

SAR TEST REPORT



The following samples were submitted and identified on behalf of the client as:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Equipment Under Test | Bar phone |
| Brand Name | Doro |
| Model No. | DFB-0060 |
| Company Name | Doro AB |
| Company Address | Doro AB Magistratsvägen 10 , SE-22643 Lund , Sweden |
| Standards | IEEE /ANSI C95.1 , C95.3, IEEE 1528, KDB865664D01v01r04,KDB865664D02v01r02, KDB941225D01v03r01,KDB447498D01v06, |
| Date of Receipt | Apr. 20, 2016 |
| Date of Test(s) | Apr. 28, 2016 |
| Date of Issue | Jun. 02, 2016 |

In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the standards specified above.

Remarks:

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

This report may only be reproduced and distributed in full. If the product in this report is used in any configuration other than that detailed in the report, the manufacturer must ensure the new system complies with all relevant standards. Any mention of SGS Taiwan Electronic & Communication Laboratory or testing done by SGS Taiwan Electronic & Communication Laboratory in connection with distribution or use of the product described in this report must be approved by SGS Taiwan Electronic & Communication Laboratory in writing.

Signed on behalf of SGS**Sr. Engineer****Mason Wu****Date: Jun. 02, 2016****Supervisor****John Yeh****Date: Jun. 02, 2016**



Revision History

| Report Number | Revision | Description | Issue Date |
|---------------|----------|------------------------------|---------------|
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| ES/2016/40007 | Rev.01 | 1 st modification | Jun. 02, 2016 |
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1. General Information

1.1 Testing Laboratory

| | |
|--|---|
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| Tel | +886-2-2299-3279 |
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| Internet | http://www.tw.sgs.com/ |

1.2 Details of Applicant

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Company Name | Doro AB |
| Company Address | Doro AB Magistratsvägen 10 , SE-22643 Lund , Sweden |



1.3 Description of EUT

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------|---|--------|
| EUT Name | Bar phone | | | |
| Brand Name | Doro | | | |
| Model No. | DFB-0060 | | | |
| IMEI | 357088070003904 | | | |
| FCC ID | WS5DFB0060 | | | |
| Mode of Operation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GSM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bluetooth | | | |
| Duty Cycle | GSM | 1/8.3 | | |
| | Bluetooth | 1 | | |
| TX Frequency Range (MHz) | GSM 1900 | 1850.2 | — | 1909.8 |
| | Bluetooth | 2402 | — | 2480 |
| Channel Number (ARFCN) | GSM 1900 | 512 | — | 810 |
| | Bluetooth | 0 | — | 78 |

| Max. SAR (1 g) (Unit: W/Kg) | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| Mode | Band | Measured | Reported | Position / Channel |
| Head | GSM 1900 | 0.624 | 0.813 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Left <input type="checkbox"/> Right <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cheek <input type="checkbox"/> Tilt 512 Channel |

| Max. SAR (1 g) (Unit: W/Kg) | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| Mode | Band | Measured | Reported | Position / Channel |
| Body worn | GSM 1900 | 0.775 | 1.010 | <input type="checkbox"/> Front <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Back 512 Channel |

GSM conducted power table:

| EUT mode | Frequency (MHz) | CH | Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm) | Burst average power | Source -based time average power |
|--|-----------------|-----|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | Avg. (dBm) | Avg. (dBm) |
| GSM1900 (GMSK) | 1850.2 | 512 | 30.5 | 29.35 | 20.32 |
| | 1800 | 661 | 30.5 | 29.45 | 20.42 |
| | 1909.8 | 810 | 30.5 | 29.38 | 20.35 |
| The division factor compared to the number of TX time slot | | | | | |
| Division factor | | | | 1 TX time slot | |
| | | | | | -9.03 |

Bluetooth maximum power table:

| Frequency (MHz) | Mode | Average | |
|-----------------|------|---------|-------|
| | | dBm | mW |
| 2402 | all | 6 | 3.981 |
| 2441 | | | |
| 2480 | | | |
| 2402 | 2 | -0.35 | 0.923 |
| 2441 | 2 | -0.57 | 0.877 |
| 2480 | 2 | 0.47 | 1.114 |
| 2402 | 3 | -0.27 | 0.940 |
| 2441 | 3 | 0.55 | 1.135 |
| 2480 | 3 | 0.45 | 1.109 |

1.4 Test Environment

Ambient Temperature: $22 \pm 2^{\circ} \text{C}$
Tissue Simulating Liquid: $22 \pm 2^{\circ} \text{C}$

1.5 Operation Description

1. The EUT is controlled by using a Radio Communication Tester (Antrisu MT8820C), and the communication between the EUT and the tester is established by air link.
2. Measurements are performed respectively on the lowest, middle and highest channels of the operating band(s). The EUT is set to maximum power level during all tests, and at the beginning of each test the battery is fully charged.
3. During the SAR testing, the DASY 5 system checks power drift by comparing the e-field strength of one specific location measured at the beginning with that measured at the end of the SAR testing.
4. Testing head SAR at lowest, middle and highest channel for all bands with Left Tilt /Left Cheek/Right Tilt/Right Cheek conditions.
5. Testing body-worn SAR for GSM1900 by separating the EUT and the phantom 10mm.
6. According to **KDB447498D01v06** – The 1-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances $\leq 50 \text{ mm}$ are determined by:

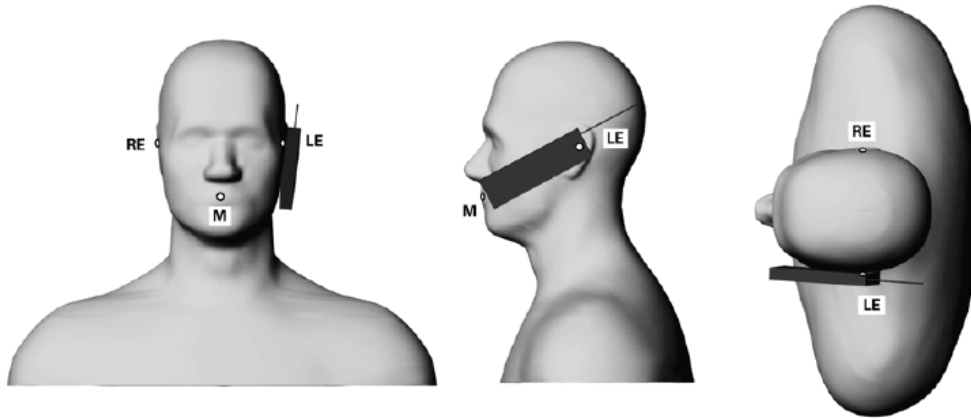
$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR, SAR evaluation is not required.}$$

| Mode | Maximum power (dBm) | Maximum power(mW) | front/ back sides | | |
|------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | | | test separation distance (mm) | Exclusion threshold | Require SAR testing? |
| BT | 6 | 3.981 | 10 | 0.627 | NO |

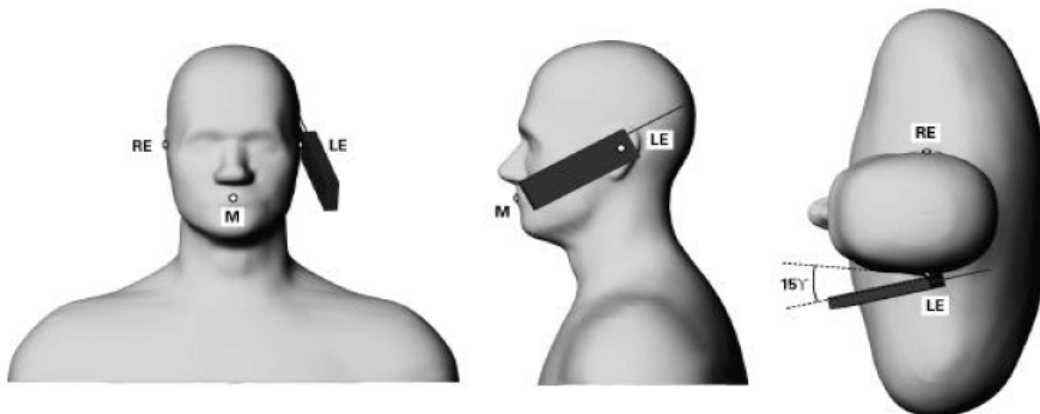
7. GSM and BT share the different antenna path and GSM may transmit simultaneously with BT.
8. There are 2nd source for the receiver/headset and we have done the worst case check in each exposure/band.
9. According to KDB447498D01v05r02, testing of other required channels is not required when the reported 1-g SAR for the highest output channel is $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$, when the transmission band is $\leq 100 \text{ MHz}$.

10. According to KDB865664D01v01r04, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band. When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg, repeated that measurement once. Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg ($\sim 10\%$ from the 1-g SAR limit)

1.6 Positioning Procedure



Phone position 1, “cheek” or “touch” position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for phone positioning.



Phone position 2, “tilted position.” The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for phone positioning.

Cheek/Touch Position:

The handset was brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting against the ear reference point until any point of the mouthpiece or keypad touched the phantom.

Ear/Tilt Position:

With the phone aligned in the Cheek/Touch position, the handset was tilted away from the mouth with respect to the test device reference point by 15 degrees.

