SAR TEST REPORT

Test item	:	Mobile Phone
Model No.	:	YAKF-1
Order No.	:	DEMC1305-01452
Date of receipt	:	2013-05-03
Test duration	:	2013-06-04 ~ 2013-06-07
Date of issue	:	2013-06-07
Use of report	:	FCC Original Grant

Applicant : KYOCERA Corporation
2-1-1 Kagahara, Tsuzuki-ku, Yokohama-Shi, Kanagawa 224-8502, Japan

Test laboratory : Digital EMC Co., Ltd.
683-3, Yubang-Dong, Cheoin-Gu, Yongin-Si, Gyeonggi-Do, 449-080, Korea

Test specification	:	§2.1093, FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C[July 2001]
Test environment	:	See appended test report
Test result	:	☒ Pass ☐ Fail

Tested by:	Witnessed by:	Reviewed by:
Engineer NoKyun, Im	Engineer N/A	Technical Director Harvey Sung

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Test Report Version

Test Report No.	Date	Description
DRTFCC1306-0573	Jun. 07, 2013	Final version for approval

1. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

General Information

Equipment type	Mobile Phone				
FCC ID	JOYYAKF-1				
Equipment model name	YAKF-1				
Equipment add model name	N/A				
Equipment serial no.	Identical prototype				
Mode(s) of Operation	PCS1900, W-LAN(802.11a/b/g/n)				
TX Frequency Range	1850.2 ~ 1909.8 MHz(PCS Band) 2412 ~ 2462 MHz(802.11b) / 5180 ~ 5240 MHz(802.11a - 5.2 GHz Band) 5260 ~ 5320 MHz(802.11a - 5.3 GHz Band) / 5500 ~ 5700 MHz(802.11a - 5.6 GHz Band)				
RX Frequency Range	1930.2 ~ 1989.8 MHz(PCS Band) 2412 ~ 2462 MHz(802.11b) / 5180 ~ 5240 MHz(802.11a - 5.2 GHz Band) 5260 ~ 5320 MHz(802.11a - 5.3 GHz Band) / 5500 ~ 5700 MHz(802.11a - 5.6 GHz Band)				
Equipment Class	**Band**	**Measured Conducted Power [dBm]**	**Reported SAR**		
			1g SAR (W/kg)		
			Head	**Body-worn**	**Hotspot**
PCE	PCS1900	29.39	0.72	0.58	0.60
DTS	2.4 GHz W-LAN	16.75	0.45	0.17	0.18
UNII	5.2 GHz W-LAN	12.44	<0.10	<0.10	-
UNII	5.3 GHz W-LAN	12.78	0.15	<0.10	-
UNII	5.6 GHz W-LAN	14.60	0.15	0.10	-
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r02			1.17	0.76	0.77
FCC Equipment Class	Licensed Portable Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)				
Date(s) of Tests	2013-06-04 ~ 2013-06-07				
Antenna Type	Internal Type Antenna				
Functions	● GSM/GPRS(GPRS Class: 12) / EDGE(RX Only) supported * DTM is not supported ● BT(2.4GHz)/WLAN(2.4GHz802.11b/g/n(HT20), 5 GHz 802.11a/n(HT20, HT40) supported * No simultaneous transmission between BT & WLAN * 5.8 GHz W-LAN (DTS Band) is not supported. ● Simultaneous transmission between GSM voice & WLAN / GPRS & WLAN ● VoIP is not supported. ● Mobile Hotspot is supported.				

1.1 Guidance Applied

- FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [June 2001]
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01-D06 (2G/3G and Hotspot)
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 (SAR Considerations for 802.11 Devices)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01 v05 (General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01-D02 (SAR Measurements up to 6 GHz)
- October 2012 TCB Workshop Notes

1.2 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
GSM/GPRS/EDGE Rx Only 1900	Voice/Data	1850.2 ~ 1909.8 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Data	2412 ~ 2462 MHz
5.2 GHz WLAN	Data	5180 ~ 5240 MHz
5.3 GHz WLAN	Data	5260 ~ 5320 MHz
5.6 GHz WLAN	Data	5500 ~ 5700 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 ~ 2480 MHz

1.3 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

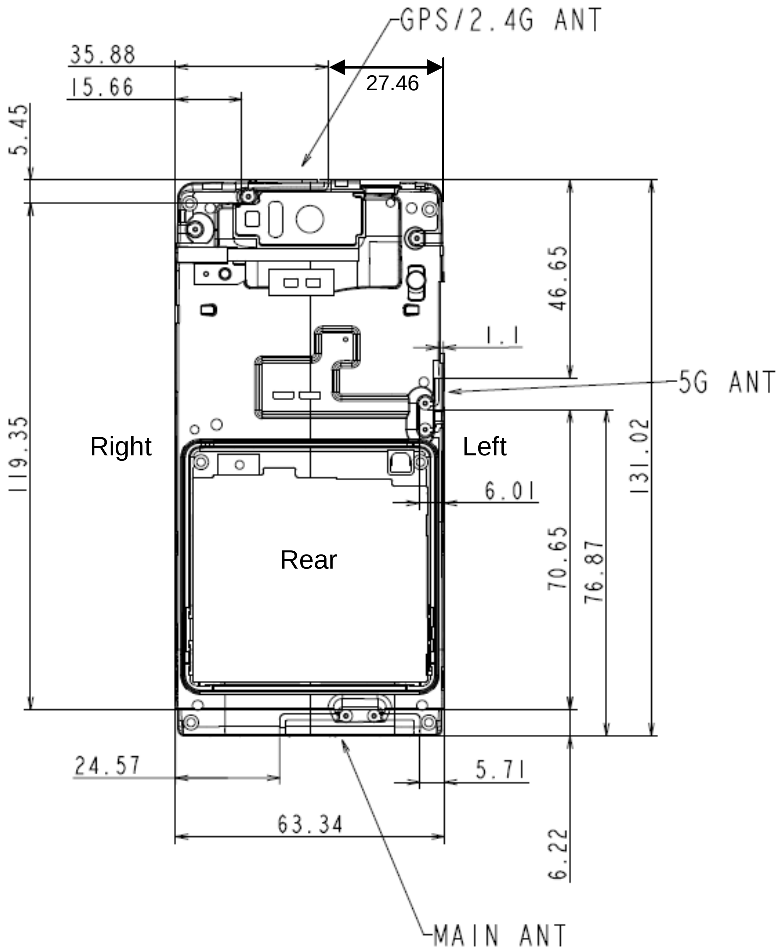
This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.

Band & Mode		Voice [dBm]	Burst Average GMSK [dBm]			
		1 TX Slot	1 TX Slot	2 TX Slot	3 TX Slot	4 TX Slot
GSM/GPRS 1900	Maximum	30.5	30.5	27.5	25.5	24.5
	Nominal	30.0	30.0	27.0	25.0	24.0

Band & Mode		Modulated Average [dBm]
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	17.0
	Nominal	15.0
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	13.0
	Nominal	11.0
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	13.0
	Nominal	11.0
IEEE 802.11a (5.2, 5.3, 5.6 GHz)	Maximum	15.0
	Nominal	13.0
IEEE 802.11n - HT20 (5.2, 5.3, 5.6 GHz)	Maximum	14.8
	Nominal	12.8
IEEE 802.11n - HT40 (5.2, 5.3, 5.6 GHz)	Maximum	12.0
	Nominal	10.0
Bluetooth	Maximum	6.2
	Nominal	4.2
Bluetooth LE	Maximum	2.0
	Nominal	0.0

1.4 DUT Antenna Locations&SAR Test Configurations

DUT Antenna Locations (Rear Side View)



Note: Specific antenna dimensions and separation distances are shown in the antenna distance document.

SAR Test Configurations

Mode	Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing					
	Top	Bottom	Front	Rear	Right	Left
PCS1900	X	O	O	O	O	O
2.4G W-LAN(802.11b/g/n)	O	X	O	O	O	X

Table 1.1 Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing

Note: Particular DUT edges were not required to be evaluated for Wireless Router SAR if the edges were greater than 2.5 cm from the transmitting antenna according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01guidance, page 2. The antenna document shows the distances between the transmit antennas and the edges of the device. When the wireless router mode is enabled, all 5 GHz bands are disabled. Therefore 5 GHz WIFI is not considered in this section.

1.5 SAR Test Exclusions Applied

(A) WIFI & BT

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

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05, **Bluetooth SAR was not required and 2.4 GHz / 5 GHz WIFI SAR was required** based on the maximum conducted power and the Bluetooth/WIFI antenna to user separation distance as followings.

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05, the SAR exclusion threshold for distances < 50 mm is defined by the following equation:

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

Based on the maximum conducted power of Bluetooth and the antenna to use separation distance, **Bluetooth SAR was not required; (4.169 / 10) * $\sqrt{2.402}$ = 0.6 < 3.0.**

Based on the maximum conducted power of WIFI and the antenna to use separation distance, **2.4 GHz WIFI SAR was required; (50.119 / 10) * $\sqrt{2.462}$ = 7.9 > 3.0**.

Based on the maximum conducted power of WIFI and the antenna to use separation distance, **5 GHz WIFI SAR was required; (31.623 / 10) * $\sqrt{5.500}$ = 7.4 > 3.0**.

