verify No.552537835889

TEST REPORT

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1. Client

- Name : DREAMUS COMPANY
- Address : 5, Bangbae-ro 18-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea
- Date of Receipt : 2019-12-23

2. Use of Report : Certification

3. Name of Product and Model : SR25
- Model Number : PPS21
- Manufacturer and Country of Origin : DREAMUS COMPANY / Korea

4. FCC ID Number : QDMPPS21

5. Date of Test : 2020-01-20

6. Test Standards : IEEE 1528-2013, ANSI/IEEE C95.1, KDB Publication

7. Test Results : Refer to the test result in the test report

Affirmation	Tested by Name : Hosik Sim (Signature)	Technical Manager Name : Jongwon Ma (Signature)

2020-02-07

KCTL Inc.

Report revision history

Date	Revision	Page No
2020-02-07	Initial report	-

This test report is a general report that does not use the KOLAS accreditation mark and is not related to KOLAS accreditation.

CONTENTS

1. General information

Client	:	DREAMUS COMPANY
Address	:	5, Bangbae-ro 18-gil, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea
Manufacturer	:	DREAMUS COMPANY
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Laboratory	:	KCTL Inc.
Address	:	65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea
Accreditations	:	FCC Site Designation No: KR0040, FCC Site Registration No: 687132 VCCI Registration No. : R-3327, G-198, C-3706, T-1849 Industry Canada Registration No. : 8035A KOLAS No.: KT231

1.1 Report Overview

This report details the results of testing carried out on the samples listed in section 2, the results contained in this test report do not relate to other samples of the same product. The manufacturer should ensure that all products in series production are in conformity with the product sample detailed in this report.

This report may only be reproduced and distributed in full. If the product in this test report is used in any configuration other than that detailed in the test report, the manufacturer must ensure the new configuration complies with all relevant standards and certification requirements. Any mention of KCTL Inc. Wireless lab or testing done by KCTL Inc. Wireless lab made in connection with the distribution or use of the tested product must be approved in writing by KCTL Inc. Wireless lab.

The information provided by the manufacturer is marked “#” in front of the section.

2. Device information

2.1 Basic description

Product Name		SR25		
Product Model Number		PPS21		
Product Manufacturer		DREAMUS COMPANY		
Product Serial Number	Radiation	50		
	Conduction	65		
Device Overview		Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency (㎒)
		2.4 ㎓ WLAN	Data	2 412.0 ~ 2 462.0
		Bluetooth	Data	2 402.0 ~ 2 480.0

2.2 Summary of SAR Test Results

Band	Equipment Class	Highest Reported
		1g SAR (W/kg)
		Body
2.4 ㎓ WLAN	DTS	0.46
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r03		N/A

2.3 #Maximum Tune-up power

This device operates using the following maximum output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.

2.3.1 #Maximum WLAN and Bluetooth Output Power

Band	Mode	Channel	Output Power (dB m)		
			Target	Max. Allowed	SAR Test
WLAN 2.4 GHz	802.11b	1 ~ 11	14.00	**15.00**	**Yes**
	802.11g	1 ~ 11	11.00	**12.00**	No
	802.11n(HT20)	1 ~ 11	11.00	**12.00**	No

Band	Mode	Channel	Output Power (dB m)		
			Target	Max. Allowed	SAR Test
Bluetooth	BDR(GFSK)	All Channel	1.50	**3.00**	No
	EDR (π/4DQPSK)	All Channel	-6.50	**-5.00**	No
	EDR(8DPSK)	All Channel	-5.50	**-4.00**	No

2.4 SAR Test Configurations

2.4.1 #DUT Antenna Locations

The overall dimensions of this device are > 9 x 5 cm. A diagram showing the location of the device antennas can be found in Appendix C.

2.4.2 SAR Test Exclusion Considerations

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, the 1g SAR exclusion threshold for distances < 50 mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{\textbf{Max Power of Channel(㎽)}}{\textbf{Test Separation Distance(㎜)}} \times \sqrt{\textbf{Frequency(㎓)}} \leq \mathbf{3.0(1g-SAR), 7.5(10g-SAR)}$$

Mode	Position	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Separation Distance	≤ 3.0 Not Required
		㎒	㎽	㎜	1g-SAR
Bluetooth	Body	2 480.0	2	5	0.63

Formulas round separation distance to nearest mm and power to nearest ㎽ before calculating thresholds or exemption values.

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, the 1g SAR exclusion threshold for distances > 50 mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\{[\textit{Power allowed at numeric threshold for } 50\ mm] + [(\textit{Test separation distance} - 50\ mm) \times 10]\}\ \ mW, for > 1500\ MHz\ and\ \leq 6\ GHz$$

Band	Freq. [MHz]	Output Power		Separation distances [mm]	SAR Exemption
		dBm	mW	Bottom	Bottom
2.4 ㎓ WLAN	2 462.0	15.00	32	88	476 mW EXEMPT

Note 1: For distances < 5mm, a distance of 5mm is used to determine SAR exclusion and estimated SAR value.
Note 2: Output power is the maximum rated power (including tune-up or manufacturing tolerances) and includes source-based averaging.
Note 3: If the antenna separation distance is > 50mm then the value listed is the output power threshold, above which SAR measurement is required. For separation <= 50mm the value is the KDB 447498 calculated value and must be less than 3.0 for SAR exemption.
Note 4: Formulas round separation distance to nearest mm and power to nearest mW before calculating thresholds or exemption values.

Mode	Device Edge for SAR Testing (Front View)					
	Front	Rear	Left Edge	Right Edge	Top	Bottom
2.4 ㎓ WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

2.5 #Simultaneous Transmission Configurations

According to FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, transmitters are considered to be transmitting simultaneously when there is overlapping transmission, with the exception of transmissions during network hand-offs with maximum hand-off duration less than 30 seconds.
This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore requires a simultaneous transmission analysis according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 4.3.2 procedures.

No	Scenario	RF Exposure Condition
		Body
1	2.4 ㎓ WLAN + Bluetooth	No

Notes:

- It does not to transmit simultaneously the Bluetooth and 2.4 ㎓ WLAN.
- It is to use the Bluetooth and 2.4 ㎓ WLAN same antenna path.

2.6 SAR Test Methods and Procedures

The tests documented in this report were performed in accordance with IEEE 1528-2013 and the following published KDB procedures:

- IEEE 1528-2013
- 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
- 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 ㎒ to 6 ㎓ v01r04
- 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02
- October 2016 TCB Workshop Notes (Bluetooth Duty Factor)

3. Specific Absorption Rate

3.1 Introduction

The 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.

