



FCC SAR Test Report

Report No. : SA130506C21
Applicant : COMPAL ELECTRONICS, INC.
Address : No. 581, Ruiguang RD., Neihu District, Taipei City 11492, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Product : Convertible Tablet Computer, ThinkPad S230u
FCC ID : GKR-TP00042AKP
Brand : Lenovo
Model No. : TP00042A
Standards : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) / IEEE C95.1:1991 / IEEE 1528:2003
FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)
KDB 248227 D01 v01r02 / KDB 447498 D01 v05
KDB 615223 D01 v01 / KDB 616217 D04 v01
Date of Testing : May 17, 2013 ~ May 23, 2013

CERTIFICATION: The above equipment have been tested by **Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch - Taiwan HwaYa Lab**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample's SAR characteristics under the conditions specified in this report. It should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of our laboratory. The client should not use it to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by TAF or any government agencies.

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Release Control Record

Issue No.	Reason for Change	Date Issued
R01	Initial release	May 27, 2013

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1. Summary of Maximum SAR Value

<Tablet Mode>

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest Reported Body SAR _{1α} (0 cm Gap) (W/kg)
PCB	WiMAX	0.54
DTS	2.4G WLAN	0.27
	5.8G WLAN	0.94
NII	5.2G WLAN	0.92
	5.3G WLAN	0.99
	5.6G WLAN	1.07

Note:

1. The SAR limit (**Head & Body: SAR_{1g} 1.6 W/kg**) for general population / uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1991.
2. This device is convertible computer. Since the antenna to user (bottom surface of laptop) is larger than 20 cm, the laptop mode is defined as mobile device. The SAR testing in this report is for tablet PC mode only.

2. Description of Equipment Under Test

EUT Type	Convertible Tablet Computer, ThinkPad S230u
FCC ID	GKR-TP00042AKP
Brand Name	Lenovo
Model Name	TP00042A
Module Model Name (Intel Centrion Advanced-N + WiMAX 6250)	622ANXHMW
Tx Frequency Bands (Unit: MHz)	WiMAX : 2498.5 ~ 2687.5 WLAN : 2412 ~ 2462, 5180 ~ 5240, 5260 ~ 5320, 5500 ~ 5700, 5745 ~ 5825
Uplink Modulations	WiMAX : QPSK, 16QAM 802.11b : DSSS 802.11a/g/n : OFDM
Maximum Tune-up Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)	WiMAX : 24.3 WLAN 2.4G : 16.6 WLAN 5.2G : 16.8 WLAN 5.3G : 16.6 WLAN 5.6G : 16.8 WLAN 5.8G : 15.4
Antenna Type	Refer to Note
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

Note:

- The antenna information is listed as below.

Antenna Type	Brand Name	Parts Number	Antenna Gain
PIFA	Jess-Link Products CO., LTD.	Main Antenna: PANT11A00034-1	2.4G: -2.03 2.6G: -3.31 5G: 0.45
		Auxiliary Antenna: PANT11A00035-1	2.4G: -3.47 2.6G: -5.79 5G: 0.42

- The above EUT information is declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description please refers to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.
- WiMAX and WLAN cannot transmit simultaneously.

List of Accessory:

AC Adapter	Brand Name	lenovo
	Model Name	45N0185
	Power Rating	I/P:100-240Vac, 1.5A; O/P: 20Vdc, 3.25A
	DC Power Cord Type	1.8 meter non-shielded cable with ferrite core



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The 802.16e/WiMAX device and system operating parameters is as below.

Description	Parameter		Comment
FCC ID	GKR-TP00042AKP		Identify all related FCC ID
Radio Service	Part 27 Subpart M		Rule parts
Transmit Frequency Range (MHz)	5MHz BW : 2498.5 MHz to 2687.5 MHz 10MHz BW : 2501.0 MHz to 2685.0 MHz		System parameter
System/Channel Bandwidth (MHz)	5 MHz	10 MHz	System parameter
System Profile	Revision 1.7.0		Defined by WiMAX Forum
Modulation Schemes	QPSK, 16QAM		Identify all applicable UL modulations
Sampling Factor	28/25		System parameter
Sampling Frequency (MHz)	5.6 MHz	11.2 MHz	(F _S)
Sample Time (ns)	178.57 ns	89.29 ns	(1/F _S)
FFT Size (N _{FFT})	512	1024	(N _{FFT})
Sub-Carrier Spacing (kHz)	10.94 kHz		(Δf)
Useful Symbol Time (μs)	91.4286 μs		(T _b =1/Δf)
Guard Time (μs)	11.4286 μs		(T _g =T _b /cp); cp = cyclic prefix
OFDMA Symbol Time (μs)	102.857 μs		(T _s =T _b +T _g)
Frame Size (ms)	5 ms		System parameter
TTG + RTG (μs or number of symbols)	165.72 μs		Idle time, system parameter
Number of DL OFDMA Symbols per Frame	29		Identify the allowed & maximum symbols, including both traffic & control symbols
Number of UL OFDMA Symbols per Frame	18		
DL:UL Symbol Ratios	29:18		For determining UL duty factor
Power Class (dBm)	Power Class 2, 23.8±0.5 dBm		Identify power class and tolerance
Wave1 / Wave2	Wave2: One Tx antenna (Ant-0), Support Rx diversity.		Describe antenna diversity info and MIMO requirements separately
UL Zone Types (FUSC, PUSC, OFUSC, OPUSC, AMC, TUSC1, TUSC2)	PUSC mode only for current FW.		Describe separately the symbol and sub-carrier/sub-channel structures applicable to each zone type
Maximum Number of UL Sub-Carriers	420	840	Identify the allowed and tested / to be tested parameters; include separate explanations on the types of control symbols and how the power levels are determined
Measured UL Burst Maximum Average Conducted Power	23.29 dBm		
UL Control Symbol Configuration	3 PUSC symbols (used for ranging, CQICH and ACK/NACK)		
UL Control Symbol Maximum Conducted Average Power	79.16 mW	38.45 mW	
UL Burst Peak-to-Average (Conducted) Power Ratio (PAPR)	PAPR is between 6.87 ~ 7.22 dB		Identify the expected range and measured/tested PAR; explain separately the methods used / to be used to address SAR probe calibration and measurement error issues
Frame Averaged UL Transmission Duty Factor (%)	UL Symbols x Symbol Time / Frame Size (BW5M) = 18 x 102.857 us / 5000 us = 37.0 % Crest Factor = 1 / Duty Cycle = 2.70 (BW10M) = 12 x 102.857 us / 5000 us = 24.7 % Crest Factor = 1 / Duty Cycle = 4.05 These CF was used for SAR evaluation.		Show calculations separately and explain how the applicable CF (<i>crest factor</i>) used / to be use in the SAR measurements is derived and how the control symbols are accounted for

3. SAR Measurement System

3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

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

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

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

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

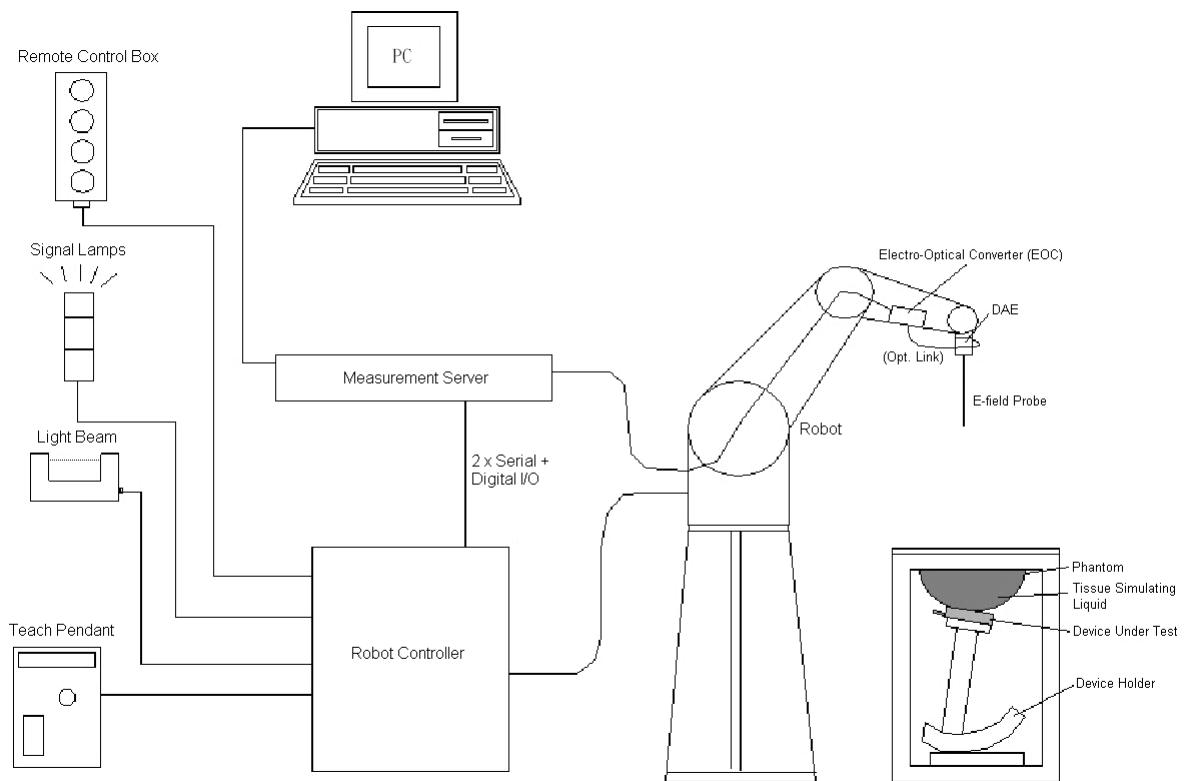
SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

3.2 SPEAG DASY System

DASY system consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY4/5 software defined. The DASY software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.


Fig-3.1 DASY System Setup
3.2.1 Robot

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

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



Fig-3.2 DASY4


Fig-3.3 DASY5

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3.2.2 Probes

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency.


Model	EX3DV4	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

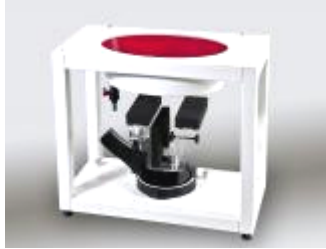
Model	ES3DV3	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Interleaved sensors. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 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	

3.2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

Model	DAE3, DAE4	
Construction	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY4/5 embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
Measurement Range	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)	
Input Offset Voltage	< 5 μ V (with auto zero)	
Input Bias Current	< 50 fA	
Dimensions	60 x 60 x 68 mm	


3.2.4 Phantoms


Model	Twin SAM	
Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.	
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
Filling Volume	approx. 25 liters	

Model	ELI	
Construction	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.	
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)	
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
Filling Volume	approx. 30 liters	


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3.2.5 Device Holder

Model	Mounting Device	
Construction	In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Rotation point is the ear opening point. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).	
Material	POM	

Model	Laptop Extensions Kit	
Construction	Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.). It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner.	
Material	POM, Acrylic glass, Foam	

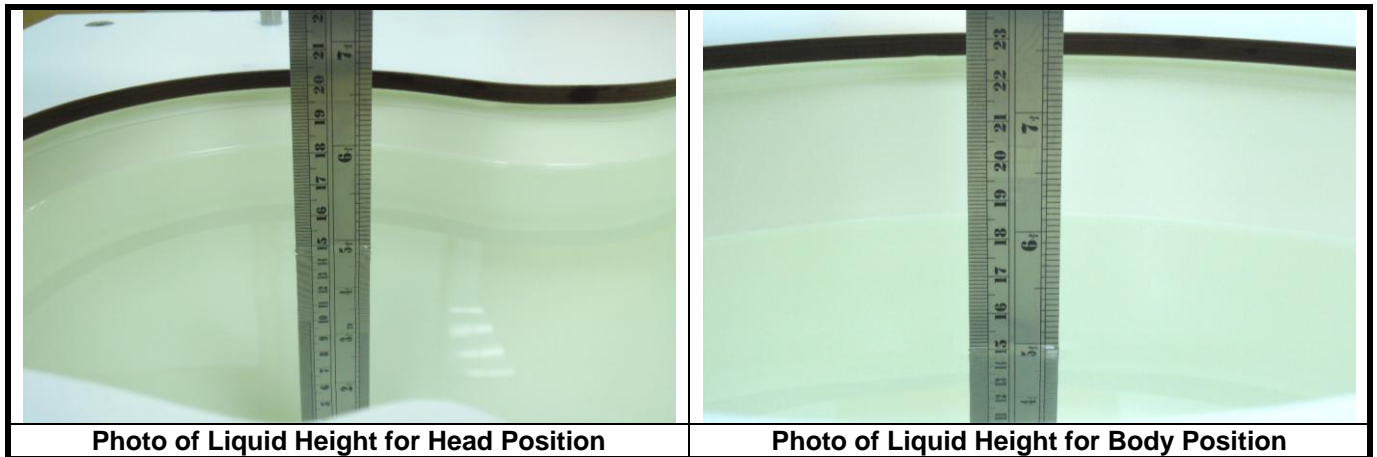
3.2.6 System Validation Dipoles

Model	D-Serial	
Construction	Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun. Enables measurement of feed point impedance with NWA. Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with tissue simulating solutions.	
Frequency	750 MHz to 5800 MHz	
Return Loss	> 20 dB	
Power Capability	> 100 W (f < 1GHz), > 40 W (f > 1GHz)	

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3.2.7 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in Table-3.1.



The dielectric properties of the head tissue simulating liquids are defined in IEEE 1528 and FCC OET 65 Supplement C Appendix C. For the body tissue simulating liquids, the dielectric properties are defined in FCC OET 65 Supplement C Appendix C. The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent 85070D Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.



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Table-3.1 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Target Permittivity	Range of $\pm 5\%$	Target Conductivity	Range of $\pm 5\%$
For Head				
750	41.9	39.8 ~ 44.0	0.89	0.85 ~ 0.93
835	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.90	0.86 ~ 0.95
900	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
1450	40.5	38.5 ~ 42.5	1.20	1.14 ~ 1.26
1640	40.3	38.3 ~ 42.3	1.29	1.23 ~ 1.35
1750	40.1	38.1 ~ 42.1	1.37	1.30 ~ 1.44
1800	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1900	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2000	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2300	39.5	37.5 ~ 41.5	1.67	1.59 ~ 1.75
2450	39.2	37.2 ~ 41.2	1.80	1.71 ~ 1.89
2600	39.0	37.1 ~ 41.0	1.96	1.86 ~ 2.06
3500	37.9	36.0 ~ 39.8	2.91	2.76 ~ 3.06
5200	36.0	34.2 ~ 37.8	4.66	4.43 ~ 4.89
5300	35.9	34.1 ~ 37.7	4.76	4.52 ~ 5.00
5500	35.6	33.8 ~ 37.4	4.96	4.71 ~ 5.21
5600	35.5	33.7 ~ 37.3	5.07	4.82 ~ 5.32
5800	35.3	33.5 ~ 37.1	5.27	5.01 ~ 5.53
For Body				
750	55.5	52.7 ~ 58.3	0.96	0.91 ~ 1.01
835	55.2	52.4 ~ 58.0	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
900	55.0	52.3 ~ 57.8	1.05	1.00 ~ 1.10
1450	54.0	51.3 ~ 56.7	1.30	1.24 ~ 1.37
1640	53.8	51.1 ~ 56.5	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1750	53.4	50.7 ~ 56.1	1.49	1.42 ~ 1.56
1800	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
1900	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
2000	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
2300	52.9	50.3 ~ 55.5	1.81	1.72 ~ 1.90
2450	52.7	50.1 ~ 55.3	1.95	1.85 ~ 2.05
2600	52.5	49.9 ~ 55.1	2.16	2.05 ~ 2.27
3500	51.3	48.7 ~ 53.9	3.31	3.14 ~ 3.48
5200	49.0	46.6 ~ 51.5	5.30	5.04 ~ 5.57
5300	48.9	46.5 ~ 51.3	5.42	5.15 ~ 5.69
5500	48.6	46.2 ~ 51.0	5.65	5.37 ~ 5.93
5600	48.5	46.1 ~ 50.9	5.77	5.48 ~ 6.06
5800	48.2	45.8 ~ 50.6	6.00	5.70 ~ 6.30

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The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

Table-3.2 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
H750	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	56.0	-	42.1	-
H835	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	57.0	-	41.1	-
H900	0.2	-	0.2	1.4	58.0	-	40.2	-
H1450	-	43.3	-	0.6	-	-	56.1	-
H1640	-	45.8	-	0.5	-	-	53.7	-
H1750	-	47.0	-	0.4	-	-	52.6	-
H1800	-	44.5	-	0.3	-	-	55.2	-
H1900	-	44.5	-	0.2	-	-	55.3	-
H2000	-	44.5	-	0.1	-	-	55.4	-
H2300	-	44.9	-	0.1	-	-	55.0	-
H2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-
H2600	-	45.1	-	0.1	-	-	54.8	-
H3500	-	8.0	-	0.2	-	20.0	71.8	-
H5G	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	65.5	17.3
B750	0.2	-	0.2	0.8	48.8	-	50.0	-
B835	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	48.5	-	50.2	-
B900	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	48.2	-	50.5	-
B1450	-	34.0	-	0.3	-	-	65.7	-
B1640	-	32.5	-	0.3	-	-	67.2	-
B1750	-	31.0	-	0.2	-	-	68.8	-
B1800	-	29.5	-	0.4	-	-	70.1	-
B1900	-	29.5	-	0.3	-	-	70.2	-
B2000	-	30.0	-	0.2	-	-	69.8	-
B2300	-	31.0	-	0.1	-	-	68.9	-
B2450	-	31.4	-	0.1	-	-	68.5	-
B2600	-	31.8	-	0.1	-	-	68.1	-
B3500	-	28.8	-	0.1	-	-	71.1	-
B5G	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	78.6	10.7

3.3 SAR System Verification

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It is performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurements in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system verification setup is shown as below.

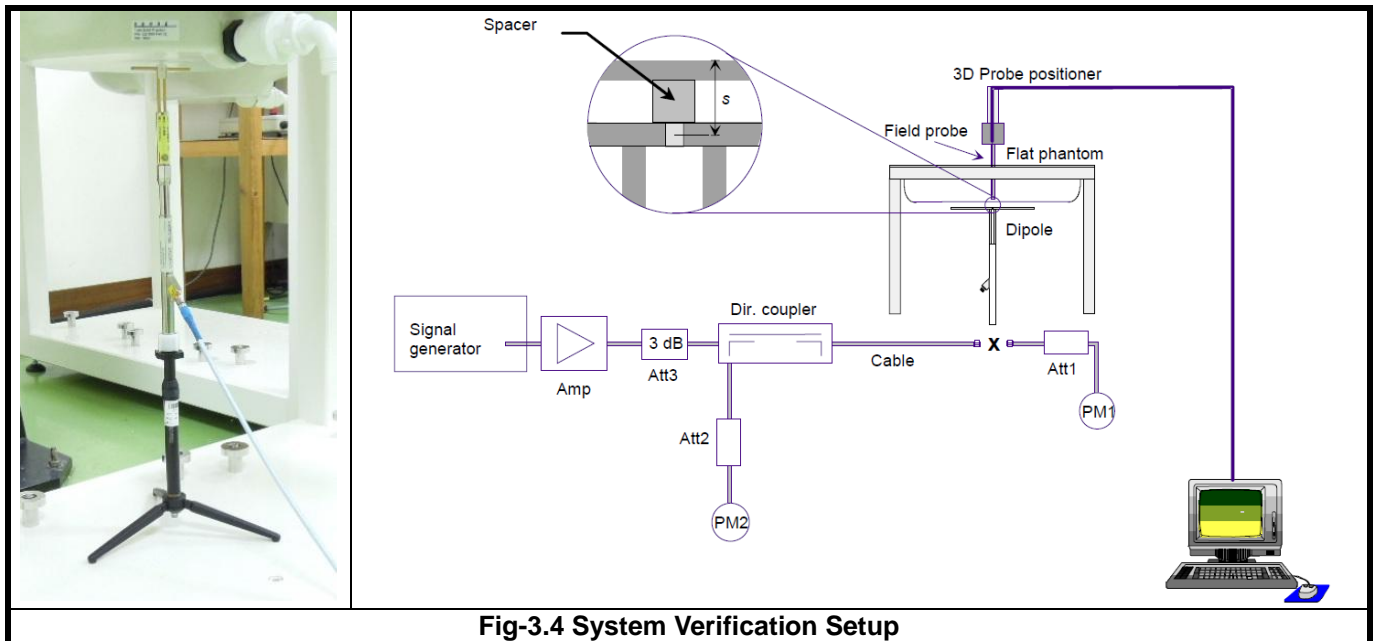


Fig-3.4 System Verification Setup

The validation dipole is placed beneath the flat phantom with the specific spacer in place. The distance spacer is touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The power meter PM1 measures the forward power at the location of the system check dipole connector. The signal generator is adjusted for the desired forward power (250 mW is used for 700 MHz to 3 GHz, 100 mW is used for 3.5 GHz to 6 GHz) at the dipole connector and the power meter PM2 is read at that level. After connecting the cable to the dipole, the signal generator is readjusted for the same reading at power meter PM2.