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

(B) Licensed Transmitter(s)

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

1.6 Device Serial Numbers

Band & Mode	Head Serial Number	Body-Worn Serial Number	Hotspot Serial Number
GSM/GPRS/EDGE Rx Only 1900	FCC #1	FCC #1	FCC #1
2.4 GHz WLAN	FCC #1	FCC #1	FCC #1
5 GHz WLAN	FCC #1	FCC #1	FCC #1

2. INTROCUCTION

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

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95*.1-2005 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU)absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ) It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 1.1)

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

Fig. 1.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m^3)
E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

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

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

Measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY4 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, desktop computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Fig. 3.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Intel Core i5-2500 3.31GHz desktop computer with Windows NT system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

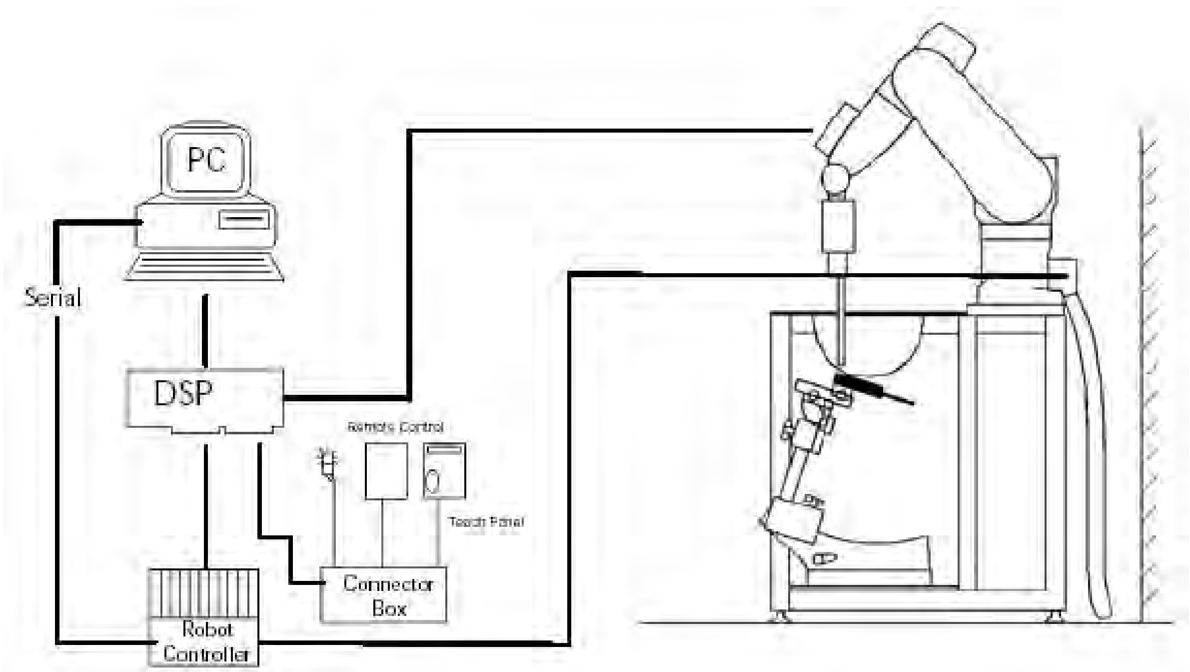


Figure 3.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE3 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail.

3.2 EX3DV4Probe Specification

Calibration In air from 10 MHz to 6 GHz
In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of
450 MHz, 750 MHz, 835 MHz, 900 MHz, 1750 MHz, 1900 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2450 MHz
2600 MHz, 3500 MHz, 5200 MHz, 5300 MHz, 5500 MHz, 5600 MHz, 5800 MHz

Frequency 10 MHz to 6 GHz

Linearity ± 0.2 dB(30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Dynamic 5 µW/g to > 100 mW/g

Range Linearity : ±0.2dB

Dimensions Overall length : 330 mm

Tip length 20 mm

Body diameter 12 mm

Tip diameter 2.5 mm

Distance from probe tip to sensor center 1.0 mm

Application SAR Dosimetry Testing
Compliance tests of mobile phones

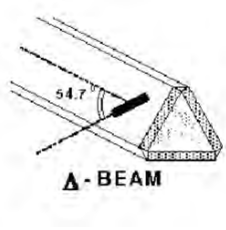


Figure 3.2 Triangular Probe Configurations

Figure 3.3 Probe Thick-Film Technique

DAE System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4, designed in the classical triangular configuration (see Fig. 3.2) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multitier line ending at the front of the probe tip (see Fig. 3.3). It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

3.3 Probe Calibration Process

3.3.1 E-Probe Calibration

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure and found to be better than +/-0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe is tested.

Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz, and in a waveguide above 1GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

Temperature Assessment *

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium, correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent the rmistorbased temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$\text{SAR} = C\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm^3 for brain tissue)

SAR is proportional toΔT / Δt , the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

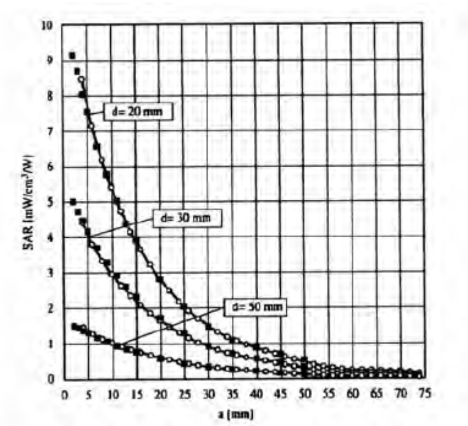


Figure 3.4E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 900MHz

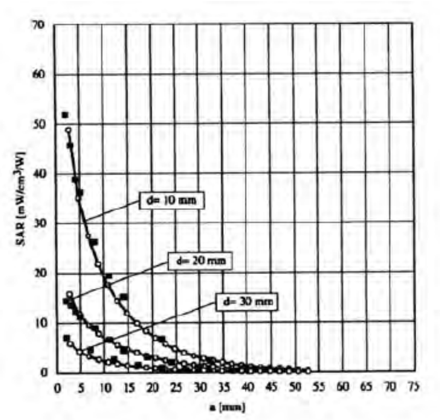


Figure 3.5 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 1800MHz

3.4 Data Extrapolation

The DASY4 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given like below;

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

with
- V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
- U_i = input signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
- cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
- dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes:

$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

with
- V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x,y,z)
- $Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x,y,z) $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field probes
- ConvF = sensitivity of enhancement in solution
- E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

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

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

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

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

with
- SAR = local specific absorption rate in W/g
- E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
- σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
- ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770}$$

with
- P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm^2
- E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

3.5 SAM TwinPHANTOM

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. 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 the evaporation of the liquid.
Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (see Fig. 3.6)

Figure 3.6 SAM Twin Phantom

SAM Twin Phantom Specification

Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209. 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. Twin SAM V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as Twin SAM V4.0, but has reinforced top structure.
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet

3.6 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0/V4.0c 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).

Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produce infinite number of configurations. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

Figure 3.7 Mounting Device

3.7 Brain & Muscle Simulation Mixture Characterization

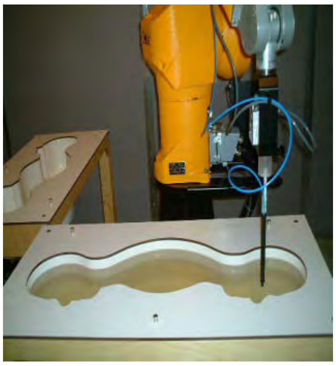


Figure 3.8SimulatedTissue

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Harts grove.

Table3.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

INGREDIENTS		SIMULATING TISSUE							
		835 MHz Brain	835 MHz Muscle	1900 MHz Brain	1900 MHz Muscle	2450 MHz Brain	2450 MHz Muscle	5200 ~ 5800 MHz Brain	5200 ~ 5800 MHz Muscle
Mixture Percentage									
WATER		40.19	50.75	55.24	70.23	71.88	73.40	65.52	80.00
DGBE		-	-	44.45	29.48	7.990	26.54	-	-
SUGAR		57.90	48.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALT		1.480	0.940	0.310	0.290	0.160	0.060	-	-
BACTERICIDE		0.180	0.100	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEC		0.250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triton X-100		-	-	-	-	19.97	-	17.24	-
Diethylenglycolmonohexylether		-	-	-	-	-	-	17.24	-
Polysorbate(Tween) 80		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00
Dielectric Constant	Target	**41.5**	**55.2**	**40.0**	**53.3**	**39.2**	**52.7**	**-**	**-**
Conductivity (S/m)	Target	**0.90**	**0.97**	**1.40**	**1.52**	**1.80**	**1.95**	**-**	**-**

Salt: 99 % Pure Sodium Chloride Sugar: 98 % Pure Sucrose

Water: De-ionized, 16M resistivity HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose

DGBE: 99 % Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether,[2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol]

Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]

3.8 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Table 3.2 Test Equipment Calibration