3.2 SAR Definition

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

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)
SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

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

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

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength. However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

4. SAR Measurement Procedures

4.1 SAR Scan Procedures

Step 1: Power Reference Measurement
The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The Minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 1.4 mm. This distance cannot be smaller than the Distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

Step 2: Area Scan & Zoom Scan
The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot and Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. If only one Zoom Scan follows the Area Scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of Zoom Scans has to be increased accordingly. Area Scan & Zoom Scan Parameters extracted from KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 ㎒ to 6 ㎓ v01r04.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>≤ 3 ㎓</th><th>> 3 ㎓</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5 mm ± 1 mm</td><td>½·δ·ln(2) mm 0.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30° ± 1°</td><td>20° ± 1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}</td><td>≤ 2 ㎓: ≤ 15 mm
2 – 3 ㎓: ≤ 12 mm</td><td>3 – 4 ㎓: ≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 ㎓: ≤ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>≤ 2 ㎓: ≤ 8 mm
2 – 3 ㎓: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 ㎓: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 ㎓: ≤ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>≤ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 ㎓: ≤ 4 mm
4 – 5 ㎓: ≤ 3 mm
5 – 6 ㎓: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>≤ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 ㎓: ≤ 3 mm
4 – 5 ㎓: ≤ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 ㎓: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">≤ 1.5·$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>≥ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 ㎓: ≥ 28 mm
4 – 5 ㎓: ≥ 25 mm
5 – 6 ㎓: ≥ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.
* When zoom scan is required and the reported SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB Publication 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 ㎓ to 3 ㎓, 3 ㎓ to 4 ㎓ and 4 ㎓ to 6 ㎓.</td></tr>
</table>

Step 3: Power drift measurement
The Power Drift Measurement measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in ㏈ from the reading conducted within the last Power Reference Measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. The measurement procedure is the same as Step 1.

5. RF Exposure Limits

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
Partial Peak SAR [1)] (Partial)	1.60 mW/g	8.00 mW/g
Partial Average SAR [2)] (Whole Body)	0.08 mW/g	0.40 mW/g
Partial Peak SAR [3)] (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.00 mW/g	20.00 mW/g

1) The spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1g gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2) The spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3) The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

6. FCC SAR General Measurement Procedures

6.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, When SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance. For simultaneous transmission, the measured aggregate SAR must be scaled according to the sum of the differences between the maximum tune-up tolerance and actual power used to test each transmitter. When SAR is measured at or scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit, the results are referred to as reported SAR. Test highest reported SAR results are identified on the grant of equipment authorization according to procedures in KDB 690783 D01v01r03.

6.2 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

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

6.2.1 General Device Setup

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. A periodic duty factor is required for current generation SAR systems to measure SAR. When 802.11 frame gaps are accounted for in the transmission, a maximum transmission duty factor of 92 – 96% is typically achievable in most test mode configurations. A minimum transmission duty factor of 85% is required to avoid certain hardware and device implementation issues related to wide range SAR scaling. The reported SAR is scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

6.2.2 Initial Test Position Procedure

For exposure conditions with multiple test positions, such as handset operating next to the ear, devices with hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet, procedures for initial test position can be applied. Using the transmission mode determined by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration, area scans are measured for all positions in an exposure condition. The test position with the highest extrapolated (peak) SAR is used as the initial test position. When reported SAR for the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, no additional testing for the remaining test positions is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured.

6.2.3 2.4 ㎓ SAR Test Requirement

SAR is measured for 2.4 ㎓ 802.11b DSSS using either the fixed test position or, when applicable, the initial test position procedure. SAR test reduction is determined according to the following.

1) When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
2) When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that position using the next highest measured output power channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

2.4 ㎓ 802.11g/n OFDM are additionally evaluated for SAR if highest reported SAR for 802.11b, adjusted by the ratio of the OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power, is > 1.2 W/kg. When SAR is required for OFDM modes in 2.4 ㎓ band, the Initial Test Configuration Procedures should be followed.

6.2.4 OFDM Transmission Mode and SAR Test Channel Selection

For the 2.4 ㎓ and 5 ㎓ band, when the same maximum output power was specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate. When the maximum output power of a channel is the same for equivalent OFDM configurations; for example, 802.11a, 802.11n and 802.11ac or 802.11g and 802.11n with the same channel band width, modulation and data rate etc., the lower order 802.11 mode i.e., 802.11a, then 802.11n and 802.11ac or 802.11g then 802.11n, is used for SAR measurement. When maximum output power are the same for multiple test channels, either according to the default or additional power measurement requirements, SAR is measured using the channel closest to the middle of the frequency band or aggregated band. When there are multiple channels with the same maximum output power, SAR is measured using the higher number channel.

6.2.5 Initial Test Configuration Procedure

For OFDM, in both 2.4 and 5 ㎓ bands, an initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band, according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power specified for SAR measurements. When the same maximum output power is specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration(s) with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, and lowest data rate. If the average RF output powers of the highest identical transmission modes are within 0.25 ㏈ of each other, mid channel of the transmission mode with highest average RF output power is the initial test channel. Otherwise, the channel of the transmission mode with the highest average RF output conducted power will be the initial test configuration.

When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no additional measurements on other test channels are required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated using the subsequent highest average RF output channel until the reported SAR result is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all channels are measured. When there are multiple untested channels having the same subsequent highest average RF output power, the channel with higher frequency from the lowest 802.11 mode is considered for SAR measurements.

6.2.6 Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures

For OFDM configurations in each frequency band and aggregated band, SAR is evaluated for initial test configuration using the fixed test position or the initial test position procedure. When the highest reported SAR (for the initial test configuration), adjusted by the ratio of the specified maximum output power of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration, is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, no additional SAR tests for the subsequent test configurations are required. When 10g SAR measurement is considered, a factor of 2.5 is applied to the thresholds above.

7. RF Average Conducted Output Power

7.1 WLAN Average Conducted Output Power

Band	Freq. [㎒]	Channel	Mode		
			802.11b	802.11g	802.11n(HT20)
WLAN 2.4 ㎓	2 412.0	1	14.45	11.95	11.88
	2 437.0	6	14.29	11.91	11.79
	2 462.0	11	14.23	11.72	11.71

Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02:

- Power measurements were performed for the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units.
- For transmission modes with the same maximum output power specification, powers were measured for the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate.
- For transmission modes with identical maximum specified output power, channel bandwidth, modulation and data rates, power measurements were required for all identical configurations.
- For each transmission mode configuration, powers were measured for the highest and lowest channels; and at the mid-band channel(s) when there were at least 3 channels supported. For configurations with multiple mid-band channels, due to an even number of channels, both channels were measured.

