



# FCC SAR Test Report

Report No. : SA121222C02

Applicant : Axesstel, Inc.

Address : 6815 Flanders Drive, Suite 210, San Diego, CA92121, USA

Product : SP100 Smart Phone

FCC ID : PH7SP100

Brand : Axesstel

Model No. : SP100

Standards : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) / IEEE C95.1:1991 / IEEE 1528:2003  
 FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)  
 KDB 248227 D01 v01r02 / KDB 648474 D04 v01  
 KDB 941225 D01 v02 / KDB 941225 D06 v01

Date of Testing : Dec. 31, 2012 ~ Jan. 08, 2013

**CERTIFICATION:** The above equipment have been tested by **Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., China Branch - Dongguan Lab**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample’s SAR characteristics under the conditions specified in this report. It should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of our laboratory. The client should not use it to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by A2LA or any government agencies.

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## Release Control Record

Issue No.	Reason for Change	Date Issued
R01	Initial release	Feb. 07, 2013



### 1. Summary of Maximum SAR Value

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest Reported Head SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Highest Reported Body-Worn SAR <sub>1g</sub> (1.0 cm Gap) (W/kg)	Highest Reported Hotspot SAR <sub>1g</sub> (1.0 cm Gap) (W/kg)
PCE	CDMA BC0	0.18	1.17	1.17
DTS	2.4G WLAN	0.02	0.03	0.05
DSS	Bluetooth	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highest Simultaneous Transmission SAR		0.28	1.27	1.20

**Note:**

1. The SAR limit (**Head & Body: SAR<sub>1g</sub> 1.6 W/kg, Extremity: SAR<sub>10g</sub> 4.0 W/kg**) for general population / uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1991.

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## 2. Description of Equipment Under Test

<b>EUT Type</b>	SP100 Smart Phone
<b>FCC ID</b>	PH7SP100
<b>Brand Name</b>	Axesstel
<b>Model Name</b>	SP100
<b>HW Version</b>	A510MB_V0.3
<b>SW Version</b>	msm7627a_sku1_121017
<b>Tx Frequency Bands (Unit: MHz)</b>	CDMA BC0 : 824 ~ 849 WLAN : 2400 ~ 2483.5 Bluetooth : 2400 ~ 2483.5
<b>Uplink Modulations</b>	CDMA : QPSK 802.11b : DSSS 802.11g : OFDM Bluetooth : GFSK
<b>Maximum AVG Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)</b>	CDMA BC0 : 23.72 802.11b : 10.96 802.11g : 13.30 Bluetooth : 4.72
<b>Antenna Type</b>	Fixed Internal Antenna
<b>EUT Stage</b>	Identical Prototype

**Note:**

- The above EUT information is declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description please refers to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.

**List of Accessory:**

<b>Battery</b>	<b>Brand Name</b>	Axesstel
	<b>Model Name</b>	EB624858VU
	<b>Power Rating</b>	3.7Vdc, 2100mAh
	<b>Type</b>	Li-ion
<b>Earphone</b>	<b>Brand Name</b>	Jinyin
	<b>Model Name</b>	CC-A800-B04
	<b>Signal Line Type</b>	1.2 meter non-shielded cable without ferrite core

### **3. SAR Measurement System**

#### **3.1 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 ( $\rho$ ). 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:  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue,  $\rho$  is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

#### **3.2 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.

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**Fig-3.1 DASY System Setup**

## 3.2.1 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  $\pm 0.035$  mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)





**Fig-3.2 DASY5**

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## 3.2.2 Probes

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency.

<b>Model</b>	EX3DV4	
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically $< 1$ $\mu$ W/g)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	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	

<b>Model</b>	ES3DV3	
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Interleaved sensors. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 4 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.2$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.3$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	5 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm	


## 3.2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

<b>Model</b>	DAE3, DAE4	
<b>Construction</b>	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY5 embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
<b>Measurement Range</b>	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)	
<b>Input Offset Voltage</b>	$< 5$ $\mu$ V (with auto zero)	
<b>Input Bias Current</b>	$< 50$ fA	
<b>Dimensions</b>	60 x 60 x 68 mm	




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## 3.2.4 Phantoms

<b>Model</b>	Twin SAM	
<b>Construction</b>	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.	
<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 25 liters	

## 3.2.5 Device Holder

<b>Model</b>	Mounting Device	
<b>Construction</b>	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).	
<b>Material</b>	POM	

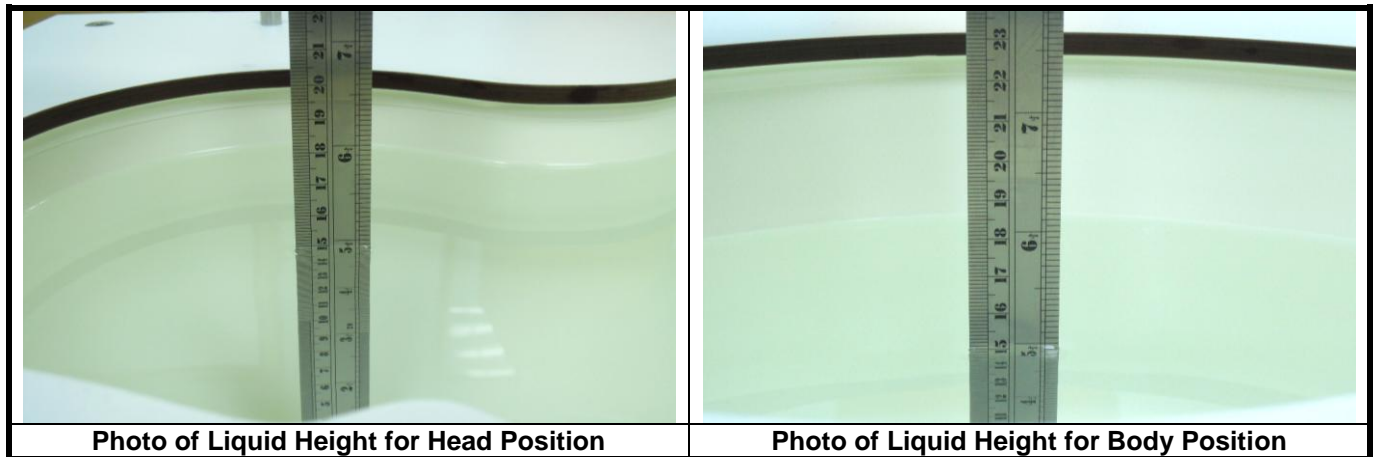
## 3.2.6 System Validation Dipoles

<b>Model</b>	D-Serial	
<b>Construction</b>	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.	
<b>Frequency</b>	750 MHz to 5800 MHz	
<b>Return Loss</b>	> 20 dB	
<b>Power Capability</b>	> 100 W (f < 1GHz), > 40 W (f > 1GHz)	

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## 3.2.7 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-3.1.



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 SPEAG DAK-3.5 Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

**FCC SAR Test Report**
**Table-3.1 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid**

Frequency (MHz)	Target Permittivity	Range of $\pm 5\%$	Target Conductivity	Range of $\pm 5\%$
<b>For Head</b>				
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
<b>For Body</b>				
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



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A D T

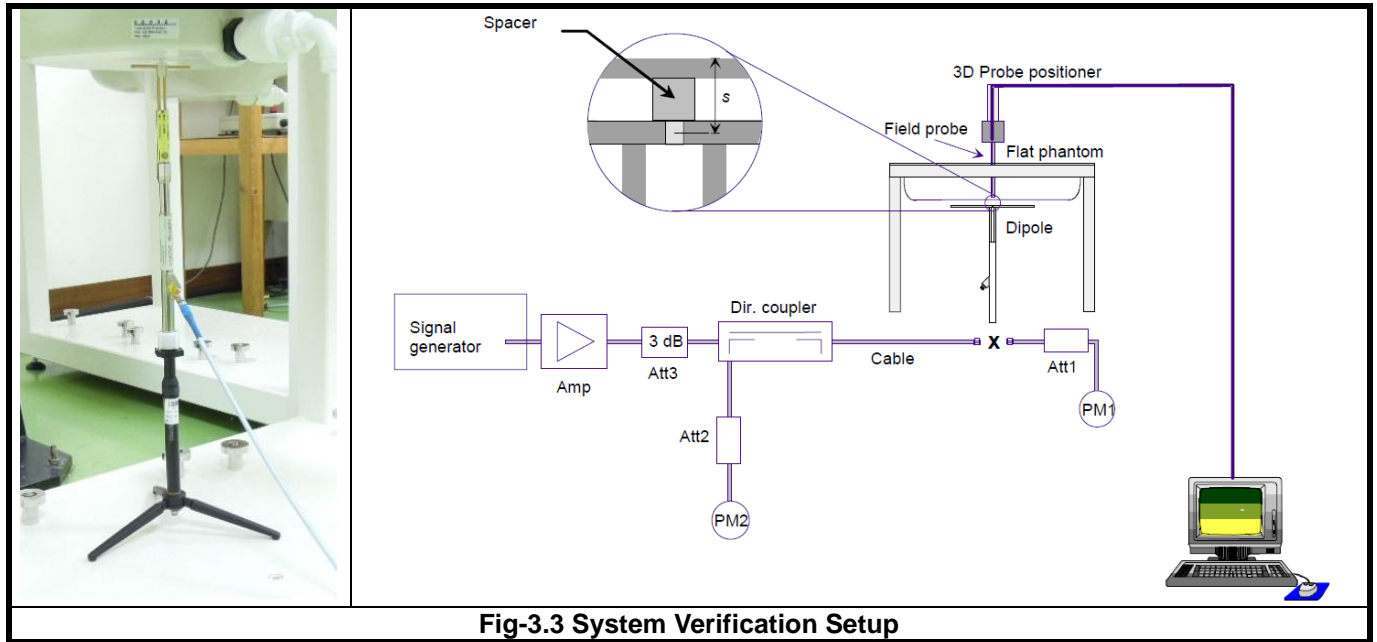
The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

**Table-3.2 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid**

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
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
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

### 3.3 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.



**Fig-3.3 System Verification Setup**

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 %.

### 3.4 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

#### 3.4.1 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 865664D01v01, 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 ( $\Delta x, \Delta y$ )	<= 15 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 10 mm	<= 10 mm
Zoom Scan ( $\Delta x, \Delta y$ )	<= 8 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 4 mm
Zoom Scan ( $\Delta z$ )	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 3 mm	<= 2 mm
Zoom Scan Volume	>= 30 mm	>= 30 mm	>= 28 mm	>= 25 mm	>= 22 mm

**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.

#### 3.4.2 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.

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### 3.4.3 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.

### 3.4.4 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 from 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

### 3.4.5 SAR Averaged Methods

In DASY, 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.

## 4. SAR Measurement Evaluation

### 4.1 EUT Configuration and Setting

For WWAN SAR testing, the EUT was linked and controlled by base station emulator (Agilent E5515C). Communication between the EUT and the emulator was established by air link. The distance between the EUT and the communicating antenna of the emulator is larger than 50 cm and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30 dB smaller than the output power of EUT. The EUT was set from the emulator to radiate maximum output power during SAR testing.

For CDMA, SAR is tested under 1xRTT mode using RC3 with the EUT configured to transmit at full rate using Loopback Service Option SO55 on head position, and RC3 with the EUT configured using TDSO/SO32, to transmit at full rate on FCH with all other code channels disabled on body position. SAR for RC1 is not required when the maximum power is less than 1/4 dB higher than RC3. SAR for multiple code channels (FCH+SCH<sub>n</sub>) is not required when the maximum power is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured with FCH only. SAR for EVDO Rev.0 is not required when the maximum power is less than 1/4 dB higher than RC3 (1xRTT). The steps for system simulator (Agilent E5515C) setup are as below.

1. Set the System ID and Network ID
2. Set the Cell Band and connecting Channel
3. Set the power control to All Up Bits
4. Press "Originate Call" button

For WLAN SAR testing, the EUT has installed WLAN engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. This RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has almost 100% duty cycle. The data rates for WLAN SAR testing were set in 1 Mbps for 802.11b, and 6 Mbps for 802.11g due to the highest RF output power.

The simultaneous transmission possibilities are listed as below.

Simultaneous TX Combination	Configuration	Head (Voice / VoIP)	Body-Worn (Voice / VoIP)	Hotspot (Data)
1	CDMA BC0 (Voice / Data) + WLAN (Data)	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	CDMA BC0 (Voice / Data) + BT (Data)	Yes	Yes	No

**Note:** The WLAN and BT cannot transmit simultaneously, so there is no co-location test requirement for WLAN and BT.



## 4.2 EUT Testing Position

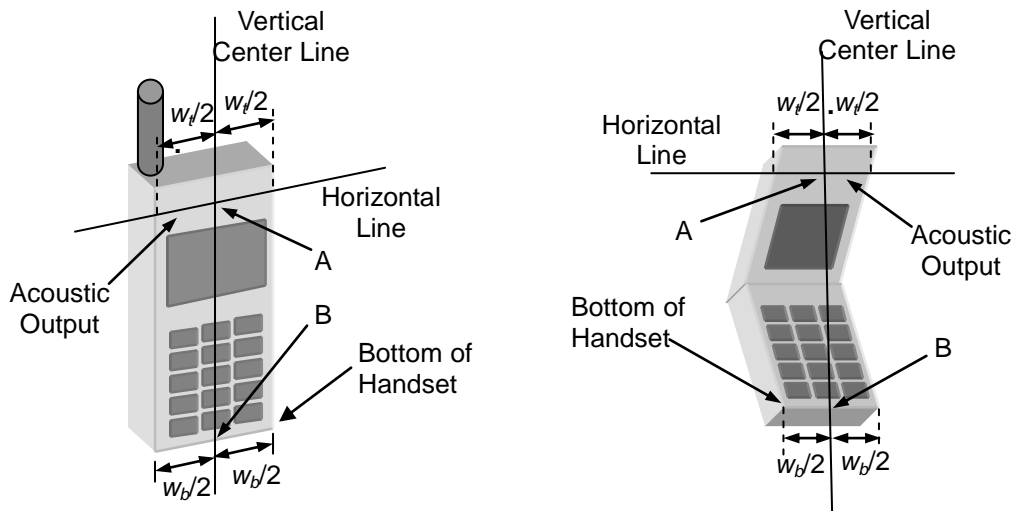
According to KDB 648474 D04v01, handsets are tested for SAR compliance in head, body-worn accessory and other use configurations described in the following subsections.

### 4.2.1 Head Exposure Conditions

Head exposure is limited to next to the ear voice mode operations. Head SAR compliance is tested according to the test positions defined in IEEE Std 1528-2003 using the SAM phantom illustrated as below.

#### 1. Define two imaginary lines on the handset

- The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset - the midpoint of the width  $w_t$  of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width  $w_b$  of the bottom of the handset.
- The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.
- The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.

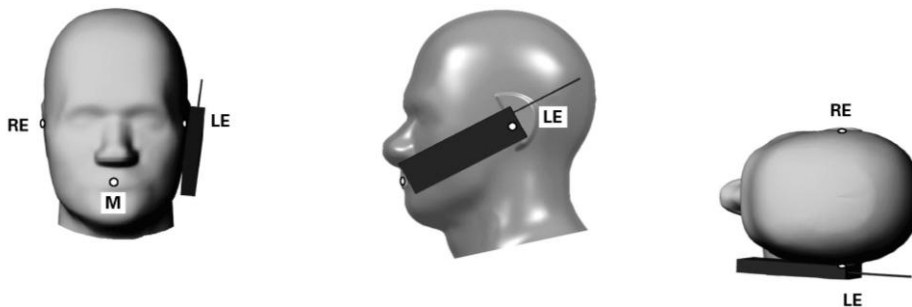


**Fig-4.1 Illustration for Handset Vertical and Horizontal Reference Lines**

# FCC SAR Test Report

## 2. Cheek Position

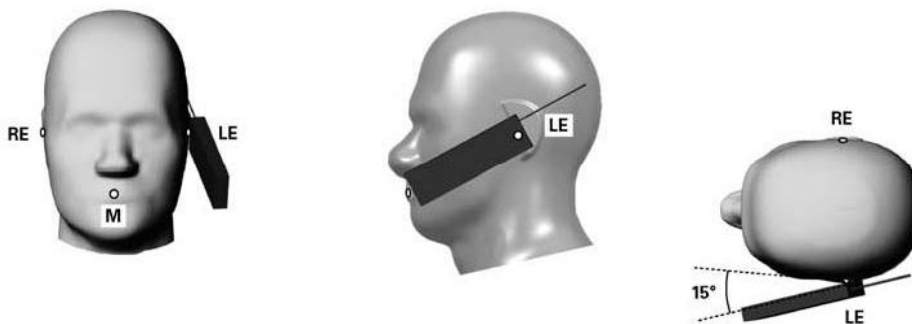
- (a) To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.
- (b) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost (see Fig-4.2).



**Fig-4.2 Illustration for Cheek Position**

## 3. Tilted Position

- (a) To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.
- (b) While maintaining the device the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear is lost (see Fig-4.3).



**Fig-4.3 Illustration for Tilted Position**

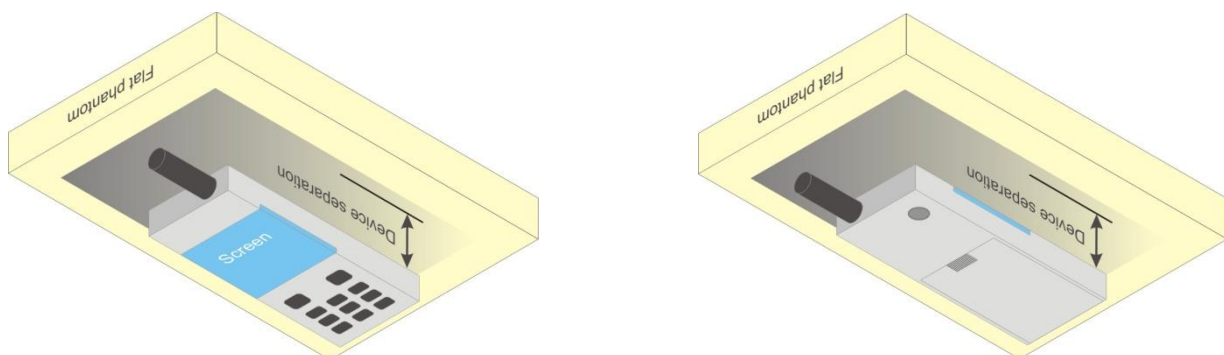
#### 4.2.2 Body-Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions

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 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  $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ , 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  $\leq 5 \text{ mm}$  to support compliance.

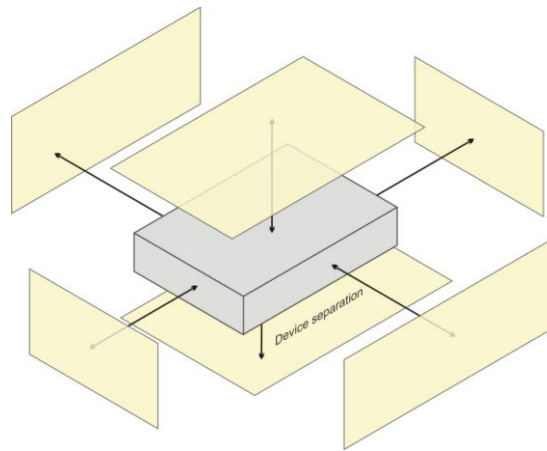


**Fig-4.4 Illustration for Body Worn Position**

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## 4.2.3 Hotspot Mode Exposure conditions

For handsets that support hotspot mode operations, with wireless router capabilities and various web browsing functions, the relevant hand and body exposure conditions are tested according to the hotspot SAR procedures in KDB 941225. A test separation distance of 10 mm is required between the phantom and all surfaces and edges with a transmitting antenna located within 25 mm from that surface or edge. When the form factor of a handset is smaller than 9 cm x 5 cm, a test separation distance of 5 mm (instead of 10 mm) is required for testing hotspot mode. When the separation distance required for body-worn accessory testing is larger than or equal to that tested for hotspot mode, in the same wireless mode and for the same surface of the phone, the hotspot mode SAR data may be used to support body-worn accessory SAR compliance for that particular configuration (surface).



## 4.2.4 SAR Test Exclusions

According to KDB 447498 D01v05, the SAR test exclusion condition is based on source-based time-averaged maximum conducted output power, adjusted for tune-up tolerance, and the minimum test separation distance required for the exposure conditions. The SAR exclusion threshold is determined by the following formula.

$$\frac{\text{Max. Tune up Power}_{(mW)}}{\text{Min. Test Separation Distance}_{(mm)}} \times \sqrt{f_{(GHz)}} \leq 3.0$$

When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Mode	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (mW)	Head			Body-Worn			Hotspot		
			Ant. to Surface (mm)	Exclusion Threshold (mW)	SAR Tested?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Exclusion Threshold (mW)	SAR Tested?	Ant. to Surface (mm)	Exclusion Threshold (mW)	SAR Tested?
BT	5	3	5	10	No	10	19	No	10	19	No

# FCC SAR Test Report

## 4.3 Tissue Verification

The measuring results for tissue simulating liquid are shown as below.

Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Measured Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Target Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Target Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)	Test Date
Head	835	20.6	0.898	40.597	0.90	41.5	-0.22	-2.18	Dec. 31, 2012
Head	2450	21.7	1.832	38.661	1.80	39.2	1.78	-1.38	Jan. 08, 2013
Body	835	20.8	1.011	53.581	0.97	55.2	4.23	-2.93	Dec. 31, 2012
Body	2450	20.7	1.904	51.424	1.95	52.7	-2.36	-2.42	Jan. 08, 2013

**Note:**

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid must be measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within  $\pm 5\%$  of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing must be within  $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ .

## 4.4 System Validation

The SAR measurement system was validated according to procedures in KDB 865664 D01v01. The validation status in tabulated summary is as below.

Test Date	Probe S/N	Calibration Point		Measured Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Measured Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Validation for CW			Validation for Modulation		
						Sensitivity Range	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Modulation Type	Duty Factor	PAR
2012.12.31	3873	Head	835	0.898	40.597	Pass	Pass	Pass	N/A	N/A	N/A
2013.01.08	3873	Head	2450	1.832	38.661	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
2012.12.31	3873	Body	835	1.011	53.581	Pass	Pass	Pass	N/A	N/A	N/A
2013.01.08	3873	Body	2450	1.904	51.424	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass

## 4.5 System Verification

The measuring results for system check are shown as below.

Test Date	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Dec. 31, 2012	Head	835	9.35	2.43	9.72	3.96	4d139	3873	1341
Jan. 08, 2013	Head	2450	56.60	13.5	54.00	-4.59	893	3873	1341
Dec. 31, 2012	Body	835	9.50	2.53	10.12	6.53	4d139	3873	1341
Jan. 08, 2013	Body	2450	51.40	12.5	50.00	-2.72	893	3873	1341

**Note:**

Comparing to the reference SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. The result indicates the system check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

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## 4.6 Conducted Power Results

### 4.6.1 Nominal Conducted Power

The nominal conducted power (Unit: dBm) including tune-up tolerance is shown as below.

Mode	CDMA BC0
1xRTT	25.0
1xEVDO Rev.0	25.0

Mode	2.4G WLAN
802.11b	12.0
802.11g	14.0

Mode	Bluetooth
All	5.0

### 4.6.2 Measured Conducted Power Result

The measuring conducted power (Unit: dBm) are shown as below.

Band Channel	CDMA BC0		
	1013	384	777
<b>Frequency (MHz)</b>	<b>824.70</b>	<b>836.52</b>	<b>848.31</b>
1xRTT RC1+SO55	23.49	23.22	23.36
1xRTT RC3+SO55	23.72	23.49	23.67
1xRTT RC3+SO32 (FCH)	23.59	23.40	23.55
1xRTT RC3+SO32 (SCH)	23.58	23.41	23.52
1xEVDO Rev.0 RTAP 153.6	23.59	23.27	23.45

Band Channel	802.11b			802.11g		
	1	6	11	1	6	11
<b>Frequency (MHz)</b>	<b>2412</b>	<b>2437</b>	<b>2462</b>	<b>2412</b>	<b>2437</b>	<b>2462</b>
Average Power	10.96	10.13	10.23	13.30	13.10	12.40

## 4.7 SAR Testing Results

### 4.7.1 SAR Results for Head

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
1	CDMA BC0	RC3+SO55	Right Cheek	1013	25.0	23.72	1.34	-0.08	0.118	0.16
2	CDMA BC0	RC3+SO55	Right Tilted	1013	25.0	23.72	1.34	0.04	0.093	0.12
3	CDMA BC0	RC3+SO55	Left Cheek	1013	25.0	23.72	1.34	0.08	0.133	0.18
4	CDMA BC0	RC3+SO55	Left Tilted	1013	25.0	23.72	1.34	0.04	0.09	0.12
101	802.11b	-	Right Cheek	1	12.0	10.96	1.27	0.06	0.011	0.01
102	802.11b	-	Right Tilted	1	12.0	10.96	1.27	-0.05	0.00453	0.01
103	802.11b	-	Left Cheek	1	12.0	10.96	1.27	0.01	0.00432	0.01
104	802.11b	-	Left Tilted	1	12.0	10.96	1.27	0.09	0.00486	0.01
110	802.11g	-	Right Cheek	1	14.0	13.30	1.17	0.09	0.016	0.02
111	802.11g	-	Right Cheek	6	14.0	13.10	1.23	0.01	0.015	0.02
112	802.11g	-	Right Cheek	11	14.0	12.40	1.45	0.08	0.01	0.01

**Note:**

- SAR is performed on the highest power channel. When the reported SAR value of highest power channel is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, SAR testing for optional channel is not required.
- According to KDB 248227 D01, when the extrapolated maximum peak SAR for the maximum output power channel is  $\leq 1.6$  W/kg and the 1g averaged SAR is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, WLAN SAR testing for other channels is not required.

### 4.7.2 SAR Results for Body-Worn

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
5	CDMA BC0	RTAP 153.6	Front Face	1	1013	25.0	23.59	1.38	0.05	0.182	0.25
6	CDMA BC0	RTAP 153.6	Rear Face	1	1013	25.0	23.59	1.38	-0.04	0.631	0.87
10	CDMA BC0	RTAP 153.6	Rear Face	1	384	25.0	23.27	1.49	-0.03	0.69	1.03
11	CDMA BC0	RTAP 153.6	Rear Face	1	777	25.0	23.45	1.43	0.05	0.817	1.17
105	802.11b	-	Front Face	1	1	12.0	10.96	1.27	0.08	0.002	0.01
106	802.11b	-	Rear Face	1	1	12.0	10.96	1.27	0.03	0.025	0.03

**Note:**

- SAR is performed on the highest power channel. When the reported SAR value of highest power channel is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, SAR testing for optional channel is not required.
- According to KDB 248227 D01, when the extrapolated maximum peak SAR for the maximum output power channel is  $\leq 1.6$  W/kg and the 1g averaged SAR is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, WLAN SAR testing for other channels is not required.



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A D T

## 4.7.3 SAR Results for Hotspot

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
5	CDMA BC0	RTAP 153.6	Front Face	1	1013	25.0	23.59	1.38	0.05	0.182	0.25
6	CDMA BC0	RTAP 153.6	Rear Face	1	1013	25.0	23.59	1.38	-0.04	0.631	0.87
7	CDMA BC0	RTAP 153.6	Left Side	1	1013	25.0	23.59	1.38	-0.02	0.246	0.34
8	CDMA BC0	RTAP 153.6	Right Side	1	1013	25.0	23.59	1.38	-0.04	0.202	0.28
9	CDMA BC0	RTAP 153.6	Bottom Side	1	1013	25.0	23.59	1.38	-0.09	0.05	0.07
10	CDMA BC0	RTAP 153.6	Rear Face	1	384	25.0	23.27	1.49	-0.03	0.69	1.03
11	CDMA BC0	RTAP 153.6	Rear Face	1	777	25.0	23.45	1.43	0.05	0.817	1.17
12	CDMA BC0	RTAP 153.6	Rear Face	1	777	25.0	23.45	1.43	-0.05	0.787	1.13
105	802.11b	-	Front Face	1	1	12.0	10.96	1.27	0.08	0.002	0.01
106	802.11b	-	Rear Face	1	1	12.0	10.96	1.27	0.03	0.025	0.03
107	802.11b	-	Left Side	1	1	12.0	10.96	1.27	-0.09	0.04	0.05
108	802.11b	-	Top Side	1	1	12.0	10.96	1.27	0.11	0.0026	0.01
109	802.11g	-	Left Side	1	1	14.0	13.30	1.17	0.03	0.039	0.05
116	802.11g	-	Left Side	1	6	14.0	13.10	1.23	0.03	0.032	0.04
117	802.11g	-	Left Side	1	11	14.0	12.40	1.45	0.03	0.02	0.03

### Note:

- SAR is performed on the highest power channel. When the reported SAR value of highest power channel is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, SAR testing for optional channel is not required.
- According to KDB 248227 D01, when the extrapolated maximum peak SAR for the maximum output power channel is  $\leq 1.6$  W/kg and the 1g averaged SAR is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, WLAN SAR testing for other channels is not required.



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## 4.7.4 SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01v01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are  $\leq 1.45$  W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is  $\leq 1.10$ , the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium may be used to perform the repeated measurement. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR repeated measurement procedure:

1. When the highest measured SAR is  $< 0.80$  W/kg, repeated measurement is not required.
2. When the highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.80$  W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$ , or when the original or repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.45$  W/kg, perform a second repeated measurement.
4. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$ , and the original, first or second repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.5$  W/kg, perform a third repeated measurement.

Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	Original Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	1st Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio	2nd Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio	3rd Repeated SAR-1g (W/kg)	L/S Ratio
CDMA BC0	RTAP 153.6	Rear Face	1	777	0.817	0.787	1.04	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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## 4.7.5 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation

### <Estimated SAR Calculation>

According to KDB 447498 D01v05, when standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR was estimated according to following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\text{Max. Tune up Power}_{(mW)}}{\text{Min. Test Separation Distance}_{(mm)}} \times \frac{\sqrt{f_{(GHz)}}}{7.5}$$

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

Mode / Band	Frequency (GHz)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Test Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)
CDMA BC0	849	25	Top Side	> 50	0.4
WLAN	2462	14	Right Side	> 50	0.4
WLAN	2462	14	Bottom Side	> 50	0.4
Bluetooth	2.48	5.0	Head	5	0.1
Bluetooth	2.48	5.0	Body	10	0.1



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## <SAR Summation Analysis>

Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmitting antenna. When the sum of SAR<sub>1g</sub> of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit (SAR<sub>1g</sub> 1.6 W/kg), the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required. When the sum of SAR<sub>1g</sub> is greater than the SAR limit (SAR<sub>1g</sub> 1.6 W/kg), SAR test exclusion is determined by the SPLSR.

No.	Conditions (SAR1 + SAR2)	Exposure Condition	Test Position	Max. SAR1	Max. SAR2	SAR Summation	SPLSR
1	CDMA BC0 + WLAN (DTS)	Head	Right Cheek	0.16	0.02	0.18	N/A
			Right Tilted	0.12	0.01	0.13	N/A
			Left Cheek	0.18	0.01	0.19	N/A
			Left Tilted	0.12	0.01	0.13	N/A
		Body-Worn	Front Face	0.25	0.01	0.26	N/A
			Rear Face	1.17	0.03	1.20	N/A
		Hotspot	Front Face	0.25	0.01	0.26	N/A
			Rear Face	1.17	0.03	1.20	N/A
			Left Side	0.34	0.05	0.39	N/A
			Right Side	0.28	0.4	0.68	N/A
			Top Side	0.4	0.01	0.41	N/A
			Bottom Side	0.07	0.4	0.47	N/A
2	CDMA BC0 + BT (DSS)	Head	Right Cheek	0.16	0.1	0.26	N/A
			Right Tilted	0.12	0.1	0.22	N/A
			Left Cheek	0.18	0.1	0.28	N/A
			Left Tilted	0.12	0.1	0.22	N/A
		Body-Worn	Front Face	0.25	0.1	0.35	N/A
			Rear Face	1.17	0.1	1.27	N/A

Test Engineer : Luke Lu, and Becon Wu



## 5. Calibration of Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
System Validation Kit	SPEAG	D835V2	4d139	Aug. 07, 2012	Annual
System Validation Kit	SPEAG	D2450V2	893	Jul. 24, 2012	Annual
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3873	Aug. 06, 2012	Annual
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1341	Aug. 07, 2012	Annual
SAM Phantom	SPEAG	QD000P40CD	TP-1695	N/A	N/A
SAM Phantom	SPEAG	QD000P40CD	TP-1722	N/A	N/A
Radio Communication Tester	Agilent	E5515C	MY48360810	Feb. 15, 2012	Biennial
ENA Series Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46214638	Jun. 30, 2012	Annual
MXG Analog Signal Generator	Agilent	N5183A	MY50140980	Nov. 05, 2012	Annual
Power Meter	Agilent	N1914A	MY52180044	Aug. 24, 2012	Annual
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9304A	MY52050011	Aug. 23, 2012	Annual
EXA Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E7405A	MY45118807	May 14, 2012	Annual
Dielectric Assessment Kit	SPEAG	DAK-3.5	1076	Jul. 30, 2012	Annual
Thermometer	YFE	YF-160A	120100323	Sep. 03, 2012	Annual
Power Amplifier	TESEQ	CBA 1G-150	T44029	Dec. 28, 2011	Annual
Power Amplifier	TESEQ	CBA 3G-100	T44030	Dec. 28, 2011	Annual
Power Amplifier	TESEQ	CBA 6G-50	1041204	Dec. 28, 2011	Annual
Attenuator	Woken	00800A1G01L-03	N/A	Sep. 03, 2012	Annual

## 6. Measurement Uncertainty

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Vi
<b>Measurement System</b>						
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 1.9 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 3.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %	∞
Readout Electronics	0.6	Normal	1	1	± 0.6 %	∞
Response Time	0.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.0 %	∞
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.0 %	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	0.5	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.3 %	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	2.3	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.3 %	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>						
Device Positioning	3.9	Normal	1	1	± 3.9 %	31
Device Holder	2.7	Normal	1	1	± 2.7 %	19
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>						
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 1.8 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.64	± 3.2 %	29
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 1.7 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.6	± 3.0 %	29
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>					± 11.7 %	
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)</b>					<b>± 23.4 %</b>	

Uncertainty budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz



## **7. Information on the Testing Laboratories**

We, Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., China Branch, were founded in 1988 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved according to ISO/IEC 17025.

If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us at the following:

**China Dongguan Lab:**

No. 34, Guantai Rd., Houjie Town, Dongguan, Guangdong 523942, China

Tel: 86-769-8593-5656

Fax: 86-769-8599-1080

**Email:** [service.dg@cn.bureauveritas.com](mailto:service.dg@cn.bureauveritas.com)

**Web Site:** [www.adt.com.tw](http://www.adt.com.tw)

The road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

---END---



## **Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification**

The plots for system verification are shown as follows.

