

## SAR TEST REPORT

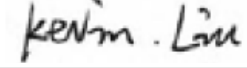
**Report Reference No.**..... : **MWR160229107**

**FCC ID**..... : **A4C-1000AA**

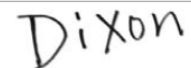
Compiled by  
( position+printed name+signature)..: File administrators Martin Ao



Supervised by  
( position+printed name+signature)..: Test Engineer Kevin Liu



Approved by  
( position+printed name+signature)..: Manager Dixon Hao



Date of issue.....: July 10, 2016

**Representative Laboratory Name** ..: **Maxwell International Co., Ltd.**

Address.....: Room 509, Hongfa center building, Baoan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

**Testing Laboratory Name** .....: **SHENZHEN YIDAJIETONG TEST TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD**

Address.....: No.12 Building Shangsha, Innovation & Technology Park, Futian District, Shenzhen, P.R.China

**Applicant's name**.....: **RM ACQUISITIONS LLC**

Address.....: 9855 Woods Drive Skokie. IL 60077 U.S.A

**Test specification** .....

Standard.....: **ANSI C95.1-1999**  
**47CFR §2.1093**

TRF Originator.....: **Maxwell International Co., Ltd.**

**Test item description** .....

Trade Mark .....: Rand McNally

**Manufacturer**.....: SHEN ZHEN APICAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

Model/Type reference.....: TNDD80B

Listed Models .....: RVT80B, RET80B

Operation Frequency.....: WLAN2.4G,Bluetooth

Modulation Type.....: WIFI(DSSS,OFDM),Bluetooth(GFSK,8DPSK,π/4DQPSK),

Rating.....: DC 3.70V

Result.....: **PASS**

**TEST REPORT**

<b>Test Report No. :</b>	<b>MWR160229107</b>	July 10, 2016
		Date of issue

Equipment under Test : TND Tablet

Model /Type : TNDT80B

Listed Models : RVT80B,RET80B

**Applicant** : **RM ACQUISITIONS LLC**

Address : 9855 Woods Drive Skokie. IL 60077 U.S.A

**Manufacturer** : **SHEN ZHEN APICAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD**

Address : 9/F,B Building, Tinghua Unis Infoport, Langshan RD,  
North district, Hi-tech Industrial Park, Nanshan, Shenzhen

<b>Test Result:</b>	<b>PASS</b>
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The test report merely corresponds to the test sample.  
It is not permitted to copy extracts of these test result without the written permission of the test laboratory.

## Revision History

Revision	Issue Date	Revisions	Revised By
V1.0	2016-07-10	Initial Issue	Dixon Hao

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## **1. TEST STANDARDS**

The tests were performed according to following standards:

[IEEE Std C95.1, 1999](#): IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 KHz to 300 GHz. It specifies the maximum exposure limit of 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.

[IEEE Std 1528™-2013](#): IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.

[FCC Part 2.1093 Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation](#): Portable Devices

[KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06](#) : Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies

[KDB648474 D04, Handset SAR v01r03](#): SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets

[KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04](#) : SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

[KDB865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02](#): RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations

[KDB248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02](#): SAR GUIDANCE FOR IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) TRANSMITTERS

[KDB616217 D04 SAR for laptop and tablets v01r01](#): SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop, Notebook, Netbook and Tablet Computers

## 2. SUMMARY

### 2.1. General Remarks

Date of receipt of test sample	:	June.15, 2016
Testing commenced on	:	June.16, 2016
Testing concluded on	:	July 10, 2016

### 2.2. Product Description

The **RM ACQUISITIONS LLC**'s Model: TNDT80B or the "EUT" as referred to in this report; more general information as follows, for more details, refer to the user's manual of the EUT.

General Description	
Name of EUT	TND Tablet
Model Number	TNDT80B
Modulation Type	;DSSS/OFDM for WIFI2.4G; GFSK/8DPSK/π/4DQPSK for Bluetooth
Antenna Type	Internal
Device category	Portable Device
Exposure category	General population/uncontrolled environment
EUT Type	Production Unit
Rated Voltage	DC 3.70 Battery
Hotspot	Supported, power not reduced when Hotspot open
<i>For more information see the following datasheet</i>	

Technical Characteristics	
WiFi	
Support Standards	802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n
Frequency Range	2412-2462MHz for 11b/g/n(HT20)
Type of Modulation	CCK, OFDM,
Quantity of Channels	11 for 11b/g/n(HT20)
Channel Separation	5MHz
Antenna Type	Internal Antenna
Bluetooth	
Bluetooth Version	V3.0
Frequency Range	2402-2480MHz
Data Rate	1Mbps, 2Mbps, 3Mbps
Modulation	GFSK, π/4 QDPSK, 8DPSK
Quantity of Channels	79
Channel Separation	1MHz
Antenna Type	Internal Antenna

### 2.3. Statement of Compliance

The maximum of results of SAR found during testing are follows:

<Highest Reported standalone SAR Summary>

Classmate Class	Frequency Band	Body-worn (Report 1g SAR(W/Kg))
DTS	WIFI2.4G	<b>0.512</b>

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

### 3. TEST ENVIRONMENT

#### 3.1. Address of the test laboratory

##### SHENZHEN YIDAJIETONG TEST TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD

No.12 Building Shangsha, Innovation & Technology Park, Futian District, Shenzhen, P.R.China

#### 3.2. Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

##### CNAS-Lab Code: 7547

SHENZHEN YIDA JIETONG TEST TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD has been assessed and proved to be in compliance with CNAS-CL01 Accreditation Criteria for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (identical to ISO/IEC 17025: 2005 General Requirements) for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories, Date of Registration: Mar 17, 2015. Valid time is until Mar 17, 2018.

#### 3.3. Environmental conditions

During the measurement the environmental conditions were within the listed ranges:

Temperature:	18-25 ° C
Humidity:	40-65 %
Atmospheric pressure:	950-1050mbar

#### 3.4. SAR Limits

EXPOSURE LIMITS	FCC Limit (1g Tissue)	
	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population /Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational /Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.60	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

Population/Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individual who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

Occupational/Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by people who are aware of the potential for exposure (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).



### 3.5. Equipments Used during the Test

Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Calibration	Calibration Interval
Data Acquisition Electronics DAEx	SPEAG	DAE4	905	2015/07/16	1
E-field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3842	2015/08/26	1
System Validation Dipole 2450V2	SPEAG	D2450V2	818	2015/09/14	3
Network analyzer	Agilent	8753E	US37390562	2016/03/15	1
Universal Radio Communication Tester	Agilent	E5515C	GB46311339	2015/10/20	1
Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070E	US44020288	/	/
Dual Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D	50127	2015/10/20	1
Dual Directional Coupler	Agilent	772D	50348	2015/10/20	1
Attenuator	PE	PE7005-10	E048	2015/10/20	1
Attenuator	PE	PE7005-3	E049	2015/10/20	1
Attenuator	Woken	WK0602-XX	E050	2015/10/20	1
Power meter	Agilent	E4417A	GB41292254	2015/10/20	1
Power Meter	Agilent	E7356A	GB54762536	2015/10/20	1
Power sensor	Agilent	8481H	MY41095360	2015/10/20	1
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9327A	Us40441788	2015/03/18	1
Signal generator	IFR	2032	203002/100	2015/10/20	1
Amplifier	AR	75A250	302205	2015/10/20	1

Note:

- 1) Per KDB865664D01 requirements for dipole calibration, the test laboratory has adopted three year extended calibration interval. Each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with following criteria at least on annual interval.
  - a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;
  - b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated values;
  - c) The most recent return-loss results, measured at least annually, deviates by no more than 20% from the previous measurement;
  - d) The most recent measurement of the real or imaginary parts of the impedance, measured at least annually is within  $5\Omega$  from the previous measurement.
- 2) Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a shorting block performed before measuring liquid parameters.

## 4. SAR Measurements System configuration

### 4.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

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

A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.

A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.

A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.

The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY4 measurement server.

The DASY4 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2003.

DASY4 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.

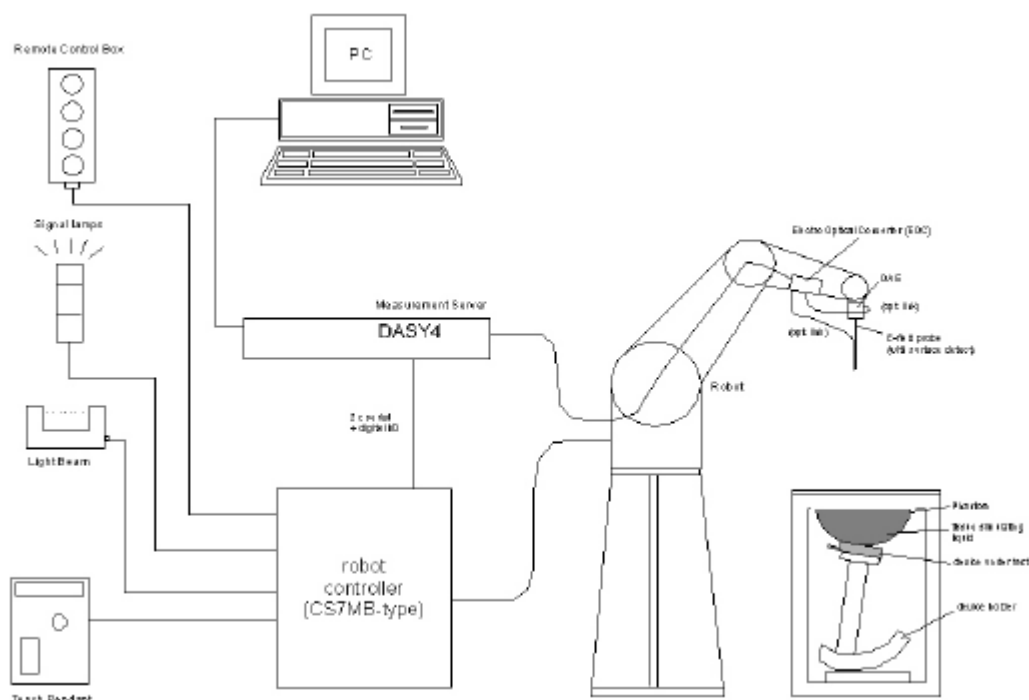
Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.

The device holder for handheld mobile phones.

Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.

System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.



## 4.2. DASY4 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

### Probe Specification

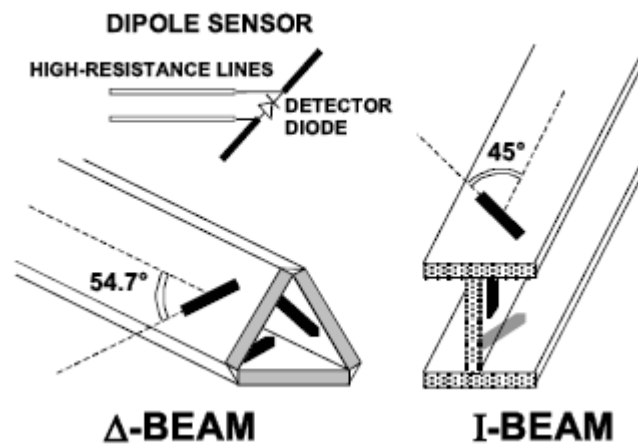
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)
Directivity	$\pm 0.2$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.3$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 $\mu$ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI



### Isotropic E-Field Probe

The isotropic E-Field probe has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change.

