TEST REPORT

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1. Report No : DRRFCC1709-0098
2. Customer
   - Name : POINT MOBILE CO.,LTD
   - Address : B-9F, Kabul Great Valley 32 Digital-ro 9-gil, Geumcheon-gu Seoul South Korea 153-709
3. Use of Report : FCC Original Grant
4. Product Name / Model Name : Mobile Computer / PM80
   FCC ID : V2X-PM80W1
5. Test Method Used : IEEE 1528-2013 , FCC SAR KDB Publications (Details in test report)
   Test Specification : CFR §2.1093
6. Date of Test : 2017-04-20 ~ 2017-04-25
7. Testing Environment : See appended test report
8. Test Result : Refer to the attached Test Result

Affirmation	Tested by Name : HoSik Sim (Signature)	Technical Manager Name : HakMin Kim (Signature)

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2017 . 09 . 06 .

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Test Report Version

Test Report No.	Date	Description
DRRFCC1709-0098	Sep. 06, 2017	Initial issue

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1. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

General Information

EUT type	Mobile Computer
FCC ID	V2X-PM80W1
Equipment model name	PM80
Equipment add model name	CHD8, XT2 ● 3 models are same mechanical, electrical and functional. ● The only difference is the model name, which are changed for marketing purpose.
Equipment serial no.	Identical prototype
Mode(s) of Operation	2.4 G W-LAN (802.11b/g/n HT20), 5 G W-LAN (802.11a/n HT20/n HT40)

	Band	Mode	Bandwidth	Frequency
TX Frequency Range	2.4 GHz W-LAN	802.11b/g/n	HT20	2412 ~ 2462 MHz
	5.2 GHz W-LAN	802.11a/n	HT20	5180 ~ 5240 MHz
		802.11n	HT40	5190 ~ 5230 MHz
	5.3 GHz W-LAN	802.11a/n	HT20	5260 ~ 5320 MHz
		802.11n	HT40	5270 ~ 5310 MHz
	5.6 GHz W-LAN	802.11a/n	HT20	5500 ~ 5700 MHz
		802.11n	HT40	5510 ~ 5670 MHz
	5.8 GHz W-LAN	802.11a/n	HT20	5745 ~ 5825 MHz
		802.11n	HT40	5755 ~ 5795 MHz
RX Frequency Range	2.4 GHz W-LAN	802.11b/g/n	HT20	2412 ~ 2462 MHz
	5.2 GHz W-LAN	802.11a/n	HT20	5180 ~ 5240 MHz
		802.11n	HT40	5190 ~ 5230 MHz
	5.3 GHz W-LAN	802.11a/n	HT20	5260 ~ 5320 MHz
		802.11n	HT40	5270 ~ 5310 MHz
	5.6 GHz W-LAN	802.11a/n	HT20	5500 ~ 5700 MHz
		802.11n	HT40	5510 ~ 5670 MHz
	5.8 GHz W-LAN	802.11a/n	HT20	5745 ~ 5825 MHz
		802.11n	HT40	5755 ~ 5795 MHz

Equipment Class	Band	Reported SAR		
		1g SAR (W/kg)		10g SAR (W/kg)
		Head	Body-Worn	Hand
DTS	2.4 GHz W-LAN	0.37	0.10	0.27
U-NII-2A	5.3 GHz W-LAN	0.14	0.18	0.26
U-NII-2C	5.6 GHz W-LAN	0.06	0.02	0.03
U-NII-3	5.8 GHz W-LAN	0.13	0.02	0.03

FCC Equipment Class	Part 15 Spread Spectrum Transmitter(DSS) Digital Transmission System(DTS) Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (UNII)
Date(s) of Tests	2017-04-20 ~ 2017-04-25
Antenna Type	Internal Type Antenna
Functions	● BT(2.4GHz) / W-LAN(2.4GHz 802.11b/g/n(HT20)) supported. W-LAN(5GHz 802.11a/n(HT20/HT40)) supported * No simultaneous transmission between BT & WLAN ● Not support Wireless Charging (WPC). ● VoIP is supported.

1.1 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 (802.11 Wi-Fi SAR)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 (General RF Exposure Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03
- FCC KDB Publication 690783 D01 SAR Listings on Grants v01r03
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02

1.2 Device Overview

Equipment Class	Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
DTS	2.4 GHz WLAN	Data	2412 ~ 2462 MHz
U-NII-1	5.2 GHz WLAN	Data	5180 ~ 5240 MHz
U-NII-2A	5.3 GHz WLAN	Data	5260 ~ 5320 MHz
U-NII-2C	5.6 GHz WLAN	Data	5500 ~ 5700 MHz
U-NII-3	5.8 GHz WLAN	Data	5745 ~ 5825 MHz
DSS/DTS	Bluetooth	Data	2402 ~ 2480 MHz

1.3 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

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

Band & Mode			Modulated Average[dBm]
DTS	IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	16.0
		Nominal	15.0
		Minimum	13.0
	IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	14.5
		Nominal	13.5
		Minimum	11.5
	IEEE 802.11n HT20 (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	13.5
		Nominal	12.5
		Minimum	10.5

Band & Mode			Modulated Average[dBm]
U-NII-1	IEEE 802.11a/n HT20/n HT40 (5.2 GHz)	Maximum	11.5
		Nominal	10.5
		Minimum	8.5
U-NII-2A	IEEE 802.11a/n HT20/n HT40 (5.3 GHz)	Maximum	11.5
		Nominal	10.5
		Minimum	8.5
U-NII-2C	IEEE 802.11a/n HT20/n HT40 (5.6 GHz)	Maximum	11.5
		Nominal	10.5
		Minimum	8.5
U-NII-3	IEEE 802.11a/n HT20/n HT40 (5.8 GHz)	Maximum	12.0
		Nominal	11.0
		Minimum	9.0

Band & Mode			Modulated Average[dBm]
DSS	Bluetooth 1 Mbps	Maximum	8.5
		Nominal	7.5
		Minimum	5.5
	Bluetooth 2 Mbps	Maximum	7.0
		Nominal	6.0
		Minimum	4.0
	Bluetooth 3 Mbps	Maximum	7.0
		Nominal	6.0
		Minimum	4.0

Band & Mode			Modulated Average[dBm]		
			Ch Low	Ch Mid	Ch High
DTS	Bluetooth LE	Maximum	-0.5	-1.0	-0.5
		Nominal	-1.5	-2.0	-1.5
		Minimum	-3.5	-4.0	-3.5

1.4 DUT Antenna Locations

The overall dimensions of this device are > 9 x 5 cm. A diagram showing the location of the device of the device antenna can be found in (PM80)_Antenna Location OpDesc.pdf. Since the diagonal dimension of this device is > 160 mm and < 200 mm. it is considered a “phablet”.

Mode	Mobile Hand Sides for SAR Testing					
	Top	Bottom	Front	Rear	Right	Left
2.4G W-LAN(802.11b)	O	X	O	O	X	O
5G W-LAN(802.11a)	O	X	O	O	X	O

Note : Particular DUT edges were not required to be evaluated for Phablet SAR if the edges were greater than 2.5 cm from the transmitting antenna according to FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03. The antenna document shows the distances between the transmit antennas and the edges of the device.

1.5 Near Field Communications (NFC) Antenna

This DUT has NFC operations. The NFC antenna is integrated into the back cover. The SAR tests were performed with the back cover with NFC antenna already incorporated. A diagram showing the location of the device of the device antenna can be found in (PM80)_Antenna Location OpDesc.pdf.

1.6 SAR Test Exclusions Applied

(A) WIFI & BT

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

$$\frac{Max\ Power\ of\ Channel\ (mW)}{Test\ Separation\ Dist\ (mm)} * \sqrt{Frequency(GHz)} \leq 3.0$$

Table 1.1 SAR exclusion threshold for distances < 50 mm (1g)

Mode	Equation	Result	SAR exclusion threshold	Required SAR
Bluetooth	[(7/15)* √2.480]	0.7	3.0	X
Bluetooth LE	[(1/15)* √2.480]	0.1	3.0	X

$$\frac{Max\ Power\ of\ Channel\ (mW)}{Test\ Separation\ Dist\ (mm)} * \sqrt{Frequency(GHz)} \leq 7.5$$

Table 1.2 SAR exclusion threshold for distances < 50 mm (10g)

Mode	Equation	Result	SAR exclusion threshold	Required SAR
Bluetooth	[(7/5)* √2.480]	2.2	7.5	X
Bluetooth LE	[(1/5)* √2.480]	0.3	7.5	X

Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

1.7 Power Reduction for SAR

There is no power reduction used for any band/mode implemented in this device for SAR purposes.

1.8 Device Serial Numbers

Band & Mode	Head Serial Number	Body Serial Number	Hand Serial Number
2.4 GHz WLAN	FCC #1	FCC #1	FCC #1
5 GHz WLAN	FCC #1	FCC #1	FCC #1

2. INTROCUCTION

The FCC and Industry Canada have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 and Health Canada Safety Code 6 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices.

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ) It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 2.1)

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

Fig. 2.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m^3)
E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

Measurements are performed using the DASY5 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY5 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, desktop computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Fig. 3.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller each pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Intel Core i7-3770 3.40 GHz desktop computer with Windows 7 system and SAR Measurement Software DASY5,A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robotis connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

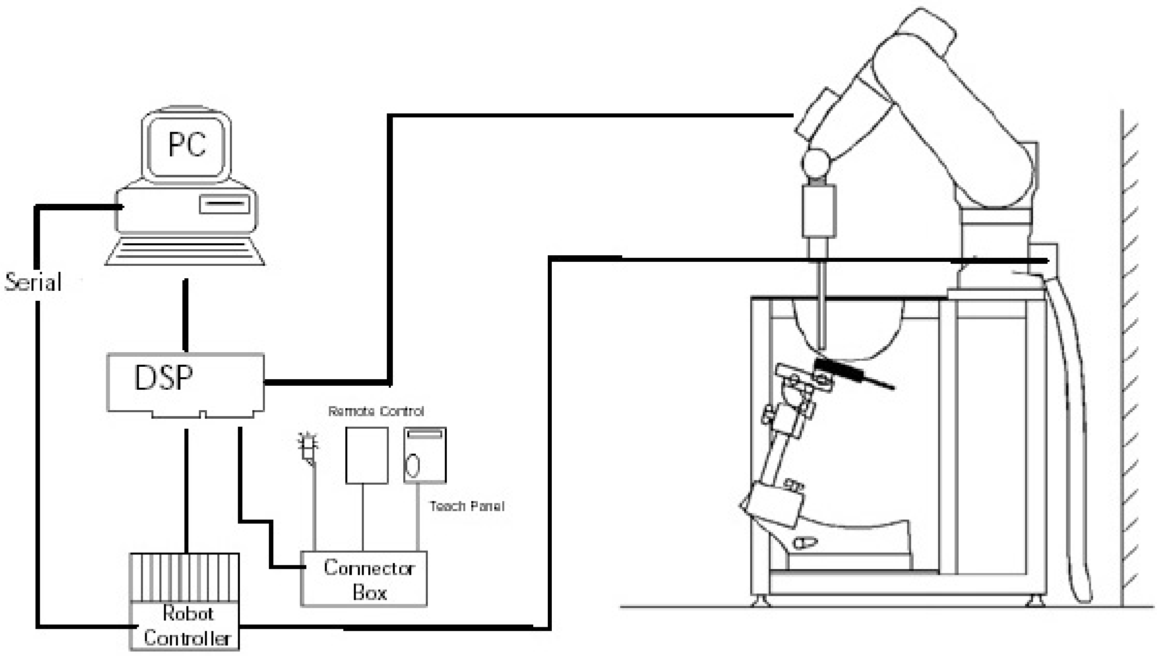

Figure 3.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE4 consists 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 and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail.

3.2 ES3DV3/EX3DV4Probe Specification

Calibration In air from 10 MHz to 4 GHz/10 MHz to 6 GHz
In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of
750 MHz, 835 MHz, 900 MHz, 1750 MHz, 1900 MHz, 2450 MHz, 2600 MHz/
2450 MHz, 2600 MHz, 5200 MHz, 5300 MHz, 5500 MHz, 5600 MHz, 5800 MHz

Frequency 10 MHz to 4 GHz/10 MHz to 6 GHz

Linearity ± 0.2 dB(30 MHz to 4 GHz/30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Dynamic 10 µW/g to > 100 mW/g

Range Linearity : ±0.2dB

Dimensions Overall length : 337 mm

Tip length 20 mm

Body diameter 12 mm

Tip diameter 3.9 mm/2.5 mm

Distance from probe tip to sensor center 2.0 mm/1.0 mm

Application SAR Dosimetry Testing
Compliance tests of mobile phones

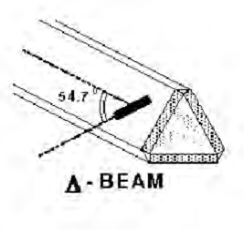

Figure 3.2 Triangular Probe Configurations

Figure 3.3 Probe Thick-Film Technique

DAE System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4, designed in the classical triangular configuration(see Fig. 3.2) 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 multitier line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY5 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

3.3 Probe Calibration Process

3.3.1 E-Probe Calibration

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure and found to be better than +/-0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (Norm X, Norm Y, Norm Z), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (Conv F) of the probe is tested.

Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz, and in a waveguide above 1GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

Temperature Assessment *

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

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

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm^3 for brain tissue)

SAR is proportional to ΔT / Δt , the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

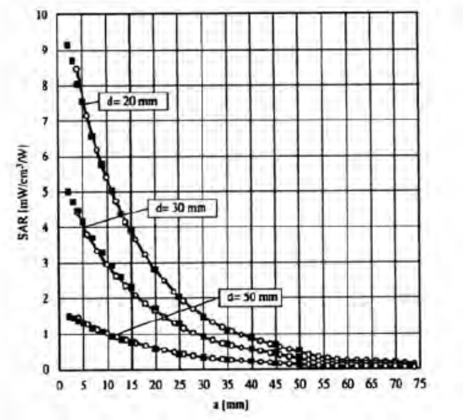

Figure 3.4 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 900MHz

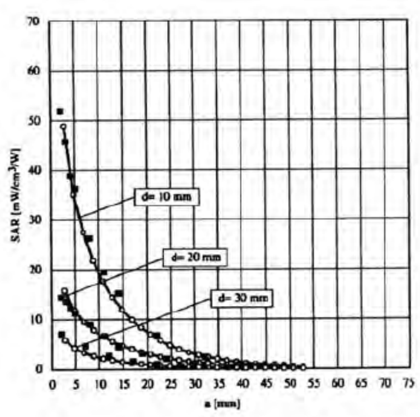

Figure 3.5 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 1800MHz

3.4 Data Extrapolation

The DASY5 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given like below;

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
U_i = input signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

E-field probes:

$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x,y,z)
$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x,y,z) $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field probes
ConvF = sensitivity of enhancement in solution
E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermetian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in W/g
E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770}$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm^2
E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

3.5 SAM Twin PHANTOM

The SAM Twin Phantom V5.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid.

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. (see Fig. 3.6)

Figure 3.6 SAM Twin Phantom

SAM Twin Phantom Specification:

Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot. Twin SAM V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as Twin SAM V4.0, but has reinforced top structure.
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet

Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications:

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Fig. 3.7). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimized reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.

Figure 3.7 Sam Twin Phantom shell

3.6 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0/V4.0c, V5.0 or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Rotation point is the ear opening point. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).

Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produce infinite number of configurations. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

Figure 3.8 Mounting Device

3.7 Brain & Muscle Simulation Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Harts grove.

Figure 3.9 Simulated Tissue

Table3.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)			
	2450		5200 ~ 5800	
Tissue Type	**Head**	**Body**	**Head**	**Body**
Water	71.88	73.40	65.52	80.00
Salt (NaCl)	0.160	0.060	-	-
Sugar	-	-	-	-
HEC	-	-	-	-
Bactericide	-	-	-	-
Triton X-100	19.97	-	17.24	-
DGBE	7.990	26.54	-	-
Diethylene glycol hexyl ether	-	-	17.24	-
Polysorbate (Tween) 80	-	-	-	20.00
Target for Dielectric Constant	39.2	52.7	-	-
Target for Conductivity (S/m)	1.80	1.95	-	-

Salt: 99 % Pure Sodium Chloride; Sugar: 98 % Pure Sucrose

Water: De-ionized, 16M resistivity; HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose

DGBE: 99 % Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether,[2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol]

Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl] ether

3.8 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Table 3.2 Test Equipment Calibration

	Type	Manufacturer	Model	Cal.Date	Next.Cal.Date	S/N
☒	SEMITEC Engineering	SEMITEC	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shield Room
☒	Robot	SCHMID	TX90XL	N/A	N/A	F13/5RR2A1/A/01
☒	Robot Controller	SCHMID	CS8C	N/A	N/A	F13/5RR2A1/C/01
☒	Joystick	SCHMID	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-13200990
☒	IntelCorei7-3770 3.40 GHz Windows 7 Professional	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	Probe Alignment Unit LB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SE UKS 030 AA
☒	Device Holder	SCHMID	Holder	N/A	N/A	SD000H01HA
☒	Twin SAM Phantom	SCHMID	QD000P40CD	N/A	N/A	1786
☒	Data Acquisition Electronics	SCHMID	DAE4V1	2016-05-26 2017-05-24	2017-05-26 2018-05-24	1392
☒	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SCHMID	ES3DV3	2017-03-21	2018-03-21	3328
☒	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SCHMID	EX3DV4	2016-07-28 2017-07-26	2017-07-28 2018-07-26	3930
☒	2450MHz SAR Dipole	SCHMID	D2450V2	2016-09-23	2018-09-23	920
☒	5GHz SAR Dipole	SCHMID	D5GHzV2	2017-03-17	2019-03-17	1103
☒	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	2016-12-02	2017-12-02	MY46111534
☒	Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	2016-09-09	2017-09-09	US41461520
☒	Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS3Q7ELU	2016-09-08	2017-09-08	1020
☒	High Power RF Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS3Q8CCJ	2016-10-18	2017-10-18	1005
☒	Power Meter	HP	EPM-442A	2017-01-04	2018-01-04	GB37170267
☒	Power Meter	HP	EPM-442A	2017-04-11	2018-04-11	GB37170413
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2017-01-04	2018-01-04	3318A96566
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2017-01-04	2018-01-04	2702A65976
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2017-04-11	2018-04-11	3318A96332
☒	Dual Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D-012	2017-01-05	2018-01-05	50228
☒	Directional Coupler	HP	772D	2016-07-26 2017-07-13	2017-07-26 2018-07-13	2889A01064
☒	Low Pass Filter 3.0GHz	Micro LAB	LA-30N	2016-09-08	2017-09-08	N/A
☒	Low Pass Filter 6.0GHz	Micro LAB	LA-60N	2017-01-04	2018-01-04	03942
☒	Attenuators(3 dB)	Agilent	8491B	2017-04-11	2018-04-11	MY39260700
☒	Attenuators(10 dB)	WEINSCHEL	23-10-34	2017-01-04	2018-01-04	BP4387
☒	Dielectric Probe kit	SCHMID	DAK-3.5	2016-11-17	2017-11-17	1092
☒	Dielectric Probe kit	SCHMID	DAK-3.5	2016-07-26 2017-07-18	2017-07-26 2018-07-18	1046
☒	Power Splitter	Anritsu	K241B	2017-01-11	2018-01-11	1301183
☒	Bluetooth Tester	TESCOM	TC-3000B	2017-01-04	2018-01-04	3000B770243

NOTE: The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by temperature measurement procedure. Dipole Verification measurement is performed by DT&Cbefore each test. The brain and muscle simulating material are calibrated byDT&C using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material. Each equipment item was used solely within its respective calibration period.

4. TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Automated TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS:

Positioner

Robot	Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: TX90XL
Repeatability	0.02 mm
No. of axis	6

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor	Intel Core i7-3770
Clock Speed	3.40 GHz
Operating System	Windows 7 Professional
Data Card	DASY5 PC-Board

Data Converter

Features	Signal, multiplexer, A/D converter. & control logic
Software	DASY5
Connecting Lines	Optical downlink for data and status info Optical uplink for commands and clock

PC Interface Card

Function	24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing Link to DAE 4 16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system serial link to robot direct emergency stop output for robot

E-Field Probes

Model	ES3DV3 S/N: 3328/ EX3DV4 S/N: 3930
Construction	Triangular core fiber optic detection system
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz/10 MHz to 6 GHz
Linearity	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz/30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Phantom

Phantom	SAM Twin Phantom (V5.0)
Shell Material	Composite
Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm

Figure 4.1 DASY5 Test System

5. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

5.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to
FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013:

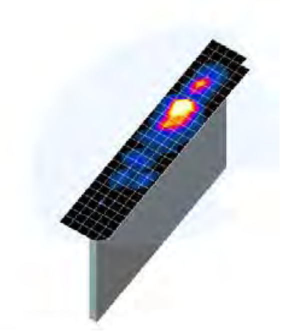

Figure 5.1
Sample SAR Area Scan

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 5.1) and IEEE1528-2013.

2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.

3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 5-1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):

   a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 5.1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).

   b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.

   c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

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

Table 5.1 Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04*

6. DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

6.1 Ear Reference Point

Figure 6.1 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point"M" is the reference point for the center of the mouth, "LE" is the left ear reference point(ERP), and "RE" is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15mm posterior to the entrance to the Ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 6.1. The plane Passing, through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck- Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 6.1). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning.

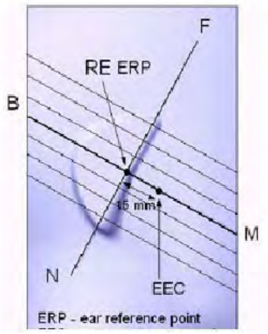

Figure 6.1 Close-up side view of ERP

6.2 Handset Reference Points

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the "test device reference point" located along the "vertical centerline" on the front of the device aligned to the "ear reference point" (See Fig. 6.3). The "test device reference point" was than located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the "vertical centerline" was bisecting the front surface of the handset at it's top and bottom edges, positioning the "ear reference point" on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.

Figure 6.2 Front, back and side view SAM Twin Phantom

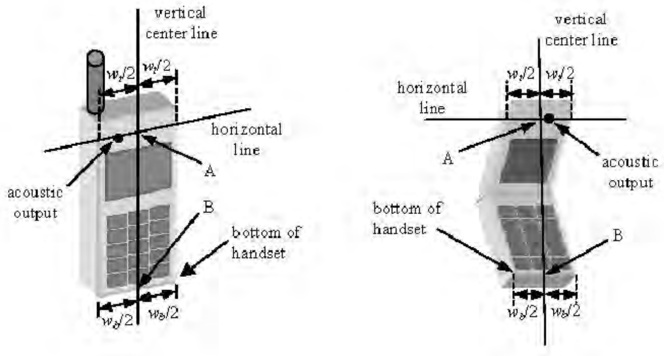

Figure 6.3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

7. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS

7.1 Device Holder

The device holder is made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε = 3 and loss tangent δ = 0.02.

7.2 Positioning for Cheek/Touch

1. The test device was positioned with the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 7.1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.

Figure 7.1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

2. The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the ear.
3. While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (reference plane).
4. The phone was hen rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical was respect to the line NF.
5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, the handset was rotated about the line NF until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek). (See Figure 7.2)

7.3 Positioning for Ear / 15 ° Tilt

With the test device aligned in the "Cheek/Touch Position":

1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15degree.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degree.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the phone touches the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Figure 7.3).

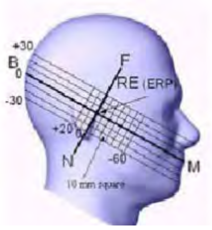

Figure 7.2 Side view w/relevant markings

Figure 7.3 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15°Position

7.4 Body-Worn Accessory Configurations

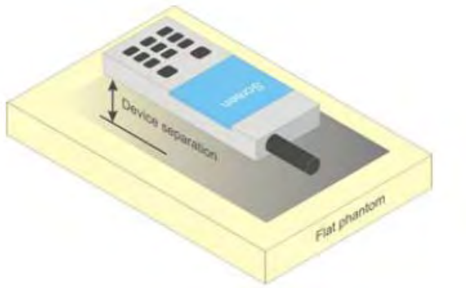

Figure 7.4 Sample Body-Worn Diagram

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 7.4). Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03, Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are tested with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. Test position spacing was documented.
Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom in head fluid. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessories, including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

7.5 Extremity Exposure Configurations

Devices that are designed or intended for use on extremities or mainly operated in extremity only exposure conditions; i.e., hands, wrists, feet and ankles, may require extremity SAR evaluation. When the device also operates in close proximity to the user's body, SAR compliance for the body is also required. The 1-g body and 10-g extremity SAR Exclusion Thresholds found in KDB Publication 447498D01v06 should be applied to determine SAR test requirements.

8. RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

Uncontrolled Environment:

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

Controlled Environment:

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

Table 8.1.SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992

	HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS	
	General Public Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)	Occupational Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR * (Brain)	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR *** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.0

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

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e.as a result of employment or occupation).

9. FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

9.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, When SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance. When SAR is measured at or scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit, the results are referred to as reported SAR. The highest reported SAR results are identified on the grant of equipment authorization according to procedures in KDB 690783 D01v01r03.

9.2 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The following procedures are according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v03r01.

Devices under test were evaluated prior to testing, with a fully charged battery and were configured to operate at maximum output power. In order to verify that the device was tested throughout the SAR test at maximum output power, the SAR measurement system measures a “point SAR” at an arbitrary reference point at the start and end of the 1 gram SAR evaluation, to assess for any power drifts during the evaluation. If the power drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

9.3 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 b/g/n transmitters. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable. See KDB Publication 248227D01v02r02 for more details.

9.3.1 General Device Setup

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

9.3.2 U-NII and U-NII-2A

For devices that operate in only one of the U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands, the normally required SAR procedures for OFDM configurations are applied. For devices that operate in both U-NII bands using the same transmitter and antenna(s), SAR test reduction is determined according to the following, with respect to the highest reported SAR and maximum output power specified for production units. The procedures are applied independently to each exposure configuration; for example, head, body, hotspot mode etc.

1) When the same maximum output power is specified for both bands, begin SAR measurement in U-NII-2A band by applying the OFDM SAR requirements. If the highest reported SAR for a test configuration is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band for that configuration (802.11 mode and exposure condition); otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.
2) When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration; otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.

9.3.3 U-NII-2C and U-NII-3

The frequency range covered by U-NII-2C and U-NII-3 is 380 MHz (5.47 – 5.85 GHz), which requires a minimum of at least two SAR probe calibration frequency points to support SAR measurements.

