



# FCC SAR Test Report

**APPLICANT** : SAMSUNG Electronics Co., LTD.  
**EQUIPMENT** : Mobile Phone  
**BRAND NAME** : Samsung  
**MODEL NAME** : SHV-E270L  
**MARKETING NAME** : BAFFIN  
**FCC ID** : A3LSHVE270L  
**STANDARD** : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)  
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992  
IEEE 1528-2003  
FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)

The product was completely tested on Oct. 27, 2012. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and shown the compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Reviewed by:

Jones Tsai / Manager



## SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

No. 52, Hwa Ya 1<sup>st</sup> Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.

SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

TEL : 886-3-327-3456

FAX : 886-3-328-4978

FCC ID : A3LSHVE270L

Page Number : 1 of 44

Report Issued Date : Nov. 23, 2012

Report Version : Rev. 02



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**1. Statement of Compliance**

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **SAMSUNG Electronics Co., LTD. Mobile Phone, Samsung, SHV-E270L, BAFFIN** are as follows.

**<Standalone SAR>**

Band	Position	SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)
GSM1900	Head	0.192
WCDMA Band II	Head	0.266
WLAN 2.4G	Head	0.181
WLAN 5G	Head	0.177
GSM1900	Hotspot (1 cm Gap)	0.434
WCDMA Band II	Hotspot (1 cm Gap)	0.452
WLAN 2.4G	Hotspot (1 cm Gap)	0.025
GSM1900	Body-worn (1 cm Gap)	0.434
WCDMA Band II	Body-worn (1 cm Gap)	0.466
WLAN 2.4G	Body-worn (1 cm Gap)	0.025
WLAN 5G	Body-worn (1 cm Gap)	0.082

**<Highest Simultaneous transmission SAR>**

	Band	Position	Multi-Band SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)
Head	WCDMA II	Left Cheek	0.447
	WLAN 2.4G		
	Band	Position	Multi-Band SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)
Hotspot	WCDMA Band II	Back (1 cm Gap)	0.477
	WLAN 2.4G		
	Band	Position	Multi-Band SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)
Body-worn	WCDMA Band II	Back with headset (1 cm Gap)	0.547
	WLAN 5G		

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003 and FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01).



## 2. Administration Data

### 2.1 Testing Laboratory

Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.
Test Site Location	No. 52, Hwa Ya 1 <sup>st</sup> Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C. TEL: +886-3-327-3456 FAX: +886-3-328-4978

### 2.2 Applicant

Company Name	SAMSUNG Electronics Co., LTD.
Address	IT center, 416, Maetan-3dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-city, Gyeonggi-do, Korea

### 2.3 Manufacturer

Company Name	SAMSUNG Electronics Co., LTD.
Address	IT center, 416, Maetan-3dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-city, Gyeonggi-do, Korea

### 2.4 Application Details

Date of Start during the Test	Oct. 20, 2012
Date of End during the Test	Oct. 27, 2012



**3. General Information**

**3.1 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)**

Product Feature & Specification	
<b>EUT</b>	Mobile Phone
<b>Brand Name</b>	Samsung
<b>Model Name</b>	SHV-E270L
<b>Marketing Name</b>	BAFFIN
<b>FCC ID</b>	A3LSHVE270L
<b>Tx Frequency</b>	GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz WLAN2.4G: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz WLAN5G: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz; 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz; 5500 MHz ~ 5700 MHz; 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz NFC : 13.56 MHz
<b>Measure Maximum Average Output Power to Antenna</b>	GSM1900: 30.50 dBm WCDMA Band II: 23.05 dBm 802.11b: 17.41 dBm 802.11g: 13.76 dBm 802.11n-HT20 (2.4GHz) : 11.87 dBm 802.11a : 14.31 dBm 802.11n-HT20 (5GHz) : 12.29 dBm 802.11n-HT40 (5GHz) : 12.47 dBm Bluetooth: 9.66 dBm
<b>Antenna Type</b>	WWAN: PIFA Antenna WLAN: PIFA Antenna Bluetooth: PIFA Antenna NFC: PIFA Antenna
<b>HW Version</b>	REV0.1
<b>SW Version</b>	E270L.001
<b>Uplink Modulations</b>	GSM: GMSK GPRS: GMSK WCDMA (Rel 99): QPSK HSDPA (Rel 8): QPSK HSUPA (Rel 8): QPSK 802.11b: DSSS (BPSK / QPSK / CCK) 802.11a/g/n: OFDM (BPSK / QPSK / 16QAM / 64QAM) Bluetooth : GFSK Bluetooth EDR : $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8-DPSK Bluetooth 4.0 LE: GFSK NFC : ASK
<b>Dual Transfer Mode (DTM) Category</b>	Class B – EUT cannot support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network simultaneously but can automatically switch between Packet and Circuit Switched Network.
<b>EUT Stage</b>	Identical Prototype
<b>Remark:</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The above EUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.</li> <li>5600 MHz ~ 5650 MHz is notched.</li> </ol>	



### 3.2 Applied Standard

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 v04
- FCC KDB 648474 D01 v01r05
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02
- FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01
- FCC KDB 941225 D06 v01
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02

### 3.3 Device Category and SAR Limits

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

### 3.4 Test Conditions

#### 3.4.1 Ambient Condition

Ambient Temperature	20 to 24 °C
Humidity	< 60 %

#### 3.4.2 Test Configuration

The device was controlled by using a base station emulator. Communication between the device and the emulator was established by air link. The distance between the EUT and the antenna of the emulator is larger than 50 cm and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30 dB smaller than the output power of EUT. The EUT was set from the emulator to radiate maximum output power during all tests.

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the EUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.

## **4. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)**

### **4.1 Introduction**

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

### **4.2 SAR Definition**

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density ( $\rho$ ). The equation description is as below:

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$\text{SAR} = C \left( \frac{\delta T}{\delta t} \right)$$

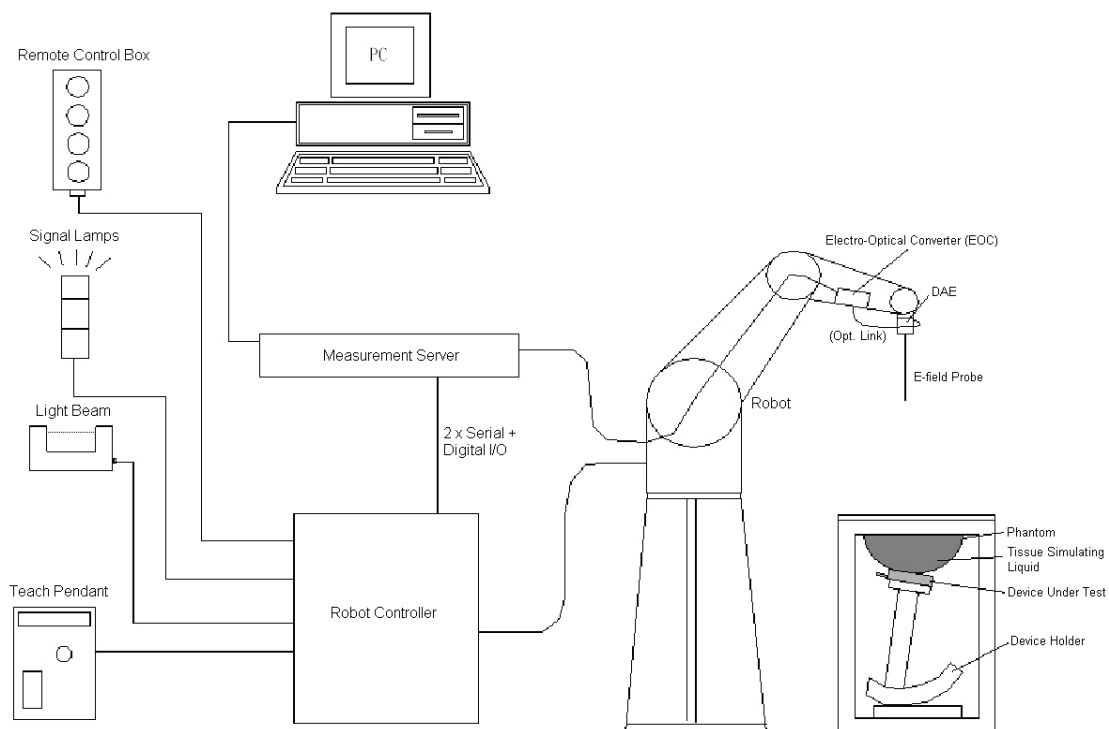
Where: C is the specific heat capacity,  $\delta T$  is the temperature rise and  $\delta t$  is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where:  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue,  $\rho$  is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

## 5. SAR Measurement System



**Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY System Configurations**

The DASY system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
- The electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
- A computer operating Windows XP
- DASY software
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom
- A device holder
- Tissue simulating liquid
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

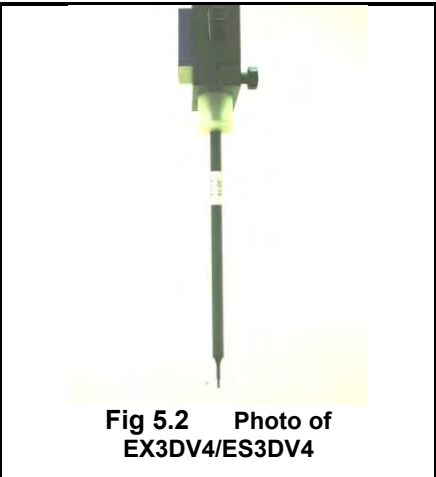
Component details are described in in the following sub-sections.

**5.1 E-Field Probe**

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG).The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

**5.1.1 E-Field Probe Specification**

**<EX3DV4 / ES3DV4 Probe>**

<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	 <p><b>Fig 5.2 Photo of EX3DV4/ES3DV4</b></p>
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically $< 1$ $\mu$ W/g)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

**5.1.2 E-Field Probe Calibration**

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than  $\pm 10\%$ . The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within  $\pm 0.25$ dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix C of this report.

### 5.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



Fig 5.3 Photo of DAE

### 5.3 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY4: RX90BL; DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY4: CS7MB; DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability  $\pm 0.035$  mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)



Fig 5.4 Photo of DASY4



Fig 5.5 Photo of DASY5

### 5.4 Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY4: 166 MHz, Intel Pentium; DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY4: 32 MB; DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY4: 64 MB, DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.




Fig 5.6 Photo of Server for DASY4



Fig 5.7 Photo of Server for DASY5


**5.5 Phantom**

**<SAM Twin Phantom>**

<b>Shell Thickness</b>	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm	 <p><b>Fig 5.8 Photo of SAM Phantom</b></p>
<b>Filling Volume</b>	Approx. 25 liters	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	
<b>Measurement Areas</b>	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom	

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

**<ELI4 Phantom>**

<b>Shell Thickness</b>	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)	 <p><b>Fig 5.9 Photo of ELI4 Phantom</b></p>
<b>Filling Volume</b>	Approx. 30 liters	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	

The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

## 5.6 Device Holder

### <Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom>

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

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

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



Fig 5.10 Device Holder

### <Laptop Extension Kit>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.

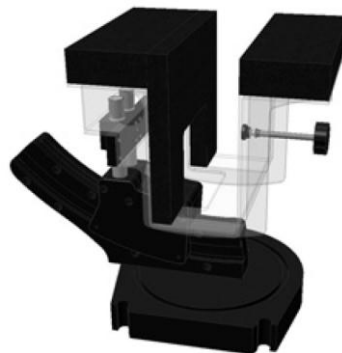


Fig 5.11 Laptop Extension Kit



## 5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation

### 5.7.1 Data Storage

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

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

### 5.7.2 Data Evaluation

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

<b>Probe parameters :</b>	- Sensitivity	Norm <sub>i</sub> , a <sub>i0</sub> , a <sub>i1</sub> , a <sub>i2</sub>
	- Conversion factor	ConvF <sub>i</sub>
	- Diode compression point	dcp <sub>i</sub>
<b>Device parameters :</b>	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
<b>Media parameters :</b>	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

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

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power.

The formula for each channel can be given as :

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

- with  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)  
 $U_i$  = input signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)  
 cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)  
 dcp<sub>i</sub> = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

$$\text{E-field Probes : } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF}}}$$

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

- with  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)  
 $\text{Norm}_i$  = sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z),  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$  for E-field Probes  
 ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution  
 $a_{ij}$  = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes  
 f = carrier frequency [GHz]  
 $E_i$  = electric field strength of channel i in V/m  
 $H_i$  = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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

$$\text{SAR} = E_{\text{tot}}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

- with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g  
 $E_{\text{tot}}$  = total field strength in V/m  
 $\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]  
 $\rho$  = equivalent tissue density in  $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.



**5.8 Test Equipment List**

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d041	Mar. 23, 2010	Mar. 22, 2013
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	736	Jul. 25, 2011	Jul. 24, 2013
SPEAG	5GHz System Validation Kit	D5GHzV2	1006	Jan. 18, 2012	Jan. 17, 2013
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1279	May 03, 2012	May 02, 2013
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	495	Apr. 23, 2012	Apr. 22, 2013
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3801	Jun. 22, 2012	Jun. 21, 2013
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3697	Sep. 28, 2012	Sep. 27, 2013
Wisewind	Thermometer	ETP-101	TM560	Nov. 16, 2011	Nov. 15, 2012
Wisewind	Thermometer	HTC-1	TM685	Nov. 16, 2011	Nov. 15, 2012
Wisewind	Thermometer	HTC-1	TM659	Nov. 16, 2011	Nov. 15, 2012
H.M.IRIS	Thermometer	TH-08	TM658	Nov. 16, 2011	Nov. 15, 2012
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	QD 000 P40 C	TP-1383	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	QD 000 P40 C	TP-1477	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46101588	May 11, 2012	May 10, 2013
Agilent	ESG Vector Series Signal Generator	E4438C	MY49070755	Oct. 02, 2012	Oct. 01, 2013
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1132003	Aug. 14, 2012	Aug. 13, 2013
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY48360820	Jan. 05, 2012	Jan. 04, 2014
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	NCR	NCR
Woken	Attenuator	WK0602-XX	N/A	NCR	NCR
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	0328767	NCR	NCR
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP	101131	Jul. 23, 2012	Jul. 22, 2013

**Table 5.1 Test Equipment List**

**Note:**

1. The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.
2. Referring to KDB 450824 D02, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
3. The justification data of dipole D1900V2, SN: 5d041 and D2450V2, SN: 736 can be found in appendix C. The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

**5.9 Justification Procedure of Dipole Calibration**

1. Setup a Network Analyzer (Agilent N5230A) and set the start frequency and stop frequency to Network Analyzer according to the dipole frequency, at least +/- 200MHz around the calibration point.
2. Using calibration kit to perform Network Analyzer Open, Short and Load calibration.
3. Connect the dipole with the calibrated Network Analyzer.
4. Set the Network Analyzer frequency by the dipole calibration frequency. Monitor the return-loss and impedance results with Log Magnitude format and Smith Chart, respectively.
5. Record the result and compare with the prior calibration.



## 6. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.2.

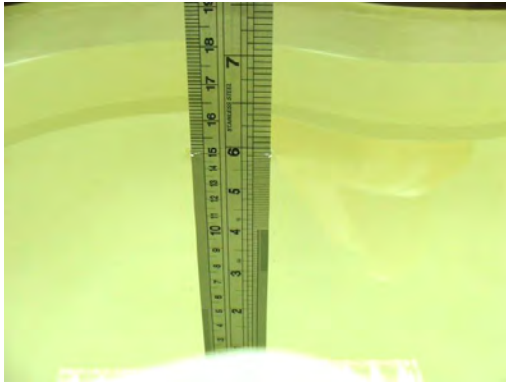


Fig 6.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR

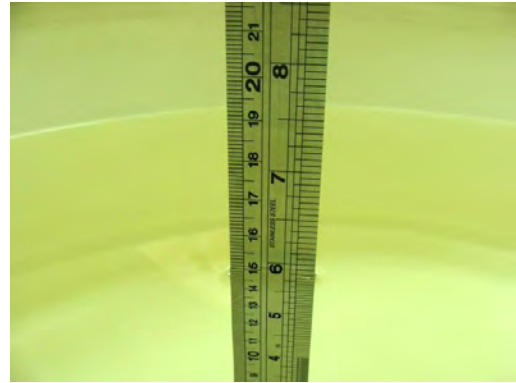


Fig 6.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )
<b>For Head</b>								
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
<b>For Body</b>								
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7

Table 6.1 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

### Simulating Liquid for 5G, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%



The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent 85070D Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

The following table shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

Freq. (MHz)	Liquid Type	Temp. (°C)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity Target ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity Target ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Delta ( $\sigma$ ) (%)	Delta ( $\epsilon_r$ ) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
1900	Head	21.3	1.432	38.828	1.4	40	2.29	-2.93	±5	Oct. 25, 2012
1900	Body	21.5	1.534	51.914	1.52	53.3	0.92	-2.60	±5	Oct. 26, 2012
2450	Head	21.3	1.854	39.572	1.8	39.2	3.00	0.95	±5	Oct. 20, 2012
2450	Body	21.3	1.968	53.802	1.95	52.7	0.92	2.09	±5	Oct. 20, 2012
5200	Head	21.9	4.814	35.458	4.66	36.0	3.30	-1.51	±5	Oct. 27, 2012
5200	Body	21.6	5.287	48.755	5.30	49.0	-0.25	-0.50	±5	Oct. 26, 2012
5500	Head	21.9	5.136	34.965	4.96	35.6	3.55	-1.78	±5	Oct. 27, 2012
5500	Body	21.6	5.727	48.178	5.65	48.6	1.36	-0.87	±5	Oct. 26, 2012
5800	Head	21.9	5.423	34.346	5.27	35.3	2.90	-2.70	±5	Oct. 27, 2012
5800	Body	21.6	6.12	47.381	6.00	48.2	2.00	-1.70	±5	Oct. 26, 2012

Table 6.2 Measuring Results for Simulating Liquid

## 7. SAR Measurement Evaluation

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

### 7.1 Purpose of System Performance check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

### 7.2 System Setup

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

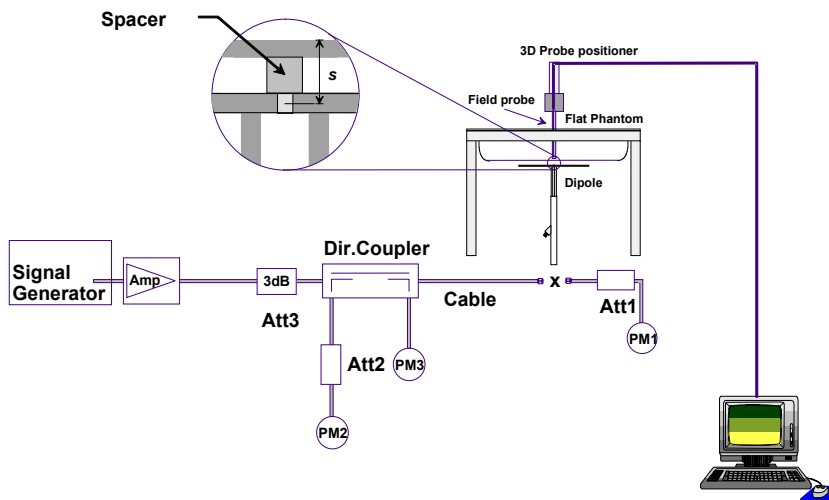


Fig 7.1 System Setup for System Evaluation



Fig 7.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

1. Signal Generator
2. Amplifier
3. Directional Coupler
4. Power Meter
5. Calibrated Dipole

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



### 7.3 SAR System Verification Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Table 7.1 shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Measurement Date	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Targeted SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Measured SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Normalized SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Oct. 25, 2012	1900	Head	39.8	9.64	38.56	-3.12
Oct. 26, 2012	1900	Body	40.00	9.97	39.88	-0.30
Oct. 20, 2012	2450	Head	54.8	13.6	54.40	-0.73
Oct. 20, 2012	2450	Body	52.3	12.4	49.60	-5.16
Oct. 27, 2012	5200	Head	79.2	20.4	81.60	3.03
Oct. 26, 2012	5200	Body	72.6	16.8	67.20	-7.44
Oct. 27, 2012	5500	Head	85.2	21.9	87.60	2.82
Oct. 26, 2012	5500	Body	78.8	18.3	73.20	-7.11
Oct. 27, 2012	5800	Head	79	20.9	83.60	5.82
Oct. 26, 2012	5800	Body	73.1	17	68.00	-6.98

Table 7.1 Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized

## 8. EUT Testing Position

### 8.1 Define two imaginary lines on the handset

- The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset - the midpoint of the width  $w_t$  of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width  $w_b$  of the bottom of the handset.
- The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.
- The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.

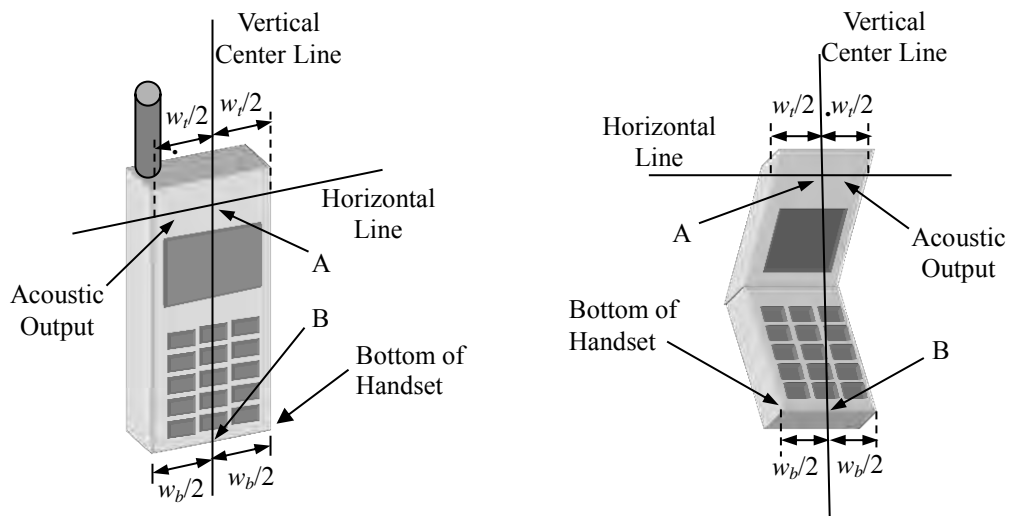


Fig 8.1 Illustration for Handset Vertical and Horizontal Reference Lines

**8.2 Cheek Position**

- (a) To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.
- (b) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost (see Fig. 8.2).

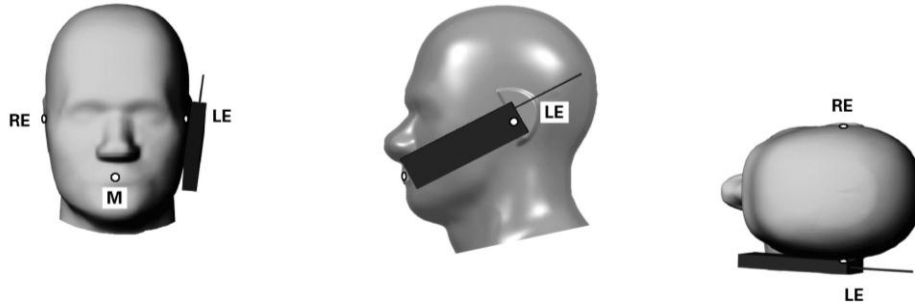


Fig 8.2 Illustration for Cheek Position

**8.3 Tilted Position**

- (a) To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.
- (b) While maintaining the device the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear is lost (see Fig. 8.3).

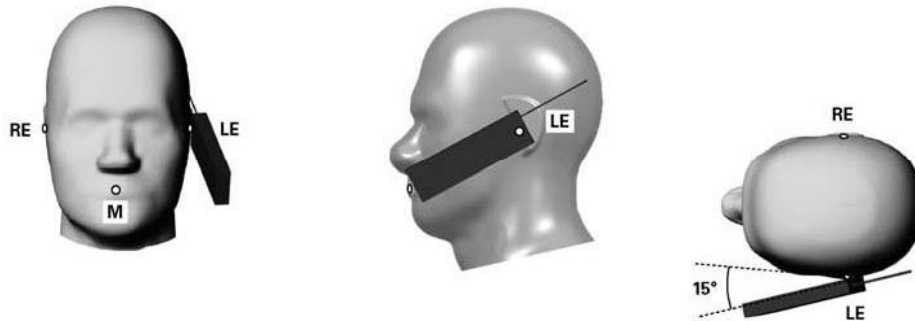
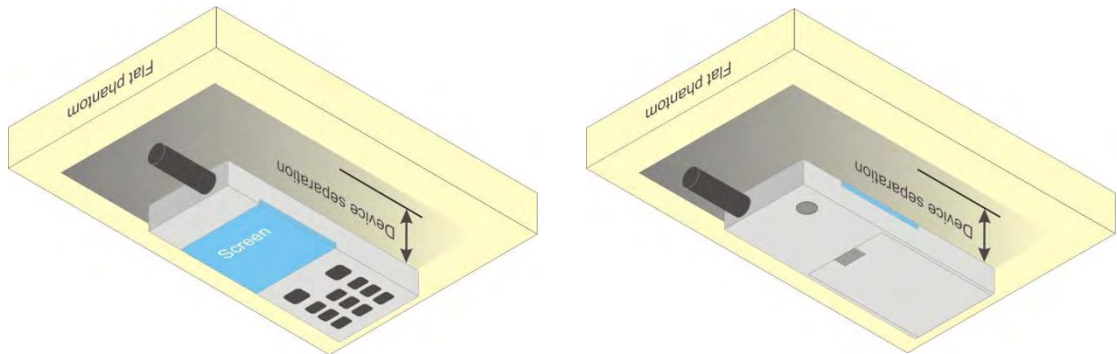


Fig 8.3 Illustration for Tilted Position

### **8.4 Body Worn Position**

- (a) To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with either keypad up or down.
- (b) To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.
- (c) To adjust the distance between the device surface and the flat phantom to 1 cm.



**Fig 8.4 Illustration for Body Worn Position**

### **8.5 Hotspot Position**

- (a) To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with all sides and either keypad up or down.
- (b) To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.
- (c) To adjust the distance between the device and the flat phantom to 1.0cm.



## 9. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

### <Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- (c) For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
- (d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power

### <SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (c) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (d) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (e) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

### 9.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g



## **9.2 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures**

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan measures 5x5x7 points with step size 8, 8 and 5 mm for 300 MHz to 3 GHz, and 8x8x8 points with step size 4, 4 and 2.5 mm for 3 GHz to 6 GHz. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g.

## **9.3 Volume Scan Procedures**

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing (step-size is 4, 4 and 2.5 mm). When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

## **9.4 SAR Averaged Methods**

In DASy, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

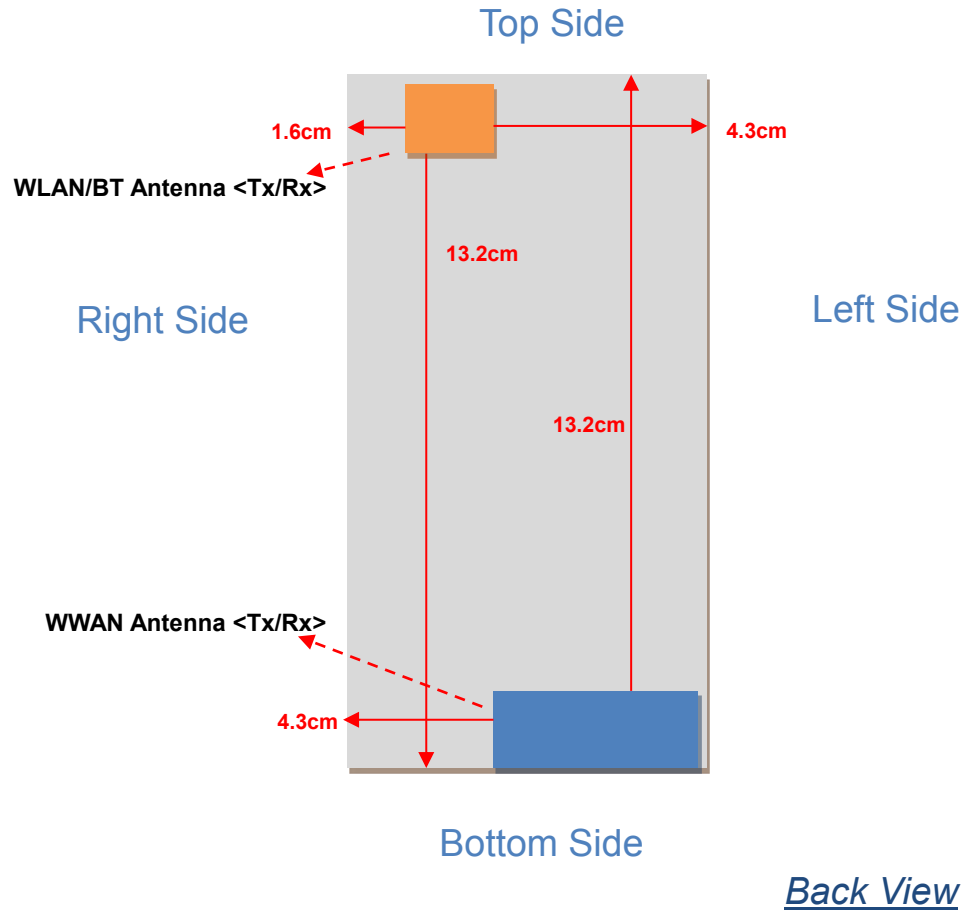
Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

## **9.5 Power Drift Monitoring**

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASy measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

## 10. SAR Test Configurations

### 10.1 Exposure Positions Consideration



Antennas	Wireless Interface
WWAN Antenna (Tx / Rx)	GSM1900 WCDMA Band II
BT&WLAN Antenna (Tx / Rx)	WLAN 2.4GHz WLAN 5GHz Bluetooth



Sides for SAR tests; Hotspot mode						
Test distance: 10 mm						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
WWAN	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
BT&WLAN	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO

**Note:**

1. Head/Body-worn/Hotspot mode SAR assessments are required.
2. Referring to KDB 941225 D06, when the overall device length and width are  $\geq 9\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm}$ , the test distance is 10 mm. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge.
3. For WWAN antenna, SAR measurements at Top side/Right side are not required since the distance between the transmitting antenna and surface of device is  $> 25\text{mm}$ .
4. For BT&WLAN antenna, SAR measurements Bottom/Left side are not required since the distance between the transmitting antenna and surface of device is  $> 25\text{mm}$ .
5. Per KDB 648474 D01, Bluetooth output power  $9.66\text{dBm} \leq 2 \cdot P_{\text{Ref}}$  and the distance to other antennas  $\geq 5\text{cm}$ , therefore, stand-alone SAR is not required.
6. Mobile hotspot only supports 2.4GHz WLAN operation; mobile hotspot of 5GHz WLAN operation is disabled.

**10.2 Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)**

**<GSM Conducted Power>**

Band: GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Frame-Average Power (dBm)		
	Channel	512	661	810	512	661
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	29.82	30.38	30.50	20.82	21.38	21.50
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	29.81	30.37	30.49	20.81	21.37	21.49
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	27.51	28.05	28.13	21.51	22.05	22.13

**Remark:** The frame-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots.  
The calculated method are shown as below:  
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Tx Slot) - 9 dB  
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Tx Slots) - 6 dB

**Note:**

1. For Head SAR testing, Chosen GSM due to its voice mode.
2. For Body-worn SAR testing, Chosen GPRS 2TX slots due to its highest frame-average power and according GPRS test results pick worst position to test GSM with headset due to its the voice mode.
3. For hotspot mode SAR testing, Chosen GPRS 2 TX slots due to its highest frame-average power
4. Per KDB 648474, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
5. The EUT do not support DTM function.

**<WCDMA Conducted Power>**

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

**HSDPA Setup Configuration:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Setup Configuration**

**HSUPA Setup Configuration:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Setup Configuration**



WCDMA Average power (dBm)				
Band		WCDMA Band II		
Channel		9262	9400	9538
Frequency (MHz)		1852.4	1880.0	1907.6
3GPP Rel 99	AMR 12.2K	23.04	23.03	23.01
3GPP Rel 99	RMC 12.2K	23.04	23.05	23.02
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-1	20.42	20.55	20.44
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-2	20.32	20.51	20.32
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-3	20.38	20.45	20.35
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-4	19.55	19.86	19.58
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-1	19.74	19.96	19.93
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-2	18.57	18.92	18.74
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-3	19.38	19.88	19.72
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-4	18.53	18.95	18.81
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-5	19.78	20.27	20.24

MPR (dB)					
3GPP MPR	Subtest		WCDMA Band II		
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-1	0.00	0.00	0.00
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-2	0.10	0.04	0.12
≤ 0.5	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-3	0.04	0.10	0.09
≤ 0.5	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-4	0.87	0.69	0.86
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-1	0.04	0.31	0.31
≤ 2	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-2	1.21	1.35	1.50
≤ 1	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-3	0.40	0.39	0.52
≤ 2	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-4	1.25	1.32	1.43
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-5	0.00	0.00	0.00

Note:

1. Applying the subtest setup in Table C.11.1.3 of 3GPP TS 34.121-1 V9.1.0 to Rel. 6 HSPA.
2. For Head SAR, per KDB 941225 D01, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If AMR 12.2kbps power is < 0.25dB higher than RMC 12.2kbps, SAR tests with AMR 12.2kbps can be excluded.
3. For Body SAR, per KDB 941225 D01, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If HSDPA/HSUPA output power is < 0.25dB higher than RMC, or SAR with RMC 12.2kbps setting is ≤ 1.2W/kg, HSDPA/HSUPA SAR evaluation can be excluded.
4. By design, AMR, HSDPA/HSUPA RF power will not be larger than RMC 12.2kbps, detailed information is included in Tune-up Procure exhibit.
5. It is expected by the manufacturer that MPR for some HSDPA/HSUPA subtests may differ from the specification of 3GPP, according to the chipset implementation in this model. The implementation and expected deviation are detailed in tune-up procedure exhibit.

<WLAN 2.4GHz Conducted Power>

WLAN 2.4G 802.11b Average Power (dBm)						
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (bps)	Channel	Data Rate (bps)		
		1M		2M	5.5M	11M
CH 01	2412	17.37	CH 6	17.38	17.38	17.38
CH 06	2437	17.41				
CH 11	2462	17.26				

WLAN 2.4G 802.11g Average Power (dBm)										
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate							
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (bps)	Channel	Data Rate (bps)						
		6M		9M	12M	18M	24M	36M	48M	54M
CH 01	2412	13.60	CH 6	13.69	13.75	13.71	13.68	13.73	13.73	13.75
CH 06	2437	13.76								
CH 11	2462	13.61								

WLAN 2.4G 802.11n (BW 20MHz) Average Power (dBm)										
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate							
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index	Channel	MCS Index						
		MCS0		MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
CH 01	2412	11.87	CH 1	11.86	11.78	11.86	11.86	11.84	11.86	11.85
CH 06	2437	11.75								
CH 11	2462	11.66								

Note:

1. Per KDB 248227, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion
2. Per KDB 248227, 11g and 11n-HT20 output power is less than 0.25dB higher than 11b mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.
3. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 0.25dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate.

<Bluetooth Conducted Power>

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)		
		Mode		
		GFSK	π/4-DQPSK	8-DPSK
CH 0	2402	8.74	5.80	5.76
CH 39	2441	9.55	6.71	6.74
CH 78	2480	9.66	6.57	6.53

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)
		Mode
		BT v4.0 LE, GFSK
CH 0	2402	5.51
CH 19	2440	6.49
CH 39	2480	6.82

Note: Per KDB 648474 D01, Bluetooth output power  $9.66\text{dBm} \leq 2^*P_{\text{Ref}}$  and the distance to other antennas  $\geq 5\text{cm}$ , therefore, stand-alone SAR is not required.



<WLAN 5GHz Conducted Power>

WLAN 5G 802.11a Average Power (dBm)											
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate								
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (bps)	Channel	Data Rate (bps)						48M	54M
		6M		9M	12M	18M	24M	36M			
CH 36	5180	14.17	CH 36	14.12	14.11	14.11	14.12	14.11	14.16	14.16	
CH 40	5200	14.10									
CH 44	5220	14.07									
CH 48	5240	13.97									
CH 52	5260	13.92	CH 60	14.26	14.24	14.25	14.26	14.25	14.25	14.24	
CH 56	5280	14.03									
CH 60	5300	14.27									
CH 64	5320	14.06									
CH 100	5500	14.18	CH 140	14.26	14.26	14.26	14.26	14.25	14.27	14.27	
CH 104	5520	14.17									
CH 108	5540	14.05									
CH 112	5560	13.90									
CH 116	5580	14.20									
CH 132	5660	14.07									
CH 136	5680	14.14									
CH 140	5700	14.28									
CH 149	5745	14.31	CH 149	14.30	14.19	14.29	14.29	14.28	14.30	14.29	
CH 153	5765	14.27									
CH 157	5785	13.62									
CH 161	5805	14.26									
CH 165	5825	14.26									

WLAN 5G 802.11n (BW 20M) Average Power (dBm)											
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate								
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index	Channel	MCS Index						MCS6	MCS7
		MCS0		MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5			
CH 36	5180	12.20	CH 36	12.19	12.18	12.18	12.18	12.18	12.16	12.18	
CH 40	5200	12.18									
CH 44	5220	12.05									
CH 48	5240	12.03									
CH 52	5260	11.85	CH 60	12.20	12.22	12.22	12.21	12.18	12.20	12.21	
CH 56	5280	12.22									
CH 60	5300	12.23									
CH 64	5320	12.05									
CH 100	5500	12.24	CH 140	12.26	12.24	12.26	12.24	12.24	12.23	12.25	
CH 104	5520	12.13									
CH 108	5540	11.99									
CH 112	5560	11.96									
CH 116	5580	12.17									
CH 132	5660	12.14									
CH 136	5680	12.26									
CH 140	5700	12.28									
CH 149	5745	12.22	CH 165	12.27	12.28	12.26	12.28	12.24	12.26	12.22	
CH 153	5765	12.27									
CH 157	5785	11.66									
CH 161	5805	12.28									
CH 165	5825	12.29									



WLAN 5G 802.11n (BW 40M) Average Power (dBm)										
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate							
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index	Channel	MCS Index						
		MCS0		MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
CH 38	5190	12.16	CH 38	12.13	12.15	12.15	12.13	12.13	12.12	12.13
CH 46	5230	12.07								
CH 54	5270	11.95	CH 62	12.16	12.17	12.16	12.16	12.17	12.12	12.13
CH 62	5310	12.18								
CH 102	5510	12.34	CH 134	12.33	12.33	12.36	12.36	12.35	12.36	12.27
CH 110	5550	12.13								
CH 134	5670	12.37								
CH 151	5755	12.47	CH 151	12.44	12.45	12.44	12.44	12.46	12.42	12.40
CH 159	5795	11.74								

**Note:**

1. Per KDB 248227, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion
2. Per KDB 248227, 11n-HT20 and 11n-HT40 output power is less than 0.25dB higher than 11a mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.
3. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 0.25dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate.



## 11. SAR Test Results

### 11.1 Test Records for Head SAR Test

#### <GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Burst Average Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)
28	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Right Cheek	810	1909.8	30.50	0.134	0.119
29	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Right Tilted	810	1909.8	30.50	0.12	0.087
30	<b>GSM1900</b>	<b>GSM Voice</b>	<b>Left Cheek</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>1909.8</b>	<b>30.50</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.192</b>
31	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Left Tilted	810	1909.8	30.50	-0.05	0.08

**Note:** Per KDB 648474 and KDB 447498, if the highest output channel SAR for each exposure position  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg other channels SAR tests are not necessary.

#### <WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Burst Average Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)
45	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Right Cheek	9400	1880	23.05	0.01	0.193
46	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Right Tilted	9400	1880	23.05	0.19	0.146
47	<b>WCDMA II</b>	<b>RMC12.2K</b>	<b>Left Cheek</b>	<b>9400</b>	<b>1880</b>	<b>23.05</b>	<b>-0.035</b>	<b>0.266</b>
48	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Left Tilted	9400	1880	23.05	-0.01	0.113

**Note:** Per KDB 648474 and KDB 447498, if the highest output channel SAR for each exposure position  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg other channels SAR tests are not necessary.

#### <WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Compensate Factor	Power Drift (dB)	SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Duty Cycle Compensated 1g SAR
1	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Right Cheek	6	2437	17.41	98.63	1.014	0.17	0.063	0.064
2	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Right Tilted	6	2437	17.41	98.63	1.014	0.13	0.084	0.085
3	<b>WLAN2.4G</b>	<b>802.11b</b>	<b>Left Cheek</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2437</b>	<b>17.41</b>	<b>98.63</b>	<b>1.014</b>	<b>0.124</b>	<b>0.179</b>	<b>0.181</b>
4	<b>WLAN2.4G</b>	<b>802.11b</b>	<b>Left Tilted</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2437</b>	<b>17.41</b>	<b>98.63</b>	<b>1.014</b>	0.01	0.103	0.104
63	WLAN5G	802.11a	Right Cheek	36	5180	14.17	93.46	1.070	0.008	0.072	0.077
64	WLAN5G	802.11a	Right Tilted	36	5180	14.17	93.46	1.070	-0.03	0.022	0.024
65	<b>WLAN5G</b>	<b>802.11a</b>	<b>Left Cheek</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5180</b>	<b>14.17</b>	<b>93.46</b>	<b>1.070</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.165</b>	<b>0.177</b>
66	WLAN5G	802.11a	Left Tilted	36	5180	14.17	93.46	1.070	0.06	0.057	0.061
67	WLAN5G	802.11a	Right Cheek	60	5300	14.27	93.46	1.070	-0.101	0.065	0.070
68	WLAN5G	802.11a	Right Tilted	60	5300	14.27	93.46	1.070	-0.07	0.026	0.028
69	WLAN5G	802.11a	Left Cheek	60	5300	14.27	93.46	1.070	-0.111	0.068	0.073
70	WLAN5G	802.11a	Left Tilted	60	5300	14.27	93.46	1.070	-0.04	0.043	0.046
71	WLAN5G	802.11a	Right Cheek	140	5700	14.28	93.46	1.070	-0.077	0.049	0.052
72	WLAN5G	802.11a	Right Tilted	140	5700	14.28	93.46	1.070	0.104	0.046	0.049
73	WLAN5G	802.11a	Left Cheek	140	5700	14.28	93.46	1.070	-0.177	0.027	0.029
74	WLAN5G	802.11a	Left Tilted	140	5700	14.28	93.46	1.070	0.056	0.019	0.020
75	WLAN5G	802.11a	Right Cheek	149	5745	14.31	93.46	1.070	-0.139	0.067	0.072
76	WLAN5G	802.11a	Right Tilted	149	5745	14.31	93.46	1.070	0.177	0.044	0.047
77	WLAN5G	802.11a	Left Cheek	149	5745	14.31	93.46	1.070	-0.124	0.067	0.072
78	WLAN5G	802.11a	Left Tilted	149	5745	14.31	93.46	1.070	-0.09	0.033	0.035

**Note:** Per KDB 648474 and KDB 248227, if the highest output channel SAR for each exposure position  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg other channels SAR tests are not necessary.



**11.2 Test Records for Hotspot SAR Test**

**<GSM SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Burst Average Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)
32	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Front	1	810	1909.8	28.13	-0.08	0.434
33	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	1	810	1909.8	28.13	-0.11	0.388
34	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Side	1	810	1909.8	28.13	-0.05	0.198
35	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Bottom Side	1	810	1909.8	28.13	-0.07	0.299

**Note:**

- Per KDB 941225 D06, for EUT dimension ≥ 9cm\*5cm, the test distance is 1cm. SAR must be measured for all surfaces and sides with a transmitting antenna located within 2.5cm from that surface or edge.
- As in (1), SAR for Front / Back / Bottom Side / Left Side is necessary.
- Per KDB 648474 and KDB 447498 if the highest output channel SAR for each exposure position ≤ 0.8 W/kg other channels SAR tests are not necessary.

