



FCC SAR TEST REPORT

For

SENWA MEXICO,S.A.DE C.V

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OBREGON C.P. 01210 MEXICO,DISTRITO FEDERAL

Product Name : Smart Phone

Model No. : S905

FCC ID : 2AAA6-S905

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Date of Test : 5th ~7th Jun. 2015

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Issue By

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1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing are as follows.

<Highest SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	1g-SAR (W/kg)	Highest 1g-SAR (W/kg)
Head	GSM850	0.218	0.538
	GSM1900	0.235	
	WCDMA V	0.263	
	WCDMA II	0.538	
	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	0.197	
Body (1cm Gap)	GSM850	0.586	0.586
	GSM1900	0.566	
	WCDMA V	0.408	
	WCDMA II	0.512	
	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	0.116	

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003.

<Highest simultaneous transmission SAR>

	Position	Main antenna	WLAN 2.4G	Bluetooth	Max Sum
Highest SAR value for Head	Right Cheek	0.538	0.194	0.133	0.732
Highest SAR value for Body	Back	0.586	0.116	0.066	0.702

According to the above table, the maximum sum of reported SAR values for GSM/WCDMA and BT/WIFI is 0.732W/kg (1g).



2. SAR Evaluation compliance

Product Name:	Smart Phone
Brand Name:	SENWA
Model Name:	S905
Applicant:	SENWA MEXICO,S.A.DE C.V
Address:	Av. Javier Barros Sierra 540,Torre I, Planta 5; COL. LOMAS DE SANTA FE DELEGACION ALVARO OBREGON C.P. 01210 MEXICO,DISTRITO FEDERAL
Manufacturer:	MEGAUN GROUP
Address:	Room 315, HKUST SZ IER Building, No, 9 Yuexing 1stRD, South Area, Hi-tech Park, Nanshan, Shenzhen, P.R.C
Applicable Standard:	FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 IEEE 1528-2003 FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r03 FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r01 FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02 FCC KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v01r01 FCC KDB 648474 D04 SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets v01r02 FCC KDB 248227 D01 SAR meas for 802.11abg v01r02 FCC KDB 941225 D03 SAR Test Reduction GSM GPRS EDGE v01
Performed Date:	5 th ~7 th Jun. 2015
Test Engineer:	<i>Li.Zhao</i>
Reviewed By	<i>Tonyy. Lin</i>
Performed Location:	Shenzhen Sunway Communication CO.,LTD Testing Center 1/F, Building A, SDG Info Port, Kefeng Road, Hi-Tech Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China 518104 Tel: +86-755-36615880 Fax: +86-755-86525532



3. General Information:

3.1 EUT Description:

EUT Information	
Product Name	Smart Phone
Brand Name	SENWA
Model Name	S905
Antenna gain:	GSM 850:1.6dBi PCS 1900: 3.8dBi WCDMA 850: 1.7dBi WCDMA 1900: 3.9dBi
AC adapter:	Input:100-240V AC,50/60Hz 0.3A Output:5V DC MAX 1A
Power supply:	Rechargeable Li-ion Battery DC3.7V-2100mAh
Tx Frequency	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	GSM/GPRS RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps HSDPA HSUPA 802.11b/g/n HT20/HT40 Bluetooth v3.0+EDR Bluetooth v4.0 LE
GSM/(E)GPRS Transfer mode	Class B – EUT cannot support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network simultaneously but can automatically switch between Packet and Circuit Switched Network.

**3.2 Test Environment:**

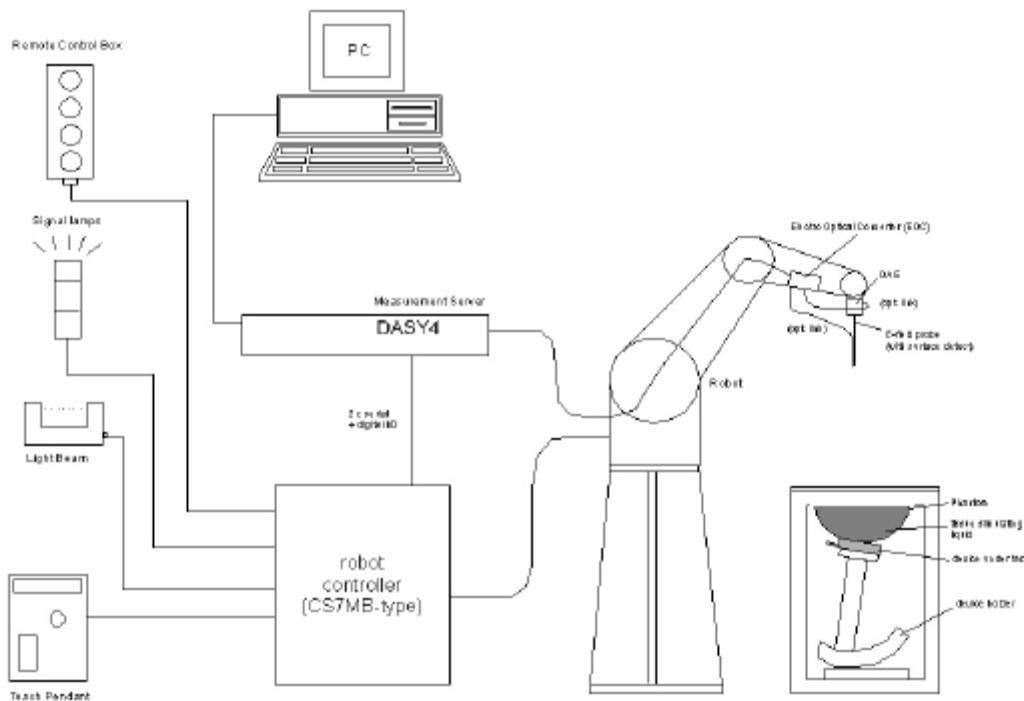
Ambient conditions in the SAR laboratory:

Items	Required	Actual
Temperature (°C)	18-25	22~23
Humidity (%RH)	30-70	55~65



4. SAR Measurement System:

4.1 Dasy4 System Description:



The DASY4 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant 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 electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to the DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 2000 or Windows XP.
- DASY4 software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.



5. System Components:

- DASY4 Measurement Server:



Calibration: No calibration required.

The DASY4 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 166MHz low-power pentium, 32MB chipdisk and 64MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with either the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronic box as well as the 16-bit AD-converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY4 I/O-board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

- DATA Acquisition Electronics (DAE):



Calibration: Recommended once a year

The data acquisition electronics consists of a highly sensitive electrometer grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

- Dosimetric Probes:



Model: ES3DV3,

Frequency: 10MHz to 3G, Linearity: $\pm 0.2\text{dB}$,

Dynamic Range: 10 $\mu\text{W/g}$ to 100 mW/g

Directivity:

$\pm 0.3\text{ dB}$ in HSL (rotation around probe axis)

$\pm 0.5\text{ dB}$ in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)

These probes are specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities. They should not be used in air, since the spherical isotropy in air is poor ($\pm 2\text{ dB}$). The dosimetric probes have special calibrations in various liquids at different frequencies.

Calibration: Recommended once a year



➤ Light Beam unit:



Calibration: No calibration required.

The light beam switch allows automatic "tooling" of the probe. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, such that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip. The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm.

➤ SAM Twin Phantom:



The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

- Left hand
- Right hand
- Flat phantom

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

➤ Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom:



The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the 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.

The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity " $\epsilon_r = 3$ " and loss tangent " $\delta = 0.02$ ". The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



6. Tissue Simulating Liquid

6.1 The composition of the tissue simulating liquid:

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Head								
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1750	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.37	40.1
1800,1900,2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
For Body								
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
1750	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.49	53.4
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

6.2 Tissue Calibration Result:

Frequency (MHz)	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Tissue Temp. ($^{\circ}$ C)	Date
		Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity (σ)		
900 (Head)	Reference	$41.50 \pm 5\%$ (39.425~43.574)	$0.97 \pm 5\%$ (0.9215~1.0185)	NA	2015/06/06
	Measurement	42.14	0.98	22.5	
1900 (Head)	Reference	$40.00 \pm 5\%$ (38.00~42.00)	$1.40 \pm 5\%$ (1.33~1.47)	NA	2015/06/06
	Measurement	40.3	1.46	22.7	
2450 (Head)	Reference	$39.2 \pm 5\%$ (37.24~41.16)	$1.80 \pm 5\%$ (1.71~1.89)	NA	2015/06/07
	Measurement	38.2	1.84	22.1	

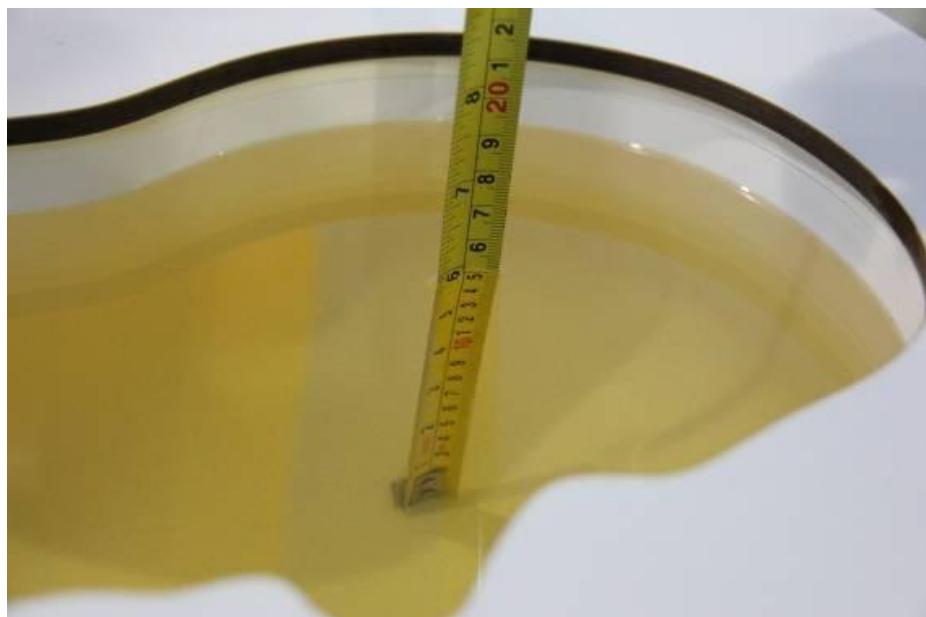


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Frequency (MHz)	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Tissue Temp. (°C)	Date
		Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity (σ)		
900 (Body)	Reference	55.2±5% (52.44~57.96)	0.97±5% (0.9215~1.0185)	NA	2015/06/05
	Measurement	54.7	0.96	22.4	
1900 (Body)	Reference	53.3±5% (50.635~55.965)	1.52±5% (1.444~1.596)	NA	2015/06/05
	Measurement	53.5	1.51	22.8	
2450 (Body)	Reference	52.7±5% (50.065~55.335)	1.95±5% (1.8525~2.0475)	NA	2015/06/07
	Measurement	50.6	1.87	22.6	



Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (900 MHz) (depth>15cm)



Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (900 MHz) (depth>15cm)



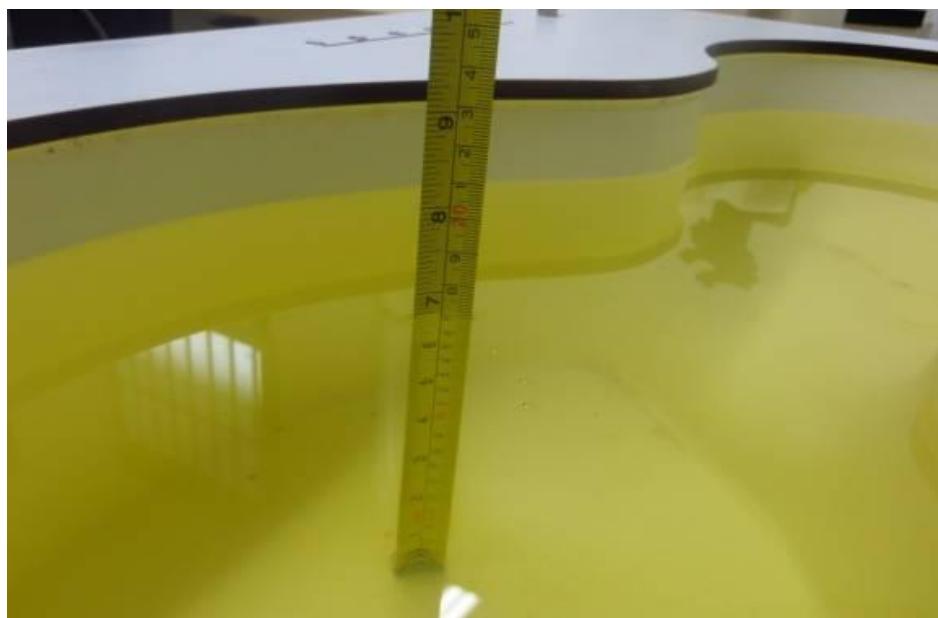
Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (1900 MHz) (depth>15cm)



Liquid depth in the Body Phantom (1900 MHz) (depth>15cm)



Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (2450 MHz) (depth>15cm)



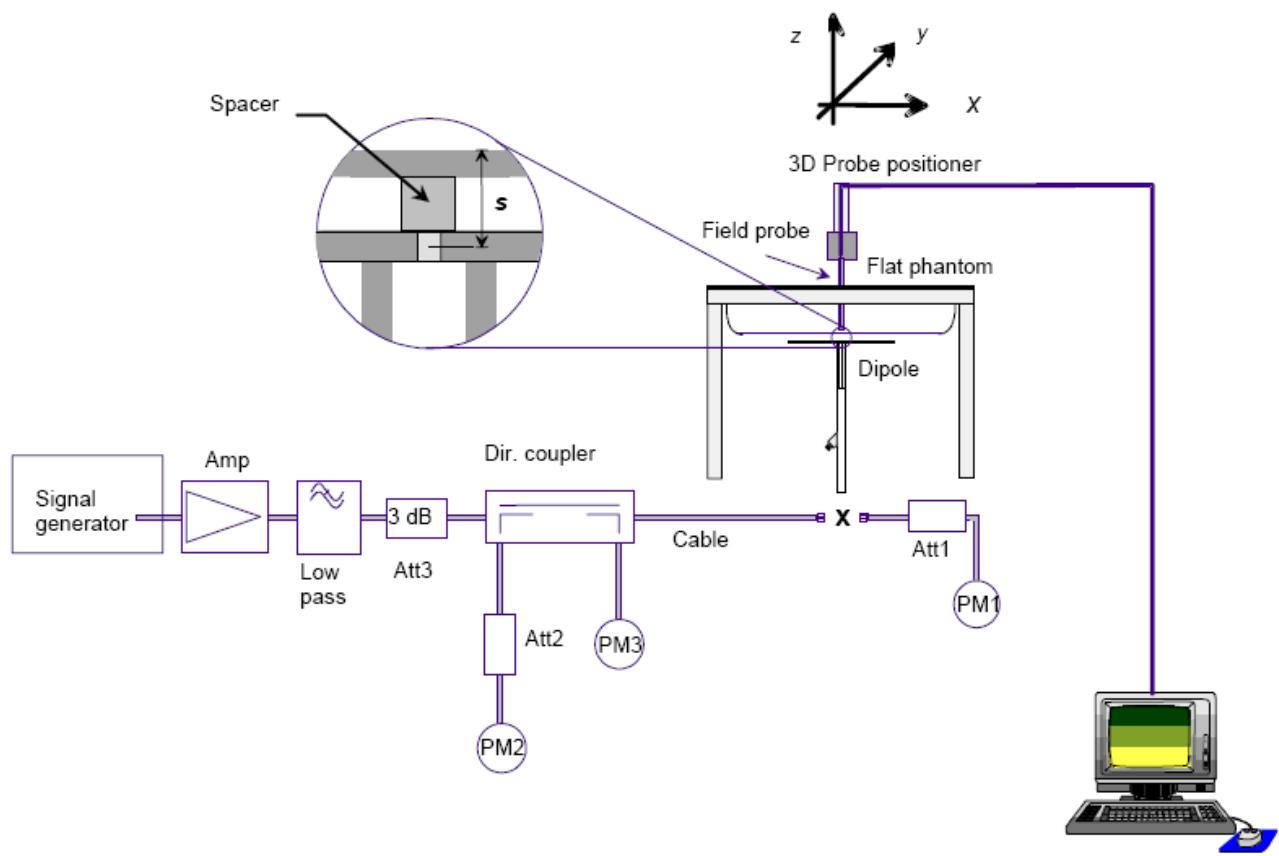
Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (2450 MHz) (depth>15cm)



7. SAR System Validation

7.1 Validation System:

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



7.2 Validation Dipoles:

The dipoles used are based on the IEEE-1528/EN62209-1 standard, and are compliant with mechanical and electrical specifications in line with the requirements of both IEEE-1528/EN62209-1 and FCC Supplement C.



7.3 Validation Result:

Frequency (MHz)	Description	SAR(1g) W/Kg	SAR(10g) W/Kg	Tissue Temp. (°C)	Date
900 (Head)	Reference	10.7±10% (9.63~11.77)	6.87±10% (6.18~7.49)	NA	2015/06/06
	Measurement	10.72	6.92	22.5	
1900 (Head)	Reference	40.6±10% (36.54~44.66)	21.3±10% (19.17~23.43)	NA	2015/06/06
	Measurement	39.52	21.05	22.7	
2450 (Head)	Reference	51.6±10% (46.44~56.76)	23.9±10% (21.51~26.29)	NA	2015/06/07
	Measurement	53.6	25.84	22.1	
900 (Body)	Reference	10.7±10% (9.63~11.77)	6.94±10% (6.246~7.634)	NA	2015/06/05
	Measurement	9.8	6.44	22.4	
1900 (Body)	Reference	40.1±10% (36.09~44.11)	21.3±10% (19.17~23.43)	NA	2015/06/05
	Measurement	41.6	21.72	22.8	
2450 (Body)	Reference	51.8±10% (46.62~56.98)	24.2±10% (21.78~26.62)	NA	2015/06/07
	Measurement	54.4	25.4	22.6	



8. SAR Evaluation Procedures:

The procedure for assessing the average SAR value consists of the following steps:

➤ Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurement jobs are useful jobs for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. Both jobs measure the field at a specified reference position, at a selectable distance from the phantom surface. The reference position can be either the selected section's grid reference point or a user point in this section. The reference job projects the selected point onto the phantom surface, orients the probe perpendicularly to the surface, and approaches the surface using the selected detection method.

➤ Area Scan

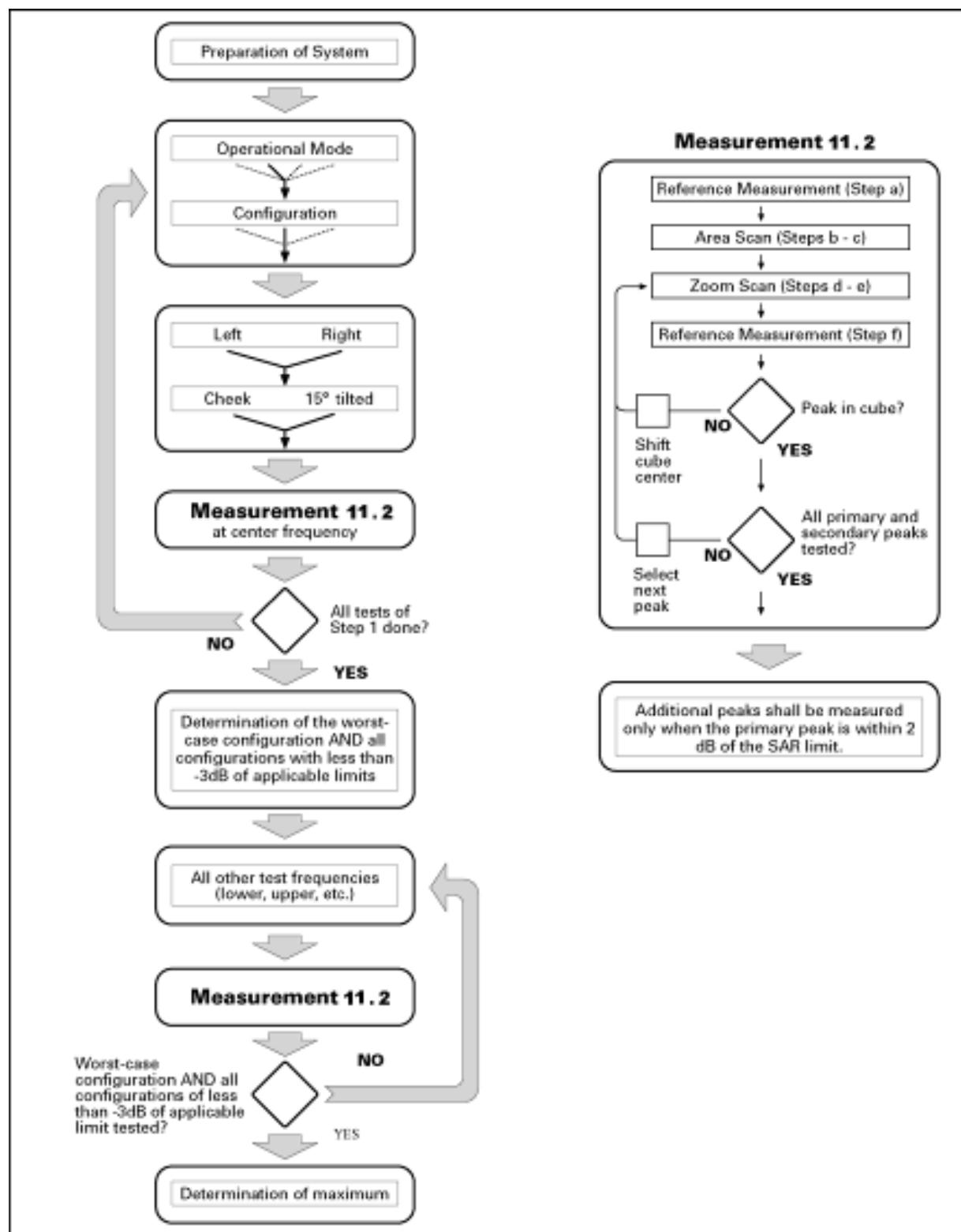
The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY4 software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. The scanning area is defined by an editable grid. This grid is anchored at the grid reference point of the selected section in the phantom. When the Area Scan's property sheet is brought-up, grid settings can be edited by a user.

➤ Zoom Scan

Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan measures 7 x 7 x 7 points (5mmx5mmx5mm) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure.

➤ Power Drift Measurement

The Power Drift Measurement job measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last Power Reference Measurement.



Block diagram of the tests to be performed



9. SAR Exposure Limits

9.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

9.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.



10. Measurement Uncertainty:

NO	Source	Uncert. ai (%)	Prob. Dist.	Div. k	ci (1g)	ci (10g)	Stand. Uncert. ui (1g)	Stand. Uncert. ui (10g)	Veff
1	Repeat	0.04	N	1	1	1	0.04	0.04	9
Instrument									
2	Probe calibration	7	N	2	1	1	3.5	3.5	∞
3	Axial isotropy	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
4	Hemispherical isotropy	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
5	Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
6	Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
7	Detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
8	Readout electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
9	Response time	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
10	Integration time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
11	Ambient noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
12	Ambient reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
13	Probe positioner mech. restrictions	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
14	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
15	Max.SAR evaluation	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Test sample related									
16	Device positioning	3.8	N	1	1	1	3.8	3.8	99



17	Device holder	5.1	N	1	1	1	5.1	5.1	5
18	Drift of output power	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and set-up									
19	Phantom uncertainty	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
20	Liquid conductivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
21	Liquid conductivity (meas)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.2	∞
22	Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.5	∞
23	Liquid Permittivity (meas)	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.2	∞
Combined standard		RSS		$U_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i^2 U_i^2}$			12.2%	11.9%	236
Expanded uncertainty (P=95%)		$U = k U_c, k=2$				24.4%	23.8%		



11. Conducted Power Measurement:

<GSM Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
2. According to October 2013TCB Workshop, for GSM / GPRS, the number of time slots to test for SAR should correspond to the highest frame-average maximum output power configuration, considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for head and body-worn SAR testing, the EUT was set in GPRS (4Tx slot) for GSM850/GSM1900 band due to their highest frame-average power.
3. For hotspot mode SAR testing, GPRS should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in GPRS 4 Tx slots for GSM850/GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.

Band GSM850	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Frame-Average Power (dBm)		
TX Channel	128	190	251	128	190	251
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	824.2	836.6	848.8
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	31.48	31.47	31.54	22.48	22.47	22.54
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	31.45	31.46	31.53	22.45	22.46	22.53
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	30.52	30.53	30.51	24.52	24.53	24.51
GPRS (GMSK, 3 Tx slots) – CS1	28.75	28.70	28.69	24.49	24.44	24.43
GPRS (GMSK, 4 Tx slots) – CS1	27.59	27.38	27.38	24.54	24.38	24.38
Band GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Frame-Average Power (dBm)		
TX Channel	512	661	810	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8	1850.2	1880	1909.8
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	29.54	29.23	28.86	20.54	20.23	19.86
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	29.51	29.24	28.88	20.51	20.24	19.88
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	28.21	28.15	27.72	22.21	22.15	21.72
GPRS (GMSK, 3 Tx slots) – CS1	26.55	26.04	25.58	22.29	21.78	21.32
GPRS (GMSK, 4 Tx slots) – CS1	25.42	24.80	24.31	22.42	21.80	21.31

Remark: The frame-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots.

The calculated method are shown as below:

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Tx Slot) - 9 dB

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Tx Slots) - 6 dB

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (3 Tx Slots) - 4.26 dB

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Tx Slots) - 3 dB

**<WCDMA Conducted Power>**

The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlined in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification. A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

HSDPA Setup Configuration:

- a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C 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 (β_c and β_d) and parameters were set according to each
 - ii. Specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, quoted from the TS 34.121
 - iii. Set RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode.
 - iv. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
 - v. Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 1, QPSK)
 - vi. Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters
 - vii. Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI = 8
 - viii. Set Ack-Nack Repetition Factor to 3
 - ix. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4 ms
 - x. Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2
 - xi. Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits
- d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.10.1.4: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH

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

Note 1: $\Delta_{ACK}, \Delta_{NACK}$ and $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$ 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, Δ_{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 β_c/β_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 Agilent E5515C 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 the Gain Factors (β_c and β_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 = -86 dBm
 - iv. Set Channel Type = 12.2k + HSPA
 - v. Set UE Target Power
 - vi. Power Ctrl Mode= Alternating bits
 - vii. Set and observe the E-TFCI
 - viii. Confirm that E-TFCI is equal to the target E-TFCI of 75 for sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCI
- d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.11.1.3: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs} (Note 1)	β_{ec}	β_{ed} (Note 5) (Note 6)	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (Codes)	CM (dB) (Note 2)	MPR (dB) (Note 2)	AG Index (Note 6)	E-TFCI
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 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 $\Delta COI = 30/15$ 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 β_c/β_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 β_c/β_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: β_{ed} can not be set directly, it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

Setup Configuration

**General Note**

1. Per KDB 941225 D01 v02, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If AMR 12.2kbps power is < 0.25dB higher than RMC 12.2kbps, SAR tests with AMR 12.2kbps can be excluded.
2. By design, AMR and HSDPA/HSUPA RF power will not be larger than RMC 12.2kbps, detailed information is included in Tune-up Procure exhibit.
3. It is expected by the manufacturer that MPR for some HSDPA/HSUPA subtests may differ from the specification of 3GPP, according to the chipset implementation in this model. The implementation and expected deviation are detailed in tune-up procedure exhibit.

Band	WCDMA II			WCDMA V		
TX Channel	9262	9400	9538	4132	4183	4233
Rx Channel	9662	9800	9938	4357	4408	4458
Frequency (MHz)	1852.4	1880	1907.6	826.4	836.6	846.6
AMR 12.2Kbps	23.92	22.52	22.56	22.21	22.67	22.01
RMC 12.2Kbps	23.95	22.58	22.55	22.24	22.79	22.01
HSDPA Subtest-1	21.65	20.84	20.89	21.58	21.36	21.13
HSDPA Subtest-2	21.30	20.42	20.44	21.12	20.90	20.52
HSDPA Subtest-3	19.67	18.72	18.85	19.44	19.27	18.83
HSDPA Subtest-4	19.65	18.83	18.83	19.41	19.26	18.77
HSUPA Subtest-1	21.55	20.68	20.74	21.58	21.36	21.13
HSUPA Subtest-2	21.65	20.74	20.77	21.12	20.90	20.52
HSUPA Subtest-3	19.58	18.81	18.89	19.44	19.27	18.83
HSUPA Subtest-4	21.72	20.80	20.86	19.41	19.26	18.77
HSUPA Subtest-5	20.75	19.79	19.93	21.58	21.36	21.13



<WLAN 2.4GHz Conducted Power>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Output Power(dBm)	Test Rate Data
802.11b	1	2412	13.95	1 Mbps
	6	2437	13.54	1 Mbps
	11	2462	13.00	1 Mbps
802.11g	1	2412	11.46	6 Mbps
	6	2437	11.50	6 Mbps
	11	2462	10.55	6 Mbps
802.11n(20MHz)	1	2412	11.14	6.5 Mbps
	6	2437	11.43	6.5 Mbps
	11	2462	10.39	6.5 Mbps
802.11n(40MHz)	1	2412	8.76	13.5Mbps
	6	2437	10.69	13.5Mbps
	11	2462	8.11	13.5Mbps

Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the 1-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* \leq 50 mm are determined by:

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

- $f(\text{GHz})$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

Channel	Frequency (GHz)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Power (mW)	Test distance (mm)	Result	exclusion thresholds for 1-g SAR
b/CH 11	2.412	14.5	28.18	5	8.75	3.0
n20/CH 6	2.437	12	15.85	5	4.95	3.0

2. Base on the result of note1, RF exposure evaluation of 802.11 b mode is required.
3. Per KDB 248227 D01v02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion.
4. Per KDB 248227 D01v02, In the 2.4 GHz band, separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations to simplify DSSS test requirements. SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions:
 - 1) When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
 - 2) When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is \leq 1.2 W/kg.
5. The output power of all data rate were pre-scan, just the worst case (the lowest data rate) of all mode were shown in report.
6. Per KDB 248227 D01V02 section 2.2, when the EUT in continuously transmitting mode, the actual duty cycle is 98.7%, so the duty cycle factor is 1.01.



<Bluetooth Conducted Power>

Mode Band	Average power(dBm)	
	Bluetooth v3.0+EDR	Bluetooth v4.0 LE
2.4GHz Bluetooth	4.96	-5.80

Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances \leq 50 mm are determined by:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR}$

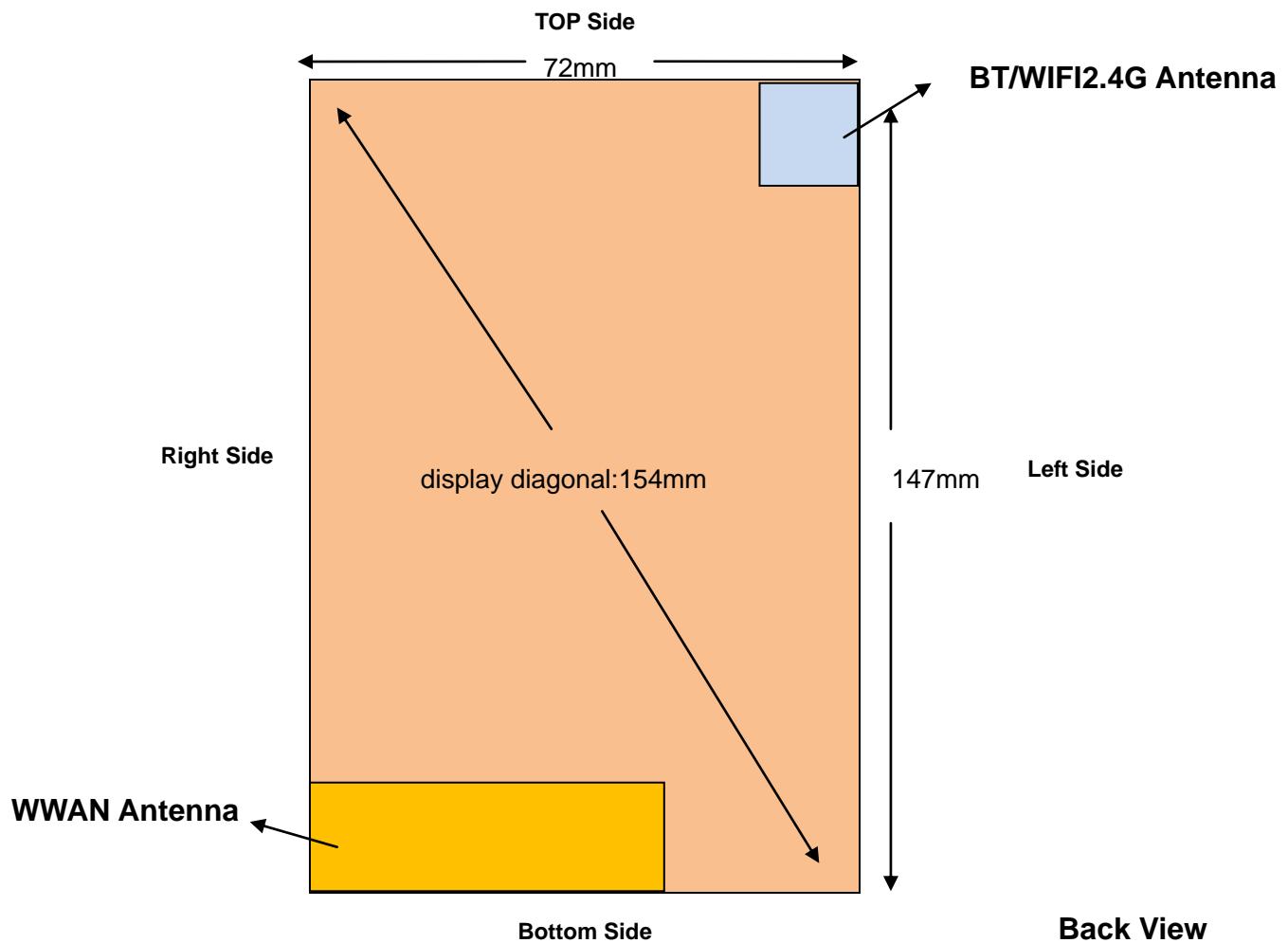
- $f(\text{GHz})$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

Bluetooth Max turn up Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	exclusion thresholds
5	0	2.48	1

Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, when the minimum test separation distance is $<$ 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion. The test exclusion threshold is 1 which is \leq 3, SAR testing is not required.



12. Antenna Location



Distance of The Antenna to the EUT surface and edge						
Antennas	Front	Back	Top Side	Bottom Side	Left Side	Right Side
WWAN	/	/	126mm	/	21mm	/
BT&WLAN	/	/	/	127mm	/	53mm

Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode						
Antennas	Front	Back	Top Side	Bottom Side	Left Side	Right Side
WWAN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
BT&WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

General Note: Referring to KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, When the overall device length and width are $\geq 9\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm}$, the test distance is 10mm, SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located with 25mm from that surface or edge.



13. Results and Test photos :

13.1 SAR result summary:

Head

Test Case of Head			Meas. Power (dBm)	Target Power (dBm)	Factor	Meas. SAR (W/kg) 1g Avg.	Scale SAR (W/kg)	Power Drift <±0.2 dB	Plot
Band	Test Position	CH							
GSM 850	Right Cheek	Ch251	31.54	32.00	1.112	0.196	0.218	0.171	#1
	Right Tilt	Ch251	31.54	32.00	1.112	0.125	0.139	0.064	
	Left Cheek	Ch251	31.54	32.00	1.112	0.171	0.190	0.177	
	Left Tilt	Ch251	31.54	32.00	1.112	0.117	0.130	0.036	
GSM 1900	Right Cheek	Ch512	29.54	30.00	1.112	0.211	0.235	-0.188	#2
	Right Tilt	Ch512	29.54	30.00	1.112	0.0834	0.093	0.153	
	Left Cheek	Ch512	29.54	30.00	1.112	0.124	0.138	0.055	
	Left Tilt	Ch512	29.54	30.00	1.112	0.086	0.095	0.097	
WCDM A Band V	Right Cheek	Ch4183	22.79	23.00	1.050	0.214	0.225	0.095	
	Right Tilt	Ch4183	22.79	23.00	1.050	0.141	0.148	0.083	
	Left Cheek	Ch4183	22.79	23.00	1.050	0.251	0.263	0.166	#3
	Left Tilt	Ch4183	22.79	23.00	1.050	0.108	0.113	-0.040	
WCDM A Band II	Right Cheek	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.474	0.538	0.038	#4
	Right Tilt	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.122	0.138	-0.070	
	Left Cheek	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.217	0.246	-0.135	
	Left Tilt	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.121	0.137	0.064	

Test Case of Head			Meas. Power (dBm)	Target Power (dBm)	Factor	D.C Factor	Meas. SAR (W/kg) 1g	Scale SAR (W/kg)	Power Drift(dB)	Plot
Band	Test Position	CH								
WLA N2.4 G	Right Cheek	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	1.01	0.169	0.194	0.060	
	Right Tilt	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	1.01	0.087	0.1	0.140	
	Left Cheek	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	1.01	0.172	0.197	-0.120	#5
	Left Tilt	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	1.01	0.095	0.109	0.140	



Body Hotspot (10mm between DUT and Flat Phantom)

Test Case of Head			Meas. Power (dBm)	Target Power (dBm)	Factor	Meas. SAR (W/kg) 1g Avg.	Scale SAR (W/kg)	Power Drift <±0.2 dB	Plot
Band	Test Position	CH							
GPRS 850(4 Tx slots)	Front	Ch251	27.38	28.00	1.153	0.432	0.498	-0.032	
	Back	Ch251	27.38	28.00	1.153	0.508	0.586	0.058	#6
	Left Side	Ch251	27.38	28.00	1.153	0.355	0.409	0.230	
	Right Side	Ch251	27.38	28.00	1.153	0.141	0.163	0.310	
	Bottom Side	Ch251	27.38	28.00	1.153	0.166	0.191	-0.216	
GPRS 1900(4 Tx slots)	Front	Ch512	25.42	26.00	1.143	0.459	0.525	-0.164	
	Back	Ch512	25.42	26.00	1.143	0.495	0.566	0.141	#7
	Left Side	Ch512	25.42	26.00	1.143	0.0342	0.039	0.634	
	Right Side	Ch512	25.42	26.00	1.143	0.2790	0.319	-0.005	
	Bottom Side	Ch512	25.42	26.00	1.143	0.364	0.416	0.108	
WCDM A Band V	Front	Ch4183	22.79	23.00	1.050	0.319	0.335	0.055	
	Back	Ch4183	22.79	23.00	1.050	0.389	0.408	0.117	#8
	Left Side	Ch4183	22.79	23.00	1.050	0.284	0.298	-0.003	
	Right Side	Ch4183	22.79	23.00	1.050	0.111	0.116	0.476	
	Bottom Side	Ch4183	22.79	23.00	1.050	0.126	0.132	-0.239	
WCDM A Band II	Front	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.387	0.439	-0.339	
	Back	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.451	0.512	0.140	#9
	Left Side	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.039	0.044	0.950	
	Right Side	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.315	0.358	0.182	
	Bottom Side	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.406	0.461	0.011	



Test Case of Head			Meas. Power (dBm)	Target Power (dBm)	Factor	D.C Factor	Meas. SAR (W/kg) 1g	Scale SAR (W/kg)	Power Drift(dB)	Plot
Band	Test Position	CH								
WLA N 2.4G	Front	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	1.01	0.089	0.102	0.012	
	Back	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	1.01	0.101	0.116	0.104	#10
	Left Side	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	1.01	0.0073	0.008	0.100	
	Top Side	Ch1	13.95	14.50	1.135	1.01	0.091	0.104	0.001	



Body Worn (10mm between DUT and Flat Phantom)

Test Case of Head			Meas. Power (dBm)	Target Power (dBm)	Factor	Meas. SAR (W/kg) 1g Avg.	Scale SAR (W/kg)	Power Drift $<\pm 0.2$ dB
Band	Test Position	CH						
GPRS 850(4 Tx slots)	Front	Ch251	27.38	28.00	1.153	0.432	0.498	-0.032
	Back	Ch251	27.38	28.00	1.153	0.508	0.586	0.058
GPRS 1900(4 Tx slots)	Front	Ch512	25.42	26.00	1.143	0.459	0.525	-0.164
	Back	Ch512	25.42	26.00	1.143	0.495	0.566	0.141
WCDM A Band V	Front	Ch4183	22.79	23.00	1.050	0.319	0.335	0.055
	Back	Ch4183	22.79	23.00	1.050	0.389	0.408	0.117
WCDM A Band II	Front	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.387	0.439	-0.339
	Back	Ch9262	23.95	24.50	1.135	0.451	0.512	0.140

13.2 Evaluation of Simultaneous :

BT* - Estimated SAR for Bluetooth

$(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f_{(\text{GHz})}/x}] \text{ W/kg}$ for test separation distances ≤ 50 mm;

where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR, and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR.

Maximum turn up Power	Exposure Position	Head	Hotspot	Body-worn
	Test separation	0 mm	10 mm	10 mm
5dBm	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	0.133W/kg	0.066W/kg	0.066W/kg

Conclusion:

According to the above table, the sum of reported SAR values for GSM and BT < 1.6 W/kg. So the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required for BT transmitter.



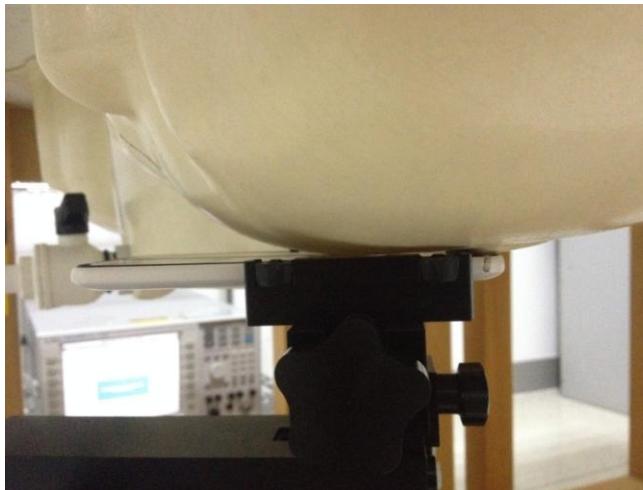
13.3 DUT and setup photos:



Front



Back



Left Cheek



Left Tilt



Right Cheek



Right Tilt



Front of the EUT with 1 cm Gap



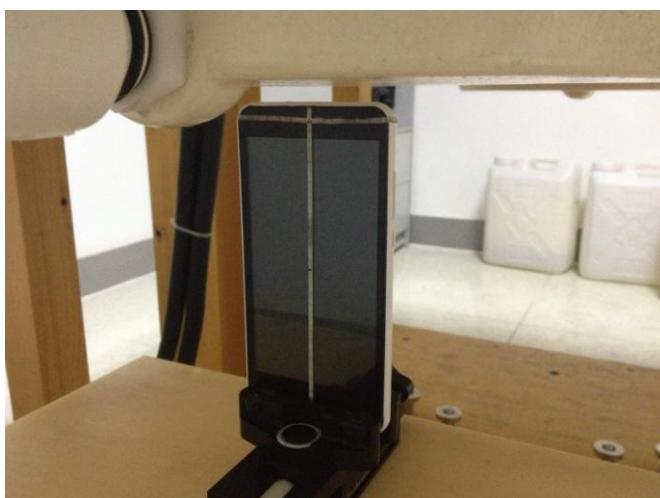
Back of the EUT with 1 cm Gap



Left of the EUT with 1 cm Gap



Right of the EUT with 1 cm Gap



Top of the EUT with 1 cm Gap



Bottom of the EUT with 1 cm Gap

**14. Equipment List:**

NO.	Instrument	Manufacturer	Model	S/N	Cal. Date	Cal. Due Date
1	Communication Tester	Agilent	E5515C	MY502672 64	Dec 27 th 2014	Dec 26 th 2015
2	E-field Probe	Speag	ES3DV3	3028	Oct 22 th 2014	Oct 21 th 2015
3	Dielectric Probe Kit	Speag	DAK	1038	N/A	N/A
4	DAE	Speag	DAE4	689	Oct 1 th 2014	Sep 30 th 2015
5	SAM TWIN phantom	Speag	SAM	1360/1432	N/A	N/A
6	Robot	Stabuli	TX60L	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	Device Holder	Speag	SD000H0 1HA	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	Vector Network	Agilent	E5071C	MY461076 15	Jan 6 th 2015	Jan 7 th 2016
9	Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	MY490722 79	Nov 27 th 2014	Nov 26 th 2015
10	Amplifier	Mini-circuit	ZHL-42W	QA098002	N/A	N/A
11	Power Meter	Agilent	N1419A	MY500015 63	Nov 27 th 2014	Nov 26 th 2015
12	Power Sensor	Agilent	N8481H	MY510200 10	Nov 27 th 2014	Nov 26 th 2015
13	Directional Coupler	Agilent	772D	MY461512 75	Nov 27 th 2014	Nov 26 th 2015
14	Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D	MY482206 07	Nov 27 th 2014	Nov 26 th 2015
15	Dipole 900MHz	Speag	D900V2	1d086	Aug 9 th 2013	Aug 8 th 2016
16	Dipole 1900MHz	Speag	D1900V2	5d194	Jan 7 th 2015	Aug 6 th 2018
18	Dipole 2450MHz	Speag	D2450V2	955	Jan 8 th 2015	Jan 7 th 2018



Appendix A. System validation plots:

DUT: Dipole 900MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN: 1d086

Program Name: System Performance Check at 900 MHz Head

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.98 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.14$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(6.19, 6.19, 6.19); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.82 mW/g

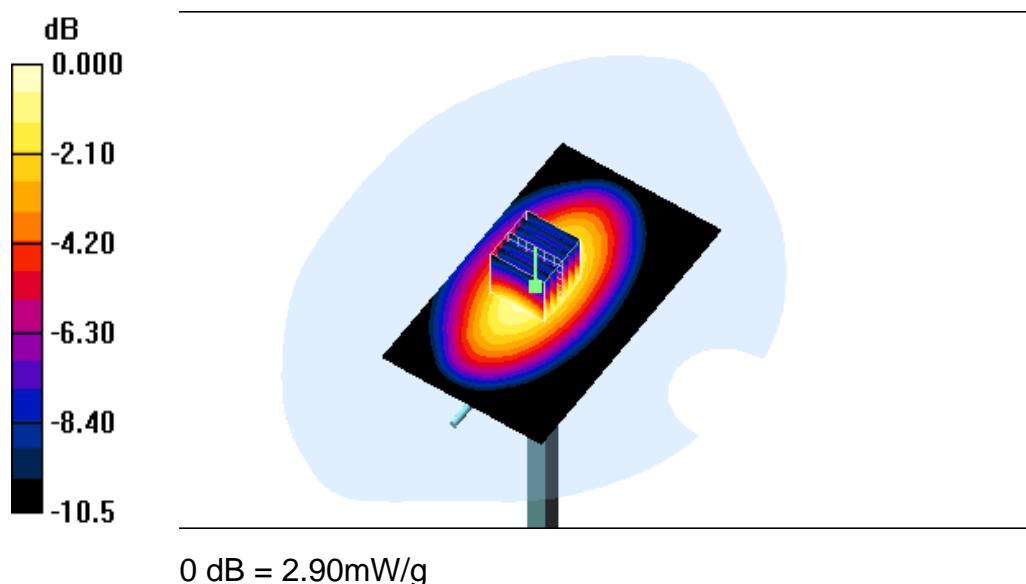
d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.523 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.068 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.68 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.73 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.90 mW/g





DUT: Dipole 1900MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d194

Program Name: System Performance Check at 1900 MHz Head

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.46 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(4.68, 4.68, 4.68); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.3 mW/g

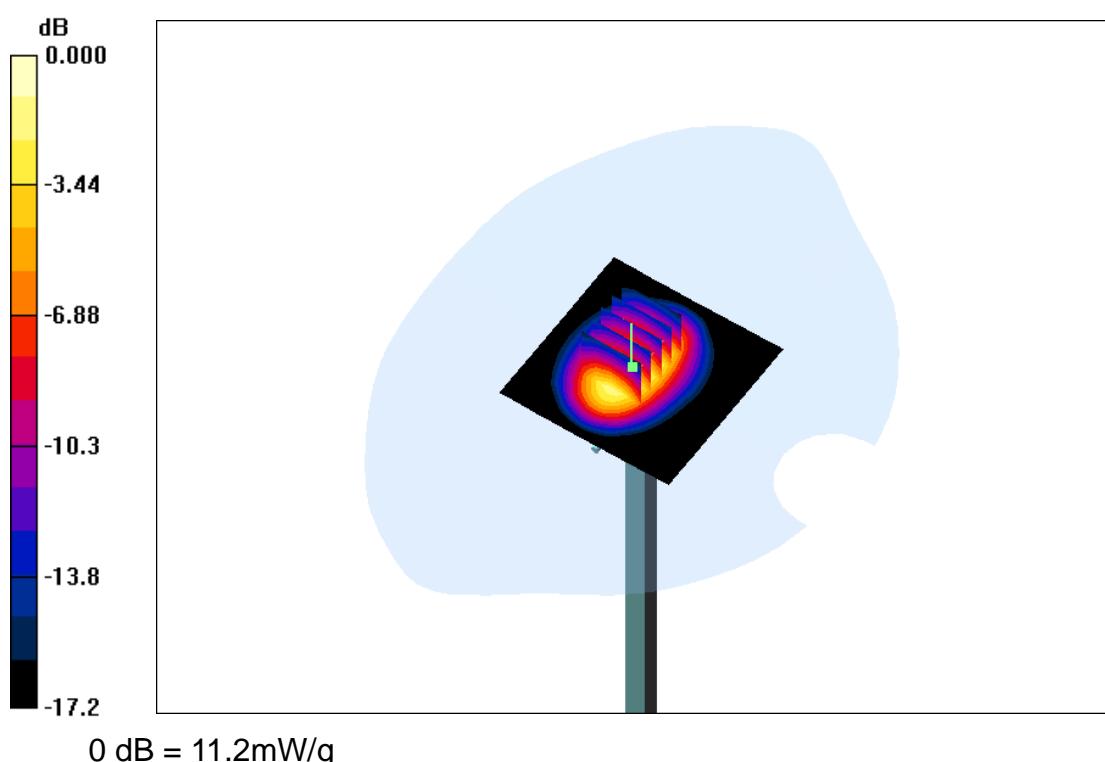
d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 80.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.005 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.88 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.27 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.2 mW/g





DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 955

Program Name: System Performance Check at 2450 MHz Head

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.84 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(4.21, 4.21, 4.21); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.7 mW/g

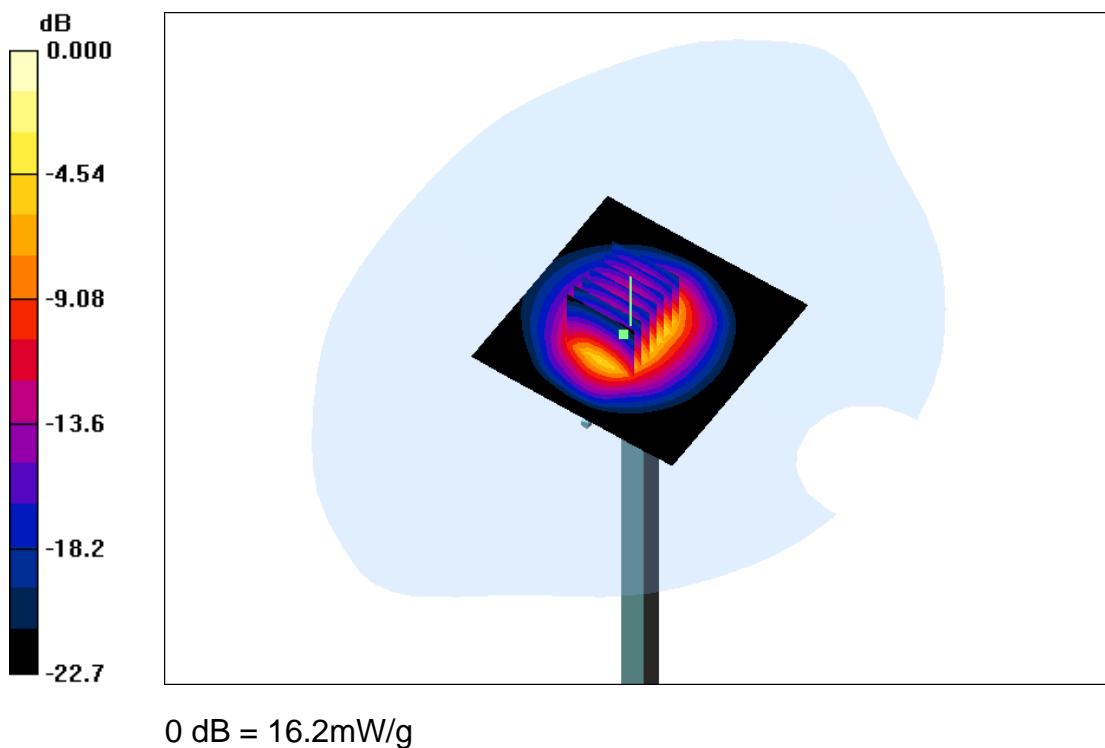
d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 87.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.019 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.46 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.2 mW/g





DUT: Dipole 900MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN: 1d086

Program Name: System Performance Check at 900 MHz Body

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.96 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(6.02, 6.02, 6.02); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.72 mW/g

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

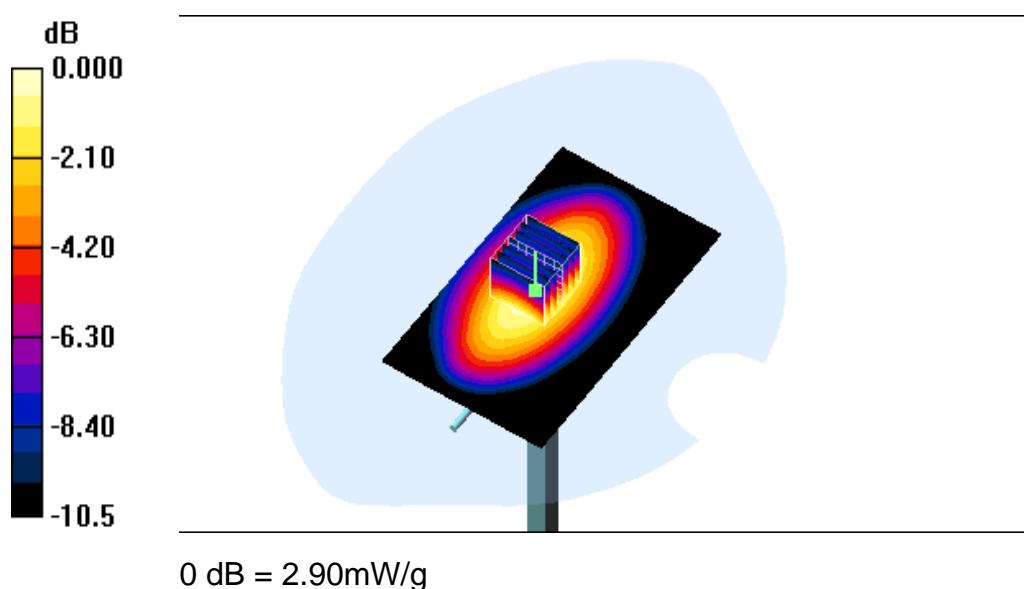
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.523 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.068 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.45 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.61 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.80 mW/g





DUT: Dipole 1900MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d194

Program Name: System Performance Check at 1900 MHz Body

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.46 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(4.68, 4.68, 4.68); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.8 mW/g

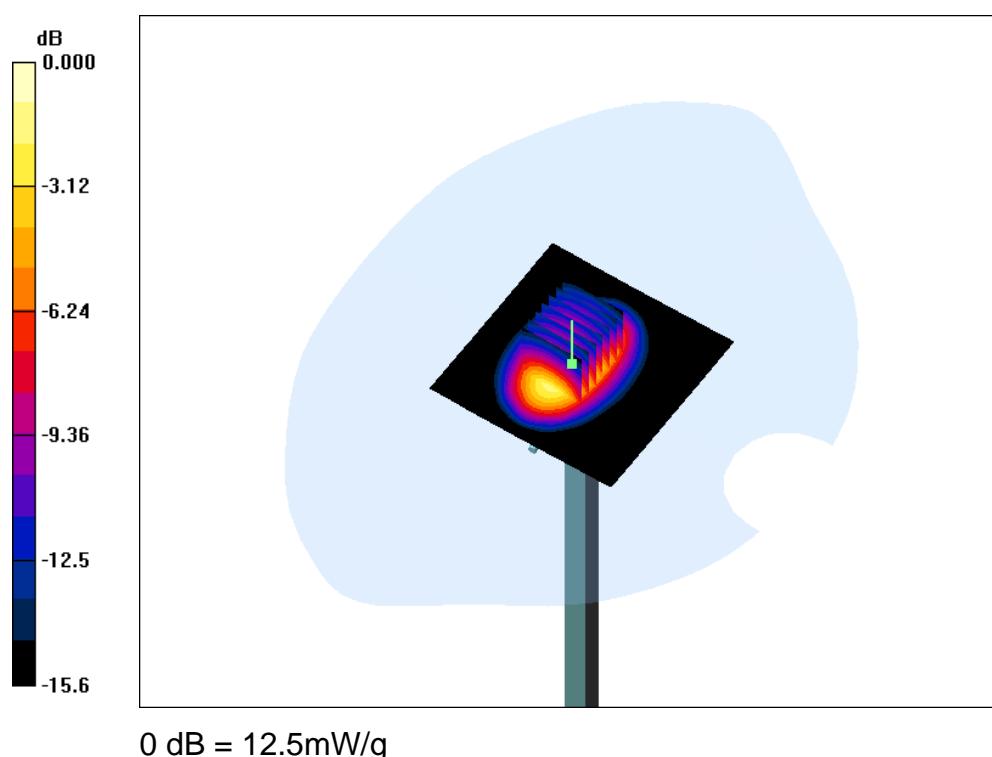
d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 85.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.109 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.43 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.5 mW/g





DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 955

Program Name: System Performance Check at 2450 MHz Body

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.87 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.6$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(4.14, 4.14, 4.14); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.2 mW/g

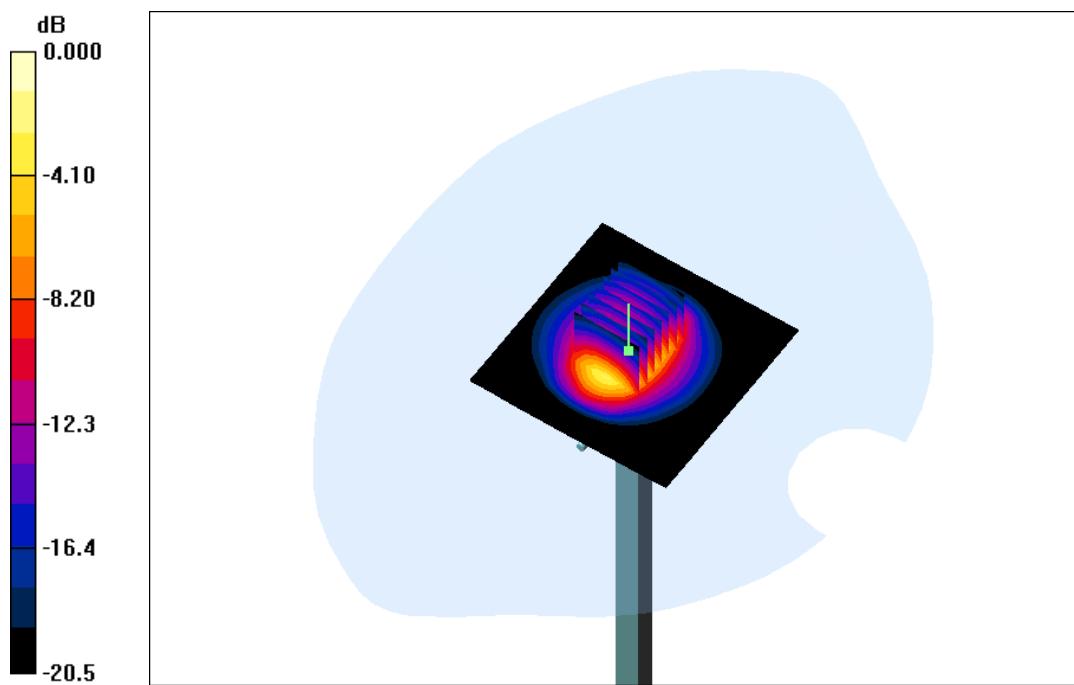
d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 89.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.017 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.35 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.4 mW/g



0 dB = 15.4mW/g

**Appendix B. SAR Test plots:****#1**

Date: 6/6/2015

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

DUT: S905; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number**Program Name: s905**

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used: $f = 849 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.932 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(6.19, 6.19, 6.19); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Right Cheek/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.203 mW/g

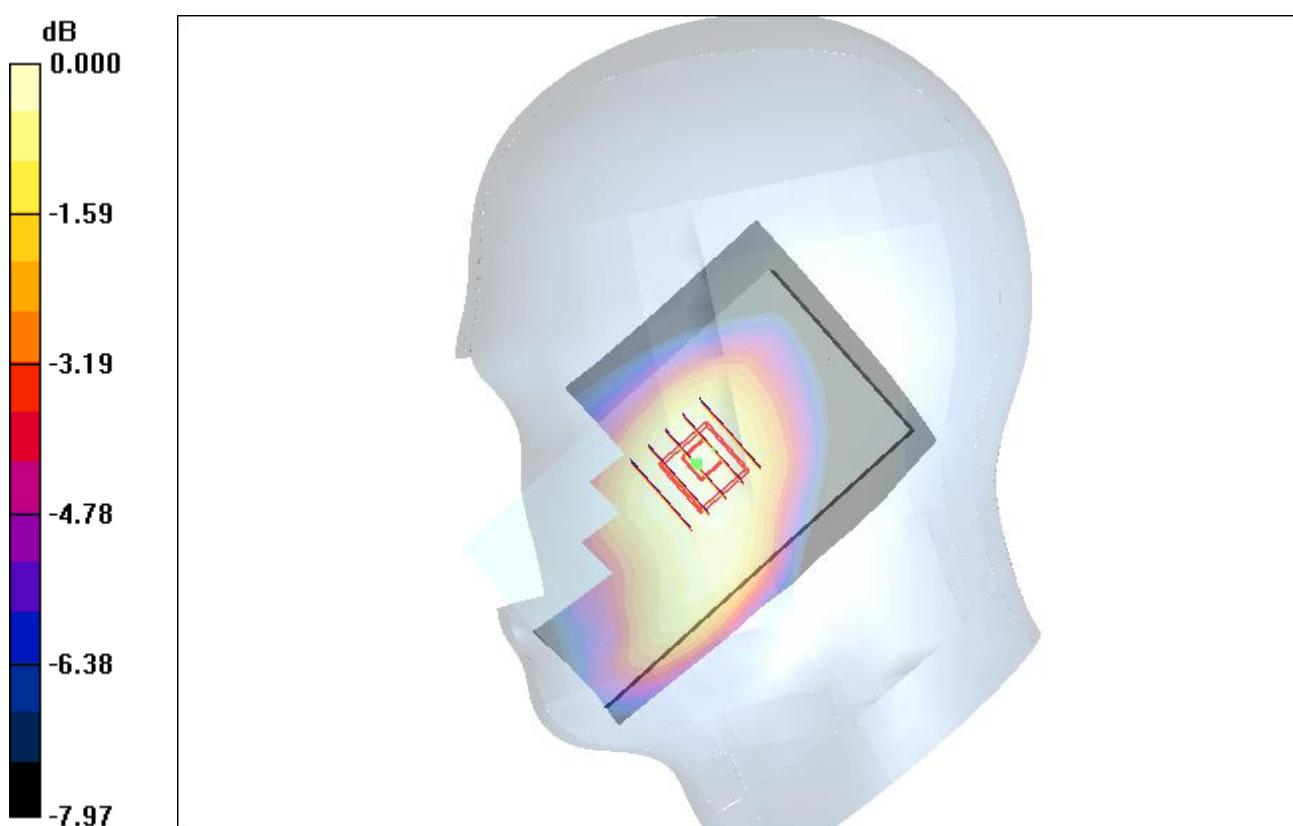
Right Cheek/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 5.61 V/m; Power Drift = 0.171 dB

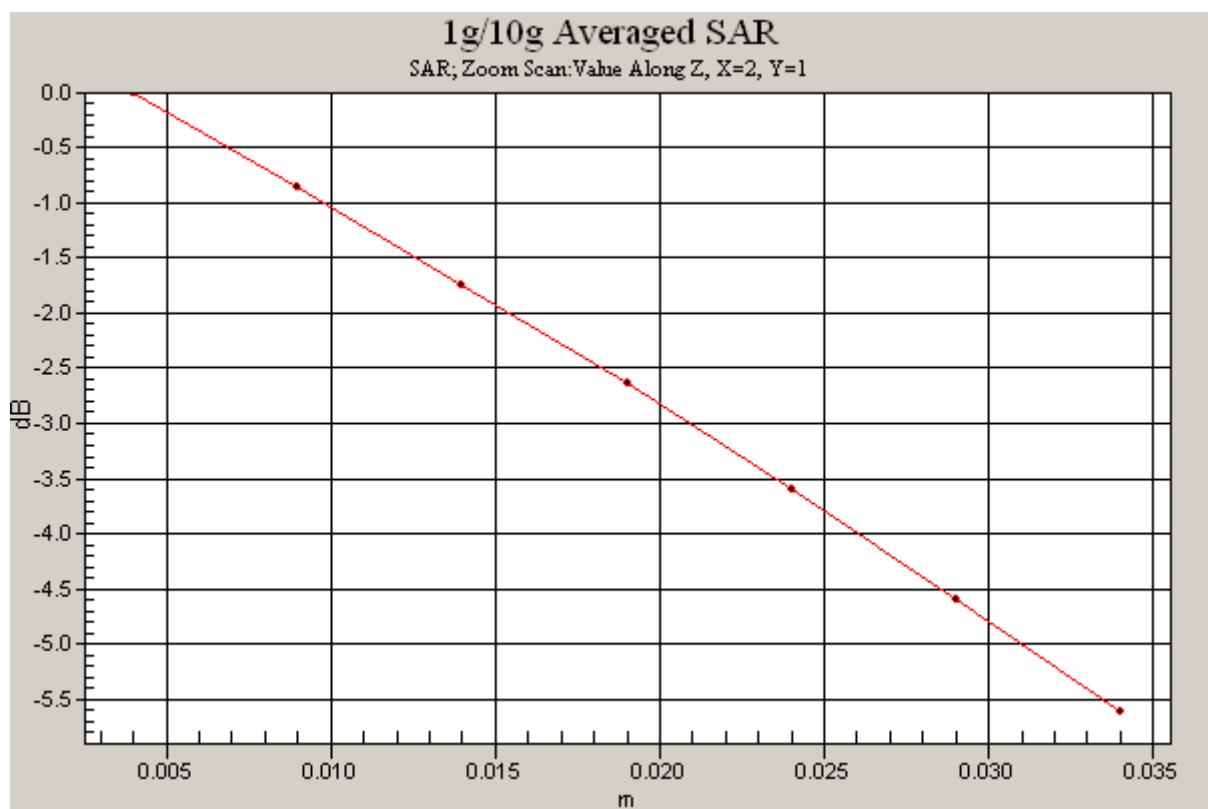
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.236 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.196 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.152 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.204 mW/g



0 dB = 0.204mW/g





#2

Date: 6/6/2015

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

DUT: S905; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number

Program Name: s905

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1850.2 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.42 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(4.68, 4.68, 4.68); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Right Cheek/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.228 mW/g

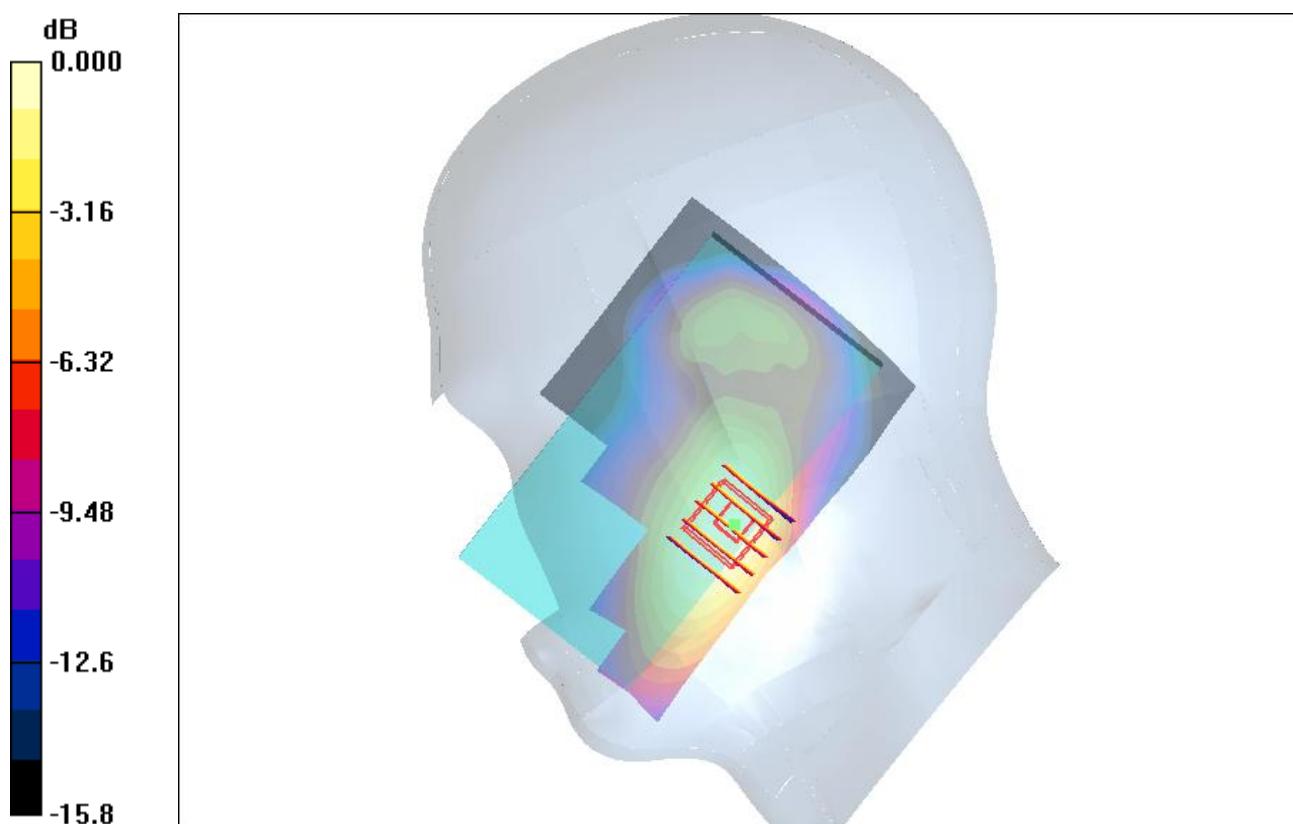
Right Cheek/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 6.67 V/m; Power Drift = -0.188 dB

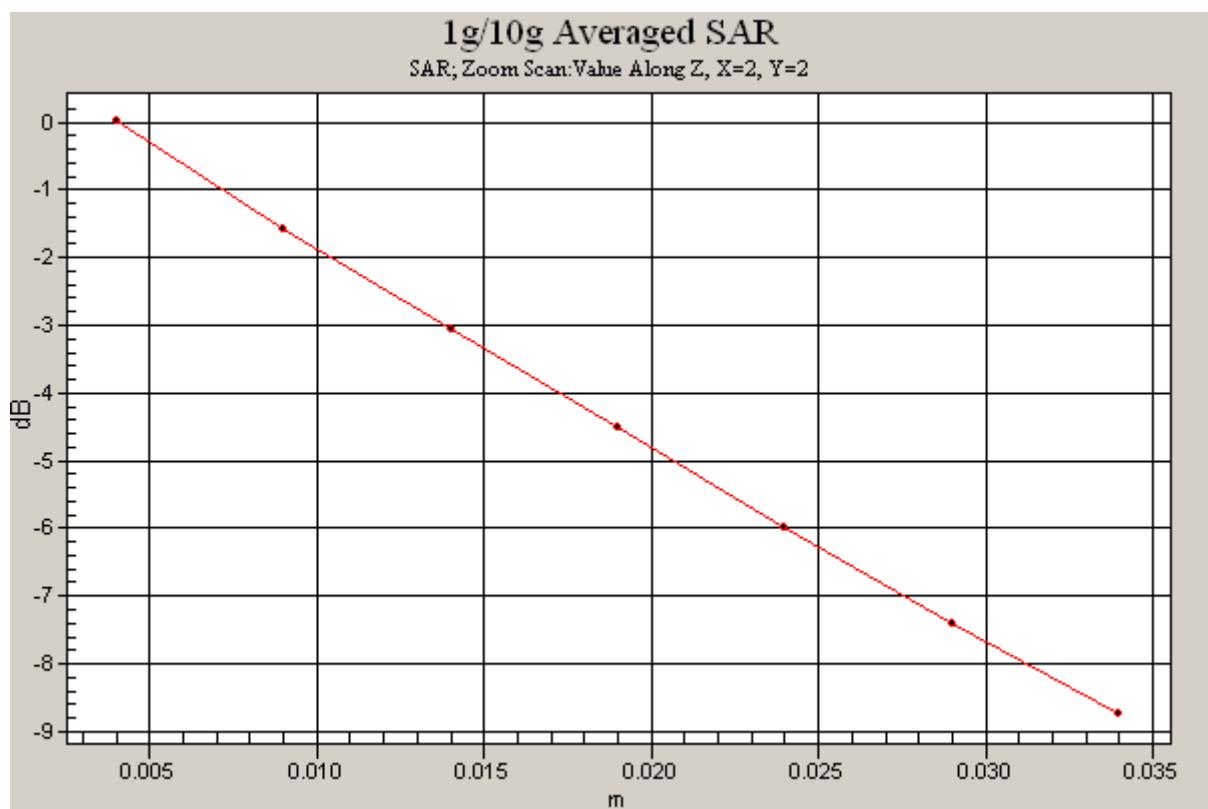
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.307 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.211 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.136 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.225 mW/g



0 dB = 0.225mW/g





#3

Date: 6/6/2015

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

DUT: S905; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number

Program Name: s905

Communication System: W850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 837 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.92 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(6.19, 6.19, 6.19); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Left Cheek/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.271 mW/g

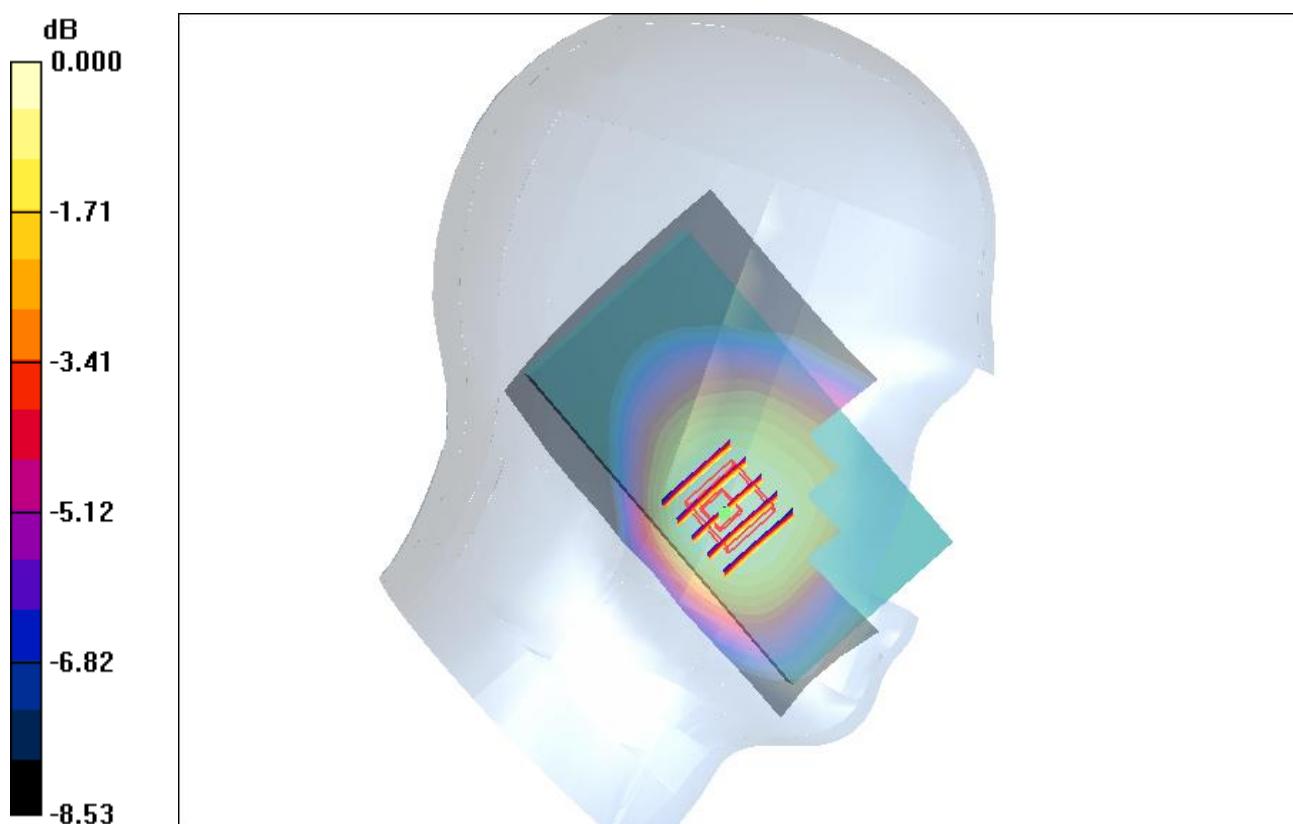
Left Cheek/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 5.01 V/m; Power Drift = 0.566 dB

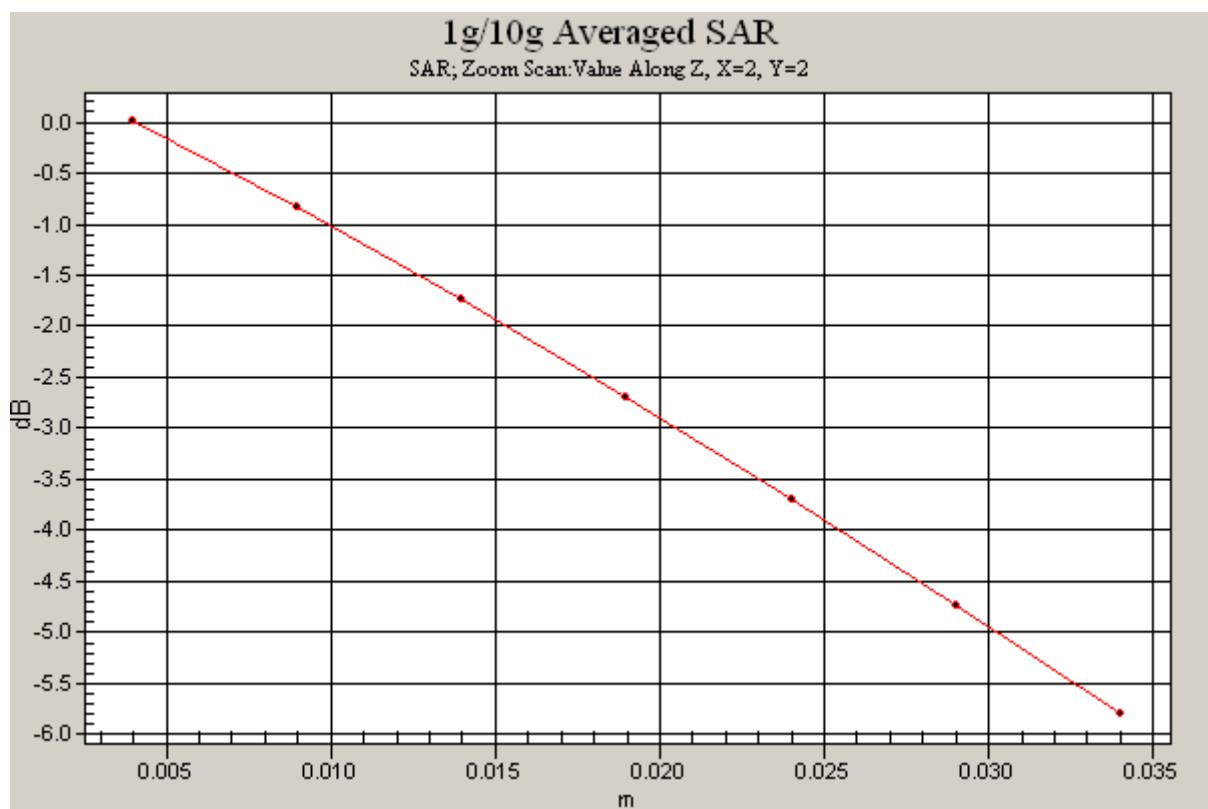
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.307 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.251 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.195 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.261 mW/g



0 dB = 0.261mW/g





#4

Date: 6/6/2015

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

DUT: S905; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number

Program Name: s905

Communication System: W1900; Frequency: 1852.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1852.4 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.42 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(4.68, 4.68, 4.68); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Right Cheek/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.526 mW/g

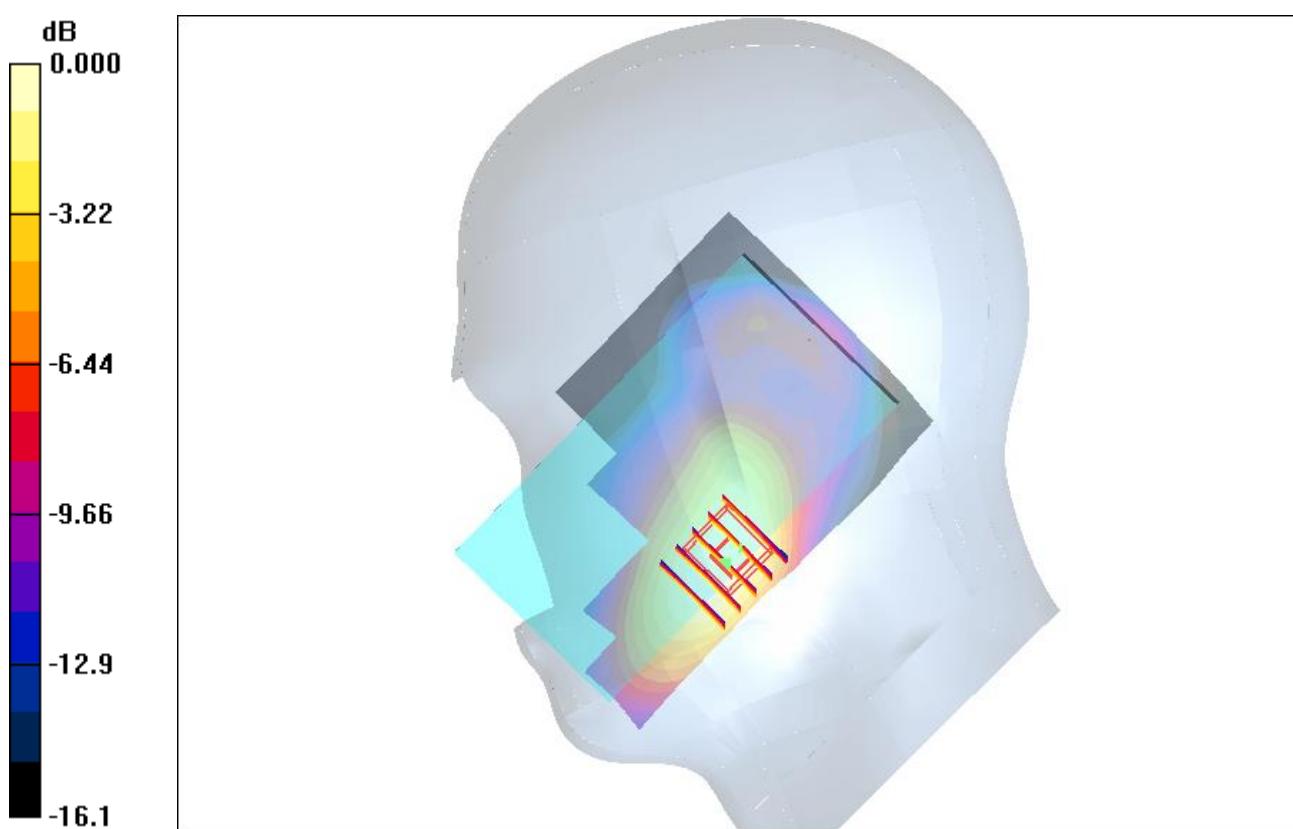
Right Cheek/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 7.41 V/m; Power Drift = 0.038 dB

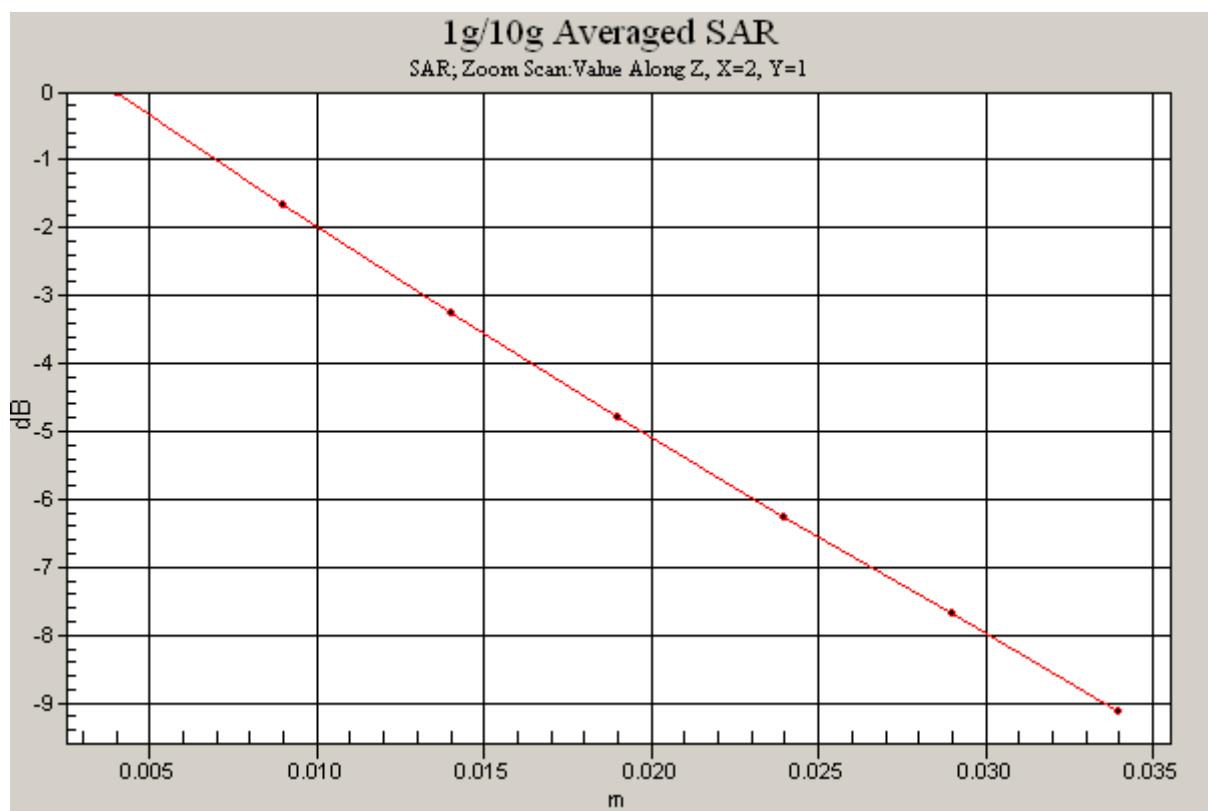
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.708 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.474 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.304 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.506 mW/g



0 dB = 0.506mW/g





#5

Date: 6/7/2015

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

DUT: S905; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number

Program Name: s905

Communication System: 802.11; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.82 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(4.21, 4.21, 4.21); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Left touch/Area Scan (101x181x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.240 mW/g

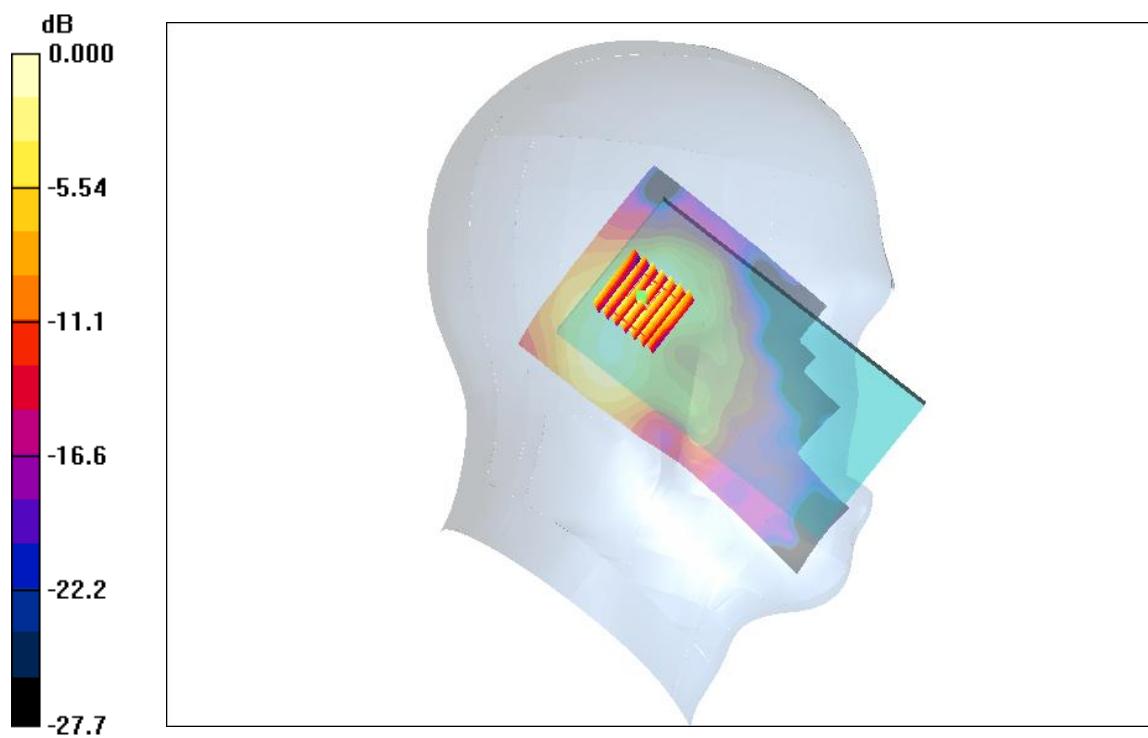
Left touch/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 7.65 V/m; Power Drift = -0.120 dB

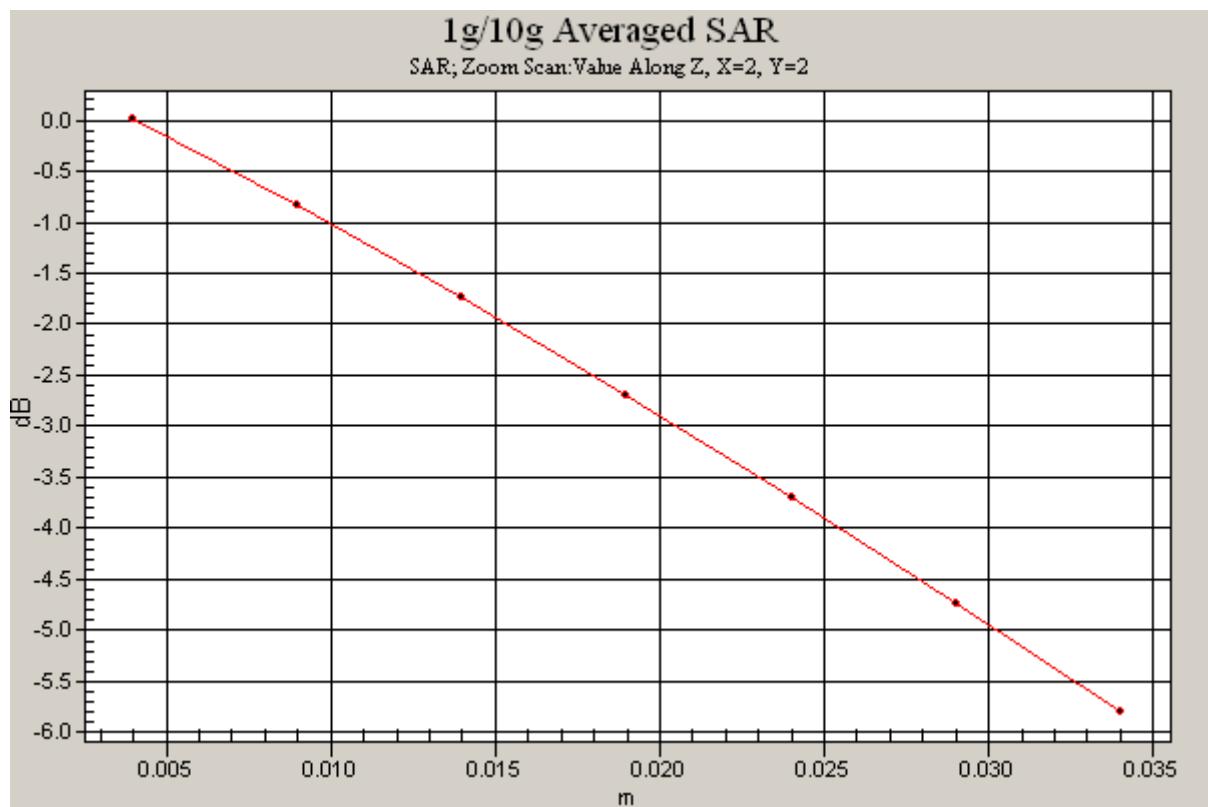
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.335 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.172 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.064 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.237 mW/g



0 dB = 0.237mW/g





#6

Date: 6/5/2015

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

DUT: S905; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number**Program Name: s905**

Communication System: GPRS850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 848.8 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.969 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(6.02, 6.02, 6.02); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Back/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.541 mW/g

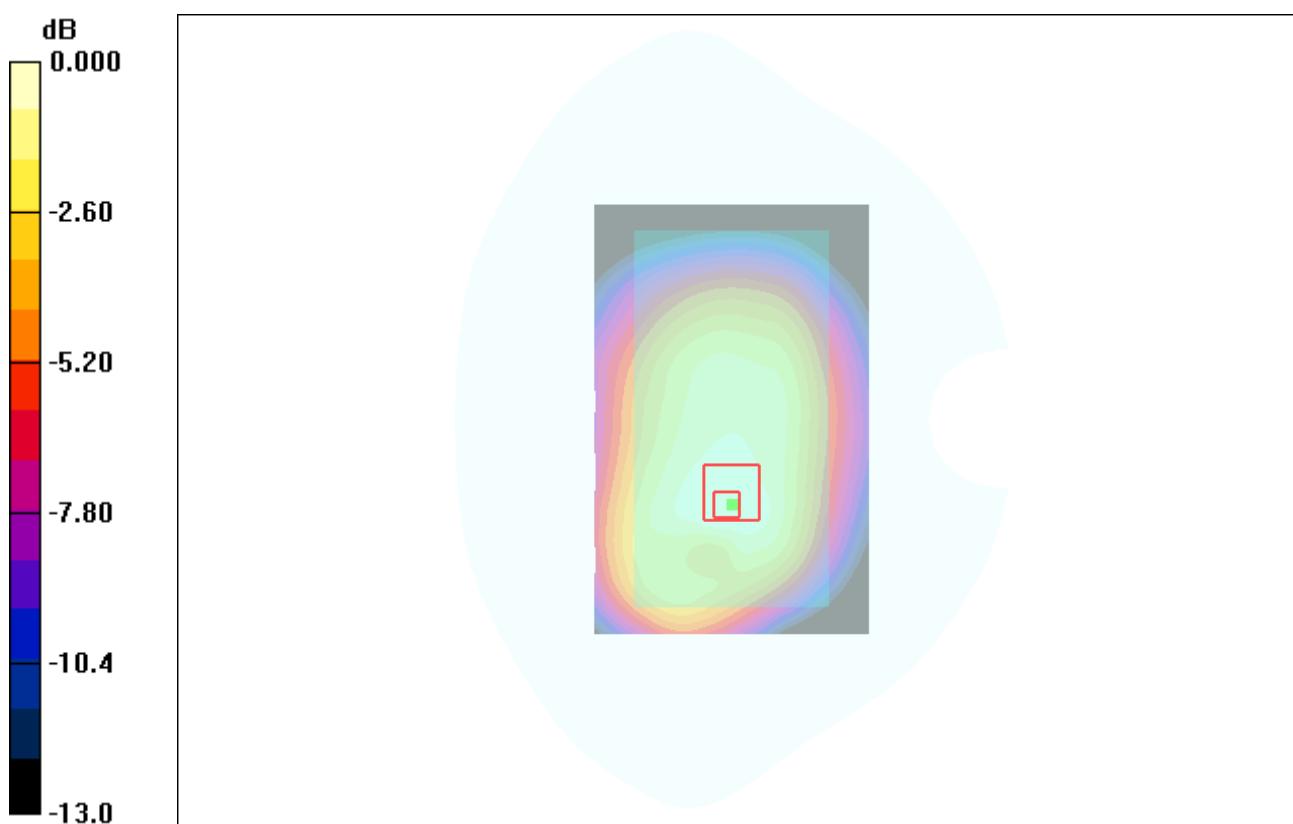
Back/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.058 dB

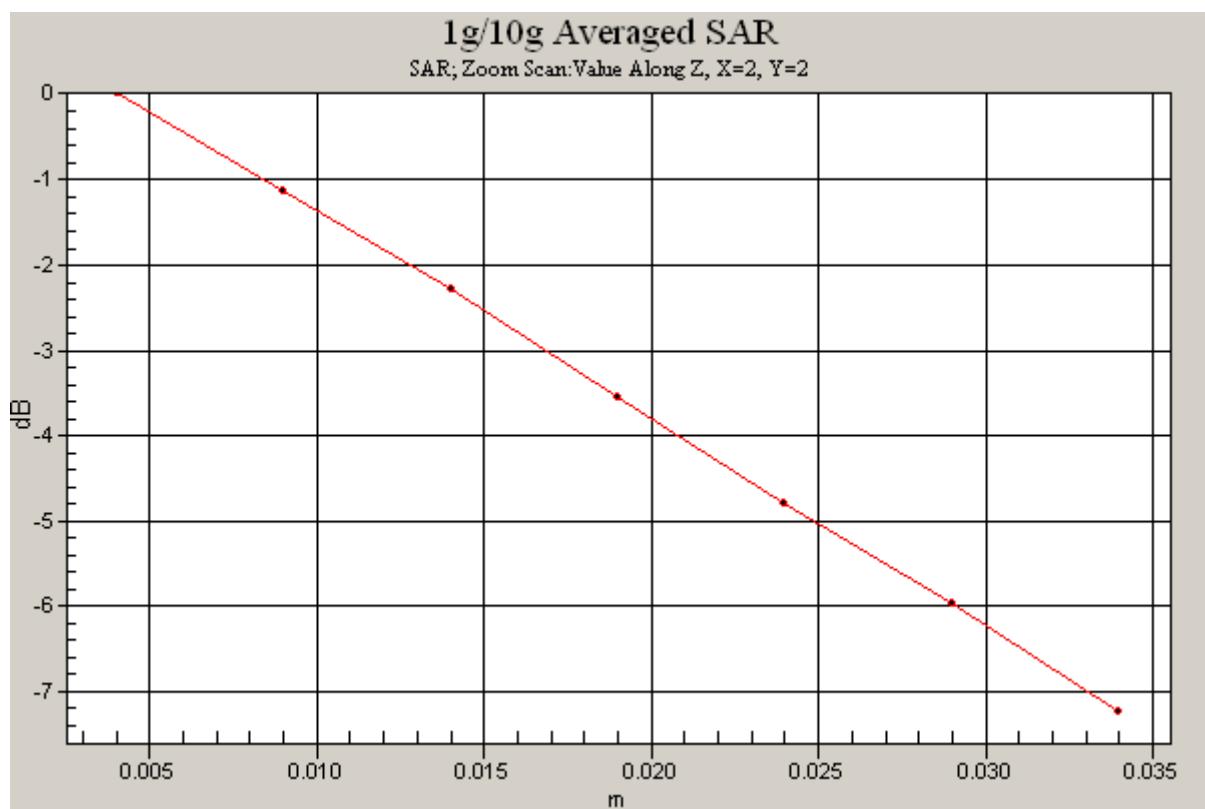
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.682 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.508 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.373 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.537 mW/g



0 dB = 0.537mW/g





#7

Date: 6/5/2015

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

DUT: S905; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number**Program Name: s905**

Communication System: GPRS1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.48 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.6$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Back/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.538 mW/g

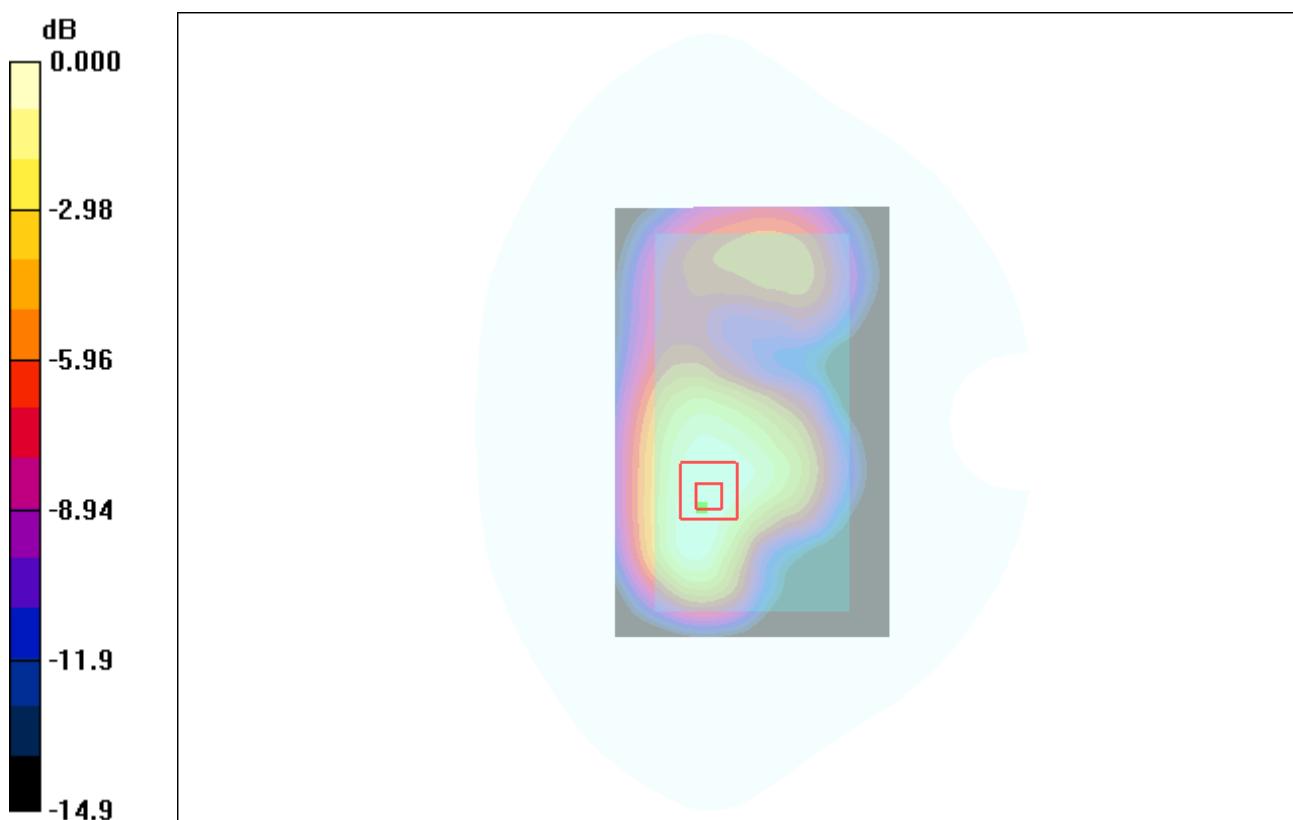
Back/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 13.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.141 dB

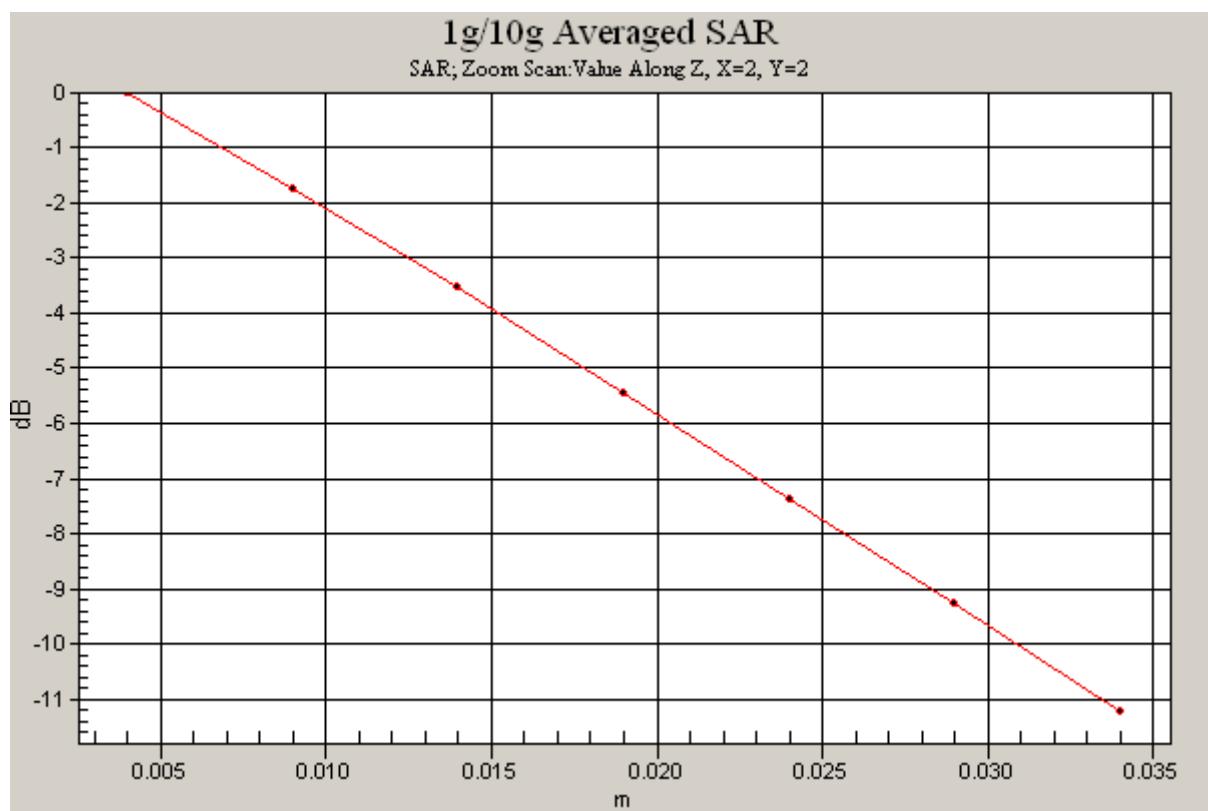
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.761 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.495 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.323 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.520 mW/g



0 dB = 0.520mW/g





#8

Date: 6/5/2015

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

DUT: S905; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number

Program Name: s905

Communication System: W850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.96 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(6.02, 6.02, 6.02); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Back/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.425 mW/g

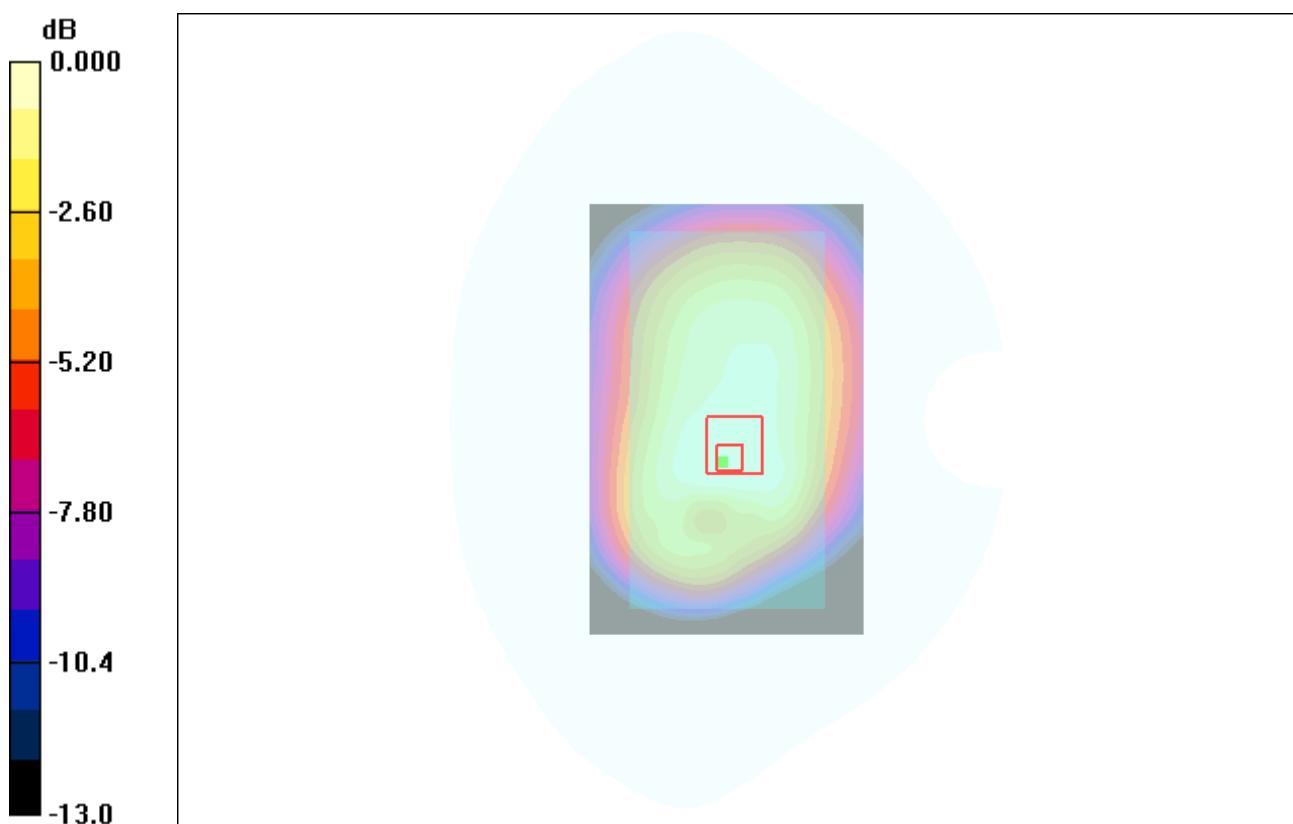
Back/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 19.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.117 dB

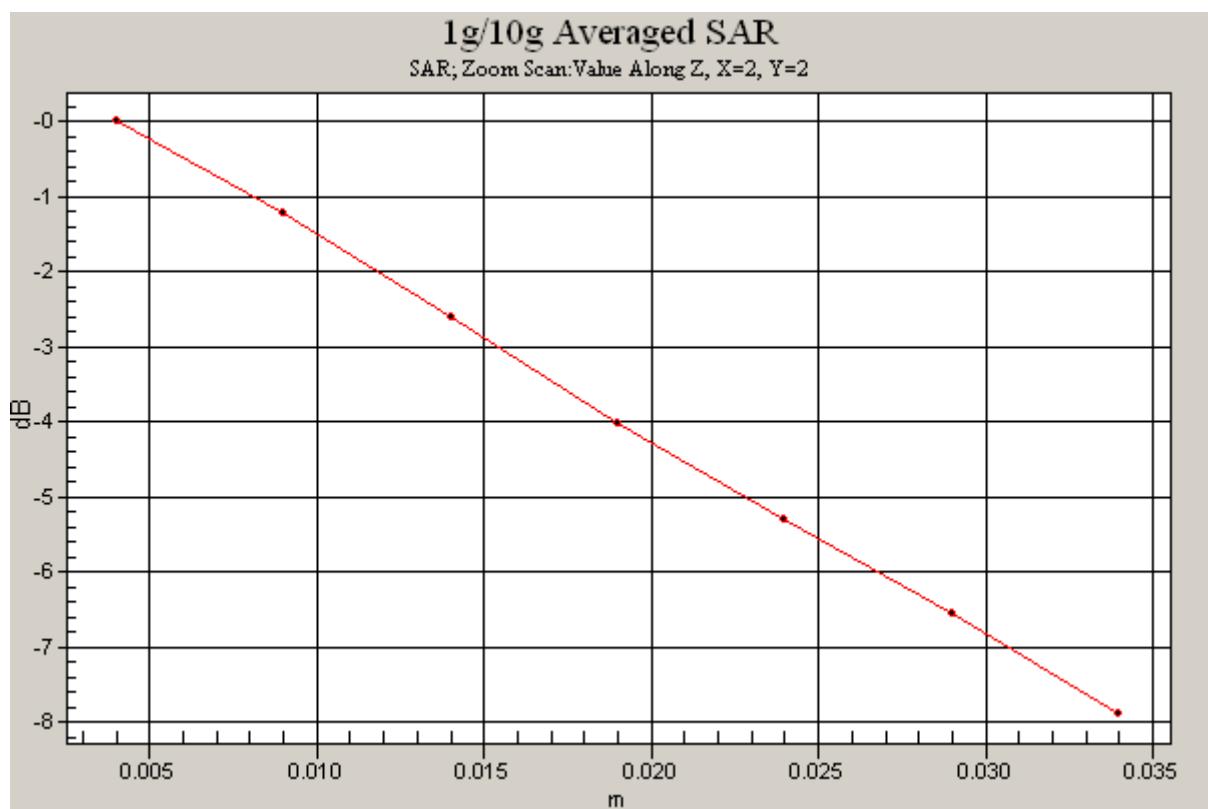
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.515 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.389 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.293 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.411 mW/g



0 dB = 0.411mW/g





#9

Date: 6/5/2015

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

DUT: S905; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number

Program Name: s905

Communication System: W1900; Frequency: 1852.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1852.4 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.48 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.6$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Back/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.487 mW/g

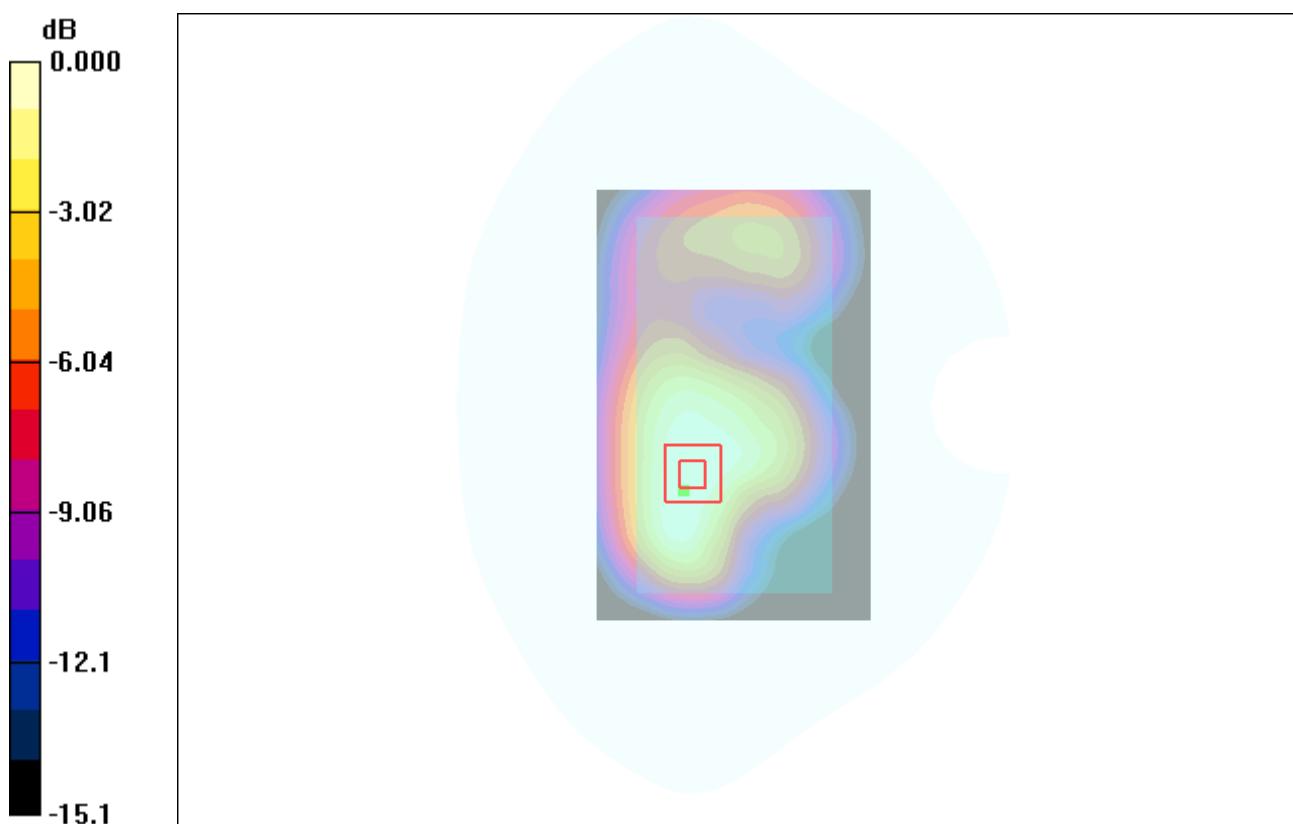
Back/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 13.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.140 dB

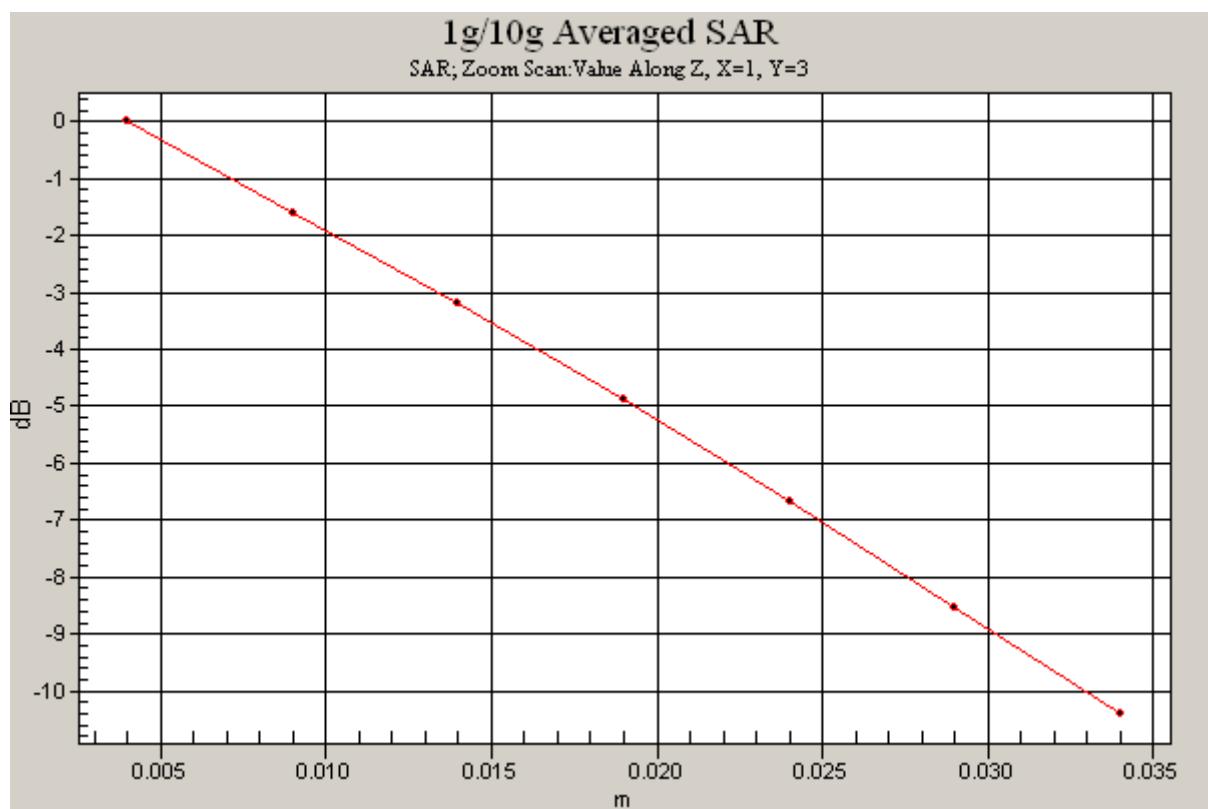
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.695 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.451 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.293 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.472 mW/g



0 dB = 0.472mW/g



**#10**

Date: 6/7/2015

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

DUT: S905; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number**Program Name: s905**

Communication System: 802.11; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.81 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 50.6$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(4.14, 4.14, 4.14); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Back/Area Scan (101x181x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.180 mW/g

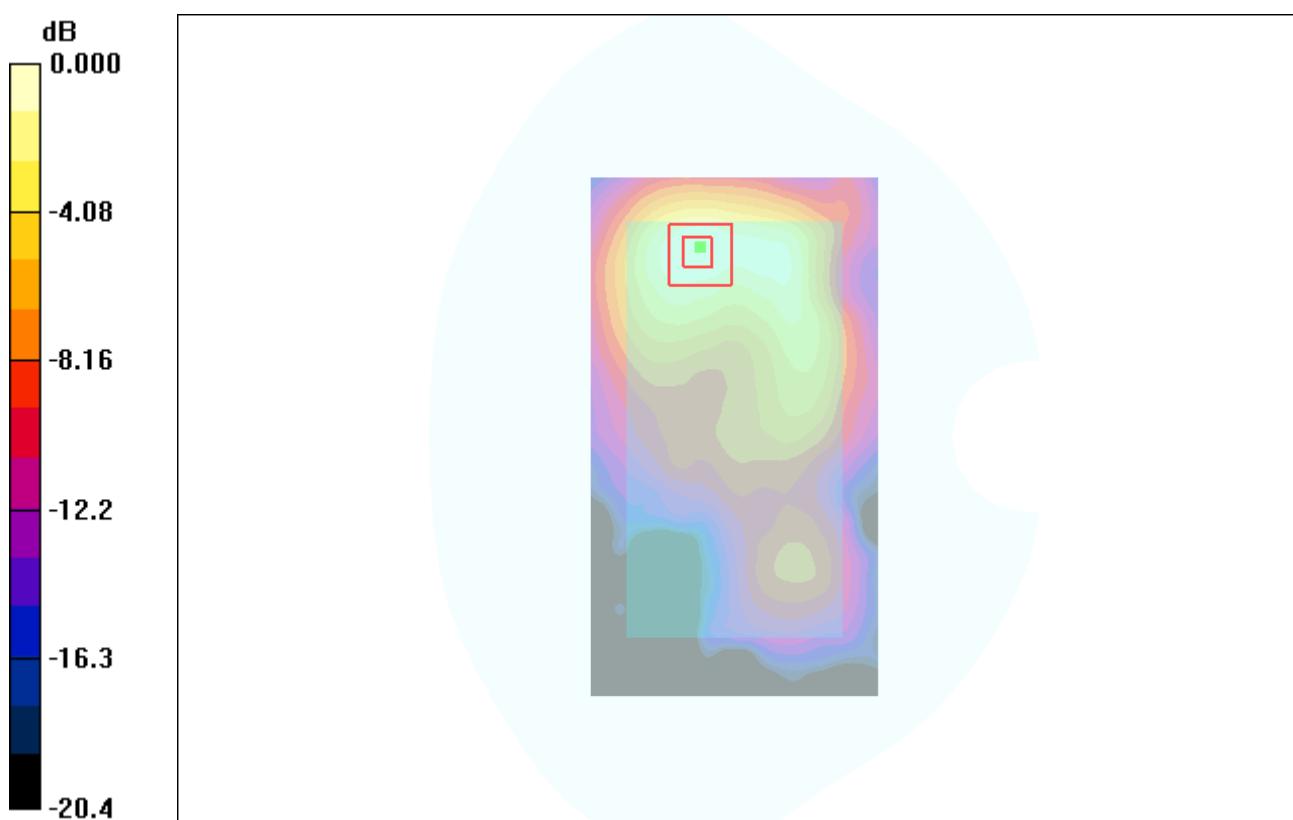
Back/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.80 V/m; Power Drift = 0.104 dB

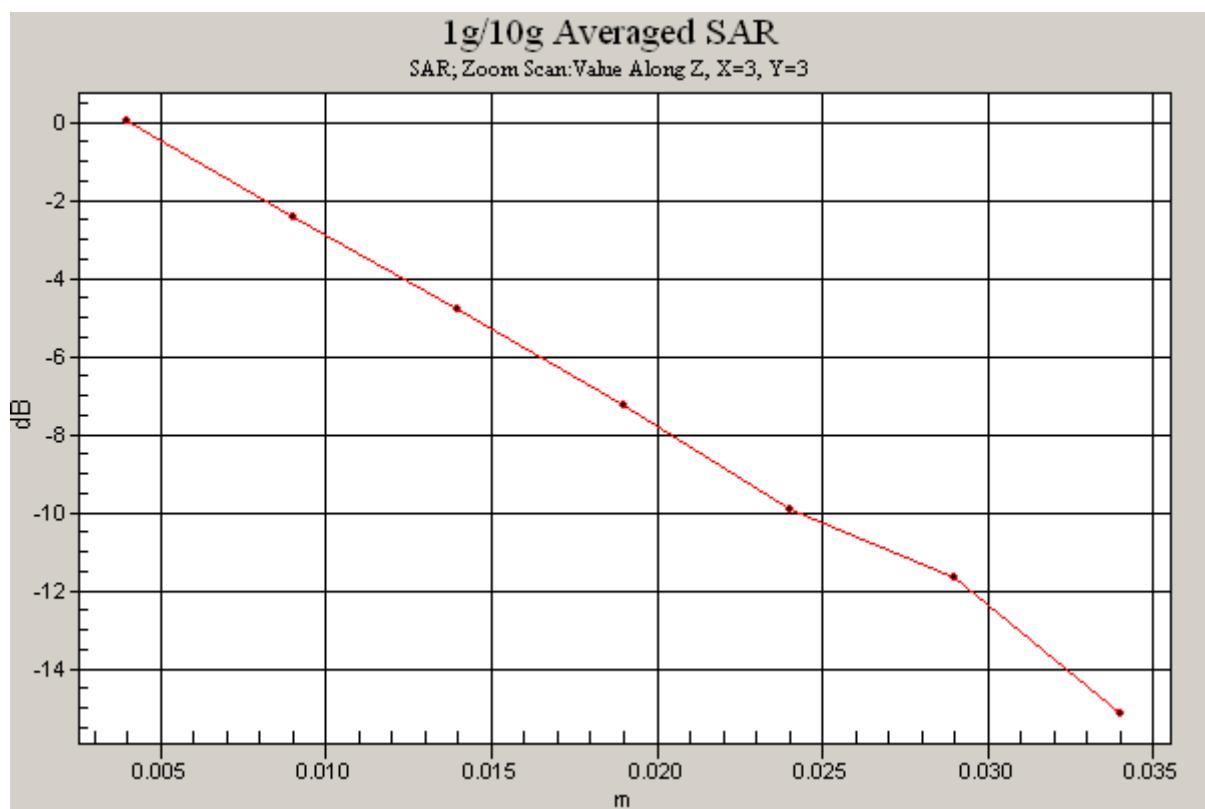
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.131 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.101 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.041 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.179 mW/g



0 dB = 0.179mW/g





Appendix C. Probe Calibration Data:

In Collaboration with CALIBRATION LABORATORY		CALIBRATION No. L0570	
Client	AUDEN	Certificate No: Z14-97115	
CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE			
Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3028		
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-02-195 Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes		
Calibration date:	October 22, 2014		
This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.			
All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%.			
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Reference10dBAttenuator	BT0520	12-Dec-12(TMC, No.JZ12-867)	Dec-14
Reference20dBAttenuator	BT0267	12-Dec-12(TMC, No.JZ12-866)	Dec-14
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	28-Aug-14(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Aug14)	Aug-15
DAE4	SN 1331	23-Jan-14 (SPEAG, DAE4-1331_Jan14)	Jan -15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal/Generator MG3700A	6201052605	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	15-Feb-14 (TMC, No.JZ14-781)	Feb-15
Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Name	Function	
	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Name	Function	
	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	
Issued: October 23, 2014			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A,B,C,D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization Φ	Φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i. $\theta=0$ 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 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- $NORMx,y,z$: Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta=0$ ($f \leq 800$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: waveguide). $NORMx,y,z$ are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of $NORMx,y,z$ does not effect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- $NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response$ (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- $DCPx,y,z$: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- Ax,y,z ; Bx,y,z ; Cx,y,z ; VRx,y,z ; A,B,C 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 valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to $NORMx,y,z$ ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- *Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the $NORMx$ (no uncertainty required).



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Probe ES3DV3

SN: 3028

Calibrated: October 22, 2014

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



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DASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3028

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm(μ V/(V/m) ²) ^A	1.16	1.27	1.21	\pm 10.8%
DCP(mV) ^B	105.8	103.2	103.8	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ μ V	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	282.9	\pm 2.2%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		292.0	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		290.3	

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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



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DASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3028

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^c	Relative Permittivity ^d	Conductivity (S/m) ^e	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^g	Depth ^g (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.02	6.02	6.02	0.33	1.68	±12%
835	55.2	0.97	6.02	6.02	6.02	0.34	1.79	±12%
1750	53.4	1.49	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.63	1.30	±12%
1900	53.3	1.52	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.60	1.34	±12%
2300	52.9	1.81	4.37	4.37	4.37	0.74	1.25	±12%
2450	52.7	1.95	4.14	4.14	4.14	0.68	1.35	±12%
2600	52.5	2.16	4.02	4.02	4.02	0.84	1.16	±12%

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

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

^e 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 the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

Ad
Tel
E-

DA

Calibration

f [MHz] ^c
750
835
1750
1900
2300
2450
2600

^c Frequency uncertainty is

^d At frequency formula is ap

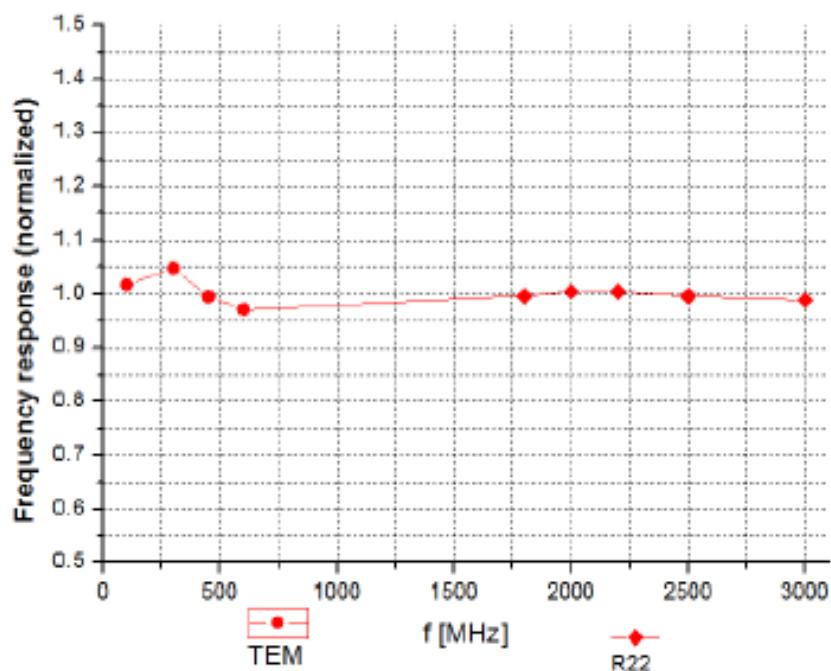
restricted to

^e Alpha/Depth effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



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



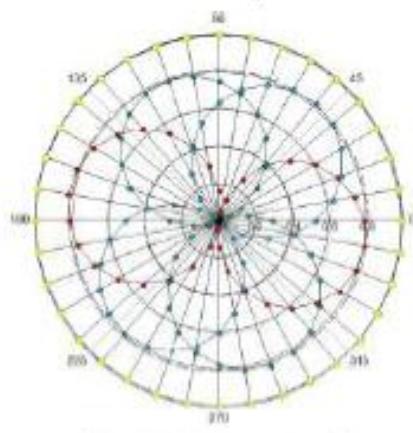
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 7.5\%$ ($k=2$)



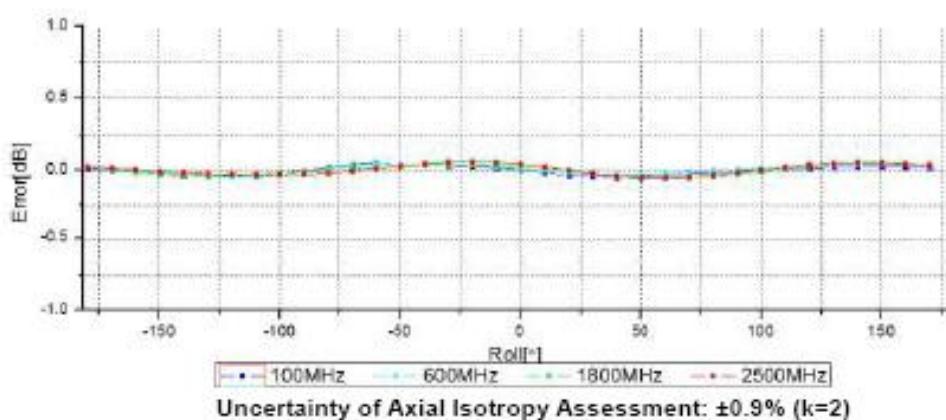
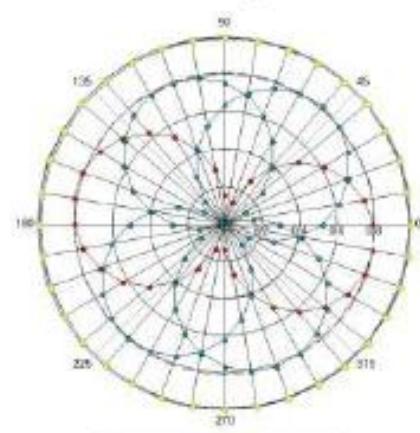
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Receiving Pattern (Φ), $\theta=0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM



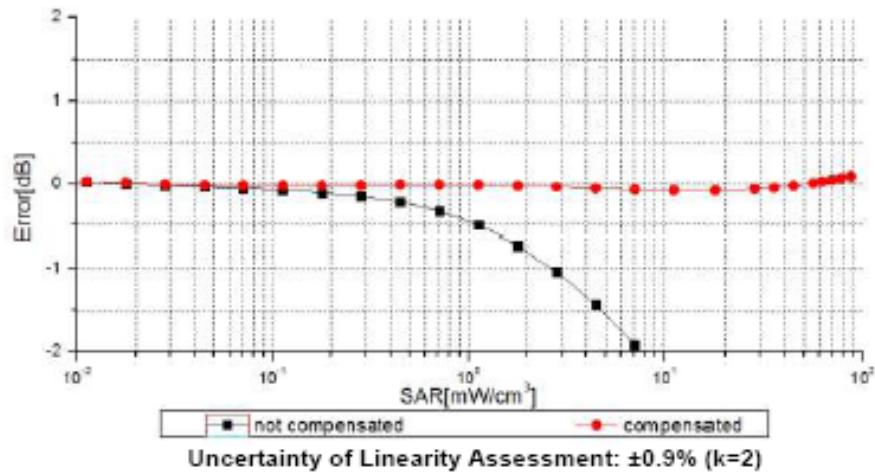
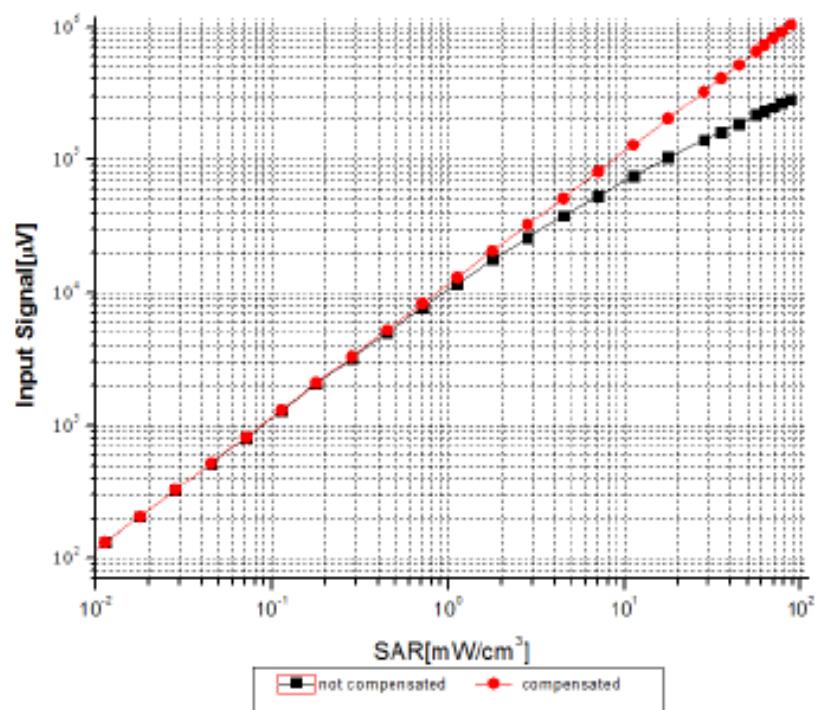
f=1800 MHz, R22





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Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head}) (TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)

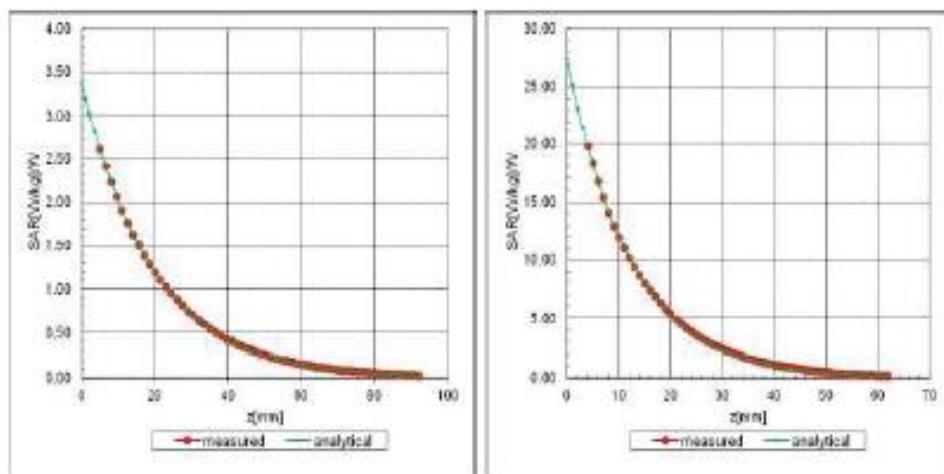




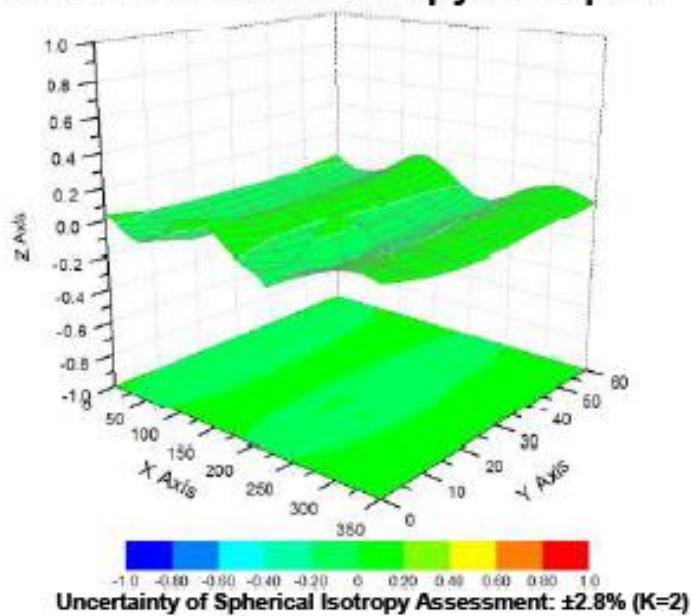
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Conversion Factor Assessment

f=835 MHz, WGLS R9(H_convF) f=1750 MHz, WGLS R22(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



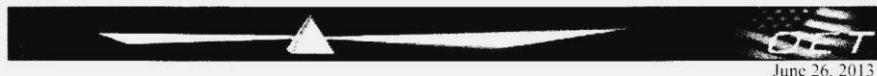


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DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3208

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	54.8
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	10mm
Tip Diameter	4mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3mm



June 26, 2013

**Acceptable Conditions for SAR Measurements Using Probes and Dipoles
Calibrated under the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo Calibration Program to
Support FCC Equipment Certification**

The acceptable conditions for SAR measurements using probes, dipoles and DAEs calibrated by TMC (*Telecommunication Metrology Center of MITT in Beijing, China*), under the Dual-Logo Calibration Certificate program and quality assurance (QA) protocols established between SPEAG (*Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Switzerland*) and TMC, to support FCC (*U.S. Federal Communications Commission*) equipment certification are defined and described in the following.

- 1) The agreement established between SPEAG and TMC is only applicable to calibration services performed by TMC where its clients (companies and divisions of such companies) are headquartered in the Greater China Region, including Taiwan and Hong Kong. This agreement is subject to renewal at the end of each calendar year between SPEAG and TMC. TMC shall inform the FCC of any changes or early termination to the agreement.
- 2) Only a subset of the calibration services specified in the SPEAG-TMC agreement, while it remains valid, are applicable to SAR measurements performed using such equipment for supporting FCC equipment certification. These are identified in the following.
 - a) Calibration of dosimetric (SAR) probes EX3DVx, ET3DVx and ES3DVx.
 - i) Free-space E-field and H-field probes, including those used for HAC (hearing aid compatibility) evaluation, temperature probes, other probes or equipment not identified in this document, when calibrated by TMC, are excluded and cannot be used for measurements to support FCC equipment certification.
 - ii) Signal specific and bundled probe calibrations based on PMR (probe modulation response) characteristics are handled according to the requirements of KDB 865664; that is, "Until standardized procedures are available to make such determination, the applicability of a signal specific probe calibration for testing specific wireless modes and technologies is determined on a case-by-case basis through KDB inquiries, including SAR system verification requirements."
 - b) Calibration of SAR system validation dipoles, excluding HAC dipoles.
 - c) Calibration of data acquisition electronics DAE3Vx, DAE4Vx and DAEeasyVx.
 - d) For FCC equipment certification purposes, the frequency range of SAR probe and dipole calibrations is limited to 700 MHz - 6 GHz and provided it is supported by the equipment identified in the TMC QA protocol (a separate attachment to this document).
 - e) The identical system and equipment setup, measurement configurations, hardware, evaluation algorithms, calibration and QA protocols, including the format of calibration certificates and reports used by SPEAG shall be applied by TMC.
 - f) The calibrated items are only applicable to SPEAG DASY 4 and DASY 5 or higher version systems.



SHENZHEN SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO., LTD

Report NO: TS201505057

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Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
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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 108

Client Sunway-SZ (Auden)

Certificate No: DAE4-689_Oct14

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object DAE4 -SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 689

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-06.v28
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: October 01, 2014

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	01-Oct-13 (No:13876)	Oct-14
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UWS 053 AA 1001 SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-14 (in house check) 07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15 In house check: Jan-15

Calibrated by: Name Dominique Stoffen Function Technician Signature

Approved by: Fin Bomhoff Deputy Technical Manager

Issued: October 1, 2014

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



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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 following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.



Appendix D. DAE Calibration Data:

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V , 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	$404.239 \pm 0.02\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$404.156 \pm 0.02\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$404.835 \pm 0.02\% \text{ (k=2)}$
Low Range	$3.94871 \pm 1.50\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.98364 \pm 1.50\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$4.00706 \pm 1.50\% \text{ (k=2)}$

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$83.0^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
---	--------------------------

**Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)****1. DC Voltage Linearity**

High Range		Reading (μ V)	Difference (μ V)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200037.45	-2.43	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20004.97	0.89	0.00
Channel X	- Input	-20004.37	1.76	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200038.83	1.40	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20005.93	1.88	0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-20004.16	1.95	-0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200036.92	-0.75	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20003.46	-0.50	-0.00
Channel Z	- Input	-20002.36	3.79	-0.02

Low Range		Reading (μ V)	Difference (μ V)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.93	0.43	0.02
Channel X	+ Input	200.65	0.11	0.05
Channel X	- Input	-198.95	0.46	-0.23
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.28	0.04	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	200.24	-0.14	-0.07
Channel Y	- Input	-199.00	-0.30	0.10
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.87	0.60	0.03
Channel Z	+ Input	199.31	-1.12	-0.56
Channel Z	- Input	-200.09	-0.51	0.25

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μ V)	Low Range Average Reading (μ V)
Channel X	200	22.24	21.85
	-200	-19.90	-22.18
Channel Y	200	1.27	-0.05
	-200	4.06	3.25
Channel Z	200	16.18	15.97
	-200	-18.12	-18.54

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μ V)	Channel Y (μ V)	Channel Z (μ V)
Channel X	200	-	-1.25	-1.10
Channel Y	200	4.48	-	-0.80
Channel Z	200	7.05	3.04	-

**4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15681	16385
Channel Y	16252	16126
Channel Z	16131	16597

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10MΩ

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	1.41	0.06	2.73	0.67
Channel Y	0.68	-1.71	2.71	0.60
Channel Z	-0.36	-1.58	0.75	0.48

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+5	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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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 108

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003.
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

**Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.8 ± 6 %	1.81 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.5 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.4 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.24 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.8 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	50.9 ± 6 %	2.02 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.5 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.09 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.0 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)



Appendix E. Dipole Calibration Data:

TMC		In Collaboration with s p e a g CALIBRATION LABORATORY	CNAS L0442
Add: No.52 Huayuanbei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 E-mail: Info@emcite.com	Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504 Http://www.emcite.com		
Client	Sunway	Certificate No: J13-2-2185	
CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE			
Object	D900V2 - SN: 1d086		
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-02-194 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits		
Calibration date:	August 9, 2013		
This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.			
All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22 ± 3)°C and humidity<70%.			
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRV	102083	11-Sep-12 (TMC, No.JZ12-443)	Sep-13
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	11-Sep-12 (TMC, No. JZ12-443)	Sep -13
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	20- Dec-12 (SPEAG, No.EX3-3846_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN 777	22-Feb-13 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Feb13)	Feb -14
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49070393	13-Nov-12 (TMC, No.JZ12-394)	Nov-13
Network Analyzer E8362B	MY43021135	19-Oct-12 (TMC, No.JZ13-278)	Oct-13
Calibrated by:	Name Zhao Jing	Function SAR Test Engineer	Signature
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Xiao Li	Deputy Director of the laboratory	
Issued: August 11, 2013			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



Add: No.52 Huayuanbei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: Info@emcite.com [Http://www.emcite.com](http://www.emcite.com)

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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



Add: No.52 Huayuanbei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: Info@emcite.com [Http://www.emcite.com](http://www.emcite.com)

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	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.97 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	42.6 ± 6 %	0.98 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<0.5 °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.67 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	10.7 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.72 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.87 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.0	1.05 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.2 ± 6 %	1.02 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<0.5 °C	---	---

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.63 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	10.7mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.71 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.94 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)



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Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.1Ω-8.85jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.3dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	42.1Ω+0.52jΩ
Return Loss	- 21.3dB

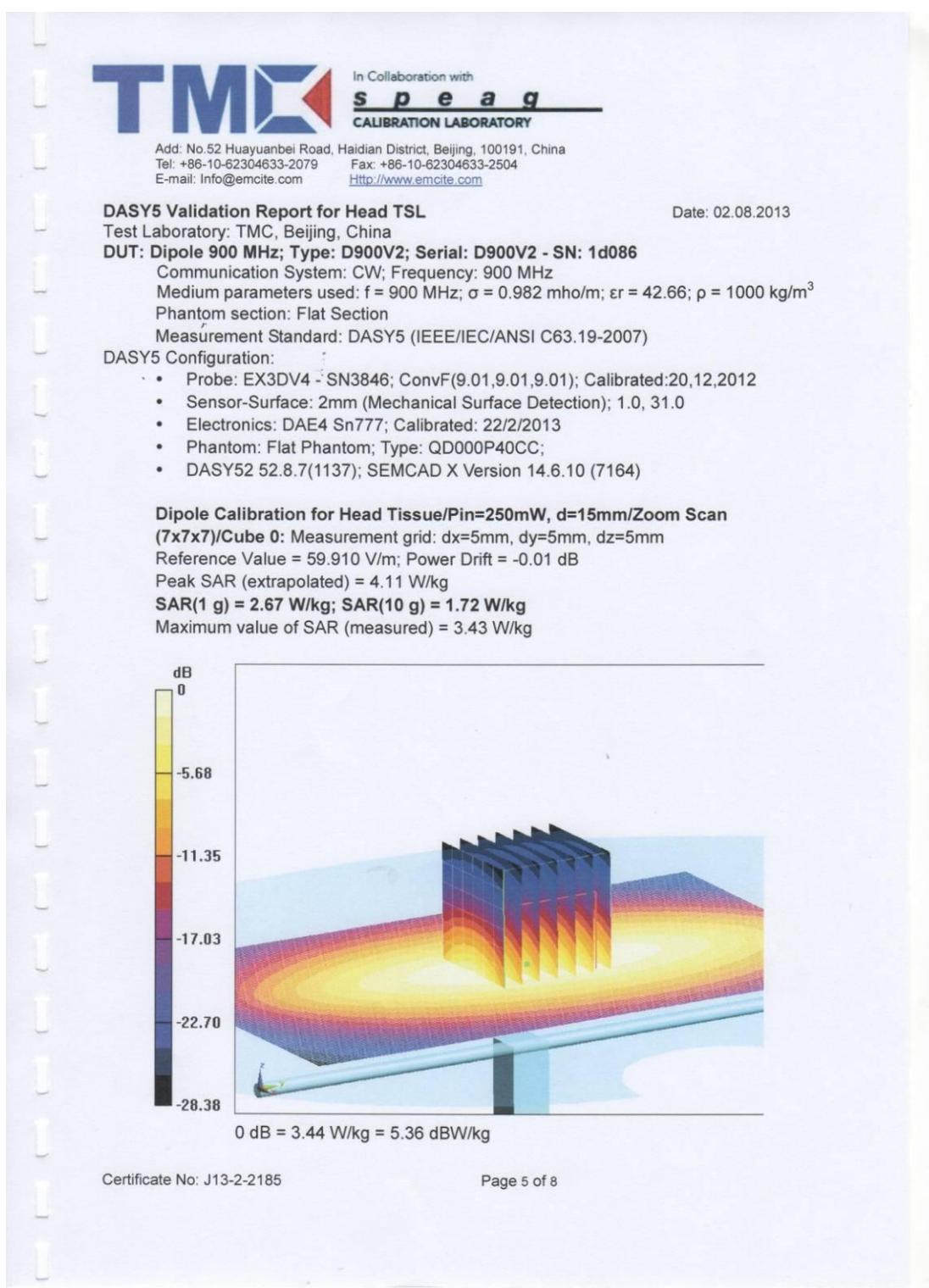
After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

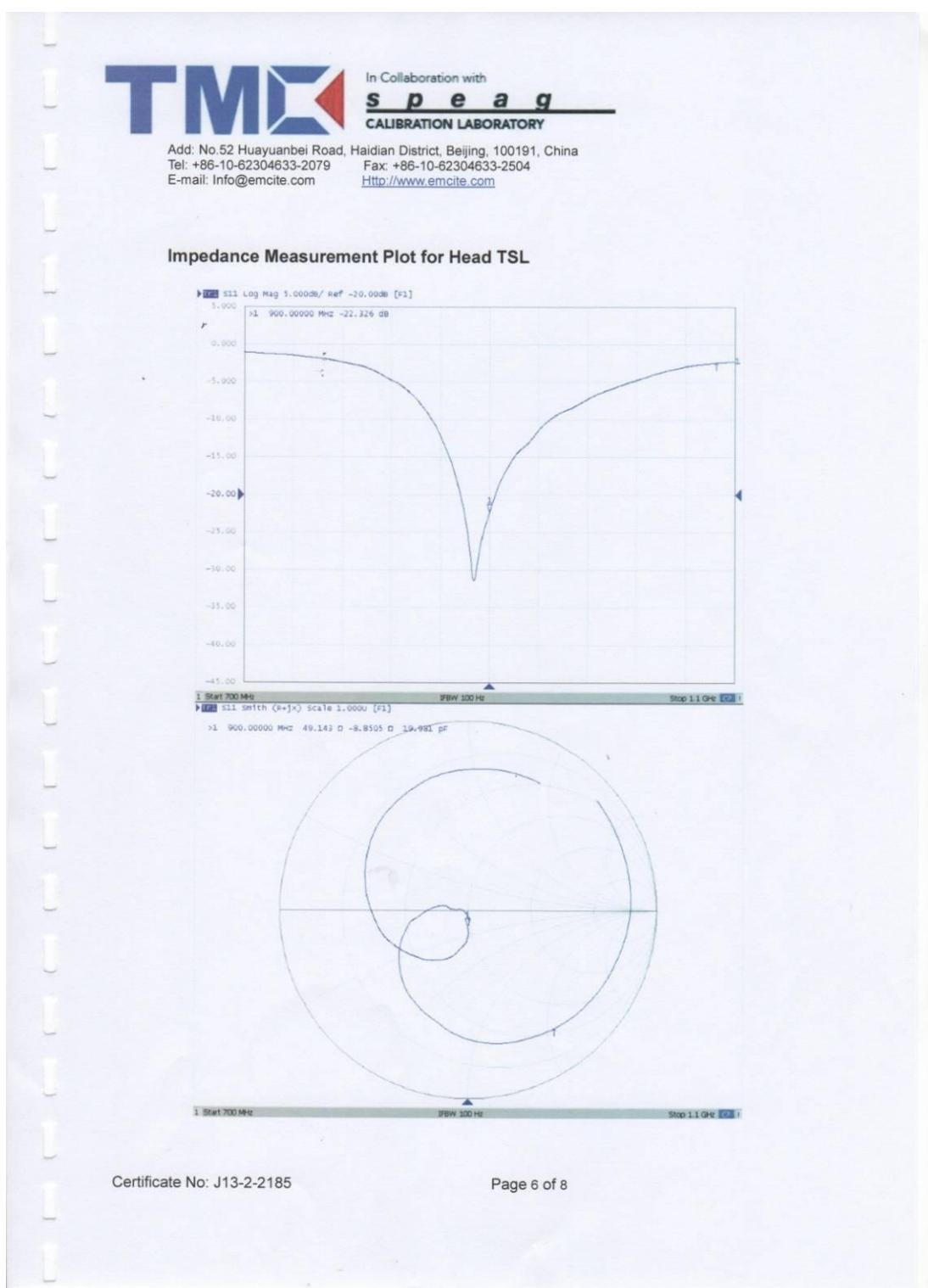
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching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

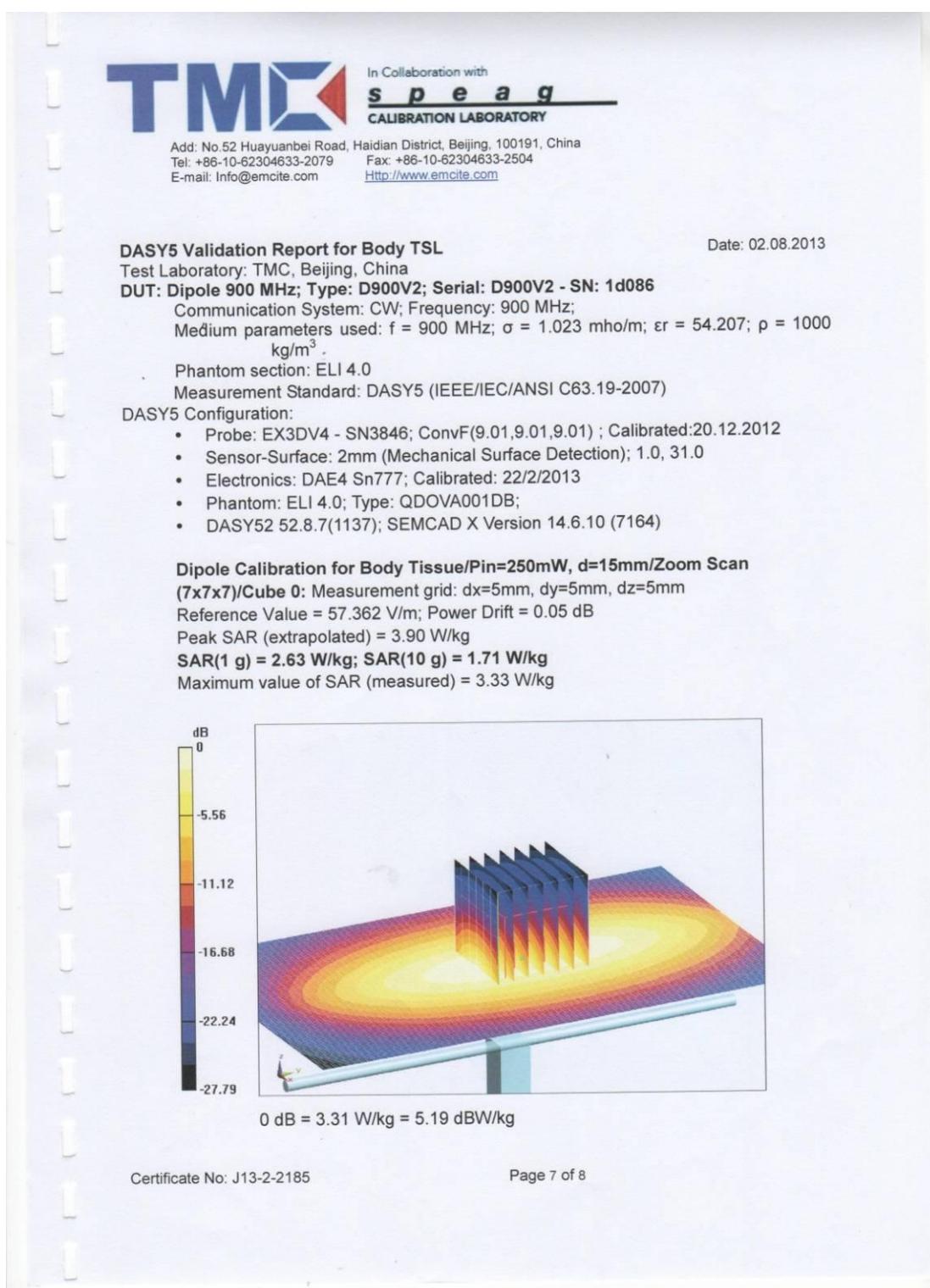
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

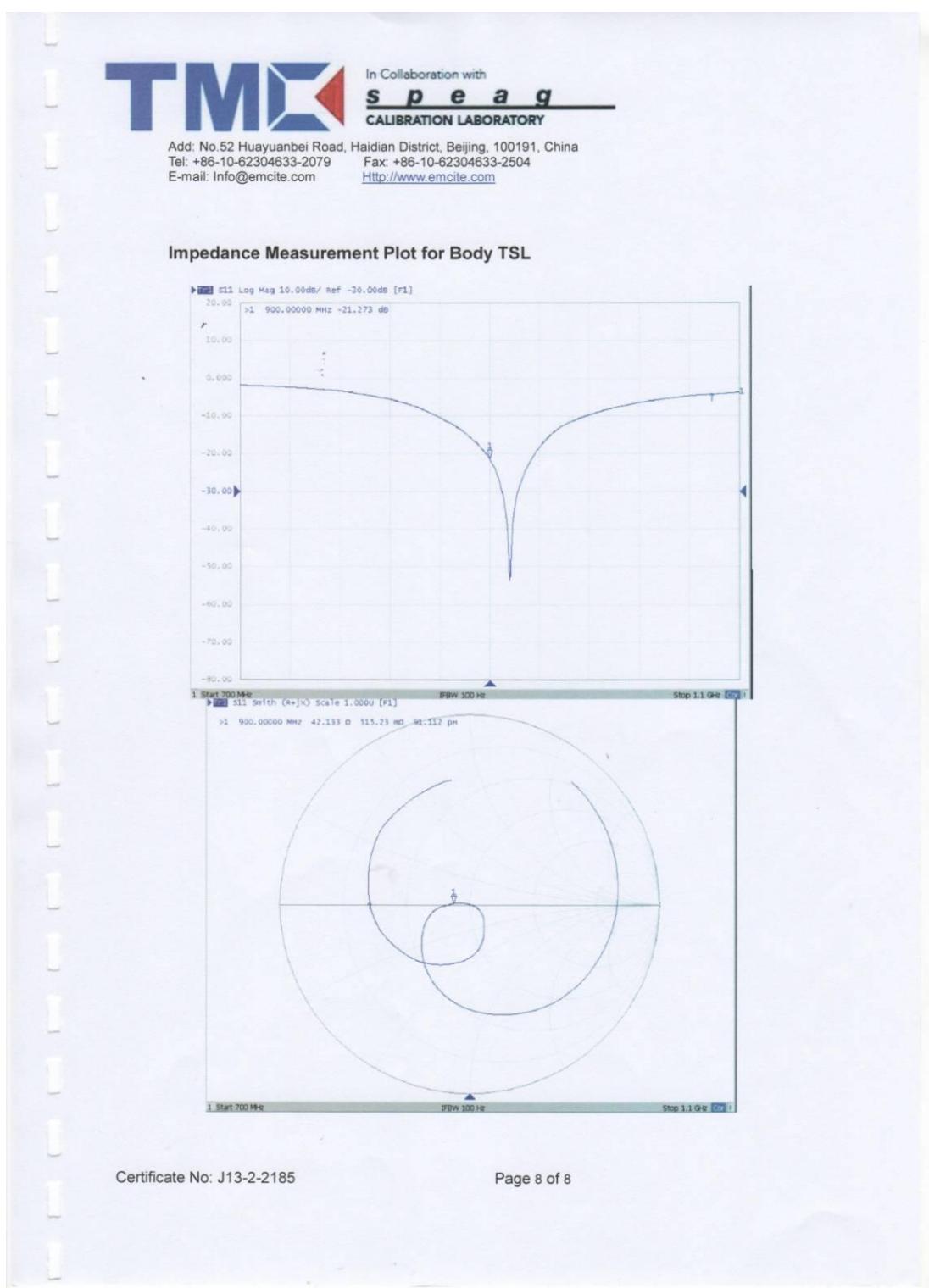
Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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**D900V2, serial no. 1d086 Extended Dipole Calibrations**

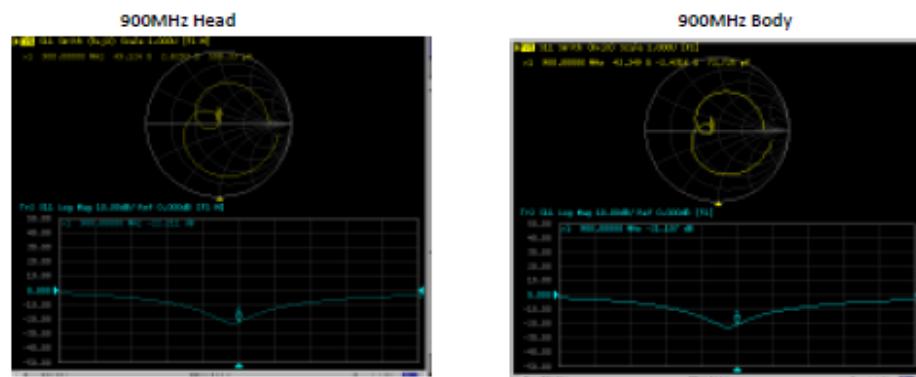
Referring to KDB 865664D01V01r03, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

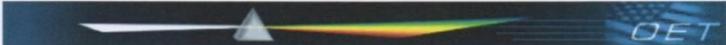
D900V2, serial no. 1d086								
	1900 Head				1900 Body			
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2013-8-9	-22.3		49.2		-21.3		42.1	
2014-8-8	-22.21	0.41	49.12	-0.08	-21.1	0.94	42.25	0.15

The return loss is <-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

<Dipole Verification Data>- D900V2, serial no. 1d086





June 26, 2013

**Acceptable Conditions for SAR Measurements Using Probes and Dipoles
Calibrated under the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo Calibration Program to
Support FCC Equipment Certification**

The acceptable conditions for SAR measurements using probes, dipoles and DAEs calibrated by TMC (*Telecommunication Metrology Center of MITT in Beijing, China*), under the Dual-Logo Calibration Certificate program and quality assurance (QA) protocols established between SPEAG (*Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Switzerland*) and TMC, to support FCC (*U.S. Federal Communications Commission*) equipment certification are defined and described in the following.

- 1) The agreement established between SPEAG and TMC is only applicable to calibration services performed by TMC where its clients (companies and divisions of such companies) are headquartered in the Greater China Region, including Taiwan and Hong Kong. This agreement is subject to renewal at the end of each calendar year between SPEAG and TMC. TMC shall inform the FCC of any changes or early termination to the agreement.
- 2) Only a subset of the calibration services specified in the SPEAG-TMC agreement, while it remains valid, are applicable to SAR measurements performed using such equipment for supporting FCC equipment certification. These are identified in the following.
 - a) Calibration of dosimetric (SAR) probes EX3DVx, ET3DVx and ES3DVx.
 - i) Free-space E-field and H-field probes, including those used for HAC (hearing aid compatibility) evaluation, temperature probes, other probes or equipment not identified in this document, when calibrated by TMC, are excluded and cannot be used for measurements to support FCC equipment certification.
 - ii) Signal specific and bundled probe calibrations based on PMR (probe modulation response) characteristics are handled according to the requirements of KDB 865664; that is, "Until standardized procedures are available to make such determination, the applicability of a signal specific probe calibration for testing specific wireless modes and technologies is determined on a case-by-case basis through KDB inquiries, including SAR system verification requirements."
 - b) Calibration of SAR system validation dipoles, excluding HAC dipoles.
 - c) Calibration of data acquisition electronics DAE3Vx, DAE4Vx and DAEeasyVx.
 - d) For FCC equipment certification purposes, the frequency range of SAR probe and dipole calibrations is limited to 700 MHz - 6 GHz and provided it is supported by the equipment identified in the TMC QA protocol (a separate attachment to this document).
 - e) The identical system and equipment setup, measurement configurations, hardware, evaluation algorithms, calibration and QA protocols, including the format of calibration certificates and reports used by SPEAG shall be applied by TMC.
 - f) The calibrated items are only applicable to SPEAG DASY 4 and DASY 5 or higher version systems.



- 3) The SPEAG-TMC agreement includes specific protocols identified in the following to ensure the quality of calibration services provided by TMC under this SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration agreement are equivalent to the calibration services provided by SPEAG. TMC shall, upon request, provide copies of documentation to the FCC to substantiate program implementation.
 - a) The Inter-laboratory Calibration Evaluation (ILCE) stated in the TMC QA protocol shall be performed between SPEAG and TMC at least once every 12 months. The ILCE acceptance criteria defined in the TMC QA protocol shall be satisfied for the TMC, SPEAG and FCC agreements to remain valid.
 - b) Check of Calibration Certificate (CCC) shall be performed by SPEAG for all calibrations performed by TMC. Written confirmation from SPEAG is required for TMC to issue calibration certificates under the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration program. Quarterly reports for all calibrations performed by TMC under the program are also issued by SPEAG.
 - c) The calibration equipment and measurement system used by TMC shall be verified before each calibration service according to the specific reference SAR probes, dipoles, and DAE calibrated by SPEAG. The results shall be reproducible and within the defined acceptance criteria specified in the TMC QA protocol before each actual calibration can commence. TMC shall maintain records of the measurement and calibration system verification results for all calibrations.
 - d) Quality Check of Calibration (QCC) certificates shall be performed by SPEAG at least once every 12 months. SPEAG shall visit TMC facilities to verify the laboratory, equipment, applied procedures and plausibility of randomly selected certificates.
- 4) A copy of this document, to be updated annually, shall be provided to TMC clients that accept calibration services according to the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration program, which should be presented to a TCB (*Telecommunication Certification Body*), to facilitate FCC equipment approval.
- 5) TMC shall address any questions raised by its clients or TCBs relating to the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration program and inform the FCC and SPEAG of any critical issues.

Change Note: Revised on June 26 to clarify the applicability of PMR and Bundled probe calibrations according to the requirements of KDB 865664.



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 SMQ (Auden)

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d194_Jan15

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D1900V2 - SN: 5d194

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

Calibration date: January 07, 2015

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390685 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

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

Issued: January 7, 2015

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



Calibration Laboratory of
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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

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

**Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.1 ± 6 %	1.39 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.6 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.32 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.3 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.95 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.1 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.31 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.3 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

**Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)****Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.7 Ω + 4.9 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.5 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.9 Ω + 5.1 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.6 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.201 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	May 06, 2014



DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 07.12.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d194

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.39 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5, 5, 5); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

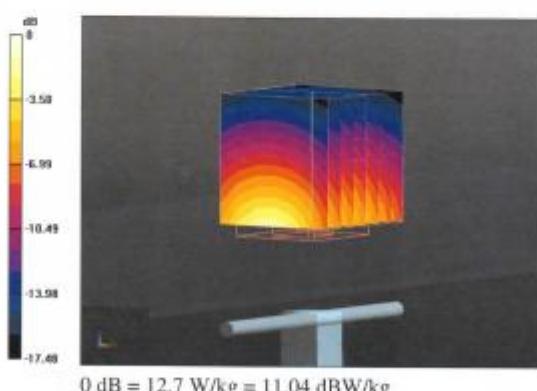
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.35 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.5 W/kg

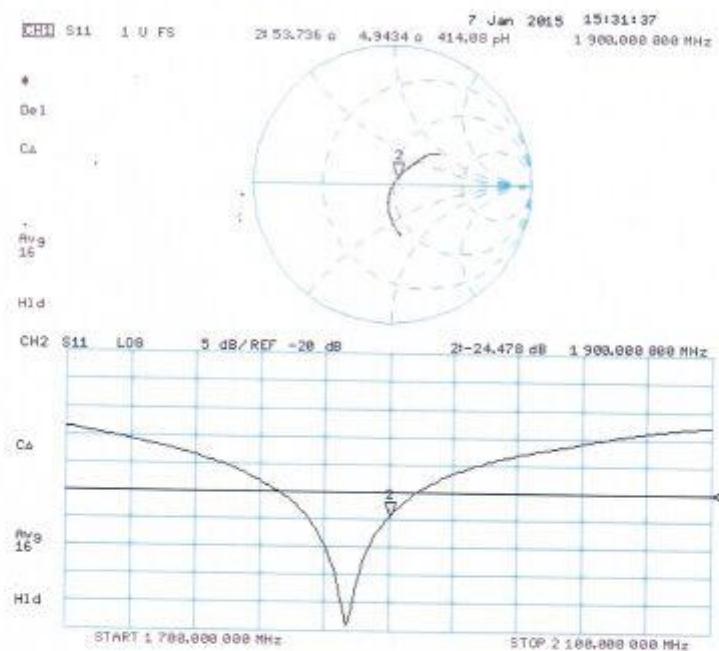
SAR(1 g) = 10.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.32 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.7 W/kg





Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL.





DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 07.01.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d194

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.3$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

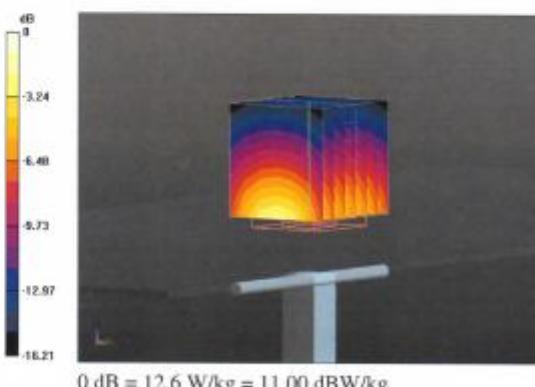
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 95.88 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.8 W/kg

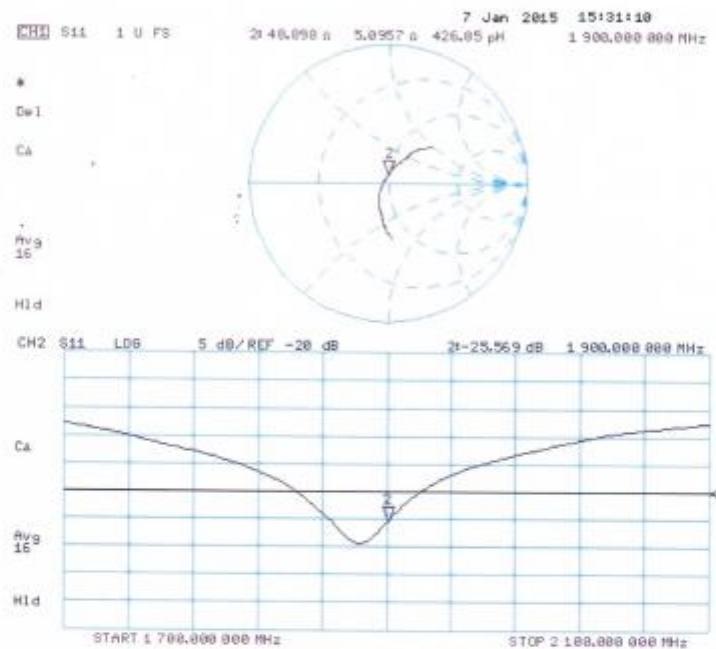
SAR(1 g) = 9.95 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.31 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.6 W/kg





Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





SHENZHEN SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO., LTD

Report NO: TS201505057

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
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 SMQ (Auden)

Certificate No: D2450V2-955_Jan15

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D2450V2 - SN: 955

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

Calibration date: January 08, 2014

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41099317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US373905B5 84206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

Calibrated by: Name Claudio Leubler Function Laboratory Technician

Signature

Approved by: Name Katja Pokovic Function Technical Manager

Signature

Issued: January 8, 2015

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



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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalementage
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

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

**Measurement Conditions**

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

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

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.7 ± 6 %	1.84 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.0 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.6 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.00 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.9 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	51.0 ± 6 %	2.03 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.8 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.14 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.2 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

**Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)****Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.8 Ω + 3.5 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	-24.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.2 Ω + 4.9 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	-26.0 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.165 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	August 05, 2014



DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 08.01.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 955

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.84 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.54, 4.54, 4.54); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

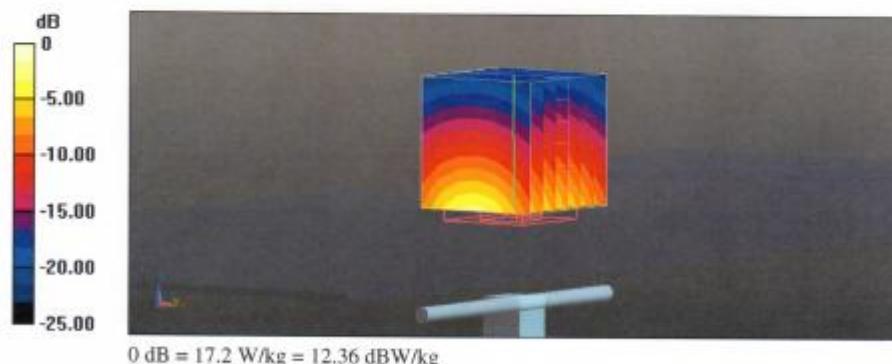
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 100.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.0 W/kg

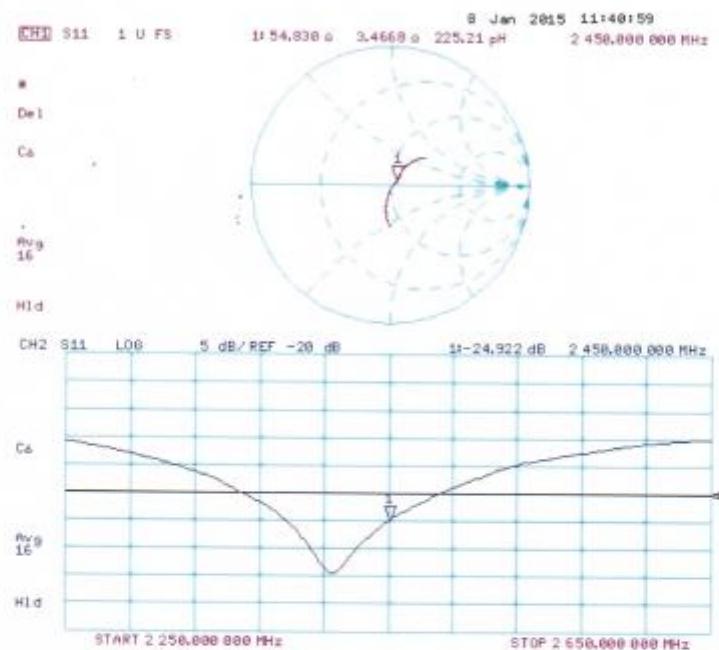
SAR(1 g) = 13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6 W/kg

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





Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 08.01.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 955

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.03$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.32, 4.32, 4.32); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

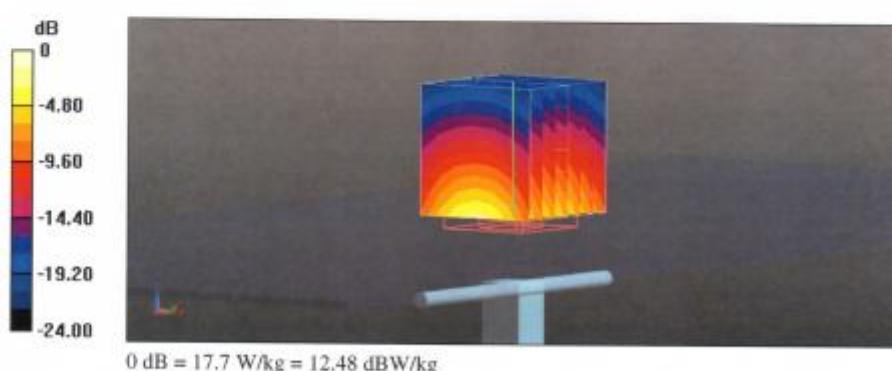
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.24 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.8 W/kg

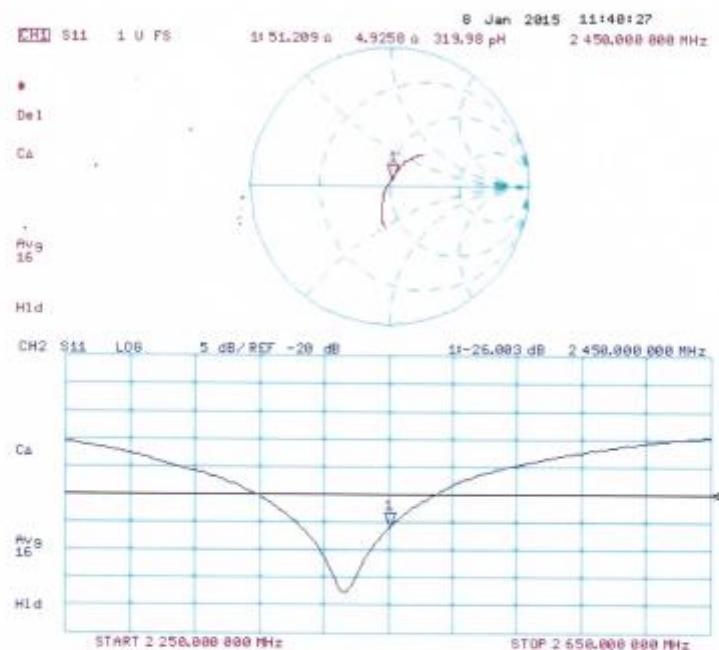
SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.14 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.7 W/kg





Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





June 26, 2013

**Acceptable Conditions for SAR Measurements Using Probes and Dipoles
Calibrated under the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo Calibration Program to
Support FCC Equipment Certification**

The acceptable conditions for SAR measurements using probes, dipoles and DAEs calibrated by TMC (*Telecommunication Metrology Center of MITT in Beijing, China*), under the Dual-Logo Calibration Certificate program and quality assurance (QA) protocols established between SPEAG (*Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Switzerland*) and TMC, to support FCC (*U.S. Federal Communications Commission*) equipment certification are defined and described in the following.

- 1) The agreement established between SPEAG and TMC is only applicable to calibration services performed by TMC where its clients (companies and divisions of such companies) are headquartered in the Greater China Region, including Taiwan and Hong Kong. This agreement is subject to renewal at the end of each calendar year between SPEAG and TMC. TMC shall inform the FCC of any changes or early termination to the agreement.
- 2) Only a subset of the calibration services specified in the SPEAG-TMC agreement, while it remains valid, are applicable to SAR measurements performed using such equipment for supporting FCC equipment certification. These are identified in the following.
 - a) Calibration of dosimetric (SAR) probes EX3DVx, ET3DVx and ES3DVx.
 - i) Free-space E-field and H-field probes, including those used for HAC (hearing aid compatibility) evaluation, temperature probes, other probes or equipment not identified in this document, when calibrated by TMC, are excluded and cannot be used for measurements to support FCC equipment certification.
 - ii) Signal specific and bundled probe calibrations based on PMR (probe modulation response) characteristics are handled according to the requirements of KDB 865664; that is, "Until standardized procedures are available to make such determination, the applicability of a signal specific probe calibration for testing specific wireless modes and technologies is determined on a case-by-case basis through KDB inquiries, including SAR system verification requirements."
 - b) Calibration of SAR system validation dipoles, excluding HAC dipoles.
 - c) Calibration of data acquisition electronics DAE3Vx, DAE4Vx and DAEasyVx.
 - d) For FCC equipment certification purposes, the frequency range of SAR probe and dipole calibrations is limited to 700 MHz - 6 GHz and provided it is supported by the equipment identified in the TMC QA protocol (a separate attachment to this document).
 - e) The identical system and equipment setup, measurement configurations, hardware, evaluation algorithms, calibration and QA protocols, including the format of calibration certificates and reports used by SPEAG shall be applied by TMC.
 - f) The calibrated items are only applicable to SPEAG DASY 4 and DASY 5 or higher version systems.



- 3) The SPEAG-TMC agreement includes specific protocols identified in the following to ensure the quality of calibration services provided by TMC under this SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration agreement are equivalent to the calibration services provided by SPEAG. TMC shall, upon request, provide copies of documentation to the FCC to substantiate program implementation.
 - a) The Inter-laboratory Calibration Evaluation (ILCE) stated in the TMC QA protocol shall be performed between SPEAG and TMC at least once every 12 months. The ILCE acceptance criteria defined in the TMC QA protocol shall be satisfied for the TMC, SPEAG and FCC agreements to remain valid.
 - b) Check of Calibration Certificate (CCC) shall be performed by SPEAG for all calibrations performed by TMC. Written confirmation from SPEAG is required for TMC to issue calibration certificates under the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration program. Quarterly reports for all calibrations performed by TMC under the program are also issued by SPEAG.
 - c) The calibration equipment and measurement system used by TMC shall be verified before each calibration service according to the specific reference SAR probes, dipoles, and DAE calibrated by SPEAG. The results shall be reproducible and within the defined acceptance criteria specified in the TMC QA protocol before each actual calibration can commence. TMC shall maintain records of the measurement and calibration system verification results for all calibrations.
 - d) Quality Check of Calibration (QCC) certificates shall be performed by SPEAG at least once every 12 months. SPEAG shall visit TMC facilities to verify the laboratory, equipment, applied procedures and plausibility of randomly selected certificates.
- 4) A copy of this document, to be updated annually, shall be provided to TMC clients that accept calibration services according to the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration program, which should be presented to a TCB (*Telecommunication Certification Body*), to facilitate FCC equipment approval.
- 5) TMC shall address any questions raised by its clients or TCBs relating to the SPEAG-TMC Dual-Logo calibration program and inform the FCC and SPEAG of any critical issues.

Change Note: Revised on June 26 to clarify the applicability of PMR and Bundled probe calibrations according to the requirements of KDB 865664.



China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment

LABORATORY ACCREDITATION CERTIFICATE

(Registration No. CNAS L6487)

Shenzhen Sunway Communication Co., Ltd. Testing Center

1/F, Building A, SDG Info Port, Kefeng Road, Hi-Tech Park,

Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories(CNAS-CL01 Accreditation Criteria for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories) for the competence of testing.

The scope of accreditation is detailed in the attached appendices bearing the same registration number as above. The appendices form an integral part of this certificate.

Date of Issue: 2013-10-29

Date of Expiry: 2016-10-28

Date of Initial Accreditation: 2013-10-29

Date of Update: 2013-10-29

Signed on behalf of China National Accreditation Service
for Conformity Assessment

China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) is authorized by Certification and Accreditation Administration of the People's Republic of China (CNCA) to operate the national accreditation schemes for conformity assessment. CNAS is the signatory to International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (ILAC MRA) and Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (APLAC MRA).