When Terminal Doppler Weather Rader (TDWR) restriction applies, the channels at 5.60 – 5.65 GHz in U-NII-2C band must be disabled with acceptable mechanisms and documented in the equipment certification.

Unless band gap channels are permanently disabled, SAR must be considered for these channels. When band gap channels are disabled, each band is tested independently according to the normally required OFDM SAR measurements and probe calibration frequency points requirements.

9.3.4 Initial Test Position Procedure

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

9.3.5 2.4 GHz SAR Test Requirements

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

1) When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
2) When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

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

9.3.6 OFDM Transmission Mode and SAR Test Channel Selection

For the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, when the same maximum output power was specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate. When the maximum output power of a channel is the same for equivalent OFDM configurations; for example, 802.11a and 802.11n or 802.11g and 802.11n with the same channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate etc., the lower order 802.11 mode i.e., 802.11a, then 80211n or 802.11g then 802.11n is used for SAR measurement. When the maximum output power ware the same for multiple test channels, either according to the default or additional power measurement requirements, SAR is measured using the channel closest to the middle of the frequency band or aggregated band. When there are multiple channels with the same maximum output power, SAR is measured using the higher number channel.

9.3.7 Initial Test Configuration Procedure

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

When the reported SAR ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no additional measurements on other test channels are required.
Otherwise, SAR is evaluated using the subsequent highest average RF output channel until the reported SAR result is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all channels are measured.

9.3.8 Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures

For OFDM configurations, in each frequency band and aggregated band, SAR is evaluated for initial test configuration using the fixed test position or the initial test position procedure, when applicable. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration, adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, no additional SAR testing for the subsequent test configurations is required.

10. RF CONDUCTED POWERS

10.1 WLAN Conducted Powers

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11b (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm) Data Rate (Mbps) 1	2	5.5	11
802.11b	2412	1	15.33	15.31	15.28	15.30
	2437	6	15.71	15.66	15.70	15.62
	2462	11	15.91	15.88	15.82	15.84

Table 10.1.1 IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11g (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm) Data Rate (Mbps) 6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11g	2412	1	13.81	13.77	13.69	13.71	13.75	13.79	13.69	13.68
	2437	6	14.15	14.05	14.11	14.06	14.02	14.09	14.13	14.08
	2462	11	14.11	14.05	14.09	14.06	14.02	14.08	14.07	14.05

Table 10.1.2 IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11n HT20 (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm) Data Rate (Mbps) MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
802.11n (HT-20)	2412	1	12.94	12.90	12.88	12.91	12.79	12.86	12.82	12.83
	2437	6	13.32	13.25	13.21	13.19	13.26	13.27	13.22	13.25
	2462	11	13.15	13.11	13.08	13.06	13.09	13.07	13.05	13.06

Table 10.1.3 IEEE 802.11n HT20 Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11a (5 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm) Data Rate (Mbps)							
			6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11a	5180	36	11.22	11.16	11.07	11.19	11.02	10.99	11.02	11.08
	5200	40	11.12	11.07	11.04	10.95	11.00	11.08	11.03	10.98
	5220	44	11.18	11.00	11.13	11.07	11.06	11.02	11.08	11.07
	5240	48	11.16	11.05	11.01	11.01	11.14	11.13	10.97	10.99
	5260	52	**11.10**	10.86	10.93	10.95	11.05	10.97	10.99	10.86
	5280	56	10.85	10.72	10.72	10.70	10.80	10.84	10.66	10.67
	5300	60	10.92	10.85	10.75	10.81	10.77	10.75	10.77	10.77
	5320	64	11.02	10.81	10.91	10.93	10.90	10.79	11.01	11.00
	5500	100	10.73	10.67	10.52	10.65	10.58	10.61	10.50	10.61
	5560	112	10.93	10.72	10.89	10.83	10.85	10.80	10.85	10.91
	5580	116	10.91	10.82	10.73	10.71	10.71	10.69	10.88	10.68
	5700	140	**11.46**	11.44	11.39	11.45	11.29	11.28	11.41	11.32
	5745	149	11.75	11.65	11.63	11.57	11.59	11.62	11.68	11.70
	5785	157	11.82	11.66	11.59	11.79	11.80	11.74	11.60	11.68
	5825	165	**11.95**	11.94	11.91	11.93	11.92	11.92	11.88	11.82

Table 10.1.4 IEEE 802.11a Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11n HT20 (5 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm) Data Rate (Mbps)							
			MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
802.11n (HT-20)	5180	36	11.14	11.03	10.92	10.90	11.06	11.11	11.04	10.99
	5200	40	11.05	10.88	10.83	10.93	10.83	10.91	10.91	10.99
	5220	44	11.11	10.90	11.07	10.99	10.93	11.08	10.99	10.90
	5240	48	11.10	10.92	10.91	10.92	10.88	10.88	10.98	10.87
	5260	52	11.06	10.87	10.99	10.91	10.91	10.88	11.05	11.02
	5280	56	10.77	10.69	10.75	10.76	10.58	10.65	10.53	10.65
	5300	60	10.85	10.75	10.79	10.81	10.81	10.76	10.82	10.82
	5320	64	10.98	10.82	10.81	10.96	10.96	10.86	10.88	10.90
	5500	100	10.67	10.60	10.45	10.58	10.57	10.44	10.48	10.51
	5560	112	10.87	10.64	10.78	10.74	10.71	10.69	10.66	10.77
	5580	116	10.85	10.61	10.84	10.79	10.65	10.70	10.73	10.63
	5700	140	11.33	11.19	11.23	11.24	11.18	11.20	11.21	11.31
	5745	149	11.65	11.51	11.45	11.56	11.49	11.48	11.61	11.61
	5785	157	11.72	11.59	11.64	11.52	11.67	11.63	11.64	11.51
	5825	165	11.84	11.77	11.61	11.65	11.72	11.67	11.82	11.76

Table 10.1.5 IEEE 802.11n HT20 Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11n HT40 (5 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm)							
			Data Rate (Mbps)							
			MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
802.11n (HT-40)	5190	38	10.57	10.38	10.42	10.41	10.46	10.50	10.48	10.53
	5230	46	10.61	10.40	10.44	10.56	10.40	10.59	10.37	10.58
	5270	54	10.62	10.60	10.59	10.41	10.53	10.54	10.38	10.52
	5310	62	10.34	10.14	10.31	10.23	10.33	10.28	10.27	10.19
	5510	102	10.42	10.32	10.22	10.41	10.32	10.18	10.21	10.37
	5550	110	10.51	10.44	10.39	10.43	10.50	10.44	10.47	10.45
	5670	134	10.91	10.90	10.70	10.69	10.70	10.73	10.86	10.84
	5755	151	11.21	11.18	11.15	10.98	11.07	11.03	11.17	11.00
	5795	159	11.48	11.30	11.37	11.26	11.34	11.29	11.28	11.41

Table 10.1.6 IEEE 802.11n HT40 Average RF Power

Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 and October 2012 / April 2013 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes:

- Power measurements were performed for the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units.
- For transmission modes with the same maximum output power specification, powers were measured for the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate.
- For transmission modes with identical maximum specified output power, channel bandwidth, modulation and data rates, power measurements were required for all identical configurations.
- For each transmission mode configuration, powers were measured for the highest and lowest channels; and at the mid-band channel(s) when there were at least 3 channels supported. For configurations with multiple mid-band channels, duo to an even number of channels, both channels were measured.
- Output Power and SAR is not required for 802.11 g/n HT20 channels when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjust SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
- The underlined data rate and channel above were tested for SAR.

The average output powers of this device were tested by below configuration.

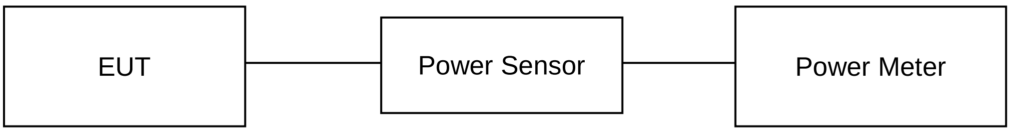

Figure 10.3 Power Measurement Setup

10.2 Bluetooth Conducted Powers

Channel	Frequency	Frame AVG Output Power (1Mbps)		Frame AVG Output Power (2Mbps)		Frame AVG Output Power (3Mbps)	
	(MHz)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBm)	(mW)
Low	2402	8.46	7.01	6.31	4.28	6.32	4.29
Mid	2441	8.17	6.56	6.19	4.16	6.22	4.19
High	2480	8.69	7.40	6.57	4.54	6.58	4.55

Table 10.2.1 Bluetooth Frame Average RF Power

Channel	Frequency	Frame AVG Output Power (LE)	
	(MHz)	(dBm)	(mW)
Low	2402	-0.74	0.84
Mid	2440	-1.48	0.71
High	2480	-0.56	0.88

Table 10.2.2 Bluetooth LE Frame Average RF Power

- **Bluetooth Conducted Powers procedures**

1. Bluetooth (BDR, EDR)
 1) Enter DUT mode in EUT and operate it.
 When it operating, The EUT is transmitting at maximum power level and duty cycle fixed.
 2) Instruments and EUT were connected like Figure 10.4(A).
 3) The maximum output powers of BDR(1 Mbps), EDR(2, 3 Mbps) and each frequency were set by a Bluetooth Tester.
 4) Power levels were measured by a Power Meter.

2. Bluetooth (LE)
 1) Enter LE mode in EUT and operate it.
 When it operating, The EUT is transmitting at maximum power level and duty cycle fixed.
 2) Instruments and EUT were connected like Figure 10.4(B).
 3) The average conducted output powers of LE and each frequency can measurement according to setting program in EUT.
 4) Power levels were measured by a Power Meter.

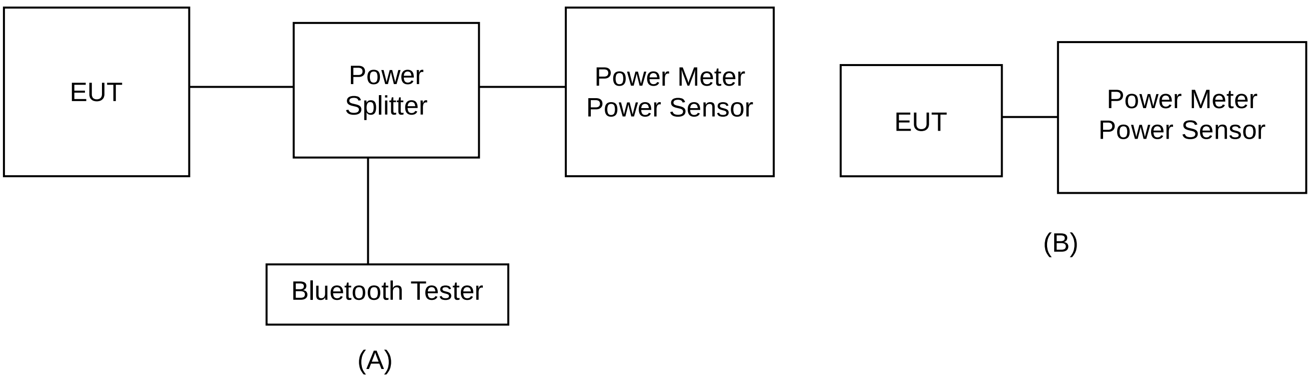

Figure 10.2.1 Average Power Measurement Setup

The average conducted output powers of Bluetooth were measured using above test setup and a wideband gated RF power meter when the EUT is transmitting at its maximum power level.

11. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

11.1 Tissue Verification

T

Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp.[°C]	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Measured Frequency [MHz]	Target Dielectric Constant, εr	Target Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, εr	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Er Deviation [%]	σ Deviation [%]
Apr. 20. 2017	2450 Head	20.7	21.8	2412.0	39.270	1.766	38.730	1.790	-1.38	1.36
				2437.0	39.220	1.788	38.655	1.819	-1.44	1.73
				2450.0	39.200	1.800	38.610	1.834	-1.51	1.89
				2462.0	39.180	1.813	38.576	1.847	-1.54	1.88
Apr. 20. 2017	2450 Body	20.7	21.7	2402.0	52.760	1.904	51.791	1.946	-1.84	2.21
				2412.0	52.750	1.914	51.760	1.957	-1.88	2.25
				2437.0	52.720	1.938	51.696	1.988	-1.94	2.58
				2441.0	52.710	1.941	51.686	1.992	-1.94	2.63
				2450.0	52.700	1.950	51.663	2.003	-1.97	2.72
				2462.0	52.680	1.967	51.639	2.017	-1.98	2.54
				2480.0	52.660	1.993	51.586	2.038	-2.04	2.26
Apr. 21. 2017	5300 Head	21.0	21.6	5260.0	35.940	4.720	35.641	4.572	-0.83	-3.14
				5280.0	35.920	4.740	35.579	4.591	-0.95	-3.14
				5300.0	35.900	4.760	35.526	4.610	-1.04	-3.15
				5320.0	35.880	4.780	35.488	4.641	-1.09	-2.91
Apr. 21. 2017	5300 Body	21.0	21.5	5260.0	48.930	5.369	49.036	5.340	0.22	-0.54
				5280.0	48.910	5.393	49.005	5.368	0.19	-0.46
				5300.0	48.880	5.416	48.971	5.391	0.19	-0.46
				5320.0	48.850	5.439	48.928	5.418	0.16	-0.39
Apr. 24. 2017	5600 Head	20.5	21.5	5500.0	35.650	4.965	35.982	4.791	0.93	-3.50
				5560.0	35.560	5.028	35.891	4.851	0.93	-3.52
				5580.0	35.530	5.049	35.856	4.873	0.92	-3.49
				5600.0	35.500	5.070	35.824	4.897	0.91	-3.41
				5700.0	35.400	5.170	35.675	5.004	0.78	-3.21
Apr. 24. 2017	5600 Body	20.5	21.6	5500.0	48.610	5.650	49.978	5.765	2.81	2.04
				5560.0	48.530	5.720	49.874	5.848	2.77	2.24
				5580.0	48.500	5.743	49.836	5.877	2.75	2.33
				5600.0	48.470	5.766	49.801	5.908	2.75	2.46
				5700.0	48.340	5.883	49.628	6.042	2.66	2.70
Apr. 25. 2017	5800 Head	20.8	21.4	5745.0	35.360	5.215	36.156	5.075	2.25	-2.68
				5785.0	35.320	5.255	36.097	5.117	2.20	-2.63
				5800.0	35.300	5.270	36.068	5.135	2.18	-2.56
				5825.0	35.280	5.296	36.034	5.166	2.14	-2.45
Apr. 25. 2017	5800 Body	20.8	21.5	5745.0	48.270	5.936	49.735	6.112	3.04	2.96
				5785.0	48.220	5.982	49.667	6.166	3.00	3.08
				5800.0	48.200	6.000	49.638	6.187	2.98	3.12
				5825.0	48.170	6.029	49.599	6.224	2.97	3.23

he above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per KDB 865664 and IEEE 1528-2013 6.6.1.2). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:

1) The network analyzer and probe system was configured and calibrated.
2) The probe was immersed in the sample which was placed in a nonmetallic container. Trapped air bubbles beneath the flange were minimized by placing the probe at a slight angle.
3) The complex admittance with respect to the probe aperture was measured
4) The complex relative permittivity , for example from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\varepsilon_r\varepsilon_0}{[\ln(b/a)]^2}\int_a^b\int_a^b\int_0^\pi \cos\phi' \frac{\exp[-j\omega r(\mu_0\varepsilon_r'\varepsilon_0)^{1/2}]}{r} d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

where Y is the admittance of the probe in contact with the sample, the primed and unprimed coordinates refer to source and observation points, respectively, $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho'\cos\phi'$, ω is the angular frequency, and $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

11.2 Test System Verification

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ± 10 % of the specifications at 2450 MHz, 2600 MHz and 5GHz by using the SAR Dipole kit(s). (Graphic Plots Attached)

Table 11.2.1 System Verification Results (1g)

SYSTEM DIPOLE VERIFICATION TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Freq. [MHz]	SAR Dipole kits	Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp. [°C]	Liquid Temp. [°C]	Probe S/N	Input Power (mW)	1 W Target SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation [%]
D	2450	D2450V2, SN: 920	Apr. 20. 2017	Head	20.7	21.8	3866	250	52.5	13.80	55.20	5.14
D	2450	D2450V2, SN: 920	Apr. 20. 2017	Body	20.7	21.7	3866	250	51.0	13.50	54.00	5.88
D	5300	D5GHzV2, SN:1103	Apr. 21. 2017	Head	21.0	21.6	3916	100	84.1	8.76	87.60	4.16
D	5300	D5GHzV2, SN:1103	Apr. 21. 2017	Body	21.0	21.5	3916	100	76.7	7.76	77.60	1.17
D	5600	D5GHzV2, SN:1103	Apr. 24. 2017	Head	20.5	21.5	3916	100	84.5	8.59	85.90	1.66
D	5600	D5GHzV2, SN:1103	Apr. 24. 2017	Body	20.5	21.6	3916	100	80.1	8.31	83.10	3.75
D	5800	D5GHzV2, SN:1103	Apr. 25. 2017	Head	20.8	21.4	3916	100	81.1	8.54	85.40	5.30
D	5800	D5GHzV2, SN:1103	Apr. 25. 2017	Body	20.8	21.5	3916	100	77.5	7.97	79.70	2.84

Table 11.2.2 System Verification Results (10g)

SYSTEM DIPOLE VERIFICATION TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Freq. [MHz]	SAR Dipole kits	Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp. [°C]	Liquid Temp. [°C]	Probe S/N	Input Power (mW)	1 W Target SAR_{10g} (W/kg)	Measured SAR_{10g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR_{10g} (W/kg)	Deviation [%]
D	2450	D2450V2, SN: 920	Apr. 20. 2017	Body	20.7	21.7	3866	250	24.1	6.36	25.44	5.56
D	5300	D5GHzV2, SN:1103	Apr. 21. 2017	Body	21.0	21.5	3916	100	21.6	2.17	21.70	0.46
D	5600	D5GHzV2, SN:1103	Apr. 24. 2017	Body	20.5	21.6	3916	100	22.4	2.32	23.20	3.57
D	5800	D5GHzV2, SN:1103	Apr. 25. 2017	Body	20.8	21.5	3916	100	21.5	2.24	22.40	4.19

Note1 : System Verification was measured with input 250 mW, 100 mW (5200-5800 MHz) and normalized to 1W.
Note2 : To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid, probe and DAE as the SAR tests in the same time period.
Note3: Full system validation status and results can be found in Attachment 3.

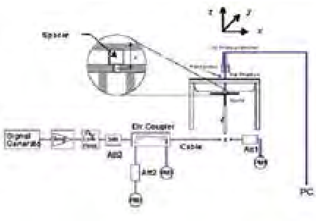
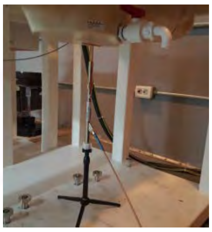

Figure 11.1 Dipole Verification Test Setup Diagram & Photo

12. SAR TEST RESULTS

12.1 Head SAR Results

Table 12.1.1 DTS Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS																
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Peak SAR of Area Scan	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch														
2462	11	802.11b	16.0	15.91	0.020	Left Touch	FCC #1	0.187	1	97.8	0.192	1.021	1.022	0.200	
2462	11	802.11b	16.0	15.91	0.070	Right Touch	FCC #1	0.351	1	97.8	0.352	1.021	1.022	**0.367**	A1
2462	11	802.11b	16.0	15.91	-0.140	Left Tilt	FCC #1	0.173	1	97.8	0.182	1.021	1.022	0.190	
2462	11	802.11b	16.0	15.91	-0.100	Right Tilt	FCC #1	0.281	1	97.8	0.286	1.021	1.022	0.298	
2462	11	802.11b	16.0	15.91	0.020	Right Touch	FCC #1	0.346	1	97.8	0.342	1.021	1.022	0.357 Note2	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								**Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram							

Note(s):
1. Highest reported SAR is ≤ 0.4 W/kg. Therefore, further SAR measurements within this exposure condition are not required.
2. Indicates a repeat measurement of the extended battery.

Adjusted SAR results for OFDM SAR												
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Antenna	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	FREQUENCY [MHz]	Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm	Ratio of OFDM to DSSS	1g Adjusted SAR (W/kg)	Determine OFDM SAR
MHz	Ch											
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	16.0	0.367	2437	802.11g	OFDM	14.5	0.708	**0.260**	X
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	16.0	0.367	2437	802.11n HT20	OFDM	13.5	0.562	**0.206**	X
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure							**Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram					

Note: SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions. When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

Table 10.1.2 UNII Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Peak SAR of Area Scan	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch														
5260	52	802.11a	11.5	11.10	-0.050	Left Touch	FCC #1	0.149	6	86.9	0.090	1.096	1.151	0.114	
5260	52	802.11a	11.5	11.10	0.000	Right Touch	FCC #1	0.080	6	86.9	0.079	1.096	1.151	0.100	
5260	52	802.11a	11.5	11.10	0.050	Left Tilt	FCC #1	0.136	6	86.9	0.109	1.096	1.151	**0.138**	A2
5260	52	802.11a	11.5	11.10	-0.010	Right Tilt	FCC #1	0.097	6	86.9	0.081	1.096	1.151	0.102	
5260	52	802.11a	11.5	11.10	0.040	Left Tilt	FCC #1	0.134	6	86.9	0.088	1.096	1.151	0.111 Note2	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

Note(s):
1. Highest reported SAR is ≤ 0.4 W/kg. Therefore, further SAR measurements within this exposure condition are not required.
2. Indicates a repeat measurement of the extended battery.

Adjusted SAR results for UNII-1 and UNII-2A SAR												
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Antenna	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	FREQUENCY [MHz]	Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm	Adjusted Factor	1g Adjusted SAR (W/kg)	**SAR for** the band with lower maximum output power
MHz	Ch											
5260	52	802.11a	OFDM	11.5	0.138	5180	802.11a	OFDM	11.5	1.000	**0.138**	X
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram					

Note(s):
1. U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A Bands: When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration.

Table 10.1.3 UNII Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Peak SAR of Area Scan	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch														
5700	140	802.11a	11.5	11.46	0.000	Left Touch	FCC #1	0.011	6	86.9	0.048	1.009	1.151	0.056	
5700	140	802.11a	11.5	11.46	0.000	Right Touch	FCC #1	0.023	6	86.9	0.042	1.009	1.151	0.049	
5700	140	802.11a	11.5	11.46	0.000	Left Tilt	FCC #1	0.053	6	86.9	0.054	1.009	1.151	**0.063**	A3
5700	140	802.11a	11.5	11.46	0.000	Right Tilt	FCC #1	0.029	6	86.9	0.050	1.009	1.151	0.058	
5700	140	802.11a	11.5	11.46	0.000	Left Tilt	FCC #1	0.063	6	86.9	0.051	1.009	1.151	0.059 Note2	
5825	165	802.11a	12.0	11.95	-0.050	Left Touch	FCC #1	0.191	6	86.9	0.107	1.012	1.151	**0.125**	A4
5825	165	802.11a	12.0	11.95	0.060	Right Touch	FCC #1	0.087	6	86.9	0.068	1.012	1.151	0.079	
5825	165	802.11a	12.0	11.95	0.070	Left Tilt	FCC #1	0.158	6	86.9	0.100	1.012	1.151	0.116	
5825	165	802.11a	12.0	11.95	-0.030	Right Tilt	FCC #1	0.125	6	86.9	0.082	1.012	1.151	0.096	
5825	165	802.11a	12.0	11.95	0.120	Left Tilt	FCC #1	0.191	6	86.9	0.093	1.012	1.151	0.108 Note2	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

Note(s):
1. Highest reported SAR is ≤ 0.4 W/kg. Therefore, further SAR measurements within this exposure condition are not required.
2. Indicates a repeat measurement of the extended battery.

12.2 Standalone Body-Worn SAR Worn SAR Results

Table 12.2.1 DTS Body-Worn SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Peak SAR of Area Scan	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch														
2462	11	802.11b	16.0	15.91	-0.100	15 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.103	1	97.8	0.100	1.021	1.022	**0.104**	A5
2462	11	802.11b	16.0	15.91	0.040	15 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.041	1	97.8	0.039	1.021	1.022	0.041	
2462	11	802.11b	16.0	15.91	0.070	15 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.042	1	97.8	0.038	1.021	1.022	0.040 Note2	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram							

Note(s):
1. Highest reported SAR is ≤ 0.4 W/kg. Therefore, further SAR measurements within this exposure condition are not required.
2. Indicates a repeat measurement of the extended battery.

Adjusted SAR results for OFDM SAR												
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Antenna	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	FREQUENCY [MHz]	Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm	Ratio of OFDM to DSSS	1g Adjusted SAR (W/kg)	Determine OFDM SAR
MHz	Ch											
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	16.0	0.104	2437	802.11g	OFDM	14.5	0.708	**0.074**	X
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	16.0	0.104	2437	802.11n HT20	OFDM	13.5	0.562	**0.058**	X
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure							**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram					

Note: SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions. When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

Table 12.2.2 UNII Body-Worn SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Peak SAR of Area Scan	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch														
5260	52	802.11a	11.5	11.10	0.000	15 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.00277	6	86.9	0.00134	1.096	1.151	0.002	
5260	52	802.11a	11.5	11.10	0.130	15 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.198	6	86.9	0.142	1.096	1.151	**0.179**	A6
5260	52	802.11a	11.5	11.10	0.000	15 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.037	6	86.9	0.014	1.096	1.151	0.018 Note2	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram							

Note(s):
1. Highest reported SAR is ≤ 0.4 W/kg. Therefore, further SAR measurements within this exposure condition are not required.
2. Indicates a repeat measurement of the extended battery.

Adjusted SAR results for UNII-1 and UNII-2A SAR												
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Antenna	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	FREQUENCY [MHz]	Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm	Adjusted Factor	1g Adjusted SAR (W/kg)	**SAR for** the band with lower maximum output power
MHz	Ch											
5260	52	802.11a	OFDM	11.5	0.179	5180	802.11a	OFDM	11.5	1.000	**0.179**	X
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure							**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram					

Note(s):
1. U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A Bands: When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration.

