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SAR TEST REPORT

Applicant Name:	**Date of Issue: 11. 15, 2016**
LG Electronics, MobileComm U.S.A., Inc.	**Test Report No.: HCT-A-1609-F006-4**
1000 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs NJ 07632	**Test Site: HCT CO., LTD.**

FCC ID: ZNFW281

Equipment Type: Portable Wrist Device

Model Name: LG-W281
Additional Model Name: LGW281, W281

Testing has been carried out in accordance with:
47 CFR §2.1093
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 – 1992
IEEE 1528-2013

Date of Test: 08/22/2016 ~ 08/24/2016, 11/09/2016

This device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in FCC KDB procedures and had been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC KDB procedures.

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.

Tested By	Reviewed By
Young-Seok Yoo	**Yun-Jeang Heo**
Test Engineer / SAR Team	**Technical Manager / SAR Team**
Certification Division	**Certification Division**

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Version	DATE	DESCRIPTION
HCT-A-1609-F006	09. 30, 2016	First Approval Report
HCT-A-1609-F006-1	10. 07, 2016	Sec.11.2 Revised Typo Page 4,41 were revised. Revised LG-W281_SAR_Setup_Photos.
HCT-A-1609-F006-2	11. 10, 2016	Extremity SAR results were revised. GSM/WCDMA/850/1900,LTE2 bands were blocked by software.
HCT-A-1609-F006-3	11. 14, 2016	Revised LG-W281_SAR_Setup_Photos. 11.3 General notes was revised.
HCT-A-1609-F006-4	11. 15, 2016	Page 4. Equipment Class was revised.

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1. Attestation of Test Result of Device Under Test

Test Laboratory	
Company Name:	HCT Co., LTD
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Telephone	+82 31 645 6300
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Attestation of SAR test result				
Trade Name:	LG Electronics, MobileComm U.S.A., Inc.			
FCC ID:	ZNFW281			
Model:	LG-W281			
Additional Model Name:	LGW281, W281			
EUT Type:	Portable Wrist Device			
Application Type:	Certification			
The Highest Reported SAR				
Band	Tx. Frequency (MHz)	Equipment Class	Reported SAR (W/kg)	
			1g Next-to-Mouth	10g Extremity
LTE 5 (Cell)	824.7 ~ 848.3	TNT	0.29	2.42
802.11b	2 412 ~ 2 462	DTS	0.14	0.72
Bluetooth	2 402 ~ 2 480	DSS/DTS	N/A	
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r03			0.48	3.14
Date(s) of Tests:	08/22/2016 ~ 08/24/2016, 11/09/2016			

2. Device Under Test Description

2.1 DUT specification

Device Wireless specification overview		
Band & Mode	**Operating Mode**	**Tx Frequency**
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	Data	824.7 – 848.3 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Data	2 412 – 2 462 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2 402 – 2 480 MHz
NFC	Data	13.56 MHz
Device Description		
Device Dimension	Overall Diameter: 51.6 mm Inner Diameter: 38.4 mm Thickness: 15.4 mm	
Battery Options:	Battery Model: BL-S7 Battery Type: Lithium ion Polymer Battery	
Device Serial Numbers	**Mode**	**S/N**
	LTE Band 5, 2.4 GHz WLAN	073b10d70f9bc245 (Next-to-Mouth) 073b11d20f9bc210 (Extremity)
	Several samples with identical hardware were used to SAR testing. The manufacturer has confirmed that the devices tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.	
Power Reduction for SAR	There is no power reduction used for any band/mode implemented in this device for SAR purposes.	

2.2 DUT Wireless mode

Wireless Modulation	Band	Operating Mode		Duty Cycle
LTE Band	5 (Cell)	Data (QPSK, 16QAM)		100 % (FDD)
2.4 GHz WLAN		Data	802.11 b, 802.11 g, 802.11 n (HT20)	99.27 %
Bluetooth		Data	4.2 LE	N/A

2.3 LTE information

Item.		Description		
Frequency Rang	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	824.7 MHz ~ 848.3 MHz		
Channel Bandwidths	LTE Band 5 (Cell)	1.4 MHz, 3 MHz, 5 MHz, 10 MHz		
Channel Numbers & Freq.(MHz)		Low	Mid	High
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	1.4 MHz	824.7 (20407)	836.5 (20525)	848.3 (20643)
	3 MHz	825.5 (20415)	836.5 (20525)	847.5 (20635)
	5 MHz	826.5 (20425)	836.5 (20525)	846.5 (20625)
	10 MHz	829.0 (20450)	836.5 (20525)	844.0 (20600)

Item.	Description
UE Category	LTE Rel. 10, Category 3
Modulations Supported in UL	QPSK, 16QAM
LTE voice/data requirements	Data Only
	LTE voice is available via VoIP. Considering the users may install 3rd party software to enable VoIP, Next-to- Mouth SAR was also evaluated.
LTE MPR options	The EUT incorporates MPR as per 3GPP TS 36.101 sec. 6.2.3 ~ 6.2.5
	The MPR is permanently built-in by design as a mandatory.
	A-MPR is not implemented in the DUT.
Power reduction explanation	This device doesn't implements power reduction.
LTE Carrier Aggregation	This device does not support downlink and uplink Carrier Aggregation for US region.
LTE Release 10 information	This device does not support full CA features on 3GPP Release 10. The following LTE Release 10 features are not supported. Relay, HetNet, Enhanced MIMO, eICI, WiFi offloading, MDH, eMBMA, Cross-Carrier Scheduling, Enhanced SC-FDMA.
Description of the test equipment, software, etc.	LTE SAR Testing was performed using a CMW500. UE transmits with maximum output power during SAR testing.

2.4 TEST METHODOLOGY and Procedures

The tests documented in this report were performed in accordance with IEEE Standard 1528-2013 & IEEE 1528-2005 and the following published KDB procedures.

- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r05
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D05A LTE Rel.10 KDB Inquiry sheet v01r02
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01 General SAR Guidance v06
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB Publication 690783 D01 SAR Listings on Grants v01r03
- April 2015 TCB Workshop Notes (Simultaneous transmission summation clarified)

2.5 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

This device operates using the following maximum output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB publication 447498 D01v06.

Mode / Band		Modulated Average (dBm)
LTE Band 5 (Cell)	Maximum	24.2
	Nominal	23.7

Mode / Band			Modulated Average (dBm)			
			Channel	1	2 ~ 10	11
2.4GHzWIFI	IEE 802.11b		Maximum	18	18	18
			Nominal	17	17	17
	IEEE 802.11g	6 ~ 18 Mbps	Maximum	16	17	15
			Nominal	15	16	14
		24 ~ 36 Mbps	Maximum	15	16	14
			Nominal	14	15	13
		48 ~ 54 Mbps	Maximum	14	15	13
			Nominal	13	14	12
	IEEE 802.11n (HT20)	MCS0 ~ MCS1	Maximum	16	17	15
			Nominal	15	16	14
		MCS2 ~ MCS4	Maximum	15	16	14
			Nominal	14	15	13
		MCS5	Maximum	14	15	13
			Nominal	13	14	12
		MCS6 ~ MCS7	Maximum	13	14	12
			Nominal	12	13	11

Mode/Band		Modulated Average (dBm)
Bluetooth (1Mbps, GFSK)	Maximum	9.5
	Nominal	8.5
Bluetooth (2Mbps, GFSK)	Maximum	9
	Nominal	8
Bluetooth (3Mbps, GFSK)	Maximum	9
	Nominal	8
Bluetooth LE	Maximum	0

2.6 Near Field Communications (NFC) Antenna

This EUT has NFC operations. The NFC antenna is integrated into the device for this model. Therefore, all SAR tests were performed with the device which already incorporates the NFC antenna. A diagram showing the location of the NFC antenna can be found in SAR _ Setup_ photos.

2.7 DUT Antenna Locations

. A diagram showing the location of the DUT antenna can be found in SAR _ Setup_ photos.

2.8 SAR Summation Scenario

According to FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, transmitters are considered to be transmitting simultaneously when there is overlapping transmission, with the exception of transmissions during network hand-offs with maximum hand-off duration less than 30 seconds. Possible transmission paths for the EUT are shown below paths and are mode in same rectangle to indicate communication modes which share the same path. Modes which share the same transmission path cannot transmit simultaneously with one another.

Simultaneous transmission paths

This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore requires a simultaneous transmission analysis according to FCC KDB 447498 D01v06.

Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios		
Applicable Combination	Next-to-Mouth	Extremity
LTE + 2.4 GHz WiFi	Yes	Yes
LTE + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	Yes	Yes

1. 2.4 GHz WLAN and 2.4 GHz Bluetooth share antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously/
2. All licensed modes share the same antenna path and cannot transmit simultaneously..
3. This device does not support VoLTE.
4. LTE is considered pre-installed VOIP applications.
5. Wi-Fi Direct/ Hotspot are not supported.
6. The highest reported SAR for each exposure condition is used for SAR summation purpose.

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2.9 SAR Test Exclusions Applied

- BT & BT LE

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, The 1g SAR exclusion threshold for distance < 50 mm is defined by the following equation:

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

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Separation Distance	≤ 3.0
	[MHz]	[mW]	[mm]	
Bluetooth	2 480	9	10	1.4
Bluetooth LE	2 480	1	10	0.2

Based on the maximum conducted power of Bluetooth and antenna to use separation distance, Bluetooth SAR was not required [(9/10)*√2.480] = 1.4 < 3.0.
Based on the maximum conducted power of Bluetooth LE and antenna to use separation distance, Bluetooth LE SAR was not required [(1/10)*√2.480] = 0.2 < 3.0.

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, The 10g SAR exclusion threshold for distance < 50 mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{Max\ \ Power\ \ of\ \ Channel(mW)}{Test\ \ \ Separation\ \ Distance\ \ (mm)} * \sqrt{Frequency(GHz)} \leq 7.5$$

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Separation Distance	≤ 7.5
	[MHz]	[mW]	[mm]	
Bluetooth	2 480	9	5	2.8
Bluetooth LE	2 480	1	5	0.3

Based on the maximum conducted power of Bluetooth and antenna to use separation distance, Extremity Bluetooth SAR was not required [(9/5)*√2.480] = 2.8 < 7.5
Based on the maximum conducted power of Bluetooth LE and antenna to use separation distance, Extremity Bluetooth LE SAR was not required [(1/5)*√2.480] = 0.3 < 7.5

This device contains transmitters that may operate simultaneously. Therefore simultaneous transmission analysis is required. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06 IV.C.1iii, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is ≤ 1.6W/kg. When standalone SAR is not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06 4.3.22, the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1-g and 10g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

$$Estimated\ 1g\ SAR = \frac{\sqrt{f(GHZ)}}{7.5} * \frac{(Max\ Power\ of\ channel\ mW)}{Min\ Seperation\ Distance}.$$

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Separation Distance (Body)	Estimated 1g SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[mW]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2 480	9	10	0.189
Bluetooth LE	2 480	1	10	0.021

$$Estimated\ 10g\ SAR = \frac{\sqrt{f(GHZ)}}{18.75} * \frac{(Max\ Power\ of\ channel\ mW)}{Min\ Seperation\ Distance}$$

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Separation Distance (Body)	Estimated 10g SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[mW]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2 480	9	5	0.151
Bluetooth LE	2 480	1	5	0.017

Note:
The frequency of Bluetooth and Bluetooth LE using for estimated SAR was selected highest channel of Bluetooth LE for highest estimated SAR.

3. INTRODUCTION

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

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

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative of the incremental electromagnetic energy (d*W*) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (d*m*) contained in a volume element (d*V*) of a given density (*r*). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body.

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

Figure 1. SAR Mathematical Equation

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

$$SAR = \sigma E^2 / \rho$$

Where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulant material (S/m)

ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulant 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 relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.

4. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

4.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

These measurements are performed using the DASY4 & DASY5 automated dosimetric assessment system. It is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland. It consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Pentium III computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Figure.2).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and remote control, is used to drive the robot motors. The PC with Windows XP or Windows 7 is working with SAR Measurement system DASY4 & DASY5, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

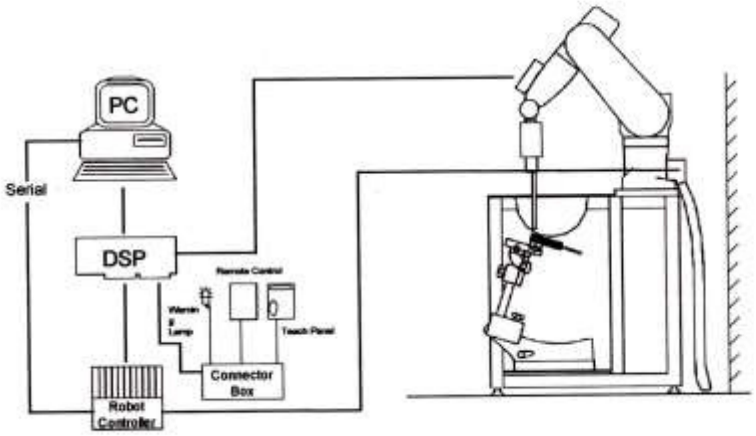

Figure 2. HCT SAR Lab. Test Measurement Set-up

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

5. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no more than 5.0mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the DUT's head and body area and the horizontal grid resolution was depending on the FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 table 4-1 & IEEE 1528-2013.

2. Based on step, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by sophisticated interpolations routines implemented in DASY software. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable point. DASY system computes the field maximal found in the scanned are, within a range of the maximum. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 table 4-1 and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (reference from the DASY manual.)

   a. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is no more than 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe (it is different from the probe type) and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.

   b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed using the 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 integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.

   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. If the value changed by more than 5 %, the SAR evaluation and drift measurements were repeated.

Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follow KDB 865664 D01v01r04 quoted below.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>≤ 3 GHz</th><th>> 3 GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5±1 mm</td><td>$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30°±1°</td><td>20°±1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan Spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤15 mm
2-3 GHz: ≤12 mm</td><td>3-4 GHz: ≤12 mm
4-6 GHz: ≤10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan Spatial resolution: Δx_{zoom}, Δy_{zoom}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤8mm
2-3 GHz: ≤5mm*</td><td>3-4 GHz: ≤5 mm*
4-6 GHz: ≤4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan Spatial resolution normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{zoom}(n)$</td><td>≤ 5 mm</td><td>3-4 GHz: ≤4 mm
4-5 GHz: ≤3 mm
5-6 GHz: ≤2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{zoom}(1)$: between 1st two Points closest to phantom surface</td><td>≤ 4 mm</td><td>3-4 GHz: ≤3 mm
4-5 GHz: ≤2.5 mm
5-6 GHz: ≤2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent Points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>≥ 30 mm</td><td>3-4 GHz: ≥28 mm
4-5 GHz: ≥25 mm
5-6 GHz: ≥22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
* When zoom scan is required and the reported SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</td></tr>
</table>

6. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

6.1 Wrist watch and wrist-worn transmitters

Transmitters that are built-in within a wrist watch or similar wrist-worn devices typically operate in speaker mode for voice communication, with the device worn on the wrist and positioned next to the mouth. Next to the mouth exposure requires 1-g SAR and the wrist-worn condition requires 10-g extremity SAR.58 The 10-g extremity and 1-g SAR test exclusions may be applied to the wrist and face exposure conditions. When SAR evaluation is required, next to the mouth use is evaluated with the front of the device positioned at 10 mm from a flat phantom filled with head tissue-equivalent medium. The wrist bands should be strapped together to represent normal use conditions. SAR for wrist exposure is evaluated with the back of the device positioned in direct contact against a flat phantom filled with body tissue-equivalent medium. The wrist bands should be unstrapped and touching the phantom. The space introduced by the watch or wrist bands and the phantom must be representative of actual use conditions; otherwise, if applicable, the neck or a curved head region of the SAM phantom may be used, provided the device positioning and SAR probe access issues have been addressed through a KDB inquiry. When other device positioning and SAR measurement considerations are necessary, a KDB inquiry is also required for the test results to be acceptable; for example, devices with rigid wrist bands or electronic circuitry and/or antenna(s) incorporated in the wrist bands. These test configurations are applicable only to devices that are worn on the wrist and cannot support other use conditions; therefore, the operating restrictions must be fully demonstrated in both the test reports and user manuals.

