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 : December 2, 2016

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APPENDIX 2: SAR Measurement data

Appendix 2-1: Evaluation procedure

The SAR evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

- **Step 1:** Measurement of the E-field at a fixed location above the central position of flat phantom was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop.
- **Step 2:** The SAR distribution at the exposed side of head or body position was measured at a distance of each device from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the antenna of EUT and suitable horizontal grid spacing of EUT. Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by splines interpolation.
- Step 3: Around this point found in the Step 2 (area scan), a volume of 30mm(X axis)×30mm(Y axis)×30mm(Z axis) (or more) was assessed by measuring 7×7×7 points (or more) under 3GHz.
 And for any secondary peaks found in the Step2 which are within 2dB of the SAR limit (1.6W/kg), this Step3 (Zoom scan) is repeated.
 On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:
 - (1) The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 1mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 2mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
 - (2) The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed by the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition (in x, y and z-directions). The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10×10×10) were interpolated to calculate the average.
 - (3) All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
- Step 4: Re-measurement of the E-field at the same location as in Step 1 for the assessment of the power drift.
- Step 5: Repeat Step 1-Step 4 with other condition or/and setup of EUT.

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Appendix 2-2: SAR measurement data

Step 1: Worst SAR search of DSSS mode

Plot 1-1: Top (LCD: Close) & touch (separation distance=0mm) / 11b (1Mbps), 2462 MHz ->Highest reported SAR(1g) of this platform

EUT: Wireless module (in digital camera); Type: ES200 (camera:PC2329); Serial: A408EA544874 (camera:42) Mode: 11b(1Mbps,DBPSK/DSSS)(UID 0, Frame Length in ms: 0; PAR: 0; PMF: 1); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0 Medium: M2450(1610); Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; $\sigma = 1.998$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 50.47$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

 DASY Configuration:
 -Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7372; ConvF(7.3, 7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 2016/03/15;
 -Electronics: DAE4 Sn554; Calibrated: 2016/05/11

 -Sensor-Surface:
 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection (Locations From Previous Scan Used)), 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0, 161.0

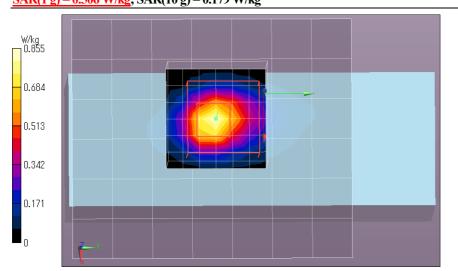
 -Phantom:
 ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section
 -DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

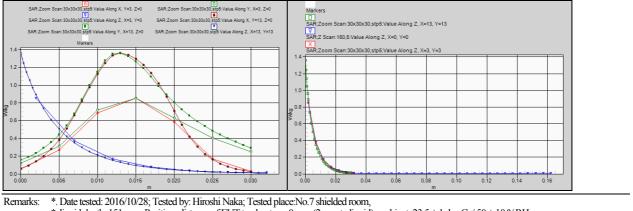
body-touch,es200(low)/b3,CH/DSSS;top(lcd-cl)&touch,b(1m,set:10),b2462/

Area Scan:72x84,stp12 (7x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.431 W/kg Area Scan:72x84,stp12 (61x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.00 W/kg Z Scan:160,5 (1x1x33): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.851 W/kg

Zoom Scan:30x30x30,stp5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm;

Reference Value = 21.04 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.855 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.36 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.506 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.179 W/kg





*. liquid depth: 151 mm; Position: distance of EUT to phantom: 0 mm (2 mm to liquid); ambient: 23.5 ± 1 deg.C. / 50 ± 10 %RH,

*. liquid temperature: 22.2(start)/22.2(end)/22.3(in check) deg.C.; *. White cubic: zoom scan area, Red cubic: big=SAR(10g)/small=SAR(1g)

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Appendix 2-2: SAR measurement data / Step 1: Worst SAR search of DSSS mode (cont'd)	
Plot 1-2: Top (LCD: Close) & touch (separation distance=0mm) / 11b (1Mbps	s), 2412 MHz
EUT: Wireless module (in digital camera); Type: ES200 (camera:PC2329); Serial: A408EA544874 (camera:42)
Mode: 11b(1Mbps,DBPSK/DSSS)(UID 0, Frame Length in ms: 0; PAR: 0; PMF: 1); F	
Medium: M2450(1610); Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.9$ Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)	$37 \text{ S/m}; \epsilon_r = 50.68; \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
DASY Configuration: -Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7372; ConvF(7.3, 7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 2016/03/15;	-DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)
-Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0 -Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section	-Electronics: DAE4 Sn554; Calibrated: 2016/05/11
body-touch,es200(low)/b1,DSSS;top(lcd-cl)&touch,b(1m,set:10),b2412/ Area Scan:72x132,stp12 (7x12x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12mm$, $dy=12mm$; Maximum value of Area Scan:72x132,stp12 (61x111x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm; Maximum v Zoom Scan:30x30x30,stp5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5mm$, $dy=5mm$; Reference Value = 19.18 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.682 SAR(1 g) = 0.406 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.146 W/kg	SAR (measured) = 0.334 W/kg value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.682 W/kg
W/kg 0.682	
- D.546	
0.409	
0.136	

 Remarks:
 *. Date tested: 2016/10/28; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place:No.7 shielded room,

 *. liquid depth: 151 mm; Position: distance of EUT to phantom: 0 mm (2 mm to liquid); ambient: 23.5 ± 1 deg.C. / 50 ± 10 %RH,

 *. liquid temperature: 22.2(start)/22.2(end)/22.3(in check) deg.C.; *.White cubic: zoom scan area, Red cubic: big=SAR(10g)/small=SAR(1g)

Plot 1-3: Top (LCD: Close) & touch (separation distance=0mm) / 11b (1Mbps), 2437 MHz

EUT: Wireless module (in digital camera); Type: ES200 (camera:PC2329); Serial: A408EA544874 (camera:42)

Mode: 11b(1Mbps,DBPSK/DSSS)(UID 0, Frame Length in ms: 0; PAR: 0; PMF: 1); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0 Medium: M2450(1610); Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; $\sigma = 1.97$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.57$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

 DASY Configuration:
 -Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7372; ConvF(7.3, 7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 2016/03/15; -Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
 -DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

 -Electronics: DAE4 Sn554; Calibrated: 2016/05/11
 -Electronics: DAE4 Sn554; Calibrated: 2016/05/11

-Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section

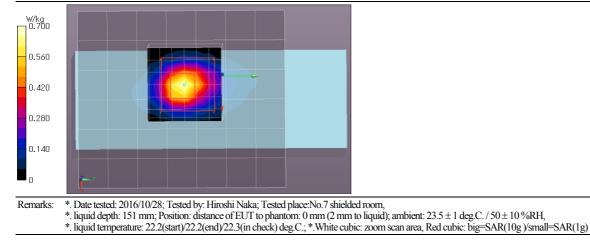
body-touch,es200(low)/b2,CH/DSSS;top(lcd-cl)&touch,b(1m,set:10),b2437/

Area Scan:72x84,stp12 (7x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.356 W/kg Area Scan:72x84,stp12 (61x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.757 W/kg

Zoom Scan: 72304, Stp12 (013/131): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mill; dy=1.200 mill; wiaximum v Zoom Scan:30x30x30, stp5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm;

Reference Value = 18.68 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.700 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.08 W/kg





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	FCC ID : AZD230
ppendix 2-2: SAR measurement data / Step 1: Worst SAR search of DSSS mode (co	nt'd)
lot 1-4: Top (LCD: Open 90 degrees) & touch (separation distance=0r	mm) / 11b (1Mbps), 2462 MHz
UT: Wireless module (in digital camera); Type: ES200 (camera:PC	
Iode: 11b(1Mbps,DBPSK/DSSS) (UID 0, Frame Length in ms: 0; PAR: 0; PMF Iedium: M2450(1610); Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; σ	
easurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007) ASY Configuration: -Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7372; ConvF(7.3, 7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 2016	
-Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0 -Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom	
dy-touch,es200(low)/b6,DSSS;top(kcl-op90)&touch,b(1m,set:10),b2462/ rea Scan:72x132,stp12 (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm; Maximum v rea Scan:72x132,stp12 (61x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm; Max	
Scan: 30x30x30, stp5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5mm$, $dy=5mm$, $dz=5m$	
eference Value = 20.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured)	
ference Value = 20.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = $\frac{AR(1 \text{ g}) = 0.470 \text{ W/kg}}{SAR(10 \text{ g}) = 0.172 \text{ W/kg}}$	= 0.774 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.22 W/kg
eference Value = 20.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = AR(1 g) = 0.470 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.172 W/kg W/kg 0.774	= 0.774 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.22 W/kg
eference Value = 20.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = $\frac{AR(1 \text{ g}) = 0.470 \text{ W/kg}}{BR(10 \text{ g}) = 0.172 \text{ W/kg}}$	= 0.774 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.22 W/kg
eference Value = 20.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = AR(1 g) = 0.470 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.172 W/kg W/kg 0.774	= 0.774 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.22 W/kg
eference Value = 20.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = AR(1 g) = 0.470 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.172 W/kg W/kg 0.774 0.619 0.464	= 0.774 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.22 W/kg
eference Value = 20.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = AR(1 g) = 0.470 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.172 W/kg W/kg 0.774 0.619	= 0.774 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.22 W/kg
eference Value = 20.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = AR(1 g) = 0.470 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.172 W/kg W/kg 0.774 0.619 0.464	= 0.774 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.22 W/kg
ference Value = 20.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = $\frac{AR(1 \text{ g}) = 0.470 \text{ W/kg}}{0.774}$ 0.619 0.464 0.310	= 0.774 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.22 W/kg

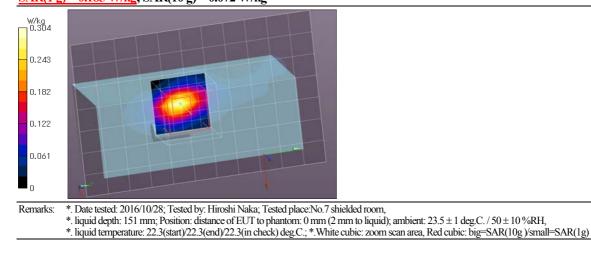
<u>EUT: Wireless module (in digital camera); Type: ES200 (camera:PC2329); Serial: A408EA544874 (camera:42)</u> Mode: 11b(1Mbps,DBPSK/DSSS)(UID 0, Frame Length in ms: 0; PAR: 0; PMF: 1); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0 Medium: M2450(1610); Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; $\sigma = 1.998$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 50.47$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

 DASY Configuration:
 -Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7372; ConvF(7.3, 7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 2016/03/15; -Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
 -DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

 -Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section
 Flat Section

body-touch,es200(low)/b7,DSSS;top-front(lcd-cl)&touch,b(1m,set:10),b2462/ Area Scan:84x132,stp12 (8x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.223 W/kg Area Scan:84x132,stp12 (71x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.285 W/kg Zoom Scan:30x30x30,stp5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm;

Reference Value = 12.49 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.304 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.437 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.185 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.072 W/kg



