



# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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## SAR EVALUATION REPORT

**Applicant Name:**  
LG Electronics MobileComm U.S.A., Inc.  
1000 Sylvan Avenue  
Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632  
United States

**Date of Testing:**  
09/08/14 - 09/11/14  
**Test Site/Location:**  
PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA  
**Document Serial No.:**  
0Y1409081817.ZNF

**FCC ID:** ZNFA448

**APPLICANT:** LG ELECTRONICS MOBILECOMM U.S.A., INC.

**DUT Type:** Portable Handset  
**Application Type:** Certification  
**FCC Rule Part(s):** CFR §2.1093  
**Model(s):** LG-A448, LGA448, A448

Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	SAR	
		1 gm Head (W/kg)	1 gm Body-Worn (W/kg)
GSM/GPRS 850	824.20 - 848.80 MHz	0.41	0.40
UMTS 1750	1712.4 - 1752.5 MHz	0.27	0.34
GSM/GPRS 1900	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz	0.30	0.25
Bluetooth	2402 - 2480 MHz	N/A	
<b>Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r03:</b>		N/A	0.51

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in Section 1.7 of this report; for North American frequency bands only.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.

Randy Ortanez  
President





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# 1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

## 1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
GSM/GPRS 850	Voice/Data	824.20 - 848.80 MHz
UMTS 1750	Voice/Data	1712.4 - 1752.5 MHz
GSM/GPRS 1900	Voice/Data	1850.20 - 1909.80
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz



## 1.2 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 D01v05.

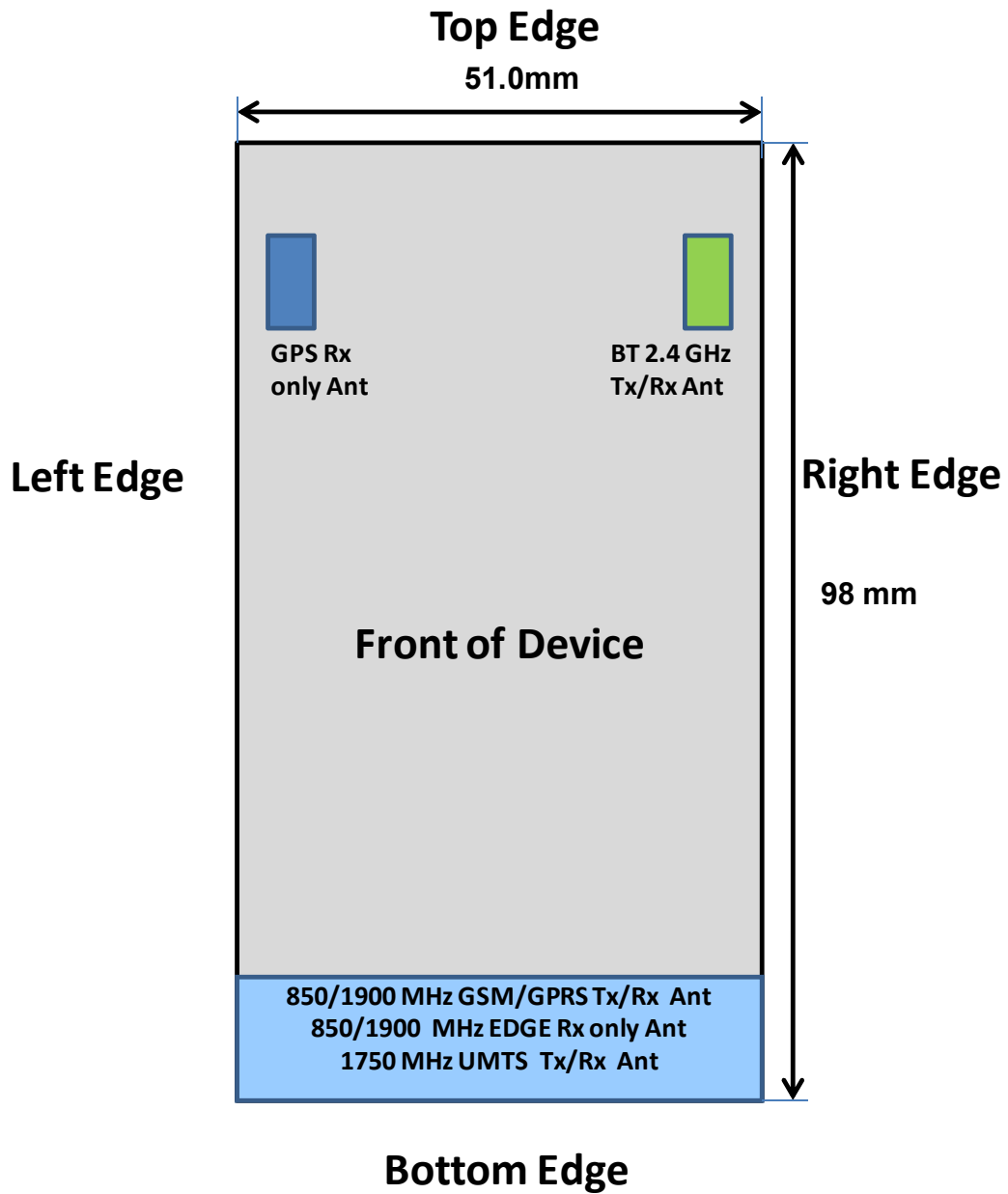
Mode / Band		Voice (dBm)	Burst Average GMSK (dBm)	
		1 TX Slot	1 TX Slots	2 TX Slots
GSM/GPRS 850	Maximum	<b>33.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>
	Nominal	<b>32.7</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>30.7</b>
GSM/GPRS 1900	Maximum	<b>29.7</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>
	Nominal	<b>29.2</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>27.7</b>

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)	
		3GPP WCDMA	3GPP HSDPA
UMTS Band 4 (1750 MHz)	Maximum	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>
	Nominal	<b>22.7</b>	<b>22.7</b>

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)
Bluetooth	Maximum	<b>9.0</b>
	Nominal	<b>7.5</b>



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### 1.3 DUT Antenna Locations



Note: Exact antenna dimensions and separation distances are shown in the Technical Descriptions in the FCC Filing.

**Figure 1-1**  
**DUT Antenna Locations**

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## 1.4 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

According to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D05v01, transmitters are considered to be transmitting simultaneously when there is overlapping transmission, with the exception of transmissions during network hand-offs with maximum hand-off duration less than 30 seconds. This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore requires a simultaneous transmission analysis according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 3) procedures.

**Table 1-1  
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios**

No.	Capable Transmit Configuration	Head	Body-Worn Accessory
1	GSM voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes
2	UMTS + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes

Note: VoIP is not supported in GSM/WCDMA

## 1.5 SAR Test Exclusions Applied

### (A) BT

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05, the SAR exclusion threshold for distances <50mm is defined by the following equation:

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



Based on the maximum conducted power of Bluetooth (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance, Bluetooth SAR was not required;  $[(8/15) * \sqrt{2.48}] = 0.8 < 3.0$ . Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

### (B) Licensed Transmitter(s)

GSM/GPRS DTM is not supported for US bands. Therefore, the GSM Voice modes in this report do not transmit simultaneously with GPRS Data.

## 1.6 Power Reduction for SAR

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

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## 1.7 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v02, D03v01, D06v01r01 (2G/3G)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 (General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03, D02v01r01 (SAR Measurements up to 6 GHz)

## 1.8 Device Serial Numbers

Several samples were used with identical hardware to support SAR testing. 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.

	Head Serial Number	Body-Worn Serial Number
GSM/GPRS 850	0809-1	0809-6
UMTS 1750	0809-6	0809-4
GSM/GPRS 1900	0809-1	0809-1

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## 2 INTRODUCTION

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. [1]

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 [3] and Health Canada RF Exposure Guidelines Safety Code 6 [22]. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave [4] is used for guidance in measuring the Specific Absorption Rate (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 International Committee for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields,” Report No. Vol 74. 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.

### 2.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate 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 ( $\rho$ ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Equation 2-1).

**Equation 2-1**  
**SAR Mathematical Equation**

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



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

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

where:

- $\sigma$  = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
- $\rho$  = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- 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 relation 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.[6]

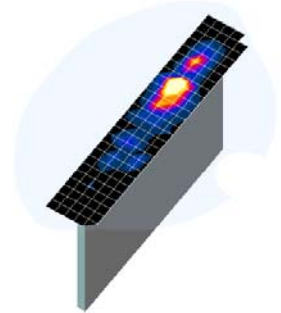
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### 3 DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

#### 3.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 and IEEE 1528-2013:

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 D01v01 (See Table 3-1) and IEEE 1528-2013.
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 D01v01 (See Table 3-1) 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 3-1. 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.





**Figure 3-1  
Sample SAR Area  
Scan**

**Table 3-1  
Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01\***

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) ( $\Delta x_{area}, \Delta y_{area}$ )	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) ( $\Delta x_{zoom}, \Delta y_{zoom}$ )	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm)			Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x, y, z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grid		
			$\Delta z_{zoom}(n)$	$\Delta z_{zoom}(1)^*$	$\Delta z_{zoom}(n>1)^*$	
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 1.5* $\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 1.5* $\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 3	≤ 1.5* $\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≤ 2.5	≤ 1.5* $\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≤ 2	≤ 1.5* $\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 22

\*Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6

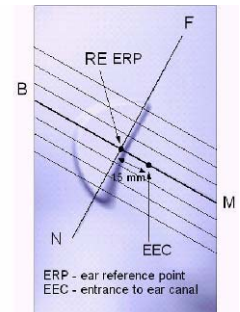
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# 4 DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

## 4.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

Figure 4-2 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 ERP is 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 4-1. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front), also called the Reference Pivoting Line, is not perpendicular to the reference plane (see Figure 4-1). 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 [5].



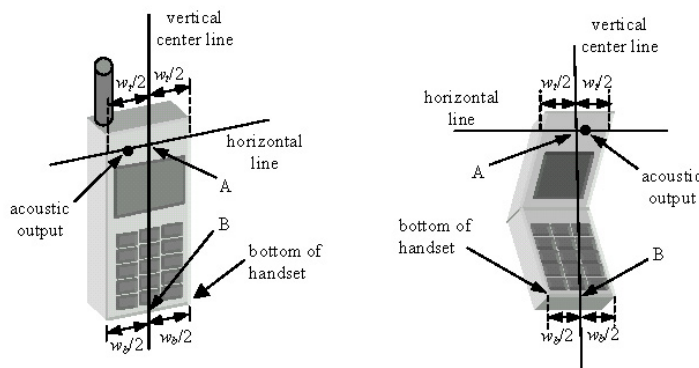
**Figure 4-1**  
Close-Up Side view of ERP

## 4.2 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 acoustic output located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point” (See Figure 4-3). The acoustic output was then 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 its 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 4-2**  
Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom



**Figure 4-3**  
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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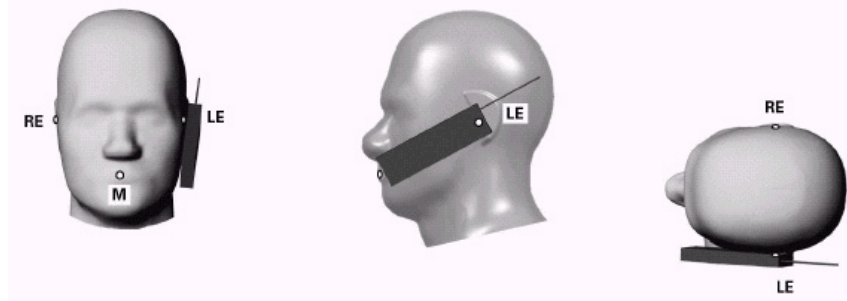
## 5 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS

### 5.1 Device Holder

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

### 5.2 Positioning for Cheek

1. The test device was positioned with the device 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 5-1), 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 5-1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek Position**

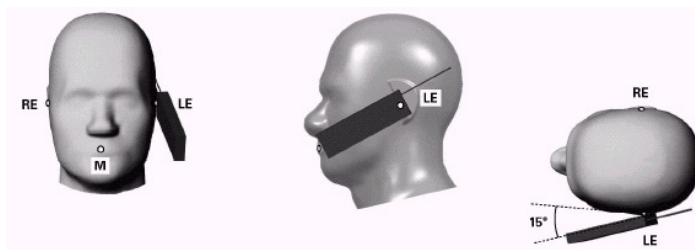
2. The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the pinna.
3. While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the reference plane.
4. The phone was then rotated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

### 5.3 Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt

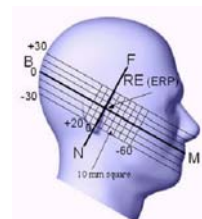
With the test device aligned in the “Cheek Position”:

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 15 degrees.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degrees.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the handset touched 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. In this situation, 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 5-2).

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**Figure 5-2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position**



**Figure 5-3 Side view w/ relevant markings**

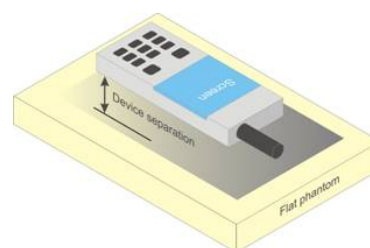
## 5.4 SAR Evaluations near the Mouth/Jaw Regions of the SAM Phantom

Antennas located near the bottom of a phone may require SAR measurements around the mouth and jaw regions of the SAM head phantom. This typically applies to clam-shell style phones that are generally longer in the unfolded normal use positions or to certain older style long rectangular phones. Per IEEE 1528-2013, a rotated SAM phantom is necessary to allow probe access to such regions. Both SAM heads of the TwinSAM-Chin20 are rotated 20 degrees around the NF line. Each head can be removed from the table for emptying and cleaning.



Under these circumstances, the following procedures apply, adopted from the FCC guidance on SAR handsets document FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04\_v01. The SAR required in these regions of SAM should be measured using a flat phantom. The phone should be positioned with a separation distance of 4 mm between the ear reference point (ERP) and the outer surface of the flat phantom shell. While maintaining this distance at the ERP location, the low (bottom) edge of the phone should be lowered from the phantom to establish the same separation distance between the peak SAR location identified by the truncated partial SAR distribution measured with the SAM phantom. The distance from the peak SAR location to the phone is determined by the straight line passing perpendicularly through the phantom surface. When it is not feasible to maintain 4 mm separation at the ERP while also establishing the required separation at the peak SAR location, the top edge of the phone will be allowed to touch the phantom with a separation < 4 mm at the ERP. The phone should not be tilted to the left or right while placed in this inclined position to the flat phantom.

## 5.5 Body-Worn Accessory Configurations

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 5-4). Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01, 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 D01v05 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.



**Figure 5-4 Sample Body-Worn Diagram**

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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.

## 5.6 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 44798 D01v05 should be applied to determine SAR test requirements.

Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, Cell phones (handsets) are not normally designed to be used on extremities or operated in extremity only exposure conditions. The maximum output power levels of handsets generally do not require extremity SAR testing to show compliance. Therefore, extremity SAR was not evaluated for this device.

## 5.7 Wireless Router Configurations

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user data through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 v01 where SAR test considerations for handsets (L x W ≥ 9 cm x 5 cm) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10 mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5 cm of their edges, determined from general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions due to the limitations of the SAR assessment probes. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and spatially summed with the WIFI transmitter according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 publication procedures. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated during SAR assessments, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal at a time.

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## 6 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

### 6.1 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.



### 6.2 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 applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

**Table 6-1**  
**SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6**

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>General Population</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>Occupational</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)
<b>Peak Spatial Average SAR</b> Head	1.6	8.0
<b>Whole Body SAR</b>	0.08	0.4
<b>Peak Spatial Average SAR</b> Hands, Feet, Ankle, Wrists, etc.	4.0	20

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.

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## 7 FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

Power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.

### 7.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, When SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance. For simultaneous transmission, the measured aggregate SAR must be scaled according to the sum of the differences between the maximum tune-up tolerance and actual power used to test each transmitter. When SAR is measured at or scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit, the results are referred to as *reported* SAR. The highest *reported* SAR results are identified on the grant of equipment authorization according to procedures in KDB 690783 D01v01r02.

### 7.2 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The following procedures are according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01 "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices" v02, October 2007.

The device was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a RF shielded chamber. Establishing connections in this manner ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. 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.

### 7.3 SAR Measurement Conditions for UMTS



#### 7.3.1 Output Power Verification

Maximum output power is measured on the High, Middle and Low channels for each applicable transmission band according to the general descriptions in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121, using the appropriate RMC or AMR with TPC (transmit power control) set to all "1s".

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to the general descriptions in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121 (release 5), using the appropriate RMC with TPC (transmit power control) set to all "1s". Results for all applicable physical channel configurations (DPCCH, DPDCHn and spreading codes, HS-DPCCH etc) are tabulated in this test report. All configurations that are not supported by the DUT or cannot be measured due to technical or equipment limitations are identified.

#### 7.3.2 Head SAR Measurements for Handsets

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1s". SAR in AMR configurations is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel for 12.2 kbps AMR is less than 0.25 dB higher than that measured in 12.2 kbps RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in 12.2 AMR with a

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3.4 kbps SRB (signaling radio bearer) using the exposure configuration that resulted in the highest SAR for that RF channel in the 12.2 kbps RMC mode.

### 7.3.3 Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with the TPC bits all “1s”.

### 7.3.4 SAR Measurements for Handsets with Rel 5 HSDPA



Body SAR for HSDPA is not required for handsets with HSDPA capabilities when the maximum average output power of each RF channel with HSDPA active is less than 0.25 dB higher than that measured without HSDPA using 12.2 kbps RMC and the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is  $\leq 75\%$  of the SAR limit. Otherwise, SAR is measured for HSDPA, using an FRC with H-Set 1 in Sub-test 1 and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1, using the highest body SAR configuration measured in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSDPA, on the maximum output channel with the body exposure configuration that resulted in the highest SAR in 12.2 kbps RMC mode for that RF channel.

The H-set used in FRC for HSDPA should be configured according to the UE category of a test device. The number of HS-DSCH/HSPDSCHs, HARQ processes, minimum inter-TTI interval, transport block sizes and RV coding sequence are defined by the applicable H-set. To maintain a consistent test configuration and stable transmission conditions, QPSK is used in the FRC for SAR testing. HS-DPCCH should be configured with a CQI feedback cycle of 2 ms to maintain a constant rate of active CQI slots. DPCCH and DPDCH gain factors of  $\beta_c=9$  and  $\beta_d=15$ , and power offset parameters of  $\Delta_{ACK} = \Delta_{NACK} = 5$  and  $\Delta_{CQI}=2$  is used. The CQI value is determined by the UE category, transport block size, number of HS-PDSCHs and modulation used in the FRC.

Sub-Test	$\beta_c$	$\beta_d$	$\beta_d$ (SF)	$\beta_c/\beta_d$	$\beta_{HS}$ (Note 1, Note 2)	CM (dB) (Note 3)	MPR (dB) (Note 3)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	12/15 (Note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note 1:  $\Delta_{ACK}$ ,  $\Delta_{NACK}$  and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{HS} = \beta_{HS}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow \beta_{HS} = 30/15 * \beta_c$ .  
 Note 2: For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA,  $\Delta_{ACK}$  and  $\Delta_{NACK} = 8$  ( $A_{HS} = 30/15$ ) with  $\beta_{HS} = 30/15 * \beta_c$ , and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 7$  ( $A_{HS} = 24/15$ ) with  $\beta_{HS} = 24/15 * \beta_c$ .  
 Note 3: CM = 1 for  $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$ ,  $\beta_{HS}/\beta_c = 24/15$ . For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.

**Figure 7-1**  
**Table C.10.1.4 of TS 234.121-1**

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# 8 RF CONDUCTED POWERS

## 8.1 GSM Conducted Powers

		Maximum Burst-Averaged Output Power		
		Voice	GPRS Data (GMSK)	
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot
GSM 850	128	33.11	33.07	30.44
	190	33.17	33.09	30.50
	251	33.01	32.99	30.33
GSM 1900	512	29.69	29.69	27.64
	661	29.66	29.64	27.48
	810	29.68	29.66	27.54

		Calculated Maximum Frame-Averaged Output Power		
		Voice	GPRS Data (GMSK)	
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot
GSM 850	128	24.08	24.04	24.42
	190	24.14	24.06	24.48
	251	23.98	23.96	24.31
GSM 1900	512	20.66	20.66	21.62
	661	20.63	20.61	21.46
	810	20.65	20.63	21.52

GSM 850	Frame	23.67	23.67	24.68
GSM 1900	Avg.Targets:	20.17	20.17	21.68



Note:

- Both burst-averaged and calculated frame-averaged powers are included. Frame-averaged power was calculated from the measured burst-averaged power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 timeslots.
- The source-based frame-averaged output power was evaluated for all GPRS slot configurations.
- GPRS (GMSK) output powers were measured with coding scheme setting of 1 (CS1) on the base station simulator. CS1 was configured to measure GPRS output power measurements and SAR to ensure GMSK modulation in the signal. Our Investigation has shown that CS1 - CS4 settings do not have any impact on the output levels or modulation in the GPRS modes.

**GSM Class: B**  
**GPRS Multislot class: 10 (Max 2 Tx uplink slots)**  
**EDGE Multislot class: Rx only**  
**DTM Multislot Class: N/A**



**Figure 8-1**  
**Power Measurement Setup**

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## 8.2 UMTS Conducted Powers

3GPP Release Version	Mode	3GPP 34.121 Subtest	AWS Band [dBm]			3GPP MPR [dB]
			1312	1412	1862	
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps RMC	23.16	23.04	23.00	-
99		12.2 kbps AMR	23.14	23.04	23.01	-
5	HSDPA	Subtest 1	23.18	23.10	23.20	0
5		Subtest 2	23.17	23.03	23.13	0
5		Subtest 3	22.22	22.08	22.46	0.5
5		Subtest 4	21.27	21.44	21.44	0.5

UMTS SAR was tested under RMC 12.2. HSDPA SAR was not required since the average output power of the HSDPA subtests was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the RMC level and SAR was less than 1.2 W/kg.



**Figure 8-2**  
**Power Measurement Setup**

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# 9 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

## 9.1 Tissue Verification

**Table 9-1  
Measured Tissue Properties**

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (C°)	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, $\sigma$ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, $\epsilon$	TARGET Conductivity, $\sigma$ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, $\epsilon$	% dev $\sigma$	% dev $\epsilon$
9/8/2014	835H	23.0	820	0.919	42.645	0.899	41.578	2.22%	2.57%
			835	0.934	42.466	0.900	41.500	3.78%	2.33%
			850	0.949	42.271	0.916	41.500	3.60%	1.86%
9/10/2014	1750H	22.9	1710	1.316	40.230	1.348	40.142	-2.37%	0.22%
			1750	1.355	40.019	1.371	40.079	-1.17%	-0.15%
			1790	1.399	39.886	1.394	40.016	0.36%	-0.32%
9/11/2014	1900H	23.1	1850	1.343	39.461	1.400	40.000	-4.07%	-1.35%
			1880	1.374	39.311	1.400	40.000	-1.86%	-1.72%
			1910	1.408	39.201	1.400	40.000	0.57%	-2.00%
9/10/2014	835B	22.3	820	0.956	53.966	0.969	55.258	-1.34%	-2.34%
			835	0.973	53.806	0.970	55.200	0.31%	-2.53%
			850	0.989	53.628	0.988	55.154	0.10%	-2.77%
9/10/2014	1750B	23.6	1710	1.410	51.503	1.463	53.537	-3.62%	-3.80%
			1750	1.453	51.319	1.488	53.432	-2.35%	-3.95%
			1790	1.505	51.206	1.514	53.326	-0.59%	-3.98%
9/11/2014	1900B	22.5	1850	1.469	51.254	1.520	53.300	-3.36%	-3.84%
			1880	1.505	51.133	1.520	53.300	-0.99%	-4.07%
			1910	1.545	51.038	1.520	53.300	1.64%	-4.24%

The 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 Publication 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.

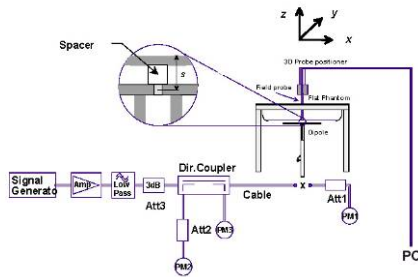
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## 9.2 Test System Verification

Prior to SAR assessment, the system is verified to  $\pm 10\%$  of the SAR measurement on the reference dipole at the time of calibration by the calibration facility. Full system validation status and result summary can be found in Appendix E.

