



SAR EVALUATION REPORT

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

Date of Testing:
 01/06/15 - 01/15/15
Test Site/Location:
 PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA
Document Serial No.:
 0Y1501080025.ZNF


FCC ID: ZNFL21G
APPLICANT: LG ELECTRONICS MOBILECOMM U.S.A., INC.

DUT Type: Portable Handset
Application Type: Certification
FCC Rule Part(s): CFR §2.1093
Model(s): LGL21G, L21G, LG-L21G

Equipment Class	Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	SAR	
			1 gm Head (W/kg)	1 gm Body-Worn (W/kg)
PCE	GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	824.20 - 848.80 MHz	1.05	1.01
PCE	UMTS 850	826.40 - 846.60 MHz	0.43	0.43
PCE	GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz	0.43	0.24
PCE	UMTS 1900	1852.4 - 1907.6 MHz	0.94	0.47
DTS	2.4 GHz WLAN	2412 - 2462 MHz	0.33	< 0.1
DSS/DTS	Bluetooth	2402 - 2480 MHz	N/A	
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r03:			1.38	1.11



This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in Section 1.6 of this report; for North American frequency bands only.

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


 Randy Ortanez
 President





The SAR Tick is an initiative of the Mobile Manufacturers Forum (MMF). While a product may be considered eligible, use of the SAR Tick logo requires an agreement with the MMF. Further details can be obtained by emailing: sartick@mmfai.info.

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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview



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

1.2 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.

Mode / Band		Voice (dBm)	Burst Average GMSK (dBm)		Burst Average 8-PSK (dBm)	
		1 TX Slot	1 TX Slots	2 TX Slots	1 TX Slots	2 TX Slots
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	Maximum	33.7	33.7	32.2	27.2	26.2
	Nominal	33.2	33.2	31.7	26.7	25.7
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	Maximum	29.7	29.7	27.2	26.2	25.5
	Nominal	29.2	29.2	26.7	25.7	25.0

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)		
		3GPP WCDMA	3GPP HSDPA	3GPP HSUPA
		Rel 99	Rel 6	Rel 6
UMTS Band 5 (850 MHz)	Maximum	24.2	24.2	24.2
	Nominal	23.7	23.7	23.7
UMTS Band 2 (1900 MHz)	Maximum	23.7	23.7	23.7
	Nominal	23.2	23.2	23.2

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Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	11.5
	Nominal	10.0
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	10.5
	Nominal	9.0
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	9.5
	Nominal	8.0
Bluetooth	Maximum	8.7
	Nominal	7.7
Bluetooth LE	Maximum	1.0
	Nominal	0.0

1.3 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

According to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D05v01, transmitters are considered to be transmitting simultaneously when there is overlapping transmission, with the exception of transmissions during network hand-offs with maximum hand-off duration less than 30 seconds.



This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore requires a simultaneous transmission analysis according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 3) procedures.

A diagram showing the location of the device antennas can be found in Appendix F.

**Table 1-1
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios**

No.	Capable Transmit Configuration	Head	Body-Worn Accessory	Notes
1	GSM voice + 2.4 GHz WI-FI	Yes	Yes	
2	GSM voice + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes	
3	UMTS + 2.4 GHz WI-FI	Yes	Yes	
4	UMTS + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes	
5	GPRS/EDGE + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	N/A	Yes*	*-Pre-installed VOIP applications are considered.

- 2.4 GHz WLAN, and 2.4 GHz Bluetooth share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously.
- All licensed modes share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously.

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1.4 SAR Test Exclusions Applied

(A) WIFI/BT

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05, the 1g SAR exclusion threshold for distances <50mm is defined by the following equation:

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

Based on the maximum conducted power of Bluetooth (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance, body-worn Bluetooth SAR was not required; $[(7/15) * \sqrt{2.480}] = 0.7 < 3.0$. Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

Based on the maximum conducted power of Bluetooth LE (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance, body-worn Bluetooth LE SAR was not required; $[(1/15) * \sqrt{2.480}] = 0.1 < 3.0$. Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

(B) Licensed Transmitter(s)

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

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

1.5 Power Reduction for SAR

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



1.6 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB Publication 941225
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 (SAR Considerations for 802.11 Devices)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 (General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03, D02v01r01 (SAR Measurements up to 6 GHz)
- October 2013 TCB Workshop Notes (GPRS Testing Considerations)

1.7 Device Serial Numbers

Several samples were used with identical hardware to support SAR testing. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.

Mode	Head Serial Number	Body-Worn Serial Number
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 850	#1	#1
UMTS 850	#2	#2
GSM/GPRS/EDGE 1900	#1	#1
UMTS 1900	#2	#2
2.4 GHz WLAN	#1	#3

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2 INTRODUCTION

The FCC and Industry Canada have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 and Health Canada Safety Code 6 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. [1]

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz [3] and Health Canada RF Exposure Guidelines Safety Code 6 [22]. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave [4] is used for guidance in measuring the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the International Committee for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields,” Report No. Vol 74. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

2.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Equation 2-1).

Equation 2-1
SAR Mathematical Equation

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



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

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

where:

- σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
- ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m³)
- E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

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3 DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

3.1 Measurement Procedure

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

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 (See Table 3-1) and IEEE 1528-2013.
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 (See Table 3-1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):
 - a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 3-1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).
 - b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

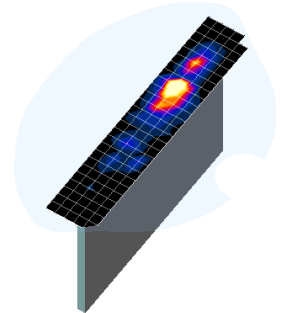




Figure 3-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

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

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

*Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6

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4

DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

4.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

Figure 4-2 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point “M” is the reference point for the center of the mouth, “LE” is the left ear reference point (ERP), and “RE” is the right ERP. The ERP is 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 4-1. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front), also called the Reference Pivoting Line, is not perpendicular to the reference plane (see Figure 4-1). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

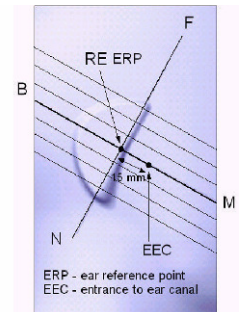


Figure 4-1
Close-Up Side view of ERP

4.2 HANDSET REFERENCE POINTS

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the acoustic output located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point” (See Figure 4-3). The acoustic output was then located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the “vertical centerline” was bisecting the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges, positioning the “ear reference point” on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.

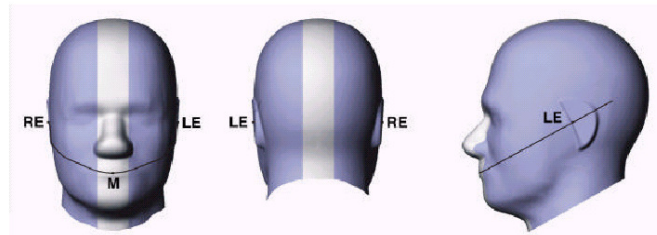


Figure 4-2
Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

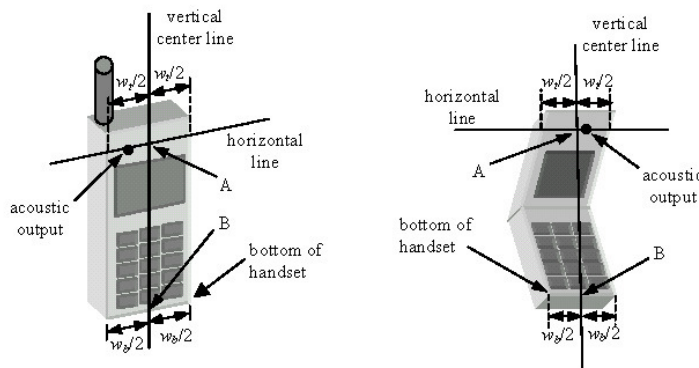




Figure 4-3
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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5 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS

5.1 Device Holder

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

5.2 Positioning for Cheek

1. The test device was positioned with the device close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 5-1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.

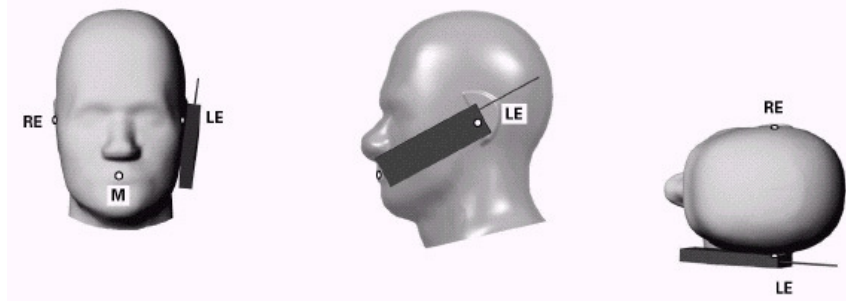




Figure 5-1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek Position

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

5.3 Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt

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

1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15 degrees.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degrees.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the handset touched the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. In this situation, the tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Figure 5-2).

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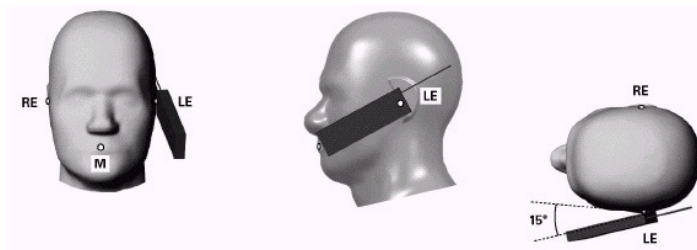


Figure 5-2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

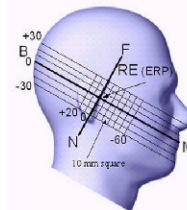


Figure 5-3 Side view w/ relevant markings

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

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

Under these circumstances, the following procedures apply, adopted from the FCC guidance on SAR handsets document FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04_v01. The SAR required in these regions of SAM should be measured using a flat phantom. The phone should be positioned with a separation distance of 4 mm between the ear reference point (ERP) and the outer surface of the flat phantom shell. While maintaining this distance at the ERP location, the low (bottom) edge of the phone should be lowered from the phantom to establish the same separation distance between the peak SAR location identified by the truncated partial SAR distribution measured with the SAM phantom. The distance from the peak SAR location to the phone is determined by the straight line passing perpendicularly through the phantom surface. When it is not feasible to maintain 4 mm separation at the ERP while also establishing the required separation at the peak SAR location, the top edge of the phone will be allowed to touch the phantom with a separation < 4 mm at the ERP. The phone should not be tilted to the left or right while placed in this inclined position to the flat phantom.

5.5 Body-Worn Accessory Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 5-4). Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01, Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

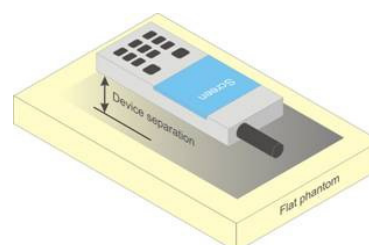




Figure 5-4 Sample Body-Worn Diagram

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

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

5.6 Extremity Exposure Configurations

Devices that are designed or intended for use on extremities or mainly operated in extremity only exposure conditions; i.e., hands, wrists, feet and ankles, may require extremity SAR evaluation. When the device also operates in close proximity to the user's body, SAR compliance for the body is also required. The 1-g body and 10-g extremity SAR Exclusion Thresholds found in KDB Publication 44798 D01v05 should be applied to determine SAR test requirements.

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

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6 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

6.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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



6.2 Controlled Environment

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

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

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

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

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7 FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

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

7.1 Measured and Reported SAR

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

7.2 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

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

The device was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a RF shielded chamber. Establishing connections in this manner ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. Devices under test were evaluated prior to testing, with a fully charged battery and were configured to operate at maximum output power. In order to verify that the device was tested throughout the SAR test at maximum output power, the SAR measurement system measures a "point SAR" at an arbitrary reference point at the start and end of the 1 gram SAR evaluation, to assess for any power drifts during the evaluation. If the power drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

7.3 SAR Measurement Conditions for UMTS



7.3.1 Output Power Verification

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

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

7.3.2 Head SAR Measurements for Handsets

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

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

7.3.3 Body SAR Measurements

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

7.3.4 SAR Measurements for Handsets with Rel 5 HSDPA

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

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



Sub-Test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{HS} (Note 1, Note 2)	CM (dB) (Note 3)	MPR (dB) (Note 3)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	12/15 (Note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

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

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

7.3.5 SAR Measurements for Handsets with Rel 6 HSUPA

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

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

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_a (SF)	β_c/β_d	$\beta_{is}^{(1)}$	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 $\Delta_{CQI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{is} = \beta_{is}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow \beta_{is} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.
 Note 2: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{is}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCCH, 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} can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

7.4 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

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



7.4.1 General Device Setup

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

7.4.2 Frequency Channel Configurations [24]

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

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

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8 RF CONDUCTED POWERS

8.1 GSM Conducted Powers

		Maximum Burst-Averaged Output Power				
		Voice	GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)		EDGE Data (8-PSK)	
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot
GSM 850	128	33.13	33.14	32.19	27.02	26.01
	190	33.32	33.31	32.20	27.15	26.17
	251	33.47	33.44	32.13	27.09	26.12
GSM 1900	512	29.70	29.65	27.18	26.20	25.48
	661	29.68	29.64	27.11	26.15	25.37
	810	29.62	29.68	27.14	26.19	25.44
		Calculated Maximum Frame-Averaged Output Power				
		Voice	GPRS/EDGE Data (GMSK)		EDGE Data (8-PSK)	
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot
GSM 850	128	24.10	24.11	26.17	17.99	19.99
	190	24.29	24.28	26.18	18.12	20.15
	251	24.44	24.41	26.11	18.06	20.10
GSM 1900	512	20.67	20.62	21.16	17.17	19.46
	661	20.65	20.61	21.09	17.12	19.35
	810	20.59	20.65	21.12	17.16	19.42
GSM 850	Frame	24.17	24.17	25.68	17.67	19.68
GSM 1900	Avg.Targets:	20.17	20.17	20.68	16.67	18.98

Notes:

- 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/EDGE slot configurations. The configuration with the highest target frame averaged output power was evaluated for Body 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/EDGE (GMSK) output powers were measured with coding scheme setting of 1 (CS1) on the base station simulator. CS1 was configured to measure GPRS output power measurements and SAR to ensure GMSK modulation in the signal. Our investigation has shown that CS1 - CS4 settings do not have any impact on the output levels or modulation in the GPRS modes.
- EDGE (8-PSK) output powers were measured with MCS7 on the base station simulator. MCS7 coding scheme was used to measure the output powers for EDGE since investigation has shown that choosing MCS7 coding scheme will ensure 8-PSK modulation. It has been shown that MCS levels that produce 8PSK modulation do not have an impact on output power.