	Type	Manufacturer	Model	Cal.Date	Next.Cal.Date	S/N
☒	SEMITEC Engineering	SEMITEC	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shield Room
☒	Robot	SCHMID	RX90BL	N/A	N/A	F02/5Q85A1/A/01
☒	Robot Controller	SCHMID	CS7MB	N/A	N/A	F02/5Q85A1/C/01
☒	Joystick	SCHMID	N/A	N/A	N/A	D221340031
☒	Intel Core i5-2500 3,31 GHz Windows XP Professional	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	Probe Alignment Unit LB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SE UKS 030 AA
☒	Mounting Device	SCHMID	SD000H01HA	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	Twin SAM Phantom	SCHMID	TP1223	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	Twin SAM Phantom	SCHMID	TP1224	N/A	N/A	N/A
☐	Twin SAM Phantom	SCHMID	QD000P40CD	N/A	N/A	1679
☒	Head/BodyEquivalent Matter(835MHz)	N/A	N/A	2013-01-01	2014-01-01	N/A
☒	Head/BodyEquivalent Matter(1900MHz)	N/A	N/A	2013-01-01	2014-01-01	N/A
☒	Head/BodyEquivalent Matter(2450MHz)	N/A	N/A	2013-01-01	2014-01-01	N/A
☒	Head/BodyEquivalent Matter(5000MHz)	N/A	N/A	2013-01-01	2014-01-01	N/A
☒	DataAcquisition Electronics	SCHMID	DAE3V1	2013-01-23	2014-01-23	519
☒	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SCHMID	EX3DV4	2013-04-29	2014-04-29	3916
☐	Dummy Probe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
☐	835MHz System Validation Dipole	SCHMID	D835V2	2012-03-14	2014-03-14	464
☒	1900MHz System Validation Dipole	SCHMID	D1900V2	2012-03-16	2014-03-16	5d029
☒	2450MHz System Validation Dipole	SCHMID	D2450V2	2012-03-15	2014-03-15	726
☒	5000MHz System Validation Dipole	SCHMID	D5GHzV2	2013-03-15	2015-03-15	1103
☒	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	2012-11-02	2013-11-02	MY46106970
☒	Signal Generator	Rohde Schwarz	SMR20	2013-02-28	2014-02-28	101251
☒	Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS3Q7ELU	2012-09-18	2013-09-18	1020
☒	High Power RF Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS3Q8CCJ	2012-11-02	2013-11-02	1005
☒	Power Meter	HP	EPM-442A	2013-02-28	2014-02-28	GB37170267
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2013-02-28	2014-02-28	3318A96566
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2013-02-14	2014-02-14	3318A96030
☒	Dual Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D-012	2013-01-08	2014-01-08	50228
☒	Directional Coupler	HP	773D	2012-07-01	2013-07-01	2389A00640
☒	Low Pass Filter 1,5GHz	Micro LAB	LA-15N	2013-01-08	2014-01-08	N/A
☒	Low Pass Filter 3,0GHz	Micro LAB	LA-30N	2012-09-17	2013-09-17	N/A
☒	Low Pass Filter 6,0GHz	Micro LAB	LA-60N	2013-03-12	2014-03-12	03942
☒	Attenuators(3 dB)	Agilent	8491B	2012-07-02	2013-07-02	MY39260700
☒	Attenuators(10 dB)	WEINSCHEL	23-10-34	2013-01-08	2014-01-08	BP4387
☐	Step Attenuator	HP	8494A	2012-09-17	2013-09-17	3308A33341
☒	Dielectric Probe kit	SCHMID	DAK-3.5	2012-12-11	2013-12-11	1092
☒	8960 Series 10 Wireless Comms. Test Set	Agilent	E5515C	2013-02-28	2014-02-28	GB43461134

NOTE: The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by temperature measurement procedure. Dipole Validation measurement is performed by Digital EMC before each test. The brain and muscle simulating material are calibrated by Digital EMC using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material.

3.8.1 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
The Justification data of dipole D835V2, SN: 464 / D1900V2, SN: 5d029 / D2450V2, SN: 726 can be found in Table 3.2.

Justification Procedure of Dipole Calibration

1. Setup a Network Analyzer (Agilent E5071C) and set the start frequency and stop frequency to Network Analyzer according to the dipole frequency, at least +/- 200 MHz around the calibration point.
2. Using calibration kit to perform Network Analyzer Open, Short and Load calibration.
3. Connect the dipole with the calibrated Network Analyzer.
4. Set the Network Analyzer frequency by the dipole calibration frequency. Monitor the return-loss and impedance results with Log Magnitude format and Smith Chart, respectively.
5. Record the result and compare with the prior calibration.

Referring to FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (< -20 dB, within 20 % of prior calibration), and in impedance (with 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

Table 3.2 Justification of the extended calibration Result

D835V2 – Serial No. 464												
Date of Measurement	835 MHz Head						835 MHz Body					
	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2012-03-14 (Calibration)	-32.137		51.215		-2.1855		-25.168		46.469		-3.9863	
2013-03-14 (Measured)	-32.864	**-2.26**	51.758	**-0.543**	-2.2259	**0.040**	-25.295	**-0.50**	46.591	**-0.122**	-3.8298	**-0.1565**
D1900V2 – Serial No. 5d029												
Date of Measurement	1900 MHz Head						1900 MHz Body					
	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2012-03-16 (Calibration)	-30.838		52.887		-0.61914		-25.415		45.633		-2.6895	
2013-03-16 (Measured)	-30.585	**0.82**	52.599	**0.288**	-0.94326	**0.324**	-25.672	**-1.01**	45.569	**0.064**	-2.6244	**-0.0651**
D2450V2 – Serial No. 726												
Date of Measurement	2450 MHz Head						2450 MHz Body					
	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2012-03-15 (Calibration)	-26.011		54.014		3.3145		-26.035		50.006		4.9922	
2013-03-15 (Measured)	-26.244	**-0.90**	54.099	**-0.085**	3.4914	**-0.177**	-26.060	**-0.10**	50.305	**-0.299**	4.9089	**0.0833**

4. TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Automated TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Positioner

Robot	Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX90BL
Repeatability	0.02 mm
No. of axis	6

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor	Intel Core i5-2500
Clock Speed	3.31 GHz
Operating System	Windows XP Professional
Data Card	DASY4 PC-Board

Data Converter

Features	Signal, multiplexer, A/D converter. & control logic
Software	DASY4
Connecting Lines	Optical downlink for data and status info Optical uplink for commands and clock

PC Interface Card

Function	24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing Link to DAE 3 16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system serial link to robot direct emergency stop output for robot

E-Field Probes

Model	EX3DV4 S/N: 3916
Construction	Triangular core fiber optic detection system
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz
Linearity	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Phantom

Phantom	SAM Twin Phantom (V4.0)
Shell Material	Composite
Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm

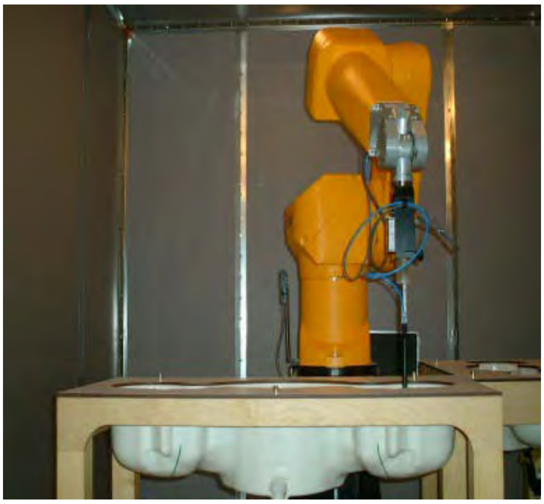
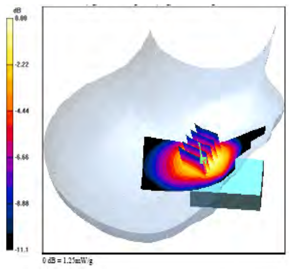


Figure 2.2 DASY4 Test System

5. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:



Sample SAR Area Scan

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664D01v01.

2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.

3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 (See Table5.1). On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):

   a. The data was extrapolated to the surface of the outer-shell of the phantom. The combined distance extrapolated was the combined distance from the center of the dipoles 2.7mmaway from the tip of the probe housing plus the 1.2 mm distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).

   b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.

   c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{area}, Δy_{area})	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{zoom}, Δy_{zoom})	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm) $\Delta z_{zoom}(n)$	Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≥ 28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≥ 22

Table 5.1 Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01

Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Fig. 5.1). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimized reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.

Figure 5.1 Sam Twin Phantom shell

6. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

6.1 Ear Reference Point

Figure 6.1 shows the front,back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point"M" is the reference point for the center of the mouth, "LE" is the left ear reference point(ERP), and "RE" is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15mm posterior to the entrance to the Ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 6.5. The plane Passing, through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck- Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 6.2). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning.

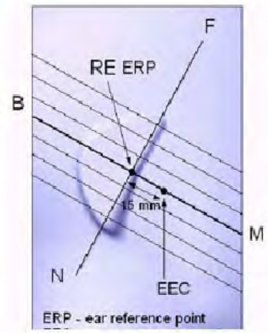


Figure 6.2 Close-up side view of ERP

6.2 Handset Reference Points

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the "test device reference point" located along the "vertical centerline" on the front of the device aligned to the "ear reference point" (See Fig. 6.3). The "test device reference point" was than located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the "vertical centerline" was bisecting the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges, positioning the "ear reference point" on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.

Figure 6.1 Front, back and side view SAM Twin Phantom

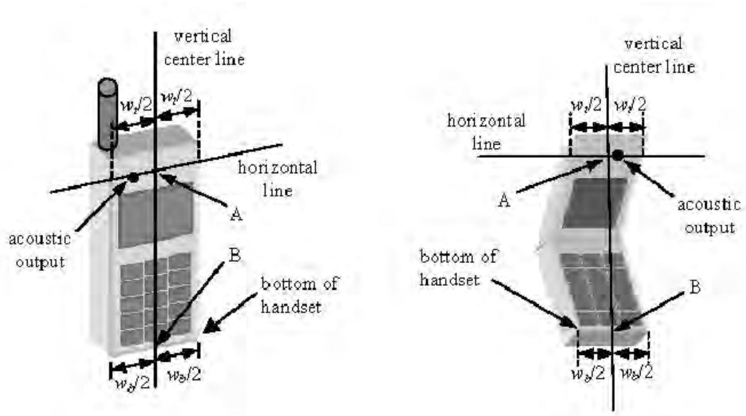


Figure 6.3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

6.3 Device Holder

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

6.4 Positioning for Cheek/Touch

1. The test device was positioned with the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 6.4), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.

