



TEST REPORT

No. I16D00008-SAR

For

Client : LENOVO (SHANGHAI)

ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY CO LTD

Production : Portable Tablet Computer

Model Name : Lenovo TB3-730F

FCC ID: O57TB3730F

IC ID: 10407A-TB3730F

Hardware Version: 98999_1_13M14

Software Version: TB3-730F_S009_160120_ROW

Standard: RSS-102; ANSI C95.1;

IEEE 1528

Issued date: 2016-03-07

Note:

The test results in this test report relate only to the devices specified in this report. This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of ECIT Shanghai.

Test Laboratory:

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About EUT

EUT Description	Portable Tablet Computer
Model name	Lenovo TB3-730F
Bluetooth Frequency	2402MHz-2480MHz
BLE Frequency	2402MHz-2480MHz
WLAN Frequency	2412MHz-2462MHz
GPS Frequency Band	1575.42MHz(L1)
Nominal Voltage	3.8V
Extreme High Voltage	4.35V
Extreme Low Voltage	3.4V

Revision Version

Report Number	Revision	Date	Memo
I16D00008-SAR	00	2015-03-07	Initial creation of test report

CONTENTS

1.	TEST LABORATORY	7
1.1.	TESTING LOCATION	7
1.2.	TESTING ENVIRONMENT	7
1.3.	PROJECT DATA	7
1.4.	SIGNATURE.....	7
2.	STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE.....	8
3.	CLIENT INFORMATION	9
3.1.	APPLICANT INFORMATION.....	9
3.2.	MANUFACTURER INFORMATION.....	9
4.	EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) AND ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT (AE).....	10
4.1.	ABOUT EUT	10
4.2.	INTERNAL IDENTIFICATION OF EUT USED DURING THE TEST	12
4.3.	INTERNAL IDENTIFICATION OF AE USED DURING THE TEST.....	12
5.	TEST METHODOLOGY.....	13
5.1.	APPLICABLE LIMIT REGULATIONS.....	13
5.2.	APPLICABLE MEASUREMENT STANDARDS	13
6.	SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE (SAR)	14
6.1.	INTRODUCTION	14
6.2.	SAR DEFINITION.....	14
7.	TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUIDS.....	15
7.1.	TARGETS FOR TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID	15
7.2.	DIELECTRIC PERFORMANCE.....	15
8.	SYSTEM VERIFICATION.....	17
8.1.	SYSTEM SETUP	17
8.2.	SYSTEM VERIFICATION.....	18
9.	MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES.....	19

9.1.	TESTS TO BE PERFORMED.....	19
9.2.	GENERAL MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE	20
9.3.	WCDMA MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES FOR SAR	21
9.4.	SAR MEASUREMENT FOR LTE	22
9.5.	BLUETOOTH & WI-FI MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES FOR SAR	23
9.6.	POWER DRIFT	24
10.	AREA SCAN BASED 1-G SAR.....	25
11.	CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER	26
11.1.	MANUFACTURING TOLERANCE	26
11.2.	WI-FI AND BT MEASUREMENT RESULT.....	27
12.	SIMULTANEOUS TX SAR CONSIDERATIONS	30
12.1.	INTRODUCTION.....	30
12.2.	TRANSMIT ANTENNA SEPARATION DISTANCES	31
12.3.	STANDALONE SAR TEST EXCLUSION CONSIDERATIONS.....	31
12.4.	SAR MEASUREMENT POSITIONS.....	32
13.	SAR TEST RESULT.....	33
14.	SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY	37
15.	MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY.....	38
16.	MAIN TEST INSTRUMENT	39
ANNEX A.	GRAPH RESULTS.....	40
ANNEX B.	SYSTEM VALIDATION RESULTS	42
ANNEX C.	SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP	43
ANNEX D.	POSITION OF THE WIRELESS DEVICE IN RELATION TO THE PHANTOM	52
ANNEX E.	EQUIVALENT MEDIA RECIPES.....	56
ANNEX F.	SYSTEM VALIDATION	57
ANNEX G.	PROBE AND DAE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE	58
ANNEX H.	DIPOLECALIBRATION CERTIFICATE	72



ANNEX I. ACCREDITATION CERTIFICATE 80

1. Test Laboratory

1.1. Testing Location

Company Name:	ECIT Shanghai, East China Institute of Telecommunications
Address:	7-8F, G Area, No. 668, Beijing East Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai, P. R. China
Postal Code:	200001
Telephone:	(+86)-021-63843300
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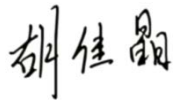
1.2. Testing Environment

Normal Temperature:	18-25°C
Relative Humidity:	10-90%
Ambient noise & Reflection:	< 0.012 W/kg

1.3. Project Data

Project Leader:	Wang Yaqiong
Testing Start Date:	2016-03-03
Testing End Date:	2016-03-04

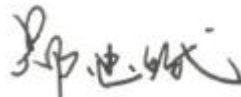
1.4. Signature



Hu Jiajing
(Prepared this test report)



Yu Naiping
(Reviewed this test report)



Zheng Zhongbin
Director of the laboratory
(Approved this test report)

2. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for Lenovo TB3-730F are as follows (with expanded uncertainty 22.4%)

Table 2.1: First supply Max. Reported SAR (1g)

Band	Position/Distance	Reported SAR 1g(W/Kg)
Wi-Fi	Body/0mm	1.121

Table 2.2: Second supply Max. Reported SAR (1g)

Band	Position/Distance	Reported SAR 1g(W/Kg)
Wi-Fi	Body/0mm	0.921

The SAR values found for the Mobile Phone are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1g tissue according to the ANSI C95.1-1992.

For body worn operation, this device has been tested and meets FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with any accessory that contains no metal. Use of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines.

The measurement together with the test system set-up is described in chapter 7 of this test report. A detailed description of the equipment under test can be found in chapter 3 of this test report.

The maximum reported SAR value is obtained at the case of **(Table 2.1)**, and the values are: **1.121 W/kg (1g)**.

NOTE:

- 1.Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg
- 2.Body Mode include Body-worn Mode and Hotspot Mode, The measurement of Body-worn Mode include hotspot mode test.

3. Client Information

3.1. Applicant Information

Company Name: LENOVO (SHANGHAI) ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY CO LTD
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TRADE ZONE, SHANGHAI, 200131CHINA
Telephone: +86 186 1669 0577
Contact: Jiangjian Jiang

3.2. Manufacturer Information

Company Name: Lenovo PC HK Limited
Address: 23/F, Lincoln House, Taikoo Place 979 King's Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong
Telephone: +86 186 1669 0577
Contact: Jiangjian Jiang

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) and Ancillary Equipment (AE)

4.1. About EUT

Description:	Portable Tablet Computer
Model name:	Lenovo TB3-730F
Operation Model(s):	WIFI
Tx Frequency:	2412-2462 MHz (Wi-Fi) 2402~2480 MHz (BT)
Test device Production information:	Production unit
Device type:	Portable device
UE category:	3
Antenna type:	Inner antenna
Accessories/Body-worn configurations:	Headset
Dimensions: Hotspot Mode:	19.0cm×10.0cm Support simultaneous transmission of hotspot and voice (or data)
IC ID:	10407A-TB3730F
FCC ID:	O57TB3730F

Main Supply

Part Name	Model Name	supplier	Remark
LCD	TV070WSM-TL1-38P0	BOE TECHNOLOGY GROUP CO.LTD	7"color TFT-LCD
Flash	KMQ820013M-B419	SAMSUNG	eMMC+DDR3;16GByte+16Gb;B221;11.5*13*1mm
Speaker	XHB181331B08-09-B-RH	JiaShan Haosheng Electronic CO.,LTD	P98999AA1 SPEAKER BOX module
Front Camera	BLX2508W	Broadsands Electronic(ShenZhen)Co.,Ltd.	200WFF,GC2355C CSP,6.5*6.5*4.37,8 2°wide viewing angles
Back Camera	L545A00	NanChang O-Film TECH CO.,LTD	500WAF, SENSOR HI-545, 8.5*8.5*5.1mm, 67
Vibrator	HZF1027A-P02L12	ShenZhen Hongzhifa Machinery&Electronic CO.,LTD	Cylindrical motor, diameter 4, size 4.7*4.7*11.4, lead wire, swing hammer radius
Back cover	P98999AA1	ShenZhen Lianmao Plastic CO.,LTD	
Battery	L13D1P31	Sunwoda Electronic CO.,LTD	3450mAh
USB Cable	XJ-007056	SHIN AN WIRE&CABLE CO.,LTD	MIC USB, 1m, black/REACH
Charger	EU: C-P57 US: C-P56	Achel Electronic (Dongguan) CO., LTD	OUTPUT: 5V1A

Secondary Supply

Part Name	Model Name	supplier	Remark
LCD	P070ACB-DB6	Innolux corporation	7"color TFT-LCD
Flash	H9TQ17ABJTM CUR-KUM	Hynix	eMMC+DDR3;16GB yte+16Gb;B221;11. 5*13*1mm
Speaker	DS1813DO-01-A SM4-FPC	Jiangsu Midi Acoustics Technology CO.,LTD	P98999AA1 SPEAKER BOX module
Front Camera	GV5968A1D	Shenzhen E-welly Electronic Co., LTD	200W FF,SP2508,6.5*6.5* 4.35MM,3Plens, wide angle of view
Back Camera	FH545AB	Q Technology Limited	500WAF, SENSOR HI-545, 8.5*8.5*5.1mm, 67
Vibrator	Y0408L-4009300 72-4423	ChongQing LingLong Electronic CO.,LTD	Cylindrical motor, diameter 4, size 4.7*4.7*11.4, lead wire, swing hammer radius
Back cover	P98999AA1	Wingtech Mobile Communications Co.,Ltd	
Battery	L13D1P31	Scud(Fujian)Electronic CO.,LTD	3450mAh
USB Cable	SWT-A039A	SAIBO ELECTRON TECHNOLOGY (HK) CO.,LTD	MIC USB, 1m, black/REACH
Charger	EU: C-P57 US: C-P56	ShenZhen Huntkey Electric CO., LTD	OUTPUT: 5V1A

4.2. Internal Identification of EUT used during the test

EUT ID*	SN or IMEI	HW Version	SW Version
N07 (Main supply)	HZC2KG11	98999_1_13M14	TB3-730F_S009_160120_ROW
N14 (Secondary Supply)	/	98999_1_13M14	TB3-730F_S009_160120_ROW

*EUT ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

4.3. Internal Identification of AE used during the test

AE ID*	Description	Model	SN	Manufacturer
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*AE ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

5. TEST METHODOLOGY

5.1. Applicable Limit Regulations

ANSI C95.1–1992: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

IC RSS-102 ISSUE4: Radio Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands)

It specifies the maximum exposure limit of **1.6 W/kg** as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.

