TEST REPORT

No. I18D00210-SAR01

For

Client: **Mobiwire SAS**

Production: **3G Smart phone**

Model Name: **MobiWire Kanuna，Altice S22**

FCC ID: **QPN-KANUNA**

Hardware Version: **V01D**

Software Version: **ALTICE_S22_DS_O_T_L_V01.1_181016**

Issued date: **2018-11-22**

Note:

The test results in this test report relate only to the devices specified in this report. This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of ECIT Shanghai.

Test Laboratory:

ECIT Shanghai, East China Institute of Telecommunications

Add: 7-8F, G Area, No.668, Beijing East Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai, P. R. China

Tel: (+86)-021-63843300, E-Mail: welcome@ecit.org.cn

Revision Version

Report Number	Revision	Date	Memo
I18D00210-SAR01	00	2018-11-22	Initial creation of test report

CONTENTS

1. Test Laboratory

1.1. Testing Location

Company Name:	ECIT Shanghai, East China Institute of Telecommunications
Address:	7-8F, G Area,No. 668, Beijing East Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai, P. R. China
Postal Code:	200001
Telephone:	(+86)-021-63843300
Fax:	(+86)-021-63843301
FCC registration No:	958356

1.2. Testing Environment

Normal Temperature:	18-25℃
Relative Humidity:	25-75%
Ambient noise & Reflection:	< 0.012 W/kg

1.3. Project Data

Project Leader:	Yu Anlu
Testing Start Date:	2018-11-9
Testing End Date:	2018-11-11

1.4. Signature

Yan Hang
(Prepared this test report)

Fu Erliang
(Reviewed this test report)

Zheng Zhongbin
(Approved this test report)

2. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **MobiWire Kanuna**，**Altice S22** are as follows .

Table 2.1: Max. Reported SAR (1g)

Band	SAR 1g(W/Kg)		
	Head	Body worn(10mm)	Hotspot(10mm)
GSM 850	0.407	**1.008**	**1.008**
GSM 1900	0.373	0.771	0.771
WCDMA Band2	**0.499**	0.939	0.939
WCDMA Band5	0.347	0.601	0.601
2.4G WiFi	0.096	0.025	0.077

The SAR values found for the Mobile Phone are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1g tissue, 4.0 W/Kg as averaged over any 10g tissue according to the ANSI C95.1-1999.

For body worn operation, this device has been tested and meets FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with any accessory that contains no metal. Use of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines.

Table 2.2: Simultaneous SAR

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Simultaneous transmission</th><th colspan="3"></th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3" rowspan="2">Test Position</th><th rowspan="2">2G</th><th rowspan="2">3G</th><th colspan="2">2.4GHz</th><th>SUM</th></tr>
<tr><th>BT</th><th>WiFi</th><th>2.4GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Head(1g)</td><td rowspan="2">Left</td><td>Cheek</td><td>0.403</td><td>0.499</td><td>0.084</td><td>0.023</td><td>0.583</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tilt 15°</td><td>0.287</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.084</td><td>0.016</td><td>0.371</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Right</td><td>Cheek</td><td>0.407</td><td>0.417</td><td>0.084</td><td>0.096</td><td>0.513</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tilt 15°</td><td>0.21</td><td>0.221</td><td>0.084</td><td>0.040</td><td>0.305</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Hotspot &Body-worn 10 mm(1g)</td><td colspan="2">Phantom Side</td><td>0.898</td><td>0.939</td><td>0.042</td><td>0.019</td><td>0.981</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Ground Side</td><td>1.008</td><td>0.601</td><td>0.042</td><td>0.025</td><td>1.05</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Hotspot 10 mm(1g)</td><td colspan="2">Left Side</td><td>0.506</td><td>0.373</td><td>0.042</td><td>0.077</td><td>0.583</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Right Side</td><td>0.497</td><td>0.225</td><td>0.042</td><td>0.004</td><td>0.539</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Top Side</td><td>--</td><td>--</td><td>0.042</td><td>0.015</td><td>0.042</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Bottom Side</td><td>0.701</td><td>0.087</td><td>0.042</td><td>--</td><td>0.743</td></tr>
</table>

According to the above table, the maximum sum of reported SAR values for GSM/WCDMA and BT/WiFi is **1.05 W/kg** (1g).

3. Client Information

3.1. Applicant Information

Company Name:	Mobiwire SAS
Address:	79 AVENUE FRANCOIS ARAGO 92017 NANTERRE CEDEX France.
Telephone:	+33668018722
Postcode:	N/A

3.2. Manufacturer Information

Company Name:	Mobiwire SAS
Address:	79 AVENUE FRANCOIS ARAGO 92017 NANTERRE CEDEX France.
Telephone:	+33668018722
Postcode:	N/A

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) and Ancillary Equipment (AE)

4.1. About EUT

Description:	3G Smart phone
Model name:	MobiWire Kanuna，Altice S22
Operation Model(s):	GSM850/GSM900/GSM1800/GSM1900 WCDMA Band I/Band II/ Band V/BandVIII BT4.0;BLE;WiFi 802.11b,g,n;GPS;
Tx Frequency:	824.2-848.8MHz(GSM850) 1850.2-1909.8MHz（GSM1900） 1852.4-1907.6 MHz (WCDMA Band II) 826.4-846.6MHz (WCDMA Band V) 2412- 2462 MHz (WiFi) 2402 – 2480 MHz (BT)
Test device Production information: GPRS/EGPRS Class Mode: GPRS/ EGPRS Multislot Class:	Production unit B 12
Device type:	Portable device
UE category:	3
Antenna type:	Inner antenna
Accessories/Body-worn configurations:	Battery
Dimensions: Hotspot Mode:	143x73.2x10.10 mm Support

4.2. Internal Identification of EUT used during the test

EUT ID*	SN or IMEI	HW Version	SW Version	Receive Date
N03	354381100000039	V01D	ALTICE_S22_DS_O_T_L_V01.1_181016	2018-10-29

*EUT ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

4.3. Internal Identification of AE used during the test

AE ID*	Description	Model	SN	Manufacturer
BA01	Battery	178140190	N/A	veken
AA01	Earphone	0957M01	N/A	Juwei

*AE ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

5. TEST METHODOLOGY

5.1. Applicable Limit Regulations

ANSI C95.1–1999:IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

It specifies the maximum exposure limit of **1.6 W/kg** as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.

5.2. Applicable Measurement Standards

IEEE 1528–2013: Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques.

KDB648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03:SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets.

KDB248227 D01 802 11 WiFi SAR v02r02: SAR measurement procedures for 802.112abg transmitters.

KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06: Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies.

KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04:SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

KDB865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02:provides general reporting requirements as well as certain specific information required to support MPE and SAR compliance.

KDB941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01: 3G SAR Measurement Procedures.

KDB941225 D06 hotspot SAR v02r01:SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities.

NOTE: KDB is not in A2LA Scope List.

6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1. Introduction

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.

6.2. 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:

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

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

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$SAR = c(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t})$$

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 tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

7. Tissue Simulating Liquids

7.1. Targets for tissue simulating liquid

Table 7.1: Targets for tissue simulating liquid

Frequency(MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity(σ)	± 5% Range	Permittivity(ε)	± 5% Range
835	Head	0.90	0.86～0.95	41.5	39.4～43.6
835	Body	0.97	0.92～1.02	55.2	52.4～58.0
1800	Head	1.40	1.33～1.47	40.0	38.0～42.0
1800	Body	1.52	1.44～1.60	53.3	50.6～56.0
1900	Head	1.40	1.33～1.47	40.0	38.0～42.0
1900	Body	1.52	1.44～1.60	53.3	50.6～56.0
2450	Head	1.80	1.71～1.89	39.2	37.2～41.2
2450	Body	1.95	1.85～2.05	52.7	50.1～55.3
2600	Head	1.96	1.86~2.06	39.0	37.1~40.9
2600	Body	2.16	2.05~2.27	52.5	59.9~55.1
5200	Head	4.66	4.43~4.89	36.0	34.2~37.8
5200	Body	5.30	5.04~5.57	49.0	46.6~51.5
5800	Head	5.27	5.01~5.53	35.3	33.5~37.1
5800	Body	6.00	5.70~6.30	48.2	45.8~50.6

7.2. Dielectric Performance

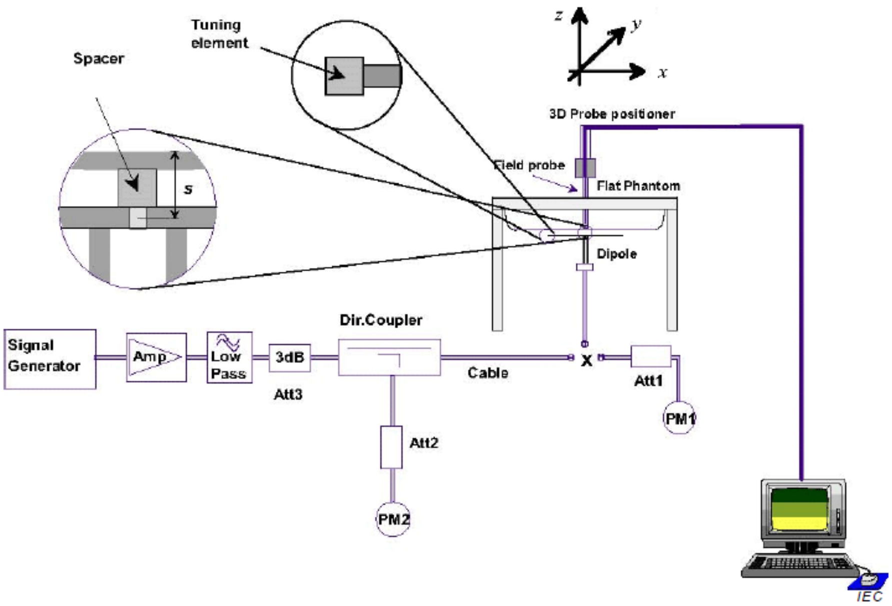
Table 7.2: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement Value						
Liquid Temperature: 22.5 ℃						
Type	**Frequency**	**Permittivity ε**	**Drift (%)**	**Conductivity σ**	**Drift (%)**	Test Date
Head	835 MHz	42.694	2.88%	0.932	3.56%	2018-11-09
Head	1900 MHz	40.865	2.16%	1.364	-2.57%	2018-11-09
Head	2450 MHz	40.759	3.98%	1.802	0.11%	2018-11-11
Body	835 MHz	57.108	3.46%	1.001	3.20%	2018-11-09
Body	1900 MHz	52.077	-2.29%	1.556	2.37%	2018-11-09
Body	2450 MHz	54.121	2.70%	1.932	-0.92%	2018-11-11

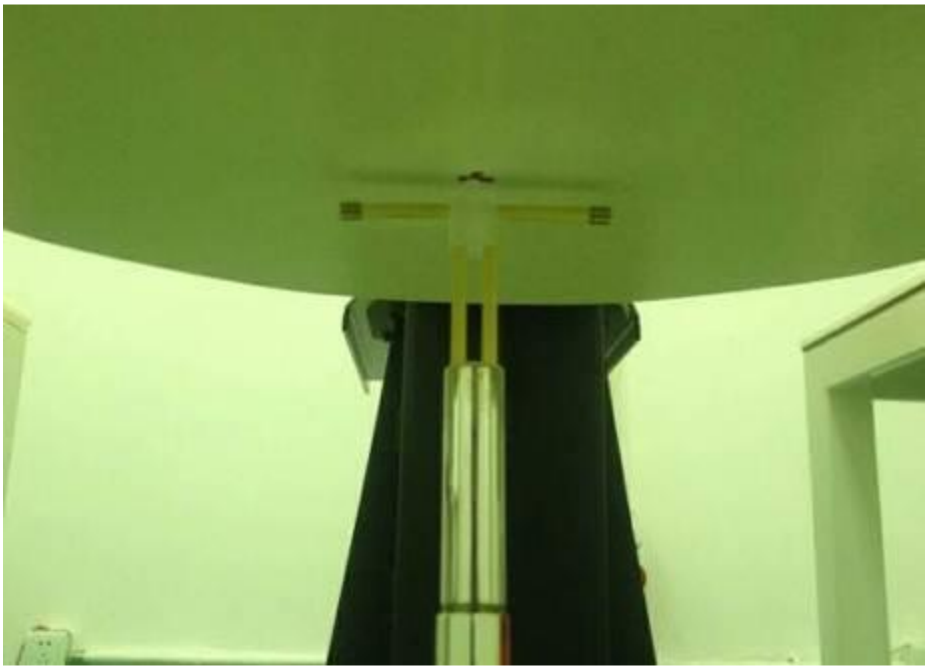
8. System verification

8.1. System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



Picture 8.1 System Setup for System Evaluation



Picture 8.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

8.2. System Verification

SAR system verification is required to confirm measurement accuracy, according to the tissue dielectric media, probe calibration points and other system operating parameters required for measuring the SAR of test device. The system verification must be performed for each frequency band and within the valid range of each probe calibration point required for testing the device.

Table 8.1: System Verification of Head

Verification Results							
Input power level: 1W							
Frequency	**Target value (W/kg)**		**Measured value (W/kg)**		**Deviation**		**Test date**
	10 g Average	**1 g Average**	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**	
835 MHz	6.25	9.63	6.04	9.04	-3.36%	-6.13%	2018-11-09
1900 MHz	21.1	40.5	20.64	41.6	-2.18%	2.72%	2018-11-09
2450 MHz	24.4	52.4	23.32	51.6	-4.43%	-1.53%	2018-11-11

Table 8.2: System Verification of Body

Verification Results							
Input power level: 1W							
Frequency	**Target value (W/kg)**		**Measured value (W/kg)**		**Deviation**		**Test date**
	10 g Average	**1 g Average**	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**	
835 MHz	6.4	9.75	6.2	9.12	-3.13%	-6.46%	2018-11-09
1900 MHz	21.2	40.4	21.64	42	2.08%	3.96%	2018-11-09
2450 MHz	23.5	50.5	24.88	53.2	5.87%	5.35%	2018-11-11

9. Measurement Procedures

9.1. Tests to be performed

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

(a) Power reference measurement

(b) Area scan

(c) Zoom scan

(d) Power drift measurement

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

(a) Make EUT to transm it maximum output power

(b) Measure conducted output power through RF cable

(c) Place the EUT in the specific position of phantom as Appendix D demonstrates.

(d) Measure SAR results for Middle channel or the highest power channel on each testing position.

