SAR TEST REPORT

No. I15Z41871-SEM01

For

Haier Telecom (Qingdao) Co., Ltd

LTE Mobile phone

Model name: L51

With

Hardware Version: MP

Software Version: HL-L51-H01-S01

FCC ID: SG71507L51

Issued Date: 2015-09-16

TESTING
CNAS L0570

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 CTTL.

Test Laboratory:

CTTL, Telecommunication Technology Labs, Academy of Telecommunication Research, MIIT

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REPORT HISTORY

Report Number	Revision	Issue Date	Description
I15Z41871-SEM01	Rev.0	2015-09-16	Initial creation of test report

TABLE OF CONTENT

1 Test Laboratory

1.1 Testing Location

Company Name:	CTTL(Shouxiang)
Address:	No. 51 Shouxiang Science Building, Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, P. R. China100191

1.2 Testing Environment

Temperature:	18°C~25 °C,
Relative humidity:	30%~ 70%
Ground system resistance:	< 0.5 Ω
Ambient noise & Reflection:	< 0.012 W/kg

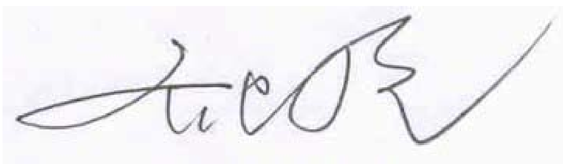
1.3 Project Data

Project Leader:	Qi Dianyuan
Test Engineer:	Lin Xiaojun
Testing Start Date:	July 30, 2015
Testing End Date:	August 23, 2015

1.4 Signature

Lin Xiaojun

(Prepared this test report)



Qi Dianyuan

(Reviewed this test report)

Xiao Li

Deputy Director of the laboratory

(Approved this test report)

2 Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of SAR found during testing for Haier Telecom (Qingdao) Co., Ltd. LTE Mobile phone L51 are as follows:

Table 2.1: Highest Reported SAR (1g)

Exposure Configuration	Technology Band	Highest Reported SAR 1g (W/Kg)	Equipment Class
Head (Separation Distance 0mm)	LTE Band 4	0.52	PCE
	LTE Band 17	0.10	
Body-worn (Data) (Separation Distance 10mm)	LTE Band 4	1.09	
	LTE Band 17	0.19	

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 according to the ANSI C95.1-1992.

For body worn operation, this device has been tested and meets FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with any accessory that contains no metal and which provides a minimum separation distance of 10 mm between this device and the body of the user. Use of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines.

The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output.

The measurement together with the test system set-up is described in annex C of this test report. A detailed description of the equipment under test can be found in chapter 4 of this test report.
The highest reported SAR value is obtained at the case of **(Table 2.1),** and the values are**: 1.09 W/kg (1g).**

3 Client Information

3.1 Applicant Information

Company Name:	Haier Telecom (Qingdao) Co., Ltd
Address /Post:	No1. Haier Road , Hi-tech Zone, Qingdao, China
City:	Qingdao
Postal Code:	266101
Country:	China
Contact Person:	James Shi
Telephone:	+86-21-61278448

3.2 Manufacturer Information

Company Name:	Haier Telecom (Qingdao) Co., Ltd
Address /Post:	No1. Haier Road , Hi-tech Zone, Qingdao, China
City:	Qingdao
Postal Code:	266101
Country:	China
Contact Person:	James Shi
Telephone:	+86-21-61278448

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

4.1 About EUT

Description:	LTE Mobile phone
Model name:	L51
Operating mode(s):	GSM 850/1900, WCDMA 850/1900, BT, Wi-Fi, LTE Band 2/4/7/17
Tested Tx Frequency:	1720 – 1745 MHz (LTE Band 4)
	706.5 – 713.5 MHz (LTE Band 17)
GPRS/EGPRS Multislot Class:	12
GPRS capability Class:	B
Accessories/Body-worn configurations:	Headset
Hotspot mode:	Support simultaneous transmission of hotspot and voice(or data)

4.2 Internal Identification of EUT used during the test

EUT ID*	IMEI	HW	SW Version
EUT1	867747020003032	MP	HL-L51-H01-S01
EUT2	867747020003016	MP	HL-L51-H01-S01

*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
AE1	Battery	H15365	/	Ningbo Veken Battery Co.,Ltd
AE2	Headset	M1690	/	Zhejiang MEEYON Technology Co.,Ltd

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

5 TEST METHODOLOGY

5.1 Applicable Limit Regulations

ANSI C95.1–1992: 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 Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.

KDB447498 D01: General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02: Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies.

KDB648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r02: SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets.

KDB941225 D01 SAR test for 3G devices v03: SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices

KDB941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r03: SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices

KDB941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v02: SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities

KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r03: SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r01: RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations

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:

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

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 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

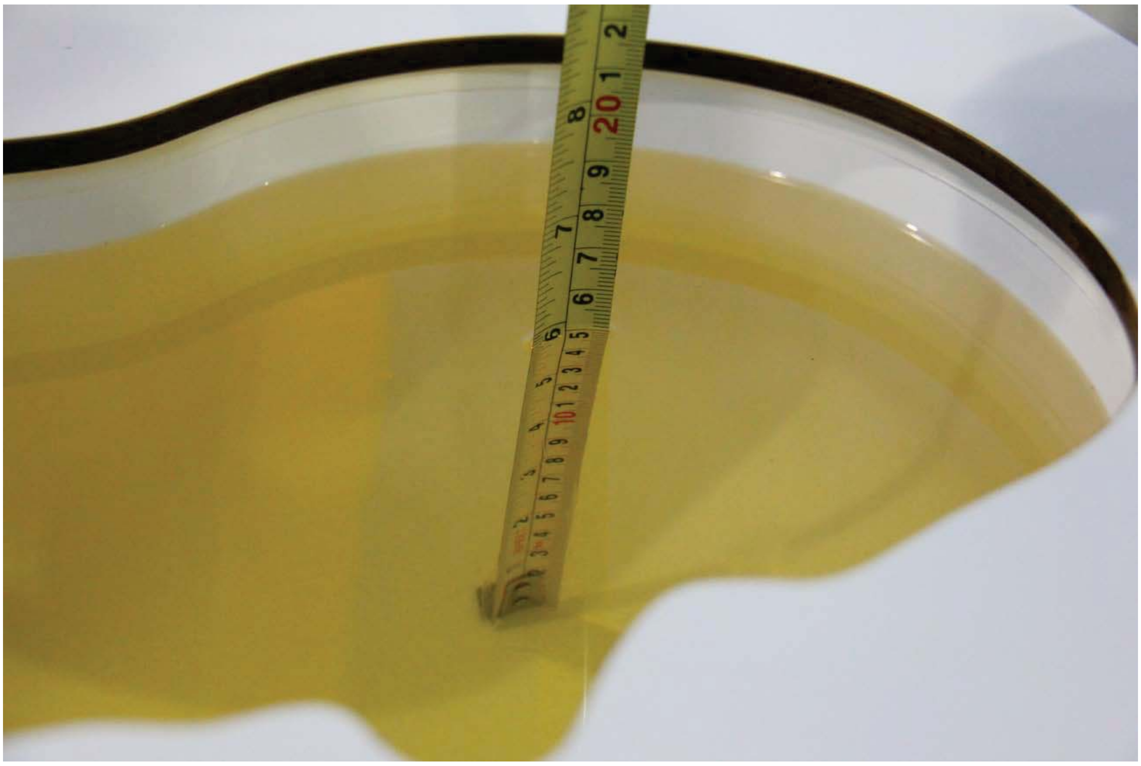
Frequency(MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity(σ)	± 5% Range	Permittivity(ε)	± 5% Range
750	Head	0.89	0.85～0.93	41.94	39.8～44.0
750	Body	0.96	0.91～1.01	55.5	52.7～58.3
1750	Head	1.37	1.30～1.44	40.08	38.1～42.1
1750	Body	1.49	1.42～1.56	53.4	50.7～56.1

7.2 Dielectric Performance

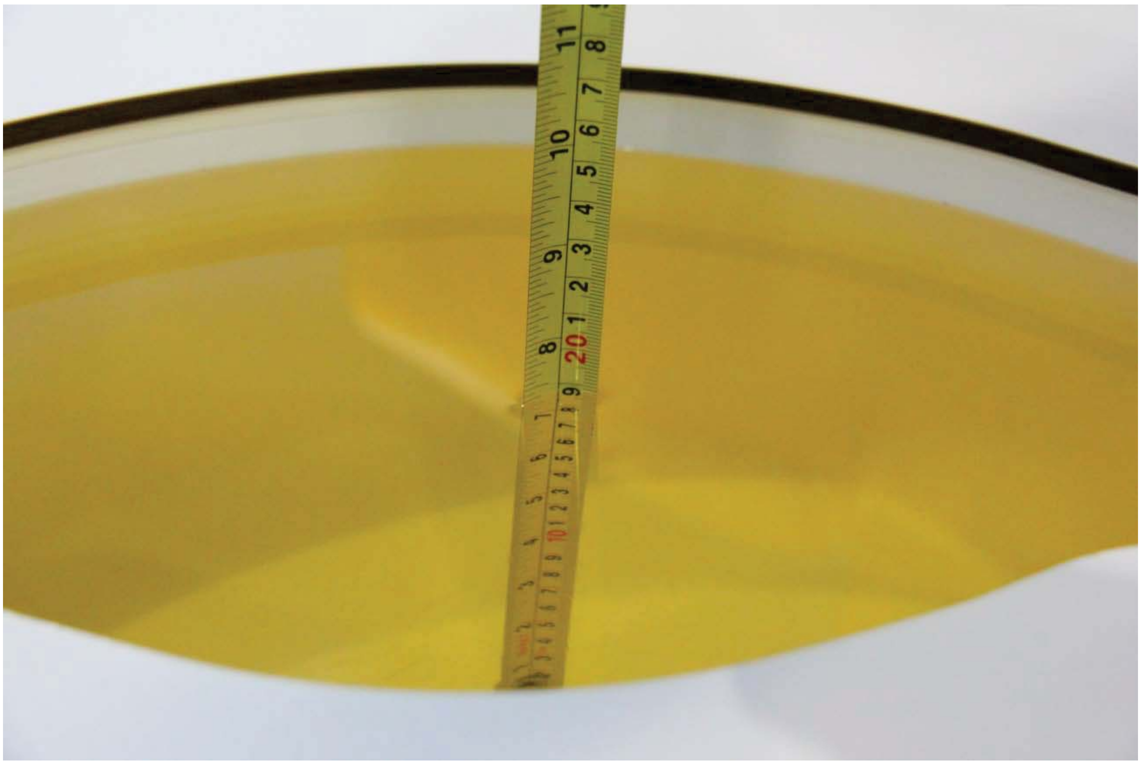
Table 7.2: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Type	Frequency	Permittivity ε	Drift (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Drift (%)
2015-08-23	Head	750 MHz	43.08	2.72	0.912	2.47
	Body	750 MHz	56.98	2.67	0.946	-1.46
2015-07-30	Head	1750 MHz	40.79	1.77	1.383	0.95
	Body	1750 MHz	53.05	-0.66	1.512	1.48

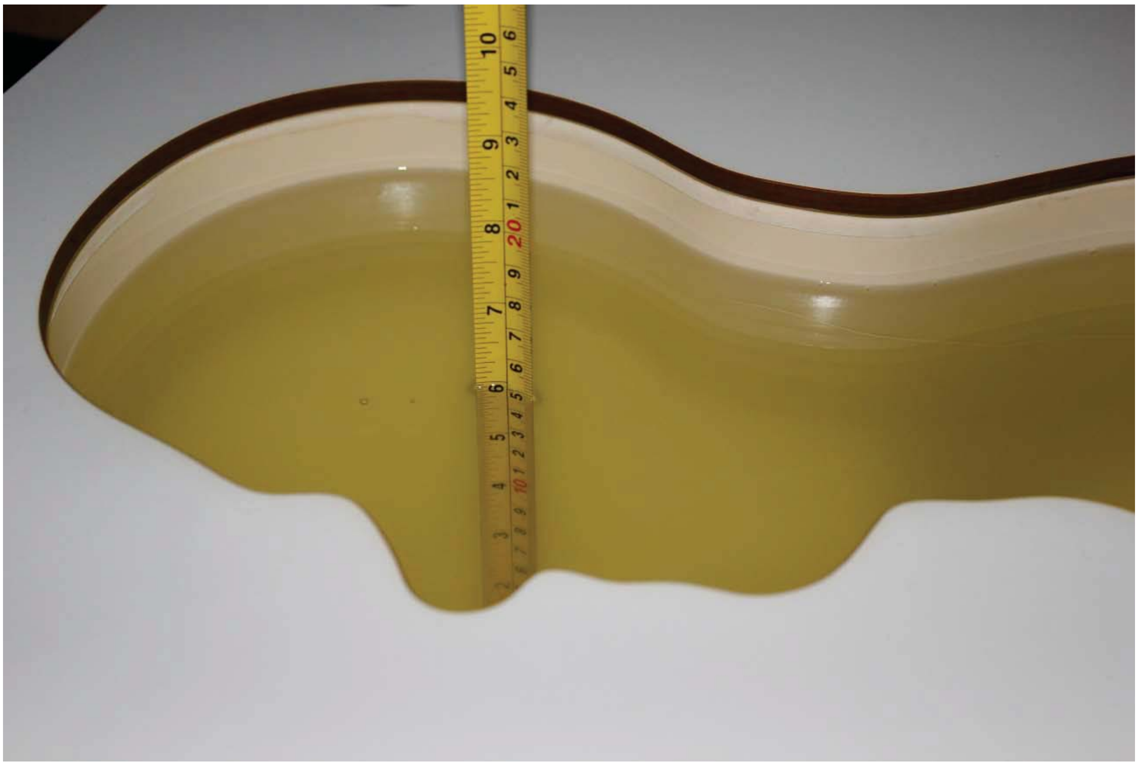
Note: The liquid temperature is 22.0℃



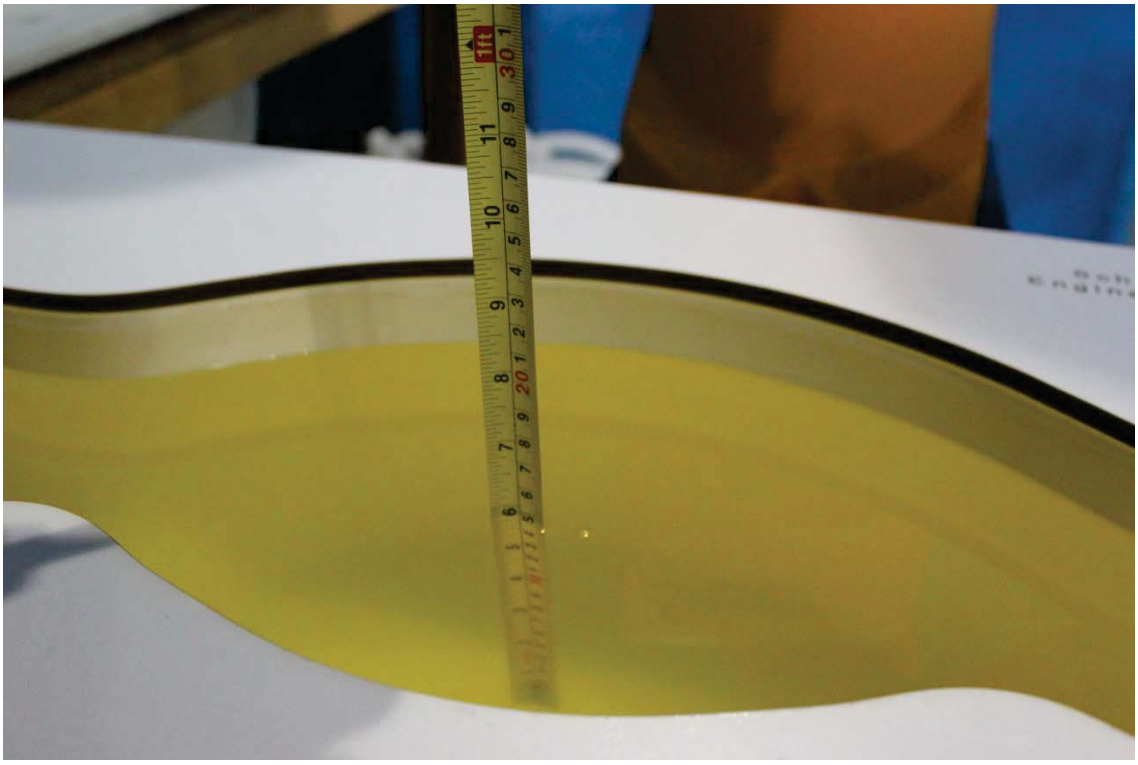
Picture 7-1 Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (700 MHz)



Picture 7-2 Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (700 MHz)



Picture 7-3 Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (1750 MHz)