5.2. Applicable Measurement Standards

IEEE 1528–2003: Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques.

IEEE1528a-2005: Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head From Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.

KDB248227 SAR meas for 802.11abg v01r02: SAR measurement procedures for 802.112abg transmitters.

KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02: Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies.

KDB865664 D01 v01r03: SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

KDB865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r03: provides general reporting requirements as well as certain specific information required to support MPE and SAR compliance.

KDB941225 D06 hotspot SAR v01r01: SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities.

KDB648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r01: SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets

6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1. 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.

6.2. 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:

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

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

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$SAR = c \left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t} \right)$$

Where: C is the specific heat capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

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

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

7. Tissue Simulating Liquids

7.1. Targets for tissue simulating liquid

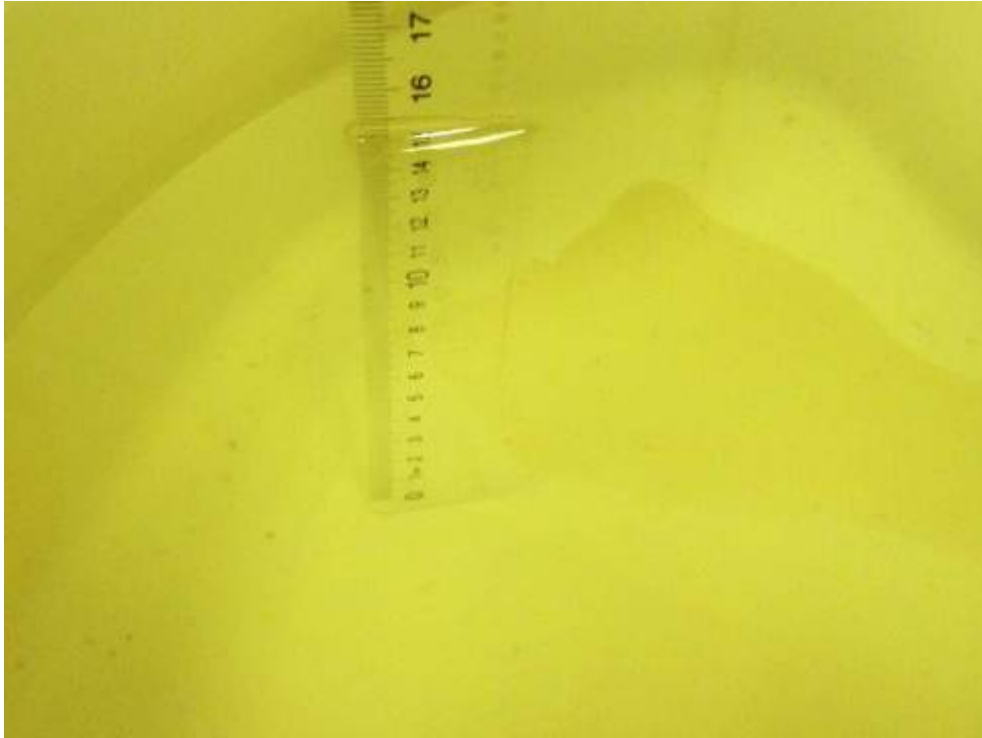
Table 7.1: Targets for tissue simulating liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity(σ)	$\pm 5\%$ Range	Permittivity(ϵ)	$\pm 5\%$ Range
835	Head	0.90	0.86~0.95	41.5	39.4~43.6
835	Body	0.97	0.92~1.02	55.2	52.4~58.0
1900	Head	1.40	1.33~1.47	40.0	38.0~42.0
1900	Body	1.52	1.44~1.60	53.3	50.6~56.0
2450	Head	1.80	1.71~1.89	39.2	37.2~41.2
2450	Body	1.95	1.85~2.05	52.7	50.1~55.3

7.2. Dielectric Performance

Table 7.2: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement Value						
Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C						
Type	Frequency	Permittivity ϵ	Drift (%)	Conductivity σ	Drift (%)	Test Date
Body	2450 MHz	53.95	2.37%	1.914	-1.84%	2016-3-3

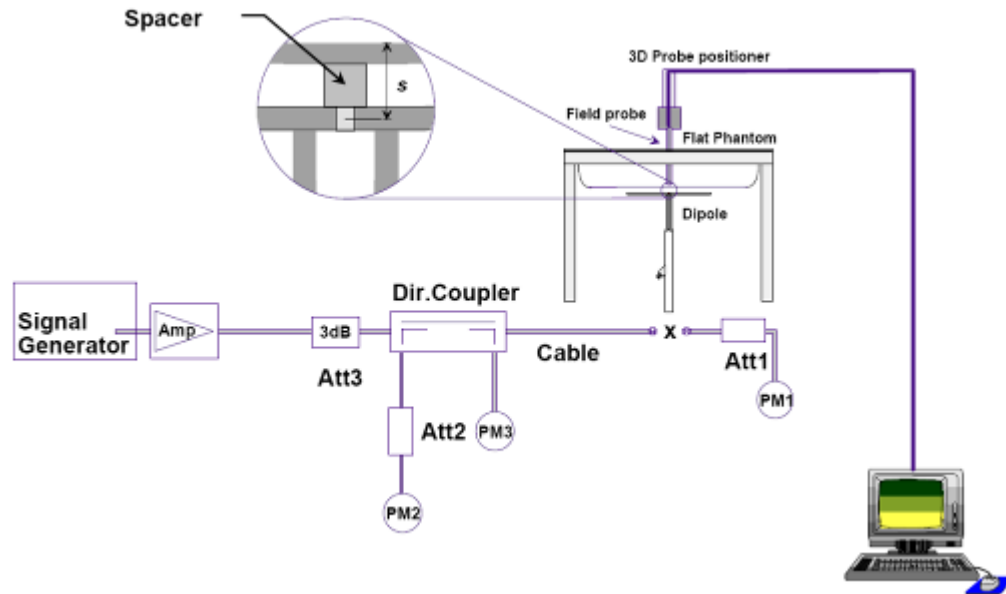


Picture 7-1: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (2450 MHz Body)

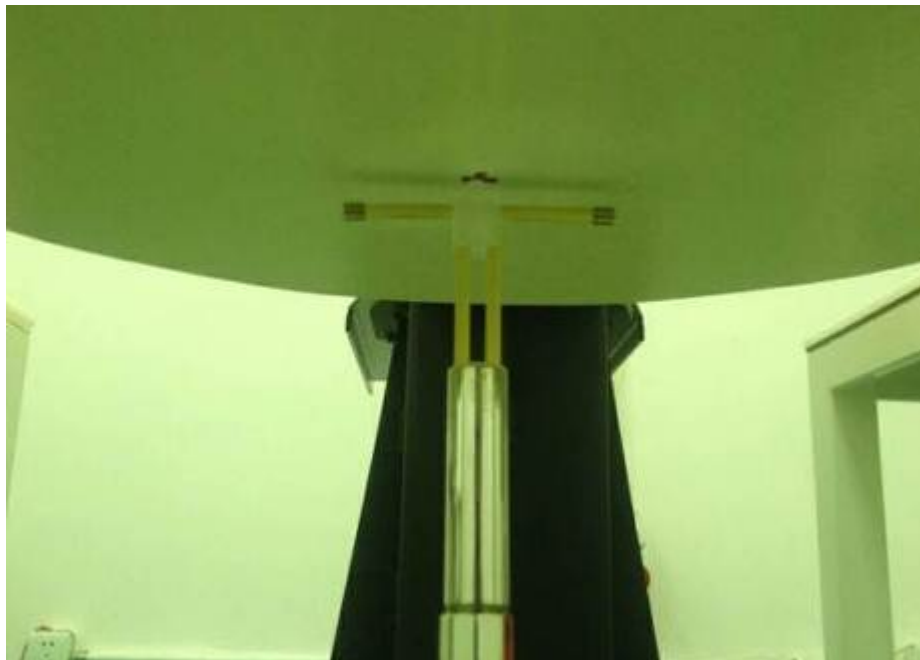
8. System verification

8.1. System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



Picture 8.1 System Setup for System Evaluation



Picture 8.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

8.2. System Verification

SAR system verification is required to confirm measurement accuracy, according to the tissue dielectric media, probe calibration points and other system operating parameters required for measuring the SAR of test device. The system verification must be performed for each frequency band and within the valid range of each probe calibration point required for testing the device.

Table 8.1: System Verification of Body

Verification Results							
Input power level: 250mW							
Frequency	Target value (W/kg)		Measured value (W/kg)		Deviation		Test date
	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	
2450 MHz	6.16	13.2	6.06	13.12	-0.62%	-0.60%	2016-3-3

9. Measurement Procedures

9.1. Tests to be performed

In order to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR of a handset, all device positions, configurations and operational modes shall be tested for each frequency band according to steps 1 to 3 below. A flowchart of the test process is shown in Picture 11.1.