Figure 6.4 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

2. The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the ear.
3. While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (reference plane).
4. The phone was hen rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical was respect to the line NF.
5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, the handset was rotated about the line NF until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek). (See Figure 6.5)

6.5 Positioning for Ear / 15 ° Tilt

With the test device aligned in the "Cheek/Touch Position":

1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15degree.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degree.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference planeuntil any part of the phone touches the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Figure 6.6).

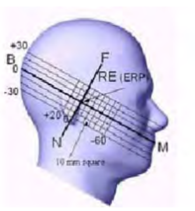


Figure 6.5Side view w/relevant markings

Figure 6.6 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15°Position

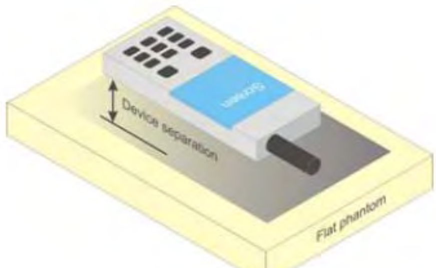


Figure 6.7 Sample Body-Worn Diagram

6.6 Body-Worn Accessory Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 6.7). Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04_v01, Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures inFCC KDB Publication 447498 D01_v05 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

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

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

6.7 Wireless Router Configurations

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

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

7. IEEE P1528 –MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

1900 MHz Head

Error Description	Uncertaint value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.1	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.1 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.3	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.3 %	∞
CombinedStandard Uncertainty					**± 12.1 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.2 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

1900 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertaint value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.5	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.5 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.8	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.8 %	∞
CombinedStandard Uncertainty					**± 12.2 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.4 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

2450 MHz Head

Error Description	Uncertaint value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.8	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.8 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.7	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.7 %	∞
CombinedStandard Uncertainty					**± 12.3 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.6 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

2450 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertaint value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.8	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.8 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.9	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.9 %	∞
CombinedStandard Uncertainty					**± 12.3 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.6 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

5200 MHz Head

Error Description	Uncertaint value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.8	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.8 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.9	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.9 %	∞
CombinedStandard Uncertainty					**± 12.6 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 25.2 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

5200 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertaint value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.5	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.5 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.9	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.9 %	∞
CombinedStandard Uncertainty					**± 12.5 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 25.0 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

5300 MHz Head

Error Description	Uncertaint value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.8	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.8 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.7	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.7 %	∞
CombinedStandard Uncertainty					**± 12.5 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 25.0 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

5300 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertaint value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.9	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.9 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.9	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.9 %	∞
CombinedStandard Uncertainty					**± 12.6 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 25.2 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

5500 MHz Head

Error Description	Uncertaint value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.9	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.9 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.3	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.3 %	∞
CombinedStandard Uncertainty					**± 12.5 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 25.0 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

5500 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertaint value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.8	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.8 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.9	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.9 %	∞
CombinedStandard Uncertainty					**± 12.6 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 25.2 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

5600 MHz Head

Error Description	Uncertaint value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.8	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.8 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.0	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.0 %	∞
CombinedStandard Uncertainty					**± 12.4 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.8 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

5600 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertaint value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.3	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.3 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.4	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.4 %	∞
CombinedStandard Uncertainty					**± 12.4 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.8 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

5800 MHz Head

Error Description	Uncertaint value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.9	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.9 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.9	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.9 %	∞
CombinedStandard Uncertainty					**± 12.6 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 25.2 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

5800 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertaint value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.5	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.5 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.8	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.8 %	∞
CombinedStandard Uncertainty					**± 12.5 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 25.0 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

8. ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

Uncontrolled Environment

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Controlled Environment

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Table 8.1.SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005

	HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS	
	General Public Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)	Occupational Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR * (Brain)	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR *** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.0

NOTES:

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

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

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

9. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

9.1 Tissue Verification

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS										
Date(s)	**Tissue Type**	**Ambient Temp.[°C]**	**Liquid Temp.[°C]**	**Measured Frequency [MHz]**	**Target Dielectric Constant, εr**	**Target Conductivity, σ (S/m)**	**Measured Dielectric Constant, εr**	**Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)**	**εr Deviation [%]**	**σ Deviation [%]**
Jun. 05. 2013	1900 Head	22.4	22.9	1850.2	40.000	1.400	39.7	1.340	-0.75	-4.29
				1880.0	40.000	1.400	39.6	1.370	-1.00	-2.14
				1900.0	40.000	1.400	39.6	1.380	-1.00	-1.43
				1909.8	40.000	1.400	39.5	1.390	-1.25	-0.71
Jun. 05. 2013	1900 Body	22.4	22.9	1850.2	53.300	1.520	53.9	1.490	1.13	-1.97
				1880.0	53.300	1.520	53.9	1.510	1.13	-0.66
				1900.0	53.300	1.520	53.8	1.530	0.94	0.66
				1909.8	53.300	1.520	53.8	1.540	0.94	1.32
Jun. 06. 2013	2450 Head	22.3	22.7	2412	39.268	1.766	38.6	1.760	-1.70	-0.34
				2437	39.223	1.788	38.5	1.790	-1.84	0.11
				2450	39.200	1.800	38.5	1.800	-1.79	0.00
				2462	39.184	1.813	38.5	1.810	-1.75	-0.17
Jun. 06. 2013	2450 Body	22.3	22.7	2412	52.751	1.914	54.2	1.880	2.75	-1.78
				2437	52.717	1.938	54.2	1.910	2.81	-1.44
				2450	52.700	1.950	54.1	1.930	2.66	-1.03
				2462	52.685	1.967	54.1	1.950	2.69	-0.86
Jun. 07. 2013	5 GHz Head	22.0	22.2	5200	36.00	4.660	36.4	4.680	1.11	0.43
				5240	35.92	4.700	36.3	4.730	1.06	0.64
				5300	35.87	4.760	36.2	4.800	0.92	0.84
				5320	35.87	4.780	36.2	4.830	0.92	1.05
				5500	35.60	4.960	35.8	5.050	0.56	1.81
				5580	35.52	5.048	35.7	5.130	0.51	1.62
				5600	35.00	5.068	35.6	5.160	1.71	1.82
				5800	35.30	5.270	35.3	5.400	0.00	2.47
May. 27. 2013	5 GHz Body	22.1	22.5	5200	49.00	5.300	50.9	5.120	3.88	-3.40
				5240	48.92	5.348	50.8	5.160	3.84	-3.52
				5300	48.90	5.420	50.7	5.250	3.68	-3.14
				5320	48.86	5.440	50.7	5.270	3.77	-3.13
				5500	48.60	5.650	50.4	5.500	3.70	-2.65
				5580	48.52	5.746	50.4	5.600	3.87	-2.54
				5600	48.50	5.770	50.4	5.630	3.92	-2.43
				5800	48.20	6.000	50.0	5.930	3.73	-1.17

Tissue Verification Note

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

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification

1) The network analyzer and probe system was configured and calibrated.
2) The probe was immersed in the sample which was placed in a nonmetallic container. Trapped air bubbles beneath the flange were minimized by placing the probe at a slight angle.
3) The complex admittance with respect to the probe aperture was measured
4) The complex relative permittivity , for example from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\varepsilon_r\varepsilon_0}{[\ln(b/a)]^2}\int_a^b\int_a^b\int_0^\pi \cos\phi' \frac{\exp\left[-j\omega r(\mu_0\varepsilon_r'\varepsilon_0)^{1/2}\right]}{r}d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

where Y is the admittance of the probe in contact with the sample, the primed and unprimed coordinates refer to source and observation points, respectively, $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho'\cos\phi'$, ω is the angular frequency, and $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

9.2 Test System Verification

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the± 10 % of the specifications at 1900 MHz, 2450 MHz and 5 GHz by using the SAR Dipole kit(s). (Graphic Plots Attached)

SYSTEM DIPOLE VERIFICATION TARGET & MEASURED											
Freq. [MHz]	SAR Dipole kits	Date(s)	Liquid	Ambient Temp.[°C]	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Probe S/N	Input Power (mW)	1 W Target SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation [%]
1900	D1900V2, SN:5d029	Jun. 05. 2013	Head	22.4	22.9	3916	250	38.4	9.11	36.44	-5.10
1900	D1900V2, SN:5d029	Jun. 05. 2013	Body	22.4	22.9	3916	250	39.6	10.5	42.00	6.06
2450	D2450V2, SN:726	Jun. 06. 2013	Head	22.3	22.7	3916	250	52.0	12.3	49.20	-5.38
2450	D2450V2, SN:726	Jun. 06. 2013	Body	22.3	22.7	3916	250	50.2	13.3	53.20	5.98
5200	D5GHzV2 SN: 1103	Jun. 07. 2013	Head	22.0	22.2	3916	100	81.1	8.66	86.60	6.78
5300	D5GHzV2 SN: 1103	Jun. 07. 2013	Head	22.0	22.2	3916	100	82.5	8.46	84.60	2.55
5500	D5GHzV2 SN: 1103	Jun. 07. 2013	Head	22.0	22.2	3916	100	85.3	8.94	89.40	4.81
5600	D5GHzV2 SN: 1103	Jun. 07. 2013	Head	22.0	22.2	3916	100	84.5	8.48	84.80	0.36
5800	D5GHzV2 SN: 1103	Jun. 07. 2013	Head	22.0	22.2	3916	100	80.5	8.04	80.40	-0.12
5200	D5GHzV2 SN: 1103	Jun. 04. 2013	Body	22.1	22.5	3916	100	74.7	7.59	75.90	1.61
5300	D5GHzV2 SN: 1103	Jun. 04. 2013	Body	22.1	22.5	3916	100	76.0	7.47	74.70	-1.71
5500	D5GHzV2 SN: 1103	Jun. 04. 2013	Body	22.1	22.5	3916	100	80.0	7.97	79.70	-0.37
5600	D5GHzV2 SN: 1103	Jun. 04. 2013	Body	22.1	22.5	3916	100	81.3	7.85	78.50	-3.44
5800	D5GHzV2 SN: 1103	Jun. 04. 2013	Body	22.1	22.5	3916	100	75.5	7.52	75.20	-0.40

Note1 : Validation was measured with input 250 mW, 100 mW and normalized to 1W.

