

**FCC 2.1093
SAR Report**

for

Lightspeed Technologies Inc.

**11509 SW Herman Road, Tualatin,
OR 97062 USA**

Product Name : TRX-POD
Model Name : POD
Brand : Lightspeed
FCC ID : ORV-LSPOD

**Prepared by: : AUDIX Technology Corporation,
EMC Department**



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TEST REPORT CERTIFICATION

Applicant : Lightspeed Technologies Inc.
Manufacturer : REOR ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
EUT Description
(1) Product : TRX-POD
(2) Model : POD
(3) Brand : Lightspeed

Applicable Standards:

47 CFR FCC Part 2 (§2.1093)
IEEE 1528-2013

KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz v01r04

Audix Technology Corp. tested the equipment mentioned in accordance with the requirements set forth in the above standards. Test results indicate that the equipment tested is capable of demonstrating compliance with the requirements as documented within this report.

Audix Technology Corp. does not assume responsibility for any conclusions and generalizations drawn from the test results with regard to other specimens and samples.

Date of Report: 2017. 09. 15

Reviewed by: Tina Huang (Tina Huang/Administrator)

Approved by: Ben Cheng (Ben Cheng/Manager)

1. REVISION RECORD OF TEST REPORT

Edition No	Issued Data	Revision Summary	Report Number
0	2017. 09. 15	Original Report	EM-SR170008

2. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

Mode	Highest Reported Body SAR _{1g}	Scale SAR
Wireless 2-way audio communication	0.00953(W/kg)	0.0096W/kg)
Note: The SAR limit (SAR _{1g} 1.6 W/kg) for general population / uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093).		

3. GENERAL INFORMATION

3.1. Description of Application

Applicant	Lightspeed Technologies Inc. 11509 SW Herman Road, Tualatin, OR 97062 USA
Manufacturer	REOR ELECTRONICS CO., LTD. 5F., No. 122, Cioahe Rd., Jhonghe Dist., New Taipei City 23558, Taiwan.
Product	TRX-POD
Model	POD
Brand	Lightspeed

3.2. Description of EUT

Test Model	POD
Serial Number	N/A
Power Rating	2.5V NiMH rechargeable battery pack
RF Features	wireless 2-way audio communication
Frequency	1920-1930MHz
Transmit Type	1T1R
Accessories	N/A
Date of Receipt	2017. 07. 18
Date of Test	2017. 09. 14

3.3. Antenna Information

No.	Antenna Part Number	Manufacture	Antenna Type	Frequency (MHz)	Max Gain (dBi)
1	----	----	Monopole	1800-1950	-2

3.4. Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the laboratory:

Item	Require	Actual
Temperature (°C)	18-25	22 ± 2
Humidity (%RH)	30-70	48 ± 2

3.5. Description of Test Facility

Name of Test Firm	Audix Technology Corporation / EMC Department No. 53-11, Dingfu, Linkou Dist., New Taipei City 244, Taiwan Tel: +886-2-26092133 Fax: +886-2-26099303 Website : www.audixtech.com Contact e-mail: sales@audixtech.com
Accreditations	The laboratory is accredited by following organizations under ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (1) NVLAP(USA) NVLAP Lab Code 200077-0 (2) TAF(Taiwan) No. 1724 (3) FCC OET Designation No. TW1004 & TW1090 & TW1724
Test Facilities	(1) SAR Room

3.6. Measurement Uncertainty

DASY5 Uncertainty								
Measurement uncertainty for 300 MHz to 3 GHz averaged over 1 gram / 10 gram.								
Error Description	Uncert. value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(ci) 1g	(ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(vi) v _{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	±6.0%	N	1	1	1	±6.0%	±6.0%	∞
Axial Isotropy	±4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±1.9%	±1.9%	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±9.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±3.9%	±3.9%	∞
Boundary Effects	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Linearity	±4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3%	N	1	1	1	±0.3%	±0.3%	∞
Response Time	±0.8%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%	∞
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	±0.4%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.2%	±0.2%	∞
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
Power Drift	±5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	∞
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%	±10.8%	387
Expanded STD Uncertainty						±22%	±21.5%	

4. MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT LIST

Item	Type	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
1.	Stäubli Robot TX90 XL	Stäubli	TX90	F12/5K9SA1/ A101	N/A	N/A
2.	Controller	SPEAG	CS8c	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.	SAM Twin Phantom	SPEAG	N/A	1706	N/A	N/A
4.	ELI5 Phantom	SPEAG	N/A	1170	N/A	N/A
5.	Device Holder	SPEAG	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6.	Data Acquisition Electronic	SPEAG	DAE4	1337	2016. 09. 28	1 Year
7.	E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3855	2016. 09. 30	1 Year
8.	SAR Software	SPEAG	DASY52	V.52.8.8.1222	N/A	N/A
9.	ENA Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	Y46214331	2016. 09. 29	1 Year
10.	Signal Generator	Aglient	N5181A	MY50143917	2016. 09. 19	1 Year
11.	Dipole Antenna	SPEAG	D1900V2	5d156	2015. 09. 29	3 Years
12.	Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4446A	MY48250073	2017. 01. 24	1 Year

5. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

5.1. Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2. SPEAG DASY System

DASY system consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY5 software defined. The DASY software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.

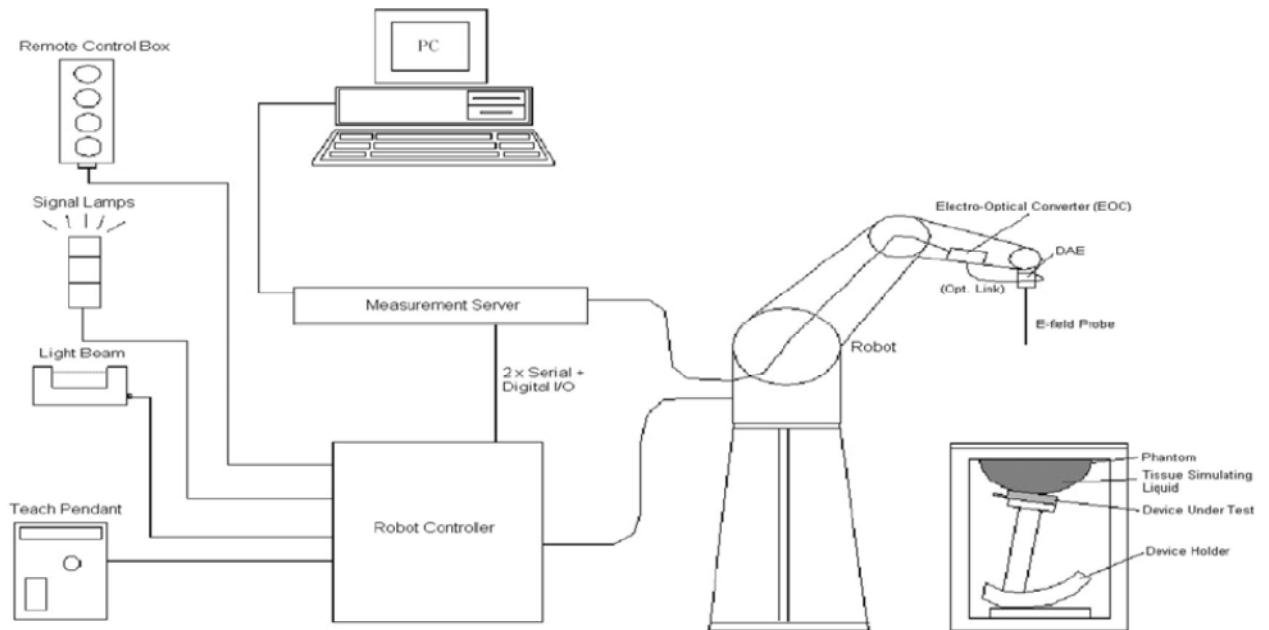
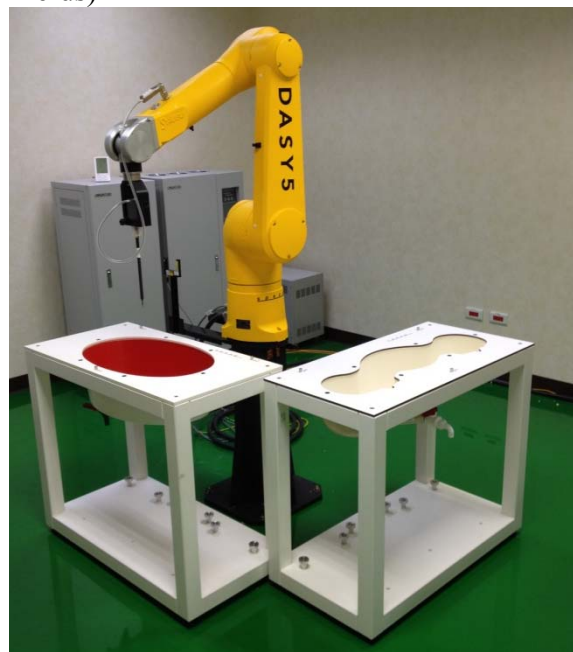