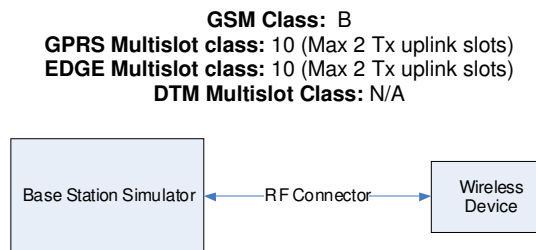


Figure 8-1
Power Measurement Setup

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8.2 UMTS Conducted Powers

3GPP Release Version	Mode	3GPP 34.121 Subtest	Cellular Band [dBm]			PCS Band [dBm]			3GPP MPR [dB]
			4132	4183	4233	9262	9400	9538	
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps RMC	24.15	24.20	24.17	23.67	23.61	23.65	-
99		12.2 kbps AMR	24.13	24.14	24.15	23.64	23.65	23.67	-
6	HSDPA	Subtest 1	23.11	23.12	23.13	22.65	22.70	22.57	0
6		Subtest 2	23.13	23.15	23.18	22.65	22.61	22.46	0
6		Subtest 3	22.66	22.73	22.61	22.23	22.28	22.23	0.5
6		Subtest 4	22.69	22.71	22.62	22.25	22.30	22.21	0.5
6	HSUPA	Subtest 1	22.87	23.02	22.38	22.54	22.04	22.57	0
6		Subtest 2	21.64	21.57	22.02	21.22	21.68	21.16	2
6		Subtest 3	22.11	21.88	21.62	20.96	21.26	21.02	1
6		Subtest 4	21.55	21.62	21.86	20.99	21.43	21.01	2
6		Subtest 5	22.62	22.69	22.46	22.34	22.15	22.43	0



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

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

This device does not support DC-HSDPA.



Figure 8-2
Power Measurement Setup

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8.3 WLAN Conducted Powers0

Table 8-1
IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	802.11b Conducted Power [dBm]			
			Data Rate [Mbps]			
			1	2	5.5	11
802.11b	2412	1*	10.47	10.47	10.43	10.47
802.11b	2437	6*	11.05	11.08	10.70	11.11
802.11b	2462	11*	10.76	10.73	10.77	10.74

Table 8-2
IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	802.11g Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11g	2412	1	8.12	8.17	8.13	8.15	8.12	8.18	8.14	8.14
802.11g	2437	6	8.76	8.64	8.82	8.83	8.81	8.81	8.78	8.76
802.11g	2462	11	9.39	9.39	9.35	8.78	9.46	9.47	9.49	9.48

Table 8-3
IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power

Mode	Freq [MHz]	Channel	802.11n (2.4GHz) Conducted Power [dBm]							
			Data Rate [Mbps]							
			6.5	13	19.5	26	39	52	58.5	65
802.11n	2412	1	7.11	7.09	7.11	7.06	7.08	7.12	7.13	7.01
802.11n	2437	6	7.77	7.79	7.83	7.75	7.73	7.79	7.81	7.83
802.11n	2462	11	8.37	8.49	8.48	8.47	8.45	8.48	8.45	8.48

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

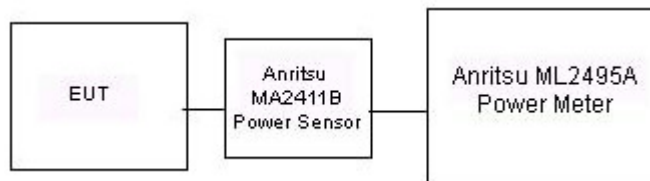




Figure 8-3
Power Measurement Setup

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9 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

9.1 Tissue Verification

**Table 9-1
Measured Tissue Properties**

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (C')	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ϵ	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ϵ	% dev σ	% dev ϵ
1/6/2015	835H	22.2	820	0.894	41.627	0.899	41.578	-0.56%	3.25%
			835	0.909	41.434	0.900	41.500	1.00%	2.98%
			850	0.921	41.261	0.916	41.500	0.55%	2.53%
1/13/2015	835H	21.3	820	0.904	42.930	0.899	41.578	0.56%	3.25%
			835	0.918	42.736	0.900	41.500	2.00%	2.98%
			850	0.933	42.551	0.916	41.500	1.86%	2.53%
1/9/2015	1900H	23.0	1850	1.373	39.014	1.400	40.000	-1.93%	-2.46%
			1880	1.408	38.913	1.400	40.000	0.57%	-2.72%
			1910	1.444	38.782	1.400	40.000	3.14%	-3.05%
1/15/2015	2450H	22.0	2401	1.737	38.478	1.756	39.287	-1.08%	-2.06%
			2450	1.787	38.287	1.800	39.200	-0.72%	-2.33%
			2499	1.842	38.112	1.853	39.138	-0.59%	-2.62%
1/8/2015	835B	20.5	820	0.977	53.302	0.969	55.258	0.83%	-3.54%
			835	0.992	53.127	0.970	55.200	2.27%	-3.76%
			850	1.008	52.964	0.988	55.154	2.02%	-3.97%
1/8/2015	1900B	22.5	1850	1.454	52.809	1.520	53.300	-4.34%	-0.92%
			1880	1.490	52.726	1.520	53.300	-1.97%	-1.08%
			1910	1.528	52.675	1.520	53.300	0.53%	-1.17%
1/12/2015	2450B	23.0	2401	1.922	52.122	1.903	52.765	1.00%	-1.22%
			2450	1.990	51.901	1.950	52.700	2.05%	-1.52%
			2499	2.058	51.716	2.019	52.638	1.93%	-1.75%

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

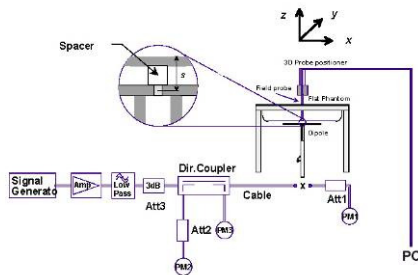
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9.2 Test System Verification

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

**Table 9-2
System Verification Results**



System Verification TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Date:	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Dipole SN	Probe SN	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation _{1g} (%)
J	835	HEAD	01/06/2015	23.9	22.4	0.100	4d119	3022	0.896	9.220	8.960	-2.82%
J	835	HEAD	01/13/2015	22.7	21.8	0.100	4d133	3022	0.871	9.200	8.710	-5.33%
G	1900	HEAD	01/09/2015	23.9	23.0	0.100	5d149	3258	4.210	40.200	42.100	4.73%
D	2450	HEAD	01/15/2015	23.9	22.3	0.100	719	3263	5.660	52.100	56.600	8.64%
K	835	BODY	01/08/2015	21.6	20.9	0.100	4d133	3288	1.010	9.350	10.100	8.02%
G	1900	BODY	01/08/2015	23.6	22.5	0.100	5d141	3258	4.050	40.600	40.500	-0.25%
G	2450	BODY	01/12/2015	23.1	23.0	0.100	719	3258	5.540	51.800	55.400	6.95%



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



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

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10 SAR DATA SUMMARY

10.1 Standalone Head SAR Data

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

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	190	GSM850	GSM	33.7	33.32	-0.08	Right	Cheek	#1	1	1:8.3	0.677	1.091	0.739	
836.60	190	GSM850	GSM	33.7	33.32	-0.01	Right	Tilt	#1	1	1:8.3	0.373	1.091	0.407	
824.20	128	GSM850	GSM	33.7	33.13	0.02	Left	Cheek	#1	1	1:8.3	0.592	1.140	0.675	
836.60	190	GSM850	GSM	33.7	33.32	0.00	Left	Cheek	#1	1	1:8.3	0.757	1.091	0.826	
848.80	251	GSM850	GSM	33.7	33.47	-0.04	Left	Cheek	#1	1	1:8.3	0.999	1.054	1.053	
836.60	190	GSM850	GSM	33.7	33.32	-0.01	Left	Tilt	#1	1	1:8.3	0.351	1.091	0.383	
824.20	128	GSM850	GPRS	32.2	32.19	0.15	Right	Cheek	#1	2	1:4.15	0.545	1.002	0.546	
836.60	190	GSM850	GPRS	32.2	32.20	-0.01	Right	Cheek	#1	2	1:4.15	0.802	1.000	0.802	
848.80	251	GSM850	GPRS	32.2	32.13	-0.06	Right	Cheek	#1	2	1:4.15	0.564	1.016	0.573	
836.60	190	GSM850	GPRS	32.2	32.20	0.06	Right	Tilt	#1	2	1:4.15	0.345	1.000	0.345	
824.20	128	GSM850	GPRS	32.2	32.19	0.05	Left	Cheek	#1	2	1:4.15	0.738	1.002	0.739	
836.60	190	GSM850	GPRS	32.2	32.20	-0.01	Left	Cheek	#1	2	1:4.15	0.904	1.000	0.904	
848.80	251	GSM850	GPRS	32.2	32.13	0.03	Left	Cheek	#1	2	1:4.15	1.010	1.016	1.026	
836.60	190	GSM850	GPRS	32.2	32.20	0.05	Left	Tilt	#1	2	1:4.15	0.445	1.000	0.445	
848.80	251	GSM850	GPRS	32.2	32.13	0.03	Left	Cheek	#1	2	1:4.15	1.020	1.016	1.036	A1
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								



Note: Measurements in blue represent variability data

**Table 10-2
UMTS 850 Head SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	24.2	24.20	0.10	Right	Cheek	#2	1:1	0.410	1.000	0.410	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	24.2	24.20	0.05	Right	Tilt	#2	1:1	0.238	1.000	0.238	
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	24.2	24.20	0.05	Left	Cheek	#2	1:1	0.430	1.000	0.430	A2
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	24.2	24.20	0.03	Left	Tilt	#2	1:1	0.221	1.000	0.221	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

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

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	29.7	29.68	-0.13	Right	Cheek	#1	1	1:8.3	0.324	1.005	0.326	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	29.7	29.68	-0.02	Right	Tilt	#1	1	1:8.3	0.160	1.005	0.161	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	29.7	29.68	0.09	Left	Cheek	#1	1	1:8.3	0.211	1.005	0.212	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	29.7	29.68	-0.03	Left	Tilt	#1	1	1:8.3	0.130	1.005	0.131	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	27.2	27.11	-0.15	Right	Cheek	#1	2	1:4.15	0.420	1.021	0.429	A3
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	27.2	27.11	-0.13	Right	Tilt	#1	2	1:4.15	0.216	1.021	0.221	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	27.2	27.11	0.21	Left	Cheek	#1	2	1:4.15	0.289	1.021	0.295	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	27.2	27.11	0.16	Left	Tilt	#1	2	1:4.15	0.163	1.021	0.166	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

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**Table 10-4
UMTS 1900 Head SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
1852.40	9262	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.67	0.04	Right	Cheek	#2	1:1	0.702	1.007	0.707	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.61	-0.05	Right	Cheek	#2	1:1	0.807	1.021	0.824	
1907.60	9538	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.65	0.03	Right	Cheek	#2	1:1	0.915	1.012	0.926	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.61	0.15	Right	Tilt	#2	1:1	0.459	1.021	0.469	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.61	0.11	Left	Cheek	#2	1:1	0.591	1.021	0.603	
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.61	0.13	Left	Tilt	#2	1:1	0.335	1.021	0.342	
1907.60	9538	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.65	-0.03	Right	Cheek	#2	1:1	0.924	1.012	0.935	A4
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

Note: Measurements in blue represent variability data

**Table 10-5
DTS Head SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Side	Test Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2437	6	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	11.5	11.05	0.02	Right	Cheek	#1	1	1:1	0.250	1.109	0.277	
2437	6	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	11.5	11.05	0.02	Right	Tilt	#1	1	1:1	0.204	1.109	0.226	
2437	6	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	11.5	11.05	0.03	Left	Cheek	#1	1	1:1	0.298	1.109	0.330	A5
2437	6	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	11.5	11.05	0.01	Left	Tilt	#1	1	1:1	0.242	1.109	0.268	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								



10.2 Standalone Body-Worn SAR Data

**Table 10-6
GSM/UMTS Body-Worn SAR Data**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Duty Cycle	Side	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.60	190	GSM850	GSM	33.7	33.32	-0.05	15 mm	#1	1	1:8.3	back	0.607	1.091	0.662	
824.20	128	GSM850	GPRS	32.2	32.19	-0.16	15 mm	#1	2	1:4.15	back	0.737	1.002	0.738	
836.60	190	GSM850	GPRS	32.2	32.20	-0.07	15 mm	#1	2	1:4.15	back	0.824	1.000	0.824	
848.80	251	GSM850	GPRS	32.2	32.13	-0.06	15 mm	#1	2	1:4.15	back	0.991	1.016	1.007	A6
836.60	4183	UMTS 850	RMC	24.2	24.20	-0.03	15 mm	#2	N/A	1:1	back	0.434	1.000	0.434	A7
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GSM	29.7	29.68	0.10	15 mm	#1	1	1:8.3	back	0.168	1.005	0.169	
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	27.2	27.11	-0.14	15 mm	#1	2	1:4.15	back	0.232	1.021	0.237	A8
1880.00	9400	UMTS 1900	RMC	23.7	23.61	0.05	15 mm	#2	N/A	1:1	back	0.460	1.021	0.470	A9
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

**Table 10-7
DTS Body-Worn SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Data Rate (Mbps)	Side	Duty Cycle	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.											(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2437	6	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	11.5	11.05	-0.01	15 mm	#3	1	back	1:1	0.042	1.109	0.047	A10
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

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10.3 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003, and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
2. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements.
3. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
4. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.
5. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn accessory testing. A separation distance of 15 mm was considered because the manufacturer has determined that there will be body-worn accessories available in the marketplace for users to support this separation distance.
7. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01, body-worn SAR was evaluated without a headset connected to the device. Since the standalone reported body-worn SAR was ≤ 1.2 W/kg, no additional body-worn SAR evaluations using a headset cable were required.
8. Per FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01, variability SAR tests were performed when the measured SAR results for a frequency band were greater than 0.8 W/kg. Repeated SAR measurements are highlighted in the tables above for clarity. Please see Section 12 for variability analysis.

GSM Test Notes:



1. Body-Worn accessory testing is typically associated with voice operations. Therefore, GSM voice was evaluated for body-worn SAR.
2. Justification for reduced test configurations per KDB Publication 941225 and October 2013 TCB Workshop Notes: The source-based frame-averaged output power was evaluated for all GPRS/EDGE slot configurations. The configuration with the highest target frame averaged output power was evaluated for Body 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.
3. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s). When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is $> \frac{1}{2}$ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel was used.
4. GPRS Mode was additionally tested for VoIP.