Detailed descriptions of the sides of SAR testing are included in the W281_Main Operational Description.

7. ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

HUMAN EXPOSURE	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT Occupational
	(W/kg) or (mW/g)	(W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR * (Brain)	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR *** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.00

Table 8.1 Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure

NOTES:

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 g of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole-body.

*** The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 g of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. 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 mad fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Controlled 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.

8. FCC SAR GENERAL MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

8.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, 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 FCC KDB 690783 D01v01r03.

8.2 SAR Measurement Conditions for LTE

LTE modes are tested according to FCC KDB 941225 D05v02r05 publication. Establishing connections with base station simulators ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluation SAR [4]. The R&S CMW500 or Anritsu MT8820C simulators are used for LTE output power measurements and SAR testing. Closed loop power control was used so the UE transmits with maximum output power during SAR testing. SAR tests were performed with the same number of RB and RB offsets transmitting on all TTI frames (maximum TTI).

8.2.1 Spectrum Plots for RB Configurations

A properly configured base station simulator was used for SAR tests and power measurements. Therefore, spectrum plots for RB configurations were not required to be included in this report.

8.2.2 MPR

MPR is permanently implemented for this device by the manufacturer. The specific manufacturer target MPR is indicated alongside the SAR results. MPR is enabled for this device, according to 3GPP TS36. 101 Section 6.2.3 – 6.2.5 under Table 6.2.3-1.

8.2.3 A-MPR

A-MPR (Additional MPR) has been disabled for all SAR tests by setting NS=01 on the base station simulator.

8.2.4 Required RB Size and RB offsets for SAR testing

According to FCC KDB 941225 D05v02r05

a. Per sec 4.2.1, SAR is required for QPSK 1 RB Allocation for the largest bandwidth
   i. The required channel and offset combination with the highest maximum output power is required for SAR.
   ii. When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/Kg, testing of the remaining RB offset configurations and required test channels is not required. Otherwise, SAR is required for the remaining required test channels using the RB offset configuration with highest output power for that channel.
   iii. When the reported SAR for a required test channel is > 1.45 W/kg, SAR is required for all RB offset configurations for that channel.
b. Per Sec 4.2.2, SAR is required for 50% RB allocation using the largest bandwidth following the same procedures outlined in Sec 4.2.1.
c. Per Sec. 4.2.3, QPSK SAR is not required for the 100% all0cation when the highest maximum output power for the 100% allocation is less than the highest maximum output power of the 1 RB and 50% RB allocations and the reported SAR for the 1 RB and 50% RB allocations is < 0.8 W/kg.
d. Per Sec. 4.2.4 and 4.3, SAR test for higher order modulations and lower bandwidths configurations are not required when the conducted power of the required test configurations determined by Sec. 4.2.1 through 4.2.3 is less than or equal to 1/2 dB higher than the equivalent configuration using QPSK modulation and when the QPSK SAR for those configurations is < 1.45 W/Kg.

8.3 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

The normal network operating configurations of 802.11 transmitters are not suitable for SAR measurements. 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 D01v02r02 for more details.

8.3.1 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.

A periodic duty factor is required for current generation SAR system to measure SAR. When 802.11 frame gaps are accounted for in the transmission, a maximum transmission duty factor of 92-96% is typically achievable in most test mode configurations. A minimum transmission duty factor of 85% is required to avoid certain hardware and device implementation issues related to wide range SAR scaling. The reported SAR is scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

8.3.2 2.4 GHz SAR test Requirements

SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using either the fixed test position or, when applicable, the initial test position procedure. SAR test reduction is determined according to the following:

1) When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS is that exposure configuration.
2) When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that position using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

2.4 GHz 802.11 g/n OFDM are additionally evaluated for SAR if the highest reported SAR for 802.11b, adjusted by the ratio of the OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power, is > 1.2 W/kg. When SAR is required for OFDM modes in 2.4 GHz band, the Initial Test Configuration Procedures should be followed.

8.3.3 OFDM Transmission Mode and SAR Test channel Selection

For the 2.4 GHz, when the same maximum output power was specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11 g/n mode. When the maximum output power of a channel is the same for equivalent OFDM configurations; for example, 802.11g and 802.11n with the same channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate etc., the lower order 802.11 mode i.e., 802.11g then 802.11n, is used for SAR measurement. When the maximum output power are the same for multiple test channels, either according to the default or additional power measurement requirements, SAR is measured using the channel closest to the middle of the frequency band or aggregated band. When there are multiple channels with the same maximum output power, SAR is measured using the higher number channel.

9. Output Power Specifications

This device operates using the following maximum output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB publication 447498 D01v06.

9.1 LTE

- LTE Band 5 Maximum Conducted Power

Bandwidth	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Max. Average Power (dBm)			MPR Allowed Per 3GPP	MPR
				20407 824.7 MHz	20525 836.5 MHz	20643 848.3 MHz	[dB]	[dB]
1.4 MHz	QPSK	1	0	23.54	23.29	23.52	0	0
		1	3	23.66	23.48	23.68	0	0
		1	5	23.33	23.55	23.70	0	0
		3	0	23.68	23.58	23.58	0	0
		3	1	23.70	23.51	23.61	0	0
		3	3	23.67	23.50	23.50	0	0
		6	0	22.60	22.61	22.70	0-1	1
	16QAM	1	0	22.04	22.66	22.28	0-1	1
		1	3	21.79	22.69	22.31	0-1	1
		1	5	21.64	22.61	22.21	0-1	1
		3	0	21.81	22.54	21.91	0-1	1
		3	1	21.97	22.59	21.94	0-1	1
		3	3	21.94	22.56	21.87	0-1	1
		6	0	21.54	21.60	21.70	0-2	2

Bandwidth	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Max.Average Power (dBm)			MPR Allowed Per 3GPP	MPR
				20415 825.5 MHz	20525 836.5 MHz	20635 847.5 MHz	[dB]	[dB]
3 MHz	QPSK	1	0	23.55	23.39	23.61	0	0
		1	7	23.70	23.70	23.64	0	0
		1	14	23.54	23.56	23.68	0	0
		8	0	22.68	22.70	22.67	0-1	1
		8	3	22.63	22.69	22.69	0-1	1
		8	7	22.66	22.65	22.66	0-1	1
		15	0	22.70	22.69	22.67	0-1	1
	16QAM	1	0	22.64	22.70	22.62	0-1	1
		1	7	22.39	22.70	22.51	0-1	1
		1	14	22.60	22.64	22.50	0-1	1
		8	0	21.64	21.64	21.69	0-2	2
		8	3	21.61	21.62	21.69	0-2	2
		8	7	21.64	21.66	21.57	0-2	2
		15	0	21.66	21.54	21.59	0-2	2

Bandwidth	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Max.Average Power (dBm)			MPR Allowed Per 3GPP [dB]	MPR [dB]
				20425 826.5 MHz	20525 836.5 MHz	20625 846.5 MHz	[dB]	[dB]
5 MHz	QPSK	1	0	23.42	23.52	23.55	0	0
		1	12	23.70	23.70	23.67	0	0
		1	24	23.66	23.53	23.47	0	0
		12	0	22.70	22.64	22.70	0-1	1
		12	6	22.69	22.69	22.64	0-1	1
		12	11	22.69	22.54	22.56	0-1	1
		25	0	22.64	22.65	22.68	0-1	1
	16QAM	1	0	22.50	22.36	22.39	0-1	1
		1	12	22.40	22.48	22.26	0-1	1
		1	24	22.12	22.55	22.29	0-1	1
		12	0	21.56	21.52	21.58	0-2	2
		12	6	21.63	21.59	21.54	0-2	2
		12	11	21.68	21.51	21.57	0-2	2
		25	0	21.54	21.58	21.59	0-2	2

Bandwidth	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Max.Average Power (dBm)	MPR Allowed Per 3GPP	MPR
				20525 836.5 MHz	[dB]	[dB]
10 MHz	QPSK	1	0	23.58	0	0
		1	24	23.68	0	0
		1	49	23.65	0	0
		25	0	22.66	0-1	1
		25	12	22.58	0-1	1
		25	24	22.69	0-1	1
		50	0	22.64	0-1	1
	16QAM	1	0	22.59	0-1	1
		1	24	22.67	0-1	1
		1	49	22.58	0-1	1
		25	0	21.59	0-2	2
		25	12	21.54	0-2	2
		25	24	21.53	0-2	2
		50	0	21.59	0-2	2

Note: LTE Band 5 at 10 MHz Bandwidth does not support three non-overlapping channels. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a device supports overlapping channel assignment in a channel bandwidth configuration, the mid channel of the group of overlapping channels should be selected for testing.

9.2 WiFi

IEEE 802.11 Average RF Power

Mode	Freq.	Channel	IEEE 802.11 (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power
	[MHz]		[dBm]
802.11b	2412	1	17.41
	2437	6	17.25
	2462	11	17.27
802.11g	2412	1	15.12
	2437	6	16.07
	2462	11	14.17
802.11n (HT20)	2412	1	15.12
	2437	6	16.24
	2462	11	14.30

Justification for test configurations for WLAN per FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02:
▪ Power measurements were performed for the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units.
▪ For transmission mode with the same maximum output power specification, powers were measured for the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate.
▪ For transmission modes with identical maximum specified output power, channel bandwidth, modulation and data rates, power measurements were required for all identical configurations.
▪ For each transmission mode configuration, powers were measured for the highest and lowest channels; and at the mid-band channel(s) when there were at least 3 channels supported. For configurations with multiple mid-band channels, due to an even number of channels, both channels were measured.

Test Configuration

10. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

10.1 Tissue Verification

The Head /body simulating material is calibrated by HCT using the DAKS 3.5 to determine the conductivity and permittivity.

Table for Head Tissue Verification

Date of Tests	Tissue Temp. (°C)	Tissue Type	Freq. (MHz)	Measured Conductivity σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ε	Target Conductivity σ (S/m)	Target Dielectric Constant, ε	% dev σ	% dev ε
08/22/2016	18.1	835H	820	0.891	41.134	0.899	41.578	-0.89%	-1.07%
			835	0.905	40.800	0.900	41.500	0.56%	-1.69%
			850	0.920	40.651	0.916	41.500	0.44%	-2.05%
08/24/2016	19.4	2450H	2400	1.754	38.054	1.756	39.290	-0.11%	-3.15%
			2450	1.810	37.900	1.800	39.200	0.56%	-3.32%
			2500	1.866	37.712	1.855	39.140	0.59%	-3.65%

Table for Body Tissue Verification

Date of Tests	Tissue Temp. (°C)	Tissue Type	Freq. (MHz)	Measured Conductivity σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ε	Target Conductivity σ (S/m)	Target Dielectric Constant, ε	% dev σ	% dev ε
11/09/2016	22.0	835B	820	0.954	54.126	0.969	55.258	-1.55%	-2.05%
			835	0.966	54.102	0.970	55.200	-0.41%	-1.99%
			850	0.977	54.079	0.988	55.154	-1.11%	-1.95%
11/09/2016	20.9	2450B	2400	1.866	52.013	1.902	52.770	-1.89%	-1.43%
			2450	1.945	51.763	1.950	52.700	-0.26%	-1.78%
			2500	2.017	51.692	2.021	52.640	-0.20%	-1.80%

10.2 System Verification

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ± 10 % of the specifications at 835 MHz/ 2 450 MHz by using the system Verification kit. (Graphic Plots Attached)

System Verification Results –Head Liquid (Next-to-Mouth) 1g SAR

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Probe (S/N)	Dipole (S/N)	Liquid	Amb. Temp. [°C]	Liquid Temp. [°C]	1 W Target SAR_{1g} (SPEAG) [W/kg]	Measured SAR_{1g} [W/kg]	1 W Normalized SAR_{1g} [W/kg]	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	08/22/2016	1609	4d165	Head	18.3	18.1	9.06	0.932	9.32	+ 2.87	± 10
2 450	08/24/2016	3797	965	Head	19.6	19.4	50.6	5.18	51.8	+ 2.37	± 10

System Verification Results – Body Liquid (Extremity) 10g SAR

Freq. [MHz]	Date	Probe (S/N)	Dipole (S/N)	Liquid	Amb. Temp. [°C]	Liquid Temp. [°C]	1 W Target SAR_{10g} (SPEAG) [W/kg]	Measured SAR_{10g} [W/kg]	1 W Normalized SAR_{10g} [W/kg]	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
835	11/09/2016	3968	4d165	Body	22.2	22.0	6.25	0.625	6.25	+ 0.00	± 10
2 450	11/09/2016	3967	965	Body	21.1	20.9	23.0	2.31	23.1	+ 0.43	± 10

10.3 System Verification Procedure

SAR measurement was prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ± 10 % of the specifications at each frequency band by using the system Verification kit. (Graphic Plots Attached)

- Cabling the system, using the Verification kit equipments.
- Generate about 100 mW Input Level from the Signal generator to the Dipole Antenna.
- Dipole Antenna was placed below the Flat phantom.
- The measured one-gram SAR at the surface of the phantom above the dipole feed-point should be within 10 % of the target reference value.
- The results are normalized to 1 W input power.

NOTE;
SAR Verification was performed according to the FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04.

11. SAR TEST DATA SUMMARY

11.1 SAR Measurement Results (Next-to-Mouth)

LTE Band 5 (Cell) 1g SAR																
Frequency		Mode	Band width	Tune-Up Limit	Meas. Power	Power Drift	Test side	Distance	MPR	RB Size	RB offset	Duty Cycle	Meas. SAR	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR	Plot No.
MHz	Ch.		(MHz)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)		(mm)	(dB)				(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.5	20525	QPSK	10	24.2	23.68	0.029	Front	10	0	1	24	1:1	0.261	1.127	**0.294**	1
836.5	20525	QPSK	10	23.2	22.69	-0.009	Front	10	1	25	24	1:1	0.195	1.125	0.219	-
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population							Head 1.6 W/kg Averaged over 1 gram									

DTS Band 1g SAR																
Frequency		Mode	Band width	Data Rate	Tune-Up Limit	Meas. Power	Power Drift	Test side	Distance	Duty Cycle	Area Scan Peak SAR	Meas. SAR	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR	Plot No.
MHz	Ch.		(MHz)	(Mbps)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)		(mm)		(W/kg)	(W/kg)		(Duty)	(W/kg)	
2 412	1	802.11b	22	1	18.0	17.41	-0.102	Front	10	99.27	0.173	0.122	1.146	1.007	**0.141**	2
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safet16.5y Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population								Head 1.6 W/kg Averaged over 1 gram								

11.2 SAR Measurement Results (Extremity)

LTE Band 5 (Cell) 10g SAR															
Frequency		Mode	Band width	Tune-Up Limit	Meas. Power	Power Drift	Test side	Distance	MPR	RB Size	RB offset	Duty Cycle	Meas. 10g SAR	Scaling Factor	Scaled 10g SAR	Plot No.
MHz	Ch.		(MHz)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)		(mm)	(dB)				(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
836.5	20525	QPSK	10	24.2	23.68	0.00	Back	0	0	1	24	1:1	2.15	1.127	**2.423**	3
836.5	20525	QPSK	10	23.2	22.69	-0.05	Back	0	1	25	24	1:1	1.73	1.125	1.946	-
836.5	20525	QPSK	10	23.2	22.64	0.10	Back	0	1	50	0	1:1	1.86	1.138	2.117	-
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit Spatial Peak(Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist) Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population							Extremity SAR 4.0 W/kg Averaged over 10 gram									

DTS Band 10g SAR															
Frequency		Mode	Band width	Data Rate	Tune-Up Limit	Meas. Power	Power Drift	Test Position	Distance	Duty Cycle	Meas. 10g SAR	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor	Scaled 10g SAR	Plot No.
MHz	Ch.		(MHz)	(Mbps)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)		(mm)		(W/kg)		(Duty)	(W/kg)	
2 412	1	802.11b	22	1	18.0	17.41	-0.19	Back	0	99.27	0.620	1.146	1.007	0.715	4
ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 - 1992– Safety Limit Spatial Peak(Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist) Uncontrolled Exposure/ General Population								Extremity SAR 4.0 W/kg Averaged over 10 gram							

11.3 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013, FCC KDB Procedure.
2. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements. A standard battery was used for all SAR measurements.
3. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
4. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.
5. Per FCC KDB865664 D02v01, variability SAR test were performed when the measured SAR results for a frequency band were greater than 0.8 W/Kg for 1g SAR and 2.0 W/kg for 10g SAR. Please see section 13 for variability analysis.
6. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06...
7. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg for 1g SAR/ ≤ 2W/kg for 10g SAR 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 1/2 dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.
8. Per FCC guidance, the device was positioned with the wristband hinge of the antenna being evaluated held against the jaw of the SAM phantom, with the strap ends falling under the nose and under the ears for extremity SAR. After positioning the DUT around the phantom, the distance between the DUT and the phantom was minimized to represent the spacing created by actual use conditions.
9. There is a 4mm gap at the wristband hinge of DUT that reflects actual use conditions.

LTE Notes:

1. LTE Considerations: LTE test configurations are determined according to SAR Evaluation Consideration for LTE Devices in FCC KDB 941225 D05v02r05.
2. According to FCC KDB 941225 D05v02r05.
   When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg for 1g SAR/ ≤ 2W/kg for 10g SAR, testing of the 100%RB allocation and required test channels is not required. Otherwise, SAR is required for the remaining required test channels using the 1RB, 50%RB and 100%RB allocation with highest output power for that channel.
   Only one channel, and as reported SAR values for 1RB allocation and 50%RB allocation were less than 1.45W/Kg only the highest power RB offset for each allocation was required.
3. MPR is permanently implemented for this device by the manufacturer. The specific manufacturer target MPR is indicated alongside the SAR results. MPR is enabled for this device, according to target MPR is indicated alongside the SAR results.
4. A-MPR was disabled for all SAR tests by setting NS=01 on the base station simulator.
5. SAR test reduction is applied using the following criteria:
   Start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB, and 50% RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power among RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel. When the reported SAR is >0.8 W/kg, testing for other Channels is performed at the highest output power level for 1RB, and 50% RB configuration for that channel. Testing for 100% RB configuration is performed at the highest output power level for 100% RB configuration across the Low, Mid and High Channel when the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB are >0.8 W/kg, Testing for the remaining required channels is not needed because the reported SAR for 100% RB Allocation <1.45 W/kg. Testing for 16-QAM modulation is not required because the reported SAR for QPSK is <1.45 W/kg and its output power is not more than 0.5 dB higher than that a QPSK. Testing for the other channel bandwidths is not required because the reported SAR for the highest channel bandwidth is <1.45 W/kg and its output power is not more than 0.5 dB higher than that of the highest channel bandwidth.

WLAN Notes:

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1. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02 justification for test configurations of 2.4 GHz WiFi Single transmission chain operations, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4 GHz 802.11 g/n) was not required due to the maximum allowed powers and the highest reported DSSS SAR. .
2. When the maximum reported 1g averaged SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on additional channels was not required. Otherwise, SAR for the next highest output power channel was required until the reported SAR result was ≤ 1.20 W/kg or all test channels were measured.
3. The device was configured to transmit continuously at the required data rated, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools. The reported SAR was scaled to the 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance. Procedures used to measure the duty factor are identical to that in the associated WLAN test reports.

12. Simultaneous SAR Analysis

12.1 Simultaneous Transmission Summation for Next-to-Mouth

Simultaneous Transmission Summation Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN					
Exposure condition	Distance (mm)	Band	WWAN SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	∑ 1-g SAR (W/kg)
Next-to-Mouth	10	LTE Band 5	0.294	0.141	0.435

Simultaneous Transmission Summation Scenario with Bluetooth					
Exposure condition	Distance (mm)	Band	WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	∑ 1-g SAR (W/kg)
Next-to-Mouth	10	LTE Band 5	0.294	0.189	0.483

Note: Bluetooth SAR was not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06. Estimated SAR results were used for SAR summation for Next-to-Mouth configuration at 10 mm to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

12.2 Simultaneous Transmission Summation for Extremity

Simultaneous Transmission Summation Scenario with 2.4 GHz WLAN					
Exposure condition	Distance (mm)	Band	WWAN SAR (10 W/kg)	2.4 GHz WLAN SAR (W/kg)	∑ 1-g SAR (W/kg)
Extremity	0	LTE Band 5	2.423	0.715	3.138

Simultaneous Transmission Summation Scenario with Bluetooth					
Exposure condition	Distance (mm)	Band	WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	∑ 1-g SAR (W/kg)
Extremity	0	LTE Band 5	2.423	0.151	2.574

Note: Bluetooth SAR was not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06.Estimated SAR results were used for SAR summation for Extremity configuration at 0 mm to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

12.3 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 D01v06 and IEEE 1528-2013.

13. SAR Measurement Variability and Uncertainty

In accordance with KDB procedure 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, SAR additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is 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) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg for 1g SAR or < 2.0 W/kg for 10g SAR; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.

2) When the original highest measured 1g SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg or 10g SAR ≥ 2.0 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.

3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg for 1g SAR or ≥ 3.625 W/kg for 10g SAR (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).

4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥1.5 W/kg for 1g SAR or ≥3.75 W/kg for 10g SAR and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

Frequency		Configuration	Test Side	RB Size	RB offset	Original 10g SAR	Repeated 10g SAR	Largest to Smallest SAR Ratio	Plot No.
MHz	Channel					(W/kg)	(W/kg)		
836.5	20525	LTE Band 5	Back	1	24	2.15	1.99	1.08	5

14. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The measured SAR was <1.5 W/kg for 1g and SAR < 3.75 W/kg for 10g for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB publication 865664 D01v01, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE1528-2013 was not required.

15. SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Manufacturer	Type / Model	S/N	Calib. Date	Calib.Interval	Calib.Due
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	SAR System Control PC	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot RX90B L	F01/ 5K08A1/ A/ 01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot RX90B L	F01/ 5K09A1/ A/ 01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot TX90 Xlspeag	F10/ 5D1CA1/ A/ 01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot ControllerCS7MB	F10/ 5D1CA1/ C/ 01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Robot ControllerCS7MB	F01/ 5K09A1/ C/ 01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	CS8Cspeag-TX60	F01/ 5K08A1/ C/ 01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Teach Pendant (Joystick)	D22134001 1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Teach Pendant (Joystick)	D221340.01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Staubli	Teach Pendant (Joystick)	D21142106	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG	DAE3	466	02/17/2016	Annual	02/17/2017
SPEAG	DAE4	652	01/22/2016	Annual	01/22/2017
SPEAG	DAE3	504	07/26/2016	Annual	07/26/2017
SPEAG	E-Field Probe EX3DV4	3797	11/24/2015	Annual	11/24/2016
SPEAG	E-Field Probe ET3DV6	1609	03/18/2016	Annual	03/18/2017
SPEAG	E-Field Probe EX3DV4	3968	05/31/2016	Annual	05/31/2017
SPEAG	E-Field Probe EX3DV4	3967	12/16/2015	Annual	12/16/2016
SPEAG	Dipole D835V2	4d165	11/24/2015	Annual	11/24/2016
SPEAG	Dipole D2450V2	965	04/19/2016	Annual	04/19/2017
Agilent	Power Meter N1991A	MY45101406	10/03/2015	Annual	10/03/2016
Agilent	Power Meter N1911A	MY45101406	09/28/2016	Annual	09/28/2017 **
Agilent	Power Sensor 8481A	2702A72055	05/27/2016	Annual	05/27/2017
SPEAG	DAKS 3.5	1038	05/31/2016	Annual	05/31/2017
HP	Directional Bridge	86205A	05/18/2016	Annual	05/18/2017
Agilent	Base Station E5515C	GB44400269	02/05/2016	Annual	02/05/2017
HP	Signal Generator N5182A	MY47070230	05/13/2016	Annual	05/13/2017
Hewlett Packard	11636B/Power Divider	58698	02/27/2016	Annual	02/27/2017
TESTO	175-H1/Thermometer	40332651310	02/12/2016	Annual	02/12/2017
TESTO	175-H1/Thermometer	40331939309	02/12/2016	Annual	02/12/2017
EMPOWER	RF Power amplifier	1011	10/20/2015	Annual	10/20/2016
EMPOWER	RF Power amplifier	1011	10/17/2016	Annual	10/17/2017 **
Agilent	Attenuator(3dB)	52744	10/20/2015	Annual	10/20/2016
Agilent	Attenuator(3dB)	52744	10/16/2016	Annual	10/16/2017 **
Agilent	Attenuator(20dB)	52664	10/20/2015	Annual	10/20/2016
Agilent	Attenuator(20dB)	52664	10/16/2016	Annual	10/16/2017 **
HP	Notebook(DAKS)	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
HP	Dual Directional Coupler	16072	10/20/2015	Annual	10/20/2016
HP	Dual Directional Coupler	16072	10/16/2016	Annual	10/16/2017 **
R&S	Wideband Radio Communication Tester CMW500	115733	09/18/2015	Annual	09/18/2016
R&S	Wideband Radio Communication Tester CMW500	100990	11/30/2015	Annual	11/30/2016 **

NOTE:
1. The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by the waveguide technique procedure. Dipole Verification measurement is performed by HCT Lab. before each test. The brain/body simulating material is calibrated by HCT using the DAKS 3.5 to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain/body-equivalent material.

2. ** Marked test equipment are calibrated at the equipment were using the SAR test.

16. CONCLUSION

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the ANSI/ IEEE C95.1 1992.

These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests.

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Industry Canada. 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.

17.REFERENCES

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Attachment 1.– SAR Test Plots

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	Portable Wrist Device
Liquid Temperature:	18.1 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	18.3 ℃
Test Date:	08/22/2016
Plot No.:	1

DUT: LG-W281

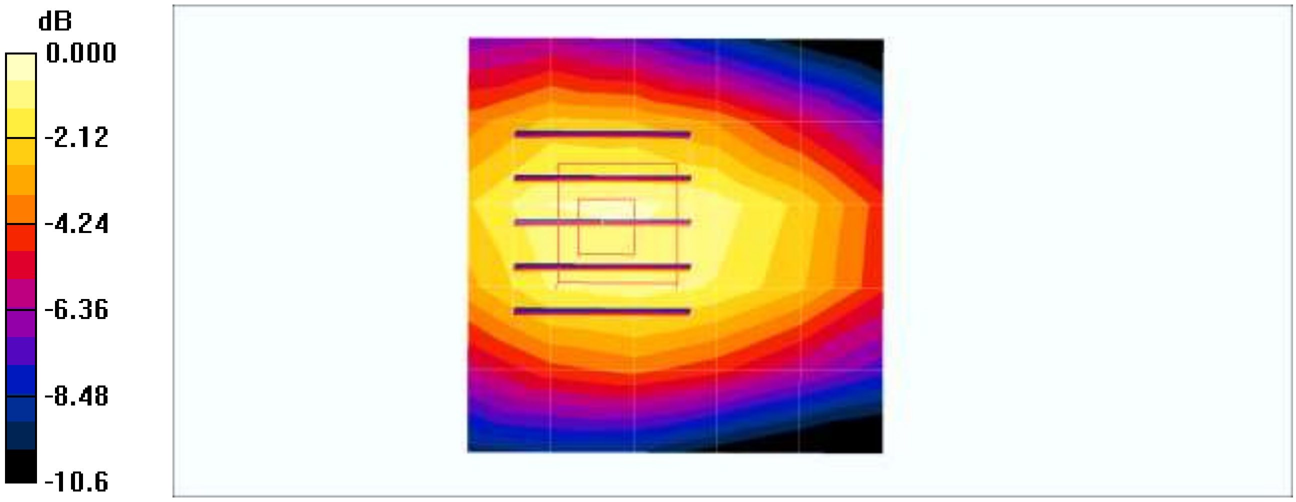
Communication System: LTE Band 5; Frequency: 836.5 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.5 MHz; σ = 0.907 mho/m; ε_r = 40.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(6.48, 6.48, 6.48); Calibrated: 2016-03-18
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2016-02-17
- Phantom: SAM
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

LTE 5 Next to mouth QPSK 10MHz 1RB 24offset 20525ch/Area Scan (6x6x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.244 mW/g

LTE 5 Next to mouth QPSK 10MHz 1RB 24offset 20525ch/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 16.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.029 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.369 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.261 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.180 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.277 mW/g



0 dB = 0.277mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	Portable Wrist Device
Liquid Temperature:	19.4 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	19.6 ℃
Test Date:	08/24/2016
Plot No.:	2

DUT: LG-W281

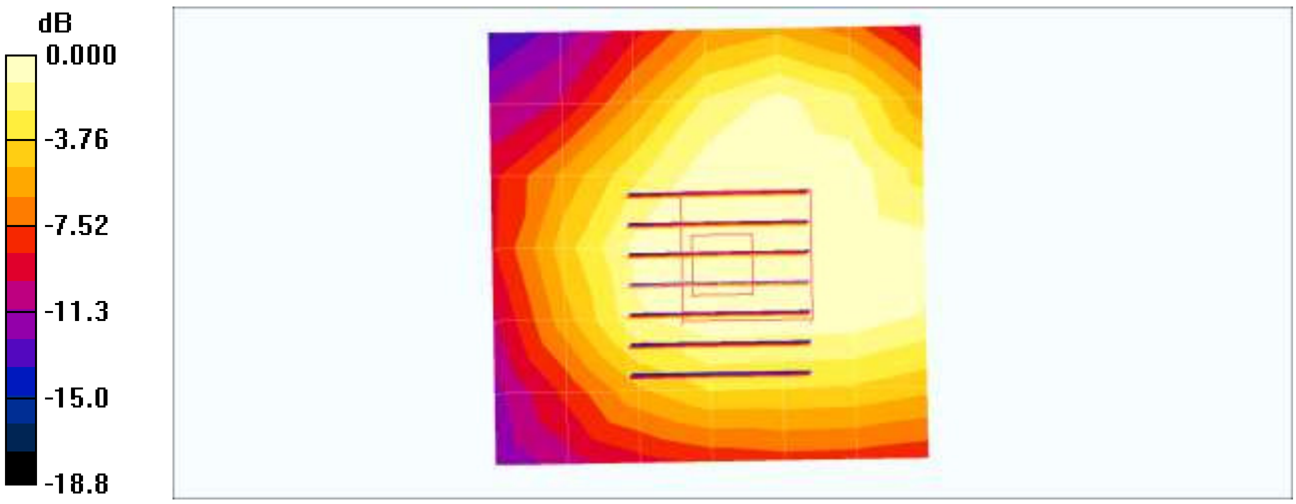
Communication System: 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.77 mho/m; ε_r = 38; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(6.9, 6.9, 6.9); Calibrated: 2015-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn652; Calibrated: 2016-01-22
- Phantom: SAM
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

802.11b Next to mouth 1Mbps 1ch/Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.162 mW/g

802.11b Next to mouth 1Mbps 1ch/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.68 V/m; Power Drift = -0.102 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.210 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.122 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.076 mW/g



0 dB = 0.162mW/g

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	Portable Wrist Device
Liquid Temperature:	22.0 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	22.2 ℃
Test Date:	11/09/2016
Plot No.:	3

DUT: LG-W281

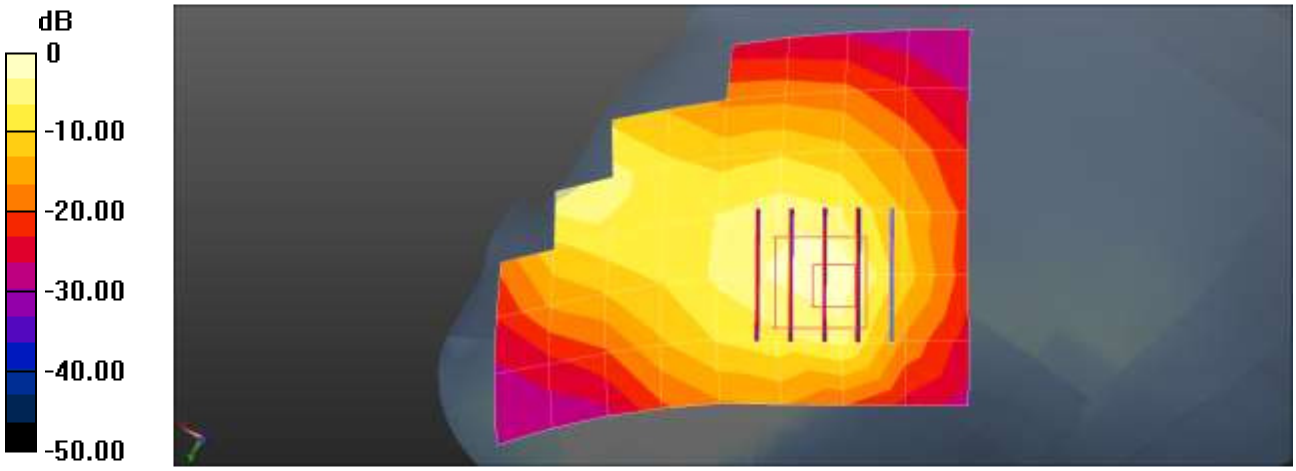
Communication System: UID 0, LTE Band 5; Frequency: 836.5 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.5 MHz; σ = 0.967 S/m; ε_r = 54.101; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3968; ConvF(9.66, 9.66, 9.66); Calibrated: 2016-05-31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn652; Calibrated: 2016-01-22
- Phantom: SAM Phantom
- Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80);

LTE 5 Extremity SAR QPSK 10MHz 1RB 24offset 20525ch/Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.43 W/kg

LTE 5 Extremity SAR QPSK 10MHz 1RB 24offset 20525ch/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.368 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 14.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 4.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.15 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.04 W/kg



0 dB = 6.43 W/kg = 8.09 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	Portable Wrist Device
Liquid Temperature:	20.9 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	21.1 ℃
Test Date:	11/09/2016
Plot No.:	4

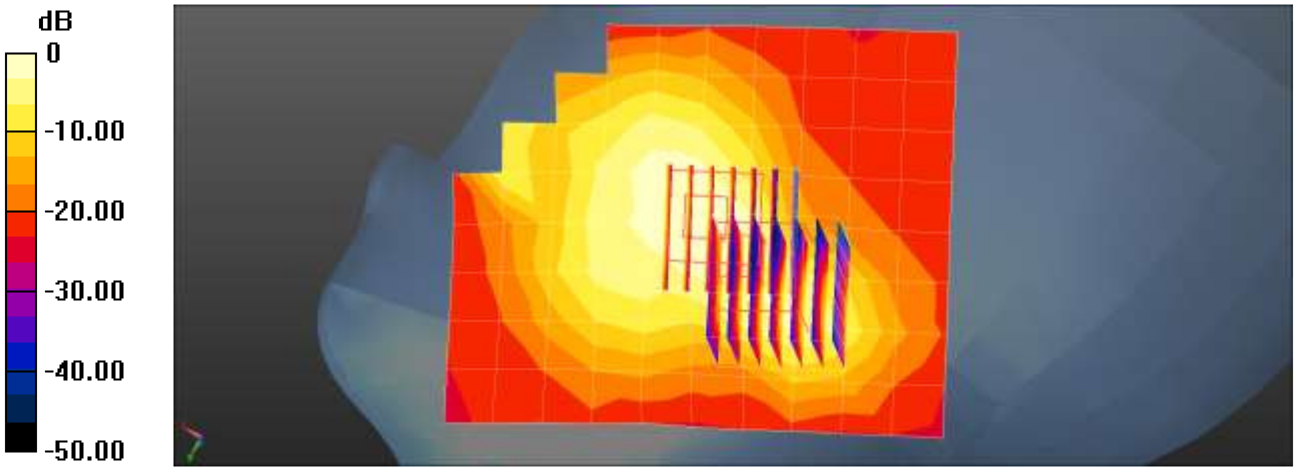
DUT: LG-W281

Communication System: UID 0, 2450MHz FCC; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2412 MHz; σ = 1.881 S/m; ε_r = 51.961; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3967; ConvF(7.31, 7.31, 7.31); Calibrated: 2015-12-16;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn504; Calibrated: 2016-07-26
- Phantom: SAM Phantom
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (1);

802.11b Extremity SAR 1Mbps 1ch/Area Scan (9x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.73 W/kg
802.11b Extremity SAR 1Mbps 1ch/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.850 V/m; Power Drift = -0.19 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.93 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.620 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.81 W/kg
802.11b Extremity SAR 1Mbps 1ch/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.850 V/m; Power Drift = -0.19 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.96 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.784 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.360 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.82 W/kg



0 dB = 1.73 W/kg = 2.37 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
EUT Type:	Portable Wrist Device
Liquid Temperature:	22.0 ℃
Ambient Temperature:	22.2 ℃
Test Date:	11/09/2016
Plot No.:	5

DUT: LG-W281

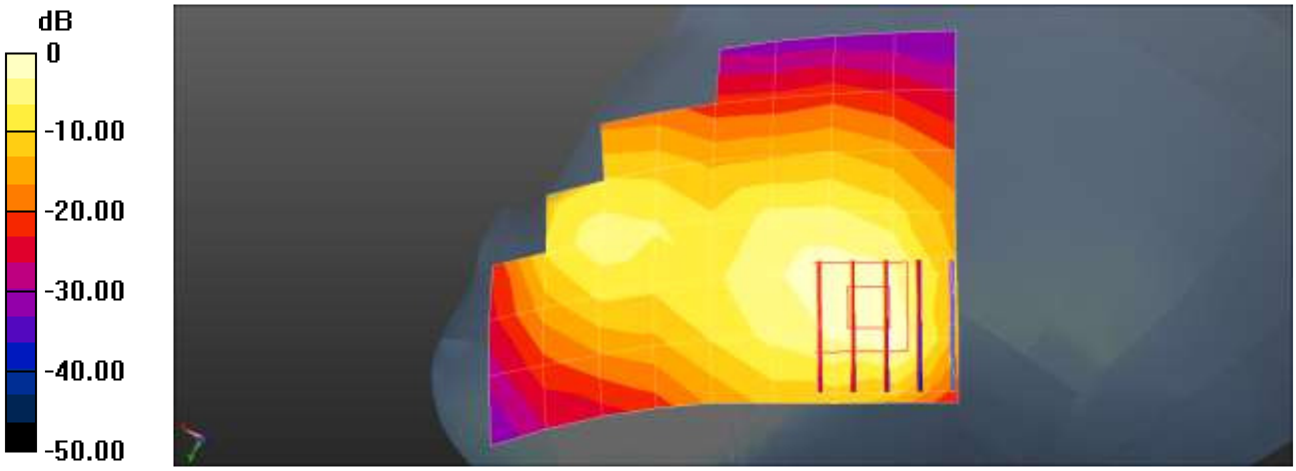
Communication System: UID 0, LTE Band 5; Frequency: 836.5 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.5 MHz; σ = 0.967 S/m; ε_r = 54.101; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Right Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3968; ConvF(9.66, 9.66, 9.66); Calibrated: 2016-05-31;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn652; Calibrated: 2016-01-22
- Phantom: SAM Phantom
- Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80);

LTE 5 Extremity SAR QPSK 10MHz 1RB 24offset repeat 20525ch/Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.42 W/kg

LTE 5 Extremity SAR QPSK 10MHz 1RB 24offset repeat 20525ch/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.674 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 8.77 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 3.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.99 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.32 W/kg



0 dB = 5.42 W/kg = 7.34 dBW/kg

Attachment 2. – Dipole Verification Plots

■ Verification Data (835 MHz Head Liquid (Next-to-Mouth) 1g SAR)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)
Liquid Temp: 18.1 ℃
Test Date: 08/22/2016

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2

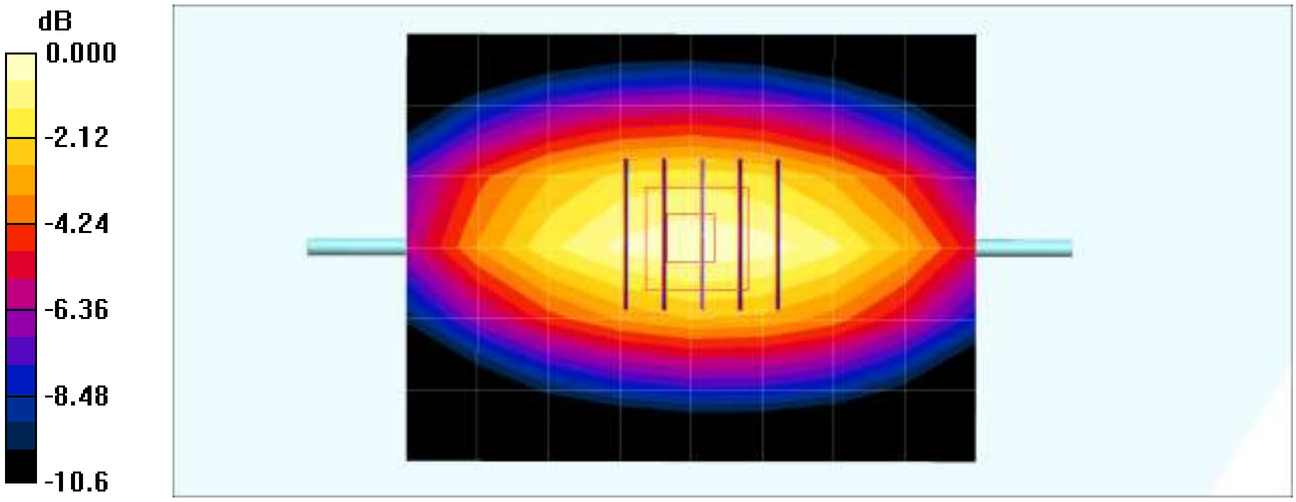
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.905 mho/m; ε_r = 40.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1609; ConvF(6.48, 6.48, 6.48); Calibrated: 2016-03-18
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn466; Calibrated: 2016-02-17
- Phantom: SAM
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Verification 835 MHz/Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.00 mW/g

Verification 835 MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 34.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.032 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.35 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.932 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.611 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.01 mW/g



0 dB = 1.01mW/g

■ Verification Data (2 450 MHz Head Liquid (Next-to-Mouth) 1g SAR)

Test Laboratory:	HCT CO., LTD
Input Power	100 mW (20 dBm)
Liquid Temp:	19.4 ℃
Test Date:	08/24/2016

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2

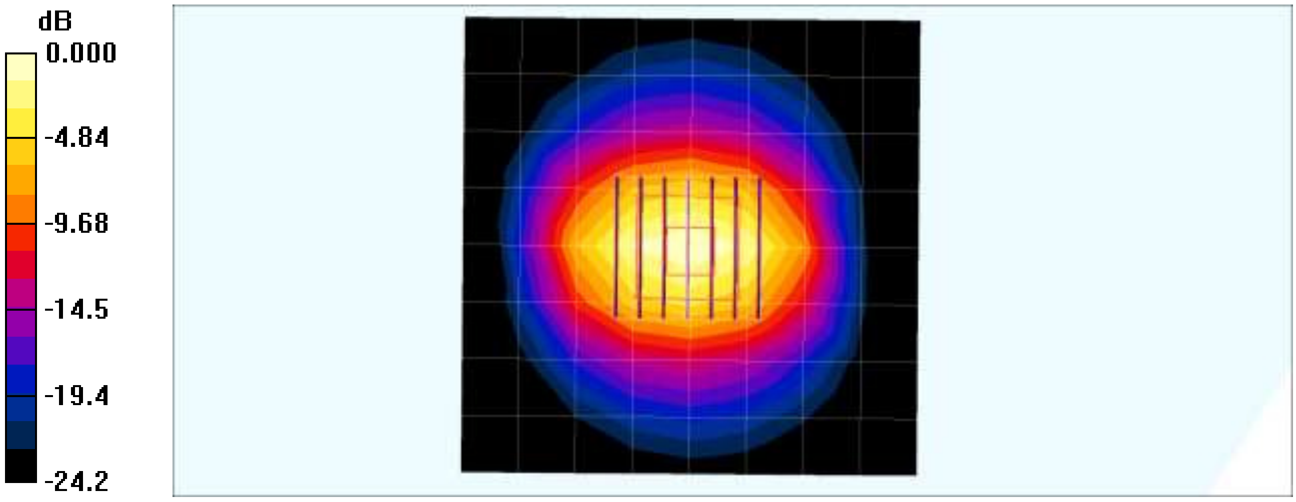
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.81 mho/m; ε_r = 37.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3797; ConvF(6.9, 6.9, 6.9); Calibrated: 2015-11-24
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn652; Calibrated: 2016-01-22
- Phantom: SAM
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Verification 2450MHz/Area Scan (9x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.15 mW/g

Verification 2450MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 57.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.021 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.18 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.3 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.16 mW/g



0 dB = 8.16mW/g

■ Verification Data (835 MHz Body Liquid (Extremity) 10g SAR)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)
Liquid Temp: 22.0 ℃
Test Date: 11/09/2016

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2

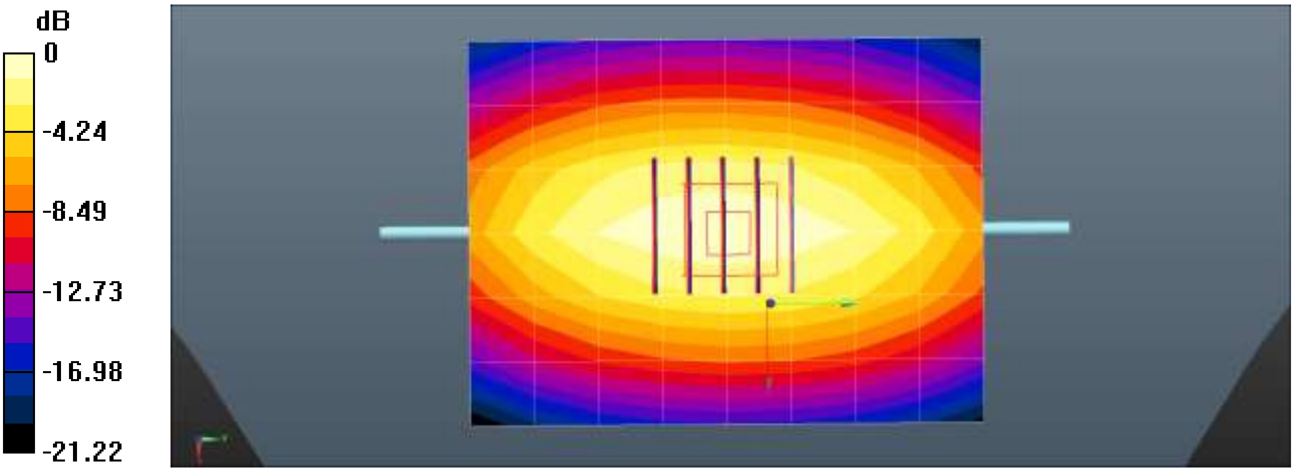
Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.966 S/m; ε_r = 54.102; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3968; ConvF(9.66, 9.66, 9.66); Calibrated: 2016-05-31;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn652; Calibrated: 2016-01-22
- Phantom: SAM
- Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80);

Verification Body 835 MHz/Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.03 W/kg

Verification Body 835 MHz/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 32.80 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.41 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.952 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.625 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.02 W/kg



0 dB = 1.03 W/kg = 0.12 dBW/kg

Verification Data (2 450 MHz Body Liquid (Extremity) 10g SAR)

Test Laboratory: HCT CO., LTD
Input Power 100 mW (20 dBm)
Liquid Temp: 20.9 ℃
Test Date: 11/09/2016

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2

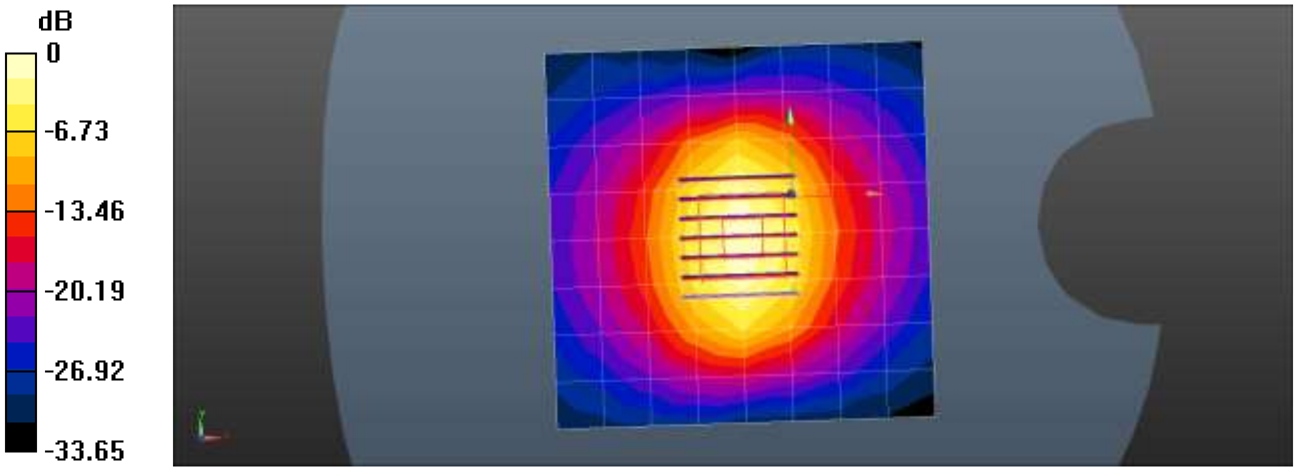
Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.945 S/m; ε_r = 51.763; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3967; ConvF(7.31, 7.31, 7.31); Calibrated: 2015-12-16;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn504; Calibrated: 2016-07-26
- Phantom: SAM Phantom
- Measurement SW: DASY4, Version 4.7 (80);

Verification 2450MHz/Area Scan (9x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.62 W/kg

Verification 2450MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 57.56 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 11.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 5.19 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.31 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 8.22 W/kg



0 dB = 8.62 W/kg = 9.36 dBW/kg

Attachment 3. – Probe Calibration Data

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **ET3-1609_Mar16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: ET3DV6 - SN:1609

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

Calibration date: March 18, 2016

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02129)	Mar-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02132)	Mar-16
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02133)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-15 (No. ES3-3013_Dec15)	Dec-16
DAE4	SN: 660	23-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-660_Dec15)	Dec-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

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

Issued: March 21, 2016

Certificate No: ET3-1609_Mar16 Page 1 of 11

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

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):* in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset:* The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- *Connector Angle:* The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

Certificate No: ET3-1609_Mar16 Page 2 of 11

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1609

Manufactured: July 27, 2001
Calibrated: March 18, 2016

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1609

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (µV/(V/m)²)[A]	2.00	1.81	1.82	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	102.0	100.5	101.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√µV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	266.0	±3.3 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		266.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		259.2	

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

[A] The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1609

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.81	6.81	6.81	0.42	2.32	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.48	6.48	6.48	0.45	2.22	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.33	6.33	6.33	0.34	2.61	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	5.61	5.61	5.61	0.53	2.34	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.40	5.40	5.40	0.68	2.25	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.79	2.05	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	5.04	5.04	5.04	0.80	2.16	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	4.88	4.88	4.88	0.80	1.94	± 12.0 %

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1609

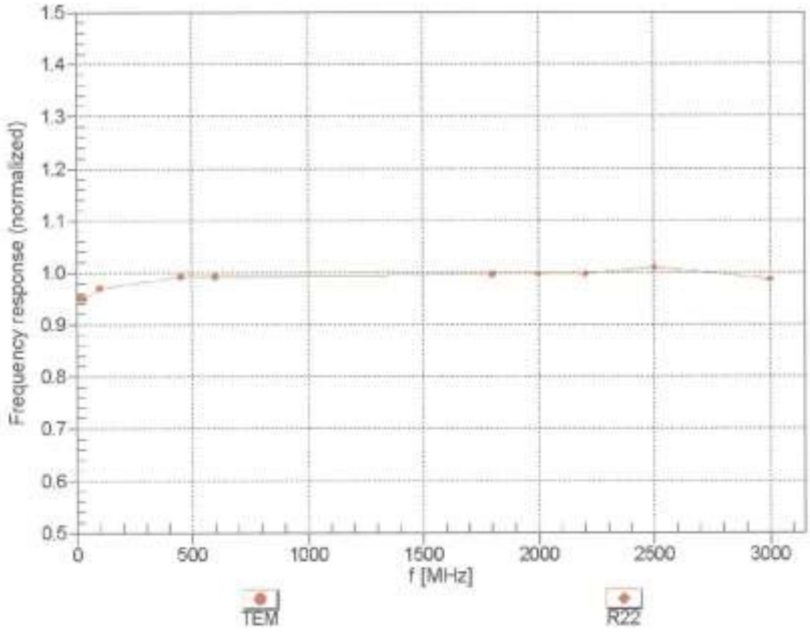
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.25	6.25	6.25	0.31	2.75	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.16	6.16	6.16	0.32	2.73	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.86	4.86	4.86	0.80	2.45	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.68	4.68	4.68	0.80	2.31	± 12.0 %

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

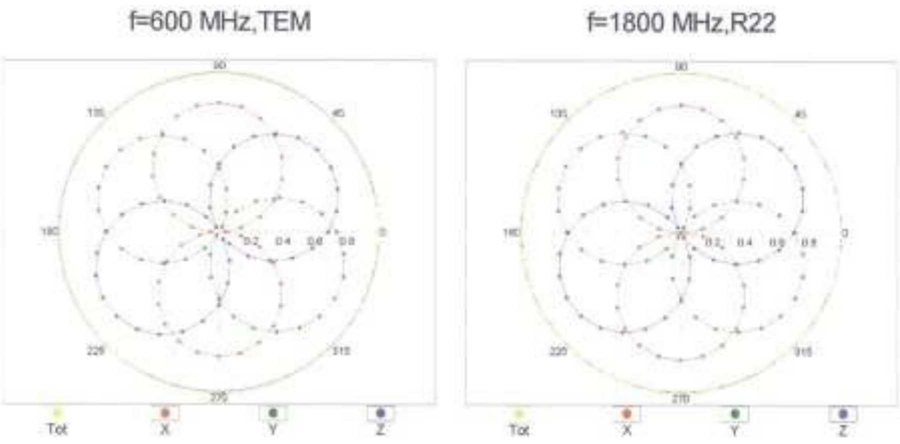
Frequency Response of E-Field

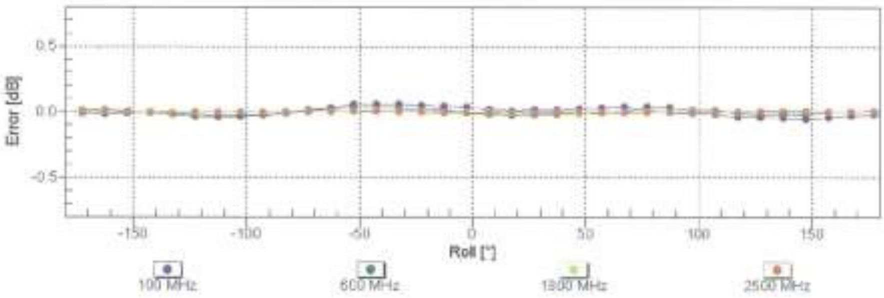
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



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

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

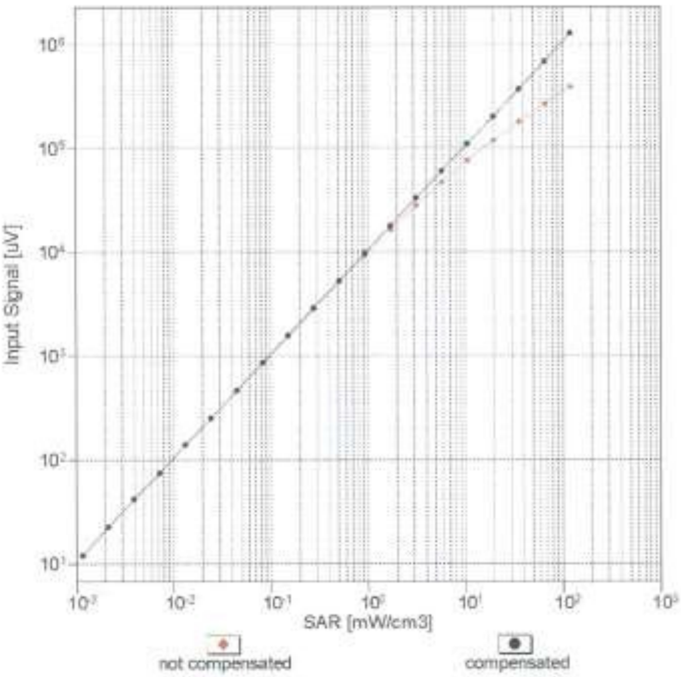


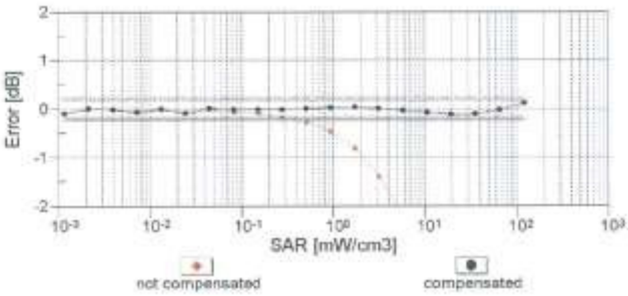


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

ET3DV6– SN:1609 March 18, 2016

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





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

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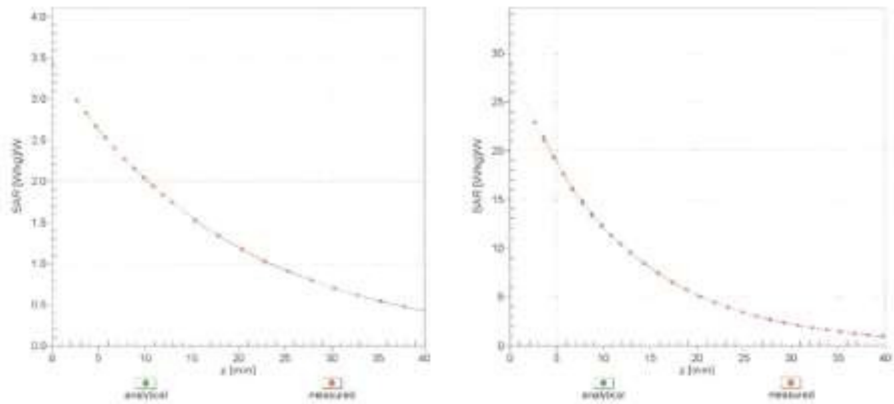
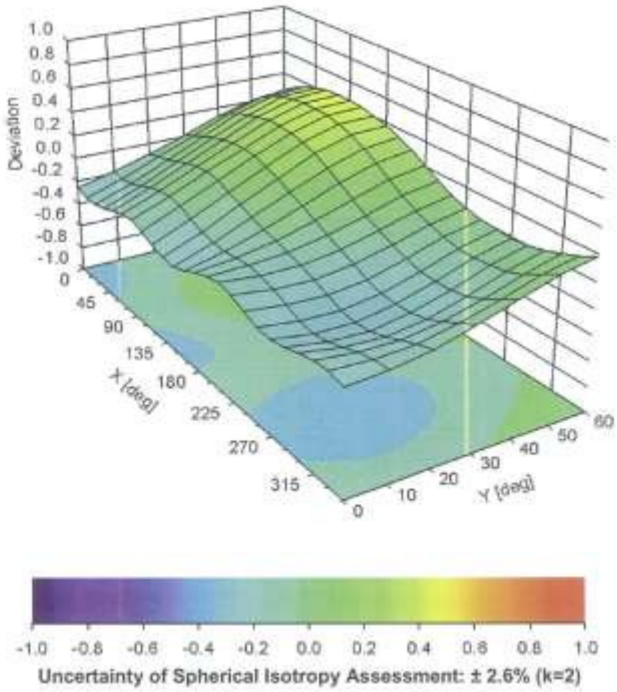
ET3DV6– SN:1609 March 18, 2016

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

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DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1609

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	77.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	6.8 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	4 mm

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client HCT (Dymstec) Certificate No: EX3-3797_Nov15

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: EX3DV4 - SN:3797

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

Calibration date: November 24, 2015

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02129)	Mar-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02132)	Mar-16
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02133)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3013_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 660	14-Jan-15 (No. DAE4-660_Jan15)	Jan-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: November 24, 2015

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

Certificate No: EX3-3797_Nov15 Page 1 of 11

Calibration Laboratory of
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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):* in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset:* The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- *Connector Angle:* The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

Certificate No: EX3-3797_Nov15 Page 2 of 11

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3797

Manufactured: April 5, 2011
Calibrated: November 24, 2015

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

EX3DV4– SN:3797 November 24, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3797

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	0.62	0.58	0.56	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	99.5	97.0	98.4	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB$\sqrt{\mu V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	177.5	±2.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		176.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		171.8	

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

[A] The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

Certificate No: EX3-3797_Nov15 Page 4 of 11

EX3DV4– SN:3797 November 24, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3797

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.38	9.38	9.38	0.32	0.96	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	8.98	8.98	8.98	0.16	1.78	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.86	8.86	8.86	0.21	1.53	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	7.73	7.73	7.73	0.15	1.77	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.85	7.85	7.85	0.35	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.61	7.61	7.61	0.34	0.80	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	7.32	7.32	7.32	0.39	0.83	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.27	7.27	7.27	0.39	0.85	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.90	6.90	6.90	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.68	6.68	6.68	0.46	0.80	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.61	6.61	6.61	0.39	0.99	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.80	4.80	4.80	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.59	4.59	4.59	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.52	4.52	4.52	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.21	4.21	4.21	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.20	4.20	4.20	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3797

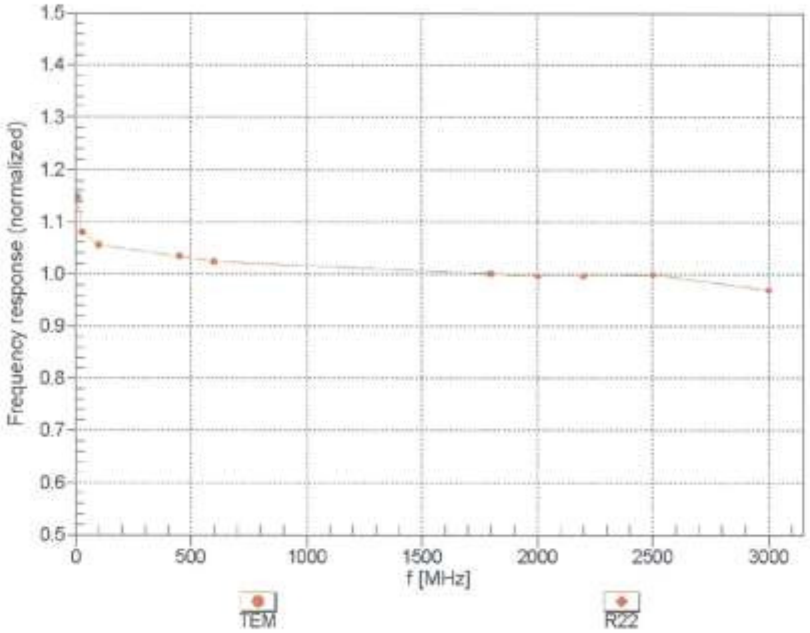
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.39	9.39	9.39	0.29	1.16	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.17	9.17	9.17	0.32	1.09	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.52	7.52	7.52	0.42	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.32	7.32	7.32	0.31	0.97	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.91	6.91	6.91	0.34	0.85	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.75	6.75	6.75	0.16	0.99	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.24	4.24	4.24	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.07	4.07	4.07	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.54	3.54	3.54	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.84	3.84	3.84	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

Frequency Response of E-Field

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

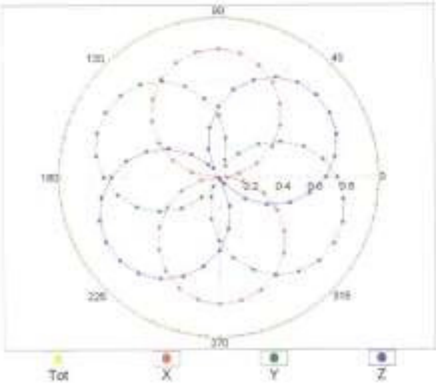


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

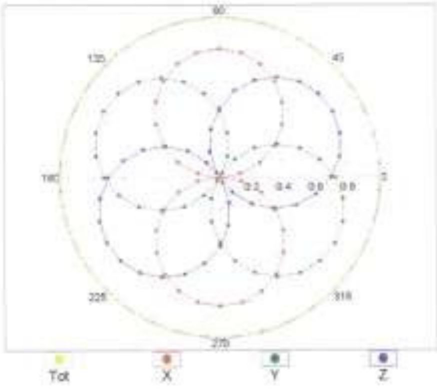
EX3DV4– SN:3797 November 24, 2015

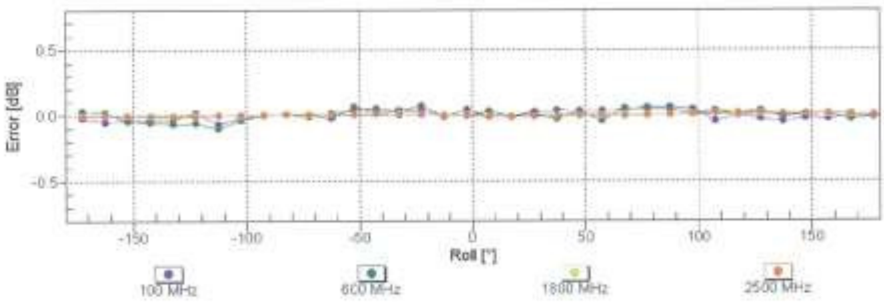
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

f=600 MHz,TEM



f=1800 MHz,R22





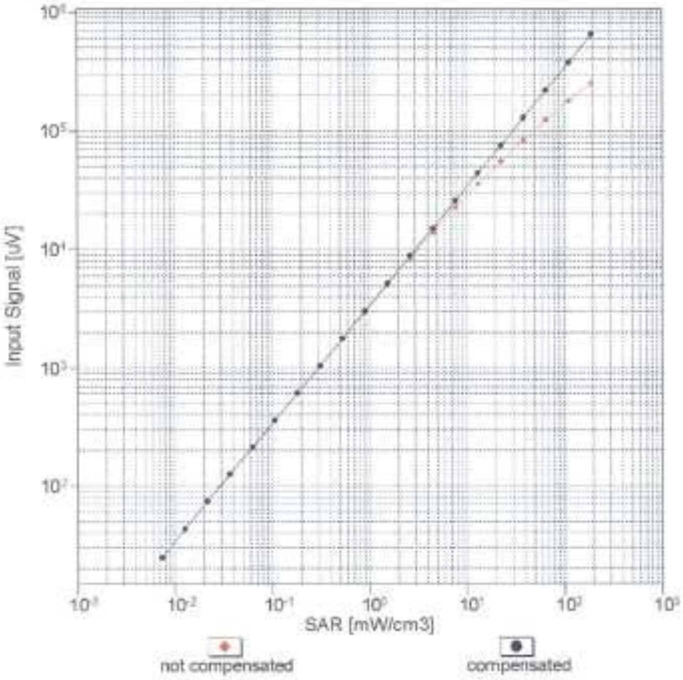
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

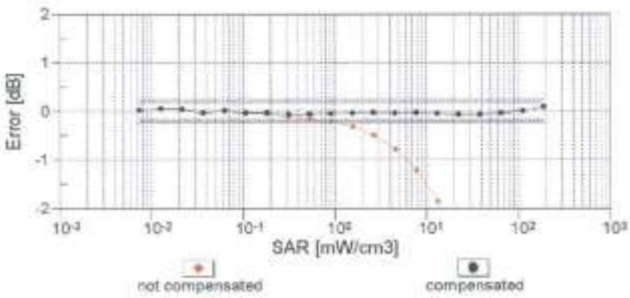
Certificate No: EX3-3797_Nov15 Page 8 of 11

EX3DV4– SN:3797 November 24, 2015

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(TEM cell , f_{eval}= 1900 MHz)

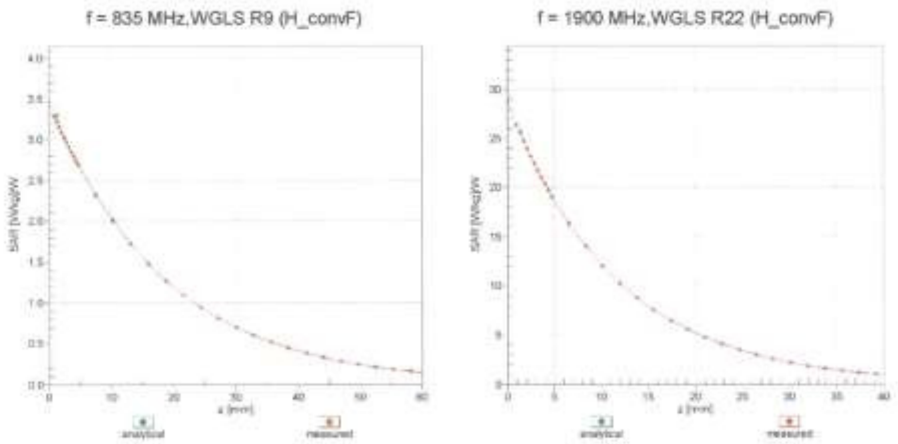




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

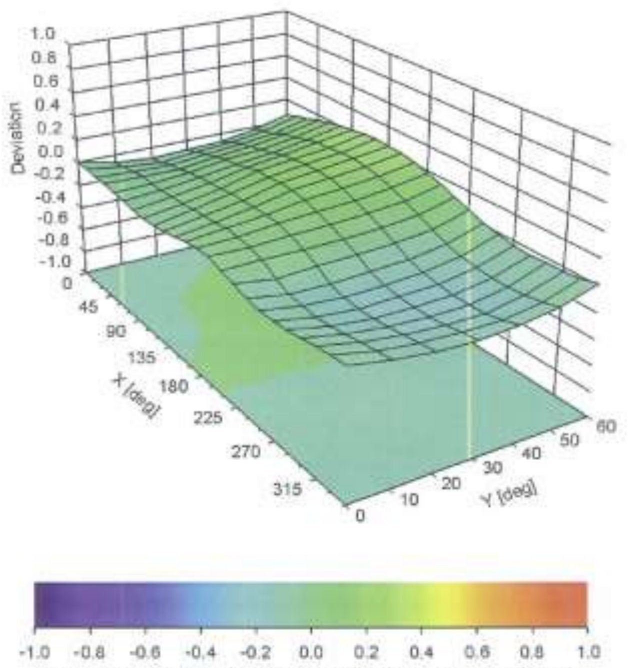
Certificate No: EX3-3797_Nov15 Page 9 of 11

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3797

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	67.5
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3968_May16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN:3968
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	May 31, 2016

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 NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02293)	Apr-17
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-15 (No. ES3-3013_Dec15)	Dec-16
DAE4	SN: 660	23-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-660_Dec15)	Dec-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02285/02284)	In house check: Jun-16
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02285)	In house check: Jun-16
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02284)	In house check: Jun-16
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Jun-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

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

Issued: June 1, 2016

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

Certificate No: EX3-3968_May16 Page 1 of 11

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):* in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset:* The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- *Connector Angle:* The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

Certificate No: EX3-3968_May16 Page 2 of 11

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3968

Manufactured: September 30, 2013
Calibrated: May 31, 2016

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

EX3DV4– SN:3968 May 31, 2016

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3968

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (µV/(V/m)²)[A]	0.36	0.35	0.42	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	101.7	102.0	97.4	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√µV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	134.4	±2.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		131.5	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		146.5	

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

[A] The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3968

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
150	52.3	0.76	13.17	13.17	13.17	0.00	1.00	± 13.3 %
300	45.3	0.87	12.10	12.10	12.10	0.09	1.10	± 13.3 %
450	43.5	0.87	10.73	10.73	10.73	0.16	1.20	± 13.3 %
750	41.9	0.89	10.27	10.27	10.27	0.51	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.97	9.97	9.97	0.42	0.87	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.62	9.62	9.62	0.25	1.20	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.55	8.55	8.55	0.34	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.45	8.45	8.45	0.33	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.14	8.14	8.14	0.31	0.80	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	7.89	7.89	7.89	0.37	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.72	7.72	7.72	0.30	0.89	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.30	7.30	7.30	0.35	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.24	7.24	7.24	0.37	0.80	± 12.0 %
5250	35.9	4.71	5.35	5.35	5.35	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.66	4.66	4.66	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.78	4.78	4.78	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3968

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
150	61.9	0.80	12.46	12.46	12.46	0.00	1.00	± 13.3 %
300	58.2	0.92	11.57	11.57	11.57	0.08	1.11	± 13.3 %
450	56.7	0.94	11.24	11.24	11.24	0.10	1.20	± 13.3 %
750	55.5	0.96	9.65	9.65	9.65	0.40	0.92	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.66	9.66	9.66	0.49	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.16	8.16	8.16	0.34	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.89	7.89	7.89	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.31	7.31	7.31	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.11	7.11	7.11	0.34	0.80	± 12.0 %
5250	48.9	5.36	4.37	4.37	4.37	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.78	3.78	3.78	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5750	48.3	5.94	3.92	3.92	3.92	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
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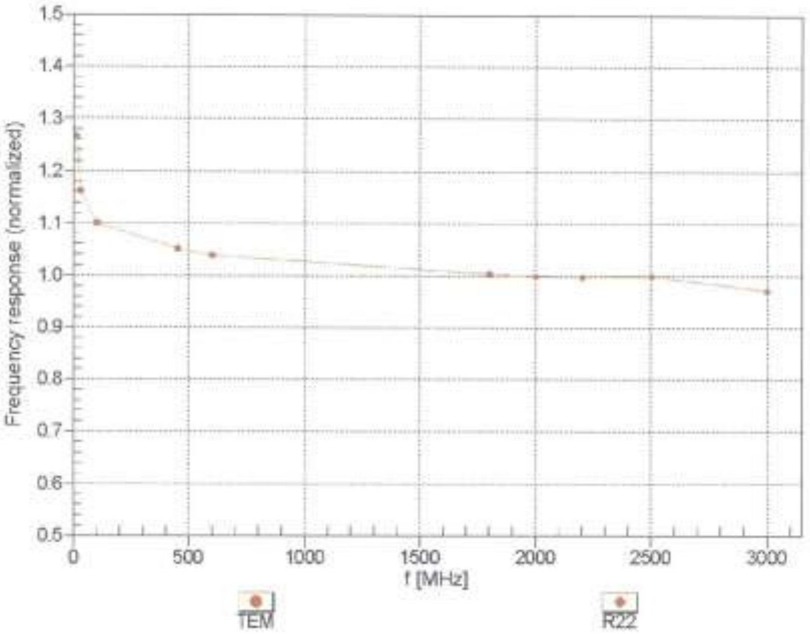
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

EX3DV4– SN:3968 May 31, 2016

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



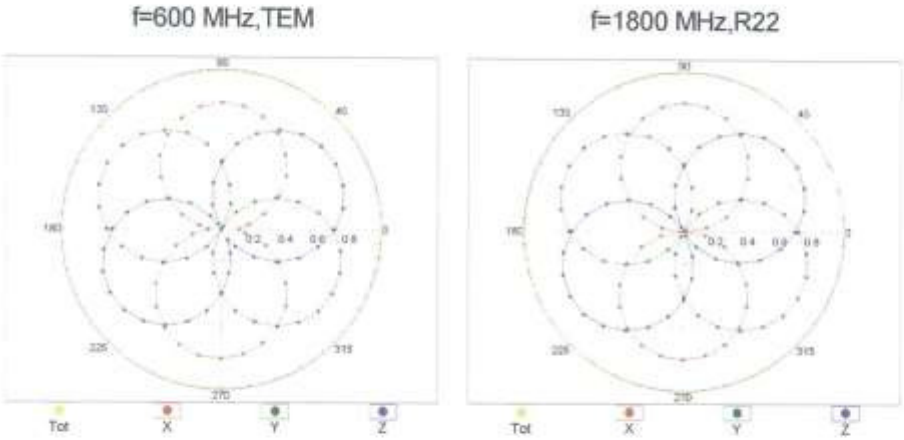
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

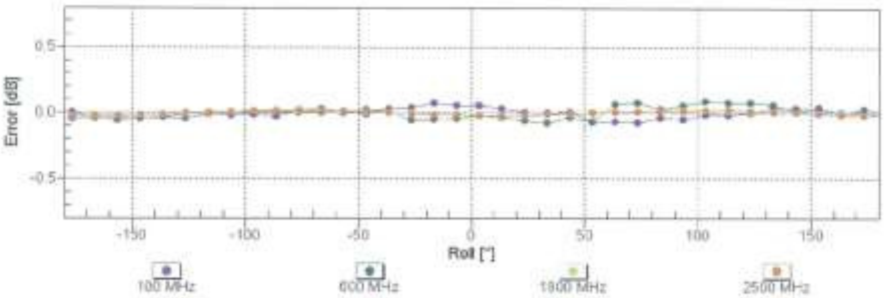
Certificate No: EX3-3968_May16 Page 7 of 11

EX3DV4– SN:3968

May 31, 2016

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°



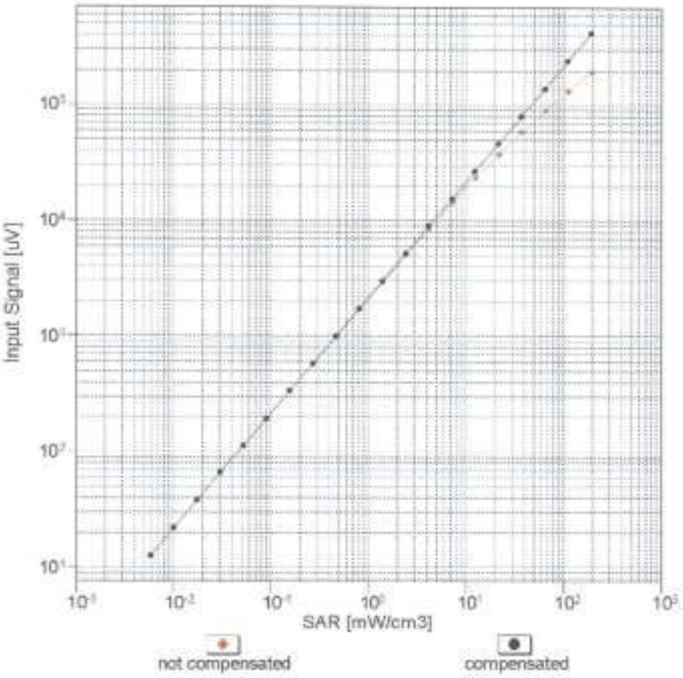


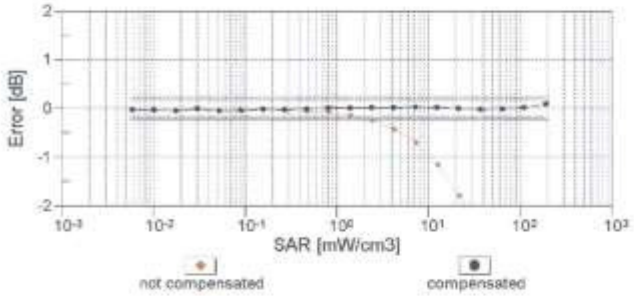
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Certificate No: EX3-3968_May16 Page 8 of 11

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

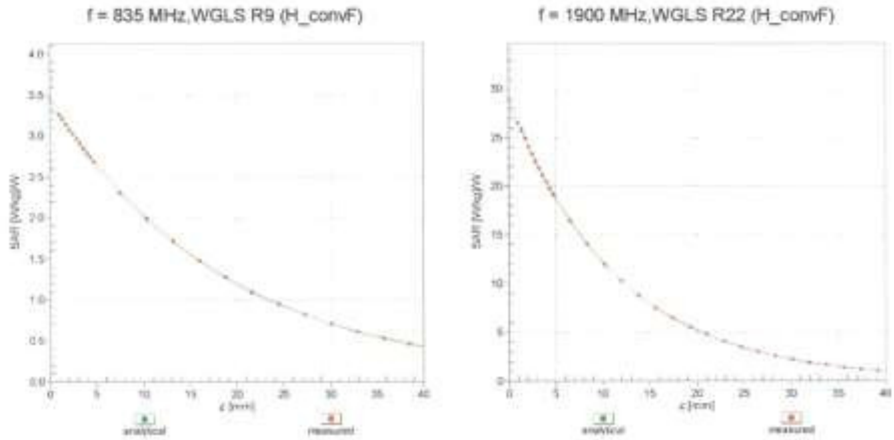
(TEM cell , f_{eval}= 1900 MHz)





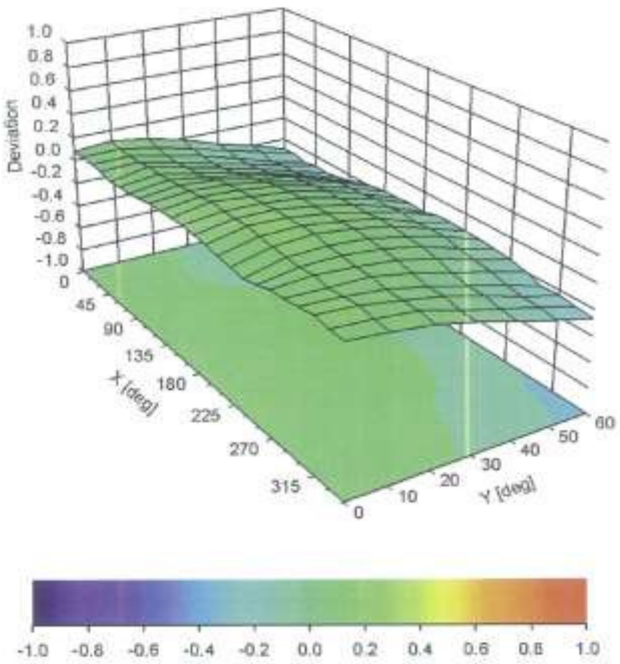
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3968

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	63.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **HCT (Dymstec)** Certificate No: **EX3-3967_Dec15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN:3967
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	December 16, 2015

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

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

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Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02129)	Mar-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02132)	Mar-16
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02133)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3013_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 660	14-Jan-15 (No. DAE4-660_Jan15)	Jan-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

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

Issued: December 16, 2015

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
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A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis
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Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Certificate No: EX3-3967_Dec15 Page 2 of 11

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3967

Manufactured: September 30, 2013
Calibrated: December 16, 2015

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3967

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	0.54	0.38	0.48	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	101.3	97.8	101.0	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB$\sqrt{\mu V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	145.0	±3.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		143.7	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		138.2	

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

[A] The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3967

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.27	10.27	10.27	0.21	1.39	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.87	9.87	9.87	0.20	1.38	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.70	9.70	9.70	0.25	1.15	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.19	8.19	8.19	0.29	0.92	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.39	8.39	8.39	0.25	0.88	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.11	8.11	8.11	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	7.90	7.90	7.90	0.38	0.86	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.73	7.73	7.73	0.37	0.84	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.42	7.42	7.42	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.17	7.17	7.17	0.41	0.83	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	7.69	7.69	7.69	0.94	0.63	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.37	5.37	5.37	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.04	5.04	5.04	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.87	4.87	4.87	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.65	4.65	4.65	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3967

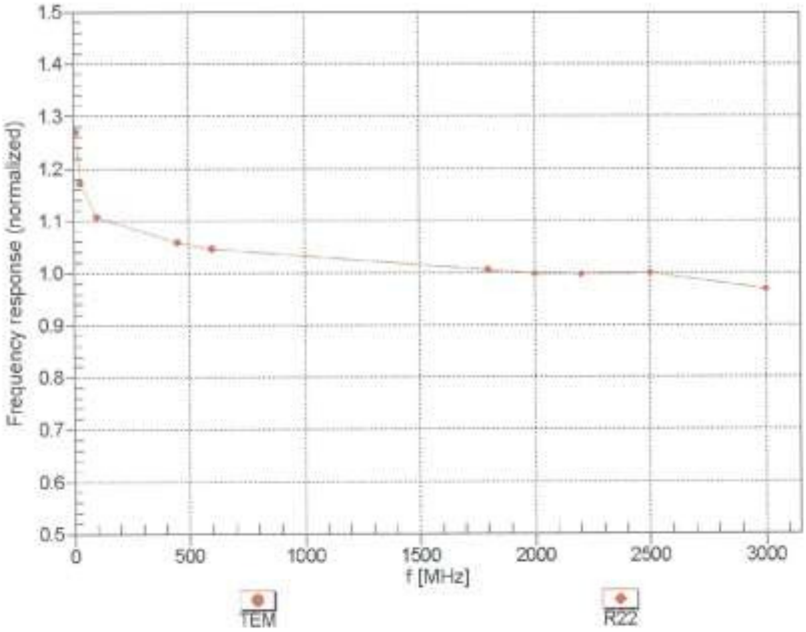
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.92	9.92	9.92	0.22	1.41	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.76	9.76	9.76	0.24	1.28	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.04	8.04	8.04	0.40	0.85	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.95	7.95	7.95	0.35	0.92	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.31	7.31	7.31	0.40	0.86	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.19	7.19	7.19	0.25	1.05	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.86	6.86	6.86	0.36	1.14	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.32	4.32	4.32	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.23	4.23	4.23	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.70	3.70	3.70	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.82	3.82	3.82	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

EX3DV4– SN:3967 December 16, 2015

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



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

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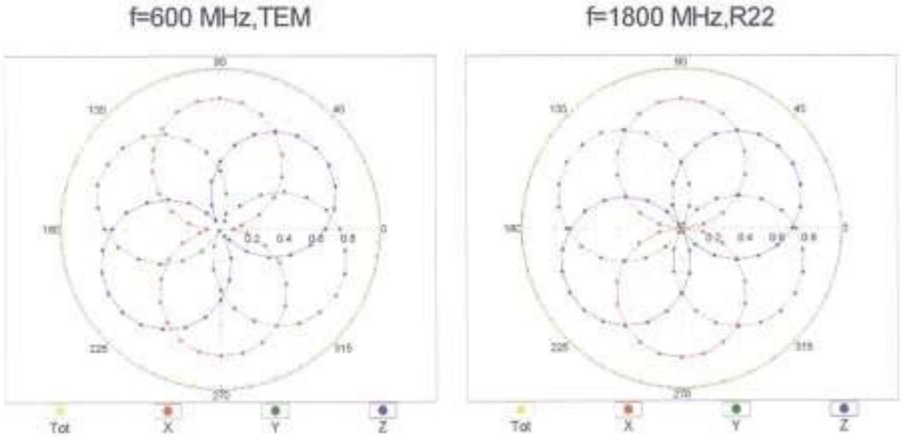
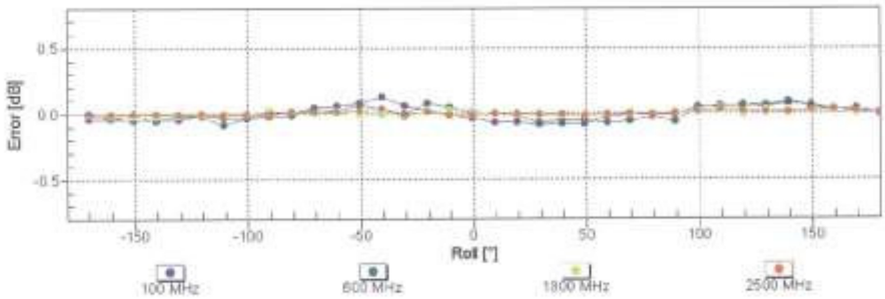
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

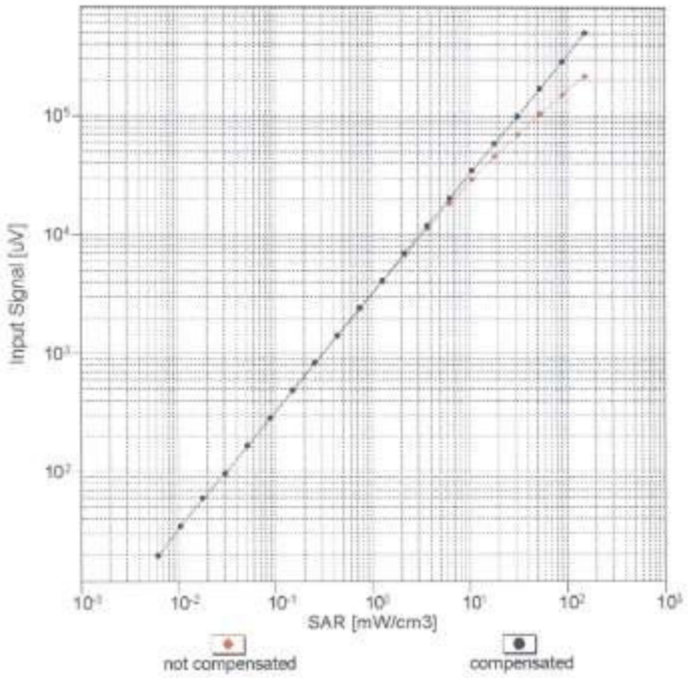


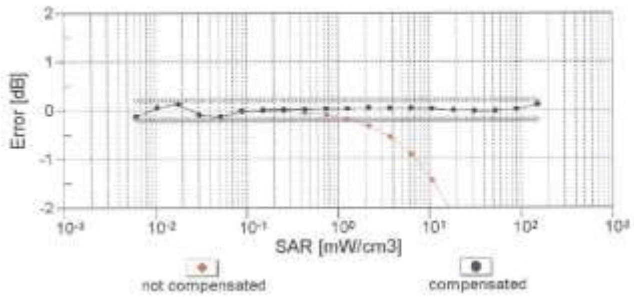


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

EX3DV4– SN:3967 December 16, 2015

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

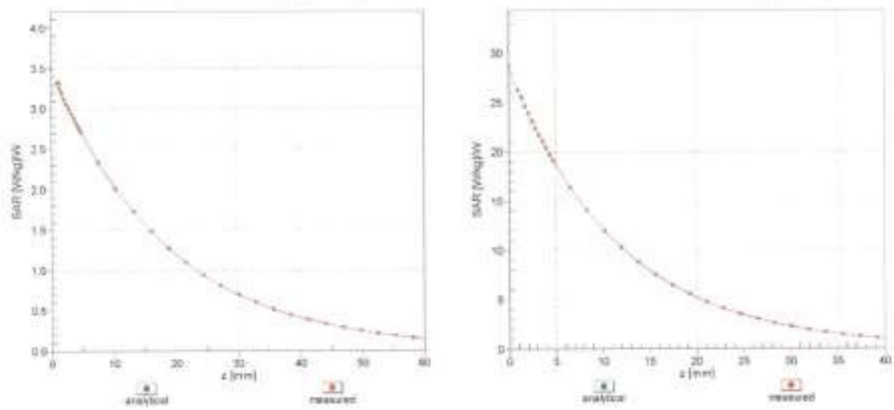




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

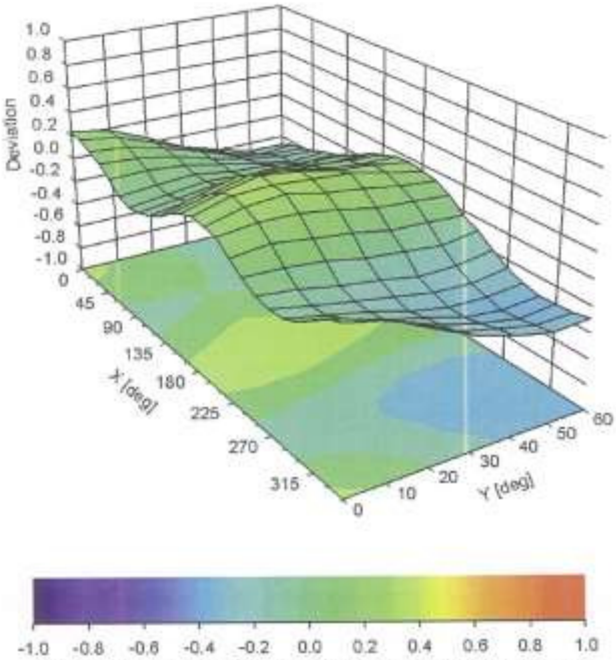
EX3DV4– SN:3967 December 16, 2015

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

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DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3967

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-20.6
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

Attachment 4. – Dipole Calibration Data

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

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d165_Nov15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D835V2 - SN: 4d165
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v9 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	November 24, 2015

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02223)	Oct-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02131)	Mar-16
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02134)	Mar-16
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	30-Dec-14 (No. EX3-7349_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	17-Aug-15 (No. DAE4-601_Aug15)	Aug-16

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Jun-15)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Michael Weber	Laboratory Technician	M.Weber
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: November 24, 2015

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

Certificate No: D835V2-4d165_Nov15 Page 1 of 8

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

e) 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 ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	42.6 ± 6 %	0.92 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	2.29 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**9.06 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.49 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**5.90 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	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	55.6 ± 6 %	0.99 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	2.40 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**9.47 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.58 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**6.25 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.1 Ω - 4.7 jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.8 Ω - 6.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.440 ns

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

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	December 28, 2012

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 24.11.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

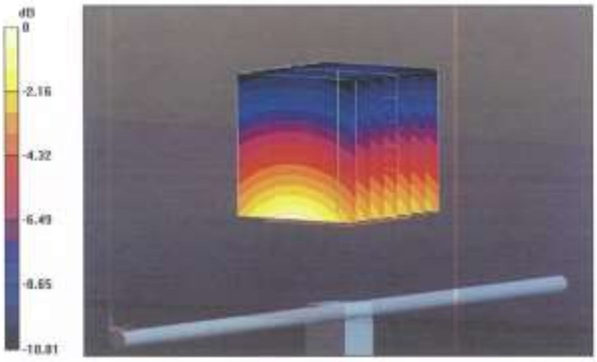
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d165

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 835 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.92 S/m; ε_r = 42.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

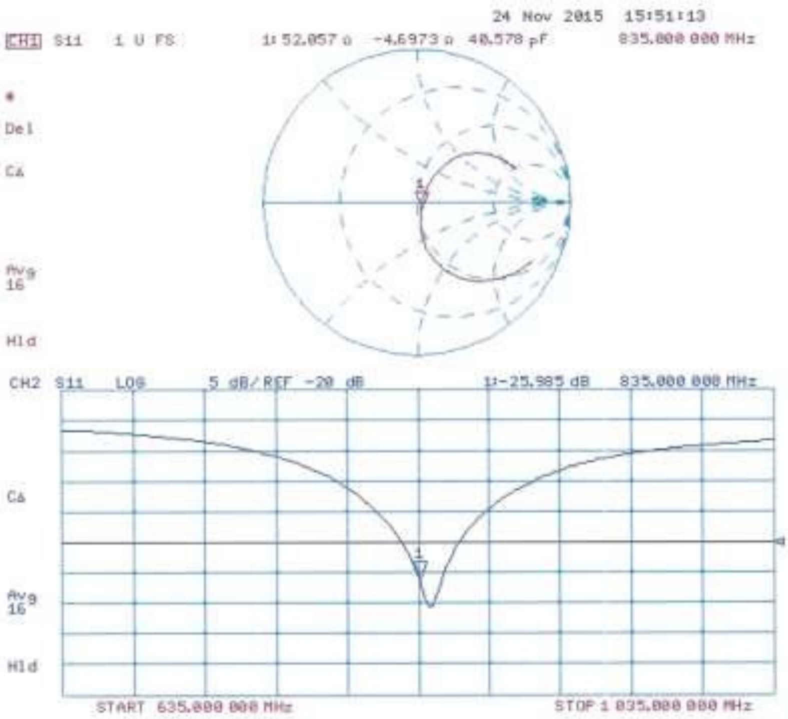
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(9.77, 9.77, 9.77); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 17.08.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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 = 60.39 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.40 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.29 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.49 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.03 W/kg



0 dB = 3.03 W/kg = 4.81 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: D835V2-4d165_Nov15 Page 6 of 8

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 24.11.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

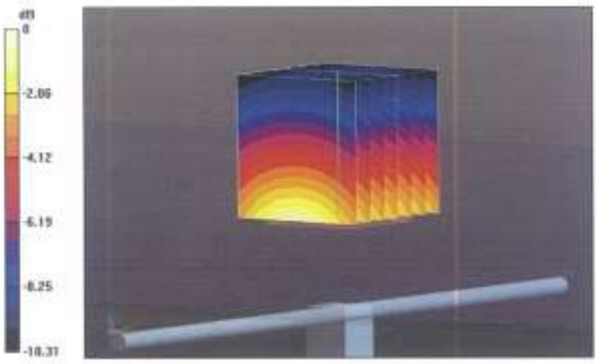
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d165

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 835 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.99 S/m; ε_r = 55.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(9.72, 9.72, 9.72); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 17.08.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

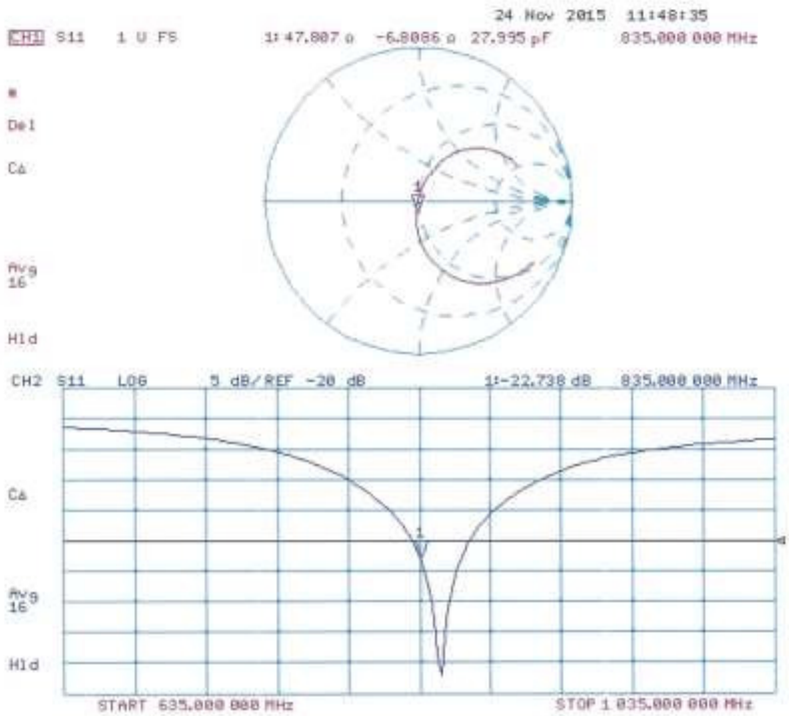
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 61.95 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.54 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 2.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.17 W/kg



0 dB = 3.17 W/kg = 5.01 dBW/kg

Certificate No: D835V2-4d165_Nov15 Page 7 of 8

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certificate No: D835V2-4d165_Nov15 Page 8 of 8

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **HCT (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-965_Apr16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2450V2 - SN: 965
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v9 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	April 19, 2016

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 NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02292)	Apr-17
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02295)	Apr-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	31-Dec-15 (No. EX3-7349_Dec15)	Dec-16
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-601_Dec15)	Dec-16

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	In house check: Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	In house check: Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02223)	In house check: Oct-16
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Jun-15)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Michael Weber	Laboratory Technician	M.Weber
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: April 20, 2016

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

ilac-MRA

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

e) 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	40.0 ± 6 %	1.83 mho/m ± 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	12.7 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**50.6 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.89 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.5 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	52.7 ± 6 %	1.98 mho/m ± 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	12.4 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**49.2 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.78 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.0 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.6 Ω + 3.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.0 Ω + 5.9 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.162 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	November 19, 2014

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 19.04.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

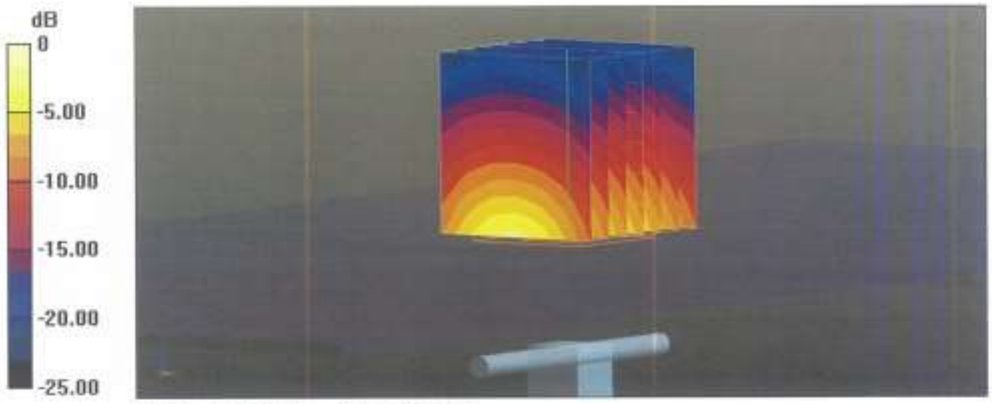
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 965

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.83 S/m; ε_r = 40; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.76, 7.76, 7.76); Calibrated: 31.12.2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

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 = 112.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 12.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.89 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.7 W/kg



0 dB = 20.7 W/kg = 13.16 dBW/kg

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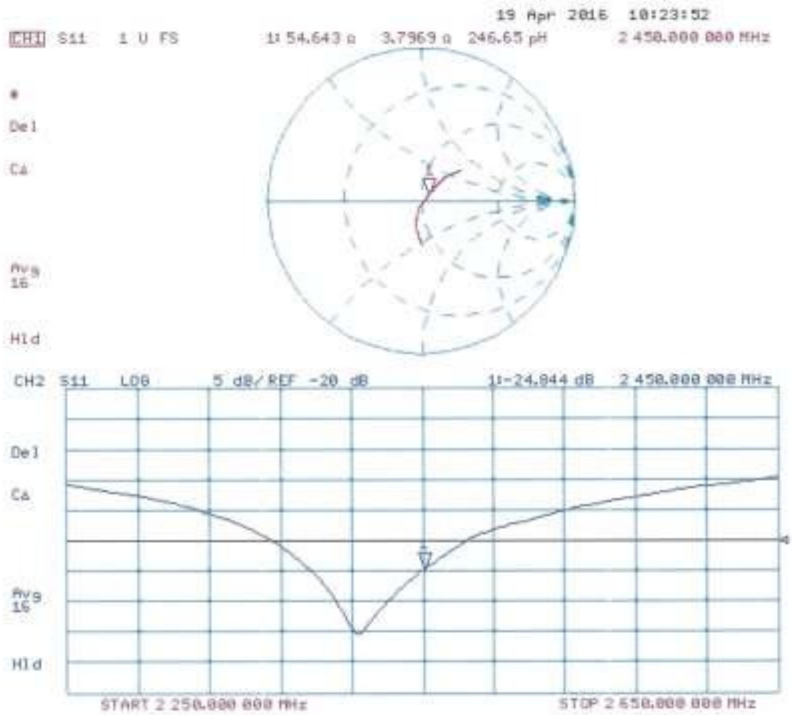
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: D2450V2-965_Apr16 Page 6 of 8

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 19.04.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

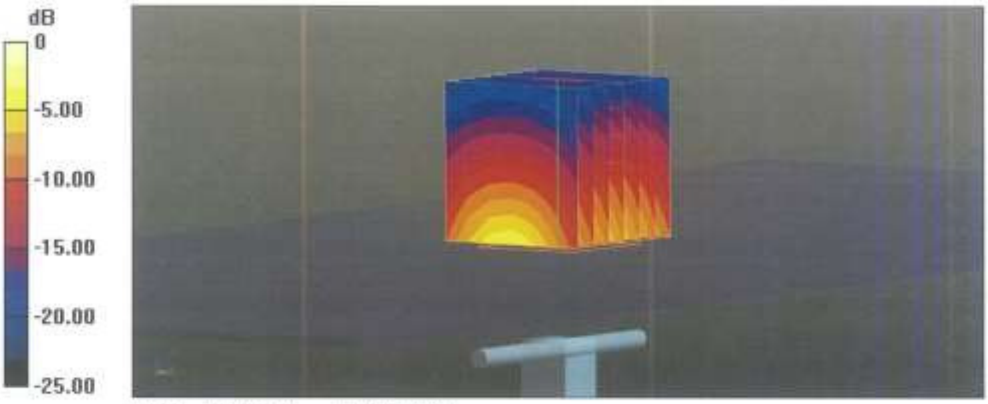
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 965

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.98 S/m; ε_r = 52.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

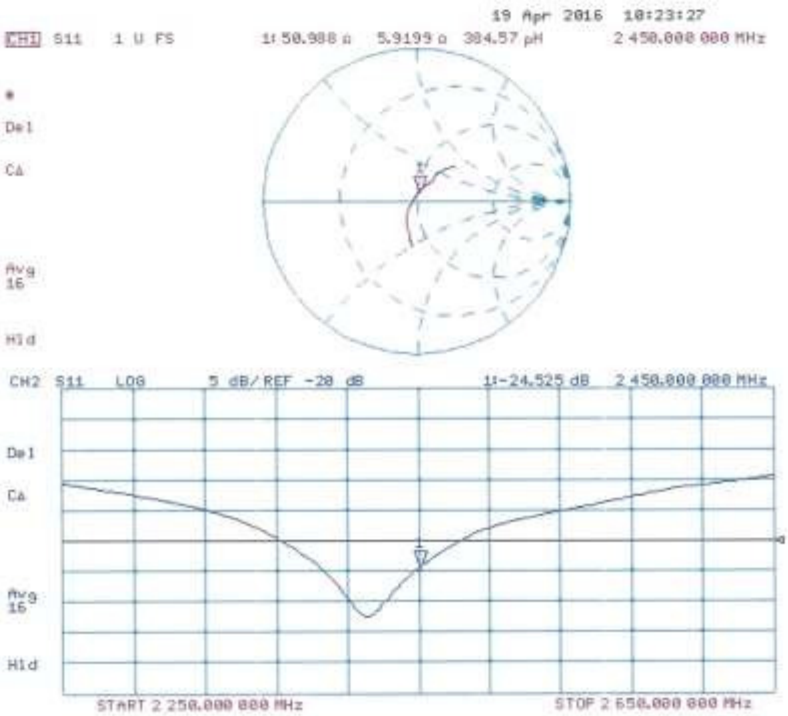
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.79, 7.79, 7.79); Calibrated: 31.12.2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

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 = 104.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 24.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 12.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.78 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.0 W/kg



0 dB = 20.0 W/kg = 13.01 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Attachment 5.– SAR Tissue Characterization

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

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)			
	835		2 450 – 2 700	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	40.45	53.06	71.88	73.2
Salt (NaCl)	1.45	0.94	0.16	0.1
Sugar	57.0	44.9	0.0	0.0
HEC	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	19.97	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	7.99	26.7
Diethylene glycol hexyl ether	-	-	-	-

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

Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Attachment 6.– SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

Per FCC KCB 865664 D02v01r02, SAR system validation status should be document to confirm measurement accuracy. The SAR systems (including SAR probes, system components and software versions) used for this device were validated against its performance specifications prior to the SAR measurements. Reference dipoles were used with the required tissue- equivalent media for system validation, according to the procedures outlined in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04. Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

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

SAR System No.	Probe	Probe Type	Probe Calibration Point		Dipole	Date	Dielectric Parameters		CW Validation			Modulation Validation		
							Measured Permittivity	Measured Conductivity	Sensitivity	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	MOD. Type	Duty Factor	PAR
2	1609	ET3DV6	Head	835	4d165	2016.04.04	41.6	0.92	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	3797	EX3DV4	Head	2450	965	2016.05.02	39.1	1.78	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS

SAR System Validation Summary 1g

SAR System No.	Probe	Probe Type	Probe Calibration Point		Dipole	Date	Dielectric Parameters		CW Validation			Modulation Validation		
							Measured Permittivity	Measured Conductivity	Sensitivity	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	MOD. Type	Duty Factor	PAR
9	3968	EX3DV4	Body	835	4d165	2016.06.14	55	0.98	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	3967	EX3DV4	Body	2450	965	2016.05.03	52.4	1.96	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS

SAR System Validation Summary – Extremity SAR Considerations

Note;

All measurement were performed using probes calibrated for CW signal only. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04. SAR system were validated for modulated signals with a periodic duty cycle, such as GMSK, or with a high peak to average ratio (>5 dB), such as OFDM according to KDB 865664 D01v01r04.