Power Measurement Setup

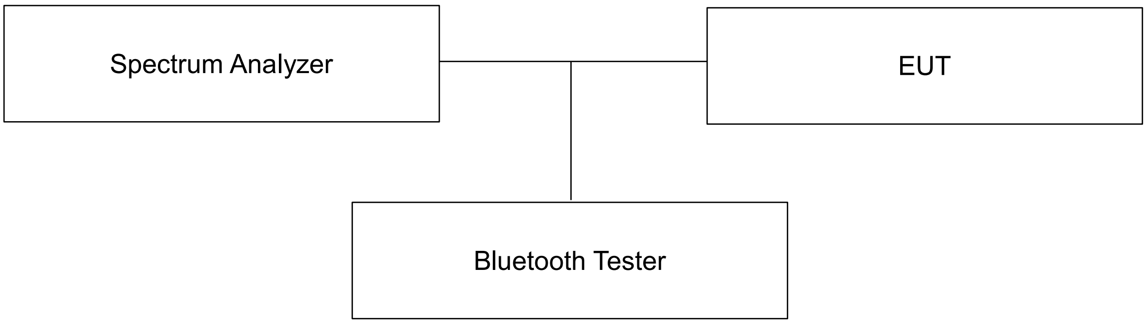
7.2 Bluetooth Average Conducted Output Power

Mode	Freq. [㎒]	Channel	Conducted Powers (㏈m)
BDR_DH5 (1 Mbps)	2 402.0	0	1.07
	2 441.0	39	1.59
	2 480.0	78	2.73
EDR_2-DH5 (2 Mbps)	2 402.0	0	-5.90
	2 441.0	39	-6.83
	2 480.0	78	-5.49
EDR_3-DH5 (3 Mbps)	2 402.0	0	-5.98
	2 441.0	39	-5.23
	2 480.0	78	-5.53

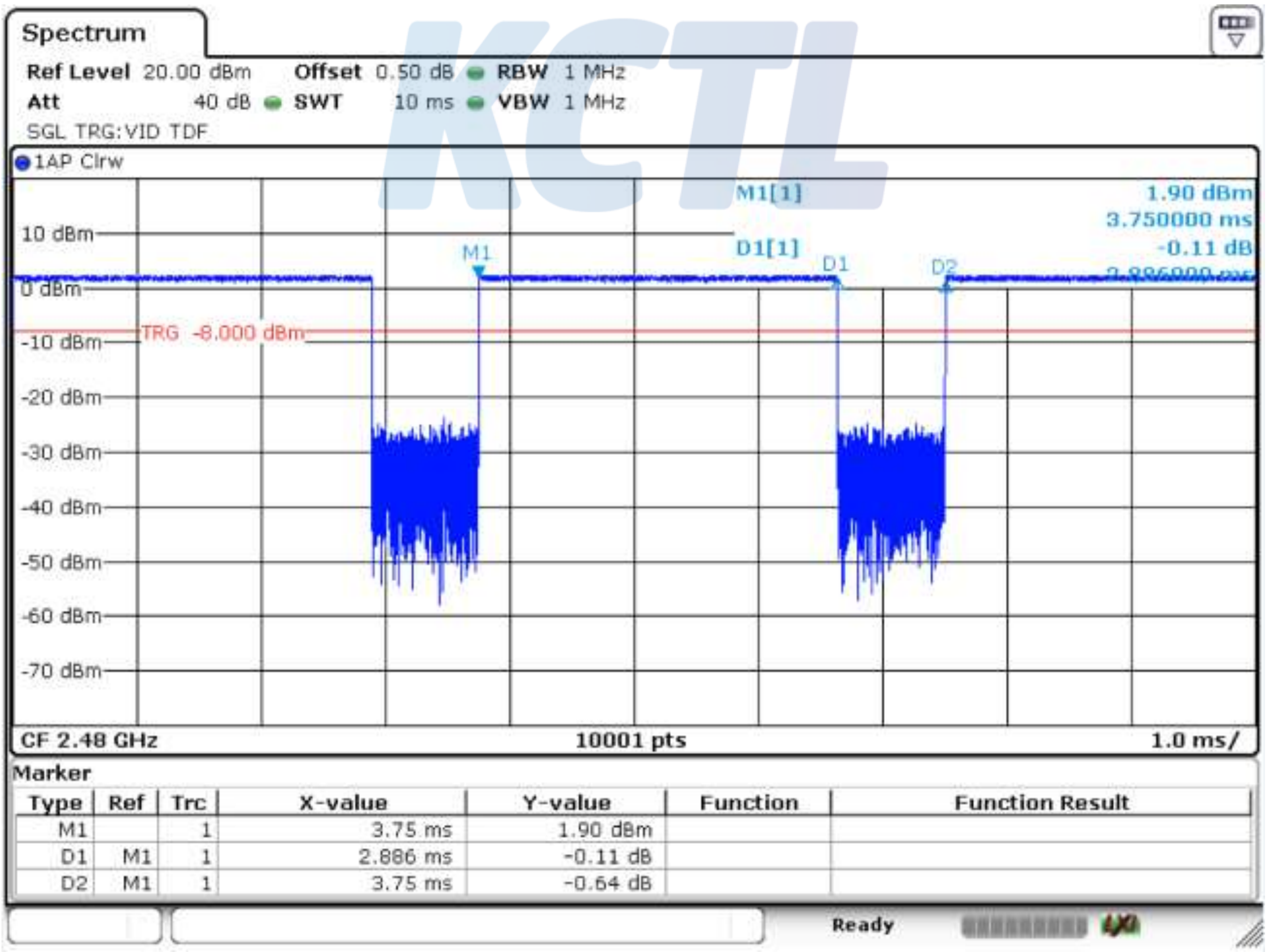
7.3 Bluetooth Duty Factor

Mode	Packet	On Time (ms)	On-Off Time (ms)	Duty Cycle (%)	Duty Cycle Compensate Factor
BDR(GFSK)	DH5	2.89	3.75	0.771	1.298

7.4 Bluetooth Power Measurement Setup



7.5 Bluetooth Duty Plot



8. System Verification

8.1 Tissue Verification

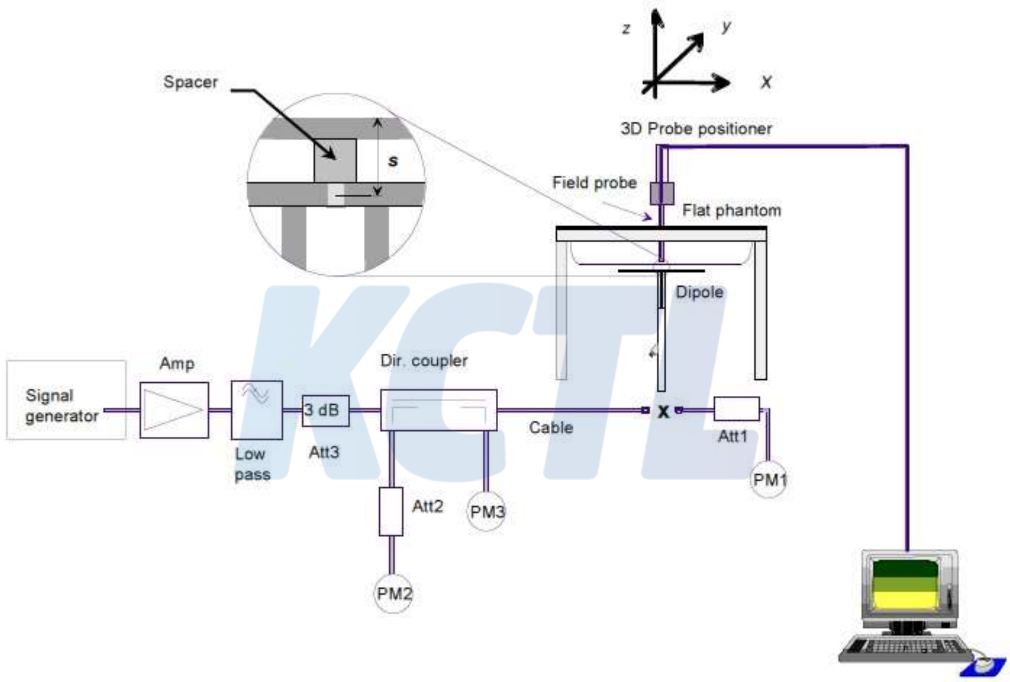
The dielectric properties for this Tissue Simulant Liquids were measured by using the SPEAG Model DAK3.5 Dielectric Probe in conjunction with Agilent E5071B Network Analyzer (300 kHz – 8 500 ㎒). The Conductivity (σ) and Permittivity (ρ) are listed in Table 1.For the SAR measurement given in this report. The temperature variation of the Tissue Simulant Liquids was (22 ± 2) ℃.