The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:



### 4.3. Phantoms

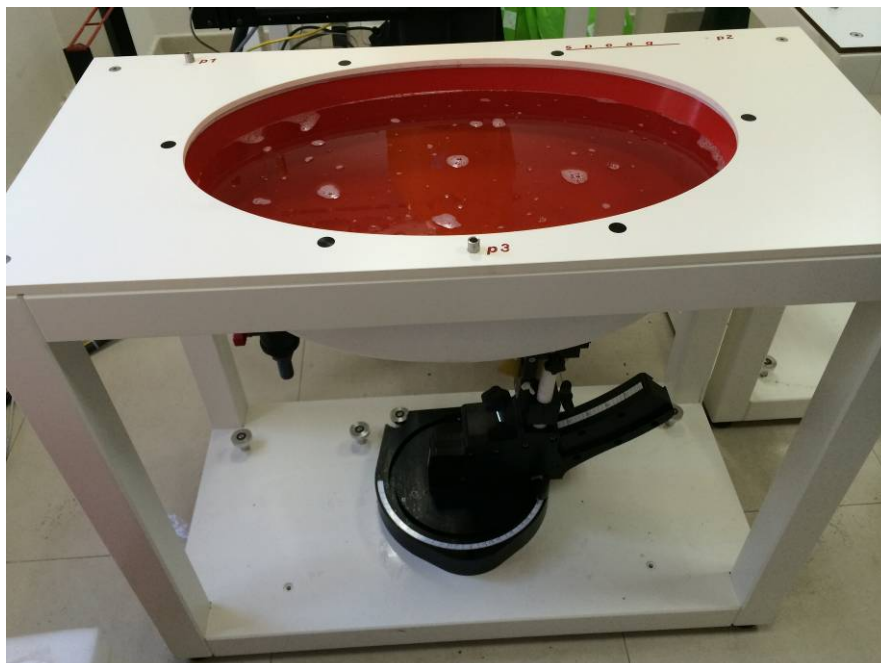
The phantom used for all tests i.e. for both system checks and device testing, was the twin-headed "SAM Phantom", manufactured by SPEAG. The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region, where shell thickness increases to 6mm).

System checking was performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections. Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.



SAM Twin Phantom

Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue-simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.

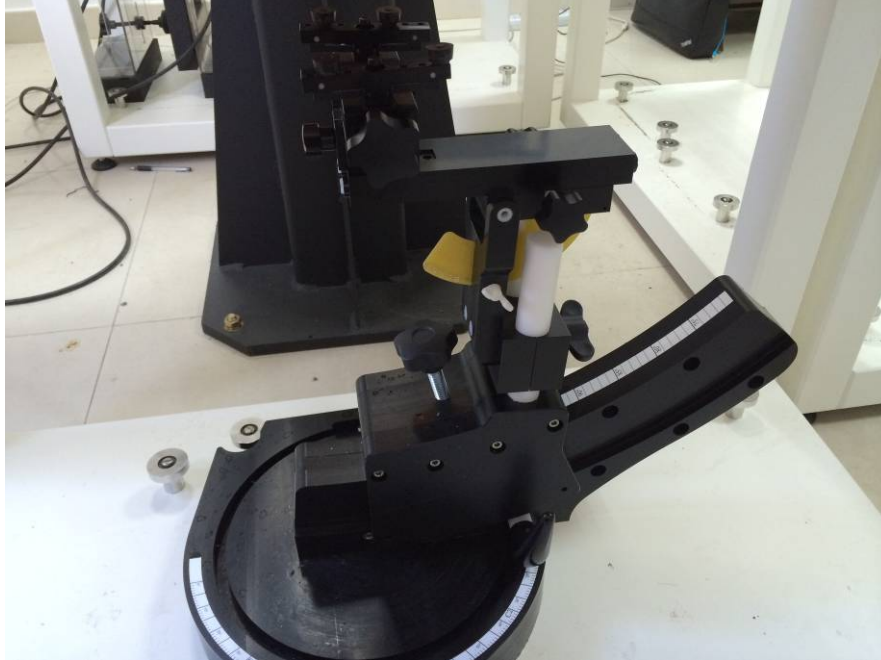


ELI Phantom

#### 4.4. Device Holder

The device was placed in the device holder (illustrated below) that is supplied by SPEAG as an integral part of the DASY system.

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



Device holder supplied by SPEAG

#### 4.5. Scanning Procedure

The DASY4 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max.  $\pm 5\%$ .

The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY4 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above  $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$ ). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within  $\pm 30^\circ$ .)

##### Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot. Before starting the area scan a grid spacing of  $15\text{mm} \times 15\text{mm}$  is set. During the scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged. After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

	$\leq 3$ GHz	$> 3$ GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	$5 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \text{ mm} \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$	$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 15 \text{ mm}$ 2 – 3 GHz: $\leq 12 \text{ mm}$	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 12 \text{ mm}$ 4 – 6 GHz: $\leq 10 \text{ mm}$
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

### Zoom Scan

Zoom Scans are used to estimate the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan is done by 7x7x7 points within a cube whose base is centered around the maxima found in the preceding area scan.

Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$		$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 8 \text{ mm}$ 2 – 3 GHz: $\leq 5 \text{ mm}^*$	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 5 \text{ mm}^*$ 4 – 6 GHz: $\leq 4 \text{ mm}^*$
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}(n)}$	$\leq 5 \text{ mm}$	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 4 \text{ mm}$ 4 – 5 GHz: $\leq 3 \text{ mm}$ 5 – 6 GHz: $\leq 2 \text{ mm}$
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}(1)}$ : between 1 <sup>st</sup> two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4 \text{ mm}$
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}(n>1)}$ : between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}(n-1)} \text{ mm}$
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	$\geq 30 \text{ mm}$	3 – 4 GHz: $\geq 28 \text{ mm}$ 4 – 5 GHz: $\geq 25 \text{ mm}$ 5 – 6 GHz: $\geq 22 \text{ mm}$
Note: $\delta$ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.			
* When zoom scan is required and the <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB Publication 447498 is $\leq 1.4 \text{ W/kg}$ , $\leq 8 \text{ mm}$ , $\leq 7 \text{ mm}$ and $\leq 5 \text{ mm}$ zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.			

### Spatial Peak Detection

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented and can determine values of masses of 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY4 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as: • maximum search • extrapolation • boundary correction • peak search for averaged SAR. During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard's method for extrapolation. For a grid using 7x7x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1g and 10g cubes.

A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube 7x7x7 scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

## 4.6. Data Storage and Evaluation

### Data Storage

The DASY4 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".DA4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

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

### Data Evaluation

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

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point	Dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	$\sigma$
	- Density	$\rho$

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 DASY4 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

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

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

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

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

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

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

With	$V_i$	= compensated signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
	Norm <sub>i</sub>	= sensor sensitivity of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
		[mV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> ] for E-field Probes	
	ConvF	= sensitivity enhancement in solution	
	a <sub>ij</sub>	= sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes	
	f	= carrier frequency [GHz]	
	E <sub>i</sub>	= electric field strength of channel i in V/m	
	H <sub>i</sub>	= magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m	



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

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

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g  
 Etot = total field strength in V/m  
 $\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]  
 $\rho$  = equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

#### 4.7. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The liquid is consisted of water,salt,Glycol,Sugar,Preventol and Cellulose.The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case.It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the KDB865664.

The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

Ingredient (% Weight)	835MHz		1900MHz		1750 MHz		2450MHz		2600MHz	
	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	41.45	52.5	55.242	69.91	55.782	69.82	62.7	73.2	62.3	72.6
Salt	1.45	1.40	0.306	0.13	0.401	0.12	0.50	0.10	0.20	0.10
Sugar	56	45.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Preventol	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HEC	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DGBE	0.00	0.00	44.452	29.96	43.817	30.06	36.8	26.7	37.5	27.3

Target Frequency (MHz)	Head		Body	
	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800-2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
2600	39.0	1.96	52.5	2.16
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

#### 4.8. Tissue equivalent liquid properties

Dielectric performance of Head and Body tissue simulating liquid

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue		Measured Tissue				Liquid Temp.	Test Data
		$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$	$\epsilon_r$	Dev.	$\sigma$	Dev.		
2450B	2450	1.95	52.7	1.92	-1.54%	54.9	4.17%	22.2	06/18/2016

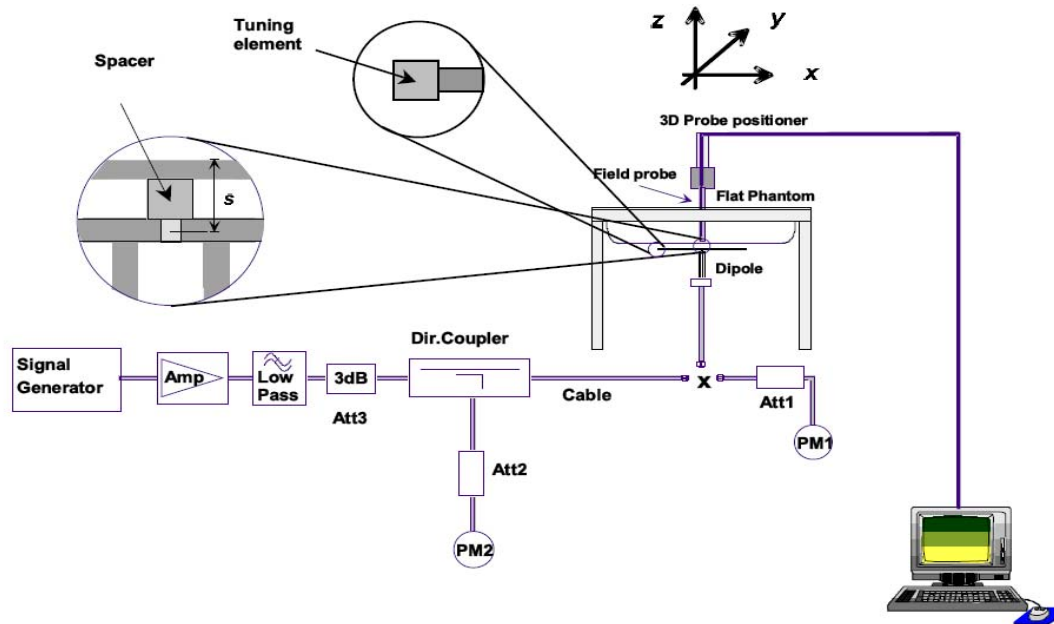
#### 4.9. System Check

The purpose of the system check is to verify that the system operates within its specifications at the device test frequency.The system check is simple check of repeatability to make sure that the system works correctly at the time of the compliance test;

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



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



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



Photo of Dipole Setup

**System Check in Body Tissue Simulating Liquid**

Frequency	Test Date	Dielectric Parameters		Temp (°C)	250mW Measured SAR <sub>1g</sub>	1W Normalized SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/Kg)	1W Target SAR <sub>1g</sub>	Limit (±10% Deviation)
		$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (s/m)					
2450MHz	2016/06/18	1.92	54.9	22.2	13.4	53.6	51.1	-4.88%