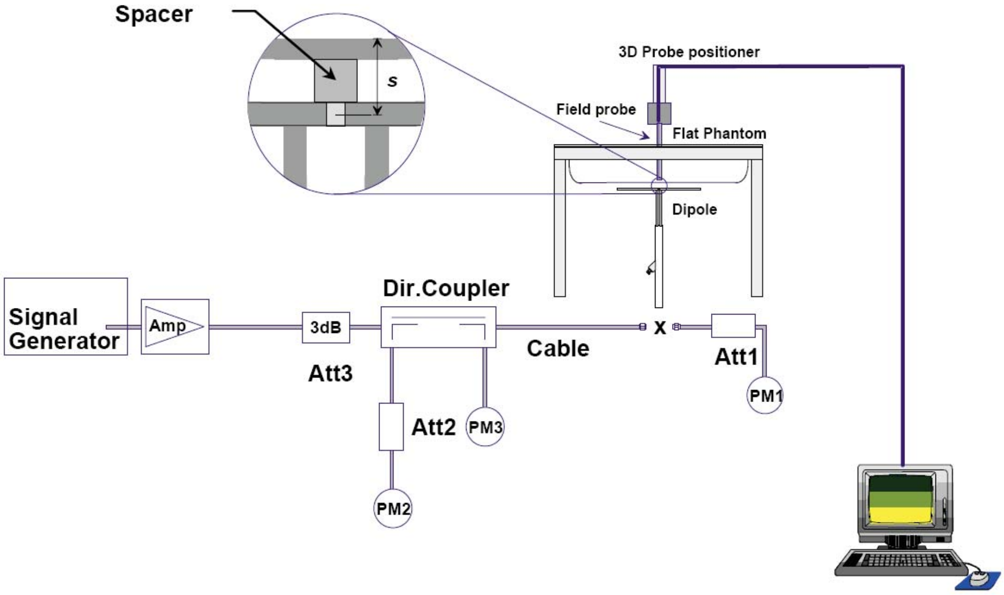


Picture 7-4 Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (1750MHz)

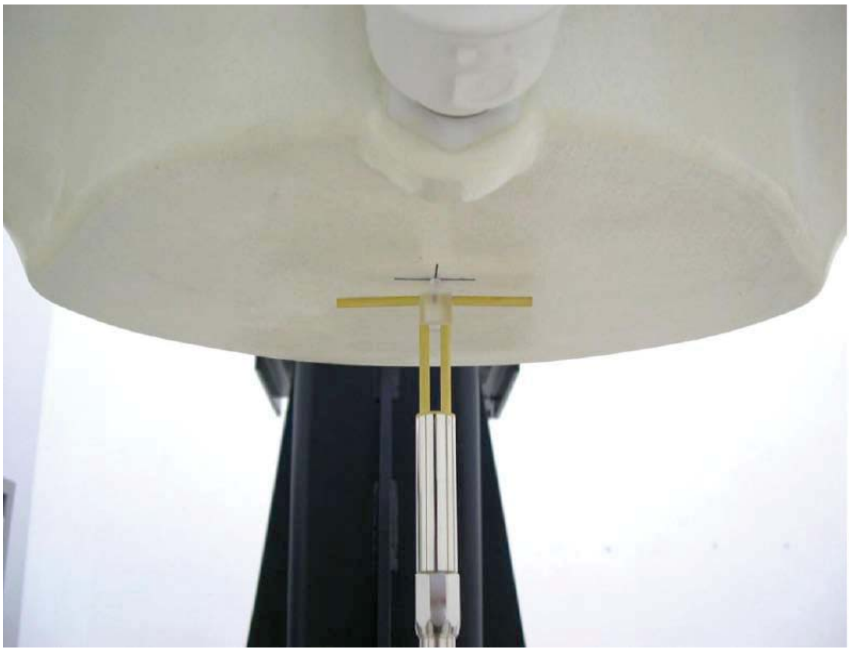
8 System verification

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 a 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.
The system verification results are required that the area scan estimated 1-g SAR is within 3% of the zoom scan 1-g SAR. The details are presented in annex B.

Table 8.1: System Verification of Head

Measurement Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Frequency	Target value (W/kg)		Measured value (W/kg)		Deviation	
		10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average
2015-08-23	750 MHz	5.36	8.2	5.40	8.28	0.75%	0.98%
2015-07-30	1750 MHz	19.7	36.9	19.40	36.40	-1.52%	-1.36%

Table 8.2: System Verification of Body

Measurement Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Frequency	Target value (W/kg)		Measured value (W/kg)		Deviation	
		10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average
2015-08-23	750 MHz	5.68	8.64	5.80	8.84	2.11%	2.31%
2015-07-30	1750 MHz	20.3	37.7	19.88	37.08	-2.07%	-1.64%

9 Measurement Procedures

9.1 Tests to be performed

In order to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR of a handset, all device positions, configurations and operational modes shall be tested for each frequency band according to steps 1 to 3 below. A flowchart of the test process is shown in picture 9.1.

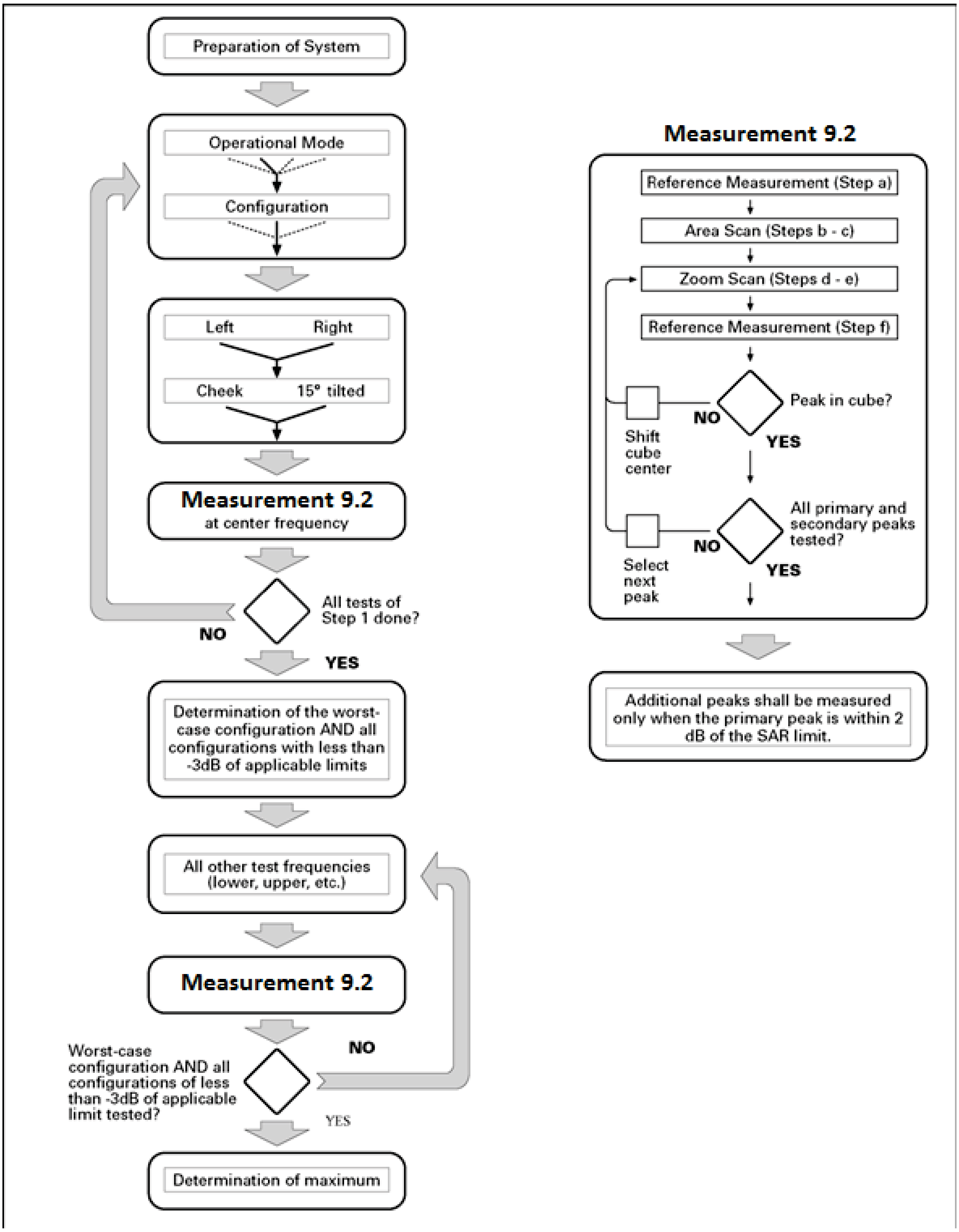
Step 1: The tests described in 9.2 shall be performed at the channel that is closest to the centre of the transmit frequency band (f_c) for:

a) all device positions (cheek and tilt, for both left and right sides of the SAM phantom, as described in annex D),
b) all configurations for each device position in a), e.g., antenna extended and retracted, and
c) all operational modes, e.g., analogue and digital, for each device position in a) and configuration in b) in each frequency band.

If more than three frequencies need to be tested according to 11.1 (i.e., N_c > 3), then all frequencies, configurations and modes shall be tested for all of the above test conditions.

Step 2: For the condition providing highest peak spatial-average SAR determined in Step 1, perform all tests described in 9.2 at all other test frequencies, i.e., lowest and highest frequencies. In addition, for all other conditions (device position, configuration and operational mode) where the peak spatial-average SAR value determined in Step 1 is within 3 dB of the applicable SAR limit, it is recommended that all other test frequencies shall be tested as well.

Step 3: Examine all data to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR found in Steps 1 to 2.



Picture 9.1 Block diagram of the tests to be performed

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 1528-2003. 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 ± 1 mm</td><td>½·δ·ln(2) ± 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">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</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 draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 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 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 SAR Measurement for LTE

SAR tests for LTE are performed with a base station simulator, Rohde & Rchwarz CMW500. Closed loop power control was used so the UE transmits with maximum output power during SAR testing. All powers were measured with the CMW 500.

It is performed for conducted power and SAR based on the KDB941225 D05.

SAR is evaluated separately according to the following procedures for the different test positions in each exposure condition – head, body, body-worn accessories and other use conditions. The procedures in the following subsections are applied separately to test each LTE frequency band.

1) QPSK with 1 RB allocation
   Start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power among RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel. When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing of the remaining RB offset configurations and required test channels is not required for 1 RB allocation; otherwise, SAR is required for the remaining required test channels and only for the RB offset configuration with the highest output power for that channel. When the reported SAR of a required test channel is > 1.45 W/kg, SAR is required for all three RB offset configurations for that required test channel.
2) QPSK with 50% RB allocation
   The procedures required for 1 RB allocation in 1) are applied to measure the SAR for QPSK with 50% RB allocation.
3) QPSK with 100% RB allocation
   For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation in 1) and 2) are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.

9.4 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 14 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

10 Area Scan Based 1-g SAR

10.1 Requirement of KDB

According to the KDB447498 D01 v05, when the implementation is based the specific polynomial fit algorithm as presented at the 29th Bioelectromagnetics Society meeting (2007) and the estimated 1-g SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, a zoom scan measurement is not required provided it is also not needed for any other purpose; for example, if the peak SAR location required for simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion can be determined accurately by the SAR system or manually to discriminate between distinctive peaks and scattered noisy SAR distributions from area scans.

There must not be any warning or alert messages due to various measurement concerns identified by the SAR system; for example, noise in measurements, peaks too close to scan boundary, peaks are too sharp, spatial resolution and uncertainty issues etc. The SAR system verification must also demonstrate that the area scan estimated 1-g SAR is within 3% of the zoom scan 1-g SAR (See Annex B). When all the SAR results for each exposure condition in a frequency band and wireless mode are based on estimated 1-g SAR, the 1-g SAR for the highest SAR configuration must be determined by a zoom scan.

10.2 Fast SAR Algorithms

The approach is based on the area scan measurement applying a frequency dependent attenuation parameter. This attenuation parameter was empirically determined by analyzing a large number of phones. The MOTOROLA FAST SAR was developed and validated by the MOTOROLA Research Group in Ft. Lauderdale.

In the initial study, an approximation algorithm based on Linear fit was developed. The accuracy of the algorithm has been demonstrated across a broad frequency range (136-2450 MHz) and for both 1- and 10-g averaged SAR using a sample of 264 SAR measurements from 55 wireless handsets. For the sample size studied, the root-mean-squared errors of the algorithm are 1.2% and 5.8% for 1- and 10-g averaged SAR, respectively. The paper describing the algorithm in detail is expected to be published in August 2004 within the Special Issue of Transactions on MTT.

In the second step, the same research group optimized the fitting algorithm to an Polynomial fit whereby the frequency validity was extended to cover the range 30-6000MHz. Details of this study can be found in the BEMS 2007 Proceedings.

Both algorithms are implemented in DASY software.

11 Conducted Output Power

11.1 Manufacturing tolerance

Table 11.1: LTE

Mode	Target (dBm)	Tune-up (dBm)
LTE Band 4	22.4	22.9
LTE Band 17	23.1	23.6

LTE MPR will follow up 3GPP setting as below:

Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (NRB)						MPR (dB)
	1.4MHz	3.0MHz	5MHz	10MHz	15MHz	20MHz	
QPSK	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	1
16 QAM	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 8	≤ 12	≤ 16	≤ 18	1
16 QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	2

11.2 LTE Measurement result

Table 11.2: The conducted Power for LTE

Band 4							
Bandwidth (MHz)	RB allocation RB offset (Start RB)	Frequency (MHz)	Max. Target Power (dBm)	QPSK Actual output power (dBm)	QPSK MPR	16QAM Actual output power (dBm)	16QAM MPR
1.4 MHz	1RB High (5)	1754.3	22.9	22.26	0	21.55	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.02	0	21.01	1
		1710.7	22.9	22.07	0	20.94	1
	1RB Middle (3)	1754.3	22.9	22.38	0	21.65	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.13	0	21.18	1
		1710.7	22.9	22.12	0	21.01	1
	1RB Low (0)	1754.3	22.9	22.31	0	21.53	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.14	0	21.17	1
		1710.7	22.9	22.11	0	21.04	1
	3RB High (3)	1754.3	22.9	22.14	0	21.41	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.05	0	21.34	1

		1710.7	22.9	22.06	0	21.19	1
	3RB Middle (1)	1754.3	22.9	22.31	0	21.43	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.11	0	21.31	1
		1710.7	22.9	22.09	0	21.21	1
	3RB Low (0)	1754.3	22.9	22.24	0	21.46	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.08	0	21.43	1
		1710.7	22.9	22.05	0	21.28	1
	6RB (0)	1754.3	22.9	21.22	1	20.24	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.12	1	20.28	2
		1710.7	22.9	21.14	1	20.34	2
3 MHz	1RB High (14)	1753.5	22.9	22.07	0	20.83	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.01	0	21.09	1
		1711.5	22.9	22.06	0	21.02	1
	1RB Middle (7)	1753.5	22.9	22.18	0	20.70	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.08	0	21.07	1
		1711.5	22.9	22.00	0	20.96	1
	1RB Low (0)	1753.5	22.9	22.20	0	20.74	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.15	0	21.06	1
		1711.5	22.9	22.14	0	21.08	1
	8RB High (7)	1753.5	22.9	21.04	1	20.11	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.03	1	20.01	2

		1711.5	22.9	21.06	1	20.16	2
	8RB Middle (4)	1753.5	22.9	21.06	1	20.05	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.07	1	20.04	2
		1711.5	22.9	21.04	1	20.15	2
	8RB Low (0)	1753.5	22.9	21.08	1	19.97	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.09	1	20.06	2
		1711.5	22.9	21.14	1	20.12	2
	15RB (0)	1753.5	22.9	21.10	1	20.09	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.02	1	20.03	2
		1711.5	22.9	21.12	1	20.19	2
5 MHz	1RB High (24)	1752.5	22.9	22.01	0	21.18	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.15	0	20.87	1
		1712.5	22.9	22.02	0	21.00	1
	1RB Middle (12)	1752.5	22.9	21.90	0	21.12	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.11	0	20.85	1
		1712.5	22.9	22.12	0	21.13	1
	1RB Low (0)	1752.5	22.9	21.94	0	21.22	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.12	0	20.90	1
		1712.5	22.9	22.10	0	21.14	1
	12RB High (13)	1752.5	22.9	21.03	1	20.24	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.12	1	20.30	2

		1712.5	22.9	21.04	1	20.09	2
	12RB Middle (6)	1752.5	22.9	21.05	1	20.08	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.07	1	20.28	2
		1712.5	22.9	21.09	1	20.13	2
	12RB Low (0)	1752.5	22.9	21.02	1	20.14	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.10	1	20.29	2
		1712.5	22.9	21.08	1	20.19	2
	25RB (0)	1752.5	22.9	21.06	1	20.14	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.03	1	20.23	2
		1712.5	22.9	21.04	1	20.15	2
10 MHz	1RB High (49)	1750	22.9	22.29	0	20.79	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.06	0	21.28	1
		1715	22.9	22.11	0	21.23	1
	1RB Middle (24)	1750	22.9	22.09	0	20.76	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.24	0	21.34	1
		1715	22.9	22.34	0	21.40	1
	1RB Low (0)	1750	22.9	22.33	0	20.85	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.18	0	21.29	1
		1715	22.9	22.37	0	21.60	1
	25RB High (25)	1750	22.9	20.97	1	19.88	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.07	1	20.08	2