Note2 : To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid, probe and DAE as the SAR tests in the same time period.

Note3: Full system validation status and results can be found in Attachment 3.

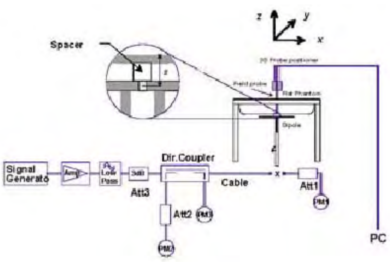


Figure 9.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup

10. FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 Introduction

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

10.2 Simultaneous Transmission Procedures

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

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

Table 10.1 Estimated SAR

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power		Separation Distance (Body)	Estimated SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[dBm]	[mW]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2402	6.2	4.169	10	0.086

Note1: Held-to ear configurations are not applicable to Bluetooth operations and therefore were not considered for simultaneous transmission.

10.3 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

Ref.	Simultaneous Transmit Configurations	Head	Body-Worn Accessory	Hot Spot	Note
		IEEE1528, Supp C	Supple-ment C	FCC KDB 941225 D06 Edges/sides	
1	PCS1900 Voice + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes	Yes	N/A	
2	PCS1900 Voice + 5 GHz WIFI	Yes	Yes	N/A	
3	GPRS1900 GPRS + 2.4 GHz WIFI	N/A	N/A	Yes	GPRS + WIFI Hotspot
4	GPRS1900 GPRS + 5 GHz WIFI	N/A	N/A	N/A	
5	PCS1900 Voice + Bluetooth	N/A	Yes	N/A	

Notes:

1. GPRS supports Hotspot.
2. Bluetooth and WIFI cannot transmit simultaneously since they share the same chip.
3. This device do not supports VoIP.

10.4 Head SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 10.2 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz W-LAN (Held to Ear)

Simult TX	Configuration	PCS1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4G W-LAN (802.11b) SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Left Touch	0.719	0.449	1.168
	Right Touch	0.355	0.166	0.521
	Left Tilt	0.148	0.374	0.522
	Right Tilt	0.108	0.129	0.237

Table 10.3 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5.2 GHz W-LAN (Held to Ear)

Simult TX	Configuration	PCS1900 SAR (W/kg)	5.2G W-LAN (802.11a) SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Left Touch	0.719	0.092	0.811
	Right Touch	0.355	0.056	0.411
	Left Tilt	0.148	0.036	0.184
	Right Tilt	0.108	0.020	0.128

Table 10.4 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5.3 GHz W-LAN (Held to Ear)

Simult TX	Configuration	PCS1900 SAR (W/kg)	5.3G W-LAN (802.11a) SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Left Touch	0.719	0.152	0.871
	Right Touch	0.355	0.072	0.427
	Left Tilt	0.148	0.057	0.205
	Right Tilt	0.108	0.032	0.140

Table 10.5 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5.6 GHz W-LAN (Held to Ear)

Simult TX	Configuration	PCS1900 SAR (W/kg)	5.6G W-LAN (802.11a) SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Left Touch	0.719	0.151	0.870
	Right Touch	0.355	0.070	0.425
	Left Tilt	0.148	0.089	0.237
	Right Tilt	0.108	0.075	0.183

10.5 Body-Worn Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 10.6 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz W-LAN (Body-Worn at 10 mm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	2.4G W-LAN (802.11b) SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
Rear Side	PCS1900	0.582	0.174	0.756

Table 10.7 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5.2 GHz W-LAN (Body-Worn at 10 mm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	5.2G W-LAN (802.11b) SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
Rear Side	PCS1900	0.582	0.065	0.647

Table 10.8 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5.3 GHz W-LAN (Body-Worn at 10 mm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	5.3G W-LAN (802.11b) SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
Rear Side	PCS1900	0.582	0.085	0.667

Table 10.9 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 5.6 GHz W-LAN (Body-Worn at 10 mm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	5.6G W-LAN (802.11b) SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
Rear Side	PCS1900	0.582	0.103	0.685

Table 10.10 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with Bluetooth (Body-Worn at 10 mm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
Rear Side	PCS1900	0.582	0.086	0.668

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

10.6 Hotspot SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

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

Table 10.11 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (Hotspot at 10 mm)

Simult TX	Configuration	PCS1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4G W-LAN (802.11b) SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Top	-	0.143	0.143
	Bottom	0.270	-	0.270
	Front	0.520	0.140	0.660
	Rear	0.596	0.174	0.770
	Right	0.137	0.182	0.319
	Left	0.523	-	0.523

Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numerical summed SAR results for all the worst-case simultaneous transmission conditions were below the SAR limit. Therefore, the above analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit and therefore no measured volumetric simultaneous SAR summation is required per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01_v05.

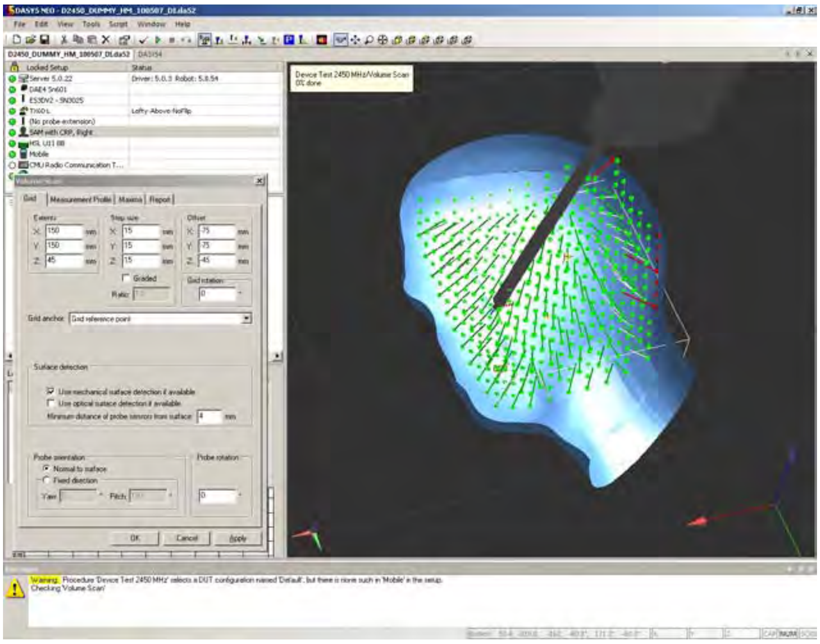
10.7 Description of Volume Scan

In order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, volume scans are required.
In free space, these assessments can help to gain more information on the performance of the DUT (e.g., to determine the degree of symmetry of the filed radiated from a horn antenna).

For dosimetric application, it is necessary to assess the peak spatial SAR value averaged over a volume. For this purpose, fine resolution volume scans need to be performed at the peak SAR location(s) determined during the Area Scan. In DASY4 software these scans are called Zoom Scan jobs. The default Zoom Scan measures 7 x 7 x 7 points with a step size of 5 mm. Faster evaluations can be achieved with a reduced number of measurement points. For example, a Zoom Scan with a grid step size in x- and y-directions of 7.5 mm (5 x 5 x 7cube configuration) reduces the measurement time to almost half with only 1-2% difference in SAR reading compared to the fine-resolution 7 x 7 x 7 scan.

For SAR evaluations with larger spatial extensions (e.g., within a complete phantom head section)a Volume Scan job should be used.

The Volume Scan job is compatible with DASY4 SAR, PRO and NEO system levels. Volume Scans are used to assess peak SAR and averaged SAR measurement in largely extended 3-dimensionalvolumes within any phantom. This measurement does not need any previous area scan. The grid can be anchored to a user specific point or to the current probe location With an Administrator access mode, the grid can be optionally graded in Z-direction, whereby the smallest grid step and the grading ratio can be defined. Chosen grading ratio is automatically adjusted so that the desired extent in Z-direction is fully covered.



Under the Report page, the quantity to be evaluated for an instant report may be selected. This quantity can be: field magnitude, SAR, interpolated SAR or averaged SAR.