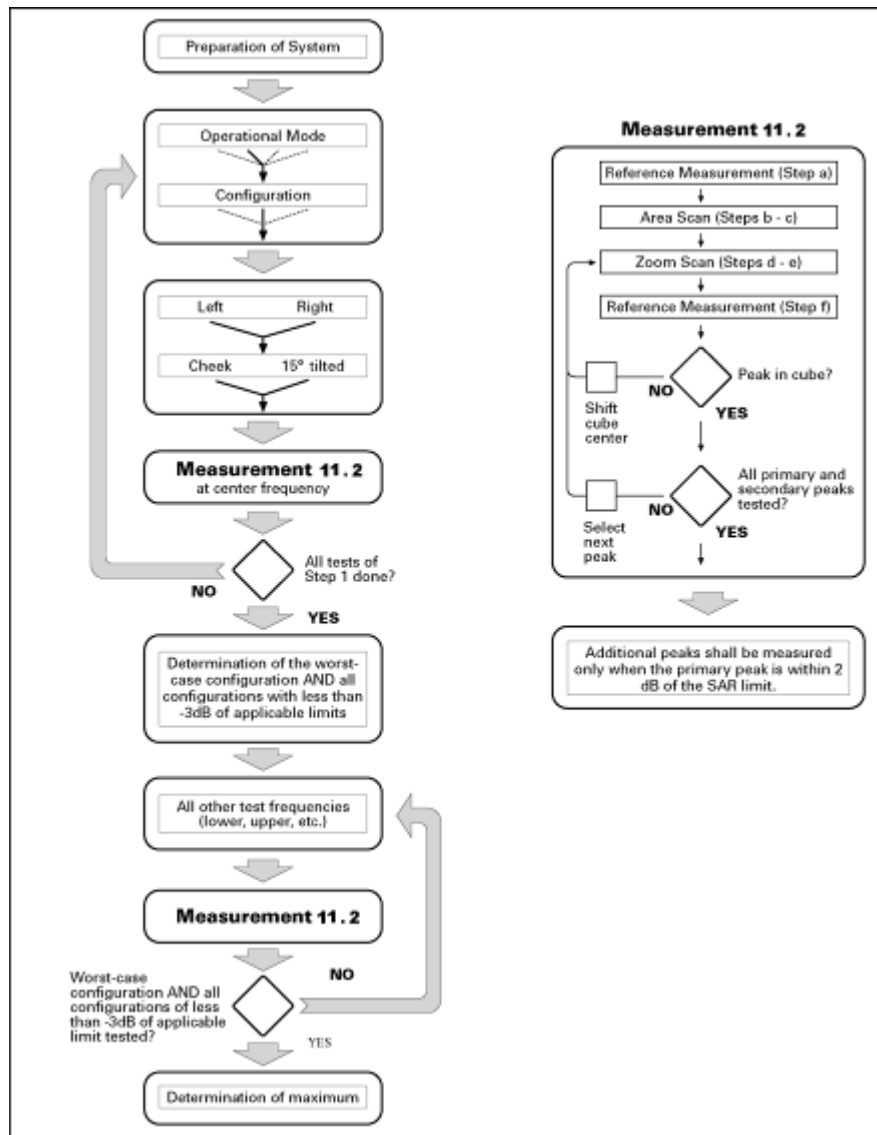
Step 1: The tests described in 11.2 shall be performed at the channel that is closest to the centre of the transmit frequency band (f_c) for:

- a) all device positions (cheek and tilt, for both left and right sides of the SAM phantom, as described in Chapter 8),
- b) all configurations for each device position in a), e.g., antenna extended and retracted, and
- c) all operational modes, e.g., analogue and digital, for each device position in a) and configuration in b) in each frequency band.

If more than three frequencies need to be tested according to 11.1 (i.e., $N_c > 3$), then all frequencies, configurations and modes shall be tested for all of the above test conditions.

Step 2: For the condition providing highest peak spatial-average SAR determined in Step 1, perform all tests described in 11.2 at all other test frequencies, i.e., lowest and highest frequencies. In addition, for all other conditions (device position, configuration and operational mode) where the peak spatial-average SAR value determined in Step 1 is within 3 dB of the applicable SAR limit, it is recommended that all other test frequencies shall be tested as well.

Step 3: Examine all data to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR found in Steps 1 to 2.



Picture 9.1 Block diagram of the tests to be performed

9.2. General Measurement Procedure

The following procedure shall be performed for each of the test conditions (see Picture 11.1) described in 11.1:

- a) Measure the local SAR at a test point within 8 mm or less in the normal direction from the inner surface of the phantom.
- b) Measure the two-dimensional SAR distribution within the phantom (area scan procedure). The boundary of the measurement area shall not be closer than 20 mm from the phantom side walls. The distance between the measurement points should enable the detection of the location of local maximum with an accuracy of better than half the linear dimension of the tissue cube after interpolation. A maximum grid spacing of 20 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and $(60/f \text{ [GHz]})$ mm for frequencies of 3GHz and greater is recommended. The maximum distance between the geometrical centre of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be 5 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and $\delta \ln(2)/2$ mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater, where δ is the plane wave skin depth and $\ln(x)$ is the natural logarithm. The maximum variation of the sensor-phantom surface shall be ± 1 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and

± 0.5 mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater. At all measurement points the angle of the probe with respect to the line normal to the surface should be less than 5° . If this cannot be achieved for a measurement distance to the phantom inner surface shorter than the probe diameter, additional uncertainty evaluation is needed.

c) From the scanned SAR distribution, identify the position of the maximum SAR value, in addition identify the positions of any local maxima with SAR values within 2 dB of the maximum value that are not within the zoom-scan volume; additional peaks shall be measured only when the primary peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit. This is consistent with the 2 dB threshold already stated;

d) Measure the three-dimensional SAR distribution at the local maxima locations identified in step c). The horizontal grid step shall be $(24/f[\text{GHz}])$ mm or less but not more than 8 mm. The minimum zoom size of 30 mm by 30 mm and 30 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz. For higher frequencies, the minimum zoom size of 22 mm by 22 mm and 22 mm. The grid step in the vertical direction shall be $(8-f[\text{GHz}])$ mm or less but not more than 5 mm, if uniform spacing is used. If variable spacing is used in the vertical direction, the maximum spacing between the two closest measured points to the phantom shell shall be $(12 / f[\text{GHz}])$ mm or less but not more than 4 mm, and the spacing between further points shall increase by an incremental factor not exceeding 1.5. When variable spacing is used, extrapolation routines shall be tested with the same spacing as used in measurements. The maximum distance between the geometrical centre of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be 5 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and $\delta \ln(2)/2$ mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater, where δ is the plane wave skin depth and $\ln(x)$ is the natural logarithm. Separate grids shall be centered on each of the local SAR maxima found in step c). Uncertainties due to field distortion between the media boundary and the dielectric enclosure of the probe should also be minimized, which is achieved if the distance between the phantom surface and physical tip of the probe is larger than probe tip diameter. Other methods may utilize correction procedures for these boundary effects that enable high precision measurements closer than half the probe diameter. For all measurement points, the angle of the probe with respect to the flat phantom surface shall be less than 5° . If this cannot be achieved an additional uncertainty evaluation is needed.

e) Use post processing(e.g. interpolation and extrapolation) procedures to determine the local SAR values at the spatial resolution needed for mass averaging.

9.3. WCDMA Measurement Procedures for SAR

The following procedures are applicable to WCDMA handsets operating under 3GPP Release99, Release 5 and Release 6. The default test configuration is to measure SAR with an established radio link between the DUT and a communication test set using a 12.2kbps RMC (reference measurement channel) configured in Test Loop Mode 1. SAR is selectively confirmed for other physical channel configurations (DPCCH & DPDCH_n), HSDPA and HSPA (HSUPA/HSDPA) modes according to output power, exposure conditions and device operating capabilities. Both uplink and downlink should be configured with the same RMC or AMR, when required. SAR for Release 5 HSDPA and Release 6 HSPA are measured using the applicable FRC (fixed reference channel) and E-DCH reference channel configurations. Maximum output power is verified according to applicable versions of 3GPP TS 34.121 and SAR must be measured according to these maximum output conditions. When Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) is not implemented according to Cubic Metric (CM) requirements for Release 6 HSPA, the following procedures do not apply.

For Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices:

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c / β_d	β_{hs}	CM/dB
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0
2	12/15	15/15	64	12/15	24/25	1.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5

For Release 6 HSDPA Data Devices

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c / β_d	β_{hs}	β_{ec}	β_{ed}	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (codes)	CM (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG Index	E-TFCI
1	11/15	15/15	64	11/15	22/15	209/225	1039/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	12/15	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	$\beta_{ed1}:47/15$ $\beta_{ed2}:47/15$	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	4/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15	15/15	64	15/15	24/15	30/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

9.4. SAR Measurement for LTE

SAR tests for LTE are performed with a base station simulator, Rohde & Schwarz CMW500. Closed loop power control was used so the UE transmits with maximum output power during SAR testing. All powers were measured with the CMW 500.

It is performed for conducted power and SAR based on the KDB941225 D05.

SAR is evaluated separately according to the following procedures for the different test positions in each exposure condition – head, body, body-worn accessories and other use conditions. The procedures in the following subsections are applied separately to test each LTE frequency band

1) QPSK with 1 RB allocation

Start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power among RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel. When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing of the remaining RB offset configurations and required test channels is not required for 1 RB allocation; otherwise, SAR is required for the remaining required test channels and only for the RB offset configuration with the highest output power for that channel. When the reported SAR of a required test channel is > 1.45 W/kg, SAR is required for all three RB offset configurations for that required test channel.

2) QPSK with 50% RB allocation

The procedures required for 1 RB allocation in 1) are applied to measure the SAR for QPSK with 50% RB allocation.

3) QPSK with 100% RB allocation

For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation in 1) and 2) are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.

9.5. Bluetooth & Wi-Fi Measurement Procedures for SAR

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 transmitters in general. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure that the results are consistent and reliable.

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

SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

9.6. Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, DASY4 system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in Section 13 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

10. Area Scan Based 1-g SAR

10.1 Requirement of KDB

According to the KDB447498 D01 v05, when the implementation is based the specific polynomial fit algorithm as presented at the 29th Bioelectromagnetics Society meeting (2007) and the estimated 1-g SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, a zoom scan measurement is not required provided it is also not needed for any other purpose; for example, if the peak SAR location required for simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion can be determined accurately by the SAR system or manually to discriminate between distinctive peaks and scattered noisy SAR distributions from area scans.

There must not be any warning or alert messages due to various measurement concerns identified by the SAR system; for example, noise in measurements, peaks too close to scan boundary, peaks are too sharp, spatial resolution and uncertainty issues etc. The SAR system verification must also demonstrate that the area scan estimated 1-g SAR is within 3% of the zoom scan 1-g SAR (See Annex B). When all the SAR results for each exposure condition in a frequency band and wireless mode are based on estimated 1-g SAR, the 1-g SAR for the highest SAR configuration must be determined by a zoom scan.

10.2 Fast SAR Algorithms

The approach is based on the area scan measurement applying a frequency dependent attenuation parameter. This attenuation parameter was empirically determined by analyzing a large number of phones. The MOTOROLA FAST SAR was developed and validated by the MOTOROLA Research Group in Ft. Lauderdale.

In the initial study, an approximation algorithm based on Linear fit was developed. The accuracy of the algorithm has been demonstrated across a broad frequency range (136-2450 MHz) and for both 1- and 10-g averaged SAR using a sample of 264 SAR measurements from 55 wireless handsets. For the sample size studied, the root-mean-squared errors of the algorithm are 1.2% and 5.8% for 1- and 10-g averaged SAR, respectively. The paper describing the algorithm in detail is expected to be published in August 2004 within the Special Issue of Transactions on MTT.

