



# FCC SAR TEST REPORT

For

**Autel Intelligent Tech. Corp., Ltd.**

**6th - 10th Floor, Bldg. B1, Zhiyuan, Xueyuan Rd., Xili, Nanshan, Shenzhen, China**

**Product Name** :COMPREHENSIVE TPMS TOOL

**Model No.** :MaxiTPMS TS608; MaxiTPMS  
MX808TS

**FCC ID** : WQ8MX808-TPMS

**Date of Receipt** :19th Jan. 2017

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## Issue By

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**Note:** The test results relate only to the samples tested. This report shall not be reproduced in full, without the written approval of SUNWAY Testing Center.



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## 1. Statement of Compliance

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

### <Highest SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	1g-SAR (W/kg)
<b>Body (0mm Gap)</b>	WLAN2.4G	0.520
	Bluetooth	0.182

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013.



## 2. SAR Evaluation compliance

<b>Product Name:</b>	COMPREHENSIVE TPMS TOOL
<b>Brand Name:</b>	AUTEL
<b>Model Name:</b>	MaxiTPMS TS608; MaxiTPMS MX808TS
<b>Applicant:</b>	Autel Intelligent Tech. Corp., Ltd.
<b>Address:</b>	6th - 10th Floor, Bldg. B1, Zhiyuan, Xueyuan Rd., Xili, Nanshan, Shenzhen, China
<b>Manufacturer:</b>	Autel Intelligent Tech. Corp., Ltd.
<b>Address:</b>	6th - 10th Floor, Bldg. B1, Zhiyuan, Xueyuan Rd., Xili, Nanshan, Shenzhen, China
<b>Applicable Standard:</b>	FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 IEEE 1528-2013 FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04 FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02 FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06 FCC KDB 648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03 FCC KDB 248227 D01 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02 FCC KDB 616217 D04 SAR for laptop and tablets v01r02
<b>Performed Date:</b>	7th Feb. 2017
<b>Test Engineer:</b>	<i>Li.zhao</i>
<b>Reviewed By</b>	<i>Tomy. Lin</i>
<b>Performed Location:</b>	Shenzhen Sunway Communication CO.,LTD Testing Center 1/F, BuildingA, SDG Info Port, KefengRoad, Hi-Tech Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen , Guangdong, China 518104 Tel: +86-755- 36615880 Fax: +86-755- 86525532



### 3. General Information:

#### 3.1 EUT Description:

EUT Information	
<b>Product Name</b>	COMPREHENSIVE TPMS TOOL
<b>Brand Name</b>	AUTEL
<b>Model Name</b>	MaxiTPMS TS608; MaxiTPMS MX808TS
<b>Hardware Version</b>	/
<b>Software Version</b>	/
<b>Tx Frequency</b>	WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2472 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
<b>Mode</b>	802.11b/g/n HT20 Bluetooth V3.0+EDR 433.94MHz 315MHz 125KHz
<b>Remark:</b> 1. 802.11n-HT40 is not supported in 2.4GHz WLAN. 2. The tablet pc not supported Voice mode.	

#### 3.2 Test Environment:

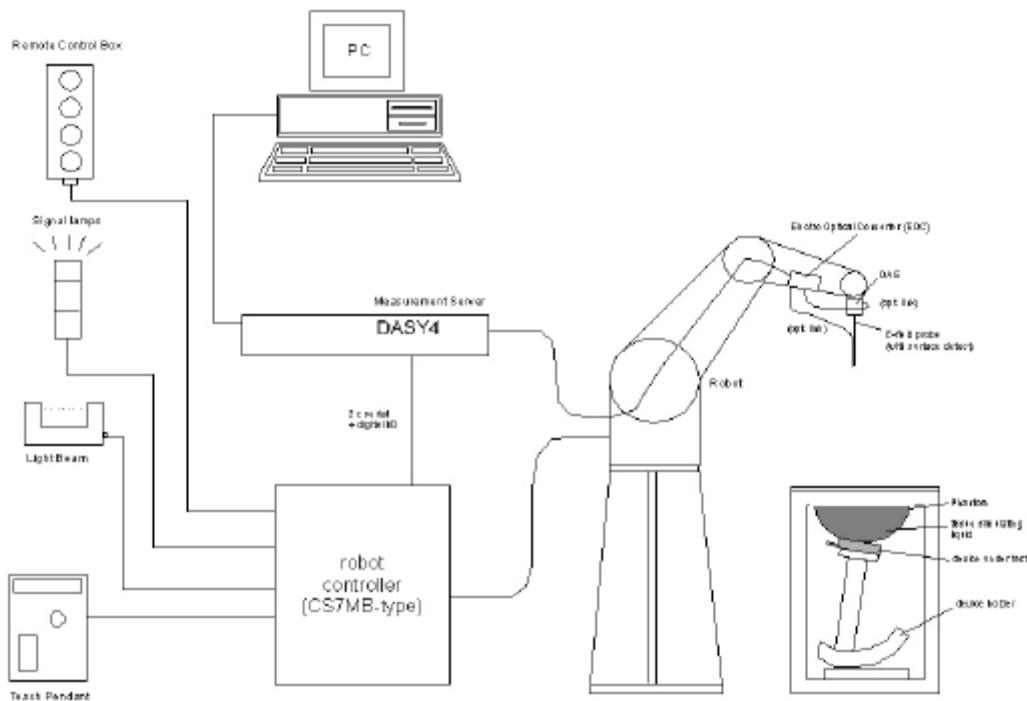
Ambient conditions in the SAR laboratory:

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



## 4. SAR Measurement System:

### 4.1 Dasy4 System Description:



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

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



## 5. System Components:

- DASY4 Measurement Server:



Calibration: No calibration required.

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

- DATA Acquisition Electronics (DAE):



Calibration: Recommended once a year

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

- Dosimetric Probes:



Model: EX3DV4,  
Frequency: 10MHz to 6G, Linearity:  $\pm 0.2\text{dB}$ ,  
Dynamic Range: 10  $\mu\text{W/g}$  to 100 mW/g  
Directivity:  
 $\pm 0.3\text{ dB}$  in HSL (rotation around probe axis)  
 $\pm 0.5\text{ dB}$  in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)

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

Calibration: Recommended once a year



➤ Light Beam unit:



Calibration: No calibration required.

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

➤ SAM Twin Phantom:

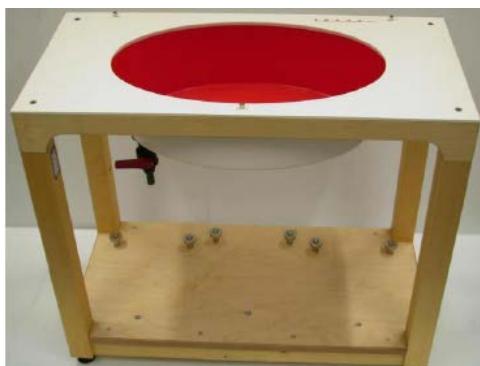


The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

- Left hand
- Right hand
- Flat phantom

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

➤ ELI4 Phantom:



The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

Shell Thickness:  $2 \pm 0.2$  mm (sagging: <1%)

Filling Volume: Approx. 30 liters

Dimensions: Major ellipse axis: 600 mm

Minor axis: 400 mm



- Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom:



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

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



## 6. EUT Test Position:

This EUT was tested in five different positions. They are front/back/edge1/edge2/edge4 of the EUT with phantom 0 mm gap,

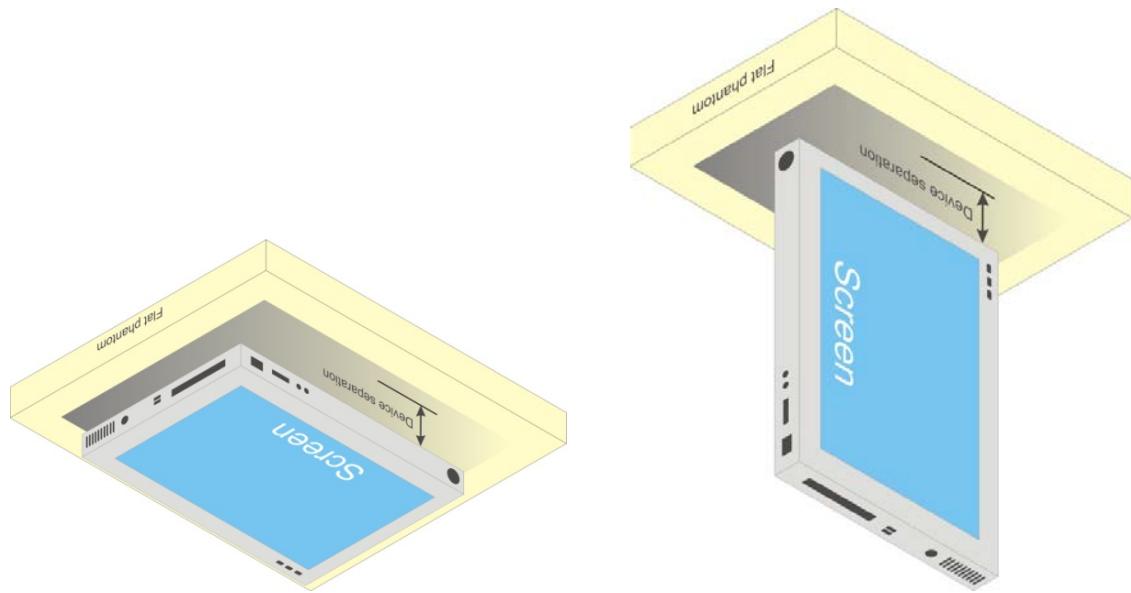


Illustration for Lap-touching Position



## <DUT Setup Photos>



Back with Phantom 0 mm Gap



Front with Phantom 0 mm Gap



Edge 1 with Phantom 0 mm Gap



Edge 2 with Phantom 0 mm Gap



Edge 4 with Phantom 0 mm Gap



## 7. Tissue Simulating Liquid

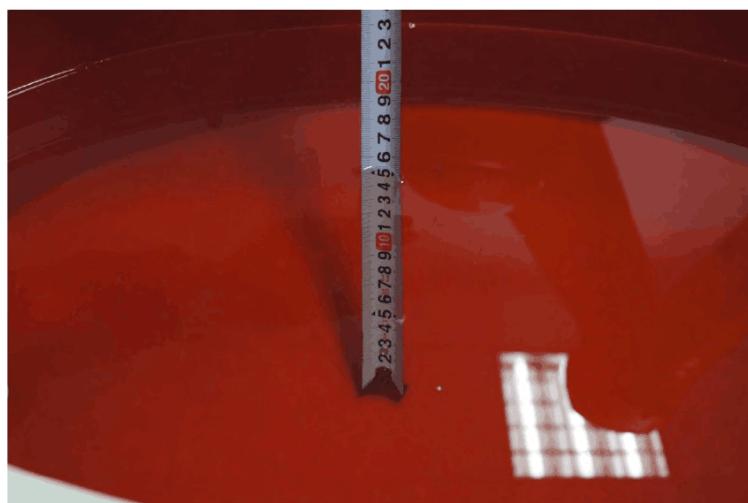
### 7.1 The composition of the tissue simulating liquid:

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

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )
<b>For Body</b>								
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7

### 7.2 Tissue Calibration Result:

Frequency (MHz)	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Tissue Temp. ( $^{\circ}$ C)	Date
		Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )		
2450 (Body)	Reference	$52.7 \pm 5\%$ (50.065~55.335)	$1.95 \pm 5\%$ (1.8525~2.0475)	NA	2017/02/05
	Measurement	50.9	1.88	22.3	



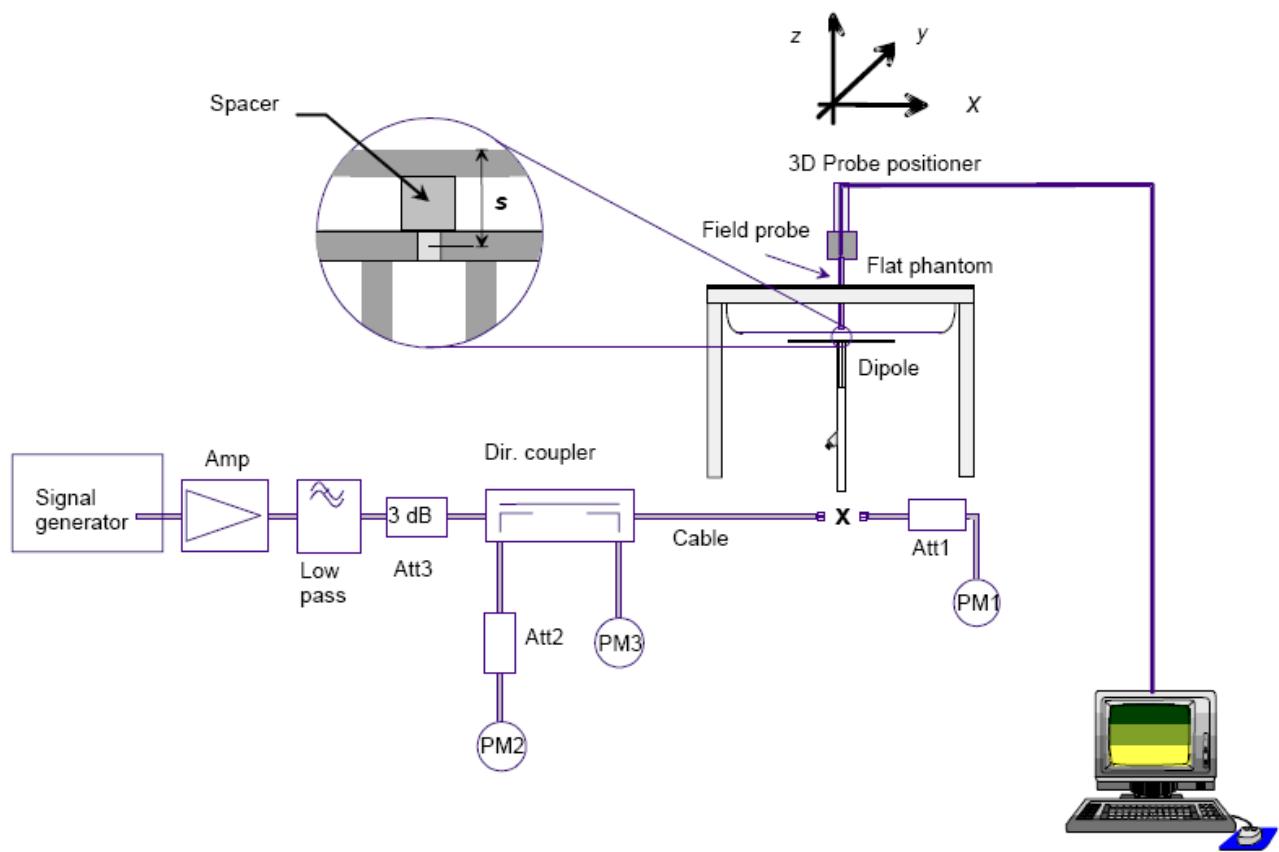
Liquid depth in the ELI4 Phantom (2450 MHz) (depth>15cm)



## 8. SAR System Validation

### 8.1 Validation System:

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



### 8.2 Validation Dipoles:

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



## 8.3 Validation Result:

Frequency (MHz)	Description	SAR(1g) W/Kg	SAR(10g) W/Kg	Tissue Temp. (°C)	Date
2450 (Body)	Reference	51.8±10% (46.62~56.98)	24.2±10% (21.78~26.62)	NA	2017/02/05
	Measurement	54.8	25.52	22.3	