After system check testing, the SAR result will be normalized to 1W forward input power and compared with the reference SAR value derived from validation dipole certificate report. The deviation of system check should be within 10 %.

3.4 SAR Measurement Procedure

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

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

The SAR measurement procedures for each of test conditions are as follows:

- (a) Make EUT to transmit maximum output power
- (b) Measure conducted output power through RF cable
- (c) Place the EUT in the specific position of phantom
- (d) Perform SAR testing steps on the DASY system
- (e) Record the SAR value

3.4.1 Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. According to KDB 865664D01v01, the resolution for Area and Zoom scan is specified in the table below.

Items	<= 2 GHz	2-3 GHz	3-4 GHz	4-5 GHz	5-6 GHz
Area Scan ($\Delta x, \Delta y$)	<= 15 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 10 mm	<= 10 mm
Zoom Scan ($\Delta x, \Delta y$)	<= 8 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 4 mm
Zoom Scan (Δz)	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 3 mm	<= 2 mm
Zoom Scan Volume	>= 30 mm	>= 30 mm	>= 28 mm	>= 25 mm	>= 22 mm

Note:

When zoom scan is required and report SAR is <= 1.4 W/kg, the zoom scan resolution of $\Delta x / \Delta y$ (2-3GHz: <= 8 mm, 3-4GHz: <= 7 mm, 4-6GHz: <= 5 mm) may be applied.

3.4.2 Volume Scan Procedure

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

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3.4.3 Power Drift Monitoring

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

3.4.4 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

3.4.5 SAR Averaged Methods

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

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

4. SAR Measurement Evaluation

4.1 EUT Configuration and Setting

For WLAN SAR testing, the EUT has installed WLAN engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. According to KDB 248227 D01, WLAN SAR should be tested at the lowest data rate, and testing at higher data rate is not required when the maximum average output power is less than 1/4 dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate. Since the WLAN power at lowest data rate has highest output power, WLAN SAR for this device was performed at the lowest data rate as set in 1 Mbps for 802.11b, 6 Mbps for 802.11a, and MCS8 for 802.11n. This RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has almost 100% duty cycle, and the duty factor is 1 during WLAN SAR testing.

For WiMAX SAR testing, the EUT has installed WiMAX engineering software which can control EUT to transmit at specific channel bandwidth, modulation type, coding rate, power level and frequency without signal generator. The test mode instructs the EUT to transmit for 18 symbols for BW 5MHz and 12 symbols for BW 10MHz in the UL zone. This UL transmission is repeated every 5 milliseconds. The TX power of the EUT is set to maximum power. As mentioned above that all UL symbols were all transmitted at full power.

The device and its system are both transmitting using only PUSC zone type. This enables multiple users to transmit simultaneously within the system. FUSC, AMC and other zone types are not used by the test device for uplink transmission. The maximum DL:UL symbol ratio can be determined according to the PUSC requirements. The system transmits an odd number of symbols using DL-PUSC consisting of even multiples of traffics and control symbols plus one symbol for the preamble. Multiples of three symbols are transmitted by the device using UL-PUSC. The OFDMA symbol time allows up to 48 downlink and uplink symbols in each 5 ms frame. TTG and RTG are also included in each frame as DL/UL transmission gaps; therefore, the system can only allow 47 or less symbols per frame.

PUSC zone type

For the 10 MHz bandwidth, it has 35 sub-channels structured from 1024 subcarriers per OFDMA symbol and each sub-channel is spanned over 3 OFDMA symbols and consists of 72 subcarriers including 48 data and 24 pilot subcarriers. For each symbol, there are 184 guard subcarriers, leaving 840 available subcarriers for transmission. For the 5 MHz bandwidth, it contains 17 sub-channels using 512 subcarriers including 104 guard subcarriers per symbol and leaving 408 available subcarriers for transmission.

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The control channels may occupy up to 5 slots during normal operation. A slot is a sub-channel with the duration of 3 symbols. There are a total of 35 (17) slots in the 10 MHz (5 MHz) channel configuration. The maximum power for each control symbol has been determined to be 38.45 (5/35 of 269 mW) for 10MHz and 79.16 (5/17 of 269 mW) for 5MHz. A maximum of two simultaneous CQICH reports are possible, which can occupy up to 2 slots. A maximum of three slots can be used for HARQ ACK/NAK by the five possible DL HARQ bursts in the previous DL frame. The 5 ACK/NAK bits each occupies $\frac{1}{2}$ a slot. These 5 slots correspond to 5/35 (5/17) of the total number of uplink slots. When the device is transmitting at its maximum rated power of 24.3 dBm (269 mW), the output power for these control channels is 38.45 (5/35 of 269 mW) for 10MHz and 79.16 (5/17 of 269 mW) for 5MHz. Due to the limitation of the test mode software which cannot control the device to output typical control symbols (3 symbols with 5 slots occupied). The EUT was programmed to output full power at 24.3 dBm per symbol and this represents the max worst case power which a transmitted symbol can get (no matter it is data symbol or control symbol, the 24.3 dBm is the max output power that this device can output).

The up-link sub-frame is triggered by an Allocation Start Time contained in the information of UL-MAP. This information specifies the starting times of the Uplink and Downlink frames. In any UL sub-frame, the duty factor and bandwidth information is used to ensure optimal system operation. In the real usage, the data burst power will be adjusted according to the signal strength of the communication.

Theoretical duty cycle is

UL Data Symbols x Symbol Time / Frame Size

<for BW 5MHz>

$18 \times 102.857 \text{ us} / 5000 \text{ us} = 37.0 \%$

Crest Factor = 1 / Duty Cycle = 2.70

<for BW 10MHz>

$12 \times 102.857 \text{ us} / 5000 \text{ us} = 24.7 \%$

Crest Factor = 1 / Duty Cycle = 4.05

These CF were used for SAR evaluation.

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The WiMAX time domain waveform used for SAR testing is shown as below.

PUSC, QPSK, BW 5MHz, 2593 MHz



Frame Length

= Mark 3 – Mark 1 = 6.65 – 1.647 = 5 ms

UL Symbols (3 Control Symbols + 15 Data Symbols)

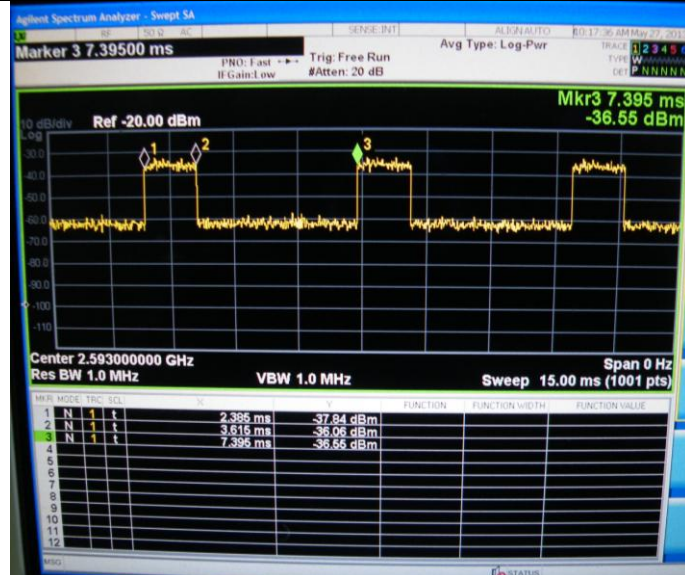
= Mark 2 – Mark 1 = 3.492 – 1.647 = 1.85 ms

Duty Cycle

= 18 symbols UL time / Frame Length x 100%

= 1.85 / 5 x 100% = 37.0 %

PUSC, QPSK, BW 10MHz, 2593 MHz



Frame Length

= Mark 3 – Mark 1 = 7.395 – 2.385 = 5 ms

UL Symbols (12 Data Symbols)

= Mark 2 – Mark 1 = 3.615 – 2.385 = 1.23 ms

Duty Cycle

= 12 symbols UL time / Frame Length x 100%

= 1.23 / 5 x 100% = 24.7 %

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Scaling Factor

The testing was done at DL:UL symbol ratio, 29:18 as this is the maximum achievable ratio for the product. The 18 indicates the number of uplink symbols. Inside the uplink, 15 of the symbols are used for data, and 3 of the symbols are used for sending control information to the network. For BW 5MHz, since 18 UL symbols was used during the SAR test, no further SAR scaling up is required. For BW 10MHz, the control symbols contained no information and only 12 UL data symbols be transmitted, so did not contribute to the total energy transmitted. To compensate for the maximum energy which may presented in the 3 control symbols and 3 data symbols, following scheme is used for the up scaling.

<Scaling Factor for 10MHz BW>

This device is power class 2 device and the maximum power tolerance is 23.8 ± 0.5 dBm.

The maximum rated output power of 10M BW is 24.3 dBm (269 mW).

Maximum power in 10M control traffic is 38.45 mW (5/35 of 269 mW).

Scaling Factor = $(3 * 38.45 + 15 * 269) / (12 * \text{max. measured power of the channel tested})$

= $4150.35 / (12 * \text{max. measured power of the channel tested})$

Zone Type	Modulation	Coding Rate	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power		Duty Cycle Scaling Factor
				(dBm)	(mW)	
PUSC	QPSK (BW 10MHz)	1/2	2501.0	22.97	198.15	1.75
			2593.0	23.02	200.45	1.73
			2685.0	23.12	205.12	1.69
		3/4	2501.0	23.06	202.30	1.71
			2593.0	23.08	203.24	1.70
			2685.0	23.11	204.64	1.69
	16QAM (BW 10MHz)	1/2	2501.0	22.97	198.15	1.75
			2593.0	22.98	198.61	1.74
			2685.0	23.09	203.70	1.70
		3/4	2501.0	23.02	200.45	1.73
			2593.0	23.05	201.84	1.71
			2685.0	23.06	202.30	1.71

<Scaling Up SAR>

Calculating used follow scheme for scale up SAR.

Scaled SAR = Measured SAR * Scaling Factor

4.2 EUT Testing Position

According to KDB 616217 D04v01, SAR evaluation is required for back surface and edges of the devices. The back surface and edges of the tablet are tested with the tablet touching the phantom. Exposures from antennas through the front surface of the display section of a tablet are generally limited to the user's hands. Exposures to hands for typical consumer transmitters used in tablets are not expected to exceed the extremity SAR limit; therefore, SAR evaluation for the front surface of tablet display screens are generally not necessary. When voice mode is supported on a tablet and it is limited to speaker mode or headset operations only, additional SAR testing for this type of voice use is not required.

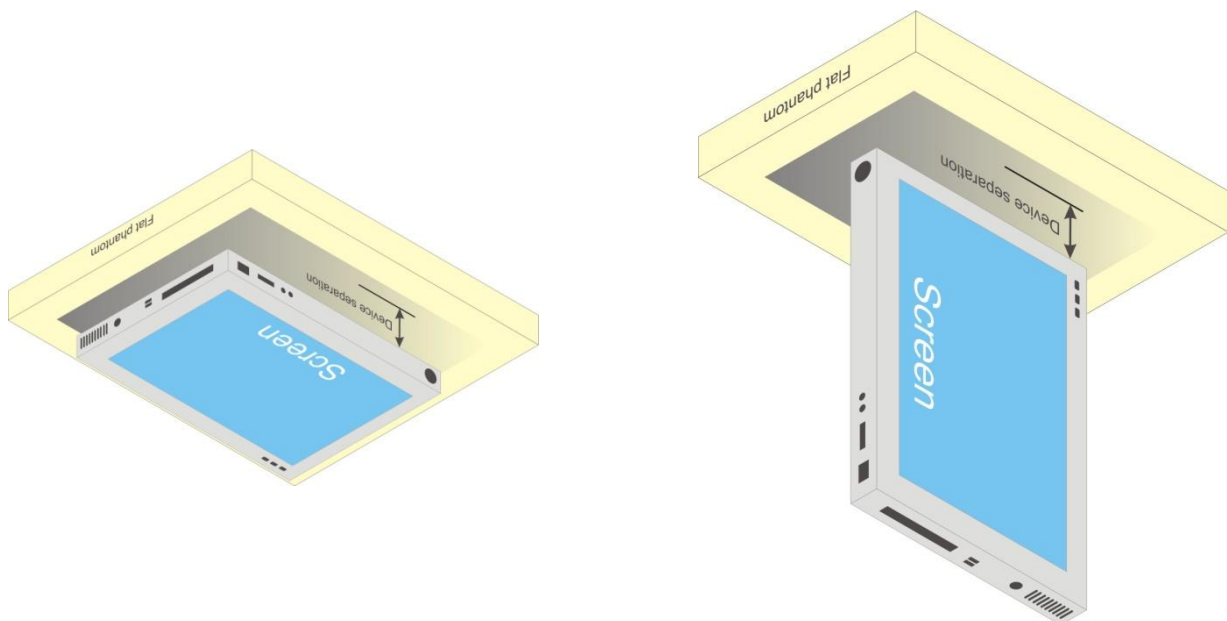


Fig-4.1 Illustration for Tablet Setup

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According to KDB 447498 D01v05, the SAR test exclusion condition is based on source-based time-averaged maximum conducted output power, adjusted for tune-up tolerance, and the minimum test separation distance required for the exposure conditions. The SAR exclusion threshold is determined by the following formula.

1. For the test separation distance ≤ 50 mm

$$\frac{\text{Max. Tune up Power}_{(mW)}}{\text{Min. Test Separation Distance}_{(mm)}} \times \sqrt{f_{(GHz)}} \leq 3.0$$

When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

2. For the test separation distance > 50 mm, and the frequency at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz

$$\left[(\text{Threshold at 50 mm in Step 1}) + (\text{Test Separation Distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \times \left(\frac{f_{(MHz)}}{150} \right) \right]_{(mW)}$$

3. For the test separation distance > 50 mm, and the frequency at > 1500 MHz to 6 GHz

$$[(\text{Threshold at 50 mm in Step 1}) + (\text{Test Separation Distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \times 10]_{(mW)}$$

<For Ant-0>

Mode	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (mW)	Rear Face			Left Side			Right Side			Top Side			Bottom Side		
			Ant. to Surface (mm)	Exclusion Threshold (mW)	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Exclusion Threshold (mW)	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Exclusion Threshold (mW)	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Exclusion Threshold (mW)	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Exclusion Threshold (mW)	Require SAR Testing?
WIMAX	24.3	269	16.95	31	Yes	19.18	35	Yes	268.88	2280	No	4.2	9	Yes	219.3	1785	No
WLAN 2.4G	16.6	46	16.95	32	Yes	19.18	37	Yes	268.88	2284	No	4.2	10	Yes	219.3	1789	No
WLAN 5.2G	16.8	48	16.95	22	Yes	19.18	25	Yes	268.88	2254	No	4.2	7	Yes	219.3	1759	No
WLAN 5.3G	16.6	46	16.95	22	Yes	19.18	25	Yes	268.88	2254	No	4.2	7	Yes	219.3	1758	No
WLAN 5.6G	16.8	48	16.95	21	Yes	19.18	24	Yes	268.88	2252	No	4.2	6	Yes	219.3	1756	No
WLAN 5.8G	15.2	33	16.95	21	Yes	19.18	24	Yes	268.88	2251	No	4.2	6	Yes	219.3	1755	No

<For Ant-1>

Mode	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (mW)	Rear Face			Left Side			Right Side			Top Side			Bottom Side		
			Ant. to Surface (mm)	Exclusion Threshold (mW)	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Exclusion Threshold (mW)	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Exclusion Threshold (mW)	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Exclusion Threshold (mW)	Require SAR Testing?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Exclusion Threshold (mW)	Require SAR Testing?
WLAN 2.4G	16.4	44	16.95	32	Yes	268.82	2284	No	19.12	37	Yes	4.2	10	Yes	219.3	1789	No
WLAN 5.2G	16.7	47	16.95	22	Yes	268.82	2254	No	19.12	25	Yes	4.2	7	Yes	219.3	1759	No
WLAN 5.3G	16.7	47	16.95	22	Yes	268.82	2253	No	19.12	25	Yes	4.2	7	Yes	219.3	1758	No
WLAN 5.6G	16.8	48	16.95	21	Yes	268.82	2251	No	19.12	24	Yes	4.2	6	Yes	219.3	1756	No
WLAN 5.8G	15.4	35	16.95	21	Yes	268.82	2250	No	19.12	24	Yes	4.2	6	Yes	219.3	1755	No

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4.3 Tissue Verification

The measuring results for tissue simulating liquid are shown as below.

Test Date	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)
May 22, 2013	Body	2450	20.5	1.968	53.614	1.95	52.7	0.92	1.73
May 22, 2013	Body	2600	20.5	2.207	52.283	2.16	52.5	2.18	-0.41
May 17, 2013	Body	5200	20.5	5.332	47.489	5.30	49.0	0.60	-3.08
May 18, 2013	Body	5300	20.5	5.523	47.744	5.42	48.9	1.90	-2.36
May 23, 2013	Body	5600	20.5	5.912	46.88	5.77	48.5	2.46	-3.34
May 22, 2013	Body	5800	20.5	6.19	46.55	6.00	48.2	3.17	-3.42

Note:

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid must be measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within $\pm 5\%$ of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing must be within $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.

4.4 System Validation

The SAR measurement system was validated according to procedures in KDB 865664 D01v01. The validation status in tabulated summary is as below.

Test Date	Probe S/N	Calibration Point		Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Validation for CW			Validation for Modulation		
						Sensitivity Range	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Modulation Type	Duty Factor	PAR
May 22, 2013	3590	Body	2450	1.968	53.614	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
May 22, 2013	3590	Body	2600	2.207	52.283	Pass	Pass	Pass	N/A	N/A	N/A
May 17, 2013	3650	Body	5200	5.332	47.489	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
May 18, 2013	3650	Body	5300	5.523	47.744	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
May 23, 2013	3650	Body	5600	5.912	46.88	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
May 22, 2013	3590	Body	5800	6.19	46.55	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass

4.5 System Verification

The measuring result for system verification is tabulated as below.