10.8 SAR Assessment

Alternative1

- Evaluation Method
  - Maximum summed SAR Value
- Description
  - Easiest and most conservative method to determine the upper limit of multi-band SAR
  - Example
    - F1's SAR Value is 0.9
    - F2's SAR Value is 1.3
    - Multi-band SAR Value is 0.9 + 1.3 = 2.2

Alternative2

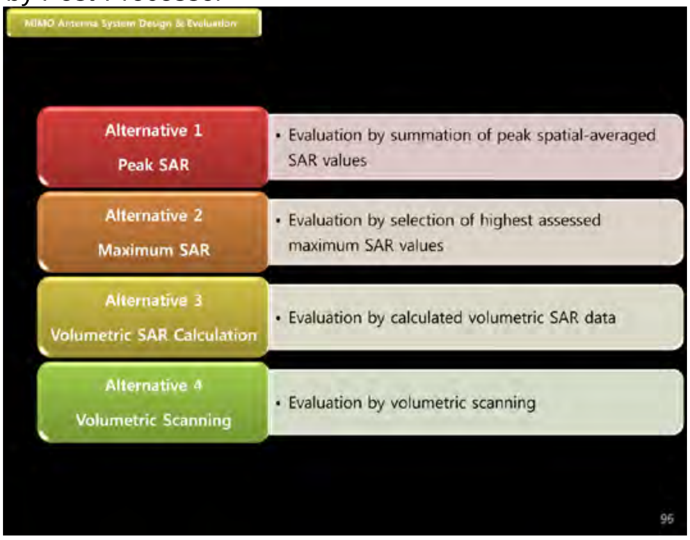
- Evaluation Method
  - Selection of highest assessed maximum SAR Value
- Description
  - Accurate estimate of the multi-band SAR
  - Example
    - F1's SAR Value is 0.9
    - F2's SAR Value is 1.3
    - Multi-band SAR Value is 1.3

Alternative3

- Evaluation Method
  - Combining existing Area and Zoom Scan results by Post-Processor
- Description
  - Rapid way of obtaining the multi-band SAR. It is always applicable.
  - Example
    - F1's SAR Value is 0.9
    - F2's SAR Value is 1.3
    - Combining results by Post-Processor

Alternative4

- Evaluation Method
  - Combining existing Area and Zoom Scan results by Post-Processor
- Description
  - The most accurate way of assessing the multi-band SAR and always applicable.
  - Example
    - F1's SAR Value is 0.9
    - F2's SAR Value is 1.3
    - Combining results by Post-Processor



11. FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

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

11.1 Measured and Reported SAR

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

11.2 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

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

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

11.2.1 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

SAR Testing with IEEE 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters

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

General Device Setup

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

Frequency Channel Configurations

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

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

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

12. RF CONDUCTED POWERS

GSM Conducted Powers for YAKF-1 (Burst-Averaged)

Band	Channel	Test Result(dBm)								
		Voice	GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) Data				EDGE(8-PSK) Data			
		GSM CS 1 Slot	GPRS 1 TX Slot	GPRS 2 TX Slot	GPRS 3 TX Slot	GPRS 4 TX Slot	EDGE 1TX Slot	EDGE 2TX Slot	EDGE 3TX Slot	EDGE 4TX Slot
PCS 1900	512	29.24	29.16	26.07	24.46	23.08	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	661	29.39	29.31	26.14	24.51	23.24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	810	29.46	29.11	26.00	24.29	22.97	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 12.1 The power was measured by E5515C

GSM Conducted Powers for YAKF-1 (Calculated Frame-Averaged)

Band	Channel	Test Result(dBm)								
		Voice	GPRS/EDGE (GMSK) Data				EDGE(8-PSK) Data			
		GSM CS 1 Slot	GPRS 1 TX Slot	GPRS 2 TX Slot	GPRS 3 TX Slot	GPRS 4 TX Slot	EDGE 1TX Slot	EDGE 2TX Slot	EDGE 3TX Slot	EDGE 4TX Slot
PCS 1900	512	20.21	20.13	20.05	20.20	20.07	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	661	20.36	20.28	20.12	20.25	20.23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	810	20.43	20.08	19.98	20.03	19.96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

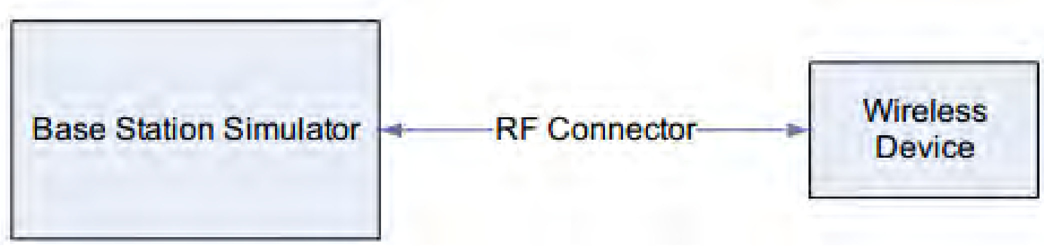
Note:

- Both burst-averaged and calculated frame-averaged powers are included. Frame-averaged power was calculated from the measured burst-averaged power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 timeslots.
- The bolded GPRS modes were selected according to the highest frame-averaged output power table according to KDB 941225 D03v01.
- GPRS (GMSK) output powers were measured with CS1.

This device does not support evolved EDGE (eEDGE).

GSM Class: B
GPRS Multislot class: 12 (max 4 TX Uplink slots)
EDGE Multislot class: Rx Only
DTM Multislot Class: N/A

GSM Power Measurement Setup



WLAN Conducted Powers for YAKF-1

Band	Channel	Conducted Power (dBm)			
		Data Rate (Mbps)			
		1	2	5.5	11
802.11b	1	16.71	16.57	16.44	16.13
	6	15.70	15.51	15.35	15.31
	11	**16.75**	16.59	16.51	16.44

Table 12.2 IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

Band	Channel	Conducted Power (dBm)							
		Data Rate (Mbps)							
		6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11g	1	12.63	12.56	12.53	12.40	12.30	12.11	11.99	11.97
	6	11.90	11.88	11.85	11.79	11.77	11.75	11.67	11.59
	11	12.69	12.61	12.59	12.51	12.51	12.38	12.31	12.10

Table 12.3 IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

Band	Channel	Conducted Power (dBm)							
		Data Rate (Mbps)							
		6.5	13	19.5	26	39	52	58.5	65
802.11n (HT-20)	1	12.69	12.49	12.43	12.30	12.08	11.07	11.02	10.90
	6	11.66	11.61	11.57	11.50	11.47	11.45	11.38	11.29
	11	12.70	12.68	12.51	12.33	12.24	11.17	11.10	11.05

Table 12.4 IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11a	5180	36	12.260	12.210	12.180	12.150	12.090	12.010	11.940	11.890
	5200	40	12.410	12.390	12.340	12.280	12.210	12.170	12.080	11.960
	5240	48	**12.440**	12.410	12.390	12.350	12.280	12.210	12.180	12.050
	5260	52	12.470	12.430	12.370	12.360	12.250	12.230	12.210	12.140
	5280	56	12.620	12.580	12.410	12.350	12.330	12.280	12.260	12.150
	5320	64	**12.780**	12.670	12.630	12.540	12.460	12.440	12.350	12.290
	5500	100	**14.600**	14.540	14.510	14.470	14.350	14.330	14.280	14.210
	5580	116	14.490	14.390	14.310	14.270	14.220	14.180	14.080	13.980
	5700	140	14.260	14.210	14.180	14.110	14.040	13.890	13.880	13.750

Table 12.5 IEEE 802.11a Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	conducted Power [dBm] 20M Bandwidth							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6.5	13	19.5	26	39	52	58.5	65
802.11n	5180	36	12.220	11.980	11.970	11.840	11.810	11.800	11.750	11.680
	5200	40	12.190	12.090	11.990	11.950	11.890	11.770	11.740	11.710
	5240	48	12.260	12.110	12.010	11.980	11.910	11.850	11.810	11.780
	5260	52	12.350	12.230	12.180	12.150	12.080	11.940	11.850	11.750
	5280	56	12.540	12.460	12.420	12.380	12.330	12.240	12.080	11.990
	5320	64	12.660	12.610	12.510	12.470	12.390	12.250	12.090	12.010
	5500	100	14.520	14.490	14.410	14.410	14.350	14.330	14.190	14.110
	5580	116	14.480	14.380	14.350	14.240	14.220	14.180	14.090	14.010
	5700	140	14.230	14.190	14.090	13.990	13.940	13.880	13.750	13.640

Table 12.6 IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power – 20 MHz Bandwidth

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	conducted Power [dBm] 40MHz Bandwidth							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			13.5/15	27/30	40.5/45	54/60	81/90	108/120	121.5 /135	135/150
802.11n	5190	38	11.100	11.080	10.990	10.910	10.900	10.880	10.810	10.790
	5230	46	11.150	11.110	11.080	11.010	10.970	10.910	10.870	10.790
	5270	54	11.170	11.150	11.110	11.080	10.990	10.890	10.880	10.810
	5310	62	11.420	11.350	11.310	11.290	11.210	11.150	11.080	10.990
	5510	102	11.300	11.280	11.210	11.180	11.110	11.080	11.040	10.970
	5550	110	11.230	11.220	11.210	11.170	11.140	10.990	10.980	10.950
	5670	134	10.960	10.890	10.880	10.750	10.750	10.680	10.630	10.570

Table 12.7 IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power – 40 MHz Bandwidth

Bluetooth Conducted Powers for YAKF-1

Channel	Frequency	Output Power(1Mbps)		Output power (2Mbps)		Output power (3Mbps)		Output power (LE)	
	(MHz)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBm)	(mW)
Low	**2402**	**6.09**	**4.064**	3.25	2.113	3.24	2.109	-1.90	0.646
Mid	2441	5.70	3.715	2.64	1.837	2.63	1.832	-1.90	0.646
High	2480	5.29	3.381	2.61	1.824	2.60	1.820	-1.97	0.635

Table 12.8 Bluetooth Average RF Power

W-LAN Notes

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

- For 2.4 GHz, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for IEEE 802.11b were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11b mode.
- For 5 GHz, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for IEEE 802.11a were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11n 20 MHz and 40 MHz) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11a mode.
- Since the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is <1.6 W/kg and the reported 1g averaged SAR is <0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on other channels is not required. Otherwise, the other default (or corresponding required) test channels were additionally tested using the lowest data rate.
- The underlined data rate and channel above were tested for SAR.
- This device does not support 5.8 GHz W-LAN.