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appendix 2-2: SAR measurement data / Step 1: Worst SAR search of DSSS mode (conf.d) by dot 1-6: Rear (LCD: Close) & touch (separation distance=0mm) / 11b (1Mbps), 2462 MHz; CUT: Wireless module (in digital camera): Type: ES200 (camera: PC2329); Serial: A408EA544874 (camera:42); Mode: 11b(1Mbps,DBPSK/DSSS)(UD 0, Frame Length in ms. 0; PAR: 0; PMF: 1); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0 Mediaum: M2450(1610); Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.998 S/m; ε _x = 50.47; ρ = 1000 kg/m ³ Assurement Standard: DASY5 (EEE/EC/ANS (C3.19-2007) VSY Configuration: -Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7372; Conv(73, 73, 73, 73, Calibrate: 201603/15;		Test report No.: 11359370S-APage: 18 of 44Issued date: December 2, 2016
Phot 1-6: Rear (LCD: Close) & touch (separation distance=0mm) / 11b (1Mbps), 2462 MHz CUT: Wireless module (in digital camera); Type: ES200 (camera:PC2329); Serial: A408EA544874 (camera:42) Mode: I1b(1Mbps,)DBPSK/DSSS)(UB 0, Frame Length in ms: 0, PAR: 0, PMF: 1); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0 Medium: M24590(1610); Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; c = 1.998 S/m; ε _r = 50.47; ρ = 1000 kg/m ³ Aesurement Standard: DASYS (EEE/EC/ANSI C63.19-2007) VASY Configuration: Probe EX3DV4 - SN7372; ConvP(73,73,7.3); Calibrated: 201603/15;		FCC ID : AZD230
EUT: Wireless module (in digital camera); Type: ES200 (camera:PC2329); Serial: A408EA544874 (camera:42) Wode: 11b(1Mbps,DBPSK/DSSS)(UID0, Frame Length in ms: 0; PAR: 0; PMF: 1); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0 Medium: M2450(1610); Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; o = 1.998 S/m; ε _r = 50.47; ρ = 1000 kg/m ³ Aeasurement Standard: DASY5 (EEE/EC/ANSI C63.19-2007) AVX Configuration: Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7372; CorwF(73, 73, 73); Calibrated: 201603/15;	ppendix 2-2: SAR measurement data / Step 1: Worst SAR search of DSSS mode	(cont'd)
Mode: 11b(1Mbps,DBPSK/DSSS)(UID 0, Frame Length in ms: 0; PAR: 0; PMF: 1); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0 Medium: M2450(1610); Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.998 S/m; ε _r = 50.47; ρ = 1000 kg/m ³ Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007) NSV Configuration: -Probe: EX3DV4 - SN372; Com/F(73, 73, 73, 73); Calibrated: 201603/15; -Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 10, 31.0 -Phantom: E12V40; Type QDOVA001BA; Scriat: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section oody-touch.es200(0w)/8b.SSS:srart(Act-QkStouch), Minset: 10, 126402/ wrea Scan:96x120.stp12 (81x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0179 W/kg wrea Scan:96x120.stp12 (81x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0205 W/kg Zom(antpi2): 303.030.303.040, stp377 C70.040e 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm; dz=5mm;	lot 1-6: Rear (LCD: Close) & touch (separation distance=0mm) / 11	<u>) (1Mbps), 2462 MHz</u>
<pre>Viedium: M2450(1610); Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.998 S/m; ε_x = 50.47; ρ = 1000 kg/m³ Aeasurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007) ASY Configuration: Prote: EX3DV4 - SN7372; ConvF(73, 7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 201603/15;DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)Sensor-Surface: Zmm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section oody-touch,es200(tov)/b8,DSSS:rear(tcd-cl)&touch,b/Im,set:10),b2462/ vrea Scan:96x120.stp12 (81x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=120m m, dy=1200 mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0179 W/kg vrea Scan:96x120.stp12 (81x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=120m mm, dy=5mm; dz=5mm; teference Value = 3.444 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0223 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0380 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.014 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00707 W/kg vrea Scan:96x120, sp12 (81x01x1): Interpolated grid: dx=120m fully and the SAR (measured) = 0.0238 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0380 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.014 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00707 W/kg vrea Scan:96x120, sp12 (81x01x1): Interpolated pridic dx=5mm; teference Value = 3.444 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0233 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0380 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.014 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00707 W/kg vrea Scan:96x120, sp12 (81x01x1): Interpolated pridic dx=5mm; teference Value = 3.444 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0233 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0380 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.014 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00707 W/kg vrea Scan:96x120, sp12 (81x01x1): Interpolated pridic dx=5mm; teference Value = 3.444 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB; Maximum taute of SAR (measured) = 0.0233 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0380 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.014 W/kg; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place:No; 7 shielded room; vrea Scan:96x120, sp12 (80x10x1); Interpolated scan:96x120, 7 shielded room; vrea Scan:96x120, sp12 (90x120, 90x120, 90x120, 90x120, 90x120, 90x120, 90x120, 90x120,</pre>		
Acasurement Standard: DASY'5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007) ASY Configuration: Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7372; ConvF(73,7.3,7.3); Calibrated: 2016/03/15; -DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331) -Sensor-Surface: Zmm (Mcchanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0 -Phantom: EL1 v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section ody-touch.es/200(ow)/b8,DSSS:rear(Icd-c)&Couch,bf(In,set:10),b2462 Virea Scans'6x120.stp12 (9x11x1); Measurement grid: dx=1200 mm; dy=1200 mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0179 W/kg Virea Scans'6x120.stp12 (9x11x1); Measurement grid: dx=5mm; dy=5mm; dx=5mm; Reference Value = 3.444 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0223 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0380 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.014 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00707 W/kg -0.018 0.00892 0.018 0.00892 0.019 Vi.022 0.018 0.019 0.019 0.019 0.019 0.014 0.019 0.019 0.019 0.014 0.019 0.014 0.019 0.019 0.014 0.019 0.019 0.014 0.019 0.014 0.019 0.014 0.019 0.014 0.019 0.014 0.019 0.014 0.019 0.014 0.015 0.018 0.019 0.014 0.019 0.014 0.019 0.014 0.019 0.014 0.014 0.015 0.018 0.018 0.018 0.019 0.014 0.019 0.014 0.019 0.014 0.019 0.014 0.014 0.014 0.015 0.018 0.018 0.019 0.014 0.014 0.014 0.015 0.018 0.018 0.019 0.014 0.014 0.014 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.015 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.015 0.014 0.01		
 DASY Configuration: -Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7372; ConvF(7.3, 7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 201603/15; -Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0 -Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA00IBA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section oody-touch.es200(low)/b8,DSSS;rear(lcd-d)&touch,b(Ins,et: 10),b2462/ vrea Scan:96x120,stp12 (9x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0179 W/kg vrea Scan:96x120,stp12 (81x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=120m m, dy=12mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0205 W/kg Com(ant,pk2):30303.03,bystp5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm; teference Value = 3.444 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0223 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0380 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.014 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00707 W/kg 0.018 0.018 0.00892 0.00446 * Date tested: 2016/10/28; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place:No.7 shielded room, * louid depti: 151 mm; Position; distance of EUT to phantom; 0 mm (2 mm to liquid); ambient: 23.5 ± 1 dep.C; / 50 ± 10 %RH. 		; $\sigma = 1.998$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 50.47$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m ³
-Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Šurface Detection), z=1.0, 31.0Electronics: DAÉ4 Sn554; Calibrated: 2016/05/11 -Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section ody-touch,es200(low)/98,DSSS; rear(lod-cl)&touch,b(1m,set:10),b2462/ trea Scan:96x120,stp12 (9x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0179 W/kg trea Scan:96x120,stp12 (9x11x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0205 W/kg com(ant,pl2):30x30x30,stp5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm; dz=5mm; dz=5mm		16/02/15: DASV52 52 8 8(1222). SEMCAD V 14 6 10/7221)
-Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section ody-touch,es200(tow)b8,DSSSs;rear(tcd-c)&touch,b(Im,sec: 10),b2462/ Xrea Scan:96x120,stp12 (9k11x1): Measurement grid: dx=1200 mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0179 W/kg Xrea Scan:96x120,stp12 (9k1101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm; dy=1.200 mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0205 W/kg Zoom(ant,pk2):30x30x30,stp5 (7x7x7)/Oube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm; dz=5mm; Keference Value = 3.444 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0223 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0380 W/kg SAR (1 g) = 0.014 W/kg; SAR (10 g) = 0.00707 W/kg 0.018 0.018 0.00446 0.00446 0.00446 * Date tested: 2016/10/28; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place:No.7 shielded room, * Date tested: 2016/10/28; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place:No.7 shielded room, * jouid depth: 151 mm; Position; distance of EUT to phantom: 0 mm (2 mm to liquid); ambient: 23.5 ± 1 deg.C./50 ± 10%RH,	-FIOUE EASD v + SIN/3/2, CONVE(7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 20 -Sensor-Surface; 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection). $z = 1.0$	-DAS 152 52.8.8(1222), SEIVICAD X 14.0.10(7551) 31.0 -Electronics: DAE4 Sn554; Calibrated: 2016/05/11
area Scan:96x120,stp12 (9x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=120mm, dy=12mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0179 W/kg area Scan:96x120,stp12 (81x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1200 mm, dy=1.200 mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0205 W/kg com(ant,pk2):30x30x9b; f5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm; dy=5mm; dz=5mm; eleference Value = 3.444 V/m; Power Dff = -0.02 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0223 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0380 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.014 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00707 W/kg 10.013 0.018 0.010922 0.014 0.019 0.00707 W/kg 0.0146 0.013 0.00892 0.00446 0.00446 0.00446 0.00446 * Date tested: 2016/10/28; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place:No.7 shielded room, * liquid depth: 151 mm: Position; distance of EUT to phantom: 0 mm (2 mm to liquid); ambient: 23.5 ± 1 deg.C, /50 ± 10 %RH.	-Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phant	
urea Scan:96x120,stp12 (81x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0205 W/kg com(ant,pl2):30x30x30s,tp5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm; teference Value = 3.444 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0223 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0380 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.014 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00707 W/kg 0.018 0.018 0.0192 0.00446 0.00446 * Date tested: 2016/10/28; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place:No.7 shielded room, * liquid depth: 151 mm; Position: distance of EUT to phantom: 0 mm (2 mm to liquid); anbient: 23.5 ± 1 deg.C, / 50 ± 10%RH.	ody-touch,es200(low)/b8,DSSS;rear(lcd-cl)&touch,b(1m,set:10),b2462/	
<pre>coom(ant,pl2):30x30x30,stp5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dz=5mm; leterence Value = 3.444 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0223 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0380 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.014 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00707 W/kg</pre>		
teferènce Value = 3.444 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0223 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0380 W/kg AR(1 g) = 0.014 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00707 W/kg 0.018 0.013 0.00892 0.00446 • Date tested: 2016/10/28; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place:No.7 shielded room, * Louid depth: 151 mm; Position; distance of EUT to phantom; 0 mm (2 mm to liquid); ambient: 23.5 ± 1 deg.C./50 ± 10 %RH,		
WK 0.012 0.018 Image: Constraint of the second		
0.018 Image: Constraint of the second se	AR(1 g) = 0.014 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00707 W/kg	
Remarks: *. Date tested: 2016/10/28; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place:No.7 shielded room, *. liquid depth; 151 mm; Position; distance of EUT to phantom; 0 mm (2 mm to liquid); ambient; 23.5 ± 1 deg.C. / 50 ± 10 %RH,	0.018	
* liquid depth: 151 mm; Position: distance of EUT to phantom: 0 mm (2 mm to liquid); ambient: $23.5 \pm 1 \text{ deg C} / 50 \pm 10 \text{ %RH}$		
* liquid depth; 151 mm; Position: distance of EUT to phantom: 0 mm (2 mm to liquid); ambient; $23.5 \pm 1 \text{ deg.C} / 50 \pm 10 \text{ %RH}$	0.00446	
* liquid temperature: $\frac{11}{12}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}$	0.00446 0	ed room.