Test Date	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
May 22, 2013	Body	2450	49.60	12.0	48.00	-3.23	737	3590	360
May 22, 2013	Body	2600	55.80	14.8	59.20	6.09	1020	3590	360
May 17, 2013	Body	5200	73.00	7.16	71.60	-1.92	1019	3650	1277
May 18, 2013	Body	5300	74.60	7.26	72.60	-2.68	1019	3650	1277
May 23, 2013	Body	5600	79.90	8.37	83.70	4.76	1019	3650	1277
May 22, 2013	Body	5800	73.40	6.78	67.80	-7.63	1019	3590	360

Note:

Comparing to the reference SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. The result indicates the system check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

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4.6 Maximum Output Power

4.6.1 Maximum Conducted Power

The maximum conducted power (Unit: dBm) including tune-up tolerance is shown as below.

Mode	WiMAX
QPSK / 16QAM	24.3

Mode	Antenna Configuration	2.4G WLAN	5.2G WLAN	5.3G WLAN	5.6G WLAN	5.8G WLAN
802.11b	Ant-0	16.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Ant-1	16.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11g	Ant-0	15.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Ant-1	15.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11a	Ant-0	N/A	16.8	16.6	16.8	15.1
	Ant-1	N/A	16.7	16.6	16.8	15.2
802.11n HT20	Ant-0	15.7	15.1	14.9	15.0	15.0
	Ant-1	15.6	14.7	14.4	15.4	15.2
	Ant-0+Ant-1	15.6	14.4	14.6	14.2	14.6
802.11n HT40	Ant-0	15.5	15.0	14.5	15.2	15.2
	Ant-1	15.5	14.8	14.6	15.5	15.4
	Ant-0+Ant-1	15.8	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.4

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4.6.2 Measured Conducted Power Result

The measuring conducted power (Unit: dBm) is shown as below.

Modulation	Coding Rate	Frequency (MHz)	WiMAX		
			Peak Power	Average Power	PAPR
QPSK (BW 5MHz)	1/2	2498.5	30.19	23.04	7.15
		2593.0	30.14	23.06	7.08
		2687.5	30.33	23.29	7.04
	3/4	2498.5	30.27	23.06	7.21
		2593.0	30.23	23.05	7.18
		2687.5	30.28	23.21	7.07
16QAM (BW 5MHz)	1/2	2498.5	29.98	23.05	6.93
		2593.0	29.96	23.02	6.94
		2687.5	30.03	23.16	6.87
	3/4	2498.5	30.13	23.04	7.09
		2593.0	30.08	23.00	7.08
		2687.5	30.25	23.14	7.11
QPSK (BW 10MHz)	1/2	2501.0	30.19	22.97	7.22
		2593.0	30.17	23.02	7.15
		2685.0	30.23	23.12	7.11
	3/4	2501.0	30.16	23.06	7.10
		2593.0	30.11	23.08	7.03
		2685.0	30.19	23.11	7.08
16QAM (BW 10MHz)	1/2	2501.0	30.16	22.97	7.19
		2593.0	30.16	22.98	7.18
		2685.0	30.26	23.09	7.17
	3/4	2501.0	30.17	23.02	7.15
		2593.0	30.19	23.05	7.14
		2685.0	30.24	23.06	7.18

<WLAN 2.4G>

Mode	802.11b		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	1 (2412)	6 (2437)	11 (2462)
Average Power (Ant-0)	16.47	16.45	16.09
Average Power (Ant-1)	16.24	16.30	15.98
Mode	802.11g		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	1 (2412)	6 (2437)	11 (2462)
Average Power (Ant-0)	15.43	15.17	14.25
Average Power (Ant-1)	12.91	14.99	14.67
Mode	802.11n (HT20)		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	1 (2412)	6 (2437)	11 (2462)
Average Power (Ant-0)	15.58	15.51	14.72
Average Power (Ant-1)	12.72	15.40	14.42
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	14.74	15.17	15.16
Mode	802.11n (HT40)		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	3 (2422)	6 (2437)	9 (2452)
Average Power (Ant-0)	13.29	15.41	12.02
Average Power (Ant-1)	8.64	15.24	12.82
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	14.76	15.71	15.51

<WLAN 5.2G>

Mode	802.11a			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	36 (5180)	40 (5200)	44 (5220)	48 (5240)
Average Power (Ant-0)	16.20	16.47	16.32	16.64
Average Power (Ant-1)	16.32	16.54	16.01	16.20
Mode	802.11n (HT20)			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	36 (5180)	40 (5200)	44 (5220)	48 (5240)
Average Power (Ant-0)	14.73	14.59	14.31	14.86
Average Power (Ant-1)	14.48	14.20	14.44	14.56
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	14.33	13.96	13.86	13.90
Mode	802.11n (HT40)			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	38 (5190)		46 (5230)	
Average Power (Ant-0)	13.82		14.62	
Average Power (Ant-1)	14.07		14.50	
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	13.69		13.88	

<WLAN 5.3G>

Mode	802.11a			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	52 (5260)	56 (5280)	60 (5300)	64 (5320)
Average Power (Ant-0)	16.11	16.08	16.36	16.23
Average Power (Ant-1)	16.42	16.12	16.23	16.51
Mode	802.11n (HT20)			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	52 (5260)	56 (5280)	60 (5300)	64 (5320)
Average Power (Ant-0)	14.71	14.59	14.00	13.87
Average Power (Ant-1)	14.30	14.12	13.81	12.54
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	13.62	13.69	13.50	14.50
Mode	802.11n (HT40)			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	54 (5270)		62 (5310)	
Average Power (Ant-0)	14.24		14.00	
Average Power (Ant-1)	14.41		13.16	
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	13.63		13.92	



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<WLAN 5.6G>

Mode	802.11a							
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	100 (5500)	104 (5520)	108 (5540)	112 (5560)	116 (5580)	132 (5660)	136 (5680)	140 (5700)
Average Power (Ant-0)	16.70	16.63	16.58	16.32	16.16	16.23	16.14	16.30
Average Power (Ant-1)	16.47	16.45	16.40	16.37	16.36	16.23	16.09	16.33
Mode	802.11n (HT20)							
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	100 (5500)	104 (5520)	108 (5540)	112 (5560)	116 (5580)	132 (5660)	136 (5680)	140 (5700)
Average Power (Ant-0)	14.90	14.76	14.59	14.42	14.30	14.50	14.53	14.88
Average Power (Ant-1)	14.90	14.97	14.91	14.84	14.81	14.99	14.12	15.30
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	13.70	13.70	13.66	13.61	13.71	13.60	13.50	13.76
Mode	802.11n (HT40)							
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	102 (5510)				134 (5670)			
Average Power (Ant-0)	14.78				15.10			
Average Power (Ant-1)	14.85				15.19			
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	14.27				13.55			

<WLAN 5.8G>

Mode	802.11a				
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	149 (5745)	153 (5765)	157 (5785)	161 (5805)	165 (5825)
Average Power (Ant-0)	14.73	14.65	14.62	14.61	14.65
Average Power (Ant-1)	14.62	14.48	15.05	14.91	14.84
Mode	802.11n (HT20)				
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	149 (5745)	153 (5765)	157 (5785)	161 (5805)	165 (5825)
Average Power (Ant-0)	14.49	14.31	14.60	14.47	14.18
Average Power (Ant-1)	14.96	14.82	14.79	14.80	14.87
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	14.54	14.16	13.93	13.63	14.23
Mode	802.11n (HT40)				
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	151 (5755)		159 (5795)		
Average Power (Ant-0)	14.77		14.44		
Average Power (Ant-1)	14.87		15.18		
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	14.02		14.22		

4.7 SAR Testing Results

4.7.1 SAR Results for Body (Separation Distance is 0 cm Gap)

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Freq. (MHz)	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Scaling Factor	Reported SAR-1g (W/kg)
	WiMAX	QPSK1/2 BW 5M	Rear Face	2687.5	0.17	0.127	1.00	0.127	24.3	23.29	1.34	0.17
	WiMAX	QPSK1/2 BW 5M	Left Side	2687.5	0.12	0.15	1.00	0.15	24.3	23.29	1.34	0.20
	WiMAX	QPSK1/2 BW 5M	Top Side	2687.5	-0.13	0.362	1.00	0.362	24.3	23.29	1.34	0.49
	WiMAX	QPSK1/2 BW 10M	Rear Face	2685	0.14	0.087	1.69	0.147	24.3	23.12	1.35	0.20
	WiMAX	QPSK1/2 BW 10M	Left Side	2685	0.12	0.079	1.69	0.134	24.3	23.12	1.35	0.18
01	WiMAX	QPSK1/2 BW 10M	Top Side	2685	0.16	0.235	1.69	0.397	24.3	23.12	1.35	0.54

Note:

- SAR is performed on the highest power channel. When the reported SAR value of highest power channel is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, SAR testing for optional channel is not required.
- According to KDB 615223, WiMAX SAR testing for 16QAM is not required when highest reported SAR in QPSK is less than 0.8 W/kg.

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Antenna Configuration	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Reported SAR-1g (W/kg)
	802.11b	-	Rear Face	1	0	16.6	16.47	1.03	0.16	0.242	0.25
	802.11b	-	Left Side	1	0	16.6	16.47	1.03	0.06	0.147	0.15
	802.11b	-	Top Side	1	0	16.6	16.47	1.03	0.03	0.248	0.26
	802.11b	-	Rear Face	6	1	16.4	16.30	1.02	-0.17	0.060	0.06
	802.11b	-	Right Side	6	1	16.4	16.30	1.02	0.13	0.128	0.13
02	802.11b	-	Top Side	6	1	16.4	16.30	1.02	-0.03	0.263	0.27
	802.11n	HT40	Rear Face	6	0+1	15.8	15.71	1.02	-0.17	0.11900	0.12
	802.11n	HT40	Left Side	6	0+1	15.8	15.71	1.02	0.05	0.09293	0.09
	802.11n	HT40	Right Side	6	0+1	15.8	15.71	1.02	0.08	0.03967	0.04
	802.11n	HT40	Top Side	6	0+1	15.8	15.71	1.02	-0.12	0.187	0.19

Note:

- According to KDB 248227, when the extrapolated maximum peak SAR for the maximum output power channel is ≤ 1.6 W/kg and the 1g averaged SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, WLAN SAR testing for other channels is not required.
- SAR testing for 802.11g/n is not required because its maximum power is less than 1/4 dB higher than 802.11b.



FCC SAR Test Report

A D T

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Antenna Configuration	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Reported SAR-1g (W/kg)
	802.11a	-	Rear Face	48	0	16.8	16.64	1.04	0.04	0.226	0.23
	802.11a	-	Left Side	48	0	16.8	16.64	1.04	0.11	0.062	0.06
	802.11a	-	Top Side	48	0	16.8	16.64	1.04	-0.12	0.85	0.88
	802.11a	-	Top Side	40	0	16.8	16.47	1.08	0.19	0.786	0.85
03	802.11a	-	Top Side	48	0	16.8	16.64	1.04	0.11	0.886	0.92
	802.11a	-	Rear Face	40	1	16.7	16.54	1.04	0.00	0.028	0.03
	802.11a	-	Right Side	40	1	16.7	16.54	1.04	0.00	0.05	0.05
	802.11a	-	Top Side	40	1	16.7	16.54	1.04	0.00	0.347	0.36
	802.11n	HT40	Rear Face	46	0+1	14.5	13.88	1.15	N/A	N/A	N/A
	802.11n	HT40	Left Side	46	0+1	14.5	13.88	1.15	0.00	0.018	0.02
	802.11n	HT40	Right Side	46	0+1	14.5	13.88	1.15	0.00	0.00214	0.01
	802.11n	HT40	Top Side	46	0+1	14.5	13.88	1.15	0.05	0.235	0.27
	802.11a	-	Rear Face	60	0	16.6	16.36	1.06	0.00	0.237	0.25
	802.11a	-	Left Side	60	0	16.6	16.36	1.06	0.00	0.106	0.11
	802.11a	-	Top Side	60	0	16.6	16.36	1.06	0.07	0.874	0.92
04	802.11a	-	Top Side	52	0	16.6	16.11	1.12	-0.05	0.884	0.99
	802.11a	-	Top Side	52	0	16.6	16.11	1.12	0.03	0.863	0.97
	802.11a	-	Rear Face	64	1	16.6	16.51	1.02	0.00	0.027	0.03
	802.11a	-	Right Side	64	1	16.6	16.51	1.02	-0.07	0.109	0.11
	802.11a	-	Top Side	64	1	16.6	16.51	1.02	-0.05	0.418	0.43
	802.11n	HT20	Rear Face	64	0+1	14.6	14.50	1.02	0.09	0.079	0.08
	802.11n	HT20	Left Side	64	0+1	14.6	14.50	1.02	0.13	0.054	0.06
	802.11n	HT20	Right Side	64	0+1	14.6	14.50	1.02	0.18	0.033	0.03
	802.11n	HT20	Top Side	64	0+1	14.6	14.50	1.02	0.13	0.308	0.32
	802.11a	-	Rear Face	100	0	16.8	16.70	1.02	0.10	0.21	0.21
	802.11a	-	Left Side	100	0	16.8	16.70	1.02	0.05	0.147	0.15
	802.11a	-	Top Side	100	0	16.8	16.70	1.02	0.12	0.689	0.71
	802.11a	-	Rear Face	100	1	16.8	16.47	1.08	0.06	0.022	0.02
	802.11a	-	Right Side	100	1	16.8	16.47	1.08	0.01	0.058	0.06
	802.11a	-	Top Side	100	1	16.8	16.47	1.08	0.00	0.738	0.80
	802.11a	-	Top Side	112	1	16.8	16.37	1.10	0.00	0.817	0.90
05	802.11a	-	Top Side	140	1	16.8	16.33	1.11	0.00	0.956	1.07
	802.11a	-	Top Side	140	1	16.8	16.33	1.11	0.05	0.915	1.02
	802.11n	HT40	Rear Face	102	0+1	14.3	14.27	1.01	0.00	0.073	0.07
	802.11n	HT40	Left Side	102	0+1	14.3	14.27	1.01	0.15	0.03	0.03
	802.11n	HT40	Right Side	102	0+1	14.3	14.27	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A
	802.11n	HT40	Top Side	102	0+1	14.3	14.27	1.01	0.17	0.224	0.23
	802.11a	-	Rear Face	149	0	15.1	14.73	1.09	0.00	0.171	0.19
	802.11a	-	Left Side	149	0	15.1	14.73	1.09	0.05	0.192	0.21
	802.11a	-	Top Side	149	0	15.1	14.73	1.09	0.05	0.502	0.55
	802.11a	-	Rear Face	157	1	15.2	15.05	1.04	0.00	0.028	0.03
	802.11a	-	Right Side	157	1	15.2	15.05	1.04	0.05	0.02	0.02
	802.11a	-	Top Side	157	1	15.2	15.05	1.04	0.08	0.88	0.91
	802.11a	-	Top Side	149	1	15.2	14.62	1.14	0.00	0.731	0.84
06	802.11a	-	Top Side	161	1	15.2	14.91	1.07	0.05	0.881	0.94
	802.11a	-	Top Side	161	1	15.2	14.91	1.07	0.12	0.85	0.91
	802.11n	HT20	Rear Face	149	0+1	14.6	14.54	1.01	0.00	0.095	0.10
	802.11n	HT20	Left Side	149	0+1	14.6	14.54	1.01	-0.05	0.043	0.04
	802.11n	HT20	Right Side	149	0+1	14.6	14.54	1.01	0.01	0.00655	0.01
	802.11n	HT20	Top Side	149	0+1	14.6	14.54	1.01	-0.09	0.123	0.12

Note:

1. According to KDB 248227, when the extrapolated maximum peak SAR for the maximum output power channel is ≤ 1.6 W/kg and the 1g averaged SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, WLAN SAR testing for other channels is not required.
2. SAR testing for 802.11n is not required because its maximum power is less than 1/4 dB higher than 802.11a.
3. The "N/A" means there is no SAR value or the SAR is too low to be measured.

FCC SAR Test Report

<WiMAX Linearity Response Check>

Setup and Calculation Procedure

Set up the EUT in the position of the worst SAR, i.e. Vertical Back of EUT, and keep the separation distance as 0.5 cm. The channel of maximum SAR for each Modulation/Bandwidth is chosen for single point peak SAR testing. Using the same setup as complete 1g SAR and set the device to transmit at specified power and check by Anritus wideband power meter.

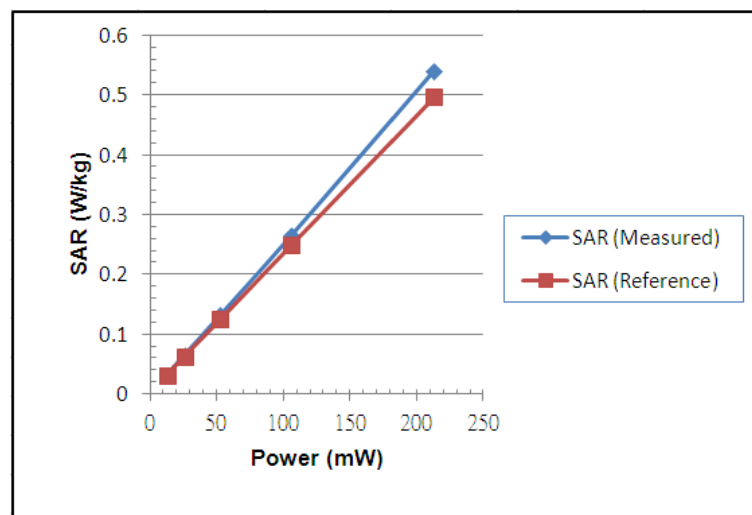
The reference line is based on the SAR at the power of 13 mW, and the proportional SARs of its multiples of 13 mW. The measured SAR at different multiple power of 13 mW is also plotted. The deviation is the difference between the reference line and the measured SAR.

The example for QPSK 1/2, BW 5M, 2687.5MHz is as below:

- Base value = SAR measured at power of 13 mW = 0.031
- 2nd point (26 mW) = SAR value of $0.031 * (26 / 13) = 0.062$
- 3rd point (53 mW) = SAR value of $0.031 * (53 / 13) = 0.124$
- 4th point (106 mW) = SAR value of $0.031 * (106 / 13) = 0.248$
- 5th point (213 mW) = SAR value of $0.031 * (213 / 13) = 0.496$

For WiMAX QPSK 1/2, BW 5M, 2687.5MHz, Top Side

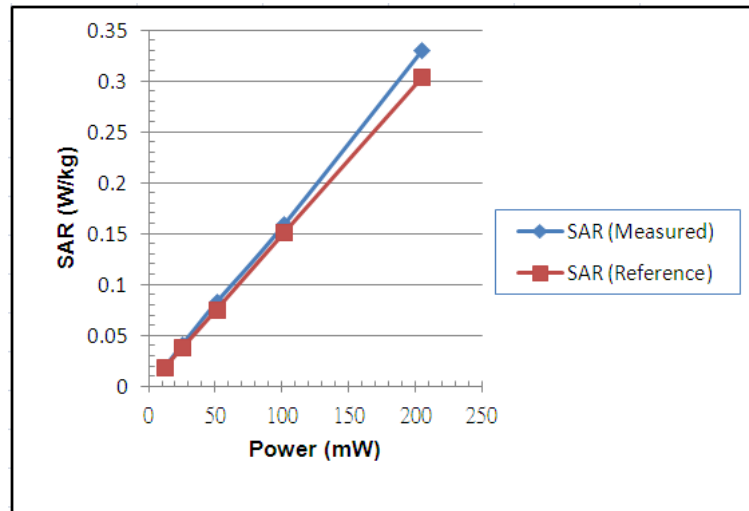
Average Power (mW)	13	26	53	106	213
Single Point SAR (W/kg)	0.031	0.064	0.131	0.264	0.54
Reference Line (W/kg)	0.031	0.062	0.124	0.248	0.496
Deviation (%)	0.00	3.23	5.65	6.45	8.87



FCC SAR Test Report

For WiMAX QPSK 1/2, BW 10M, 2685MHz, Top Side

Average Power (mW)	12	25	51	102	205
Single Point SAR (W/kg)	0.019	0.041	0.083	0.16	0.33
Reference Line (W/kg)	0.019	0.038	0.076	0.152	0.304
Deviation (%)	0.00	7.89	9.21	5.26	8.55



Conclusion

From the above test results, the SAR probe can measure SAR correctly under high PAPR of OFDM/OFDMA, and the pretest SAR is not underestimated.

<WiMAX Compare with Different Scan Resolution>

Retest the maximum raw 1g SAR with the same EUT setting on the different scan resolution. The test results are shown as below.

Scan Resolution (mm)	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
8 x 8 x 5	0.362
4 x 4 x 2.5	0.353

Conclusion

From the above test results, the different scan resolution has no significant change.

FCC SAR Test Report

4.7.2 SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01v01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are ≤ 1.45 W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is ≤ 1.10 , the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium may be used to perform the repeated measurement. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR repeated measurement procedure:

1. When the highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg, repeated measurement is not required.
2. When the highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 , or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg, perform a second repeated measurement.
4. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 , and the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg, perform a third repeated measurement.

Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Tx Antenna	Original Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	1st Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio	2nd Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio	3rd Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio
802.11a	-	Top Side	48	0	0.85	0.886	1.04	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11a	-	Top Side	52	0	0.884	0.863	1.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11a	-	Top Side	140	1	0.956	0.915	1.04	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11a	-	Top Side	161	1	0.881	0.85	1.04	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Test Engineer : Sam Onn, and Xavier Yueh



5. Calibration of Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
System Validation Kit	SPEAG	D2450V2	737	Jan. 21, 2013	Annual
System Validation Kit	SPEAG	D2600V2	1020	Jan. 18, 2013	Annual
System Validation Kit	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1019	Nov. 16, 2012	Annual
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3590	Feb. 20, 2013	Annual
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3650	Apr. 30, 2013	Annual
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE3	360	Jan. 30, 2013	Annual
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1277	Jul. 19, 2012	Annual
ELI Phantom	SPEAG	QDOVA001B	TP-1039	N/A	N/A
ELI Phantom	SPEAG	QDOVA001B	TP-1043	N/A	N/A
Radio Communication Tester	Agilent	E5515C	MY50266628	Nov. 22, 2012	Biennial
ENA Series Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46107999	Mar. 25, 2013	Annual
MXG Analog Signal Generator	Agilent	N5181A	MY49060347	Jul. 24, 2012	Annual
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	1232002	Aug. 10, 2012	Annual
Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	1207325	Aug. 15, 2012	Annual
EXA Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9010A	MY52220207	Sep. 12, 2012	Annual
Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070D	E2-020018	May 13, 2013	Annual
Thermometer	YFE	YF-160A	110600361	Feb. 20, 2013	Annual
Directional Coupler	Woken	0110A05602O-10	11122702	Apr. 18, 2013	Annual
Power Amplifier	AR	5S1G4	0339656	Apr. 18, 2013	Annual
Power Amplifier	Mini-Circuit	ZVE-8G	001000422	Apr. 18, 2013	Annual
Attenuator	Woken	00800A1G01L-03	N/A	Apr. 18, 2013	Annual

6. Measurement Uncertainty

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	C _i (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	V _i
Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 1.9 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 3.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %	∞
Readout Electronics	0.6	Normal	1	1	± 0.6 %	∞
Response Time	0.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.0 %	∞
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.0 %	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	0.5	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.3 %	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	2.3	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.3 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	3.9	Normal	1	1	± 3.9 %	31
Device Holder	2.7	Normal	1	1	± 2.7 %	19
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %	∞
Phantom and Setup						
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 1.8 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.64	± 3.2 %	29
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 1.7 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.6	± 3.0 %	29
Combined Standard Uncertainty					± 11.7 %	
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)					± 23.4 %	

Uncertainty budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz



FCC SAR Test Report

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Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Vi
Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 1.9 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 3.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	2.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.2 %	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	± 0.3 %	∞
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.5 %	∞
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.5 %	∞
Probe Positioning	9.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.7 %	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	3.9	Normal	1	1	± 3.9 %	31
Device Holder	2.7	Normal	1	1	± 2.7 %	19
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %	∞
Phantom and Setup						
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 1.8 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.64	± 3.2 %	30
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 1.7 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.6	± 3.0 %	30
Combined Standard Uncertainty					± 13.4 %	
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)					± 26.8 %	

Uncertainty budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz



7. Information on the Testing Laboratories

We, Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch, were founded in 1988 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved according to ISO/IEC 17025.

If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us at the following:

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The road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

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Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification

The plots for system verification with largest deviation for each SAR system combination are shown as follows.

System Check_B2450_130522

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; SN: 737

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

Medium: B2450_0522 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.968$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.614$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

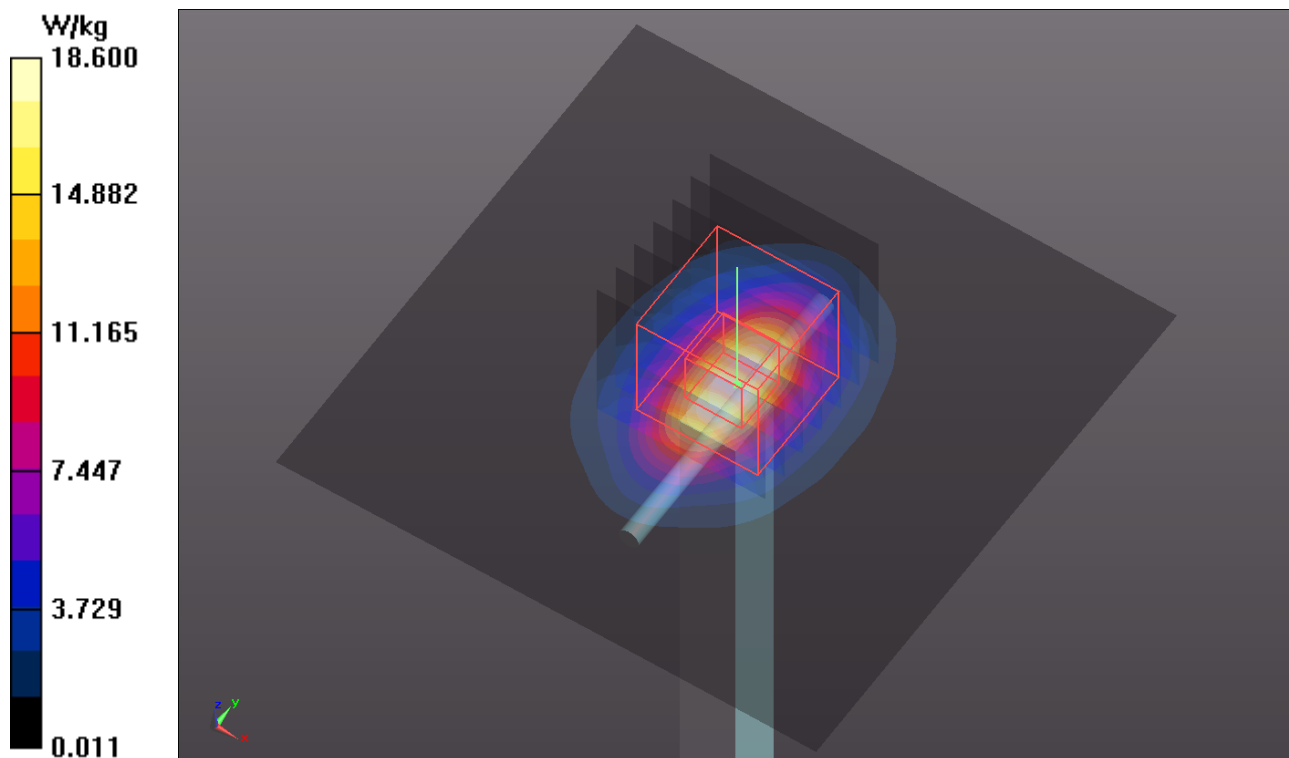
Ambient Temperature : 21.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 20.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(8.08, 8.08, 8.08); Calibrated: 2013/02/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn360; Calibrated: 2013/01/30
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: TP:1043
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.6 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 98.305 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 12 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.47 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.7 W/kg



System Check_B2600_130522

DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; SN: 1020

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B2600_0522 Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.207$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.283$; $\rho =$

1000 kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 21.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 20.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(7.83, 7.83, 7.83); Calibrated: 2013/02/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn360; Calibrated: 2013/01/30
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: TP:1043
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 23.9 W/kg

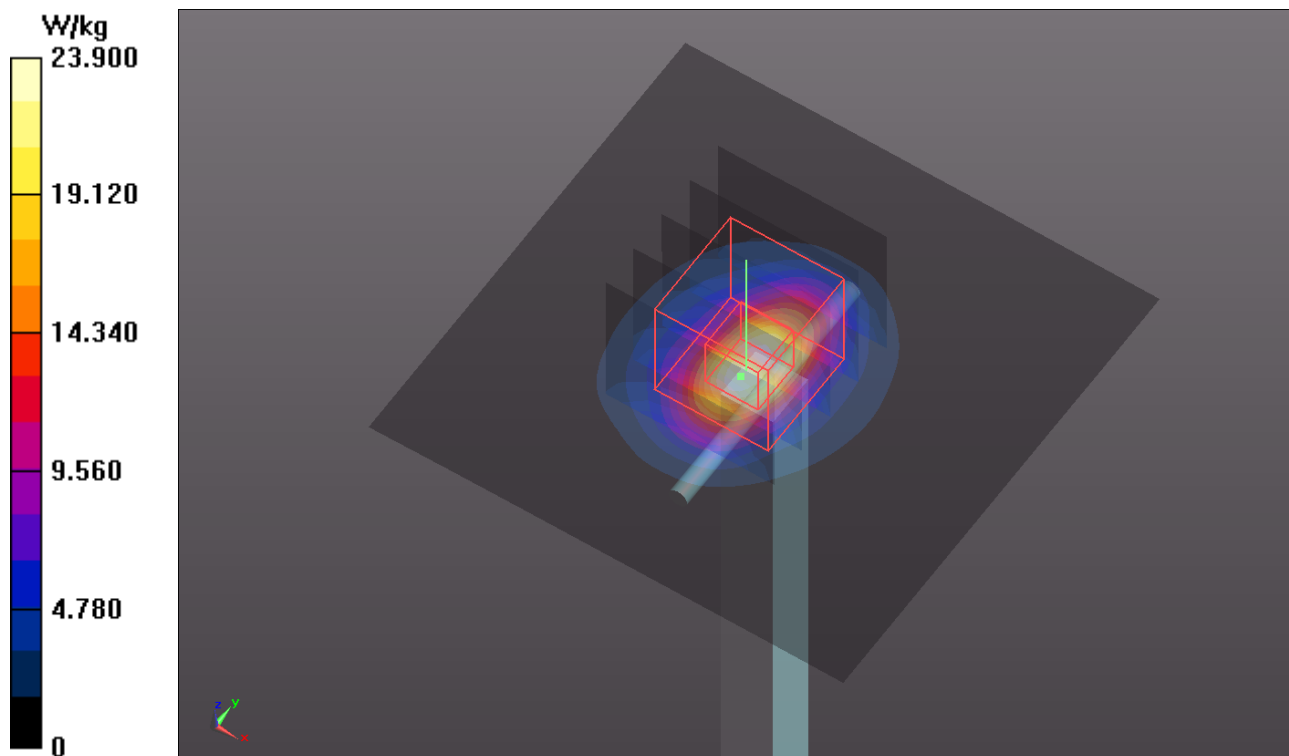
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 102.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.44 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 23.4 W/kg



System Check_B5200_130517

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; SN: 1019

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

Medium: B5G_0517 Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.332$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.489$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

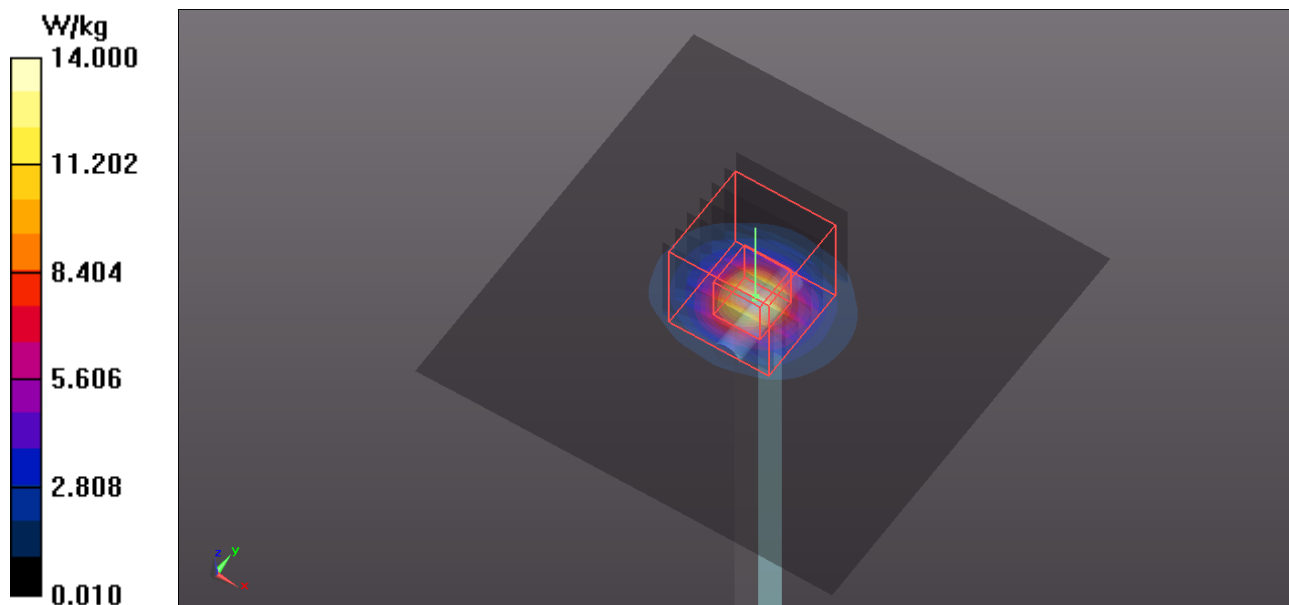
Ambient Temperature : 21.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 20.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(4.51, 4.51, 4.51); Calibrated: 2013/04/30;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2012/07/19
- Phantom: Flat Phantom ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: SN:1039
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.0 W/kg

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 53.489 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.16 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.02 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.0 W/kg



System Check_B5300_130518

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; SN: 1019

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

Medium: B5G_0518 Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.523$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.744$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

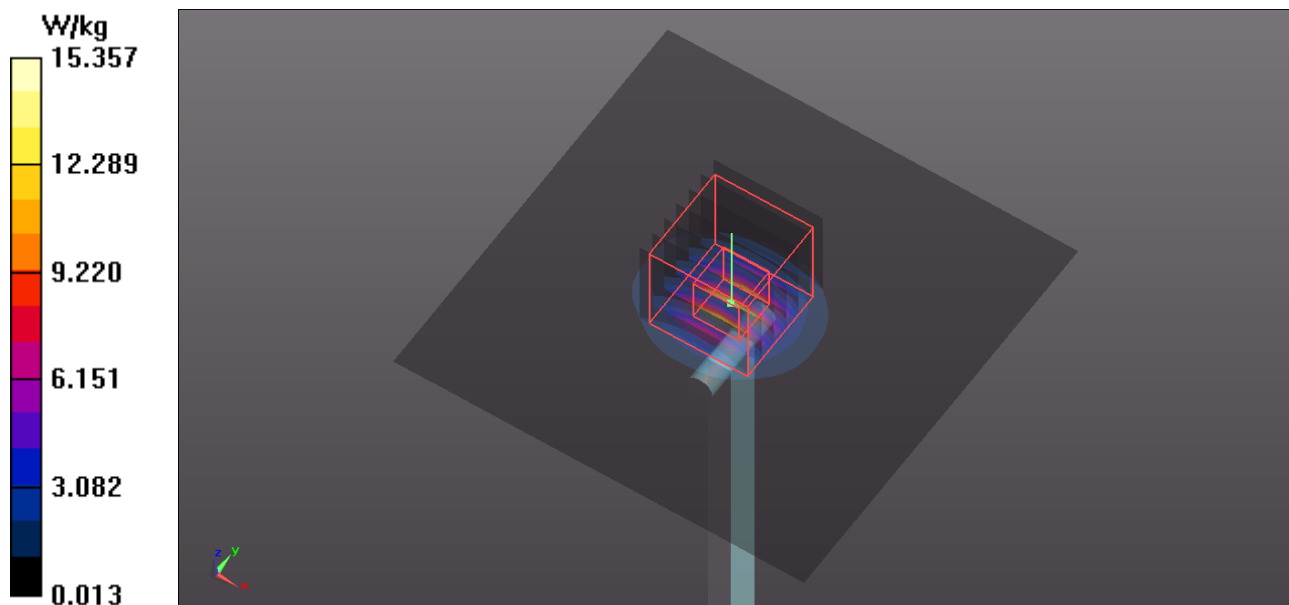
Ambient Temperature : 21.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 20.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 2013/04/30;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2012/07/19
- Phantom: Flat Phantom ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: SN:1039
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.4 W/kg

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 56.799 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.26 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.06 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.1 W/kg



System Check_B5600_130523

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; SN: 1019

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B5G_0523 Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.912$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.88$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

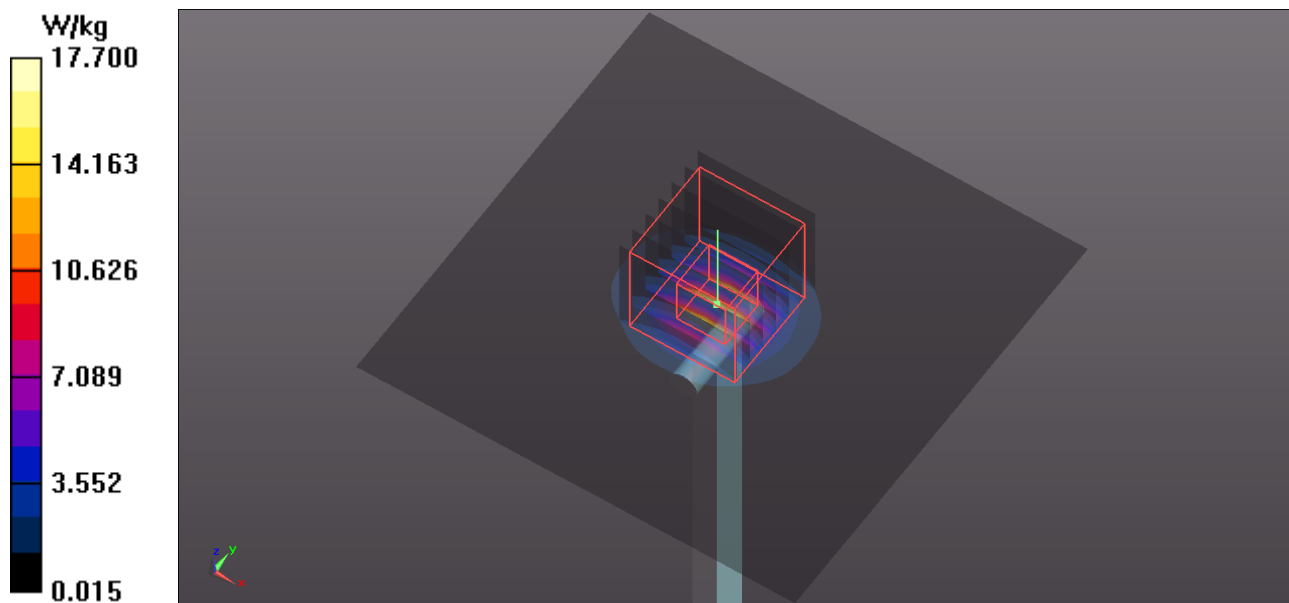
Ambient Temperature : 21.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 20.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2013/04/30;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2012/07/19
- Phantom: Flat Phantom ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: SN:1039
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 17.7 W/kg