Table 12.2.3 UNII Body-Worn SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Peak SAR of Area Scan	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch														
5700	140	802.11a	11.5	11.46	0.000	15 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.00883	6	86.9	0.00315	1.009	1.151	0.004	
5700	140	802.11a	11.5	11.46	0.000	15 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.037	6	86.9	0.019	1.009	1.151	**0.022**	A7
5700	140	802.11a	11.5	11.46	0.000	15 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.018	6	86.9	0.013	1.009	1.151	0.015[Note2]	
5825	165	802.11a	12.0	11.95	0.000	15 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.00881	6	86.9	0.004	1.012	1.151	0.005	
5825	165	802.11a	12.0	11.95	0.000	15 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.020	6	86.9	0.021	1.012	1.151	**0.024**	A8
5825	165	802.11a	12.0	11.95	0.000	15 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.016	6	86.9	0.017	1.012	1.151	0.020[Note2]	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram							

Note(s):
1. Highest reported SAR is ≤ 0.4 W/kg. Therefore, further SAR measurements within this exposure condition are not required.
2. Indicates a repeat measurement of the extended battery.

12.3 Standalone Hand SAR Results

Table 12.3.1 W-LAN Hand SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Peak SAR of Area Scan	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	10g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	10g Scaled SAR	Plots #
MHz	Ch														
2462	11	802.11b	16.0	15.91	-0.030	0 mm [Top]	FCC #1	0.192	1	97.8	0.180	1.021	1.022	0.188	
2462	11	802.11b	16.0	15.91	0.050	0 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.246	1	97.8	0.244	1.021	1.022	0.255	
2462	11	802.11b	16.0	15.91	0.040	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.071	1	97.8	0.066	1.021	1.022	0.069	
2462	11	802.11b	16.0	15.91	-0.020	0 mm [Left]	FCC #1	0.265	1	97.8	0.259	1.021	1.022	**0.270**	A9
2462	11	802.11b	16.0	15.91	0.050	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.068	1	97.8	0.065	1.021	1.022	0.068[Note2]	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								**Hand 4.0 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 10 gram							

Note(s):
1. Highest reported SAR is ≤ 0.4 W/kg. Therefore, further SAR measurements within this exposure condition are not required.
2. Indicates a repeat measurement of the extended battery.

Adjusted SAR results for OFDM SAR												
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Antenna	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	10g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	FREQUENCY [MHz]	Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm	Ratio of OFDM to DSSS	10g Adjusted SAR (W/kg)	Determine OFDM SAR
MHz	Ch											
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	16.0	0.270	2437	802.11g	OFDM	14.5	0.708	**0.191**	X
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	16.0	0.270	2437	802.11n HT20	OFDM	13.5	0.562	**0.152**	X
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure							**Hand 4.0 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 10 gram					

Note: SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions. When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

Table 12.3.2 UNII Hand SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Peak SAR of Area Scan	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	10g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	10g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch														
5260	52	802.11a	11.5	11.10	0.080	0 mm [Top]	FCC #1	0.009	6	86.9	0.00816	1.096	1.151	0.010	
5260	52	802.11a	11.5	11.10	0.010	0 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.007	6	86.9	0.00619	1.096	1.151	0.008	
5260	52	802.11a	11.5	11.10	0.030	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.166	6	86.9	0.208	1.096	1.151	**0.262**	A10
5260	52	802.11a	11.5	11.10	0.000	0 mm [Left]	FCC #1	0.00744	6	86.9	0.0053	1.096	1.151	0.007	
5260	52	802.11a	11.5	11.10	0.000	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.014	6	86.9	0.025	1.096	1.151	0.032 Note2	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								**Hand 4.0 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 10 gram							

Note(s):
1. Highest reported SAR is ≤ 0.4 W/kg. Therefore, further SAR measurements within this exposure condition are not required.
2. Indicates a repeat measurement of the extended battery.

Adjusted SAR results for UNII-1 and UNII-2A SAR												
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Antenna	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	10g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	FREQUENCY [MHz]	Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm	Adjusted Factor	10g Adjusted SAR (W/kg)	SAR for the band with lower maximum output power
MHz	Ch											
5260	52	802.11a	OFDM	11.5	0.262	5180	802.11a	OFDM	11.5	1.000	**0.262**	X
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure							**Hand 4.0 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 10 gram					

Note(s):
1. U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A Bands: When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration.

Table 12.3.3 UNII Hand SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Peak SAR of Area Scan	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	10g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	10g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch														
5700	140	802.11a	11.5	11.46	0.000	0 mm [Top]	FCC #1	0.00263	6	86.9	0.00391	1.009	1.151	0.005	
5700	140	802.11a	11.5	11.46	-0.030	0 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.00612	6	86.9	0.00801	1.009	1.151	0.009	
5700	140	802.11a	11.5	11.46	0.000	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.175	6	86.9	0.027	1.009	1.151	**0.031**	A11
5700	140	802.11a	11.5	11.46	0.000	0 mm [Left]	FCC #1	0.00869	6	86.9	0.00702	1.009	1.151	0.008	
5700	140	802.11a	11.5	11.46	0.000	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.035	6	86.9	0.024	1.009	1.151	0.028 Note2	
5825	165	802.11a	12.0	11.95	0.000	0 mm [Top]	FCC #1	0.00311	6	86.9	0.00770	1.012	1.151	0.009	
5825	165	802.11a	12.0	11.95	0.020	0 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.00943	6	86.9	0.00628	1.012	1.151	0.007	
5825	165	802.11a	12.0	11.95	0.000	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.023	6	86.9	0.029	1.012	1.151	**0.034**	A12
5825	165	802.11a	12.0	11.95	0.000	0 mm [Left]	FCC #1	0.00899	6	86.9	0.00687	1.012	1.151	0.008	
5825	165	802.11a	12.0	11.95	0.000	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.028	6	86.9	0.024	1.012	1.151	0.028 Note2	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								**Hand 4.0 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 10 gram							

Note(s):
1. Highest reported SAR is ≤ 0.4 W/kg. Therefore, further SAR measurements within this exposure condition are not required.
2. Indicates a repeat measurement of the extended battery.

12.4 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013, and FCC KDB Publication447498 D01v06.
2. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements. A standard battery was used for all SAR measurements.
3. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
4. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units
5. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCCKDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn accessory testing. A separation distance of 15 mm was considered because the manufacturer has determined that there will be body-worn accessories available in the marketplace for users to support this separation distance.
7. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03, body-worn SAR was evaluated without a headset connected to the device. Since the standalone reported boy-worn SAR was not > 1.2 W/kg, no additional body-worn SAR evaluations using a headset cable were performed.

WLAN Notes:

1. The initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When reported SAR for the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, no additional testing for the remaining test positions was required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured.
2. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 for 2.4 GHz WIFI single transmission chain operations, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4 GHz 802.11g/n) was not required duo to the maximum allowed powers and the highest reported DSSS SAR when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output and the adjust SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
3. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 for 5 GHz WIFI single transmission chain operations, the initial test configuration was selected according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum allowed powers. Other transmission modes were not investigated since the highest reported SAR for initial test configuration adjusted by the ratio of maximum output powers is less than 1.2 W/kg.
4. When the maximum reported 1g averaged SAR ≤ 0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on additional channels was not required. Otherwise, SAR for the next highest output power channel was required until the reported SAR result was ≤ 1.20 W/kg or all test channels were measured.
5. The device was configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor to determine compliance.

13. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

2450 MHz Head (SN: 3328)

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.5 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.15 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.23 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.58 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 3.8	Normal	1	0.64	± 3.8 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.1	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.1 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	± 1.8	Rectangular	√3	0.78	± 1.0 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	± 1.9	Rectangular	√3	0.23	± 1.1 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std 1528 (2013)

2450 MHz Body (SN: 3328)

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.5 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.15 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.23 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.58 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.0	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.0 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 3.8	Normal	1	0.6	± 3.8 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	± 2.0	Rectangular	√3	0.78	± 1.2 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	± 1.7	Rectangular	√3	0.23	± 1.0 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std 1528 (2013)

5300 MHz Head (SN: 3930)

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.6	Normal	1	1	± 6.6 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.5 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.15 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.23 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.58 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.4	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.4 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.1	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.1 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	± 2.2	Rectangular	√3	0.78	± 1.3 %	∞
Temp. unc. – Permittivity	± 2.1	Rectangular	√3	0.23	± 1.2 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 25 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2013)

5300 MHz Body (SN: 3930)

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.6	Normal	1	1	± 6.6 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.5 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.15 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.23 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.58 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.2	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.2 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 3.7	Normal	1	0.6	± 3.7 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	± 2.2	Rectangular	√3	0.78	± 1.3 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	± 2.1	Rectangular	√3	0.23	± 1.2 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 25 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2013)

5600 MHz Head (SN: 3930)

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.6	Normal	1	1	± 6.6 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.5 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.15 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.23 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.58 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.1	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.1 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.3	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.3 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	± 2.2	Rectangular	√3	0.78	± 1.3 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	± 2.1	Rectangular	√3	0.23	± 1.2 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 25 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2013)

5600 MHz Body (SN: 3930)

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.6	Normal	1	1	± 6.6 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.5 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.15 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.23 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.58 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.3	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.3 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 3.9	Normal	1	0.6	± 3.9 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	± 2.2	Rectangular	√3	0.78	± 1.3 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	± 2.1	Rectangular	√3	0.23	± 1.2 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 25 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2013)

5800 MHz Head (SN: 3930)

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.6	Normal	1	1	± 6.6 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.5 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.15 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.23 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.58 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
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Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 3.8	Normal	1	0.64	± 3.8 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.2	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.2 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	± 2.2	Rectangular	√3	0.78	± 1.3 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	± 2.1	Rectangular	√3	0.23	± 1.2 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 25 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2013)

5800 MHz Body (SN: 3930)

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.6	Normal	1	1	± 6.6 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.5 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.15 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.46 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.23 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.58 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.1	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.1 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.9 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.4	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.4 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	± 2.2	Rectangular	√3	0.78	± 1.3 %	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	± 2.1	Rectangular	√3	0.23	± 1.2 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 25 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2013)

14. CONCLUSION

Measurement Conclusion

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC. These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under the worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The tested device complies with the requirements in respect to all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are every complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role impossible biological effect are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease).

Because innumerable factors may interact to determine the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide shall consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.

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Attachment 1. – Probe Calibration Data

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **DT&C (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **ES3-3328_Mar17**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: ES3DV3 - SN:3328

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

Calibration date: March 21, 2017

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02293)	Apr-17
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-16 (No. ES3-3013_Dec16)	Dec-17
DAE4	SN: 660	7-Dec-16 (No. DAE4-660_Dec16)	Dec-17
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-17

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

Issued: March 21, 2017

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

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, "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"

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 ES3DV3

SN:3328

Manufactured: January 24, 2012
Calibrated: March 21, 2017

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3328

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	1.02	1.04	1.07	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	105.3	104.3	103.6	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	199.5	±3.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		190.4	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		193.5	

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3328

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.76	6.76	6.76	0.73	1.17	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.50	6.50	6.50	0.62	1.30	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.43	6.43	6.43	0.52	1.46	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.50	5.50	5.50	0.32	1.88	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.27	5.27	5.27	0.51	1.48	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.72	4.72	4.72	0.66	1.35	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.57	4.57	4.57	0.72	1.23	± 12.0 %

[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: ES3DV3 - SN:3328

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.46	6.46	6.46	0.80	1.18	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.35	6.35	6.35	0.80	1.15	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.44	6.44	6.44	0.80	1.15	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	5.08	5.08	5.08	0.44	1.70	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.91	4.91	4.91	0.50	1.62	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.53	4.53	4.53	0.80	1.15	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.28	4.28	4.28	0.80	1.12	± 12.0 %

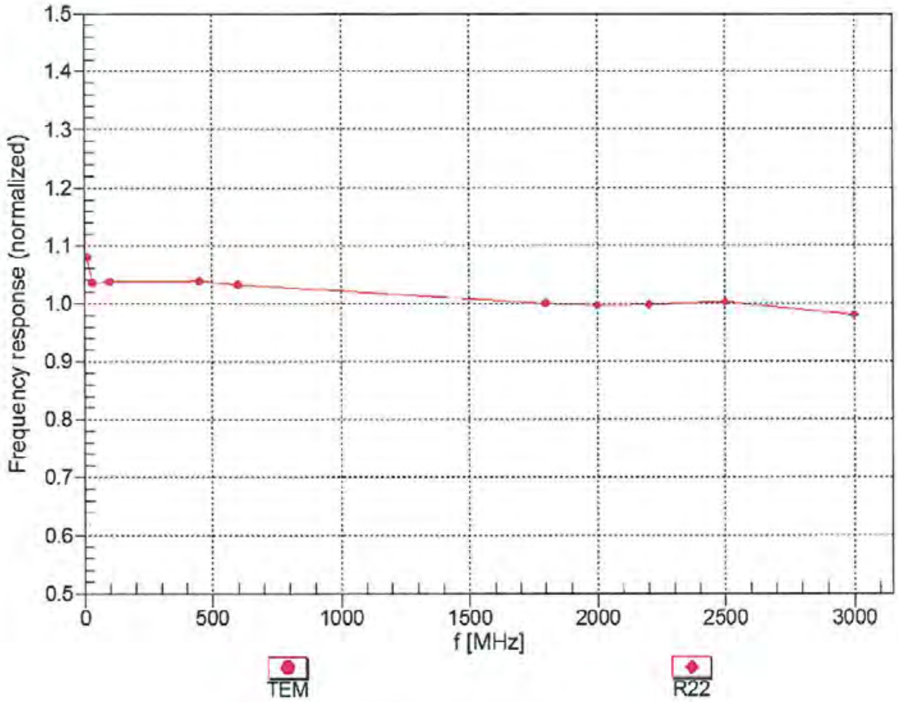
[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz 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)

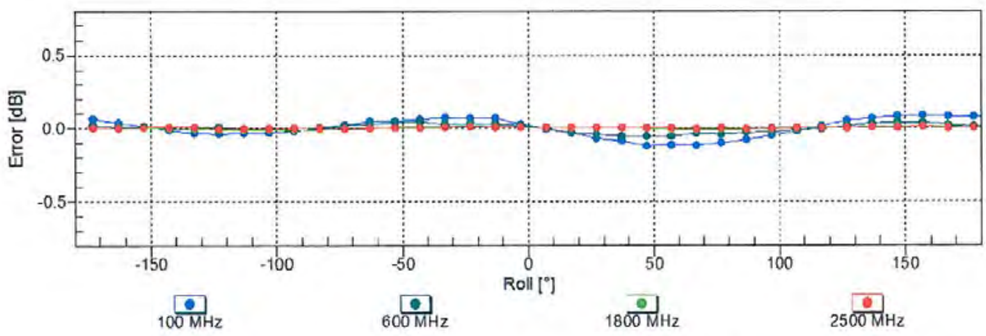


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

ES3DV3– SN:3328 March 21, 2017

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

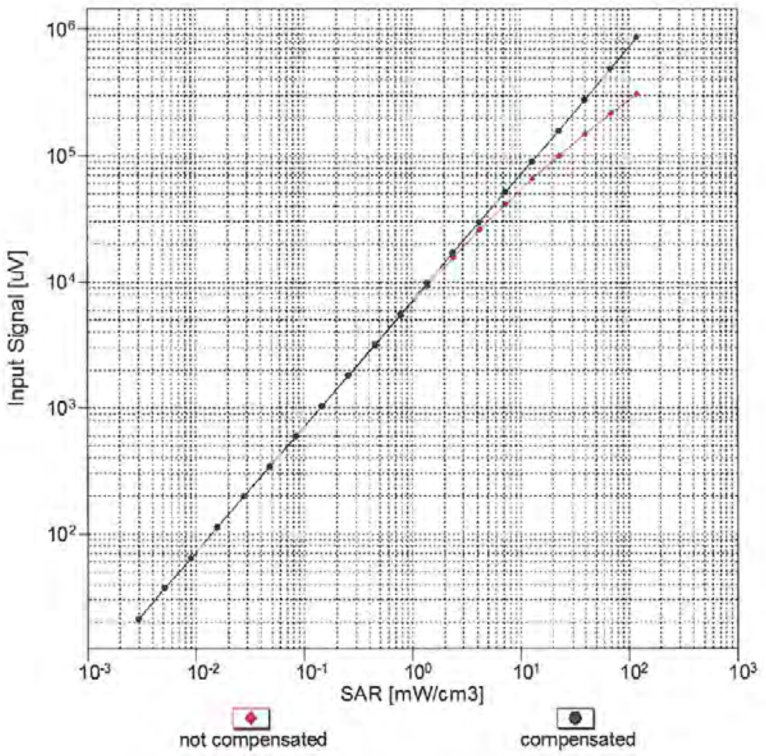
f=600 MHz,TEM f=1800 MHz,R22

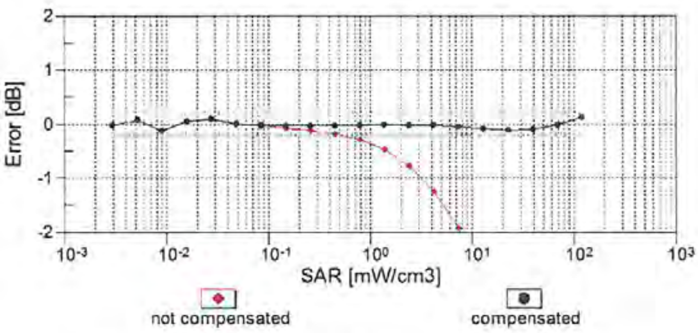


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

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





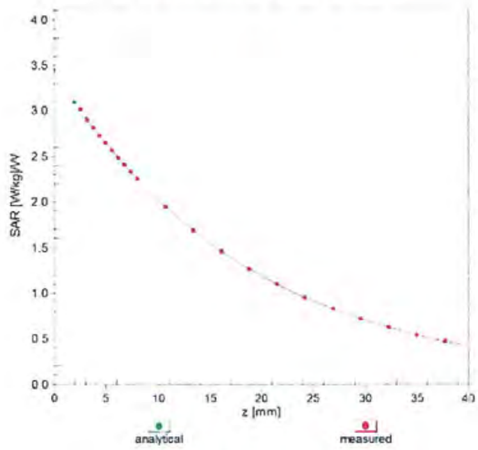
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

ES3DV3– SN:3328

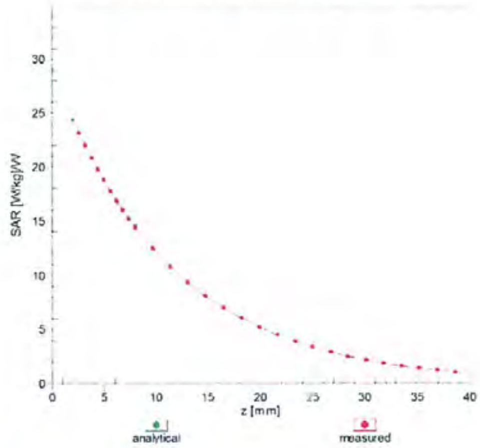
March 21, 2017

Conversion Factor Assessment

f = 835 MHz,WGLS R9 (H_convF)

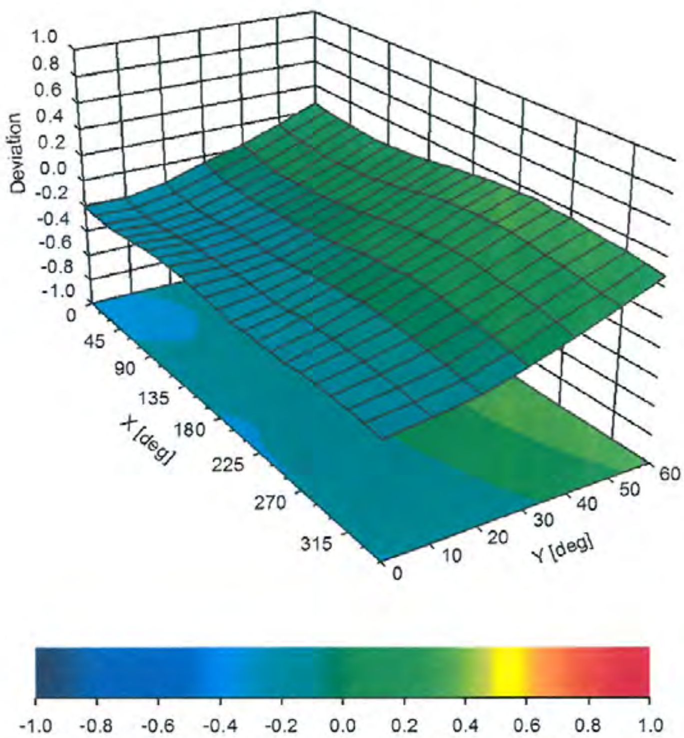


f = 1900 MHz,WGLS R22 (H_convF)



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: ES3DV3 - SN:3328

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-23
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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Swiss Calibration Service

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **DT&C (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3930_Jul16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN:3930
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	July 28, 2016

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02293)	Apr-17
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-15 (No. ES3-3013_Dec15)	Dec-16
DAE4	SN: 660	23-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-660_Dec15)	Dec-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

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

Issued: July 29, 2016

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

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, "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"

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:3930

Manufactured: July 24, 2013
Calibrated: July 28, 2016

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3930

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (μV/(V/m)^2)[A]	0.41	0.47	0.42	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	103.9	97.6	103.7	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	128.3	±3.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		135.6	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		149.9	

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3930

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
2450	39.2	1.80	7.79	7.79	7.79	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.59	7.59	7.59	0.43	0.85	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.40	5.40	5.40	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.11	5.11	5.11	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.90	4.90	4.90	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.45	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.

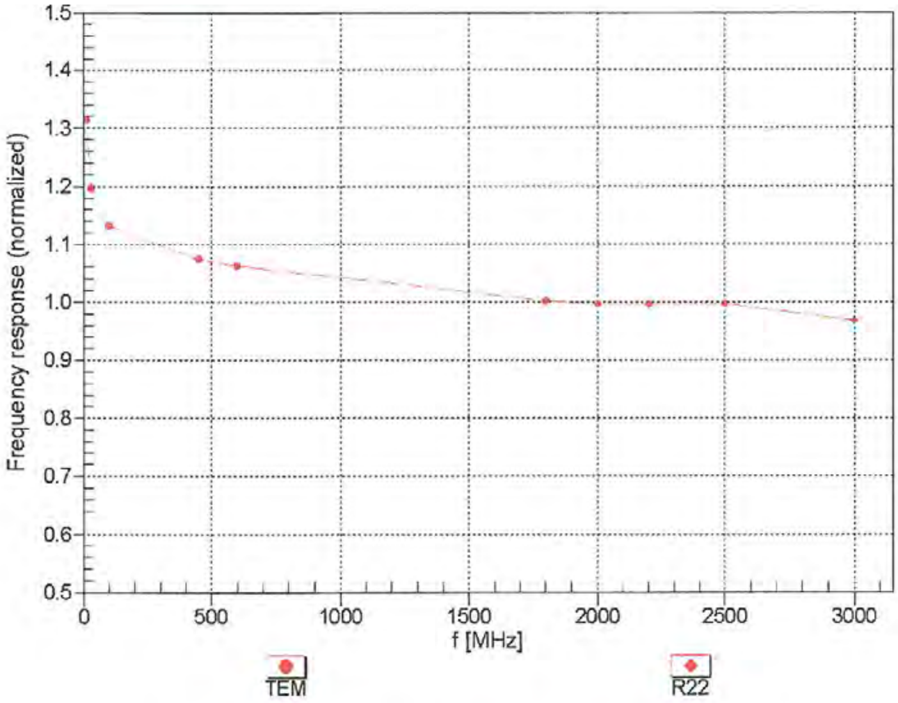
DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3930

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
2450	52.7	1.95	7.66	7.66	7.66	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.55	7.55	7.55	0.32	0.80	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.77	4.77	4.77	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.46	4.46	4.46	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.21	4.21	4.21	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.02	4.02	4.02	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.11	4.11	4.11	0.60	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.

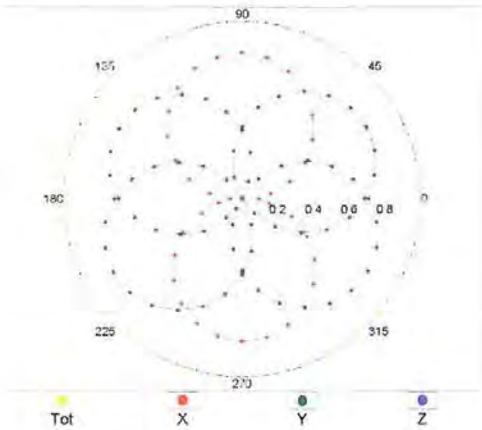
Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



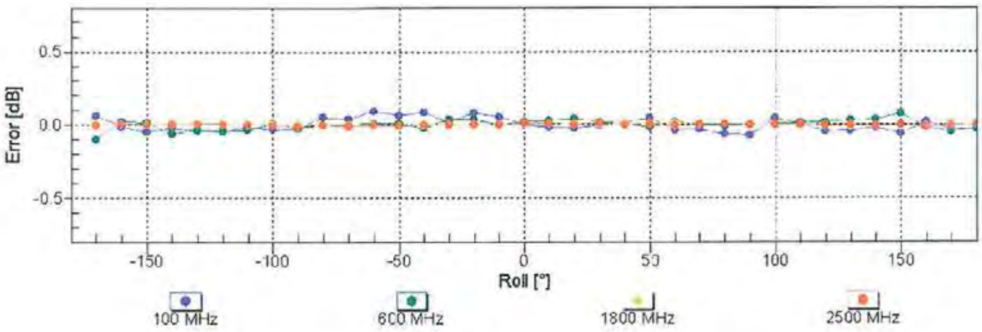
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