In the second step, the same research group optimized the fitting algorithm to an Polynomial fit whereby the frequency validity was extended to cover the range 30-6000MHz. Details of this study can be found in the BEMS 2007 Proceedings.

Both algorithms are implemented in DASY software.

11. Conducted Output Power

11.1. Manufacturing tolerance

Table 11.1: WiFi

WiFi 802.11b			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	11.5	11.5	11.5
WiFi 802.11g			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	11.5	11.5	11.5
WiFi 802.11n 20M			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	11.0	11.0	11.0
WiFi 802.11n 40M			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	11.0	11.0	11.0

Table 11.2: Bluetooth

Bluetooth			
Channel	Channel 0	Channel 39	Channel 78
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	8.5	8.5	8.5

11.2. Wi-Fi and BT Measurement result

Table 10.12: The conducted power for Bluetooth

GFSK			
Channel	Ch0 (2402 MHz)	Ch39 (2441MHz)	CH78 (2480MHz)
Conducted Output Power (dBm)	7.151	8.486	7.571
$\pi/4$ DQPSK			
Channel	Ch0 (2402 MHz)	Ch39 (2441MHz)	CH78 (2480MHz)
Conducted Output Power (dBm)	5.686	7.174	6.281
8DPSK			
Channel	Ch0 (2402 MHz)	Ch39 (2441MHz)	CH78 (2480MHz)
Conducted Output Power (dBm)	5.648	7.105	6.213
BLE			
Channel	Ch0 (2402 MHz)	Ch12 (2426MHz)	CH39 (2480MHz)
Conducted Output Power (dBm)	-2.68	-1.03	-1.97

NOTE: According to the KDB447498, BT standalone SAR are not required(Please refer section 12).

When the standalone SAR test exclusion is applied to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to the following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion:

(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] • [$\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})/x}$] W/kg for test separation distances ≤ 50 mm;
 where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR, and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR.

SAR body value of BT is 0.147W/Kg.

Table 10.13: The Peak conducted power for Wifi

Wifi Results (dBm)								
802.11b (dBm)								
Channel\data rate	1Mbps	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps				
1	12.56	12.76	12.16	12.23				
6	12.35	12.92	11.77	11.99				
11	12.44	12.44	11.67	11.82				
802.11g (dBm)								
Channel\data rate	6M bps	9M bps	12M bps	18M bps	24M bps	36M bps	48M bps	54M bps
1	16.75	17.74	17.65	15.79	16.02	16.52	17.02	17.40
6	16.02	17.88	16.88	16.52	16.77	16.89	17.03	17.19
11	16.69	16.98	16.62	16.21	16.71	16.42	17.02	17.12
20M 802.11n (dBm)								
Channel\data rate	MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
1	16.87	16.23	15.83	16.05	15.87	16.70	18.43	18.02
6	17.11	16.11	17.21	17.72	17.88	17.90	18.11	17.54
11	16.89	17.21	18.08	17.27	18.03	17.21	17.88	17.52
40M 802.11n (dBm)								
Channel\data rate	MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
3	17.02	16.44	16.34	15.99	17.43	16.34	18.44	17.98
6	17.92	17.13	17.04	17.82	17.65	18.05	18.12	17.88
11	17.01	17.12	17.07	17.92	17.45	17.96	18.28	17.54

Table 10.14: The average conducted power for Wifi

Wifi Results (dBm)									
802.11b (dBm)									
Channel\data rate	1Mbps	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps					
1	10.87	11.40	11.32	11.23					
6	10.99	11.37	11.21	11.20					
11	10.54	11.30	11.13	11.08					
802.11g (dBm)									
Channel\data rate	6Mbps	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps	
1	10.89	11.07	10.34	10.65	10.78	10.68	10.98	11.02	
6	11.01	11.23	10.67	10.89	11.04	10.91	11.14	11.21	
11	10.04	10.08	10.39	10.71	10.81	10.65	10.90	11.03	
20M 802.11n (dBm)									
Channel\data rate	MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7	
1	9.98	10.23	10.15	10.45	10.36	10.44	10.51	10.50	
6	10.14	10.25	10.33	10.87	10.79	10.89	10.98	10.96	
11	9.86	10.01	10.32	10.43	10.22	10.45	10.54	10.56	
40M 802.11n (dBm)									
Channel\data rate	MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7	
3	9.89	9.98	10.23	10.45	10.33	10.43	10.55	10.50	
6	10.03	10.09	10.38	10.67	10.52	10.43	10.99	10.45	
11	9.78	9.81	10.27	10.43	10.43	10.22	10.35	10.32	

SAR is not required for 802.11g/n channels if the output power is less than 0.25dB higher than that measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels, and for each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 0.25dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate. According to the above conducted power, the EUT should be tested for “802.11b, 2Mbps, channel 1”.

12. Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations

12.1. Introduction

The following procedures adopted from “FCC SAR Considerations for Cell Phones with Multiple Transmitters” are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11 a/b/g and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

For this device, the BT and Wi-Fi can transmit simultaneous with other transmitters.

12.2. Transmit Antenna Separation Distances



Picture 12.1 Antenna Locations

12.3. Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations

Standalone 1-g head or body SAR evaluation by measurement or numerical simulation is not required when the corresponding SAR Exclusion Threshold condition, listed below, is satisfied. The 1-g SAR test exclusion threshold for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$$\left[\frac{(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})}{(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})} \right] \cdot \sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR, where}$$

- f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

According to the KDB447498 appendix A, the SAR test exclusion threshold for 2450MHz at 5mm

test separation distances is 10mW.

$$\frac{(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})}{(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})} * \sqrt{\text{Frequency (GHz)}} \leq 3.0$$

Based on the above equation, Bluetooth SAR was not required:

Evaluation=2.212<3.0

Based on the above equation, WiFi SAR was required:

Evaluation=4.387>3.0

12.4. SAR Measurement Positions

SAR Measurement Positions						
Antenna Mode	Phantom	Ground	Left	Right	Top	Bottom
WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No but test	Yes	No but test

13. SAR Test Result

13.1. SAR results for Fast SAR

Table 13.1: Duty Cycle

Duty Cycle	
WiFi	1:1

Table 13.2: SAR Values (Wi-Fi 802.11b – Body)

Frequency		Test Position	Figure No.	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.								
First Supply									
2412	1	Phantom	/	11.5	11.40	1.023	0.455	0.466	0.01
2412	1	Ground	Fig.1	11.5	11.40	1.023	1.03	1.054	0.00
2437	6	Ground	/	11.5	11.37	1.030	0.814	0.839	0.03
2462	11	Ground	/	11.5	11.30	1.047	0.577	0.604	-0.02
2412	1	Left	/	11.5	11.40	1.023	0.121	0.124	-0.04
2412	1	Right	/	11.5	11.40	1.023	0.0233	0.024	0.01
2412	1	Bottom	/	11.5	11.40	1.023	0.00591	0.006	-0.11
2412	1	Top	/	11.5	11.40	1.023	0.415	0.425	-0.05
Second Supply									
2412	1	Ground	Fig.2	11.5	11.40	1.023	0.846	0.866	-0.08
2437	6	Ground	/	11.5	11.37	1.030	0.757	0.792	0.11
2462	11	Ground	/	11.5	11.30	1.047	0.599	0.617	-0.10

Note: The distance between the EUT and the phantom bottom is 0mm.

13.2. SAR results for Standard procedure

There is zoom scan measurement to be added for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration/band.

Frequency		Test Position	Figure No.	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Measured average power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.								
First Supply									
2412	1	Ground	Fig.1	11.5	11.40	1.023	1.03	1.054	0.00
Second Supply									
2412	1	Ground	Fig.2	11.5	11.40	1.023	0.846	0.866	-0.08

Note: The distance between the EUT and the phantom bottom is 0mm.

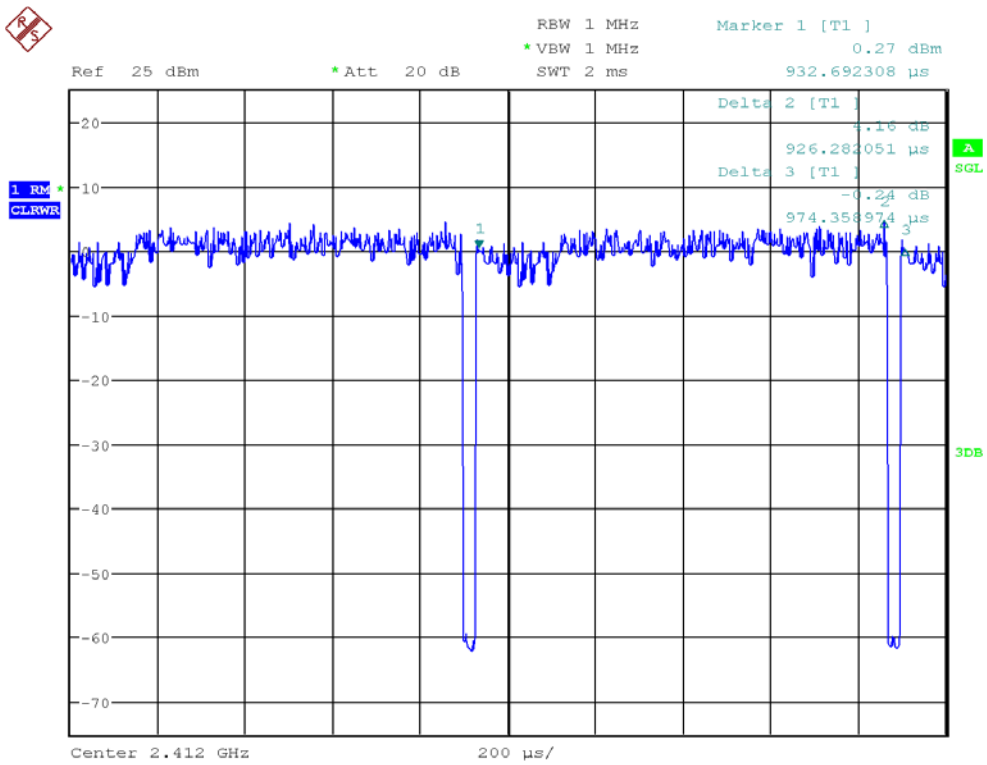
13.3. SAR results for Scaled Wi-Fi procedure

Table 14.22: SAR Values (Wi-Fi 802.11b Scaled- Body)

Frequency		Test Position	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Actual Duty Factor	Maximum Duty Factor	Scaled Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.					
First Supply						
2412	1	Phantom	0.466	94%	100%	0.496
2412	1	Ground	1.054	94%	100%	1.121
2412	1	Left	0.124	94%	100%	0.132
2412	1	Right	0.024	94%	100%	0.026
2412	1	Bottom	0.006	94%	100%	0.006
2412	1	Top	0.425	94%	100%	0.452
Second Supply						
2412	1	Ground	0.866	94%	100%	0.921

Note: According to the KDB248227 D01, The reported SAR must be scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

Note: SAR is not required for OFDM because the 802.11b adjusted SAR ≤ 1.2 W/kg.



Date: 27.JAN.2016 14:32:55

Picture 14.1 Photo of 802.11b Actual Duty Factor

14. SAR Measurement Variability

SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SARprobe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both headand body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variabilitymeasurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, usingthe highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium.

The following procedures are applied to determine if repeatedmeasurements are required.

- 1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps2) through 4) do not apply.
- 2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
- 3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the originaland first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeatedmeasurements is > 1.20 .

Table 14.1: SAR Measurement Variability for Head Value (1g)

Frequency		Side	Test Position	Original SAR (W/kg)	First Repeated SAR (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g)(W/kg)	The Ratio
MHz	Ch.						
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: According to the KDB 865664 D01repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.8 W/kg

Table 14.2: SAR Measurement Variability for Body Value (1g)

Frequency		Mode(number of timeslots)	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Original SAR (W/kg)	First Repeated SAR (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g)(W/kg)	The Ratio
MHz	Ch.							
First Supply								
2412	1	802.11b wifi	Ground	0	1.03	1.03	/	1.00
2437	6	802.11b wifi	Ground	0	0.814	0.822	0.861	1.01
Second Supply								
2412	1	802.11b wifi	Ground	0	0.846	0.852	0.872	1.01

Note: According to the KDB 865664 D01, repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.8 W/kg.

15. Measurement Uncertainty

Error Description	Unc. value, ±%	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c _i 1g	c _i 10g	Std.Unc ±%, 1g	Std.Unc ±%, 10g	V _i V _{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	∞
Boundary Effects	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Linearity	0.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	0.7	N	1	1	1	0.7	0.7	∞
Response Time	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	1.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.9	0.9	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	2.9	N	1	1	1	2.9	2.9	145
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	5
Dipole								
Power Drift	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Dipole Positioning	2.0	N	1	1	1	2.0	2.0	∞
Dipole Input Power	5.0	N	1	1	1	5.0	5.0	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.2	∞
Combined Std Uncertainty								
						±11.2%	±10.9%	387
Expanded Std Uncertainty								
						±22.4%	±21.8%	

16. Main Test Instrument

Table 17.1: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	N5242A	MY51221755	Jan 18, 2016	One year
02	Power meter	NRVD	102257	May 13, 2015	One year
03	Power sensor	NRV-Z5	100644,100241		
04	Signal Generator	E4438C	MY49072044	Jan 22, 2016	One Year
05	Amplifier	NTWPA-0086010F	12023024	No Calibration Requested	
06	Coupler	778D	MY4825551	May 13, 2015	One year
07	BTS	E5515C	MY50266468	Jan 18, 2016	One year
08	E-field Probe	EX3DV4	3754	Jul 13,2015	One year
9	DAE	SPEAG DAE4	1244	Oct 8,2015	One year
10	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D2450V2	858	Oct 30,2015	One year

ANNEX A. GRAPH RESULTS

WiFi 802.11b Ground Mode Low

Date/Time: 2016/3/3

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244

Medium: Body 2450MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.869$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.925$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature:22.5°C Liquid Temperature:22.5°C

Communication System: Wifi 2450MHz; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3754ConvF(7.19, 7.19, 7.19);

WiFi 802.11b Ground Mode Low/Area Scan (80x140x1):

Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm

Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 1.35 W/kg

WiFi 802.11b Ground Mode Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

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

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.98 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.03 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.380 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.897 W/kg

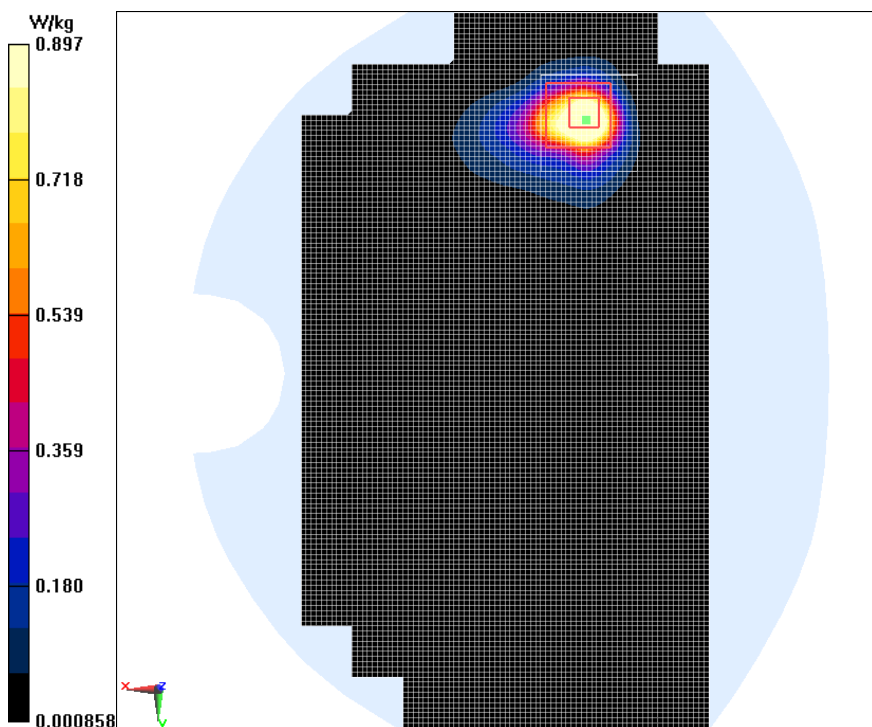


Fig 1

WiFi 802.11b Ground Mode Low second supply

Date/Time: 2016/3/3

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244

Medium: Body 2450MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.869$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.925$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: Wifi 2450MHz; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3754ConvF(7.19, 7.19, 7.19);

WiFi 802.11b Ground Mode Low second supply/Area Scan (80x140x1):

Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm

Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.966 W/kg

WiFi 802.11b Ground Mode Low second supply/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

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

Reference Value = 0.07900 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.06 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.846 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.313 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.828 W/kg

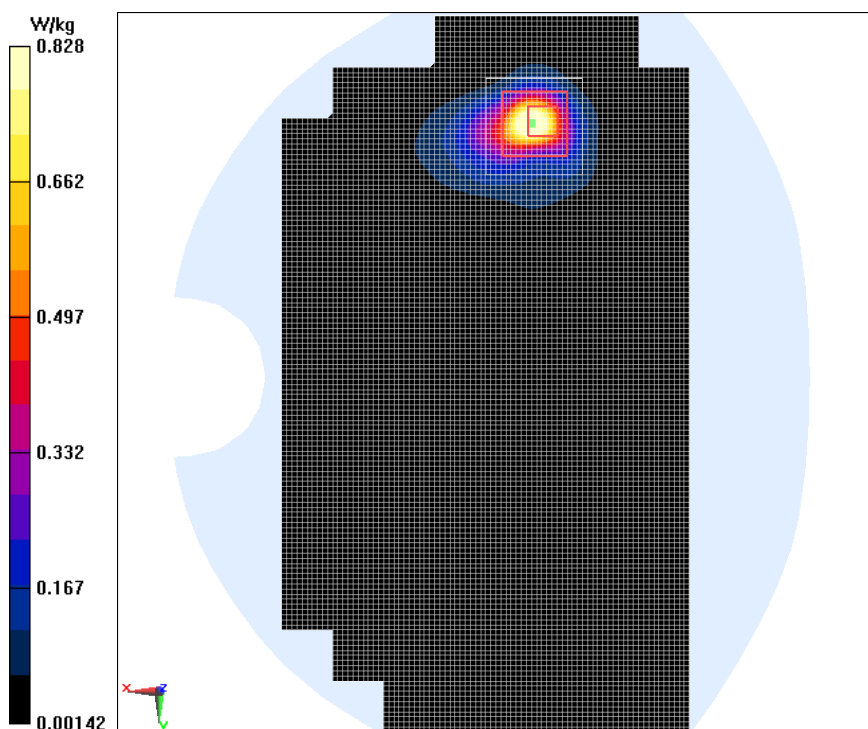


Fig 2

ANNEX B. SYSTEM VALIDATION RESULTS

2450MHz Body

Date/Time: 2016/3/3

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244

Medium: Body 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.914$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.952$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambien Temperature: 22.5° C Liquid Temperature: 22.5° C

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

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3754ConvF (7.19, 7.19, 7.19);

System Validation/ Area Scan (100x100x1):

Measurement grid: $dx=10$ mm, $dy=10$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.31 mW/g

System Validation/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

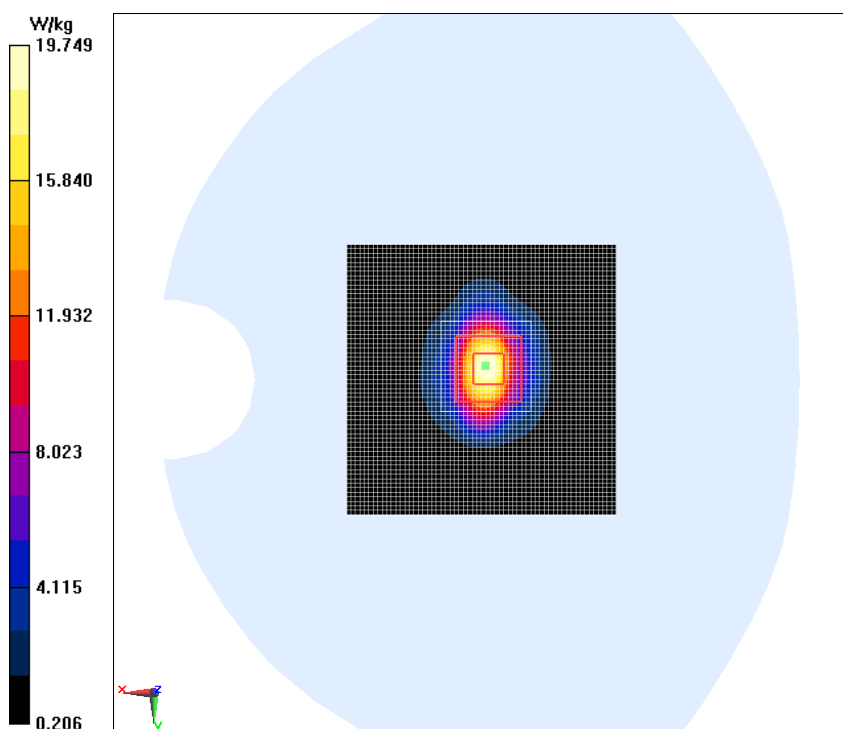
Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 104.76 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.23 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 13.12 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.06 mW/g

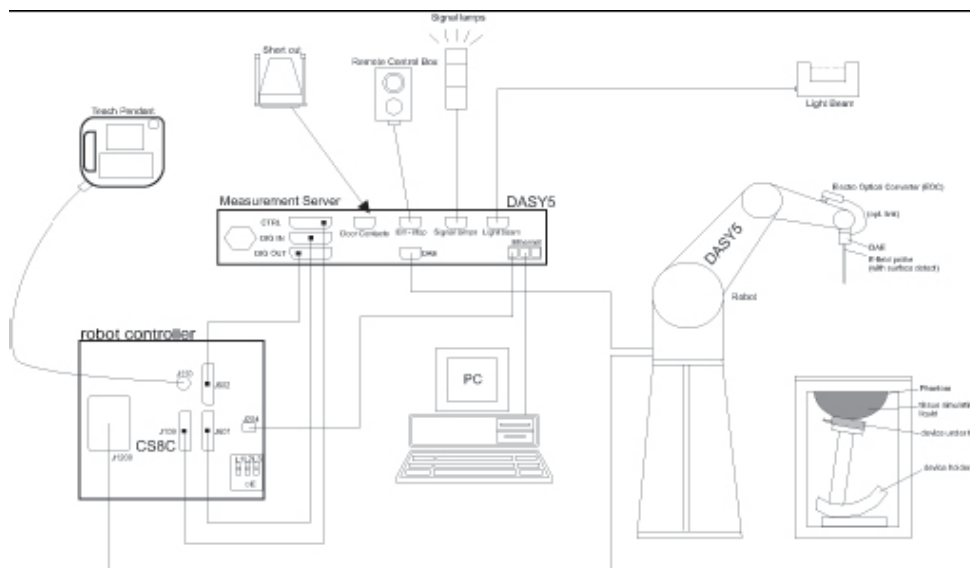
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.7 mW/g



ANNEX C. SAR Measurement Setup

C.1. Measurement Set-up

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:



Picture C.1 SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli TX=RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- 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 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.

C.2. DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY5 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using 2nd order curve fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Probe Specifications:

- Model:** ES3DV3, EX3DV4
- Frequency Range:** 700MHz — 2.6GHz(ES3DV3)
- Calibration:** In head and body simulating tissue at Frequencies from 835 up to 2450MHz
- Linearity:** ± 0.2 dB(700MHz — 2.0GHz) for ES3DV3
- Dynamic Range:** 10 mW/kg — 100W/kg
- Probe Length:** 330 mm
- Probe Tip Length:** 20 mm
- Body Diameter:** 12 mm
- Tip Diameter:** 2.5 mm (3.9 mm for ES3DV3)
- Tip-Center:** 1 mm (2.0mm for ES3DV3)
- Application:** SAR Dosimetry Testing
- Compliance tests of mobile phones**
- Dosimetry in strong gradient fields**



Picture C.2 Near-field Probe



Picture C.3 E-field Probe

C.3. E-field Probe Calibration

Each E-Probe/Probe Amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. A TEM cell calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the probe to a known E-field density (1 mW/cm²) using an RF Signal generator, TEM cell, and RF Power Meter.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and in a waveguide or other methodologies above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equate to 1 mW/cm².

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The E-field in the medium correlates with the temperature rise in the dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

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

Where:

Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

Where:

σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m³).

C.4. Other Test Equipment

C.4.1. Data Acquisition Electronics(DAE)

The data acquisition electronics consist 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 with a 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 mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



PictureC.4: DAE

C.4.2. Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: RX90L) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)



Picture C.5 DASY 5

C.4.3. Measurement Server

The Measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY5: 128MB), RAM (DASY5: 128MB). 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 real-time data evaluation of field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with an expansion port which is reserved for future applications. Please note that this expansion port does not have a standardized pinout, and therefore only devices provided by SPEAG can be connected. Devices from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.



Picture C.6 Server for DASY 5

C.4.4. Device Holder for Phantom

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$ would produce a SAR uncertainty of $\pm 20\%$. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

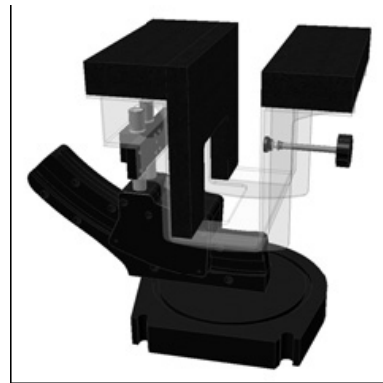
<Laptop Extension Kit>

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 positioner. The extension is fully compatible with

the Twin-SAM and ELI phantoms.



Picture C.7: Device Holder



Picture C.8: Laptop Extension Kit

C.4.5. Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to represent the 90th percentile of the population. The phantom enables the dissymmetric evaluation of SAR for both left and right handed handset usage, as well as body-worn usage using the flat phantom region. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. The shell phantom has a 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6 mm).

Shell Thickness: 2 ± 0.2 mm

Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters

Dimensions: 810 x 1000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)

Available: Special

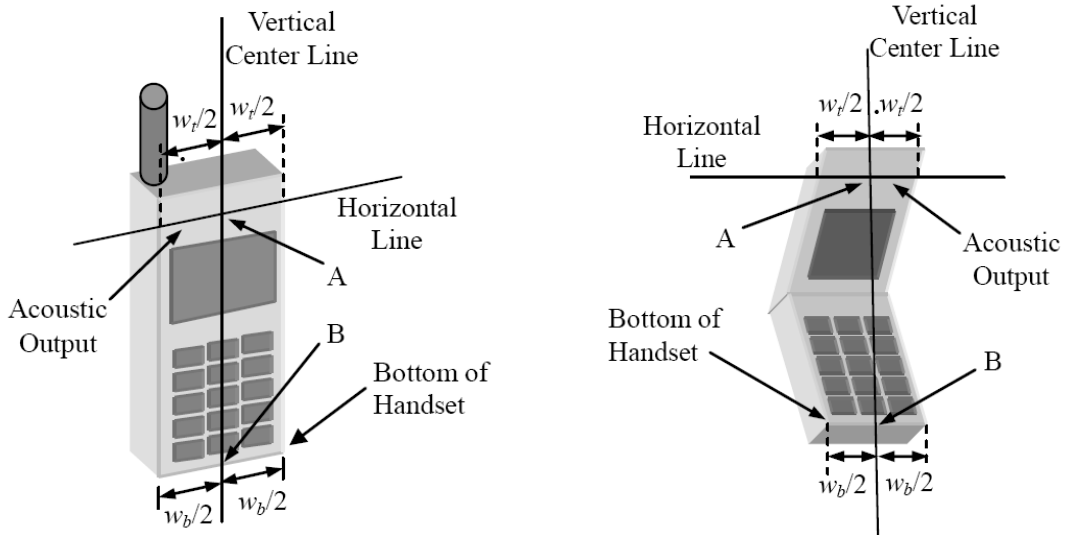


Picture C.9: SAM Twin Phantom

ANNEX D. Position of the wireless device in relation to the phantom

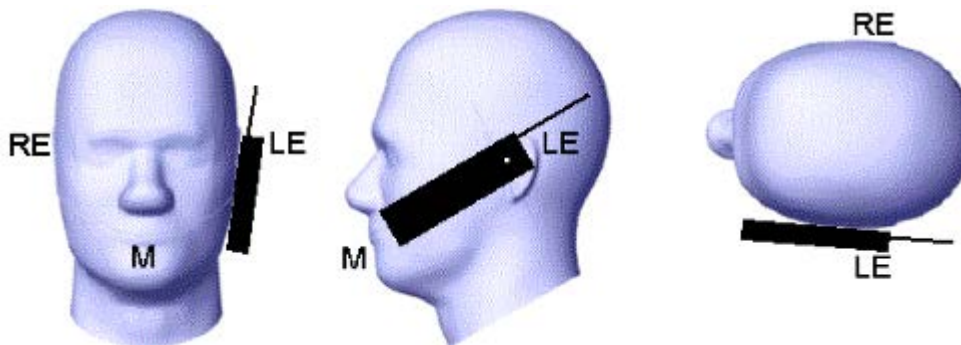
D.1. General considerations

This standard specifies two handset test positions against the head phantom – the “cheek” position and the “tilt” position.

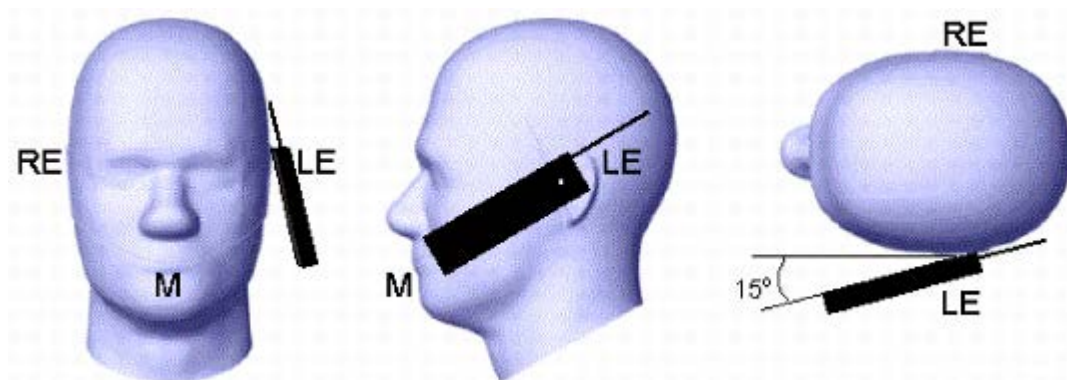


- w_t Width of the handset at the level of the acoustic
- w_b Width of the bottom of the handset
- A Midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output
- B Midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset

Picture D.1-a Typical “fixed” case handset Picture D.1-b Typical “clam-shell” case handset



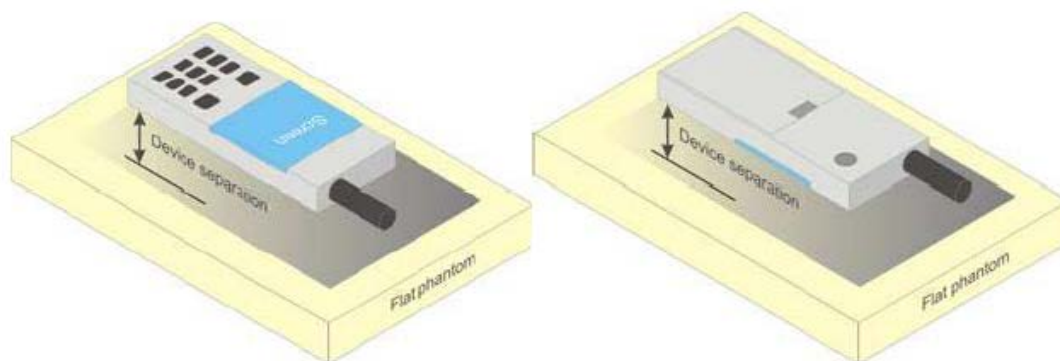
Picture D.2 Cheek position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM



Picture D.3 Tilt position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM

D.2. Body-worn device

A typical example of a body-worn device is a mobile phone, wireless enabled PDA or other battery operated wireless device with the ability to transmit while mounted on a person's body using a carry accessory approved by the wireless device manufacturer.

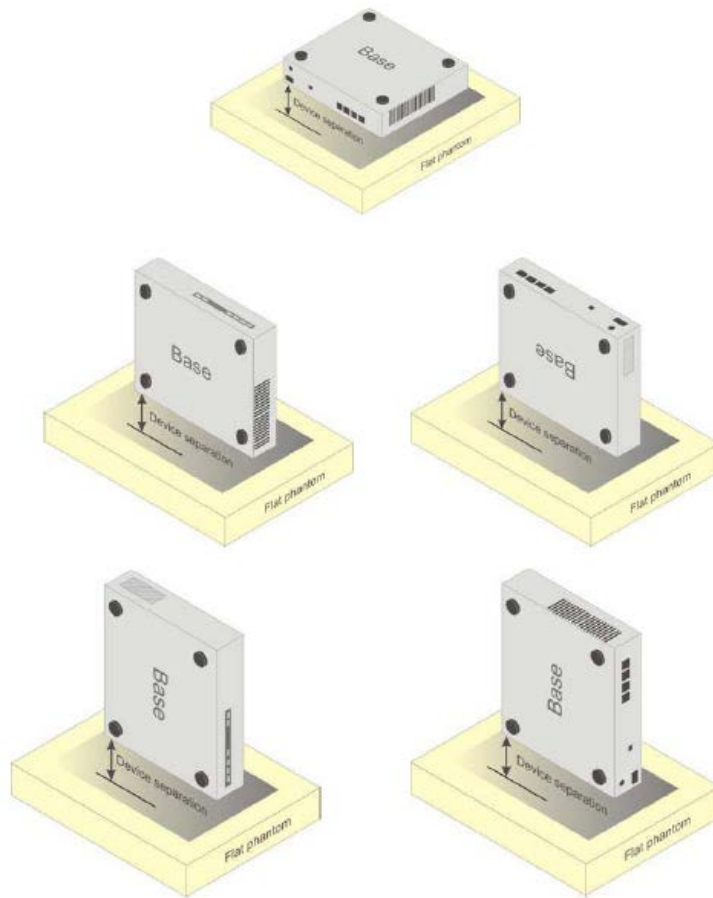


Picture D.4 Test positions for body-worn devices

D.3. Desktop device

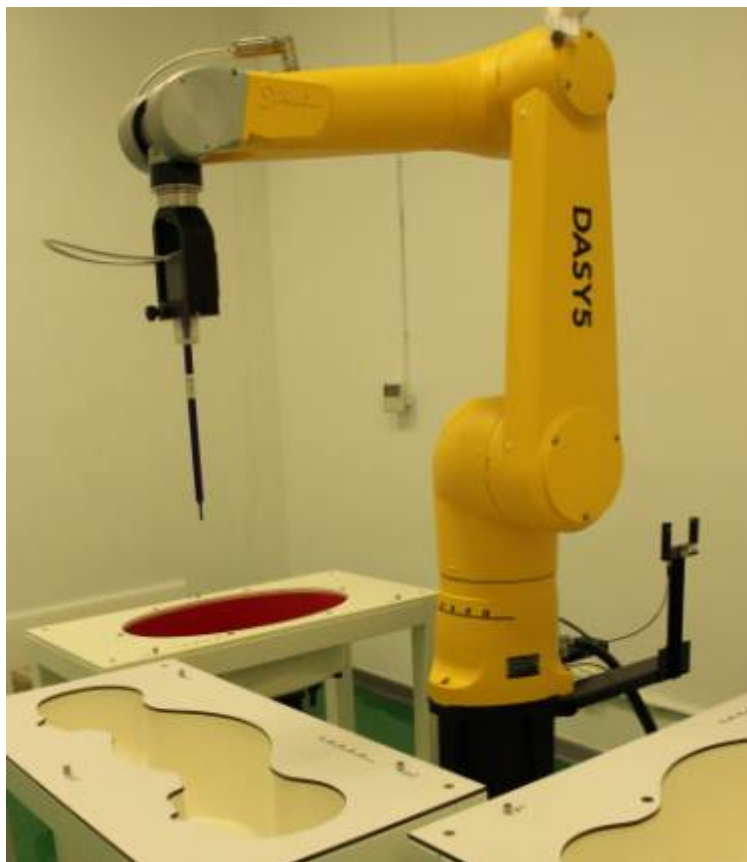
A typical example of a desktop device is a wireless enabled desktop computer placed on a table or desk when used.

The DUT shall be positioned at the distance and in the orientation to the phantom that corresponds to the intended use as specified by the manufacturer in the user instructions. For devices that employ an external antenna with variable positions, tests shall be performed for all antenna positions specified. Picture 8.5 show positions for desktop device SAR tests. If the intended use is not specified, the device shall be tested directly against the flat phantom.



Picture D.5 Test positions for desktop devices

D.4. DUT Setup Photos



Picture D.6 DSY5 system Set-up

Note:

The photos of test sample and test positions show in additional document.

ANNEX E. Equivalent Media Recipes

The liquid used for the frequency range of 800-3000 MHz consisted of water, sugar, salt, preventol, glycol monobutyl and Cellulose. The liquid has been previously proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table E.1 shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209.

Table E.1: Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Frequency (MHz)	835 Head	835 Body	1900 Head	1900 Body	2450 Head	2450 Body
Ingredients (% by weight)						
Water	41.45	52.5	55.242	69.91	58.79	72.60
Sugar	56.0	45.0	\	\	\	\
Salt	1.45	1.4	0.306	0.13	0.06	0.18
Preventol	0.1	0.1	\	\	\	\
Cellulose	1.0	1.0	\	\	\	\
Glycol Monobutyl	\	\	44.452	29.96	41.15	27.22
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	$\epsilon=41.5$ $\sigma=0.90$	$\epsilon=55.2$ $\sigma=0.97$	$\epsilon=40.0$ $\sigma=1.40$	$\epsilon=53.3$ $\sigma=1.52$	$\epsilon=39.2$ $\sigma=1.80$	$\epsilon=52.7$ $\sigma=1.95$

ANNEX F. System Validation

The SAR system must be validated against its performance specifications before it is deployed. When SAR probes, system components or software are changed, upgraded or recalibrated, these must be validated with the SAR system(s) that operates with such components.


Table F.1: System Validation Part 1

System No.	Probe SN.	Liquid name	Validation date	Frequency point	Permittivity ϵ	Conductivity σ (S/m)
1	3754	Head 835MHz	Nov 15,2015	835MHz	41.11	0.977
2	3754	Head 1900MHz	Nov 15,2015	1900MHz	39.59	1.433
3	3754	Head 2450MHz	Nov 15,2015	2450MHz	39.14	1.782
4	3754	Body 835MHz	Nov 15,2015	835MHz	55.08	0.988
5	3754	Body 1900MHz	Nov 15,2015	1900MHz	53.44	1.525
6	3754	Body 2450MHz	Nov 15,2015	2450MHz	54.01	1.941

Table F.2: System Validation Part 2


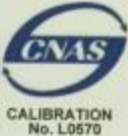
CW Validation	Sensitivity	PASS	PASS
	Probe linearity	PASS	PASS
	Probe Isotropy	PASS	PASS
Mod Validation	MOD.type	GMSK	GMSK
	MOD.type	OFDM	OFDM
	Duty factor	PASS	PASS
	PAR	PASS	PASS

ANNEX G. Probe and DAE Calibration Certificate



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CALIBRATION
No. L0570

Client : **ECIT** Certificate No: **Z15-97156**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **DAE4 - SN: 1244**

Calibration Procedure(s): **FD-Z11-2-002-01**
Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)

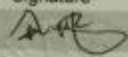
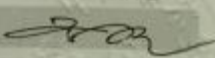
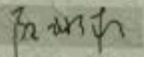
Calibration date: **October 08, 2015**

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)

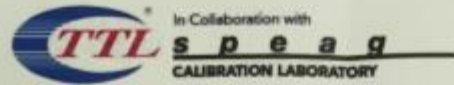
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	06-July-15 (CTTL, No.J15X04257)	July-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: October 09, 2015

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Certificate No: Z15-97156 Page 1 of 3



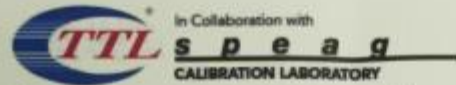
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Glossary:

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 report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.



