


# SAR TEST REPORT



The following samples were submitted and identified on behalf of the client as:

<b>Equipment Under Test</b>	Tablet Computer
<b>Marketing Name</b>	SW5-014, SW5-014P
<b>Brand Name</b>	
<b>Model No.</b>	N15P1
<b>Company Name</b>	Acer Incorporated
<b>Company Address</b>	8F., No. 88, Sec. 1, Xintai 5th Rd., Xizhi, New Taipei City 22181, Taiwan (R.O.C)
<b>Standards</b>	IEEE /ANSI C95.1 , C95.3, IEEE 1528, KDB447498D01v05r02, KDB616217D04v01r01, KDB248227D01v02r01, KDB865664D01v01r04, KDB865664D02v01r01
<b>FCC ID</b>	MCLT77H462
<b>Date of Receipt</b>	Sep. 07, 2015
<b>Date of Test(s)</b>	Sep. 21, 2015 ~ Sep. 25, 2015
<b>Date of Issue</b>	Oct. 19, 2015

In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the standards specified above.

**Remarks:**

This report details the results of the testing carried out on one sample, the results contained in this test report do not relate to other samples of the same product. The manufacturer should ensure that all products in series production are in conformity with the product sample detailed in this report.

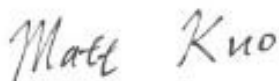
This report may only be reproduced and distributed in full. If the product in this report is used in any configuration other than that detailed in the report, the manufacturer must ensure the new system complies with all relevant standards. Any mention of SGS Taiwan Electronic & Communication Laboratory or testing done by SGS Taiwan Electronic & Communication Laboratory in connection with distribution or use of the product described in this report must be approved by SGS Taiwan Electronic & Communication Laboratory in writing.

**Signed on behalf of SGS**

Sr. Engineer

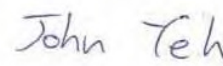
Sr. Engineer

Matt Kuo



Date: Oct. 19, 2015

John Yeh



Date: Oct. 19, 2015



## Version

Report Number	Revision	Date	Memo
E5/2015/90004	00	2015/10/5	Initial creation of test report.
E5/2015/90004	01	2015/10/19	1 <sup>st</sup> modification

**This test report contains a reference to the previous version test report that it replaces.**

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# 1. General Information

## 1.1 Testing Laboratory


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## 1.2 Details of Applicant

Company Name	Acer Incorporated
Company Address	8F., No. 88, Sec. 1, Xintai 5th Rd., Xizhi, New Taipei City 22181, Taiwan (R.O.C)

### 1.3 Description of EUT

#### General Information of Tablet

Equipment Under Test	Tablet Computer			
Marketing Name	SW5-014, SW5-014P			
Brand Name				
Model No.	N15P1			
FCC ID	MCLT77H462			
Antenna Designation (Maximum Gain)	Main_2.45GHz: 0.09, 5GHz: 1.75 Aux_2.45GHz: -1.30, 5GHz: 0.77			
Mode of Operation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WLAN802.11 a/b/g/n(20M/40M)band <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bluetooth			
Duty Cycle	WLAN802.11 a/b/g/n(20M/40M)	1		
	Bluetooth	1		
TX Frequency Range (MHz)	WLAN802.11 b/g/n(20M)	2412	—	2462
	WLAN802.11 a/n(20M) 5.2G	5180	—	5240
	WLAN802.11 n(40M) 5.2G	5190	—	5230
	WLAN802.11 a/n(20M) 5.3G	5260	—	5320
	WLAN802.11 n(40M) 5.3G	5270	—	5310
	WLAN802.11 a/n(20M) 5.6G	5500	—	5700
	WLAN802.11 n(40M) 5.6G	5510	—	5670
	WLAN802.11 a/n(20M) 5.8G	5745	—	5825
	WLAN802.11 n(40M) 5.8G	5755	—	5795
	Bluetooth	2402	—	2480

Channel Number (ARFCN)	WLAN802.11 b/g/n(20M)	1	—	11
	WLAN802.11 a/n(20M) 5.2G	36	—	48
	WLAN802.11 n(40M) 5.2G	38	—	46
	WLAN802.11 a/n(20M) 5.3G	52	—	64
	WLAN802.11 n(40M) 5.3G	54	—	62
	WLAN802.11 a/n(20M) 5.6G	100	—	140
	WLAN802.11 n(40M) 5.6G	102	—	134
	WLAN802.11 a/n(20M) 5.8G	149	—	165
	WLAN802.11 n(40M) 5.8G	151	—	159
	Bluetooth	0	—	78

Max. SAR (1 g) (Unit: W/Kg)					
Antenna	Band	Measured	Reported	Channel	Position
Main	WLAN802.11b	0.722	0.730	11	Back side
	WLAN802.11 n(20M) 5.2G	1.230	1.241	48	Back side
	WLAN802.11 n(20M) 5.3G	1.210	1.218	64	Back side
	WLAN802.11a 5.6G	0.898	0.913	100	Back side
	WLAN802.11a 5.8G	0.929	0.938	165	Back side
Aux	WLAN802.11b	1.150	1.166	6	Back side
	WLAN802.11 n(20M) 5.2G	1.050	1.060	48	Back side
	WLAN802.11 n(20M) 5.3G	1.140	1.145	60	Back side
	WLAN802.11a 5.6G	0.787	0.796	140	Back side
	WLAN802.11a 5.8G	0.829	0.837	149	Back side

**#. WLAN802.11 a/b/g/n(20M/40M) conducted power table:**

Band	Antenna	SISO		MIMO
		Chain 0	Chain 1	Chain0+1
WLAN802.11b		V	V	—
WLAN802.11g		V	V	—
WLAN802.11n(20M)		V	V	V
WLAN802.11a		V	V	—
WLAN802.11n(20M) 5G		V	V	V
WLAN802.11n(40M) 5G		V	V	V

**Main Antenna (CH0)**

802.11 b		Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Average Power Output (dBm)
CH	Frequency (MHz)		Data Rate (Mbps)
			1
1	2412	15	14.82
6	2437	15	14.93
11	2462	15	14.95

802.11 g		Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Average Power Output (dBm)
CH	Frequency (MHz)		Data Rate (Mbps)
			6
1	2412	9.5	9.49
6	2437	9.5	9.47
11	2462	9.5	9.41

802.11 n(20M)		Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Average Power Output (dBm)
CH	Frequency (MHz)		Data Rate (Mbps)
			6.5
1	2412	8.75	8.71
6	2437	8.75	8.74
11	2462	8.75	8.71

**Main Antenna (CH0)**

802.11 a		Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Average Power Output(dBm)
5.2/5.3/5.6/5.8G			Data Rate (Mbps)
CH	Frequency (MHz)		6
36	5180	12.5	12.48
40	5200	12.5	12.49
44	5220	12.5	12.47
48	5240	12.5	12.49
52	5260	12.5	12.41
56	5280	12.5	12.44
60	5300	12.5	12.45
64	5320	12.5	12.45
100	5500	12	11.93
120	5600	12	11.95
140	5700	12	11.86
149	5745	12.5	12.35
157	5785	12.5	12.33
165	5825	12.5	12.46



### Main Antenna (CH0)

802.11 n(20M)		Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Average Power Output(dBm)
5.2/5.3/5.6/5.8G			Data Rate (Mbps)
CH	Frequency (MHz)		6.5
36	5180	13.5	13.48
40	5200	13.5	13.44
44	5220	13.5	13.38
48	5240	13.5	13.46
52	5260	13.5	13.40
56	5280	13.5	13.39
60	5300	13.5	13.45
64	5320	13.5	13.47
100	5500	11.5	11.22
120	5600	11.5	11.34
140	5700	11.5	11.43
149	5745	11.5	11.44
157	5785	11.5	11.42
165	5825	11.5	11.44

### Main Antenna (CH0)

802.11 n(40M)		Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Average Power Output(dBm)
5.2/5.3/5.6/5.8G			Data Rate (Mbps)
CH	Frequency (MHz)		13.5
38	5190	11	10.99
46	5230	11	10.99
54	5270	11	10.99
62	5310	11	10.99
102	5510	8	7.85
118	5590	8	7.94
134	5670	8	7.91
151	5755	9.5	9.49
159	5795	9.5	9.49

**Aux Antenna (CH1)**

802.11 b		Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Average Power Output (dBm)
CH	Frequency (MHz)		Data Rate (Mbps)
			1
1	2412	15	14.92
6	2437	15	14.94
11	2462	15	14.83

802.11 g		Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Average Power Output (dBm)
CH	Frequency (MHz)		Data Rate (Mbps)
			6
1	2412	9.5	9.40
6	2437	9.5	9.41
11	2462	9.5	9.39

802.11 n(20M)		Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Average Power Output (dBm)
CH	Frequency (MHz)		Data Rate (Mbps)
			6.5
1	2412	8.75	8.69
6	2437	8.75	8.72
11	2462	8.75	8.67

### Aux Antenna (CH1)

802.11 a		Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Average Power Output(dBm)
5.2/5.3/5.6/5.8G			Data Rate (Mbps)
CH	Frequency (MHz)		6
36	5180	12.5	12.49
40	5200	12.5	12.44
44	5220	12.5	12.44
48	5240	12.5	12.49
52	5260	12.5	12.48
56	5280	12.5	12.42
60	5300	12.5	12.42
64	5320	12.5	12.45
100	5500	12	11.79
120	5600	12	11.86
140	5700	12	11.95
149	5745	12.5	12.46
157	5785	12.5	12.39
165	5825	12.5	12.30

**Aux Antenna (CH1)**

802.11 n(20M)		Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Average Power Output(dBm)
5.2/5.3/5.6/5.8G			Data Rate (Mbps)
CH	Frequency (MHz)		6.5
36	5180	13.5	13.37
40	5200	13.5	13.43
44	5220	13.5	13.44
48	5240	13.5	13.46
52	5260	13.5	13.43
56	5280	13.5	13.47
60	5300	13.5	13.48
64	5320	13.5	13.41
100	5500	11.5	11.42
120	5600	11.5	11.43
140	5700	11.5	11.46
149	5745	11.5	11.38
157	5785	11.5	11.32
165	5825	11.5	11.49

**Aux Antenna (CH1)**

802.11 n(40M)		Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Average Power Output(dBm)
5.2/5.3/5.6/5.8G			Data Rate (Mbps)
CH	Frequency (MHz)		13.5
38	5190	11	10.98
46	5230	11	10.98
54	5270	11	10.98
62	5310	11	10.98
102	5510	8	7.79
118	5590	8	7.90
134	5670	8	7.89
151	5755	9.5	9.45
159	5795	9.5	9.43

**MIMO (CH0 + CH1)**

802.11 n(20M)		Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Average Power Output (dBm)		
CH	Frequency (MHz)		Data Rate (Mbps)		
			CH0	CH1	CH0 + CH1
1	2412	11.75	8.96	8.45	11.72
6	2437	11.75	8.89	8.29	11.61
11	2462	11.75	9.29	8.05	11.72

802.11 n(20M)		Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Average Power Output (dBm)		
5.2/5.3/5.6/5.8G			Data Rate (Mbps)		
CH	Frequency (MHz)		CH0	CH1	CH0 + CH1
36	5180	16.5	13.45	13.34	16.41
40	5200	16.5	13.42	13.54	16.49
44	5220	16.5	13.22	13.44	16.34
48	5240	16.5	13.21	13.44	16.34
52	5260	16.5	13.32	13.64	16.49
56	5280	16.5	13.42	13.37	16.41
60	5300	16.5	13.23	13.71	16.49
64	5320	16.5	13.05	13.87	16.49
100	5500	14.5	11.59	11.37	14.49
120	5600	14.5	11.32	11.44	14.39
140	5700	14.5	11.31	11.58	14.46
149	5745	14.5	11.36	11.59	14.49
157	5785	14.5	11.26	11.61	14.45
165	5825	14.5	11.26	11.55	14.42

**MIMO (CH0 + CH1)**

802.11 n(40M)		Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Average Power Output (dBm)		
5.2/5.3/5.6/5.8G			Data Rate (Mbps)		
CH	Frequency (MHz)		CH0	CH1	CH0 + CH1
38	5190	14	10.62	11.20	13.93
46	5230	14	10.55	11.35	13.98
54	5270	14	10.51	11.4	13.99
62	5310	14	10.30	11.57	13.99
102	5510	11	8.20	7.55	10.90
118	5590	11	8.12	7.49	10.83
134	5670	11	8.19	7.76	10.99
151	5755	12.5	9.48	9.48	12.49
159	5795	12.5	9.47	9.48	12.49

**# MIMO power per chain is the same with SISO power per chain**



**#. Bluetooth conducted power table:**

Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Avg.	
		dBm	mW
2402	1	1.74	1.493
2441	1	2.59	1.816
2480	1	2.64	1.837
2402	2	-1.26	0.748
2441	2	-0.47	0.897
2480	2	-0.64	0.863
2402	3	-1.27	0.746
2441	3	-0.52	0.887
2480	3	-0.65	0.861

Frequency (MHz)	Avg. (dBm)
	BT4.0
2402	1.60
2442	2.35
2480	2.33

## 1.4 Test Environment

Ambient Temperature:  $22 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$   
Tissue Simulating Liquid:  $22 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$

## 1.5 Operation Description

Use chipset specific software to control the EUT, and makes it transmit in maximum power. Measurements are performed respectively on the lowest, middle and highest channels of the operating band(s). The EUT is set to maximum power level during all tests, and at the beginning of each test the battery is fully charged.