f=600 MHz,TEM



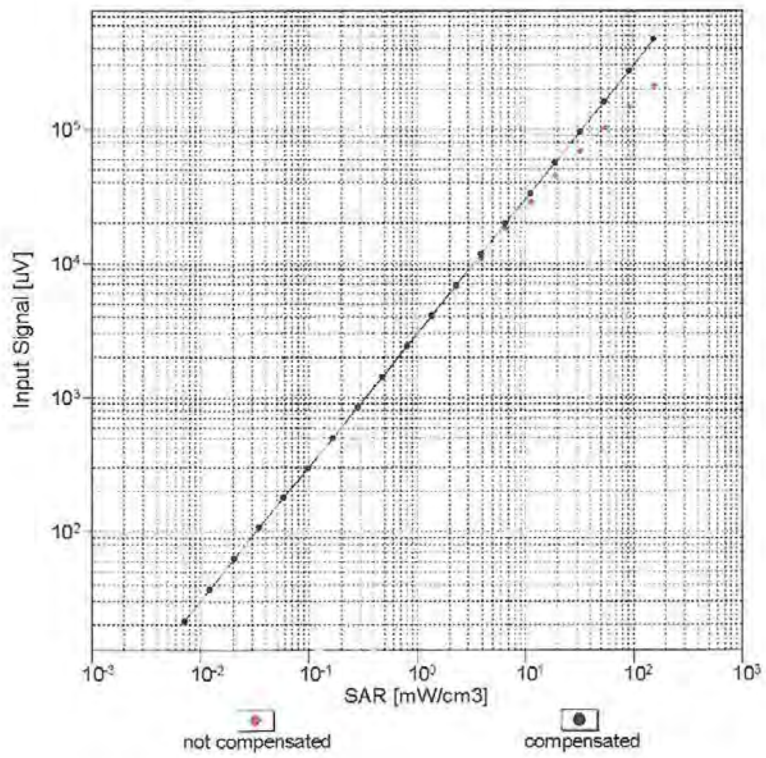
f=1800 MHz,R22

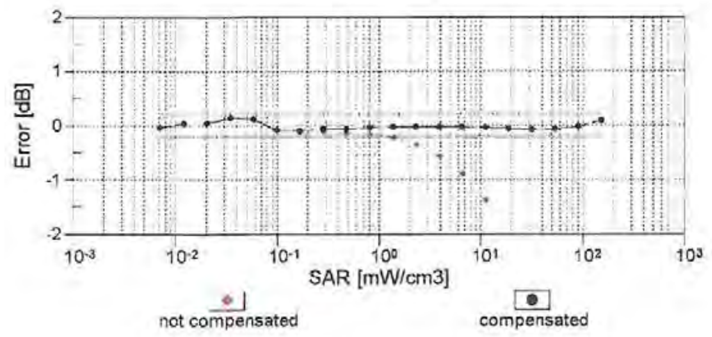


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

EX3DV4– SN:3930 July 28, 2016

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



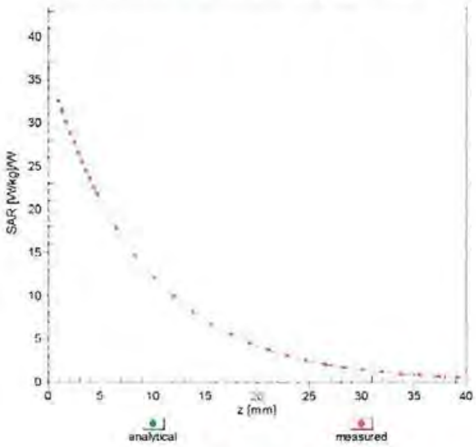


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

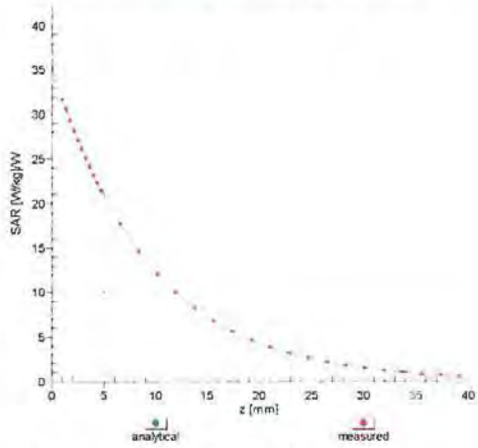
EX3DV4– SN:3930 July 28, 2016

Conversion Factor Assessment

f = 2450 MHz,WGLS R22 (H_convF)

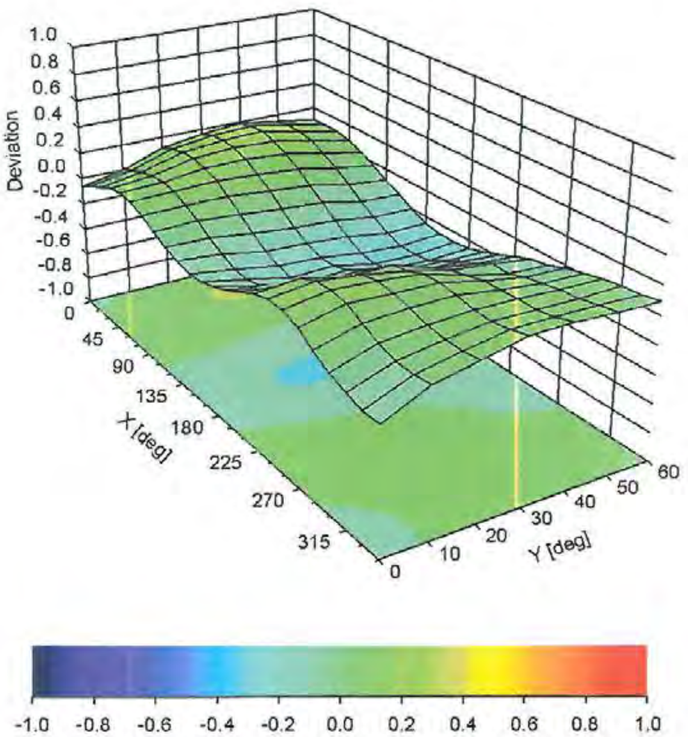


f = 2450 MHz,WGLS R22 (M_convF)



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:3930

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	119.8
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

Attachment 2. – Dipole Calibration Data

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **DT&C (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-920_Sep16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2450V2 - SN:920
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v9 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	September 23, 2016

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02292)	Apr-17
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02295)	Apr-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	15-Jun-16 (No. EX3-7349_Jun16)	Jun-17
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-601_Dec15)	Dec-16

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	In house check: Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	In house check: Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02223)	In house check: Oct-16
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Jun-15)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

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

Issued: September 26, 2016

Calibration Laboratory of
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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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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	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.9 ± 6 %	1.88 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.5 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**52.5 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.28 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.7 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	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	51.6 ± 6 %	2.04 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	13.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**51.0 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.12 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.1 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	55.9 Ω + 2.3 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.5 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.3 Ω + 5.0 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.154 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	December 19, 2012

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 23.09.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

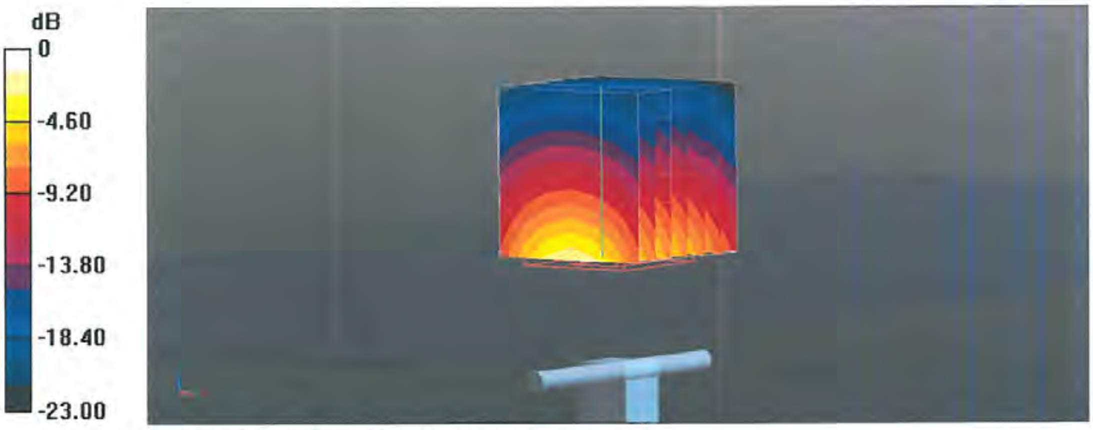
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:920

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.88 S/m; ε_r = 37.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

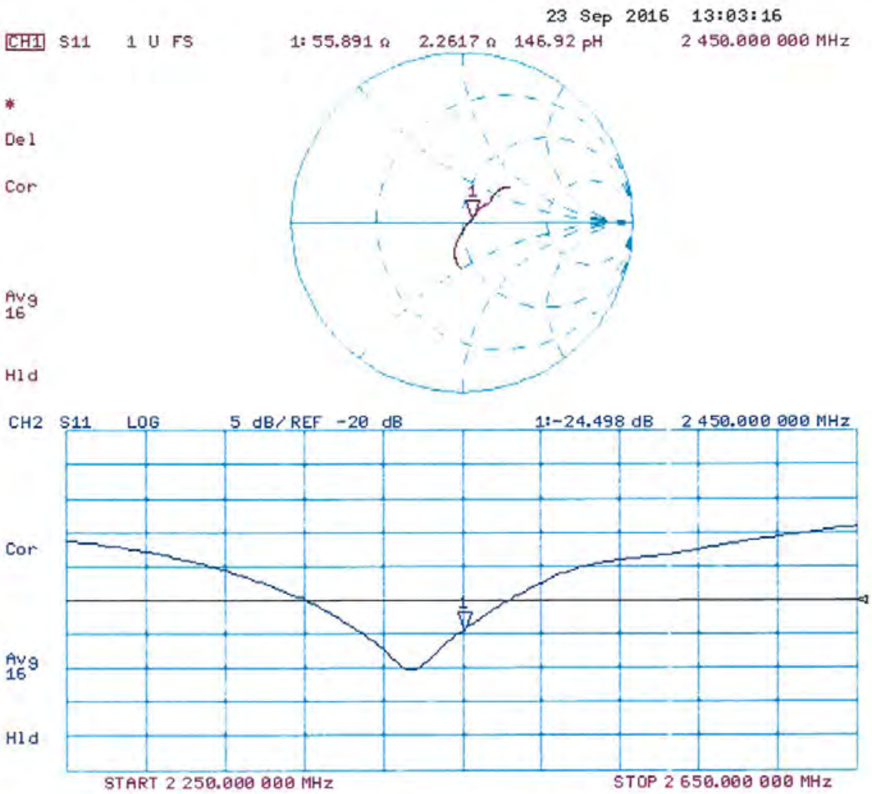
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.72, 7.72, 7.72); Calibrated: 15.06.2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

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 = 114.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.28 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.4 W/kg



0 dB = 22.4 W/kg = 13.50 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 23.09.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:920

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 2.04 S/m; ε_r = 51.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

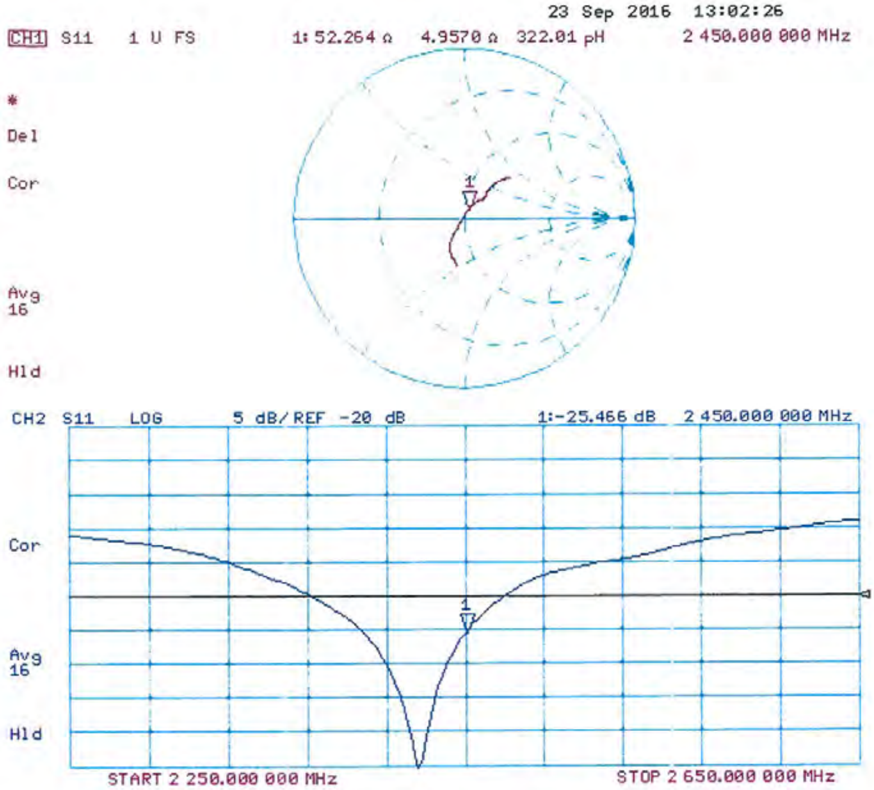
DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.79, 7.79, 7.79); Calibrated: 15.06.2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

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 = 106.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.0 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.12 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.2 W/kg

0 dB = 21.2 W/kg = 13.26 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Calibration Laboratory of
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Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **DT&C (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1103_Mar17**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D5GHzV2 - SN:1103
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-22.v2 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz
Calibration date:	March 17, 2017

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02292)	Apr-17
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02295)	Apr-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	31-Dec-16 (No. EX3-3503_Dec16)	Dec-17
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jan-17 (No. DAE4-601_Jan17)	Jan-18