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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	403.898 \pm 0.15% (k=2)	403.653 \pm 0.15% (k=2)	404.561 \pm 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.95903 \pm 0.7% (k=2)	3.97186 \pm 0.7% (k=2)	4.01502 \pm 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	48.5 $^{\circ}$ \pm 1 $^{\circ}$
---	------------------------------------



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 Client **ECIT**

 Certificate No: **Z15-97059**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

 Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3754**

 Calibration Procedure(s) **FD-Z11-2-004-01
 Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes**

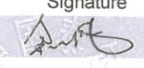

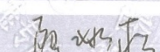
 Calibration date: **July 13, 2015**

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(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	01-Jul-15 (CTTL, No.J15X04256)	Jun-16
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	01-Jul-15 (CTTL, No.J15X04256)	Jun-16
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	01-Jul-15 (CTTL, No.J15X04256)	Jun-16
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	13-Mar-14(TMC,No.JZ14-1103)	Mar-16
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	13-Mar-14(TMC,No.JZ14-1104)	Mar-16
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	28-Aug-14(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Aug14)	Aug-15
DAE4	SN 777	17-Sep-14 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Sep14)	Sep -15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	01-Jul-15 (CTTL, No.J15X04255)	Jun-16
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	03-Feb-15 (CTTL, No.J15X00728)	Feb-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: July 15, 2015

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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 $\theta=0$ is normal to probe axis

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}: Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta=0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect 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 (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}; VR_{x,y,z}; A,B,C 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 valued 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).



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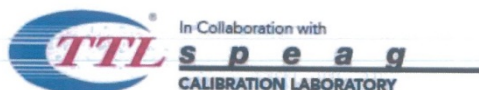
Probe EX3DV4

SN: 3754

Calibrated: July 13, 2015

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3754

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.46	0.45	0.34	±10.8%
DCP(mV) ^B	103.7	101.5	104.9	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	193.4	±2.6%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		185.5	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		159.5	

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 Page 5 and Page 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.



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3754

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)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.74	9.74	9.74	0.45	0.78	±12%
900	41.5	0.97	9.21	9.21	9.21	0.15	1.42	±12%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.02	8.02	8.02	0.25	1.25	±12%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.78	7.78	7.78	0.19	1.19	±12%
2000	40.0	1.40	7.67	7.67	7.67	0.19	1.19	±12%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.46	7.46	7.46	0.49	0.74	±12%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.13	7.13	7.13	0.53	0.72	±12%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.03	7.03	7.03	0.60	0.69	±12%

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

^F At frequency 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 the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3754

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)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.70	9.70	9.70	0.45	0.82	±12%
900	55.0	1.05	9.30	9.30	9.30	0.17	1.36	±12%
1750	53.4	1.49	7.79	7.79	7.79	0.19	1.26	±12%
1900	53.3	1.52	7.75	7.75	7.75	0.16	1.65	±12%
2000	53.3	1.52	7.63	7.63	7.63	0.15	2.30	±12%
2300	52.9	1.81	7.47	7.47	7.47	0.33	1.07	±12%
2450	52.7	1.95	7.19	7.19	7.19	0.30	1.27	±12%
2600	52.5	2.16	7.07	7.07	7.07	0.39	0.98	±12%

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

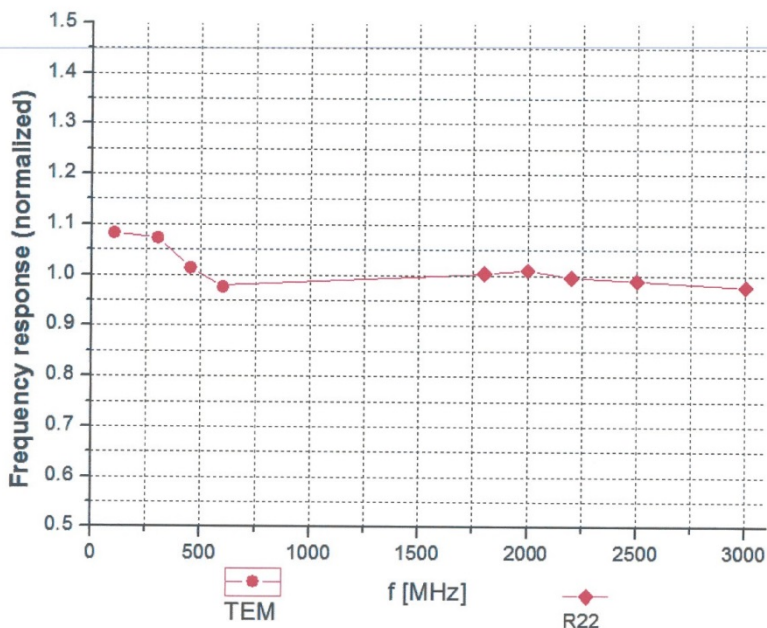
^F At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty 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 the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



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



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 7.5\%$ (k=2)

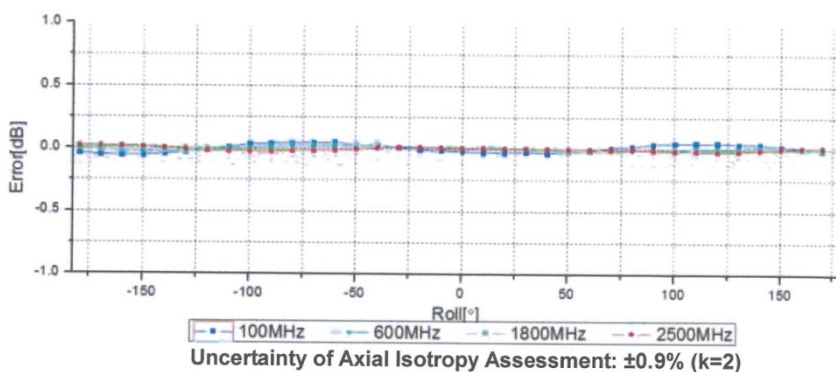
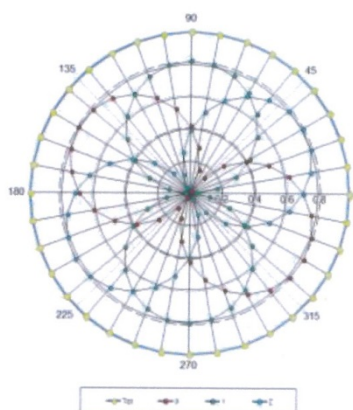
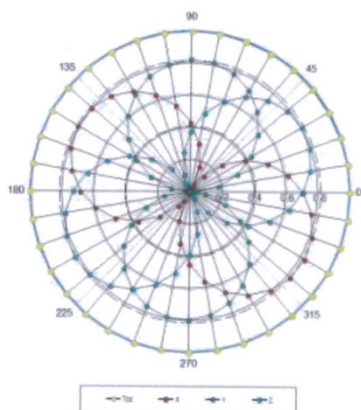


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Receiving Pattern (Φ), $\theta=0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM

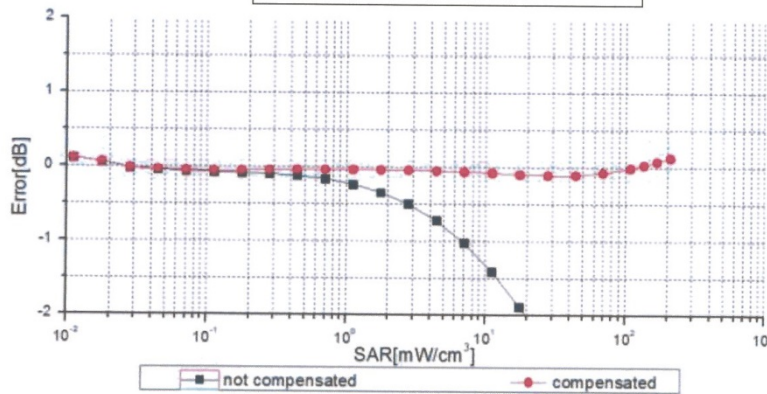
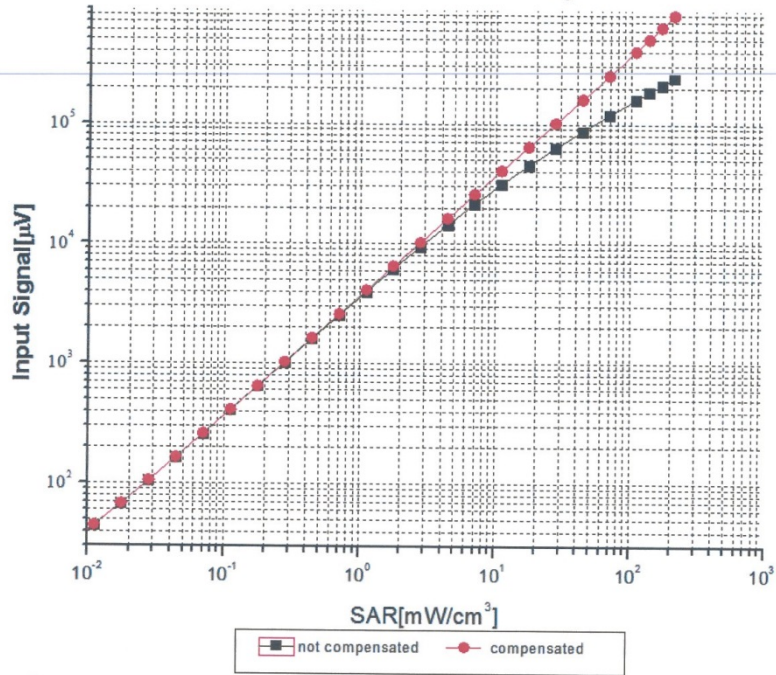
f=1800 MHz, R22





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



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)

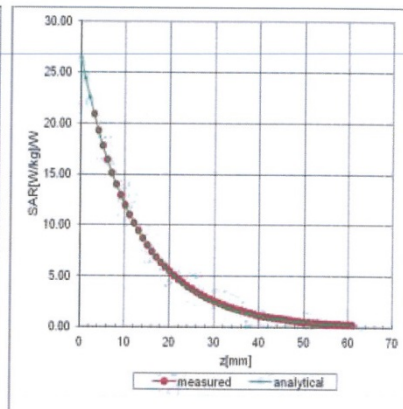
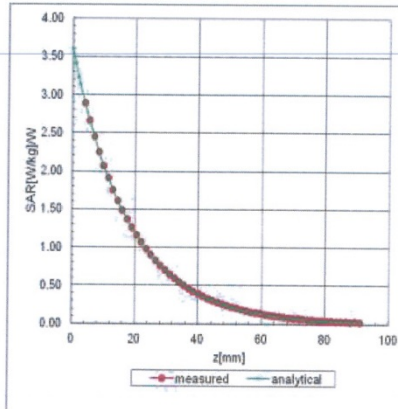


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Conversion Factor Assessment

f=900 MHz, WGLS R9(H_convF)

f=1750 MHz, WGLS R22(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

