

SAR TEST REPORT

Test item : Cellular/PCS GSM/GPRS
Cellular WCDMA/HSDPA/HSUPA Router with WLAN
Model No. : L-01G
Order No. : DTNC1410-04542
Date of receipt : 2014-10-16
Test duration : 2014-11-21 ~ 2014-11-25
Date of issue : 2014-12-16
Use of report : FCC Original Grant

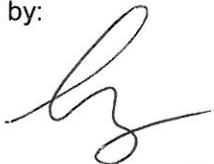
Applicant : LG Electronics MobileComm U.S.A., Inc.
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Test rule part : CFR §2.1093
Test environment : See appended test report
Test result : Pass Fail

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Test Report Version

Test Report No.	Date	Description
DRTFCC1412-1557	Dec. 03, 2014	Final version for approval
DRTFCC1412-1557(1)	Dec. 16, 2014	Antenna Location replace

1. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

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

General Information:

EUT type	Cellular/PCS GSM/GPRS Cellular WCDMA/HSDPA/HSUPA Router with WLAN		
FCC ID	ZNFL01G		
Equipment model name	L-01G		
Equipment add model name	N/A		
Equipment serial no.	Identical prototype		
Mode(s) of Operation	GPRS 850, GPRS 1900, WCDMA 850, W-LAN(802.11b/g/n HT20, HT40)		
TX Frequency Range	824.2 ~ 848.8 MHz (Cellular Band) / 1850.2 ~ 1909.8 MHz (PCS Band) 826.4 ~ 846.6 MHz (WCDMA FDD V) / 2412 ~ 2462 MHz (802.11b/g/n HT20) 2422 ~ 2452 MHz (802.11n HT40)		
RX Frequency Range	869.2 ~ 893.8 MHz (Cellular Band) / 1930.2 ~ 1989.8 MHz (PCS Band) 871.4 ~ 891.6 MHz (WCDMA FDD V) / 2412 ~ 2462 MHz (802.11b/g/n HT20) 2422 ~ 2452 MHz (802.11n HT40)		
Equipment Class	Band	Measured Conducted Power [dBm]	Reported SAR
			1g SAR (W/kg)
			Hotspot
PCE	GPRS 850	29.40	0.646
PCE	GPRS 1900	26.50	0.912
PCE	WCDMA 850	22.54	0.467
DTS	2.4 GHz W-LAN	12.30	N/A
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r03			1.284
FCC Equipment Class	Licensed Portable Transmitter (PCB)		
Date(s) of Tests	2014-11-21 ~ 2014-11-25		
Antenna Type	Internal Type Antenna		
Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GSM/WCDMA Voice call is not supported ● GPRS(GPRS Class: 12) supported ● W-LAN(2.4GHz 802.11b/g/n(HT20, HT40)) supported ● Simultaneous transmission between GPRS, WCDMA & WLAN ● GPRS, WCDMA and WiFi 2.4GHz Mobile Hotspot supported. 		

1.1 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01 3G SAR Measurement Procedures v03
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 Hot Spot SAR v02
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 (SAR Considerations for 802.11 Devices)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 (General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r03
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r01
- October 2013 TCB Workshop Notes (GPRS testing criteria)

1.2 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
GPRS 850	Data	824.2 ~ 848.8 MHz
GPRS 1900	Data	1850.2 ~ 1909.8 MHz
WCDMA 850	Data	826.4 ~ 846.6 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Data	2412 ~ 2462 MHz

1.3 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02.

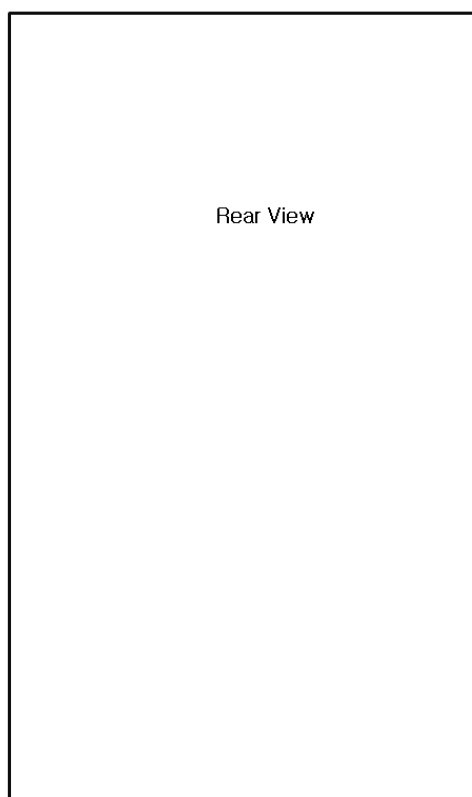
Band & Mode		Burst Average GMSK [dBm]			
		1 TX Slot	2 TX Slot	3 TX Slot	4 TX Slot
GPRS 850	Maximum	33.5	31.0	30.0	29.0
	Nominal	33.0	30.5	29.5	28.5
GPRS 1900	Maximum	30.5	28.0	27.0	25.0
	Nominal	30.0	27.5	26.5	24.5

Band & Mode		Modulated Average [dBm]		
		3GPP RMC	3GPP HSDPA	3GPP HSUPA
WCDMA 850	Maximum	23.0	23.0	23.0
	Nominal	22.5	22.5	22.5

Note: This device supports HSUPA but the manufacturer only declares on the tune-up procedure that the HSUPA transmitter's power will not exceed the R99 maximum transmit power in devices based on Qualcomm's HSPA chipset solution.

Band & Mode		Modulated Average[dBm]		
		Ant. 1	Ant. 2	MIMO
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	12.5	N/A	N/A
	Nominal	11.5	N/A	N/A
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	12.5	N/A	N/A
	Nominal	11.5	N/A	N/A
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz HT20)	Maximum	11.5	N/A	12.0
	Nominal	10.0	N/A	10.5
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz HT40)	Maximum	11.5	N/A	12.0
	Nominal	9.5	N/A	9.5
Antenna configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ant.1 only transmit when SISO operation. ● 802.11b/g: Single Transmitting (Ant.1) ● 802.11n(MCS0 ~ 7): Single Transmitting (Ant. 1) ● 802.11n(MCS8 ~ 15): Multiple Transmitting (Ant. 1 and Ant. 2) 			

1.4 DUT Antenna Locations



Note: Exact antenna dimensions and separation distances are shown in the "Antenna Location_ZNFL01G" in the FCC Filing.

Mode	Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing					
	Top	Bottom	Front	Rear	Right	Left
GPRS 850	○	X	○	○	○	○
GPRS 1900	○	X	○	○	○	○
WCDMA 850	○	X	○	○	○	○

Table 1.1 Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing

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 D06v02 guidance, page 2. The antenna document shows the distances between the transmit antennas and the edges of the device.

1.5 SAR Test Exclusions Applied

(A) WIFI & BT

Since Wireless Router operations of this device are only allowed using 2.4 GHz WIFI, only 2.4 GHz WIFI Hotspot SAR tests and combinations are considered for SAR with respect to Wireless Router configurations according to FCC KDB 941225 D06v02.

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the SAR exclusion threshold for distances < 50 mm is defined by the following equation:

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

Based on the maximum conducted power of **2.4 GHz WIFI** (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna 1 to user separation distance, **2.4 GHz WIFI SAR was not required**; $[(18/10) * \sqrt{2.462}] = \underline{2.8} < 3.0$.

Based on the maximum conducted power of **2.4 GHz WIFI** (rounded to the nearest mW) and the MIMO antenna to user separation distance, **2.4 GHz WIFI SAR was not required**; $[(16/10) * \sqrt{2.462}] = \underline{2.5} < 3.0$.

Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

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 Device Serial Numbers

Band & Mode	Hotspot Serial Number
GPRS 850	FCC #1
GPRS 1900	FCC #1
WCDMA 850	FCC #1

2. INTROCUCTION

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

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95*.1-2005 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

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

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

Fig. 2.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

where:

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

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

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

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

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

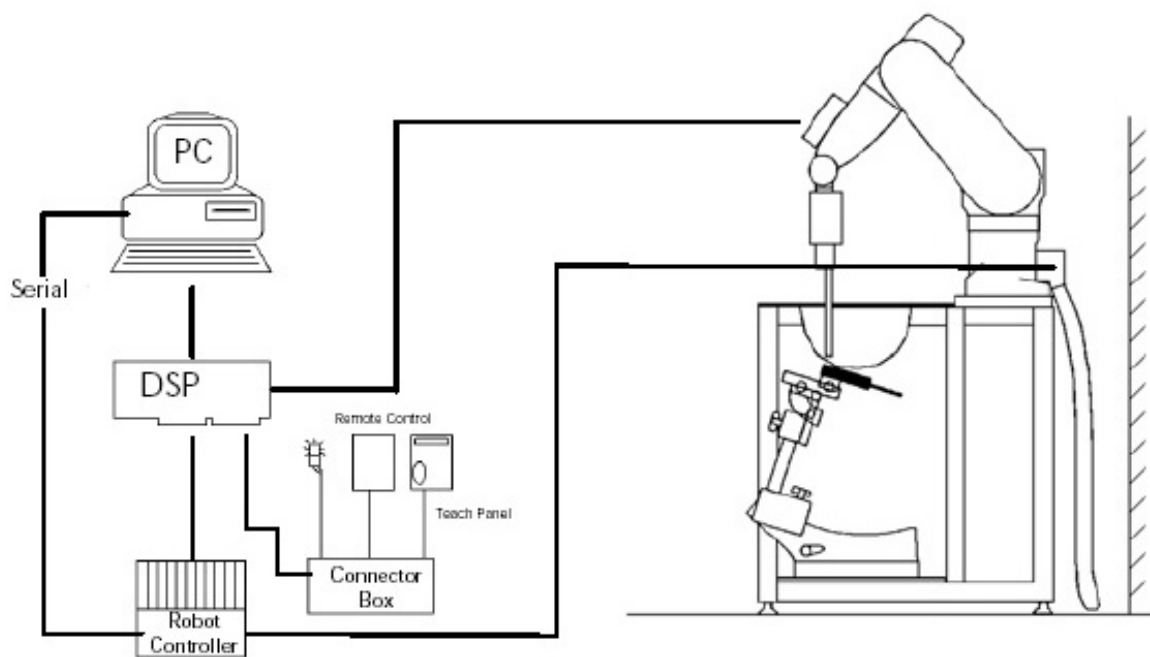


Figure 3.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE4 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail.