EUT was tested in the following configurations:

**Configuration\_WLAN Main: back/top sides with test distance 0mm.**

**Configuration\_WLAN Aux: back/top/right sides with test distance 0mm.**

SAR test for other sides is not required based on the SAR test exclusion threshold in KDB447498D01.



**Back view of tablet**

Note:

802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements:

1. SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS mode using the highest measured maximum output power channel, when the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
2. When the reported SAR is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is  $> 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements:

3. SAR is not required for 802.11g/n since the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.

Initial Test Configuration:

4. An initial test configuration is determined for OFDM transmission modes according to the channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate combination(s) with the highest maximum output power specified for production units in each standalone and aggregated frequency band.
5. SAR is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel. When the reported SAR of the initial test configuration is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, SAR measurement is required for the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) in the initial test configuration until the reported SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg or all required channels are tested.
6. For WLAN Main/Aux antennas, 5.2n(20M)/5.3n(20M)/5.6a/5.8a are chosen to be the initial test configurations.
7. Since the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $< 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is not required for subsequent test configuration.
8. BT and WLAN Main use the same antenna path and Bluetooth can't transmit simultaneously with WLAN Main.
9. Based on KDB447498D01,
  - (1) SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances  $\leq 50$  mm are determined by:

$$\frac{\text{Max. tune up power(mW)}}{\text{Min. test separation distance(mm)}} \times \sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} \leq 3$$

When the minimum test separation distance is  $< 5$ mm, 5mm is applied to determine

SAR test exclusion.

- (2) For test separation distances > 50 mm, and the frequency at 100 MHz to 1500MHz, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following, and as illustrated in Appendix B of KDB447498 D01.

$$[(\text{Threshold at 50mm in step1}) + (\text{test separation distance}-50\text{mm}) \times (\frac{f(\text{MHz})}{150})](\text{mW}),$$

- (3) For test separation distances > 50 mm, and the frequency at >1500MHz to 6GHz, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following, and as illustrated in Appendix B of KDB447498 D01.

$$[(\text{Threshold at 50mm in step1}) + (\text{test separation distance}-50\text{mm}) \times 10](\text{mW}),$$

Mode	Max. tune-up power(dBm)	Max. tune-up power(mW)	Top side			Right side			Left side		
			Ant. to surface (mm)	Exclusion threshold (mW)	Require SAR testing?	Ant. to surface (mm)	Exclusion threshold (mW)	Require SAR testing?	Ant. to surface (mm)	Exclusion threshold (mW)	Require SAR testing?
WLAN Main 2.45GHz	15	31.623	less than 5	9.924	YES	120.4	704.992	NO	111.6	616.992	NO
WLAN Main 5GHz	13.5	22.387	less than 5	10.806	YES	120.4	705.081	NO	111.6	617.081	NO
WLAN Aux 2.45GHz	15	31.623	less than 5	9.924	YES	14.44	3.436	YES	217.56	1676.592	NO
WLAN Aux 5GHz	13.5	22.387	less than 5	10.806	YES	14.44	3.742	YES	217.56	1676.681	NO
BT	2.64	1.837	less than 5	0.578	NO	120.4	704.058	NO	111.6	616.058	NO
Mode	Max. tune-up power(dBm)	Max. tune-up power(mW)	Bottom side			Back side					
			Ant. to surface (mm)	Exclusion threshold (mW)	Require SAR testing?	Ant. to surface (mm)	Exclusion threshold (mW)	Require SAR testing?			
WLAN Main 2.45GHz	15	31.623	165	1150.992	NO	less than 5	9.924	YES			
WLAN Main 5GHz	13.5	22.387	165	1151.081	NO	less than 5	10.806	YES			
WLAN Aux 2.45GHz	15	31.623	165	1150.992	NO	less than 5	9.924	YES			
WLAN Aux 5GHz	13.5	22.387	165	1151.081	NO	less than 5	10.806	YES			
BT	2.64	1.837	165	1150.058	NO	less than 5	0.578	NO			

10. According to KDB447498 D01, testing of other required channels is not required when the reported 1-g SAR for the highest output channel is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100$  MHz.
11. According to KDB865664 D01, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band. When the original highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.8$  W/kg, repeated that measurement once. Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$  or when the original or repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.45$  W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit)

## 1.6 The SAR Measurement System

A block diagram of the SAR measurement System is given in Fig. a. This SAR Measurement System uses a Computer-controlled 3-D stepper motor system (SPEAG DASY 5 professional system). The model EX3DV4 field probe is used to determine the internal electric fields. The SAR can be obtained from the equation  $SAR = \sigma (|E_i|^2) / \rho$  where  $\sigma$  and  $\rho$  are the conductivity and mass density of the tissue-simulant.

The DASY 5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Staubli RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension is for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.

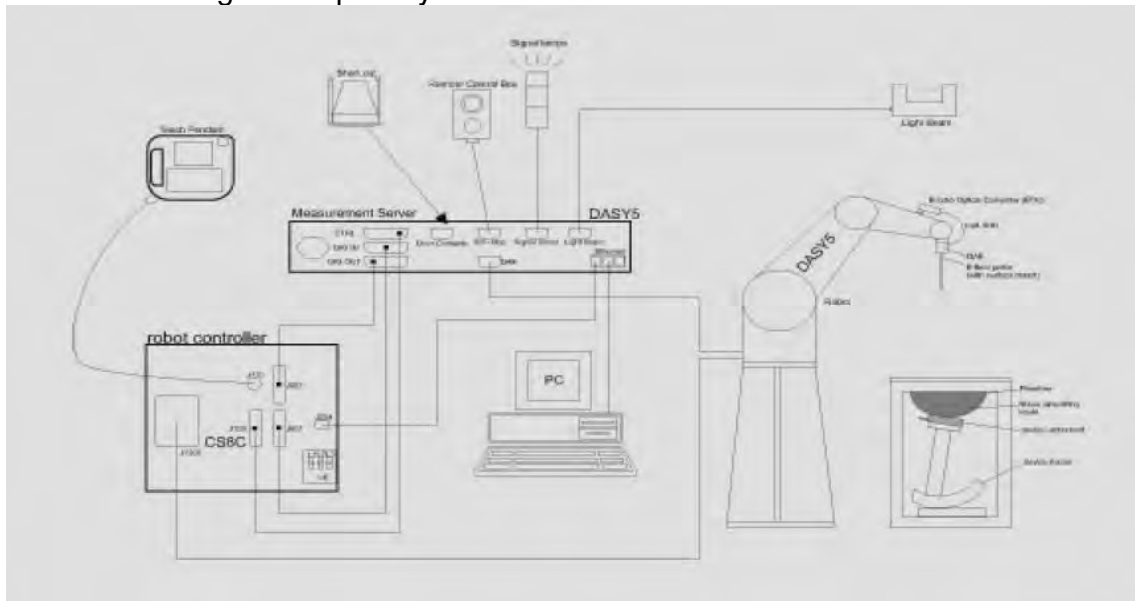



Fig. a The block diagram of SAR system

- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to the DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 7.
- DASY 5 software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.


## 1.7 System Components

### EX3DV4 E-Field Probe


Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Calibration	Basic Broad Band Calibration in air Conversion Factors (CF) for HSL 2450/5200/5300/5600/5800 MHz Additional CF for other liquids and frequencies upon request	
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz	
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 µW/g)	
Dimensions	Tip diameter: 2.5 mm	
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.	



### SAM PHANTOM V4.0C

Construction	<p>The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209.</p> <p>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 manually teaching three points with the robot.</p>	
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Height: 850 mm; Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm	
		

### DEVICE HOLDER

Construction	<p>The device holder (Supporter) for Notebook is made by POM (polyoxymethylene resin) , which is non-metal and non-conductive. The height can be adjusted to fit varies kind of notebooks.</p>	
		<p>Device Holder</p>

### 1.8 SAR System Verification

The microwave circuit arrangement for system verification is sketched in Fig. b. The daily system accuracy verification occurs within the flat section of the SAM phantom. A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within  $\pm 10\%$  from the target SAR values. These tests were done at 2450/5200/5300/5600/5800 MHz. The tests were conducted on the same days as the measurement of the DUT. The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the table 1 (SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power delivered to the dipole). During the tests, the ambient temperature of the laboratory was  $21.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the relative humidity was 62% and the liquid depth above the ear reference points was  $\geq 15\text{ cm} \pm 5\text{ mm}$  (frequency  $\leq 3\text{ GHz}$ ) or  $\geq 10\text{ cm} \pm 5\text{ mm}$  (frequency  $> 3\text{ GHz}$ ) in all the cases. It is seen that the system is operating within its specification, as the results are within acceptable tolerance of the reference values.

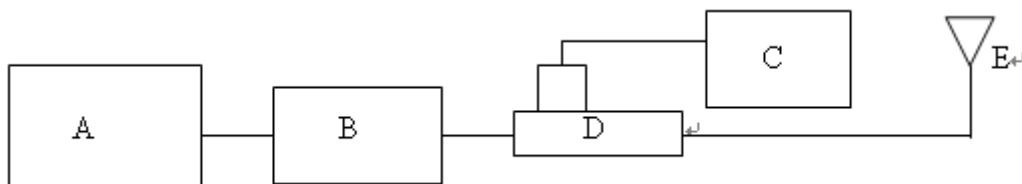
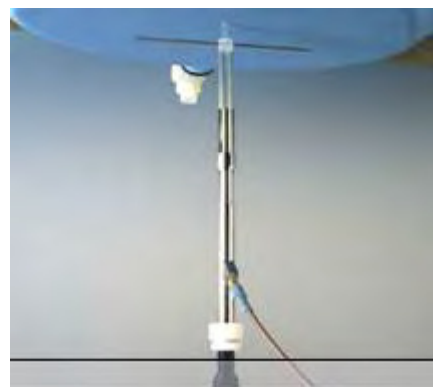


Fig. b The block diagram of system verification

- A. Signal generator
- B. Amplifier
- C. Power meter
- D. Dual directional coupling
- E. Reference dipole antenna



Photograph of the dipole Antenna

Validation Kit	S/N	Frequency (MHz)		1W Target SAR-1g (mW/g)	Measured SAR-1g (mW/g)	Measured SAR-1g normalized to 1W (mW/g)	Deviation (%)	Measured Date
D2450V2	727	2450	Body	51	13	52	1.96%	Sep. 21, 2015
D5GHzV2	1023	5200	Body	73.5	7.24	72.4	-1.50%	Sep. 22, 2015
		5300	Body	74.6	7.72	77.2	3.49%	Sep. 23, 2015
		5600	Body	77.9	7.58	75.8	-2.70%	Sep. 24, 2015
		5800	Body	75.6	7.53	75.3	-0.40%	Sep. 25, 2015

Table 1. Results of system validation

### 1.9 Tissue Simulant Fluid for the Frequency Band

The dielectric properties for this body-simulant fluid were measured by using the Agilent Model 85070E Dielectric Probe (rates frequency band 200 MHz to 20 GHz) in conjunction with Network Analyzer (30 KHz-6000 MHz).

All dielectric parameters of tissue simulates were measured within 24 hours of SAR measurements. The depth of the tissue simulant in the flat section of the phantom was  $\geq 15 \text{ cm} \pm 5 \text{ mm}$  (Frequency  $\leq 3\text{G}$ ) or  $\geq 10 \text{ cm} \pm 5 \text{ mm}$  (Frequency  $>3\text{G}$ ) during all tests. (Fig. 2)

Tissue Type	Measurement Date	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Dielectric Constant, $\epsilon_r$	Measured Conductivity, $\sigma$ (S/m)	% dev $\epsilon_r$	% dev $\sigma$
Body	Sep. 21, 2015	2412	52.171	1.860	1.10%	2.80%
		2437	52.132	1.883	1.11%	2.83%
		2450	52.131	1.895	1.08%	2.82%
		2462	52.090	1.912	1.13%	2.82%
	Sep. 22, 2015	5180	47.874	5.383	2.38%	-2.03%
		5200	47.862	5.404	2.35%	-1.98%
		5220	47.802	5.427	2.42%	-1.96%
		5240	47.795	5.454	2.38%	-2.02%
	Sep. 23, 2015	5280	47.708	5.504	2.45%	-2.05%
		5300	47.691	5.525	2.43%	-2.01%
		5320	47.655	5.550	2.45%	-2.03%
	Sep. 24, 2015	5500	47.382	5.768	2.52%	-2.10%
		5600	47.245	5.885	2.53%	-2.06%
		5700	47.128	6.004	2.50%	-2.06%
	Sep. 25, 2015	5745	46.966	6.067	2.71%	-2.21%
		5785	46.923	6.112	2.69%	-2.17%
5800		46.913	6.130	2.67%	-2.16%	
5825		46.866	6.159	2.70%	-2.15%	

Table 2. Dielectric Parameters of Tissue Simulant Fluid

The composition of the tissue simulating liquid:

Frequency (MHz)	Mode	Ingredient						Total amount
		DGMBE	Water	Salt	Preventol D-7	Cellulose	Sugar	
2450M	Body	301.7ml	698.3ml	—	—	—	—	1.0L(Kg)

Body Simulating Liquids for 5 GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG:

Ingredients	Water	Esters, Emulsifiers, Inhibitors	Sodium and Salt
(% by weight)	60-80	20-40	0-1.5

Table 3. Recipes for Tissue Simulating Liquid

## 1.10 Evaluation Procedures

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

1. The extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan.
2. The calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
3. The generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
4. The interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
5. The extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
6. The calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g.