**Table 9-2  
System Verification Results**



System Verification TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Date:	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Dipole SN	Probe SN	Measured SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Deviation <sub>1g</sub> (%)
H	835	HEAD	09/08/2014	24.8	22.8	0.100	4d119	3319	0.941	9.220	9.410	2.06%
G	1750	HEAD	09/10/2014	21.3	22.4	0.100	1008	3258	3.400	36.900	34.000	-7.86%
K	1900	HEAD	09/11/2014	23.9	23.2	0.100	5d141	3287	3.950	40.100	39.500	-1.50%
C	835	BODY	09/10/2014	24.3	22.3	0.100	4d132	3213	0.990	9.580	9.900	3.34%
K	1750	BODY	09/10/2014	23.0	23.6	0.100	1008	3287	3.810	37.600	38.100	1.33%
H	1900	BODY	09/11/2014	23.6	22.5	0.100	5d141	3319	4.130	40.600	41.300	1.72%



**Figure 9-1  
System Verification Setup Diagram**



**Figure 9-2  
System Verification Setup Photo**

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# 10 SAR DATA SUMMARY

## 10.1 Standalone Head SAR Data

**Table 10-1  
GSM 850 Head SAR**



MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	33.17	0.04	Right	Cheek	0809-1	1:8.3	0.375	1.007	0.378	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	33.17	0.05	Right	Tilt	0809-1	1:8.3	0.175	1.007	0.176	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	33.17	0.00	Left	Cheek	0809-1	1:8.3	0.406	1.007	0.409	A1
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	33.17	0.03	Left	Tilt	0809-1	1:8.3	0.188	1.007	0.189	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

**Table 10-2  
UMTS 1750 Head SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
1732.40	1412	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.2	23.04	0.16	Right	Cheek	0809-6	1:1	0.255	1.038	0.265	
1732.40	1412	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.2	23.04	0.10	Right	Tilt	0809-6	1:1	0.264	1.038	0.274	A2
1732.40	1412	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.2	23.04	-0.04	Left	Cheek	0809-6	1:1	0.221	1.038	0.229	
1732.40	1412	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.2	23.04	0.03	Left	Tilt	0809-6	1:1	0.208	1.038	0.216	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

**Table 10-3  
GSM 1900 Head SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	29.7	29.66	-0.01	Right	Cheek	0809-1	1:8.3	0.292	1.009	0.295	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	29.7	29.66	-0.03	Right	Tilt	0809-1	1:8.3	0.131	1.009	0.132	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	29.7	29.66	0.12	Left	Cheek	0809-1	1:8.3	0.295	1.009	0.298	A3
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	29.7	29.66	0.04	Left	Tilt	0809-1	1:8.3	0.107	1.009	0.108	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

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## 10.2 Standalone Body-Worn SAR Data

**Table 10-4**  
**GSM/UMTS Body-Worn SAR Data**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Duty Cycle	Side	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	33.17	-0.04	15 mm	0809-6	1	1:8.3	back	0.398	1.007	0.401	A4
1732.40	1412	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.2	23.04	0.12	15 mm	0809-4	N/A	1:1	back	0.327	1.038	0.339	A5
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	29.7	29.66	-0.11	15 mm	0809-1	1	1:8.3	back	0.249	1.009	0.251	A6
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

## 10.3 SAR Test Notes

### General Notes:



1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003, and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
2. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the 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 FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
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 D04v01, body-worn SAR was evaluated without a headset connected to the device. Since the standalone reported body-worn SAR was  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, no additional body-worn SAR evaluations using a headset cable were required.
8. Per FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01, variability SAR tests were not performed since the measured SAR results for all frequency bands were less than 0.8 W/kg. Please see Section 12 for variability analysis.

### GSM Test Notes:

1. Body-Worn accessory testing is typically associated with voice operations. Therefore, GSM voice was evaluated for body-worn SAR.
2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s). When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is  $> \frac{1}{2}$  dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel was used.

### UMTS Notes:

1. UMTS mode in was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSDPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01v02. HSDPA SAR was not required since the average output power of the HSDPA subtests was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the RMC level and SAR was less than 1.2 W/kg.
2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s). When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is  $> \frac{1}{2}$  dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel was used.

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# 11 FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

## 11.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as Bluetooth, which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

## 11.2 Simultaneous Transmission Procedures



This device contains transmitters that may operate simultaneously. Therefore simultaneous transmission analysis is required. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 IV.C.1.iii and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific physical test configuration is  $\leq 1.6$  W/kg. When standalone SAR is not required to be measured, per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 4.3.2 2), the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}}{7.5} * \frac{(\text{Max Power of channel, mW})}{\text{Min. Separation Distance, mm}}$$

**Table 11-1  
Estimated SAR**

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Estimated SAR (Held-to-Ear)	Separation Distance (Body)	Estimated SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[dBm]	[W/kg]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2480	9.00	N/A	15	0.112

Note: Held-to ear configurations are not applicable to Bluetooth operations and therefore were not considered for simultaneous transmission. Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

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### 11.3 Body-Worn Simultaneous Transmission Analysis



**Table 11-2**  
**Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with Bluetooth (Body-Worn at 1.5 cm)**

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	$\Sigma$ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.401	0.112	<b>0.513</b>
Back Side	UMTS 1750	0.339	0.112	0.451
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.251	0.112	0.363

Note: Bluetooth SAR was not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498. Estimated SAR results were used in the above table to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

### 11.4 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numerical summed SAR results for all the worst-case simultaneous transmission conditions were below the SAR limit. Therefore, the above analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit and therefore no measured volumetric simultaneous SAR summation is required per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2.

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## 12 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

### 12.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, SAR measurement variability was not assessed for each frequency band due to measured SAR being less than 0.8 W/kg.

### 12.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR was <1.5 W/kg for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2003 was not required.



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# 13 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	8594A	(9kHz-2.9GHz) Spectrum Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	3051A00187
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	4/15/2014	Annual	4/15/2015	MY45470194
Agilent	N9020A	MXA Signal Analyzer	10/29/2013	Annual	10/29/2014	US46470561
Gigatronics	80701A	(0.05-18GHz) Power Sensor	10/30/2013	Annual	10/30/2014	1833460
Gigatronics	8651A	Universal Power Meter	10/30/2013	Annual	10/30/2014	8650319
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	4/24/2014	Annual	4/24/2015	836371/0079
Rohde & Schwarz	NRV-Z32	Peak Power Sensor	10/12/2012	Biennial	10/12/2014	836019/013
SPEAG	D1765V2	1765 MHz SAR Dipole	5/7/2014	Annual	5/7/2015	1008
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/26/2014	Annual	2/26/2015	665
Tektronix	RS6114A	Real Time Spectrum Analyzer	4/16/2014	Annual	4/16/2015	B010177
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	4/11/2014	Annual	4/11/2015	3213
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	10/18/2013	Annual	10/18/2014	100976
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	4/15/2014	Annual	4/15/2015	3629U00687
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	10/30/2013	Annual	10/30/2014	5605
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench 5/16", 8" lbs	3/18/2014	Biennial	3/18/2016	N/A
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	3/19/2014	Annual	3/19/2015	GB45360985
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	10/4/2013	Biennial	10/4/2015	103962
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	2/25/2014	Annual	2/25/2015	3258
MiniCircuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	R8979500903
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	4/23/2014	Annual	4/23/2015	112347
Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter DC to 1000 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	4/9/2014	Annual	4/9/2015	5d141
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	4/7/2014	Annual	4/7/2015	4d119
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Analyzer	12/12/2013	Annual	12/12/2014	6200901190
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	4/29/2014	Biennial	4/29/2016	111859332
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	4/18/2014	Annual	4/18/2015	101699
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	4/15/2014	Annual	4/15/2015	102060
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	7/10/2014	Annual	7/10/2015	4d132
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	11/20/2013	Annual	11/20/2014	3287
COMTech	AR85729-5	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M155A00-009
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	5/6/2014	Annual	5/6/2015	1070
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	10/4/2013	Biennial	10/4/2015	108798
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	5/15/2014	Annual	5/15/2015	1244524
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	11/13/2013	Annual	11/13/2014	1091
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	11/14/2013	Annual	11/14/2014	1126066
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	7/9/2014	Annual	7/9/2015	106578
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	4/17/2014	Annual	4/17/2015	3319
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	4/11/2014	Annual	4/11/2015	1368
Fisher Scientific	15-078J	Long Stem Thermometer	1/7/2013	Biennial	1/7/2015	130018204
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Analyzer	12/12/2013	Annual	12/12/2014	6201300731
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	10/29/2013	Annual	10/29/2014	US39170122
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	8/8/2013	Biennial	8/8/2015	130477877
Control Company	4052	Long Stem Thermometer	9/27/2013	Biennial	9/27/2015	130567447
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	4/25/2014	Annual	4/25/2015	MY42082385
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	5/22/2014	Annual	5/22/2015	US39170118
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	2/20/2014	Annual	2/20/2015	128633
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	11/18/2013	Annual	11/18/2014	1407
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	12/18/2013	Annual	12/18/2014	1344555
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	3/25/2014	Annual	3/25/2015	1207470
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	11/19/2013	Annual	11/19/2014	1408
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	2/3/2014	Annual	2/3/2015	1339018
Amplifier Research	15S1G6	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433971
Mitutoyo	CD-6"CSX	Digital Caliper	5/8/2014	Biennial	5/8/2016	13264162



Note: CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.

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# 14 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h= c x f/e	i= c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	IEEE 1528 Sec.	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c <sub>i</sub> 1gm	c <sub>i</sub> 10 gms	1gm u <sub>i</sub> (± %)	10gms u <sub>i</sub> (± %)	v <sub>i</sub>
<b>Measurement System</b>									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemishperical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	∞
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	0.4	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	5.1	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	1.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E.6.3	2.9	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5	1.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>									
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	287
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	3.32	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	∞
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞
<b>Phantom &amp; Tissue Parameters</b>									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	3.8	N	1	0.64	0.43	2.4	1.6	6
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.5	N	1	0.60	0.49	2.7	2.2	6
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)</b>	RSS						12.1	11.7	299
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)</b>	k=2						24.2	23.5	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003



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## 15 CONCLUSION

### 15.1 Measurement Conclusion



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

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very 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 in possible biological effects 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 various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables. [3]



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## APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: ZNFA448; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0809-1**

Communication System: UID 0, GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3  
Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  
 $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.936 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 42.445$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 09-08-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3319; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 4/17/2014;  
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)  
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1368; Calibrated: 4/11/2014  
Phantom: SAM; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1758  
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Mode: GSM 850, Left Head, Cheek, Mid.ch**

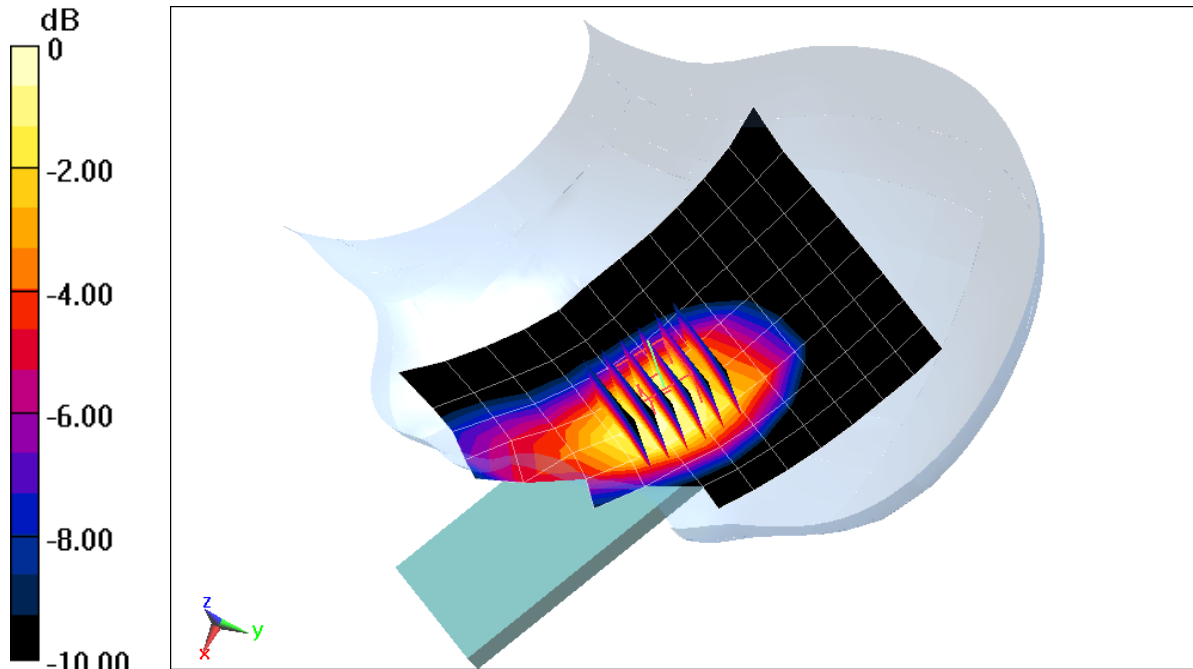
**Area Scan (9x15x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$

**Zoom Scan (6x6x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 20.94 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.607 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.406 W/kg**



0 dB = 0.456 W/kg = -3.41 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: ZNFA448; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0809-6**

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS; Frequency: 1732.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: 1750 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  
 $f = 1732.4$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.338$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.112$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 09-10-2014; Ambient Temp: 21.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(5.19, 5.19, 5.19); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;  
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)  
Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 2/26/2014  
Phantom: SAM Front; Type: SAM; Serial: 1686  
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Mode: AWS UMTS, Right Head, Tilt, Mid.ch**

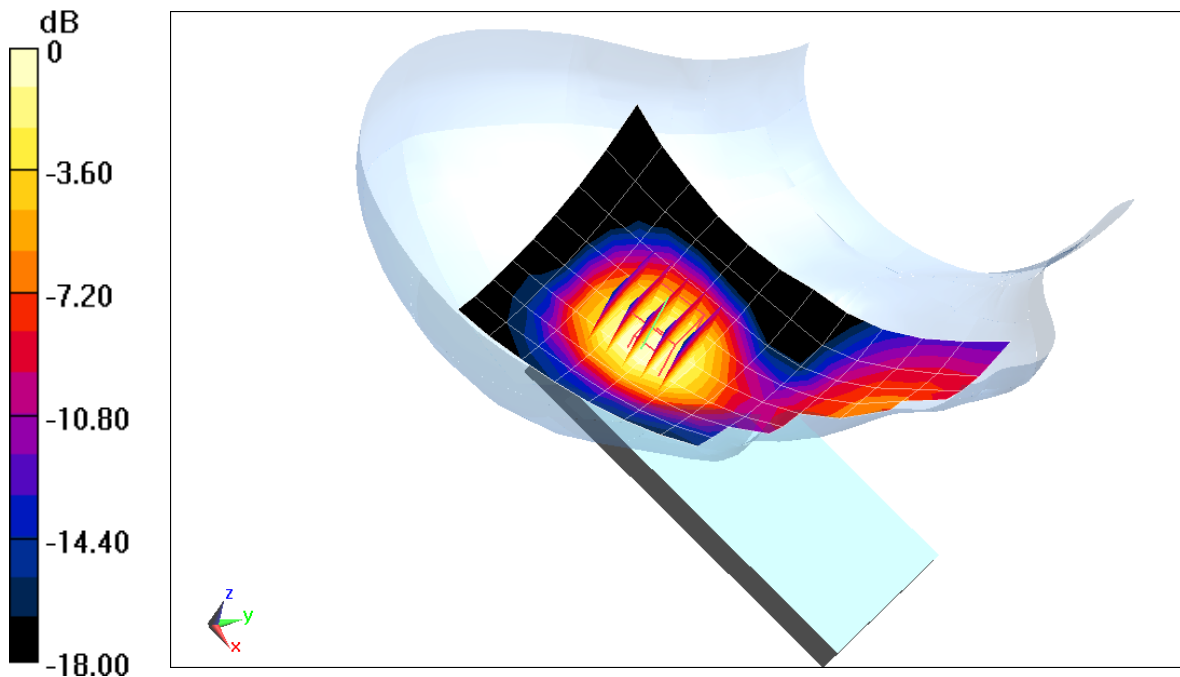
**Area Scan (9x15x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 14.17 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.389 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.264 W/kg**



0 dB = 0.310 W/kg = -5.09 dBW/kg



# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: ZNFA448; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0809-1**

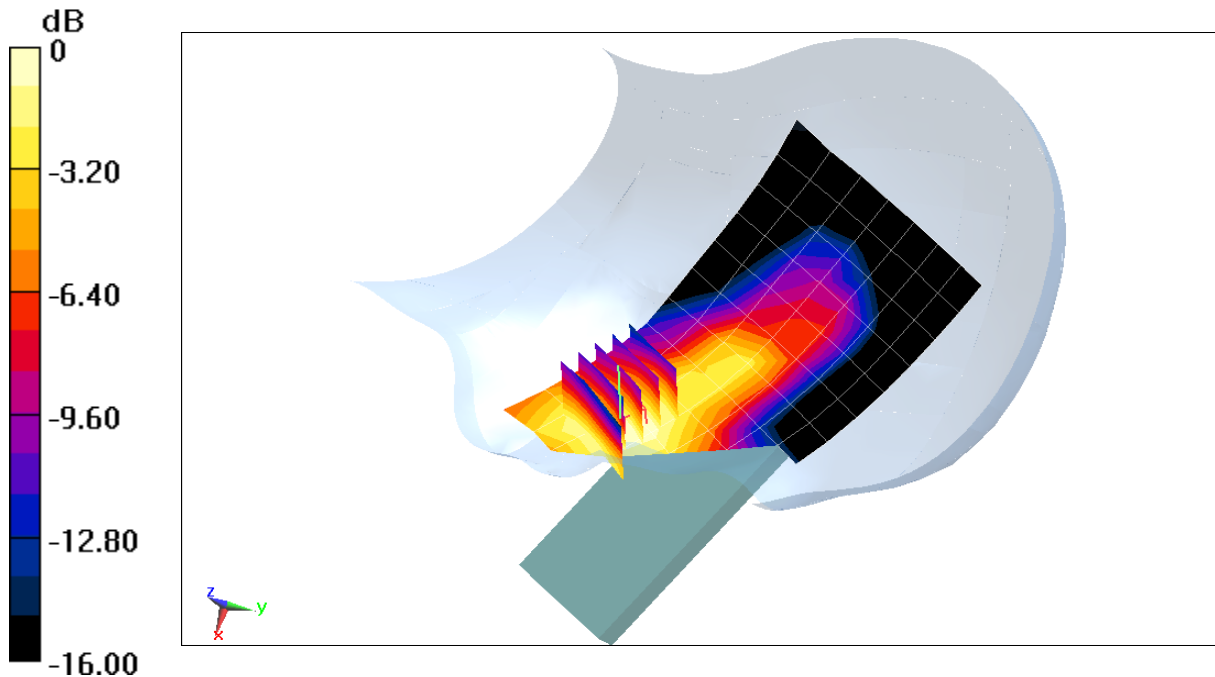
Communication System: UID 0, GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3  
Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:  
 $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.374 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 39.311$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 09-11-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 23.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3287; ConvF(5.08, 5.08, 5.08); Calibrated: 11/20/2013;  
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)  
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1408; Calibrated: 11/19/2013  
Phantom: SAM with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1797  
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Mode: GSM 1900, Left Head, Cheek, Mid.ch**

**Area Scan (8x15x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 3.211 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.458 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.295 W/kg**



0 dB = 0.338 W/kg = -4.71 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: ZNFA448; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0809-6**

Communication System: UID 0, GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3  
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):  
 $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.975$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.787$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-10-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.3°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 4/11/2014;  
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)  
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1407; Calibrated: 11/18/2013  
Phantom: Main TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1406  
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Mode: GSM 850, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch**

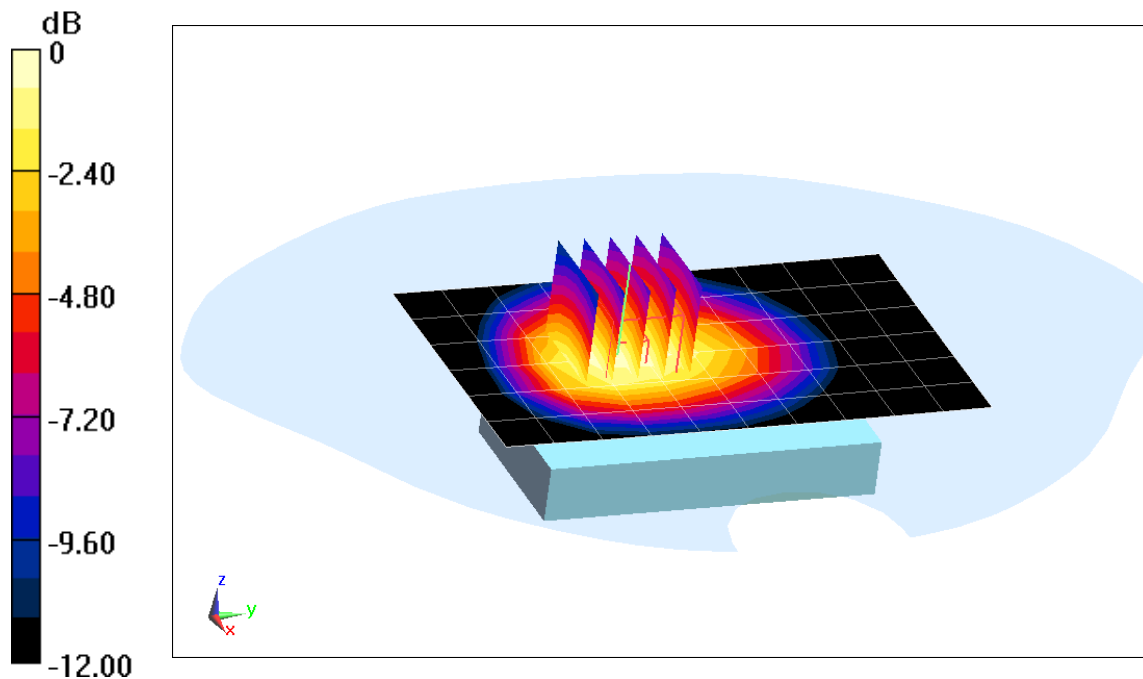
**Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 20.82 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.532 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.398 W/kg**



0 dB = 0.453 W/kg = -3.44 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: ZNFA448; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0809-4**

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS; Frequency: 1732.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: 1750 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):  
 $f = 1732.4 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.434 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 51.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-10-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 23.6°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3287; ConvF(4.93, 4.93, 4.93); Calibrated: 11/20/2013;  
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)  
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1408; Calibrated: 11/19/2013  
Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1229  
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Mode: AWS UMTS, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch**

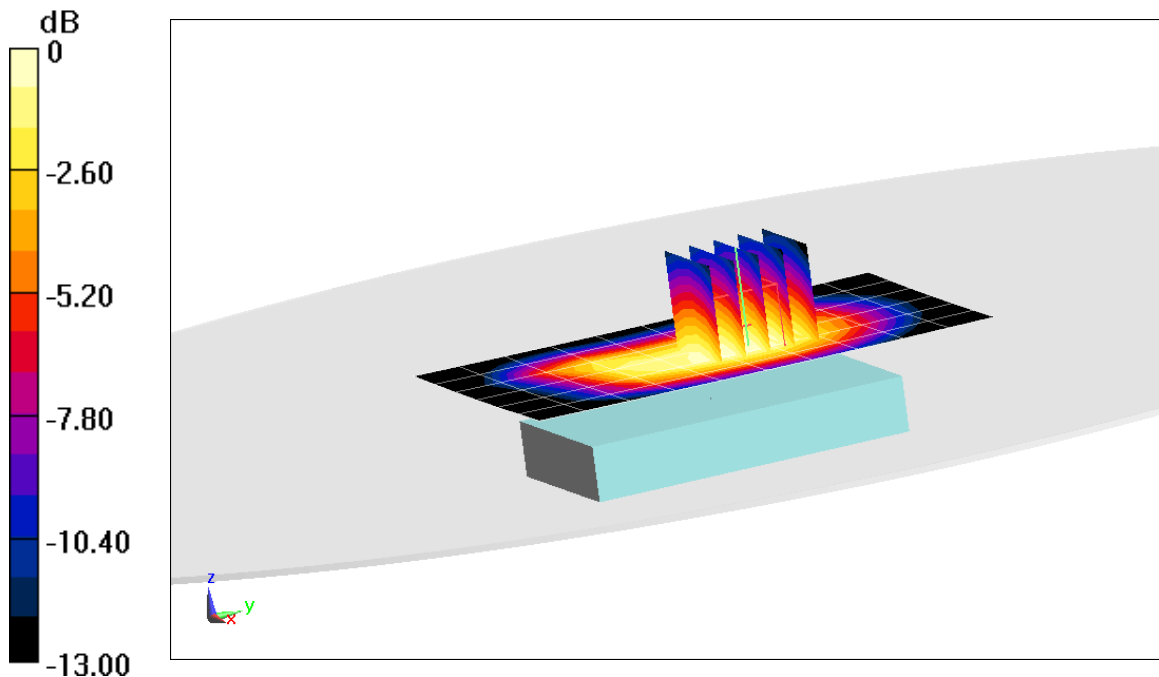
**Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 15.06 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.478 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.327 W/kg**



0 dB = 0.379 W/kg = -4.21 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: ZNFA448; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 0809-1**

Communication System: UID 0, GSM; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.505$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.133$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-11-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3319; ConvF(4.67, 4.67, 4.67); Calibrated: 4/17/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1368; Calibrated: 4/11/2014

Phantom: ELI left; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1202

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Mode: GSM 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch**

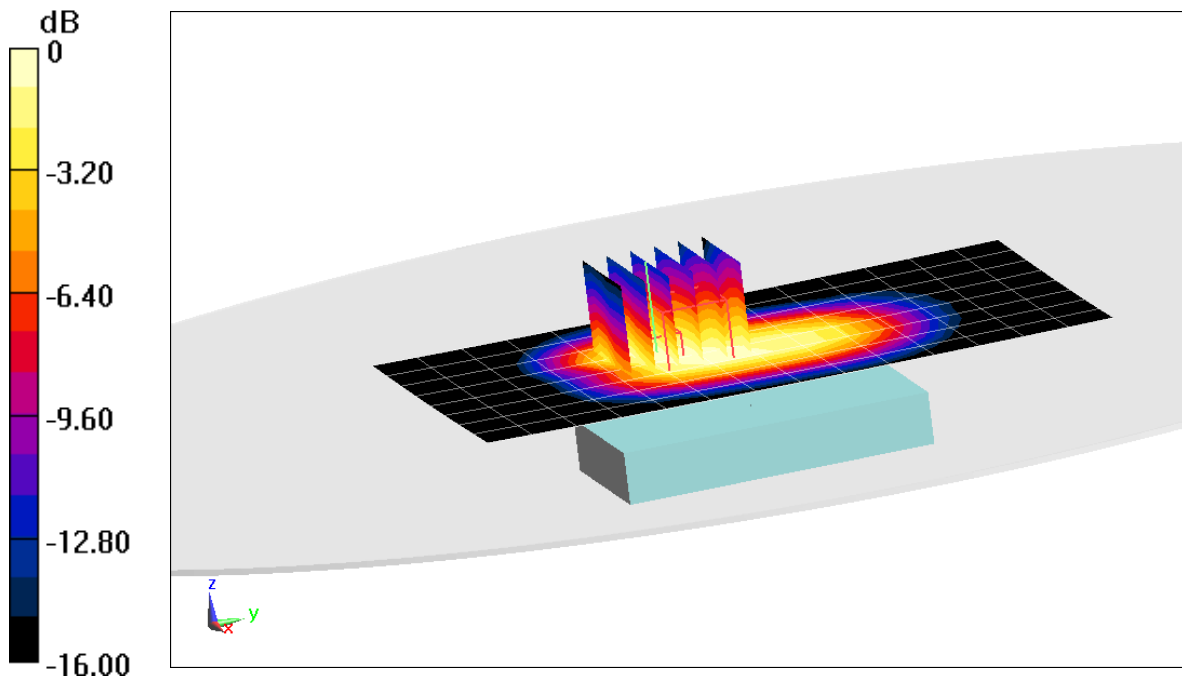
**Area Scan (9x15x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

**Zoom Scan (6x6x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.72 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.401 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.249 W/kg**



0 dB = 0.297 W/kg = -5.27 dBW/kg

## APPENDIX B: SYSTEM VERIFICATION

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d119**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.934 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 42.466$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-08-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3319; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 4/17/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1368; Calibrated: 4/11/2014

Phantom: SAM; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1758

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

## 835 MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (7x14x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

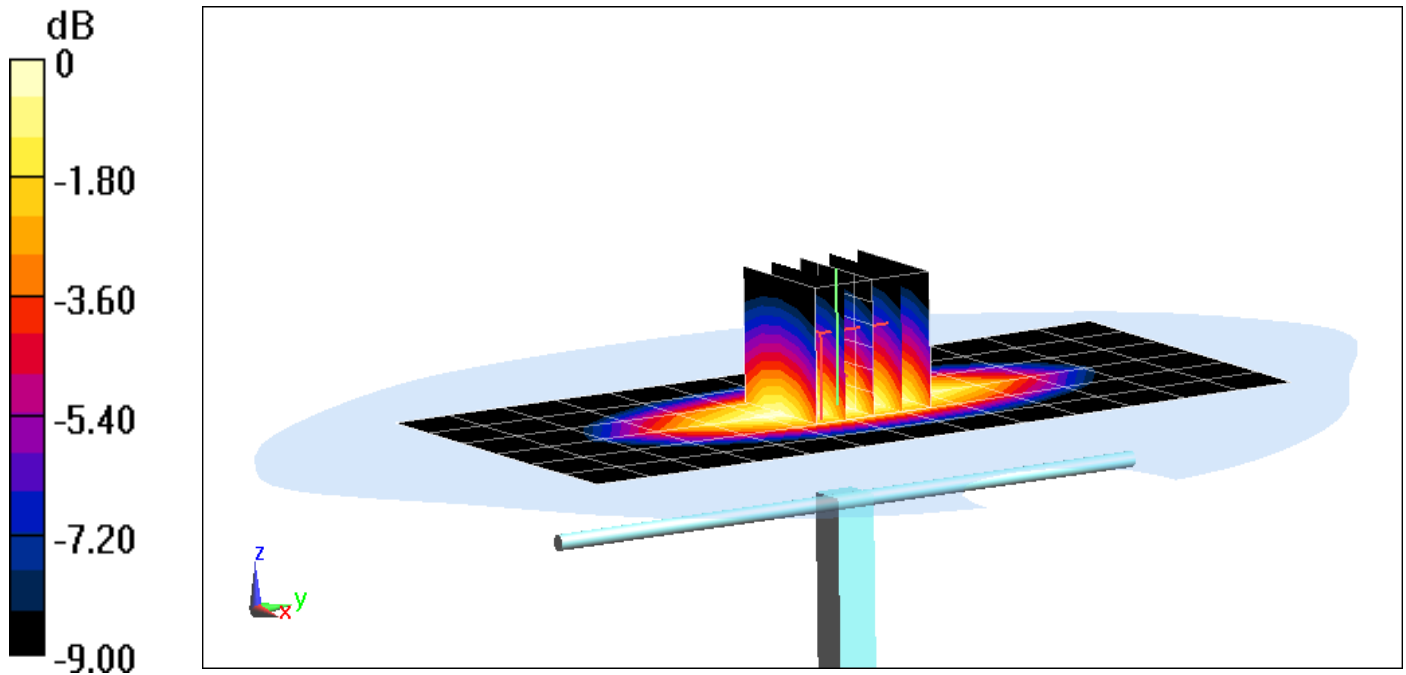
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.39 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.941 W/kg**

Deviation = 2.06%



0 dB = 1.10 W/kg = 0.41 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 1765 MHz; Type: D1765V2; Serial: 1008**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1750 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.355$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.019$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-10-2014; Ambient Temp: 21.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(5.19, 5.19, 5.19); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 2/26/2014

Phantom: SAM Front; Type: SAM; Serial: 1686

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

## 1750 MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (7x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

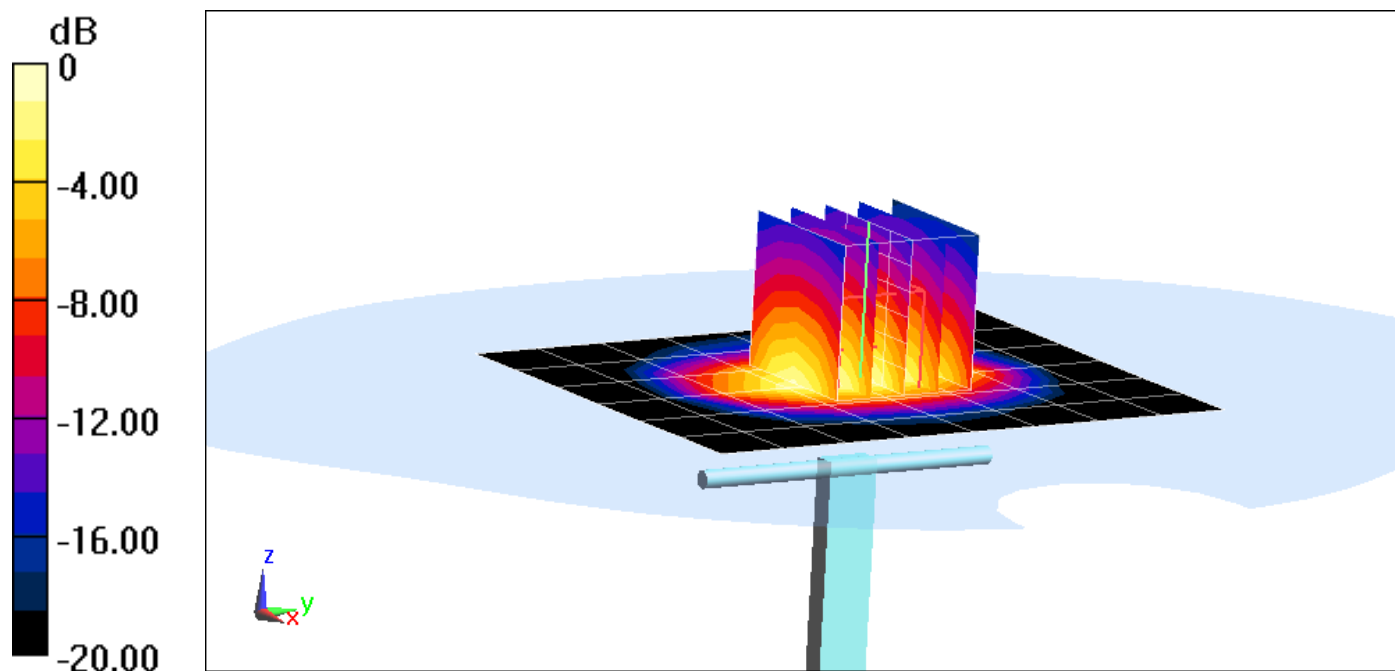
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.23 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 3.4 W/kg**

Deviation = -7.86%



0 dB = 4.24 W/kg = 6.27 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d141**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.397 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 39.238$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-11-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 23.2°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3287; ConvF(5.08, 5.08, 5.08); Calibrated: 11/20/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1408; Calibrated: 11/19/2013

Phantom: SAM with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1797

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

## 1900 MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (7x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

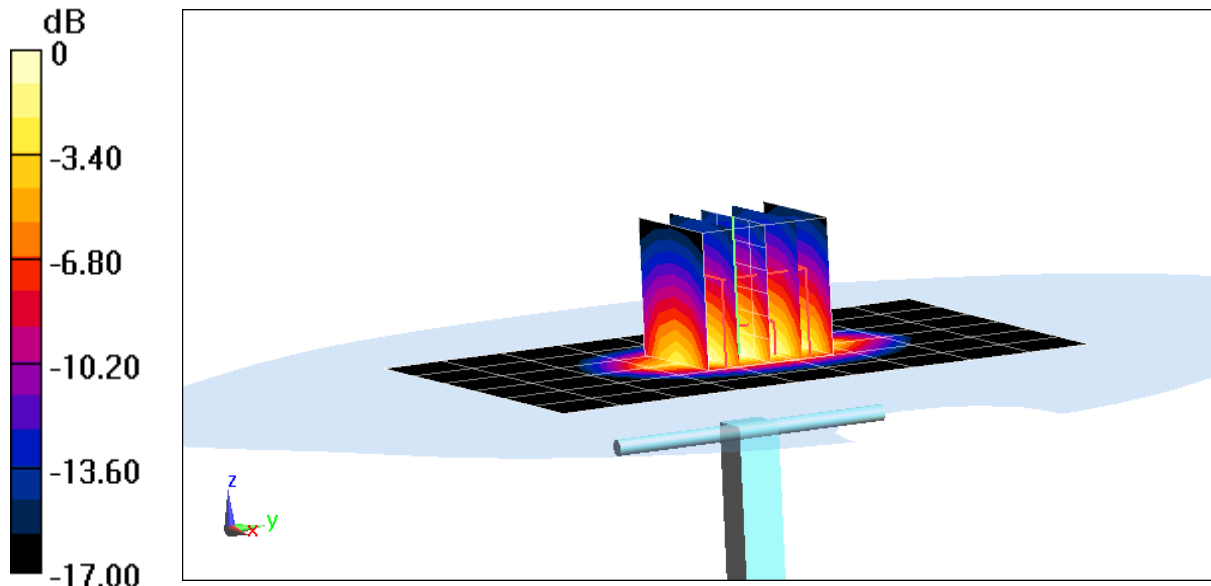
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.11 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 3.95 W/kg**

Deviation = -1.50%





# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz D835V2; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d132**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.973 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 53.806$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 09-10-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.3°C; Tissue Temp: 22.3°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3213; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 4/11/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1407; Calibrated: 11/18/2013

Phantom: Main TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP:1406

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

## 835 MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (7x14x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

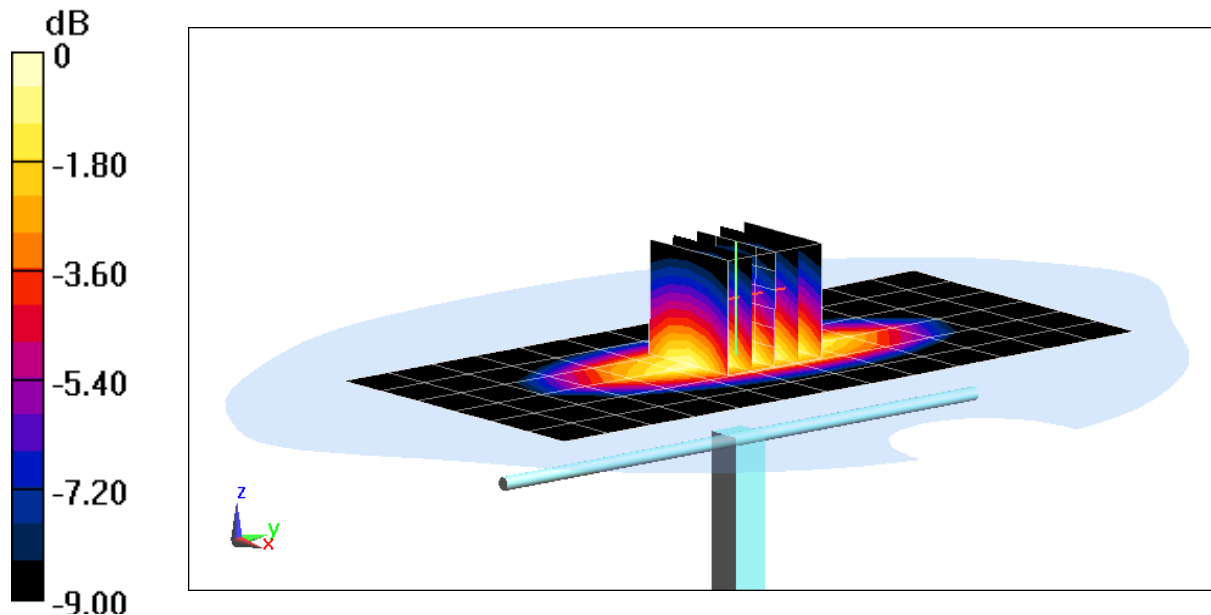
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.43 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.990 W/kg**

Deviation = 3.34%



0 dB = 1.16 W/kg = 0.64 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1765V2; Serial: 1008**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1750 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.453$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.319$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-10-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 23.6°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3287; ConvF(4.93, 4.93, 4.93); Calibrated: 11/20/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1408; Calibrated: 11/19/2013

Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1229

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

## 1750 MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (7x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

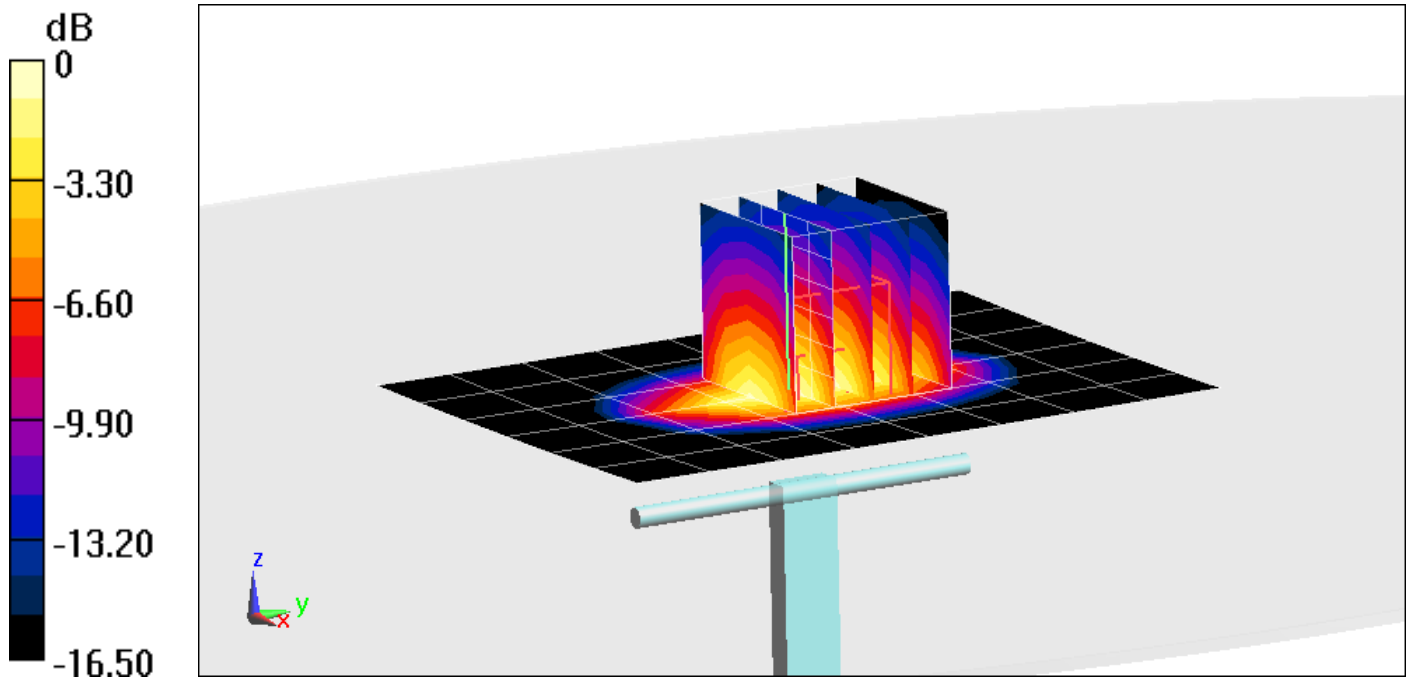
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.65 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 3.81 W/kg**

Deviation = 1.33%



0 dB = 4.72 W/kg = 6.74 dBW/kg

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d141**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.532 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 51.07$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 09-11-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3319; ConvF(4.67, 4.67, 4.67); Calibrated: 4/17/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1368; Calibrated: 4/11/2014

Phantom: ELI left; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1202

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

## 1900 MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (7x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

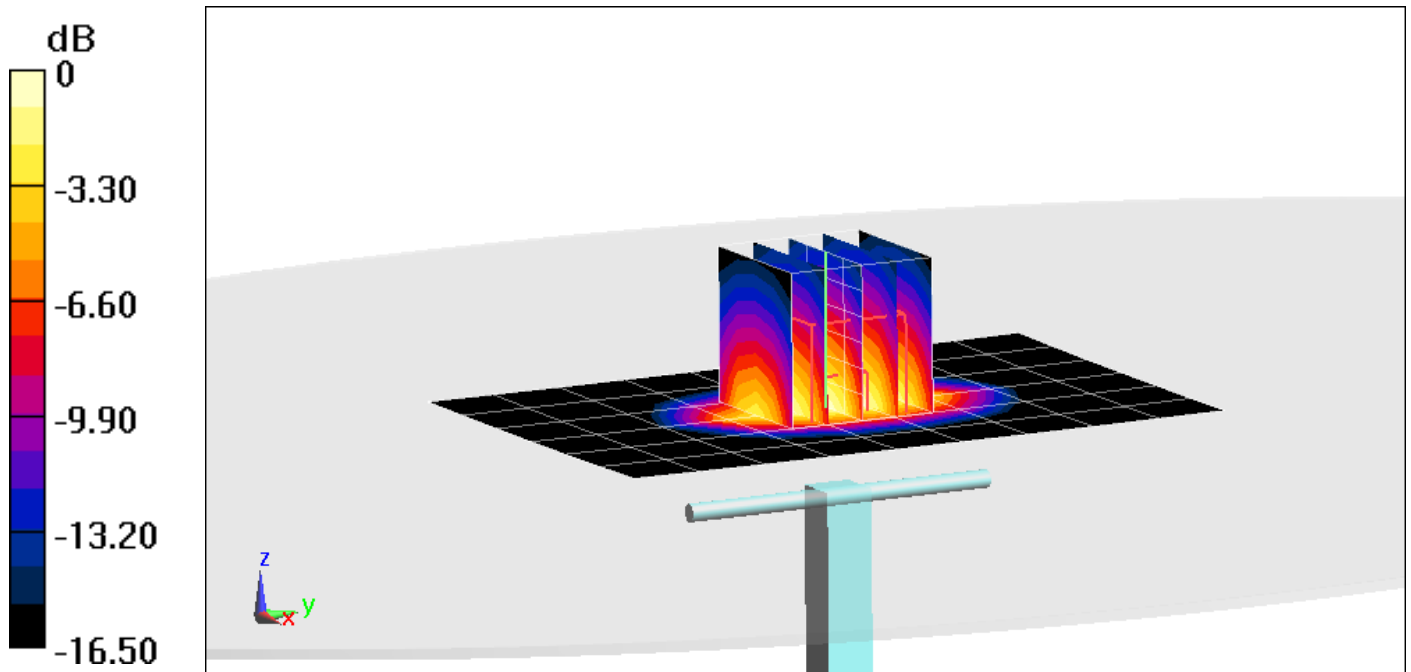
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power= 20.0 dBm (100mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.18 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 4.13 W/kg**

Deviation = 1.72%



0 dB = 5.18 W/kg = 7.14 dBW/kg

## APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D1765V2-1008\_May14**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object **D1765V2 - SN: 1008**

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

*CCV  
6/2/14*

Calibration date: **May 07, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3205_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Apr-14 (No. DAE4-601_Apr14)	Apr-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by: **Name** Jeton Kastrati **Function** Laboratory Technician **Signature** *[Signature]*

Approved by: **Name** Katja Pokovic **Technical Manager** *[Signature]*

Issued: May 12, 2014

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



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

**Glossary:**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
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
- 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	1750 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.1	1.37 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.0 $\pm$ 6 %	1.36 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.23 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>36.9 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.87 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>19.5 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.4	1.49 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	52.2 $\pm$ 6 %	1.48 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>37.6 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.02 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.1 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.7 $\Omega$ - 6.1 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.6 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	43.7 $\Omega$ - 6.4 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 20.4 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.211 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	October 06, 2005



## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 07.05.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1765 MHz; Type: D1765V2; Serial: D1765V2 - SN: 1008**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.36$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.23, 5.23, 5.23); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

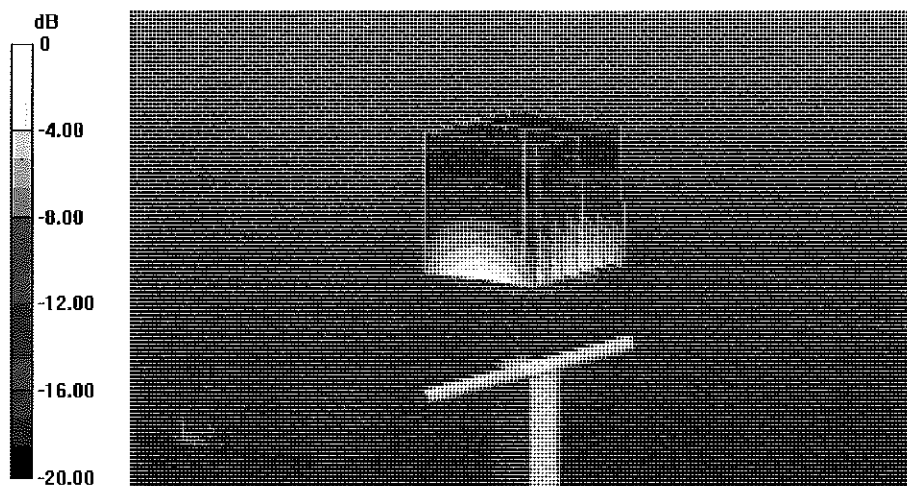
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.06 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.23 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.87 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.7 W/kg



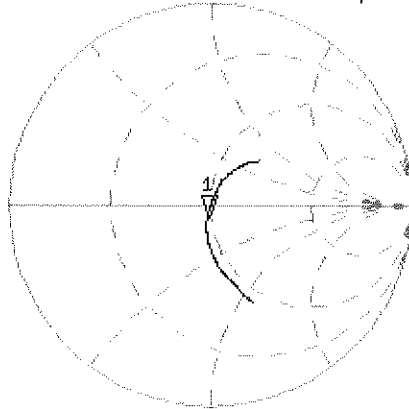
0 dB = 11.7 W/kg = 10.68 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

7 May 2014 09:22:35

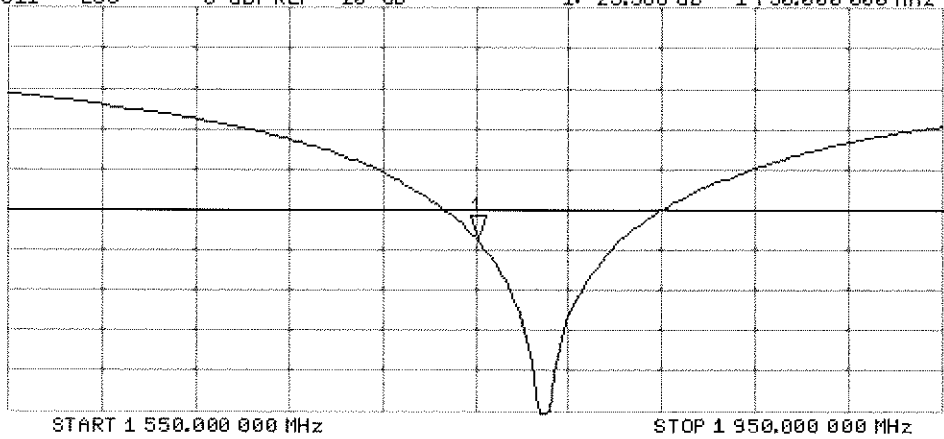
CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 47.709  $\Omega$  -6.0566  $\Omega$  15.016 pF 1 750.000 000 MHz

\*  
De1  
C $\Delta$   
Avg  
16  
H1 d



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-23.588 dB 1 750.000 000 MHz

C $\Delta$   
Avg  
16  
H1 d



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 07.05.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1765 MHz; Type: D1765V2; Serial: D1765V2 - SN: 1008**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.48$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.89, 4.89, 4.89); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

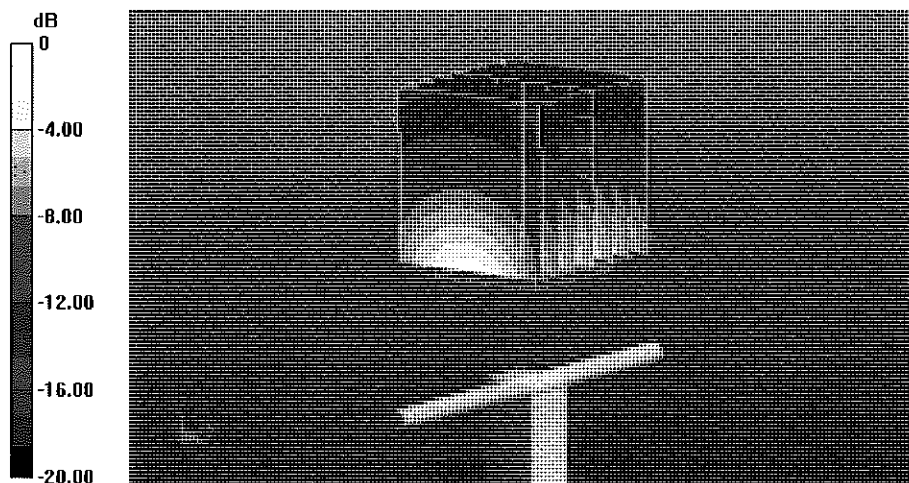
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.01 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.3 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.41 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.02 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.8 W/kg



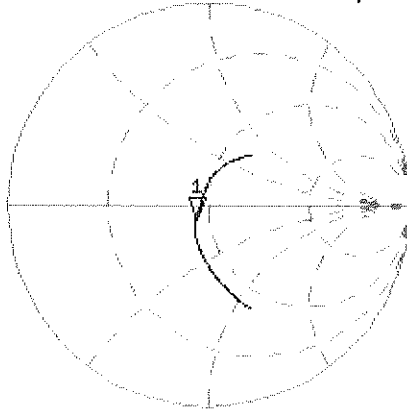
0 dB = 11.8 W/kg = 10.72 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

7 May 2014 09:21:55

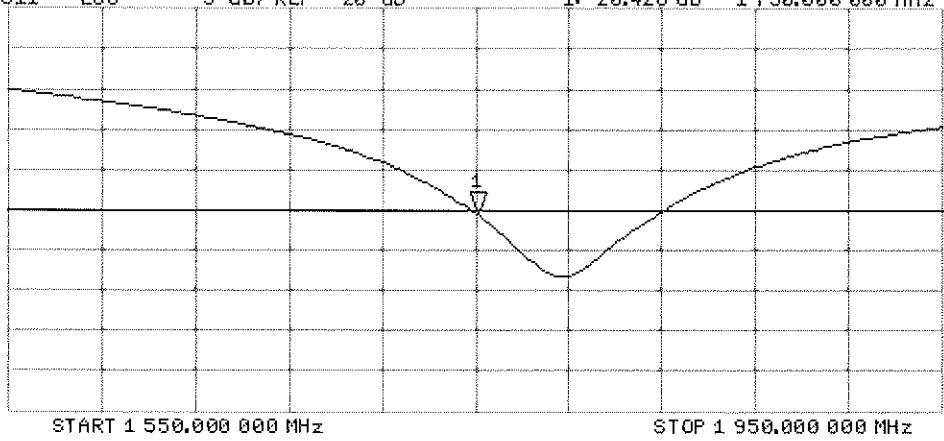
CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 43.727  $\angle$  -6.3691  $\angle$  14.279 pF 1 750.000 000 MHz

\*  
De1  
CA  
Avg  
16  
H1d



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-20.428 dB 1 750.000 000 MHz

CA  
Avg  
16  
H1d





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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d141\_Apr14**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d141**

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

Calibration date: **April 09, 2014**

✓  
KOK  
5/7/14

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3205_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by: **Claudio Leubler**      Name: Claudio Leubler      Function: Laboratory Technician

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic**      Name: Katja Pokovic      Function: Technical Manager

Signature

Issued: April 9, 2014

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



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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 108**

**Glossary:**

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

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**

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

**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.7
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	39.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.36 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.91 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.1 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.17 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.8 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	52.4 $\pm$ 6 %	1.52 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.6 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.6 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.8 $\Omega$ + 5.5 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.5 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.8 $\Omega$ + 6.3 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.7 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.199 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: 09.04.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d141**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.36$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.06, 5.06, 5.06); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

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

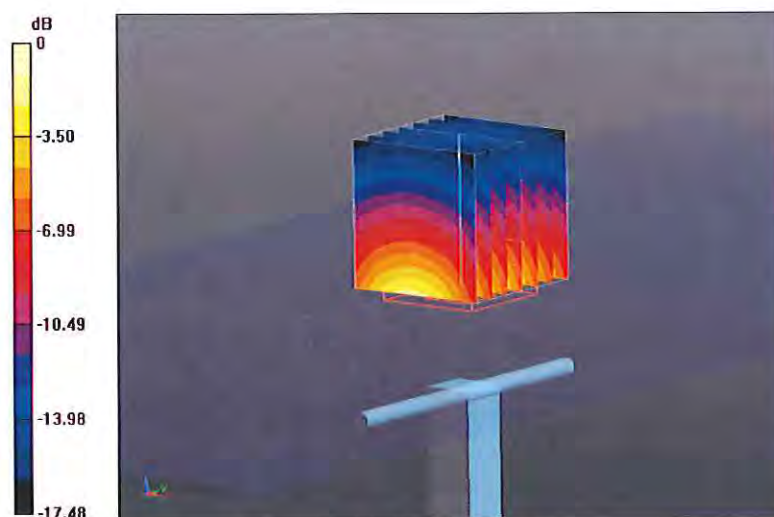
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.080 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.91 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.17 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.5 W/kg



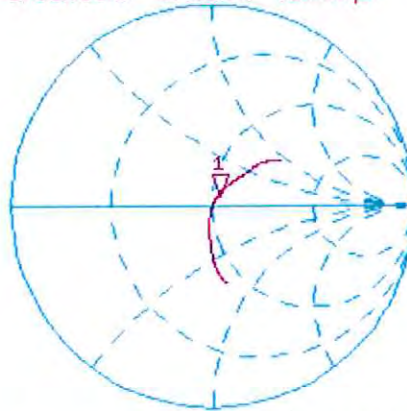
0 dB = 12.5 W/kg = 10.97 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

9 Apr 2014 11:03:32

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 52.760  $\Omega$  5.4512  $\Omega$  456.62 pF 1 900.000 000 MHz

\*  
De1  
CA



Avg  
16

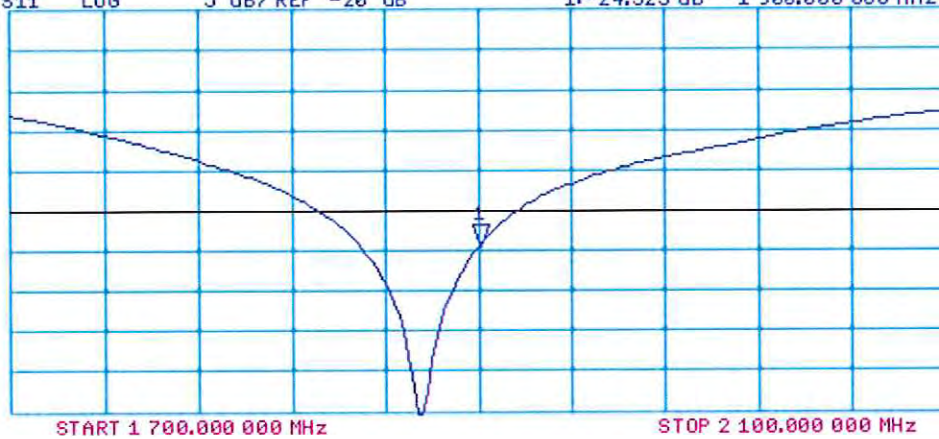
H1 d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-24.525 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg  
16

H1 d



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 09.04.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d141**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.52$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

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

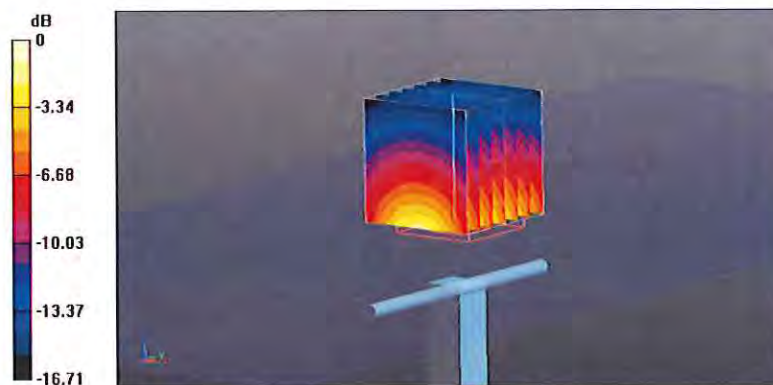
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.820 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.41 W/kg**

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



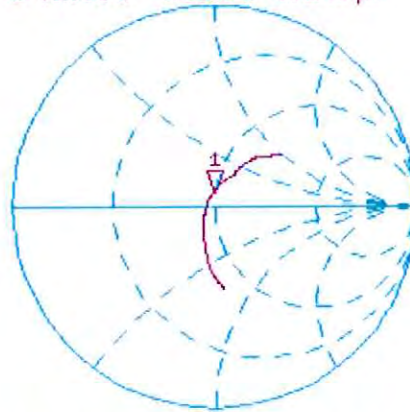
0 dB = 12.9 W/kg = 11.11 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

9 Apr 2014 11:02:32

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 48.752  $\Omega$  6.3320  $\Omega$  530.41 pF 1 900.000 000 MHz

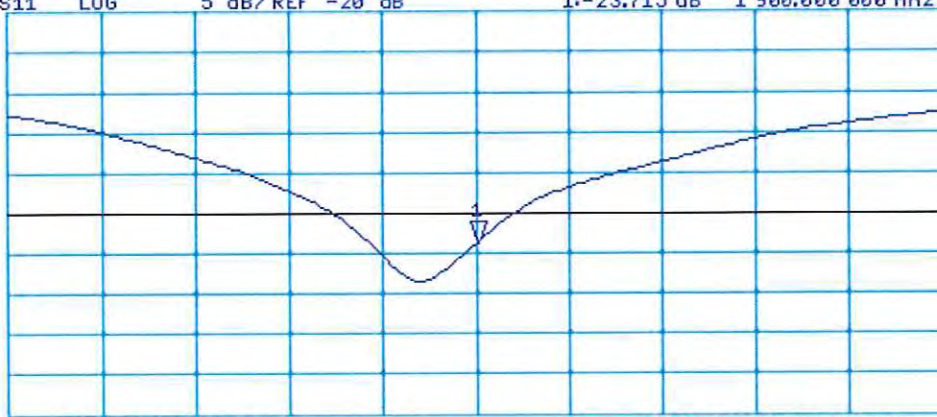
\*  
Del  
CA



Avg  
16  
↑

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-23.715 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

CA  
Avg  
16  
↑



START 1 700.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 100.000 000 MHz



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d119\_Apr14**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d119**

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

*CCV  
4/25/14*

Calibration date: **April 07, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3205_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Leif Klysner</b>	Function <b>Laboratory Technician</b>	Signature 
Approved by:	<b>Katja Pokovic</b>	<b>Technical Manager</b>	

Issued: April 9, 2014

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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

**Glossary:**

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

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**

- 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
- 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	V52.8.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.6 $\pm$ 6 %	0.94 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.38 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.22 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.53 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.97 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	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	53.6 $\pm$ 6 %	1.02 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.44 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.34 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.59 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.15 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.2 $\Omega$ - 1.6 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 34.0 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.3 $\Omega$ - 4.5 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.4 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.386 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	June 29, 2010



## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 07.04.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d119**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.94$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.22, 6.22, 6.22); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

### Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

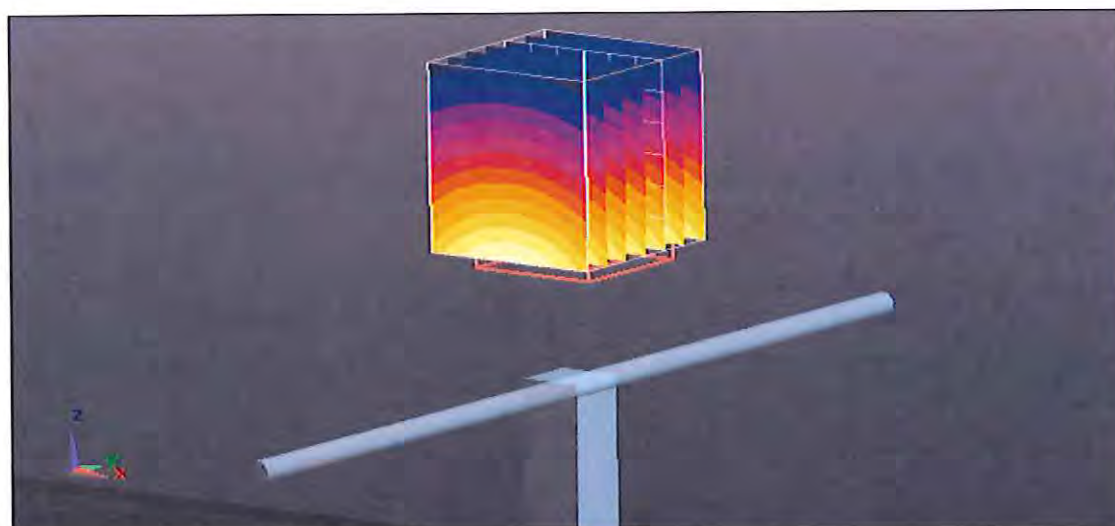
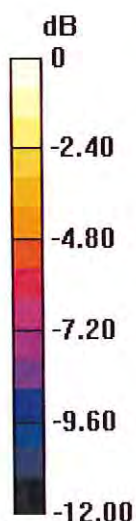
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.289 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.59 W/kg

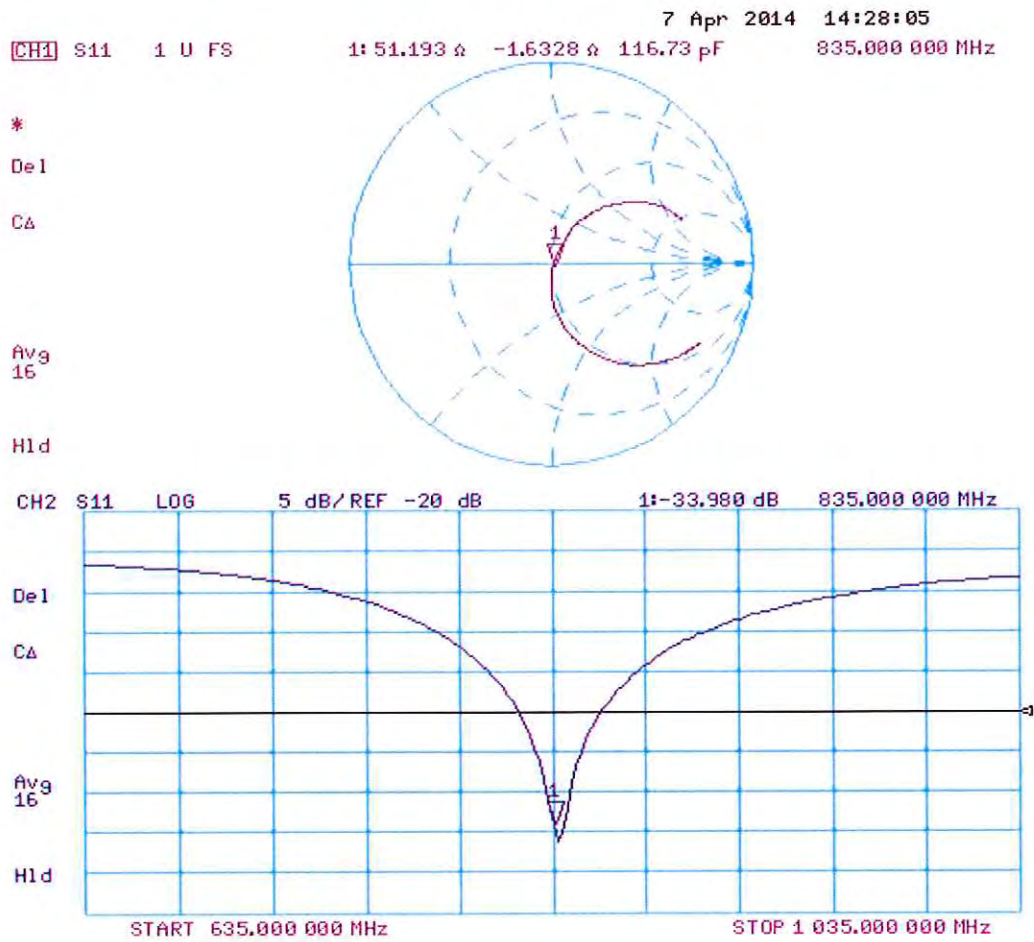
**SAR(1 g) = 2.38 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.53 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.80 W/kg



0 dB = 2.80 W/kg = 4.47 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 07.04.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d119**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.02$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

### Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

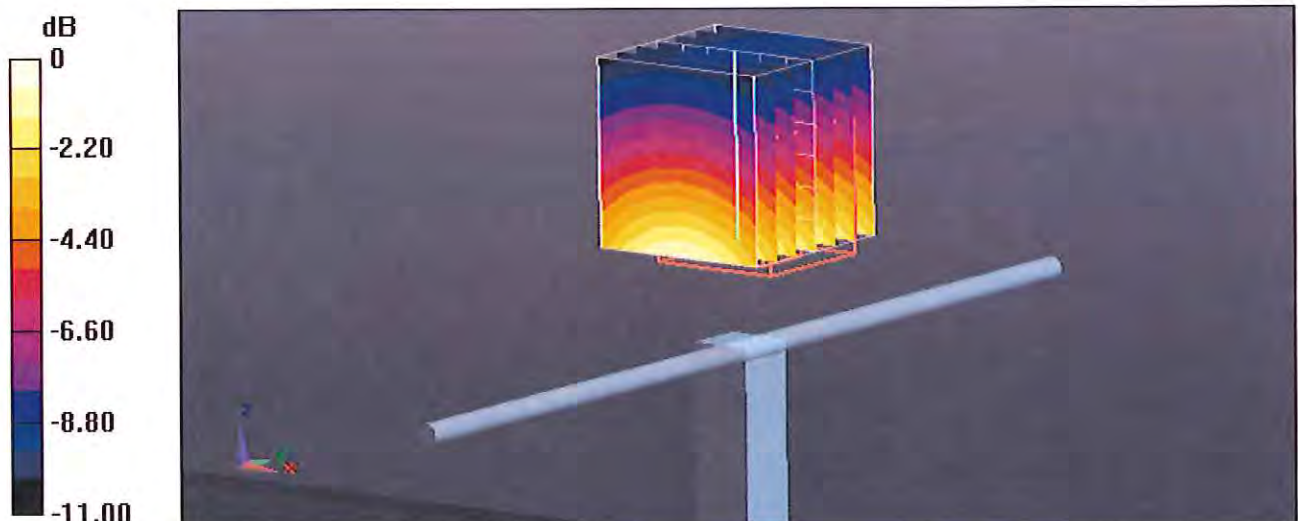
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.594 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.61 W/kg

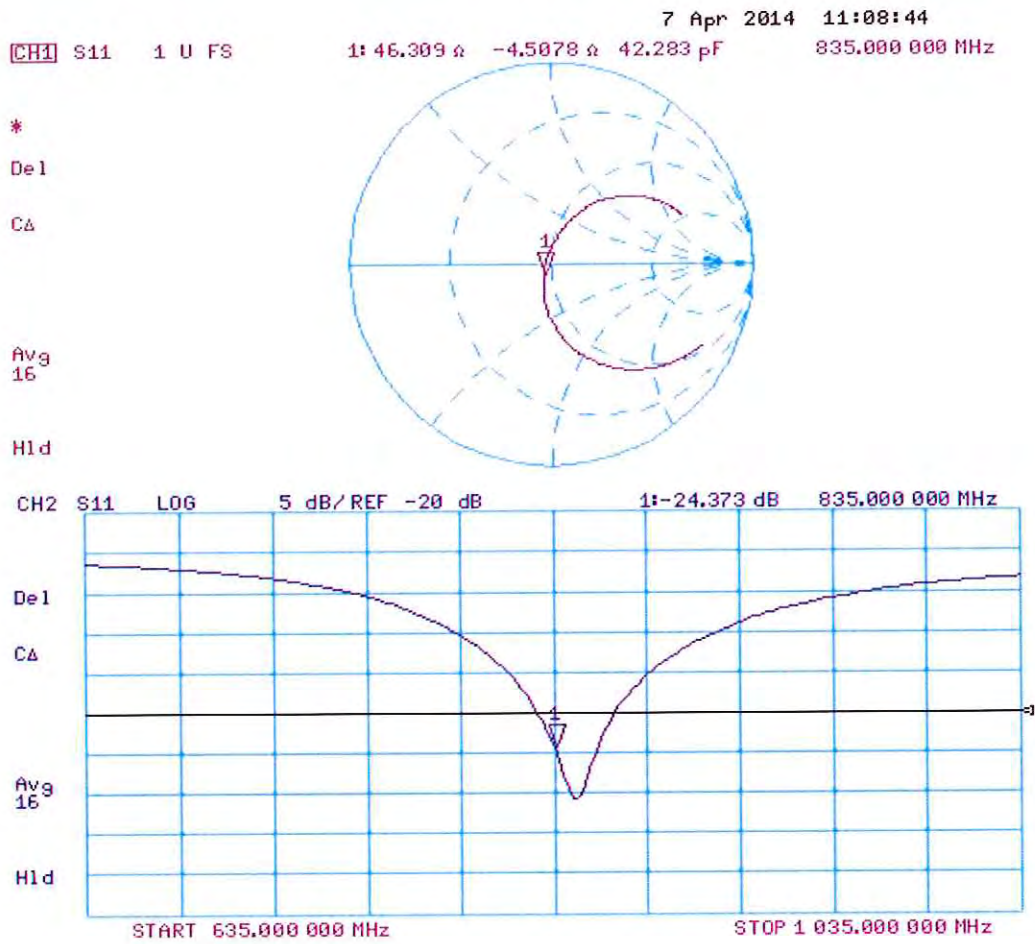
**SAR(1 g) = 2.44 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.59 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.85 W/kg



0 dB = 2.85 W/kg = 4.55 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d132\_Jul14**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d132**

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

Calibration date: **July 10, 2014**

✓  
KOK  
7/17/14

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3205_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Apr-14 (No. DAE4-601_Apr14)	Apr-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by: **Michael Weber**      Function: **Laboratory Technician**

Signature

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic**      Technical Manager

Issued: July 11, 2014

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

**Glossary:**

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

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**

- 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
- 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.

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.8.8
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	15 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.1 $\pm$ 6 %	0.94 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.40 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>9.27 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.55 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>6.03 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	53.8 $\pm$ 6 %	1.02 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.50 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>9.58 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.63 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>6.30 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.0 $\Omega$ - 1.6 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 31.9 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.7 $\Omega$ - 3.4 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.5 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.386 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	July 22, 2011



## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 10.07.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d132**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.94$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.22, 6.22, 6.22); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

### Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

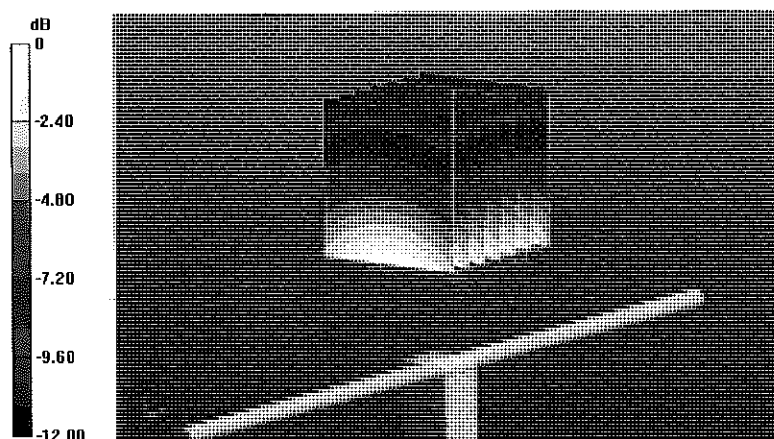
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.43 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.62 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.55 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.83 W/kg



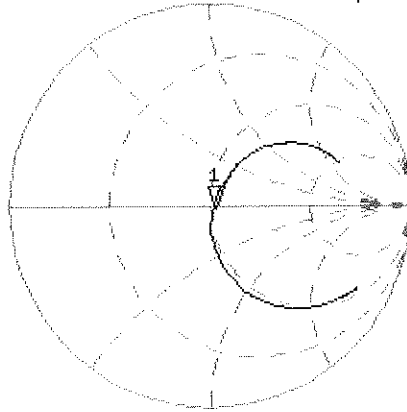
0 dB = 2.83 W/kg = 4.52 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

10 Jul 2014 11:02:43

[CH1] S11 1 U FS 1: 52.027  $\Delta$  -1.6016  $\Delta$  119.01 pF 835.000 000 MHz

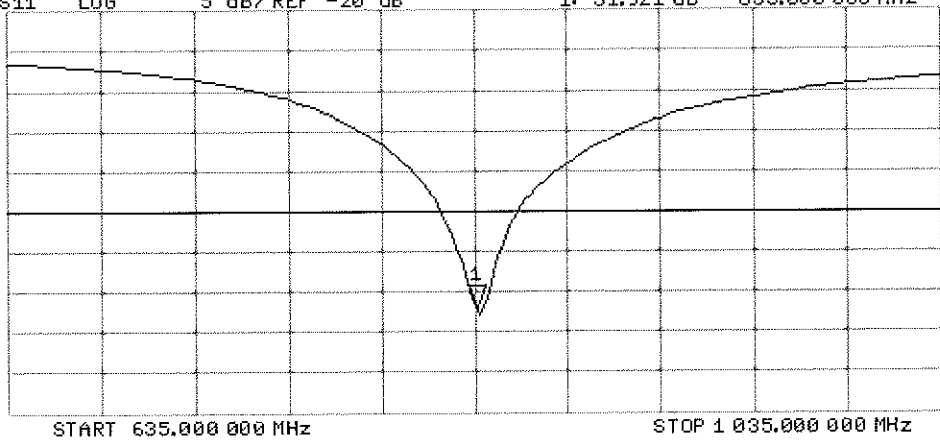
\*  
De1  
C $\Delta$



Avg  
16  
H1d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -31.921 dB 835.000 000 MHz

C $\Delta$   
Avg  
16  
H1d



# DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 09.07.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d132**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.02 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 53.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

## Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/ $P_{in}=250 \text{ mW}$ , $d=15\text{mm}$ /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

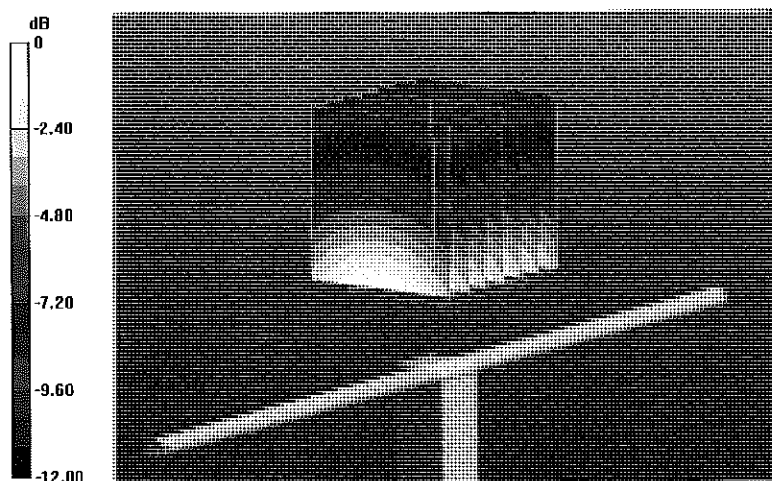
Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 55.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.72 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.63 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.91 W/kg



0 dB = 2.91 W/kg = 4.64 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

9 Jul 2014 09:46:12

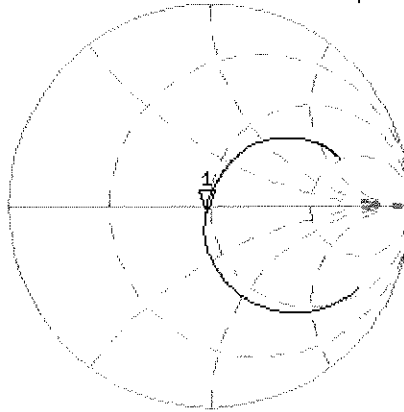
CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 47.682  $\Omega$  -3.3965  $\Omega$  56.118 pF 835.000 000 MHz

\*  
De1

CA

Avg  
16

H1d

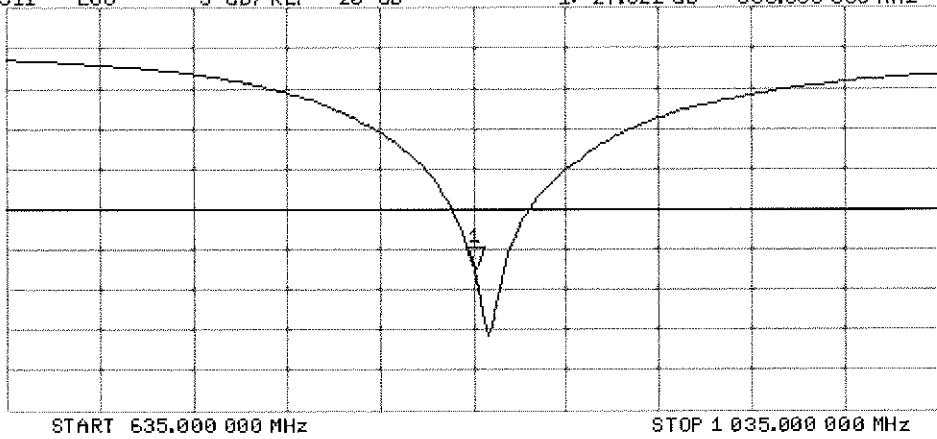


CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -27.522 dB 835.000 000 MHz

CA

Avg  
16

H1d





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3319\_Apr14**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3319**

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

Calibration date: **April 17, 2014**

*CCV  
5/7/14*

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

Calibrated by: **Name** Claudio Leubler **Function** Laboratory Technician **Signature**

Approved by: **Name** Katja Pokovic **Function** Technical Manager **Signature**

Issued: April 21, 2014

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
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:

- 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

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub> = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; D<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>; 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<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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<sub>x</sub> (no uncertainty required).

# Probe ES3DV3

## SN:3319

Manufactured:	January 10, 2012
Repaired:	April 11, 2014
Calibrated:	April 17, 2014

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3319

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	1.11	1.08	1.15	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	102.6	104.2	103.7	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	199.6	$\pm 3.5 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		188.8	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		178.5	
10010- CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	3.31	63.3	12.9	10.00	42.6	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	5.10	68.0	14.1		38.8	
		Z	2.84	61.7	12.1		44.3	
10011- CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	X	3.30	66.9	18.4	2.91	136.7	$\pm 0.5 \%$
		Y	3.32	67.1	18.4		127.0	
		Z	3.45	68.0	19.1		145.1	
10012- CAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	3.12	69.3	19.0	1.87	138.7	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	3.22	70.2	19.3		127.0	
		Z	3.40	71.3	19.9		146.4	
10021- DAB	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	X	25.66	99.7	28.3	9.39	139.0	$\pm 1.4 \%$
		Y	16.30	92.5	25.7		141.7	
		Z	25.20	99.5	28.1		144.9	
10023- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	X	25.81	100.0	28.5	9.57	128.3	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	13.99	89.5	24.6		129.0	
		Z	25.39	99.7	28.3		141.2	
10024- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	X	37.04	99.8	25.7	6.56	131.4	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	37.62	99.7	25.0		139.6	
		Z	38.36	99.8	25.3		145.5	
10027- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	48.04	99.6	23.8	4.80	144.6	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	29.62	94.2	22.1		129.3	
		Z	43.87	99.7	24.0		129.9	
10028- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	X	54.95	99.9	22.9	3.55	149.6	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	57.76	99.6	22.2		138.2	
		Z	54.27	99.8	22.7		137.3	
10032- CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	X	44.58	99.9	21.1	1.16	134.6	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	96.74	98.9	18.8		149.0	
		Z	59.46	99.9	20.4		149.1	
10039- CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	X	4.70	66.3	18.7	4.57	130.9	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	4.85	67.1	19.0		147.5	
		Z	4.88	67.3	19.3		147.2	



10081-CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	X	3.90	65.8	18.4	3.97	130.0	±0.7 %
		Y	4.00	66.5	18.6		140.8	
		Z	3.99	66.5	18.7		142.5	
10098-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 2)	X	4.64	66.7	18.6	3.98	143.1	±0.9 %
		Y	4.58	66.5	18.4		132.8	
		Z	4.60	66.7	18.6		131.9	
10100-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.32	67.1	19.5	5.67	125.8	±1.4 %
		Y	6.41	67.4	19.5		138.4	
		Z	6.51	67.9	19.9		143.6	
10108-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.48	67.7	20.0	5.80	148.0	±1.4 %
		Y	6.28	66.9	19.4		135.8	
		Z	6.39	67.4	19.8		141.0	
10110-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.17	67.2	19.8	5.75	141.0	±1.4 %
		Y	5.94	66.3	19.1		132.2	
		Z	6.08	67.0	19.6		137.9	
10114-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.35	69.2	21.5	8.10	133.6	±2.2 %
		Y	9.93	68.1	20.7		124.5	
		Z	10.29	69.2	21.5		131.9	
10117-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.42	69.4	21.6	8.07	140.6	±2.2 %
		Y	9.93	68.1	20.7		125.5	
		Z	10.28	69.1	21.5		132.6	
10151-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	11.18	78.2	27.5	9.28	143.6	±3.3 %
		Y	9.33	73.0	24.5		124.3	
		Z	10.45	76.4	26.6		132.7	
10154-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.16	67.2	19.8	5.75	145.7	±1.4 %
		Y	5.96	66.4	19.1		133.0	
		Z	6.08	66.9	19.6		138.6	
10160-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.32	66.6	19.4	5.82	126.2	±1.4 %
		Y	6.40	66.9	19.4		137.3	
		Z	6.51	67.4	19.8		143.8	
10169-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.12	67.3	20.0	5.73	147.9	±1.2 %
		Y	4.90	66.4	19.4		134.4	
		Z	5.07	67.2	20.0		141.5	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.44	80.0	28.6	9.21	128.7	±3.3 %
		Y	8.63	77.8	27.1		143.9	
		Z	10.62	83.7	30.3		148.2	
10175-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.04	66.9	19.8	5.72	140.4	±1.4 %
		Y	4.92	66.6	19.5		133.7	
		Z	5.01	66.9	19.8		134.9	
10181-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.05	67.0	19.9	5.72	140.6	±1.4 %
		Y	4.90	66.5	19.4		132.4	
		Z	4.97	66.7	19.7		134.1	

10193-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.98	68.8	21.4	8.09	131.1	±2.5 %
		Y	10.00	68.8	21.2		145.5	
		Z	10.14	69.4	21.7		144.7	
10196-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.99	68.9	21.5	8.10	132.0	±2.7 %
		Y	10.05	69.0	21.3		148.1	
		Z	10.16	69.5	21.8		145.8	
10219-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 7.2 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.88	68.8	21.4	8.03	131.3	±2.5 %
		Y	9.96	69.0	21.3		147.8	
		Z	10.03	69.3	21.6		144.7	
10222-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 15 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.34	69.3	21.6	8.06	137.1	±2.2 %
		Y	9.93	68.2	20.8		127.8	
		Z	10.07	68.6	21.2		125.1	
10225-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	X	6.97	66.8	19.4	5.97	133.6	±1.4 %
		Y	6.90	66.7	19.2		129.7	
		Z	7.14	67.5	19.8		147.4	
10237-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.18	79.3	28.2	9.21	128.1	±3.5 %
		Y	8.54	77.6	27.0		144.1	
		Z	9.99	81.9	29.4		141.7	
10252-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.65	75.1	26.1	9.24	126.1	±3.5 %
		Y	9.34	74.2	25.3		141.3	
		Z	10.46	77.6	27.3		144.1	
10267-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.46	76.2	26.5	9.30	133.6	±3.5 %
		Y	9.23	72.7	24.4		122.8	
		Z	9.90	74.8	25.7		123.8	
10274-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.10)	X	6.04	67.1	19.0	4.87	149.9	±1.2 %
		Y	6.02	67.1	18.9		142.8	
		Z	6.00	67.1	19.0		141.0	
10275-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.4)	X	4.22	65.6	18.1	3.96	131.0	±0.9 %
		Y	4.49	66.9	18.6		144.3	
		Z	4.55	67.3	19.1		147.0	
10291-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO55, Full Rate	X	3.74	67.2	18.9	3.46	145.6	±0.5 %
		Y	3.66	66.8	18.5		136.7	
		Z	3.71	67.2	18.9		136.5	
10292-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, Full Rate	X	3.65	67.0	18.7	3.39	147.2	±0.7 %
		Y	3.61	66.8	18.4		139.6	
		Z	3.64	67.1	18.8		139.6	
10297-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.37	67.3	19.8	5.81	140.5	±1.4 %
		Y	6.24	66.8	19.3		134.0	
		Z	6.33	67.2	19.8		134.8	
10311-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.00	68.0	20.2	6.06	146.8	±1.7 %
		Y	6.82	67.4	19.7		140.3	
		Z	6.90	67.8	20.1		141.4	

10315-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle)	X	2.85	68.5	18.8	1.71	129.5	±0.5 %
		Y	3.09	70.0	19.2		146.1	
		Z	3.15	70.6	19.8		146.8	
10403-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. 0)	X	4.73	67.9	18.7	3.76	137.5	±0.5 %
		Y	4.77	68.3	18.7		126.5	
		Z	4.77	68.1	18.8		128.1	
10404-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. A)	X	4.55	67.6	18.6	3.77	132.0	±0.7 %
		Y	4.89	69.1	19.1		148.8	
		Z	4.90	69.1	19.3		148.0	

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

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 8 and 9).  
<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.  
<sup>E</sup> 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:3319

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.48	6.48	6.48	0.28	2.09	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.27	6.27	6.27	0.34	1.72	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.24	5.24	5.24	0.80	1.14	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.05	5.05	5.05	0.72	1.24	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.77	1.23	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.29	4.29	4.29	0.80	1.27	± 12.0 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>G</sup> 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:3319

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

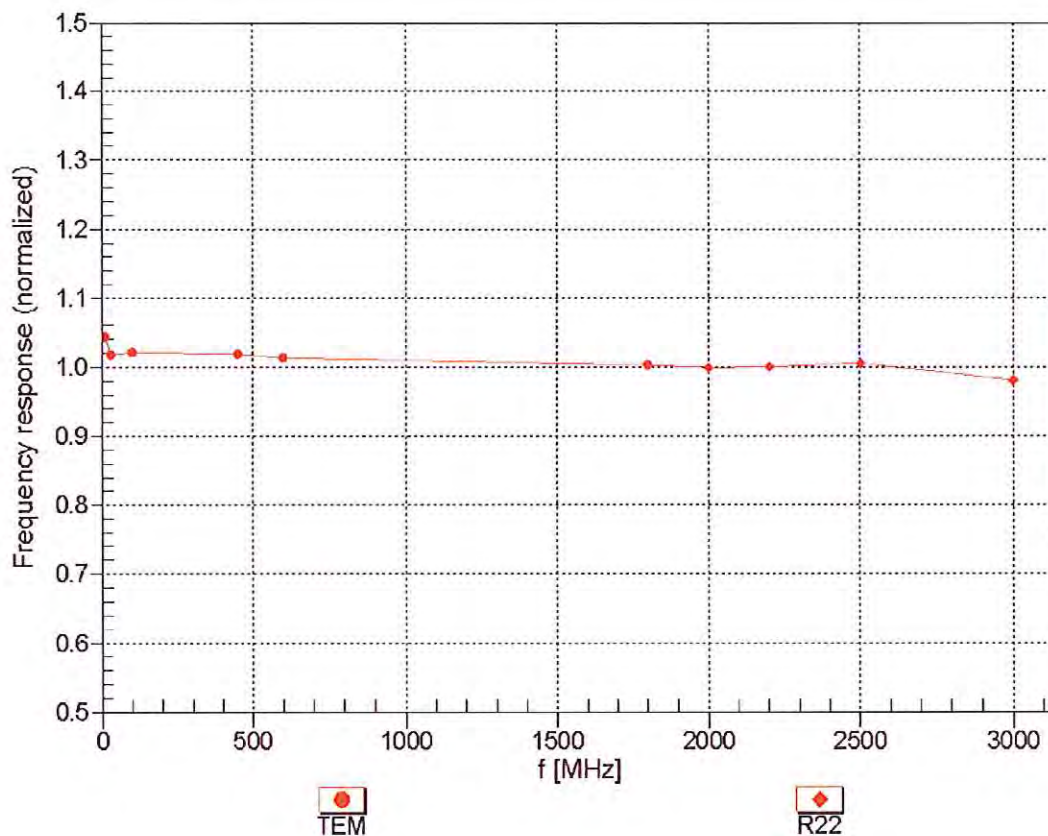
f (MHz) <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.25	6.25	6.25	0.39	1.65	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.18	6.18	6.18	0.56	1.37	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.85	4.85	4.85	0.57	1.46	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.67	4.67	4.67	0.53	1.58	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.24	4.24	4.24	0.74	1.10	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.05	4.05	4.05	0.80	1.02	± 12.0 %

<sup>c</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>G</sup> 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.

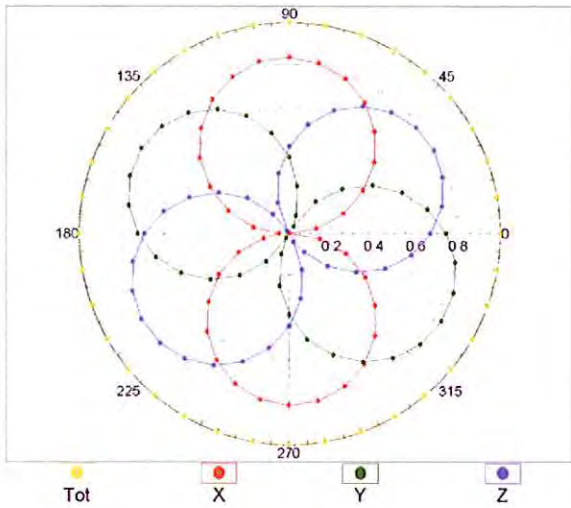
### Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



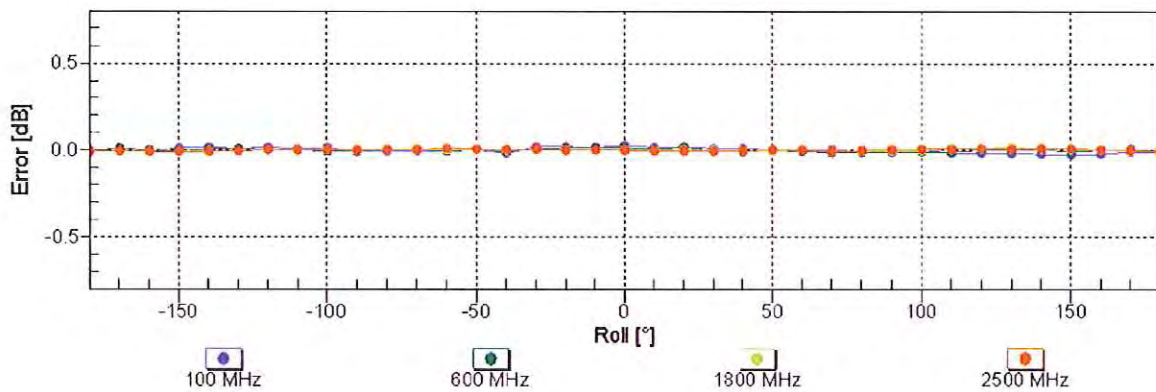
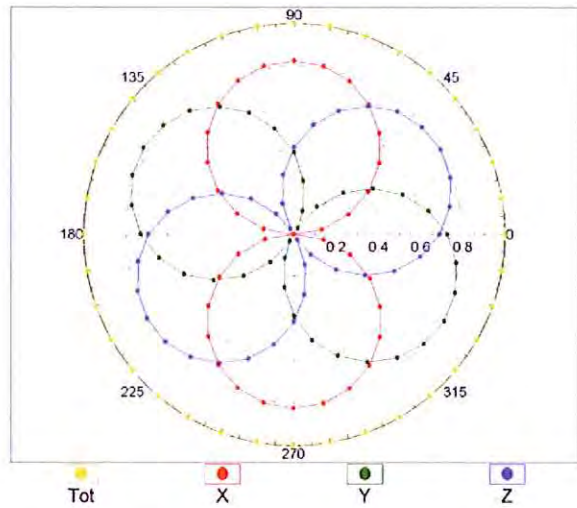
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

### Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^\circ$

f=600 MHz,TEM

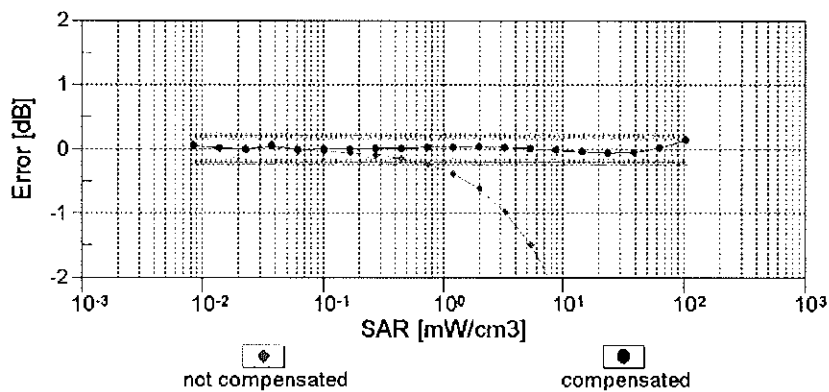
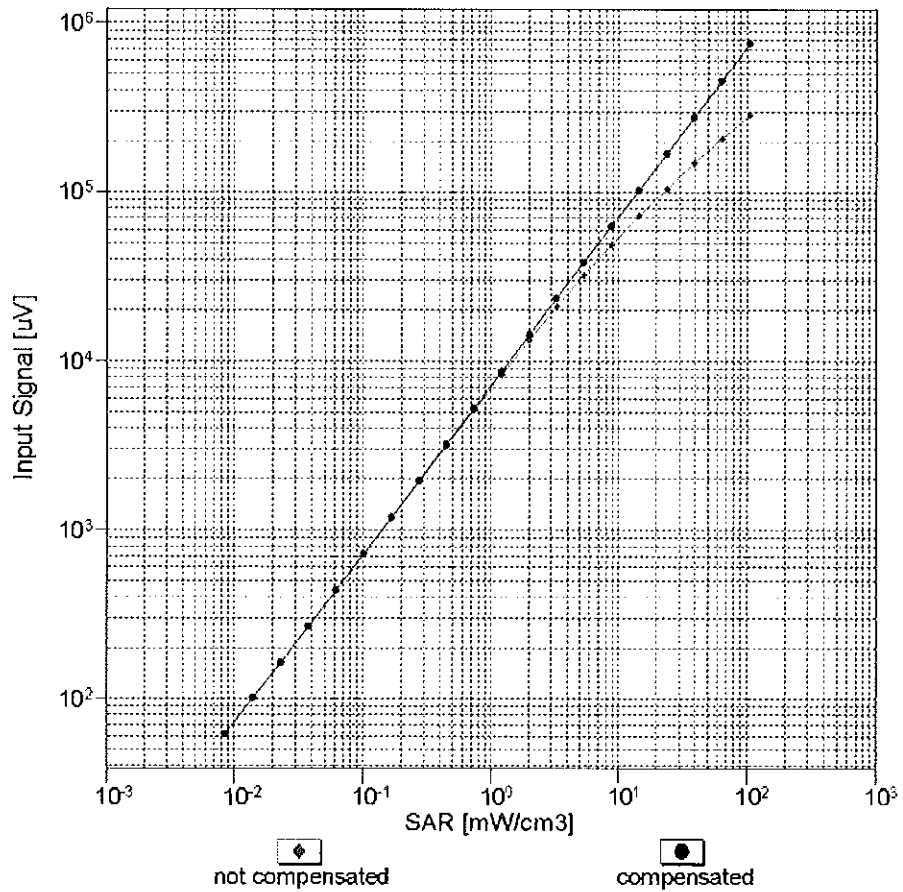


f=1800 MHz,R22



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

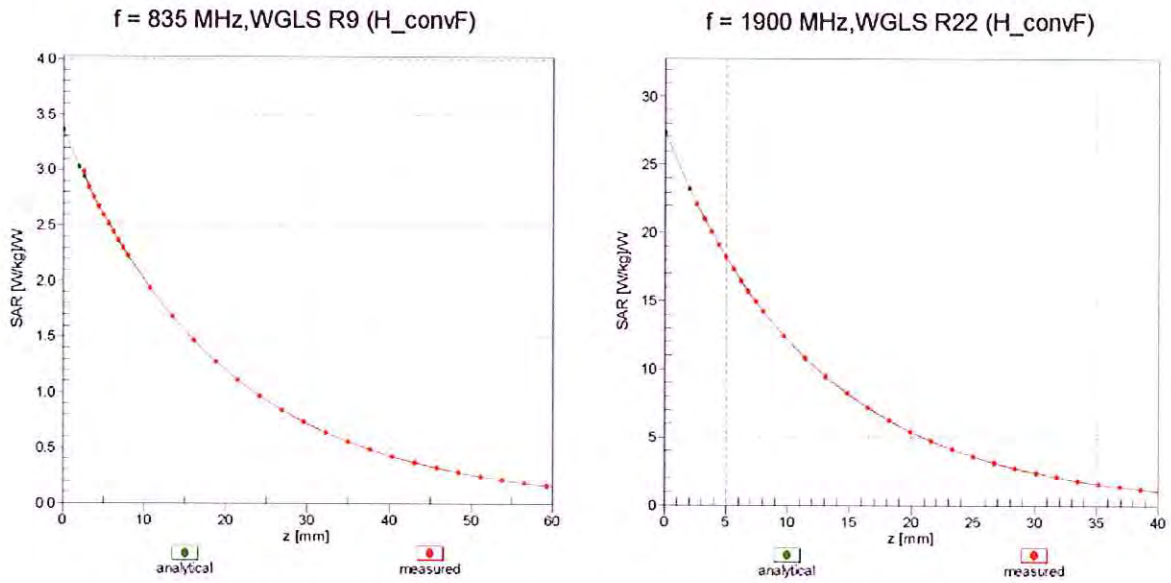
### Dynamic Range $f(SAR_{head})$ (TEM cell , $f_{eval} = 1900$ MHz)



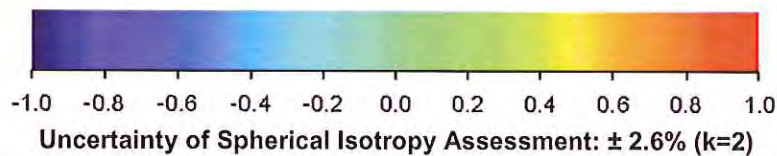
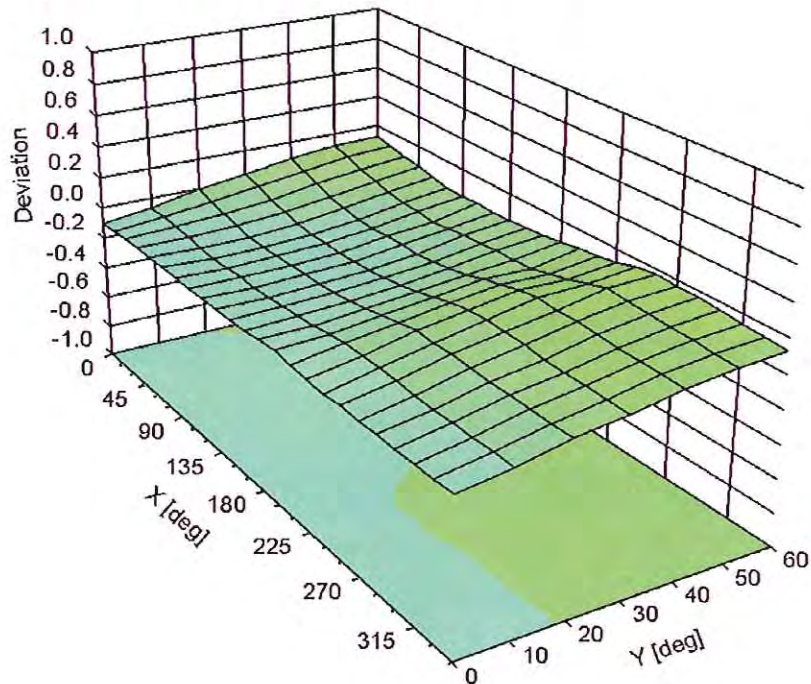
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)



# Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ), f = 900 MHz



**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3319****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	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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The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3213\_Apr14**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3213
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	April 11, 2014

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

CC-V  
5/7/14

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

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

Issued: April 14, 2014

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ 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:

- 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

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub>** = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; D<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: 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  $f \leq 800$  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<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  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<sub>x</sub> (no uncertainty required).

# Probe ES3DV3

## SN:3213

Manufactured: October 14, 2008  
Calibrated: April 11, 2014

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3213

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	1.47	1.36	1.32	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	102.9	101.6	102.7	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	197.4	$\pm 3.8\%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		219.1	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		195.3	
10010- CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	5.05	68.5	14.4	10.00	41.4	$\pm 0.9\%$
		Y	9.83	75.4	16.6		39.8	
		Z	10.63	76.7	17.0		40.3	
10011- CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	X	3.25	67.1	18.8	2.91	135.4	$\pm 0.5\%$
		Y	3.21	66.6	18.4		131.4	
		Z	3.43	68.3	19.4		133.5	
10012- CAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	3.39	71.8	20.4	1.87	137.8	$\pm 0.7\%$
		Y	2.98	69.1	19.1		133.1	
		Z	3.26	71.3	20.3		133.8	
10021- DAB	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	X	22.08	99.1	27.6	9.39	143.1	$\pm 2.2\%$
		Y	21.57	99.6	28.2		141.4	
		Z	13.61	90.9	24.9		137.1	
10023- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	X	16.13	94.0	26.2	9.57	133.8	$\pm 1.9\%$
		Y	22.39	99.7	28.1		137.8	
		Z	18.99	97.5	27.4		129.2	
10024- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	X	21.23	93.4	23.4	6.56	148.9	$\pm 1.9\%$
		Y	33.62	99.9	25.4		148.5	
		Z	32.72	99.7	25.1		141.6	
10027- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	49.20	99.7	23.0	4.80	138.6	$\pm 2.5\%$
		Y	40.22	99.8	23.9		134.7	
		Z	43.82	99.8	23.4		131.9	
10028- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	X	50.05	99.8	22.4	3.55	146.5	$\pm 2.2\%$
		Y	51.41	99.6	22.3		144.4	
		Z	46.36	99.5	22.4		140.0	
10032- CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	X	40.43	99.5	20.4	1.16	135.1	$\pm 1.7\%$
		Y	24.55	99.5	21.7		133.5	
		Z	32.87	99.9	21.0		131.0	
10039- CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	X	4.69	66.6	19.0	4.57	133.4	$\pm 0.9\%$
		Y	4.76	66.9	19.3		133.2	
		Z	4.71	66.8	19.2		130.1	

10081-CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	X	3.87	66.1	18.6	3.97	129.0	±0.7 %
		Y	3.89	66.1	18.7		129.6	
		Z	3.97	66.6	19.0		146.7	
10098-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 2)	X	4.59	66.8	18.8	3.98	141.1	±0.7 %
		Y	4.64	67.0	19.0		140.0	
		Z	4.67	67.2	19.1		138.5	
10100-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.52	68.0	20.1	5.67	147.5	±1.4 %
		Y	6.61	68.3	20.4		148.5	
		Z	6.51	68.0	20.1		145.4	
10108-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.39	67.5	19.9	5.80	145.2	±1.4 %
		Y	6.44	67.8	20.2		145.8	
		Z	6.41	67.7	20.1		145.5	
10110-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.02	66.7	19.5	5.75	141.3	±1.4 %
		Y	6.10	67.2	20.0		141.0	
		Z	6.05	67.0	19.8		141.2	
10114-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.19	68.9	21.4	8.10	135.6	±2.2 %
		Y	10.43	69.6	21.9		135.7	
		Z	10.21	69.0	21.5		134.5	
10117-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.17	68.9	21.3	8.07	137.7	±2.5 %
		Y	10.45	69.6	21.9		137.2	
		Z	10.22	69.1	21.5		136.9	
10151-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.70	74.8	25.8	9.28	133.6	±3.0 %
		Y	9.81	75.7	26.7		130.1	
		Z	9.49	74.4	25.7		131.6	
10154-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.07	67.0	19.7	5.75	142.9	±1.4 %
		Y	6.19	67.6	20.2		145.4	
		Z	6.06	67.0	19.8		141.7	
10160-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.50	67.5	19.9	5.82	148.5	±1.4 %
		Y	6.35	67.0	19.7		127.0	
		Z	6.52	67.6	20.0		147.9	
10169-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.00	66.8	19.8	5.73	145.4	±1.4 %
		Y	5.13	67.5	20.4		148.9	
		Z	5.06	67.3	20.2		144.8	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.02	79.7	28.5	9.21	148.9	±3.0 %
		Y	8.14	77.1	27.6		125.0	
		Z	8.82	79.5	28.6		147.1	
10175-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.05	67.2	20.0	5.72	146.2	±1.4 %
		Y	5.14	67.6	20.4		145.9	
		Z	5.00	67.1	20.1		140.8	
10181-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.07	67.2	20.0	5.72	149.7	±1.4 %
		Y	5.15	67.6	20.4		146.0	
		Z	5.00	67.0	20.0		141.0	

10193-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.92	68.8	21.4	8.09	135.2	±2.2 %
		Y	10.06	69.3	21.8		130.6	
		Z	9.78	68.4	21.2		126.9	
10196-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.93	68.9	21.4	8.10	136.4	±2.2 %
		Y	10.06	69.3	21.9		131.1	
		Z	9.84	68.7	21.4		128.8	
10219-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 7.2 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.81	68.8	21.4	8.03	135.3	±2.2 %
		Y	9.95	69.3	21.8		130.1	
		Z	9.71	68.5	21.2		127.4	
10222-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 15 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.24	69.1	21.5	8.06	141.2	±2.2 %
		Y	10.45	69.7	22.0		136.8	
		Z	10.13	68.9	21.4		133.6	
10225-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	X	6.95	66.9	19.5	5.97	137.9	±1.4 %
		Y	7.03	67.2	19.8		133.2	
		Z	6.92	66.9	19.5		130.6	
10237-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	8.08	76.6	27.0	9.21	127.8	±3.0 %
		Y	10.15	84.0	31.2		149.6	
		Z	8.67	79.0	28.3		145.4	
10252-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	8.92	73.6	25.3	9.24	126.0	±3.5 %
		Y	9.19	75.1	26.5		124.0	
		Z	9.66	76.2	26.8		149.1	
10267-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.59	74.5	25.7	9.30	131.9	±3.0 %
		Y	9.87	75.8	26.8		130.6	
		Z	9.36	73.9	25.5		127.8	
10274-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.10)	X	5.84	66.6	18.8	4.87	128.6	±0.9 %
		Y	5.87	66.7	19.0		128.8	
		Z	6.08	67.6	19.4		149.9	
10275-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.4)	X	4.35	66.6	18.8	3.96	134.0	±0.9 %
		Y	4.46	67.0	19.1		138.5	
		Z	4.39	66.8	19.0		129.4	
10291-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO55, Full Rate	X	3.72	67.5	19.2	3.46	149.2	±0.7 %
		Y	3.66	67.1	19.1		129.6	
		Z	3.72	67.6	19.3		143.2	
10292-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, Full Rate	X	3.54	66.9	18.8	3.39	128.3	±0.5 %
		Y	3.61	67.2	19.1		130.4	
		Z	3.69	67.8	19.4		146.2	
10297-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.38	67.4	19.9	5.81	145.8	±1.4 %
		Y	6.50	68.0	20.4		148.6	
		Z	6.35	67.4	19.9		140.8	
10311-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.70	67.2	19.7	6.06	127.8	±1.4 %
		Y	6.85	67.7	20.3		130.2	
		Z	6.98	68.2	20.4		147.9	



10315-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle)	X	2.82	69.1	19.2	1.71	135.1	±0.7 %
		Y	2.92	69.5	19.6		136.9	
		Z	3.22	71.8	20.6		130.9	
10403-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. 0)	X	4.77	68.3	18.9	3.76	140.0	±0.5 %
		Y	4.80	68.4	19.1		141.4	
		Z	4.86	68.9	19.3		134.8	
10404-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. A)	X	4.61	68.0	18.8	3.77	138.2	±0.7 %
		Y	4.67	68.2	19.0		139.3	
		Z	4.69	68.5	19.1		133.9	

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%.

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 8 and 9).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

<sup>E</sup> 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:3213

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.58	6.58	6.58	0.34	1.79	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.37	6.37	6.37	0.29	1.94	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.18	5.18	5.18	0.79	1.17	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	4.99	4.99	4.99	0.57	1.36	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.40	4.40	4.40	0.78	1.28	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.25	4.25	4.25	0.77	1.23	± 12.0 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>G</sup> 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:3213

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

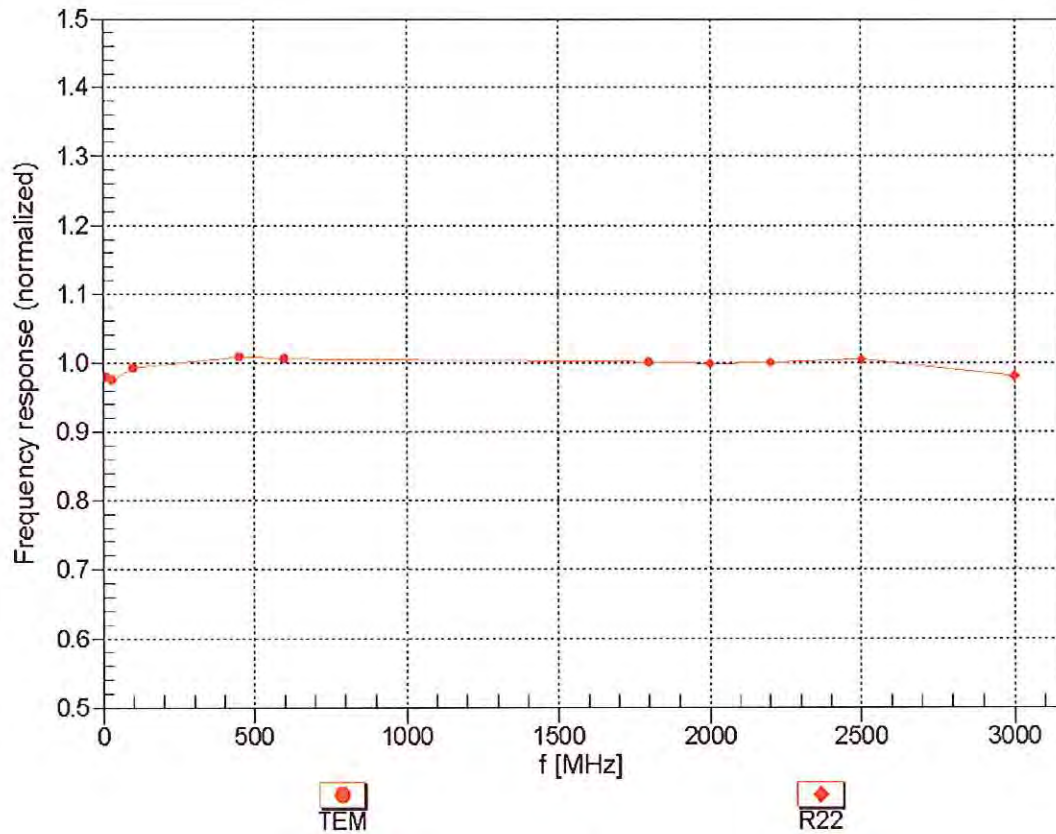
f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.21	6.21	6.21	0.77	1.19	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.18	6.18	6.18	0.54	1.37	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.89	4.89	4.89	0.73	1.27	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.68	4.68	4.68	0.47	1.70	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.26	4.26	4.26	0.70	1.16	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.05	4.05	4.05	0.67	1.00	± 12.0 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>G</sup> 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.

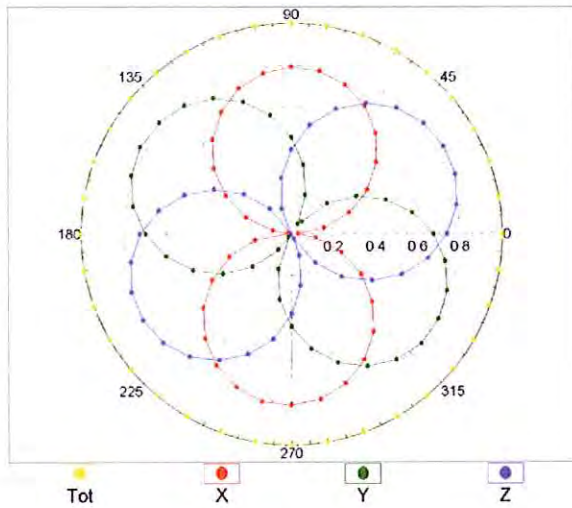
### Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



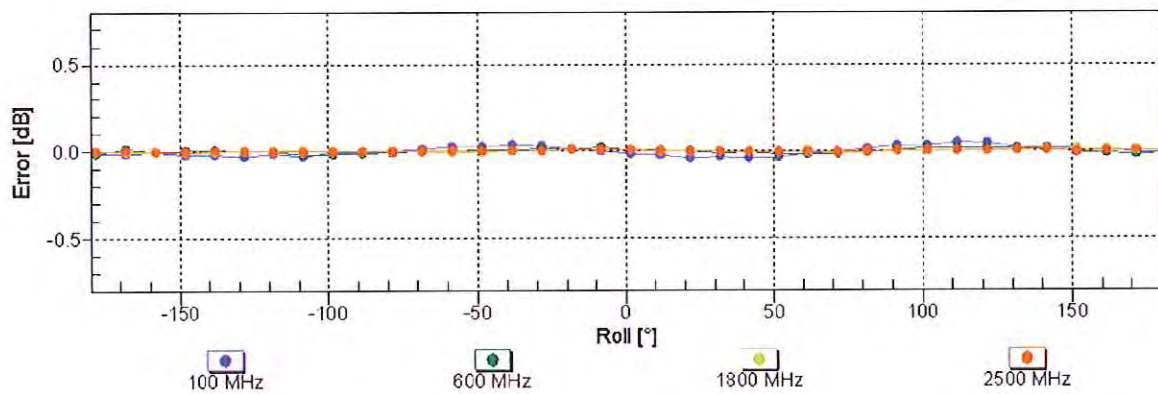
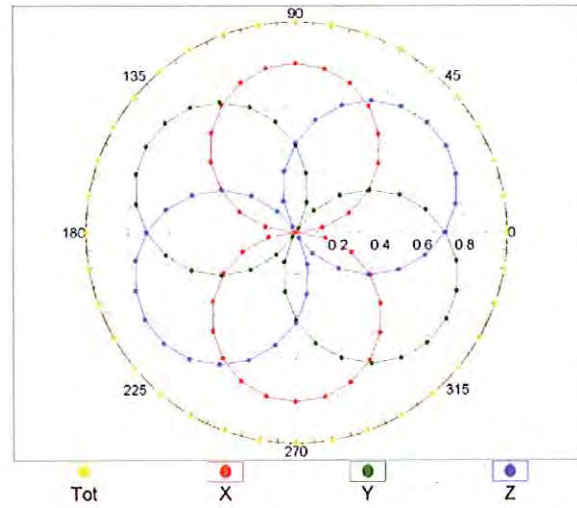
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz, TEM

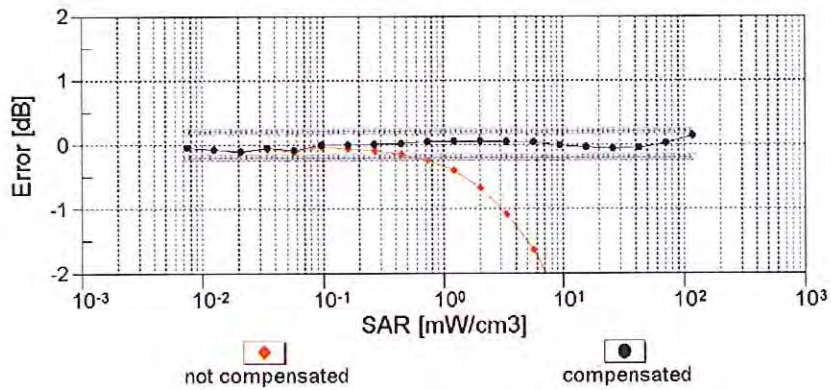
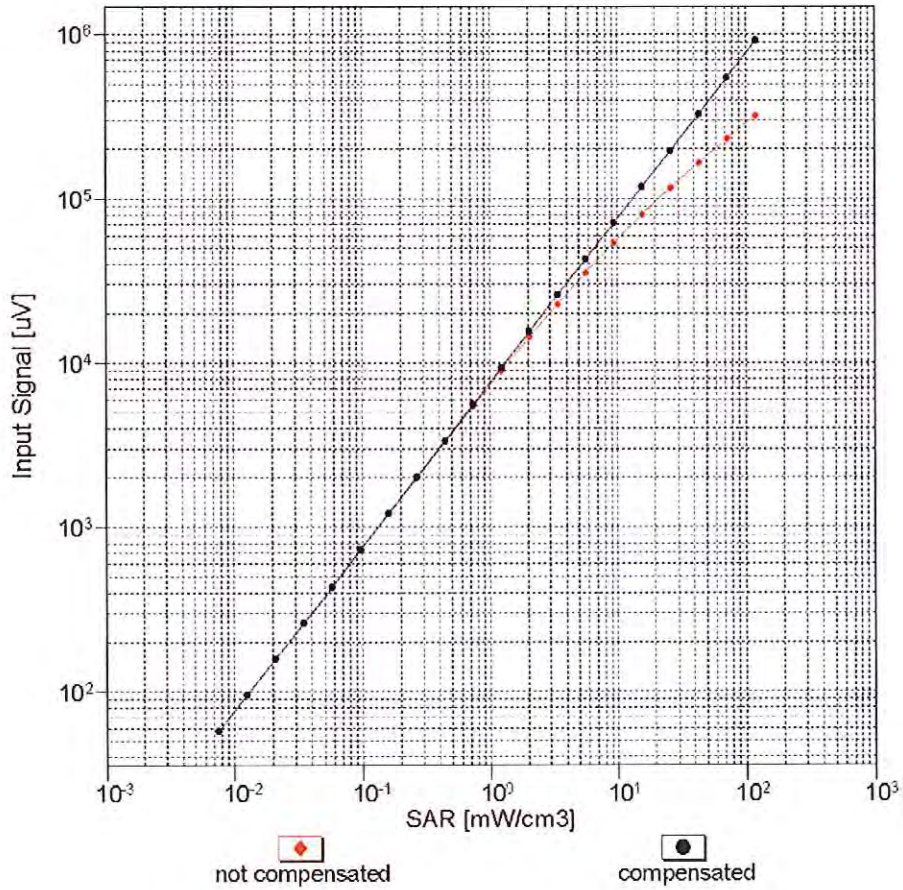


f=1800 MHz, R22



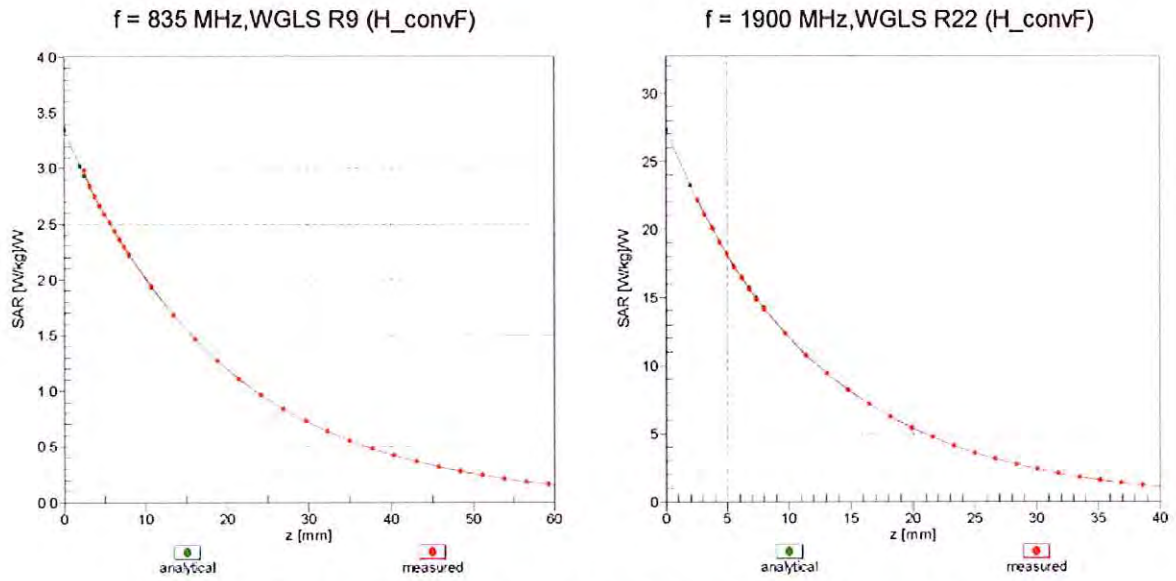
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell , f<sub>eval</sub>= 1900 MHz)

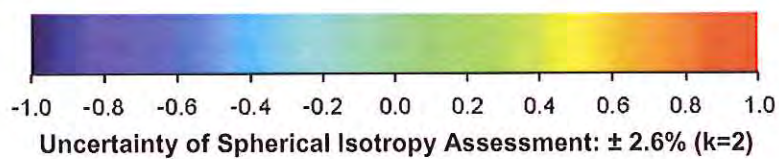
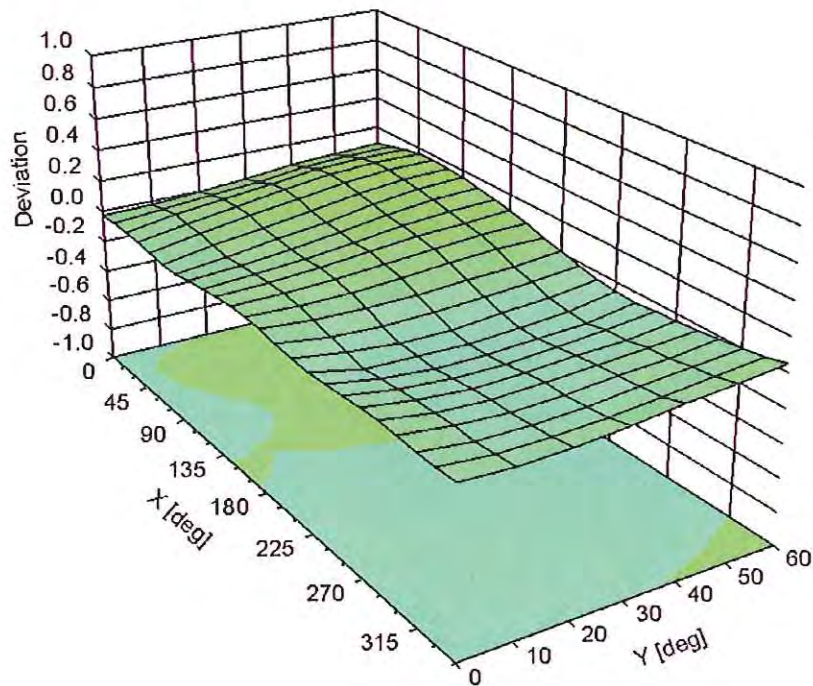


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

## Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ), f = 900 MHz



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3213

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-68.3
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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The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3258\_Feb14**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3258**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes** *CCV 3/16/14*

Calibration date: **February 25, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01737)	Apr-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01735)	Apr-14
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01738)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3013_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 660	13-Dec-13 (No. DAE4-660_Dec13)	Dec-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Israe El-Naouq</b>	Function <b>Laboratory Technician</b>	Signature <i>Israe El-Naouq</i>
Approved by:	Name <b>Katja Pokovic</b>	Function <b>Technical Manager</b>	<i>Katja Pokovic</i>

Issued: February 27, 2014

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

*PCT# 80615*



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ 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:

- 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

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub>** = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; D<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: 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  $f \leq 800$  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<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  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<sub>x</sub> (no uncertainty required).

# Probe ES3DV3

## SN:3258

Manufactured: January 25, 2010  
Calibrated: February 25, 2014

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

# DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3258

## Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	1.29	1.19	1.23	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	104.5	107.0	103.0	

## Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	222.4	±3.8 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		202.2	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		207.1	
10010-CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	5.09	65.6	14.1	10.00	44.8	±1.9 %
		Y	1.68	57.4	9.3		40.7	
		Z	4.01	62.4	13.0		51.1	
10011-CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	X	3.34	67.5	18.9	2.91	131.2	±0.5 %
		Y	3.43	67.9	18.7		137.1	
		Z	3.42	67.8	19.0		146.0	
10012-CAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	3.40	70.9	19.8	1.87	134.2	±0.7 %
		Y	3.19	70.2	19.2		137.9	
		Z	3.46	70.8	19.6		149.6	
10021-DAB	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	X	30.24	99.7	28.7	9.39	131.2	±1.4 %
		Y	12.91	88.5	23.9		147.5	
		Z	30.37	99.5	28.9		128.0	
10023-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	X	29.88	100.0	29.0	9.57	123.0	±1.9 %
		Y	16.02	92.5	25.4		140.7	
		Z	30.01	100.0	29.4		125.8	
10024-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	X	44.57	99.7	25.9	6.56	119.6	±1.7 %
		Y	28.97	95.3	23.2		127.6	
		Z	43.72	99.8	26.3		120.1	
10027-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	53.52	99.7	24.4	4.80	129.4	±2.2 %
		Y	54.55	99.9	22.9		143.3	
		Z	51.63	99.7	24.8		127.5	
10028-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	X	58.93	99.8	23.4	3.55	133.4	±2.2 %
		Y	77.54	99.7	21.3		125.3	
		Z	56.64	99.8	23.8		130.8	
10032-CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	X	47.03	99.5	21.3	1.16	136.3	±1.7 %
		Y	95.86	95.2	17.1		138.2	
		Z	39.68	100.0	22.2		132.3	
10039-CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	X	4.84	66.8	19.1	4.57	131.3	±0.9 %
		Y	4.75	67.0	18.9		135.2	
		Z	4.86	66.7	19.0		127.2	

10081-CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	X	4.06	66.8	19.0	3.97	148.4	±0.7 %
		Y	3.96	66.6	18.6		134.7	
		Z	4.13	66.9	19.1		143.4	
10098-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 2)	X	4.63	66.8	18.7	3.98	137.3	±0.7 %
		Y	4.75	67.5	18.8		148.4	
		Z	4.65	66.7	18.7		133.2	
10100-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.66	68.5	20.3	5.67	144.0	±1.2 %
		Y	6.27	67.1	19.3		130.6	
		Z	6.62	68.2	20.1		140.5	
10108-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.53	68.0	20.2	5.80	142.6	±1.4 %
		Y	6.17	66.8	19.3		129.2	
		Z	6.52	67.8	20.1		139.0	
10110-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.19	67.3	19.9	5.75	137.9	±1.4 %
		Y	6.12	67.3	19.6		149.5	
		Z	6.19	67.1	19.8		136.1	
10114-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.49	69.5	21.7	8.10	132.4	±2.5 %
		Y	10.23	69.1	21.3		144.3	
		Z	10.45	69.3	21.6		129.5	
10117-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.46	69.5	21.7	8.07	133.9	±2.5 %
		Y	10.26	69.2	21.3		147.4	
		Z	10.47	69.4	21.7		130.5	
10151-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	11.61	77.4	26.8	9.28	118.8	±3.0 %
		Y	9.89	75.2	25.7		144.9	
		Z	12.01	77.8	26.9		119.6	
10154-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.20	67.3	19.9	5.75	139.2	±1.2 %
		Y	5.86	66.2	19.0		128.5	
		Z	6.22	67.3	19.9		136.3	
10160-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.63	67.8	20.1	5.82	144.1	±1.4 %
		Y	6.31	66.8	19.3		133.1	
		Z	6.66	67.7	20.0		140.9	
10169-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.25	67.5	20.2	5.73	143.6	±1.2 %
		Y	4.92	66.7	19.5		131.0	
		Z	5.29	67.4	20.2		140.7	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	13.49	87.5	31.6	9.21	139.0	±2.7 %
		Y	7.83	75.5	26.0		124.9	
		Z	13.47	86.5	31.1		137.8	
10175-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.22	67.4	20.1	5.72	144.3	±1.4 %
		Y	5.08	67.5	19.9		147.9	
		Z	5.26	67.2	20.0		139.6	
10181-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.24	67.5	20.1	5.72	144.5	±1.2 %
		Y	5.06	67.4	19.8		147.0	
		Z	5.29	67.3	20.1		139.2	

10193-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.12	69.1	21.6	8.09	128.8	±2.2 %
		Y	9.76	68.4	21.0		132.8	
		Z	10.08	68.9	21.5		123.4	
10196-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.15	69.2	21.7	8.10	130.2	±2.2 %
		Y	9.77	68.5	21.0		134.1	
		Z	10.10	69.0	21.5		124.0	
10219-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 7.2 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.02	69.0	21.5	8.03	128.7	±2.2 %
		Y	9.67	68.5	21.0		133.3	
		Z	10.02	68.9	21.5		123.9	
10222-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 15 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.46	69.6	21.7	8.06	134.0	±2.2 %
		Y	10.09	68.8	21.1		139.7	
		Z	10.40	69.3	21.6		128.7	
10225-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	X	7.09	67.1	19.6	5.97	131.2	±1.4 %
		Y	6.98	67.2	19.4		138.0	
		Z	7.06	66.8	19.4		127.2	
10237-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	13.63	87.8	31.7	9.21	141.6	±3.0 %
		Y	7.85	75.5	26.0		126.5	
		Z	13.99	87.7	31.6		141.4	
10252-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	12.86	81.4	28.9	9.24	142.1	±3.0 %
		Y	8.91	73.4	24.8		129.9	
		Z	13.15	81.4	28.8		142.0	
10267-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	11.63	77.5	26.8	9.30	118.7	±3.0 %
		Y	9.62	74.3	25.2		138.4	
		Z	11.96	77.7	26.9		119.3	
10274-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.10)	X	6.14	67.4	19.3	4.87	149.9	±0.9 %
		Y	5.90	66.9	18.7		132.8	
		Z	6.20	67.5	19.3		146.6	
10275-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.4)	X	4.45	66.9	18.9	3.96	130.1	±0.7 %
		Y	4.50	67.2	18.8		137.9	
		Z	4.64	67.6	19.3		149.2	
10291-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO55, Full Rate	X	3.79	67.5	19.2	3.46	145.3	±0.7 %
		Y	3.74	67.5	18.9		128.2	
		Z	3.78	67.3	19.1		139.1	
10292-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, Full Rate	X	3.77	67.8	19.3	3.39	147.0	±0.5 %
		Y	3.69	67.7	18.9		130.1	
		Z	3.73	67.3	19.0		141.3	
10297-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.52	67.9	20.1	5.81	141.4	±1.4 %
		Y	6.41	67.6	19.7		147.4	
		Z	6.51	67.7	20.1		135.4	
10311-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.17	68.7	20.7	6.06	147.7	±1.4 %
		Y	6.69	67.2	19.6		128.6	
		Z	7.12	68.4	20.5		142.0	

10315-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle)	X	3.04	70.0	19.6	1.71	129.8	±0.5 %
		Y	3.25	71.3	19.7		136.9	
		Z	3.09	69.9	19.5		148.7	
10403-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. 0)	X	4.73	67.3	18.6	3.76	135.7	±0.5 %
		Y	4.93	69.1	19.0		141.5	
		Z	4.73	67.1	18.4		132.7	
10404-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. A)	X	4.67	67.5	18.6	3.77	134.0	±0.5 %
		Y	4.92	69.4	19.1		139.8	
		Z	4.65	67.1	18.5		130.7	

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%.

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 8 and 9).  
<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.  
<sup>E</sup> 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:3258

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.53	6.53	6.53	0.40	1.60	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.27	6.27	6.27	0.80	1.17	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.19	5.19	5.19	0.80	1.10	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.04	5.04	5.04	0.68	1.27	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.52	4.52	4.52	0.78	1.23	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.76	1.33	± 12.0 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>G</sup> 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:3258

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

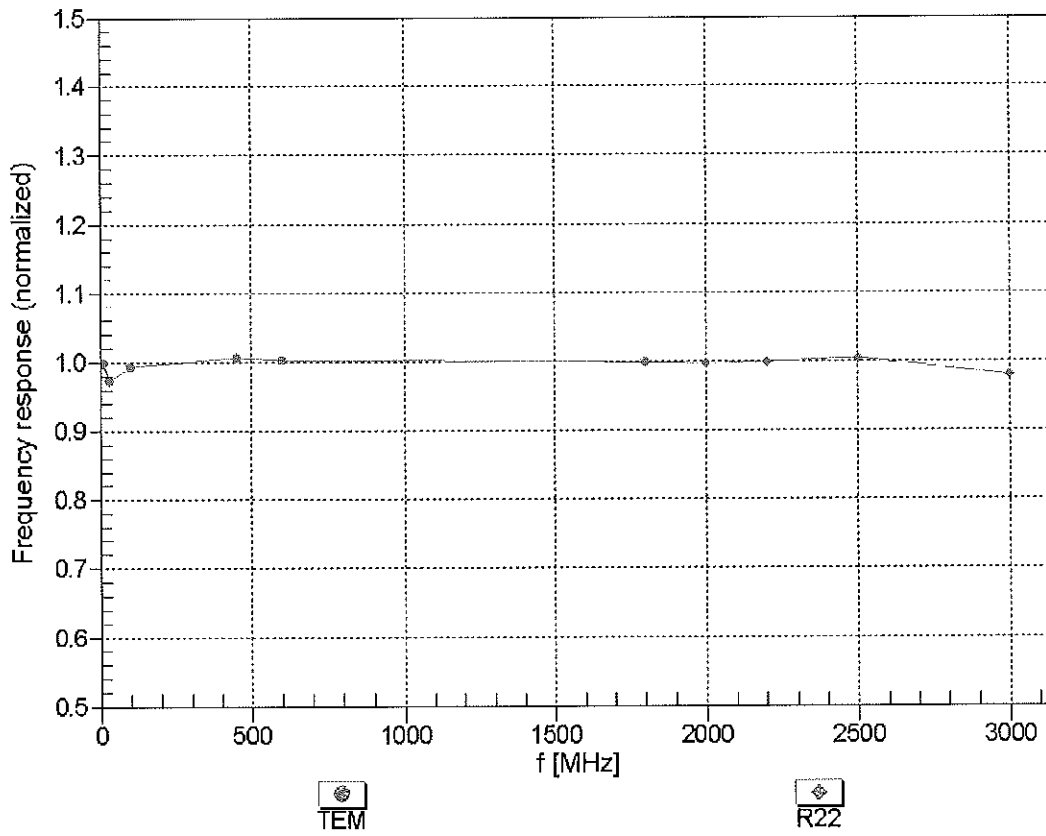
f (MHz) <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.15	6.15	6.15	0.61	1.32	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.11	6.11	6.11	0.80	1.15	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.83	4.83	4.83	0.47	1.74	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.61	4.61	4.61	0.55	1.59	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.14	4.14	4.14	0.80	1.11	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	3.91	3.91	3.91	0.80	1.00	± 12.0 %

<sup>c</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>G</sup> 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)

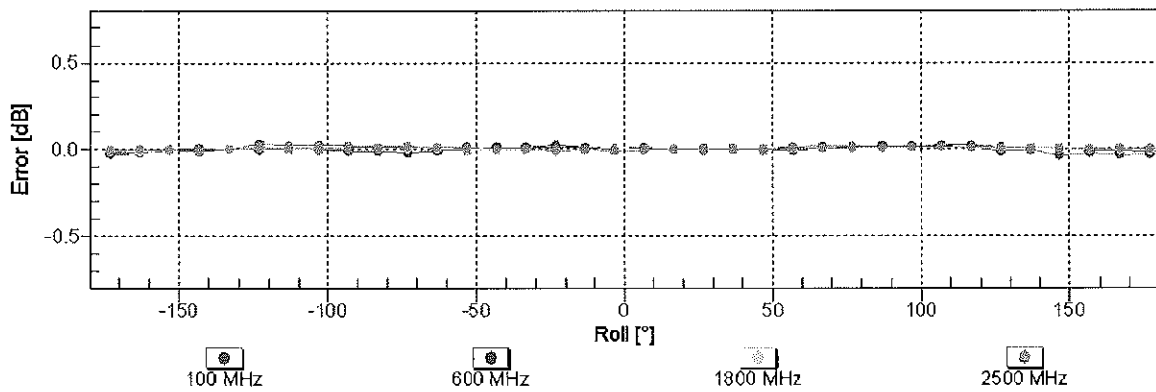
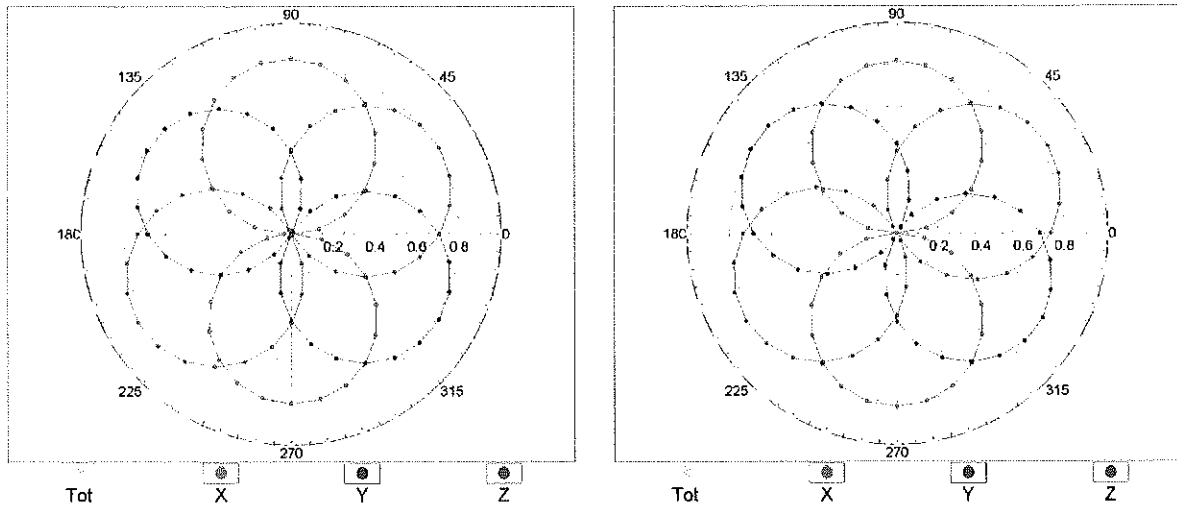


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

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

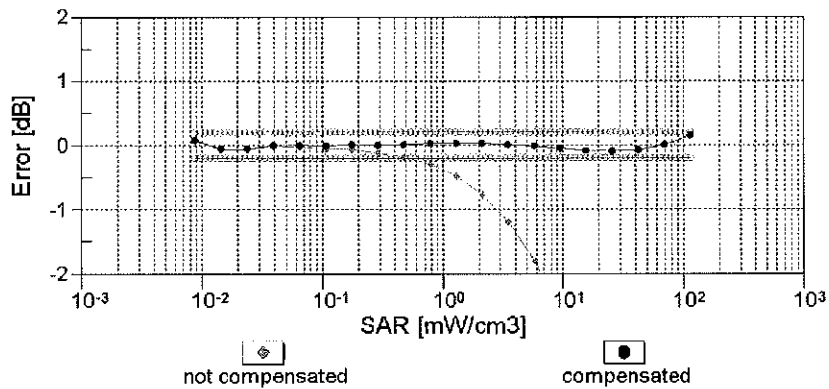
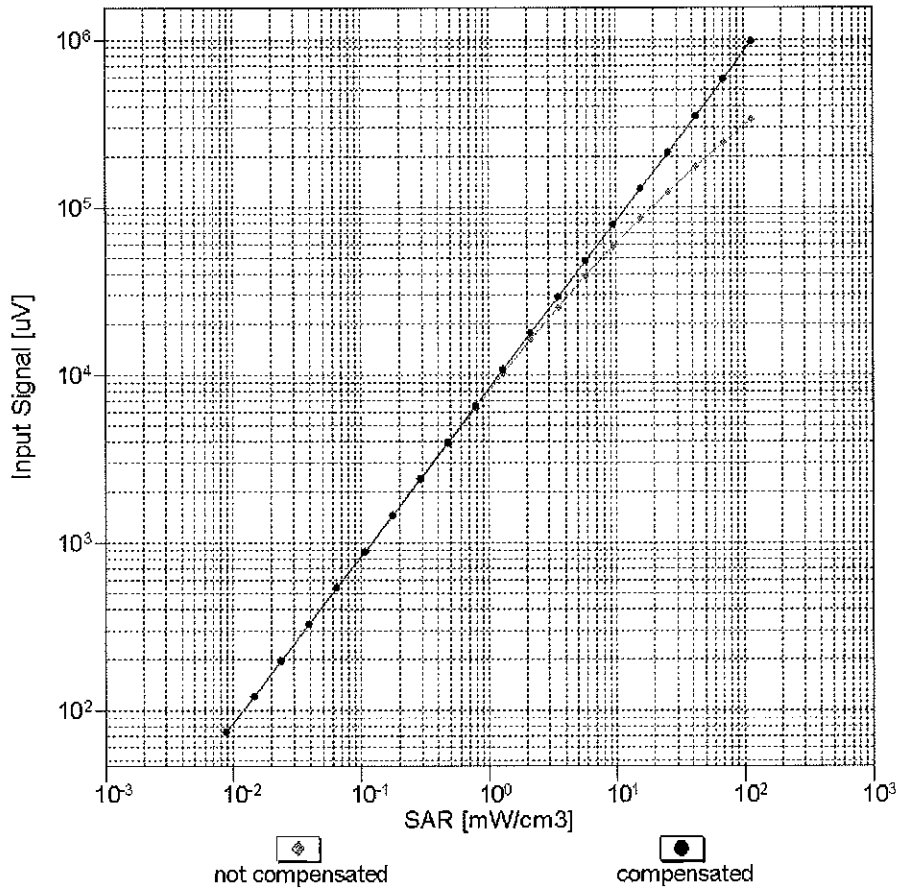
f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22



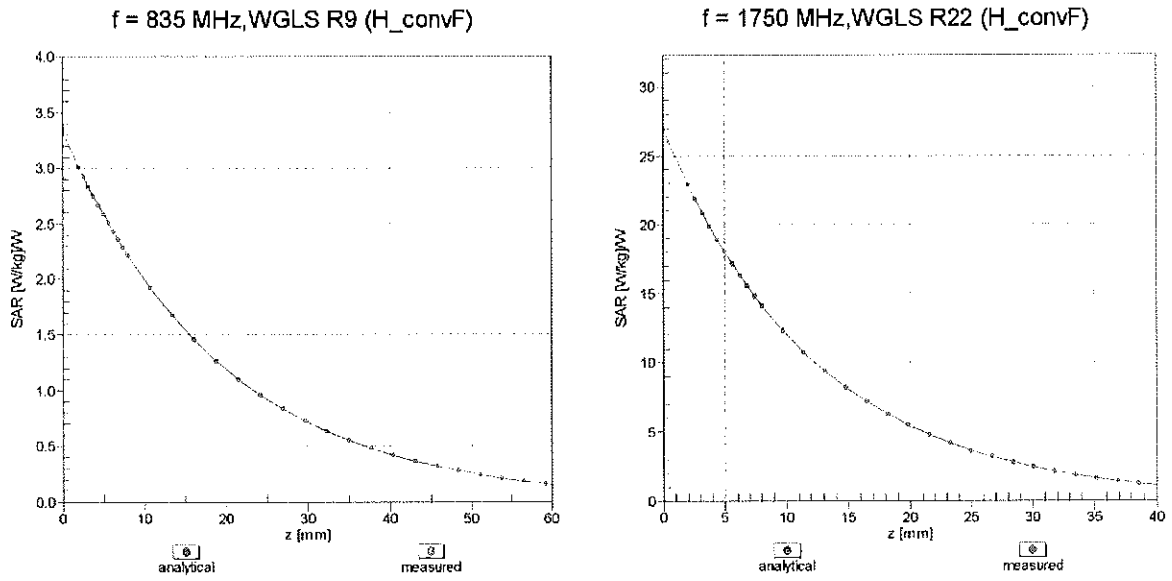
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )

### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell , f<sub>eval</sub>= 1900 MHz)

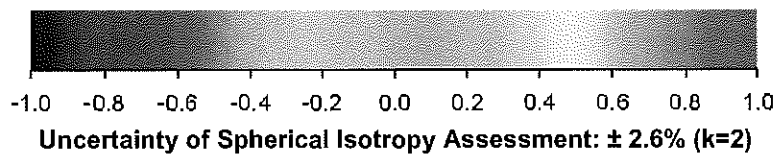
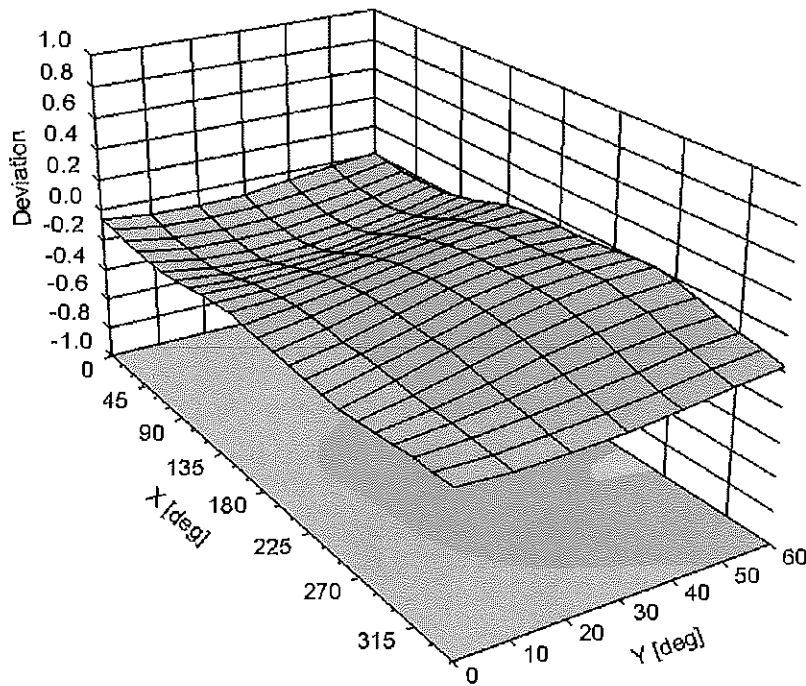


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

# Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error ( $\phi, \vartheta$ ), f = 900 MHz



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3258

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-123.1
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

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



**SCS** Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
Service suisse d'étalonnage  
Servizio svizzero di taratura  
Swiss Calibration Service

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3287\_Nov13**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3287**

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

Calibration date: **November 20, 2013** ✓ CC 11/20/2013

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01737)	Apr-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01735)	Apr-14
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01738)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3013_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 660	4-Sep-13 (No. DAE4-660_Sep13)	Sep-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-15
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Leif Klysner	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Kalja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
			Issued: November 20, 2013
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

**Glossary:**

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

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**

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

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- **NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- **NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub>** = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* *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<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; D<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: 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<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* *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<sub>x</sub> (no uncertainty required).



# Probe ES3DV3

## SN:3287

Manufactured: June 7, 2010  
Calibrated: November 20, 2013

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3287

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	1.31	1.25	1.25	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	102.6	102.5	100.4	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	157.3	$\pm 2.7\%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		159.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		152.5	
10010- CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	2.23	57.9	9.9	10.00	45.7	$\pm 1.4\%$
		Y	2.13	57.6	9.8		46.6	
		Z	3.31	61.1	11.8		47.6	
10011- CAA	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	X	3.25	66.3	17.9	2.91	124.8	$\pm 0.5\%$
		Y	3.16	65.7	17.4		127.4	
		Z	3.15	65.5	17.4		122.8	
10012- CAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	3.08	68.7	18.3	1.87	127.2	$\pm 0.7\%$
		Y	3.03	68.2	17.9		129.4	
		Z	2.87	67.0	17.3		126.5	
10021- DAA	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	X	15.99	90.6	25.0	9.39	99.9	$\pm 1.2\%$
		Y	12.41	86.6	23.6		101.5	
		Z	29.18	99.9	28.5		109.2	
10023- DAA	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	X	25.67	98.9	27.8	9.57	97.9	$\pm 1.7\%$
		Y	14.20	88.5	24.3		100.6	
		Z	27.68	99.8	28.8		107.7	
10024- DAA	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	X	42.95	99.6	24.9	6.56	124.4	$\pm 1.4\%$
		Y	45.27	99.9	24.8		128.8	
		Z	42.64	99.6	25.5		135.7	
10027- DAA	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	27.78	91.3	21.1	4.80	136.0	$\pm 1.4\%$
		Y	32.74	93.9	21.9		146.6	
		Z	23.93	89.5	21.1		144.8	
10028- DAA	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	X	59.17	99.6	22.4	3.55	142.5	$\pm 1.2\%$
		Y	78.76	99.7	21.7		104.9	
		Z	38.06	94.2	21.4		148.8	
10032- CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	X	93.35	99.7	19.5	1.16	108.1	$\pm 0.9\%$
		Y	96.67	94.0	16.9		114.7	
		Z	98.17	96.2	18.2		108.9	
10039- CAA	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	X	4.84	66.7	18.8	4.57	126.5	$\pm 0.9\%$
		Y	4.83	66.6	18.6		134.4	
		Z	4.76	66.0	18.3		125.9	
10081- CAA	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	X	4.00	66.2	18.5	3.97	121.9	$\pm 0.7\%$
		Y	3.91	65.5	17.9		128.9	
		Z	3.88	65.2	17.8		120.7	

10098-CAA	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 2)	X	4.66	66.6	18.4	3.98	132.5	±0.7 %
		Y	4.66	66.5	18.2		141.3	
		Z	4.54	65.9	17.9		130.7	
10100-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.65	68.3	20.1	5.67	139.5	±1.4 %
		Y	6.69	68.3	19.9		148.9	
		Z	6.60	67.9	19.8		137.5	
10108-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.52	67.8	20.0	5.80	137.3	±1.4 %
		Y	6.53	67.6	19.7		147.5	
		Z	6.51	67.6	19.8		135.3	
10110-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.19	67.2	19.7	5.75	134.3	±1.2 %
		Y	6.24	67.3	19.6		142.9	
		Z	6.23	67.1	19.6		132.3	
10151-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	11.56	79.1	27.9	9.28	130.1	±3.0 %
		Y	11.01	76.8	26.2		141.9	
		Z	12.98	81.2	28.7		135.7	
10154-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.25	67.4	19.8	5.75	135.1	±1.2 %
		Y	6.17	66.9	19.3		143.6	
		Z	6.16	66.8	19.4		132.8	
10160-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.66	67.8	20.0	5.82	140.3	±1.4 %
		Y	6.72	67.9	19.9		148.8	
		Z	6.66	67.6	19.8		137.4	
10169-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.05	66.7	19.5	5.73	117.8	±0.9 %
		Y	4.93	66.0	18.9		125.0	
		Z	5.08	66.3	19.3		116.3	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	8.47	76.8	26.9	9.21	100.3	±2.2 %
		Y	8.06	74.6	25.3		107.5	
		Z	9.43	78.2	27.4		102.5	
10175-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.98	66.3	19.3	5.72	118.2	±0.9 %
		Y	4.96	66.1	19.0		119.9	
		Z	5.03	66.1	19.1		116.1	
10181-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.06	66.7	19.6	5.72	118.7	±0.9 %
		Y	4.97	66.2	19.1		120.0	
		Z	5.03	66.1	19.1		116.3	
10225-CAA	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	X	6.78	66.1	18.9	5.97	105.3	±1.2 %
		Y	6.68	65.7	18.6		106.8	
		Z	7.32	67.6	19.7		148.0	
10237-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	8.56	77.1	27.1	9.21	100.8	±1.9 %
		Y	8.33	75.8	26.1		103.8	
		Z	9.39	78.0	27.3		101.9	
10252-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.58	77.8	27.4	9.24	123.3	±2.5 %
		Y	10.48	76.9	26.5		128.1	
		Z	11.79	79.6	28.0		127.0	
10267-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	11.52	79.1	27.9	9.30	130.1	±2.7 %
		Y	11.24	77.7	26.9		136.0	
		Z	12.96	81.2	28.8		134.8	

10274-CAA	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.10)	X	6.14	67.4	19.0	4.87	145.5	±1.2 %
		Y	6.19	67.4	19.0		149.2	
		Z	6.10	66.9	18.8		142.3	
10275-CAA	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.4)	X	4.41	66.4	18.3	3.96	126.4	±0.7 %
		Y	4.43	66.3	18.2		130.4	
		Z	4.36	65.9	18.0		123.8	
10291-AAA	CDMA2000, RC3, SO55, Full Rate	X	3.57	65.9	17.9	3.46	120.0	±0.5 %
		Y	3.55	65.6	17.6		121.7	
		Z	3.50	65.1	17.5		117.2	
10292-AAA	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, Full Rate	X	3.55	66.1	18.0	3.39	121.3	±0.5 %
		Y	3.54	66.0	17.8		123.6	
		Z	3.45	65.2	17.4		118.9	
10297-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.53	67.8	20.0	5.81	136.2	±1.2 %
		Y	6.48	67.5	19.6		139.3	
		Z	6.52	67.6	19.8		134.1	
10311-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.12	68.4	20.4	6.06	141.7	±1.4 %
		Y	7.11	68.3	20.1		145.3	
		Z	7.14	68.4	20.3		139.8	
10315-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle)	X	2.79	67.6	18.0	1.71	125.5	±0.5 %
		Y	2.71	66.9	17.3		128.2	
		Z	2.64	66.2	17.0		123.5	
10403-AAA	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. 0)	X	4.78	67.5	18.3	3.76	130.6	±0.5 %
		Y	4.77	67.5	18.2		133.8	
		Z	4.65	66.5	17.8		130.0	
10404-AAA	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. A)	X	4.83	68.2	18.6	3.77	129.2	±0.7 %
		Y	4.68	67.4	18.0		131.9	
		Z	4.52	66.3	17.7		128.7	

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%.

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 7 and 8).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

<sup>E</sup> 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:3287

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.52	6.52	6.52	0.47	1.46	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.40	1.59	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.27	5.27	5.27	0.63	1.34	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.08	5.08	5.08	0.62	1.37	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.79	1.28	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.29	4.29	4.29	0.77	1.38	± 12.0 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>G</sup> 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:3287

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.09	6.09	6.09	0.55	1.37	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.04	6.04	6.04	0.55	1.39	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.93	4.93	4.93	0.39	1.73	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.67	4.67	4.67	0.38	1.75	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.17	4.17	4.17	0.60	1.20	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.60	1.10	± 12.0 %

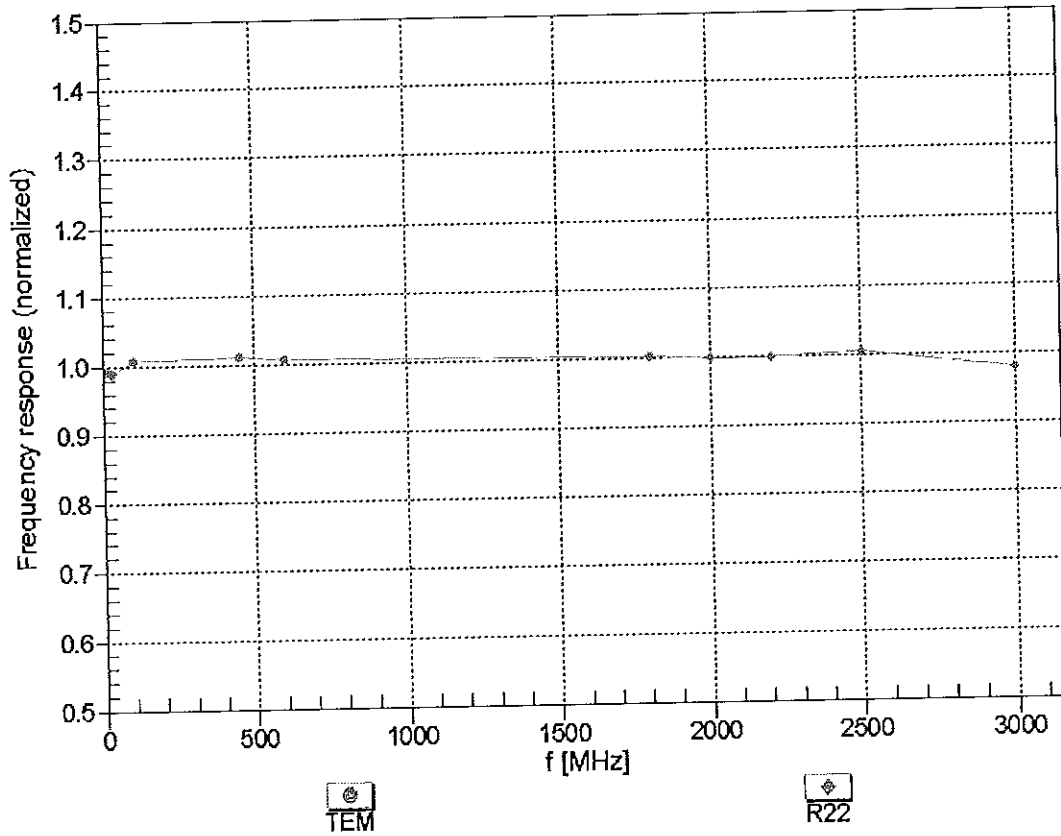
<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>G</sup> 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

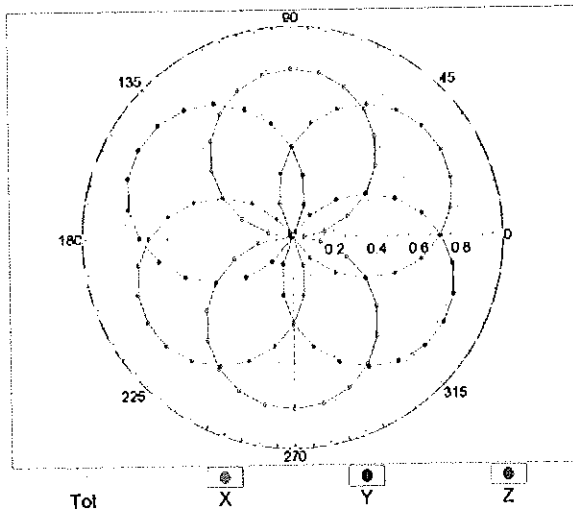
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



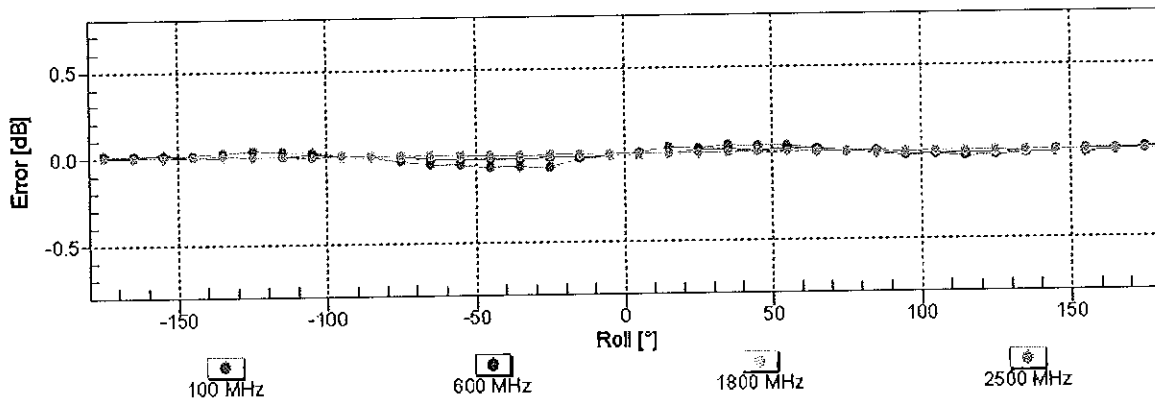
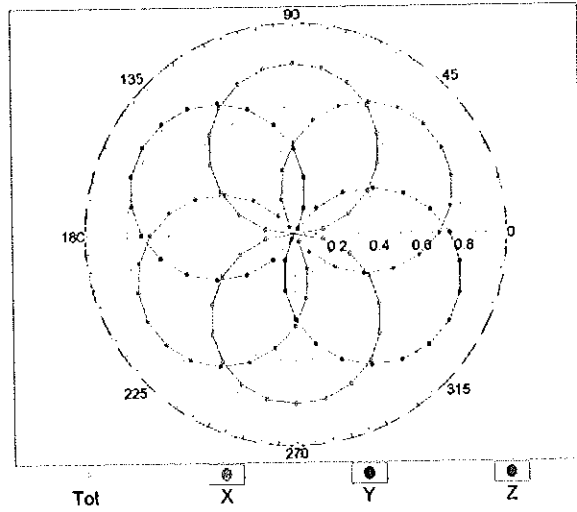
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

### Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM



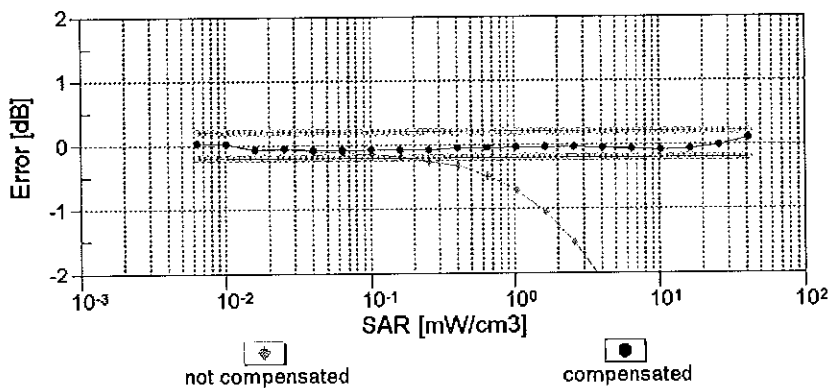
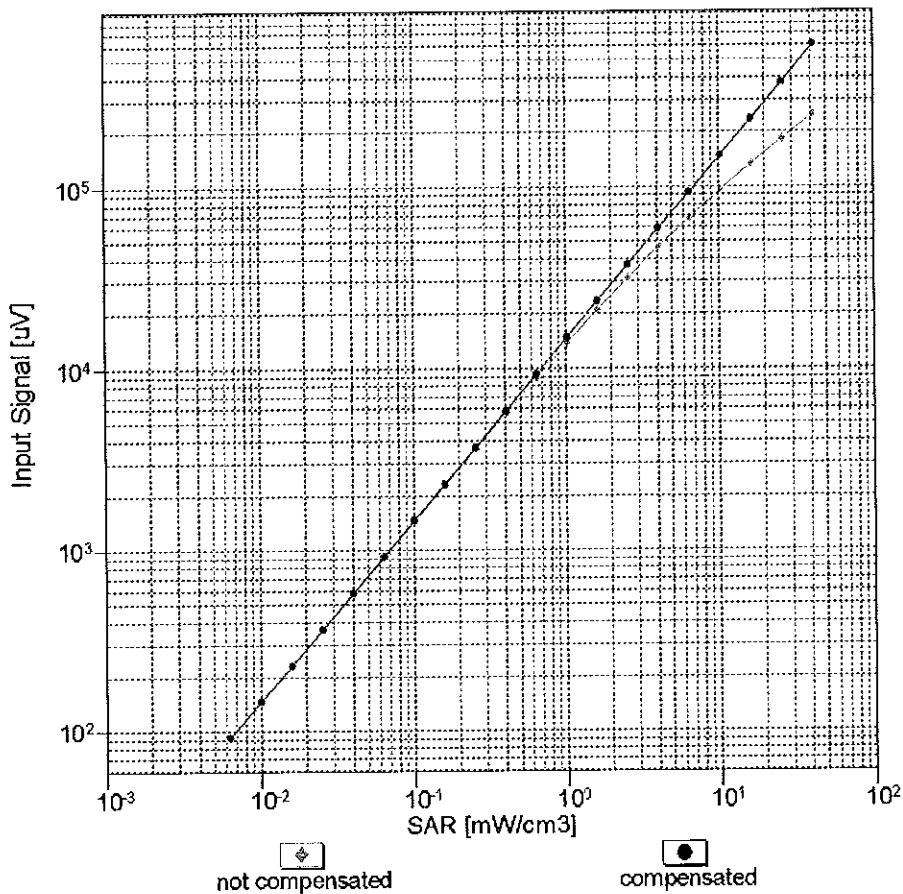
f=1800 MHz, R22



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

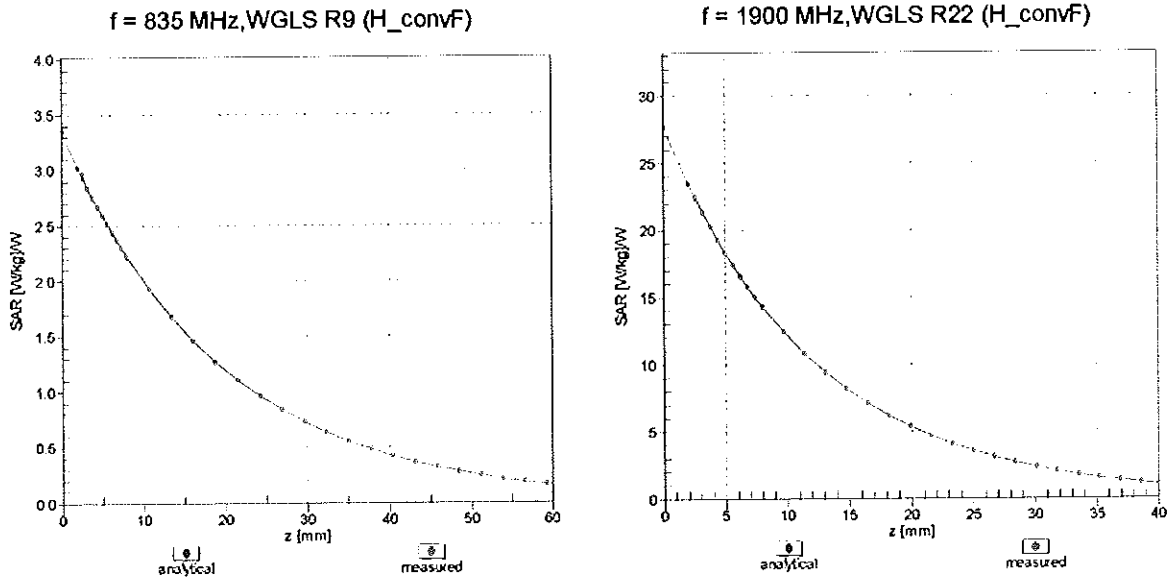


## Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell , $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ )



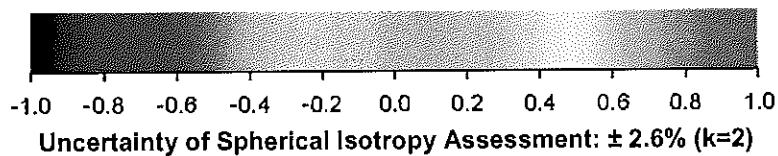
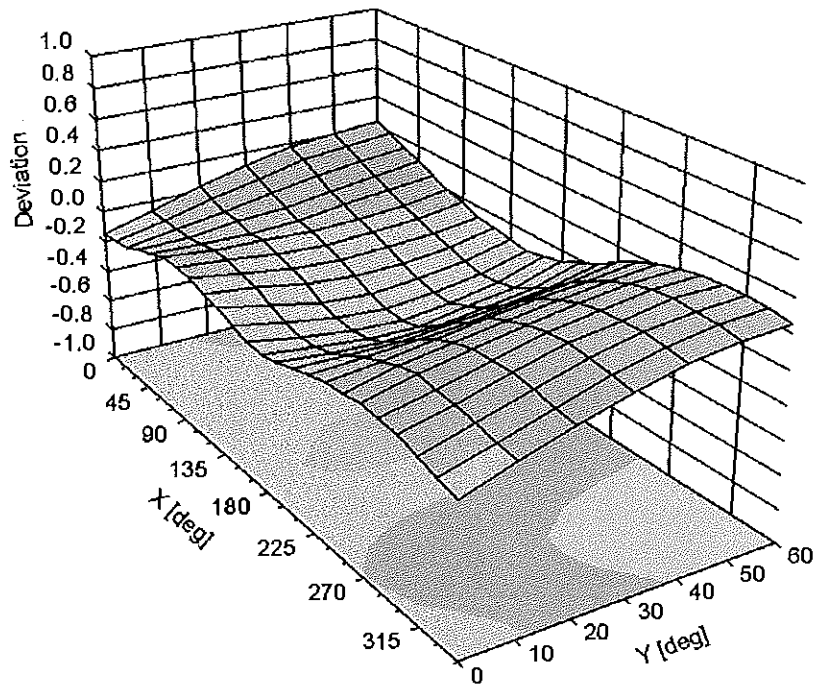
**Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )**

# Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ), f = 900 MHz



**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3287****Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-15
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

## APPENDIX D: SAR TISSUE SPECIFICATIONS

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:



- 1) The network analyzer and probe system was configured and calibrated.
- 2) The probe was immersed in the tissue. The tissue 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  $\epsilon$  can be calculated from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\epsilon_r\epsilon_0}{[\ln(b/a)]^2} \int_a^b \int_a^b \int_0^\pi \cos\phi' \frac{\exp[-j\omega r(\mu_0\epsilon_r'\epsilon_0)^{1/2}]}{r} d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

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,  $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho' \cos\phi'$ ,  $\omega$  is the angular frequency, and  $j = \sqrt{-1}$ .

**Table D-I  
Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter**

Frequency (MHz)	835	835	1750	1750	1900	1900
Tissue	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Ingredients (% by weight)						
Bactericide	0.1	0.1				
DGBE			47	31	44.92	29.44
HEC	1	1				
NaCl	1.45	0.94	0.4	0.2	0.18	0.39
Sucrose	57	44.9				
Water	40.45	53.06	52.6	68.8	54.9	70.17

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## APPENDIX E: SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION



Per FCC KDB 865664 D02v01, 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 D01 v01 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 E-I**  
**SAR System Validation Summary**

SAR SYSTEM #	FREQ. [MHz]	DATE	PROBE SN	PROBE TYPE	PROBE CAL. POINT		COND.	PERM.	CW VALIDATION			MOD. VALIDATION		
							( $\sigma$ )	( $\epsilon_r$ )	SENSI-TIVITY	PROBE LINEARITY	PROBE ISOTROPY	MOD. TYPE	DUTY FACTOR	PAR
H	835	7/24/2014	3319	ES3DV3	835	Head	0.934	42.63	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
G	1750	6/23/2014	3258	ES3DV3	1750	Head	1.349	39.05	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
K	1900	6/17/2014	3287	ES3DV3	1900	Head	1.407	39.80	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
C	835	9/10/2014	3213	ES3DV3	835	Body	0.973	53.81	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
K	1750	6/20/2014	3287	ES3DV3	1750	Body	1.449	52.08	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
H	1900	7/10/2014	3319	ES3DV3	1900	Body	1.562	53.41	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A

NOTE: While the probes have been calibrated for both 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 D01v01 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.

FCC ID: ZNFA448	 <b>SAR EVALUATION REPORT</b> 	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Test Dates: 09/08/14 - 09/11/14	DUT Type: Portable Handset	APPENDIX E: Page 1 of 1