SAR Test Report

Report No.:AGC01576140804FH01

FCC ID	:	PU5MCWP2014M2
APPLICATION PURPOSE	:	Original Equipment
PRODUCT DESIGNATION	:	Music Wrap Bluetooth Portable Speaker
BRAND NAME	:	Music Wrap
MODEL NAME	:	M2
CLIENT	:	Wistron Corporation
DATE OF ISSUE	:	Sep. 17,2014
STANDARD(S)	:	IEEE Std. 1528:2003 47CFR § 2.1093 IEEE/ANSI C95.1
REPORT VERSION	:	V1.0

Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

Report Revise Record

Report Version	Revise Time	Issued Date	Valid Version	Notes
V1.0	/	Sep. 17,2014	Valid	Original Report

The test plans were performed in accordance with IEEE Std. 1528:2003; 47CFR § 2.1093; IEEE/ANSI C95.1 and the following specific FCC Test Procedures:

- KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02
- KDB 447498 D02 SAR Procedures for Dongle Xmtr V02
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03(SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz)

Test Report Certification

Applicant Name	:	Wistron Corporation
Applicant Address	:	21F., No.88, Sec.1, Xintai 5th Rd., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City 22181 Taiwan(R.O.C.)
Manufacturer Name	:	Wistron Corporation
Manufacturer Address	:	21F., No.88, Sec.1, Xintai 5th Rd., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City 22181 Taiwan(R.O.C.)
Product Designation	:	Music Wrap Bluetooth Portable Speaker
Brand Name	:	Music Wrap
Model Name	:	M2
Different Description		N/A
EUT Voltage	:	DC3.7V by battery
Applicable Standard	:	IEEE Std. 1528:2003 47CFR § 2.1093 IEEE/ANSI C95.1
Test Date	:	Sep. 15,2014
Performed Location		Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. 2 F, Building 2, No.1-No.4, Chaxi Sanwei Technical Industrial Park, Gushu, Xixiang Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China
Report Template		AGCRT-US-2.5G2/SAR (2014-04-01)

Tested By: Eric Zhou — Sep. 17,2014

Checked By: Angela Li — Sep. 17,2014

Authorized By: Solger Zhang — Sep. 17,2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM SAR VALUE

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for EUT are as follows:

Highest Report standalone SAR Summary

Exposure Position	Test Mode	Highest Tested 1g-SAR(W/Kg)	Highest Scaled Maximum SAR(W/Kg)
Body	GFSK	**0.110**	**0.123**

This device is compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6W/Kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1, and had been tested in accordance with measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003 and the relevant KDB files like KDB 941225 D01 , ,KDB 865664 D02….etc.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1. EUT Description

General Information	
Product Designation	Music Wrap Bluetooth Portable Speaker
Test Model	M2
Hardware Version	M2
Software Version	M2
Device Category	Portable
RF Exposure Environment	Uncontrolled
Antenna Type	PCB Antenna
Bluetooth	
Bluetooth Version	☐V2.0 ☐V2.1 ☐V2.1+EDR ☒V3.0 ☐V3.0+HS ☒V4.0
Operation Frequency	2402~2480MHz
Type of modulation	☒GFSK ☒ /4-DQPSK ☒8-DPSK
Avg. Burst Power	4.85dBm
Antenna Gain	0dBi

Note: The sample used for testing is end product.

2.2. Test Procedure

1	Setup the EUT and simulators as shown on above.
2	Turn on the power of all equipment.
3	Make EUT into engineering mode for transmission, and test them respectively at 2.4G bands

2.3. Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the laboratory:

Items	Required	Actual
Temperature (°C)	18-25	21± 2
Humidity (%RH)	30-70	55±2

2.4. Test Configuration and setting

This is a 2.4G device. An engineering DUT is prepared before the test which control at the fixed frequency mode. During the test, we just test at the maximum output power to finish it, because the power is so low.

3. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

3.1. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in 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 occupational/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 (dv) of given mass density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$\mathrm{SAR} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}W}{\mathrm{d}m}\right) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}W}{\rho \mathrm{d}V}\right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/Kg)
SAR can be obtained using either of the following equations:

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

$$\mathrm{SAR} = c_h \left.\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}t}\right|_{t=0}$$

Where

SAR	is the specific absorption rate in watts per kilogram;
E	is the r.m.s. value of the electric field strength in the tissue in volts per meter;
σ	is the conductivity of the tissue in siemens per metre;
ρ	is the density of the tissue in kilograms per cubic metre;
c_h	is the heat capacity of the tissue in joules per kilogram and Kelvin;
$\frac{\mathrm{dT}}{\mathrm{dt}}\ t = 0$	is the initial time derivative of temperature in the tissue in kelvins per second

3.2. SAR Measurement Procedure

The EUT is set to transmit at the required power in line with product specification, at each frequency relating to the LOW, MID, and HIGH channel settings.

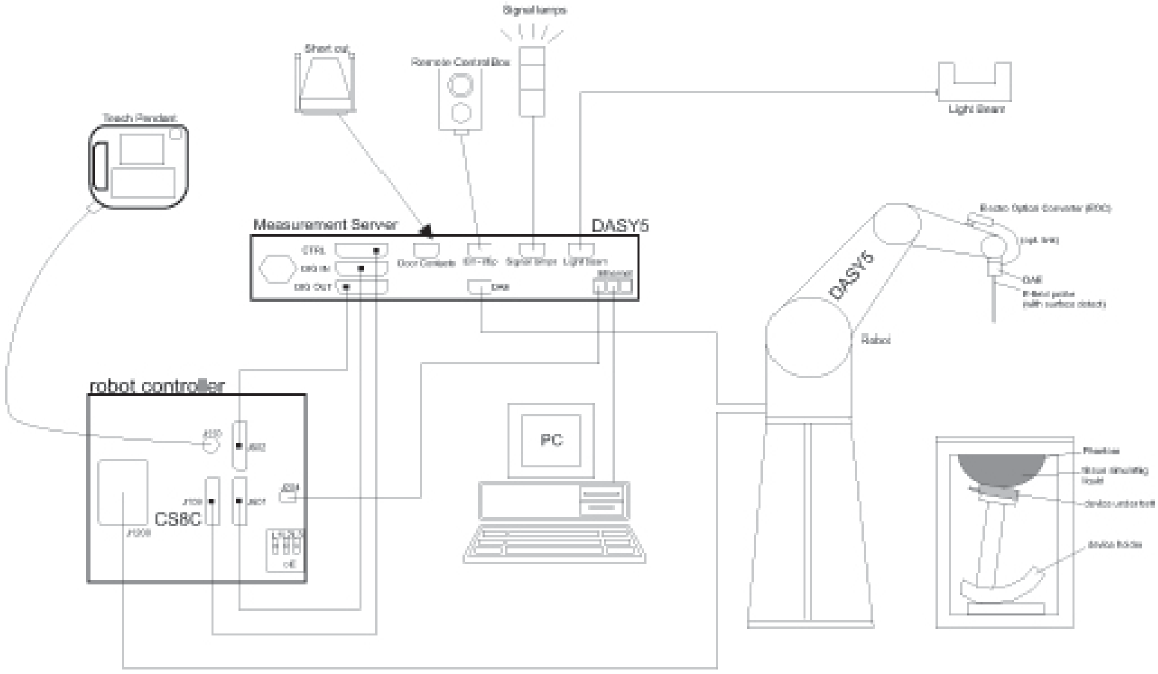
Pre-scans are made on the device to establish the location for the transmitting antenna, using a large area scan in either air or tissue simulation fluid.

The EUT is placed against ELI4 Phantom where the maximum area scan dimensions are larger than the physical size of the resonating antenna. When the scan size is not large enough to cover the peak SAR distribution, it is modified by either extending the area scan size in both the X and Y directions, or the device is shifted within the predefined area.

The area scan is then run to establish the peak SAR location (interpolated resolution set at $1mm^2$) which is then used to orient the center of the zoom scan. The zoom scan is then executed and the 1g and 10g averages are derived from the zoom scan volume (interpolated resolution set at $1mm^3$).

When multiple peak SAR location were found during the same configuration or test mode, Zoom scan shall performed on each peak SAR location, only the peak point with maximum SAR value will be reported for the configuration or test mode.

3.3. DASY5 System Description



DASY5 System Configurations

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

(1)A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software.

(2)A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which attached to the robot arm extension. The DAE consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

(3)The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital Communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server..\

(4) A Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.

(5) A computer running WinXP .

(6) DASY software.

(7)Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

(8) Phantoms, device holders and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

3.3.1. Applications

Predefined procedures and evaluations for automated compliance testing with all worldwide standards, e.g. IEEE 1528, ANSI C95.1,relevant KDB files and TCB files.

3.3.2. Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for applications utilize a $10mm^2$ step integral, with 1mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maxima found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE 1528-2013 and relevant KDB files, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan).

3.3.3. Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m^3 is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1 g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10 g cube 21,5mm. The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications utilize a physical step of 7x7x7 (5mmx5mmx5mm) providing a volume of 30mm in the X & Y axis, and 30mm in the Z axis.

3.3.4. Uncertainty of Inter-/Extrapolation and Averaging

In order to evaluate the uncertainty of the interpolation, extrapolation and averaged SAR calculation algorithms of the Post processor, DASY5 allows the generation of measurement grids which are artificially predefined by analytically based test functions. Therefore, the grids of area scans and zoom scans can be filled with uncertainty test data, according to the SAR benchmark functions of IEEE 1528.The three analytical functions shown in equations as below are used to describe the possible range of the expected SAR distributions for the tested handsets. The field gradients are covered by the spatially flat distribution f1, the spatially steep distribution f3 and f2 accounts for H-field cancellation on the phantom/tissue surface.

$$f_1(x,y,z) = Ae^{-\frac{z}{2a}} \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\sqrt{x'^2+y'^2}}{5a}\right)$$

$$f_2(x,y,z) = Ae^{-\frac{z}{a}} \frac{a^2}{a^2+x'^2}\left(3-e^{-\frac{2z}{a}}\right)\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{y'}{3a}\right)$$

$$f_3(x,y,z) = A\frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{4}+x'^2+y'^2}\left(e^{-\frac{2z}{a}}+\frac{a^2}{2(a+2z)^2}\right)$$

3.4. DASY5 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe manufactured by SPEAG. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. SPEAG conducts the probe calibration in compliance with international and national standards (e.g. IEEE 1528 and relevant KDB files.) The calibration data are in Appendix D.

.

3.5. Isotropic E-Field Probe Specification

<table>
<tr><td>Model</td><td colspan="2">EX3DV4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Manufacture</td><td colspan="2">SPEAG</td></tr>
<tr><td>frequency</td><td>0.3GHz-6 GHz
Linearity:±0.2dB(30 MHz-6 GHz)</td><td rowspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Dynamic Range</td><td>0.01W/Kg-100W/Kg
Linearity:±0.2dB</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dimensions</td><td>Overall length:337mm
Tip diameter:2.5mm
Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers:1mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Application</td><td colspan="2">High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.</td></tr>
</table>

3.6. Robot

<table>
<tr><td>The DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5:TX60) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version from is used.
The XL robot series have many features that are important for our application:
High precision (repeatability 0.02 mm)
High reliability (industrial design)
Jerk-free straight movements
Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)
6-axis controller</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

3.7. Light Beam Unit

The light beam switch allows automatic "tooling" of the probe. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, such that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip.
The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.

3.8. Device Holder

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR).
Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.
The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε=3 and loss tangent δ = 0.02. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

3.9. Measurement Server

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

3.10. ELI4 Phantom

Flat phantom a fiberglass shell flat phantom with 2mm+/- 0.2 mm shell thickness. It has only one measurement area for Flat phantom	

4. TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID

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 15cm. For head SAR testing the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm.The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in 4.2

4.1. The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

Ingredient	2450MHz
(% Weight)	Body
Water	73.2
Salt	0.04
Sugar	0.00
HEC	0.00
Preventol	0.00
DGBE	26.7
TWEEN	48.34

4.2. Tissue Calibration Result

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using DASY5 Dielectric Probe Kit and R&S Network Analyzer ZVL6 .

Tissue Stimulant Measurement for 2450 MHz					
Fr. (MHz)	Ch.	Dielectric Parameters (±5%)		Tissue Temp [^{o}C]	Test time
		body			
		εr 52.7 50.065-55.335	δ[s/m] 1.95 1.8525-2.0475		
2402	Low	53.06	1.90	21	Sep. 15,2014
2441	Mid	52.78	1.94	21	Sep. 15,2014
2480	High	52.95	1.92	21	Sep. 15,2014

4.3. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

Target Frequency (MHz)	**head**		**body**	
	εr	**σ (S/m)**	**εr**	**σ (S/m)**
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	1.01	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800 – 2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	**52.7**	**1.95**
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

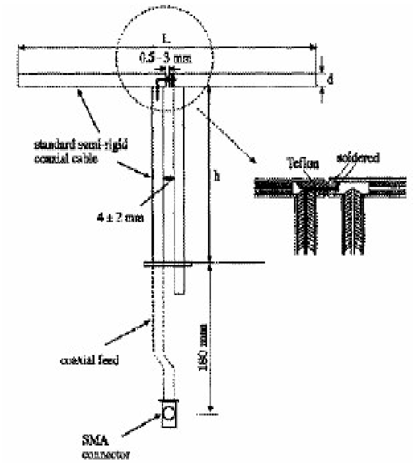
(εr = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and ρ = 1000 kg/m3)

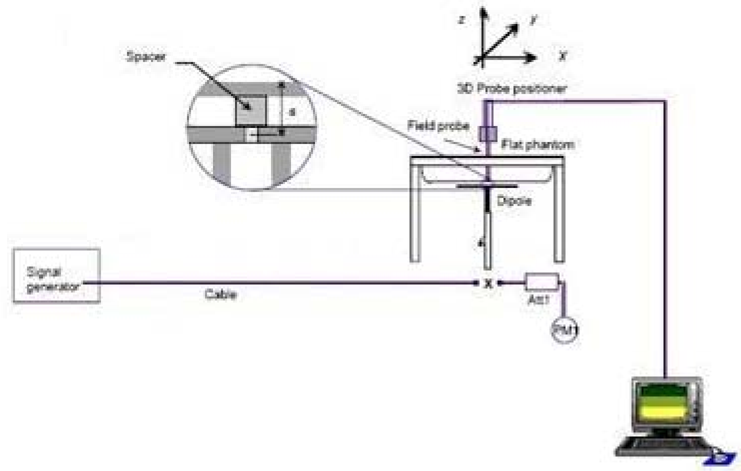
5. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

5.1. SAR System Validation Procedures

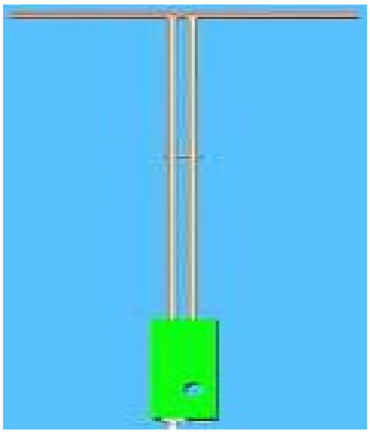
Each DASY5 system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY5 software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System kit includes a dipole, and dipole device holder.

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





5.2. SAR System Validation
5.2.1. Validation Dipoles



The dipoles used is based on the IEEE-1528 standard, and is complied with mechanical and electrical specifications in line with the requirements of both IEEE and FCC Supplement C. the table below provides details for the mechanical and electrical Specifications for the dipoles.

Frequency	L (mm)	h (mm)	d (mm)
2450MHz	51.5	30.4	3.6

5.2.2. Validation Result

System Performance Check at 2450MHz for Body								
Validation Kit: SN 46/11DIP 2G450-189								
Frequency [MHz]	Target Value(W/Kg)		Reference Result (± 10%)		Tested Value(W/Kg)		Tissue Temp. [°C]	Test time
	1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g		
2450	54.19	24.96	48.771-59.609	22.464-27.456	52.8	23.9	21	Sep. 15,2014

6. EUT TEST POSITION

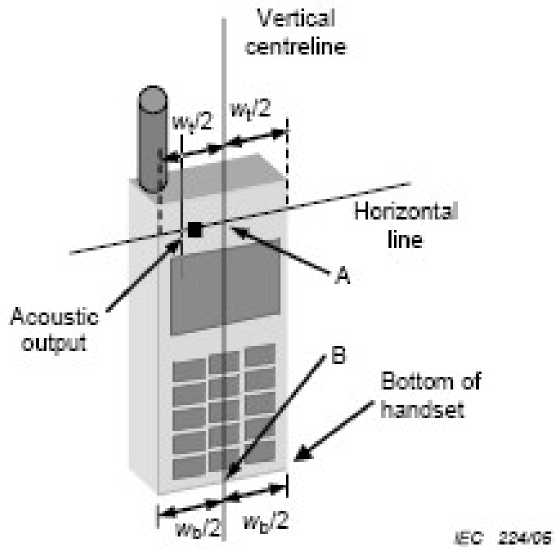
This EUT was tested in **Body Front, Body Back.**

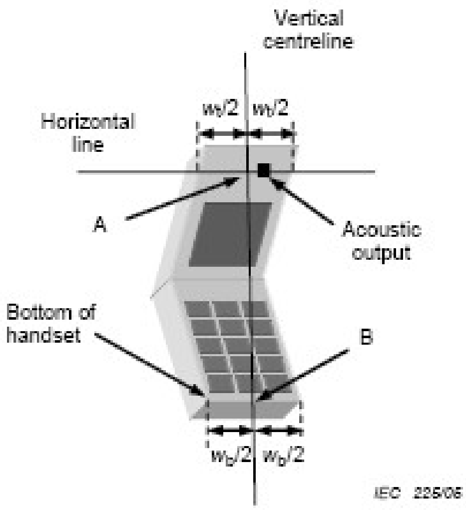
6.1. Define Two Imaginary Lines on the Handset

(1)The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset the midpoint of the width wt of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width wb of the handset.

(2)The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.

(3)The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.

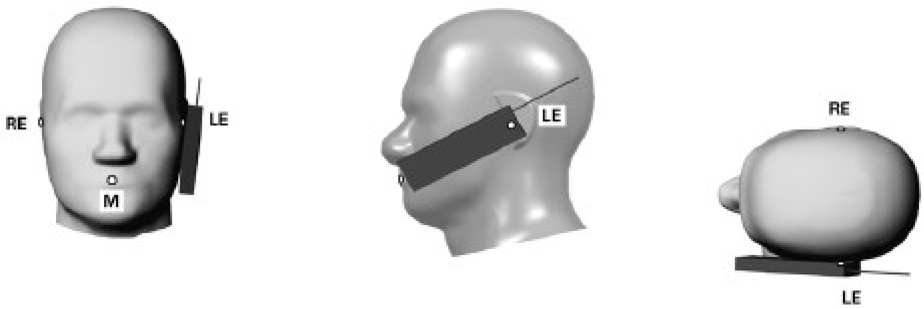




6.2. Cheek Position

(1) To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center picec in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.

(2) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost



6.3. Title Position

(1) To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.