## 9. SAR Evaluation Procedures:

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

➤ Power Reference Measurement

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

➤ Area Scan

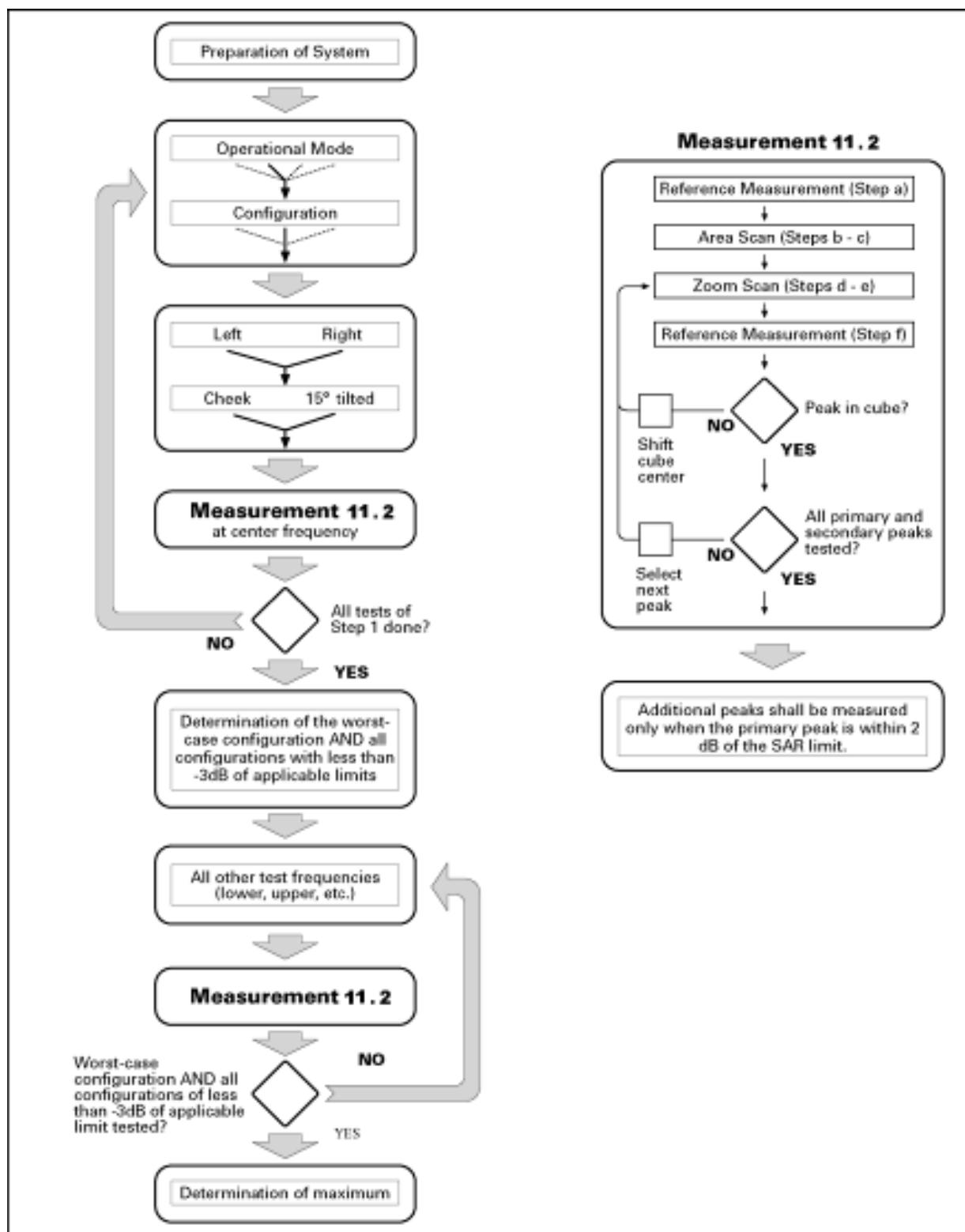
The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY4 software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. The scanning area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

➤ Zoom Scan

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

➤ Power Drift Measurement

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



Block diagram of the tests to be performed



## 10. SAR Exposure Limits

### 10.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

### 10.2 Controlled Environment

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

**Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)**

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

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

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

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



## 11. Measurement Uncertainty:

NO	Source	Uncert. ai (%)	Prob. Dist.	Div. k	ci (1g)	ci (10g)	Stand. Uncert. ui (1g)	Stand. Uncert. ui (10g)	Veff
1	Repeat	0.04	N	1	1	1	0.04	0.04	9
<b>Instrument</b>									
2	Probe calibration	7.5	N	2	1	1	3.75	3.75	$\infty$
3	Axial isotropy	0.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	$\infty$
4	Hemispherical isotropy	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	$\infty$
5	Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	$\infty$
6	Linearity	0.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	$\infty$
7	Detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	$\infty$
8	Readout electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	$\infty$
9	Response time	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	$\infty$
10	Integration time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	$\infty$
11	Ambient noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
12	Ambient reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
13	Probe positioner mech. restrictions	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	$\infty$
14	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
15	Max.SAR evaluation	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	$\infty$
<b>Test sample related</b>									
16	Device positioning	3.8	N	1	1	1	3.8	3.8	99



17	Device holder	5.1	N	1	1	1	5.1	5.1	5
18	Drift of output power	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	$\infty$
<b>Phantom and set-up</b>									
19	Phantom uncertainty	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	$\infty$
20	Liquid conductivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	$\infty$
21	Liquid conductivity (meas)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.2	$\infty$
22	Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.5	$\infty$
23	Liquid Permittivity (meas)	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.2	$\infty$
24	Liquid conductivity— temperature uncertainty	4.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	2.1	1.9	$\infty$
25	Liquid permittivity— temperature uncertainty	4.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.6	0.7	$\infty$
<b>Combined standard</b>		RSS	$U_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i^2 U_i^2}$			12.4%	12.1%	236	
<b>Expanded uncertainty (P=95%)</b>		$U = k U_c, k=2$				22.6%	22.4%		



## 12. Conducted Power Measurement:

### <WLAN 2.4GHz Conducted Power>

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Output Power(dBm)	Test Rate Data	Duty Cycle used for SAR testing
802.11b	1	2412	16.11	1 Mbps	100%
	6	2437	<b>16.64</b>	1 Mbps	
	11	2462	16.38	1 Mbps	
802.11g	1	2412	15.35	6 Mbps	100%
	6	2437	15.63	6 Mbps	
	11	2462	15.82	6 Mbps	
802.11n(20MHz)	1	2412	14.13	6.5 Mbps	100%
	6	2437	14.23	6.5 Mbps	
	11	2462	14.18	6.5 Mbps	

**Note:**

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

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

$\leq$  3.0 for 1-g SAR, where

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

Mode	Frequency (GHz)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Power (mW)	Test distance (mm)	Result	exclusion thresholds for 1-g SAR
802.11b	2.437	18	63.10	5	19.70	3.0
802.11g	2.437	17	50.12	5	15.65	3.0

2. Base on the result of note1, RF exposure evaluation of 802.11 b mode is required.
3. Per KDB 248227 D01, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion.
4. Per KDB 248227 D01, In the 2.4 GHz band, separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations to simplify DSSS test requirements. SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions:
  - 1) When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
  - 2) When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq$  1.2 W/kg.



## &lt;Bluetooth Conducted Power&gt;

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Average Power (dBm)	Duty Cycle used for SAR testing
GFSK	0	2402	<b>12.01</b>	85%
	39	2441	11.89	
	78	2480	11.87	
$\pi/4$ DQPSK	0	2402	11.66	85%
	39	2441	11.75	
	78	2480	11.89	
8DPSK	0	2402	11.64	85%
	39	2441	11.59	
	78	2480	11.78	

Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Average Power (dBm)
433.94	-20.97
315	-25.23
0.125	-12.84

**Note:**

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

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

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

Per KDB 447498 D01, the SAR test exclusion thresholds for frequencies below 100 MHz at *test separation distances*  $\leq$  50 mm are determined by KDB 447498 D01 Appendix C

2. For 433.94MHz Transmitter. The calculate formula is

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] = [-20.97 \text{dBm}/5\text{mm}] * [\sqrt{f(0.43394\text{GHz})}] = [0.007998 \text{mW}/5\text{mm}] * [\sqrt{f(0.43394\text{GHz})}] = 0.001 < 3.0.$$

For 315MHz Transmitter. The calculate formula is

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] = [-25.23 \text{dBm}/5\text{mm}] * [\sqrt{f(0.315\text{GHz})}] = [0.002999 \text{mW}/5\text{mm}] * [\sqrt{f(0.315\text{GHz})}] = 0.0003 < 3.0.$$

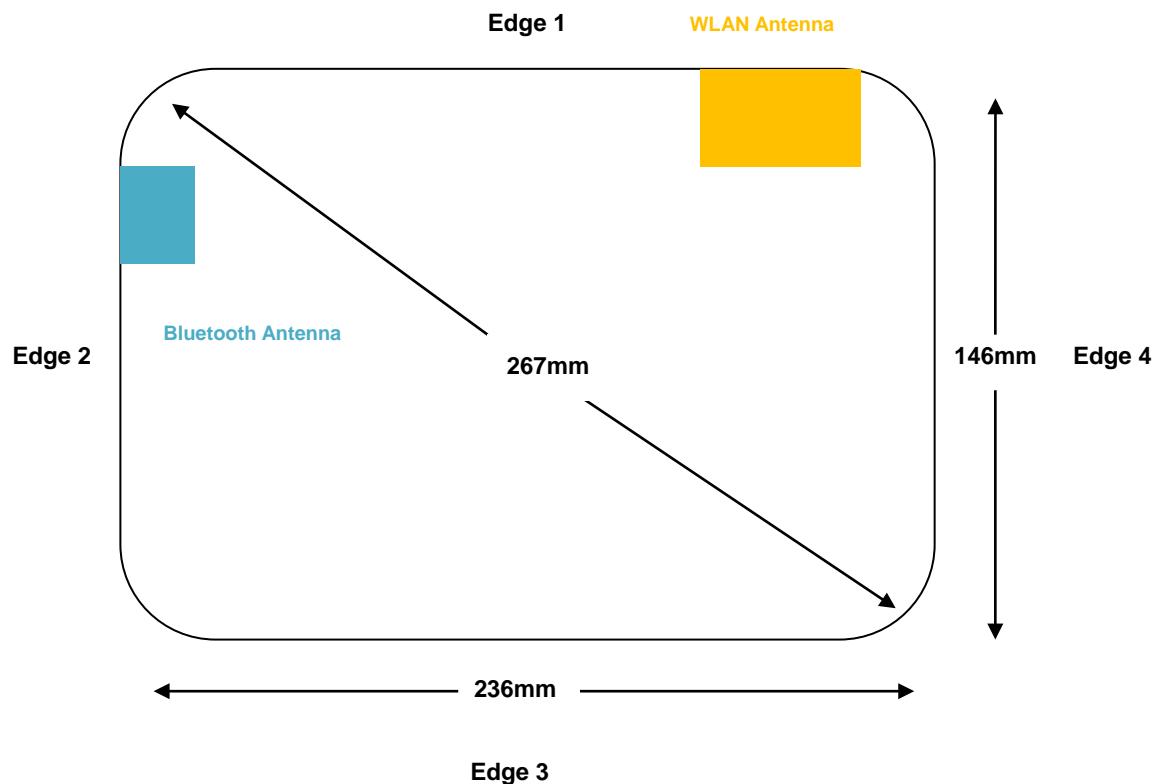
For 0.125MHz Transmitter. The calculate formula is

$$-12.84 \text{dBm} = 0.052 \text{mW} < 711 \text{mW}.$$

3. Base on the result of note 2, RF exposure evaluation of 433.94MHz, 315MHz and 0.125MHz are not required.



### 13. Antenna Location



Front View

Distance of The Antenna to the EUT surface and edge						
Antennas	Front	Back	Edge 1	Edge 2	Edge 3	Edge 4
WLAN	0mm	0mm	0mm	196mm	130mm	15mm
Bluetooth	0mm	0mm	20mm	0mm	96mm	210mm

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

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

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



Modulation	Frequency (GHz)	Position	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Power (mW)	Test distance (mm)	Result	exclusion thresholds	Standalone SAR Exclusion
WLAN 2.4G	2.437	Front	18	63.10	5	19.70	3.0	no
	2.437	Back	18	63.10	5	19.70	3.0	no
	2.437	Edge1	18	63.10	5	19.70	3.0	no
	2.437	Edge2	18	63.10	196	0.50	3.0	yes
	2.437	Edge3	18	63.10	130	0.76	3.0	yes
	2.437	Edge4	18	63.10	15	6.57	3.0	no
Bluetooth	2.402	Front	14	25.12	5	7.85	3.0	no
	2.402	Back	14	25.12	5	7.85	3.0	no
	2.402	Edge1	14	25.12	20	1.96	3.0	yes
	2.402	Edge2	14	25.12	5	7.85	3.0	no
	2.402	Edge3	14	25.12	96	0.41	3.0	yes
	2.402	Edge4	14	25.12	210	0.19	3.0	yes

## Remark:

1. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion
2. Per KDB 648474, if overall diagonal dimension of the display section of a tablet lager than 20 cm, no need consider Hotspot mode.



## 14. Results and Test photos :

### 14.1 SAR result summary:

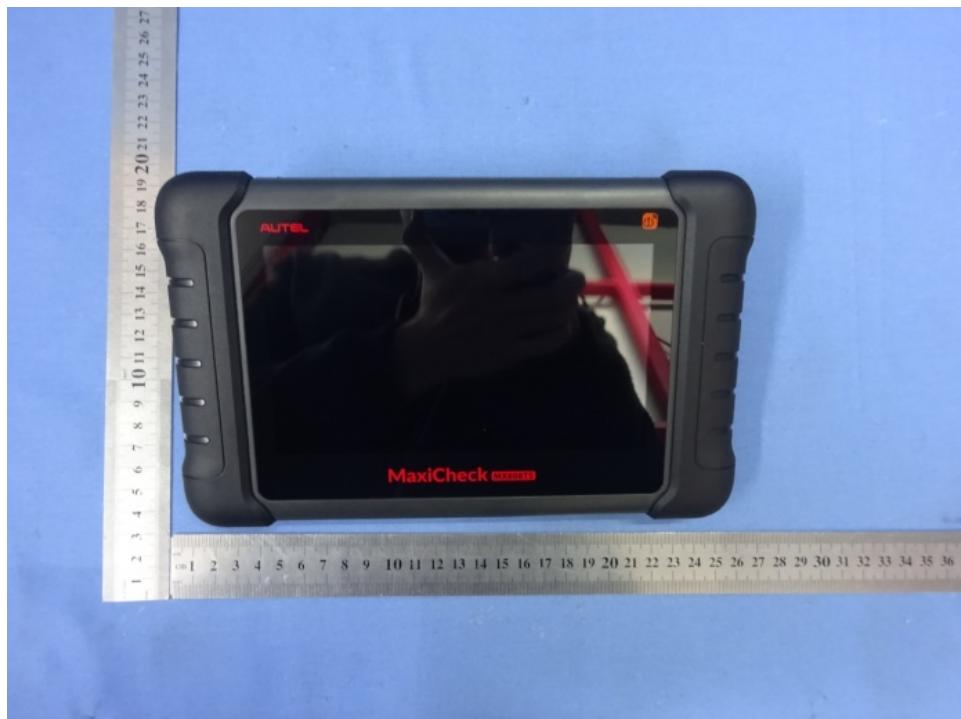
Body (0mm between DUT and Flat Phantom)

Test Case of Body			Meas. Power (dBm)	Target Power (dBm)	Factor	Duty Cycle Factor	Meas. SAR (W/kg) 1g Avg.	Scale SAR (W/kg)	Power Drift $<\pm 0.2$ dB	Plot
Band	Test Position	CH								
WLAN 2.4G	Front	Ch6	16.64	18.00	1.368	1	0.083	0.114	0.15	
	Back	Ch6	16.64	18.00	1.368	1	0.261	0.357	-0.11	
	Edge 1	Ch6	16.64	18.00	1.368	1	0.38	<b>0.520</b>	0.08	#1
	Edge 4	Ch6	16.64	18.00	1.368	1	0.057	0.078	-0.09	
Bluetooth	Front	Ch0	12.01	14.00	1.166	1.176	0.028	0.033	0.15	
	Back	Ch0	12.01	14.00	1.166	1.176	0.016	0.019	0.13	
	Edge 2	Ch0	12.01	14.00	1.166	1.176	0.156	<b>0.182</b>	-0.08	#2

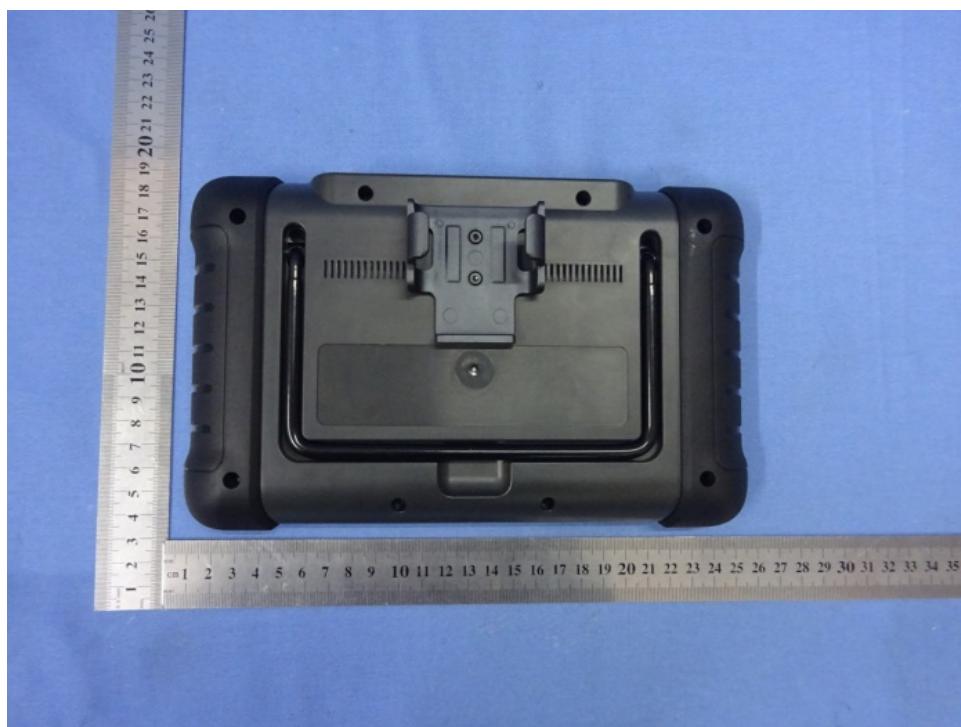
Note: Referring to KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02 the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, so SAR is not required for the 2.4GHz OFDM.



14.2 DUT photos:



Front



Back



**15. Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations:**

For the EUT, the WLAN antenna and Bluetooth antenna do not support simultaneous transmission.

**16. Equipment List:**

NO.	Instrument	Manufacturer	Model	S/N	Cal. Date	Cal. Due Date
1	E-field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	3836	Jul 7 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jul 6 <sup>th</sup> 2017
2	Dielectric Probe Kit	Speag	DAK	1038	N/A	N/A
3	DAE	Speag	DAE4	760	Jun 24 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jun 23 <sup>th</sup> 2017
4	Robot	Stabuli	TX60L	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Device Holder	Speag	SD000H0 1HA	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Vector Network	Agilent	E5071C	MY461076 15	Jul 7 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jul 6 <sup>th</sup> 2017
7	Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	MY490722 79	Jul 7 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jul 6 <sup>th</sup> 2017
8	Amplifier	Mini-circuit	ZHL-42W	QA098002	N/A	N/A
9	Power Meter	Agilent	N1419A	MY500015 63	Jul 8 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jul 7 <sup>th</sup> 2017
10	Power Meter	Agilent	E4416A	MY451008 30	July 7 <sup>th</sup> 2016	July 6 <sup>th</sup> 2017
11	Power Sensor	Agilent	N8481H	MY510200 10	Jul 8 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jul 7 <sup>th</sup> 2017
12	Power Sensor	Agilent	E9323A	US404101 34	July 7 <sup>th</sup> 2016	July 6 <sup>th</sup> 2017
13	Directional Coupler	Agilent	772D	MY461512 75	Jul 7 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jul 6 <sup>th</sup> 2017
14	Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D	MY482206 07	Jul 7 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Jul 6 <sup>th</sup> 2017
15	Dipole 2450MHz	Speag	D2450V2	955	Jan 8 <sup>th</sup> 2015	Jan 7 <sup>th</sup> 2018



## Appendix A. System validation plots:

Date: 2/5/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

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

**Program Name: System Performance Check at 2450 MHz Body**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.88 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 50.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(7.20, 7.20, 7.20); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.7 mW/g

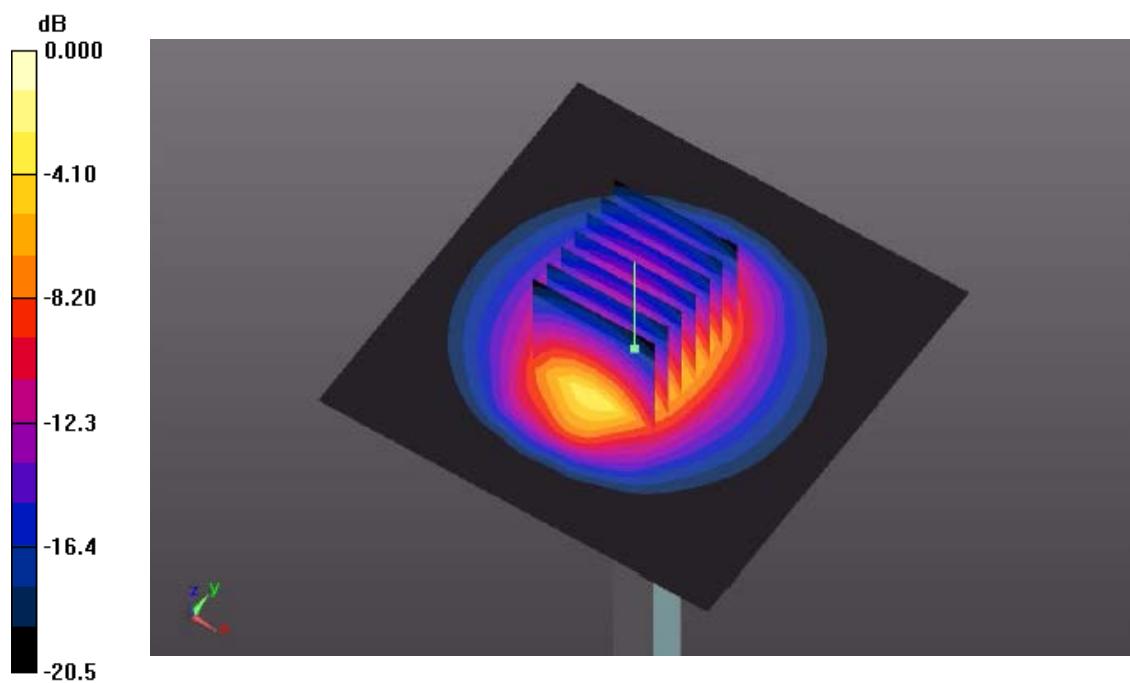
**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 88.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.011 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.7 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.38 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.9 mW/g



0 dB = 15.9mW/g



## Appendix B. SAR Test plots:

#1

Date: 2/5/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

### **WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Edge 1\_0mm\_Ch6**

Communication System: 802.11; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.87 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 50.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(7.20, 7.20, 7.20); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**Edge 1/Area Scan (51x151x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=12\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=12\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.61 mW/g

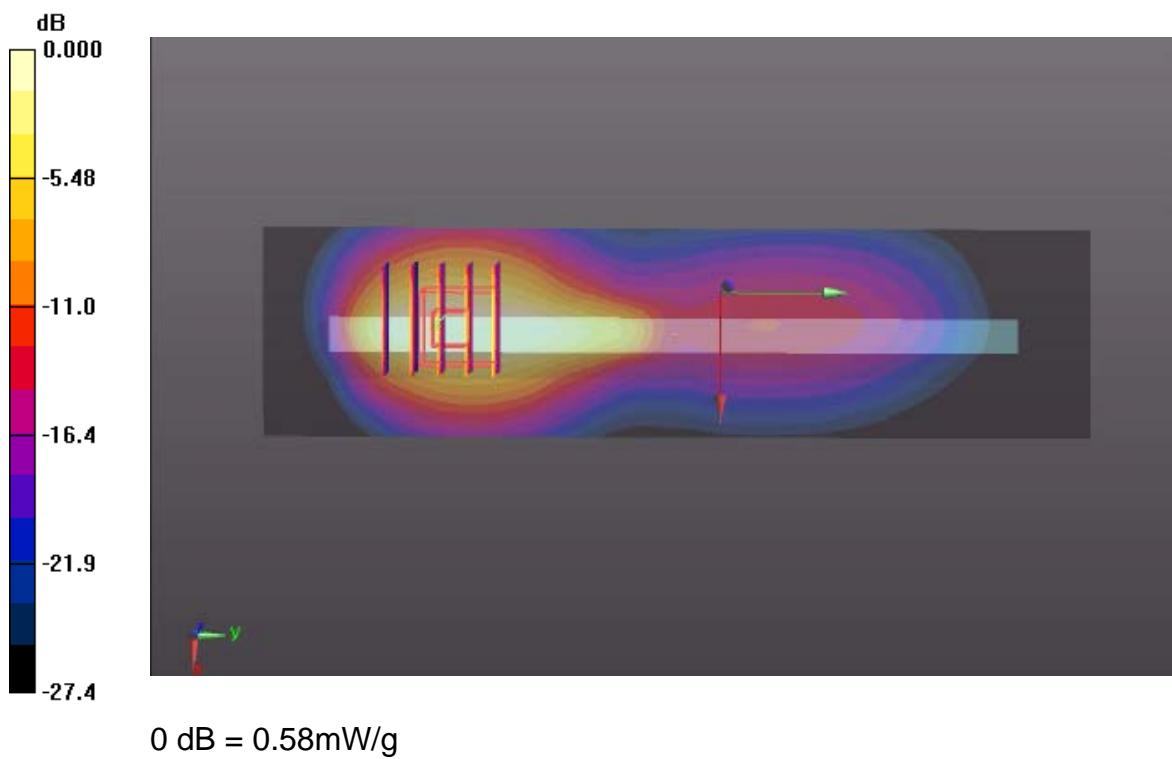
**Edge 1/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 3.28 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.65 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.38 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.17 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.58 mW/g





#2

Date: 2/5/2017

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

## **Bluetooth\_GFSK\_Edge 2\_0mm\_Ch0**

Communication System: 802.11; Frequency: 2402 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.2

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2402 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.76 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 51.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3836; ConvF(7.20, 7.20, 7.20); Calibrated: 7/7/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn760; Calibrated: 6/24/2016
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**Edge 2/Area Scan (51x101x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=12\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=12\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.31 mW/g

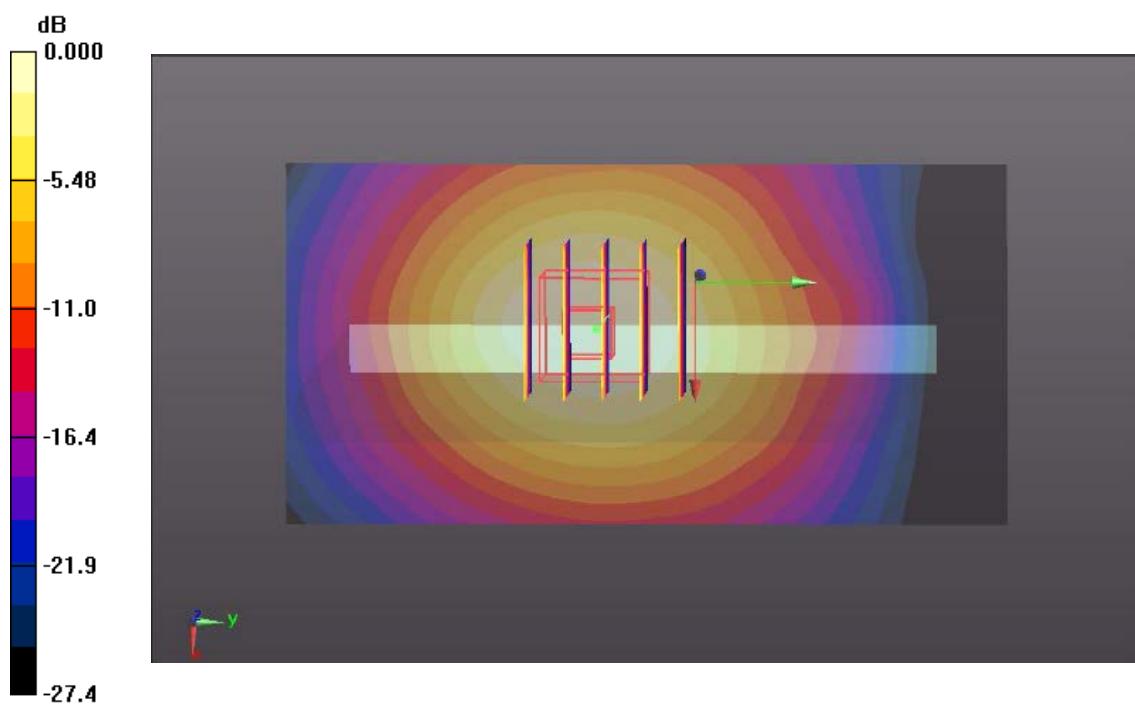
**Edge 2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 2.21 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.35 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.156 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.102 mW/g**

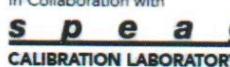
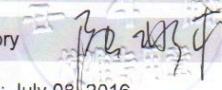
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.28 mW/g



0 dB = 0.28mW/g



## Appendix C. Probe Calibration Data:

 In Collaboration with  CALIBRATION LABORATORY		  中国认可 国际互认 校准 CALIBRATION CNAS L0570	
Client	Sunway	Certificate No: Z16-97101	
CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE			
Object	EX3DV4 - SN:3836		
Calibration Procedure(s)	FD-Z11-2-004-01 Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes		
Calibration date:	July 07, 2016		
This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.			
All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%.			
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	13-Mar-16(CTTL, No.J16X01547)	Mar-18
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	13-Mar-16(CTTL, No.J16X01548)	Mar-18
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	26-Aug-15(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Aug15)	Aug-16
DAE4	SN 1331	21-Jan-16(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1331_Jan16)	Jan -17
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04776)	Jun-17
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00894)	Jan -17
Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	
Issued: July 08, 2016			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



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**Glossary:**

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

Connector Angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

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

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

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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



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# Probe EX3DV4

SN: 3836

Calibrated: July 07, 2016

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3836

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm( $\mu$ V/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>A</sup>	0.40	0.46	0.43	$\pm$ 10.8%
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	93.2	100.2	98.0	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ $\mu$ V	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	167.8	$\pm$ 2.0%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		182.5	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		176.7	

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

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

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

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



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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3836

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.43	9.43	9.43	0.30	0.80	± 12%
835	41.5	0.90	9.42	9.42	9.42	0.15	1.58	± 12%
900	41.5	0.97	9.03	9.03	9.03	0.15	1.46	± 12%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.04	8.04	8.04	0.14	1.63	± 12%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.60	7.60	7.60	0.16	1.59	± 12%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.45	7.45	7.45	0.53	0.68	± 12%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.07	7.07	7.07	0.54	0.71	± 12%
2600	39.0	1.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	0.61	0.66	± 12%
5200	36.0	4.66	5.32	5.32	5.32	0.40	1.42	± 13%
5300	35.9	4.76	5.13	5.13	5.13	0.40	1.40	± 13%
5500	35.6	4.96	4.85	4.85	4.85	0.40	1.35	± 13%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.59	4.59	4.59	0.40	1.45	± 13%
5800	35.3	5.27	4.71	4.71	4.71	0.40	1.45	± 13%

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

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

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



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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3836

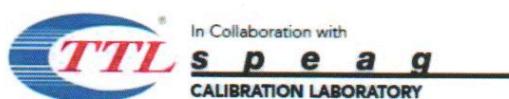
### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.38	9.38	9.38	0.30	0.85	± 12%
835	55.2	0.97	9.25	9.25	9.25	0.17	1.44	± 12%
900	55.0	1.05	8.95	8.95	8.95	0.14	1.60	± 12%
1750	53.4	1.49	7.64	7.64	7.64	0.17	1.71	± 12%
1900	53.3	1.52	7.33	7.33	7.33	0.18	1.80	± 12%
2300	52.9	1.81	7.45	7.45	7.45	0.51	0.80	± 12%
2450	52.7	1.95	7.20	7.20	7.20	0.62	0.70	± 12%
2600	52.5	2.16	6.99	6.99	6.99	0.52	0.79	± 12%
5200	49.0	5.30	4.83	4.83	4.83	0.50	1.25	± 13%
5300	48.9	5.42	4.60	4.60	4.60	0.50	1.35	± 13%
5500	48.6	5.65	4.32	4.32	4.32	0.50	1.35	± 13%
5600	48.5	5.77	4.20	4.20	4.20	0.50	1.40	± 13%
5800	48.2	6.00	4.30	4.30	4.30	0.50	1.30	± 13%

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

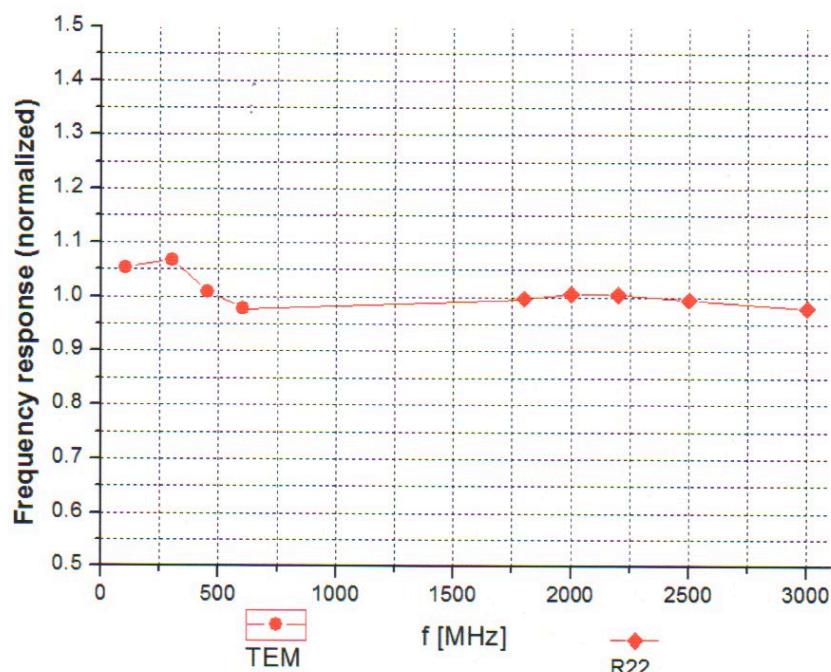
<sup>F</sup> At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to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

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



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



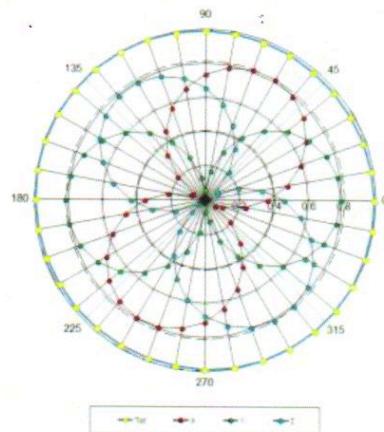
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 7.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )



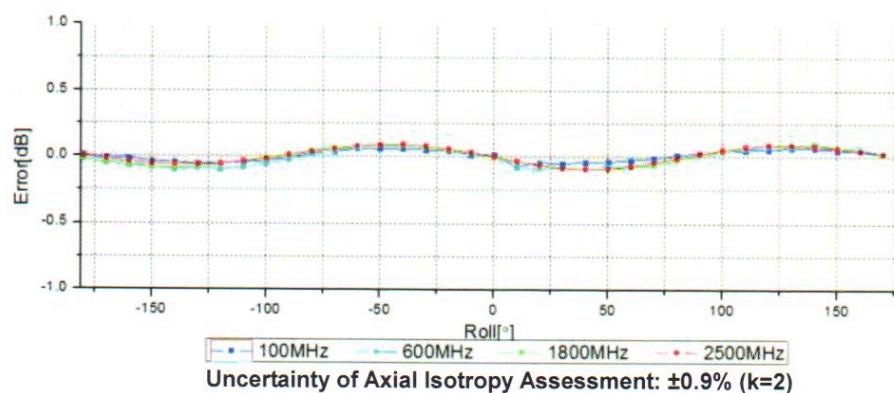
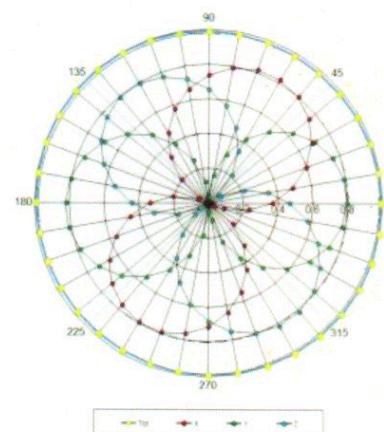
Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2218 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2209  
E-mail: [cttl@chinattl.com](mailto:cttl@chinattl.com) [Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)

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

f=600 MHz, TEM



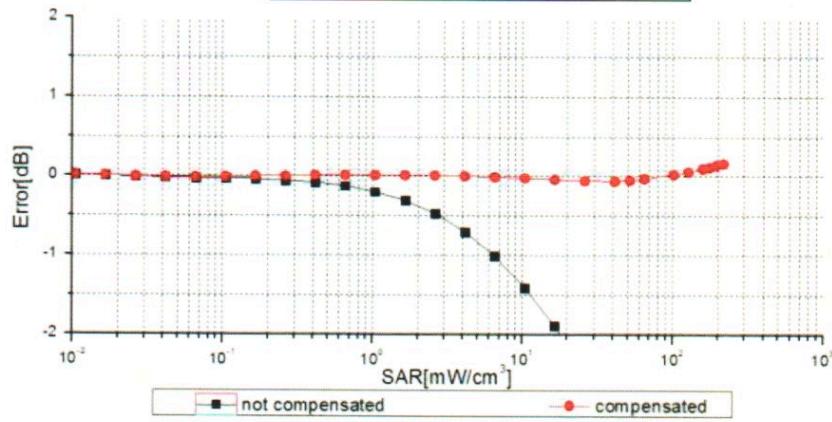
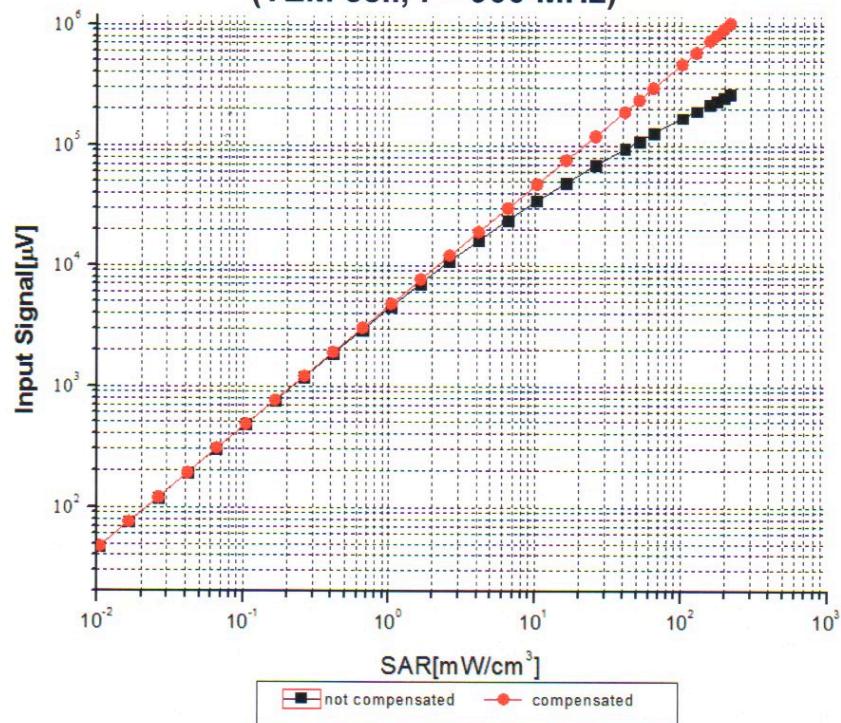
f=1800 MHz, R22





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### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)



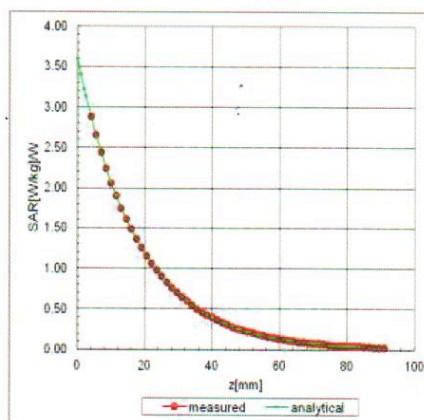
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.9\%$  ( $k=2$ )



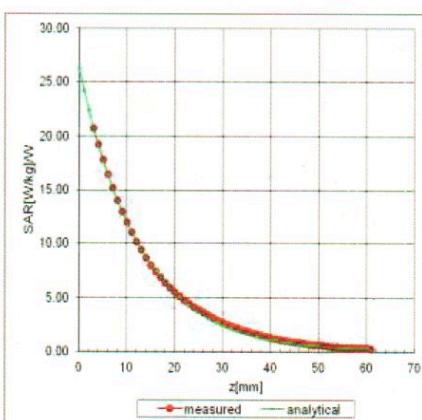
Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2218 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2209  
E-mail: ctll@chinattl.com [Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)

## Conversion Factor Assessment

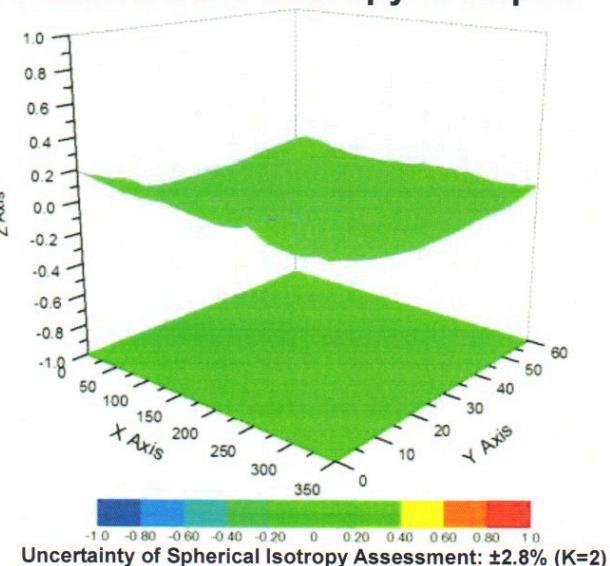
f=900 MHz, WGLS R9(H\_convF)



f=1900 MHz, WGLS R22(H\_convF)



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid





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E-mail: [ctl@chinattl.com](mailto:ctl@chinattl.com) [Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)

## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3836

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	47.9
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm



## Appendix D. DAE Calibration Data:



In Collaboration with  
**S p e a g**  
CALIBRATION LABORATORY

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2218 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2209  
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com [Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)



中国认可  
国际互认  
校准  
CALIBRATION  
CNAS L0570

Client : Sunway

Certificate No: Z16-97100

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object DAE4 - SN: 760

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

Calibration date: June 24, 2016

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature( $22\pm3$ )°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	06-July-15 (CTTL, No:J15X04257)	July-16

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

Issued: June 25, 2016

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



Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2218 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2209  
E-mail: [ctl@chinattl.com](mailto:ctl@chinattl.com) Http://www.chinattl.cn

## Glossary:

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

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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



# SHENZHEN SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD

Report NO: TS201702003

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## DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB =  $6.1\mu V$ , full range =  $-100...+300 mV$   
Low Range: 1LSB =  $61nV$ , full range =  $-1.....+3mV$

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$403.785 \pm 0.15\% (k=2)$	$405.082 \pm 0.15\% (k=2)$	$405.373 \pm 0.15\% (k=2)$
Low Range	$3.97148 \pm 0.7\% (k=2)$	$3.98467 \pm 0.7\% (k=2)$	$3.96141 \pm 0.7\% (k=2)$

## Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$248.5^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
---	---------------------------



## Appendix E. Dipole Calibration Data:

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client SMQ (Auden)

Certificate No: D2450V2-955\_Jan15/2

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE (Replacement of No: D2450V2-955\_Jan15)**

Object D2450V2 - SN: 955

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

Calibration date: January 08, 2015

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

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

## Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 54206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

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

Issued: February 10, 2015

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



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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

#### Glossary:

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

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

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

#### Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

**Measurement Conditions**

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

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

**Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

**SAR result with Head TSL**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.4 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.12 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.4 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

**Body TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

**SAR result with Body TSL**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.8 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.7 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.36 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.0 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

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

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

**Antenna Parameters with Body TSL**

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

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

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

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

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

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

**Additional EUT Data**

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	August 05, 2014



## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 08.01.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

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

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

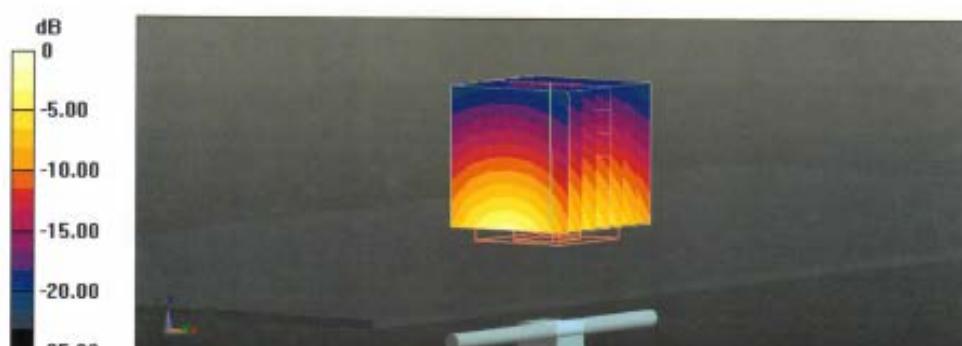
**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$ 

Reference Value = 101.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.12 W/kg**

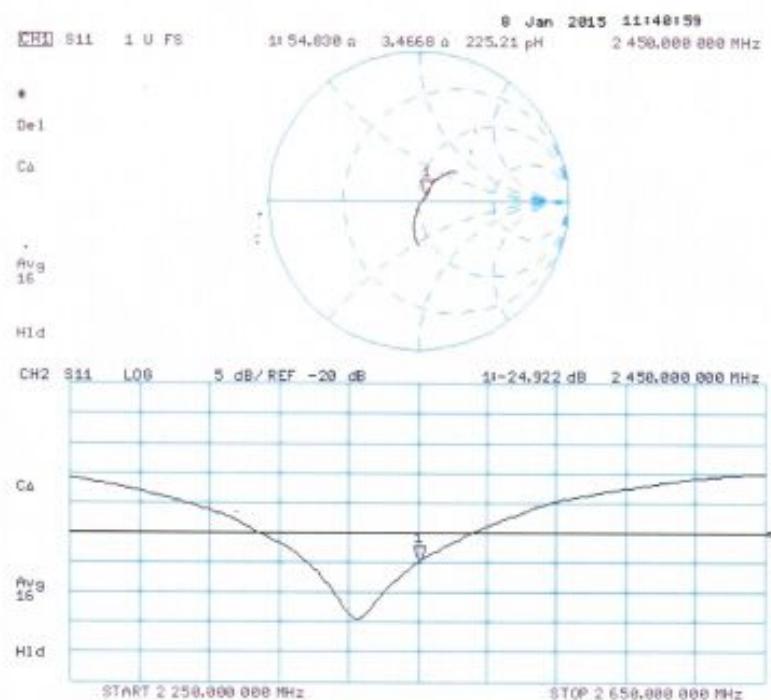
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.5 W/kg



0 dB = 17.5 W/kg = 12.43 dBW/kg



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 08.01.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 2.03 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 51$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.17, 4.17, 4.17); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

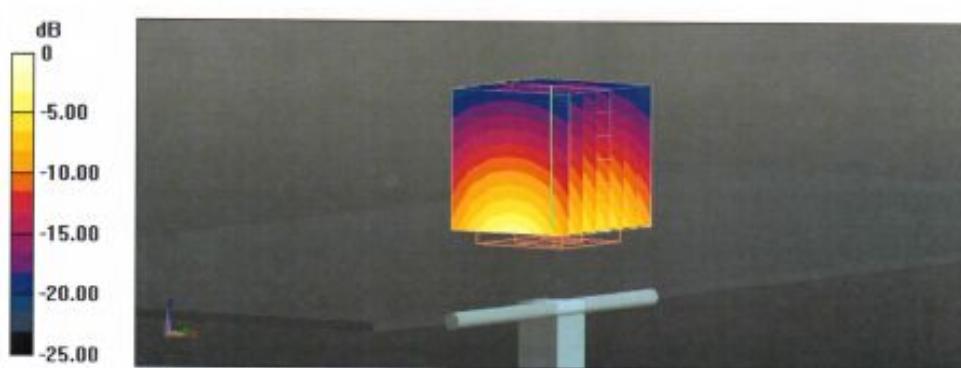
Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 97.96 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.36 W/kg

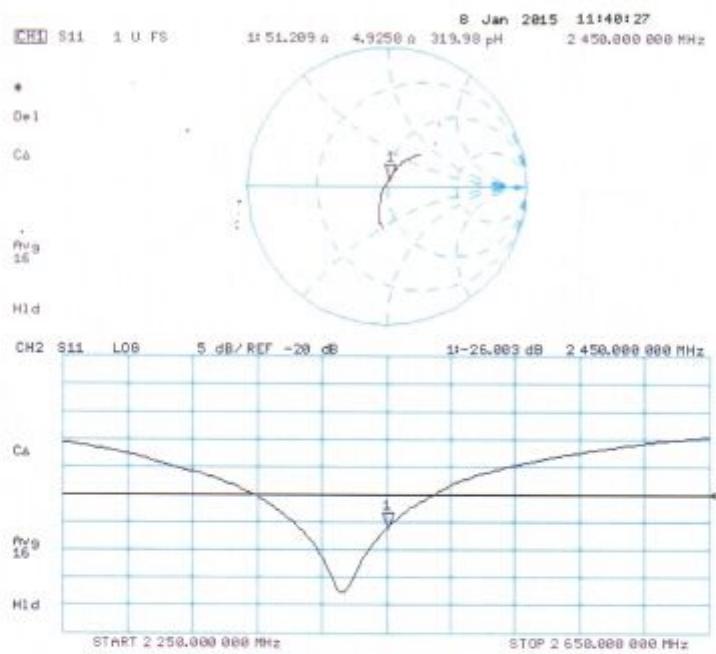
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.3 W/kg



0 dB = 18.3 W/kg = 12.62 dBW/kg



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



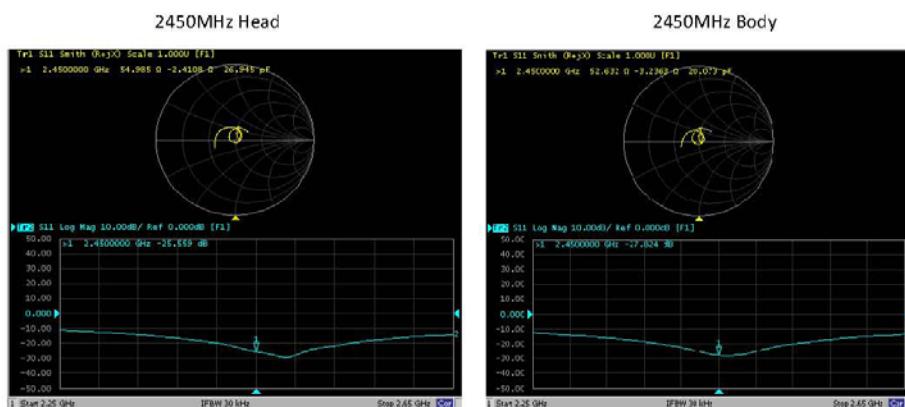
**D2450V2, serial no. 955 Extended Dipole Calibrations**

Referring to KDB 865664D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

D2450V2, serial no. 955								
	2450 Head				2450 Body			
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2015-1-8	-24.9		54.8		-26.0		51.2	
2016-1-2	-26.1	-4.8	55.6	0.8	-27.1	-4.2	52.1	0.9
2016-12-20	-25.6	-2.8	55.0	0.2	-27.8	-6.9	52.6	1.4

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

<Dipole Verification Data>- D2450V2, serial no. 955





June 26, 2013

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

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

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



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

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