**<WCDMA SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Burst Average Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)
39	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Front	1	9400	1880	23.05	0	0.448
40	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Back	1	9400	1880	23.05	-0.02	0.452
41	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Left Side	1	9400	1880	23.05	0.07	0.228
42	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Bottom Side	1	9400	1880	23.05	-0.04	0.366

**Note:**

- Per KDB 941225 D06, for EUT dimension ≥ 9cm\*5cm, the test distance is 1cm. SAR must be measured for all surfaces and sides with a transmitting antenna located within 2.5cm from that surface or edge.
- As in (1), SAR for Front / Back / Bottom Side / Left Side is necessary.
- Per KDB 648474 and KDB 447498, if the highest output channel SAR for each exposure position ≤ 0.8 W/kg other channels SAR tests are not necessary.

**<WLAN SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Compensate Factor	Power Drift (dB)	SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Duty Cycle Compensated 1g SAR
5	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Front	1	6	2437	17.41	98.63	1.014	-0.083	0.00195	0.002
6	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Back	1	6	2437	17.41	98.63	1.014	0.155	0.025	0.025
8	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Right Side	1	6	2437	17.41	98.63	1.014	0.097	0.00154	0.002
9	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Top Side	1	6	2437	17.41	98.63	1.014	-0.094	0.0014	0.001

**Note:**

- Per KDB 941225 D06, for EUT dimension ≥ 9cm\*5cm, the test distance is 1cm. SAR must be measured for all surfaces and sides with a transmitting antenna located within 2.5cm from that surface or edge.
- As in (1), SAR for Front / Back / Top Side / Right Side is necessary.
- Per KDB 648474 and KDB 248227, if the highest output channel SAR for each exposure position ≤ 0.8 W/kg other channels SAR tests are not necessary.



**11.3 Test Records for Body-worn SAR Test**

**<GSM SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Headset	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Burst Average Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)
32	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Front	1	-	810	1909.8	28.13	-0.08	0.434
33	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	1	-	810	1909.8	28.13	-0.11	0.388
37	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Front	1	v	810	1909.8	30.50	-0.05	0.329

**Note:**

- Per KDB 648474 and KDB 447498, if the highest output channel SAR for each exposure position ≤ 0.8 W/kg other channels SAR tests are not necessary.
- Per KDB 941225 D06, hotspot SAR data in front/back positions can be considered as body-worn accessory SAR test data. GSM voice mode body-worn SAR was repeated at the worst position of hotspot SAR data, back position of this device
- “V” in the Headset column means the Headset is plugged during SAR testing.

**<WCDMA SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Headset	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Burst Average Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)
39	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Front	1	-	9400	1880	23.05	0	0.448
40	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Back	1	-	9400	1880	23.05	-0.02	0.452
44	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Back	1	v	9400	1880	23.05	-0.06	0.466

**Note:**

- Per KDB 648474 and KDB 447498, if the highest output channel SAR for each exposure position ≤ 0.8 W/kg other channels SAR tests are not necessary.
- “V” in the Headset column means the Headset is plugged during SAR testing.

**<WLAN SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Headset	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Compensate Factor	Power Drift (dB)	SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Duty Cycle Compensated 1g SAR
5	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Front	1	-	6	2437	17.41	98.63	1.014	-0.083	0.00195	0.002
6	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Back	1	-	6	2437	17.41	98.63	1.014	0.155	0.025	0.025
11	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Back	1	v	6	2437	17.41	98.63	1.014	0.199	0.025	0.025
49	WLAN5G	802.11a	Front	1	-	36	5180	14.17	93.46	1.070	0.008	0.00109	0.001
50	WLAN5G	802.11a	Back	1	-	36	5180	14.17	93.46	1.070	0.005	0.031	0.033
51	WLAN5G	802.11a	Back	1	v	36	5180	14.17	93.46	1.070	0.13	0.032	0.034
52	WLAN5G	802.11a	Front	1	-	60	5300	14.27	93.46	1.070	0.083	n.a.	n.a.
53	WLAN5G	802.11a	Back	1	-	60	5300	14.27	93.46	1.070	-0.17	0.023	0.025
54	WLAN5G	802.11a	Back	1	v	60	5300	14.27	93.46	1.070	-0.1	0.024	0.026
55	WLAN5G	802.11a	Front	1	-	140	5700	14.28	93.46	1.070	-0.073	0.000712	0.001
56	WLAN5G	802.11a	Back	1	-	140	5700	14.28	93.46	1.070	0.015	0.034	0.037
57	WLAN5G	802.11a	Back	1	v	140	5700	14.28	93.46	1.070	0.05	0.027	0.029
58	WLAN5G	802.11a	Front	1	-	149	5745	14.31	93.46	1.070	-0.048	n.a.	n.a.
59	WLAN5G	802.11a	Back	1	-	149	5745	14.31	93.46	1.070	-0.111	0.077	0.082
60	WLAN5G	802.11a	Back	1	v	149	5745	14.31	93.46	1.070	-0.063	0.076	0.081

**Note:**

- Per KDB 648474 and KDB 248227, if the highest output channel SAR for each exposure position ≤ 0.8 W/kg other channels SAR tests are not necessary.
- “V” in the Headset column means the Headset is plugged during SAR testing.

**11.4 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Analysis**

No.	Applicable Simultaneous Transmission Combination
1.	GSM/WCDMA + BT
2.	GSM/WCDMA + WLAN

**Note:**

1. WLAN and BT share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
2. GSM and WCDMA share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
3. EUT will choose either WLAN2.4G or WLAN5G according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not transmit simultaneously.
4. EUT will choose either GSM or WCDMA according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not transmit simultaneously.
5. The maximum SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
6. If 1g-SAR scalar summation < 1.6W/kg, simultaneous SAR measurement is not necessary.
7. Mobile hotspot only supports 2.4GHz WLAN operation; mobile hotspot of 5GHz WLAN operation is disabled, therefore WWAN and WLAN5G hotspot simultaneous is not supported.

**<Head SAR>**

Position	WWAN			WLAN2.4G		WWAN + WLAN
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	
Right Cheek	GSM1900	28	0.119	1	0.064	0.183
	WCDMA II	45	0.193	1	0.064	0.257
Right Tilted	GSM1900	29	0.087	2	0.085	0.172
	WCDMA II	46	0.146	2	0.085	0.231
Left Cheek	GSM1900	30	0.192	3	0.181	0.373
	WCDMA II	47	0.266	3	0.181	0.447
Left Tilted	GSM1900	31	0.080	4	0.104	0.184
	WCDMA II	48	0.113	4	0.104	0.217

Position	WWAN			WLAN5G		WWAN + WLAN
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	
Right Cheek	GSM1900	28	0.119	63	0.077	0.196
	WCDMA II	45	0.193	63	0.077	0.270
Right Tilted	GSM1900	29	0.087	72	0.049	0.136
	WCDMA II	46	0.146	72	0.049	0.195
Left Cheek	GSM1900	30	0.192	65	0.177	0.369
	WCDMA II	47	0.266	65	0.177	0.443
Left Tilted	GSM1900	31	0.080	66	0.061	0.141
	WCDMA II	48	0.113	66	0.061	0.174



<Hotspot SAR>

Position	WWAN			WLAN2.4G		WWAN + WLAN
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	
Front	GSM1900	32	0.434	5	0.002	0.436
	WCDMA II	39	0.448	5	0.002	0.45
Back	GSM1900	33	0.388	6	0.025	0.413
	WCDMA II	40	0.452	6	0.025	0.477
Left Side	GSM1900	34	0.198	-	-	0.198
	WCDMA II	41	0.228	-	-	0.228
Right Side	GSM1900	-	-	8	0.002	0.002
	WCDMA II	-	-	8	0.002	0.002
Top Side	GSM1900	-	-	9	0.001	0.001
	WCDMA II	-	-	9	0.001	0.001
Bottom Side	GSM1900	35	0.299	-	-	0.299
	WCDMA II	42	0.366	-	-	0.366



<Body-worn SAR>

Position	WWAN			WLAN2.4G		WWAN + WLAN
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	
Front	GSM1900	32	0.434	5	0.002	0.436
	WCDMA II	39	0.448	5	0.002	0.450
Back	GSM1900	33	0.388	6	0.025	0.413
	WCDMA II	40	0.452	6	0.025	0.477
Back (w/ Headset)	WCDMA II	44	0.466	11	0.025	0.481

Position	WWAN			WLAN5G		WWAN + WLAN
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	
Front	GSM1900	32	0.434	49	0.001	0.435
	WCDMA II	39	0.448	49	0.001	0.449
Back	GSM1900	33	0.388	59	0.082	0.470
	WCDMA II	40	0.452	59	0.082	0.534
Back (w/ Headset)	WCDMA II	44	0.466	60	0.081	<b>0.547</b>

Test Engineer : Vic Yang, Cona Huang, Aaron Chen, and Ted Sun

## **12. Uncertainty Assessment**

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture’s specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 12.1

<b>Uncertainty Distributions</b>	<b>Normal</b>	<b>Rectangular</b>	<b>Triangular</b>	<b>U-Shape</b>
Multi-plying Factor <sup>(a)</sup>	1/k <sup>(b)</sup>	1/√3	1/√6	1/√2

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b)  $\kappa$  is the coverage factor

**Table 12.1 Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution**

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual “root-sum-squares” (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.



Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)
<b>Measurement System</b>							
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
<b>Test Sample Related</b>							
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.2 %
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>						± 11.0 %	± 10.8 %
<b>Coverage Factor for 95 %</b>						K=2	
<b>Expanded Uncertainty</b>						± 22.0 %	± 21.5 %

Table 12.2 Uncertainty Budget of DASY for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz



Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)
<b>Measurement System</b>							
Probe Calibration	6.55	Normal	1	1	1	± 6.55 %	± 6.55 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	2.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.2 %	± 1.2 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Probe Positioning	9.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 5.7 %	± 5.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
<b>Test Sample Related</b>							
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.2 %
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>						± 12.8 %	± 12.6 %
<b>Coverage Factor for 95 %</b>						K=2	
<b>Expanded Uncertainty</b>						± 25.6 %	± 25.2 %

Table 12.3 Uncertainty Budget of DASYS for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz



### **13. References**

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2003, “Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques”, December 2003
- [4] FCC OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) Supplement C (Edition 01-01), “Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields”, June 2001
- [5] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [6] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters”, May 2007
- [7] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v04, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, November 2009
- [8] FCC KDB 648474 D01 v01r05, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas”, September 2008
- [9] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices – CDMA 2000 / Ev-Do / WCDMA / HSDPA / HSPA”, October 2007
- [10] FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01, “Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM / GPRS / EDGE”, December 2008
- [11] FCC KDB 941225 D04 v01, “Evaluating SAR for GSM/(E)GPRS Dual Transfer Mode”, January 27 2010
- [12] FCC KDB 941225 D06 v01, “SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities”, April 2011



## ***Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check***

The plots are shown as follows.

## System Check\_Head\_1900MHz\_121025

**DUT: D1900V2-SN:5d041**

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

Medium: HSL\_1900\_121025 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.432$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.828$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 10.7 mW/g

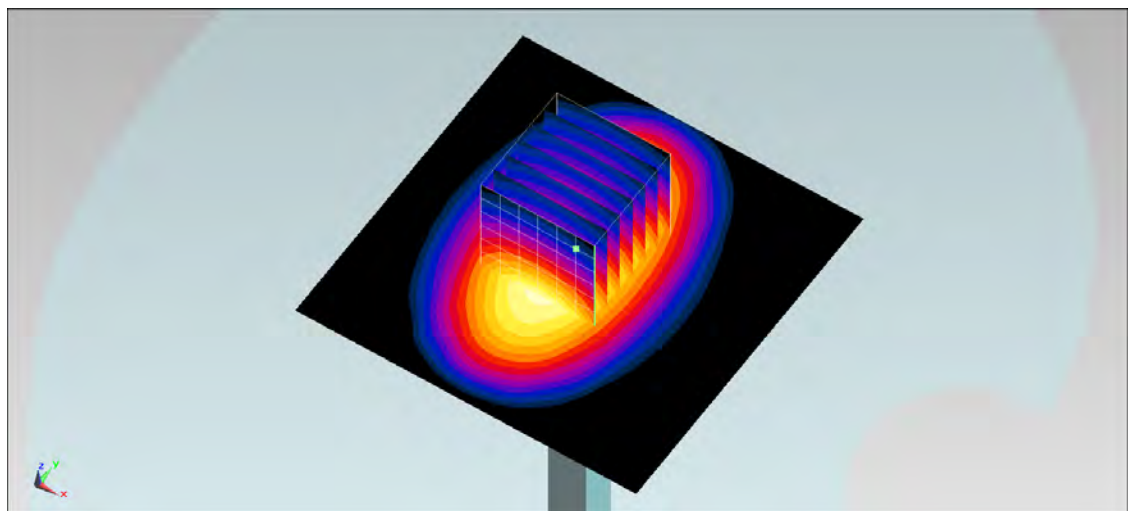
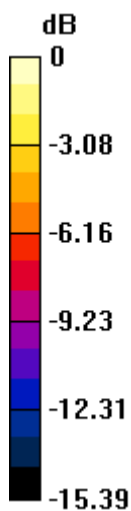
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 83.819 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.491 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 9.64 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.36 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.7 mW/g



0 dB = 10.7 mW/g = 20.59 dB mW/g

## System Check\_Body\_1900MHz\_121026

**DUT: D1900V2-SN:5d041**

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

Medium: MSL\_1900\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.534$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.914$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.13, 7.13, 7.13); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.0 mW/g

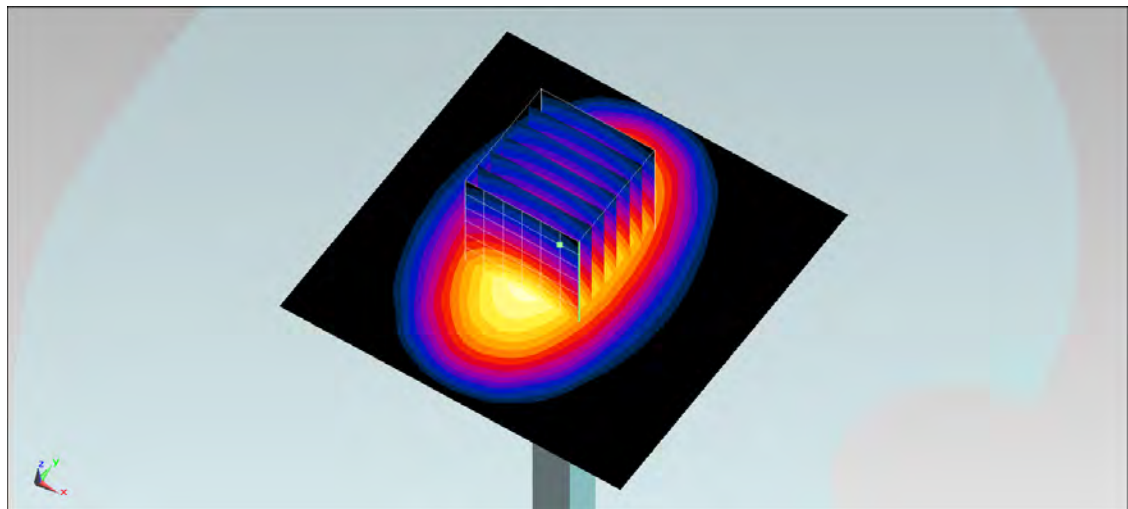
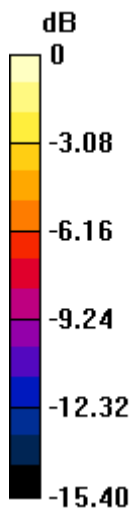
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 82.180 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.292 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 9.97 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.53 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.0 mW/g



0 dB = 11.0 mW/g = 20.83 dB mW/g

## System Check\_Head\_2450MHz\_121020

**DUT: D2450V2-SN:736**

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

Medium: HSL\_2450\_121020 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.854$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.572$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(6.7, 6.7, 6.7); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2012/4/23
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.8 mW/g

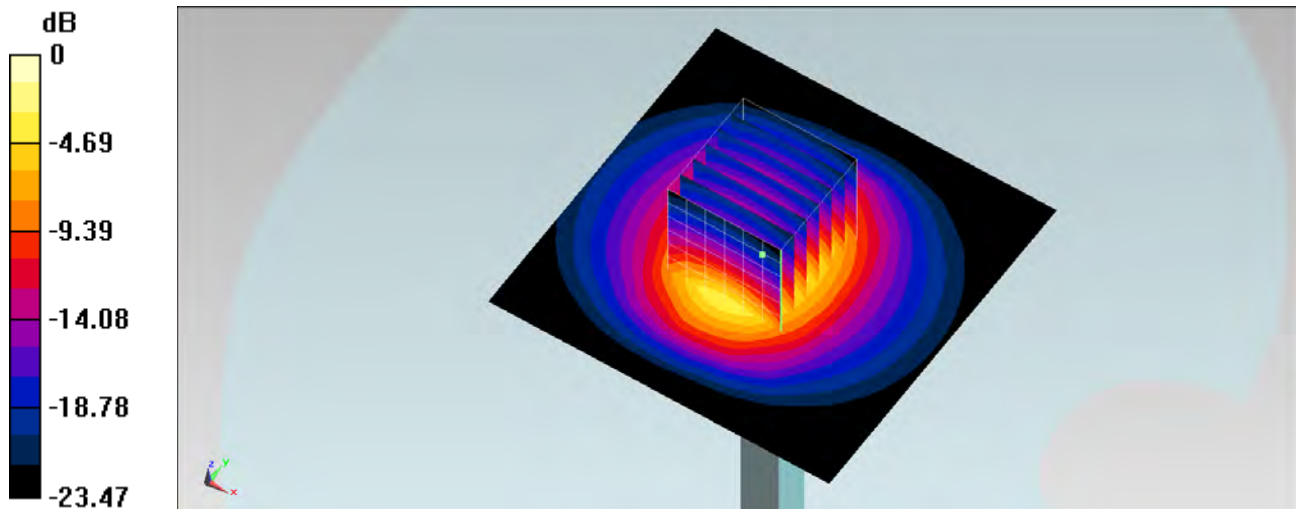
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 89.850 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.535 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 13.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.03 mW/g**

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



0 dB = 15.4 mW/g = 23.75 dB mW/g

## System Check\_Body\_2450MHz\_121020

**DUT: D2450V2-SN:736**

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

Medium: MSL\_2450\_121020 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.968$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.802$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(6.59, 6.59, 6.59); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2012/4/23
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.6 mW/g

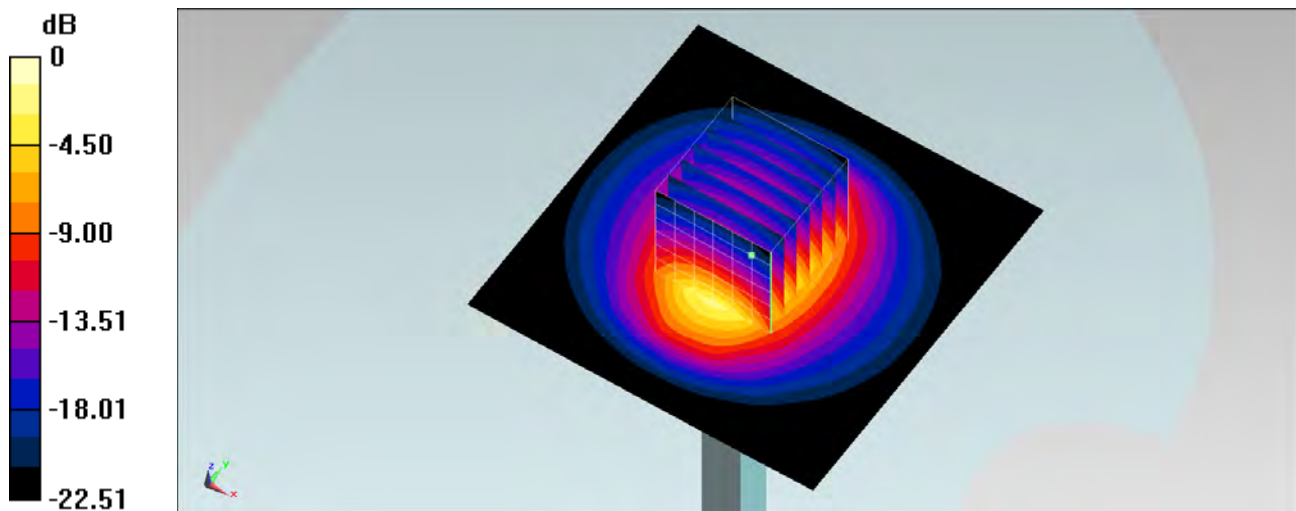
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 84.786 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.496 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 12.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.62 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.2 mW/g



0 dB = 14.2 mW/g = 23.05 dB mW/g

## System Check\_Head\_5200MHz\_121027

**DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1006**

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

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.814$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.458$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 34.8 mW/g

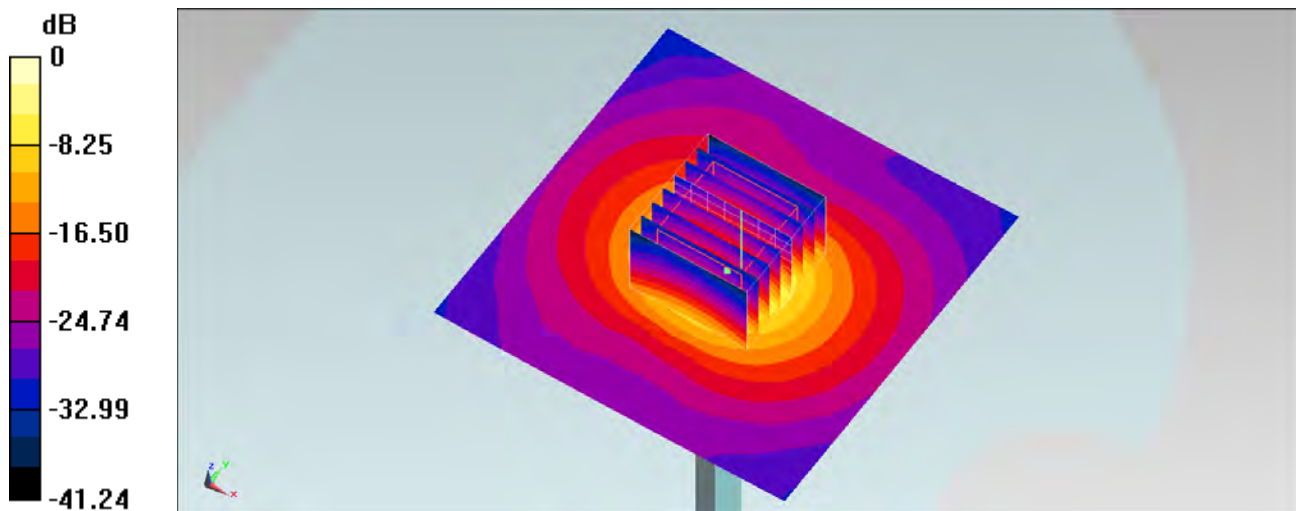
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 90.305 V/m; Power Drift = -0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 79.765 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 20.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.78 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 33.7 mW/g



0 dB = 33.7 mW/g = 30.55 dB mW/g

## System Check\_Body\_5200MHz\_121026

**DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1006**

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

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.287 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 48.755$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature :  $22.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; Liquid Temperature :  $21.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.29, 4.29, 4.29); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=10\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=10\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) =  $28.5 \text{ mW/g}$

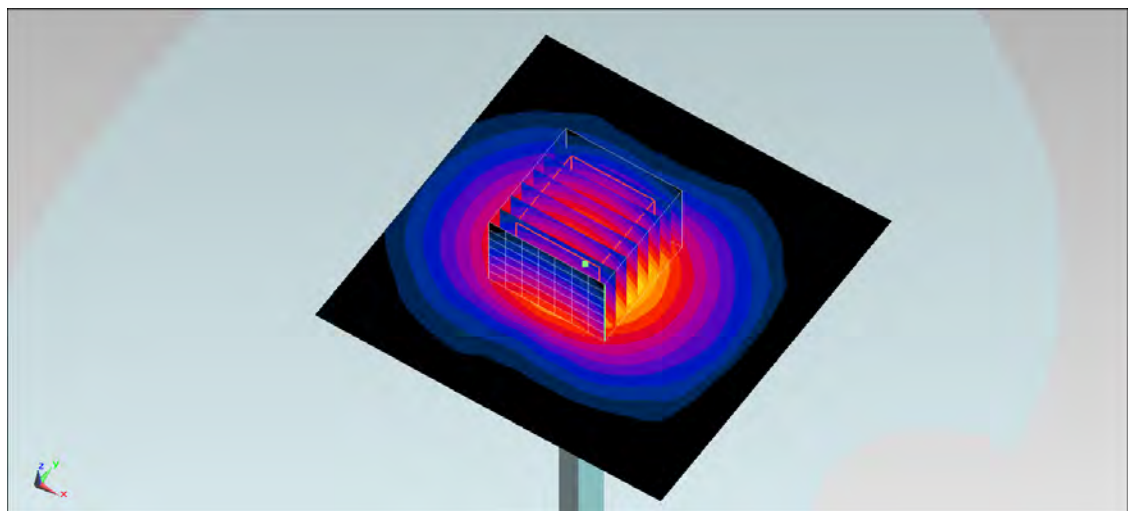
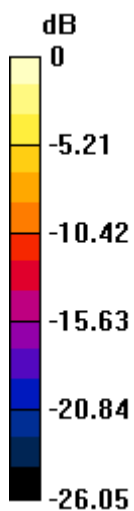
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=4.3\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=4.3\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=3\text{mm}$

Reference Value =  $0.601 \text{ V/m}$ ; Power Drift =  $0.032 \text{ dB}$

Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $43.509 \text{ mW/g}$

**SAR(1 g) =  $16.8 \text{ mW/g}$ ; SAR(10 g) =  $5.61 \text{ mW/g}$**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $25.2 \text{ mW/g}$



$0 \text{ dB} = 25.2 \text{ mW/g} = 28.03 \text{ dB mW/g}$

## System Check\_Head\_5500MHz\_121027

**DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1006**

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

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.136$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.965$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.6, 4.6, 4.6); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 38.5 mW/g

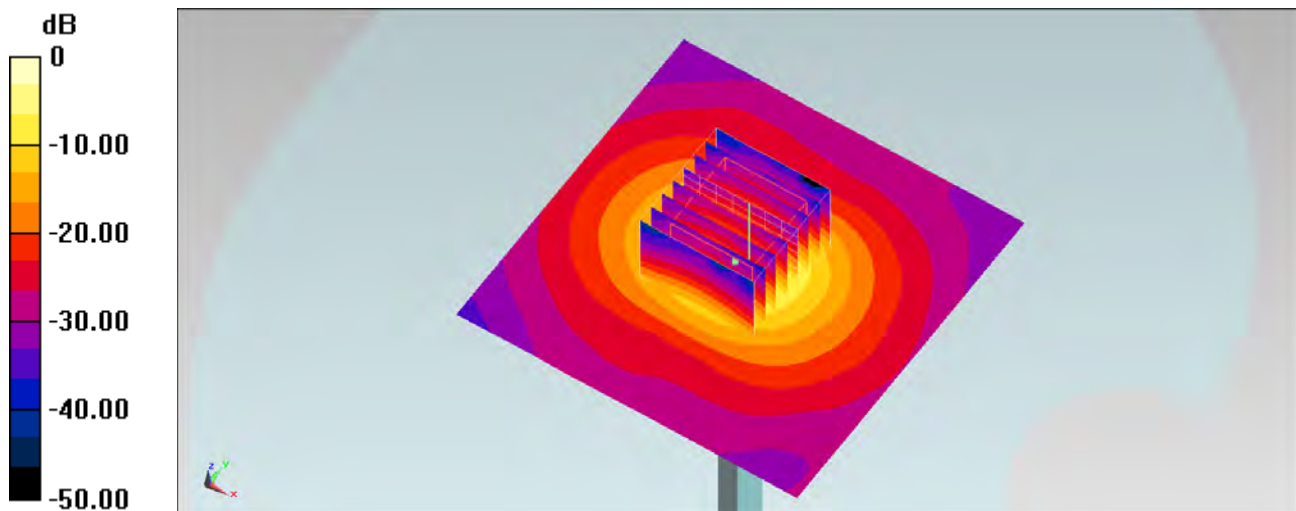
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 86.558 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 99.183 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 21.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.97 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 39.1 mW/g



0 dB = 39.1 mW/g = 31.84 dB mW/g

## System Check\_Body\_5500MHz\_121026

**DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1006**

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

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.727$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.178$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(3.91, 3.91, 3.91); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 30.2 mW/g

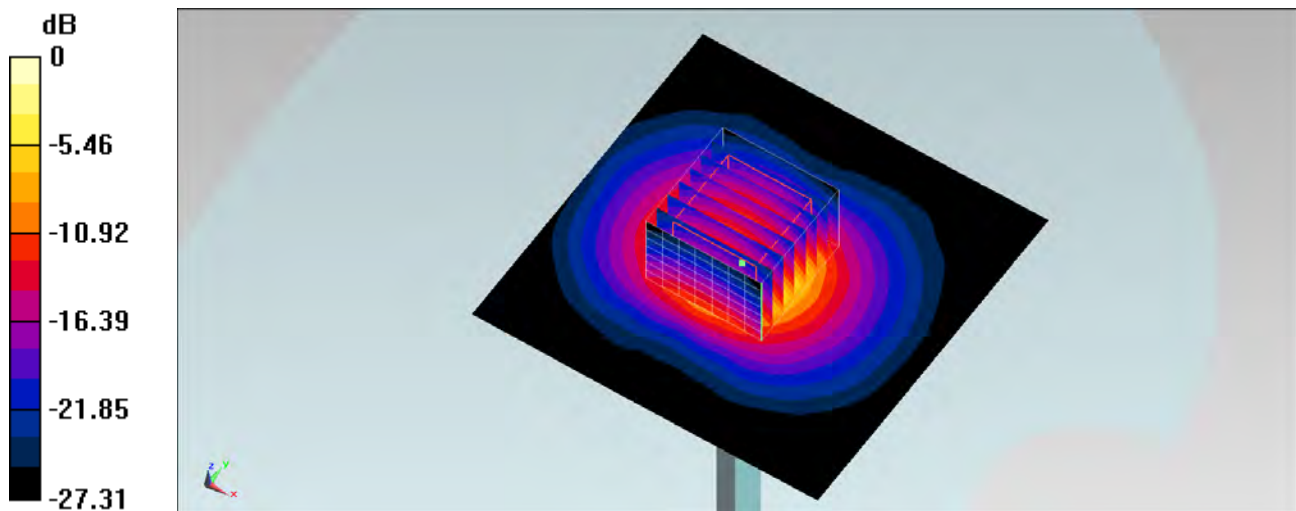
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 70.064 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 48.465 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 18.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.96 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 28.0 mW/g



0 dB = 28.0 mW/g = 28.94 dB mW/g

**System Check\_Head\_5800MHz\_121027****DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1006**

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

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.423$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.346$ ;  $\rho =$  $1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.28, 4.28, 4.28); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 36.6 mW/g

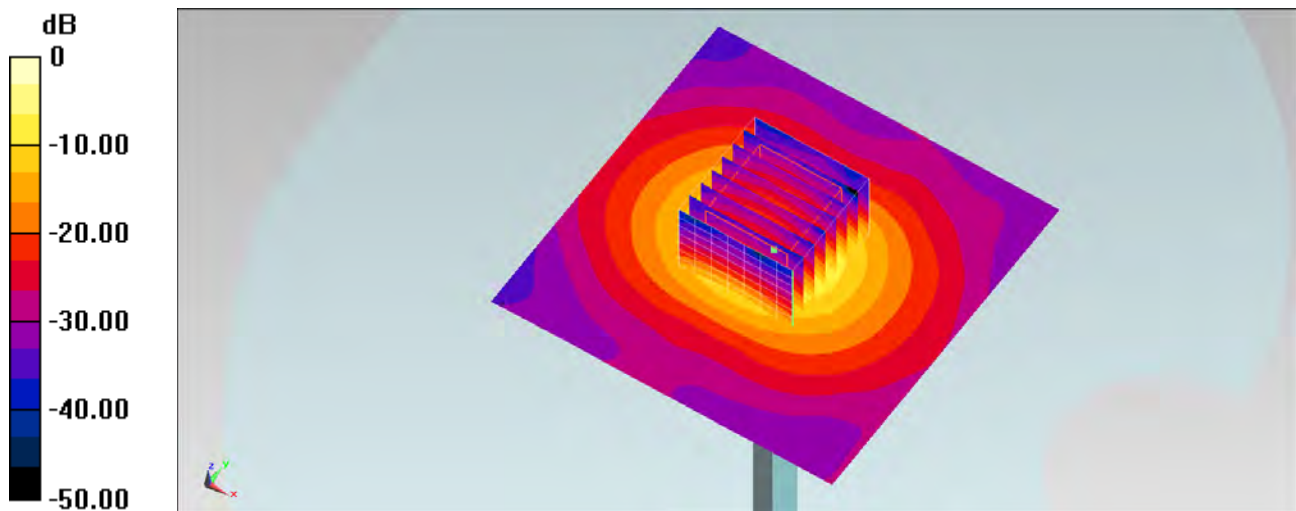
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4.3mm, dy=4.3mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 84.990 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 89.209 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 20.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.77 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 36.4 mW/g



0 dB = 36.4 mW/g = 31.22 dB mW/g

## System Check\_Body\_5800MHz\_121026

**DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1006**

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

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 6.12 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 47.381$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature :  $22.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; Liquid Temperature :  $21.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2.5mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=10\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=10\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) =  $28.2 \text{ mW/g}$

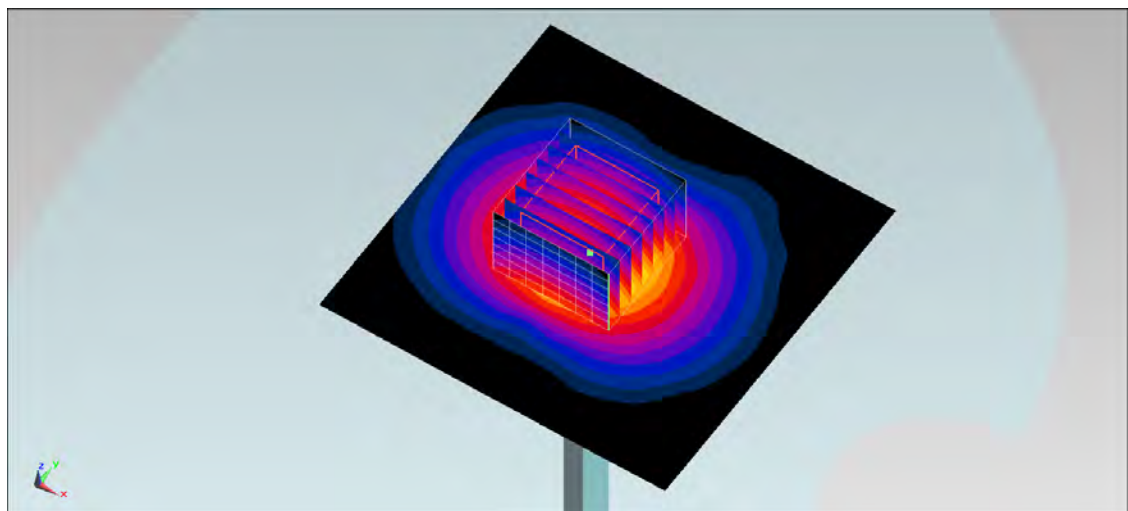
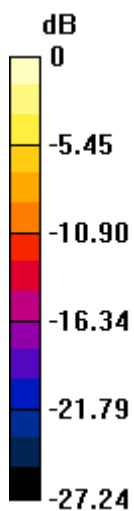
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x8)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=4.3\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=4.3\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=3\text{mm}$

Reference Value =  $66.243 \text{ V/m}$ ; Power Drift =  $0.14 \text{ dB}$

Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $42.130 \text{ mW/g}$

**SAR(1 g) =  $17 \text{ mW/g}$ ; SAR(10 g) =  $5.58 \text{ mW/g}$**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $25.8 \text{ mW/g}$



0 dB =  $25.8 \text{ mW/g} = 28.23 \text{ dB mW/g}$



## ***Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement***

The plots are shown as follows.

## #28\_GSM1900\_GSM Voice\_Right Cheek\_Ch810

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL\_1900\_121025 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1910$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.442$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.774$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch810/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.139 mW/g

**Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.322 V/m; Power Drift = 0.134 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.186 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.119 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.073 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.131 mW/g

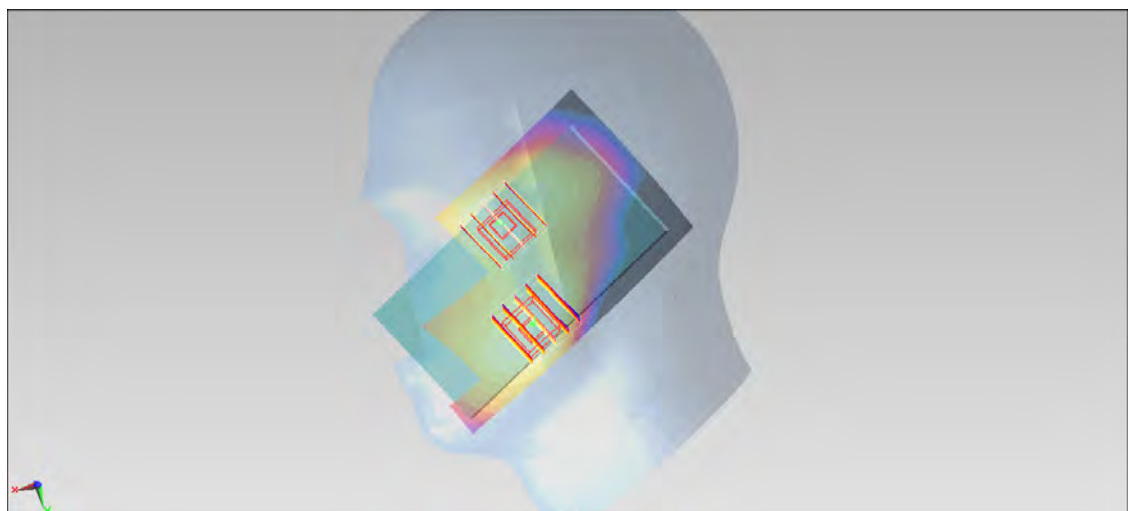
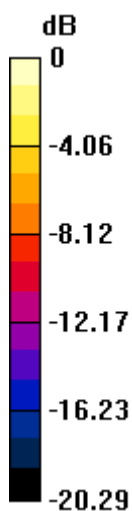
**Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.322 V/m; Power Drift = 0.134 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.180 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.118 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.074 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.127 mW/g



0 dB = 0.127 mW/g = -17.92 dB mW/g

## #29\_GSM1900\_GSM Voice\_Right Tilted\_Ch810

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL\_1900\_121025 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1910$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.442$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.774$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.4°C; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch810/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0883 mW/g

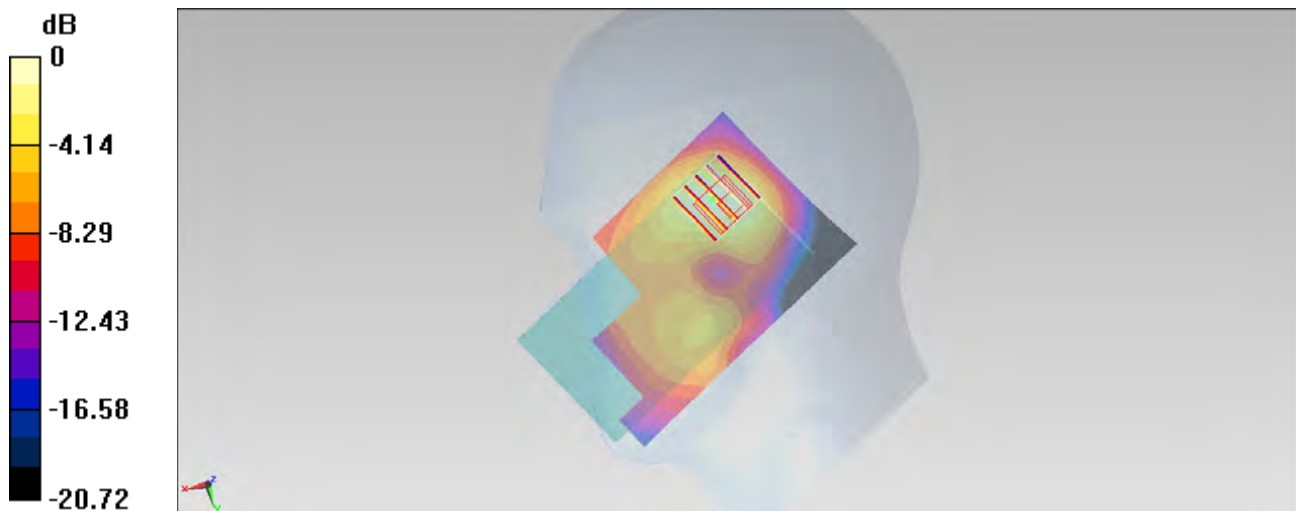
**Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.164 V/m; Power Drift = 0.120 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.143 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.087 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.051 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0945 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0945 mW/g = -20.49 dB mW/g

## #30\_GSM1900\_GSM Voice\_Left Cheek\_Ch810

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL\_1900\_121025 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1910$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.442$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.774$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch810/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.209 mW/g

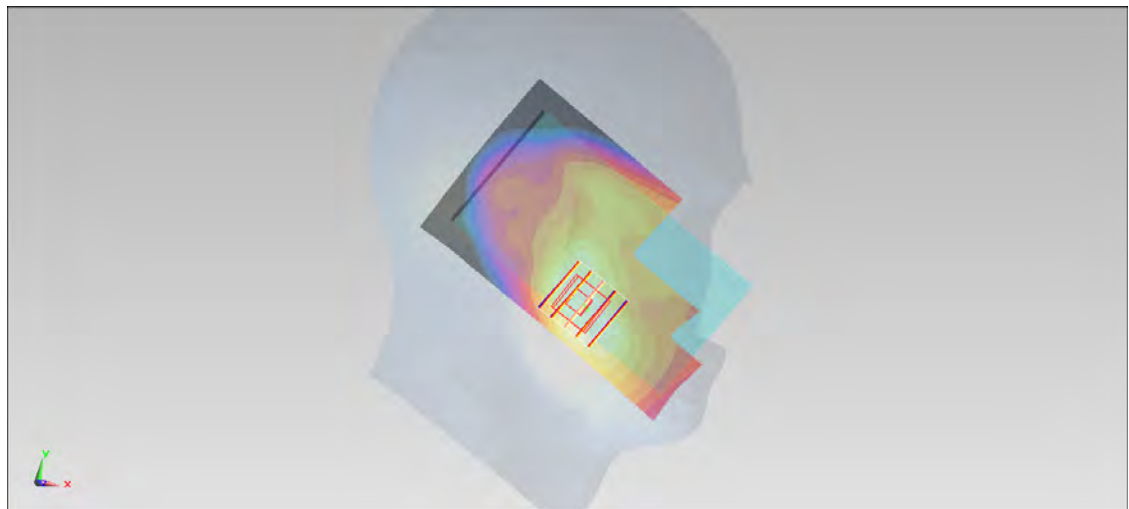
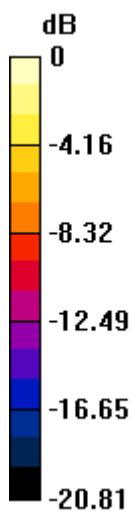
**Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.071 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.297 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.192 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.116 mW/g**

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



0 dB = 0.203 mW/g = -13.85 dB mW/g

### #30\_GSM1900\_GSM Voice\_Left Cheek\_Ch810\_2D

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL\_1900\_121025 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1910$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.442$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.774$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch810/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.209 mW/g