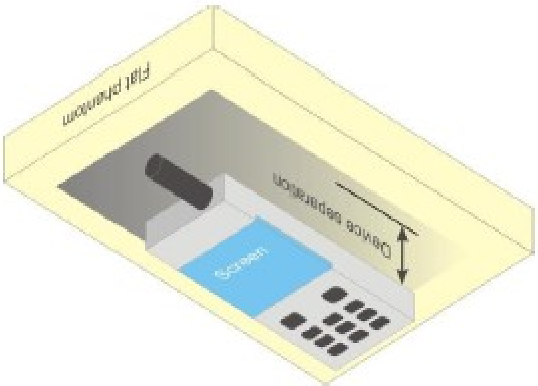
(2) While maintaining the device in the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until with the ear is lost.

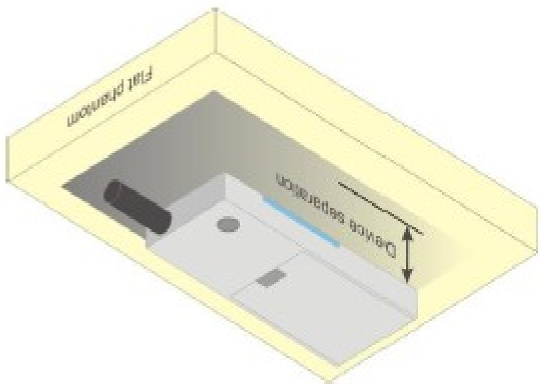
6.4. Body Worn Position

(1) To position the EUT parallel to the phantom surface.

(2) To adjust the EUT parallel to the flat phantom.

(3) To adjust the distance between the EUT surface and the flat phantom to **0mm.**





7. SAR EXPOSURE LIMITS

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

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

Type Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment Limit
Spatial Peak SAR (1g cube tissue for brain or body)	1.60 W/kg

8. TEST EQUIPMENT LIST

Equipment description	Manufacturer/ Model	Identification No.	Current calibration date	Next calibration date
Stäubli Robot	Stäubli-TX60	F13/5Q2UD1/A/01	N/A	N/A
Robot Controller	Stäubli-CS8	139522	N/A	N/A
TISSUE Probe	SATIMO	SN 45/11 OCPG45	11/14/2013	11/13/2015
E-Field Probe	Speag-EX3DV4	3953	10/15/2013	10/14/2014
ELI4 Phantom	ELI V5.0	1210	N/A	N/A
SAM Twin Phantom	Speag-SAM	1790	N/A	N/A
Device Holder	Speag-SD 000 H01 KA	SD 000 H01 KA	N/A	N/A
DAE4	Speag-SD 000 D04 BM	1398	10/10/2013	10/09/2014
SAR Software	Speag-DASY5	DASY52.8	N/A	N/A
Liquid	SATIMO	-	N/A	N/A
Radio Communication Tester	R&S-CMU200	069Y7-158-13-712	02/17/2014	02/16/2015
Dipole	SATIMO SID2450	SN46/11 DIP 2G450-189	11/14/2013	11/13/2016
Signal Generator	Agilent-E4438C	MY44260051	02/23/2014	02/22/2015
Power Sensor	NRP-Z23	US38261498	02/17/2014	02/16/2015
SPECTRUM ANALYZER	Agilent- E4440A	MY44303916	10/22/2013	10/21/2014
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/17/2014	02/16/2015

Note: Per KDB 865664 Dipole SAR Validation Verification, AGC Lab has adopted 3 years calibration intervals. On annual basis, every measurement dipole has been evaluated and is in compliance with the following criteria:
1. There is no physical damage on the dipole;
2. System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
3. Return-loss is within 20% of calibrated measurement;
4. Impedance is within 5Ω of calibrated measurement.

9. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

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

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 12.1

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

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

(b) κ is the coverage factor

Table 13.1 Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

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

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

DAYS5 Measurement Uncertainty Measurement uncertainty for 30 MHz to 3GHz averaged over 1 gram / 10 gram.							
Error Description	Uncertainty value(±10%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.53	Normal	1	1	1	6.53	6.53
Axial Isotropy	4.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.66	2.66
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.3	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	5.37	5.37
Linearity	4.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.60	2.60
Probe Modulation Response	0.2	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.12	0.12
System Detection Limits	0.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.52	0.52
Boundary Effects	0.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0	0
Readout Electronics	0.2	Normal	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.12	0.12
Response Time	0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0
Integration Time	0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0
RF Ambient Noise	0.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.52	0.52
RF Ambient Reflection	0.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.52	0.52
Probe Positioner	0.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.40	0.40
Probe Positioning	6.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.75	3.75
Post-processing	3.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.19	2.19
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Device Holder	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	2.9	2.9
Measurement SAR Drift	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89
Power Scaling	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	3.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.25	2.25
Liquid Conductivity(Meas.)	2.4	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	1.87	1.70
Liquid Conductivity(Target)	4.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.81	1.22
Liquid Permittivity(Meas.)	2.4	Normal	1	0.26	0.26	0.62	0.62
Liquid Permittivity((Target)	4.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.70	1.39
Liquid Conductivity-temperature uncertainty	1.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	0.72	0.66
Liquid Permittivity-temperature uncertainty	0.2	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.026	0.03
Combined Standard Uncertainty						12.03	12.00
Coverage Factor for 95%						K=2	
Expanded Uncertainty						±24.06%	±24.00%

DAYS5 System Cheek Uncertainty for 30 MHz to 6GHz averaged range								
Error Description	Uncer. value (±10%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v_i) V_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6.53	Normal	1	1	1	6.53	6.53	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.66	2.66	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.3	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	5.37	5.37	∞
Boundary Effects	0.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0	0	∞
Linearity	4.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.60	2.60	∞
System Detection Limits	0.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.52	0.52	∞
Modulation Response	0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
Readout Electronics	0.2	Normal	1	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Response Time	0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
Integration Time	0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
RF Ambient Noise	0.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.52	0.52	∞
RF Ambient Reflection	0.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.52	0.52	∞
Probe Positioner	0.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.402	0.402	∞
Probe Positioning	6.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.752	3.752	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	1.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.10	1.10	∞
Dipole Related								
Deviation of exp. dipole	5.3	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.06	3.06	∞
Dipole Axis to Liquid Dist.	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
Input power & SAR drift	3.3	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.91	1.91	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	3.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.25	2.25	∞
SAR correction	1.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.84	1.04	0.87	∞
Liquid Conductivity(Meas.)	2.4	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	1.87	1.70	∞
Liquid Permittivity(Meas.)	2.4	Normal	1	0.26	0.26	0.62	0.62	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	1.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	0.72	0.66	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.2	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.02	0.03	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						11.16	11.10	
Expanded STD Uncertainty						±22.32%	±22.20%	

10. CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENT

Bluetooth_V3.0

Modulation	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Average Power (dBm)
GFSK	0	2402	3.73
	39	2441	4.52
	78	2480	**4.85**
π /4-DQPSK	0	2402	2.33
	39	2441	3.72
	78	2480	4.17
8-DPSK	0	2402	2.1
	39	2441	3.69
	78	2480	4.13

Bluetooth_V4.0

Modulation	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Average Power (dBm)
GFSK	0	2402	3.6
	20	2440	4.47
	40	2480	**4.8**

11. TEST RESULTS

11.1. SAR Test Results Summary

11.1.1. Test position and configuration

Body SAR was performed with the device 0mm from the phantom.

11.1.2. Operation Mode and Configuration

This is a 2.4G device.

An engineering DUT is prepared before the test which control at the fixed frequency mode.

During the test, we just test at the maximum output power to finish it, because the power is so low.

Please check the test setup photos.

Because the DUT just have one antenna, there is no multiple mode.

Reference KDB files:
- KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02
- KDB 447498 D02 SAR Procedures for Dongle Xmtr V02
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03 (SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz)

11.1.3. SAR Test Results Summary

SAR MEASUREMENT									
Ambient Temperature (°C) : 21 ± 2				Relative Humidity (%): 55					
Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21 ± 2				Depth of Liquid (cm):>15					
Product: Music Wrap Bluetooth Portable Speaker									
Test Mode: Modulation with GFSK									
Position	**Mode**	**Ch.**	**Fr. (MHz)**	**Power Drift (<±0.2dB)**	**SAR (1g) (W/kg)**	**Max. Turn-up Power (dBm)**	**Meas. output Power (dBm)**	**Scaled SAR (W/Kg)**	**Limit W/kg**
Body back	DTS	6	2437	0.09	**0.110**	5.00	4.52	**0.123**	1.6
Body front	DTS	6	2437	-0.12	0.098	5.00	4.52	0.109	1.6

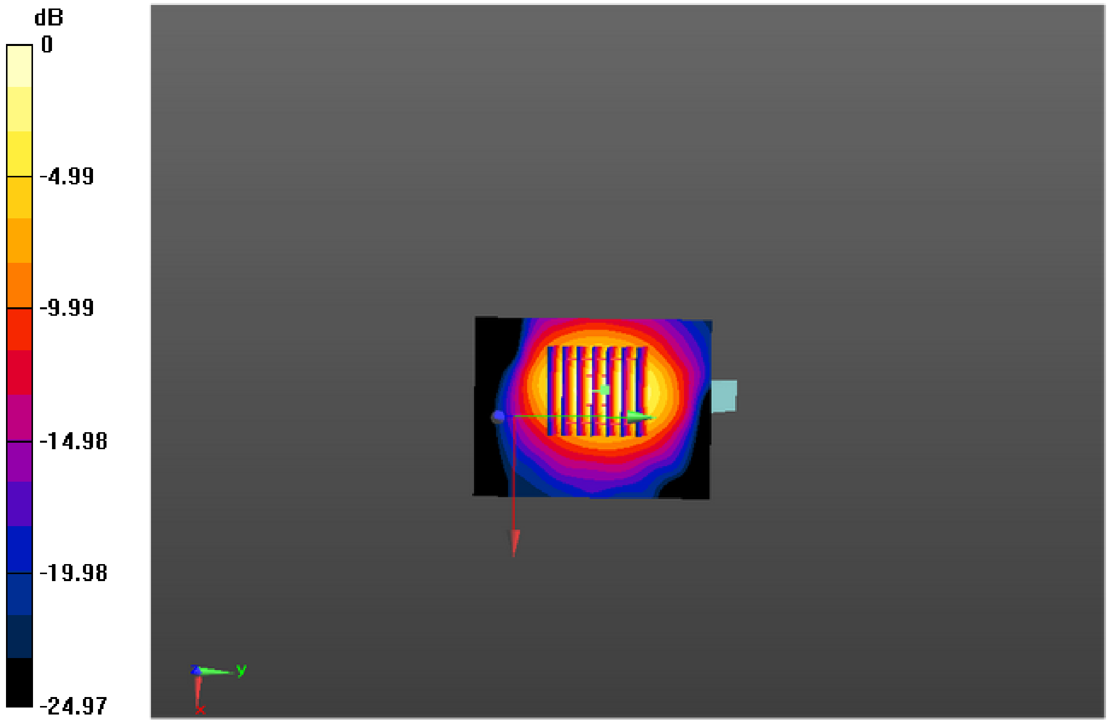
Note:
• All of above "DTS" means data transmitters.
• The test separation of all above table for body part is 0mm.

APPENDIX A. SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Date: Sep. 15,2014**
System Check Body 2450 MHz
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz Type: SID 2450
Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D2450 (2450.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1;
Frequency: 2450 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ=1.94 mho/m; εr =52.78; ρ= 1000 kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=10dBm
Ambient temperature ( ): 21, Liquid temperature ( ): 21

DASY Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3953; ConvF(7.35,7.35,7.35); Calibrated: 10/15/2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 10/10/2013
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

Configuration/System Check 2450MHz Body/Area Scan (61×81×1): Measurement grid: dx=1.000mm, dy=1.000mm,
Maximum value of SAR (measured)=0.853 W/Kg
Configuration/System Check 2450MHz Body/Zoom Scan (7×7×7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy =5mm, dz=5mm,
Reference Value=17.829 V/m; Power Drift=0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) =1.16 W/kg
SAR (1g) =0.528 W/Kg; SAR (10g) =0.239 W/Kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured)=0.826 W/Kg



0 dB = 0.826 W/kg = -0.83 dBW/kg

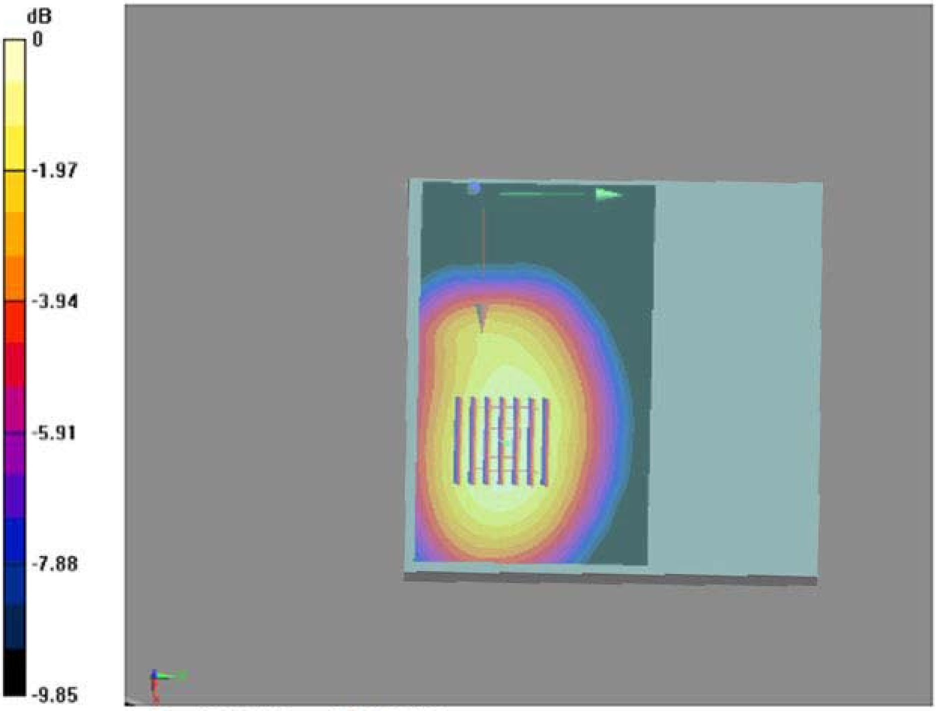
APPENDIX B. SAR MEASUREMENT DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Date: Sep. 15,2014**
2.4G Mid-Body-Worn- Back(DTS)
DUT: Music Wrap Bluetooth Portable Speaker; Type: M2

Communication System: UID 0BT (0); Communication System Band: 802.11b; Duty Cycle: 1:1;
Frequency: 2437 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; σ=1.94 mho/m; εr =52.78;; ρ= 1000 kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature ( ): 21, Liquid temperature ( ): 21

DASY Configuration:
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3953; ConvF(7.35,7.35,7.35); Calibrated: 10/15/2013;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 10/10/2013
Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

BODY/BACK/Area Scan (131x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.130 W/kg
BODY/ BACK /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.976 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.148 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.110 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.079 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.134 W/kg



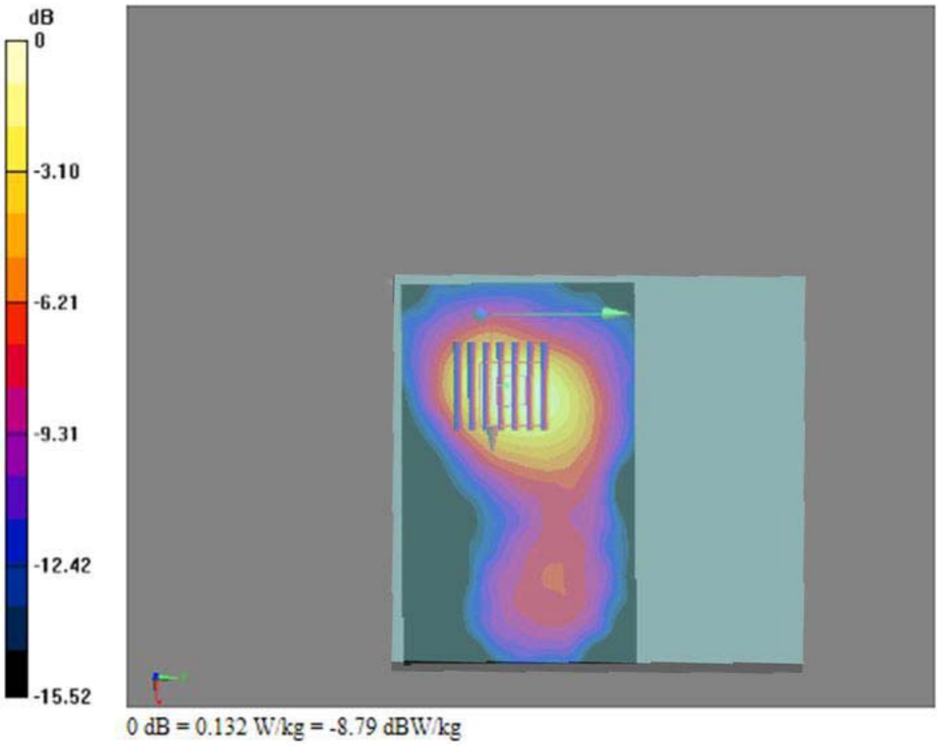
0 dB = 0.134 W/kg = -8.73 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab **Date: Sep. 15,2014**
2.4G Mid-Body –Front (TDS)
DUT: Music Wrap Bluetooth Portable Speaker; Type: M2

Communication System: UID 0, BT; Communication System Band: 802.11b; Duty Cycle: 1:1;
Frequency: 2437 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; σ=1.94 mho/m; εr =52.78; ρ= 1000 kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature ( ): 21, Liquid temperature ( ): 21

DASY Configuration:
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3953; ConvF(7.35,7.35,7.35); Calibrated: 10/15/2013;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 10/10/2013
Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

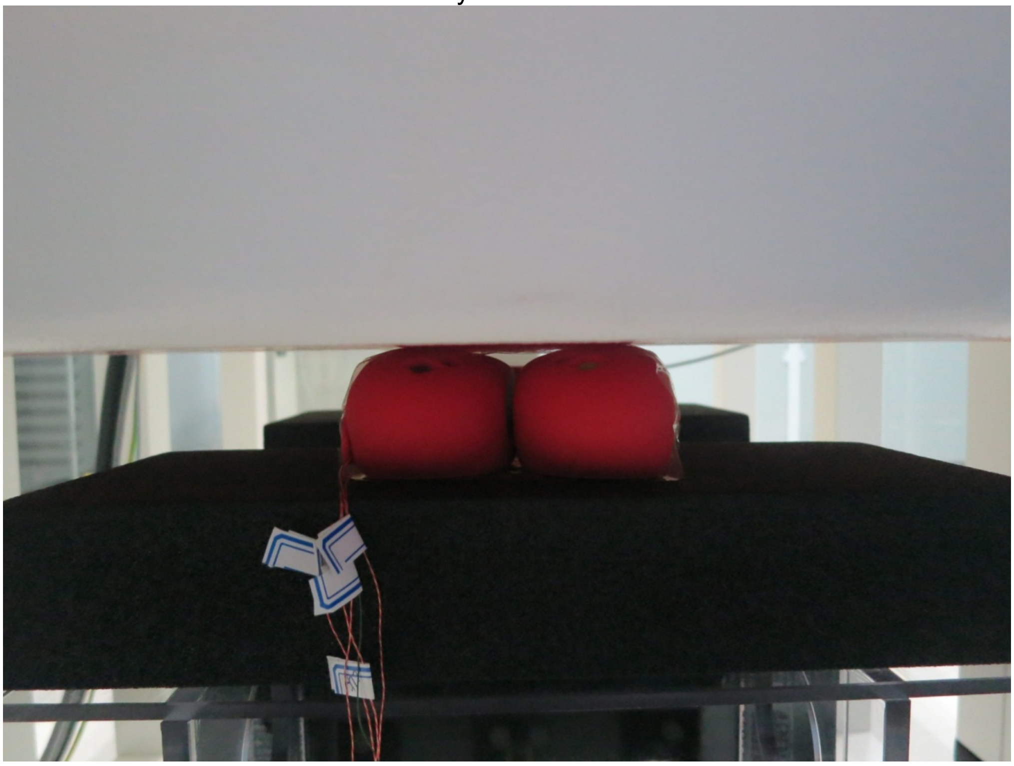
BODY/FRONT/Area Scan (131x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.134 W/kg
BODY/FRONT/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.994 V/m; Power Drift =-0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.162 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.098 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.055 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.132 W/kg