Freq. (㎒)	Limit/Measured		Permittivity (ρ)	Conductivity (σ)	Temp. (°C)
2 450.0	Recommended Limit		39.20 ± 5 % (37.24 ~ 41.16)	1.80 ± 5 % (1.71 ~ 1.89)	22 ± 2
	Measured	2020-01-20	39.26	1.83	20.67

<Table 1. Measurement result of Body Tissue electric parameters>

8.2 Test System Verification

The microwave circuit arrangement for system verification is sketched below picture.
The daily system accuracy verification occurs within the flat section of the SAM phantom. A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within ± 10% from the t arget SAR values. The tests were conducted on the same days as the measurement of the EUT. The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the Table 2. During the tests, the ambient temperature of the laboratory was in the range (22 ± 2) ℃, th e relative humidity was in the range(50 ± 20)% and the liquid depth Above the ear/grid refer ence points was above 15 cm in all the cases. It is seen that the system is operating within its specification, as the results are within acceptable tolerance of the reference values.



<table>
<tr><th>Verification Kit</th><th>Probe S/N</th><th>Frequency (㎒)</th><th>Tissue Type</th><th colspan="3">Limit/Measured (Normalized to 1 W)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">D2450V2
SN: 895</td><td rowspan="2">EX3DV4
SN: 3697</td><td rowspan="2">2 450.0</td><td rowspan="2">HSL</td><td colspan="2">Recommended Limit 1g
(Normalized)</td><td>51.3± 10 %
(46.17 ~ 56.43)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measured</td><td>2020-01-20</td><td>50.00</td></tr>
</table>

<Table 2. System Verification Result>

9. SAR Test Results

9.1 Standalone Body SAR Test Results

WLAN 2.4 ㎓											
RF Exposure Conditions	Mode	EUT Position	Distance (mm)	Frequency (㎒)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Power Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle Compensate Factor	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaled 1g SAR (W/kg)	Plot No.
Body	802.11b	Front	5	2 412.0	14.45	15.00	1.135	1.012	0.003	0.004	
		Rear	5	2 412.0	14.45	15.00	1.135	1.012	0.404	**0.464**	1
		Left	5	2 412.0	14.45	15.00	1.135	1.012	0.013	0.015	
		Right	5	2 412.0	14.45	15.00	1.135	1.012	0.010	0.012	
		Top	5	2 412.0	14.45	15.00	1.135	1.012	0.048	0.055	

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013, and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
3. Battery is fully charged for all readings and the standard batteries are the only options.
4. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15 cm.
5. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.
6. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
7. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn accessory testing. A separation distance of 5 mm was considered because the manufacturer has determined that there will be body-worn accessories available in the marketplace for users to support this separation distance.

WLAN & Bluetooth Notes:

1. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 for 2.4㎓ WIFI operations, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4㎓ 802.11g/n) was not required due to the maximum allowed powers and the highest reported DSSS SAR.
2. The device was configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools. The reported SAR was scaled to the 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance.
3. When the maximum reported 1g averaged SAR is ≤0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on additional channels was not required. Otherwise, SAR for the next highest output power channel was required until the reported SAR result was ≤ 1.20 W/kg for 1g evaluations or all test channels were measured.
4. WLAN & Bluetooth transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.

10. SAR Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR Measurement Variability was assessed using the following procedures for each frequency band:

1) **Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/㎏.**
2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/㎏, the measurement was repeated once.
3) A second repeated measurement was performed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was ≥ 1.45 W/㎏ (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
4) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was ≥ 1.5 W/㎏ and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

Band	Frequency (㎒)	EUT Position	Separation Distance (㎜)	Measured 1 g SAR (W/㎏)	Repeated 1g SAR (W/㎏)	Ratio
N/A						

11. Measurement Uncertainty

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100㎒ to 6㎓, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg and the measured 10-g SAR within a frequency band is < 3.75 W/kg. The expanded SAR measurement uncertainty must be ≤ 30%, for a confidence interval of *k* = 2. If these conditions are met, extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Standard 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. For this device, the highest measured 1-g SAR is less 1.5W/kg and highest measured 10-g SAR is less 3.75W/kg. Therefore, the measurement uncertainty table is not required in this report.

12. Test Equipment Information

Test Platform	SPEAG DASY5 System			
Version	DASY52: 52.10.3.1513 / SEMCAD: 14.6.13 (7474)			
Location	KCTL Inc, 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea			
Manufacture	SPEAG			
Hardware Reference				
Equipment	Model	Serial Number	Date of Calibration	Due date of next Calibration
Shield Room	-	8F - #2	-	-
DASY5 Robot	TX90XL	F12/5L7FA1/A/01	-	-
Phantom	Twin SAM Phantom	1728	-	-
Mounting Device	Mounting Device	-	-	-
DAE	DAE4	1342	2019-05-23	2020-05-23
Probe	EX3DV4	3697	2019-03-28	2020-03-28
ESG Vector Signal Generator	E4438C	MY42080486	2019-05-13	2020-05-13
Dual Power Meter	E4419B	GB43312301	2019-05-13	2020-05-13
Power Sensor	8481H	3318A 19377	2019-05-13	2020-05-13
Power Sensor	8481H	3318A 19379	2019-05-13	2020-05-13
Attenuator	8491B 3dB	17387	2019-05-13	2020-05-13
Attenuator	8491B-6dB	MY39270294	2019-05-13	2020-05-13
Attenuator	8491B 10dB	29425	2019-05-13	2020-05-13
Power Amplifier	2055-BBS3Q7E9I	1005D/C0521	2019-03-08	2020-03-08
Dual Directional Coupler	772D	2839A00719	2019-05-13	2020-05-13
Low Pass Filter	LA-30N	40058	2019-05-13	2020-05-13
Dipole Validation Kits	D2450V2	895	2018-07-24	2020-07-24
Network Analyzer	E5071B	MY42403524	2020-01-03	2021-01-03
Dielectric Assessment Kit	DAK-3.5	1078	2019-05-22	2020-05-22
Humidity/Temp.	MHB-382SD	23107	2019-05-16	2020-05-16
Spectrum Analyzer	FSP7	100289	2020-01-03	2021-01-03