(e) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

(f) Record the SAR value

9.2. General Measurement Procedure

The area and zoom scan resolutions specified in the table below must be applied to the SAR measurements and fully documented in SAR reports to qualify for TCB approval. Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013. The results should be documented as part of the system validation records and may be requested to support test results when all the measurement parameters in the following table are not satisfied.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td><td>≤ 3 GHz</td><td>> 3 GHz</td></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 GHz: ≤ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 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 GHz: ≤ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 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 GHz: ≤ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 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 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 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 GHz: ≥ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 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 <u>reported</u> 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 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</td></tr>
</table>

9.3. WCDMA Measurement Procedures for SAR

The following procedures are applicable to WCDMA handsets operating under 3GPP Release99, Release 5 and Release 6. The default test configuration is to measure SAR with an established radio link between the DUT and a communication test set using a 12.2kbps RMC (reference measurement channel) configured in Test Loop Mode 1. SAR is selectively confirmed for other physical channel configurations (DPCCH &$DPDCH_n$), HSDPA and HSPA (HSUPA/HSDPA) modes according to output power, exposure conditions and device operating capabilities. Both uplink and downlink should be configured with the same RMC or AMR, when required. SAR for Release 5 HSDPA and Release 6 HSPA are measured using the applicable FRC (fixed reference channel) and E-DCH reference channel configurations. Maximum output power is verified according to applicable versions of 3GPP TS 34.121 and SAR must be measured according to these maximum output conditions. When Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) is not implemented according to Cubic Metric (CM) requirements for Release 6 HSPA, the following procedures do not apply.

For Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices:

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs}	CM/dB
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0
2	12/15	15/15	64	12/15	24/25	1.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5

For Release 6 HSUPA Data Devices

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs}	β_{ec}	β_{ed}	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (codes)	CM (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG Index	E-TFCI
1	11/15	15/15	64	11/15	22/15	209/225	1039/225	4	1	1.5	1.5	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	12/15	4	1	1.5	1.5	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	β_{ed1}:47/15 β_{ed2}:47/15	4	2	1.5	1.5	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	4/15	56/75	4	1	1.5	1.5	17	71
5	15/15	15/15	64	15/15	24/15	30/15	134/15	4	1	1.5	1.5	21	81

9.4. Bluetooth & WiFi Measurement Procedures for SAR

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 transmitters in general. 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 that the results are consistent and reliable.

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in a 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. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

9.5. Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, DASY4 system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in Section 12 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

10. Conducted Output Power

Manufacturing tolerance

Table 10.1: GSM Speech

GSM 850			
Channel	Channel 128	Channel 190	Channel 251
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	33	33	33
GSM1900			
Channel	Channel 512	Channel 661	Channel 810
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	30	30	30

Table 10.2: GPRS (GMSK Modulation)

GSM 850				
Channel		**128**	**190**	**251**
1 Txslots	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	33	33	33
2 Txslots	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	32	32	32
3 Txslots	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	30.5	30.5	30.5
4 Txslots	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	29	29	29
GSM 1900				
Channel		**512**	**661**	**810**
1 Txslots	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	30	30	30
2 Txslots	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	29	29	29
3 Txslots	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	27	27	27
4 Txslots	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	26	26	26

Table 10.3: WCDMA

WCDMA Band II			
Channel	Channel 9262	Channel 9400	Channel 9538
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	23	23	23

WCDMA Band II **HSDPA**				
Channel		9262	9400	9538
1	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.5	22.5	22.5
2	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.5	22.5	22.5
3	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.5	22.5	22.5
4	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.5	22.5	22.5
WCDMA Band II **HSUPA**				
Channel		9262	9400	9538
1	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.5	22.5	22.5
2	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.5	22.5	22.5
3	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.5	22.5	22.5
4	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.5	22.5	22.5
5	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.5	22.5	22.5

Table 10.4: WCDMA

WCDMA Band V			
Channel	4132	4183	4233
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	23	23	23

WCDMA Band V **HSDPA**				
Channel		4132	4183	4233
1	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.5	22.5	22.5
2	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	22.5	22.5	22.5
3	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	21.5	21.5	21.5
4	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	21.5	21.5	21.5
WCDMA Band V **HSUPA**				
Channel		4132	4183	4233
1	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	21.5	21.5	21.5
2	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	21.5	21.5	21.5
3	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	21.5	21.5	21.5
4	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	21.5	21.5	21.5
5	Maximum Target Value (dBm)	21.5	21.5	21.5

Table 10.5: WiFi

WiFi 802.11b 2.4G			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	18	18	18
WiFi 802.11g 2.4G			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	15	15	15
WiFi 802.11n 20M 2.4G			
Channel	Channel 1	Channel 6	Channel 11
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	14	14	14
WiFi 802.11n 40M 2.4G			
Channel	Channel 3	Channel 6	Channel 9
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	14	14	14

Table 10.6: Bluetooth

Bluetooth			
Channel	Channel 0	Channel 39	Channel 78
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	3	3	3

Table 10.7: BLE

BLE			
Channel	Channel 0	Channel 19	Channel 39
Maximum Target Value (dBm)	3	3	3

10.1. GSM Measurement result

During the process of testing, the EUT was controlled via Agilent Digital Radio Communication tester (E5515C) to ensure the maximum power transmission and proper modulation. This result contains conducted output power for the EUT. In all cases, the measured peak output power should be greater and within 5% than EMI measurement.

Table 10.8: The conducted power measurement results for GSM

GSM 850MHZ	Conducted Power (dBm)		
	Channel 128(824.2MHz)	Channel 190(826.6MHz)	Channel 251(848.8MHz)
	32.31	32.24	32.36
GSM 1900MHZ	Conducted Power(dBm)		
	Channel 512(1850.2MHz)	Channel 661(1880 MHz)	Channel 810(1909.8MHz)
	29.32	29.18	29.06

Table 10.9: The conducted power measurement results for GPRS/EGPRS

GSM 850 GMSK	Measured Power (dBm)			calculation	Averaged Power (dBm)		
	128	**190**	**251**		**128**	**190**	**251**
1 Txslot	32.61	32.25	32.36	-9.03dB	23.58	23.22	23.33
2 Txslots	31.69	31.71	31.76	-6.02dB	25.67	25.69	25.74
3 Txslots	30.14	30.08	30	-4.26dB	25.88	25.82	25.74
4 Txslots	28.69	28.61	28.53	-3.01dB	25.68	25.6	25.52
GSM 1900 GMSK	Measured Power (dBm)			calculation	Averaged Power (dBm)		
	512	**661**	**810**		**512**	**661**	**810**
1 Txslot	29.3	29.18	29.05	-9.03dB	20.27	20.15	20.02
2 Txslots	28.42	28.35	28.41	-6.02dB	22.4	22.33	22.39
3 Txslots	26.38	26.45	26.7	-4.26dB	22.12	22.19	22.44
4 Txslots	25.03	25.15	25.41	-3.01dB	22.02	22.14	22.4

NOTES:

1) Division Factors

To average the power, the division factor is as follows:

1TX-slot = 1 transmit time slot out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/1) => -9.03dB

2TX-slots = 2 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/2) => -6.02dB

3TX-slots = 3 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/3) => -4.26dB

4TX-slots = 4 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/4) => -3.01dB

According to the conducted power as above, the body measurements are performed with 3Txslots for 850MHz ; 3Txslots for1900MHz;

10.2. WCDMA Measurement result

Table 10.10: The conducted Power for WCDMA

Item	band	WCDMA BAND II result(dBm)		
	ARFCN	9262 (1852.4MHz)	9400 (1880.0MHz)	9538 (1907.6MHz)
WCDMA	\	22.43	22.55	22.42
HSDPA	1	21.22	21.32	21.17
	2	21.32	21.43	21.29
	3	21.27	21.38	21.24
	4	21.3	21.39	21.25
HSUPA	1	21.2	21.31	21.17
	2	21.42	21.52	21.4
	3	21.3	21.42	21.26
	4	21.33	21.45	21.31
	5	21.24	21.35	21.21
Item	band	WCDMA BAND V result(dBm)		
	ARFCN	Channel 4132 (826.4MHz)	Channel 4183 (836.6MHz)	Channel 4233 (846.6MHz)
WCDMA	\	22.59	22.42	22.45
HSDPA	1	21.36	21.08	21.03
	2	21.16	21.04	21.2
	3	20.82	20.59	20.64
	4	20.94	20.69	20.71
HSUPA	1	20.72	20.69	20.8
	2	20.27	20.03	20.14
	3	20.26	20.17	20.07
	4	21.07	20.87	20.98
	5	20.87	20.77	20.87

10.3. WiFi and BT Measurement result

Table 10.11: The conducted power for Bluetooth

GFSK			
Channel	Ch0 (2402 MHz)	Ch39 (2441MHz)	CH78 (2480MHz)
Conducted Output Power (dBm)	1.4	2.5	2.3
π /4 DQPSK			
Channel	Ch0 (2402 MHz)	Ch39 (2441MHz)	CH78 (2480MHz)
Conducted Output Power (dBm)	0.6	1.4	1.3
8DPSK			
Channel	Ch0 (2402 MHz)	Ch39 (2441MHz)	CH78 (2480MHz)
Conducted Output Power (dBm)	0.5	1.4	1.3

Table 10.12: The conducted power for BLE

GFSK			
Channel	Ch0 (2402 MHz)	Ch19 (2440MHz)	CH39 (2480MHz)
Conducted Output Power (dBm)	1.2	2.4	2.4

NOTE: According to KDB447498 D01 BT standalone SAR are not required, because maximum average output power is less than 10mW.

When the standalone SAR test exclusion is applied to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to the following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion:

(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] • [√f(GHz)/x] W/kg for test separation distances ⩽ 50 mm;
where x = 7.5 for 1-g SAR, and x = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.

SAR head value of BT is 0.084 W/Kg for 1g.SAR body value of BT is 0.042 W/Kg for 1g.

The default power measurement procedures are:

a) Power must be measured at each transmit antenna port according to the DSSS and OFDM transmission configurations in each standalone and aggregated frequency band.

b) Power measurement is required for the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units.

1) When the same highest maximum output power specification applies to multiple transmission modes, the largest channel bandwidth configuration with the lowest order modulation and lowest data rate is measured.

2) When the same highest maximum output power is specified for multiple largest channel bandwidth configurations with the same lowest order modulation or lowest order modulation and lowest data rate, power measurement is required for all equivalent 802.11 configurations with the same maximum output power.

c) For each transmission mode configuration, power must be measured for the highest and lowest channels; and at the mid-band channel(s) when there are at least 3 channels. For configurations with multiple mid-band channels, due to an even number of channels, both channels should be measured.

During WLAN SAR testing EUT is configured with the WLAN continuous TX tool, and the transmission duty factor was monitored on the spectrum analyzer with zero-span setting， the duty cycle is 100%.

Duty Cycle 802.11b mode

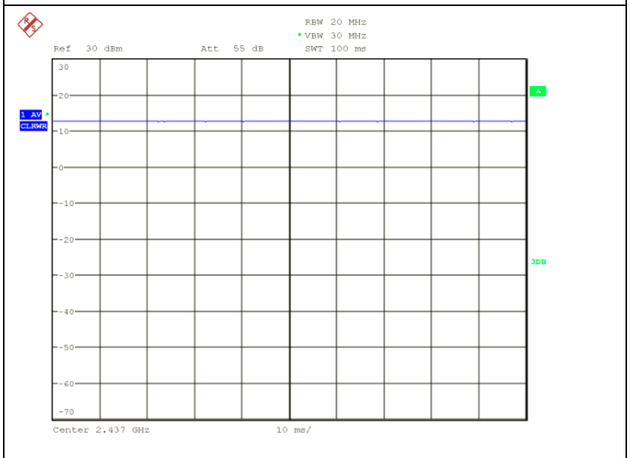


Table 10.13: The average conducted power for WiFi

Mode	Channel	Frequence	Average power(dBm)
802.11 b	1	2412 MHZ	16.25
	6	2437 MHZ	16.02
	11	2462 MHZ	16.19
802.11 g	1	2412 MHZ	13.54
	6	2437 MHZ	13.33
	11	2462 MHZ	13.25
802.11 n 20M	1	2412 MHZ	13.89
	6	2437 MHZ	13.67

	11	2462 MHZ	13.14
802.11 n 40M	3	2422 MHZ	13.72
	6	2437 MHZ	13.45
	9	2452 MHZ	13.67

2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements

When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, the measurement and test reduction procedures for OFDM are applied. SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.

a) When KDB Publication 447498 D01 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.

b) When the highest *reported* SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

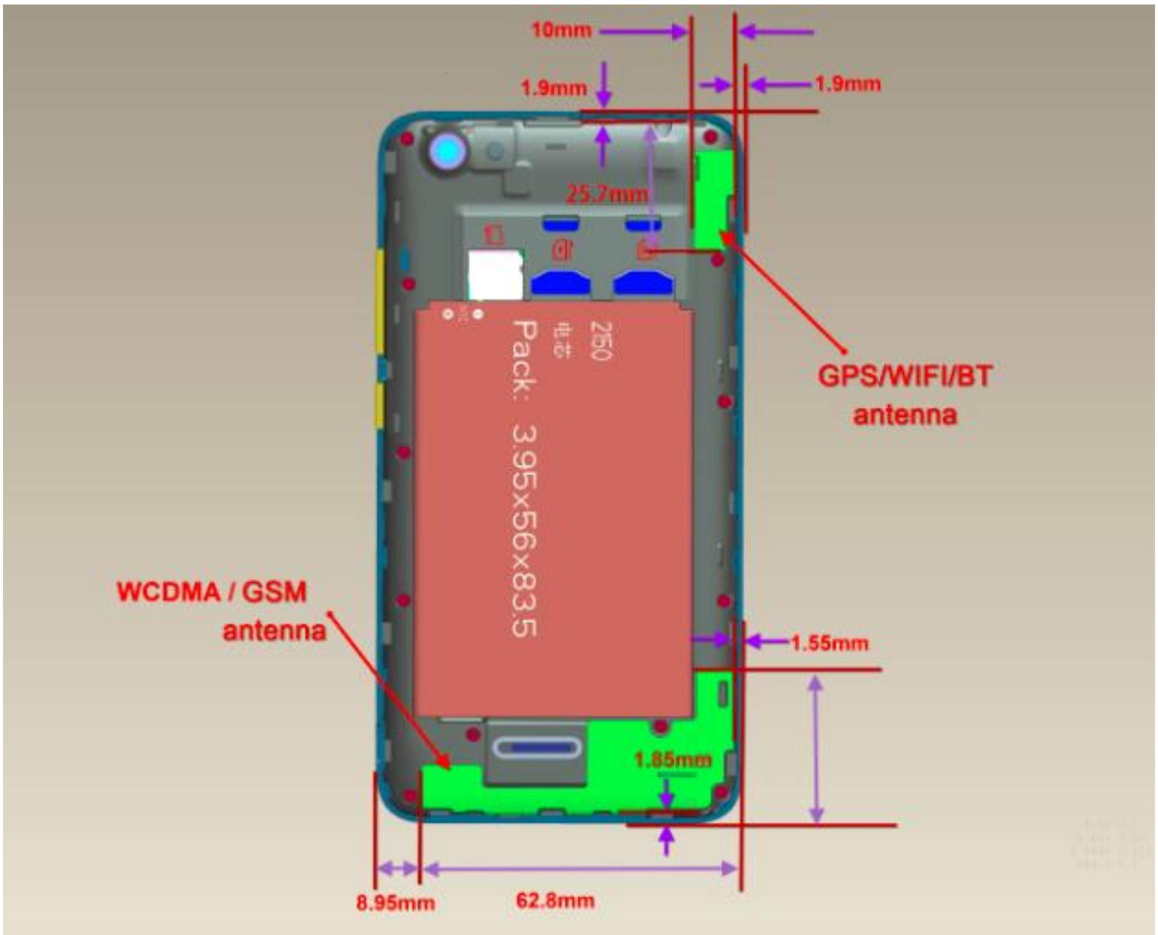
11. Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations

11.1. Introduction

The following procedures adopted from “FCC SAR Considerations for Cell Phones with Multiple Transmitters” are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11 a/b/g and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

For this device, the BT and WiFi can transmit simultaneous with other transmitters.