3.2 EX3DV4 Probe Specification

Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 6 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of 450 MHz, 600 MHz, 750 MHz, 835 MHz, 900 MHz, 1750 MHz, 1900 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2450 MHz, 2600 MHz, 3500 MHz, 5200 MHz, 5300 MHz, 5500 MHz, 5600 MHz, 5800 MHz
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz
Linearity	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Dynamic	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g
Range	Linearity : ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length : 337 mm
Tip length	20 mm
Body diameter	12 mm
Tip diameter	2.5 mm
Distance from probe tip to sensor center	1.0 mm
Application	SAR Dosimetry Testing Compliance tests of mobile phones

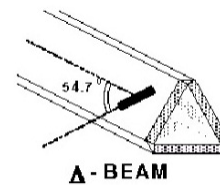
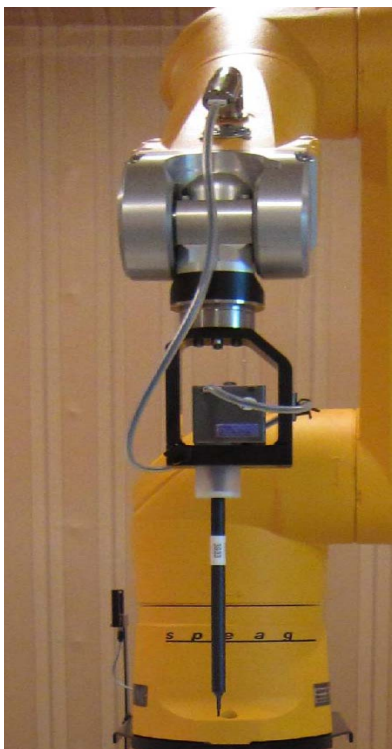


Figure 3.2 Triangular Probe Configurations



Figure 3.3 Probe Thick-Film Technique



DAE System

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

3.3 Probe Calibration Process

3.3.1 E-Probe Calibration

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

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

Free Space Assessment

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

Temperature Assessment *

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

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

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm³ for brain tissue)

SAR is proportional to $\Delta T / \Delta t$, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

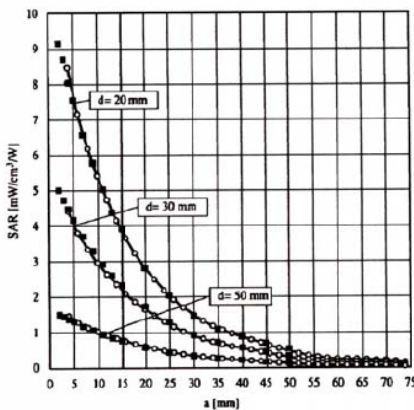


Figure 3.4 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 900MHz

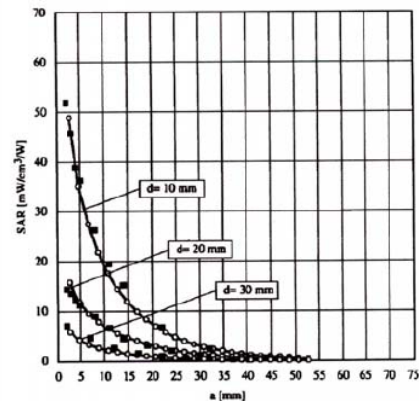


Figure 3.5 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 1800MHz

3.4 Data Extrapolation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5 SAM Twin PHANTOM

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

Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (see Fig. 3.6)



Figure 3.6 SAM Twin Phantom

SAM Twin Phantom Specification:

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

Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications:

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



Figure 3.7 Sam Twin Phantom shell

3.6 Device Holder for Transmitters

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

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



Figure 3.8 Mounting Device

3.7 Brain & Muscle Simulation Mixture Characterization

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

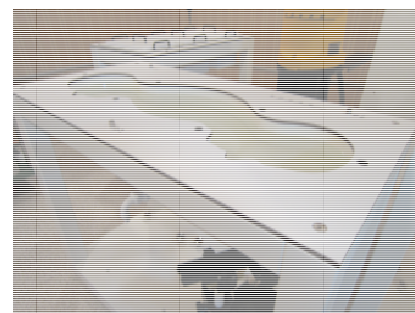


Figure 3.9 Simulated Tissue

Table 3.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)							
	835		1900		2450		5200 ~ 5800	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	40.19	50.75	55.24	70.23	71.88	73.40	65.52	80.00
Salt (NaCl)	1.480	0.940	0.310	0.290	0.160	0.060	-	-
Sugar	57.90	48.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEC	0.250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bactericide	0.180	0.100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triton X-100	-	-	-	-	19.97	-	17.24	-
DGBE	-	-	44.45	29.48	7.990	26.54	-	-
Diethylene glycol hexyl ether	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.24	-
Polysorbate (Tween) 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00
Target for Dielectric Constant	41.5	55.2	40.0	53.3	39.2	52.7	-	-
Target for Conductivity (S/m)	0.90	0.97	1.40	1.52	1.80	1.95	-	-

Salt: 99 % Pure Sodium Chloride Sugar: 98 % Pure Sucrose
 Water: De-ionized, 16M resistivity HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
 DGBE: 99 % Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether,[2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol]
 Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl] ether

3.8 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Table 3.2 Test Equipment Calibration

	Type	Manufacturer	Model	Cal.Date	Next.Cal.Date	S/N
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SEMITEC Engineering	SEMITEC	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shield Room
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Robot	SCHMID	TX90XL	N/A	N/A	F13/5RR2A1/A/01
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Robot Controller	SCHMID	C58C	N/A	N/A	F13/5RR2A1/C/01
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Joystick	SCHMID	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-13200990
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Intel Core i7-3770 3.40 GHz Windows 7 Professional	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Probe Alignment Unit LB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SE UKS 030 AA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mounting Device	SCHMID	Holder	N/A	N/A	SD000H01KA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Twin SAM Phantom	SCHMID	QD000P40CD	N/A	N/A	1782
<input type="checkbox"/>	2mm Oval Phantom ELI5	SCHMID	QDOVA002AA	N/A	N/A	1166
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data Acquisition Electronics	SCHMID	DAE4V1	2014-05-19	2015-05-19	1392
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SCHMID	EX3DV4	2014-04-24	2015-04-24	3916
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dummy Probe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	835 MHz SAR Dipole	SCHMID	D835V2	2014-01-22	2016-01-22	464
<input type="checkbox"/>	1800 MHz SAR Dipole	SCHMID	D1800V2	2014-07-18	2016-07-18	2d047
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	SCHMID	D1900V2	2014-01-29	2016-01-29	5d029
<input type="checkbox"/>	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	SCHMID	D2450V2	2014-01-21	2016-01-21	726
<input type="checkbox"/>	5000 MHz SAR Dipole	SCHMID	D5GHzV2	2014-03-26	2016-03-26	1103
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	2014-10-21	2015-10-21	MY46106970
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Signal Generator	Agilent	ESG-3000A	2014-06-26	2015-06-26	US37230529
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS3Q7ELU	2014-09-12	2015-09-12	1020
<input type="checkbox"/>	High Power RF Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS3Q8CCJ	2014-10-20	2015-10-20	1005
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Power Meter	HP	EPM-442A	2014-02-28	2015-02-28	GB37170267
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	2014-03-12	2015-03-12	1306007
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wide Bandwidth Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2490A	2014-03-12	2015-03-12	1249001
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2014-02-28	2015-02-28	3318A96566
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2014-01-07	2015-01-07	3318A96030
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dual Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D-012	2014-01-07	2015-01-07	50228
<input type="checkbox"/>	Directional Coupler	HP	773D	2014-06-27	2015-06-27	2389A00640
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low Pass Filter 1.5 GHz	Micro LAB	LA-15N	2014-01-07	2015-01-07	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low Pass Filter 3.0 GHz	Micro LAB	LA-30N	2014-09-11	2015-09-11	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low Pass Filter 6.0 GHz	Micro LAB	LA-60N	2014-02-27	2015-02-27	03942
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attenuators (3 dB)	Agilent	8491B	2014-06-27	2015-06-27	MY39260700
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attenuators (10 dB)	WEINSCHTEL	23-10-34	2014-01-07	2015-01-07	BP4387
<input type="checkbox"/>	Step Attenuator	HP	8494A	2014-09-11	2015-09-11	3308A33341
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dielectric Probe kit	SCHMID	DAK-3.5	2014-01-07	2015-01-07	1092
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	8960 Series 10 Wireless Comms. Test Set	Agilent	E5515C	2014-02-28	2015-02-28	GB43461134
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wideband Radio Communication Tester	Rohde Schwarz	CMW500	2014-09-18	2015-09-18	101414