13. Test System Verification Results

Date: 2020-01-20

Test Laboratory: KCTL Inc.
File Name: 2450 MHz Verification Input Power 100 mW 2020-01-20.da5:0

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz D2450V2, Type: D2450V2, Serial: D2450V2 - SN:895

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.834 S/m; ε_r = 39.26; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

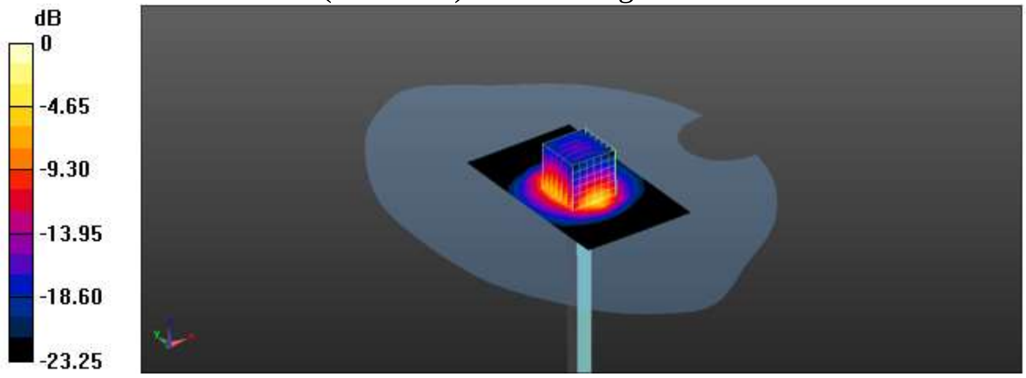
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(6.86, 6.86, 6.86) @ 2450 MHz; ; Calibrated: 2019-03-28
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1342; Calibrated: 2019-05-23
- Phantom: SAM twin 1728; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1728
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3);

Configuration/2450 MHz Verification Input Power 100 mW 2020-01-20/Area Scan (7x11x1):
Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.56 W/kg

Configuration/2450 MHz Verification Input Power 100 mW 2020-01-20/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 65.29 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.29 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8.9 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 48.3%

Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.33 W/kg



0 dB = 8.33 W/kg = 9.21 dBW/kg

14. Test Results

1)

Date: 2020-01-20

Test Laboratory: KCTL Inc.
File Name: 1.WLAN 2.4G_Body.da53:0

DUT: PPS21, Type: Music Player, Serial: 50

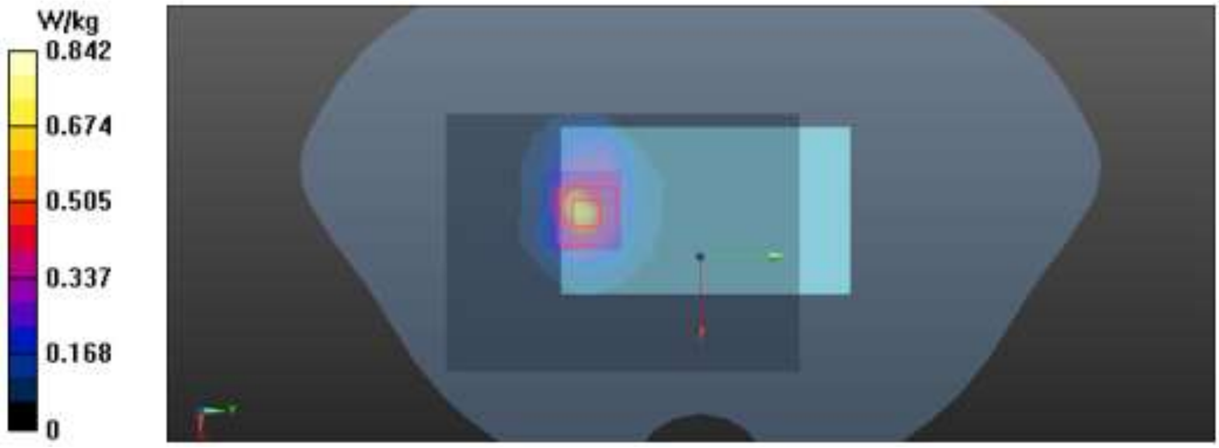
Communication System: UID 0, 2.4GWLAN (0); Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.788 S/m; ε_r = 39.382; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3697; ConvF(6.86, 6.86, 6.86) @ 2412 MHz; ; Calibrated: 2019-03-28
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1342; Calibrated: 2019-05-23
- Phantom: SAM twin 1728; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1728
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3);

Configuration/802.11b_CH1_Rear 5 mm/Area Scan (9x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.713 W/kg

Configuration/802.11b_CH1_Rear 5 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.311 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.17 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.404 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.164 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 6.4 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 36.8%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.842 W/kg



Appendixes List

Appendix A	A.1 Probe Calibration certificate (EX3DV4_3697) A.2 Dipole Calibration certificate (D2450V2_895) A.3 Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations
Appendix B	SAR Tissue Specification
Appendix C	#Antenna Location & Distance
Appendix D	EUT Photo
Appendix E	Test Setup Photo

Appendix A. Calibration certificate

Appendix A.1 Probe Calibration certificate (EX3DV4_3697)

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 0108**

Client **KCTL (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3697_Mar19**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN:3697
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v5, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v7 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	March 28, 2019

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672/02673)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02673)	Apr-19
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02682)	Apr-19
DAE4	SN: 660	19-Dec-18 (No. DAE4-660_Dec18)	Dec-19
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-18 (No. ES3-3013_Dec18)	Dec-19
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-19

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: March 28, 2019

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

Certificate No: EX3-3697_Mar19 Page 1 of 10

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 0108**

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, ", "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

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).