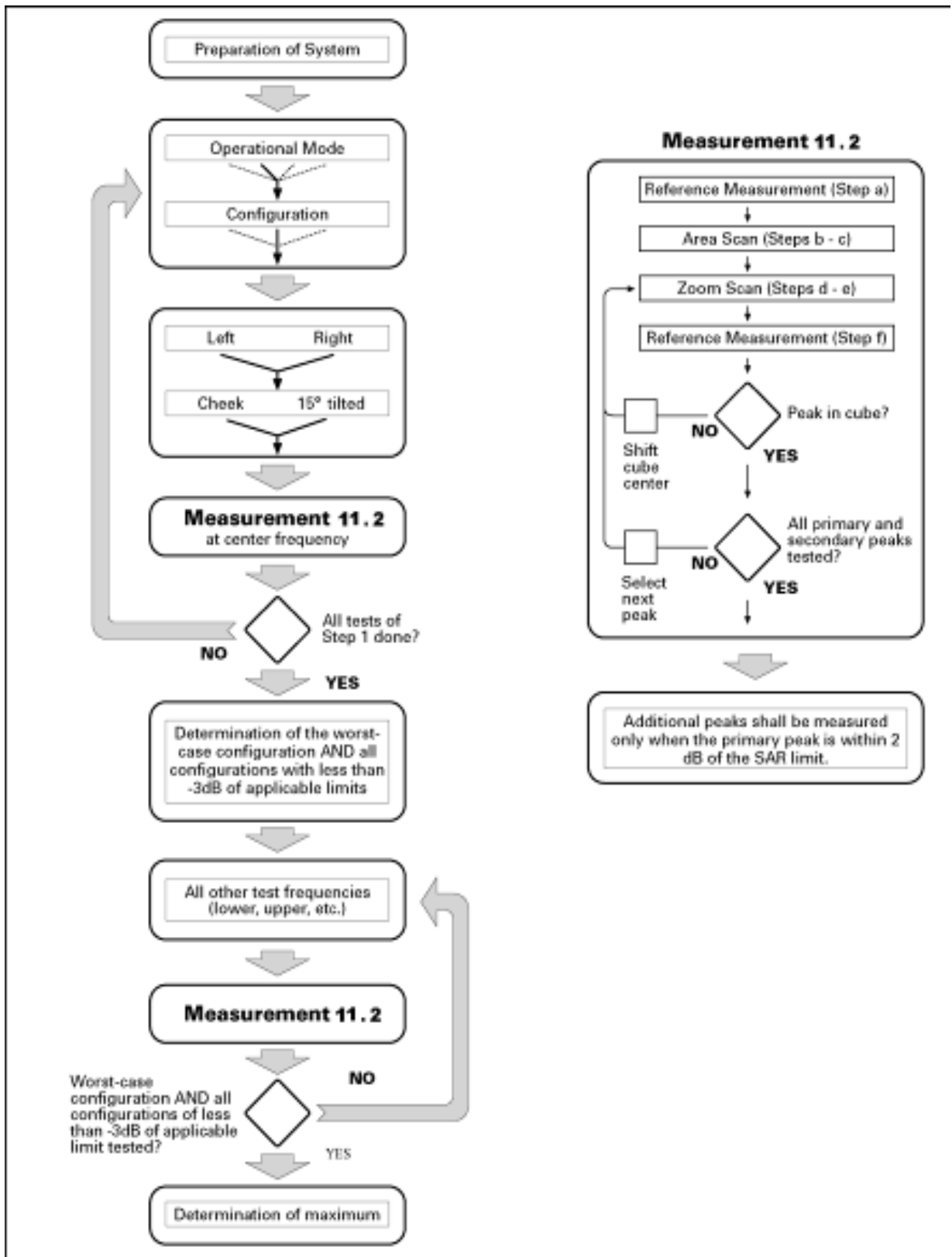
Note:

1. The graph results see system check.
2. Target Values used derive from the calibration certificate

#### 4.10. SAR measurement procedure

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

- Power Reference Measurement  
The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurement jobs are useful jobs for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. Both jobs measure the field at a specified reference position, at a selectable distance from the phantom surface. The reference position can be either the selected section's grid reference point or a user point in this section. The reference job projects the selected point onto the phantom surface, orients the probe perpendicularly to the surface, and approaches the surface using the selected detection method.
- Area Scan  
The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY4 software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. The scanning area is defined by an editable grid. This grid is anchored at the grid reference point of the selected section in the phantom. When the Area Scan's property sheet is brought-up, grid settings can be edited by a user.
- Zoom Scan  
Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan measures 7 x 7 x 7 points (5mmE545mmE545mm) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure.
- Power Drift Measurement  
The Power Drift Measurement job measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last Power Reference Measurement.



Block diagram of the tests to be performed

## 4.11. Operational Conditions during Test

### 4.11.1. General Description of Test Procedures

The EUT under testing is controlled by the software the manufacturer supplied, and the EUT is set to maximum output power by the software. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output..

### 4.11.2. Test Positions

#### 4.11.2.1 Against Phantom Head

Measurements were made in "cheek" and "tilt" positions on both the left hand and right hand sides of the phantom.

The positions used in the measurements were according to IEEE 1528 - 2013 "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate(SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques".

#### 4.11.2.2. Body Worn Configuration

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations.

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

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are tested with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

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

## 4.12. Measurement Variability

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

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

- 1) When the original highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.80$  W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.
- 2) A second repeated measurement was performed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was  $> 1.20$  or when the original or repeated measurement was  $\geq 1.45$  W/kg ( $\sim 10\%$  from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 3) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was  $\geq 1.5$  W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$ .
- 4) Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is  $< 0.80$  W/kg.

The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

## 4.13. Test Configuration

### 4.13.1 WiFi Test Configuration

For WiFi SAR testing, WiFi engineering testing software installed on the DUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. The Tx power is set to 11.5 for 802.11 b mode by software. This RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has almost 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1.

The SAR measurement and test reduction procedures are structured according to either the DSSS or OFDM transmission mode configurations used in each standalone frequency band and aggregated band. For devices that operate in exposure configurations that require multiple test positions, additional SAR test reduction may be applied. The maximum output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance, are used to determine initial SAR test requirements for the 802.11 transmission modes in a frequency band. SAR is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel for the initial test configuration (section 5.1). SAR measurement and test reduction for the remaining 802.11 modes and test channels are determined according to measured or specified maximum output power and reported SAR of the initial measurements. The general test reduction and SAR measurement approaches are summarized in the following:

1. The maximum output power specified for production units are determined for all applicable 802.11 transmission modes in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. Maximum output power is measured for the highest maximum output power configuration(s) in each frequency band according to the default power measurement procedures.
2. For OFDM transmission configurations in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, an "initial test configuration" (section 5.3.2) is first determined for each standalone and aggregated frequency band according to the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units.
  - a. When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel in the initial test configuration, for each frequency band (section 5.3.2)
  - b. SAR is measured for OFDM configurations using the initial test configuration procedures (section 5.3.3). Additional frequency band specific SAR test reduction may be considered for individual frequency bands (sections 5.2 and 5.3).
  - c. Depending on the reported SAR of the highest maximum output power channel tested in the initial test configuration, SAR test reduction may apply to subsequent highest output channels in the initial test configuration to reduce the number of SAR measurements.
3. The Initial test configuration does not apply to DSSS. The 2.4 GHz band SAR test requirements (section 3.1) and 802.11b DSSS procedures (section 5.2.1) are used to establish the transmission configurations required for SAR measurement.

4. An “initial test position” (section 5.1) is applied to further reduce the number of SAR tests for devices operating in next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet or hotspot mode exposure configurations that require multiple test positions .
  - a. SAR is measured for 802.11b according to the 2.4 GHz DSSS procedure (section 5.2.1) using the exposure condition established by the initial test position.
  - b. SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations using the initial test configuration. 802.11b/g/n operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 802.11b/g/n modes are tested on the maximum average output channel.
5. The Initial test position does not apply to devices that require a fixed exposure test position. SAR is measured in a fixed exposure test position for these devices in 802.11b according to the 2.4 GHz DSSS procedure (section 5.2.1) or in 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations using the initial test configuration procedures (section 5.3.3).
6. The “subsequent test configuration” (section 5.3.4) procedures are applied to determine if additional SAR measurements are required for the remaining OFDM transmission modes that have not been tested in the initial test configuration. SAR test exclusion is determined according to reported SAR in the initial test configuration and maximum output power specified or measured for these other OFDM configurations.

#### 2.4 GHz Band (§15.247)

The maximum output power permitted for devices authorized under §15.247 is 1 W conducted and 36 dBm EIRP.<sup>6</sup> Within the frequency range of 2400 – 2483.5 MHz, currently a total of 13 channels may be used in the U.S. However, non-overlapping frequency channels are necessary to minimize interference degradation; therefore, channels 1, 6 and 11 are used most often. Channels 12 and 13, in general, require reduced output power to satisfy bandedge radiated field strength requirements at 2483.5 MHz. Provided higher maximum output power is not specified for the other channels, channels 1, 6 and 11 are used to configure 22 MHz DSSS and 20 MHz OFDM channels for SAR measurements; otherwise, the closest adjacent channel with the highest maximum output power specified for production units should be tested instead of channels 1, 6 or 11.<sup>7</sup> When 40 MHz channels are supported, and provided higher maximum output power is not specified for other applicable 40 MHz channels, channel 6 is used to measure SAR; otherwise, the channel with highest specified maximum output power should be tested instead. In addition, SAR test reduction with respect to reported SAR and transmission band width according to section 4.3.3 of KDB Publication 447498 may also be applied.

#### U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A Bands (§15.407)

The maximum output power permitted for devices authorized under §15.407 U-NII-1 band (5.15 – 5.25 GHz), is 250 - 1000 mW conducted and 21 – 36 dBm EIRP, depending on transmitter configurations and antenna operating requirements.<sup>8</sup> For U-NII-2A band (5.25 – 5.35 GHz), the maximum output power is 250 mW conducted and 30 dBm EIRP. When applicable, a lower maximum output power may be required to satisfy emission bandwidth restrictions for these bands. When both bands apply to a device, SAR test reduction may be considered for each exposure configuration according to procedures in section 5.3.1.

#### U-NII-2C, U-NII-3 Bands (§15.407) and 5.8 GHz Band (§15.247)

The maximum output power permitted for devices authorized under §15.407 U-NII-2C band (5.470 – 5.725) is 250 mW conducted and 30 dBm EIRP. For U-NII-3 band (5.725 – 5.850 GHz) the maximum output power permitted is 1 W conducted and 36 dBm EIRP.<sup>9</sup> When applicable, a lower maximum output power may be required due to emission bandwidth restrictions for these bands. In addition, when Terminal Doppler Weather Radar (TDWR) restriction applies, the channels at 5.60 – 5.65 GHz in U-NII-2C band must be disabled with acceptable mechanisms and documented in the equipment certification to avoid SAR requirements.<sup>10</sup> TDWR restriction does not apply under the new rules; all channels that operate at 5.60 – 5.65 GHz must be included to apply the SAR test reduction and measurement procedures.

#### 2.4 GHz SAR Procedures

Separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations in the 2.4 GHz band to simplify DSSS test requirements. For 802.11b DSSS SAR measurements, DSSS SAR procedure applies to fixed exposure test position and initial test position procedure applies to multiple exposure test positions. When SAR measurement is required for an OFDM configuration, the initial test configuration, subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied. The SAR test exclusion requirements for 802.11g/n OFDM configurations are described in section 5.2.2.