Fig-3.1 DASY System Setup


5.2.1. Robot

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


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




5.2.2. Probes


Model	Ex3DV4	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

5.2.3. Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)


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


5.2.4. Phantom

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


Model	ELI	
Construction	Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.	
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)	
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
Filling Volume	approx. 30 liters	

5.2.5. Device Holder

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

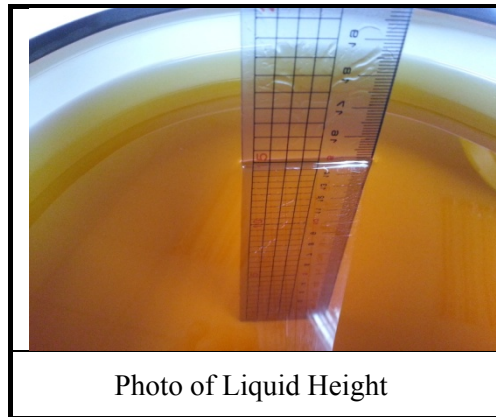
Model	Laptop Extensions Kit	
Construction	Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.). It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the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

5.2.6. Reference Dipole

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

5.2.7. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in Table-5.1.



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

Table-5.1 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid

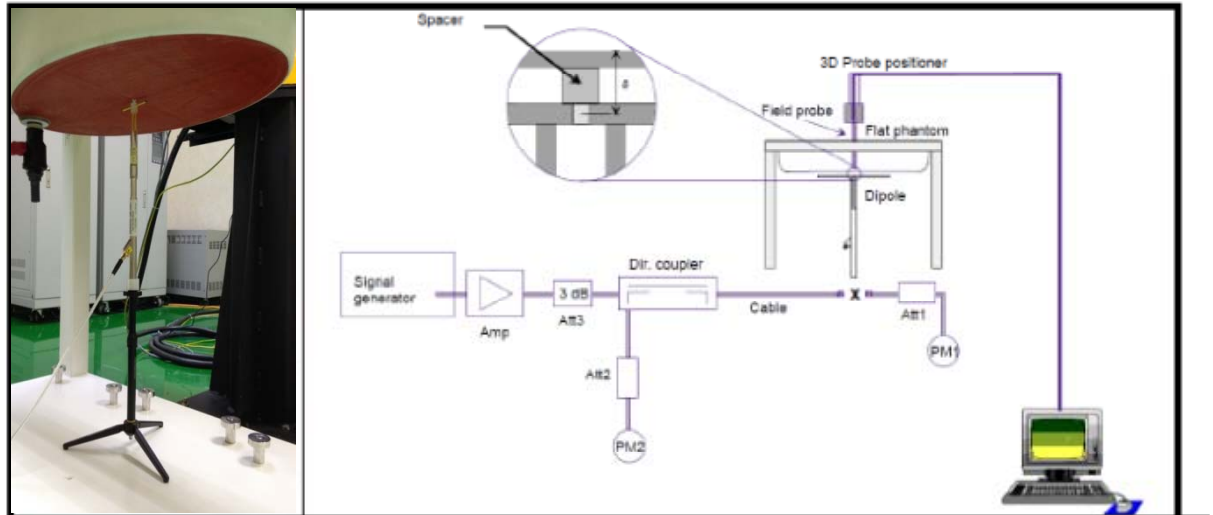
Target Frequency [MHz]	Target Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Range of $\pm 5\%$	Target Conductivity σ [s/m]	Range of $\pm 5\%$
For Head				
750	41.9	39.8 ~ 44.0	0.89	0.85 ~ 0.93
835	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.90	0.86 ~ 0.95
900	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
1450	40.5	38.5 ~ 42.5	1.20	1.14 ~ 1.26
1640	40.3	38.3 ~ 42.3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

Table-5.2 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

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

5.3. SAR System Verification

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



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

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

5.3.1. SAR System Verification Result

System Performance Check				
Dipole Kit: D1900V2 (Body)				
Frequency [MHz]	Description	SAR [w/kg] 1g	SAR [w/kg] 10g	Tissue Temp. [°C]
1900MHz	Reference result	9.98	5.25	N/A
	± 10% window	8.982 to 10.978	4.725 to 5.775	
	2017. 09. 14	9.1	4.51	22.1

Note: All SAR values are normalized to 250mW forward power.

5.3.2. SAR System Check Data

Date: 9/14/2017

Test Laboratory: Audix_SAR Lab

System Check_B1900

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz D1900V2; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d156

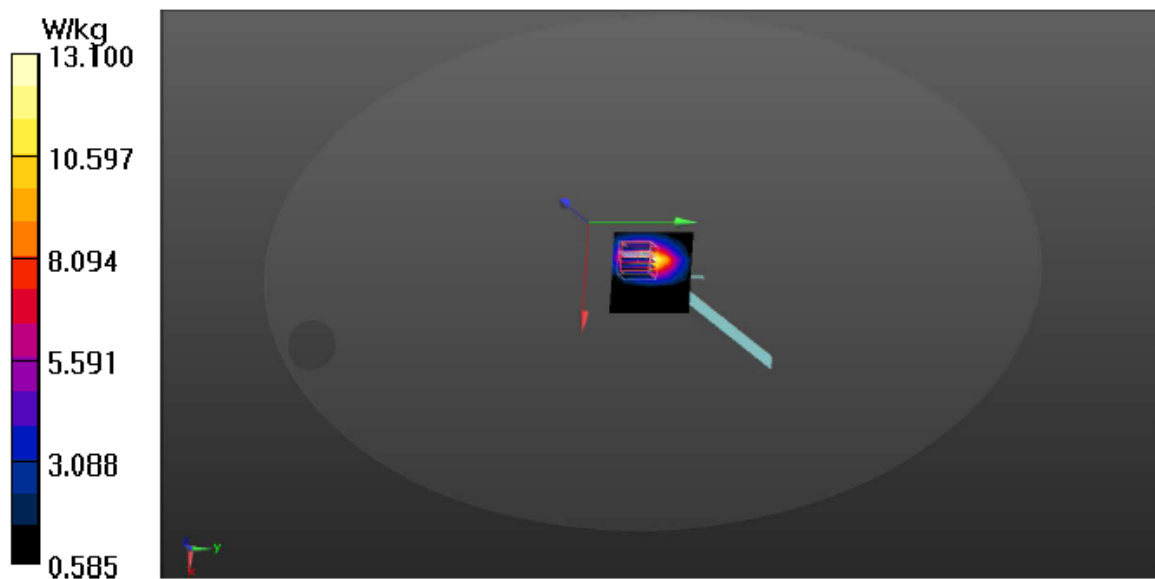
Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle:1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.79$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3855; ConvF(8.01, 8.01, 8.01); Calibrated: 9/30/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1337; Calibrated: 9/28/2016
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1170
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7373)

Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.1 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2.5mm
Reference Value = 63.27 V/m; Power Drift = 0.20 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.51 W/kg



5.4. SAR Measurement Procedure

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

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

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

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

5.4.1. Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. According to KDB 865664 D01 v01r03, the resolution for Area and Zoom scan is specified in the table below.

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

Note:

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

5.4.2. Volume Scan Procedure

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

5.4.3. Power Drift Monitoring

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

5.4.4. Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

5.4.5. SAR Averaged Methods

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

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

6. SAR MEASUREMENT EVALUATION

6.1. EUT Configuration and Setting

Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in KDB 447498 D01 are used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

Body-worn accessories that do not contain metallic or conductive components may be tested according to worst-case exposure configurations, typically according to the smallest test separation distance required for the group of body-worn accessories with similar operating and exposure characteristics. All body-worn accessories containing metallic components are tested in conjunction with the host device.