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3697

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (μV/(V/m)²)^A	0.35	0.38	0.34	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)^B	102.3	105.3	104.3	

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Unc^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	149.5	±3.3 %	± 4.7 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		157.6		
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		143.0		

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

[A] The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the 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:3697

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-25.1
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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3697

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)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.50	0.80	± 12.0 %
850	41.5	0.92	8.73	8.73	8.73	0.40	0.95	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.59	8.59	8.59	0.49	0.80	± 12.0 %
1640	40.2	1.31	7.78	7.78	7.78	0.30	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.62	7.62	7.62	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.47	7.47	7.47	0.25	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.11	7.11	7.11	0.36	0.86	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.86	6.86	6.86	0.36	0.86	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.71	6.71	6.71	0.40	0.87	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.61	6.61	6.61	0.25	1.20	± 13.1 %
3700	37.7	3.12	6.32	6.32	6.32	0.25	1.20	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.83	4.83	4.83	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.46	4.46	4.46	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.32	4.32	4.32	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.39	4.39	4.39	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3697

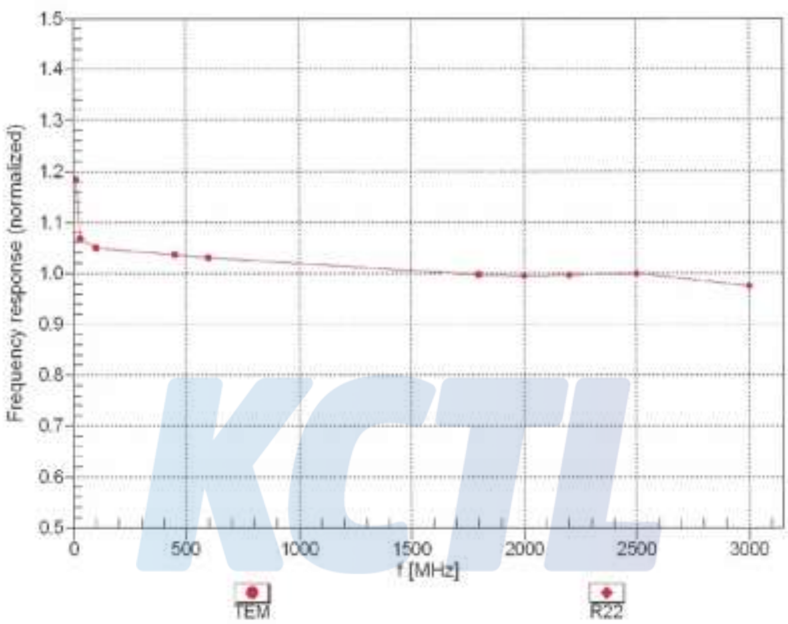
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	8.90	8.90	8.90	0.44	0.81	± 12.0 %
850	55.2	0.99	8.81	8.81	8.81	0.47	0.82	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	8.79	8.79	8.79	0.52	0.82	± 12.0 %
1640	53.7	1.42	7.69	7.69	7.69	0.44	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.44	7.44	7.44	0.43	0.82	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.21	7.21	7.21	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.05	7.05	7.05	0.35	0.94	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.96	6.96	6.96	0.32	0.90	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.78	6.78	6.78	0.33	0.95	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.28	6.28	6.28	0.23	1.25	± 13.1 %
3700	51.0	3.55	6.10	6.10	6.10	0.27	1.25	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.16	4.16	4.16	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.78	3.78	3.78	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.73	3.73	3.73	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.85	3.85	3.85	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

Frequency Response of E-Field

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

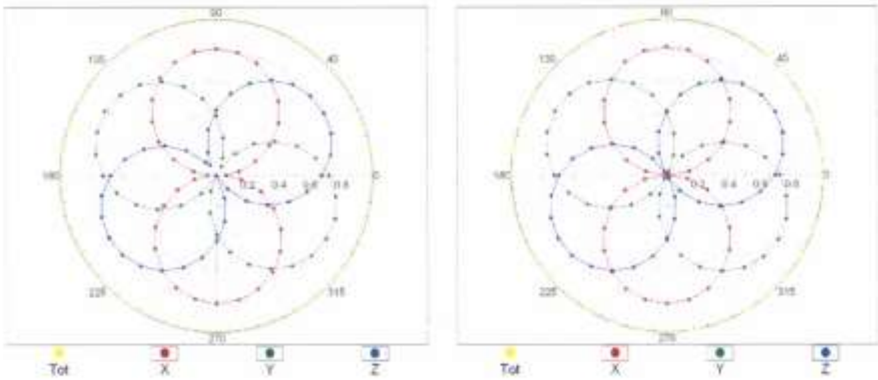


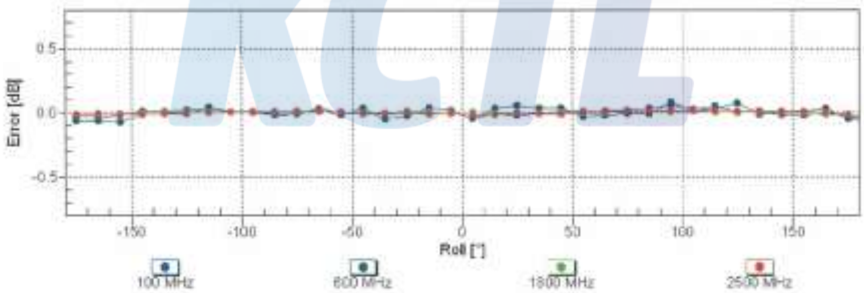
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0°$