#### 1. SAR TEST PROCEDURES

SAR test reduction is determined according to 802.11 transmission mode configurations and certain exposure conditions with multiple test positions. In the 2.4 GHz band, separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations to simplify DSSS test requirements. For OFDM, in both 2.4 and 5 GHz bands, an initial test configuration must be determined for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, according to the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units to perform SAR measurements. If the same highest maximum output power applies to different combinations of channel bandwidths, modulations and data rates, additional procedures (see section 5.3.2) are applied to determine which test configurations require SAR

measurement. When applicable, an initial test position may be applied to reduce the number of SAR measurements required for next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet or hotspot mode configurations with multiple test positions. For 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS, either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test positions or the DSSS procedure for fixed exposure position is applied; these are mutually exclusive. For 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations, the initial test configuration is applied to measure SAR using either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test position configurations or the initial test configuration procedures for fixed exposure test conditions. Based on the reported SAR of the measured configurations and maximum output power of the transmission mode configurations that are not included in the initial test configuration, the subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied to determine if SAR measurements are required for the remaining OFDM transmission configurations. In general, the number of test channels that require SAR measurement is minimized based on maximum output power measured for the test sample(s)

#### 1. Multiple Exposure Test Position SAR Test Reduction

The following procedures are applied to select an initial test position for handsets operating next to the ear, hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet configurations to minimize the number of SAR measurements normally required for the multiple test positions.<sup>14</sup> SAR is measured for the highest measured maximum output power channel using the initial test position. The reported SAR and power measurement results are used to determine if SAR measurements are required for the other exposure positions and test channels.

The relative SAR levels of multiple exposure test positions can be established by area scan measurements on the highest measured output power channel to determine the initial test position.<sup>15</sup> The area scans must be measured using the same SAR measurement configurations, including test channel, maximum output power, probe sensor to phantom shell distance, scan resolution etc. for the results to be comparable. The highest SAR at each peak SAR location is extrapolated to the phantom surface. The exposure test position with the highest extrapolated SAR is used for the initial test position. Instead of extrapolated SAR, the 1-g estimated SAR procedures (fast SAR) in KDB Publication 447498 may be used instead. The extrapolated or 1-g estimated SAR must be scaled according to reported SAR requirements to determine the most conservative exposure test position.

- a. Head Exposure Configuration: The left, right, touch and tilt test positions for next to ear exposure testing using the SAM phantom may be considered collectively as one head exposure configuration to facilitate initial test position SAR test reduction. The initial test position is determined according to area scans or by the side (left or right) of the SAM phantom and test position (touch or tilt) with the smallest test separation distance from the device outer surface, at the Wi-Fi antenna location, to the SAM phantom and maximum antenna to phantom RF coupling conditions.
- b. Hotspot mode and UMPC mini-tablets: The surfaces and edges that require SAR measurement in hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet configuration may be considered collectively as one exposure configuration to facilitate SAR test reduction. The initial test position is determined according to area scans or by the test position with the smallest test separation distance from the device outer surface, at the Wi-Fi antenna location, to the flat phantom and maximum antenna to phantom RF coupling conditions.

#### 2. Initial Test Position SAR Test Reduction Procedure

DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures. SAR is measured in the initial test position using the 802.11 transmission mode configuration required by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s) according to the OFDM procedures. The initial test position procedure is described in the following:

- a. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other (remaining) test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band. SAR is also not required for that exposure configuration in the subsequent test configuration(s).
- b. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is  $> 0.4$  W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position using subsequent highest extrapolated or estimated 1-g SAR conditions determined by area scans or next closest/smallest test separation distance and maximum RF coupling test positions based on manufacturer justification, on the highest maximum output power channel, until the reported SAR is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or all required test positions (left, right, touch, tilt or subsequent surfaces and edges) are tested.
- c. For all positions/configurations tested using the initial test position and subsequent test positions, when the reported SAR is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg or all required channels are tested.
  - a) Additional power measurements may be required for this step, which should be limited to those necessary for identifying the subsequent highest output power channels.

#### 802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements

SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using either a fixed test position or, when applicable, the initial test position procedure. SAR test reduction is determined according to the following:

- a. When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel (section 3.1) for the exposure configuration is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
- b. When the reported SAR is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is  $> 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

### 3. 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements

When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, the measurement and test reduction procedures for OFDM are applied (section 5.3). SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.

- a. When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration
- b. When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.

### 4. SAR Test Requirements for OFDM Configurations

When SAR measurement is required for 802.11 a/g/n/ac OFDM configurations, each standalone and frequency aggregated band is considered separately for SAR test reduction. When the same transmitter and antenna(s) are used for U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands, additional SAR test reduction applies. When band gap channels between U-NII-2C band and 5.8 GHz U-NII-3 or §15.247 band are supported, the highest maximum output power transmission mode configuration and maximum output power channel across the bands must be used to determine SAR test reduction, according to the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration requirements.<sup>20</sup> In applying the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration procedures, the 802.11 transmission configuration with the highest specified maximum output power and the channel within a test configuration with the highest measured maximum output power should be clearly distinguished to apply the procedures.

### 5. U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A Bands

For devices that operate in only one of the U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands, the normally required SAR procedures for OFDM configurations are applied. For devices that operate in both U-NII bands using the same transmitter and antenna(s), SAR test reduction is determined according to the following, with respect to the highest reported SAR and maximum output power specified for production units. The procedures are applied independently to each exposure configuration; for example, head, body, hotspot mode etc.

- a. When the same maximum output power is specified for both bands, begin SAR measurement in U-NII-2A band by applying the OFDM SAR requirements.<sup>21</sup> If the highest reported SAR for a test configuration is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band for that configuration (802.11 mode and exposure condition); otherwise, both bands are tested independently for SAR.
- b. When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration; otherwise, both bands are tested independently for SAR.
- c. The two U-NII bands may be aggregated to support a 160 MHz channel on channel number 50. Without additional testing, the maximum output power for this is limited to the lower of the maximum output power certified for the two bands. When SAR measurement is required for at least one of the bands and the highest reported SAR adjusted by the ratio of specified maximum output power of aggregated to standalone band is  $> 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is required for the 160 MHz channel. This procedure does not apply to an aggregated band with maximum output higher than the standalone band(s); the aggregated band must be tested independently for SAR. SAR is not required when the 160 MHz channel is operating at a reduced maximum power and also qualifies for SAR test exclusion.

### 6. OFDM Transmission Mode SAR Test Configuration and Channel Selection Requirements

The initial test configuration for 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM transmission modes is determined by the 802.11 configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance, in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. SAR for the initial test configuration is measured using the highest maximum output power channel determined by the default power measurement procedures (section 4). When multiple configurations in a frequency band have the same specified maximum output power, the initial test configuration is determined according to the following steps applied sequentially.

- a. The largest channel bandwidth configuration is selected among the multiple configurations with the same specified maximum output power.
- b. If multiple configurations have the same specified maximum output power and largest channel bandwidth, the lowest order modulation among the largest channel bandwidth configurations is selected.
- c. If multiple configurations have the same specified maximum output power, largest channel bandwidth and lowest order modulation, the lowest data rate configuration among these configurations is selected.
- d. When multiple transmission modes (802.11a/g/n/ac) have the same specified maximum output power, largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, the lowest order 802.11 mode is selected; i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac or 802.11g is chosen over 802.11n.

After an initial test configuration is determined, if multiple test channels have the same measured maximum output power, the channel chosen for SAR measurement is determined according to the following. These



channel selection procedures apply to both the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s), with respect to the default power measurement procedures or additional power measurements required for further SAR test reduction. The same procedures also apply to subsequent highest output power channel(s) selection.

- a. When there are multiple test channels with the same measured maximum output power, the channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement.
- b. When there are multiple test channels with the same measured maximum output power and equal separation from mid-band frequency; for example, high and low channels or two mid-band channels, the higher frequency (number) channel is selected for SAR measurement.

#### 7. Initial Test Configuration Procedures

An initial test configuration is determined for OFDM transmission modes according to the channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate combination(s) with the highest maximum output power specified for production units in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. SAR is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel. For configurations with the same specified or measured maximum output power, additional transmission mode and test channel selection procedures are required (see section 5.3.2). SAR test reduction of subsequent highest output test channels is based on the reported SAR of the initial test configuration.

For next to the ear, hotspot mode and UMC mini-tablet exposure configurations where multiple test positions are required, the initial test position procedure is applied to minimize the number of test positions required for SAR measurement using the initial test configuration transmission mode.<sup>23</sup> For fixed exposure conditions that do not have multiple SAR test positions, SAR is measured in the transmission mode determined by the initial test configuration. When the reported SAR of the initial test configuration is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, SAR measurement is required for the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) in the initial test configuration until the reported SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg or all required channels are tested.

#### 8. Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures

SAR measurement requirements for the remaining 802.11 transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration are determined separately for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, in each exposure condition, according to the maximum output power specified for production units. The initial test position procedure is applied to next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet and hotspot mode configurations. When the same maximum output power is specified for multiple transmission modes, the procedures in section 5.3.2 are applied to determine the test configuration. Additional power measurements may be required to determine if SAR measurements are required for subsequent highest output power channels in a subsequent test configuration. The subsequent test configuration and SAR measurement procedures are described in the following.

- a. When SAR test exclusion provisions of KDB Publication 447498 are applicable and SAR measurement is not required for the initial test configuration, SAR is also not required for the next highest maximum output power transmission mode subsequent test configuration(s) in that frequency band or aggregated band and exposure configuration.
- b. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration (when applicable, include subsequent highest output channels), according to the initial test position or fixed exposure position requirements, is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.
- c. The number of channels in the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration can be different due to differences in channel bandwidth. When SAR measurement is required for a subsequent test configuration and the channel bandwidth is smaller than that in the initial test configuration, all channels in the subsequent test configuration that overlap with the larger bandwidth channel tested in the initial test configuration should be used to determine the highest maximum output power channel. This step requires additional power measurement to identify the highest maximum output power channel in the subsequent test configuration to determine SAR test reduction.
  - 1). SAR should first be measured for the channel with highest measured output power in the subsequent test configuration.
  - 2). SAR for subsequent highest measured maximum output power channels in the subsequent test configuration is required only when the reported SAR of the preceding higher maximum output power channel(s) in the subsequent test configuration is  $> 1.2$  W/kg or until all required channels are tested.
    - a) For channels with the same measured maximum output power, SAR should be measured using the channel closest to the center frequency of the larger channel bandwidth channel in the initial test configuration.
- d. SAR measurements for the remaining highest specified maximum output power OFDM transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration (highest maximum output) or subsequent test configuration(s) (subsequent next highest maximum output power) is determined by applying the subsequent test configuration procedures in this section to the remaining configurations according to the following:
  - 1) replace "subsequent test configuration" with "next subsequent test configuration" (i.e., subsequent next highest specified maximum output power configuration)

- 2) replace "initial test configuration" with "all tested higher output power configurations"

#### **4.14. Power Drift**

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, DASY5 system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in Table 14.1 to Table 14.11 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

#### **4.15. Power Reduction**

The EUT has a proximity sensor, this sensor is only used for Screen rotation, The EUT without any power reduction.

## 5. TEST CONDITIONS AND RESULTS

### 5.1. Conducted Power Results

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
2. the power of the EUT is tested by power meter. The manufacturer provide special test software to control TX duty cycle >98% for TX test.

