



## FCC SAR EVALUATION REPORT

FCC ID: 2AC5CD50Z

For

Product Name: Mobile phone

Brand Name: D3

Model Name: D-50Z

Series Model: N/A

Test Report Number: STS1410022H01

ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1

Test Standard: FCC 47 CFR Part 2 ( 2.1093)

IEEE 1528: 2003

Issued for

Londa industry limited

ROOM636, Gongyi block, No.55 zhenhua road, shenzhen Guangdong, China

Issued by

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All Test Data Presented in this report is only applicable to presented Test sample.

## Test Report Certification

**Applicant's name** ..... : Londa industry limited  
 Address ..... : ROOM636, Gongyi block, No.55 zhenhua road, shenzhen  
 Guangdong, China

**Manufacture's Name** ..... : Londa industry limited  
 Address ..... : ROOM636, Gongyi block, No.55 zhenhua road, shenzhen  
 Guangdong, China

### Product description

Product name ..... : Mobile phone

Trademark ..... : D3

Model and/or type reference : D-50Z

Serial Model : N/A

**Standards** ..... : ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992  
 FCC 47 CFR Part 2 ( 2.1093)  
 IEEE 1528: 2003

The device was tested by Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd. in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in KDB 865664. The test results in this report apply only to the tested sample of the stated device/equipment. Other similar device/equipment will not necessarily produce the same results due to production tolerance and measurement uncertainties.

**Date of Test**..... :

Date (s) of performance of tests..... : 20 Oct. 2014

Date of Issue ..... : 22 Oct. 2014

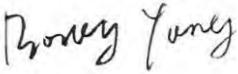
Test Result ..... : Pass

Testing Engineer : 

(Tony Liu)

Technical Manager : 

(Vita Li)

Authorized Signatory : 

(Bovey Yang)



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## 1. General Information

### 1.1 EUT Description

Equipment	Mobile phone		
Brand Name	D3		
Model Name.	D-50Z		
Serial Model	N/A		
FCC ID	FCC ID: 2AC5CD50Z		
Model Difference	N/A		
Adapter	Input: AC100-240V, 0.15 A, 50/60 Hz Output: DC 5V, 600mA		
Battery	Rated Voltage: 3.7V Charge Limit: 4.2V Capacity :1800mAh		
Hardware Version	N/A		
Software Version	N/A		
Frequency Range	GSM 850: 824.2 ~ 848.8 MHz PCS1900: 1850.2 ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA II: 1852.4~1907.6 MHz WLAN 802.11 b/g:2412-2462 MHz		
Transmit Power(Average):	GSM 850: 32.36 dBm GSM 1900: 30.78 dBm WCDMA II: 22.94 dBm	802.11b: 9.38 dBm 802.11g: 9.01 dBm	Hotspot: GSM 850: 0.709W/kg GSM 1900: 0.715 W/kg WCDMA II: 0.738 W/kg
Max. Reported SAR(1g):	Head: GSM 850: 0.511 W/kg GSM 1900: 0.685 W/kg WCDMA II: 0.806 W/kg	Body: GSM 850: 0.247W/kg GSM 1900: 0.339 W/kg WCDMA II: 0.728 W/kg	
Operating Mode:	GSM: GSM Voice; GPRS Class 12; WCDMA: RMC/HSDPA/HSUPA Release 6; WLAN: 802.11 b/g;		
Antenna Specification:	GSM/WCDMA: PIFA Antenna WIFI: PIFA Antenna		
Test Mode:	Maximum continuous output		
Hotspot Mode:	Support		
DTM Mode:	Not Support		

## 1.2 Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the SAR laboratory:

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

## 1.3 Test Facility

Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd.

Add. : 1/F, Building 2, Zhuoke Science Park, Chongqing Road, Fuyong,  
Baoan District, Shenzhen, China  
FCC Registration No.: 842334



## 2. Test Standards And Limits

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2	Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations
2	ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz
3	IEEE Std. 1528-2003	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
4	FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r02	Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies
5	FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r03	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
6	FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r03	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
7	FCC KDB 941225 D01	SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices
8	FCC KDB 248227 D01	SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. According to EN 50360 and 1999/519/EC the limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 2.0 W/kg as averaged over any 10 gram of tissue.

(A). Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body   Partial-Body   Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles

0.4            8.0            20.0

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

Whole-Body   Partial-Body   Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles

0.08            1.6            4.0

NOTE: Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 10 gram 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.

**Population/Uncontrolled Environments:**

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

**Occupational/Controlled Environments:**

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

**NOTE**

**GENERAL POPULATION/UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE**

**PARTIAL BODY LIMIT**

**1.6 W/kg**

### 3. SAR Measurement System

#### 3.1 Definition Of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy ( $dW$ ) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass ( $dm$ ) contained in a volume element ( $dv$ ) of a given density ( $\rho$ ). The equation description is as below:

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg) SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

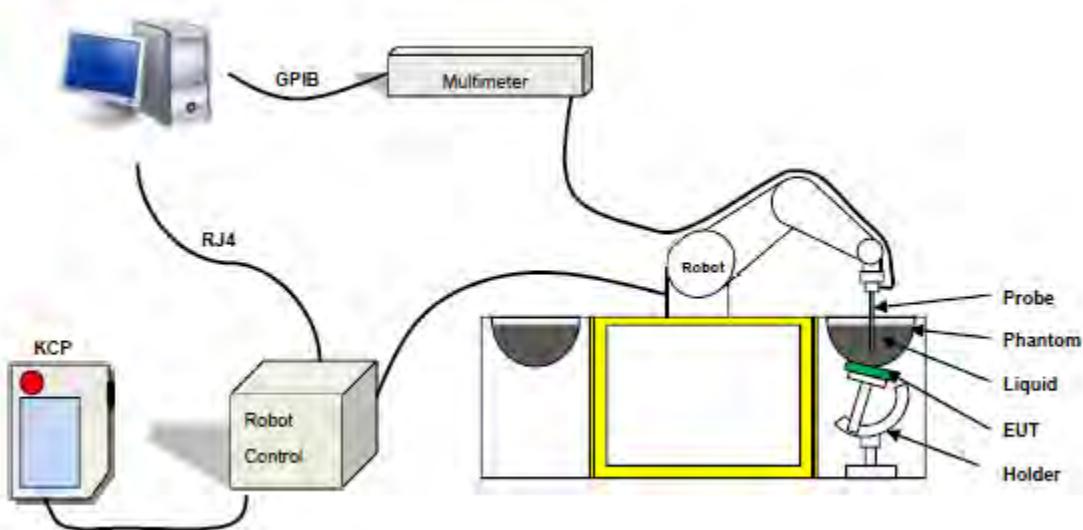
$$\text{SAR} = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

Where:  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue,

$\rho$  is the mass density of the tissue and  $E$  is the RMS electrical field strength.

#### 3.2 SAR System

SATIMO SAR System Diagram:



Comosar is a system that is able to determine the SAR distribution inside a phantom of human being according to different standards. The Comosar system consists of the following items:

- Main computer to control all the system
- 6 axis robot
- Data acquisition system
- Miniature E-field probe
- Phone holder
- Head simulating tissue

The following figure shows the system.



The EUT under test operating at the maximum power level is placed in the phone holder, under the phantom, which is filled with head simulating liquid. The E-Field probe measures the electric field inside the phantom. The OpenSAR software computes the results to give a SAR value in a 1g or 10g mass.

### 3.2.1 Probe

For the measurements the Specific Dosimetric E-Field Probe SN 17/14 EP221 with following specifications is used

- Dynamic range: 0.01-100 W/kg
- Tip Diameter :5 mm
- Distance between probe tip and sensor center: 2.7mm
- Distance between sensor center and the inner phantom surface: 4 mm  
(repeatability better than +/- 1mm)
- Probe linearity: <0.25 dB
- Axial Isotropy: <0.25 dB
- Spherical Isotropy: <0.25 dB
- Calibration range: 450MHz to 2600MHz for head & body simulating liquid.  
Angle between probe axis (evaluation axis) and suface normal line:less than 30°



Figure 1 – Satimo COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole

### 3.2.2 Phantom

For the measurements the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) defined by the IEEE SCC-34/SC2 group is used. The phantom is a polyurethane shell integrated in a wooden table. The thickness of the phantom amounts to 2mm +/- 0.2mm. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right phone usage and includes an additional flat phantom part for the simplified performance check. The phantom set-up includes a cover, which prevents the evaporation of the liquid.

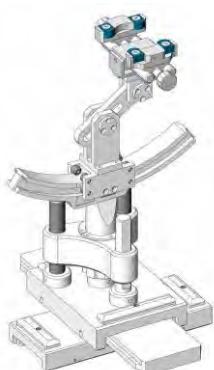
SN 32/14 SAM115



SN 32/14 SAM116



### 3.2.3 Device Holder



The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of  $\pm 0.5$  mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of  $\pm 20\%$ . Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

## 4. Tissue Simulating Liquids

### 4.1 Simulating Liquids Parameter Check

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

### LIQUID MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Date: October 20, 2014 Ambient condition: Temperature 22.7°C Relative humidity: 49%

Head Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]
Frequency	Temp. [°C]					
835 MHz	22.30	Permitivity:	41.50	41.27	-0.55	±5
		Conductivity:	0.90	0.91	1.11	± 5
1900 MHz	22.30	Permitivity:	40.00	39.57	-1.07	± 5
		Conductivity:	1.40	1.403	0.21	± 5

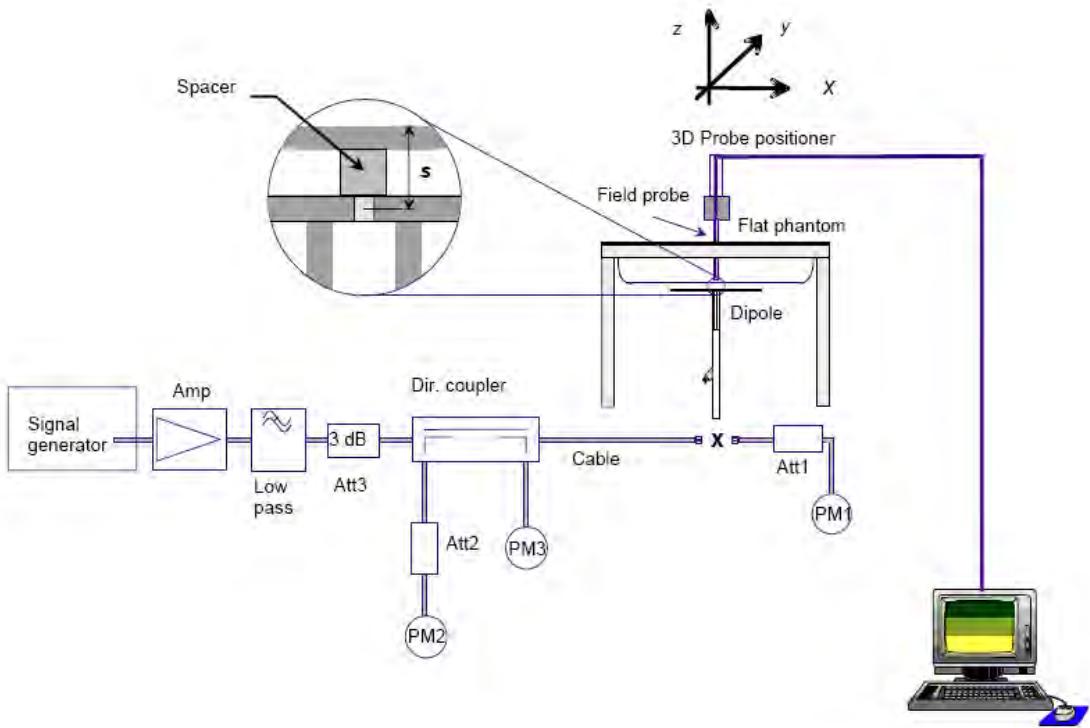
Body Simulating Liquid		Parameters	Target	Measured	Deviation[%]	Limited[%]
Frequency	Temp. [°C]					
835 MHz	22.30	Permitivity:	55.20	55.50	0.54	± 5
		Conductivity:	0.97	0.96	-1.03	± 5
1900 MHz	22.30	Permitivity:	53.30	51.68	-3.04	± 5
		Conductivity:	1.52	1.51	0.66	± 5

## 5. SAR System Validation

### 5.1 Validation System

Each SATIMO system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the SATIMO software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System kit includes a dipole, and dipole device holder.

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It's performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurement in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system validation setup is shown as below.



### 5.2 Validation Result

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SATIMO, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %.

**Ambient condition:** Temperature 22.7°C **Relative humidity:** 49%

Freq.(MHz)	Power(mW)	Tested Value (W/Kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Target(W/Kg)	Tolerance(%)	Date
835 Head	100	0.937	9.37	9.71	-3.50	2014-10-20
835 Body	100	0.968	9.68	10.19	-5.00	2014-10-20
1900 Head	100	3.840	38.4	40.01	-4.02	2014-10-20
1900 Body	100	4.142	41.42	40.32	2.73	2014-10-20

Note:

1. The tolerance limit of System validation  $\pm 10\%$ .

## 6. SAR Evaluation Procedures

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

The following steps are used for each test position

- Establish a call with the maximum output power with a base station simulator. The connection between the mobile and the base station simulator is established via air interface
- Measurement of the local E-field value at a fixed location. This value serves as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.
- Measurement of the SAR distribution with a grid of 8 to 16mm \* 8 to 16 mm and a constant distance to the inner surface of the phantom. Since the sensors cannot directly measure at the inner phantom surface, the values between the sensors and the inner phantom surface are extrapolated. With these values the area of the maximum SAR is calculated by an interpolation scheme.
- Around this point, a cube of 30 \* 30 \* 30 mm or 32 \* 32 \* 32 mm is assessed by measuring 5 or 8 \* 5 or 8\*4 or 5 mm. With these data, the peak spatial-average SAR value can be calculated.

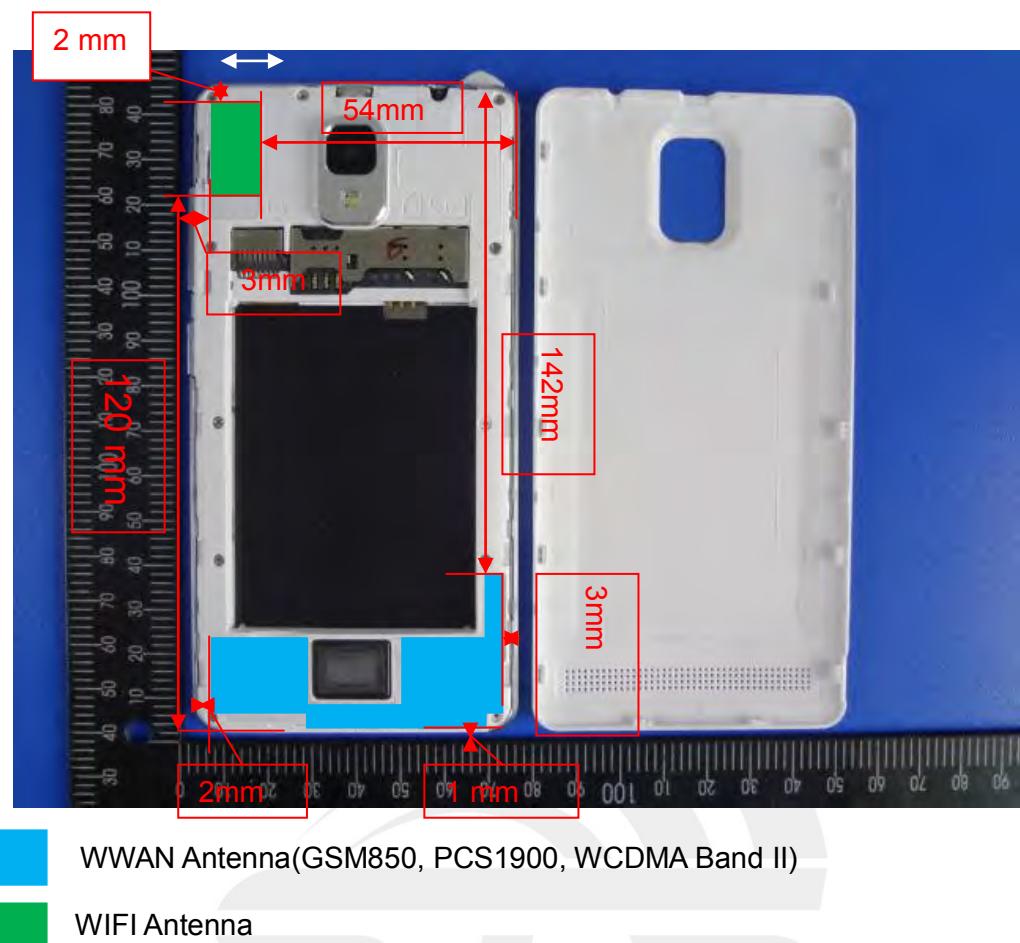
### ➤ Area Scan& Zoom Scan

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01r01 quoted below.

When the 1-g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for

other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

## 7. EUT Antenna Location Sketch



### 7.1 SAR Test Exclusion Consider Table

According with FCC KDB 447498 D01v05r02, Appendix A, <SAR Test Exclusion Thresholds for 100 MHz – 6GHz and  $\leq 50$  mm> Table, this Device SAR test configurations consider as following :

Body Exposure Condition for WWAN

Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge						
Test distance: 10 mm						
Antenna	Front (mm)	Rear (mm)	Top side (mm)	Bottom side (mm)	Right side (mm)	Left side (mm)
Distance to User(WWAN)	<5mm	<5mm	142 mm	<5mm	<5mm	<5mm
WWAN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

## 8. EUT Test Position

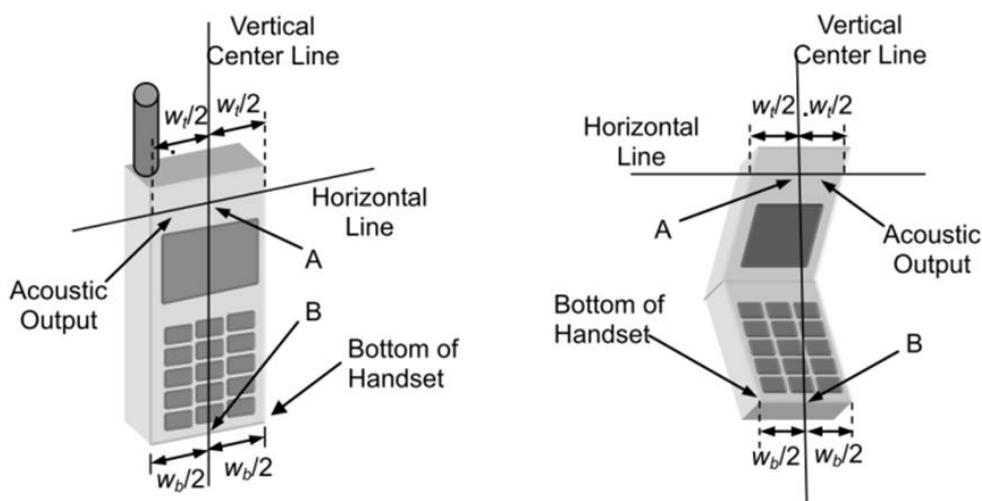
This EUT was tested in Right Cheek, Right Titled, Left Cheek, Left Titled, Front Face and Rear Face.

### 8.1 Define Two Imaginary Lines On The Handset

(1)The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset the midpoint of the width  $w_t$  of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width  $w_b$  of the handset.

(2)The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.

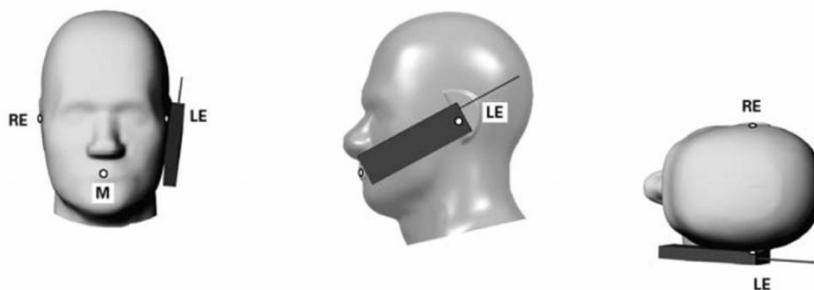
(3)The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.



#### Cheek Position

1)To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.

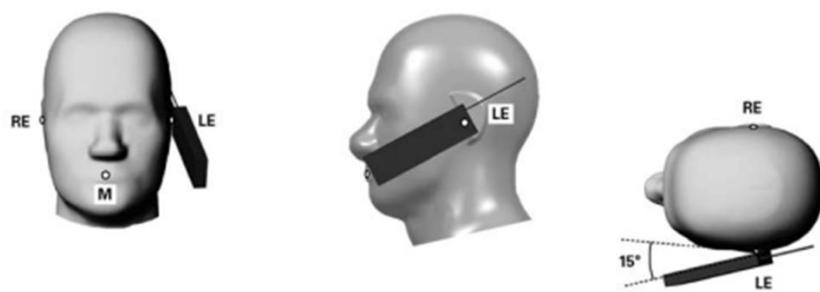
2)To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost



#### Title Position

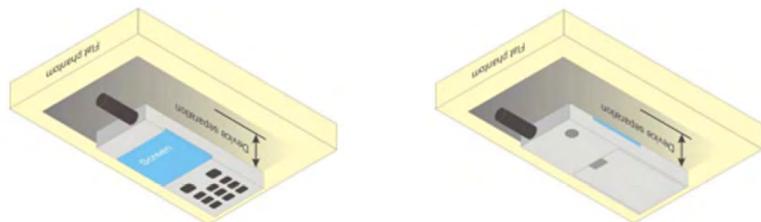
(1)To position the device in the "cheek" position described above.

(2) While maintaining the device in the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until with the ear is lost.



#### Body-worn Position Conditions

- (1) To position the EUT parallel to the phantom surface.
- (2) To adjust the EUT parallel to the flat phantom.
- (3) To adjust the distance between the EUT surface and the flat phantom to 5mm.



## 9. Measurement Uncertainty

The following measurement uncertainty levels have been estimated for tests performed on the EUT as specified in IEEE 1528: 2003. This uncertainty represents an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2.

NO	Source	Tol(%)	Prob. Dist.	Div. k	ci (1g)	ci (10g)	1gUi	10gUi	Veff
Measurement System									
1	Probe calibration	5.8	N	1	1	1	5.8	5.8	$\infty$
2	Axial isotropy	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-c_p)^{1/2}$	$(1-c_p)^{1/2}$	1.43	1.43	$\infty$
3	Hemispherical isotropy	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	2.41	2.41	$\infty$
4	Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	$\infty$
5	Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.71	2.71	$\infty$
6	System Detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	$\infty$
7	Readout electronics	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.50	0.50	$\infty$
8	Response time	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	$\infty$
9	Integration time	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	$\infty$
10	Ambient noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	$\infty$
11	Ambient reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	$\infty$
12	Probe positioner mech. restrictions	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	$\infty$
13	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	$\infty$
14	Max.SAR evaluation	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	$\infty$
Test sample related									
15	Device positioning	2.6	N	1	1	1	2.6	2.6	11

16	Device holder	3	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0	7
17	Drift of output power	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	$\infty$
Phantom and set-up									
18	Phantom uncertainty	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	$\infty$
19	Liquid conductivity (target)	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	5
20	Liquid conductivity (meas)	4	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.92	1.04	5
21	Liquid Permittivity (target)	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	$\infty$
22	Liquid Permittivity (meas)	5.0	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	$\infty$
Combined standard		RSS	$U_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i^2 U_i^2}$				10.63%	10.54%	
Expanded uncertainty (P=95%)		$U = k \cdot U_c, k=2$				21.26%	21.08%		

## 10. Conducted Power Measurement

### Test Result:

Burst Average Power (dBm)						
Band	GSM 850			PCS1900		
Channel	128	190	251	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
GSM (GMSK, 1-Slot)	32.24	32.36	32.13	30.47	30.78	30.55
GPRS (GSMK, 1-Slot)	32.31	32.43	32.26	30.45	30.62	30.54
GPRS (GSMK, 2-Slot)	31.39	31.49	31.35	29.61	29.68	29.65
GPRS (GSMK, 3-Slot)	30.38	30.51	30.37	27.57	27.62	27.73
GPRS (GSMK, 4-Slot)	29.28	29.42	29.27	26.48	26.52	26.67

Source Based time Average Power (dBm)						
Band	GSM 850			PCS1900		
Channel	128	190	251	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
GSM (GMSK, 1-Slot)	23.24	23.36	22.13	21.47	21.78	21.55
GPRS (GSMK, 1-Slot)	23.31	23.43	22.26	21.45	21.62	21.54
GPRS (GSMK, 2-Slot)	25.39	25.49	25.35	23.61	23.68	23.65
GPRS (GSMK, 3-Slot)	26.12	26.25	26.11	25.35	25.42	25.43
GPRS (GSMK, 4-Slot)	26.28	26.42	26.27	23.48	23.52	23.67

Note 1:

The Frame Power (Source-based time-averaged Power) is scaled the maximum burst average power based on time slots. The calculated methods are show as following:

Frame Power = Max burst power (1 Up Slot) – 9 dB

Frame Power = Max burst power (2 Up Slot) – 6 dB

Frame Power = Max burst power (3 Up Slot) – 4.26 dB

Frame Power = Max burst power (4 Up Slot) – 3 dB

**WCDMA**

Item	band	WCDMA 1900		
	ARFCN	9262	9400	9538
	subtest	dBm		
RMC	non	22.76	22.94	22.89
HSDPA	1	22.56	22.47	22.43
	2	20.34	20.52	20.49
	3	19.27	19.48	19.39
	4	18.84	19.04	18.99
HSUPA	1	20.49	20.70	20.67
	2	21.29	21.50	21.40
	3	19.40	19.52	19.53
	4	21.21	21.35	21.27
	5	19.32	19.51	19.49

According to 3GPP 25.101 sub-clause 6.2.2 , the maximum output power is allowed to be reduced by following the table.

Table 6.1A: UE maximum output power with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH

UE Transmit Channel Configuration	CM(db)	MPR(db)
For all combinations of ,DPDCH,DPCCH HS-DPDCH,E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH	0≤ CM≤3.5	MAX(CM-1,0)

Note: 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.

The device supports MPR to solve linearity issues (ACLR or SEM) due to the higher peak-to average ratios (PAR) of the HSUPA signal. This prevents saturating the full range of the TX DAC inside of device and provides a reduced power output to the RF transceiver chip according to the Cubic Metric (a function of the combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH).

When E-DPDCH channels are present the beta gains on those channels are reduced firsts to try to get The power under the allowed limit. If the beta gains are lowered as far as possible, then a hard limiting is applied at the maximum allowed level.

The SW currently recalculates the cubic metric every time the beta gains on the E-DPDCH are reduced. The cubic metric will likely get lower each time this is done .However, there is no reported reduction of maximum output power in the HSUPA mode since the device also provides a compensation for the power back-off by increasing the gain of TX\_AGC in the transceiver (PA) device.

The end effect is that the DUT output power is identical to the case where there is no MPR in the device.

## WIFI

Mode	Channel Number	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)
802.11b (DSSS)	1	2412	9.11
	6	2441	9.24
	11	2462	9.38
802.11g (OFDM)	1	2412	8.80
	6	2441	8.41
	11	2462	9.01



## 11. EUT And Test Setup Photo

### 11.1 EUT Photo



Front side



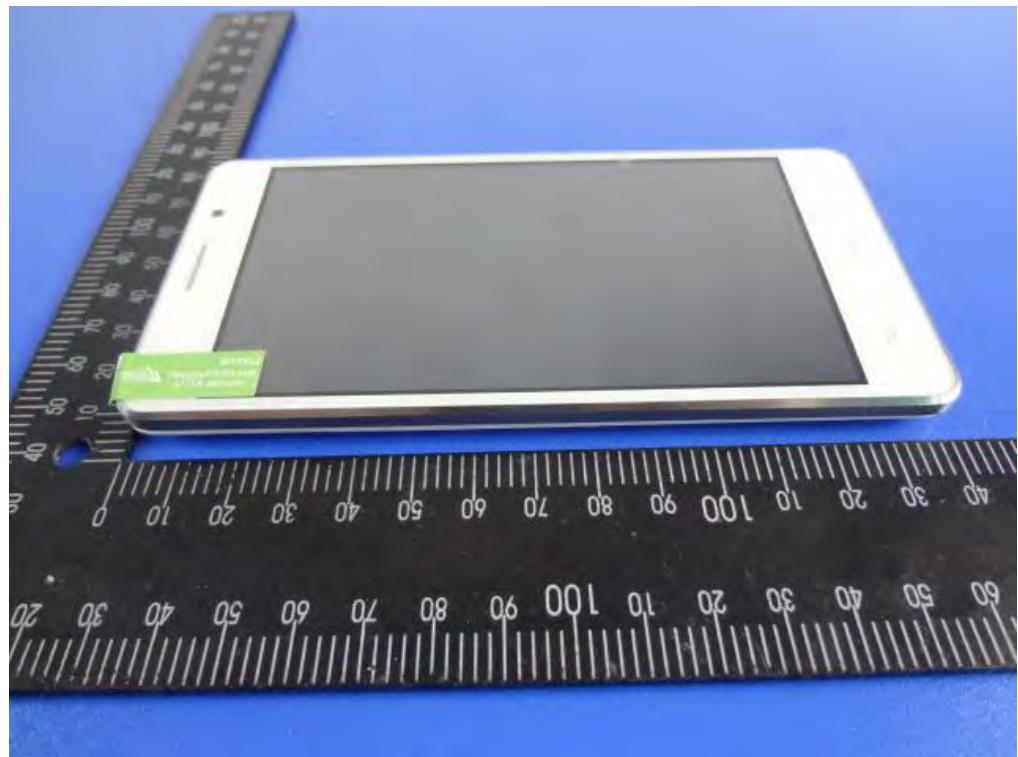
Back side



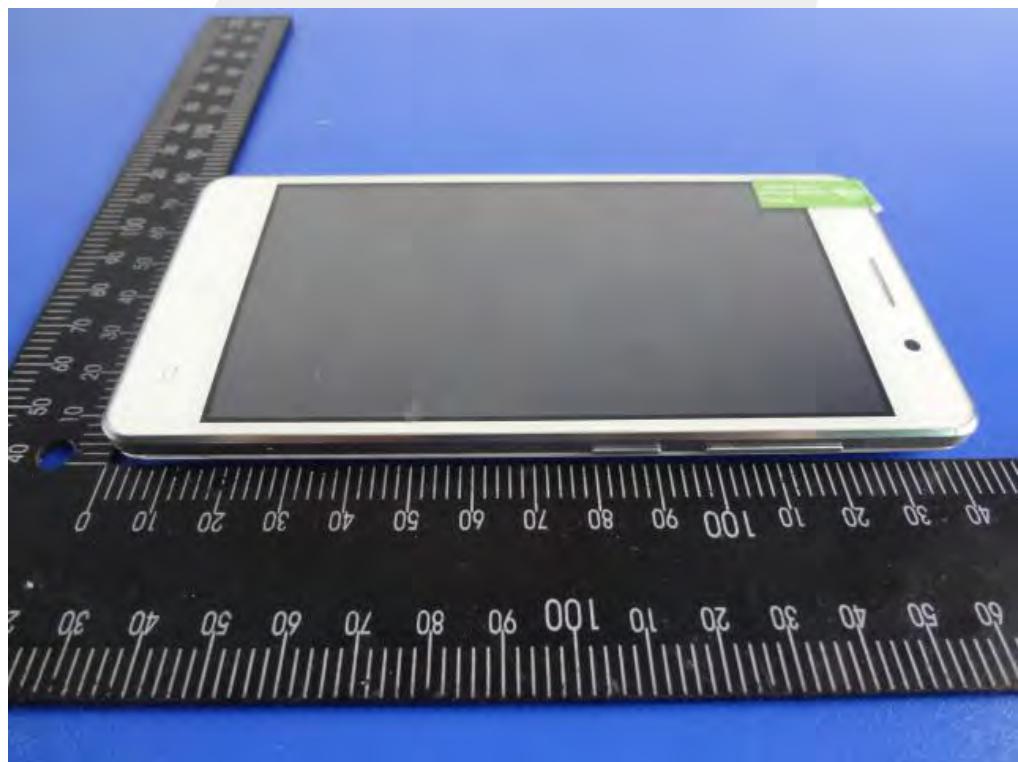
Top side



Bottom side

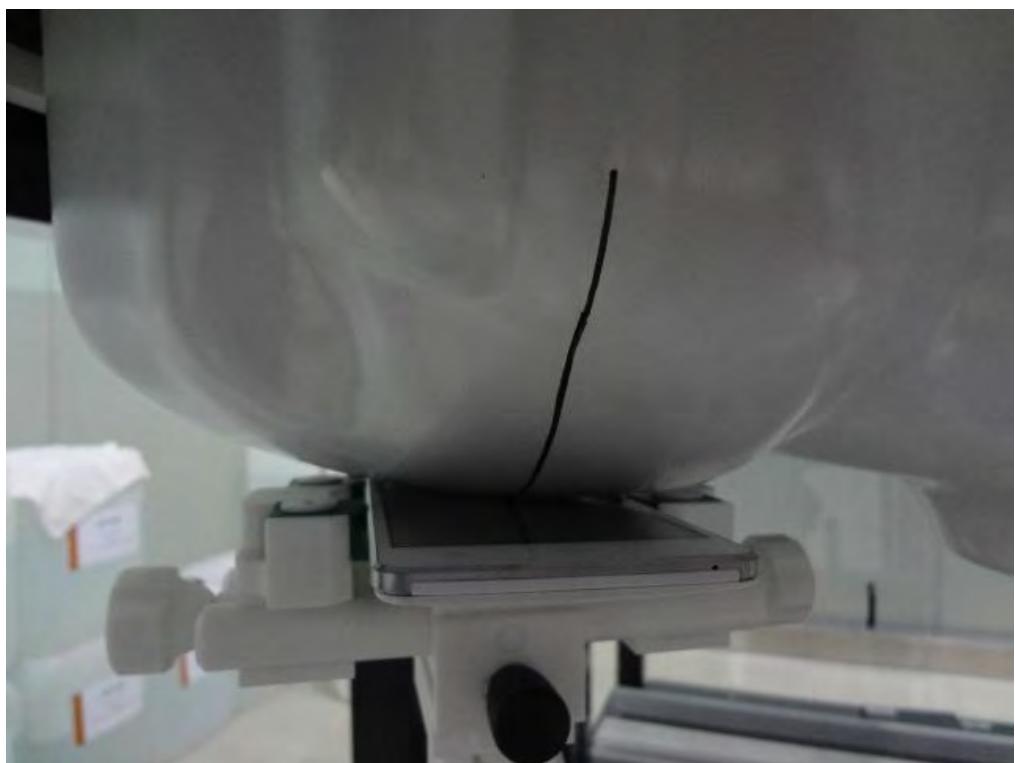


Left side

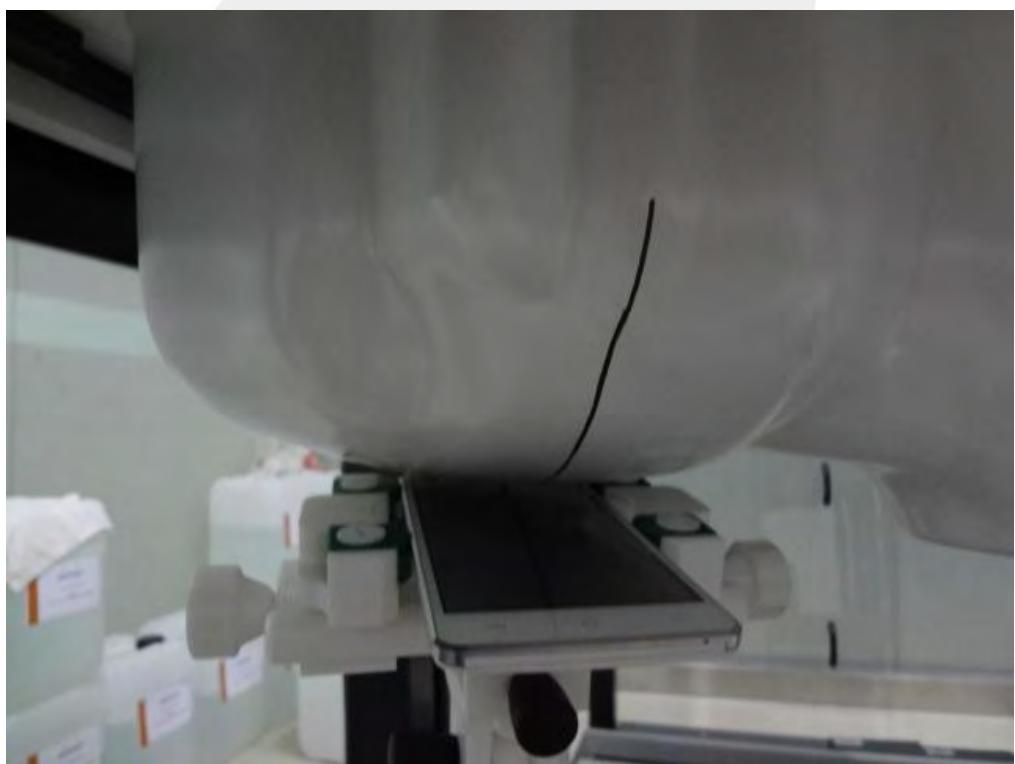


Right side

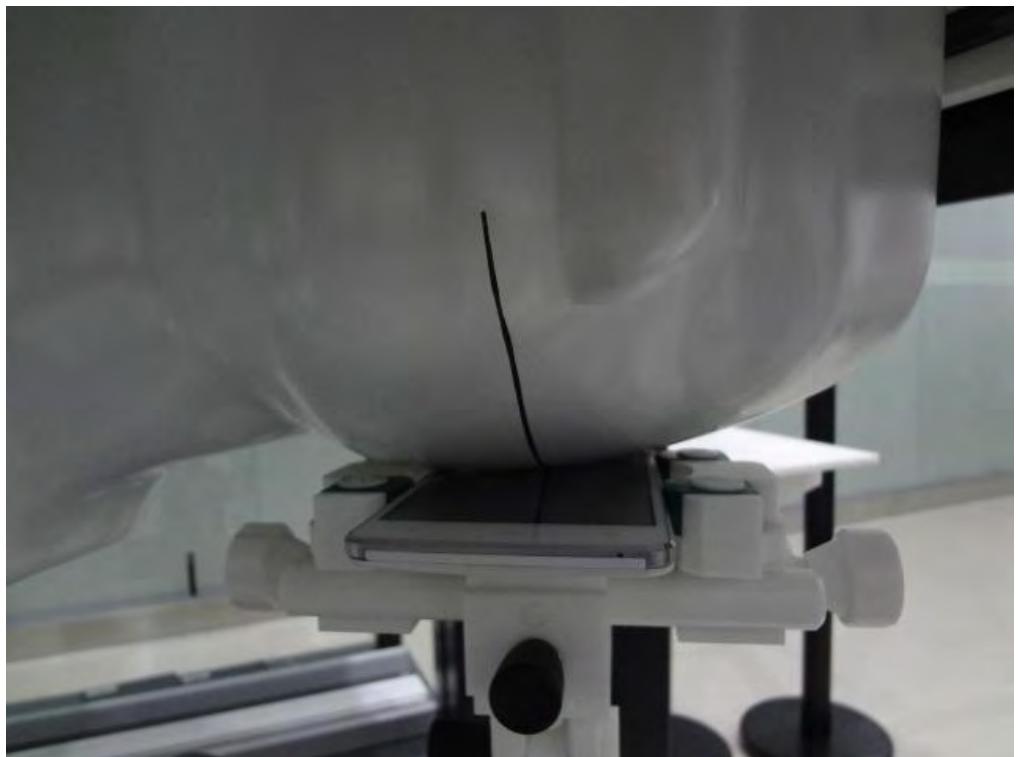
## 11.2 Setup Photo



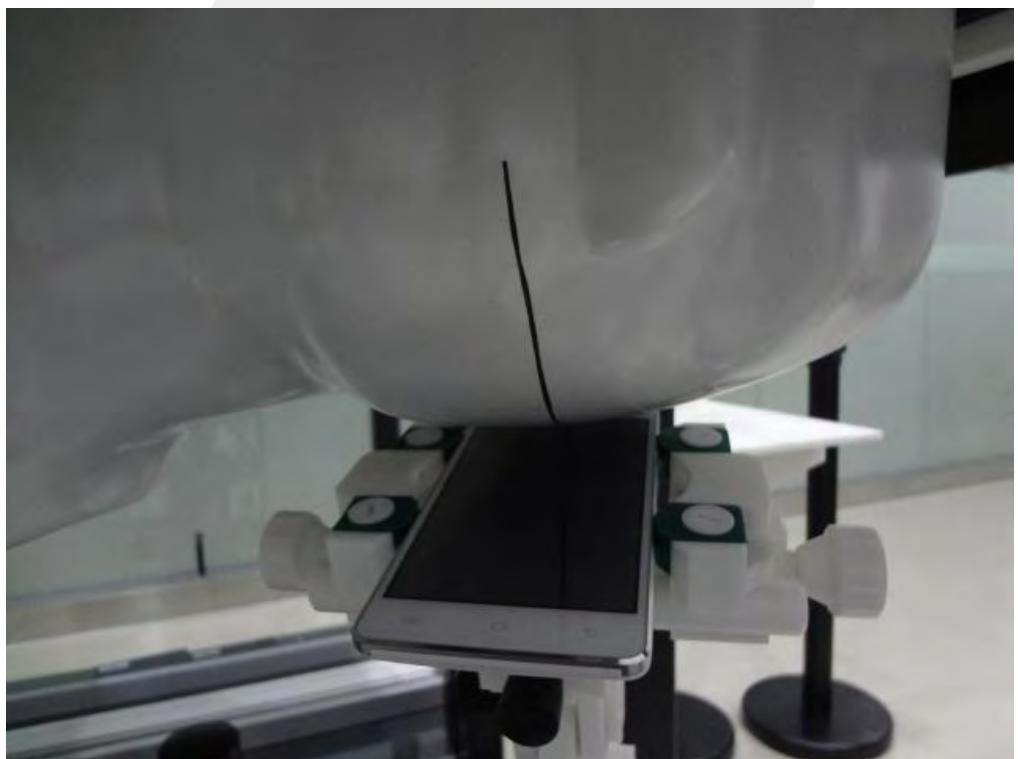
Right Touch



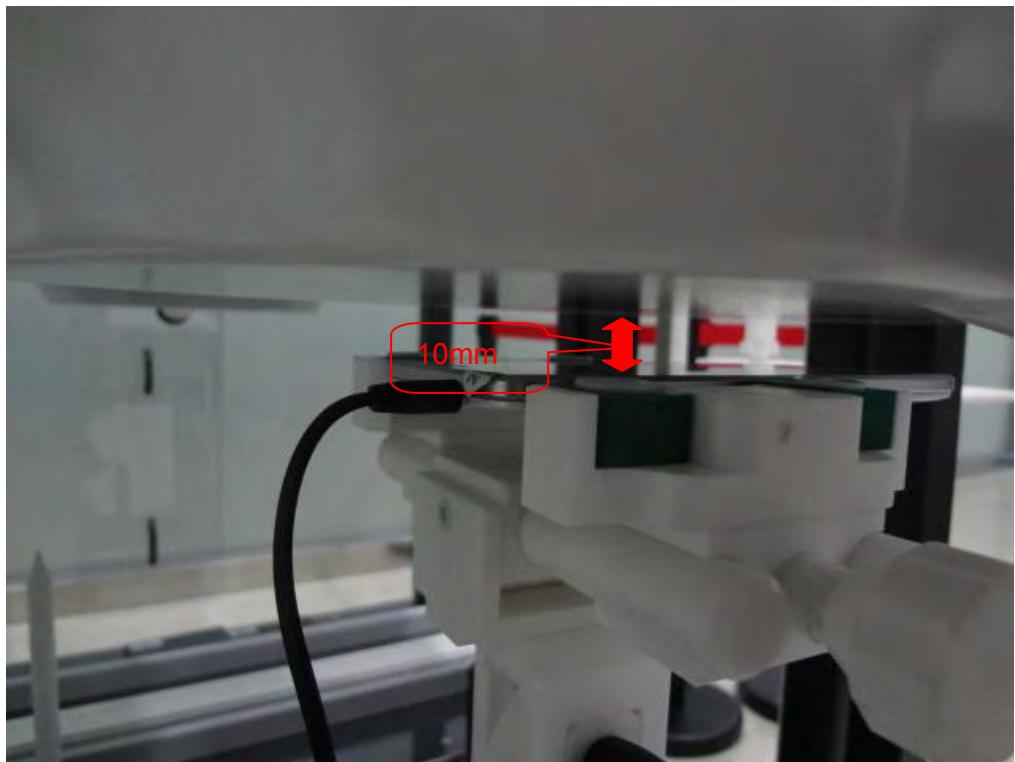
Right Tilt



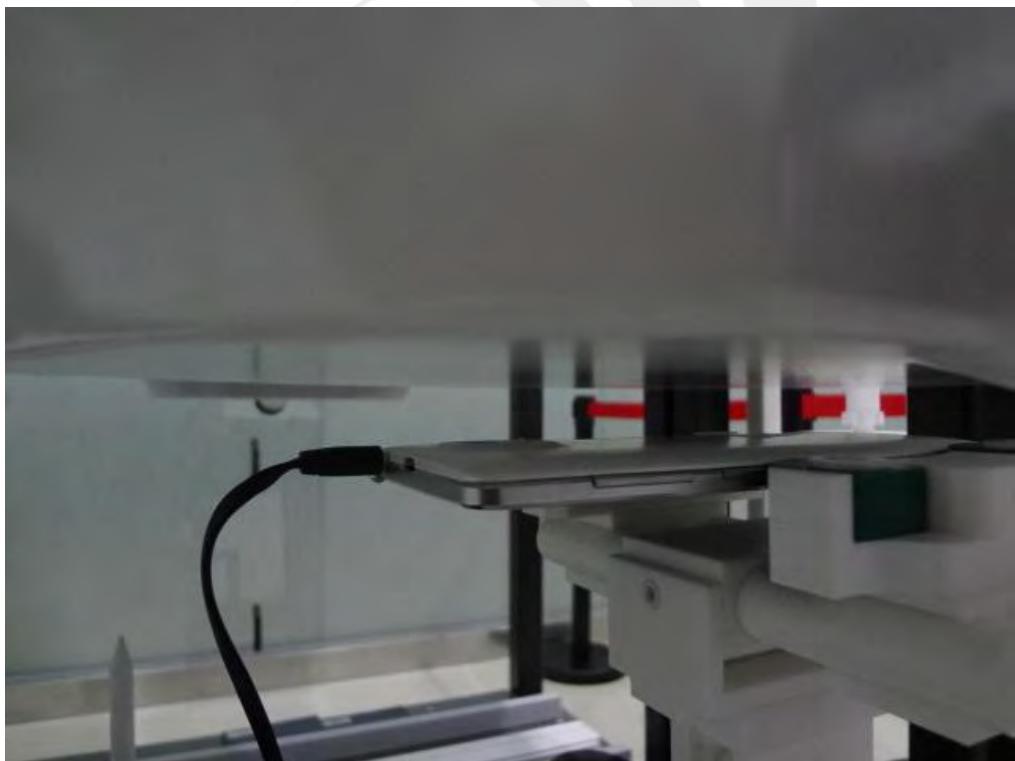
Left Touch



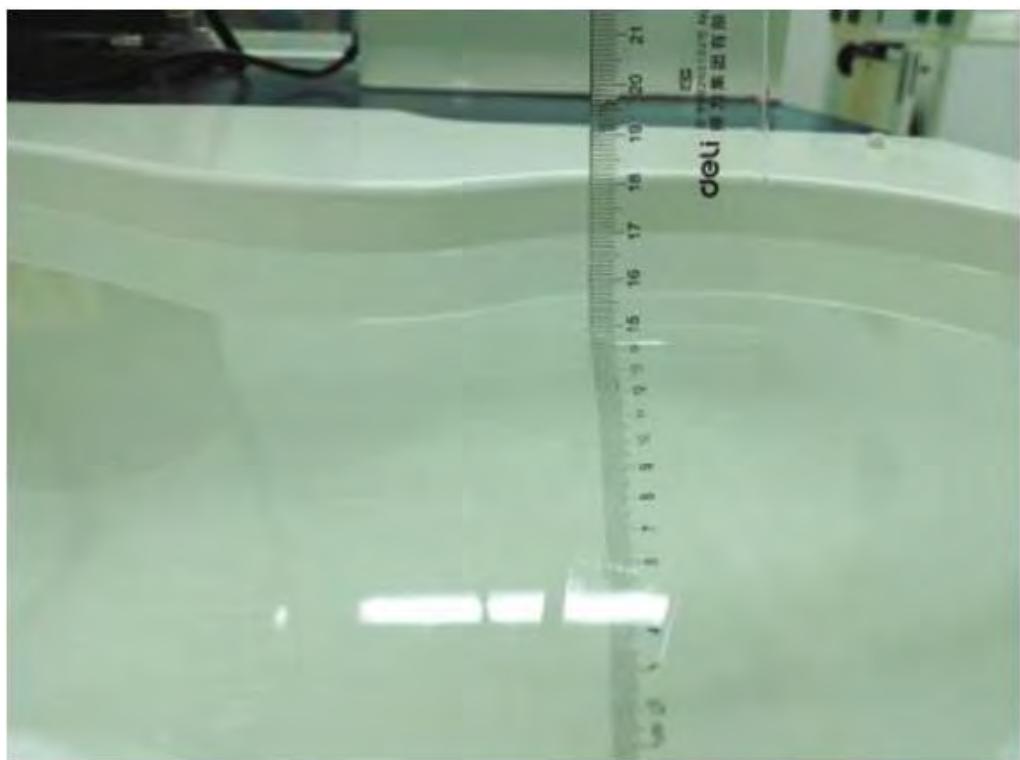
Left Tilt



Body Front side



Body Back side



Liquid depth (15 mm)

## 12. SAR Result Summary

GSM 850 Test case				Result 1g (W/Kg)	Power Drift(%)	Max.Turn-up Power(dBm)	Meas.Output Power(dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)
Band	Test Position	Mode	Channel					
GSM 850	Right Cheek	Voice	CH 190	0.478	0.82	32.5	32.36	0.494
	Right Tilt	Voice	CH 190	0.278	2.07	32.5	32.36	0.287
	Left Cheek	Voice	CH 190	0.495	-1.89	32.5	32.36	<b>0.511</b>
	Left Tilt	Voice	CH 190	0.314	0.88	32.5	32.36	0.324
	Body Front	Voice	CH 190	0.164	-4.24	32.5	32.36	0.169
	Body Back	Voice	CH 190	0.239	-2.37	32.5	32.36	<b>0.247</b>
GSM 850 Hotspot	Body Front	GPRS 4 Slots	CH 190	0.696	2.59	29.5	29.42	<b>0.709</b>
	Body Back	GPRS 4 Slots	CH 190	0.695	-3.22	29.5	29.42	0.708
	Body Down	GPRS 4 Slots	CH 190	0.076	-2.47	29.5	29.42	0.077
	Body Left	GPRS 4 Slots	CH 190	0.376	1.11	29.5	29.42	0.383
	Body Right	GPRS 4 Slots	CH 190	0.405	1.17	29.5	29.42	0.412

Note:

Two card slot can't work at the same time.

The test separation of all above table is 10mm.

GSM 1900 Test Case				Result 1g (W/Kg)	Power Drift(%)	Max.Turn-up Power(dBm)	Meas.Output Power(dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)
Band	Test Position	Mode	Channel					
GSM 1900	Right Cheek	Voice	CH 661	0.651	-0.52	31	30.78	<b>0.685</b>
	Right Tilt	Voice	CH 661	0.500	-1.29	31	30.78	0.526
	Left Cheek	Voice	CH 661	0.642	0.96	31	30.78	0.675
	Left Tilt	Voice	CH 661	0.526	-3.63	31	30.78	0.553
	Body Front	Voice	CH 661	0.105	1.71	31	30.78	0.110
	Body back	Voice	CH 661	0.322	3.68	31	30.78	<b>0.339</b>
GSM 1900 Hotspot	Body Front	GPRS 2 Slots	CH 661	0.426	0.06	30	29.68	0.459
	Body Back	GPRS 2 Slots	CH 661	0.664	-2.31	30	29.68	<b>0.715</b>
	Body Down	GPRS 2 Slots	CH 661	0.587	3.56	30	29.68	0.632
	Body Left	GPRS 2 Slots	CH 661	0.100	-0.84	30	29.68	0.108
	Body Right	GPRS 2 Slots	CH 661	0.073	-0.49	30	29.68	0.079

Note:

Two card slot can't work at the same time.

The test separation of all above table is 10mm.

WCDMA 1900 Test Case				Result 1g (W/Kg)	Power Drift(%)	Max.Turn-up Power(dBm)	Meas.Output Power(dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)
Band	Test Position	Mode	Channel					
WCDMA 1900	Right Touch Cheek	RMC	CH 9400	0.795	-0.49	23	22.94	<b>0.806</b>
	Right Tilt	RMC	CH 9400	0.064	-0.55	23	22.94	0.065
	Left Touch Cheek	RMC	CH 9400	0.780	0.56	23	22.94	0.791
	Left Tilt	RMC	CH 9400	0.242	-1.01	23	22.94	0.245
	Body Front	RMC	CH 9400	0.356	1.39	23	22.94	0.361
	Body back	RMC	CH 9400	0.718	-0.17	23	22.94	<b>0.728</b>
WCDMA 1900 Hotspot	Body Front	RMC	CH 9400	0.555	-0.51	23	22.94	0.563
	Body Back	RMC	CH 9400	0.225	0.17	23	22.94	0.228
	Body Down	RMC	CH 9400	0.181	-0.49	23	22.94	0.183
	Body Left	RMC	CH 9400	0.728	-1.40	23	22.94	<b>0.738</b>
	Body Right	RMC	CH 9400	0.587	-1.27	23	22.94	0.595

Note:

Two card slot can't work at the same time.

The test separation of all above table is 10mm.

### Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation:

Application Simultaneous Transmission information:

Position	Simultaneous state
Head	1. GSM Voice+ WIFI
	2. WCDMA+ WIFI
Body	1. GSM Voice+ WIFI
	2. WCDMA + WIFI
Hotspot	1. GSM Data+ WIFI
	2. WCDMA + WIFI

NOTE:

1. For simultaneous transmission at head and body exposure position, 2transmitters simultaneous transmission was the worst state.
2. Based upon KDB 447498 D01 v05, BT SAR is excluded as below table.
3. If the test separation distance is <5mm, 5mm is used for excluded SAR calculation.
4. For minimum test separation distance  $\leq 50\text{mm}$ ,Bluetooth standalone SAR is excluded according to  $[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f} (\text{GHz}) / x] \leq 3.0$  for 1-g SAR and  $\leq 7.5$  for 10-g extremity SAR
5. The reported SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
6. KDB 447498 / 4.3.2 (2) when standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion:
  - (max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)]  $\cdot [\sqrt{f} (\text{GHz}) / x]$  W/kg for test separation distances  $\leq 50\text{ mm}$ ;

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

b) 0.4W/Kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0W/Kg for 10-g SAR, when the separation distance is >50mm.

Estimated SAR		Maximum Average Power		Antenna to user(mm)	Frequency(GHz)	Stand alone SAR(1g) [W/kg]
		dBm	mW			
WIFI	Head	9.38	8.67	5	2.462	0.362
	Body			10	2.462	0.181

Simultaneous Mode	Position	Mode	Max. 1-g SAR (W/kg)	1-g Sum SAR (W/kg)
GSM 850+WIFI	Head	GSM Voice	0.511	0.873
		WIFI	0.362	
	Body-worn	GSM Data	0.247	0.428
		WIFI	0.181	
	Hotspot	GSM Data	0.709	0.890
		WIFI	0.181	
GSM 1900+WIFI	Head	GSM Voice	0.685	1.047
		WIFI	0.362	
	Body-worn	GSM Data	0.339	0.520
		WIFI	0.181	
	Hotspot	GSM Data	0.715	0.896
		WIFI	0.181	
WCDMA II RMC+WIFI	Head	WCDMA RMC	0.806	1.168
		WIFI	0.362	
	Body-worn	WCDMA RMC	0.728	0.909
		WIFI	0.181	
	Hotspot	WCDMA RMC	0.738	0.919
		WIFI	0.181	

Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmitting antenna.

When the sum of SAR 1g of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit (SAR-1g 1.6 W/kg), the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required. When the sum of SAR 1g is greater than the SAR limit (SAR-1g 1.6 W/kg), SAR test exclusion is determined by the SPLSR.

### 13. Equipment List

NO.	Instrument	Manufacturer	Model	S/N	Cal. Date	Cal. Due Date
1	835MHz Dipole	SATIMO	SID835	SN 30/14 DIP0G835-332	Sep.1, 2014	Sep.1, 2015
2	1900MHz Dipole	SATIMO	SID1900	SN 30/14 DIP0G835-332	Sep.1, 2014	Sep.1, 2015
3	E-Field Probe	SATIMO	SSE5	SN 17/14 EP221	Sep.1, 2014	Sep.1, 2015
4	Antenna	SATIMO	ANTA3	SN 17/13 ZNTA45	Sep.1, 2014	Sep.1, 2015
5	Phantom1	SATIMO	SAM	SN 32/14 SAM115	Sep.1, 2014	Sep.1, 2015
6	Phantom2	SATIMO	SAM	SN 32/14 SAM116	Sep.1, 2014	Sep.1, 2015
7	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	E5071C	MY461076 15	Sep.1, 2014	Sep.1, 2015
8	MultiMeter	Keithley	MultiMeter 2000	4050073	Sep.1, 2014	Sep.1, 2015
9	Signal Generator	R&S	SMF100A	1167.0000k02/ 104260	Sep.1, 2014	Sep.1, 2015
10	Power Meter	Agilent	5738A	11290	Sep.1, 2014	Sep.1, 2015
11	Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z21	103971	Sep.1, 2014	Sep.1, 2015
12	Power Amplifier	SATIMO	6552B	22374	Sep.1, 2014	Sep.1, 2015
13	Wireless Communication Test Set	Agilent	8960-E5515 C	MY50260493	Sep.1, 2014	Sep.1, 2015
14	Network Analyzer	RS	5071C	EMY46103472	Sep.1, 2014	Sep.1, 2015

## Appendix A. System Validation Plots

### System Performance Check Data(835MHz Head)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm

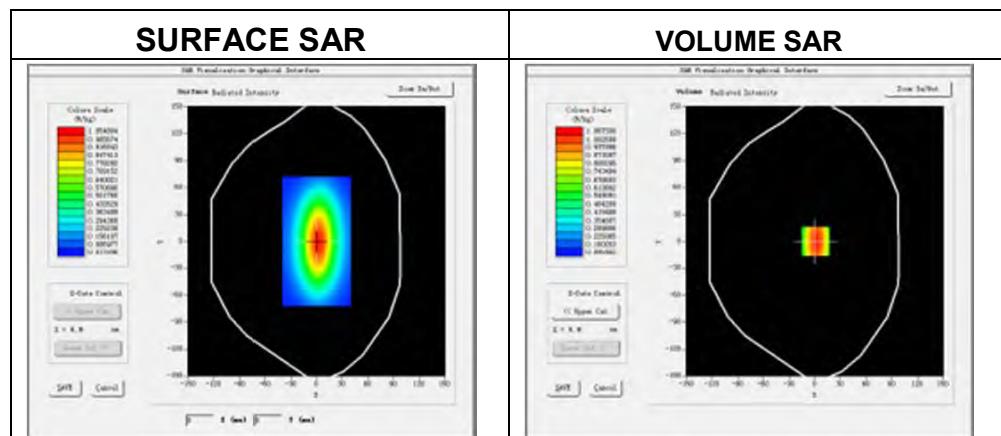
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Date of measurement: 2014.10.20

Measurement duration: 13 minutes 27 seconds

### Experimental conditions

Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	-
Band	835MHz
Channels	-
Signal	CW
Frequency (MHz)	835MHz
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.27
Relative permittivity	18.72
Conductivity (S/m)	0.91
Power drift (%)	0.45
Ambient Temperature:	22.7°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.3°C
ConvF:	4.83
Crest factor:	1:1



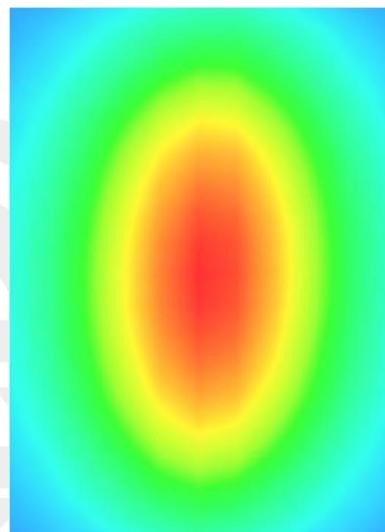
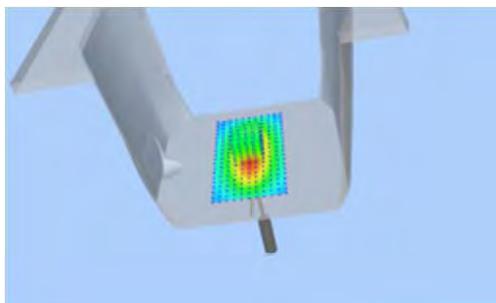
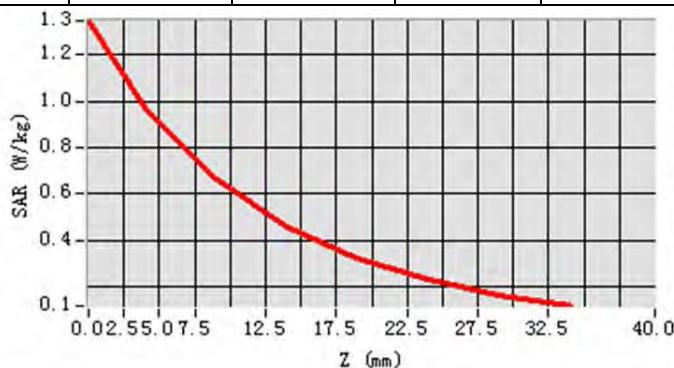
Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=0.00

SAR Peak: 1.46 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.608155
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.93716

**Z Axis Scan**

Z (mm)	0	4	9	14	19	24	29
SAR(W/Kg)	1.3472	0.97891	0.66265	0.5042	0.3512	0.2505	0.11794



## System Performance Check Data(835MHz Body)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm

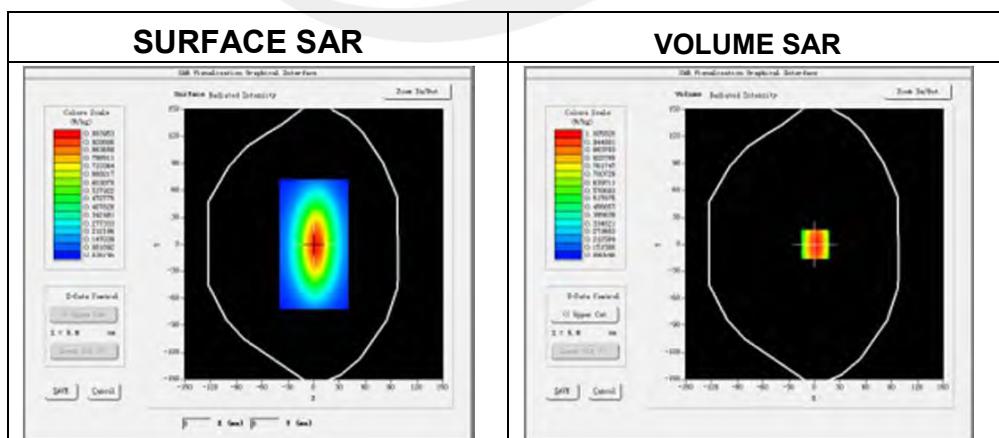
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Date of measurement: 2014.10.20

Measurement duration: 14 minutes 13 seconds

### Experimental conditions.

Probe	
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	-
Band	835MHz
Channels	-
Signal	CW
Frequency (MHz)	835MHz
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.50
Relative permittivity	21.408187
Conductivity (S/m)	0.96
Power drift (%)	0.090000
Ambient Temperature:	22.7°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.3°C
ConvF:	5.02
Crest factor:	1:1



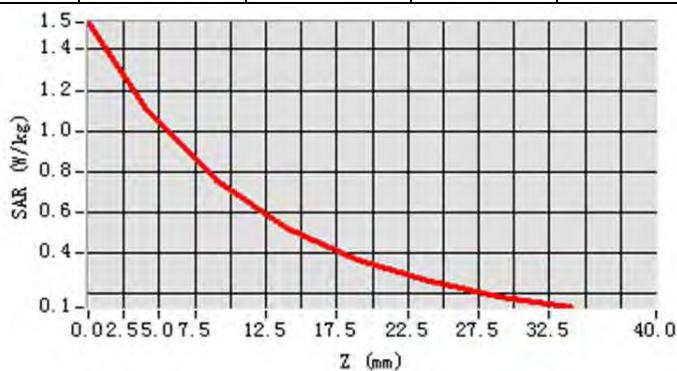
Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=0.00

SAR Peak: 1.48 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.693221
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.967939

**Z Axis Scan**

Z (mm)	0	4	9	14	19	24	29
SAR(W/Kg)	1.3725	1.0058	0.6838	0.4755	0.3314	0.2365	0.1688



## System Performance Check Data(1900MHz Head)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm

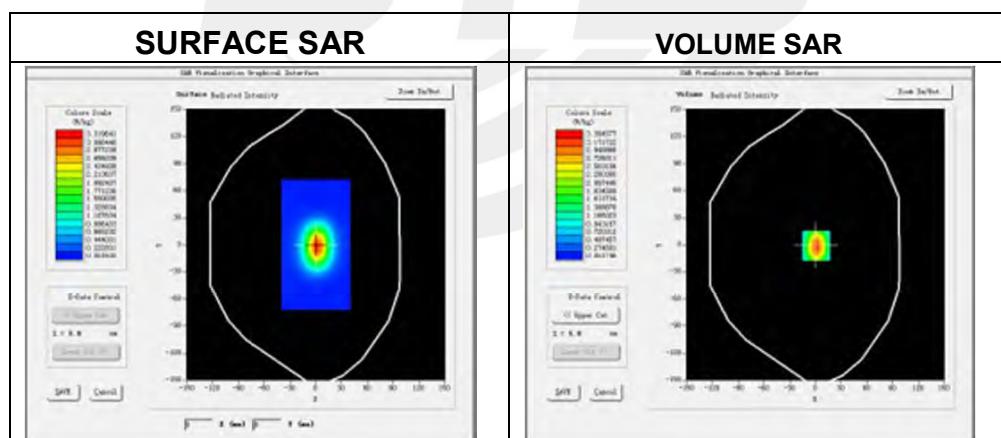
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Date of measurement: 2014.10. 20

Measurement duration: 14 minutes 12 seconds

### Experimental conditions.

Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	-
Band	1900MHz
Channels	-
Signal	CW
Frequency (MHz)	1900MHz
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.57
Relative permittivity	13.26
Conductivity (S/m)	1.40
Power drift (%)	0.47
Ambient Temperature:	22.7°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.3°C
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF:	4.71
Crest factor:	1:1



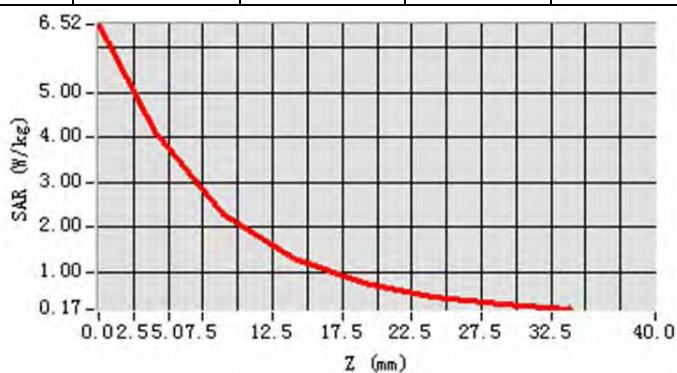
Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=0.00

SAR Peak: 5.39 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	1.967525
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	3.840170

**Z Axis Scan**

Z (mm)	0	4	9	14	19	24	29
SAR(W/Kg)	6.5296	4.1946	2.3311	1.3187	0.5733	0.3288	0.1617



## System Performance Check Data(1900MHz Body)

Type: Phone measurement (Complete)

Area scan resolution: dx=8mm,dy=8mm

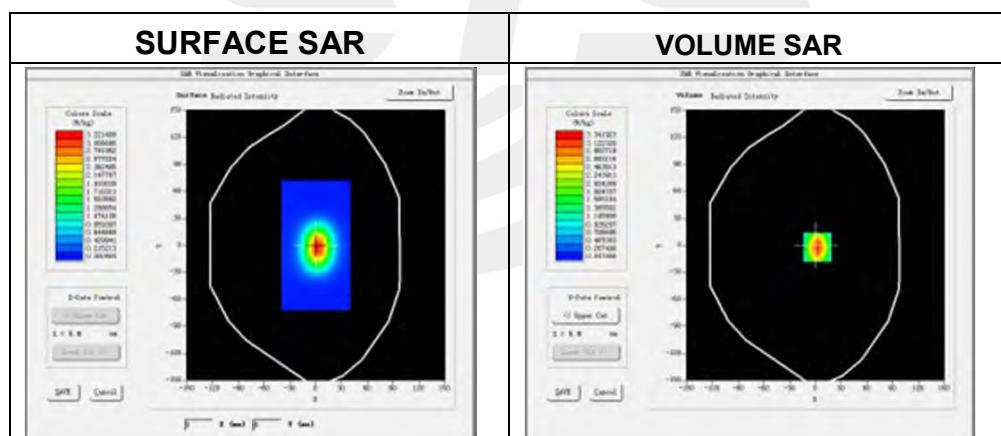
Zoom scan resolution: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Date of measurement: 2014.10. 20

Measurement duration: 14 minutes 46 seconds

### Experimental conditions.

Device Position	-
Band	1900MHz
Channels	-
Signal	CW
Frequency (MHz)	1900
Relative permittivity (real part)	51.68
Relative permittivity	12.87531
Conductivity (S/m)	1.51
Power drift (%)	0.37
Ambient Temperature:	22.7°C
Liquid Temperature:	22.3°C
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF:	4.85
Crest factor:	1:1



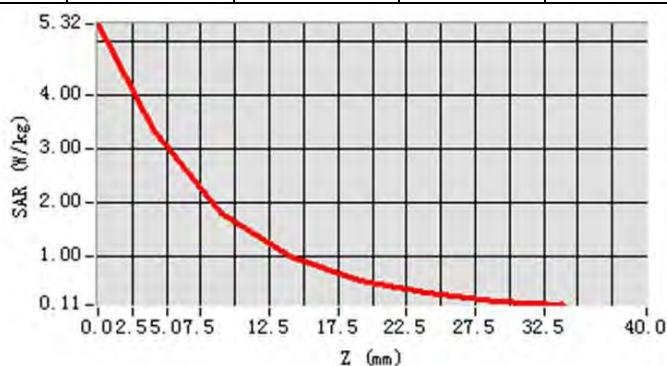
Maximum location: X=2.00, Y=2.00

SAR Peak: 5.27 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.124122
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	4.141824

**Z Axis Scan**

Z (mm)	0	4	9	14	19	24	29
SAR(W/Kg)	5.3196	3.3419	1.8167	1.0186	0.5752	0.3285	0.1898



## Appendix B. SAR Test Plots

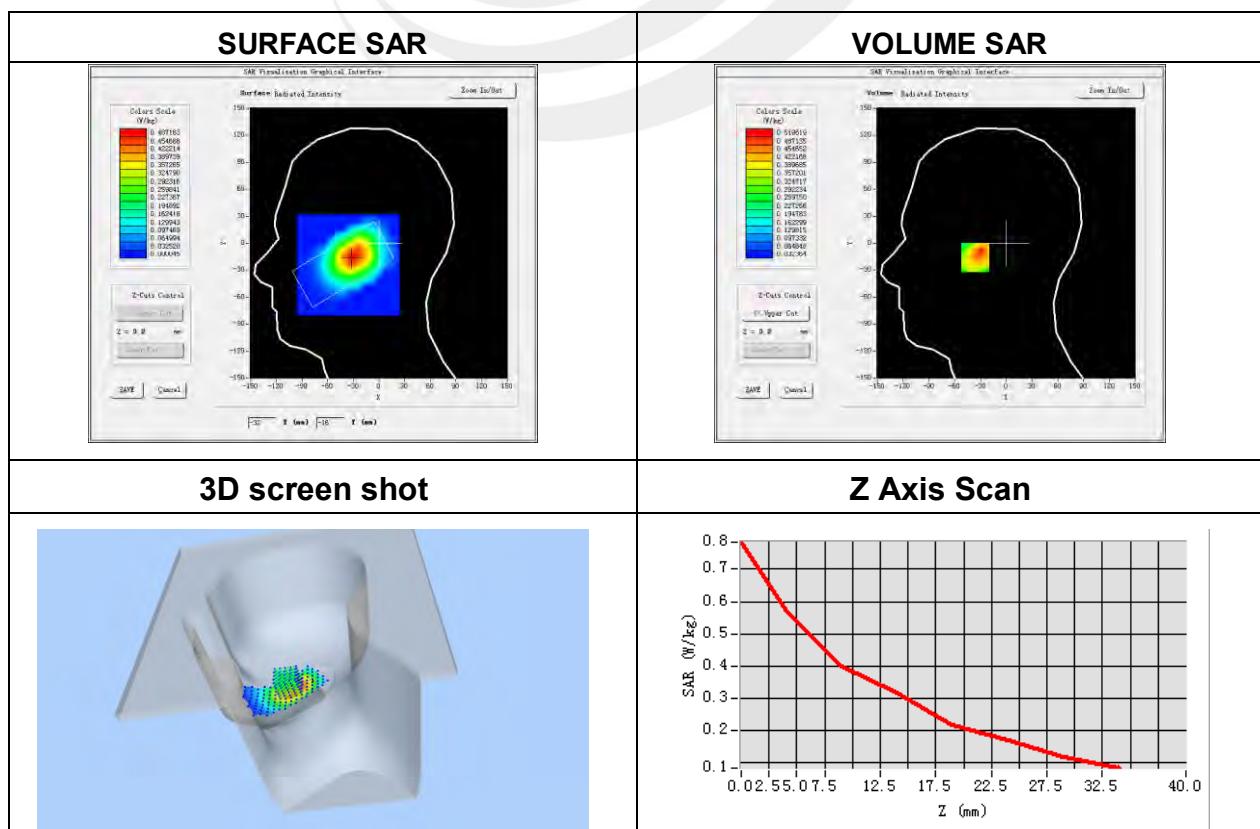
### Plot 1: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.83
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	GSM850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	836.400024
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.5
Conductivity (S/m)	0.90
Variation (%)	0.82

Maximum location: X=-32.00, Y=-16.00

SAR Peak: 0.77 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.303616
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.478178



**Plot 2: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.83
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Tilt
Band	GSM850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	836.4
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.5
Conductivity (S/m)	0.90
Variation (%)	2.07

Maximum location: X=-17.00, Y=-9.00  
 SAR Peak: 0.40 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.178316
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.278235



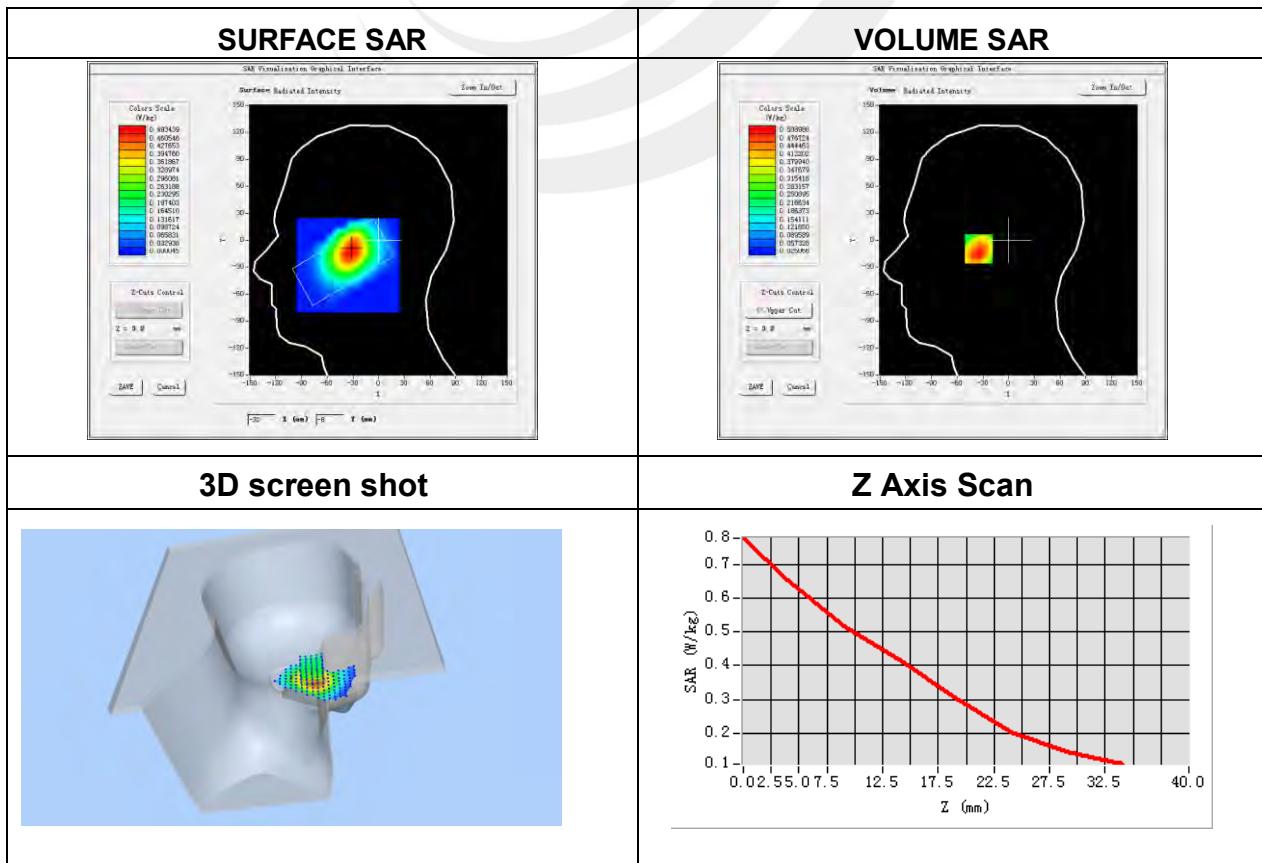
**Plot 3: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.83
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	GSM850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	836.4
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.5
Conductivity (S/m)	0.90
Variation (%)	-1.89

Maximum location: X=-32.00, Y=-9.00

SAR Peak: 0.75 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.310476
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.494911



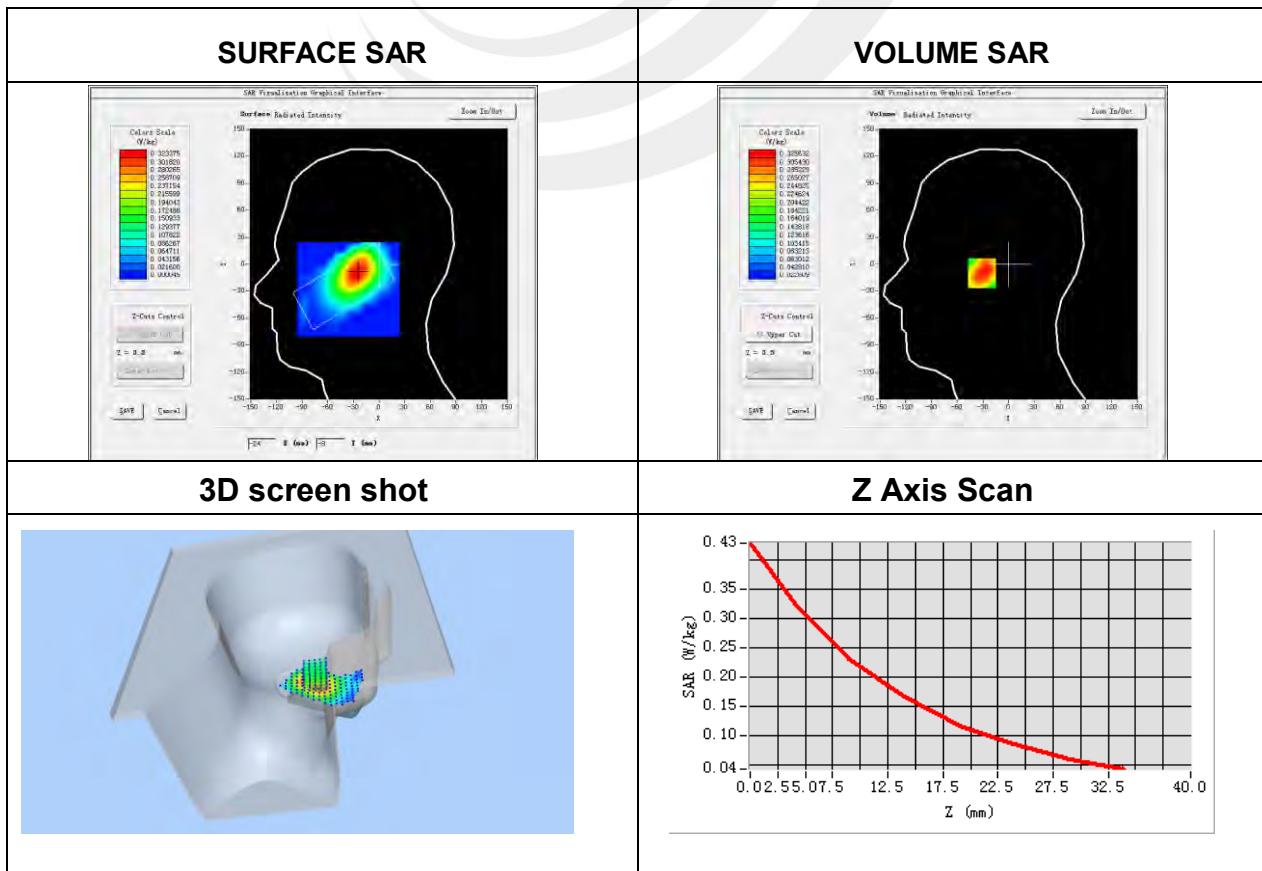
**Plot 4: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.83
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Tilt
Band	GSM850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	836.4
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.5
Conductivity (S/m)	0.90
Variation (%)	0.88

Maximum location: X=-27.00, Y=-10.00

SAR Peak: 0.44 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.207531
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.314284



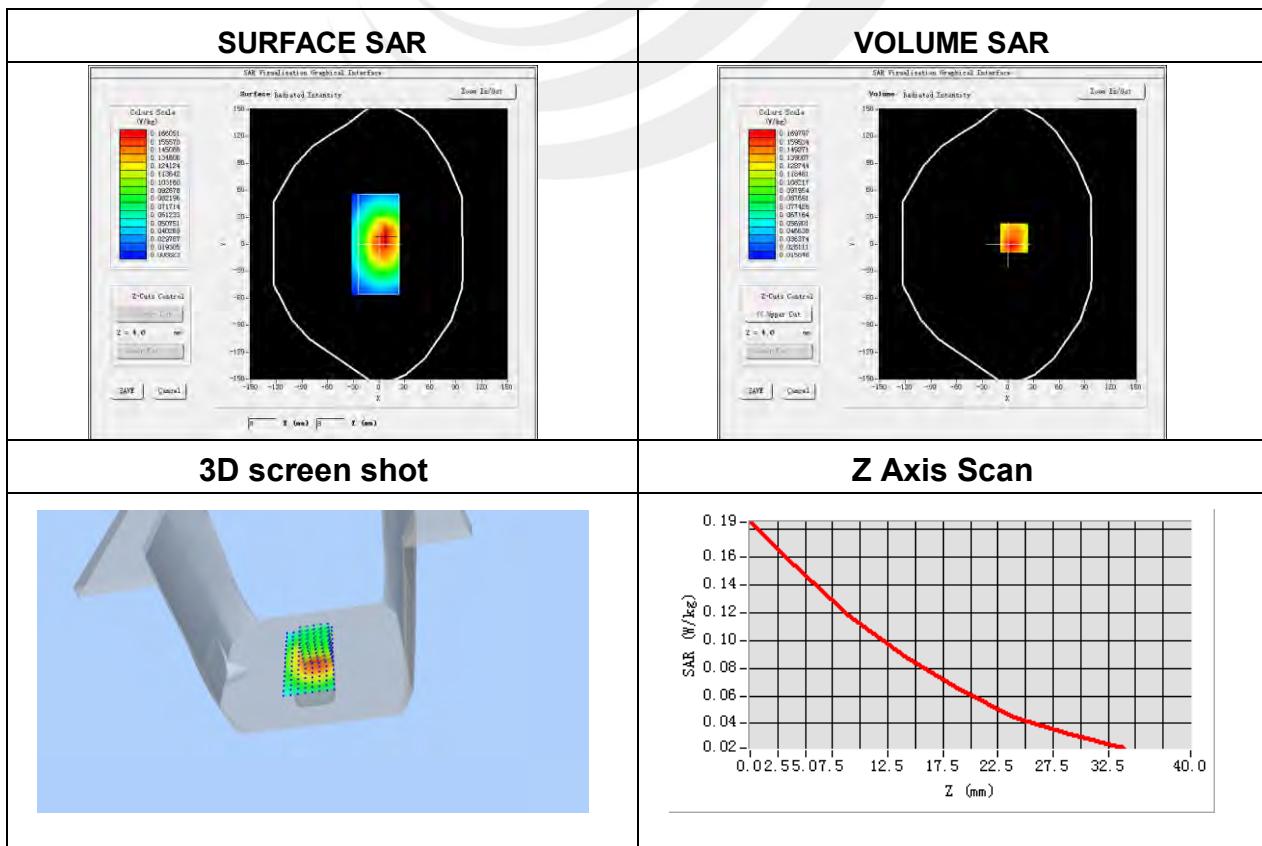
**Plot 5: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	5.02
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Front
Band	GSM850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	836.40
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
Variation (%)	-4.24

Maximum location: X=7.00, Y=7.00

SAR Peak: 0.25 W/kg

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.107668
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.164482

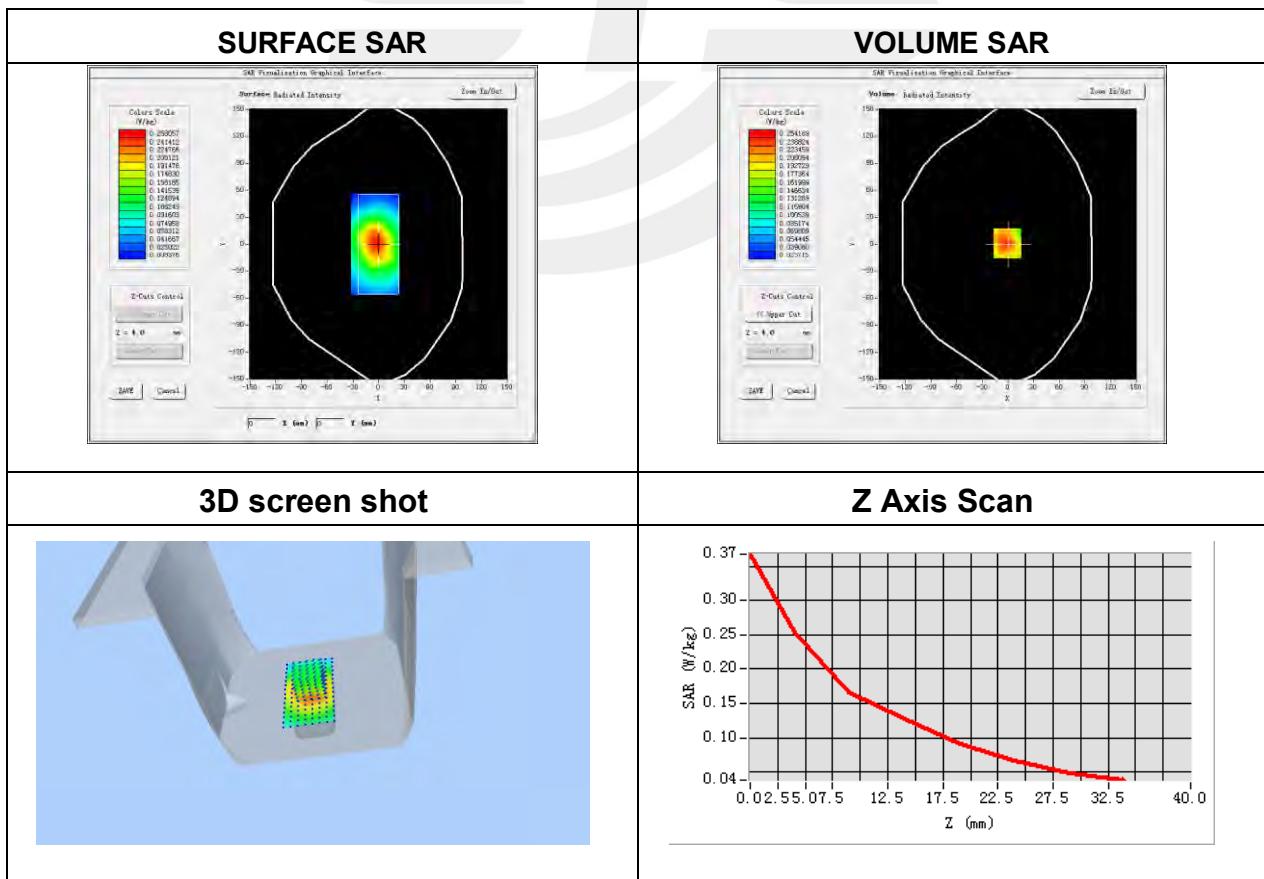


**Plot 6: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	5.02
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Behind
Band	GSM850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	836.40
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
Variation (%)	-2.37

**Maximum location: X=-1.00, Y=1.00  
SAR Peak: 0.36 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.156279
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.238863

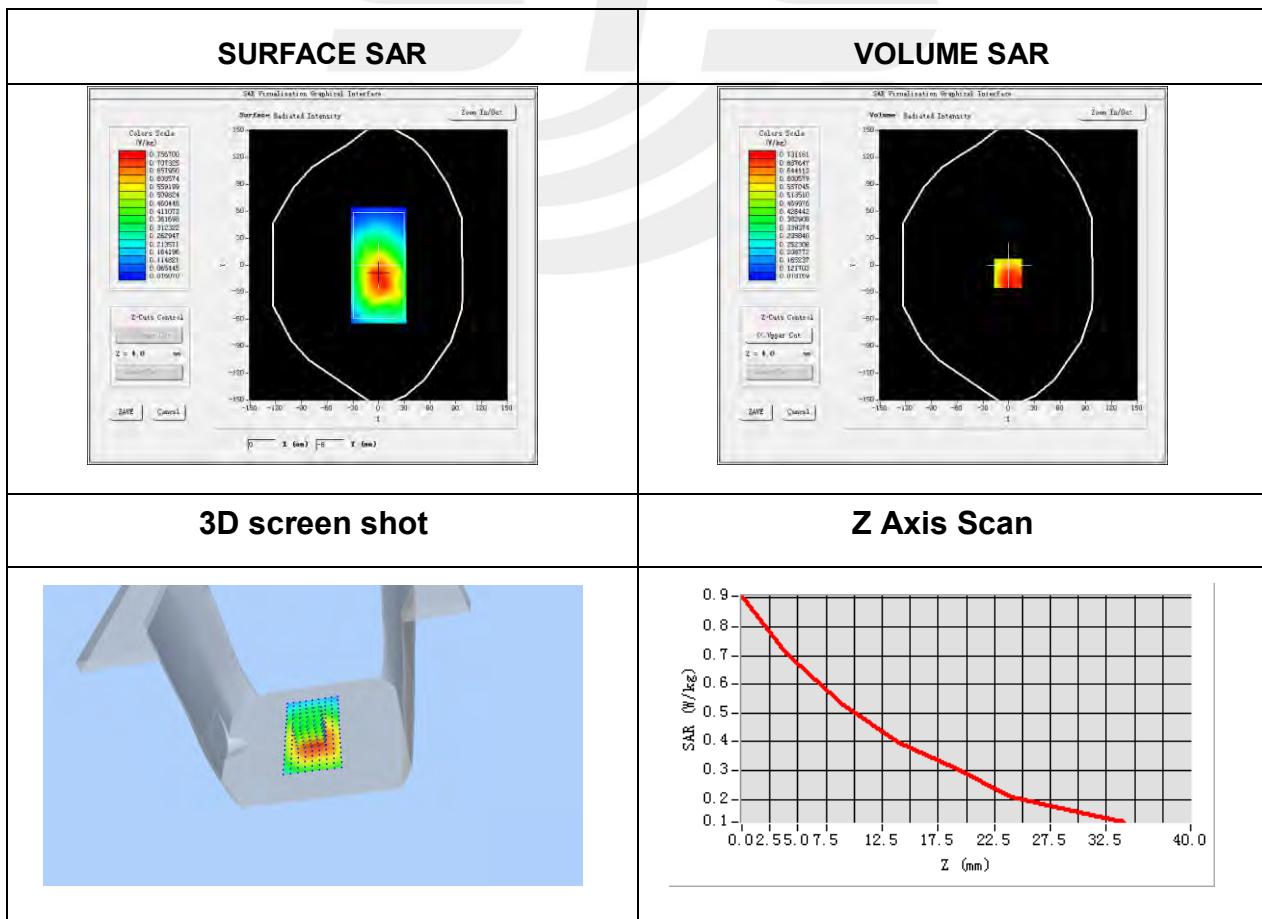


**Plot 7: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z; Mode: Hotspot;**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	5.02
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Front
Band	GPRS 850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	836.40
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
Variation (%)	2.59

**Maximum location: X=-1.00, Y=-9.00****SAR Peak: 1.05 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.497690
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.695897

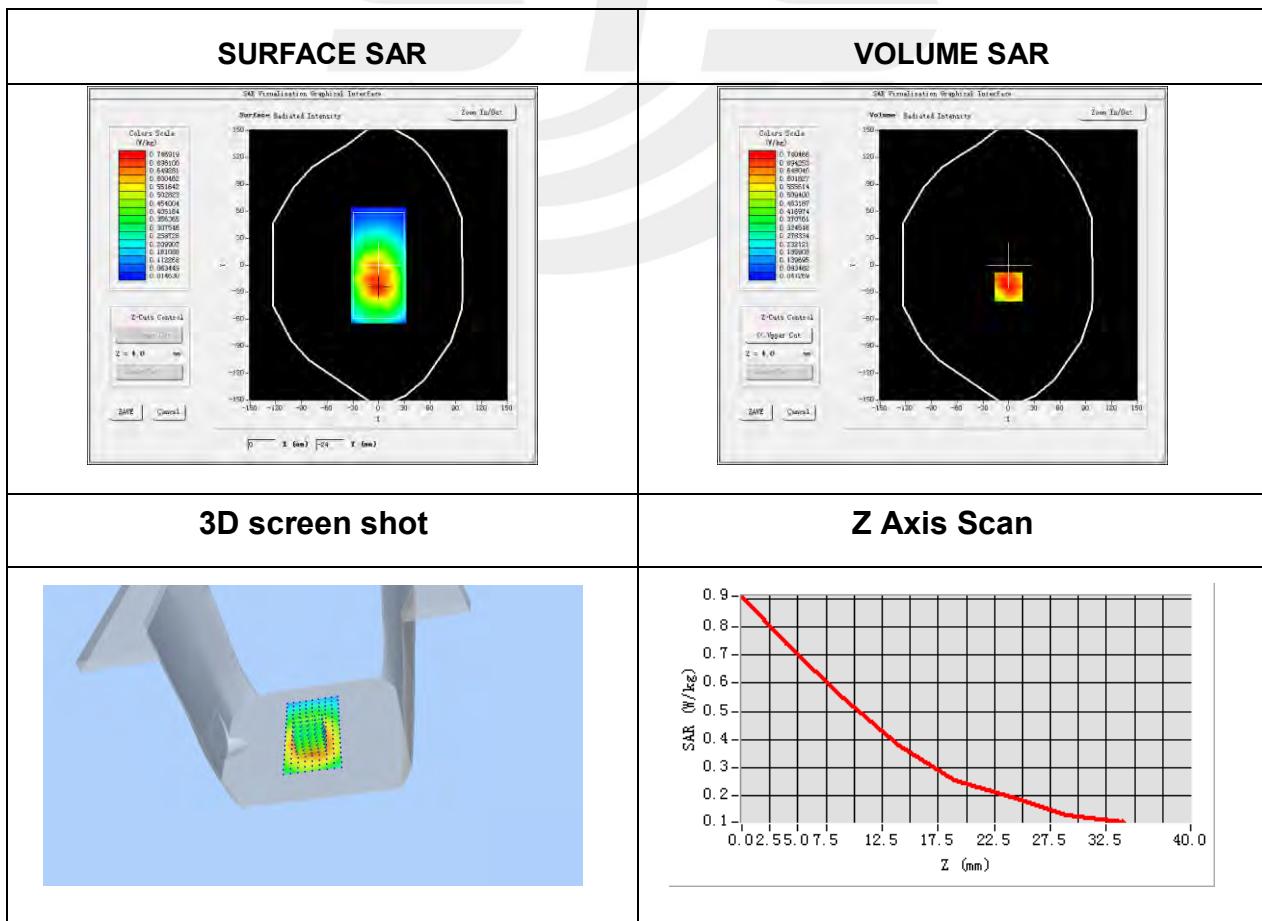


**Plot 8: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z; Mode: Hotspot;**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	5.02
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Back
Band	GPRS 850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	836.40
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
Variation (%)	-3.22

**Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=-24.00****SAR Peak: 0.98 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.497690
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.695897

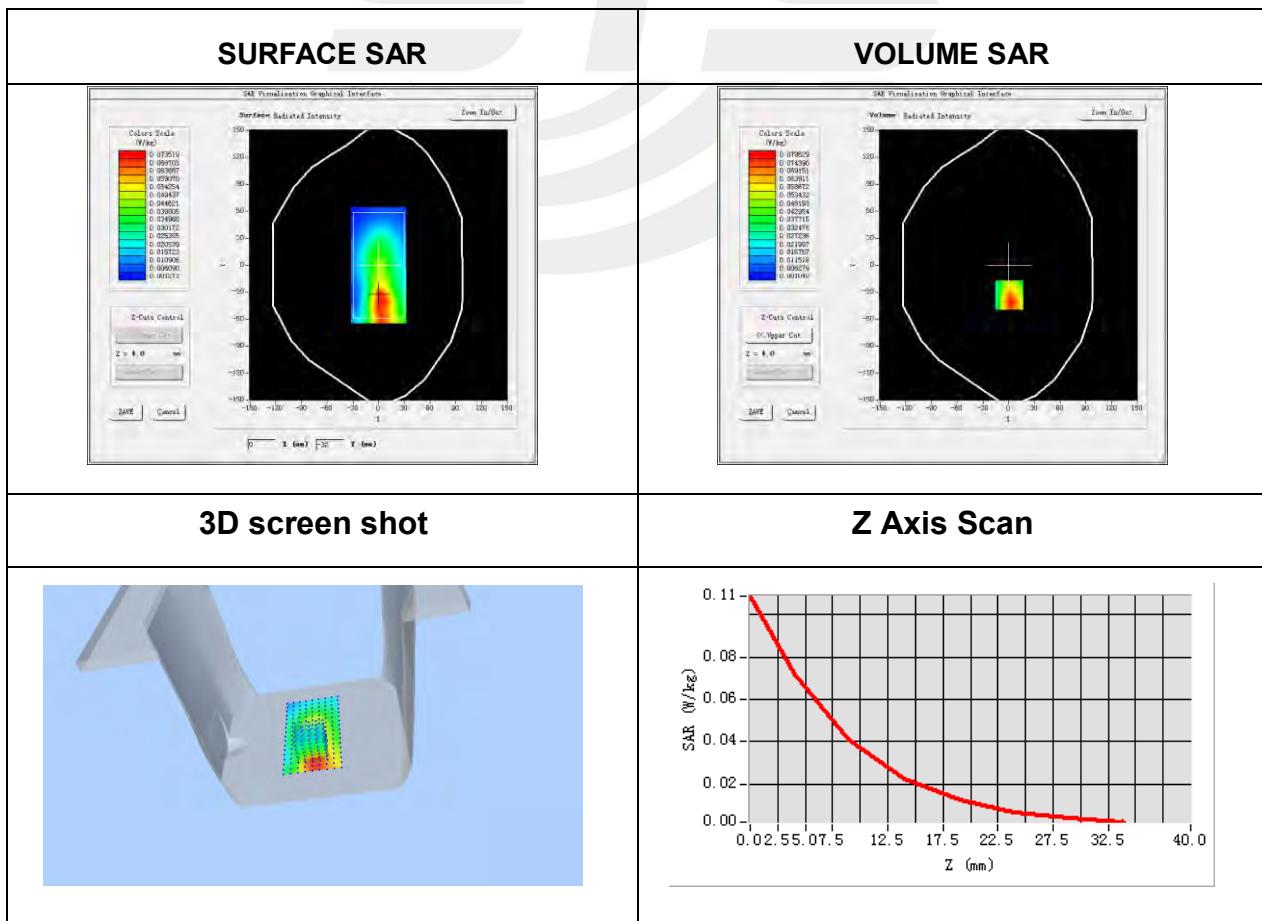


**Plot 9: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z; Mode: Hotspot;**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	5.02
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Back
Band	GPRS 850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	836.40
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
Variation (%)	-2.47

**Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=-33.00****SAR Peak: 0.13 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.040269
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.076135

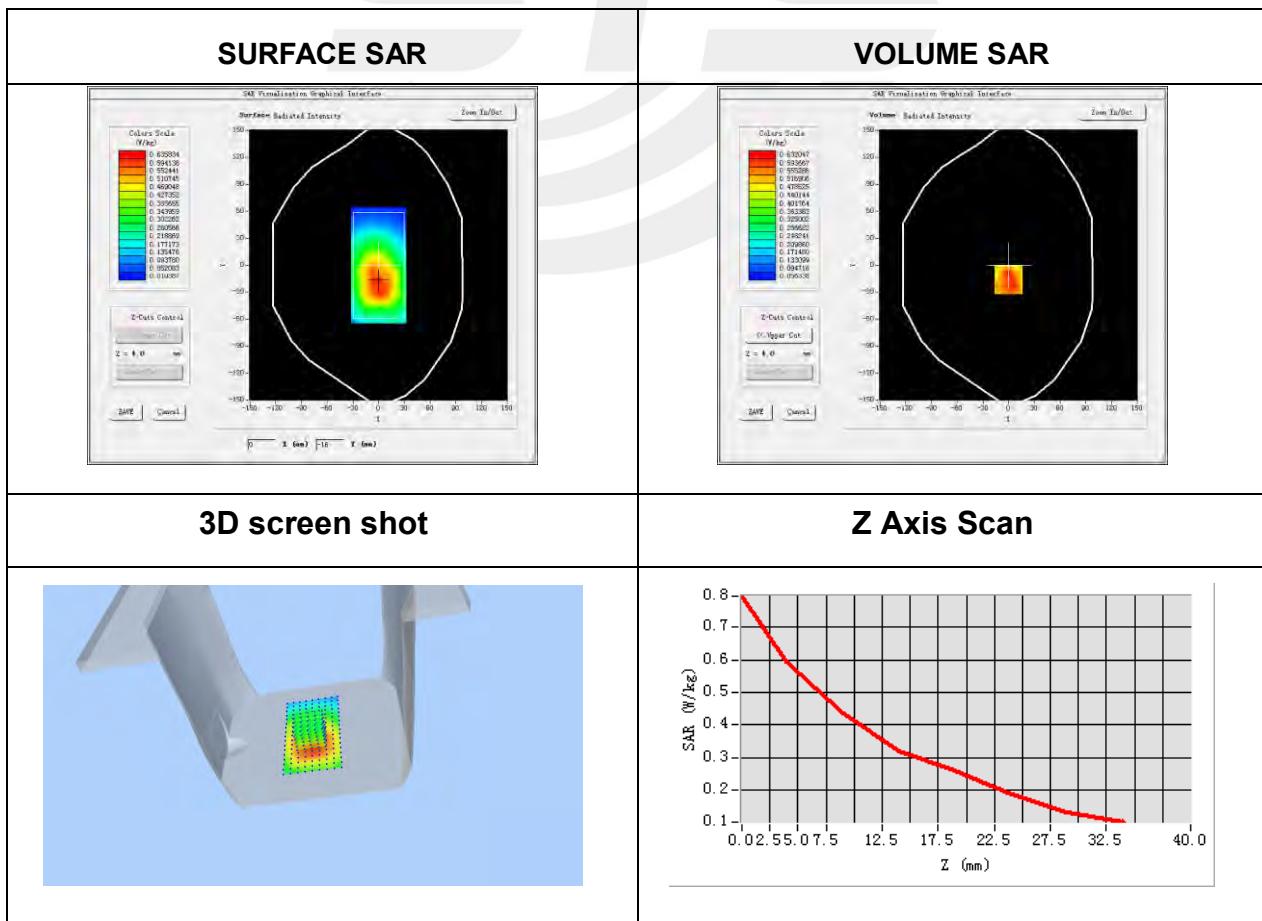


**Plot 10: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z; Mode: Hotspot;**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	5.02
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Back
Band	GPRS 850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	836.40
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
Variation (%)	1.11

**Maximum location: X=-49.00, Y=-39.00****SAR Peak: 0.80 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.404480
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.605105

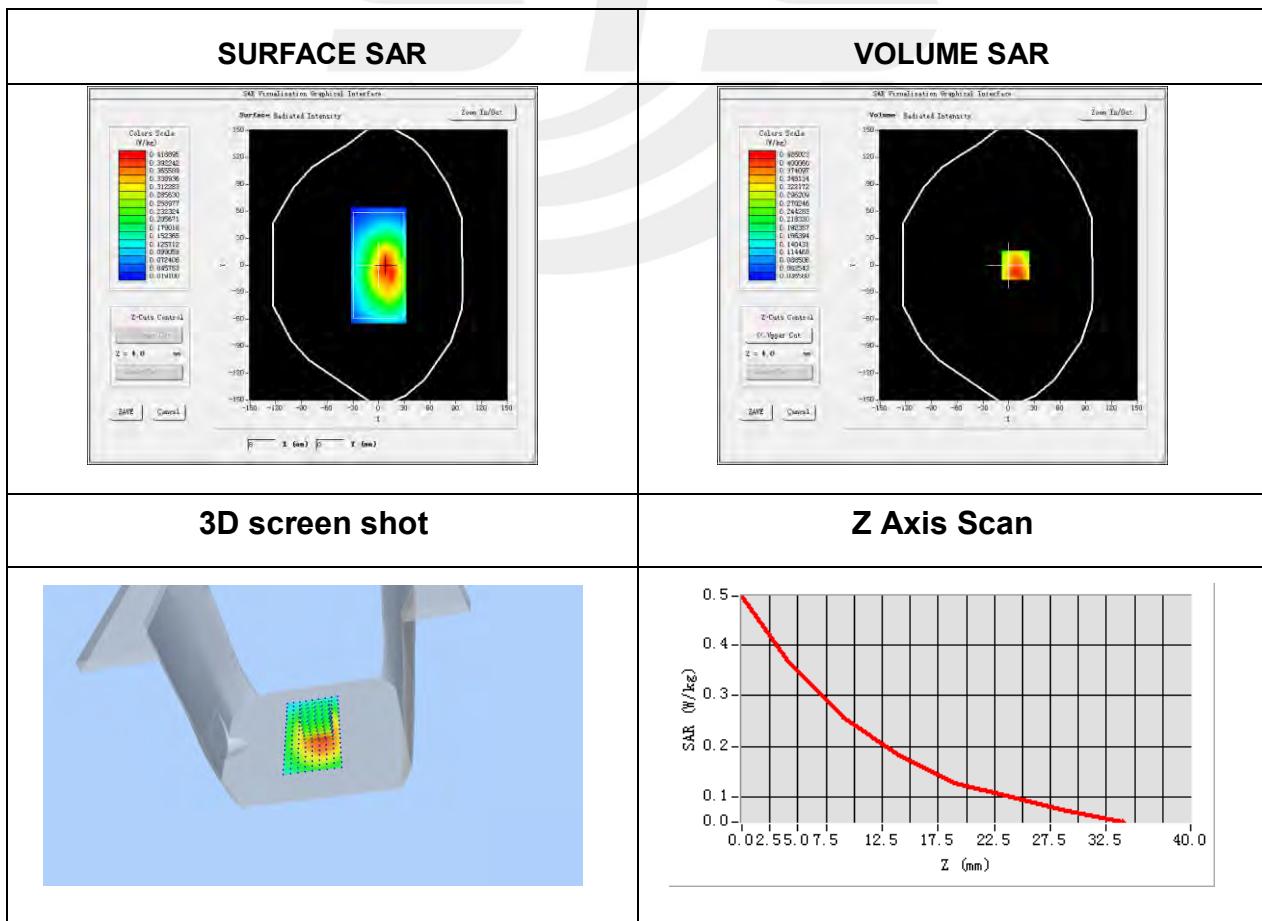


**Plot 11: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z; Mode: Hotspot;**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	5.02
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Back
Band	GPRS 850
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	836.40
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
Variation (%)	1.17

**Maximum location: X=8.00, Y=0.00****SAR Peak: 0.64 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.256652
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.404807

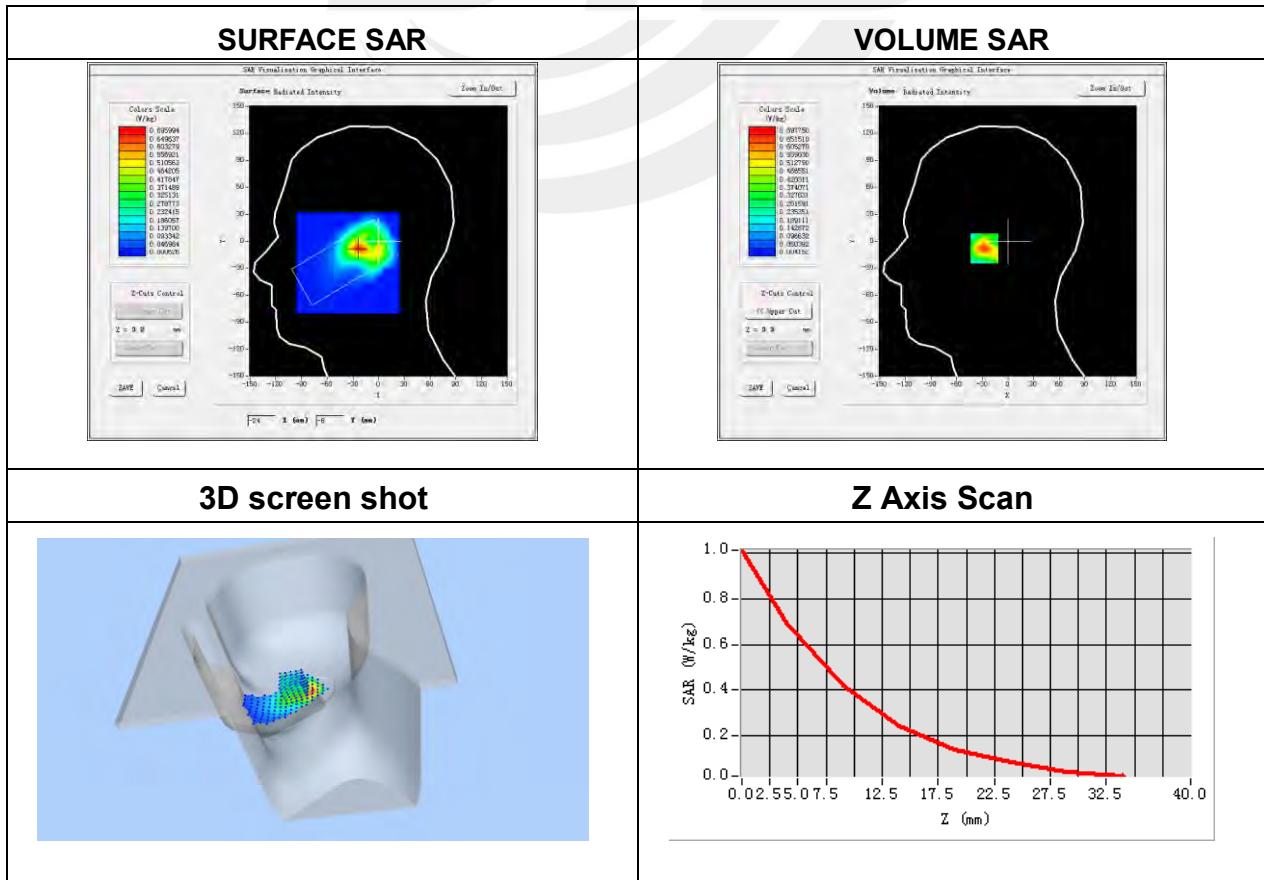


**Plot 12: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.71
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	GSM1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.00
Conductivity (S/m)	1.40
Variation (%)	-0.52

**Maximum location: X=-23.00, Y=-8.00****SAR Peak: 1.06 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.342520
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.650576

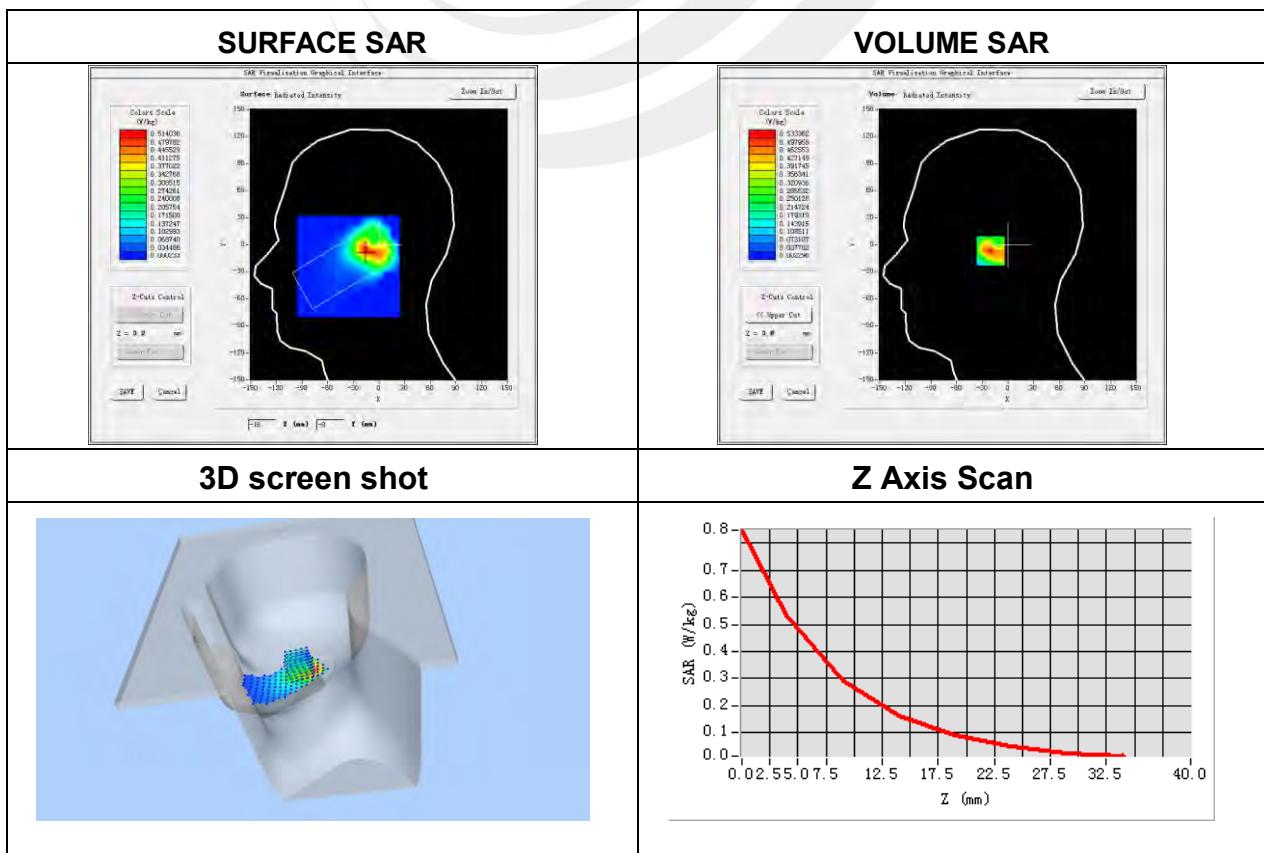


### Plot 13: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.71
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Tilt
Band	GSM1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.00
Conductivity (S/m)	1.40
Variation (%)	-1.29

**Maximum location: X=-14.00, Y=-7.00  
SAR Peak: 0.85 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.250153
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.500445

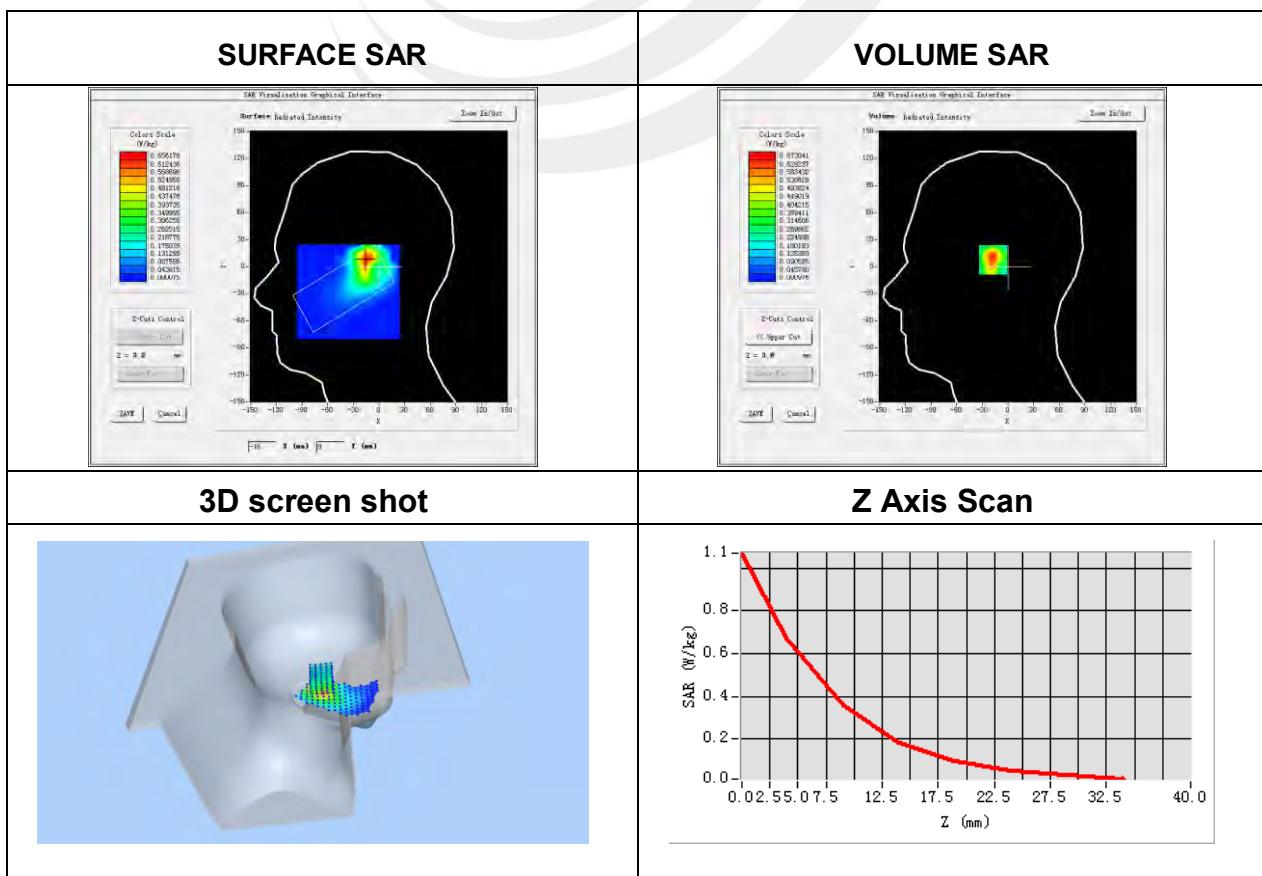


**Plot 14: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.71
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	GSM1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.00
Conductivity (S/m)	1.40
Variation (%)	0.96

**Maximum location: X=-14.00, Y=8.00****SAR Peak: 1.11 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.305938
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.642276

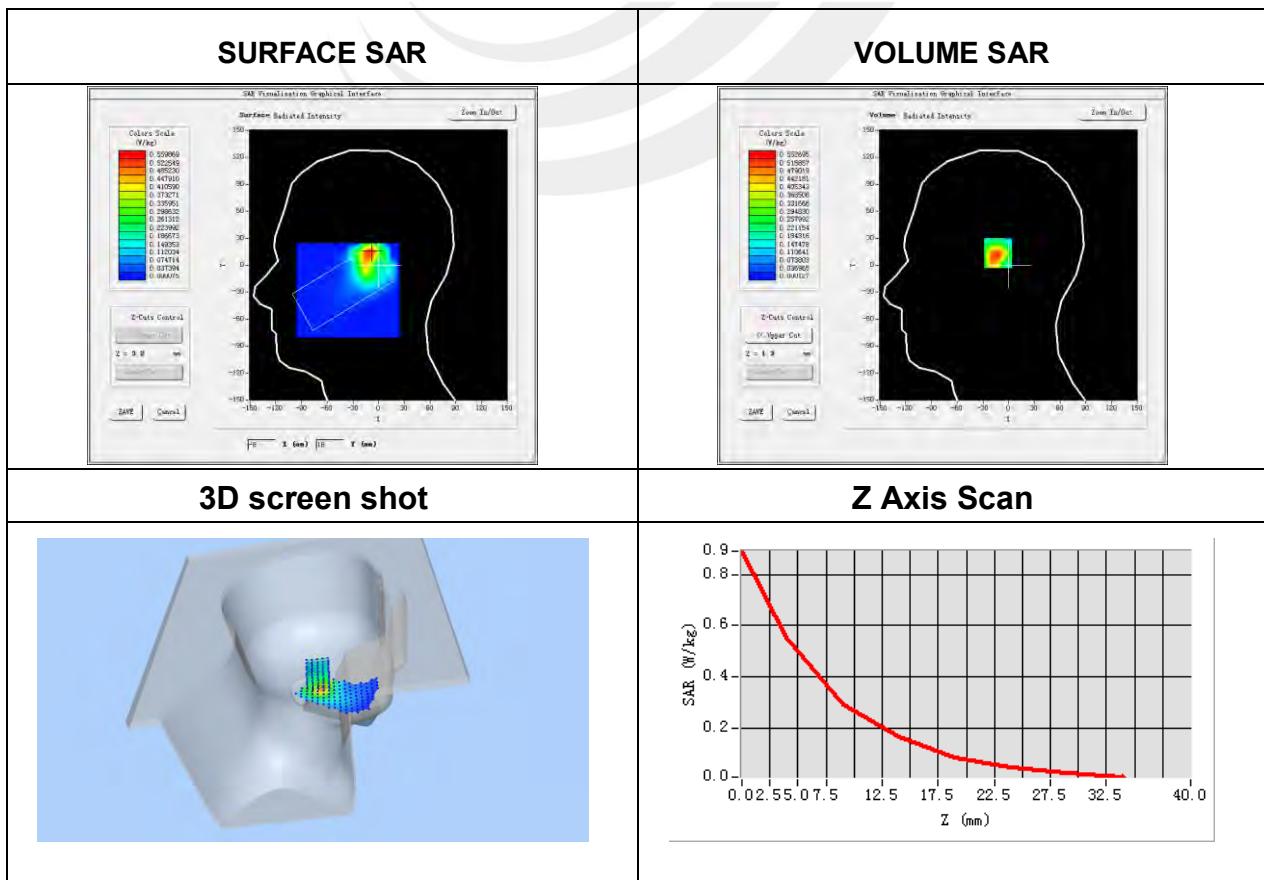


**Plot 15: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.71
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Tilt
Band	GSM1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.00
Conductivity (S/m)	1.40
Variation (%)	-3.63

**Maximum location: X=-9.00, Y=14.00****SAR Peak: 0.90 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.262687
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.525963

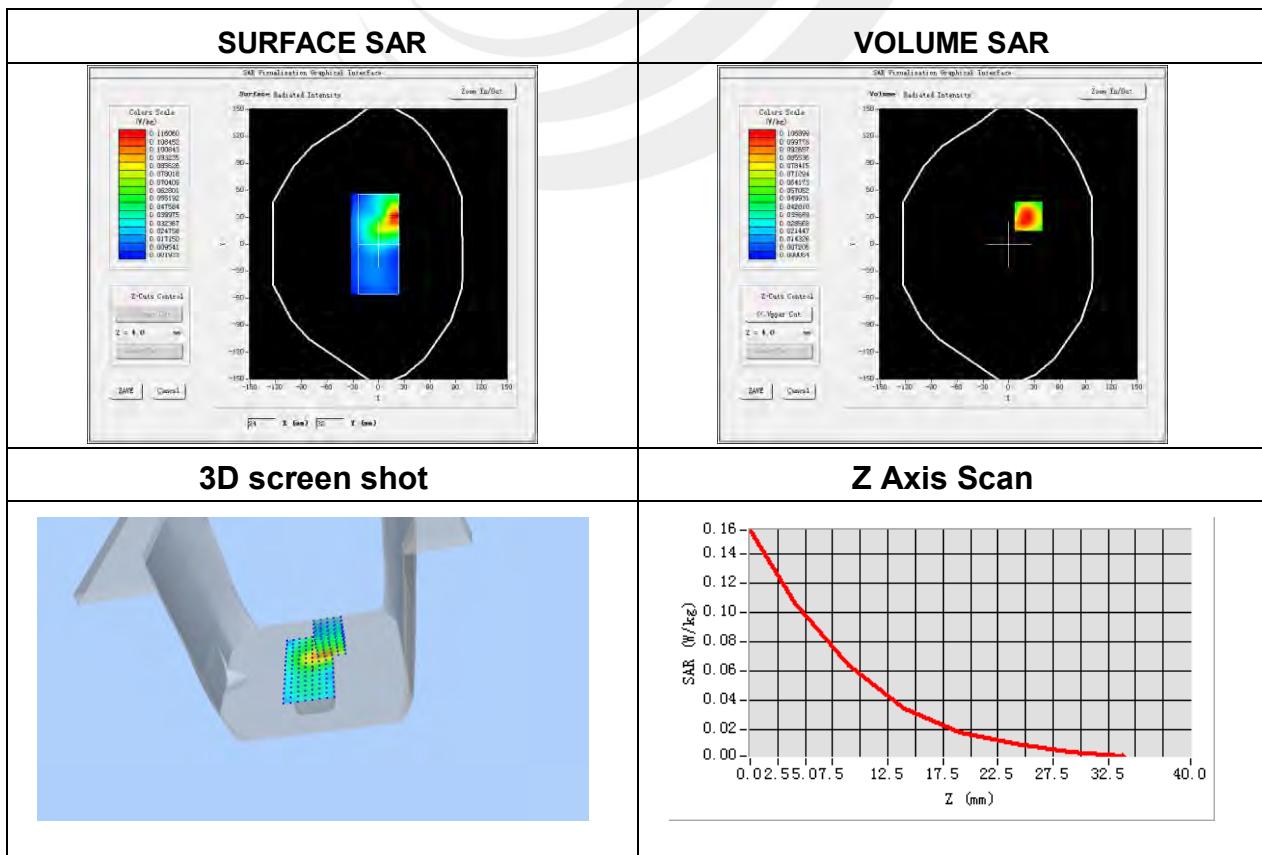


**Plot 16: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.85
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Front
Band	GSM1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
Variation (%)	1.71

**Maximum location: X=23.00, Y=31.00  
SAR Peak: 0.18 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.055493
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.104642



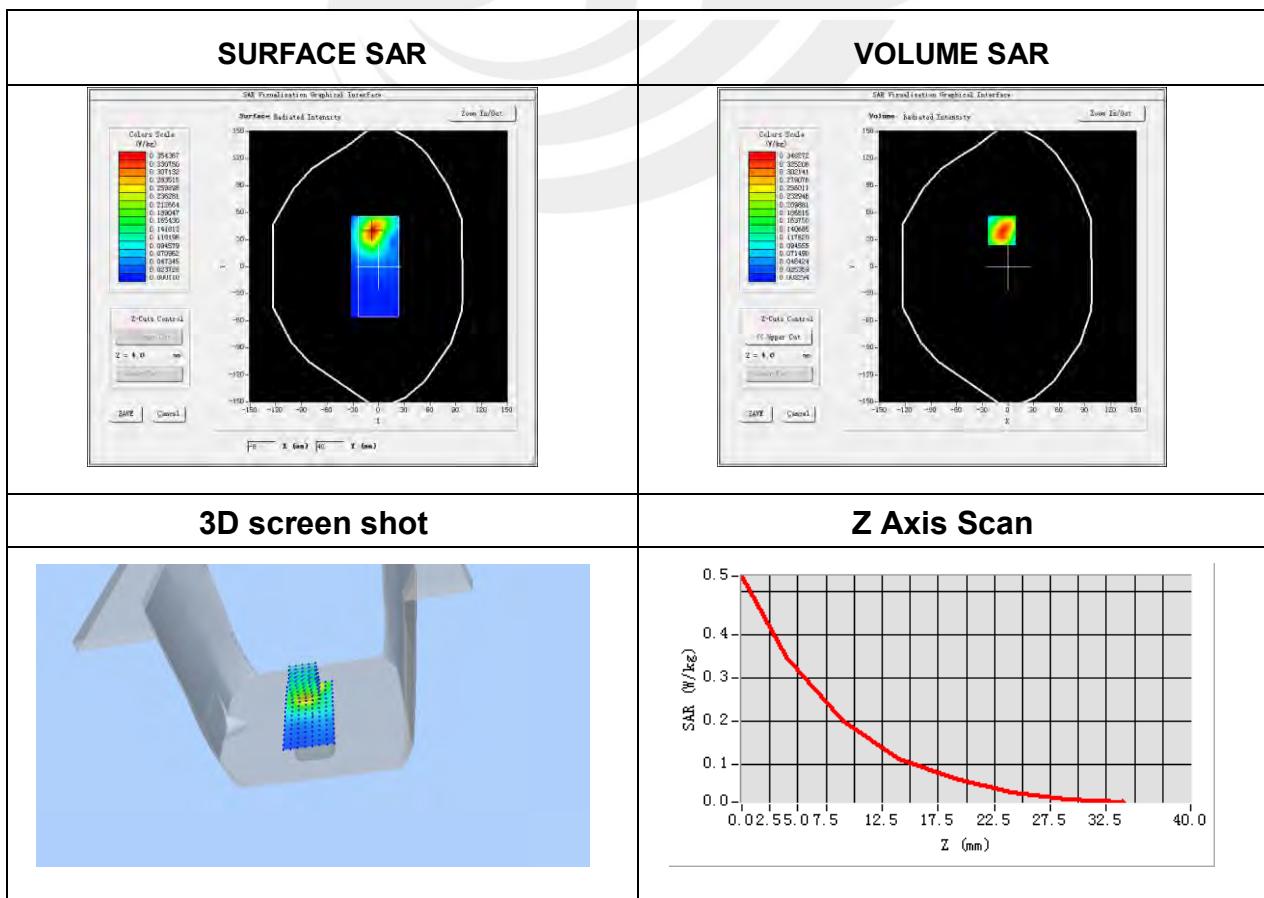
### Plot 17: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.85
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Behind
Band	GSM1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.32)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
Variation (%)	3.68

**Maximum location: X=-7.00, Y=40.00**

**SAR Peak: 0.56 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.165092
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.321860

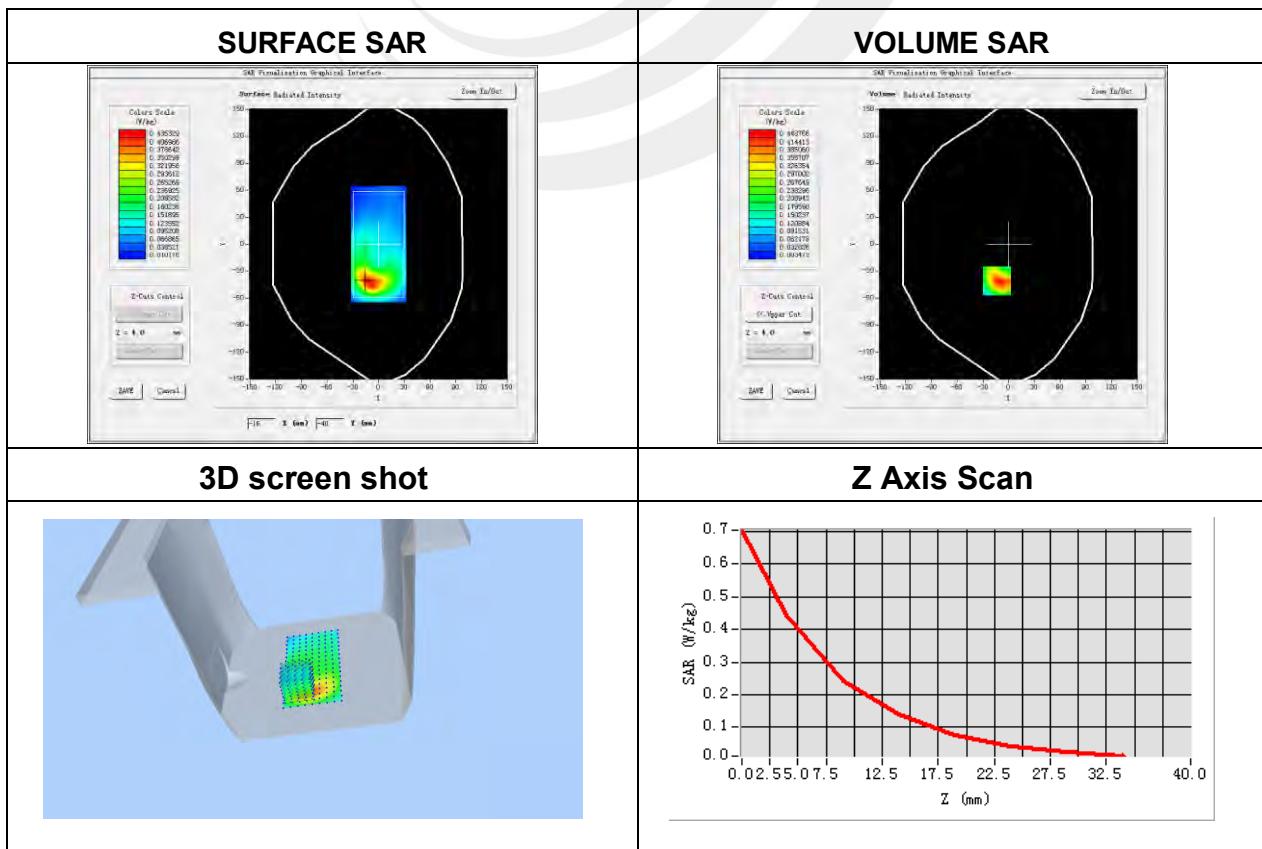


**Plot 18: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z; Mode: Hotspot;**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.85
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Front
Band	GPRS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 2.07)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
Variation (%)	0.06

**Maximum location: X=-14.00, Y=-41.00  
SAR Peak: 0.70 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.223139
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.425576

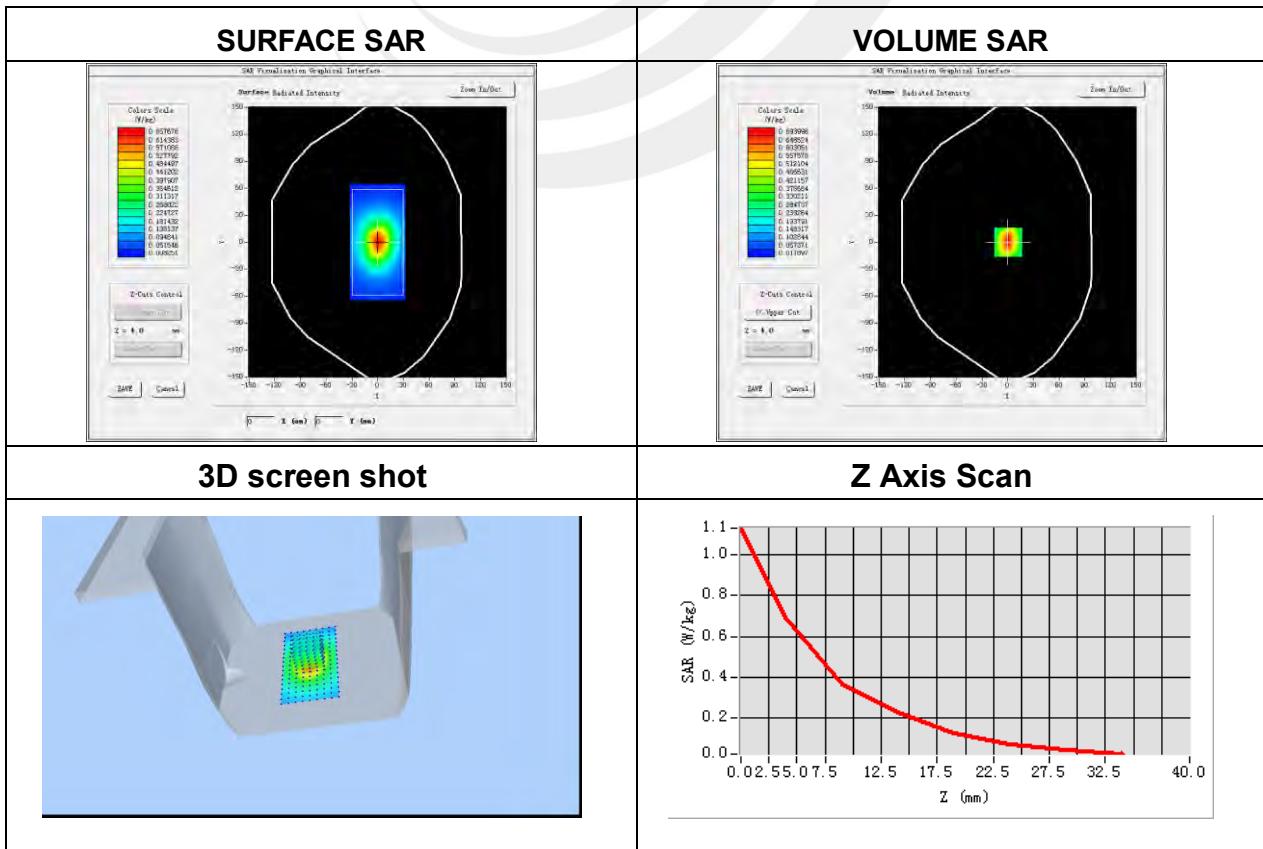


**Plot 19: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z; Mode: Hotspot;**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.85
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Back
Band	GPRS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 2.07)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
Variation (%)	-2.31

**Maximum location: X=1.00, Y=0.00  
SAR Peak: 1.17 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.336527
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.663947

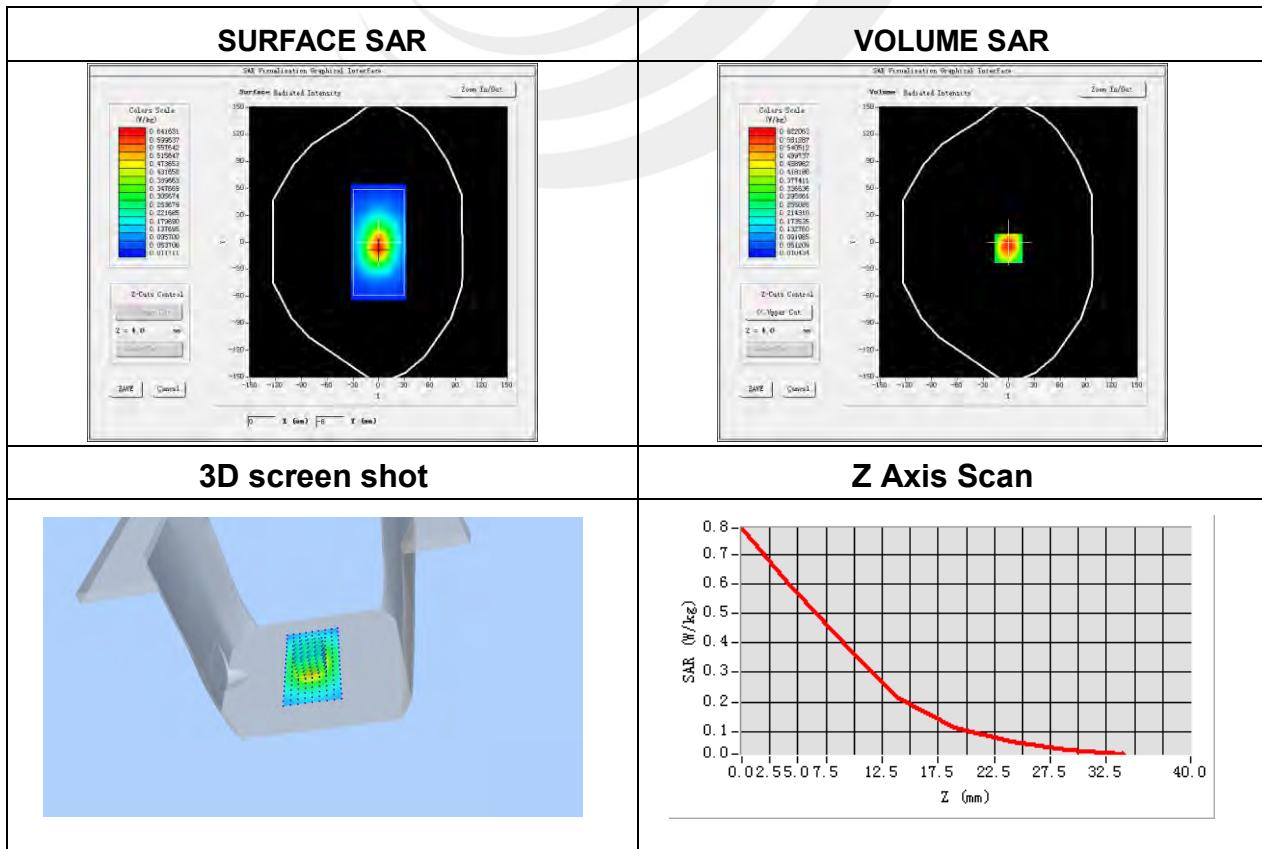


**Plot 20: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z; Mode: Hotspot;**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.85
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Down
Band	GPRS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 2.07)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
Variation (%)	3.56

**Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=-7.00  
SAR Peak: 0.95 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.317544
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.586550

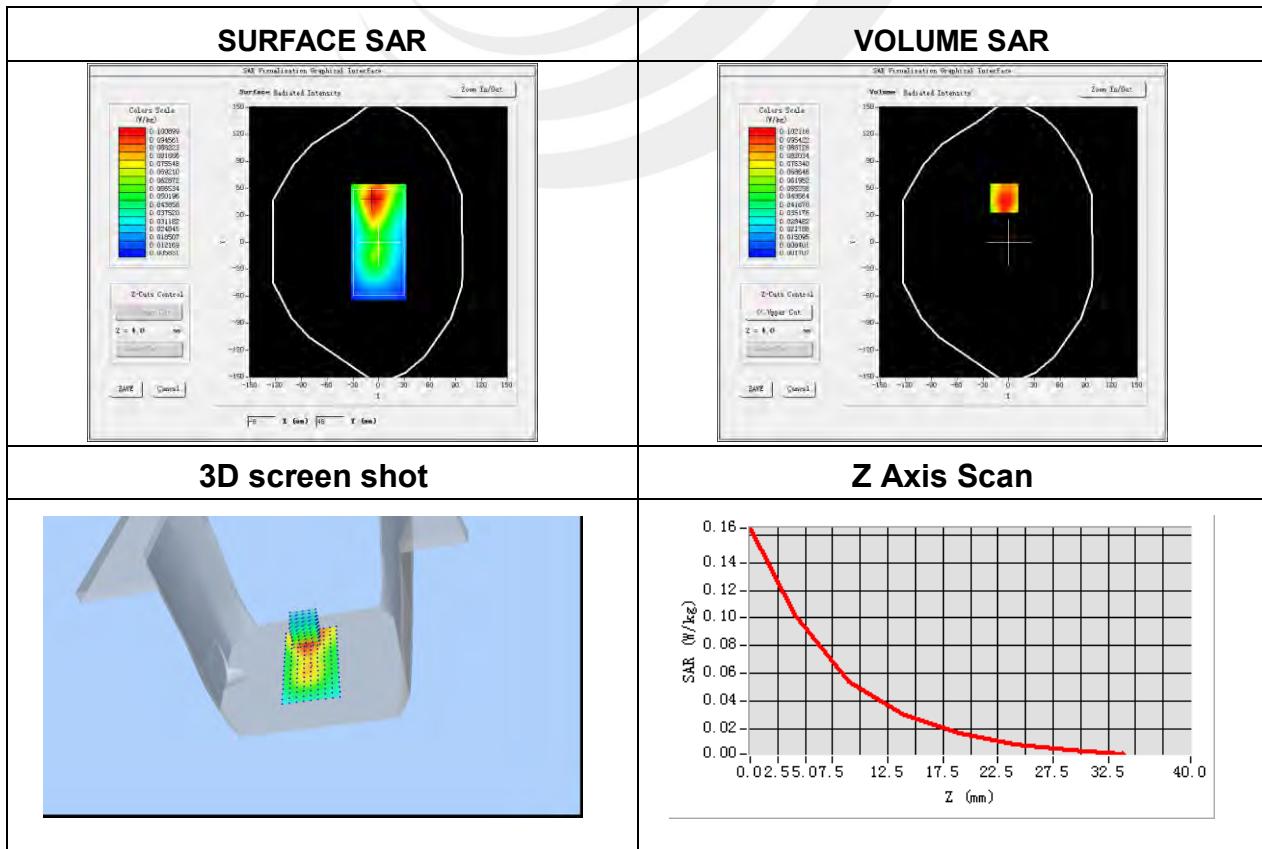


**Plot 21: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z; Mode: Hotspot;**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.85
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Left
Band	GPRS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 2.07)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
Variation (%)	-0.84

**Maximum location: X=-5.00, Y=49.00  
SAR Peak: 0.17 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.055927
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.100410

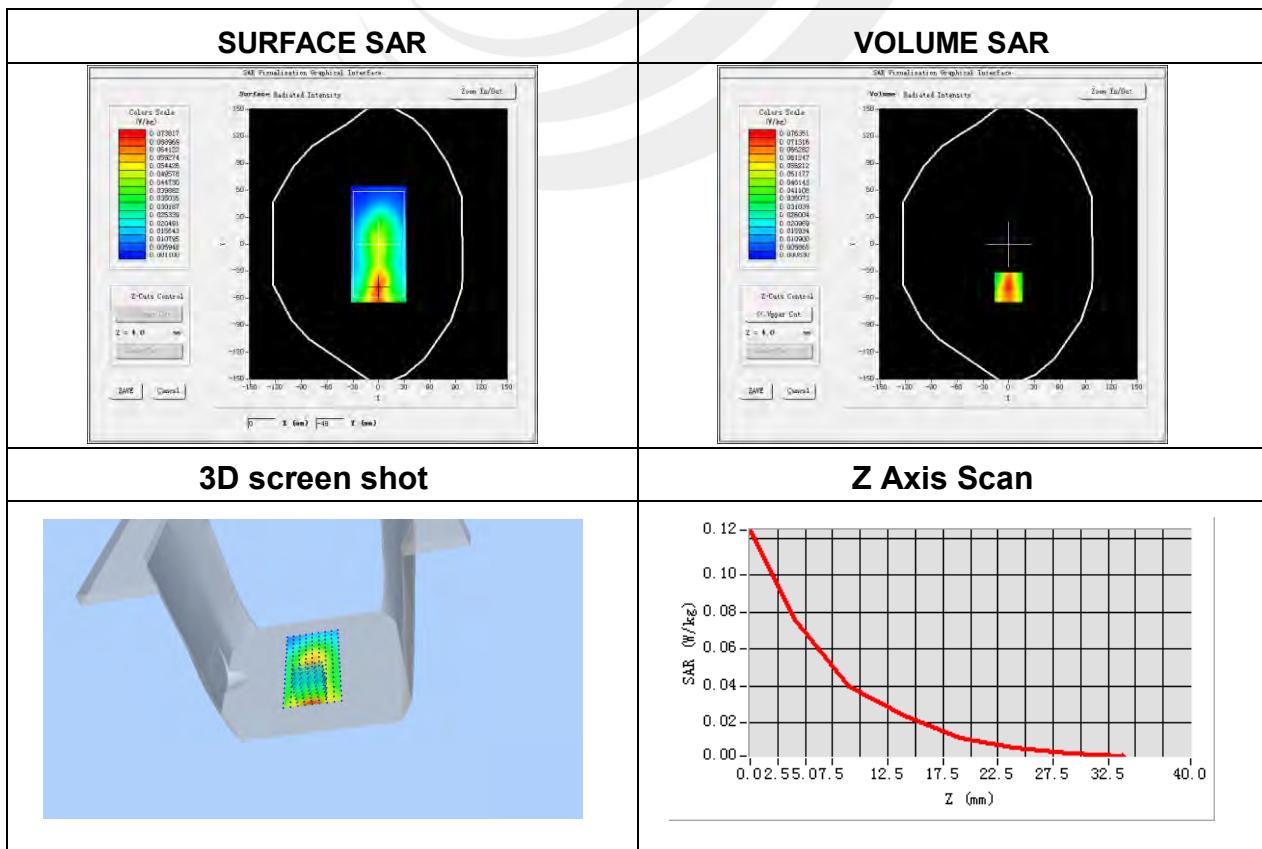


**Plot 22: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z; Mode: Hotspot;**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.85
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Right
Band	GPRS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 2.07)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
Variation (%)	3.00

**Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=-48.00****SAR Peak: 0.13 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.037314
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.072953

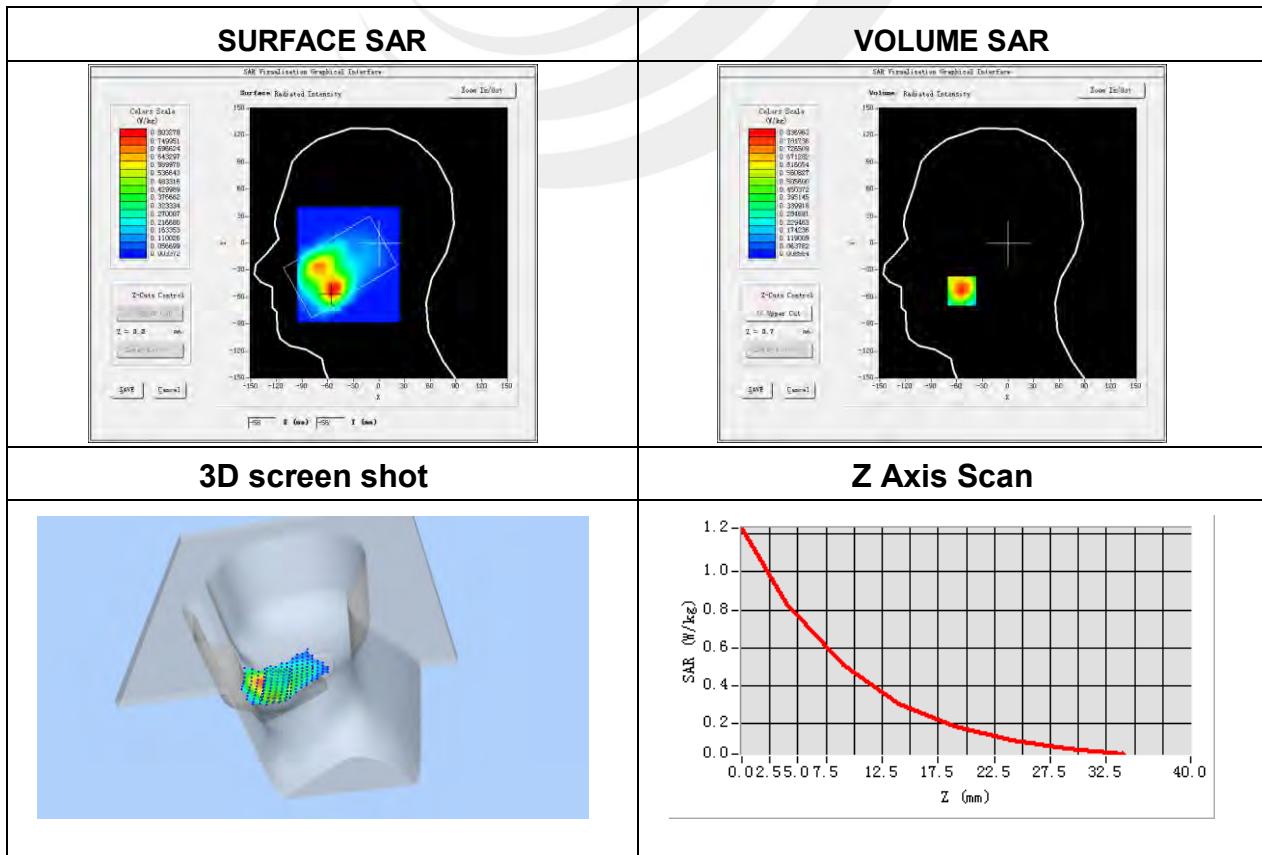


**Plot 23: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.71
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	WCDMA II
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.00
Conductivity (S/m)	1.40
Variation (%)	-0.49

**Maximum location: X=-54.00, Y=-53.00****SAR Peak: 1.23 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.437147
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.795364

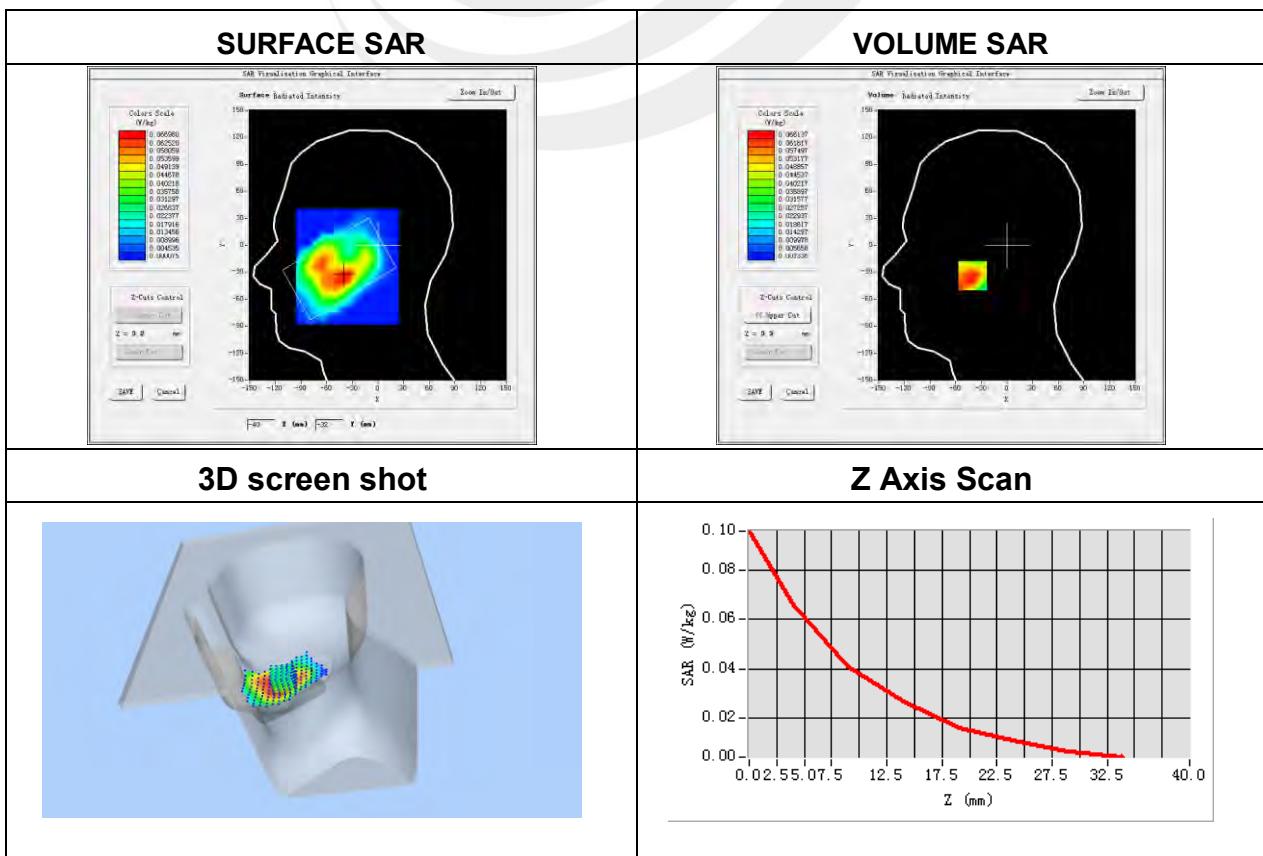


**Plot 24: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.71
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Tilt
Band	WCDMA II
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.00
Conductivity (S/m)	1.40
Variation (%)	-0.55

**Maximum location: X=-39.00, Y=-34.00  
SAR Peak: 0.10 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.038043
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.064040

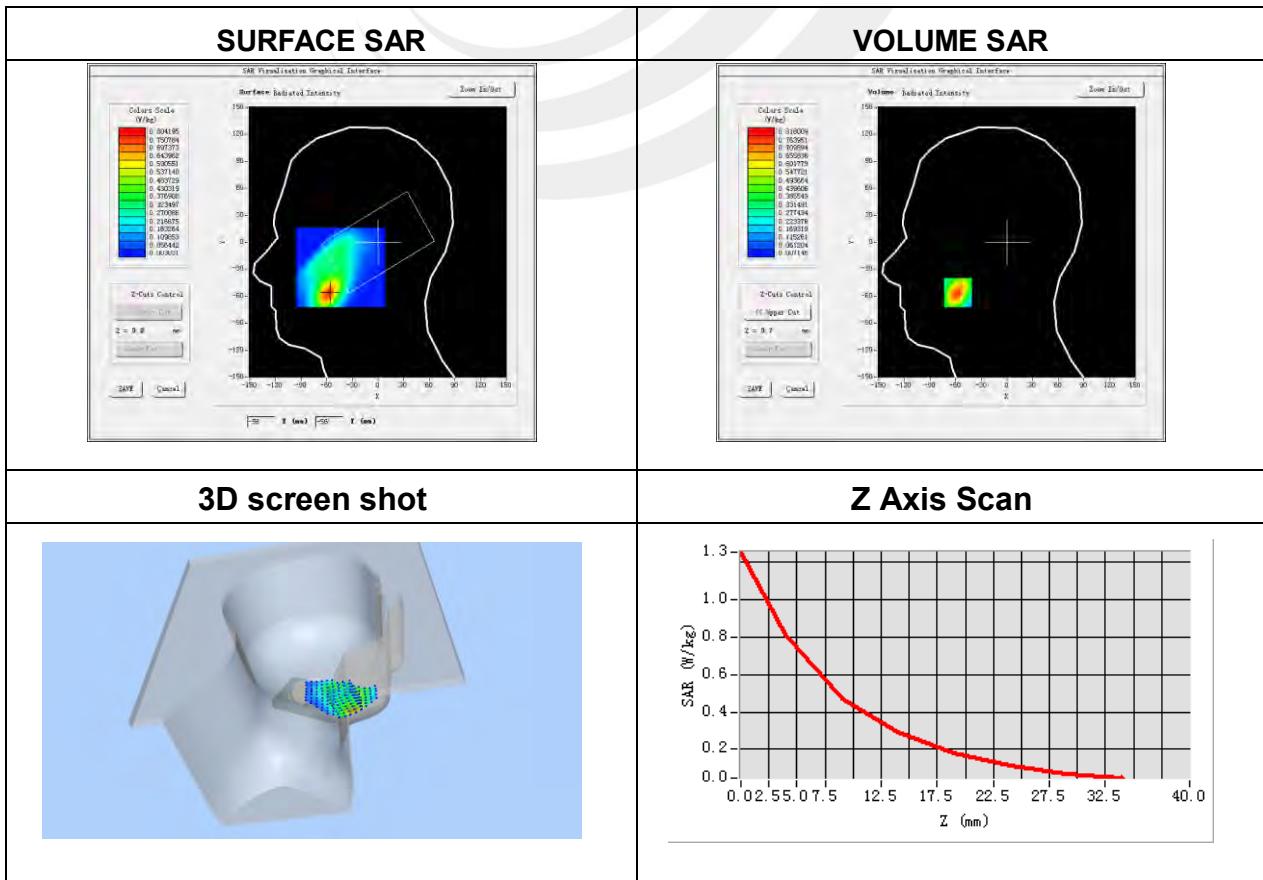


**Plot 25: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.71
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	WCDMA II
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.00
Conductivity (S/m)	1.40
Variation (%)	0.56

**Maximum location: X=-57.00, Y=-56.00****SAR Peak: 1.27 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.406648
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.780448

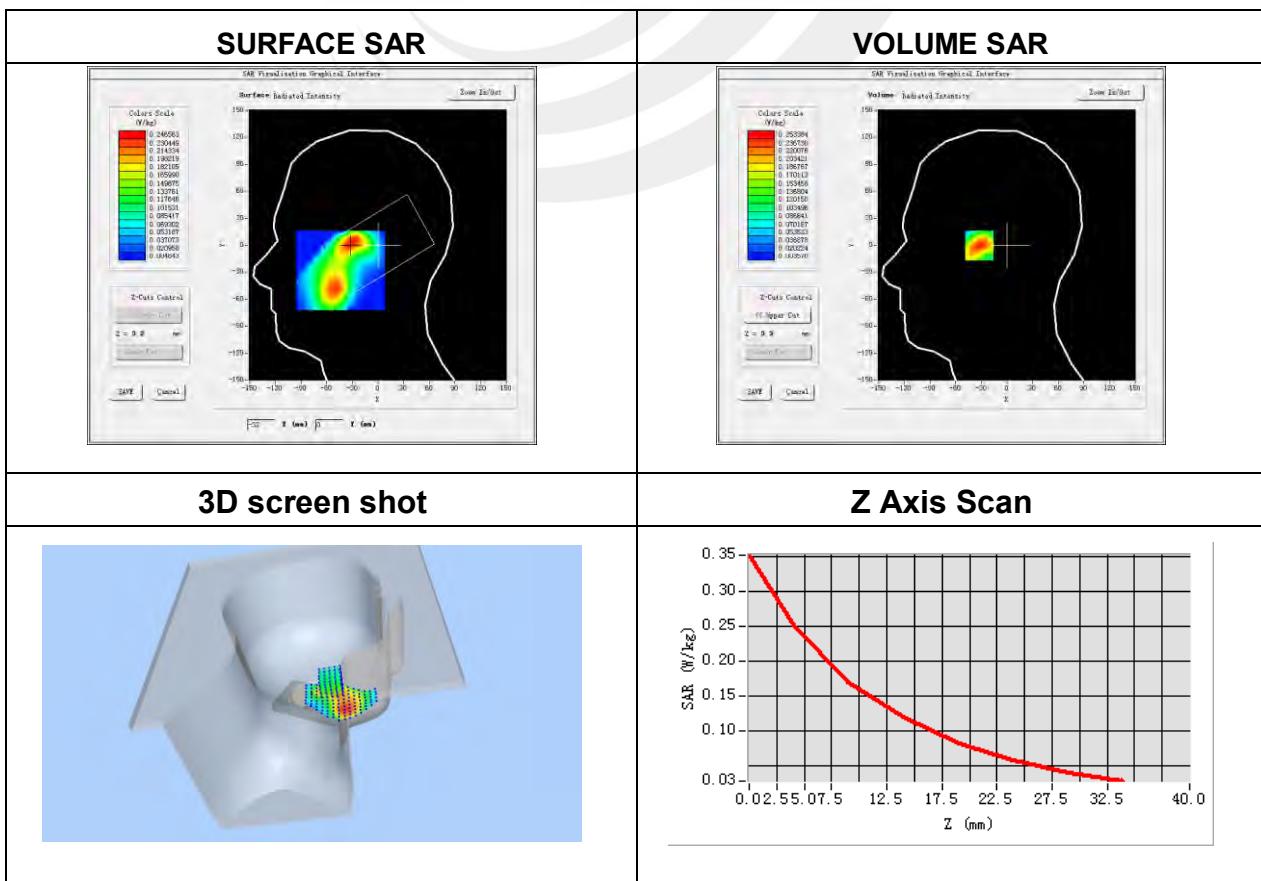


**Plot 26: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.71
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Tilt
Band	WCDMA II
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.00
Conductivity (S/m)	1.40
Variation (%)	-1.01

**Maximum location: X=-31.00, Y=2.00****SAR Peak: 0.35 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.143220
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.242025

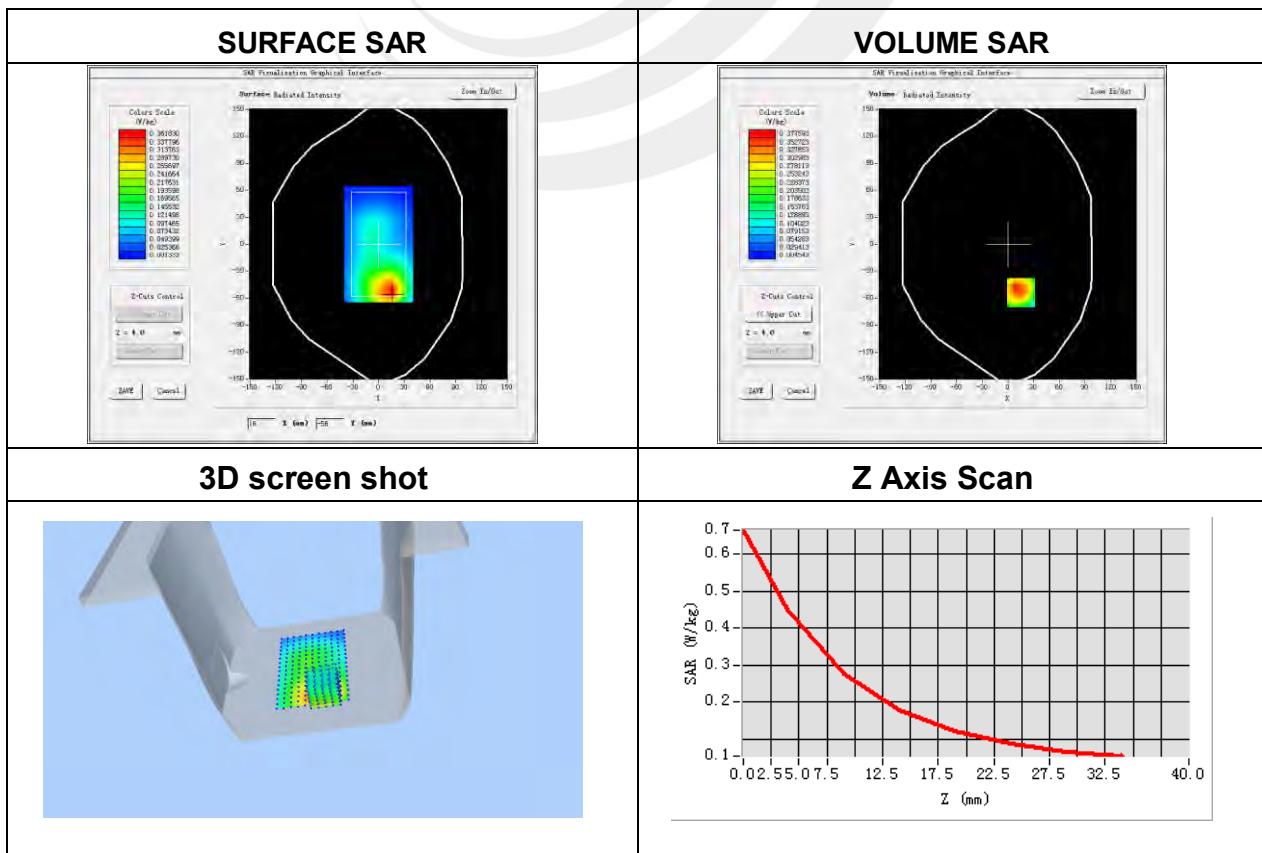


### Plot 27: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.85
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Front
Band	WCDMA II
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
Variation (%)	1.39

**Maximum location: X=15.00, Y=-54.00  
SAR Peak: 0.66 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.194063
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.356226

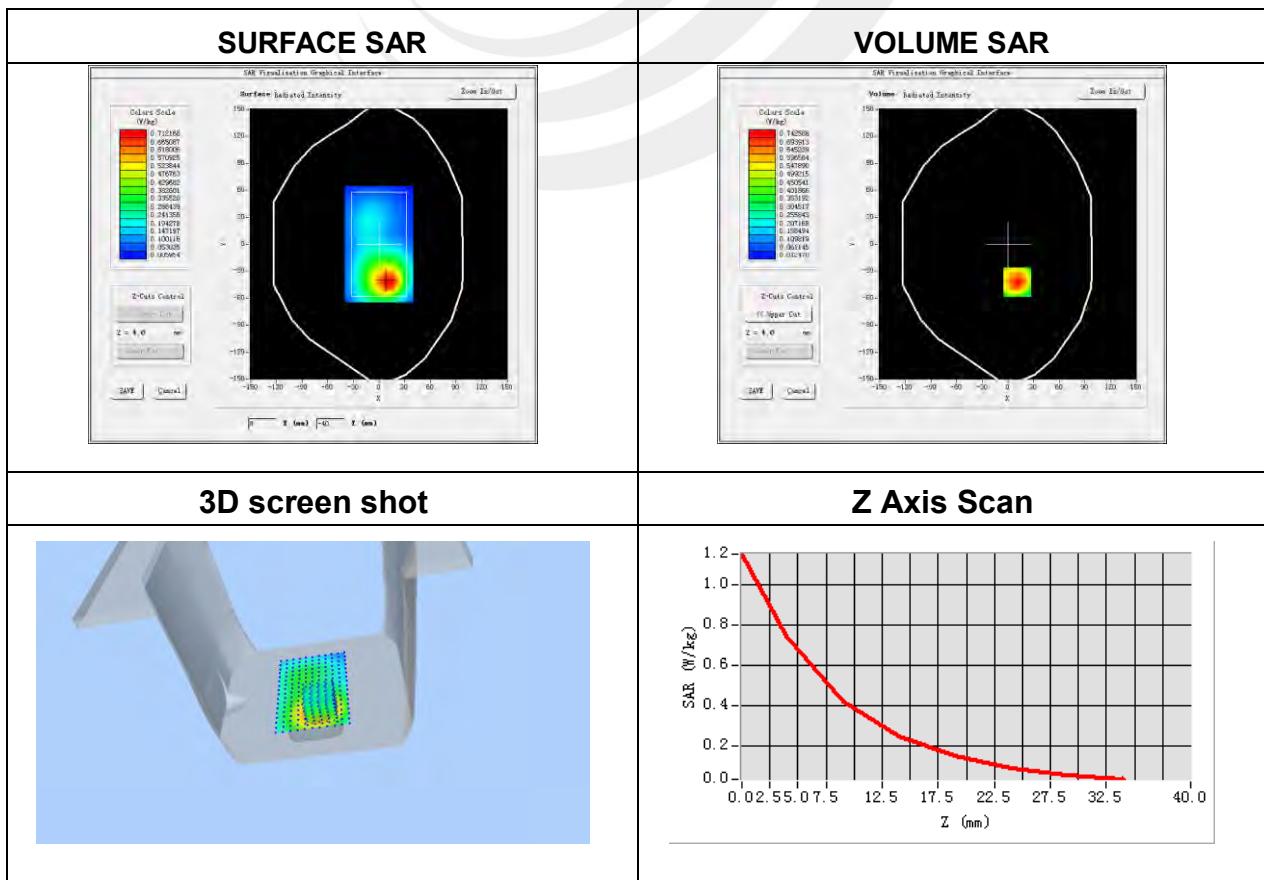


**Plot 28: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.85
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Behind
Band	WCDMA II
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
Variation (%)	-0.17

**Maximum location: X=11.00, Y=-42.00  
SAR Peak: 1.15 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.393047
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.718261

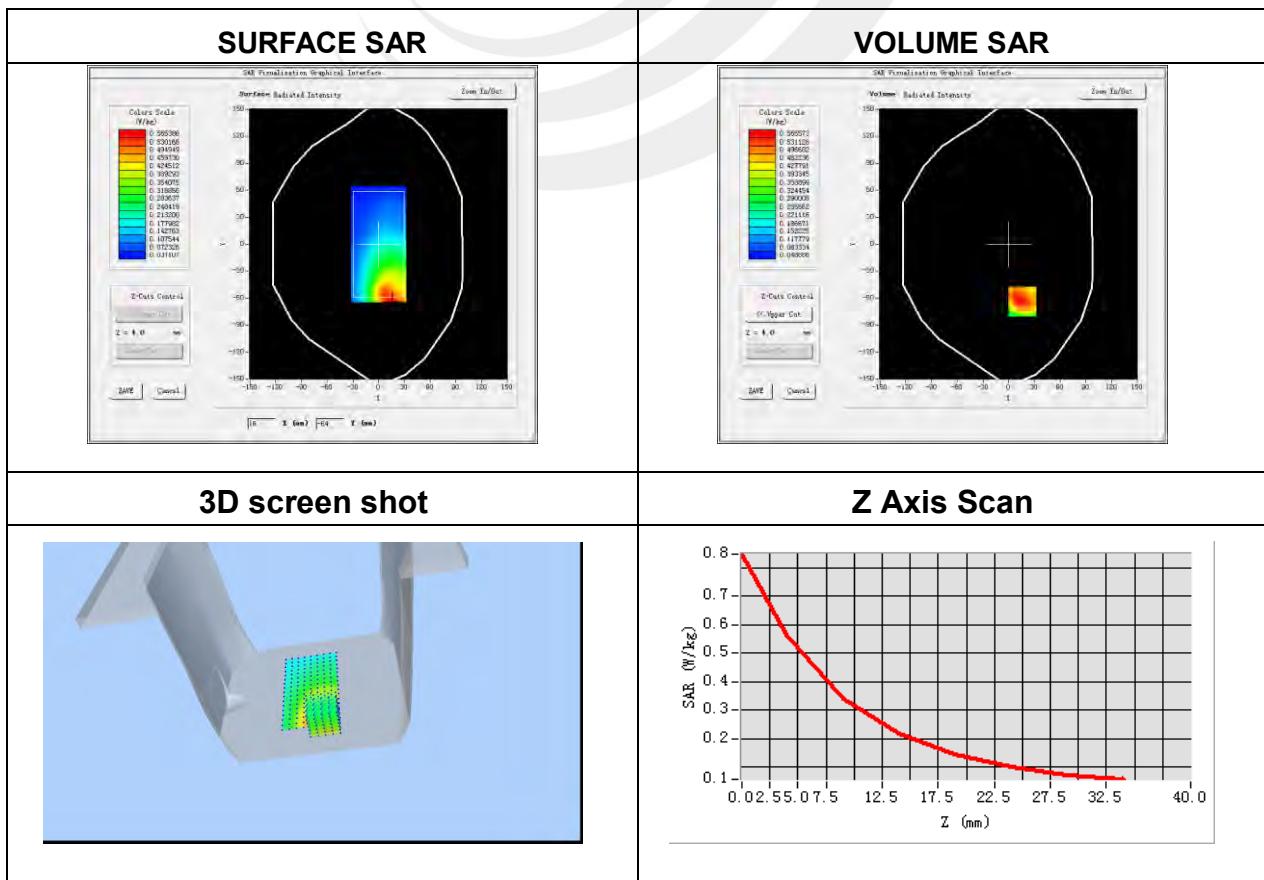


**Plot 29: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z; Mode: Hotspot;**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.85
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Front
Band	WCDMA II
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
Variation (%)	-0.51

**Maximum location: X=16.00, Y=-64.00  
SAR Peak: 0.85 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.330308
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.555399

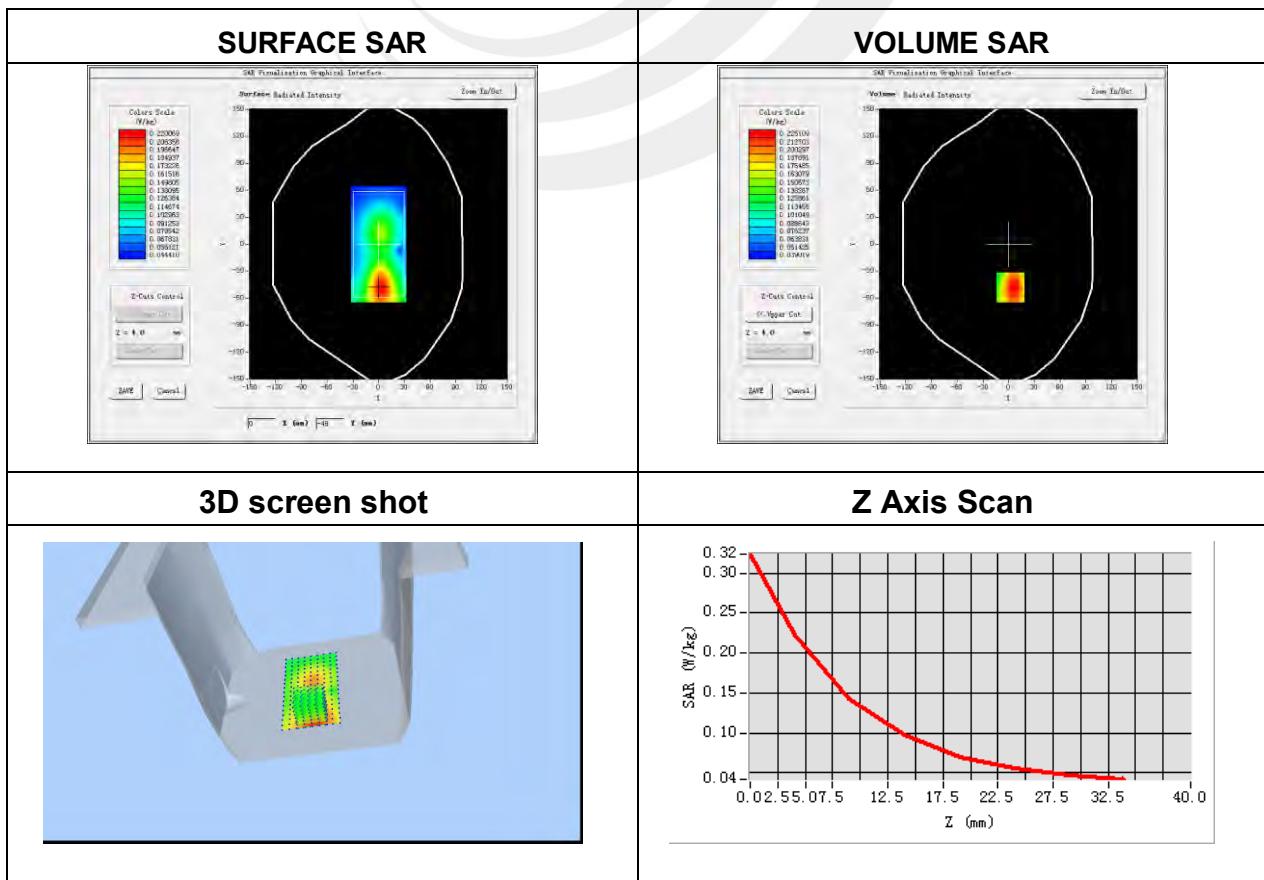


**Plot 30: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z; Mode: Hotspot;**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.85
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Front
Band	WCDMA II
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
Variation (%)	0.17

**Maximum location: X=2.00, Y=-48.00****SAR Peak: 0.34 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.140063
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.224561

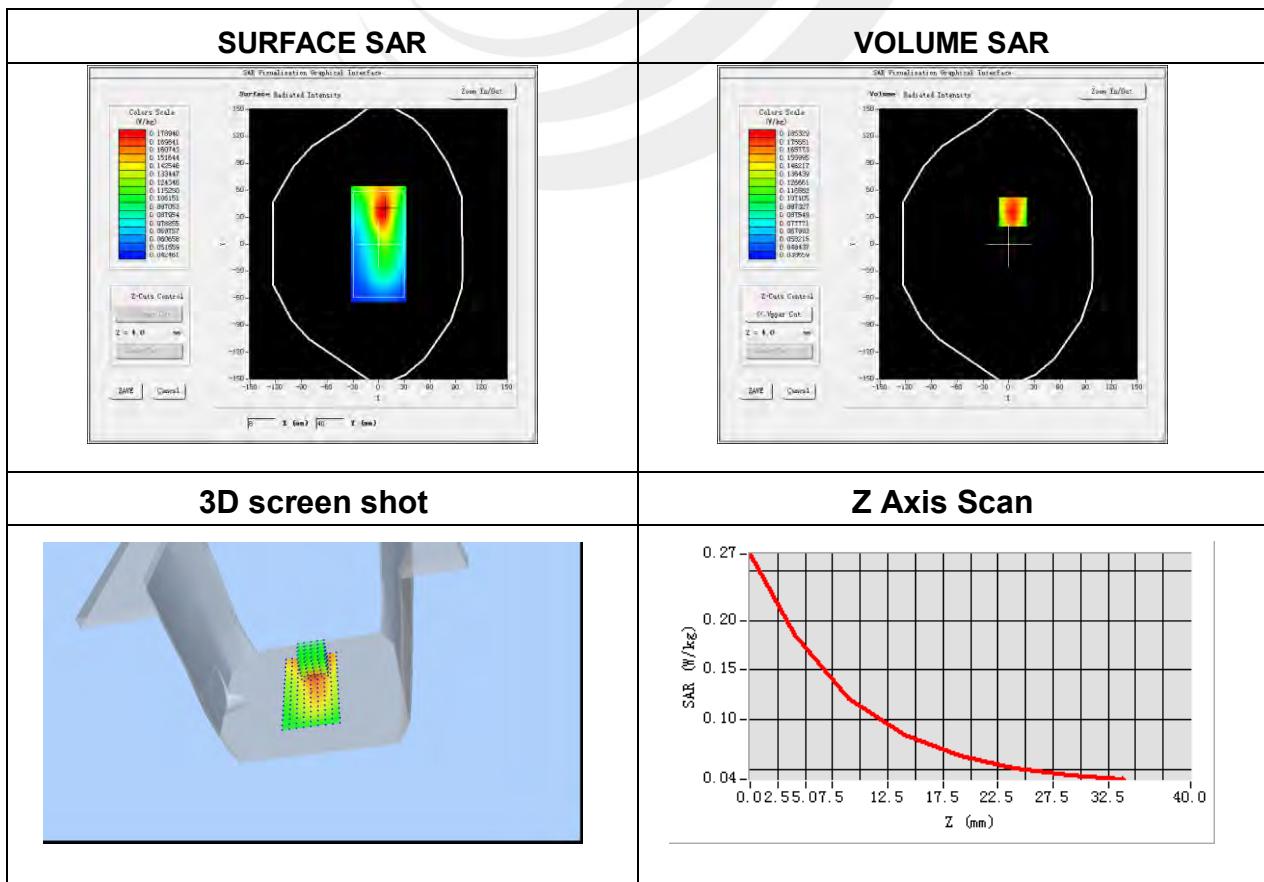


**Plot 31: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z; Mode: Hotspot;**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.85
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Front
Band	WCDMA II
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
Variation (%)	-0.49

**Maximum location: X=5.00, Y=36.00  
SAR Peak: 0.27 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.116946
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.181269

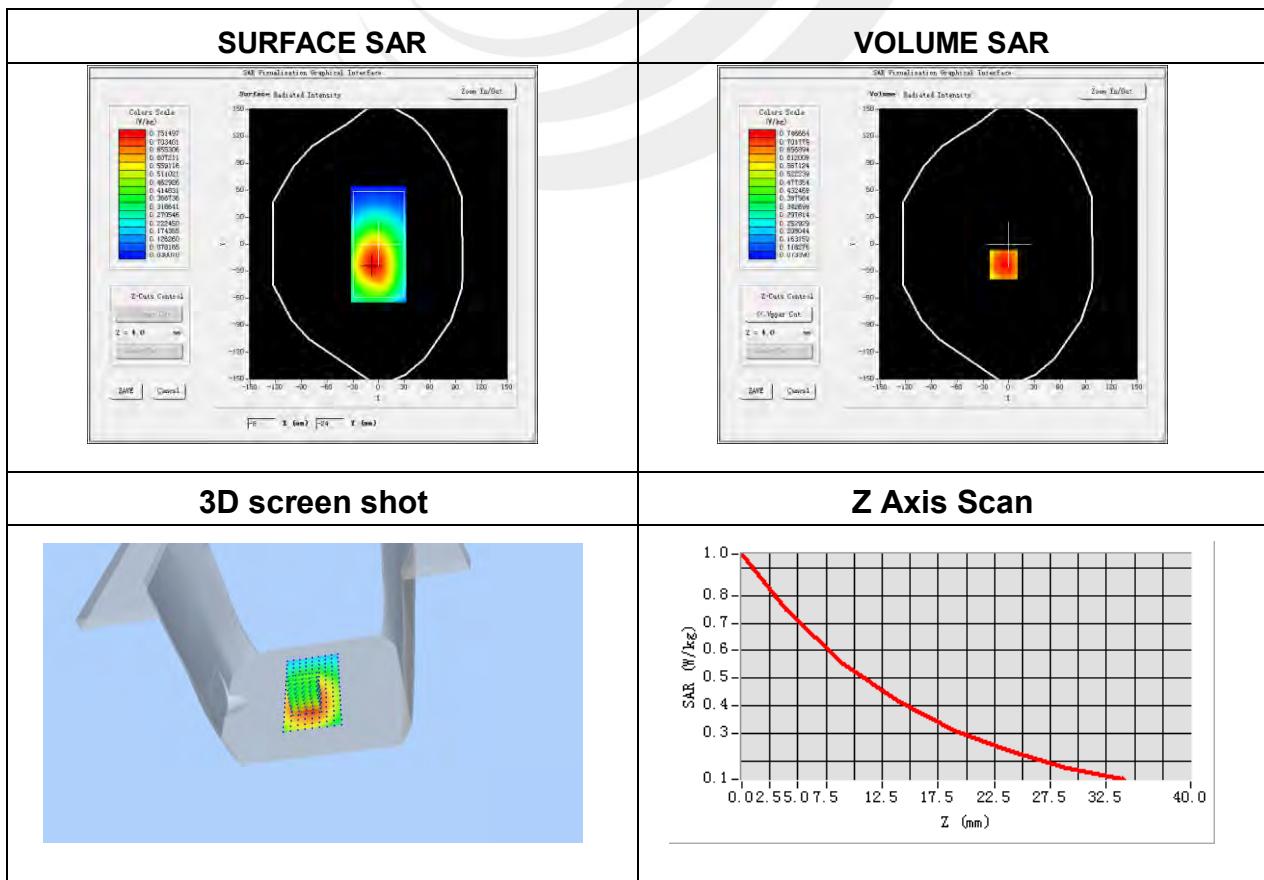


**Plot 32: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z; Mode: Hotspot;**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.85
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Front
Band	WCDMA II
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
Variation (%)	-1.40

**Maximum location: X=-6.00, Y=-23.00  
SAR Peak: 0.95 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.520796
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.727755

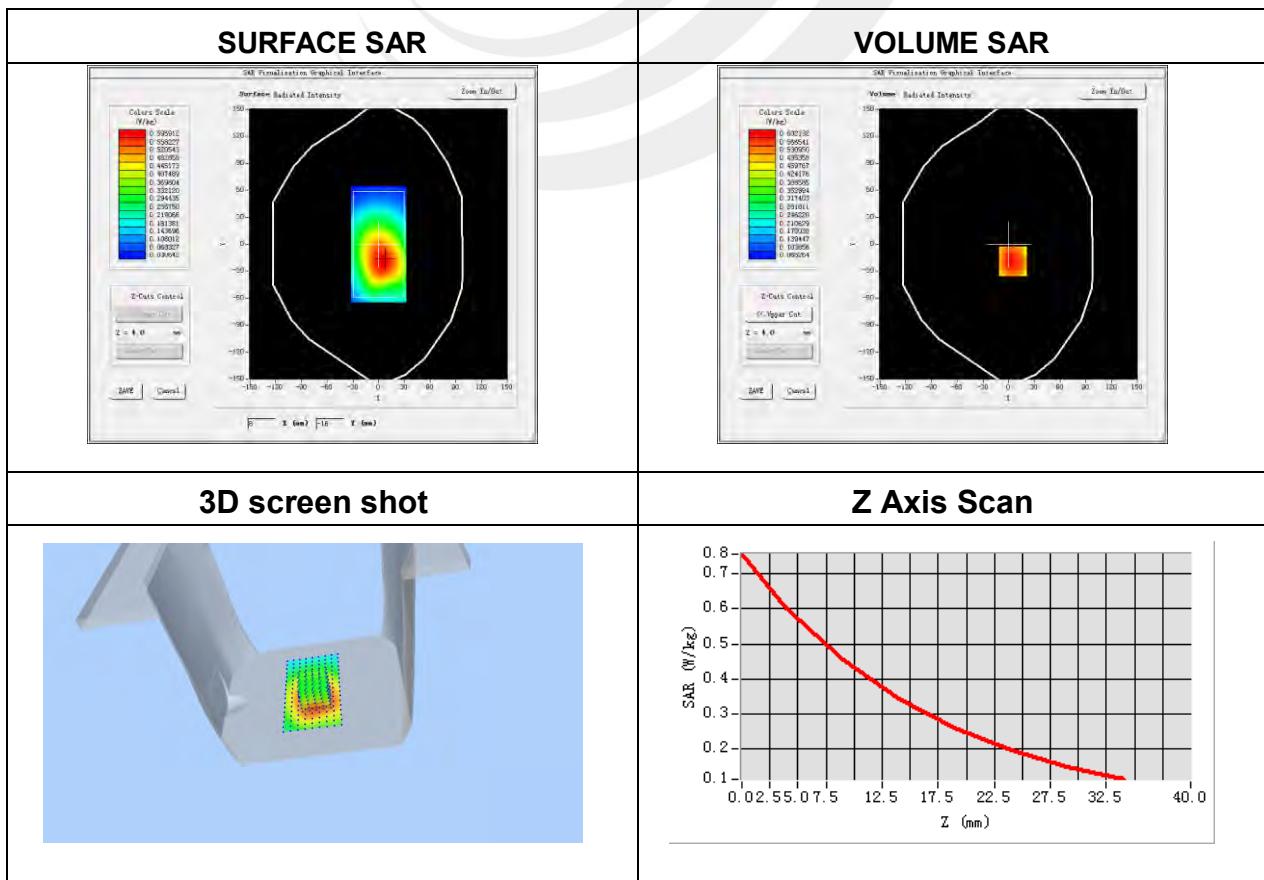


**Plot 33: DUT: Mobile phone; EUT Model: D-50Z; Mode: Hotspot;**

Test Data	2014-10-20
Ambient Temperature(°C )	22.70
Liquid Temperature(°C )	22.30
Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
ConvF	4.85
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm, Complete/ndx=8mm dy=8mm, h= 5.00 mm
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Front
Band	WCDMA II
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 1.0)
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
Variation (%)	-1.27

**Maximum location: X=5.00, Y=-19.00****SAR Peak: 0.76 W/kg**

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.423174
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.587371



## Appendix C. Probe Calibration And Dipole Calibration Report



### COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.262.1.14.SATU.A

**SHENZHEN STS TEST SERVICES CO., LTD.**  
**1/F, BUILDING 2, ZHUOKE SCIENCE PARK, CHONGQING**  
**ROAD**  
**FUYONG, BAO' AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, CHINA**  
**SATIMO COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE**  
**SERIAL NO.: SN 17/14 EP221**

Calibrated at SATIMO US  
2105 Barrett Park Dr. - Kennesaw, GA 30144



09/01/2014

#### Summary:

This document presents the method and results from an accredited COMOSAR Dosimetric E-Field Probe calibration performed in SATIMO USA using the CALISAR / CALIBAIR test bench, for use with a SATIMO COMOSAR system only. All calibration results are traceable to national metrology institutions.



## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.262.1.14.SATU.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	9/19/2014	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	9/19/2014	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	9/19/2014	

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	9/19/2014	Initial release

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## 1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SSE5
Serial Number	SN 17/14 EP221
Product Condition (new / used)	New
Frequency Range of Probe	0.4 GHz- 6 GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.179 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.167 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.178 MΩ

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

## 2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Satimo's COMOSAR E field Probes are built in accordance to the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards.



**Figure 1 – Satimo COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole**

Probe Length	330 mm
Length of Individual Dipoles	4.5 mm
Maximum external diameter	8 mm
Probe Tip External Diameter	5 mm
Distance between dipoles / probe extremity	2.7 mm

## 3 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards provide recommended practices for the probe calibrations, including the performance characteristics of interest and methods by which to assess their affect. All calibrations / measurements performed meet the fore mentioned standards.

### 3.1 LINEARITY

The evaluation of the linearity was done in free space using the waveguide, performing a power sweep to cover the SAR range 0.01W/kg to 100W/kg.



### 3.2 SENSITIVITY

The sensitivity factors of the three dipoles were determined using a two step calibration method (air and tissue simulating liquid) using waveguides as outlined in the standards.

### 3.3 LOWER DETECTION LIMIT

The lower detection limit was assessed using the same measurement set up as used for the linearity measurement. The required lower detection limit is 10 mW/kg.

### 3.4 ISOTROPY

The axial isotropy was evaluated by exposing the probe to a reference wave from a standard dipole with the dipole mounted under the flat phantom in the test configuration suggested for system validations and checks. The probe was rotated along its main axis from 0 - 360 degrees in 15 degree steps. The hemispherical isotropy is determined by inserting the probe in a thin plastic box filled with tissue-equivalent liquid, with the plastic box illuminated with the fields from a half wave dipole. The dipole is rotated about its axis (0°–180°) in 15° increments. At each step the probe is rotated about its axis (0°–360°).

### 3.5 BOUNDARY EFFECT

The boundary effect is defined as the deviation between the SAR measured data and the expected exponential decay in the liquid when the probe is oriented normal to the interface. To evaluate this effect, the liquid filled flat phantom is exposed to fields from either a reference dipole or waveguide. With the probe normal to the phantom surface, the peak spatial average SAR is measured and compared to the analytical value at the surface.

## 4 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The guidelines outlined in the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty associated with an E-field probe calibration using the waveguide technique. All uncertainties listed below represent an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2, traceable to the Internationally Accepted Guides to Measurement Uncertainty.

Uncertainty analysis of the probe calibration in waveguide					
ERROR SOURCES	Uncertainty value (%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	ci	Standard Uncertainty (%)
Incident or forward power	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Reflected power	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Liquid conductivity	5.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.887%
Liquid permittivity	4.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.309%
Field homogeneity	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Field probe positioning	5.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.887%
Field probe linearity	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.262.1.14.SATU.A

Combined standard uncertainty					5.831%
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence level k = 2					12.0%

## 5 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Calibration Parameters		
Liquid Temperature	21 °C	
Lab Temperature	21 °C	
Lab Humidity	45 %	

## 5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR

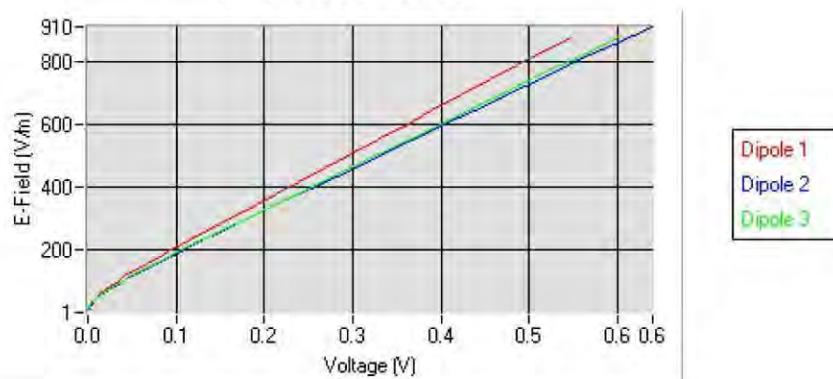
Normx dipole 1 ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ )	Normy dipole 2 ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ )	Normz dipole 3 ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ )
4.81	6.15	6.02

DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
95	100	90

Calibration curves  $e_i=f(V)$  ( $i=1,2,3$ ) allow to obtain H-field value using the formula:

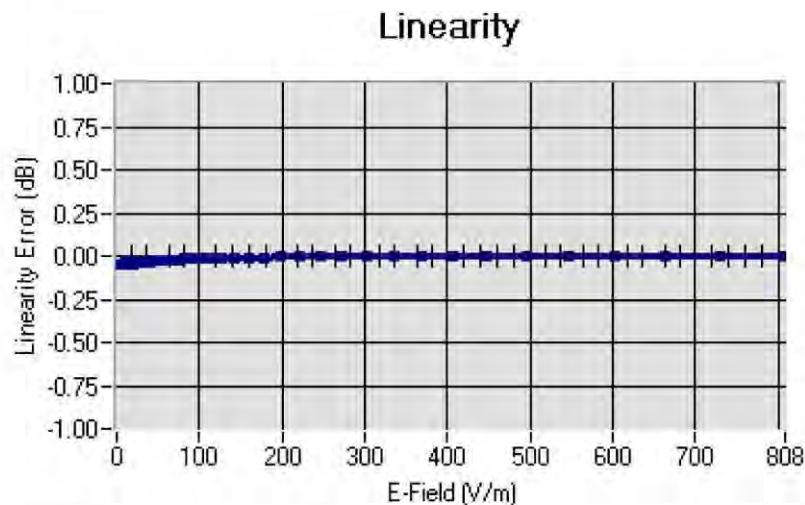
$$E = \sqrt{E_1^2 + E_2^2 + E_3^2}$$

Calibration curves



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5.2 LINEARITY

Linearity: +/-1.16% (+/-0.05dB)

5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

Liquid	Frequency (MHz +/- 100MHz)	Permittivity	Epsilon (S/m)	ConvF
HL450	450	43.90	0.87	4.84
BL450	450	58.63	0.98	4.98
HL750	750	42.06	0.89	4.53
BL750	750	56.57	0.99	4.70
HL850	835	42.81	0.89	4.83
BL850	835	53.46	0.96	5.02
HL900	900	42.47	0.96	4.74
BL900	900	56.69	1.08	4.89
HL1800	1800	41.31	1.38	4.25
BL1800	1800	53.27	1.51	4.34
HL1900	1900	41.09	1.42	4.71
BL1900	1900	54.20	1.54	4.85
HL2000	2000	39.72	1.43	4.27
BL2000	2000	53.91	1.53	4.44
HL2450	2450	39.05	1.77	4.11
BL2450	2450	52.97	1.93	4.25
HL2600	2600	38.35	1.92	4.20
BL2600	2600	51.81	2.19	4.32

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 7mW/kg

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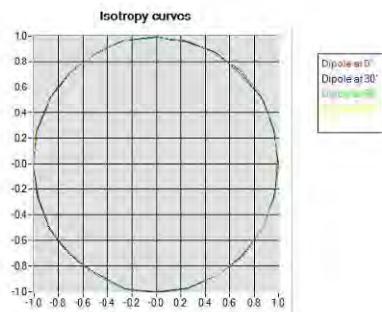
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#### 5.4 ISOTROPY

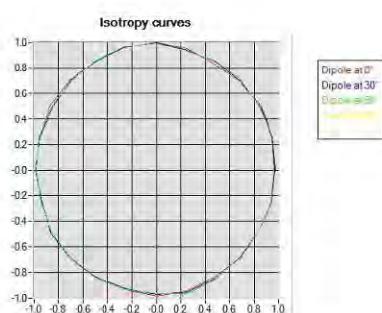
##### HL900 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.04 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.07 dB



##### HL1800 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.05 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.08 dB



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## 6 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	Manufacturer / Model	Identification No.	Current Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date
Flat Phantom	Satimo	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2013	02/2016
Reference Probe	Satimo	EP 94 SN 37/08	10/2013	10/2014
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	12/2013	12/2016
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	12/2013	12/2016
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	12/2013	12/2016
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	12/2013	12/2016
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Waveguide	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-712	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Transition	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Termination	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Control Company	11-661-9	8/2012	8/2015

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## SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.262.5.14.SATU.A

**SHENZHEN STS TEST SERVICES CO., LTD.  
1/F, BUILDING 2, ZHUOKE SCIENCE PARK, CHONGQING  
ROAD  
FUYONG, BAO' AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, CHINA  
SATIMO COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE  
FREQUENCY: 835 MHZ  
SERIAL NO.: SN 30/14 DIP0G835-332**

Calibrated at SATIMO US  
2105 Barrett Park Dr. - Kennesaw, GA 30144



09/01/2014

### Summary:

This document presents the method and results from an accredited SAR reference dipole calibration performed in SATIMO USA using the COMOSAR test bench. All calibration results are traceable to national metrology institutions.



## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.262.5.14.SATU.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	9/19/2014	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	9/19/2014	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	9/19/2014	Kim.Rutkowski

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	9/19/2014	Initial release

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains a summary of the requirements set forth by the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards for reference dipoles used for SAR measurement system validations and the measurements that were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore mentioned standards.

## 2 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR 835 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SID835
Serial Number	SN 30/14 DIP0G835-332
Product Condition (new / used)	New

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

## 3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

### 3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Satimo's COMOSAR Validation Dipoles are built in accordance to the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards. The product is designed for use with the COMOSAR test bench only.



**Figure 1 – Satimo COMOSAR Validation Dipole**



#### 4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards provide requirements for reference dipoles used for system validation measurements. The following measurements were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore mentioned standards.

##### 4.1 RETURN LOSS REQUIREMENTS

The dipole used for SAR system validation measurements and checks must have a return loss of -20 dB or better. The return loss measurement shall be performed against a liquid filled flat phantom, with the phantom constructed as outlined in the fore mentioned standards.

##### 4.2 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

The IEEE Std. 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards specify the mechanical components and dimensions of the validation dipoles, with the dimensions frequency and phantom shell thickness dependent. The COMOSAR test bench employs a 2 mm phantom shell thickness therefore the dipoles sold for use with the COMOSAR test bench comply with the requirements set forth for a 2 mm phantom shell thickness.

### 5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

All uncertainties listed below represent an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2, traceable to the Internationally Accepted Guides to Measurement Uncertainty.

##### 5.1 RETURN LOSS

The following uncertainties apply to the return loss measurement:

Frequency band	Expanded Uncertainty on Return Loss
400-6000MHz	0.1 dB

##### 5.2 DIMENSION MEASUREMENT

The following uncertainties apply to the dimension measurements:

Length (mm)	Expanded Uncertainty on Length
3 - 300	0.05 mm

##### 5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

The guidelines outlined in the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty for validation measurements.

Scan Volume	Expanded Uncertainty
1 g	20.3 %
10 g	20.1 %

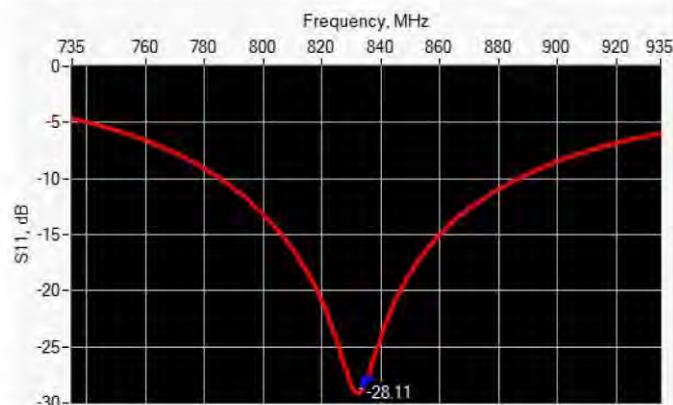
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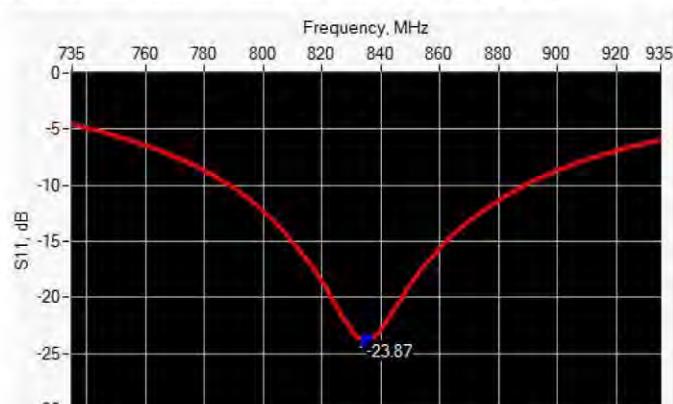


## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.262.5.14.SATU.A

**6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS****6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN HEAD LIQUID**

Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
835	-28.11	-20	$51.6 \Omega + 3.6 j\Omega$

**6.2 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN BODY LIQUID**

Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
835	-23.87	-20	$49.0 \Omega + 6.3 j\Omega$

**6.3 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS**

Frequency MHz	L mm		h mm		d mm	
	required	measured	required	measured	required	measured
300	$420.0 \pm 1 \%$ .		$250.0 \pm 1 \%$ .		$6.35 \pm 1 \%$ .	
450	$290.0 \pm 1 \%$ .		$166.7 \pm 1 \%$ .		$6.35 \pm 1 \%$ .	
750	$176.0 \pm 1 \%$ .		$100.0 \pm 1 \%$ .		$6.35 \pm 1 \%$ .	
835	$161.0 \pm 1 \%$ .	PASS	$89.8 \pm 1 \%$ .	PASS	$3.6 \pm 1 \%$ .	PASS

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref. ACR.262.5.14.SATU.A

900	149.0 ±1 %.		83.3 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1450	89.1 ±1 %.		51.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1500	80.5 ±1 %.		50.0 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1640	79.0 ±1 %.		45.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1750	75.2 ±1 %.		42.9 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1800	72.0 ±1 %.		41.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1900	68.0 ±1 %.		39.5 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1950	66.3 ±1 %.		38.5 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2000	64.5 ±1 %.		37.5 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2100	61.0 ±1 %.		35.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2300	55.5 ±1 %.		32.6 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2450	51.5 ±1 %.		30.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2600	48.5 ±1 %.		28.8 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3000	41.5 ±1 %.		25.0 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3500	37.0 ±1 %.		26.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3700	34.7 ±1 %.		26.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	

**7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT**

The IEEE Std. 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards state that the system validation measurements must be performed using a reference dipole meeting the fore mentioned return loss and mechanical dimension requirements. The validation measurement must be performed against a liquid filled flat phantom, with the phantom constructed as outlined in the fore mentioned standards. Per the standards, the dipole shall be positioned below the bottom of the phantom, with the dipole length centered and parallel to the longest dimension of the flat phantom, with the top surface of the dipole at the described distance from the bottom surface of the phantom.

**7.1 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT**

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity ( $\epsilon_r'$ )		Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	45.3 ±5 %		0.87 ±5 %	
450	43.5 ±5 %		0.87 ±5 %	
750	41.9 ±5 %		0.89 ±5 %	
835	41.5 ±5 %	PASS	0.90 ±5 %	PASS
900	41.5 ±5 %		0.97 ±5 %	
1450	40.5 ±5 %		1.20 ±5 %	
1500	40.4 ±5 %		1.23 ±5 %	
1640	40.2 ±5 %		1.31 ±5 %	
1750	40.1 ±5 %		1.37 ±5 %	
1800	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
1900	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
1950	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
2000	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.262.5.14.SATU.A

2100	39.8 ±5 %		1.49 ±5 %	
2300	39.5 ±5 %		1.67 ±5 %	
2450	39.2 ±5 %		1.80 ±5 %	
2600	39.0 ±5 %		1.96 ±5 %	
3000	38.5 ±5 %		2.40 ±5 %	
3500	37.9 ±5 %		2.91 ±5 %	

## 7.2 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH HEAD LIQUID

The IEEE Std. 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards state that the system validation measurements should produce the SAR values shown below (for phantom thickness of 2 mm), within the uncertainty for the system validation. All SAR values are normalized to 1 W forward power. In bracket, the measured SAR is given with the used input power.

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: $\epsilon\mu$ : 42.3 sigma : 0.92
Distance between dipole center and liquid	15.0 mm
Area scan resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8mm
Zoon Scan Resolution	dx=8mm/dy=8m/dz=5mm
Frequency	835 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)		10 g SAR (W/kg/W)	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	2.85		1.94	
450	4.58		3.06	
750	8.49		5.55	
835	9.56	9.63 (0.96)	6.22	6.15 (0.62)
900	10.9		6.99	
1450	29		16	
1500	30.5		16.8	
1640	34.2		18.4	
1750	36.4		19.3	
1800	38.4		20.1	
1900	39.7		20.5	
1950	40.5		20.9	
2000	41.1		21.1	
2100	43.6		21.9	
2300	48.7		23.3	

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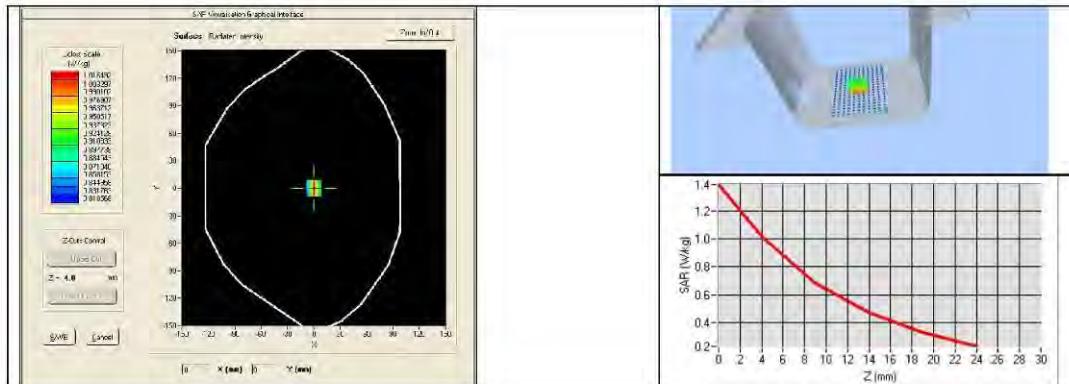
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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.262.5.14.SATU.A

2450	52.4		24	
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	



## 7.3 BODY LIQUID MEASUREMENT

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity ( $\epsilon_r'$ )		Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
150	61.9 ± 5 %		0.80 ± 5 %	
300	58.2 ± 5 %		0.92 ± 5 %	
450	56.7 ± 5 %		0.94 ± 5 %	
750	55.5 ± 5 %		0.96 ± 5 %	
835	55.2 ± 5 %	PASS	0.97 ± 5 %	PASS
900	55.0 ± 5 %		1.05 ± 5 %	
915	55.0 ± 5 %		1.06 ± 5 %	
1450	54.0 ± 5 %		1.30 ± 5 %	
1610	53.8 ± 5 %		1.40 ± 5 %	
1800	53.3 ± 5 %		1.52 ± 5 %	
1900	53.3 ± 5 %		1.52 ± 5 %	
2000	53.3 ± 5 %		1.52 ± 5 %	
2100	53.2 ± 5 %		1.62 ± 5 %	
2450	52.7 ± 5 %		1.95 ± 5 %	
2600	52.5 ± 5 %		2.16 ± 5 %	
3000	52.0 ± 5 %		2.73 ± 5 %	
3500	51.3 ± 5 %		3.31 ± 5 %	
5200	49.0 ± 10 %		5.30 ± 10 %	
5300	48.9 ± 10 %		5.42 ± 10 %	
5400	48.7 ± 10 %		5.53 ± 10 %	

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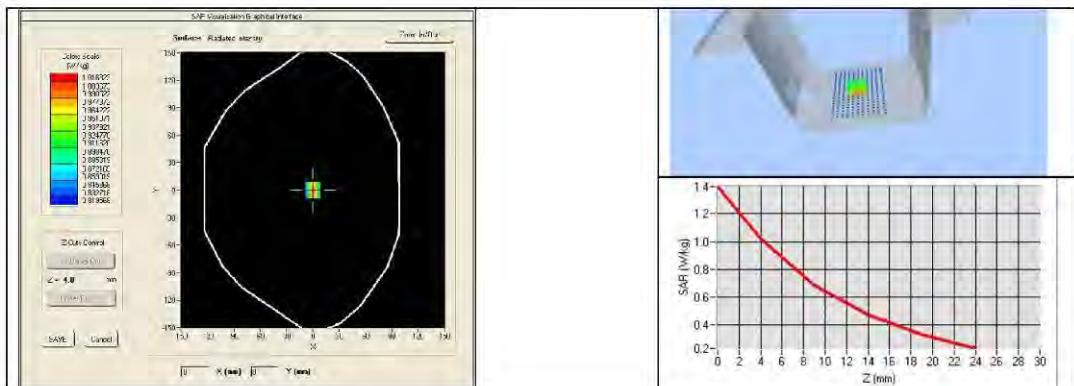
Ref: ACR.262.5.14.SATU.A

5500	48.6 ±10 %		5.65 ±10 %	
5600	48.5 ±10 %		5.77 ±10 %	
5800	48.2 ±10 %		6.00 ±10 %	

7.4 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH BODY LIQUID

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Body Liquid Values: $\epsilon_s^*$ : 54.1 sigma : 0.97
Distance between dipole center and liquid	15.0 mm
Area scan resolution	$dx=8\text{mm}/dy=8\text{mm}$
Zoon Scan Resolution	$dx=8\text{mm}/dy=8\text{m}/dz=5\text{mm}$
Frequency	835 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)	10 g SAR (W/kg/W)
	measured	measured
835	9.93 (0.99)	6.35 (0.63)



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## 8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	Manufacturer / Model	Identification No.	Current Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date
SAM Phantom	Satimo	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2013	02/2016
Calipers	Carrera	CALIPER-01	12/2013	12/2016
Reference Probe	Satimo	EPG122 SN 18/11	10/2013	10/2014
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	12/2013	12/2016
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	12/2013	12/2016
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	12/2013	12/2016
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	12/2013	12/2016
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Temperature and Humidity Sensor	Control Company	11-661-9	8/2012	8/2015

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## SAR Reference Dipole Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.262.8.14.SATU.A

**SHENZHEN STS TEST SERVICES CO., LTD.  
1/F, BUILDING 2, ZHUOKE SCIENCE PARK, CHONGQING  
ROAD  
FUYONG, BAO' AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, CHINA  
SATIMO COMOSAR REFERENCE DIPOLE  
FREQUENCY: 1900 MHZ  
SERIAL NO.: SN 30/14 DIP1G900-333**

Calibrated at SATIMO US  
2105 Barrett Park Dr. - Kennesaw, GA 30144



09/01/2014

### Summary:

This document presents the method and results from an accredited SAR reference dipole calibration performed in SATIMO USA using the COMOSAR test bench. All calibration results are traceable to national metrology institutions.



## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.262.8.14.SATU.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	9/19/2014	
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	9/19/2014	
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	9/19/2014	Kim.Rutkowski

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	9/19/2014	Initial release

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains a summary of the requirements set forth by the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards for reference dipoles used for SAR measurement system validations and the measurements that were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore mentioned standards.

## 2 DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR 1900 MHz REFERENCE DIPOLE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SID1900
Serial Number	SN 30/14 DIP1G900-333
Product Condition (new / used)	New

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

## 3 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

### 3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Satimo's COMOSAR Validation Dipoles are built in accordance to the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards. The product is designed for use with the COMOSAR test bench only.



**Figure 1 – Satimo COMOSAR Validation Dipole**



#### 4 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards provide requirements for reference dipoles used for system validation measurements. The following measurements were performed to verify that the product complies with the fore mentioned standards.

##### 4.1 RETURN LOSS REQUIREMENTS

The dipole used for SAR system validation measurements and checks must have a return loss of -20 dB or better. The return loss measurement shall be performed against a liquid filled flat phantom, with the phantom constructed as outlined in the fore mentioned standards.

##### 4.2 MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

The IEEE Std. 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards specify the mechanical components and dimensions of the validation dipoles, with the dimensions frequency and phantom shell thickness dependent. The COMOSAR test bench employs a 2 mm phantom shell thickness therefore the dipoles sold for use with the COMOSAR test bench comply with the requirements set forth for a 2 mm phantom shell thickness.

### 5 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

All uncertainties listed below represent an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2, traceable to the Internationally Accepted Guides to Measurement Uncertainty.

##### 5.1 RETURN LOSS

The following uncertainties apply to the return loss measurement:

Frequency band	Expanded Uncertainty on Return Loss
400-6000MHz	0.1 dB

##### 5.2 DIMENSION MEASUREMENT

The following uncertainties apply to the dimension measurements:

Length (mm)	Expanded Uncertainty on Length
3 - 300	0.05 mm

##### 5.3 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT

The guidelines outlined in the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty for validation measurements.

Scan Volume	Expanded Uncertainty
1 g	20.3 %
10 g	20.1 %

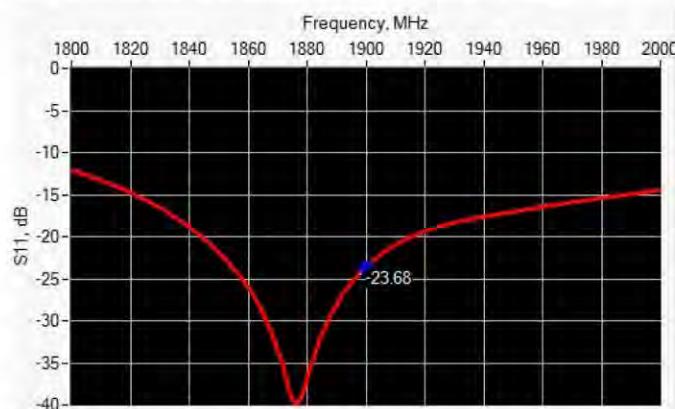
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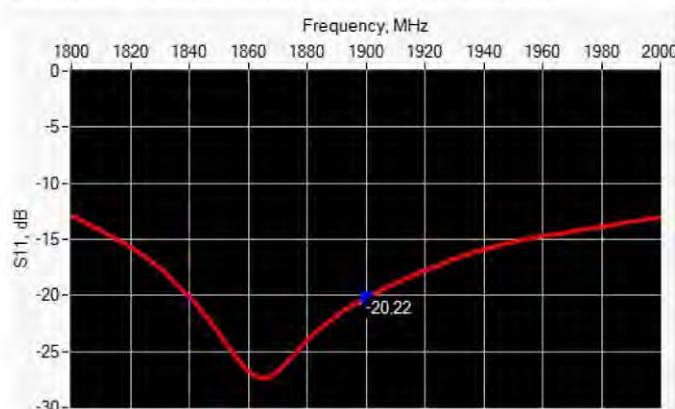


## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.262.8.14.SATU.A

**6 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS****6.1 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN HEAD LIQUID**

Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
1900	-23.68	-20	$51.2 \Omega + 6.4 j\Omega$

**6.2 RETURN LOSS AND IMPEDANCE IN BODY LIQUID**

Frequency (MHz)	Return Loss (dB)	Requirement (dB)	Impedance
1900	-20.22	-20	$48.8 \Omega + 9.6 j\Omega$

**6.3 MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS**

Frequency MHz	L mm		h mm		d mm	
	required	measured	required	measured	required	measured
300	$420.0 \pm 1 \%$ .		$250.0 \pm 1 \%$ .		$6.35 \pm 1 \%$ .	
450	$290.0 \pm 1 \%$ .		$166.7 \pm 1 \%$ .		$6.35 \pm 1 \%$ .	
750	$176.0 \pm 1 \%$ .		$100.0 \pm 1 \%$ .		$6.35 \pm 1 \%$ .	
835	$161.0 \pm 1 \%$ .		$89.8 \pm 1 \%$ .		$3.6 \pm 1 \%$ .	

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900	149.0 ±1 %.		83.3 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1450	89.1 ±1 %.		51.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1500	80.5 ±1 %.		50.0 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1640	79.0 ±1 %.		45.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1750	75.2 ±1 %.		42.9 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1800	72.0 ±1 %.		41.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
1900	68.0 ±1 %.	PASS	39.5 ±1 %.	PASS	3.6 ±1 %.	PASS
1950	66.3 ±1 %.		38.5 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2000	64.5 ±1 %.		37.5 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2100	61.0 ±1 %.		35.7 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2300	55.5 ±1 %.		32.6 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2450	51.5 ±1 %.		30.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
2600	48.5 ±1 %.		28.8 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3000	41.5 ±1 %.		25.0 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3500	37.0 ±1 %.		26.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	
3700	34.7 ±1 %.		26.4 ±1 %.		3.6 ±1 %.	

**7 VALIDATION MEASUREMENT**

The IEEE Std. 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards state that the system validation measurements must be performed using a reference dipole meeting the fore mentioned return loss and mechanical dimension requirements. The validation measurement must be performed against a liquid filled flat phantom, with the phantom constructed as outlined in the fore mentioned standards. Per the standards, the dipole shall be positioned below the bottom of the phantom, with the dipole length centered and parallel to the longest dimension of the flat phantom, with the top surface of the dipole at the described distance from the bottom surface of the phantom.

**7.1 HEAD LIQUID MEASUREMENT**

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity ( $\epsilon_r'$ )		Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	45.3 ±5 %		0.87 ±5 %	
450	43.5 ±5 %		0.87 ±5 %	
750	41.9 ±5 %		0.89 ±5 %	
835	41.5 ±5 %		0.90 ±5 %	
900	41.5 ±5 %		0.97 ±5 %	
1450	40.5 ±5 %		1.20 ±5 %	
1500	40.4 ±5 %		1.23 ±5 %	
1640	40.2 ±5 %		1.31 ±5 %	
1750	40.1 ±5 %		1.37 ±5 %	
1800	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
1900	40.0 ±5 %	PASS	1.40 ±5 %	PASS
1950	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	
2000	40.0 ±5 %		1.40 ±5 %	

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Ref: ACR.262.8.14.SATU.A

2100	39.8 ±5 %		1.49 ±5 %	
2300	39.5 ±5 %		1.67 ±5 %	
2450	39.2 ±5 %		1.80 ±5 %	
2600	39.0 ±5 %		1.96 ±5 %	
3000	38.5 ±5 %		2.40 ±5 %	
3500	37.9 ±5 %		2.91 ±5 %	

## 7.2 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH HEAD LIQUID

The IEEE Std. 1528 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards state that the system validation measurements should produce the SAR values shown below (for phantom thickness of 2 mm), within the uncertainty for the system validation. All SAR values are normalized to 1 W forward power. In bracket, the measured SAR is given with the used input power.

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Head Liquid Values: $\epsilon\mu$ : 41.1 sigma : 1.42
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	$dx=8mm/dy=8mm$
Zoon Scan Resolution	$dx=8mm/dy=8m/dz=5mm$
Frequency	1900 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)		10 g SAR (W/kg/W)	
	required	measured	required	measured
300	2.85		1.94	
450	4.58		3.06	
750	8.49		5.55	
835	9.56		6.22	
900	10.9		6.99	
1450	29		16	
1500	30.5		16.8	
1640	34.2		18.4	
1750	36.4		19.3	
1800	38.4		20.1	
1900	39.7	39.84 (3.98)	20.5	20.20 (2.02)
1950	40.5		20.9	
2000	41.1		21.1	
2100	43.6		21.9	
2300	48.7		23.3	

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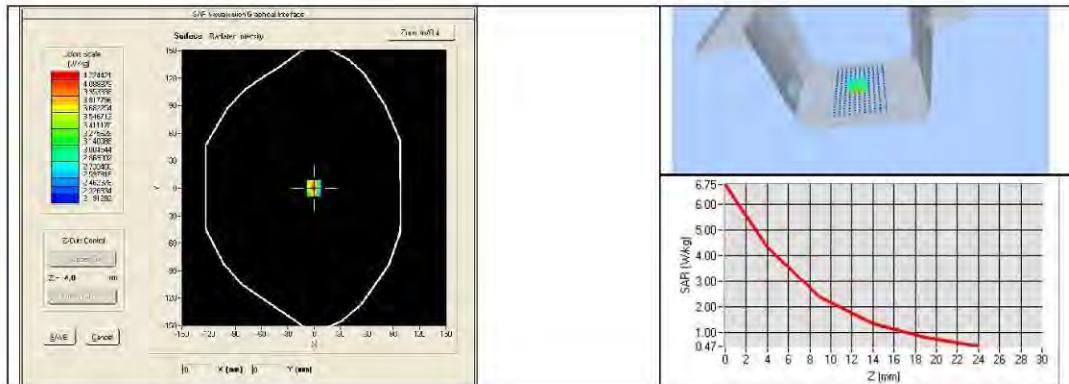
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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.262.8.14.SATU.A

2450	52.4		24	
2600	55.3		24.6	
3000	63.8		25.7	
3500	67.1		25	



## 7.3 BODY LIQUID MEASUREMENT

Frequency MHz	Relative permittivity ( $\epsilon_r'$ )		Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) S/m	
	required	measured	required	measured
150	61.9 ± 5 %		0.80 ± 5 %	
300	58.2 ± 5 %		0.92 ± 5 %	
450	56.7 ± 5 %		0.94 ± 5 %	
750	55.5 ± 5 %		0.96 ± 5 %	
835	55.2 ± 5 %		0.97 ± 5 %	
900	55.0 ± 5 %		1.05 ± 5 %	
915	55.0 ± 5 %		1.06 ± 5 %	
1450	54.0 ± 5 %		1.30 ± 5 %	
1610	53.8 ± 5 %		1.40 ± 5 %	
1800	53.3 ± 5 %		1.52 ± 5 %	
1900	53.3 ± 5 %	PASS	1.52 ± 5 %	PASS
2000	53.3 ± 5 %		1.52 ± 5 %	
2100	53.2 ± 5 %		1.62 ± 5 %	
2450	52.7 ± 5 %		1.95 ± 5 %	
2600	52.5 ± 5 %		2.16 ± 5 %	
3000	52.0 ± 5 %		2.73 ± 5 %	
3500	51.3 ± 5 %		3.31 ± 5 %	
5200	49.0 ± 10 %		5.30 ± 10 %	
5300	48.9 ± 10 %		5.42 ± 10 %	
5400	48.7 ± 10 %		5.53 ± 10 %	

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## SAR REFERENCE DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORT

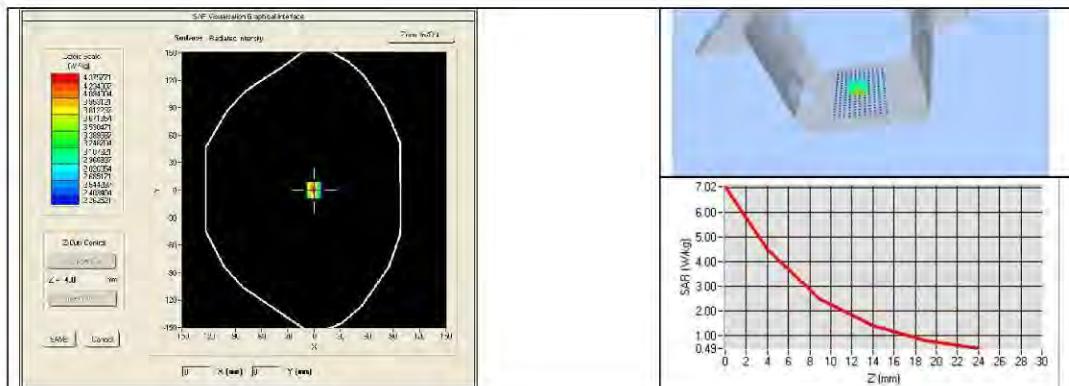
Ref: ACR.262.8.14.SATU.A

5500	48.6 ±10 %		5.65 ±10 %	
5600	48.5 ±10 %		5.77 ±10 %	
5800	48.2 ±10 %		6.00 ±10 %	

7.4 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT WITH BODY LIQUID

Software	OPENSAR V4
Phantom	SN 20/09 SAM71
Probe	SN 18/11 EPG122
Liquid	Body Liquid Values: $\epsilon_s^*$ : 54.2 sigma : 1.54
Distance between dipole center and liquid	10.0 mm
Area scan resolution	$dx=8\text{mm}/dy=8\text{mm}$
Zoon Scan Resolution	$dx=8\text{mm}/dy=8\text{m}/dz=5\text{mm}$
Frequency	1900 MHz
Input power	20 dBm
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

Frequency MHz	1 g SAR (W/kg/W)	10 g SAR (W/kg/W)
	measured	measured
1900	43.33 (4.33)	21.59 (2.16)



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## 8 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	Manufacturer / Model	Identification No.	Current Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date
SAM Phantom	Satimo	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2013	02/2016
Calipers	Carrera	CALIPER-01	12/2013	12/2016
Reference Probe	Satimo	EPG122 SN 18/11	10/2013	10/2014
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	12/2013	12/2016
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	12/2013	12/2016
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	12/2013	12/2016
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	12/2013	12/2016
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Temperature and Humidity Sensor	Control Company	11-661-9	8/2012	8/2015

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