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 58.958 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.37 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.37 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.4 W/kg



System Check_B5800_130522

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; SN: 1019

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

Medium: B5G_0522 Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.19$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.55$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

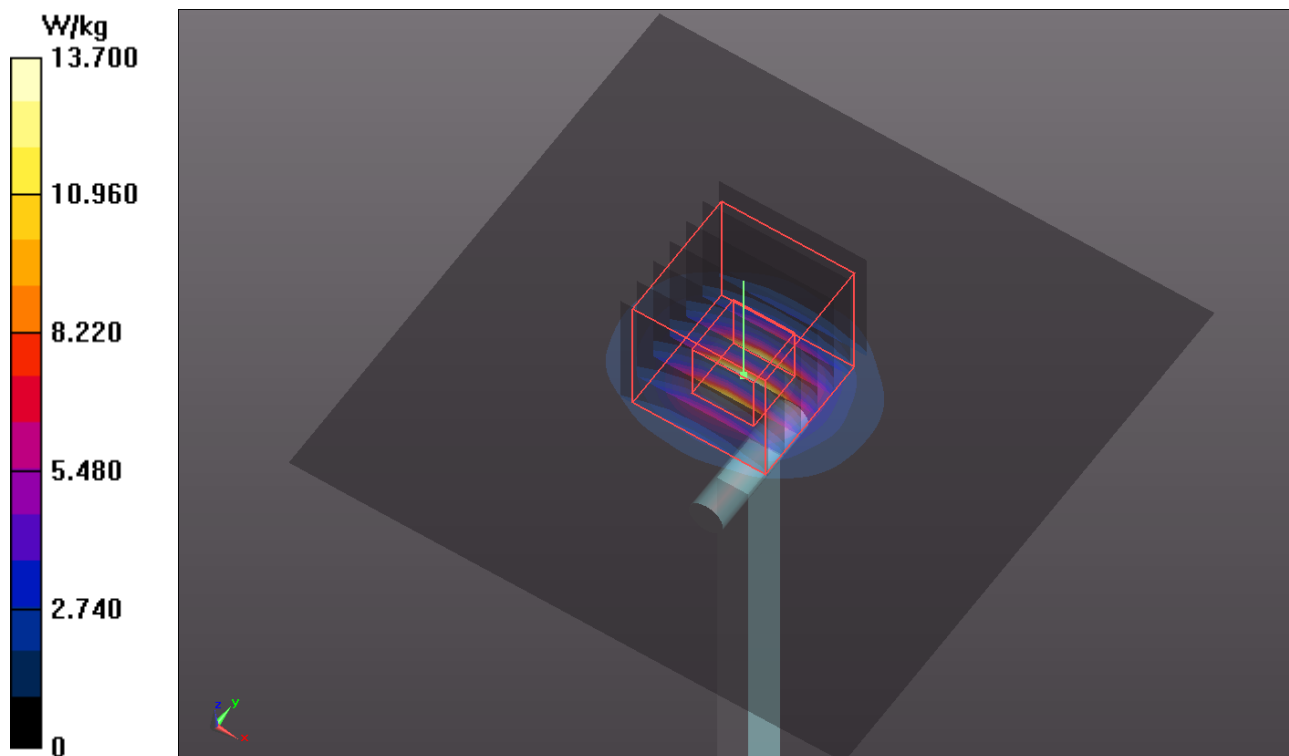
Ambient Temperature : 21.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 20.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(4.72, 4.72, 4.72); Calibrated: 2013/02/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn360; Calibrated: 2013/01/30
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: TP:1043
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 13.7 W/kg

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 51.505 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.0 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 6.78 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.9 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.6 W/kg





Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

The SAR plots for highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination, and measured SAR > 1.5 W/kg are shown as follows.

P01 WiMAX_QPSK 1/2_10M_Top Side_0cm_2685MHz

DUT: 130506C21

Communication System: WiMax; Frequency: 2685 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.05

Medium: B2600_0522 Medium parameters used: $f = 2685$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.327$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.997$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 21.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 20.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(7.83, 7.83, 7.83); Calibrated: 2013/02/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn360; Calibrated: 2013/01/30
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: TP:1043
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

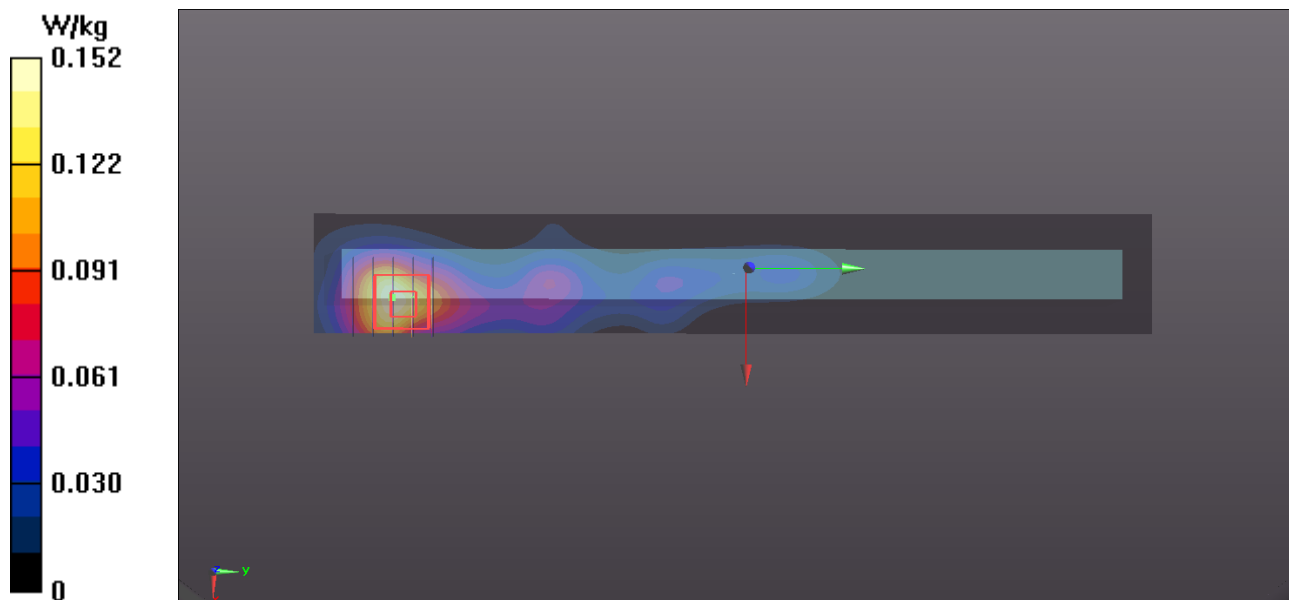
2685MHz/Area Scan (41x281x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.152 W/kg

2685MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 3.373 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.550 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.235 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.102 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.346 W/kg



P02 802.11b_Top Side_0cm_Ch6_ANT-1

DUT: 130506C21

Communication System: WLAN_2.4G; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B2450_0522 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.949$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.65$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 21.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 20.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(8.08, 8.08, 8.08); Calibrated: 2013/02/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn360; Calibrated: 2013/01/30
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: TP:1043
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Ch6/Area Scan (41x281x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.389 W/kg

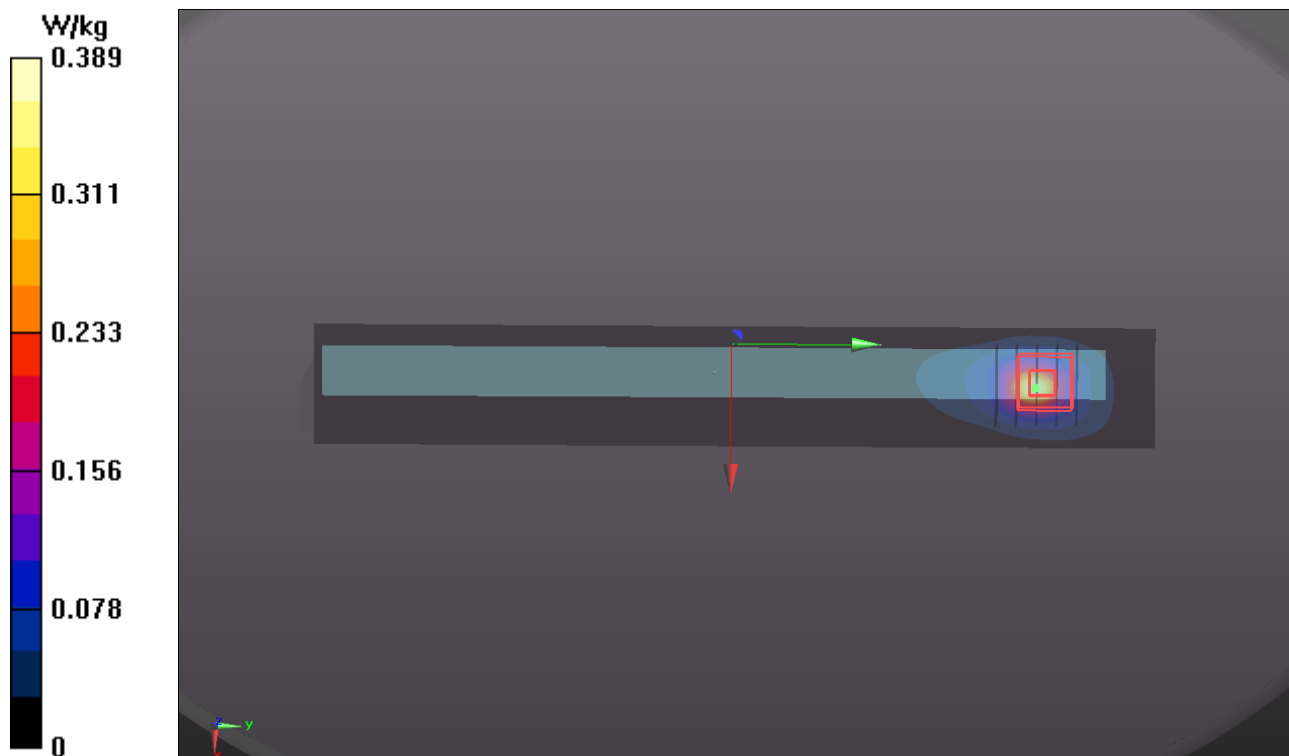
Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.831 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.575 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.263 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.108 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.390 W/kg



P03 802.11a_Top Side_0cm_Ch48_ANT-0

DUT: 130506C21

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5240 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B5G_0517 Medium parameters used: $f = 5240$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.405$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.442$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 21.2 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 20.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(4.51, 4.51, 4.51); Calibrated: 2013/04/30;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2012/07/19
- Phantom: Flat Phantom ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: SN:1039
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Ch48/Area Scan (81x321x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.59 W/kg

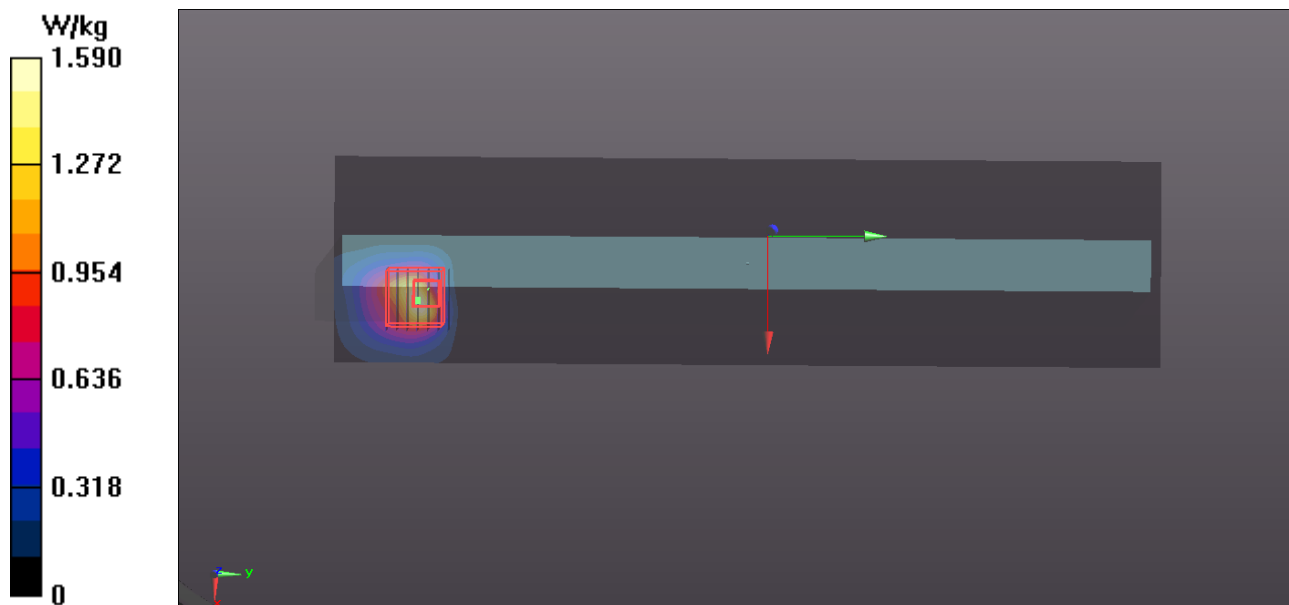
Ch48/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0.865 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.31 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.886 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.301 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.67 W/kg



P04 802.11a_Top Side_0cm_Ch52_ANT-0

DUT: 130506C21

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5260 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B5G_0518 Medium parameters used: $f = 5260$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.487$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.862$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 21.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 20.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 2013/04/30;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2012/07/19
- Phantom: Flat Phantom ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: SN:1039
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Ch52/Area Scan (61x341x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.63 W/kg

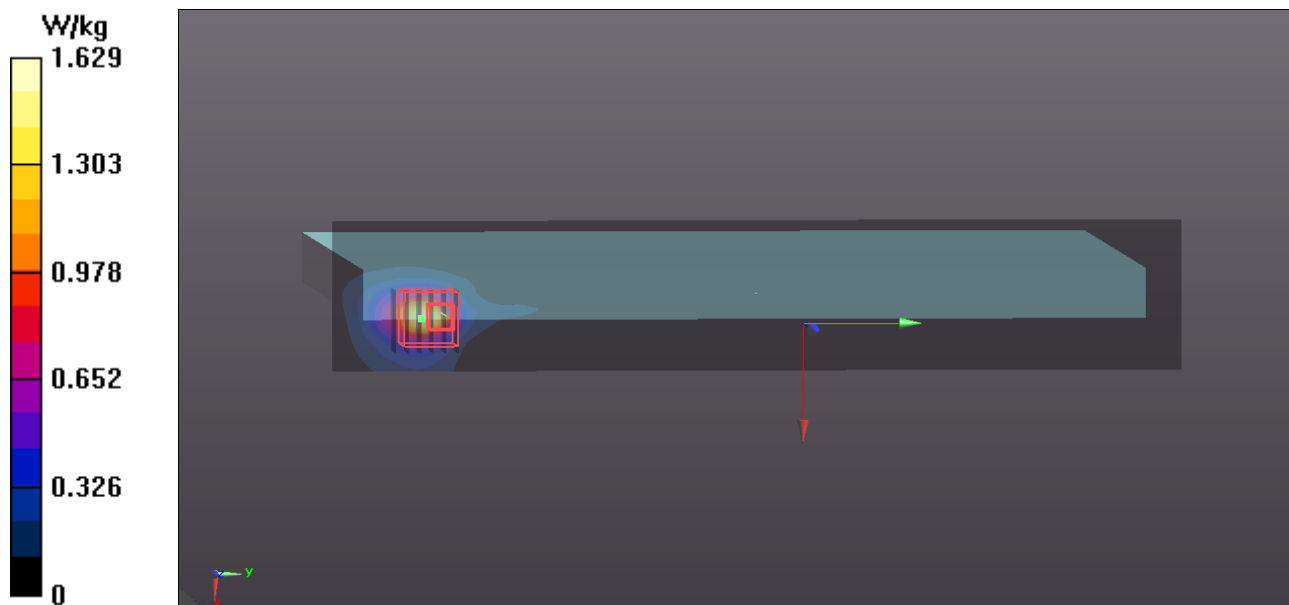
Ch52/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 1.906 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.30 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.884 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.295 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.64 W/kg



P05 802.11a_Top Side_0cm_Ch140_ANT-1

DUT: 130506C21

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5700 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B5G_0523 Medium parameters used: $f = 5700$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.048$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.702$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 21.8 °C; Liquid Temperature : 20.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2013/04/30;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2012/07/19
- Phantom: Flat Phantom ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: SN:1039
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Ch140/Area Scan (61x341x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.917 W/kg

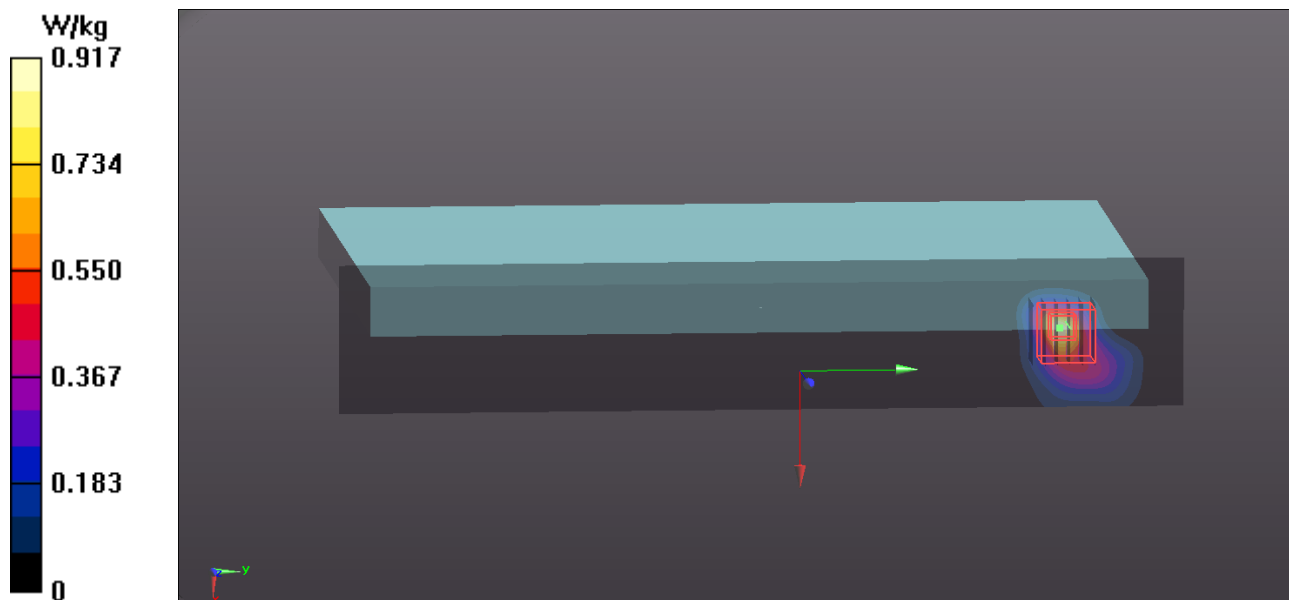
Ch140/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.06 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.956 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.257 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.00 W/kg



P06 802.11a_Top Side_0cm_Ch161_ANT-1

DUT: 130506C21

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5805 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B5G_0522 Medium parameters used: $f = 5805$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.196$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.524$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