#### <WLAN 2.4GHz Conducted Power>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data rate (Mbps)	Average Output Power (dBm)
IEEE 802.11b	1	2412	1	9.91
			2	9.86
			5.5	9.82
			11	9.77
	6	2437	1	10.62
			2	10.56
			5.5	10.53
			11	10.45
	11	2462	1	11.36
			2	11.34
			5.5	11.29
			11	11.26
IEEE 802.11g	1	2412	6	8.78
			9	8.76
			12	8.72
			18	8.69
			24	8.66
			36	8.64
			48	8.60
			54	8.58
	6	2437	6	8.47
			9	8.44
			12	8.42
			18	8.39
			24	8.36
			36	8.34
			48	8.31
			54	8.28
	11	2462	6	8.27
			9	8.26
			12	8.21
			18	8.15
			24	8.12
			36	8.10
			48	8.07
			54	8.03
IEEE 802.11n HT20	1	2412	MCS0	8.37
			MCS1	8.35
			MCS2	8.31
			MCS3	8.28
			MCS4	8.27
			MCS5	8.23
			MCS6	8.19
			MCS7	8.17
	6	2437	MCS0	7.95
			MCS1	7.92
			MCS2	7.88
			MCS3	7.86

			MCS4	7.85
			MCS5	7.81
			MCS6	7.78
			MCS7	7.76
			MCS0	7.80
			MCS1	7.77
			MCS2	7.75
	11	2462	MCS3	7.71
			MCS4	7.68
			MCS5	8.37
			MCS6	8.35
			MCS7	8.31

**Note:** SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions as the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.

#### <Bluetooth Conducted Power>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Average Power (dBm)
GFSK	0	2402	4.44
	39	2441	3.72
	78	2480	2.85
8DPSK	0	2402	4.47
	39	2441	3.73
	78	2480	2.85
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	0	2402	4.47
	39	2441	3.72
	78	2480	2.85

#### Manufacturing tolerance

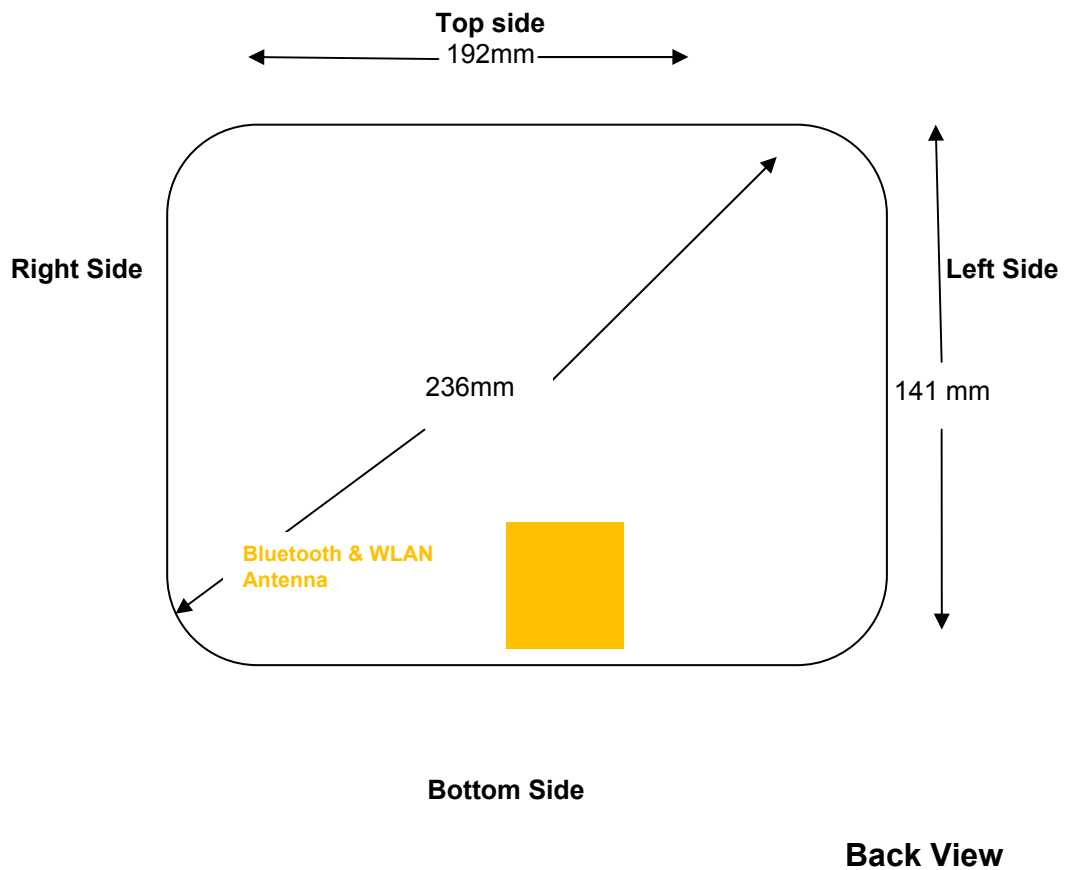
##### WiFi

IEEE 802.11b (Average)			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Target (dBm)	10.50	10.50	10.50
Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
IEEE 802.11g (Average)			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Target (dBm)	8.00	8.00	8.00
Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
IEEE 802.11n HT20 (Average)			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Target (dBm)	7.50	7.50	7.50
Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

##### Bluetooth

GFSK (Average)			
Channel	Channel	Channel 39	Channel 78
Target (dBm)	3.60	3.60	3.60
Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
8DPSK (Average)			
Channel	Channel 0	Channel 39	Channel 78
Target (dBm)	3.60	3.60	3.60
Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0
$\pi/4$ DQPSK (Average)			
Channel	Channel 0	Channel 39	Channel 78
Target (dBm)	3.60	3.60	3.60
Tolerance $\pm$ (dB)	1.0	1.0	1.0

### 5.2. Transmit Antennas and SAR Measurement Position



Distance of The Antenna to the EUT surface and edge						
Antennas	Front	Back	Top Side	Bottom Side	Left Side	Right Side
BT&WLAN	<5mm	<5mm	>25mm	<5mm	>25mm	>25mm

### 5.3. Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations

Per KDB447498 for standalone 1-g head or body SAR evaluation by measurement or numerical simulation is not required when the corresponding SAR Exclusion Threshold condition, listed below, is satisfied.

The 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by::

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR, where}$$

- f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
- 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as the numeric thresholds in the step 2 below

Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations							
Modulation	Frequency (MHz)	Configuration	Maximum Average Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Calculation Result	SAR Exclusion Thresholds	Standalone SAR Exclusion
IEEE 802.11b	2450	Head	11.50	5	4.55	3.0	no
IEEE 802.11g	2450	Head	9.00	5	2.50	3.0	yes
IEEE 802.11n HT20	2450	Head	8.50	5	2.23	3.0	yes
Bluetooth*	2450	Head	4.60	5	0.91	3.0	yes

Remark:

1. Maximum average power including tune-up tolerance;
2. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion
3. Body including Hotspot mode as body use distance is 10mm from manufacturer declaration of user manual.
4. WiFi 2450 and Bluetooth Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations for another table per KDB248227 D01.
2. Maximum average power including tune-up tolerance;

#### 5.4. Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations and Estimated SAR

Per KDB447498 requires when the standalone SAR test exclusion of section 4.3.1 is applied to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to the following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion;

- (max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] • [√ f(GHz)/x] W/kg for test separation distances ≤ 50 mm;  
where x = 7.5 for 1-g SAR, and x = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.
- 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is > 50 mm

Per FCC KD B447498 D01, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the transmitting antenna in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤1.6 W/Kg. When the sum is greater than the SAR limit, SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to peak location separation ratio.

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{(SAR_1 + SAR_2)^{1.5}}{(\text{peak location separation, mm})} < 0.04$$

**For the DUT, the BT and WiFi modules sharing same antenna, but only with interleaving of packages switched on board level. That means that they don't transmit at the same time. So We do not consider Estimated SAR**

## 5.5. SAR Measurement Results

It is determined by user manual for the distance between the EUT and the phantom bottom.

The distance is 10mm and just applied to the condition of body worn accessory.

The calculated SAR is obtained by the following formula:

$$\text{Reported SAR} = \text{Measured SAR} \times 10^{(P_{\text{Target}} - P_{\text{Measured}})/10}$$

Where  $P_{\text{Target}}$  is the power of manufacturing upper limit;

$P_{\text{Measured}}$  is the measured power

Duty Cycle

WiFi	1:1
------	-----

### SAR Values [WIFI2.4G]

Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Service	Test Position	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Power drift	Scaling Factor	SAR <sub>1-g</sub> results(W/kg)		Graph Results
								Measured	Reported	
<i>measured / reported SAR numbers - Body (hotspot open, distance 10mm)</i>										
11	2462	DSSS	Front	11.36	11.50	-0.09	1.033	0.409	0.422	
11	2462	DSSS	Back	11.36	11.50	0.08	1.033	<b>0.496</b>	<b>0.512</b>	<b>Plot 1</b>
11	2462	DSSS	Left Side	11.36	11.50	-0.08	1.033	0.089	0.092	
11	2462	DSSS	Right Side	11.36	11.50	-0.07	1.033	0.074	0.076	
11	2462	DSSS	Top Side	11.36	11.50	-0.01	1.033	0.064	0.066	
11	2462	DSSS	Botton Side	11.36	11.50	-0.09	1.033	0.329	0.340	

Note:

1. The value with black color is the maximum Reported SAR Value of each test band.
2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg then testing at the other channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
3. Per KDB 248227-SAR is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel for the initial test configuration.
4. Per KDB 248227- Channels with measured maximum output power within  $\frac{1}{4}$  dB of each other are considered to have the same maximum output, When there are multiple test channels with the same measured maximum output power, the channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement. And when there are multiple test channels with the same measured maximum output power and equal separation from mid-band frequency; for example, high and low channels or two mid-band channels, the higher frequency (number) channel is selected for SAR measurement.
5. Per KDB 248227- When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.
6. Per KDB 648474 D04, when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR testing with a headset connected to the handset is not required.

## 5.6. Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations

### 5.6.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from “FCC SAR Considerations for Cell Phones with Multiple Transmitters” are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11 a/b/g/n and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

**For the DUT, the BT and WiFi modules sharing same antenna, but only with interleaving of packages switched on board level. That means that they don't transmit at the same time. So We do not consider simultaneously transmitting.**

### 5.7. General description of test procedures.

1. WiFi was tested in 802.11b/g/n mode with 1 Mbit/s and 6 Mbit/s. According to KDB 248227 the SAR testing for 802.11g/n is not required since When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.
2. Required WiFi test channels were selected according to KDB 248227
3. According to FCC KDB pub 248227 D01, When there are multiple test channels with the same measured maximum output power, the channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement and when there are multiple test channels with the same measured maximum output power and equal separation from mid-band frequency; for example, high and low channels or two mid-band channels, the higher frequency (number) channel is selected for SAR measurement.
4. According to IEEE 1528 the SAR test shall be performed at middle channel. Testing of top and bottom channel is optional.
5. According to KDB 447498 D01 testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
  - $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100$  MHz
  - $\leq 0.6$  W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
  - $\leq 0.4$  W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\geq 200$  MHz
6. IEEE 1528-2013 require the middle channel to be tested first. This generally applies to wireless devices that are designed to operate in technologies with tight tolerances for maximum output power variations across channels in the band. When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is  $> \frac{1}{2}$  dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.
7. Per KDB648474 D04 require when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is  $< 1.2$  W/kg.