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

4. TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Automated TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS:

Positioner

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

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

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

Data Converter

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

PC Interface Card

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

E-Field Probes

Model	EX3DV4 S/N: 3916
Construction	Triangular core fiber optic detection system
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz
Linearity	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Phantom

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



Figure 2.2 DASY5 Test System

5. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

5.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03 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 D01v01r03 (See Table 5-1) and IEEE 1528-2013.
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03 (See Table 5-1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):
 - a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 3-1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).
 - b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

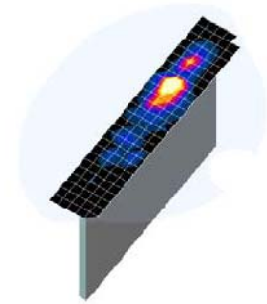


Figure 5.1
Sample SAR Area Scan

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

Table 5.1 Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03*

*Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6

6. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS

6.1 Device Holder

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

6.2 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 D06v02 where SAR test considerations for handsets ($L \times W \geq 9 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$) 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 D01v05r02 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.

7. RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

Uncontrolled Environment:

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

Controlled Environment:

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

Table 7.1.SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005

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

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

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

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

8. FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

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

8.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02, 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 D01v01r03.

8.2 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The following procedures are according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01 "SAR Measurement Procedures" v03, October 2014.

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.

8.3 SAR Measurement Conditions for WCDMA (UMTS)

8.3.1 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.

8.3.2 Body SAR Measurements

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

8.3.3 Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices

The following procedures are applicable to HSDPA data devices operating under 3GPP Release 5. SAR is required for devices in body-worn accessory and other body exposure conditions, including handsets and data modems operating in various electronic devices. HSDPA operates in conjunction with WCDMA and requires an active DPCCH. The default test configuration is to measure SAR in WCDMA with HSDPA remain inactive, to establish a radio link between the test device and a communication test set using a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1. SAR for HSDPA is selectively measured using the highest reported SAR configuration in WCDMA, with an FRC in H-set 1 and a 12.2 kbps RMC. SAR is selectively confirmed for other physical channel configurations (DPCCH & DPDCHn) according to exposure conditions, device operating capabilities and maximum output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance by applying the 3G SAR test reduction procedures. Maximum output power is verified according to the applicable versions of 3GPP TS 34.121. SAR must be measured based on these maximum output conditions and requirements in KDB Publication 447498, with respect to the UE Categories, and explained in the SAR report. When Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) applies, the implementations must be clearly identified in the SAR report to support test results according to Cubic Metric (CM) and, as appropriate, Enhanced MPR (E-MPR) requirements.

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	$\beta_{hs}^{(1)}$	CM (dB) ⁽²⁾
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0
2	12/15 ⁽³⁾	15/15 ⁽³⁾	64	12/15 ⁽³⁾	24/15	1.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5

Note 1: Δ_{ACK} , Δ_{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 $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$.
Note 3: For subtest 2 the β_c/β_d ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 11/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

Figure 8.1 Table 1

8.3.4 Release 6 HSUPA Data Devices

The following procedures are applicable to HSPA (HSUPA/HSDPA) data devices operating under 3GPP Release 6. SAR is required for devices in body-worn accessory and other body exposure conditions, including handsets and data modems operating in various electronic devices. HSUPA operates in conjunction with WCDMA and HSDPA. SAR is initially measured in WCDMA test configurations with HSPA remain inactive. The default test configuration is to establish a radio link between the test device and a communication test set to configure a 12.2 kbps RMC in Test Loop Mode 1. SAR for HSPA is selectively measured with HS-DPCCH, E-DPCCH and E-DPDCH, all enabled, along with a 12.2 kbps RMC using the highest reported SAR configuration in WCDMA with 12.2 kbps RMC only.

An FRC is configured according to HS-DPCCH Sub-test 1 using H-set 1 and QPSK. HSPA is configured according to E-DCH Sub-test 5 requirements. SAR for other HSPA sub-test configurations is confirmed selectively according to exposure conditions, E-DCH UE Category and maximum output power of production units, including tune-up tolerance by applying the 3G SAR test reduction procedure. Maximum output power is verified according to procedures in applicable versions of 3GPP TS 34.121. SAR must be measured based on these maximum output conditions and requirements in KDB Publication 447498, with respect to the UE Categories for HS-DPCCH and HSPA, and explained in the SAR report. When Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) applies, the implementations must be clearly identified in the SAR report to support test results according to Cubic Metric (CM) and, as appropriate, Enhanced MPR (E-MPR) requirements.

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	$\beta_{hs}^{(1)}$	β_{ec}	β_{ed}	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (codes)	CM ⁽²⁾ (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG ⁽⁴⁾ Index	E- TFCI
1	11/15 ⁽³⁾	15/15 ⁽³⁾	64	11/15 ⁽³⁾	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	$\beta_{ed1}: 47/15$ $\beta_{ed2}: 47/15$	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 ⁽⁴⁾	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	64	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: Δ_{ACK} , Δ_{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 $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. 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 β_c/β_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 β_c/β_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: β_{ed} cannot be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

Figure 8.2 Table 2

8.3.5 SAR Measurements Conditions for DC-HSDPA

This device does not support DC-HSDPA.

8.4 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.

8.4.1 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.

8.4.2 MIMO and other Multiple Antenna Configurations

SAR for MIMO and similar multiple antenna configurations is measured with all antennas transmitting simultaneously. The antennas should be transmitting at close to 100 % duty factor during the SAR measurement. If the test mode software does not support simultaneous transmission, each antenna is tested independently, one at a time; and the SAR measured for all antennas must be summed spatially, grid by grid, to compute the 1-g SAR. When the sum of individual 1-g SAR for all antennas are less than the SAR limit, grid by grid summing is optional. The 1-g SAR should be scaled to 100 % duty factor to determine compliance.

8.4.3 MIMO and SISO Configurations

The discussions in this document are based on single-input single-output (SISO) 802.11 a/b/g transmitters that do not transmit simultaneously with multiple antennas. However, multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) devices have been introduced and these early generation MIMO transmitters are already available in some 802.11 wireless LAN products. The rationale in setting up a MIMO device for exposure evaluation should be similar to SISO. When a group of antennas are transmitting simultaneously in a spatial multiplexing MIMO configuration, the SAR distribution and peak SAR locations are expected to spread over an area corresponding to the locations of the radiating antennas. If the antennas are in close proximity to each other; for example, within 3-5 cm, it would be necessary to consider the exposure from all antennas to determine the 1-g averaged SAR within the region. Depending on the test software, if the antennas tested independently, one at a time, the exposure from all antennas must be summed spatially, grid by grid, to compute the 1-g SAR. If the test software allows all antennas to transmit simultaneously and continuously, the resulting SAR distribution may be used to compute the 1-g SAR directly. For many low-power devices, when the peak SAR locations are more than 5 cm apart, the 1-g SAR can usually be treated independently with little or no noticeable impact; therefore, spatial summing could be optional.

8.4.4 Frequency Channel Configurations

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.

9. RF CONDUCTED POWERS

9.1 GPRS Conducted Powers

Band	Channel	Maximum Burst-Averaged Output Power (dBm)			
		GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)			
		GPRS 1 TX Slot	GPRS 2 TX Slot	GPRS 3 TX Slot	GPRS 4 TX Slot
GPRS 850	128	33.0	30.6	29.3	28.4
	190	33.1	30.7	29.4	28.5
	251	33.2	30.8	29.6	28.7
GPRS 1900	512	30.4	27.7	26.5	24.8
	661	30.5	27.3	26.7	24.7
	810	30.1	27.1	26.9	24.9
Band	Channel	Calculated Maximum Frame-Averaged Output Power (dBm)			
		GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)			
		GPRS 1 TX Slot	GPRS 2 TX Slot	GPRS 3 TX Slot	GPRS 4 TX Slot
GPRS 850	128	23.97	24.58	25.04	25.39
	190	24.07	24.68	25.14	25.49
	251	24.17	24.78	25.34	25.69
GPRS 1900	512	21.37	21.68	22.24	21.79
	661	21.47	21.28	22.44	21.69
	810	21.07	21.08	22.64	21.89
GPRS 850	Frame Avg. Targets:	24.47	24.98	25.74	25.99
GPRS 1900		21.47	21.98	22.74	21.99

Table 9.1 The power was measured by E5515C

Note:

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

GPRS Multislot class: 12 (max 4 TX Uplink slots)
DTM Multislot Class: N/A



Figure 9.1 Power Measurement Setup

9.2 WCDMA Conducted Powers

3GPP Release Version	Mode	3GPP 34.121 Subtest	Cellular Band (dBm)			3GPP MPR (dB)
			4132	4183	4233	
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps RMC	22.27	22.54	22.75	-
5	HSDPA	Subtest 1	21.25	21.54	21.74	0
5		Subtest 2	21.29	21.55	21.74	0
5		Subtest 3	20.77	21.06	21.23	0.5
5		Subtest 4	20.77	21.05	21.23	0.5
6	HSUPA	Subtest 1	21.16	21.14	21.04	0
6		Subtest 2	19.77	19.57	19.63	2
6		Subtest 3	20.47	20.37	20.55	1
6		Subtest 4	19.80	19.97	19.84	2
6		Subtest 5	20.98	20.96	20.84	0

Table 9.2 The power was measured by E5515C

WCDMA SAR was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01v03. 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.

The manufacturer declares that the HSUPA transmitter's power will not exceed the R99 maximum transmit power in devices based on Qualcomm's HSPA chipset solutions.

This device does not support DC-HSDPA.

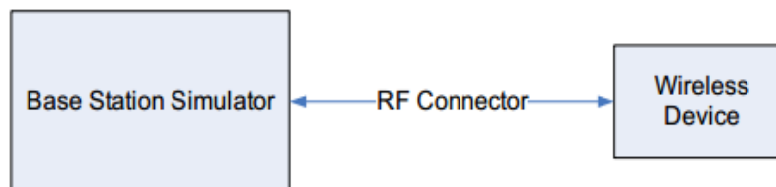


Figure 9.2 Power Measurement Setup

9.3 WLAN Conducted Powers

9.3.1 WLAN Single TX (Can only Ant.1 TX) Conducted Powers

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11b (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm)			
			Data Rate (Mbps)			
			1	2	5.5	11
802.11b	2412	1	12.20	12.00	12.10	12.10
	2437	6	12.30	12.10	12.20	12.10
	2462	11	12.20	12.00	12.10	12.00

Table 9.3 IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11g (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm)							
			Data Rate (Mbps)							
			6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11g	2412	1	11.90	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.70	11.70	11.60	11.60
	2437	6	12.10	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.90	11.90	11.80	11.70
	2462	11	12.00	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.80	11.80	11.70	11.70

Table 9.4 IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11n HT20 (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm)							
			Data Rate (Mbps)							
			6.5	13	19.5	26	39	52	58.5	65
802.11n (HT-20)	2412	1	10.70	10.60	10.60	10.50	10.40	10.50	10.40	10.60
	2437	6	11.50	11.40	11.30	11.10	11.30	11.20	11.20	11.50
	2462	11	10.80	10.70	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.70	10.70

Table 9.5 IEEE 802.11n HT20 Average RF Power

Band	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11n HT40 (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm)							
			Data Rate (Mbps)							
			13.5	27	40.5	54	81	108	121.5	135
802.11n (HT-40)	2422	3	10.90	10.80	10.70	10.70	10.50	10.60	10.40	10.40
	2437	6	11.50	11.40	11.40	11.30	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.20
	2452	9	10.00	9.90	9.90	9.80	9.80	9.90	9.70	9.60

Table 9.6 IEEE 802.11n HT40 Average RF Power

9.3.2 WLAN MIMO (Ant.1 and Ant.2) Conducted Powers

Band	Ant.	Freq. (MHz)	Ch.	802.11n (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm)							
				Data Rate (MCS)							
				8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
802.11n (HT-20)	1	2412	1	9.00	8.90	8.90	8.80	8.80	8.70	8.60	8.60
		2437	6	9.40	9.10	9.20	9.00	9.10	8.90	8.80	9.20
		2462	11	8.40	8.30	8.20	8.30	8.10	8.20	8.20	8.10
	2	2412	1	7.10	6.90	7.00	7.00	6.80	6.70	6.70	6.70
		2437	6	7.90	7.60	7.70	7.60	7.50	7.40	7.30	7.60
		2462	11	7.40	7.30	7.30	7.20	7.10	7.20	7.00	7.00
	1 + 2	2412	1	11.20	11.00	11.10	11.00	10.90	10.80	10.80	10.80
		2437	6	11.70	11.40	11.50	11.40	11.40	11.20	11.10	11.50
		2462	11	10.90	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.60	10.70	10.70	10.60

Table 9.7 IEEE 802.11n HT20 Average RF Power – 2 Tx

Band	Ant.	Freq. (MHz)	Ch.	802.11n (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm)							
				Data Rate (MCS)							
				8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
802.11n (HT-40)	1	2422	3	9.10	8.90	8.90	9.00	8.90	8.80	8.70	8.70
		2437	6	9.60	9.20	9.10	9.40	9.30	9.20	9.10	9.00
		2452	9	7.20	7.00	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.00	6.90	6.90
	2	2422	3	7.80	7.60	7.60	7.70	7.50	7.50	7.30	7.30
		2437	6	7.70	7.60	7.60	7.50	7.40	7.50	7.50	7.30
		2452	9	7.30	7.20	7.20	7.10	7.10	7.00	6.90	6.90
	1 + 2	2422	3	11.50	11.30	11.30	11.40	11.30	11.20	11.10	11.10
		2437	6	11.80	11.50	11.40	11.60	11.50	11.40	11.40	11.20
		2452	9	10.30	10.10	10.20	10.10	10.10	10.00	9.90	9.90

Table 9.8 IEEE 802.11n HT40 Average RF Power – 2 Tx

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 <math><1.6\text{ W/kg}</math> and the reported 1g averaged SAR is <math><0.8\text{ W/kg}</math>, 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.

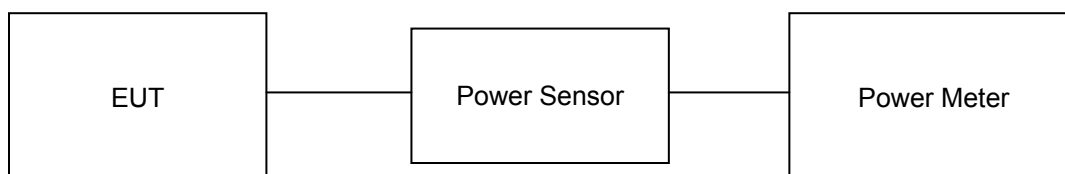


Figure 9.3 Average Power Measurement Setup

10. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

10.1 Tissue Verification

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS										
Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp.[°C]	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Measured Frequency [MHz]	Target Dielectric Constant, ϵ_r	Target Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ϵ_r	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Er Deviation [%]	σ Deviation [%]
Nov. 21. 2014	835 Body	20.9	21.5	824.2	55.240	0.969	53.520	0.952	-3.11	-1.75
				835.0	55.200	0.970	53.439	0.961	-3.19	-0.93
				836.6	55.195	0.972	53.437	0.962	-3.19	-1.03
				848.8	55.158	0.987	53.344	0.972	-3.29	-1.52
Nov. 24. 2014	835 Body	21.1	21.6	826.4	55.230	0.969	53.608	0.956	-2.94	-1.34
				835.0	55.200	0.970	53.536	0.963	-3.01	-0.72
				836.6	55.195	0.972	53.518	0.965	-3.04	-0.72
				846.6	55.160	0.984	53.440	0.973	-3.12	-1.12
Nov. 25. 2014	1900 Body	20.7	21.2	1850.2	53.300	1.520	53.342	1.472	0.08	-3.16
				1880.0	53.300	1.520	53.270	1.493	-0.06	-1.78
				1900.0	53.300	1.520	53.218	1.509	-0.15	-0.72
				1909.8	53.300	1.520	53.190	1.517	-0.21	-0.20

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.

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:

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

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

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

10.2 Test System Verification

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the $\pm 10\%$ of the specifications at 835 MHz, 1900 MHz and 2450 MHz by using the SAR Dipole kit(s). (Graphic Plots Attached)

SYSTEM DIPOLE VERIFICATION TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Freq. [MHz]	SAR Dipole kits	Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp.[°C]	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Probe S/N	Input Power (mW)	1 W Target SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation [%]
B	835	D835V2, SN: 464	Nov. 21. 2014	Body	20.9	21.5	3916	250	9.35	2.36	9.44	0.96
B	835	D835V2, SN: 464	Nov. 24. 2014	Body	21.3	21.9	3916	250	9.35	2.46	9.84	5.24
B	1900	D1900V2, SN: 5d029	Nov. 25. 2014	Body	21.4	21.7	3916	250	38.30	8.92	35.68	-6.84

Note1 : System Verification was measured with input 250 mW and normalized to 1W.

Note2 : To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid, probe and DAE as the SAR tests in the same time period.

Note3: Full system validation status and results can be found in Attachment 3.

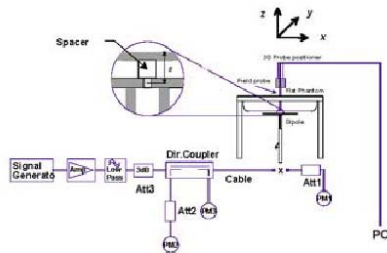


Figure 11.1 Dipole Verification Test Setup Diagram & Photo

11. SAR TEST RESULTS

11.1 Standalone Wireless router SAR Results

Table 11.1 GPRS Hotspot SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Spacing [Side]	Device Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch													
836.6	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.0	28.5	-0.050	10 mm [Top]	FCC #1	4	1:2.075	0.071	1.122	0.080	
836.6	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.0	28.5	0.030	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	4	1:2.075	0.467	1.122	0.524	
836.6	190	GSM 850	GPRS	33.5	33.1	0.130	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	1	1:8.3	0.470	1.096	0.515	
836.6	190	GSM 850	GPRS	31.0	30.7	0.120	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	2	1:4.15	0.503	1.072	0.539	
836.6	190	GSM 850	GPRS	30.0	29.4	0.050	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	3	1:2.77	0.563	1.148	0.646	A1
836.6	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.0	28.5	0.020	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	4	1:2.075	0.566	1.122	0.635	
836.6	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.0	28.5	-0.060	10 mm [Right]	FCC #1	4	1:2.075	0.358	1.122	0.402	
836.6	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.0	28.5	-0.150	10 mm [Left]	FCC #1	4	1:2.075	0.473	1.122	0.531	
1880.0	661	PCS1900	GPRS	27.0	26.7	-0.020	10 mm [Top]	FCC #1	3	1:2.77	0.320	1.072	0.343	
1880.0	661	PCS1900	GPRS	30.5	30.5	-0.050	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	1	1:8.3	0.621	1.000	0.621	
1880.0	661	PCS1900	GPRS	28.0	27.3	-0.080	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	2	1:4.15	0.649	1.175	0.763	
1850.2	512	PCS1900	GPRS	27.0	26.5	0.060	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	3	1:2.77	0.813	1.122	0.912	A2
1880.0	661	PCS1900	GPRS	27.0	26.7	-0.150	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	3	1:2.77	0.775	1.072	0.831	
1909.8	810	PCS1900	GPRS	27.0	26.9	0.100	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	3	1:2.77	0.722	1.023	0.739	
1850.2	512	PCS1900	GPRS	25.0	24.8	-0.080	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	4	1:2.075	0.702	1.047	0.735	
1880.0	661	PCS1900	GPRS	25.0	24.7	-0.090	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	4	1:2.075	0.753	1.072	0.807	
1909.8	810	PCS1900	GPRS	25.0	24.9	-0.060	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	4	1:2.075	0.713	1.023	0.729	
1880.0	661	PCS1900	GPRS	27.0	26.7	0.010	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	3	1:2.77	0.656	1.072	0.703	
1880.0	661	PCS1900	GPRS	27.0	26.7	-0.120	10 mm [Right]	FCC #1	3	1:2.77	0.201	1.072	0.215	
1880.0	661	PCS1900	GPRS	27.0	26.7	0.180	10 mm [Left]	FCC #1	3	1:2.77	0.427	1.072	0.458	
1850.2	512	PCS1900	GPRS	27.0	26.5	0.020	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	3	1:2.77	0.807	1.122	0.905	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005- SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram						

Note: Blue entries represent variability measurements.

Table 11.2 WCDMA Hotspot SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Spacing [Side]	Device Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Duty Cycl e	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch													
836.6	4183	WCDMA 850	RMC	23.0	22.54	-0.010	10 mm [Top]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.174	1.112	0.193	
836.6	4183	WCDMA 850	RMC	23.0	22.54	-0.160	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.420	1.112	0.467	A3
836.6	4183	WCDMA 850	RMC	23.0	22.54	-0.020	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.314	1.112	0.349	
836.6	4183	WCDMA 850	RMC	23.0	22.54	-0.180	10 mm [Right]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.231	1.112	0.257	
836.6	4183	WCDMA 850	RMC	23.0	22.54	0.090	10 mm [Left]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.280	1.112	0.311	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005- SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram						

11.2 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 D01v05r02.
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 D01v05r02.
6. During SAR Testing for the Wireless Router conditions per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v02, the actual Portable Hotspot operation (with actual simultaneous transmission of a transmitter with WIFI) was not activated (See Section 6.7 for more details).
7. Per FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r03, 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 14 for variability analysis.

GSM Notes:

1. Justification for reduced test configurations per KDB Publication 941225 D01v03 and October 2013 TCB Workshop Notes: The source-based frame-averaged output power was evaluated for all GPRS slot configurations. The configuration with the highest target frame averaged output power was evaluated for hotspot SAR. 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.
2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02, 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). Since the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is not $> \frac{1}{2}$ dB, the middle channel was used for testing.

WCDMA (UMTS) Notes:

1. WCDMA (UMTS) mode in was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01v03. 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.
2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02, 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 $> \frac{1}{2}$ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel was used.

12. FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

12.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 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.

12.2 Simultaneous Transmission Procedures

This device contains transmitters that may operate simultaneously. Therefore simultaneous transmission analysis is required. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05r02 IV.C.1.iii and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤ 1.6 W/kg. When standalone SAR is not required to be measured, per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05r02 4.3.2 2), the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

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

Table 13.1 Estimated SAR

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power		Separation Distance (Body)	Estimated SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[dBm]	[mW]	[mm]	[W/kg]
2.4 G W-LAN	2462	12.5	18	10	0.372

Note : Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

12.3 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

According to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02, 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. Possible transmission paths for the DUT are shown in Figure 13.1 and are color-coded to indicate communication modes which share the same path. Modes which share the same transmission path cannot transmit simultaneously with one another.



Figure 13.1 Simultaneous Transmission Paths

This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore requires a simultaneous transmission analysis according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02.

Table 12.2 Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios

No.	Capable Transmit Configuration	Wireless Router	Note
1	GPRS 850 + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes	GPRS + WiFi 2.4GHz
2	GPRS 1900 + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes	
3	WCDMA 850 + 2.4 GHz WIFI	Yes	WCDMA + WiFi 2.4GHz

Notes:

- 2.4 GHz WIFI Hotspot is supported.
- GPRS, WCDMA Hotspot are supported.
- GPRS and WCDMA can not transmit simultaneously since they share the same chip.

12.4 Body SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06v02, the device edges with antennas more than 2.5 cm from edge are not required to be evaluated for SAR ("-").

Table 12.3 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario for GPRS with 2.4GHz W-LAN (Hotspot at 10 mm)

Simult TX	Configuration	GPRS 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4G W-LAN (802.11b) SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult TX	Configuration	GPRS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4G W-LAN (802.11b) SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Top	0.080	0.372	0.452	Body SAR	Top	0.343	0.372	0.715
	Bottom	-	0.372	0.372		Bottom	-	0.372	0.372
	Front	0.524	0.372	0.896		Front	0.912	0.372	1.284
	Rear	0.646	0.372	1.018		Rear	0.703	0.372	1.075
	Right	0.402	0.372	0.774		Right	0.215	0.372	0.587
	Left	0.531	0.372	0.903		Left	0.458	0.372	0.830

Table 12.4 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario for WCDMA with 2.4GHz W-LAN (Hotspot at 10 mm)

Simult TX	Configuration	WCDMA 850 GPRS SAR (W/kg)	2.4G W-LAN (802.11b) SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Body SAR	Top	0.193	0.372	0.565
	Bottom	-	0.372	0.372
	Front	0.467	0.372	0.839
	Rear	0.349	0.372	0.721
	Right	0.257	0.372	0.629
	Left	0.311	0.372	0.683

12.5 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 D01v05r02 and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2.

13. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

13.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03, 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 performed 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 13.1 Body SAR Measurement Variability Results

Frequency		Mode	Service	Spacing [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)	
1850.2	512	PCS1900	GPRS	10 mm [Front]	0.813	0.807	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT						Body					
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)					
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure						averaged over 1 gram					

13.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR was < 1.5 W/kg for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03, the standard measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2003 was not required.

14. IEEE P1528 –MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

835 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertainty value $\pm\%$	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.0	Normal	1	1	$\pm 6.0 \%$	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.714 \%$	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 5.543 \%$	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.462 \%$	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.714 \%$	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.144 \%$	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	$\pm 1.0 \%$	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.462 \%$	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.501 \%$	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.732 \%$	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.231 \%$	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.674 \%$	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.577 \%$	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	$\pm 2.9 \%$	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	$\pm 3.6 \%$	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.887 \%$	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.309 \%$	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	$\pm 2.887 \%$	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.5	Normal	1	0.64	$\pm 4.5 \%$	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	$\pm 2.887 \%$	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.2	Normal	1	0.6	$\pm 4.2 \%$	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					$\pm 12.1 \%$	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					$\pm 24.2 \%$	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

1900 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertainty value $\pm\%$	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.0	Normal	1	1	$\pm 6.0 \%$	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.714 \%$	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 5.543 \%$	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.462 \%$	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.714 \%$	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.144 \%$	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	$\pm 1.0 \%$	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.462 \%$	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.501 \%$	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.732 \%$	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.231 \%$	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.674 \%$	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.577 \%$	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	$\pm 2.9 \%$	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	$\pm 3.6 \%$	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.887 \%$	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.309 \%$	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	$\pm 2.887 \%$	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.3	Normal	1	0.64	$\pm 4.3 \%$	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	$\pm 2.887 \%$	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.5	Normal	1	0.6	$\pm 4.5 \%$	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					$\pm 12.2 \%$	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					$\pm 24.4 \%$	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

15. CONCLUSION

Measurement Conclusion

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

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

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Attachment 1. – Probe Calibration Data

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Digital EMC (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3916_Apr14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3916**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5,
QA CAL-25.v6
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **April 24, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01915)	Apr-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01919)	Apr-15
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01920)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3013_Dec13)	Dec-14
D4E4	SN: 660	13-Dec-13 (No. D4E4-660_Dec13)	Dec-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
			Issued: April 24, 2014

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

Certificate No: EX3-3916_Apr14

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,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.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; D_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}**: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,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 NORM_x (no uncertainty required).