		1715	22.9	21.00	1	20.04	2
	25RB Middle (12)	1750	22.9	21.05	1	20.07	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.09	1	20.07	2
		1715	22.9	21.12	1	20.25	2
	25RB Low (0)	1750	22.9	21.15	1	20.14	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.11	1	20.30	2
		1715	22.9	21.18	1	20.32	2
	50RB (0)	1750	22.9	21.12	1	20.33	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.09	1	20.15	2
		1715	22.9	21.10	1	20.13	2
15 MHz	1RB High (74)	1747.5	22.9	22.12	0	20.74	1
		1732.5	22.9	21.92	0	21.24	1
		1717.5	22.9	22.05	0	21.04	1
	1RB Middle (37)	1747.5	22.9	22.06	0	20.73	1
		1732.5	22.9	21.97	0	21.16	1
		1717.5	22.9	22.07	0	21.33	1
	1RB Low (0)	1747.5	22.9	22.36	0	20.86	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.09	0	21.37	1
		1717.5	22.9	22.40	0	21.54	1
	36RB High (38)	1747.5	22.9	21.03	1	19.94	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.15	1	20.12	2

		1717.5	22.9	21.02	1	20.21	2
	36RB Middle (19)	1747.5	22.9	21.18	1	20.09	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.12	1	20.03	2
		1717.5	22.9	21.11	1	20.15	2
	36RB Low (0)	1747.5	22.9	21.17	1	20.10	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.13	1	20.13	2
		1717.5	22.9	21.29	1	20.30	2
	75RB (0)	1747.5	22.9	21.12	1	20.08	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.04	1	20.15	2
		1717.5	22.9	21.03	1	20.01	2
20 MHz	1RB High (99)	1745	22.9	22.14	0	21.33	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.10	0	21.25	1
		1720	22.9	22.24	0	21.26	1
	1RB Middle (50)	1745	22.9	22.20	0	21.66	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.05	0	21.14	1
		1720	22.9	22.18	0	21.24	1
	1RB Low (0)	1745	22.9	22.23	0	21.18	1
		1732.5	22.9	22.27	0	20.97	1
		1720	22.9	22.42	0	21.55	1
	50RB High (50)	1745	22.9	21.21	1	20.14	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.20	1	20.06	2

		1720	22.9	21.06	1	20.04	2
	50RB Middle (25)	1745	22.9	21.24	1	20.11	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.12	1	20.01	2
		1720	22.9	21.19	1	20.13	2
	50RB Low (0)	1745	22.9	21.18	1	20.16	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.14	1	20.21	2
		1720	22.9	21.26	1	20.25	2
	100RB (0)	1745	22.9	21.22	1	20.18	2
		1732.5	22.9	21.16	1	20.12	2
		1720	22.9	21.19	1	20.11	2
Band 17							
Bandwidth (MHz)	RB allocation	Frequency (MHz)	Max. Target Power (dBm)	QPSK		16QAM	
	RB offset (Start RB)			Actual output power (dBm)	MPR	Actual output power (dBm)	MPR
5 MHz	1RB High (24)	713.5	23.6	22.77	0	21.84	1
		710	23.6	22.70	0	21.85	1
		706.5	23.6	22.83	0	22.18	1
	1RB Middle (12)	713.5	23.6	22.75	0	21.82	1
		710	23.6	22.88	0	22.21	1
		706.5	23.6	23.18	0	22.54	1
	1RB Low (0)	713.5	23.6	22.74	0	21.81	1
		710	23.6	22.97	0	22.30	1
		706.5	23.6	23.06	0	22.40	1

	12RB High (13)	713.5	23.6	21.80	1	20.80	2
		710	23.6	21.64	1	20.90	2
		706.5	23.6	21.85	1	21.08	2
	12RB Middle (6)	713.5	23.6	21.88	1	20.81	2
		710	23.6	21.83	1	20.94	2
		706.5	23.6	21.99	1	21.19	2
	12RB Low (0)	713.5	23.6	21.76	1	20.68	2
		710	23.6	21.84	1	20.95	2
		706.5	23.6	21.90	1	21.21	2
	25RB (0)	713.5	23.6	21.70	1	20.65	2
		710	23.6	21.82	1	20.89	2
		706.5	23.6	21.96	1	21.11	2
10 MHz	1RB High (49)	711	23.6	22.70	0	21.83	1
		710	23.6	22.85	0	21.86	1
		709	23.6	22.83	0	21.91	1
	1RB Middle (24)	711	23.6	22.93	0	21.85	1
		710	23.6	22.98	0	21.96	1
		709	23.6	23.00	0	22.25	1
	1RB Low (0)	711	23.6	23.14	0	22.40	1
		710	23.6	23.10	0	22.39	1
		709	23.6	23.16	0	22.44	1

	25RB High (25)	711	23.6	21.64	1	20.77	2
		710	23.6	21.68	1	20.65	2
		709	23.6	21.66	1	20.81	2
	25RB Middle (12)	711	23.6	21.80	1	20.84	2
		710	23.6	21.70	1	20.89	2
		709	23.6	21.98	1	21.26	2
	25RB Low (0)	711	23.6	21.99	1	21.16	2
		710	23.6	22.02	1	20.94	2
		709	23.6	22.18	1	21.27	2
	50RB (0)	711	23.6	21.71	1	20.79	2
		710	23.6	21.97	1	20.82	2
		709	23.6	21.90	1	20.99	2

12 SAR Test Result

It is determined by user manual for the distance between the EUT and the phantom bottom. The distance is 10mm and just applied to the condition of body worn accessory.

It is performed for all SAR measurements with area scan based 1-g SAR estimation (Fast SAR). A zoom scan measurement is added when the estimated 1-g SAR is the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination or more than 1.2W/kg.

The calculated SAR is obtained by the following formula:

$$\text{Reported SAR} = \text{Measured SAR} \times 10^{(P_{Target} - P_{Measured})/10}$$

Where P_{Target} is the power of manufacturing upper limit;

$P_{Measured}$ is the measured power in chapter 11.

Table 12.1: Duty Cycle

Mode	**Duty Cycle**
LTE	1:1

12.1 SAR results for Fast SAR

Table 12.2: SAR Values (LTE Band4 - Head)

Ambient Temperature: 22.9 °C Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C												
Frequency		Mode	Side	Test Position	Figure No.	Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.											
1720	20050	1RB_low	Left	Touch	Fig.1	22.42	22.9	0.294	**0.33**	0.466	**0.52**	-0.10
1720	20050	1RB_low	Left	Tilt	/	22.42	22.9	0.0916	**0.10**	0.155	**0.17**	0.14
1720	20050	1RB_low	Right	Touch	/	22.42	22.9	0.198	**0.22**	0.338	**0.38**	-0.14
1720	20050	1RB_low	Right	Tilt	/	22.42	22.9	0.0744	**0.08**	0.13	**0.15**	0.08
1720	20050	50RB_Low	Left	Touch	/	21.26	21.9	0.212	**0.25**	0.353	**0.41**	0.05
1720	20050	50RB_Low	Left	Tilt	/	21.26	21.9	0.0667	**0.08**	0.11	**0.13**	0.10
1720	20050	50RB_Low	Right	Touch	/	21.26	21.9	0.149	**0.17**	0.252	**0.29**	0.06
1720	20050	50RB_Low	Right	Tilt	/	21.26	21.9	0.0574	**0.07**	0.102	**0.12**	0.10

Note1: The LTE mode is QPSK_20MHz.

Table 12.3: SAR Values (LTE Band4 - Body)

Ambient Temperature: 22.9 °C Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C											
Frequency		Mode	Test Position	Figure No.	Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
1720	20050	1RB_low	Front	/	22.42	22.9	0.452	**0.50**	0.719	**0.80**	0.13
1745	20300	1RB_low	Rear	/	22.23	22.9	0.555	**0.65**	0.913	**1.07**	0.11
1732.5	20175	1RB_low	Rear	/	22.27	22.9	0.575	**0.66**	0.918	**1.06**	0.04
1720	20050	1RB_low	Rear	Fig.2	22.42	22.9	0.611	**0.68**	0.98	**1.09**	-0.02
1720	20050	1RB_low	Left	/	22.42	22.9	0.18	**0.20**	0.31	**0.35**	0.10
1720	20050	1RB_low	Right	/	22.42	22.9	0.078	**0.09**	0.126	**0.14**	-0.05
1720	20050	1RB_low	Bottom	/	22.42	22.9	0.293	**0.33**	0.515	**0.58**	-0.03
1720	20050	50RB_Low	Front	/	21.26	21.9	0.33	**0.38**	0.55	**0.64**	0.06
1720	20050	50RB_Low	Rear	/	21.26	21.9	0.418	**0.48**	0.691	**0.80**	-0.03
1720	20050	50RB_Low	Left	/	21.26	21.9	0.133	**0.15**	0.228	**0.26**	0.04
1720	20050	50RB_Low	Right	/	21.26	21.9	0.0607	**0.07**	0.0981	**0.11**	0.02
1720	20050	50RB_Low	Bottom	/	21.26	21.9	0.209	**0.24**	0.382	**0.44**	0.08
1745	20300	100RB	Rear	/	21.22	21.9	0.444	**0.52**	0.71	**0.83**	-0.11

Note1: The distance between the EUT and the phantom bottom is 10mm.

Note2: The LTE mode is QPSK_20MHz.

Table 12.4: SAR Values (LTE Band17 - Head)

Ambient Temperature: 22.9 °C Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C												
Frequency		Mode	Side	Test Position	Figure No.	Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.											
709	23780	1RB_Low	Left	Touch	Fig.3	23.16	23.6	0.0711	**0.08**	0.0891	**0.10**	0.12
709	23780	1RB_Low	Left	Tilt	/	23.16	23.6	0.0403	**0.04**	0.0573	**0.06**	-0.01
709	23780	1RB_Low	Right	Touch	/	23.16	23.6	0.0453	**0.05**	0.0659	**0.07**	0.15
709	23780	1RB_Low	Right	Tilt	/	23.16	23.6	0.0295	**0.03**	0.0422	**0.05**	0.12
709	23780	25RB_Low	Left	Touch	/	22.18	22.6	0.0437	**0.05**	0.0628	**0.07**	0.13
709	23780	25RB_Low	Left	Tilt	/	22.18	22.6	0.0312	**0.03**	0.0438	**0.05**	0.17
709	23780	25RB_Low	Right	Touch	/	22.18	22.6	0.0356	**0.04**	0.0517	**0.06**	0.18
709	23780	25RB_Low	Right	Tilt	/	22.18	22.6	0.0231	**0.03**	0.0331	**0.04**	0.17

Note1: The LTE mode is QPSK_20MHz.

Table 12.5: SAR Values (LTE Band17 - Body)

Ambient Temperature: 22.9 °C Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C											
Frequency		Mode	Test Position	Figure No.	Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
709	23780	1RB_Low	Front	/	23.16	23.6	0.0765	**0.08**	0.105	**0.12**	0.14
709	23780	1RB_Low	Rear	Fig.4	23.16	23.6	0.13	**0.14**	0.17	**0.19**	0.17
709	23780	1RB_Low	Left	/	23.16	23.6	0.0302	**0.03**	0.044	**0.05**	0.10
709	23780	1RB_Low	Right	/	23.16	23.6	0.0275	**0.03**	0.0393	**0.04**	-0.10
709	23780	1RB_Low	Bottom	/	23.16	23.6	0.0125	**0.01**	0.0186	**0.02**	-0.03
709	23780	25RB_Low	Front	/	22.18	22.6	0.0587	**0.06**	0.0807	**0.09**	-0.04
709	23780	25RB_Low	Rear	/	22.18	22.6	0.0913	**0.10**	0.126	**0.14**	0.06
709	23780	25RB_Low	Left	/	22.18	22.6	0.0235	**0.03**	0.0341	**0.04**	0.15
709	23780	25RB_Low	Right	/	22.18	22.6	0.0227	**0.03**	0.0324	**0.04**	-0.13
709	23780	25RB_Low	Bottom	/	22.18	22.6	0.0101	**0.01**	0.015	**0.02**	0.06

Note1: The distance between the EUT and the phantom bottom is 10mm.
Note2: The LTE mode is QPSK_20MHz.

12.3 SAR results for Standard procedure

There is zoom scan measurement to be added for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration/band.

Table 12.6: SAR Values (LTE Band4 - Head)

Ambient Temperature: 22.9 °C Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C												
Frequency		Mode	Side	Test Position	Figure No.	Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.											
1720	20050	1RB_low	Left	Touch	Fig.1	22.42	22.9	0.294	**0.33**	0.466	**0.52**	-0.10

Note1: The LTE mode is QPSK_20MHz.

Table 12.7: SAR Values (LTE Band4 - Body)

Ambient Temperature: 22.9 °C Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C											
Frequency		Mode	Test Position	Figure No.	Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
1720	20050	1RB_low	Rear	Fig.2	22.42	22.9	0.611	**0.68**	0.98	**1.09**	-0.02

Note1: The distance between the EUT and the phantom bottom is 10mm.
Note2: The LTE mode is QPSK_20MHz.

Table 12.8: SAR Values (LTE Band17 - Head)

Ambient Temperature: 22.9 °C Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C												
Frequency		Mode	Side	Test Position	Figure No.	Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.											
709	23780	1RB_Low	Left	Touch	Fig.3	23.16	23.6	0.0711	**0.08**	0.0891	**0.10**	0.12

Note1: The LTE mode is QPSK_20MHz.

Table 12.9: SAR Values (LTE Band17 - Body)

Ambient Temperature: 22.9 °C Liquid Temperature: 22.5 °C											
Frequency		Mode	Test Position	Figure No.	Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
MHz	Ch.										
709	23780	1RB_Low	Rear	Fig.4	23.16	23.6	0.13	**0.14**	0.17	**0.19**	0.17

Note1: The distance between the EUT and the phantom bottom is 10mm.

Note2: The LTE mode is QPSK_20MHz.

13 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; steps 2) 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 ≥ 1.45 W/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 13.1: SAR Measurement Variability for Body LTE Band 4 (1g)

Frequency		Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Original SAR (W/kg)	First Repeated SAR (W/kg)	The Ratio	Second Repeated SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Ch.						
1720	20050	Rear	10	0.98	0.973	1.01	/

14 Measurement Uncertainty

14.1 Measurement Uncertainty for Normal SAR Tests (300MHz~3GHz)

No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement system										
1	Probe calibration	B	5.5	N	1	1	1	5.5	5.5	∞
2	Isotropy	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
3	Boundary effect	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
4	Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
5	Detection limit	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
6	Readout electronics	B	0.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
7	Response time	B	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
8	Integration time	B	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
9	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
10	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
11	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
12	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
13	Post-processing	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Test sample related										
14	Test sample positioning	A	3.3	N	1	1	1	3.3	3.3	71
15	Device holder uncertainty	A	3.4	N	1	1	1	3.4	3.4	5
16	Drift of output power	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and set-up										
17	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
18	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
19	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	2.06	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.32	0.89	43
20	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
21	Liquid permittivity (meas.)	A	1.6	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.0	0.8	521

Combined standard uncertainty	$u_c^{'} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{21} c_i^2 u_i^2}$					9.25	9.12	257
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)	$u_e = 2u_c$					18.5	18.2	

14.2 Measurement Uncertainty for Normal SAR Tests (3~6GHz)

No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement system										
1	Probe calibration	B	6.5	N	1	1	1	6.5	6.5	∞
2	Isotropy	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
3	Boundary effect	B	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
4	Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
5	Detection limit	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
6	Readout electronics	B	0.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
7	Response time	B	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
8	Integration time	B	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
9	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
10	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
11	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
12	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	6.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
13	Post-processing	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Test sample related										
14	Test sample positioning	A	3.3	N	1	1	1	3.3	3.3	71
15	Device holder uncertainty	A	3.4	N	1	1	1	3.4	3.4	5
16	Drift of output power	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and set-up										
17	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
18	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
19	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	2.06	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.32	0.89	43

20	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
21	Liquid permittivity (meas.)	A	1.6	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.0	0.8	521
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c^{'} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{21} c_i^2 u_i^2}$						10.8	10.7	257
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$						21.6	21.4	

14.3 Measurement Uncertainty for Fast SAR Tests (300MHz~3GHz)

No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement system										
1	Probe calibration	B	5.5	N	1	1	1	5.5	5.5	∞
2	Isotropy	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
3	Boundary effect	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
4	Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
5	Detection limit	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
6	Readout electronics	B	0.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
7	Response time	B	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
8	Integration time	B	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
9	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
10	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
11	Probe positioned mech. Restrictions	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
12	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
13	Post-processing	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
14	Fast SAR z-Approximation	B	7.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.0	4.0	∞
Test sample related										
15	Test sample positioning	A	3.3	N	1	1	1	3.3	3.3	71
16	Device holder uncertainty	A	3.4	N	1	1	1	3.4	3.4	5
17	Drift of output power	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞

Phantom and set-up										
18	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
19	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
20	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	2.06	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.32	0.89	43
21	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
22	Liquid permittivity (meas.)	A	1.6	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.0	0.8	521
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c^{'} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$						10.1	9.95	257
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$						20.2	19.9	