### 5.8. Measurement Uncertainty (300MHz-3GHz)

Not required as SAR measurement uncertainty analysis is required in SAR reports only when the highest measured SAR in a frequency band is  $\geq 1.5$  W/kg for 1-g SAR according to KDB865664D01.



## 5.9. System Check Results

Date: 06/18/2016

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 818**

**Program Name: System Performance Check Body at 2450 MHz**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.92$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3842; ConvF(6.87, 6.87, 6.87); Calibrated: 8/26/2015

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 7/16/2015

- Phantom: ELI4; Type: Triple Modular;

- Measurement SW: DASY5, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (101x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.0mm, dy=1.0mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 20.60 mW/g

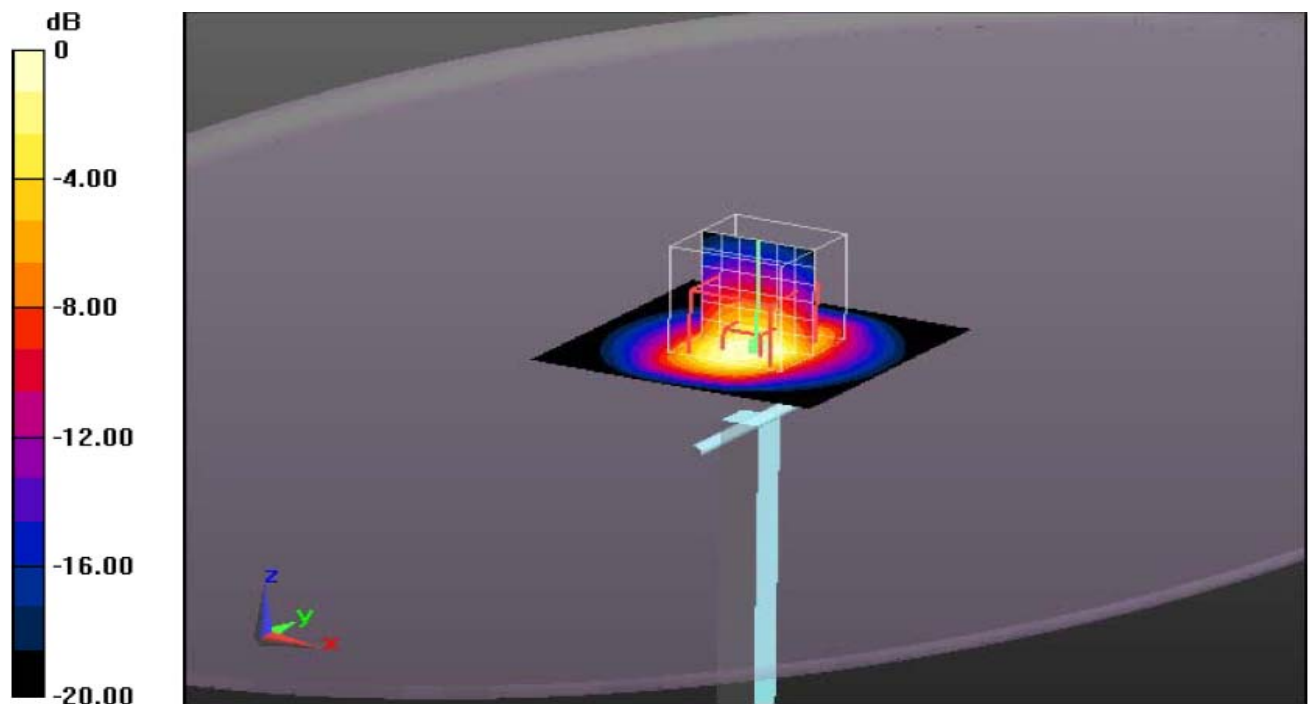
**d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 91.71 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.0 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.51 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.1 mW/g



## 5.10. SAR Test Graph Results

SAR plots for **the highest measured SAR** in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination according to FCC KDB 865664 D02

#1

Date: 06/18/2016

### WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Back\_1cm\_Ch11

Communication System: 802.11; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2462$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.94$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3842; ConvF(6.87, 6.87, 6.87); Calibrated: 8/26/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 7/16/2015
- Phantom: ELI4; Type: Triple Modular;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**Back/Area Scan (111x151x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.0mm, dy=1.0mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.565 mW/g

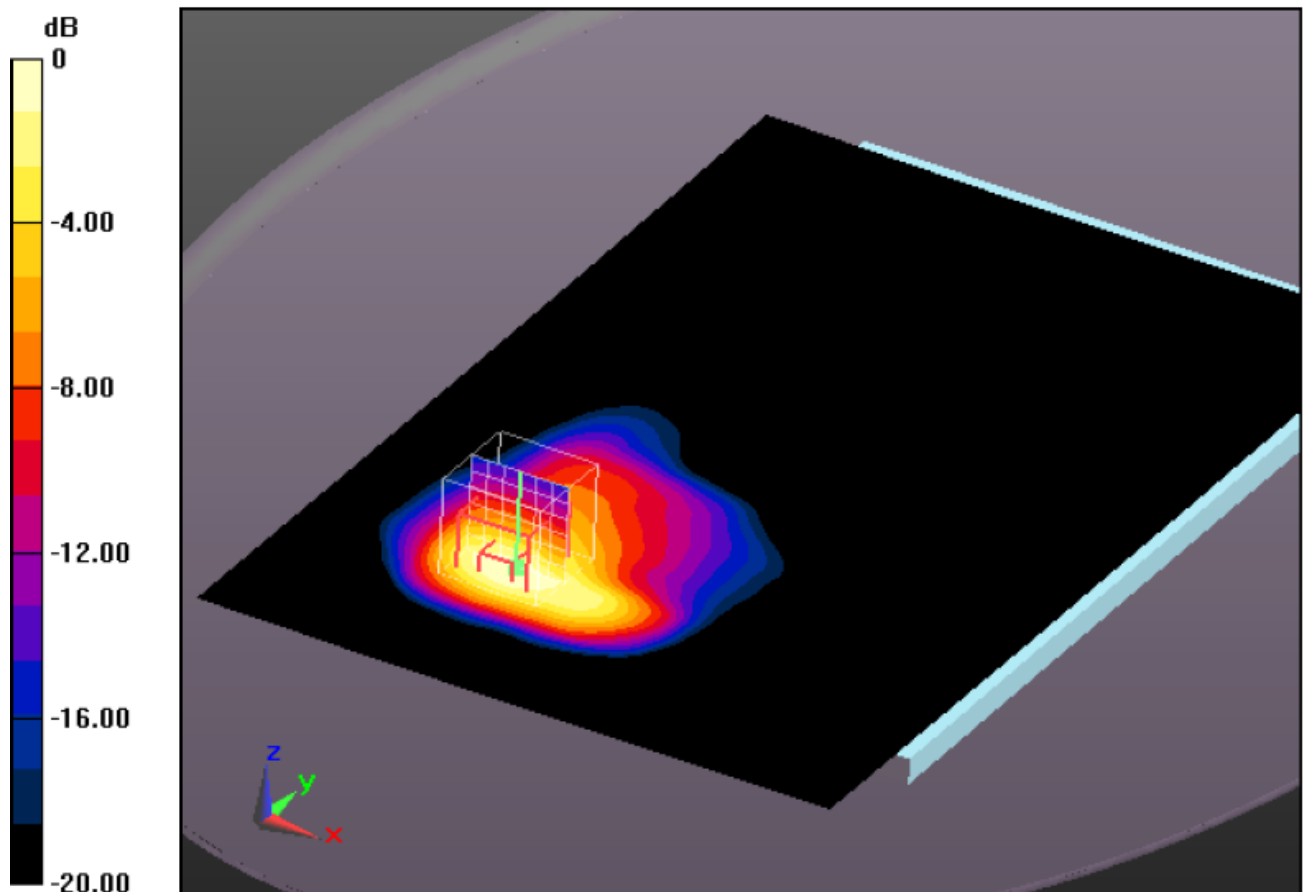
**Back/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.654 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.928 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.496 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.265 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.557 mW/g



## 6. Calibration Certificate

### 6.1. Probe Calibration Certificate

**Calibration Laboratory of  
Schmid & Partner  
Engineering AG**  
Zeughausstrasse 41, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **CIQ (Shenzhen)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3842\_Aug15**

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3842**

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

Calibration date **August 26, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: 55054 (3c)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02129)	Mar-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 55277 (20a)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02132)	Mar-16
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: 55129 (30b)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02133)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3013_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 660	14-Jan-15 (No. DAE4-660_Jan15)	Jan-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: August 27, 2015

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



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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

#### Glossary:

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

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

EX3DV4 – SN:3842

August 26, 2015

# Probe EX3DV4

## SN:3842

Manufactured: October 25, 2011  
Calibrated: August 26, 2015

Calibrated for DASYS/EASY Systems  
(Note: non-compatible with DASYS2 system!)

EX3DV4- SN.3842

August 26, 2015

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3842****Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.34	0.53	0.42	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	101.6	99.9	99.5	

**Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>C</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	152.0	$\pm 3.0\%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		143.5	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		147.4	

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

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of Norm X,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>C</sup> Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

EX3DV4- SN:3842

August 26, 2015

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3842****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 <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
450	43.5	0.94	10.24	10.24	10.24	0.18	1.20	± 13.3 %
750	41.9	0.89	9.45	9.45	9.45	0.34	0.93	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.04	9.04	9.04	0.18	1.60	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.92	8.92	8.92	0.22	1.45	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.80	7.80	7.80	0.35	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.54	7.54	7.54	0.29	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.82	6.82	6.82	0.35	0.86	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.74	6.74	6.74	0.37	0.92	± 12.0 %

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

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm 10\%$  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  $\pm 5\%$ . The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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



EX3DV4- SN:3842

August 26, 2015

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3842****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 <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
450	56.7	0.94	10.28	10.28	10.28	0.10	1.20	± 13.3 %
750	55.5	0.96	9.38	9.38	9.38	0.35	1.02	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.18	9.18	9.18	0.27	1.22	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.11	9.11	9.11	0.26	1.17	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.46	7.46	7.46	0.35	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.29	7.29	7.29	0.40	0.86	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.87	6.87	6.87	0.34	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.76	6.76	6.76	0.32	0.80	± 12.0 %

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

<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.