## System Check\_H835\_121231

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type:D835V2; SN:4d139**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: H835\_1231 Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.898$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.597$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 21.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 20.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(9.13, 9.13, 9.13); Calibrated: 2012/08/06;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2012/08/07
- Phantom: Right Phantom with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1722
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.7 (6848)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x101x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.96 W/kg

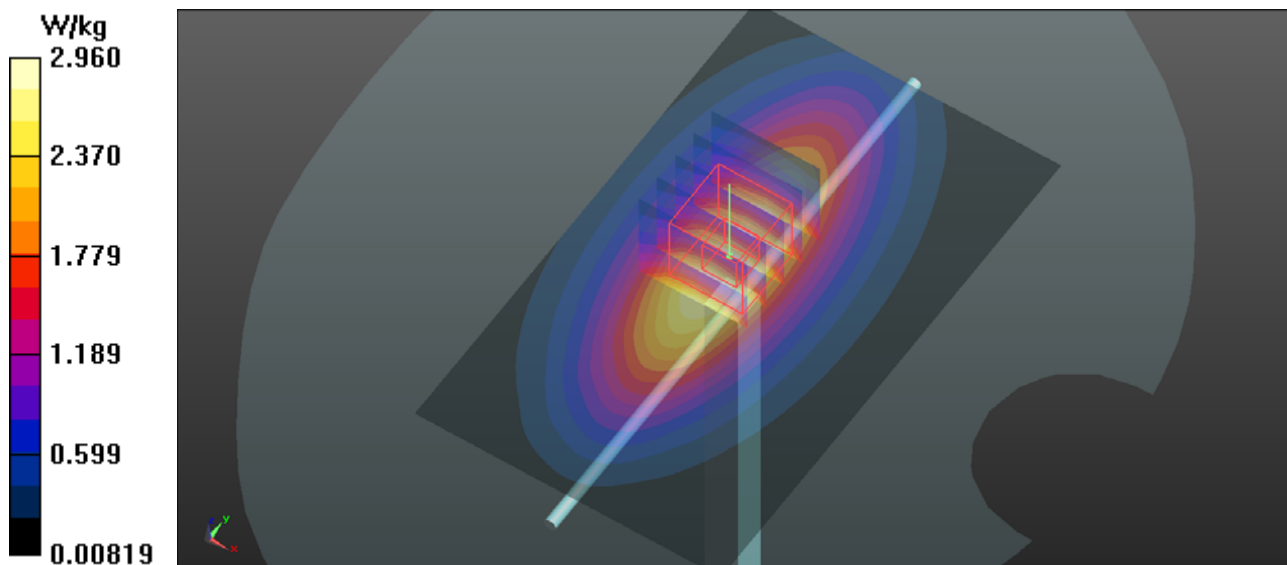
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 58.803 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.57 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.43 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.06 W/kg





## System Check\_H2450\_130108

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type:D2450V2; SN: 893**

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

Medium: H2450\_0108 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.832$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.661$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 21.9 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 20.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(6.91, 6.91, 6.91); Calibrated: 2012/08/06;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2012/08/07
- Phantom: Front Phantom with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1695
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.7 (6848)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 20.5 W/kg

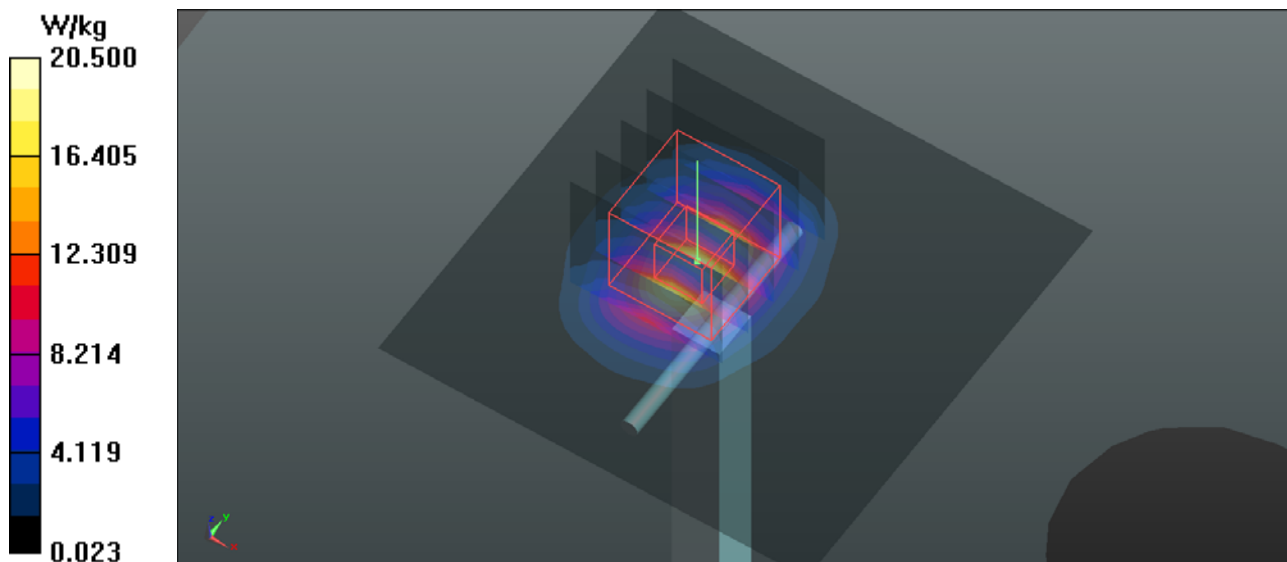
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 103.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.08 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.0 W/kg



### System Check\_B835\_121231

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type:D835V2; SN:4d139**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B835\_1231 Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.011$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.581$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 21.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 20.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(9.23, 9.23, 9.23); Calibrated: 2012/08/06;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2012/08/07
- Phantom: Front Phantom with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1695
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.7 (6848)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x101x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.07 W/kg

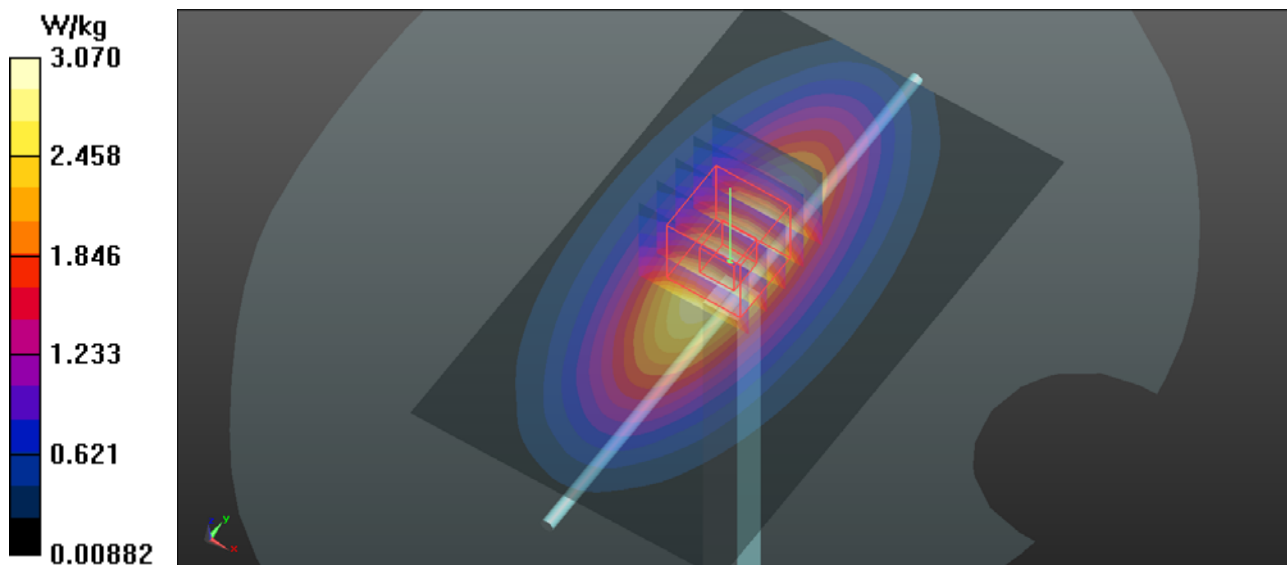
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.592 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.64 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.53 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.69 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.16 W/kg



## System Check\_B2450\_130108

**DUT: Dipole 2450MHz; Type;D2450V2; SN: 893**

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

Medium: B2450\_0108 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.904$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.424$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 21.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 20.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(6.96, 6.96, 6.96); Calibrated: 2012/08/06;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2012/08/07
- Phantom: Right Phantom with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1722
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.7 (6848)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.4 W/kg

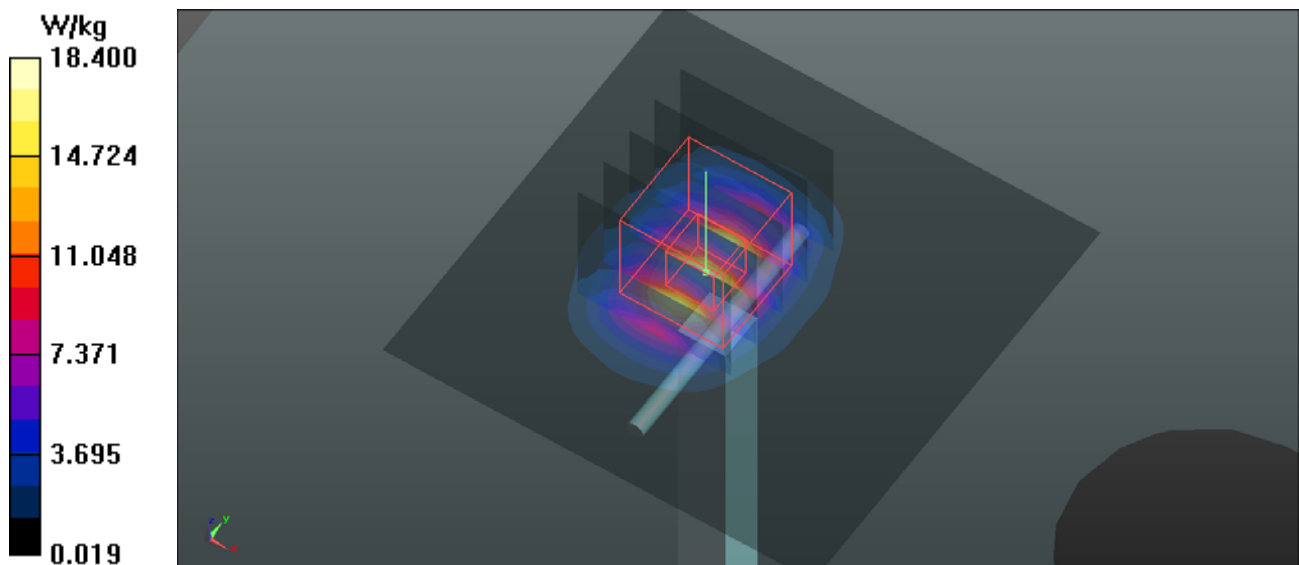
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.050 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.1 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 12.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.73 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.3 W/kg





## **Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement**

The SAR plots for highest measured SAR and measured SAR > 1.5 W/kg are shown as follows.

### P03 CDMA BC0\_RC3+SO55\_Left Cheek\_Ch1013

**DUT: 121129N022**

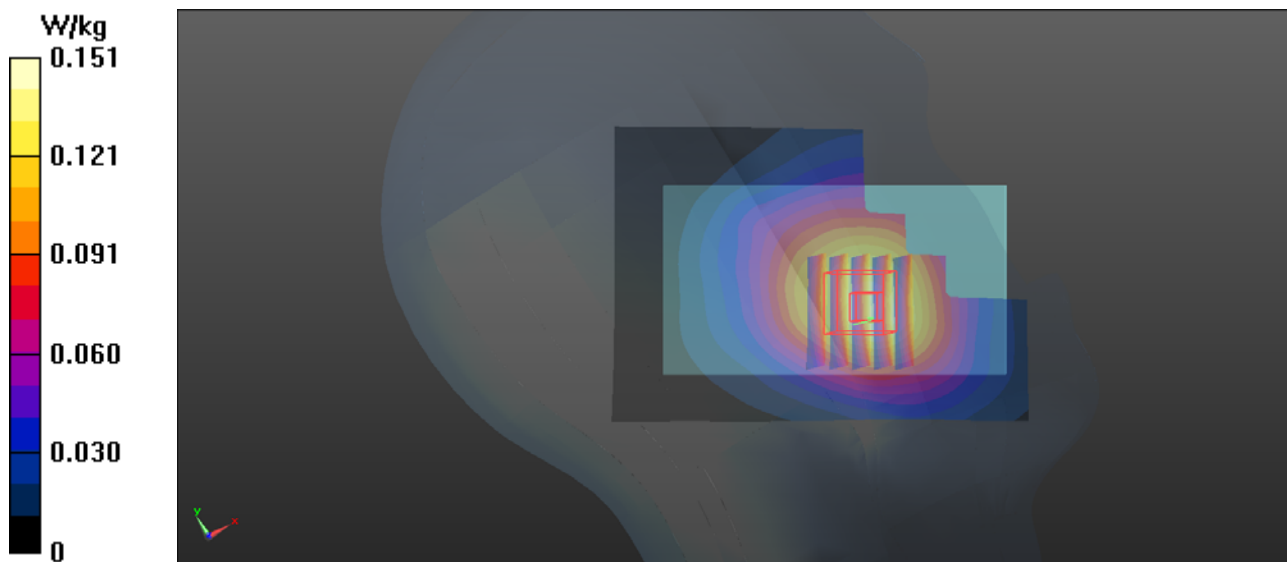
Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: H835\_1231 Medium parameters used:  $f = 825$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.888$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.734$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 21.7 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 20.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(9.13, 9.13, 9.13); Calibrated: 2012/08/06;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2012/08/07
- Phantom: Right Phantom with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1722
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.7 (6848)

**Ch1013/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.151 W/kg

**Ch1013/Zoom Scan (6x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 3.979 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.161 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.133 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.104 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.148 W/kg



## P110 802.11g\_Right Cheek\_Ch1

**DUT: 121129N022**

Communication System: 802.11g; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: H2450\_0108 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2412$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.786$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.815$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 21.9 °C; Liquid Temperature : 20.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(6.91, 6.91, 6.91); Calibrated: 2012/08/06;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2012/08/07
- Phantom: Front Phantom with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1695
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.7 (6848)

**Ch1/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0426 W/kg

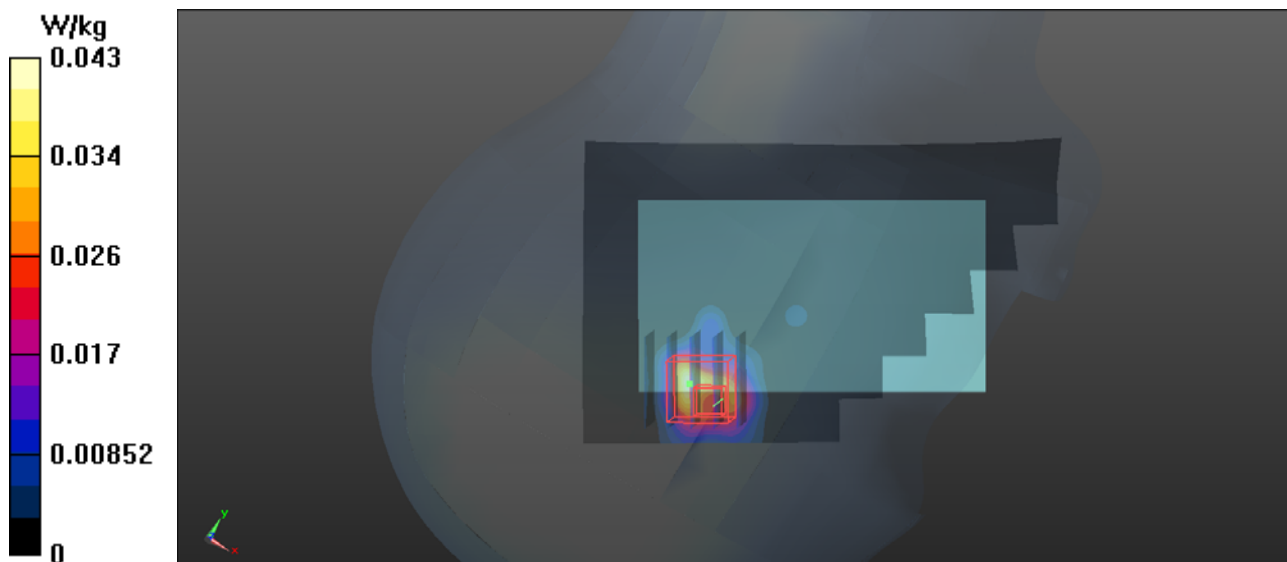
**Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.189 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0310 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.016 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00784 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0226 W/kg



### P11 CDMA BC0\_RTAP153.6\_Rear Face\_1.0cm\_Ch777

**DUT: 121129N022**

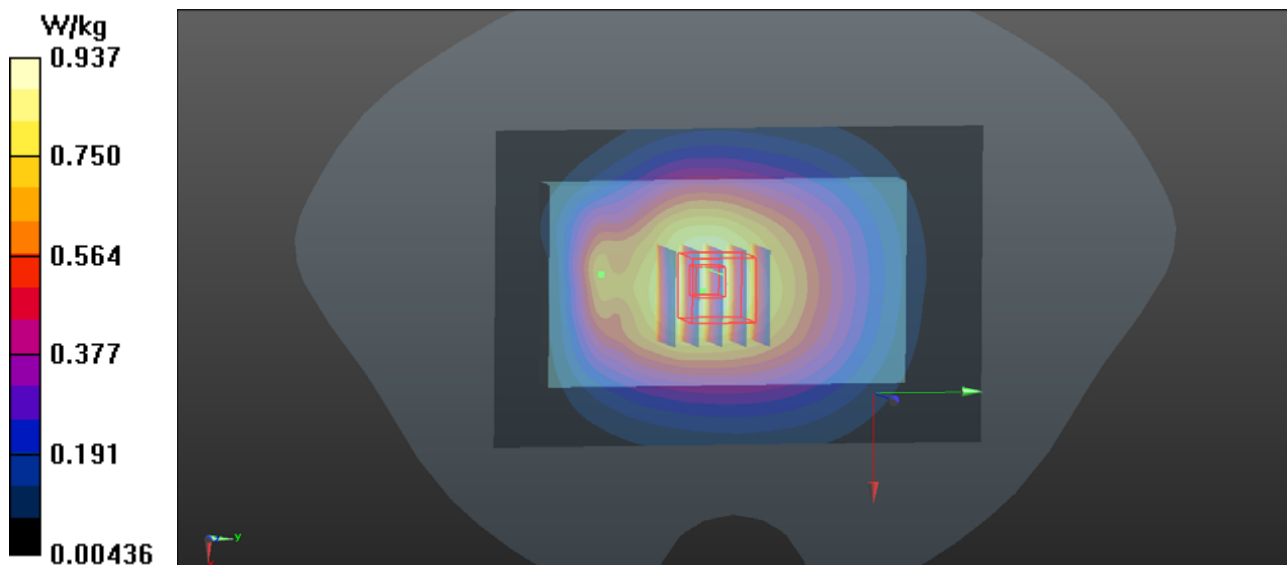
Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: B835\_1231 Medium parameters used:  $f = 848.31 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.005 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 55.397$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
Ambient Temperature : 21.7 °C; Liquid Temperature : 20.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(9.23, 9.23, 9.23); Calibrated: 2012/08/06;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2012/08/07
- Phantom: Right Phantom with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1722
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.7 (6848)

**Ch777/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$   
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.937 W/kg

**Ch777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$   
Reference Value = 28.402 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.05 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.817 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.613 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.938 W/kg



### P107 802.11b\_Left Side\_1.0cm\_Ch1

**DUT: 121129N022**

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B2450\_0108 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2412$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.851$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.546$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 21.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 20.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3873; ConvF(6.96, 6.96, 6.96); Calibrated: 2012/08/06;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2012/08/07
- Phantom: Right Phantom with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1722
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.7 (6848)

**Ch1/Area Scan (71x111x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0704 W/kg

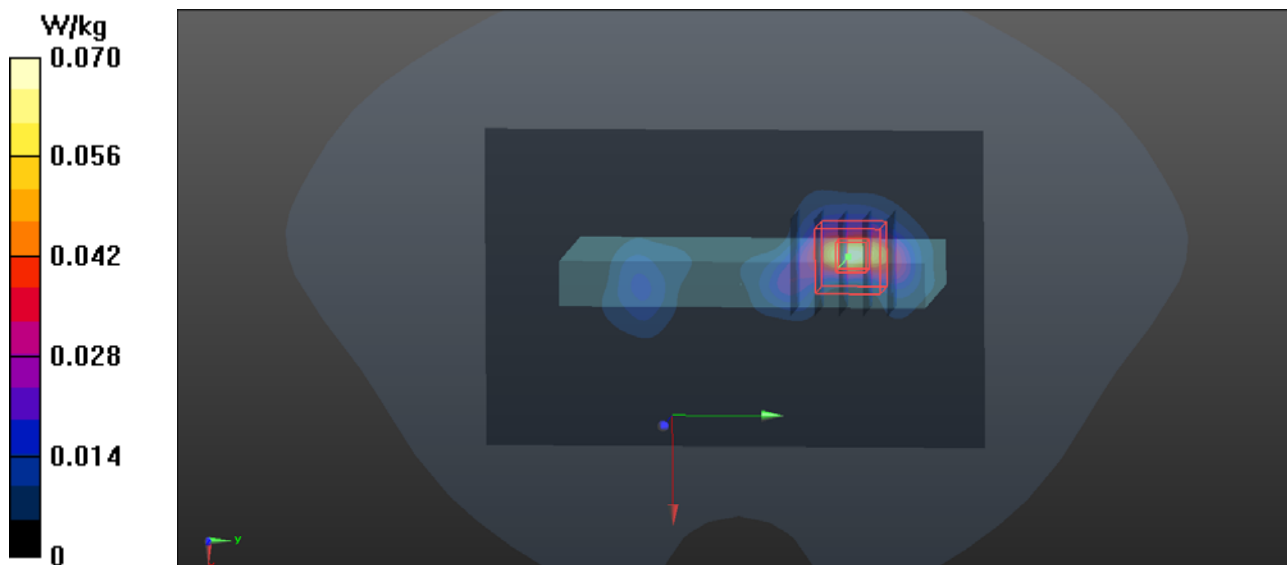
**Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.451 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0840 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.040 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.017 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0622 W/kg







## **Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole**

The SPEAG calibration certificates are shown as follows.



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d139\_Aug12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d139**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v8**  
**Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz**

Calibration date: **August 07, 2012**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature ( $22 \pm 3$ )°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	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3205_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by: **Israe El-Naouq**      Name: **Israe El-Naouq**      Function: **Laboratory Technician**

Signature

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

Issued: August 7, 2012

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 108**

**Glossary:**

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

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.8.2
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	15 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.3 $\pm$ 6 %	0.90 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.34 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>9.35 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.53 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>6.12 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	53.3 $\pm$ 6 %	0.99 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.43 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>9.50 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.60 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>6.29 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.3 $\Omega$ - 2.6 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 29.4 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.3 $\Omega$ - 4.1 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.0 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.392 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	July 22, 2011

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 07.08.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d139**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.9$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.2(961); SEMCAD X 14.6.6(6816)

### Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm 2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

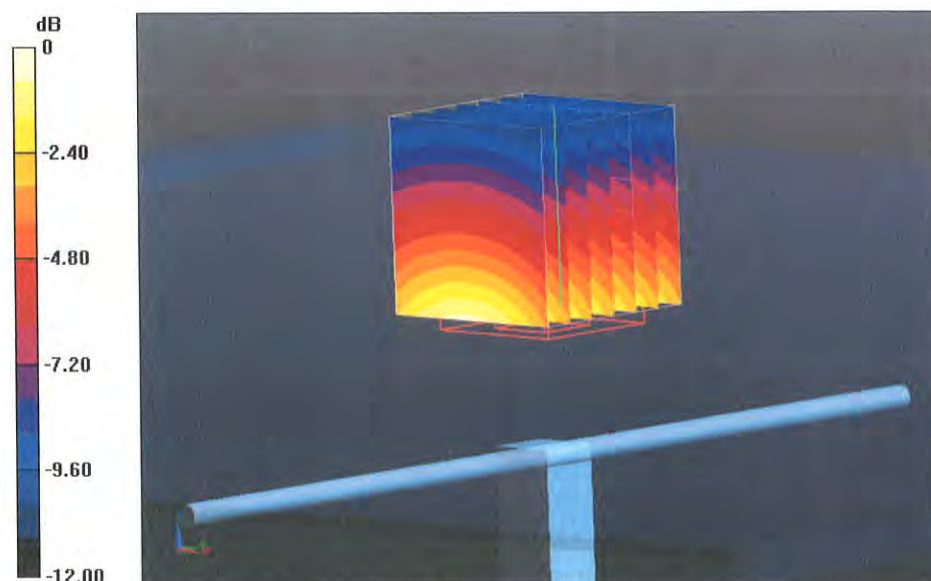
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.648 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.447 mW/g

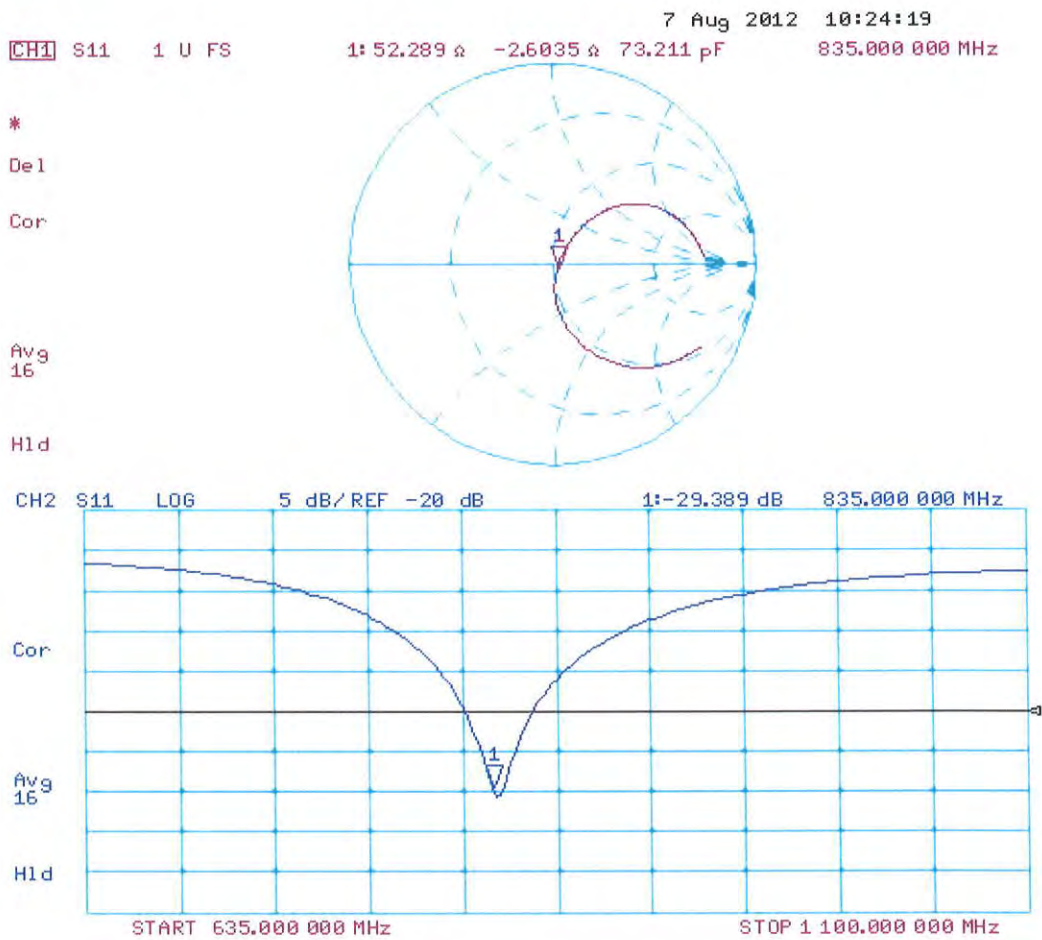
**SAR(1 g) = 2.34 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.53 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.71 W/kg



0 dB = 2.71 W/kg = 8.66 dB W/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



# DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 06.08.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d139**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.99 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 53.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.02, 6.02, 6.02); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.2(961); SEMCAD X 14.6.6(6816)

## Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

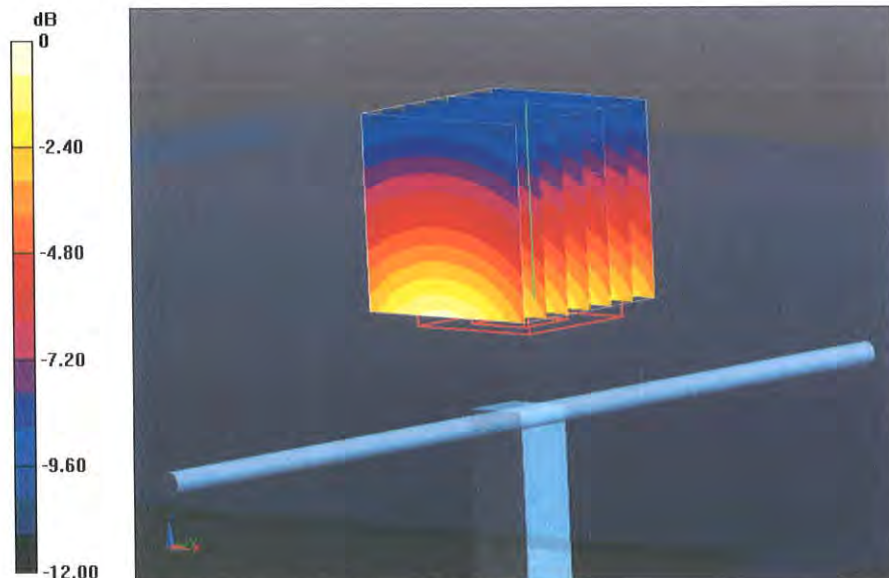
Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 55.412 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.539 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 2.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 mW/g**

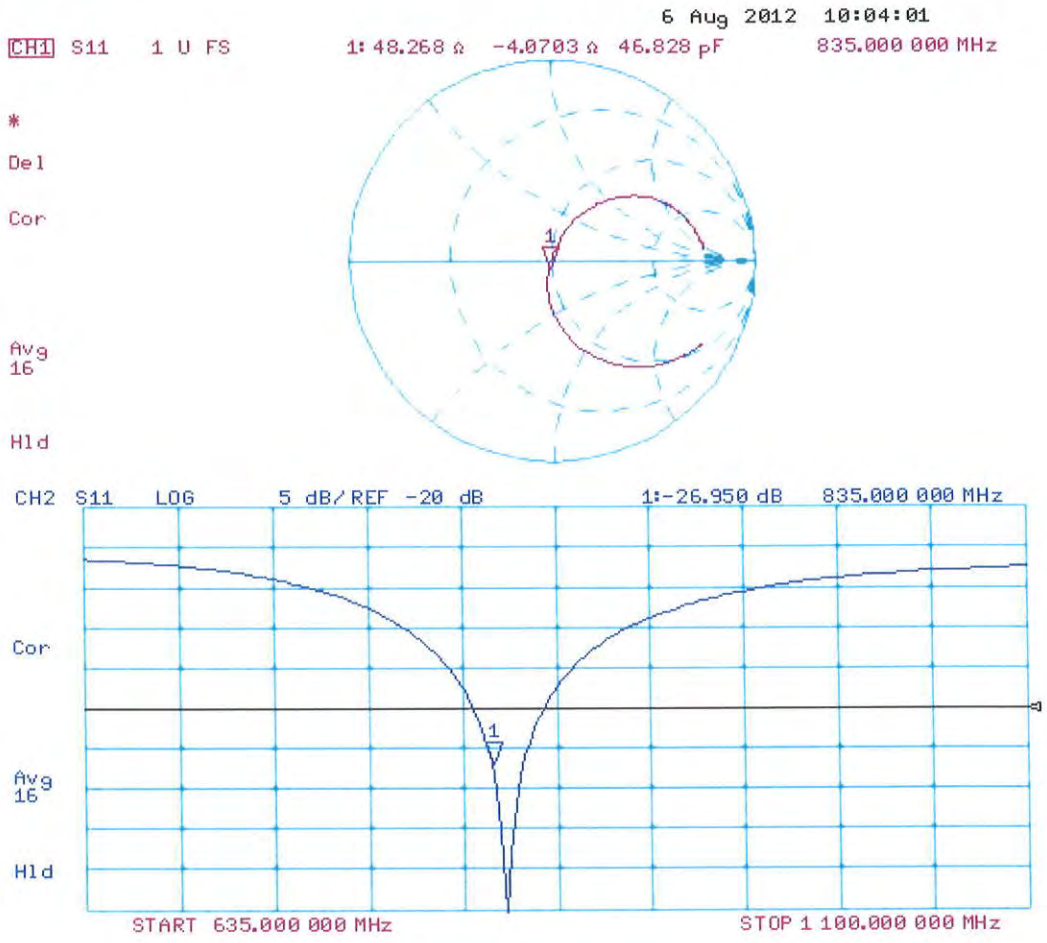
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.83 W/kg



0 dB = 2.83 W/kg = 9.04 dB W/kg



# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **B.V.ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-893\_Jul12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 893**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v8**  
**Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz**



Calibration date: **July 24, 2012**

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	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3205_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Israe El-Naouq</b>	Function <b>Laboratory Technician</b>	Signature 
Approved by:	<b>Katja Pokovic</b>	<b>Technical Manager</b>	

Issued: July 24, 2012

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

### 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 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

### 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	V52.8.1
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	38.9 $\pm$ 6 %	1.85 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>53.6 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.30 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>25.0 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	51.4 $\pm$ 6 %	2.01 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>51.4 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.09 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.1 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.5 $\Omega$ + 3.2 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.8 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.6 $\Omega$ + 4.3 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.4 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.163 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	October 06, 2011

# DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 24.07.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 893**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.85$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.1(838); SEMCAD X 14.6.5(6469)

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

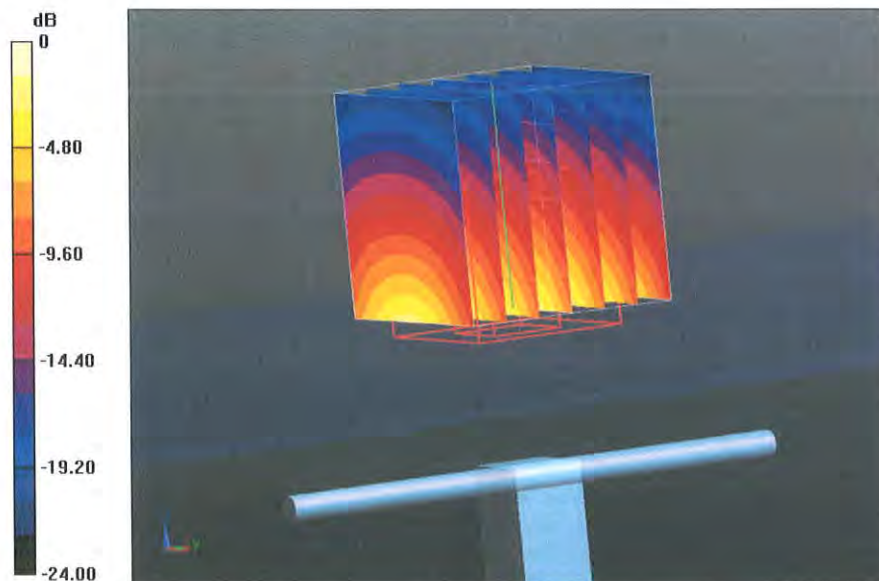
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 101.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.255 mW/g