EX3DV4 – SN:3916

April 24, 2014

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3916

Manufactured: December 18, 2012
Calibrated: April 24, 2014

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

EX3DV4– SN:3916

April 24, 2014

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3916**Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.58	0.49	0.53	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	99.0	100.0	99.6	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	149.7	±3.8 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		142.3	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		140.3	

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%.

^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.

EX3DV4– SN:3916

April 24, 2014

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3916

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth (mm) ^G	Unct. (k=2)
300	45.3	0.87	11.59	11.59	11.59	0.08	1.10	± 13.3 %
450	43.5	0.87	10.80	10.80	10.80	0.18	1.20	± 13.3 %
600	42.7	0.88	10.17	10.17	10.17	0.10	1.10	± 13.3 %
750	41.9	0.89	10.22	10.22	10.22	0.24	1.21	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.79	9.79	9.79	0.42	0.85	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.59	9.59	9.59	0.26	1.08	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.21	8.21	8.21	0.80	0.59	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.96	7.96	7.96	0.31	0.88	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.30	0.87	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.18	7.18	7.18	0.28	0.99	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.99	6.99	6.99	0.40	0.79	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	7.17	7.17	7.17	0.58	0.86	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.09	5.09	5.09	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5250	35.9	4.71	4.99	4.99	4.99	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.86	4.86	4.86	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.94	4.94	4.94	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.62	4.62	4.62	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.83	4.83	4.83	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.68	4.68	4.68	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

^C 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 (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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

EX3DV4- SN:3916

April 24, 2014

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3916**Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media**

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth (mm) ^G	Unct. (k=2)
300	58.2	0.92	11.72	11.72	11.72	0.08	1.10	± 13.3 %
450	56.7	0.94	11.59	11.59	11.59	0.10	1.10	± 13.3 %
600	56.1	0.95	10.15	10.15	10.15	0.02	1.05	± 13.3 %
750	55.5	0.96	10.04	10.04	10.04	0.40	0.93	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.94	9.94	9.94	0.62	0.71	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.74	9.74	9.74	0.40	0.94	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.12	8.12	8.12	0.50	0.74	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.69	7.69	7.69	0.32	0.91	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.52	7.52	7.52	0.60	0.65	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.24	7.24	7.24	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.01	7.01	7.01	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.84	6.84	6.84	0.42	1.09	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.61	4.61	4.61	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5250	48.9	5.36	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.27	4.27	4.27	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.05	4.05	4.05	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.07	4.07	4.07	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5750	48.3	5.94	4.24	4.24	4.24	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.21	4.21	4.21	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

^C 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.

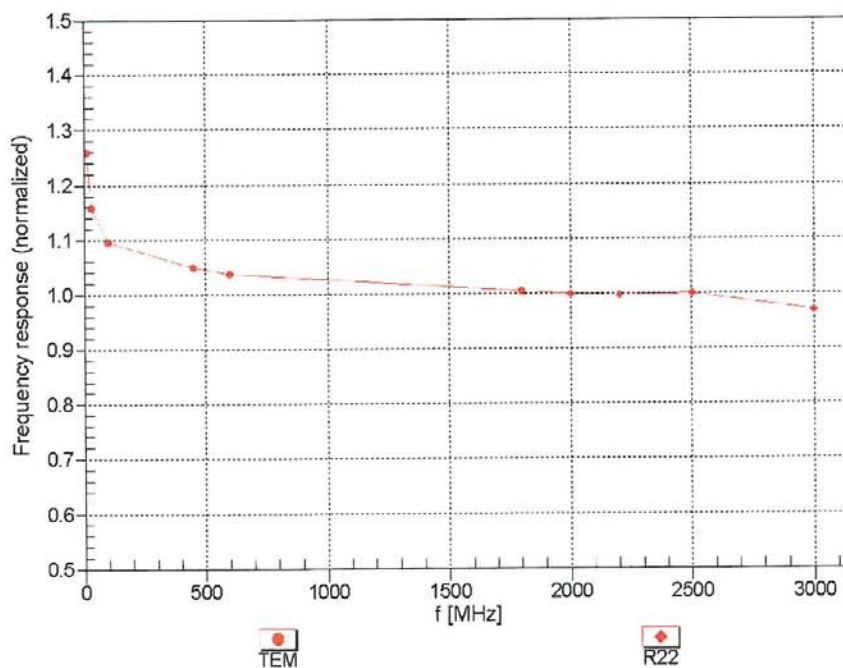
^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty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

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

EX3DV4-SN:3916

April 24, 2014

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

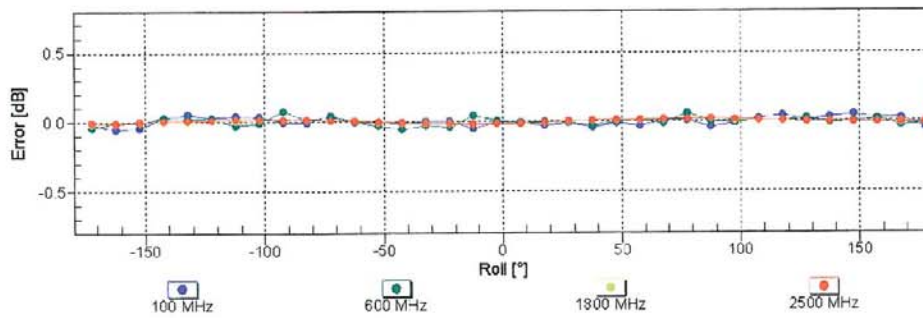
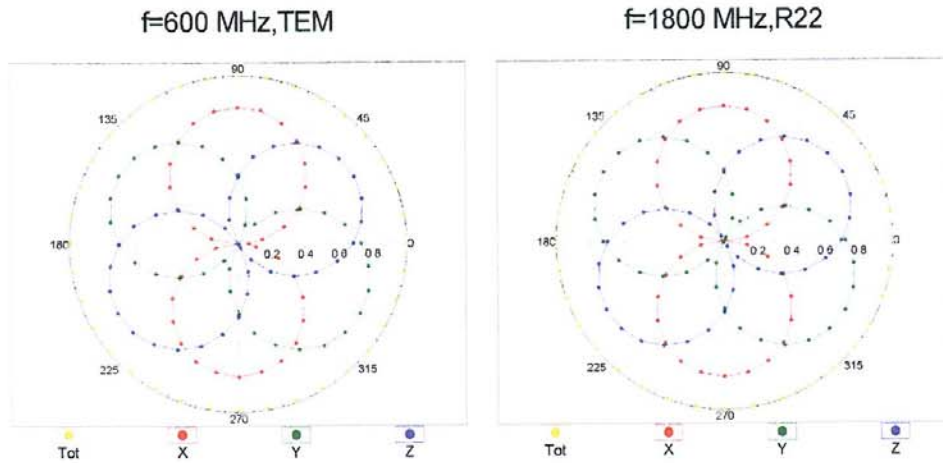


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

EX3DV4- SN:3916

April 24, 2014

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

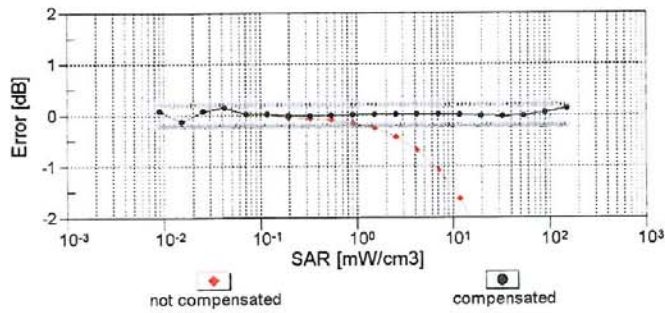
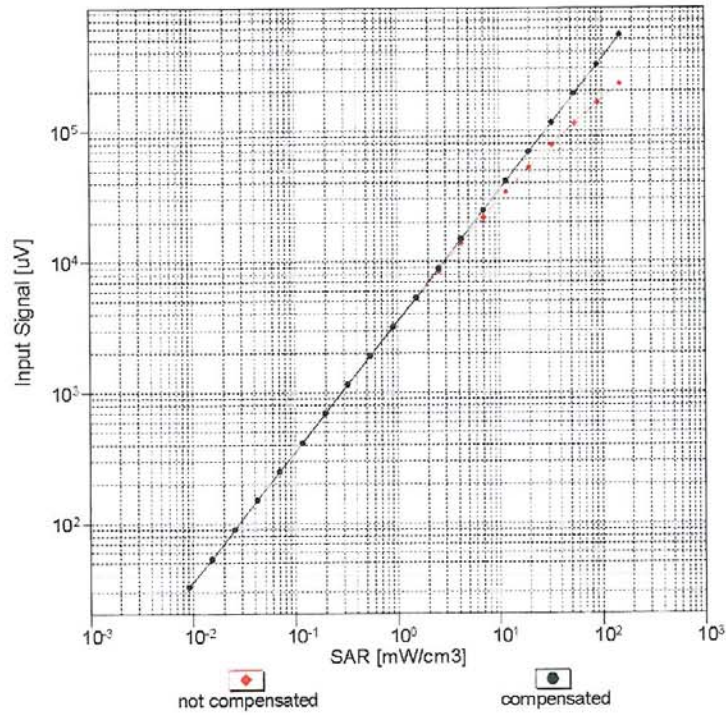


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

EX3DV4- SN:3916

April 24, 2014

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

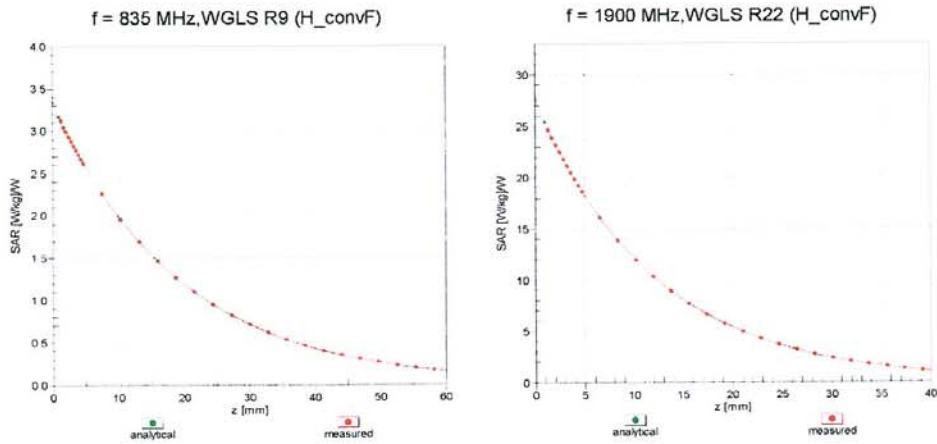


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

EX3DV4- SN:3916

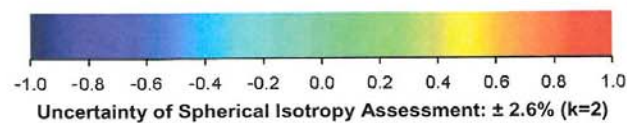
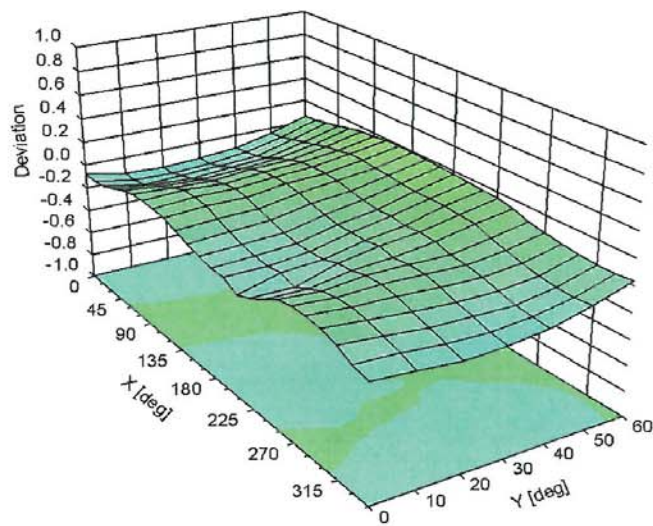
April 24, 2014

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ , θ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 2.6\%$ (k=2)

EX3DV4- SN:3916

April 24, 2014

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3916**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-92.3
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm

Attachment 2. – Dipole Calibration Data

**Calibration Laboratory of
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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Digital EMC (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-464_Jan14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 464**

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

Calibration date: **January 22, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

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

Issued: January 22, 2014

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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:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	40.6 \pm 6 %	0.93 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.39 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.28 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.54 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.02 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	53.6 \pm 6 %	1.01 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.35 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.57 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.12 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.8 Ω - 0.6 j Ω
Return Loss	- 40.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.3 Ω - 2.9 j Ω
Return Loss	- 26.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.382 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 27, 2002

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 22.01.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 464

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.93$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

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

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

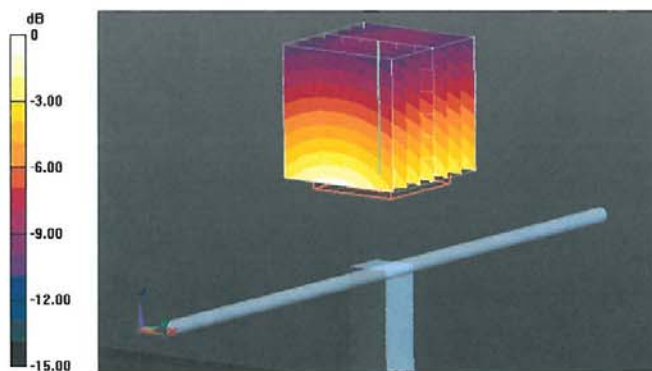
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.642 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.59 W/kg

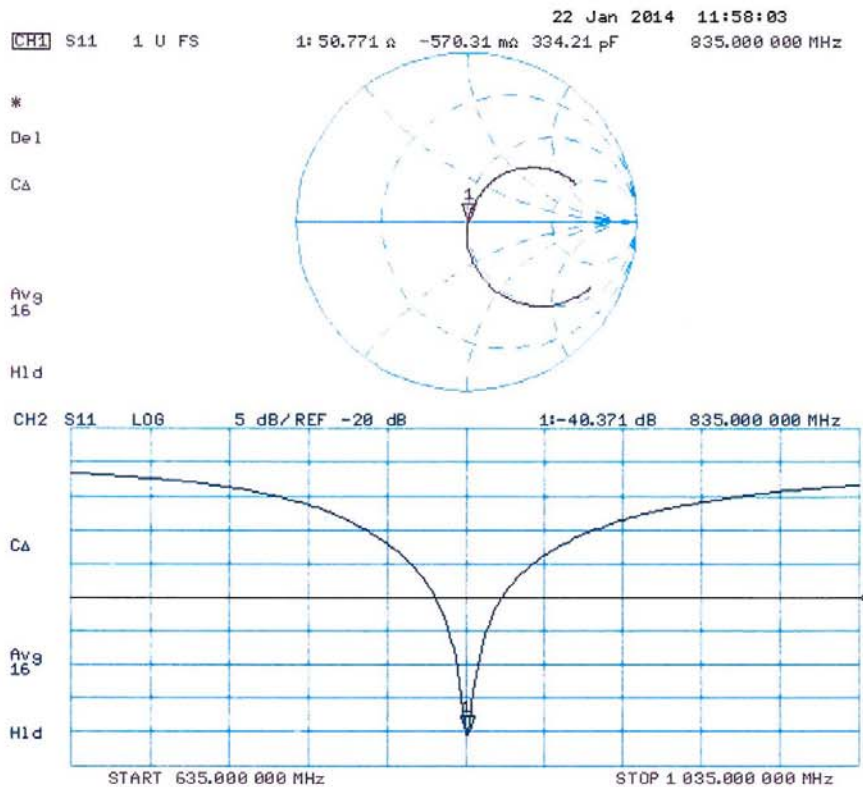
SAR(1 g) = 2.39 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.54 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.79 W/kg



0 dB = 2.79 W/kg = 4.46 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 20.01.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 464

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.007$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

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

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

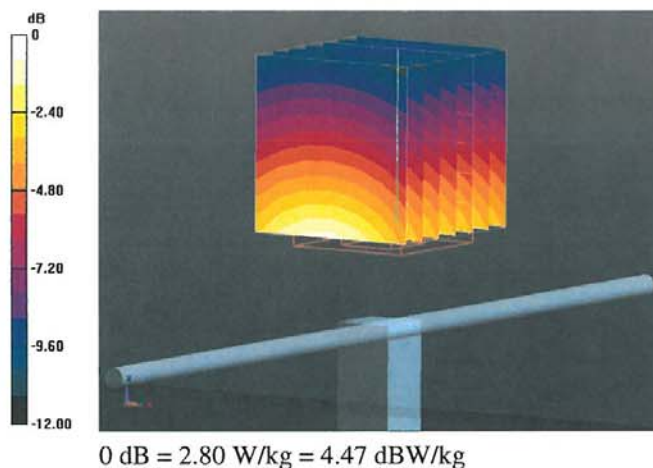
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.660 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