The probe is calibrated at the center of the dipole sensors that is located 1 to 2.7mm away from the probe tip. During measurements, the probe stops shortly above the phantom surface, depending on the probe and the surface detecting system. Both distances are included as parameters in the probe configuration file. The software always knows exactly how far away the measured point is from the surface. As the probe cannot directly measure at the surface, the values between the deepest measured point and the surface must be extrapolated. The angle between the probe axis and the surface normal line is less than 30 degree.

In the Area Scan, the gradient of the interpolation function is evaluated to find all the extreme of the SAR distribution. The uncertainty on the locations of the extreme is less than 1/20 of the grid size. Only local maximum within -2 dB of the global maximum are searched and passed for the Cube Scan measurement. In the Cube Scan, the interpolation function is used to extrapolate the Peak SAR from the lowest measurement points to the inner phantom surface (the extrapolation distance). The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5mm.

The maximum search is automatically performed after each area scan measurement. It is based on splines in two or three dimensions. The procedure can find the maximum for most SAR distributions even with relatively large grid spacing. After the area scanning measurement, the probe is automatically moved to a position at the interpolated maximum. The following scan can directly use this position for reference, e.g., for a finer resolution grid or the cube evaluations. The 1g and 10g peak evaluations are only available for the predefined cube 7x7x7 scans. The routines are verified and optimized for the grid dimensions used in these cube measurements.

The measured volume of 30x30x30mm contains about 30g of tissue.

The first procedure is an extrapolation (incl. Boundary correction) to get the points

between the lowest measured plane and the surface. The next step uses 3D interpolation to get all points within the measured volume. In the last step, a 1g cube is placed numerically into the volume and its averaged SAR is calculated. This cube is moved around until the highest averaged SAR is found. If the highest SAR is found at the edge of the measured volume, the system will issue a warning: higher SAR values might be found outside of the measured volume. In that case the cube measurement can be repeated, using the new interpolated maximum as the center.

### 1.11 Probe Calibration Procedures

For the calibration of E-field probes in lossy liquids, an electric field with an accurately known field strength must be produced within the measured liquid. For standardization purposes it would be desirable if all measurements which are necessary to assess the correct field strength would be traceable to standardized measurement procedures. In the following two different calibration techniques are summarized:

#### 1.11.1 Transfer Calibration with Temperature Probes

In lossy liquids the specific absorption rate (SAR) is related both to the electric field ( $E$ ) and the temperature gradient ( $\delta T / \delta t$ ) in the liquid.

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma}{\rho} |E|^2 = c \frac{\delta T}{\delta t}$$

whereby  $\sigma$  is the conductivity,  $\rho$  the density and  $c$  the heat capacity of the liquid.

Hence, the electric field in lossy liquid can be measured indirectly by measuring the temperature gradient in the liquid. Non-disturbing temperature probes (optical probes or thermistor probes with resistive lines) with high spatial resolution (<1-2 mm) and fast reaction time (<1 s) are available and can be easily calibrated with high precision [1]. The setup and the exciting source have no influence on the calibration; only the relative positioning uncertainties of the standard temperature probe and the E-field probe to be calibrated must be considered. However, several problems limit the available accuracy of probe calibrations with temperature probes:

- The temperature gradient is not directly measurable but must be evaluated from temperature measurements at different time steps. Special precaution is necessary to avoid measurement errors caused by temperature gradients due to energy equalizing effects or convection currents in the liquid. Such effects cannot be completely avoided, as the measured field itself destroys the thermal equilibrium in the liquid. With a careful setup these errors can be kept small.

- The measured volume around the temperature probe is not well defined. It is difficult to calculate the energy transfer from a surrounding gradient temperature field into the probe. These effects must be considered, since temperature probes are calibrated in liquid with homogeneous temperatures. There is no traceable standard for temperature rise measurements.
- The calibration depends on the assessment of the specific density, the heat capacity and the conductivity of the medium. While the specific density and heat capacity can be measured accurately with standardized procedures ( $\sim 2\%$  for  $c$ ; much better for  $\rho$ ), there is no standard for the measurement of the conductivity. Depending on the method and liquid, the error can well exceed  $\pm 5\%$ .
- Temperature rise measurements are not very sensitive and therefore are often performed at a higher power level than the E-field measurements. The nonlinearities in the system (e.g., power measurements, different components, etc.) must be considered.

Considering these problems, the possible accuracy of the calibration of E-field probes with temperature gradient measurements in a carefully designed setup is about  $\pm 10\%$  (RSS) [2]. Recently, a setup which is a combination of the waveguide techniques and the thermal measurements was presented in [3]. The estimated uncertainty of the setup is  $\pm 5\%$  (RSS) when the same liquid is used for the calibration and for actual measurements and  $\pm 7-9\%$  (RSS) when not, which is in good agreement with the estimates given in [2].

### 1.11.2 Calibration with Analytical Fields

In this method a technical setup is used in which the field can be calculated analytically from measurements of other physical magnitudes (e.g., input power). This corresponds to the standard field method for probe calibration in air; however, there is no standard defined for fields in lossy liquids.

When using calculated fields in lossy liquids for probe calibration, several points must be considered in the assessment of the uncertainty:

- The setup must enable accurate determination of the incident power.
- The accuracy of the calculated field strength will depend on the assessment of the dielectric parameters of the liquid.
- Due to the small wavelength in liquids with high permittivity, even small setups might be above the resonant cutoff frequencies. The field distribution in the setup must be carefully checked for conformity with the theoretical field distribution.



## References

- [1] N. Kuster, Q. Balzano, and J.C. Lin, Eds., *Mobile Communications Safety*, Chapman & Hall, London, 1997.
- [2] K. Meier, M. Burkhardt, T. Schmid, and N. Kuster, "Broadband calibration of E-field probes in lossy media", *IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques*, vol. 44, no. 10, pp. 1954-1962, Oct. 1996.
- [3] K. Jokela, P. Hyysalo, and L. Puranen, "Calibration of specific absorption rate (SAR) probes in waveguide at 900 MHz", *IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurements*, vol. 47, no. 2, pp. 432-438, Apr. 1998.

## 1.12 Test Standards and Limits

According to FCC 47CFR §2.1093(d) The limits to be used for evaluation are based generally on criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate ("SAR") in Section 4.2 of "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz," ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, Copyright 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017. 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, Section 17.4.5. Copyright NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, Maryland 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. The criteria to be used are specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section and shall apply for portable devices transmitting in the frequency range from 100 kHz to 6 GHz. Portable devices that transmit at frequencies above 6 GHz are to be evaluated in terms of the MPE limits specified in § 1.1310 of this chapter. Measurements and calculations to demonstrate compliance with MPE field strength or power density limits for devices operating above 6 GHz should be made at a minimum distance of 5 cm from the radiating source.

- (1) Limits for Occupational/Controlled exposure: 0.4 W/kg as averaged over the whole-body and spatial peak SAR not exceeding 8 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). Exceptions are the hands, wrists, feet and ankles where the spatial peak SAR shall not exceed 20 W/kg, as averaged over an 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube).
- (2) Occupational/Controlled limits apply when persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment provided these persons are fully aware of and exercise control over their exposure. Awareness of exposure can be accomplished by use of warning labels or by specific training or education through appropriate means, such as an RF safety program in a work environment.
- (3) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure: 0.08 W/kg as averaged over the whole-body and spatial peak SAR not exceeding 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). Exceptions are the hands, wrists, feet and ankles where the spatial peak SAR shall not exceed 4 W/kg, as averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). General Population/Uncontrolled limits apply when the general public may be exposed, or when persons that are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be fully aware of the potential for exposure or do not exercise control over their exposure. Warning labels placed on consumer devices such as cellular telephones will not be sufficient reason to allow these devices to be evaluated subject to limits for occupational/controlled exposure in paragraph (d)(1) of this section. (Table 4.)

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
Spatial Peak SAR (Brain)	1.60 m W/g	8.00 m W/g
Spatial Average SAR (Whole Body)	0.08 m W/g	0.40 m W/g
Spatial Peak SAR (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.00 m W/g	20.00 m W/g

Table 4. RF exposure limits

## Notes:

1. Uncontrolled environments are defined as locations where there is potential exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their potential exposure. Controlled environments are defined as locations where there is potential exposure of individuals who have knowledge of their potential exposure and can exercise control over their exposure.

## 2. Summary of Results

### WLAN802.11 Main Antenna

Antenna	Mode	Position	Distance (mm)	CH	Freq. (MHz)	Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Measured Avg. Power (dBm)	Scaling	Averaged SAR over 1g (W/kg)		Plot page
									Measured	Reported	
Main	WLAN802.11 b	Back side	0	11	2462	15	14.95	1.16%	0.722	0.730	45
		Top side	0	11	2462	15	14.95	1.16%	0.219	0.222	-
	WLAN802.11 n(20M) 5.2G	Back side	0	36	5180	13.5	13.48	0.46%	1.120	1.125	-
		Back side	0	40	5200	13.5	13.44	1.39%	1.220	1.237	-
		Back side	0	44	5220	13.5	13.38	2.80%	0.951	0.978	-
		Back side	0	48	5240	13.5	13.46	0.93%	1.230	1.241	46
		Back side*	0	48	5240	13.5	13.46	0.93%	1.170	1.181	-
		Top side	0	36	5180	13.5	13.48	0.46%	0.798	0.802	-
		Top side	0	48	5240	13.5	13.46	0.93%	0.836	0.844	-
		WLAN802.11 n(20M) 5.3G	Back side	0	60	5300	13.5	13.45	1.16%	1.080	1.093
	Back side		0	64	5320	13.5	13.47	0.69%	1.210	1.218	47
	Back side*		0	64	5320	13.5	13.47	0.69%	1.160	1.168	-
	Top side		0	60	5300	13.5	13.45	1.16%	0.901	0.911	-
	Top side		0	64	5320	13.5	13.47	0.69%	0.948	0.955	-
	WLAN802.11 a 5.6G	Back side	0	100	5500	12	11.93	1.62%	0.898	0.913	48
		Back side*	0	100	5500	12	11.93	1.62%	0.849	0.863	-
		Back side	0	120	5600	12	11.95	1.16%	0.859	0.869	-
		Top side	0	120	5600	12	11.95	1.16%	0.632	0.639	-
	WLAN802.11 a 5.8G	Back side	0	149	5745	12.5	12.47	0.69%	0.888	0.894	-
		Back side	0	165	5825	12.5	12.46	0.93%	0.929	0.938	49
Back side*		0	165	5825	12.5	12.46	0.93%	0.854	0.862	-	
Top side		0	149	5745	12.5	12.47	0.69%	0.743	0.748	-	

\* - repeated at the highest SAR measurement according to the KDB 865664 D01

### WLAN802.11 Aux Antenna

Antenna	Mode	Position	Distance (mm)	CH	Freq. (MHz)	Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm)	Measured Avg. Power (dBm)	Scaling	Averaged SAR over 1g (W/kg)		Plot page
									Measured	Reported	
Aux	WLAN802.11 b	Back side	0	1	2412	15	14.92	1.86%	0.816	0.831	-
		Back side	0	6	2437	15	14.94	1.39%	1.150	1.166	50
		Back side*	0	6	2437	15	14.94	1.39%	1.100	1.115	-
		Top side	0	6	2437	15	14.94	1.39%	0.307	0.311	-
		Right side	0	6	2437	15	14.94	1.39%	0.252	0.256	-
	WLAN802.11 n(20M) 5.2G	Back side	0	44	5220	13.5	13.44	1.39%	0.991	1.005	-
		Back side	0	48	5240	13.5	13.46	0.93%	1.050	1.060	51
		Top side	0	48	5240	13.5	13.46	0.93%	0.636	0.642	-
		Right side	0	48	5240	13.5	13.46	0.93%	0.301	0.304	-
	WLAN802.11 n(20M) 5.3G	Back side	0	56	5280	13.5	13.47	0.69%	1.120	1.128	-
		Back side	0	60	5300	13.5	13.48	0.46%	1.140	1.145	52
		Top side	0	56	5280	13.5	13.47	0.69%	0.770	0.775	-
		Top side	0	60	5300	13.5	13.48	0.46%	0.865	0.869	-
		Right side	0	60	5300	13.5	13.48	0.46%	0.318	0.319	-
	WLAN802.11 a 5.6G	Back side	0	140	5700	12	11.95	1.16%	0.787	0.796	53
		Top side	0	140	5700	12	11.95	1.16%	0.686	0.694	-
		Right side	0	140	5700	12	11.95	1.16%	0.246	0.249	-
	WLAN802.11 a 5.8G	Back side	0	149	5745	12.5	12.46	0.93%	0.829	0.837	54
		Back side	0	157	5785	12.5	12.39	2.57%	0.804	0.825	-
		Top side	0	149	5745	12.5	12.46	0.93%	0.708	0.715	-
Right side		0	149	5745	12.5	12.46	0.93%	0.250	0.252	-	

\* - repeated at the highest SAR measurement according to the KDB 865664 D01

### 3. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

#### Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios:

Simultaneous Transmit Configurations	Body
2.4GHz WLAN MIMO	Yes
5GHz WLAN MIMO	Yes
BT + 2.4GHz WLAN Aux	Yes
BT + 5GHz WLAN Aux	Yes

Note:

1. Bluetooth and WLAN Main share the same antenna path, and BT can't transmit with WLAN Main simultaneously.
2. For 2.4/5GHz WLAN Main and Aux antennas, the maximum output power of each antenna during simultaneous transmission (for 802.11n) is the same with that used in standalone transmission (for 802.11 a/b/g/n), and we used the sum of 1-g SAR provision in KDB447498D01 to exclude the SAR measurement for 802.11n MIMO.

### 3.1 Estimated SAR calculation

According to KDB447498 D01v05 – When standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion:

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\text{Max. tune up power(mW)}}{\text{Min. test separation distance(mm)}} \times \frac{\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}}{7.5}$$

If the minimum test separation distance is < 5mm, a distance of 5mm is used for estimated SAR calculation. When the test separation distance is >50mm, the 0.4W/kg is used for SAR-1g.

Mode	frequency (GHz)	Maximum power (dBm)	Test position	test separation distance(mm)	Estimated SAR(W/kg)
BT	2.48	2.64	back/top	5mm	0.077
BT	2.48	2.64	right	> 50mm	0.4

Mode	frequency (GHz)	Maximum power (dBm)	Test position	test separation distance(mm)	Estimated SAR(W/kg)
WLAN_Main	2.462	15	right	> 50mm	0.4
WLAN_Main	5.825	13.5	right	> 50mm	0.4

### 3.2 SPLSR evaluation and analysis

Per KDB447498D01, when the sum of SAR is larger than the limit, SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR sum to peak location separation ratio(SPLSR).

The simultaneous transmitting antennas in each operating mode and exposure condition combination must be considered one pair at a time to determine the SAR to peak location separation ratio to qualify for test exclusion.

The ratio is determined by  $(\text{SAR1} + \text{SAR2})^{1.5}/R_i$ , rounded to two decimal digits, and must be  $\leq 0.04$  for all antenna pairs in the configuration to qualify for 1-g SAR test exclusion.

SAR1 and SAR2 are the highest reported or estimated SAR for each antenna in the pair, and  $R_i$  is the separation distance between the peak SAR locations for the antenna pair in mm.

When standalone test exclusion applies, SAR is estimated; the peak location is assumed to be at the feed-point or geometric center of the antenna.



## 2.4 GHz WLAN MIMO

No.	Conditions	Position	Distance (mm)	Max. WLAN Main	Max. WLAN Aux	SAR Sum	SPLSR
1	2.4 GHz WLAN Main + WLAN Aux	Back side	0	0.730	1.166	<b>1.896</b>	Analyzed as below
		Top side	0	0.222	0.311	0.533	$\Sigma$ SAR<1.6, Not required
		Right side	0	0.4	0.256	0.656	$\Sigma$ SAR<1.6, Not required

## WLAN MIMO

Conditions	Position	SAR Value (W/kg)	Coordinates (cm)			$\Sigma$ SAR (W/kg)	Peak Location Separation Distance (mm)	SPLSR	Simultaneous Transmission SAR Test
			x	y	z				
WLAN Main	Back side	0.73	6.54	-1.08	-0.23	1.896	106.6	0.024	SPLSR<0.04, Not required
WLAN Aux		1.166	6.34	9.58	-0.15				



### 5 GHz WLAN MIMO

No.	Conditions	Position	Distance (mm)	Max. WLAN Main	Max. WLAN Aux	SAR Sum	SPLSR
2	5 GHz WLAN Main + WLAN Aux	Back side	0	1.241	1.145	<b>2.386</b>	Analyzed as below
		Top side	0	0.955	0.319	1.274	$\Sigma$ SAR<1.6, Not required
		Right side	0	0.4	0.869	1.269	$\Sigma$ SAR<1.6, Not required

### WLAN MIMO

Conditions	Position	SAR Value (W/kg)	Coordinates (cm)			$\Sigma$ SAR (W/kg)	Peak Location Separation Distance (mm)	SPLSR	Simultaneous Transmission SAR Test
			x	y	z				
WLAN Main	Back side	1.241	7.89	-0.64	-0.27	2.386	102.6	0.036	SPLSR< 0.04, Not required
WLAN Aux		1.145	7.58	9.62	-0.29				



### BT+ 2.4GHz WLAN Aux

No.	Conditions	Position	Distance (mm)	BT	Max. WLAN Aux	SAR Sum	SPLSR
3	2.4 GHz WLAN Aux + BT	Back side	0	0.077	1.166	1.243	$\Sigma$ SAR<1.6, Not required
		Top side	0	0.077	0.311	0.388	$\Sigma$ SAR<1.6, Not required
		Right side	0	0.4	0.256	0.656	$\Sigma$ SAR<1.6, Not required

### BT+ 5GHz WLAN Aux

No.	Conditions	Position	Distance (mm)	BT	Max. WLAN Aux	SAR Sum	SPLSR
4	5 GHz WLAN Aux + BT	Back side	0	0.077	1.145	1.222	$\Sigma$ SAR<1.6, Not required
		Top side	0	0.077	0.319	0.396	$\Sigma$ SAR<1.6, Not required
		Right side	0	0.4	0.869	1.269	$\Sigma$ SAR<1.6, Not required

## 4. Instruments List

Manufacturer	Device	Type	Serial number	Date of last calibration	Date of next calibration
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3578	Mar.31,2015	Mar.30,2016
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	System Validation Dipole	D2450V2	727	Apr.22,2015	Apr.21,2016
		D5GHzV2	1023	Jan.29,2015	Jan.28,2016
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Data acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1374	May.06,2015	May.05,2016
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Software	DASY 52 V52.8.8	N/A	Calibration not required	Calibration not required
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Phantom	SAM	N/A	Calibration not required	Calibration not required
Agilent	Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46107530	Jan.27,2015	Jan.26,2016
Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070E	MY44300677	Calibration not required	Calibration not required
Agilent	Dual-directional coupler	772D	MY52180142	Feb.11,2015	Feb.10,2016
Agilent	RF Signal Generator	N5181A	MY50145142	Feb.06,2015	Feb.05,2016
Agilent	Power Meter	E4417A	MY51410006	Oct.25,2013	Oct.24,2015
Agilent	Power Sensor	E9301H	MY51470001	Dec.11,2014	Dec.10,2015
TECPEL	Digital thermometer	DTM-303A	TP103859	Oct.08,2014	Oct.07,2015

## 5. Measurements

Date: 2015/9/21

### WLAN 802.11b Body-worn Back side CH 11 Main\_0mm

Communication System: WLAN(2.45G); Frequency: 2462 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2462$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.912$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.09$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.95, 6.95, 6.95); Calibrated: 2015/3/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2015/5/6
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (71x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=12 mm, dy=12 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.13 W/kg

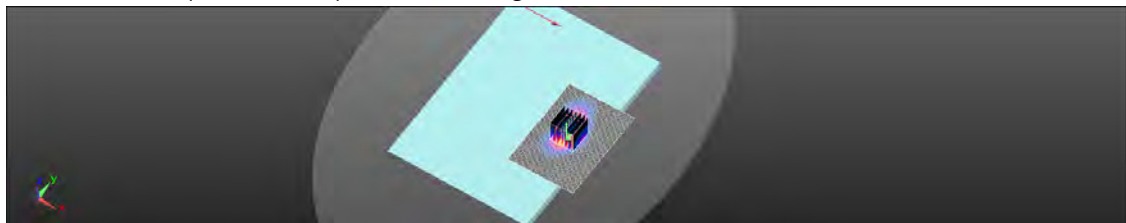
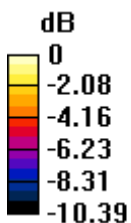
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.604 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.81 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.722 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.351 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.12 W/kg



0 dB = 1.12 W/kg = 0.49 dBW/kg

Date: 2015/9/22

### WLAN 802.11n(20M) 5.2G Body-worn Back side\_CH 48\_Main\_0mm

Communication System: WLAN(5G); Frequency: 5240 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5240$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.454$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.795$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87); Calibrated: 2015/3/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2015/5/6
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (71x121x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.21 W/kg

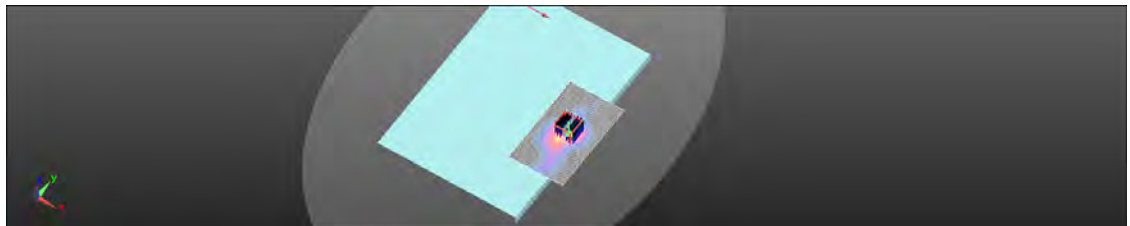
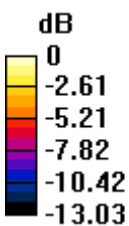
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 5.009 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.03 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.23 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.456 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.36 W/kg



0 dB = 2.36 W/kg = 3.73 dBW/kg

Date: 2015/9/23

**WLAN 802.11n(20M) 5.3G Body-worn Back side\_CH 64\_Main\_0mm**

Communication System: WLAN(5G); Frequency: 5320 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5320 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.55 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 47.655$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 2015/3/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2015/5/6
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (71x121x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=10 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=10 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.13 W/kg

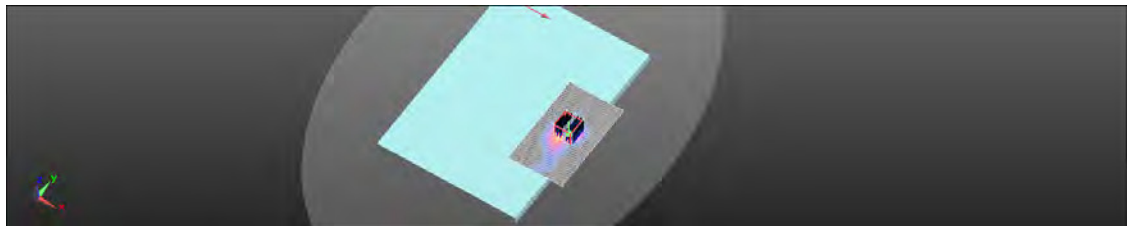
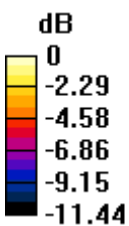
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=4\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=4\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=2\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 4.940 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.70 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.21 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.479 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.33 W/kg



0 dB = 2.33 W/kg = 3.68 dBW/kg

Date: 2015/9/24

### WLAN 802.11a 5.6G Body-worn Back side\_CH 100\_Main\_0mm

Communication System: WLAN(5G); Frequency: 5500 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.768$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.382$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(4.2, 4.2, 4.2); Calibrated: 2015/3/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2015/5/6
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (71x121x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.56 W/kg

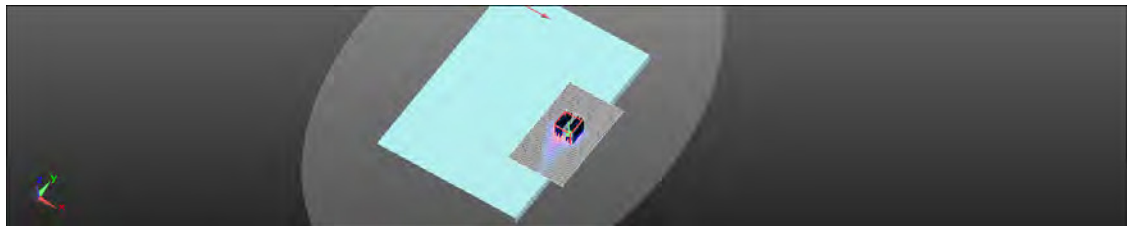
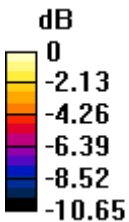
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 5.145 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.41 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.898 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.364 W/kg**