W-LAN and Bluetooth Power Measurement Setup

13. SAR TEST RESULTS

13.1 Head SAR Results

Table 13.1 PCS1900 Head SAR

FREQUENCY		Mode/ Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch											
1880.0	661	PCS1900	PCS	30.5	29.39	0.081	Left Touch	FCC #1	1:8.3	0.557	1.291	**0.719**
1880.0	661	PCS1900	PCS	30.5	29.39	-0.099	Right Touch	FCC #1	1:8.3	0.275	1.291	0.355
1880.0	661	PCS1900	PCS	30.5	29.39	0.012	Left Tilt	FCC #1	1:8.3	0.115	1.291	0.148
1880.0	661	PCS1900	PCS	30.5	29.39	-0.017	Right Tilt	FCC #1	1:8.3	0.084	1.291	0.108
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure**								**Head** **1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram				

Table 13.2 DTS Head SAR

FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch												
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.75	-0.079	Left Touch	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.424	1.059	**0.449**
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.75	0.190	Right Touch	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.157	1.059	0.166
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.75	-0.121	Left Tilt	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.353	1.059	0.374
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.75	-0.045	Right Tilt	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.122	1.059	0.129
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure**								**Head** **1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram					

Table 13.3 NII Head SAR

FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch												
5240	48	802.11a	OFDM	15.0	12.44	0.000	Left Touch	FCC #1	6	1:1	0.051	1.803	**0.092**
5240	48	802.11a	OFDM	15.0	12.44	0.000	Right Touch	FCC #1	6	1:1	0.031	1.803	0.056
5240	48	802.11a	OFDM	15.0	12.44	0.000	Left Tilt	FCC #1	6	1:1	0.020	1.803	0.036
5240	48	802.11a	OFDM	15.0	12.44	0.000	Right Tilt	FCC #1	6	1:1	0.011	1.803	0.020
5320	64	802.11a	OFDM	15.0	12.78	0.000	Left Touch	FCC #1	6	1:1	0.091	1.667	**0.152**
5320	64	802.11a	OFDM	15.0	12.78	0.000	Right Touch	FCC #1	6	1:1	0.043	1.667	0.072
5320	64	802.11a	OFDM	15.0	12.78	0.000	Left Tilt	FCC #1	6	1:1	0.034	1.667	0.057
5320	64	802.11a	OFDM	15.0	12.78	0.000	Right Tilt	FCC #1	6	1:1	0.019	1.667	0.032
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	15.0	14.60	0.000	Left Touch	FCC #1	6	1:1	0.138	1.096	**0.151**
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	15.0	14.60	0.000	Right Touch	FCC #1	6	1:1	0.064	1.096	0.070
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	15.0	14.60	0.000	Left Tilt	FCC #1	6	1:1	0.081	1.096	0.089
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	15.0	14.60	0.000	Right Tilt	FCC #1	6	1:1	0.068	1.096	0.075
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure**								**Head** **1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram					

13.2 Body-Worn SAR Results

Table 13.4 PCS1900 Body-Worn SAR

FREQUENCY		Mode/ Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Spacing [Side]	Device Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch												
1880.0	661	PCS1900	PCS	30.5	29.39	-0.005	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	1	1:8.3	0.451	1.291	**0.582**
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram					

Table 13.5 DTS Body-Worn SAR

FREQUENCY		Mode/ Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Spacing [Side]	Device Serial Number	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch												
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.75	0.040	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.164	1.059	**0.174**
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram					

Table 13.6NII Body-Worn SAR

FREQUENCY		Mode/ Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Spacing [Side]	Device Serial Number	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch												
5240	48	802.11a	OFDM	15.0	12.44	-0.096	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	6	1:1	0.036	1.803	0.065
5320	64	802.11a	OFDM	15.0	12.78	-0.109	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	6	1:1	0.051	1.667	0.085
5500	100	802.11a	OFDM	15.0	14.60	0.186	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	6	1:1	0.094	1.096	**0.103**
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram					

13.3 Wireless router SAR Results

Table 13.7 PCS1900 GPRS Hotspot SAR

FREQUENCY		Mode/ Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Spacing [Side]	Device Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch												
1880.0	661	PCS1900	GPRS	30.5	29.31	0.022	10 mm [Bottom]	FCC #1	1	1:8.3	0.205	1.315	0.270
1880.0	661	PCS1900	GPRS	30.5	29.31	0.153	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	1	1:8.3	0.395	1.315	0.520
1880.0	661	PCS1900	GPRS	30.5	29.31	0.073	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	1	1:8.3	0.453	1.315	**0.596**
1880.0	661	PCS1900	GPRS	27.5	26.14	0.018	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	2	1:4.15	0.376	1.368	0.514
1880.0	661	PCS1900	GPRS	25.5	24.51	0.197	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	3	1:2.77	0.372	1.256	0.467
1880.0	661	PCS1900	GPRS	24.5	23.24	0.190	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	4	1:2.075	0.356	1.337	0.476
1880.0	661	PCS1900	GPRS	30.5	29.31	0.050	10 mm [Right]	FCC #1	1	1:8.3	0.104	1.315	0.137
1880.0	661	PCS1900	GPRS	30.5	29.31	-0.004	10 mm [Left]	FCC #1	1	1:8.3	0.398	1.315	0.523
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure**								**Body** **1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram					

Table 13.8 W-LAN Hotspot SAR

FREQUENCY		Mode/ Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Spacing [Side]	Device Serial Number	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch												
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.75	0.020	10 mm [Top]	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.135	1.059	0.143
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.75	-0.136	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.132	1.059	0.140
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.75	0.040	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.164	1.059	0.174
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	17.0	16.75	-0.090	10 mm [Right]	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.172	1.059	**0.182**
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure**								**Body** **1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram					

13.4 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003, FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001] and FCC KDB Publication447498 D01v05.
2. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements. A standard battery was used for all SAR measurements.
3. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
4. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units
5. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCCKDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn accessory testing. A separation distance of 10 mm was considered because the manufacturer has determined that there will be body-worn accessories available in the marketplace for users to support this separation distance.
7. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01, SAR was evaluated without a headset connected to the device. Since the standalone reported SAR was ≤ 1.2 W/kg, no additional SAR evaluations using a headset cable were required.
8. During SAR Testing for the Wireless Router conditions per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01, the actual Portable Hotspot operation (with actual simultaneous transmission of a transmitter with WIFI) was not activated (See Section 6.7 for more details).
9. Per FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01, variability SAR tests were performed when the measured SAR results for a frequency band were greater than 0.8 W/kg. Repeated SAR measurements are highlighted in the tables above for clarity. Please see Section 14 for variability analysis.

GSM Test Notes:

1. Body-Worn accessory testing is typically associated with voice operations. Therefore, GSM voice was evaluated for body-worn SAR.
2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, since the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration is ≤0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is not performed for such test configuration(s). Since the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is < ½ dB, the middle channel is tested.

WLAN Notes:

1. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227D01v01r02 and October 2012 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes for 2.4 GHz WIFI: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11b mode.
2. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227D01v01r02 and October 2012 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes for 5 GHz WIFI: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11a. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11n 20 MHz and 40 MHz bandwidths and 802.11ac) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11a mode.
3. When Hotspot is enabled, all 5 GHz bands are disabled. Therefore no 5 GHz WIFI Wireless Router SAR Data was required.
4. WIFI transmission was verified using an uncalibrated spectrum analyzer.
5. Because the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel was <1.6 W/kg and the reported 1g averaged SAR is <0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on other default channels was not required.

14. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

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

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

Measurement Uncertainty

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

15.CONCLUSION

Measurement Conclusion

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

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role impossible biological effect are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease).

Because innumerable factors may interact to determine the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide shall consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.

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Attachment 1. – Probe Calibration Data

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Digital EMC (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3916_Apr13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: EX3DV4 - SN:3916

Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-12.v7, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: April 29, 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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	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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Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

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

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z*: *A, B, C, D* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3916

Manufactured: December 18, 2012
Calibrated: April 29, 2013

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3916

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	0.58	0.49	0.53	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	99.1	104.2	101.3	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	177.0	±3.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		164.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		164.0	

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

[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:3916

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)
450	43.5	0.87	10.53	10.53	10.53	0.13	1.25	± 13.4 %
750	41.9	0.89	10.27	10.27	10.27	0.80	0.61	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.85	9.85	9.85	0.36	0.90	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.80	9.80	9.80	0.33	0.97	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.34	8.34	8.34	0.75	0.63	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.03	8.03	8.03	0.63	0.68	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.63	7.63	7.63	0.35	0.91	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.32	7.32	7.32	0.33	0.91	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.12	7.12	7.12	0.30	1.05	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.23	5.23	5.23	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.68	4.68	4.68	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.41	4.41	4.41	0.50	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:3916