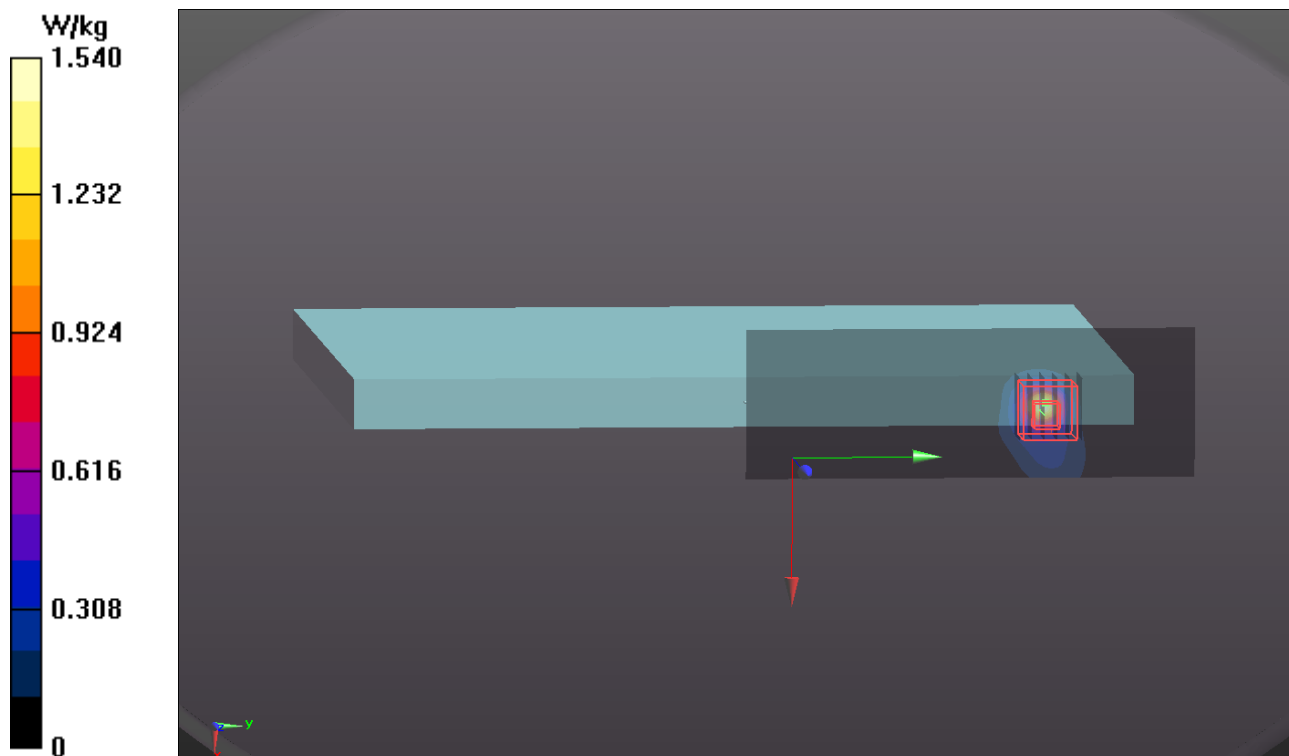
Ambient Temperature : 21.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 20.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(4.72, 4.72, 4.72); Calibrated: 2013/02/20;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn360; Calibrated: 2013/01/30
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: TP:1043
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Ch161/Area Scan (61x181x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.54 W/kg

Ch161/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm
Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.06 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.881 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.224 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.76 W/kg





Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole

The SPEAG calibration certificates are shown as follows.



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-737_Jan13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 737**

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

Calibration date: **January 21, 2013**

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


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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by: **Leif Klynsner** (Name) **Laboratory Technician** (Function)  (Signature)

Approved by: **Fin Bomholt** (Name) **Deputy Technical Manager** (Function)  (Signature)

Issued: January 21, 2013

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.5
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 \pm 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 \pm 0.2) °C	37.9 \pm 6 %	1.85 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.5 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.17 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.4 W/kg \pm 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 \pm 0.2) °C	50.5 \pm 6 %	2.01 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.7 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	49.6 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.86 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.1 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.4 Ω + 3.7 j Ω
Return Loss	- 26.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.1 Ω + 5.3 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.161 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	August 26, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 21.01.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 737

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.85$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 37.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

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

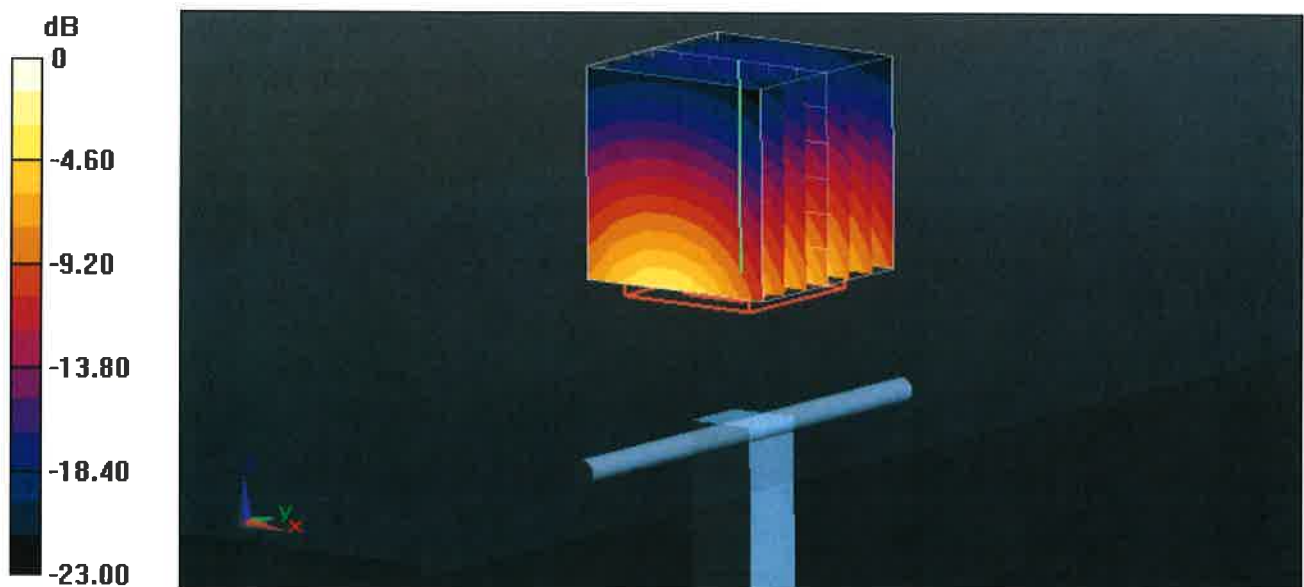
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.892 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.17 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.2 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

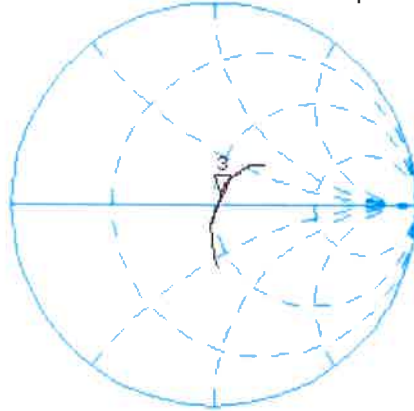
18 Jan 2013 12:34:33
CH1 S11 1 U FS 3: 53.387 Δ 3.7109 Δ 241.07 pH 2 450.000 000 MHz

*
De l

CA

Avg
16

H1d



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 3:-26.268 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg
16

H1d



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 18.01.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 737

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.01$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

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

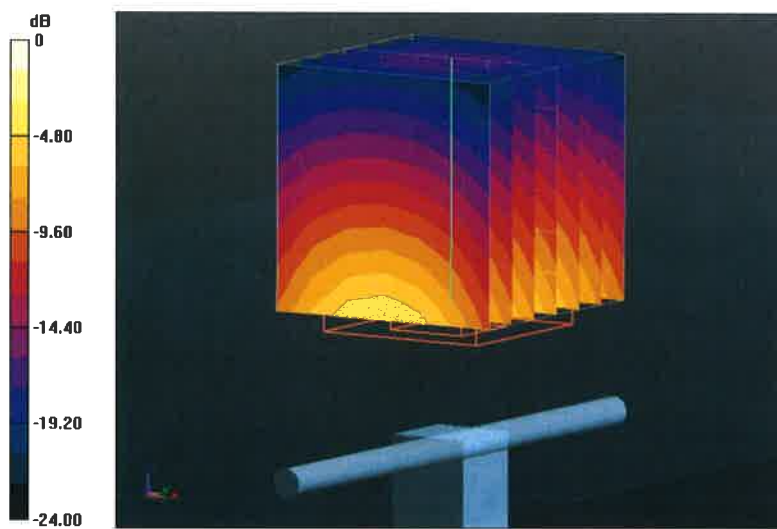
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.076 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.86 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.8 W/kg



0 dB = 16.8 W/kg = 12.25 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

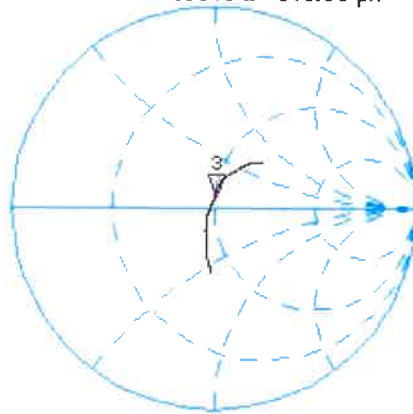
18 Jan 2013 12:34:02
[CH1] S11 1 U FS 3: 50.123 Δ 5.3340 Δ 346.50 pH 2 450.000 000 MHz

*
De1

C Δ

Avg
16

H1d

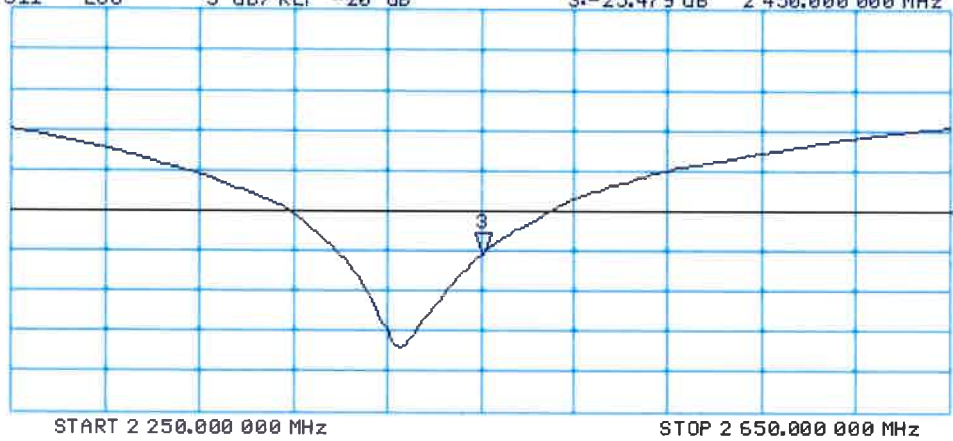


CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 3:-25.479 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

C Δ

Avg
16

H1d





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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2600V2-1020_Jan13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2600V2 - SN: 1020**

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

Calibration date: **January 18, 2013**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

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

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

Signature
Israe El-Naouq
Katja Pokovic

Issued: January 18, 2013

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- d) DAS4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.5
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2600 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.0	1.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.4 ± 6 %	2.02 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	14.8 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	57.8 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.58 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	26.0 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	52.5	2.16 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	50.1 ± 6 %	2.19 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	14.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	55.8 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.25 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.7 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.4 Ω - 4.3 j Ω
Return Loss	- 26.5 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	45.2 Ω - 3.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

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

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	May 13, 2008

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 18.01.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1020

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.02$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 37.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

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

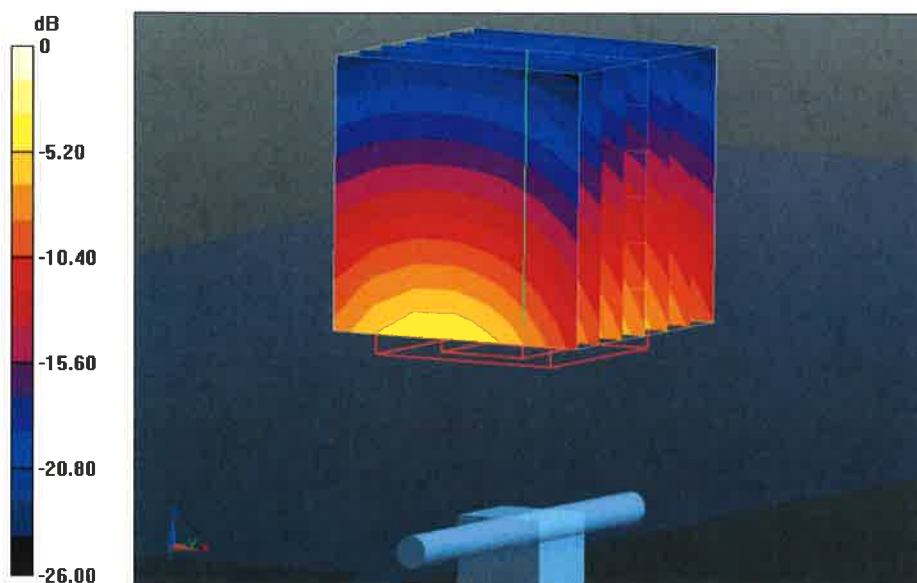
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 101.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.58 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.0 W/kg



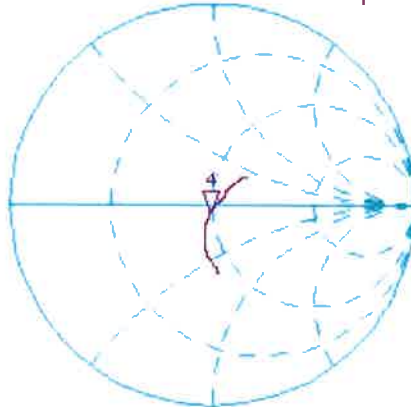
0 dB = 19.0 W/kg = 12.79 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

18 Jan 2013 12:47:14

CH1 S11 1 U FS 4: 48.357 Ω -4.3340 Ω 14.124 pF 2 600.000 000 MHz

*
De1
CA



Avg
16

H1d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 4:-26.541 dB 2 600.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg
16

H1d



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 18.01.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1020

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.19$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.32, 4.32, 4.32); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

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

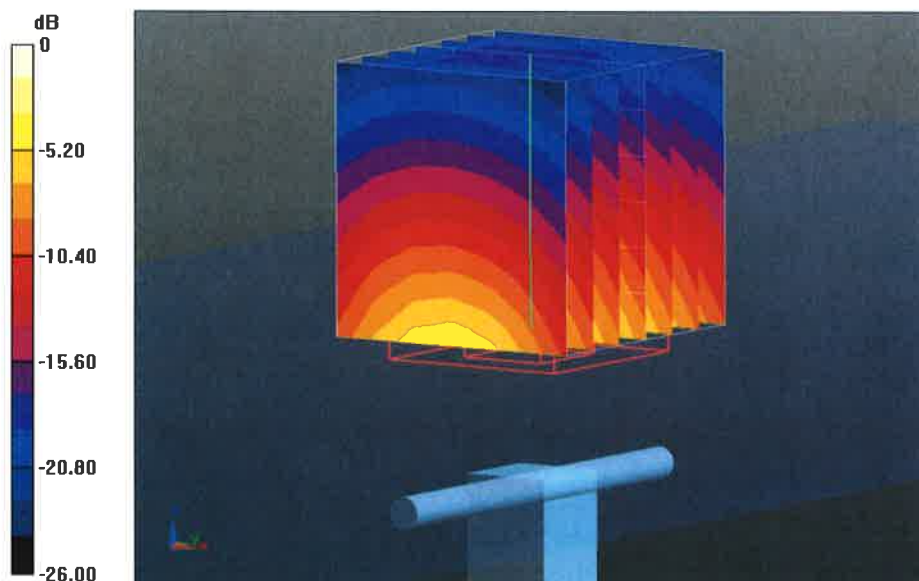
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.715 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.25 W/kg

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



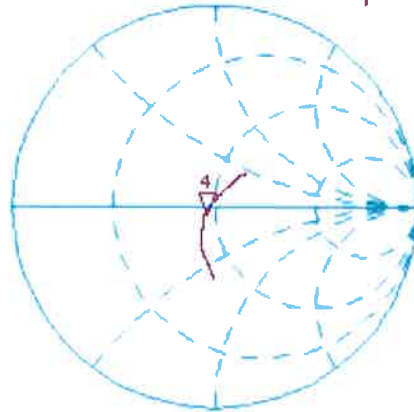
0 dB = 18.8 W/kg = 12.74 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

18 Jan 2013 12:46:50

CH1 S11 1 U FS 4: 45.199 \angle -3.4297 \angle 17.848 pF 2 500.000 000 MHz

*
De1
CA



Avg
16

H1d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 4: -24.162 dB 2 500.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg
16

H1d





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1019_Nov12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1019**

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

Calibration date: **November 16, 2012**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Dec-11 (No. EX3-3503_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

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

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

Signature
Israe El-Naouq
Katja Pokovic

Issued: November 16, 2012

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- c) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

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

Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.96 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	79.0 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.27 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.28 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	82.2 W / kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.37 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.46 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	83.8 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.96 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	78.9 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

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

Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	49.0	5.30 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.8 ± 6 %	5.35 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.37 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	73.0 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.07 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.42 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.7 ± 6 %	5.47 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.53 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	74.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.12 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.0 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.2 ± 6 %	5.86 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.06 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	79.9 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.24 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	45.9 ± 6 %	6.13 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	73.4 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.06 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.1 Ω - 7.8 j Ω
Return Loss	- 22.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.6 Ω - 1.5 j Ω
Return Loss	- 30.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.6 Ω - 2.1 j Ω
Return Loss	- 23.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.3 Ω + 1.7 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.7 Ω - 7.8 j Ω
Return Loss	- 22.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.2 Ω - 0.3 j Ω
Return Loss	- 30.1 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	57.1 Ω - 1.0 j Ω
Return Loss	- 23.5 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	57.6 Ω + 2.9 j Ω
Return Loss	- 22.4 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.204 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	February 05, 2004

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 16.11.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1019

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.63$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.93$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.15$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 34$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

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

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

Reference Value = 64.098 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.96 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.27 W/kg

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

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

Reference Value = 64.859 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.28 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.37 W/kg

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

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

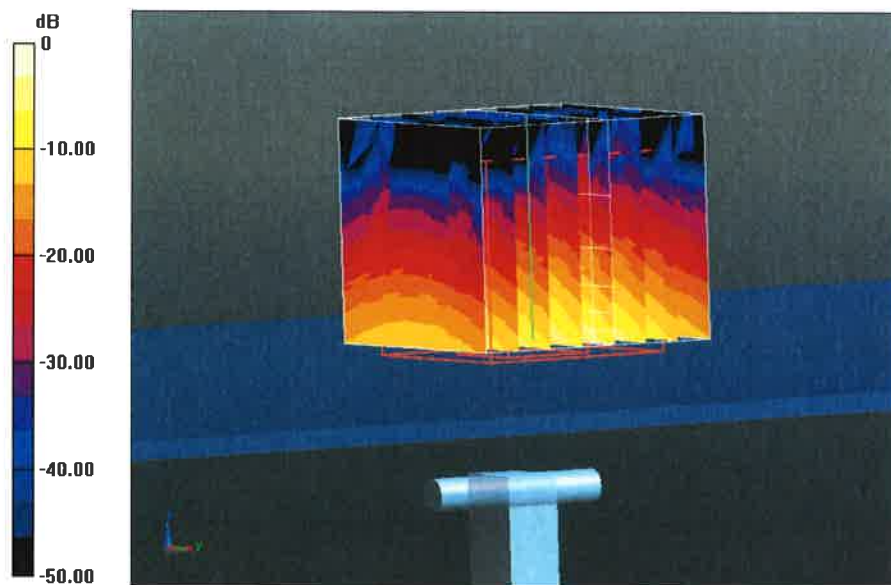
Reference Value = 64.163 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.46 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.41 W/kg

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

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 60.898 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.96 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.26 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.5 W/kg



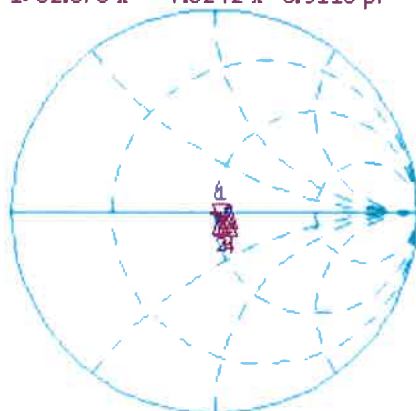
0 dB = 19.5 W/kg = 12.90 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

16 Nov 2012 17:30:41

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 52.078 Ω -7.8242 Ω 3.9118 pF 5 200.000 000 MHz

*
De1
Cor
Avg 16
H1d



CH1 Markers
2: 52.619 Ω
-1.4551 Ω
5.30000 GHz
4: 56.619 Ω
-2.1328 Ω
5.60000 GHz
5: 56.289 Ω
1.6992 Ω
5.80000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -22.033 dB 5 200.000 000 MHz

Cor
Avg 16
H1d



CH2 Markers
2: -30.687 dB
5.30000 GHz
4: -23.714 dB
5.60000 GHz
5: -24.254 dB
5.80000 GHz

START 5 000.000 000 MHz STOP 6 000.000 000 MHz

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 14.11.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1019

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.35$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.86$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.13$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 45.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

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

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

Reference Value = 58.457 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.37 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.07 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.4 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 58.382 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.53 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.12 W/kg

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

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

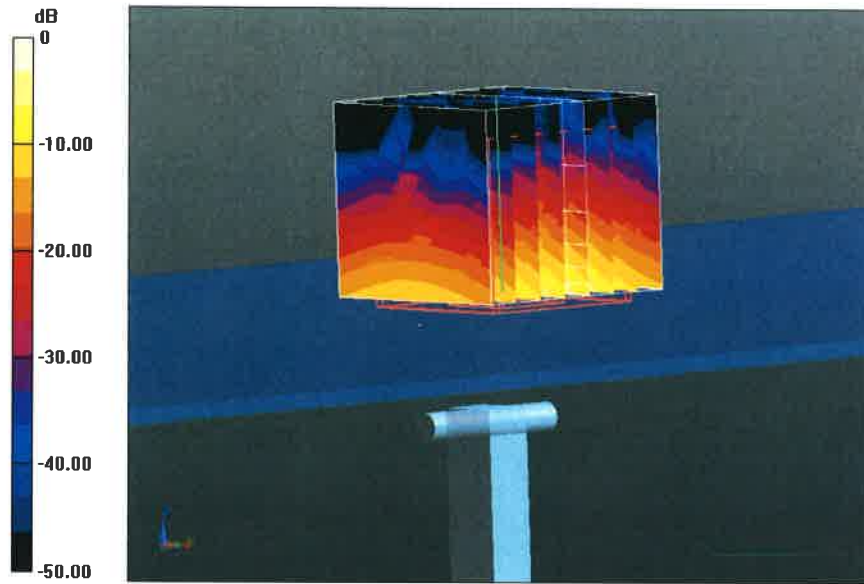
Reference Value = 58.712 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.06 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.24 W/kg

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

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 54.869 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.41 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.06 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.4 W/kg



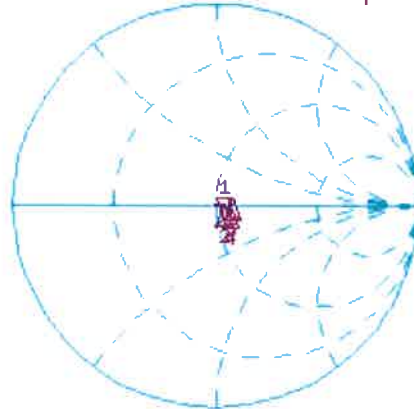
0 dB = 18.4 W/kg = 12.65 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

14 Nov 2012 10:21:29

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 52.654 Ω -7.7520 Ω 3.9483 pF 5 200.000 000 MHz

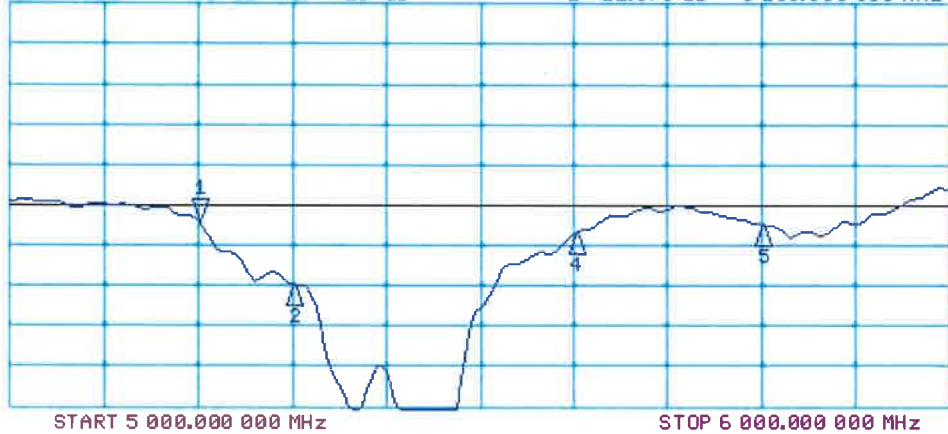
*
De1
Cor
Avg
16
H1d



CH1 Markers
2: 53.219 Ω
-275.39 m Ω
5.30000 GHz
4: 57.076 Ω
-1.0098 Ω
5.60000 GHz
5: 57.600 Ω
2.9238 Ω
5.80000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-21.979 dB 5 200.000 000 MHz

Cor
Avg
16
H1d



CH2 Markers
2:-30.081 dB
5.30000 GHz
4:-23.508 dB
5.60000 GHz
5:-22.424 dB
5.80000 GHz

START 5 000.000 000 MHz

STOP 6 000.000 000 MHz



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Client **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3650_Apr13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3650**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **April 30, 2013**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01737)	Apr-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01735)	Apr-14
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01738)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3013_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 660	31-Jan-13 (No. DAE4-660_Jan13)	Jan-14
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-15
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by:	Name Israe El-Naouq	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	

Issued: May 1, 2013

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



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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,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 ϑ	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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,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.
- DCP_{x,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
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; D_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,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 $f \leq 800$ 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_{x,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.

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3650

Manufactured:	March 18, 2008
Repaired:	April 22, 2013
Calibrated:	April 30, 2013

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3650

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.39	0.37	0.40	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	99.0	98.4	98.6	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	103.4	$\pm 3.5 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		132.3	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		108.8	

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

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

^B 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.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3650

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.69	9.69	9.69	0.41	0.87	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.37	9.37	9.37	0.66	0.67	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.22	9.22	9.22	0.46	0.72	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.04	8.04	8.04	0.31	1.01	± 12.0 %
1640	40.3	1.29	8.07	8.07	8.07	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.91	7.91	7.91	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.73	7.73	7.73	0.35	0.88	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	7.59	7.59	7.59	0.80	0.57	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.34	7.34	7.34	0.67	0.62	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.99	6.99	6.99	0.47	0.74	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.85	6.85	6.85	0.48	0.78	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.96	6.96	6.96	0.85	0.62	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.07	5.07	5.07	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.57	4.57	4.57	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.56	4.56	4.56	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

^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.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3650

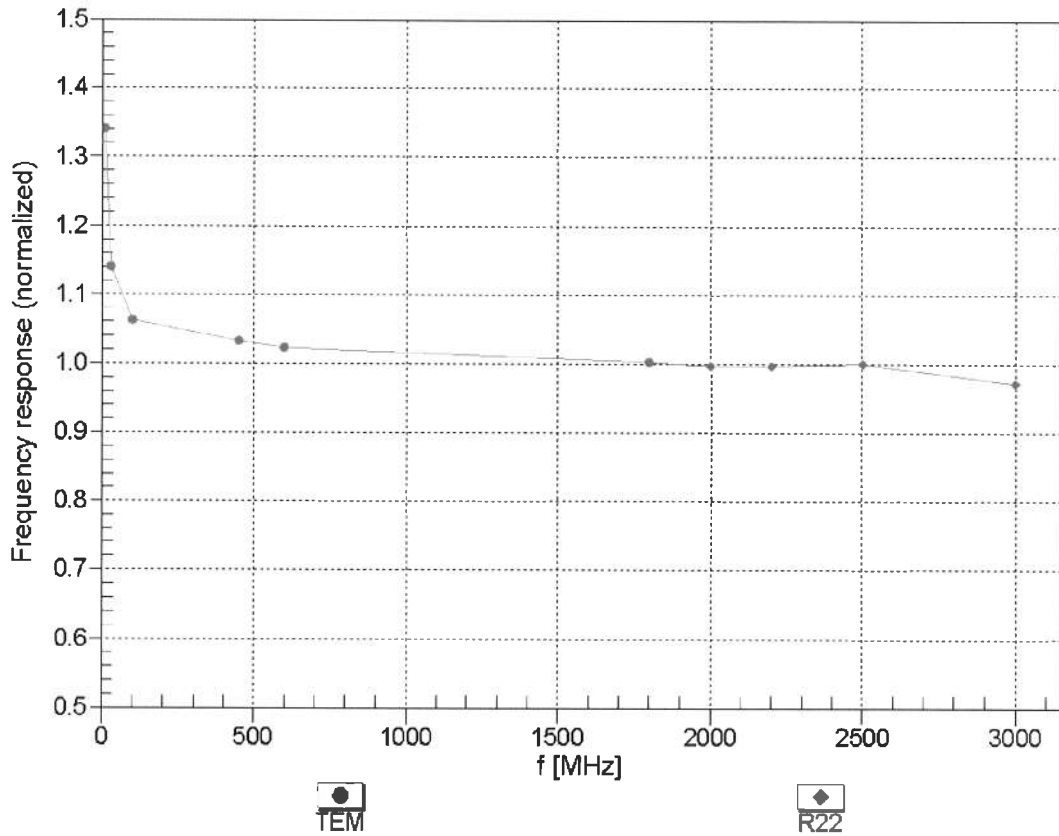
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.51	9.51	9.51	0.73	0.64	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.35	9.35	9.35	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.23	9.23	9.23	0.78	0.62	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	8.40	8.40	8.40	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
1640	53.8	1.40	8.36	8.36	8.36	0.80	0.62	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.74	0.66	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.39	7.39	7.39	0.40	0.86	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.51	0.77	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	6.73	6.73	6.73	0.51	0.73	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.09	7.09	7.09	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.91	6.91	6.91	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.58	6.58	6.58	0.38	1.16	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.51	4.51	4.51	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.31	4.31	4.31	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.21	4.21	4.21	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %

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

^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.

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

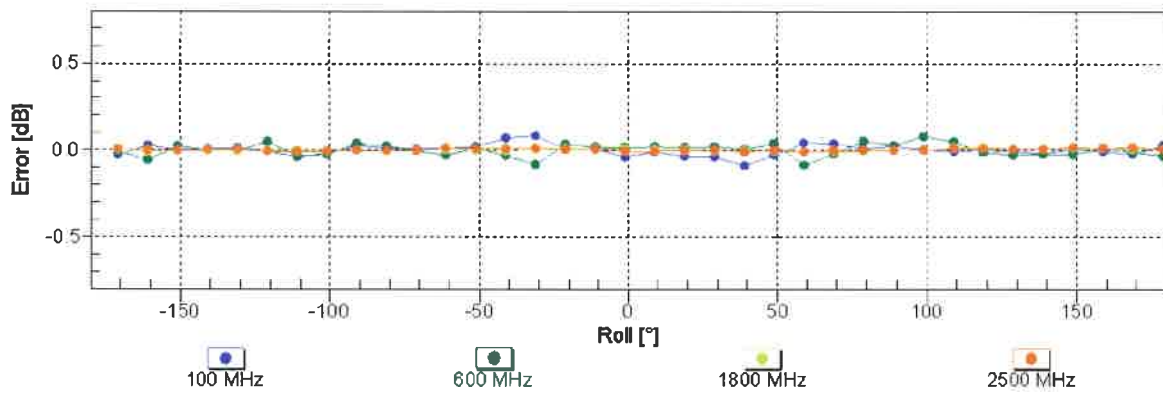
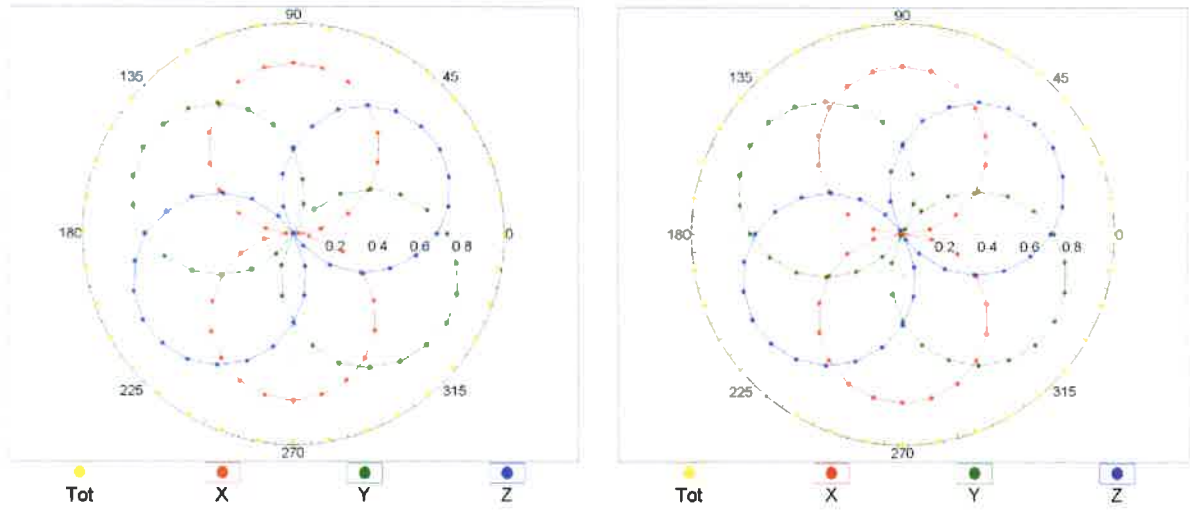


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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

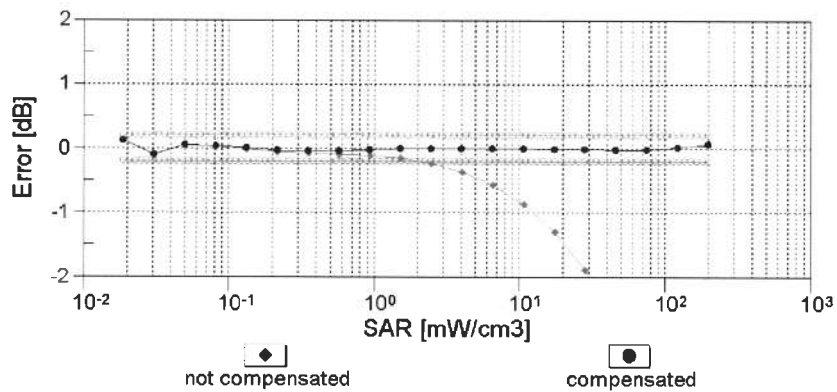
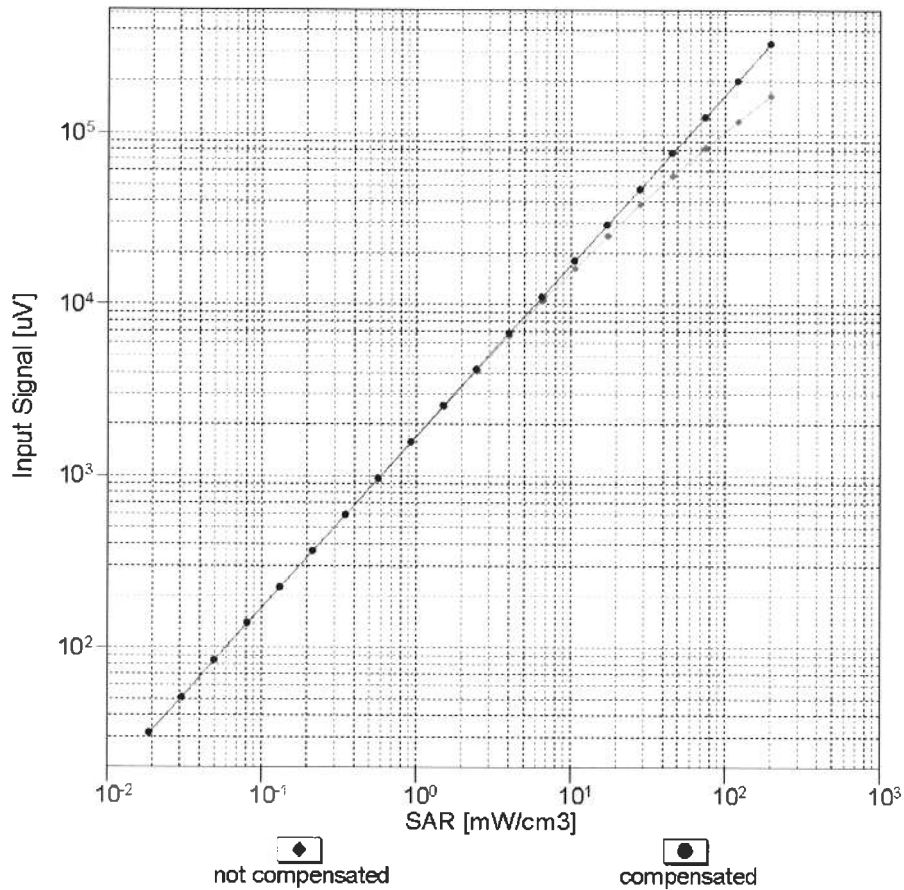
f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22



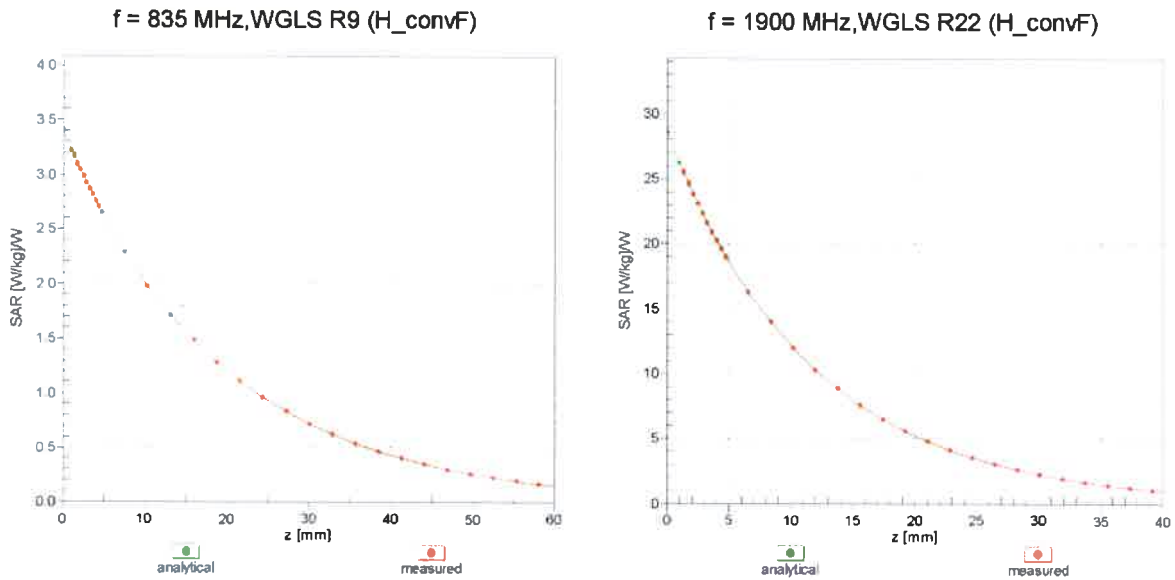
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head}) (TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)

