



## SAR EVALUATION REPORT

**Applicant Name:**  
 Samsung Electronics, Co. Ltd.  
 129, Samsung-ro, Maetan Dong,  
 Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si  
 Gyeonggi-do 443-742, Korea

**Date of Testing:**  
 02/05/2013 - 03/11/2013  
**Test Site/Location:**  
 PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA  
**Document Serial No.:**  
 0Y1303110477-R1.A3L

**FCC ID:** A3LGTI9508

**APPLICANT:** SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS, CO. LTD.

**DUT Type:** Portable Handset  
**Application Type:** Certification  
**FCC Rule Part(s):** CFR §2.1093  
**Model(s):** GT- I9508


Equipment Class	Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	Measured Conducted Power [dBm]	SAR		
				1 gm Head (W/kg)	1 gm Body-Worn (W/kg)	1 gm Hotspot (W/kg)
PCE	GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz	30.13	0.33	0.47	0.70
DTS	2.4 GHz WLAN	2412 - 2462 MHz	16.67	0.20	0.18	0.18
DTS	5.8 GHz WLAN	5745 - 5825 MHz	13.14	< 0.1	0.11	
UNII	5.2 GHz WLAN	5180 - 5240 MHz	13.41	0.26	0.53	
UNII	5.3 GHz WLAN	5260 - 5320 MHz	12.54	0.19	0.27	
UNII	5.5 GHz WLAN	5500 - 5700 MHz	13.39	< 0.1	0.14	
DSS/DTS	Bluetooth	2402 - 2480 MHz	10.44	N/A		
<b>Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r02:</b>				0.59	1.00	0.87

Note: Powers in the above table represent output powers for the SAR test configurations and may not represent the highest output powers for all configurations for each mode.



Note: This revised test report (S/N: 0Y1303110477-R1.A3L) supersedes and replaces the previously issued test report on the same subject DUT for the same type of testing indicated. Please discard or destroy the previously issued test report(s) and dispose of accordingly.

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in Section 1.8 of this report; for North American frequency bands only.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.



  
 Randy Ortanez  
 President



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# 1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

## 1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	Voice/Data	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Data	2412 - 2462 MHz
5.8 GHz WLAN	Data	5745 - 5825 MHz
5.2 GHz WLAN	Data	5180 - 5240 MHz
5.3 GHz WLAN	Data	5260 - 5320 MHz
5.5 GHz WLAN	Data	5500 - 5700 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz
NFC	Data	13.56 MHz



## 1.2 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.

Mode / Band		Voice (dBm)	Burst Average GMSK (dBm)				Burst Average 8-PSK (dBm)			
		1 TX Slot	1 TX Slots	2 TX Slots	3 TX Slots	4 TX Slots	1 TX Slots	2 TX Slots	3 TX Slots	4 TX Slots
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	Maximum	<b>30.5</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.5</b>
	Nominal	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>

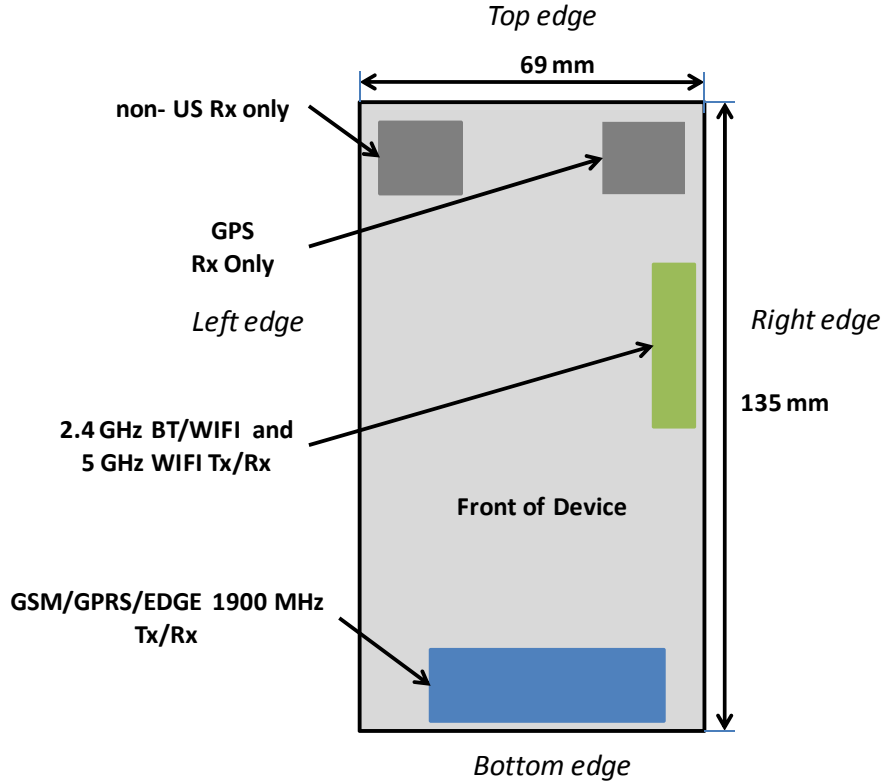
Mode / Band			IEEE 802.11 (dBm)					
			a	b	g	n	n (40MHz BW)	ac (80MHz BW)
2.4 GHz WIFI	2400 MHz	Maximum		<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>		
		Nominal		<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>		
5 GHz WIFI	5200 MHz	Maximum	<b>13.5</b>			<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>
		Nominal	<b>13.0</b>			<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>
	5300 MHz	Maximum	<b>13.0</b>			<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>
		Nominal	<b>12.5</b>			<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>
	5500 MHz	Maximum	<b>13.5</b>			<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>
		Nominal	<b>13.0</b>			<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>
	5800 MHz	Maximum	<b>13.5</b>			<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>
		Nominal	<b>13.0</b>			<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>

Mode / Band	Modulated Average (dBm)	
Bluetooth	Maximum	<b>10.5</b>
	Nominal	<b>10.0</b>

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### 1.3 DUT Antenna Locations

Note: Exact antenna dimensions and separation distances are shown in the Technical Descriptions in the FCC Filing.





**Figure 1-1**  
**DUT Antenna Locations**

**Table 1-1**  
**Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing**

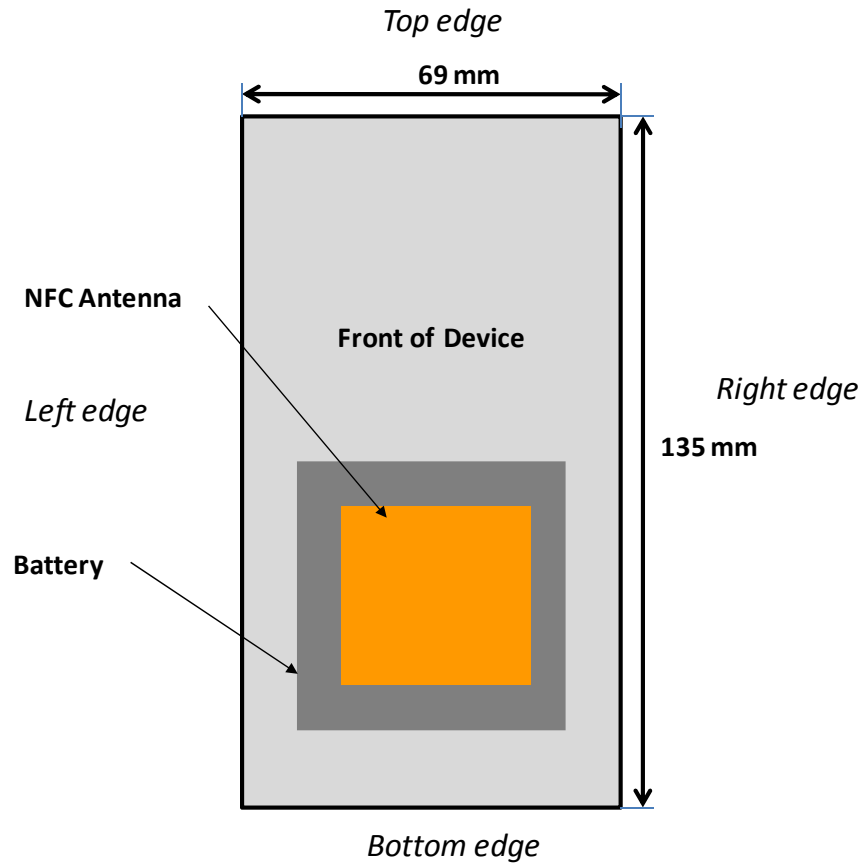
Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing						
Mode	Back	Front	Top	Bottom	Right	Left
GPRS 1900	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.4 GHz WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

Note: Particular DUT edges were not required to be evaluated for Wireless Router SAR if the edges were greater than 2.5 cm from the transmitting antenna according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01 guidance, page 2. The antenna document shows the distances between the transmit antennas and the edges of the device. When the wireless router mode is enabled, all 5 GHz bands are disabled. Therefore 5 GHz WIFI is not considered in this section.



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## 1.4 Near Field Communications (NFC) Antenna

This DUT has NFC operations. The NFC antenna is integrated into the standard battery. The SAR tests were performed with the standard battery. Battery Model: B600BC.



**Figure 1-2**  
**NFC Antenna Locations**

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## 1.5 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

According to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D05v01, transmitters are considered to be transmitting simultaneously when there is overlapping transmission, with the exception of transmissions during network hand-offs with maximum hand-off duration less than 30 seconds. This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore requires a simultaneous transmission analysis according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 3) procedures.

**Table 1-2  
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios**

Ref.	Simultaneous Transmit Configurations	Head	Body-Worn Accessory	Hot Spot	Note
		IEEE 1528, Supp C	Supplement C	FCC KDB 941225 D06 edges/sides	
1	GSM Voice + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes	Yes	No	
4	GSM Voice + 5 GHz WIFI	Yes	Yes	No	
6	GPRS/EDGE Data + 2.4 GHz WIFI	No	No	Yes	GPRS/EDGE + WIFI Hotspot
9	GSM Voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	No	Yes	No	
11	GSM Voice + GPRS/EDGE Data	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Supported by HW
14	GPRS/EDGE Data + 5 GHz WIFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	Wireless Router functions not available in 5 GHz
<b>Notes:</b> 1. This device is not capable of 5GHz WIFI hotspot. This function is blocked by chipset firmware and cannot be altered by any party after the device is manufactured. 2. Bluetooth, 5GHz WiFi, and 2.4 GHz WLAN share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously.					

## 1.6 SAR Test Exclusions Applied

### (A) WIFI/BT

Since Wireless Router operations are not allowed by the chipset firmware using 5 GHz WIFI, only 2.4 GHz WIFI Hotspot SAR tests and combinations are considered for SAR with respect to Wireless Router configurations according to FCC KDB 941225 D06v01.

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05, the SAR exclusion threshold for distances <50mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{Max Power of Channel (mW)}}{\text{Test Separation Dist (mm)}} * \sqrt{\text{Frequency(GHz)}} \leq 3.0$$



Based on the maximum conducted power of Bluetooth (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance, Bluetooth SAR was not required;  $[(11/10) * \sqrt{2.441}] = 1.7 < 3.0$ .

This device supports 20 MHz and 40 MHz Bandwidths for IEEE 802.11n for 5 GHz WIFI only. IEEE 802.11n was not evaluated for SAR since the average output power of 20 MHz and 40 MHz bandwidths was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the average output power of IEEE 802.11a.

This device supports IEEE 802.11ac with the following features:

- up to 80 MHz bandwidth
- No aggregate channel configurations
- 1 Tx antenna output
- 256 QAM is supported
- No new 5 GHz channels

Per October 2012 TCB workshop notes, SAR testing for 802.11ac testing was not required since the average output power was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the output power of the 802.11a mode.

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## (B) Licensed Transmitter(s)

GSM/GPRS/EDGE DTM is not supported for US bands. Therefore, the GSM Voice modes in this report do not transmit simultaneously with GPRS/EDGE Data.

## 1.7 Power Reduction for SAR

There is no power reduction used for any band/mode implemented in this device for SAR purposes.



## 1.8 Guidance Applied

- FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [June 2001]
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01-D06 (2G and Hotspot)
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 (SAR Considerations for 802.11 Devices)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 (General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01-D02 (SAR Measurements up to 6 GHz)
- Oct 2012 TCB Workshop Slides (802.11ac)

## 1.9 Device Serial Numbers

Several samples were used with identical hardware to support SAR testing. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.

	Head Serial Number	Body-Worn Serial Number	Hotspot Serial Number
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	A	A	A
2.4 GHz WLAN	1	1	1
5 GHz WLAN	3	5	-

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## 2 INTRODUCTION

The FCC and Industry Canada have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 and Health Canada Safety Code 6 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. [1]

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz [3] and Health Canada RF Exposure Guidelines Safety Code 6 [24]. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave [4] is used for guidance in measuring the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the International Committee for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields,” Report No. Vol 74. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

### 2.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density ( $\rho$ ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Equation 2-1).

**Equation 2-1**  
**SAR Mathematical Equation**

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dU}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dU}{\rho dv} \right)$$



**SAR is expressed in units of Watts per Kilogram (W/kg).**

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

where:

- $\sigma$  = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
- $\rho$  = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

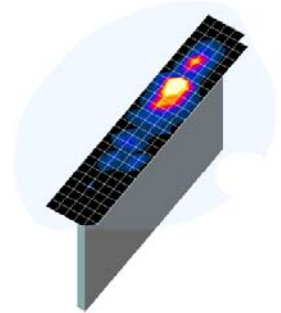
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### 3 DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

#### 3.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:



1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 (See Table 3-1).
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 (See Table 3-1). On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASYS manual online for more details):
  - a. The data was extrapolated to the surface of the outer-shell of the phantom. The combined distance extrapolated was the combined distance from the center of the dipoles 2.7mm away from the tip of the probe housing plus the 1.2 mm distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).
  - b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.
  - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.



**Figure 3-1**  
**Sample SAR Area Scan**

**Table 3-1**  
**Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01**

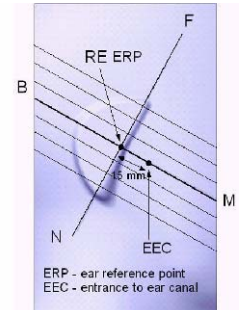
Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) ( $\Delta x_{\text{area}}, \Delta y_{\text{area}}$ )	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) ( $\Delta x_{\text{zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{zoom}}$ )	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm)			Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x, y, z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grid		
			$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n)$	$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(1)^*$	$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n>1)^*$	
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≤ 4	$\leq 1.5 * \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 4	$\leq 1.5 * \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 3	$\leq 1.5 * \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥ 28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≤ 2.5	$\leq 1.5 * \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≤ 2	$\leq 1.5 * \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	≥ 22

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# 4 DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

## 4.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

Figure 4-2 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point “M” is the reference point for the center of the mouth, “LE” is the left ear reference point (ERP), and “RE” is the right ERP. The ERP is 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 4-1. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 4-1). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].



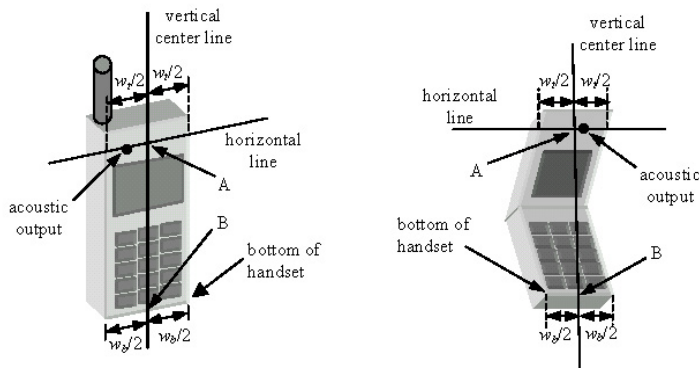
**Figure 4-1**  
Close-Up Side view of ERP

## 4.2 HANDSET REFERENCE POINTS



Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed 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” (See Figure 4-3). The “test device reference point” was then located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the “vertical centerline” was bisecting the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges, positioning the “ear reference point” on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.



**Figure 4-2**  
Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom



**Figure 4-3**  
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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## 5 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS

### 5.1 Device Holder

The device holder is made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity  $\epsilon = 3$  and loss tangent  $\delta = 0.02$ .

### 5.2 Positioning for Cheek

1. The test device was positioned with the device close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 5-1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.

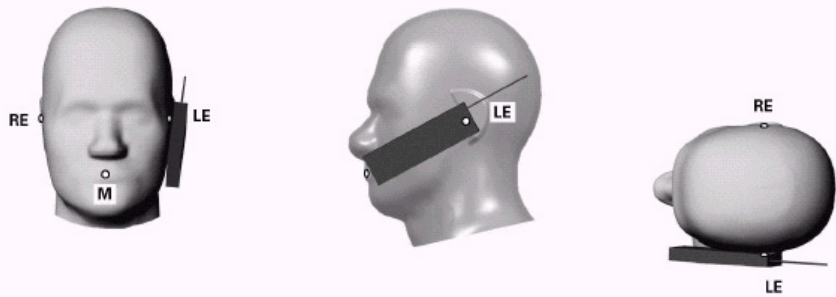




Figure 5-1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek Position

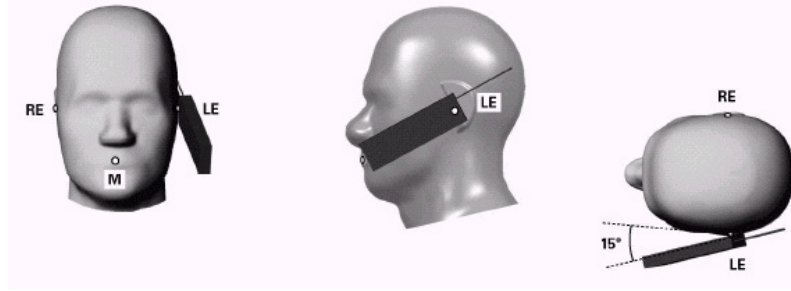
2. The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the ear.
3. While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (reference plane).
4. The phone was then rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical with respect to the line NF.
5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the device contact with the ear, the device was rotated about the NF line until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek) (See Figure 5-2).

### 5.3 Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt

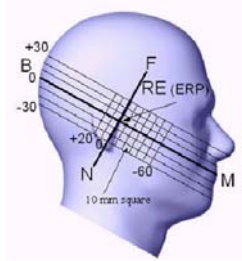
With the test device aligned in the “Cheek Position”:

1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15 degrees.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degrees.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the handset touched the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Figure 5-2).

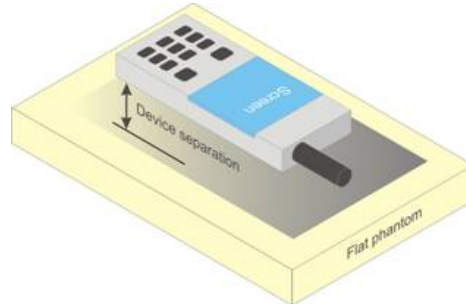
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**Figure 5-2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position**



**Figure 5-3 Side view w/ relevant markings**



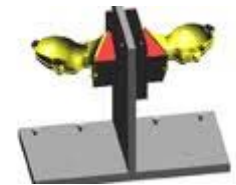
**Figure 5-4 Sample Body-Worn Diagram**

#### 5.4 SAR Evaluations near the Mouth/Jaw Regions of the SAM Phantom



Antennas located near the bottom of a phone may require SAR measurements around the mouth and jaw regions of the SAM head phantom. This typically applies to clam-shell style phones that are generally longer in the unfolded normal use positions or to certain older style long rectangular phones.

Under these circumstances, the following procedures apply, adopted from the FCC guidance on SAR handsets document FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04\_v01. The SAR required in these regions of SAM should be measured using a flat phantom. The phone should be positioned with a separation distance of 4 mm between the ear reference point (ERP) and the outer surface of the flat phantom shell. While maintaining this distance at the ERP location, the low (bottom) edge of the phone should be lowered from the phantom to establish the same separation distance between the peak SAR location identified by the truncated partial SAR distribution measured with the SAM phantom. The distance from the peak SAR location to the phone is determined by the straight line passing perpendicularly through the phantom surface. When it is not feasible to maintain 4 mm separation at the ERP while also establishing the required separation at the peak SAR location, the top edge of the phone will be allowed to touch the phantom with a separation < 4 mm at the ERP. The phone should not be tilted to the left or right while placed in this inclined position to the flat phantom.

The latest IEEE 1528 committee developments propose the usage of a tilted phantom when the antenna of the phone is mounted at the bottom or in all cases the peak absorption is in the chin region. Both SAM heads of the TwinSAM-Chin20 are rotated 20 degrees around the NF line. Each head can be removed individually from the table for emptying and cleaning.



**Figure 5-5 Twin SAM Chin20**

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## 5.5 Body-Worn Accessory Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 5-4). Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04\_v01, Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01\_v05 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is  $> 1.2$  W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.



Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are tested with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. 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 is tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. Test position spacing was documented. Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom in head fluid. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessories, including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

## 5.6 Wireless Router Configurations

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user data through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 v01 where SAR test considerations for handsets ( $L \times W \geq 9$  cm  $\times$  5 cm) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10 mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5 cm of their edges, determined from general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions due to the limitations of the SAR assessment probes. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and spatially summed with the WIFI transmitter according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 publication procedures. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated during SAR assessments, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal at a time.

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## 6 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

### 6.1 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.



### 6.2 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. This 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.

**Table 6-1**  
**SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6**

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>General Population</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>Occupational</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)
<b>Peak Spatial Average SAR</b> Head	1.6	8.0
<b>Whole Body SAR</b>	0.08	0.4
<b>Peak Spatial Average SAR</b> Hands, Feet, Ankle, Wrists, etc.	4.0	20

1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

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## 7 FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

Power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.

### 7.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, When SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance. For simultaneous transmission, the measured aggregate SAR must be scaled according to the sum of the differences between the maximum tune-up tolerance and actual power used to test each transmitter. When SAR is measured at or scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit, the results are referred to as *reported* SAR. The highest *reported* SAR results are identified on the grant of equipment authorization according to procedures in KDB 690783 D01v01r02.

### 7.2 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The following procedures are according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01 "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices" v02, October 2007.

The device was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a RF shielded chamber. Establishing connections in this manner ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. Devices under test were evaluated prior to testing, with a fully charged battery and were configured to operate at maximum output power. In order to verify that the device was tested throughout the SAR test at maximum output power, the SAR measurement system measures a "point SAR" at an arbitrary reference point at the start and end of the 1 gram SAR evaluation, to assess for any power drifts during the evaluation. If the power drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

### 7.3 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters



Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 a/b/g/n/ac transmitters. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable. See KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 for more details.

#### 7.3.1 General Device Setup

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.



#### 7.3.2 Frequency Channel Configurations [27]

For 2.4 GHz, the highest average RF output power channel between the low, mid and high channel at the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b mode. 802.11g/n modes and higher data rates for 802.11b were additionally evaluated for SAR if the output power of the respective mode was 0.25 dB or higher than the powers of the SAR configurations tested in the 802.11b mode.

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For 5 GHz, the highest average RF output power channel across the default test channels at the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11a. When the adjacent channels are higher in power than the default channels, these “required channels” were considered instead of the default channels for SAR testing. 802.11n modes and higher data rates for 802.11a/n/ac were evaluated only if the respective mode was 0.25 dB or higher than the 802.11a mode.

If the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the highest output channel was less than 1.6 W/kg or if the 1g averaged SAR was less than 0.8 W/kg, SAR testing was not required for the other test channels in the band.

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# 8 RF CONDUCTED POWERS

## 8.1 GSM Conducted Powers

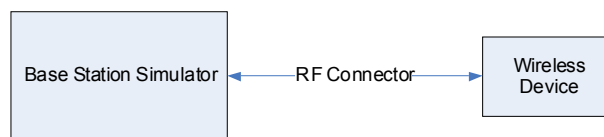
		Maximum Burst-Averaged Output Power								
		Voice	GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)				EDGE Data (8-PSK)			
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 3 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 4 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 3 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 4 Tx Slot
GSM 1900	512	30.11	30.28	<b>29.33</b>	25.97	24.74	25.31	24.90	22.12	22.17
	661	30.13	30.30	<b>29.22</b>	25.95	24.70	25.12	24.73	21.92	22.00
	810	30.15	29.89	<b>28.86</b>	25.90	24.47	25.09	24.63	21.86	21.76

		Calculated Maximum Frame-Averaged Output Power								
		Voice	GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)				EDGE Data (8-PSK)			
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 3 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 4 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 3 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 4 Tx Slot
GSM 1900	512	21.08	21.25	<b>23.31</b>	21.71	21.73	16.28	18.88	17.86	19.16
	661	21.10	21.27	<b>23.20</b>	21.69	21.69	16.09	18.71	17.66	18.99
	810	21.12	20.86	<b>22.84</b>	21.64	21.46	16.06	18.61	17.60	18.75



Note:

- Both burst-averaged and calculated frame-averaged powers are included. Frame-averaged power was calculated from the measured burst-averaged power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 timeslots.
- The bolded GPRS modes were selected for SAR testing according to the highest frame-averaged output power table according to KDB 941225 D03v01.
- GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) output powers were measured with coding scheme setting of 1 (CS1) on the base station simulator. CS1 was configured to measure GPRS output power measurements and SAR to ensure GMSK modulation in the signal. Our Investigation has shown that CS1 - CS4 settings do not have any impact on the output levels or modulation in the GPRS modes.
- EDGE (8-PSK) output powers were measured with MCS7 on the base station simulator. MCS7 coding scheme was used to measure the output powers for EDGE since investigation has shown that choosing MCS7 coding scheme will ensure 8-PSK modulation. It has been shown that MCS levels that produce 8PSK modulation do not have an impact on output power.
- This device does not support evolved EDGE (eEDGE)

**GSM Class: B**  
**GPRS Multislot class: 33 (Max 4 Tx uplink slots)**  
**EDGE Multislot class: 33 (Max 4 Tx uplink slots)**  
**DTM Multislot Class: N/A**



**Figure 8-1**  
**Power Measurement Setup**

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## 8.2 WLAN Conducted Powers

**Table 8-1**  
**IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power**



Mode	Freq	Channel	802.11b (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power [dBm]			
			Data Rate [Mbps]			
	[MHz]		1	2	5.5	11
802.11b	2412	1*	16.59	16.64	16.63	16.65
802.11b	2437	6*	<b>16.67</b>	16.78	16.83	16.89
802.11b	2462	11*	16.28	16.29	16.31	16.28

**Table 8-2**  
**IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power**

Mode	Freq	Channel	802.11g (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
	[MHz]		6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11g	2412	1	15.69	15.56	15.57	15.71	15.74	15.61	16.17	13.61
802.11g	2437	6	15.77	15.89	15.91	15.62	15.68	15.82	16.09	13.69
802.11g	2462	11	15.33	15.42	15.41	15.36	15.20	15.22	15.64	13.41

**Table 8-3**  
**IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power**

Mode	Freq	Channel	802.11n (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
	[MHz]		6.5	13	20	26	39	52	58	65
802.11n	2412	1	12.99	12.69	12.74	12.88	12.76	12.83	12.89	12.76
802.11n	2437	6	13.01	12.96	13.06	12.96	13.02	13.14	13.17	13.22
802.11n	2462	11	12.46	12.44	12.39	12.47	12.51	12.56	12.52	12.48

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**Table 8-4**  
**IEEE 802.11a Average RF Power**

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	802.11a (5GHz) Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11a	5180	36*	13.32	13.40	13.31	13.30	13.29	13.09	13.40	13.04
802.11a	5200	40	13.28	13.17	13.43	13.47	13.36	13.37	13.39	13.21
802.11a	5220	44	13.41	13.46	13.50	13.41	13.33	13.35	13.44	13.16
802.11a	5240	48*	13.34	13.37	13.47	13.36	13.31	13.28	13.39	13.13
802.11a	5260	52*	12.45	12.47	12.43	12.37	12.43	12.48	12.48	12.35
802.11a	5280	56	12.54	12.49	12.35	12.39	12.26	12.21	12.34	12.21
802.11a	5300	60	12.34	12.39	12.44	12.34	12.27	12.23	12.29	12.13
802.11a	5320	64*	12.26	12.32	12.26	12.24	12.21	12.14	12.34	12.08
802.11a	5500	100	13.39	13.21	13.27	13.34	13.14	13.08	13.33	13.12
802.11a	5520	104*	13.12	13.17	13.16	13.19	13.04	13.02	13.26	13.06
802.11a	5540	108	13.10	13.17	13.15	13.14	13.08	13.03	13.07	12.83
802.11a	5560	112	13.14	13.20	13.19	13.05	13.06	12.95	13.08	12.85
802.11a	5580	116*	13.11	13.02	13.04	13.13	12.97	12.94	13.10	12.86
802.11a	5600	120	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11a	5620	124*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11a	5640	128	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11a	5660	132	12.85	12.93	12.97	12.95	12.94	12.81	12.87	12.77
802.11a	5680	136*	12.91	12.88	13.08	12.89	12.84	12.82	12.87	12.66
802.11a	5700	140	12.88	12.85	12.93	12.90	12.91	12.72	12.92	12.59
802.11a	5745	149*	12.68	12.72	12.72	12.66	12.63	12.59	12.74	12.53
802.11a	5765	153	13.14	13.15	13.17	13.20	13.11	13.07	13.16	12.85
802.11a	5785	157*	13.04	13.06	13.09	13.07	13.06	13.05	13.13	12.89
802.11a	5805	161*	12.98	13.10	13.16	13.07	13.03	12.93	13.05	12.89
802.11a	5825	165	13.03	12.96	13.02	13.03	13.00	13.02	13.15	13.08



Per FCC KDB Publication 443999 and RSS-210 A9.2(3), transmission on channels which overlap the 5600-5650 MHz is prohibited as a client. This device does not transmit any beacons or initiate any transmissions in 5.3 and 5.5 GHz Band.

(\*) – indicates default channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02. When the adjacent channels are higher in power then the default channels, these “required channels” are considered for SAR testing instead of the default channels.

**Table 8-5**  
**IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power – 20 MHz Bandwidth**

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	20MHz BW 802.11n (5GHz) Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6.5	13	20	26	39	52	58	65
802.11n	5180	36	12.58	12.44	12.37	12.48	12.46	12.41	12.52	12.55
802.11n	5200	40	12.39	12.25	12.34	12.45	12.28	12.23	12.48	12.51
802.11n	5220	44	12.41	12.46	12.39	12.53	12.41	12.54	12.27	12.34
802.11n	5240	48	12.38	12.41	12.35	12.44	12.26	12.26	12.31	12.59
802.11n	5260	52	12.73	12.69	12.71	12.74	12.69	12.75	12.71	12.77
802.11n	5280	56	12.59	12.30	12.54	12.31	12.55	12.27	12.66	12.50
802.11n	5300	60	12.54	12.39	12.48	12.42	12.52	12.38	12.69	12.58
802.11n	5320	64	12.44	12.34	12.54	12.53	12.49	12.38	12.45	12.31
802.11n	5500	100	12.39	12.38	12.42	12.36	12.38	12.30	12.46	12.56
802.11n	5520	104	12.34	12.39	12.38	12.44	12.39	12.42	12.28	12.37
802.11n	5540	108	12.41	12.51	12.39	12.49	12.41	12.43	12.44	12.71
802.11n	5560	112	12.29	12.32	12.22	12.31	12.34	12.34	12.31	12.42
802.11n	5580	116	12.19	12.34	12.17	12.43	12.38	12.45	12.35	12.59
802.11n	5600	120	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11n	5620	124	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11n	5640	128	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11n	5660	132	12.14	12.39	12.18	12.49	12.37	12.40	12.26	12.46
802.11n	5680	136	12.33	12.33	12.22	12.52	12.11	12.15	12.22	12.51
802.11n	5700	140	12.18	12.29	12.09	12.35	12.18	12.48	12.24	12.57
802.11n	5745	149	12.77	12.68	12.73	12.74	12.79	12.62	12.69	12.62
802.11n	5765	153	12.61	12.59	12.77	12.70	12.71	12.61	12.71	12.63
802.11n	5785	157	12.59	12.55	12.61	12.65	12.72	12.68	12.62	12.56
802.11n	5805	161	12.67	12.59	12.67	12.69	12.68	12.66	12.43	12.49
802.11n	5825	165	12.71	12.68	12.77	12.72	12.71	12.69	12.71	12.72

Per FCC KDB Publication 443999 and RSS-210 A9.2(3), transmission on channels which overlap the 5600-5650 MHz is prohibited as a client. This device does not transmit any beacons or initiate any transmissions in 5.3 and 5.5 GHz Band.

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**Table 8-6  
IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power – 40 MHz Bandwidth**

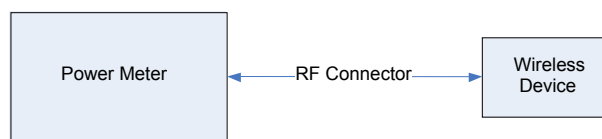
Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	40MHz BW 802.11n (5GHz) Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			13.5/15	27/30	40.5/45	54/60	81/90	108/120	121.5/135	135/150
802.11n	5190	38	11.64	11.61	11.54	11.49	11.46	11.42	11.54	11.48
802.11n	5230	46	11.34	11.29	11.48	11.21	11.63	11.41	11.49	11.39
802.11n	5270	54	11.66	11.69	11.53	11.64	11.84	11.82	11.84	11.54
802.11n	5310	62	11.43	11.36	11.51	11.46	11.55	11.56	11.64	11.48
802.11n	5510	102	11.59	11.64	11.37	11.47	11.41	11.69	11.43	11.64
802.11n	5550	110	11.61	11.62	11.46	11.49	11.65	11.57	11.71	11.67
802.11n	5590	118	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11n	5630	126	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11n	5670	134	11.74	11.71	11.52	11.63	11.66	11.59	11.57	11.62
802.11n	5755	151	11.97	11.98	11.93	11.84	11.67	11.65	11.64	11.69
802.11n	5795	159	11.92	12.05	12.02	12.18	11.72	11.52	11.49	11.52

**Table 8-7  
IEEE 802.11ac Average RF Power – 80 MHz Bandwidth**



Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	80MHz BW 802.11ac (5GHz) Conducted Power [dBm]									
			Data Rate [Mbps]									
			29.3/32.5	58.5/65	87.8/97.5	117/130	175.5/195	234/260	263.3/292.5	292.5/325	351/390	390/433.3
802.11ac	5210	42	10.53	10.37	10.49	10.41	10.40	10.34	10.37	10.31	10.34	10.35
802.11ac	5290	58	10.55	10.42	10.49	10.32	10.33	10.41	10.36	10.48	10.37	10.38
802.11ac	5530	106	10.90	10.81	10.76	10.74	10.91	10.93	10.83	10.87	10.73	10.72
802.11ac	5775	155	11.11	11.07	11.21	11.10	11.08	11.01	11.15	11.04	11.08	11.09

Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 and October 2012 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes:

- For 2.4 GHz, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for IEEE 802.11b were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11b mode.
- For 5 GHz, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for IEEE 802.11a were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11n and 802.11ac) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11a mode.
- When the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is <1.6 W/kg and the reported 1g averaged SAR is <0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on other channels is not required. Otherwise, the other default (or corresponding required) test channels were additionally tested using the lowest data rate.
- The bolded data rate and channel above were tested for SAR.



**Figure 8-2  
Power Measurement Setup**



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## 9.1 Tissue Verification

Table 9-1  
Measured Tissue Properties

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (C°)	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, $\sigma$ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, $\epsilon$	TARGET Conductivity, $\sigma$ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, $\epsilon$	% dev $\sigma$	% dev $\epsilon$
3/11/2013	1900H	23.2	1850	1.373	40.597	1.400	40.000	-1.93%	1.49%
			1880	1.405	40.468	1.400	40.000	0.36%	1.17%
			1910	1.434	40.420	1.400	40.000	2.43%	1.05%
2/5/2013	2450H	23.0	2401	1.761	38.230	1.758	39.298	0.17%	-2.72%
			2450	1.816	38.040	1.800	39.200	0.89%	-2.96%
			2499	1.872	37.820	1.852	39.135	1.08%	-3.36%
2/11/2013	5200H - 5800H	23.7	5200	4.723	35.488	4.660	36.000	1.35%	-1.42%
			5220	4.743	35.441	4.680	35.980	1.35%	-1.50%
			5280	4.807	35.251	4.740	35.920	1.41%	-1.86%
			5300	4.839	35.233	4.760	35.900	1.66%	-1.86%
			5500	5.051	34.783	4.965	35.650	1.73%	-2.43%
			5765	5.383	34.139	5.235	35.335	2.83%	-3.38%
			5800	5.418	34.035	5.270	35.300	2.81%	-3.58%
3/11/2013	1900B	23.9	1850	1.483	53.209	1.520	53.300	-2.43%	-0.17%
			1880	1.497	53.229	1.520	53.300	-1.51%	-0.13%
			1910	1.554	53.234	1.520	53.300	2.24%	-0.12%
2/5/2013	2450B	22.5	2401	1.917	51.390	1.903	52.765	0.74%	-2.61%
			2450	1.985	51.120	1.950	52.700	1.79%	-3.00%
			2499	2.049	50.890	2.019	52.638	1.49%	-3.32%
02/13/2013	5200B-5800B	24.5	5180	5.214	47.917	5.276	49.041	-1.18%	-2.29%
			5200	5.237	47.608	5.299	49.014	-1.17%	-2.87%
			5220	5.290	47.710	5.323	48.987	-0.62%	-2.61%
			5260	5.332	47.852	5.369	48.906	-0.69%	-2.16%
			5300	5.352	47.707	5.416	48.851	-1.18%	-2.34%
			5500	5.737	46.963	5.650	48.580	1.54%	-3.33%
			5765	6.177	46.583	5.959	48.220	3.66%	-3.39%
			5800	6.146	46.727	6.000	48.200	2.43%	-3.06%

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per IEEE 1528 6.6.1.2). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

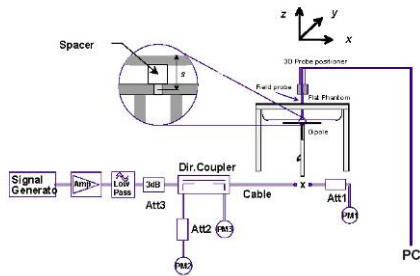
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## 9.2 Test System Verification

Prior to SAR assessment, the system is verified to  $\pm 10\%$  of the SAR measurement on the reference dipole at the time of calibration by the calibration facility. Full system validation status and result summary can be found in Appendix E.

**Table 9-2**  
**System Verification Results**

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED											
Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Date:	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Dipole SN	Probe SN	Measured SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
1900	HEAD	03/11/2013	24.4	23.0	0.100	5d148	3920	4.030	39.700	40.300	1.51%
2450	HEAD	02/05/2013	24.8	22.9	0.040	719	3022	2.200	52.700	55.000	4.36%
5200	HEAD	02/11/2013	24.3	23.6	0.100	1007	3589	7.430	79.800	74.300	-6.89%
5300	HEAD	02/11/2013	24.1	23.5	0.100	1007	3589	7.800	83.100	78.000	-6.14%
5500	HEAD	02/11/2013	24.5	23.9	0.100	1007	3589	7.960	84.900	79.600	-6.24%
5800	HEAD	02/11/2013	24.2	23.8	0.100	1007	3589	7.510	79.800	75.100	-5.89%
1900	BODY	03/11/2013	24.4	22.7	0.100	5d148	3213	4.280	40.800	42.800	4.90%
2450	BODY	02/05/2013	24.5	22.9	0.100	797	3288	5.200	49.600	52.000	4.84%
5200	BODY	02/13/2013	24.4	24.5	0.100	1057	3589	7.030	75.500	70.300	-6.89%
5300	BODY	02/13/2013	24.5	24.2	0.100	1057	3589	7.430	75.300	74.300	-1.33%
5500	BODY	02/13/2013	24.2	24.3	0.100	1057	3589	8.440	80.800	84.400	4.46%
5800	BODY	02/13/2013	24.3	24.4	0.100	1057	3589	7.380	75.100	73.800	-1.73%



**Figure 9-1**  
**System Verification Setup Diagram**



**Figure 9-2**  
**System Verification Setup Photo**

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# 10 SAR DATA SUMMARY

## 10.1 Standalone Head SAR Data

**Table 10-1  
GSM 1900 Head SAR**



MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.5	30.13	0.01	Right	Cheek	A	1:8.3	0.156	1.089	0.170	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.5	30.13	0.06	Right	Tilt	A	1:8.3	0.114	1.089	0.124	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.5	30.13	-0.01	Left	Cheek	A	1:8.3	0.299	1.089	0.326	A1
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.5	30.13	0.03	Left	Tilt	A	1:8.3	0.082	1.089	0.090	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

**Table 10-2  
DTS Head SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2437	6	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.67	-0.10	Right	Cheek	1	1	1:1	0.065	1.079	0.070	
2437	6	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.67	0.08	Right	Tilt	1	1	1:1	0.054	1.079	0.058	
2437	6	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.67	-0.02	Left	Cheek	1	1	1:1	0.187	1.079	0.202	A2
2437	6	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.67	-0.07	Left	Tilt	1	1	1:1	0.086	1.079	0.093	
5765	153	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.5	13.14	0.16	Right	Cheek	3	6	1:1	0.055	1.086	0.060	
5765	153	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.5	13.14	0.13	Right	Tilt	3	6	1:1	0.015	1.086	0.016	
5765	153	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.5	13.14	0.11	Left	Cheek	3	6	1:1	0.077	1.086	0.084	A4
5765	153	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.5	13.14	0.13	Left	Tilt	3	6	1:1	0.011	1.086	0.012	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

**Table 10-3  
NII Head SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.5	13.41	0.14	Right	Cheek	3	6	1:1	0.032	1.021	0.033	
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.5	13.41	0.02	Right	Tilt	3	6	1:1	0.041	1.021	0.042	
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.5	13.41	-0.15	Left	Cheek	3	6	1:1	0.258	1.021	0.263	A3
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.5	13.41	-0.15	Left	Tilt	3	6	1:1	0.089	1.021	0.091	
5280	56	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.0	12.54	0.11	Right	Cheek	3	6	1:1	0.058	1.112	0.064	
5280	56	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.0	12.54	0.13	Right	Tilt	3	6	1:1	0.027	1.112	0.030	
5280	56	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.0	12.54	0.04	Left	Cheek	3	6	1:1	0.166	1.112	0.185	
5280	56	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.0	12.54	0.12	Left	Tilt	3	6	1:1	0.052	1.112	0.058	
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.5	13.39	0.12	Right	Cheek	3	6	1:1	0.048	1.026	0.049	
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.5	13.39	0.13	Right	Tilt	3	6	1:1	0.018	1.026	0.018	
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.5	13.39	-0.13	Left	Cheek	3	6	1:1	0.091	1.026	0.094	
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.5	13.39	0.14	Left	Tilt	3	6	1:1	0.029	1.026	0.030	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

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## 10.2 Standalone Body-Worn SAR Data

**Table 10-4  
GSM Body-Worn SAR Data**



MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Duty Cycle	Side	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.5	30.13	0.06	10 mm	A	1	1:8.3	back	0.435	1.089	0.474	A5
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

**Table 10-5  
DTS Body-Worn SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2437	6	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.67	0.07	10 mm	1	1	back	1:1	0.168	1.079	0.181	A7
5765	153	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.5	13.14	0.18	10 mm	5	6	back	1:1	0.098	1.086	0.106	A9
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

**Table 10-6  
NII Body-Worn SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
5180	36	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.5	13.32	-0.16	10 mm	5	6	back	1:1	0.508	1.042	0.529	A8
5220	44	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.5	13.41	-0.17	10 mm	5	6	back	1:1	0.415	1.021	0.424	
5280	56	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.0	12.54	-0.14	10 mm	5	6	back	1:1	0.239	1.112	0.266	
5500	100	IEEE 802.11a	OFDM	13.5	13.39	-0.19	10 mm	5	6	back	1:1	0.135	1.026	0.139	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

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## 10.3 Standalone Wireless Router SAR Data

**Table 10-7  
GPRS Hotspot SAR Data**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	# of GPRS Slots	Duty Cycle	Side	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.5	29.22	-0.02	10 mm	A	2	1:4.15	back	0.643	1.067	0.686	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.5	29.22	-0.01	10 mm	A	2	1:4.15	front	0.653	1.067	0.697	A6
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.5	29.22	-0.13	10 mm	A	2	1:4.15	bottom	0.435	1.067	0.464	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.5	29.22	0.18	10 mm	A	2	1:4.15	right	0.058	1.067	0.062	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	29.5	29.22	-0.06	10 mm	A	2	1:4.15	left	0.258	1.067	0.275	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								



**Table 10-8  
WLAN Hotspot SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2437	6	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.67	0.07	10 mm	1	1	back	1:1	0.168	1.079	0.181	A7
2437	6	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.67	-0.03	10 mm	1	1	front	1:1	0.045	1.079	0.048	
2437	6	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.67	0.12	10 mm	1	1	top	1:1	0.020	1.079	0.022	
2437	6	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.67	0.07	10 mm	1	1	right	1:1	0.104	1.079	0.112	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

## 10.4 SAR Test Notes

### General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003, FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001] and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
2. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements. A standard battery with NFC antenna was used for all SAR measurements.
3. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
4. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.
5. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn accessory testing. A separation distance of 10 mm was considered because the manufacturer has determined that there will be body-worn accessories available in the marketplace for users to support this separation distance.
7. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01, SAR was evaluated without a headset connected to the device. Since the standalone reported SAR was  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, no additional SAR evaluations using a headset cable were required.

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8. Per FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01, variability SAR tests were not required because the measured SAR for all configurations were less than 0.8 W/kg. Please see Section 12.
9. During SAR Testing for the Wireless Router conditions per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01, the actual Portable Hotspot operation (with actual simultaneous transmission of a transmitter with WIFI) was not activated (See Section 5.6 for more details).

**GSM Test Notes:**

1. Body-Worn accessory testing is typically associated with voice operations. Therefore, GSM voice was evaluated for body-worn SAR.
2. Justification for reduced test configurations per KDB Publication 941225 D03v01: The source-based time-averaged output power was evaluated for all multi-slot operations. The multi-slot configuration with the highest frame averaged output power was evaluated for SAR.
3. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s). When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is  $> \frac{1}{2}$  dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.

**WLAN Notes:**

1. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 and October 2012 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes for 2.4 GHz WIFI: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11b mode.
2. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 and October 2012 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes for 5 GHz WIFI: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11a. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11n and 802.11ac) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11a mode.
3. When Hotspot is enabled, all 5 GHz bands are disabled. Therefore no 5 GHz WIFI Wireless Router SAR Data was required.
4. WIFI transmission was verified using an uncalibrated spectrum analyzer.
5. When the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is  $> 1.6$  W/kg or the reported 1g averaged SAR is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, SAR testing on other default channels is performed.

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# 11 FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

## 11.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11a/b/g/n/ac and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

## 11.2 Simultaneous Transmission Procedures

This device contains transmitters that may operate simultaneously. Therefore simultaneous transmission analysis is required. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 IV.C.1.iii, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is  $\leq 1.6$  W/kg. When standalone SAR is not required to be measured, per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 4.3.2 2), the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}}{7.5} * \frac{(\text{Max Power of channel, mW})}{\text{Min. Separation Distance, mm}}$$

**Table 11-1  
Estimated SAR**



Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Separation Distance (Body)	Estimated SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[dBm]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2441	10.50	10	<b>0.229</b>

Note: Held-to ear configurations are not applicable to Bluetooth operations and therefore were not considered for simultaneous transmission.

## 11.3 Head SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

**Table 11-2  
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN (Held to Ear)**

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	$\Sigma$ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.170	0.070	0.240
	Right Tilt	0.124	0.058	0.182
	Left Cheek	0.326	0.202	0.528
	Left Tilt	0.090	0.093	0.183

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**Table 11-3**  
**Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5 GHz WLAN (Held to Ear)**

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	$\Sigma$ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.170	0.064	0.234
	Right Tilt	0.124	0.042	0.166
	Left Cheek	0.326	0.263	0.589
	Left Tilt	0.090	0.091	0.181

## 11.4 Body-Worn Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

**Table 11-4**  
**Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN (Body-Worn at 10 mm)**

Configuration	Mode	GSM SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	$\Sigma$ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.474	0.181	0.655



**Table 11-5**  
**Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5 GHz WLAN (Body-Worn at 10 mm)**

Configuration	Mode	GSM SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	$\Sigma$ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.474	0.529	1.003

**Table 11-6**  
**Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with Bluetooth (Body-Worn at 10 mm)**

Configuration	Mode	GSM SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	$\Sigma$ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.474	0.229	0.703

Note: Bluetooth SAR was not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498. Estimated SAR results were used in the above table to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

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## 11.5 Hotspot SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis



Per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01, the devices edges with antennas more than 2.5 cm from edge are not required to be evaluated for SAR (“-”).

**Table 11-7**  
**Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (Hotspot at 1.0 cm)**

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Back	0.686	0.181	0.867
	Front	0.697	0.048	0.745
	Top	-	0.022	0.022
	Bottom	0.464	-	0.464
	Right	0.062	0.112	0.174
	Left	0.275	-	0.275

## 11.6 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numerical summed SAR results for all the worst-case simultaneous transmission conditions were below the SAR limit. Therefore, the above analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit and therefore no measured volumetric simultaneous SAR summation is required per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.

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## 12 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

### 12.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, SAR measurement variability is assessed when measured SAR is  $> 0.8$  W/kg. Measurement variability was not assessed for this DUT because the highest measured SAR  $< 0.8$  W/kg.

### 12.2 Measurement Uncertainty



The measured SAR was  $< 1.5$  W/kg for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2003 was not required.

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# 13 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	4/5/2012	Annual	4/5/2013	MY45470194
Agilent	8753E	(30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	4/3/2012	Annual	4/3/2013	US37390350
Agilent	8594A	(9kHz-2.9GHz) Spectrum Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	3051A00187
Agilent	8648D	Signal Generator	4/3/2012	Annual	4/3/2013	3629U00687
Agilent	85047A	S-Parameter Test Set	N/A	N/A	N/A	2904A00579
Amplifier Research	5S1G4	5W, 800MHz-4.2GHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	21910
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	12/4/2012	Annual	12/4/2013	1070030
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	2/14/2013	Annual	2/14/2014	1190013
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/14/2013	Annual	2/14/2014	5821
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/14/2013	Annual	2/14/2014	2400
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	12/4/2012	Annual	12/4/2013	1207364
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	12/5/2012	Annual	12/5/2013	1126066
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Tester	11/6/2012	Annual	11/6/2013	6200901190
Anritsu	MA2481D	Universal Sensor	12/17/2012	Annual	12/17/2013	1204419
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	8/22/2012	Annual	8/22/2013	1231535
COMTECH	AR85729-5/5759B	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M3W1A00-1002
Control Company	4353	Long Stem Thermometer	9/25/2012	Biennial	9/25/2014	122539615
Control Company	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	1/4/2012	Biennial	1/4/2014	122014488
Intelligent Weighing	PD-3000	Electronic Balance	6/29/2012	Annual	6/29/2013	120405017
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
MiniCircuits	VLF-6000+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
MiniCircuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	R8979500903
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	5/22/2012	Annual	5/22/2013	109892
Rohde & Schwarz	SMIQ03B	Signal Generator	4/5/2012	Annual	4/5/2013	DE27259
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench (8" lb)	3/5/2012	Triennial	3/5/2015	N/A
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	2/6/2013	Annual	2/6/2014	5d148
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	8/23/2012	Annual	8/23/2013	719
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	1/8/2013	Annual	1/8/2014	797
SPEAG	D5GHZV2	5 GHz SAR Dipole	10/30/2012	Annual	10/30/2013	1007
SPEAG	D5GHZV2	5 GHz SAR Dipole	1/11/2013	Annual	1/11/2014	1057
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	4/19/2012	Annual	4/19/2013	665
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	8/24/2012	Annual	8/24/2013	1322
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	9/19/2012	Annual	9/19/2013	1323
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	1/17/2013	Annual	1/17/2014	1272
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/6/2013	Annual	2/6/2014	649
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	6/19/2012	Annual	6/19/2013	1070
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	12/11/2012	Annual	12/11/2013	1091
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	4/24/2012	Annual	4/24/2013	3213
SPEAG	ES3DV2	SAR Probe	8/28/2012	Annual	8/28/2013	3022
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	9/20/2012	Annual	9/20/2013	3288
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	1/17/2013	Annual	1/17/2014	3589
SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	2/27/2013	Annual	2/27/2014	3920
Tektronix	RSA-6114A	Real Time Spectrum Analyzer	4/5/2012	Annual	4/5/2013	8010177
VWR	23226-658	Long Stem Thermometer	3/30/2012	Biennial	3/30/2014	122179874
VWR	62344-925	Mini-Thermometer	10/24/2011	Biennial	10/24/2013	111886414
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	9/30/2011	Biennial	9/30/2013	111859323

Note: CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.



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# 14 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

Applicable for frequencies less than 3000 MHz.

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	IEEE 1528 Sec.	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c <sub>i</sub> 1gm	c <sub>i</sub> 10 gms	1gm u <sub>i</sub> (± %)	10gms u <sub>i</sub> (± %)	v <sub>i</sub>
<b>Measurement System</b>									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	∞
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	0.4	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	5.1	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	1.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E.6.3	2.9	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5	1.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>									
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	287
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	3.32	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	∞
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞
<b>Phantom &amp; Tissue Parameters</b>									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	3.8	N	1	0.64	0.43	2.4	1.6	6
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.5	N	1	0.60	0.49	2.7	2.2	6
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)</b>				RSS			12.1	11.7	299
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)</b>				k=2			24.2	23.5	



The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003

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Applicable for frequencies up to 6 GHz.

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k	
Uncertainty Component	IEEE 1528 Sec.	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c <sub>i</sub> 1gm	c <sub>i</sub> 10 gms	1gm u <sub>i</sub> (± %)	10gms u <sub>i</sub> (± %)	v <sub>i</sub>	
<b>Measurement System</b>										
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	6.55	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.6	6.6	∞	
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞	
Hemishperical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	∞	
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	0.4	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	∞	
Linearity	E.2.4	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞	
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	5.1	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	∞	
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	1.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	∞	
Response Time	E.2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞	
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞	
RF Ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞	
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞	
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E.6.3	2.9	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞	
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5	1.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	∞	
<b>Test Sample Related</b>										
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	287	
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	3.32	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	∞	
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞	
<b>Phantom &amp; Tissue Parameters</b>										
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞	
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞	
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	3.8	N	1	0.64	0.43	2.4	1.6	6	
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞	
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.5	N	1	0.60	0.49	2.7	2.2	6	
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)</b>							RSS	12.4	12.0	299
<b>Expanded Uncertainty</b> (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)							k=2	24.7	24.0	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003



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## 15 CONCLUSION

### 15.1 Measurement Conclusion



The SAR evaluation indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Industry Canada, with respect to all parameters subject to this test. These measurements were taken to simulate the RF effects of RF exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables. [3]



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<b>FCC ID:</b> A3LGTI9508	 <b>PCTEST</b> ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.	<b>SAR EVALUATION REPORT</b>		<b>Reviewed by:</b> Quality Manager
<b>Document S/N:</b> 0Y1303110477-R1.A3L	<b>Test Dates:</b> 02/05/2013 - 03/11/2013	<b>DUT Type:</b> Portable Handset	Page 36 of 36	

## APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LGTI9508; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: A**

Communication System: GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.405 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 40.468$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 03-11-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3920; ConvF(7.73, 7.73, 7.73); Calibrated: 2/27/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/6/2013

Phantom: SAM V5.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1647

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Mode: GSM 1900, Left Head, Cheek, Mid.ch**

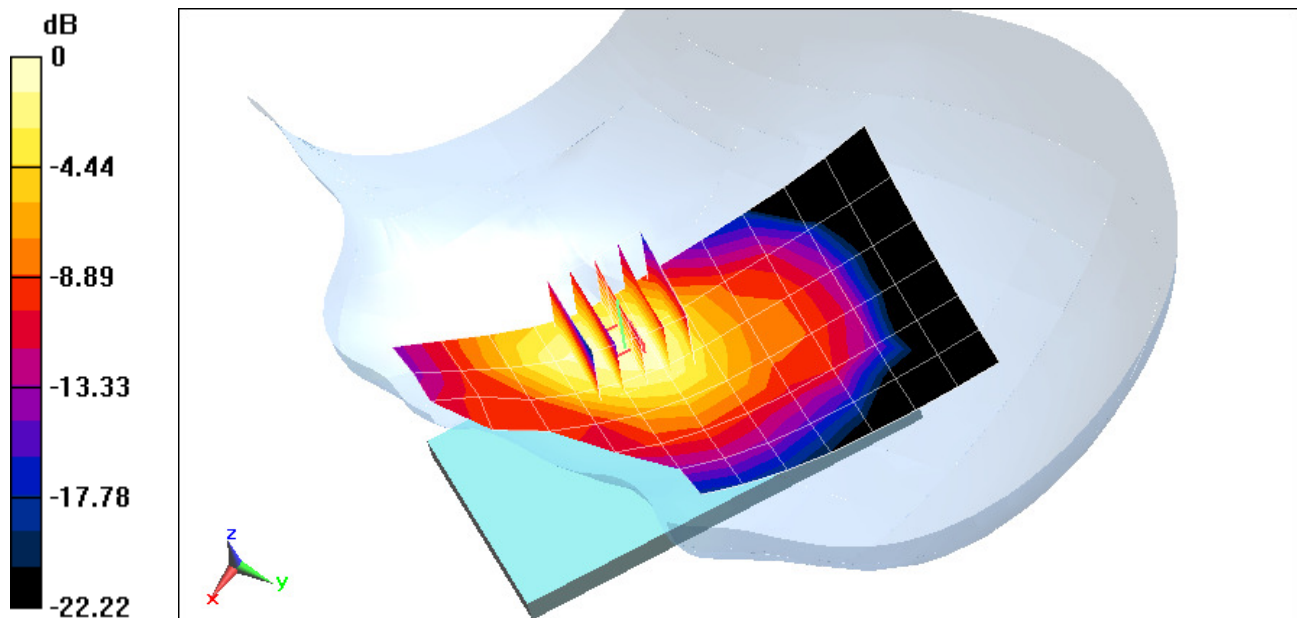
**Area Scan (7x14x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 14.587 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.443 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.299 W/kg**



0 dB = 0.327 W/kg = -4.85 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LGTI9508; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 1**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.801 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 38.09$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 02-05-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.23, 4.23, 4.23); Calibrated: 8/28/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/24/2012

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Left Head, Cheek, Ch 06, 1 Mbps**

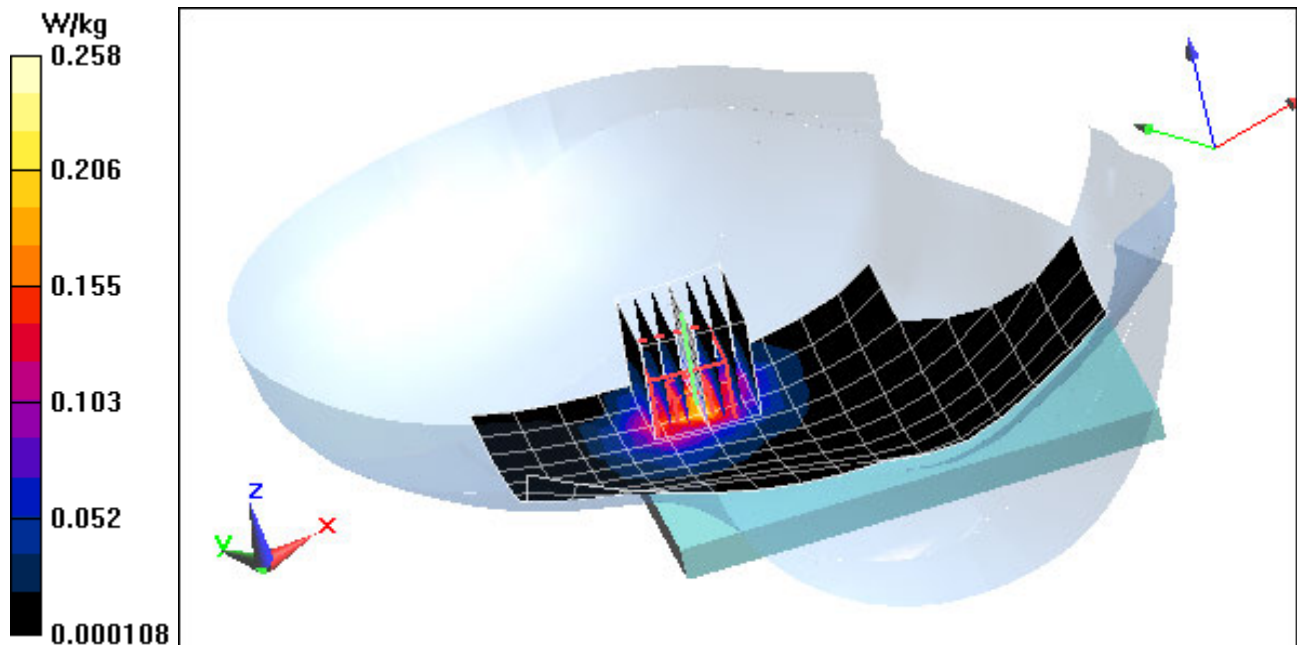
**Area Scan (10x15x1):** Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

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

Reference Value = 10.185 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.442 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.187 W/kg**



# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LGTI9508; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 3**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5220 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$$f = 5220 \text{ MHz}; \sigma = 4.743 \text{ S/m}; \epsilon_r = 35.441; \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 02-11-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 23.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 1/17/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/17/2013

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.2 GHz Left Head, Cheek, Ch 44, 6 Mbps**

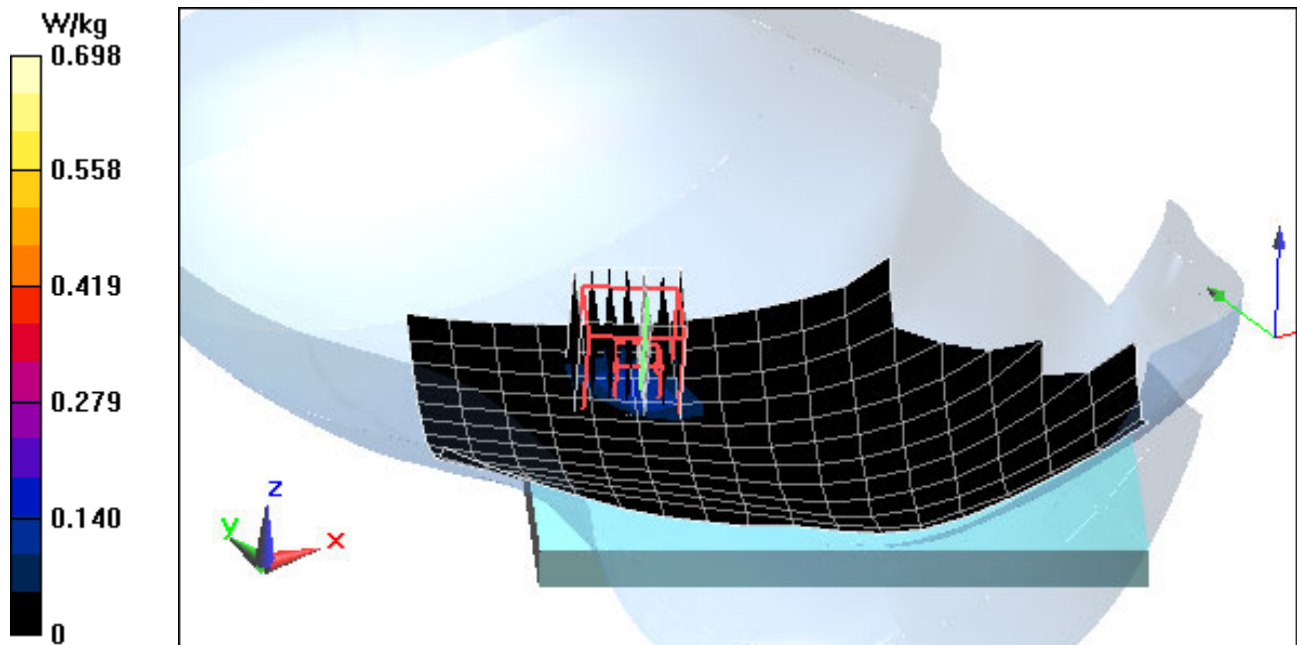
**Area Scan (12x17x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm, Graded Ratio = 1.4

Reference Value = 8.319 V/m; Power Drift = -0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.10 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.258 W/kg**



# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LGTI9508; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 3**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5765 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$$f = 5765 \text{ MHz}; \sigma = 5.383 \text{ S/m}; \epsilon_r = 34.139; \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 02-11-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.2°C; Tissue Temp: 23.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.85, 3.85, 3.85); Calibrated: 1/17/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/17/2013

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.8 GHz Left Head, Cheek, Ch 153, 6 Mbps**

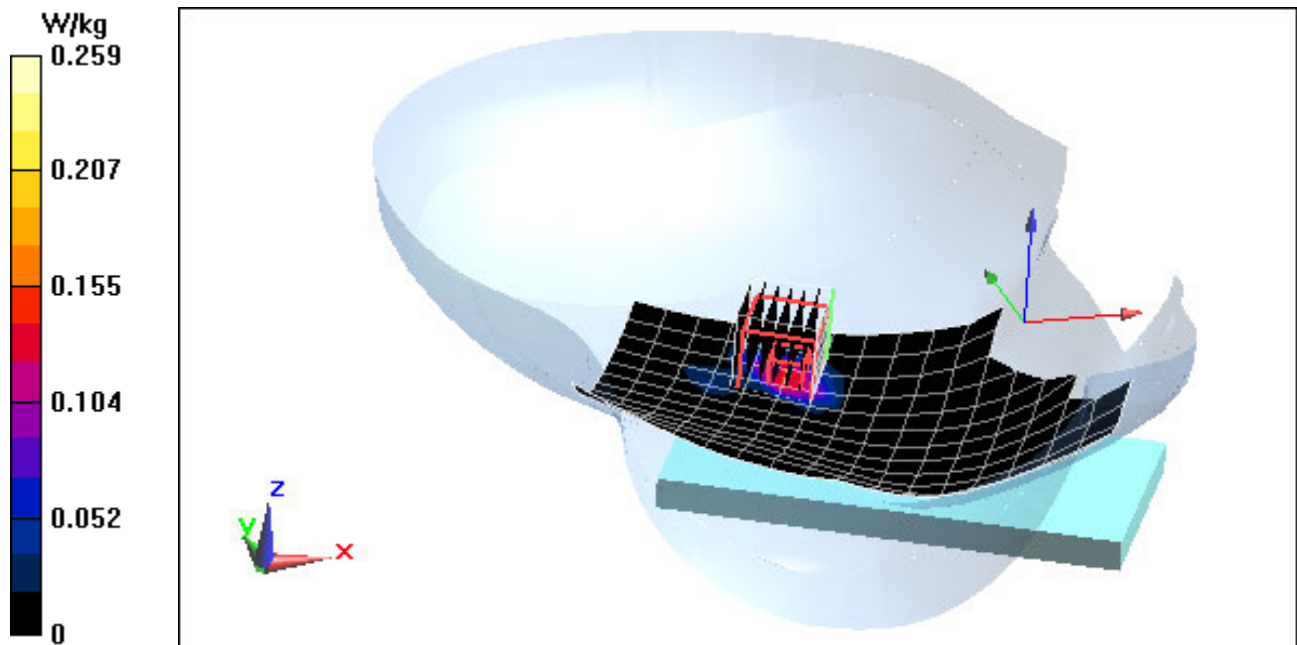
**Area Scan (12x17x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm, Graded Ratio = 1.4