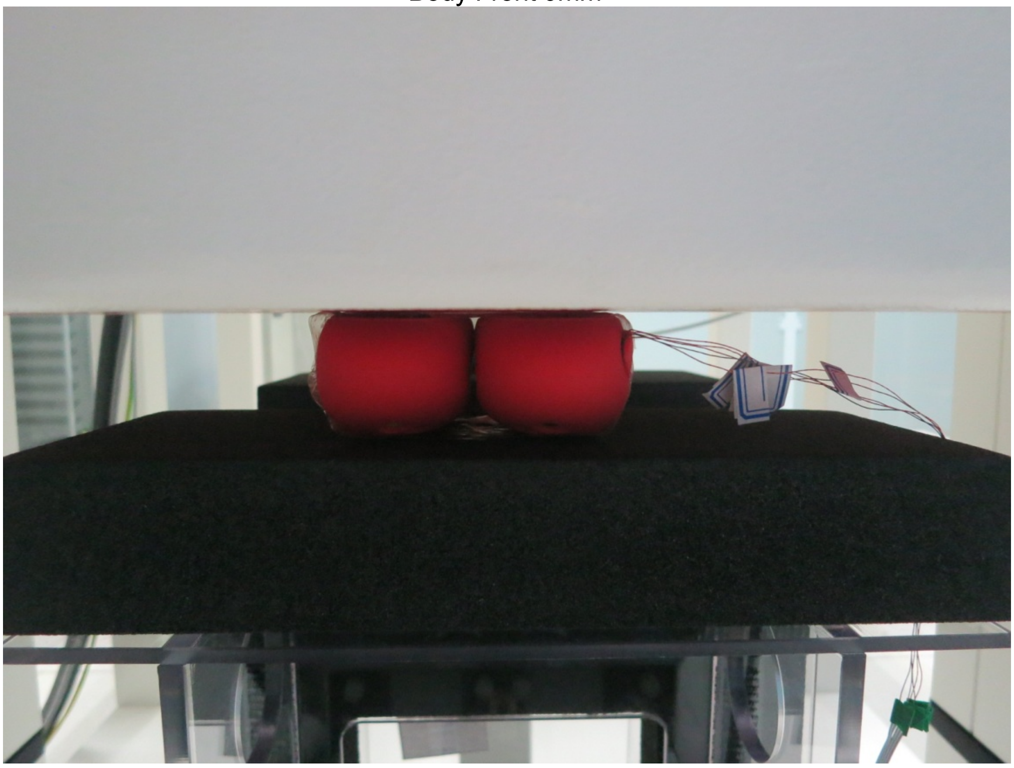
APPENDIX C. TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS &EUT PHOTOGRAPHS

Test Setup Photographs

Body Back 0mm

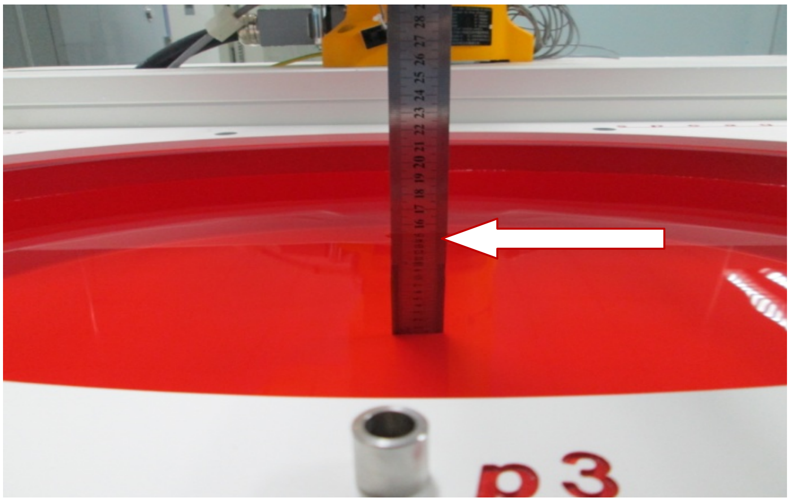


Body Front 0mm



DEPTH OF THE LIQUID IN THE PHANTOM—ZOOM IN

Note The position used in the measurement were according to IEEE 1528-2003



EUT PHOTOGRAPHS

TOP VIEW OF EUT

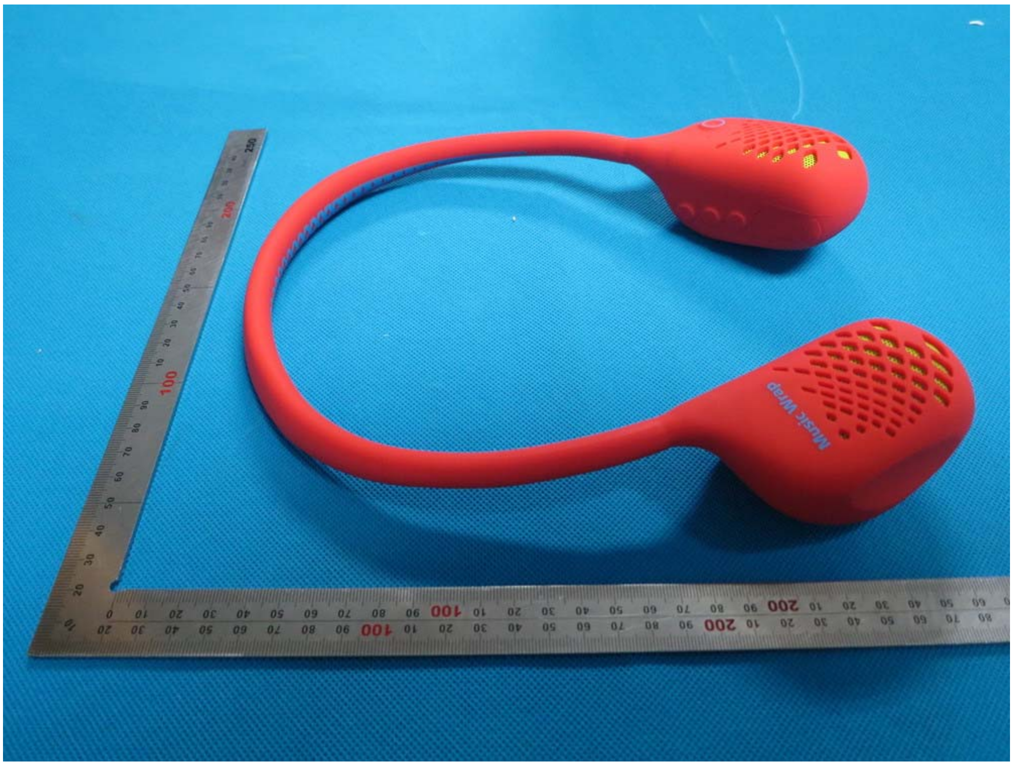
BOTTOM VIEW OF EUT

FRONT VIEW OF EUT

BACK VIEW OF EUT

LEFT VIEW OF EUT

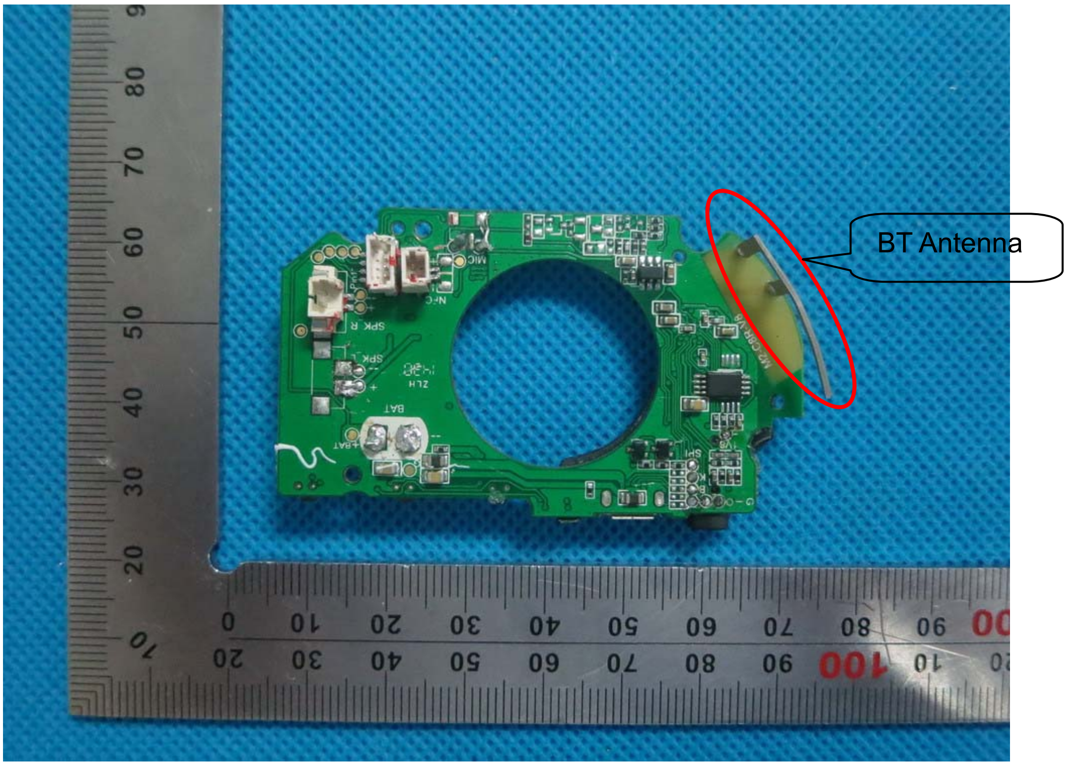
RIGHT VIEW OF EUT



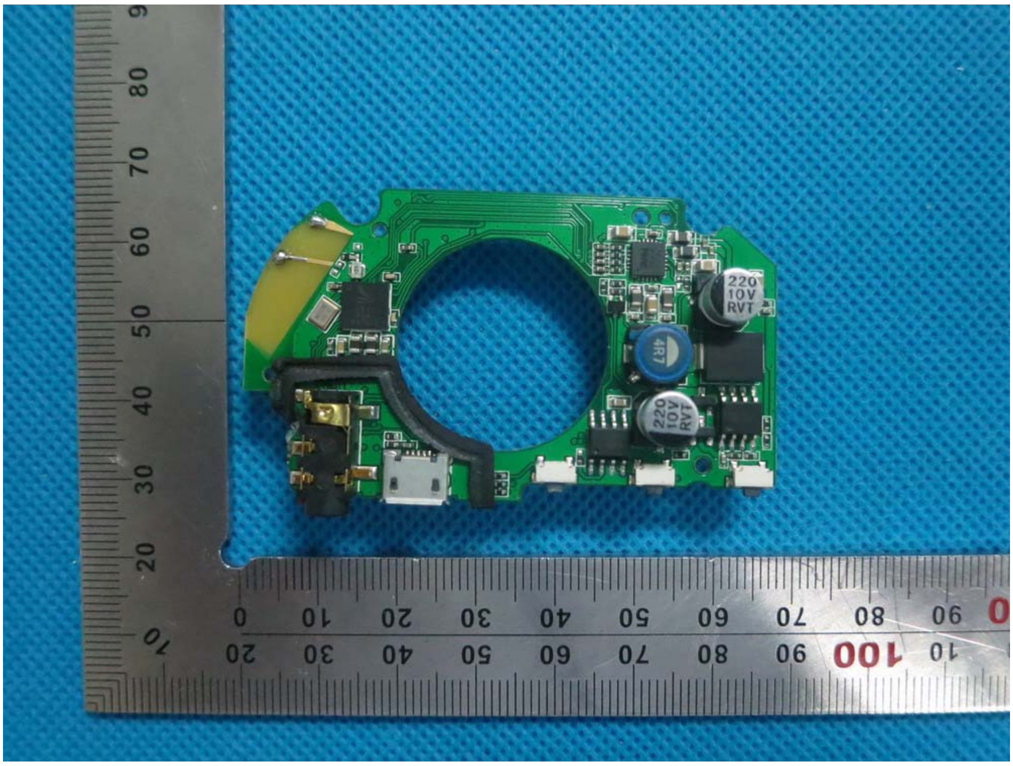
VIEW OF EUT (Port)

OPEN VIEW OF EUT

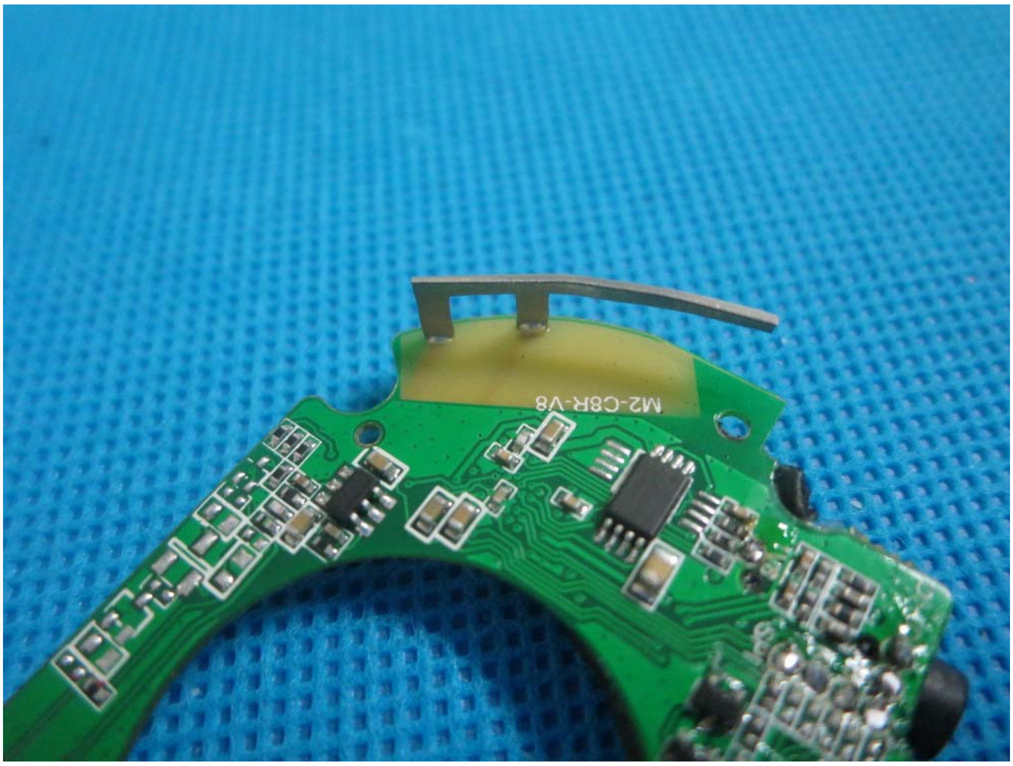
INTERNAL VIEW OF EUT-1



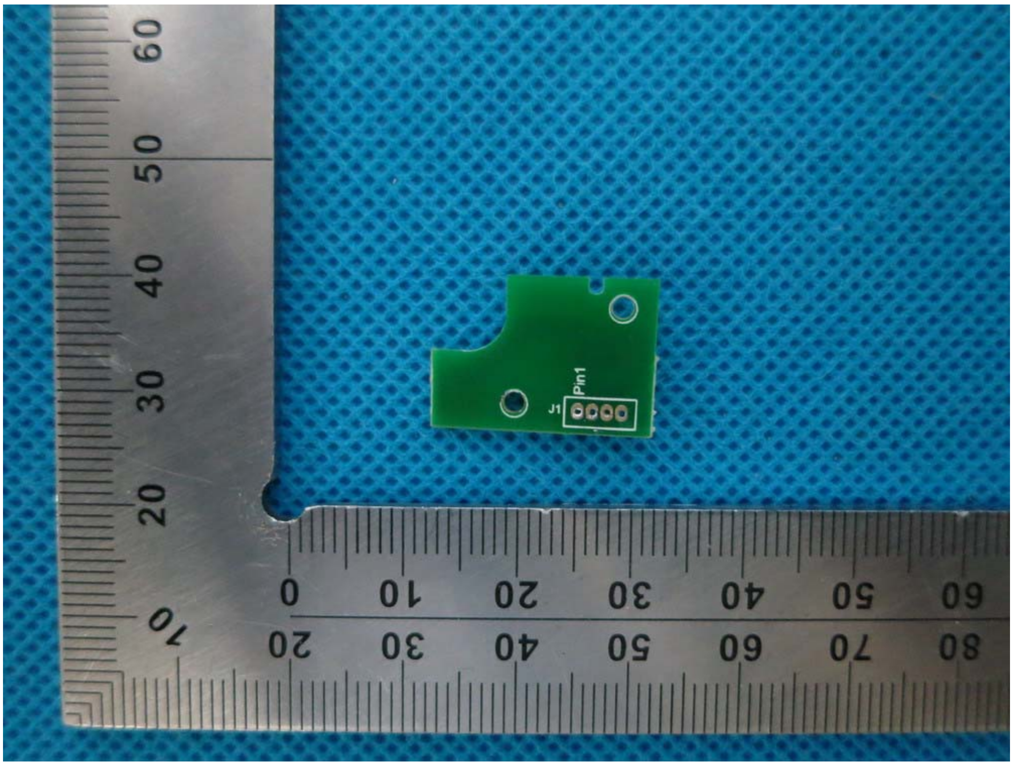
INTERNAL VIEW OF EUT-2



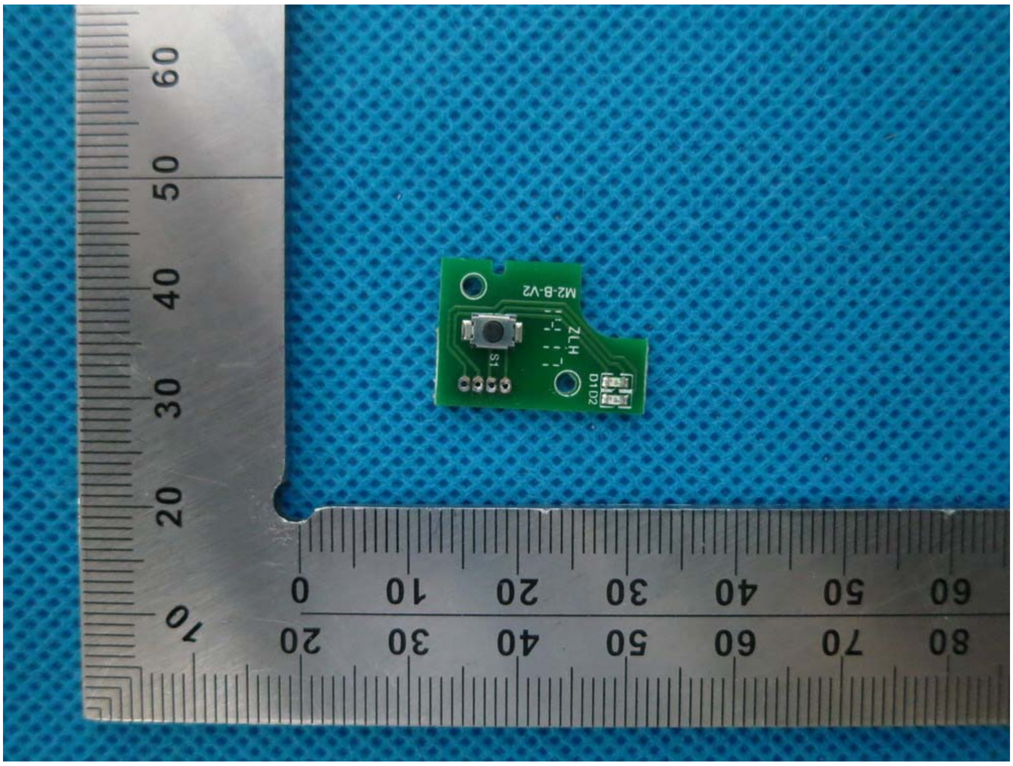
INTERNAL VIEW OF EUT-3



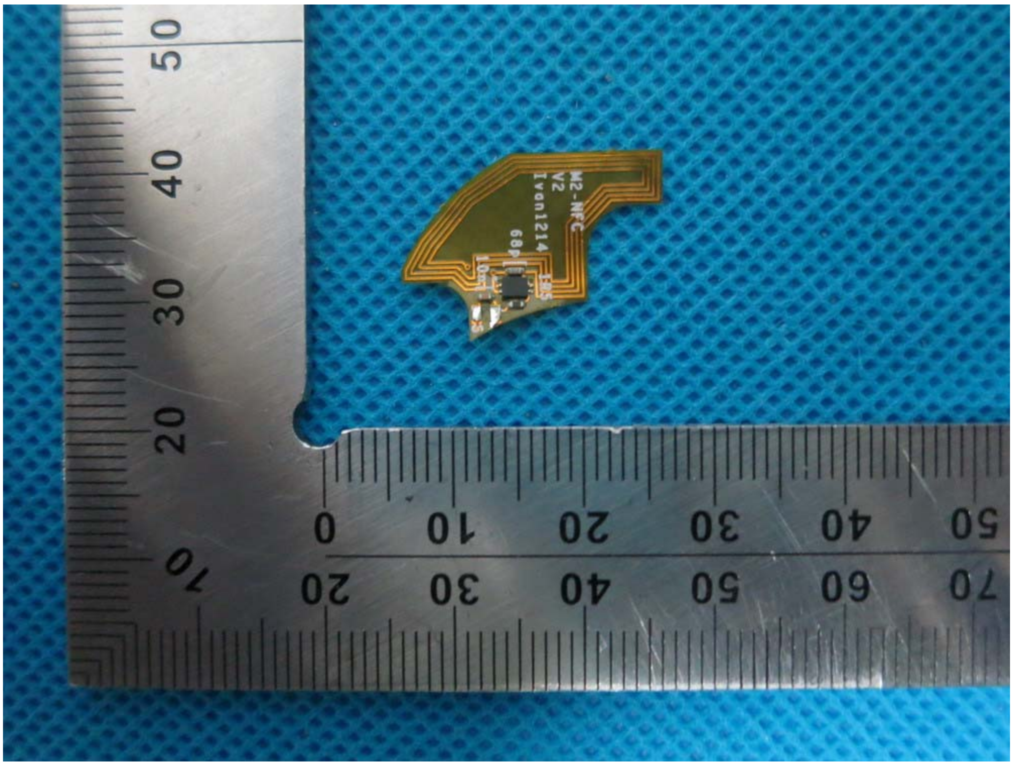
INTERNAL VIEW OF EUT-4



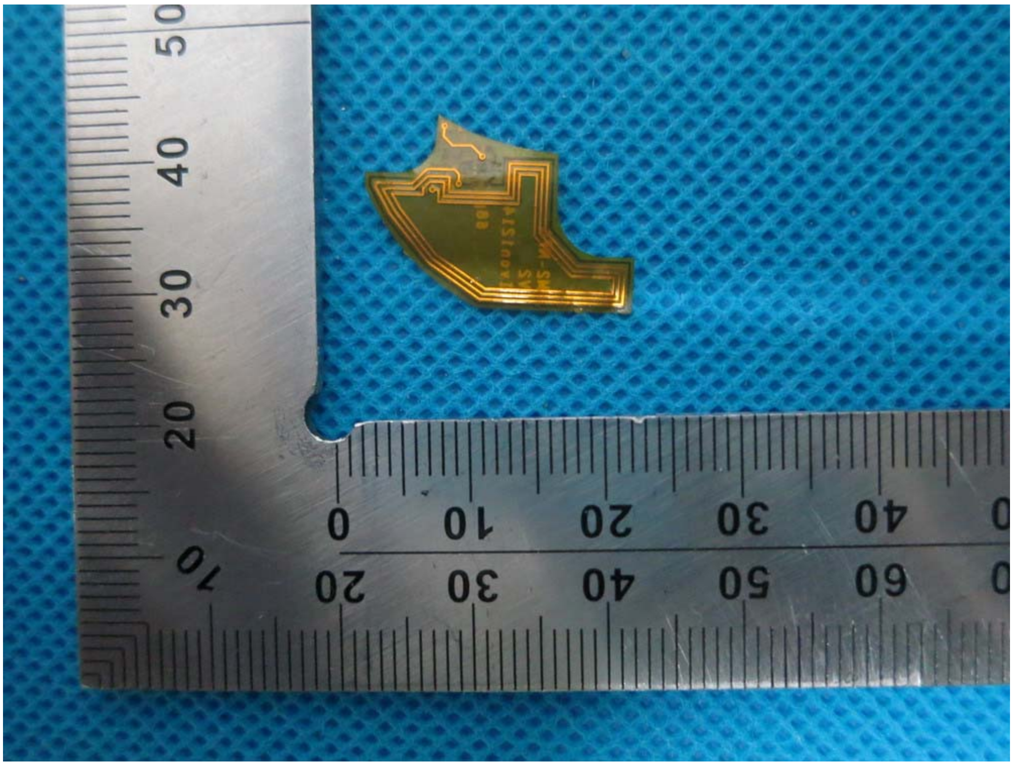
INTERNAL VIEW OF EUT-5



INTERNAL VIEW OF EUT-6



INTERNAL VIEW OF EUT-7



APPENDIX D. PROBE CALIBRATION DATA

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
Swiss Calibration Service

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 **AGC-CERT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3953_Oct13**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: EX3DV4 - SN:3953

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: October 15, 2013

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	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01737)	Apr-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01735)	Apr-14
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01738)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3013_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 660	4-Sep-13 (No. DAE4-660_Sep13)	Sep-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-15
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

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

Issued: October 15, 2013

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

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
Swiss Calibration Service

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 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 *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- *Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3953

Manufactured: August 6, 2013
Calibrated: October 15, 2013

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3953

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	0.53	0.55	0.48	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	97.7	98.6	97.0	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB$\sqrt{\mu V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	172.9	±3.0 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		168.8	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		162.5	

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

[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3953

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	41.5	0.90	9.97	9.97	9.97	0.35	0.95	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.72	9.72	9.72	0.32	1.03	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	8.26	8.26	8.26	0.47	0.72	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.17	8.17	8.17	0.38	0.78	± 12.0 %
2100	39.8	1.49	8.35	8.35	8.35	0.45	0.71	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.39	7.39	7.39	0.46	0.70	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.24	5.24	5.24	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.09	5.09	5.09	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.83	4.83	4.83	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.67	4.67	4.67	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3953

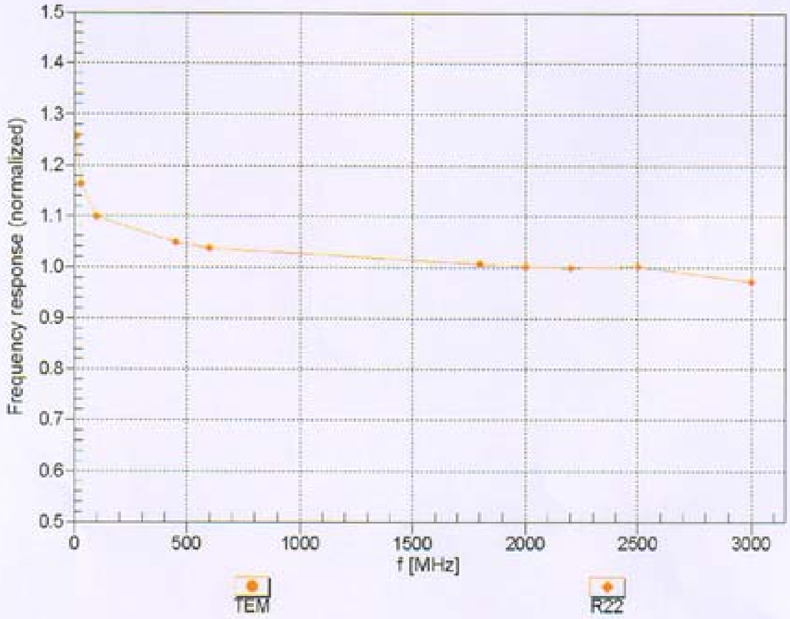
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	55.2	0.97	9.91	9.91	9.91	0.25	1.18	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.64	9.64	9.64	0.27	1.13	± 12.0 %
1810	53.3	1.52	7.97	7.97	7.97	0.26	1.01	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.80	7.80	7.80	0.21	1.20	± 12.0 %
2100	53.2	1.62	8.06	8.06	8.06	0.36	0.82	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.35	7.35	7.35	0.80	0.55	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.37	4.37	4.37	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.11	4.11	4.11	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.81	3.81	3.81	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.57	3.57	3.57	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.91	3.91	3.91	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

Frequency Response of E-Field

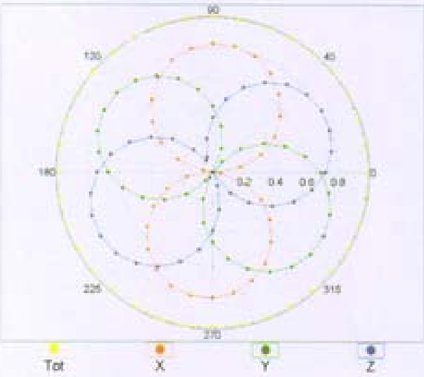
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



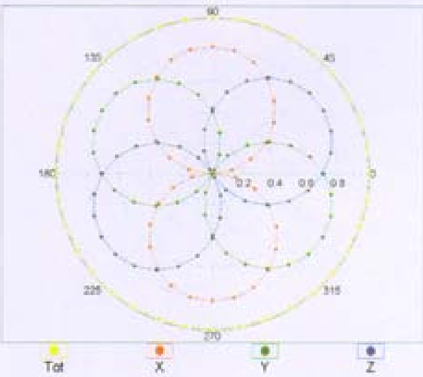
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

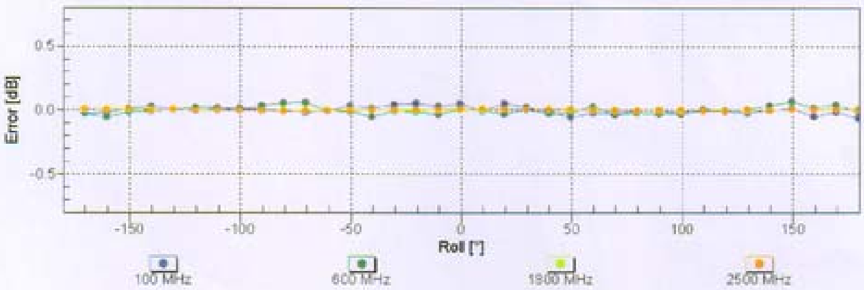
Receiving Pattern (φ), ϑ = 0°

f=600 MHz,TEM



f=1800 MHz,R22

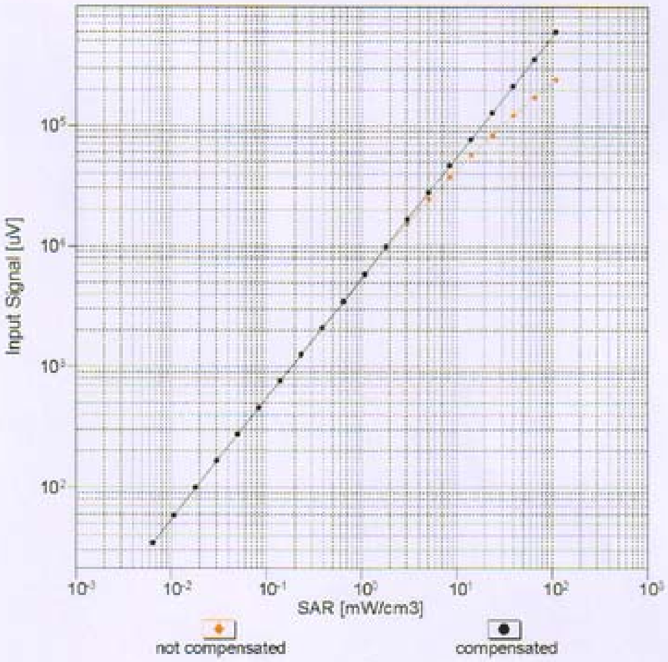


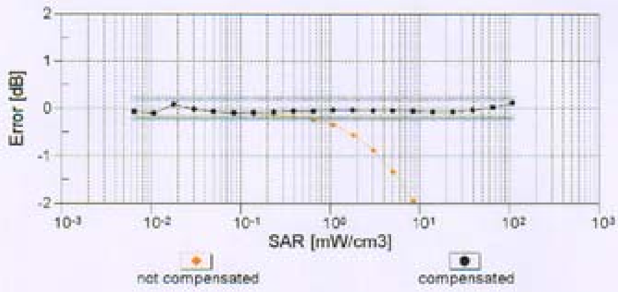


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)

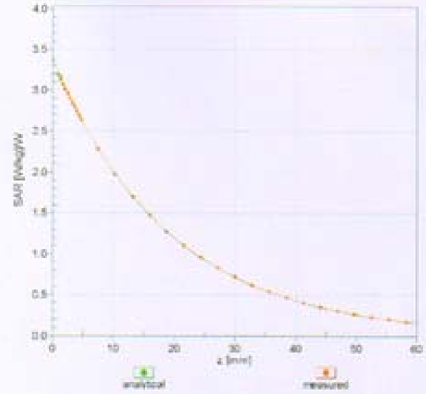




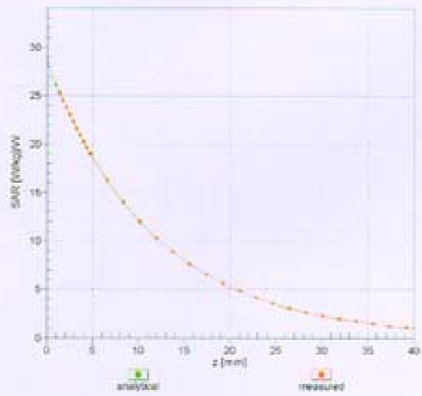
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment

f = 835 MHz,WGLS R9 (H_convF)

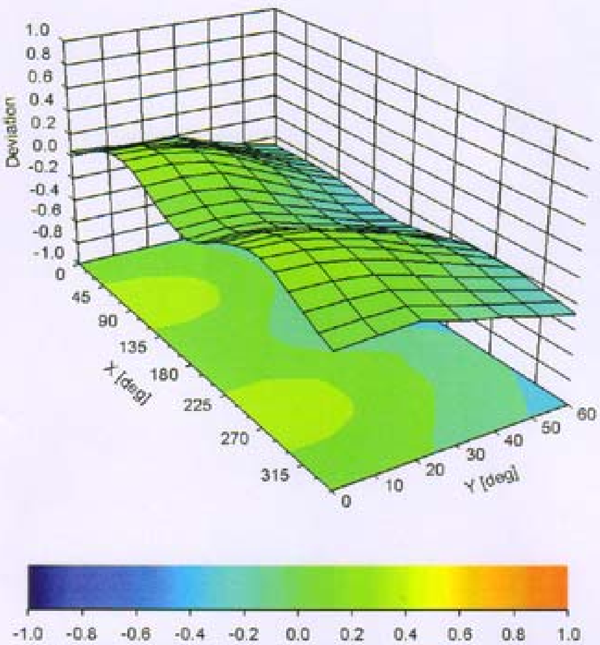


f = 1900 MHz,WGLS R22 (H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3953

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	29.5
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	2 mm

APPENDIX E. DAE CALIBRATION DATA

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

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 **AGC-CERT (Auden)**

Certificate No: DAE4-1398_Oct13

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1398
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v26 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)
Calibration date:	October 10, 2013

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	01-Oct-13 (No:13976)	Oct-14
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Check Date (in house)**	**Scheduled Check**
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-13 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-14
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-13 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-14

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	R.Mayoraz	Technician	R. Mayoraz
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	F. Bomholt

Issued: October 10, 2013

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

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

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal
High Range: 1LSB = 6.1μV , full range = -100...+300 mV
Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = -1.......+3mV
DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.147 ± 0.02% (k=2)	404.125 ± 0.02% (k=2)	403.593 ± 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.97351 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.99134 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.96993 ± 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	195.0 ° ± 1 °

Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	199993.80	-0.96	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20001.48	0.96	0.00
Channel X	- Input	-19998.33	1.89	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	199993.57	-0.93	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	19999.87	-0.65	-0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-20000.78	-0.61	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199994.78	0.34	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19999.79	-0.74	-0.00
Channel Z	- Input	-20001.29	-1.06	0.01

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.47	-0.40	-0.02
Channel X	+ Input	201.47	0.11	0.05
Channel X	- Input	-198.29	0.26	-0.13
Channel Y	+ Input	2001.20	0.29	0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200.83	-0.60	-0.30
Channel Y	- Input	-198.98	-0.44	0.22
Channel Z	+ Input	2001.13	0.29	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200.34	-1.05	-0.52
Channel Z	- Input	-199.72	-1.09	0.55

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	-13.30	-14.96
	- 200	15.96	14.26
Channel Y	200	8.58	8.53
	- 200	-10.64	-10.82
Channel Z	200	7.29	7.35
	- 200	-9.79	-10.00

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	-2.79	-1.69
Channel Y	200	4.12	-	-2.08
Channel Z	200	9.54	2.38	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15962	16491
Channel Y	15951	16621
Channel Z	15854	15212

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec
Input 10MΩ

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	-0.35	-1.45	0.36	0.33
Channel Y	-1.44	-2.26	-0.41	0.33
Channel Z	-2.29	-3.89	-0.99	0.46

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9

APPENDIX F. DIPOLE CALIBRATION DATA