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



0 dB = 1.67 W/kg = 2.24 dBW/kg



Date: 2015/9/25

### WLAN 802.11a 5.8G Body-worn Back side\_CH 165\_Main\_0mm

Communication System: WLAN(5G); Frequency: 5825 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5825$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.159$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.866$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 2015/3/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2015/5/6
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (91x121x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.49 W/kg

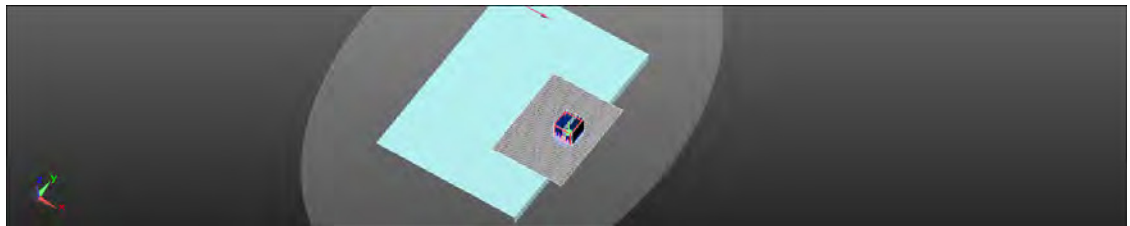
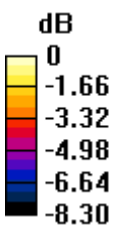
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 3.665 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.49 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.929 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.463 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.60 W/kg



0 dB = 1.60 W/kg = 2.03 dBW/kg

Date: 2015/9/21

### WLAN 802.11b Body-worn Back side CH 6 Aux 0mm

Communication System: WLAN(2.45G); Frequency: 2437 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.883$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.132$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.95, 6.95, 6.95); Calibrated: 2015/3/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2015/5/6
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (81x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=12 mm, dy=12 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.62 W/kg

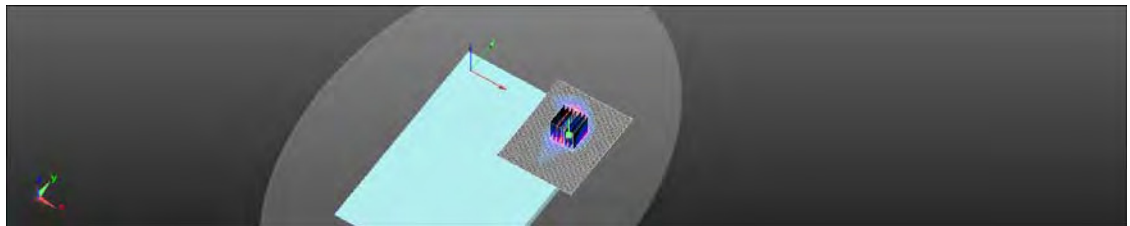
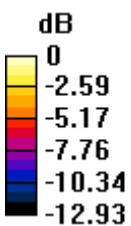
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.474 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.92 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.15 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.497 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.92 W/kg



0 dB = 1.92 W/kg = 2.83 dBW/kg

Date: 2015/9/22

### WLAN 802.11n(20M) 5.2G Body-worn Back side\_CH 48\_Aux\_0mm

Communication System: WLAN(5G); Frequency: 5240 MHz

 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5240$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.454$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.795$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87); Calibrated: 2015/3/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2015/5/6
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (91x131x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.61 W/kg

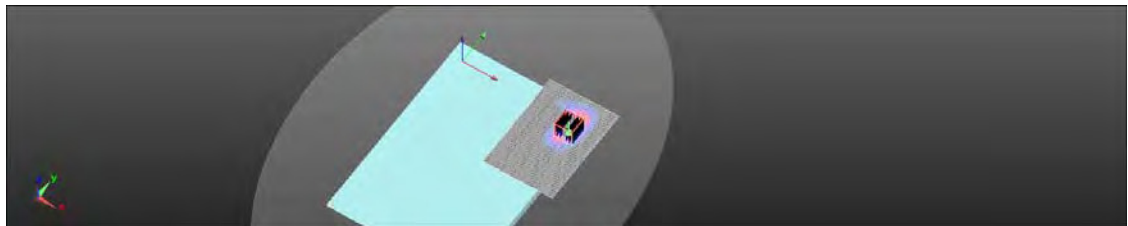
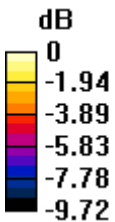
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 5.770 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.48 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.05 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.445 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.92 W/kg



0 dB = 1.92 W/kg = 2.83 dBW/kg

Date: 2015/9/23

### WLAN 802.11n(20M) 5.3G Body-worn Back side\_CH 60\_Aux\_0mm

Communication System: WLAN(5G); Frequency: 5300 MHz

 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.525$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.691$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 2015/3/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2015/5/6
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (91x131x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.68 W/kg

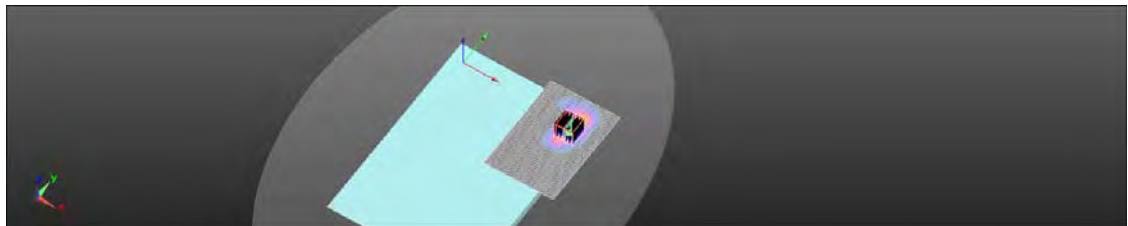
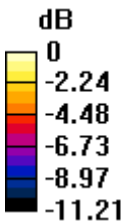
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 4.853 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.15 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.14 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.435 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.20 W/kg



0 dB = 2.20 W/kg = 3.42 dBW/kg

Date: 2015/9/24

### WLAN 802.11a 5.6G Body-worn Back side CH 140 Aux 0mm

Communication System: WLAN(5G); Frequency: 5700 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5700$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.004$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.128$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(4.15, 4.15, 4.15); Calibrated: 2015/3/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2015/5/6
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (91x131x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.18 W/kg

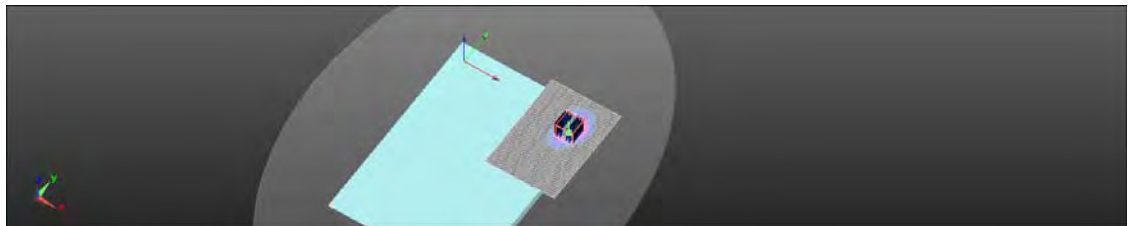
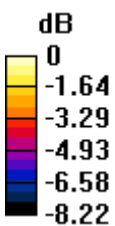
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 5.329 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.31 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.787 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.387 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.39 W/kg



0 dB = 1.39 W/kg = 1.44 dBW/kg

Date: 2015/9/25

### WLAN 802.11a 5.8G Body-worn Back side CH 149 Aux 0mm

Communication System: WLAN(5G); Frequency: 5745 MHz

 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5745$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.067$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.966$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 2015/3/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2015/5/6
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (91x131x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.31 W/kg

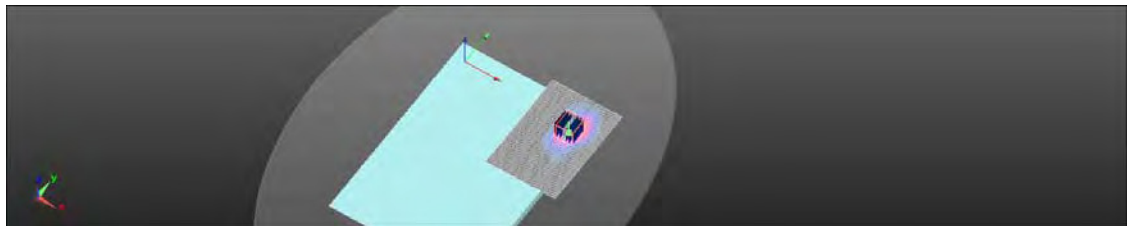
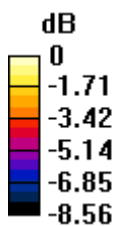
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 5.774 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.55 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.829 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.407 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.47 W/kg



0 dB = 1.47 W/kg = 1.67 dBW/kg

## 6. SAR System Performance Verification

Date: 2015/9/21

### Dipole 2450 MHz\_SN:727

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.895$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.131$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.95, 6.95, 6.95); Calibrated: 2015/3/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2015/5/6
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=12 mm, dy=12 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 20.7 W/kg

**Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:

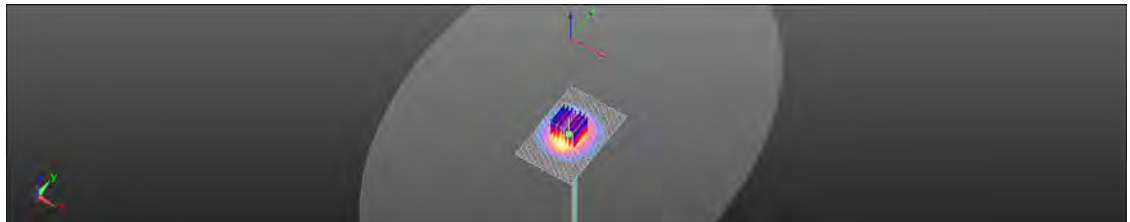
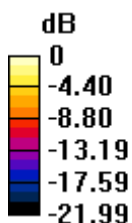
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.22 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.05 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.7 W/kg



0 dB = 19.7 W/kg = 12.93 dBW/kg



Date: 2015/9/22

### Dipole 5200 MHz\_SN:1023

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.404$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.862$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(4.87, 4.87, 4.87); Calibrated: 2015/3/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2015/5/6
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Pin=100mW/Area Scan (61x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.6 W/kg

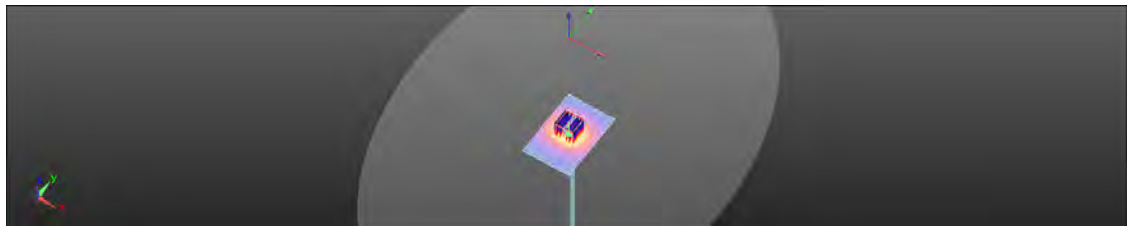
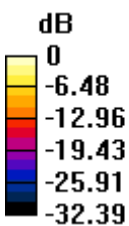
**Configuration/Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 56.01 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.24 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.05 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.1 W/kg



0 dB = 15.1 W/kg = 11.80 dBW/kg



Date: 2015/9/23

### Dipole 5300 MHz\_SN:1023

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5300 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.525$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.691$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 2015/3/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2015/5/6
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Pin=100mW/Area Scan (61x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.3 W/kg

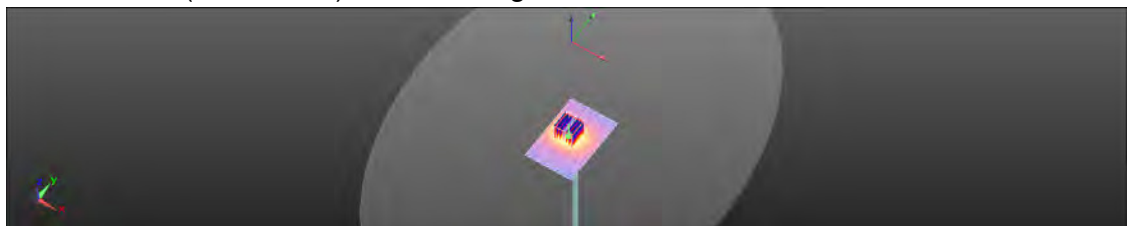
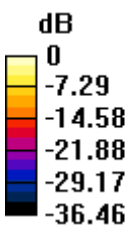
**Configuration/Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 47.58 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.72 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.17 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.4 W/kg



0 dB = 16.4 W/kg = 12.14 dBW/kg

Date: 2015/9/24

### Dipole 5600 MHz\_SN:1023

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5600 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.885$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.245$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(4.15, 4.15, 4.15); Calibrated: 2015/3/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2015/5/6
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Pin=100mW/Area Scan (61x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.9 W/kg

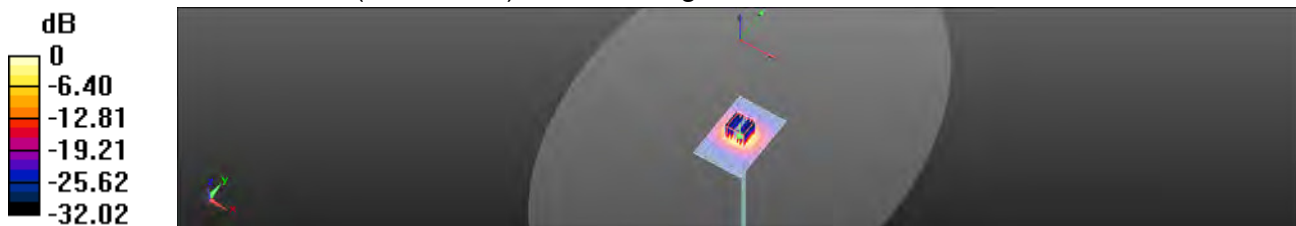
**Configuration/Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 55.53 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.0 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.58 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.13 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.1 W/kg



0 dB = 16.1 W/kg = 12.06 dBW/kg

Date: 2015/9/25

### Dipole 5800 MHz\_SN:1023

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.13$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.913$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 2015/3/31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1374; Calibrated: 2015/5/6
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Pin=100mW/Area Scan (61x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.0 W/kg

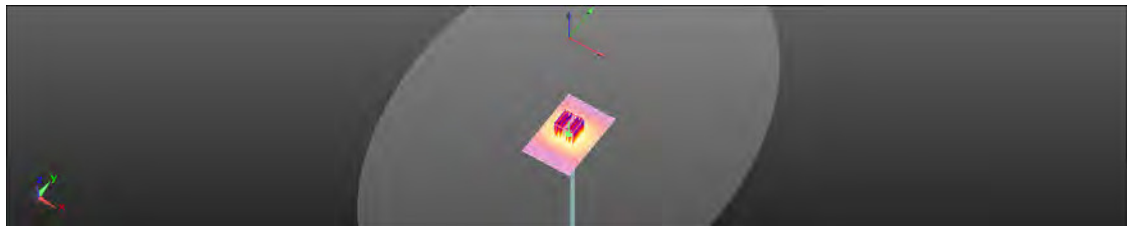
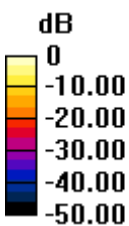
**Configuration/Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 54.19 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.53 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.11 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.4 W/kg



0 dB = 16.4 W/kg = 12.15 dBW/kg

## 7. DAE & Probe Calibration Certificate

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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **SGS-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1374\_May15**

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1374**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-06.v29  
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **May 06, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-14 (No:15573)	Oct-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	06-Jan-15 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-16
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE LMS 006 AA 1002	06-Jan-15 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-16

Calibrated by: **Name: R.Mayoraz, Function: Technician, Signature: [Signature]**

Approved by: **Name: Fin Bornholt, Function: Deputy Technical Manager, Signature: [Signature]**

Issued: May 6, 2015

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

## Glossary

**DAE** data acquisition electronics  
**Connector angle** information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- **DC Voltage Measurement:** Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- **Connector angle:** The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - **DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:** Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - **Common mode sensitivity:** Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - **Channel separation:** Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - **AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:** Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - **Input Offset Measurement:** Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - **Input Offset Current:** Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - **Input resistance:** Typical value for information; DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - **Low Battery Alarm Voltage:** Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - **Power consumption:** Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

**DC Voltage Measurement**

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 $\mu$ V, full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	405.241 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	405.484 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	405.011 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	4.00963 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	4.00018 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.96770 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)

**Connector Angle**

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	245.0 $^{\circ}$ $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$
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**Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)**

**1. DC Voltage Linearity**

High Range	Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200027.58	-3.42	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20005.73	2.63	0.01
Channel X - Input	-20003.18	3.04	-0.02
Channel Y + Input	200027.12	-3.98	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	20002.62	-0.35	-0.00
Channel Y - Input	-20006.98	-0.59	0.00
Channel Z + Input	200031.31	-0.10	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	20000.66	-2.25	-0.01
Channel Z - Input	-20008.41	-1.94	0.01

Low Range	Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	1999.56	-0.09	-0.00
Channel X + Input	199.64	0.05	0.02
Channel X - Input	-201.87	-1.56	0.78
Channel Y + Input	1999.63	0.03	0.00
Channel Y + Input	198.55	-0.89	-0.45
Channel Y - Input	-201.10	-0.69	0.35
Channel Z + Input	2000.11	0.64	0.03
Channel Z + Input	197.27	-2.23	-1.12
Channel Z - Input	-202.39	-1.99	0.99

**2. Common mode sensitivity**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Low Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-6.38	-8.61
	-200	9.68	7.55
Channel Y	200	3.79	3.72
	-200	-5.43	-6.05
Channel Z	200	-15.24	-15.61
	-200	12.53	12.72

**3. Channel separation**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Y ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Z ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-	6.28	-2.15
Channel Y	200	9.34	-	7.43
Channel Z	200	9.24	6.77	-

**4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16120	15044
Channel Y	15972	15769
Channel Z	16364	15426

**5. Input Offset Measurement**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M $\Omega$

	Average ( $\mu$ V)	min. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	max. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	Std. Deviation ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	-0.68	-1.85	0.72	0.51
Channel Y	-1.37	-2.25	-0.26	0.36
Channel Z	1.05	-0.13	2.45	0.53

**6. Input Offset Current**

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

**7. Input Resistance** (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

**8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage** (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

**9. Power Consumption** (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client: **Auden**

Certificate No: **EX3-3578\_Mar15**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **EX3DV4 - SN:3578**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6**  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: **March 31, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&E: critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E44 19B	GB41293874	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Power sensor E44 12A	MY41498087	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01915)	Apr-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01919)	Apr-15
Reference 50 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01920)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3013, Dec-14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 660	14-Jan-15 (No. DAE4-660, Jan15)	Jan-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8846C	US3842U01700	4-Aug-89 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8733E	US37590585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Leif Kjosner	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Iskra Pekovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: April 1, 2015

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

**Glossary:**

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

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

- a) IEEE Std 1628-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005.

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- $NORM_{x,y,z}$ : Assessed for E-field polarization  $\beta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1000$  MHz: R22 waveguide).  $NORM_{x,y,z}$  are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of  $NORM_{x,y,z}$  does not affect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- $NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency\_response$  (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- $DCP_{x,y,z}$ : DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- $PAR$ : PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- $A_{x,y,z}, B_{x,y,z}, C_{x,y,z}, D_{x,y,z}, VR_{x,y,z}, A, B, C, D$  are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media.  $VR$  is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- **ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 900$  MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 900$  MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to  $NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF$  whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  MHz.
- **Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- **Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- **Connector Angle**: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the  $NORM_{x,y,z}$  (no uncertainty required).

EX3DV4 – SN:3578

March 31, 2015

# Probe EX3DV4

## SN:3578

Manufactured: November 4, 2005  
Repaired: March 25, 2015  
Calibrated: March 31, 2015

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

EX3DV4- SN:3578

March 31, 2015

### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3578

#### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2 \text{V}^{\text{A}}$ )	0.44	0.38	0.44	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP ( $\text{mV}^{\text{B}}$ )	104.0	107.0	105.2	

#### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>C</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	147.2	$\pm 2.7 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		137.4	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		130.3	

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

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

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3578

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>G</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>H</sup>	Depth (mm) <sup>G</sup>	Uncl. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.59	9.59	9.59	0.27	1.23	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.17	9.17	9.17	0.27	1.17	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.93	8.93	8.93	0.18	1.57	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.26	8.26	8.26	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.96	7.96	7.96	0.35	0.91	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.77	7.77	7.77	0.42	0.82	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	7.69	7.69	7.69	0.42	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.41	7.41	7.41	0.31	0.91	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.11	7.11	7.11	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.90	6.90	6.90	0.35	0.97	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.44	5.44	5.44	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	5.08	5.08	5.08	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.99	4.99	4.99	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.88	4.88	4.88	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

<sup>G</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 160 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3578

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>f</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>g</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>h</sup>	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.29	9.29	9.29	0.17	1.81	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.27	9.27	9.27	0.26	1.18	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.17	1.92	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	8.37	8.37	8.37	0.32	1.14	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.65	7.65	7.65	0.43	0.86	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.28	7.28	7.28	0.45	0.80	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	7.31	7.31	7.31	0.39	0.86	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.09	7.09	7.09	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.95	6.95	6.95	0.45	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.69	6.69	6.69	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.87	4.87	4.87	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.65	4.65	4.65	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.20	4.20	4.20	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.15	4.15	4.15	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.31	4.31	4.31	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

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

<sup>f</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

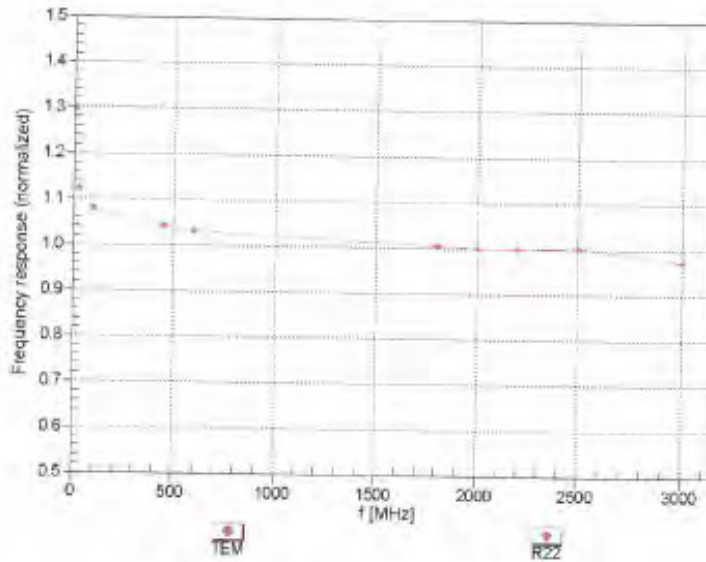
<sup>h</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary-effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter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



EX3DV4- SN:3578

March 31, 2015

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

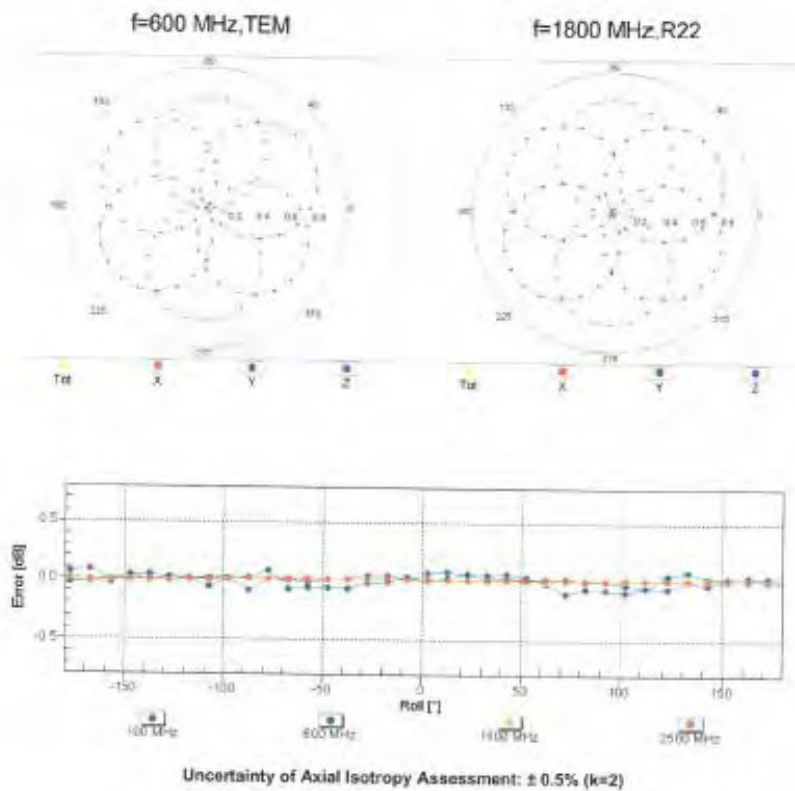


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

EX30V4- SN 3578

March 31, 2015

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

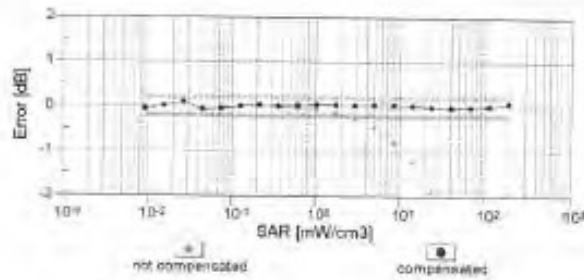
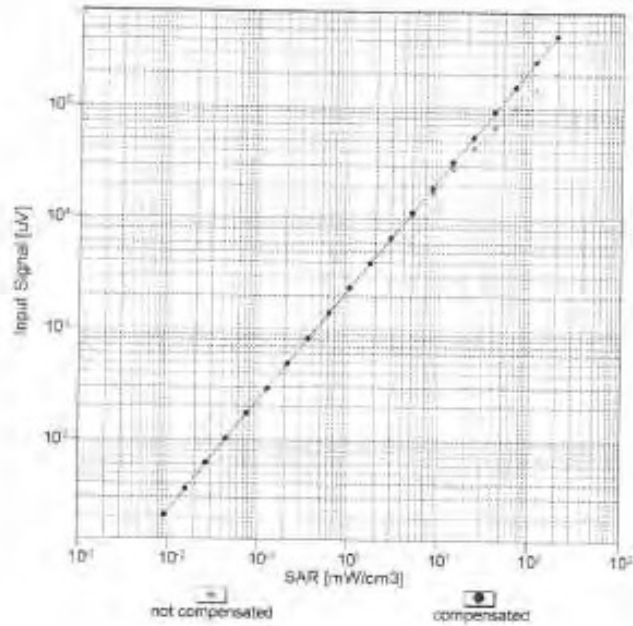