11.2. Transmit Antenna Separation Distances



Picture 12.1 Antenna Locations

11.3. Standalone SAR Test Exclusion Considerations

Standalone 1-g head or body SAR evaluation by measurement or numerical simulation is not required when the corresponding SAR Exclusion Threshold condition, listed below, is satisfied.

The 1-g SAR test exclusion threshold for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances≤ 50 mm are determined by:

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] · [√f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR, where

- f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

According to the KDB447498 appendix A, the SAR test exclusion threshold for 2450MHz at 5mm test separation distances is 10mW.

$$\frac{\text{(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)}}{\text{(min. test separation distance, mm)}} * \sqrt{\text{Frequency (GHz)}} \leqslant 3.0$$

Based on the above equation, Bluetooth SAR was not required:

Evaluation=0.628＜3.0

11.4. SAR Measurement Positions

According to the KDB941225 D06 Hot Spot SAR v01, the edges with less than 2.5 cm distance to the antennas need to be tested for SAR.

SAR Measurement Positions						
Antenna Mode	Phantom	Ground	Left	Right	Top	Bottom
WWAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

12. SAR Test Result

Table 12.1: SAR Values(GSM 850 MHz Band-Head)

Frequency MHz	Frequency Ch.	Mode /Band	Side	Test Position	Figure No.	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
836.6	190	GSM850	Left	Touch	/	32.24	33	1.191	0.338	0.403	-0.16
836.6	190	GSM850	Left	Tilt	/	32.24	33	1.191	0.241	0.287	-0.01
836.6	190	GSM850	Right	Touch	1	32.24	33	1.191	0.342	0.407	0.12
836.6	190	GSM850	Right	Tilt	/	32.24	33	1.191	0.176	0.210	0.19

Table 12.2: SAR Values (GSM 850 MHz Band-Body)

Frequency MHz	Frequency Ch.	Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Figure No.	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
Hotspot & Body worn												
836.6	190	GPRS 3TS	Class12	Toward Phantom	10	/	30.08	30.5	1.102	0.722	0.795	0.12
824.2	128	GPRS 3TS	Class12	Toward Phantom	10	/	30.14	30.5	1.086	0.578	0.628	0.03
848.8	251	GPRS 3TS	Class12	Toward Phantom	10	/	30	30.5	1.122	0.8	0.898	0.03
836.6	190	GPRS 3TS	Class12	Toward Ground	10	/	30.08	30.5	1.102	0.811	0.893	-0.02
824.2	128	GPRS 3TS	Class12	Toward Ground	10	/	30.14	30.5	1.086	0.678	0.737	-0.06
848.8	251	GPRS 3TS	Class12	Toward Ground	10	2	30	30.5	1.122	0.898	1.008	0.00
Hotspot												
836.6	190	GPRS 3TS	Class12	Toward Left	10	/	30.08	30.5	1.102	0.459	0.506	0.18
836.6	190	GPRS 3TS	Class12	Toward Right	10	/	30.08	30.5	1.102	0.451	0.497	0.13
836.6	190	GPRS 3TS	Class12	Toward Bottom	10	/	30.08	30.5	1.102	0.118	0.130	0.12

Repeated												
848.8	251	GPRS 3TS	Class12	Toward Ground	10	/	30	30.5	1.122	0.894	1.003	-0.01

Table 12.3: SAR Values(GSM 1900 MHz Band-Head)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Side	Test Position	Figure No.	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
1880	661	GSM1900	Left	Touch	3	29.18	30	1.208	0.309	0.373	0.12
1880	661	GSM1900	Left	Tilt	/	29.18	30	1.208	0.113	0.136	0.13
1880	661	GSM1900	Right	Touch	/	29.18	30	1.208	0.213	0.257	0.11
1880	661	GSM1900	Right	Tilt	/	29.18	30	1.208	0.113	0.136	0.11

Table 12.4: SAR Values (GSM 1900 MHz Band-Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Figure No.	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.											
Hotspot & Body worn												
1880	661	GPRS 3TS	Class12	Toward Phantom	10	4	26.45	27	1.135	0.679	0.771	-0.10
1880	661	GPRS 3TS	Class12	Toward Ground	10	/	26.45	27	1.135	0.353	0.401	-0.18
Hotspot												
1880	661	GPRS 3TS	Class12	Toward Left	10	/	26.45	27	1.135	0.393	0.446	-0.08
1880	661	GPRS 3TS	Class12	Toward Right	10	/	26.45	27	1.135	0.113	0.128	-0.13
1880	661	GPRS 3TS	Class12	Toward Bottom	10	/	26.45	27	1.135	0.618	0.701	-0.18

Table 12.5: SAR Values(WCDMA Band II-Head)

Frequency MHz	Frequency Ch.	Mode /Band	Side	Test Position	Figure No.	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
1880	9400	Band II	Left	Touch	5	22.55	23	1.109	0.45	0.499	0.13
1880	9400	Band II	Left	Tilt	/	22.55	23	1.109	0.16	0.177	0.12
1880	9400	Band II	Right	Touch	/	22.55	23	1.109	0.376	0.417	0.14
1880	9400	Band II	Right	Tilt	/	22.55	23	1.109	0.153	0.170	0.11

Table 12.6: SAR Values (WCDMA Band II-Body)

Frequency MHz	Frequency Ch.	Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Figure No.	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
Hotspot & Body worn												
1880	9400	Band II	12.2kbps RMC	Toward Phantom	10	/	22.55	23	1.109	0.74	0.821	-0.02
1852.4	9262	Band II	12.2kbps RMC	Toward Phantom	10	/	22.43	23	1.140	0.665	0.758	-0.10
1907.6	9538	Band II	12.2kbps RMC	Toward Phantom	10	6	22.42	23	1.143	0.822	0.939	-0.07
1880	9400	Band II	12.2kbps RMC	Toward Ground	10	/	22.55	23	1.109	0.501	0.556	0.13
Hotspot												
1880	9400	Band II	12.2kbps RMC	Toward Left	10	/	22.55	23	1.109	0.276	0.306	0.15
1880	9400	Band II	12.2kbps RMC	Toward Right	10	/	22.55	23	1.109	0.103	0.114	0.14
1880	9400	Band II	12.2kbps RMC	Toward Bottom	10	/	22.55	23	1.109	0.0787	0.087	0.09
Repeated												
1907.6	9538	Band II	12.2kbps RMC	Toward Phantom	10	/	22.42	23	1.143	0.815	0.931	-0.07

Table 12.7: SAR Values(WCDMA Band V-Head)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Side	Test Position	Figure No.	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
836.6	4183	Band V	Left	Touch	/	22.42	23	1.143	0.259	0.296	0.07
836.6	4183	Band V	Left	Tilt	/	22.42	23	1.143	0.175	0.200	0.13
836.6	4183	Band V	Right	Touch	7	22.42	23	1.143	0.304	0.347	0.19
836.6	4183	Band V	Right	Tilt	/	22.42	23	1.143	0.193	0.221	0.11

Table 12.8: SAR Values (WCDMA Band V-Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Figure No.	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.											
Hotspot & Body worn												
836.6	4183	Band V	12.2kbps RMC	Toward Phantom	10	/	22.42	23	1.143	0.432	0.494	0.07
836.6	4183	Band V	12.2kbps RMC	Toward Ground	10	8	22.42	23	1.143	0.526	0.601	0.05
Hotspot												
836.6	4183	Band V	12.2kbps RMC	Toward Left	10	/	22.42	23	1.143	0.326	0.373	0.18
836.6	4183	Band V	12.2kbps RMC	Toward Right	10	/	22.42	23	1.143	0.197	0.225	0.16
836.6	4183	Band V	12.2kbps RMC	Toward Bottom	10	/	22.42	23	1.143	0.0721	0.082	0.09

Table 12.9: SAR Values (WiFi 802.11b - Head)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Side	Test Position	Figure No.	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
2412	1	WiFi 2450	Left	Touch	/	16.25	18	1.496	0.0152	0.023	0.13
2412	1	WiFi 2450	Left	Tilt	/	16.25	18	1.496	0.0109	0.016	0.11
2412	1	WiFi 2450	Right	Touch	9	16.25	18	1.496	0.064	0.096	0.16
2412	1	WiFi 2450	Right	Tilt	/	16.25	18	1.496	0.0265	0.040	0.18

Table 12.10: SAR Values (WiFi 802.11b - Body)

Frequency		Mode /Band	Service /Headset	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Figure No.	Measured average power (dBm)	Maximum allowed Power (dBm)	Scaling factor	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.											
Hotspot & Body worn												
2412	1	WiFi 2450	802.11b	Toward Phantom	10	/	16.25	18	1.496	0.0129	0.019	-0.11
2412	1	WiFi 2450	802.11b	Toward Ground	10	/	16.25	18	1.496	0.0164	0.025	0.12
Hotspot												
2412	1	WiFi 2450	802.11b	Toward Left	10	10	16.25	18	1.496	0.051	0.077	-0.16
2412	1	WiFi 2450	802.11b	Toward Right	10	/	16.25	18	1.496	0.003	0.004	0.12
2412	1	WiFi 2450	802.11b	Toward Top	10	/	16.25	18	1.496	0.010	0.015	0.11

13. Evaluation of Simultaneous

Table13.1 Simultaneous transmission SAR

Standalone SAR for 2G(W/Kg)					
Test Position			GSM 850	GSM 1900	Highest SAR
Head	Left	Cheek	0.403	0.373	0.403
		Tilt 15°	0.287	0.136	0.287
	Right	Cheek	0.407	0.257	0.407
		Tilt 15°	0.210	0.136	0.21
Hotspot &Body-worn 10 mm	Phantom Side		0.898	0.771	0.898
	Ground Side		1.008	0.401	1.008
Hotspot 10 mm	Left Side		0.506	0.446	0.506
	Right Side		0.497	0.128	0.497
	Top Side		--	--	--
	Bottom Side		0.130	0.701	0.701

Standalone SAR for 3G(W/Kg)					
Test Position			WCDMA Band II	WCDMA Band V	Highest SAR
Head	Left	Cheek	0.499	0.296	0.499
		Tilt 15°	0.177	0.200	0.2
	Right	Cheek	0.417	0.347	0.417
		Tilt 15°	0.170	0.221	0.221
Hotspot &Body-worn 10 mm	Phantom Side		0.939	0.494	0.939
	Ground Side		0.556	0.601	0.601
Hotspot 10 mm	Left Side		0.306	0.373	0.373
	Right Side		0.114	0.225	0.225
	Top Side		--	--	--
	Bottom Side		0.087	0.082	0.087

Simultaneous transmission							
Test Position			2G	3G	2.4GHz		SUM
					BT	WiFi	2.4GHz
Head(1g)	Left	Cheek	0.403	0.499	0.084	0.023	0.583
		Tilt 15°	0.287	0.2	0.084	0.016	0.371
	Right	Cheek	0.407	0.417	0.084	0.096	0.513
		Tilt 15°	0.21	0.221	0.084	0.040	0.305
Hotspot &Body-worn 10 mm(1g)	Phantom Side		0.898	0.939	0.042	0.019	0.981
	Ground Side		1.008	0.601	0.042	0.025	1.05
Hotspot 10 mm(1g)	Left Side		0.506	0.373	0.042	0.077	0.583
	Right Side		0.497	0.225	0.042	0.004	0.539
	Top Side		--	--	0.042	0.015	0.042
	Bottom Side		0.701	0.087	0.042	--	0.743

According to the conducted power measurement result, we can draw the conclusion that: stand-alone SAR for WiFi should be performed. Then, simultaneous transmission SAR for WiFi/BT is considered with measurement results of GSM/WCDMA and WiFi/BT. According to the above table, the sum of reported SAR values for GSM/WCDMA and WiFi<1.6W/kg. So the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required for WiFi/BT transmitter.

14. SAR Measurement Variability

SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium.

The following procedures are applied to determine if repeated measurements are required.

1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps2) through 4) do not apply.

2) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.

3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).

4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

Table 14.1: SAR Measurement Variability for Body Value (1g)

Frequency		Configuration	Test Position	Original SAR (W/kg)	First Repeated SAR (W/kg)	The Ratio
MHz	Ch.					
848.8	251	GSM850 GPRS 3TS	Toward Ground	0.898	0.894	1.004
1907.6	9538	Band II 12.2kbps RMC	Toward Phantom	0.822	0.815	1.009

Note: According to the KDB 865664 D01repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.8 W/kg.

