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# FCC SAR Test Report

Report No. : SA150107E07  
Applicant : Qualcomm Atheros, Inc.  
Address : 1700 Technology Drive, San Jose, CA 95110  
Product : 802.11a/b/g/n/ac + BT 4.1 M.2 2230 Type Card  
FCC ID : PPD-QCNFA364A  
Brand : Qualcomm Atheros  
Model No. : QCNFA364A  
Standards : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) / IEEE C95.1:1992 / IEEE 1528:2003  
IEEE 1528a-2005 / KDB 865664 D01 v01r03  
KDB 248227 D01 v01r02 / KDB 447498 D01 v05r02  
Sample Received Date : Jan. 07, 2015  
Date of Testing : Mar. 05, 2015 ~ Mar. 30, 2015

**CERTIFICATION:** The above equipment have been tested by **Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch – Lin Kou Laboratories**, 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 TAF or any government agencies.

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### Release Control Record

Report No.	Reason for Change	Date Issued
SA150107E07	Initial release	Mar. 30, 2015
SA150107E07	1. Add 4.7.3 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation 2. Add BT SAR test	Mar. 31, 2015



### 1. Summary of Maximum SAR Value

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest Reported Body SAR <sub>1g</sub> (1.0 cm Gap) (W/kg)
DTS	2.4G WLAN	0.55
NII	5.2G WLAN	0.22
	5.3G WLAN	0.62
	5.6G WLAN	0.66
	5.8G WLAN	0.58
DSS	Bluetooth	0.00
Highest Simultaneous Transmission SAR		Body (W/kg)
DTS+DSS		0.55
NII+DSS		0.66

**Note:**

1. The SAR limit (**Head & Body: SAR<sub>1g</sub> 1.6 W/kg**) for general population / uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992.



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## 2. Description of Equipment Under Test

<b>EUT Type</b>	802.11a/b/g/n/ac + BT 4.1 M.2 2230 Type Card
<b>FCC ID</b>	PPD-QCNFA364A
<b>Brand Name</b>	Qualcomm Atheros
<b>Model Name</b>	QCNA364A
<b>Tx Frequency Bands (Unit: MHz)</b>	WLAN : 2412 ~ 2462, 5180 ~ 5240, 5260 ~ 5320, 5500 ~ 5700, 5745 ~ 5825 Bluetooth : 2402 ~ 2480
<b>Uplink Modulations</b>	802.11b : DSSS 802.11a/g/n/ac : OFDM Bluetooth : GFSK
<b>Maximum Tune-up Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)</b>	WLAN 2.4G : 23.5 WLAN 5.2G : 18.0 WLAN 5.3G : 22.0 WLAN 5.6G : 22.0 WLAN 5.8G : 22.0 Bluetooth : 11.5
<b>EUT Stage</b>	Identical Prototype

**Note:**

1. The detail information for antenna is as below.

Tx Antenna	Brand Name	Model Name	Antenna Type	Gain (dBi)				
				2.4G	WLAN5.2G	WLAN5.3G	WLAN5.6G	WLAN5.8G
0	WNC	81-EBJ15.005	PIFA Antenna	3.00	2.56	2.56	4.76	4.76
1	WNC	81-EBJ15.005	PIFA Antenna	3.62	3.08	3.08	3.31	2.42

\*\*Above antenna gains of antenna is Total (H+V).

\*\*All of antenna can be application for WLAN and Bluetooth.

2. 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.

### **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 DASY4/5 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 (DASY4: CS7MB; 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 DASY4**





**Fig-3.3 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 DASY 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	

<b>Model</b>	ELI	
<b>Construction</b>	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.	
<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 30 liters	


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## 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	

<b>Model</b>	Laptop Extensions Kit	
<b>Construction</b>	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.	
<b>Material</b>	POM, Acrylic glass, Foam	

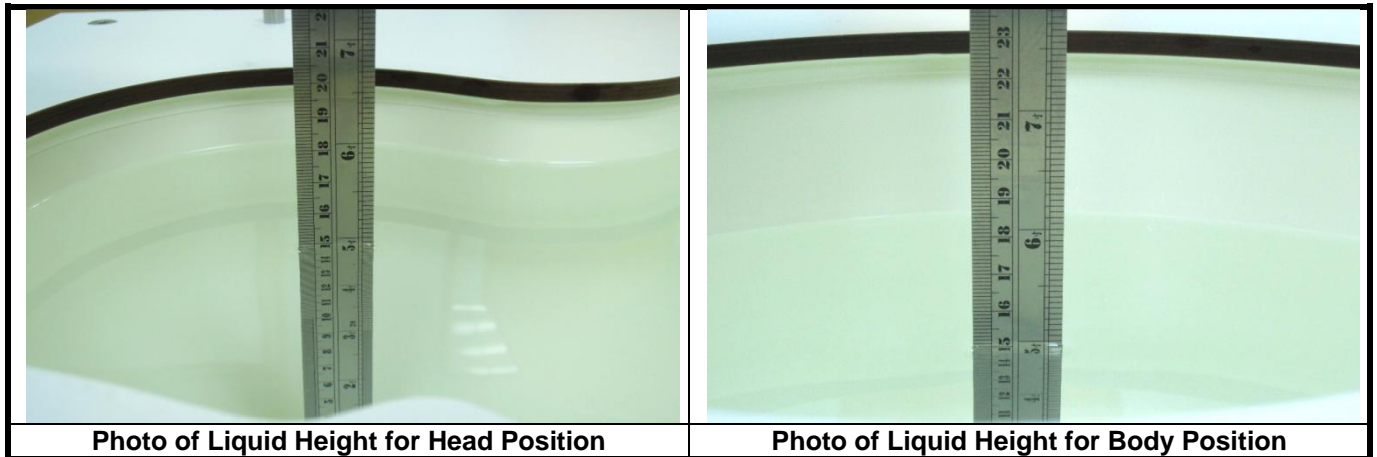
## 3.2.6 System Validation Dipoles

<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 KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. For the body tissue simulating liquids, the dielectric properties are defined in KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a dielectric assessment kit and a network analyzer.

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**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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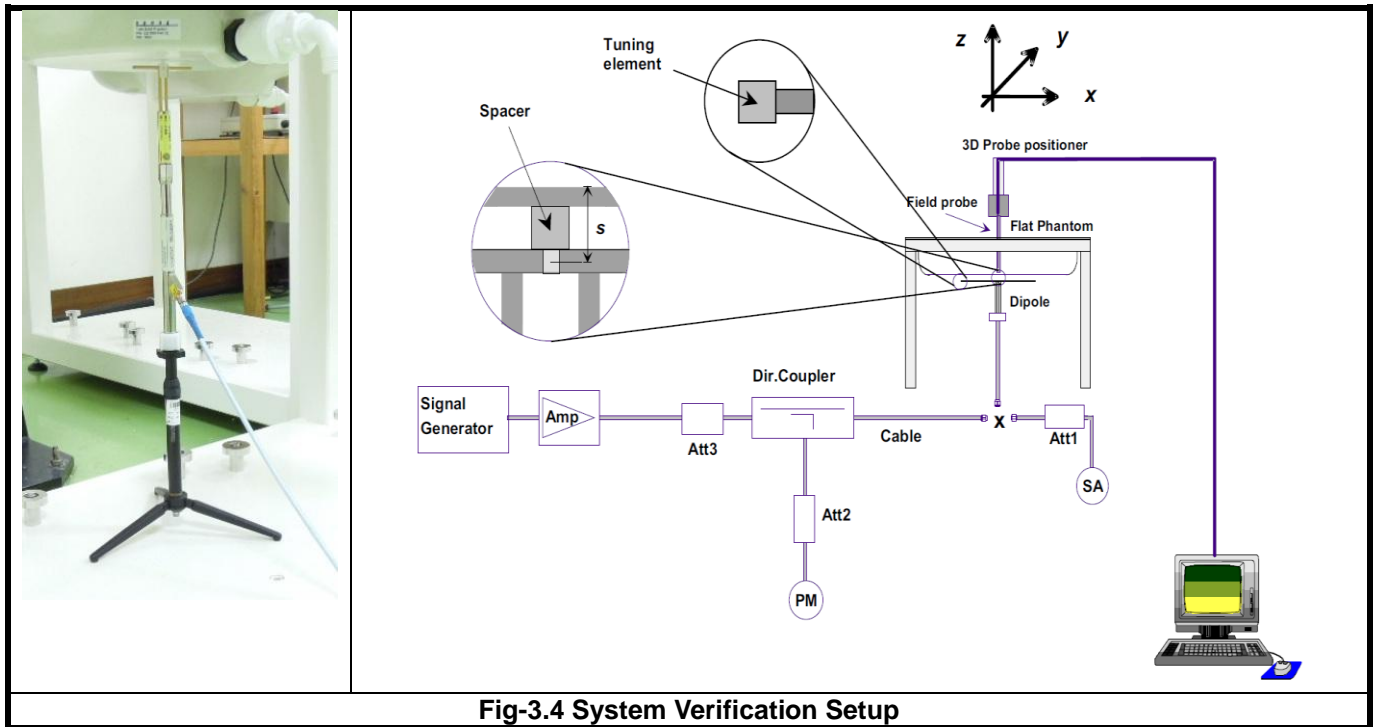
The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

**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-3.4 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 spectrum analyzer 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 is read at that level. After connecting the cable to the dipole, the signal generator is readjusted for the same reading at power meter.

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 865664 D01, 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 WLAN SAR testing, the EUT has installed WLAN engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. According to KDB 248227 D01, WLAN SAR should be tested at the lowest data rate, and testing at higher data rate is not required when the maximum average output power is less than 1/4 dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate. Since the WLAN power at lowest data rate has the highest output power, WLAN SAR for this device was performed at the lowest data rate.

### 4.2 EUT Testing Position

SAR testing for this module has been performed on all six surfaces.

### 4.3 Tissue Verification

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

Test Date	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ε <sub>r</sub> )	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ε <sub>r</sub> )	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)
Mar. 06, 2015	Body	2450	21.1	1.914	53.913	1.95	52.7	-1.85	2.30
Mar. 30, 2015	Body	2450	21.7	1.917	53.913	1.95	52.7	-1.69	2.30
Mar. 10, 2015	Body	5200	21.2	5.347	47.588	5.30	49.0	0.89	-2.88
Mar. 07, 2015	Body	5300	21.7	5.473	47.306	5.42	48.9	0.98	-3.26
Mar. 05, 2015	Body	5600	21.1	5.898	46.563	5.77	48.5	2.22	-3.99
Mar. 10, 2015	Body	5800	21.2	6.185	46.169	6.00	48.2	3.08	-4.21

**Note:**

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid must be measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within ±5% of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing must be within ±2 °C.

**4.4 System Validation**

The SAR measurement system was validated according to procedures in KDB 865664 D01. 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
Mar. 06, 2015	3864	Body	2450	1.914	53.913	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Mar. 30, 2015	3864	Body	2450	1.917	53.913	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Mar. 10, 2015	3864	Body	5200	5.347	47.588	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Mar. 07, 2015	3864	Body	5300	5.473	47.306	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Mar. 05, 2015	3650	Body	5600	5.898	46.563	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Mar. 10, 2015	3864	Body	5800	6.185	46.169	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass

**4.5 System Verification**

The measuring result for system verification is tabulated 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
Mar. 06, 2015	Body	2450	49.50	12.60	50.40	1.82	737	3864	510
Mar. 30, 2015	Body	2450	49.50	11.80	47.20	-4.65	737	3864	510
Mar. 10, 2015	Body	5200	74.70	7.19	71.90	-3.75	1019	3864	510
Mar. 07, 2015	Body	5300	77.10	7.89	78.90	2.33	1019	3650	1277
Mar. 05, 2015	Body	5600	80.80	8.02	80.20	-0.74	1019	3864	510
Mar. 10, 2015	Body	5800	73.90	7.23	72.30	-2.17	1019	3864	510

**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 Maximum Output Power

### 4.6.1 Maximum Conducted Power

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

Mode	2.4G WLAN	5.2G WLAN	5.3G WLAN	5.6G WLAN	5.8G WLAN
802.11b	Ant0: 20.5 Ant1: 20.5 Ant0+1: 23.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11g	Ant0: 19.5 Ant1: 19.5 Ant0+1: 22.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
802.11a	N/A	Ant0: 15.0 Ant1: 15.0 Ant0+1: 18.0	Ant0: 19.0 Ant1: 19.0 Ant0+1: 22.0	Ant0: 19.0 Ant1: 19.0 Ant0+1: 22.0	Ant0: 19.0 Ant1: 19.0 Ant0+1: 22.0
802.11ac VHT20	Ant0: 19.5 Ant1: 19.5 Ant0+1: 22.5	Ant0: 15.0 Ant1: 15.0 Ant0+1: 18.0	Ant0: 19.0 Ant1: 19.0 Ant0+1: 22.0	Ant0: 19.0 Ant1: 19.0 Ant0+1: 22.0	Ant0: 19.0 Ant1: 19.0 Ant0+1: 22.0
802.11ac VHT40	Ant0: 18.5 Ant1: 18.5 Ant0+1: 21.5	Ant0: 15.0 Ant1: 15.0 Ant0+1: 18.0	Ant0: 19.0 Ant1: 19.0 Ant0+1: 22.0	Ant0: 19.0 Ant1: 19.0 Ant0+1: 22.0	Ant0: 19.0 Ant1: 19.0 Ant0+1: 22.0
802.11ac VHT80	N/A	Ant0: 15.0 Ant1: 15.0 Ant0+1: 18.0	Ant0: 14.0 Ant1: 14.0 Ant0+1: 17.0	Ant0: 18.0 Ant1: 18.0 Ant0+1: 21.0	Ant0: 16.0 Ant1: 16.0 Ant0+1: 19.0

Mode	Bluetooth
All	11.5

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## 4.6.2 Measured Conducted Power Result

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

### < WLAN 2.4G >

Mode	802.11b		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	1 (2412)	6 (2437)	11 (2462)
Average Power (Ant-0)	18.35	18.57	18.83
Average Power (Ant-1)	18.22	18.95	18.13
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	21.30	<b>21.77</b>	21.50
Mode	802.11g		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	1 (2412)	6 (2437)	11 (2462)
Average Power (Ant-0)	15.23	18.74	14.55
Average Power (Ant-1)	15.69	18.57	14.64
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	18.48	<b>21.67</b>	17.61
Mode	802.11ac (VHT20)		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	1 (2412)	6 (2437)	11 (2462)
Average Power (Ant-0)	15.17	18.58	14.64
Average Power (Ant-1)	15.47	19.12	14.79
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	18.33	<b>21.87</b>	17.73
Mode	802.11ac (VHT40)		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	3 (2422)	6 (2437)	9 (2452)
Average Power (Ant-0)	11.14	16.79	10.37
Average Power (Ant-1)	11.46	17.21	10.56
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	14.31	<b>20.02</b>	13.48

### < WLAN 5.2G >

Mode	802.11a			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	36 (5180)	40 (5200)	44 (5220)	48 (5240)
Average Power (Ant-0)	14.73	14.41	14.32	14.40
Average Power (Ant-1)	13.85	13.46	13.50	13.26
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	<b>17.32</b>	16.97	16.94	16.88
Mode	802.11ac (VHT20)			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	36 (5180)	40 (5200)	44 (5220)	48 (5240)
Average Power (Ant-0)	14.33	14.54	14.30	14.57
Average Power (Ant-1)	13.20	13.25	13.38	13.31
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	16.81	16.95	16.87	<b>17.00</b>
Mode	802.11ac (VHT40)			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	38 (5190)		46 (5230)	
Average Power (Ant-0)	14.47		14.53	
Average Power (Ant-1)	13.06		13.48	
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	16.83		<b>17.05</b>	
Mode	802.11ac (VHT80)			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	42 (5210)			
Average Power (Ant-0)	13.68			
Average Power (Ant-1)	13.38			
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	<b>16.54</b>			

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## < WLAN 5.3G >

Mode	802.11a			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	52 (5260)	56 (5280)	60 (5300)	64 (5320)
Average Power (Ant-0)	18.34	17.87	18.46	16.73
Average Power (Ant-1)	17.72	17.52	17.44	15.67
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	<b>21.05</b>	20.71	20.99	19.24
Mode	802.11ac (VHT20)			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	52 (5260)	56 (5280)	60 (5300)	64 (5320)
Average Power (Ant-0)	17.77	17.54	17.88	16.89
Average Power (Ant-1)	17.16	17.02	17.14	15.15
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	20.49	20.30	<b>20.54</b>	19.12
Mode	802.11ac (VHT40)			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	54 (5270)		62 (5310)	
Average Power (Ant-0)	17.66		16.16	
Average Power (Ant-1)	17.23		15.39	
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	<b>20.46</b>		18.80	
Mode	802.11ac (VHT80)			
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	58 (5290)			
Average Power (Ant-0)	13.93			
Average Power (Ant-1)	12.66			
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	<b>16.35</b>			

## < WLAN 5.6G >

Mode	802.11a							
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	100 (5500)	104 (5520)	108 (5540)	112 (5560)	116 (5580)	132 (5660)	136 (5680)	140 (5700)
Average Power (Ant-0)	16.55	18.20	18.77	18.65	18.52	18.82	18.15	15.65
Average Power (Ant-1)	15.33	17.45	17.61	17.51	17.46	17.84	17.26	14.78
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	18.99	20.85	21.24	21.13	21.03	<b>21.37</b>	20.74	18.25
Mode	802.11ac (VHT20)							
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	100 (5500)	104 (5520)	108 (5540)	112 (5560)	116 (5580)	132 (5660)	136 (5680)	140 (5700)
Average Power (Ant-0)	15.89	17.10	18.21	18.18	18.35	18.04	17.98	15.64
Average Power (Ant-1)	15.08	17.09	17.49	17.20	17.43	17.36	17.19	14.74
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	18.51	20.11	20.88	20.73	<b>20.92</b>	20.72	20.61	18.22
Mode	802.11ac (VHT40)							
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	102 (5510)				134 (5670)			
Average Power (Ant-0)	16.34				17.54			
Average Power (Ant-1)	15.10				17.30			
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	18.77				<b>20.43</b>			
Mode	802.11ac (VHT80)							
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	106 (5530)				138 (5690)			
Average Power (Ant-0)	14.73				16.91			
Average Power (Ant-1)	13.24				16.43			
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	17.06				<b>19.69</b>			



< WLAN 5.8G >

Mode	802.11a				
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	149 (5745)	153 (5765)	157 (5785)	161 (5805)	165 (5825)
Average Power (Ant-0)	16.66	17.29	18.39	18.55	18.74
Average Power (Ant-1)	16.21	17.02	17.66	17.59	17.48
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	19.45	20.17	21.05	21.11	21.17
Mode	802.11ac (VHT20)				
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	149 (5745)	153 (5765)	157 (5785)	161 (5805)	165 (5825)
Average Power (Ant-0)	18.30	18.22	18.27	18.01	18.33
Average Power (Ant-1)	16.11	17.53	17.44	17.24	17.45
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	20.35	20.90	20.89	20.65	20.92
Mode	802.11ac (VHT40)				
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	151 (5755)		159 (5795)		
Average Power (Ant-0)	16.24		17.49		
Average Power (Ant-1)	15.16		17.19		
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	18.74		20.35		
Mode	802.11ac (VHT80)				
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	155 (5775)				
Average Power (Ant-0)	14.77				
Average Power (Ant-1)	14.29				
Average Power (Ant-0 + Ant-1)	17.55				

< Bluetooth >

Mode	Bluetooth		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	0 (2402)	39 (2441)	78 (2480)
Average Power	11.27	11.23	10.95

### 4.7 SAR Testing Results

#### 4.7.1 SAR Results for Body (Separation Distance is 1.0 cm Gap)

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Tx Antenna	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
01	802.11b	-	Front Face	6	0+1	20.5	Ant0:18.57 Ant1:18.95	Ant0:1.56 Ant1:1.43	-0.11	Ant0:0.234 Ant1:0.383	Ant0:0.36 <b>Ant1:0.55</b>
	802.11ac	VHT20	Front Face	6	0+1	19.5	Ant0:18.58 Ant1:19.12	Ant0:1.24 Ant1:1.09	0.11	Ant0:0.227 Ant1:0.34	Ant0:0.28 Ant1:0.37
	802.11ac	VHT40	Front Face	6	0+1	18.5	Ant0:16.79 Ant1:17.21	Ant0:1.48 Ant1:1.35	-0.17	Ant0:0.181 Ant1:0.28	Ant0:0.27 Ant1:0.38
	802.11b	-	Rear Face	6	0+1	20.5	Ant1:18.95	Ant1:1.43	-0.17	Ant1:0.328	Ant1:0.47
	802.11b	-	Left Side	6	0+1	20.5	Ant1:18.95	Ant1:1.43	0.02	Ant1:0.057	Ant1:0.08
	802.11b	-	Right Side	6	0+1	20.5	Ant1:18.95	Ant1:1.43	-0.17	Ant1:0.021	Ant1:0.03
	802.11b	-	Top Side	6	0+1	20.5	Ant1:18.95	Ant1:1.43	-0.17	Ant1:0.13	Ant1:0.19
	802.11b	-	Bottom Side	6	0+1	20.5	Ant1:18.95	Ant1:1.43	-0.14	Ant1:0.048	Ant1:0.07
	802.11a	-	Front Face	36	0+1	15.0	Ant1:13.85	Ant1:1.30	-0.11	Ant1:0.138	Ant1:0.18
	802.11ac	VHT40	Front Face	46	0+1	15.0	Ant1:13.48	Ant1:1.42	-0.17	Ant1:0.155	Ant1:0.22
02	802.11ac	VH80	Front Face	42	0+1	15.0	Ant0:13.68 Ant1:13.38	Ant0:1.36 Ant1:1.45	0.11	Ant0:0.092 Ant1:0.153	Ant0:0.12 <b>Ant1:0.22</b>
	802.11a	-	Rear Face	36	0+1	15.0	Ant1:13.85	Ant1:1.30	0.19	Ant1:0.131	Ant1:0.17
	802.11a	-	Left Side	36	0+1	15.0	Ant1:13.85	Ant1:1.30	-0.11	Ant1:0.05	Ant1:0.07
	802.11a	-	Right Side	36	0+1	15.0	Ant1:13.85	Ant1:1.30	-0.08	Ant1:0.03	Ant1:0.04
	802.11a	-	Top Side	36	0+1	15.0	Ant1:13.85	Ant1:1.30	-0.12	Ant1:0.098	Ant1:0.13
	802.11a	-	Bottom Side	36	0+1	15.0	Ant0:14.73 Ant1:13.85	Ant0:1.06 Ant1:1.30	0.12	Ant0:0.029 Ant1:0.036	Ant0:0.03 Ant1:0.05
03	802.11a	-	Front Face	52	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.72	Ant1:1.34	-0.07	Ant1:0.464	<b>Ant1:0.62</b>
	802.11ac	VHT40	Front Face	54	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.23	Ant1:1.50	-0.11	Ant1:0.296	Ant1:0.44
	802.11ac	VH80	Front Face	58	0+1	14.0	Ant1:12.66	Ant1:1.36	-0.1	Ant1:0.095	Ant1:0.13
	802.11a	-	Rear Face	52	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.72	Ant1:1.34	-0.09	Ant1:0.287	Ant1:0.39
	802.11a	-	Left Side	52	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.72	Ant1:1.34	0.06	Ant1:0.151	Ant1:0.20
	802.11a	-	Right Side	52	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.72	Ant1:1.34	-0.12	Ant1:0.062	Ant1:0.08
	802.11a	-	Top Side	52	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.72	Ant1:1.34	-0.11	Ant1:0.382	Ant1:0.51
	802.11a	-	Bottom Side	52	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.72	Ant1:1.34	-0.04	Ant1:0.13	Ant1:0.17
04	802.11a	-	Front Face	132	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.34	Ant1:1.47	-0.16	Ant1:0.453	<b>Ant1:0.66</b>
	802.11a	-	Front Face	108	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.61	Ant1:1.38	-0.12	Ant1:0.442	Ant1:0.61
	802.11a	-	Front Face	112	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.51	Ant1:1.41	-0.09	Ant1:0.424	Ant1:0.60
	802.11ac	VHT40	Front Face	134	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.30	Ant1:1.48	-0.12	Ant1:0.397	Ant1:0.59
	802.11ac	VH80	Front Face	138	0+1	18.0	Ant1:16.43	Ant1:1.44	-0.04	Ant1:0.373	Ant1:0.54
	802.11a	-	Rear Face	132	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.34	Ant1:1.47	0.15	Ant1:0.294	Ant1:0.43
	802.11a	-	Left Side	132	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.34	Ant1:1.47	-0.05	Ant1:0.2	Ant1:0.29
	802.11a	-	Right Side	132	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.34	Ant1:1.47	-0.09	Ant1:0.118	Ant1:0.17
	802.11a	-	Top Side	132	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.34	Ant1:1.47	0.14	Ant1:0.414	Ant1:0.61
	802.11a	-	Bottom Side	132	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.34	Ant1:1.47	-0.03	Ant1:0.18	Ant1:0.26
	802.11a	-	Front Face	165	0+1	19.0	Ant0:18.74 Ant1:17.48	Ant0:1.06 Ant1:1.42	-0.17	Ant0:0.277 Ant1:0.345	Ant0:0.29 Ant1:0.49
	05	802.11ac	VHT40	Front Face	159	0+1	19.0	Ant0:17.49 Ant1:17.19	Ant0:1.42 Ant1:1.52	0.17	Ant0:0.326 Ant1:0.38
802.11ac		VH80	Front Face	155	0+1	16.0	Ant0:14.77 Ant1:14.29	Ant0:1.33 Ant1:1.48	-0.17	Ant0:0.148 Ant1:0.162	Ant0:0.20 Ant1:0.24
802.11a		-	Rear Face	165	0+1	19.0	Ant0:18.74 Ant1:17.48	Ant0:1.06 Ant1:1.42	0.12	Ant0:0.256 Ant1:0.215	Ant0:0.27 Ant1:0.31
802.11a		-	Left Side	165	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.48	Ant1:1.42	-0.18	Ant1:0.195	Ant1:0.28
802.11a		-	Right Side	165	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.48	Ant1:1.42	-0.13	Ant1:0.091	Ant1:0.13
802.11a		-	Top Side	165	0+1	19.0	Ant1:17.48	Ant1:1.42	-0.06	Ant1:0.212	Ant1:0.30
802.11a		-	Bottom Side	165	0+1	19.0	Ant0:18.74 Ant1:17.48	Ant0:1.06 Ant1:1.42	-0.03	Ant0:0.126 Ant1:0.118	Ant0:0.13 Ant1:0.17

**Note:**

- According to KDB 248227, 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.
- SAR testing for 802.11g/n is not required when its maximum power is less than 1/4 dB higher than 802.11b.

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3. SAR testing for 802.11n is not required when its maximum power is less than 1/4 dB higher than 802.11a.
4. According to April 2013 TCB Workshop, 802.11ac SAR testing is not required when its maximum power is less than 1/4 dB higher than 802.11a. 802.11ac SAR is required for the highest 802.11a configuration in each 5 GHz band and each exposure condition.
5. The maximum output power and antennas are identical for chain 0 and chain 1. SAR was measured on chain 0 only. To consider MIMO operations with chain 0 and chain 1 active simultaneously, the reported SAR for chain 0 was doubled to represent the sum SAR for chain 0 + chain 1. This SAR value for MIMO operations is indicated by SUM: 0.xx.

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)
06	Bluetooth	GFSK	Front Face	0	11.5	11.27	1.05	-0.17	0.0000511	<b>0.00</b>
	Bluetooth	GFSK	Rear Face	0	11.5	11.27	1.05	-0.18	0.0000320	0.00
	Bluetooth	GFSK	Left Side	0	11.5	11.27	1.05	-0.13	0.0000245	0.00
	Bluetooth	GFSK	Right Side	0	11.5	11.27	1.05	-0.18	0.0000420	0.00
	Bluetooth	GFSK	Top Side	0	11.5	11.27	1.05	-0.12	0.0000388	0.00
	Bluetooth	GFSK	Bottom Side	0	11.5	11.27	1.05	-0.1	0.0000486	0.00

**Note:**

1. 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.

### 4.7.2 SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01, 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.

Since all the measured SAR are less than 0.8 W/kg, the repeated measurement is not required.



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## 4.7.3 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation

The simultaneous transmission possibilities are listed as below.

Simultaneous Tx Combination	RF Configuration
1	WLAN 2.4GHz + BT
2	WLAN 5GHz + BT

**Note:**

- WLAN 2.4GHz and WLAN 5GHz timely shared antenna and they cannot transmit at the same time.

### <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 Analysis
1	WLAN (DTS) + BT (DSS)	Body	Front Face	0.55	0.00	0.55	Σ SAR < 1.6, Not required
			Rear Face	0.47	0.00	0.47	Σ SAR < 1.6, Not required
			Left Side	0.08	0.00	0.08	Σ SAR < 1.6, Not required
			Right Side	0.03	0.00	0.03	Σ SAR < 1.6, Not required
			Top Side	0.19	0.00	0.19	Σ SAR < 1.6, Not required
			Bottom Side	0.07	0.00	0.07	Σ SAR < 1.6, Not required
2	WLAN (NII) + BT (DSS)	Body	Front Face	0.66	0.00	0.66	Σ SAR < 1.6, Not required
			Rear Face	0.43	0.00	0.43	Σ SAR < 1.6, Not required
			Left Side	0.29	0.00	0.29	Σ SAR < 1.6, Not required
			Right Side	0.17	0.00	0.17	Σ SAR < 1.6, Not required
			Top Side	0.61	0.00	0.61	Σ SAR < 1.6, Not required
			Bottom Side	0.26	0.00	0.26	Σ SAR < 1.6, Not required

Test Engineer : Eric Wu, and Mars Chang



## 5. Calibration of Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	737	Aug. 21, 2014	2 Years
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D5GHzV2	1019	Aug. 25, 2014	2 Years
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3650	Jul. 28, 2014	1 Year
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3864	Jul. 25, 2014	1 Year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE3	510	Aug. 26, 2014	1 Year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1277	Jul. 22, 2014	1 Year
ENA Series Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46214281	Jun. 13, 2014	1 Year
EXA Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9010A	MY53470455	Feb. 22, 2014	1 Year
MXG Analog Signal Generator	Agilent	N5181A	MY50143868	Jun. 26, 2014	1 Year
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	1218009	Jun. 26, 2014	1 Year
Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	1207252	Jun. 26, 2014	1 Year
Thermometer	YFE	YF-160A	130504579	Aug. 21, 2014	1 Year
Power Amplifier	AR	551G4	339656	May. 21, 2014	1 Year
Power Amplifier	mini-circuits	ZVE-8G	05770420A	Sep. 09, 2014	1 Year
Attenuator	Woken	00800A1G01L-03	N/A	Oct. 30, 2014	1 Year
Directional Coupler	Woken	0110A05602O-10	11122702	Nov. 10, 2014	1 Year

## 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



# FCC SAR Test Report

A D T

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Vi
<b>Measurement System</b>						
Probe Calibration	6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 1.9 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 3.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	2.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.2 %	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	± 0.3 %	∞
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.5 %	∞
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.5 %	∞
Probe Positioning	9.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.7 %	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
<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 %	30
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 1.7 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	5.0	Normal	1	0.6	± 3.0 %	30
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>					± 13.4 %	
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)</b>					± 26.8 %	

## Uncertainty budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz



## FCC SAR Test Report

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### 7. Information on the Testing Laboratories

We, Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan 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:

**Taiwan HwaYa EMC/RF/Safety/Telecom Lab:**

Add: No. 19, Hwa Ya 2nd Rd, Wen Hwa Vil., Kwei Shan Hsiang, Taoyuan Hsien 333, Taiwan, R.O.C.

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**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.

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

The plots for system verification with largest deviation for each SAR system combination are shown as follows.

### System Check\_B2450\_150330

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; SN: 737**

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

Medium: B24T25N2\_0330 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.917$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.913$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

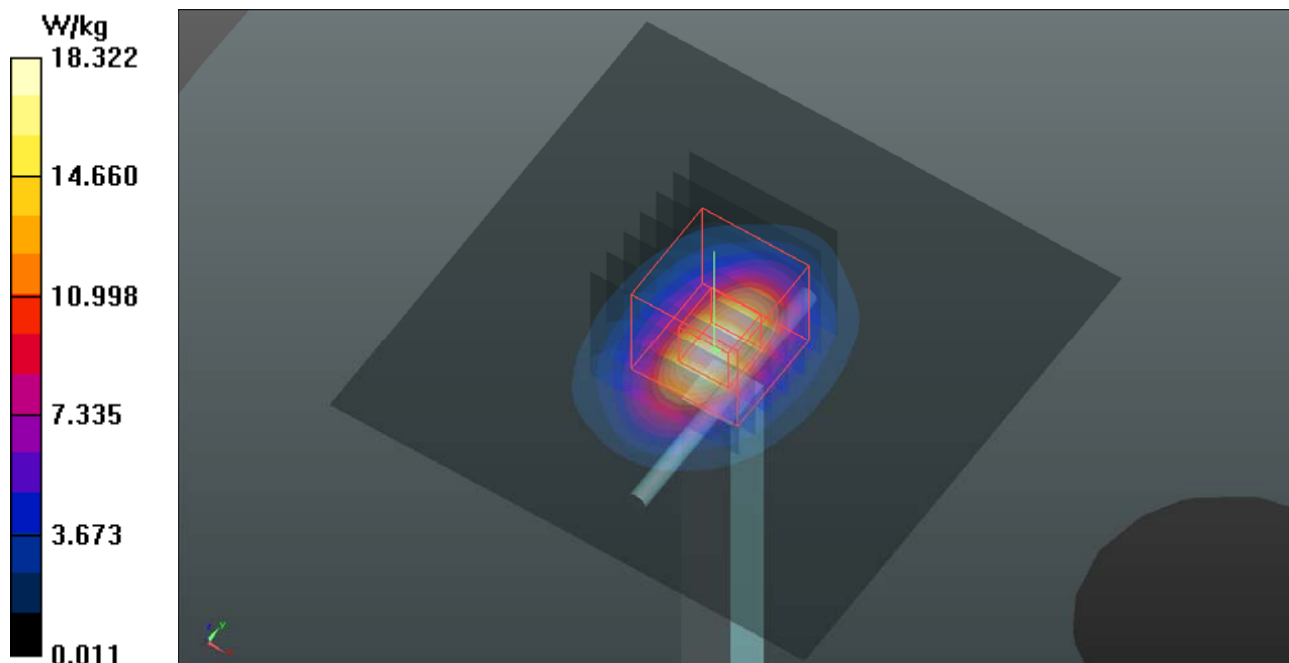
Ambient Temperature : 21.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3864; ConvF(7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 2014/07/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2014/08/26
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom\_1653; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.3 W/kg

**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 97.82 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.0 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 11.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.43 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.1 W/kg



### System Check\_B5200\_150310

**DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; SN: 1019**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B50T60N2\_0309 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.347$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.588$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

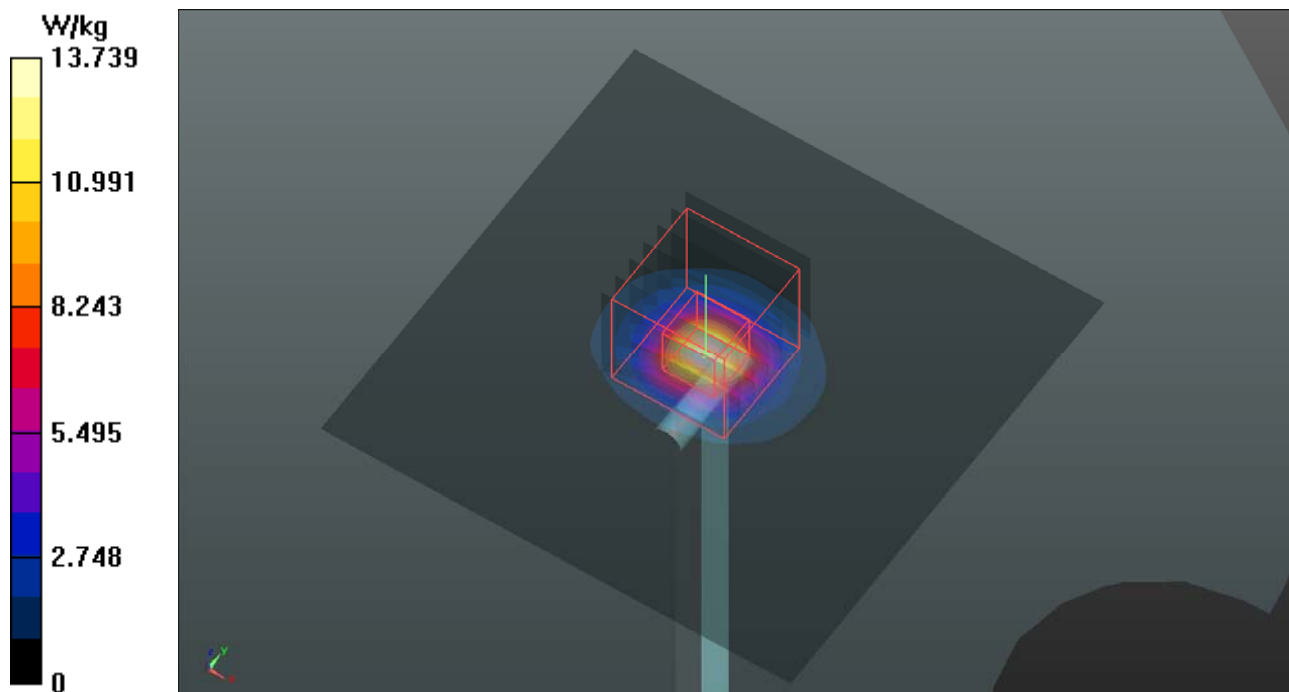
Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3864; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 2014/07/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2014/08/26
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom\_1653; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 13.7 W/kg

**Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm  
Reference Value = 56.44 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.3 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 7.19 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.04 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.9 W/kg





## System Check\_B5300\_150307

**DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; SN: 1019**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B50T60N2\_0307 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.473$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.306$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

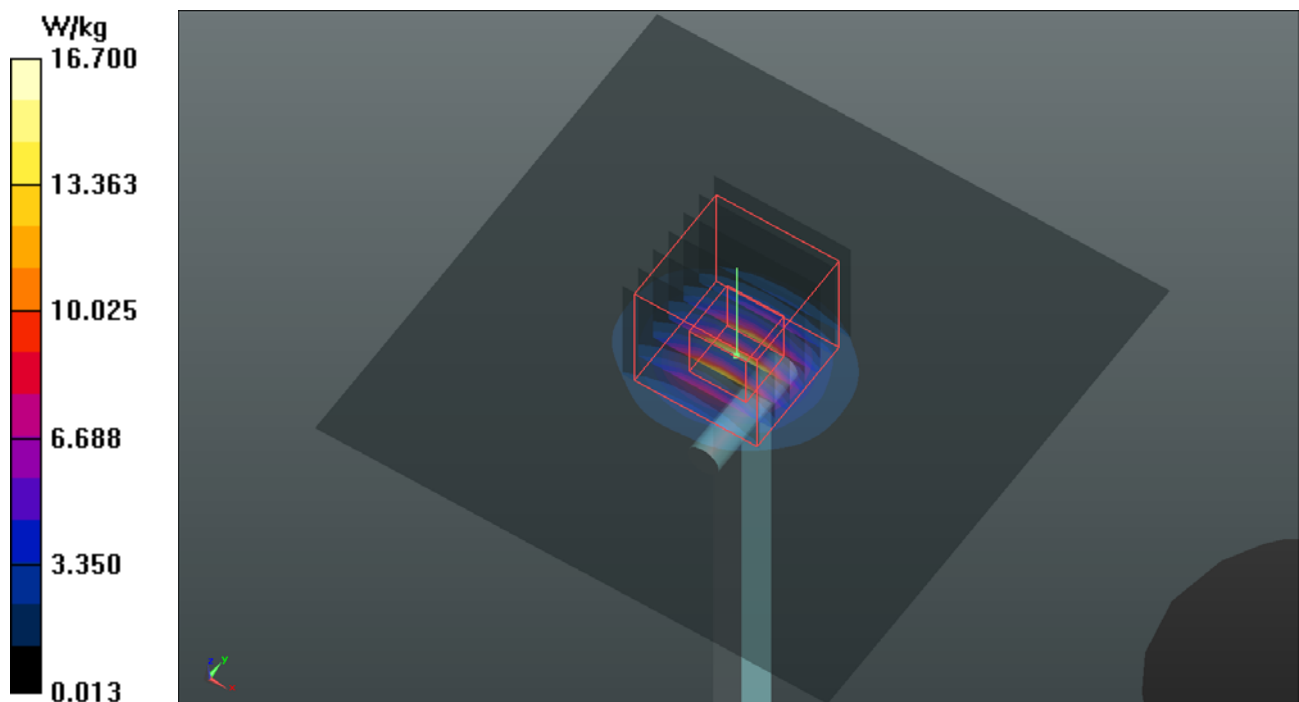
Ambient Temperature : 21.9 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(4.56, 4.56, 4.56); Calibrated: 2014/07/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2014/07/22
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom\_1485; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.7 W/kg

**Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm  
Reference Value = 60.37 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.1 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 7.89 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.24 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.3 W/kg



### System Check\_B5600\_150305

**DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; SN: 1019**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B50T60N2\_0305 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.898$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.563$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

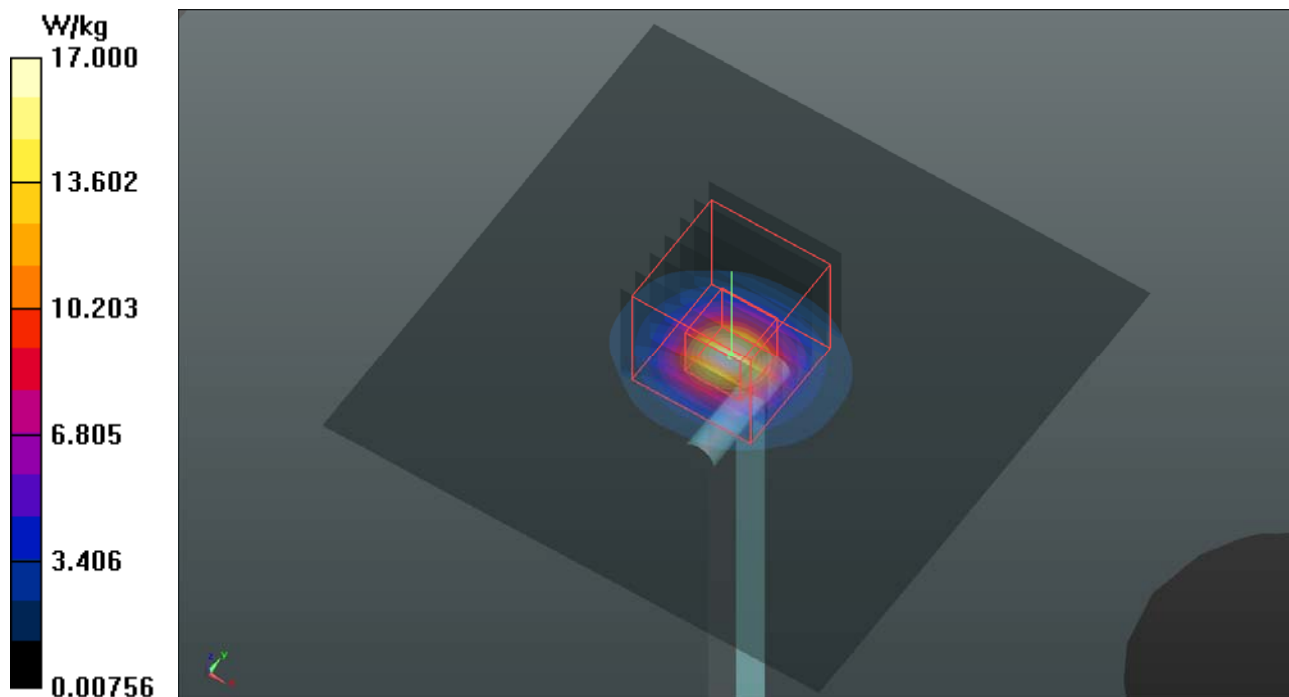
Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.1 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3864; ConvF(3.77, 3.77, 3.77); Calibrated: 2014/07/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2014/08/26
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom\_1653; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 17.0 W/kg

**Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm  
Reference Value = 60.58 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.0 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 8.02 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.29 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.0 W/kg



### System Check\_B5800\_150310

**DUT: Dipole 5 GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; SN: 1019**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B50T60N2\_0310 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.185$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.169$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

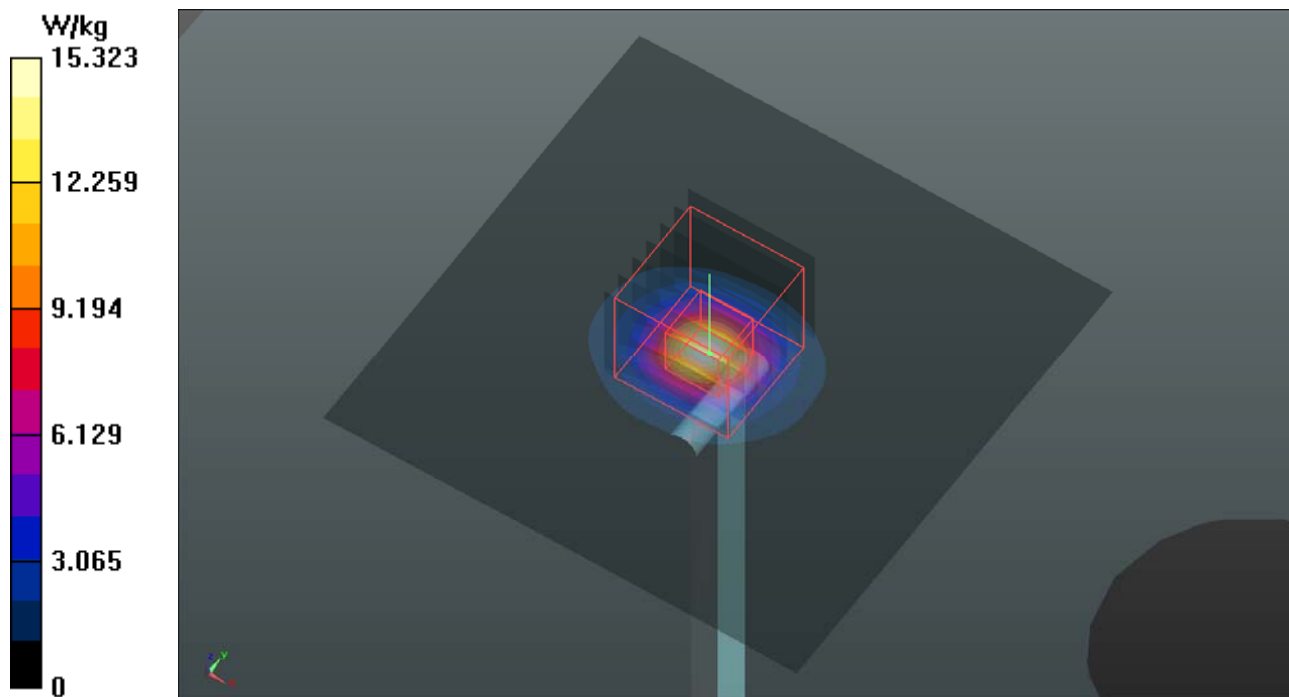
Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3864; ConvF(4.01, 4.01, 4.01); Calibrated: 2014/07/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2014/08/26
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom\_1653; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.3 W/kg

**Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm  
Reference Value = 55.60 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.6 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 7.23 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.07 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.5 W/kg





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

The SAR plots for highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination, and measured SAR > 1.5 W/kg are shown as follows.

### P01 802.11b\_Front Face\_1cm\_Ch6\_Ant0+1

**DUT: 150107E07**

Communication System: WLAN\_2.4G; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B24T25N2\_0306 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.897$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.973$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.1 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3864; ConvF(7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 2014/07/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2014/08/26
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom\_1653; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

- **Area Scan (71x151x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.533 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 3.257 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.775 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.383 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.185 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.575 W/kg

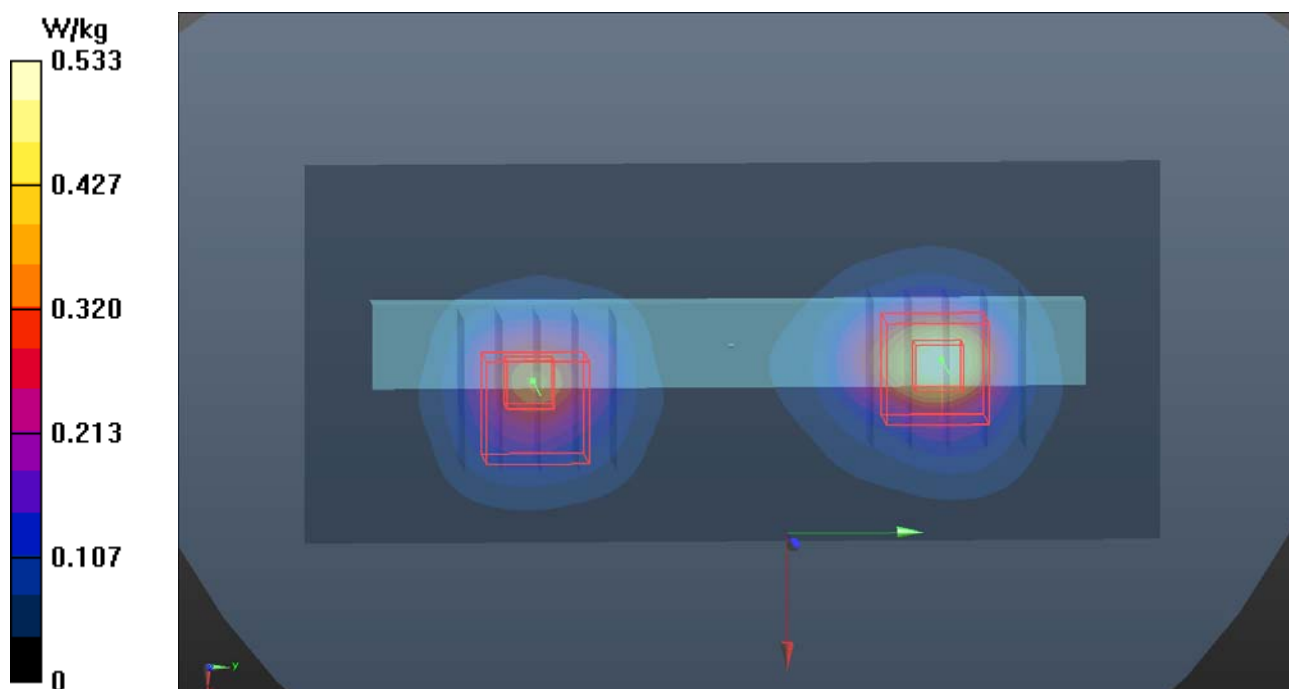
- **Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.257 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.500 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.234 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.096 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.402 W/kg



### P02 802.11ac\_VH80\_Front Face\_1cm\_Ch42\_Ant0+1

**DUT: 150107E07**

Communication System: WLAN\_5G; Frequency: 5210 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B50T60N2\_0310 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5210$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.348$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.252$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3864; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 2014/07/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2014/08/26
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom\_1653; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**- Area Scan (81x181x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.293 W/kg

**- Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 1.032 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.587 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.153 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.060 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.282 W/kg

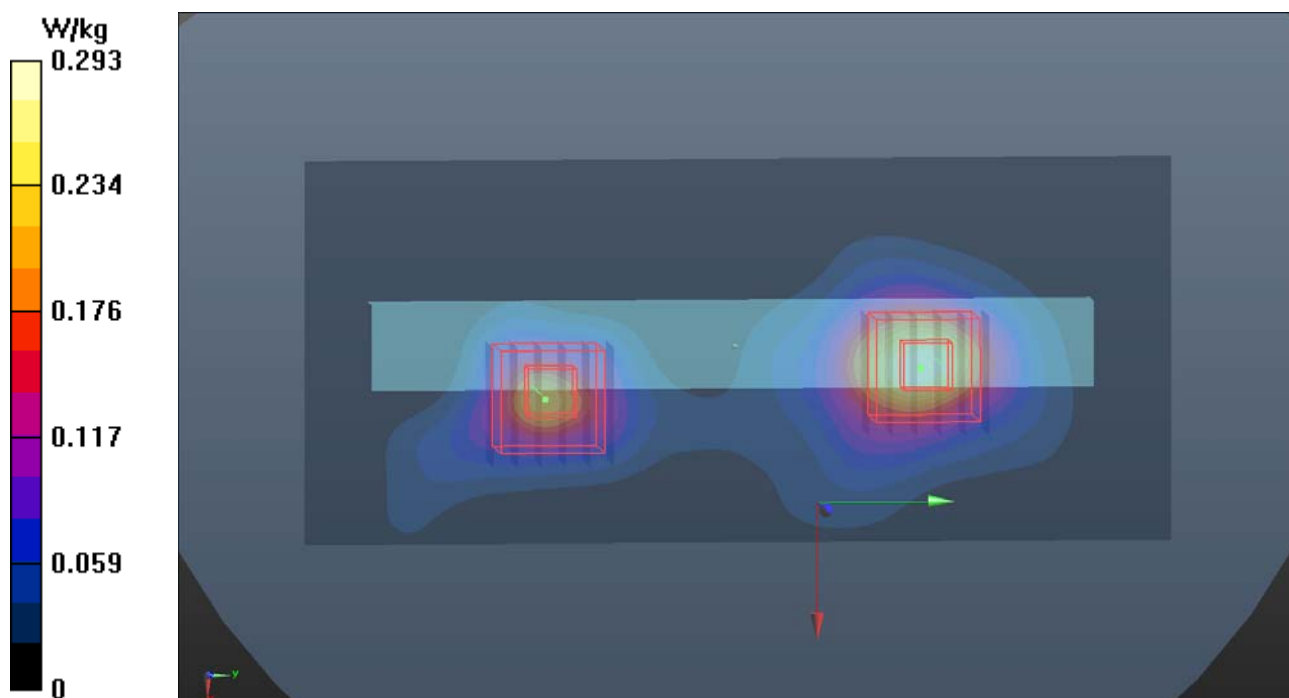
**- Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 1.032 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.372 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.092 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.035 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.161 W/kg



## P03 802.11a\_Front Face\_1cm\_Ch52\_Ant0+1

**DUT: 150107E07**

Communication System: WLAN\_5G; Frequency: 5260 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B50T60N2\_0307 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5260$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.436$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.415$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

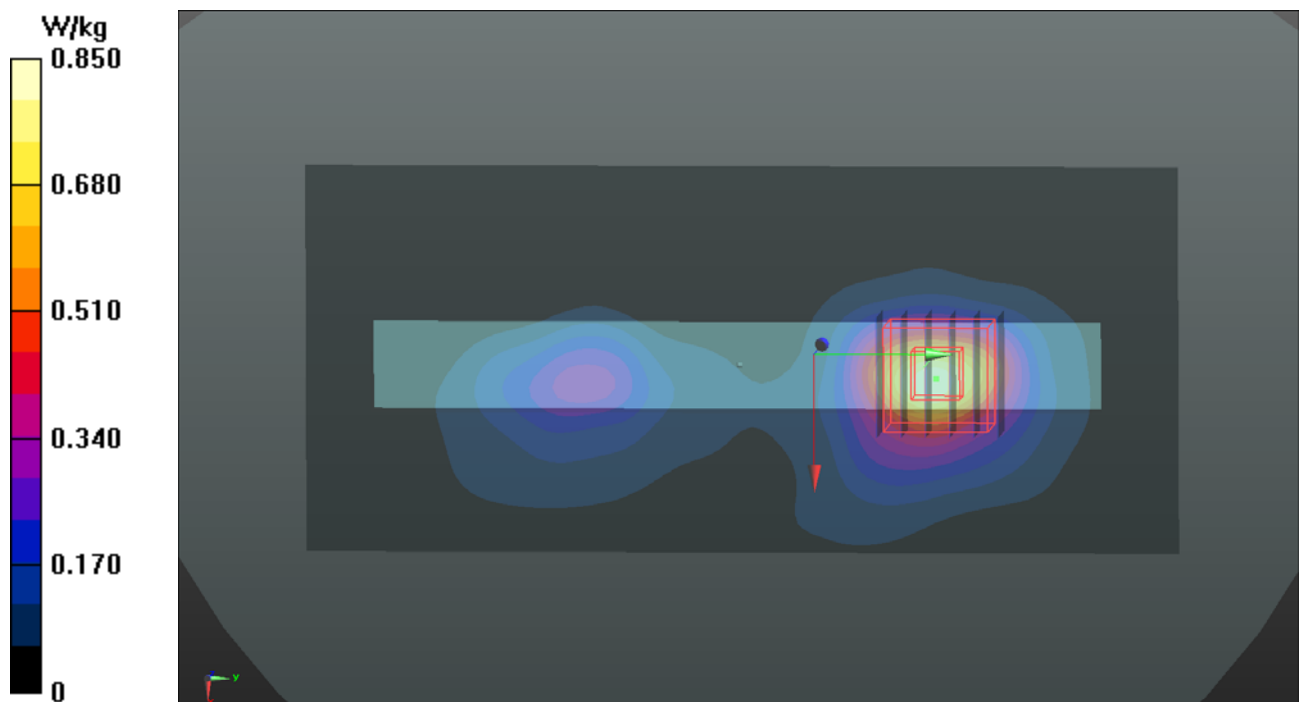
Ambient Temperature : 21.9 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(4.56, 4.56, 4.56); Calibrated: 2014/07/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2014/07/22
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom\_1485; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

- **Area Scan (81x181x1)**: Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.850 W/kg

- **Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0**: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm  
Reference Value = 3.508 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.61 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.464 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.176 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.837 W/kg



### P04 802.11a\_Front Face\_1cm\_Ch132\_Ant0+1

**DUT: 150107E07**

Communication System: WLAN\_5G; Frequency: 5660 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B50T60N2\_0305 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5660$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.979$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.387$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.3 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.1 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3864; ConvF(3.77, 3.77, 3.77); Calibrated: 2014/07/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2014/08/26
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom\_1653; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

- **Area Scan (81x181x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.969 W/kg

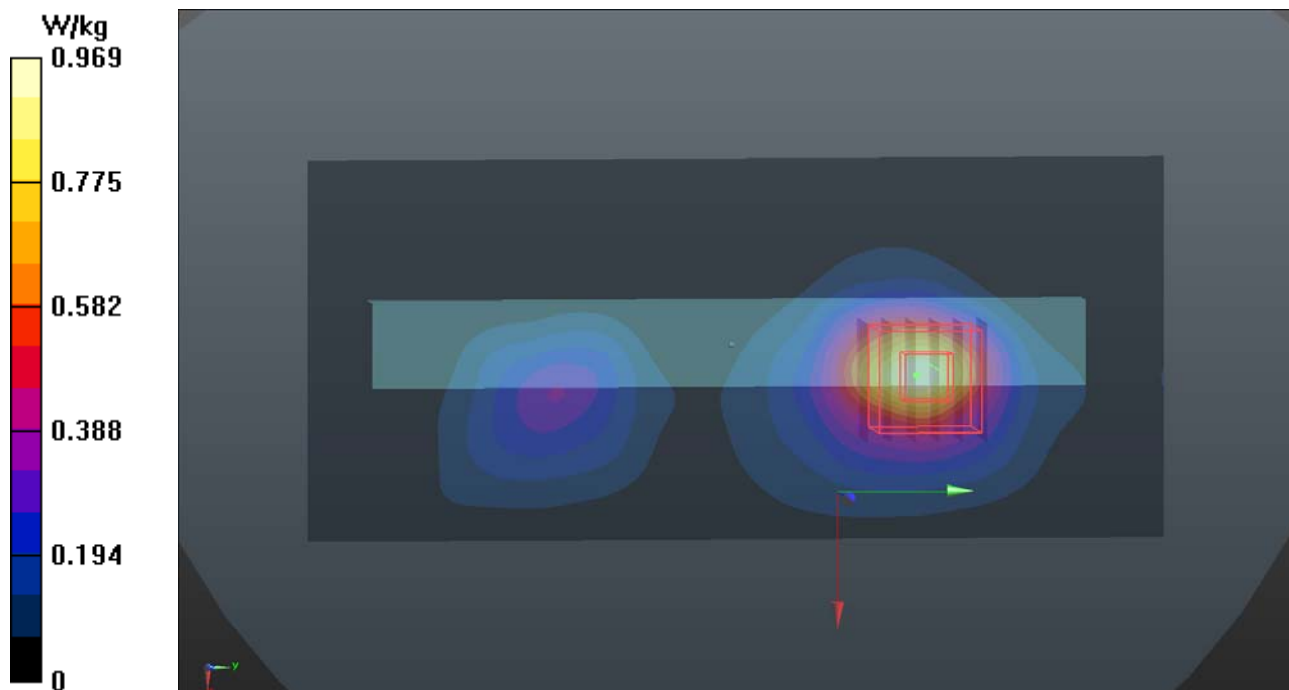
- **Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 2.670 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.79 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.453 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.181 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.822 W/kg





### P05 802.11n\_HT40\_Front Face\_1cm\_Ch159\_Ant0+1

**DUT: 150107E07**

Communication System: WLAN\_5G; Frequency: 5795 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B50T60N2\_0310 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5795$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.178$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.17$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3864; ConvF(4.01, 4.01, 4.01); Calibrated: 2014/07/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2014/08/26
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom\_1653; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**- Area Scan (81x181x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.752 W/kg

**- Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 2.462 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.58 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.380 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.150 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.705 W/kg

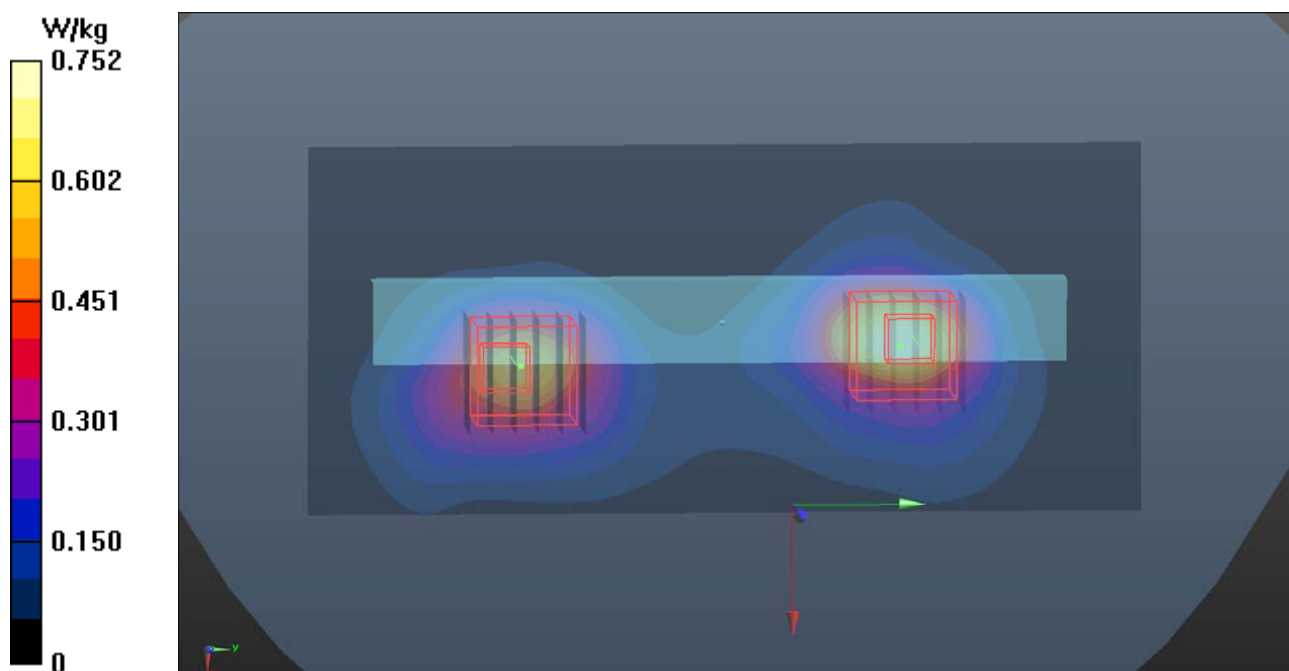
**- Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 2.462 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.35 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.326 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.125 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.614 W/kg



### P06 Bluetooth\_GFSK\_Front Face\_1cm\_Ch0

**DUT: 150107E07**

Communication System: Bluetooth; Frequency: 2402 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.3

Medium: B24T25N2\_0330 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2402$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.857$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.161$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 21.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 21.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3864; ConvF(7.14, 7.14, 7.14); Calibrated: 2014/07/25;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2014/08/26
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom\_1653; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

- **Area Scan (91x151x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.00893 W/kg

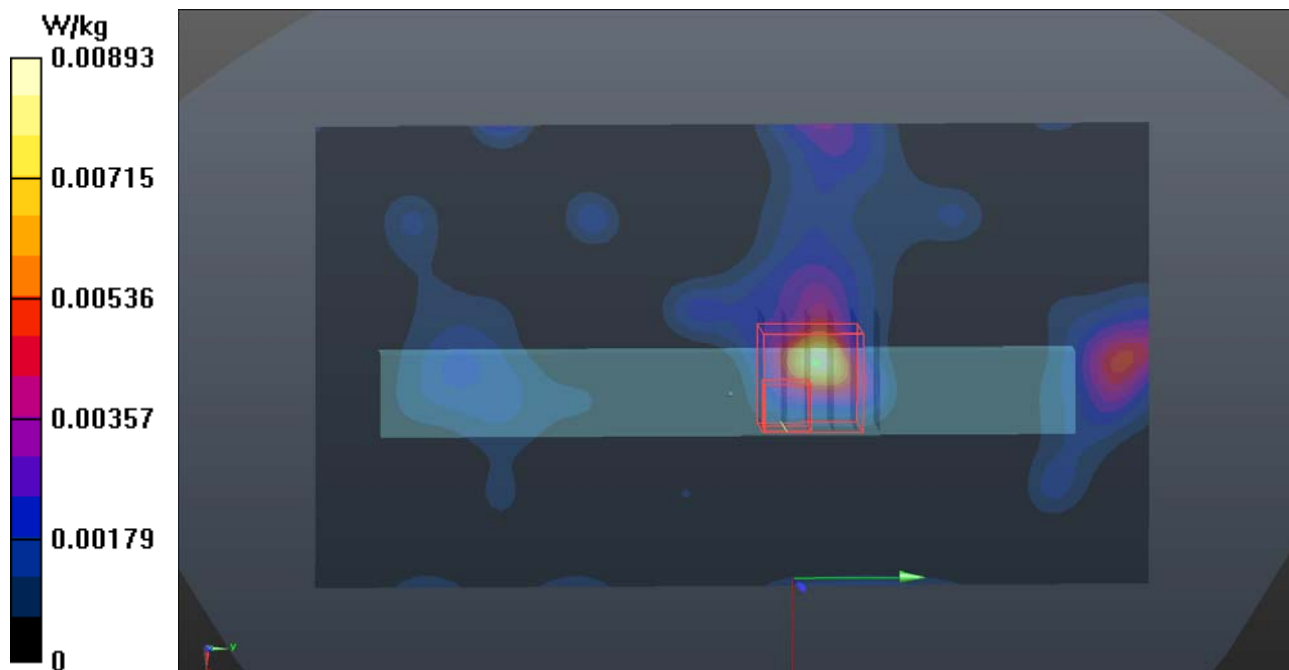
- **Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0.4540 V/m; Power Drift = -0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0110 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 5.11e-005 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 7.66e-006 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0106 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: **D2450V2-737\_Aug14**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 737**

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

Calibration date: **August 21, 2014**

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	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3205_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by: **Claudio Leubler**      **Laboratory Technician**

Signature

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

Issued: August 21, 2014

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:

- 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
- 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.

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

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	38.0 ± 6 %	1.82 mho/m ± 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	12.9 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>51.0 W/kg ± 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	5.97 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.7 W/kg ± 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	52.7	1.95 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	50.5 ± 6 %	2.02 mho/m ± 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	12.7 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>49.5 W/kg ± 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	5.84 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.0 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.9 $\Omega$ + 3.6 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.7 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.6 $\Omega$ + 4.8 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.4 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.162 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	August 26, 2003

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 21.08.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 737**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.82$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

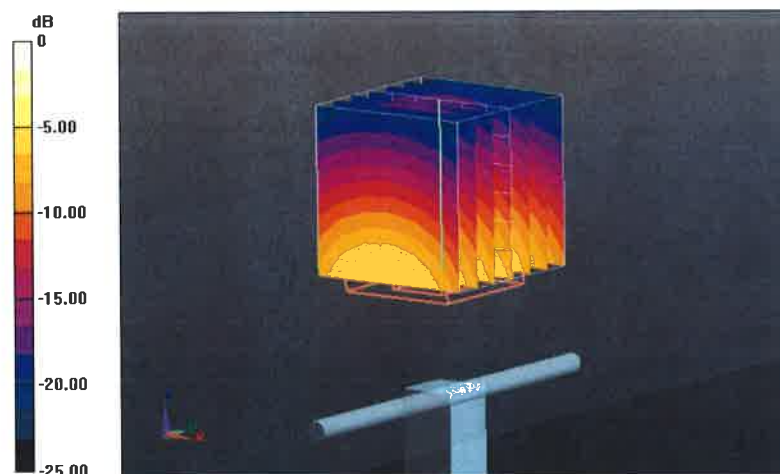
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 100.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 12.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.97 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.1 W/kg



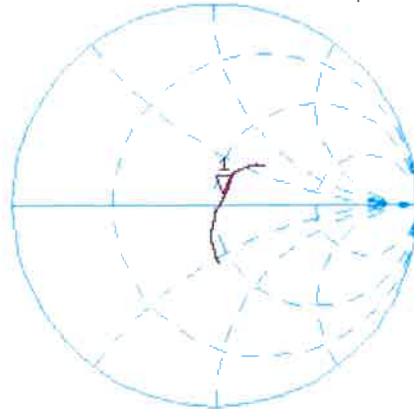
0 dB = 17.1 W/kg = 12.33 dBW/kg



# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

21 Aug 2014 12:34:40  
[CH1] S11 1 U FS 1: 54.932  $\Omega$  3.6172  $\Omega$  234.98  $\rho H$  2 450.000 000 MHz

\*  
Del  
CA



Avg  
16

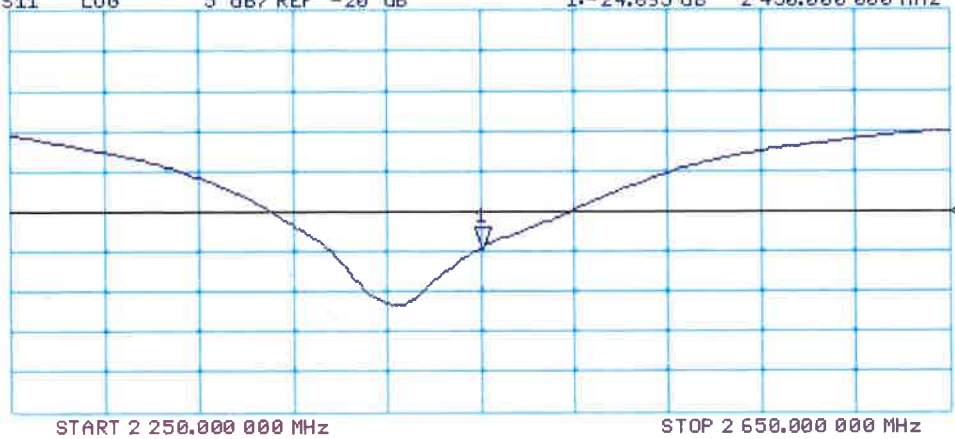
H1d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/ REF -20 dB 1: -24.695 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg  
16

H1d



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 21.08.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 737**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.02$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 50.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

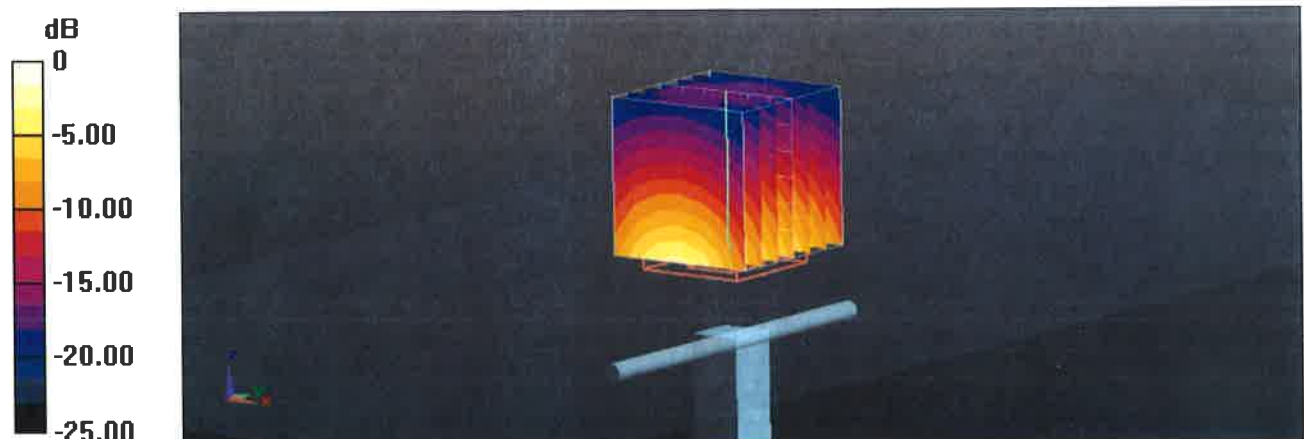
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.87 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.6 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 12.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.84 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.8 W/kg



# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

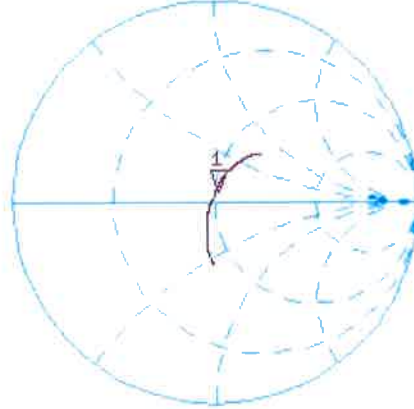
21 Aug 2014 12:33:59

CH1 S11 1 U FS

1: 50.629  $\Omega$  4.7793  $\Omega$  310.47  $\mu\text{H}$

2 450.000 000 MHz

\*  
De1  
CA



Avg  
16

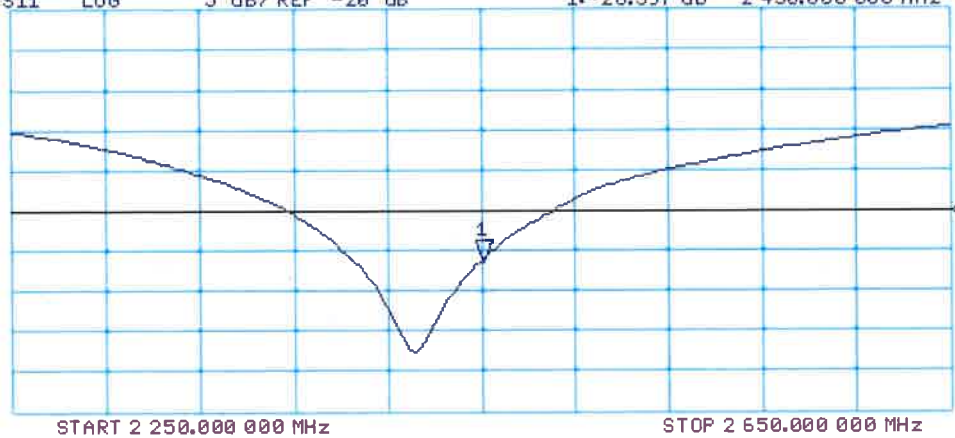
↑

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-26.397 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg  
16

↑





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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1019\_Aug14**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1019**

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

Calibration date: **August 25, 2014**

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	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Dec-13 (No. EX3-3503_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by: **Leif Klysner**      **Leif Klysner**      **Laboratory Technician**

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

Issued: August 25, 2014

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

### 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:

- IEC 62209-2, "Evaluation of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices in the Frequency Range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz: Human models, Instrumentation, and Procedures"; Part 2: "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for including accessories and multiple transmitters", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"
- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013

### Additional Documentation:

- 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	V52.8.8
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy = 4.0 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
<b>Frequency</b>	5200 MHz ± 1 MHz 5300 MHz ± 1 MHz 5500 MHz ± 1 MHz 5600 MHz ± 1 MHz 5800 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	36.0	4.66 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.7 ± 6 %	4.48 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.04 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>79.7 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.30 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.7 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Head TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.76 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.5 ± 6 %	4.57 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>83.4 W / kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Head TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.6	4.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.3 ± 6 %	4.76 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.54 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>84.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.45 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.2 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.1 ± 6 %	4.86 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.47 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>83.8 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	33.9 ± 6 %	5.06 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>80.2 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.30 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.7 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>



### Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	49.0	5.30 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.0 ± 6 %	5.32 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.53 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>74.7 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.11 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.9 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.42 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.8 ± 6 %	5.45 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.78 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>77.1 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.16 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.6	5.65 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.5 ± 6 %	5.71 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.92 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>78.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.21 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.9 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.3 ± 6 %	5.84 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.15 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>80.8 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.26 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.3 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.0 ± 6 %	6.12 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.45 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>73.9 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.08 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.6 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.3 $\Omega$ - 8.5 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 21.5 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.2 $\Omega$ - 1.4 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 29.4 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.8 $\Omega$ - 1.6 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 35.0 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.3 $\Omega$ - 2.9 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.7 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.7 $\Omega$ + 1.9 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.8 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.2 $\Omega$ - 6.6 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.4 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.2 $\Omega$ - 0.8 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 29.9 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.1 $\Omega$ - 0.6 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 37.8 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	57.5 $\Omega$ - 0.7 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.1 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.9 $\Omega$ + 4.4 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.4 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.205 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	February 05, 2004

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1019**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.48$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.57$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.76$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.86$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.06$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 33.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.52, 5.52, 5.52); Calibrated: 30.12.2013, ConvF(5.2, 5.2, 5.2); Calibrated: 30.12.2013, ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01); Calibrated: 30.12.2013, ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 30.12.2013, ConvF(4.91, 4.91, 4.91); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

Reference Value = 66.25 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.04 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.3 W/kg**

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

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

Reference Value = 66.75 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.4 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.42 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.41 W/kg**

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

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 67.08 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.54 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.45 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.0 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan,**

**dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 66.30 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.1 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.41 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.1 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan,**

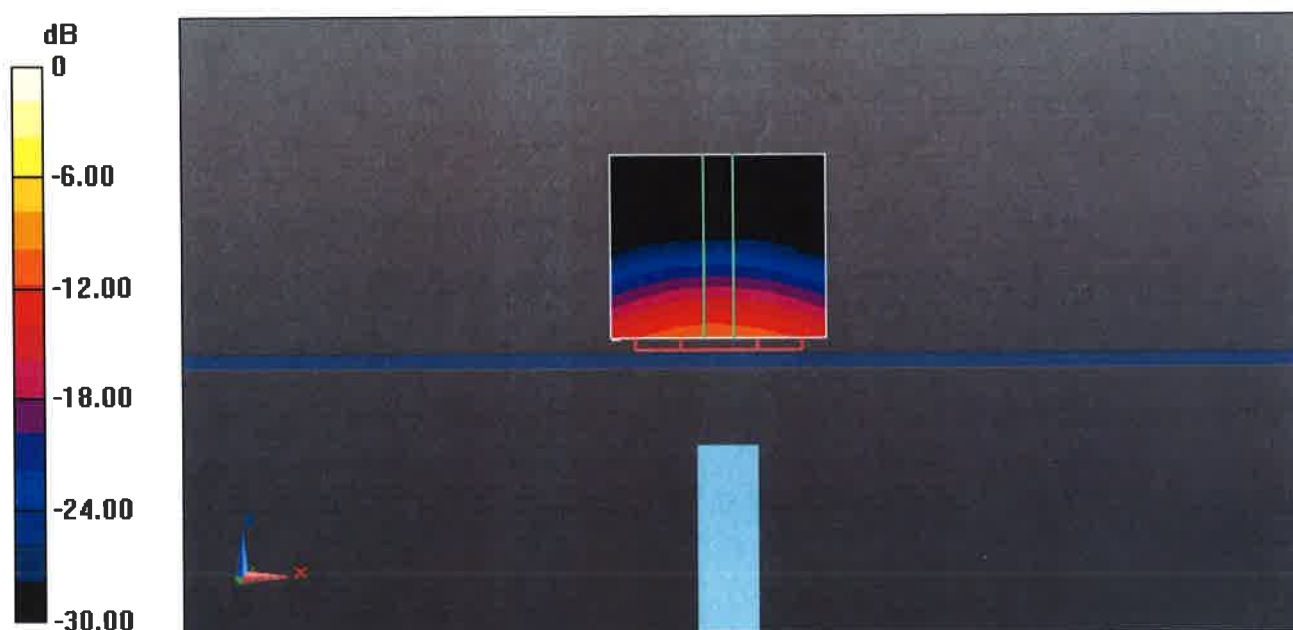
**dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 63.27 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.3 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.4 W/kg



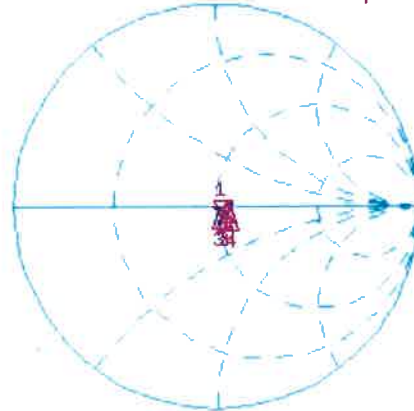
0 dB = 19.4 W/kg = 12.88 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

20 Aug 2014 12:05:14

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 51.318  $\Omega$  -8.5020  $\Omega$  3.6000 pF 5 200.000 000 MHz

\*  
Del  
Cor  
Avg  
16  
H1d



CH1 Markers  
2: 53.189  $\Omega$   
-1.4004  $\Omega$   
5.30000 GHz  
3: 50.840  $\Omega$   
-1.5957  $\Omega$   
5.50000 GHz  
4: 56.309  $\Omega$   
-2.8535  $\Omega$   
5.60000 GHz  
5: 55.730  $\Omega$   
1.9258  $\Omega$   
5.80000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -21.451 dB 5 200.000 000 MHz

Cor  
Avg  
16  
H1d



CH2 Markers  
2: -29.435 dB  
5.30000 GHz  
3: -34.956 dB  
5.50000 GHz  
4: -23.723 dB  
5.60000 GHz  
5: -24.848 dB  
5.80000 GHz

START 5 000.000 000 MHz

STOP 6 000.000 000 MHz



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 25.08.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1019**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.32$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.45$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.71$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.84$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.12$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01); Calibrated: 30.12.2013, ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 30.12.2013, ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 30.12.2013, ConvF(4.3, 4.3, 4.3); Calibrated: 30.12.2013, ConvF(4.47, 4.47, 4.47); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

Reference Value = 59.85 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.7 W/kg

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.5 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 60.61 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.78 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.7 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 60.11 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

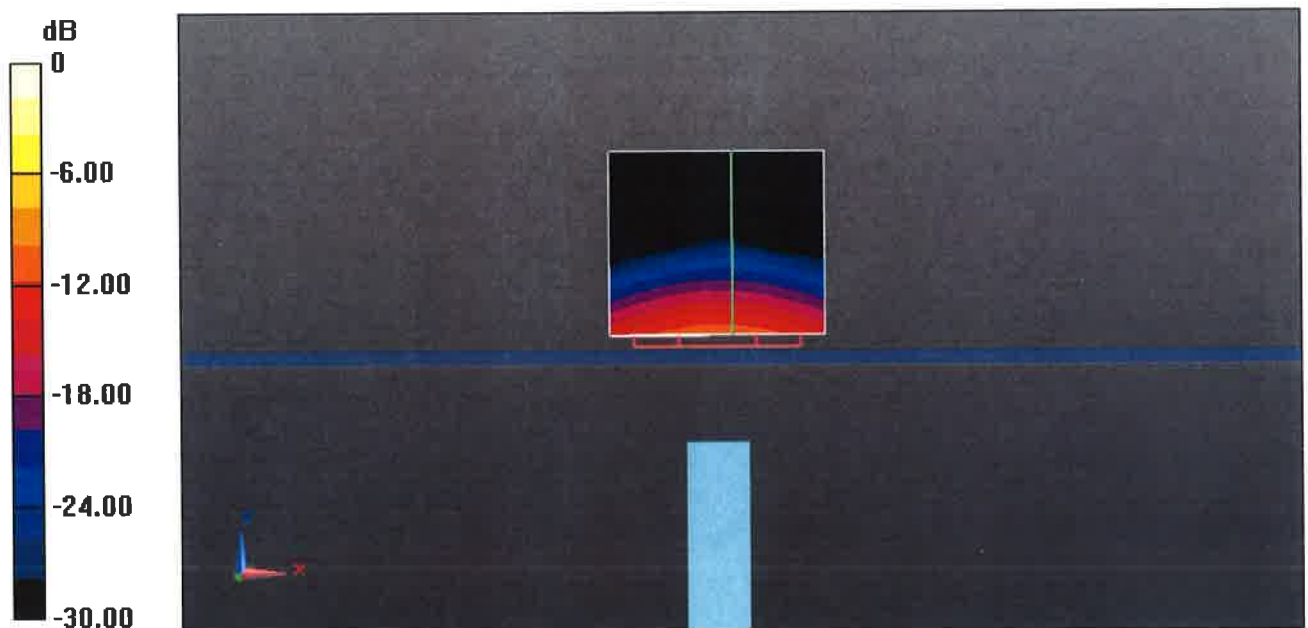
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.92 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.21 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.1 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 59.88 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.7 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 8.15 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.26 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.8 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 56.48 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.2 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 7.45 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.08 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.6 W/kg



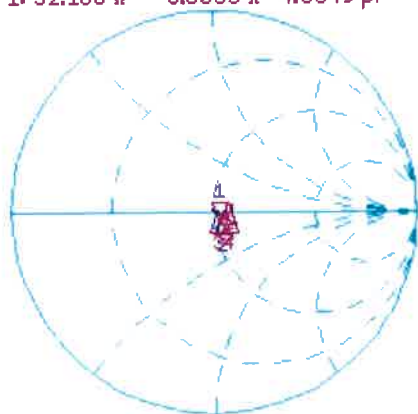
0 dB = 18.6 W/kg = 12.70 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

22 Aug 2014 13:39:05

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 52.166  $\Omega$  -6.6035  $\Omega$  4.6349 pF 5 200.000 000 MHz

\*  
De1  
Cor  
Avg  
16  
H1d

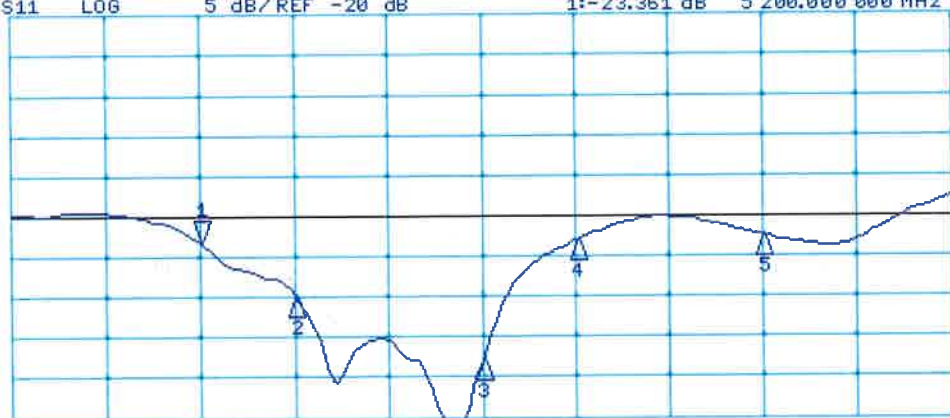


CH1 Markers

2: 53.207  $\Omega$   
-826.17 m $\Omega$   
5.30000 GHz  
3: 51.135  $\Omega$   
-630.86 m $\Omega$   
5.50000 GHz  
4: 57.504  $\Omega$   
-707.03 m $\Omega$   
5.60000 GHz  
5: 56.854  $\Omega$   
4.3574  $\Omega$   
5.80000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -23.361 dB 5 200.000 000 MHz

Cor  
Avg  
16  
H1d



CH2 Markers

2: -29.869 dB  
5.30000 GHz  
3: -37.834 dB  
5.50000 GHz  
4: -23.080 dB  
5.60000 GHz  
5: -22.390 dB  
5.80000 GHz

START 5 000.000 000 MHz

STOP 6 000.000 000 MHz



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: **EX3-3650\_Jul14**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3650**

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: **July 28, 2014**

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	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01915)	Apr-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01919)	Apr-15
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01920)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3013_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 660	13-Dec-13 (No. DAE4-660_Dec13)	Dec-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Claudio Leubler</b>	Function <b>Laboratory Technician</b>	Signature 
Approved by:	Name <b>Katja Pokovic</b>	Function <b>Technical Manager</b>	

Issued: July 29, 2014

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

### 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, D	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
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

### 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>; D<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>; 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<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.
- Connector Angle**: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM<sub>x</sub> (no uncertainty required).

# Probe EX3DV4

## SN:3650

Manufactured:	March 18, 2008
Repaired:	July 23, 2014
Calibrated:	July 28, 2014

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3650

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.40	0.43	0.42	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	96.9	98.8	98.0	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	131.1	$\pm 3.3 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		148.7	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		136.9	

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<sup>2</sup>-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:3650

### 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 <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.93	9.93	9.93	0.51	0.78	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.52	9.52	9.52	0.25	1.15	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.33	9.33	9.33	0.28	1.10	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.76	8.76	8.76	0.45	0.83	± 12.0 %
1640	40.3	1.29	8.59	8.59	8.59	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.10	8.10	8.10	0.75	0.57	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.92	7.92	7.92	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	7.93	7.93	7.93	0.67	0.62	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.34	0.85	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.18	7.18	7.18	0.49	0.74	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.01	7.01	7.01	0.49	0.75	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	7.19	7.19	7.19	0.38	1.09	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.31	5.31	5.31	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.10	5.10	5.10	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.85	4.85	4.85	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.77	4.77	4.77	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.86	4.86	4.86	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

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

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



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3650

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

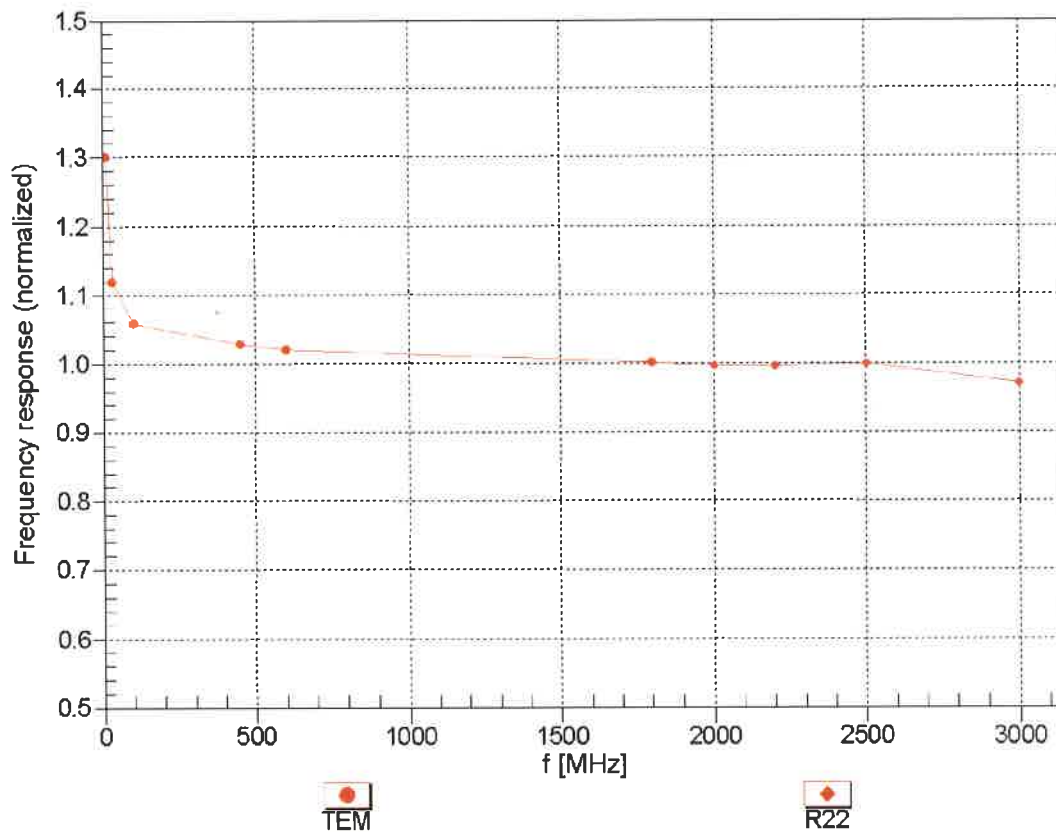
f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.62	9.62	9.62	0.18	1.50	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.70	9.70	9.70	0.79	0.65	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.32	9.32	9.32	0.28	1.22	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	8.21	8.21	8.21	0.37	0.91	± 12.0 %
1640	53.8	1.40	8.19	8.19	8.19	0.59	0.75	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.78	7.78	7.78	0.40	0.96	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.41	7.41	7.41	0.35	1.00	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.32	0.99	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.21	7.21	7.21	0.61	0.71	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.81	6.81	6.81	0.68	0.50	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.69	6.69	6.69	0.80	0.57	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.77	6.77	6.77	0.32	1.27	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.87	4.87	4.87	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.56	4.56	4.56	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.27	4.27	4.27	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.99	3.99	3.99	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.40	4.40	4.40	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

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

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

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

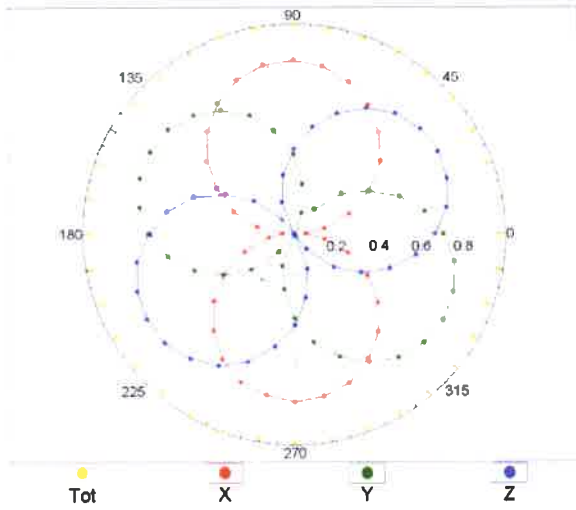
### Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



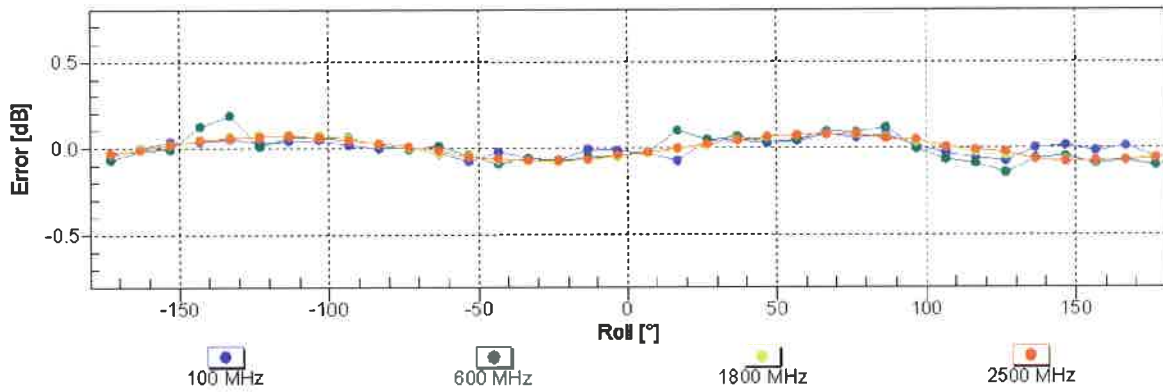
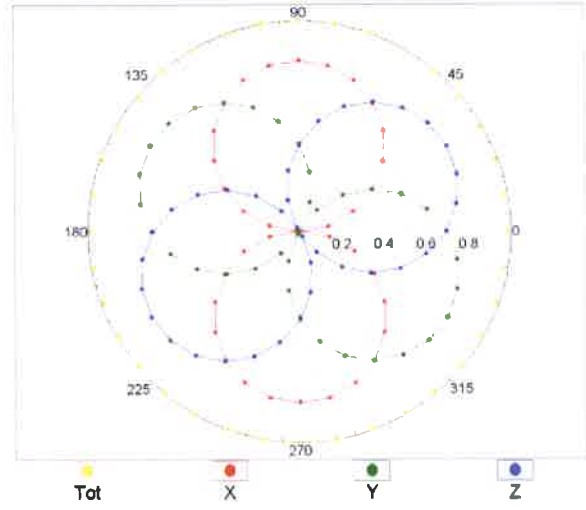
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

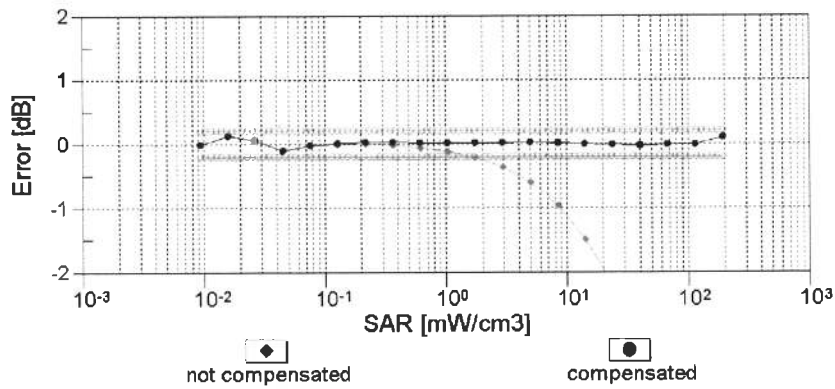
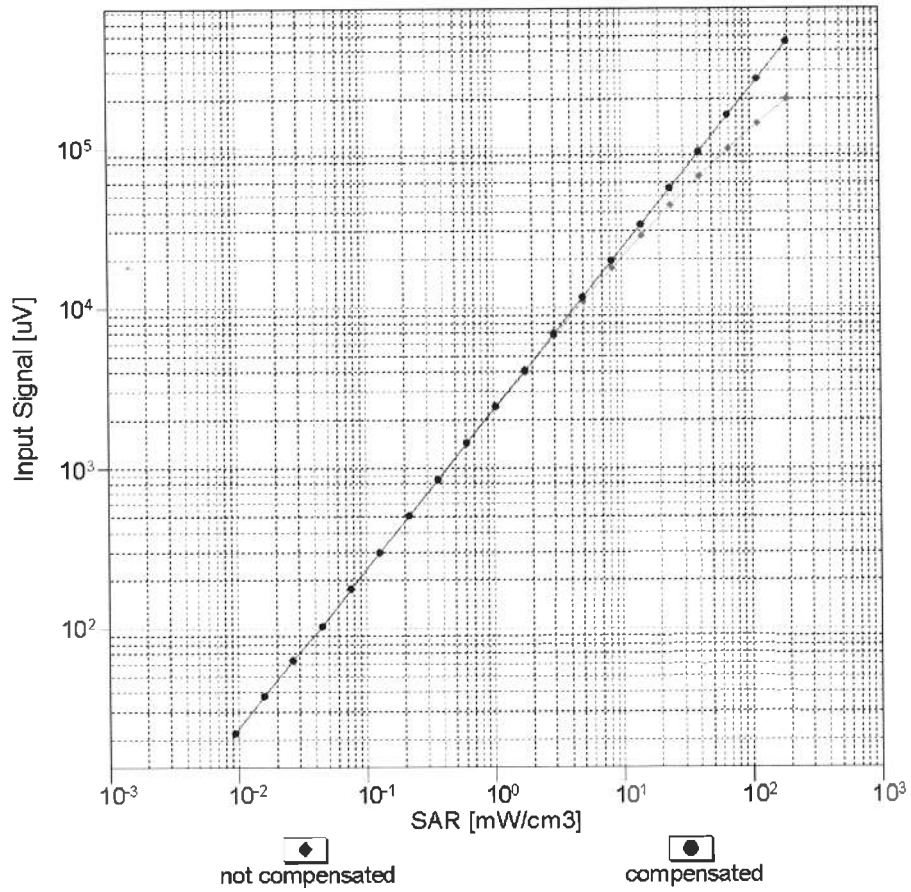


f=1800 MHz,R22



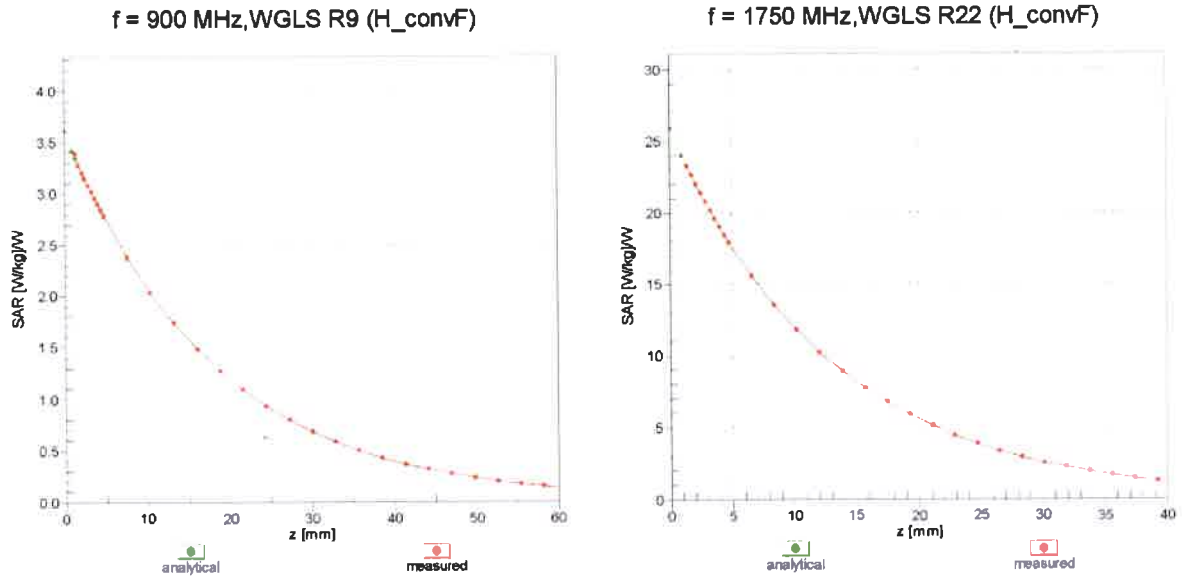
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

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

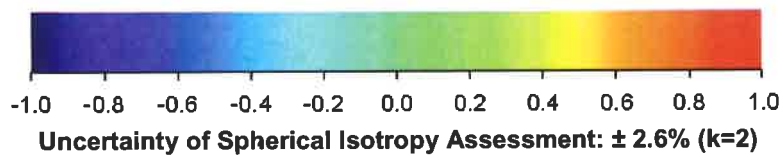
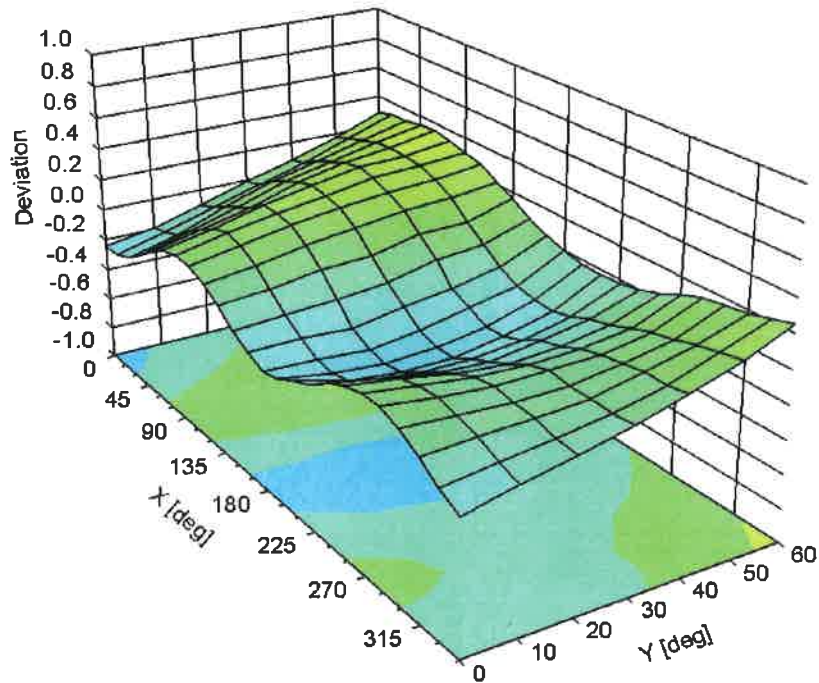


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

# Conversion Factor Assessment



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



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3650

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-23.2
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)  
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: **EX3-3864\_Jul14**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3864**

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: **July 25, 2014**

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	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01915)	Apr-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01919)	Apr-15
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01920)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3013_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 660	13-Dec-13 (No. DAE4-660_Dec13)	Dec-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

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

Issued: July 26, 2014

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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

### 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, D	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
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

### 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>; D<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>; 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<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.
- Connector Angle**: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM<sub>x</sub> (no uncertainty required).



# Probe EX3DV4

## SN:3864

Manufactured: February 2, 2012  
Calibrated: July 25, 2014

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3864

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.47	0.45	0.49	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	98.7	96.9	98.1	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	135.4	$\pm 2.7 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		149.4	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		144.7	

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:3864

### 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 <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.44	10.44	10.44	0.79	0.61	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	10.03	10.03	10.03	0.79	0.58	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.77	9.77	9.77	0.29	0.97	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	9.06	9.06	9.06	0.24	1.30	± 12.0 %
1640	40.3	1.29	8.49	8.49	8.49	0.74	0.56	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.39	8.39	8.39	0.41	0.74	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.10	8.10	8.10	0.65	0.61	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.21	8.21	8.21	0.30	0.92	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.80	7.80	7.80	0.31	0.87	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.39	7.39	7.39	0.29	0.96	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.27	7.27	7.27	0.26	1.11	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.86	6.86	6.86	0.36	1.05	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.35	5.35	5.35	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.03	5.03	5.03	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.90	4.90	4.90	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	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

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

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3864

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

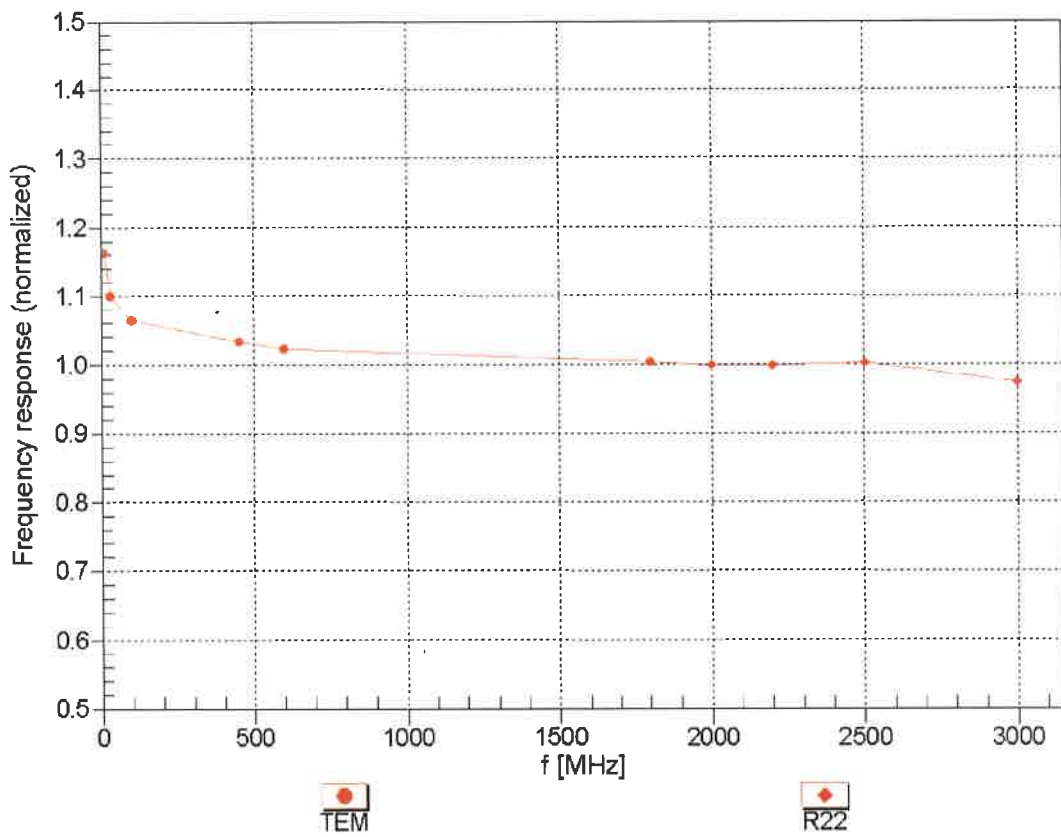
f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.08	10.08	10.08	0.64	0.70	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	10.04	10.04	10.04	0.44	0.82	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.71	9.71	9.71	0.28	1.08	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	8.18	8.18	8.18	0.33	0.98	± 12.0 %
1640	53.8	1.40	8.49	8.49	8.49	0.57	0.71	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.02	8.02	8.02	0.31	0.97	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.72	7.72	7.72	0.49	0.75	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	7.80	7.80	7.80	0.46	0.75	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.43	7.43	7.43	0.64	0.65	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.14	7.14	7.14	0.57	0.65	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.42	6.42	6.42	0.41	1.07	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.49	4.49	4.49	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.16	4.16	4.16	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.92	3.92	3.92	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.77	3.77	3.77	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.01	4.01	4.01	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

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

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

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

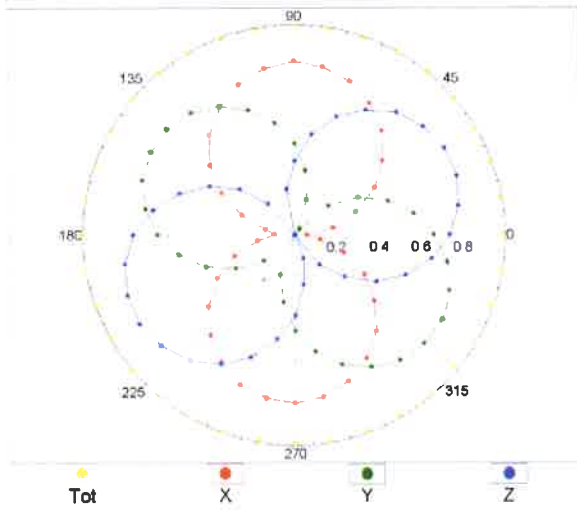
### Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



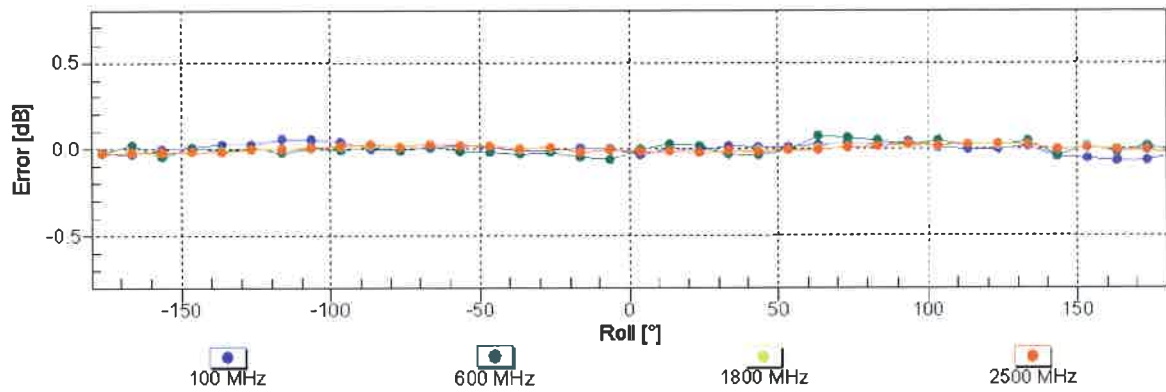
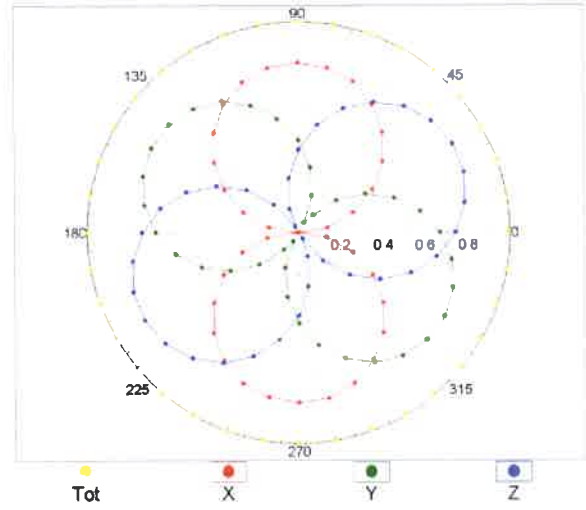
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

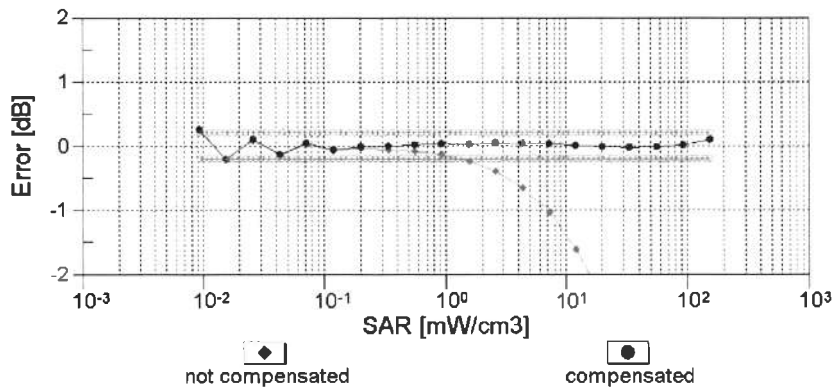
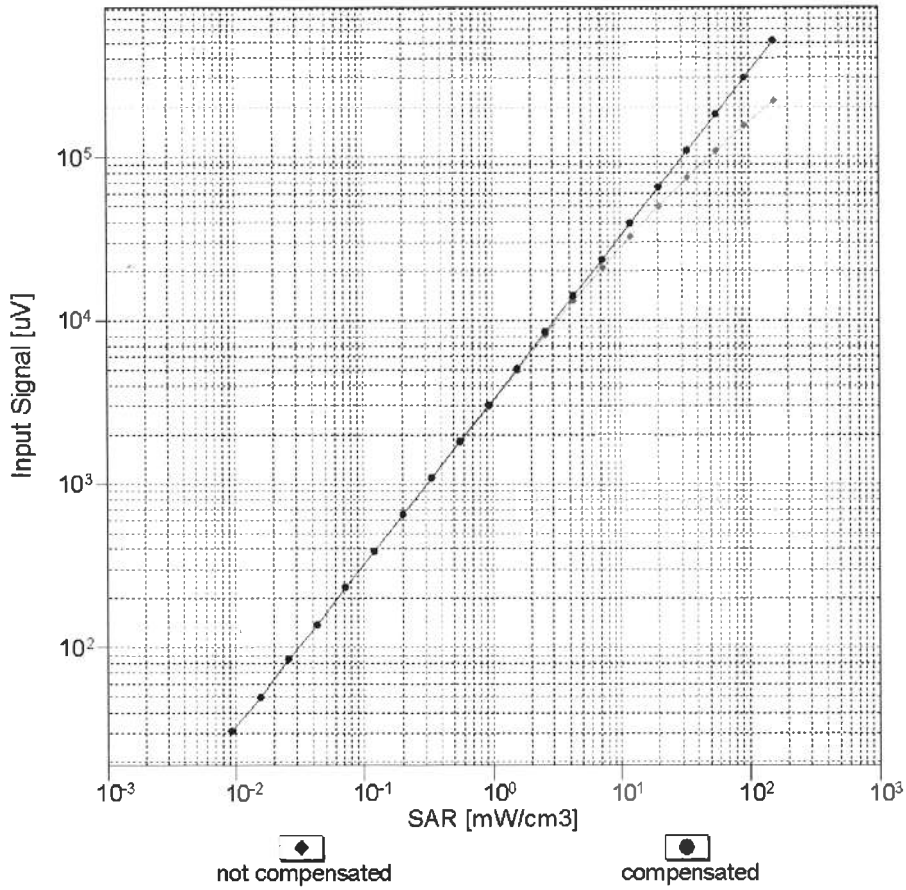


f=1800 MHz,R22



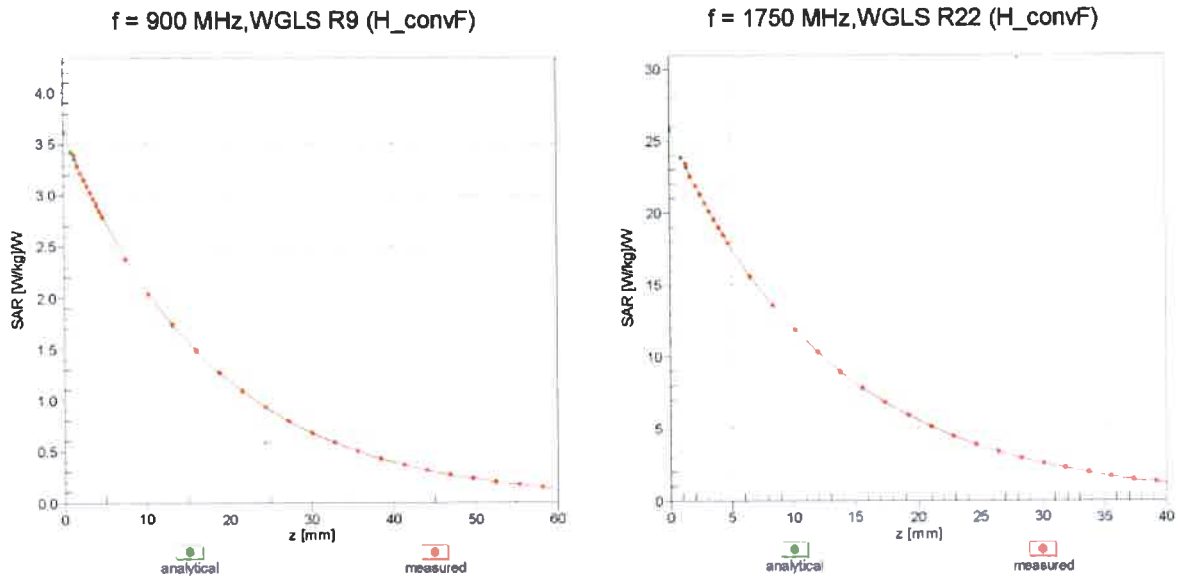
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

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

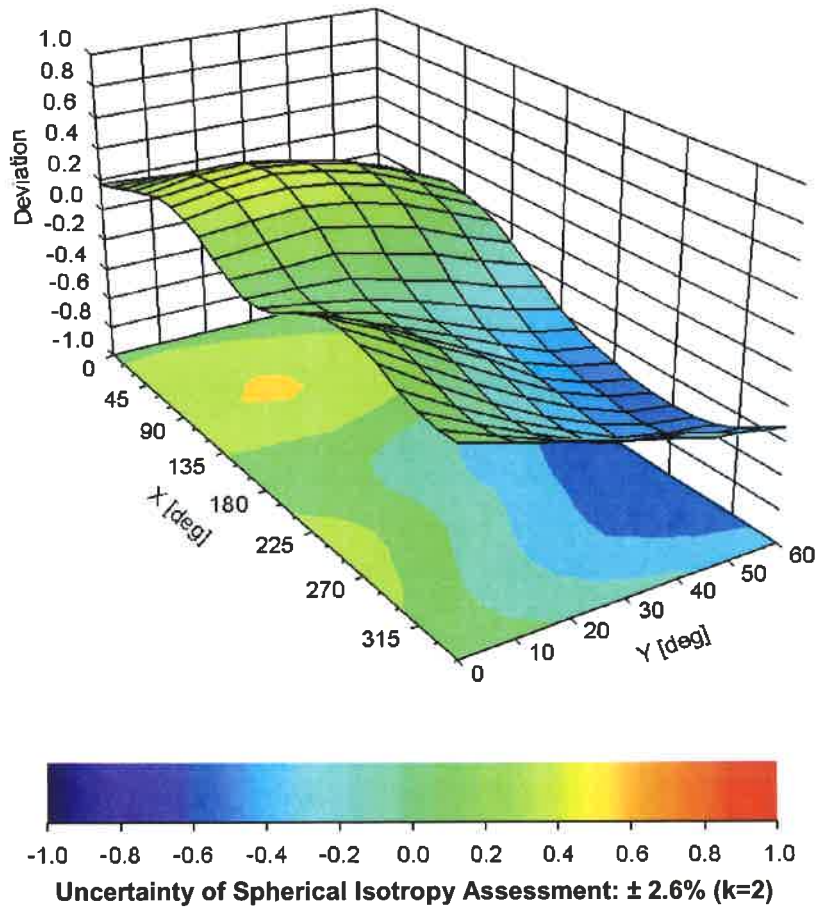


**Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )**

# Conversion Factor Assessment



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





**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3864****Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-116.5
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



## Appendix D. Photographs of EUT and Setup