Reference Value = 3.865 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.468 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.077 W/kg**



# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LGTI9508; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: A**

Communication System: GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.497 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 53.229$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-11-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(4.5, 4.5, 4.5); Calibrated: 4/24/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012

Phantom: ELI v5.0 Door; Type: QDOVA002BB; Serial: TP-1158

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Mode: GSM 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch**

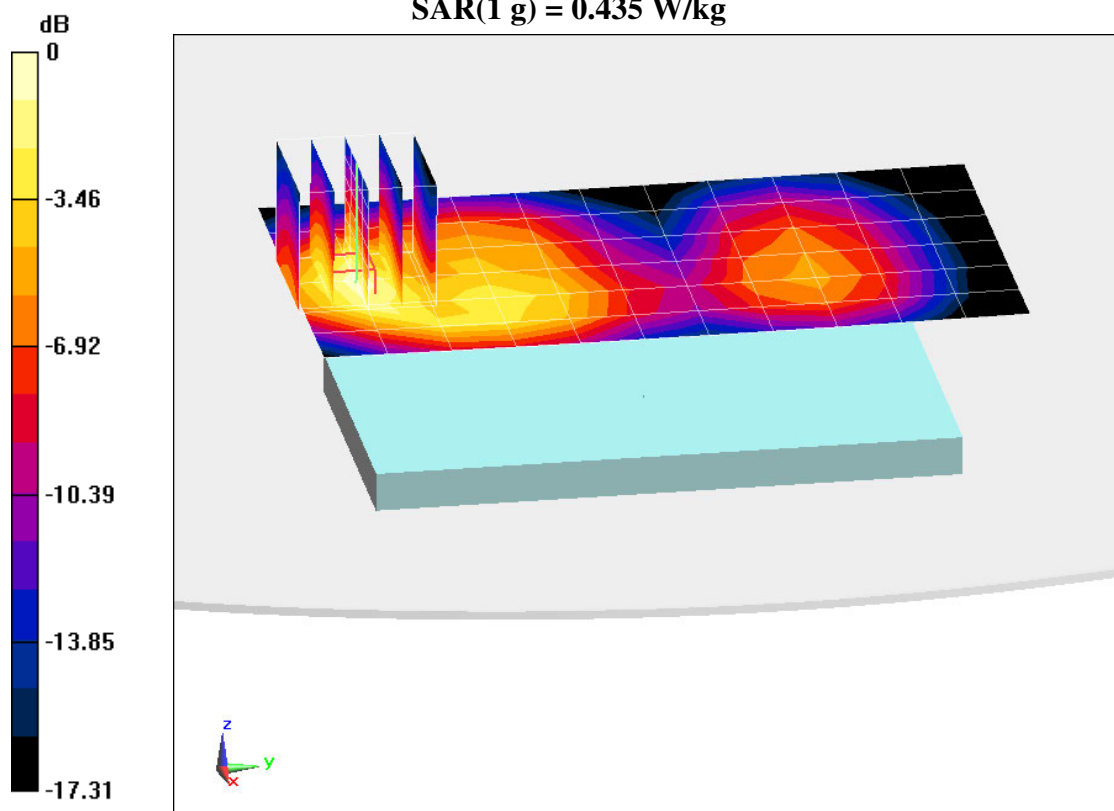
**Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 18.070 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.794 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.435 W/kg**



0 dB = 0.491 W/kg = -3.09 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LGTI9508; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: A**

Communication System: GSM GPRS; 2 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.497 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 53.229$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-11-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(4.5, 4.5, 4.5); Calibrated: 4/24/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012

Phantom: ELI v5.0 Door; Type: QDOVA002BB; Serial: TP-1158

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Front side, Mid.ch, 2 Tx Slots**

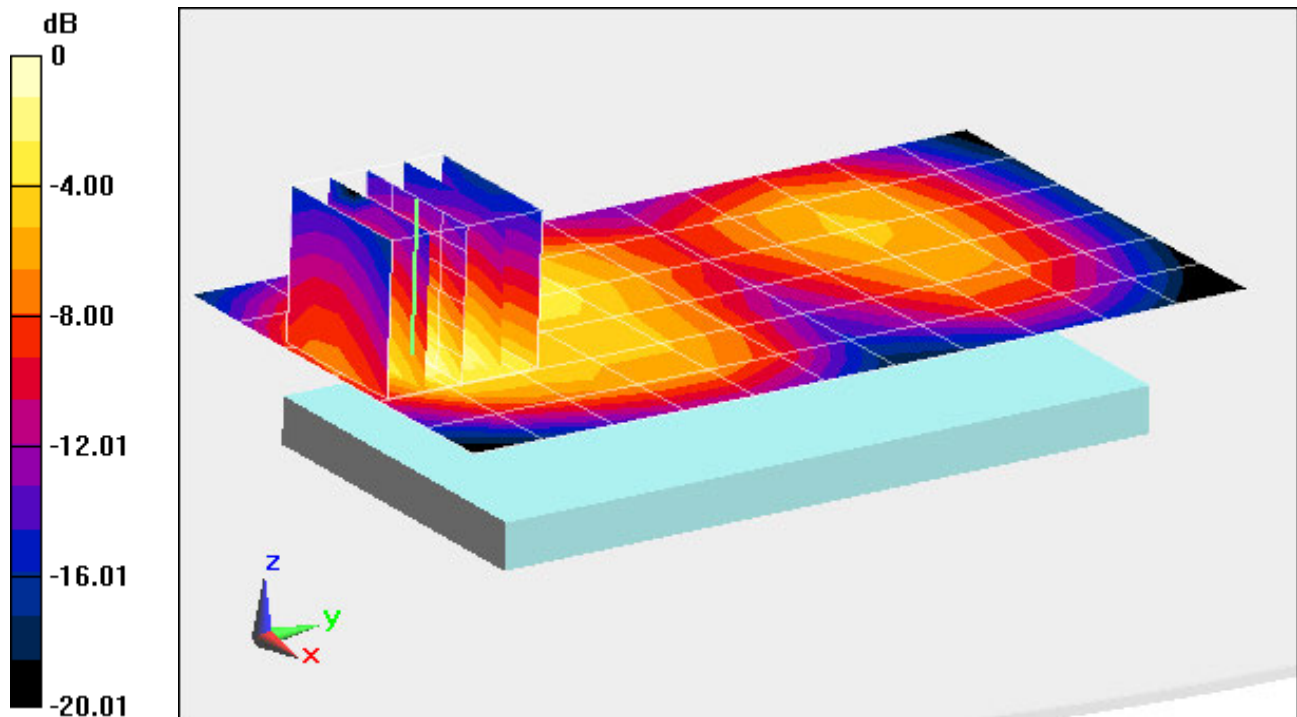
**Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 20.654 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.20 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.653 W/kg**



0 dB = 0.727 W/kg = -1.38 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LGTI9508; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 1**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.967 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 51.192$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-05-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 9/20/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/19/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch 06, 1Mbps, Back Side**

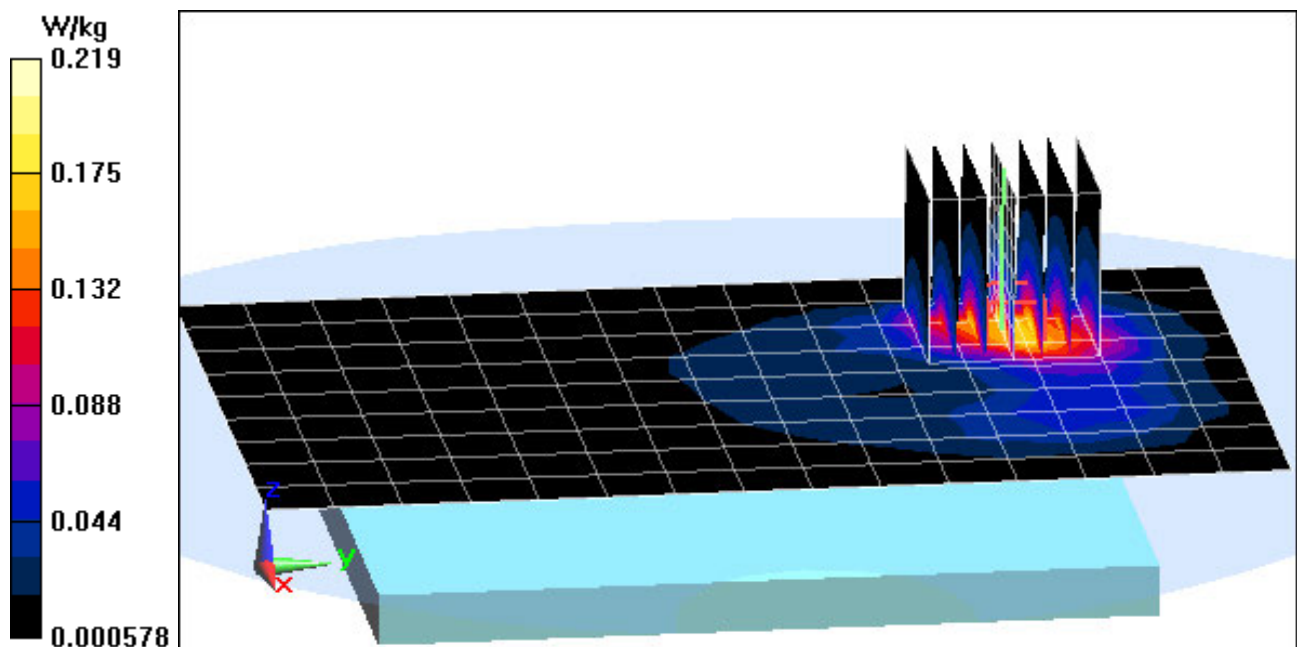
**Area Scan (10x16x1):** Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

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

Reference Value = 9.136 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.338 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.168 W/kg**



# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LGTI9508; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 5**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5180 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$$f = 5180 \text{ MHz}; \sigma = 5.214 \text{ S/m}; \epsilon_r = 47.917; \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-13-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 24.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.99, 3.99, 3.99); Calibrated: 1/17/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/17/2013

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4 Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.2 GHz, Body SAR, Ch 36, 6 Mbps, Back Side**

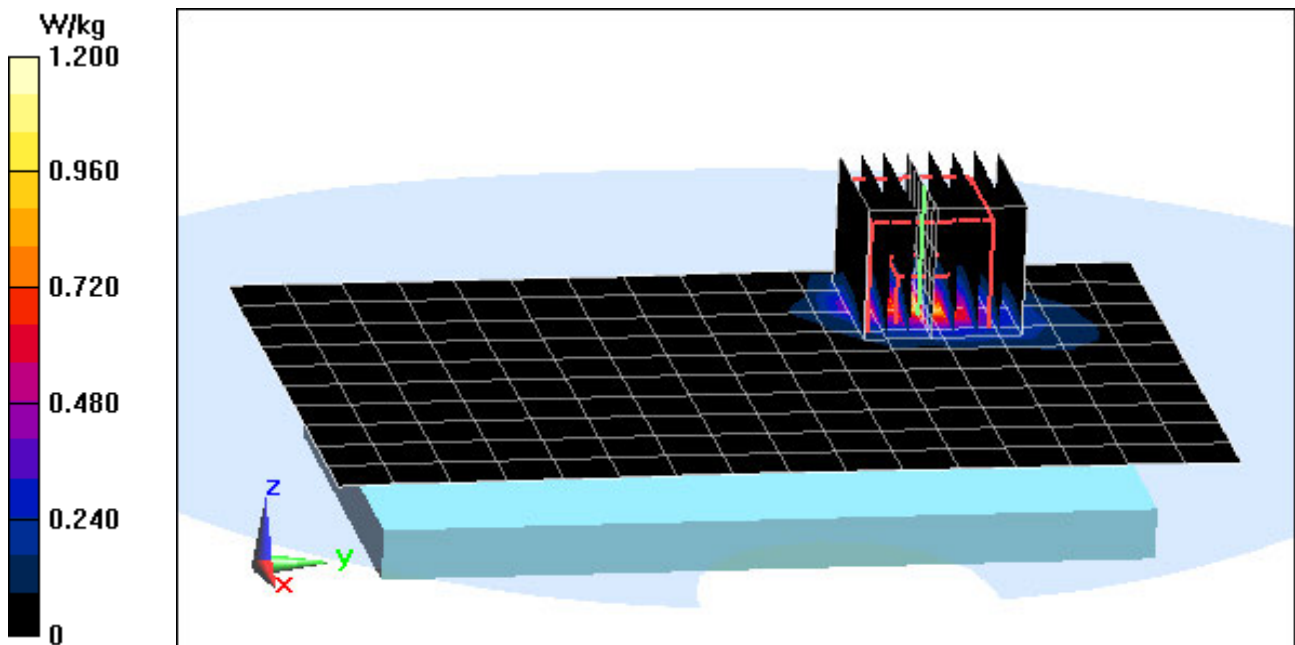
**Area Scan (11x17x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

**Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm, Graded Ratio = 1.4

Reference Value = 10.720 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.15 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.508 W/kg**



# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: A3LGTI9508; Type: Portable Handset; 5**

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5765 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$$f = 5765 \text{ MHz}; \sigma = 6.177 \text{ S/m}; \epsilon_r = 46.583; \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-13-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 24.4°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.66, 3.66, 3.66); Calibrated: 1/17/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/17/2013

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

**Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.8 GHz, Body SAR, Ch 153, 6 Mbps, Back Side**

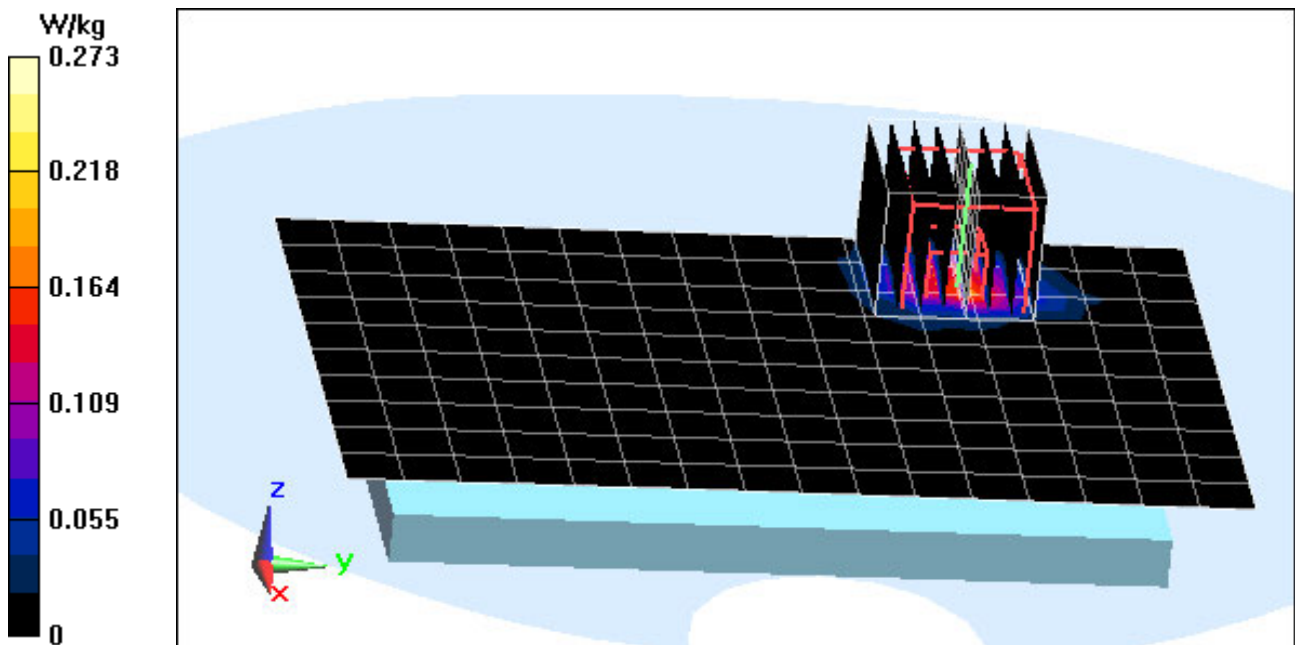
**Area Scan (11x17x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

**Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm, Graded Ratio = 1.4

Reference Value = 3.461 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.605 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.098 W/kg**



## APPENDIX B: SYSTEM VERIFICATION

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d148**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.424 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 40.436$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-11-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3920; ConvF(7.73, 7.73, 7.73); Calibrated: 2/27/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/6/2013

Phantom: SAM V5.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: 1647

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

## 1900 MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (7x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

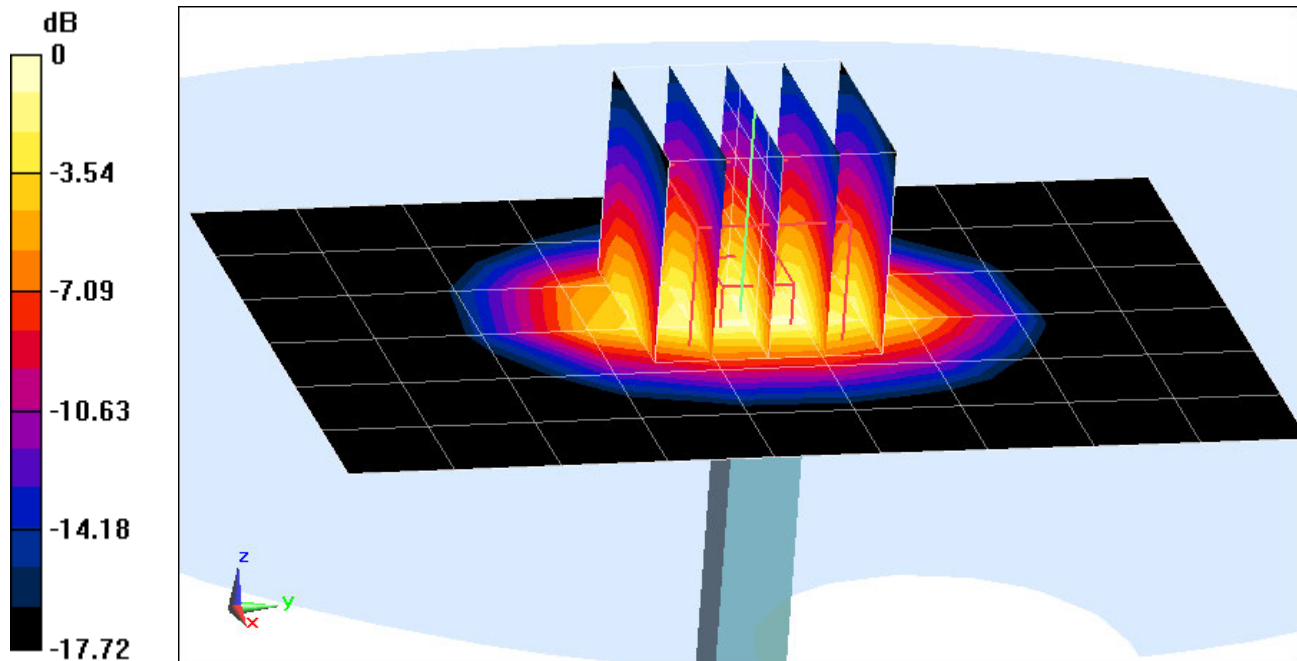
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm ( 100 mW )

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.43 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 4.03 W/kg**

Deviation = 1.51%



0 dB = 4.50 W/kg = 6.53 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: SAR Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 719**

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.816 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 38.04$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-05-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.23, 4.23, 4.23); Calibrated: 8/28/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/24/2012

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

## 2450MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (6x8x1):** Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

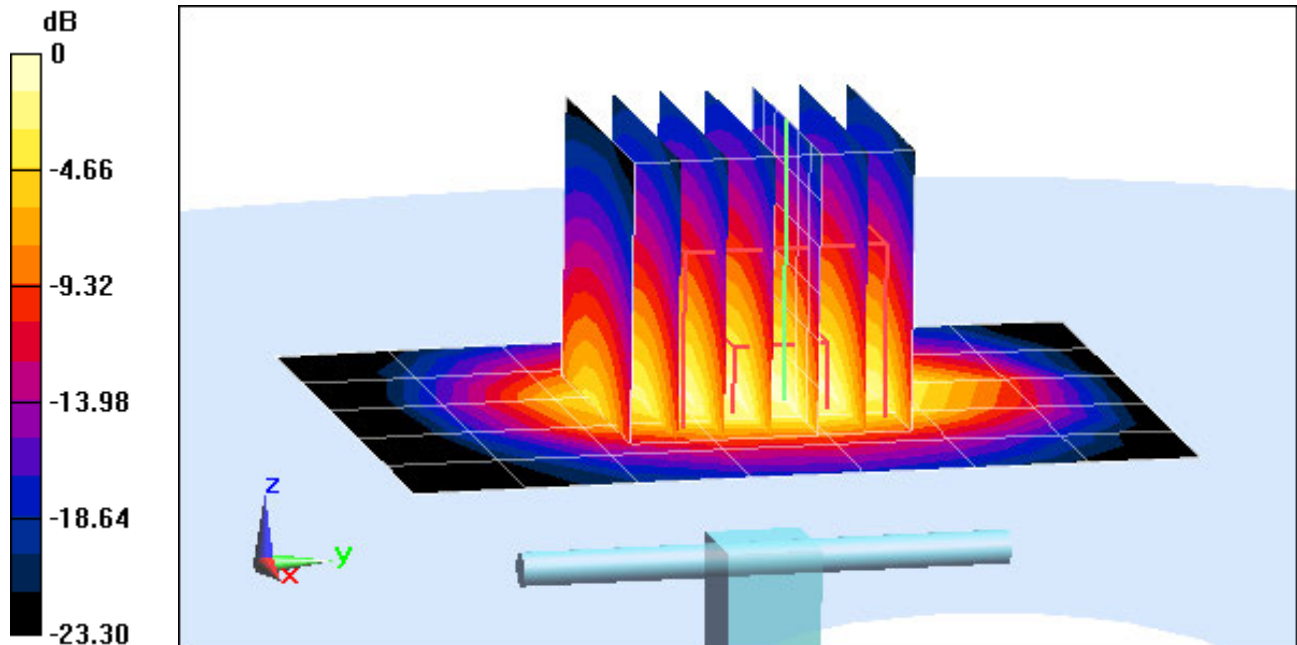
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 16.0 dBm (40 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.64 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.2 W/kg**

Deviation = 4.36 %



0 dB = 2.84 W/kg = 4.53 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 5200 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 4.723 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 35.488$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-11-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 23.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 1/17/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/17/2013

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

## 5200MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (7x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

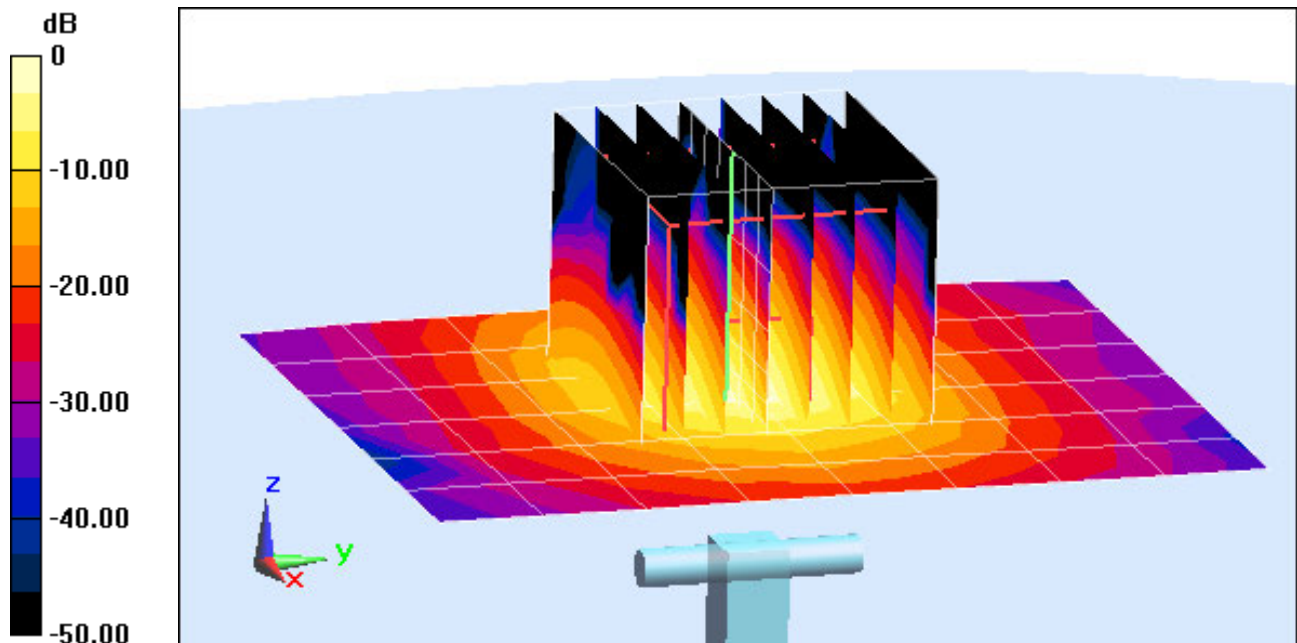
**Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm, Graded Ratio = 1.4

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.3 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.43 W/kg**

Deviation = -6.89 %



0 dB = 17.5 W/kg = 12.43 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 5300 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5300 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 4.839 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 35.233$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-11-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 23.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(4.27, 4.27, 4.27); Calibrated: 1/17/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/17/2013

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

## 5300MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (7x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

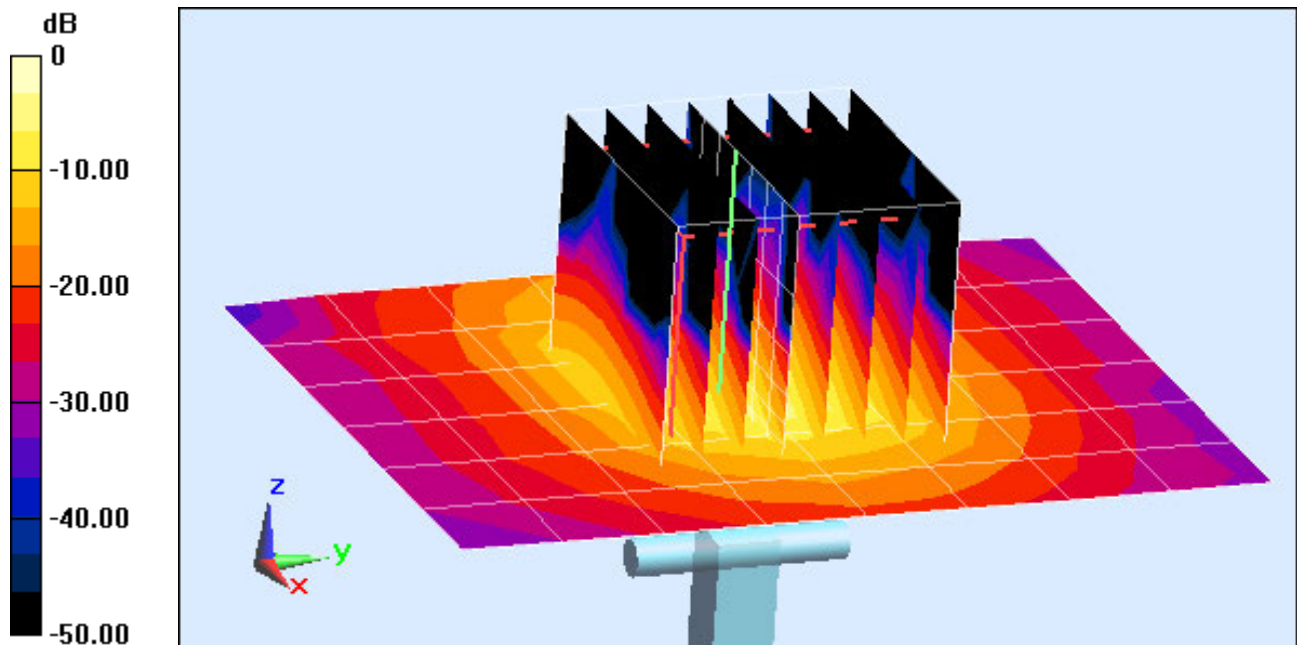
**Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm, Graded Ratio = 1.4

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 36.1 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.8 W/kg**

Deviation = -6.14 %



0 dB = 19.5 W/kg = 12.90 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 5500 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.051 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 34.783$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-11-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 23.9°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(4.14, 4.14, 4.14); Calibrated: 1/17/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/17/2013

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

## 5500MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (7x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

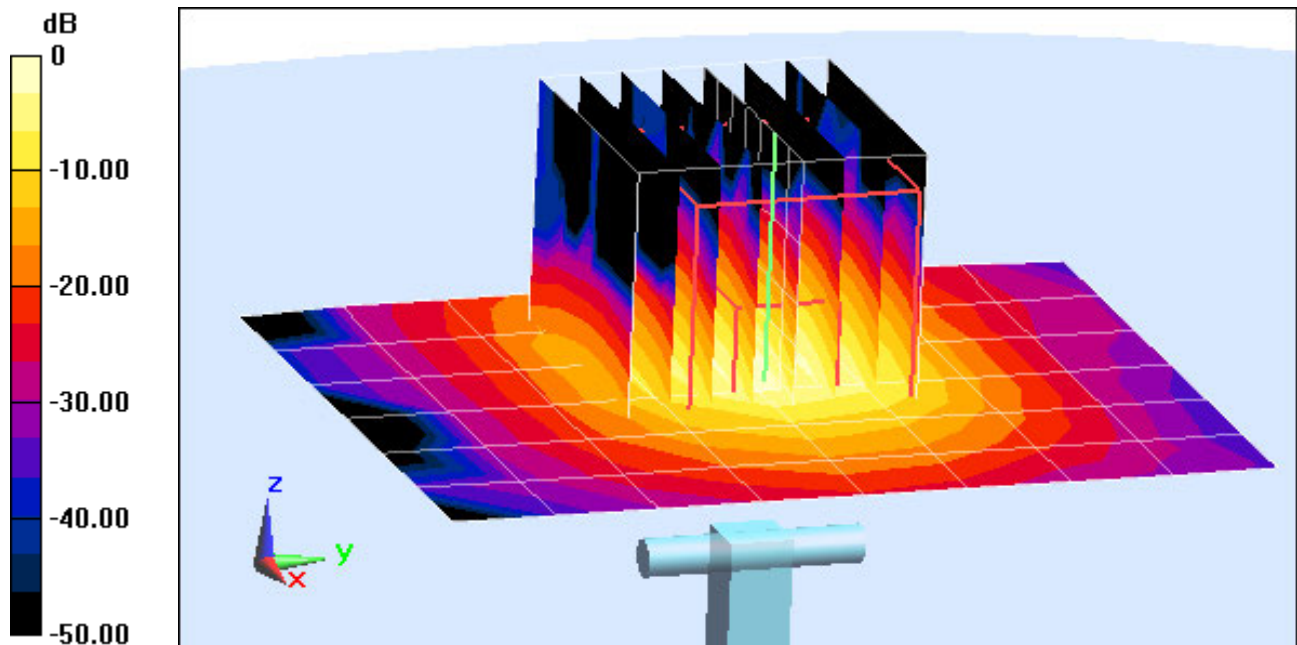
**Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm, Graded Ratio = 1.4

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 37.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.96 W/kg**

Deviation = -6.24 %



0 dB = 20.1 W/kg = 13.03 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1007**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.418 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 34.035$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-11-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.2°C; Tissue Temp: 23.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.85, 3.85, 3.85); Calibrated: 1/17/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/17/2013

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

## 5800MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (7x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

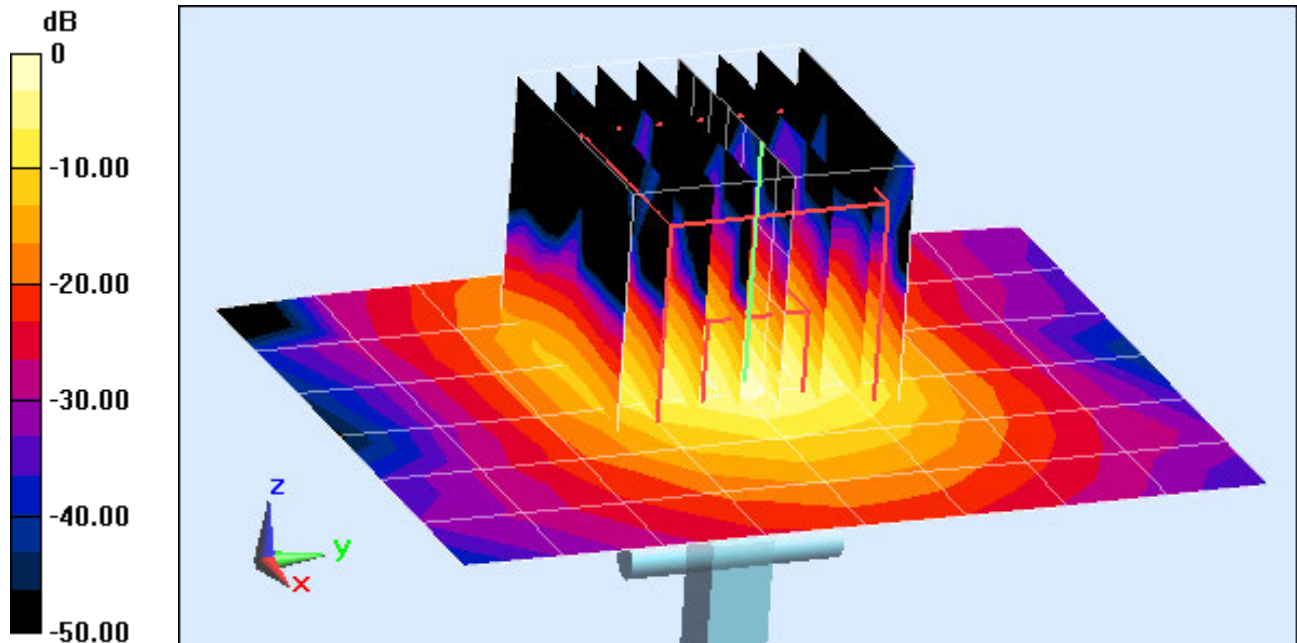
**Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm, Graded Ratio = 1.4

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 37.1 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.51 W/kg**

Deviation = -5.89 %



# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d148**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.535 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 53.232$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 03-11-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(4.5, 4.5, 4.5); Calibrated: 4/24/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 4/19/2012

Phantom: ELI v5.0 Door; Type: QDOVA002BB; Serial: TP-1158

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

## 1900 MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (7x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

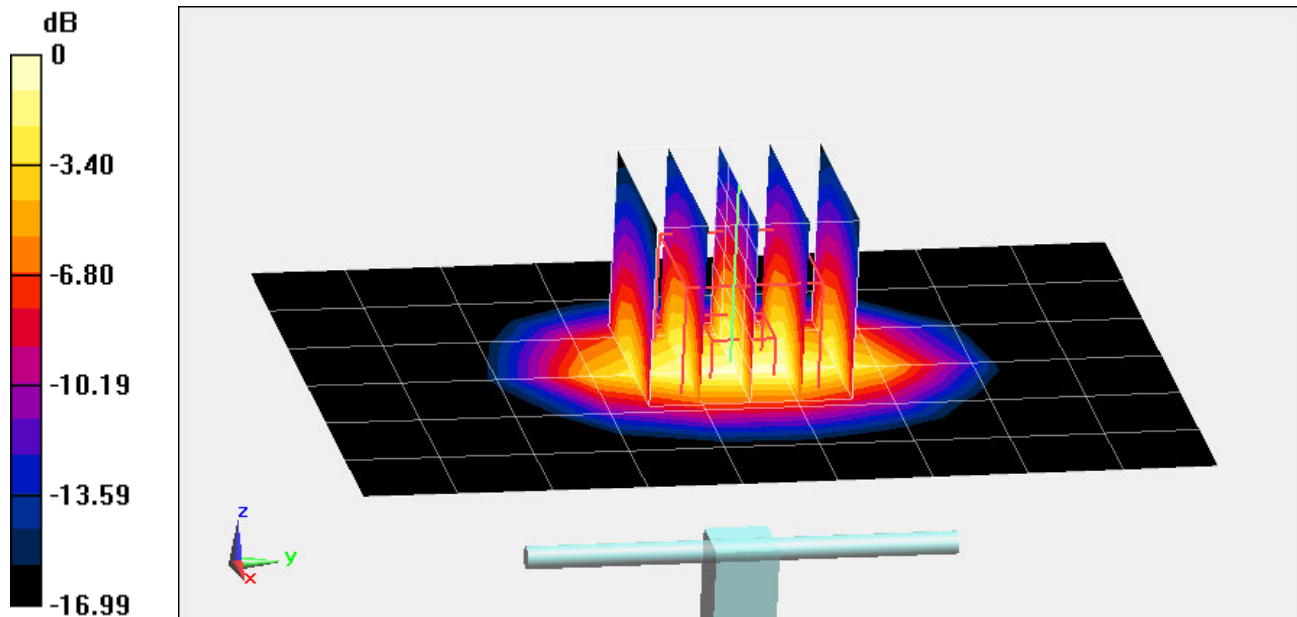
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm ( 100 mW )

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.66 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 4.28 W/kg**

Deviation = 4.90%



0 dB = 4.80 W/kg = 6.81 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 797**

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.985 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 51.12$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-05-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 9/20/2012;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1323; Calibrated: 9/19/2012

Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (5); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

## 2450 MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (8x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

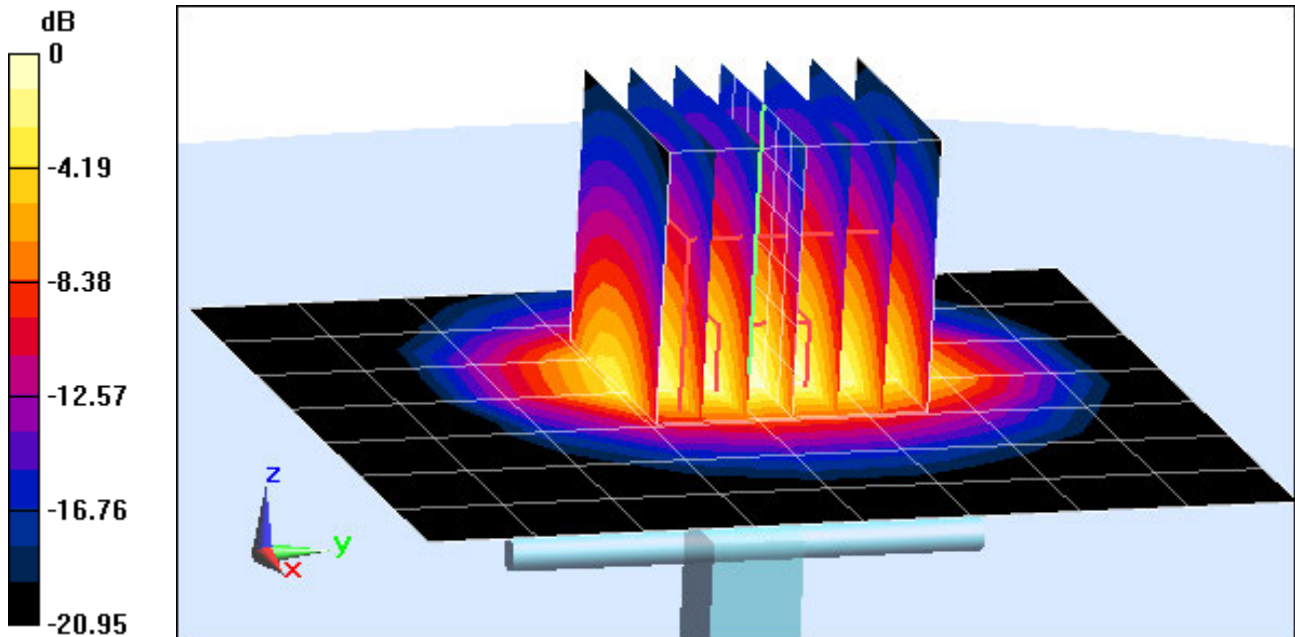
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.6 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 5.2 W/kg**

Deviation = 4.84 %



0 dB = 6.87 W/kg = 8.37 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 5200 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.237 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 47.608$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-13-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 24.5°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.99, 3.99, 3.99); Calibrated: 1/17/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/17/2013

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

## 5200MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (7x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

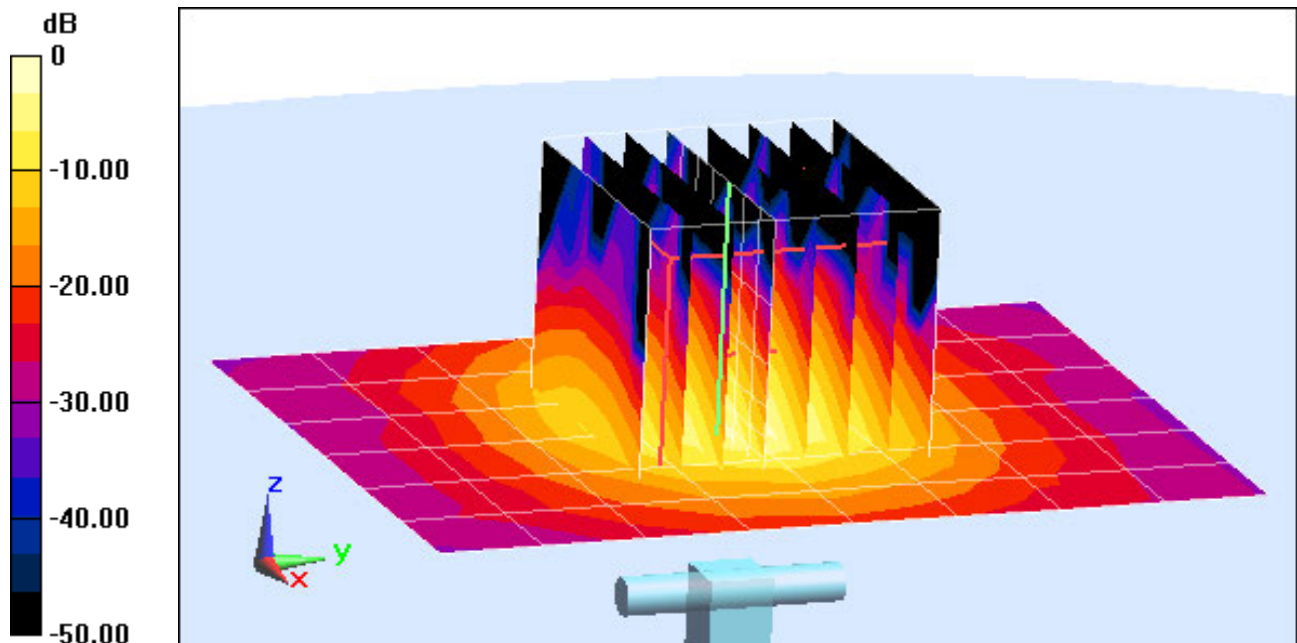
**Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm, Graded Ratio = 1.4

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.03 W/kg**

Deviation = -6.89 %



0 dB = 15.9 W/kg = 12.01 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 5300 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5300 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.352 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 47.707$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-13-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 24.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.81, 3.81, 3.81); Calibrated: 1/17/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/17/2013

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7(80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

## 5300MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (7x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

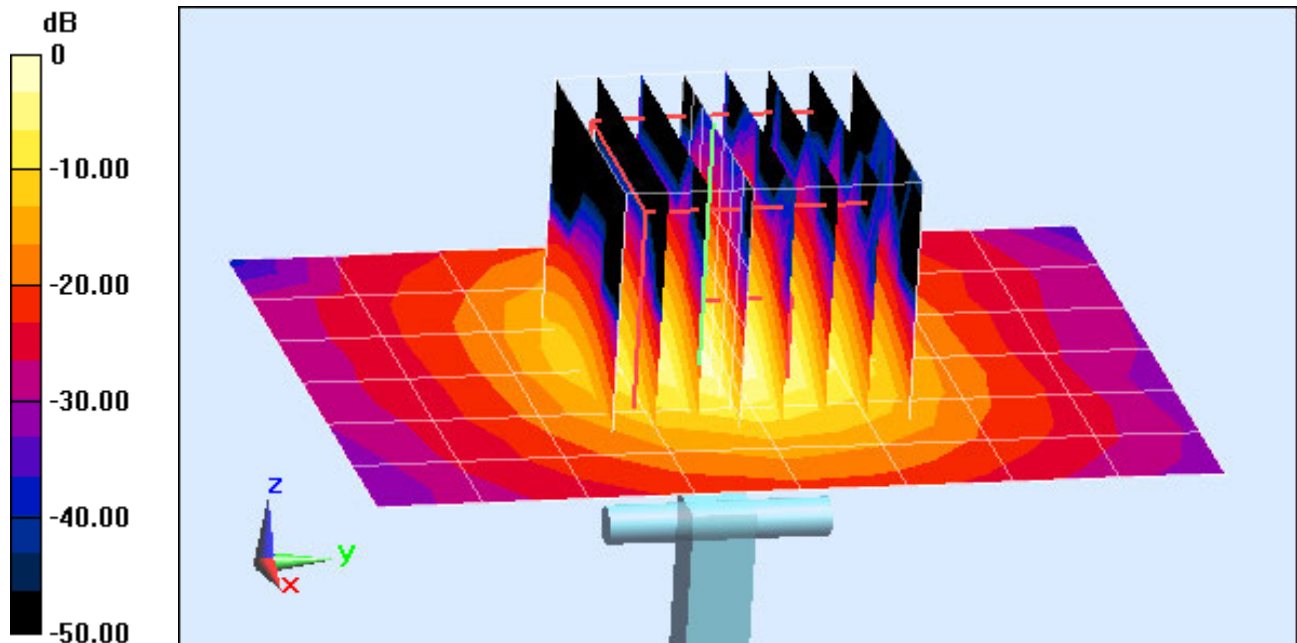
**Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm, Graded Ratio = 1.4

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.6 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.43 W/kg**

Deviation = -1.33 %



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

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 5500 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.737 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 46.963$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-13-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.2°C; Tissue Temp: 24.3°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.52, 3.52, 3.52); Calibrated: 1/17/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/17/2013

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

## 5500MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (7x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

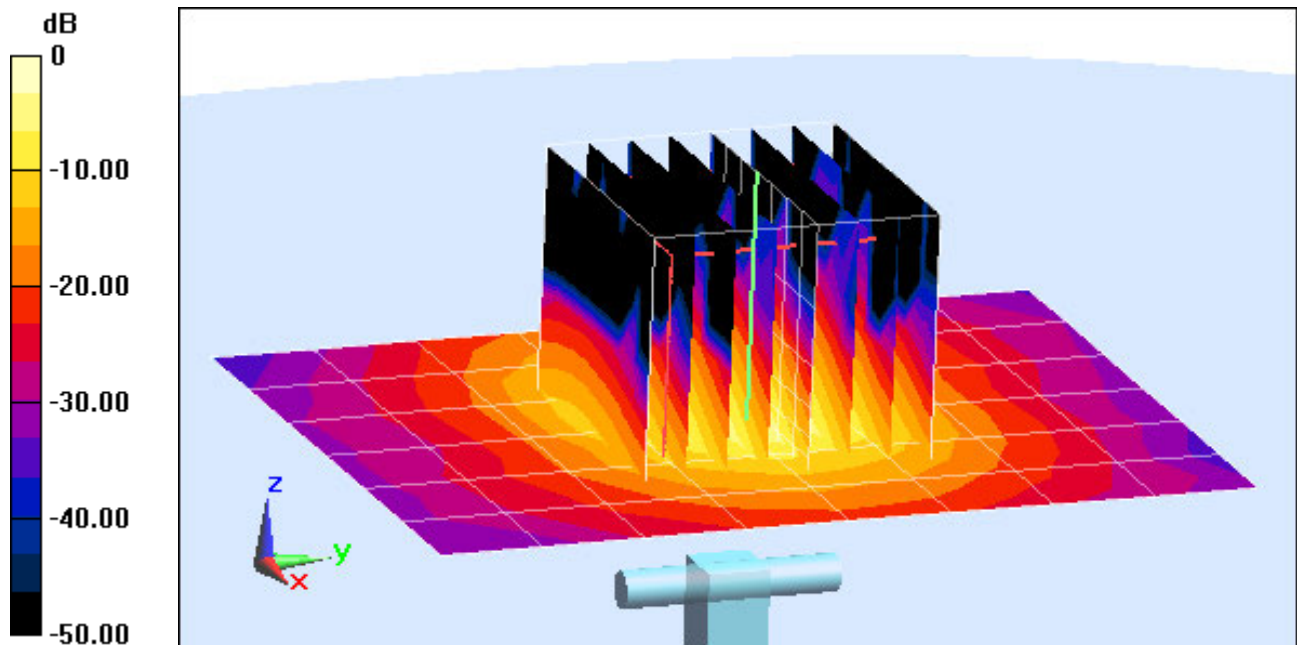
**Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm, Graded Ratio = 1.4

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 37.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.44 W/kg**

Deviation = 4.46 %



0 dB = 21.6 W/kg = 13.34 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 6.146 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 46.727$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-13-2013; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 24.4°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3589; ConvF(3.66, 3.66, 3.66); Calibrated: 1/17/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1272; Calibrated: 1/17/2013

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

## 5800MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (7x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

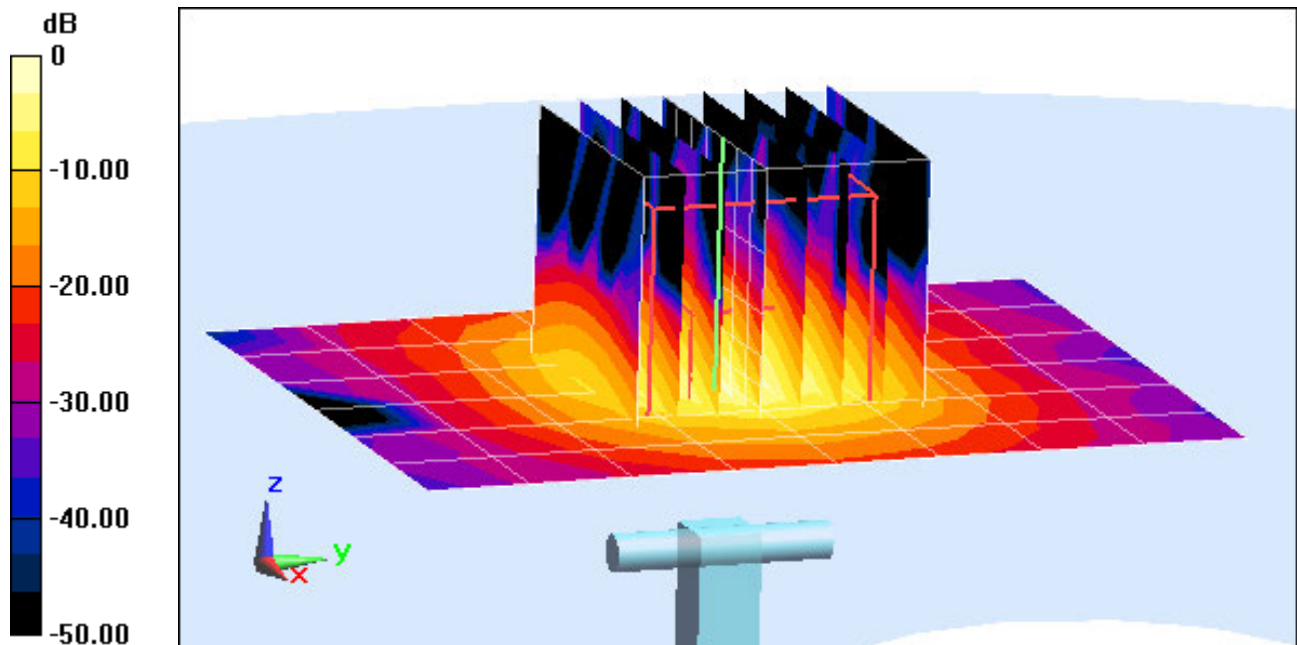
**Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm, Graded Ratio = 1.4

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 38.4 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.38 W/kg**

Deviation = -1.73 %



0 dB = 18.0 W/kg = 12.55 dBW/kg

## APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d148\_Feb13**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d148**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v9  
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz**

Calibration date: **February 06, 2013**

*KOK  
2/21/13*

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by: **Leif Klysner**      Name: **Leif Klysner**      Function: **Laboratory Technician**

Signature: *Leif Klysner*

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic**      Name: **Katja Pokovic**      Technical Manager

Signature: *Katja Pokovic*

Issued: February 6, 2013

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

### Glossary:

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

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.8.5
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.4 $\pm$ 6 %	1.38 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.87 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>39.7 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.18 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.8 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	51.9 $\pm$ 6 %	1.53 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>40.8 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.45 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.7 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.1 $\Omega$ + 5.9 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.3 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.3 $\Omega$ + 6.3 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.6 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.199 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	March 11, 2011

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 06.02.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d148**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.38$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.98, 4.98, 4.98); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

### **Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

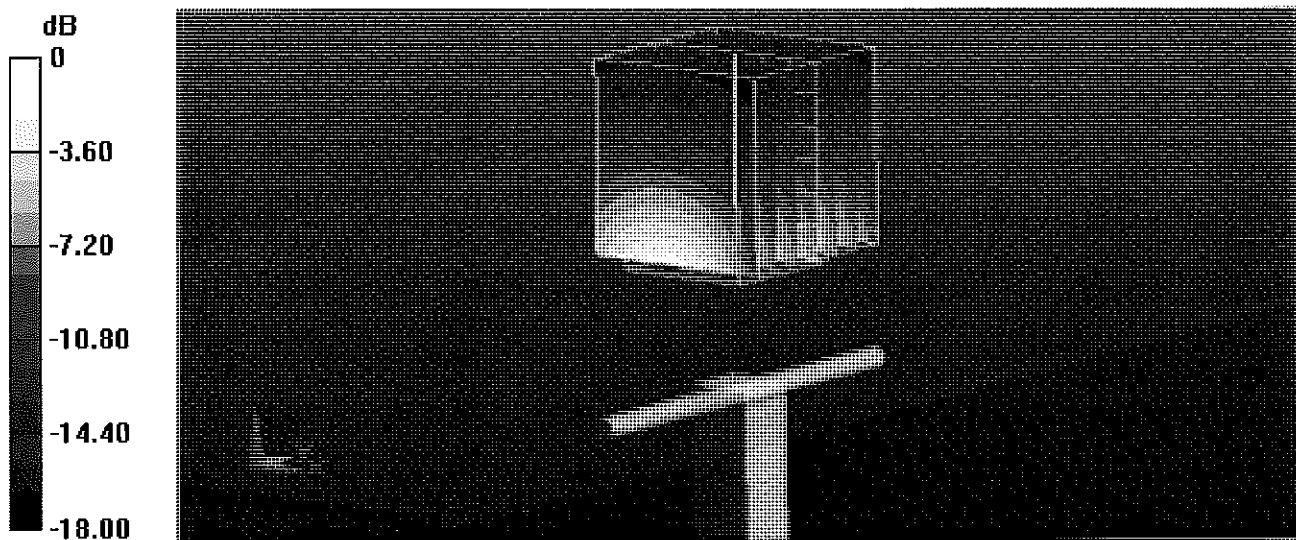
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.534 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.87 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.18 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.1 W/kg



0 dB = 12.1 W/kg = 10.83 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

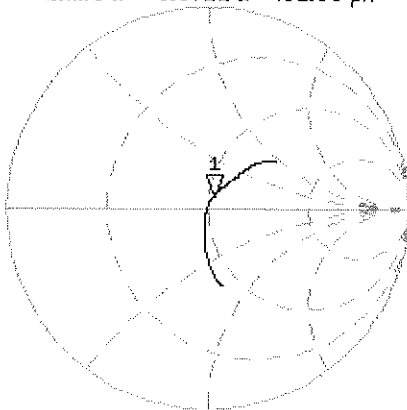
6 Feb 2013 09:25:10

CH1 S11 1 U FS

1: 52.125  $\Omega$  5.8711  $\Omega$  491.80  $\mu$ H

1 900.000 000 MHz

\*  
Del  
CA  
Avg  
16  
H1d

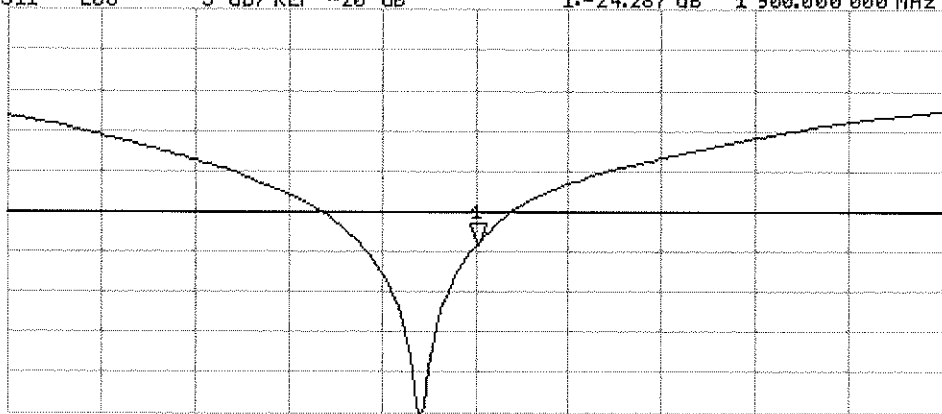


CH2 S11 LOG

5 dB/REF -20 dB

1: -24.287 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

CA  
Avg  
16  
H1d



START 1 700.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 100.000 000 MHz

## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 06.02.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d148**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.53$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.6, 4.6, 4.6); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

### Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

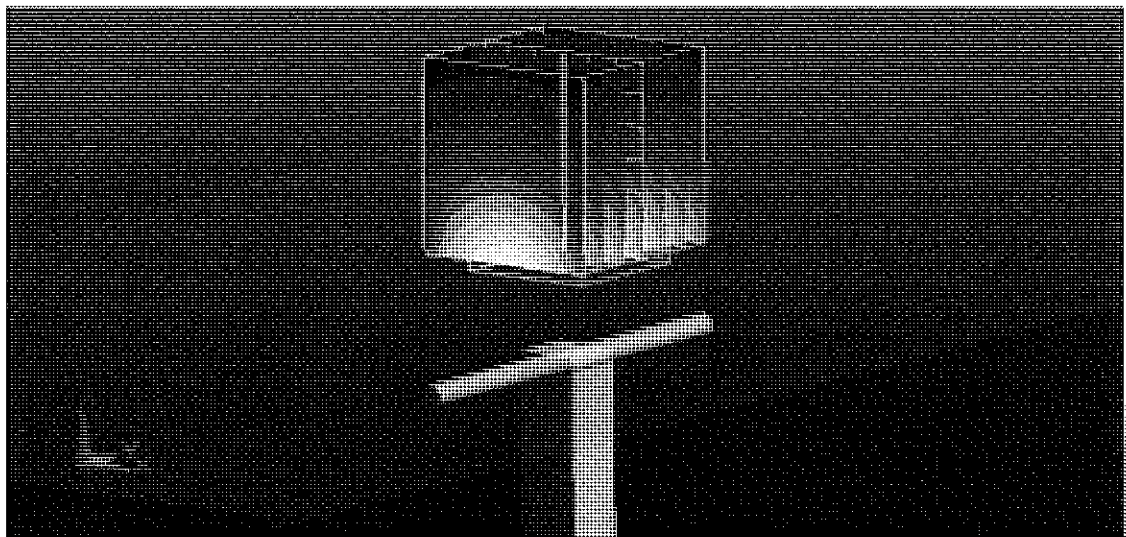
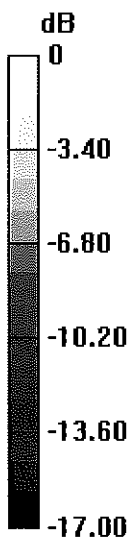
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.534 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.45 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.1 W/kg



0 dB = 13.1 W/kg = 11.17 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

6 Feb 2013 09:24:17

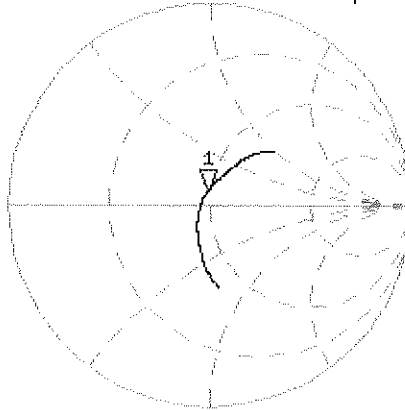
CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 48.344  $\Omega$  6.2715  $\Omega$  525.34  $\mu$ H 1 900.000 000 MHz

\*  
De1

CA

Avg  
16

H1d

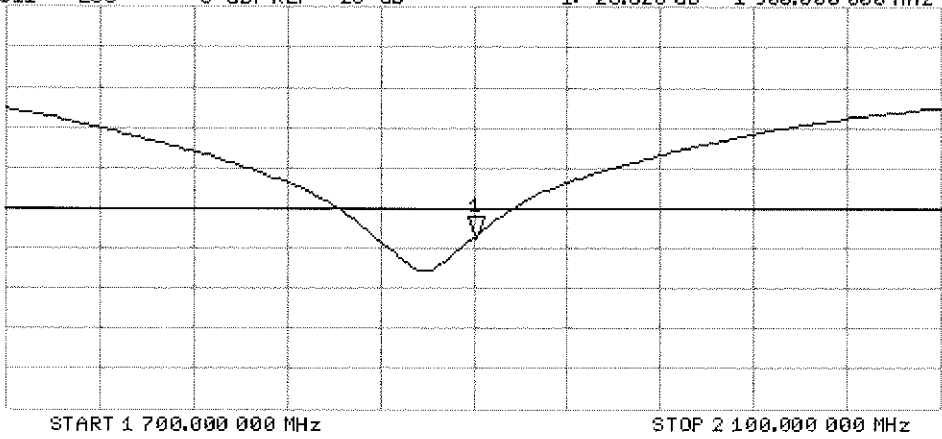


CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-23.628 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg  
16

H1d



**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

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-719\_Aug12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 719**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v8  
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz**

Calibration date: **August 23, 2012**

*✓ KOK  
9/17/12*

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 EPM-442A	GB37480704	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3205_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by: **Israe El-Naouq**      Name: **Israe El-Naouq**      Function: **Laboratory Technician**

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic**      Name: **Katja Pokovic**      Function: **Technical Manager**

Signature  
*Israe El-Naouq*  
*Katja Pokovic*

Issued: August 23, 2012

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

**Glossary:**

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

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.2 ± 6 %	1.81 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>52.7 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.19 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.7 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	51.3 ± 6 %	1.99 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>51.6 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.16 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.4 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.4 $\Omega$ + 3.8 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.1 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.7 $\Omega$ + 5.9 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.6 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.150 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	September 10, 2002

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 23.08.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 719**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.81$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.2(969); SEMCAD X 14.6.6(6824)

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

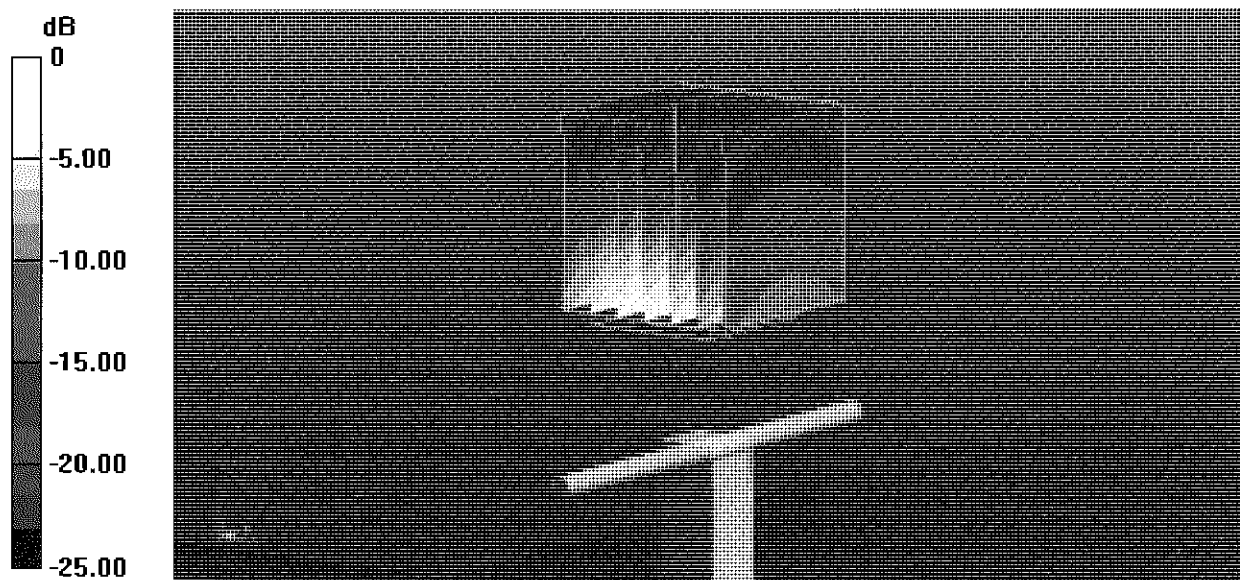
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.219 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.633 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 13.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.19 mW/g**

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



0 dB = 16.5 W/kg = 24.35 dB W/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

22 Aug 2012 15:39:08

CH1 S11 1 U FS

3: 54.416  $\Omega$  3.7656  $\Omega$  244.62 pF

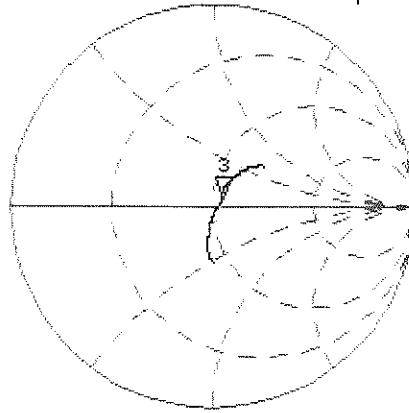
2 450.000 000 MHz

\*  
Del

CΔ

Avg  
16

H1 d

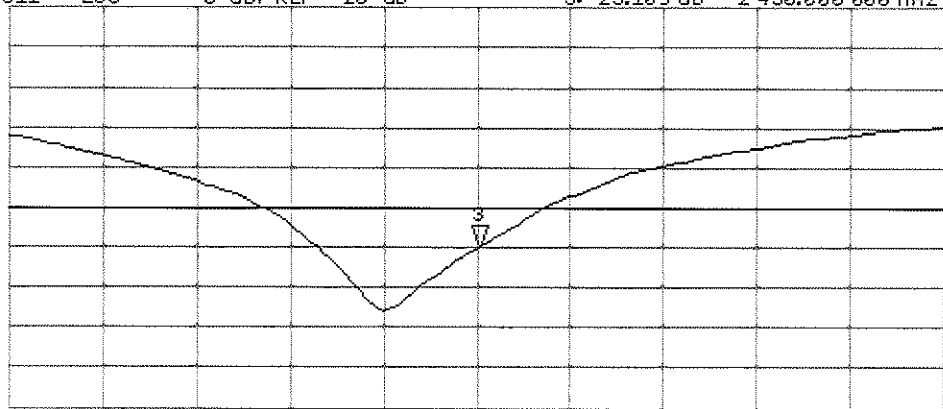


CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 3: -25.109 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CΔ

Avg  
16

H1 d



START 2 250.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 650.000 000 MHz

## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 22.08.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 719**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.26, 4.26, 4.26); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.2(969); SEMCAD X 14.6.6(6824)

### Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

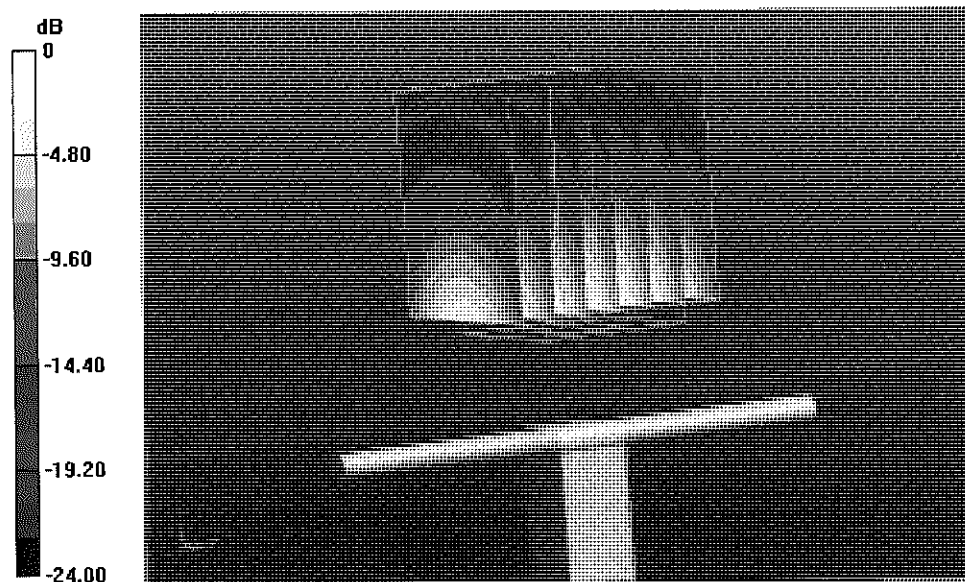
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.970 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.692 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 13.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.16 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.1 W/kg



0 dB = 17.1 W/kg = 24.66 dB W/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

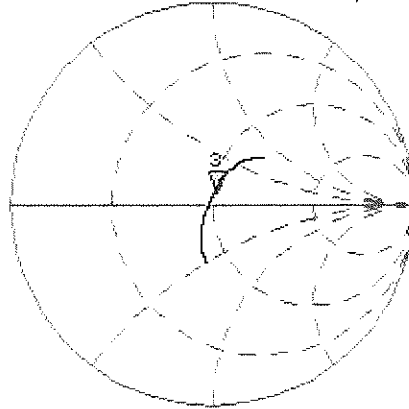
22 Aug 2012 15:38:22

[CH1] S11 1 U FS

3: 50.709  $\Omega$  5.8906  $\Omega$  382.66 pF

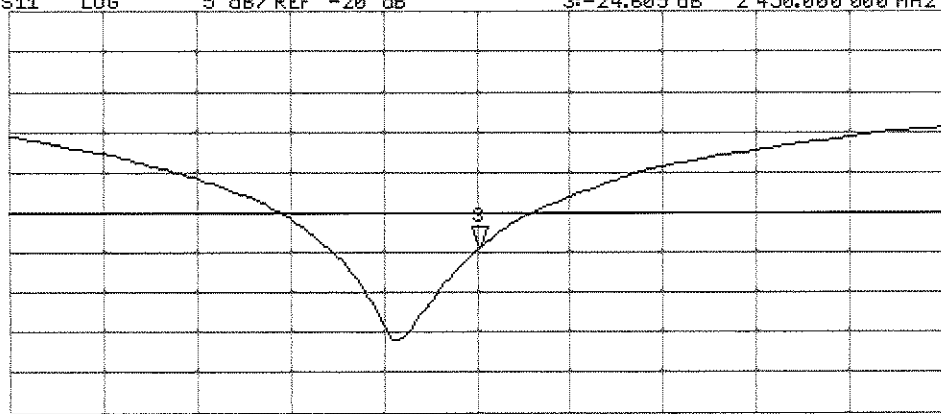
2 450.000 000 MHz

\*  
Del  
CΔ  
Avg  
16  
H1 d



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 3: -24.605 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CΔ  
Avg  
16  
H1 d



START 2 250.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 650.000 000 MHz



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-797\_Jan13**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 797**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v9  
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz**

Calibration date: **January 08, 2013**

*✓ KOK  
1/28/13*

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 EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by: **Israe El-Naouq**      Name: **Israe El-Naouq**      Function: **Laboratory Technician**      Signature: *Israe El-Naouq*

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic**      Name: **Katja Pokovic**      Function: **Technical Manager**      Signature: *Katja Pokovic*

Issued: January 8, 2013

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

**Glossary:**

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

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.8.4
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.9 ± 6 %	1.85 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>52.5 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.20 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.5 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	50.5 ± 6 %	2.01 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.7 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>49.6 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.88 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.2 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.3 $\Omega$ + 3.1 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.1 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.1 $\Omega$ + 4.9 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.0 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.152 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	January 24, 2006

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 08.01.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 797**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.85$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 37.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.4(1052); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

### Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/ $P_{in}=250$ mW, $d=10$ mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

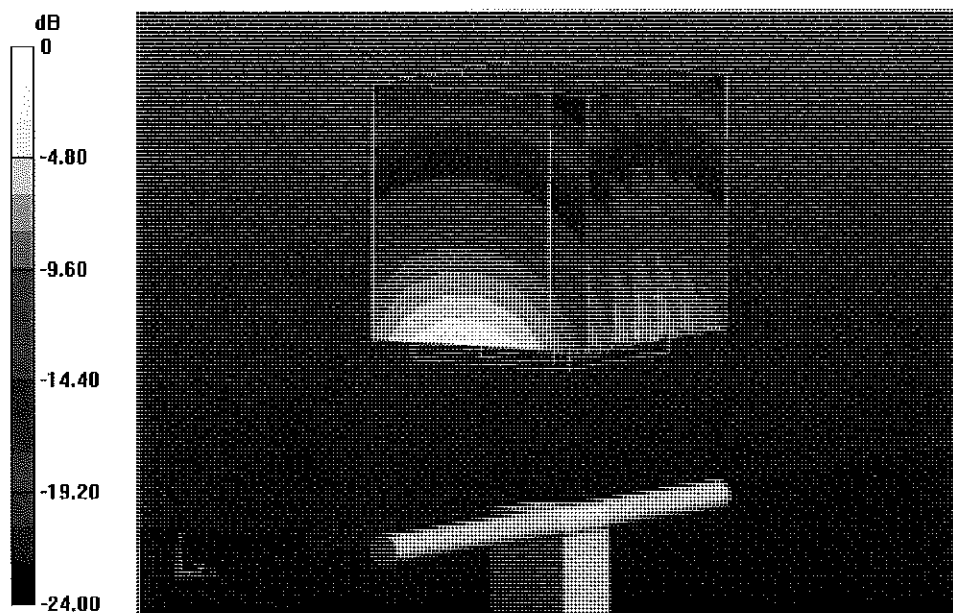
Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 99.154 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.2 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.0 W/kg



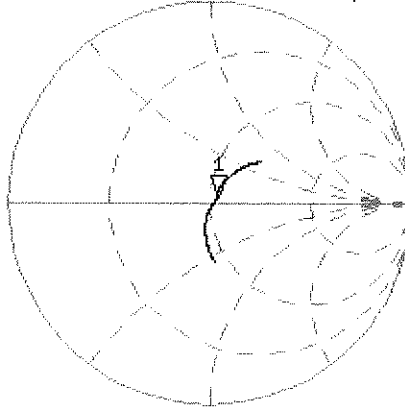
0 dB = 17.0 W/kg = 12.30 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

8 Jan 2013 12:37:14

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 53.346  $\angle$  3.0762  $\angle$  199.83 pH 2 450.000 000 MHz

#  
De1  
Cor



Avg  
16

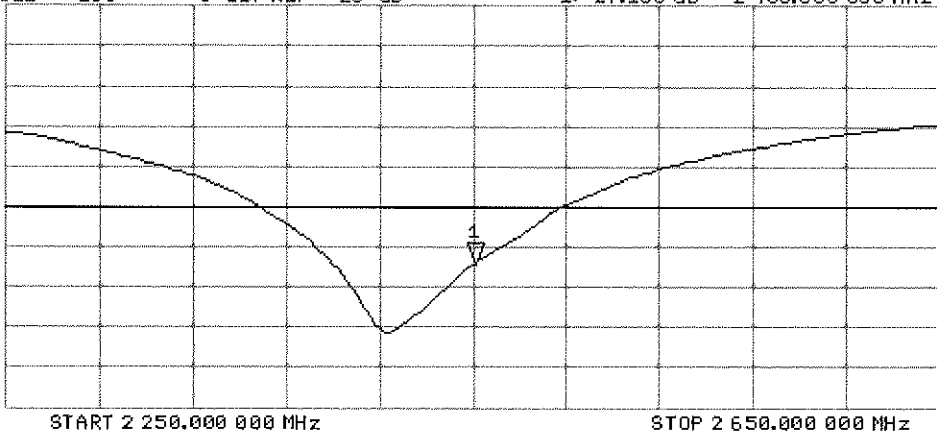
H1d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -27.136 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg  
16

H1d



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 08.01.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 797**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.01$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 50.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.4(1052); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

### **Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

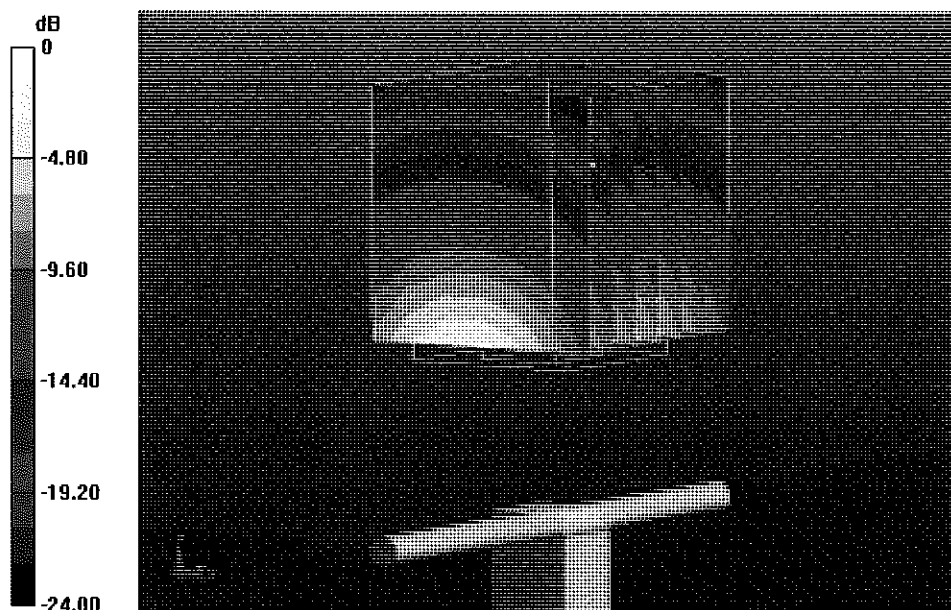
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.935 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 12.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.88 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.7 W/kg



0 dB = 16.7 W/kg = 12.23 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

8 Jan 2013 12:36:45

CH1 S11 1 U FS

1: 49.090  $\angle$  4.9102  $\angle$  318.97  $\mu$ H

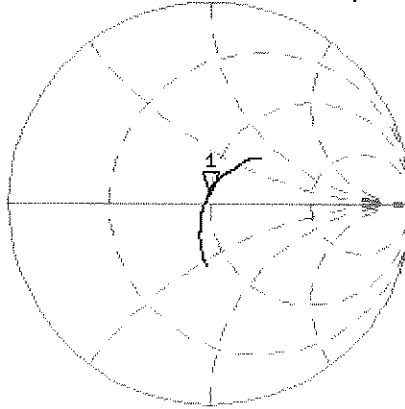
2 450.000 000 MHz

\*  
De1

Cor

Avg  
16

H1d

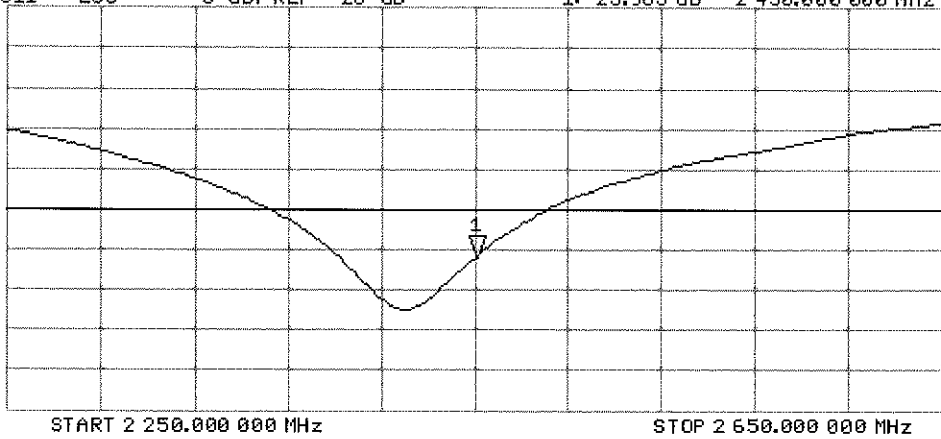


CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -25.963 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg  
16

H1d





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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1007\_Oct12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1007**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-22.v1**  
**Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz**

Calibration date: **October 30, 2012**

*KOK*  
*11/15/12*

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Dec-11 (No. EX3-3503_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by: **Israe El-Naouq**      Name: **Israe El-Naouq**      Function: **Laboratory Technician**

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic**      Name: **Katja Pokovic**      Function: **Technical Manager**

Signature  
*Israe El-Naouq*  
*Katja Pokovic*

Issued: October 31, 2012

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



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

**Glossary:**

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

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

- a) IEC 62209-2, "Evaluation of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices in the Frequency Range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz: Human models, Instrumentation, and Procedures"; Part 2: "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for including accessories and multiple transmitters", March 2010
- b) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

**Additional Documentation:**

- c) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.3
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4.0 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5200 MHz ± 1 MHz 5300 MHz ± 1 MHz 5500 MHz ± 1 MHz 5600 MHz ± 1 MHz 5800 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	36.0	4.66 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.8 ± 6 %	4.53 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.04 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>79.8 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.31 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.9 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Head TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.76 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.7 ± 6 %	4.63 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.38 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>83.1 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.9 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Head TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.6	4.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.4 ± 6 %	4.83 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.56 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>84.9 W / kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.44 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.2 ± 6 %	4.93 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.53 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>84.5 W / kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.43 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.0 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.0 ± 6 %	5.15 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.05 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>79.8 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.29 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.7 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	49.0	5.30 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.8 ± 6 %	5.41 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.40 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>73.3 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.08 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.6 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.42 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.7 ± 6 %	5.52 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.63 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>75.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.14 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.2 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.6	5.65 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.3 ± 6 %	5.78 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.92 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>78.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.21 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.2 ± 6 %	5.90 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.07 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>80.0 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.25 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.2 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	45.9 ± 6 %	6.18 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.49 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>74.3 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.08 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.6 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.1 $\Omega$ - 11.2 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 18.7 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.8 $\Omega$ - 1.2 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.8 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.5 $\Omega$ - 4.3 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.3 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	59.3 $\Omega$ - 7.4 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 19.3 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	57.2 $\Omega$ + 5.4 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 21.6 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.1 $\Omega$ - 10.0 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 20.1 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.6 $\Omega$ - 3.0 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.4 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.1 $\Omega$ - 3.3 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 29.5 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	57.6 $\Omega$ - 6.2 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 20.8 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	59.7 $\Omega$ + 4.5 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 20.2 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.201 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	August 28, 2003

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 30.10.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1007**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz,  
Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.53$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.63$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.83$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.93$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.15$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.41, 5.41, 5.41); Calibrated: 30.12.2011, ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 30.12.2011, ConvF(4.91, 4.91, 4.91); Calibrated: 30.12.2011, ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 30.12.2011, ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.3(988); SEMCAD X 14.6.7(6848)

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 64.518 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.04 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.31 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.7 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 64.964 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.38 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.41 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.8 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 64.435 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.56 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.44 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.5 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 64.179 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.53 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.43 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.4 W/kg

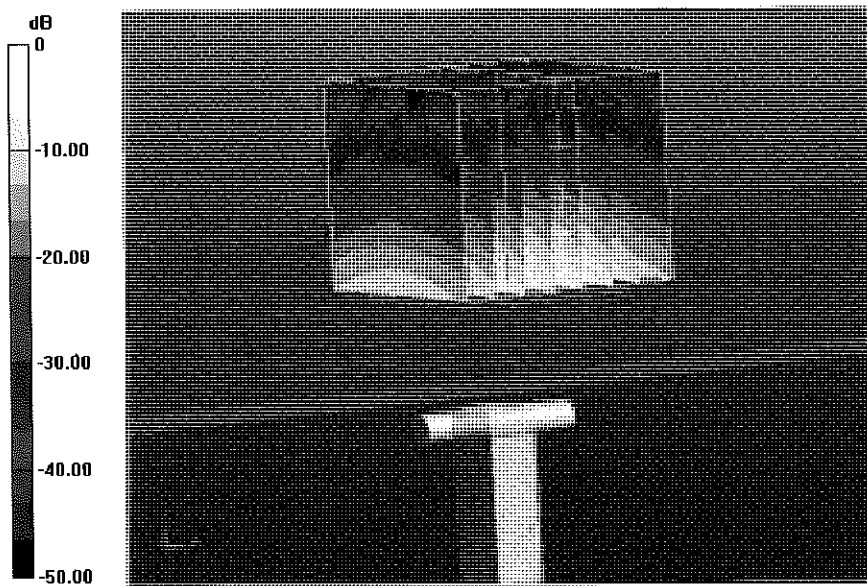
**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 61.223 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.05 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.29 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.6 W/kg



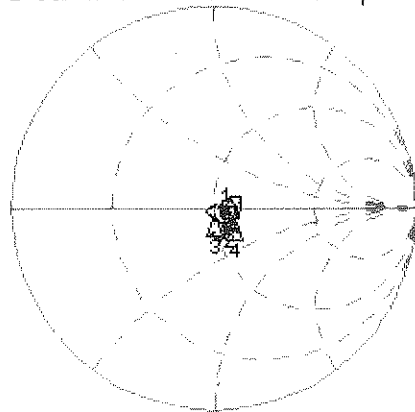
0 dB = 19.6 W/kg = 12.92 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

30 Oct 2012 11:43:37

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 55.082  $\Omega$  -11.235  $\Omega$  2.7239 pF 5 200.000 000 MHz

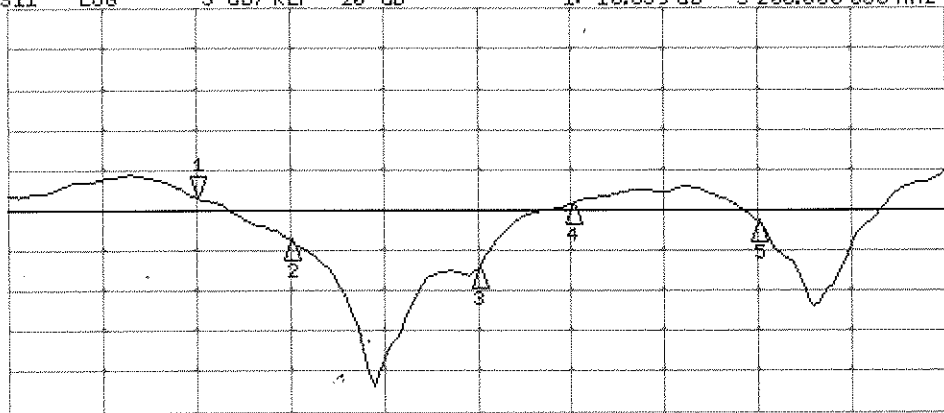
\*  
Del  
Cor  
Avg  
16  
H1d



CH1 Markers  
2: 56.750  $\Omega$   
-1.2324  $\Omega$   
5.30000 GHz  
3: 49.537  $\Omega$   
-4.2871  $\Omega$   
5.50000 GHz  
4: 59.338  $\Omega$   
-7.4336  $\Omega$   
5.60000 GHz  
5: 57.160  $\Omega$   
5.3867  $\Omega$   
5.80000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -18.659 dB 5 200.000 000 MHz

Cor  
Avg  
16  
H1d



CH2 Markers  
2: -23.826 dB  
5.30000 GHz  
3: -27.278 dB  
5.50000 GHz  
4: -19.256 dB  
5.60000 GHz  
5: -21.566 dB  
5.80000 GHz

START 5 000.000 000 MHz

STOP 6 000.000 000 MHz

## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 30.10.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1007**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz,  
Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.41$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.52$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.78$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.9$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.18$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 45.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(4.91, 4.91, 4.91); Calibrated: 30.12.2011, ConvF(4.67, 4.67, 4.67); Calibrated: 30.12.2011, ConvF(4.43, 4.43, 4.43); Calibrated: 30.12.2011, ConvF(4.22, 4.22, 4.22); Calibrated: 30.12.2011, ConvF(4.38, 4.38, 4.38); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.3(988); SEMCAD X 14.6.7(6848)

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 58.536 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.4 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.08 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.6 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 58.637 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.3 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.63 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.14 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.4 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 58.216 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.4 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.92 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.21 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.4 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 58.347 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.07 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.25 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.9 W/kg

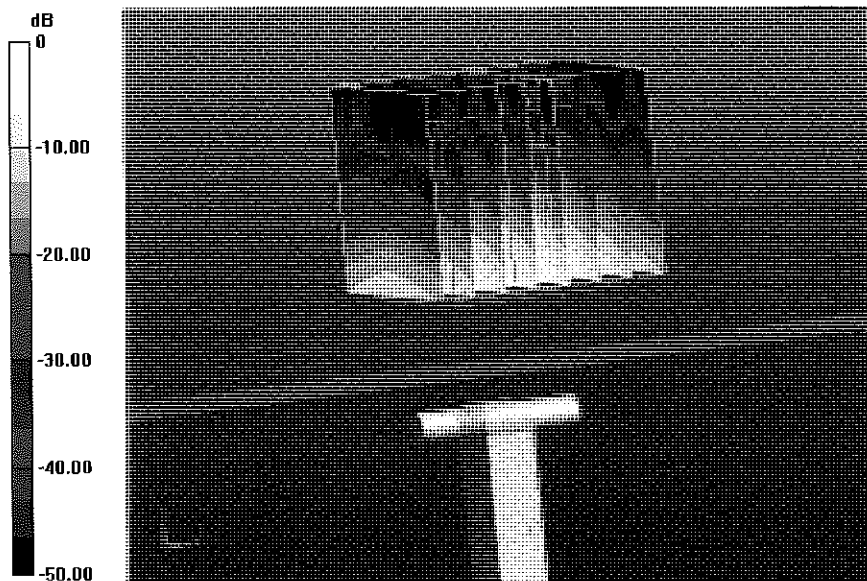
**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 55.261 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.4 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.49 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.08 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.9 W/kg



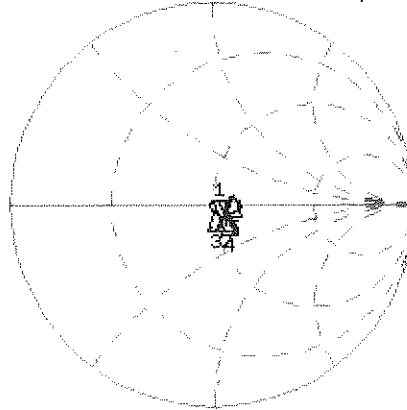
0 dB = 18.9 W/kg = 12.76 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

30 Oct 2012 11:02:08

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 52.068  $\Omega$  -9.9570  $\Omega$  3.0739 pF 5 200.000 000 MHz

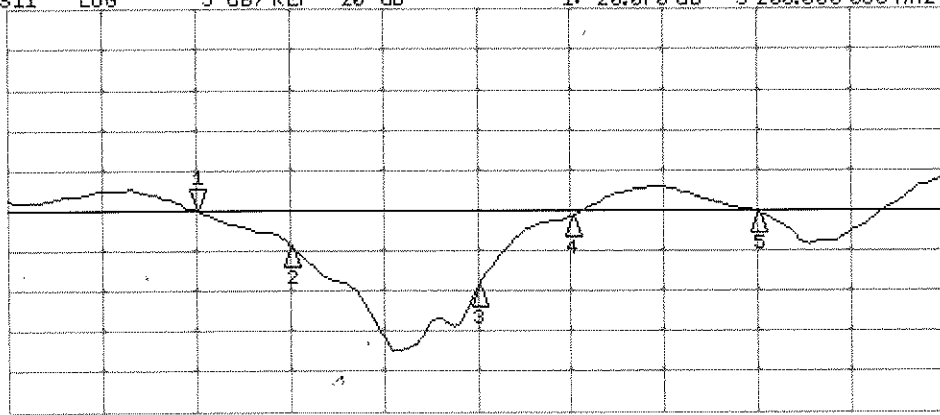
\*  
Del  
Cor  
Avg  
16  
Hid



CH1 Markers  
2: 55.563  $\Omega$   
-3.0234  $\Omega$   
5.30000 GHz  
3: 50.104  $\Omega$   
-3.3438  $\Omega$   
5.50000 GHz  
4: 57.613  $\Omega$   
-6.1699  $\Omega$   
5.60000 GHz  
5: 59.734  $\Omega$   
4.4648  $\Omega$   
5.80000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -20.070 dB 5 200.000 000 MHz

Cor  
Avg  
16  
Hid



CH2 Markers  
2: -24.438 dB  
5.30000 GHz  
3: -29.525 dB  
5.50000 GHz  
4: -20.822 dB  
5.60000 GHz  
5: -20.219 dB  
5.80000 GHz

START 5 000.000 000 MHz

STOP 6 000.000 000 MHz



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1057\_Jan13**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1057**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-22.v2  
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz**

Calibration date: **January 11, 2013**

✓  
KOK  
1/29/13

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	28-Dec-12 (No. EX3-3503_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by: **Israe El-Naouq**      Name: **Israe El-Naouq**      Function: **Laboratory Technician**      Signature: *Israe El-Naouq*

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic**      Name: **Katja Pokovic**      Function: **Technical Manager**      Signature: *Katja Pokovic*

Issued: January 11, 2013

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



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

### Glossary:

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

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

- a) IEC 62209-2, "Evaluation of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices in the Frequency Range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz: Human models, Instrumentation, and Procedures"; Part 2: "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for including accessories and multiple transmitters", March 2010
- b) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

### Additional Documentation:

- c) DASY4/5 System Handbook

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.8.5
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy = 4.0 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
<b>Frequency</b>	5200 MHz ± 1 MHz 5300 MHz ± 1 MHz 5500 MHz ± 1 MHz 5600 MHz ± 1 MHz 5800 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	36.0	4.66 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.6 ± 6 %	4.50 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.66 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>75.9 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.17 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Head TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.76 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.5 ± 6 %	4.60 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.76 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>76.9 W / kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.22 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.9 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Head TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.6	4.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.2 ± 6 %	4.79 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.09 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>80.1 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.28 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.1 ± 6 %	4.88 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.12 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>80.4 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.30 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.7 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	33.8 ± 6 %	5.09 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.69 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>76.1 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.17 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	49.0	5.30 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.0 ± 6 %	5.42 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.61 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>75.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.42 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.8 ± 6 %	5.55 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.59 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>75.3 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.6	5.65 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.5 ± 6 %	5.81 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.14 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>80.8 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.26 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.3 ± 6 %	5.94 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>80.3 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.25 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.3 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.0 ± 6 %	6.21 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.57 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>75.1 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.09 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.7 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.5 $\Omega$ - 9.8 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 20.3 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.5 $\Omega$ - 4.5 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.4 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.6 $\Omega$ - 5.8 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.8 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.9 $\Omega$ - 3.8 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.6 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.5 $\Omega$ - 4.4 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.1 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.3 $\Omega$ - 7.9 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.0 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.7 $\Omega$ - 3.2 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 29.2 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.2 $\Omega$ - 4.8 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.2 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.6 $\Omega$ - 2.1 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.9 dB

## Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.3 $\Omega$ - 2.9 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.4 dB

## General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.202 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

## Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	November 27, 2006

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 11.01.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1057**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.5$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.6$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.79$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.88$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.09$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 33.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.41, 5.41, 5.41); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.91, 4.91, 4.91); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan,**

**dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 63.671 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.4 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.66 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.17 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.5 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan,**

**dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 63.473 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.3 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.76 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.22 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.8 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan,**

**dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 63.735 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

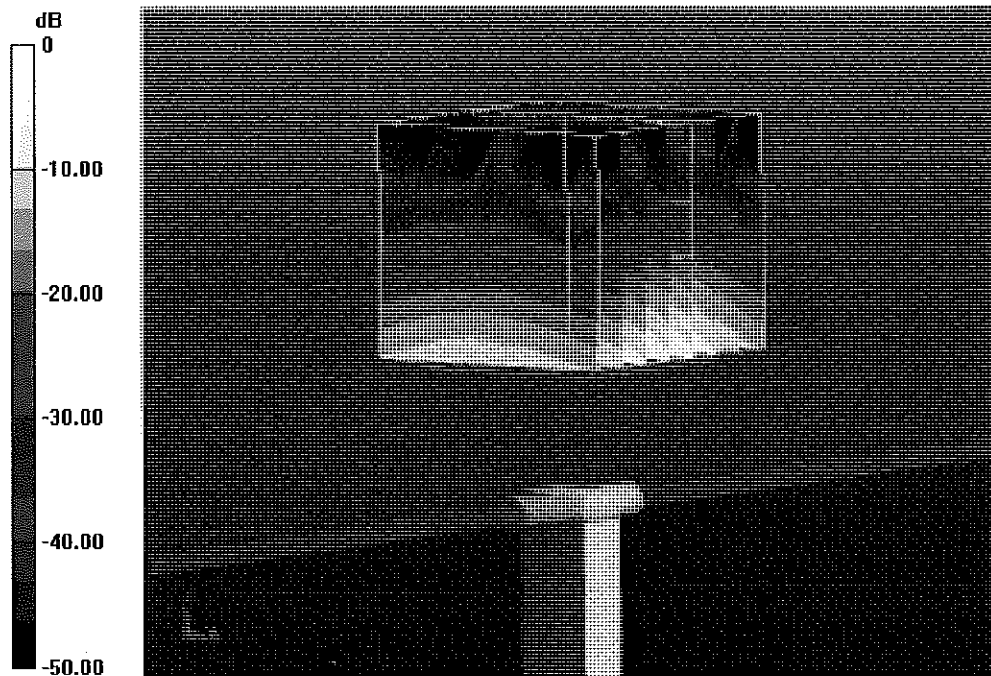
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.09 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.28 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.1 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 63.848 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.5 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 8.12 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.3 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.2 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 60.467 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.3 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 7.69 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.17 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.4 W/kg



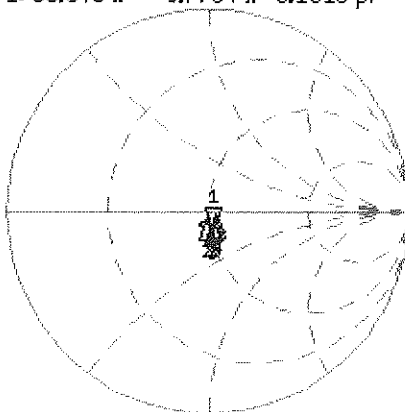
0 dB = 19.4 W/kg = 12.88 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

11 Jan 2013 09:26:56

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 50.543  $\Omega$  -9.7754  $\Omega$  3.1310 pF 5 200.000 000 MHz

\*  
De1  
CA  
Avg  
16  
H1d

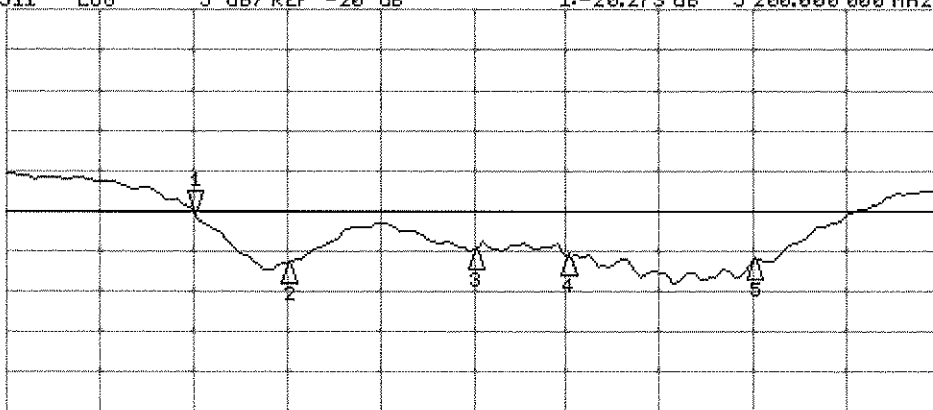


CH1 Markers

- 2: 48.508  $\Omega$   
-4.4805  $\Omega$   
5.30000 GHz
- 3: 50.617  $\Omega$   
-5.7559  $\Omega$   
5.50000 GHz
- 4: 53.891  $\Omega$   
-3.8418  $\Omega$   
5.60000 GHz
- 5: 52.500  $\Omega$   
-4.4160  $\Omega$   
5.80000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -20.273 dB 5 200.000 000 MHz

CA  
Avg  
16  
H1d



CH2 Markers

- 2: -25.396 dB  
5.30000 GHz
- 3: -24.818 dB  
5.50000 GHz
- 4: -25.573 dB  
5.60000 GHz
- 5: -26.115 dB  
5.80000 GHz

START 5 000.000 000 MHz

STOP 6 000.000 000 MHz

## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 10.01.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1057**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.42$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.55$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.81$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.94$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.21$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(4.91, 4.91, 4.91); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.67, 4.67, 4.67); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.43, 4.43, 4.43); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.22, 4.22, 4.22); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.38, 4.38, 4.38); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 59.074 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.4 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.61 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.13 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.0 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 58.924 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.59 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.13 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.9 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 59.561 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.3 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.14 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.26 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.7 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan,**

**dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 58.884 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 36.3 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.25 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.0 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan,**

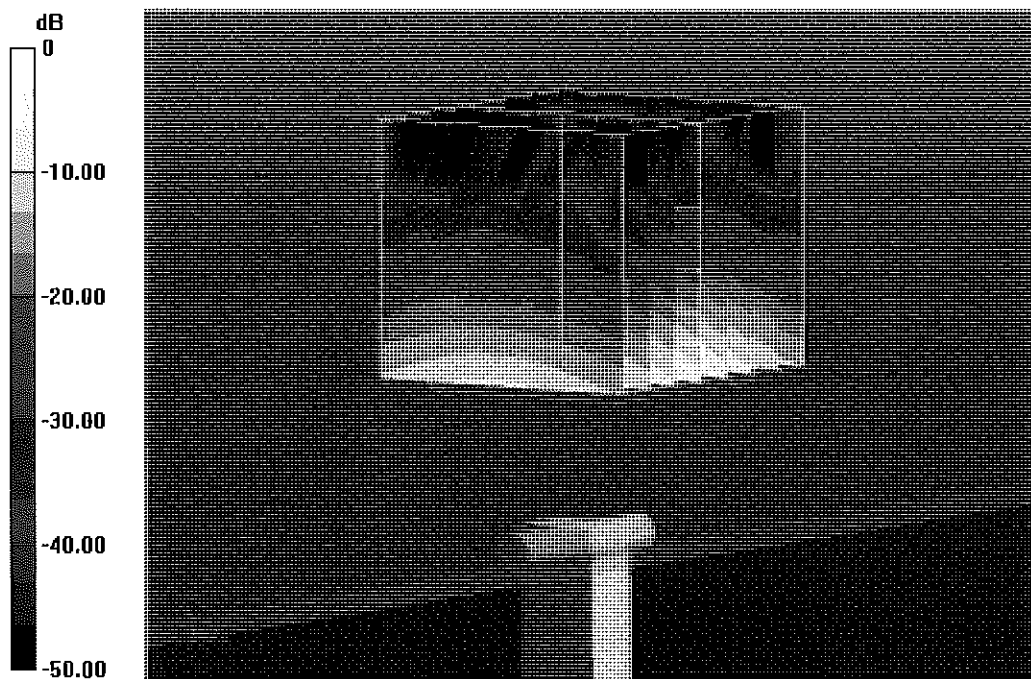
**dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 55.753 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.6 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.57 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.09 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.9 W/kg



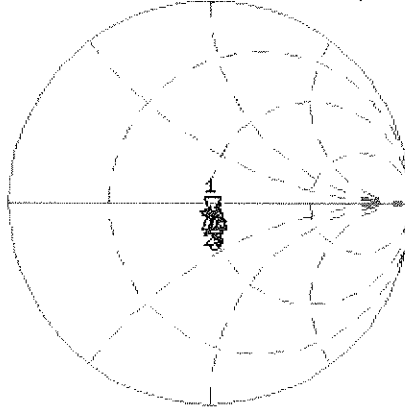
0 dB = 18.9 W/kg = 12.76 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

10 Jan 2013 13:20:10

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 49.311  $\Omega$  -7.8789  $\Omega$  3.8846 pF 5 200.000 000 MHz

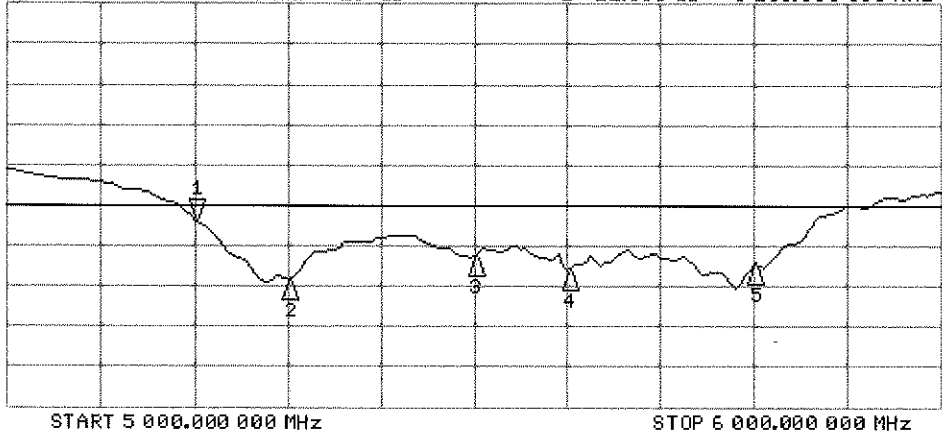
\*  
Del  
CA  
Avg  
16  
H1d



CH1 Markers  
2: 48.729  $\Omega$   
-3.1895  $\Omega$   
5.30000 GHz  
3: 51.209  $\Omega$   
-4.8184  $\Omega$   
5.50000 GHz  
4: 53.596  $\Omega$   
-2.1113  $\Omega$   
5.60000 GHz  
5: 53.314  $\Omega$   
-2.9355  $\Omega$   
5.90000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -22.005 dB 5 200.000 000 MHz

CA  
Avg  
16  
H1d



CH2 Markers  
2: -29.181 dB  
5.30000 GHz  
3: -26.190 dB  
5.50000 GHz  
4: -27.903 dB  
5.60000 GHz  
5: -27.367 dB  
5.80000 GHz



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3022\_Aug12**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object **ES3DV2 - SN:3022**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **August 28, 2012**

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)

✓  
Kok  
7/10

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

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

Issued: August 28, 2012

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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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	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\phi$	$\phi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-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 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<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 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<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.

# Probe ES3DV2

## SN:3022

Manufactured: April 15, 2003  
Calibrated: August 28, 2012

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	1.00	1.04	0.99	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	98.3	99.5	101.3	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	133.3	$\pm 2.7 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	140.3	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	178.9	

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%.

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.30	1.72	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.03	6.03	6.03	0.35	1.63	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.07	5.07	5.07	0.32	1.89	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	4.86	4.86	4.86	0.40	1.57	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.23	4.23	4.23	0.59	1.44	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.10	4.10	4.10	0.67	1.37	± 12.0 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

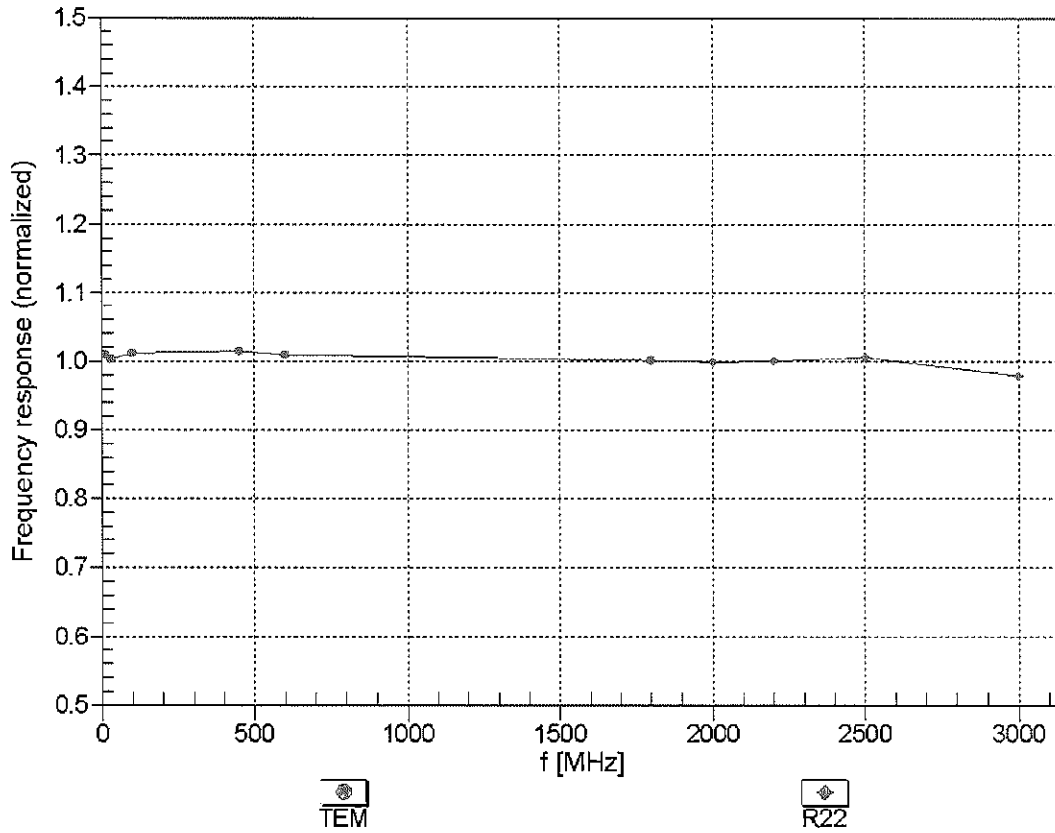
f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.23	2.09	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.02	6.02	6.02	0.47	1.44	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.46	1.55	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.36	1.87	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	3.97	3.97	3.97	0.65	1.06	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.54	0.75	± 12.0 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

# Frequency Response of E-Field

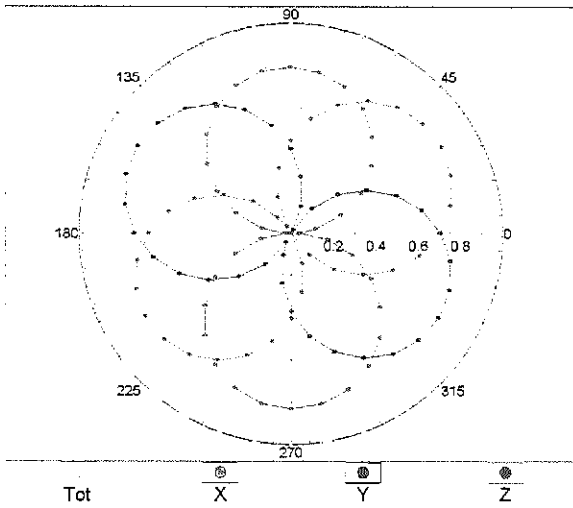
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



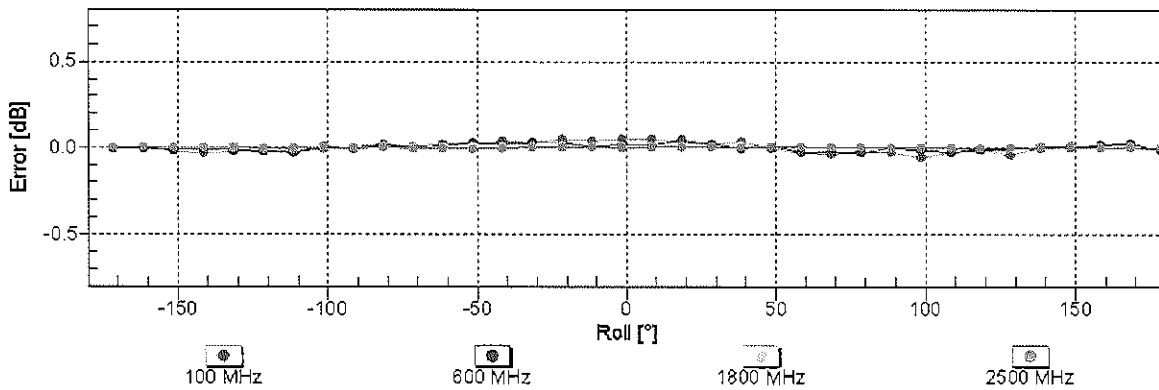
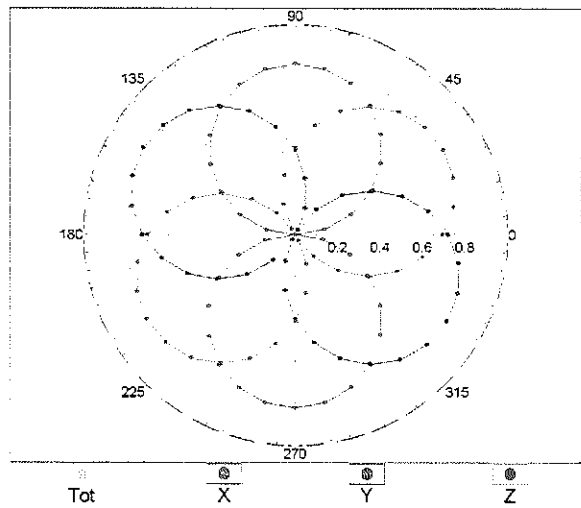
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

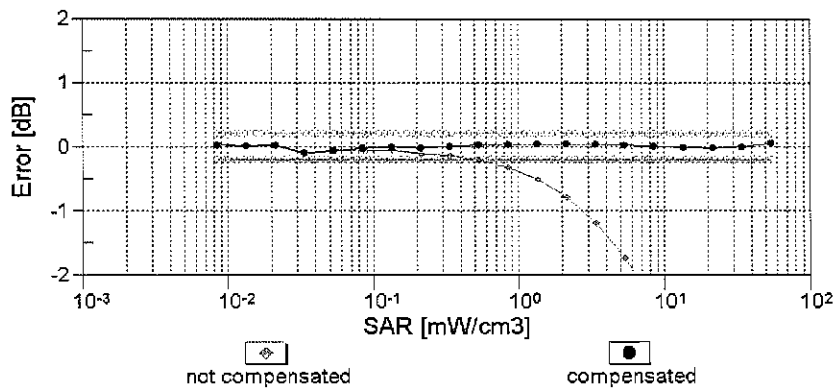
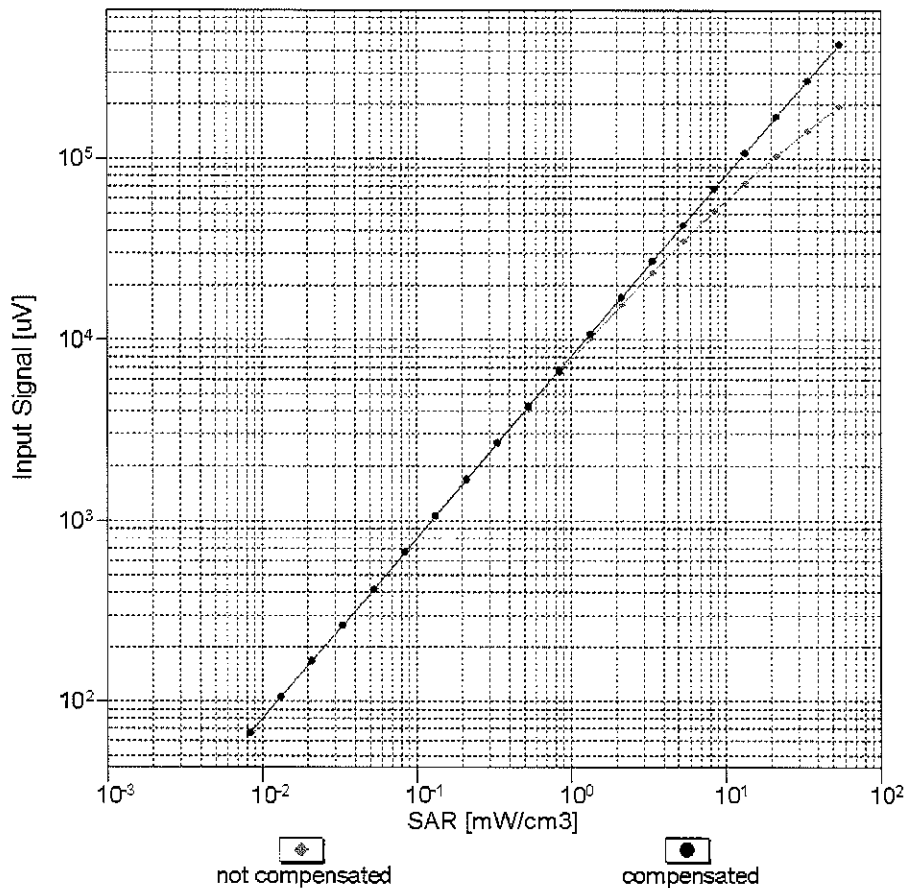


f=1800 MHz,R22



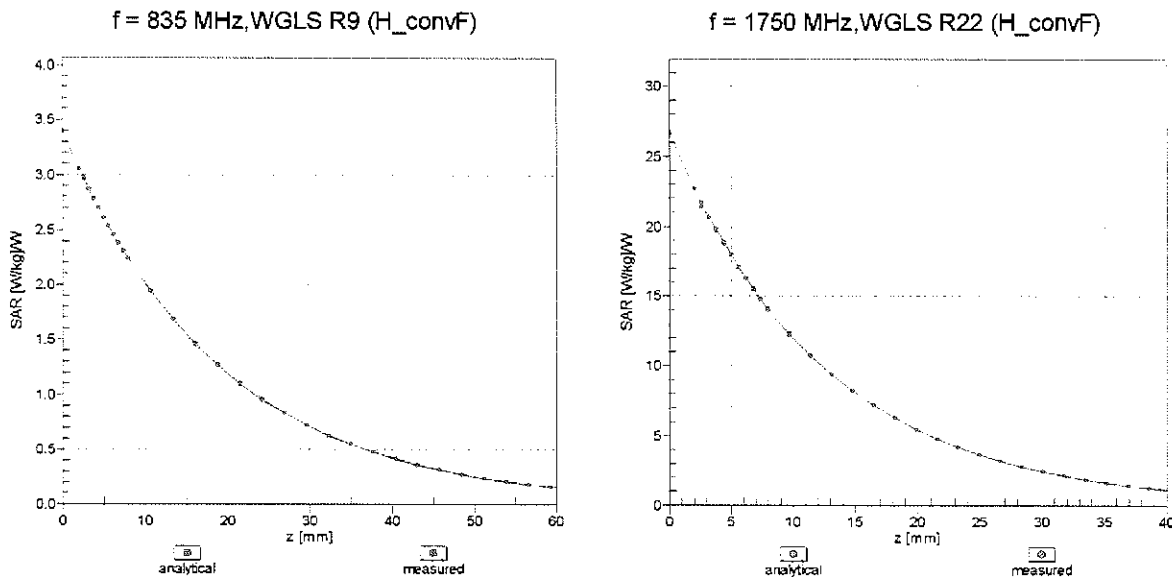
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

### Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell , $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ )

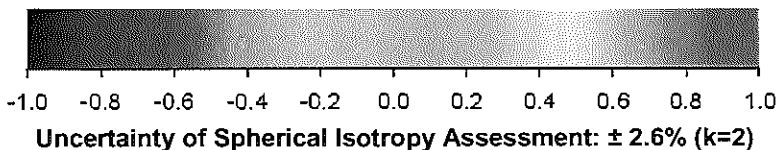
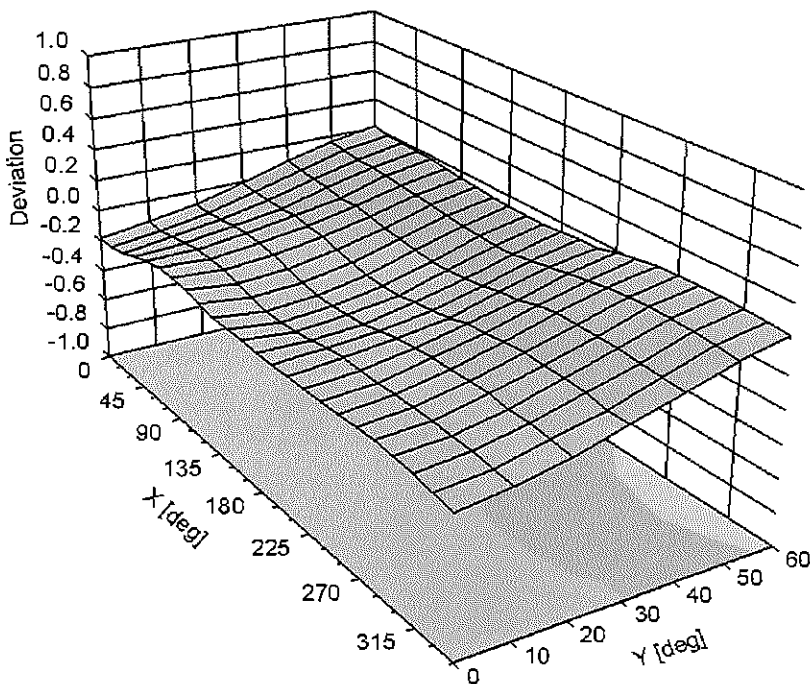


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

# Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ), f = 900 MHz



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	98.5
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



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3213\_Apr12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3213**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **April 24, 2012**

*✓ Kok 5/2/12*

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	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	10-Jan-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jan12)	Jan-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Dimce Iliev</b>	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature <i>Dimce Iliev</i>
Approved by:	Name <b>Katja Pokovic</b>	Function Technical Manager	Signature <i>Katja Pokovic</i>
			Issued: April 25, 2012

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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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	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-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 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<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 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<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.

# Probe ES3DV3

## SN:3213

Manufactured: October 14, 2008  
Calibrated: April 24, 2012

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

# DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3213

## Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	1.48	1.36	1.33	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	97.8	101.0	99.1	

## Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	125.2	$\pm 2.5 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	127.5	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	169.0	

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%.

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3213

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.32	6.32	6.32	0.50	1.38	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.41	1.57	± 12.0 %
1640	40.3	1.29	5.36	5.36	5.36	0.64	1.24	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.22	5.22	5.22	0.57	1.39	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.02	5.02	5.02	0.63	1.32	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.80	1.22	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.26	4.26	4.26	0.72	1.36	± 12.0 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3213

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

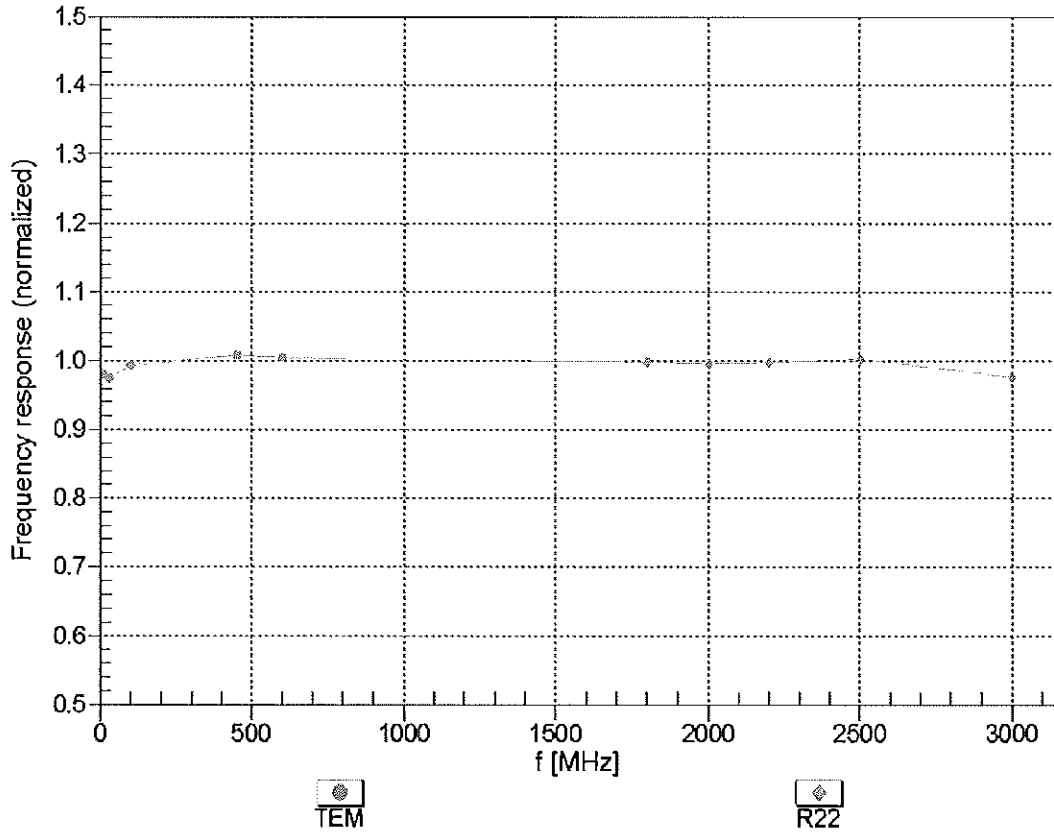
f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.19	6.19	6.19	0.31	1.96	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.38	1.73	± 12.0 %
1640	53.8	1.40	5.13	5.13	5.13	0.35	2.07	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.68	4.68	4.68	0.54	1.56	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.69	1.37	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.11	4.11	4.11	0.80	1.04	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	3.91	3.91	3.91	0.63	0.92	± 12.0 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

# Frequency Response of E-Field

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

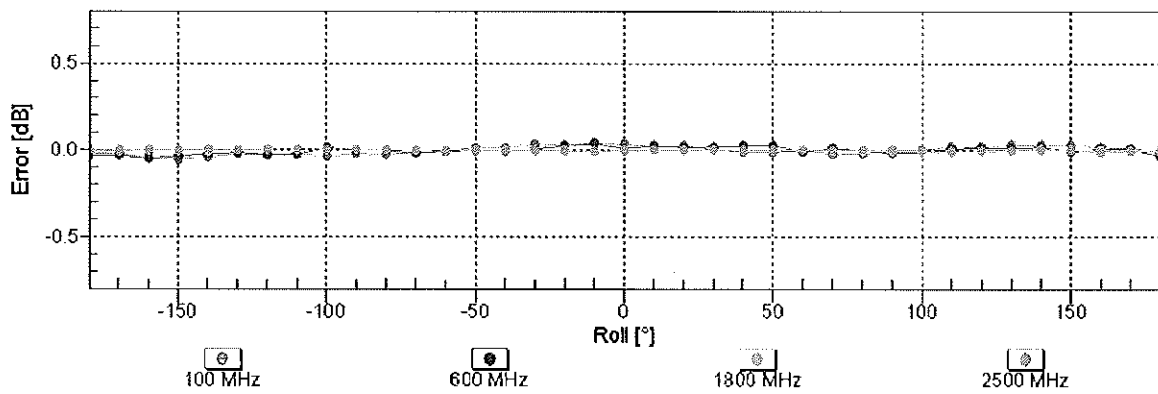
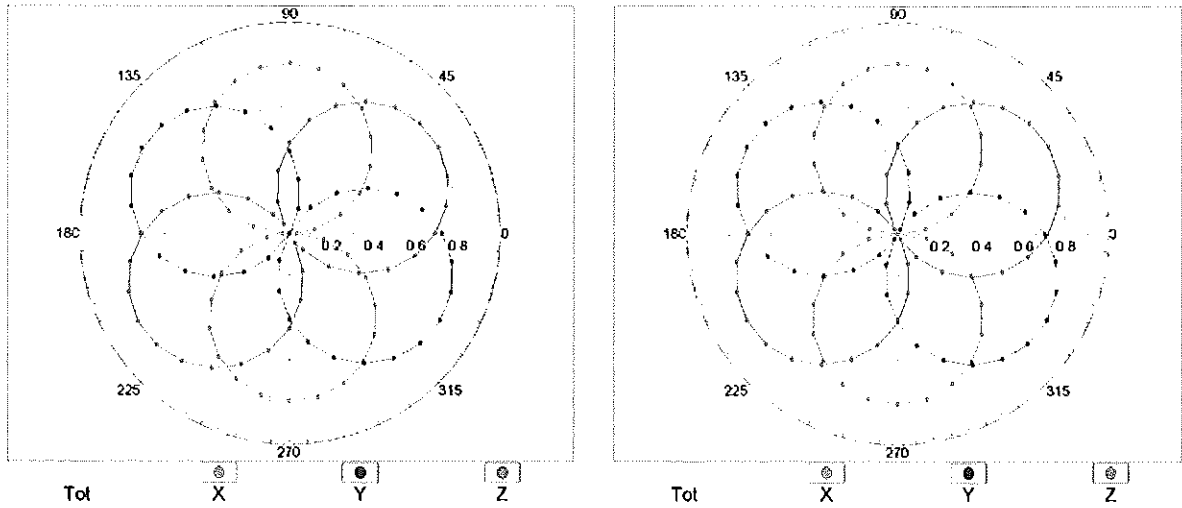


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

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

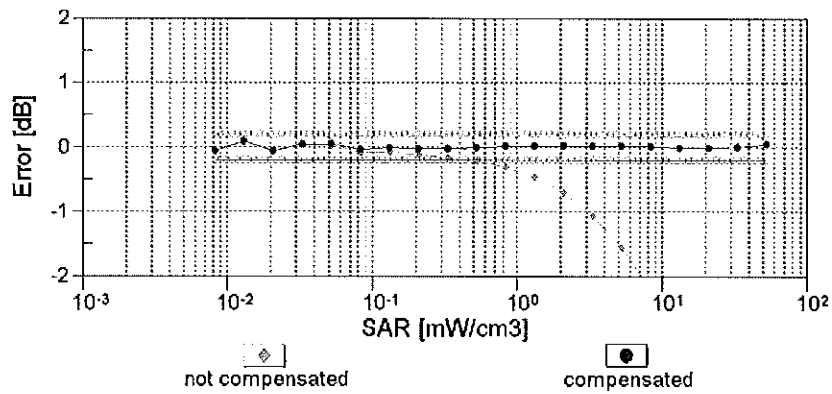
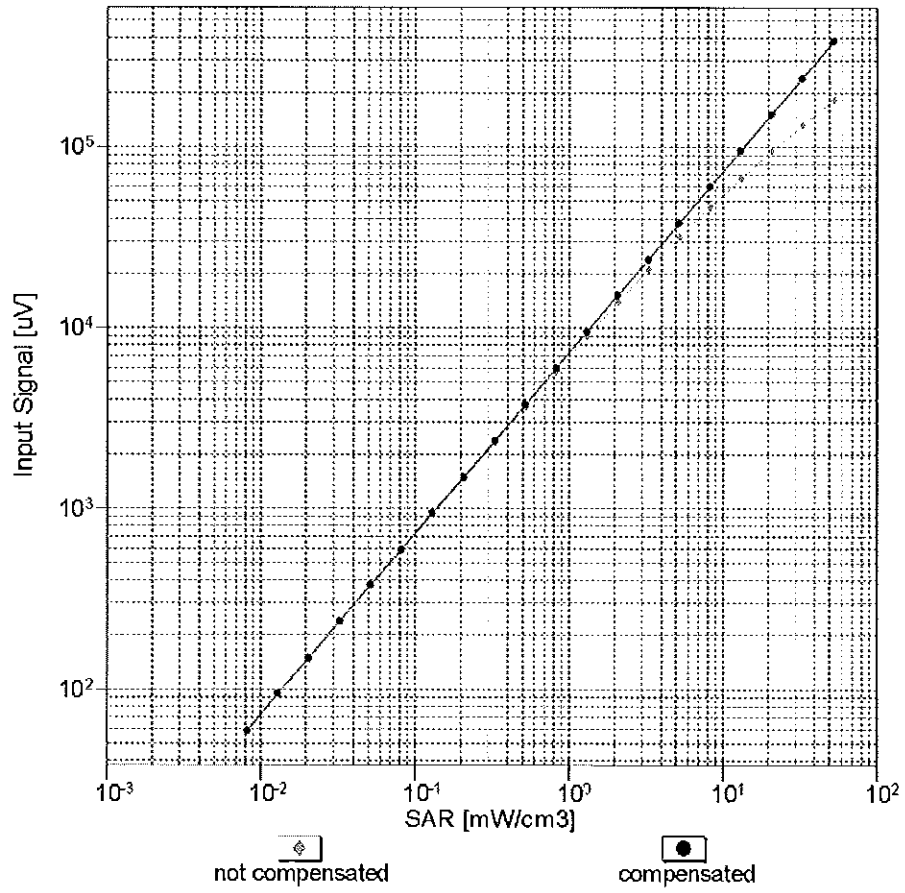
f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22