EX3DV4-SN3578

March 31, 2015

## Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell, f<sub>eval</sub>= 1900 MHz)

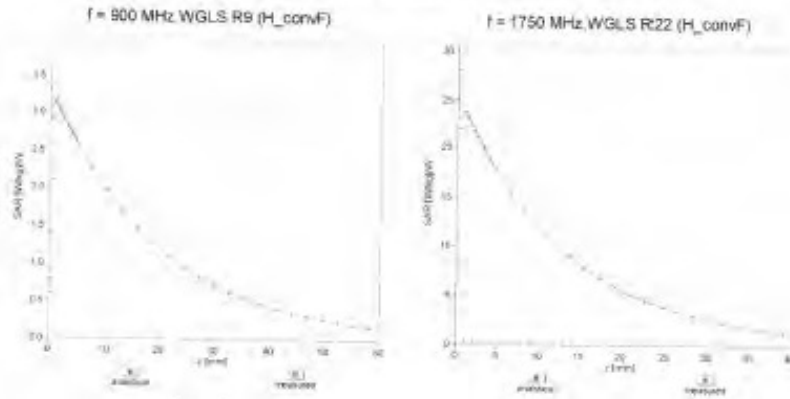


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

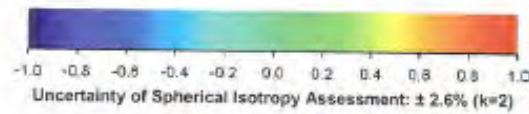
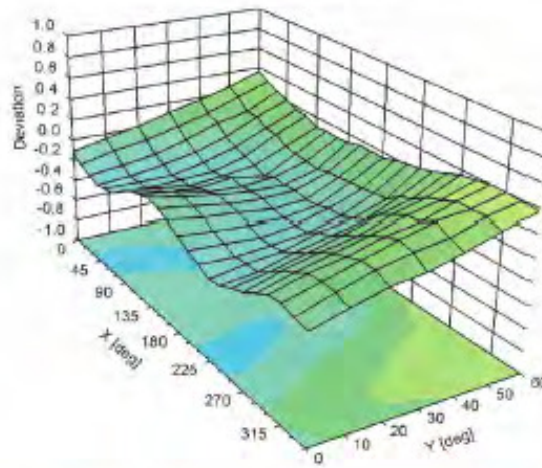
EX3DV4-SN.3578

March 31, 2015

## Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error ( $\phi$ , $\theta$ ), $f = 900$ MHz



EX3DV4- SN.3578

March 31, 2015

### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3578

#### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-17.3
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

## 8. Uncertainty Budget

Measurement Uncertainty evaluation template for DUT SAR test (3-6G)

A	c	D	e		f	g	h=c * f / e	i=c * g / e	k
Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance/ Uncertainty	Probabilit y	Div	Div Value	ci (1g)	ci (10g)	Standard uncertainty	Standard uncertainty	vi, or Veff
<b>Measurement system</b>									
Probe calibration	6.55%	N	1	1	1	1	6.55%	6.55%	∞
<b>Isotropy , Axial</b>	3.50%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	2.02%	2.02%	∞
<b>Isotropy, Hemispherical</b>	9.60%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	5.54%	5.54%	∞
Boundary Effect	1.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.58%	0.58%	∞
Linearity	4.70%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	2.71%	2.71%	∞
Detection Limits	1.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.58%	0.58%	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30%	N	1	1	1	1	0.30%	0.30%	∞
Response time	0.80%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.46%	0.46%	∞
Integration Time	2.60%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	1.50%	1.50%	∞
<b>Measurement drift (class A evaluation)</b>									
RF ambient condition - noise	3.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	1.73%	1.73%	∞
RF ambient conditions - reflections	3.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	1.73%	1.73%	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical restrictions	0.40%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.23%	0.23%	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to phantom	2.90%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	1.67%	1.67%	∞
Post-processing	1.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.58%	0.58%	∞
Max SAR Eval	1.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.58%	0.58%	∞
<b>Test Sample related</b>									
Test sample positioning	2.90%	N	1	1	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	M-1
Device Holder Uncertainty	3.60%	N	1	1	1	1	3.60%	3.60%	M-1
Drift of output power	5.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	2.89%	2.89%	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>									
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	2.31%	2.31%	∞
Deviation from reference liquid target $\epsilon_r$ (Body)	2.71%	N	1	1	0.64	0.43	1.73%	1.17%	M
Deviation from reference liquid target $\sigma$ (Body)	2.21%	N	1	1	0.6	0.49	1.33%	1.08%	M
Combined standard uncertainty		RSS					11.84%	11.73%	
Expant uncertainty (95% confidence)							23.67%	23.46%	

Unless otherwise stated the results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested and such sample(s) are retained for 90 days only.  
除非另有說明，此報告結果僅對測試之樣品負責，同時此樣品僅保留90天。本報告未經本公司書面許可，不可部份複製。

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Measurement Uncertainty evaluation template for DUT SAR test (0.3-3G)

A	c	D	e		f	g	h=c * f / e	i=c * g / e	k
Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance/ Uncertainty	Probabilit y	Div	Div Value	ci (1g)	ci (10g)	Standard uncertainty	Standard uncertainty	vi, or Veff
<b>Measurement system</b>									
Probe calibration	6.00%	N	1	1	1	1	6.00%	6.00%	∞
<i>Isotropy , Axial</i>	3.50%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	2.02%	2.02%	∞
<i>Isotropy, Hemispherical</i>	9.60%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	5.54%	5.54%	∞
Boundary Effect	1.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.58%	0.58%	∞
Linearity	4.70%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	2.71%	2.71%	∞
Detection Limits	1.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.58%	0.58%	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30%	N	1	1	1	1	0.30%	0.30%	∞
Response time	0.80%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.46%	0.46%	∞
Integration Time	2.60%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	1.50%	1.50%	∞
<b>Measurement drift (class A evaluation)</b>	1.75%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	1.01%	1.01%	∞
RF ambient condition - noise	3.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	1.73%	1.73%	∞
RF ambient conditions - reflections	3.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	1.73%	1.73%	∞
Probe positioner Mechanical restrictions	0.40%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.23%	0.23%	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to phantom	2.90%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	1.67%	1.67%	∞
Post-processing	1.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.58%	0.58%	∞
Max SAR Eval	1.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	0.58%	0.58%	∞
<b>Test Sample related</b>									
Test sample positioning	2.90%	N	1	1	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	M-1
Device Holder Uncertainty	3.60%	N	1	1	1	1	3.60%	3.60%	M-1
Drift of output power	5.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	2.89%	2.89%	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>									
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00%	R	√3	1.732	1	1	2.31%	2.31%	∞
Deviation from reference liquid target $\epsilon_r$ (Body)	1.13%	N	1	1	0.64	0.43	0.72%	0.49%	M
Deviation from reference liquid target $\sigma$ (Body)	2.83%	N	1	1	0.6	0.49	1.70%	1.39%	M
Combined standard uncertainty		RSS					11.48%	11.42%	
Expant uncertainty (95% confidence							22.96%	22.83%	

Unless otherwise stated the results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested and such sample(s) are retained for 90 days only.  
除非另有說明，此報告結果僅對測試之樣品負責，同時此樣品僅保留90天。本報告未經本公司書面許可，不可部份複製。

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## 9. Phantom Description

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

**s p e a g**

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zürich, Switzerland  
Phone +41 1 245 9700, Fax +41 1 245 9779  
Info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

### Certificate of Conformity / First Article Inspection

Item:	SAM Twin Phantom V4.0
Type No	QD 000 P40 C
Series No	TP-1150 and higher
Manufacturer	SPEAG Zeughausstrasse 43 CH-8004 Zürich Switzerland

#### Tests

The series production process used allows the limitation to test of first articles.  
Complete tests were made on the pre-series Type No. QD 000 P40 AA, Serial No. TP-1001 and on the series first article Type No. QD 000 P40 BA, Serial No. TP-1006. Certain parameters have been retested using further series items (called samples) or are tested at each item.

Test	Requirement	Details	Units tested
Dimensions	Compliant with the geometry according to the CAD model	IT15 CAD File (*)	First article, Samples
Material thickness of shell	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards	2mm +/- 0.2mm in flat and specific areas of head section	First article, Samples, TP-1314 ff.
Material thickness at ERP	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards	6mm +/- 0.2mm at ERP	First article, All items
Material parameters	Dielectric parameters for required frequencies	300 MHz – 6 GHz: Relative permittivity < 5, Loss tangent < 0.05	Material samples
Material resistivity	The material has been tested to be compatible with the liquids defined in the standards (if handled and cleaned according to the instructions). Observe technical Note for material compatibility.	DEGMBE based simulating liquids	Pre-series, First article, Material samples
Sagging	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards. Sagging of the flat section when filled with tissue simulating liquid.	< 1% typical < 0.8% if filled with 155mm of HSL900 and without DUT below	Prototypes, Sample testing

#### Standards

- [1] CENELEC EN 50361
- [2] IEEE Std 1528-2003
- [3] IEC 62209 Part 1
- [4] FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C, Edition 01-01
- (\*) The IT15 CAD file is derived from [2] and is also within the tolerance requirements of the shapes of the other documents.

#### Conformity

Based on the sample tests above, we certify that this item is in compliance with the uncertainty requirements of SAR measurements specified in standards [1] to [4].

Date 07.07.2005

Signature / Stamp

**s p e a g**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG  
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zürich, Switzerland  
Phone +41 1 245 9700, Fax +41 1 245 9779  
Info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com



# 10. System Validation from Original Equipment Supplier

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **SGS-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-727\_Apr15**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **D2450V2 - SN: 727**

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

Calibration date: **April 22, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02131)	Mar-16
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02134)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Michael Weber	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: April 23, 2015

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

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

**Glossary:**

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

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

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

**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DAS4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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



### Measurement Conditions

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

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

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.6 ± 6 %	1.82 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.0 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.2 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	50.6 ± 6 %	2.02 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.0 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.0 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

**Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)**

**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.2 $\Omega$ + 1.3 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.6 dB

**Antenna Parameters with Body TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.8 $\Omega$ + 3.3 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 28.6 dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.149 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

**Additional EUT Data**

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	January 09, 2003

**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 22.04.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 727**

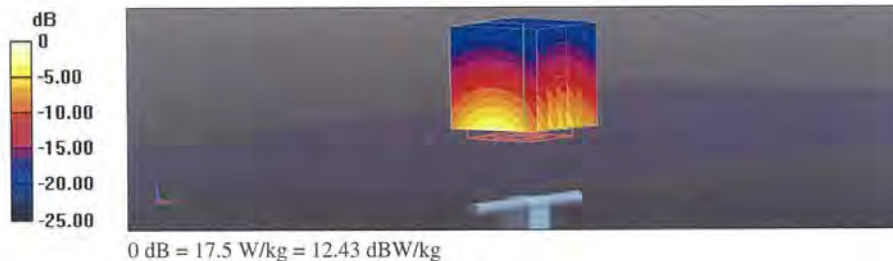
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.82$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 37.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

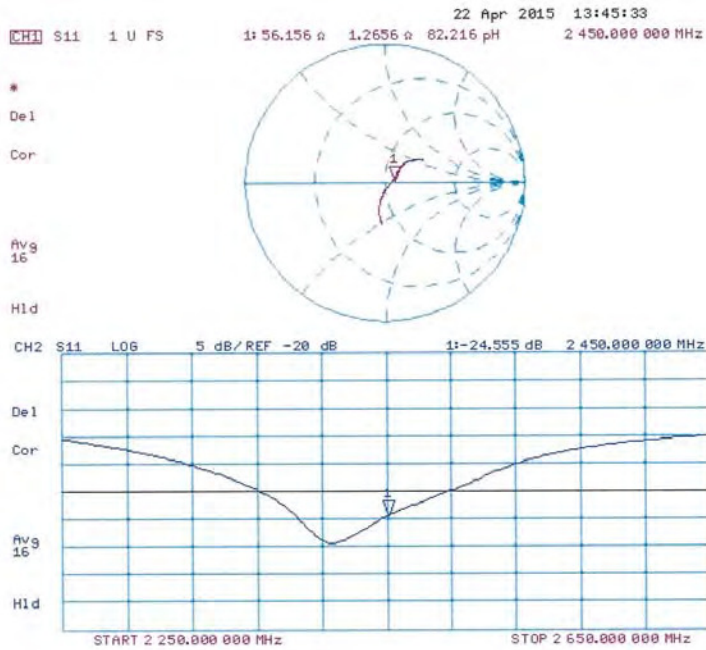
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.54, 4.54, 4.54); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 101.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.4 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.1 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.5 W/kg



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 22.04.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 727**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.02$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 50.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.32, 4.32, 4.32); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

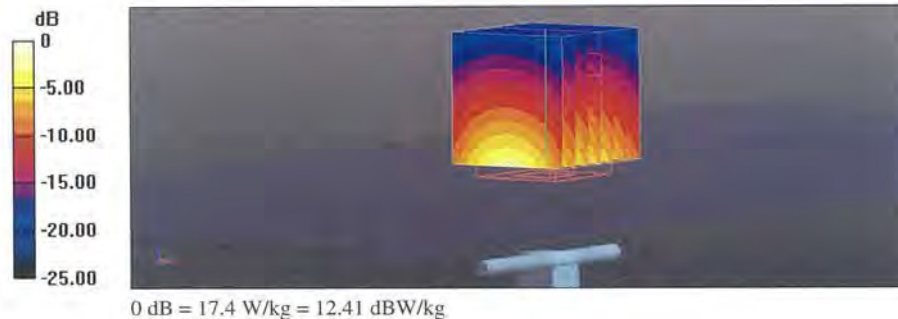
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.54 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

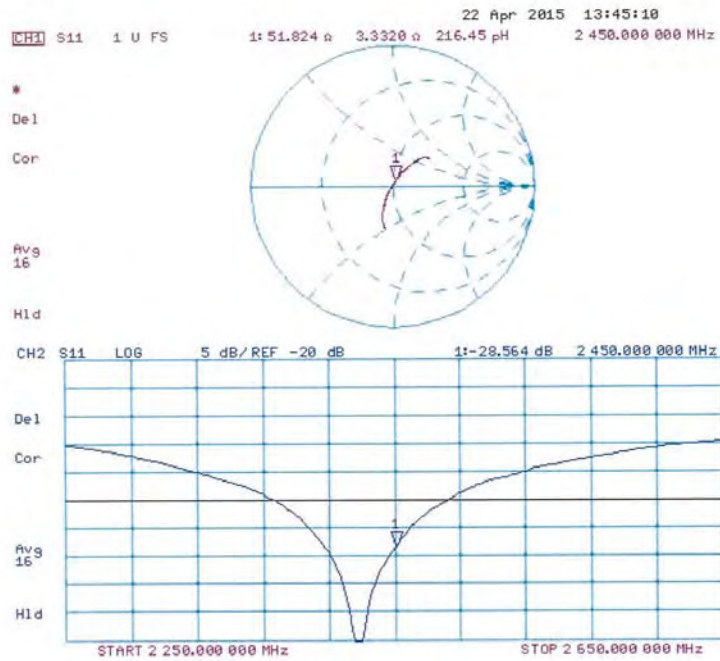
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.1 W/kg**

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



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **SGS-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1023\_Jan15**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **D5GHzV2 - SN:1023**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-22.v2**  
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz

Calibration date: **January 29, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	QB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (30K)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01916)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 8047 2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Dec-14 (No. EX3-3503_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAEs	SN: 801	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-801_Aug14)	Aug-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT.06	100005	04-Aug-09 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-15
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390080 S4206	19-Oct-01 (In house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

Calibrated by: **Michael Weber** (Name) / **Laboratory Technician** (Function) / *M. Weber* (Signature)

Approved by: **Katja Petrovic** (Name) / **Technical Manager** (Function) / *K. Petrovic* (Signature)

Issued: **January 29, 2015**

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

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



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

**Glossary:**

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

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

- a) IEC 62208-2, "Evaluation of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices in the Frequency Range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz: Human models, Instrumentation, and Procedures": Part 2: "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for including accessories and multiple transmitters", March 2010
- b) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"
- c) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013

**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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



### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.6.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4.0 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5200 MHz ± 1 MHz 5300 MHz ± 1 MHz 5600 MHz ± 1 MHz 5800 MHz ± 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	38.0	4.66 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	36.3 ± 0 %	4.56 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	—	—

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.78 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.9 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>2</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	12.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.2 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

#### Head TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied:

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.76 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	36.1 ± 6 %	4.66 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	—	—

#### SAR result with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	6.17 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>61.7 W / kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.34 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

#### Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied:

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.7 ± 6 %	4.97 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	—	—

#### SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	6.14 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>61.4 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.31 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

#### Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied:

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.4 ± 6 %	5.18 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	—	—

#### SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.82 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>78.2 W/kg ± 19.8 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.23 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.3 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

**Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied:

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	49.0	5.30 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	49.4 ± 6 %	5.42 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	—	—

**SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.33 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	73.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.04 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

**Body TSL parameters at 5300 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied:

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.8	5.42 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	49.2 ± 6 %	5.55 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	—	—

**SAR result with Body TSL at 5300 MHz**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.45 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	74.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.07 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

**Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied:

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.7 ± 6 %	5.86 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	—	—

**SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.77 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.9 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.15 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.6 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

**Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied:

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.4 ± 6 %	6.25 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	—	—

**SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.54 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	75.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.07 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.7 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)



**Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)**

**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.2 Ω - 8.5 jΩ
Return Loss	-21.4 dB

**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.0 Ω - 3.8 jΩ
Return Loss	-28.2 dB

**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.4 Ω - 2.7 jΩ
Return Loss	-27.5 dB

**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.6 Ω + 1.0 jΩ
Return Loss	-25.4 dB

**Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.0 Ω - 7.1 jΩ
Return Loss	-22.8 dB

**Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5300 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.5 Ω - 2.2 jΩ
Return Loss	-31.7 dB

**Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.6 Ω - 1.5 jΩ
Return Loss	-26.8 dB

**Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.8 Ω + 2.8 jΩ
Return Loss	> 24.5 dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.199 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

**Additional EUT Data**

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	February 05, 2004

**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 28/01/2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1023**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.56$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 36.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.66$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 36.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.97$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.18$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

**DASY52 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.51, 5.51, 5.51); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(5.21, 5.21, 5.21); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(4.92, 4.92, 4.92); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

Reference Value = 64.14 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.78 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.22 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.8 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 65.47 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.17 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.34 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.6 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 63.68 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

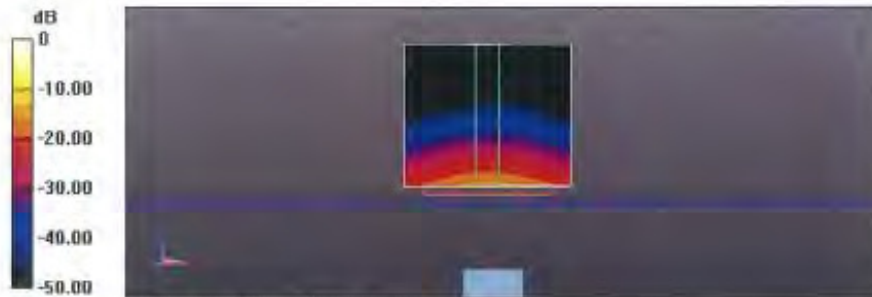
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.14 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.31 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.9 W/kg

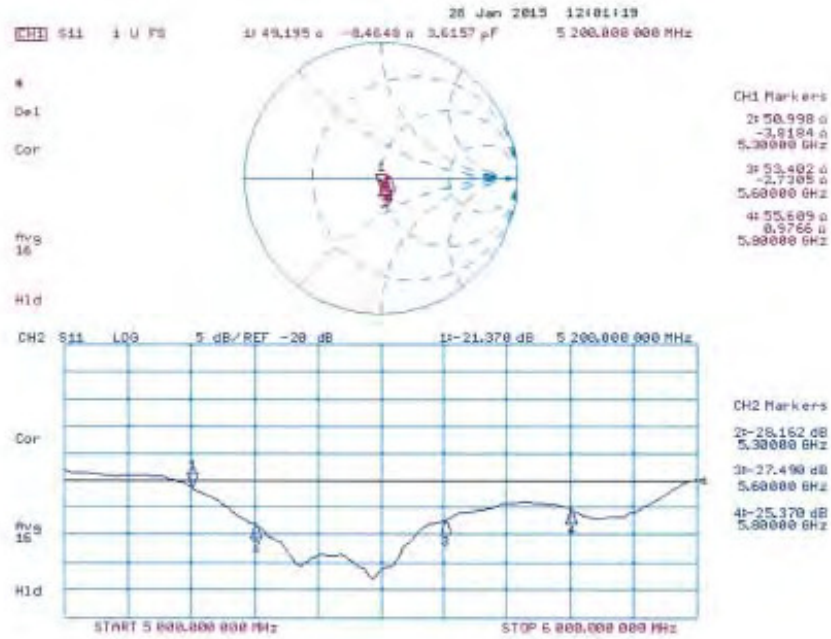


**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 61.76 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.0 W/kg  
SAR(1 g) = 7.82 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.23 W/kg  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.4 W/kg



0 dB = 17.8 W/kg = 12.50 dBW/kg

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 29.01.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1023**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Frequency: 5600 MHz; Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.42$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 49.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.55$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 49.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.96$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.25$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

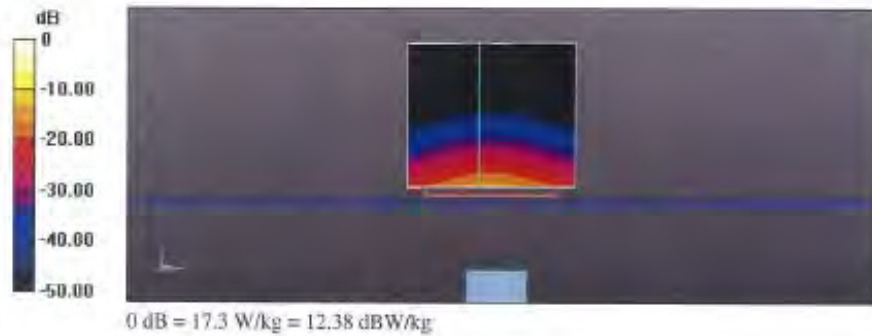
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(4.95, 4.95, 4.95); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(4.78, 4.78, 4.78); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 30.12.2014, ConvF(4.32, 4.32, 4.32); Calibrated: 30.12.2014,
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4-Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial:1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 57.97 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.6 W/kg  
SAR(1 g) = 7.33 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.04 W/kg  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.3 W/kg

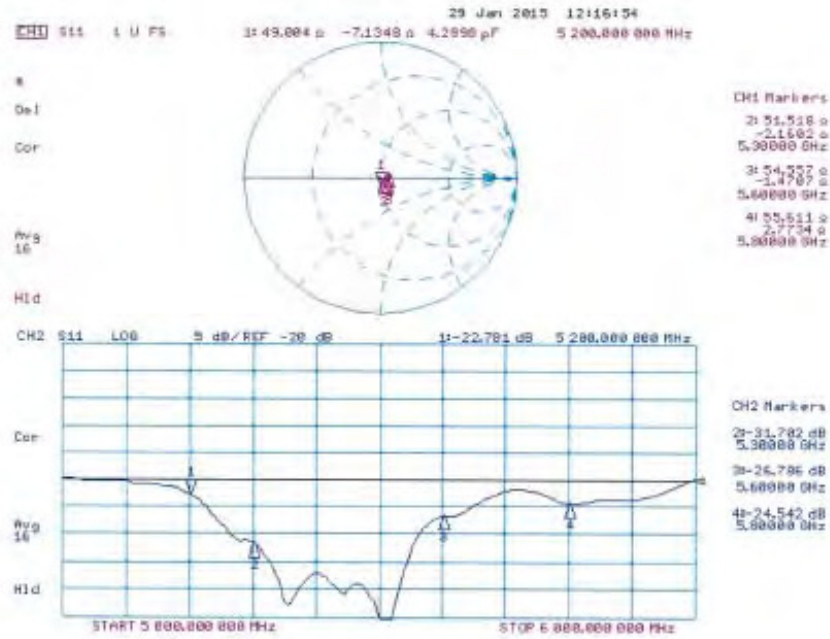
**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 57.58 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.0 W/kg  
SAR(1 g) = 7.45 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.07 W/kg  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.8 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 56.88 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.4 W/kg  
SAR(1 g) = 7.77 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.15 W/kg  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.3 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 55.10 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.2 W/kg  
SAR(1 g) = 7.54 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.07 W/kg  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.1 W/kg



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



**- End of 1<sup>st</sup> part of report -**