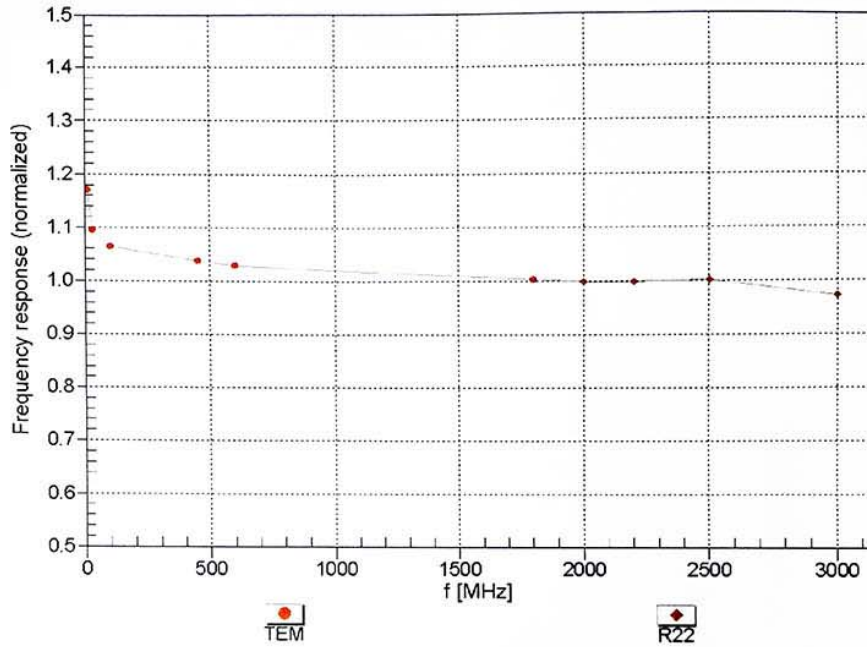
<sup>G</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter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



EX3DV4- SN:3842

August 26, 2015

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

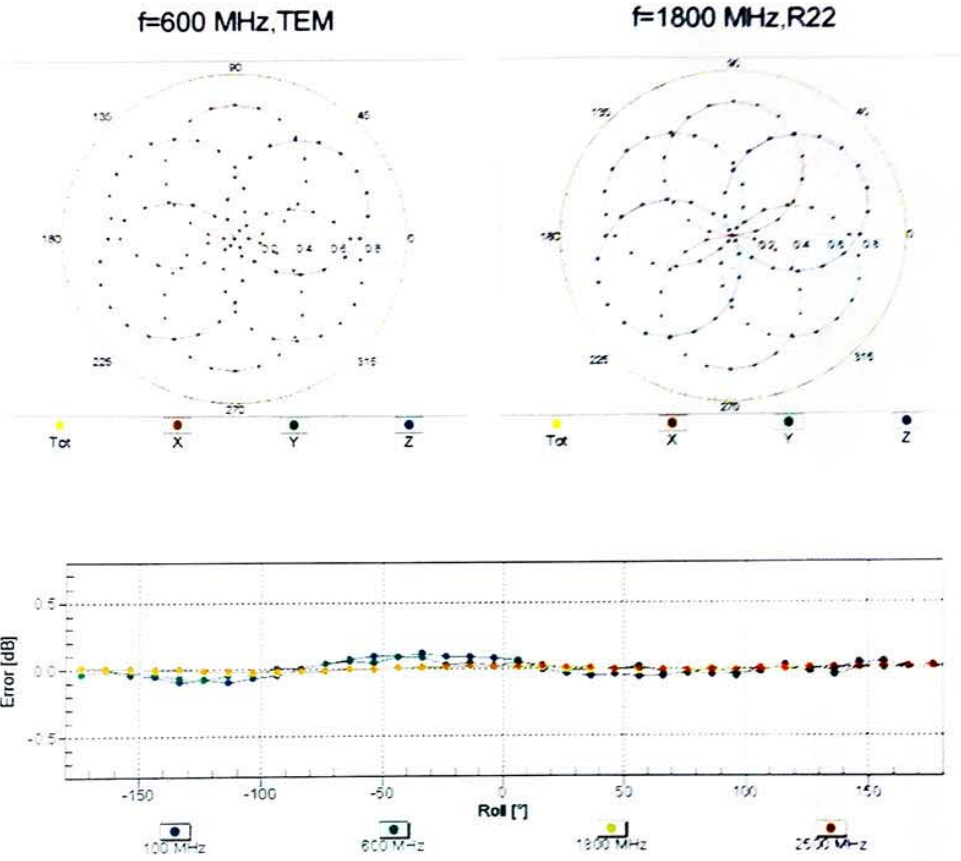


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

EX3DV4- SN 3842

August 26, 2015

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

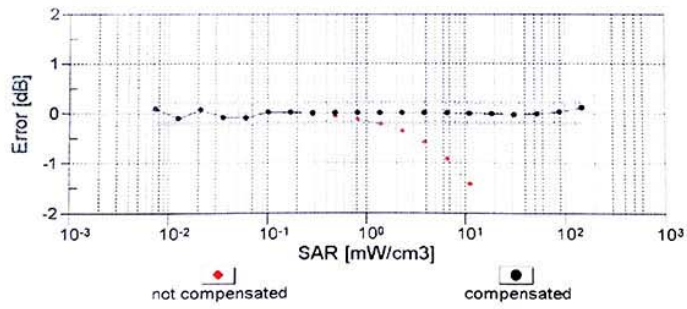
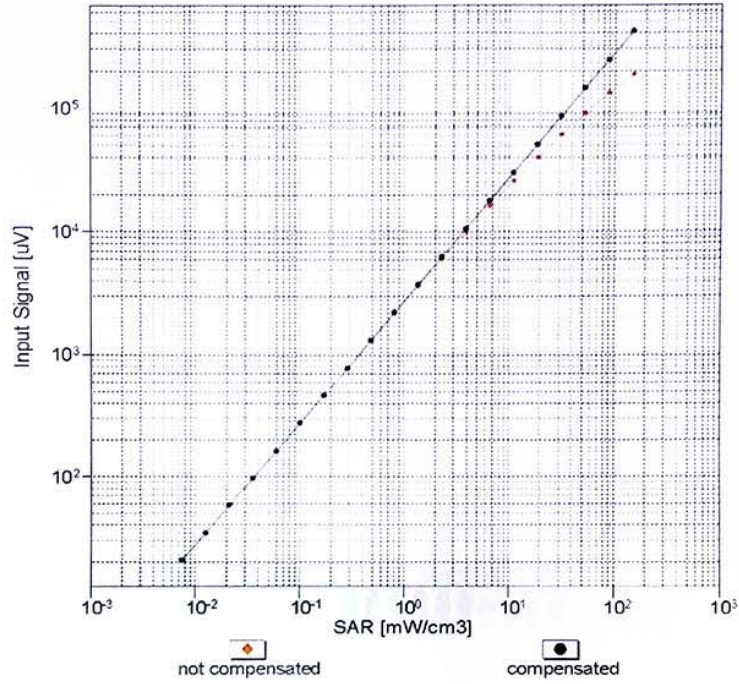


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )

EX3DV4- SN:3842

August 26, 2015

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

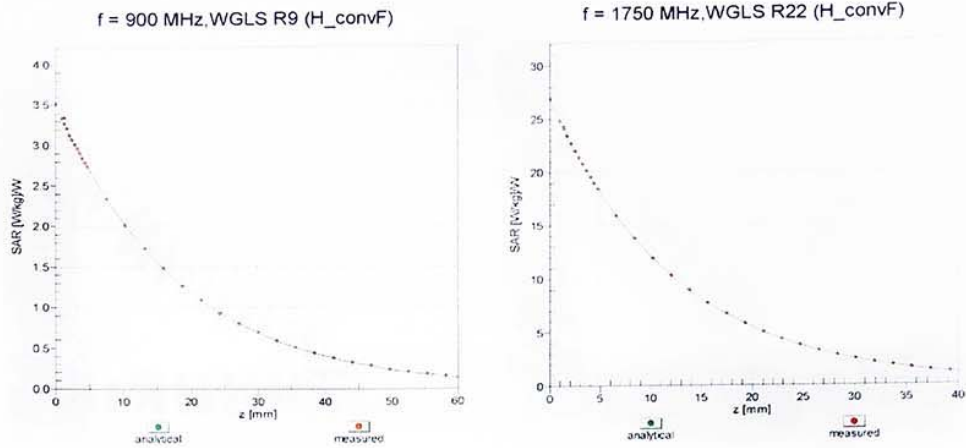


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  (k=2)

EX3DV4- SN:3842

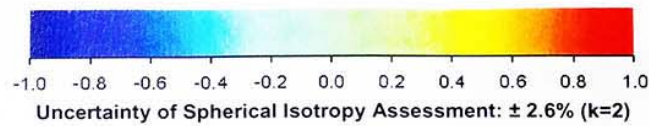
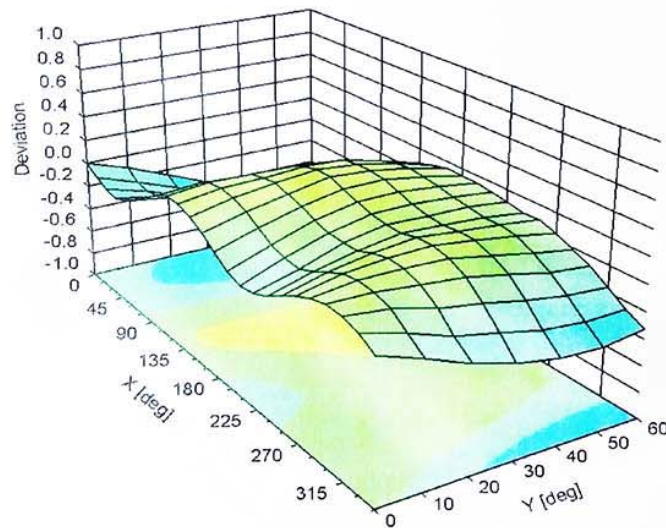
August 26, 2015

### Conversion Factor Assessment



### Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ), f = 900 MHz



EX3DV4- SN:3842

August 26, 2015

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3842****Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	66.3
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	1.4 mm

## 6.2. D2450V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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CALIBRATION  
No. L6570

Client

SMQ

Certificate No: Z15-97122

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D2450V2 - SN: 818

Calibration Procedure(s) FD-Z11-2-003-01  
Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: September 14, 2015

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	01-Jul-15 (CTTL, No.J15X04256)	Jun-16
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	01-Jul-15 (CTTL, No.J15X04256)	Jun-16
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	24-Sep-14(SPEAG,No.EX3-3846_Sep14)	Sep-15
DAE4	SN 910	16-Jun-15(SPEAG,No.DAE4-910_Jun15)	Jun-16
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	02-Feb-15 (CTTL, No.J15X00729)	Feb-16
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	03-Feb-15 (CTTL, No.J15X00728)	Feb-16

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

Issued: September 23, 2015

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





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#### Glossary:

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

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

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

#### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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



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### Measurement Conditions

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

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

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.0 ± 6 %	1.83 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.7 mW / g ± 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.19 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.6 mW / g ± 20.4 % (k=2)

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	51.9 ± 6 %	1.94 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.1 mW / g ± 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.99 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.9 mW / g ± 20.4 % (k=2)





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## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.0Ω+ 4.41jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.4dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.4Ω+ 4.75jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.4dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.271 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard. No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
-----------------	-------



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#### DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 09.14.2015

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 818

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.831$  S/m;  $\tau r = 39.04$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(6.56, 6.56, 6.56); Calibrated: 9/24/2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn910; Calibrated: 6/16/2015
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