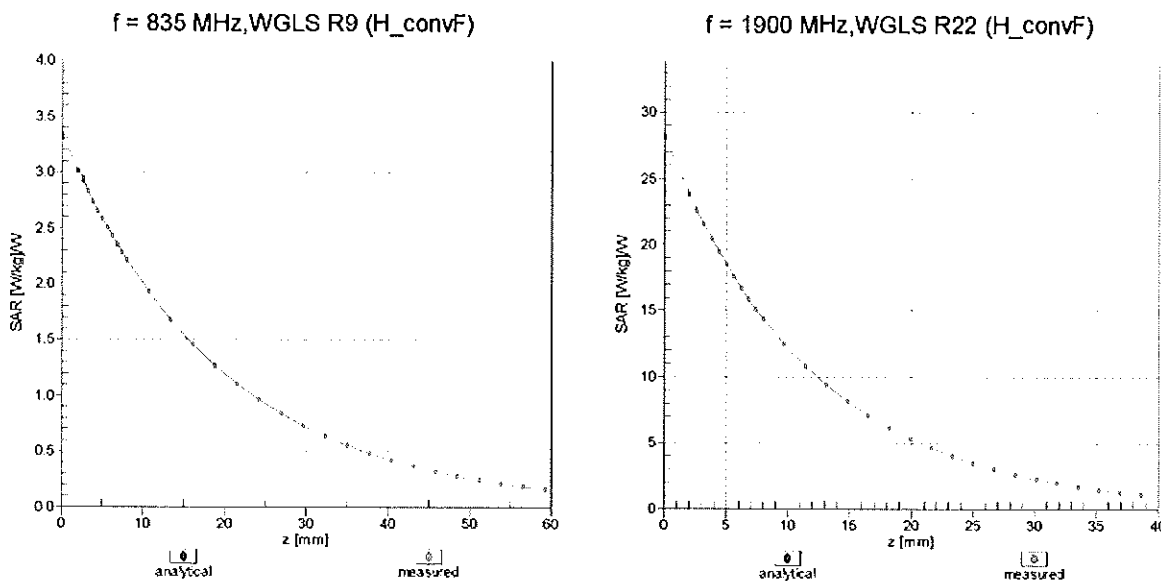
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

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



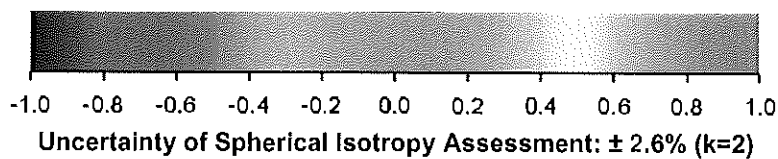
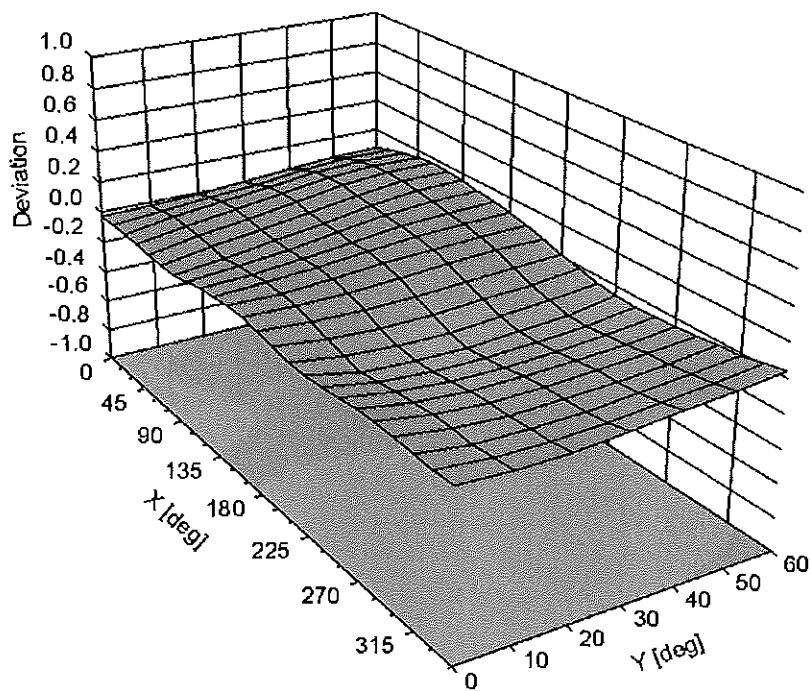
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

## Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ), f = 900 MHz



**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3213****Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	140.1
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

**Calibration Laboratory of  
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**S** Service suisse d'étalonnage  
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**S** Swiss Calibration Service

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3288\_Sep12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3288**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **September 20, 2012**

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.

*KOK  
10/2/12*

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature ( $22 \pm 3$ )°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	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Jeton Kastrati</b>	Function <b>Laboratory Technician</b>	Signature 
Approved by:	Name <b>Katja Pokovic</b>	Technical Manager	

Issued: September 20, 2012

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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	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\phi$	$\phi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-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 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<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 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<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.

# Probe ES3DV3

## SN:3288

Manufactured: July 6, 2010  
Calibrated: September 20, 2012

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3288

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.87	0.97	0.75	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	101.3	102.4	103.9	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	168.6	$\pm 3.3 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	132.2	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	156.8	

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

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3288

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.67	6.67	6.67	0.80	1.14	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.41	6.41	6.41	0.76	1.18	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.51	5.51	5.51	0.70	1.28	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.28	5.28	5.28	0.80	1.22	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.61	4.61	4.61	0.80	1.26	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.80	1.31	± 12.0 %

<sup>c</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3288

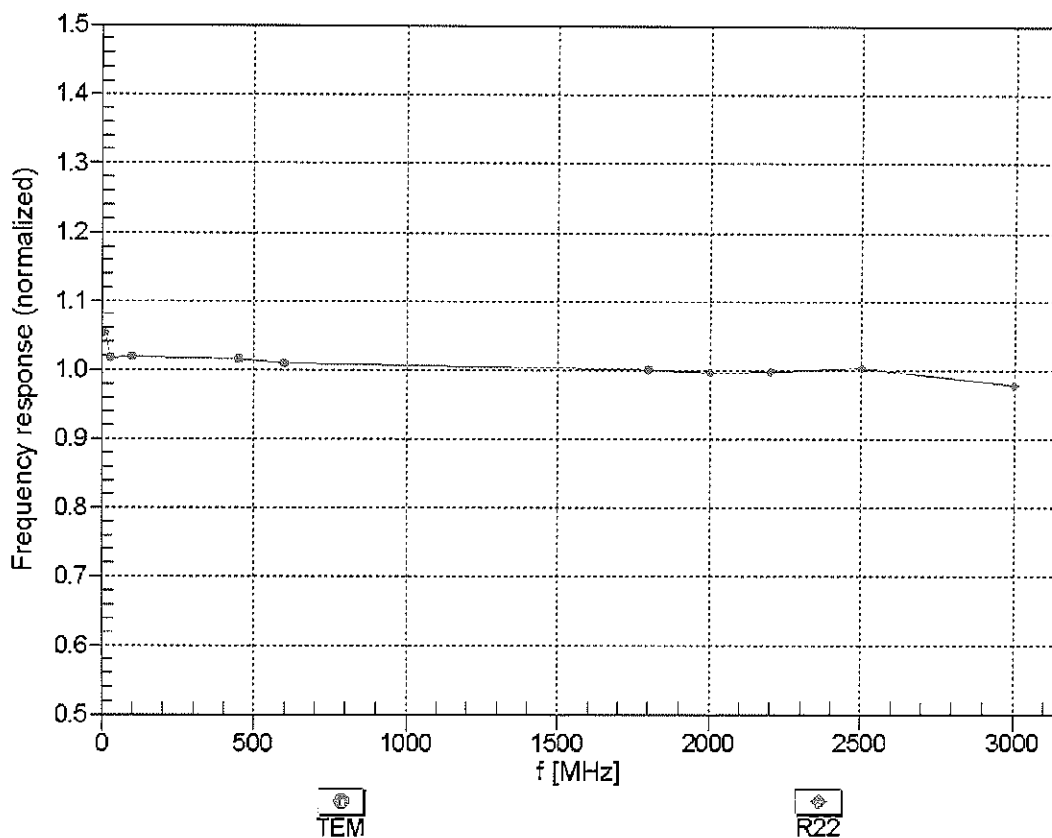
### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.44	6.44	6.44	0.62	1.31	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.31	6.31	6.31	0.38	1.78	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	5.18	5.18	5.18	0.64	1.43	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.89	4.89	4.89	0.50	1.64	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.35	4.35	4.35	0.74	1.23	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.09	4.09	4.09	0.80	1.07	± 12.0 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

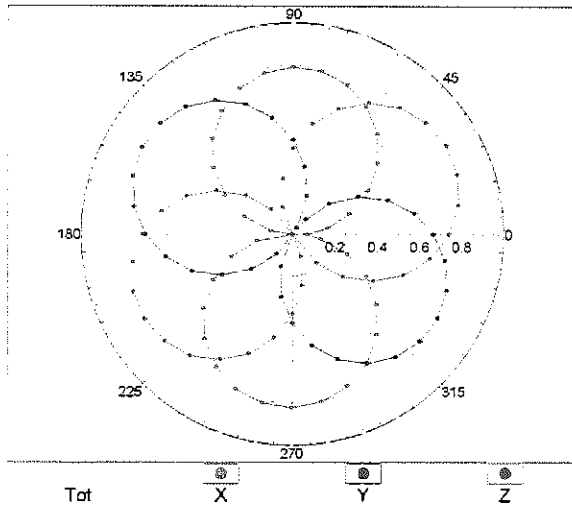
### Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



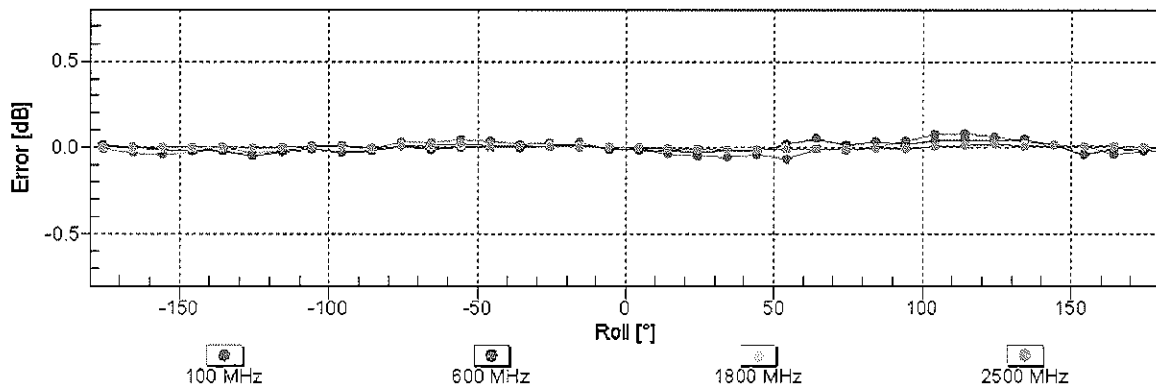
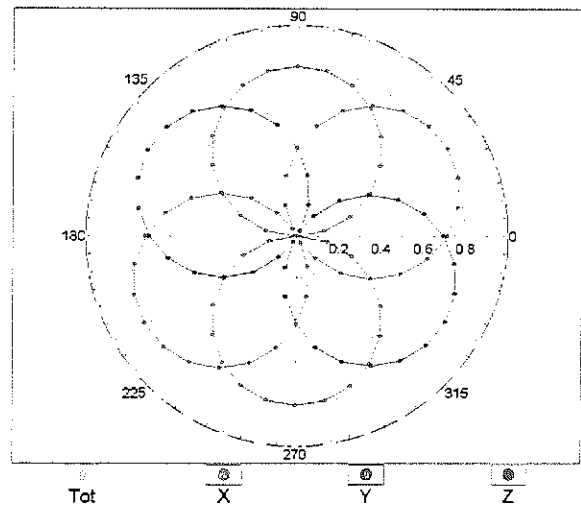
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

### Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM

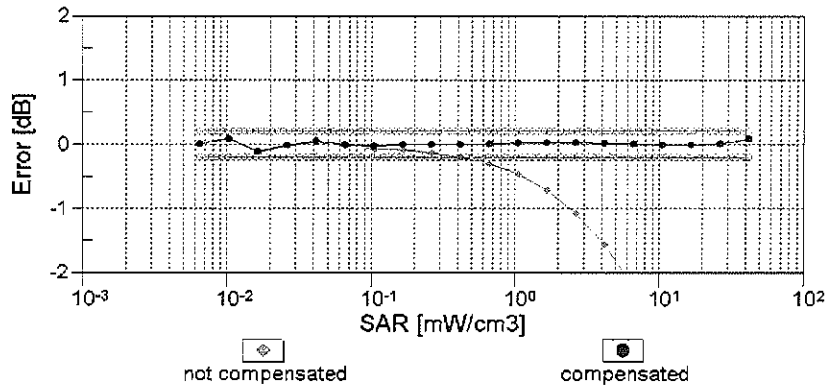
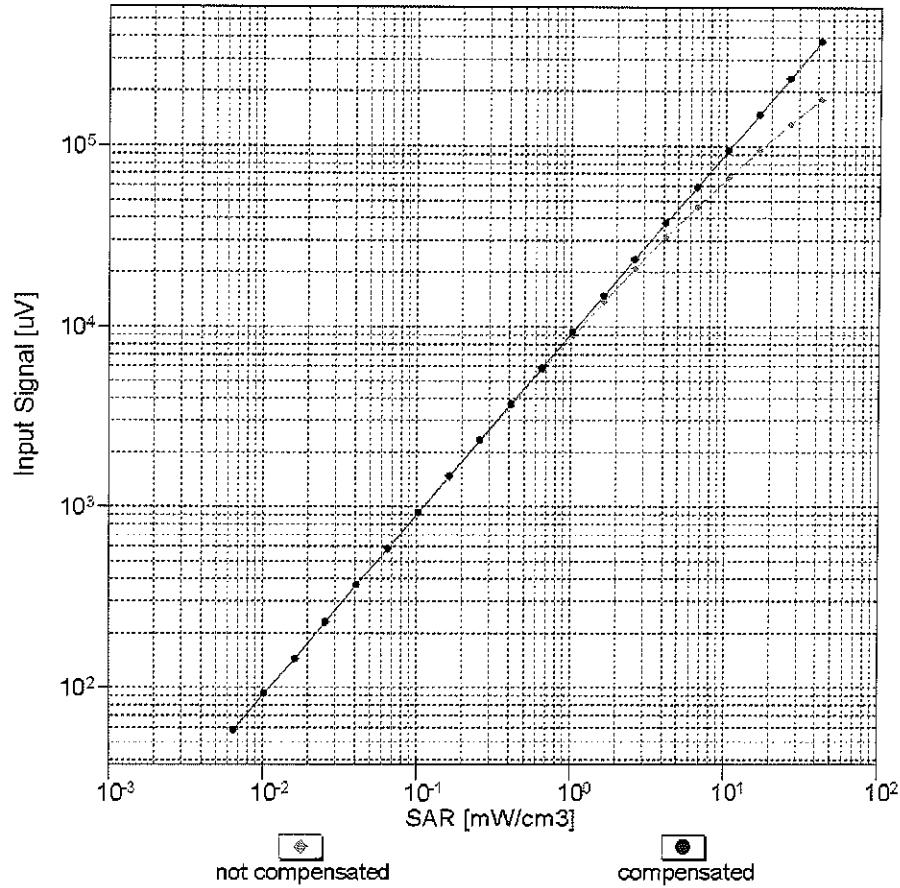


f=1800 MHz, R22



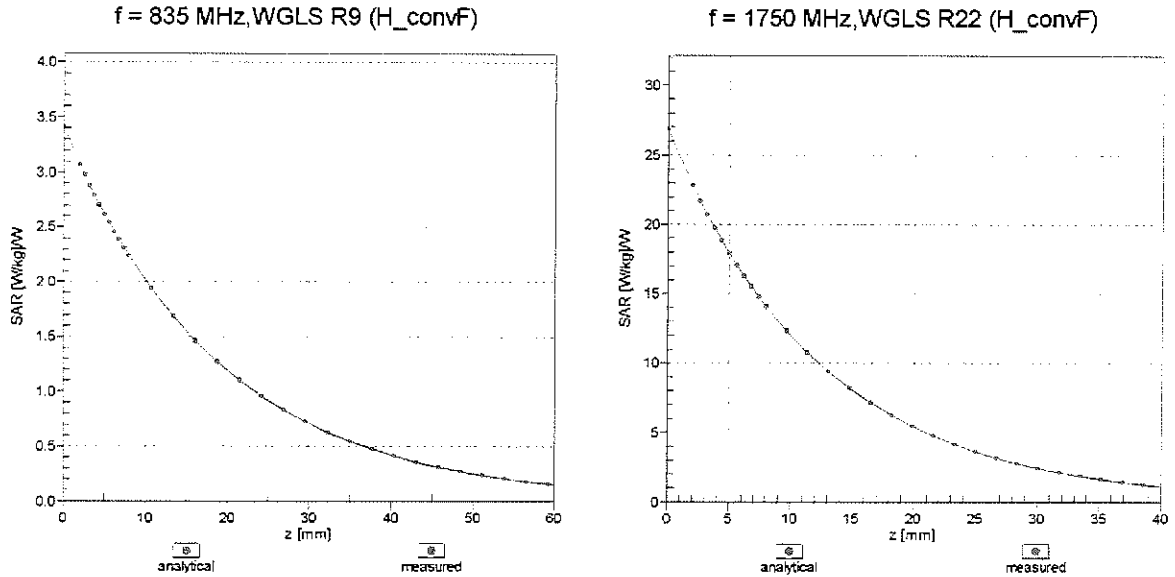
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

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



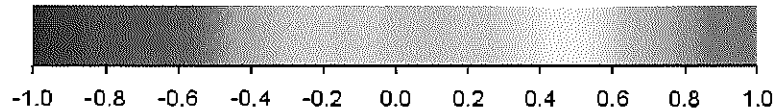
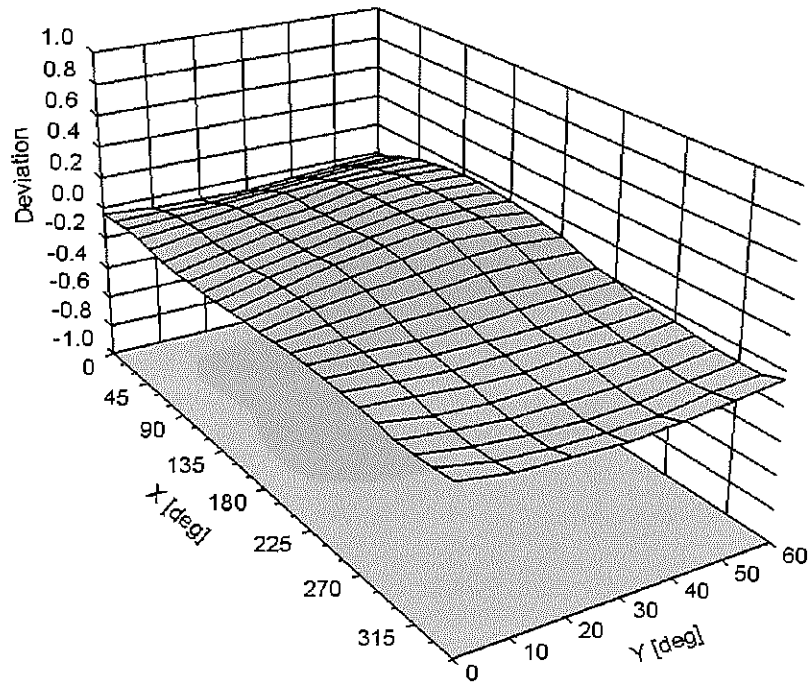
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

## Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 2.6\%$  (k=2)

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3288****Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	54.3
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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **EX3-3920\_Feb13**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **EX3DV4 - SN:3920**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **February 27, 2013**

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%.

*✓ KOKC  
3/6/13*

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3013_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 660	31-Jan-13 (No. DAE4-660_Jan13)	Jan-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Claudio Leubler</b>	Function <b>Laboratory Technician</b>	Signature 
Approved by:	Name <b>Katja Pokovic</b>	Function <b>Technical Manager</b>	Signature 

Issued: February 27, 2013

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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 $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-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 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; D<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>; 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  $f \leq 800$  MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800$  MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM<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.

# Probe EX3DV4

## SN:3920

Manufactured: December 18, 2012  
Calibrated: February 27, 2013

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3920

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.34	0.50	0.50	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	101.2	101.0	99.1	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	134.3	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		164.7	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		161.4	

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%.

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3920

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.86	9.86	9.86	0.19	1.39	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.58	9.58	9.58	0.77	0.54	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.97	7.97	7.97	0.57	0.69	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.73	7.73	7.73	0.54	0.73	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.04	7.04	7.04	0.40	0.82	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.80	6.80	6.80	0.49	0.76	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.87	4.87	4.87	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.73	4.73	4.73	0.37	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.52	4.52	4.52	0.39	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.17	4.17	4.17	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.02	4.02	4.02	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3920

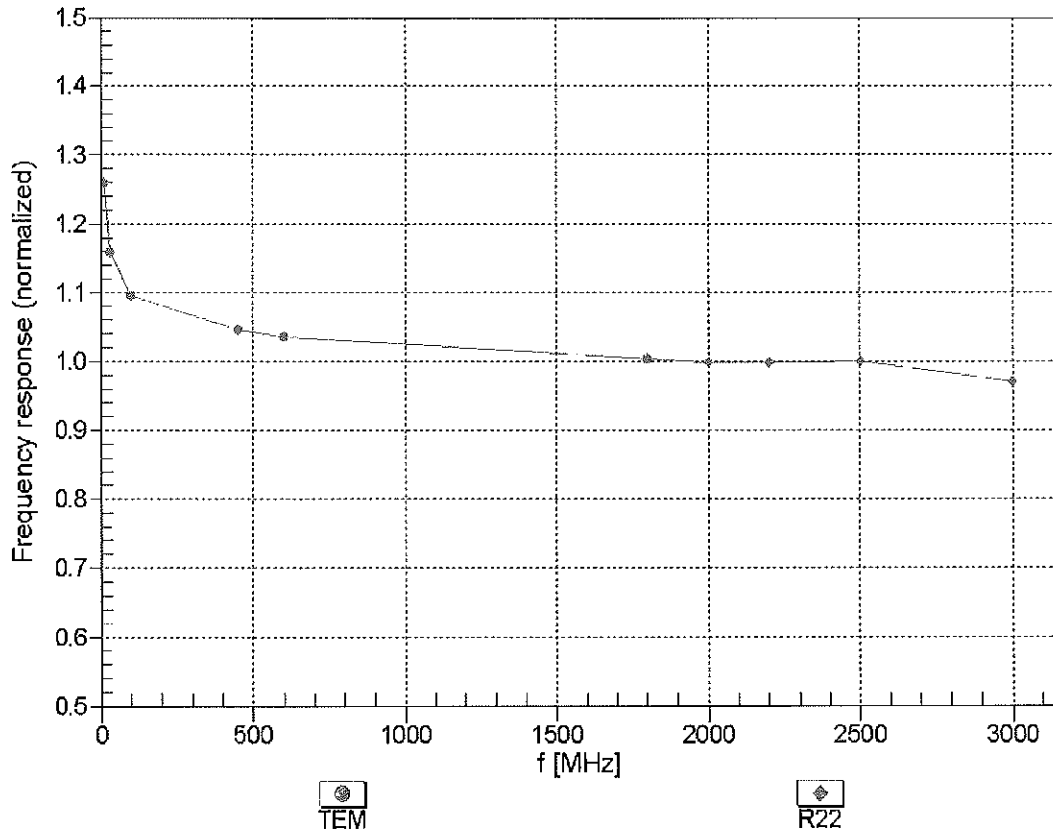
### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.57	9.57	9.57	0.43	0.83	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.42	9.42	9.42	0.36	0.98	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.59	7.59	7.59	0.43	0.78	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.38	7.38	7.38	0.33	0.91	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.07	7.07	7.07	0.80	0.55	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.73	6.73	6.73	0.80	0.56	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.23	4.23	4.23	0.51	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.13	4.13	4.13	0.49	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.63	3.63	3.63	0.52	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.62	3.62	3.62	0.49	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.91	3.91	3.91	0.54	1.90	± 13.1 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

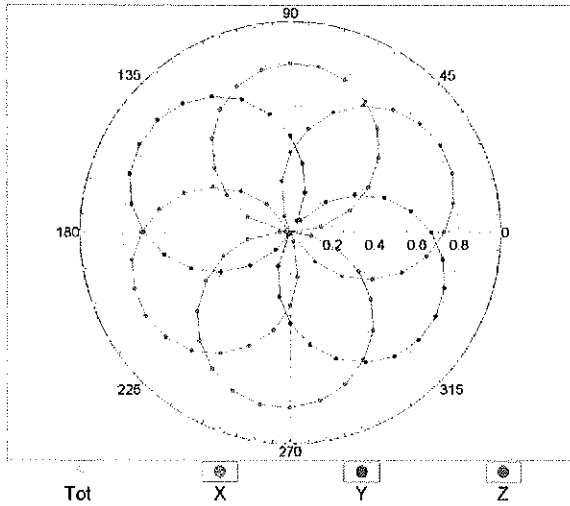
### Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



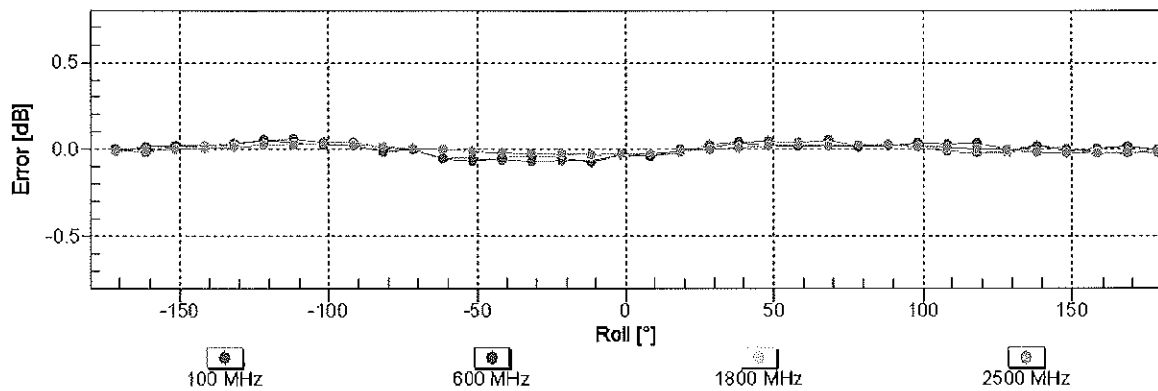
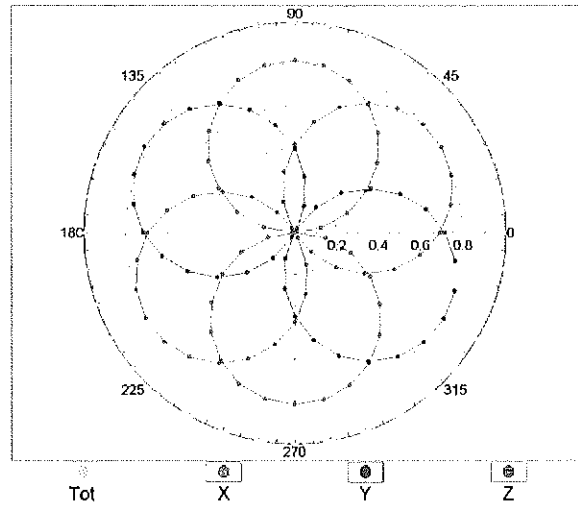
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

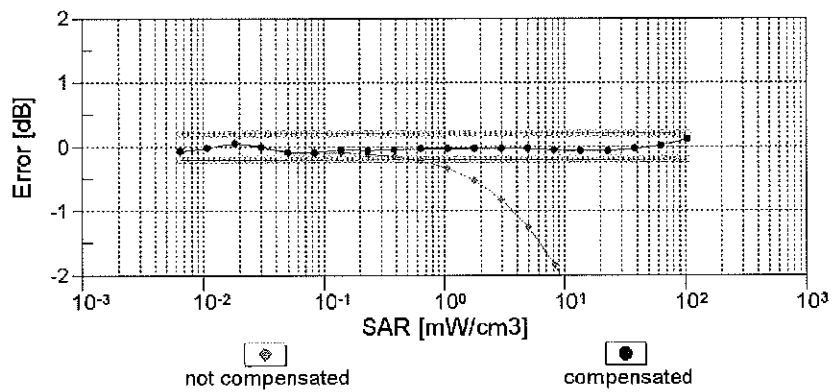
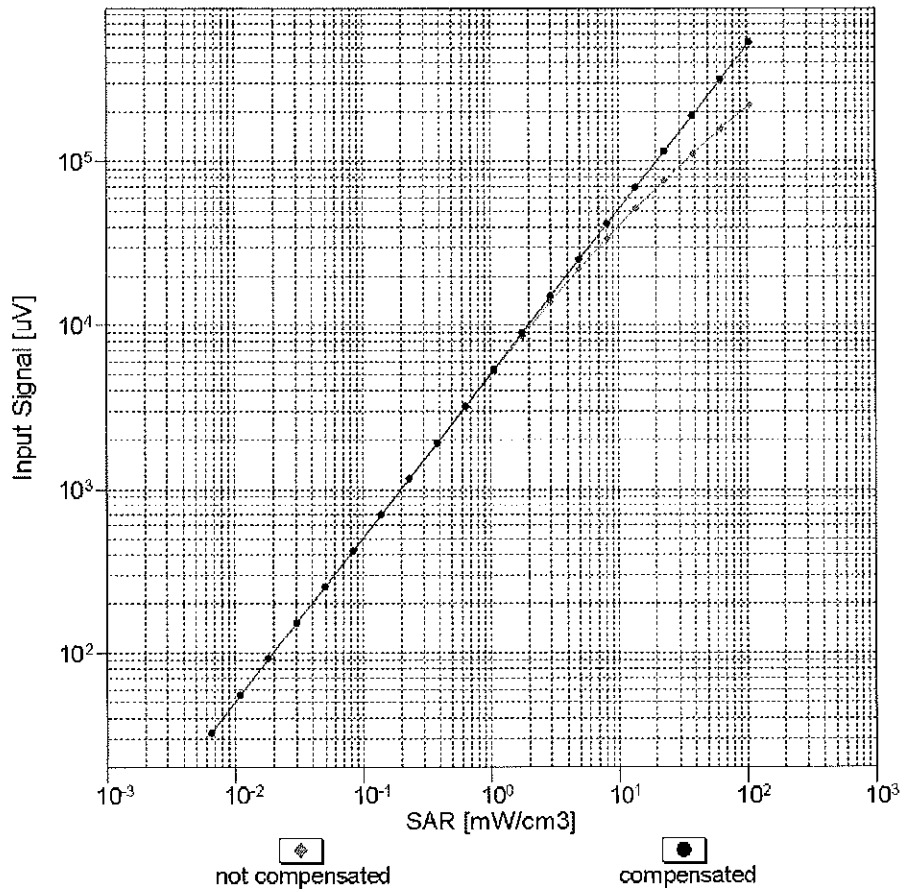


f=1800 MHz,R22



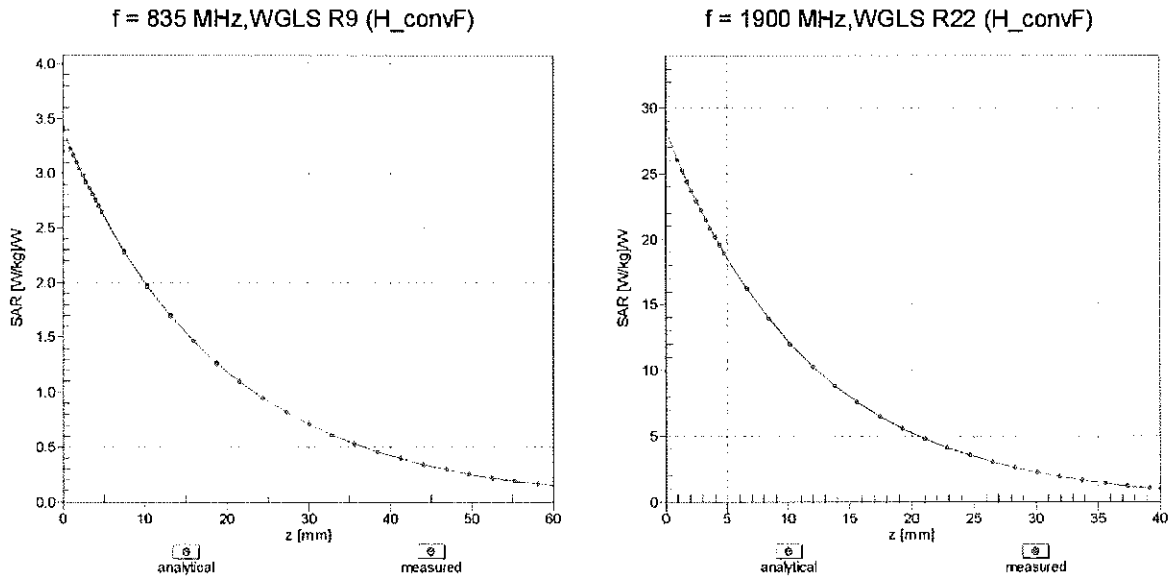
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

### Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell , $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ )

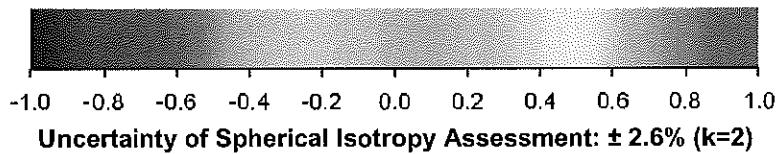
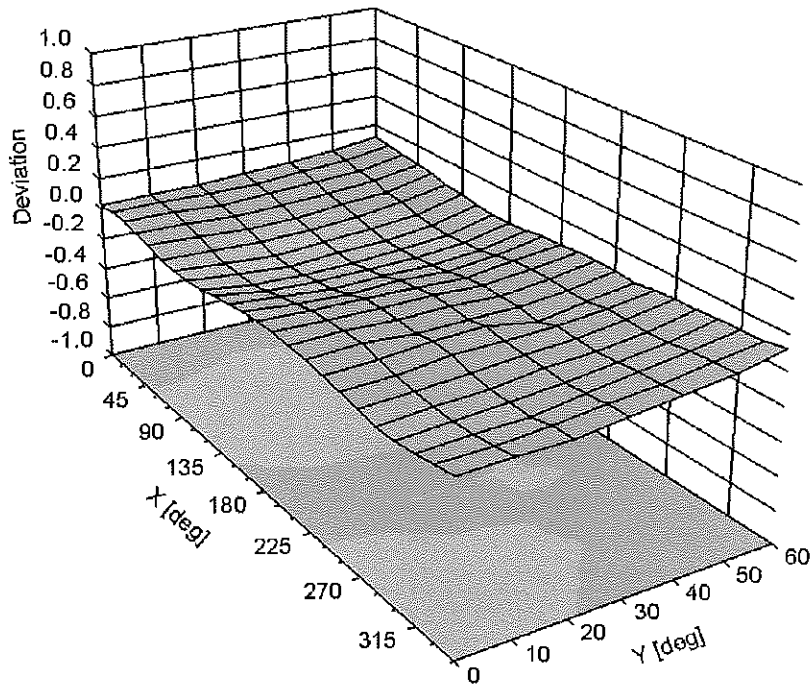


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

## Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error ( $\phi, \vartheta$ ), f = 900 MHz



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3920

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-21.6
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **EX3-3589 Jan13**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3589**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01 v3, QA CAL-14 v3, QA CAL-23 v4, QA CAL-25 v4  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **January 17, 2013**

✓  
Kok  
1/28/13

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	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3013_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

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

Issued: January 17, 2013

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

### 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 $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-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 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; D<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: 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  $f \leq 800$  MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800$  MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM<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.

# Probe EX3DV4

## SN:3589

Manufactured: March 30, 2006  
Calibrated: January 17, 2013

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3589

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.46	0.40	0.40	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	100.5	103.8	99.6	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	165.8	±3.3 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		134.3	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		140.5	

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

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3589

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	8.70	8.70	8.70	0.39	0.96	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	8.40	8.40	8.40	0.52	0.74	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.34	7.34	7.34	0.45	0.93	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.09	7.09	7.09	0.80	0.65	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.37	6.37	6.37	0.39	0.97	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.19	6.19	6.19	0.30	1.12	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.27	4.27	4.27	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.14	4.14	4.14	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	3.81	3.81	3.81	0.55	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	3.85	3.85	3.85	0.55	1.80	± 13.1 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3589

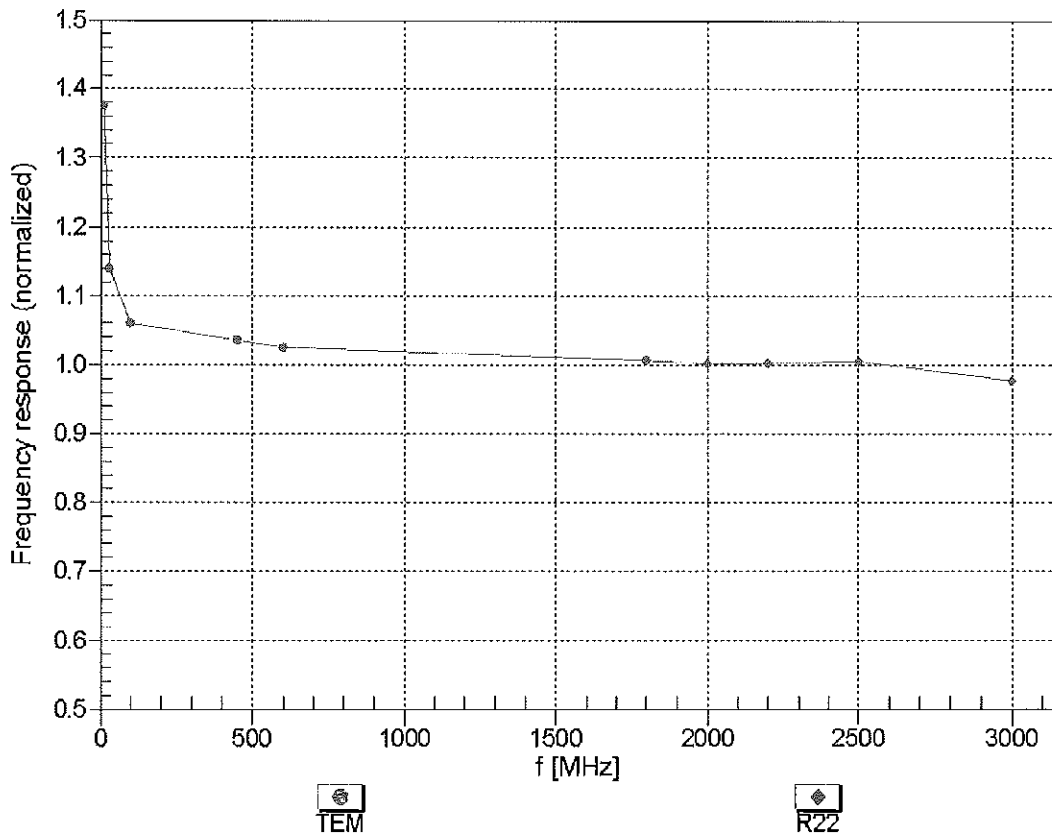
### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	8.59	8.59	8.59	0.49	0.86	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	8.43	8.43	8.43	0.38	1.05	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.87	7.87	7.87	0.44	0.89	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.46	7.46	7.46	0.58	0.75	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.07	7.07	7.07	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.68	6.68	6.68	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	3.99	3.99	3.99	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	3.81	3.81	3.81	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.52	3.52	3.52	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.32	3.32	3.32	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.66	3.66	3.66	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

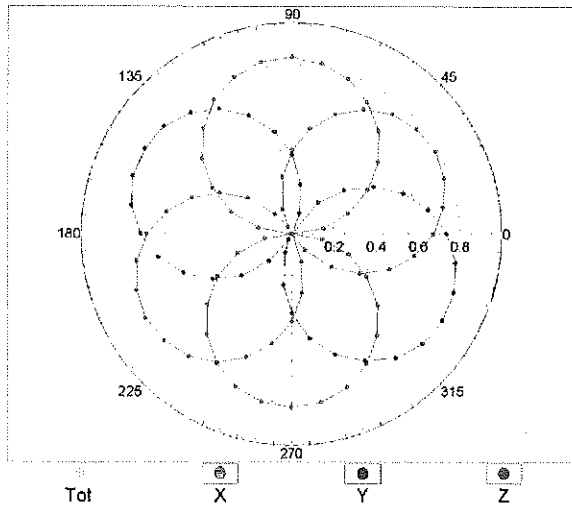
### Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



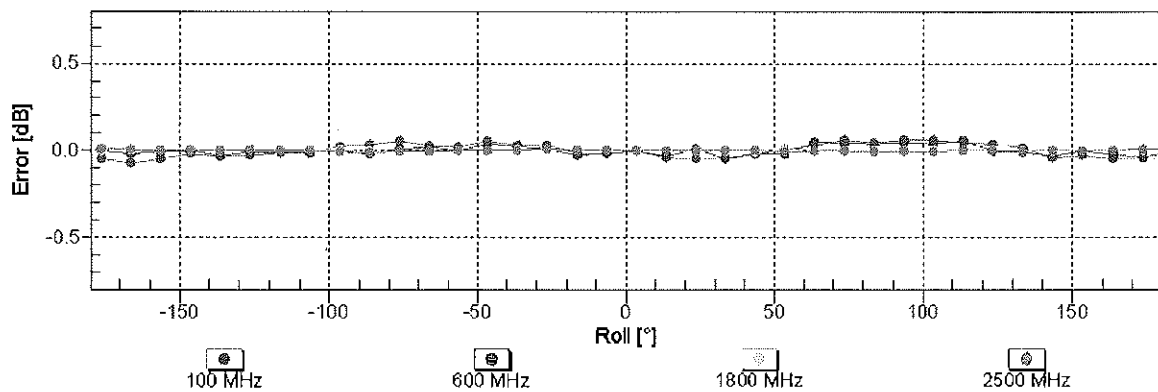
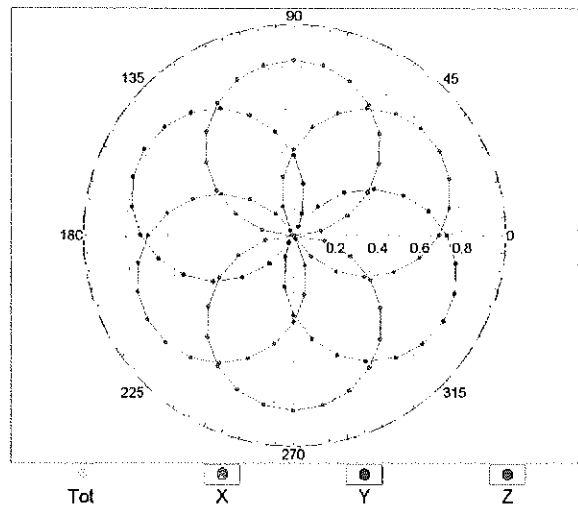
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

## Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM

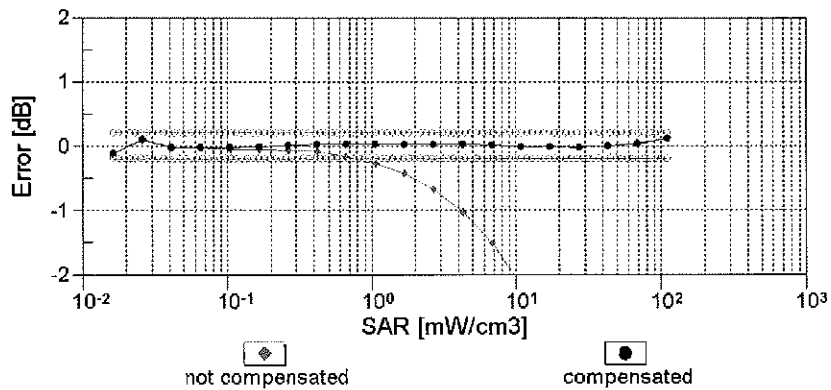
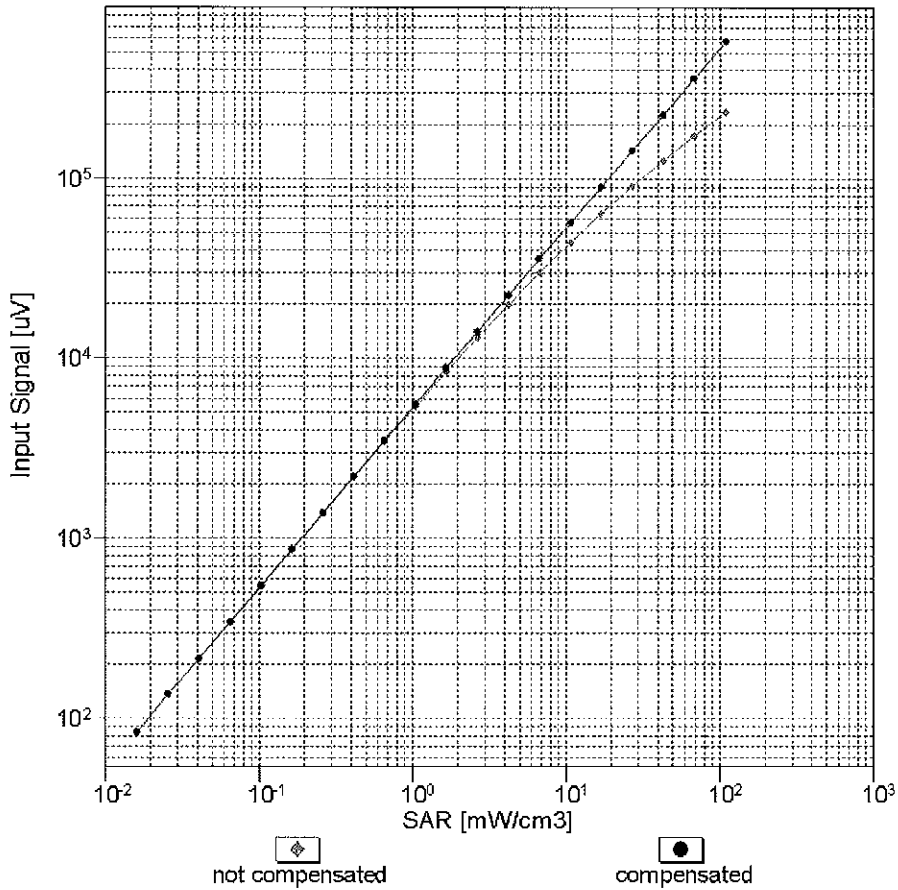


f=1800 MHz, R22



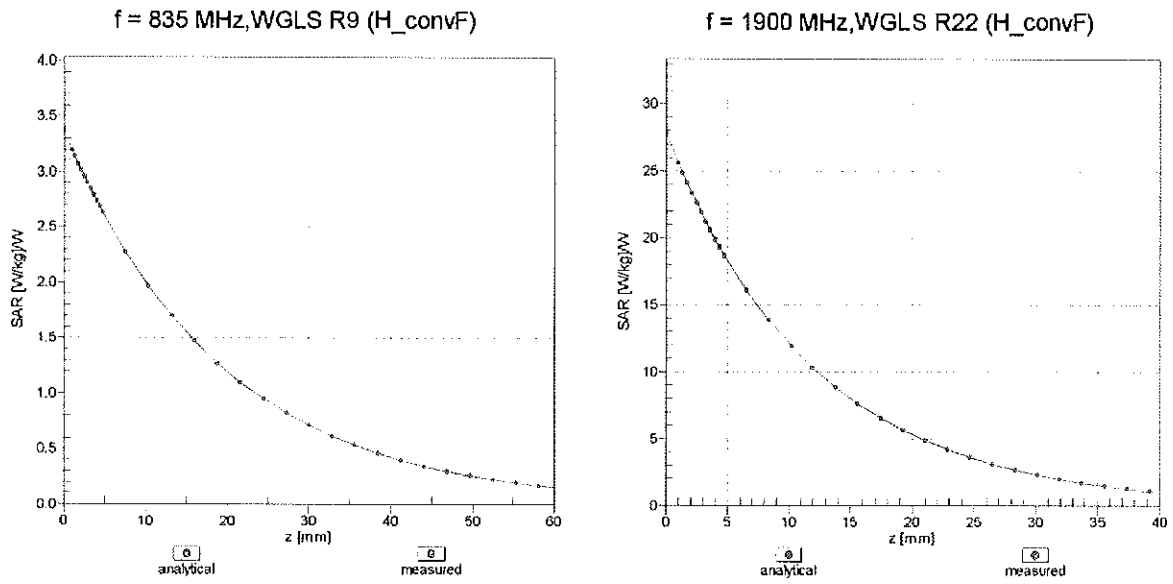
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

### Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell , $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ )

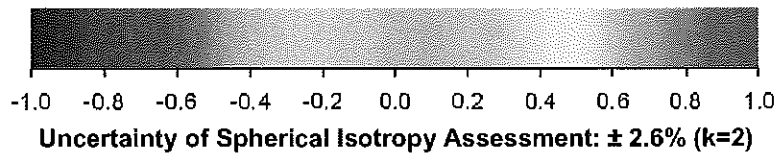
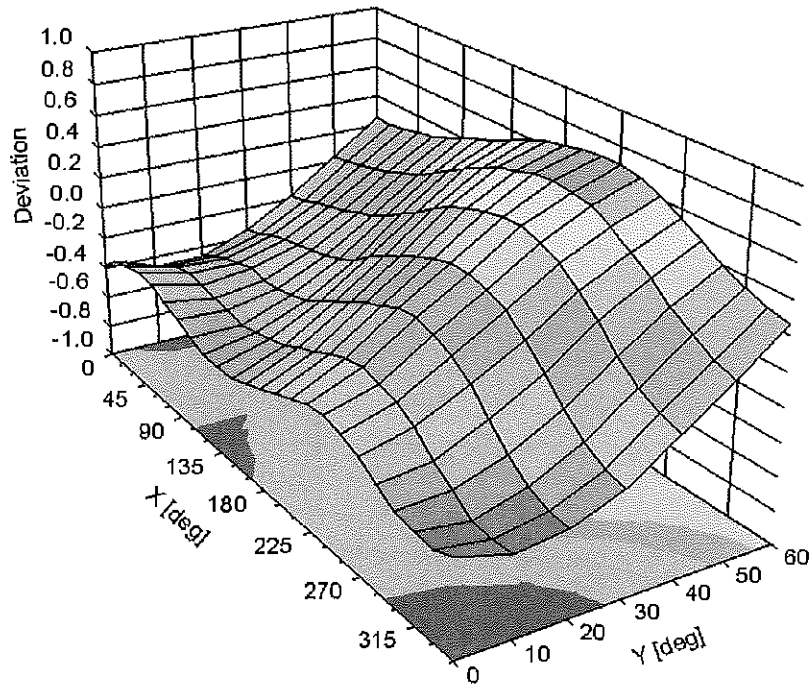


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

# Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error ( $\phi, \vartheta$ ), $f = 900$ MHz



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3589

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-26.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm

**APPENDIX 8 : SAR T=GGI 9`GD97 = =7 5 H=CBG**

## APPENDIX D: SAR TISSUE SPECIFICATIONS

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:

- 1) The network analyzer and probe system was configured and calibrated.
- 2) The probe was immersed in the tissue. The tissue was placed in a nonmetallic container. Trapped air bubbles beneath the flange were minimized by placing the probe at a slight angle.
- 3) The complex admittance with respect to the probe aperture was measured
- 4) The complex relative permittivity  $\epsilon$  can be calculated from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\epsilon_r\epsilon_0}{[\ln(b/a)]^2} \int_a^b \int_a^b \int_0^\pi \cos\phi' \frac{\exp[-j\omega r(\mu_0\epsilon_r'\epsilon_0)^{1/2}]}{r} d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

where  $Y$  is the admittance of the probe in contact with the sample, the primed and unprimed coordinates refer to source and observation points, respectively,  $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho' \cos\phi'$ ,  $\omega$  is the angular frequency, and  $j = \sqrt{-1}$ .

**Table D-I  
Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter**

Frequency (MHz)	1900	1900	2450	2450	5200-5800	5200-5800
Tissue	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
<b>Ingredients (% by weight)</b>						
Bactericide						
DGBE	44.92	29.44	See Page 2	26.7	See Page 3	
HEC						
NaCl	0.18	0.39		0.1		
Sucrose						
Polysorbate (Tween) 80						20
Water	54.9	70.17		73.2		80

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## 2 Composition / Information on ingredients

The Item is composed of the following ingredients:

H <sub>2</sub> O	Water, 52 – 75%
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (DGBE), 25 – 48% (CAS-No. 112-34-5, EC-No. 203-961-6, EC-index-No. 603-096-00-8) Relevant for safety; Refer to the respective Safety Data Sheet*.
NaCl	Sodium Chloride, <1.0%

**Figure D-1**  
**Composition of 2.4 GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter**

**Note:** 2.4 GHz head liquid recipes are proprietary SPEAG. Since the composition is approximate to the actual liquids utilized, the manufacturer tissue-equivalent liquid data sheets are provided below.

### Measurement Certificate / Material Test

Item Name	Head Tissue Simulating Liquid (HSL 2450)
Product No.	SL AAH 245 BA (Charge: 120112-4)
Manufacturer	SPEAG

### Measurement Method

TSL dielectric parameters measured using calibrated OCP probe (type DAK).

### Target Parameters

Target parameters as defined in the IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209 compliance standards.

### Test Condition

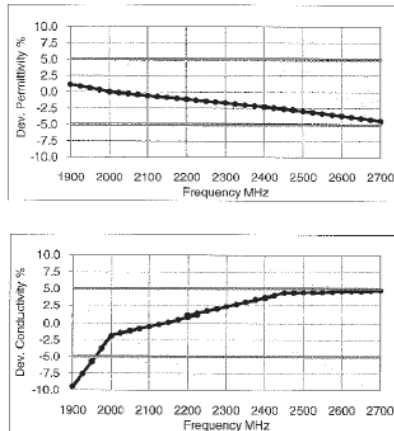
Ambient Condition 22°C; 30% humidity  
TSL Temperature 23°C  
Test Date 18-Jan-12

### Additional Information



TSL Density 0.988 g/cm<sup>3</sup>  
TSL Heat-capacity 3.680 kJ/(kg\*K)

### Results

f [MHz]	Measured			Target		Diff.to Target [%]	
	HP-e'	HP-e''	sigma	eps	sigma	Δ-eps	Δ-sigma
1900	40.5	11.99	1.27	40.0	1.40	1.1	-9.5
1925	40.3	12.09	1.29	40.0	1.40	0.9	-7.6
1950	40.2	12.17	1.32	40.0	1.40	0.6	-5.7
1975	40.1	12.26	1.35	40.0	1.40	0.3	-3.8
2000	40.0	12.35	1.37	40.0	1.40	0.0	-1.9
2025	39.9	12.44	1.40	40.0	1.42	-0.1	-1.5
2050	39.8	12.53	1.43	39.9	1.44	-0.3	-1.1
2075	39.7	12.60	1.46	39.9	1.47	-0.4	-0.8
2100	39.6	12.68	1.48	39.8	1.49	-0.6	-0.5
2125	39.5	12.76	1.51	39.8	1.51	-0.7	-0.2
2150	39.4	12.84	1.54	39.7	1.53	-0.8	0.2
2175	39.3	12.93	1.56	39.7	1.56	-1.0	0.6
2200	39.2	13.02	1.59	39.6	1.59	-1.1	1.0
2225	39.1	13.09	1.62	39.6	1.60	-1.3	1.3
2250	39.0	13.17	1.65	39.6	1.62	-1.4	1.6
2275	38.9	13.25	1.68	39.5	1.64	-1.5	2.0
2300	38.8	13.33	1.71	39.5	1.67	-1.7	2.3
2325	38.7	13.40	1.73	39.4	1.69	-1.8	2.7
2350	38.6	13.48	1.76	39.4	1.71	-2.0	3.0
2375	38.5	13.56	1.79	39.3	1.73	-2.1	3.3
2400	38.4	13.63	1.82	39.3	1.76	-2.3	3.7
2425	38.3	13.71	1.85	39.2	1.78	-2.4	4.0
2450	38.2	13.78	1.88	39.2	1.80	-2.6	4.4
2475	38.1	13.85	1.91	39.2	1.83	-2.7	4.4
2500	38.0	13.93	1.94	39.1	1.85	-2.9	4.4
2525	37.9	13.99	1.97	39.1	1.88	-3.1	4.4
2550	37.8	14.06	1.99	39.1	1.91	-3.3	4.4
2575	37.7	14.13	2.02	39.0	1.94	-3.5	4.5
2600	37.6	14.20	2.05	39.0	1.96	-3.7	4.6
2625	37.5	14.28	2.08	39.0	1.99	-3.8	4.6
2650	37.4	14.32	2.11	38.9	2.02	-4.0	4.6
2675	37.3	14.39	2.14	38.9	2.05	-4.3	4.7
2700	37.1	14.46	2.17	38.9	2.07	-4.5	4.8



**Figure D-2**  
**2.4 GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter**

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## 2 Composition / Information on ingredients

The Item is composed of the following ingredients:

Water	50 – 65%
Mineral oil	10 – 30%
Emulsifiers	8 – 25%
Sodium salt	0 – 1.5%

**Figure D-3**  
**Composition of 5 GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter**

**Note:** 5GHz head liquid recipes are proprietary SPEAG. Since the composition is approximate to the actual liquids utilized, the manufacturer tissue-equivalent liquid data sheets are provided below.

### Measurement Certificate / Material Test

Item Name	Head Tissue Simulating Liquid (HBBL3500-5800V5)
Product No.	SL AAH 502 AB (Charge: 120402-2)
Manufacturer	SPEAG

### Measurement Method

TSL dielectric parameters measured using calibrated OCP probe (type DAK).

### Target Parameters

Target parameters as defined in the IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209 compliance standards.

### Test Condition

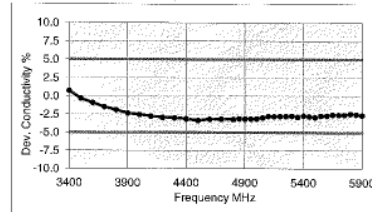
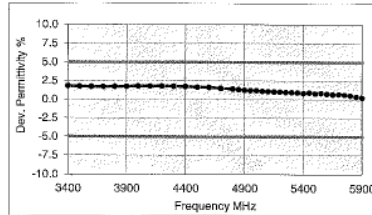
Ambient Condition 22°C ; 30% humidity  
TSL Temperature 22°C  
Test Date 4-Apr-12

### Additional Information



TSL Density 0.985 g/cm<sup>3</sup>  
TSL Heat-capacity 3.383 kJ/(kg\*K)

### Results

f [MHz]	Measured				Target		Diff. to Target [%]	
	HP-e'	HP-e''	sigma	eps	sigma	Δ-eps	Δ-sigma	
3400	38.7	14.96	2.83	38.0	2.81	1.8	0.7	
3500	38.6	14.91	2.90	37.9	2.91	1.7	-0.3	
3600	38.5	14.92	2.99	37.8	3.02	1.7	-0.9	
3700	38.3	14.92	3.07	37.7	3.12	1.7	-1.5	
3800	38.2	14.94	3.16	37.6	3.22	1.7	-1.9	
3900	38.1	14.95	3.24	37.5	3.32	1.7	-2.4	
4000	38.0	15.00	3.34	37.4	3.43	1.8	-2.5	
4100	37.9	15.04	3.43	37.2	3.53	1.8	-2.6	
4200	37.8	15.08	3.52	37.1	3.63	1.8	-2.9	
4300	37.7	15.14	3.62	37.0	3.73	1.8	-3.0	
4400	37.5	15.18	3.71	36.9	3.84	1.7	-3.1	
4500	37.4	15.20	3.81	36.8	3.94	1.6	-3.3	
4600	37.3	15.29	3.91	36.7	4.04	1.6	-3.2	
4700	37.1	15.34	4.01	36.6	4.14	1.5	-3.2	
4800	37.0	15.39	4.11	36.4	4.25	1.4	-3.2	
4850	36.9	15.43	4.16	36.4	4.30	1.3	-3.1	
4900	36.8	15.45	4.21	36.3	4.35	1.3	-3.1	
4950	36.7	15.47	4.26	36.3	4.40	1.2	-3.1	
5000	36.7	15.50	4.31	36.2	4.45	1.2	-3.1	
5050	36.6	15.55	4.37	36.2	4.50	1.1	-3.0	
5100	36.5	15.60	4.43	36.1	4.55	1.1	-2.8	
5150	36.4	15.62	4.48	36.0	4.60	1.0	-2.8	
5200	36.4	15.65	4.53	36.0	4.66	1.0	-2.8	
5250	36.3	15.67	4.58	35.9	4.71	1.0	-2.8	
5300	36.2	15.70	4.63	35.9	4.76	1.0	-2.7	
5350	36.1	15.70	4.67	35.8	4.81	0.9	-2.9	
5400	36.1	15.74	4.73	35.8	4.86	0.8	-2.7	
5450	36.0	15.75	4.77	35.7	4.91	0.9	-2.8	
5500	35.9	15.78	4.82	35.6	4.96	0.8	-2.9	
5550	35.9	15.80	4.88	35.6	5.01	0.8	-2.7	
5600	35.8	15.82	4.93	35.5	5.07	0.7	-2.7	
5650	35.7	15.86	4.98	35.5	5.12	0.7	-2.6	
5700	35.7	15.88	5.03	35.4	5.17	0.7	-2.6	
5750	35.6	15.90	5.08	35.4	5.22	0.6	-2.6	
5800	35.5	15.94	5.14	35.3	5.27	0.6	-2.4	
5850	35.4	15.98	5.20	35.3	5.34	0.4	-2.5	
5900	35.4	16.02	5.26	35.3	5.40	0.2	-2.6	



**Figure D-4**  
**5GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter**

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## APPENDIX 9: G5 F SYSTEM V5 @-8 5 H=C B

## APPENDIX E: SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION



Per FCC KDB 865664 D02v01, SAR system validation status should be documented to confirm measurement accuracy. The SAR systems (including SAR probes, system components and software versions) used for this device were validated against its performance specifications prior to the SAR measurements. Reference dipoles were used with the required tissue- equivalent media for system validation, according to the procedures outlined in IEEE 1528-2003 and FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01. Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

A tabulated summary of the system validation status including the validation date(s), measurement frequencies, SAR probes and tissue dielectric parameters has been included.

**Table E-I**  
**SAR System Validation Summary**

SAR SYSTEM #	FREQ. [MHz]	DATE	PROBE SN	PROBE TYPE	PROBE CAL. POINT		COND.	PERM.	CW VALIDATION			MOD. VALIDATION		
							(σ)	(ε)	SENSI-TIVITY	PROBE LINEARITY	PROBE ISOTROPY	MOD. TYPE	DUTY FACTOR	PAR
E	1900	3/5/2013	3920	EX3DV4	1900	Head	1.410	38.62	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
C	2450	11/9/2012	3022	ES3DV2	2450	Head	1.874	38.230	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
A	5200	1/24/2013	3589	EX3DV4	5200	Head	4.659	35.550	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
A	5300	1/24/2013	3589	EX3DV4	5300	Head	4.800	35.400	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
A	5500	1/24/2013	3589	EX3DV4	5500	Head	5.004	34.830	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
A	5800	1/24/2013	3589	EX3DV4	5800	Head	5.392	34.170	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
G	1900	10/17/2012	3213	ES3DV3	1900	Body	1.406	40.09	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
D	2450	11/2/2012	3288	ES3DV3	2450	Body	2.032	50.78	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
A	5200	1/23/2013	3589	EX3DV4	5200	Body	5.292	47.850	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
A	5300	1/23/2013	3589	EX3DV4	5300	Body	5.477	47.470	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
A	5500	1/23/2013	3589	EX3DV4	5500	Body	5.729	47.030	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
A	5800	1/23/2013	3589	EX3DV4	5800	Body	6.233	46.200	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS

NOTE: All measurements were performed using probes calibrated for CW signals only. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01. SAR systems were validated for modulated signals with a periodic duty cycle, such as GMSK, or with a high peak to average ratio (>5 dB), such as OFDM according to KDB 865664.

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