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-17

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

Issued: March 17, 2017

Calibration Laboratory of
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Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-2, "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
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 V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4.0 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5200 MHz ± 1 MHz 5300 MHz ± 1 MHz 5500 MHz ± 1 MHz 5600 MHz ± 1 MHz 5800 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	36.0	4.66 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.0 ± 6 %	4.52 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.00 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**79.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.29 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.7 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Head TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.76 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.8 ± 6 %	4.62 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.47 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**84.1 W / kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.0 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Head TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.6	4.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.5 ± 6 %	4.81 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.38 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**83.2 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.38 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.6 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.4 ± 6 %	4.92 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.52 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**84.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.43 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.1 ± 6 %	5.13 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.18 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**81.1 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.33 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	49.0	5.30 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.2 ± 6 %	5.45 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.43 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**74.1 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.09 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.42 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.0 ± 6 %	5.58 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.69 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**76.7 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.17 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**21.6 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.6	5.65 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.7 ± 6 %	5.85 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.12 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**81.0 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.25 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.5 ± 6 %	5.99 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.03 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**80.1 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.25 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.2 ± 6 %	6.28 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.77 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**77.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.16 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**21.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.4 Ω - 5.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.8 Ω - 0.2 jΩ
Return Loss	- 38.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.2 Ω - 2.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 30.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.1 Ω + 0.9 jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.2 Ω + 0.9 jΩ
Return Loss	- 32.5 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.7 Ω - 4.9 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.8 Ω + 0.6 jΩ
Return Loss	- 43.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.8 Ω - 1.6 jΩ
Return Loss	- 35.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	57.5 Ω + 1.5 jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.5 Ω + 1.5 jΩ
Return Loss	- 30.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.209 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	September 24, 2010

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 17.03.2017

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1103

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 5200 MHz; σ = 4.52 S/m; ε_r = 35; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5300 MHz; σ = 4.62 S/m; ε_r = 34.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5500 MHz; σ = 4.81 S/m; ε_r = 34.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz; σ = 4.92 S/m; ε_r = 34.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5800 MHz; σ = 5.13 S/m; ε_r = 34.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.76, 5.76, 5.76); Calibrated: 31.12.2016, ConvF(5.35, 5.35, 5.35); Calibrated: 31.12.2016, ConvF(5.2, 5.2, 5.2); Calibrated: 31.12.2016, ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 31.12.2016, ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01); Calibrated: 31.12.2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.01.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

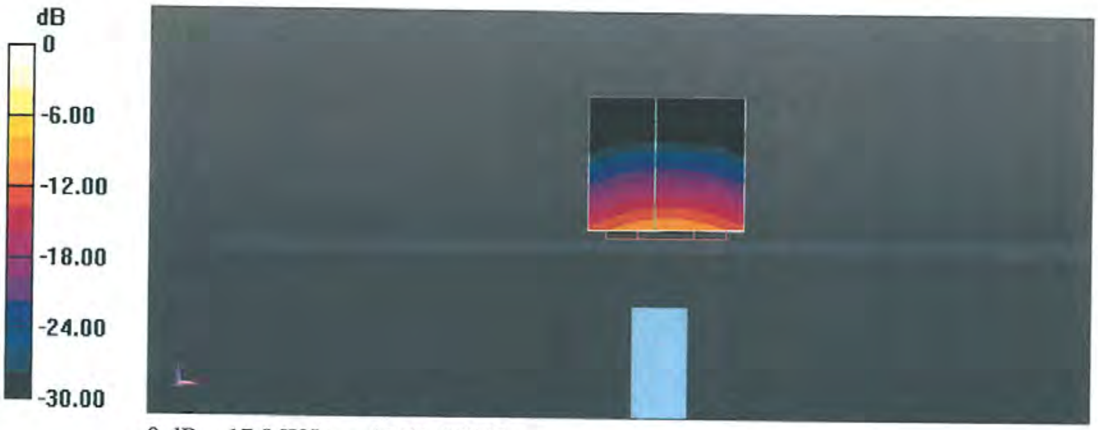
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 70.95 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.29 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.9 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 72.36 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.42 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.0 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 70.89 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.38 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.38 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.4 W/kg

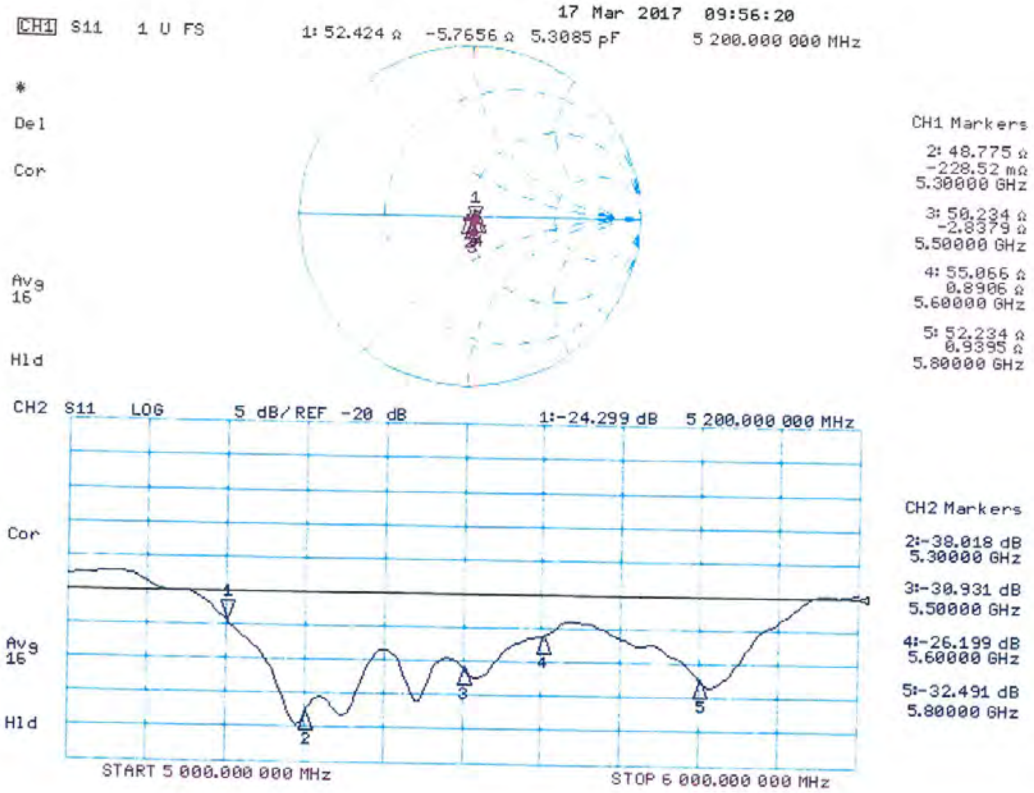
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 71.46 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.52 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.43 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.6 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 69.17 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.18 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.33 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.2 W/kg



0 dB = 17.9 W/kg = 12.53 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 16.03.2017

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1103

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 5200 MHz; $\sigma = 5.45$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 48.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5300 MHz; $\sigma = 5.58$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 48$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5500 MHz; $\sigma = 5.85$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 47.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz; $\sigma = 5.99$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 47.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5800 MHz; $\sigma = 6.28$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 47.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.29, 5.29, 5.29); Calibrated: 31.12.2016, ConvF(5.04, 5.04, 5.04); Calibrated: 31.12.2016, ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62); Calibrated: 31.12.2016, ConvF(4.57, 4.57, 4.57); Calibrated: 31.12.2016, ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 31.12.2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.01.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

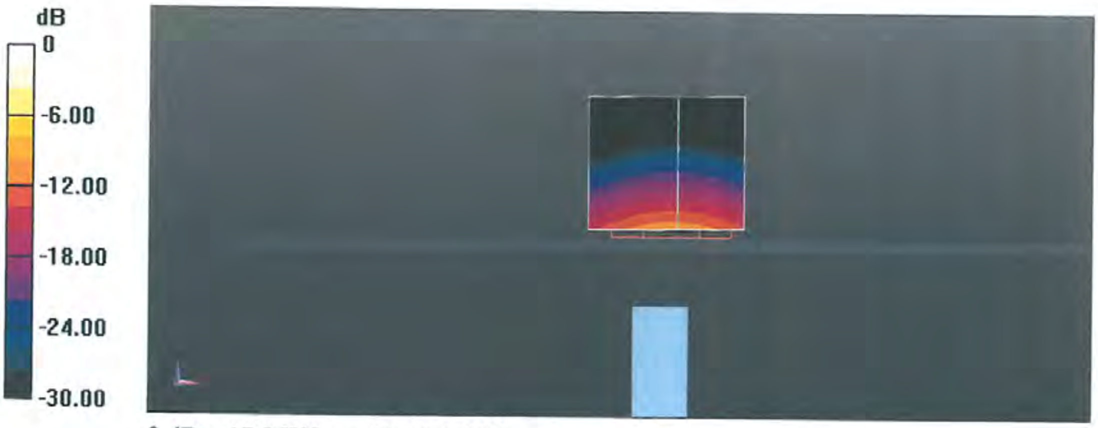
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 64.58 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.43 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.09 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.8 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 65.42 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.0 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.69 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.17 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.6 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 66.66 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.12 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.25 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.0 W/kg

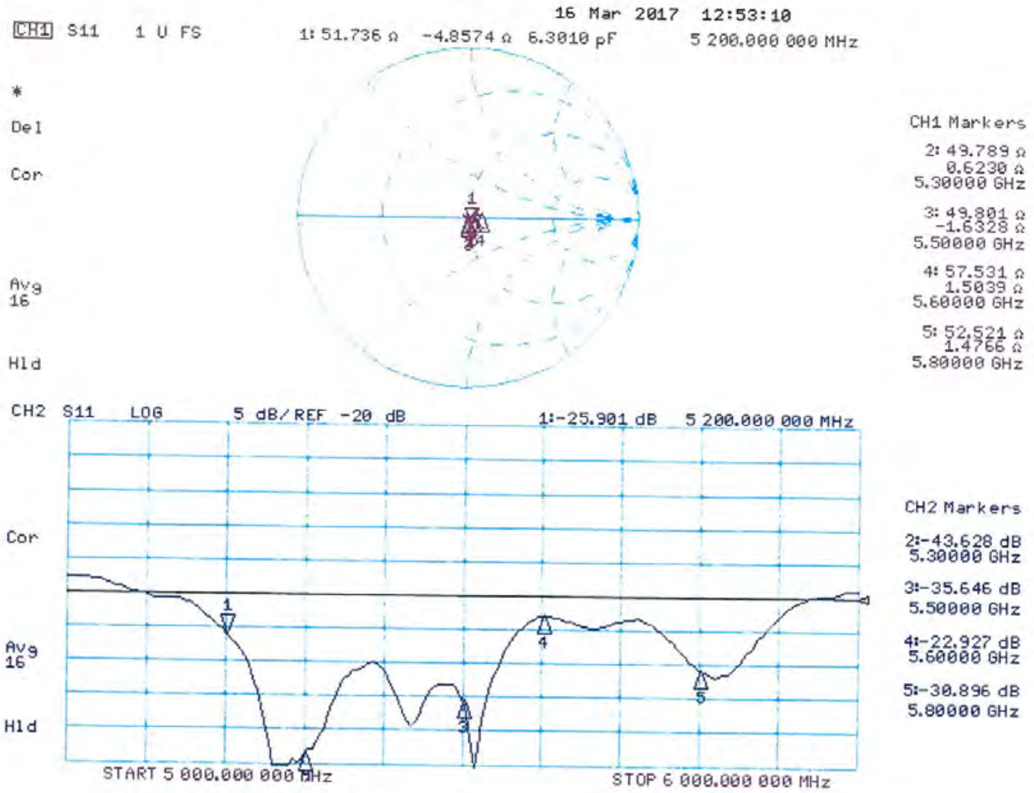
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 65.60 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.03 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.25 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.6 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 63.69 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.77 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.8 W/kg



0 dB = 17.8 W/kg = 12.50 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Attachment 3. – SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

SAR System Validation

Per FCC KDB 865664 D02v01r02, SAR system validation status should be documented to confirm measurement accuracy. The SAR systems (including SAR probes, system components and software versions) used for this device were validated against its performance specifications prior to the SAR measurements. Reference dipoles were used with the required tissue- equivalent media for system validation, according to the procedures outlined in FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013.Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

A tabulated summary of the system validation status including the validation date(s), measurement frequencies, SAR probes and tissue dielectric parameters has been included.

Table Attachment 3.1 SAR System Validation Summary

SAR System	Freq. [MHz]	Date	Probe SN	Probe Type	Probe CAL. Point		PERM. (εr)	COND. (σ)	CW Validation			MOD. Validation		
									Sensi-tivity	Probe Linearity	Probe Isortopy	MOD. Type	Duty Factor	PAR
D	2450	2017-04-14	3328	ES3DV3	2450	Head	38.550	1.757	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5200	2017-04-22	3930	EX3DV4	5200	Head	34.750	4.715	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5300	2017-04-22	3930	EX3DV4	5300	Head	34.660	4.845	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5600	2017-04-23	3930	EX3DV4	5600	Head	34.430	5.225	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5800	2017-04-23	3930	EX3DV4	5800	Head	34.320	5.454	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	2450	2017-04-14	3328	ES3DV3	2450	Body	51.550	1.915	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5200	2017-04-22	3930	EX3DV4	5200	Body	48.550	5.414	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5300	2017-04-22	3930	EX3DV4	5300	Body	48.150	5.525	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5600	2017-04-23	3930	EX3DV4	5600	Body	47.650	5.945	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	5800	2017-04-23	3930	EX3DV4	5800	Body	47.440	6.223	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS

NOTE: While the probes have been calibrated for both a CW and modulated signals, all measurements were performed using communication systems calibrated for CW signals only. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 for scenarios when CW probe calibrations are used with other signal types. SAR systems were validated for modulated signals with a periodic duty cycle, such as GMSK, or with a high peak to average ratio (>5 dB), such as OFDM according to KDB 865664.