



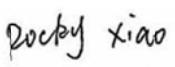
SAR EVALUATION REPORT

For

Hytera Communications Co.,Ltd.

HYT Tower, Hi-Tech Industrial Park North, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, China

FCC ID: YAMPT790EXF5

Report Type: Original report	Product Type: Ex Digital Radio
Test Engineer: <u>Rocky Xiao</u> 	
Report Number: <u>RDG150813005-20A</u>	
Report Date: <u>2015-09-06</u>	
Sula Huang 	
Reviewed By: <u>RF Leader</u>	
Prepared By: Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Dongguan) No.69 Pulongcun, Puxinhu Industrial Zone, Tangxia, Dongguan, Guangdong, China Tel: +86-769-86858888 Fax: +86-769-86858891 www.baclcorp.com.cn	

Note: This test report is prepared for the customer shown above and for the device described herein. It may not be duplicated or used in part without prior written consent from Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp.

Attestation of Test Results		
EUT Information	Company Name	Hytera Communications Co.,Ltd.
	EUT Description	Ex Digital Radio
	FCC ID	YAMPT790EXF5
	Model Number	PT790Ex F5
	Test Date	2015-09-02
Frequency (MHz)	Max. SAR Level(s) Reported	Limit(W/Kg)
809-824	Face up: 0.108W/kg(corrected by multiplying 50%) Body worn: 0.273W/kg(corrected by multiplying 50%)	8.0
854-869	Face up: 0.085W/kg(corrected by multiplying 50%) Body worn: 0.273W/kg(corrected by multiplying 50%)	
Applicable Standards	ANSI / IEEE C95.1: 2005 IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields,3 kHz to 300 GHz.	
	ANSI / IEEE C95.3: 2002 IEEE Recommended Practice for Measurements and Computations of Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields With Respect to Human Exposure to SuchFields,100 kHz—300 GHz.	
	IEC 62209-2:2010 Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices-Human models, instrumentation, and procedures-Part 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)	
	IEEE1528:2013 IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques	
	KDB procedures KDB 447498 D01 v05r02: Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies. KDB 865664 D01v01r03: SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01. KDB 643646D01 v01r01: SAR test Reduction Considerations for Occupational PTT Radios.	
<p>Note: This wireless device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for Occupational /Controlled Exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Standards and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and RF exposure KDB procedures.</p> <p>The results and statements contained in this report pertain only to the device(s) evaluated.</p>		

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY	4
EUT DESCRIPTION	5
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION	5
REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUILDELINE.....	6
SAR LIMITS	7
FACILITIES.....	8
DESCRIPTION OF TEST SYSTEM	9
EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION	14
EQUIPMENTS LIST & CALIBRATION INFORMATION	14
SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION.....	15
LIQUID VERIFICATION	15
SYSTEM ACCURACY VERIFICATION	18
SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA	19
EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY	21
TEST POSITIONS FOR DEVICE OPERATING NEXT TO A PERSON'S EAR.....	21
CHEEK/TOUCH POSITION	22
EAR/TILT POSITION	22
TEST POSITIONS FOR BODY-WORN AND OTHER CONFIGURATIONS	23
SAR EVALUATION PROCEDURE.....	24
TEST METHODOLOGY	24
CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT.....	25
PROVISION APPLICABLE	25
TEST PROCEDURE	25
MAXIMUM TARGET OUTPUT POWER	25
TEST RESULTS:	25
SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS.....	27
SAR TEST DATA.....	27
TEST RESULT:	27
SAR PLOTS (SUMMARY OF THE HIGHEST SAR VALUES).....	28
APPENDIX A – MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY	32
APPENDIX B – PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES.....	34
APPENDIX C – DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES	45
APPENDIX D – EUT TEST POSITION PHOTOS	53
LIQUID DEPTH \geq 15CM.....	53
FACE-UP 2.5 CM SEPARATION TO FLAT PHANTOM	53
BODY-BACK 0 CM TO FLAT PHANTOM.....	54
EUT – FRONT VIEW.....	55
EUT – BACK VIEW	55
EUT – LEFT VIEW	56
EUT – RIGHT VIEW	56
EUT – TOP VIEW	57
EUT – BOTTOM VIEW	57
EUT – UNCOVER VIEW	58
EUT – BATTERYVIEW	58
EUT – BATTERY LABEL VIEW	59
EUT – ANTENNA VIEW	59

DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Revision Number	Report Number	Description of Revision	Date of Revision
0	RDG150813005-20A	Original Report	2015-09-06

EWG

EUT DESCRIPTION

This report has been prepared on behalf of *Hytera Communications Co.,Ltd.* and their product *Ex Digital Radio*, FCC ID:YAMPT790EXF5, Model: PT790Ex F5 or the EUT(Equipment Under Test) as referred to in the rest of this report.

Technical Specification

Product Type:	Ex Digital Radio
Exposure Category:	Occupational/Controlled Exposure
Antenna Type(s):	External Antenna
Body-Worn Accessories:	Belt Clip, Headset Cable
Face-Head Accessories:	None
Modulation Type:	TDMA
Frequency Band:	809-824MHz TX&RX; 854-869MHz TX&RX;
Conducted RF Power:	High power: 28.59dBm Low power: 25.16 dBm
Dimensions (L*W*H):	155 mm (L)×65 mm (W)×51 mm (H)
Power Source:	7.4V Rechargeable Battery
Normal Operation:	FaceUp and Body-worn

Note: the device have two batteries, the 1800mAh battery was used for test, since the worst distance for body-worn.

REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUIDELINES

FCC:

The Report and Order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 1.6 mW/g as recommended by the ANSI/IEEE standard C95.1-1992 [6] for an uncontrolled environment (Paragraph 65). According to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guide-lines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields", released on Jun 29, 2001 by the FCC, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in North America is 1.6 mW/g average over 1 gram of tissue mass.

CE:

The order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 2 mW/g as recommended by EN62209-1 for an uncontrolled environment. According to the Standard, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in Europe is 2 mW/g average over 10 gram of tissue mass.

The test configurations were laid out on a specially designed test fixture to ensure the reproducibility of measurements. Each configuration was scanned for SAR. Analysis of each scan was carried out to characterize the above effects in the device.

SAR Limits

FCC Limit

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.60	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

CE Limit

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 10 g of tissue)	2.0	10
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

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

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

Occupational/Controlled environments Spatial Peak limit 8.0W/kg (FCC/IC) &10 W/kg(CE) applied to the EUT.

FACILITIES

The Test site used by Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Dongguan) to collect test data is located on the No.69 Pulongcun, Puxinhu Industrial Zone, Tangxia, Dongguan, Guangdong, China

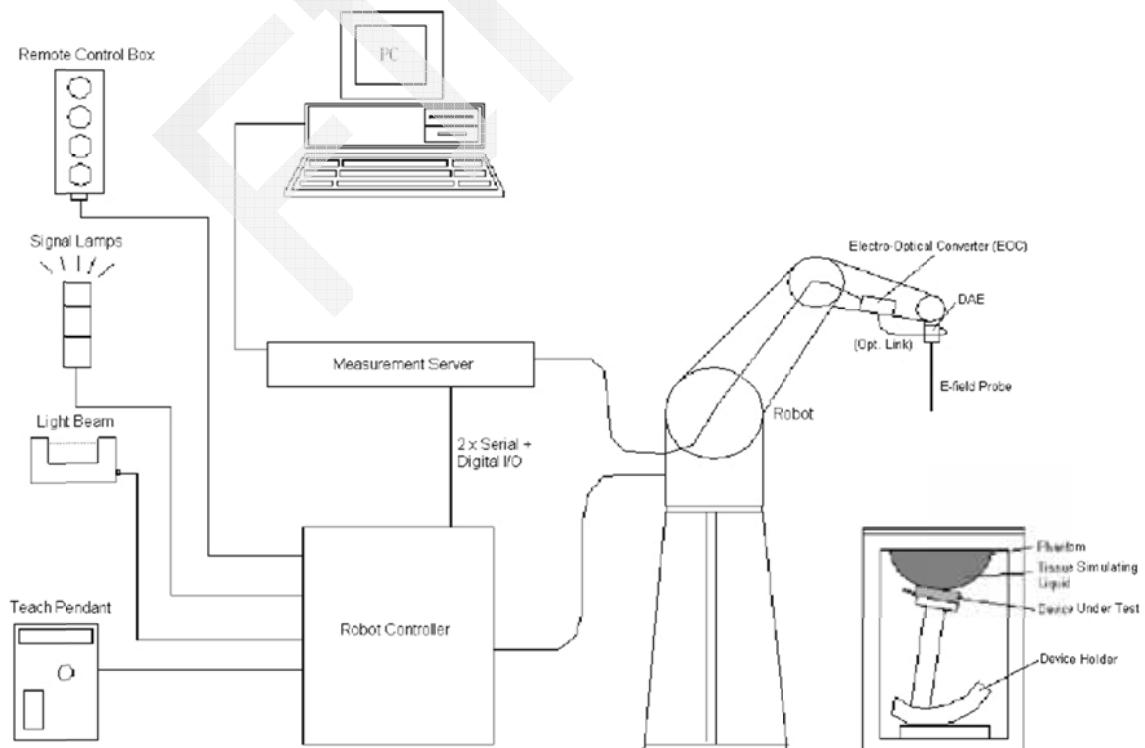
DESCRIPTION OF TEST SYSTEM

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY5 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) which is the Fifth generation of the system shown in the figure hereinafter:



DASY5 System Description

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



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Staubli TX=RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running Win7 professional operating system and the DASY52 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

DASY5 Measurement Server

The DASY5 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 400MHz intel ULV Celeron, 128MB chip-disk and 128MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronics box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY5 I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.



The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation of field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with an expansion port which is reserved for future applications. Please note that this expansion port does not have a standardized point out, and therefore only devices provided by SPEAG can be connected. Devices from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

Data Acquisition Electronics

The data acquisition electronics (DAE4) consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade pre-amplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder with a 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.