UMTS Notes:

1. UMTS mode in was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01v02. HSPA SAR was not required since the average output power of the HSPA subtests was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the RMC level and SAR was less than 1.2 W/kg.
2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 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.

WLAN Notes:

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

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11 FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

11.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11b/g/n and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

11.2 Simultaneous Transmission Procedures



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

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

**Table 11-1
Estimated SAR**

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Separation Distance (Body)	Estimated SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[dBm]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2480	8.70	15	0.098

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

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11.3 Head SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

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

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.739	0.277	1.016	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.410	0.277	0.687
	Right Tilt	0.407	0.226	0.633		Right Tilt	0.238	0.226	0.464
	Left Cheek	1.053	0.330	1.383		Left Cheek	0.430	0.330	0.760
	Left Tilt	0.383	0.268	0.651		Left Tilt	0.221	0.268	0.489
Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.326	0.277	0.603	Head SAR	Right Cheek	0.935	0.277	1.212
	Right Tilt	0.161	0.226	0.387		Right Tilt	0.469	0.226	0.695
	Left Cheek	0.212	0.330	0.542		Left Cheek	0.603	0.330	0.933
	Left Tilt	0.131	0.268	0.399		Left Tilt	0.342	0.268	0.610

11.4 Body-Worn Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 11-3
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN (Body-Worn at 1.5 cm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.662	0.047	0.709
Back Side	UMTS 850	0.434	0.047	0.481
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.169	0.047	0.216
Back Side	UMTS 1900	0.470	0.047	0.517



Table 11-4
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with Bluetooth (Body-Worn at 1.5 cm)

Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GSM 850	0.662	0.098	0.760
Back Side	GPRS 850	1.007	0.098	1.105
Back Side	UMTS 850	0.434	0.098	0.532
Back Side	GSM 1900	0.169	0.098	0.267
Back Side	GPRS 1900	0.237	0.098	0.335
Back Side	UMTS 1900	0.470	0.098	0.568

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

11.5 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 D01v05 and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2.

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12 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

12.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

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



- 1) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.
- 2) A second repeated measurement was 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 12-1
Head SAR Measurement Variability Results**

HEAD VARIABILITY RESULTS													
Band	FREQUENCY		Mode/Band	Service	Side	Test Position	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)	
835	848.80	251	GSM850	GPRS 2 Tx Slots	Left	Cheek	1.010	1.020	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1900	1907.60	9538	UMTS 1900	RMC	Right	Cheek	0.915	0.924	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

12.2 Measurement Uncertainty



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

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13 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	N9020A	MXA Signal Analyzer	10/27/2014	Annual	10/27/2015	US46470561
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	4/15/2014	Annual	4/15/2015	3629U00687
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	4/15/2014	Annual	4/15/2015	MY47420800
Agilent	E4438C	ESG Vector Signal Generator	4/15/2014	Annual	4/15/2015	MY45091346
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	5/22/2014	Annual	5/22/2015	US39170118
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	5/15/2014	Annual	5/15/2015	1244512
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	5/14/2014	Annual	5/14/2015	1248508
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	11/17/2014	Annual	11/17/2015	1207364
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	11/17/2014	Annual	11/17/2015	1126066
Anritsu	MT8820C	Radio Communication Analyzer	11/18/2014	Annual	11/18/2015	6201300731
Anritsu	ML2495A	Power Meter	10/31/2013	Biennial	10/31/2015	941001
Anritsu	ML2469A	Power Meter	3/14/2014	Annual	3/14/2015	1306009
Anritsu	MA2411B	Pulse Power Sensor	3/25/2014	Annual	3/25/2015	1207470
COMTECH	AR85729-5/5759B	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M3W1A00-1002
COMTECH	AR85729-5	Solid State Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	M155A00-009
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	4/29/2014	Biennial	4/29/2016	111331323
Control Company	36934-158	Wall-Mounted Thermometer	4/29/2014	Biennial	4/29/2016	122014488
Fisher Scientific	15-078J	Long Stem Thermometer	1/7/2013	Biennial	1/7/2015	130018204
Fisher Scientific	15-078J	Long Stem Thermometer	1/7/2013	Biennial	1/7/2015	130018243
Fisher Scientific	15-077-960	Digital Thermometer	12/4/2013	Biennial	12/4/2015	130764551
Fisher Scientific	15-077-960	Digital Thermometer	12/4/2013	Biennial	12/4/2015	130764558
Fisher Scientific	S407993	Long Stem Thermometer	11/4/2013	Biennial	11/4/2015	130671826
Gigatronics	80701A	(0.05-18GHz) Power Sensor	10/30/2014	Annual	10/30/2015	1833460
Gigatronics	8651A	Universal Power Meter	10/30/2014	Annual	10/30/2015	8650319
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
MiniCircuits	SLP-2400+	Low Pass Filter	CBT	N/A	CBT	R8979500903
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter DC to 1000 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1226
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Narda	4014C-6	4 - 8 GHz SMA 6 dB Directional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	4/24/2014	Annual	4/24/2015	836371/0079
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	12/4/2014	Annual	12/4/2015	833855/0010
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	4/17/2014	Annual	4/17/2015	101699
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	Radio Communication Tester	4/17/2014	Annual	4/17/2015	102060
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	3/18/2014	Biennial	3/18/2016	22313
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	8/11/2014	Annual	8/11/2015	719
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/26/2014	Annual	2/26/2015	665
SPEAG	ES3DV2	SAR Probe	8/19/2014	Annual	8/19/2015	3022
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	5/14/2014	Annual	5/14/2015	859
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	2/25/2014	Annual	2/25/2015	3258
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	5/15/2014	Annual	5/15/2015	3263
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	4/9/2014	Annual	4/9/2015	5d141
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	4/7/2014	Annual	4/7/2015	4d119
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	9/24/2014	Annual	9/24/2015	3288
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	7/23/2014	Annual	7/23/2015	5d149
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	7/24/2014	Annual	7/24/2015	4d133
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	8/12/2014	Annual	8/12/2015	1322
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	9/18/2014	Annual	9/18/2015	1364

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



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14 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

Applicable for frequencies less than 3000 MHz.

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

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



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15 CONCLUSION

15.1 Measurement Conclusion



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

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables. [3]



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APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFL21G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

Communication System: UID 0, GSM850 GPRS; 2 Tx slots; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 848.8 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.932 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.566$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 01-13-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 8/19/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/12/2014

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

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

Mode: GPRS 850, Left Head, Cheek, High Ch, 2 Tx Slot

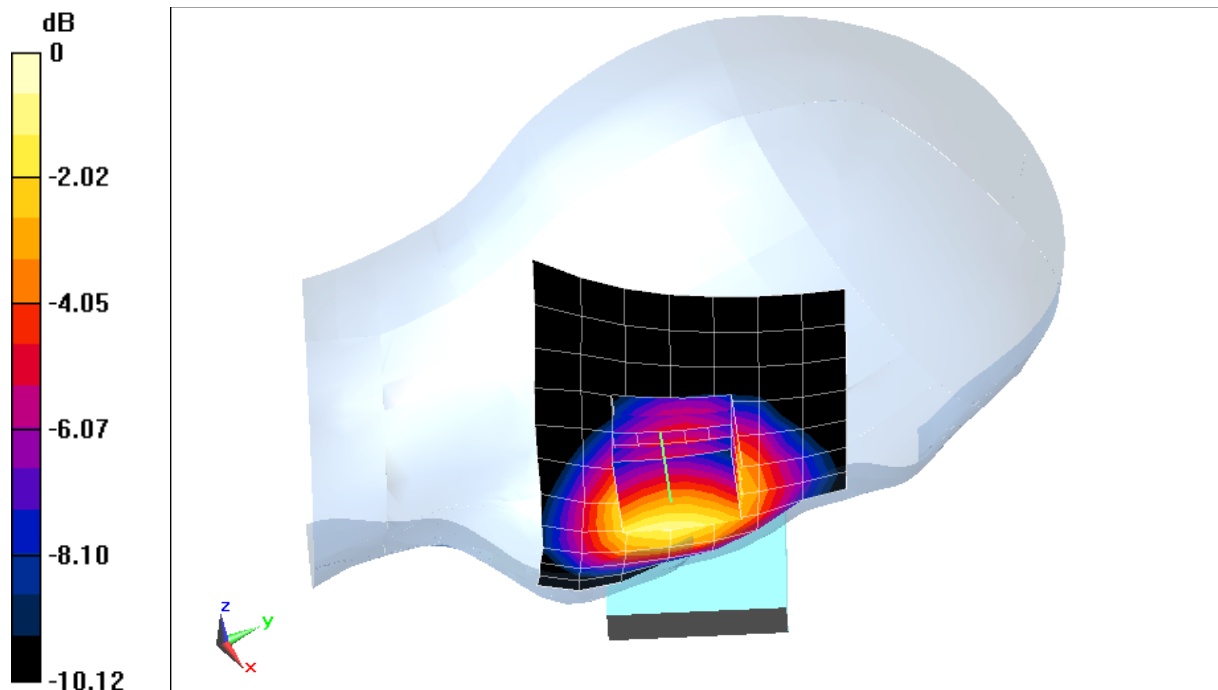
Area Scan (8x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (6x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 34.12 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.31 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.02 W/kg



0 dB = 1.12 W/kg = 0.49 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFL21G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #2

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
 $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.91 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.416$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 01-06-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 8/19/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/12/2014

Phantom: SAM with CRP v4.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1800
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

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

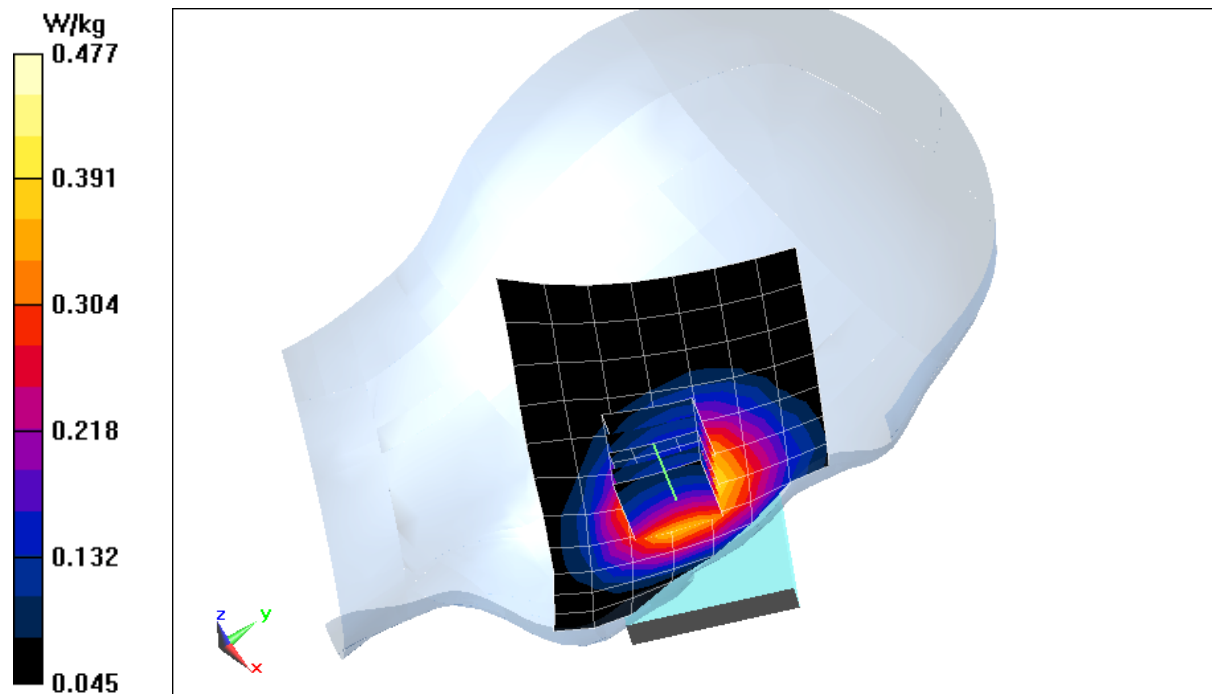
Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 22.41 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.577 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.430 W/kg



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFL21G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

Communication System: UID 0, GSM GPRS; 2 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.408 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.913$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 01-09-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(5.04, 5.04, 5.04); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: GPRS 1900, Right Head, Cheek, Mid.ch, 2 Tx Slots

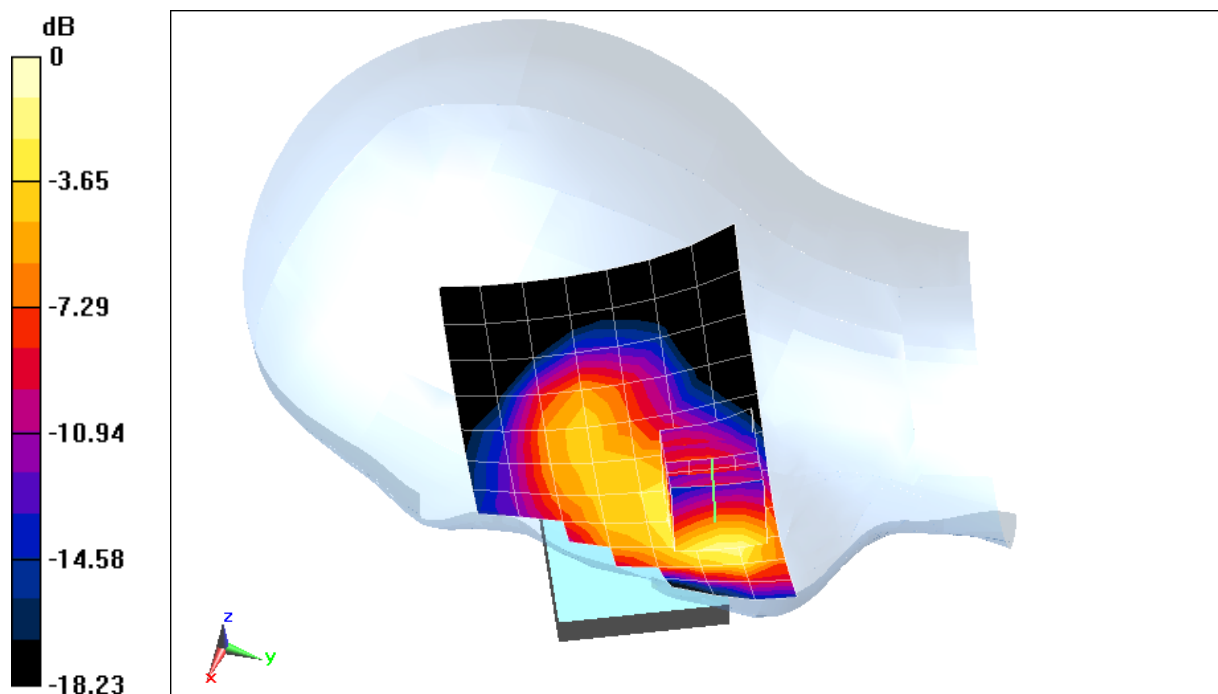
Area Scan (8x15x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 17.21 V/m; Power Drift = -0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.647 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.420 W/kg



0 dB = 0.496 W/kg = -3.05 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFL21G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #2

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS, Frequency: 1907.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (Interpolated):

$f = 1907.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.441 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.792$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 01-09-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(5.04, 5.04, 5.04); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

Mode: UMTS 1900, Right Head, Cheek, High ch.