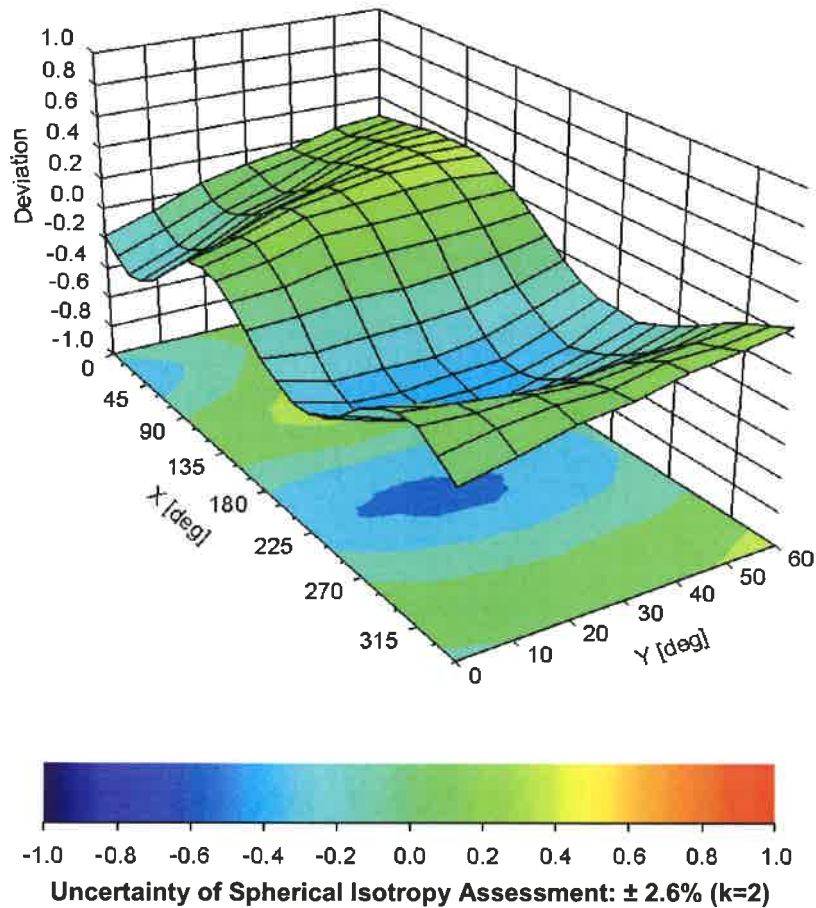


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3650

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-21.1
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3590_Feb13/3**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE (Replacement of No: EX3-3590_Feb13/2)

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3590**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **February 20, 2013**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3013_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 660	31-Jan-13 (No. DAE4-660_Jan13)	Jan-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

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

Issued: April 22, 2013

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



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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,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 ϑ	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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,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*.
- DCP_{x,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
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; D_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,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 $f \leq 800$ 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_{x,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.

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3590

Manufactured: March 23, 2009
Calibrated: February 20, 2013

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3590

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.50	0.47	0.50	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	94.4	97.2	92.1	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	122.9	$\pm 3.0 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		144.4	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		120.3	

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%.

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B 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.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3590

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.91	10.91	10.91	0.31	0.89	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	10.52	10.52	10.52	0.48	0.75	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	10.53	10.53	10.53	0.63	0.62	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	9.08	9.08	9.08	0.17	1.62	± 12.0 %
1640	40.3	1.29	9.10	9.10	9.10	0.55	0.66	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.89	8.89	8.89	0.54	0.67	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.70	8.70	8.70	0.67	0.61	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.67	8.67	8.67	0.73	0.59	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	8.32	8.32	8.32	0.55	0.67	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.88	7.88	7.88	0.46	0.74	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.69	7.69	7.69	0.28	1.02	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	7.75	7.75	7.75	0.57	0.81	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.79	5.79	5.79	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.61	5.61	5.61	0.32	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.36	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	5.05	5.05	5.05	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.92	4.92	4.92	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

^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.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3590

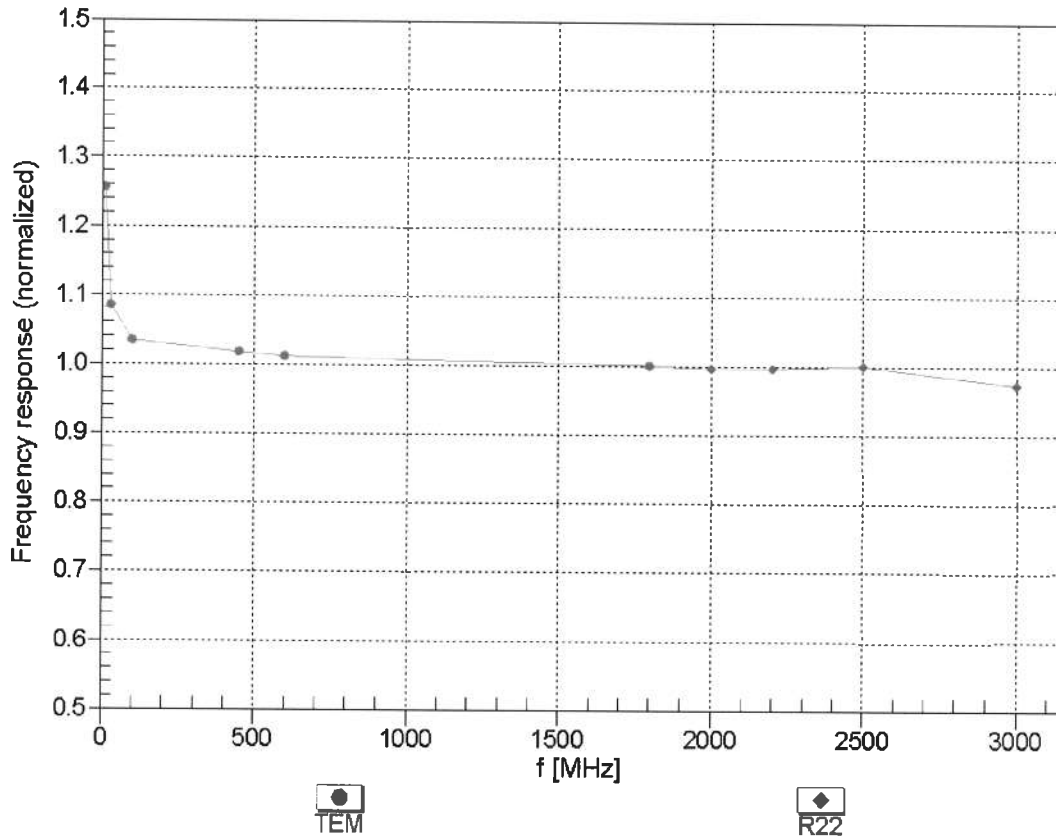
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.60	10.60	10.60	0.80	0.62	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	10.43	10.43	10.43	0.60	0.71	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	10.32	10.32	10.32	0.69	0.66	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	9.03	9.03	9.03	0.76	0.55	± 12.0 %
1640	53.8	1.40	9.42	9.42	9.42	0.62	0.68	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.63	8.63	8.63	0.44	0.82	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	8.39	8.39	8.39	0.34	0.86	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	8.55	8.55	8.55	0.32	0.87	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	8.20	8.20	8.20	0.69	0.60	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	8.08	8.08	8.08	0.76	0.57	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.83	7.83	7.83	0.58	0.50	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	7.38	7.38	7.38	0.55	0.88	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	5.15	5.15	5.15	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.94	4.94	4.94	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.57	4.57	4.57	0.46	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.46	4.46	4.46	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.72	4.72	4.72	0.46	1.90	± 13.1 %

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

^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.

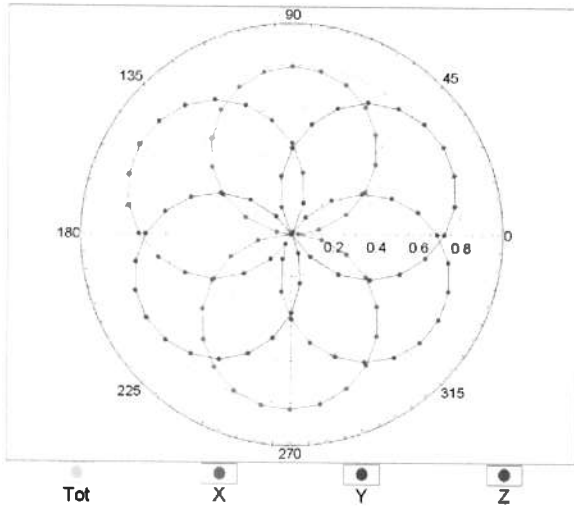
Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



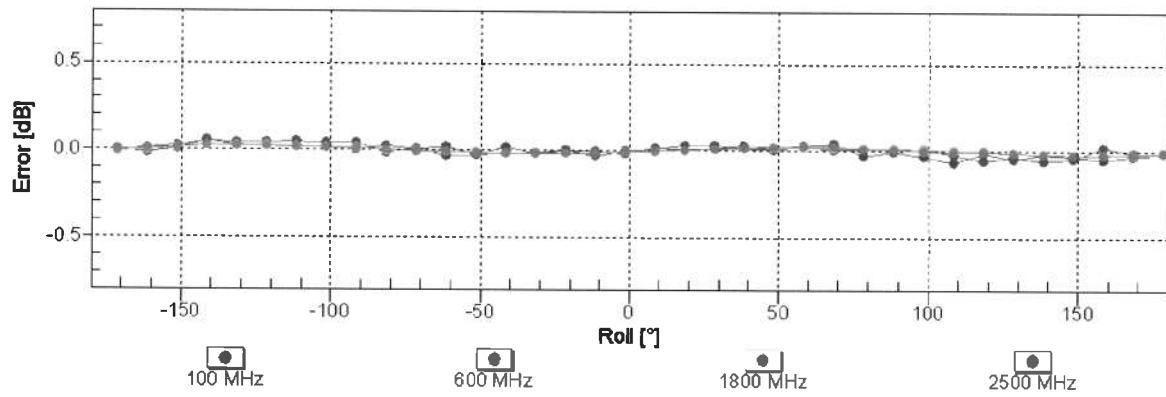
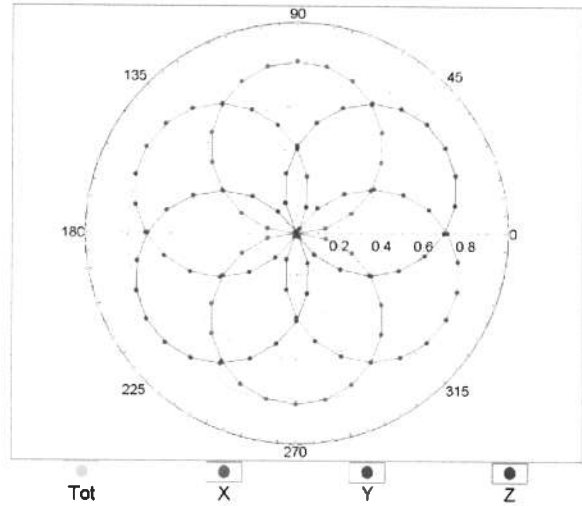
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

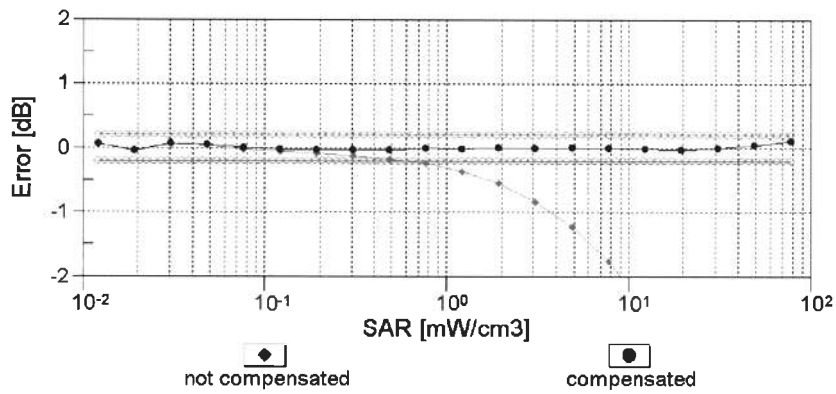
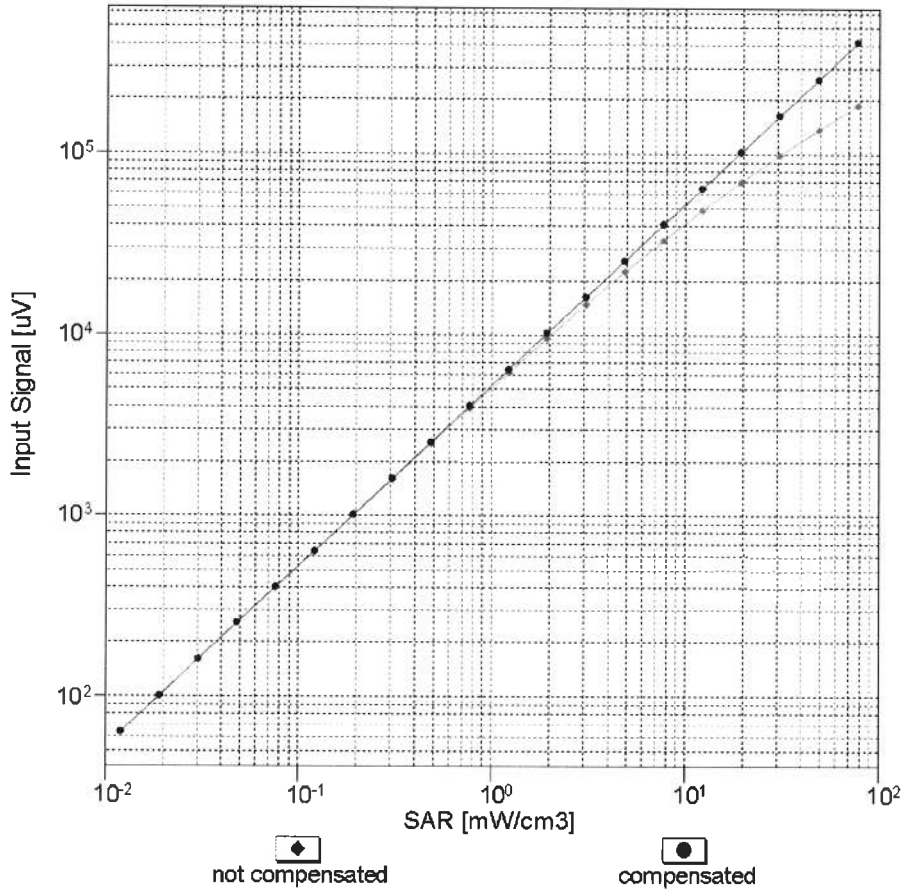


f=1800 MHz,R22



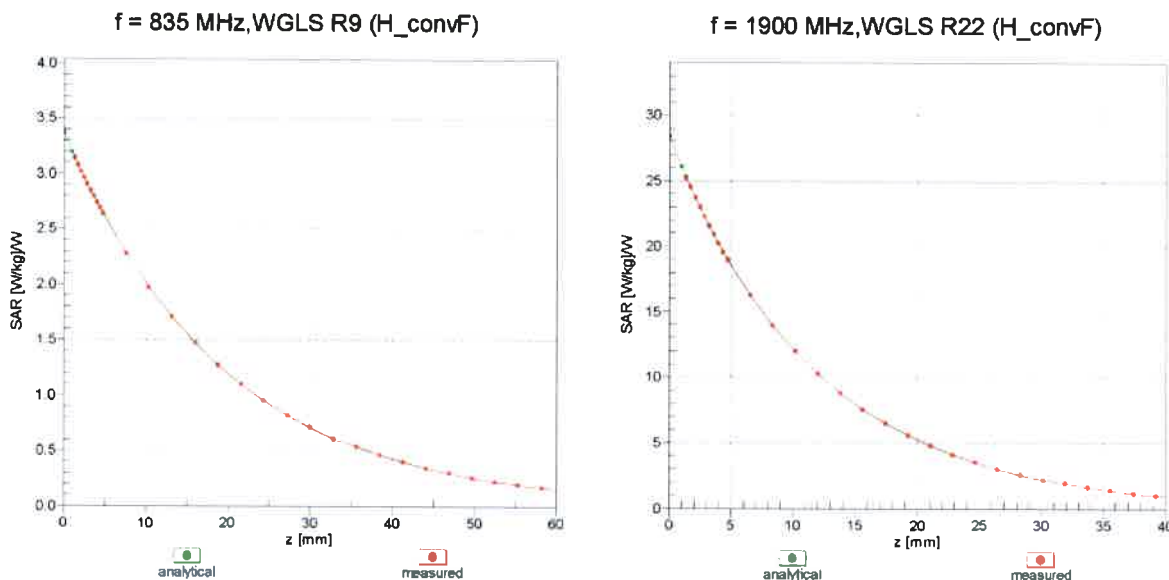
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head}) (TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)

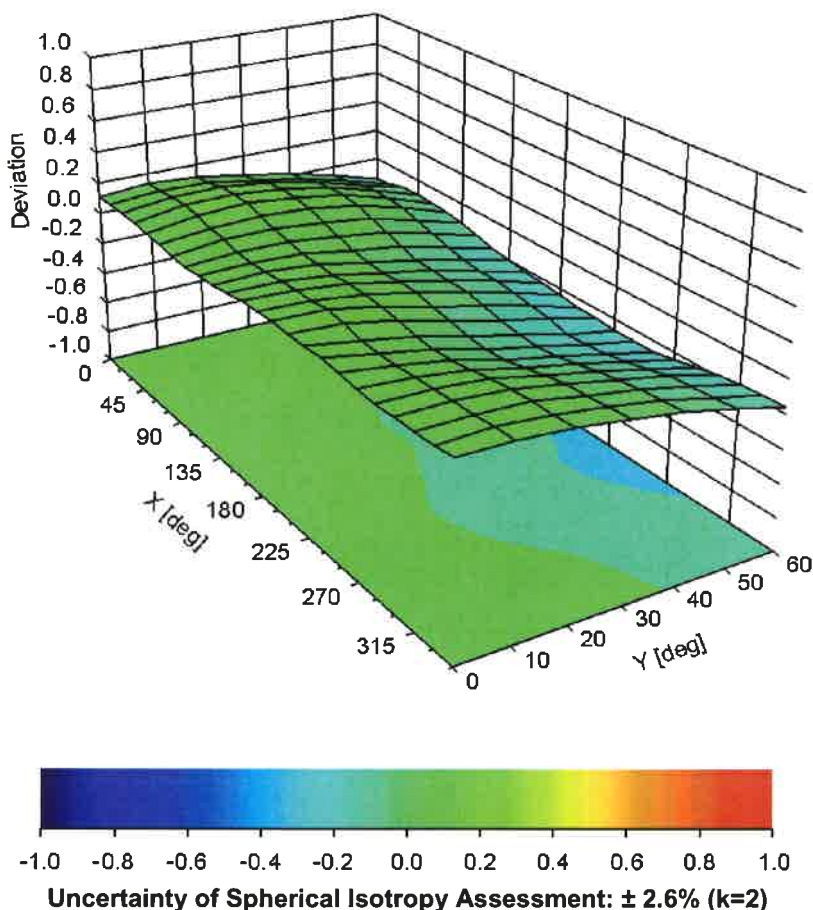


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ, θ), f = 900 MHz



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3590

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	38.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm