

FCC SAR Test Report

Equipment : 1T1R 11n Wireless LAN with Bluetooth USB Adapter
Brand Name : EDIMAX
Model No. : EW-7611ULB
FCC ID : NDD9576111602
Standard : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2013
Applicant : EDIMAX TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Manufacturer : No.3, Wu-Chuan 3rd Road, Wu-Gu, New Taipei City
248, Taiwan

The product sample received on May 31, 2016 and completely tested on June 16, 2016. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and shown the compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Reviewed by:

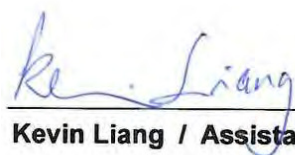

Kevin Liang / Assistant Manager

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APPENDIX A. PLOTS OF SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK

APPENDIX B. PLOTS OF SAR MEASUREMENT

APPENDIX C. DASY CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

APPENDIX D. TEST SETUP PHOTOS



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1 Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing as follows.

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)	Equipment Class
Body	WLAN2.4GHz Band	0.49	DTS

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

1.1 Guidance Standard

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 For IEEE802.11(Wi-Fi)Transmitters v02r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D02 SAR Procedures for Dongle Xmtr v02r01

1.2 Testing Location Information

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.
Test site Location	WEN SAN
Address	No 14-1,Lane 19,Wen San 3rd St. Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan City, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Contact Information	TEL : +886-3-318-0787 FAX : +886-3-318-0287

Customer Information		
Applicant	Company Name	EDIMAX TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
	Company Address	No.3,Wu-Chuan 3rd Road,Wu-Ku Industrial Park, New Taipei City, Taiwan

Customer Information		
Manufacturer	Company Name	EDIMAX TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
	Company Address	No.3,Wu-Chuan 3rd Road,Wu-Ku Industrial Park, New Taipei City, Taiwan

1.3 Device Category and SAR Limits

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

1.3.1 Test Conditions

Ambient Temperature	20 to 24 °C
Humidity	< 60%

1.3.2 Test Configuration

During WLAN SAR testing EUT is configured with the WLAN continuous TX tool, and the transmission duty factor was monitored on the spectrum analyzer with zero-span setting Duty factor observed as below:

- 802.11b, 1Mbps : 100%
- 802.11g, 6Mbps : 100%
- 802.11n, MCS0 : 100%

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the Support Notebook can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.

2 Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

2.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification		
Equipment Name	1T1R 11n Wireless LAN with Bluetooth USB Adapter	
Brand Name	EDIMAX	
Model Name	EW-7611ULB	
FCC ID	NDD9576111602	
Antenna Type	PIFA	
Peak Gain(dBi)	Main Antenna :	2.4G : 1.6
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	WLAN 2.4GHz Band : 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth : 2402 MHZ ~ 2480 MHZ	
Uplink Modulations	802.11b : DSSS 802.11g/n : OFDM Bluetooth : GFSK	
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype	

3 RF Exposure Limits

3.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

3.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

4 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 SAR Definition

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

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

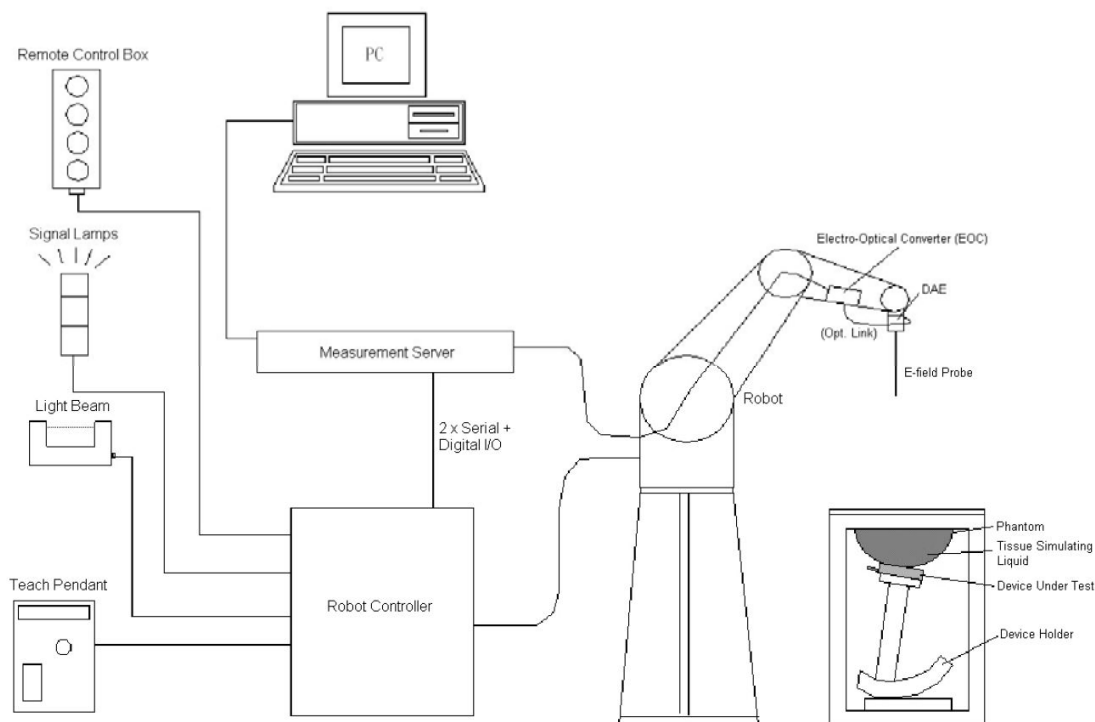
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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

5 System Description and Setup

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



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted 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.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP or Win7 and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

5.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

5.2 E-Field Probe Specification

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm



5.3 E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within $\pm 0.25\text{dB}$. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix C of this report.

5.4 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



5.5 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY4: RX90BL; DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

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




5.6 Measurement Server


The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board. The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.



5.7 Phantom

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 1000 mm Minor axis: 500 mm
	

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts of locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference makers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm
	

The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

5.8 Device Holder

<Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI phantoms, the Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters enables rotation of the mounted transmitter device to specified spherical coordinates. At the heads, the rotation axis is at the ear opening. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC 62209-1, IEEE 1528, FCC, or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat). And upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.



Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

<Mounting Device for Laptop and Body-Worn Transmitter>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI Phantoms.



6 Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- (c) For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power.

<SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band.
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg.

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

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

6.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

6.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

6.3 Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz

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

6.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 5 mm* $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 4 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≤ 3 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 3 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≥ 28 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≥ 25 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

6.5 Volume Scan Procedures

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

6.6 Power Drift Monitoring

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

7 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1424	2016/2/16	2017/2/15
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3976	2016/2/22	2017/2/21
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	929	2016/2/9	2017/2/8
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZHL-42W+	15542	NCR	NCR
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-8G+	605601404	NCR	NCR
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46419201	2016/1/21	2017/1/20
Agilent	EXA Signal Analyzer	N9010A	MY54200432	2015/8/12	2016/8/11
Keysight	MXG-B RF Vector Signal Generator	N5182B	MY53051912	2015/10/13	2016/10/12
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	SM DAK 040CA	1146	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1124009	2016/2/22	2017/2/21
Anritsu	Power sensor	MA2411B	1027452	2016/2/22	2017/2/21
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	0949003	2016/2/4	2017/2/3
Anritsu	Power sensor	MA2411B	0917017	2016/2/4	2017/2/3
SPEAG	Flat Phantom ELI5.0	QD OVA 002 AA	1238	NCR	NCR
Wisewind	Thermometer	HTC1	HTC1	2015/12/24	2016/12/23
Wisewind	Thermometer	YF-160A	130504609	2015/12/24	2016/12/23

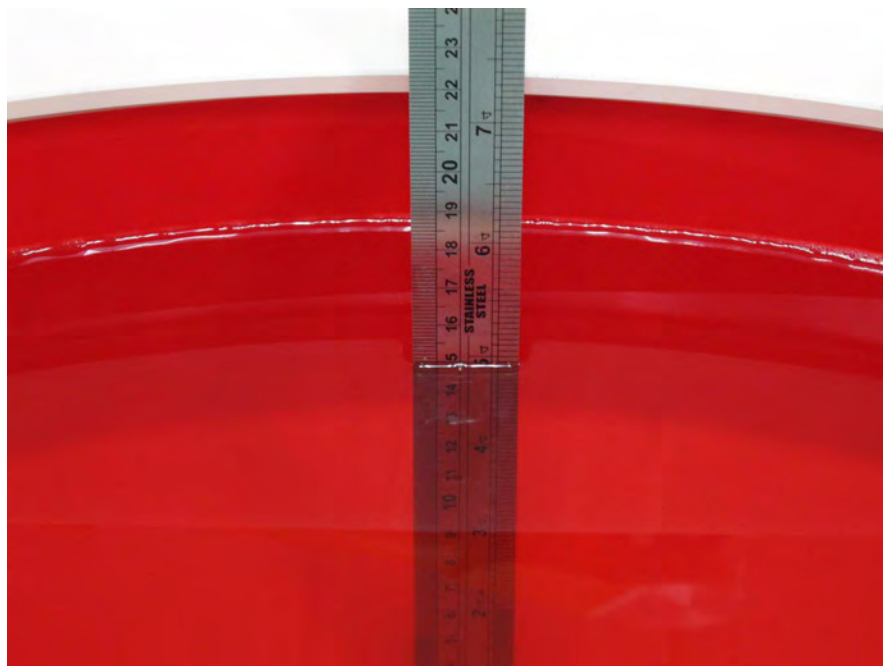
General Note:

1. The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.
2. The Insertion Loss calibration of Dual Directional Coupler and Attenuator were characterized via the network analyzer and compensated during system check.
3. In system check we need to monitor the level on the power meter, and adjust the power amplifier level to have precise power level to the dipole; the measured SAR will be normalized to 1W input power according to the ratio of 1W to the input power to the dipole. For system check, the calibration of the power amplifier is deemed not critically required for correct measurement; the power meter is critical and we do have calibration for it
4. Attenuator 1 insertion loss is calibrated by the network Analyzer, which the calibration is valid, before system check.
5. NCR: No calibration request.

8 System Verification

8.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 8.1.



ig 8.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Body Frequency 2450MHz

8.2 Tissue Verification

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Body								
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1750	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
1900	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7
2600	68.1	0	0	0.1	0	31.8	2.16	52.5

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

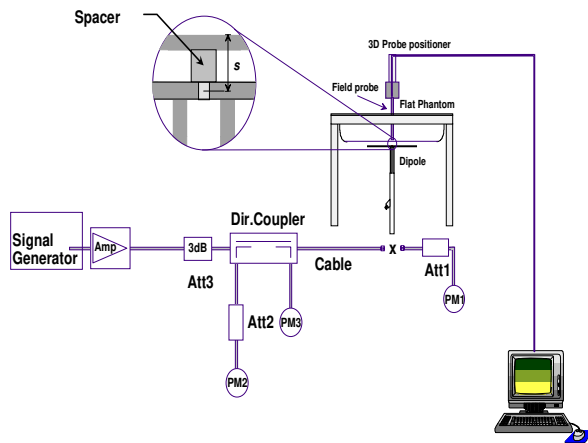
Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
2450	22.6	1.897	54.039	1.95	52.7	-2.72	2.54	±5	2016/6/1

1. The dielectric properties of the tissue is within $\pm 5\%$ of the target values.
2. Liquid temperature during dielectric property measurement by more than ± 2 °C
3. The dielectric properties of the tissue-equivalent liquids shall be measured within 24 h before the SAR measurements.

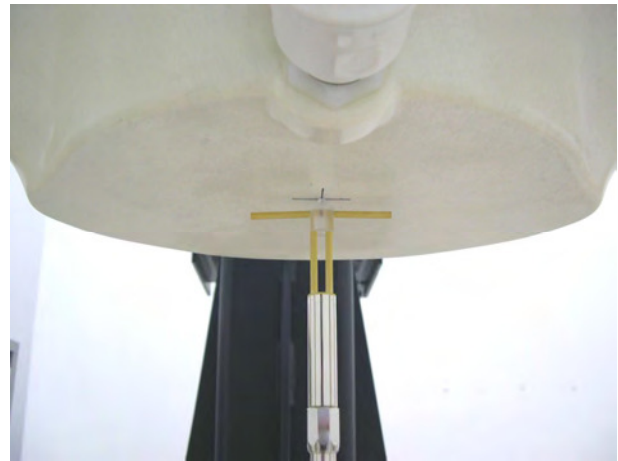
8.3 System Performance Check Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (mW)	Targeted SAR 1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR 1g (W/kg)	Normalized SAR 1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Dipole S/N	Phantom	Date
2450	250mW	51.3	12	48.00	-6.433	3976	1424	929	1238	2016/6/1



System Performance Check Setup



Setup Photo

9 WLAN Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)

General Note:

1. Per KDB 242287 D01 SAR test reduction is determined according to 802.11 transmission mode configurations and certain exposure conditions with multiple test positions. In the 2.4 GHz band, separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations to simplify DSSS test requirements. For OFDM, in both 2.4 and 5 GHz bands, an initial test configuration must be determined for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, according to the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units to perform SAR measurements. If the same highest maximum output power applies to different combinations of channel bandwidths, modulations and data rates, additional procedures (see 5.3.2) are applied to determine which test configurations require SAR measurement. When applicable, an initial test position may be applied to reduce the number of SAR measurements required for next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet or hotspot mode configurations with multiple test positions.
2. For 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS, either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test positions or the DSSS procedure for fixed exposure position is applied; these are mutually exclusive. For 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations, the initial test configuration is applied to measure SAR using either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test position configurations or the initial test configuration procedures for fixed exposure test conditions. Based on the *reported* SAR of the measured configurations and maximum output power of the transmission mode configurations that are not included in the initial test configuration, the subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied to determine if SAR measurements are required for the remaining OFDM transmission configurations. In general, the number of test channels that require SAR measurement is minimized based on maximum output power measured for the test sample(s).
3. For OFDM transmission configurations in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel for each frequency band.

<Bluetooth>

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average Power (dBm)	Tune up Limit (dBm)
BT	v2.1 with BR	CH 0	2402	1Mbps	2.37	2.50
		CH 39	2441		2.44	
		CH 78	2480		1.90	
	v2.1 with EDR	CH 0	2402	3Mbps	1.59	2.00
		CH 39	2441		1.66	
		CH 78	2480		1.12	
	v4.0 with LE	CH 0	2402	1Mbps	6.45	6.50
		CH 19	2440		6.39	
		CH 39	2480		6.24	

Note:

For V4.0 With LE 2.4GHz Bluetooth SAR testing selected 1Mbps, due to its highest average power.

<2.4G>
Antenna A=Main

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Ant A Average Power (dBm)	Tune up Limit (dBm)
2.4GHz	802.11b	CH 1	2412	1Mbps	20.06	20.50
		CH 6	2437		19.46	
		CH 11	2462		18.60	
	802.11g	CH 1	2412	6Mbps	17.36	18.50
		CH 6	2437		17.72	
		CH 11	2462		18.02	
	802.11n_HT20	CH 1	2412	MCS0	17.45	18.00
		CH 6	2437		17.46	
		CH 11	2462		17.69	
	802.11n_HT40	CH 3	2422	MCS0	16.70	17.00
		CH 6	2437		16.81	
		CH 9	2452		16.53	

10 DUT Testing Position

This DUT was tested in four different USB Configurations .They are "direct laptop plug-in for configuration A and C", " USB cable plug-in for configuration B and D", and " direct laptop plug-in for Tip Mode(the tip of the DUT)" Shown as below. Both direct laptop plug-in and USB cable plug-in test configurations are tested with 0.5cm separation between the particular dongle orientation and the flat phantom. Please refer to Appendix D for the test setup photos.

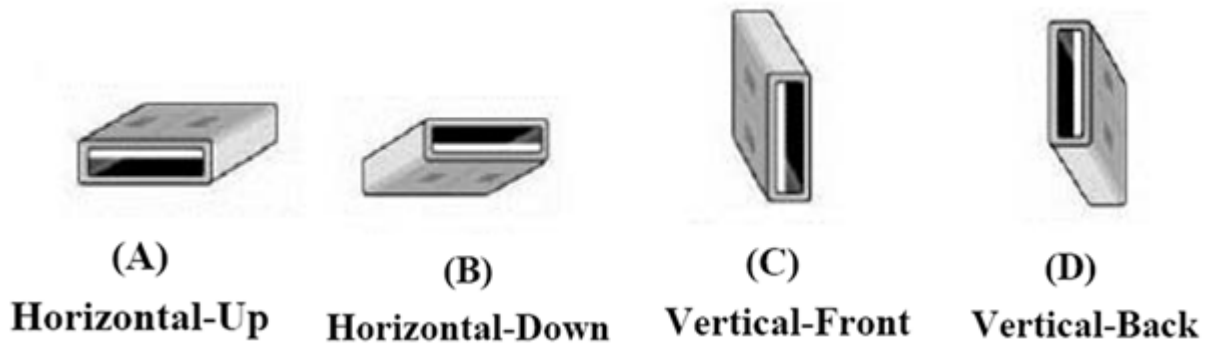
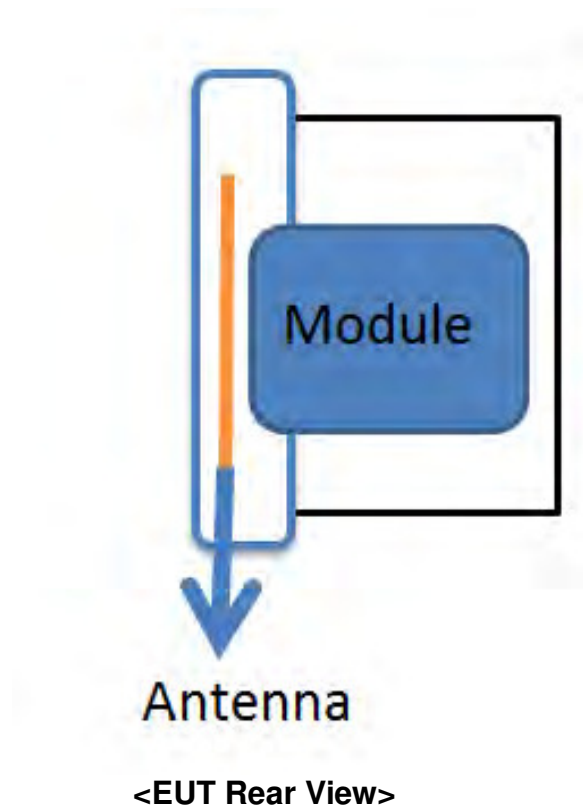


Fig10.1 Illustration for USB Connector Orientations

11 Antenna Location



12 SAR Test Results

General Note:

4. Per KDB 447498, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - b. For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
 - c. Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
5. Per KDB 447498 for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
 - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
 - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
 - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
6. Per KDB 616217, the additional separation introduced by the contour against a flat phantom is < 5 mm and reported SAR is < 1.2 W/kg, a curved or contoured back surface or edge SAR is not required, more detail information please refer to the setup photo.
7. Per KDB 248227D01 v02, the Wi-Fi transmission modes include all channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate combinations for the 802.11a/g/n/ac OFDM configurations in a standalone or aggregated frequency band. For 2.4 GHz, 802.11b DSSS and 802.11g/n OFDM configurations are considered separately.
8. Per KDB 248227D01 v02 5.1.1 Initial Test Position SAR Test Reduction Procedure.
9. When the WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.

13 Body SAR

<WLAN2.4G SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Data Rate	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1	802.11b	-	Horizontal Up	0.5	1	2412	1M	20.06	20.50	1.11	-0.01	0.441	0.49
2	802.11b	-	Horizontal Down	0.5	1	2412	1M	20.06	20.50	1.11	-0.1	0.351	0.39
3	802.11b	-	Vertical Front	0.5	1	2412	1M	20.06	20.50	1.11	-0.01	0.127	0.14
4	802.11b	-	Vertical Back	0.5	1	2412	1M	20.06	20.50	1.11	0.03	0.354	0.39
5	802.11b	-	Tip Mode	0.5	1	2412	1M	20.06	20.50	1.11	-0.15	0.155	0.17

Note:

1. According to KDB248227 D01 V02r02, 5.2.1, 802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements.
2. According to KDB248227 D01 V02r02, 5.2.2, 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements.

14 Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 14.1

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	1/ κ ^(b)	1/ $\sqrt{3}$	1/ $\sqrt{6}$	1/ $\sqrt{2}$

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) κ is the coverage factor

Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (±%) (1g)
Measurement System					
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1.0	1.0	6.0
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	3.9
Boundary effects	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.6
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.6
Modulation Response	2.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.4
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1.0	1.0	0.3
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.5
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.2
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.7
Max. SAR Eval.	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.2
Dipole Related					
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1.0	1.0	2.9
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1.0	1.0	3.6
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	2.9
Power Scaling	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.0
Phantom and Tissue parameters					
Phantom Uncertainty	6.1	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	3.5
SAR correction	1.9	Normal	1.0	1.0	1.9
Liquid Conductivity (measurement)	2.0	Normal	1.0	0.8	1.6
Liquid Permittivity (measurement)	2.1	Normal	1.0	0.3	0.5
Temp. unc. - Conduct	3.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.8	1.5
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.2	0.1
Combined Standard Uncertainty					11.2
Coverage Factor for 95 %					Kp=2
Expanded Uncertainty					22.4

Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 30 MHz to 3 GHz

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (±%) (1g)
Measurement System					
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1.0	1.0	6.6
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	3.9
Boundary effects	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.6
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.6
Modulation Response	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.0
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1.0	1.0	0.3
Response Time	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.0
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.2
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.7
Max. SAR Eval.	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.2
Dipole Related					
Device Of experimental dipole	5.5	Normal	1.0	1.0	5.5
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.2
Input Power & SAR Drift	3.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	2.0
Phantom and Tissue parameters					
Phantom Uncertainty	6.1	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	3.5
SAR correction	1.9	Normal	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.1
Liquid Conductivity (measurement)	2.0	Normal	1.0	0.8	1.6
Liquid Permittivity (measurement)	2.1	Normal	1.0	0.2	0.5
Temp. unc. - Conduct	3.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.8	1.5
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.2	0.1
Combined Standard Uncertainty					9.2
Coverage Factor for 95 %					Kp=2
Expanded Uncertainty					18.4

Uncertainty Budget for System Validation for the 0.3-6 GHz range

15 References

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Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

System Check_B2450_160601

DUT: Dipole 2450MHz_SN: 929

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

Medium: B2450_160601 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.897$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.039$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; **Liquid Temperature** : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3976; ConvF(7.45, 7.45, 7.45); Calibrated: 2016/2/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2016/2/16
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.3 W/kg

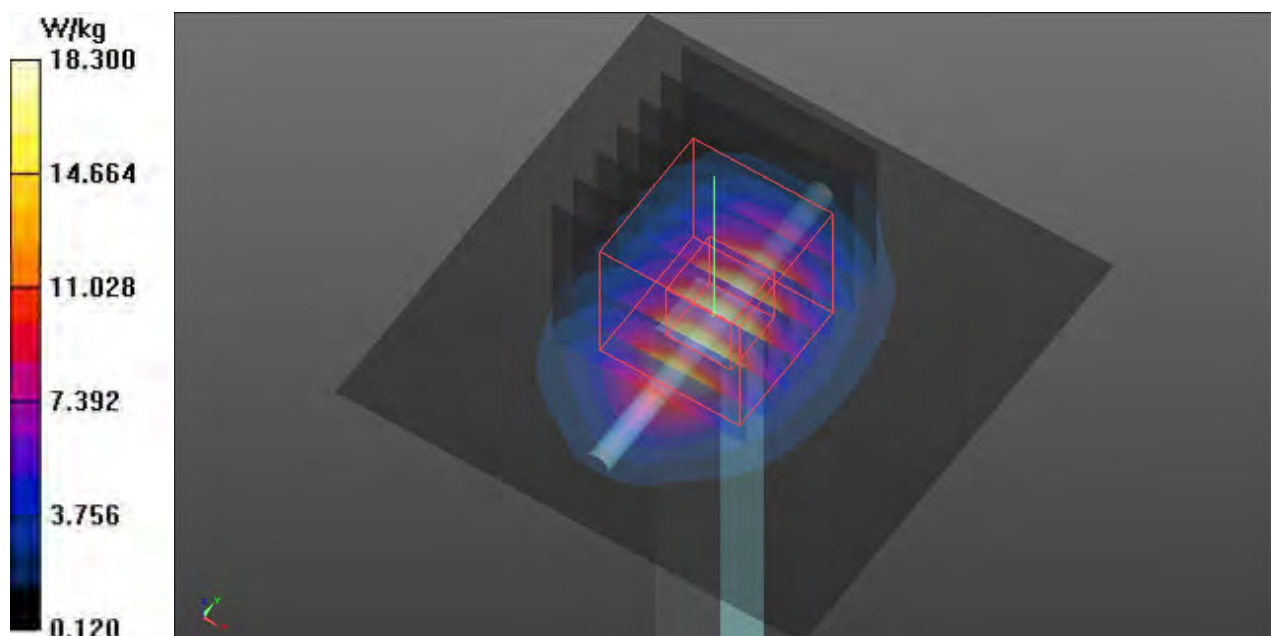
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.32 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 24.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.57 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.3 W/kg





Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

P01 802.11b_Horizontal Up_0.5cm_Ch1**DUT: 630231**

Communication System: WLAN_2.4G; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B2450_160601 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.859$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.176$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C**

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3976; ConvF(7.45, 7.45, 7.45); Calibrated: 2016/2/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2016/2/16
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch1/Area Scan (41x51x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.716 W/kg

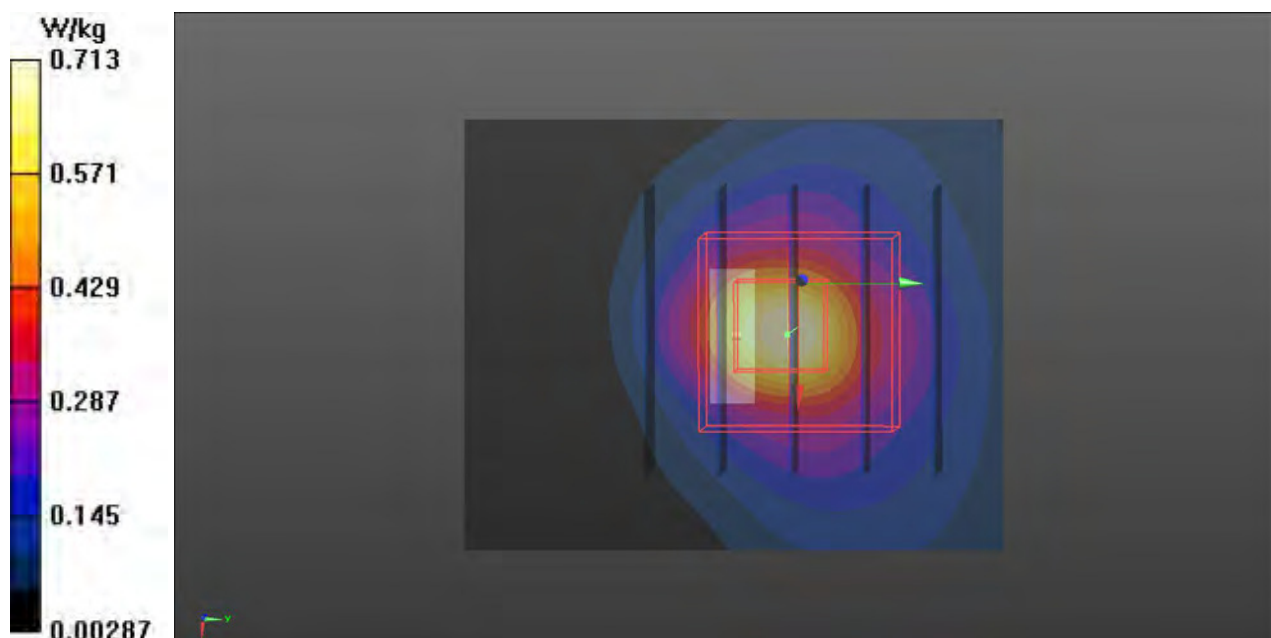
Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.07 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.968 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.441 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.191 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.713 W/kg



P02 802.11b_Horizontal Down_0.5cm_Ch1

DUT: 630231

Communication System: WLAN_2.4G; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B2450_160601 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.859$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.176$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; **Liquid Temperature** : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3976; ConvF(7.45, 7.45, 7.45); Calibrated: 2016/2/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2016/2/16
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch1/Area Scan (41x51x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.557 W/kg

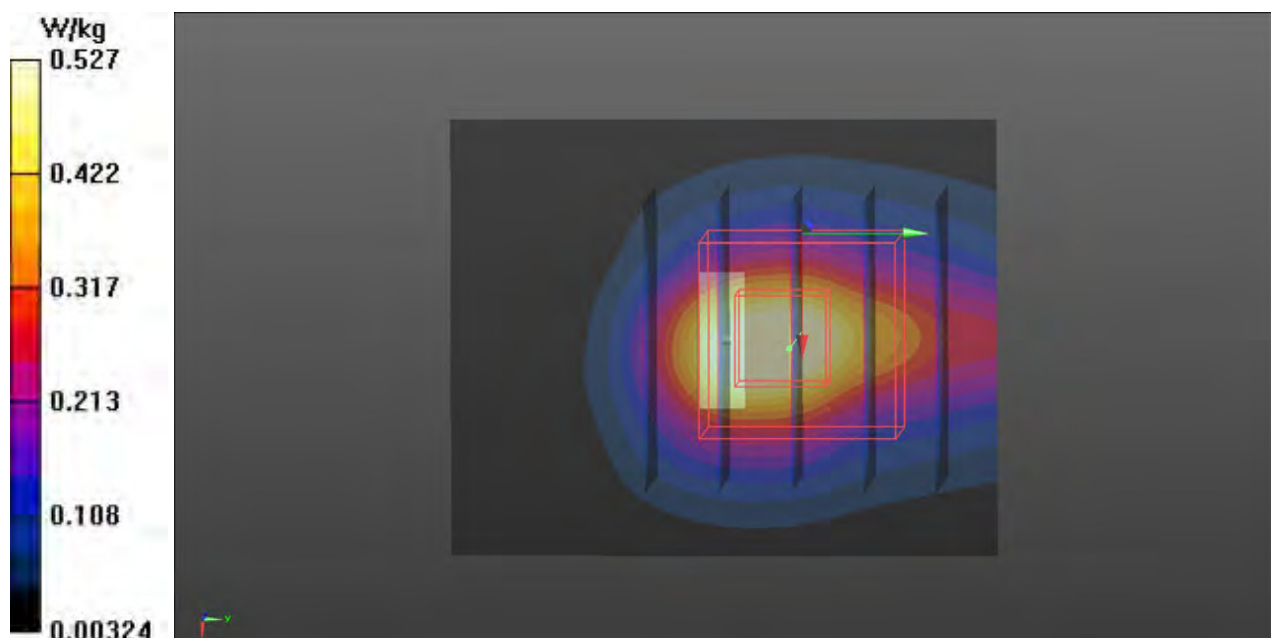
Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 15.98 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.739 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.351 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.159 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.527 W/kg



P03 802.11b_Vertical Front_0.5cm_Ch1**DUT: 630231**

Communication System: WLAN_2.4G; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B2450_160601 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.859$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.176$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C**

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3976; ConvF(7.45, 7.45, 7.45); Calibrated: 2016/2/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2016/2/16
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch1/Area Scan (41x51x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.213 W/kg