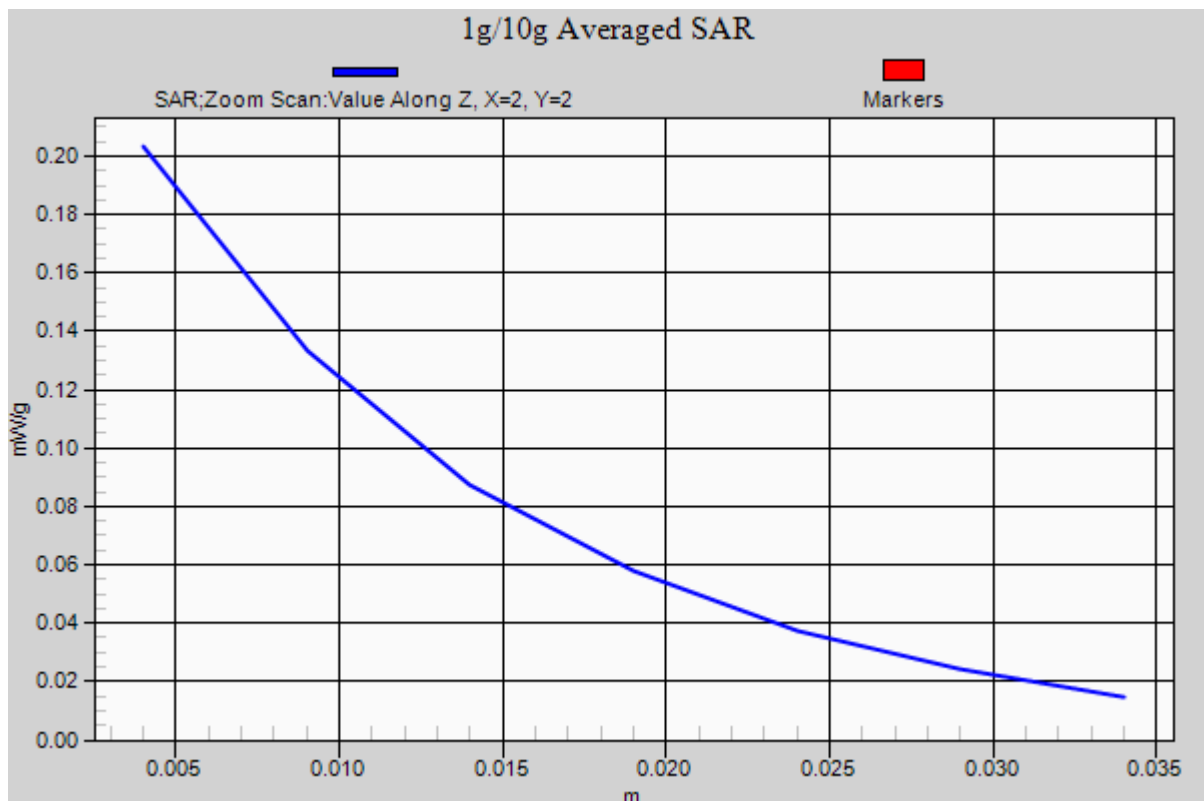
**Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.071 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.297 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.192 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.116 mW/g**

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



## #31\_GSM1900\_GSM Voice\_Left Tilted\_Ch810

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL\_1900\_121025 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1910$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.442$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.774$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch810/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0792 mW/g

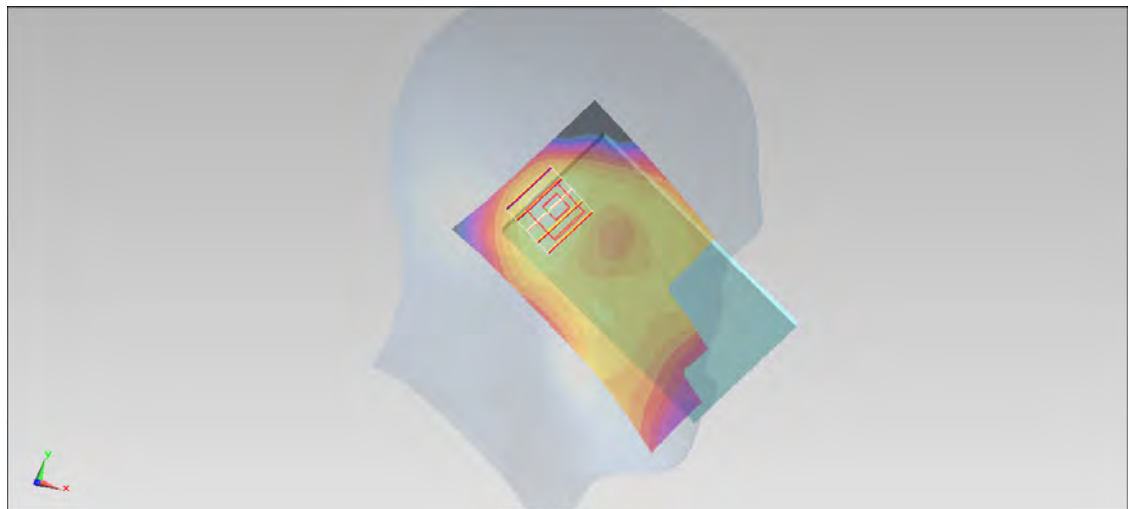
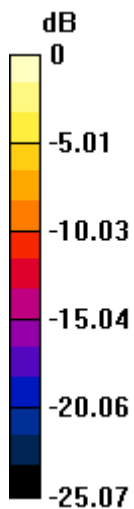
**Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.646 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.138 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.080 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.043 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0874 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0874 mW/g = -21.17 dB mW/g

## #45\_WCDMA II\_RMC12.2K\_Right Cheek\_Ch9400

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_1900\_121025 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.412$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.934$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch9400/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.229 mW/g

**Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.846 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.294 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.193 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.121 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.208 mW/g

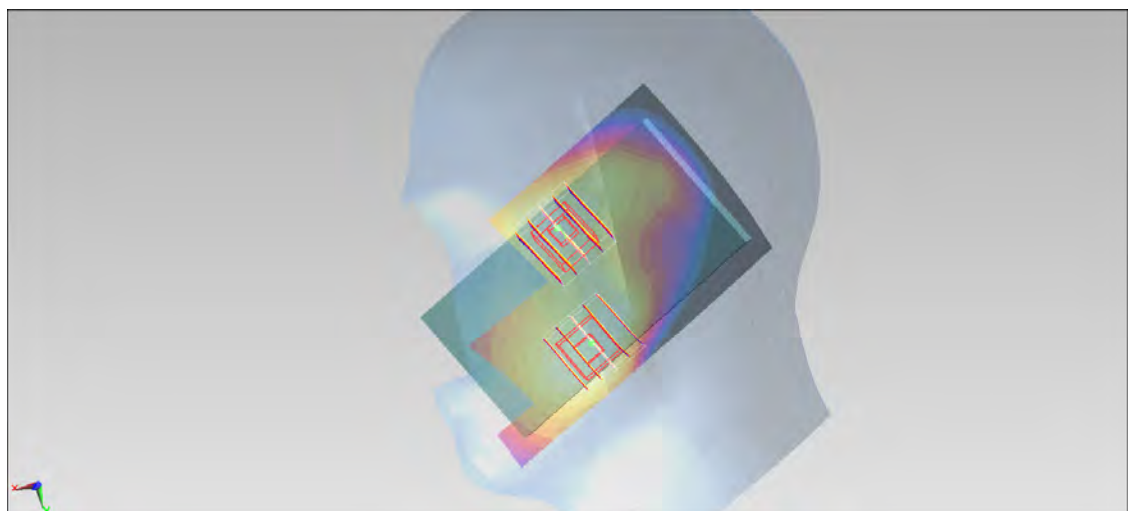
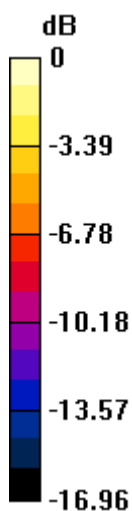
**Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.846 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.254 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.171 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.108 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.188 mW/g



0 dB = 0.188 mW/g = -14.52 dB mW/g

## #46\_WCDMA II\_RMC12.2K\_Right Tilted\_Ch9400

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_1900\_121025 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.412$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.934$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch9400/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.153 mW/g

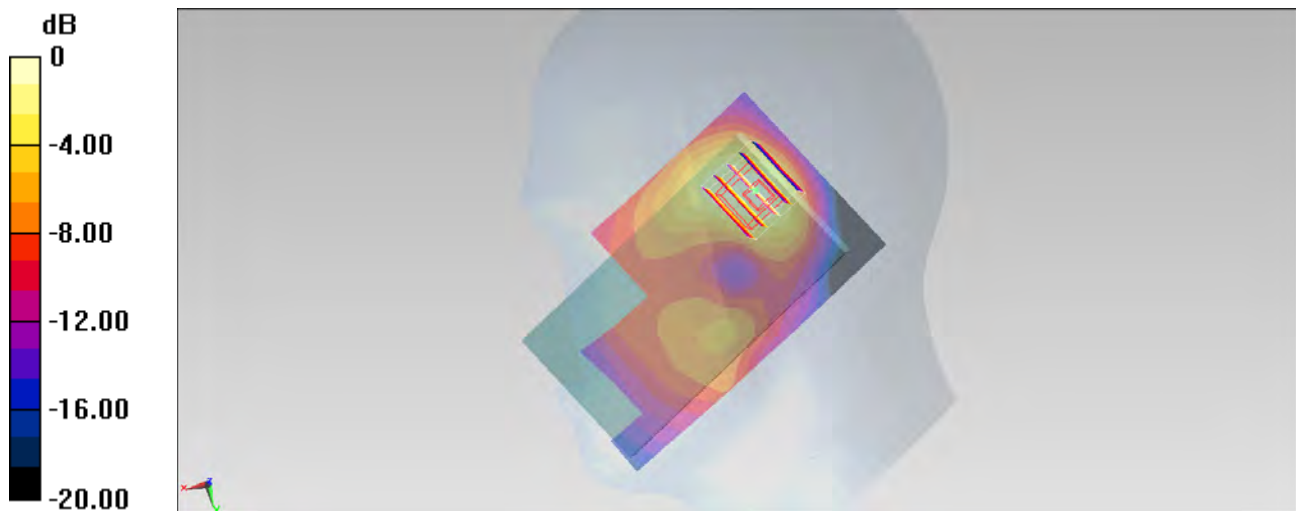
**Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.695 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.237 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.146 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.084 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.162 mW/g



0 dB = 0.162 mW/g = -15.81 dB mW/g

## #47\_WCDMA II\_RMC12.2K\_Left Cheek\_Ch9400

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_1900\_121025 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.412$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.934$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch9400/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.288 mW/g

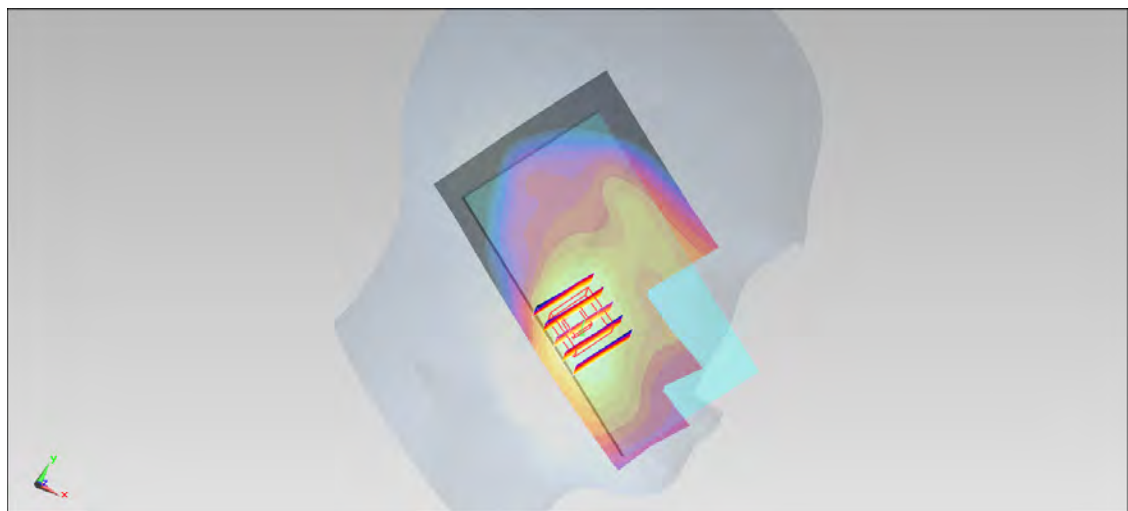
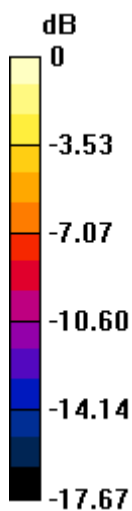
**Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.084 V/m; Power Drift = -0.035 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.407 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.266 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.164 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.286 mW/g



0 dB = 0.286 mW/g = -10.87 dB mW/g

## #47\_WCDMA II\_RMC12.2K\_Left Cheek\_Ch9400\_2D

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_1900\_121025 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.412$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.934$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch9400/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.288 mW/g

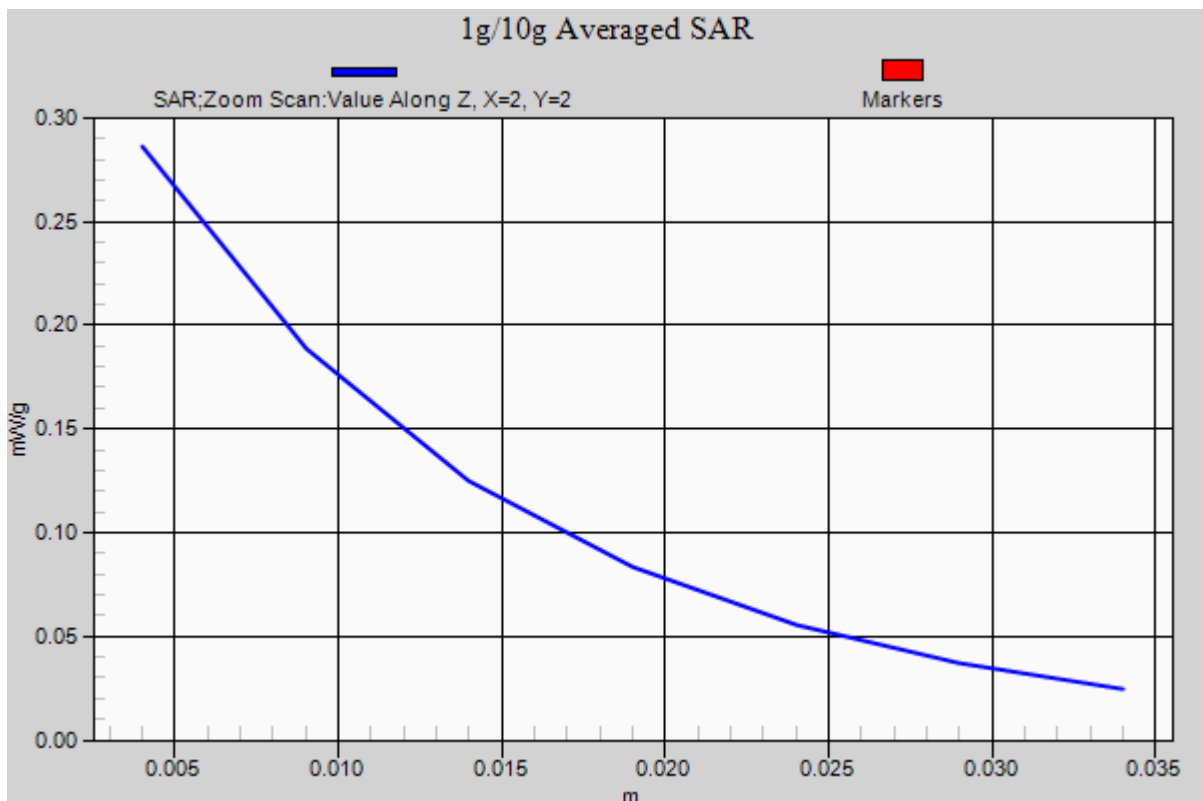
**Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.084 V/m; Power Drift = -0.035 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.407 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.266 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.164 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.286 mW/g



## #48\_WCDMA II\_RMC12.2K\_Left Tilted\_Ch9400

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_1900\_121025 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.412$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.934$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.42, 7.42, 7.42); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch9400/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.106 mW/g

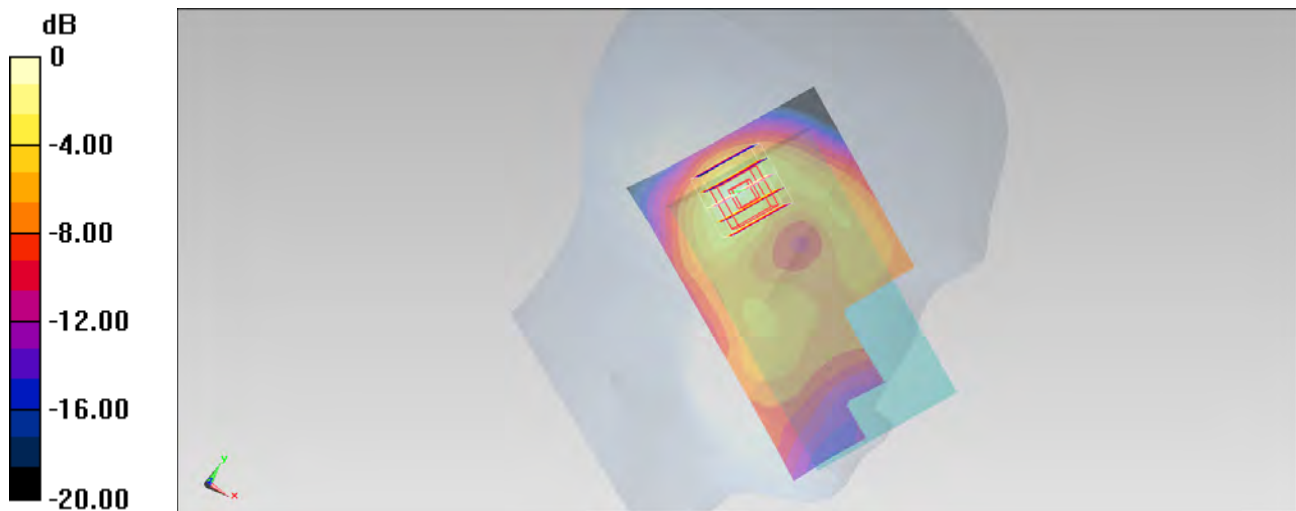
**Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.253 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.193 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.113 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.060 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.124 mW/g



0 dB = 0.124 mW/g = -18.13 dB mW/g

## #01\_WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Right Cheek\_Ch6

**DUT: 2O0922**

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

Medium: HSL\_2450\_121020 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.839$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.619$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(6.7, 6.7, 6.7); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2012/4/23
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch6/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0634 mW/g

**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.004 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.119 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.063 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.033 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0667 mW/g

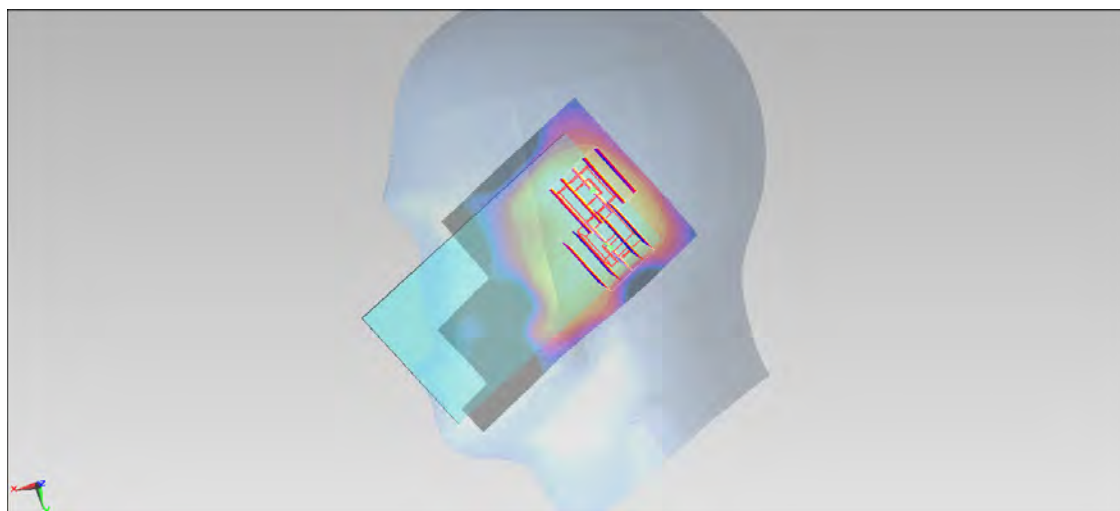
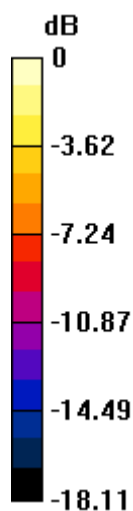
**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.004 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.092 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.045 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.023 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0502 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0502 mW/g = -25.99 dB mW/g

## #02\_WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Right Tilted\_Ch6

### DUT: 2O0922

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

Medium: HSL\_2450\_121020 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.839$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.619$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(6.7, 6.7, 6.7); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2012/4/23
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch6/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0907 mW/g

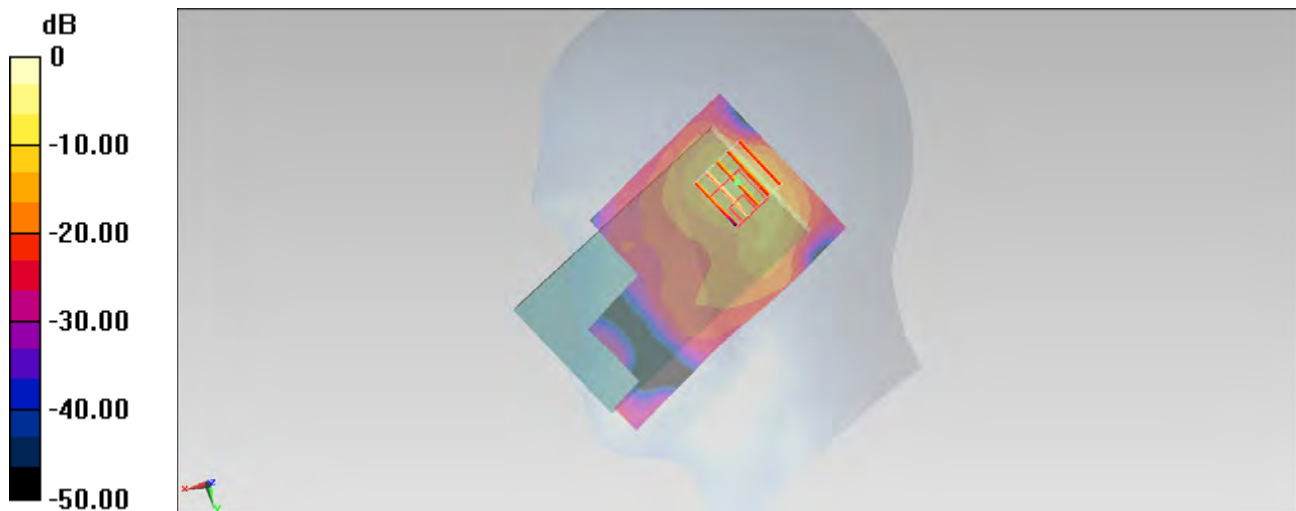
**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.628 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.319 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.084 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.011 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.640 mW/g



0 dB = 0.640 mW/g = -3.88 dB mW/g

### #03\_WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Left Cheek\_Ch6

**DUT: 2O0922**

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

Medium: HSL\_2450\_121020 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.839$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.619$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(6.7, 6.7, 6.7); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2012/4/23
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch6/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.198 mW/g

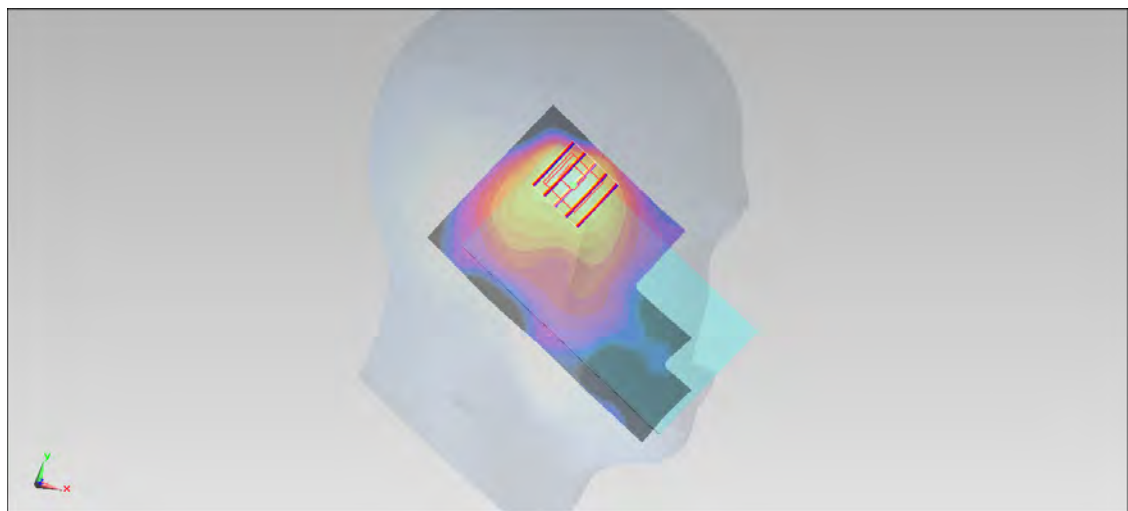
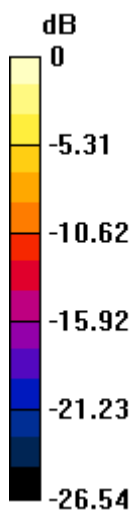
**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.019 V/m; Power Drift = 0.124 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.437 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.179 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.074 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.192 mW/g



0 dB = 0.192 mW/g = -14.33 dB mW/g

### #03\_WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Left Cheek\_Ch6\_2D

**DUT: 2O0922**

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

Medium: HSL\_2450\_121020 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.839$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.619$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(6.7, 6.7, 6.7); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2012/4/23
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch6/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.198 mW/g

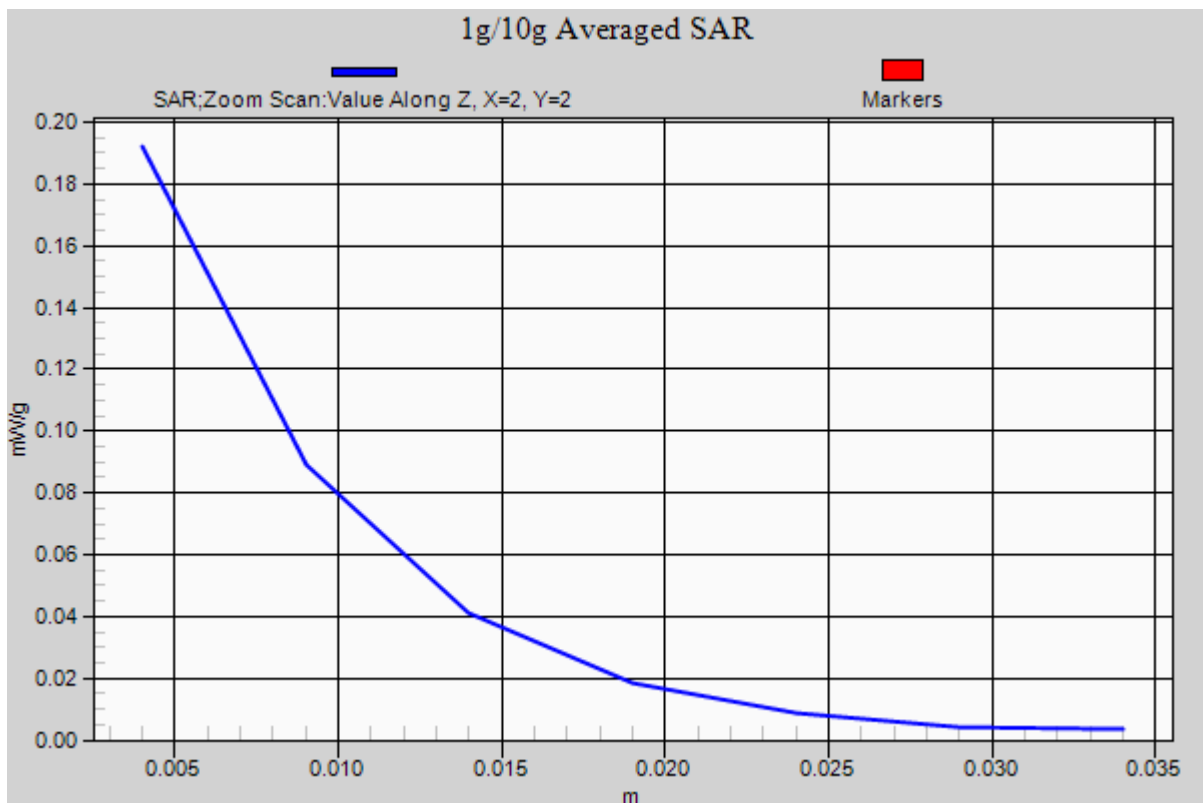
**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.019 V/m; Power Drift = 0.124 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.437 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.179 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.074 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.192 mW/g



## #04\_WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Left Tilted\_Ch6

**DUT: 2O0922**

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

Medium: HSL\_2450\_121020 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.839$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.619$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(6.7, 6.7, 6.7); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2012/4/23
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch6/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.116 mW/g

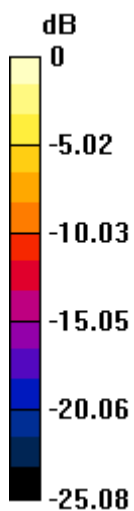
**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.221 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.240 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.103 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.045 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.114 mW/g



0 dB = 0.114 mW/g = -18.86 dB mW/g

## #63\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Right Cheek\_Ch36

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5180 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5180$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.792$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.506$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch36/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.121 mW/g

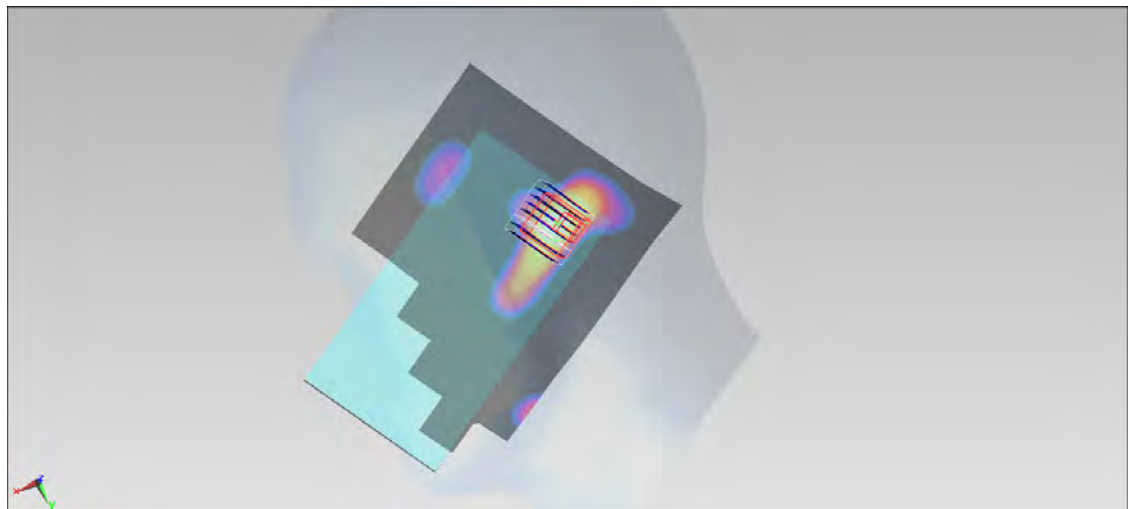
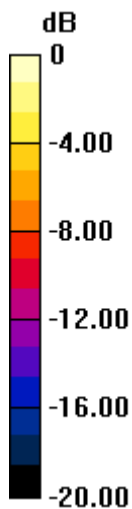
**Ch36/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 1.580 V/m; Power Drift = 0.008 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.190 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.072 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.021 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.129 mW/g



0 dB = 0.129 mW/g = -17.79 dB mW/g

## #64\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Right Tilted\_Ch36

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5180 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5180$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.792$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.506$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch36/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0416 mW/g

**Ch36/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 1.303 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.112 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.022 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00335 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0566 mW/g

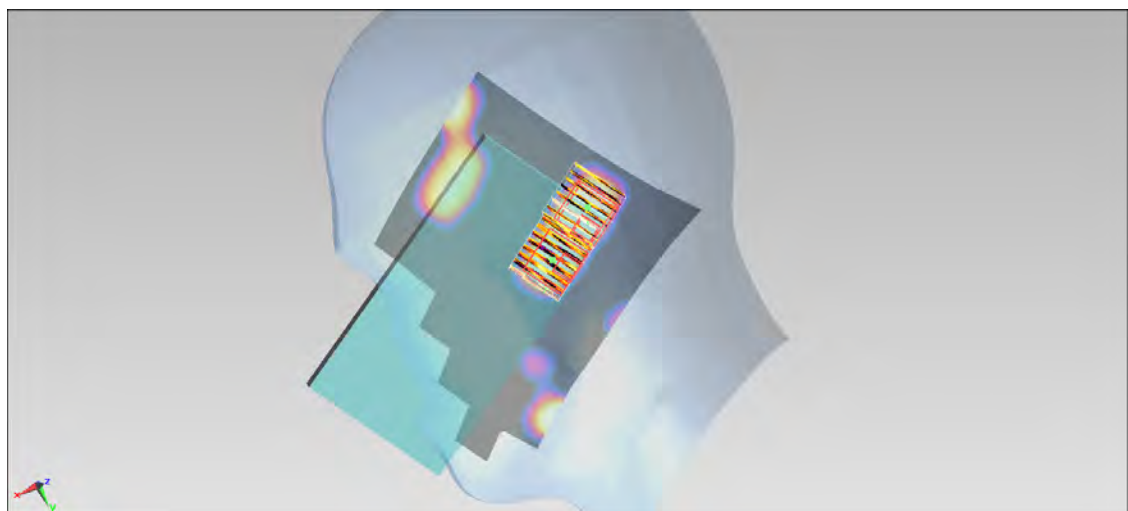
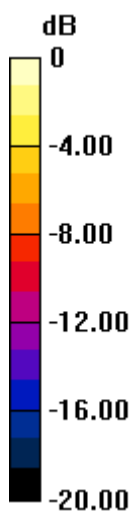
**Ch36/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 1.303 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.00634 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.000157 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 3.06e-005 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00759 mW/g



0 dB = 0.00759 mW/g = -42.40 dB mW/g

## #65\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Left Cheek\_Ch36

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5180 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used :  $f = 5180$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.792$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.506$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch36/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0832 mW/g

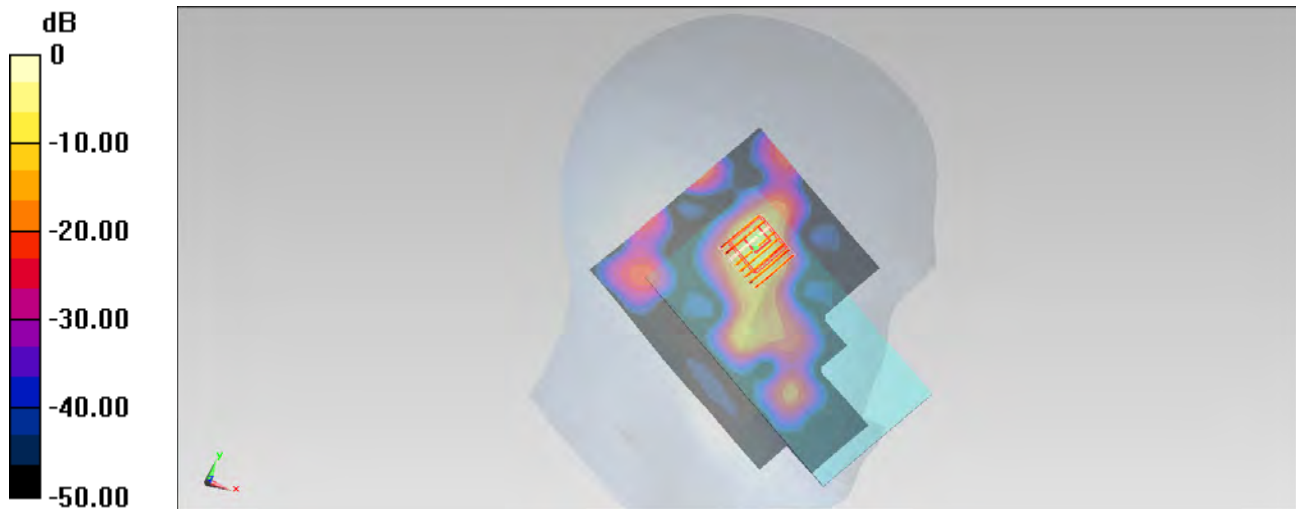
**Ch36/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.714 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.165 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.044 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.368 mW/g



0 dB = 0.368 mW/g = -8.68 dB mW/g

## #65\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Left Cheek\_Ch36\_2D

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5180 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used :  $f = 5180$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.792$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.506$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch36/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0832 mW/g

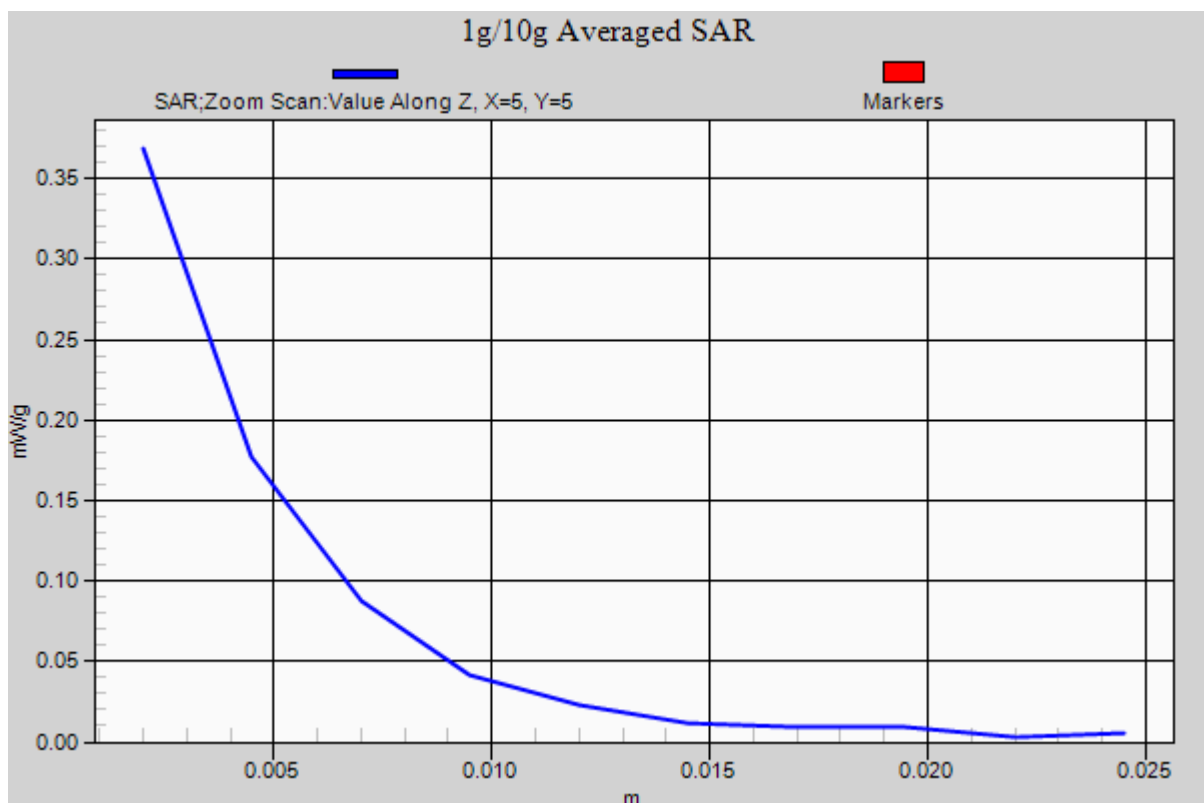
**Ch36/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.714 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.165 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.044 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.368 mW/g



## #66\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Left Tilted\_Ch36

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5180 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5180$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.792$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.506$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch36/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.189 mW/g

**Ch36/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.060 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.450 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.057 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.011 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.183 mW/g

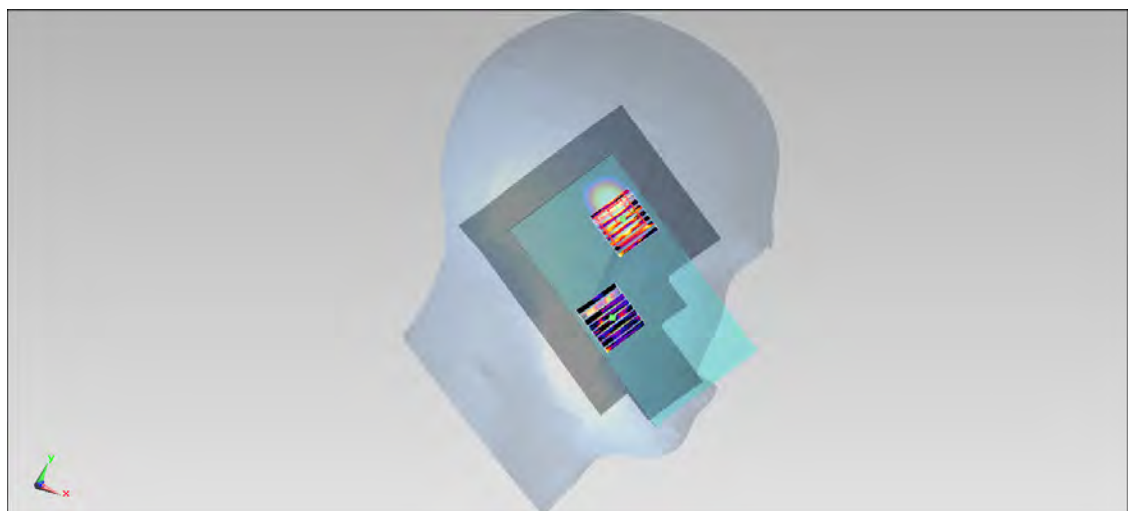
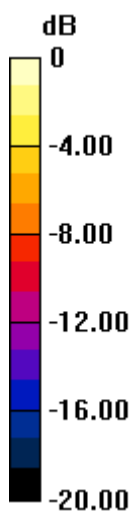
**Ch36/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.060 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = n.a. ; SAR(10 g) = n.a.**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0628 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0628 mW/g = -24.04 dB mW/g

## #67\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Right Cheek\_Ch60

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.721$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.33$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch60/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0987 mW/g

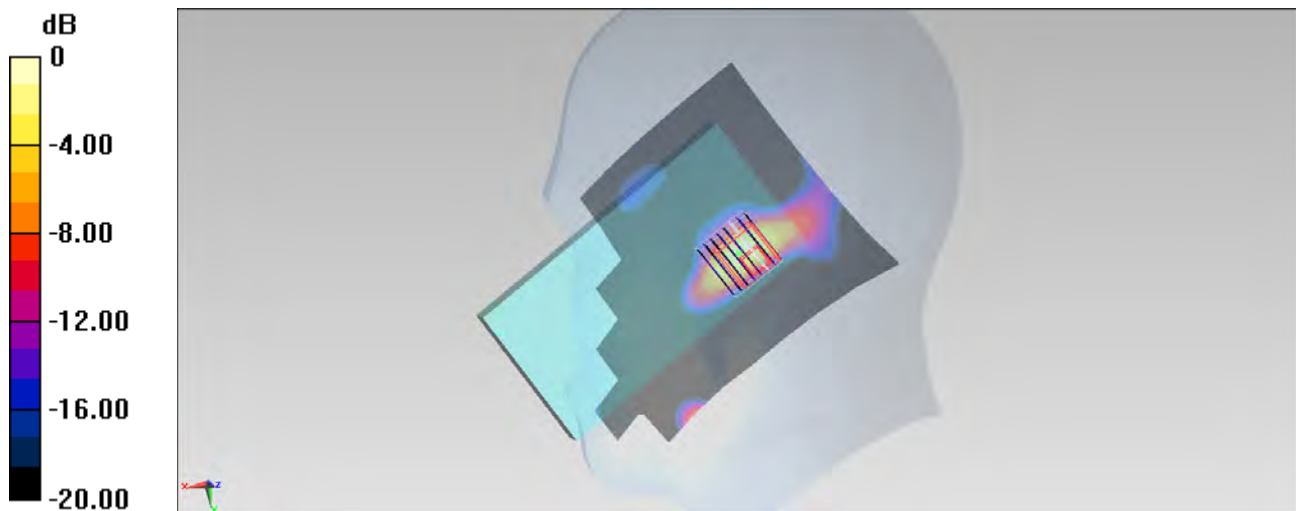
**Ch60/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.282 V/m; Power Drift = -0.101 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.194 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.065 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.015 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.129 mW/g



0 dB = 0.129 mW/g = -17.79 dB mW/g

## #68\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Right Tilted\_Ch60

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.721$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.33$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch60/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0466 mW/g

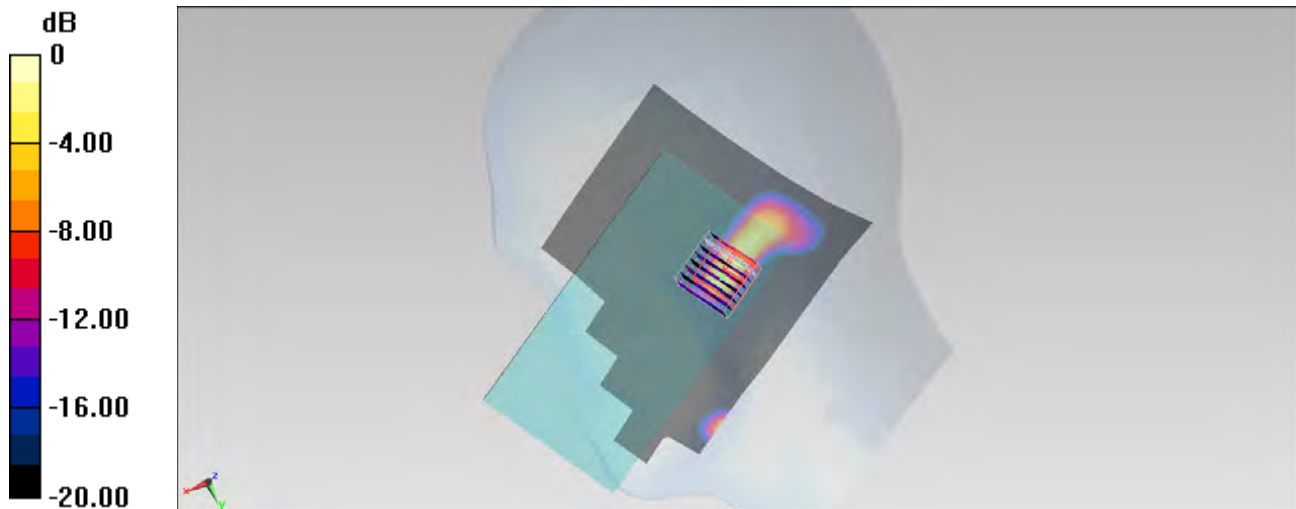
**Ch60/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.619 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.146 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.026 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00643 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0642 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0642 mW/g = -23.85 dB mW/g

## #69\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Left Cheek\_Ch60

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.721$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.33$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch60/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0990 mW/g

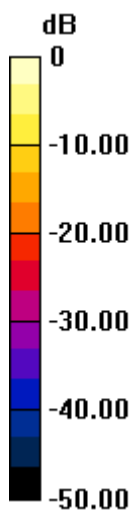
**Ch60/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 2.280 V/m; Power Drift = -0.111 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.455 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.068 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.011 mW/g**

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



0 dB = 0.177 mW/g = -15.04 dB mW/g

**#69\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Left Cheek\_Ch60\_2D**

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.721$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.33$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch60/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0990 mW/g

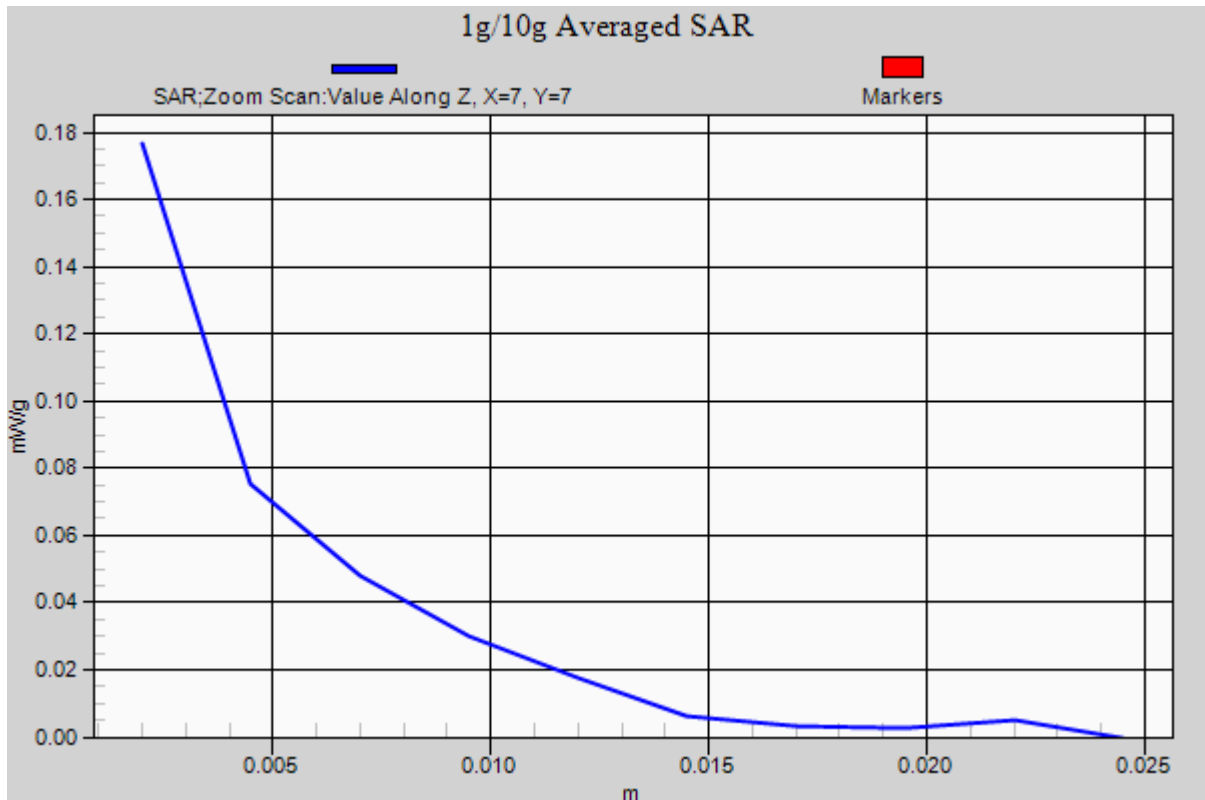
**Ch60/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 2.280 V/m; Power Drift = -0.111 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.455 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.068 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.011 mW/g**

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



## #70\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Left Tilted\_Ch60

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.721$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.33$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch60/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0901 mW/g

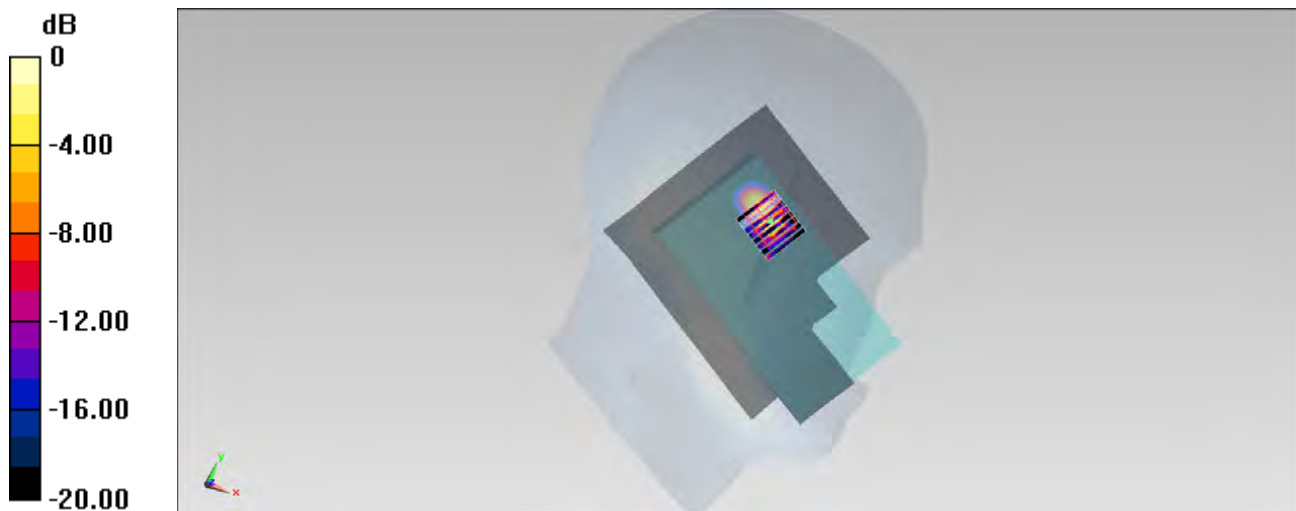
**Ch60/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.949 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.227 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.043 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.0084 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.107 mW/g



0 dB = 0.107 mW/g = -19.41 dB mW/g

## #71\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Right Cheek\_Ch140

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5700 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5700$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.335$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.519$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.28, 4.28, 4.28); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch140/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0686 mW/g

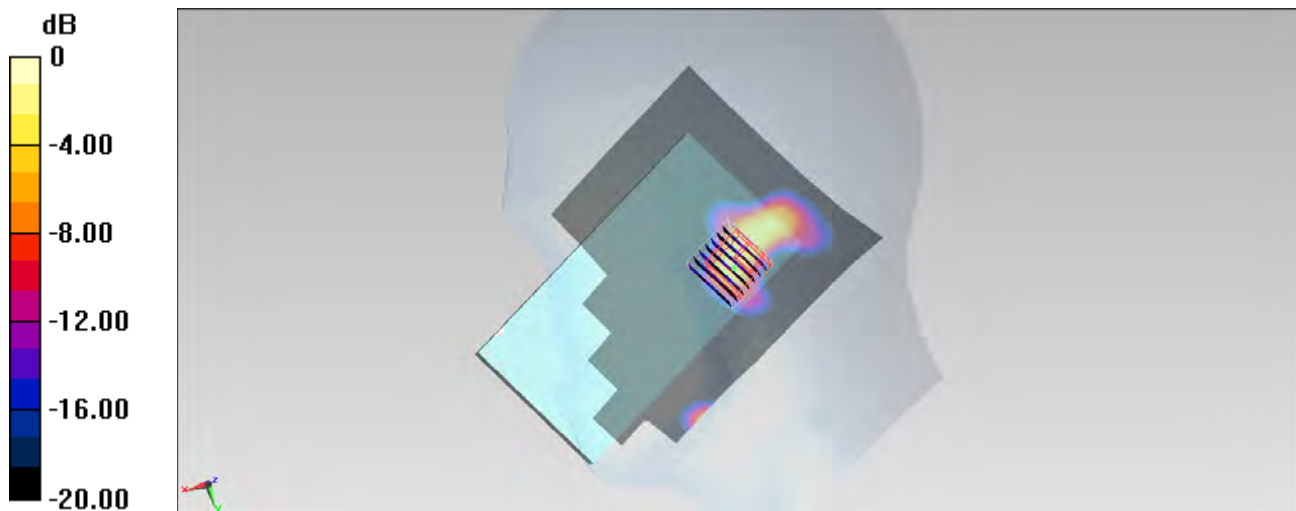
**Ch140/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.236 V/m; Power Drift = -0.077 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.148 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.049 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.010 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.104 mW/g



0 dB = 0.104 mW/g = -19.66 dB mW/g

## #71\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Right Cheek\_Ch140\_2D

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5700 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5700$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.335$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.519$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.28, 4.28, 4.28); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch140/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0686 mW/g

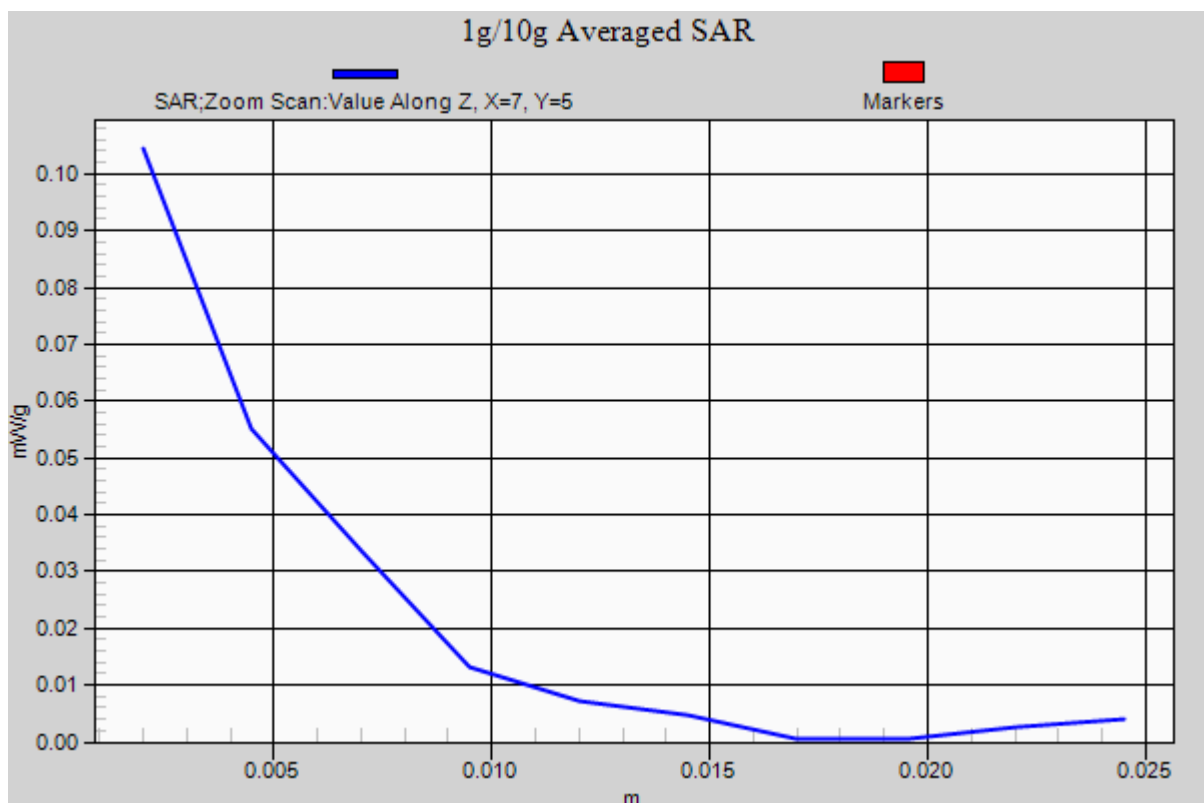
**Ch140/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.236 V/m; Power Drift = -0.077 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.148 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.049 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.010 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.104 mW/g



## #72\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Right Tilted\_Ch140

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5700 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5700$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.335$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.519$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.28, 4.28, 4.28); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch140/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0656 mW/g

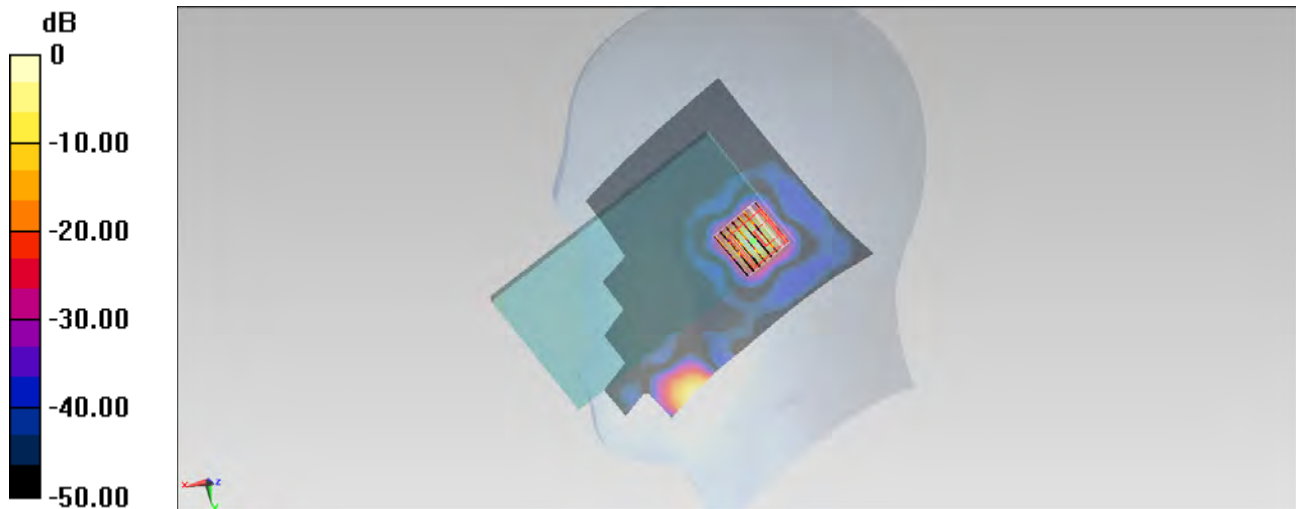
**Ch140/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.104 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.499 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.046 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.010 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0795 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0795 mW/g = -21.99 dB mW/g

## #73\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Left Cheek\_Ch140

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5700 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5700$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.335$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.519$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.28, 4.28, 4.28); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch140/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0499 mW/g

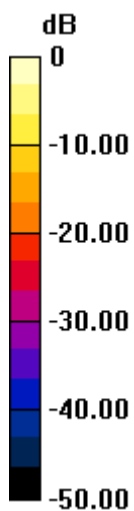
**Ch140/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 2.030 V/m; Power Drift = -0.177 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.204 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.027 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00431 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0999 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0999 mW/g = -20.01 dB mW/g

## #74\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Left Tilted\_Ch140

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5700 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5700$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.335$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.519$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.28, 4.28, 4.28); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch140/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0434 mW/g

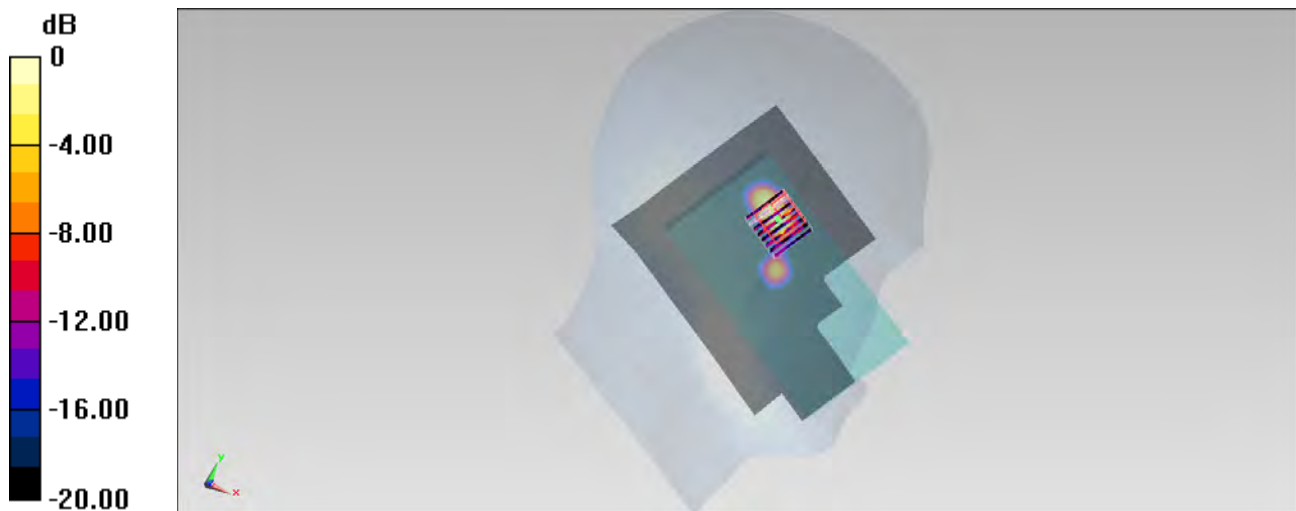
**Ch140/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.540 V/m; Power Drift = 0.056 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.243 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.019 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00253 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0522 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0522 mW/g = -25.65 dB mW/g

## #75\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Right Cheek\_Ch149

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5745$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.386$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.488$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.28, 4.28, 4.28); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch149/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.136 mW/g

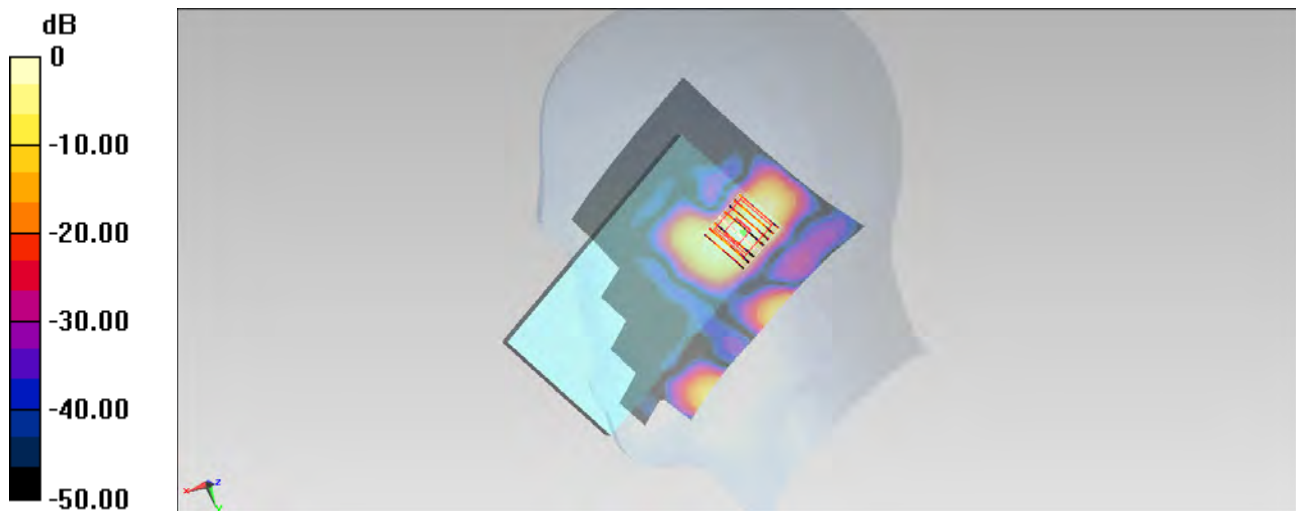
**Ch149/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.576 V/m; Power Drift = -0.139 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.224 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.067 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.019 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.156 mW/g



0 dB = 0.156 mW/g = -16.14 dB mW/g

## #76\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Right Tilted\_Ch149

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5745$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.386$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.488$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.28, 4.28, 4.28); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch149/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0795 mW/g

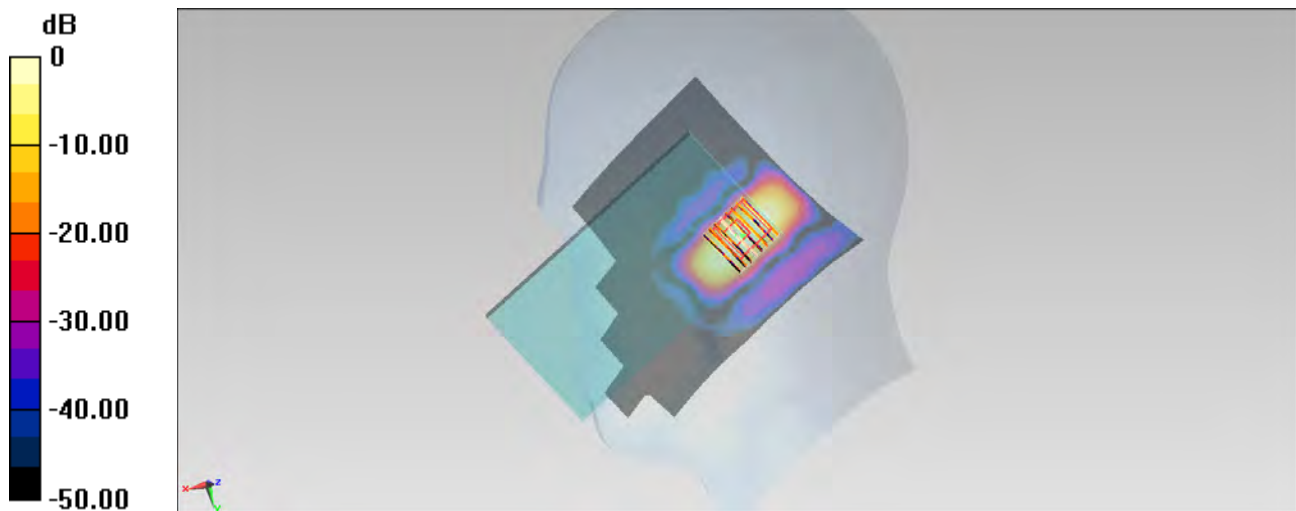
**Ch149/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.177

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.315 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.044 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.016 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.102 mW/g



0 dB = 0.102 mW/g = -19.83 dB mW/g

## #77\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Left Cheek\_Ch149

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5745 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.386 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 34.488$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature :  $22.8 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ; Liquid Temperature :  $21.9 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.28, 4.28, 4.28); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch149/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=10\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=10\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) =  $0.102 \text{ mW/g}$

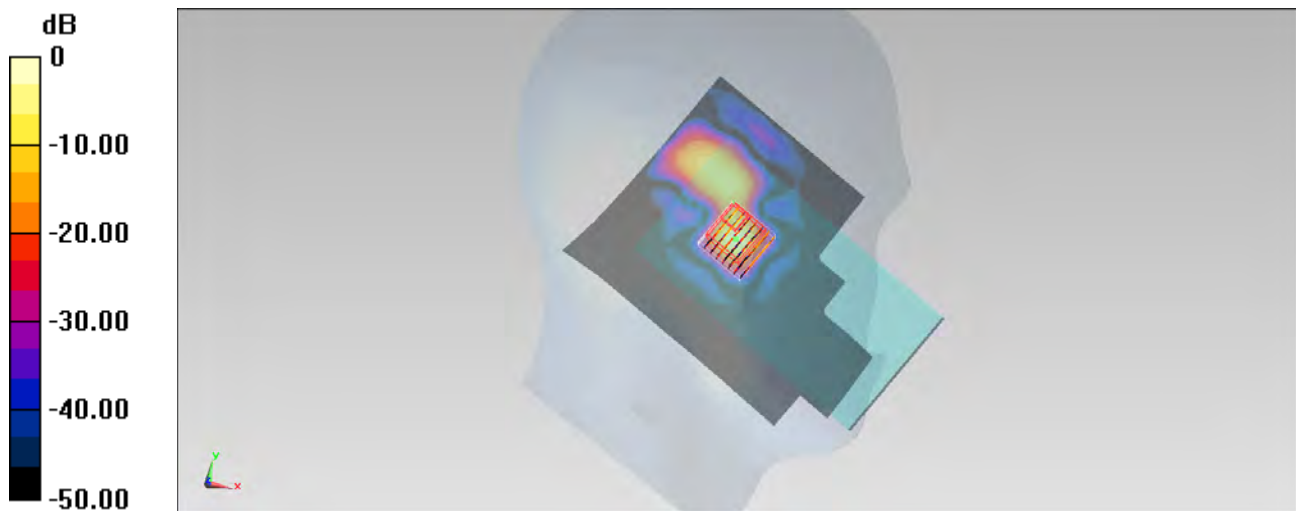
**Ch149/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=4\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=4\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=2.5\text{mm}$

Reference Value =  $2.840 \text{ V/m}$ ; Power Drift =  $-0.124 \text{ dB}$

Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $0.404 \text{ mW/g}$

**SAR(1 g) =  $0.067 \text{ mW/g}$ ; SAR(10 g) =  $0.00953 \text{ mW/g}$**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $0.173 \text{ mW/g}$



$0 \text{ dB} = 0.173 \text{ mW/g} = -15.24 \text{ dB mW/g}$

### #77\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Left Cheek\_Ch149\_2D

#### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5745$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.386$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.488$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.28, 4.28, 4.28); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch149/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.102 mW/g

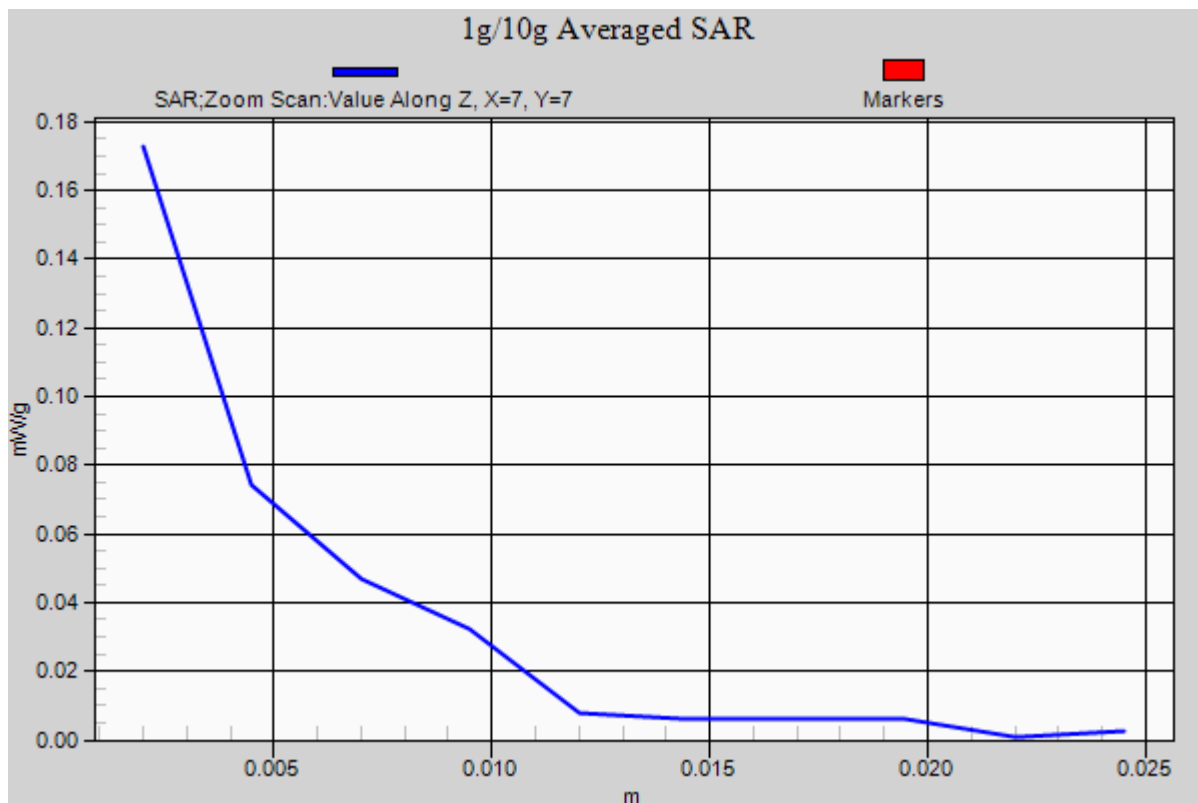
**Ch149/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 2.840 V/m; Power Drift = -0.124 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.404 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.067 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00953 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.173 mW/g



## #78\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Left Tilted\_Ch149

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5G\_121027 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5745$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.386$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.488$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.9 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.28, 4.28, 4.28); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch149/Area Scan (121x181x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.175 mW/g

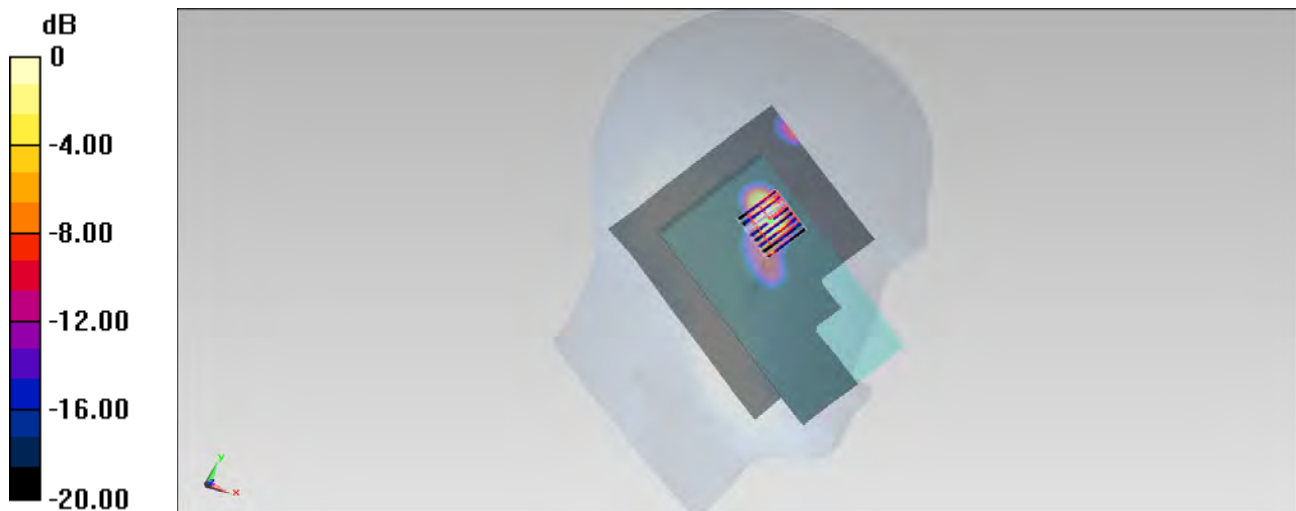
**Ch149/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 1.280 V/m; Power Drift = -0.090 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.253 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.033 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.021 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.165 mW/g



0 dB = 0.165 mW/g = -15.65 dB mW/g

**#32\_GSM1900\_GPRS (2 Tx slots)\_Front\_1cm\_Ch810****DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL\_1900\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1910$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.546$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.917$ ;  $\rho$  $= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

## DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.13, 7.13, 7.13); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch810/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.427 mW/g

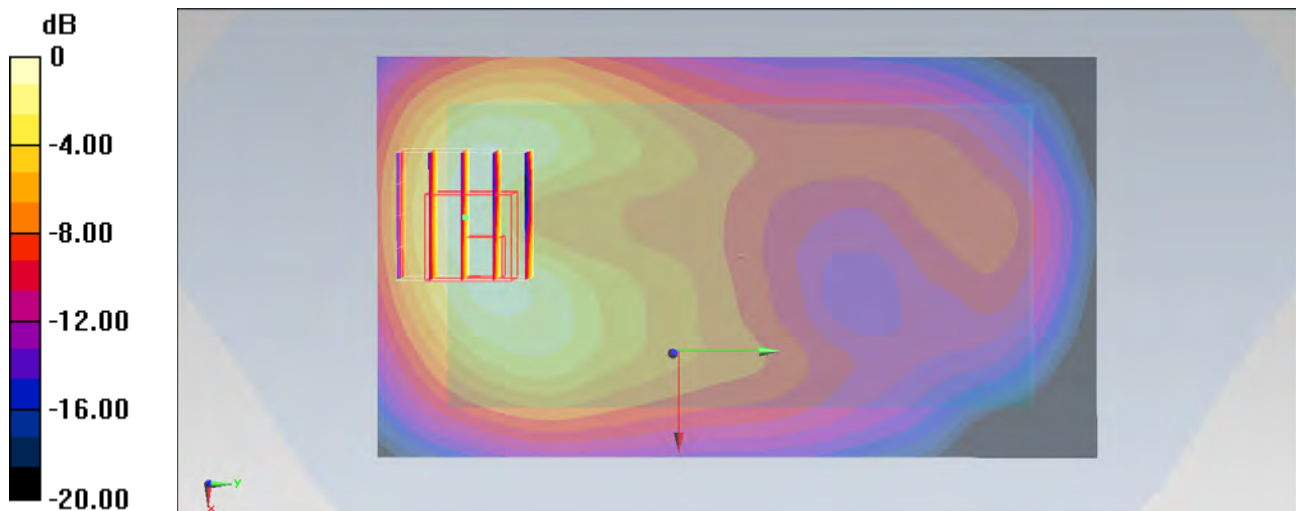
**Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.865 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.708 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.434 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.234 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.467 mW/g



### #32\_GSM1900\_GPRS (2 Tx slots)\_Front\_1cm\_Ch810\_2D

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL\_1900\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1910$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.546$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.917$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.13, 7.13, 7.13); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch810/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.427 mW/g

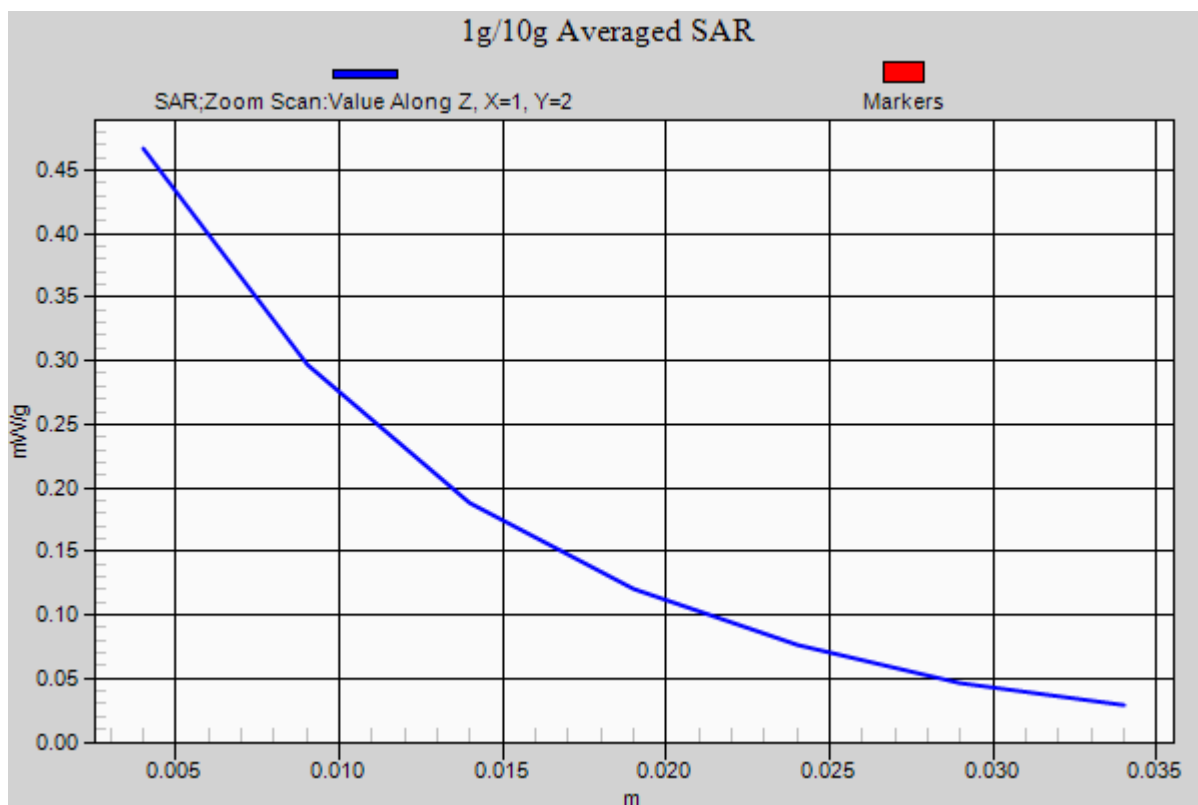
**Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.865 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.708 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.434 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.234 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.467 mW/g



### #33\_GSM1900\_GPRS (2 Tx slots)\_Back\_1cm\_Ch810

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL\_1900\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1910$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.546$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.917$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.13, 7.13, 7.13); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch810/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.392 mW/g

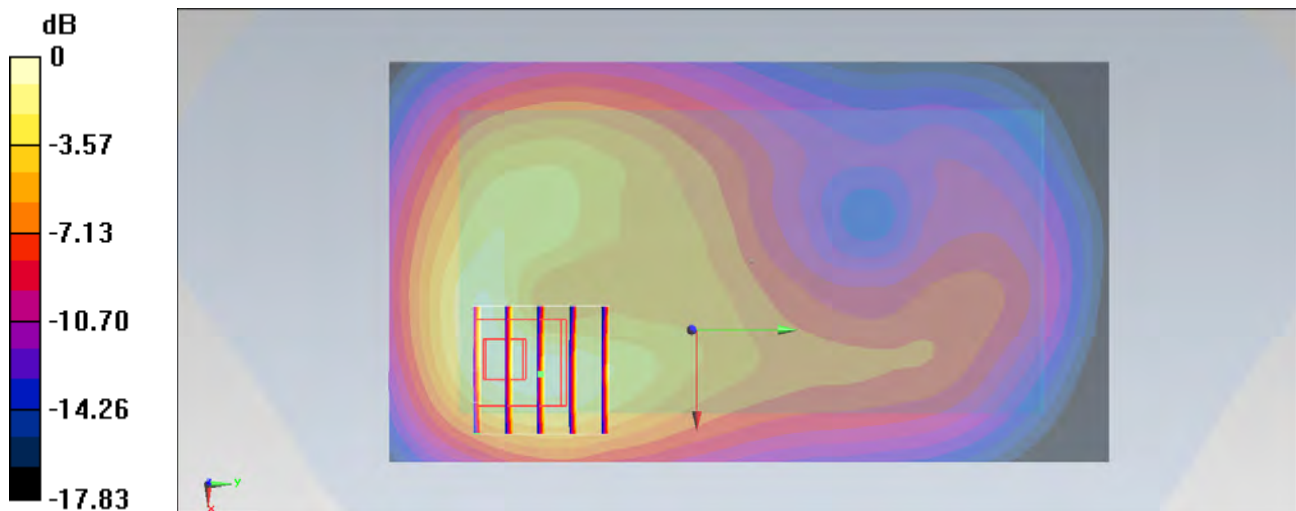
**Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.438 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.648 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.388 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.218 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.429 mW/g



0 dB = 0.429 mW/g = -7.35 dB mW/g

### #34\_GSM1900\_GPRS (2 Tx slots)\_Left Side\_1cm\_Ch810

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL\_1900\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1910$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.546$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.917$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.13, 7.13, 7.13); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch810/Area Scan (31x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.206 mW/g

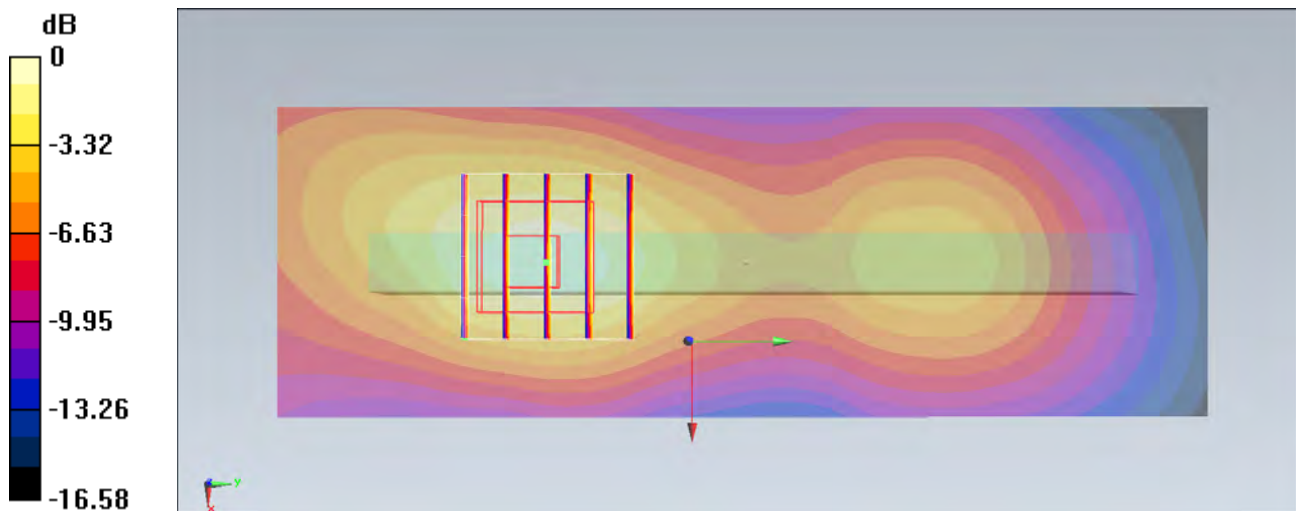
**Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.981 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.322 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.198 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.115 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.217 mW/g



0 dB = 0.217 mW/g = -13.27 dB mW/g

**#35\_GSM1900\_GPRS (2 Tx slots)\_Bottom Side\_1cm\_Ch810****DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL\_1900\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1910$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.546$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.917$ ;  $\rho$  $= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.13, 7.13, 7.13); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch810/Area Scan (31x51x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.325 mW/g

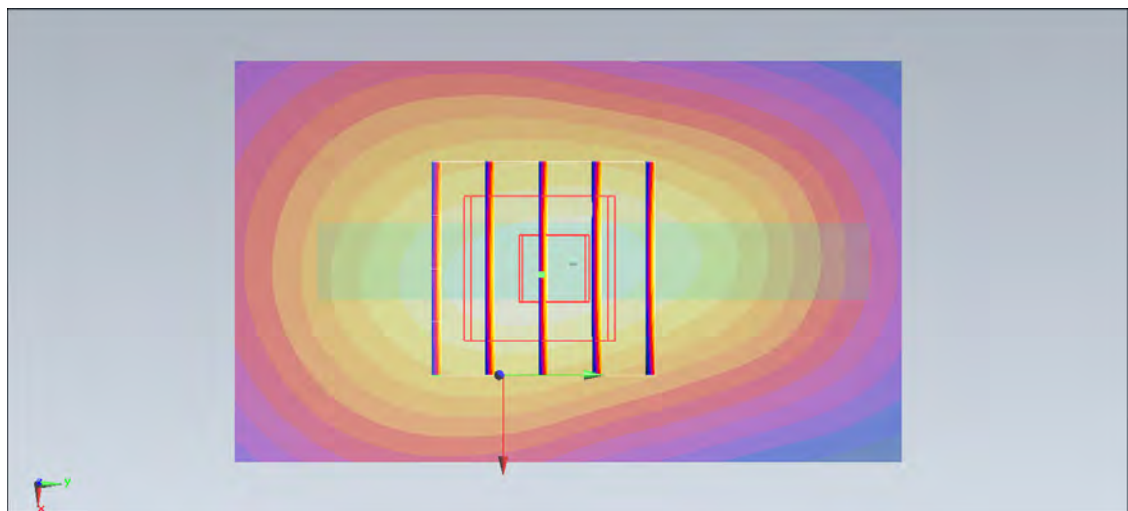
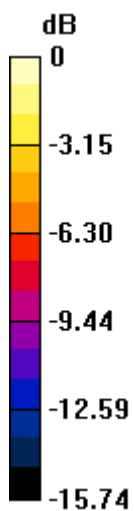
**Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.581 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.486 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.299 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.178 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.328 mW/g



0 dB = 0.328 mW/g = -9.68 dB mW/g

## #37\_GSM1900\_GSM Voice\_Front\_1cm\_Ch810;Headset

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: MSL\_1900\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1910$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.546$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.917$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.13, 7.13, 7.13); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch810/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.338 mW/g

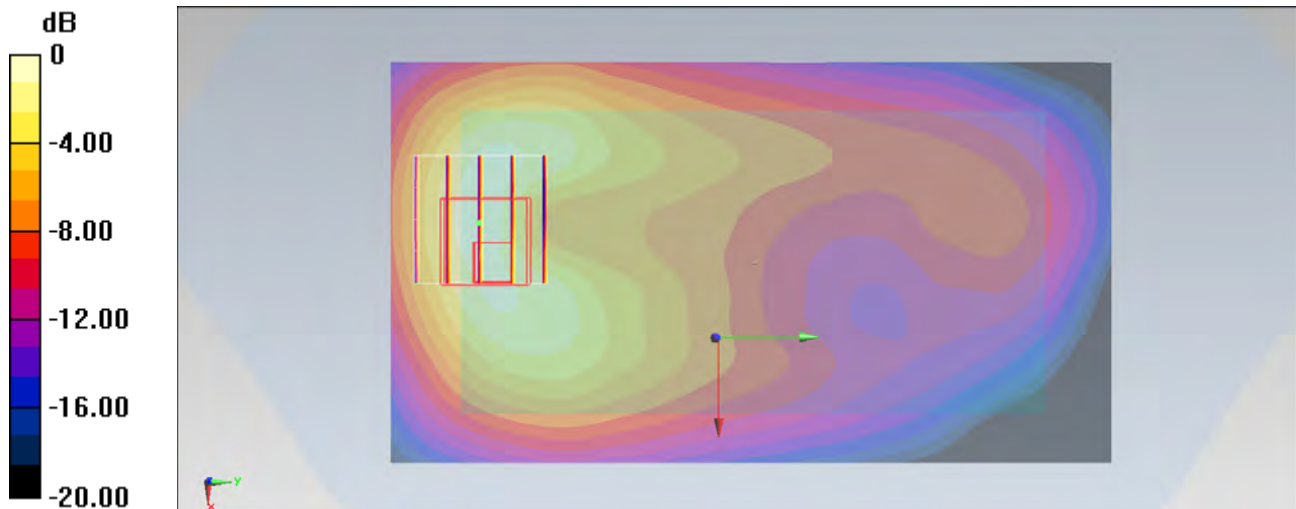
**Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.643 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.544 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.329 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.181 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.362 mW/g



0 dB = 0.362 mW/g = -8.83 dB mW/g

## #39\_WCDMA II\_RMC12.2K\_Front\_1cm\_Ch9400

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_1900\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.511$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.934$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.13, 7.13, 7.13); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch9400/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.439 mW/g

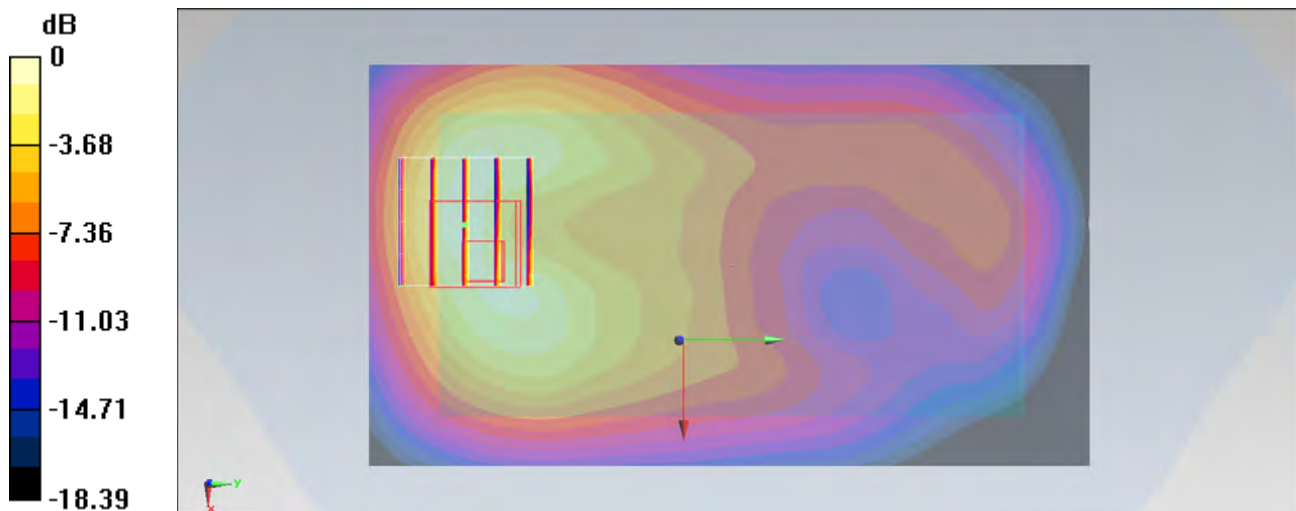
**Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.668 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.729 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.448 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.247 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.480 mW/g



0 dB = 0.480 mW/g = -6.38 dB mW/g

## #40\_WCDMA II\_RMC12.2K\_Back\_1cm\_Ch9400

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_1900\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.511$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.934$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.13, 7.13, 7.13); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch9400/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.516 mW/g

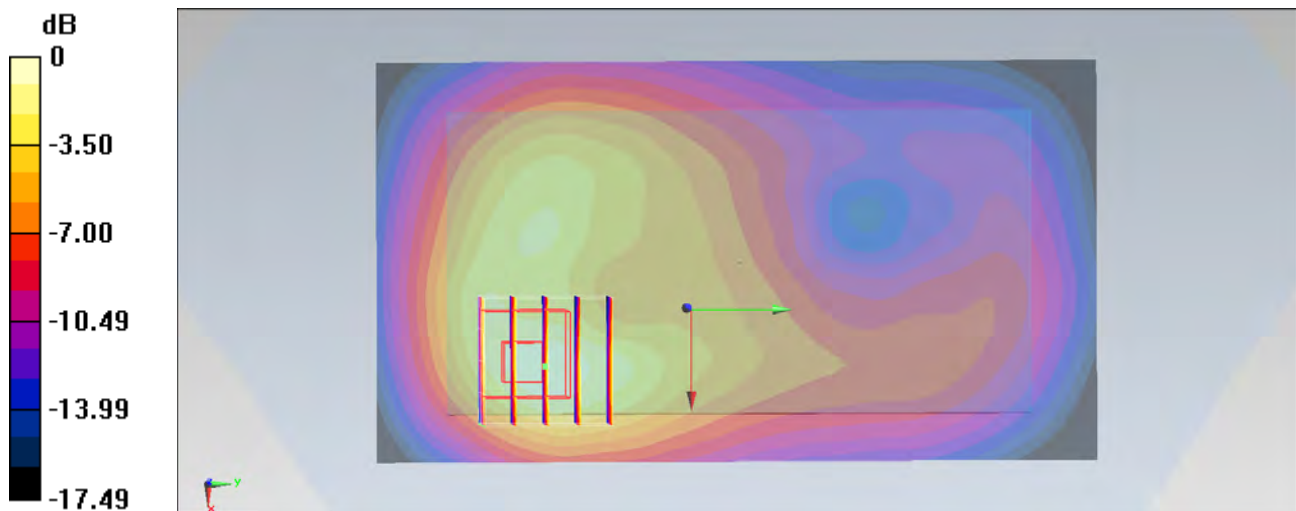
**Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.961 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.756 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.452 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.257 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.502 mW/g



0 dB = 0.502 mW/g = -5.99 dB mW/g

## #41\_WCDMA II\_RMC12.2K\_Left Side\_1cm\_Ch9400

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_1900\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.511$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.934$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.13, 7.13, 7.13); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch9400/Area Scan (31x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.235 mW/g

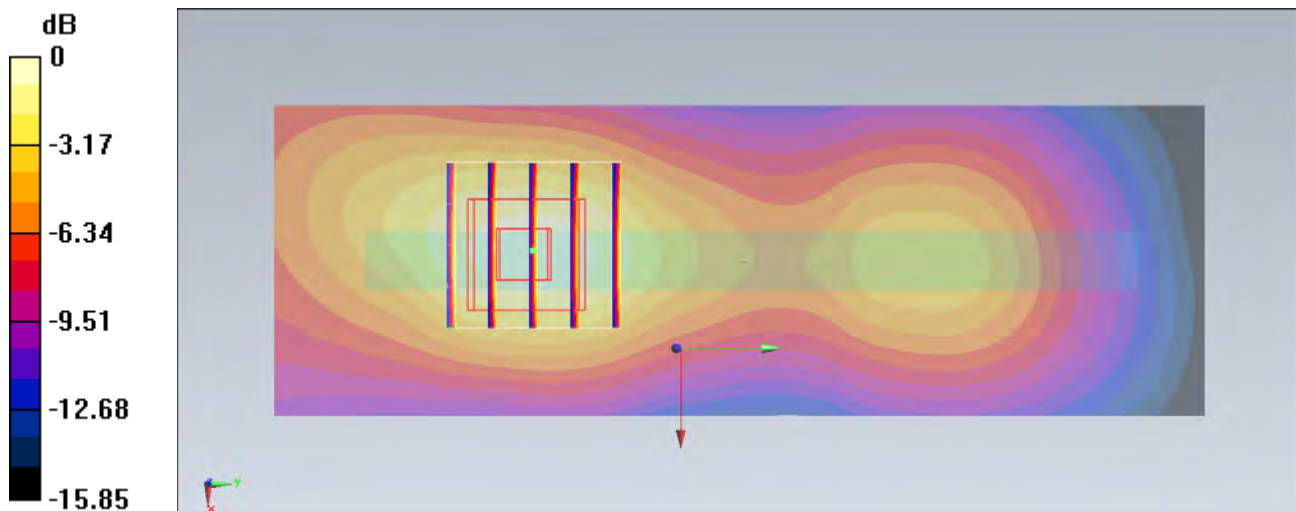
**Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.279 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.367 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.228 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.134 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.247 mW/g



0 dB = 0.247 mW/g = -12.15 dB mW/g

## #42\_WCDMA II\_RMC12.2K\_Bottom Side\_1cm\_Ch9400

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_1900\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.511$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.934$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.13, 7.13, 7.13); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch9400/Area Scan (31x51x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.404 mW/g

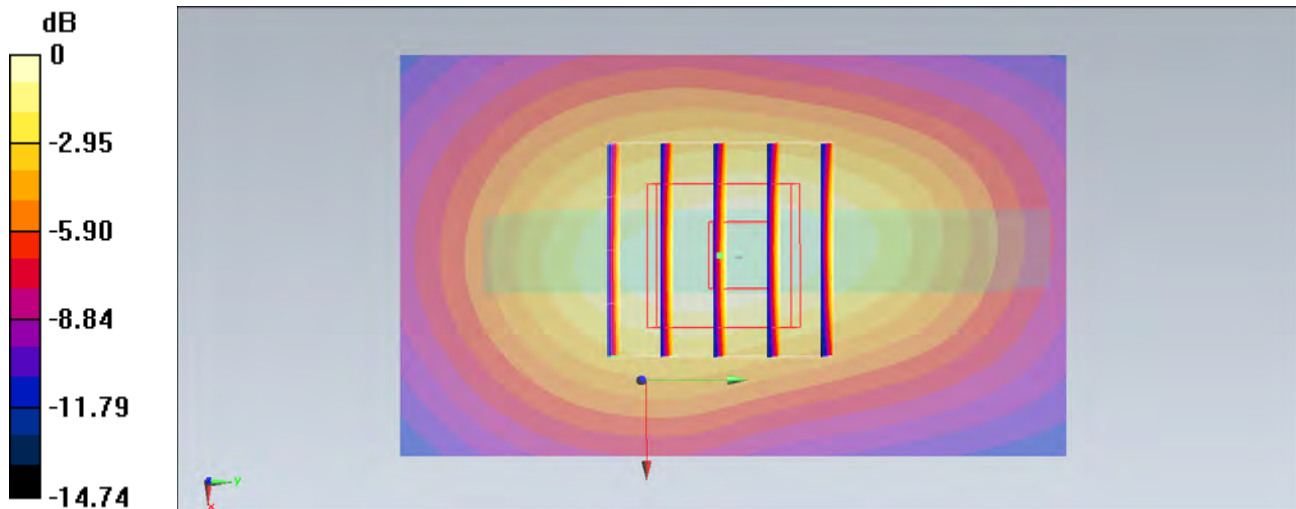
**Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.354 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.585 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.366 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.220 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.397 mW/g



0 dB = 0.397 mW/g = -8.02 dB mW/g

## #44\_WCDMA II\_RMC12.2K\_Back\_1cm\_Ch9400;Headset

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_1900\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.511$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.934$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.13, 7.13, 7.13); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch9400/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.535 mW/g

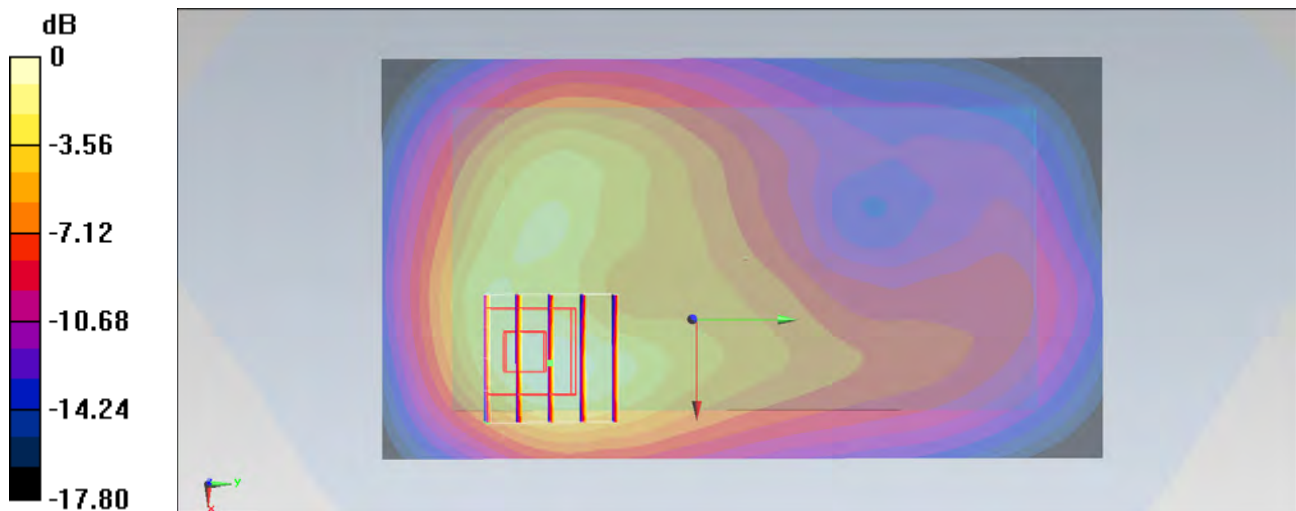
**Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.699 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.771 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.466 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.265 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.516 mW/g



0 dB = 0.516 mW/g = -5.75 dB mW/g

## #44\_WCDMA II\_RMC12.2K\_Back\_1cm\_Ch9400;Headset\_2D

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_1900\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.511$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.934$ ;  $\rho$

$= 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(7.13, 7.13, 7.13); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch9400/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.535 mW/g

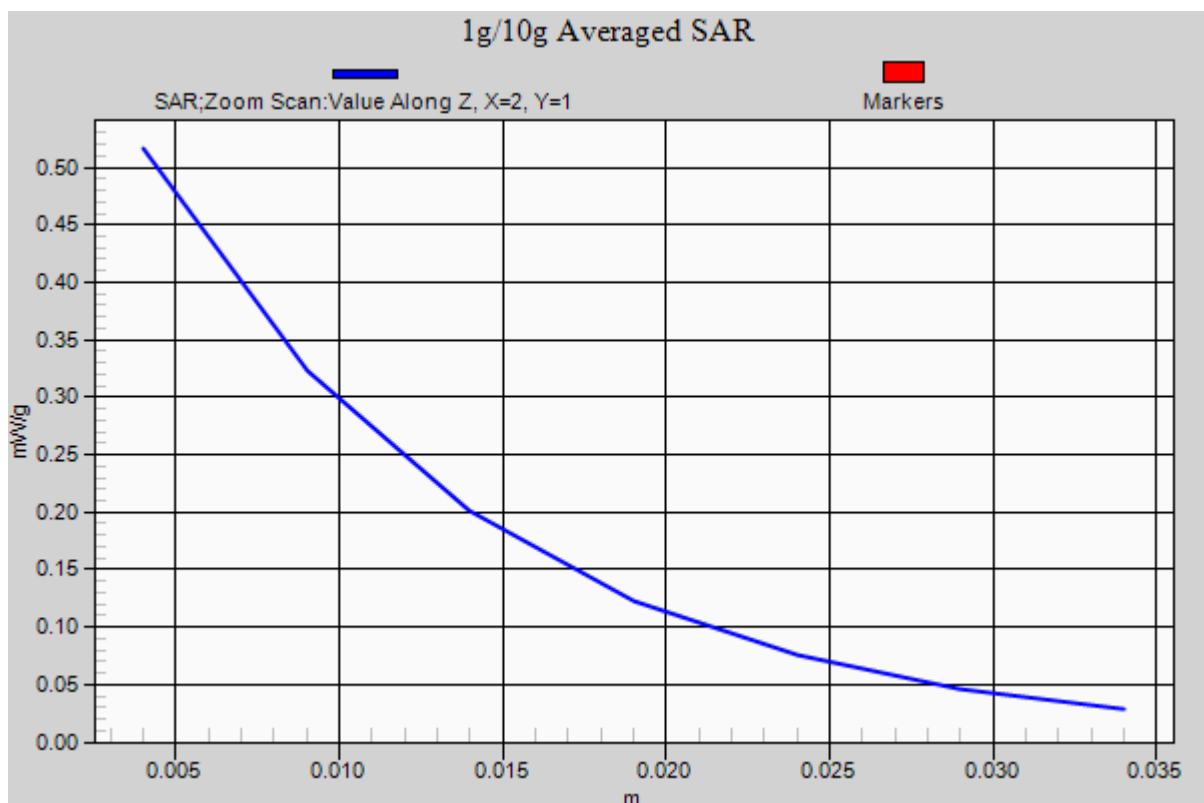
**Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.699 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.771 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.466 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.265 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.516 mW/g



## #05\_WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Front\_1cm\_Ch6

**DUT: 2O0922**

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

Medium: MSL\_2450\_121020 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.846$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(6.59, 6.59, 6.59); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2012/4/23
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch6/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.00807 mW/g

**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.323 V/m; Power Drift = -0.083 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.00279 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.00195 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00108 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00249 mW/g

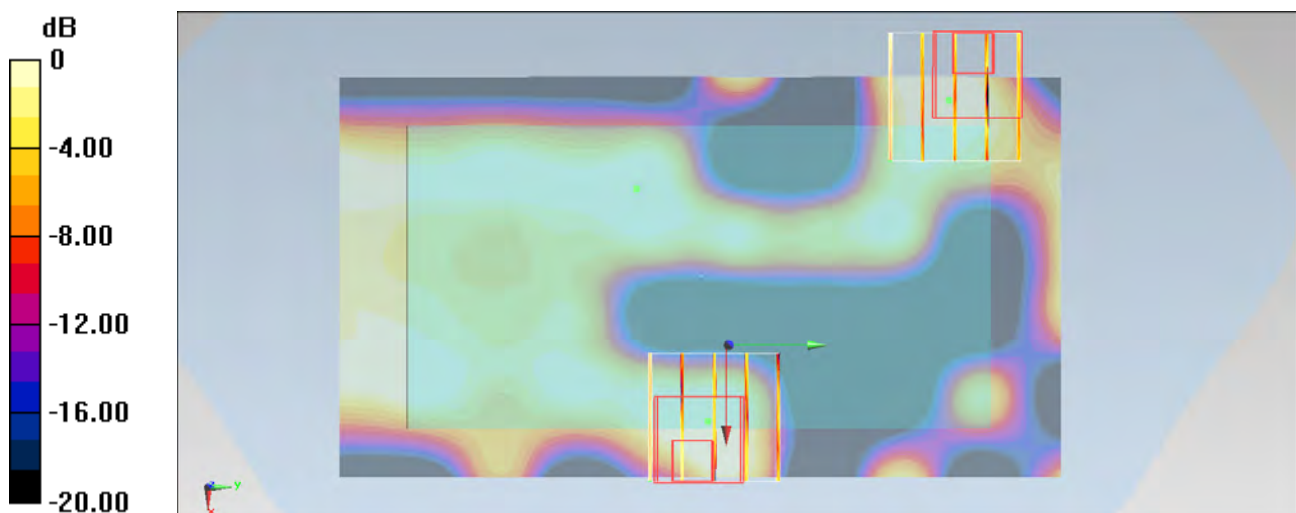
**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.323 V/m; Power Drift = -0.083 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.00387 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.00133 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.000647 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00299 mW/g



0 dB = 0.00299 mW/g = -50.49 dB mW/g

## #06\_WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Back\_1cm\_Ch6

### DUT: 2O0922

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

Medium: MSL\_2450\_121020 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.846$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(6.59, 6.59, 6.59); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2012/4/23
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch6/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0441 mW/g

**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.123 V/m; Power Drift = 0.155 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.043 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.025 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.010 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0273 mW/g

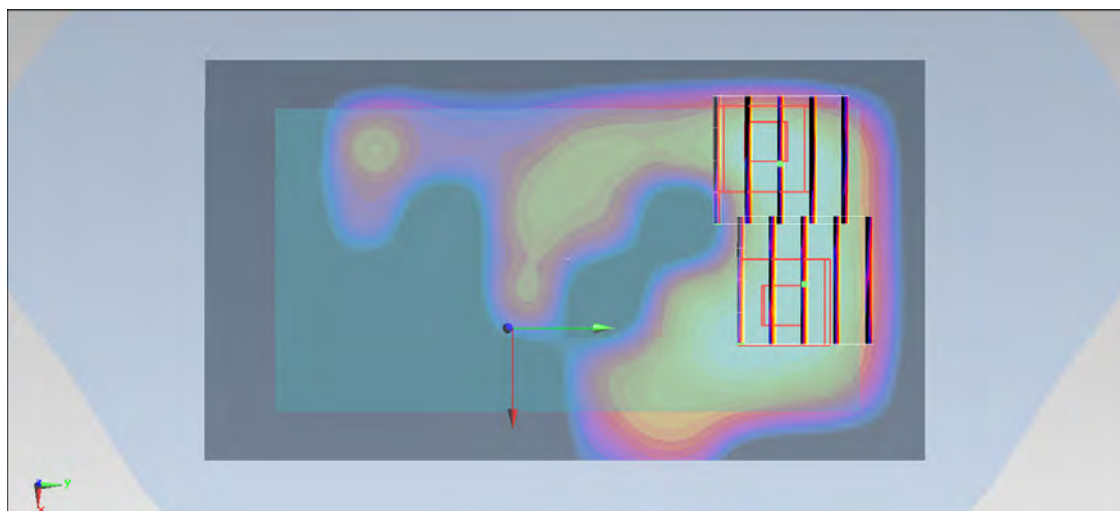
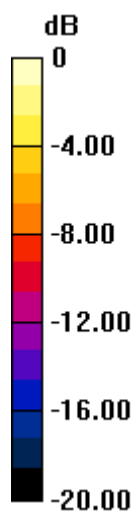
**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.123 V/m; Power Drift = 0.155 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.042 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.022 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.011 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0239 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0239 mW/g = -32.43 dB mW/g

## #08\_WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Right Side\_1cm\_Ch6

**DUT: 2O0922**

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

Medium: MSL\_2450\_121020 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.846$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(6.59, 6.59, 6.59); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2012/4/23
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch6/Area Scan (31x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.00625 mW/g

**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.438 V/m; Power Drift = 0.097 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.00322 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.00154 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.000875 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00269 mW/g

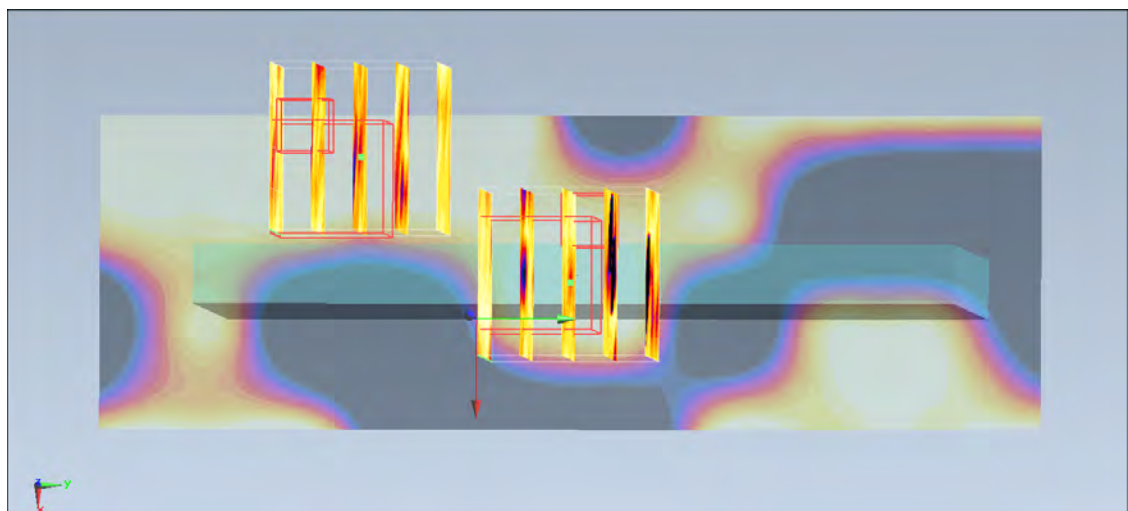
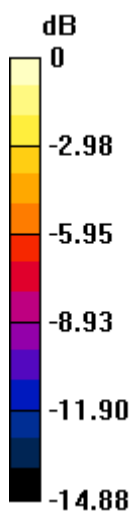
**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.438 V/m; Power Drift = 0.097 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.00303 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.00145 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00074 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00241 mW/g



0 dB = 0.00241 mW/g = -52.36 dB mW/g

## #09\_WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Top Side\_1cm\_Ch6

**DUT: 2O0922**

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

Medium: MSL\_2450\_121020 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.846$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(6.59, 6.59, 6.59); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2012/4/23
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch6/Area Scan (31x51x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0110 mW/g

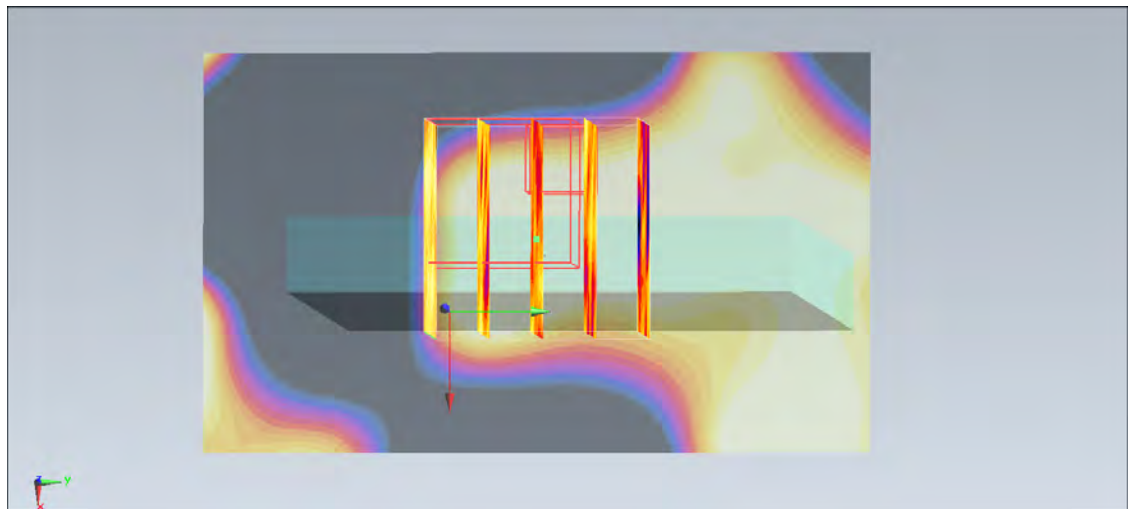
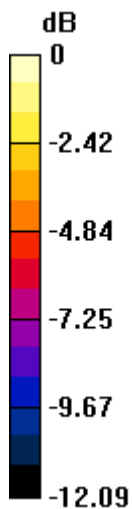
**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.773 V/m; Power Drift = -0.094 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.00556 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.0014 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.000833 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00264 mW/g



0 dB = 0.00264 mW/g = -51.57 dB mW/g

## #11\_WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Back\_1cm\_Ch6;Headset

**DUT: 2O0922**

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

Medium: MSL\_2450\_121020 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.846$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(6.59, 6.59, 6.59); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2012/4/23
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch6/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0378 mW/g

**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.209 V/m; Power Drift = 0.199 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.055 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.025 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.012 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0267 mW/g

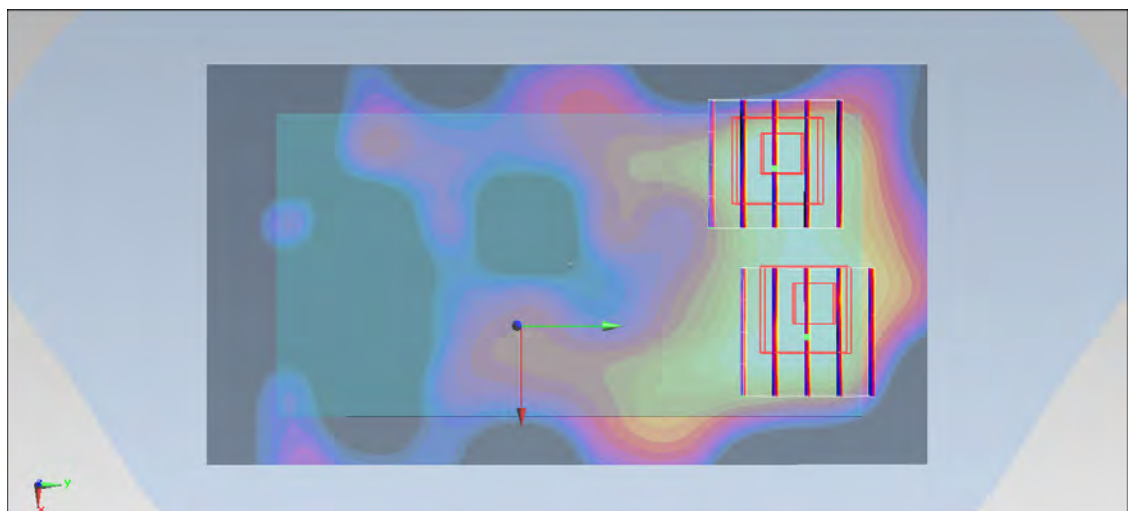
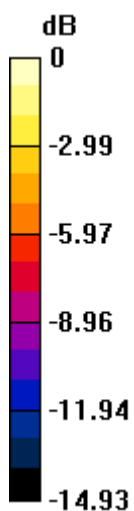
**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.209 V/m; Power Drift = 0.199 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.034 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.020 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.011 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0221 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0221 mW/g = -33.11 dB mW/g

## #11\_WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Back\_1cm\_Ch6;Headset\_2D

### DUT: 2O0922

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

Medium: MSL\_2450\_121020 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.846$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3801; ConvF(6.59, 6.59, 6.59); Calibrated: 2012/6/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2012/4/23
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch6/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0378 mW/g

**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.209 V/m; Power Drift = 0.199 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.055 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.025 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.012 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0267 mW/g

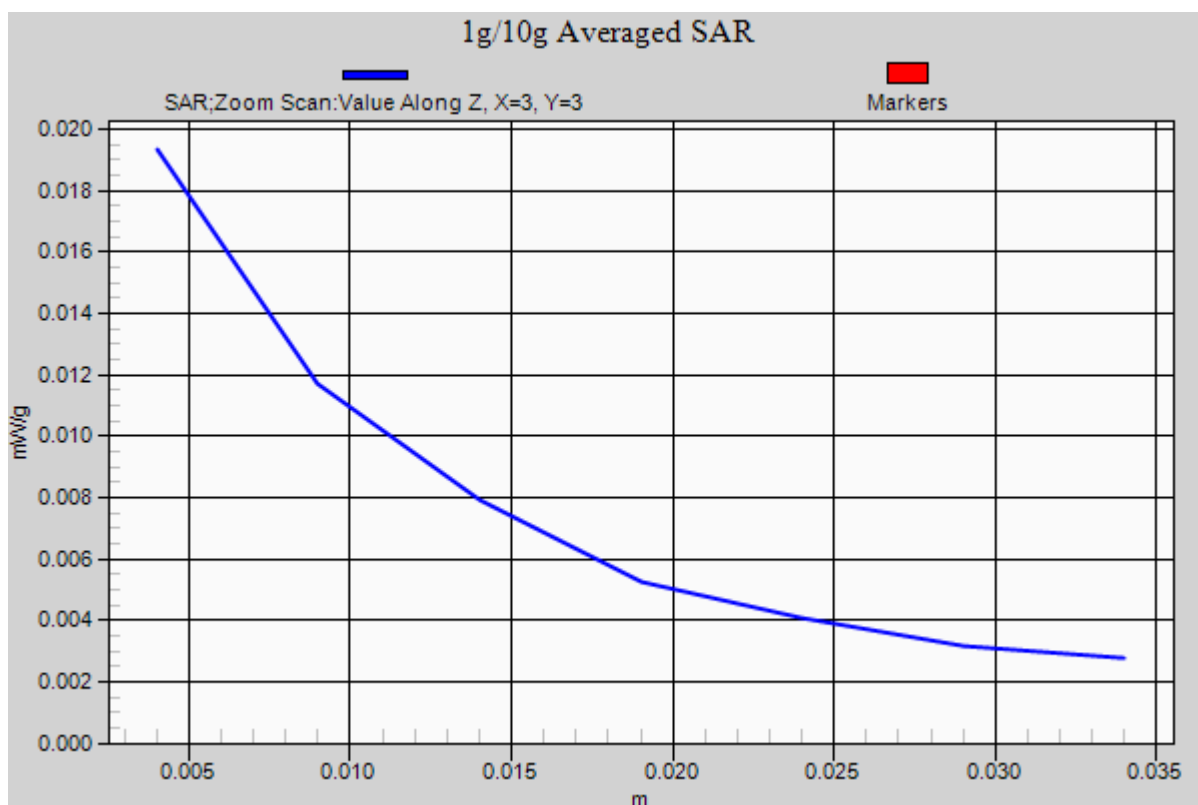
**Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.209 V/m; Power Drift = 0.199 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.034 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.020 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.011 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0221 mW/g



## #49\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Front\_1cm\_Ch36

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5180 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used :  $f = 5180$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.257$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.801$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.29, 4.29, 4.29); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch36/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0124 mW/g

**Ch36/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.301 V/m; Power Drift = 0.008 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.568 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.00109 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.04e-005 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.568 mW/g

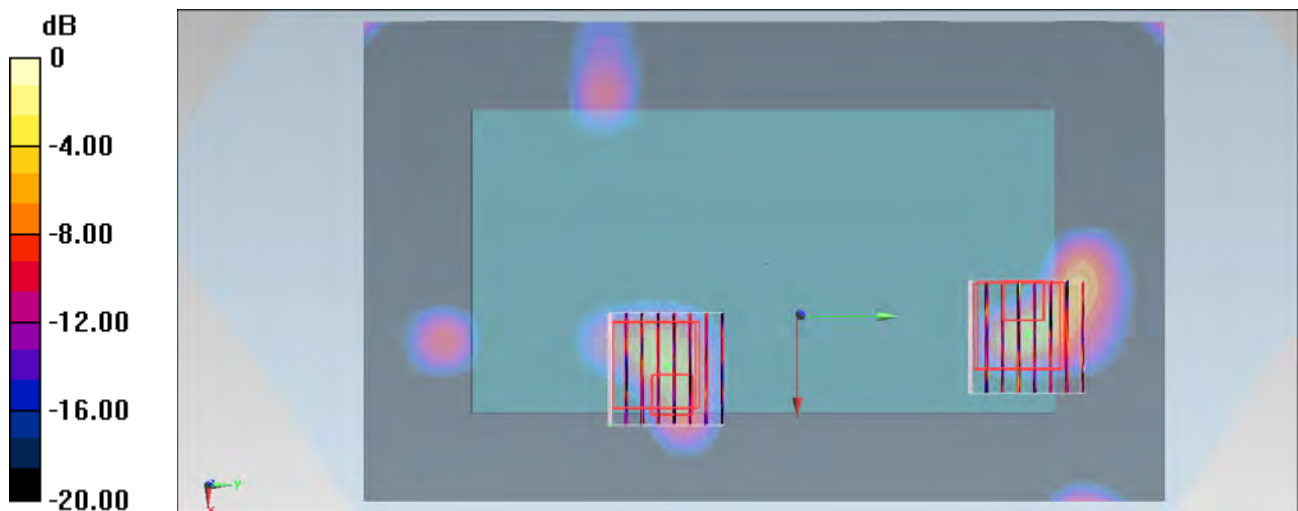
**Ch36/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.301 V/m; Power Drift = 0.008 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.022 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.000591 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 9.5e-005 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0357 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0357 mW/g = -28.95 dB mW/g

## #50\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Back\_1cm\_Ch36

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5180 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used :  $f = 5180$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.257$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.801$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.29, 4.29, 4.29); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch36/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0608 mW/g

**Ch36/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.005 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.143 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.031 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00937 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0673 mW/g

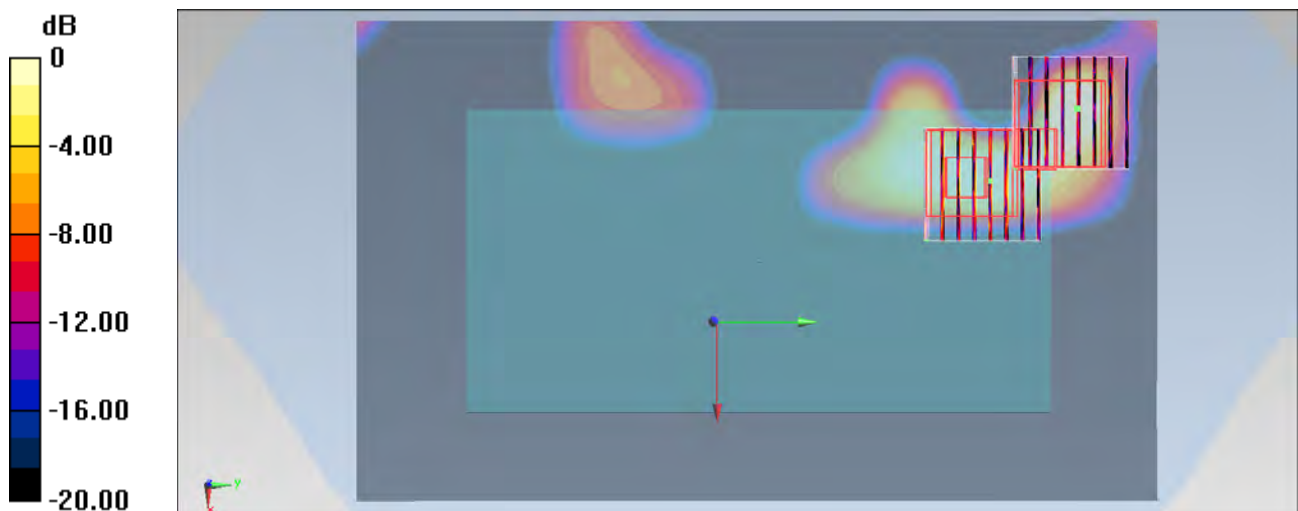
**Ch36/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.005 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.098 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.00582 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.000892 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0309 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0309 mW/g = -30.20 dB mW/g

## #51\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Back\_1cm\_Ch36;Headset

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5180 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used :  $f = 5180$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.257$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.801$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.29, 4.29, 4.29); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch36/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0734 mW/g

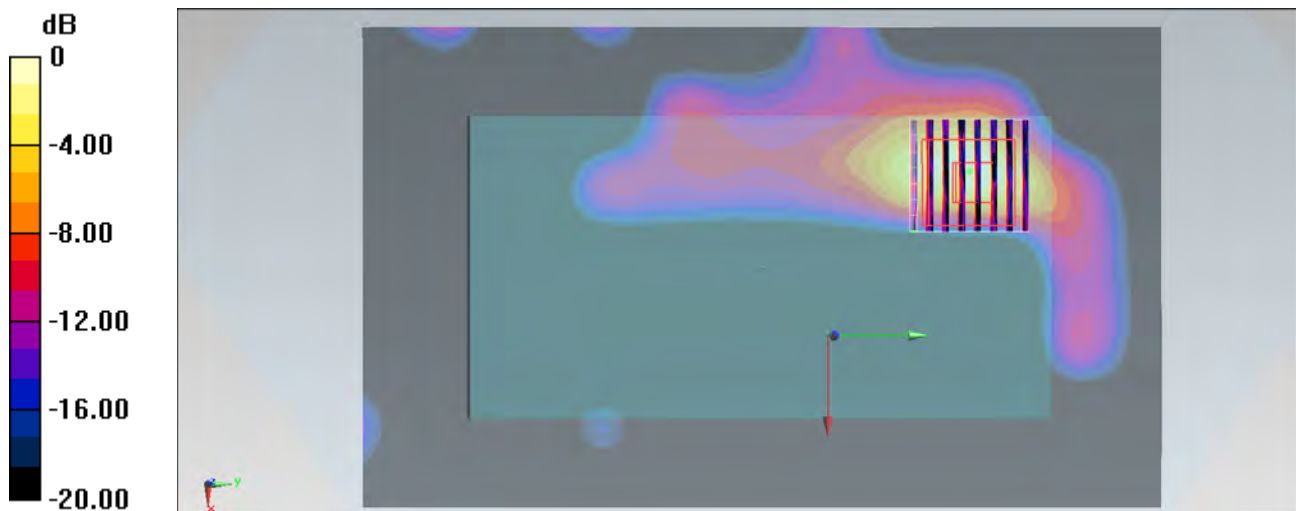
**Ch36/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.458 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.119 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.032 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00961 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0712 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0712 mW/g = -22.95 dB mW/g

## #51\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Back\_1cm\_Ch36;Headset\_2D

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5180 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used :  $f = 5180$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.257$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.801$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.29, 4.29, 4.29); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch36/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0734 mW/g

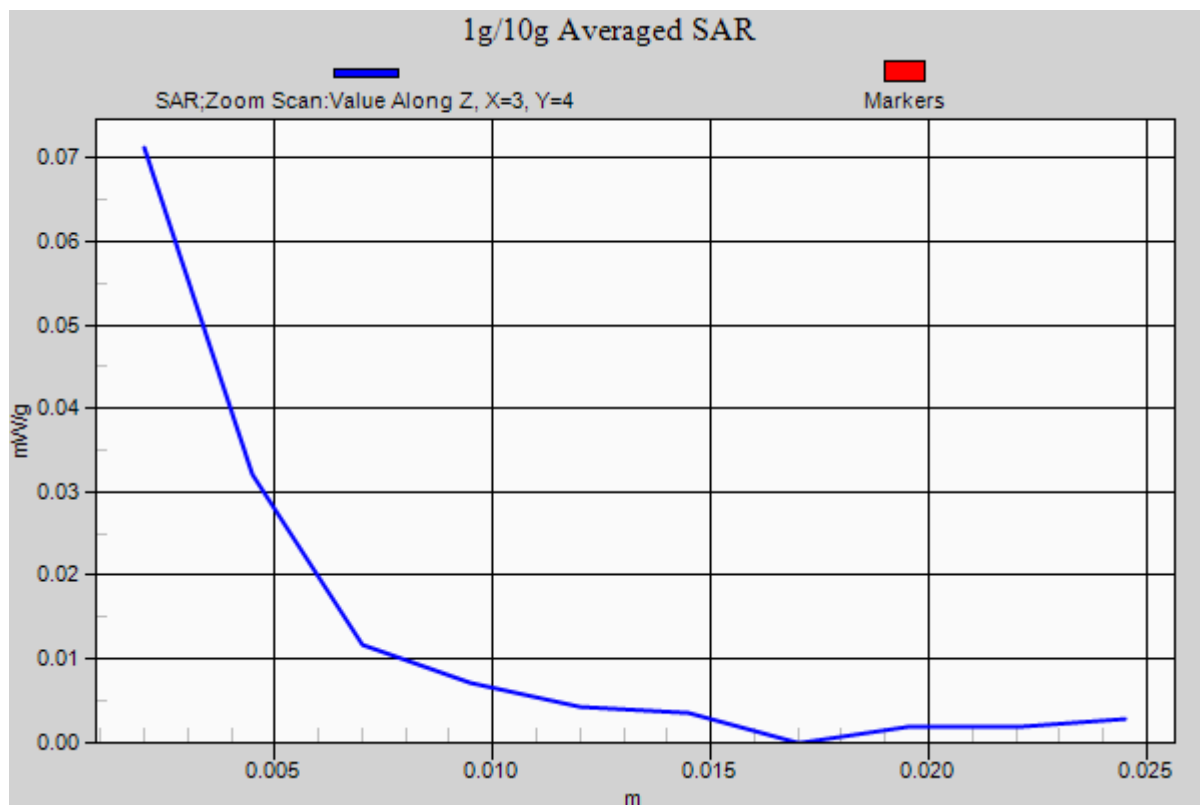
**Ch36/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.458 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.119 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.032 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00961 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0712 mW/g



## #52\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Front\_1cm\_Ch60

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.429$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.56$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.29, 4.29, 4.29); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch60/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0127 mW/g

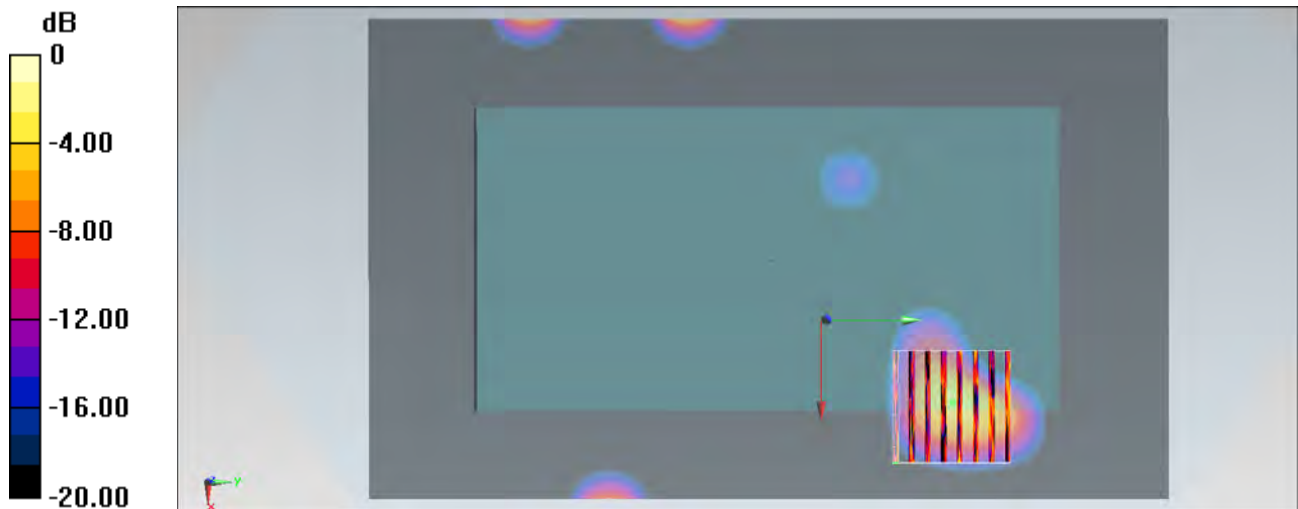
**Ch60/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.806 V/m; Power Drift = 0.083 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = n.a. ; SAR(10 g) = n.a.**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0248 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0248 mW/g = -32.11 dB mW/g

## #53\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Back\_1cm\_Ch60

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.429$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.56$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.29, 4.29, 4.29); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch60/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0502 mW/g

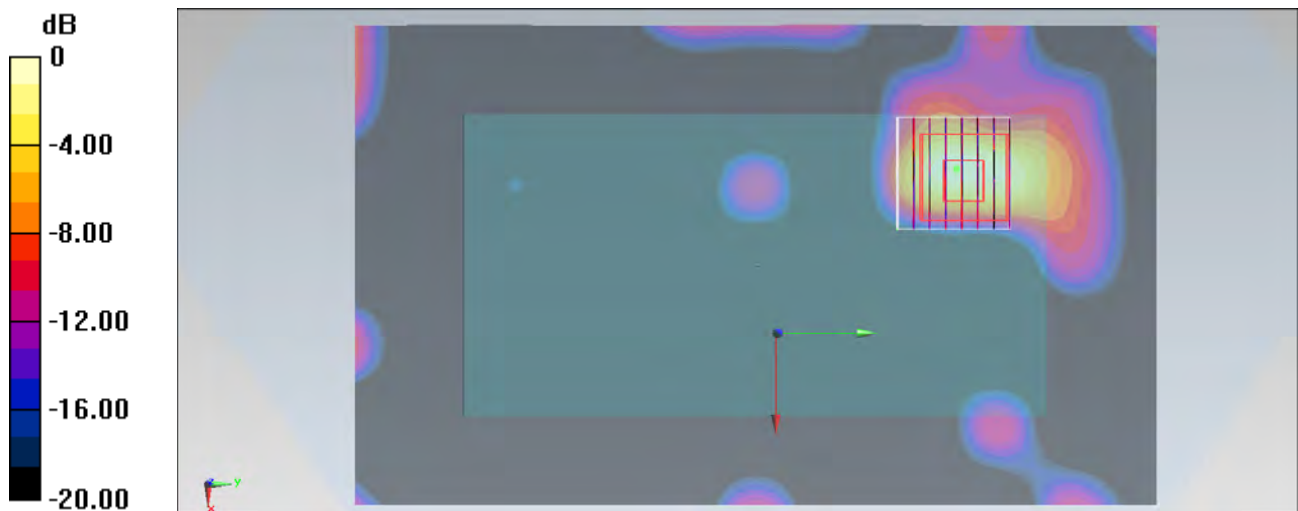
**Ch60/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.898 V/m; Power Drift = -0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.104 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.023 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00791 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0521 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0521 mW/g = -25.66 dB mW/g

## #54\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Back\_1cm\_Ch60;Headset

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.429$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.56$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.29, 4.29, 4.29); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch60/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0401 mW/g

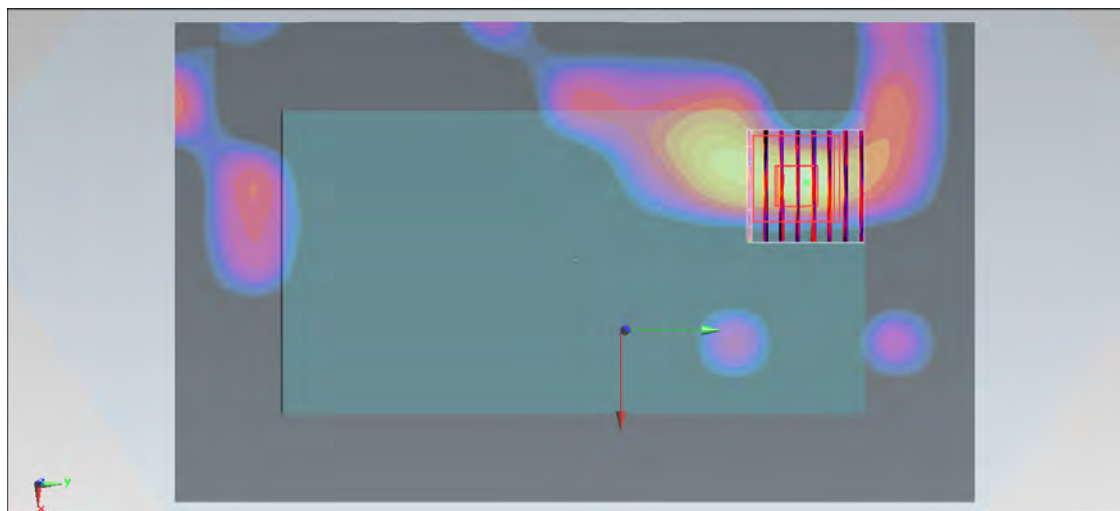
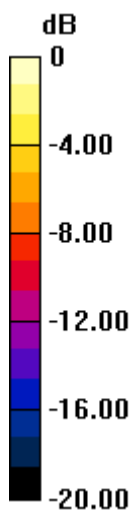
**Ch60/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.615 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.095 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.024 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00823 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0508 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0508 mW/g = -25.88 dB mW/g

## #54\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Back\_1cm\_Ch60;Headset\_2D

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.429$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.56$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.29, 4.29, 4.29); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch60/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0401 mW/g

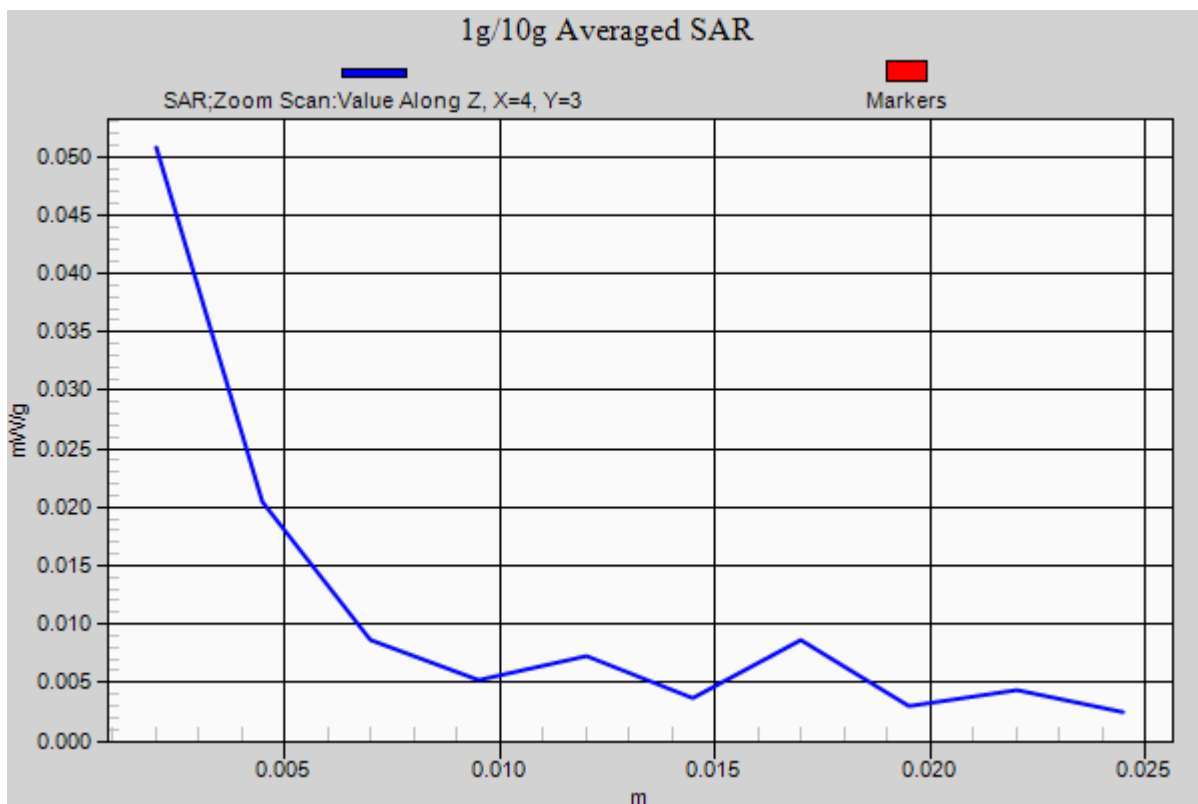
**Ch60/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.615 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.095 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.024 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00823 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0508 mW/g



## #55\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Front\_1cm\_Ch140

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5700 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5700$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.011$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.685$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(3.75, 3.75, 3.75); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch140/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0133 mW/g

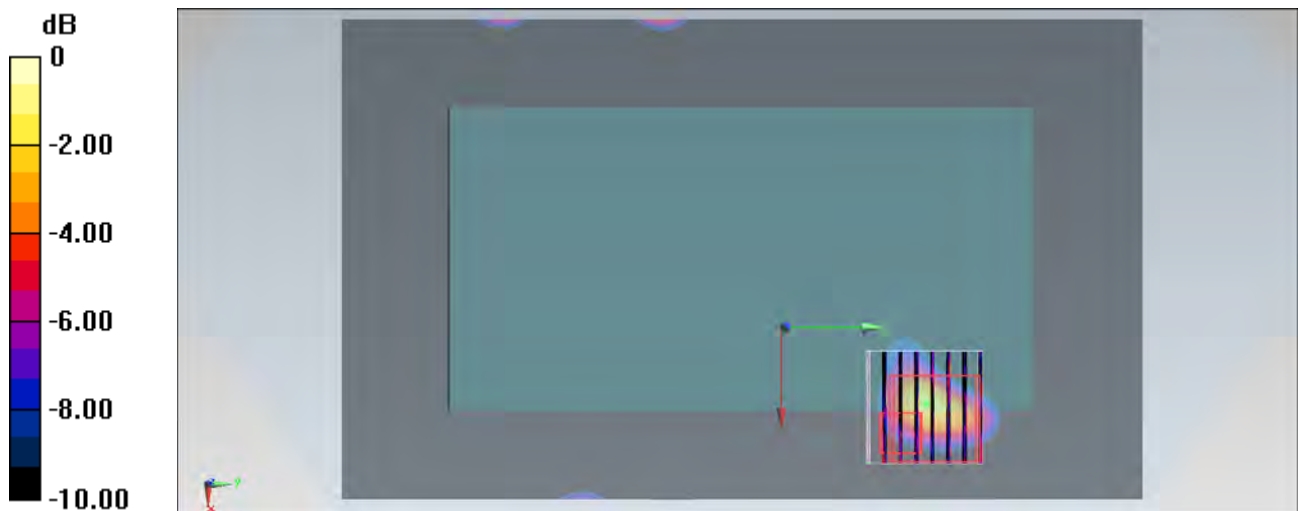
**Ch140/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.801 V/m; Power Drift = -0.073 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.045 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.000712 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.000139 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0184 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0184 mW/g = -34.70 dB mW/g

## #56\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Back\_1cm\_Ch140

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5700 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5700$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.011$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.685$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(3.75, 3.75, 3.75); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch140/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0548 mW/g

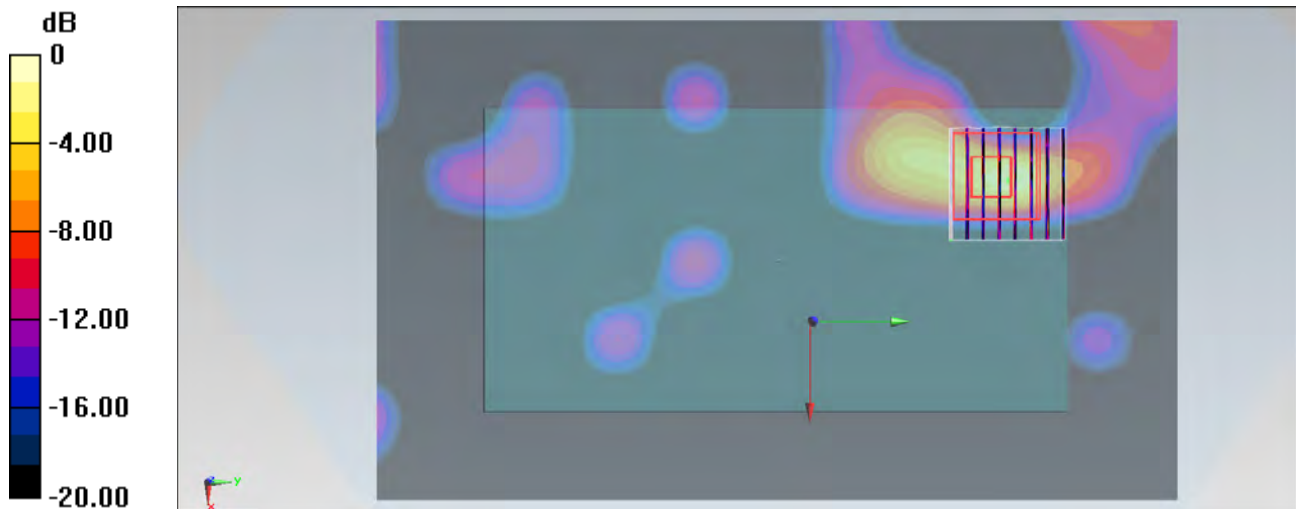
**Ch140/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.015 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.137 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.034 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.011 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0767 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0767 mW/g = -22.30 dB mW/g

## #56\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Back\_1cm\_Ch140\_2D

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5700 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5700$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.011$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.685$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(3.75, 3.75, 3.75); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch140/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0548 mW/g

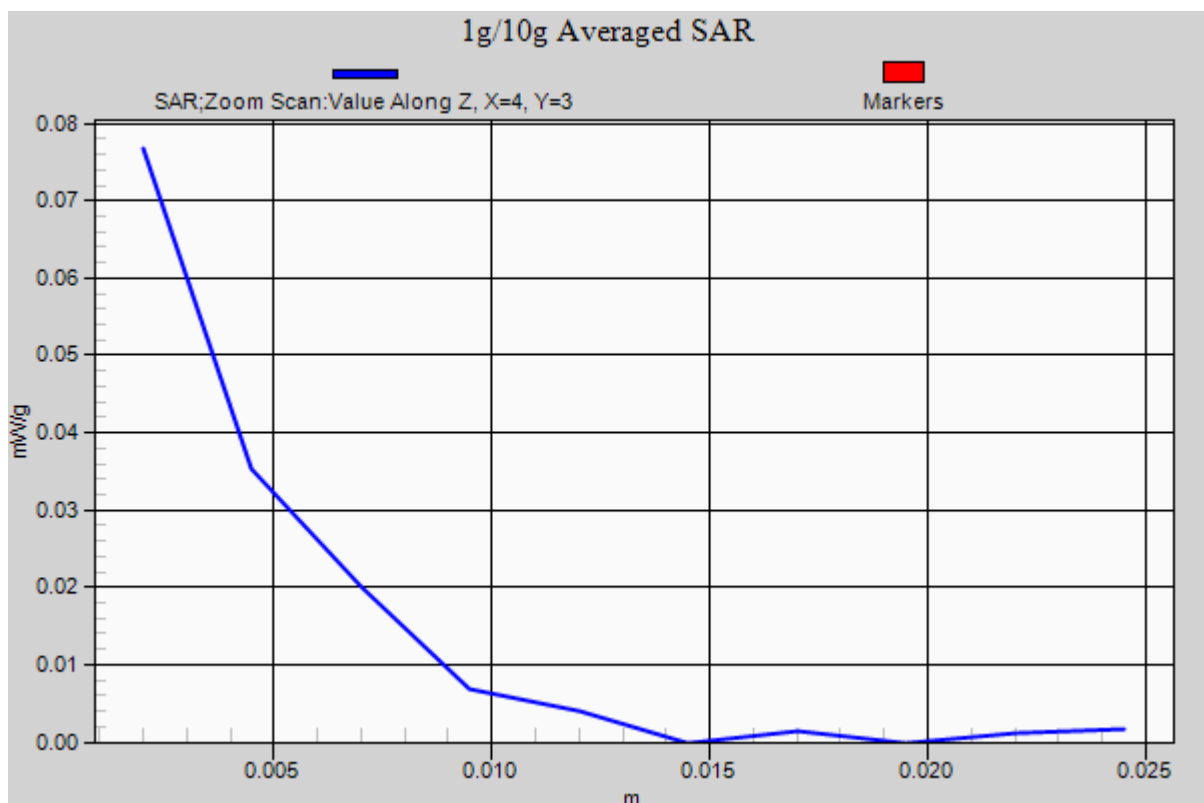
**Ch140/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.015 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.137 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.034 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.011 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0767 mW/g



## #57\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Back\_1cm\_Ch140;Headset

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5700 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5700$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.011$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.685$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(3.75, 3.75, 3.75); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch140/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0793 mW/g

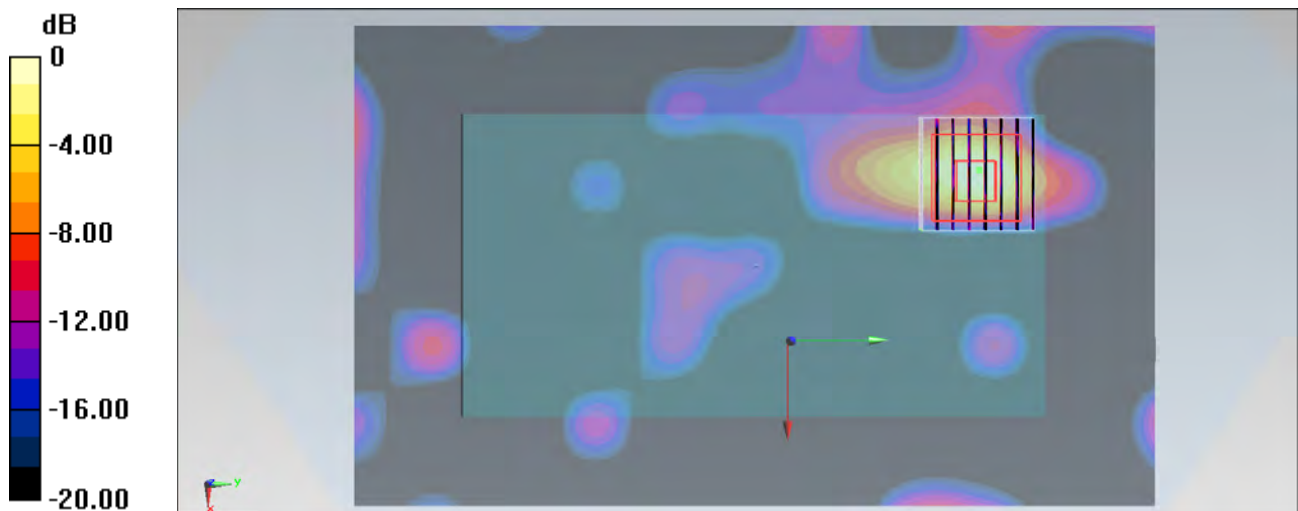
**Ch140/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.127 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.027 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00856 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0831 mW/g



0 dB = 0.0831 mW/g = -21.61 dB mW/g

## #58\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Front\_1cm\_Ch149

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5745$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.062$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.59$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch149/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0136 mW/g

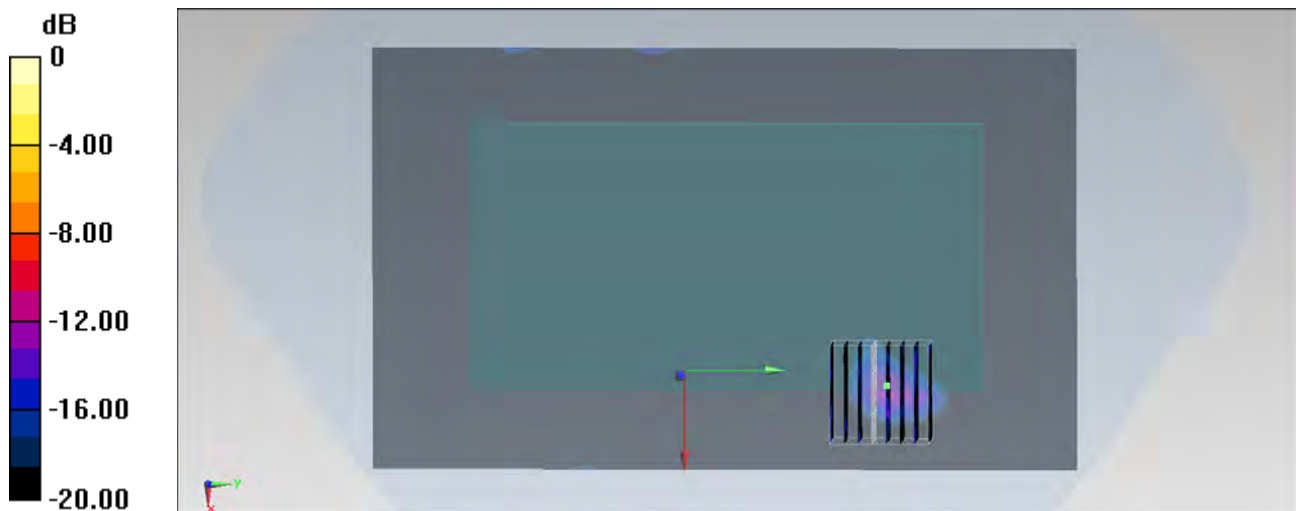
**Ch149/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 0.807 V/m; Power Drift = -0.048 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = n.a. ; SAR(10 g) = n.a.**

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



0 dB = 0.225 mW/g = -12.96 dB mW/g

## #59\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Back\_1cm\_Ch149

### DUT: 2O0922

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5745$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.062$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.59$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch149/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.135 mW/g

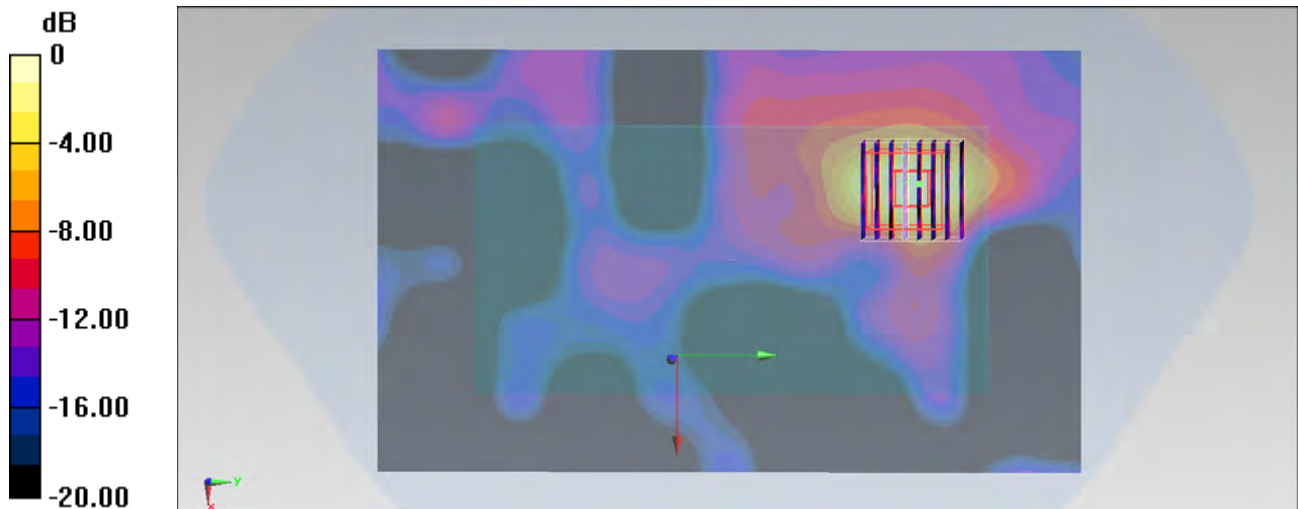
**Ch149/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 1.306 V/m; Power Drift = -0.111 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.699 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.077 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.026 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.150 mW/g



0 dB = 0.150 mW/g = -16.48 dB mW/g

## #60\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Back\_1cm\_Ch149;Headset

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5745$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.062$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.59$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch149/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.124 mW/g

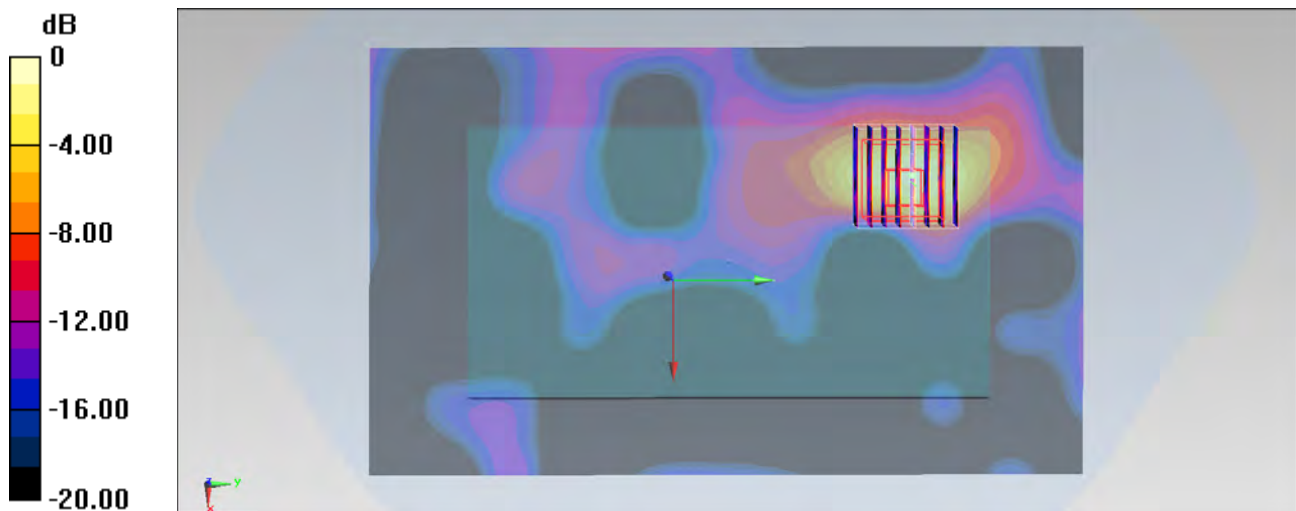
**Ch149/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 1.126 V/m; Power Drift = -0.063 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.267 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.076 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.026 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.153 mW/g



0 dB = 0.153 mW/g = -16.31 dB mW/g

## #60\_WLAN5G\_802.11a\_Back\_1cm\_Ch149;Headset\_2D

**DUT: 2O0922**

Communication System: 802.11a; Frequency: 5745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL\_5G\_121026 Medium parameters used :  $f = 5745$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.062$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.59$ ;  $\rho =$

$1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2012/5/3
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

**Ch149/Area Scan (121x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.124 mW/g

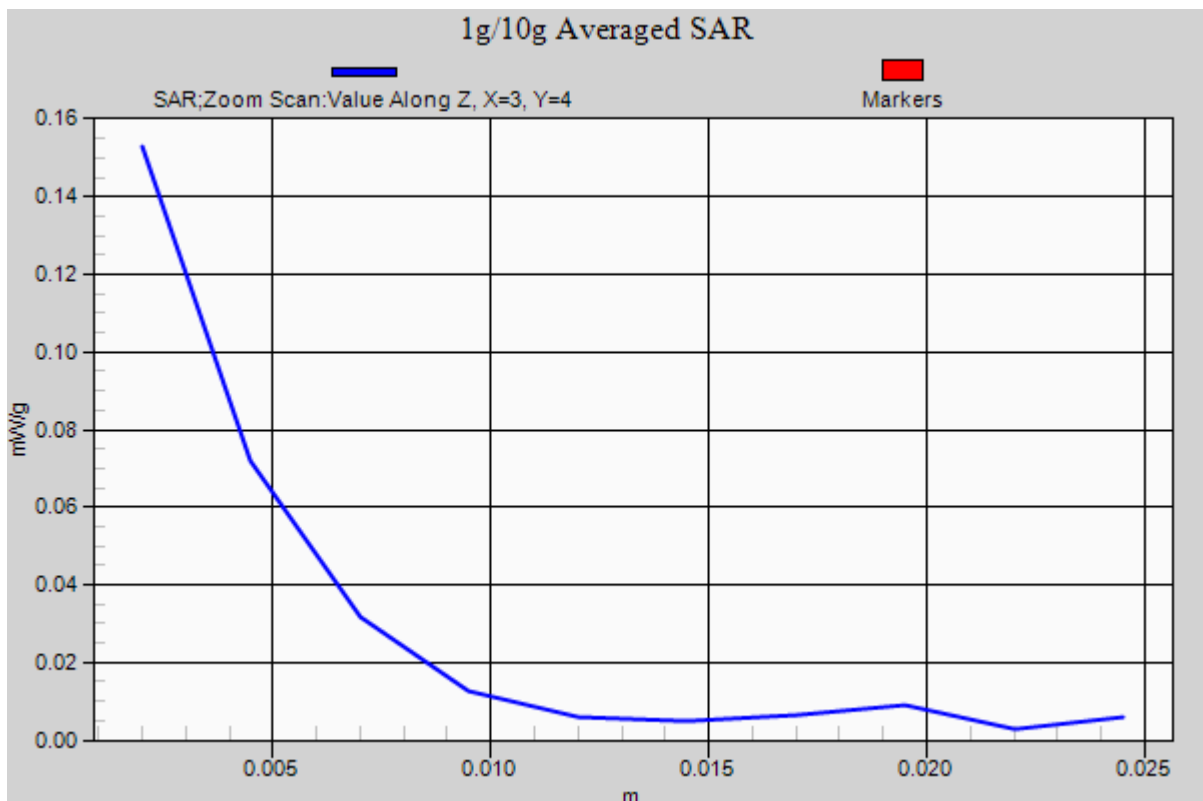
**Ch149/Zoom Scan (8x8x10)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm

Reference Value = 1.126 V/m; Power Drift = -0.063 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.267 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.076 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.026 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.153 mW/g





## **Appendix C. DAS Y Calibration Certificate**

The DAS Y calibration certificates are shown as follows.



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: Sporton (Auden)

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d041\_Mar10

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: D1900V2 - SN: 5d041

Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-05.v7  
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: March 23, 2010

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)	Mar-10
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	26-Jun-09 (No. ES3-3205_Jun09)	Jun-10
DAE4	SN: 601	02-Mar-10 (No. DAE4-601_Mar10)	Mar-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10

Calibrated by: Name: Dimce Iliev, Function: Laboratory Technician, Signature: *Dimce Iliev*

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

Issued: March 23, 2010

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.

## Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V5.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.45 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.5 $\pm$ 0.2) °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	10.1 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	40.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>39.8 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 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	5.25 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.9 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 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	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.9 ± 6 %	1.58 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.5 ± 0.2) °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	10.4 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	41.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>40.0 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	5.57 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	22.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.1 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.9 $\Omega$ + 5.9 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.6 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.3 $\Omega$ + 5.7 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.1 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.

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	July 04, 2003

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 23.03.2010 12:03:30

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d041**

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

Medium: HSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.45$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

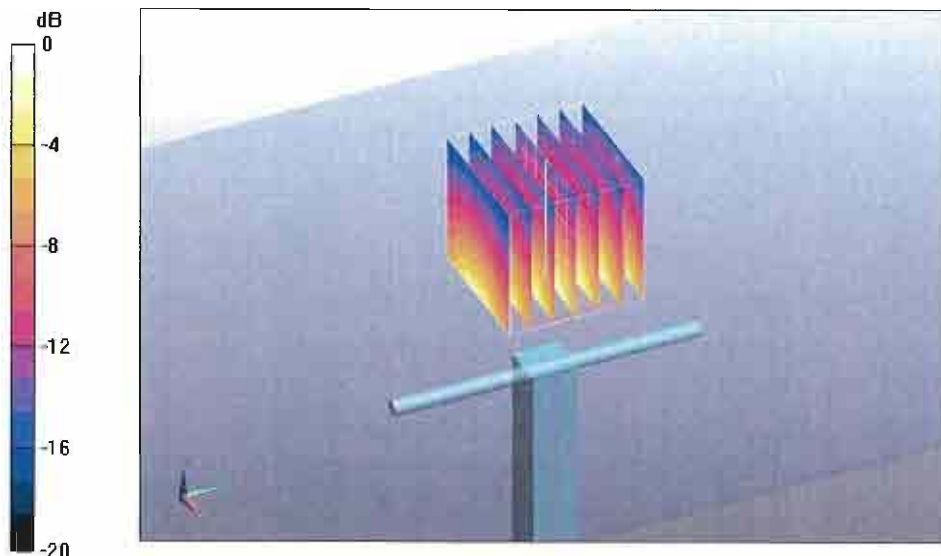
**Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.040 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.4 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.25 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.7 mW/g



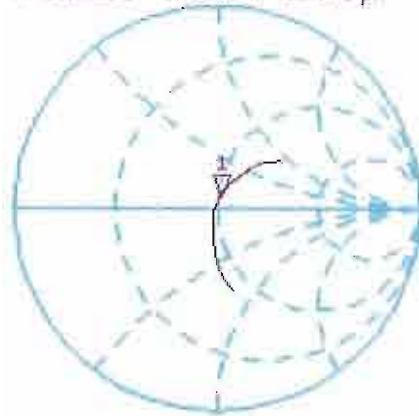
0 dB = 12.7mW/g

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

23 Mar 2010 09:33:01

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 50.896  $\Omega$  5.9141  $\Omega$  495.40  $\mu$ H 1 900.000 000 MHz

✱  
De1  
Cor



avg  
16

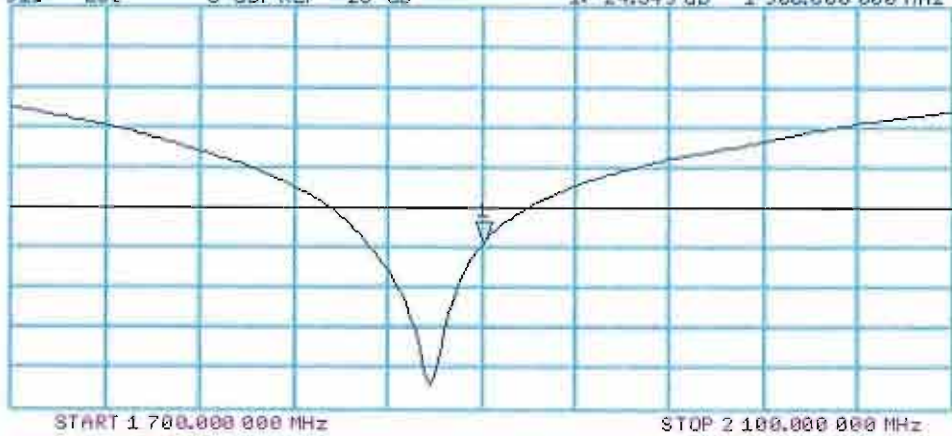
↑

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-24.549 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

Cor

avg  
16

↑



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 17.03.2010 12:43:32

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d041**

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

Medium: MSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.58$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.59, 4.59, 4.59); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

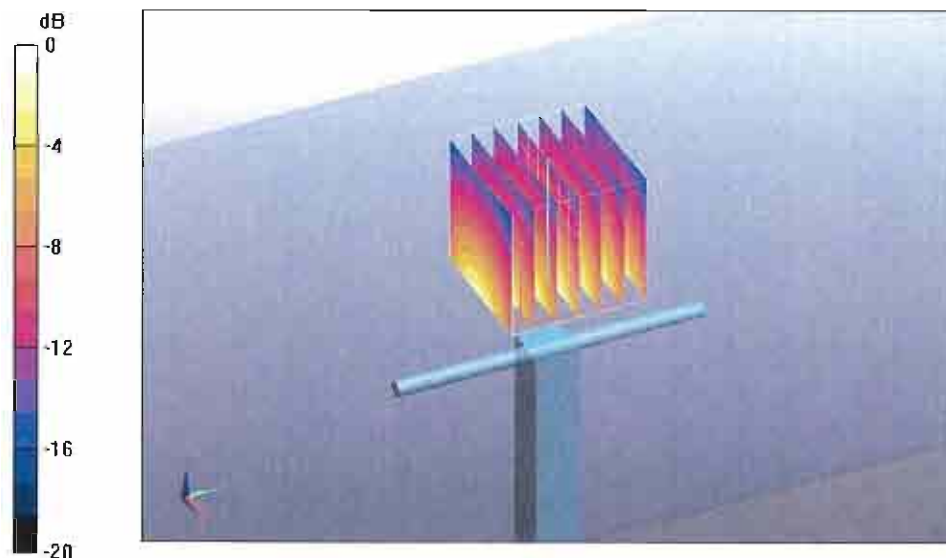
**Pin250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.017 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.57 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.1 mW/g



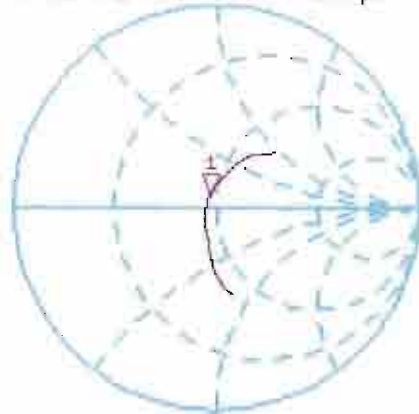
0 dB = 13.1 mW/g

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

17 Mar 2010 10:29:51

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 46.342  $\Omega$  5.6899  $\Omega$  474.95  $\mu$ H 1 900.000 000 MHz

\*  
De1  
Cor

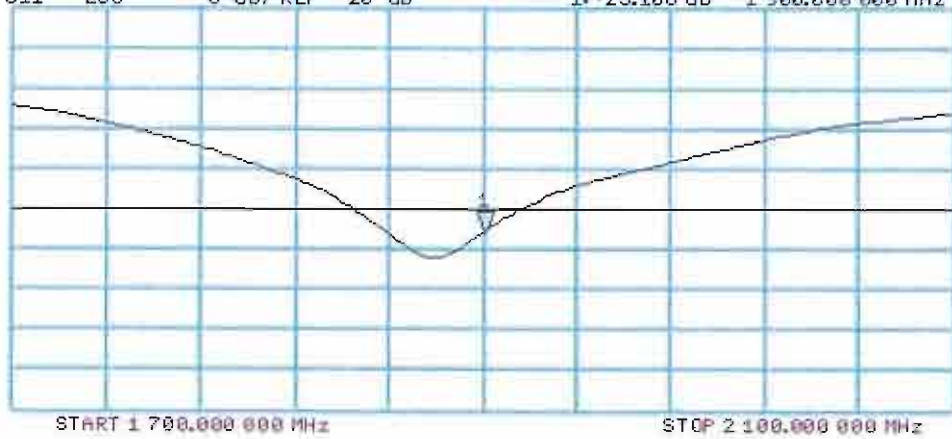


Avg  
16

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -23.108 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg  
16





## D1900V2, serial no. 5D041 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 450824, if dipoles are verified in return loss ( $<-20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

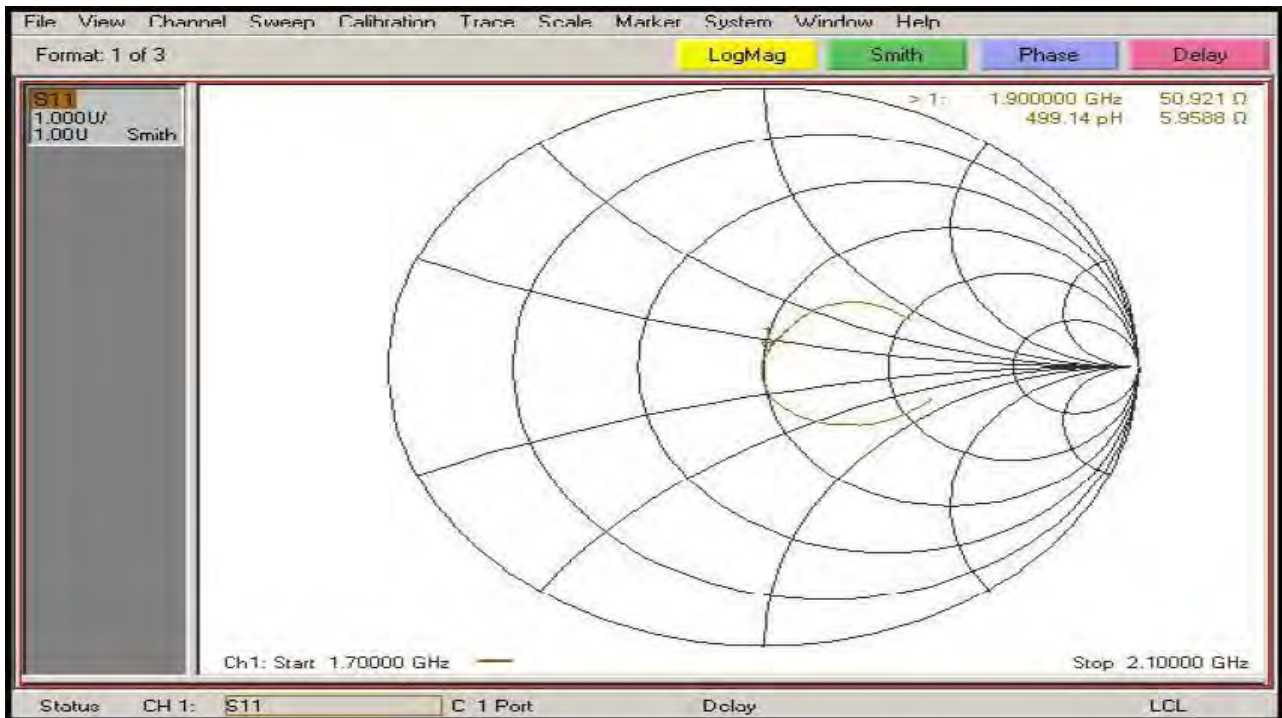
### <Justification of the extended calibration>

D1900V2 – serial no. 5D041												
	1900 Head						1900 Body					
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
3.23.2010	-24.549		50.896		5.9141		-23.108		46.342		5.669	
3.23.2011	-24.489	0.244	50.921	-0.025	5.9588	-0.045	-23.022	0.372	48.808	-2.466	6.991	-1.322

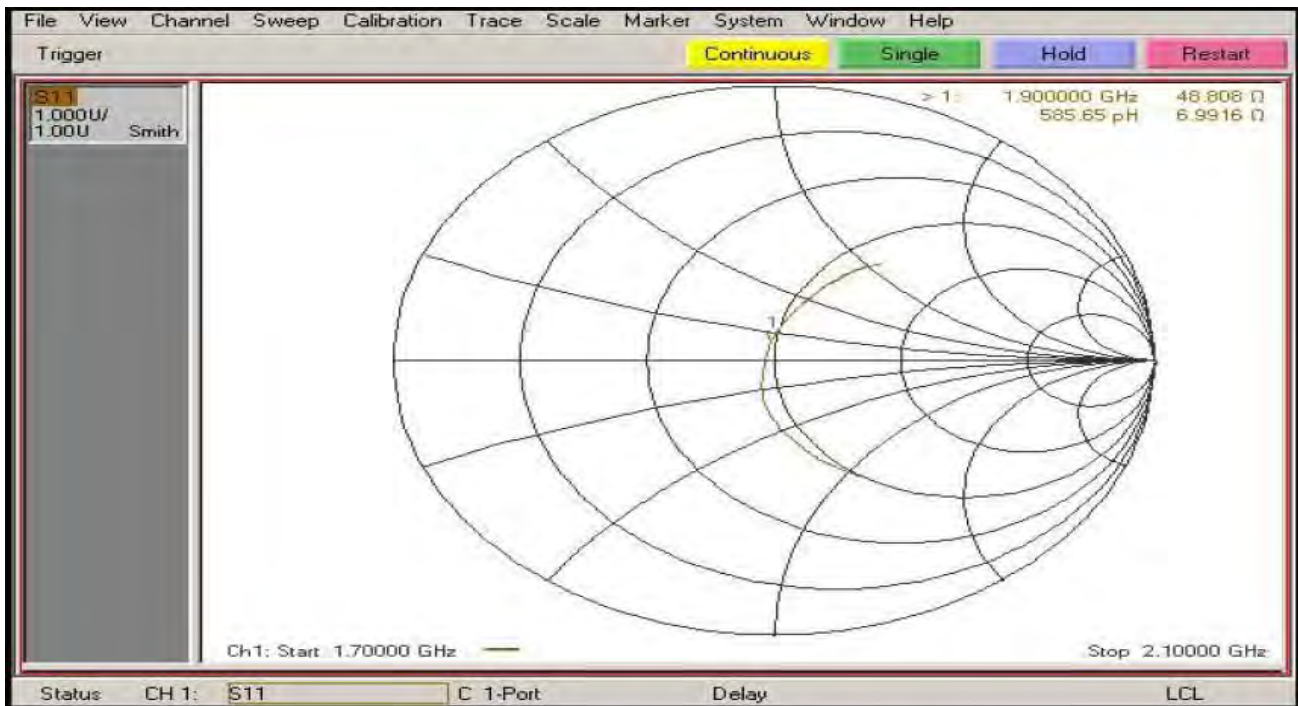
Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

<Dipole Verification Data> - D1900 V2, serial no. 5D041 (Date of Measurement : 3.23.2011)

1900 MHz - Head



## 1900 MHz – Body





## D1900V2, serial no. 5D041 Extended Dipole Calibrations

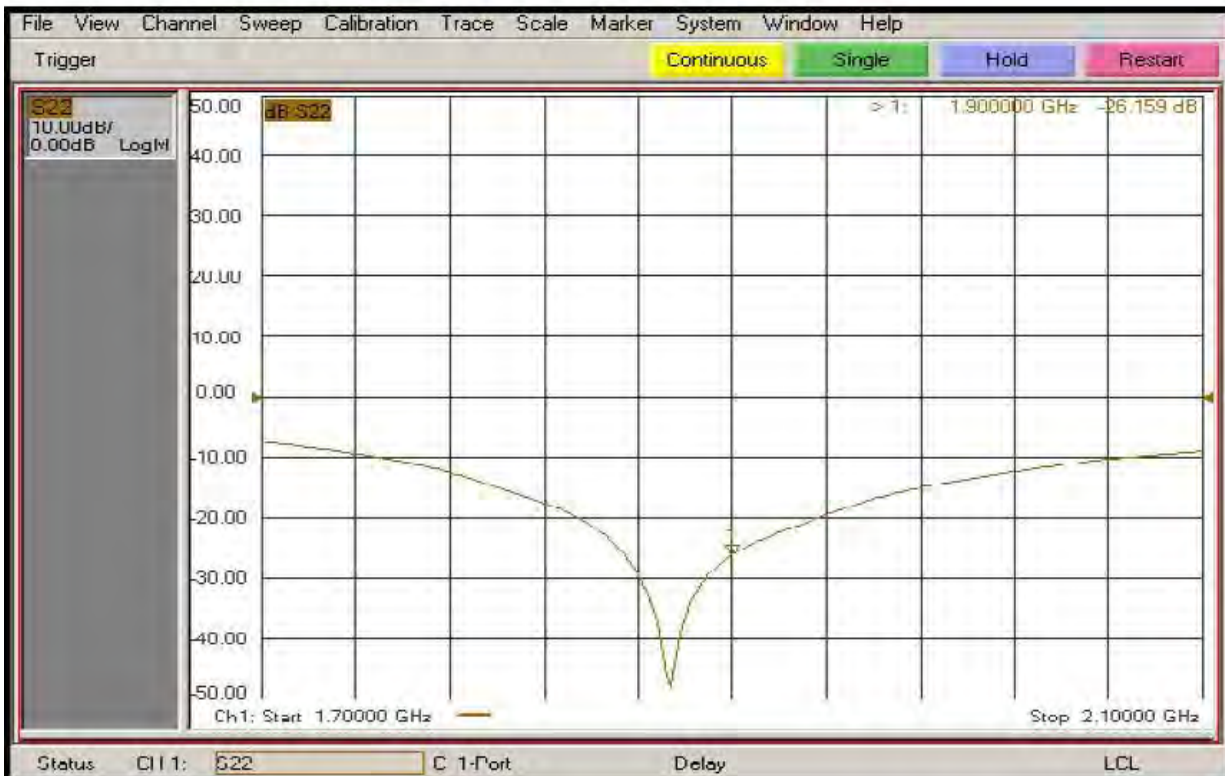
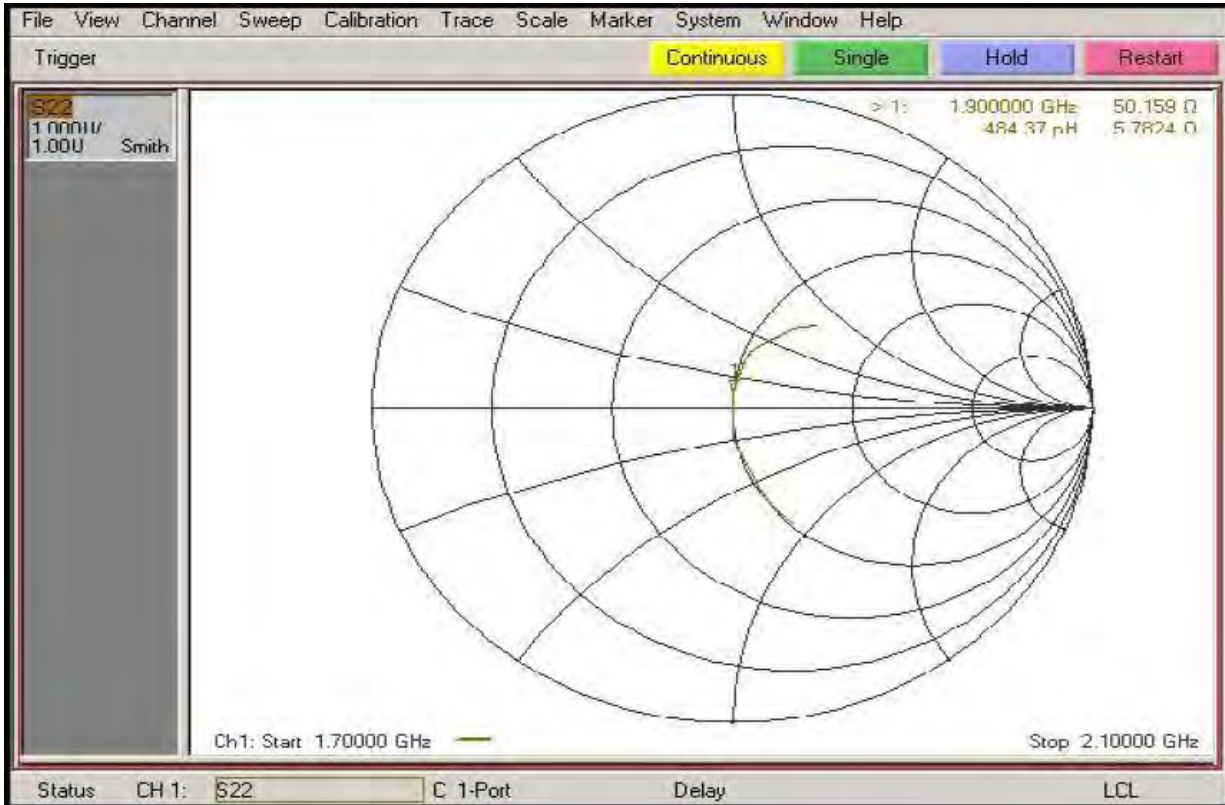
Referring to KDB 450824, if dipoles are verified in return loss ( $<-20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

### <Justification of the extended calibration>

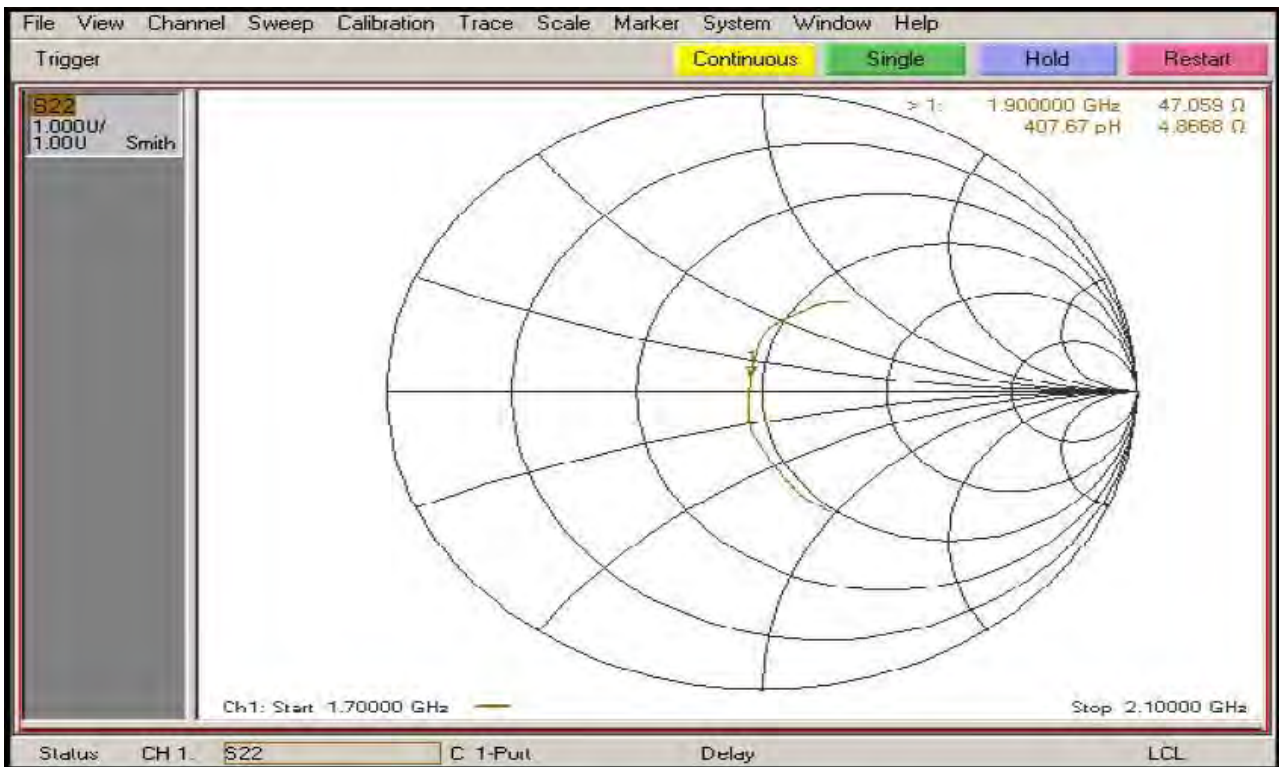
D1900V2 – serial no. 5D041												
Date of Measurement	1900 Head						1900 Body					
	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
3.23.2010	-24.549		50.896		5.9141		-23.108		46.342		5.669	
3.23.2011	-24.489	0.244	50.921	-0.025	5.9588	-0.045	-23.022	0.372	48.808	-2.466	6.991	-1.322
3.23.2012	-26.159	6.56	50.159	0.737	5.7824	0.1317	-24.341	5.33	47.059	-0.707	4.8668	0.8022

<Dipole Verification Data> - D1900 V2, serial no. 5D041 (Date of Measurement : 3.23.2012)

1900 MHz - Head



### 1900 MHz - Body





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 **Sporton (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-736\_Jul11**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 736**

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

Calibration date: **July 25, 2011**

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	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	29-Apr-11 (No. ES3-3205_Apr11)	Apr-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

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

Issued: July 25, 2011

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

### 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.

## Measurement Conditions

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.6.2
<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	38.9 ± 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	13.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>54.8 mW / g ± 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	6.44 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>25.6 mW / g ± 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	51.7 ± 6 %	2.00 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	13.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>52.3 mW / g ± 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	6.18 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.5 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.4 $\Omega$ + 1.5 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.0 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.8 $\Omega$ + 2.8 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 30.7 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.159 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.

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 26, 2003

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 25.07.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 736**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.85$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

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

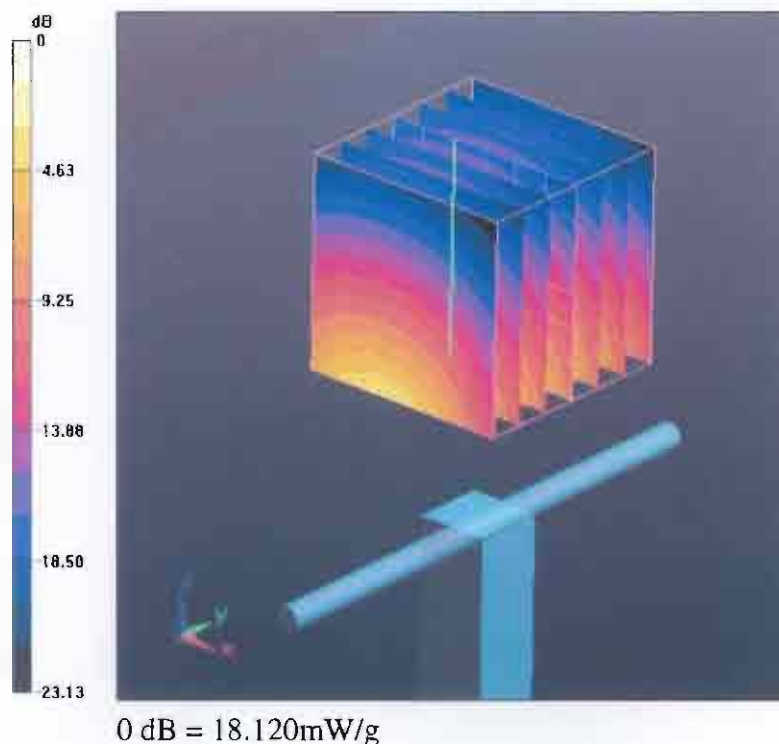
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.095 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

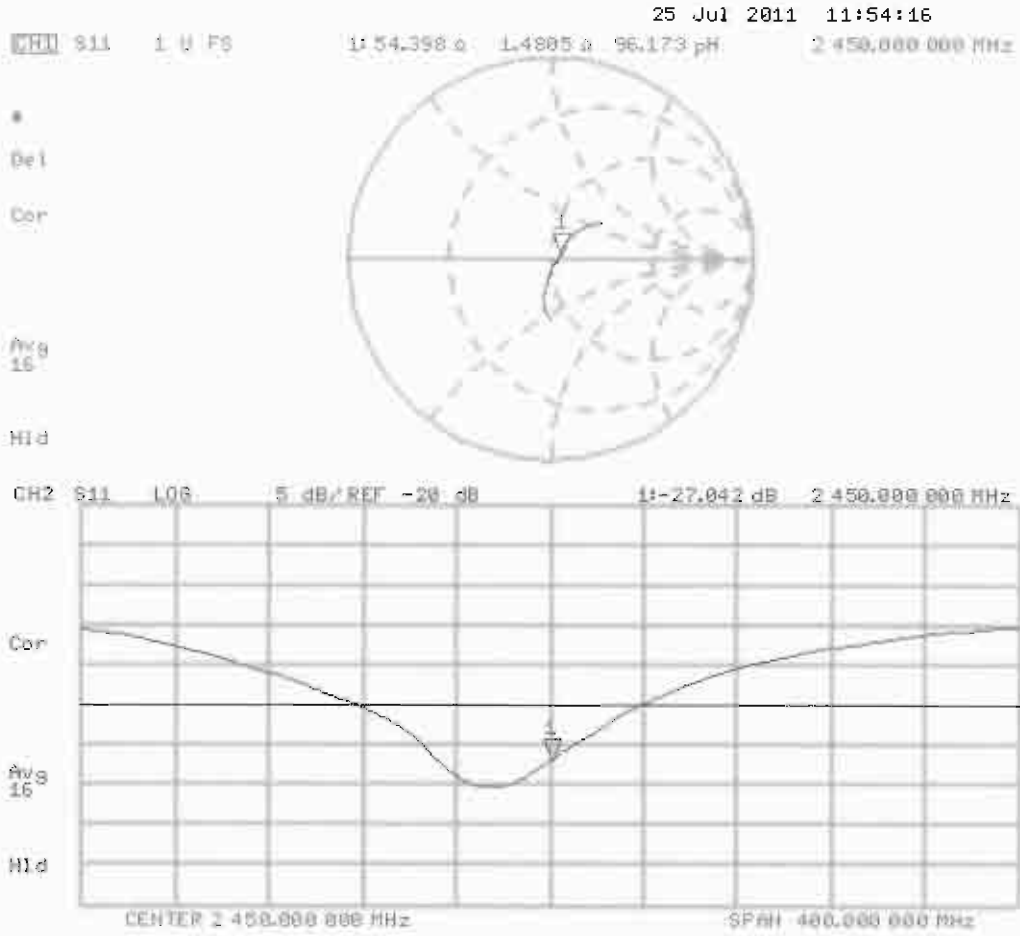
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.615 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.44 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.121 mW/g



# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 25.07.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 736**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  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: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

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

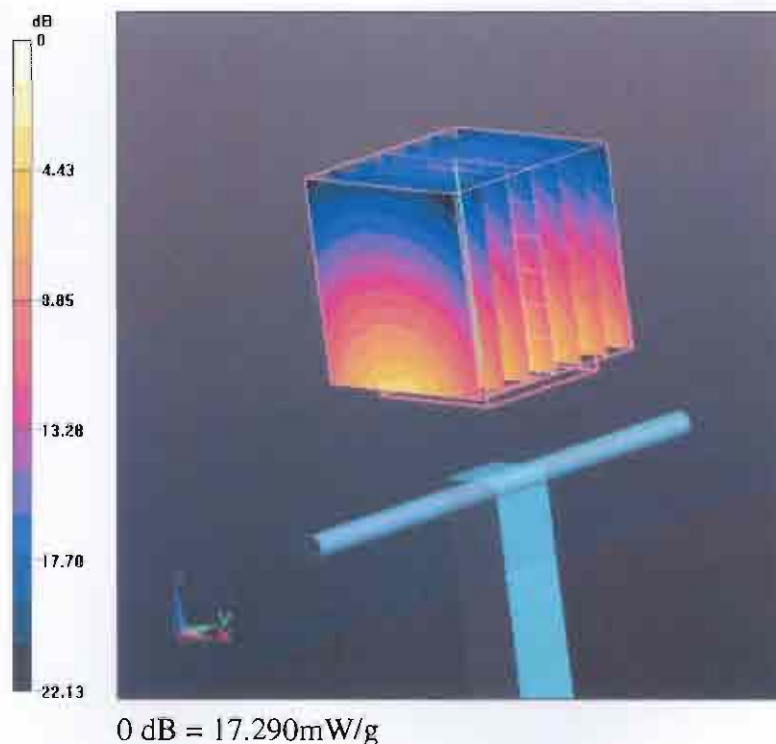
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.550 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.432 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.18 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.294 mW/g



# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

25 Jul 2011 11:55:00

CH1 S11 1 U F8

f: 50.812  $\omega$  2.8262  $\omega$  183.59 pF

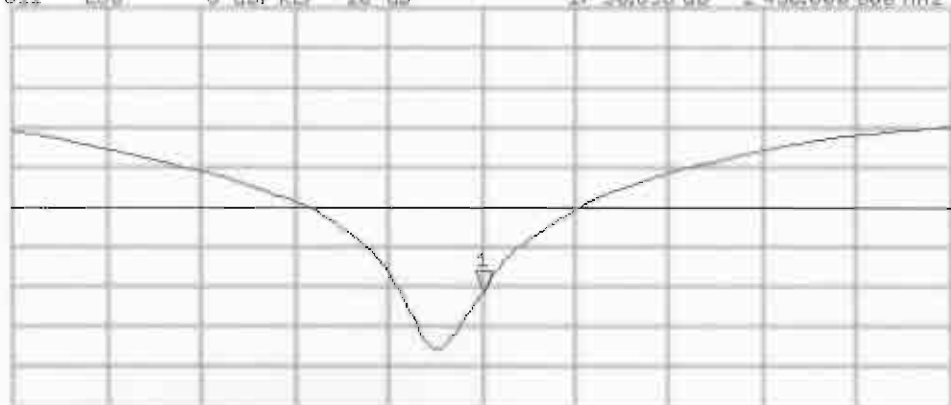
2 450.000 000 MHz

Cor  
Avg  
15  
H1 d



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 11-30.636 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

Cor  
Avg  
15  
H1 d





## D2450V2, serial no. 736 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 450824, if dipoles are verified in return loss ( $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

### <Justification of the extended calibration>

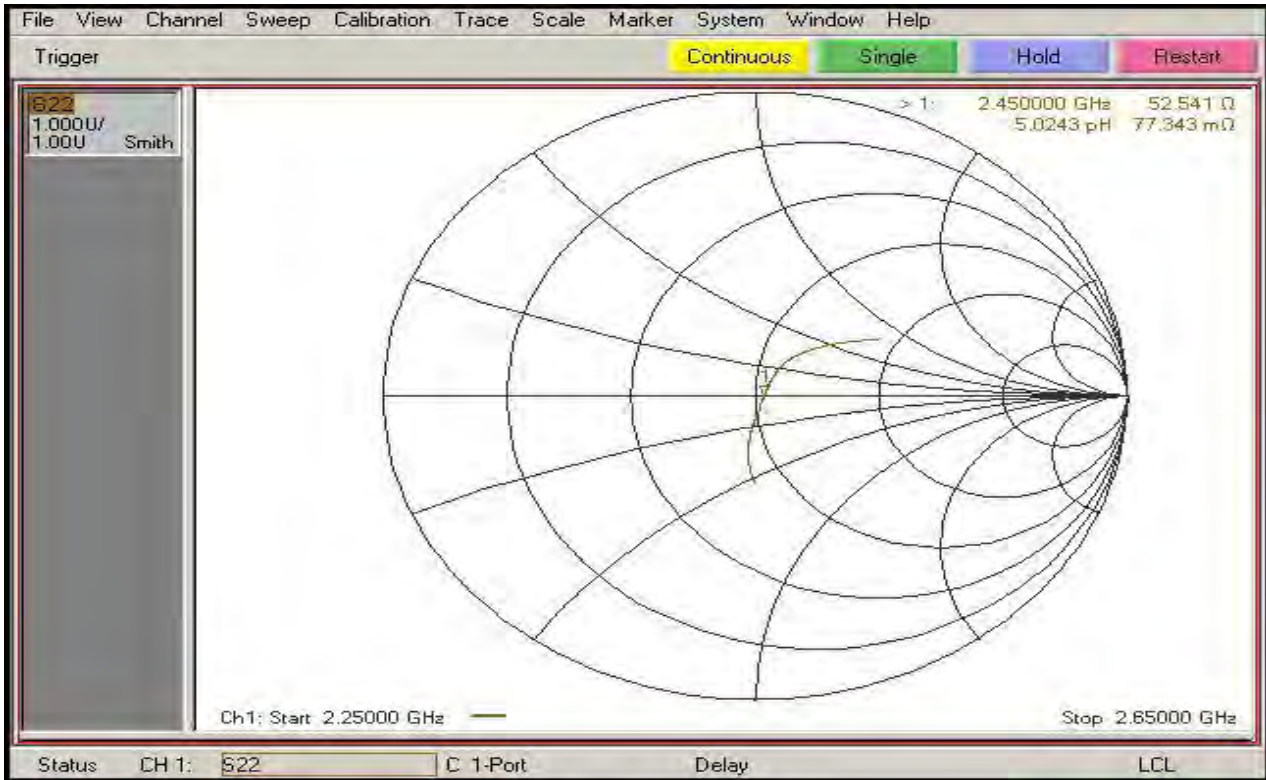
D2450V2 – serial no. 736												
Date of Measurement	2450 Head						2450 Body					
	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
7.25.2011	-27.042		54.398		1.4805		-30.696		50.812		2.8262	
7.25.2012	-27.950	-3.365	52.541	1.857	0.77343	0.707	-31.781	-3.535	50.572	0.24	1.5953	1.2309

The return loss is  $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

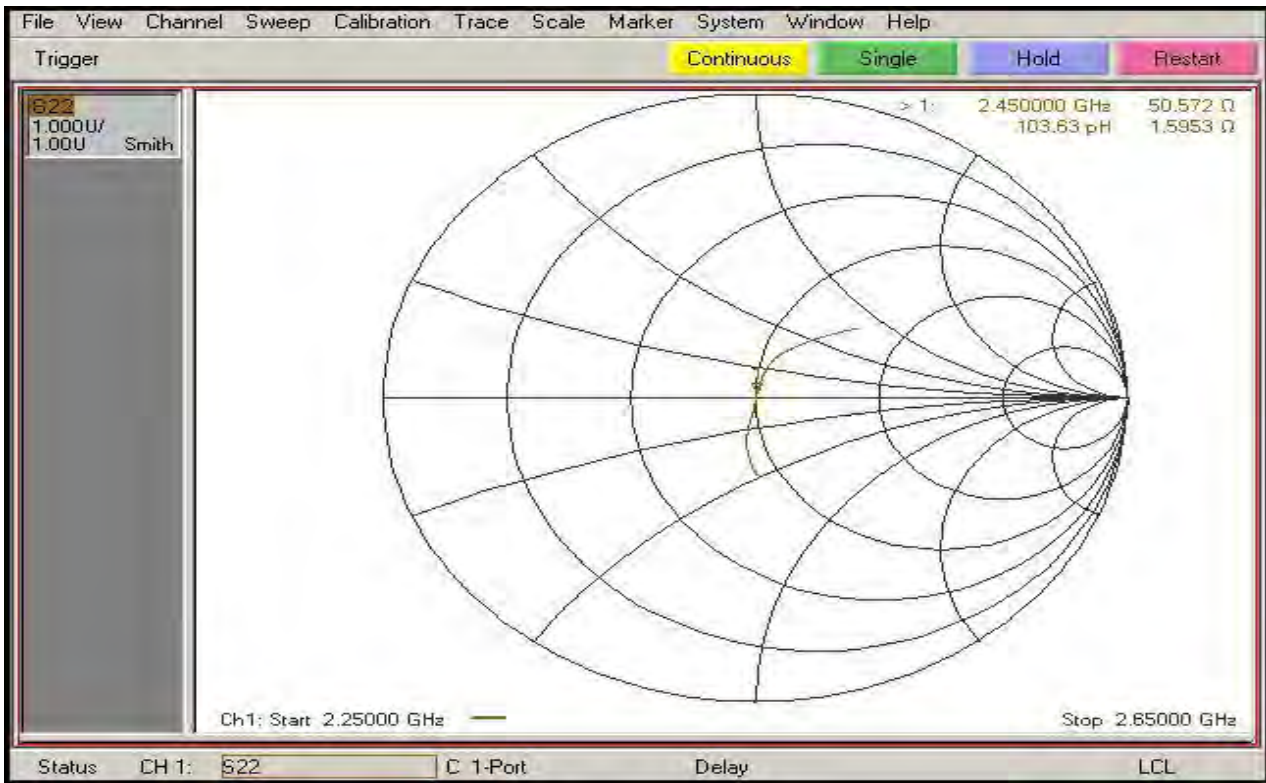


<Dipole Verification Data> - D2450 V2, serial no. 736 (Date of Measurement : 7.25.2012)

2450 MHz - Head



## 2450 MHz – Body





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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1006\_Jan12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1006**

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

Calibration date: **January 18, 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  $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
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: 5086 (20g)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01368)	Apr-12
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Dec-11 (No. EX3-3503_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12

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: **Name** **Function**  
**Jeton Kasitati** **Laboratory Technician**

**Signature**

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

Issued: January 18, 2012

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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:**

- 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.

## Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.0
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 $\pm$ 1 MHz 5500 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5800 MHz $\pm$ 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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	36.3 $\pm$ 6 %	4.80 mho/m $\pm$ 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	7.91 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	79.2 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.26 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.6 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

## 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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	35.8 $\pm$ 6 %	4.90 mho/m $\pm$ 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	8.52 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	85.2 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.42 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.2 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

## 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	35.3 ± 6 %	5.22 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>2</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.90 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	79.0 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>2</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.24 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.4 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

### 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	49.2 ± 6 %	5.46 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	7.25 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	72.6 mW / g ± 18.1 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.04 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.5 mW / g ± 17.6 % (k=2)

### 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	48.7 ± 6 %	5.86 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	7.86 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	78.8 mW / g ± 18.1 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.19 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.9 mW / g ± 17.6 % (k=2)

## 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	48.2 ± 6 %	6.28 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	7.30 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>73.1 mW / g ± 18.1 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.03 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.3 mW / g ± 17.6 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.3 $\Omega$ - 9.6 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 20.3 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.8 $\Omega$ - 2.8 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 30.7 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	58.1 $\Omega$ + 1.6 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.4 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.7 $\Omega$ - 9.1 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 20.7 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.9 $\Omega$ + 0.1 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 39.3 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	60.1 $\Omega$ - 1.1 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 20.7 dB

## General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.104 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

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1006**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.6$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 36.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.9$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.22$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  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), ConvF(4.91, 4.91, 4.91), ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 30.12.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.0(692); SEMCAD X 14.6.4(4989)

**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 = 63.826 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.2570

SAR(1 g) = 7.91 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.26 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.937 mW/g

**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 = 64.861 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.9880

SAR(1 g) = 8.52 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.42 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.922 mW/g

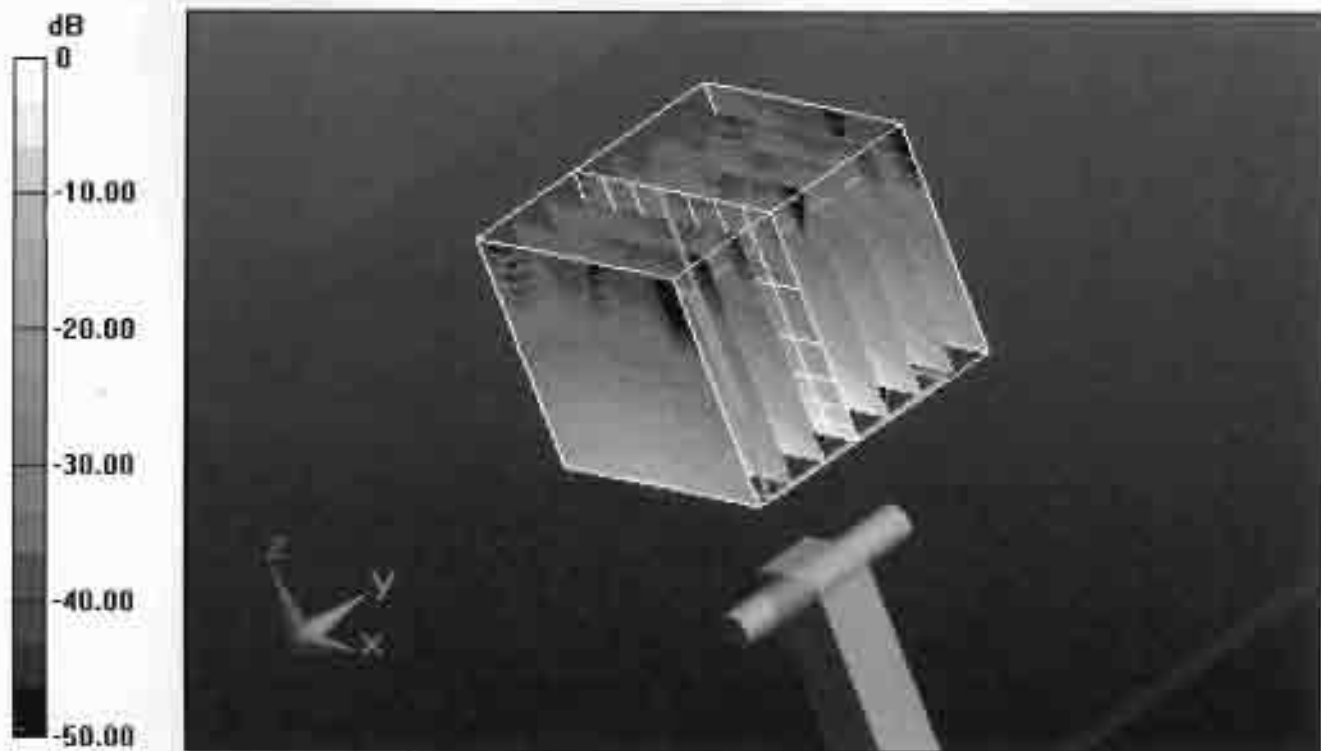
**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 61.585 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.3960

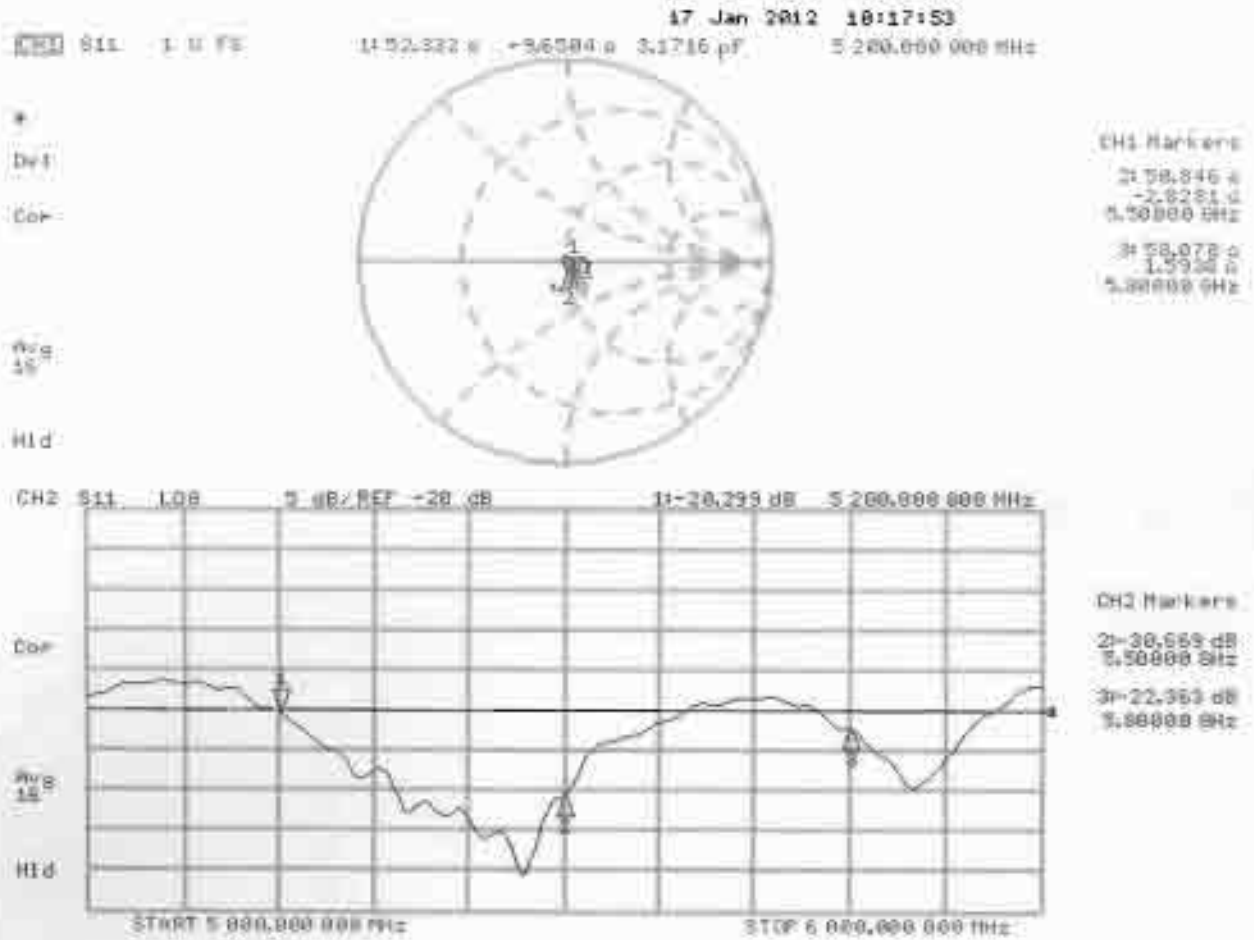
SAR(1 g) = 7.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.24 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.961 mW/g



0 dB = 18.960mW/g = 25.56 dB mW/g

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1006**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.46$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 49.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.86$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.28$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  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), ConvF(4.43, 4.43, 4.43), ConvF(4.38, 4.38, 4.38); Calibrated: 30.12.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.0(692); SEMCAD X 14.6.4(4989)

**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 = 57.425 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.4360

SAR(1 g) = 7.25 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.04 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.037 mW/g

**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 = 57.904 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.5870

SAR(1 g) = 7.86 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.19 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.044 mW/g

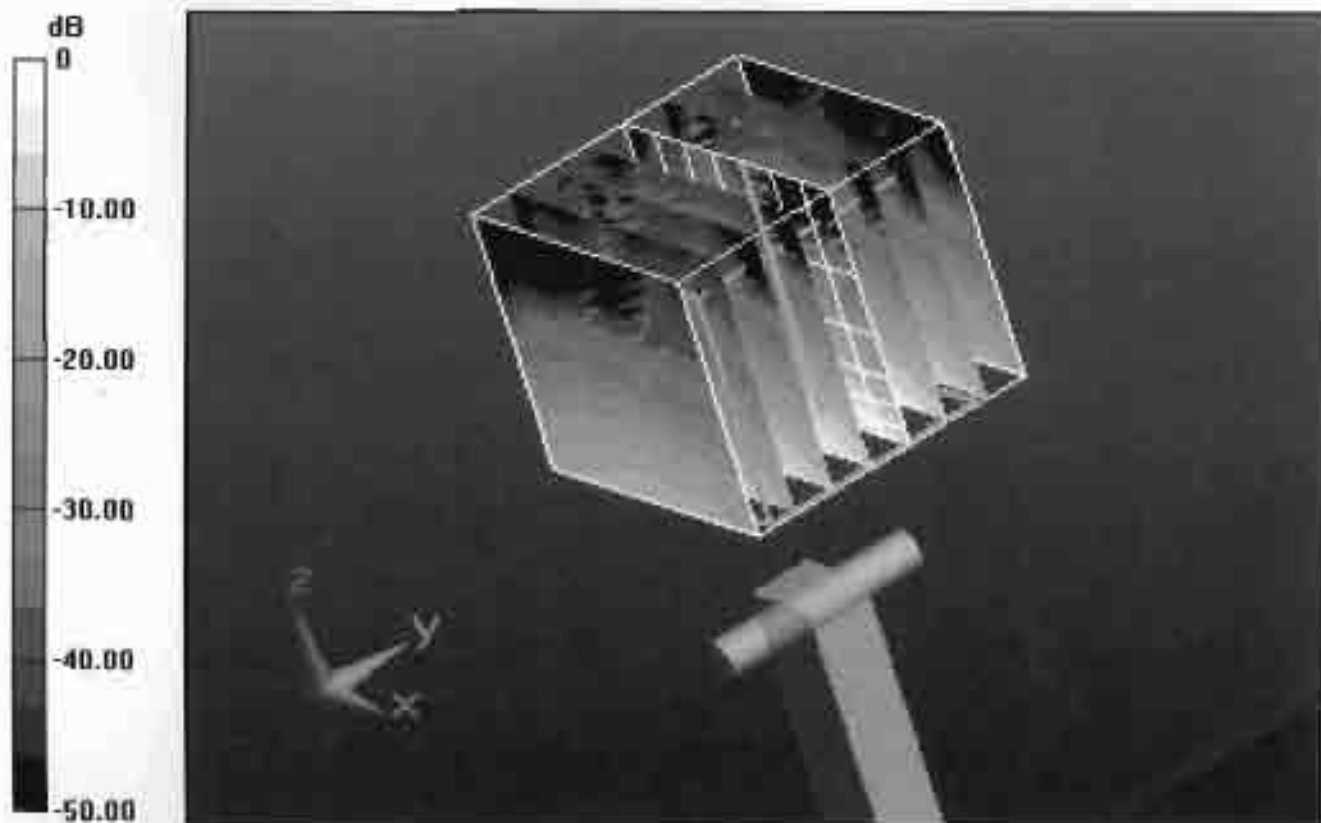
**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 54.193 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.8240

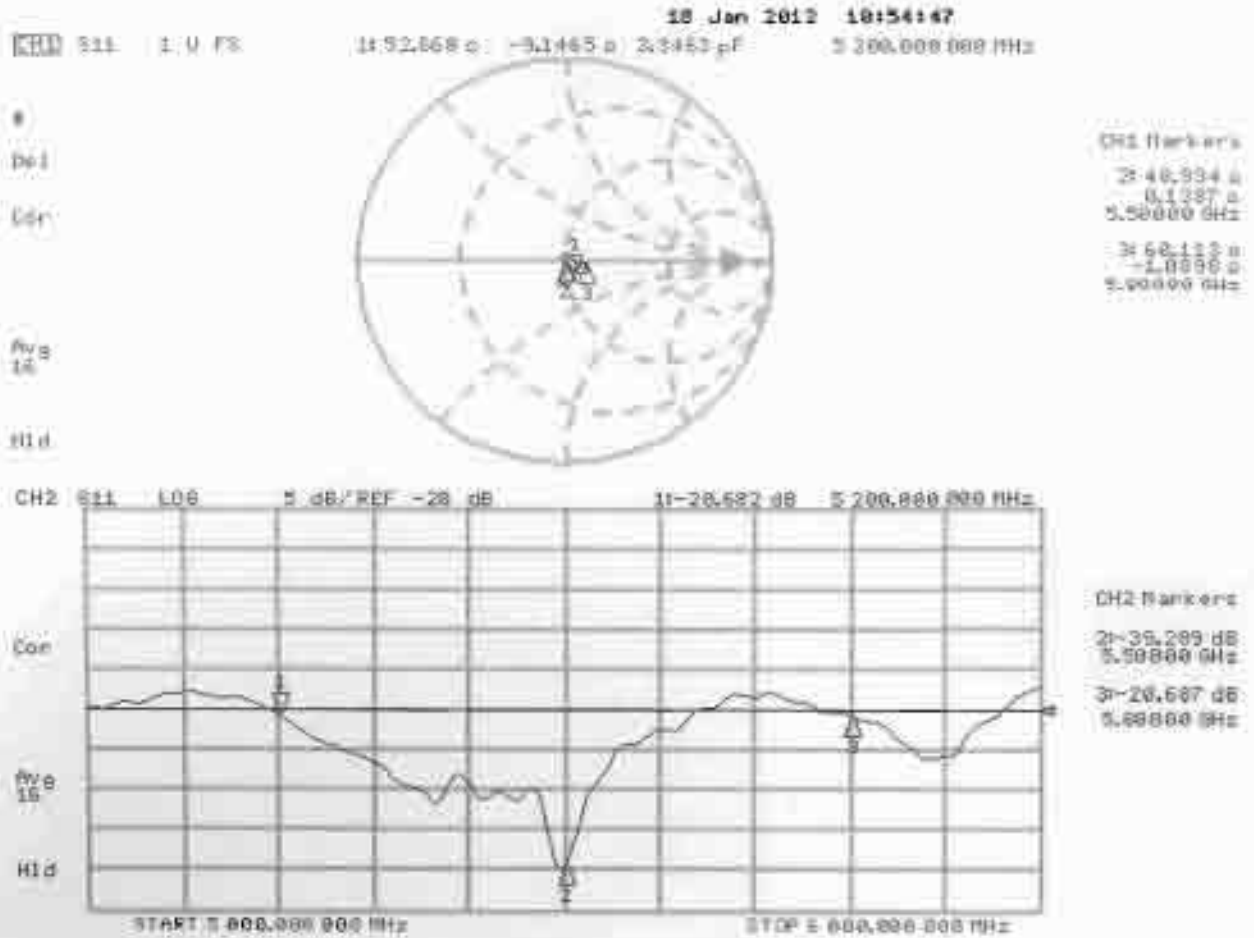
SAR(1 g) = 7.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.03 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.191 mW/g



0 dB = 18.190mW/g = 25.20 dB mW/g

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1279\_May12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 1279**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v24  
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **May 03, 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  $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	28-Sep-11 (No: 11450)	Sep-12
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	05-Jan-12 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-13

Calibrated by: **Name** Dominique Steffen **Function** Technician **Signature**

Approved by: **Name** Fin Bornholt **Function** R&D Director **Signature**

Issued: May 3, 2012

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

## Glossary

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

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

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

## DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

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

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	405.179 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	404.974 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	404.316 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98658 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.98731 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.99734 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

## Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	117.0 $^{\circ}$ $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$
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## Appendix

### 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	199991.33	-3.98	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20000.42	1.05	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-20000.99	0.62	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	199992.57	-2.48	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20000.37	1.13	0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-20001.77	-0.06	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199995.61	0.39	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19999.27	0.00	0.00
Channel Z	- Input	-20002.85	-1.22	0.01

Low Range		Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	1999.48	-0.32	-0.02
Channel X	+ Input	200.41	0.23	0.11
Channel X	- Input	-199.28	0.50	-0.25
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.24	0.55	0.03
Channel Y	+ Input	200.58	0.44	0.22
Channel Y	- Input	-199.75	-0.01	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	1998.83	-0.82	-0.04
Channel Z	+ Input	198.55	-1.51	-0.75
Channel Z	- Input	-201.15	-1.30	0.65

### 2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Low Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	17.08	15.93
	- 200	-15.69	-16.88
Channel Y	200	8.48	8.38
	- 200	-9.22	-9.58
Channel Z	200	-0.67	-0.84
	- 200	-0.62	-0.65

### 3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Y ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Z ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-	3.17	-3.15
Channel Y	200	7.76	-	3.57
Channel Z	200	8.98	6.44	-

#### 4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15658	14778
Channel Y	16426	15731
Channel Z	15918	15544

#### 5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10M $\Omega$

	Average ( $\mu$ V)	min. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	max. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	Std. Deviation ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	0.78	-0.61	2.27	0.58
Channel Y	0.16	-1.45	2.45	0.76
Channel Z	-0.63	-2.21	0.54	0.54

#### 6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

#### 7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

#### 8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

#### 9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Amphenol (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE3-495\_Apr12**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object: **DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AD - SN: 495**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-06.v24  
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **April 23, 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)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	28-Sep-11 (No:11450)	Sep-12
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (In house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	05-Jan-12 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-13

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Eric Hainfeld	Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	

Issued: April 23, 2012

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

## Glossary

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

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

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

## DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

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

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.352 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	405.327 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	405.654 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.95463 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.99214 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.96716 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

## Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	147.5 $^{\circ}$ $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$
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## Appendix

### 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	199997.08	-0.41	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20003.46	2.34	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-19997.49	2.47	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	199999.33	2.06	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20001.56	0.65	0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-19999.50	0.75	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199996.88	-0.61	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20002.89	1.96	0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-19998.27	1.91	-0.01

Low Range		Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2003.09	1.65	0.08
Channel X	+ Input	202.47	0.71	0.35
Channel X	- Input	-197.92	0.18	-0.09
Channel Y	+ Input	2001.21	0.06	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	201.12	-0.45	-0.22
Channel Y	- Input	-199.11	-0.70	0.35
Channel Z	+ Input	2002.44	1.11	0.06
Channel Z	+ Input	-200.50	-1.13	-0.56
Channel Z	- Input	-198.21	-0.02	0.01

### 2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Low Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	3.65	2.03
	- 200	-1.07	-2.24
Channel Y	200	-0.86	-1.37
	- 200	0.62	0.64
Channel Z	200	1.94	1.92
	- 200	-2.48	-2.59

### 3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Y ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Z ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-	-2.83	-1.94
Channel Y	200	4.87	-	-5.00
Channel Z	200	14.63	-0.87	-

#### 4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15807	16448
Channel Y	15754	16462
Channel Z	15889	15649

#### 5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10M $\Omega$

	Average ( $\mu$ V)	min. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	max. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	Std. Deviation ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	-0.14	-1.77	1.06	0.51
Channel Y	0.58	-1.02	2.16	0.57
Channel Z	-0.65	-2.31	1.22	0.68

#### 6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

#### 7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

#### 8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

#### 9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Auden**

Certificate No: **EX3-3801\_Jun12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3801**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **June 22, 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  $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
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>Claudio Leubler</b>	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Name <b>Katja Pokovic</b>	Function Technical Manager	Signature 

Issued: June 22, 2012

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

### 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 EX3DV4

## SN:3801

Manufactured: April 5, 2011  
Calibrated: June 22, 2012

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3801

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.55	0.60	0.54	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	98.6	101.4	102.0	

### 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	177.5	$\pm 3.8\%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	184.0	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	175.5	

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  $E^2$ -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: EX3DV4 - SN:3801

### 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	9.09	9.09	9.09	0.80	0.61	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	8.71	8.71	8.71	0.42	0.82	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.68	8.68	8.68	0.63	0.73	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.70	7.70	7.70	0.35	1.02	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.42	7.42	7.42	0.35	1.01	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	7.37	7.37	7.37	0.60	0.74	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.70	6.70	6.70	0.41	0.93	± 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: EX3DV4 - SN:3801

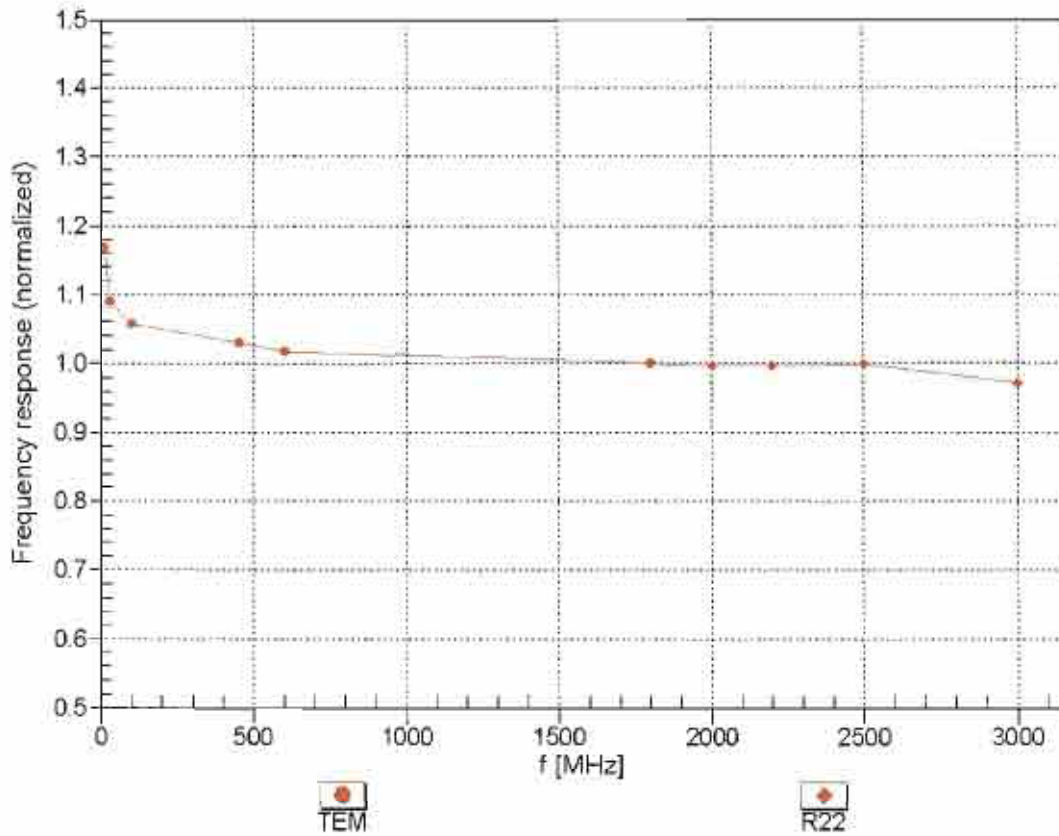
### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

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	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.80	0.66	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	8.82	8.82	8.82	0.53	0.78	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	8.72	8.72	8.72	0.80	0.61	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.77	0.68	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.13	7.13	7.13	0.51	0.79	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	7.13	7.13	7.13	0.70	0.68	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.59	6.59	6.59	0.80	0.59	± 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)

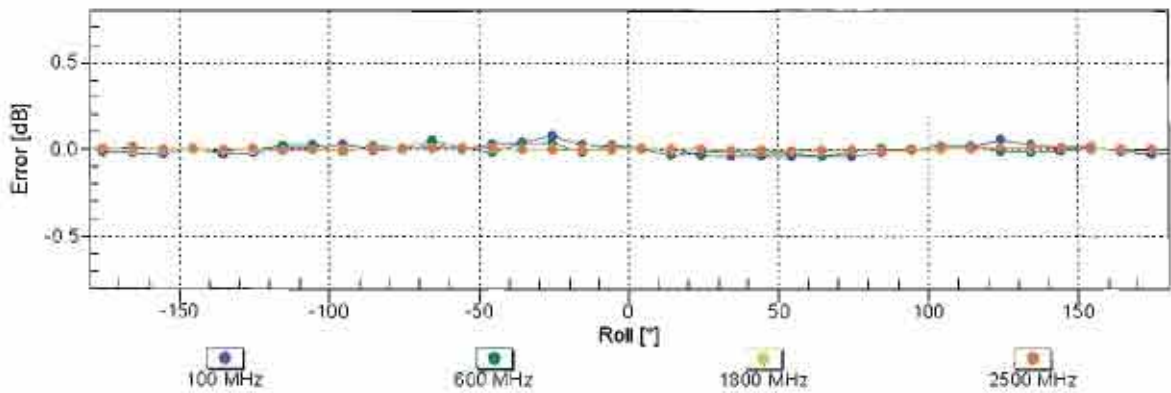
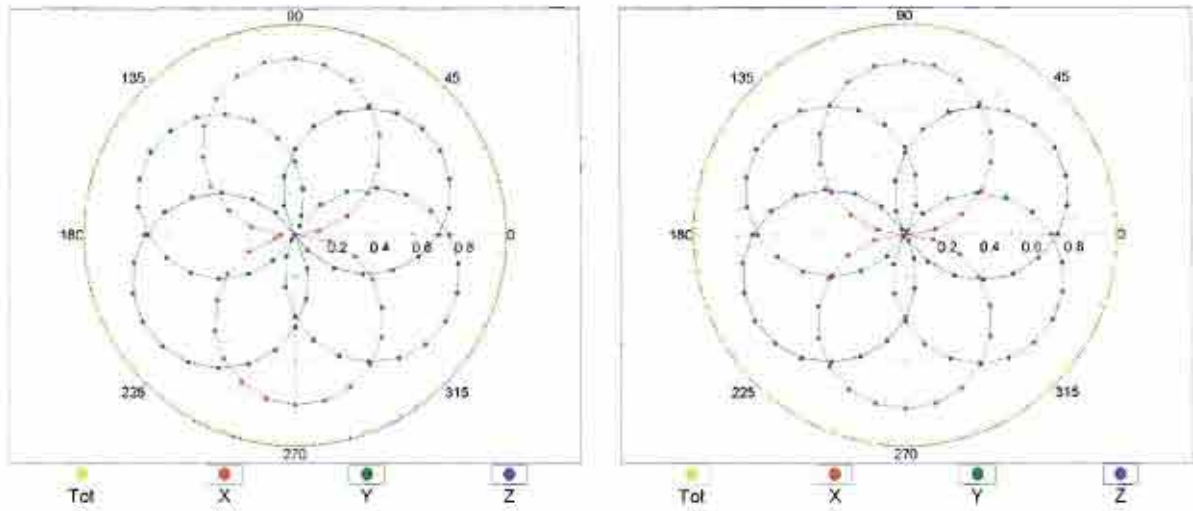


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

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

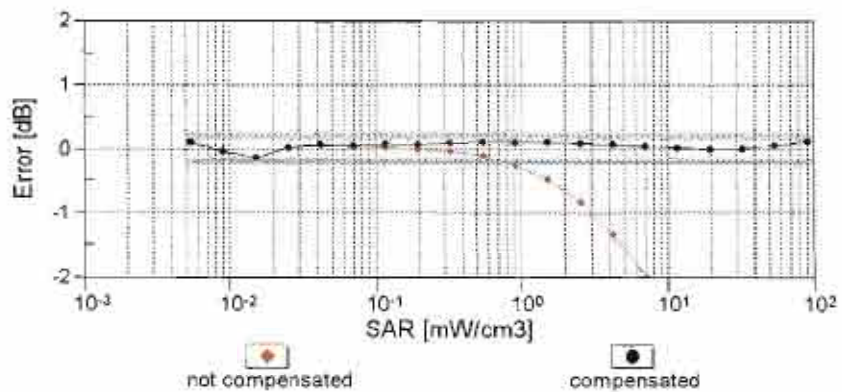
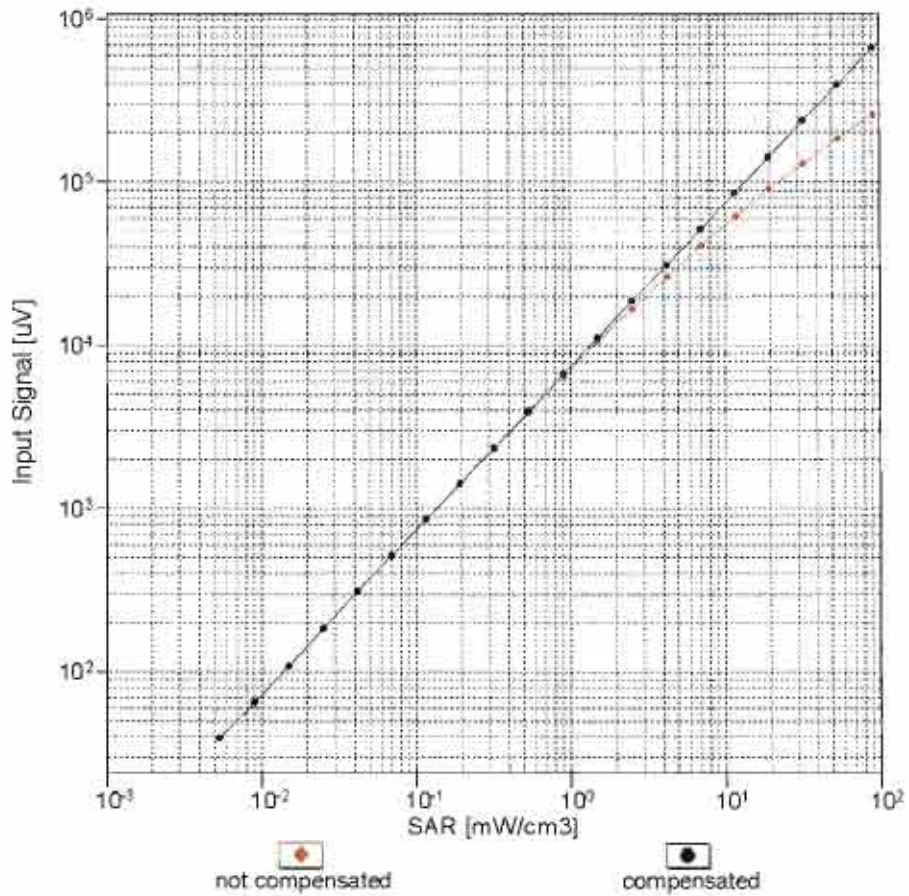
f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22



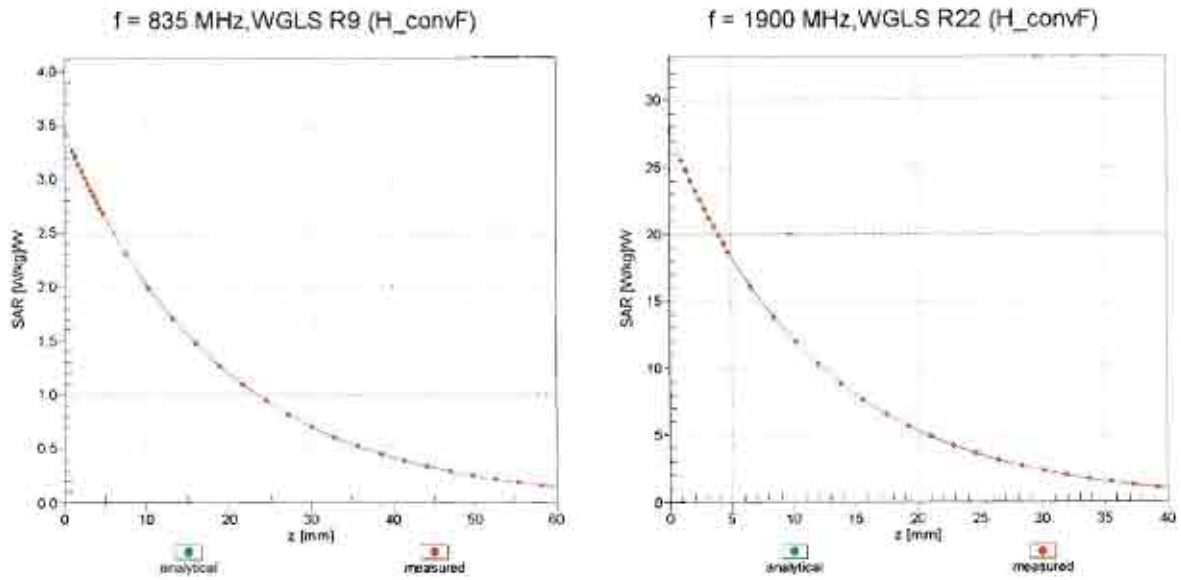
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )

### Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell , $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ )



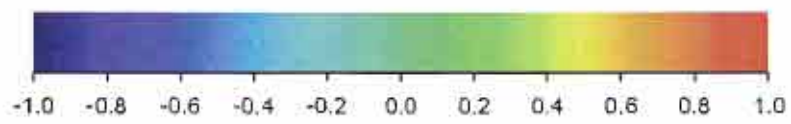
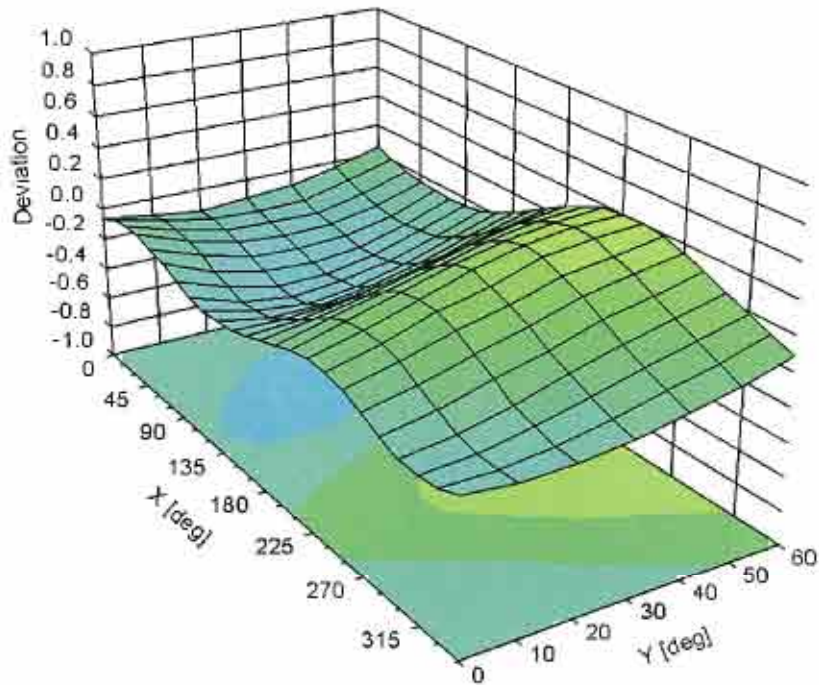
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

### Conversion Factor Assessment



### Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 2.6\%$  (k=2)

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3801

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	124.4
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



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 **Sporton-CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3697\_Sep12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3697**

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 **September 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)

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 Claudio Leutner	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature 
			Issued: September 28, 2012
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	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 EX3DV4

## SN:3697

Manufactured: April 22, 2009  
Calibrated: September 28, 2012

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3697

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.47	0.47	0.52	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	99.1	99.9	98.4	

### 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	154.0	$\pm 3.5\%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	154.1	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	157.5	

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  $E^2$ -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: EX3DV4 - SN:3697

### 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	8.98	8.98	8.98	0.18	1.41	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	8.64	8.64	8.64	0.34	0.95	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.66	8.66	8.66	0.53	0.69	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.19	8.19	8.19	0.16	1.83	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.70	7.70	7.70	0.60	0.69	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.43	7.43	7.43	0.51	0.74	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	7.36	7.36	7.36	0.63	0.66	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	6.93	6.93	6.93	0.34	0.91	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.58	6.58	6.58	0.28	1.01	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.42	6.42	6.42	0.40	0.81	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.86	4.86	4.86	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.60	4.60	4.60	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.25	4.25	4.25	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.28	4.28	4.28	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:3697

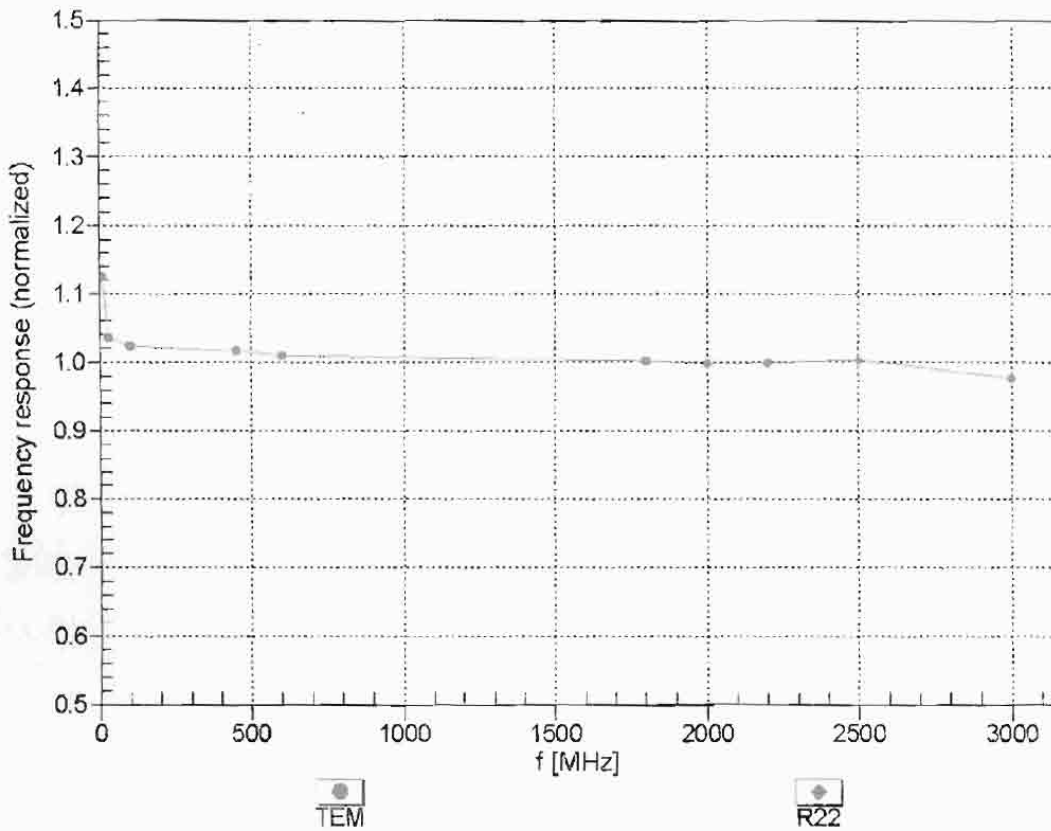
### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

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	8.86	8.86	8.86	0.49	0.78	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	8.65	8.65	8.65	0.30	1.08	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	8.57	8.57	8.57	0.33	1.01	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	7.80	7.80	7.80	0.19	1.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.26	7.26	7.26	0.46	0.79	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	6.96	6.96	6.96	0.40	0.83	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	7.10	7.10	7.10	0.33	0.90	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	6.76	6.76	6.76	0.54	0.72	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.57	6.57	6.57	0.75	0.57	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.40	6.40	6.40	0.80	0.56	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.29	4.29	4.29	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.91	3.91	3.91	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.75	3.75	3.75	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.06	4.06	4.06	0.50	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.

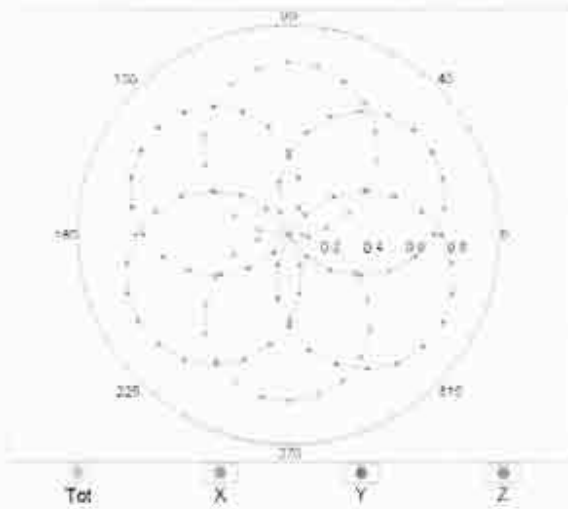
### Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



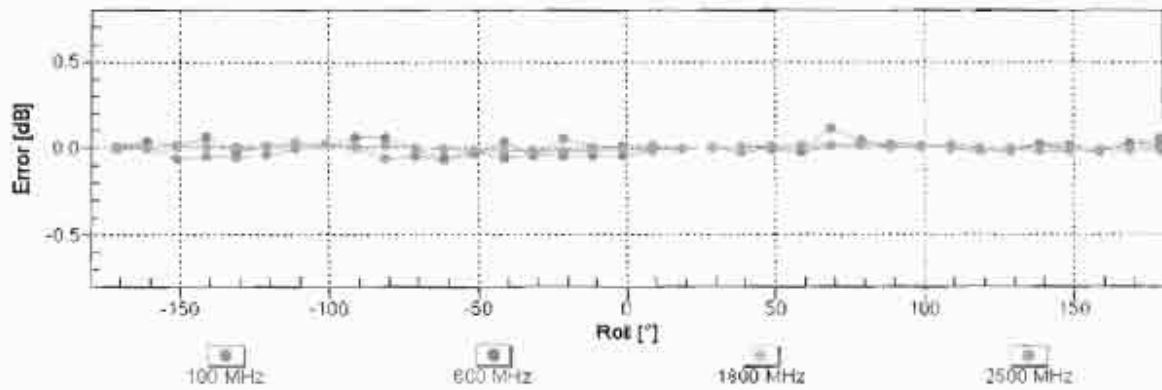
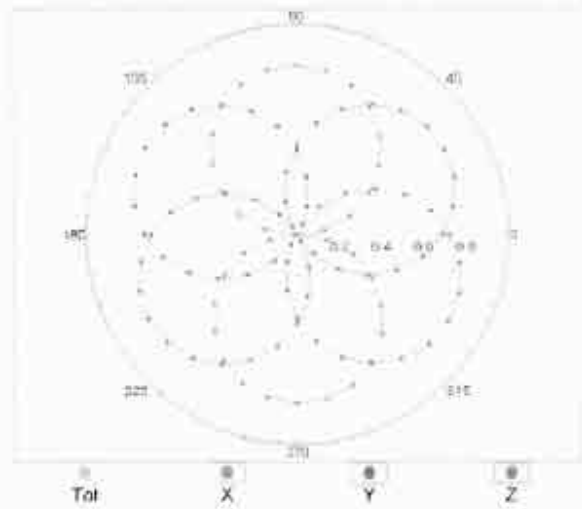
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

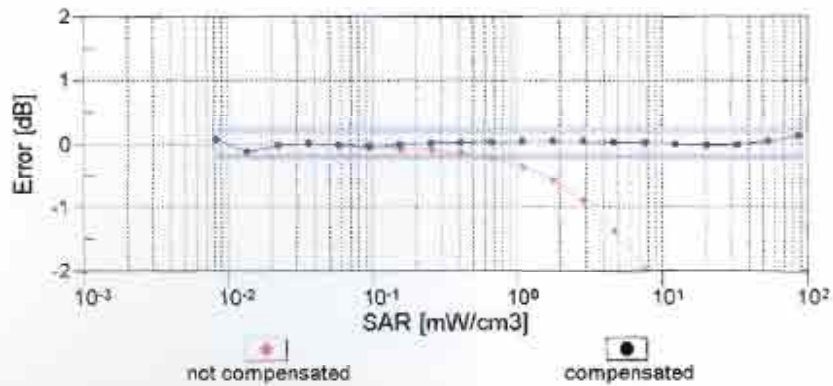
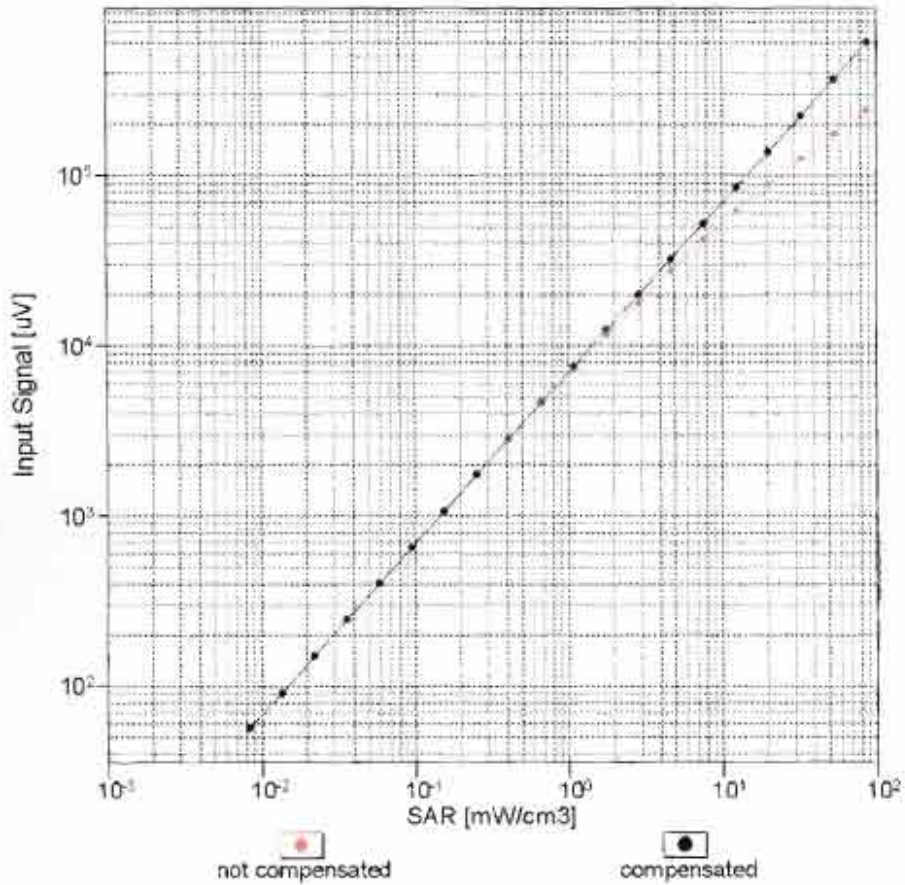


f=1800 MHz,R22



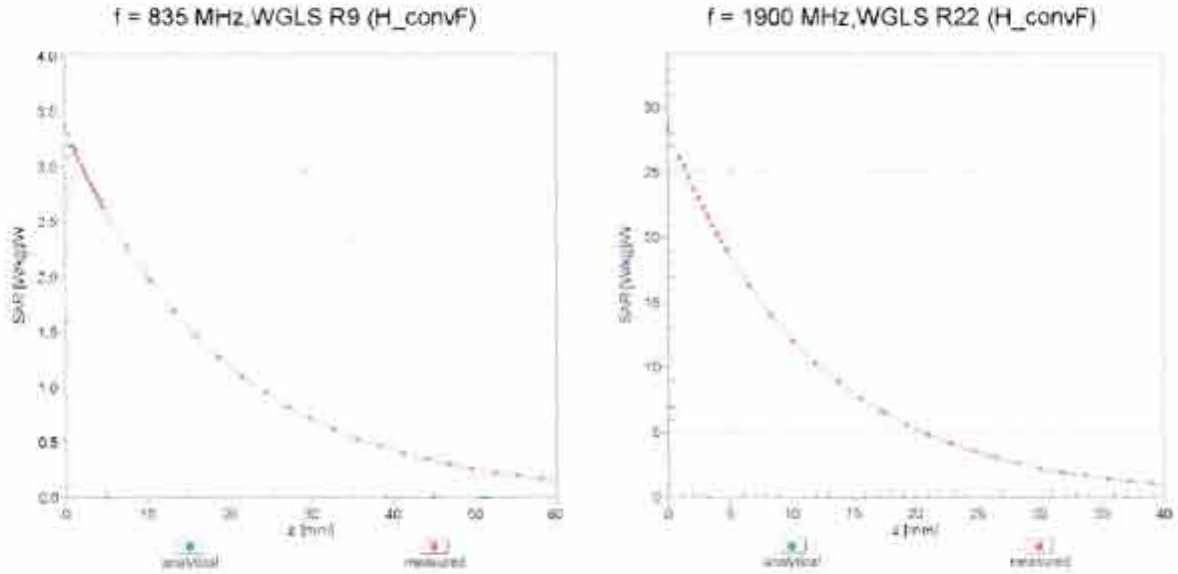
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )

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

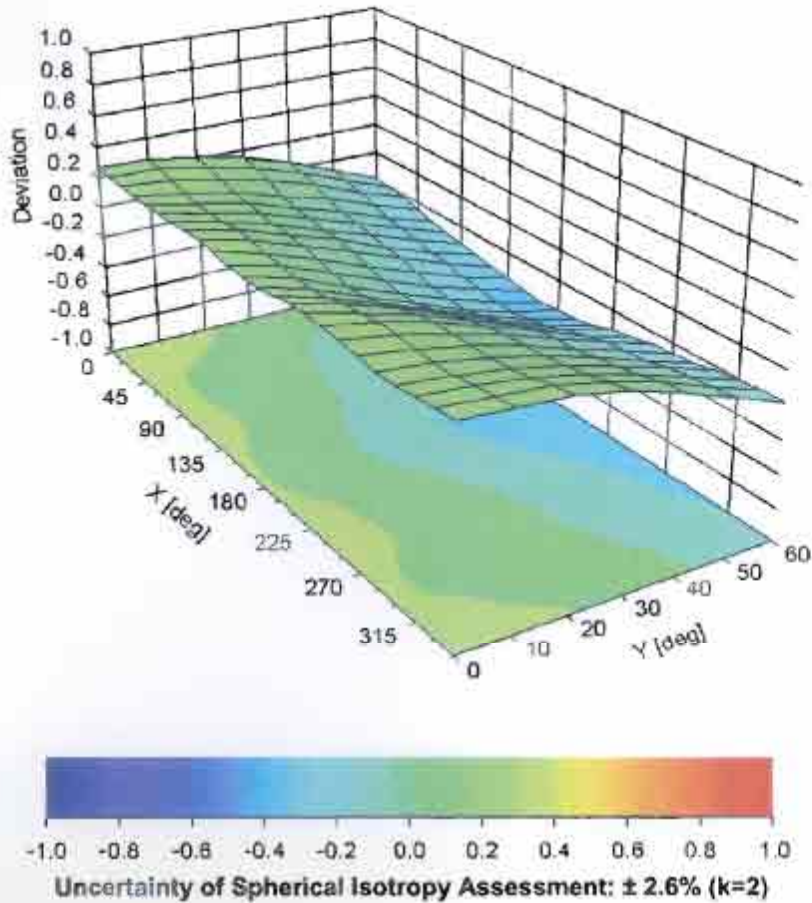


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

### Conversion Factor Assessment



### Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ), f = 900 MHz



**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3697****Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-91.1
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