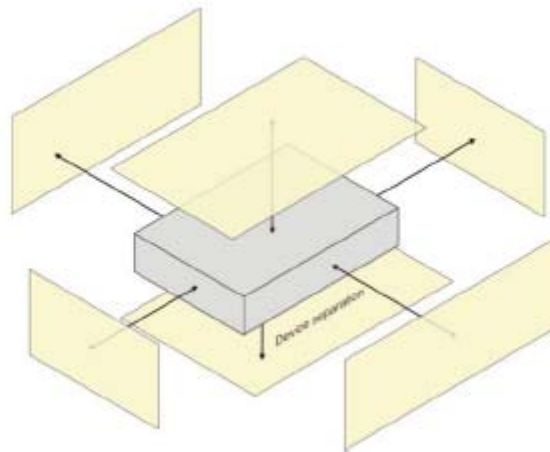
Body-worn accessory SAR compliance is based on a single minimum test separation distance for all wireless and operating modes applicable to each body-worn accessory used by the host, and according to the relevant voice and/or data mode transmissions and operations. If a body-worn accessory supports voice only operations in its normal and expected use conditions, testing of data mode for body-worn compliance is not required.

A conservative minimum test separation distance for supporting off-the-shelf body-worn accessories that may be acquired by users of consumer handsets is used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance. This distance is determined by the handset manufacturer, according to the requirements of Supplement C 01-01. Devices that are designed to operate on the body of users using lanyards and straps, or without requiring additional body-worn accessories, will be tested using a conservative minimum test separation distance ≤ 5 mm to support compliance.

6.2. EUT Testing Position

The wireless router device is tested for SAR compliance in body configurations described in the following subsections.

A test separation of 0 mm is required. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25 mm from that surface or edge, for the data modes, wireless technologies and frequency bands supporting hotspot mode. The standalone SAR results in each device test orientation must be analyzed for the applicable hotspot mode simultaneous transmission configurations to determine SAR test exclusion and volume scan requirements. The simultaneous transmission configurations must be clearly described in the SAR report to support the analyses or test results. When the device form factor is smaller than 9 cm x 5 cm, unless a test separation distance of 5 mm or less is used a KDB inquiry is required to determine the acceptable test distance.



The SAR testing required mode is listed as below.

Antenna	Front Face	Rear Face	Top Side	Bottom Side	Left Side	Right Side
---		√	√	√	√	√

Note: When surface or edge with distance antenna is greater than 25mm that exempted from SAR evaluation.

6.3. Tissue Calibration Result

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using Aligent Dielectric Probe Kit and Aligent E5071C Vector Network Analyzer.

Body Tissue Simulate Measurement					
Frequency [MHz]	Description	Dielectric Parameters			Tissue Temp. [°C]
		ϵ_r		σ [s/m]	
1900MHz	Reference result	53.3		1.52	N/A
	± 5% window	50.635	to 55.965	1.444 to 1.596	
	2017. 09. 14	52.79		1.47	22.1

6.4. SAR Exposure Limits

SAR assessments have been made in line with the requirements of IEEE-1528, FCC Supplement C, and comply with ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 “Uncontrolled Environments” limits. These limits apply to a location which is deemed as “Uncontrolled Environment” which can be described as a situation where the general public may be exposed to an RF source with no prior knowledge or control over their exposure.

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

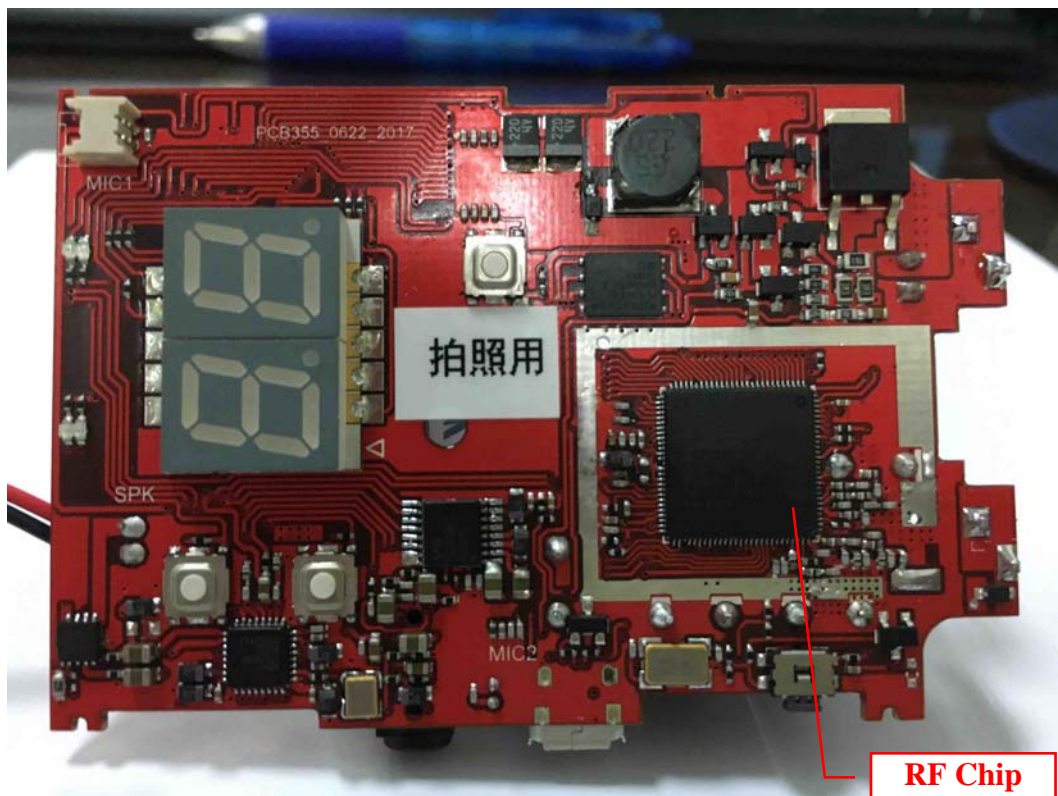
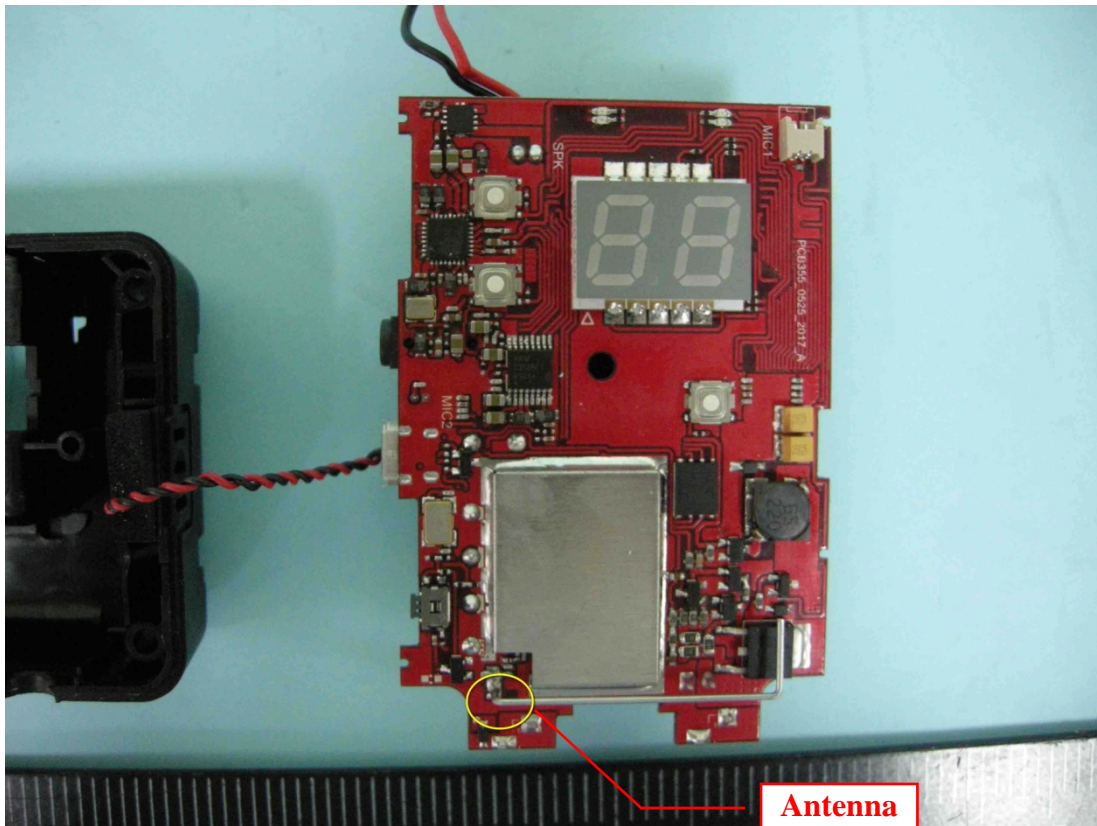
Type Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment Limit
Spatial Peak SAR (1g cube tissue for brain or body)	1.60 W/kg
Spatial Average SAR (whole body)	0.08 W/kg
Spatial Peak SAR (10g for hands, feet, ankles and wrist)	4.00 W/kg