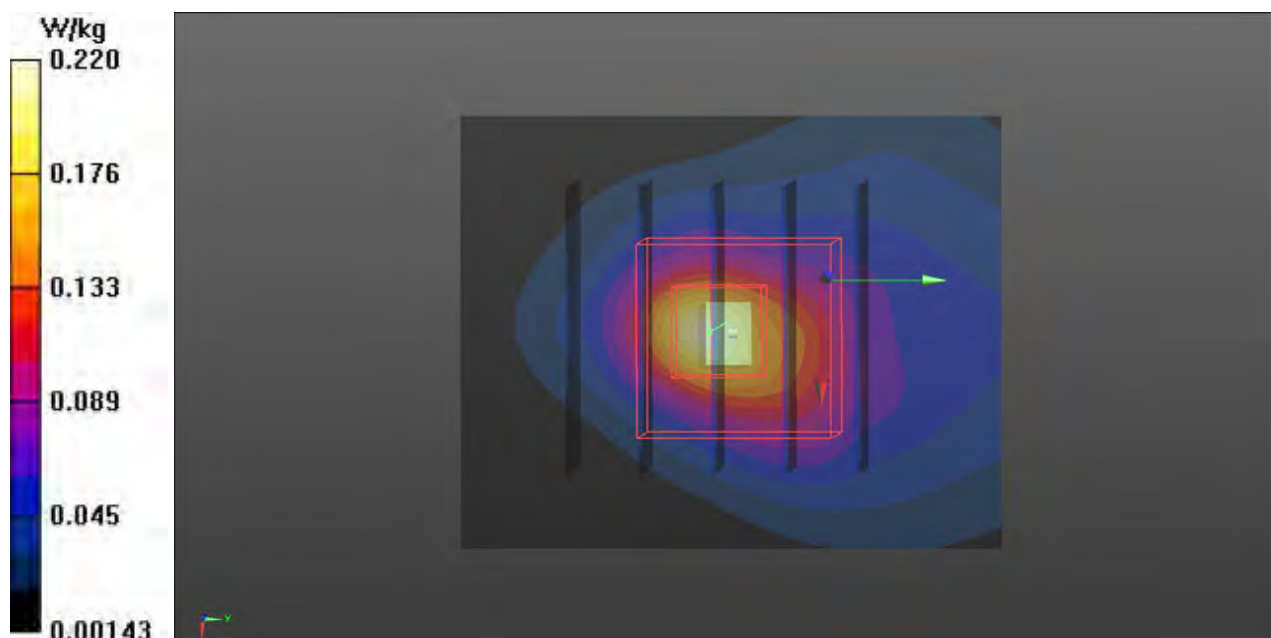
Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.93 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.307 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.127 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.053 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.220 W/kg



P04 802.11b_Vertical Back_0.5cm_Ch1**DUT: 630231**

Communication System: WLAN_2.4G; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B2450_160601 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.859$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.176$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature** : 23.5 °C; **Liquid Temperature** : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3976; ConvF(7.45, 7.45, 7.45); Calibrated: 2016/2/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2016/2/16
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch1/Area Scan (41x51x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.552 W/kg

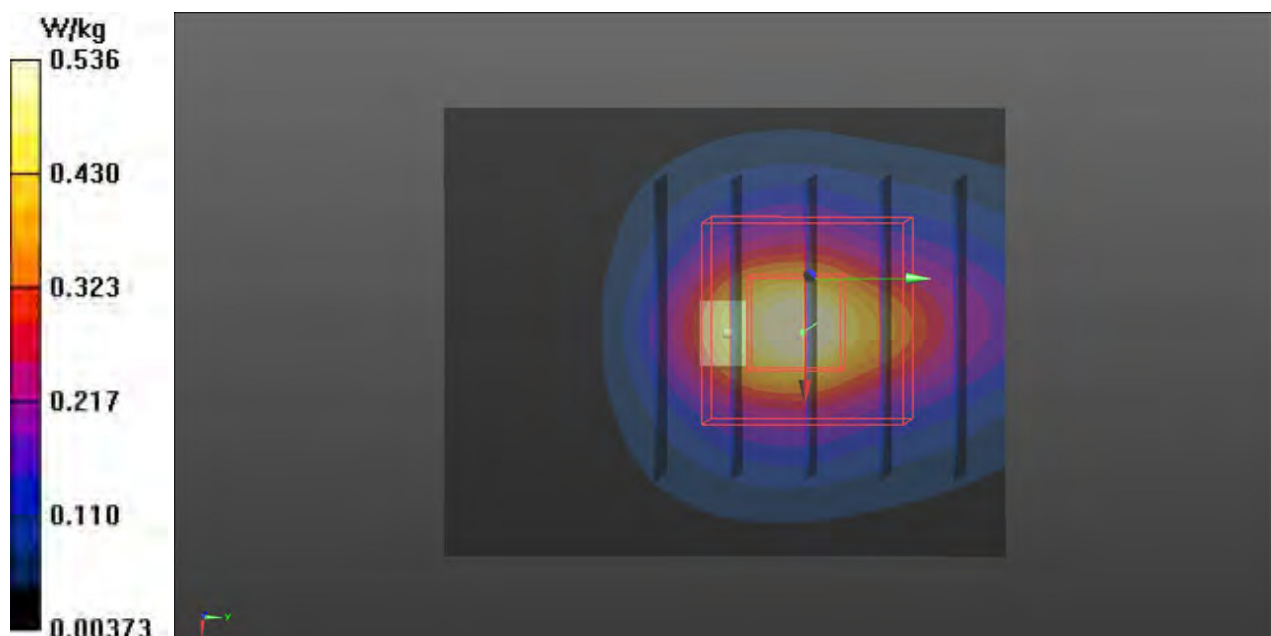
Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.56 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.744 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.354 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.157 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.536 W/kg



P05 802.11b_Tip Mode_0.5cm_Ch1**DUT: 630231**

Communication System: WLAN_2.4G; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B2450_160601 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.859$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.176$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C**

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3976; ConvF(7.45, 7.45, 7.45); Calibrated: 2016/2/22;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2016/2/16
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch1/Area Scan (41x51x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.207 W/kg

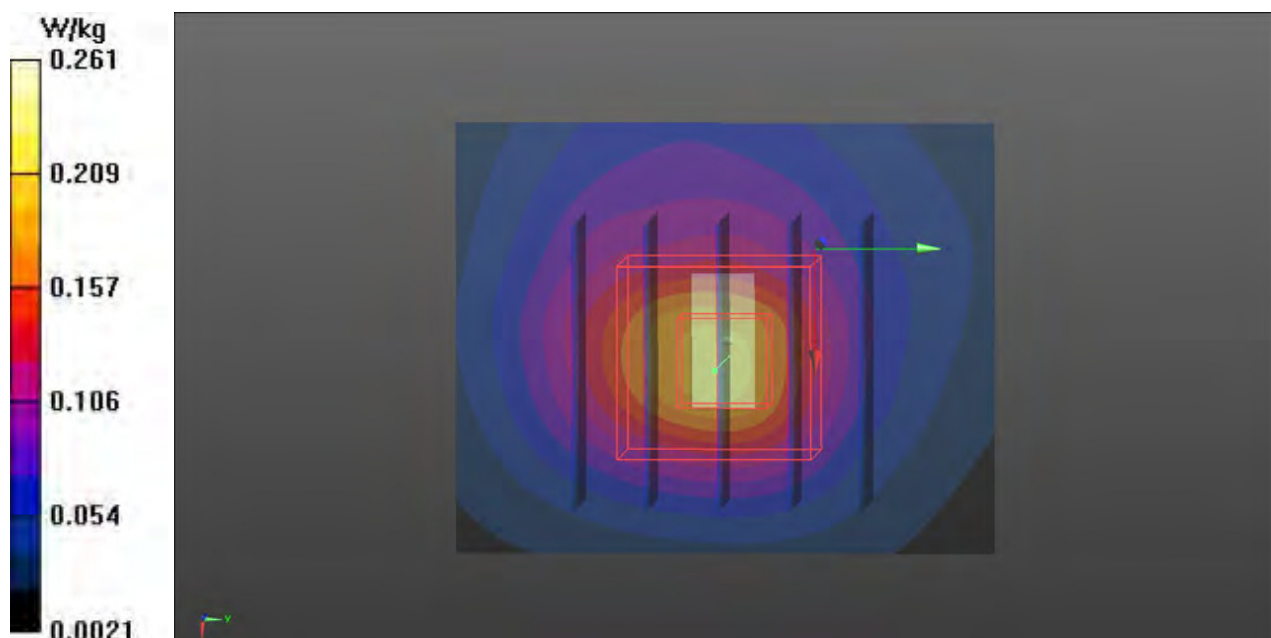
Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 12.41 V/m; Power Drift = -0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.359 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.155 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.070 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.261 W/kg





Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

1424

IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF THE DAE 4

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

Battery Exchange: The battery cover of the DAE4 unit is closed using a screw, over tightening the screw may cause the threads inside the DAE to wear out.

Shipping of the DAE: Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration, remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts during transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

E-Stop Failures: Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, the customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

Repair: Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

DASY Configuration Files: Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 MOhm is given in the corresponding configuration file.

Important Note:

Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.

Important Note:

Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.

Important Note:

To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.