Plot 1-7: Rear (LCD: Open 180 degrees) & touch (separation distance=0mm) / 11b (1Mbps), 2462 MHz

EUT: Wireless module (in digital camera); Type: ES200 (camera:PC2329); Serial: A408EA544874 (camera:42)

Mode: 11b(1Mbps,DBPSK/DSSS)(UID 0, Frame Length in ms: 0; PAR: 0; PMF: 1); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0 Medium: M2450(1610); Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; $\sigma = 1.998 \text{ S/m}$; $\varepsilon_r = 50.47$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

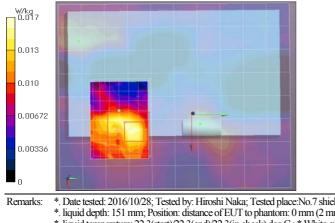
DASY Configuration: -Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7372; ConvF(7.3, 7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 2016/03/15; -DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331) -Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0 -Electronics: DAE4 Sn554; Calibrated: 2016/05/11 -Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section

body-touch,es200(low)/b9,DSSS;rear(lcd-op180)&touch,b(1m,set:10),b2462/

Area Scan:96x120,stp12 (9x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0147 W/kg Area Scan:96x120,stp12 (81x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0177 W/kg

Zoom(pk1):30x30x30,stp5 (9x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm;

Reference Value = 2.290 V/m; Power Drift = -0.20 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0168 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0250 W/kg



SAR(1 g) = 0.011 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00657 W/kg

 *. Date tested: 2016/10/28; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place:No.7 shielded room,
 *. liquid depth: 151 mm; Position: distance of EUT to phantom: 0 mm (2 mm to liquid); ambient: 23.5 ± 1 deg.C. / 50 ± 10 %RH, *. liquid temperature: 22.3(start)/22.3(end)/22.3(in check) deg.C.; *. White cubic: zoom scan area, Red cubic: big=SAR(10g)/small=SAR(1g)

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Appendix 2-2: SAR measurement data / Step 1: Worst SAR search of DSSS mode (cont'd)

Plot 1-8: Front (LCD: Close) & touch (separation distance=0mm) / 11b (1Mbps), 2462 MHz

EUT: Wireless module (in digital camera); Type: ES200 (camera:PC2329); Serial: A408EA544874 (camera:42)

Mode: 11b(1Mbps,DBPSK/DSSS)(UID 0, Frame Length in ms: 0; PAR: 0; PMF: 1); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0 Medium: M2450(1610); Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; $\sigma = 1.998$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.47$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

 DASY Configuration:
 -Probe: EX3DV4 - SN732; ConvF(7.3, 7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 2016/03/15; -Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
 -DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

 -Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section:
 Flat Section

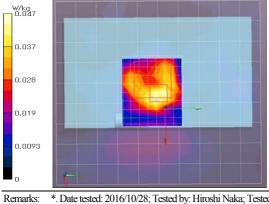
body-touch,es200(low)/b10,DSSS;front-flat(lcd-cl)&touch,b(1m,set:10),b2462/

Area Scan: 108x120,stp12 (10x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0415 W/kg Area Scan: 108x120,stp12 (91x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm; dy=1.200 mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0429 W/kg

Zoom:30x30x30,stp5 (9x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm;

Reference Value = 4.993 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0465 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0830 W/kg SAB(1 m) = 0.020 W/km; SAB(10 m) = 0.017 W/km;

SAR(1 g) = 0.029 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.017 W/kg



emarks: *. Date tested: 2016/10/28; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place:No.7 shielded room,
*. liquid depth: 151 mm; Position: distance of EUT to phantom: 0 mm (2 mm to liquid); ambient: 23.5 ± 1 deg.C. / 50 ± 10 %RH,
*. liquid temperature: 22.3(start)/22.3(end)/22.3(in check) deg.C.; *.White cubic: zoom scan area, Red cubic: big=SAR(10g)/small=SAR(1g)

Plot 1-9: Top (LCD: Close) & touch (separation distance=0mm) / 11g (6Mbps), 2462 MHz

EUT: Wireless module (in digital camera); Type: ES200 (camera:PC2329); Serial: A408EA544874 (camera:42)

Mode: 11g(6Mbps,BPSK/OFDM)(UID 0, Frame Length in ms: 0; PAR: 0; PMF: 1); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0 Medium: M2450(1610); Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; $\sigma = 1.998$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.47$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

 DASY Configuration:
 -Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7372; ConvF(7.3, 7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 2016/03/15; -Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
 -DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

 -Electronics: DAE4 Sn554; Calibrated: 2016/05/11
 -Electronics: DAE4 Sn554; Calibrated: 2016/05/11

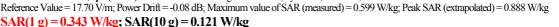
-Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section

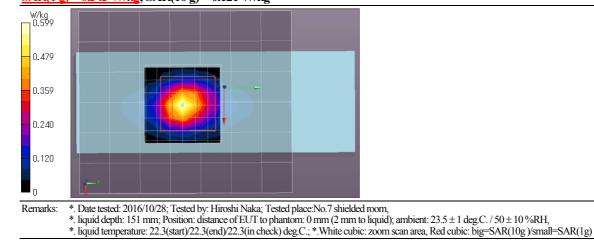
body-touch,es200(low)/b12,OFDM1;top(lcd-cl)&touch,g(6m,set:8),b2462/

Area Scan:72x84, stp12 (7x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.452 W/kg

Area Scan:72x84,stp12 (61x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.582 W/kg

Zoom Scan:30x30x30,stp5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm;





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Appendix 2-2: SAR measurement data / Step 1: Worst SAR search of DSSS mode (cont'd)

Plot 1-10: Top (LCD: Close) & touch (separation distance=0mm) / 11n(20HT) (MCS0), 2462 MHz

EUT: Wireless module (in digital camera); Type: ES200 (camera:PC2329); Serial: A408EA544874 (camera:42)

Mode: n20(MCS0,BPSK/OFDM)(UID 0, Frame Length in ms: 0; PAR: 0; PMF: 1); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0 Medium: M2450(1610); Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; $\sigma = 1.998 \text{ S/m}$; $\varepsilon_r = 50.47$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

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

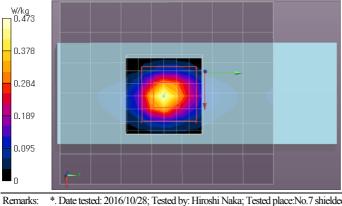
DASY Configuration: -Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7372; ConvF(7.3, 7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 2016/03/15; -Electronics: DAE4 Sn554; Calibrated: 2016/05/11 -Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection (Locations From Previous Scan Used)), Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0 -Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section -DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331) body-touch,es200(low)/b13,OFDM2;top(lcd-cl)&touch,n20(m0,set:7),b2462/

Area Scan: 72x84, stp12 (7x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.349 W/kg

Area Scan:72x84,stp12 (61x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.454 W/kg

Zoom Scan:30x30x30,stp5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm; Reference Value = 15.77 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.473 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.715 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.272 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.096 W/kg



*. Date tested: 2016/10/28; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place:No.7 shielded room, *. liquid depth: 151 mm; Position: distance of EUT to phantom: 0 mm (2 mm to liquid); ambient: 23.5 ± 1 deg.C. / 50 ± 10 %RH, *. liquid temperature: 22.3(start)/22.3(end)/22.3(in check) deg.C.; *.White cubic: zoom scan area, Red cubic: big=SAR(10g)/small=SAR(1g)

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APPENDIX 3: Test instruments

Appendix 3-1: Equipment used

Control No.	Instrument	Manufacturer	Model No	Serial No	Test Item	Calibration Date * Interval(month)
KPM-08	Power meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	6K00003356	AT	2015/09/09 * 12
KPSS-04	Power sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	012088	AT	2015/09/09 * 12
KAT10-S3	Attenuator	Agilent	8490D 010	50924	AT	2015/12/24 * 12
KSA-08	Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4446A	MY46180525	AT	2016/03/28 * 12
Control No.	Instrument	Manufacturer	Model No	Serial No	Test Item	Calibration Date * Interval(month)
COTS-SSAR-0 2	DASY52	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	DASY52(ver.52.8.8(1222))	-	SAR	-
COTS-SSEP-0	Dielectric assessment kit	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	DAK(ver1.10.317.11	-	SAR(daily)	-
SSAR-02	SAR measurement system	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	DASY5	1324	SAR	Pre Check
SSRBT-02	SAR robot	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	TX60 Lspeag	F12/5L2QA1/A /01	SAR	2016/09/06 * 12
KDAE-R01	Data Acquisition Electronics	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	DAE4	554	SAR	2016/05/11 * 12
KPB-R02	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	EX3DV4	7372	SAR	2016/03/15 * 12
KSDA-01	Dipole Antenna	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	D2450V2	822	SAR(daily)	2016/01/14 * 12
KPFL-01	Flat Phantom	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	Oval flat phantom ELI 4.0	1059	SAR	2016/08/25 * 12
SSNA-01	Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	US39171777	SAR(daily)	2015/12/24 * 12
SEPP-02	Dielectric probe	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	DAK3.5	1129	SAR(daily)	2016/08/16 * 12
SSG-01	Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	MY47271584	SAR(daily)	2016/03/24 * 12
KPA-12	RF Power Amplifier	MILMEGA	AS2560-50	1018582	SAR(daily)	Pre Check
KCPL-07	Directional Coupler	Pulsar Microwave Corp.	CCS30-B26	0621	SAR(daily)	Pre Check
KPM-06	Power Meter	Rohde & Schwarz	NRVD	101599	SAR(daily)	2016/09/05 * 12
KIU-08	Power sensor	Rohde & Schwarz	NRV-Z4	100372	SAR(daily)	2016/09/05 * 12
KIU-09	Power sensor	Rohde & Schwarz	NRV-Z4	100371	SAR(daily)	2016/09/05 * 12
KAT10-P1	Attenuator	Weinschel	24-10-34	BY5927	SAR(daily)	2015/12/24 * 12
KPM-05	Power meter	Agilent	E4417A	GB41290718	SAR(daily)	2016/04/13 * 12
KPSS-01	Power sensor	Agilent	E9327A	US40440544	SAR(daily)	2016/04/13 * 12
SAT20-SAR1	Attenuator	TME	SFA-01AXPJ-20	-	SAR(daily)	2015/12/24 * 12
SCC-SAR2	Coaxial Cable	HUBER+SUHNER	SF104A/11PC3542 /11N451/4M	MY699/4A	SAR(daily)	Pre Check
KRU-01	Ruler(300mm)	Shinwa	13134	-	SAR	2016/02/24 * 12
KRU-05	Ruler(100x50mm,L)	Shinwa	12101	-	SAR	2016/05/16 * 12
KOS-13	Digtal thermometer	HANNA	Checktemp-2	KOS-13	SAR	2015/12/07 * 12
KOS-14	Thermo-Hygrometer data logger	SATO KEIRYOKI	SK-L200THIIα/ SK-LTHIIα-2	015246/08169	SAR	2015/12/07 * 12
SOS-11	Humidity Indicator	A&D	AD-5681	4063424	SAR(daily)	2015/12/07 * 12
SOS-12	Digtal thermometer	HANNA	Checktemp-4	SOS-12	SAR(daily)	2016/02/24 * 12
SOS-SAR1	Digtal thermometer	LKMelectonic	DTM3000	3171	SAR(daily)	2016/10/28 * 12
SSA-04	Spectrum Analyzer	Advantest	R3272	101100994	SAR(moni.)	Pre Check
KSDH-01	Device holder	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	Mounting device for transmitter	-	SAR	2016/09/06 * 12
SWTR-03	DI water	MonotaRo	34557433	-	SAR	Pre Check
SALC-01	Primepure Ethanol	Kanto Chemical Co., Inc.	14032-79	-	SAR(daily)	Pre Check
KSLM245-01	Tissue simulation liqud (2450MHz,body)	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	MSL2450V2	SL AAM 245 BA	SAR	Pre Check

The expiration date of calibration is the end of the expired month.

As for some calibrations performed after the tested dates, those test equipment have been controlled by means of an unbroken chains of calibrations. All equipment is calibrated with valid calibrations. Each measurement data is traceable to the national or international standards.

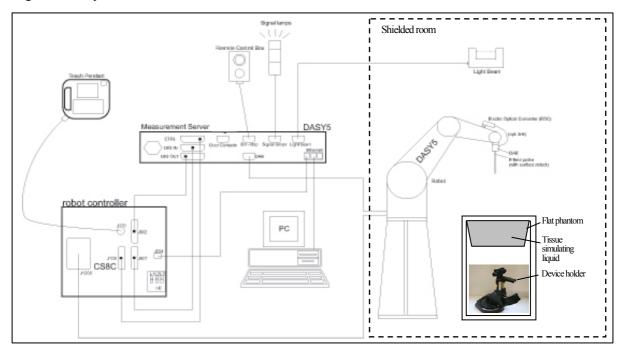
[Test Item] SAR: Specific Absorption Rate; AT: Antenna terminal conducted power

*. AT (antenna terminal conducted power measurement) was measured July 7, 2016. (Refer to Section 6 in this report.)

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Appendix 3-2: Configuration and peripherals

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY5 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG). The system is based on a high precision robot), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than \pm 0.02 mm. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit. The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetry probes EX3DV4 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.



The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consist of the following items:

	DAS 15 System for performing compliance lesis consist of the following terns.
1	A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli TX/RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software.
	An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2	An isotropic field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
	A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements,
	mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically
	transmitted to the EOC.
4	The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use
4	optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
5	The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast
5	movement interrupts.
6	The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
7	A computer running Win7 professional operating system and the DASY5 software.
8	R Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
9	The phantom.
10	The device holder for EUT. (low-loss dielectric palette) (*. when it was used.)
11	Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
12	Validation dipole kits allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

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Appendix 3-3: Test system specification

TX60 Lsepag robot/	CS8Csepag-TX60 robot controller	EOC
Number of Axes Manufacture	: 6 •Repeatability : ±0.02 mm : Stäubli Unimation Corp.	EOC
DASY5 Measureme	nt server	DAE
•Features	: The DASY5 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a	
	400MHz intel ULV Celeron, 128MB chip-disk and 128MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE4 electronics box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY5 I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.	Probe
 Calibration 	: No calibration required.	
 Manufacture 	: Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	
Data Acquisition Ele	ectronic (DAE)	
•Features	 Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY5 embedded system (fully remote controlled). 2 step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop (not in -R version) 	Light beam switch
•Measurement Range •Input Offset voltage	e : 1 μ V to > 200 mV (16bit resolution and 2 range settings: 4 mV, 400 mV) : <1 μ V (with auto zero)	DASY5
Input Resistance	: 200 MΩ	DASY5 Server
Battery Power Manufacture	: >10 hr of operation (with two 9 V battery) : Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	
	6 6	
Electro-Optical Con		
•Manufacture	: Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	
Light Beam Switch	(LB5/80)	Robot controller
 Manufacture 	: Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	- Nober controller
SAR measurement s	oftware	
•Item	: Dosimetric Assessment System DASY5	
 Software version 	: DASY52, V8.2 B969	
 Manufacture 	: Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	
E-Field Probe		EX3DV4 E-field Probe
•Model	: EX3DV4 (serial number: 7372)	/
•Construction	: Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in shielding against static charges.	
	PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
 Frequency 	: 10MHz to 6GHz, Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30MHz to 6GHz)	
•Conversion Factors	: (used) 2.45 GHz (Body)	
•Directivity	 ±0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ±0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis) 	
•Dynamic Range	: 10μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)	
•Dimension :	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm)	
	Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1mm	- 1
•Application :	High precision dosimetric measurement in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient	
	fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6GHz with precision	
•Manufacture :	of better 30%. Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	
Phantom		
	ELI 4.0 oval flat phantom	
	Fiberglass •Shell Thickness : Bottom plate: 2 ±0.2 mm Bottom elliptical: 600×400 mm, Depth: 190 mm (Volume: Approx. 30 liters)	ELI 4.0 flat phantom
	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	
Device Holder		
☑ Urethane foam		
KSDH-01: In co mounted transmi accurately position device holder.	ombination with the ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the tter device in spherical coordinates. Transmitter devices can be easily and oned. The low-loss dielectric urethane foam was used for the mounting section of	A
•Material : POM	Manufacture : Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Device holder

UL Japan, Inc.

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Interpolated Head Tissue

σ[S/m]

not use

not use

not use

Body Tissue

 σ [S/m]

1.914

1.938

1.967

εr

52.75

52.72

52.68

Appendix 3-4: Simulated tissue composition and parameter confirmation

Liquid type	Body
Model No. / Product No.	MSL2450V2 / SL AAM 245 BA
Control number	KSLM245-01
Ingredient: Mixture (%)	Water:52-75%, DGBE:25-48%, NaCl:<1.0%
Manufacture	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

*. The dielectric parameters were checked prior to assessment using the DAK3.5 dielectric probe kit.

			Ambient	Liquid temp.	Liquid			Liq	uid par	ameters (*a)				ΔS	AR
Measured	Freq.	Liquid		[deg.C.]	Depth	P	ermittivit	y (er) [-]		C	onductivit	y [S/m]		(1g)	(10g)
date	[MHz]	type	[deg.C.] /[%RH]		[mm]	Torget	Meas	sured	I imit	Torrat	Meas	sured	I imit	[%]	[%]
			/[/0K11]	Before/After	լոոոյ	Target	Meas.	$\Delta \epsilon r$ [%]	Limit	Target	Meas.	Δσ[%]	Limit	(*b)	(*b)
October 28, 2016	2450	Body	23.7/52	22.3/22.3	(151)	52.7	50.49	-4.2	±5%	1.95	1.984	+1.8	±5%	+1.79	+1.12

Standard

 σ [S/m]

1.40

1.80

2.40

Body Tissue

 σ [S/m]

1.52

1.95

2.73

εr

53.3

52.7

52.0

f (MHz)

2412

2437

2462

Eľ

not use

not use

Head Tissue

εr

40.0

39.2

38.5

*a. The target value is a parameter defined in Appendix A of KDB865664 D01 (v01r04). The dielectric parameters suggested for head and body tissue simulating liquid are given at 2000, 2450 and 3000MHz. As an intermediate solution, dielectric parameters for the frequencies between 2000- 2450 and 2450-3000MHz were obtained using linear interpolation.

*b. The coefficients are parameters defined in IEEE Std. 1528(2013).

ΔSAR(1g)= Cεr ×Δεr + Cσ ×Δσ, Cεr=-7.854E-4×f³+9.402E-3×f²-2.742E-2×f-0.2026 / Cσ =9.804E-3×f³-8.661E-2×f²+2.981E-2×f+0.7829

f (MHz)

(1800-)2000

2450

3000

Appendix 3-5: Daily check results

Prior to the SAR assessment of EUT, the daily check (system check) was performed to test whether the SAR system was operating within its target of $\pm 10\%$. The daily check results are in the table below. (*. Refer to Appendix 3-6 of measurement data.)

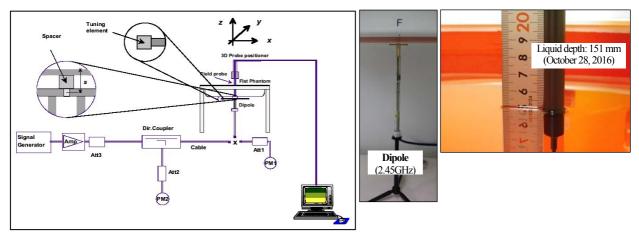
							Ι	Daily c	check r	results										
									Da	ily che	ck tarş	get & n	neasure	d						
	Freq.	Liquid			S	AR (15	g) [W/k	g] (*d)						S	AR (10	g) [W/l	·g] (*d)			
Date	[MHz]		Mea-	ASAR-	1W	Tai	rget	Dev	iation	I imit	Pass	Mea-	ASAR-	1W	Tai	rget	Devi	ation	Limit	Pass
	լտուզ	Type	sured	correct		Cal.	STD	Cal.	STD	[%]	9	sured		scaled	Cal.	STD	Cal.	STD	[%]	1 ass 9
			(*c)	correct		(*e)	(*f)	[%]	[%]	• •	•	(*c)	conteet	scaleu	(*e)	(*f)	[%]	[%]	• •	·
October 28, 2016	2450	Body	12.3	12.08	48.32	51.2	n/a	-5.6	n/a	±10	Pass	5.71	5.65	22.60	24.2	n/a	-6.6	n/a	±10	Pass
* Calculating for	rmula.	ASA	R corre	cted SA	$R(1\sigma)$	$W/k\sigma$	=(Obs	erved !	SAR(1)	r) (W/k	(a)) × (100 - (ASAR($\frac{10}{10}$	0					

*. Calculating formula: Δ SAR corrected SAR (1g) (W/kg) = (Observed SAR(1g) (W/kg)) × (100 *c. The "Measured" SAR value is obtained at 250 mW for 2450MHz, and at 100 mW for 5GHz band.

*d. The measured SAR value of Daly check was compensated for tissue dielectric deviations (Δ SAR) and scaled to 1W of output power in order to compare with the manufacture's calibration target value which was normalized.

*e. The target value is a parameter defined in the calibration data sheet of D2450V2 (sn:822) and D5GHzV2 (sn:1070) dipole calibrated by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (Certification No. D2450V2-822_Jan16 / D5GHzV2-1070_Mar16, the data sheet was filed in this report). For 2.45GHz, the manufacture's calibration data of dipole for head liquid were within 2.5 % (0.1 dB) of IEEE Std.1528 head liquid target value (=52.4 W/kg, cal.=51.4 W/kg, -1.9% vs. standard). This calibration result is enough using this dipole as a reference. We decided to use body liquid calibration data of this dipole for the Daily check target.

*f. The target value (normalized to 1W) is defined in IEEE Std.1528.



Test setup for the system performance check

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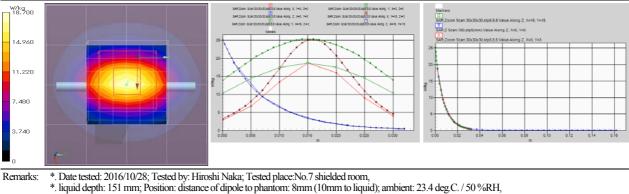
FCC ID

Appendix 3-6: Daily check measurement data

EUT: Dipole(2.45GHz)(sn822); Type: D2450V2; Serial: 822; Forward conducted power: 250mW Communication System: UID 0, CW (* Frame Length in ms: 0; PAR: 0; PMF: 1); Frequency: 2450 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0 Medium: M2450(1610); Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; $\sigma = 1.984$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.49$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007) DASY Configuration: -Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7372; ConvF(7.3, 7.3, 7.3); Calibrated: 2016/03/15; -DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331) -Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0, 161.0 -Electronics: DAE4 Sn554; Calibrated: 2016/05/11 -Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section

Area Scan:60x60,stp15 (5x5x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.6 W/kg Area Scan:60x60,stp15 (41x41x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.6 W/kg Z Scan;160,stp5(mm) (1x1x33): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.7 W/kg Zoom Scan:30x30x30x50,stp5,5,5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm; Reference Value = 98.55 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.7 W/kg; Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.71 W/kg



*. liquid temperature: 22.2(start)/22.2(end)/22.3(in check) deg.C.; *. White cubic: zoom scan area, Red cubic: big=SAR(10g)/small=SAR(1g)

Appendix 3-7: Daily check uncertainty

	Uncertainty of daily check (2.4~60	GHz) (*.ε&σ tok	erance:≤±5%, DA	AK3.5, CW)	(v08)		1g SAR	10g SAR	
	Combined measurement uncertain	nty of the meas	surement syst	em (k=1))		±11.0 %	±10.9 %	
	Expanded ur	v ncertainty (k=2	2)		·		±22.1 %	±21.8 %	
	Error Description (v08)	Uncertainty Value	Probability distribution	Divisor	ci (1g)	ci (10g)	ui (1g)	ui (10g)	Vi, veff
Α	Measurement System (DASY5)						(std. uncertainty)	(std. uncertainty)	
1	Probe Calibration Error	±6.55 %	Normal	1	1	1	±6.55%	±6.55 %	∞
2	Axial isotropy error	±4.7 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	√0.5	√0.5	±1.9%	±1.9 %	∞
3	Hemispherical isotropy error	±9.6 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0%	0%	∞
4	Probe linearity	±4.7 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7 %	±2.7 %	x
5	Probe modulation response (CW)	±0.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0%	0%	ŝ
6	System detection limit	±1.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6 %	ŝ
7	Boundary effects	±4.8 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.8 %	±2.8 %	x
8	System readout electronics (DAE)	±0.3 %	Normal	1	1	1	±0.3 %	±0.3 %	x
- 9	Response Time Error (<5ms/100ms wait)	±0.0 %	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0%	0%	x
10	Integration Time Error (CW)	±0.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0%	0%	x
11	RF ambient conditions-noise	±3.0 %	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	x
12	RF ambient conditions-reflections	±3.0 %	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	x
13	Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	±3.3 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.9%	±1.9%	x
14	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	±6.7 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±3.9%	±3.9 %	x
15	Max. SAR evaluation (Post-processing)	±4.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3 %	±2.3 %	x
В	Test Sample Related								
16	Deviation of the experimental source	±3.5 %	Normal	1	1	1	±3.5 %	±3.5 %	00
17	Dipole to liquid distance (10mm±0.2mm,<2deg.)	±2.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.2 %	±1.2 %	x
18	Drift of output power (measured, <0.2dB)	±2.3 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.3 %	±1.3 %	x
С	Phantom and Setup								
19	Phantom uncertainty	±2.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.2 %	±1.2%	00
20	Algorithm for correcting SAR (e',σ: ≤5%)	±1.2 %	Normal	1	1	0.84	±1.2 %	±0.97 %	x
21	Liquid conductivity (meas.) (DAK3.5)	±3.0%	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	±2.3 %	±2.1 %	x
22	Liquid permittivity (meas.) (DAK3.5)	±3.1 %	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	±0.7 %	±0.8 %	x
23	Liquid Conductivity-temp.uncertainty (<2deg.C.)	±5.3 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	±2.4%	±2.2 %	x
24	Liquid Permittivity-temp.uncertainty (<2deg.C.)	±0.9%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	±0.1 %	±0.1 %	x
	Combined Standard Uncertainty						±11.0 %	±10.9 %	
	Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)						±22.1 %	±21.8 %	