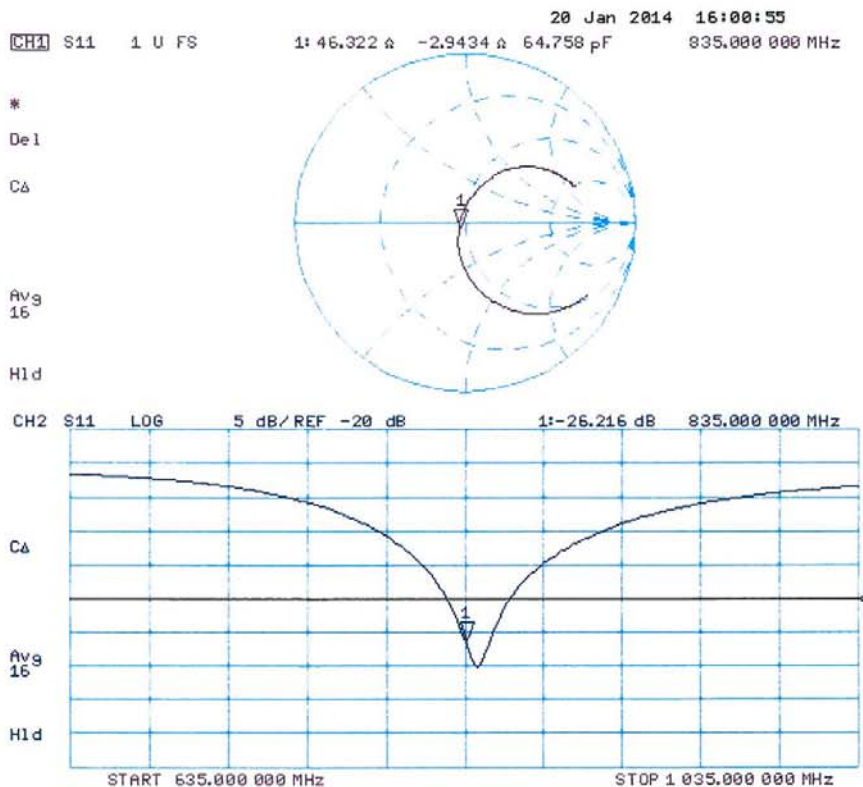
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.61 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.42 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.57 W/kg

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



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Client **Digital EMC (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d029_Jan14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d029**

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

Calibration date: **January 29, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	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	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3205_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14

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

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

Issued: January 29, 2014

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	39.3 \pm 6 %	1.40 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.67 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	38.5 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.05 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.1 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	53.0 \pm 6 %	1.50 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.52 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	38.3 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.05 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.3 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.5 Ω - 3.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 27.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.4 Ω - 2.1 j Ω
Return Loss	- 31.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.198 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	December 17, 2002

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 29.01.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d029

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.4$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

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

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

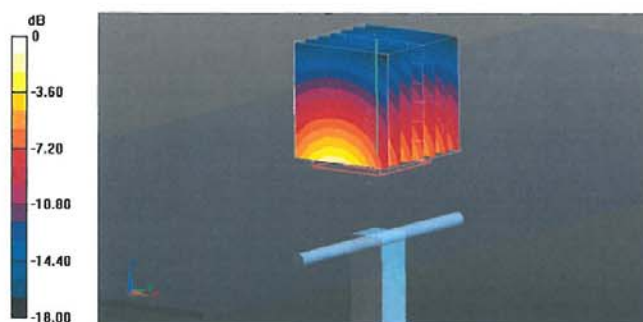
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.061 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.8 W/kg

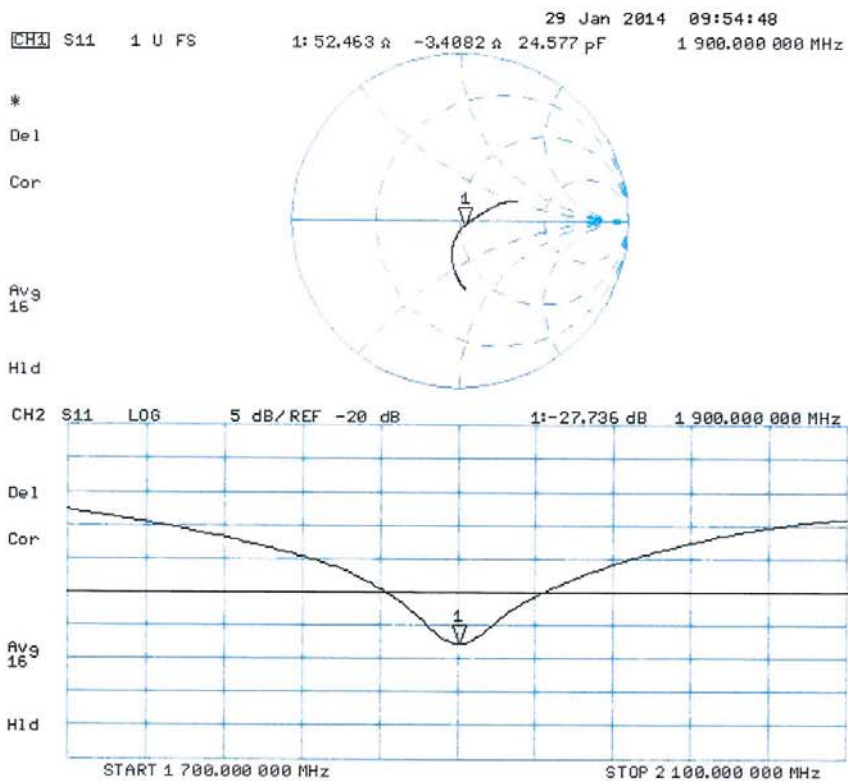
SAR(1 g) = 9.67 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.05 W/kg

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



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

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 29.01.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d029

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.5$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

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

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm 2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

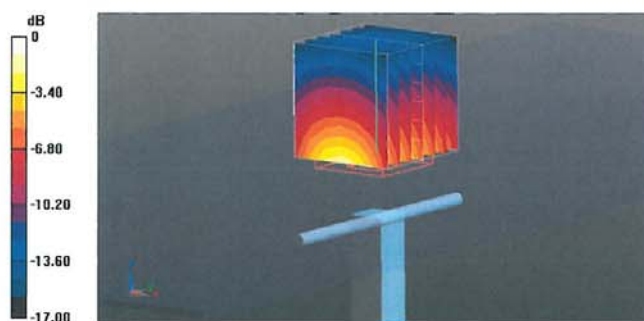
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.368 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.5 W/kg

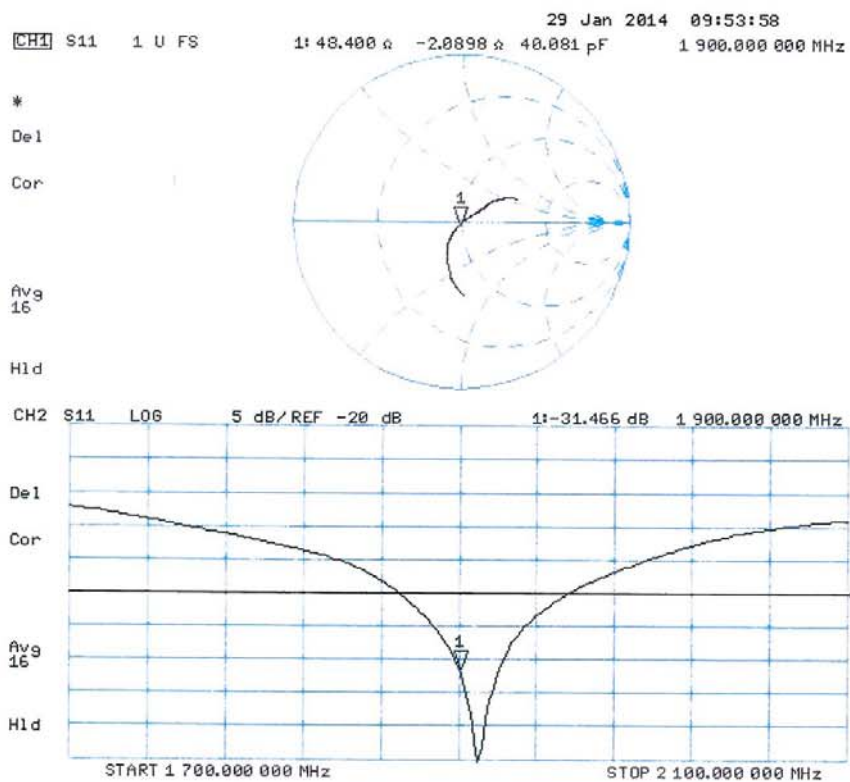
SAR(1 g) = 9.52 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.05 W/kg

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



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

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Attachment 3. – SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

SAR System Validation

Per FCC KDB 865664 D02v01r01, 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 D01v01r03 and IEEE 1528-2013. Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

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

Table Attachment 3.1 SAR System Validation Summary

SAR System	Freq. [MHz]	Date	Probe SN	Probe Type	Probe CAL. Point		PERM.	COND.	CW Validation			MOD. Validation		
							(ϵ_r)	(σ)	Sensitivity	Probe Linearity	Probe Isortopy	MOD. Type	Duty Factor	PAR
B	835	2014-10-06	3916	EX3DV4	835	Body	54.610	0.986	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
B	1900	2014-10-07	3916	EX3DV4	1900	Body	52.100	1.530	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A

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 D01v01r03 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.