1.7 Evaluation Procedures

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the Post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1 g and 10 g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

1. The extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan.
2. The calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters).
3. The generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume.
4. The interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid.
5. The extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface.
6. The calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g.

The probe is calibrated at the center of the dipole sensors that is located 1 to 2.7mm away from the probe tip. During measurements, the probe stops shortly above the phantom surface, depending on the probe and the surface detecting system. Both distances are included as parameters in the probe configuration file. The software always knows exactly how far away the measured point is from the surface. As the probe cannot directly measure at the surface, the values between the deepest measured point and the surface must be extrapolated. The angle between the probe axis and the surface normal line is less than 30 degree.

In the Area Scan, the gradient of the interpolation function is evaluated to find all the extreme of the SAR distribution. The uncertainty on the locations of the extreme is less than 1/20 of the grid size. Only local maximum within -2 dB of the global maximum are searched and passed for the Cube Scan measurement. In the Cube Scan, the interpolation function is used to extrapolate the Peak SAR from the lowest measurement points to the inner phantom surface (the extrapolation distance). The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5mm.

The maximum search is automatically performed after each area scan measurement. It is based on splines in two or three dimensions. The procedure can find the maximum for most SAR distributions even with relatively large grid spacing. After the area scanning measurement, the probe is automatically moved to a position at the interpolated maximum. The following scan can directly use this position for reference, e.g., for a finer resolution grid or the cube evaluations. The 1g and 10g peak evaluations are only available for the predefined cube 7x7x7 scans.

The routines are verified and optimized for the grid dimensions used in these cube measurements. The measured volume of 30x30x30mm contains about 30g of tissue. The first procedure is an extrapolation (incl. Boundary correction) to get the points between the lowest measured plane and the surface. The next step uses 3D

interpolation to get all points within the measured volume. In the last step, a 1g cube is placed numerically into the volume and its averaged SAR is calculated. This cube is then moved around until the highest averaged SAR is found. If the highest SAR is found at the edge of the measured volume, the system will issue a warning: higher SAR values might be found outside of the measured volume. In that case the cube measurement can be repeated, using the new interpolated maximum as the center.

1.8 Probe Calibration Procedures

For the calibration of E-field probes in lossy liquids, an electric field with an accurately known field strength must be produced within the measured liquid. For standardization purposes it would be desirable if all measurements which are necessary to assess the correct field strength would be traceable to standardized measurement procedures. In the following two different calibration techniques are summarized:

1.8.1 Transfer Calibration with Temperature Probes

In lossy liquids the specific absorption rate (SAR) is related both to the electric field (E) and the temperature gradient ($\delta T / \delta t$) in the liquid.

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma}{\rho} |E|^2 = c \frac{\delta T}{\delta t}$$

Whereby σ is the conductivity, ρ the density and c the heat capacity of the liquid.

Hence, the electric field in lossy liquid can be measured indirectly by measuring the temperature gradient in the liquid. Non-disturbing temperature probes (optical probes or thermistor probes with resistive lines) with high spatial resolution (<1-2 mm) and fast reaction time (<1 s) are available and can be easily calibrated with high precision [1]. The setup and the exciting source have no influence on the calibration; only the relative positioning uncertainties of the standard temperature probe and the E-field probe to be calibrated must be considered. However, several problems limit the available accuracy of probe calibrations with temperature probes:

1. The temperature gradient is not directly measurable but must be evaluated from temperature measurements at different time steps. Special precaution is necessary to avoid measurement errors caused by temperature gradients due to energy equalizing effects or convection currents in the

liquid. Such effects cannot be completely avoided, as the measured field itself destroys the thermal equilibrium in the liquid. With a careful setup these errors can be kept small.

2. The measured volume around the temperature probe is not well defined. It is difficult to calculate the energy transfer from a surrounding gradient temperature field into the probe. These effects must be considered, since temperature probes are calibrated in liquid with homogeneous temperatures. There is no traceable standard for temperature rise measurements.
3. The calibration depends on the assessment of the specific density, the heat capacity and the conductivity of the medium. While the specific density and heat capacity can be measured accurately with standardized procedures ($\sim 2\%$ for c ; much better for ρ), there is no standard for the measurement of the conductivity. Depending on the method and liquid, the error can well exceed $\pm 5\%$.
4. Temperature rise measurements are not very sensitive and therefore are often performed at a higher power level than the E-field measurements. The nonlinearities in the system (e.g., power measurements, different components, etc.) must be considered.

Considering these problems, the possible accuracy of the calibration of E-field probes with temperature gradient measurements in a carefully designed setup is about $\pm 10\%$ (RSS) [2]. Recently, a setup which is a combination of the waveguide techniques and the thermal measurements was presented in [3]. The estimated uncertainty of the setup is $\pm 5\%$ (RSS) when the same liquid is used for the calibration and for actual measurements and $\pm 7-9\%$ (RSS) when not, which is in good agreement with the estimates given in [2].

1.8.2 Calibration with Analytical Fields

In this method a technical setup is used in which the field can be calculated analytically from measurements of other physical magnitudes (e.g., input power). This corresponds to the standard field method for probe calibration in air; however, there is no standard defined for fields in lossy liquids.

When using calculated fields in lossy liquids for probe calibration, several points must be considered in the assessment of the uncertainty:

1. The setup must enable accurate determination of the incident power.
2. The accuracy of the calculated field strength will depend on the assessment of the dielectric parameters of the liquid.
3. Due to the small wavelength in liquids with high permittivity, even small setups might be above the resonant cutoff frequencies. The field distribution in the setup must be carefully checked for conformity with the theoretical field distribution.

References

- [1] N. Kuster, Q. Balzano, and J.C. Lin, Eds., *Mobile Communications Safety*, Chapman & Hall, London, 1997.
- [2] K. Meier, M. Burkhardt, T. Schmid, and N. Kuster, "Broadband calibration of E-field probes in lossy media", *IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques*, vol. 44, no. 10, pp. 1954-1962, Oct. 1996.
- [3] K. Jokela, P. Hyysalo, and L. Puranen, "Calibration of specific absorption rate (SAR) probes in waveguide at 900 MHz", *IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurements*, vol. 47, no. 2, pp. 432-438, Apr. 1998.

A block diagram of the SAR measurement system is given in Fig. a. This SAR measurement system uses a Computer-controlled 3-D stepper motor system (SPEAG DASY 5 professional system). Model EX3DV4 field probes are used to determine the internal electric fields. The SAR can be obtained from the equation $SAR = \sigma (|E_i|^2) / \rho$ where σ and ρ are the conductivity and mass density of the tissue-simulant.

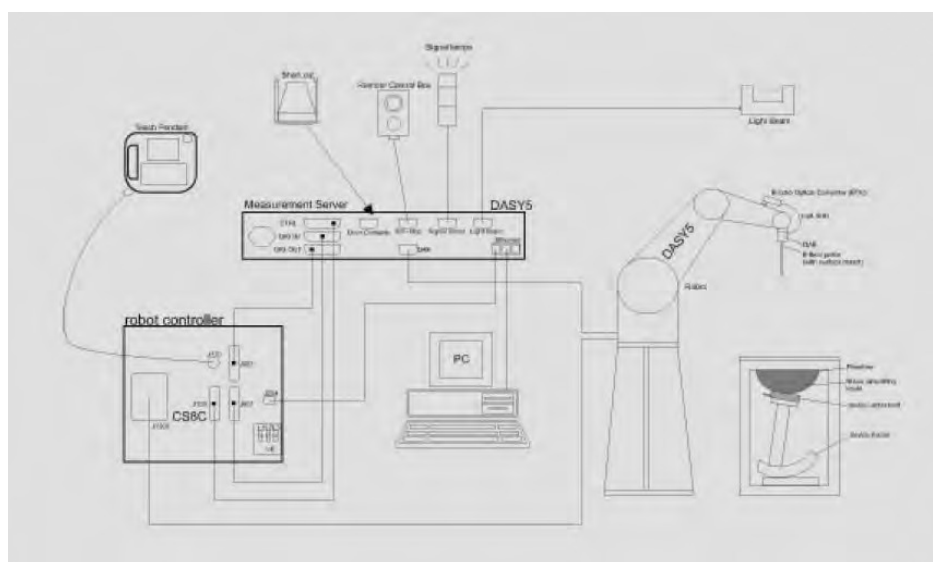



Fig. a A block diagram of the SAR measurement system

The DASY 5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:


1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Staubli RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension is for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2. A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
3. Data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
4. The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to the DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.
5. The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
6. A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
7. A computer operating Windows7
8. DASY 5 software.
9. Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
10. The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
11. The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
12. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
13. Validation dipole kits allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

1.10 System Components


EX3DV4 E-Field Probe

| | | |
|---------------|--|---|
| Construction | Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE) |  |
| Calibration | Basic Broad Band Calibration in air Conversion Factors (CF) for HSL1900MHz Additional CF for other liquids and frequencies upon request | |
| Frequency | 10 MHz to > 6 GHz, Linearity: ± 0.6 dB | |
| Directivity | ± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis) | |
| Dynamic Range | 10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g) | |
| Dimensions | Tip diameter: 2.5 mm | |
| Application | High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%. | |

SAM PHANTOM V4.0C

| | | |
|------------------|--|---|
| Construction: | <p>The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209.</p> <p>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 manually teaching three points with the robot.</p> | |
| Shell Thickness: | 2 ± 0.2 mm |  |
| Filling Volume: | Approx. 25 liters | |
| Dimensions: | Height: 850 mm; Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm | |

DEVICE HOLDER

| | | |
|--------------|--|--|
| Construction | <p>In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0/V4.0C or Twin SAM, the Mounting Device (made from POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates, whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. The devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, CENELEC, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).</p> |  <p>Device Holder</p> |
|--------------|--|--|

1.11 SAR System Verification

The microwave circuit arrangement for system verification is sketched in Fig. b. The daily system accuracy verification occurs within the flat section of the SAM phantom. A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within $\pm 10\%$ (according to KDB865664D01v01r03) from the target SAR values. These tests were done at 1900 MHz. The tests were conducted on the same days as the measurement of the DUT. The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the table 1. During the tests, the ambient temperature of the laboratory was 21.7°C, the relative humidity was 62% and the liquid depth above the ear reference points was above 15 cm ($\leq 3G$) or 10 cm ($>3G$) in all the cases. It is seen that the system is operating within its specification, as the results are within acceptable tolerance of the reference values.

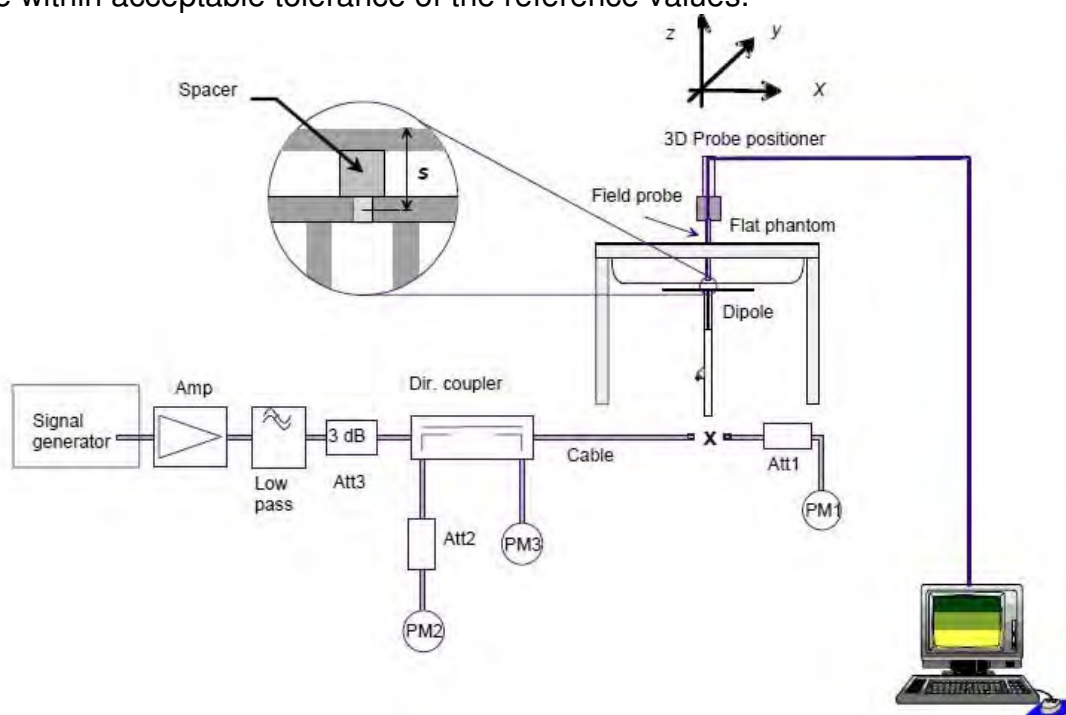


Fig. b The block diagram of system verification

| Validation Kit | S/N | Frequency (MHz) | | 1W Target SAR-1g (mW/g) | Measured SAR-1g (mW/g) | Measured SAR-1g normalized to 1W (mW/g) | Deviation (%) | Measured Date |
|----------------|-------|-----------------|------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| D1900V2 | 5d142 | 1900 | Head | 40.9 | 10.1 | 40.4 | -1.22% | Apr. 28, 2016 |
| | | | Body | 40.9 | 9.96 | 39.84 | -2.59% | Apr. 28, 2016 |

Table 1. Results of system validation

1.12 Tissue Simulant Fluid for the Frequency Band

The dielectric properties for this Head-simulant fluid were measured by using the Agilent Model 85070E Dielectric Probe (rates frequency band 200 MHz to 20 GHz) in conjunction with Network Analyzer.

All dielectric parameters of tissue simulates were measured within 24 hours of SAR measurements. The depth of the tissue simulant in the flat section of the phantom was at least 15 cm ($\leq 3G$) or 10 cm ($> 3G$) during all tests. (Appendix Fig. 2)

| Tissue Type | Measured Frequency (MHz) | Target Dielectric Constant, ϵ_r | Target Conductivity, σ (S/m) | Measured Dielectric Constant, ϵ_r | Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m) | % dev ϵ_r | % dev σ | Measurement Date |
|-------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Head | 1850.2 | 40.000 | 1.400 | 40.238 | 1.385 | -0.59% | 1.07% | Apr. 28, 2016 |
| | 1880 | 40.000 | 1.400 | 40.171 | 1.427 | -0.43% | -1.93% | |
| | 1900 | 40.000 | 1.400 | 40.106 | 1.449 | -0.27% | -3.50% | |
| | 1909.8 | 40.000 | 1.400 | 40.017 | 1.452 | -0.04% | -3.71% | |
| Body | 1850.2 | 53.300 | 1.52 | 53.112 | 1.486 | 0.35% | 2.24% | Apr. 28, 2016 |
| | 1880 | 53.300 | 1.52 | 52.927 | 1.517 | 0.70% | 0.20% | |
| | 1900 | 53.300 | 1.52 | 52.824 | 1.548 | 0.89% | -1.84% | |
| | 1909.8 | 53.300 | 1.52 | 52.773 | 1.554 | 0.99% | -2.24% | |

Table 2. Dielectric Parameters of Tissue Simulant Fluid

The composition of the tissue simulating liquid:

| Frequency (MHz) | Mode | Ingredient | | | | | | Total amount |
|-----------------|------|------------|----------|--------|---------------|-----------|-------|--------------|
| | | DGMBE | Water | Salt | Preventol D-7 | Cellulose | Sugar | |
| 1900 | Head | 444.52 g | 552.42 g | 3.06 g | — | — | — | 1.0L(Kg) |
| | Body | 300.67 g | 716.56 g | 4.0 g | — | — | — | 1.0L(Kg) |

Table 3. Recipes for tissue simulating liquid

1.13 Test Standards and Limits

According to FCC 47CFR §2.1093(d) The limits to be used for evaluation are based generally on criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate ("SAR") in Section 4.2 of "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz," ANSI/IEEE C95.1, By the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017.

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, Section 17.4.5. Copyright NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, Maryland 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. The criteria to be used are specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section and shall apply for portable devices transmitting in the frequency range from 100 kHz to 6 GHz. Portable devices that transmit at frequencies above 6 GHz are to be evaluated in terms of the MPE limits specified in § 1.1310 of this chapter.

Measurements and calculations to demonstrate compliance with MPE field strength or power density limits for devices operating above 6 GHz should be made at a minimum distance of 5 cm from the radiating source.

1. Limits for Occupational/Controlled exposure: 0.4 W/kg as averaged over the whole-body and spatial peak SAR not exceeding 8 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). Exceptions are the hands, wrists, feet and ankles where the spatial peak SAR shall not exceed 20 W/kg, as averaged over a 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube).

Occupational/Controlled limits apply when persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment provided these persons are fully aware of and exercise control over their exposure. Awareness of exposure can be accomplished by use of warning labels or by specific training or education through appropriate means, such as an RF safety program in a work environment.

2. Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure: 0.08 W/kg as averaged over the whole-body and spatial peak SAR not exceeding 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube).

Exceptions are the hands, wrists, feet and ankles where the spatial peak SAR shall not exceed 4 W/kg, as averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube).

General Population/Uncontrolled limits apply when the general public may be exposed, or when persons that are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be fully aware of the potential for exposure or do not exercise control over their exposure.

Warning labels placed on consumer devices such as cellular telephones will not be sufficient reason to allow these devices to be evaluated subject to limits for occupational/controlled exposure in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.(Table .6)

| Human Exposure | Uncontrolled Environment General Population | Controlled Environment Occupational |
|--|--|--|
| Spatial Peak SAR (Brain) | 1.60 m W/g | 8.00 m W/g |
| Spatial Average SAR (Whole Body) | 0.08 m W/g | 0.40 m W/g |
| Spatial Peak SAR (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist) | 4.00 m W/g | 20.00 m W/g |

Table 4. RF exposure limits

Notes:

1. Uncontrolled environments are defined as locations where there is potential exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their potential exposure.
2. Controlled environments are defined as locations where there is potential exposure of individuals who have knowledge of their potential exposure and can exercise control over their exposure.

2. Summary of Results

GSM 1900 MHz

| Mode | Position | Distance (mm) | CH | Freq. (MHz) | Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm) | Measured Avg. Power (dBm) | Scaling | Averaged SAR over 1g (W/kg) | | Plot page |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----|-------------|--|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | Measured | Reported | |
| GSM1900 (Head) | Re Cheek | - | 661 | 1880 | 30.50 | 29.45 | 127.35% | 0.490 | 0.624 | - |
| | Re Tilt | - | 661 | 1880 | 30.50 | 29.45 | 127.35% | 0.194 | 0.247 | - |
| | Le Cheek | - | 512 | 1850.2 | 30.50 | 29.35 | 130.32% | 0.624 | 0.813 | 27 |
| | Le Cheek | - | 661 | 1880 | 30.50 | 29.45 | 127.35% | 0.539 | 0.686 | - |
| | Le Cheek | - | 810 | 1909.8 | 30.50 | 29.38 | 129.42% | 0.485 | 0.628 | - |
| | Le Tilt | - | 661 | 1880 | 30.50 | 29.45 | 127.35% | 0.173 | 0.220 | - |
| GSM1900 (Body-Worn) | Front side | 10 | 661 | 1880 | 30.50 | 29.45 | 127.35% | 0.573 | 0.730 | - |
| | Back side | 10 | 512 | 1850.2 | 30.50 | 29.35 | 130.32% | 0.775 | 1.010 | 28 |
| | Back side-with headset | 10 | 512 | 1850.2 | 30.50 | 29.35 | 130.32% | 0.750 | 0.977 | - |
| | Back side-with 2 nd | 10 | 512 | 1850.2 | 30.50 | 29.35 | 130.32% | 0.685 | 0.893 | - |
| | Back side | 10 | 661 | 1880 | 30.50 | 29.45 | 127.35% | 0.616 | 0.784 | - |
| | Back side | 10 | 810 | 1909.8 | 30.50 | 29.38 | 129.42% | 0.490 | 0.634 | - |

2nd source for receiver

| Mode | Position | Distance (mm) | CH | Freq. (MHz) | Max. Rated Avg. Power + Max. Tolerance (dBm) | Measured Avg. Power (dBm) | Scaling | Averaged SAR over 1g (W/kg) | | Plot page |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|-----|-------------|--|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | Measured | Reported | |
| GSM1900 (Head) | Le Cheek | - | 512 | 1850.2 | 30.50 | 29.35 | 130.32% | 0.515 | 0.671 | - |
| GSM1900 (Body-Worn) | Back side | 10 | 512 | 1850.2 | 30.50 | 29.35 | 130.32% | 0.663 | 0.864 | - |

3. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios:

| Simultaneous Transmit Configurations | Head | Body-Worn | Hotspot |
|---|------|-----------|---------|
| GSM1900 + Bluetooth | No | Yes | No |
| Notes: | | | |
| 1. Bluetooth, and 2.4GHz WiFi share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously. | | | |

3.1 Estimated SAR calculation

According to KDB447498 D01v05 – When standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion:

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\text{Max. tune up power(mW)}}{\text{Min. test separation distance(mm)}} \times \frac{\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}}{7.5}$$

If the minimum test separation distance is < 5mm, a distance of 5mm is used for estimated SAR calculation. When the test separation distance is >50mm, the 0.4W/kg is used for SAR-1g.

| Mode | Frequency (MHz) | Maximum Power (dBm) | Separation Distance (Body) (mm) | Estimated SAR 1g (Body) (W/kg) |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bluetooth | 2480 | 6 | 10 | 0.084 |

3.2 SPLSR evaluation and analysis

Per KDB447498D01, when the sum of SAR is larger than the limit, SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR sum to peak location separation ratio(SPLSR).

The simultaneous transmitting antennas in each operating mode and exposure condition combination must be considered one pair at a time to determine the SAR to peak location separation ratio to qualify for test exclusion.

The ratio is determined by $(SAR1 + SAR2)^{1.5}/R_i$, rounded to two decimal digits, and must be ≤ 0.04 for all antenna pairs in the configuration to qualify for 1-g SAR test exclusion.

SAR1 and SAR2 are the highest reported or estimated SAR for each antenna in the pair, and R_i is the separation distance between the peak SAR locations for the antenna pair in mm.

When standalone test exclusion applies, SAR is estimated; the peak location is assumed to be at the feed-point or geometric center of the antenna.

Simultaneous Transmission Combination

| reported SAR WWAN and Bluetooth, Σ SAR evaluation | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Frequency band | Position | | reported SAR / W/kg | | Σ SAR | Calculated distance (mm) | SPLSR (≤ 0.04) |
| | | | WWAN | Bluetooth | <1.6W/kg | | |
| GSM 1900 | Body-Worn | Front | 0.730 | 0.084 | 0.814 | - | - |
| | | Back | 1.010 | 0.084 | 1.094 | - | - |

4. Instruments List

| Manufacturer | Device | Type | Serial number | Date of last calibration | Date of next calibration |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Schmid & Partner Engineering AG | Dosimetric E-Field Probe | EX3DV4 | 3938 | Oct.01,2015 | Sep.30,2016 |
| Schmid & Partner Engineering AG | System Validation Dipole | D1900V2 | 5d142 | Jun.23,2015 | Jun.22,2016 |
| Schmid & Partner Engineering AG | Data acquisition Electronics | DAE4 | 1260 | Sep.24,2015 | Sep.23,2016 |
| Schmid & Partner Engineering AG | Software | DASY 52 V52.8.8 | N/A | Calibration not required | Calibration not required |
| Schmid & Partner Engineering AG | Phantom | SAM | N/A | Calibration not required | Calibration not required |
| Network Analyzer | Agilent | E5071C | MY46107530 | Jan.07,2016 | Jan.06,2017 |
| Agilent | Dielectric Probe Kit | 85070E | MY44300677 | Calibration not required | Calibration not required |
| Agilent | Dual-directional coupler | 778D | MY48220468 | Jul.16,2015 | Jul.15,2016 |
| Agilent | RF Signal Generator | N5181A | MY50145142 | Feb.19,2016 | Feb.18,2017 |
| Agilent | Power Meter | E4417A | MY52240003 | Jul.15,2015 | Jul.14,2016 |
| Agilent | Power Sensor | E9301H | MY52200004 | Jul.15,2015 | Jul.14,2016 |
| TECPEL | Digital thermometer | DTM-303A | TP130073 | Feb.26,2016 | Feb.25,2017 |
| Anritsu | Radio Communication Test | MT8820C | 6201061014 | Oct.07,2015 | Oct.06,2016 |

Unless otherwise stated the results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested and such sample(s) are retained for 90 days only.
除非另有說明，此報告結果僅對測試之樣品負責，同時此樣品僅保留90天。本報告未經本公司書面許可，不可部份複製。

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5. Measurements

Date: 2016/4/28

GSM 1900_Head_Le Cheek_CH 512

Communication System: GSM; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.385$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.238$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3938; ConvF(7.89, 7.89, 7.89); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1260; Calibrated: 2015/9/24
- Phantom: Head
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Configuration/Head/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15 mm, dy=15 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.834 W/kg

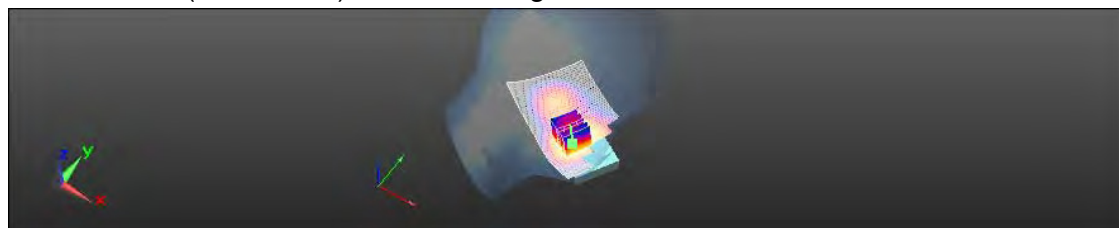
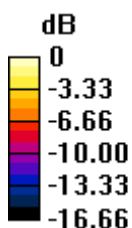
Configuration/Head/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.70 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.934 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.624 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.383 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.794 W/kg



0 dB = 0.794 W/kg = -1.00 dBW/kg

Date: 2016/4/28

GSM 1900_Body-worn_Back side_CH 512

Communication System: GSM; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.486$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.112$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3938; ConvF(7.41, 7.41, 7.41); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1260; Calibrated: 2015/9/24
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Configuration/Head/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15 mm, dy=15 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.04 W/kg

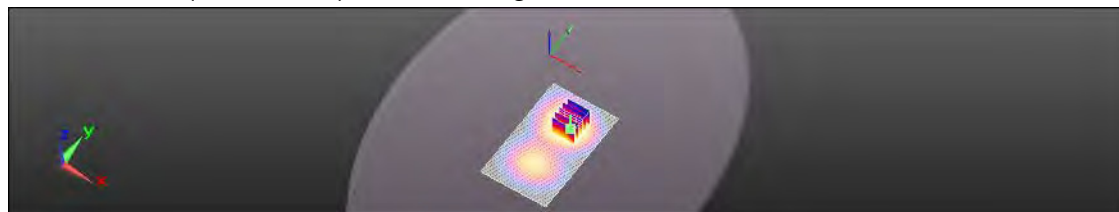
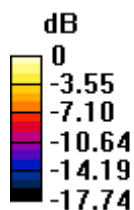
Configuration/Head/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.06 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.27 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.775 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.452 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.03 W/kg



0 dB = 1.03 W/kg = 0.13 dBW/kg

6. SAR System Performance Verification

Date: 2016/4/28

Dipole 1900 MHz_SN:5d142_Head

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.449$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.106$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3938; ConvF(7.89, 7.89, 7.89); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1260; Calibrated: 2015/9/24
- Phantom: Head
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Area Scan (41x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15 mm, dy=15 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.7 W/kg

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

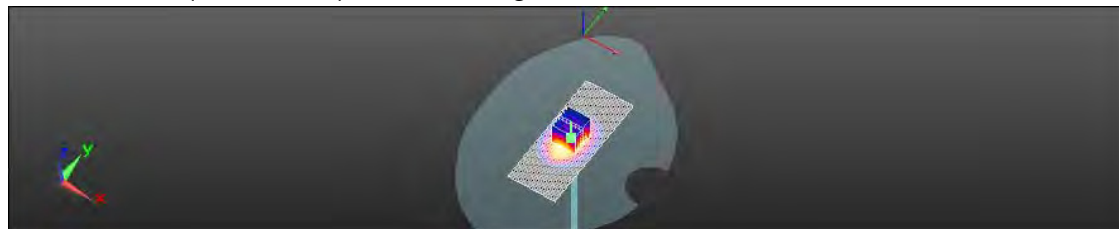
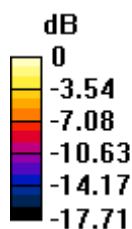
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 100.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.29 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.6 W/kg



0 dB = 14.6 W/kg = 11.64 dBW/kg

Date: 2016/4/28

Dipole 1900 MHz_SN:5d142_Body

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.548$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.824$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3938; ConvF(7.41, 7.41, 7.41); Calibrated: 2015/10/1;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1260; Calibrated: 2015/9/24
- Phantom: Body
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Area Scan (41x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15 mm, dy=15 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.2 W/kg

Configuration/Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

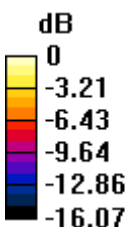
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.96 V/m; Power Drift = -0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.96 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.39 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.9 W/kg



0 dB = 13.9 W/kg = 11.43 dBW/kg

7. DAE & Probe Calibration Certificate

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client: **SGS - TW (Auden)**

Certificate No.: **DAE4-1260_Sep15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1260**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-06.v29**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **September 24, 2015**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility; environment temperature ($22 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$) and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (NIST critical for calibration)

| Primary Standards | ID # | Cal Date (Certificate No.) | Scheduled Calibration |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Ketley Multimeter Type 2001 | SN: 0810278 | 09-Sep-15 (No:17153) | Sep-15 |
| Secondary Standards | ID # | Check Date (in house) | Scheduled Check |
| Auto DAE Calibration Unit | SE UWS 053 AA 1001 | 06-Jan-15 (in house check) | in house check: Jan-16 |
| Calibrator Box V2.1 | SE UMS 006 AA 1002 | 06-Jan-15 (in house check) | in house check: Jan-16 |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Calibrated by: | Name: Eric Hainfeld | Function: Technician | Signature:  |
| Approved by: | Name: Fin Bornhof | Function: Deputy Technical Manager | Signature:  |

Issued: **September 24, 2015**

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Certificate No.: **DAE4-1260_Sep15**

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Glossary

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

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

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V , full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = -1.....+3mV

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

| Calibration Factors | X | Y | Z |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| High Range | 406.043 \pm 0.02% (k=2) | 405.010 \pm 0.02% (k=2) | 405.577 \pm 0.02% (k=2) |
| Low Range | 3.95755 \pm 1.50% (k=2) | 4.01958 \pm 1.50% (k=2) | 4.00483 \pm 1.50% (k=2) |

Connector Angle

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Connector Angle to be used in DASY system | 84.5 $^{\circ}$ \pm 1 $^{\circ}$ |
|---|------------------------------------|

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

| High Range | Reading (μV) | Difference (μV) | Error (%) |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| Channel X + Input | 199996.71 | -0.71 | -0.00 |
| Channel X + Input | 20003.42 | 1.97 | 0.01 |
| Channel X - Input | -19997.29 | 3.64 | -0.02 |
| Channel Y + Input | 199997.03 | -0.74 | -0.00 |
| Channel Y + Input | 20002.19 | 0.75 | 0.00 |
| Channel Y - Input | -20000.85 | -0.08 | 0.00 |
| Channel Z + Input | 199995.02 | -2.52 | -0.00 |
| Channel Z + Input | 20000.79 | -0.63 | -0.00 |
| Channel Z - Input | -20001.97 | -1.09 | 0.01 |

| Low Range | Reading (μV) | Difference (μV) | Error (%) |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| Channel X + Input | 2001.31 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| Channel X + Input | 201.74 | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| Channel X - Input | -197.79 | 0.49 | -0.25 |
| Channel Y + Input | 2001.47 | 0.11 | 0.01 |
| Channel Y + Input | 201.57 | -0.09 | -0.04 |
| Channel Y - Input | -198.16 | 0.02 | -0.01 |
| Channel Z + Input | 2001.06 | -0.19 | -0.01 |
| Channel Z + Input | 200.35 | -1.16 | -0.58 |
| Channel Z - Input | -199.72 | -1.47 | 0.74 |

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

| | Common mode Input Voltage (mV) | High Range Average Reading (μV) | Low Range Average Reading (μV) |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Channel X | 200 | 1.97 | -0.02 |
| | -200 | 0.99 | -1.30 |
| Channel Y | 200 | 13.29 | 13.11 |
| | -200 | -13.69 | -13.98 |
| Channel Z | 200 | -0.48 | -0.25 |
| | -200 | -1.06 | -1.87 |

3. Channel separation

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

| | Input Voltage (mV) | Channel X (μV) | Channel Y (μV) | Channel Z (μV) |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Channel X | 200 | - | 5.95 | -2.35 |
| Channel Y | 200 | 9.12 | - | 6.99 |
| Channel Z | 200 | 9.45 | 7.26 | - |

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

| | High Range (LSB) | Low Range (LSB) |
|-----------|------------------|-----------------|
| Channel X | 15911 | 14818 |
| Channel Y | 15818 | 16372 |
| Channel Z | 16044 | 16864 |

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10MQ

| | Average (μV) | min. Offset (μV) | max. Offset (μV) | Std. Deviation (μV) |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Channel X | -0.60 | -1.69 | 0.60 | 0.44 |
| Channel Y | -0.69 | -3.18 | 0.27 | 0.50 |
| Channel Z | -1.05 | -1.97 | 0.26 | 0.49 |

6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

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

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

| Typical values | Alarm Level (VDC) |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Supply (+ Vcc) | +7.8 |
| Supply (- Vcc) | -7.8 |

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

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

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client: **SGS-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No.: **EX3-3938_Oct15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **EX3DV4 - SN:3938**

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

Calibration date: **October 1, 2015**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $22 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&PE critical for calibration)

| Primary Standards | ID | Cal Date (Certificate No.) | Scheduled Calibration |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Power meter E3419B | DB41203874 | 01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128) | Mar-16 |
| Power sensor E4412A | MY41498087 | 01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128) | Mar-16 |
| Reference 3 dB Attenuator | SN: S5054 (3c) | 01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02129) | Mar-16 |
| Reference 20 dB Attenuator | SN: S5077 (20a) | 01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02132) | Mar-16 |
| Reference 30 dB Attenuator | SN: S5129 (30b) | 01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02133) | Mar-16 |
| Reference Probe ES3DV2 | SN: 3013 | 30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3013, Dec14) | Dec-15 |
| DAE4 | SN: 660 | 14-Jan-15 (No. DAE4-660, Jan15) | Jan-16 |
| Secondary Standards | ID | Check Date (in house) | Scheduled Check |
| RF generator HP 8940C | US3642001700 | 4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13) | In house check: Apr-16 |
| Network Analyzer HP 8753C | US37390585 | 18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14) | In house check: Oct-15 |

| | Name | Function | Signature |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Calibrated by: | Israel Elmagazi | Laboratory Technician | |
| Approved by: | Kajsa Pokovic | Technical Manager | |
| Issued: October 2, 2015 | | | |

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Certificate No.: **EX3-3938_Oct15**

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Glossary:

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| TSL | issue simulating liquid |
| $NORM_{x,y,z}$ | sensitivity in free space |
| $ConvF$ | sensitivity in TSL / $NORM_{x,y,z}$ |
| DCP | diode compression point |
| CF | crest factor (1/duty cycle) of the RF signal |
| A, B, C, D | modulation dependent linearization parameters |
| Polarization φ | rotation around probe axis |
| Polarization θ | rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (φ) measurement center), i.e., $\theta = 0$ is normal to probe axis |
| Connector Angle | information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the root coordinate system |

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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
- 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
- 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
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- $NORM_{x,y,z}$: Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta = 0$ (if ≤ 500 MHz in TEM-cell; $\theta > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). $NORM_{x,y,z}$ are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainty of $NORM_{x,y,z}$ does not affect the E-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below $ConvF$).
- $NORM_{eff,x,y,z} = NORM_{x,y,z} \cdot \text{frequency_response}$ (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 $ConvF$.
- $DCP_{x,y,z}$: 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.
- $A_{x,y,z}, B_{x,y,z}, C_{x,y,z}, D_{x,y,z}, VR_{x,y,z}$: 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 $NORM_{x,y,z} \cdot ConvF$ 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 $NORM$ (no uncertainty required).



EX3DV4 – SN:3938

October 1, 2015

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3938

Manufactured: May 2, 2013
Calibrated: October 1, 2015

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

EX3DV4- SN:3938

October 1, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3938

Basic Calibration Parameters

| | Sensor X | Sensor Y | Sensor Z | Unc (k=2) |
|--|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$) ^A | 0.52 | 0.57 | 0.34 | $\pm 10.1\%$ |
| DCP (mV) ^B | 100.8 | 99.7 | 104.1 | |

Modulation Calibration Parameters

| UID | Communication System Name | | A dB | B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$ | C | D dB | VR mV | Unc ^C (k=2) |
|-----|---------------------------|---|---------|------------------------------|-----|---------|----------|---------------------------|
| 0 | CW | X | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 | 141.3 | $\pm 2.7\%$ |
| | | Y | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | | 147.2 | |
| | | Z | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | | 128.1 | |

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.

^C Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

EX3DV4- SN:3938

October 1, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3938

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

| f (MHz) ^c | Relative Permittivity ^e | Conductivity (S/m) ^e | ConvF X | ConvF Y | ConvF Z | Alpha ^d | Depth ^e (mm) | Unc (k=2) |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 750 | 41.9 | 0.89 | 9.69 | 9.69 | 9.69 | 0.19 | 1.67 | ± 12.0 % |
| 835 | 41.5 | 0.90 | 9.35 | 9.35 | 9.35 | 0.26 | 1.23 | ± 12.0 % |
| 900 | 41.5 | 0.97 | 9.15 | 9.15 | 9.15 | 0.18 | 1.86 | ± 12.0 % |
| 1450 | 40.5 | 1.20 | 7.86 | 7.86 | 7.86 | 0.13 | 2.63 | ± 12.0 % |
| 1750 | 40.1 | 1.37 | 8.17 | 8.17 | 8.17 | 0.36 | 0.80 | ± 12.0 % |
| 1900 | 40.0 | 1.40 | 7.89 | 7.89 | 7.89 | 0.32 | 0.80 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2000 | 40.0 | 1.40 | 7.89 | 7.89 | 7.89 | 0.36 | 0.75 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2300 | 39.5 | 1.67 | 7.46 | 7.46 | 7.46 | 0.34 | 0.88 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2450 | 39.2 | 1.80 | 7.11 | 7.11 | 7.11 | 0.32 | 0.94 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2600 | 39.0 | 1.96 | 6.79 | 6.79 | 6.79 | 0.24 | 1.23 | ± 12.0 % |
| 5250 | 35.9 | 4.71 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 0.40 | 1.80 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5300 | 35.9 | 4.76 | 4.81 | 4.81 | 4.81 | 0.40 | 1.80 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5600 | 35.5 | 5.07 | 4.28 | 4.28 | 4.28 | 0.50 | 1.80 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5750 | 35.4 | 5.22 | 4.41 | 4.41 | 4.41 | 0.50 | 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, 120, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

^e 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.

^d 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.

EX3DV4- SN:3938

October 1, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3938

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 ^e (mm) | Unc (k=2) |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 750 | 55.5 | 0.96 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 0.31 | 1.13 | ± 12.0 % |
| 835 | 55.2 | 0.97 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 0.28 | 1.26 | ± 12.0 % |
| 900 | 55.0 | 1.05 | 9.22 | 9.22 | 9.22 | 0.34 | 1.05 | ± 12.0 % |
| 1450 | 54.0 | 1.30 | 7.96 | 7.96 | 7.96 | 0.16 | 2.05 | ± 12.0 % |
| 1750 | 53.4 | 1.49 | 7.73 | 7.73 | 7.73 | 0.42 | 0.80 | ± 12.0 % |
| 1900 | 53.3 | 1.52 | 7.41 | 7.41 | 7.41 | 0.32 | 0.90 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2000 | 53.3 | 1.52 | 7.55 | 7.55 | 7.55 | 0.26 | 1.05 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2300 | 52.9 | 1.81 | 7.27 | 7.27 | 7.27 | 0.36 | 0.84 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2450 | 52.7 | 1.95 | 7.17 | 7.17 | 7.17 | 0.37 | 0.85 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2600 | 52.5 | 2.16 | 6.90 | 6.90 | 6.90 | 0.33 | 0.90 | ± 12.0 % |
| 5250 | 48.9 | 5.36 | 4.19 | 4.19 | 4.19 | 0.50 | 1.90 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5300 | 48.9 | 5.42 | 4.09 | 4.09 | 4.09 | 0.50 | 1.90 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5600 | 48.5 | 5.77 | 3.66 | 3.66 | 3.66 | 0.55 | 1.90 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5750 | 48.3 | 5.94 | 3.87 | 3.87 | 3.87 | 0.55 | 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.

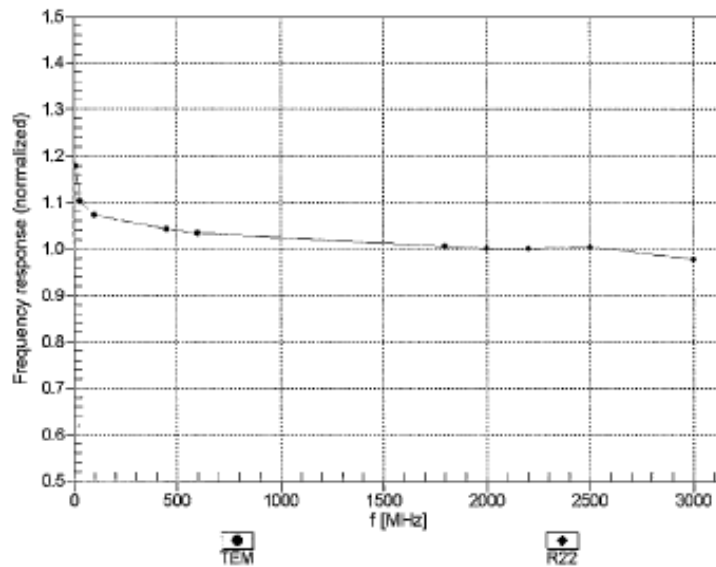
^f At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty 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 3-5 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

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October 1, 2015

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

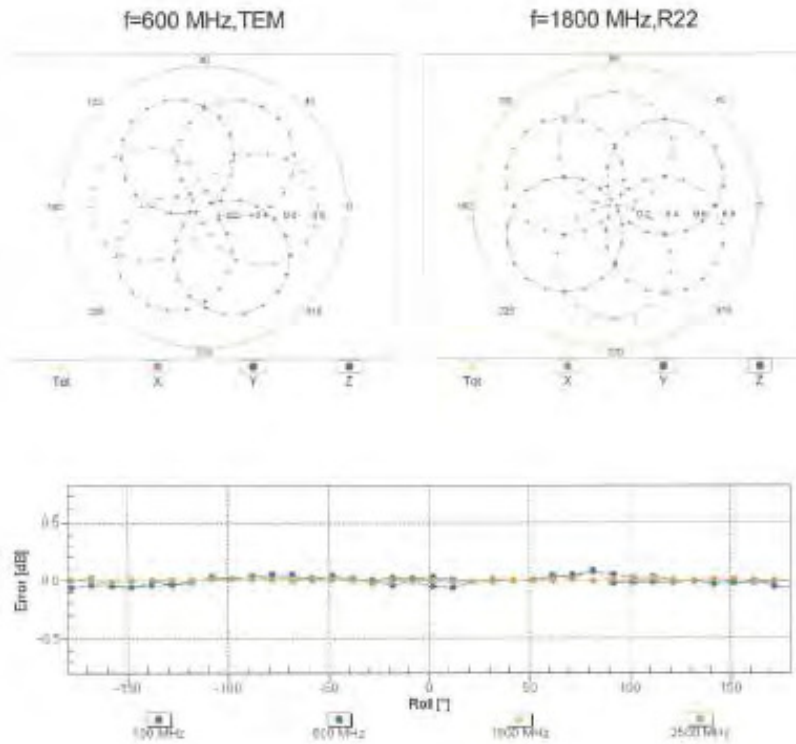


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

EX30V4-SN-3938

October 1, 2015

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

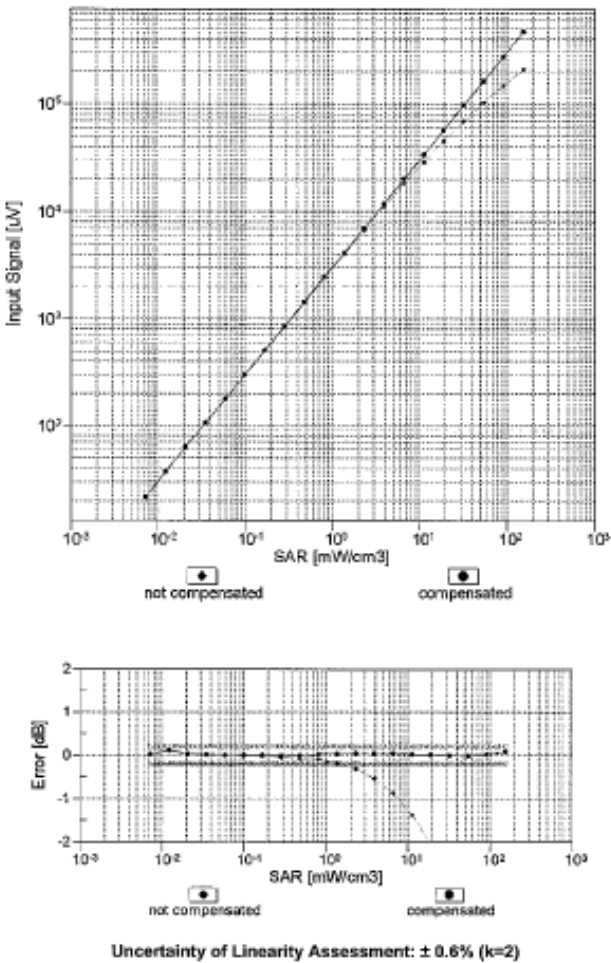


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

EX3DV4- SN:3938

October 1, 2015

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

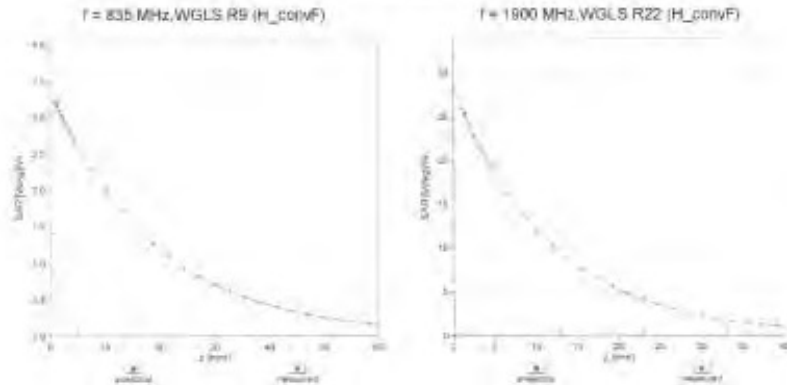


Unless otherwise stated the results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested and such sample(s) are retained for 90 days only.
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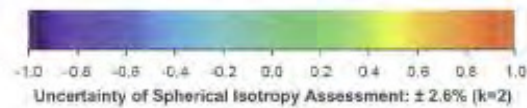
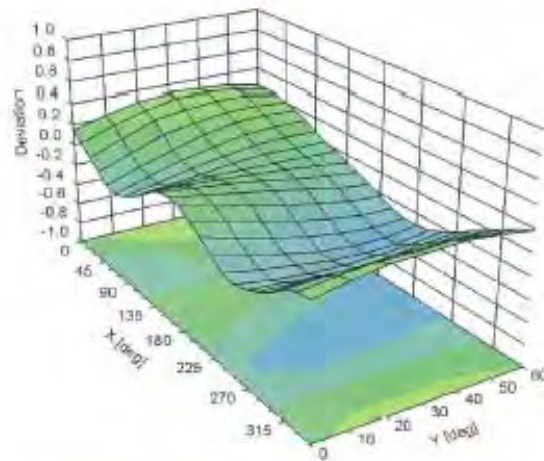
EX30V4-SN3938

October 1, 2015

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ , θ), f = 900 MHz





EX3DV4- SN:3938

October 1, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3938

Other Probe Parameters

| | |
|---|------------|
| Sensor Arrangement | Triangular |
| Connector Angle (°) | -28.1 |
| Mechanical Surface Detection Mode | enabled |
| Optical Surface Detection Mode | disabled |
| Probe Overall Length | 337 mm |
| Probe Body Diameter | 10 mm |
| Tip Length | 9 mm |
| Tip Diameter | 2.5 mm |
| Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point | 1 mm |
| Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point | 1 mm |
| Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point | 1 mm |
| Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface | 1.4 mm |



8. Uncertainty Budget

Measurement Uncertainty evaluation template for DUT SAR test (0.3-3G)

| A | c | D | e | | f | g | h=c * f / e | i=c * g / e | k |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------|-----|-----------|---------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Source of Uncertainty | Tolerance/ Uncertainty | Probabilit y | Div | Div Value | ci (1g) | ci (10g) | Standard uncertainty | Standard uncertainty | vi, or Veff |
| Measurement system | | | | | | | | | |
| Probe calibration | 6.00% | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6.00% | 6.00% | ∞ |
| Isotropy , Axial | 3.50% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 2.02% | 2.02% | ∞ |
| Isotropy, Hemispherical | 9.60% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 5.54% | 5.54% | ∞ |
| Modulation Response | 2.40% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 1.40% | 1.40% | ∞ |
| Boundary Effect | 1.00% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 0.58% | 0.58% | ∞ |
| Linearity | 4.70% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 2.71% | 2.71% | ∞ |
| Detection Limits | 1.00% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 0.58% | 0.58% | ∞ |
| Readout Electronics | 0.30% | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.30% | 0.30% | ∞ |
| Response time | 0.80% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 0.46% | 0.46% | ∞ |
| Integration Time | 2.60% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 1.50% | 1.50% | ∞ |
| Measurement drift (class A evaluation) | 1.75% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 1.01% | 1.01% | ∞ |
| RF ambient condition - noise | 3.00% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 1.73% | 1.73% | ∞ |
| RF ambient conditions - reflections | 3.00% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 1.73% | 1.73% | ∞ |
| Probe positioner Mechanical restrictions | 0.40% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 0.23% | 0.23% | ∞ |
| Probe Positioning with respect to phantom | 2.90% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 1.67% | 1.67% | ∞ |
| Post-processing | 1.00% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 0.58% | 0.58% | ∞ |
| Max SAR Eval | 1.00% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 0.58% | 0.58% | ∞ |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Test Sample related | | | | | | | | | |
| Test sample positioning | 2.90% | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2.90% | 2.90% | M-1 |
| Device Holder Uncertainty | 3.60% | N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3.60% | 3.60% | M-1 |
| Drift of output power | 5.00% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 2.89% | 2.89% | ∞ |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Phantom and Setup | | | | | | | | | |
| Phantom Uncertainty | 4.00% | R | √3 | 1.732 | 1 | 1 | 2.31% | 2.31% | ∞ |
| Liquid permittivity (mea.) | 0.99% | N | 1 | 1 | 0.64 | 0.43 | 0.63% | 0.43% | M |
| Liquid Conductivity (mea.) | 3.71% | N | 1 | 1 | 0.6 | 0.49 | 2.23% | 1.82% | M |
| Combined standard uncertainty | | RSS | | | | | 11.65% | 11.56% | |
| Expant uncertainty (95% confidence | | | | | | | 23.30% | 23.12% | |

Unless otherwise stated the results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested and such sample(s) are retained for 90 days only.
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9. Phantom Description

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone: +41 1 245 9700, Fax: +41 1 245 9773
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

Certificate of Conformity / First Article Inspection

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Item | SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 |
| Type No | QD 000 P40 C |
| Series No | TP-1150 and higher |
| Manufacturer | SPEAG Zeughausstrasse 43 CH-8004 Zurich Switzerland |

Tests

The series production process used allows the limitation to test of first articles.

Complete tests were made on the pre-series Type No. QD 000 P40 AA, Serial No. TP-1001 and on the series first article Type No. QD 000 P40 BA, Serial No. TP-1006. Certain parameters have been retested using further series items (called samples) or are tested at each item.

| Test | Requirement | Details | Units tested |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|
| Dimensions | Compliant with the geometry according to the CAD model. | IT IS CAD File (*) | First article, Samples |
| Material thickness of shell | Compliant with the requirements according to the standards | 2mm +/- 0.2mm in flat and specific areas of head section | First article, Samples, TP-1314 ff. |
| Material thickness at ERP | Compliant with the requirements according to the standards | 6mm +/- 0.2mm at ERP | First article, A3 items |
| Material parameters | Dielectric parameters for required frequencies | 300 MHz – 6 GHz; Relative permittivity < 5; Loss tangent < 0.05 | Material samples |
| Material resistivity | The material has been tested to be compatible with the liquids defined in the standards if handled and cleaned according to the instructions. Observe technical Note for material compatibility. | DEGMRE based simulating liquids | Pre-series, First article, Material samples |
| Sagging | Compliant with the requirements according to the standards. Sagging of the flat section when filled with tissue simulating liquid | < 1% typical < 0.6% if filled with 155mm of HSL900 and without DUT below | Prototypes, Sample testing |

Standards

- (1) CENELEC EN 50361
- (2) IEEE Std 1528-2003
- (3) IEC 62209 Part 1
- (4) FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C, Edition 01-01

(*) The IT IS CAD file is derived from [2] and is also within the tolerance requirements of the shapes of the other documents.

Conformity

Based on the sample tests above, we certify that this item is in compliance with the uncertainty requirements of SAR measurements specified in standards [1] to [4].

Date 07.07.2005

Signature / Stamp

s p e a g

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Doc No: SE1 - QD 000 P40 C ->

Page 1 (1)

10. System Validation from Original Equipment Supplier

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

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.

Client: **Auden**




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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d142_Jun15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **D1900V2 - SN: 5d142**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-05.v9**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: **June 23, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

| Primary Standards | ID # | Cal Date (Certificate No.) | Scheduled Calibration |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Power meter EPM-442A | GB37480704 | 07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020) | Oct-15 |
| Power sensor HP 8481A | US37292783 | 07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020) | Oct-15 |
| Power sensor HP 8401A | MY41092517 | 07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021) | Oct-15 |
| Reference 20 dB Attenuator | SN: 5056 (20k) | 01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02131) | Mar-16 |
| Type-N mismatch combination | SN: 5047.2 / 06327 | 01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02134) | Mar-16 |
| Reference Probe ES3DV3 | SN: 3205 | 30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14) | Dec-15 |
| DAE4 | SN: 601 | 18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14) | Aug-15 |

| Secondary Standards | ID # | Check Date (in house) | Scheduled Check |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| RF generator R&S SMT-06 | 100005 | 04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13) | In house check: Oct-15 |
| Network Analyzer HP 8733E | US37390585 S4206 | 18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14) | In house check: Oct-15 |

Calibrated by: **Michael Weber**

Approved by: **Kolja Pesovic**

Name: **Michael Weber**

Function: **Laboratory Technician**

Signature: 

Technical Manager: 

Issued: June 23, 2015

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

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d142_Jun15

Page 1 of 8

**Calibration Laboratory of
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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:

- 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
- 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
- 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
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

- 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 | 1900 MHz \pm 1 MHz | |

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

| | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
|---|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | 22.0 °C | 40.0 | 1.40 mho/m |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | (22.0 \pm 0.2) °C | 39.0 \pm 6 % | 1.38 mho/m \pm 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 | 10.2 W/kg |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1W | 40.9 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2) |

| SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL | condition | |
|---|--------------------|------------------------------|
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | 5.36 W/kg |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1W | 21.5 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2) |

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

| | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
|---|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Nominal Body TSL parameters | 22.0 °C | 53.3 | 1.52 mho/m |
| Measured Body TSL parameters | (22.0 \pm 0.2) °C | 52.7 \pm 6 % | 1.53 mho/m \pm 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 | 10.3 W/kg |
| SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters | normalized to 1W | 40.9 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2) |

| SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL | condition | |
|---|--------------------|------------------------------|
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | 5.48 W/kg |
| SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters | normalized to 1W | 21.8 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2) |

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $52.7 \Omega + 6.0 j\Omega$ |
| Return Loss | - 23.9 dB |

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $48.6 \Omega + 6.9 j\Omega$ |
| Return Loss | - 22.9 dB |

General Antenna Parameters and Design

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Electrical Delay (one direction) | 1.197 ns |
|----------------------------------|----------|

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

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Manufactured by | SPEAG |
| Manufactured on | March 11, 2011 |

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 23.06.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d142

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5, 5, 5); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

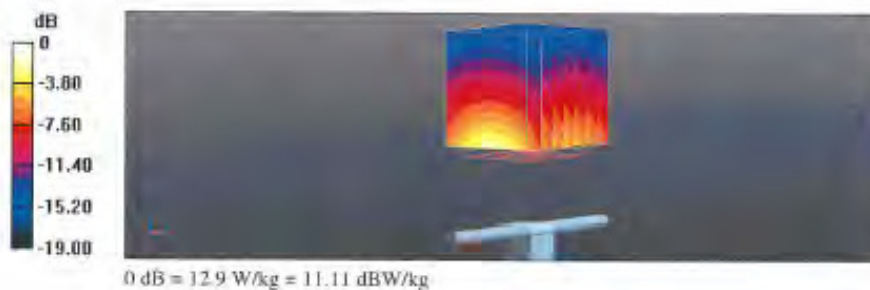
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.41 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

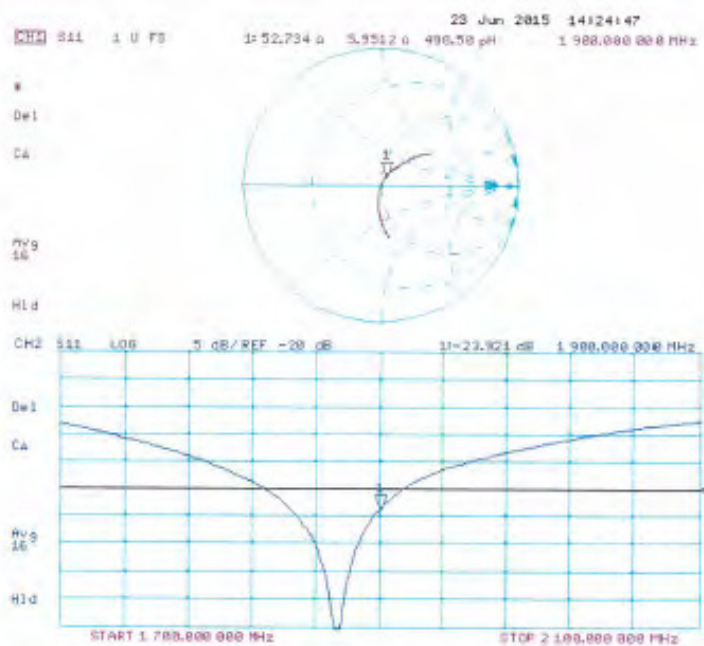
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.36 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.9 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 23.06.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d142

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

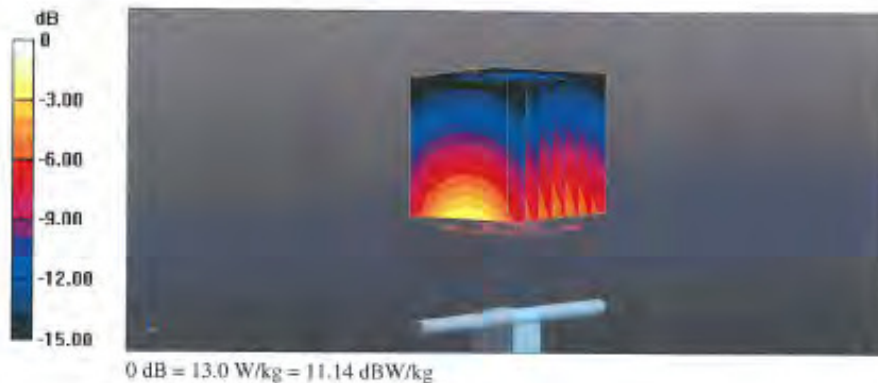
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.53 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

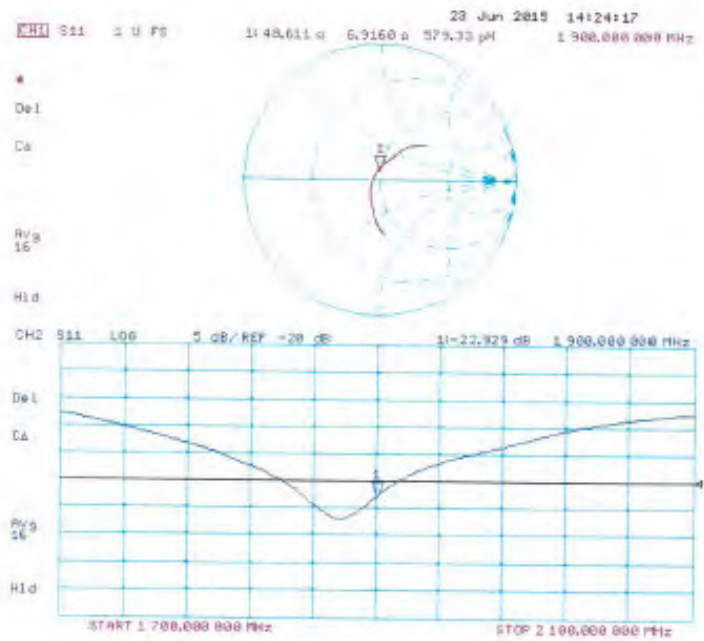
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.48 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.0 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



11. Product Change Description

As the applicant of the below model, [Doro AB] declares that the product,

[DFB-0060]
HW:V02
SW:S030_DL08_S01A_V03_M0160122_GCF

is the variant of the initial certified product,

[DFB-0060]
HW:V02
SW:S030_DL08_S01A_V03_M0160122_GCF

SOFTWARE MODIFICATIONS:

Protocol Stack changes: No change

MMS/STK changes: No change

JAVA changes: No change

Other changes detailed: No change

HARDWARE MODIFICATION:

Band changes: No change

Power Amplifier changes: No change

Antenna changes: No change

PCB Layout changes: No change

Components on PCB changes: No change

LCD changes: No change

Speaker changes: No change

Receiver changes: change from Knowles (Model :RECEIVER-615-2-SC-FRANKLIN) to Gettop (Model: RR150620LM08)

Camera changes: No change

Vibrator changes: No change

Bluetooth changes: No change

FM changes: No change

Other changes: No change

MECHANICAL MODIFICATIONS:

Use new metal front/back cover or keypad: No change

Mechanical shell changes: No change

Other changes detailed: No change

ACCESSORY MODIFICATIONS:

Battery changes: No change
AC Adaptor changes: No change
Earphone changes: No change

APPROVED BY:

Quality Director: Per Carlénhag

Date: 2016-4-30

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- End of 1st part of report -