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

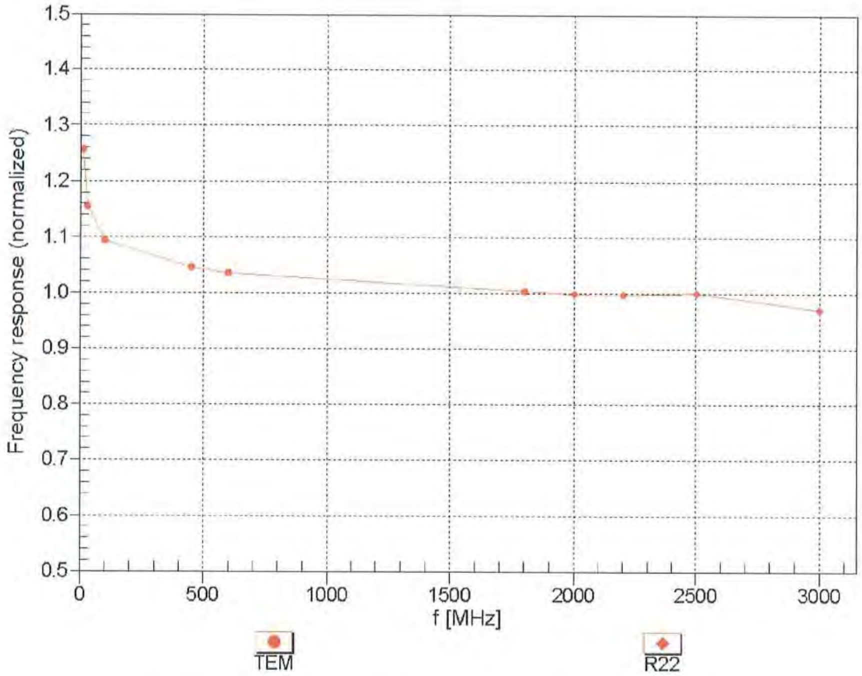
f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	56.7	0.94	11.26	11.26	11.26	0.05	1.20	± 13.4 %
750	55.5	0.96	10.10	10.10	10.10	0.60	0.72	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.88	9.88	9.88	0.55	0.77	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.79	9.79	9.79	0.62	0.73	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.08	8.08	8.08	0.44	0.85	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.68	7.68	7.68	0.45	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.47	7.47	7.47	0.50	0.77	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.33	7.33	7.33	0.80	0.56	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.05	7.05	7.05	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.86	6.86	6.86	0.45	0.98	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.97	3.97	3.97	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.65	3.65	3.65	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.01	4.01	4.01	0.60	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.

EX3DV4– SN:3916 April 29, 2013

Frequency Response of E-Field

(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

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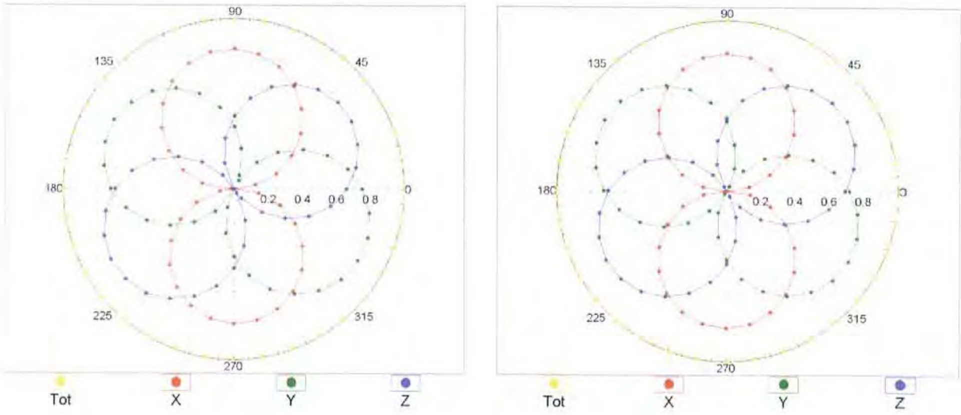
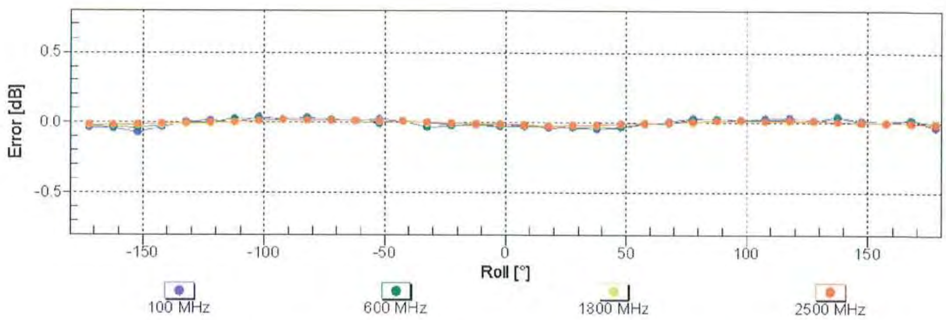
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

f=600 MHz,TEM

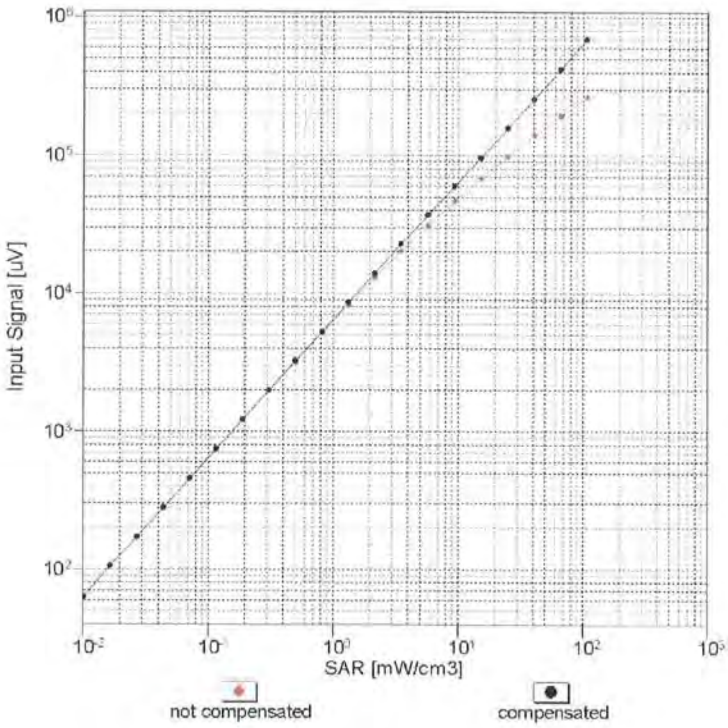
f=1800 MHz,R22

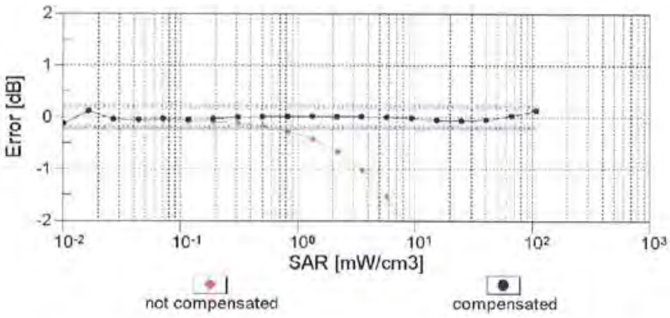




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

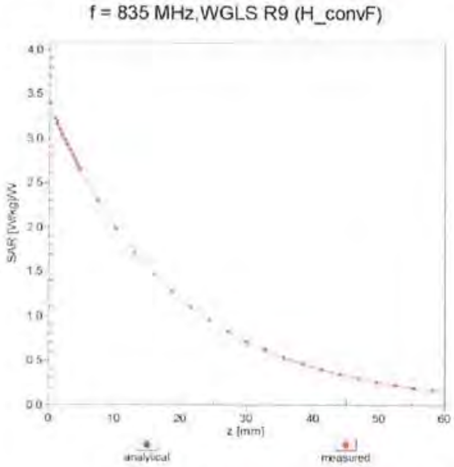
Dynamic Range f(SAR$_{head}$)
(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)

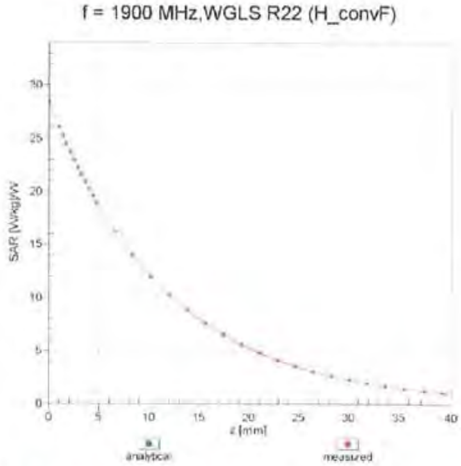




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

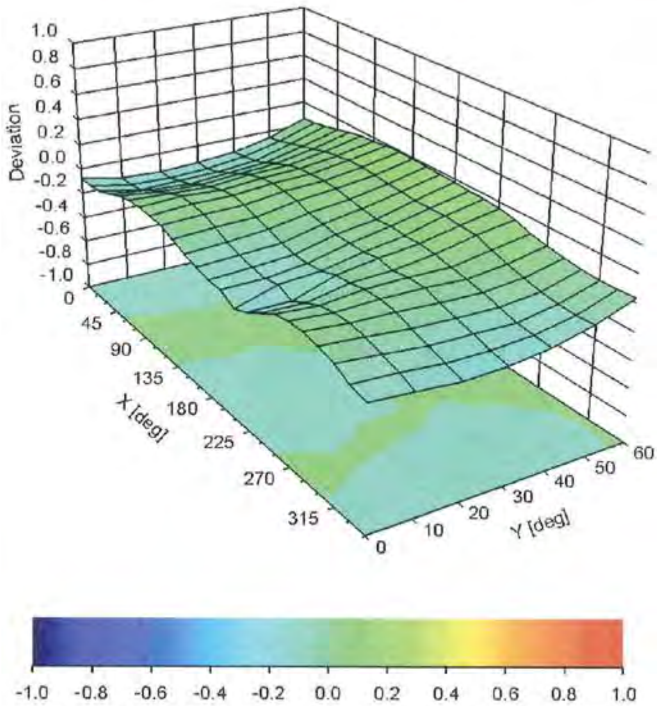
Conversion Factor Assessment





Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3916

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-92.3
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm