



# TEST REPORT

**Report Reference No.**..... : **TRE16120097** R/C.....: 14360  
**FCC ID**..... : **ZSW-10-008**  
**Applicant's name**..... : **b mobile HK Limited**  
 Address..... : Flat 18; 14/F Block 1; Golden Industrial Building; 16-26 Kwai Tak Street; Kwai Chung;New Territories,HONG KONG  
 Manufacturer..... : b mobile HK Limited  
 Address..... : Flat 18; 14/F Block 1; Golden Industrial Building;16-26 KwaiTak Street; Kwai Chung; New Territories; Hong Kong  
**Test item description** ..... : Mobile Phone  
 Trade Mark ..... : Bmobile  
 Model/Type reference..... : W100  
 Listed Model(s) ..... : -  
**Standard** ..... : **FCC 47 CFR Part2.1093**  
**ANSI/IEEE C95.1: 1999**  
**IEEE 1528: 2013**  
 Date of receipt of test sample..... : Dec. 16, 2016  
 Date of testing..... : Dec. 18, 2016 - Dec. 29, 2016  
 Date of issue..... : Dec. 30, 2016  
**Result**..... : **PASS**

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## 1 . Test Standards and Report version

### 1.1. Test Standards

The tests were performed according to following standards:

[FCC 47 Part 2.1093](#) Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation:Portable Devices

[IEEE Std C95.1, 1999](#): IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 KHz to 300 GHz.

[IEEE Std 1528™-2013](#): IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.

[KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04](#): SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

[KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02](#): RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations

[KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06](#): Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies

[KDB 648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03](#): SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets

[KDB941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01](#): SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices Router Capabilities

### 1.2. Report version

Version No.	Date of issue	Description
00	Dec.30, 2016	Original

## 2. Summary

### 2.1. Client Information

Applicant:	b mobile HK Limited
Address:	Flat 18; 14/F Block 1; Golden Industrial Building; 16-26 Kwai Tak Street; Kwai Chung;New Territories,HONG KONG
Manufacturer:	b mobile HK Limited
Address:	Flat 18; 14/F Block 1; Golden Industrial Building; 16-26 Kwai Tak Street; Kwai Chung;New Territories,HONG KONG

### 2.2. Product Description

Name of EUT	Mobile Phone	
Trade Mark:	Bmobile	
Model No.:	W100	
Listed Model(s):	-	
Power supply:	DC 3.7V From internal battery	
Device Category:	Portable	
Product stage:	Production unit	
RF Exposure Environment:	General Population / Uncontrolled	
IMEI :	869748022331551	
Hardware version:	3702-V0.2	
Software version:	Bmobile_W100_TEM_PE_V00413-12-2016	
<b>Maximum SAR Value</b>		
Separation Distance:	Head:	0mm
	Body:	10mm
Max Report SAR Value (1g):	Head:	<b>0.77 W/Kg</b>
	Body:	<b>0.92 W/Kg</b>
<b>GSM</b>		
Support Network:	GSM, GPRS	
Support Band:	GSM850, PCS1900	
Modulation:	GSM/GPRS: GMSK	
Transmit Frequency:	GSM850: 824.20MHz-848.80MHz PCS1900: 1850.20MHz-1909.80MHz	
Receive Frequency:	GSM850: 869.20MHz-893.80MHz PCS1900: 1930.20MHz-1989.80MHz	
GPRS Class:	12	
EGPRS Class:	-	
Antenna type:	Intergal Antenna	
<b>WCDMA</b>		
Operation Band:	FDD Band II and FDD Band V	
Power Class:	Power Class 3	
Modulation Type:	QPSK/16QAM/64QAM/HSUPA/HSDPA	
Antenna type:	Intergal Antenna	

Bluetooth	
Version:	Supported BT2.1+EDR
Modulation:	GFSK, $\pi/4$ DQPSK, 8DPSK
Operation frequency:	2402MHz~2480MHz
Channel number:	79
Channel separation:	1MHz
Antenna type:	Integral Antenna
<i>Remark: The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power</i>	

### **3. Test Environment**

#### **3.1. Address of the test laboratory**

Laboratory: Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd.

Address: 1/F, Bldg 3, Hongfa Hi-tech Industrial Park, Genyu Road, Tianliao, Gongming, Shenzhen, China

Phone: 86-755-26748019 Fax: 86-755-26748089

#### **3.2. Test Facility**

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

##### **CNAS-Lab Code: L1225**

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been assessed and proved to be in compliance with CNAS-CL01 Accreditation Criteria for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (identical to ISO/IEC17025: 2005 General Requirements) for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories, Date of Registration: February 28, 2015. Valid time is until February 27, 2018.

##### **A2LA-Lab Cert. No. 3902.01**

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory has been accredited by A2LA for technical competence in the field of electrical testing, and proved to be in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025: 2005 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories and any additional program requirements in the identified field of testing. Valid time is until December 31, 2016.

##### **FCC-Registration No.: 317478**

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the FCC (Federal Communications Commission). The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files. Registration 317478, Renewal date Jul. 18, 2014, valid time is until Jul. 18, 2017.

##### **IC-Registration No.: 5377A&5377B**

The 3m Alternate Test Site of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for the performance of radiated measurements with Registration No. 5377A on Dec. 31, 2013, valid time is until Dec. 31, 2016.

Two 3m Alternate Test Site of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for the performance of radiated measurements with Registration No. 5377B on Dec.03, 2014, valid time is until Dec.03, 2017.

##### **ACA**

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory can also perform testing for the Australian C-Tick mark as a result of our A2LA accreditation.

#### 4. Equipments Used during the Test

Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Calibration	Calibration Interval
Data Acquisition Electronics DAEx	SPEAG	DAE4	1315	2016/07/26	1
E-field Probe	SPEAG	ES3DV3	3292	2016/09/02	1
System Validation Dipole D835V2	SPEAG	D835V2	4d134	2014/07/24	3
System Validation Dipole D1900V2	SPEAG	D1900V2	5d150	2015/12/12	3
Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070E	US44020288	/	/
Power meter	Agilent	E4417A	GB41292254	2016/10/25	1
Power sensor	Agilent	8481H	MY41095360	2016/10/25	1
Power sensor	Agilent	E9327A	US40441621	2016/10/25	1
Network analyzer	Agilent	8753E	US37390562	2016/10/24	1
Universal Radio Communication Tester	ROHDE & SCHWARZ	CMU200	112012	2016/10/22	1
Signal Generator	ROHDE & SCHWARZ	SMBV100A	258525	2016/10/22	1
Power Divider	ARRA	A3200-2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dual Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D	50783	Note	
Attenuator 1	PE	PE7005-10	N/A	Note	
Attenuator 2	PE	PE7005-10	N/A	Note	
Attenuator 3	PE	PE7005-3	N/A	Note	
Power Amplifier	AR	5S1G4M2	0328798	Note	

Note:

1. The Probe, Dipole and DAE calibration reference to the Appendix A.

## 5. Measurement Uncertainty

Measurement Uncertainty										
No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty Value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement System										
1	Probe calibration	B	6.0%	N	1	1	1	6.0%	6.0%	∞
2	Axial isotropy	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90%	1.90%	∞
3	Hemispherical isotropy	B	9.60%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.90%	3.90%	∞
4	Boundary Effects	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	∞
5	Probe Linearity	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70%	2.70%	∞
6	Detection limit	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	∞
7	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
8	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
9	Response time	B	0.80%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	∞
10	Integration time	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	∞
11	RF ambient	B	3.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
12	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.20%	0.20%	∞
13	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	2.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
14	Max.SAR evaluation	B	3.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
Test Sample Related										
15	Test sample positioning	A	1.86%	N	1	1	1	1.86%	1.86%	∞
16	Device holder uncertainty	A	1.70%	N	1	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
17	Drift of output power	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	∞
Phantom and Set-up										
18	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
19	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.80%	1.20%	∞
20	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	0.50%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.32%	0.26%	∞
21	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.80%	1.20%	∞
22	Liquid permittivity (meas.)	A	0.16%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.10%	0.07%	∞
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$		/	/	/	/	9.79%	9.67%	∞
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$		R	K=2	/	/	19.57%	19.34%	∞



System Check Uncertainty										
No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty Value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement System										
1	Probe calibration	B	6.0%	N	1	1	1	6.0%	6.0%	∞
2	Axial isotropy	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90%	1.90%	∞
3	Hemispherical isotropy	B	9.60%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.90%	3.90%	∞
4	Boundary Effects	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	∞
5	Probe Linearity	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70%	2.70%	∞
6	Detection limit	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	∞
7	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
8	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	∞
9	Response time	B	0.80%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	∞
10	Integration time	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	∞
11	RF ambient	B	3.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
12	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.20%	0.20%	∞
13	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	2.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	∞
14	Max.SAR evalation	B	3.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
System validation source-dipole										
15	Deviation of experimental dipole from numerical dipole	A	1.58%	N	1	1	1	1.58%	1.58%	∞
16	Dipole axis to liquid distance	A	1.35%	N	1	1	1	1.35%	1.35%	∞
17	Input power and SAR drift	B	4.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
Phantom and Set-up										
18	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	∞
20	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	0.50%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.32%	0.26%	∞
22	Liquid cpermittivity (meas.)	A	0.16%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.10%	0.07%	∞
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$		/	/	/	/	8.80%	8.79%	∞
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$		R	K=2	/	/	17.59%	17.58%	∞

## 6. SAR Measurements System Configuration

### 6.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.

A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.

A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.

The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.

The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2003.

DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.

Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.

The device holder for handheld Mobile Phones.

Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.

System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.



## 6.2. DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

- **Probe Specification**

Construction Symmetrical design with triangular core  
 Interleaved sensors  
 Built-in shielding against static charges  
 PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)

Calibration ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.

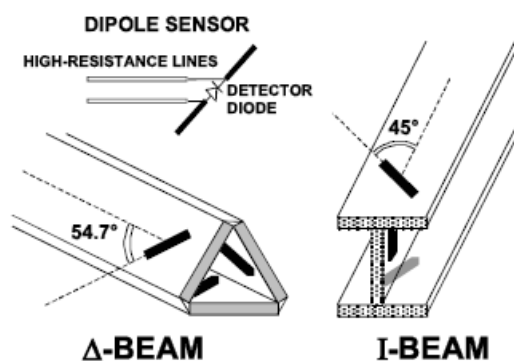
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 µW/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of Mobile Phones
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI



- **Isotropic E-Field Probe**

The isotropic E-Field probe has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change.

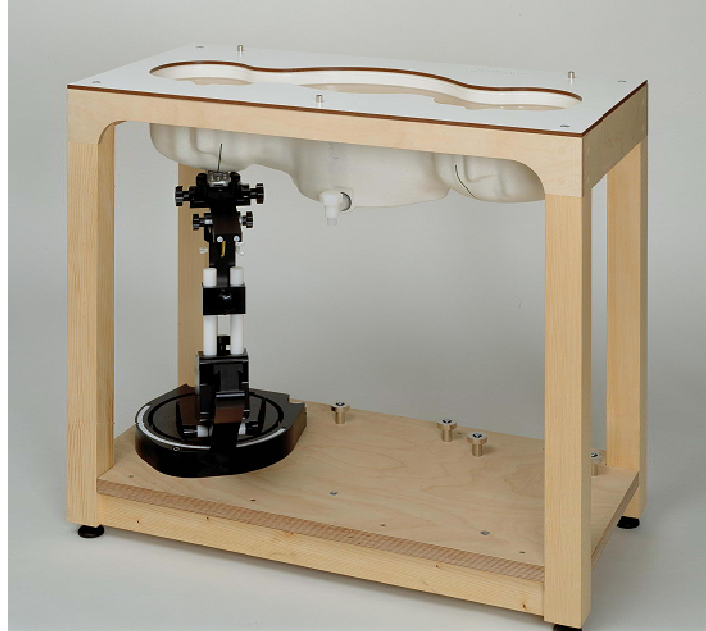
The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:



### 6.3. Phantoms

The phantom used for all tests i.e. for both system checks and device testing, was the twin-headed "SAM Phantom", manufactured by SPEAG. The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region, where shell thickness increases to 6mm).

System checking was performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections. Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.



SAM Twin Phantom

### 6.4. Device Holder

The device was placed in the device holder (illustrated below) that is supplied by SPEAG as an integral part of the DASY system.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.



Device holder supplied by SPEAG

## 7. SAR Test Procedure

### 7.1. Scanning Procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max.  $\pm 5\%$ .

The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above  $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$ ). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within  $\pm 30^\circ$ .)

#### **Area Scan**

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot. Before starting the area scan a grid spacing of 15 mm x 15 mm is set. During the scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged. After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

#### **Zoom Scan**

Zoom Scans are used to estimate the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan is done by 7x7x5 points within a cube whose base is centered around the maxima found in the preceding area scan.

#### **Spatial Peak Detection**

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented and can determine values of masses of 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY5 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as: • maximum search • extrapolation • boundary correction • peak search for averaged SAR. During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard’s method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard’s method for extrapolation. For a grid using 7x7x5 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1g and 10g cubes.

A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube 7x7x5 scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

## 7.2. Data Storage and Evaluation

### Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors),s together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".DA4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

### Data Evaluation

The SEMCAD software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	Sensitivity:	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	Conversion factor:	ConvFi
	Diode compression point:	Dcpi
Device parameters:	Frequency:	f
	Crest factor:	cf
Media parameters:	Conductivity:	$\sigma$
	Density:	$\rho$

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

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

Vi:	compensated signal of channel ( i = x, y, z )
Ui:	input signal of channel ( i = x, y, z )
cf:	crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
dcp <sub>i</sub> :	diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

$$\mathbf{E} - \text{fieldprobes : } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

$$\mathbf{H} - \text{fieldprobes : } H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

Vi:	compensated signal of channel ( i = x, y, z )
Norm <sub>i</sub> :	sensor sensitivity of channel ( i = x, y, z ), [mV/(V/m)²] for E-field Probes
ConvF:	sensitivity enhancement in solution
a <sub>ij</sub> :	sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
f:	carrier frequency [GHz]
E <sub>i</sub> :	electric field strength of channel i in V/m
H <sub>i</sub> :	magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

SAR: local specific absorption rate in mW/g  
Etot: total field strength in V/m  
 $\sigma$ : conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]  
 $\rho$ : equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

## 8. Position of the wireless device in relation to the phantom

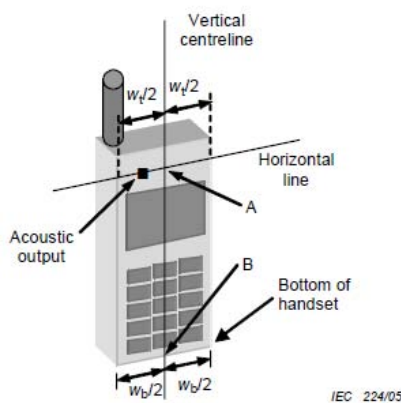
### 8.1. Head Position

The wireless device define two imaginary lines on the handset, the vertical centreline and the horizontal line, for the handset in vertical orientation as shown in Figures 5a and 5b.

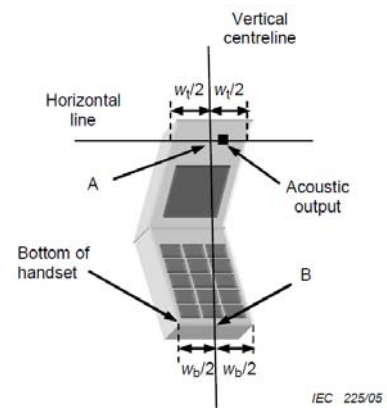
**The vertical centreline** passes through two points on the front side of the handset: the midpoint of the width  $W_t$  of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A in Figures 5a and 5b), and the midpoint of the width  $W_b$  of the bottom of the handset (point B).

**The horizontal line** is perpendicular to the vertical centreline and passes through the centre of the acoustic output (see Figures 5a and 5b). The two lines intersect at point A.

Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the centre of the acoustic output. However, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centreline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset (see Figure 5b), especially for clam-shell handsets, handsets with flip cover pieces, and other irregularly shaped handsets.



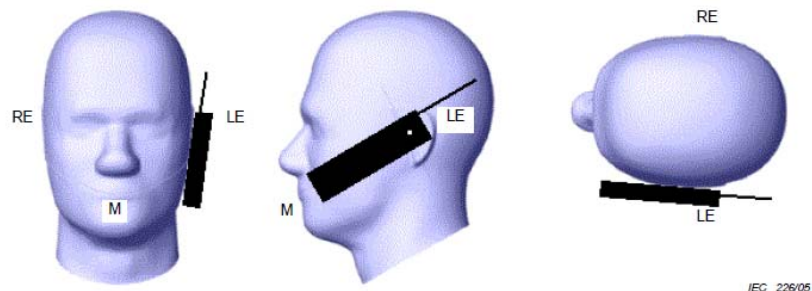
Figures 5a



Figures 5b

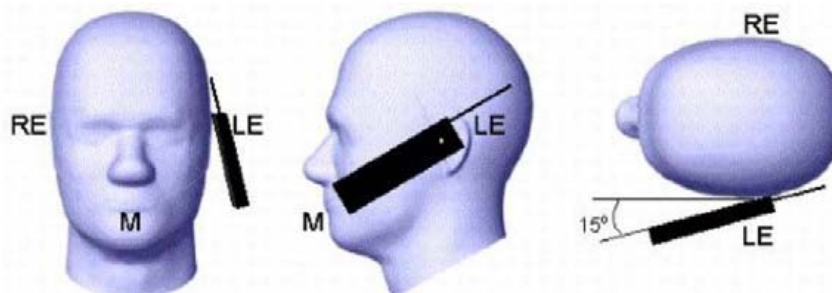
- $W_t$  Width of the handset at the level of the acoustic
- $W_b$  Width of the bottom of the handset
- A Midpoint of the width  $w_t$  of the handset at the level of the acoustic output
- B Midpoint of the width  $w_b$  of the bottom of the handset

### Cheek position



Picture 2 Cheek position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM

### Tilt position

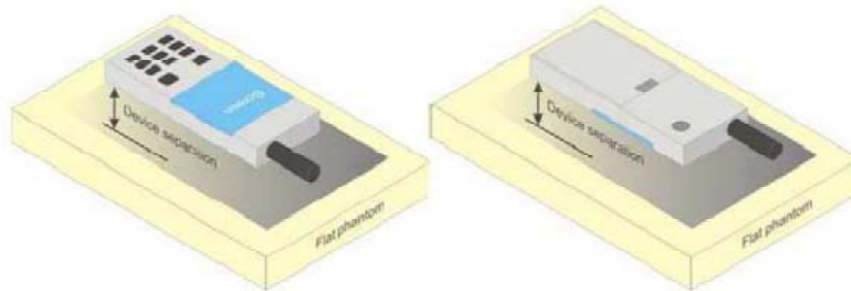


Picture 3 Tilt position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM



## 8.2. Body Position

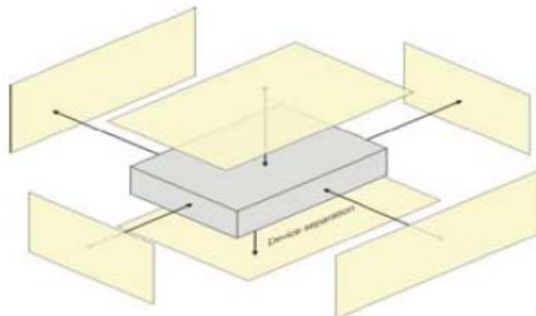
Devices that support transmission while used with body-worn accessories must be tested for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, typically according to the smallest test separation distance required for the group of body-worn accessories with similar operating and exposure characteristics. Devices that are designed to operate on the body of users using lanyards and straps or without requiring additional body-worn accessories must be tested for SAR compliance using a conservative minimum test separation distance  $\leq 5 \text{ mm}$  to support compliance



Picture 4 Test positions for body-worn devices

## 8.3. Hotspot Mode Exposure conditions

The hotspot mode and body-worn accessory SAR test configurations may overlap for handsets. When the same wireless mode transmission configurations for voice and data are required for SAR measurements, the more conservative configuration with a smaller separation distance should be tested for the overlapping SAR configurations. This typically applies to the back and front surfaces of a handset when SAR is required for both hotspot mode and body-worn accessory exposure conditions. Depending on the form factor and dimensions of a device, the test separation distance used for hotspot mode SAR measurement is either **10 mm** or that used in the body-worn accessory configuration, whichever is less for devices with dimension  $> 9 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$ . For smaller devices with dimensions  $\leq 9 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$  because of a greater potential for next to body use a test separation of  $\leq 5 \text{ mm}$  must be used.



Picture 5 Test positions for Hotspot Mode

## 9. System Check

### 9.1. Tissue Dielectric Parameters

The liquid is consisted of water,salt,Glycol,Sugar,Preventol and Cellulose.The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case.The table 3 and table 4 show the detail solition.It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the KDB865664.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )
For Head								
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.9	41.5
1800,1900,2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.4	40
2450	55	0	0	0	0	45	1.8	39.2
For Body								
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
1800.1900.2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7

Tissue dielectric parameters for head and body phantoms				
Target Frequency (MHz)	Head		Body	
	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (s/m)	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (s/m)
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
1800-2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95

**Check Result:**

<b>Dielectric performance of Head tissue simulating liquid</b>				
Frequency (MHz)	Description	DielectricParameters		Temp
		$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (s/m)	°C
835	Recommended result ±5% window	41.50 39.43 to 43.58	0.90 0.86 to 0.95	/
	Measurement value 2016-12-18	41.52	0.90	21
1900	Recommended result ±5% window	40.0 38.00 to 42.00	1.40 1.33 to 1.47	/
	Measurement value 2016-12-19	40.12	1.41	21

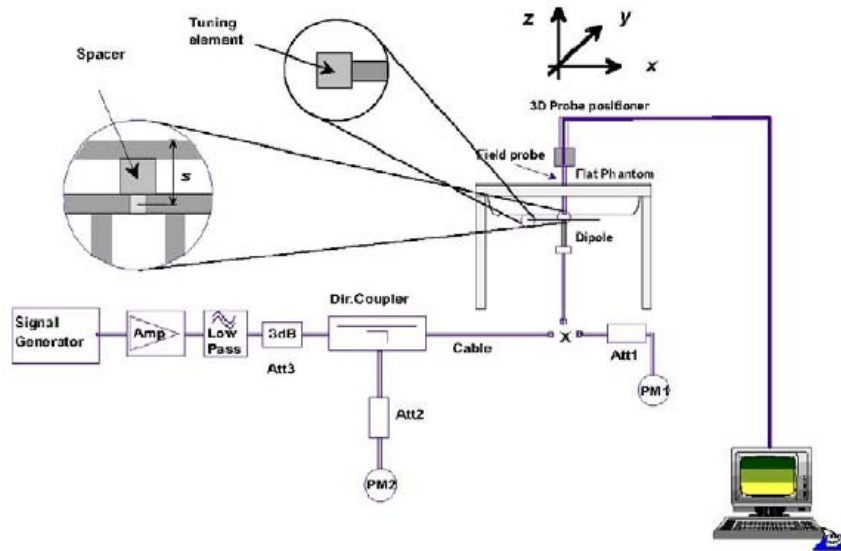
<b>Dielectric performance of Body tissue simulating liquid</b>				
Frequency (MHz)	Description	DielectricParameters		Temp
		$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (s/m)	°C
835	Recommended result ±5% window	55.2 52.44 to 57.96	0.97 0.92 to 1.02	/
	Measurement value 2016-12-18	55.15	0.96	21
1900	Recommended result ±5% window	53.3 50.64 to 55.97	1.52 1.44 to 1.60	/
	Measurement value 2016-12-19	53.12	1.52	21

### 9.2. SAR System Check

The purpose of the system check is to verify that the system operates within its specifications at the device test frequency. The system check is simple check of repeatability to make sure that the system works correctly at the time of the compliance test;

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration with the relevant liquids and test system ( $\pm 10\%$ ).

System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the DASY5 system.



The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 24 dBm (250mW) before dipole is connected.



Photo of Dipole Setup

**Check Result:**

Head				
Frequency (MHz)	Description	SAR(W/kg)		Temp
		1g	10g	°C
835	Recommended result ±5% window	2.41 2.29 - 2.53	1.57 1.49 - 1.65	/
	Measurement value 2016-12-18	2.43	1.58	21
1900	Recommended result ±5% window	9.71 9.22 - 10.20	5.08 4.83 - 5.33	/
	Measurement value 2016-12-19	10.02	5.11	21

Body				
Frequency (MHz)	Description	SAR(W/kg)		Temp
		1g	10g	°C
835	Recommended result ±5% window	2.47 2.35 - 2.59	1.64 1.55 - 1.71	/
	Measurement value 2016-12-18	2.52	1.65	21
1900	Recommended result ±5% window	9.98 9.48 - 10.48	5.26 5.00 - 5.52	/
	Measurement value 2016-12-19	10.2	5.33	21

**Note:**

1. the graph results see follow.
2. Recommended Values used derive from the calibration certificate and 250 mW is used as feeding power to the calibrated dipole.

**System Performance Check at 835 MHz Head**

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d134

Date:2016-12-18

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.90$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.52$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(6.53, 6.53, 6.53); Calibrated: 02/09/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 26/07/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (61x91x1):**Measurement grid: dx=15.00 mm, dy=15.00 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.58 mW/g

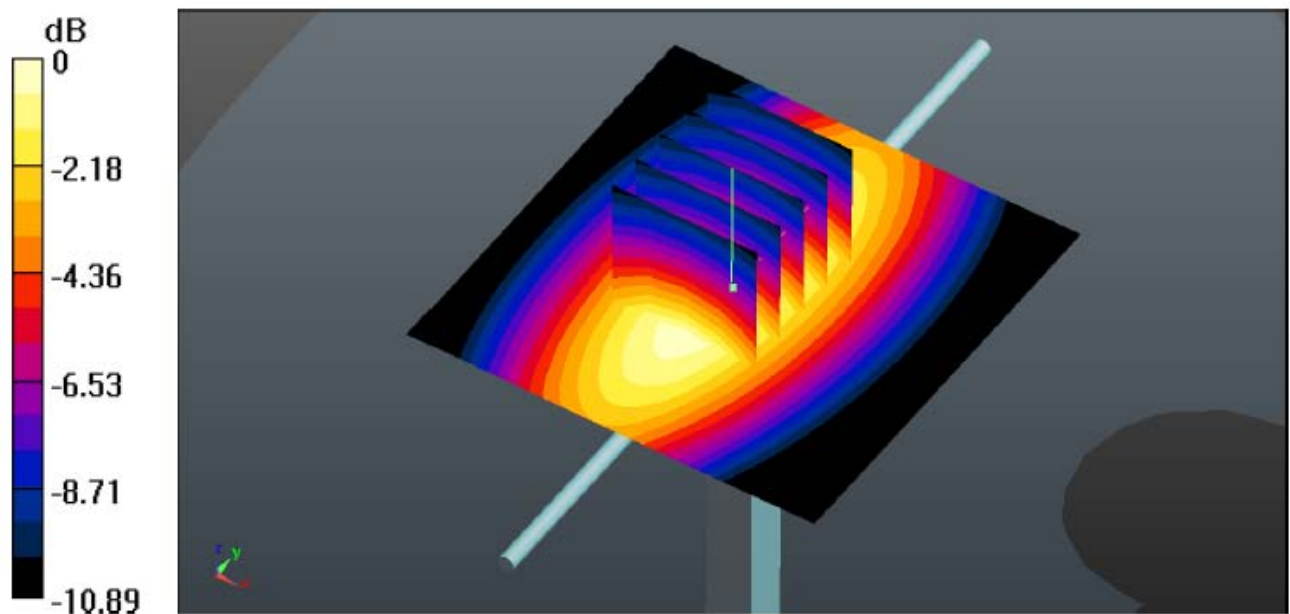
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=7mm, dy=7mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 52.82 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.66 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.59 mW/g



System Performance Check 835MHz Head 250mW

### System Performance Check at 835 MHz Body

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d134

Date:2016-12-18

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.96$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.15$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 02/09/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 26/07/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (61x91x1):**Measurement grid: dx=15.00 mm, dy=15.00 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.45 mW/g

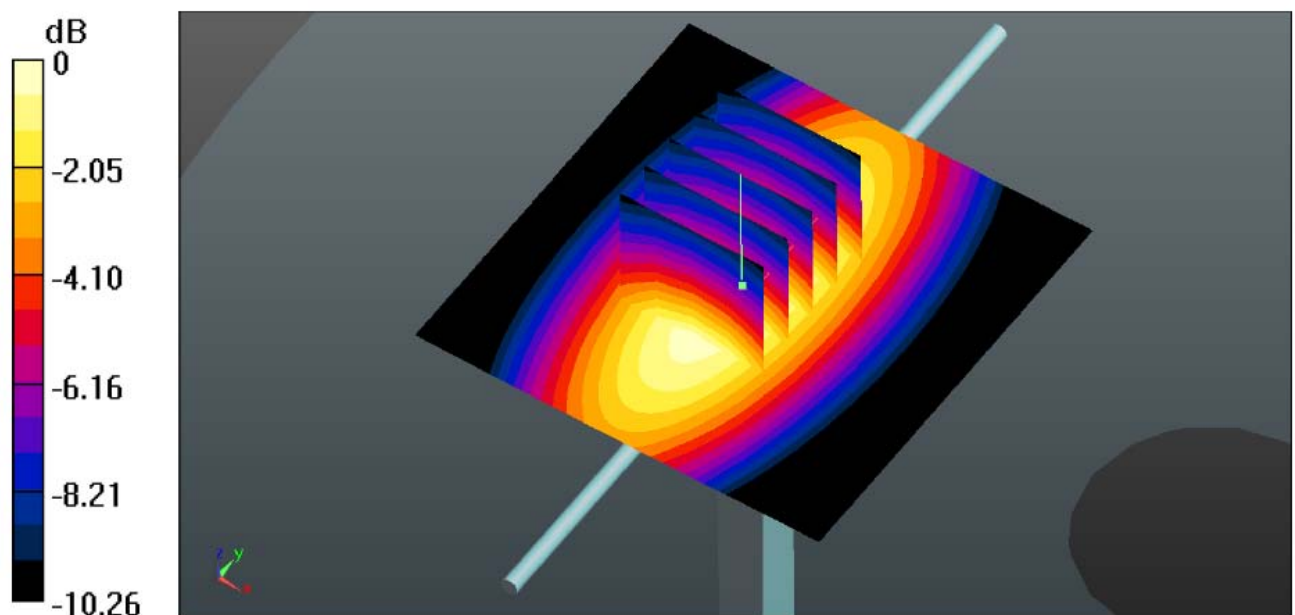
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=7mm, dy=7mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 51.00 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.70 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.52 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.65 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.94 W/kg



System Performance Check 835MHz Body 250mW

**System Performance Check at 1900 MHz Head**

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d150  
Date:2016-12-19

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.41$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.12$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY5 Configuration:**

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(5.26,5.26,5.26); Calibrated: 02/09/2016;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 26/07/2016

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

**Area Scan (61x91x1):**Measurement grid: dx=15.00 mm, dy=15.00 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 10.65 W/kg

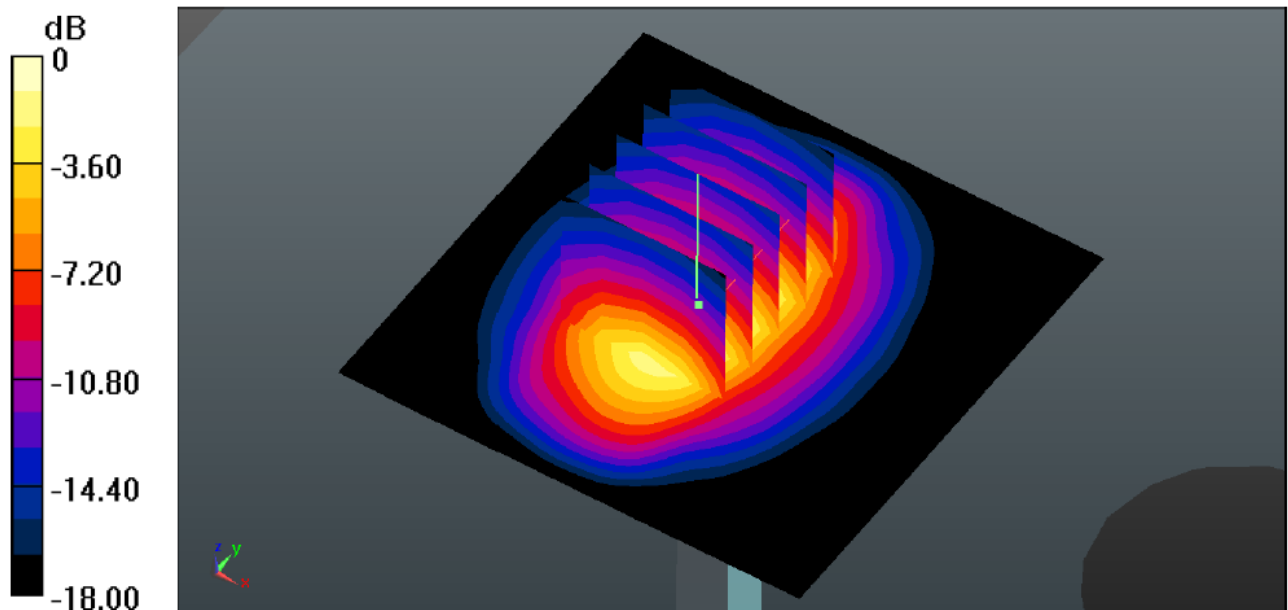
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=7mm, dy=7mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 73.83 V/m; Power Drift = -0.15 Db

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 12.352 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.02mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.11 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.43 W/kg



System Performance Check 1900MHz Head 250mW



**System Performance Check at 1900 MHz Body**

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d150

Date:2016-12-19

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.52$ S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.12$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY5 Configuration:**

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(5.05,5.05,5.05); Calibrated: 02/09/2016;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 26/07/2016

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

**Area Scan (61x91x1):**Measurement grid: dx=15.00 mm, dy=15.00 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.46 mW/g

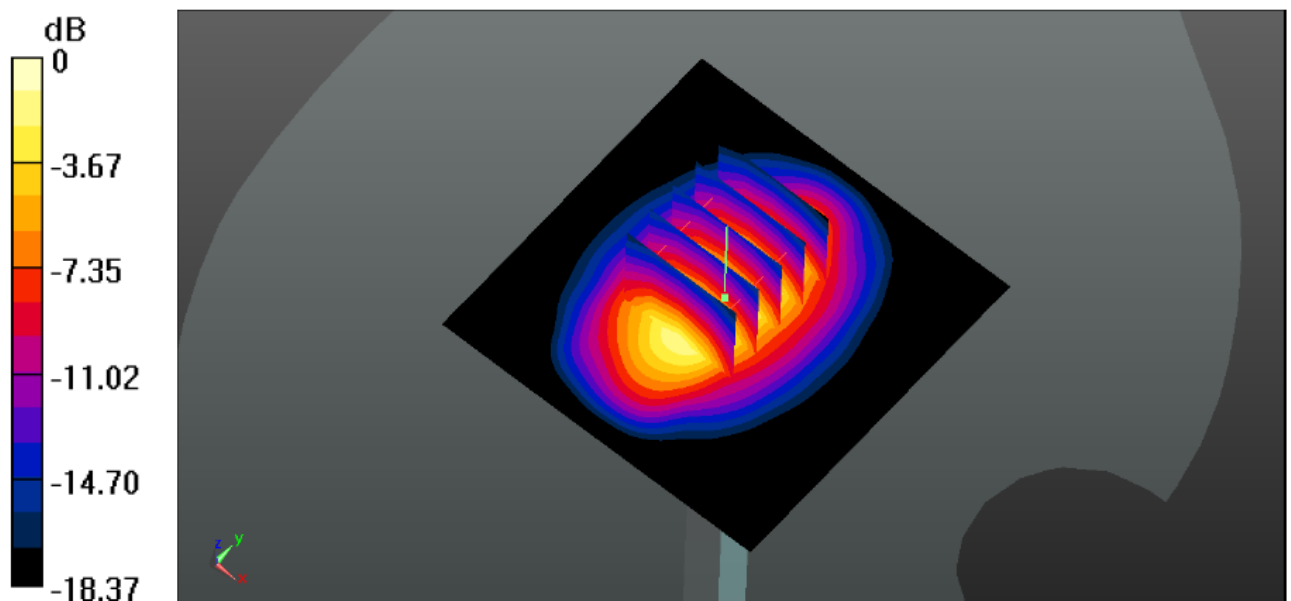
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=7mm, dy=7mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 70.21 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.4 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.2mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.33 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.4 mW/g



System Performance Check 1900MHz Body250mW

## 10. SAR Exposure Limits

SAR assessments have been made in line with the requirements of ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992

Type Exposure	Limit (mW/g)	
	General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment	Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment
Spatial Average SAR (whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak SAR (1g cube tissue for head and trunk)	1.60	8.0
Spatial Peak SAR (10g for limb)	4.0	20.0

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

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

## 11. Conducted Power Measurement Results

### GSM Conducted Power

1. Per KDB 447498 D01, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and further SAR test reduction
2. Per KDB 941225 D01, considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for Head and Body-worn SAR test reduction for GSM and GPRS modes is determined by the source-base time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance. The mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. Therefore, the EUT was set in GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850 and GPRS (4Tx slots) for PCS1900.
3. Per KDB941225 D01, for hotspot SAR test reduction for GPRS modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance, For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. Therefore, the EUT was set in GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850 and GPRS (4Tx slots) for PCS1900.

Mode: GSM850		Conducted Power (dBm)			Division Factors	Averager Power (dBm)		
		CH128	CH190	CH251		CH128	CH190	CH251
		824.2MHz	836.6MHz	848.8MHz		824.2MHz	836.6MHz	848.8MHz
GSM		32.07	32.09	32.22	-9.03	23.04	23.06	23.19
GPRS (GMSK)	1TXslot	32.04	32.06	32.20	-9.03	23.01	23.03	23.17
	2TXslots	29.53	29.63	29.74	-6.02	23.51	23.61	23.72
	3TXslots	27.86	27.91	28.00	-4.26	23.60	23.65	23.74
	4TXslots	26.65	26.68	26.77	-3.01	23.64	23.67	23.76
Mode: PCS1900		Conducted Power (dBm)			Division Factors	Averager Power (dBm)		
		CH512	CH661	CH810		CH512	CH661	CH810
		1850.2MHz	1880.0MHz	1909.8MHz		1850.2MHz	1880.0MHz	1909.8MHz
GSM		29.89	29.79	29.70	-9.03	20.86	20.76	20.67
GPRS (GMSK)	1TXslot	29.86	29.76	29.69	-9.03	20.83	20.73	20.66
	2TXslots	27.53	27.51	27.42	-6.02	21.51	21.49	21.40
	3TXslots	25.97	25.91	25.81	-4.26	21.71	21.65	21.55
	4TXslots	24.84	24.76	24.68	-3.01	21.83	21.75	21.67

Note:

1) Division Factors

To average the power, the division factor is as follows:

1TX-slot = 1 transmit time slot out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/1) => -9.03dB

2TX-slots = 2 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/2) => -6.02dB

3TX-slots = 3 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/3) => -4.26dB

4TX-slots = 4 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/4) => -3.01dB

**WCDMA Conducted Power**

1. The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS34.121 specification.
2. The procedures in KDB 941225 D01 are applied for 3GPP Rel. 6 HSPA to configure the device in the required sub-test mode to determine SAR test exclusion

A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

**HSDPA Setup Configuration:**

- a) The EUT was connected to base station RS CMU200 referred to the setup configuration
- b) The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements
- c) A call was established between EUT and base station with following setting:
  - i. Set Gain Factors ( $\beta_c$  and  $\beta_d$ ) and parameters were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, Quoted from the TS 34.121
  - ii. Set RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode
  - iii. Set Cell Power=-86dBm
  - iv. Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 1, QPSK)
  - v. Select HSDPA uplink parameters
  - vi. Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI=8
  - vii. Set Ack-Nack repetition Factor to 3
  - viii. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (K) to 4ms
  - ix. Set CQI repetition factor to 2
  - x. Power ctrl mode= all up bits
- d) The transmitter maximum output power was recorded.

**Table C.10.1.4:  $\beta$  values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH**

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

Note 1:  $\Delta_{ACK}$ ,  $\Delta_{NACK}$  and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$  with  $\beta_{HS} = 30/15 * \beta_c$ .

Note 2: For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA,  $\Delta_{ACK}$  and  $\Delta_{NACK} = 30/15$  with  $\beta_{HS} = 30/15 * \beta_c$ , and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 24/15$  with  $\beta_{HS} = 24/15 * \beta_c$ .

Note 3: CM = 1 for  $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$ ,  $\beta_{HS}/\beta_c = 24/15$ . For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.

Note 4: For subtest 2 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c = 11/15$  and  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .

Setup Configuration

**HSUPA Setup Configuration:**

- a) The EUT was connected to base station RS CMU200 referred to the setup configuration
- b) The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements
- c) A call was established between EUT and base station with following setting:
  - i. Call configs = 5.2b, 5.9b, 5.10b, and 5.13.2B with QPSK
  - ii. Set Gain Factors ( $\beta_c$  and  $\beta_d$ ) and parameters (AG index) were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C11.1.3, Quoted from the TS 34.121
  - iii. Set Cell Power=-86dBm
  - iv. Set channel type= 12.2Kbps + HSPA mode
  - v. Set UE Target power
  - vi. Set Ctrl mode=Alternating bits
  - vii. Set and observe the E-TFCl
  - viii. Confirm that E-TFCl is equal the target E-TFCl of 75 for Sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCl
- d) The transmitter maximum output power waw recorded.

**Table C.11.1.3:  $\beta$  values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH**

Sub-test	$\beta_c$	$\beta_d$	$\beta_d$ (SF)	$\beta_c/\beta_d$	$\beta_{HS}$ (Note 1)	$\beta_{ec}$	$\beta_{ed}$ (Note 5) (Note 6)	$\beta_{ed}$ (SF)	$\beta_{ed}$ (Codes)	CM (dB) (Note 2)	MPR (dB) (Note 2)	AG Index (Note 6)	E-TFCl
1	11/15 (Note 3)	15/15 (Note 3)	64	11/15 (Note 3)	22/15	209/25	1309/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	$\beta_{ed1}: 47/15$ $\beta_{ed2}: 47/15$	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	15/15 (Note 4)	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

- Note 1:  $\Delta_{ACK}, \Delta_{NACK}$  and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$  with  $\beta_{HS} = 30/15 * \beta_c$ .
- Note 2: CM = 1 for  $\beta_c/\beta_d=12/15, \beta_{HS}/\beta_c=24/15$ . For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.
- Note 3: For subtest 1 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c = 10/15$  and  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .
- Note 4: For subtest 5 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c = 14/15$  and  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .
- Note 5: In case of testing by UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1, Sub-test 3 is omitted according to TS25.306 Table 5.1g.
- Note 6:  $\beta_{ed}$  can not be set directly, it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

**Setup Configuration**

**General Note:**

- 1. Per KDB 941225 D01, SAR for Head / Hotspot / Body-worn Exposure is measured using a 12.2Kbps RMC with TPC bit ocfigured to all 1s
- 2. Per KDB 941225 D01 RMC12.2Kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If the maximum output power and Tune-up tolerance specified for production units in HSDPA/HSUPA is  $\leq 1/4$ dB higher than RMC 12.2Kbps or when the highest reported SAR of the RMC12.2Kbps is scaled by the ratio fo specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of HSDPA / HSUPA to RMC 12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  mW/g, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA.

Mode		WCDMA Band V			WCDMA Band II		
		Conducted Power (dBm)			Conducted Power (dBm)		
		CH4132	CH4183	CH4233	CH9262	CH9400	CH9538
		826.4	836.6	846.6	1852.4	1880.0	1907.6
AMR 12.2K		21.92	21.87	21.69	21.44	21.65	21.71
RMC 12.2K		21.94	21.91	21.70	21.46	21.68	21.72
HSDPA	Subtest-1	20.15	20.11	19.94	19.71	19.91	19.96
	Subtest-2	19.99	19.94	19.78	19.55	19.74	19.80
	Subtest-3	19.99	19.96	19.77	19.55	19.75	19.79
	Subtest-4	19.73	19.68	19.52	19.30	19.49	19.54
HSUPA	Subtest-1	19.62	19.57	19.41	19.19	19.38	19.43
	Subtest-2	19.46	19.42	19.26	19.04	19.23	19.28
	Subtest-3	19.38	19.33	19.17	18.95	19.14	19.19
	Subtest-4	19.32	19.28	19.12	18.90	19.08	19.14
	Subtest-5	19.27	19.23	19.07	18.85	19.03	19.09

### Bluetooth Conducted Power

Bluetooth			
Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted power (dBm)
GFSK	00	2402	1.68
	39	2441	4.31
	78	2480	2.54
$\pi/4$ QPSK	00	2402	1.28
	39	2441	3.59
	78	2480	1.90
8DPSK	00	2402	1.50
	39	2441	3.84
	78	2480	2.13

Per KDB 447498 D01, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100MHz to 6GHz at test separation distances  $\cong 50$ mm are determined by:

$$[(\text{max. Power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})]^* [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \cong 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR}$$

Band/Mode	F(GHz)	Position	SAR test exclusion threshold (mW)	RF output power		SAR test exclusion
				dBm	mW	
Bluetooth	2.45	Head	9.6	5	3.16	Yes
		Body	19.20	5	3.16	Yes

Per KDB 447498 D01, when the minimum test separation distance is  $< 5$ mm, a distance of 5mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

The test exclusion threshold is  $\cong 3$ , SAR testing is not required.

## 12. Maximum Tune-up Limit

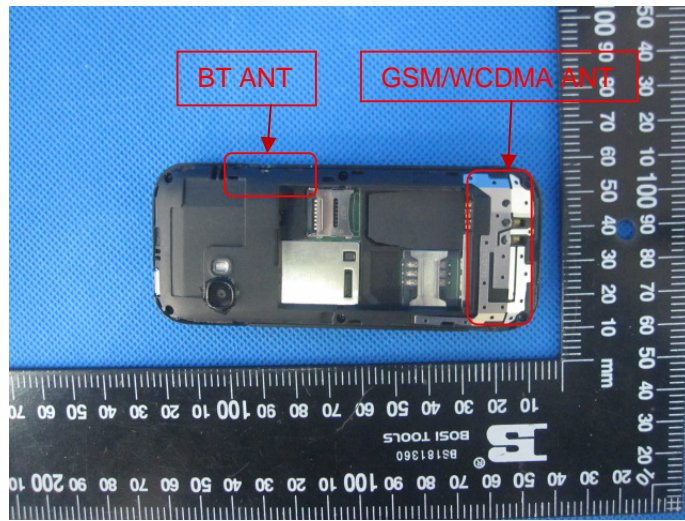
Mode	Burst Average Power (dBm)	
	GSM850	PCS1900
GSM (GMSK, 1Tx Slot)	33.00	30.00
GPRS (GMSK, 1Tx Slot)	33.00	30.00
GPRS (GMSK, 2Tx Slot)	30.50	28.00
GPRS (GMSK, 3Tx Slot)	28.50	26.00
GPRS (GMSK, 4Tx Slot)	27.50	25.00

Mode	Burst Average Power (dBm)	
	WCDMA Band V	WCDMA Band II
AMR 12.2Kbps	22.00	22.00
RMC 12.2Kbps	22.00	22.00
HSDPA Subtest-1	21.00	20.00
HSDPA Subtest-2	20.00	20.00
HSDPA Subtest-3	20.00	20.00
HSDPA Subtest-4	20.00	20.00
HSUPA Subtest-1	20.00	19.50
HSUPA Subtest-2	19.50	19.50
HSUPA Subtest-3	19.50	19.50
HSUPA Subtest-4	19.50	19.50
HSUPA Subtest-5	19.50	19.50

Bluetooth			
Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Peak Power (dBm)
GFSK	00	2402	2.00
	39	2441	5.00
	78	2480	3.00
$\pi/4$ QPSK	00	2402	2.00
	39	2441	4.00
	78	2480	3.00
8DPSK	00	2402	2.00
	39	2441	4.00
	78	2480	3.00



### 13. Antenna Location





## 14. SAR Measurement Results

### Head SAR

GSM850										
Mode	Test Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up limit (dBm)	Tune up scaling factor	Power Drift(dB)	Measured SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Report SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Test Plot
		CH	MHz							
GPRS (4Tx slot)	Left-Cheek	128	824.2	26.65	27.50	1.22	-	-	-	-
		190	836.6	26.68	27.50	1.21	0.12	0.198	0.24	H1
		251	848.8	26.77	27.50	1.18	-	-	-	-
	Left-Tilt	128	824.2	26.65	27.50	1.22	-	-	-	-
		190	836.6	26.68	27.50	1.21	-0.13	0.151	0.18	-
		251	848.8	26.77	27.50	1.18	-	-	-	-
	Right-Cheek	128	824.2	26.65	27.50	1.22	-	-	-	-
		190	836.6	26.68	27.50	1.21	-0.05	0.187	0.23	-
		251	848.8	26.77	27.50	1.18	-	-	-	-
	Right-Tilt	128	824.2	26.65	27.50	1.22	-	-	-	-
		190	836.6	26.68	27.50	1.21	0.07	0.149	0.18	-
		251	848.8	26.77	27.50	1.18	-	-	-	-

PCS1900										
Mode	Test Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up limit (dBm)	Tune up scaling factor	Power Drift(dB)	Measured SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Report SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Test Plot
		CH	MHz							
GPRS (4Tx slot)	Left-Cheek	512	1850.2	24.84	25.00	1.04	-	-	-	-
		661	1880.0	24.76	25.00	1.06	-0.01	0.667	0.70	H2
		810	1909.8	24.68	25.00	1.08	-	-	-	-
	Left-Tilt	512	1850.2	24.84	25.00	1.04	-	-	-	-
		661	1880.0	24.76	25.00	1.06	-0.01	0.496	0.52	-
		810	1909.8	24.68	25.00	1.08	-	-	-	-
	Right-Cheek	512	1850.2	24.84	25.00	1.04	-	-	-	-
		661	1880.0	24.76	25.00	1.06	0.01	0.612	0.65	-
		810	1909.8	24.68	25.00	1.08	-	-	-	-
	Right-Tilt	512	1850.2	24.84	25.00	1.04	-	-	-	-
		661	1880.0	24.76	25.00	1.06	0.01	0.467	0.49	-
		810	1909.8	24.68	25.00	1.08	-	-	-	-

Note:

Per KDB865664 D01v01r04, Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 mW/g

WCDMA Band V										
Mode	Test Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up limit (dBm)	Tune up scaling factor	Power Drift(dB)	Measured SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Report SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Test Plot
		CH	MHz							
RMC 12.2K bps	Left-Cheek	4132	826.4	21.94	22.00	1.01	-	-	-	-
		4183	836.6	21.91	22.00	1.02	0.13	0.186	0.19	H3
		4233	846.6	21.70	22.00	1.07	-	-	-	-
	Left-Tilt	4132	826.4	21.94	22.00	1.01	-	-	-	-
		4183	836.6	21.91	22.00	1.02	0.11	0.153	0.16	-
		4233	846.6	21.70	22.00	1.07	-	-	-	-
	Right-Cheek	4132	826.4	21.94	22.00	1.01	-	-	-	-
		4183	836.6	21.91	22.00	1.02	0.18	0.176	0.18	-
		4233	846.6	21.70	22.00	1.07	-	-	-	-
	Right-Tilt	4132	826.4	21.94	22.00	1.01	-	-	-	-
		4183	836.6	21.91	22.00	1.02	-0.06	0.142	0.15	-
		4233	846.6	21.70	22.00	1.07	-	-	-	-

WCDMA Band II										
Mode	Test Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up limit (dBm)	Tune up scaling factor	Power Drift(dB)	Measured SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Report SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Test Plot
		CH	MHz							
RMC 12.2K bps	Left-Cheek	9262	1852.4	21.46	22.00	1.13	-	-	-	-
		9400	1880.0	21.68	22.00	1.08	0.01	0.719	0.77	H4
		9538	1907.6	21.72	22.00	1.07	-	-	-	-
	Left-Tilt	9262	1852.4	21.46	22.00	1.13	-	-	-	-
		9400	1880.0	21.68	22.00	1.08	0.01	0.578	0.62	-
		9538	1907.6	21.72	22.00	1.07	-	-	-	-
	Right-Cheek	9262	1852.4	21.46	22.00	1.13	-	-	-	-
		9400	1880.0	21.68	22.00	1.08	-0.02	0.685	0.74	-
		9538	1907.6	21.72	22.00	1.07	-	-	-	-
	Right-Tilt	9262	1852.4	21.46	22.00	1.13	-	-	-	-
		9400	1880.0	21.68	22.00	1.08	-0.01	0.524	0.56	-
		9538	1907.6	21.72	22.00	1.07	-	-	-	-

## Note:

Per KDB865664 D01v01r04, Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 mW/g

**Body SAR**

GSM850										
Mode	Test Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up limit (dBm)	Tune up scaling factor	Power Drift(dB)	Measured SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Report SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Test Plot
		CH	MHz							
GPRS (4Tx slot)	Front	128	824.2	26.65	27.50	1.22	-	-	-	-
		190	836.6	26.68	27.50	1.21	0.06	0.218	0.26	-
		251	848.8	26.77	27.50	1.18	-	-	-	-
	Back	128	824.2	26.65	27.50	1.22	-	-	-	-
		190	836.6	26.68	27.50	1.21	-0.13	0.33	0.40	B1
		251	848.8	26.77	27.50	1.18	-	-	-	-

PCS1900										
Mode	Test Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up limit (dBm)	Tune up scaling factor	Power Drift(dB)	Measured SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Report SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Test Plot
		CH	MHz							
GPRS (4Tx slot)	Front	512	1850.2	24.84	25.00	1.04	-	-	-	-
		661	1880.0	24.76	25.00	1.06	-0.04	0.508	0.54	-
		810	1909.8	24.68	25.00	1.08	-	-	-	-
	Back	512	1850.2	24.84	25.00	1.04	0.08	0.761	0.79	-
		661	1880.0	24.76	25.00	1.06	0.06	0.778	0.82	B2
		810	1909.8	24.68	25.00	1.08	0.10	0.756	0.81	-

WCDMA Band V										
Mode	Test Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up limit (dBm)	Tune up scaling factor	Power Drift(dB)	Measured SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Report SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Test Plot
		CH	MHz							
RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	4132	826.4	21.94	22.00	1.01	-	-	-	-
		4183	836.6	21.91	22.00	1.02	0.03	0.229	0.23	-
		4233	846.6	21.70	22.00	1.07	-	-	-	-
	Back	4132	826.4	21.94	22.00	1.01	-	-	-	-
		4183	836.6	21.91	22.00	1.02	-0.09	0.322	0.33	B3
		4233	846.6	21.70	22.00	1.07	-	-	-	-

WCDMA Band II										
Mode	Test Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up limit (dBm)	Tune up scaling factor	Power Drift(dB)	Measured SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Report SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Test Plot
		CH	MHz							
RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	9262	1852.4	21.46	22.00	1.13	-	-	-	-
		9400	1880.0	21.68	22.00	1.08	0.08	0.586	0.63	-
		9538	1907.6	21.72	22.00	1.07	-	-	-	-
	Back	9262	1852.4	21.46	22.00	1.13	0.06	0.796	0.90	-
		9400	1880.0	21.68	22.00	1.08	0.18	0.854	0.92	B4
		9538	1907.6	21.72	22.00	1.07	0.12	0.813	0.87	-

Note:

- Per KDB865664 D01, Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 mW/g

## 15. SAR Measurement Variability

SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium.

The following procedures are applied to determine if repeated measurements are required.

- 1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is  $< 0.80$  W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
- 2) When the original highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.80$  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  $\geq 1.45$  W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.5$  W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$ .

SAR Measurement Variability for Body WCDMA Band II(1g)

Frequency		Configuration	Test Position	Spacing (mm)	Original SAR (W/kg)	First Repeated SAR (W/kg)	The Ratio	Second Repeated SAR (W/kg)
CH	MHz							
9400	1880.0	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	10	0.854	0.813	1.05	/

SAR Test Data Plots

Test mode:	GSM850-GPRS 4TS	Test Position:	Left Head Cheek	Test Plot:	H1
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Date:2016-12-18

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency:836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle:1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f=836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma=0.91$ S/m;  $\epsilon_r=41.48$ ;  $\rho=1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Head Section:

#### DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(6.53, 6.53, 6.53); Calibrated: 02/09/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 26/07/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (51x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500$  mm,  $dy=1.500$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.218 mW/g

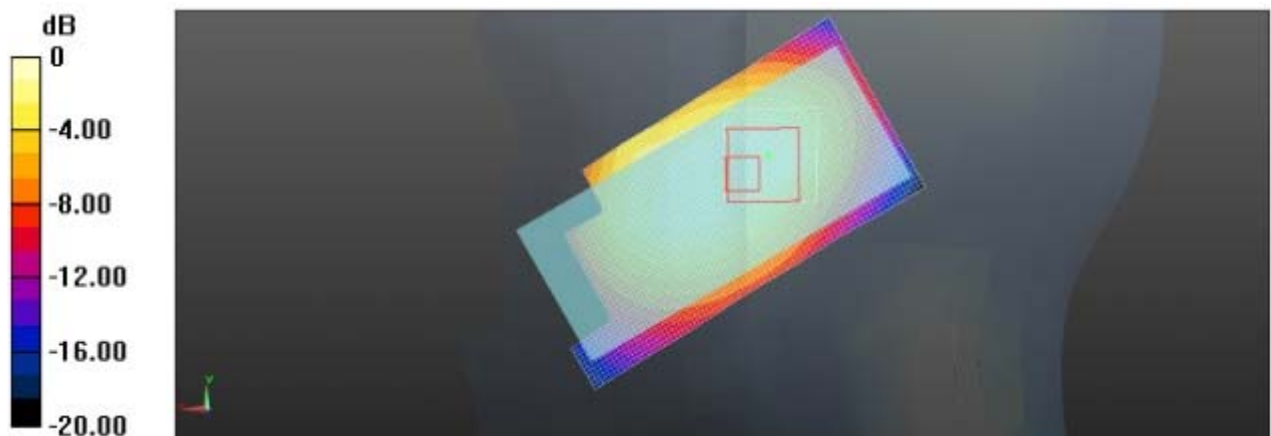
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 8.155 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.265 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.198 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.151 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.212 W/kg



Left Head Cheek (GSM850 GPRS 4TS Middle Channel)

Test mode:	PCS1900 GPRS 4TS	Test Position:	Left Head Cheek	Test Plot:	H2
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Date:2016-12-19

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.0 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1880.0$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.41$  mho/m;  $\epsilon = 40.01$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Head Section

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(5.26,5.26,5.26); Calibrated: 02/09/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 26/07/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (51x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500$  mm,  $dy=1.500$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.829 mW/g

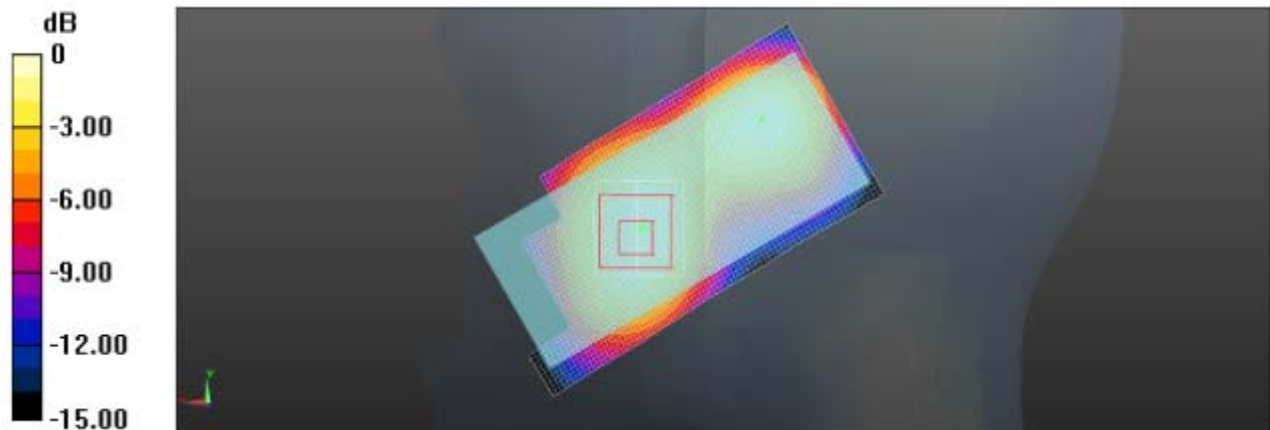
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 16.811 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.161 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.667 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.354 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.839 W/kg



Left Head Tilt (PCS1900 Middle Channel)

Test mode:	WCDMA Band V	Test Position:	Left Head Cheek	Test Plot:	H3
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Date:2016-12-18

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle:1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f=836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma=0.91$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r=41.48$ ;  $\rho=1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Head Section:

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(6.53, 6.53, 6.53); Calibrated: 02/09/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 26/07/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (51x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500$  mm,  $dy=1.500$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.208 mW/g

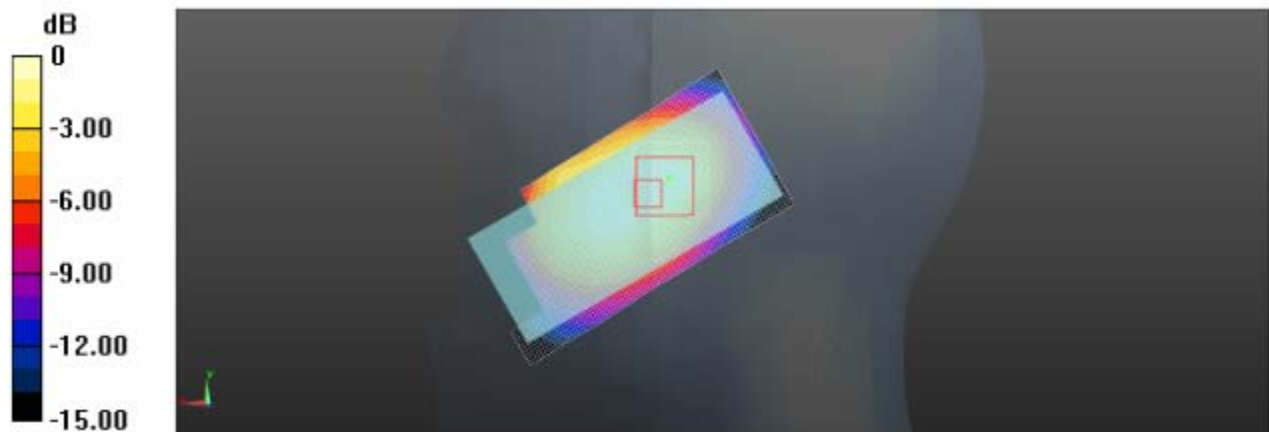
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 6.041 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.233 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.186 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.130 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.201 W/kg



Left Head Cheek (WCDMA Band V Middle Channel)

Test mode:	WCDMA Band II	Test Position:	Left Head Cheek	Test Plot:	H4
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Date:2016-12-19

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.0 MHz;Duty Cycle:1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f=1880.0$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.41$  mho/m;  $\epsilon = 40.01$ ;  $\rho=1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Head Section:

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(5.26,5.26,5.26); Calibrated: 02/09/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 26/07/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (51x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500$  mm,  $dy=1.500$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) =0.910 mW/g

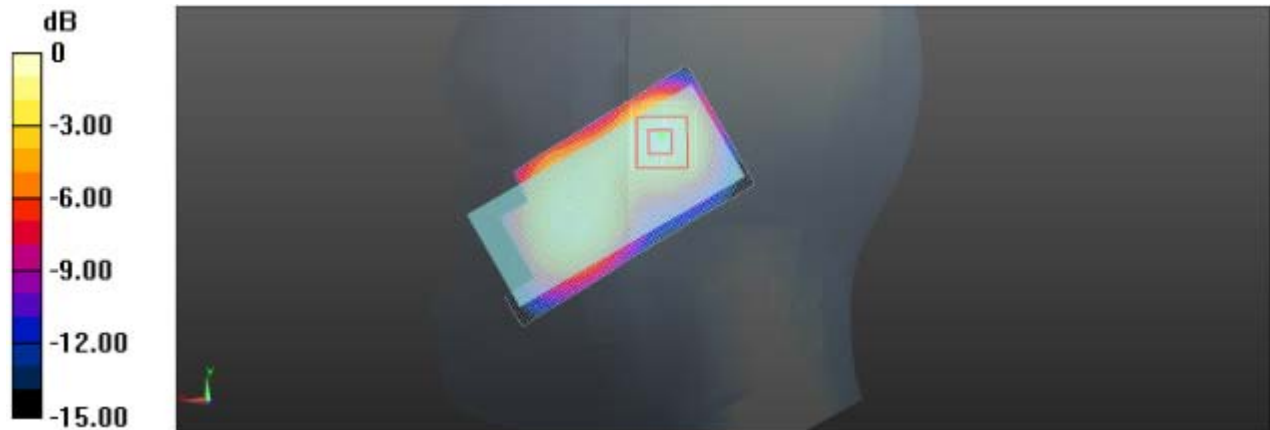
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 15.305 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.285 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.719 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.423 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.895 W/kg



Left Head Cheek (WCDMA Band II Middle Channel)



Test mode:	GSM850 GPRS 4TS	Test Position:	Rear Side	Test Plot:	B1
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Date:2016-12-18

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency:836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle:1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f=836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma=0.97$ S/m;  $\epsilon_r=55.10$ ;  $\rho=1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section:

#### DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 02/09/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 26/07/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (51x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500$  mm,  $dy=1.500$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.265 mW/g

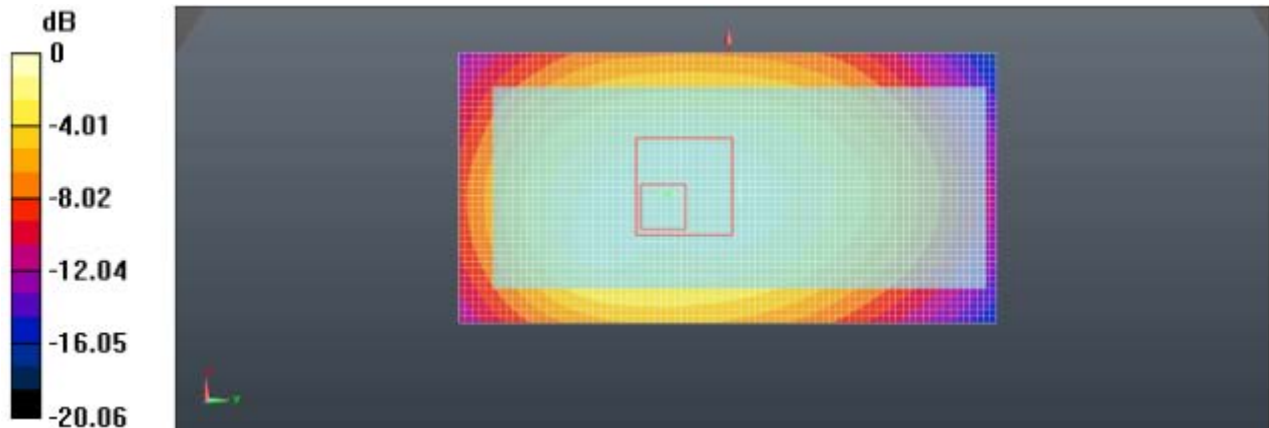
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 11.691 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.652 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.330 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.209 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.279 W/kg



Rear Side (GSM850 GPRS 4TS Middle Channel)

Test mode:	PCS1900 GPRS 4TS	Test Position:	Rear Side	Test Plot:	B2
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Date:2016-12-19

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.0 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1880.0$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.51$  mho/m;  $\epsilon = 53.21$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(5.05,5.05,5.05); Calibrated: 02/09/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 26/07/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (51x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500$  mm,  $dy=1.500$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.921 mW/g

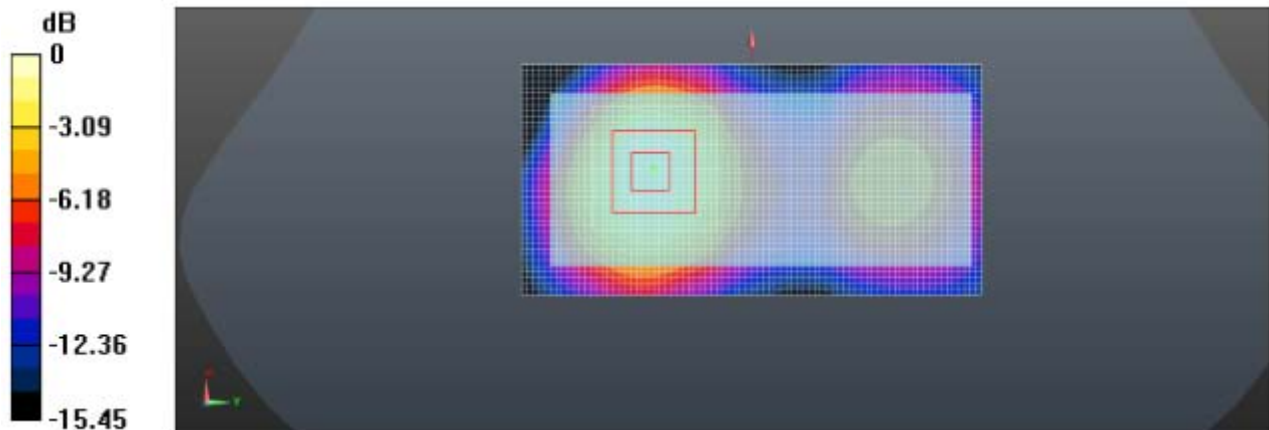
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 16.998 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.996 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.778 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.426 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.919 W/kg



Rear Side (PCS1900 GPRS 4TS Middle Channel)

Test mode:	WCDMA Band V	Test Position:	Rear Side	Test Plot:	B3
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Date:2016-12-18

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle:1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f=836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma=0.97$ S/m;  $\epsilon_r=55.10$ ;  $\rho=1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(6.27, 6.27, 6.27); Calibrated: 02/09/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 26/07/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (51x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500$  mm,  $dy=1.500$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.454 mW/g

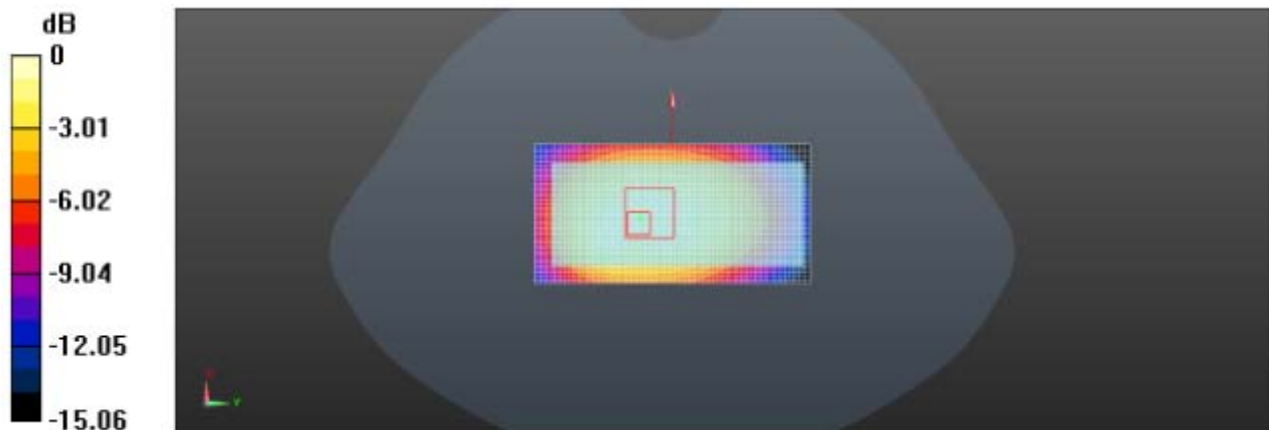
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 17.444 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.586 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.322 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.193 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.453 W/kg



Rear Side (WCDMA Band V Middle Channel)

Test mode:	WCDMA Band II	Test Position:	Rear Side	Test Plot:	B4
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Date:2016-12-19

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.0 MHz;Duty Cycle:1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f=1880.0$  MHz;  $\sigma=1.51$ S/m;  $\epsilon_r=53.21$ ;  $\rho=1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(5.05,5.05,5.05); Calibrated: 02/09/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 26/07/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (51x101x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500$  mm,  $dy=1.500$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.06 mW/g

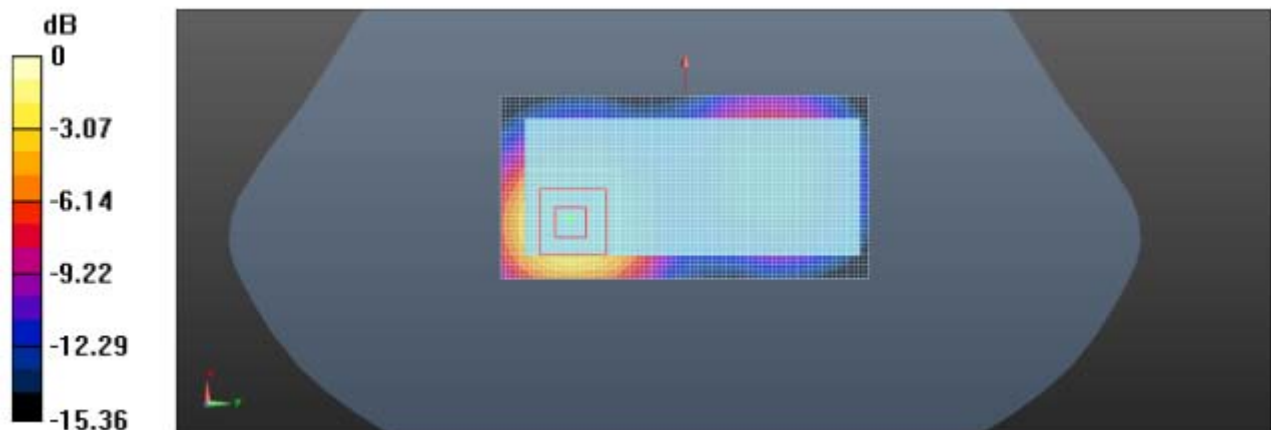
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 12.740 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.152 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 0.854 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.452 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.05 W/kg



Rear Side (WCDMA Band II Middle Channel)

## 16. Simultaneous Transmission analysis

No.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Head	Body-worn	Note
1	GSM(voice) + Bluetooth (data)	Yes	Yes	
2	WCDMA(voice) + Bluetooth (data)	Yes	Yes	
3	GPRS (data) + Bluetooth (data)	Yes	Yes	
4	WCDMA (data) + Bluetooth (data)	Yes	Yes	

General note:

1. EUT will choose either GSM or WCDMA according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not operate simultaneously at any moment.
2. For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01 based on the formula below
  - a)  $[(\text{max. Power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] * [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})/x}] \text{mW/g}$  for test separation distances  $\leq 50\text{mm}$ ; when  $x=7.5$  for 1-g SAR, and  $x=18.75$  for 10-g SAR.
  - b) When the minimum separation distance is  $< 5\text{mm}$ , the distance is used  $5\text{mm}$  to determine SAR test exclusion
  - c)  $0.4 \text{ mW/g}$  for 1-g SAR and  $1.0 \text{ mW/g}$  for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is  $> 50\text{mm}$ .

Bluetooth Max power	Exposure position	Head	Body worn
	Test separation	0mm	10mm
5.00dBm	Estimated SAR (mW/g)	0.13 mW/g	0.07 mW/g

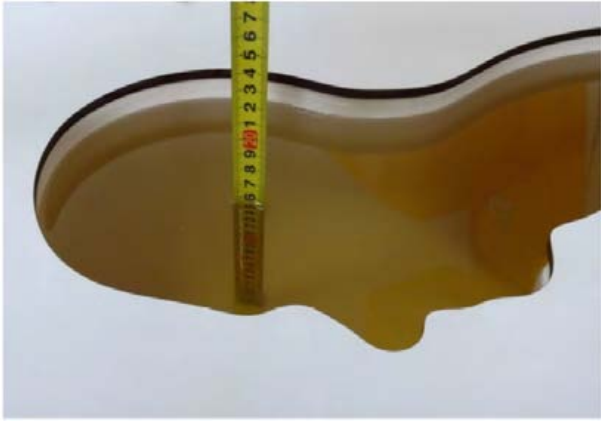
**Head Exposure condition**

WWAN PCE + Bluetooth DSS					
WWAN Band		Exposure Position	Max SAR (mW/g)		Summed SAR (mW/g)
			WWAN PCS	Bluetooth DSS	
GSM	GSM850	Left Cheek	0.24	0.13	0.37
		Left Tilted	0.18	0.13	0.32
		Right Cheek	0.23	0.13	0.36
		Right Tilted	0.18	0.13	0.31
	PCS1900	Left Cheek	0.70	0.13	0.84
		Left Tilted	0.52	0.13	0.66
		Right Cheek	0.65	0.13	0.78
		Right Tilted	0.49	0.13	0.62
WCDMA	Band V	Left Cheek	0.19	0.13	0.32
		Left Tilted	0.16	0.13	0.29
		Right Cheek	0.18	0.13	0.31
		Right Tilted	0.15	0.13	0.28
	Band II	Left Cheek	<b>0.77</b>	0.13	<b>0.91</b>
		Left Tilted	0.62	0.13	0.75
		Right Cheek	0.74	0.13	0.87
		Right Tilted	0.56	0.13	0.70

**Maximum reported SAR value for Body-worn**

WWAN PCE + Bluetooth DSS					
WWAN Band		Exposure Position	Max SAR (mW/g)		Summed SAR (mW/g)
			WWAN PCS	Bluetooth DSS	
GSM	GSM850	Front	0.26	0.07	0.33
		Back	0.40	0.07	0.46
	PCS1900	Front	0.54	0.07	0.60
		Back	0.82	0.07	0.89
WCDMA	Band V	Front	0.23	0.07	0.30
		Back	0.33	0.07	0.39
	Band II	Front	0.63	0.07	0.70
		Back	<b>0.92</b>	0.07	<b>0.99</b>

### 17. TestSetup Photos



Liquid depth in the head phantom (835MHz)



Liquid depth in the body phantom (835MHz)

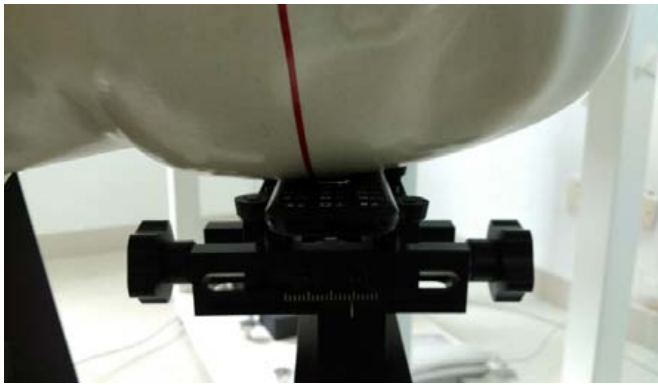


Liquid depth in the head phantom (1900MHz)

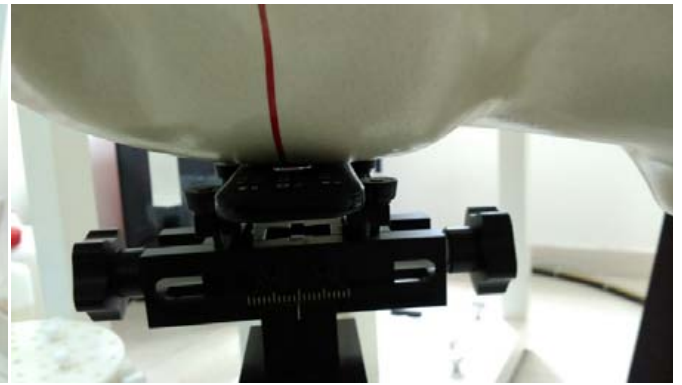


Liquid depth in the body phantom (1900MHz)





Left Head Touch



Right Head Touch



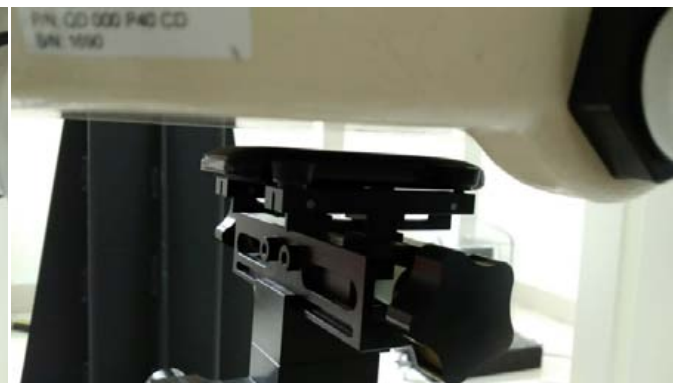
Left Head Tilt (15°)



Right Head Tilt (15°)



Body-worn Front Side (10mm)



Body-worn Rear Side (10mm)

## 18. External and Internal Photos of the EUT

Please reference to the report No.: TRE1612009601.

-----End of Report-----



1.1. Probe Calibration Certificate

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)  
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 **CIQ-SZ (Auden)**

Certificate No: **ES3-3292\_Sep16**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object: **ES3DV3 - SN:3292**

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: **September 2, 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 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41499087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

Calibrated by: **Name: Michael Weber, Function: Laboratory Technician, Signature: [Signature]**

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

Issued: September 2, 2016

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

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

**Glossary:**

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

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

ES3DV3 – SN:3292

September 2, 2016

# Probe ES3DV3

## SN:3292

Manufactured:	July 6, 2010
Repaired:	August 29, 2016
Calibrated:	September 2, 2016

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



ES3DV3- SN:3292

September 2, 2016

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.94	0.95	0.93	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	105.7	101.2	111.7	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>C</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	205.6	±3.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		212.6	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		204.7	

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

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

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

<sup>C</sup> Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

ES3DV3-- SN:3292

September 2, 2016

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292****Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media**

f (MHz) <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>g</sup>	Depth <sup>g</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
450	43.5	0.87	7.12	7.12	7.12	0.20	1.30	± 13.3 %
750	41.9	0.89	6.76	6.76	6.76	0.80	1.19	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.53	6.53	6.53	0.43	1.64	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.40	6.40	6.40	0.53	1.43	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.54	5.54	5.54	0.80	1.15	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.26	5.26	5.26	0.55	1.47	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.97	4.97	4.97	0.64	1.41	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.77	4.77	4.77	0.80	1.28	± 12.0 %

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>g</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-8 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

ES3DV3- SN:3292

September 2, 2016

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292****Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media**

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
450	56.7	0.94	7.33	7.33	7.33	0.13	1.50	± 13.3 %
750	55.5	0.96	6.25	6.25	6.25	0.38	1.66	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.27	6.27	6.27	0.47	1.58	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.16	6.16	6.16	0.80	1.15	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	5.28	5.28	5.28	0.70	1.36	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	5.05	5.05	5.05	0.64	1.44	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.74	1.22	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.52	4.52	4.52	0.80	1.13	± 12.0 %

<sup>C</sup> 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.

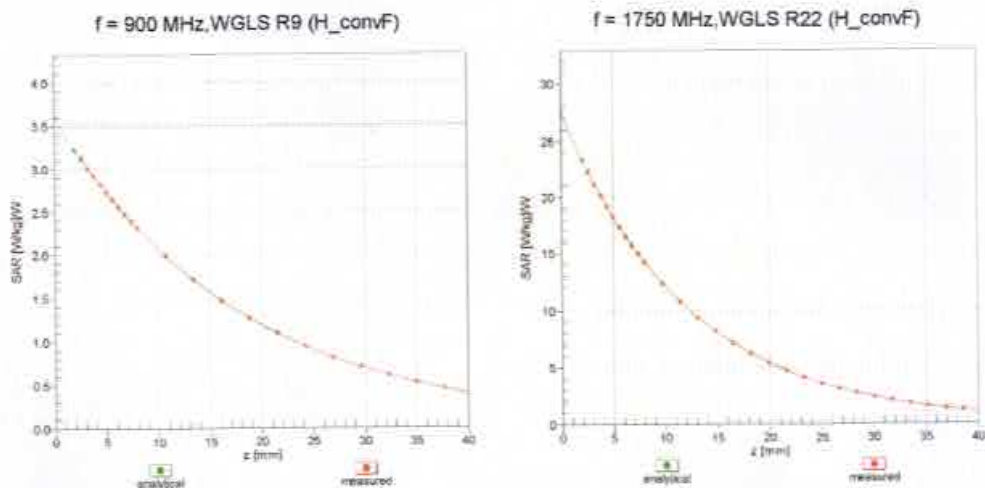
<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted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

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

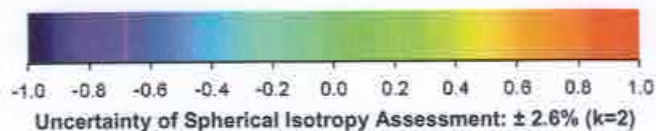
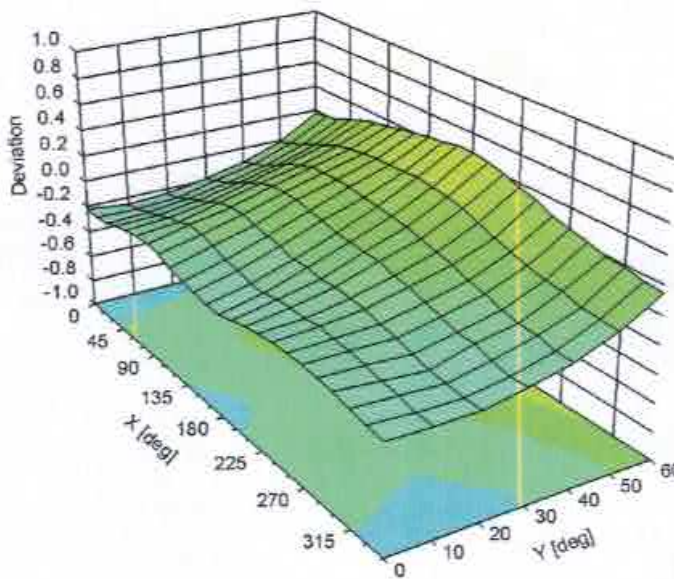
ES3DV3- SN:3292

September 2, 2016

### Conversion Factor Assessment



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

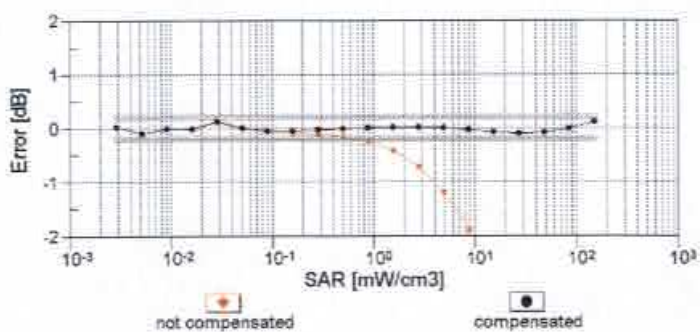
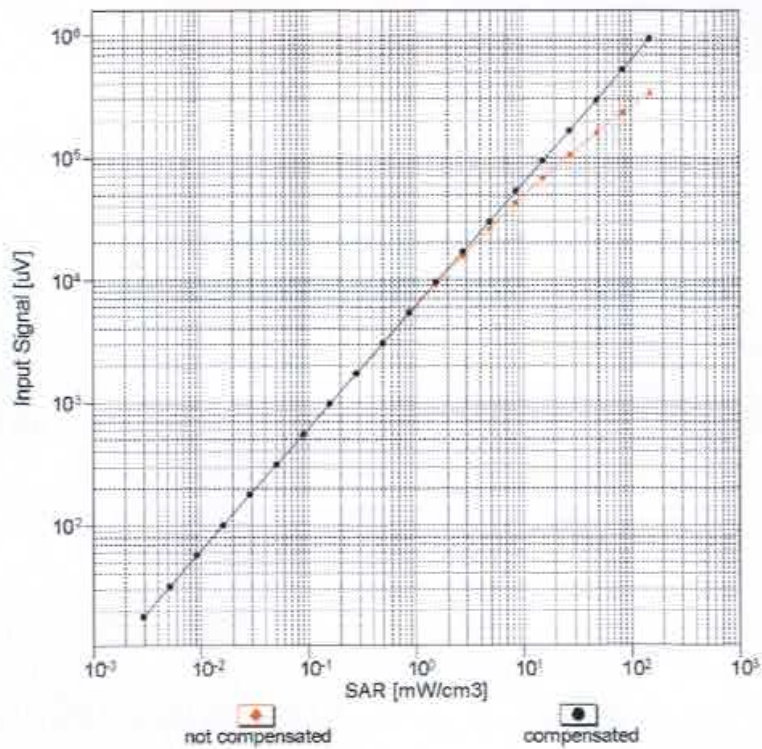




ES3DV3- SN:3292

September 2, 2016

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



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



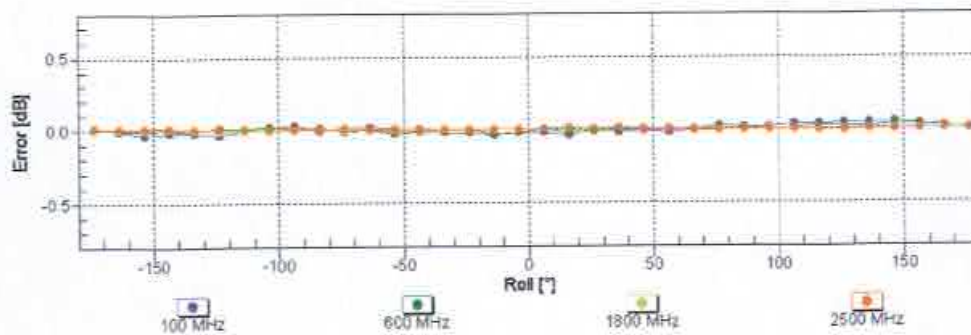
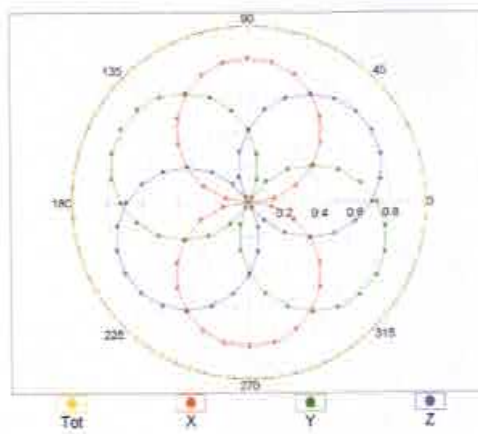
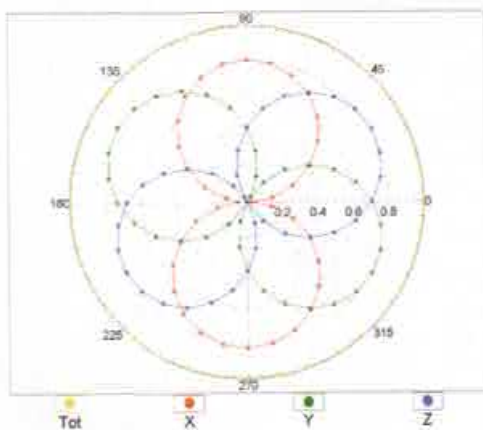
ES3DV3- SN:3292

September 2, 2016

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22

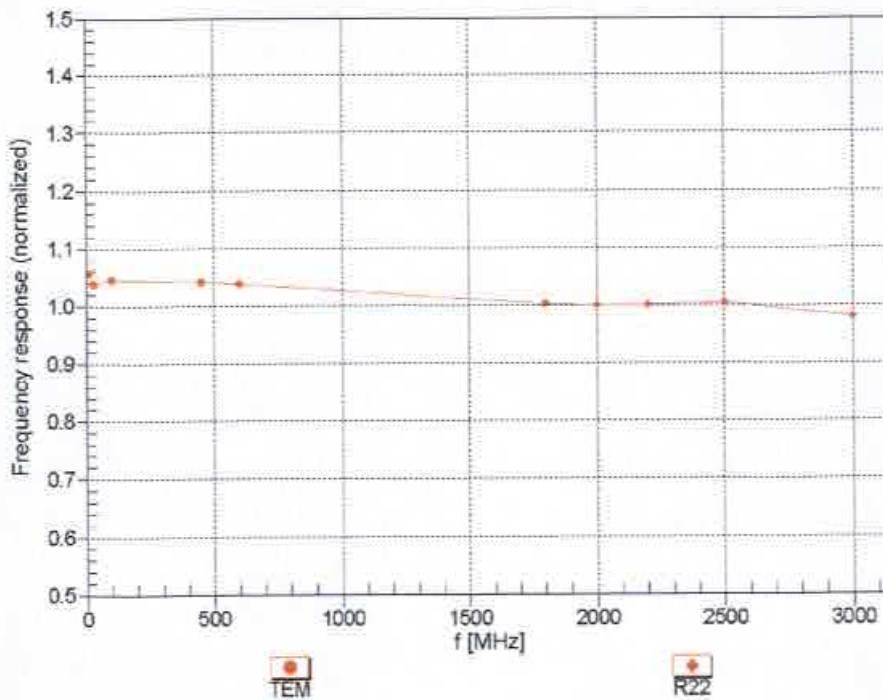


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

ES3DV3- SN:3292

September 2, 2016

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



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

ES3DV3- SN:3292


September 2, 2016

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292**


**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	36.3
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

1.2. D835V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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Client: **CIQ-SZ(Auden)** Certificate No: **Z14-97067**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object: **D835V2 - SN: 4d134**

Calibration Procedure(s): **TMC-OS-E-02-194**  
 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

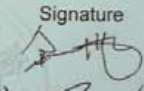
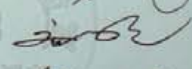
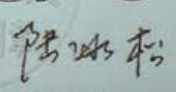
Calibration date: **July 24, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102083	11-Sep-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-443)	Sep-14
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	11-Sep-13 (TMC, No. JZ13-443)	Sep -14
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	3- Sep-13 (SPEAG, No.EX3-3846_Sep13)	Sep-14
DAE4	SN 1331	23-Jan-14 (SPEAG, DAE4-1331_Jan14)	Jan -15
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49070393	13-Nov-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-394)	Nov-14
Network Analyzer E8362B	MY43021135	19-Oct-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-278)	Oct-14

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

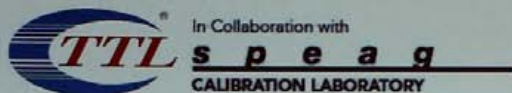
Issued: July 28, 2014

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

Certificate No: Z14-97067

Page 1 of 8





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**Glossary:**

TSL tissue simulating liquid  
 ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>  
 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 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- c) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

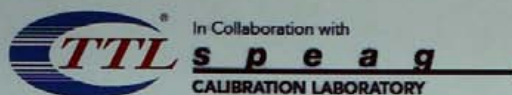
**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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



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### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.8.1222
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.7 $\pm$ 6 %	0.90 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.41 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.62 mW / g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.57 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.27 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)

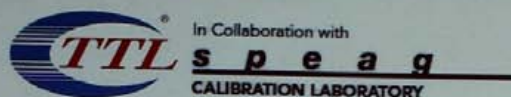
### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	55.6 $\pm$ 6 %	0.99 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.47 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.77 mW / g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.64 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.50 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)



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**Appendix**

**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$48.8\Omega + 3.34j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 28.9dB

**Antenna Parameters with Body TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.9\Omega + 7.08j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.0dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.261 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

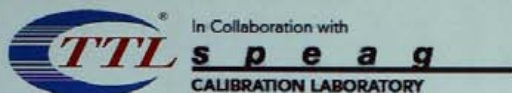
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching 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**

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**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 24.07.2014

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d134**

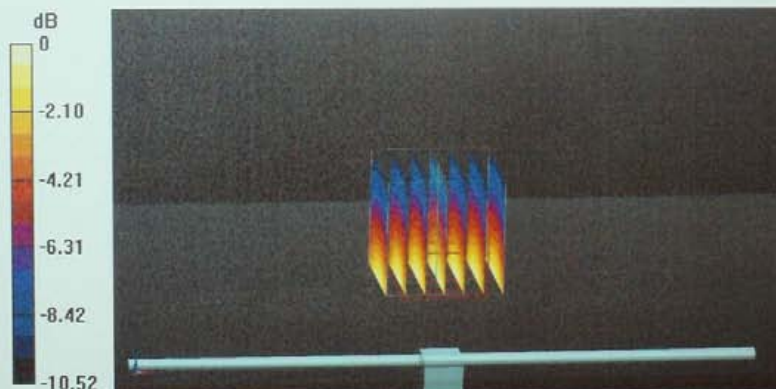
Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
 Medium parameters used:  $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.904 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 41.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 Phantom section: Center Section  
 Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(9.32, 9.32, 9.32); Calibrated: 2013-09-03;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2014-01-23
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/2
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

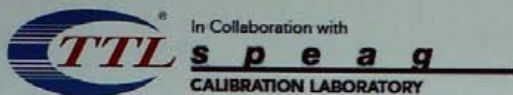
**System Performance Check at Frequencies below 1 GHz/d=15mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:**

$dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$   
 Reference Value = 58.91 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.60 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 2.41 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.57 W/kg**  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.05 W/kg



0 dB = 3.05 W/kg = 4.84 dBW/kg

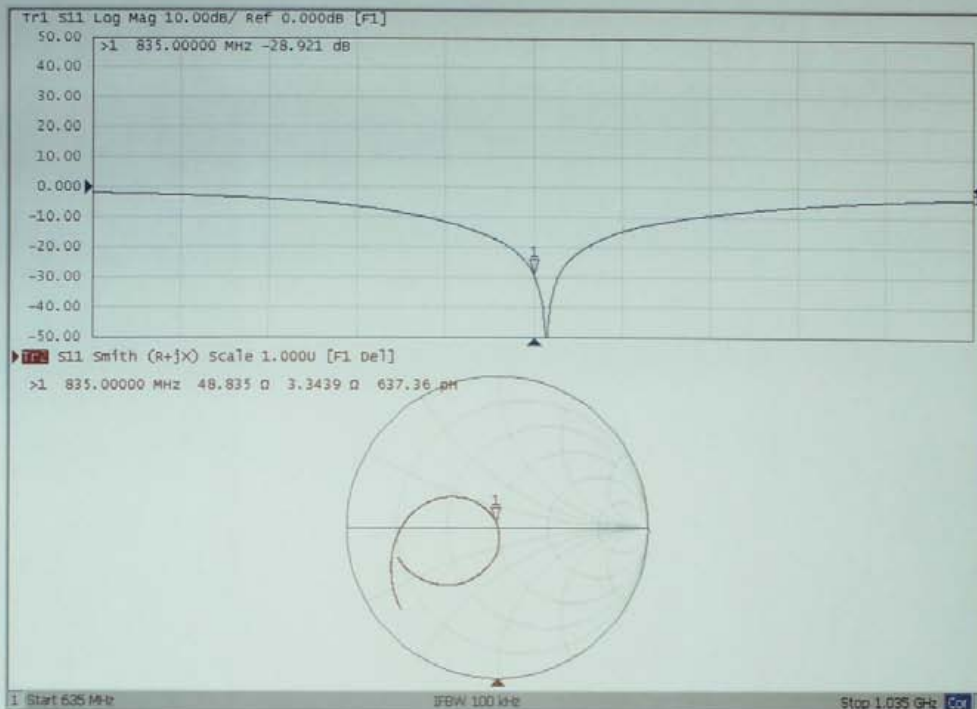


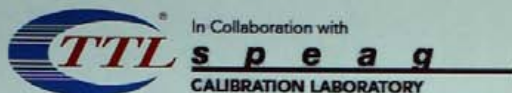


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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 24.07.2014

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d134**

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
 Medium parameters used:  $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.986 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 55.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 Phantom section: Left Section  
 Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

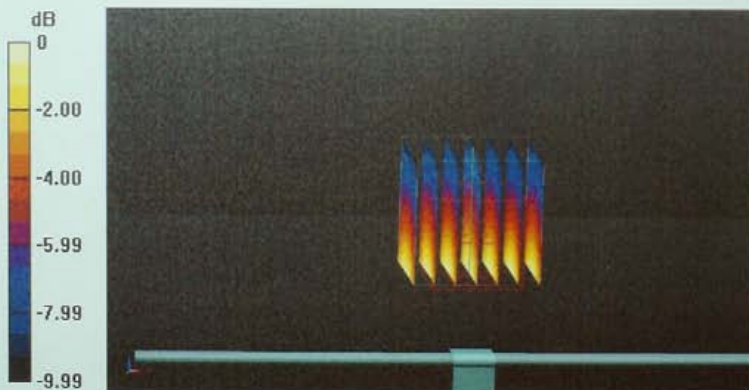
**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(8.96, 8.96, 8.96); Calibrated: 2013-09-03;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2014-01-23
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

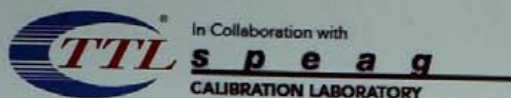
**System Performance Check at Frequencies below 1 GHz/d=15mm, Pin=250**

**mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement**

grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
 Reference Value = 57.01 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.66 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 2.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.64 W/kg**  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.10 W/kg



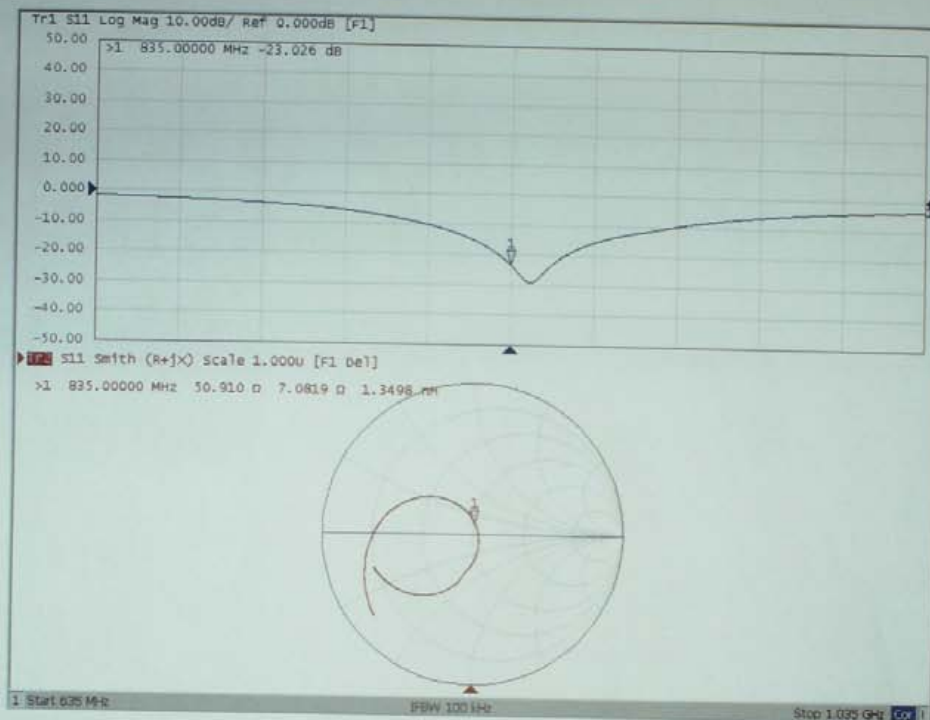
0 dB = 3.10 W/kg = 4.91 dBW/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



## Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss ( $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

Head						
Date of measurement	Return-loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2014-07-24	-28.92		48.84		3.34	
2015-07-23	-28.70	-0.76	50.34	1.50	3.24	-0.1
2016-07-25	-28.81	-0.38	50.16	1.32	3.28	-0.06

Body						
Date of measurement	Return-loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2014-07-24	-23.03		50.91		7.08	
2015-07-23	-24.64	7.00	48.52	-2.39	6.25	-0.83
2016-07-25	-23.86	3.60	48.95	-1.96	6.70	-0.38

The return loss is  $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

### 1.3. D1900V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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Client **CIQ SZ (Auden)** Certificate No: **J15-2-3052**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d150**

Calibration Procedure(s) **TMC-OS-E-02-194**  
**Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**



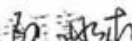
Calibration date: **December 12, 2015**

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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102083	11-Sep-15 (TMC, No.JZ13-443)	Sep-16
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	11-Sep-15 (TMC, No. JZ13-443)	Sep -16
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN 3149	5- Sep-15 (SPEAG, No.ES3-3149_Sep13)	Sep-16
DAE4	SN 777	22-Feb-15 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Feb13)	Feb -16
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49070393	13-Nov-15 (TMC, No.JZ13-394)	Nov-16
Network Analyzer E8362B	MY43021135	19-Oct-15 (TMC, No.JZ13-278)	Oct-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: December 17, 2015

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**Glossary:**

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

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

**Additional Documentation:**

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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



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### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.7.1137
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Twin Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	38.9 $\pm$ 6 %	1.42 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<0.5 °C	---	---

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.71 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>38.3 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 20.8 % (k=2)</b>
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.08 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.2 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 20.4 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	53.7 $\pm$ 6 %	1.53 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<0.5 °C	---	---

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.98 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>39.9 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 20.8 % (k=2)</b>
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.26 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.0 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 20.4 % (k=2)</b>



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**Appendix**

**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.3Ω+ 3.17jΩ
Return Loss	- 30.0dB

**Antenna Parameters with Body TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.8Ω+ 3.92jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.7dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.048 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

**Additional EUT Data**

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**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 12.12.2015

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d150**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz  
 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.416$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.91$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149; ConvF(5.06,5.06,5.06); Calibrated: 2015/9/5
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn777; Calibrated: 22/2/2015.
- Phantom: SAM 1186; Type: QD000P40CC;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan**

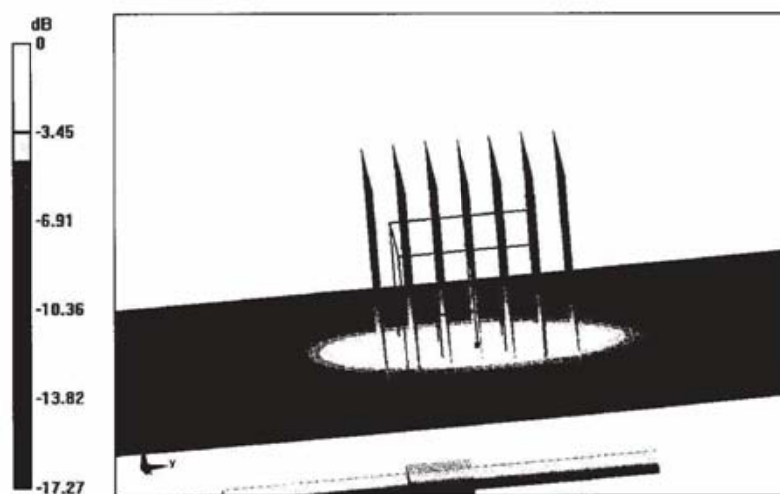
**(7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 90.054 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.71 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.08 W/kg**

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

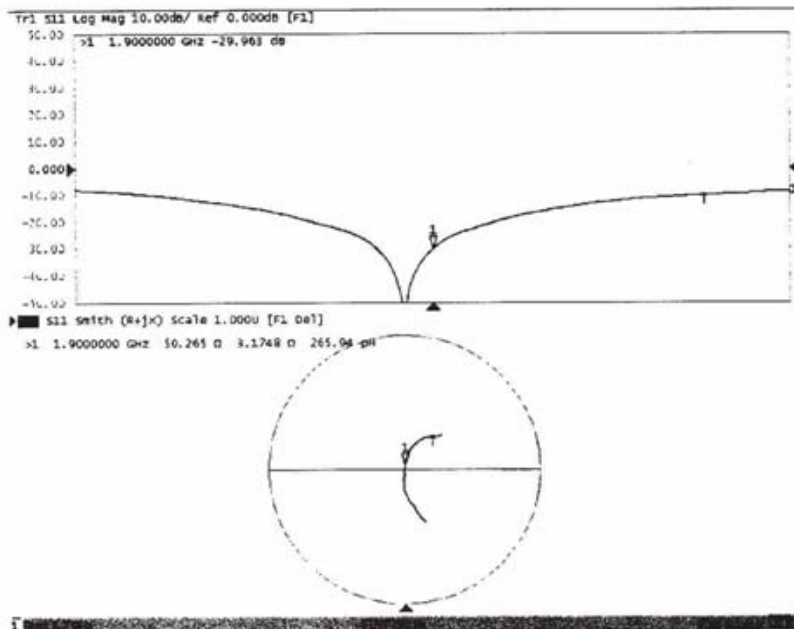


0 dB = 11.8 W/kg = 10.72 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 12.10.2015

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d150**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;  
 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.528 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 53.74$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Phantom

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

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149; ConvF(4.72,4.72,4.72) ; Calibrated: 2015/9/5
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn777; Calibrated: 22/2/2015
- Phantom: SAM1186; Type: QD000P40CC;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan**

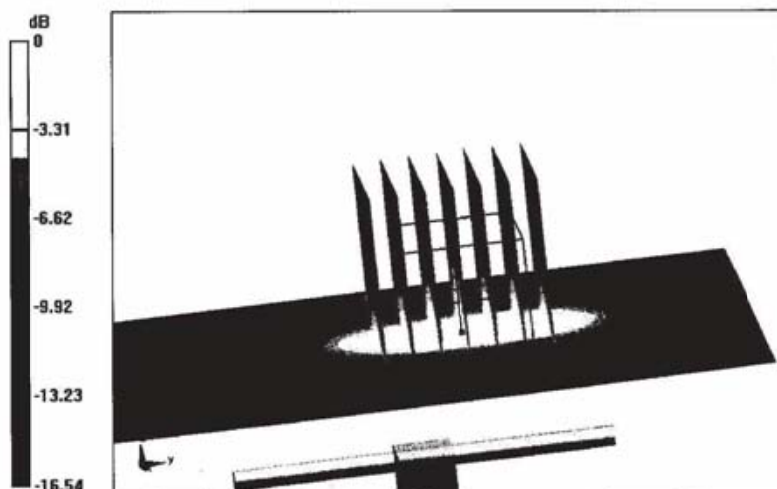
**(7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 83.606 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.98 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.26 W/kg**

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



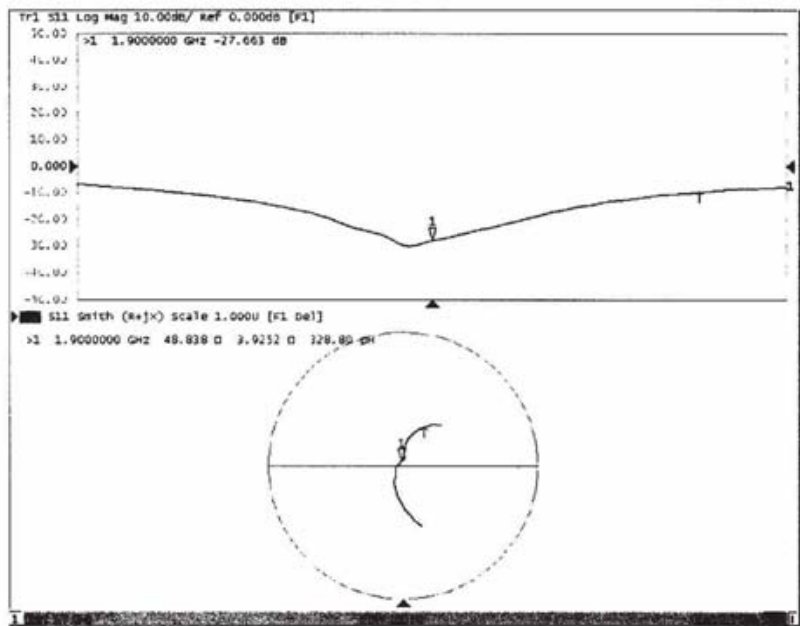
0 dB = 12.1 W/kg = 10.83 dBW/kg



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**Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL**



1.4. DAE4 Calibration Certificate



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中国认可  
国际互认  
校准  
CALIBRATION  
CNAS L0570

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Client : **CIQ(Shenzhen)**

Certificate No: **Z16-97120**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object: **DAE4 - SN: 1315**

Calibration Procedure(s): **FD-Z11-2-002-01  
Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)**

Calibration date: **July 26, 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(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	27-June-16 (CTTL, No:J16X04778)	June-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: July 27, 2016

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





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**Glossary:**

DAE data acquisition electronics  
Connector angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.





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**DC Voltage Measurement**

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal  
 High Range: 1LSB = 6.1μV , full range = -100...+300 mV  
 Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = -1.....+3mV  
 DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	405.179 ± 0.15% (k=2)	405.018 ± 0.15% (k=2)	404.98 ± 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.99015 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.98549 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.98861 ± 0.7% (k=2)

**Connector Angle**

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	20.5° ± 1°
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