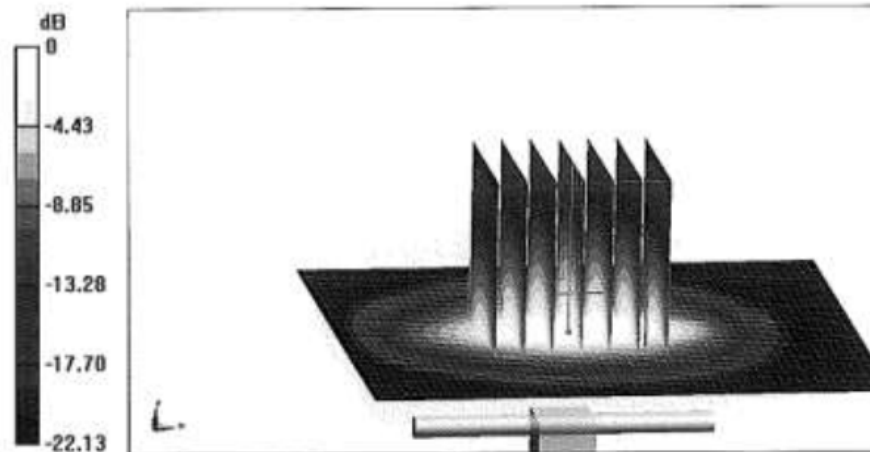
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 108.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.19 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.3 W/kg



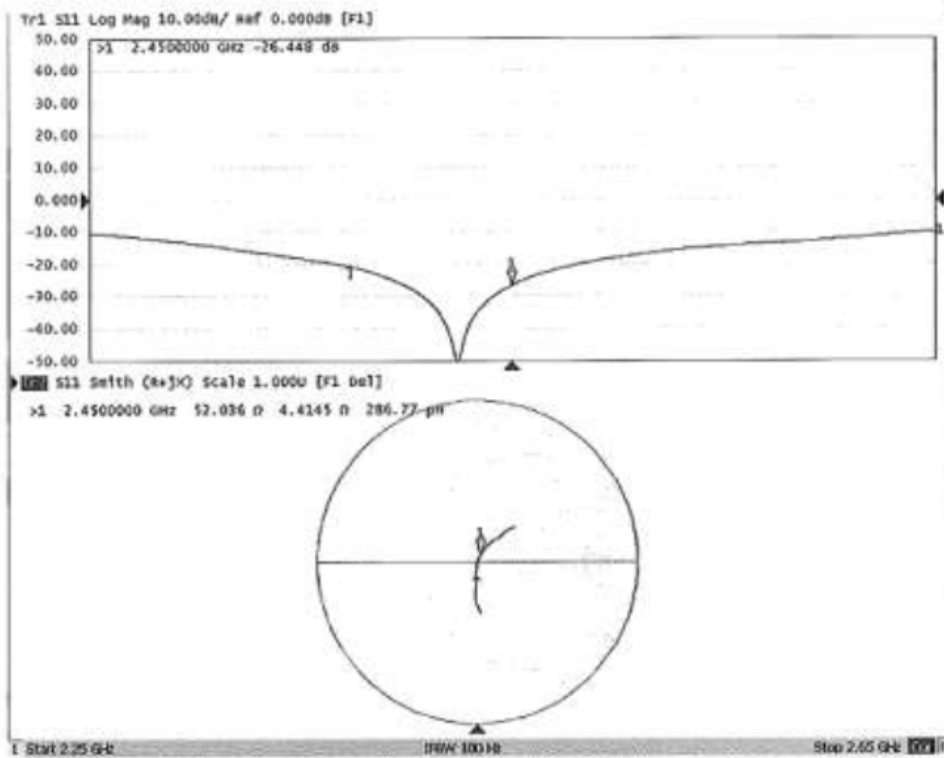
0 dB = 20.3 W/kg = 13.07 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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### DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 09.14.2015

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 818**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.944$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.85$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section

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

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(6.9, 6.9, 6.9); Calibrated: 9/24/2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn910; Calibrated: 6/16/2015
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

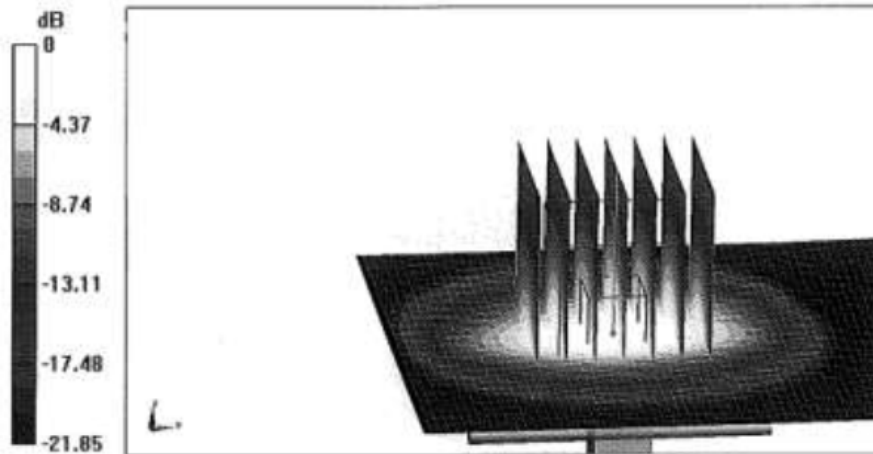
**Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm**

Reference Value = 94.30 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.99 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.5 W/kg



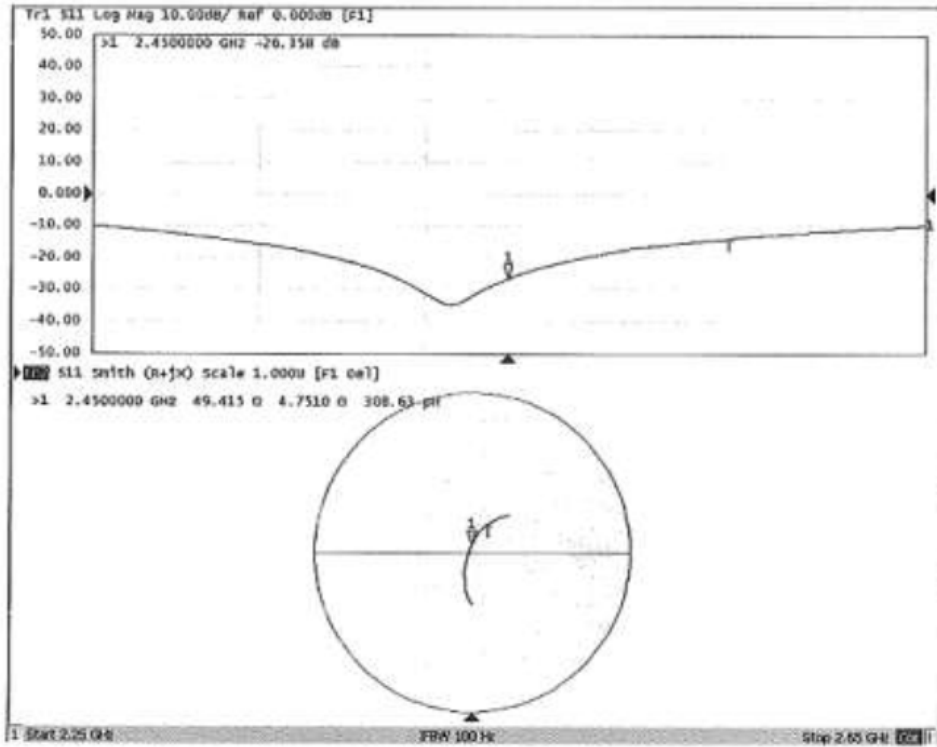
0 dB = 19.5 W/kg = 12.90 dBW/kg



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**Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL**



## 6.3. DAE4 Calibration Certificate



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CALIBRATION  
No. L0570

Client : **Auden**Certificate No: **Z15-97093****CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object: DAE4 - SN: 905

Calibration Procedure(s): FD-Z11-2-002-01  
Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)

Calibration date: July 16, 2015

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	06-July-15 (CTTL, No:J15X04257)	July-16

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

Issued: July 17, 2015

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**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 report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.



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### 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

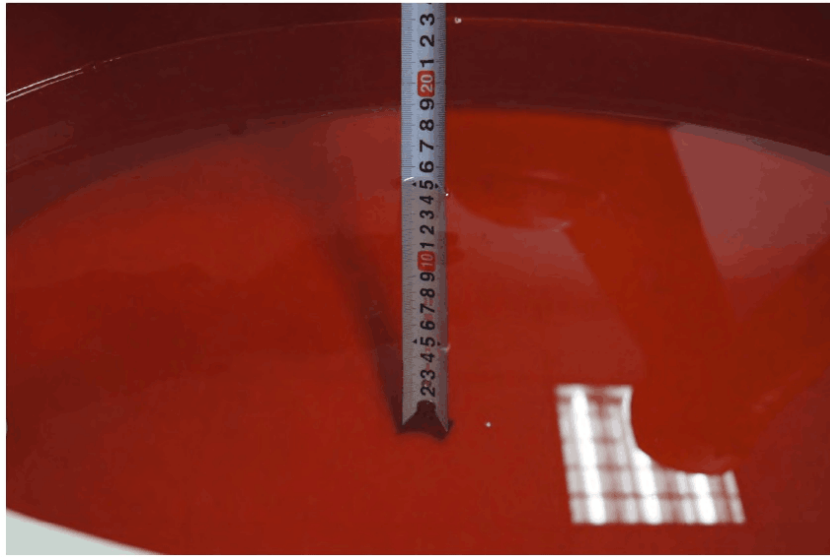
Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.672 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	405.235 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	404.825 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98116 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	4.00286 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.99735 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

### Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	269 $^{\circ}$ $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$
---	-----------------------------------

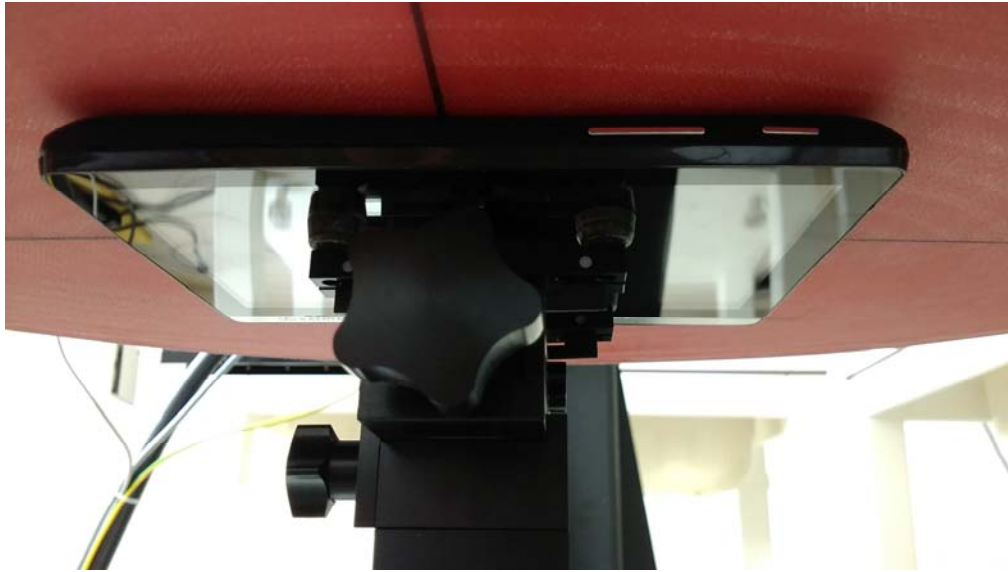


## 7. Liquid depth



Photograph of the depth in the Body Phantom

## 8. Test Setup Photos



**Back Side Setup Photo**



**Front Side Setup Photo**



**Left Side Setup Photo**



Right Side Setup Photo



Top Side Setup Photo



Bottom Side Setup Photo

.....End of Report.....