f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22

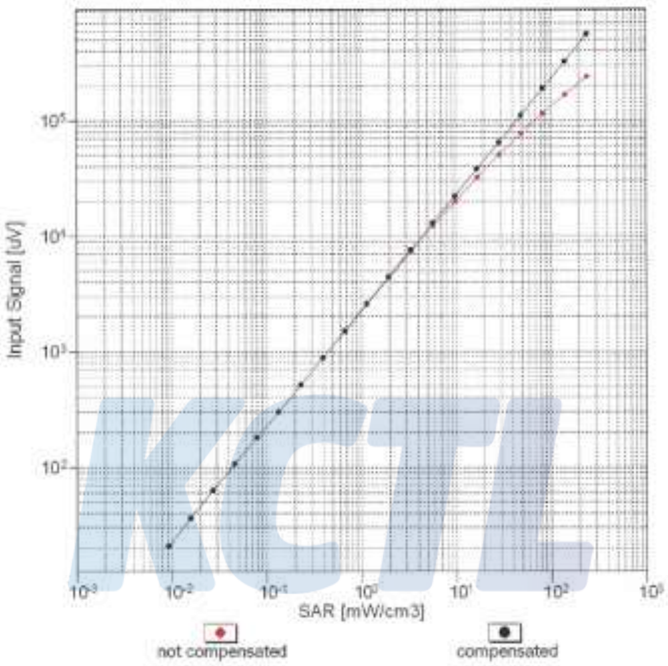


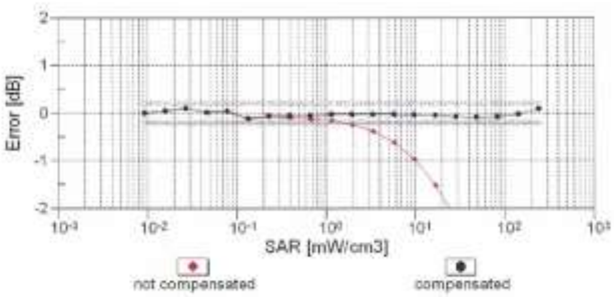


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

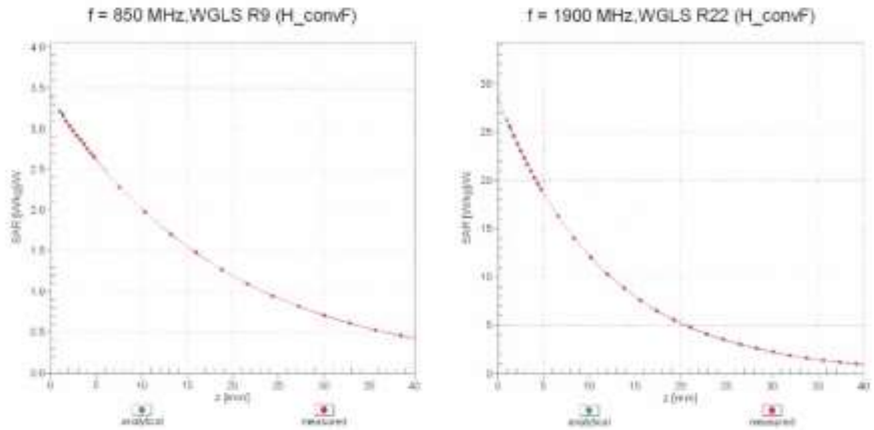
(TEM cell , f_{eval}= 1900 MHz)





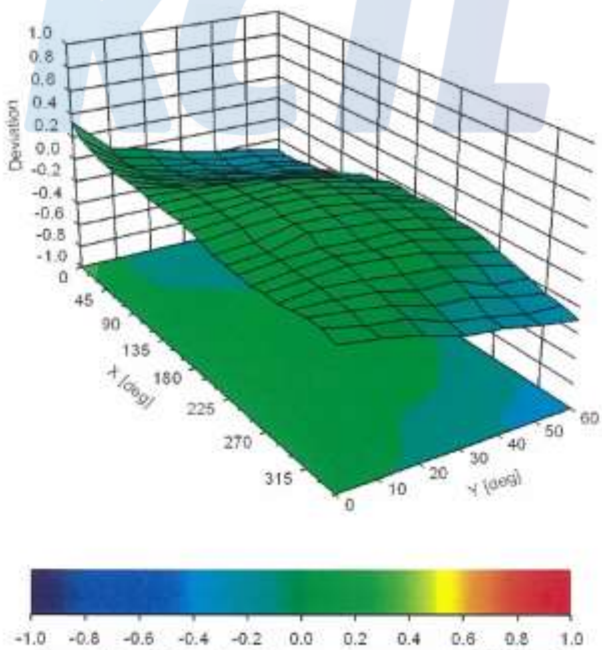
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

Appendix A.2 Dipole Calibration certificate (D2450V2_895)

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

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
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 0108**

Client **KCTL (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-895_Jul18**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: D2450V2 - SN:895

Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-05.v10
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: July 24, 2018

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672/02673)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02673)	Apr-19
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02682)	Apr-19
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02683)	Apr-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	30-Dec-17 (No. EX3-7349_Dec17)	Dec-18
DAE4	SN: 601	26-Oct-17 (No. DAE4-601_Oct17)	Oct-18

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-17)	In house check: Oct-18

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: July 24, 2018

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

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

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
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 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.1
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.8 ± 6 %	1.85 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**51.3 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.1 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	51.9 ± 6 %	2.02 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.9 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**50.6 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.03 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.8 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.8 Ω + 1.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.2 Ω + 5.0 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.156 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	June 19, 2012

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 24.07.2018

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

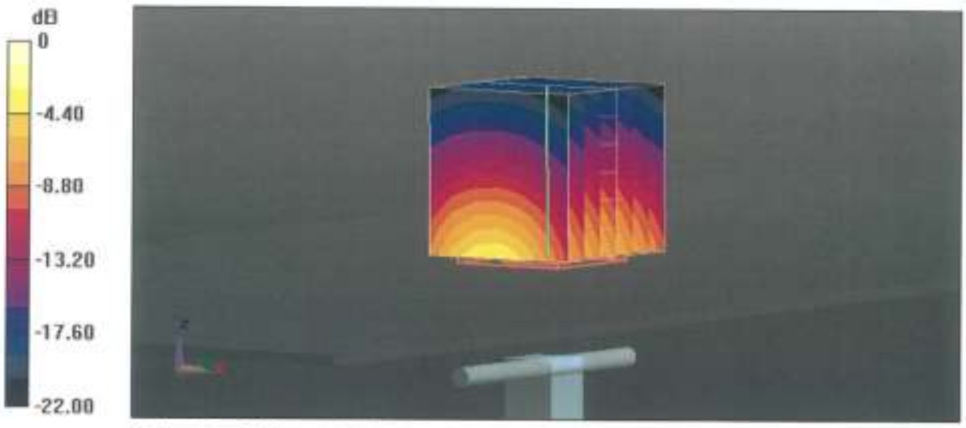
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:895

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.85 S/m; ε_r = 37.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.88, 7.88, 7.88) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 30.12.2017
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 26.10.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.1(1476); SEMCAD X 14.6.11(7439)

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 = 115.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.1 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.4 W/kg



0 dB = 21.4 W/kg = 13.30 dBW/kg

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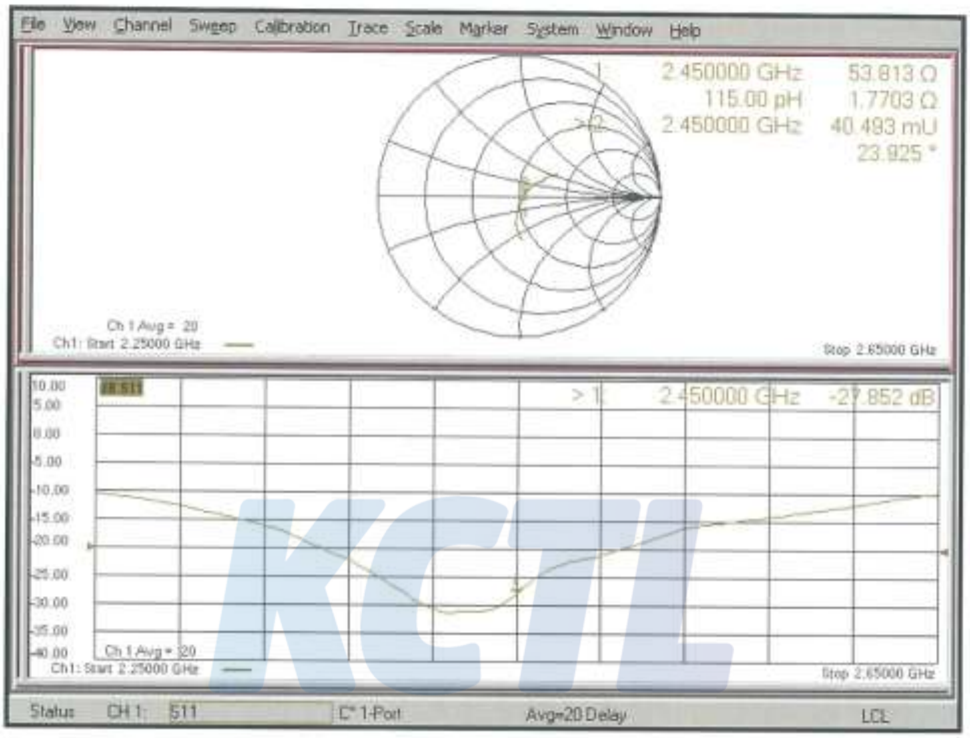
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 24.07.2018