14.4 Measurement Uncertainty for Fast SAR Tests (3~6GHz)

No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement system										
1	Probe calibration	B	6.5	N	1	1	1	6.5	6.5	∞
2	Isotropy	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
3	Boundary effect	B	2.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
4	Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
5	Detection limit	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
6	Readout electronics	B	0.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
7	Response time	B	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
8	Integration time	B	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
9	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
10	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
11	Probe positioned mech. Restrictions	B	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
12	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	6.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
13	Post-processing	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
14	Fast SAR z-Approximation	B	14.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	8.1	8.1	∞
Test sample related										

15	Test sample positioning	A	3.3	N	1	1	1	3.3	3.3	71
16	Device holder uncertainty	A	3.4	N	1	1	1	3.4	3.4	5
17	Drift of output power	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and set-up										
18	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
19	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
20	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	2.06	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.32	0.89	43
21	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
22	Liquid permittivity (meas.)	A	1.6	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.0	0.8	521
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c' = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$						13.3	13.2	257
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$						26.6	26.4	

15 MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS

Table 15.1: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	E5071C	MY46110673	February 03, 2015	One year
02	Power meter	NRVD	102196	March 03, 2015	One year
03	Power sensor	NRV-Z5	100596		
04	Signal Generator	E4438C	MY49071430	February 02, 2015	One Year
05	Amplifier	60S1G4	0331848	No Calibration Requested	
06	BTS	E5515C	MY50263375	January 30, 2015	One year
07	BTS	CMW500	129942	March 03, 2015	One year
08	E-field Probe	SPEAG EX3DV4	3846	September 24, 2014	One year
09	DAE	SPEAG DAE4	777	September 17, 2014	One year
10	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D750V3	1017	July 23, 2015	One year
11	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D1750V2	1003	August 18, 2014	One year

END OF REPORT BODY

ANNEX A Graph Results

LTE Band4 Left Cheek Middle with QPSK_20M_1RB_High

Date: 2015-7-30
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 1750 MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1732.5 MHz; σ = 1.388 mho/m; εr = 39.737; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature: 22.9^{o}C   Liquid Temperature: 22.5^{o}C
Communication System: LTE Band4 Frequency: 1732.5 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846 ConvF(7.64, 7.64, 7.64)

Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.516 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.468 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.725 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.466 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.294 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.493 W/kg

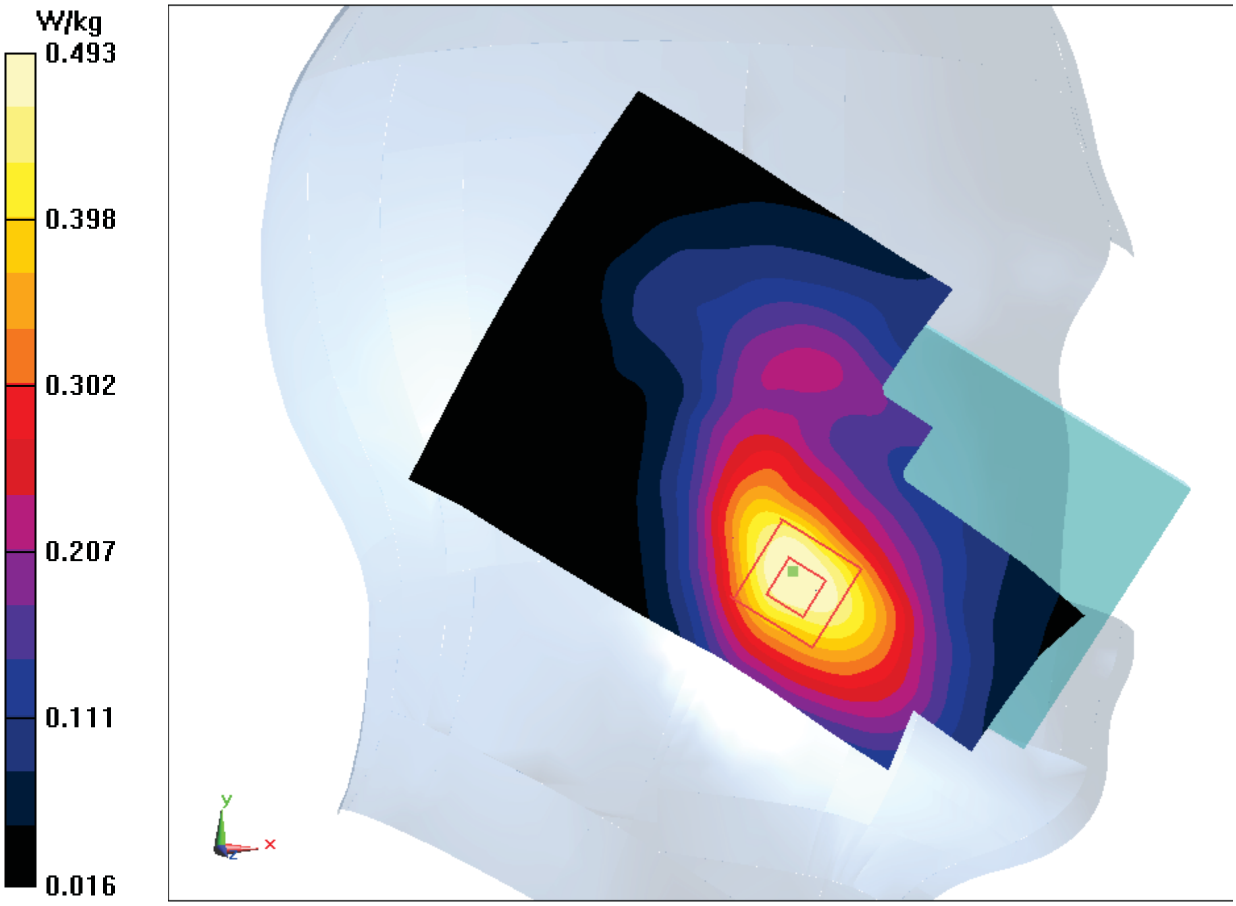


Fig.1 LTE Band4

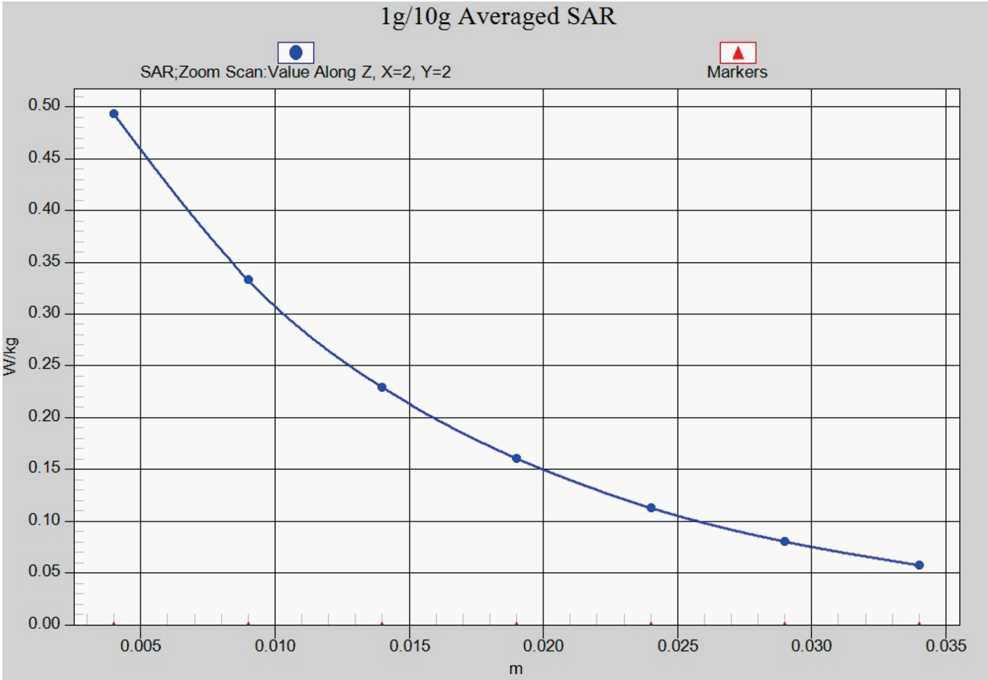


Fig. 1-1 Z-Scan at power reference point (LTE Band4)

LTE Band4 Body Rear Middle with QPSK_20M_1RB_High

Date: 2015-7-30
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Body 1750 MHz
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 1732.5 MHz; σ = 1.457 mho/m; εr = 52.962; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature: 22.9°C Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: LTE Band4 Frequency: 1732.5 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846 ConvF(7.43, 7.43, 7.43)

Area Scan (121x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.26 W/kg
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 13.52 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.52 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.980 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.611 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.27 W/kg

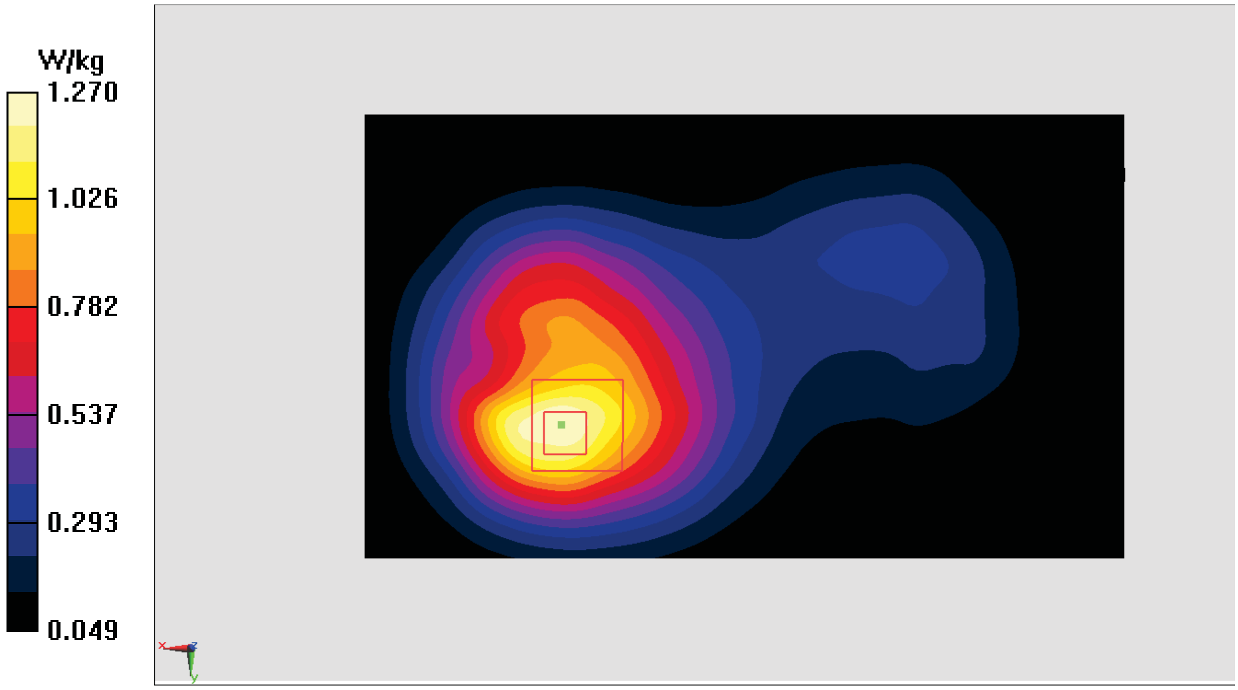


Fig.2 LTE Band4

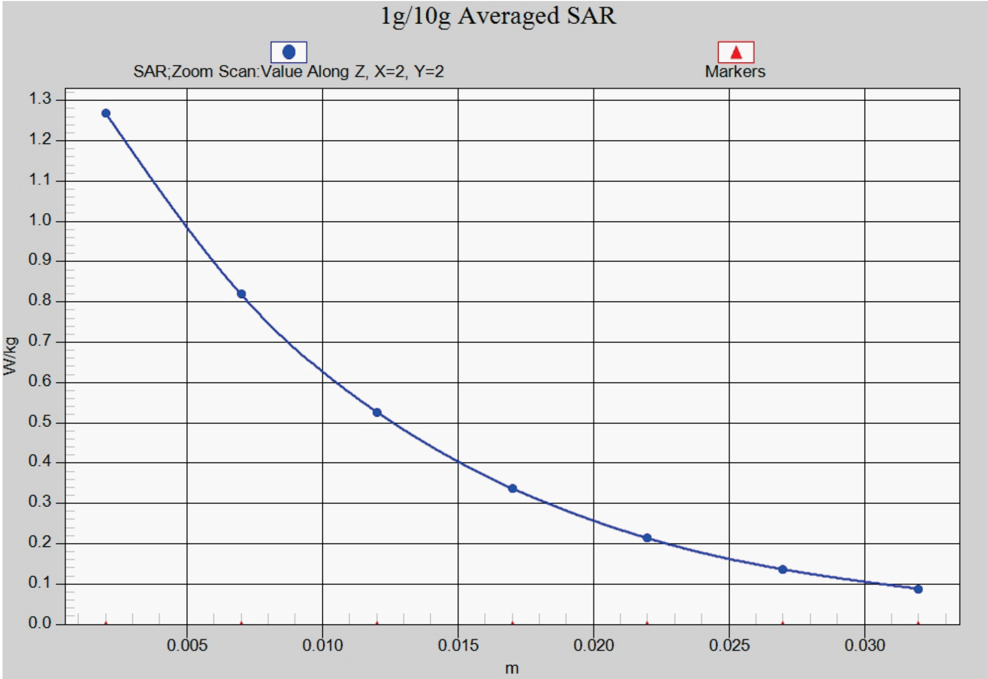


Fig. 2-1 Z-Scan at power reference point (LTE Band4)

LTE Band17 Right Cheek Middle with QPSK_20M_1RB_Low

Date: 2015-8-23
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 750 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 709 MHz; σ = 0.886 mho/m; εr = 42.89; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature: 22.9^{o}C   Liquid Temperature: 22.5^{o}C
Communication System: LTE Band7 Frequency: 709 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846 ConvF(6.50, 6.50, 6.50)

Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0940 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.506 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.105 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.089 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.071 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0994 W/kg

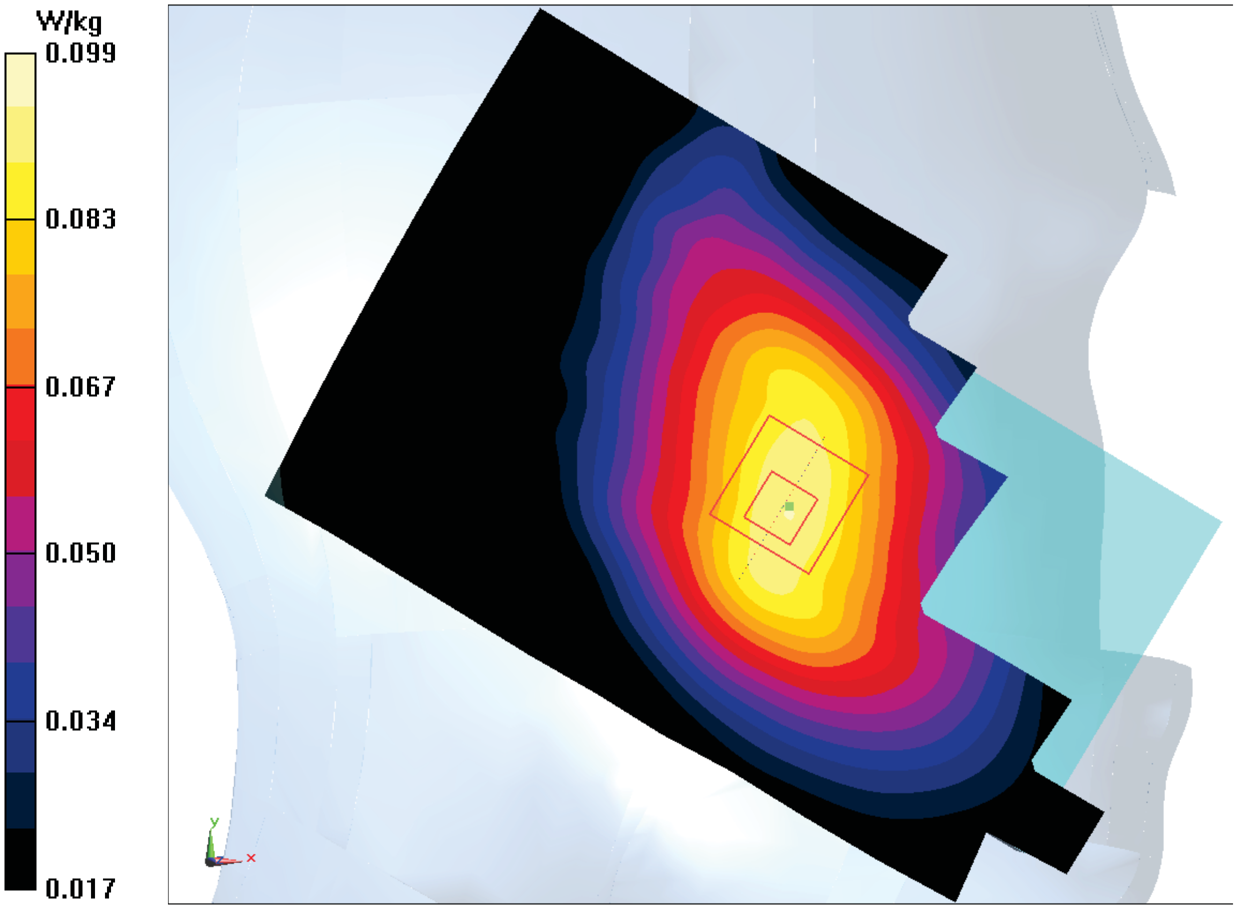


Fig.3 LTE Band17

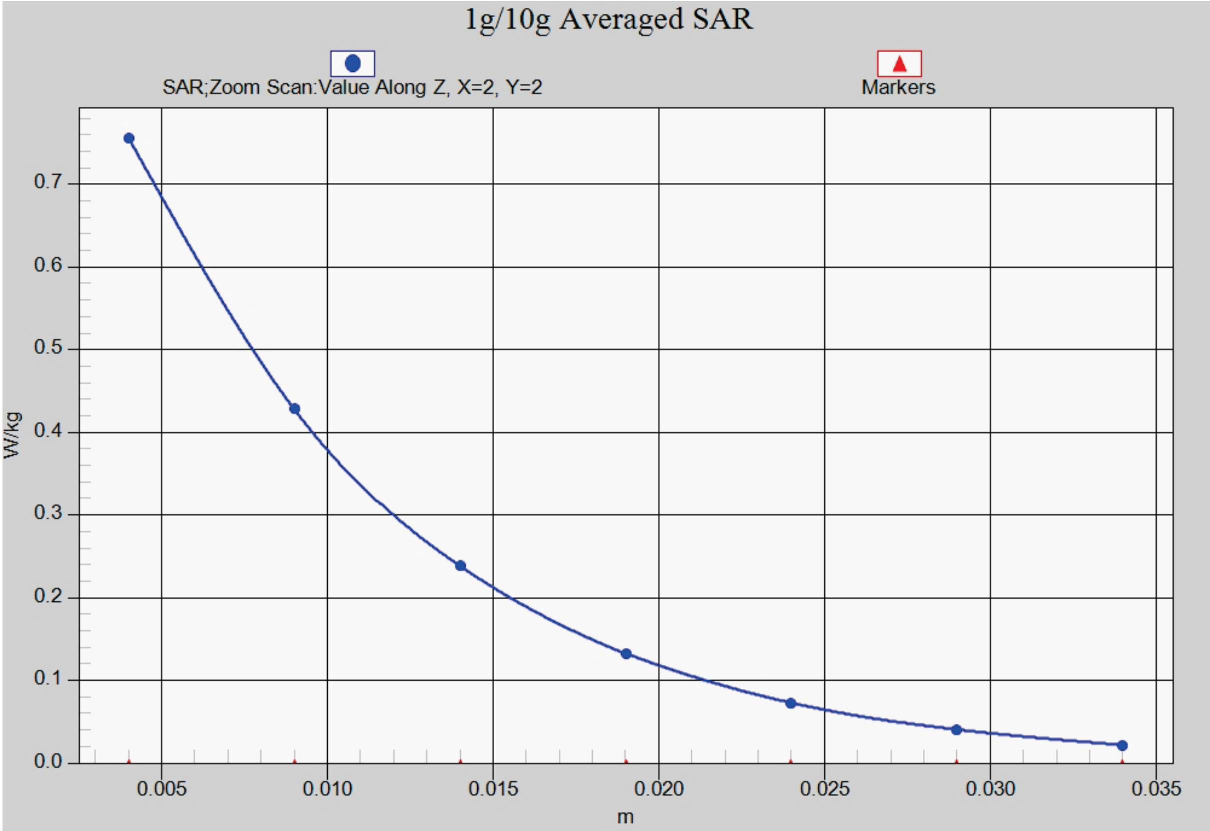


Fig. 3-1 Z-Scan at power reference point (LTE Band17)

LTE Band17 Body Rear Low with QPSK_20M_1RB_Low
Date: 2015-8-23
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Body 750 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 709 MHz; σ = 0.904 mho/m; εr = 56.78; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature: 22.9^{o}C   Liquid Temperature: 22.5^{o}C
Communication System: LTE Band7 Frequency: 709 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846 ConvF(6.68, 6.68, 6.68)

Area Scan (121x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.193 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.72 V/m; Power Drift = 0.17 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.219 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.170 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.130 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.196 W/kg

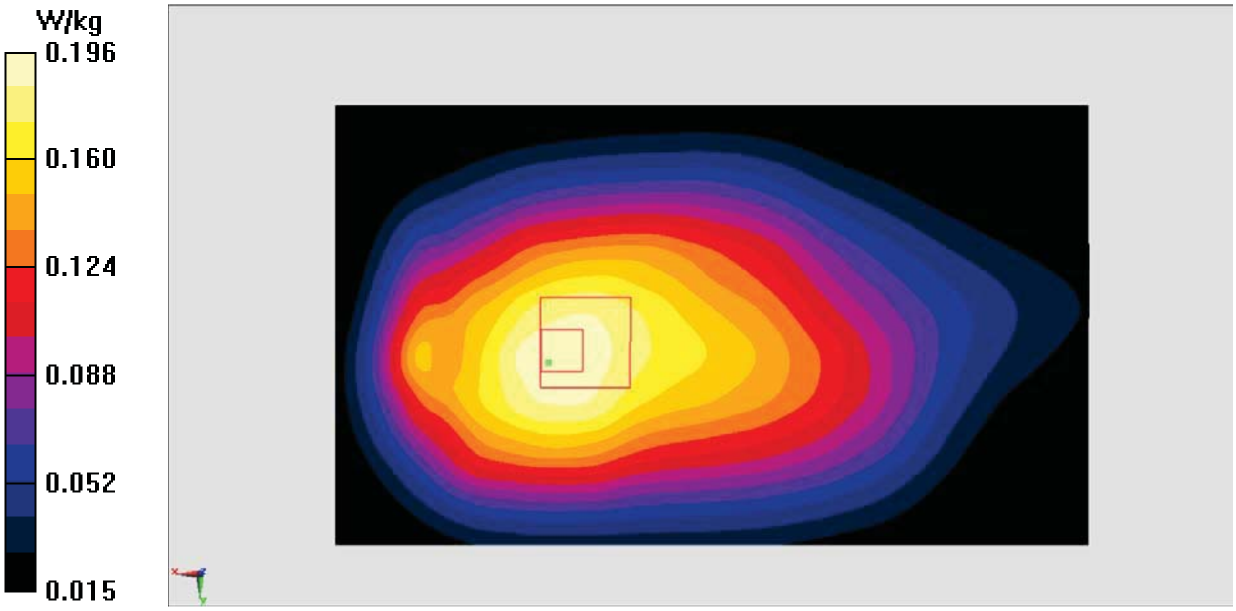


Fig.4 LTE Band17

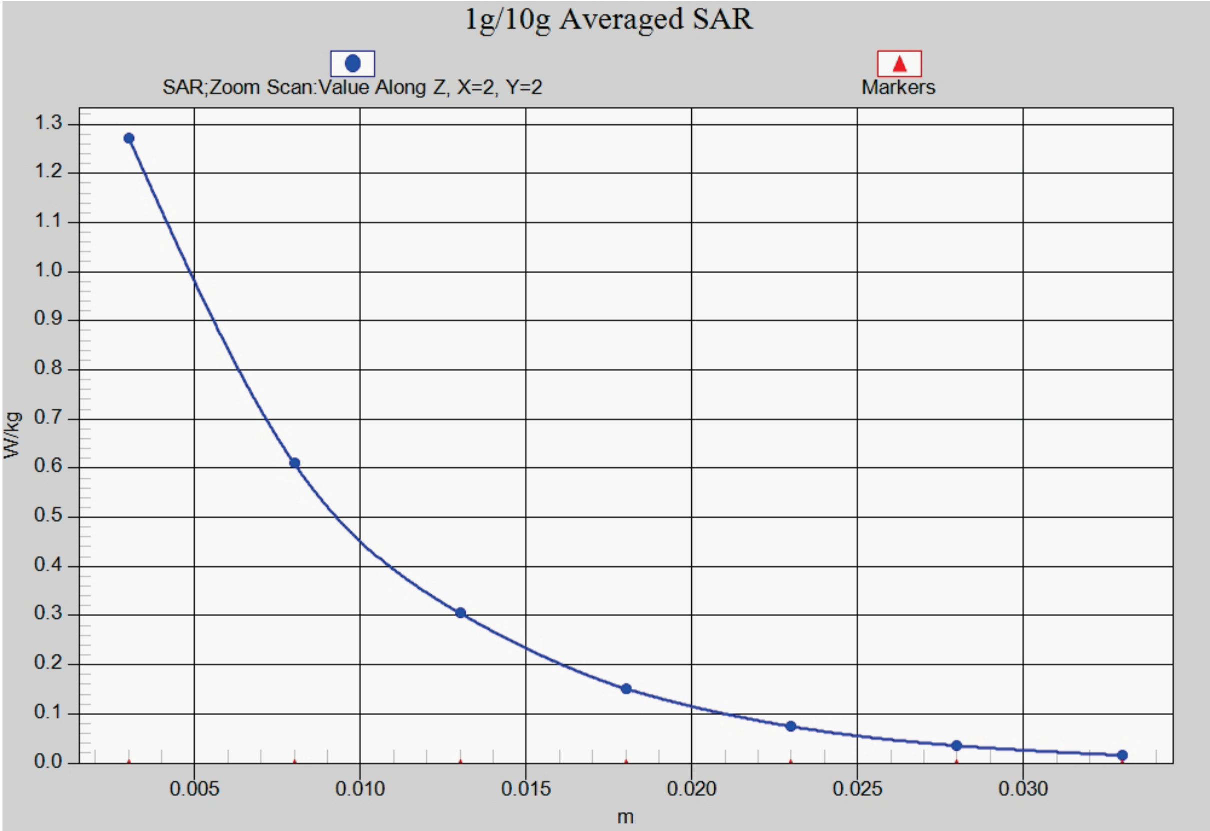


Fig. 4-1 Z-Scan at power reference point (LTE Band17)

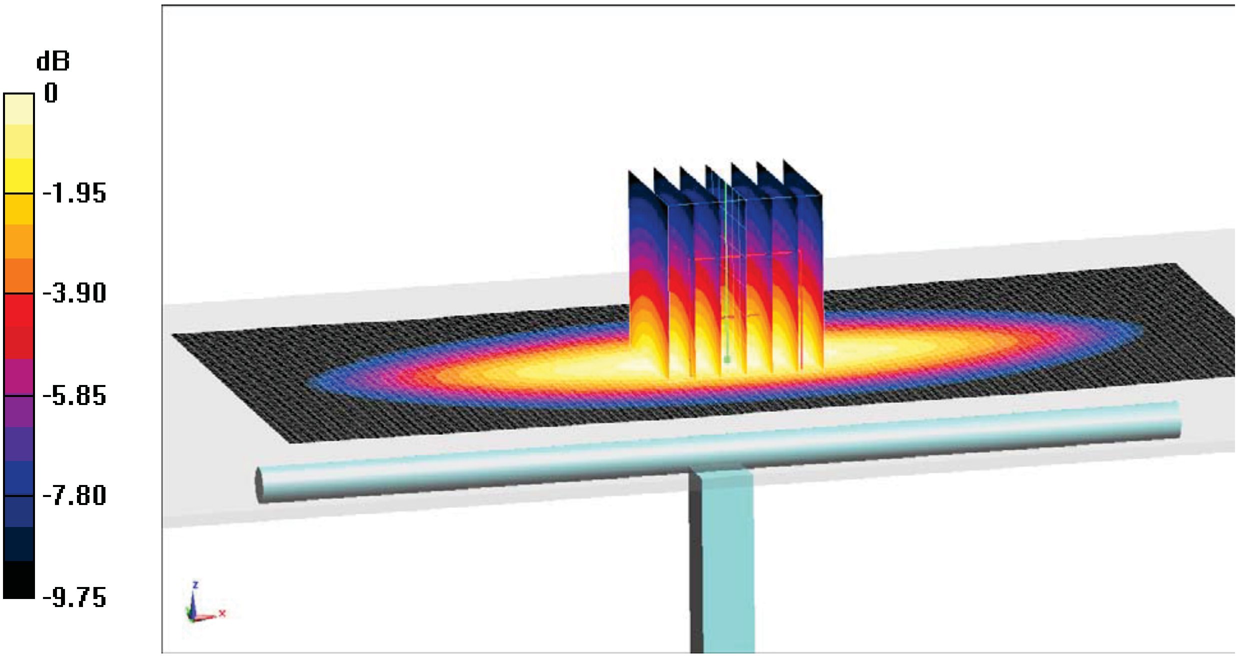
ANNEX B System Verification Results

750MHz

Date: 2015-8-23
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 750 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 750 MHz; σ = 0.912 mho/m; ε_r = 43.08; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature: 22.9°C Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: CW Frequency: 750 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846 ConvF(9.53, 9.53, 9.53)

System Validation/Area Scan (81x191x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Reference Value = 49.894 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
Fast SAR: SAR(1 g) = 2.11 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.37 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.24 W/kg

System Validation/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 49.894 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.89 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.07 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.35 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.22 W/kg



0 dB = 2.22 W/kg = 3.46 dB W/kg

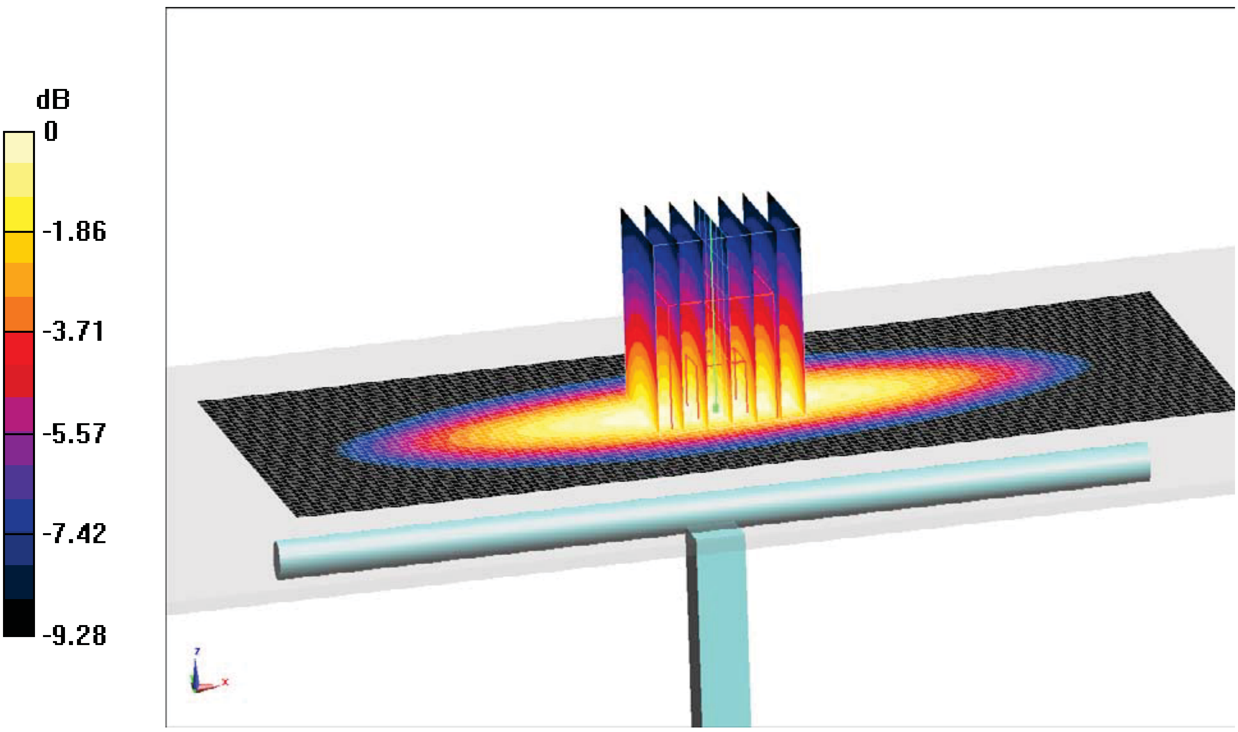
Fig.B.1 validation 750MHz 250mW

750MHz

Date: 2015-8-23
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Body750 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 750 MHz; σ = 0.946 mho/m; ε_r = 56.98; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature: 22.9°C Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: CW Frequency: 750 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846 ConvF(9.18, 9.18, 9.18)

System Validation/Area Scan (81x191x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Reference Value = 51.778 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
Fast SAR: SAR(1 g) = 2.25 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.47 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.34 W/kg

System Validation/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 51.778 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.08 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.21 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.45 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.36 W/kg



0 dB = 2.36 W/kg = 3.73 dB W/kg

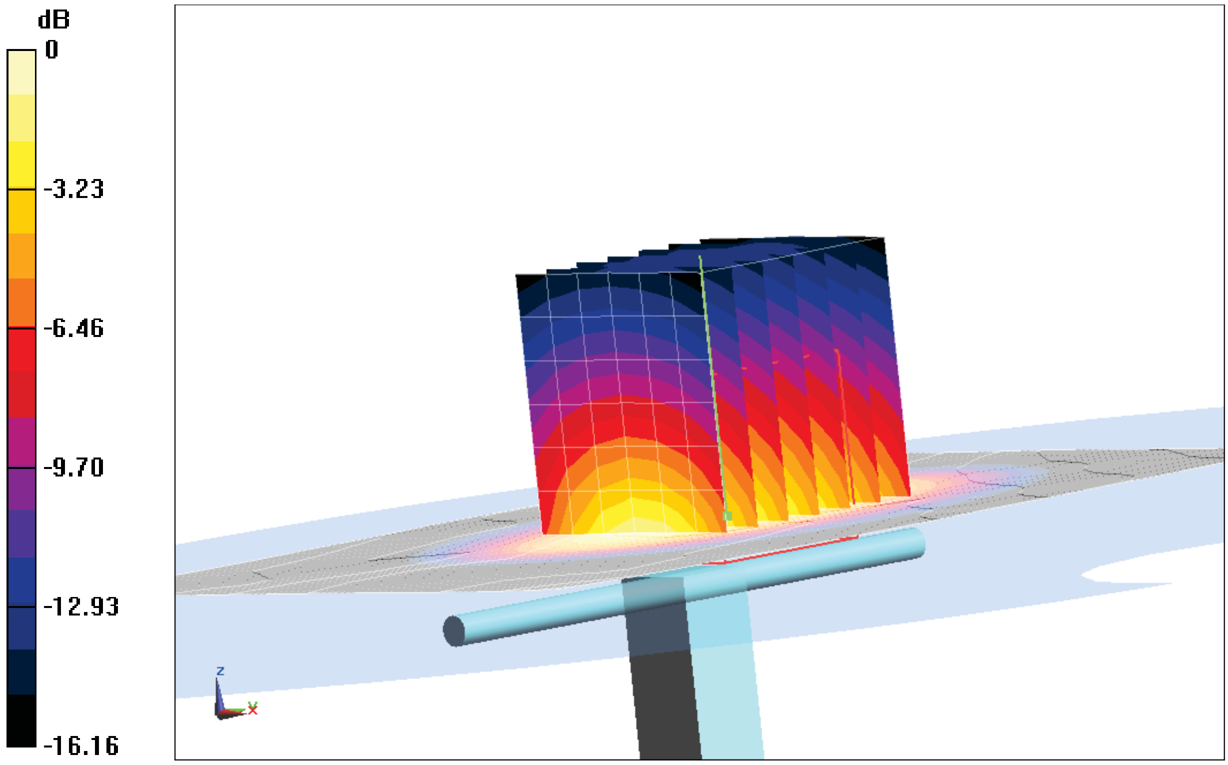
Fig.B.2 validation 750MHz 250mW

1750MHz

Date: 2015-7-30
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Head 1750 MHz
Medium parameters used: f=1750 MHz; σ = 1.383 mho/m; εr = 40.79; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature: 22.9^{o}C   Liquid Temperature: 22.5^{o}C
Communication System: CW Frequency: 1750 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846 ConvF(7.64, 7.64, 7.64)

System Validation/Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Reference Value = 88.38 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Fast SAR: SAR(1 g) = 8.99 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.77 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 10.1 W/kg

System Validation/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 88.38 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.67 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.10 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.85 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.2 W/kg



0 dB = 10.2 W/kg = 10.09 dB W/kg

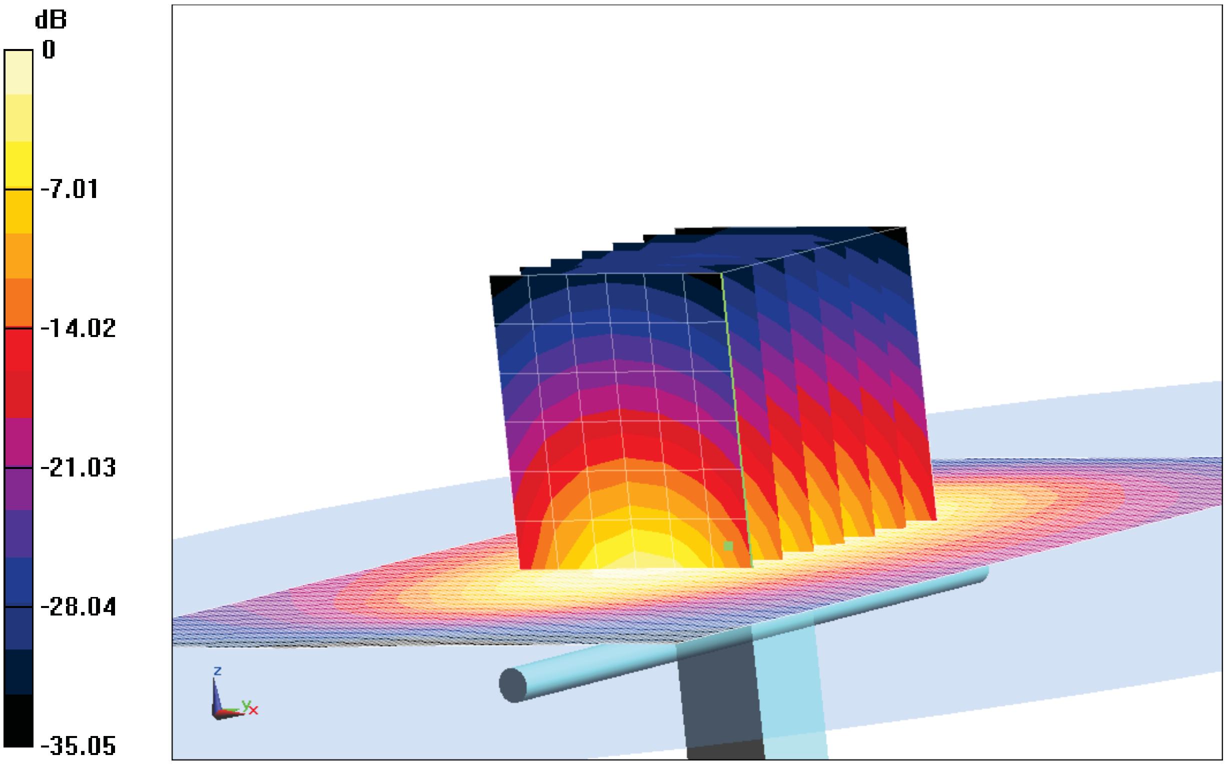
Fig.B.5 validation 1750MHz 250mW

1750MHz

Date: 2015-7-30
Electronics: DAE4 Sn777
Medium: Body 1750 MHz
Medium parameters used: f=1750 MHz; σ = 1.512 mho/m; εr = 53.05; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature: 22.9°C   Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: CW Frequency: 1750 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846 ConvF(7.43, 7.43, 7.43)

System Validation/Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Reference Value = 94.391 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Fast SAR: SAR(1 g) = 9.38 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.07 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 10.3 W/kg

System Validation/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 94.391 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.25 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.27 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.97 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.2 W/kg



0 dB = 10.2 W/kg = 10.09 dB W/kg

Fig.B.6 validation 1750MHz 250mW

The SAR system verification must be required that the area scan estimated 1-g SAR is within 3% of the zoom scan 1-g SAR.

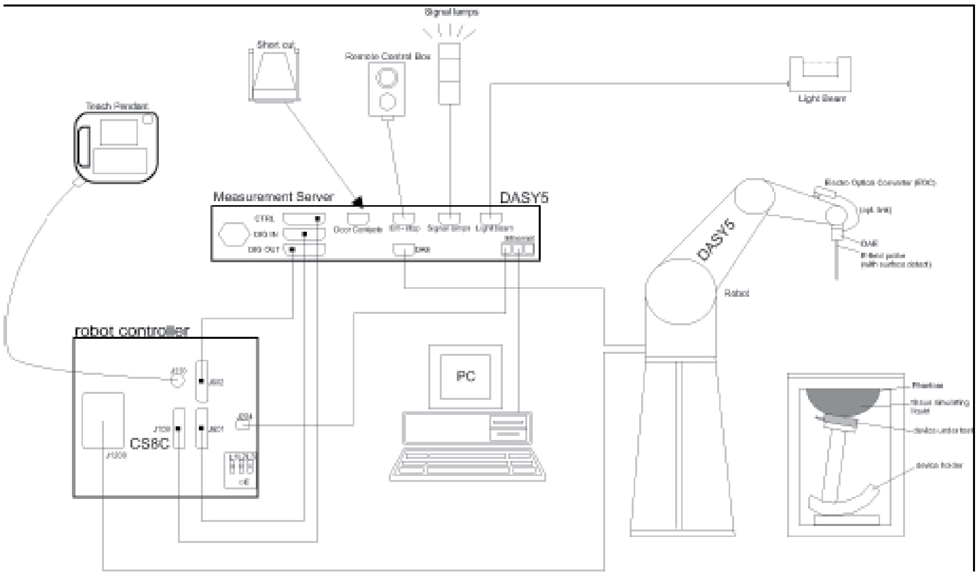
Table B.1 Comparison between area scan and zoom scan for system verification

Date	Band	Position	Area scan (1g)	Zoom scan (1g)	Drift (%)
2015-08-23	750	Head	2.11	2.07	1.93
	750	Body	2.25	2.21	1.81
2015-07-30	1750	Head	8.99	9.10	-1.21
	1750	Body	9.38	9.27	1.19

ANNEX C SAR Measurement Setup

C.1 Measurement Set-up

The Dasy4 or 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 DASY4 or 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 Dasy4 or 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 DASY4 or DASY5 software reads the reflection durning a software approach and looks for the maximum using 2nd ord curve fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Probe Specifications:

Model: ES3DV3, EX3DV4
Frequency Range: 10MHz — 6.0GHz(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 6 GHz) for EX3DV4
± 0.2 dB(30 MHz to 4 GHz) for ES3DV3
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

Picture C.2 Near-field Probe

Picture C.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).

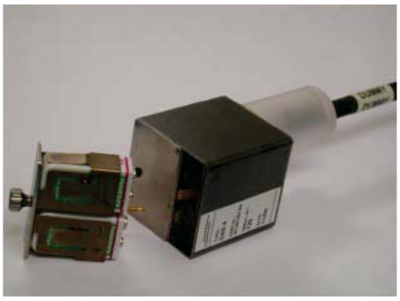
C.4 Other Test Equipment

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.

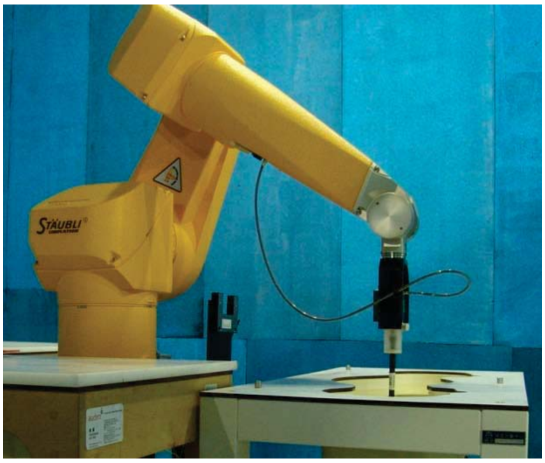


PictureC.4: DAE

C.4.2 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY4: RX90XL; DASY5: RX160L) 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 4

Picture C.6 DASY 5

C.4.3 Measurement Server

The Measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU broad with CPU (dasy4: 166 MHz, Intel Pentium; DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY4: 32 MB; DASY5: 128MB), RAM (DASY4: 64 MB, 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.7 Server for DASY 4

Picture C.8 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.

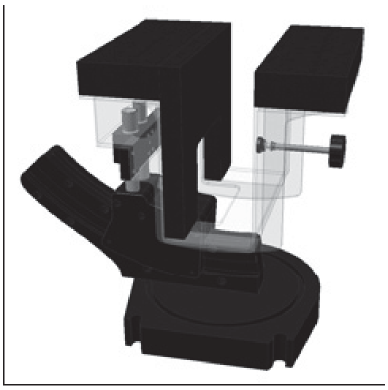
The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference 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.9-1: Device Holder



Picture C.9-2: 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 90^{th} 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).

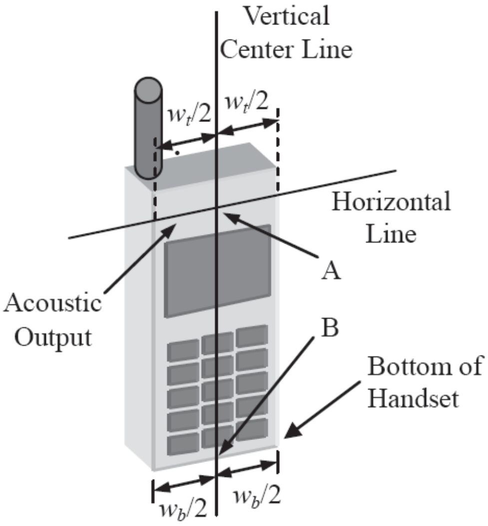
Shell Thickness: 2 ± 0. 2 mm
Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions: 810 x l000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)
Available: Special

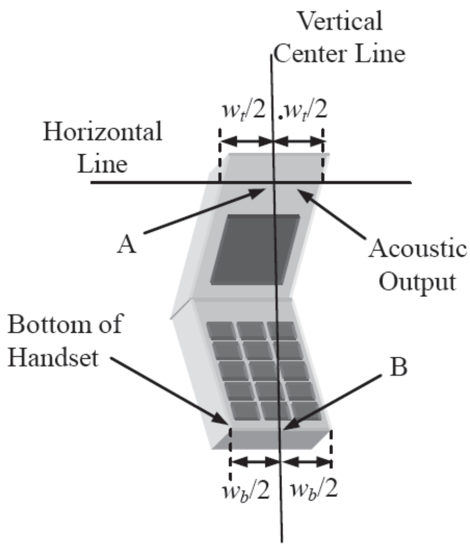
Picture C.10: SAM Twin Phantom

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

D.1 General considerations

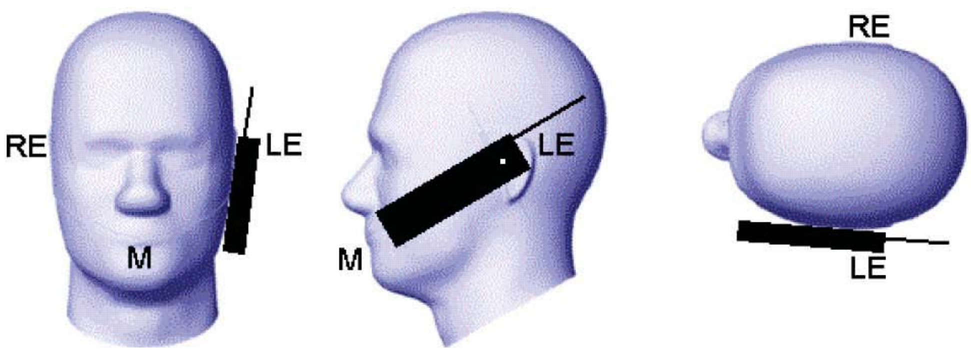
This standard specifies two handset test positions against the head phantom – the “cheek” position and the “tilt” position.



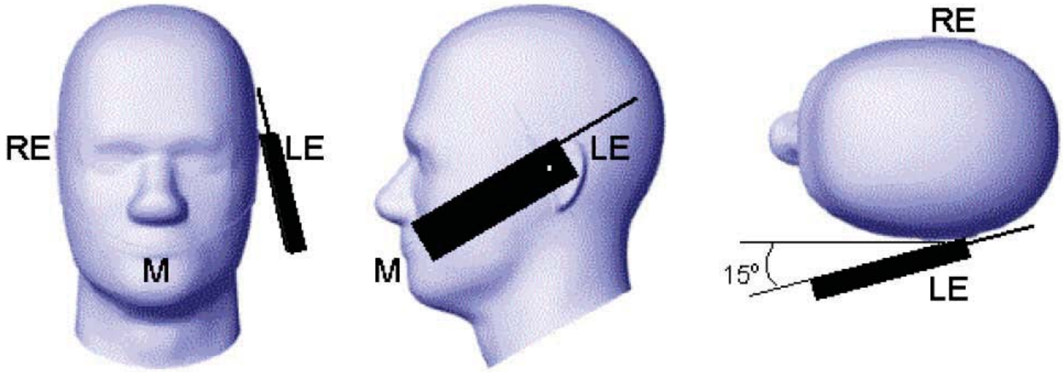


w_t	Width of the handset at the level of the acoustic
w_b	Width of the bottom of the handset
A	Midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output
B	Midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset

Picture D.1-a Typical “fixed” case handset **Picture D.1-b Typical “clam-shell” case handset**



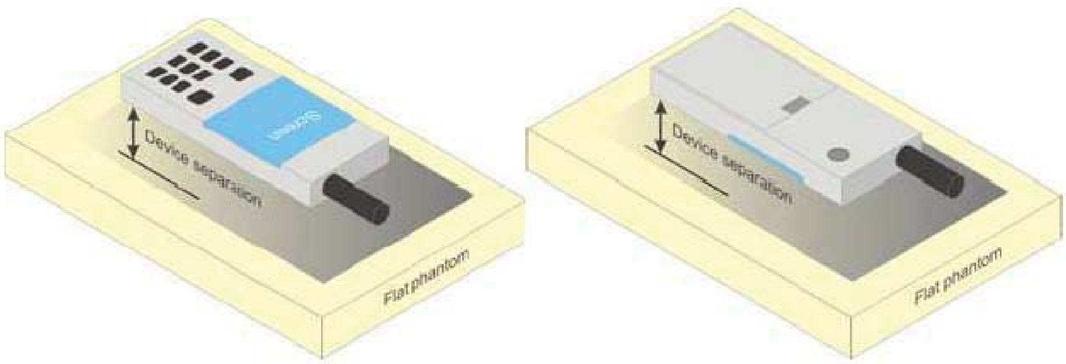
Picture D.2 Cheek position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM



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.

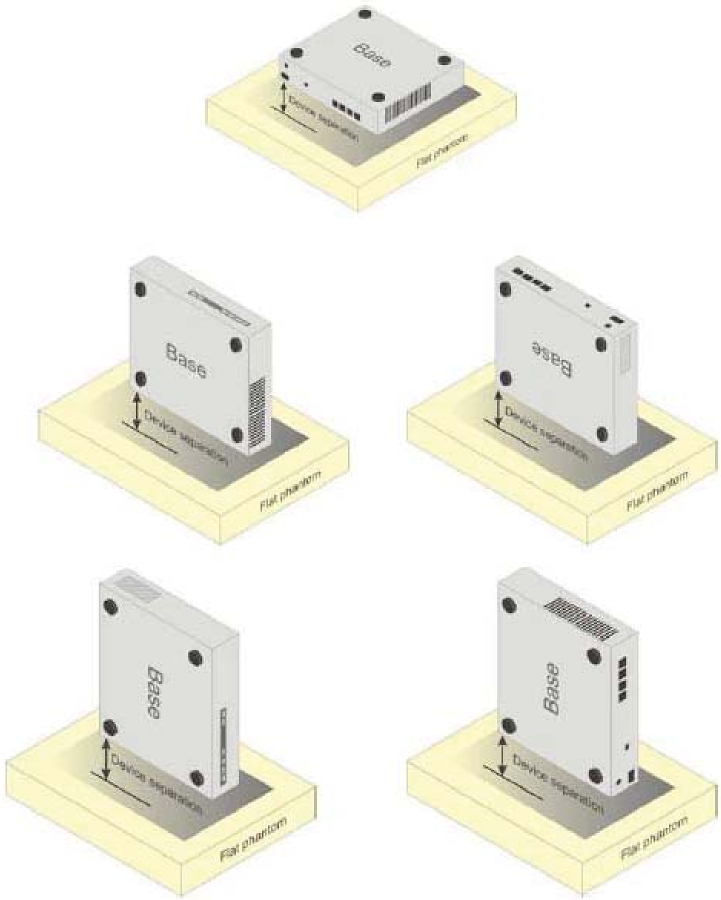


Picture D.4 Test positions for body-worn devices

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

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	5800 Head	5800 Body
Ingredients (% by weight)								
Water	41.45	52.5	55.242	69.91	58.79	72.60	65.53	65.53
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	\	\
Diethylenglycol monohexylether	\	\	\	\	\	\	17.24	17.24
Triton X-100	\	\	\	\	\	\	17.24	17.24
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	ε=35.3 σ=5.27	ε=48.2 σ=6.00

Note: There are a little adjustment respectively for 750, 1750, 2600, 5200, 5300 and 5600 based on the recipe of closest frequency in table E.1.

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 be validated with the SAR system(s) that operates with such components.

Table F.1: System Validation

Probe SN.	Liquid name	Validation date	Frequency point	Status (OK or Not)
3846	Head 750MHz	Oct.25,2014	750 MHz	OK
3846	Head 850MHz	Oct.25,2014	850 MHz	OK
3846	Head 900MHz	Oct.26,2014	900 MHz	OK
3846	Head 1750MHz	Oct.27,2014	1750 MHz	OK
3846	Head 1810MHz	Oct.27,2014	1810 MHz	OK
3846	Head 1900MHz	Oct.28,2014	1900 MHz	OK
3846	Head 1950MHz	Oct.28,2014	1950 MHz	OK
3846	Head 2000MHz	Oct.28,2014	2000 MHz	OK
3846	Head 2100MHz	Oct.28,2014	2100 MHz	OK
3846	Head 2300MHz	Oct.29,2014	2300 MHz	OK
3846	Head 2450MHz	Oct.29,2014	2450 MHz	OK
3846	Head 2550MHz	Oct.29,2014	2550 MHz	OK
3846	Head 2600MHz	Oct.29,2014	2600 MHz	OK
3846	Head 3500MHz	Oct.30,2014	3500 MHz	OK
3846	Head 3700MHz	Oct.30,2014	3700 MHz	OK
3846	Head 5200MHz	Oct.24,2014	5200 MHz	OK
3846	Head 5500MHz	Oct.24,2014	5500 MHz	OK
3846	Head 5800MHz	Oct.24,2014	5800 MHz	OK
3846	Body 750MHz	Oct.25,2014	750 MHz	OK
3846	Body 850MHz	Oct.25,2014	850 MHz	OK
3846	Body 900MHz	Oct.26,2014	900 MHz	OK
3846	Body 1750MHz	Oct.27,2014	1750 MHz	OK
3846	Body 1810MHz	Oct.27,2014	1810 MHz	OK
3846	Body 1900MHz	Oct.28,2014	1900 MHz	OK
3846	Body 1950MHz	Oct.28,2014	1950 MHz	OK
3846	Body 2000MHz	Oct.28,2014	2000 MHz	OK
3846	Body 2100MHz	Oct.28,2014	2100 MHz	OK
3846	Body 2300MHz	Oct.29,2014	2300 MHz	OK
3846	Body 2450MHz	Oct.29,2014	2450 MHz	OK
3846	Body 2550MHz	Oct.29,2014	2550 MHz	OK
3846	Body 2600MHz	Oct.29,2014	2600 MHz	OK
3846	Body 3500MHz	Oct.30,2014	3500 MHz	OK
3846	Body 3700MHz	Oct.30,2014	3700 MHz	OK
3846	Body 5200MHz	Oct.24,2014	5200 MHz	OK
3846	Body 5500MHz	Oct.24,2014	5500 MHz	OK
3846	Body 5800MHz	Oct.24,2014	5800 MHz	OK

ANNEX G Probe Calibration Certificate

Probe 3846 Calibration Certificate

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **CTTL (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3846_Sep14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: EX3DV4 - SN:3846

Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: September 24, 2014

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01915)	Apr-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01919)	Apr-15
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01920)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3013_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 660	13-Dec-13 (No. DAE4-660_Dec13)	Dec-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: September 24, 2014

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

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- *Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3846

Manufactured: October 25, 2011
Calibrated: September 24, 2014

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3846

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	0.39	0.42	0.49	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	103.8	100.3	98.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB$\sqrt{\mu V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	141.2	±3.8 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		146.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		139.6	

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3846

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	9.53	9.53	9.53	0.80	0.62	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.18	9.18	9.18	0.39	0.87	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.38	0.91	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	7.90	7.90	7.90	0.60	0.75	± 12.0 %
1640	40.3	1.29	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.62	0.74	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.64	7.64	7.64	0.46	0.91	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	0.56	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.26	7.26	7.26	0.39	0.98	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	7.24	7.24	7.24	0.57	0.79	± 12.0 %
2100	39.8	1.49	7.33	7.33	7.33	0.40	0.93	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	6.94	6.94	6.94	0.32	1.16	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.56	6.56	6.56	0.31	1.18	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.50	6.50	6.50	0.30	1.30	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.75	6.75	6.75	0.81	0.65	± 13.1 %
3700	37.7	3.12	6.32	6.32	6.32	0.23	1.60	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.64	4.64	4.64	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.25	4.25	4.25	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.44	4.44	4.44	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. 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.

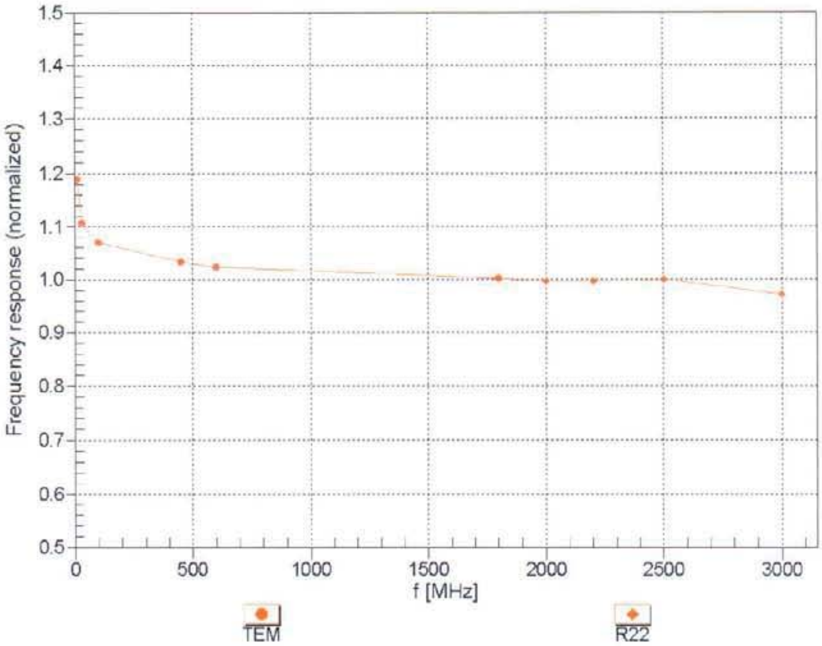
DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3846

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	9.18	9.18	9.18	0.52	0.82	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.09	9.09	9.09	0.80	0.64	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	8.93	8.93	8.93	0.65	0.72	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	7.79	7.79	7.79	0.60	0.70	± 12.0 %
1640	53.8	1.40	7.93	7.93	7.93	0.35	0.91	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.43	7.43	7.43	0.63	0.69	± 12.0 %
1810	53.3	1.52	7.27	7.27	7.27	0.30	0.98	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.15	7.15	7.15	0.38	0.87	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	7.31	7.31	7.31	0.50	0.76	± 12.0 %
2100	53.2	1.62	7.42	7.42	7.42	0.31	0.94	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.07	7.07	7.07	0.43	0.82	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.90	6.90	6.90	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.68	6.68	6.68	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.25	6.25	6.25	0.41	1.04	± 13.1 %
3700	51.0	3.55	6.12	6.12	6.12	0.46	0.98	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.32	4.32	4.32	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.18	4.18	4.18	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.76	3.76	3.76	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.86	3.86	3.86	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

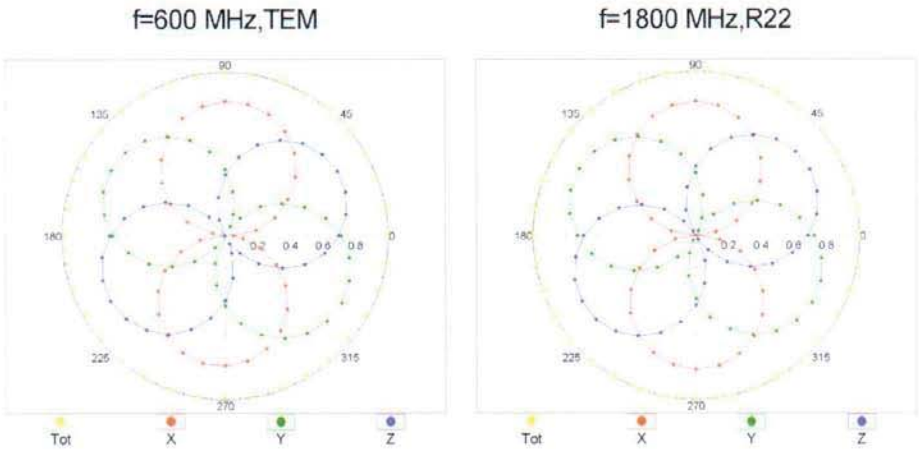
[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz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

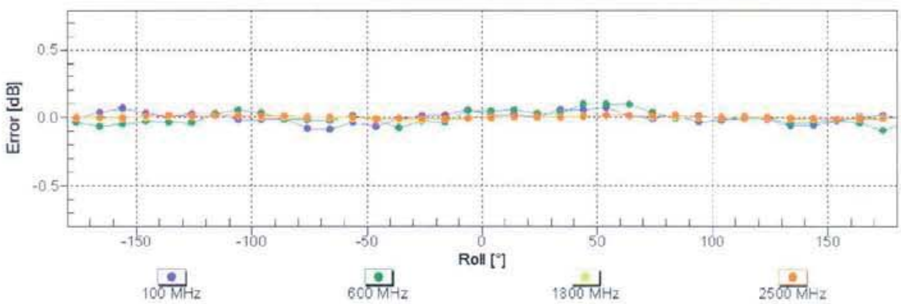
Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



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

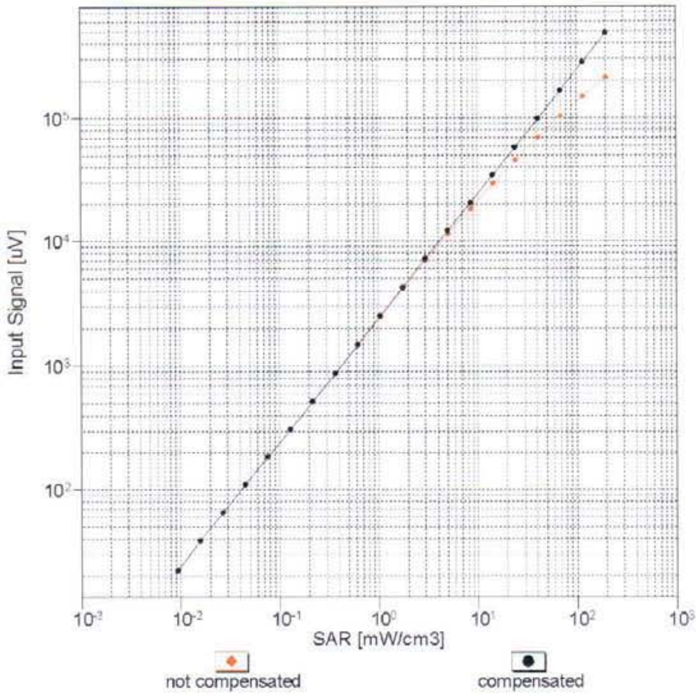
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

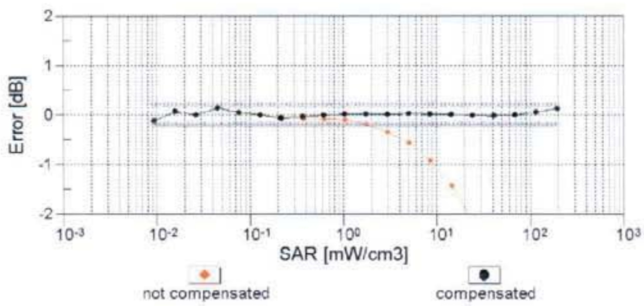




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(TEM cell , f_{eval}= 1900 MHz)



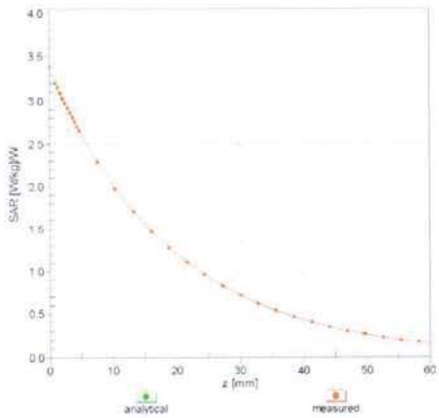


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

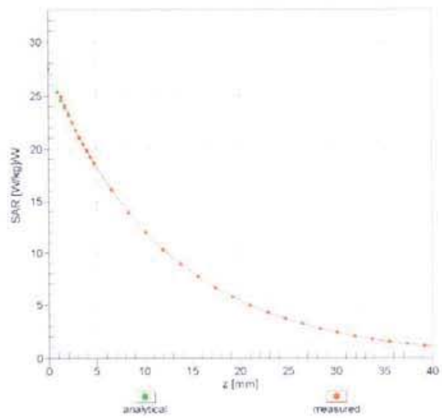
EX3DV4– SN:3846 September 24, 2014

Conversion Factor Assessment

f = 835 MHz,WGLS R9 (H_convF)

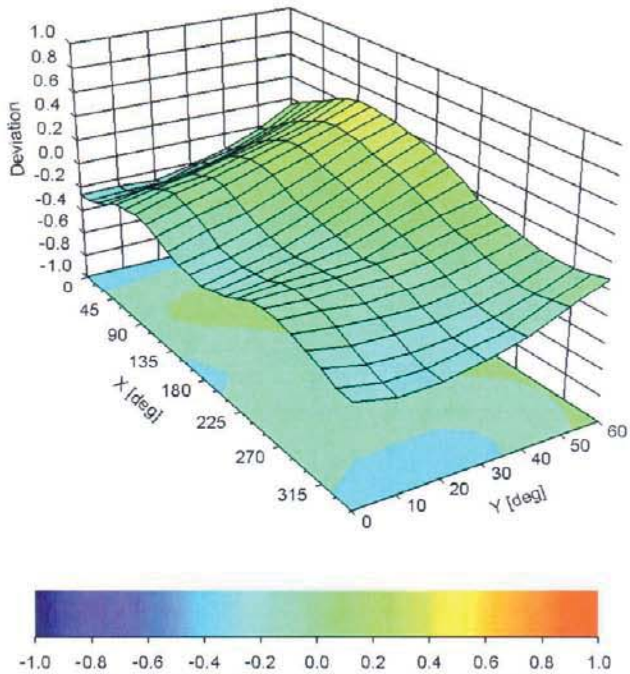


f = 1900 MHz,WGLS R22 (H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3846

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	4
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

ANNEX H Dipole Calibration Certificate

1750 MHz Dipole Calibration Certificate

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

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **CTTL (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1750V2-1003_Aug14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1750V2 - SN: 1003
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v9 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	August 18, 2014

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3205_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Michael Weber	Laboratory Technician	M.Weber
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: August 20, 2014

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
c) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.1	1.37 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.2 ± 6 %	1.37 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	9.27 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**36.9 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.93 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**19.7 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	53.4	1.49 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.0 ± 6 %	1.49 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	9.49 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**37.7 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.09 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.3 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.4 Ω + 1.2 jΩ
Return Loss	- 34.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.7 Ω + 1.4 jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.6 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.213 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	July 30, 2008

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 18.08.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

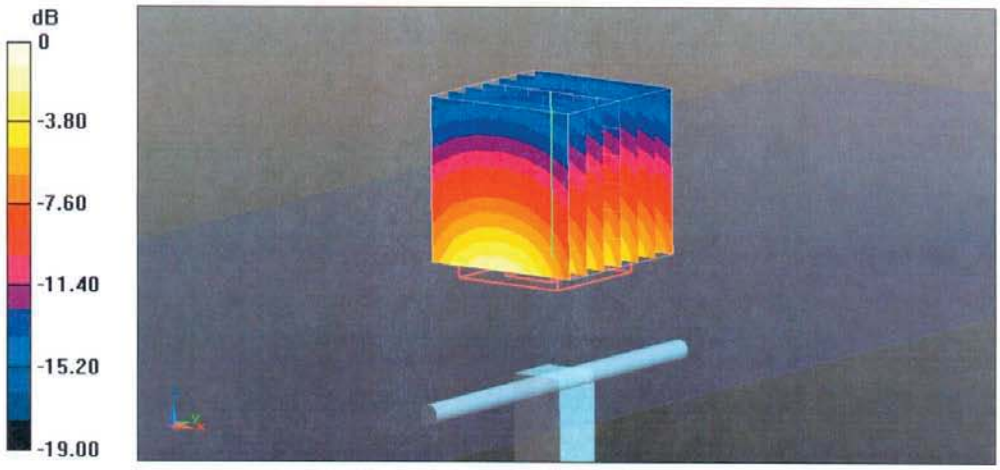
DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1003

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz; σ = 1.37 S/m; ε_r = 39.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

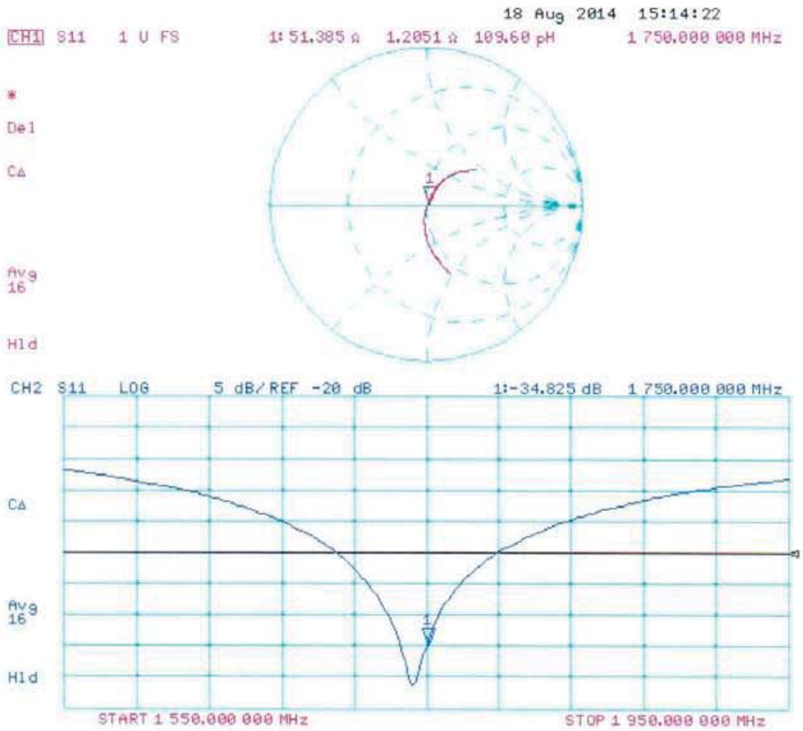
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.23, 5.23, 5.23); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 96.38 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.27 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.93 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.8 W/kg



0 dB = 11.8 W/kg = 10.72 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 18.08.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

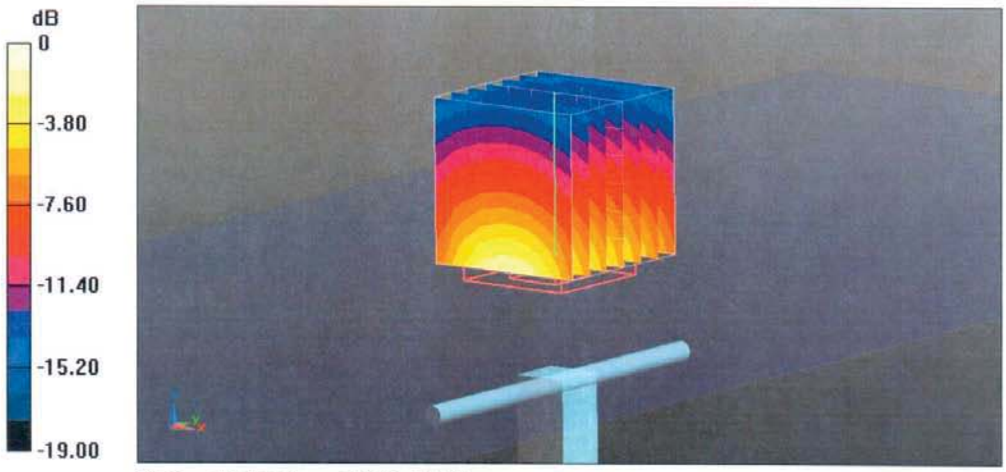
DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1003

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz; σ = 1.49 S/m; ε_r = 52; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

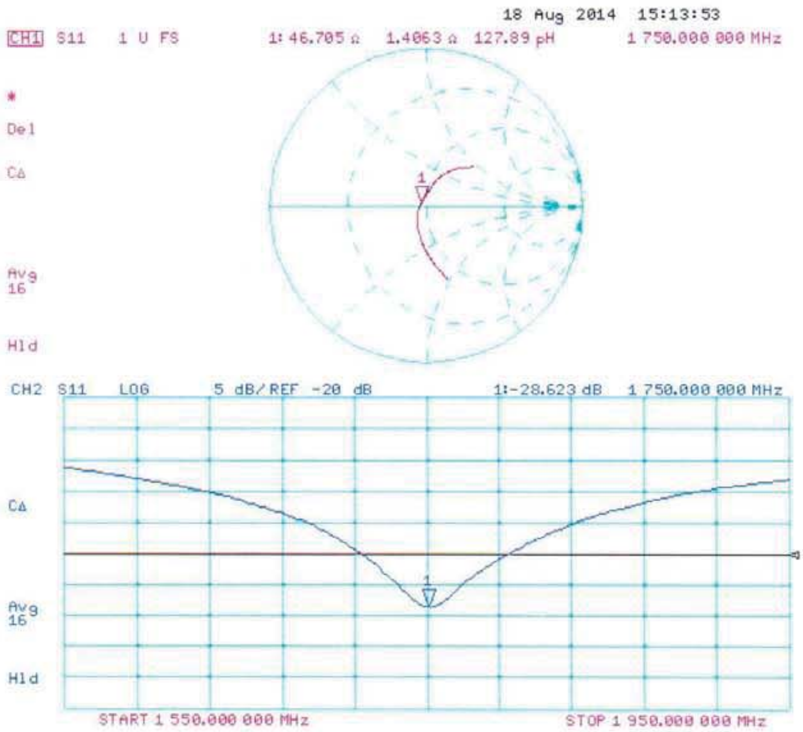
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.89, 4.89, 4.89); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 93.50 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.49 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.09 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.9 W/kg



0 dB = 11.9 W/kg = 10.76 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



750 MHz Dipole Calibration Certificate

Calibration Laboratory of
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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **CTTL (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D750V3-1017_Jul15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D750V3 - SN: 1017
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v9 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	July 23, 2015

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02131)	Mar-16
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02134)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Michael Weber	Laboratory Technician	M.Weber
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: July 23, 2015

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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, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
c) 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	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.9	0.89 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	42.5 ± 6 %	0.90 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	2.05 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**8.15 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.34 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**5.33 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	55.5	0.96 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	55.1 ± 6 %	0.98 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	2.16 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**8.49 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**5.60 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	53.1 Ω - 0.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 30.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.2 Ω - 2.6 jΩ
Return Loss	- 29.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.034 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	March 22, 2010

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 14.07.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

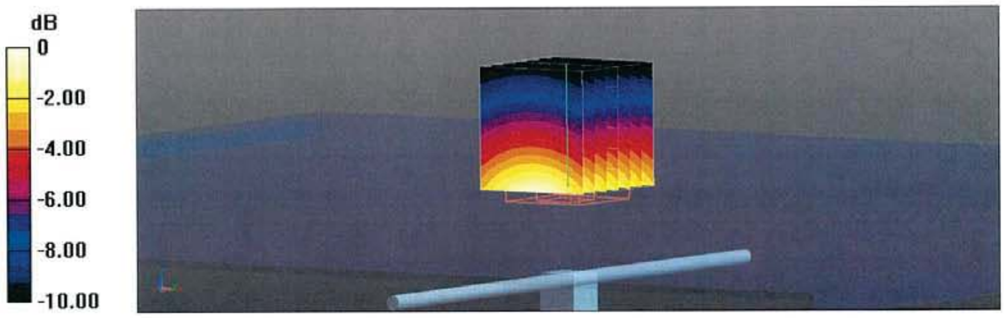
DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1017

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 750 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 750 MHz; σ = 0.9 S/m; ε_r = 42.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

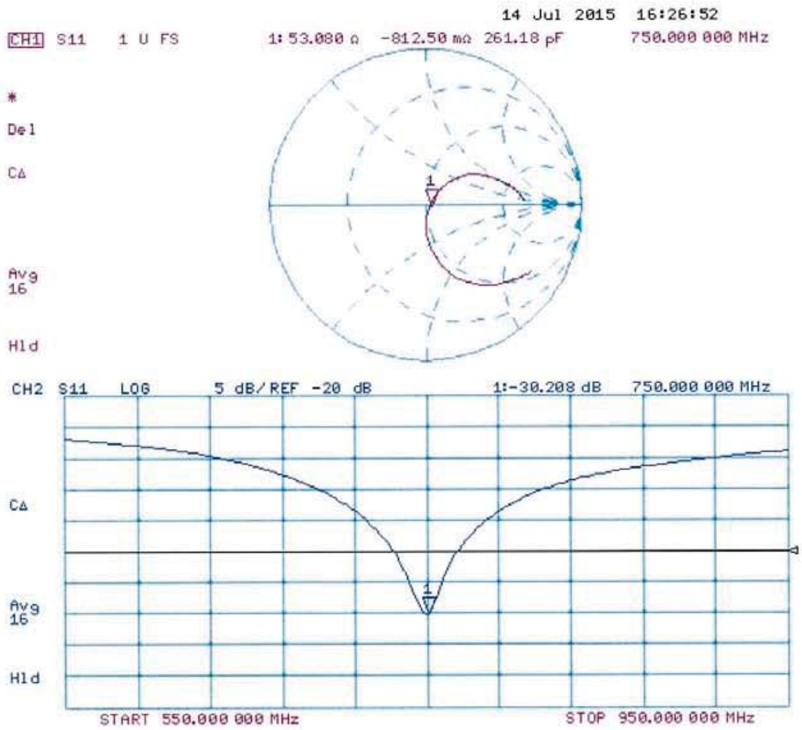
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.44, 6.44, 6.44); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 53.28 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.05 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.05 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.34 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.40 W/kg



0 dB = 2.40 W/kg = 3.80 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 23.07.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

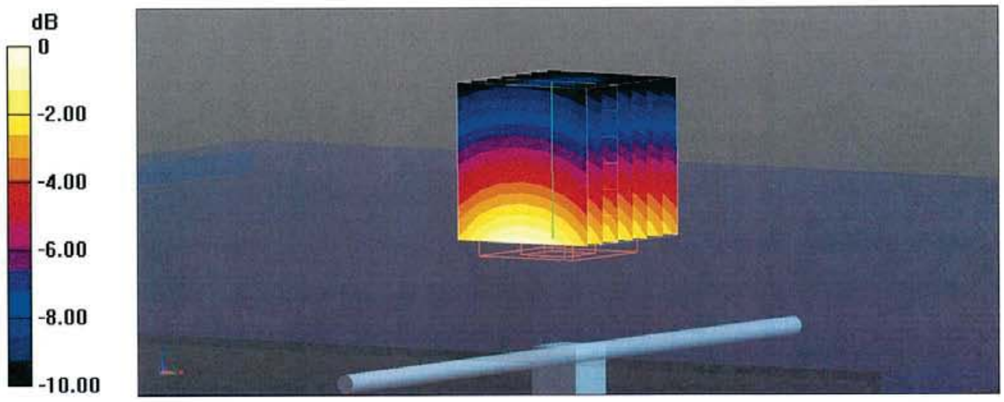
DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1017

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 750 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 750 MHz; σ = 0.98 S/m; ε_r = 55.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

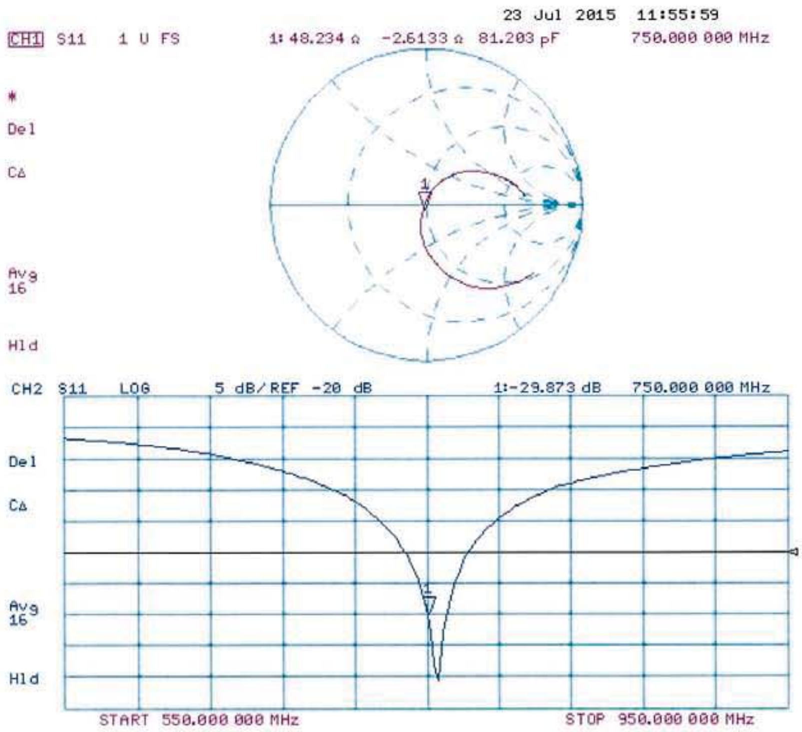
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.21, 6.21, 6.21); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 52.37 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.15 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.16 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.42 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.51 W/kg



0 dB = 2.51 W/kg = 4.00 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



ANNEX I Accreditation Certificate

China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment

LABORATORY ACCREDITATION CERTIFICATE

(No. CNAS L0570)

Telecommunication Technology Labs,

Academy of Telecommunication Research, MIIT

No.52, Huayuan North Road, Haidian District, Beijing, China

No.51, Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, China

In **ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories(CNAS-CL01 Accreditation Criteria for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories)** *for the competence in the field of testing and calibration.*

The scope of accreditation is detailed in the attached schedule bearing the same accreditation number as above. The schedule forms an integral part of this certificate.

Date of Issue: 2014-10-29

Date of Expiry: 2017-06-19

Date of Initial Accreditation: 1998-07-03

Signed on behalf of China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment

China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) is authorized by Certification and Accreditation Administration of the People's Republic of China (CNCA) to operate the national accreditation schemes for conformity assessment. CNAS is the signatory to International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (ILAC MRA) and Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (APLAC MRA).

No.CNAS AL 2 0011149