6.5. Conducted Power Measurement

Test Frequency (MHz)	Average Output Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Scale Factor
1921.596	14.36	14.40	---
1925.052	14.37	14.40	1.01
1928.508	14.40	14.40	---

- Note: 1. Scale factor is applied to calculated scale SAR presented in section 6.7.
2. Scale factor not listed for channels are exempted from SAR testing.

6.6. Exposure Positions Consideration



6.7. SAR Test Result

Test Date	2017/09/14	Temp./Hum.	23°C/55%
Test Voltage	DC 2.5V		

Liquid Temperature : 22.1°C		Depth of Liquid: > 15cm						
Test Position: Body	Antenna Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted power (dBm)	SAR 1g (W/kg)	Scale Factor	Scale SAR	Limit (W/kg)
Top	Fixed	0.5	1925.052	14.37	0.00953	1.01	0.0096	1.6
Bottom	Fixed	0.5	1925.052	14.37	0.00346	1.01	0.0035	1.6
Right	Fixed	0.5	1925.052	14.37	0.00355	1.01	0.0036	1.6
Left	Fixed	0.5	1925.052	14.37	0.00294	1.01	0.0030	1.6
Back	Fixed	0.5	1925.052	14.37	0.00352	1.01	0.0035	1.6



APPENDIX A

GRAPH RESULT

(Model: POD)

Date: 9/14/2017

Test Laboratory: Audix_SAR Lab

P1 CH2 1925.052MHz TOP**DUT: POD**

Communication System: UID 0, DECT-1900 (0); Frequency: 1925.052 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:25

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1925.052$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.12$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

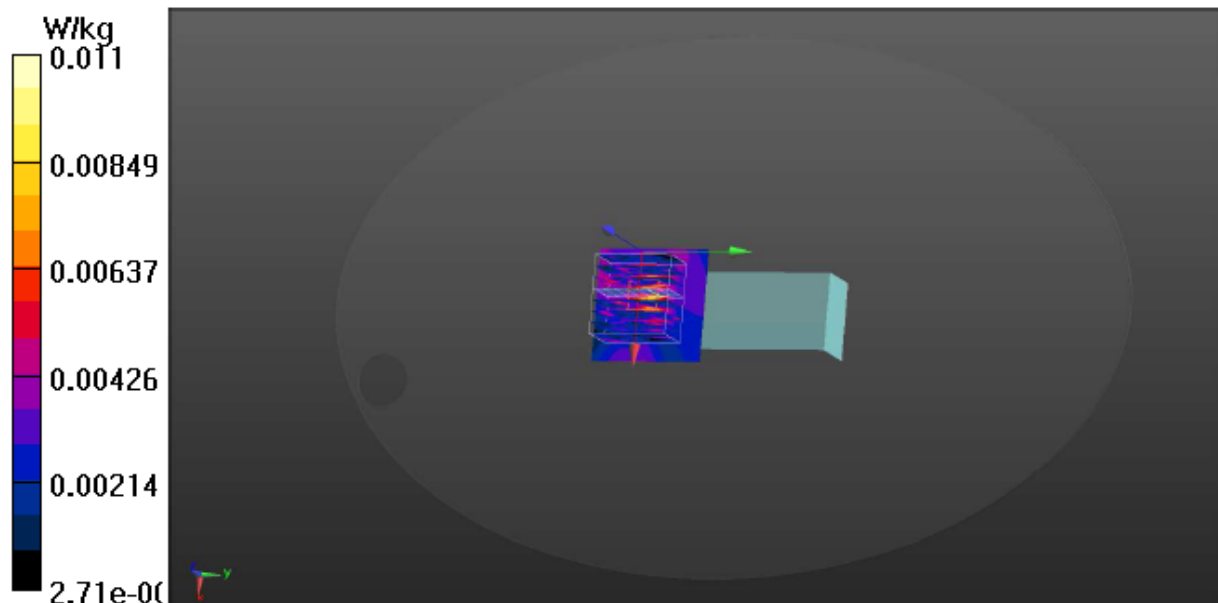
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3855; ConvF(8.01, 8.01, 8.01); Calibrated: 9/30/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1337; Calibrated: 9/28/2016
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1170
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7373)

Area Scan (5x5x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00852 W/kg

Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 0.9480 V/m; Power Drift = 1.53 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0250 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.00953 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00398 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0106 W/kg



Date: 9/14/2017

Test Laboratory: Audix_SAR Lab

P2 CH2 1925.052MHz Bottom**DUT: POD**

Communication System: UID 0, DECT-1900 (0); Frequency: 1925.052 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:25

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1925.052$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.12$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3855; ConvF(8.01, 8.01, 8.01); Calibrated: 9/30/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1337; Calibrated: 9/28/2016
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1170
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7373)

Area Scan (7x5x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00462 W/kg

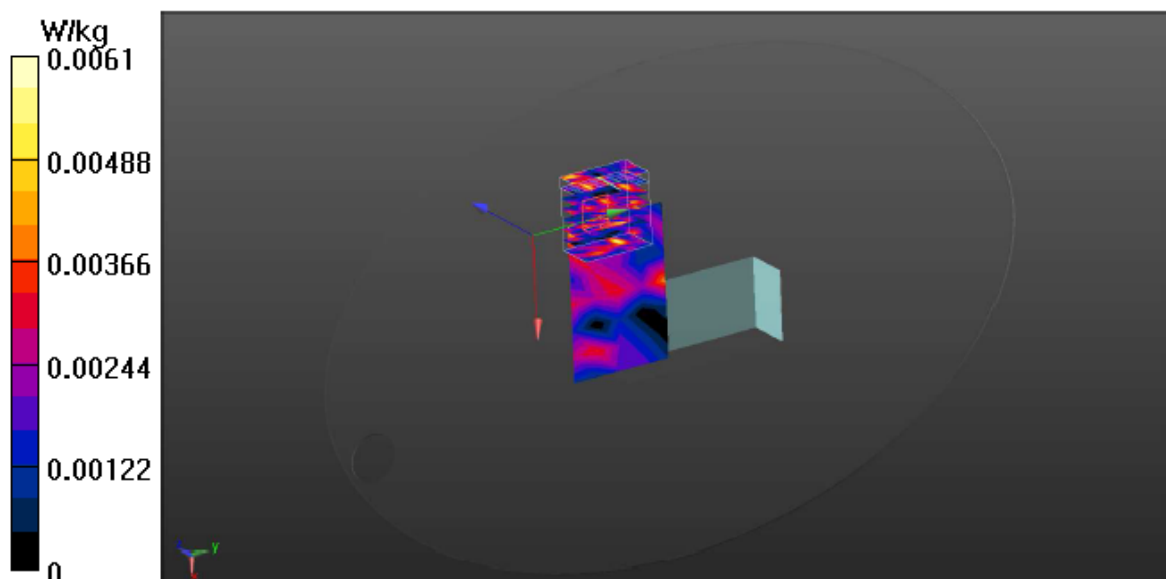
Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.7990 V/m; Power Drift = -1.77 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.00945 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00346 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00175 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00610 W/kg



Date: 9/14/2017

Test Laboratory: Audix_SAR Lab

P3 CH2 1925.052MHz RIGHT**DUT: POD**

Communication System: UID 0, DECT-1900 (0); Frequency: 1925.052 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:25

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1925$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.12$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3855; ConvF(8.01, 8.01, 8.01); Calibrated: 9/30/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1337; Calibrated: 9/28/2016
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1170
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7373)

Area Scan (5x5x1): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00405 W/kg

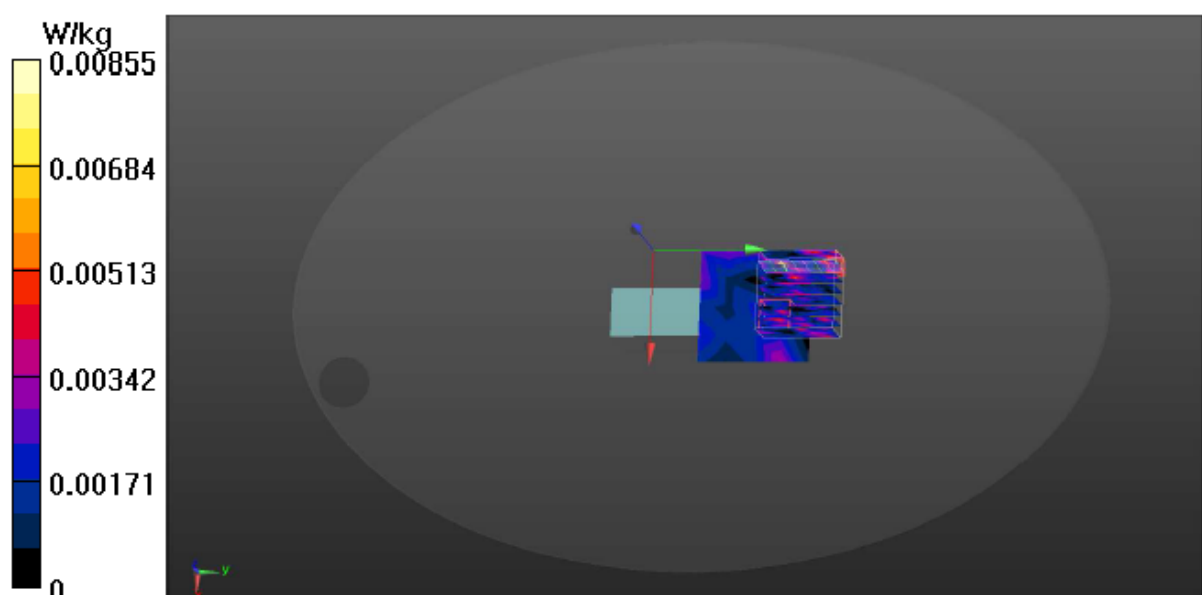
Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.006 V/m; Power Drift = 0.92 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0130 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00355 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00203 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00855 W/kg



Date: 9/14/2017

Test Laboratory: Audix_SAR Lab

P4 CH2 1925.052MHz LEFT**DUT: POD**

Communication System: UID 0, DECT-1900 (0); Frequency: 1925.052 MHz;Duty Cycle:1:25

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1925.052$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.12$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

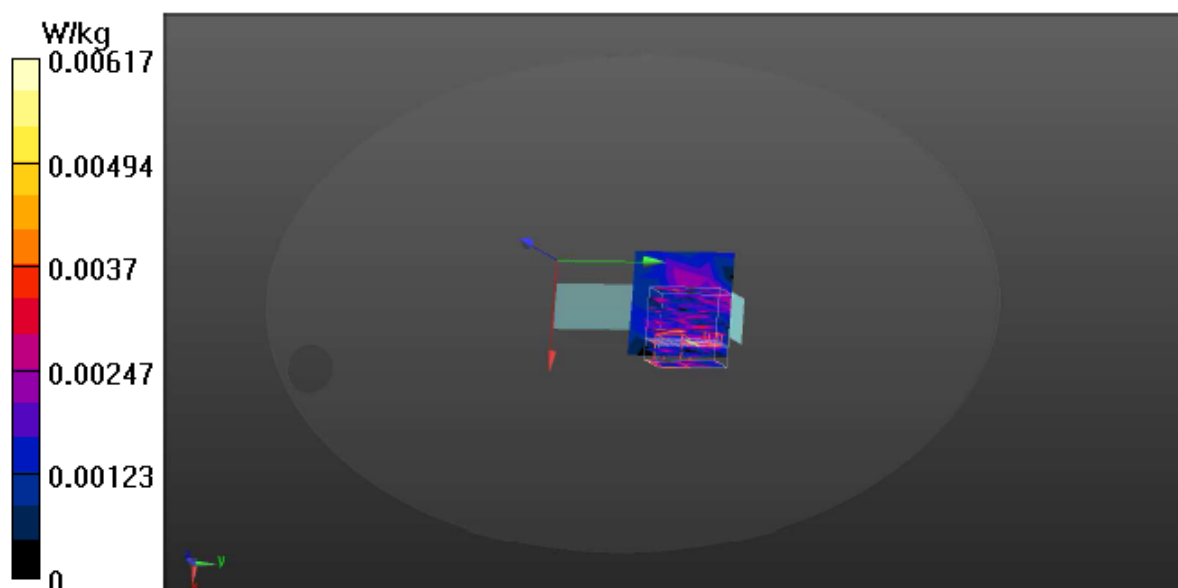
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3855; ConvF(8.01, 8.01, 8.01); Calibrated: 9/30/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1337; Calibrated: 9/28/2016
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1170
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7373)

Area Scan (5x5x1): Measurement grid: $dx=20$ mm, $dy=20$ mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00309 W/kg

Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm
Reference Value = 0.6970 V/m; Power Drift = 1.61 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.00869 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.00294 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00135 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00617 W/kg



Date: 9/14/2017

Test Laboratory: Audix_SAR Lab

P5 CH2 1925.052MHz BACK**DUT: POD**

Communication System: UID 0, DECT-1900 (0); Frequency: 1925.052 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:25

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1925.052$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.12$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3855; ConvF(8.01, 8.01, 8.01); Calibrated: 9/30/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1337; Calibrated: 9/28/2016
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1170
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7373)

Area Scan (5x5x1): Measurement grid: $dx=20$ mm, $dy=20$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00277 W/kg

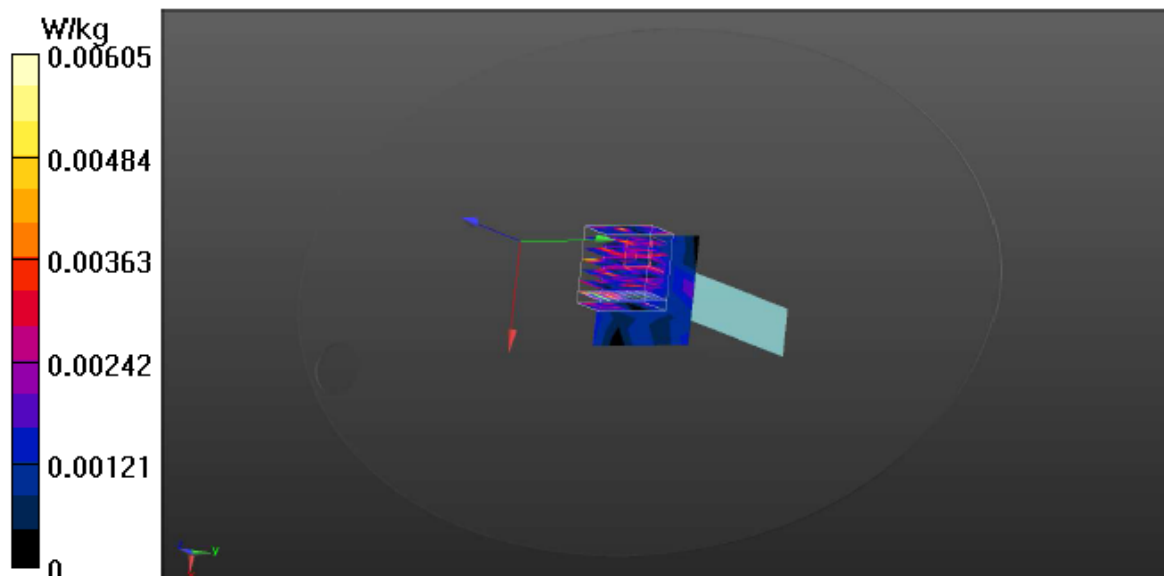
Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 0.9500 V/m; Power Drift = -1.34 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.00910 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00352 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00161 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00605 W/kg





*Audix Technology Corp.
No. 53-11, Dingfu, Linkou, Dist.,
New Taipei City 244, Taiwan*

*Tel: +886 2 26099301
Fax: +886 2 26099303*

APPENDIX B

TEST PHOTOGRAPHS

(Model: POD)



*Audix Technology Corp.
No. 53-11, Dingfu, Linkou, Dist.,
New Taipei City 244, Taiwan*

*Tel: +886 2 26099301
Fax: +886 2 26099303*

APPENDIX C

Test Equipment Calibration Data

1337

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 **Audix - TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1337_Sep16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1337**

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



Calibration date: **September 28, 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-16 (No:19065)	Sep-17
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	05-Jan-16 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-17
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	05-Jan-16 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-17

Calibrated by:	Name Eric Hainfeld	Function Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Name Fin Bornholt	Function Deputy Technical Manager	Signature 

Issued: September 28, 2016

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



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary

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	404.765 \pm 0.02% (k=2)	404.727 \pm 0.02% (k=2)	404.931 \pm 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98814 \pm 1.50% (k=2)	3.99577 \pm 1.50% (k=2)	3.97662 \pm 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	268.5 $^{\circ}$ \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	199997.65	0.92	0.00
Channel X + Input	20006.99	5.21	0.03
Channel X - Input	-19999.20	1.56	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	199995.78	-0.99	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	19999.62	-2.07	-0.01
Channel Y - Input	-20000.99	-0.23	0.00
Channel Z + Input	199997.29	0.30	0.00
Channel Z + Input	19998.55	-3.07	-0.02
Channel Z - Input	-20000.64	0.15	-0.00

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2002.97	1.53	0.08
Channel X + Input	202.13	0.37	0.18
Channel X - Input	-196.81	1.34	-0.67
Channel Y + Input	2001.04	-0.27	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	201.05	-0.72	-0.35
Channel Y - Input	-199.49	-1.35	0.68
Channel Z + Input	2001.19	-0.18	-0.01
Channel Z + Input	200.69	-1.03	-0.51
Channel Z - Input	-198.47	-0.32	0.16

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	-5.28	-7.67
	- 200	10.47	7.55
Channel Y	200	7.17	6.96
	- 200	-9.59	-9.77
Channel Z	200	-13.83	-14.35
	- 200	13.33	12.79

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	-	0.90	-3.46
Channel Y	200	8.14	-	2.42
Channel Z	200	10.16	4.07	-

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	16142	15068
Channel Y	16216	16793
Channel Z	16308	15918

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	1.28	-0.65	3.13	0.77
Channel Y	-0.43	-2.13	1.22	0.55
Channel Z	-0.69	-2.31	0.96	0.51

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 **Audix-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3855_Sep16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3855**

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: **September 30, 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 NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02293)	Apr-17
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
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Leif Klysner	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
			Issued: October 3, 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:3855

Manufactured: January 23, 2012
Calibrated: September 30, 2016

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3855

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.46	0.17	0.13	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	97.1	92.9	90.4	

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	156.6	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		141.7	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		149.6	

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:3855

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 (mm) ^G	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.62	10.62	10.62	0.33	1.00	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	10.18	10.18	10.18	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.96	9.96	9.96	0.36	0.92	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	9.07	9.07	9.07	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.59	8.59	8.59	0.31	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.31	8.31	8.31	0.26	0.80	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	0.27	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.60	7.60	7.60	0.38	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.37	7.37	7.37	0.38	0.80	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	7.20	7.20	7.20	0.30	1.20	± 13.1 %
3700	37.7	3.12	6.64	6.64	6.64	0.30	1.20	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.60	5.60	5.60	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.35	5.35	5.35	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.97	4.97	4.97	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.78	4.78	4.78	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.84	4.84	4.84	0.40	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:3855

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

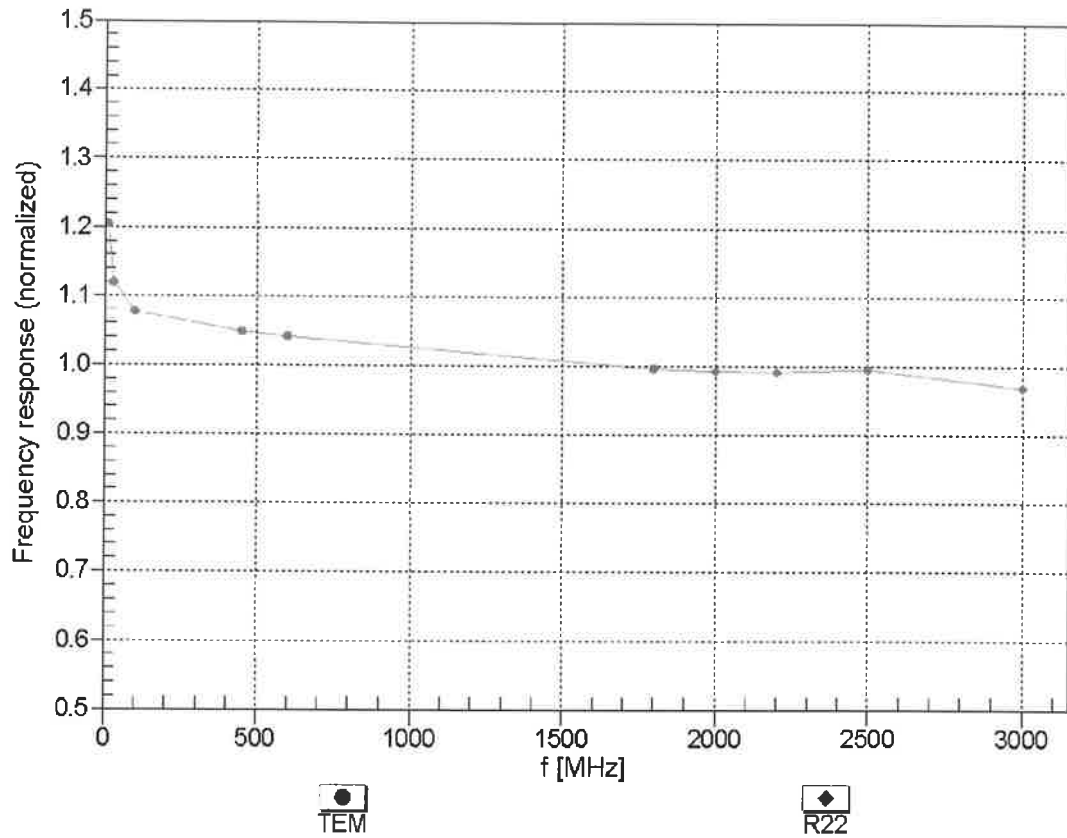
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth (mm) ^G	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.07	10.07	10.07	0.47	0.82	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.86	9.86	9.86	0.40	0.90	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.90	9.90	9.90	0.31	1.03	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	8.15	8.15	8.15	0.20	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.31	8.31	8.31	0.30	0.99	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	8.01	8.01	8.01	0.24	1.07	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	8.15	8.15	8.15	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.54	7.54	7.54	0.34	0.85	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.42	7.42	7.42	0.38	0.88	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.81	6.81	6.81	0.25	1.30	± 13.1 %
3700	51.0	3.55	6.74	6.74	6.74	0.16	1.30	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.11	4.11	4.11	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.96	3.96	3.96	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.14	4.14	4.14	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.

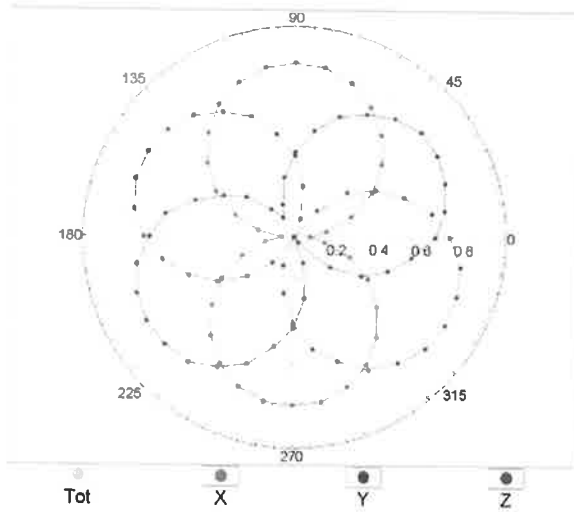
Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



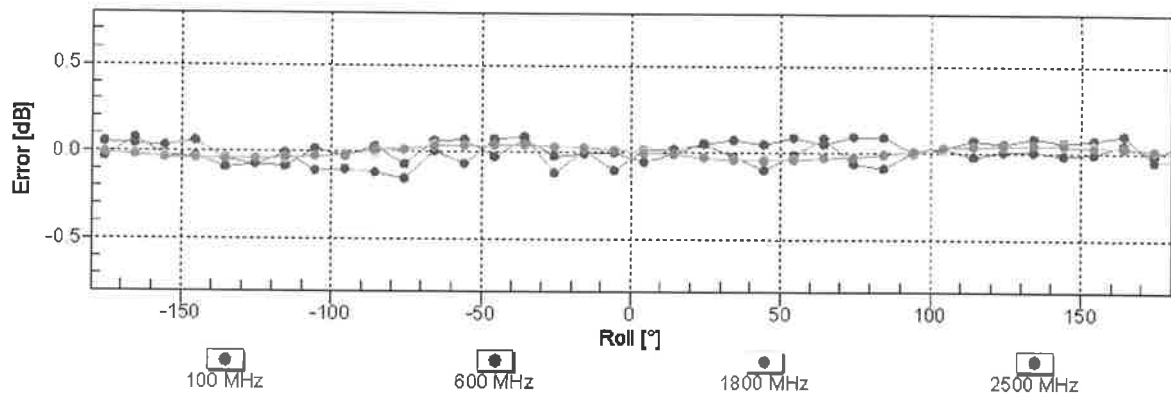
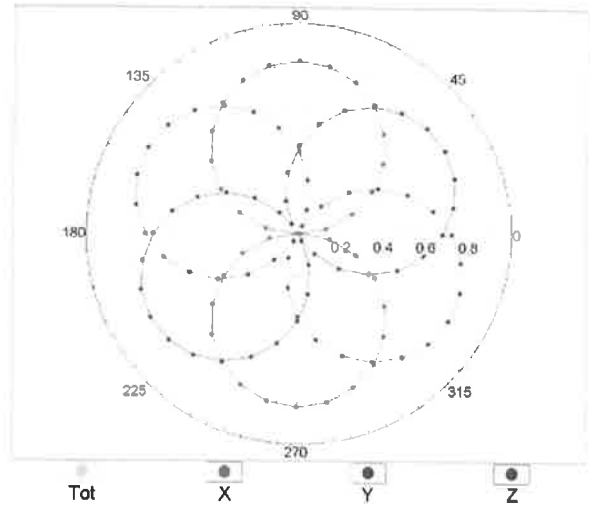
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz, TEM

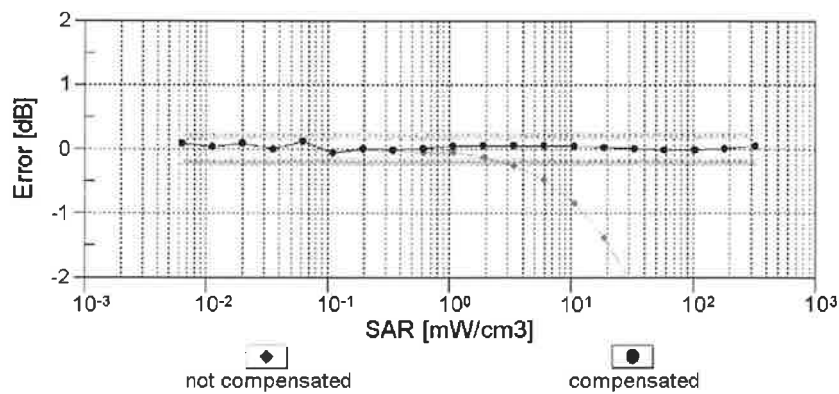
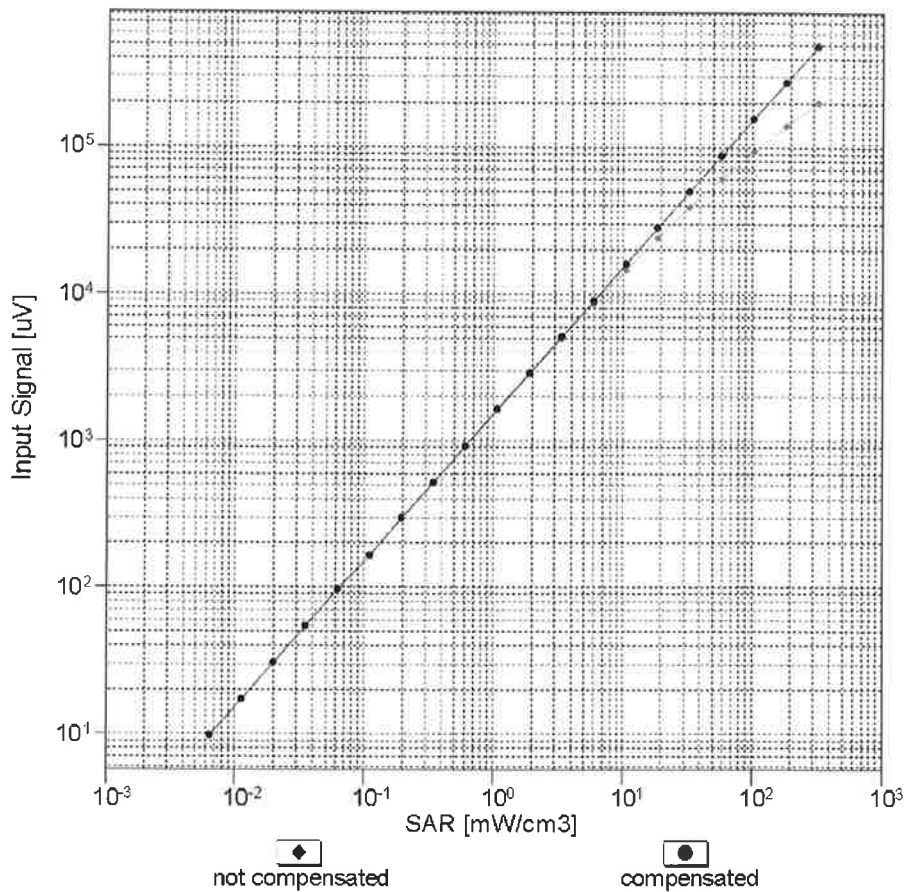


f=1800 MHz, R22



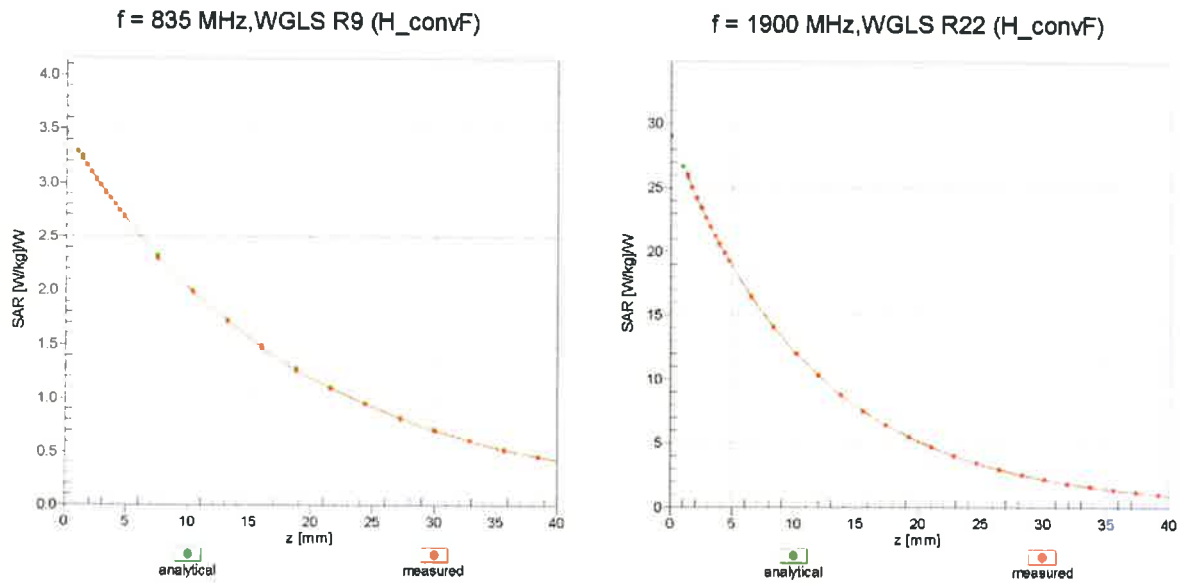
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

Dynamic Range $f(SAR_{head})$ (TEM cell , $f_{eval}= 1900$ MHz)

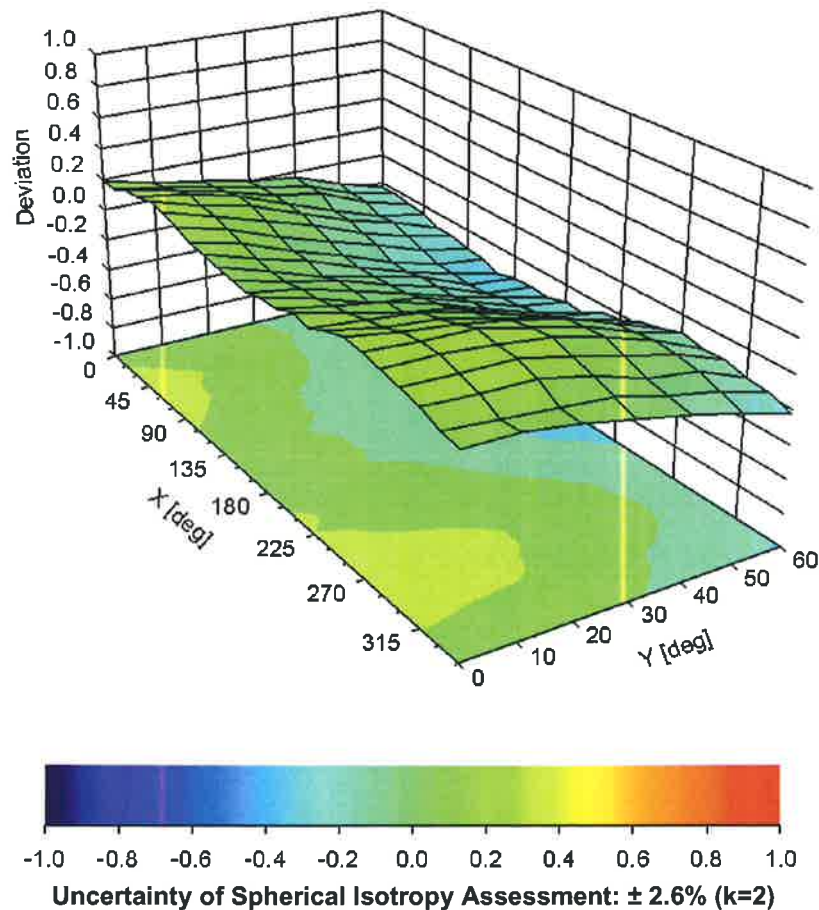


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



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



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3855

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	24.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Audix-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d156_Sep15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN:5d156**

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

Calibration date: **September 29, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02131)	Mar-16
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02134)	Mar-16
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	30-Dec-14 (No. EX3-7349_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	17-Aug-15 (No. DAE4-601_Aug15)	Aug-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-14)	In house check: Oct-15

Calibrated by:	Name Leif Klysner	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	

Issued: September 30, 2015

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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	1900 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	39.3 \pm 6 %	1.38 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.94 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.9 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.17 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.7 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	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	52.6 \pm 6 %	1.52 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.98 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.8 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.25 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.0 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	51.9 Ω + 3.6 j Ω
Return Loss	- 28.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.6 Ω + 4.6 j Ω
Return Loss	- 26.3 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.198 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	December 20, 2011

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 29.09.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d156

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.14, 8.14, 8.14); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 17.08.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

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

Reference Value = 108.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.94 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.17 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.3 W/kg



0 dB = 15.3 W/kg = 11.85 dBW/kg

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 29.09.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d156

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.52$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 17.08.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

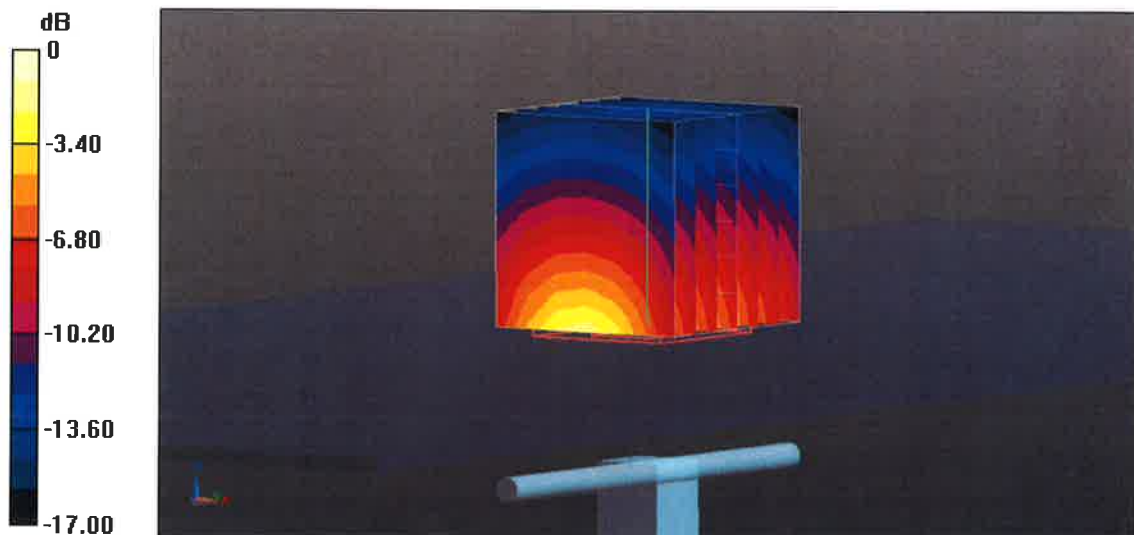
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 103.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.98 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.25 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.2 W/kg

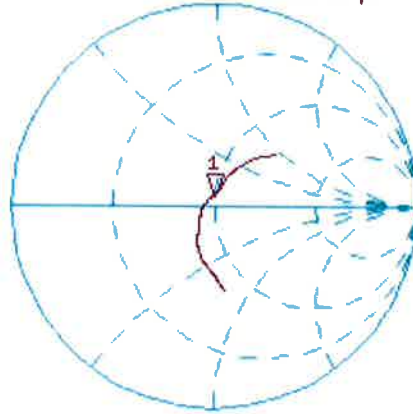


0 dB = 15.2 W/kg = 11.82 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

29 Sep 2015 12:17:19
CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 48.580 Ω 4.5781 Ω 383.49 pF 1 900.000 000 MHz

*
De1
CA



Avg
16

H1d

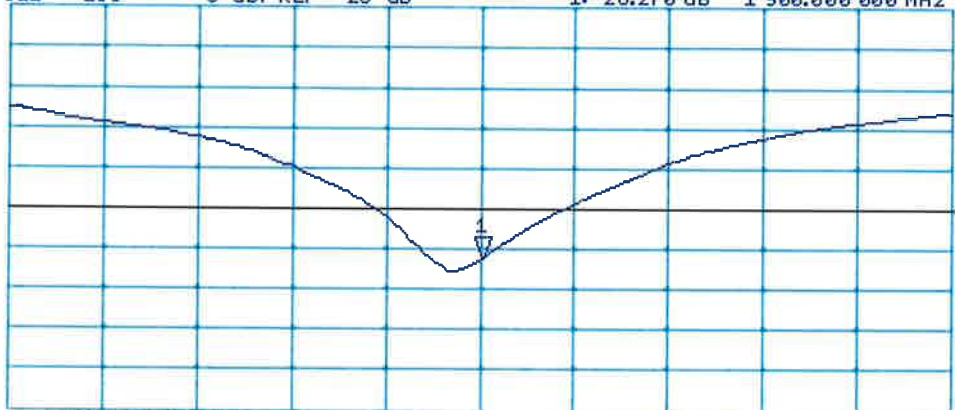
CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-26.270 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

De1

CA

Avg
16

H1d



START 1 700.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 100.000 000 MHz