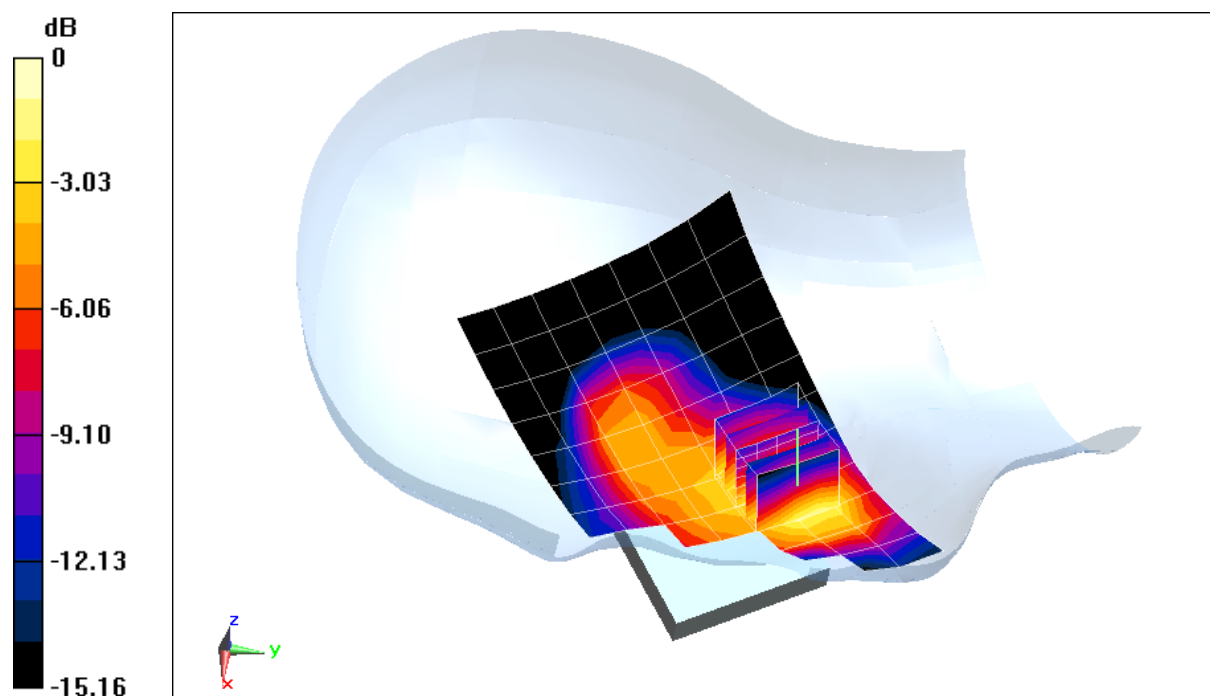
Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 25.92 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.47 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.924 W/kg



0 dB = 1.05 W/kg = 0.21 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFL21G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):
 $f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.774 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.338$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 01-15-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 22.3°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.47, 4.47, 4.47); Calibrated: 5/15/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/14/2014
Phantom: SAM v5.0 Left; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP: 1687
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Left Head, Cheek, Ch 06, 1 Mbps

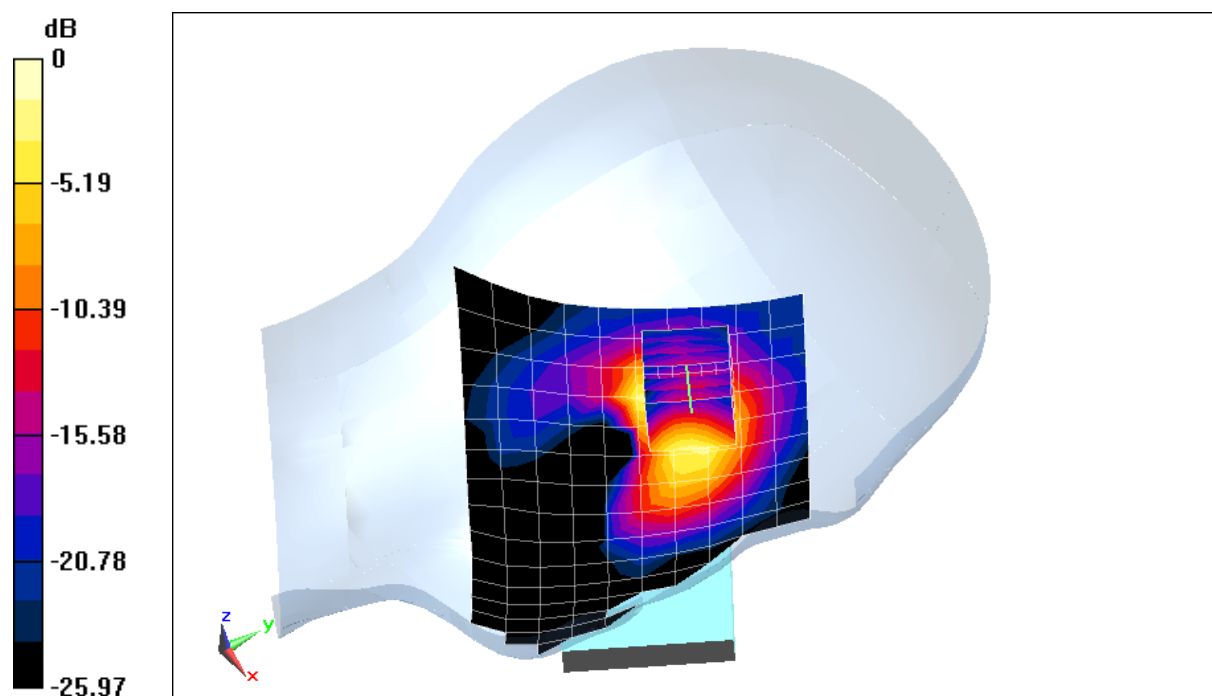
Area Scan (11x18x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 12.58 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.615 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.298 W/kg



0 dB = 0.389 W/kg = -4.10 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFL21G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

Communication System: UID 0, GSM850 GPRS; 2 Tx slots; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
 $f = 848.8 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.007 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.977$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 01-08-2015; Ambient Temp: 21.6°C; Tissue Temp: 20.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(6.32, 6.32, 6.32); Calibrated: 9/24/2014;
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1364; Calibrated: 9/18/2014
Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1229

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

Mode: GPRS 850, Body SAR, Back side, High ch, 2 Tx Slot

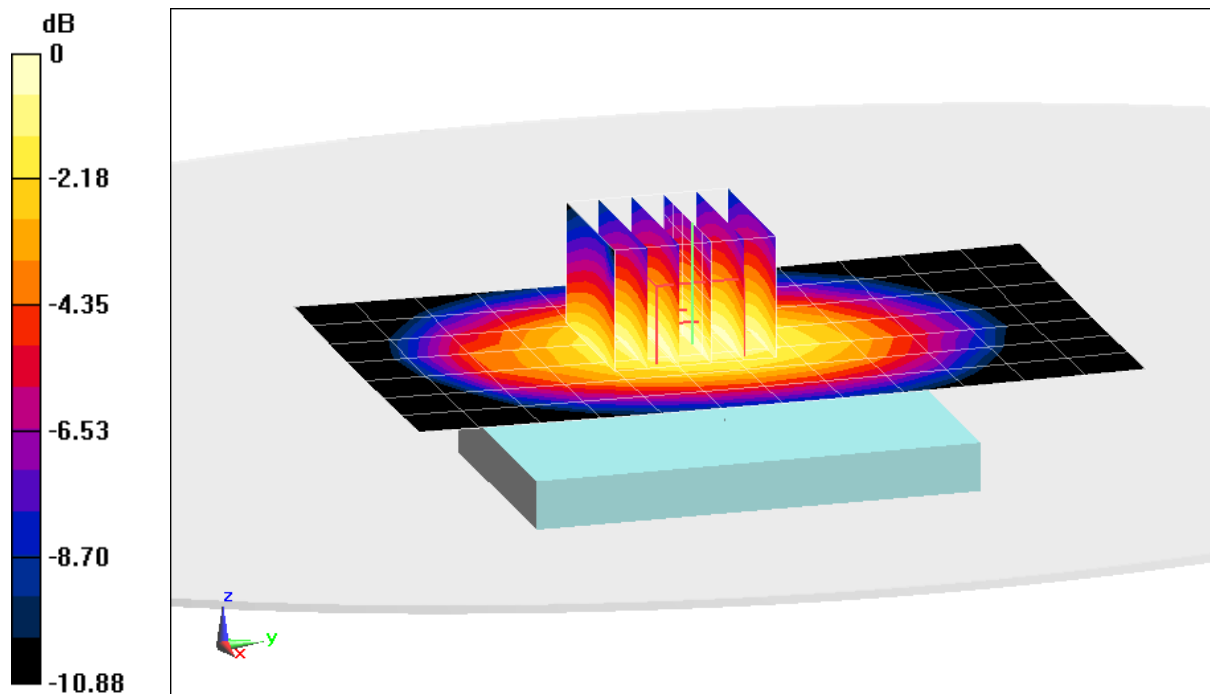
Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Reference Value = 31.94 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.26 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.991 W/kg



0 dB = 1.09 W/kg = 0.37 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFL21G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #2

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.994 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.11$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 01-08-2015; Ambient Temp: 21.6°C; Tissue Temp: 20.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(6.32, 6.32, 6.32); Calibrated: 9/24/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1364; Calibrated: 9/18/2014

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

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

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

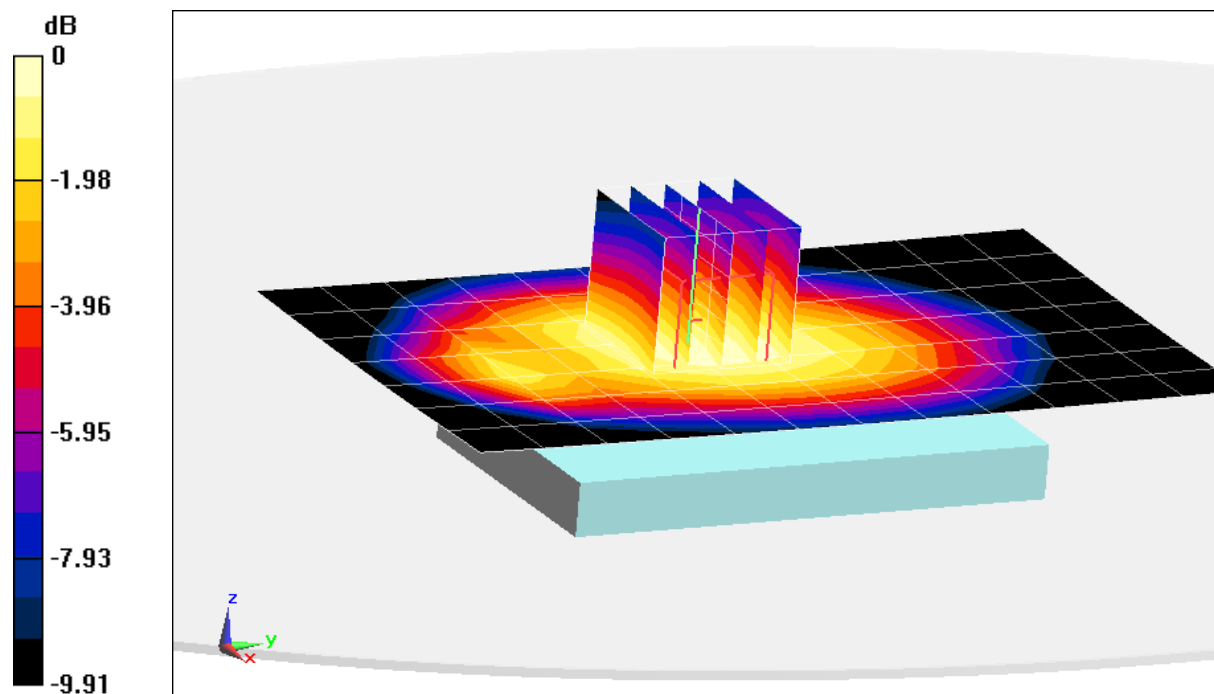
Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 21.60 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.571 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.434 W/kg



0 dB = 0.485 W/kg = -3.14 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFL21G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #1

Communication System: UID 0, GSM GPRS; 2 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.726$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 01-08-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.61, 4.61, 4.61); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP-1158

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

Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 2 Tx Slots

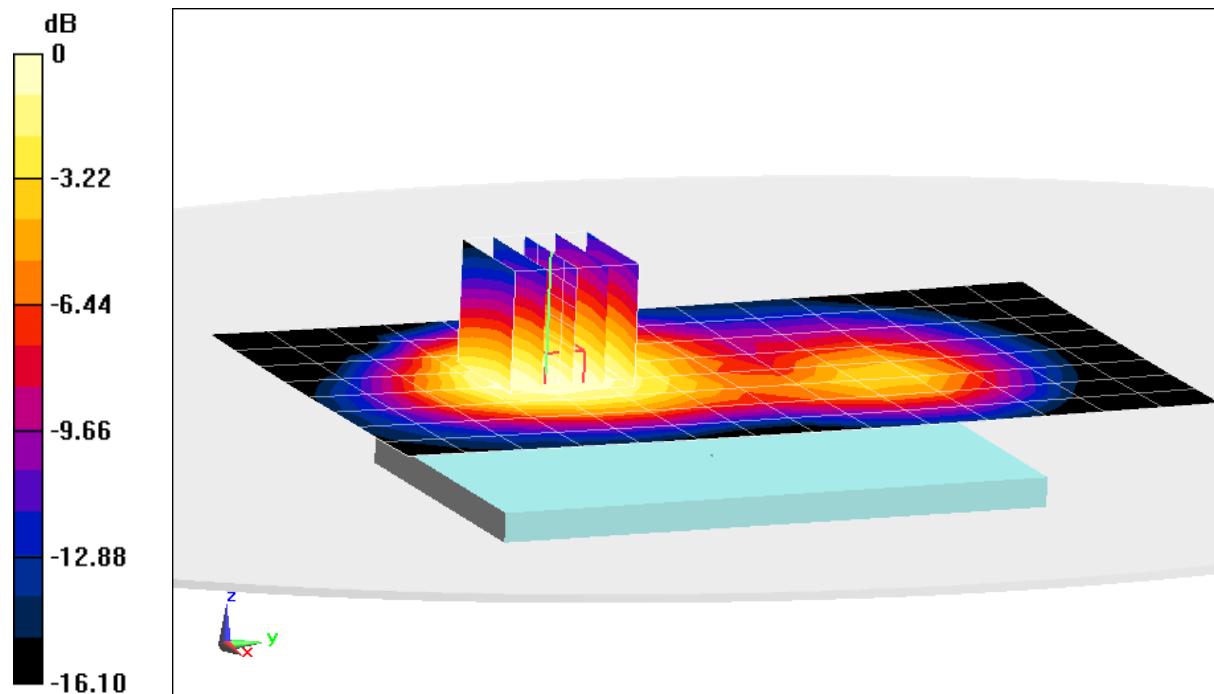
Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 13.20 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.345 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.232 W/kg



0 dB = 0.268 W/kg = -5.72 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFL21G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #2

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.49 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.726$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 01-08-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.61, 4.61, 4.61); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP-1158

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

Mode: UMTS 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

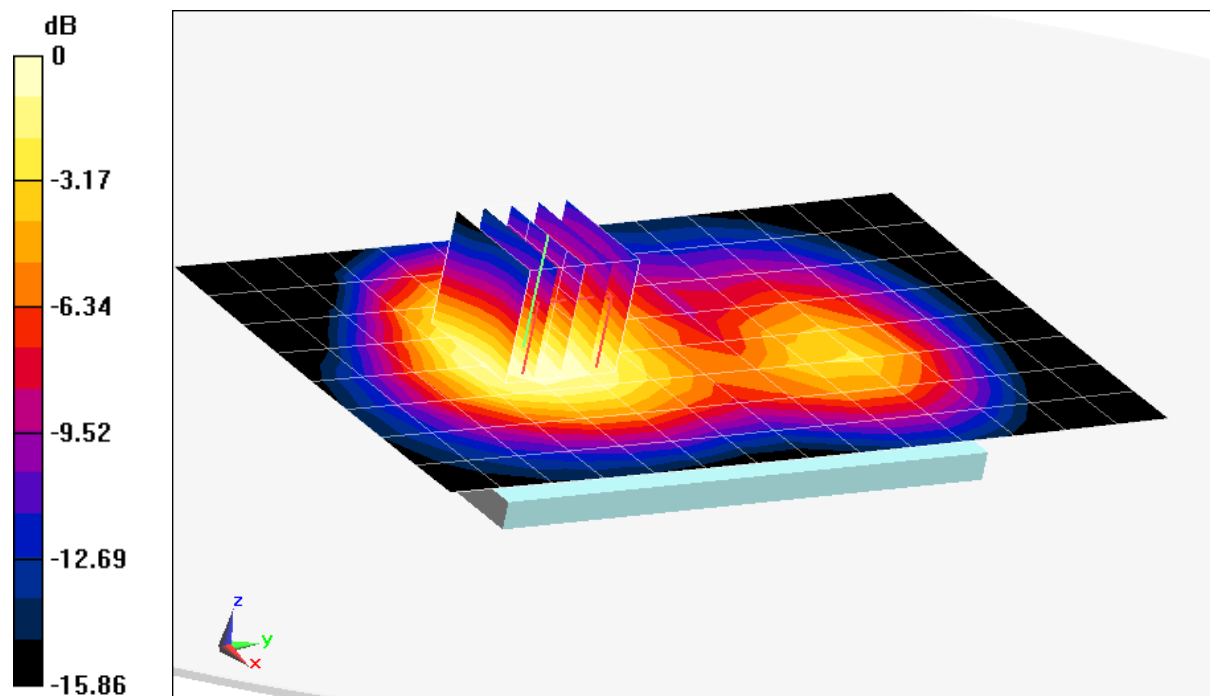
Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 18.25 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.683 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.460 W/kg



0 dB = 0.527 W/kg = -2.78 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: ZNFL21G; Type: Portable Handset; Serial: #3

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):
 $f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.972 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.96$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 01-12-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.14, 4.14, 4.14); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP-1158

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

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch 06, 1 Mbps, Back Side

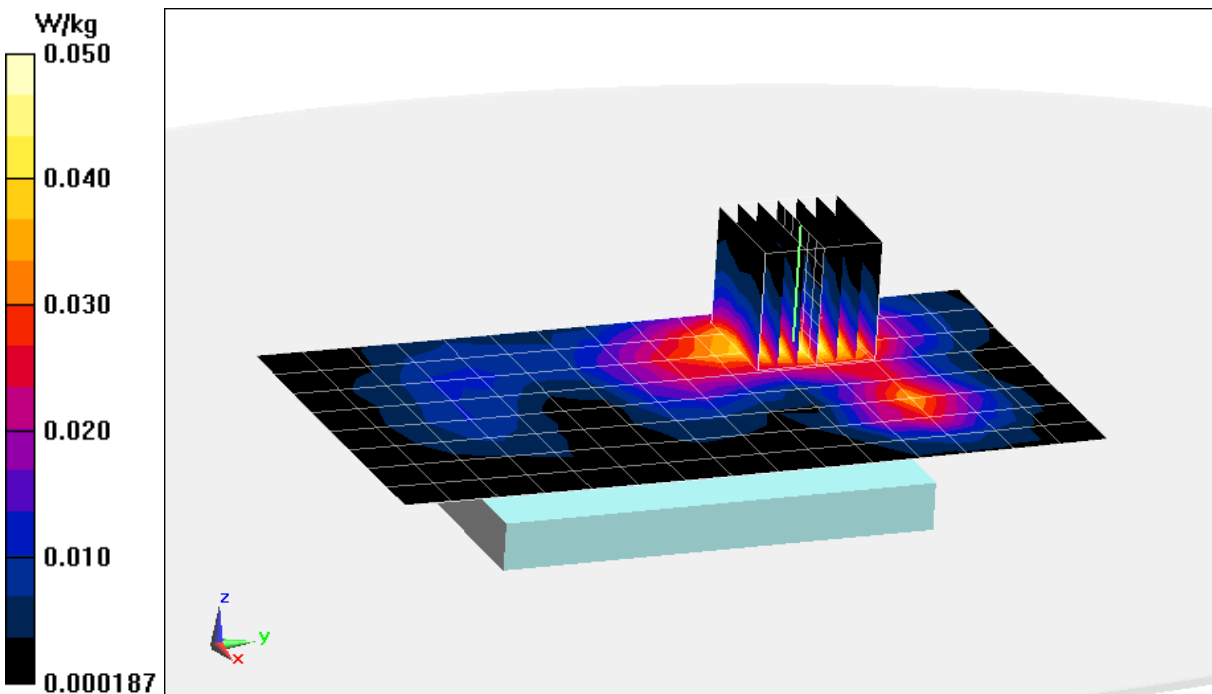
Area Scan (9x16x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 4.714 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0740 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.042 W/kg



APPENDIX B: SYSTEM VERIFICATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.909 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.434$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 01-06-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 22.4°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 8/19/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/12/2014

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

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

835 MHz System Verification

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

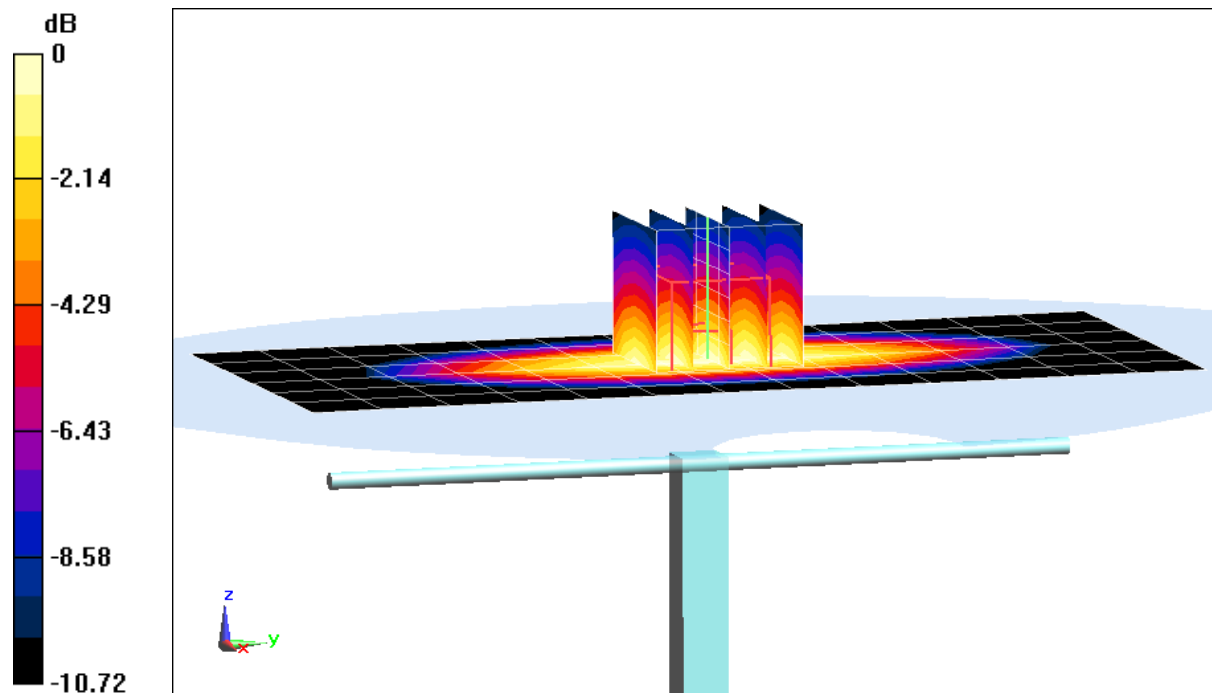
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power: 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.33 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.896 W/kg

Deviation: -2.82%



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

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d133

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

Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.918 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.736$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 01-13-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.7°C; Tissue Temp: 21.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(6.18, 6.18, 6.18); Calibrated: 8/19/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1322; Calibrated: 8/12/2014

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

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

835 MHz System Verification

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

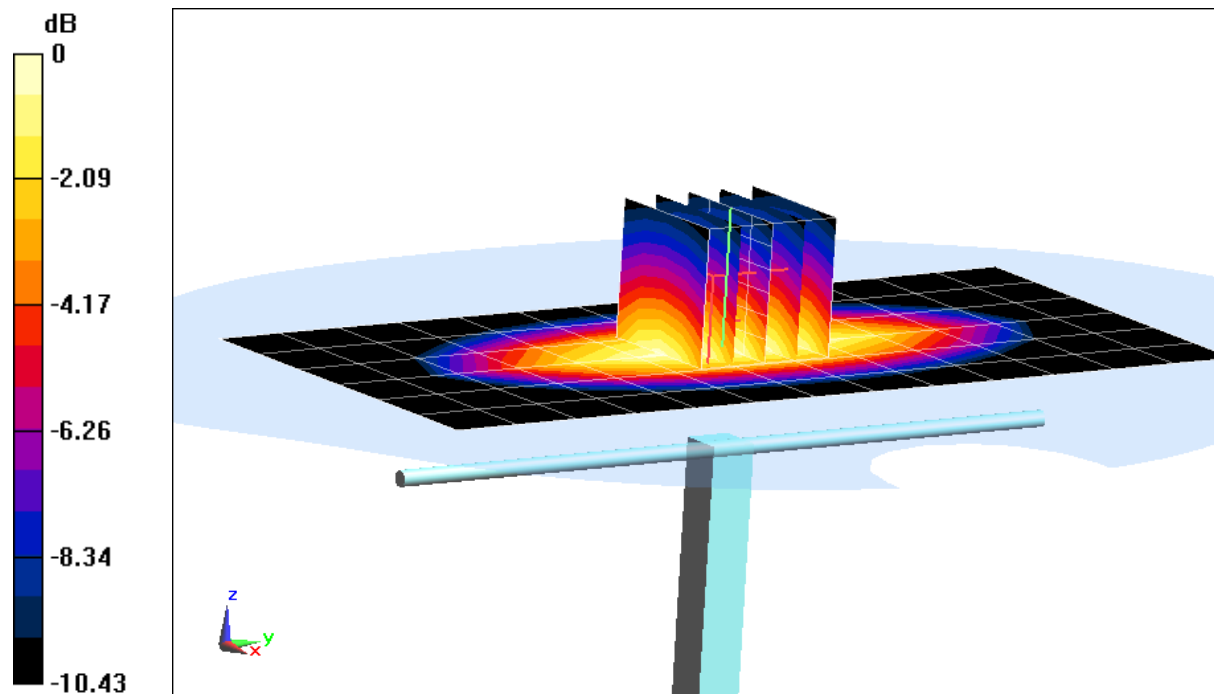
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power: 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.28 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.871 W/kg

Deviation: -5.33%



0 dB = 1.02 W/kg = 0.09 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d149

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

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.432 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.826$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-09-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(5.04, 5.04, 5.04); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

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

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

1900 MHz System Verification

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

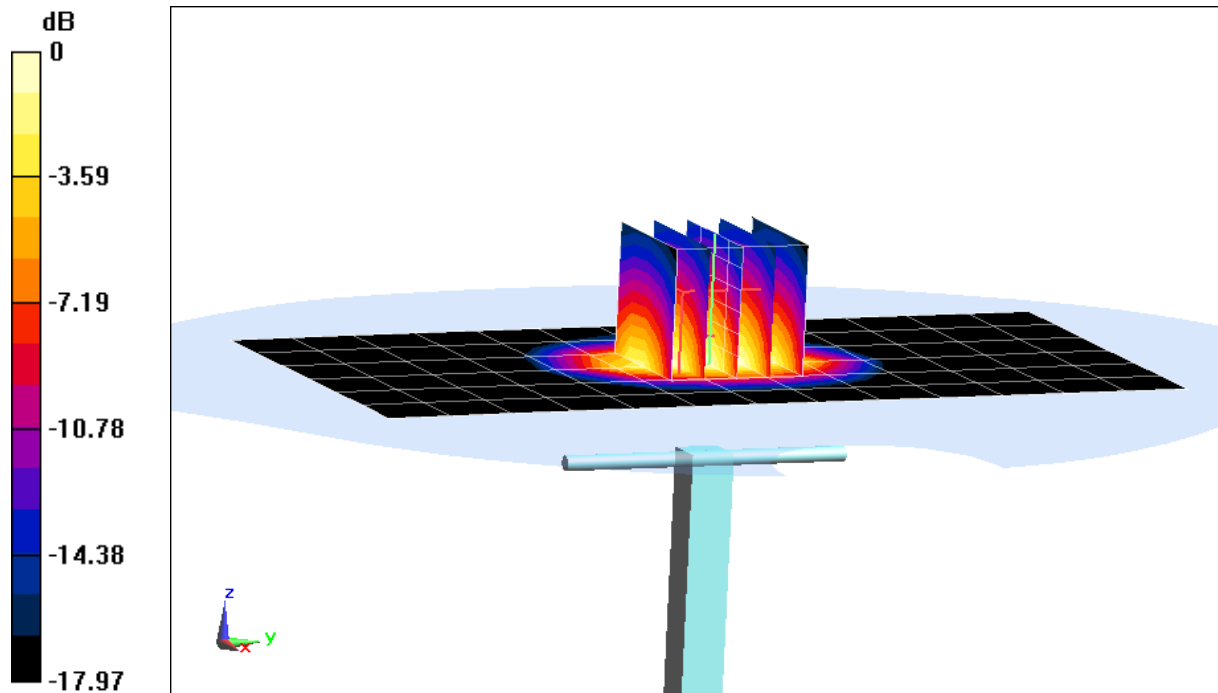
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power: 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.71 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.21 W/kg

Deviation: 4.73%



0 dB = 5.10 W/kg = 7.08 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.787 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.287$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-15-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.9°C; Tissue Temp: 22.3°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3263; ConvF(4.47, 4.47, 4.47); Calibrated: 5/15/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 5/14/2014

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

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

2450 MHz System Verification

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

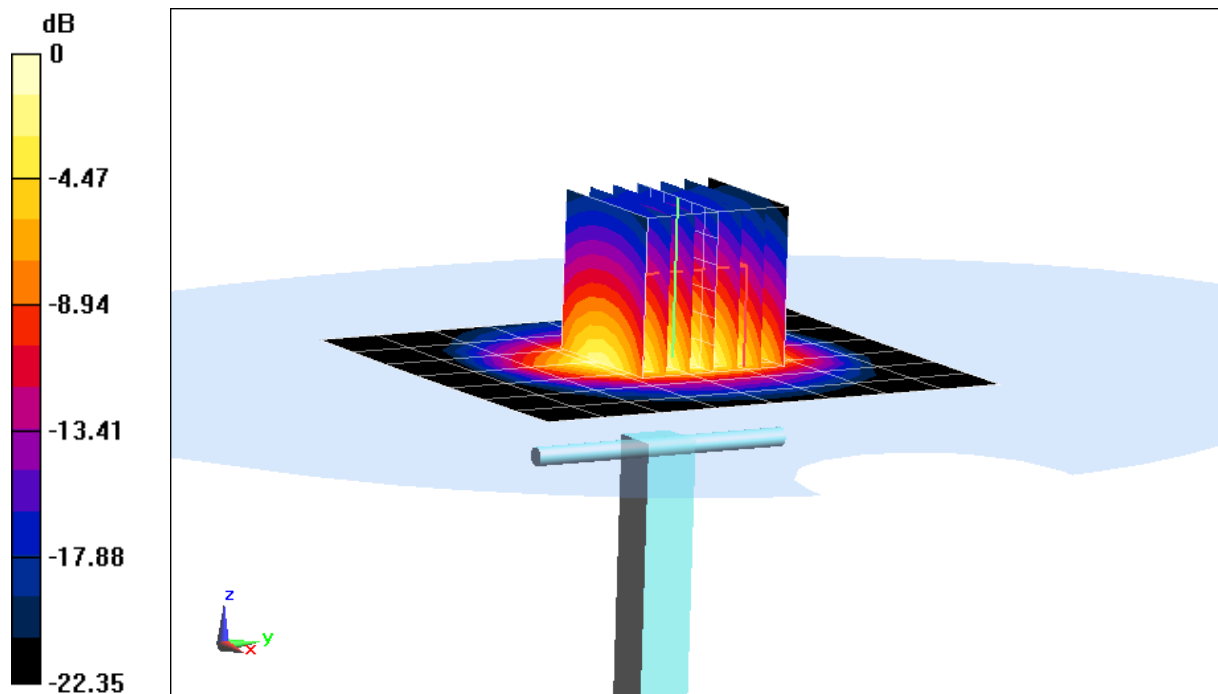
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Input Power: 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 5.66 W/kg

Deviation: 8.64%



0 dB = 7.41 W/kg = 8.70 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d133

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

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.992 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.127$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 01-08-2015; Ambient Temp: 21.6°C; Tissue Temp: 20.9°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3288; ConvF(6.32, 6.32, 6.32); Calibrated: 9/24/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1364; Calibrated: 9/18/2014

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

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

835 MHz System Verification

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

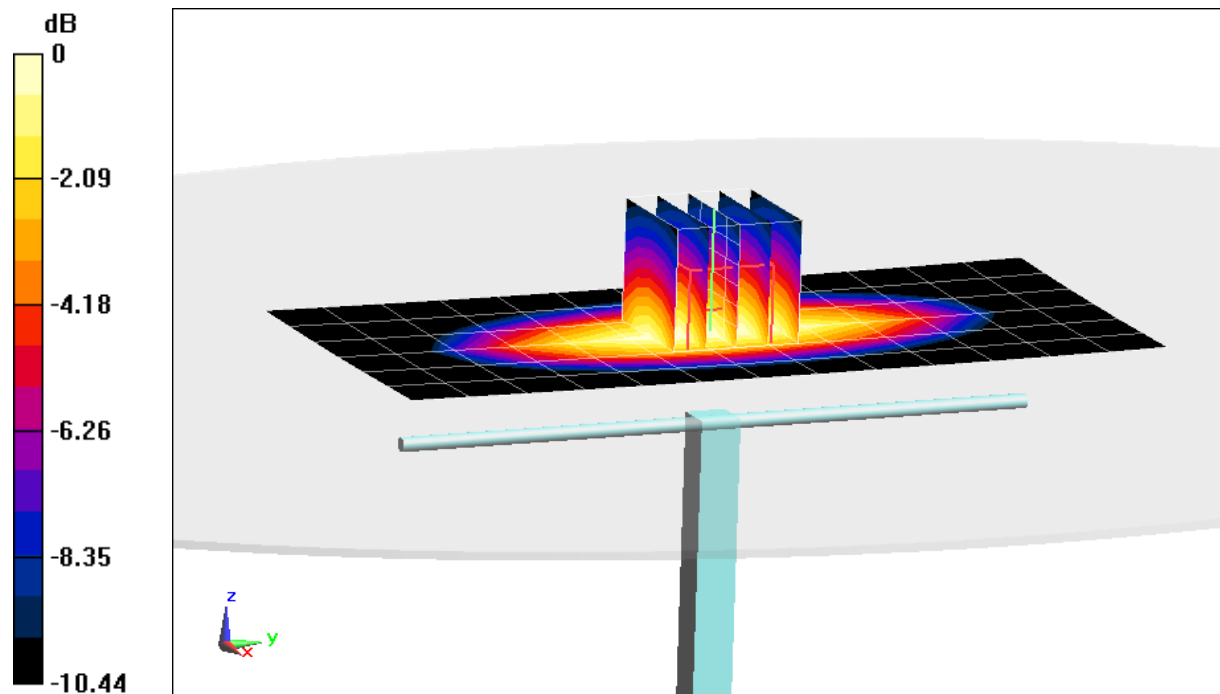
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power: 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.48 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.01 W/kg

Deviation: 8.02%



0 dB = 1.18 W/kg = 0.72 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.515 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.692$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-08-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.5°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.61, 4.61, 4.61); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP-1158

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

1900 MHz System Verification

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

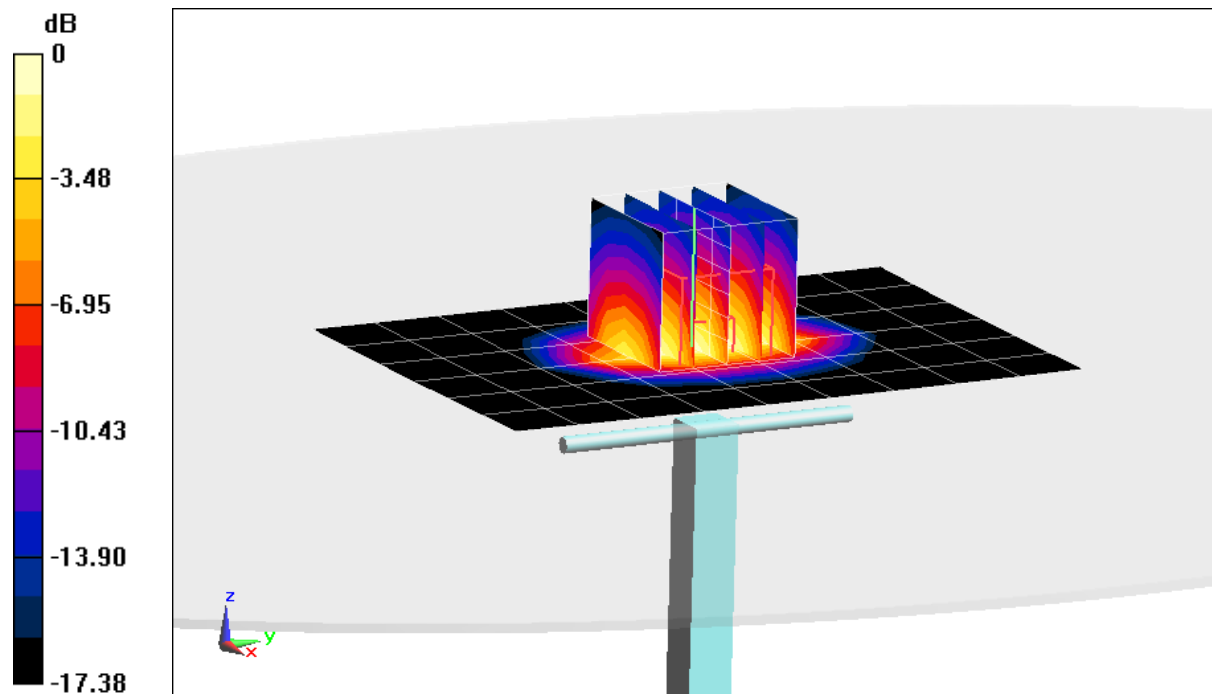
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power: 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.99 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.05 W/kg

Deviation: -0.25%



0 dB = 5.08 W/kg = 7.06 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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

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

Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.99$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.901$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 01-12-2015; Ambient Temp: 23.1°C; Tissue Temp: 23.0°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3258; ConvF(4.14, 4.14, 4.14); Calibrated: 2/25/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

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

Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP-1158

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

2450 MHz System Verification

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

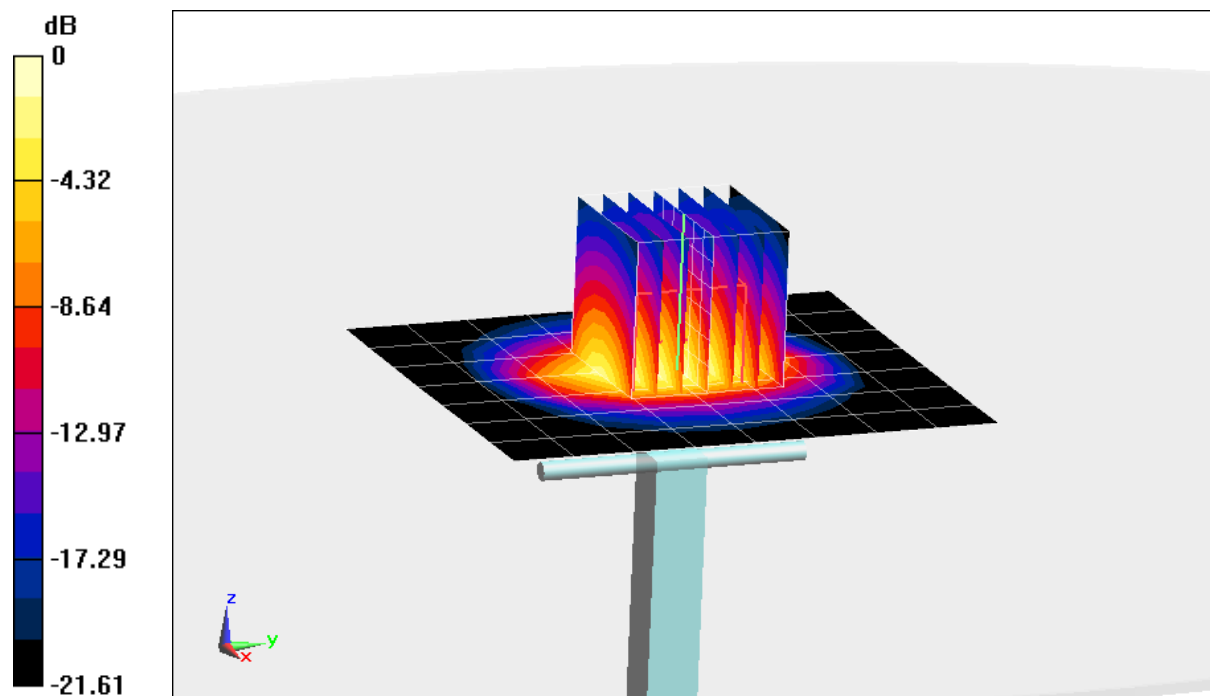
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Input Power: 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 5.54 W/kg

Deviation: 6.95%



0 dB = 7.22 W/kg = 8.59 dBW/kg

APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d133_Jul14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d133**

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

CC
11/6/14

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

Calibrated by: **Jeton Kastrati** Name: **Jeton Kastrati** Function: **Laboratory Technician**

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

Signature:

Signature:

Issued: July 24, 2014

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



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

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

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.38 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.20 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	1.53 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.96 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	53.8 \pm 6 %	1.02 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.44 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.35 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	1.59 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.15 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.6 Ω - 1.0 j Ω
Return Loss	- 34.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.8 Ω - 3.3 j Ω
Return Loss	- 27.8 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.395 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	July 22, 2011

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 24.07.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d133

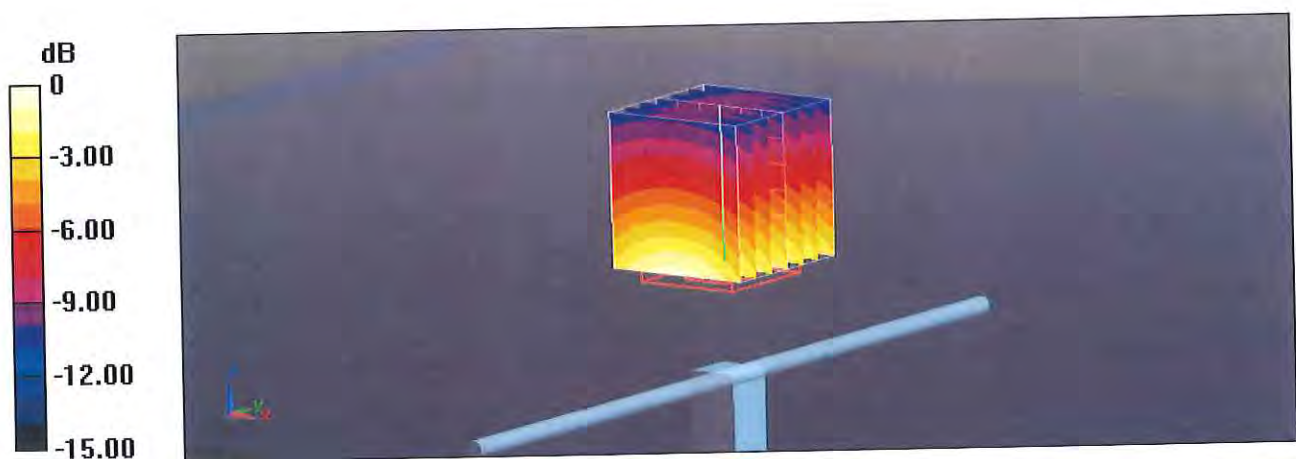
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 835 MHz
Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.94$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

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

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

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 56.07 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.58 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.38 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.53 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.79 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

24 Jul 2014 11:33:11

CH1 S11 1 U FS

2: 51.553 Ω -1.0293 Ω 185.18 pF

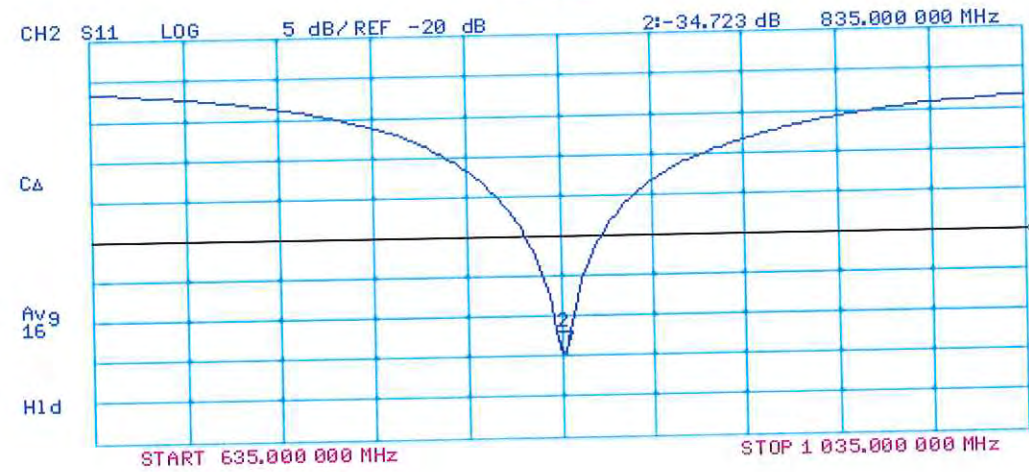
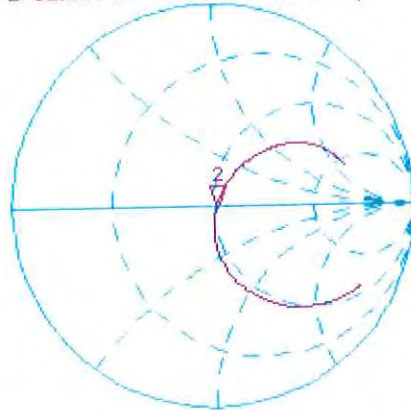
835.000 000 MHz

*
De1

CA

Avg
16

H1d



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 17.07.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d133

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

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

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

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

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

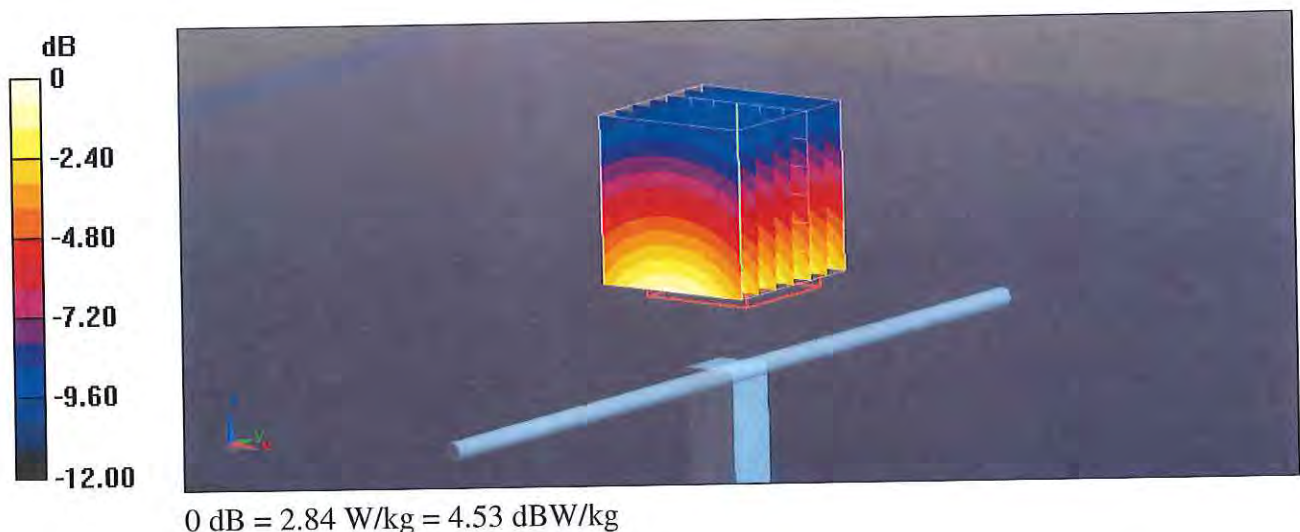
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 54.61 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.59 W/kg

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.84 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

17 Jul 2014 13:43:24

[CH1] S11 1 U FS

1: 47.799 Ω -3.3184 Ω 57.439 pF

835.000 000 MHz

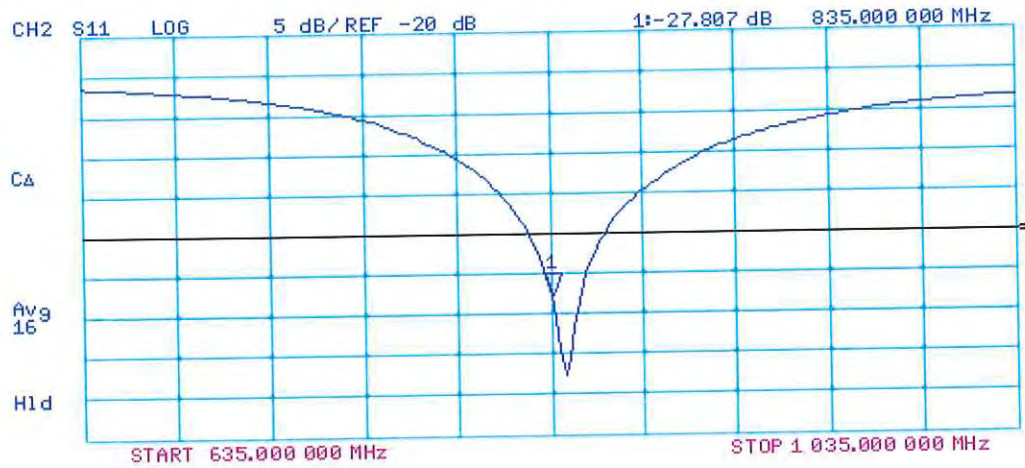
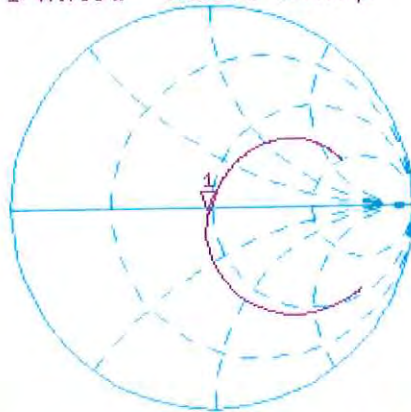
*

De l

Ca

Avg
16

H1 d





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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d149_Jul14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d149**

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

CC
11/5/14

Calibration date: **July 23, 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 $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

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

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

Issued: July 23, 2014

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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	39.5 \pm 6 %	1.38 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.0 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.2 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.24 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.0 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	52.5 \pm 6 %	1.51 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.4 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.33 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.3 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.6 Ω + 5.5 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.8 Ω + 6.1 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.0 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

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

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	March 11, 2011

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 23.07.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d149

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

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: 30.04.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/ $P_{in}=250$ mW, $d=10$ mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

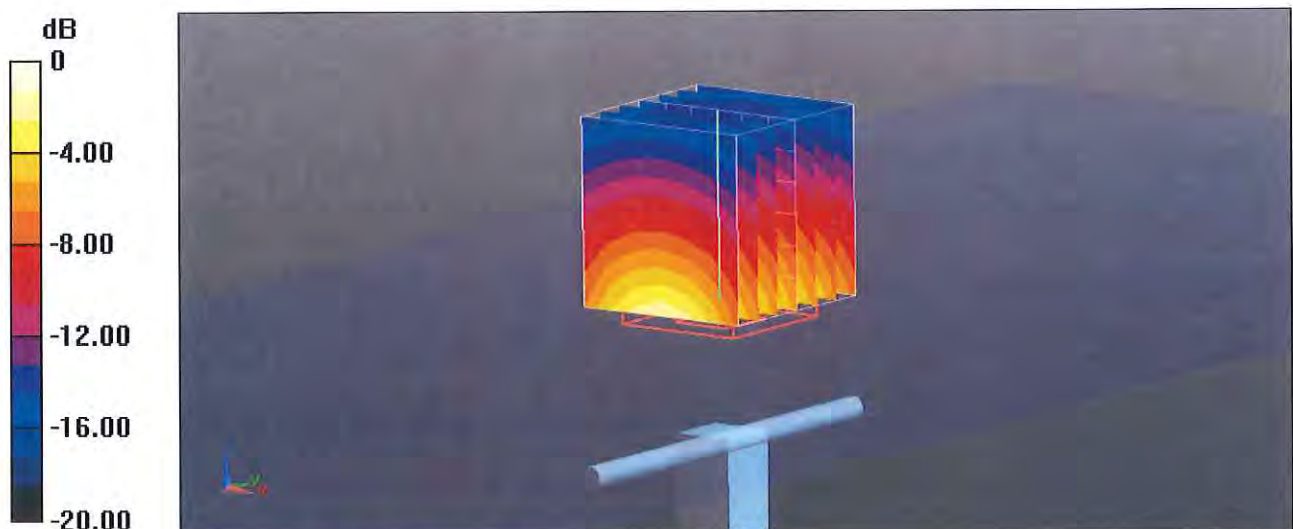
Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 98.92 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.24 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.8 W/kg



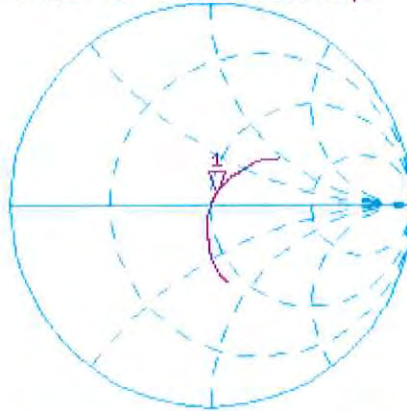
0 dB = 12.8 W/kg = 11.07 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

23 Jul 2014 10:46:05

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 52.600 Ω 5.4570 Ω 457.11 pF 1 900.000 000 MHz

*
De1
Cor



Avg
16

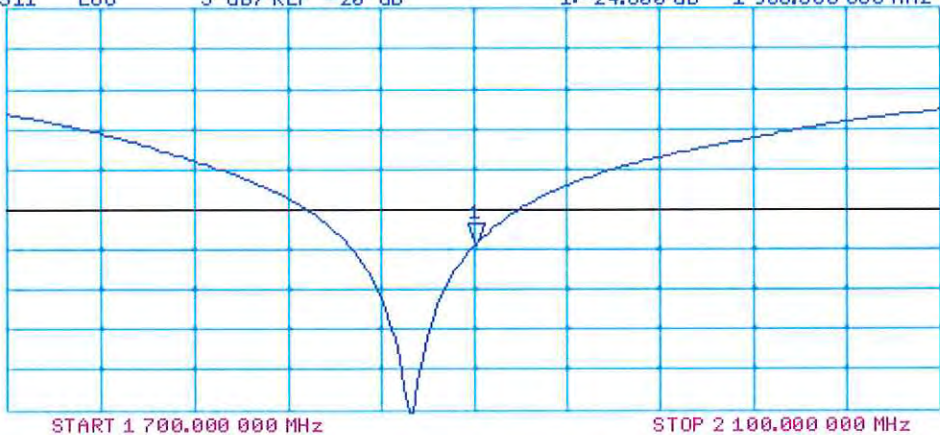
H1 d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -24.600 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg
16

H1 d



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 23.07.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d149

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

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: 30.04.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

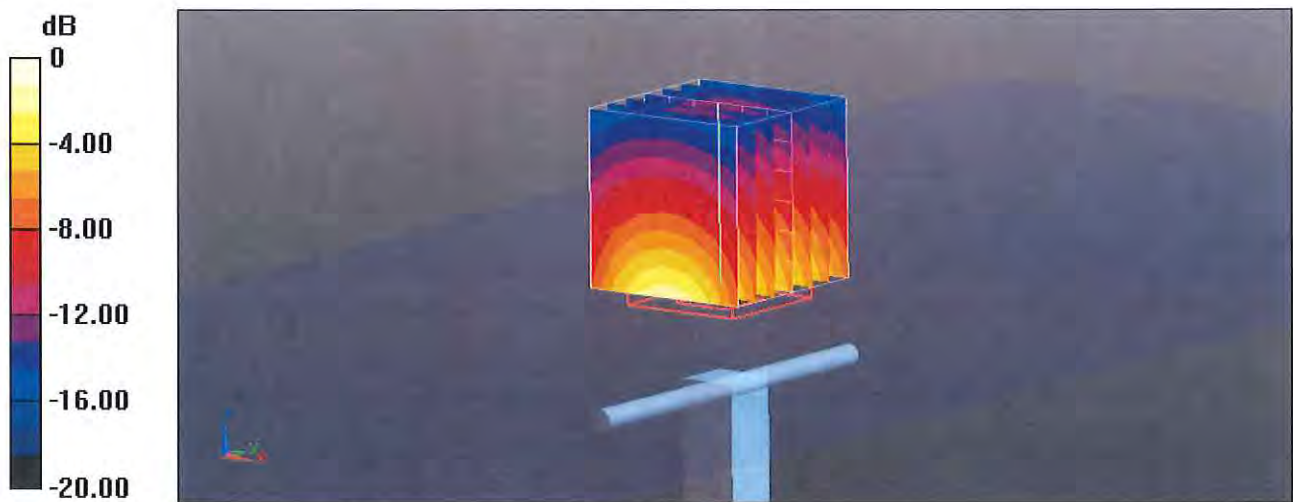
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.83 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.33 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.8 W/kg

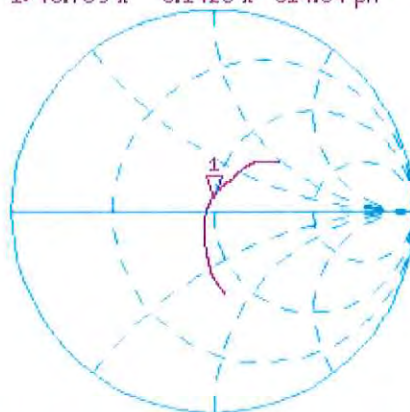


Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

23 Jul 2014 10:45:45

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 48.789 Ω 6.1426 Ω 514.54 pF 1 900.000 000 MHz

*
De1
Cor



Avg
16

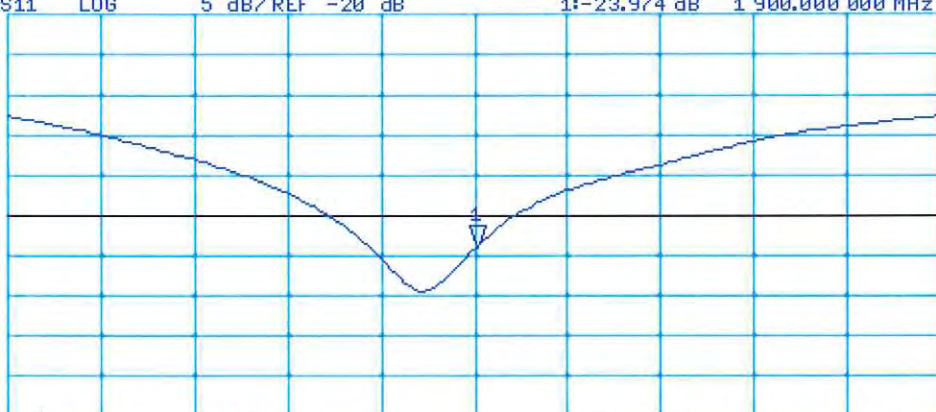
H1d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -23.974 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg
16

H1d



START 1 700.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 100.000 000 MHz



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-719_Aug14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 719**

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

Calibration date: **August 11, 2014**

✓
KOK
9/8/14

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

Calibrated by: **Michael Weber** Function: **Laboratory Technician** Signature: *M. Weber*

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

Issued: August 12, 2014

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	38.0 ± 6 %	1.82 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.1 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.09 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.2 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	50.5 ± 6 %	2.02 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.8 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.0 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.9 Ω + 3.0 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.9 Ω + 5.8 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

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

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	September 10, 2002

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 11.08.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.82$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

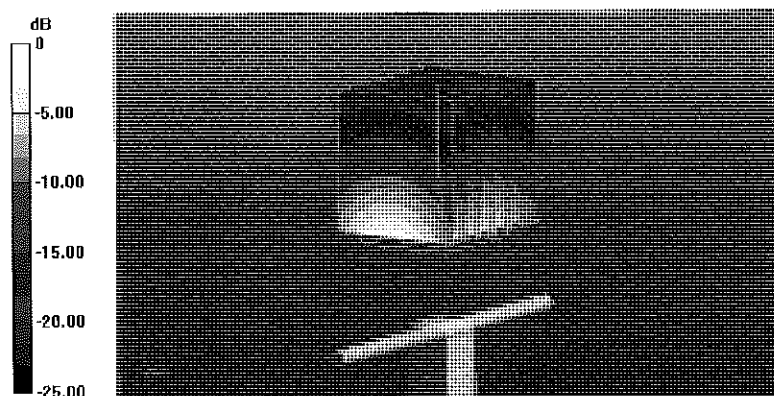
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 101.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.09 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.4 W/kg



0 dB = 17.4 W/kg = 12.41 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

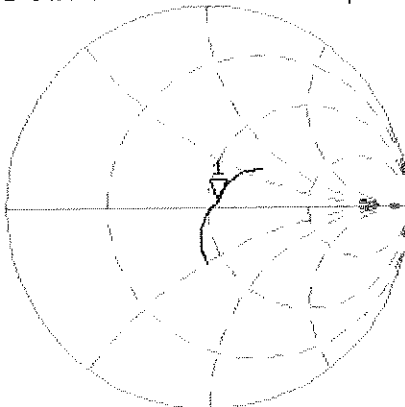
11 Aug 2014 11:49:06

CH1 S11 1 U FS

1: 54.887 Ω 3.0391 Ω 197.42 pF

2 450.000 000 MHz

Del
C Δ



Avg
16

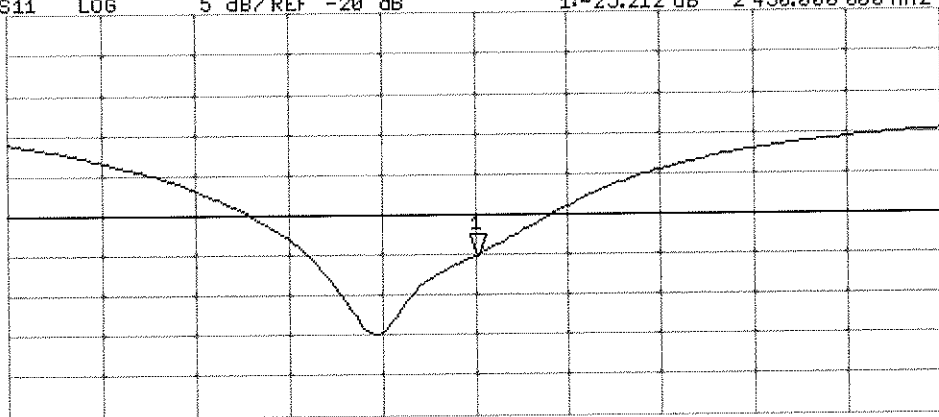
H1 d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -25.212 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

C Δ

Avg
16

H1 d



START 2 250.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 650.000 000 MHz

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 11.08.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.02$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

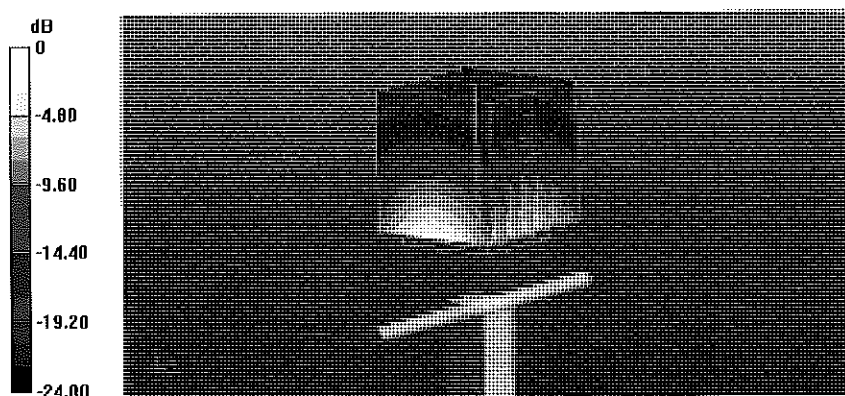
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.08 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.1 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.6 W/kg



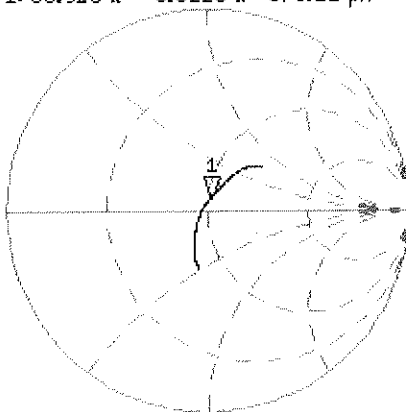
0 dB = 17.6 W/kg = 12.46 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

11 Aug 2014 11:48:32

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 50.928 Δ 5.8223 Δ 378.22 pF 2 450.000 000 MHz

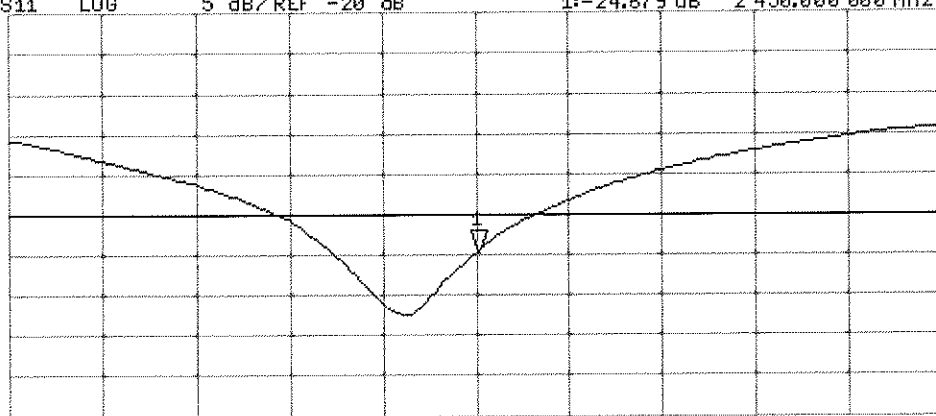
*
De1
CA
Avg
15



H1 d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-24.679 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CA
Avg
15
H1 d



START 2 250.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 650.000 000 MHz



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d141_Apr14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d141**

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

Calibration date: **April 09, 2014**

✓
Kok
5/7/14

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047,2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3205_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 801	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-801_Apr13)	Apr-14

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

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

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

Signature

Issued: April 9, 2014

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



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

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

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	39.1 \pm 6 %	1.36 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

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

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.17 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.8 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	52.4 \pm 6 %	1.52 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

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

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

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.8 Ω + 5.5 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.5 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.8 Ω + 6.3 j Ω
Return Loss	- 23.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.199 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	March 11, 2011

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 09.04.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.36$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/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/ $P_{in}=250$ mW, $d=10$ mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

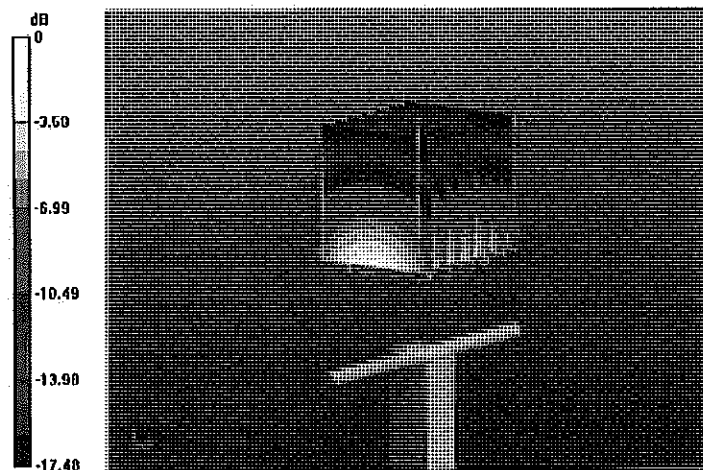
Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.2 W/kg

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

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



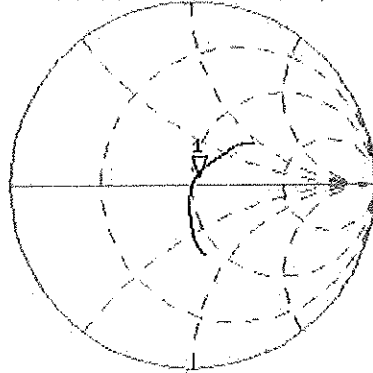
0 dB = 12.5 W/kg = 10.97 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

9 Apr 2014 11:03:32

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 52.760 n 5.4512 n 456.62 pH 1 900.000 000 MHz

*
Del
CA



AVG
16

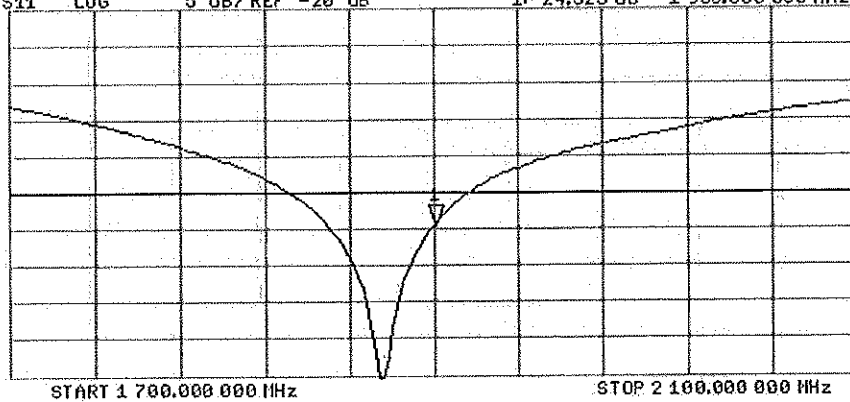
H1d

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

CA

AVG
16

H1d



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 09.04.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.52$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/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/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

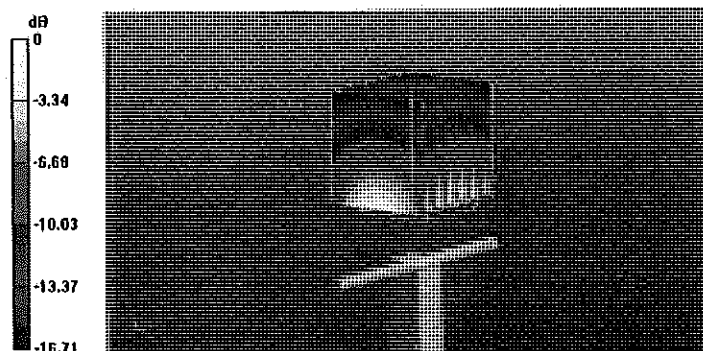
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

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

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.9 W/kg

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

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



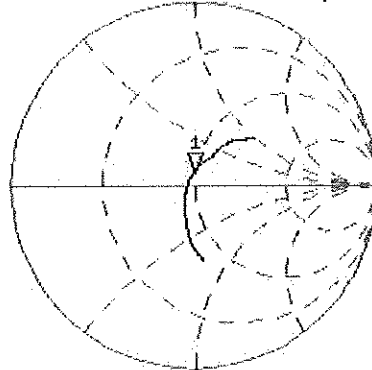
0 dB = 12.9 W/kg = 11.11 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

9 Apr 2014 11:02:32

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 48.752 Ω 6.3320 Ω 530.41 μ H 1 900.000 000 MHz

*
Del
CA
Avg
16
↑



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

CA
Avg
16
↑