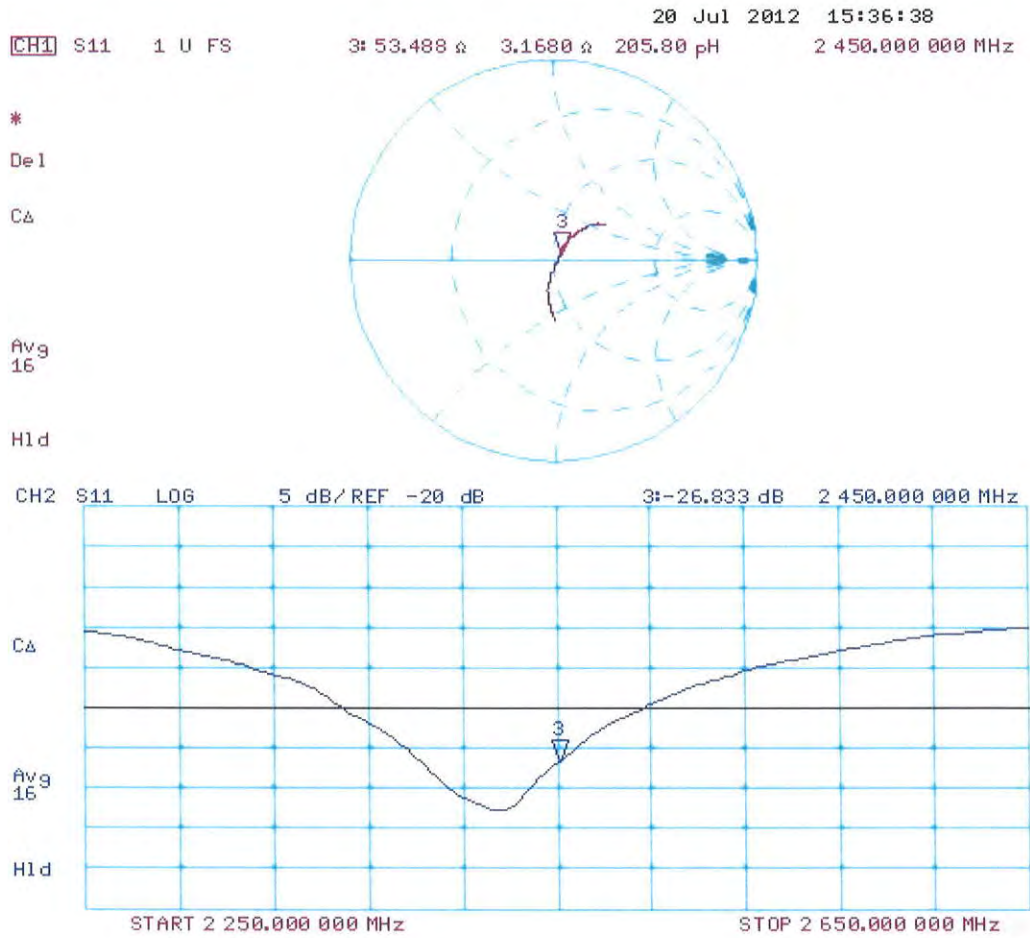
**SAR(1 g) = 13.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.3 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.7 mW/g



0 dB = 17.7 mW/g = 24.96 dB mW/g

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 23.07.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 893**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.01$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.26, 4.26, 4.26); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.1(838); SEMCAD X 14.6.5(6469)

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

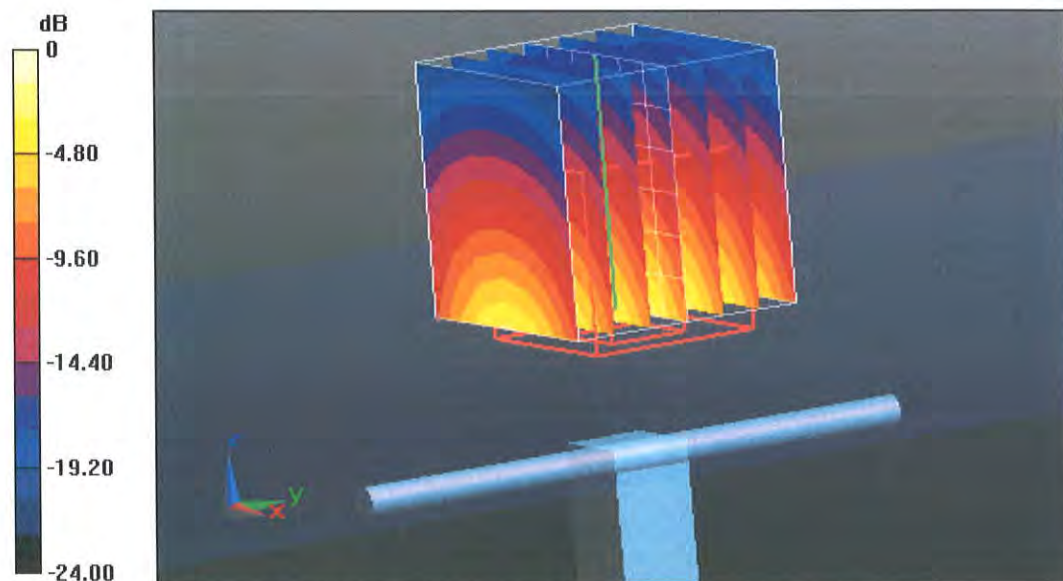
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.499 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.934 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 13.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.09 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.3 mW/g



0 dB = 17.3 mW/g = 24.76 dB mW/g

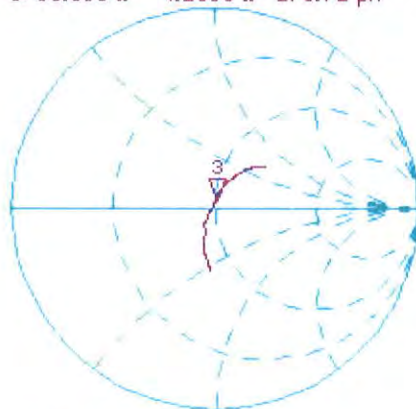


# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

20 Jul 2012 15:36:04

CH1 S11 1 U FS 3: 50.563  $\hat{\omega}$  4.2598  $\hat{\omega}$  276.72  $\rho$ H 2 450.000 000 MHz

\*  
De1  
CA



Avg  
16

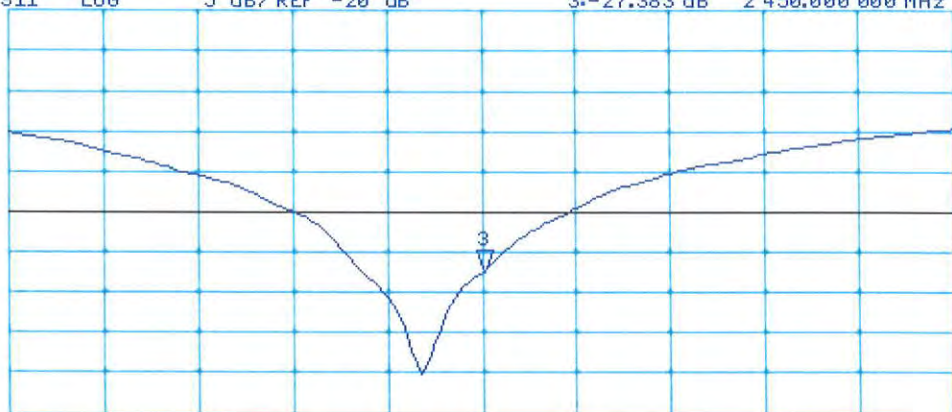
H1d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 3: -27.383 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg  
16

H1d



START 2 250.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 650.000 000 MHz



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3873\_Aug12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **EX3DV4 - SN:3873**

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

Calibration date: **August 6, 2012**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature 
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Issued: August 6, 2012

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### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ 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

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub> = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: 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 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<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

# Probe EX3DV4

## SN:3873

Manufactured: March 13, 2012  
Calibrated: August 6, 2012

Calibrated for DASYS/EASY Systems  
(Note: non-compatible with DASYS2 system!)

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3873

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.37	0.46	0.49	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	101.5	96.8	96.5	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	141.3	$\pm 4.6 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	149.4	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	153.9	

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

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

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

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3873

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.47	0.77	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.13	9.13	9.13	0.31	0.97	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.01	9.01	9.01	0.39	0.85	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.04	8.04	8.04	0.65	0.77	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.74	7.74	7.74	0.34	1.03	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.91	6.91	6.91	0.28	1.04	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.92	4.92	4.92	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.59	4.59	4.59	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.64	4.64	4.64	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.23	4.23	4.23	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.38	4.38	4.38	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3873

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

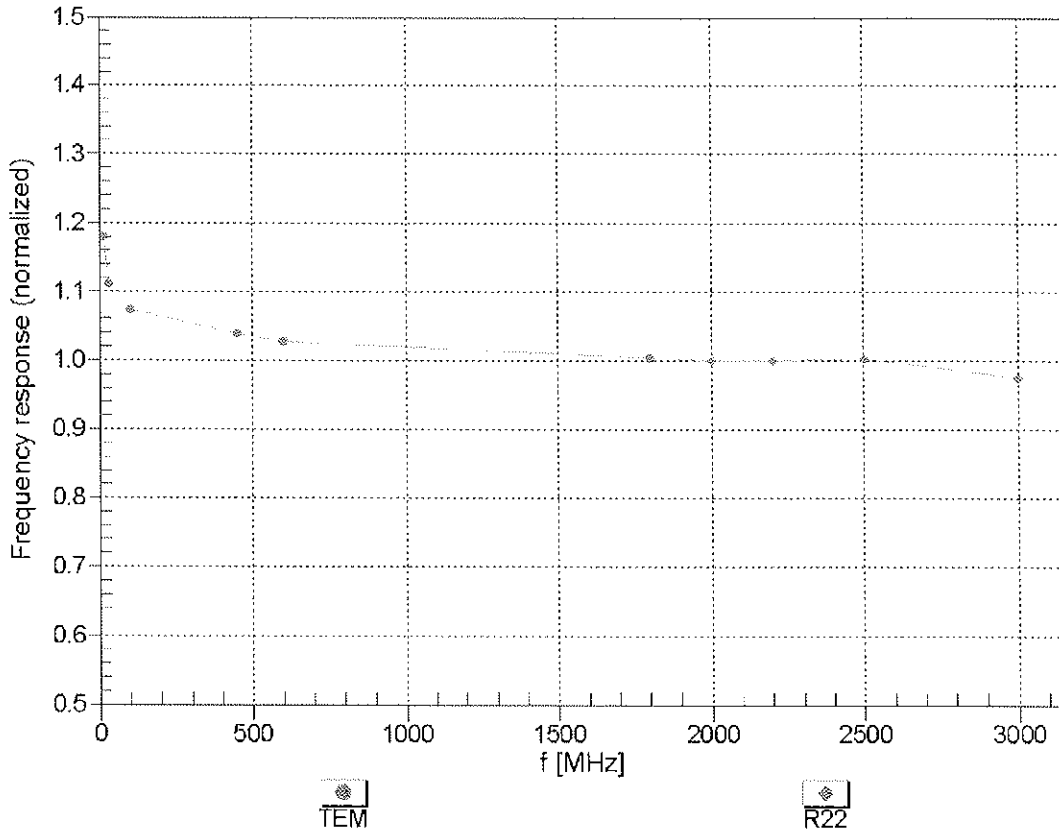
f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.43	9.43	9.43	0.35	0.96	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.23	9.23	9.23	0.22	1.30	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.23	9.23	9.23	0.39	0.86	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.68	7.68	7.68	0.32	0.96	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.33	7.33	7.33	0.27	1.07	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.96	6.96	6.96	0.78	0.58	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.31	4.31	4.31	0.48	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.18	4.18	4.18	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.82	3.82	3.82	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.87	3.87	3.87	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %

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

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

# Frequency Response of E-Field

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



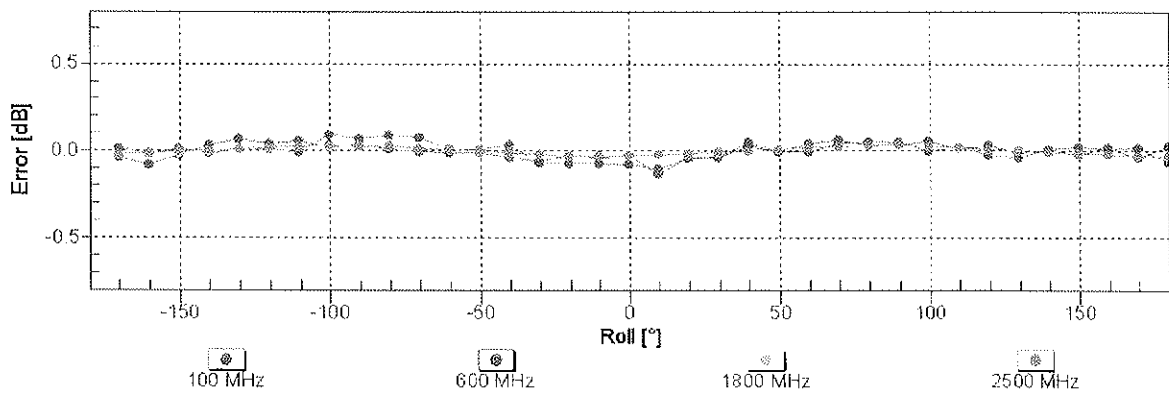
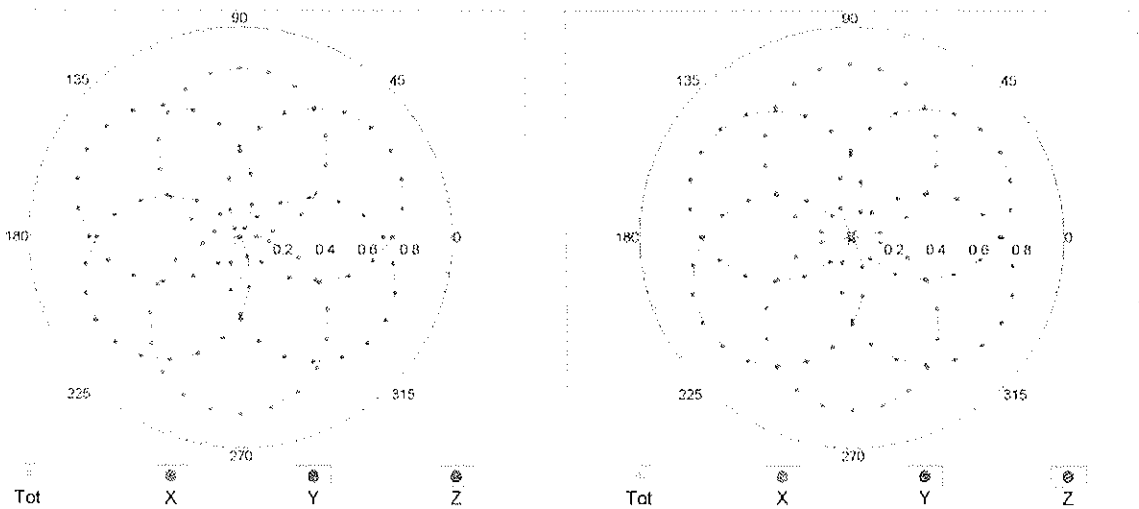
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)



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

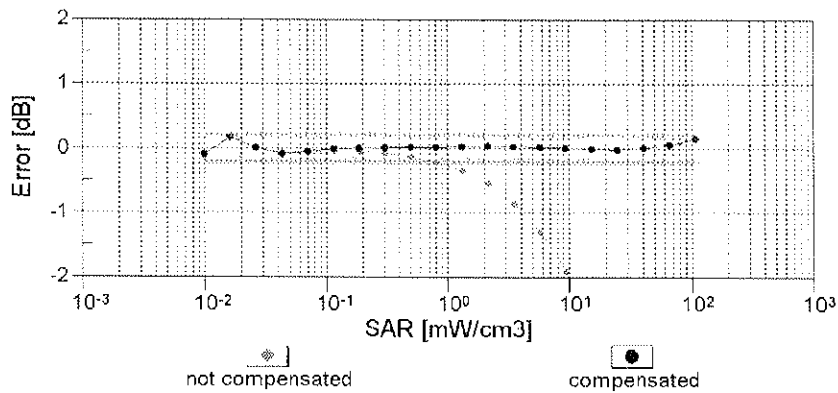
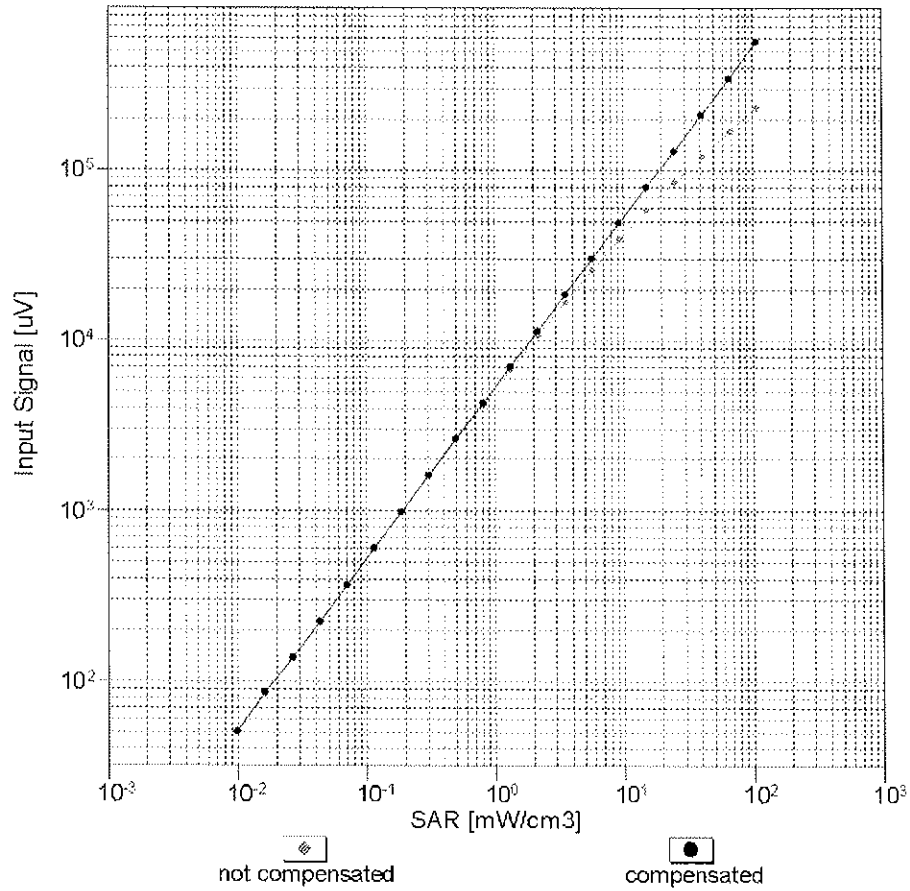
f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22



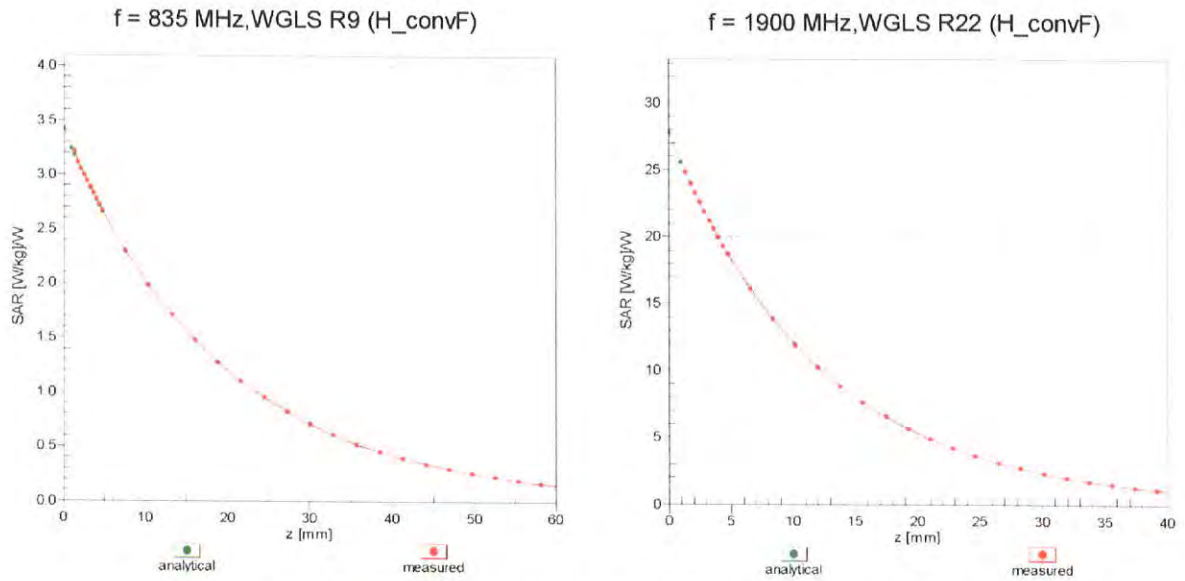
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

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



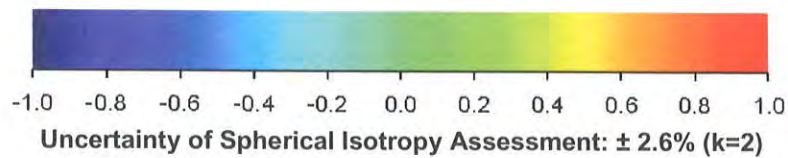
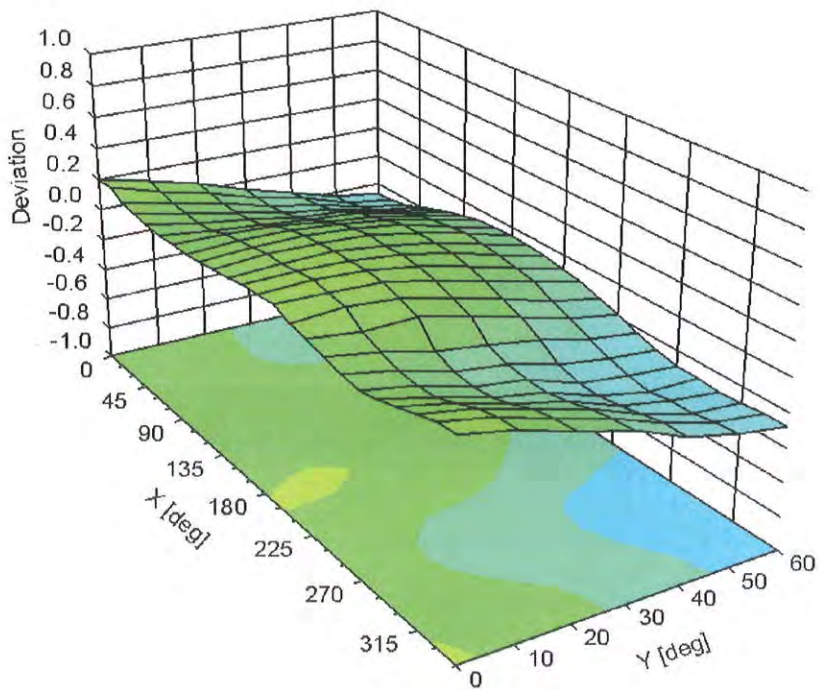
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

# Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error ( $\phi, \vartheta$ ), f = 900 MHz



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3873

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	19.6
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm