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# **SAR EVALUATION REPORT**

**Applicant Name:** 

Permissive Change(s)

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

Date of Testing: 01/20/14 - 01/28/14 Test Site/Location: PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA Document Serial No.: 0Y1401270185-R1.ZNF

FCC ID: ZNFD415

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

**DUT Type:** Portable Handset

Application Type: Class II Permissive Change

FCC Rule Part(s): CFR §2.1093

**Model(s):** LG-D415, D415, LGD415, LG-D415RD, D415RD, LGD415RD,

LG-D415RDGO, LGD415RDGO, D415RDGO, LG-D415RDGO1,

LGD415RDGO1, D415RDGO1, LG-D415RDGO2,

LGD415RDGO2, D415RDGO2 See FCC Change Document

Date of Original Certification: 01/29/2014

Equipment	Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	Measured Conducted	SAR			
Class Balld & Wode		TXTTEQUENCY	Power [dBm]	1 gm Head (W/kg)	1 gm Body- Worn (W/kg)	1 gm Hotspot (W/kg)	
PCE	GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	824.20 - 848.80 MHz	32.93	0.38	0.71	0.71	
PCE	GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz	30.54	0.19	0.41	0.41	
PCE	UMTS 850	826.40 - 846.60 MHz	23.24	0.38	0.77	0.77	
PCE	UMTS 1750	1712.4 - 1752.5 MHz	23.53	0.41	1.03	1.03	
PCE	UMTS 1900	1852.4 - 1907.6 MHz	23.41	0.36	0.83	0.83	
DTS	2.4 GHz WLAN	2412 - 2462 MHz	15.22	0.20	0.24	0.24	
DSS/DTS	Bluetooth		N/A				
Simultaneous	SAR per KDB 690783 D01v	0.56	1.3	1.27			

Note: Powers in the above table represent output powers for the SAR test configurations and may not represent the highest output powers for all configurations for each mode.

This revised Test Report (S/N: 0Y1401270185-R1.ZNF) supersedes and replaces the previously issued test report on the same subject device for the same type of testing as indicated. Please discard or destroy the previously issued test report(s) and dispose of it accordingly.

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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# **DEVICE UNDER TEST**

## 1.1 **Device Overview**

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
GSWGPRS/EDGE 850	Voice/Data	824.20 - 848.80 MHz
GSWGPRS/EDGE 1900	Voice/Data	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz
UMTS 850	Voice/Data	826.40 - 846.60 MHz
UMTS 1750	Voice/Data	1712.4 - 1752.5 MHz
UMTS 1900	Voice/Data	1852.4 - 1907.6 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Data	2412 - 2462 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 - 2480 MHz

## **Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications** 1.2

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.

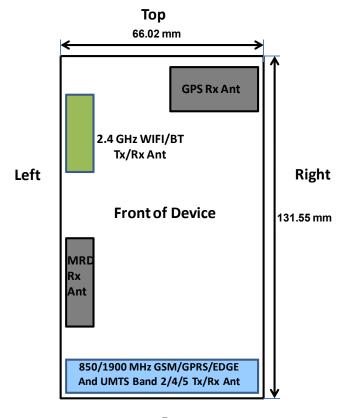
Mode / Band		Voice (dBm)	Burs	Burst Average GMSK (dBm)		Burst Average 8-PSK (dBm)				
		1 TX	1 TX	2 TX	3 TX	4 TX	1 TX	2 TX	3 TX	4 TX
		Slot	Slots	Slots	Slots	Slots	Slots	Slots	Slots	Slots
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	Maximum	33.2	33.0	30.0	28.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	26.0	25.0
GSIM/GPRS/EDGE 850	Nominal	32.7	32.5	29.5	27.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	25.5	24.5
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	Maximum	30.7	30.5	27.5	26.5	25.5	26.0	26.0	25.5	24.5
	Nominal	30.2	30.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	25.5	25.5	25.0	24.0

	Modulated Average (in dBm)						
Mode / Band	3GPP WCDMA Rel 99	3GPP HSDPA Rel 5 Subtest 1	3GPP HSDPA Rel 5 Subtest 2	3GPP HSDPA Rel 5 Subtest 3	3GPP HSDPA Rel 5 Subtest 4	3GPP HSUPA Rel 6	
	Maximum	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.3	23.3	23.7
UMTS Band 5 (850 MHz)	Nominal	23.2	23.2	23.2	22.8	22.8	23.2
LINATE Dand 4 (1750 MHz)	Maximum	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.3	23.3	23.7
UMTS Band 4 (1750 MHz)	Nominal	23.2	23.2	23.2	22.8	22.8	23.2
LIMITS Pand 2 (1000 MHz)	Maximum	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.4	23.4	23.7
UMTS Band 2 (1900 MHz)	Nominal	23.2	23.2	23.2	22.9	22.9	23.2

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Mode / Band	Modulated Average (dBm)	
IFFF 902 11b /2 4 CH-)	Maximum	16.0
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Nominal	15.0
IEEE 802 11~ (2.4 CH-)	Maximum	10.0
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Nominal	9.0
IFFF 902 11 ~ /2 / CH-)	Maximum	9.0
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz)	Nominal	8.0
Bluetooth	Maximum	11.0
Bluetooth	Nominal	10.0
Bluetooth LE	Maximum	6.0
Biuetooth LE	Nominal	3.0

## 1.3 **DUT Antenna Locations**



# **Bottom**

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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Table 1-1 **Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing** 

Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing							
Mode	Back	Front	Top	Bottom	Right	Left	
GPRS 850	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
GPRS 1900	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
UMTS 850	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
UMTS 1750	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
UMTS 1900 Yes Yes No Yes Yes Yes							
2.4 GHz WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	

Note: Particular DUT edges were not required to be evaluated for Wireless Router SAR if the edges were greater than 2.5 cm from the transmitting antenna according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01 guidance, page 2.

## 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 procedures.

> Table 1-2 **Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios**

	Gintalitational Transmission Contained								
No.	Capable Transmit Configuration	Head	Body-Worn Accessory	Wireless Router					
1	GSM voice + 2.4 GHz WI-FI	Yes	Yes	N/A					
2	GSM voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes	N/A					
3	UMTS + 2.4 GHz WI-FI	Yes	Yes	Yes					
4	UMTS + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes	N/A					
5	GPRS/EDGE + 2.4 GHz WI-FI	Yes*	Yes*	Yes					
6	GPRS/EDGE + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes*	N/A					

## Notes:

- 1. (\*) = for VOIP 3<sup>rd</sup> party applications possibly installed and used by the end-user
- 2. When the user utilizes multiple services in UMTS 3G mode it uses multi-Radio Access Bearer or multi-RAB. The power control is based on a physical control channel (Dedicated Physical Control Channel [DPCCH]) and power control will be adjusted to meet the needs of both services. Therefore, the UMTS+WLAN scenario also represents the UMTS Voice/DATA + WLAN Hotspot scenario.
- 3. Per the manufacturer, WIFI Direct is expected to be used in conjunction with a held-to-ear or bodyworn accessory voice call. Simultaneous transmission scenarios involving WIFI direct are specified above.

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#### 1.5 **SAR Test Exclusions Applied**

# (A) WIFI/BT

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

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

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; [(13/10)\* √2.441] = 2.0< 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/EDGE DTM is not supported for US bands. Therefore, the GSM Voice modes in this report do not transmit simultaneously with GPRS/EDGE Data.

This device is only capable of QPSK HSUPA in the uplink. Therefore, no additional SAR tests are required beyond that described for devices with HSUPA in KDB 941225 D01v02.

#### 1.6 Power Reduction for SAR

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

## 1.7 **Guidance Applied**

- IEEE 1528-2003 •
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01-D06 (2G/3G and Hotspot)
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 (SAR Considerations for 802.11 Devices)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 (General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01-D02 (SAR Measurements up to 6 GHz)
- 2013 October TCB Workshop note (GPRS)
- FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01

#### 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	Hotspot Serial Number
GSWGPRS/EDGE 850	2001-01	2001-05	2001-05
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	2001-01	2001-01	2001-01
UMTS 850	2001-01	2001-05	2001-05
UMTS 1750	2001-01	2001-01	2001-01
UMTS 1900	2001-01	2001-01	2001-01
2.4 GHz WLAN	2001-02	2001-05	2001-05

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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 quidance 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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#### 3.1 **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.

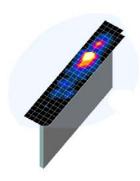


Figure 3-1 Sample SAR Area Scan

- 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.

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

		Maximum Zoom Scan	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm)		Minimum Zoom Scan	
Frequency	Resolution (mm) (Δx <sub>area</sub> , Δy <sub>area</sub> )	Resolution (mm) (Δx <sub>200m</sub> , Δy <sub>200m</sub> )	Uniform Grid	Gi	raded Grid	Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
			Δz <sub>zoom</sub> (n)	Δz <sub>zoom</sub> (1)*	Δz <sub>zoom</sub> (n>1)*	
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤8	≤5	≤4	$\leq 1.5*\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤5	≤5	≤4	$\leq 1.5*\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤5	≤4	≤3	$\leq 1.5*\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤4	≤3	≤ 2.5	$\leq 1.5*\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤4	≤2	≤2	$\leq 1.5*\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥22

<sup>\*</sup>Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6

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## DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS 4

#### 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].

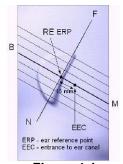


Figure 4-1 Close-Up Side view of ERP

#### 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 than located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the "vertical centerline" was bisecting the front surface of the handset at 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

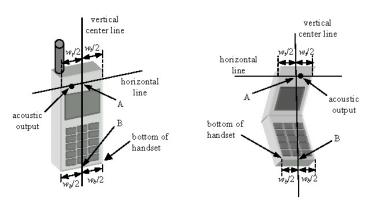


Figure 4-3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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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  $\varepsilon = 3$  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 was respect to the line NF.
- 5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the 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 15degrees.
- 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** 

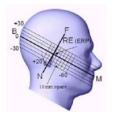


Figure 5-3 Side view w/ relevant markings

## 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.



Figure 5-4 Twin SAM Chin20

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#### 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 5-5). 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



Figure 5-5 Sample Body-Worn Diagram

than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for a bodyworn 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 bodyworn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

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

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

#### 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 44798 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.

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# 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  $\ge$  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 General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT Occupational (W/kg) or (mW/g)			
Peak Spatial Average SAR Head	1.6	8.0			
Whole Body SAR	0.08	0.4			
Peak Spatial Average SAR Hands, Feet, Ankle, Wrists, etc.	4.0	20			

<sup>1.</sup> 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.

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<sup>2.</sup> The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.

<sup>3.</sup> 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.

# 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" or applying the required inner loop power control procedures to maintain maximum output power while HSUPA is active. 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 βc=9 and βd=15, and power offset parameters of ΔACK= ΔNACK =5 and ΔCQI=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	β <sub>c</sub>	$\beta_d$	β <sub>d</sub> (SF)	$\beta_c/\beta_d$	β <sub>HS</sub> (Note1, 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	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: Note 2:	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 3:	CM = 1 for	3 <sub>c</sub> /β <sub>d</sub> =12/15 MPR is base	$\beta_{hs}/\beta_c=24/1$ ed on the rela	5. For all other contive CM differen							

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

#### 7.3.5 SAR Measurements for Handsets with Rel 6 HSUPA

Body SAR for HSUPA is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSUPA/HSDPA active is less than 0.25 dB higher than as measured without HSUPA/HSDPA using 12.2 kbps RMC and maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is ≤ 75 % of the SAR limit. Otherwise SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for the body exposure configuration produced highest SAR in 12.2 kbps RMC for that RF channel, using the additional procedures under "Release 6 HSPA data devices"

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Head SAR for VOIP operations under HSPA is not required when maximum average output of each RF channel with HSPA is less than 0.25 dB higher than as measured using 12.2 kbps RMC. Otherwise SAR is measured using same HSPA configuration as used for body SAR.

Sub- test	βε	βα	β <sub>d</sub> (SF)	$\beta_c/\beta_d$	β <sub>hs</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	β <sub>ec</sub>	βed	β <sub>ed</sub> (SF)	β <sub>ed</sub> (codes)	CM <sup>(2)</sup> (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG <sup>(4)</sup> Index	E- TFCI
1	11/15 <sup>(3)</sup>	15/15 <sup>(3)</sup>	64	11/15 <sup>(3)</sup>	22/15	209/225	1039/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	β <sub>ed1</sub> : 47/15 β <sub>ed2</sub> : 47/15	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 <sup>(4)</sup>	15/15 <sup>(4)</sup>	64	15/15 <sup>(4)</sup>	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

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: CM = 1 for β<sub>c</sub>/β<sub>d</sub> = 12/15, β<sub>bc</sub>/β<sub>c</sub>=24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.

Note 3: For subtest 1 the  $\beta_s/\beta_d$  ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c$  = 10/15 and  $\beta_d$  = 15/15.

Note 4: For subtest 5 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c = 14/15$  and  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .

Note 5: Testing UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1 Sub-test 3 is not required according to TS 25.306 Table 5.1g.

Note 6:  $\beta_{\text{ed}}$  can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

#### 7.4 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 b/g/n transmitters. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable. See KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 for more details.

#### 7.4.1 **General Device Setup**

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

## 7.4.2 Frequency Channel Configurations [24]

For 2.4 GHz, the highest average RF output power channel between the low, mid and high channel at the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b mode. 802.11g/n modes and higher data rates for 802.11b were additionally evaluated for SAR if the output power of the respective mode was 0.25 dB or higher than the powers of the SAR configurations tested in the 802.11b mode.

If the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the highest output channel was less than 1.6 W/kg and if the 1g averaged SAR was less than 0.8 W/kg, SAR testing was not required for the other test channels in the band.

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# RF CONDUCTED POWERS

# 8.1 GSM Conducted Powers

				Maxim	um Burst-	Averaged	Output F	ower				
		Voice	GP	RS/EDGE	Data (GM	SK)		EDGE Da	ta (8-PSK)	)		
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 3 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 4 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 3 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 4 Tx Slot		
	128	32.78	32.64	29.40	27.71	26.47	26.27	26.30	25.60	24.55		
GSM 850	190	32.93	32.75	29.42	27.61	26.56	26.29	26.07	25.52	24.45		
	251	33.01	32.86	29.54	27.99	26.59	26.13	26.14	25.52	24.52		
	512	30.68	30.50	26.91	25.58	24.87	25.28	25.12	25.03	24.11		
GSM 1900	661	30.54	30.49	26.78	25.53	24.78	25.23	25.05	24.78	24.06		
	810	30.57	30.42	26.86	25.58	24.72	25.26	25.28	24.90	24.17		
		Calculated Maximum Frame-Averaged Output Power										
		Voice	GP	RS/EDGE	Data (GM	SK)	EDGE Data (8-PSK)					
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 3 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 4 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 3 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 4 Tx Slot		
	128	23.75	23.61	23.38	23.45	23.46	17.24	20.28	21.34	21.54		
GSM 850	190	23.90	23.72	23.40	23.35	23.55	17.26	20.05	21.26	21.44		
	251	23.98	23.83	23.52	23.73	23.58	17.10	20.12	21.26	21.51		
	512	21.65	21.47	20.89	21.32	21.86	16.25	19.10	20.77	21.10		
GSM 1900	661	21.51	21.46	20.76	21.27	21.77	16.20	19.03	20.52	21.05		
	810	21.54	21.39	20.84	21.32	21.71	16.23	19.26	20.64	21.16		
GSM 850	Frame	23.67	23.47	23.48	23.24	23.49	17.47	20.48	21.24	21.49		
GSM 1900	Avg.Targets:	21.17	20.97	20.98	21.74	21.99	16.47	19.48	20.74	20.99		

## Note:

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- 1. 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.
- 2. Justification for reduced test configurations per KDB Publication 941225 D03v01 and October 2013 TCB Workshop Notes: The source-based frame-averaged output power was evaluated for all GPRS/EDGE slot configurations. The configuration with the highest target frame averaged output power was evaluated. When the maximum frame-averaged powers are equivalent across two or more slots (within 0.25 dB), the configuration with the most number of time slots was tested.
- 3. GPRS/EDGE (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.
- 4. EDGE (8-PSK) output powers were measured with MCS7 on the base station simulator. MCS7 coding scheme was used to measure the output powers for EDGE since investigation has shown that choosing MCS7 coding scheme will ensure 8-PSK modulation. It has been shown that MCS levels that produce 8PSK modulation do not have an impact on output power.

GSM Class: B
GPRS Multislot class: 12 (Max 4 Tx uplink slots)
EDGE Multislot class: 12 (Max 4 Tx uplink slots)

**DTM Multislot Class: N/A** 



Figure 8-1
Power Measurement Setup

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## 8.2 **UMTS Conducted Powers**

3GPP Release	Mode 3GPP 34.121 Subtest		Cellular Band [dBm]		AWS Band [dBm]			PCS Band [dBm]			3GPP MPR [dB]	
Version		Subtest	4132	4183	4233	1312	1412	1862	9262	9400	9538	iiii it [ab]
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps RMC	23.14	23.24	23.10	23.45	23.53	23.49	23.41	23.33	23.23	-
99	WODIVIA	12.2 kbps AMR	23.06	23.14	23.24	23.51	23.54	23.46	23.41	23.25	23.22	-
6	HEDDA	Subtest 1	23.02	23.16	23.21	23.46	23.46	23.49	23.41	23.28	23.29	0
6		HSDPA	Subtest 2	23.23	23.18	23.12	23.46	23.42	23.50	23.43	23.36	23.21
6	TISSEA	Subtest 3	22.64	22.73	22.70	22.88	23.05	23.05	23.03	22.88	22.86	0.5
6		Subtest 4	22.71	22.77	22.71	22.96	23.08	23.09	23.02	22.94	22.89	0.5
6		Subtest 1	22.56	22.29	22.38	22.82	23.11	23.30	22.45	22.51	22.58	0
6		Subtest 2	21.62	21.60	21.57	21.76	21.82	21.79	21.44	21.49	21.32	2
6	HSUPA	Subtest 3	21.80	21.86	21.73	22.16	22.11	22.25	22.20	22.12	22.11	1
6		Subtest 4	21.43	21.55	21.52	21.86	21.79	21.84	21.32	21.39	21.42	2
6		Subtest 5	22.78	22.42	22.53	22.98	23.15	23.27	22.53	22.55	22.64	0

UMTS SAR was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01v02. HSPA SAR was not required since the average output power of the HSPA subtests was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the RMC level and SAR was less than 1.2 W/kg.

This device does not support DC-HSDPA.

It is expected by the manufacturer that MPR for some HSUPA subtests may be 1dB more than specified by 3GPP, but also as low as 0 dB according to the chipset implementation in this model.



Figure 8-2 **Power Measurement Setup** 

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#### 8.3 **WLAN Conducted Powers**

Table 8-1 IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

	Freq		802.11b (2	2.4 GHz) Cor	nducted Pov	ver [dBm]	
Mode	1109	Channel		e [Mbps]	s]		
	[MHz]		1	2	5.5	11	
802.11b	2412	1*	15.22	15.20	15.21	15.25	
802.11b	2437	6*	14.83	14.84	14.77	14.82	
802.11b	2462	11*	14.79	14.75	14.80	14.81	

Table 8-2 IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

	Frea			802.11g (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power [dBm]								
Mode	гтеч	Channel				Data Rate [l	Mbps]					
	[MHz]		6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54		
802.11g	2412	1	9.09	9.06	9.12	9.15	9.10	9.07	9.08	9.15		
802.11g	2437	6	8.82	8.68	8.73	8.74	8.79	8.72	8.81	8.77		
802.11g	2462	11	8.65	8.73	8.64	8.66	8.61	8.70	8.72	8.69		

Table 8-3 IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power

	Freq			802.11n (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power [dBm]											
Mode	Fieq	Channel				Data Rate [l	Mbps]								
	[MHz]		6.5	13	20	26	39	52	58	65					
802.11n	2412	1	8.09	8.13	8.05	8.07	8.08	8.01	8.11	8.08					
802.11n	2437	6	7.75	7.69	7.74	7.61	7.84	7.82	7.65	7.68					
802.11n	2462	11	7.56												

Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 and October 2012/April 2013 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes:

- For 2.4 GHz, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for IEEE 802.11b were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11b mode.
- When the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is <1.6 W/kg and the reported 1g averaged SAR is <0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on other channels is not required. Otherwise, the other default (or corresponding required) test channels were additionally tested using the lowest data rate.
- The bolded data rate and channel above were tested for SAR.

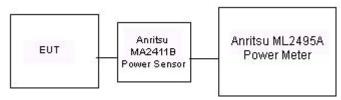


Figure 8-3 **Power Measurement Setup for Bandwidths < 50 MHz** 

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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, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ε	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ε	% dev σ	% dev ε
			820	0.905	42.112	0.899	41.578	0.67%	1.28%
01/22/2014	835H	21.2	835	0.918	41.920	0.900	41.500	2.00%	1.01%
			850	0.932	41.728	0.916	41.500	1.75%	0.55%
			1710	1.356	40.484	1.348	40.142	0.59%	0.85%
01/23/2014	1750H	21.7	1750	1.392	40.209	1.371	40.079	1.53%	0.32%
			1790	1.440	40.078	1.394	40.016	3.30%	0.15%
			1850	1.361	39.125	1.400	40.000	-2.79%	-2.19%
01/24/2014	1900H	22.4	1880	1.391	38.974	1.400	40.000	-0.64%	-2.57%
			1910	1.428	38.899	1.400	40.000	2.00%	-2.75%
			2401	1.757	38.539	1.756	39.287	0.06%	-1.90%
01/23/2014	2450H	23.1	2450	1.823	38.550	1.800	39.200	1.28%	-1.66%
			2499	1.856	38.277	1.853	39.138	0.16%	-2.20%
			820	0.993	54.554	0.969	55.258	2.48%	-1.27%
01/20/2014	835B	22.4	835	1.007	54.424	0.970	55.200	3.81%	-1.41%
			850	1.022	54.259	0.988	55.154	3.44%	-1.62%
			1710	1.413	52.168	1.463	53.537	-3.42%	-2.56%
01/21/2014	1750B	23.8	1750	1.456	51.984	1.488	53.432	-2.15%	-2.71%
			1790	1.497	51.846	1.514	53.326	-1.12%	-2.78%
			1710	1.398	51.828	1.463	53.537	-4.44%	-3.19%
01/28/2014	1750B	22.2	1750	1.434	51.638	1.488	53.432	-3.63%	-3.36%
			1790	1.479	51.515	1.514	53.326	-2.31%	-3.40%
			1850	1.512	51.170	1.520	53.300	-0.53%	-4.00%
01/27/2014	1900B	22.2	1880	1.546	51.083	1.520	53.300	1.71%	-4.16%
			1910	1.578	50.939	1.520	53.300	3.82%	-4.43%
			2401	1.928	51.513	1.903	52.765	1.31%	-2.37%
01/21/2014	2450B	23.1	2450	1.989	51.353	1.950	52.700	2.00%	-2.56%
			2499	2.051	51.124	2.019	52.638	1.58%	-2.88%

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 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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## **Test System Verification** 9.2

Prior to SAR assessment, the system is verified to ±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> (%)			
D															
J	J 1750 HEAD 01/23/2014 23.6 21.7 0.100 1051 3332 3.810 36.500 38.100														
D	1900	HEAD	01/24/2014	23.4	22.4	0.100	5d148	3022	3.790	39.700	37.900	-4.53%			
G	2450	HEAD	01/23/2014	24.4	23.1	0.100	719	3209	5.270	53.200	52.700	-0.94%			
D	835	BODY	01/20/2014	23.8	22.4	0.100	4d119	3022	0.951	9.540	9.510	-0.31%			
K	1750	BODY	01/21/2014	24.5	23.8	0.100	1051	3333	3.550	37.800	35.500	-6.08%			
D	1750	BODY	01/28/2014	24.5	22.2	0.100	1051	3022	3.640	37.800	36.400	-3.70%			
D	1900	39.200	-3.92%												
D	2450	BODY	01/21/2014	23.9	23.1	0.040	719	3022	2.050	51.700	51.250	-0.87%			

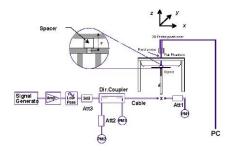


Figure 9-1 **System Verification Setup Diagram** 



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

					N	MEASURE	EMENT R	ESULTS							
FREQUI	NCY	Mode/Band	Service	Maximum	Conducted	Power	Side	Test	De vice Serial	# of Time	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.			Power [dBm]	Power [dBm]	Drift [dB]		Position	Number	Siots		(W/kg)	Factor	(W/kg)	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	32.93	-0.09	Right	Cheek	2001-01	1	1:8.3	0.267	1.064	0.284	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	32.93	0.02	Right	Tilt	2001-01	1	1:8.3	0.194	1.064	0.206	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	32.93	-0.02	Left	Cheek	2001-01	1	1:8.3	0.299	1.064	0.318	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	32.93	-0.02	Left	Tilt	2001-01	1	1:8.3	0.206	1.064	0.219	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	27.0	26.56	0.01	Right	Cheek	2001-01	4	1:2.076	0.296	1.107	0.328	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	27.0	26.56	-0.04	Right	Tilt	2001-01	4	1:2.076	0.203	1.107	0.225	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	27.0	26.56	0.08	Left	Cheek	2001-01	4	1:2.076	0.341	1.107	0.377	A1
836.60	36.60 190 GSM 850 GPRS 27.0 26.56 -0.0							Tilt	2001-01	4	1:2.076	0.229	1.107	0.254	
	ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population										Head W/kg (mW ged over 1 g	-	•		

# Table 10-2 GSM 1900 Head SAR

						MEA	EASUREMENT RESULTS								
FREQUE	NCY	Mode/Band	Service	Maximum	Conducted	Power Drift	Side	Test	Device Serial	# of Time	Duty	SAR (1g)	Scaling	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot#
MHz	Ch.			Power [dBm]	Power [dBm]	[dB]		Position	Num ber	Slots	Cycle	(W/kg)	Factor	(W/kg)	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.7	30.54	-0.03	Right	Cheek	2001-01	1	1:8.3	0.128	1.038	0.133	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.7	30.54	0.04	Right	Tilt	2001-01	1	1:8.3	0.057	1.038	0.059	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.7	30.54	-0.14	Left	Cheek	2001-01	1	1:8.3	0.158	1.038	0.164	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.7	30.54	0.02	Left	Tilt	2001-01	1	1:8.3	0.055	1.038	0.057	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.5	24.78	-0.06	Right	Cheek	2001-01	4	1:2.076	0.137	1.180	0.162	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.5	24.78	0.06	Right	Tilt	2001-01	4	1:2.076	0.061	1.180	0.072	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.5	24.78	-0.06	Left	Cheek	2001-01	4	1:2.076	0.161	1.180	0.190	A2
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.5	24.78	0.02	Left	Tilt	2001-01	4	1:2.076	0.054	1.180	0.064	
			Spatial P	2 - SAFETY L Peak General Pop							Head 6 W/kg (m aged over	•			

# Table 10-3 UMTS 850 Head SAR

					0		,,,,,	au or							
	MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUE	NCY	Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed	Conducted	Power	Side	Test	Device Serial	Duty	SAR (1g)	Scaling	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #	
MHz	Ch.			Power [dBm]	[dBm]	Drift [dB]		Position	Number	Cycle	(W/kg)	Factor	(W/kg)		
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.7	23.24	-0.09	Right	Cheek	2001-01	1:1	0.286	1.112	0.318		
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.7	23.24	-0.06	Right	Tilt	2001-01	1:1	0.206	1.112	0.229		
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.7	23.24	0.04	Left	Cheek	2001-01	1:1	0.341	1.112	0.379	A3	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.7	23.24	-0.02	Left	Tilt	2001-01	1:1	0.244	1.112	0.271		
			C95.1 1992 - S		Т		Head								
	Spatial Peak							1.6 W/kg (mW/g)							
		Uncontrolled E	xposure/Gene	eral Popula	tion					average	d over 1 gram	1			

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# Table 10-4 UMTS 1750 Head SAR

					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. •	••••	uu on							
					ME	ASURE	MENT RE	SULTS							
FREQUE	NCY	Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed	Conducted	Power	Side	Test	Device Serial	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot#	
MHz	Ch.			Power [dBm]	[dBm]	Drift [dB]		Position	Number		(W/kg)	Factor	(W/kg)		
1732.40	1412	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.7	23.53	-0.01	Right	Cheek	2001-01	1:1	0.343	1.040	0.357		
1732.40	1412	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.7	23.53	0.01	Right	Tilt	2001-01	1:1	0.238	1.040	0.248		
1732.40	1412	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.7	23.53	0.00	Left	Cheek	2001-01	1:1	0.397	1.040	0.413	A4	
1732.40	1412	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.7	23.53	-0.02	Left	Tilt	2001-01	1:1	0.226	1.040	0.235		
	ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT									He	ead				
	Spatial Peak							1.6 W/kg (mW/g)							
	Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population									averaged	over 1 gram				

# Table 10-5 UMTS 1900 Head SAR

	UM13 1900 Head SAK														
	MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUE	NCY	Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed	Conducted	Power	Side	Test	Device Serial	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #	
MHz	Ch.			Power [dBm]	Power [dBm]	Drift [dB]		Position	Number		(W/kg)	Factor	(W/kg)		
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.33	-0.01	Right	Cheek	2001-01	1:1	0.276	1.089	0.301		
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.33	-0.04	Right	Tilt	2001-01	1:1	0.129	1.089	0.140		
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.33	0.10	Left	Cheek	2001-01	1:1	0.330	1.089	0.359	A5	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.33	0.05	Left	Tilt	2001-01	1:1	0.109	1.089	0.119		
		ANSI / IEEE	C95.1 1992 - S	AFETY LIM	IT					Hea	ıd				
			Spatial Peak							1.6 W/kg	,				
		Uncontrolled E	xposure/Gen	eral Popula	ition					averaged ov	er 1 gram				

# Table 10-6 DTS Head SAR

	DIS Head 3						<i>-</i>								
					ME	ASUREN	IENT RE	SULTS							
FREQUI	FREQUENCY	Mode	Service	Maxim um Allowed	Conducted	Power	Side	Test	De vice Se rial	Data Rate	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.			Power [dBm]	Power [dBm]	Drift [dB]		Position	Number	(Mbps)		(W/kg)	Factor	(W/kg)	
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.22	0.06	Right	Cheek	2001-02	1	1:1	0.169	1.197	0.202	A6
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.22	0.19	Right	Tilt	2001-02	1	1:1	0.118	1.197	0.141	
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.22	0.21	Left	Cheek	2001-02	1	1:1	0.072	1.197	0.086	
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.22	0.03	Left	Tilt	2001-02	1	1:1	0.052	1.197	0.062	
	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 10-7 GSM/UMTS Body-Worn SAR Data

					I/OIVITO I	<u> </u>	•••	O/AIX E	Julu						
					MEASU	REMEN	T RESU	LTS							
FREQUE	NCY	Mode	Service	Maxim um Allowed	Conducted	Power	Spacing	Device Serial		Duty	Side	SAR (1g)	Scaling	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.			Power [dBm]	Power [dBm]	Drift [dB]		Number	Slots	Cycle		(W/kg)	Factor	(W/kg)	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GSM	33.2	32.93	0.01	10 mm	2001-05	1	1:8.3	back	0.658	1.064	0.700	A7
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	27.0	26.56	0.04	10 mm	2001-05	4	1:2.076	back	0.637	1.107	0.705	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	30.7	30.54	-0.06	10 mm	2001-01	1	1:8.3	back	0.353	1.038	0.366	A9
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.5	24.78	-0.01	10 mm	2001-01	4	1:2.076	back	0.351	1.180	0.414	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.7	23.24	-0.03	10 mm	2001-05	N/A	1:1	back	0.688	1.112	0.765	A11
1712.40	1312	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.7	23.45	-0.02	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.971	1.059	1.028	A12
1732.40	1412	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.7	23.53	0.05	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.894	1.040	0.930	
1752.50	1862	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.7	23.49	-0.03	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.786	1.050	0.825	
1712.40	1312	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.7	23.45	0.08	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.958	1.059	1.015	
1852.40	9262	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.41	-0.10	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.774	1.069	0.827	A13
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.33	0.13	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.759	1.089	0.827	
1907.60	9538	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.23	-0.05	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.717	1.114	0.799	
	ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

Note: Blue entry represents variability measurement.

# Table 10-8 DTS Body-Worn SAR

					MEA	SUREME	NT RES	ULTS							
FREQU	ENCY	Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed	Power	Power Drift	Spacing	Device Serial	Data Rate	Side		SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.			Power [dBm]	[dBm]	[dB]		Number	(Mbps)		Cycle	(W/kg)	Factor	(W/kg)	
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.22	-0.08	10 mm	2001-05	1	back	1:1	0.199	1.197	0.238	A14
	ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population									Body W/kg (m ged over					

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# 10.3 Standalone Wireless Router SAR Data

# Table 10-9 GPRS/UMTS Hotspot SAR Data

				<u> </u>		UREME		ULTS	Julu						
FREQUE	ENCY	Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed	Conducted Power	Power	Spacing	Device Serial		Duty	Side	SAR (1g)	Scaling	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.			Power [dBm]	[dBm]	Drift [dB]		Number	Slots	Cycle		(W/kg)	Factor	(W/kg)	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	27.0	26.56	0.04	10 mm	2001-05	4	1:2.076	back	0.637	1.107	0.705	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	27.0	26.56	0.00	10 mm	2001-05	4	1:2.076	front	0.351	1.107	0.389	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	27.0	26.56	0.03	10 mm	2001-05	4	1:2.076	bottom	0.206	1.107	0.228	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	27.0	26.56	0.00	10 mm	2001-05	4	1:2.076	right	0.370	1.107	0.410	
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	27.0	26.56	0.01	10 mm	2001-05	4	1:2.076	left	0.642	1.107	0.711	A8
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.5	24.78	-0.01	10 mm	2001-01	4	1:2.076	back	0.351	1.180	0.414	A10
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.5	24.78	-0.06	10 mm	2001-01	4	1:2.076	front	0.259	1.180	0.306	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.5	24.78	0.09	10 mm	2001-01	4	1:2.076	bottom	0.306	1.180	0.361	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.5	24.78	0.12	10 mm	2001-01	4	1:2.076	right	0.054	1.180	0.064	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.5	24.78	0.03	10 mm	2001-01	4	1:2.076	left	0.129	1.180	0.152	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.7	23.24	-0.03	10 mm	2001-05	N/A	1:1	back	0.688	1.112	0.765	A11
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.7	23.24	-0.01	10 mm	2001-05	N/A	1:1	front	0.411	1.112	0.457	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.7	23.24	0.02	10 mm	2001-05	N/A	1:1	bottom	0.199	1.112	0.221	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.7	23.24	-0.06	10 mm	2001-05	N/A	1:1	right	0.346	1.112	0.385	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	23.7	23.24	0.08	10 mm	2001-05	N/A	1:1	left	0.663	1.112	0.737	
1712.40	1312	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.7	23.45	-0.02	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.971	1.059	1.028	A12
1732.40	1412	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.7	23.53	0.05	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.894	1.040	0.930	
1752.50	1862	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.7	23.49	-0.03	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.786	1.050	0.825	
1732.40	1412	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.7	23.53	0.10	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	front	0.713	1.040	0.742	
1732.40	1412	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.7	23.53	0.04	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	bottom	0.743	1.040	0.773	
1732.40	1412	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.7	23.53	0.01	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	right	0.181	1.040	0.188	
1732.40	1412	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.7	23.53	0.01	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	left	0.298	1.040	0.310	
1712.40	1312	UMTS 1750	RMC	23.7	23.45	0.08	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.958	1.059	1.015	
1852.40	9262	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.41	-0.10	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.774	1.069	0.827	A13
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.33	0.13	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.759	1.089	0.827	
1907.60	9538	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.23	-0.05	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	back	0.717	1.114	0.799	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.33	-0.03	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	front	0.518	1.089	0.564	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.33	-0.04	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	bottom	0.656	1.089	0.714	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.33	0.09	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	right	0.110	1.089	0.120	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.33	0.01	10 mm	2001-01	N/A	1:1	left	0.278	1.089	0.303	
		ANSI / IEEE	C95.1 1992 - SAF	ETY LIMIT	L			1		1	Body	1		l	
			Spatial Peak								V/kg (mV				
		Uncontrolled E	Exposure/Genera	II Population						averag	ed over 1	gram			

Note: Blue entry represents variability measurement.

# Table 10-10 WLAN Hotspot SAR

					VV	LAN N	otspo	l OAr	<u>,                                     </u>						
					ME	EASUREN	MENT RE	SULTS							
FREQU	Mode Service		Maximum Allowed	Conducted Power	Power Drift	Spacing	Device Serial	Data Rate	Side	Duty	SAR (1g)	Scaling	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #	
MHz	Ch.			Power [dBm]	[dBm]	[dB]		Number	(Mbps)		Cycle	(W/kg)	Factor	(W/kg)	
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.22	-0.08	10 mm	2001-05	1	back	1:1	0.199	1.197	0.238	A14
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.22	0.16	10 mm	2001-05	1	front	1:1	0.048	1.197	0.057	
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.22	0.04	10 mm	2001-05	1	top	1:1	0.059	1.197	0.071	
2412	1	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	16.0	15.22	-0.01	10 mm	2001-05	1	left	1:1	0.150	1.197	0.180	
		ANSI / IEEE	C95.1 1992	- SAFETY LIN	IIT		Body								
	Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)								
	Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population									avera	ged over	1 gram			

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# 10.4 SAR Test Notes

## General Notes:

- 1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003, and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
- 2. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements. A standard battery was used for all SAR measurements.
- 3. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
- 4. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.
- 5. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
- 6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn accessory testing. A separation distance of 10 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 SAR was ≤ 1.2 W/kg, no additional SAR evaluations using a headset cable were required.
- 8. Per FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01, variability SAR tests were performed when the measured SAR results for a frequency band were greater than 0.8 W/kg. Repeated SAR measurements are highlighted in the tables above for clarity. Please see Section 12 for variability analysis.
- During SAR Testing for the Wireless Router conditions per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01, the actual Portable Hotspot operation (with actual simultaneous transmission of a transmitter with WIFI) was not activated (See Section 5.7 for more details).

# GSM/GPRS Test Notes:

- 1. Body-Worn accessory testing is typically associated with voice operations. Therefore, GSM voice was evaluated for body-worn SAR.
- 2. Justification for reduced test configurations per KDB Publication 941225 D03v01 and October 2013 TCB Workshop Notes: The source-based frame-averaged output power was evaluated for all GPRS/EDGE slot configurations. The configuration with the highest target frame averaged output power was evaluated. When the maximum frame-averaged powers are equivalent across two or more slots (within 0.25 dB), the configuration with the most number of time slots was tested
- 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 ≤ 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 > ½ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel was used.
- 4. This device supports GSM VOIP in the head and body-worn configurations; therefore GPRS was additionally evaluated for head and body-worn compliance.

## **UMTS Notes:**

- 1. UMTS mode in was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01v02, HSPA SAR was not required since the average output power of the HSPA subtests was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the RMC level and SAR was less than 1.2 W/kg.
- 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 ≤ 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 > ½ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel was used.

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# WLAN Notes:

- 1. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 and October 2012 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes for 2.4 GHz WIFI: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11b mode.
- 2. WIFI transmission was verified using an uncalibrated spectrum analyzer.
- 3. Since the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is <1.6 W/kg and the reported 1g averaged SAR is <0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on other default channels was not required.

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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 802.11b/g/n and Bluetooth devices 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-q SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤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 1q SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

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

**Table 11-1 Estimated SAR** 

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Separation Distance (Body)	Estimated SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[dBm]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2441	11.00	10	0.271

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.

## **Head SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis** 11.3

**Table 11-2** Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN (Held to Ear)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	Right Cheek	0.284	0.202	0.486		Right Cheek	0.328	0.202	0.530
Head SAR	Right Tilt	0.206	0.141	0.347	Head SAR	Right Tilt	0.225	0.141	0.366
ricad OAIX	Left Cheek	0.318	0.086	0.404	ricad OAIX	Left Cheek	0.377	0.086	0.463
	Left Tilt	0.219	0.062	0.281		Left Tilt	0.254	0.062	0.316
			2.4 GHz	5 0 A D			ODDO 4000	2.4 GHz	ΣSAR
Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	WLAN SAR (W/kg)	(W/kg)
Simult Tx	Configuration  Right Cheek		SAR	_	Simult Tx	Configuration  Right Cheek		SAR	
	, and the second	SAR (W/kg)	SAR (W/kg)	(W/kg)		, and the second	SAR (W/kg)	SAR (W/kg)	(W/kg)
Simult Tx Head SAR	Right Cheek	SAR (W/kg)	SAR (W/kg) 0.202	(W/kg) 0.335	Simult Tx Head SAR	Right Cheek	SAR (W/kg) 0.162	SAR (W/kg) 0.202	(W/kg)

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Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult IX	Configu	ration	UMTS 1750 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	Right Cheek	0.318	0.202	0.520		Right C	heek	0.357	0.202	0.559
Head SAR	Right Tilt	0.229	0.141	0.370	Head SAR	Right	Tilt	0.248	0.141	0.389
I IICAU OAIX	Left Cheek	0.379	0.086	0.465	ricad OAIX	Left Cheek		0.413	0.086	0.499
	Left Tilt	0.271	0.062	0.333		Left '	Tilt	0.235	0.062	0.297
			c Configu		UMTS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	ΣSA (W/k			
			Right (	Cheek	0.301	0.202	0.50	3		
			Righ	t Tilt	0.140	0.141	0.28	1		
		Head SAF	` Left C	heek	0.359	0.086	0.44	5		
			Left	Tilt	0.119	0.062	0.18	1		

# 11.4 Body-Worn Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

**Table 11-3** Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN (Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

	ion coomano mini		(	oug
Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.700	0.238	0.938
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.366	0.238	0.604
Back Side	UMTS 850	0.765	0.238	1.003
Back Side	UMTS 1750	1.028	0.238	1.266
Back Side	UMTS 1900	0.827	0.238	1.065
Back Side	GPRS 850	0.705	0.238	0.943
Back Side	GPRS 1900	0.414	0.238	0.652

**Table 11-4** Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with Bluetooth (Body-Worn at 1.0 cm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.700	0.271	0.971
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.366	0.271	0.637
Back Side	UMTS 850	0.765	0.271	1.036
Back Side	UMTS 1750	1.028	0.271	1.299
Back Side	UMTS 1900	0.827	0.271	1.098
Back Side	GPRS 850	0.705	0.271	0.976
Back Side	GPRS 1900	0.414	0.271	0.685

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.

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# 11.5 Hotspot SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v01, the devices edges with antennas more than 2.5 cm from edge are not required to be evaluated for SAR ("-").

**Table 11-5** Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (2.4 GHz Hotspot at 1.0 cm)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS SAR (\			GHz WLAN AR (W/kg)		SAR V/kg)	Simul	lt Tx	Configuration		GPRS SAR (V		2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	Back	0.7	05		0.238	0	.943			Back		0.4	14	0.238	0.652
	Front	0.3	89		0.057	0	.446			Front		0.30	06	0.057	0.363
Body SAR	Тор	-			0.071	0	0.071	Body	SAR	Тор		-		0.071	0.071
body OAIX	Bottom	0.2	28		-	0	).228	Dody	אואט	Bottom		0.36	31	-	0.361
	Right	0.4	10		-	0	.410					0.06	64	1	0.064
	Left	0.7	11		0.180	0	.891			Left		0.152		0.180	0.332
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS SAR (\			GHz WLAN AR (W/kg)		SAR V/kg)	Simul	lt Tx	Configuration		UMTS SAR (V	7.7	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	Back	0.70	65		0.238	38 1.003				Back		1.02	28	0.238	1.266
	Front	0.4	57		0.057	0	0.514			Front		0.74	12	0.057	0.799
Dady CAD	Top	-			0.071	0	0.071	Body	CVD	Top		-		0.071	0.071
Body SAR	Bottom	0.2	21		-	0	).221	Бойу -	SAR	Bottom		0.773	-	0.773	
	Right	0.3	85		-	0	.385			Right		0.188		-	0.188
	Left	0.7	37		0.180	0	).917			Left		0.3	10	0.180	0.490
			Simul	t Tx	Configuration	n	UMTS SAR (\			GHz WLAN AR (W/kg)		SAR V/kg)			
					Back		0.8	27		0.238	1	.065			
	Front		Front		0.50	64		0.057	C	).621					
			Body :	CVD	Тор		-			0.071	C	0.071			
			Бойу .	SAK	Bottom		0.7	14		-	C	).714			
					Right		0.12	20		-	C	).120			
					Left		0.30	03		0.180	C	0.483			

# 11.6 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 assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR Measurement Variability was assessed using the following procedures for each frequency band:

- 1) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.
- 2) A second repeated measurement was preformed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 3) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.
- 4) Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg

Table 12-1
Body SAR Measurement Variability Results

	Body OAR Medadrement Variability Results													
	BODY VARIABILITY RESULTS													
Band	FREQUENCY				Service	Side		Measured SAR (1g)	1st Repeated SAR (1g)	Ratio	2nd Repeated SAR (1g)	Ratio	3rd Repeated SAR (1g)	Ratio
	MHz	Ch.					(W/kg)	(W/kg)		(W/kg)		(W/kg)		
1750	1712.40	1312	UMTS 1750	RMC	back	10 mm	0.971	0.958	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	ANS	I / IEEE	C95.1 1992 - SAFE	TY LIMIT		Body								
	Spatial Peak				1.6 W/kg (mW/g)									
	Uncon	trolled	Exposure/General	Population				a	veraged o	ver 1 gram				

# 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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# **EQUIPMENT LIST**

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	4/16/2013	Annual	4/16/2014	MY45470194
Agilent	8753E	(30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	4/16/2013	Annual	4/16/2014	JP38020182
Agilent	8753E	(30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	7/23/2013	Annual	7/23/2014	US37390350
Agilent	8594A	(9kHz-2.9GHz) Spectrum Analyzer	N/A	N/A	N/A	3051A00187
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	4/17/2013	Annual	4/17/2014	3629U00687
Agilent	85070C	Dielectric Probe Kit	2/14/2013	Annual	2/14/2014	MY44300633
Agilent	N9020A	MXA Signal Analyzer	10/29/2013	Annual	10/29/2014	US46470561
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	10/28/2013	Annual	10/28/2014	US46240505
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	10/29/2013	Annual	10/29/2014	US39170122
Agilent	85047A	S-Parameter Test Set	N/A	N/A	N/A	2904A00579
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	10/18/2012	Biennial	10/18/2014	GB43193563
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	5/9/2013	Biennial	5/9/2015	GB43304447
Amplifier Research	5S1G4	5W, 800MHz-4.2GHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	21910
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	2/14/2013	Annual	2/14/2014	1190013
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/14/2013	Annual	2/14/2014	2400
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	10/30/2013	Annual	10/30/2014	5605
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	11/14/2013	Annual	11/14/2014	1126066
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Analyzer	6/28/2013	Annual	6/28/2014	6201240328
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Analyzer	12/12/2013	Annual	12/12/2014	6200901190
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	1/3/2014	Annual	1/3/2015	1349501
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	1/3/2014	Annual	1/3/2015	1349503
COMTECH	AR85729-5/5759B	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M3W1A00-1002
COMTech	AR85729-5	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M1S5A00-009
Control Company	4052	Long Stem Thermometer	9/27/2013	Biennial	9/27/2015	130567447
Fisher Scientific	15-077-960	Thermometer	11/6/2012	Biennial	11/6/2014	122640025
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
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter DC to 1000 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1226
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	5/3/2013	Annual	5/3/2014	836371/0079
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	9/23/2013	Annual	9/23/2014	109892
Rohde & Schwarz	NRVD	Dual Channel Power Meter	10/12/2012	Biennial	10/12/2014	101695
Rohde & Schwarz	NRV-Z32	Peak Power Sensor	10/12/2012	Biennial	10/12/2014	836019/013
Rohde & Schwarz	SMIQ03B	Signal Generator	4/17/2013	Annual	4/17/2014	DE27259
Rohde & Schwarz	SME06	Signal Generator	10/30/2013	Annual	10/30/2014	832026
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench (8" lb)	11/29/2011	Triennial	11/29/2014	21053
SPEAG	D1750V2	1750 MHz SAR Dipole	4/30/2013	Annual	4/30/2014	1051
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	2/6/2013	Annual	2/6/2014	5d148
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	8/23/2013	Annual	8/23/2014	719
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	4/25/2013	Annual	4/25/2014	4d119
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	3/8/2013	Annual	3/8/2014	1334
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	8/21/2013	Annual	8/21/2014	1322
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	11/18/2013	Annual	11/18/2014	1407
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	11/19/2013	Annual	11/19/2014	1408
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	5/14/2013	Annual	5/14/2014	1070
SPEAG	DAK-3.5	Dielectric Assessment Kit	11/13/2013	Annual	11/13/2014	1091
SPEAG	DAKS-3.5	Portable Dielectric Assessment Kit	8/18/2013	Annual	8/18/2014	1008
SPEAG	DAKS-3.5	Portable Dielectric Assessment Kit	8/18/2013	Annual	8/18/2014	1009
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	3/15/2013	Annual	3/15/2014	3209
SPEAG	ES3DV2	SAR Probe	8/22/2013	Annual	8/22/2014	3022
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	11/22/2013	Annual	11/22/2014	3333
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	11/25/2013	Annual	11/25/2014	3332
Tektronix	RSA6114A	Real Time Spectrum Analyzer	4/17/2013	Annual	4/17/2014	B010177
VWR	23226-658	Long Stem Thermometer	3/30/2012	Biennial	3/30/2014	122179874
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	8/8/2013	Annual	8/8/2014	130477877
VWR	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	8/8/2013	Annual	8/8/2014	130258636
		riar to tacting the macaurement no			amplifier att	

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

а	b	С	d	e=	f	g	h =	i =	k
				f(d,k)			c x f/e	c x g/e	
Uncertainty	IEEE	Tol.	Prob.	, ,	Ci	C <sub>i</sub>	1gm	10gms	
Component	1528	(± %)	Dist.	Div.	1gm	10 gms	u <sub>i</sub>	u <sub>i</sub>	v <sub>i</sub>
Component	Sec.	(= /0)	Dist.	DIV.	ıgııı	io gilis	(± %)	(± %)	"
Measurement System							(± /0)	(= 70)	
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	$\infty$
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	$\infty$
Hemishperical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	$\infty$
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	0.4	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	$\infty$
Linearity	E.2.4	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	$\infty$
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	5.1	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	$\infty$
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	1.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	$\infty$
Response Time	E.2.7	8.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	$\infty$
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	$\infty$
RF Ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	$\infty$
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E.6.3	2.9	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5	1.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	8
Test Sample Related									
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	$\infty$
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	$\infty$
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	$\infty$
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	$\infty$
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	$\infty$
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.5	N	1	0.60	0.49	2.7	2.2	6
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)			RSS				12.1	11.7	299
Expanded Uncertainty			k=2				24.2	23.5	
(95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)									

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

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## 15 CONCLUSION

# 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

DUT: ZNFD415; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2001-01

Communication System: UID 0, GSM GPRS; 4 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.076 Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

f = 836.6 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 0.919 S/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 41.9;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 01-22-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.3°C; Tissue Temp: 21.2°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

### Mode: GPRS 850, Left Head, Cheek, Mid.ch, 4 Tx slots

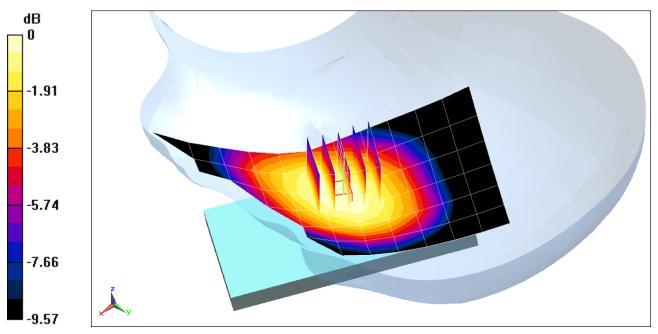
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 19.787 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.430 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.341 W/kg



0 dB = 0.356 W/kg = -4.49 dBW/kg

### DUT: ZNFD415; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2001-01

Communication System: UID 0, GSM GPRS; 4 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.076 Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.391 S/m;  $ε_r = 38.974$ ; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 01-24-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

## Mode: GPRS 1900, Left Head, Cheek, Mid.ch, 4 Tx slots

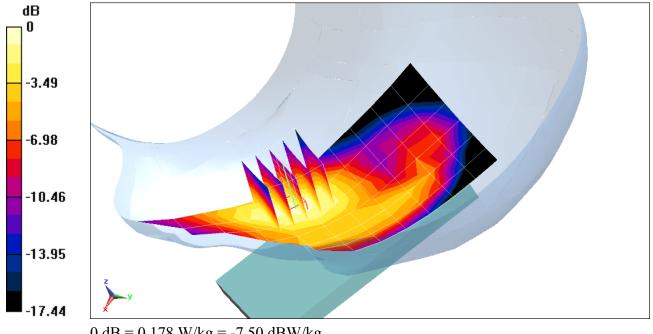
**Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 11.343 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.253 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.161 W/kg



0 dB = 0.178 W/kg = -7.50 dBW/kg

#### DUT: ZNFD415; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2001-01

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 0.919 \text{ S/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 41.9; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 01-22-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.3°C; Tissue Temp: 21.2°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 8/22/2013; Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

#### Mode: UMTS 850, Left Head, Cheek, Mid.ch

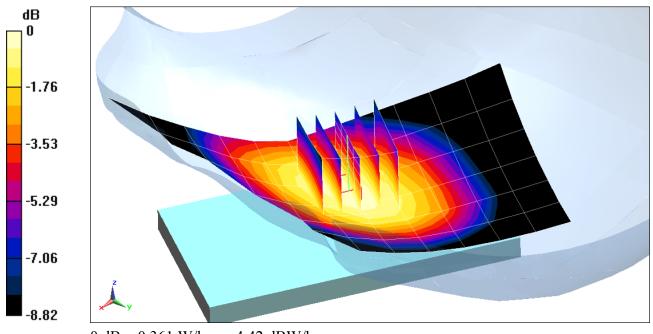
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 19.925 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.421 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.341 W/kg



### DUT: ZNFD415; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2001-01

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS; Frequency: 1732.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1750 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1732.4 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.376 \text{ S/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 40.33; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 01-23-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 21.7°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3332; ConvF(5.27, 5.27, 5.27); Calibrated: 11/25/2013; Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1407; Calibrated: 11/18/2013
Phantom: SAM v4.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1800
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

#### Mode: UMTS 1750, Left Head, Cheek, Mid.ch

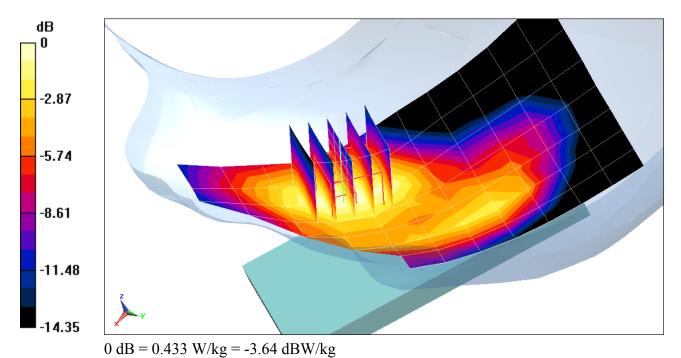
Area Scan (8x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 18.019 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.634 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.397 W/kg



### DUT: ZNFD415; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2001-01

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

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

f = 1880 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.391 S/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 38.974;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 01-24-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

### Mode: UMTS 1900, Left Head, Cheek, Mid.ch

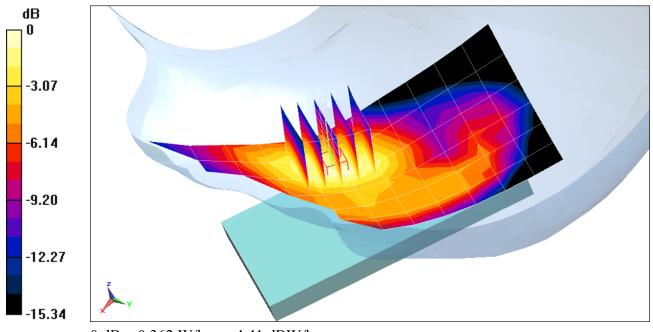
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 16.285 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.517 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.330 W/kg



DUT: ZNFD415; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2001-02

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

f = 2412 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.772 S/m;  $ε_r$  = 38.541; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 01-23-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.57, 4.57, 4.57); Calibrated: 3/15/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 3/8/2013

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

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

### Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Right Head, Cheek, Ch 01, 1 Mbps

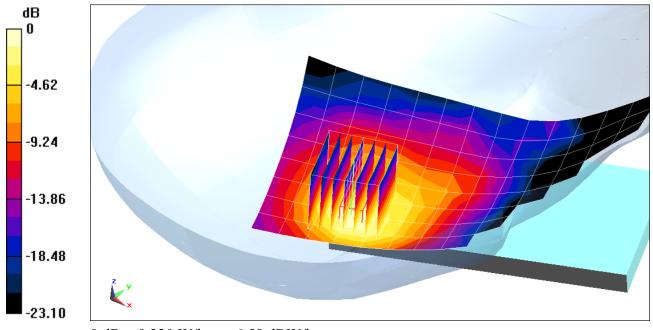
Area Scan (9x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.772 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.353 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.169 W/kg



0 dB = 0.220 W/kg = -6.58 dBW/kg

### DUT: ZNFD415; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2001-05

Communication System: UID 0, GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3 Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.009 \text{ S/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 54.406; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-20-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 8/22/2013; Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013
Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

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

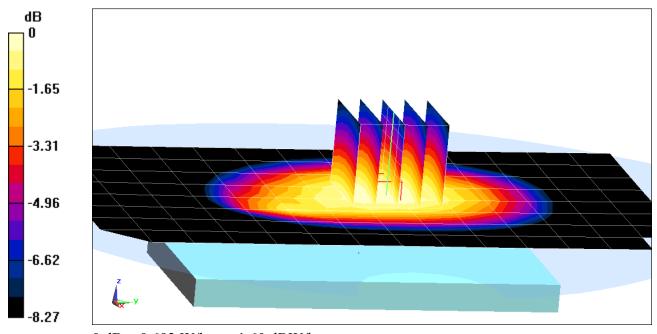
Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 26.327 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.814 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.658 W/kg



0 dB = 0.692 W/kg = -1.60 dBW/kg

DUT: ZNFD415; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2001-05

Communication System: UID 0, GSM GPRS; 4 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.076

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

f = 836.6 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.009 S/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 54.406;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-20-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

### Mode: GPRS 850, Body SAR, Left Edge, Mid.ch, 4 Tx Slots

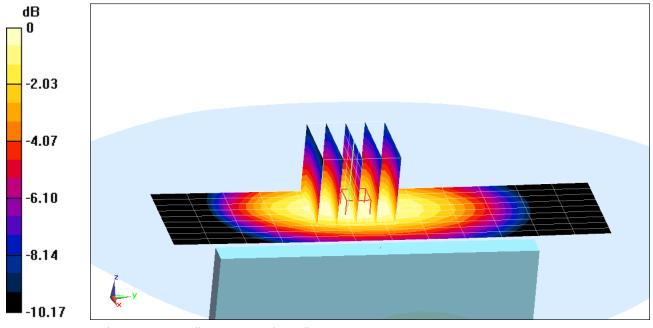
Area Scan (10x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 26.415 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.871 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.642 W/kg



0 dB = 0.687 W/kg = -1.63 dBW/kg

### DUT: ZNFD415; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2001-01

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

f = 1880 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.546 S/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 51.083;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-27-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

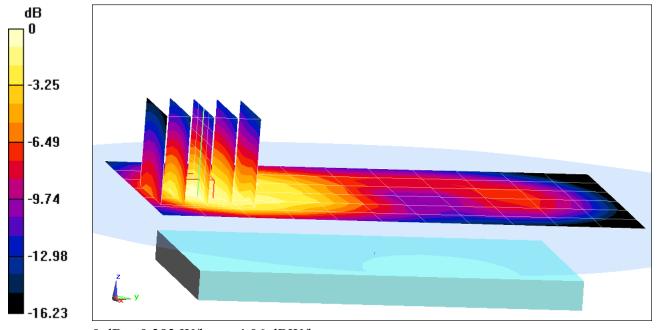
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

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

**Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm **Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 14.705 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.590 W/kgSAR(1 g) = 0.353 W/kg



0 dB = 0.393 W/kg = -4.06 dBW/kg

### DUT: ZNFD415; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2001-01

Communication System: UID 0, GSM GPRS; 4 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.076

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

f = 1880 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.546 S/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 51.083;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-27-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

### Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 4 Tx Slots

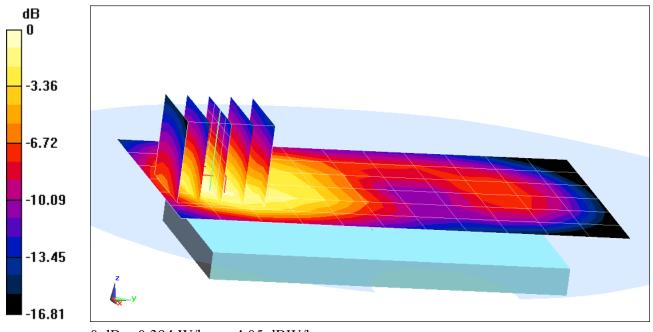
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 14.592 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.580 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.351 W/kg



0 dB = 0.394 W/kg = -4.05 dBW/kg

### DUT: ZNFD415; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2001-05

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.009 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 54.406$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-20-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 8/22/2013; Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

### Mode: UMTS 850, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

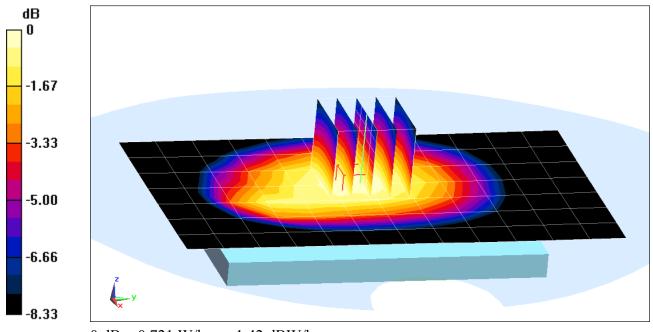
Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 27.064 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.852 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.688 W/kg



0 dB = 0.721 W/kg = -1.42 dBW/kg

### DUT: ZNFD415; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2001-01

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS; Frequency: 1712.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1750 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1712.4 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.416 \text{ S/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 52.157; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-21-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 23.8°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3333; ConvF(4.95, 4.95, 4.95); Calibrated: 11/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn1408; Calibrated: 11/19/2013 Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1229

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

#### Mode: UMTS 1750, Body SAR, Back side, Low.ch

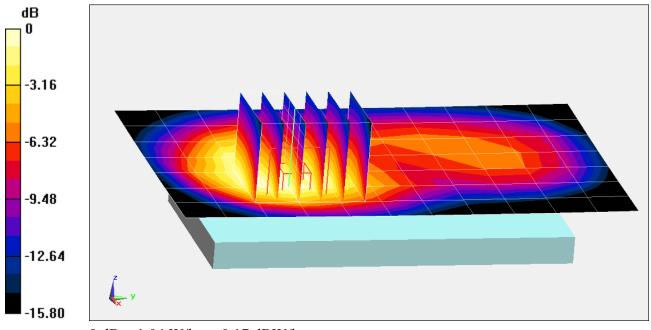
Area Scan (8x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 27.312 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.64 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.971 W/kg



0 dB = 1.04 W/kg = 0.17 dBW/kg

### DUT: ZNFD415; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2001-01

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS; Frequency: 1852.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1852.4 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.515 \text{ S/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 51.163; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-27-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 8/22/2013; Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013
Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

#### Mode: UMTS 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Low.ch

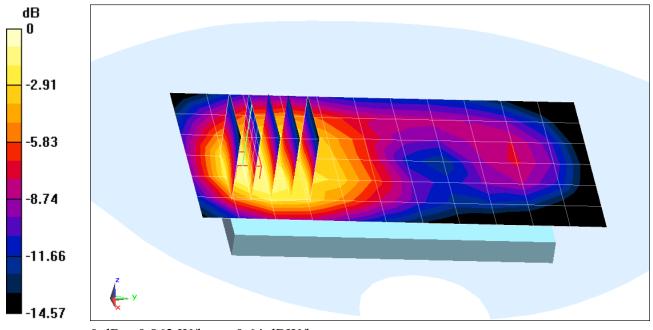
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 22.324 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.27 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.774 W/kg



0 dB = 0.862 W/kg = -0.64 dBW/kg

DUT: ZNFD415; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: 2001-05

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

f = 2412 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.942 S/m;  $\epsilon_{_{I}}$  = 51.477;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m  $^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-21-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.01, 4.01, 4.01); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

### Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch 01, 1 Mbps, Back Side

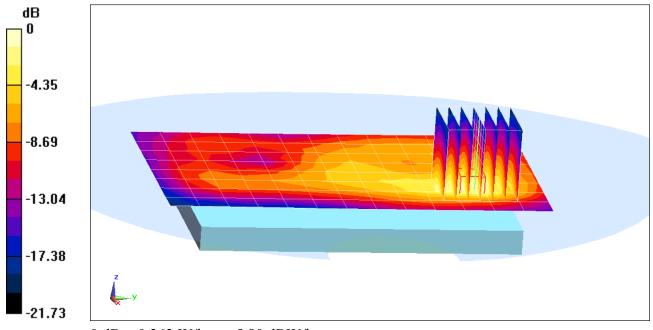
Area Scan (9x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.024 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.410 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.199 W/kg



0 dB = 0.263 W/kg = -5.80 dBW/kg

## APPENDIX B: SYSTEM VERIFICATION

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:

f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.918 S/m;  $ε_r = 41.92$ ; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 01-22-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.3°C; Tissue Temp: 21.2°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

## 835 MHz System Verification

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

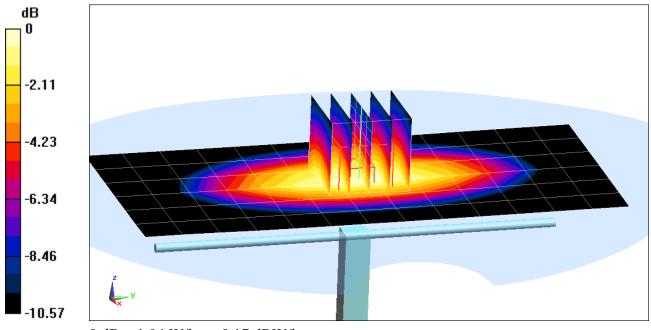
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.41 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.959 W/kg

Deviation = -0.93%



0 dB = 1.04 W/kg = 0.17 dBW/kg

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: 1051** 

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

Medium: 1750 Head Medium parameters used:

f = 1750 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.392 S/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 40.209;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-23-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 21.7°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3332; ConvF(5.27, 5.27, 5.27); Calibrated: 11/25/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

Phantom: SAM v4.0 Right; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1800

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

## 1750 MHz System Verification

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

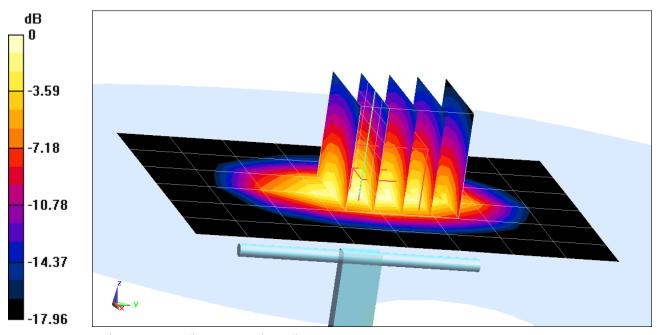
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.10 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.81 W/kg

Deviation = 4.38%



0 dB = 4.19 W/kg = 6.22 dBW/kg

DUT: Dipole 1900MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d148

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.416 S/m;  $ε_r = 38.924$ ; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-24-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.4°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

## 1900 MHz System Verification

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

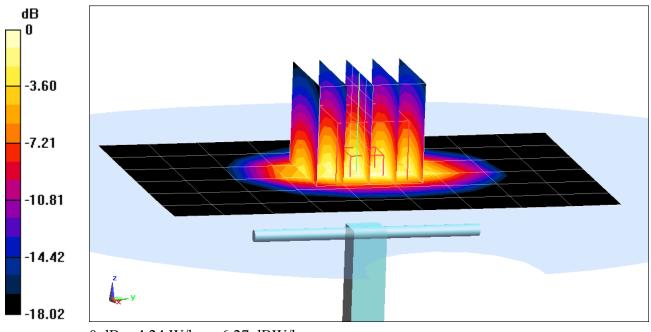
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.97 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.79 W/kg

Deviation = -4.53%



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

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 719

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used:

f = 2450 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.823 S/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 38.55;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-23-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.4°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.57, 4.57, 4.57); Calibrated: 3/15/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1334; Calibrated: 3/8/2013

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

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

## 2450 MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (8x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

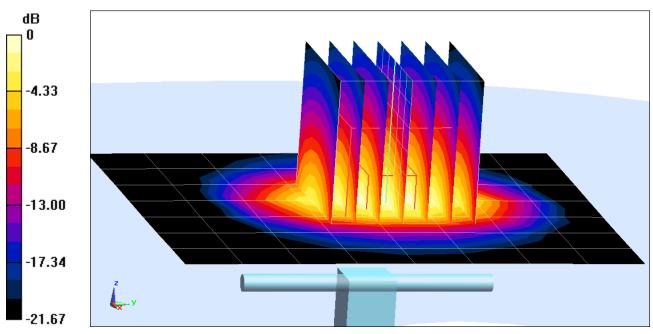
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 10.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 5.27 W/kg

Deviation = -0.94%



0 dB = 6.92 W/kg = 8.40 dBW/kg

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

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:

f = 835 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.007 S/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 54.424;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 01-20-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(5.91, 5.91, 5.91); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

## 835 MHz System Verification

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

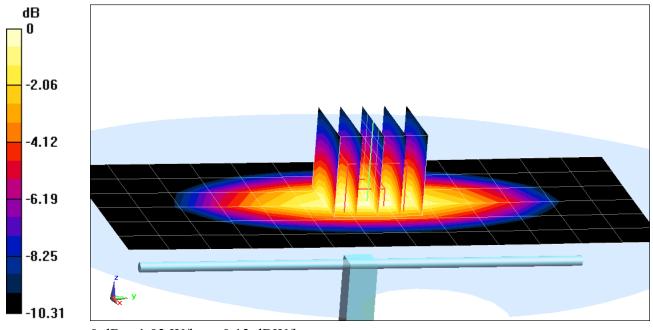
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.37 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.951 W/kg

Deviation = -0.31%



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

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: 1051** 

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

Medium: 1750 Body Medium parameters used:

f = 1750 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.456 S/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 51.984;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-21-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 23.8°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3333; ConvF(4.95, 4.95, 4.95); Calibrated: 11/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn1408; Calibrated: 11/19/2013

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

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

## 1750 MHz System Verification

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

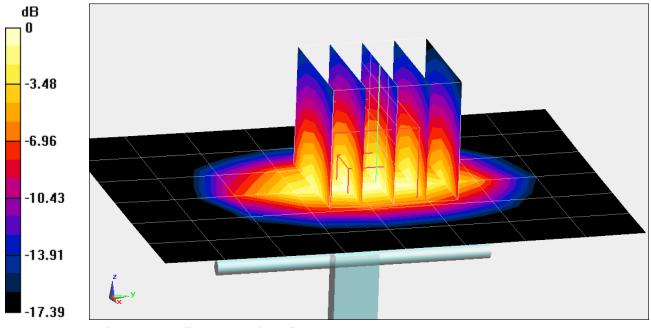
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.34 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.55 W/kg

Deviation = -6.08%



0 dB = 3.89 W/kg = 5.90 dBW/kg

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: 1051** 

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

Medium: 1750 Body Medium parameters used:

f = 1750 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.434 S/m;  $\epsilon_r$  = 51.638;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m  $^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-28-2014; Ambient Temp: 24.5°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

## 1750 MHz System Verification

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

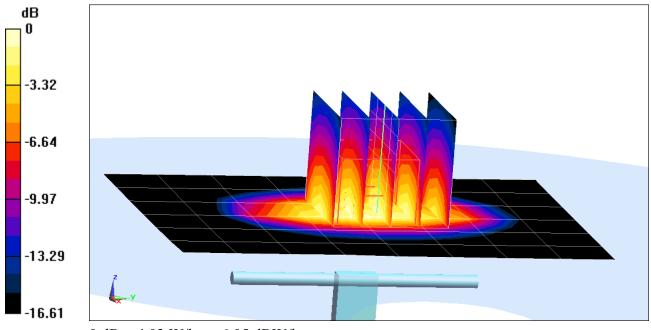
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.38 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.64 W/kg

Deviation = -3.70%



0 dB = 4.03 W/kg = 6.05 dBW/kg

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d148

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.567 \text{ S/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 50.987; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-27-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.0°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

## 1900 MHz System Verification

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

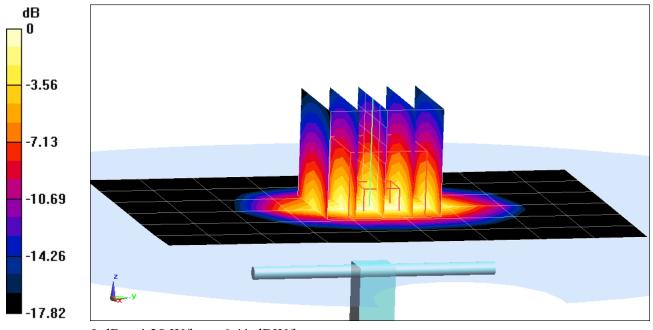
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.04 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.92 W/kg

Deviation = -3.92%



0 dB = 4.38 W/kg = 6.41 dBW/kg

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 719

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used:

f = 2450 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.989 S/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 51.353;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-21-2014; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 23.1°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.01, 4.01, 4.01); Calibrated: 8/22/2013;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/21/2013

Phantom: SAM v5.0 front; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP-1646

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

## 2450 MHz System Verification

**Area Scan (8x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm **Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm

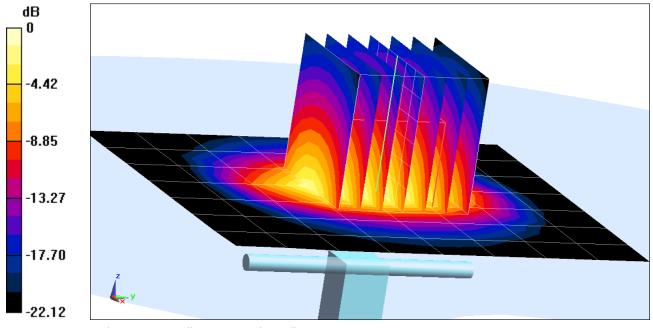
Input Device - 16.0 dDm (40 mW)

Input Power = 16.0 dBm (40 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.34 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.05 W/kg

Deviation = -0.87%



0 dB = 2.66 W/kg = 4.25 dBW/kg

## APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION

## **Calibration Laboratory of**

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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

Client

**PC Test** 

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Certificate No: D835V2-4d119\_Apr13

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D835V2 - SN: 4d119

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-05.v9

Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date:

April 25, 2013

Votals

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	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01736)	Apr-14
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01739)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 909	11-Sep-12 (No. DAE4-909_Sep12)	Sep-13
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
FOWER SCHOOL LIE 040 FA			
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by:

Claudio Leublei

Function

Laboratory Technician

Approved by:

Katja Pokovic

Technical Manager

Issued: April 26, 2013

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Certificate No: D835V2-4d119\_Apr13

Page 1 of 8

### **Calibration Laboratory of**

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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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Swiss Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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

#### Glossary:

TSL

tissue simulating liquid

ConvF

sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z not applicable or not measured

N/A

not approable of floring about

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

#### **Additional Documentation:**

Certificate No: D835V2-4d119 Apr13

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%.

Page 2 of 8

#### **Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.6
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 ± 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 ± 0.2) °C	40.8 ± 6 %	0.94 mho/m ± 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	2.51 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.68 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.62 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.30 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

## **Body TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

The following parameters and earlier and the first approximation of the first and the	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.0 ± 6 %	1.01 mho/m ± 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	2.47 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.54 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.62 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.31 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Certificate No: D835V2-4d119\_Apr13 Page 3 of 8

### **Appendix**

#### **Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.1 Ω - 4.7 jΩ	
Return Loss	- 26.6 dB	

### **Antenna Parameters with Body TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	45.8 Ω - 6.3 jΩ	
Return Loss	- 22.1 dB	

## **General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.385 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	

Certificate No: D835V2-4d119\_Apr13 Page 4 of 8

### **DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 25.04.2013

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;  $\sigma = 0.94 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 40.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

### **DASY52 Configuration:**

• Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.05, 6.05, 6.05); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;

• Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn909; Calibrated: 11.09.2012

• Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001

DASY52 52.8.6(1115); SEMCAD X 14.6.9(7117)

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

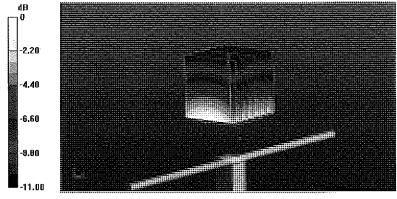
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.387 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.86 W/kg

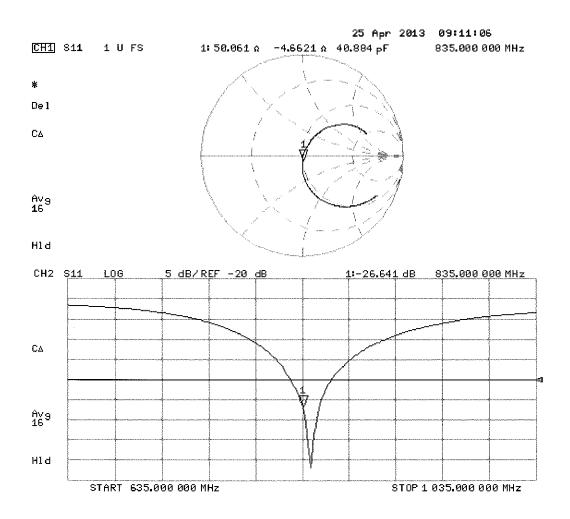
SAR(1 g) = 2.51 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.62 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.93 W/kg



0 dB = 2.93 W/kg = 4.67 dBW/kg

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



### **DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 24.04.2013

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;  $\sigma = 1.01$  S/m;  $\varepsilon_r = 54$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

#### DASY52 Configuration:

• Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.04, 6.04, 6.04); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;

• Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn909; Calibrated: 11.09.2012

Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001

• DASY52 52.8.6(1115); SEMCAD X 14.6.9(7117)

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

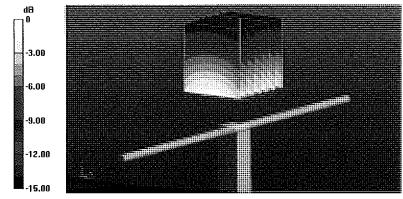
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.178 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.68 W/kg

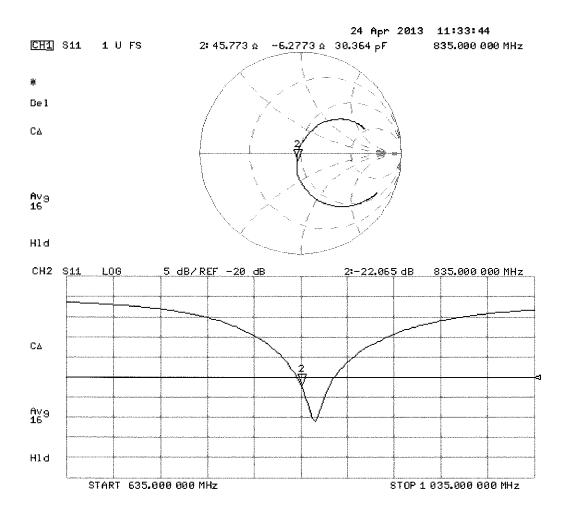
SAR(1 g) = 2.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.62 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.89 W/kg



0 dB = 2.89 W/kg = 4.61 dBW/kg

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Client

PC Test

Certificate No: D1750V2-1051\_Apr13

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D1750V2 - SN: 1051

Calibration procedure(s)

**QA CAL-05.v9** 

Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date:

April 30, 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 EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01736)	Apr-14
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01739)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
	Name	Function	Signature \

Calibrated by:

Claudio Leubler

Laboratory Technician

Approved by:

Katja Pokovic

Technical Manager

Issued: April 30, 2013

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Certificate No: D1750V2-1051\_Apr13

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

## Glossary:

TSL

N/A

tissue simulating liquid

ConvF

sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z not applicable or not measured

## Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

#### **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%.

Certificate No: D1750V2-1051\_Apr13 Page 2 of 8

#### **Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.6
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, $dy$ , $dz = 5 mm$	
Frequency	1750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## **Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

The following parameters and edicalations were app.	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.1	1.37 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.1 ± 6 %	1.33 mho/m ± 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	9.01 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	36.5 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.83 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.5 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

## **Body TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

The following parameters and account of the spirit	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.4	1.49 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	51.8 ± 6 %	1.50 mho/m ± 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	9.55 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	37.8 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.4 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Certificate No: D1750V2-1051\_Apr13

## **Appendix**

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.9 Ω + 0.3 jΩ
Return Loss	- 40.7 dB

## **Antenna Parameters with Body TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$47.0 \Omega + 0.4 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 30.1 dB

## **General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.222 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**

Certificate No: D1750V2-1051\_Apr13

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	February 19, 2010

## **DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 30.04.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1051

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

Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.33 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 39.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

## DASY52 Configuration:

• Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.18, 5.18, 5.18); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013

Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001

DASY52 52.8.6(1115); SEMCAD X 14.6.9(7117)

## Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (8x7x7)/Cube 0:

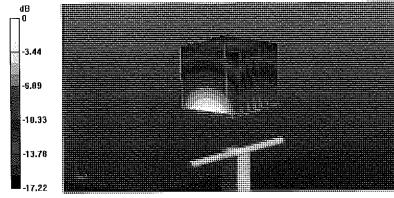
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 90.104 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.0 W/kg

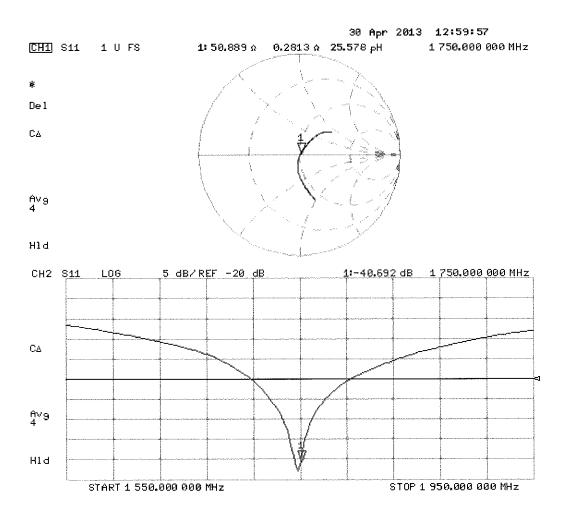
SAR(1 g) = 9.01 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.83 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.3 W/kg



0 dB = 11.3 W/kg = 10.53 dBW/kg

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



#### **DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 30.04.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

#### DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1051

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

Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 51.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

#### DASY52 Configuration:

• Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.83, 4.83, 4.83); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;

• Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

• Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013

Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002

DASY52 52.8.6(1115); SEMCAD X 14.6.9(7117)

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

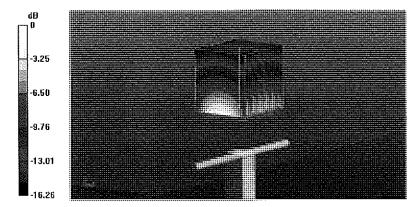
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.473 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.55 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.13 W/kg

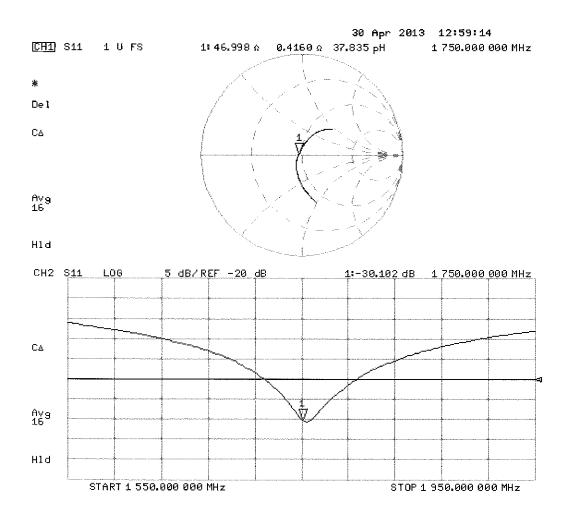
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.0 W/kg



0 dB = 12.0 W/kg = 10.79 dBW/kg

Certificate No: D1750V2-1051\_Apr13

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Client

**PC Test** 

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d148\_Feb13

## **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object

D1900V2 - SN: 5d148

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-05.v9

Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date:

February 06, 2013

104/12

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)

ID#	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
SN: 5047.3 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
SN: 3205	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13
ID#	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check; Oct-13
US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
Name	Function	Signature
Leif Klysner	Laboratory Technician	Sif Alyn
Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	, . 
	GB37480704 US37292783 SN: 5058 (20k) SN: 5047.3 / 06327 SN: 3205 SN: 601  ID #  MY41092317 100005 US37390585 S4206  Name Leif Klysner	GB37480704 01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640) US37292783 01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640) SN: 5058 (20k) 27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530) SN: 5047.3 / 06327 27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533) SN: 3205 28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12) SN: 601 27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)  ID # Check Date (in house)  MY41092317 18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11) 100005 04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11) US37390585 S4206 18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)  Name Function Leif Klysner Laboratory Technician

Issued: February 6, 2013

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

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d148 Feb13

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Swiss Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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

#### Glossary:

TSL

tissue simulating liquid

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

#### **Additional Documentation:**

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d148\_Feb13

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	V52.8.5
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 ± 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 ± 0.2) °C	39.4 ± 6 %	1.38 mho/m ± 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	9.87 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.7 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.18 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.8 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

## **Body TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	51.9 ± 6 %	1.53 mho/m ± 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	10.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.8 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.45 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.7 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

## **Appendix**

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.1 Ω + 5.9 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.3 dB

## **Antenna Parameters with Body TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$48.3~\Omega+6.3~\mathrm{j}\Omega$	
Return Loss	- 23.6 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

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d148\_Feb13 Page 4 of 8

## **DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 06.02.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

#### DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d148

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.38 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 39.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

#### DASY52 Configuration:

• Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.98, 4.98, 4.98); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;

• Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

• Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012

Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001

DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

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

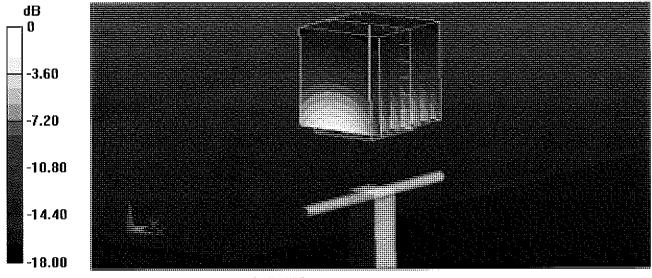
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.534 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.8 W/kg

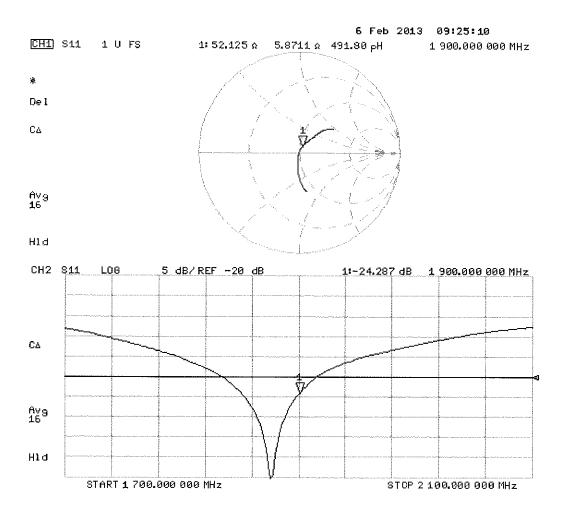
SAR(1 g) = 9.87 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.18 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.1 W/kg



0 dB = 12.1 W/kg = 10.83 dBW/kg

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## **DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 06.02.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

## DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d148

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.53 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 51.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

## DASY52 Configuration:

• Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.6, 4.6, 4.6); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;

• Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012

Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002

• DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

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

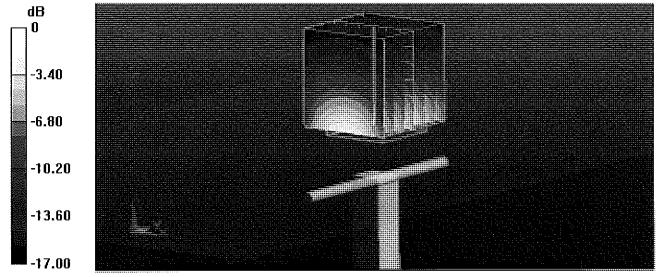
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.534 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.9 W/kg

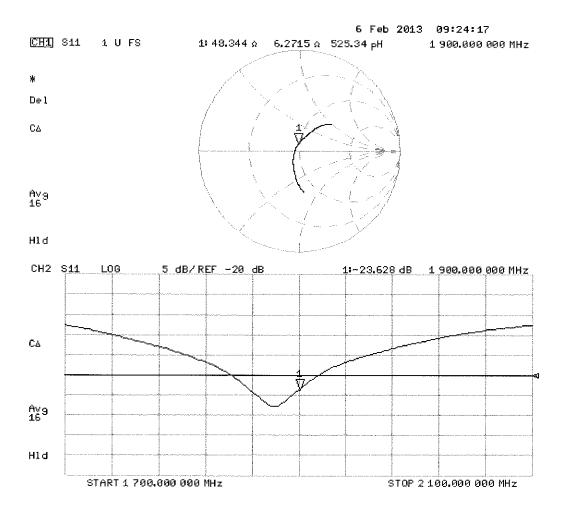
SAR(1 g) = 10.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.45 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.1 W/kg



0 dB = 13.1 W/kg = 11.17 dBW/kg

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



## Calibration Laboratory of

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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Client

**PC Test** 

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Certificate No: D2450V2-719\_Aug13

## **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object

D2450V2 - SN: 719

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-05.v9

Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date:

August 23, 2013

/CC 9/8/5

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	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01736)	Apr-14
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01739)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14
	l		
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
	Namo	Function	Signature

Calibrated by:

Jeton Kastrati

Function

Signature

Approved by:

Katja Pokovic

Technical Manager

Laboratory Technician

Issued: August 23, 2013

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

Certificate No: D2450V2-719\_Aug13

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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#### 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 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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%.

Certificate No: D2450V2-719\_Aug13

Page 2 of 8

## **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	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## **Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.8 ± 6 %	1.80 mho/m ± 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	13.4 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.2 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.23 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.8 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

## **Body TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	50.6 ± 6 %	2.03 mho/m ± 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	13.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.7 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.14 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.1 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

## **Appendix**

#### **Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.6 Ω + 3.5 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.1 dB

## **Antenna Parameters with Body TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$51.1~\Omega + 5.4~\mathrm{j}\Omega$	
Return Loss	- 25.3 dB	

## **General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction) 1.149 ns	Electrical Delay (one direction)	****
---	----------------------------------	------

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

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

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

### **Additional EUT Data**

Manufactured by	SPEAG	
Manufactured on	September 10, 2002	

Certificate No: D2450V2-719\_Aug13

## **DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 22.08.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 719

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.8 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 37.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

## DASY52 Configuration:

• Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;

• 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:

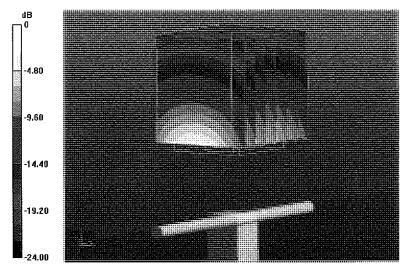
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 100.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.9 W/kg

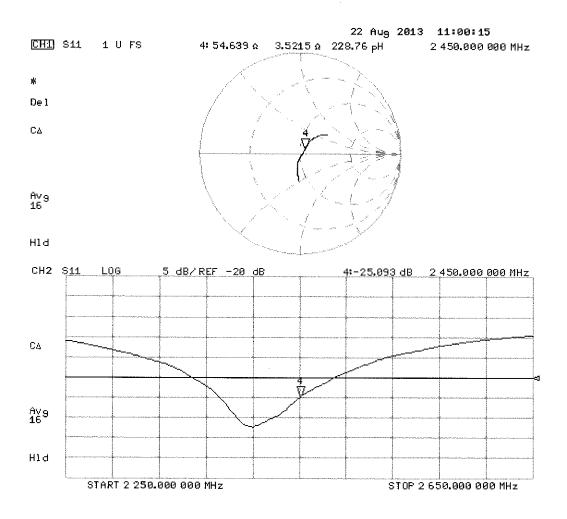
SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.23 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.0 W/kg



0 dB = 17.0 W/kg = 12.30 dBW/kg

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## **DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 23.08.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

## DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 719

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz;  $\sigma = 2.03 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 50.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

## DASY52 Configuration:

• Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;

• 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:

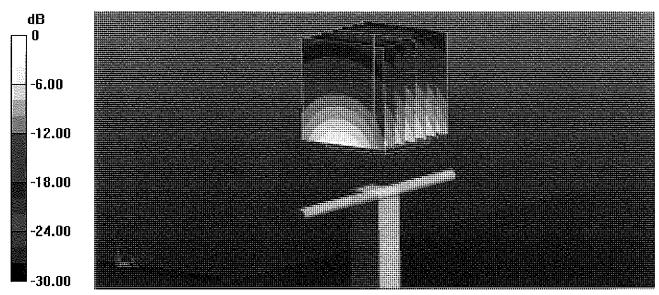
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.688 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.9 W/kg

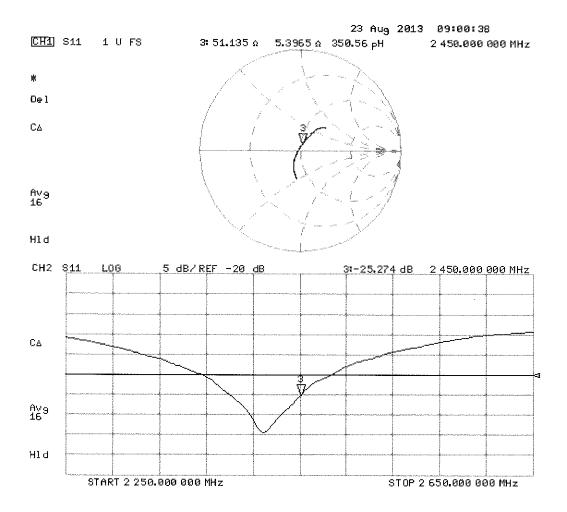
SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.14 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.2 W/kg



0 dB = 17.2 W/kg = 12.36 dBW/kg

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Client

**PC Test** 

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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Certificate No: ES3-3022\_Aug13

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

ES3DV2 - SN:3022

Calibration procedure(s)

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

Calibration date:

August 22, 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 catibrations 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	31-Jan-13 (No. DAE4-660_Jan13)	Jan-14
Secondary Standards	1D	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-12)	In house check: Oct-13

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

Issued: August 23, 2013

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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Glossary:

TSL NORMx,y,z tissue simulating liquid sensitivity in free space

ConvF DCP

sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z diode compression point

CF A, B, C, D crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal modulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization φ

Certificate No: ES3-3022\_Aug13

φ rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9

9 rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center),

i.e., 9 = 0 is normal to probe axis

## Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORMx,y,z: Assessed for E-field polarization 9 = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide).
   NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z \* frequency\_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx,y,z \* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

# Probe ES3DV2

SN:3022

Manufactured: April 15, 2003 August 22, 2013

Calibrated:

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

ES3DV2-SN:3022

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (μV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>A</sup>	1.00	1.04	0.99	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	100.7	97.4	99.7	

#### **Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Communication System Name		Α	В	С	D	VR	Unc⁵
			dB	dB√μV		dB	mV	(k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	178.6	±3.0 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		141.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		134.7	.,

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%.

Certificate No: ES3-3022\_Aug13

A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

Numerical linearization parameter; uncertainty not required.

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

ES3DV2-SN:3022 August 22, 2013

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

## Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.21	6.21	6.21	0.19	2.37	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.09	6.09	6.09	0.30	1.70	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.19	5.19	5.19	0.65	1.23	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.03	5.03	5.03	0.51	1.43	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.36	4.36	4.36	0.51	1.51	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.16	4.16	4.16	0.74	1.29	± 12.0 %

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

FAt frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to  $\pm$  5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

August 22, 2013

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

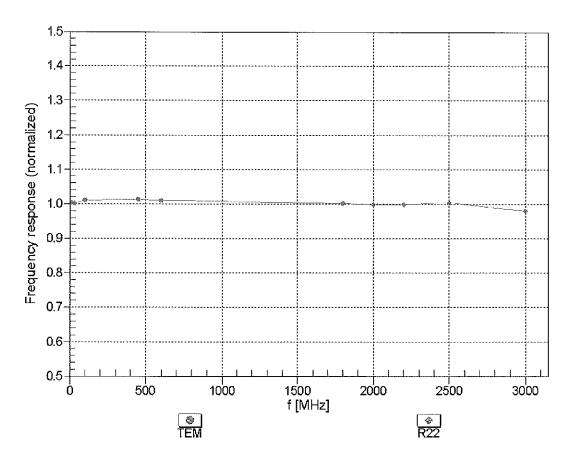
## Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	5.92	5.92	5.92	0.24	1.99	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	5.91	5.91	5.91	0.29	1.85	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.52	1.52	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.49	4.49	4.49	0.49	1.56	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.01	4.01	4.01	0.70	1.02	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	3.85	3.85	3.85	0.58	0.90	± 12.0 %

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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

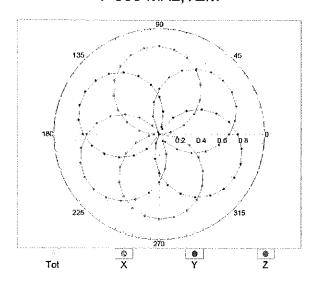


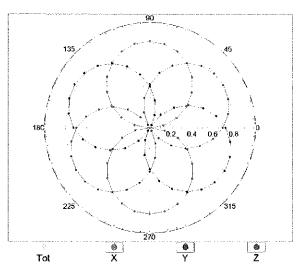
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

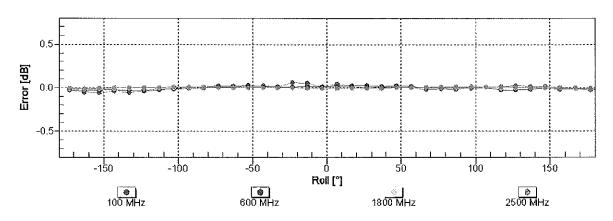
## Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$

f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22

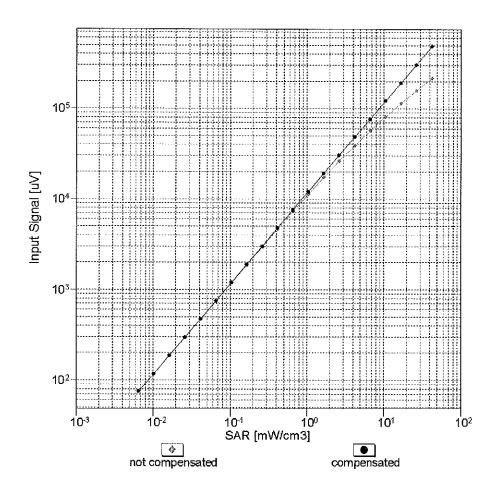


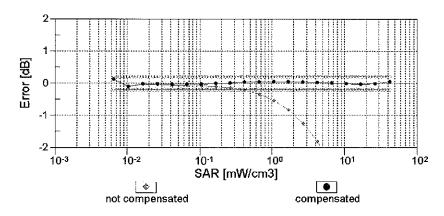




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

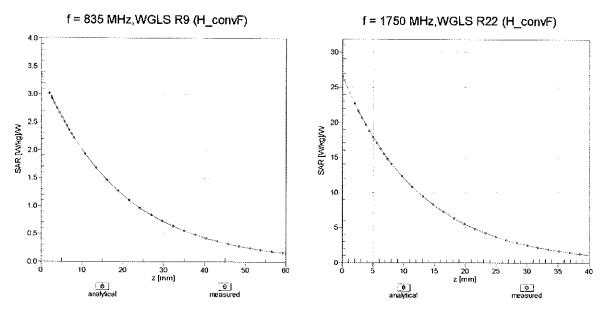
# Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)



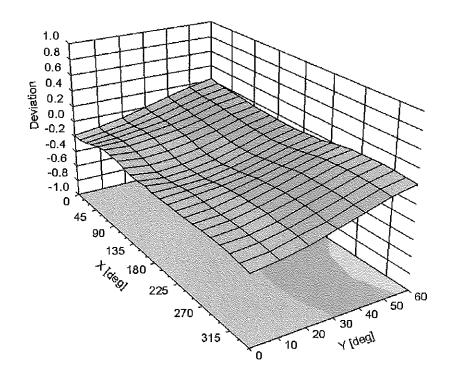


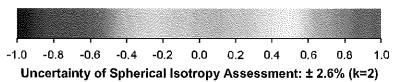
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

## **Conversion Factor Assessment**



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





## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 - SN:3022

## **Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-83.1
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

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Client

**PC Test** 

Certificate No: ES3-3332\_Nov13

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

## **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object ES3DV3 - SN:3332

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 25, 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)

Certificate No: ES3-3332\_Nov13

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: Katja Pokovic Technical Manager

Issued: November 25, 2013

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Page 1 of 11

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid NORMx,y,z tissue simulating liquid sensitivity in free space

ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z DCP diode compression point

CF crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal modulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization  $\varphi$   $\varphi$  rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9 9 rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center),

i.e., 9 = 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:

Certificate No: ES3-3332 Nov13

- NORMx,y,z: Assessed for E-field polarization θ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z \* frequency\_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx,y,z \* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORMx (no uncertainty required).

Page 2 of 11

November 25, 2013

# Probe ES3DV3

SN:3332

Calibrated:

Manufactured: January 24, 2012 November 25, 2013

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

November 25, 2013 ES3DV3-SN:3332

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3332

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm $(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	0.94	1.16	0.97	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	103.5	101.0	111.0	

#### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	С	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>-</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	179.7	±2.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		147.3	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0	7	188.8	

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

A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

November 25, 2013 ES3DV3-SN:3332

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3332

## Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.46	6.46	6.46	0.52	1.42	± 12.0 %
850	41.5	0.92	6.29	6.29	6.29	0.78	1.17	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.27	5.27	5.27	0.80	1.10	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.06	5.06	5.06	0.80	1.18	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.80	1.19	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.38	4.38	4.38	0.76	1.31	± 12.0 %

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

F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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.

ES3DV3- SN:3332 November 25, 2013

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3332

## Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) F	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	0.80	1.19	± 12.0 %
850	55.2	0.99	6.08	6.08	6.08	0.51	1.48	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.93	4.93	4.93	0.42	1.72	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.48	1.59	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.24	4.24	4.24	0.80	1.01	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.07	4.07	4.07	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %

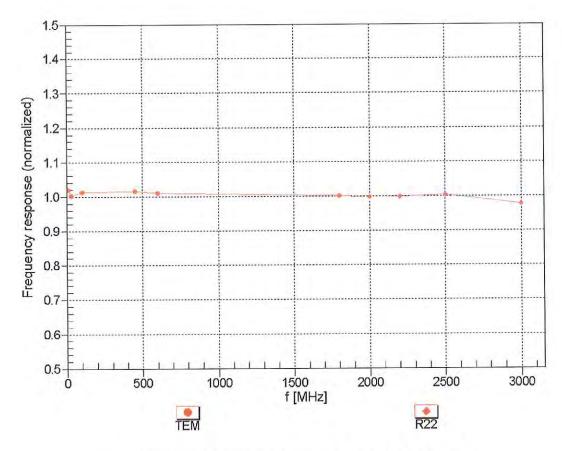
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

Galpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

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



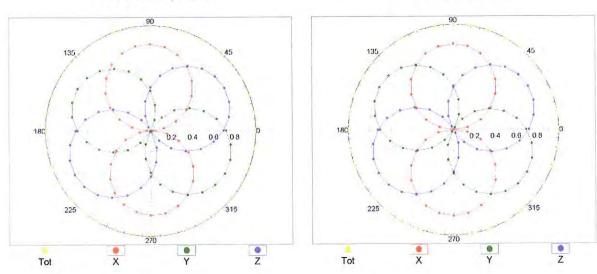
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

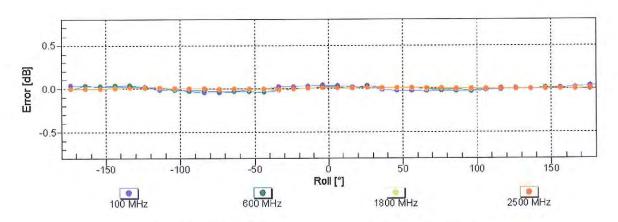
November 25, 2013

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



f=1800 MHz,R22

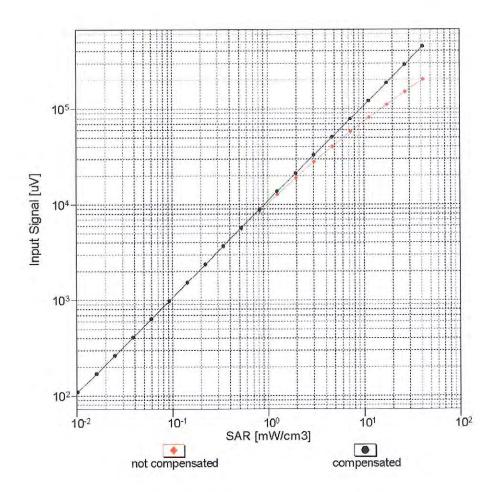


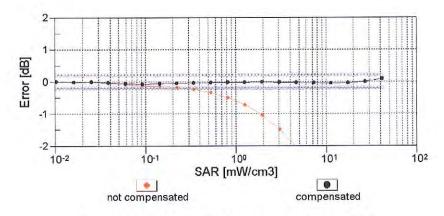


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

November 25, 2013

## Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)

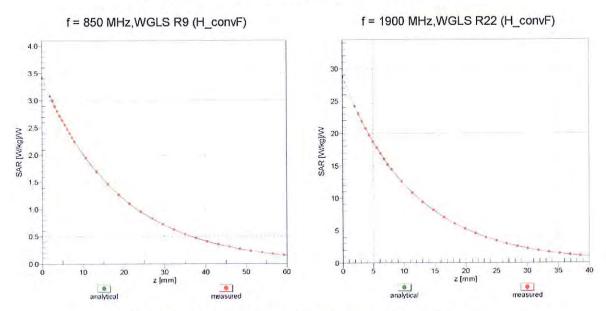




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

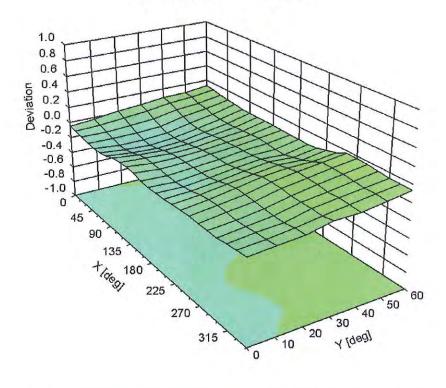
ES3DV3- SN:3332 November 25, 2013

## **Conversion Factor Assessment**



## **Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid**

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



November 25, 2013

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3332

#### **Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-3.9
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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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

S

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Certificate No: ES3-3209 Mar13

### **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object

ES3DV3 - SN:3209

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date:

March 15, 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)

Certificate No: ES3-3209\_Mar13

Joy M

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Арг-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3013_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 660	31-Jan-13 (No. DAE4-660_Jan13)	Jan-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

Name Function Signature

Calibrated by: Israe El-Naouq Laboratory Technician

Recurrence Calibrated by: Katja Pokovic Technicial Manager

Issued: March 15, 2013

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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Glossary:

TSL NORMx,y,z tissue simulating liquid sensitivity in free space

ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z DCP diode compression point

CF A, B, C, D crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal modulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization φ

Certificate No: ES3-3209\_Mar13

φ rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9

9 rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center),

i.e., 9 = 0 is normal to probe axis

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

 a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003

b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORMx,y,z: Assessed for E-field polarization 9 = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide).
   NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z \* frequency\_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx,y,z \* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

ES3DV3 – SN:3209 March 15, 2013

## Probe ES3DV3

SN:3209

Manufactured:

October 14, 2008 March 15, 2013

Calibrated:

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

March 15, 2013

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3209

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm $(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	1.35	1.33	1.14	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	99.2	97.8	98.3	

**Modulation Calibration Parameters** 

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	С	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	163.6	±3.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		170.3	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		158.7	

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%.

A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

March 15, 2013

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3209

### 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	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.74	6.74	6.74	0.76	1.18	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.46	6.46	6.46	0.31	1.81	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.39	5.39	5.39	0.80	1.21	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.21	5.21	5.21	0.78	1.26	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.57	4.57	4.57	0.65	1.43	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.75	1.36	± 12.0 %

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

F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to

F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

ES3DV3- SN:3209 March 15, 2013

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3209

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

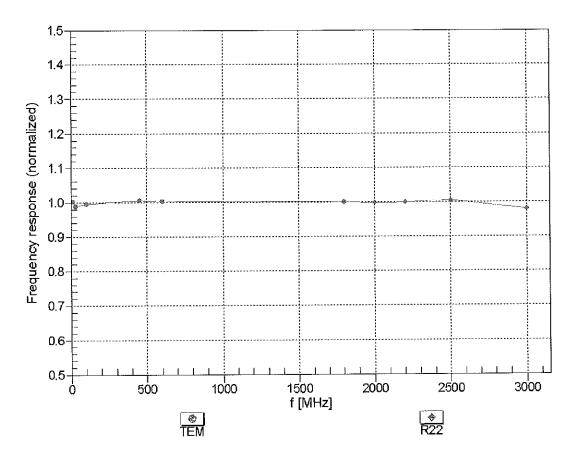
f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.38	6.38	6.38	0.80	1.16	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.28	6.28	6.28	0.52	1.45	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	5.03	5.03	5.03	0.58	1.45	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.77	4.77	4.77	0.70	1.36	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.80	1.15	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.11	4.11	4.11	0.80	1.00	± 12.0 %

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>r</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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



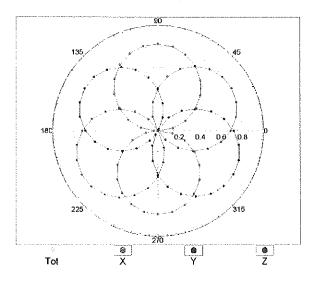
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

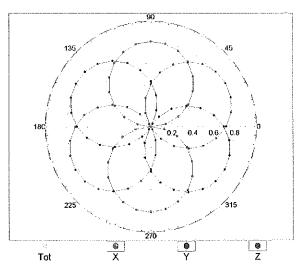
ES3DV3-SN:3209

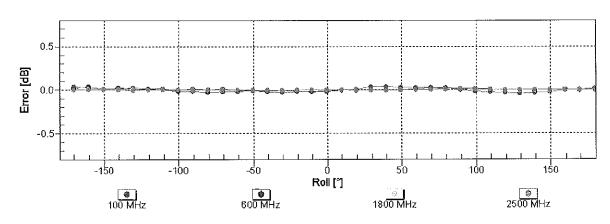
## Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$

f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22

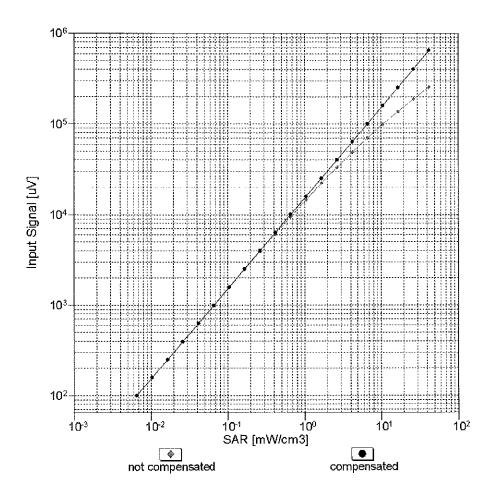


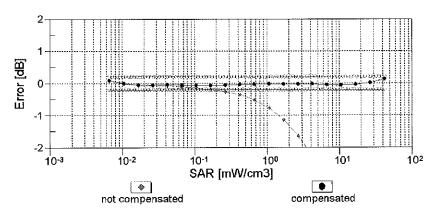




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

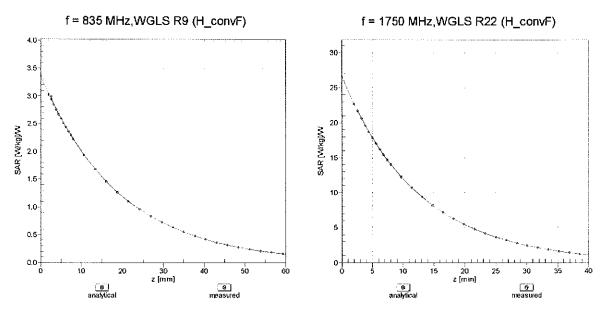
## Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)



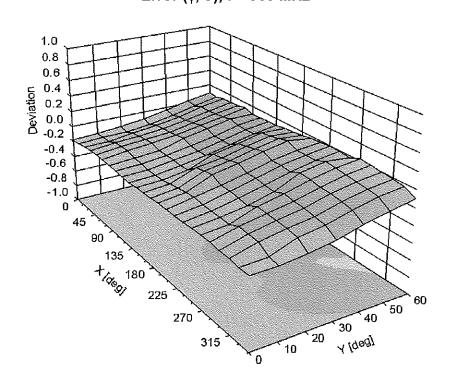


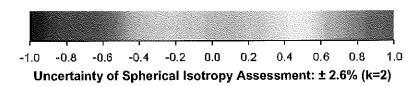
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

## **Conversion Factor Assessment**



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





ES3DV3- SN:3209

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3209

### **Other Probe Parameters**

Certificate No: ES3-3209\_Mar13

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-40.6
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





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

Client

PC Test

Certificate No: ES3-3333\_Nov13

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

S

C

S

## **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object

ES3DV3 - SN:3333

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-01 vs. QA CAL-23 vs. QA CAL-25 vs. Calibration procedure for dostmetric E-field probes

Calibration date:

November 22, 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	1D	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Арт-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

Calibrated by:

Name
Function
Signature

Laboratory Technician

Approved by:

Katja Pokovic
Technical Manager

Issued: November 25, 2013

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

Certificate No: ES3-3333\_Nov13 Page 1 of 11

### **Calibration Laboratory of**

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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

Glossary:

TSL NORMx,y,z tissue simulating liquid sensitivity in free space

ConvF DCP sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z diode compression point

CF A, B, C, D crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal modulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization φ

φ rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9

9 rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center),

i.e., 9 = 0 is normal to probe axis

Connector Angle

information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

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

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

b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORMx,y,z: Assessed for E-field polarization 9 = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide).
   NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z \* frequency\_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is
  implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included
  in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx,y,z \* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORMx (no uncertainty required).

## Probe ES3DV3

SN:3333

Manufactured:

January 24, 2012

Calibrated:

November 22, 2013

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3333

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (μV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>A</sup>	1.08	0.90	0.88	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	104.9	103.3	101.7	

#### **Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Communication System Name		Α	В	С	D	VR	Unc <sup>⊨</sup>
			dB	dB√μV		dB	∣mV	(k=2)
0	CW	Х	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	140.9	±2.2 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		132.0	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		170.3	

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

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

A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

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

ES3DV3- SN:3333 November 22, 2013

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3333

#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)	
750	41.9	0.89	6.56	6.56	6.56	0.44	1.54	± 12.0 %	
850	41.5	0.92	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.46	1.48	± 12.0 %	
1750	40.1	1.37	5.23	5,23	5.23	0.77	1.17	± 12.0 %	
1900	40.0	1.40	5.05	5.05	5.05	0.80	1.19	± 12.0 %	
2450	39.2	1.80	4.42	4.42	4.42	0.74	1.31	± 12.0 %	
2600	39.0	1.96	4.28	4.28	4.28	0.80	1.30	± 12.0 %	

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

Figure 10 to 10 MHz the validity of tissue parameters (s. and s.) can be released to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to

F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvE uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

Galpha/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.

November 22, 2013 ES3DV3-SN:3333

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3333

#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)	
750	55.5	0.96	6.11	6.11	6.11	0.33	1.90	± 12.0 %	
850	55.2	0.99	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.80	1.19	± 12.0 %	
1750	53.4	1.49	4.95	4.95	4.95	0.80	1.26	± 12.0 %	
1900	53.3	1.52	4.71	4.71	4.71	0.49	1.54	± 12.0 %	
2450	52.7	1.95	4.22	4.22	4.22	0.80	0.95	± 12.0 %	
2600	52.5	2.16	4.16	4.16	4.16	0.80	1.07	± 12.0 %	

<sup>&</sup>lt;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

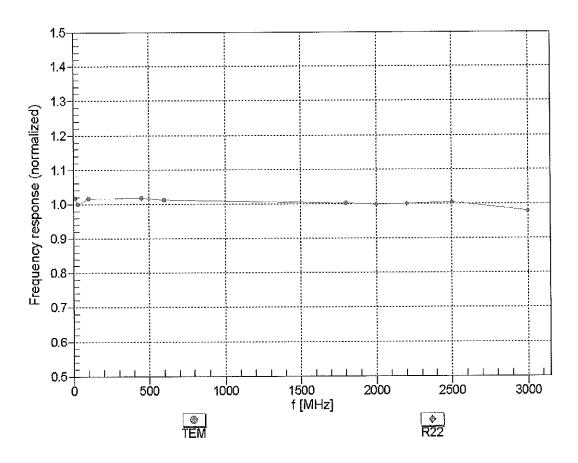
of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to  $\pm$  5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of

the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

Galpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

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

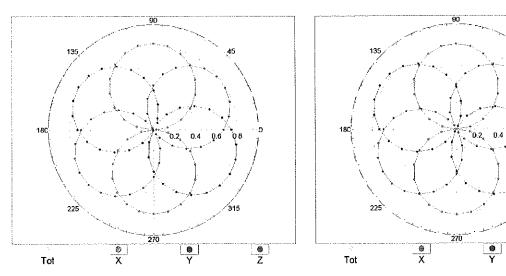


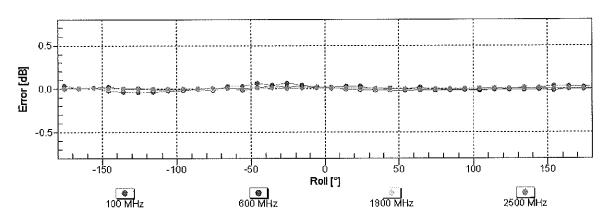
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22

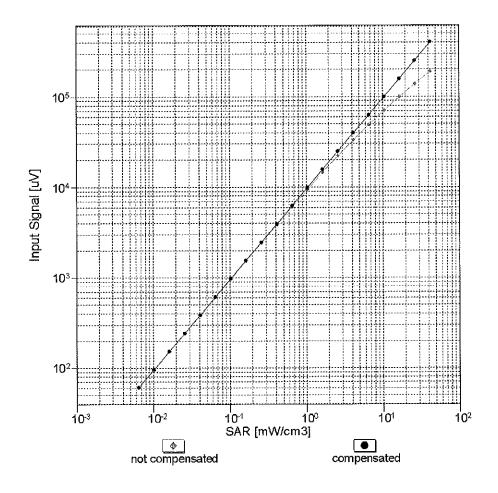


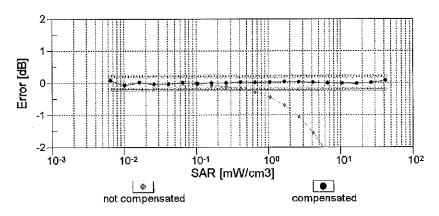


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

November 22, 2013

## Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)

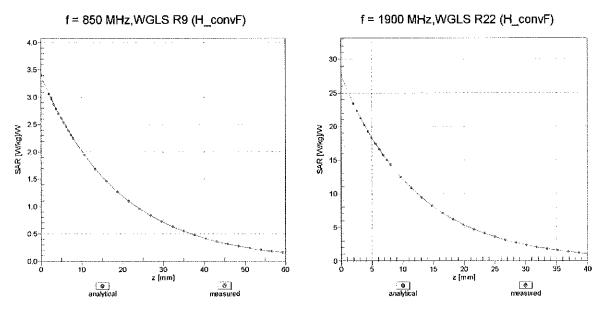




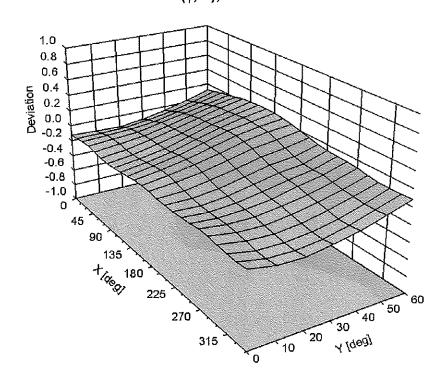
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

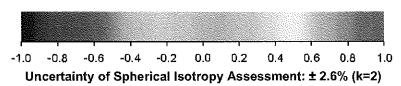
ES3DV3- SN:3333 November 22, 2013

## **Conversion Factor Assessment**



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





November 22, 2013

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3333

#### **Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-35.7
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 ε can be calculated from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\varepsilon_{r}\varepsilon_{0}}{\left[\ln(b/a)\right]^{2}} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos\phi' \frac{\exp\left[-j\omega r(\mu_{0}\varepsilon_{r}\varepsilon_{0})^{1/2}\right]}{r} d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

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	2450	2450
Tissue	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Ingredients (% by weight)								
Bactericide	0.1	0.1						
DGBE			47	31	44.92	29.44		26.7
HEC	1	1					See Next	
NaCl	1.45	0.94	0.4	0.2	0.18	0.39	Page	0.1
Sucrose	57	44.9						
Water	40.45	53.06	52.6	68.8	54.9	70.17		73.2

FCC ID: ZNFD415	PCTEST*	SAR EVALUATION REPORT		Reviewed by:  Quality Manager
Test Dates:	DUT Type:			APPENDIX D:
01/20/14 - 01/28/14	Portable Handset			Page 1 of 2

#### 2 Composition / Information on ingredients

The Item is composed of the following ingredients:

H2O Water, 52 – 75%

C8H18O3 Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (DGBE), 25 – 48%

(CAS-No. 112-34-5, EC-No. 203-961-6, EC-index-No. 603-096-00-8)

Relevant for safety; Refer to the respective Safety Data Sheet\*.

NaCl Sodium Chloride, <1.0%

### Figure D-1

#### Composition of 2.4 GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

**Note:** 2.4 GHz head liquid recipes are proprietary SPEAG. Since the composition is approximate to the actual liquids utilized, the manufacturer tissue-equivalent liquid data sheets are provided below.

#### Measurement Certificate / Material Test Item Name Head Tissue Simulating Liquid (HSL 2450) SL AAH 245 BA (Charge: 120112-4) Product No. Manufacturer SPEAG Measurement Method TSL dielectric parameters measured using calibrated OCP probe (type DAK). Target parameters as defined in the IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209 compliance standards. Test Condition Ambient Condition 22°C; 30% humidity TSL Temperature 23° Test Date 18-Jan-12 Additional Information TSL Density 0.988 g/cm TSL Heat-capacity 3.680 kJ/(kg\*K) Measured Target Diff.to Target [%] f [MHz] HP-e HP-e sigma eps sigma ∆-eps ∆-sigma 7.5 40.5 11.99 1.27 40.0 40.3 12.08 1.29 40.0 1.40 0.9 -7.6 1950 40.2 12.17 1.32 40.0 0.0 40.1 -3.8 -1.9 1975 12.26 1.35 40.0 1.40 0.3 1.37 2000 Dev. 12.35 40.0 1.40 0.0 2025 39.9 12.44 1.40 40.0 1.42 2050 39.8 12.53 1.43 39.9 1.44 -0.3

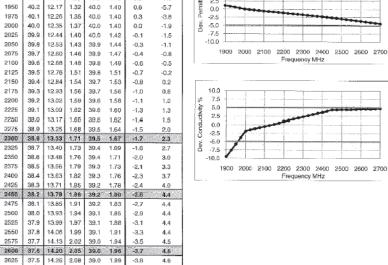


Figure D-2
2.4 GHz Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

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2650 37.4

2675 37.3 14.39 2.14

14.32 2.11

14.46

38.9 2.02

38.9

2.05 -4.3

-4.0

4.6

4.7

#### 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

	SAN System validation Summary													
SAR	CAD						COND.	PERM.		CW VALIDATIC	N	М	OD. VALIDATI	ON
SYSTEM #	FREQ. [MHz]	DATE	PROBE SN	PROBE TYPE	PROBE C	AL. POINT	(σ)	(ε <sub>r</sub> )	SENSI- TIVITY	PROBE LINEARITY	PROBE ISOTROPY	MOD. TYPE	DUTY FACTOR	PAR
D	835	10/7/2013	3022	ES3DV2	835	Head	0.910	39.82	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
J	1750	1/22/2014	3332	ES3DV3	1750	Head	1.392	40.21	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	1900	9/30/2013	3022	ES3DV2	1900	Head	1.419	39.22	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
G	2450	1/15/2014	3209	ES3DV3	2450	Head	1.794	38.12	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
D	835	10/8/2013	3022	ES3DV2	835	Body	1.012	53.65	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
K	1750	1/14/2014	3333	ES3DV3	1750	Body	1.510	52.07	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	1750	10/3/2013	3022	ES3DV2	1750	Body	1.446	51.36	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	1900	9/10/2013	3022	ES3DV2	1900	Body	1.516	52.49	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
D	2450	10/11/2013	3022	ES3DV2	2450	Body	2.008	52.50	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS

NOTE: While the probes have been calibrated for both a CW and modulated signals, all measurements were performed using communication systems calibrated for CW signals only. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664 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.

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