This measurement uncertainty budget is suggested by IEEE Std. 1528(2013) and determined by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (DASY5 Uncertainty Budget).

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Appendix 3-8: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4)

Calibration Laborato Schmid & Partner Engineering AG ^{Zeughausstrasse} 43, 8004 Zuri	-	S S S	Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst Service suisse d'étalonnage Servizio svizzero di taratura Swiss Calibration Service
Accredited by the Swiss Accredit The Swiss Accreditation Servio Multilateral Agreement for the	ce is one of the signatorie	s to the EA	reditation No.: SCS 0108
Client Vitec	recognition of calibration	and an office of the second	EX3-7372_Mar16
		men and an and an and a second se	
CALIBRATION	CERITIFICAT		
Object	EX3DV4 - SN:73	72	2 2 2 2
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-25.v6	0A CAL-12 v9, QA CAL-14 v4, QA dure for dosimetric E-field probes	
Calibration date:	March 15, 2016	ala (Maria) ana ang Kapon	
Calibration Equipment used (M8		y facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C a	
Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02129)	Mar-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02132)	Mar-16
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02133)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-15 (No. ES3-3013_Dec15)	Dec-16
DAE4	SN: 660	23-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-660_Dec15)	Dec-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	U\$37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Leil-Klysner	Laboratory Technician	Laf Illyin
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Ménager	lag
This calibration certificate shall	not be reproduced except in	full without written approval of the laboratory.	Issued: March 17, 2016

Certificate No: EX3-7372_Mar16

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Appendix 3-8: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (cont'd)

Calibration Laboratory of Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst s Schmid & Partner Service suisse d'étalonnage С Engineering AG Servizio svizzero di taratura Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland s Swiss Calibration Service Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS) Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

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

Glossary

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization ϕ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization 9	ϑ 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
	i.e., 8 – 0 is normal to probe axis

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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Appendix 3-8: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (cont'd)

EX3DV4 - SN:7372

March 15, 2016

Probe EX3DV4

SN:7372

Manufactured: Calibrated: March 17, 2015 March 15, 2016

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

Certificate No: EX3-7372_Mar16

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Appendix 3-8: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (cont'd)

EX3DV4- \$N:7372

March 15, 2016

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7372

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (µV/(V/m) ²) ^A	0.50	0.30	0.52	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	96.6	101.1	95.1	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	c	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	141.8	±3.0 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		142.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		134.1	

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

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

^E Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required. ^E Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

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Appendix 3-8: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (cont'd)

EX3DV4-SN:7372

March 15, 2016

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7372

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m)	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Ünc (k=2)
650	42.5	0.89	10.24	10.24	10.24	0.09	1.25	± 13.3 %
750	41.9	0.89	10.10	10.10	10.10	0.49	0.81	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.58	9.58	9.58	0.42	0.84	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.36	9.36	9.36	0.25	1.22	± 12.0 %
1450	40,5	1.20	8.51	8.51	8.51	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.20	8.20	8.20	0.32	0.90	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.91	7.91	7.91	0.31	0.80	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	7.71	7.71	7.71	0.38	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.15	7.15	7.15	0.43	0.81	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.84	6.84	6.84	0.42	0.85	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.80	4.80	4.80	0.35	1.80	±13.1 %
5250	35.9	4.71	4.67	4.67	4.67	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.54	4.54	4.54	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.32	4.32	4.32	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.17	4.17	4.17	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.21	4.21	4.21	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.10	4.10	4.10	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media	Calibration Parameter	Determined in Head	Tissue Simulating Media
--	-----------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

⁶ 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 validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
⁶ At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (s and c) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to parameters (s and c) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS (s and c) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS (s and c) is restricted to ± 5%.

The queries below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (z and 3) can be relaxed to \pm 10% initial compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (z and σ) is restricted to \pm 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters. ⁶ 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.

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Appendix 3-8: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (cont'd)

EX3DV4- SN:7372

March 15, 2016

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7372

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k=2)
650	55.9	0.96	10.56	10.56	10.56	0.10	1.25	± 13.3 %
750	55.5	0.96	10.40	10.40	10.40	0.33	1.36	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	10.15	10.15	10.15	0.35	1.13	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.90	9.90	9.90	0.25	1.40	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	0.37	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.97	7.97	7.97	0.47	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.61	7.61	7.61	0.38	0.80	± 12.0 %
1950	53.3	1.52	7.84	7.84	7.84	0.35	0.89	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.30	7.30	7.30	0.35	0.88	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.83	6.83	6.83	0.37	0.86	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.50	1.90	± 1 3.1 %
5250	48.9	5.36	4.30	4.30	4.30	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.25	4.25	4.25	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.79	3.79	3.79	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.52	3.52	3.52	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %
5750	48.3	5.94	3.74	3.74	3.74	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.73	3.73	3.73	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media
--

^c Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
^C 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.

diameter from the boundary.

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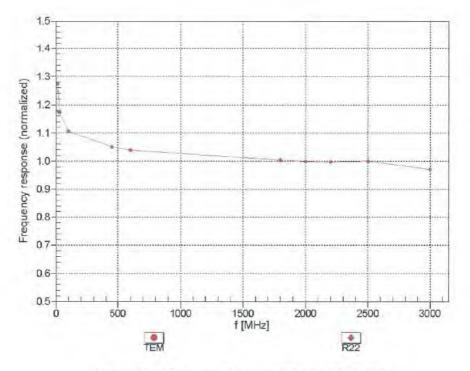
FCC ID

Appendix 3-8: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (cont'd)

EX3DV4- SN:7372

March 15, 2016

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





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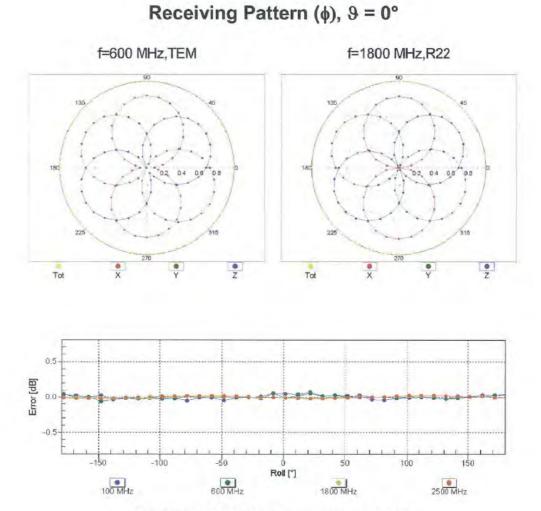
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Appendix 3-8: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (cont'd)

EX3DV4- SN:7372

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Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

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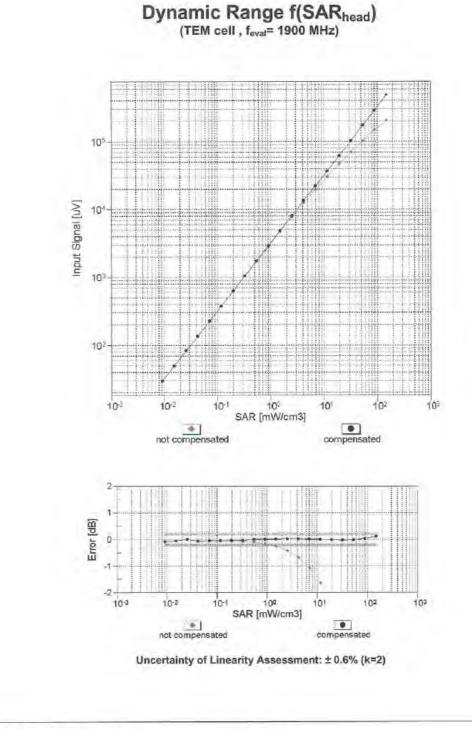
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Appendix 3-8: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (cont'd)

EX3DV4- SN:7372

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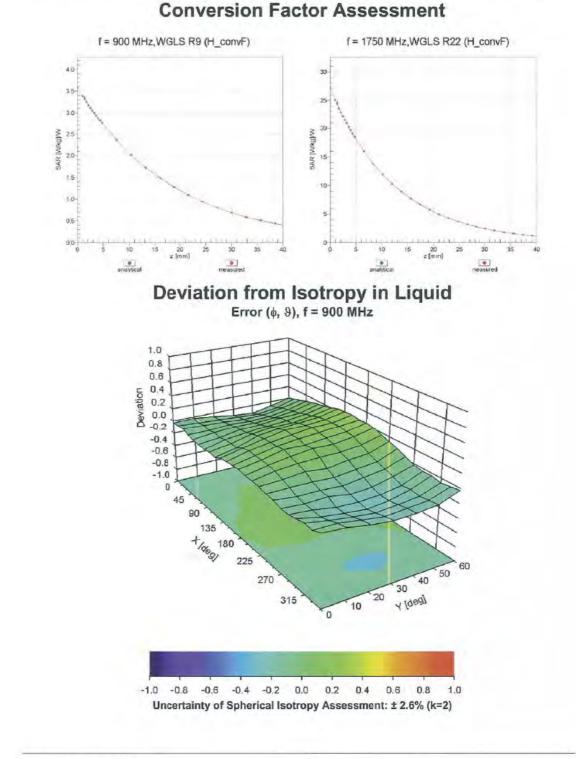
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Appendix 3-8: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (cont'd)

EX3DV4- SN:7372

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Appendix 3-8: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (cont'd)

EX3DV4-SN:7372

March 15, 2016

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7372

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	51.8
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	
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

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Appendix 3-9: Calibration certificate: Dipole (D2450V2)

Calibration Laboratory of

Client

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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

UL Japan Shonan (Vitec)



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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Certificate No: D2450V2-822_Jan16

CALIBRATION C	ERTIFICATE		
Object	D2450V2 - SN:8	22	
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v9 Calibration proce	dure for dipole validation kits ab	ove 700 MHz
Calibration date:	January 14, 2016		
Calibration date.	January 14, 2010	,	
The measurements and the unce	rtainties with confidence p	ional standards, which realize the physical u robability are given on the following pages a ry facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)	and are part of the certificate.
Calibration Equipment used (M&			
Primary Standards	1D #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02223)	Oct-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02131)	Mar-16
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02134)	Mar-16
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	31-Dec-15 (No. EX3-7349_Dec15)	Dec-16
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-601_Dec15)	Dec-16
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Jun-15)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Michael Weber	Laboratory Technician	M.Heles
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	H. Heres
This collegation contribute of "			Issued: January 15, 2016
I nis calibration certificate shall no	or pe reproduced except in	full without written approval of the laborator	y

Certificate No: D2450V2-822_Jan16

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Appendix 3-9: Calibration certificate: Dipole (D2450V2) (cont'd)

Calibration Laboratory of

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

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

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

e) 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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Appendix 3-9: Calibration certificate: Dipole (D2450V2) (cont'd)

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.8 ± 6 %	1.87 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C		

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.4 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.09 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.0 W/kg ± 16.5 % (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	52.1 ± 6 %	2.04 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C		

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.2 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL SAR measured	condition 250 mW input power	6.12 W/kg

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Appendix 3-9: Calibration certificate: Dipole (D2450V2) (cont'd)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.9 Ω + 4.1 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.6 Ω + 6.3 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.1 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

	Electrical Delay (one direction)		1.158 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	December 11, 2008

Certificate No: D2450V2-822_Jan16

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Date: 14.01.2016

FCC ID : AZD230

Appendix 3-9: Calibration certificate: Dipole (D2450V2) (cont'd)

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz D2450V2; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 822

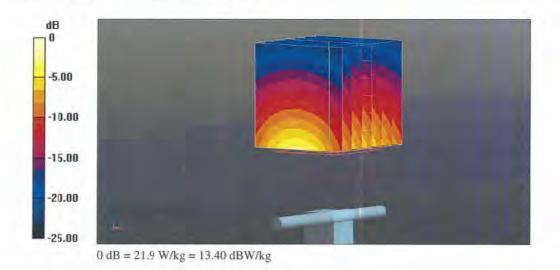
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.87 S/m; ϵ_r = 37.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m³ Phantom section: Flat Section Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN7349; ConvF(7.76, 7.76, 7.76); Calibrated: 31.12.2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 114.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.0 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.09 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.9 W/kg



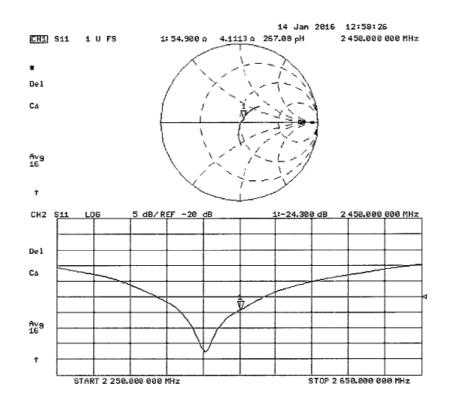
Certificate No: D2450V2-822_Jan16

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Appendix 3-9:	Calibration certificate: Dipole (D2450V2) (cont	t'd)

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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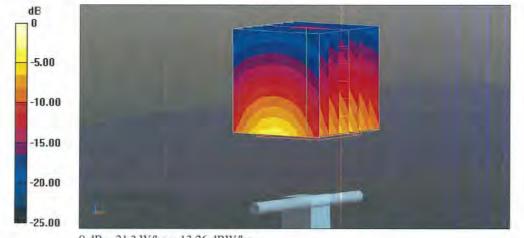
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Appendix 3-9: Calibration certificate: Dipole (D2450V2) (cont'd)

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL Date: 14.01.2016 Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz D2450V2; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 822 Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; $\sigma = 2.04 \text{ S/m}$; $\varepsilon_r = 52.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ Phantom section: Flat Section Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011) DASY52 Configuration: Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.79, 7.79, 7.79); Calibrated: 31.12.2015; • Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) . Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015 Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002 DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372) Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 106.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.3 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 13.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.12 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.2 W/kg



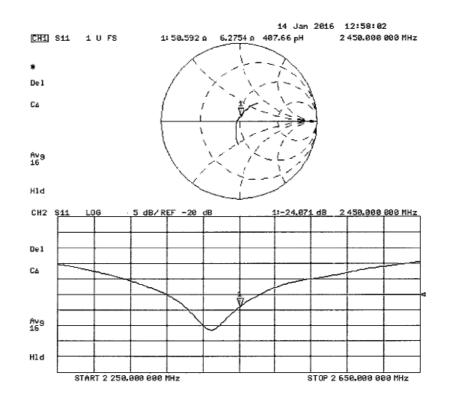
0 dB = 21.2 W/kg = 13.26 dBW/kg

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Appendix 3-9: Calibration certificate: Dipole (D2450V2) (cont'd)

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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