

Appendix for the SAR Test Report

Dosimetric Assessment of the Portable Device SC14S from Dialog (FCC ID: Y82-SC14S)

According to the FCC Requirements Calibration Data

December 01, 2014

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S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
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S Swiss Calibration Service

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client IMST

Certificate No: ET3-1579_Jan14

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object ET3DV6R - SN:1579

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

Calibration date: January 28, 2014

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01737)	Apr-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01735)	Apr-14
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01738)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3013_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 660	13-Dec-13 (No. DAE4-660_Dec13)	Dec-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			
Issued: January 28, 2014			



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Glossary:

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

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe ET3DV6R

SN:1579

Manufactured: May 7, 2001
Calibrated: January 28, 2014

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6R - SN:1579

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.87	1.86	1.61	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	97.2	96.6	98.6	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	151.3	$\pm 1.4 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		191.4	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		188.4	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6R - SN:1579

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	43.5	0.87	7.33	7.33	7.33	0.25	2.76	± 13.3 %
750	41.9	0.89	6.89	6.89	6.89	0.27	3.00	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.42	6.42	6.42	0.30	3.00	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.43	5.43	5.43	0.80	1.93	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.19	5.19	5.19	0.80	2.04	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.80	2.03	± 12.0 %

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

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6R - SN:1579

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	56.7	0.94	7.58	7.58	7.58	0.19	2.19	± 13.3 %
750	55.5	0.96	6.46	6.46	6.46	0.28	2.87	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.25	6.25	6.25	0.30	3.00	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.80	2.44	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.49	4.49	4.49	0.80	2.40	± 12.0 %
1950	53.3	1.52	4.57	4.57	4.57	0.80	2.38	± 12.0 %

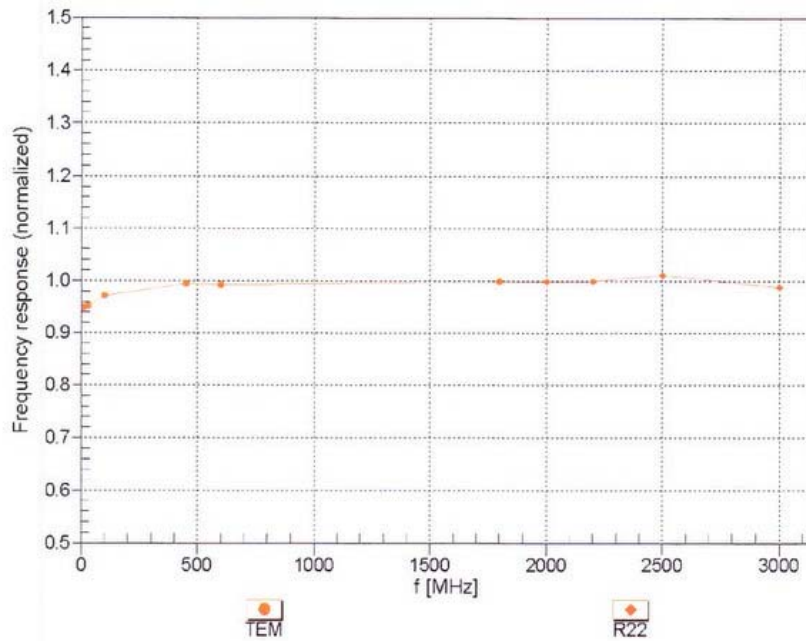
^C Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

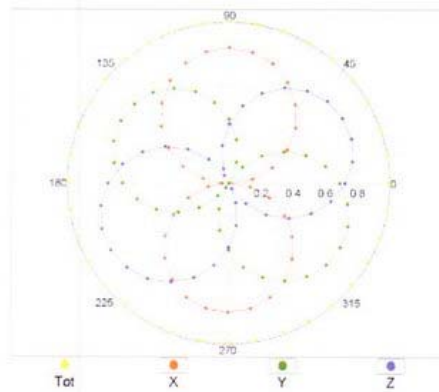
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



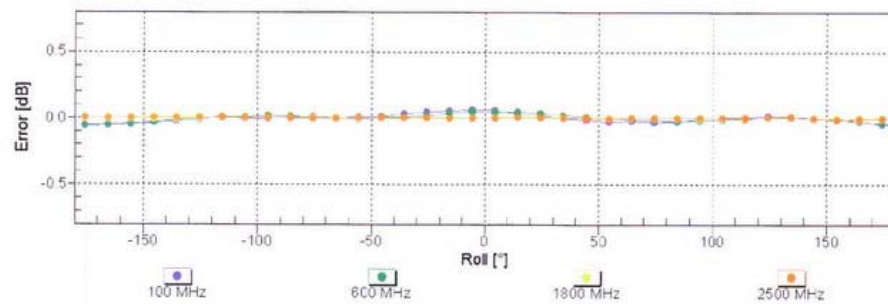
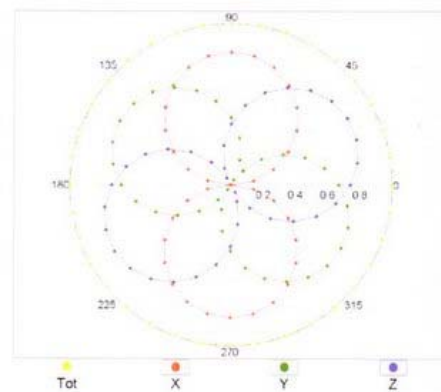
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

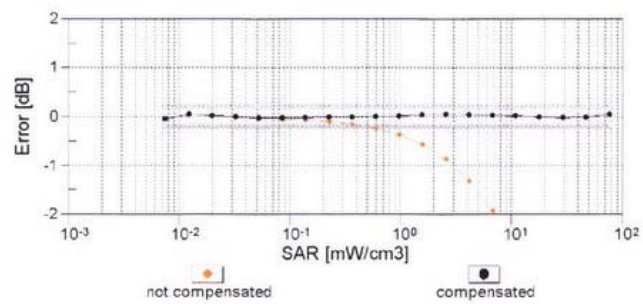
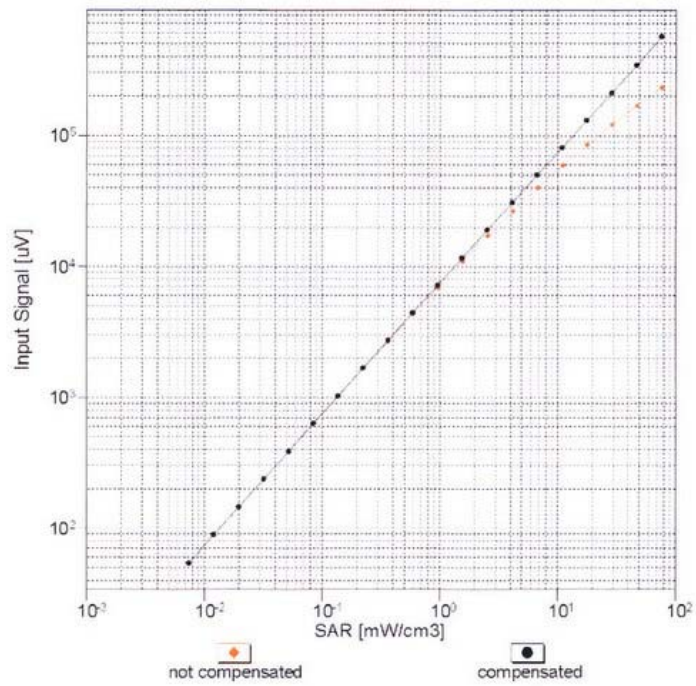
f=600 MHz,TEM



f=1800 MHz,R22

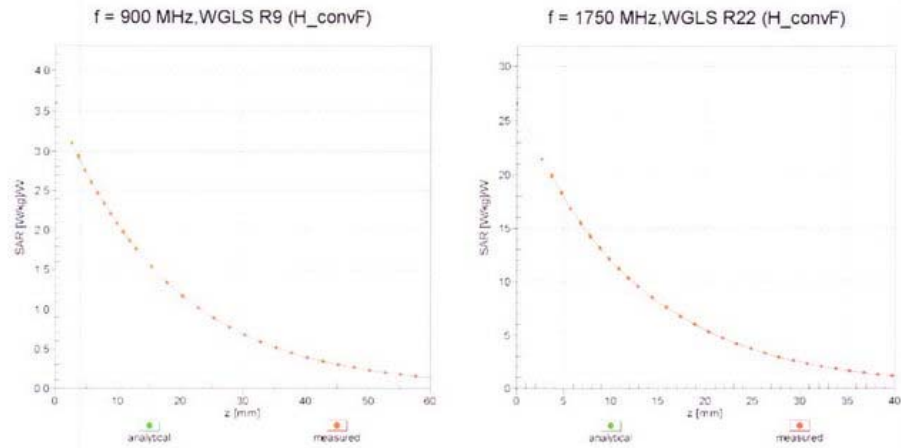
**Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)**

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell , $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$)



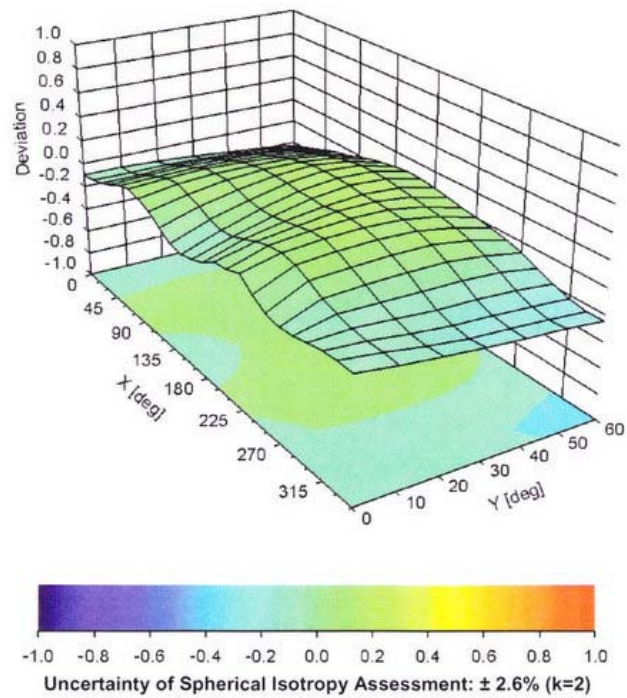
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6R - SN:1579**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-105.6
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	6.8 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	4 mm

The Testcenter facility 'Dosimetric Test Lab' within IMST GmbH is accredited by the German National 'Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle GmbH (DAkkS)' for testing according to the scope as listed in the accreditation certificate: D-PL-12139-01-01.

Calibration Certificate

Certificate No: Cal_D1900V2_SN5d051_Sep2013_V2

Object: D1900V2 SN: 5d051

Date of Calibration: September 25, 2013

Next Calibration: September 2015

Object Condition: In Tolerance

Calibration Equipment used:

Test Equipment	Serial Number	Last calibration	Calibrated by	Next calibration
Powermeter E4416A	GB41050414	Nov 12	Rohde&Schwarz (262487-D-K-15012-01-00-2012-11)	Nov 14
Power Sensor E9301H	US40010212	Nov 12	Rohde&Schwarz (262492-D-K-15012-01-00-2012-11)	Nov 14
Powermeter E4417A	GB41050441	Nov 12	Rohde&Schwarz (262488-D-K-15012-01-00-2012-11)	Nov 14
Power Sensor E9301A	MY41495584	Nov 12	Rohde&Schwarz (262489-D-K-15012-01-00-2012-11)	Nov 14
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46103220	Jul 13	Rohde&Schwarz (11-300285997)	Jul 15
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3536	Sep 12	SPEAG (EX3-3536_Sep12)	Sep 13
DAE3	SN 335	Feb 13	SPEAG (DAE3-335_Feb13)	Feb 14

Calibration is performed according to the following standards:**IEEE 1528-2003**

"IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial - Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communication Devices: Measurement Technique", December 2003

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 3GHz)", February 2005

IEC 62209-2

"Evaluation of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices in the Frequency Range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz: Human models, Instrumentation, and Procedures ", Part 2: "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for including accessories and multiple transmitters" Edition 1.0, 2010-01

Additional Documentation: DASY 4/5 System Handbook

prepared by:



Alexander Rahn
test engineer

reviewed by:



André van den Bosch
quality assurance engineer

Measurement Conditions		
DASY Version:	Dasy 4;	V4.7
Phantom:	SAM Phantom	1059
Distance Dipole Center – TSL:	10mm	With spacer
Area Scan resolution	dx, dy = 10mm	
Zoom Scan resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5mm	
Frequency:	1900 MHz \pm 1MHz	

Head TSL Parameters			
	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL Parameters	22.0	40.00	1.40
Measured Head TSL Parameters	21.8	41.4 \pm 6%	1.43 S/m \pm 6%

SAR Result with Head TSL			
Averaged over 1g	SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.80 mW/g
	SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	39.20 mW/g
	SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.01 mW/g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)
Averaged over 10g	SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.93 mW/g
	SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	19.72 mW/g
	SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.66 mW/g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL Parameters			
	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL Parameters	22.0	53.30	1.52
Measured Body TSL Parameters	21.7	55.00 \pm 6%	1.51 S/m \pm 6%

SAR Result with Body TSL			
Averaged over 1g	SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.53 mW/g
	SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	38.12 mW/g
	SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	38.54 mW/g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)
Averaged over 10g	SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.85 mW/g
	SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	19.40 mW/g
	SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.54 mW/g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

General Antenna Parameters		
Antenna Parameters with Head TSL	Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.6 Ω + 0.21 j Ω
	Return Loss	-32.05 dB
Antenna Parameter with Body TSL	Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.4 Ω – 0.83 j Ω
	Return Loss	-32.06 dB
<p>After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feed point 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.</p>		

Additional EUT Data	
Manufactured by:	SPEAG
Manufactured on:	May, 2004

SAR Result with Head TSL

Test Laboratory: IMST GmbH, DASY Blue (I); **File Name:** [250913_b_3536.da4](#)

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz SN: 5d051; **Type:** D1900V2; **Serial:** D1900V2 - SN5d051
Program Name: System Performance Check at 1900 MHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.43$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3536; ConvF(8.41, 8.41, 8.41); Calibrated: 24.09.2012
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn335; Calibrated: 18.02.2013
- Phantom: SAM Glycol 1176; Type: Speag; Serial: 1176
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.8 mW/g

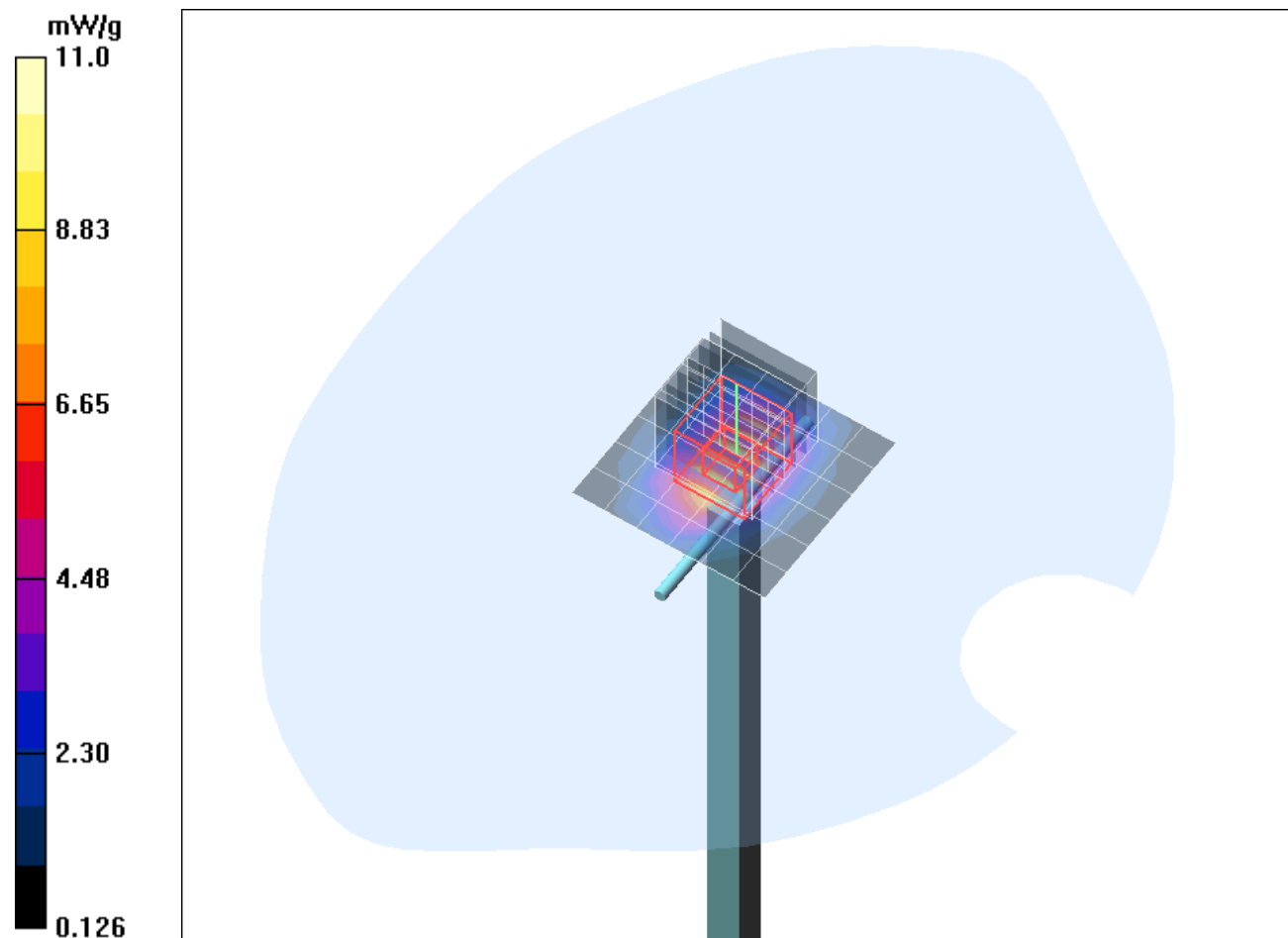
d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 87.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.014 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.8 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.93 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.0 mW/g



SAR Result with Body TSL

Test Laboratory: IMST GmbH, DASY Blue (I); **File Name:** [250913_b_3536.da4](#)

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz SN: 5d051; **Type:** D1900V2; **Serial:** D1900V2 - SN5d051
Program Name: System Performance Check at 1900 MHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3536; ConvF(8.4, 8.4, 8.4); Calibrated: 24.09.2012
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn335; Calibrated: 18.02.2013
- Phantom: SAM Glycol 1176; Type: Speag; Serial: 1176
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.8 mW/g

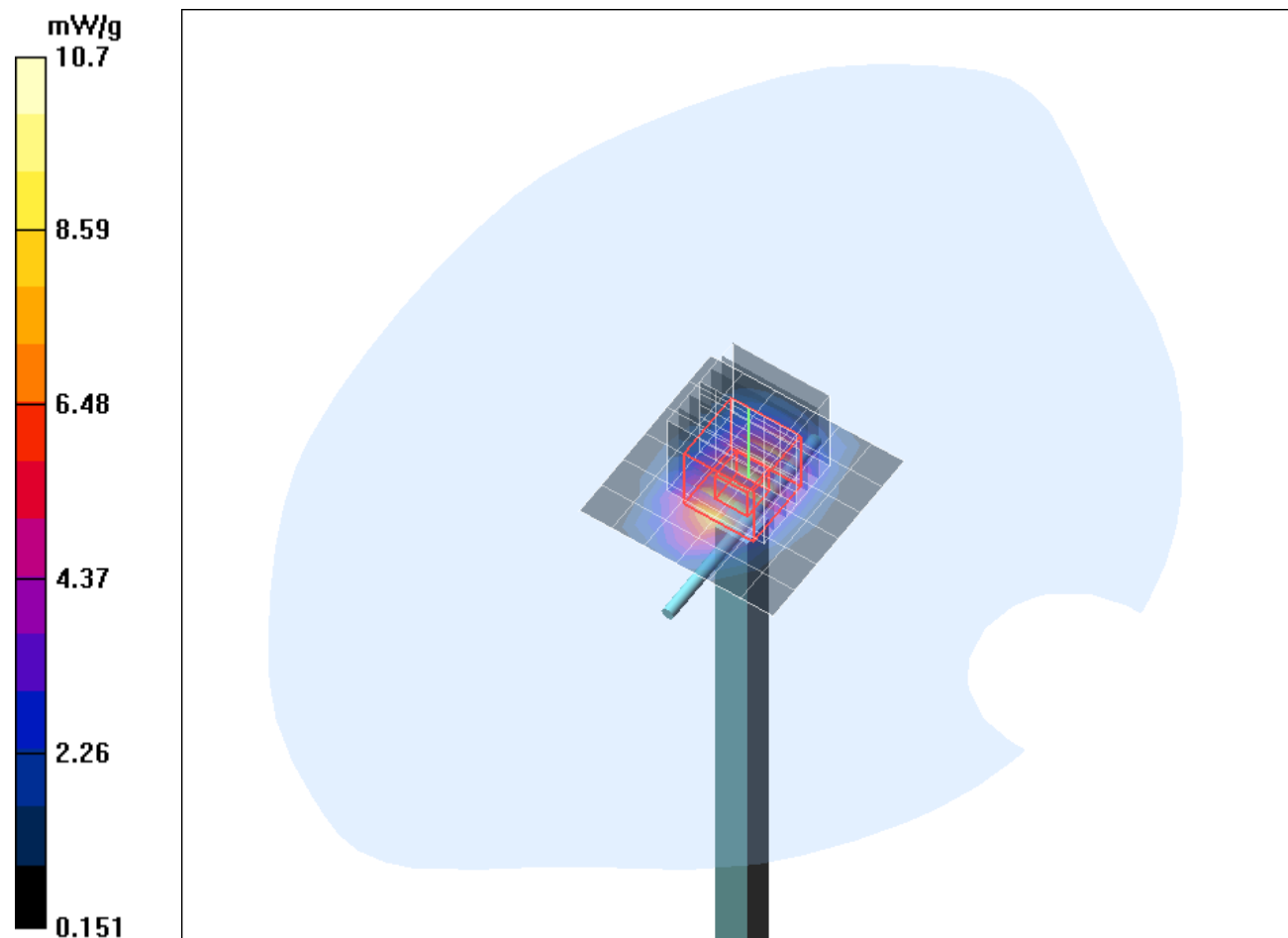
d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

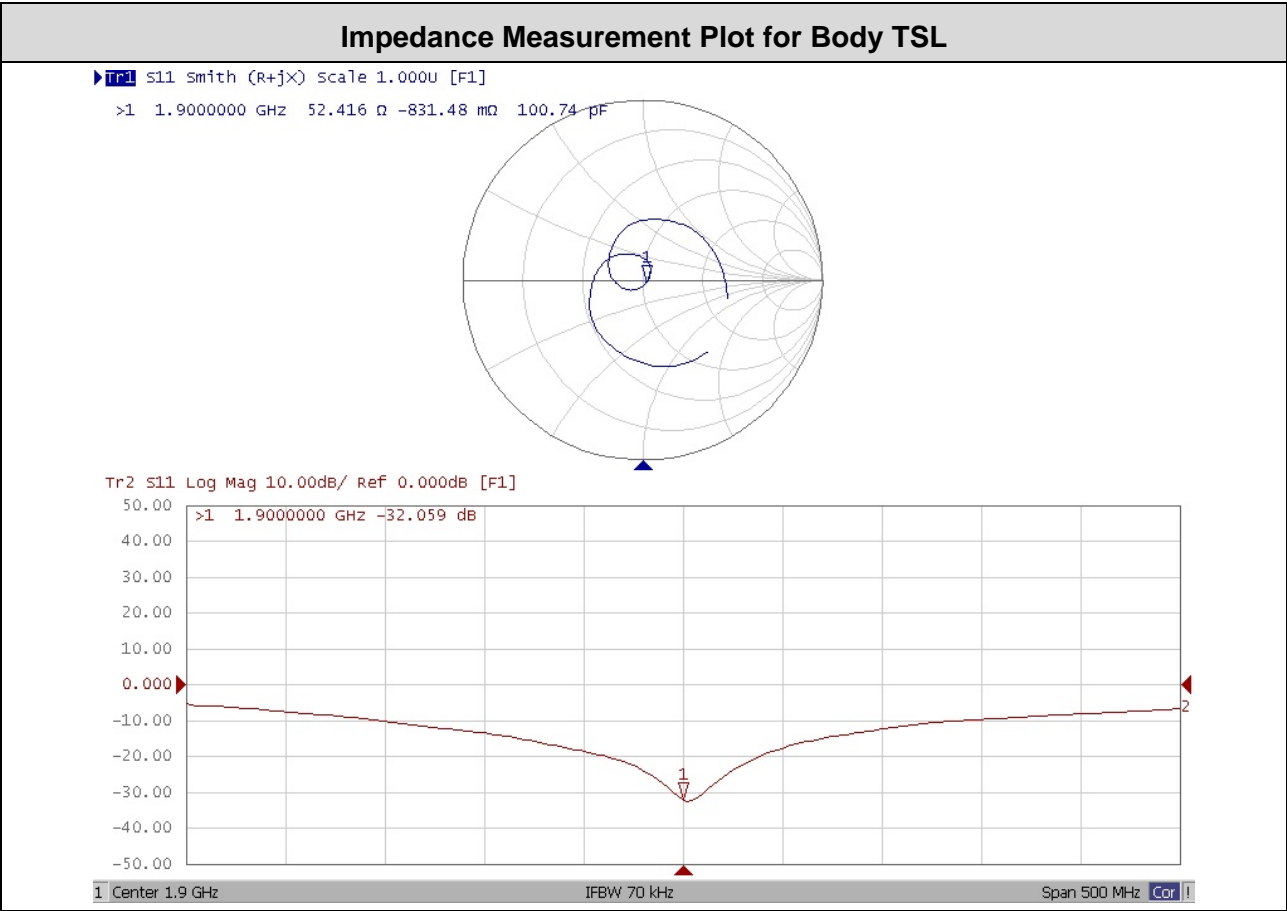
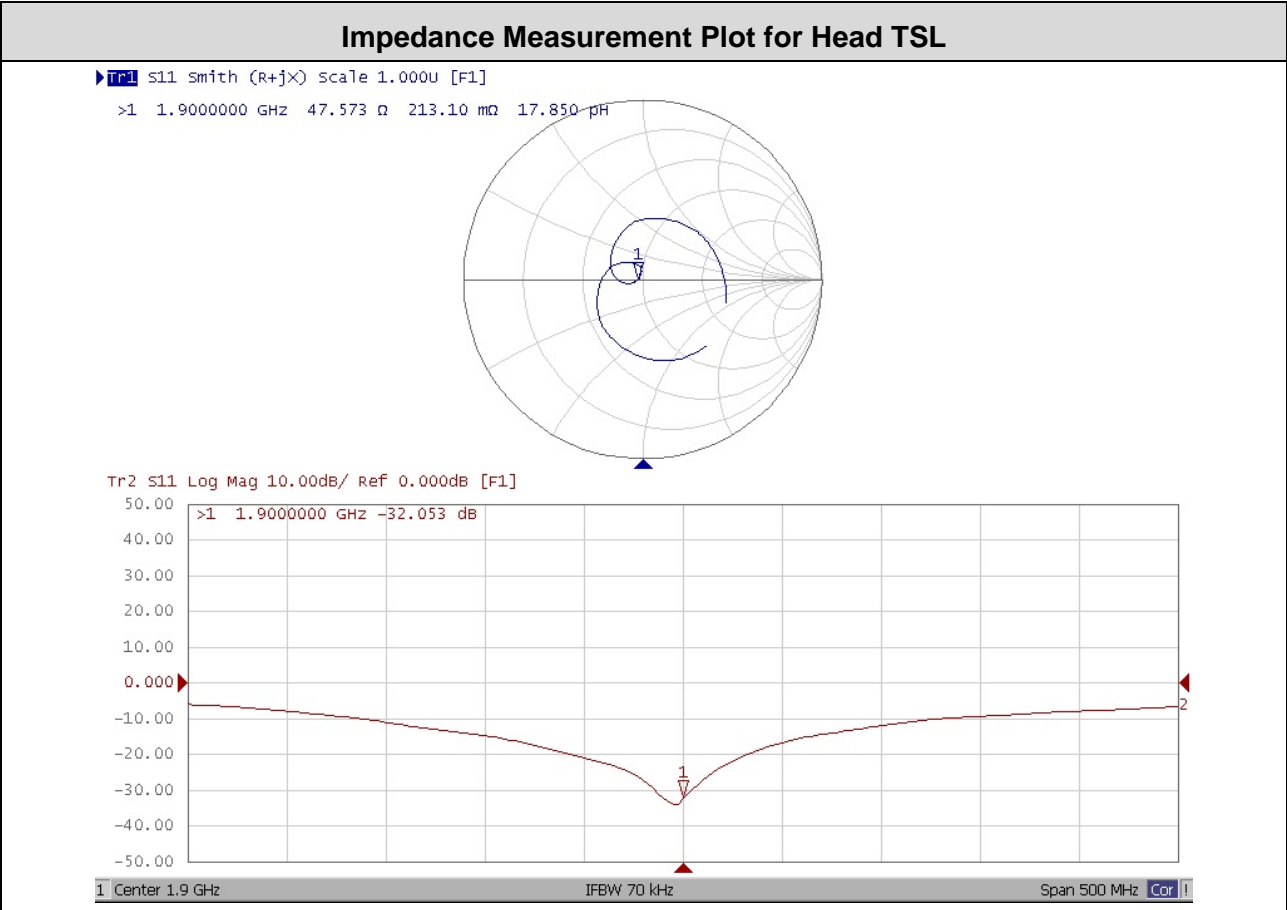
Reference Value = 85.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.022 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.53 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.85 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.7 mW/g

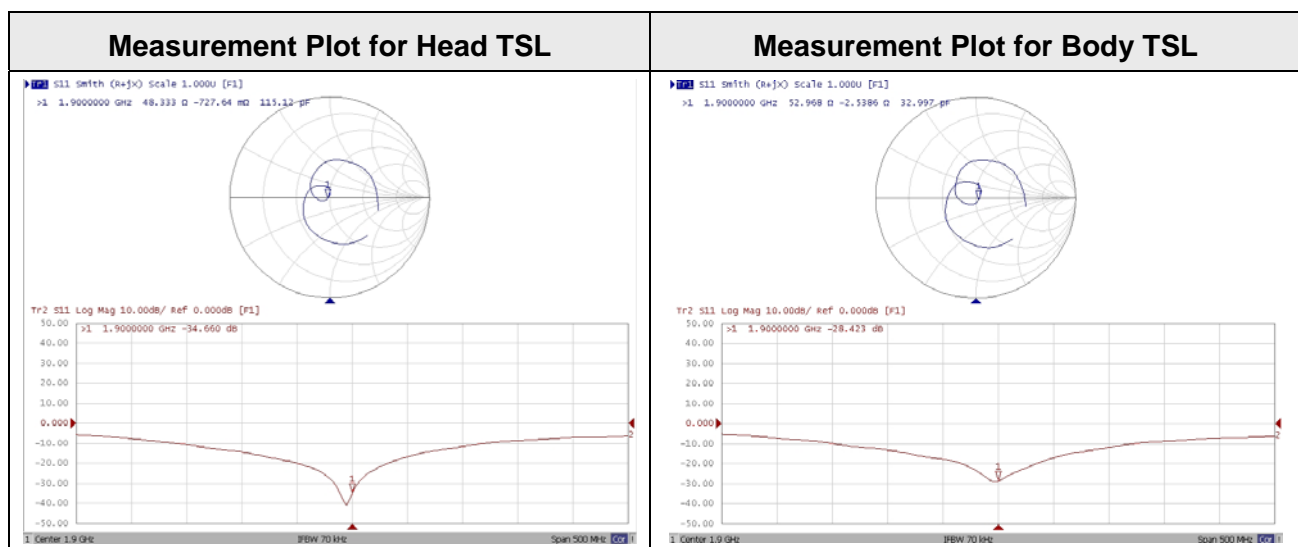




Extended Dipole Calibration for D1900V2, SN: 5d051

Referring to section 3.2.2 of KDB 865664 D01, the tables below contain the measurement results for the impedance and return loss of the dipole.

Justification of the Extended Calibration			
	Calibration Sept. 25, 2013	Verification Sept. 02, 2014	
1900 Head TSL	Target	Measured	Delta
Impedance, transformed to feed point	$47.6 \Omega + 0.21 j\Omega$	$48.3 \Omega - 0.73 j\Omega$	$R = 0.7 \Omega$, $X = -0.94 \Omega$
Return Loss	-32.05 dB	-34.66 dB	-8.1 %
1900 Body TSL	Target	Measured	Delta
Impedance, transformed to feed point	$52.4 \Omega - 0.83 j\Omega$	$53.0 \Omega - 2.54 j\Omega$	$R = 0.6 \Omega$, $X = -1.71 \Omega$
Return Loss	-32.06 dB	-28.42 dB	11.36%



The impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

The return loss is <-20 dB and within 20% of prior calibration.

Therefore the verification result supports extended dipole calibration.