The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

The input impedance of both the DAE4 as well as of the DAE3 box is 200MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

EX3DV4 E-Field Probes

Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 µW/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields); the only probe that enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

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 6 mm). The phantom has three measurement areas:

- _ Left hand
- _ Right hand
- _ Flat phantom

The phantom table for the DASY systems based on the TX90XL and RX160L robots have the size of 100 x 50 x 85 cm (L xWx H).

The phantom table for the compact DASY systems based on the RX60L robot have the size of 100 x 75 x 91 cm (L xWx H); these tables are reinforced for mounting of the robot onto the table.

For easy dislocation these tables have fork lift cut outs at the bottom.

The bottom plate contains three pairs of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. Only one device holder is necessary if two phantoms are used (e.g., for different liquids)



A white cover is provided to cover the phantom during the periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on top of this phantom cover are possible. Three reference marks are provided on the phantom counter. These reference marks are used to teach the absolute phantom position relative to the robot.

Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom

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 in 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of $\pm 20\%$. An 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.

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 are 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.

Robots

The DASY5 system uses the high precision industrial robots TX90XL from Staubli SA (France). The TX robot family is the successor of the well known RX robot family and offers the same features important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)

The above mentioned robots are controlled by the Staubli CS8c robot controllers. All information regarding the use and maintenance of the robot arm and the robot controller is contained on the CDs delivered along with the robot. Paper manuals are available upon request direct from Staubli.

Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 10mm² step integral, with 1mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

Where the system identifies multiple SAR peaks (which are within 25% of peak value) the system will provide the user with the option of assessing each peak location individually for zoom scan averaging.

Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

The averaging zoom scan volume utilized in the DASY5 software is in the shape of a cube and the side dimension of a 1 g or 10 g mass is dependent on the density of the liquid representing the simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m³ is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1 g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10 g cube 21,5mm.

When the cube intersects with the surface of the phantom, it is oriented so that 3 vertices touch the surface of the shell or the center of a face is tangent to the surface. The face of the cube closest to the surface is modified in order to conform to the tangent surface.

The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications (including FCC) utilize a physical step of 5x5x8 (8mmx8mmx5mm) providing a volume of 32mm in the X & Y axis, and 35mm in the Z axis.

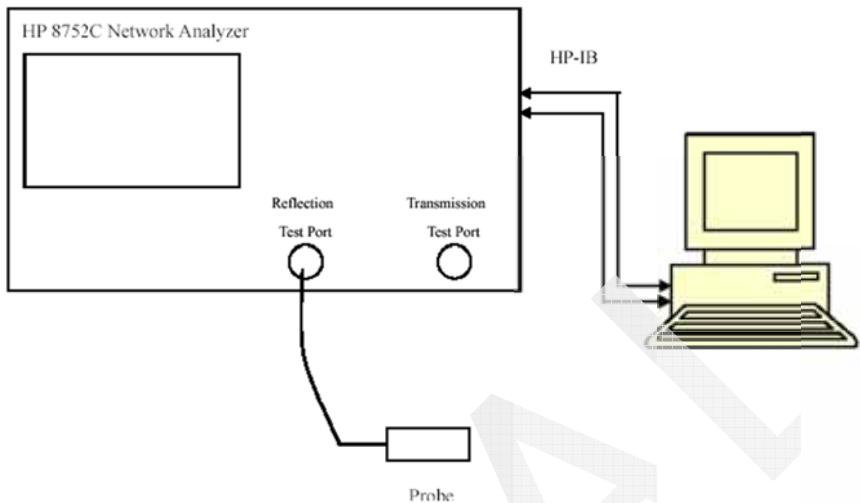
EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION

Equipments List & Calibration Information

Equipment	Model	S/N	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
Robot	RX90	D03636	N/A	N/A
DASY5 Test Software	DASY52.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
DASY5 Measurement Server	DASY5 4.5.12	1470	N/A	N/A
Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1459	2015-01-26	2016-01-26
E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7329	2015-02-05	2016-02-05
Dipole, 835MHz	D835V1	453	2015-08-17	2018-08-17
Mounting Device	MD4HHTV5	SD 000 H01 KA	N/A	N/A
Twin SAM	Twin SAM V5.0	1874	N/A	N/A
Simulated Tissue 835 MHz Head	TS-835-H	201504	Each Time	/
Simulated Tissue 835 MHz Body	TS-835-B	201505	Each Time	/
Network Analyzer	8752C	3140A02356	2015-06-03	2016-06-03
Dielectric probe kit	85070B	US33020324	2015-06-13	2016-06-13
Signal Generator	E4422B	MY41000355	2014-10-27	2015-10-27
Power Meter	EPM-441A	GB37481494	2014-11-03	2015-11-03
Power Meter Sensor	8481A	T-03-EM-127	2014-11-03	2015-11-03
Power Amplifier	5205PE	1015	N/A	N/A
Directional Coupler	488Z	N/A	N/A	N/A
attenuator	20dB, 100W	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spectrum Analyzer	FSEM	831259/019	2015-05-09	2016-05-09

SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Liquid Verification



Liquid Verification Setup Block Diagram

Liquid Verification Results

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Parameter		Target Value		Delta (%)		Tolerance (%)
		ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	
809.0125	Head	42.812	0.878	41.5	0.9	3.16	-2.44	± 5
	Body	53.433	0.939	55.2	0.97	-3.2	-3.2	± 5
815.0125	Head	42.804	0.884	41.5	0.9	3.14	-1.78	± 5
	Body	53.424	0.946	55.2	0.97	-3.22	-2.47	± 5
823.9875	Head	42.75	0.894	41.5	0.9	3.01	-0.67	± 5
	Body	53.356	0.956	55.2	0.97	-3.34	-1.44	± 5
854.0125	Head	42.521	0.928	41.5	0.9	2.46	3.11	± 5
	Body	53.07	0.993	55.2	0.97	-3.86	2.37	± 5
860.0125	Head	42.519	0.938	41.5	0.9	2.46	4.22	± 5
	Body	53.068	1.004	55.2	0.97	-3.86	3.51	± 5
868.9875	Head	42.485	0.94	41.5	0.9	2.37	4.44	± 5
	Body	53.026	0.995	55.2	0.97	-3.94	2.58	± 5

*Liquid Verification was performed on 2015-09-02.

Please refer to the following tables.

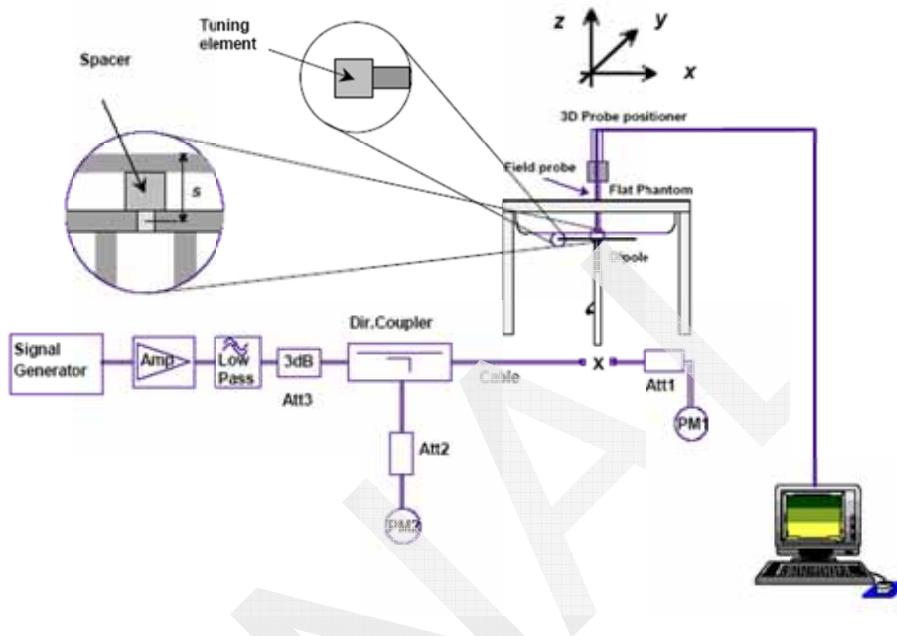
835 MHz Head					
Frequency (MHz)	e'	e''	Frequency (MHz)	e'	e''
800	42.93628	19.08041	836	42.73648	19.16655
801	42.88172	19.06568	837	42.72972	19.20212
802	42.93716	19.06485	838	42.64951	19.14751
803	42.90759	19.10347	839	42.69873	19.20392
804	42.88041	19.07013	840	42.65792	19.14418
805	42.93912	19.12501	841	42.64951	19.15043
806	42.91348	19.08402	842	42.64471	19.13362
807	42.92406	19.08777	843	42.65726	19.14043
808	42.94392	19.17211	844	42.6266	19.16988
809	42.8121	19.24685	845	42.64689	19.15391
810	42.81036	19.25589	846	42.62202	19.15696
811	42.79781	19.25811	847	42.61612	19.15794
812	42.81527	19.24644	848	42.59888	19.21823
813	42.79443	19.20517	849	42.5919	19.19586
814	42.79257	19.22865	850	42.55447	19.19628
815	42.80523	19.23713	851	42.59343	19.23713
816	42.73255	19.27992	852	42.56647	19.24713
817	42.73179	19.22504	853	42.58502	19.27756
818	42.79606	19.20615	854	42.5213	19.27881
819	42.77217	19.24505	855	42.51901	19.26811
820	42.80949	19.2456	856	42.59408	19.28214
821	42.81167	19.27673	857	42.5656	19.277
822	42.82738	19.27617	858	42.53505	19.3066
823	42.79956	19.24547	859	42.57313	19.32244
824	42.74958	19.24199	860	42.51944	19.34828
825	42.76944	19.19225	861	42.50614	19.34825
826	42.73255	19.22921	862	42.47925	19.35831
827	42.76606	19.23032	863	42.49776	19.38891
828	42.78559	19.18961	864	42.43416	19.39017
829	42.74445	19.18406	865	42.43188	19.37941
830	42.7367	19.19142	866	42.5068	19.39352
831	42.73135	19.19545	867	42.47838	19.38835
832	42.73179	19.1653	868	42.44788	19.41812
833	42.75427	19.21921	869	42.48589	19.43405
834	42.72786	19.17197	870	42.43231	19.46004
835	42.7415	19.21448	/	/	/

835 MHz Body					
Frequency (MHz)	e'	e''	Frequency (MHz)	e'	e''
800	53.58845	20.6976	836	53.33908	20.79104
801	53.52036	20.68162	837	53.33064	20.82962
802	53.58954	20.68072	838	53.23054	20.77039
803	53.55263	20.72262	839	53.29196	20.83158
804	53.51872	20.68644	840	53.24102	20.76677
805	53.59199	20.74598	841	53.23054	20.77356
806	53.55999	20.70152	842	53.22454	20.75532
807	53.5732	20.70558	843	53.24021	20.7627
808	53.59799	20.79707	844	53.20194	20.79466
809	53.43346	20.87815	845	53.22727	20.77732
810	53.43129	20.88795	846	53.19622	20.78064
811	53.41562	20.89036	847	53.18886	20.78169
812	53.43741	20.8777	848	53.16734	20.8471
813	53.4114	20.83294	849	53.15863	20.82284
814	53.40909	20.85841	850	53.11191	20.82329
815	53.42488	20.8676	851	53.16053	20.8676
816	53.33418	20.91402	852	53.12689	20.87845
817	53.33323	20.85449	853	53.15005	20.91146
818	53.41344	20.83399	854	53.07051	20.91281
819	53.38362	20.87619	855	53.06765	20.90121
820	53.4302	20.87679	856	53.16135	20.91643
821	53.43292	20.91055	857	53.1258	20.91085
822	53.45253	20.90995	858	53.08767	20.94296
823	53.4178	20.87664	859	53.1352	20.96014
824	53.35543	20.87288	860	53.06819	20.98817
825	53.38021	20.81892	861	53.0516	20.98814
826	53.33418	20.85901	862	53.01803	20.99905
827	53.37599	20.86022	863	53.04113	21.03225
828	53.40037	20.81606	864	52.96176	21.03361
829	53.34902	20.81003	865	52.9589	21.02194
830	53.33935	20.81802	866	53.05241	21.03725
831	53.33268	20.82239	867	53.01694	21.03164
832	53.33323	20.78968	868	52.97888	21.06393
833	53.36128	20.84816	869	53.02632	21.08121
834	53.32832	20.79692	870	52.95945	21.1094
835	53.34535	20.84303	/	/	/

System Accuracy Verification

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of $\pm 10\%$. The validation results are tabulated below. And also the corresponding SAR plot is attached as well in the SAR plots files.

System Verification Setup Block Diagram



System Accuracy Check Results

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Measured SAR (W/Kg)		Target Value (W/Kg)	Delta (%)	Tolerance (%)
2015-09-02	835	Head	1g	9.24	9.43	-2.01	± 10
		Body	1g	9.29	9.55	-2.72	± 10

*All SAR values are normalized to 1 Watt forward power.

SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA

Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Dongguan)

System Performance 835 MHz Head

DUT: D835V1; Type: 835 MHz; Serial: 453

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.893 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.963$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(9.52, 9.52, 9.52); Calibrated: 2015/2/5;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1459; Calibrated: 2015/1/26
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0_20150321; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1874
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8);

System Performance 835 MHz Head /Area Scan (71x131x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.1 W/kg

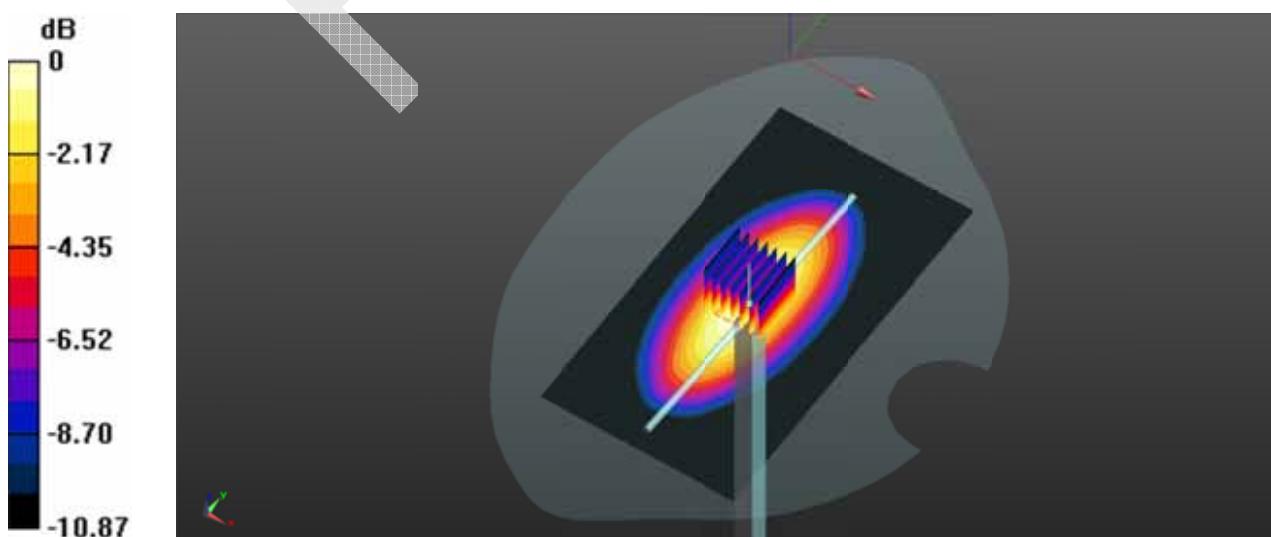
System Performance 835 MHz Head /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 107.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.24 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.18 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.3 W/kg



0 dB = 11.3 W/kg = 10.53 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Dongguan)**System Performance 835 MHz Body****DUT: D835V1; Type: 835 MHz; Serial: 453**

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.973 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.114$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(9.17, 9.17, 9.17); Calibrated: 2015/2/5;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1459; Calibrated: 2015/1/26
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0_20150321; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1874
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8);

System Performance 835 MHz Body /Area Scan (71x131x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 9.77 W/kg

System Performance 835 MHz Body /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm,

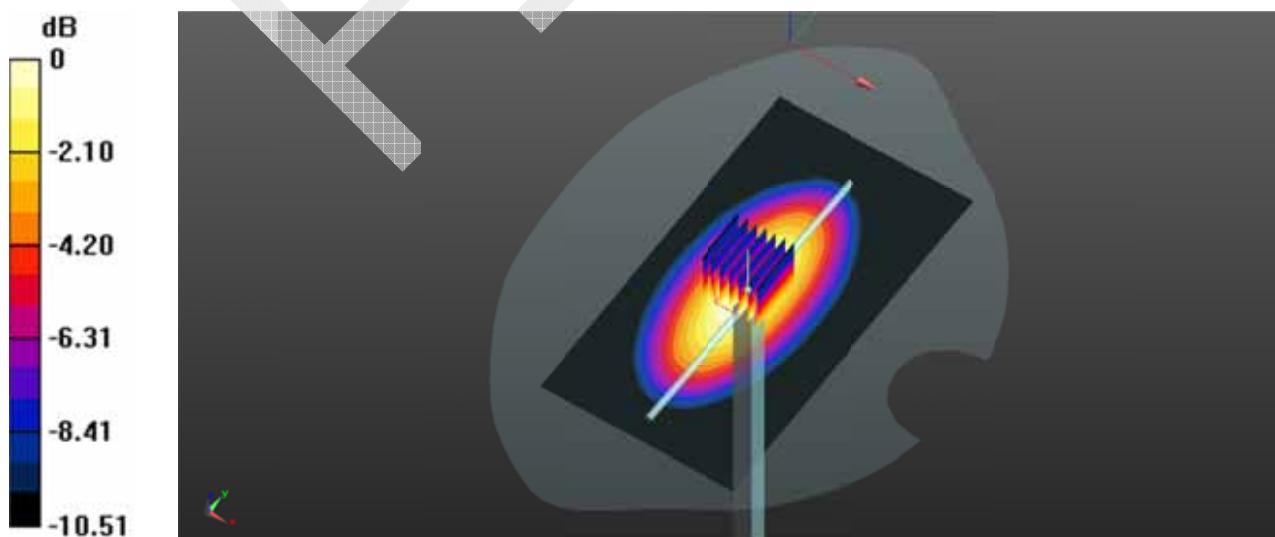
dz=5mm

Reference Value = 108.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 13.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.29 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.11 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 9.77 W/kg

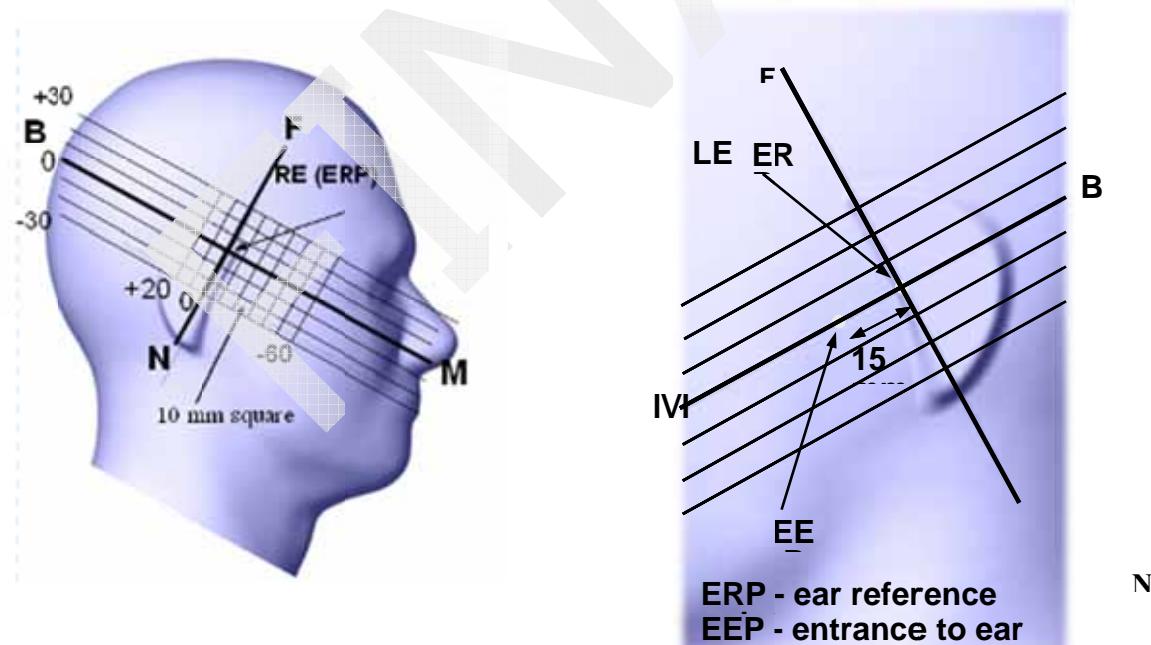


EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

Test Positions for Device Operating Next to a Person's Ear

This category includes most wireless handsets with fixed, retractable or internal antennas located toward the top half of the device, with or without a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover. The handset should have its earpiece located within the upper ¼ of the device, either along the centerline or off-centered, as perceived by its users. This type of handset should be positioned in a normal operating position with the “test device reference point” located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point”. The “test device reference point” should be located at the same level as the center of the earpiece region. The “vertical centerline” should bisect the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges. A “ear reference point” is located on the outer surface of the head phantom on each ear spacer. It is located 1.5 cm above the center of the ear canal entrance in the “phantom reference plane” defined by the three lines joining the center of each “ear reference point” (left and right) and the tip of the mouth.

A handset should be initially positioned with the earpiece region pressed against the ear spacer of a head phantom. For the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom, the device should be positioned parallel to the “N-F” line defined along the base of the ear spacer that contains the “ear reference point”. For interim head phantoms, the device should be positioned parallel to the cheek for maximum RF energy coupling. The “test device reference point” is aligned to the “ear reference point” on the head phantom and the “vertical centerline” is aligned to the “phantom reference plane”. This is called the “initial ear position”. While maintaining these three alignments, the body of the handset is gradually adjusted to each of the following positions for evaluating SAR:



Cheek/Touch Position

The device is brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting against the “ear reference point” or along the “N-F” line for the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom.

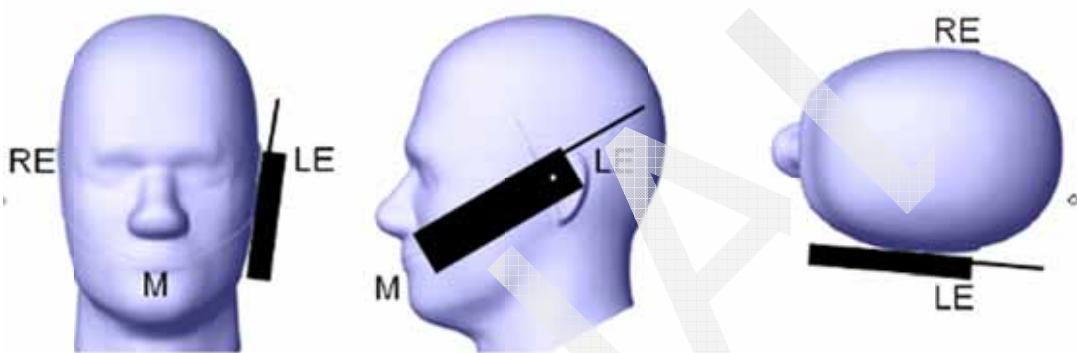
This test position is established:

When any point on the display, keypad or mouthpiece portions of the handset is in contact with the phantom.

(or) When any portion of a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover opened to its intended self-adjusting normal use position is in contact with the cheek or mouth of the phantom.

For existing head phantoms – when the handset loses contact with the phantom at the pivoting point, rotation should continue until the device touches the cheek of the phantom or breaks its last contact from the ear spacer.

Cheek /Touch Position



Ear/Tilt Position

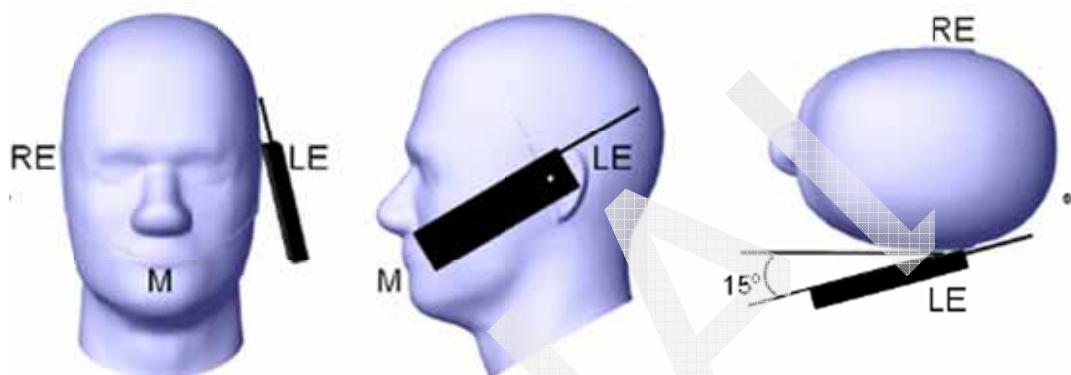
With the handset aligned in the “Cheek/Touch Position”:

1) If the earpiece of the handset is not in full contact with the phantom’s ear spacer (in the “Cheek/Touch position”) and the peak SAR location for the “Cheek/Touch” position is located at the ear spacer region or corresponds to the earpiece region of the handset, the device should be returned to the “initial ear position” by rotating it away from the mouth until the earpiece is in full contact with the ear spacer.

2) (otherwise) The handset should be moved (translated) away from the cheek perpendicular to the line passes through both “ear reference points” (note: one of these ear reference points may not physically exist on a split head model) for approximate 2-3 cm. While it is in this position, the device handset is tilted away from the mouth with respect to the “test device reference point” until the inside angle between the vertical centerline on the front surface of the phone and the horizontal line passing through the ear reference point isby 15°. After the tilt, it is then moved (translated) back toward the head perpendicular to the line passes through both “ear reference points” until the device touches the phantom or the ear spacer. If the antenna touches the head first, the positioning process should be repeated with a tilt angle less than 15° so that the device and its antenna would touch the phantom simultaneously. This test position may require a device holder or positioner to achieve the translation and tilting with acceptable positioning repeatability.

If a device is also designed to transmit with its keypad cover closed for operating in the head position, such positions should also be considered in the SAR evaluation. The device should be tested on the left and right side of the head phantom in the “Cheek/Touch” and “Ear/Tilt” positions. When applicable, each configuration should be tested with the antenna in its fully extended and fully retracted positions. These test configurations should be tested at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode; for example, AMPS, CDMA, and TDMA. If the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, Cheek/Touch, Ear/Ear, extended and retracted) is at least 2.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s). If the transmission band of the test device is less than 10 MHz, testing at the high and low frequency channels is optional.

Ear /Tilt 15° Position



Test positions for body-worn and other configurations

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. Devices with a headset output should be tested with a headset connected to the device. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device may be tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. When multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device must be tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (e.g., the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components), only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body must be tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices that are intended to be authorized for body-worn use. A separation distance of 1.5 cm between the back of the device and a flat phantom is recommended for testing body-worn SAR compliance under such circumstances. Other separation distances may be used, but they should not exceed 2.5 cm. In these cases, the device may use body-worn accessories that provide a separation distance greater than that tested for the device provided however that the accessory contains no metallic components.

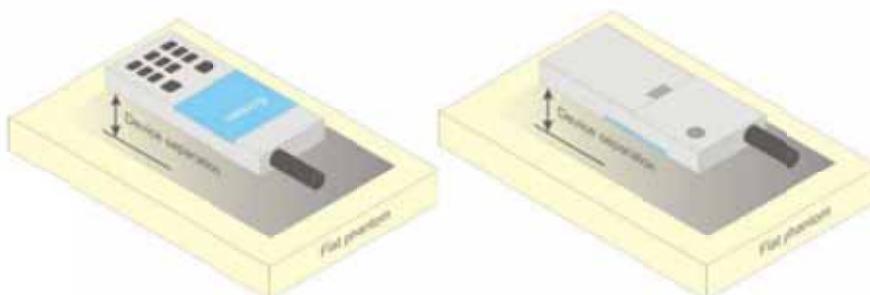


Figure 5 – Test positions for body-worn devices

SAR Evaluation Procedure

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point or central position was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop. The SAR at this point is measured at the start of the test and then again at the end of the testing.

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head or EUT and the horizontal grid spacing was 10 mm x 10 mm. Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.

Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 35 mm x 35 mm x 35 mm was assessed by measuring 7x 7 x 7 points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:

1) The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 1.2 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.3 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.

2) The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed by the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-Spline is composed of three one dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition (in x, y and z-directions). The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the averages.

All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Step 4: Re-measurement of the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

Test methodology

KDB 447498 D01 v05r02: Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies.

KDB 865664 D01v01r03: SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01.

KDB 643646D01 v01r01: SAR test Reduction Considerations for Occupational PTT Radios.

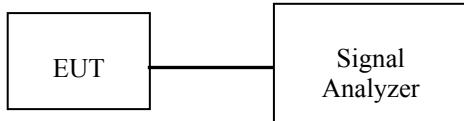
CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

Provision Applicable

The measured peak output power should be greater and within 5% than EMI measurement.

Test Procedure

The RF output of the transmitter was connected to the input of the Signal Analyzer through sufficient attenuation.



Maximum Target Output Power

Mode		Max. tune-up tolerance power limit (dBm)
High Power Level	DMO	28.8
	TMO	28.8
Low Power Level	DMO	25.10
	TMO	25.10

Test Results:

High Power Level:

Mode	Frequency Spacing (kHz)	Frequency (MHz)	Frequency (MHz)	RF Output Power (dBm)
DMO	25K	809-824	809.0125	28.59
			815.0125	28.57
			823.9875	28.59
		854-869	854.0125	28.57
			860.0125	28.53
			868.9875	28.56
TMO	25kHz	809-824	809.0125	28.47
			815.5	28.49
			823.9875	28.59
		854-869	854.0125	28.55
			860.5	28.44
			868.9875	28.56

Low Power Level:

Mode	Frequency Spacing (kHz)	Frequency (MHz)	Frequency (MHz)	RF Output Power (dBm)
DMO	25K	809-824	809.0125	24.85
			815.0125	24.75
			823.9875	25.06
		854-869	854.0125	24.81
			860.0125	24.96
			868.9875	25.16
TMO	25kHz	809-824	809.0125	24.89
			815.5	24.99
			823.9875	25.07
		854-869	854.0125	24.90
			860.5	24.94
			868.9875	25.05

SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

This page summarizes the results of the performed dosimetric evaluation.

SAR Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	22-23°C
Relative Humidity:	32-33%
ATM Pressure:	1002 mbar
Test Date:	2015-09-02

* Testing was performed by Rocky Xiao

Test Result:

DMO High Power:

Frequency (MHz)	Power Drift (dB)	Max. Meas. Power (dBm)	Max. Rated Power (dBm)	1 g SAR Value(W/Kg)				
				Scaled Factor	Meas. SAR	Scaled SAR	50%	Plot
Face Up(2.5cm)								
809.0125	-0.05	28.59	28.8	1.050	0.196	0.206	0.103	/
815.0125	-0.11	28.57	28.8	1.054	0.187	0.197	0.099	/
823.9875	-0.08	28.59	28.8	1.050	0.205	0.215	0.108	1#
854.0125	-0.14	28.57	28.8	1.054	0.142	0.150	0.075	/
860.0125	0.16	28.53	28.8	1.064	0.146	0.155	0.078	/
868.9875	-0.09	28.56	28.8	1.057	0.161	0.170	0.085	3#
Body-Back with Belt Clip(0.0cm)								
809.0125	0.07	28.59	28.8	1.050	0.486	0.510	0.255	/
815.0125	0.04	28.57	28.8	1.054	0.477	0.503	0.251	/
823.9875	0.2	28.59	28.8	1.050	0.52	0.546	0.273	2#
854.0125	-0.15	28.57	28.8	1.054	0.482	0.508	0.254	/
860.0125	0.14	28.53	28.8	1.064	0.473	0.503	0.252	/
868.9875	0.18	28.56	28.8	1.057	0.516	0.545	0.273	4#

Note:

- When the 1-g SAR tested using the default battery and default accessories is $\leq 3.5\text{W/Kg}$, testing for other channels are optional.
- According to KDB 447498,TMO is similar transmission modes with DMO, the SAR test was reduced.
- When multiple default body-worn accessories are supplied with a radio, the standard body-worn accessory expected to result in the highest SAR based on its construction and exposure conditions is selected for test.
- The whole antenna and radiating structures that may contribute to the measured SAR or influence the SAR distribution has been included in the area scan.
- For the PTT radios, the SAR value need to be corrected by multiplying 50%

SAR Plots (Summary of the Highest SAR Values)

Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Dongguan)

Test Plot 1#: DMO 823.9875MHz Face Up

DUT: Ex Digital Radio; Type: PT790Ex F5

Communication System: DMO; Frequency: 823.9875 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used: $f = 823.9875\text{MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.894 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.75$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(9.52, 9.52, 9.52); Calibrated: 2015/2/5;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1459; Calibrated: 2015/1/26
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0_20150321; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1874
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8);

Face/DMO 824/Area Scan (61x151x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.210 W/kg

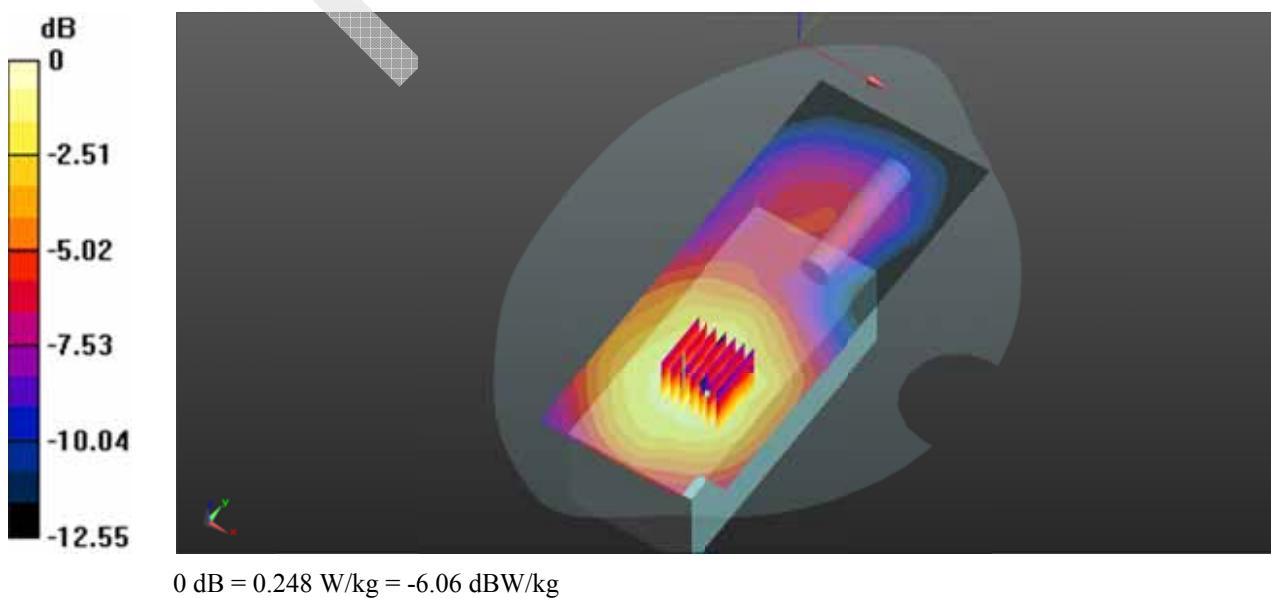
Face/DMO 824/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 9.071 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.301 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.205 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.147 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.248 W/kg



Test Plot 2#: DMO 823.9875MHz Body Back**DUT: Ex Digital Radio; Type: PT790Ex F5**

Communication System: DMO; Frequency: 823.9875MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used: $f = 823.9875\text{MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.956 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.356$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(9.52, 9.52, 9.52); Calibrated: 2015/2/5;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1459; Calibrated: 2015/1/26
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0_20150321; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1874
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8);

Back/DMO 824/Area Scan (61x151x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.589 W/kg

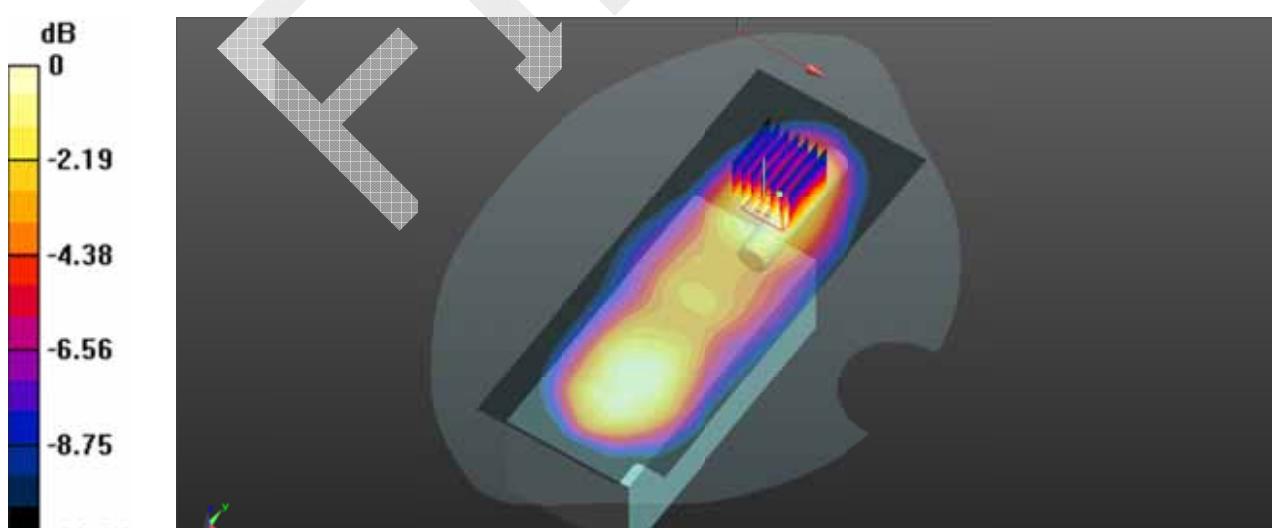
Back/DMO 824/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 16.73 V/m; Power Drift = 0.20 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.858 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.520 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.347 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.559 W/kg



Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Dongguan)**Test Plot 3#:DMO 868.9875MHzFace Up****DUT: Ex Digital Radio; Type: PT790Ex F5**

Communication System: DMO; Frequency: 868.9875MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used: $f = 868.9875\text{MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.94 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.485$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(9.52, 9.52, 9.52); Calibrated: 2015/2/5;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1459; Calibrated: 2015/1/26
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0_20150321; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1874
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8);

Face/DMO 869/Area Scan (61x151x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.210 W/kg

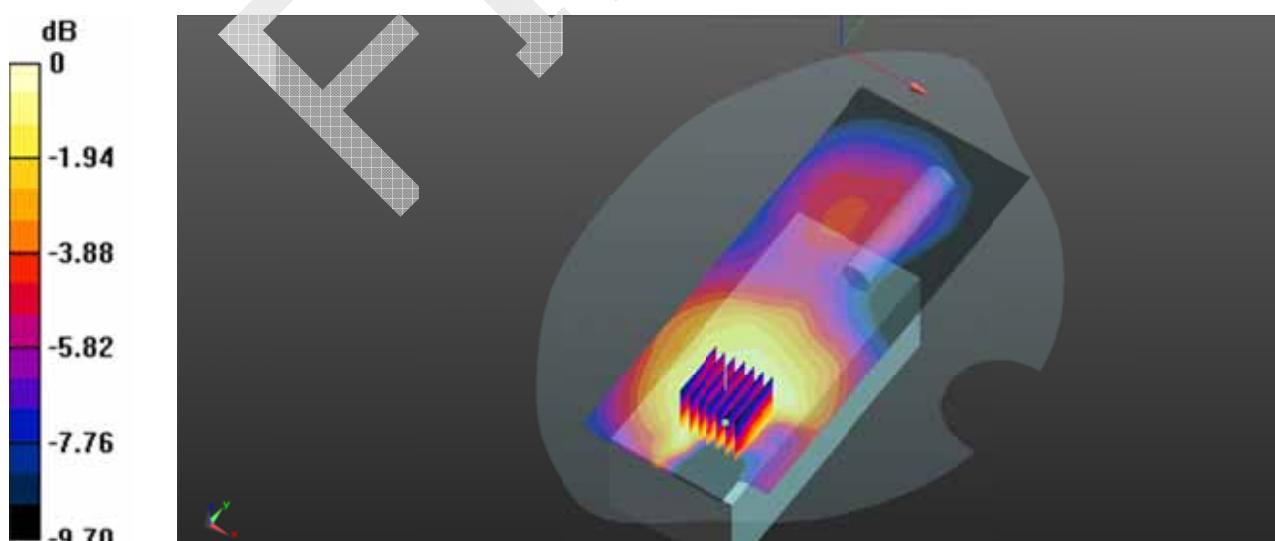
Face/DMO 869/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 7.964 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.226 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.161 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.114 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.184 W/kg



$$0 \text{ dB} = 0.184 \text{ W/kg} = -7.35 \text{ dBW/kg}$$

Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Dongguan)**Test Plot 4#:DMO 868.9875MHz Body Back High Channel****DUT: Ex Digital Radio; Type: PT790Ex F5**

Communication System: DMO; Frequency: 868.9875MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used: $f = 868.9875\text{MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.014 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.026$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7329; ConvF(9.52, 9.52, 9.52); Calibrated: 2015/2/5;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1459; Calibrated: 2015/1/26
- Phantom: SAM (30deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0_20150321; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1874
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8);

Back/DMO 869/Area Scan (61x151x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.516 W/kg

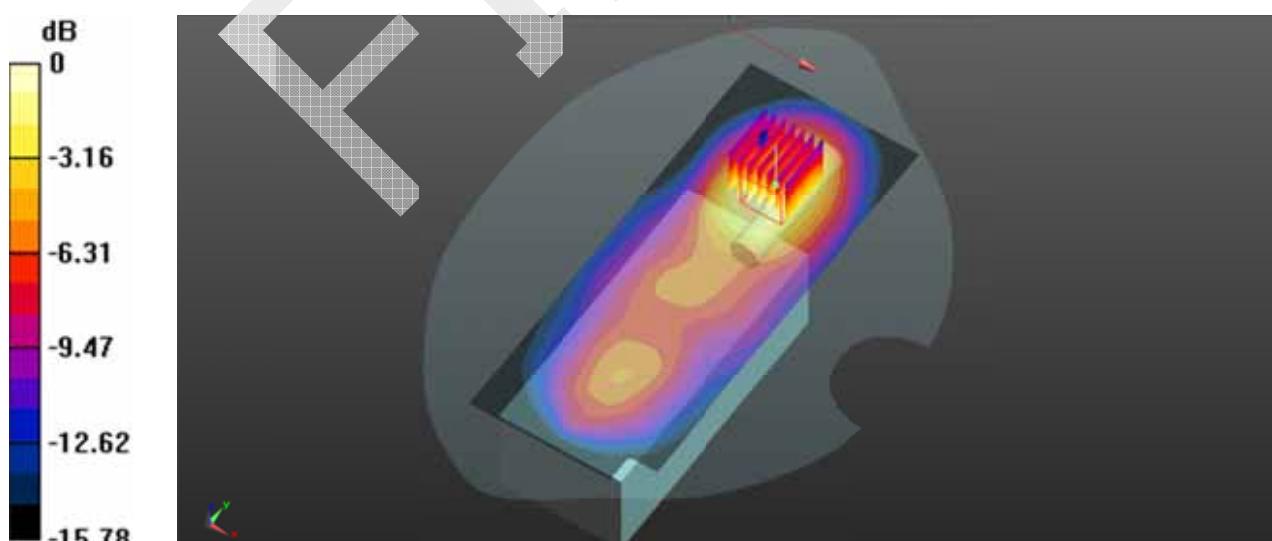
Back/DMO 869/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 11.34 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.856 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.516 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.322 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.554 W/kg



0 dB = 0.554 W/kg = -2.56 dBW/kg

APPENDIX A – MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

According to **IEEE1528:2013**, the uncertainty budget has been determined for the Head SAR measurement system and is given in the following Table.

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	$c_i^1 (1-g)$	$c_i^1 (10-g)$	Standard Uncertainty (1-g) %	Standard Uncertainty (10-g) %
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	3.5	normal	1	1	1	3.5	3.5
Axial Isotropy	3.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	$\frac{(1-cp)^1}{\sqrt{2}}$	1.5	1.5
Hemispherical Isotropy	10.9	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	\sqrt{cp}	\sqrt{cp}	4.4	4.4
Boundary Effect	1.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7
Detection Limit	1.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6
Readout Electronics	1.0	normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0
Response Time	0.8	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5
Integration Time	1.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0
RF Ambient Condition -Noise	0.6	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3
RF Ambient Condition - Reflections	3.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner Mech. Restrictions	0.4	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7
Extrapolation and Integration	3.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.1	2.1
Test sample related							
Test sample positioning	2.0	normal	1	1	1	2.0	2.0
Device Holder Uncertainty	4.0	normal	1	1	1	6.215	6.215
Drift of Output Power	5.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.67	2.67
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	3.4	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.0	2.0
SAR correction in permittivity and conductivity	1.2	normal	1	1	0.85	1.2	1.0
Liquid conductivity measurement	5.0	normal	1	0.78	0.71	3.9	3.6
Liquid permittivity measurement	5.0	normal	1	0.25	0.29	1.3	1.5
conductivity—temperature	1.1	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	0.5	0.5
permittivity—temperature	1.3	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.23	0.2	0.2
Combined Uncertainty		RSS				10.78	10.55
Expanded uncertainty (coverage factor=2)		Normal(k=2)				21.56	21.10

According to **IEC62209-2:2010**, the uncertainty budget has been determined for the Body SAR measurement system and is given in the following Table.

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	$c_i^1 (1-g)$	$c_i^1 (10-g)$	Standard Uncertainty (1-g) %	Standard Uncertainty (10-g) %
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	3.5	normal	1	1	1	3.5	3.5
Axial Isotropy	3.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5
Boundary Effect	1.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7
Detection Limit	1.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6
Readout Electronics	1.0	normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0
Response Time	0.8	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5
Integration Time	1.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0
RF Ambient Condition -Noise	0.6	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3
RF Ambient Condition - Reflections	3.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner Mech. Restrictions	0.4	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7
Extrapolation and Integration	3.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.1	2.1
Test sample related							
Test sample positioning	2.0	normal	1	1	1	2.0	2.0
Device Holder Uncertainty	4.0	normal	1	1	1	6.215	6.215
Drift of Output Power	5.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.67	2.67
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	3.4	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.0	2.0
SAR correction in permittivity and conductivity	1.2	normal	1	1	0.84	1.2	1.0
Liquid conductivity measurement	5.0	normal	1	0.78	0.71	3.9	3.6
Liquid permittivity measurement	5.0	normal	1	0.23	0.26	1.3	1.5
conductivity—temperature	1.1	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	0.5	0.5
permittivity—temperature	1.3	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.2	0.2
Combined Uncertainty		RSS				9.58	9.49
Expanded uncertainty (coverage factor=2)		Normal(k=2)				19.16	18.98

APPENDIX B – PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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
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 **BACL China (Vitec)**

Certificate No: **EX3-7329_Feb15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:7329**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-23.v7, QA CAL-25.v6**
Calibration procedure for directional E-field probes

Calibration date: **February 5, 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 laboratory facility, environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (MATE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4415B	GB41293874	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Power sensor E4412A	MY41491087	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: 55054 (3c)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01915)	Apr-15
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 55277 (20c)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01919)	Apr-15
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: 55129 (30b)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01920)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-14 (No. E53-3013, Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 660	14-Jan-15 (No. DAE4-660, Jan15)	Jan-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	U63642UD1700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	U537390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

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

Issued: February 9, 2015

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

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
SCS 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
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 β	β rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\beta = 0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- **NORM_{x,y,z}:** Assessed for E-field polarization $\beta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ 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 E²-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.
- **DCPx,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 NORMx (no uncertainty required).

EX3DV4 – SN:7329

February 5, 2015

Probe EX3DV4

SN:7329

Manufactured: December 11, 2014
Calibrated: February 5, 2015

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

EX3DV4- SN:7329

February 5, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7329**Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$) ^A	0.48	0.43	0.46	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	96.7	97.6	94.2	

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	137.9	$\pm 3.0 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		147.0	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		150.5	

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 E²-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.

EX3DV4- SN:7329

February 5, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7329**Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media**

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^d	Conductivity (S/m) ^e	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^g	Depth ^h (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
900	41.5	0.97	9.52	9.52	9.52	0.40	0.86	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.12	8.12	8.12	0.29	0.90	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.88	7.88	7.88	0.68	0.61	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.06	7.06	7.06	0.33	0.84	± 12.0 %

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

^d 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.

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

EX3DV4- SN:7329

February 5, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7329**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)
900	55.0	1.05	9.17	9.17	9.17	0.41	0.90	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.85	7.85	7.85	0.70	0.64	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.56	7.56	7.56	0.56	0.70	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.20	7.20	7.20	0.78	0.59	± 12.0 %

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

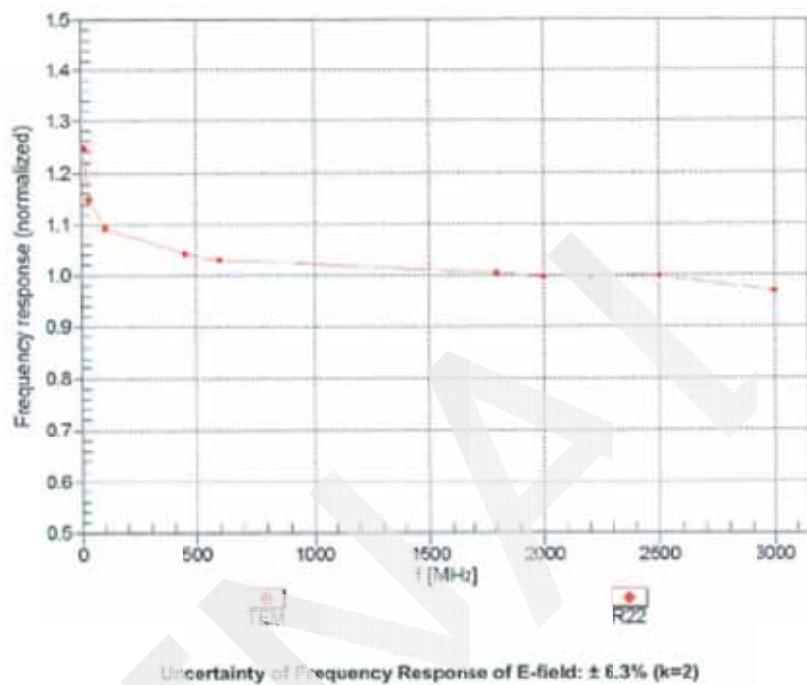
^f At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty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

EX3DV4- SN:7329

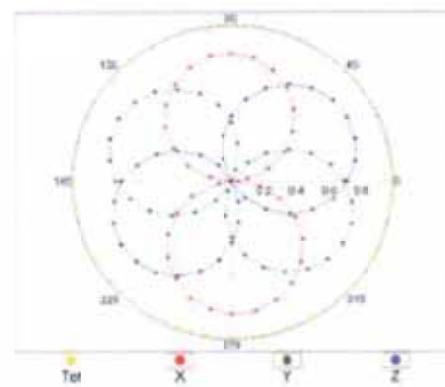
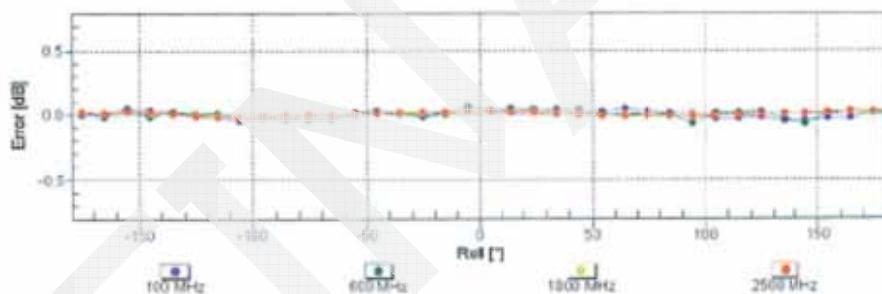
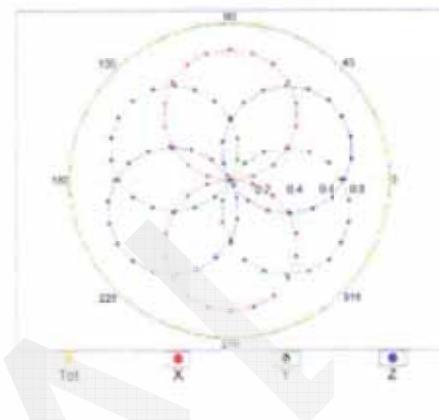
February 5, 2015

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



EX3DV4- SN:7329

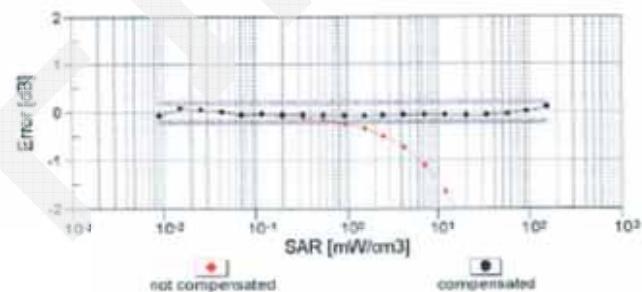
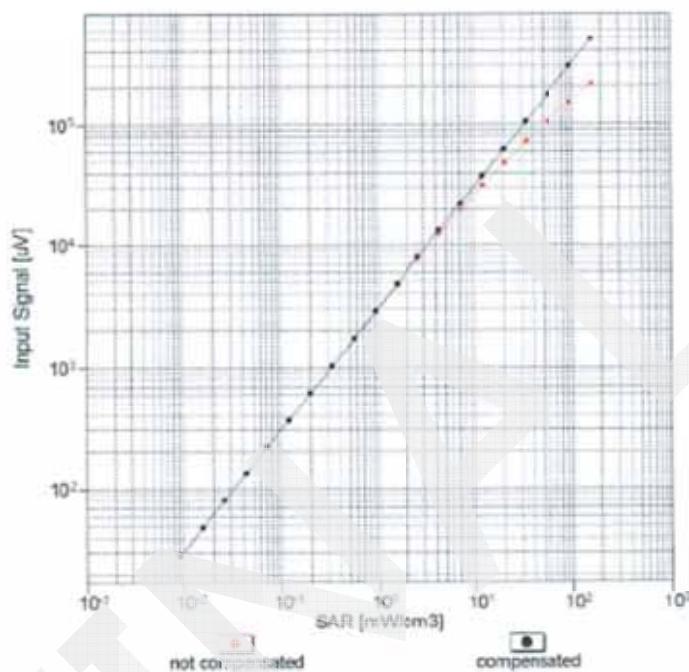
February 5, 2015

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$ $f=600 \text{ MHz, TEM}$  $f=1800 \text{ MHz, R22}$ **Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)**

EX3DV4- SN:7329

February 5, 2015

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

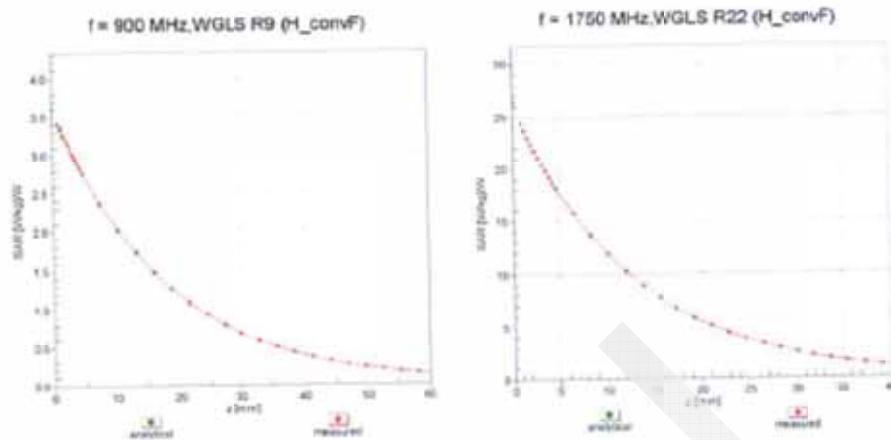


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

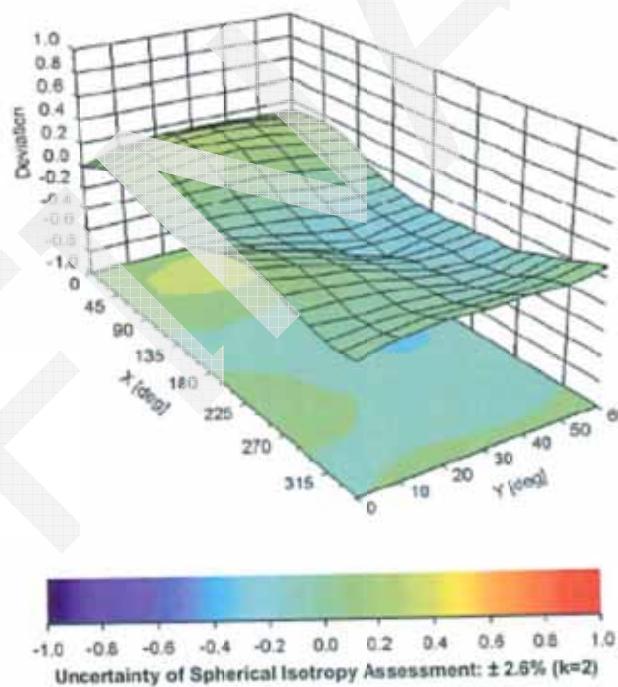
EX3DV4- SN:7329

February 5, 2015

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



EX3DV4- SN:7329

February 5, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7329**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (")	24.5
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

APPENDIX C – DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
C Servizio svizzero di traratura
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 **BACL**

Certificate No: D835V2-453_Aug15

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **D835V2 - SN: 453**

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

Calibration date: **August 17, 2015**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02131)	Mar-16
Type N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02134)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3205	SN: 3205	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 654	08-Jul-15 (No. DAE4-654_Jul15)	Jul-16
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 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: August 18, 2015

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

Certificate No: D835V2-453_Aug15

Page 1 of 8

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) 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"

Additional Documentation:

- e) 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	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.9 ± 6 %	0.93 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.43 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.56 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.13 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	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	56.1 ± 6 %	1.02 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.47 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.55 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.61 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.27 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.7 Ω - 4.6 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.8 Ω - 6.0 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.1 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.392 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	January 31, 2002

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 17.08.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 453

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.93 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.2, 6.2, 6.2); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn654; Calibrated: 08.07.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

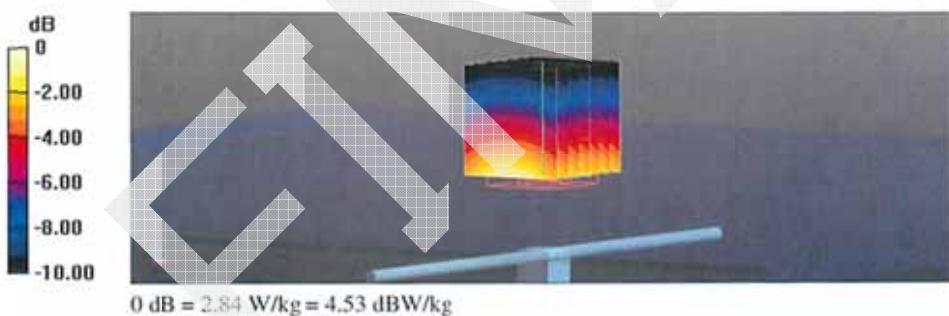
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

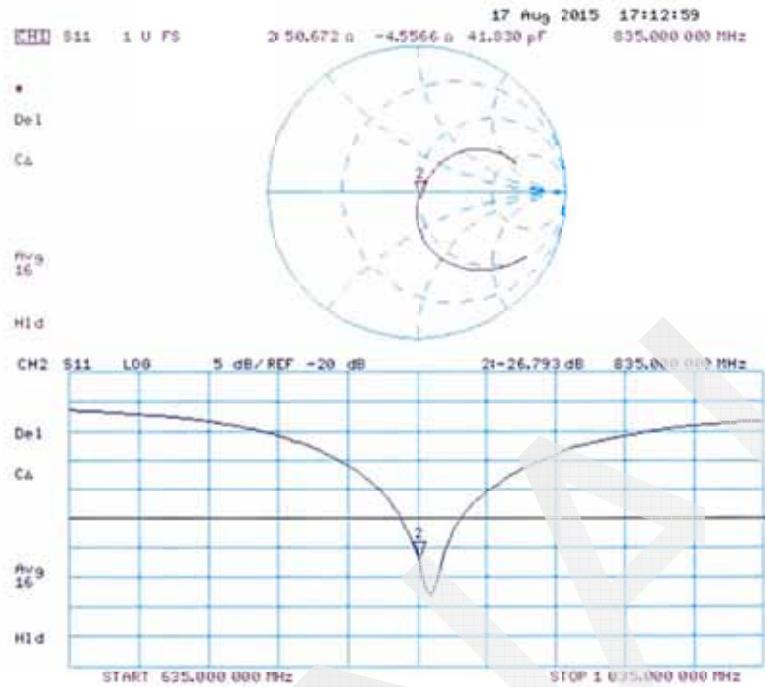
Reference Value = 58.20 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.65 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.41 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.56 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.84 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 17.08.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 453

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.02 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 56.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.17, 6.17, 6.17); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn654; Calibrated: 08.07.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY5 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

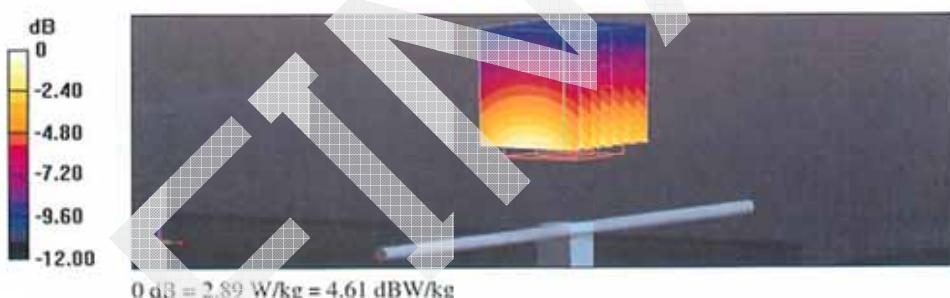
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

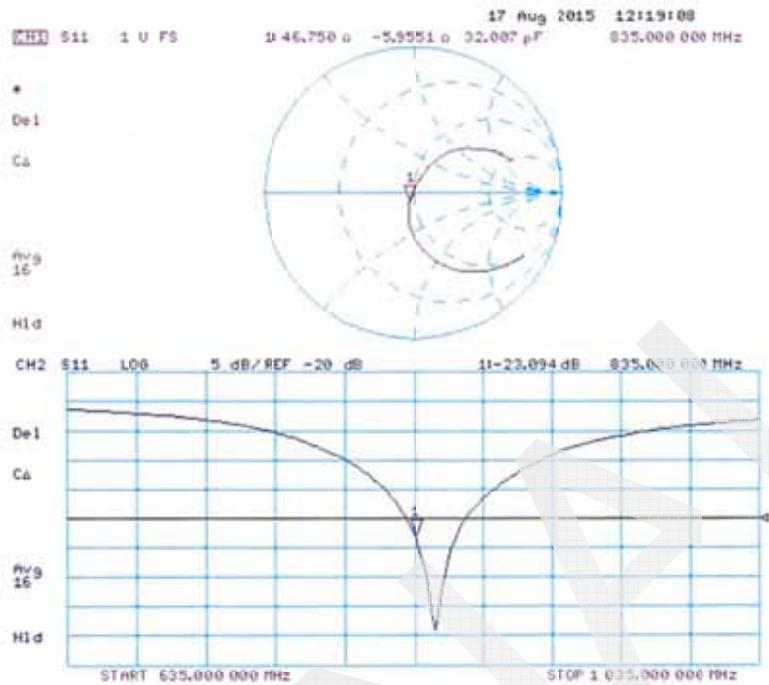
Reference Value = 55.00 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.69 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.61 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.89 W/kg



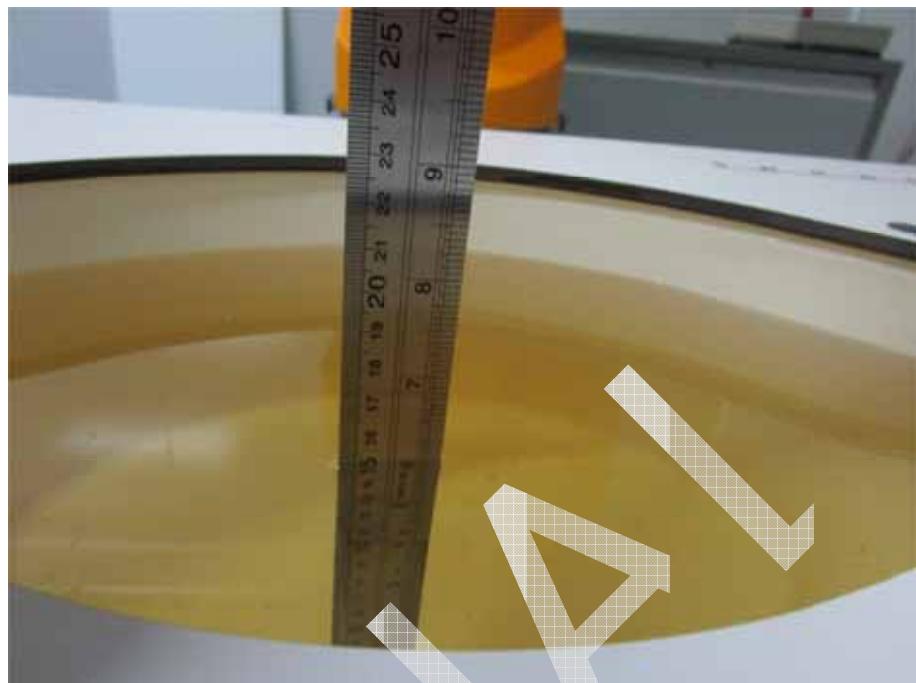
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

Certificate No: D835V2-453_Aug15

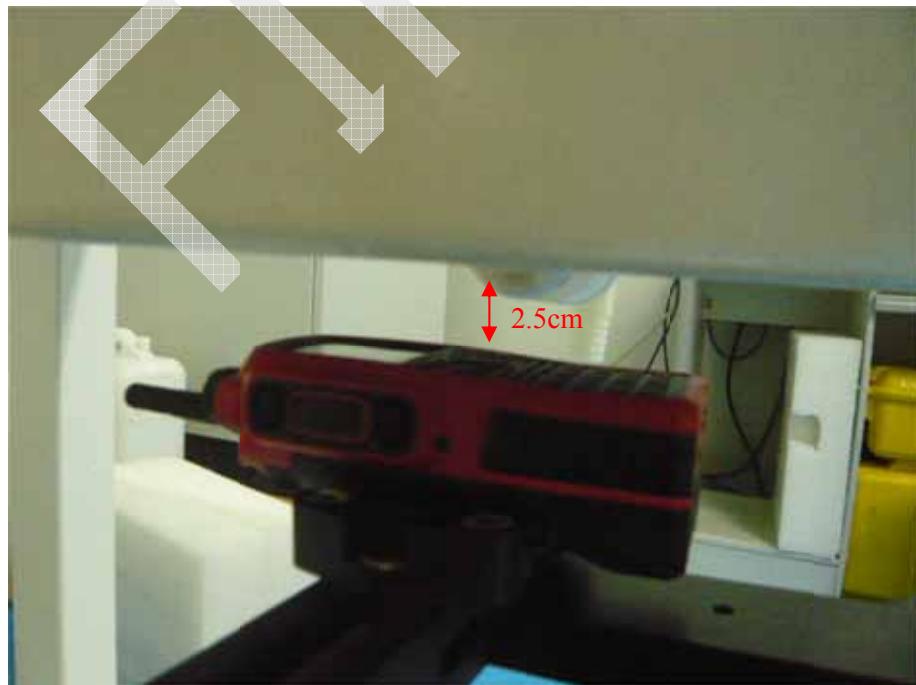
Page 8 of 8

APPENDIX D – EUT TEST POSITION PHOTOS

Liquid depth \geq 15cm



Face-Up 2.5 cm Separation to Flat Phantom



Body-Back 0 cm to Flat Phantom



APPENDIX E – EUT PHOTOS

EUT – Front View



EUT – Back View



EUT-Left View



EUT-Right View



EUT-Top View



EUT-Bottom View



EUT-Uncover View



EUT -BatteryView



EUT –Battery Label View**EUT–Antenna View**

***** END OF REPORT *****