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 **Sporton - ICC (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1424_Feb16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1424**

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

Calibration date: **February 16, 2016**

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	09-Sep-15 (No:17153)	Sep-16
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	05-Jan-16 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-17
	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	05-Jan-16 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-17

Calibrated by: **Eric Hainfeld** **Technician** **Signature**

Approved by: **Fin Bornholt** **Deputy Technical Manager**

Issued: February 16, 2016

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



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

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 μ 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	403.115 \pm 0.02% (k=2)	403.593 \pm 0.02% (k=2)	403.165 \pm 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.96879 \pm 1.50% (k=2)	3.99597 \pm 1.50% (k=2)	3.98373 \pm 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	358.5 $^{\circ}$ \pm 1 $^{\circ}$
---	-------------------------------------

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200030.11	-0.54	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20005.39	1.52	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-20004.18	1.46	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200029.89	-0.75	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20003.08	-0.74	-0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-20006.82	-1.12	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200029.36	-1.53	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20003.05	-0.71	-0.00
Channel Z	- Input	-20006.58	-0.86	0.00

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.50	0.09	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	200.58	0.30	0.15
Channel X	- Input	-199.66	-0.22	0.11
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.78	0.49	0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	199.77	-0.58	-0.29
Channel Y	- Input	-200.27	-0.74	0.37
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.21	0.02	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199.29	-0.91	-0.46
Channel Z	- Input	-201.23	-1.59	0.80

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 (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	-0.82	-2.06
	- 200	2.72	1.54
Channel Y	200	-13.08	-13.46
	- 200	12.33	11.90
Channel Z	200	-8.84	-8.96
	- 200	6.20	6.09

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	3.30	-3.61
Channel Y	200	8.63	-	3.78
Channel Z	200	9.24	6.81	-

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	15955	15472
Channel Y	15879	15883
Channel Z	15879	14240

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	0.90	-0.12	1.64	0.38
Channel Y	0.29	-0.72	2.16	0.44
Channel Z	-1.12	-2.05	-0.03	0.36

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 **Sporton-ICC (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3976_Feb16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3976**

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: **February 22, 2016**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02129)	Mar-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02132)	Mar-16
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02133)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-15 (No. ES3-3013_Dec15)	Dec-16
DAE4	SN: 660	23-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-660_Dec15)	Dec-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: February 22, 2016			
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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the 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 $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle**: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM_x (no uncertainty required).

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3976

Manufactured: November 5, 2013
Calibrated: February 22, 2016

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3976

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.49	0.51	0.56	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	102.3	101.2	102.3	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	192.1	±3.3 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		217.0	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		197.5	

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^E Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3976

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.44	10.44	10.44	0.56	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	10.21	10.21	10.21	0.51	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.94	9.94	9.94	0.48	0.83	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.67	8.67	8.67	0.47	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.33	8.33	8.33	0.43	0.85	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.22	8.22	8.22	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.82	7.82	7.82	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.48	7.48	7.48	0.38	0.84	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.32	7.32	7.32	0.35	0.96	± 12.0 %
5250	35.9	4.71	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.77	4.77	4.77	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.84	4.84	4.84	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

^G 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:3976

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

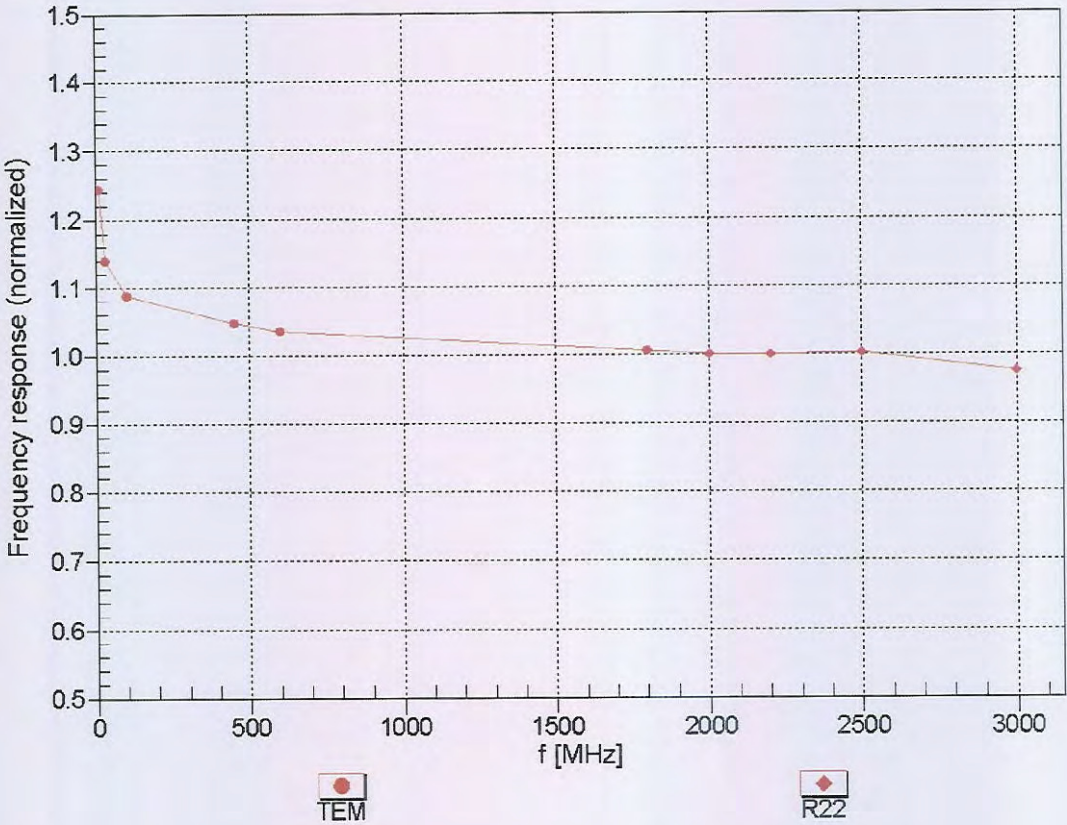
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.13	10.13	10.13	0.32	1.08	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.93	9.93	9.93	0.47	0.85	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.92	9.92	9.92	0.46	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.34	8.34	8.34	0.41	0.83	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	8.06	8.06	8.06	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	7.99	7.99	7.99	0.27	1.01	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.60	7.60	7.60	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.45	7.45	7.45	0.32	0.86	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.20	7.20	7.20	0.28	0.90	± 12.0 %
5250	48.9	5.36	4.40	4.40	4.40	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.78	3.78	3.78	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5750	48.3	5.94	3.96	3.96	3.96	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %

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

^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

^G 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.

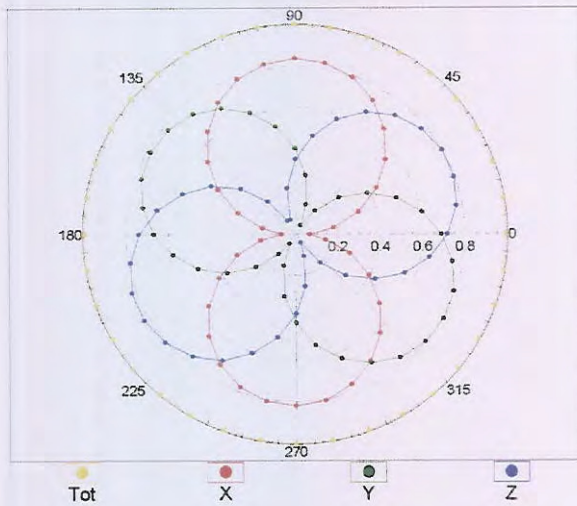
Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



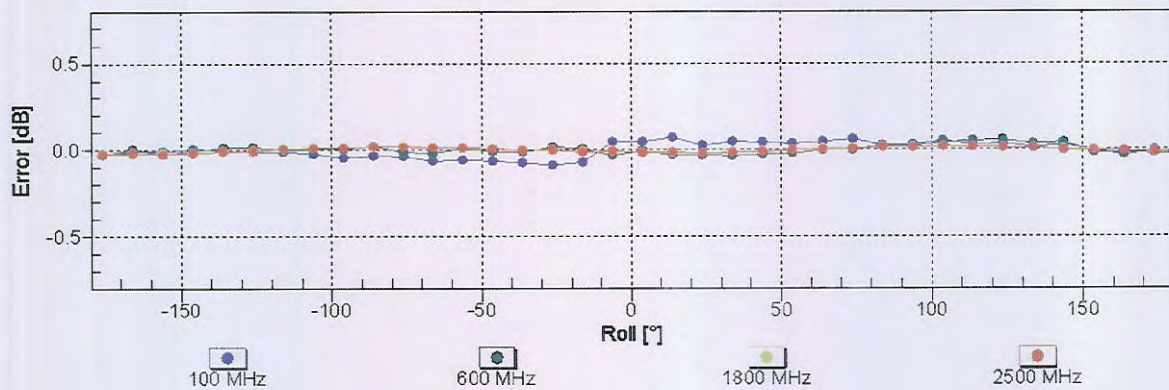
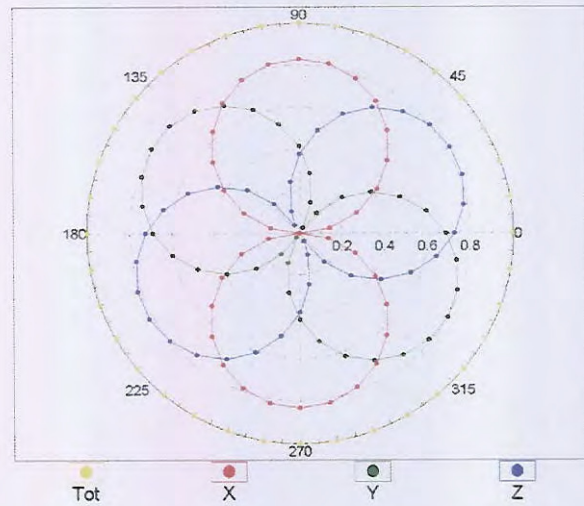
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

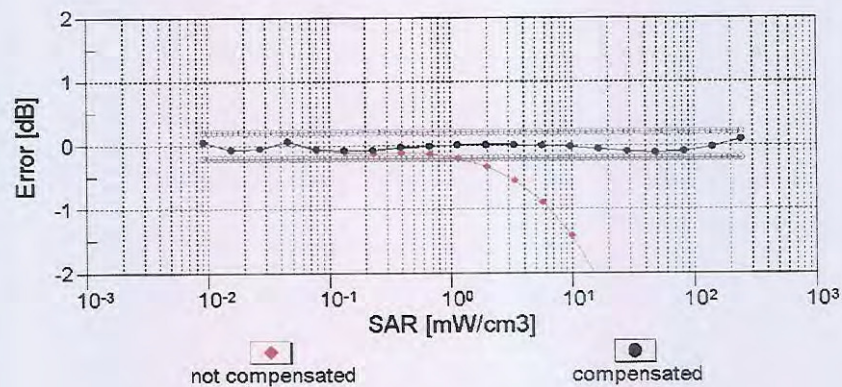
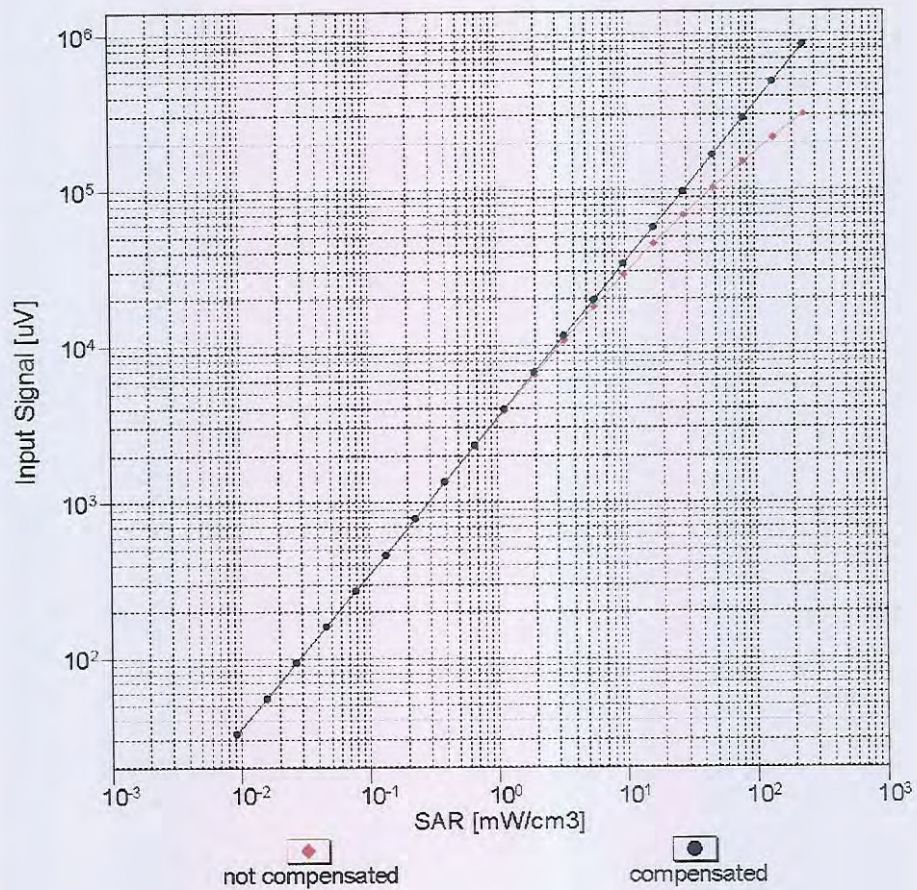


f=1800 MHz,R22



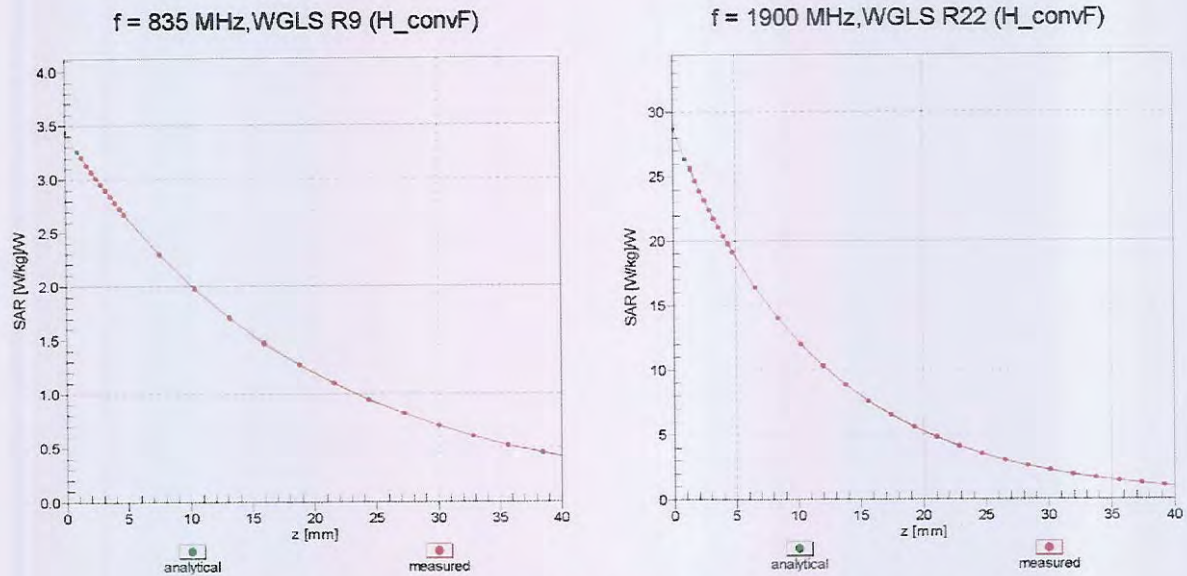
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell , $f_{\text{eval}} = 1900 \text{ MHz}$)



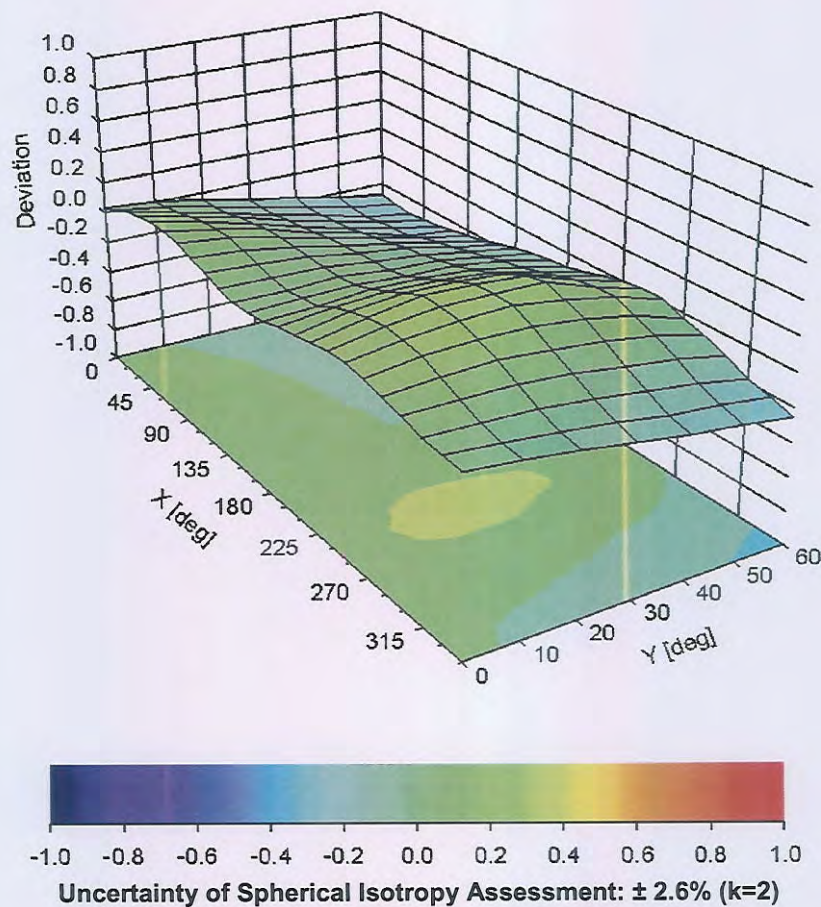
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3976

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-6.2
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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton-ICC (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-929_Feb16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 929**

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

Calibration date: **February 09, 2016**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02223)	Oct-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02131)	Mar-16
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02134)	Mar-16
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	31-Dec-15 (No. EX3-7349_Dec15)	Dec-16
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-601_Dec15)	Dec-16
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Jun-15)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

Calibrated by: **Name** Michael Weber **Function** Laboratory Technician

Signature

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

Issued: February 10, 2016

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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:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
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 \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	38.7 \pm 6 %	1.84 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.0 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.3 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.00 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.8 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	52.9 \pm 6 %	2.00 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.6 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	49.8 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.90 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.5 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$52.7 \Omega + 3.9 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$49.2 \Omega + 6.5 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.6 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.161 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	September 26, 2013

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 09.02.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 929

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.84$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

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

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

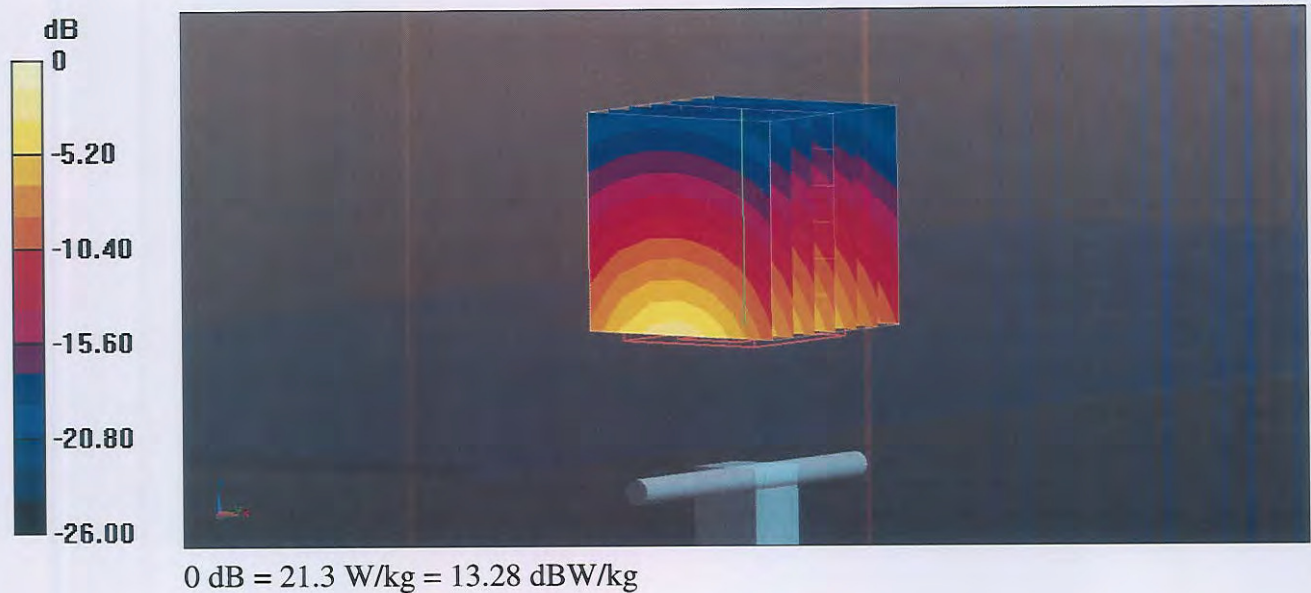
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 112.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

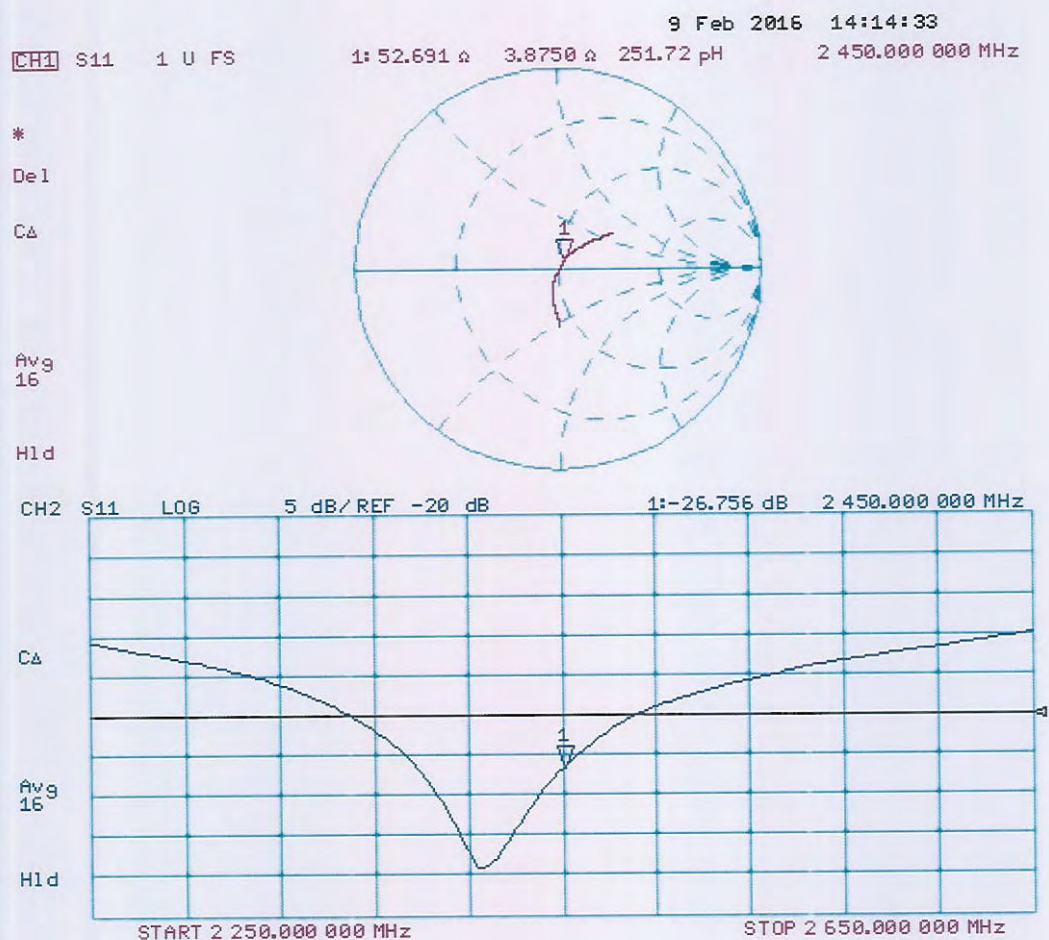
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.3 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 09.02.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 929

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.79, 7.79, 7.79); Calibrated: 31.12.2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

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

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

Reference Value = 105.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.9 W/kg

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



0 dB = 20.7 W/kg = 13.16 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