15. Measurement Uncertainty

Measurement uncertainty for 750 MHz to 3 GHz averaged over 1 gram						
Uncertainty Component	Uncertainty	Prob.	Div.	$c_{i\,(1g)}$	Std. Unc. (1-g)	v_i or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe Calibration (*k*=1)	5.4	Normal	2	1	5.40	∞
Probe Isotropy	4.70	Rectangular	√3	0.7	1.90	∞
Modulation Response	2.40	Rectangular	√3	1	1.39	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	2.60	Rectangular	√3	0.7	1.05	∞
Boundary Effect	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	0.58	∞
Linearity	4.70	Rectangular	√3	1	2.71	∞
System Detection Limit	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30	Normal	1	1	0.30	∞
Response Time	0.80	Rectangular	√3	1	0.46	∞
Integration Time	2.60	Rectangular	√3	1	1.50	∞
RF Ambient Noise	0.00	Rectangular	√3	1	0.00	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	0.00	Rectangular	√3	1	0.00	∞
Probe Positioner	0.40	Rectangular	√3	1	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.90	Rectangular	√3	1	1.67	∞
Post-processing	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	0.58	∞
Test sample Related						
Test sample Positioning	1.2	Normal	1	1	1.2	5
Device Holder Uncertainty	3.2	Normal	1	1	3.2	71
Power drift	5	Rectangular	√3	1	2.89	∞
Power Scaling	0	Rectangular	√3	1	0.00	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters						
Phantom Uncertainty	4	Rectangular	√3	1	2.31	∞
SAR correction	1.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1.10	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas)	4.19	Rectangular	1	0.78	3.27	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas)	4.4	Rectangular	1	0.26	1.14	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	0.18	Rectangular	√3	0.78	0.08	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.54	Rectangular	√3	0.23	0.07	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty		RSS			9.39	
Expanded STD Uncertainty		*k*=2			18.77%	

System check uncertainty for 750 MHz to 3 GHz averaged over 1 gram						
Uncertainty Component	Uncertainty	Prob.	Div.	$c_{i\ (1g)}$	Std. Unc. (1-g)	v_i or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe Calibration (*k*=1)	5.40	Normal	1	1	5.40	∞
Probe Isotropy	4.70	Rectangular	√3	0.7	1.90	∞
Modulation Response	2.40	Rectangular	√3	1	1.39	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	2.60	Rectangular	√3	0.7	1.05	∞
Boundary Effect	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	0.58	∞
Linearity	4.70	Rectangular	√3	1	2.71	∞
System Detection Limit	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30	Normal	1	1	0.30	∞
Response Time	0.80	Rectangular	√3	1	0.46	∞
Integration Time	2.60	Rectangular	√3	1	1.50	∞
RF Ambient Noise	0.00	Rectangular	√3	1	0.00	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	0.00	Rectangular	√3	1	0.00	∞
Probe Positioner	0.40	Rectangular	√3	1	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.90	Rectangular	√3	1	1.67	∞
Post-processing	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	0.58	∞
Field source						
Deviation of the experimental source from numerical source	5.5	Normal	1	1	5.5	∞
Source to liquid distance	2	Rectangular	√3	1	1.15	∞
Power drift	5	Rectangular	√3	1	2.89	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters						
Phantom Uncertainty	4	Rectangular	√3	1	2.31	∞
SAR correction	1.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1.10	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas)	4.19	Normal	1	0.78	3.27	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas)	4.4	Normal	1	0.26	1.14	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	0.18	Rectangular	√3	0.78	0.08	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.54	Rectangular	√3	0.23	0.07	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty		RSS			10.39	
Expanded STD Uncertainty		*k*=2			20.79%	

16. Main Test Instrument

Table 16.1: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	N5242A	MY51221755	Dec 25, 2017	1 year
02	Power meter	NRVD	102257	May 11, 2018	1 year
03	Power sensor	NRV-Z5	100241		
			100644		
04	Signal Generator	E4438C	MY49072044	May 11, 2018	1 Year
05	Amplifier	NTWPA-0086010F	12023024	No Calibration Requested	
06	Coupler	778D	MY4825551	May 11, 2018	1 year
07	BTS	E5515C	MY50266468	Dec 25, 2017	1 year
08	BTS	MT8820C	6201240338	May 11, 2018	1 year
09	E-field Probe	ES3DV3	3252	Sep 4,2018	1 year
10	DAE	SPEAG DAE4	1244	Dec 4,2017	1 year
11	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D835V2	4d112	Oct.25,2018	3 year
		SPEAG D1900V2	5d151	Dec 6, 2017	3 year
		SPEAG D2450V2	858	Oct.26,2018	3 year

ANNEX A. Highest SAR GRAPH RESULTS

Fig.1 GSM850 Right Cheek Middle

Date/Time: 2018/11/9
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 0.935 S/m; ε_r = 42.671; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM Professional 850MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.36, 6.36, 6.36); Calibrated: 9/4/2018
GSM850 Right Cheek Middle/Area Scan (101x61x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.371 W/kg
GSM850 Right Cheek Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 7.305 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.408 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.342 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.267 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.358 W/kg

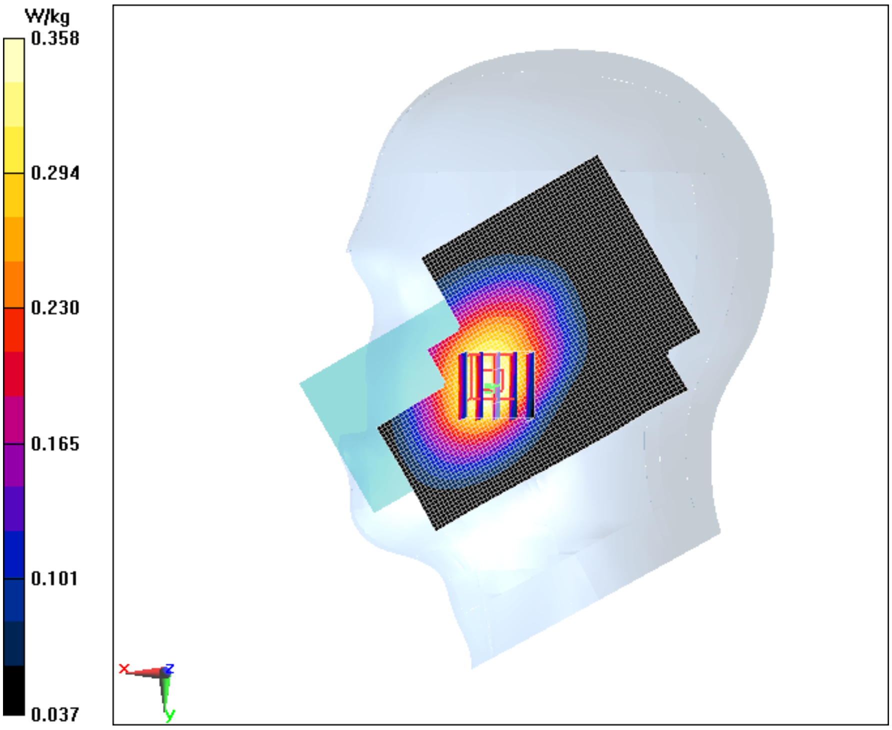


Fig.2GPRS850 3TS Ground Mode high

Date/Time: 2018/11/9
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium parameters used: f = 849 MHz; σ = 1.015 S/m; ε_r = 56.966; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 850MHz GPRS 3TS (0); Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.77
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.34, 6.34, 6.34); Calibrated: 9/4/2018

GPRS850 3TS Ground Mode high/Area Scan (61x101x1):

Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.943 W/kg

GPRS850 3TS Ground Mode high/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 30.90 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.09 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.898 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.691 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.942 W/kg

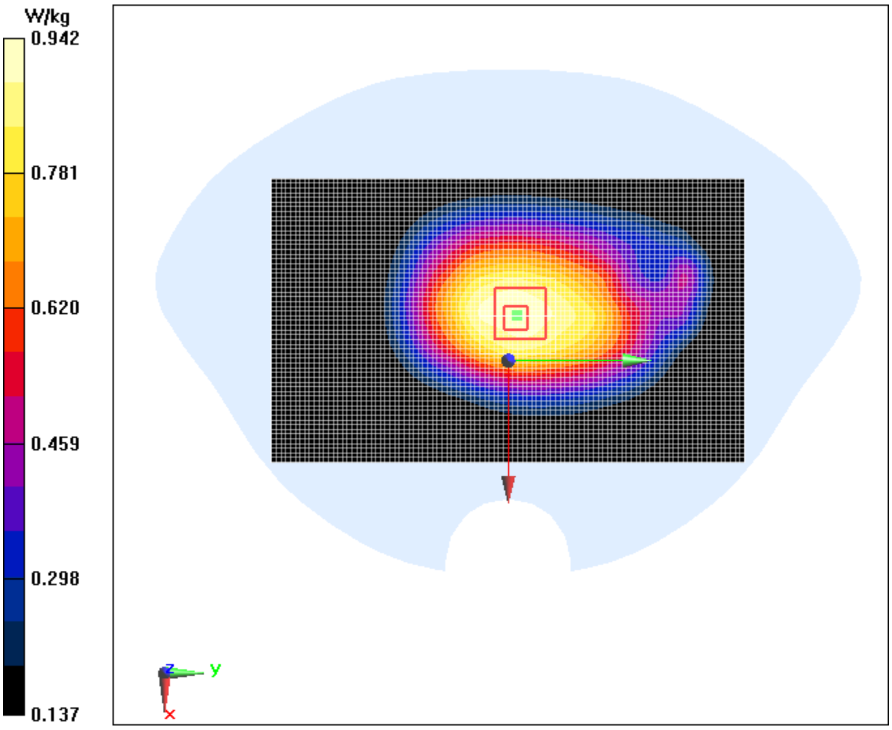


Fig.3 GSM1900 Left Cheek Middle

Date/Time: 2018/11/9
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.346 S/m; ε_r = 40.953; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM Professional 1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.18, 5.18, 5.18); Calibrated: 9/4/2018
GSM1900 Left Cheek Middle/Area Scan (101x61x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.328 W/kg
GSM1900 Left Cheek Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.877 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.505 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.309 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.184 W/kg
Maximum of SAR (measured) = 0.335 W/kg

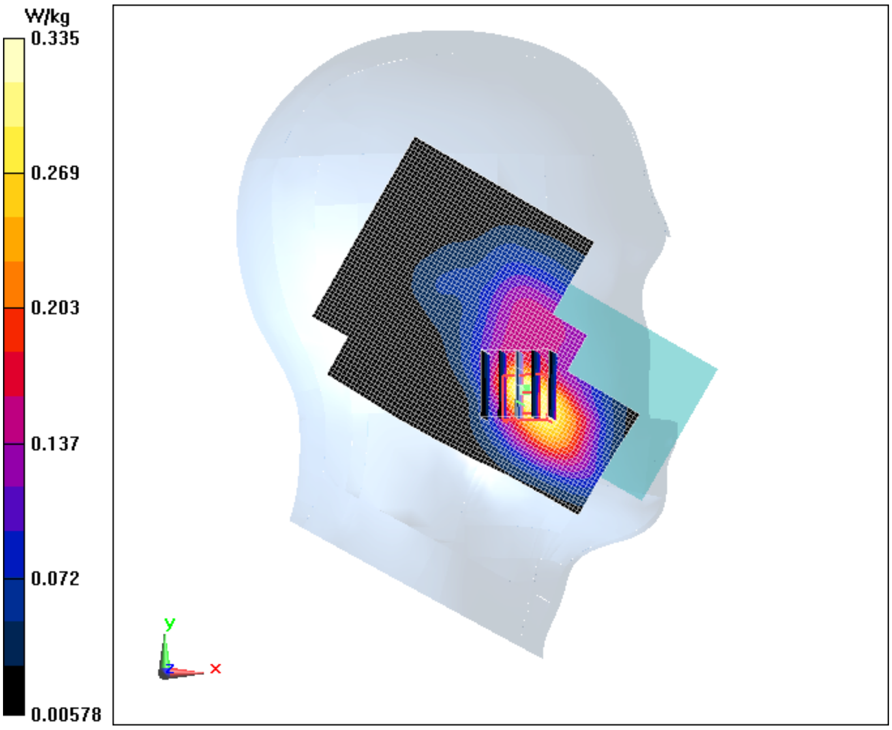


Fig.4 GSM1900 3TS Phantom Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2018/11/9
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.536 S/m; ε_r = 52.143; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: GSM 1900MHz GPRS 3TS (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.77
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(4.77, 4.77, 4.77); Calibrated: 9/4/2018
GSM1900 3TS Phantom Mode Middle/Area Scan (61x101x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.639 W/kg
GSM1900 3TS Phantom Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.849 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.21 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.679 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.396 W/kg
Maximum of SAR (measured) = 0.823 W/kg

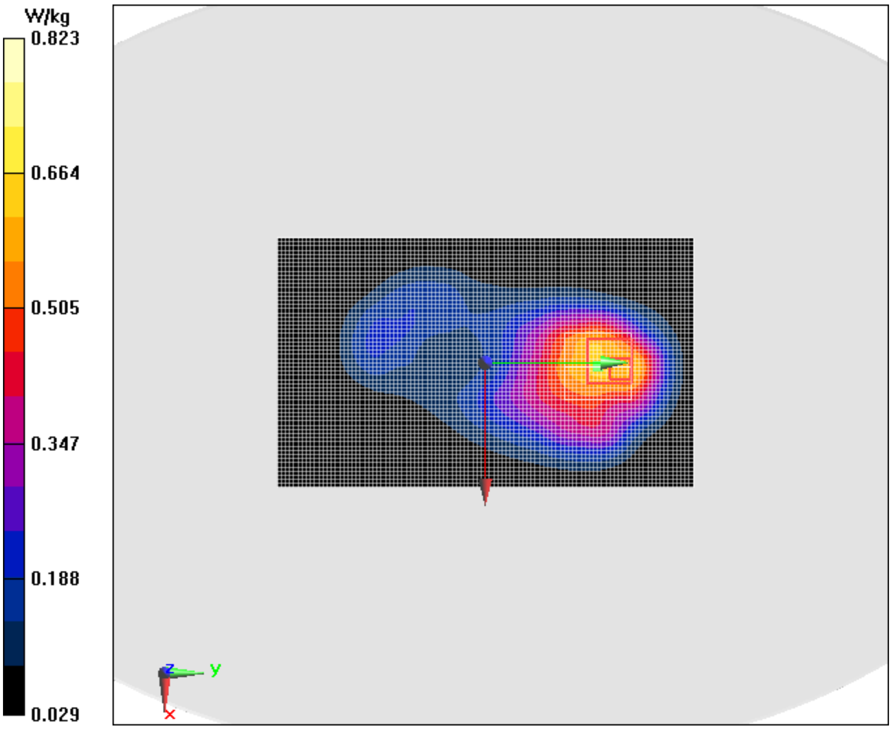


Fig.5 WCDMA Band 2 Left Cheek Middle

Date/Time: 2018/11/9
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.346 S/m; ε_r = 40.953; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: WCDMA Professional Band Ⅱ; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.18, 5.18, 5.18); Calibrated: 9/4/2018
WCDMA Band 2 Left Cheek Middle/Area Scan (101x61x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.491 W/kg
WCDMA Band 2 Left Cheek Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.848 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.750 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.450 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.266 W/kg
Maximum of SAR (measured) = 0.486 W/kg

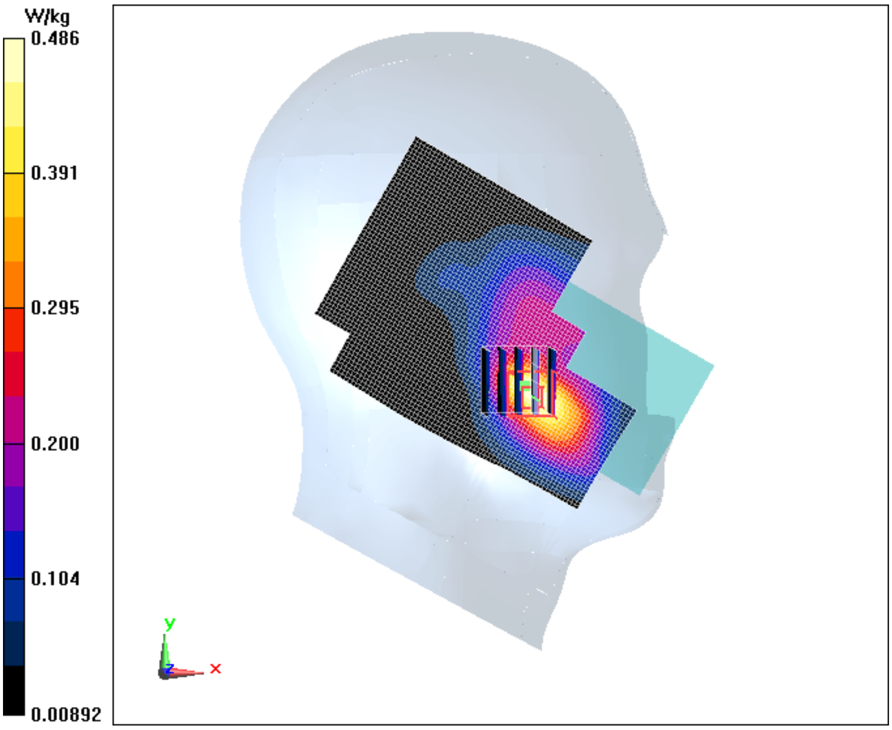


Fig.6 WCDMA Band 2 Phantom Mode High

Date/Time: 2018/11/9
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium parameters used: f = 1908 MHz; σ = 1.565 S/m; ε_r = 52.045; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: WCDMA Professional Band Ⅱ; Frequency: 1907.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(4.77, 4.77, 4.77); Calibrated: 9/4/2018
WCDMA Band 2 Phantom Mode High/Area Scan (71x121x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.917 W/kg
WCDMA Band 2 Phantom Mode High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.05 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.33 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.822 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.468 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.893 W/kg

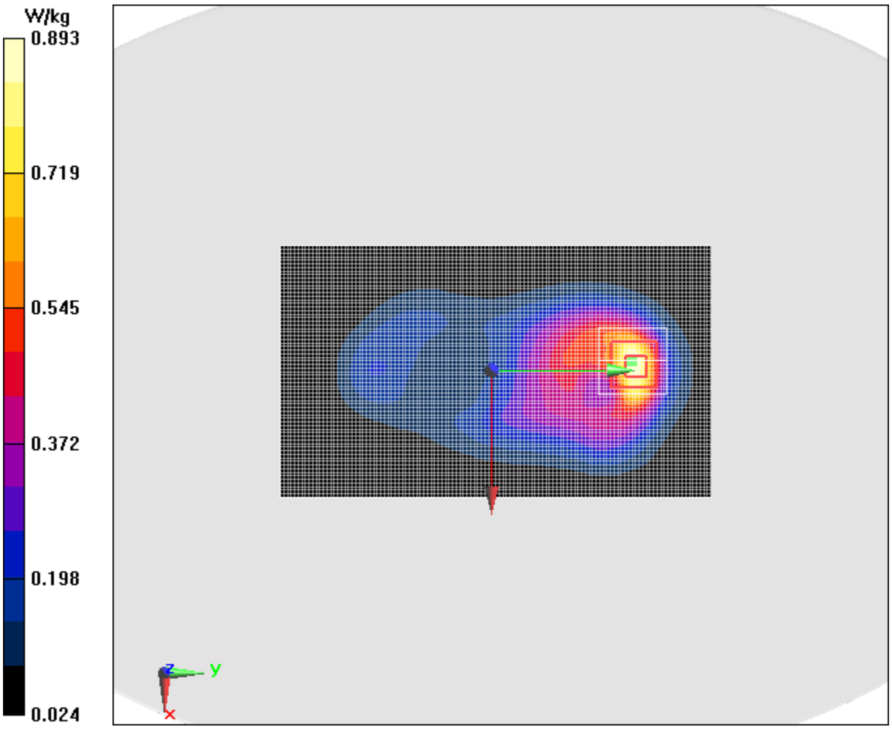


Fig.7 WCDMA Band 5 Right Cheek Middle

Date/Time: 2018/11/9

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244

Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 0.935 S/m; ε_r = 42.671; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃

Communication System: WCDMA Professional Band Ⅴ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.36, 6.36, 6.36); Calibrated: 9/4/2018

WCDMA Band 5 Right Cheek Middle/Area Scan (101x61x1):

Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm

Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.319 W/kg

WCDMA Band 5 Right Cheek Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

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

Reference Value = 6.579 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.375 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.304 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.232 W/kg

Maximum of SAR (measured) = 0.313 W/kg

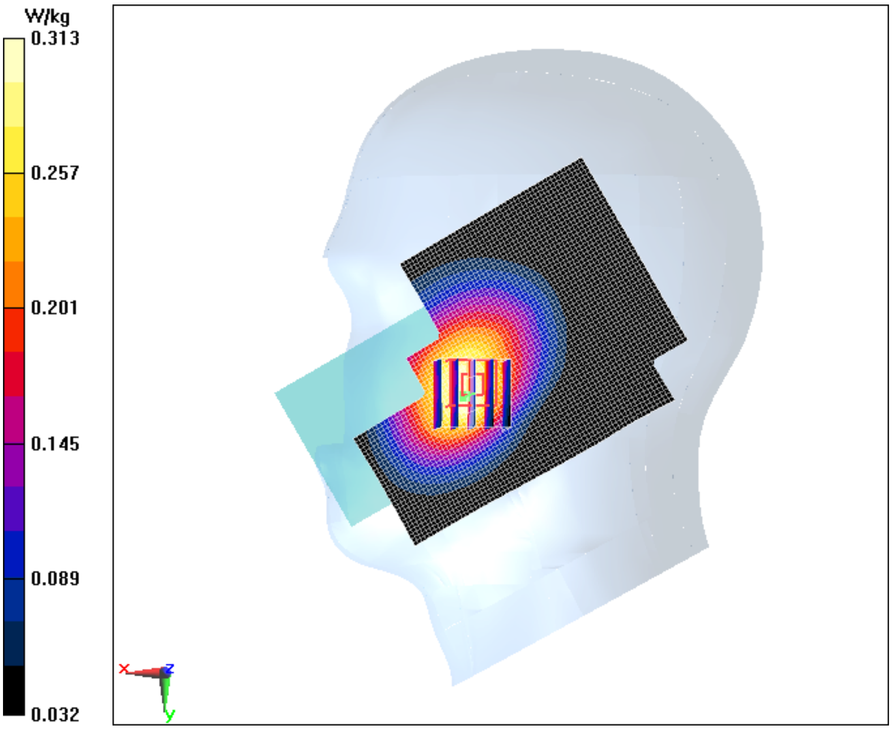


Fig.8 WCDMA Band 5 Ground Mode Middle

Date/Time: 2018/11/9
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 1.003 S/m; ε_r = 57.087; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: WCDMA Professional Band Ⅴ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.34, 6.34, 6.34); Calibrated: 9/4/2018
WCDMA Band 5 Ground Mode Middle/Area Scan (61x101x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.554 W/kg
WCDMA Band 5 Ground Mode Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 23.67 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.639 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.526 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.407 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.551 W/kg

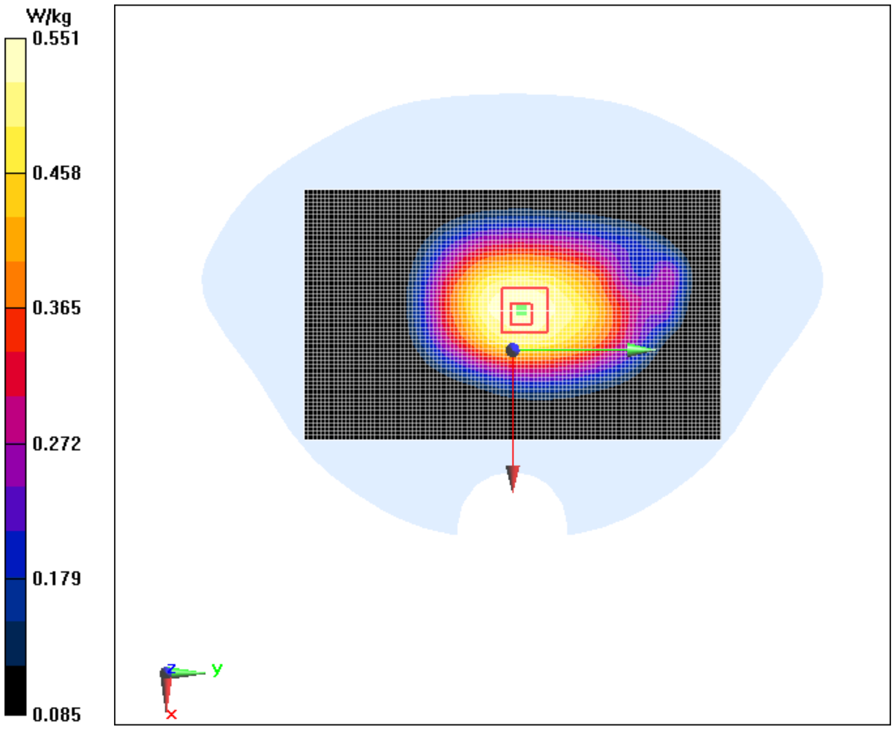


Fig.9 WiFi2450 11b Right Cheek Low

Date/Time: 2018/11/11
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium parameters used: f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.784 S/m; ε_r = 40.814; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: Wifi 2450 2450MHz; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(4.74, 4.74, 4.74); Calibrated: 9/4/2018
WiFi2450 11b Right Cheek Low/Area Scan (91x51x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.0713 W/kg
WiFi2450 11b Right Cheek Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.686 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.142 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.064 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.029 W/kg
Maximum of SAR (measured) = 0.0707 W/kg

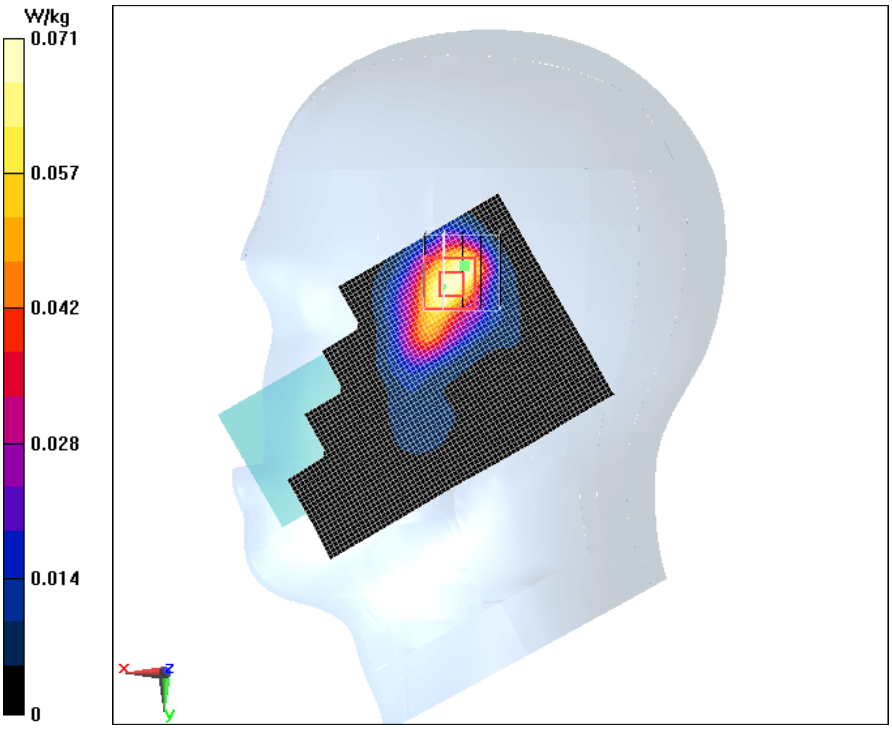
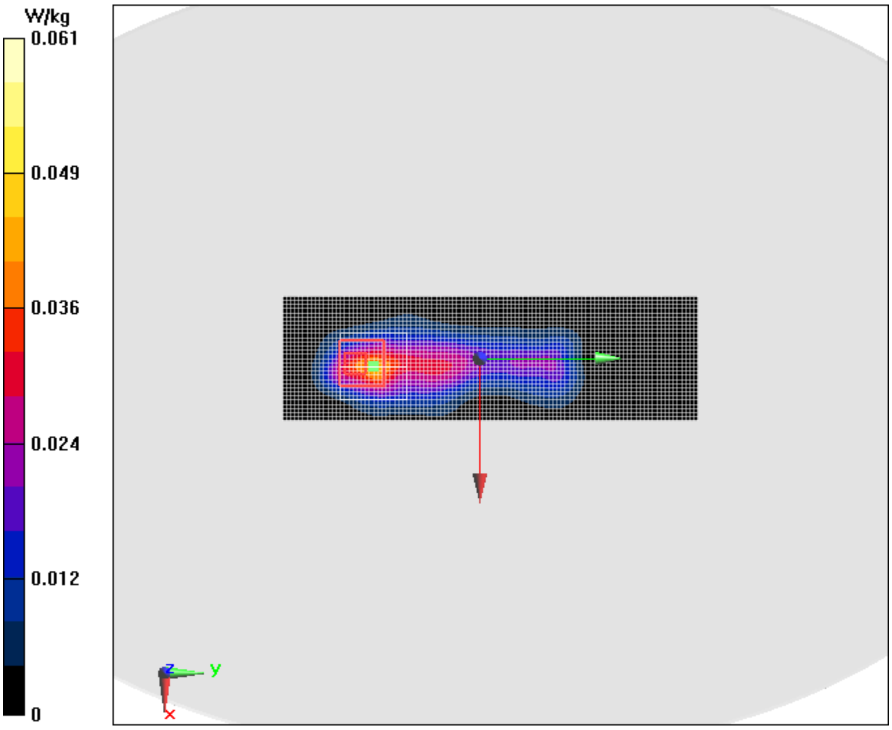


Fig.10 WiFi2450 11b Left Mode Low 10mm

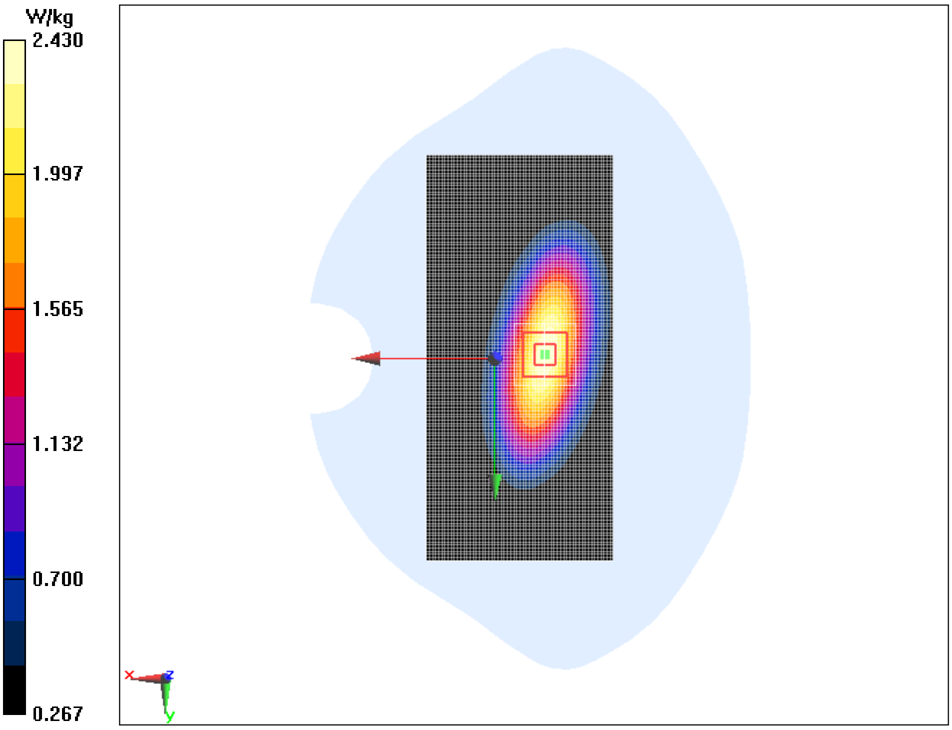
Date/Time: 2018/11/11
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium parameters used: f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.884 S/m; ε_r = 54.219; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: Wifi 2450 2600MHz; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(4.41, 4.41, 4.41); Calibrated: 9/4/2018
WiFi2450 11b Left Mode Low 10mm/Area Scan (31x101x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 0.0433 W/kg
WiFi2450 11b Left Mode Low 10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.576 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.113 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.051 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.022 W/kg
Maximum of SAR (measured) = 0.0607 W/kg



ANNEX B. SYSTEM VALIDATION RESULTS

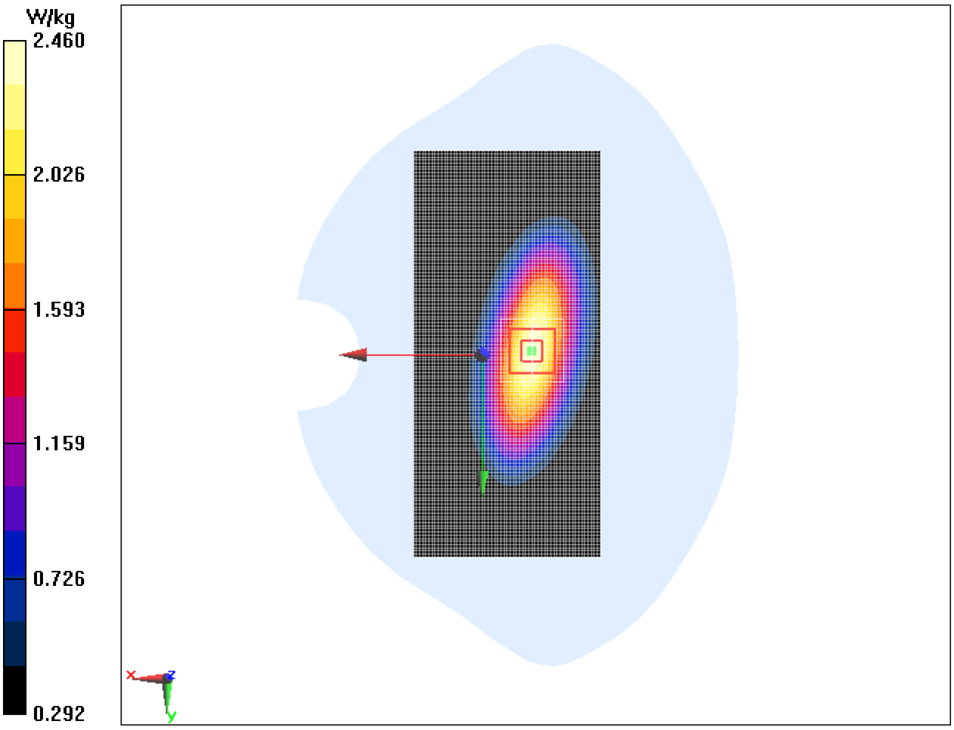
Head 835 MHz

Date/Time: 2018/11/9
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.932 S/m; ε_r = 42.694; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CW 900MHz; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.36, 6.36, 6.36); Calibrated: 9/4/2018
System Validation/Area Scan (61x131x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 2.30 W/kg
System Validation/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 47.09 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.03 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.26 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.51 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.43 W/kg



Body 835MHz

Date/Time: 2018/11/9
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 1.001 S/m; ε_r = 57.108; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CW 835MHz; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(6.34, 6.34, 6.34); Calibrated: 9/4/2018
System Validation/Area Scan (61x131x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 2.44 W/kg
System Validation/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 47.20 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.21 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.28 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.55 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.46 W/kg



Head 1900 MHz

Date/Time: 2018/11/9

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244

Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.364 S/m; ε_r = 40.865; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(5.18, 5.18, 5.18); Calibrated: 9/4/2018

System validation /Area Scan (61x61x1):

Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm

Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 12.7 W/kg

System validation /Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

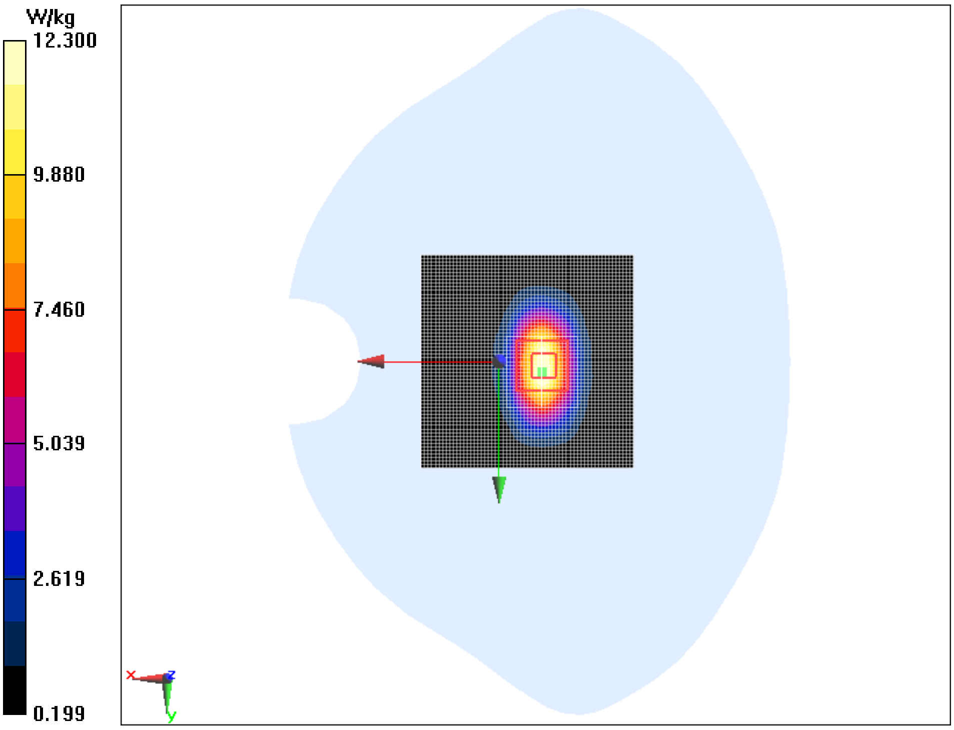
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.38 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 20.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.16 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.3 W/kg

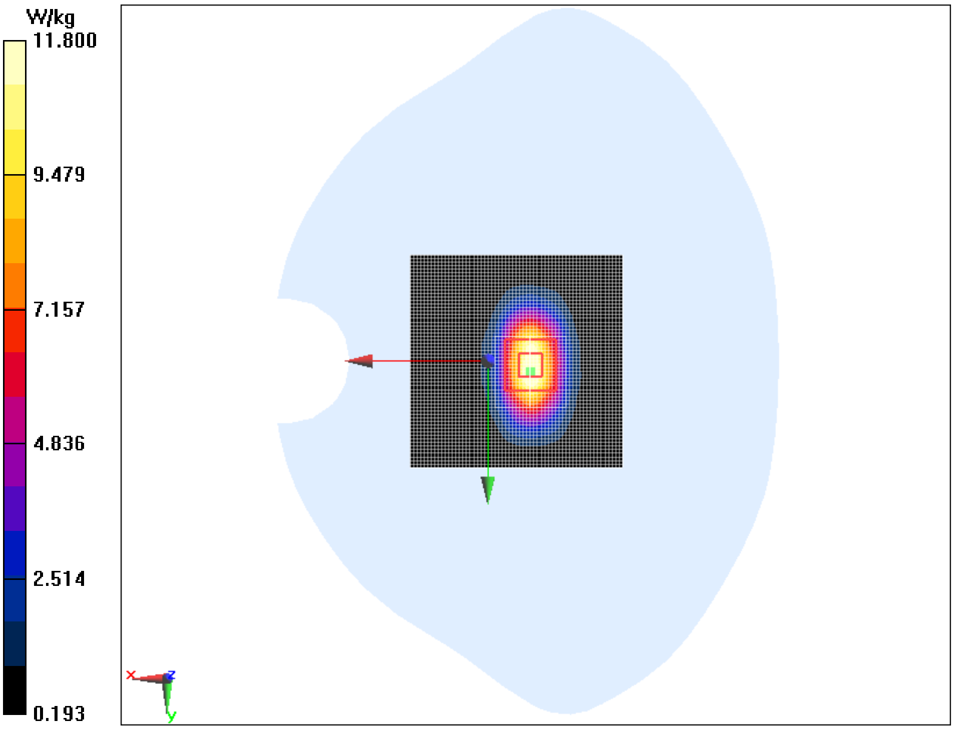


Body 1900MHz

Date/Time: 2018/11/9
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.556 S/m; ε_r = 52.077; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22.5 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22.5 ℃
Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(4.77, 4.77, 4.77); Calibrated: 9/4/2018

System validation /Area Scan (61x61x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 12.5 W/kg

System validation /Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 87.74 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 10.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.41 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.8 W/kg

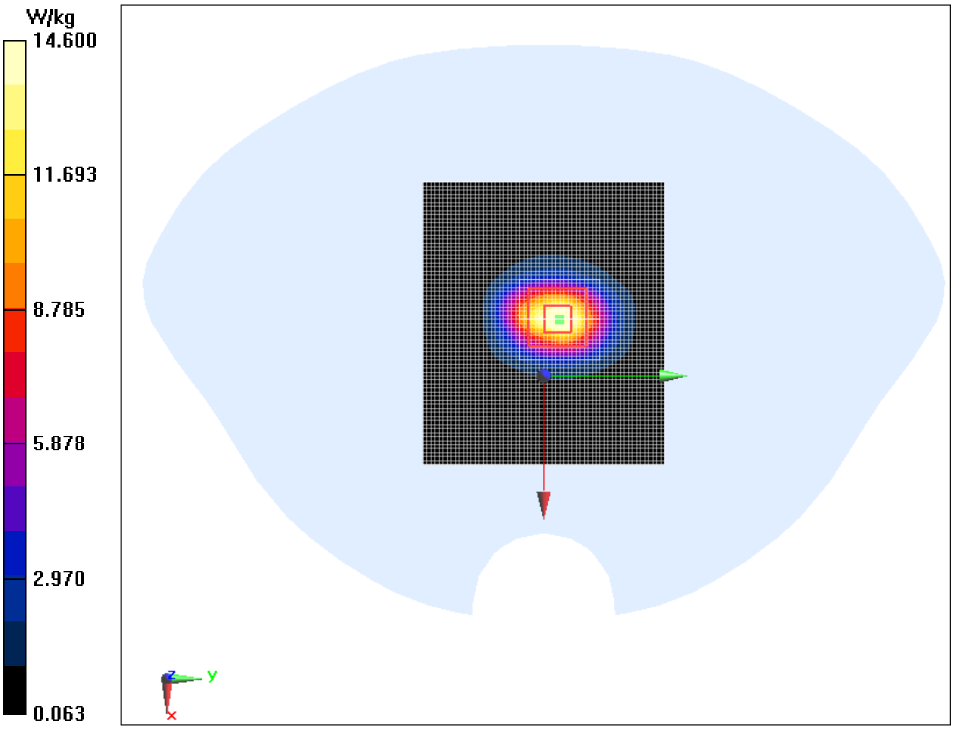


Head 2450 MHz

Date/Time: 2018/11/11
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.802 S/m; ε_r = 40.759; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22 ℃
Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(4.74, 4.74, 4.74); Calibrated: 9/4/2018

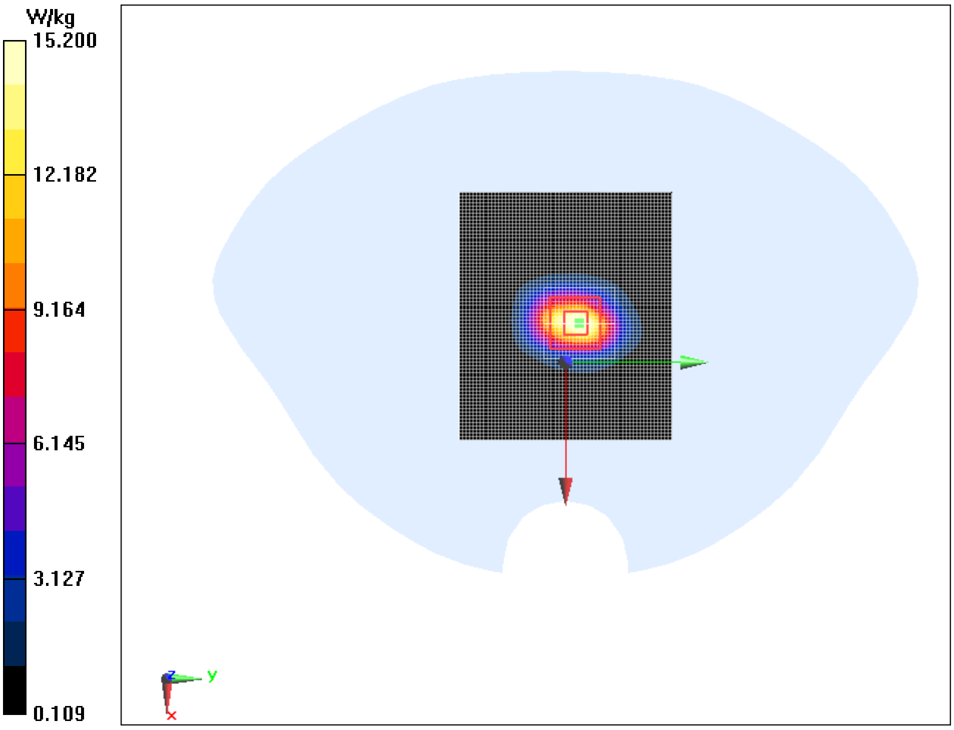
System validation /Area Scan (71x61x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 16.3 W/kg

System validation /Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 81.16 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 12.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.83 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.6 W/kg



Body 2450 MHz

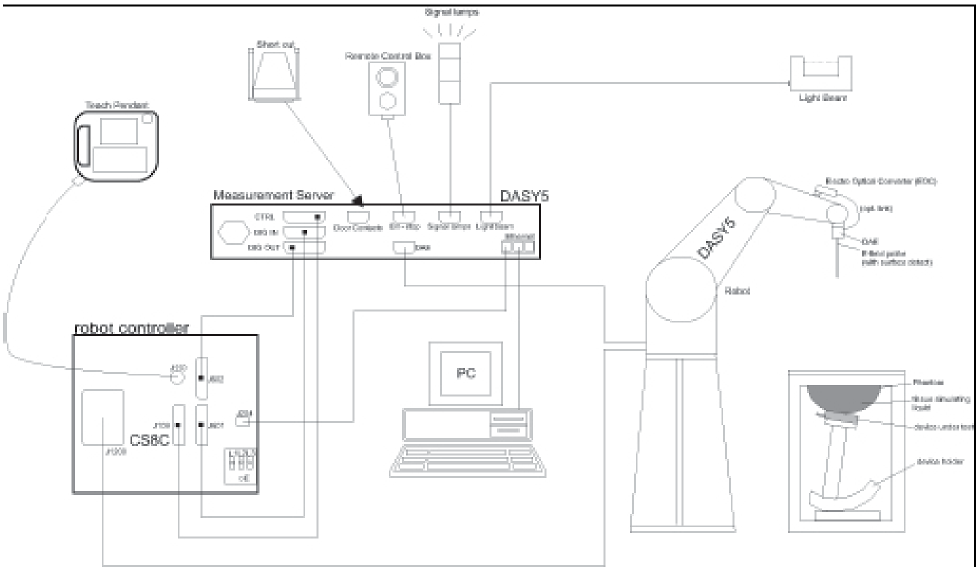
Date/Time: 2018/11/11
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1244
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.932 S/m; ε_r = 54.121; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:22 ℃ Liquid Temperature:22 ℃
Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3252ConvF(4.41, 4.41, 4.41); Calibrated: 9/4/2018
System validation /Area Scan (71x61x1):
Measurement grid: dx=10 mm, dy=10 mm
Maximum value of SAR (Measurement) = 16.6 W/kg
System validation /Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 87.20 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.22 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.2 W/kg



ANNEX C. SAR Measurement Setup

C.1. Measurement Set-up

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:



Picture C.1 SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli TX=RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- 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.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP and the DASY5 software.

- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as
- warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

C.2. DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY5 software reads the reflection durning a software approach and looks for the maximum using 2^{nd}ord curve fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Probe Specifications:

Model: ES3DV3,EX3DV4

Frequency Range: 10MHz — 6GHz(EX3DV4) 10MHz — 4GHz(ES3DV3)

Calibration: In head and body simulating tissue at Frequencies from 835 up to 5800MHz

Linearity: ± 0.2 dB(30 MHz to 4 GHz) for ES3DV3 ± 0.2 dB(30 MHz to 6 GHz) for EX3DV4

Dynamic Range: 10 mW/kg — 100W/kg

Probe Length: 330 mm

Probe Tip Length: 20 mm

Body Diameter: 12 mm

Tip Diameter: 2.5 mm (3.9 mm for ES3DV3)

Tip-Center: 1 mm (2.0mm for ES3DV3)

Application: SAR Dosimetry Testing
Compliance tests of mobile phones
Dosimetry in strong gradient fields

Picture7-2 Near-field Probe

Picture 7-3 E-field Probe

C.3. E-field Probe Calibration

Each E-Probe/Probe Amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. A TEM cell calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the probe to a known E-field density (1 mW/cm^2) using an RF Signal generator, TEM cell, and RF Power Meter.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and inn a waveguide or other methodologies above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equates to 1 mW/ cm^2.

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The E-field in the medium correlates with the temperature rise in the dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$SAR = C\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

Where:

Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

Where:

σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m^3).

C.4. Other Test Equipment

C.4.1. Data Acquisition Electronics(DAE)

The data acquisition electronics 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.

The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

PictureC.4: DAE

C.4.2. Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: RX90L) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)

Picture C.5 DASY 5

C.4.3. Measurement Server

The Measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU broad with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (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 DASY I/O broad, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU broad.

The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation of field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with an expansion port which is reserved for future applications. Please note that this expansion port does not have a standardized pinout, and therefore only devices provided by SPEAG can be connected. Devices from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

Picture C.6 Server for DASY 5

C.4.4. Device Holder for Phantom

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ±0.5mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ±20%. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no

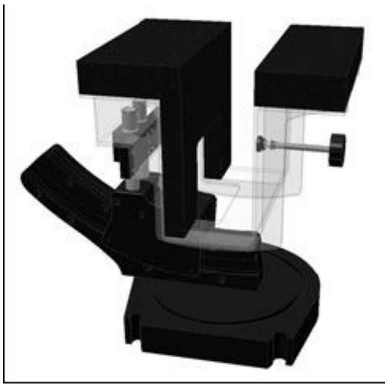
repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed 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.

<Laptop Extension Kit>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin-SAM and ELI phantoms.

Picture C.7: Device Holder



Picture C.8: Laptop Extension Kit

C.4.5. Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to

Represent the 90th percentile of the population. The phantom enables the dissymmetric evaluation of SAR for both left and right handed handset usage, as well as body-worn usage using the flat phantom region. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. The shell phantom has a 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6 mm).

Shell Thickness: 2 ± 0. 2 mm

Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters

Dimensions: 810 x l000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)

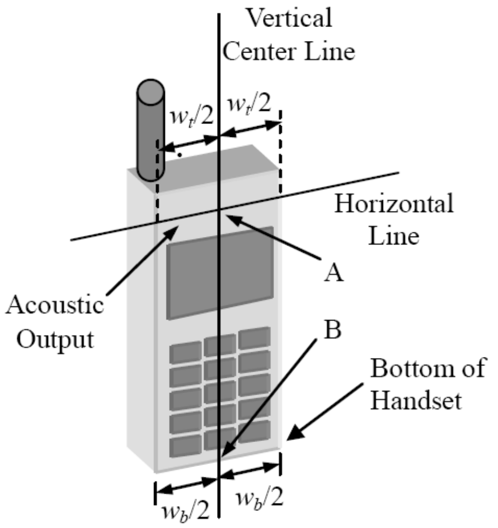
Available: Special

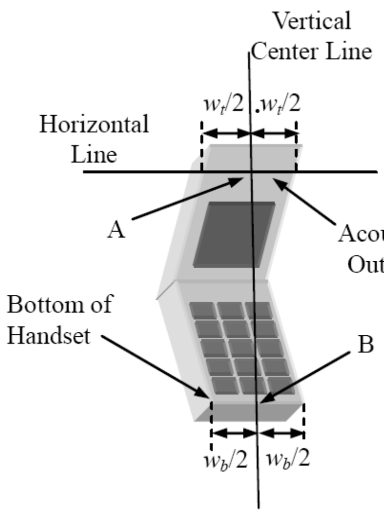
Picture C.9: SAM Twin Phantom

ANNEX D. Position of the wireless device in relation to the phantom

D.1. General considerations

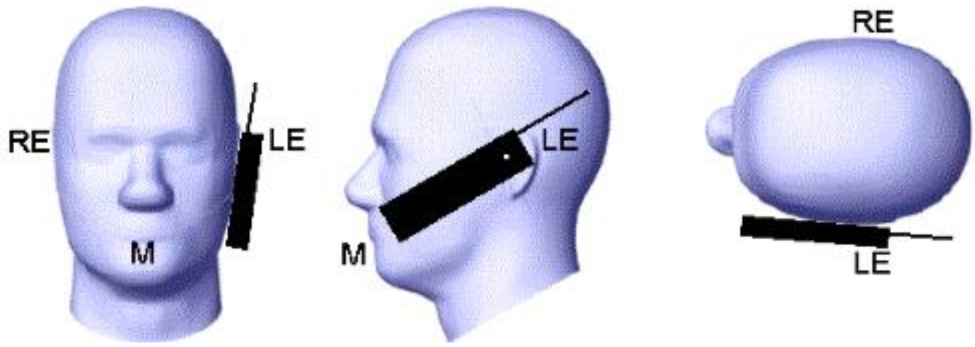
This standard specifies two handset test positions against the head phantom – the "cheek" position and the "tilt" position.



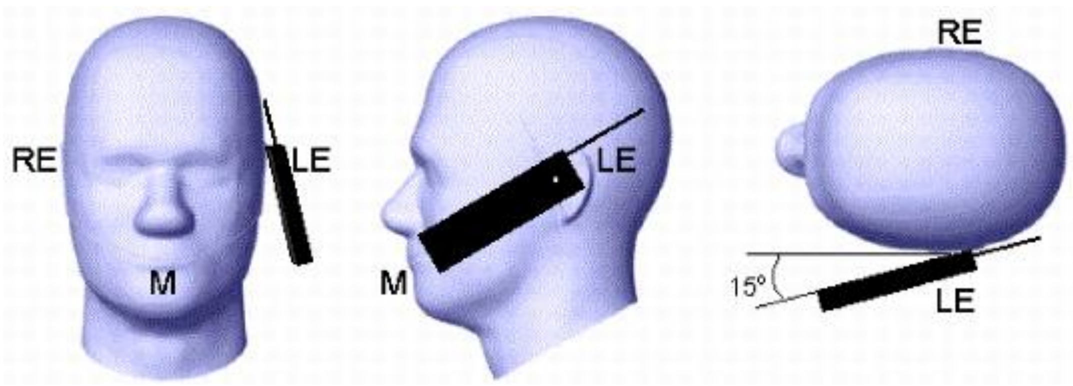


w_t	Width of the handset at the level of the acoustic
w_b	Width of the bottom of the handset
A	Midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output
B	Midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset

Picture D.1-a Typical "fixed" case handset Picture D.1-b Typical "clam-shell" case handset



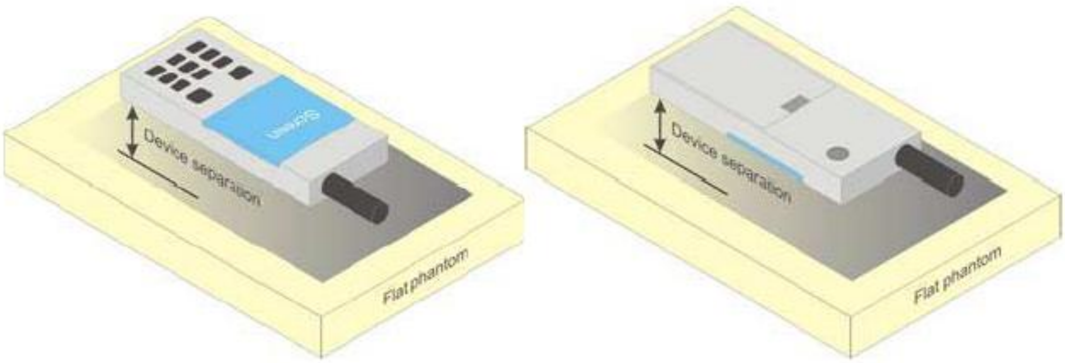
Picture D.2 Cheek position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM



Picture D.3 Tilt position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM

D.2. Body-worn device

A typical example of a body-worn device is a mobile phone, wireless enabled PDA or other battery operated wireless device with the ability to transmit while mounted on a person's body using a carry accessory approved by the wireless device manufacturer.

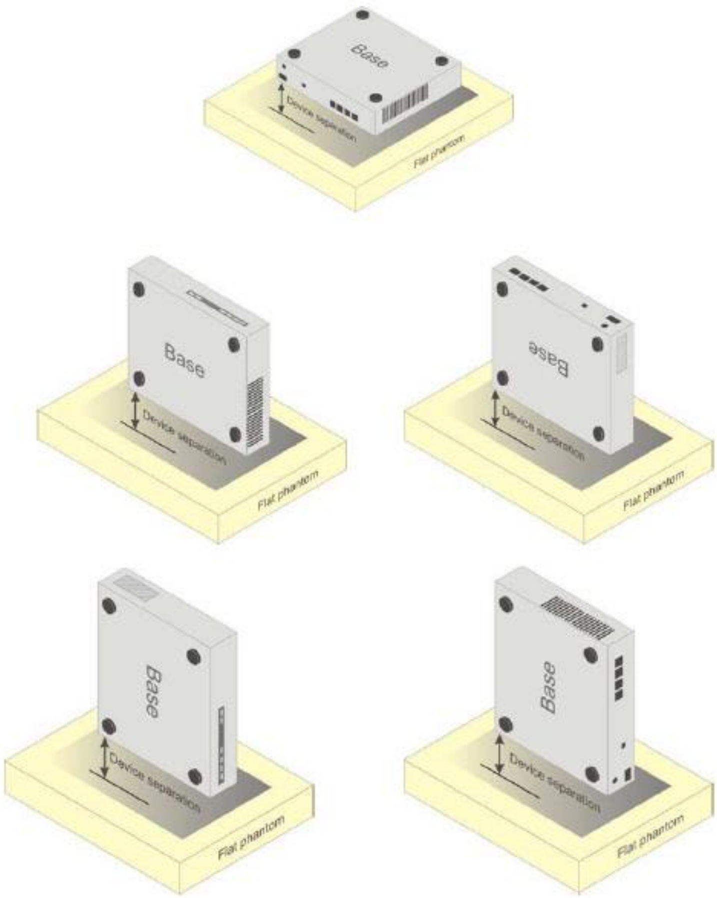


Picture D.4Test positions for body-worn devices

D.3. Desktop device

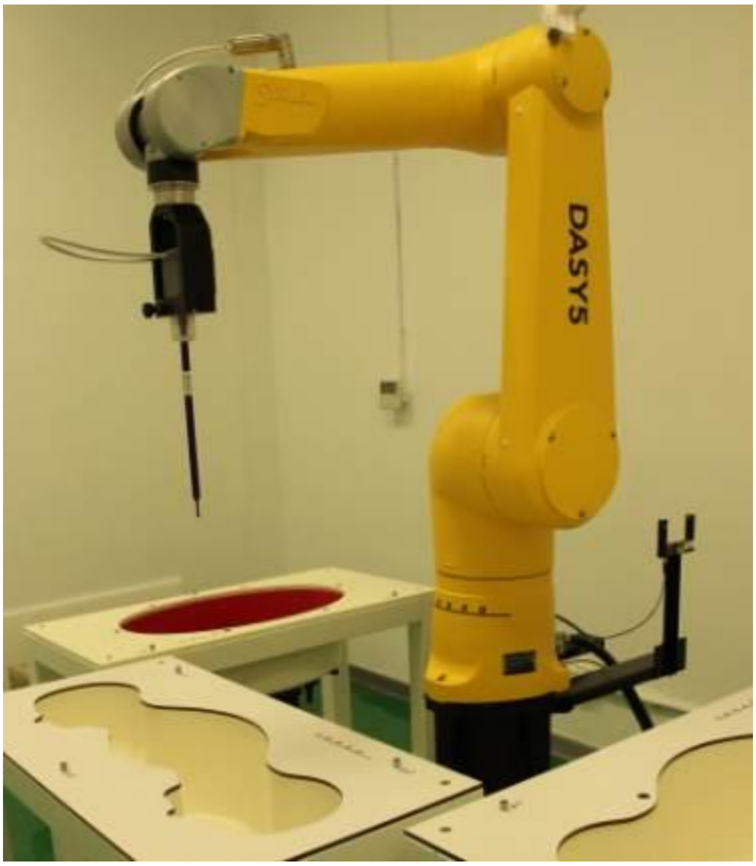
A typical example of a desktop device is a wireless enabled desktop computer placed on a table or desk when used.

The DUT shall be positioned at the distance and in the orientation to the phantom that corresponds to the intended use as specified by the manufacturer in the user instructions. For devices that employ an external antenna with variable positions, tests shall be performed for all antenna positions specified. Picture 8.5 show positions for desktop device SAR tests. If the intended use is not specified, the device shall be tested directly against the flat phantom.



Picture D.5 Test positions for desktop devices

D.4. DUT Setup Photos



Picture D.6 DSY5 system Set-up

Note:

The photos of test sample and test positions show in additional document.

ANNEX E. Equivalent Media Recipes

The liquid used for the frequency range of 800-3000 MHz consisted of water, sugar, salt, preventol, glycol monobutyl and Cellulose. The liquid has been previously proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table E.1 shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209.

Table E.1: Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Frequency (MHz)	835 Head	835 Body	1900 Head	1900 Body	2450 Head	2450 Body
Ingredients (% by weight)						
Water	41.45	52.5	55.242	69.91	58.79	72.60
Sugar	56.0	45.0	\	\	\	\
Salt	1.45	1.4	0.306	0.13	0.06	0.18
Preventol	0.1	0.1	\	\	\	\
Cellulose	1.0	1.0	\	\	\	\
Glycol Monobutyl	\	\	44.452	29.96	41.15	27.22
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	ε=41.5 σ=0.90	ε=55.2 σ=0.97	ε=40.0 σ=1.40	ε=53.3 σ=1.52	ε=39.2 σ=1.80	ε=52.7 σ=1.95

ANNEX F. System Validation

The SAR system must be validated against its performance specifications before it is deployed. When SAR probes, system components or software are changed, upgraded or recalibrated, these must bevalidated with the SAR system(s) that operates with such components.

Table F.1: System Validation Part 1

System No.	Probe SN.	Liquid name	Validation date	Frequency point	**Permittivity ε**	**Conductivity σ (S/m)**
1	3252	Head 835MHz	2018/11/9	835 MHz	42.694	0.932
2	3252	Head 1900MHz	2018/11/9	1900 MHz	40.865	1.364
3	3252	Head 2450MHz	2018/11/11	2450 MHz	40.759	1.802
4	3252	Body 835MHz	2018/11/9	835 MHz	57.108	1.001
5	3252	Body 1900MHz	2018/11/9	1900 MHz	52.077	1.556
6	3252	Body 2450MHz	2018/11/11	2450 MHz	54.121	1.932

Table F.2: System Validation Part 2

CW Validation	Sensitivity	PASS	PASS
	Probe linearity	PASS	PASS
	Probe Isotropy	PASS	PASS
Mod Validation	MOD.type	GMSK	GMSK
	MOD.type	OFDM	OFDM
	Duty factor	PASS	PASS
	PAR	PASS	PASS

ANNEX G. Calibration Certificate

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Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
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中国认可
国际互认
校准
CALIBRATION
CNAS L0570

Client : ECIT

Certificate No: Z17-97266

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SN: 1244
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-002-01 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)
Calibration date:	December 04, 2017

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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	27-Jun-17 (CTTL, No.J17X05859)	June-18

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: December 05, 2017

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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 report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.

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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	403.862 ± 0.15% (k=2)	403.603 ± 0.15% (k=2)	404.516 ± 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.95366 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.96972 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.97929 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	22.5° ± 1 °

Certificate No: Z17-97266 Page 3 of 3

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Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

Client ECIT Certificate No: Z18-60343

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: ES3DV3 - SN:3252

Calibration Procedure(s): FF-Z11-004-01
Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: September 04, 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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05032)	Jun-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05032)	Jun-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05032)	Jun-19
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	09-Feb-18(CTTL, No.J18X01133)	Feb-20
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	09-Feb-18(CTTL, No.J18X01132)	Feb-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	25-Jan-18(SPEAG,No.EX3-3846_Jan18)	Jan-19
DAE4	SN 777	15-Dec-17(SPEAG, No.DAE4-777_Dec17)	Dec -18

Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	21-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05033)	Jun-19
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00561)	Jan -19

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: September 06, 2018

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CALIBRATION LABORATORY
Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
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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 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≤900MHz in TEM-cell; f>1800MHz: waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect 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 (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;VRx,y,z:*A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f≤800MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f >800MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued 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±50MHz to±100MHz.
- *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).

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Probe ES3DV3

SN: 3252

Calibrated: September 04, 2018

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3252

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm(μV/(V/m)^2)[A]	1.29	1.35	1.33	±10.0%
DCP(mV)[B]	102.7	105.4	103.6	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	268.8	±2.5%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		276.1	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		278.3	

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 Page 5 and Page 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainly is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

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In Collaboration with speag CALIBRATION LABORATORY

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3252

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)
750	41.9	0.89	6.51	6.51	6.51	0.40	1.42	±12.1%
835	41.5	0.90	6.36	6.36	6.36	0.40	1.56	±12.1%
900	41.5	0.97	6.31	6.31	6.31	0.45	1.48	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	5.39	5.39	5.39	0.61	1.28	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	5.18	5.18	5.18	0.67	1.26	±12.1%
2000	40.0	1.40	5.17	5.17	5.17	0.71	1.20	±12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	4.92	4.92	4.92	0.90	1.14	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	4.74	4.74	4.74	0.90	1.15	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	4.46	4.46	4.46	0.72	1.37	±12.1%

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

[F] At frequency 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 the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

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Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3252

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)
750	55.5	0.96	6.53	6.53	6.53	0.40	1.50	±12.1%
835	55.2	0.97	6.34	6.34	6.34	0.42	1.58	±12.1%
900	55.0	1.05	6.29	6.29	6.29	0.47	1.51	±12.1%
1750	53.4	1.49	4.99	4.99	4.99	0.65	1.28	±12.1%
1900	53.3	1.52	4.77	4.77	4.77	0.75	1.23	±12.1%
2000	53.3	1.52	4.95	4.95	4.95	0.67	1.28	±12.1%
2300	52.9	1.81	4.63	4.63	4.63	0.90	1.15	±12.1%
2450	52.7	1.95	4.41	4.41	4.41	0.90	1.17	±12.1%
2600	52.5	2.16	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.90	1.15	±12.1%

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

[F] At frequency 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 the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

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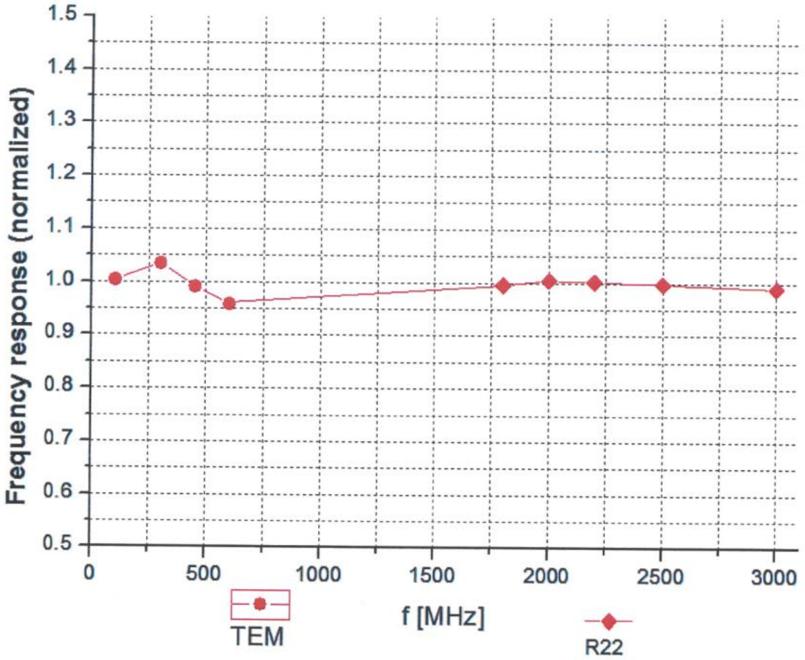
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

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



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ±7.4% (k=2)

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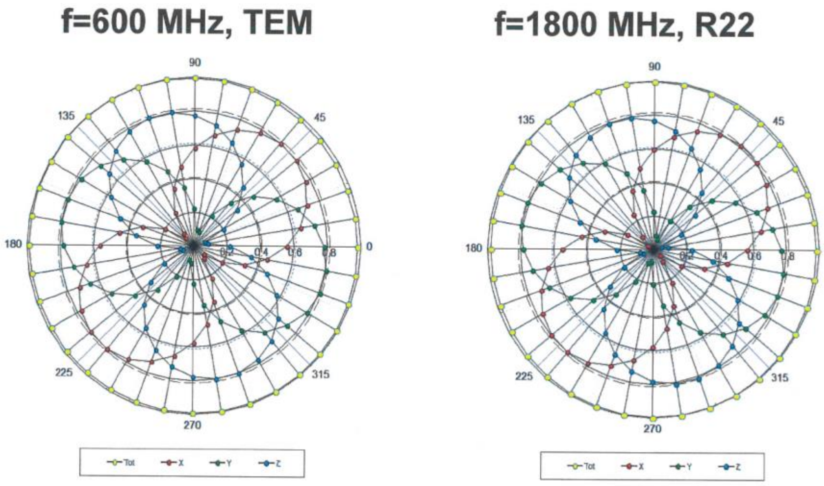
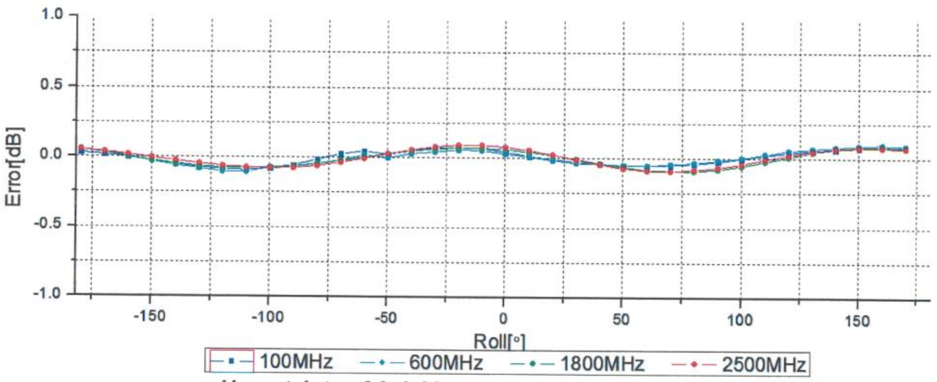
Receiving Pattern (Φ), θ=0°





Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ±1.2% (k=2)

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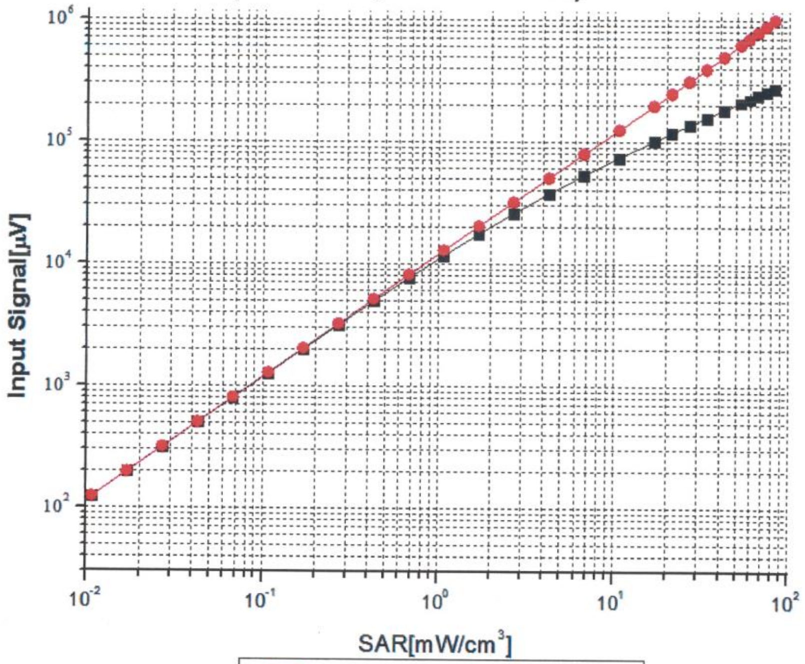
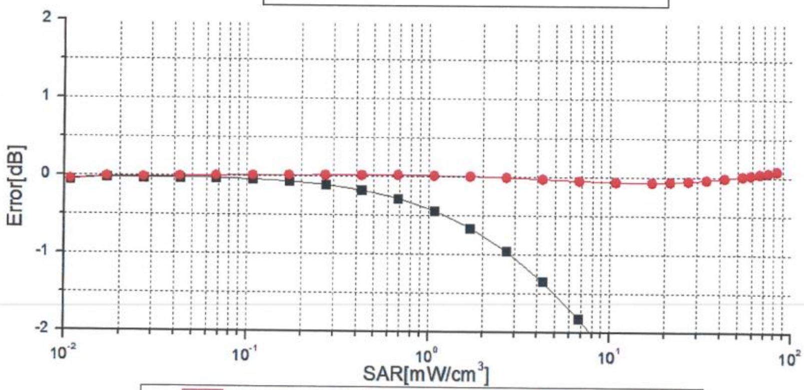
Dynamic Range f(SAR$_{head}$)
(TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)





Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)

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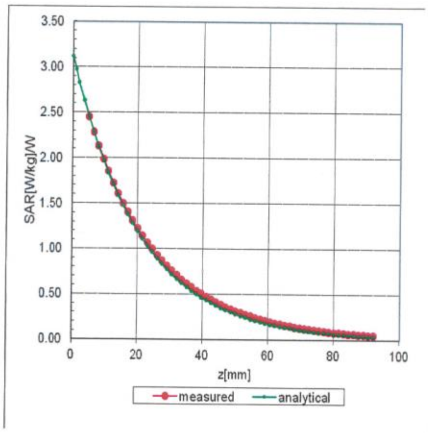
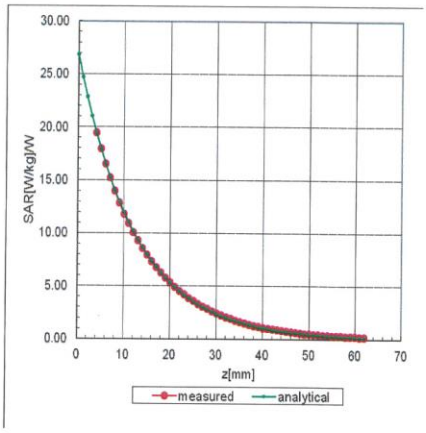
Conversion Factor Assessment

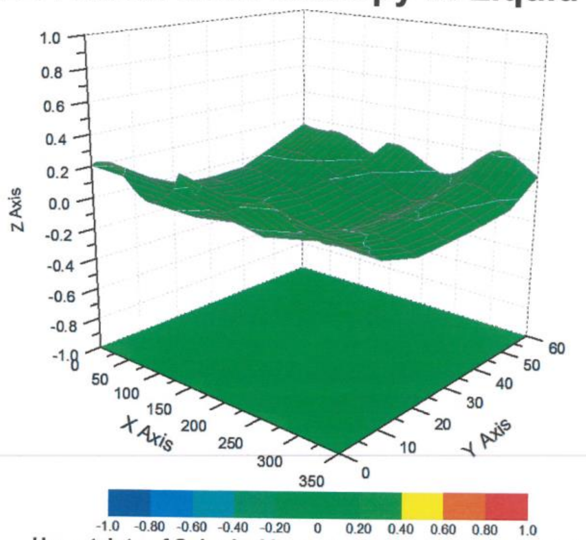
f=750 MHz, WGLS R9(H_convF)



f=1750 MHz, WGLS R22(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ±3.2% (K=2)

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