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

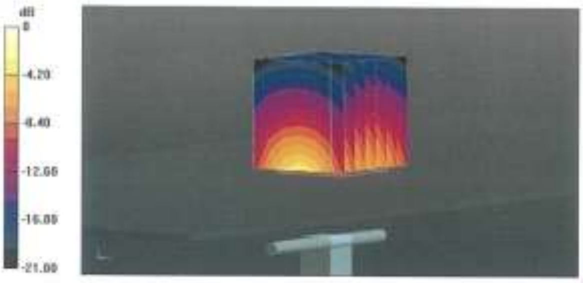
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:895

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 2.02 S/m; ε_r = 51.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

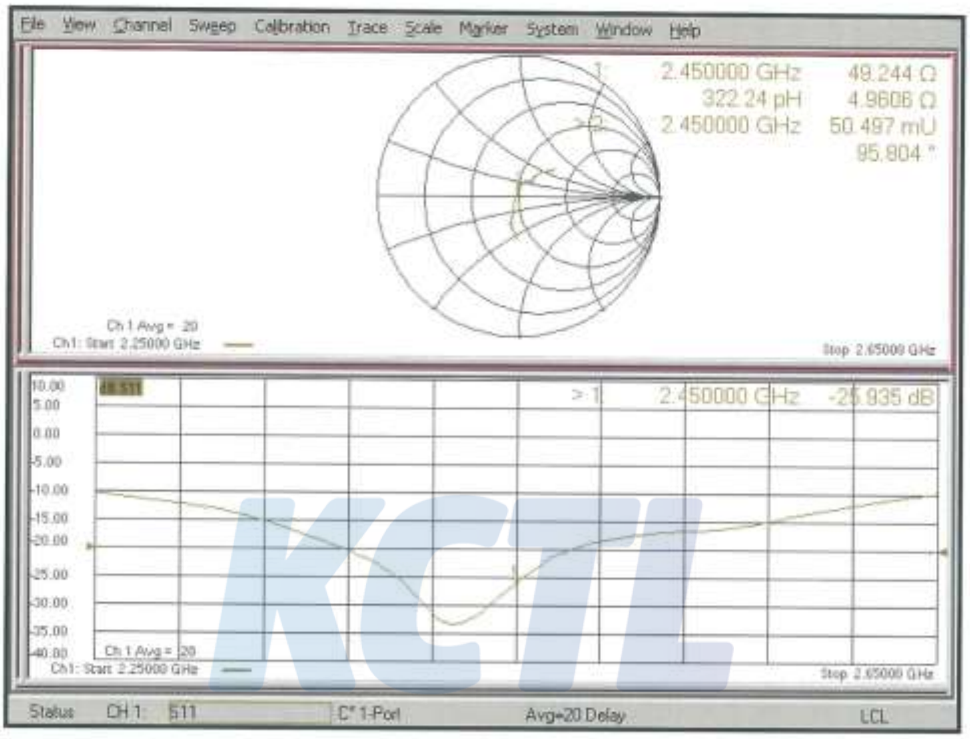
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.01, 8.01, 8.01) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 30.12.2017
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 26.10.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.1(1476); SEMCAD X 14.6.11(7439)

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 = 108.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 12.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.03 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.9 W/kg



0 dB = 20.9 W/kg = 13.20 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Appendix A.3 Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

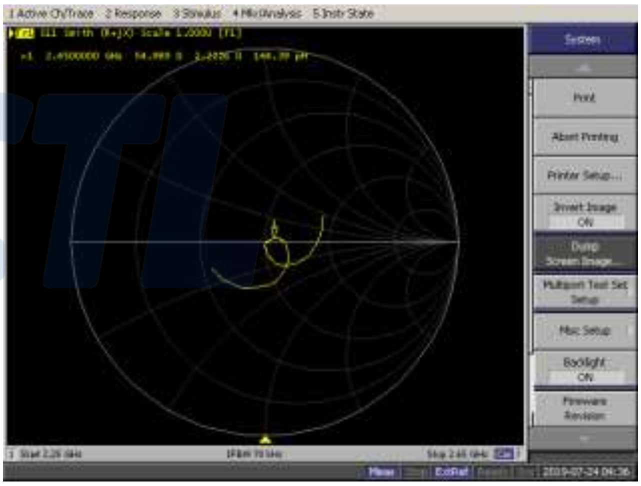
Instead of the typical annual calibration recommended by measurement standards, longer calibration intervals of up to three years may be considered when it is demonstrated that the SAR target, impedance and return loss of a dipole have remain stable according to the following requirements

KDB 865664 D01v01r04 requirements
a) Return loss: < - 20 dB, within 20 % of previous measurement
b) Impedance: within 5 Ω from previous measurement.

2450 ㎒

Dipole Antenna	Head/Body	Date of Measurement	Return Loss (dB)	△ %	Impedance (Ω)	Δ Ω
D2450V2 SN 895	Body	2018.07.24	-25.9	-7.9	49.2	1.4
		2019.07.23	-27.9		50.6	

< Figure 1. Measurement result of Head Return Loss>



< Figure 2. Measurement result of Head Impedance>

c) Extrapolated peak SAR: within 15% of that reported in the calibration data

2450 ㎒

Dipole Antenna	Head/Body	Date of Measurement	Extrapolated peak SAR (W/kg)	△ %
D2450V2 SN 895	Body	2018.07.24	104.4	0.57
		2020.01.20	105.0	

Appendix B. SAR Tissue Specification

The brain mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethl cellullose(HEC) gelling agent and saline solution. Preservation with a bacteriacide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue.

Frequency (㎒)	**750 ~ 835**		**1 750**		**1 900**		**2 450**		**5 200 ~ 5 800**	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Ingredient	**% by weight**									
Water	40.29	51.97	53.00	68.00	55.00	70.50	72.00	73.00	65.52	80.00
Salt (NaCl)	1.38	0.93	0.40	0.20	0.35	0.30	0.10	0.10	0	0
Sugar	57.90	47.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEC	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bactericide	0.19	0.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triton X-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.00	0	17.24	0
DGBE	0	0	46.60	31.80	44.65	29.20	0	26.90	0	0
Diethylene glycol hexyl ether	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.90	0	17.24	0
Polysorbate (Tween) 80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.00
Tissue parameter target by C. Gabriel and G. Harts grove.										
Salt: 99 % Pure Sodium Chloride Water: De-ionized, 16 M resistivity DGBE: 99 % Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol] Triton X-100(ultra-pure): Polyethylene glycol mono[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethybutyl)phenyl] ether							Sucrose: 98 % Pure Sucrose HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose			