



FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : BLU Products, Inc.
EQUIPMENT : Mobile phone
BRAND NAME : BLU
MODEL NAME : DIVA FLEX
FCC ID : YHLBLUDIVAFLEX
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2013

We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and had been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Prepared by: Mark Qu / Manager

Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager

Testing Laboratory
2353

SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.
1F & 2F, Building A, Morning Business Center, No. 4003 Shigu Rd., Xili Town,
Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P. R. China



Table of Contents

1. Statement of Compliance	4
2. Administration Data	5
3. Guidance Standard	5
4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information.....	6
4.1 General Information	6
5. RF Exposure Limits	7
5.1 Uncontrolled Environment.....	7
5.2 Controlled Environment.....	7
6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR).....	8
6.1 Introduction	8
6.2 SAR Definition.....	8
7. System Description and Setup	9
7.1 E-Field Probe	10
7.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)	10
7.3 Phantom.....	11
7.4 Device Holder	12
8. Measurement Procedures	13
8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation.....	13
8.2 Power Reference Measurement.....	14
8.3 Area Scan	14
8.4 Zoom Scan.....	15
8.5 Volume Scan Procedures.....	15
8.6 Power Drift Monitoring.....	15
9. Test Equipment List.....	16
10. System Verification	17
10.1 Tissue Verification	17
10.2 System Performance Check Results.....	18
11. RF Exposure Positions	19
11.1 Ear and handset reference point	19
11.2 Definition of the cheek position.....	20
11.3 Definition of the tilt position.....	21
11.4 Body Worn Accessory	22
12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm).....	23
13. Bluetooth Exclusions Applied	24
14. Antenna Location	25
15. SAR Test Results	27
15.1 Head SAR	28
15.2 Body Worn Accessory SAR.....	28
16. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis.....	29
16.1 Body-Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions	30
17. Uncertainty Assessment	31
18. References.....	33
Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check	
Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement	
Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate	
Appendix D. Test Setup Photos	



Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA5N1301	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Jan. 07, 2016



1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **BLU Products, Inc., Mobile phone, DIVA FLEX** are as follows.

Equipment Class	Frequency Band	Highest SAR Summary		
		Head 1g SAR (W/kg)	Body-worn 1g SAR (W/kg) (Gap 15 mm)	Highest Simultaneous Transmission
PCE	WWAN	0.36	0.61	0.61
Date of Testing:		Nov. 20, 2015 ~ Nov. 21, 2015		

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



2. Administration Data

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.
Test Site Location	1F & 2F, Building A, Morning Business Center, No. 4003 ShiGu Rd., Xili Town, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P. R. China TEL: +86-755-8637-9589 FAX: +86-755-8637-9595

Applicant	
Company Name	BLU Products, Inc.
Address	10814 NW 33rd St # 100 Doral, FL 33172

Manufacturer	
Company Name	BLU Products, Inc.
Address	10814 NW 33rd St # 100 Doral, FL 33172

3. Guidance Standard

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets v01r03
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01



4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Mobile phone
Brand Name	BLU
Model Name	DIVA FLEX
FCC ID	YHLBLUDIVAFLEX
IMEI Code	SIM1: 351771053537818 SIM2: 351771053537826
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	· GSM · Bluetooth v3.0+EDR
HW Version	S1711-MB-V1.2
SW Version	BLU_T370_V11_GENERIC_ANATEL
EUT Stage	Production Unit
Remark:	
1. The EUT supports GSM voice only. 2. For dual SIM cards mobile have 2 SIM slots and supports Dual SIM Dual Standby. The WWAN radio transmission will be enabled by either one SIM at a time (Single active). After pre-scan two SIM cards power, we found test result of the SIM1 was the worse, so we chose dual SIM1 card to perform all tests.	



5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

5.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

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

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

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

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



6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 SAR Definition

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

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

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

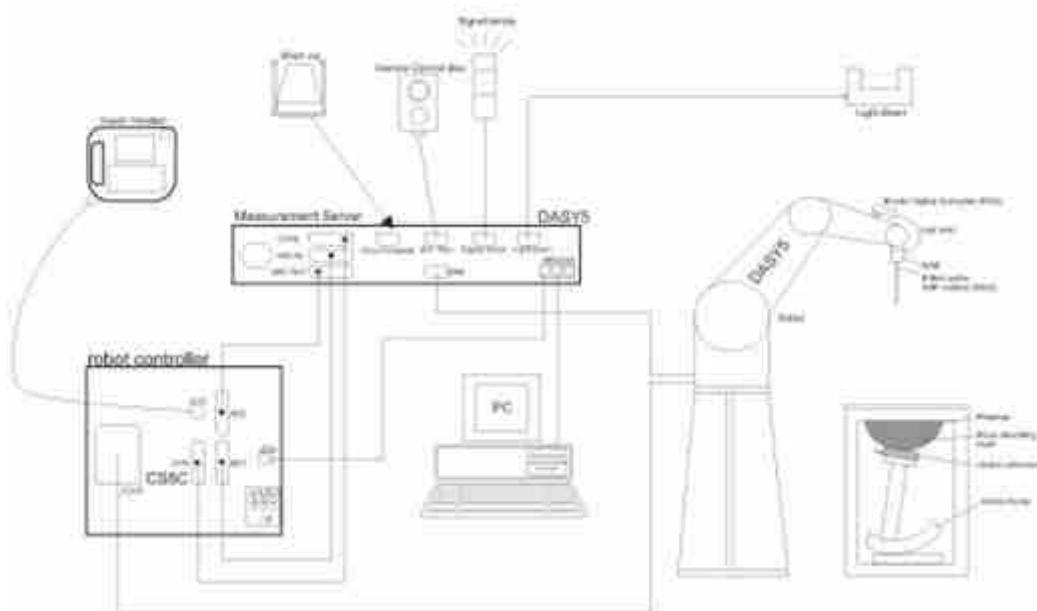
$$\text{SAR} = \frac{\sigma |E|^2}{\rho}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.



7. System Description and Setup

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



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- 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 WinXP or Win7 and the DASY5 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.

7.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG).The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz – >6 GHz Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz – 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 – >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	

7.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

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

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MΩ; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



Fig 5.1 Photo of DAE



7.3 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom	

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

<ELI Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)	
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	

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



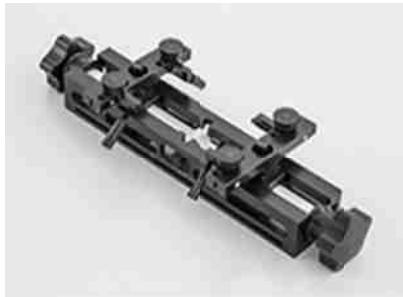
7.4 Device Holder

<Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI phantoms, the Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters enables rotation of the mounted transmitter device to specified spherical coordinates. At the heads, the rotation axis is at the ear opening. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC 62209-1, IEEE 1528, FCC, or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat). And upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.



Mounting Device for Hand-Held
Transmitters



Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

<Mounting Device for Laptops and other Body-Worn Transmitters>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.



Mounting Device for Laptops



8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- (c) For BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
- (d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure BT output power

<SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values form the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g



8.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

8.3 Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB0) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	$\leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$> 3 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	$5 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
	$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 10 \text{ mm}$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be \leq the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	



8.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

		≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom}		≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 5 mm* $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$ graded grid	≤ 5 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 4 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≤ 3 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 3 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 2 mm
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	≥ 30 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≥ 28 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≥ 25 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≥ 22 mm

Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.

* When zoom scan is required and the *reported* SAR from the *area scan based 1-g SAR estimation* procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used to assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remains in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

8.6 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT installed full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.



9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d200	Aug. 20, 2015	Aug. 19, 2016
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d210	Aug. 19, 2015	Aug. 18, 2016
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1490	Sep. 14, 2015	Sep. 13, 2016
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3898	Aug. 06, 2015	Aug. 05, 2016
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CD	TP-1671	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY50267224	Aug. 07, 2015	Aug. 06, 2016
R&S	Network Analyzer	ZVB8	100106	Oct. 20, 2015	Oct. 19, 2016
Speag	Dielectric Assessment KIT	DAK-3.5	1032	NCR	NCR
R&S	Signal Generator	SMBV100A	258305	Jan. 23, 2015	Jan. 22, 2016
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1207253	Jan. 28, 2015	Jan. 27, 2016
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1218010	Jan. 28, 2015	Jan. 27, 2016
Anritsu	Power Senor	MA2411B	917070	Jan. 23, 2015	Jan. 22, 2016
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1005002	Jan. 23, 2015	Jan. 22, 2016
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	NA	NA
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP30	101634	Aug. 07, 2015	Aug. 06, 2016
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note1	
MCL	Attenuation	BW-S10W5	N/A	Note1	
Weinschel	Attenuation	3M-20	N/A	Note1	
Zhongjilianhe	Attenuation	MVE2214-03	N/A	Note1	
AR	Amplifier	5S1G4	333096	Note1	

General Note:

- Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.



10. System Verification

10.1 Tissue Verification

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

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Head								
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
For Body								
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. ($^{\circ}$ C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	Head	22.6	0.910	42.910	0.90	41.50	1.11	3.40	± 5	Nov. 21, 2015
1900	Head	22.8	1.452	39.039	1.40	40.00	3.71	-2.40	± 5	Nov. 20, 2015
835	Body	22.7	0.961	55.830	0.97	55.20	-0.93	1.14	± 5	Nov. 21, 2015
1900	Body	22.5	1.584	54.212	1.52	53.30	4.21	1.71	± 5	Nov. 20, 2015



10.2 System Performance Check Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Targeted SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Nov. 21, 2015	835	Head	250	4d200	3898	1490	2.36	9.15	9.44	3.17
Nov. 20, 2015	1900	Head	250	5d210	3898	1490	10.60	41.10	42.4	3.16
Nov. 21, 2015	835	Body	250	4d200	3898	1490	2.37	9.55	9.48	-0.73
Nov. 20, 2015	1900	Body	250	5d210	3898	1490	10.30	40.00	41.2	3.00

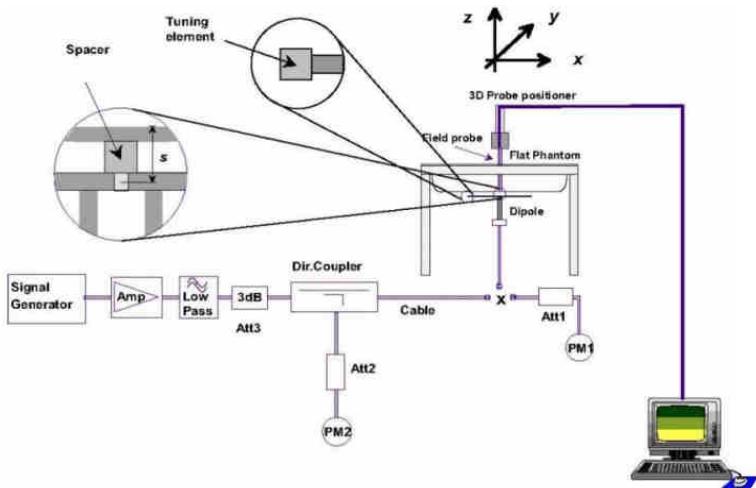


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup

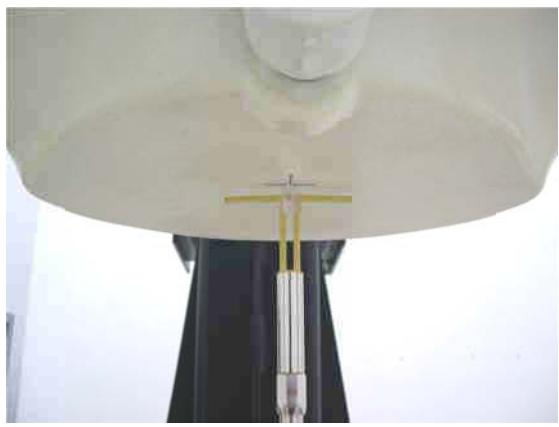


Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

11. RF Exposure Positions

11.1 Ear and handset reference point

Figure 9.1.1 shows the front, back, and side views of the SAM phantom. The center-of-mouth reference point is labeled "M," the left ear reference point (ERP) is marked "LE," and the right ERP is marked "RE." Each ERP is 15 mm along the B-M (back-mouth) line behind the entrance-to-ear-canal (EEC) point, as shown in Figure 9.1.2. The Reference Plane is defined as passing through the two ear reference points and point M. The line N-F (neck-front), also called the reference pivoting line, is normal to the Reference Plane and perpendicular to both a line passing through RE and LE and the B-M line (see Figure 9.1.3). Both N-F and B-M lines should be marked on the exterior of the phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning. Posterior to the N-F line the ear shape is a flat surface with 6 mm thickness at each ERP, and forward of the N-F line the ear is truncated, as illustrated in Figure 9.1.2. The ear truncation is introduced to preclude the ear lobe from interfering with handset tilt, which could lead to unstable positioning at the cheek.

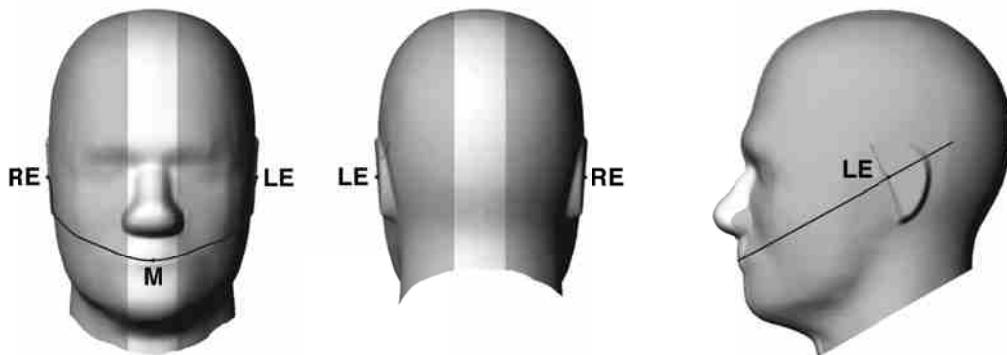


Fig 9.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM twin phantom

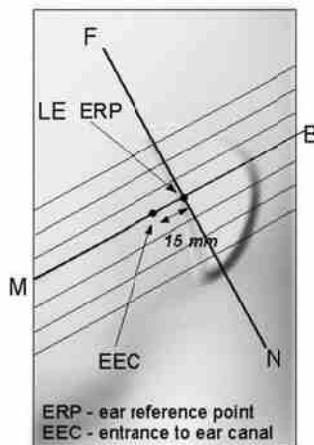


Fig 9.1.2 Close-up side view of phantom showing the ear region.

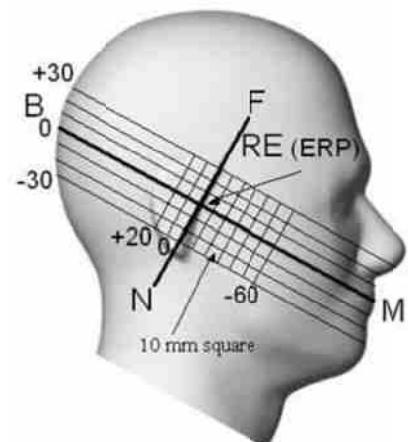


Fig 9.1.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

11.2 Definition of the cheek position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. Define two imaginary lines on the handset—the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset—the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A in Figure 9.2.1 and Figure 9.2.2), and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset (point B). The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output (see Figure 9.2.1). The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset (see Figure 9.2.2), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly-shaped handsets.
3. Position the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 9.2.3), such that the plane defined by the vertical centerline and the horizontal line of the handset is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.
4. Translate the handset towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until handset point A touches the pinna at the ERP.
5. While maintaining the handset in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to the plane containing B-M and N-F lines, i.e., the Reference Plane.
6. Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the handset (horizontal line) is parallel to the N-F line.
7. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the Reference Plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the handset contact with the pinna, rotate the handset about the N-F line until any point on the handset is in contact with a phantom point below the pinna on the cheek. See Figure 9.2.3. The actual rotation angles should be documented in the test report.

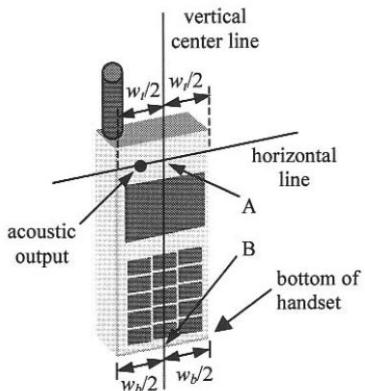


Fig 9.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"fixed case"

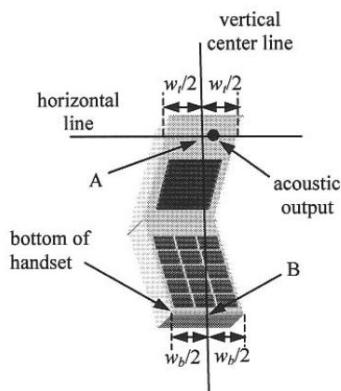


Fig 9.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"clam-shell case"

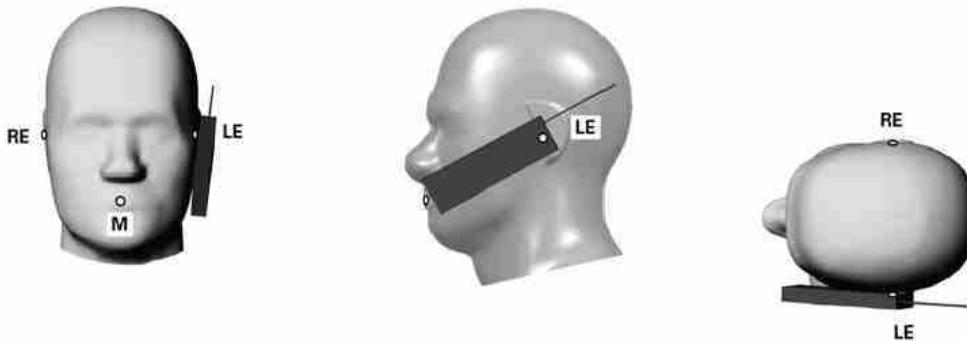


Fig 9.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

11.3 Definition of the tilt position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
2. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset away from the pinna along the line passing through RE and LE far enough to allow a rotation of the handset away from the cheek by 15°.
3. Rotate the handset around the horizontal line by 15°.
4. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset towards the phantom on the line passing through RE and LE until any part of the handset touches the ear. The tilt position is obtained when the contact point is on the pinna. See Figure 9.3.1. If contact occurs at any location other than the pinna, e.g., the antenna at the back of the phantom head, the angle of the handset should be reduced. In this case, the tilt position is obtained if any point on the handset is in contact with the pinna and a second point

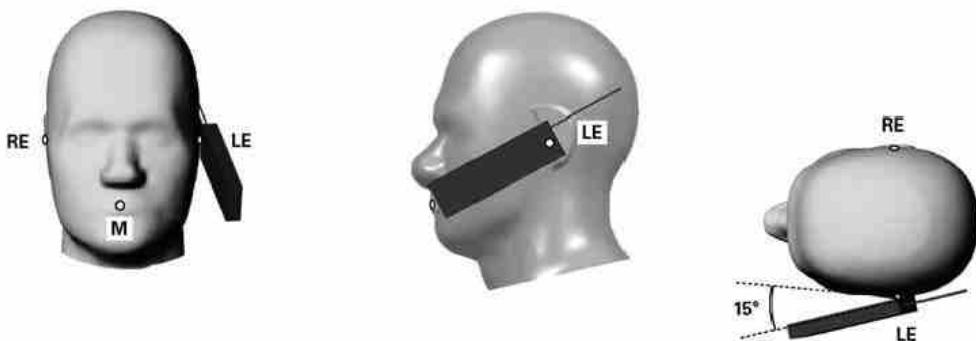


Fig 9.3.1 Tilt position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which define the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.



11.4 Body Worn Accessory

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 9.4). Per KDB648474 D04v01r03, body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB 447498 D01v06 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset is < 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a handset attached to the handset.

Accessories for body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are tested with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-chip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

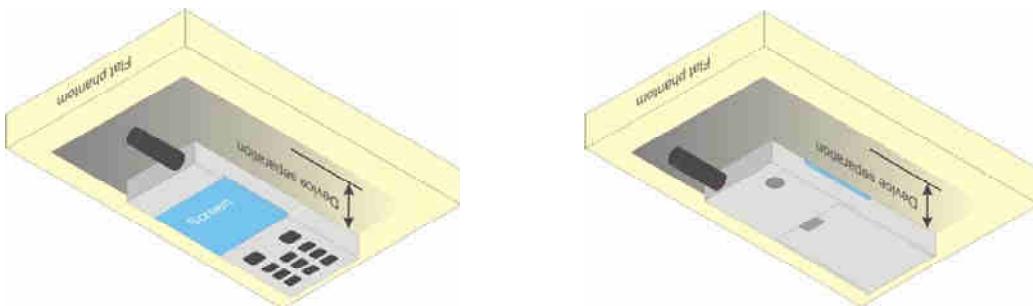


Fig 9.4 Body Worn Position



12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<GSM Conducted Power>

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
2. For head and body worn SAR testing, the EUT was set in GSM Voice for GSM850 and GSM1900 due to its highest frame-average power.

SIM1:

Band GSM850	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
Tx Channel	128	189	251		128	189	251	
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.4	848.8	824.2	836.4	848.8	23.50	
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	32.09	32.01	31.97	32.50	23.09	23.01	22.97	23.50
Band GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
Tx Channel	512	661	810		512	661	810	
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8	1850.2	1880	1909.8	1909.8	
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	29.32	29.54	29.40	30.00	20.32	20.54	20.40	21.00

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

The calculated method are shown as below:

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

SIM2:

Band GSM850	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
Tx Channel	128	189	251		128	189	251	
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.4	848.8	824.2	836.4	848.8	23.50	
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	32.07	32.00	31.94	32.50	23.07	23.00	22.94	23.50
Band GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)	Frame-Average Power (dBm)			Tune-up Limit (dBm)
Tx Channel	512	661	810		512	661	810	
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8	1850.2	1880	1909.8	1909.8	
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	29.30	29.51	29.36	30.00	20.30	20.51	20.36	21.00

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

The calculated method are shown as below:

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



13. Bluetooth Exclusions Applied

Mode Band	Average power(dBm)
Bluetooth v3.0+EDR	
2.4GHz Bluetooth	0.5

Note:

- Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* \leq 50 mm are determined by:
$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$$
 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR
 - $f(\text{GHz})$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
 - Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
 - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

Bluetooth Max Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	exclusion thresholds
0.5	15	2.48	0.1

Note:

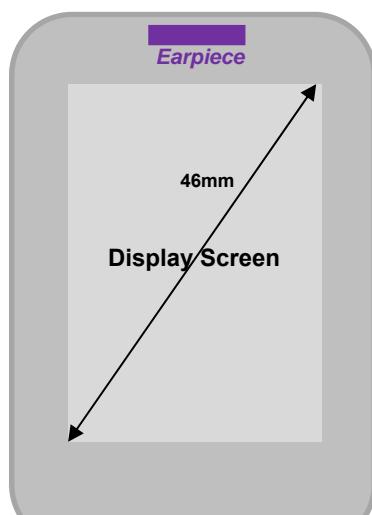
Per KDB 447498 D01v06, when the minimum test separation distance is $<$ 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion. The test exclusion threshold is 0.1 which is ≤ 3 , SAR testing is not required.



14. Antenna Location

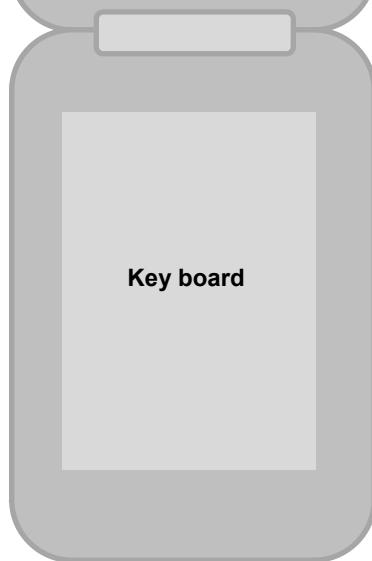
<Flip-Open Mode>

Top Side



Left Side

Right Side



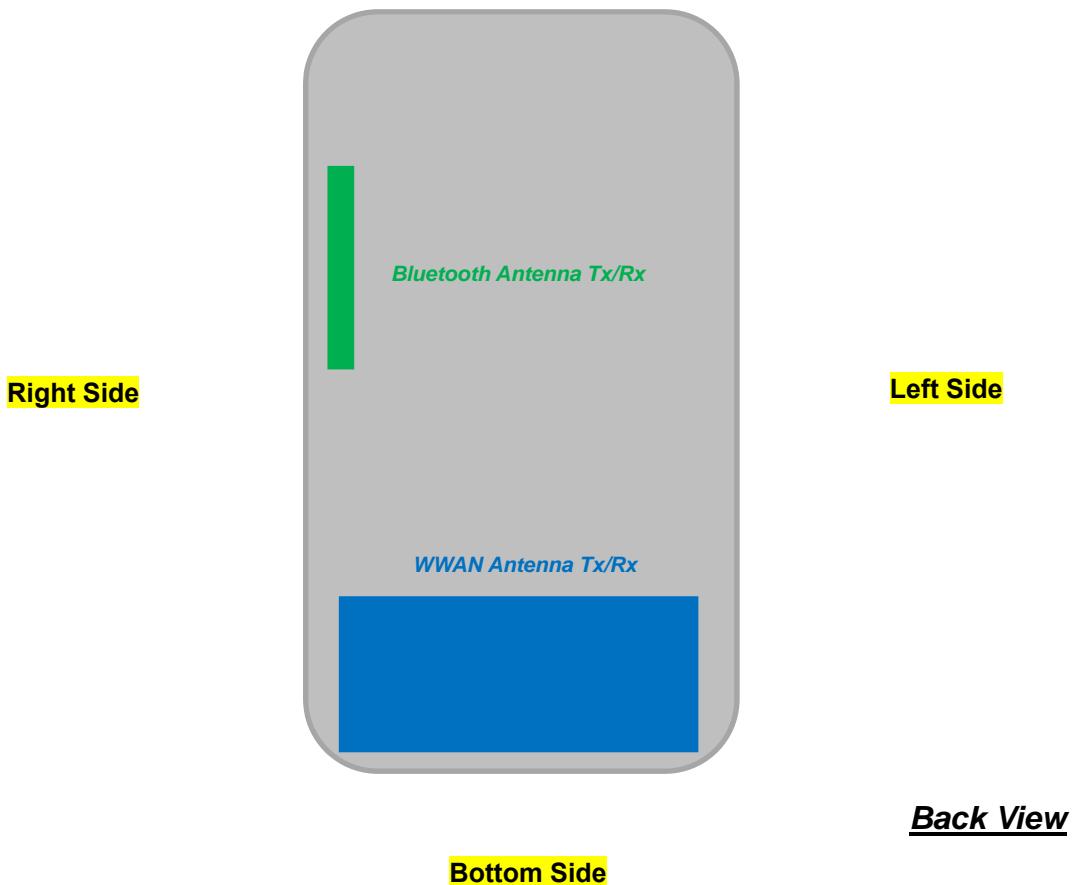
Front View

Bottom Side



<Flip-Close Mode>

Top Side

Back View

Length: 90 mm
Width: 45 mm



15. SAR Test Results

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - b. For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
 - $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ or 2.0 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is $\leq 100 \text{ MHz}$
 - $\leq 0.6 \text{ W/kg}$ or 1.5 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
 - $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$ or 1.0 W/kg , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is $\geq 200 \text{ MHz}$
3. Per KDB 648474 D04v01r03, when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR testing with a headset connected to the handset is not required.
4. For head and body worn SAR testing, the EUT was set in GSM Voice for GSM850 and GSM1900 due to its highest frame-average power.
5. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r03, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is $\geq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$.

**15.1 Head SAR****<GSM SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Flip Configuration	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Open	Right Cheek	128	824.2	32.09	32.50	1.099	0.11	0.229	0.252
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Open	Right Tilted	128	824.2	32.09	32.50	1.099	0.05	0.084	0.092
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Open	Left Cheek	128	824.2	32.09	32.50	1.099	-0.09	0.207	0.227
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Open	Left Tilted	128	824.2	32.09	32.50	1.099	-0.09	0.087	0.096
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Open	Right Cheek	189	836.4	32.01	32.50	1.119	0.04	0.290	0.325
01	GSM850	GSM Voice	Open	Right Cheek	251	848.8	31.97	32.50	1.130	-0.01	0.294	0.332
02	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Open	Right Cheek	661	1880	29.54	30.00	1.112	0.15	0.325	0.361
	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Open	Right Tilted	661	1880	29.54	30.00	1.112	0.11	0.048	0.053
	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Open	Left Cheek	661	1880	29.54	30.00	1.112	0.01	0.324	0.360
	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Open	Left Tilted	661	1880	29.54	30.00	1.112	0.11	0.036	0.040
	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Open	Right Cheek	512	1850.2	29.32	30.00	1.169	-0.07	0.283	0.331
	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Open	Right Cheek	810	1909.8	29.40	30.00	1.148	-0.15	0.310	0.356

15.2 Body Worn Accessory SAR**<GSM SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Flip Configuration	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Close	Front	15	128	824.2	32.09	32.50	1.099	-0.09	0.33	0.363
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Close	Back	15	128	824.2	32.09	32.50	1.099	0.03	0.544	0.598
03	GSM850	GSM Voice	Close	Back	15	189	836.4	32.01	32.50	1.119	-0.12	0.541	0.606
	GSM850	GSM Voice	Close	Back	15	251	848.8	31.97	32.50	1.130	-0.14	0.439	0.496
	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Close	Front	15	661	1880	29.54	30.00	1.112	-0.07	0.144	0.160
	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Close	Back	15	661	1880	29.54	30.00	1.112	-0.02	0.409	0.455
04	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Close	Back	15	512	1850.2	29.32	30.00	1.169	0.13	0.484	0.566
	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Close	Back	15	810	1909.8	29.40	30.00	1.148	0.12	0.300	0.344



16. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Portable Handset	
		Head	Body-worn
1.	GSM Voice + Bluetooth		Yes

General Note:

1. The Scaled SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
 - i) Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
 - ii) SPLSR = $(\text{SAR}_1 + \text{SAR}_2)^{1.5} / (\text{min. separation distance, mm})$, and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2 + (z_1-z_2)^2]$, where (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
 - iii) If SPLSR ≤ 0.04 , simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
 - iv) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg.
3. For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01v06 based on the formula below.
 - i) $(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})/x}] \text{ W/kg}$ for test separation distances ≤ 50 mm; where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR, and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR.
 - ii) When the minimum separation distance is < 5 mm, the distance is used 5mm to determine SAR test exclusion.
 - iii) 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is > 50 mm.

Bluetooth Max Power	Exposure Position	Body worn
	Test separation	15 mm
0.5 dBm	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	0.014 W/kg

**16.1 Body-Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions**

<WWAN + Bluetooth>

WWAN Band	Exposure Position	WWAN	Bluetooth	Summed SAR (W/kg)
		Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Estimated 1g SAR (W/kg)	
GSM	GSM850	Front	0.363	0.014
		Back	0.606	0.014
	GSM1900	Front	0.160	0.014
		Back	0.566	0.014

Test Engineer : Luke Lu



17. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacturer's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in table below.

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	$1/k^{(b)}$	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

- (a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity
(b) k is the coverage factor

Table 17.1. Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.



Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9
Boundary Effects	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Modulation Response	3.2	R	1.732	1	1	1.8	1.8
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response Time	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.4	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2
Probe Positioning	2.9	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Max. SAR Eval.	2.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	3.0	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Power Drift	5.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9
Power Scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	6.1	R	1.732	1	1	3.5	3.5
SAR correction	0.0	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.2	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.1	0.1
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.0
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.4	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.15	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.83	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1
Combined Std. Uncertainty						11.4%	11.4%
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	K=2
Expanded STD Uncertainty						22.9%	22.7%

Table 17.2. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz



18. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", Sep 2013
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", Oct 2015
- [6] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r03, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets", Oct 2015.
- [7] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v03r01, "3G SAR MEAUREMENT PROCEDURES", Oct 2015
- [8] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015.
- [9] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations" Oct 2015.



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

System Check_Head_835MHz_151121

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_835_151121 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.91 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.91$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(9.81, 9.81, 9.81); Calibrated: 2015.08.06;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1490; Calibrated: 2015.09.14
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.99 W/kg

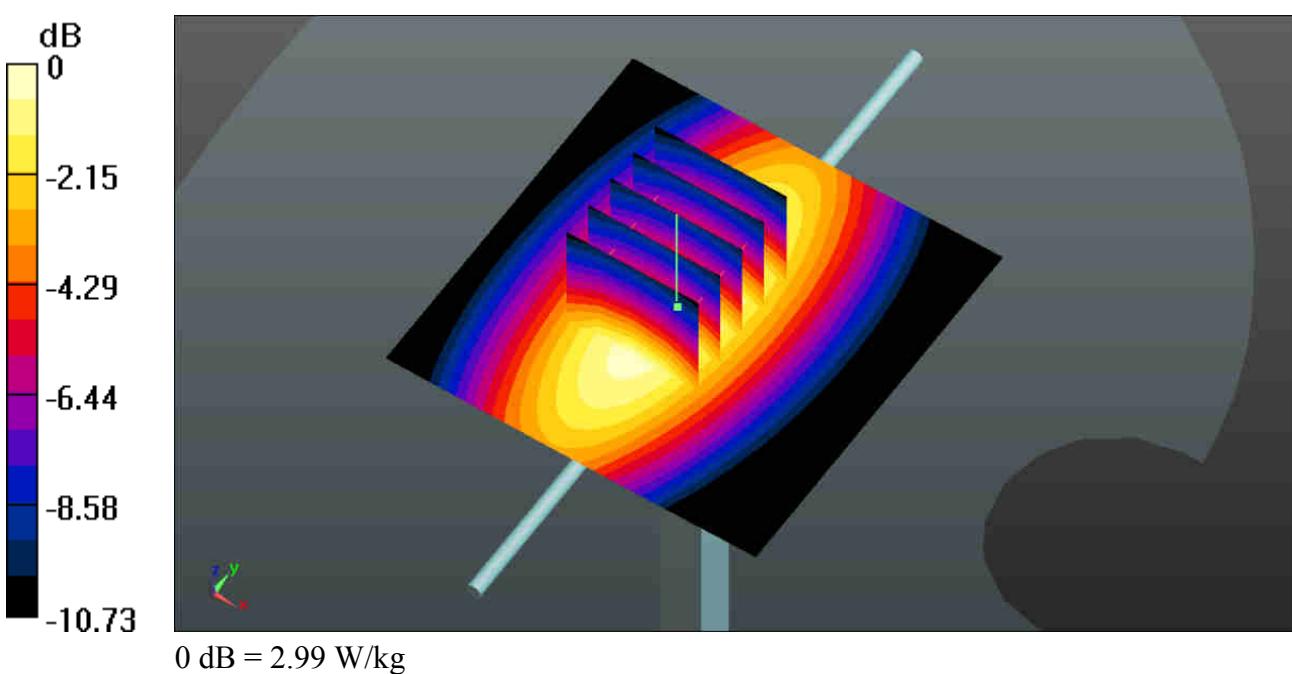
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.81 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.55 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.36 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.55 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.00 W/kg



System Check_Head_1900MHz_151120

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900_151120 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.452 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.039$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(8.01, 8.01, 8.01); Calibrated: 2015.08.06;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1490; Calibrated: 2015.09.14
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.1 W/kg

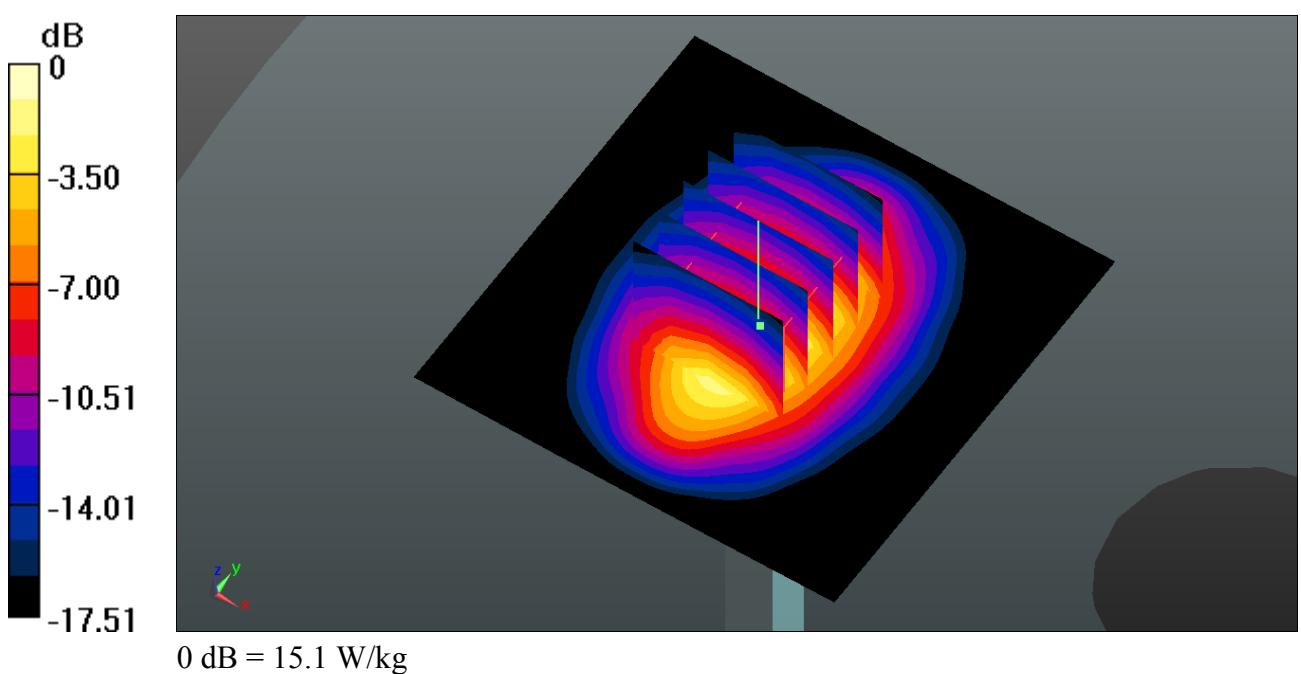
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 103.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.56 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.9 W/kg



System Check_Body_835MHz_151121

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_151121 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.961 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.83$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(9.97, 9.97, 9.97); Calibrated: 2015.08.06;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1490; Calibrated: 2015.09.14
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.55 W/kg

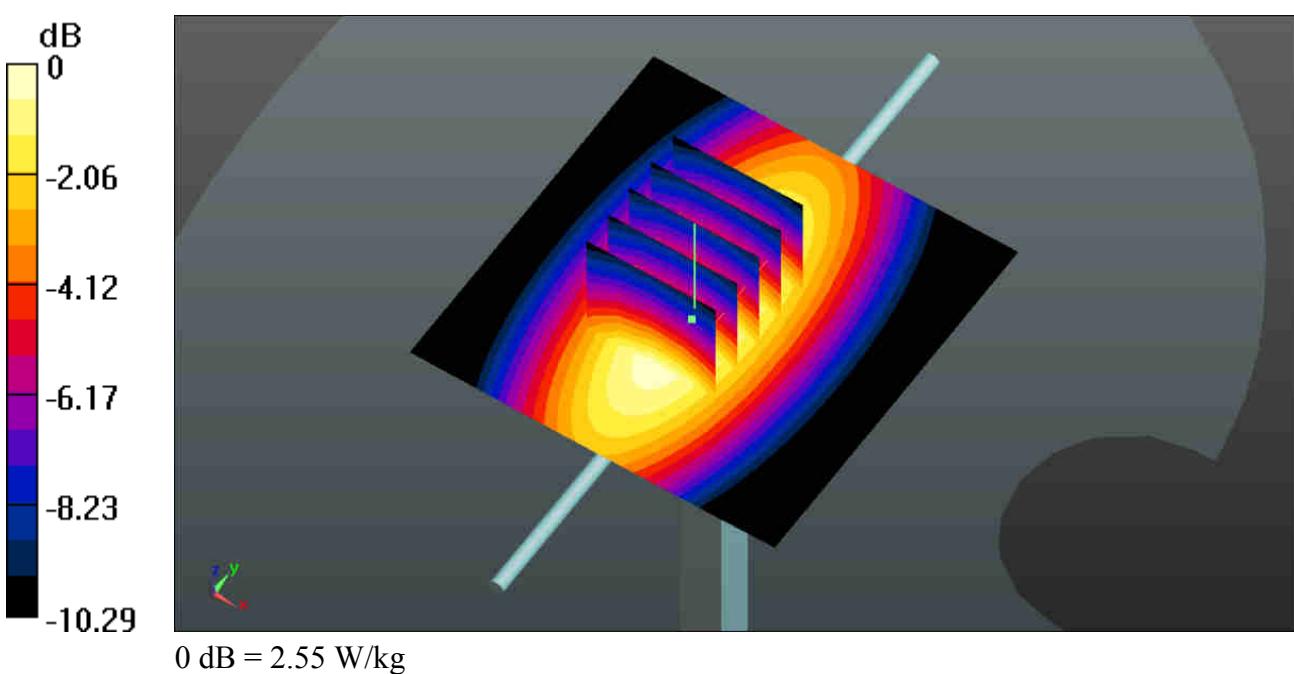
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 51.22 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.47 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.37 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.56 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.54 W/kg



System Check_Body_1900MHz_151120

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_151120 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.584 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.212$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(7.71, 7.71, 7.71); Calibrated: 2015.08.06;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1490; Calibrated: 2015.09.14
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.6 W/kg

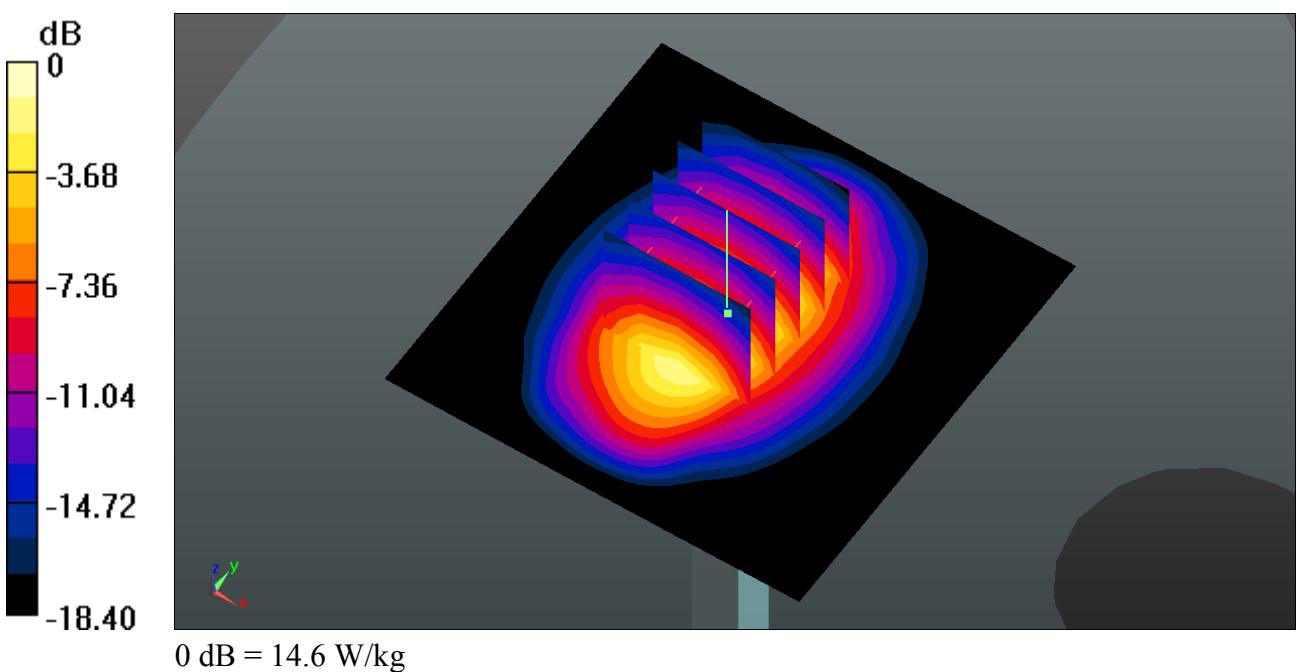
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 85.87 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.32 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.7 W/kg





Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

01_GSM850_GSM Voice_Right Cheek_Ch251

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: HSL_835_151121 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.8 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.925 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.729$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(9.81, 9.81, 9.81); Calibrated: 2015.08.06;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1490; Calibrated: 2015.09.14
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch251/Area Scan (61x131x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.363 W/kg

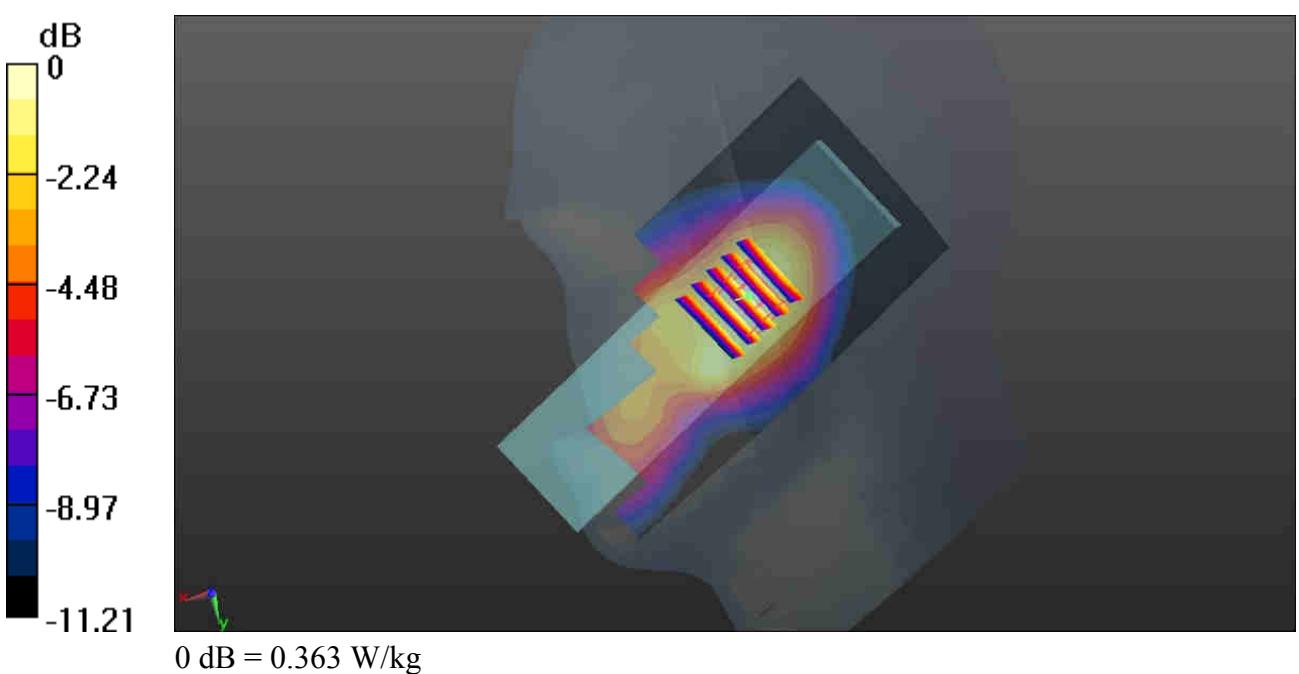
Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.522 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.417 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.294 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.193 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.369 W/kg



02_GSM1900_GSM Voice_Right Cheek_Ch661

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: HSL_1900_151120 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.432 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.135$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(8.01, 8.01, 8.01); Calibrated: 2015.08.06;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1490; Calibrated: 2015.09.14
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch661/Area Scan (61x131x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.378 W/kg

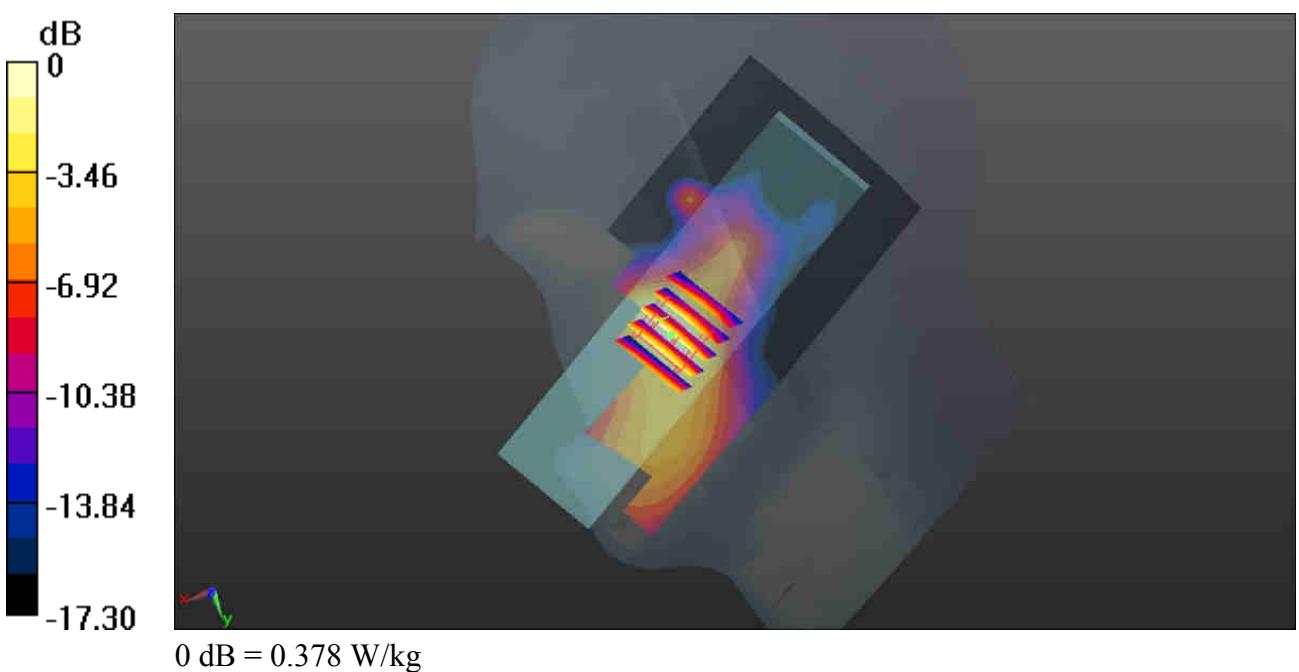
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.205 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.559 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.325 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.175 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.420 W/kg



03_GSM850_GSM Voice_Back_Ch189

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: MSL_835_151121 Medium parameters used: $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.963$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.822$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(9.97, 9.97, 9.97); Calibrated: 2015.08.06;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1490; Calibrated: 2015.09.14
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch189/Area Scan (51x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.645 W/kg

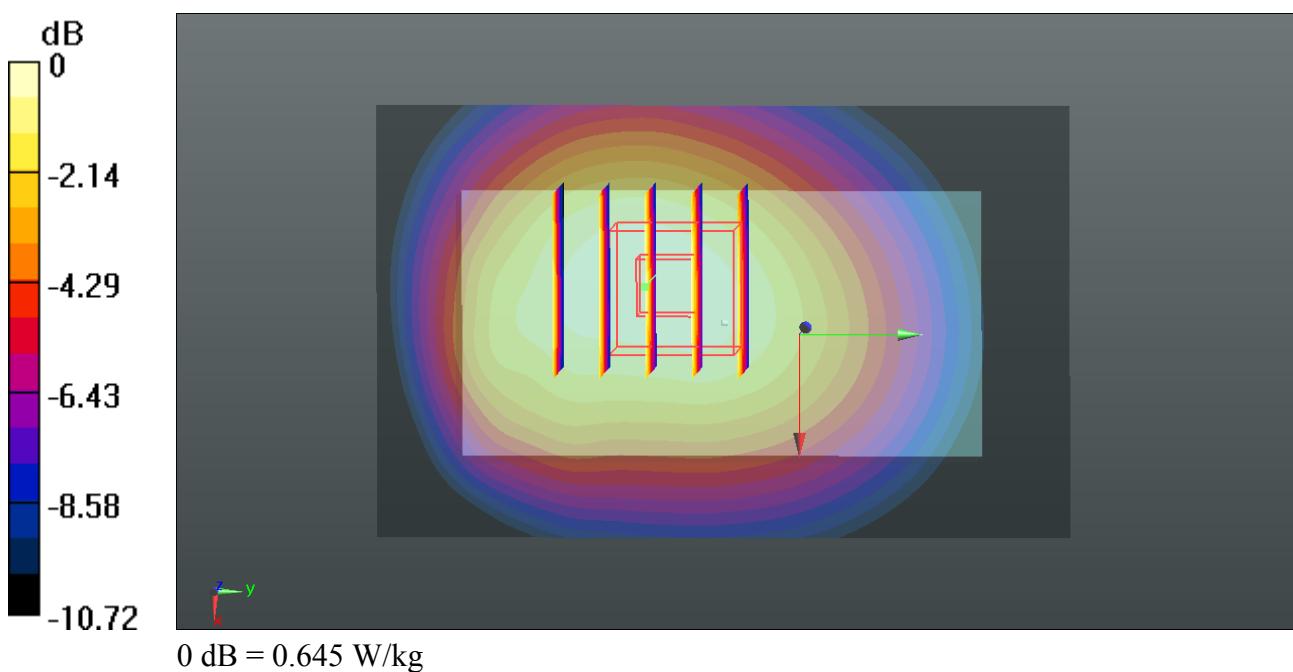
Ch189/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.581 V/m; Power Drift = -0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.731 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.541 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.379 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.650 W/kg



04_GSM1900_GSM Voice_Back_Ch512

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: MSL_1900_151120 Medium parameters used: $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.528$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.392$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(7.71, 7.71, 7.71); Calibrated: 2015.08.06;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1490; Calibrated: 2015.09.14
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch512/Area Scan (51x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.675 W/kg

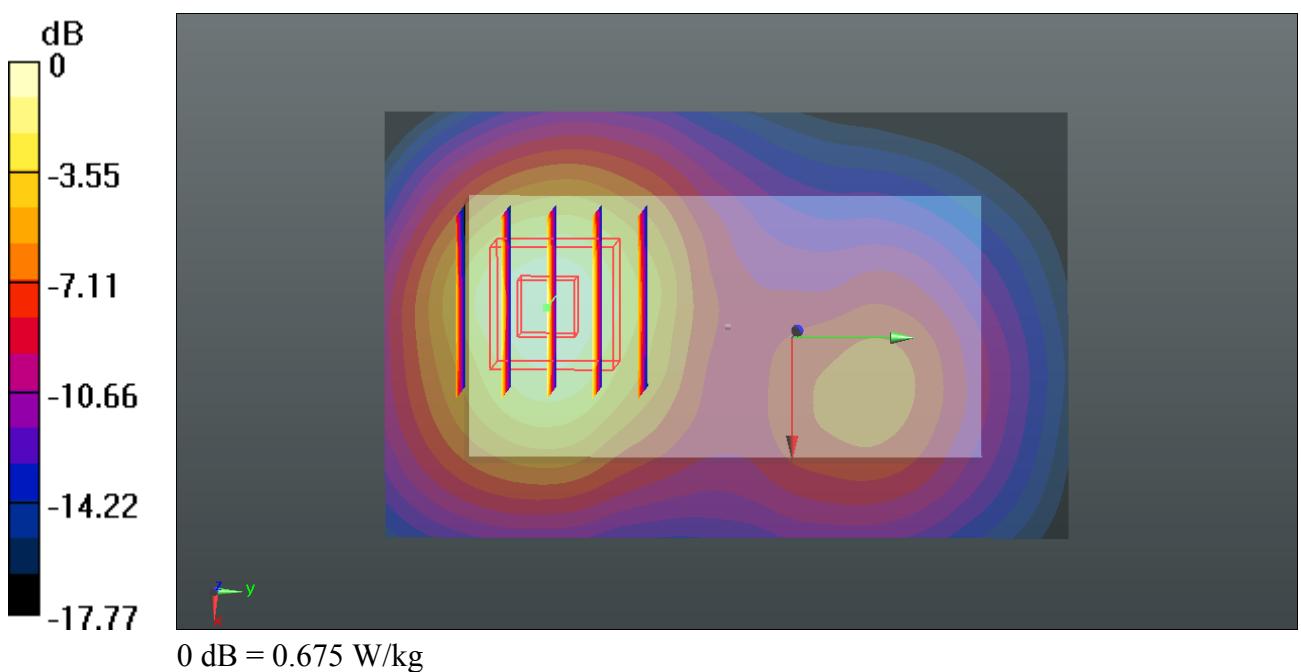
Ch512/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.769 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.809 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.484 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.270 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.661 W/kg





Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.



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

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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton-CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d200_Aug15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d200**

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

Calibration date: **August 20, 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 ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	17-Aug-15 (No. DAE4-601_Aug15)	Aug-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	

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

Issued: August 24, 2015



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 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.34 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.15 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.52 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.97 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 cm³ (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 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.62 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.30 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	51.2 Ω - 3.0 jΩ
Return Loss	- 29.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.2 Ω - 5.3 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.4 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.390 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	December 15, 2014

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 20.08.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d200

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 Sn601; Calibrated: 17.08.2015
- 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:

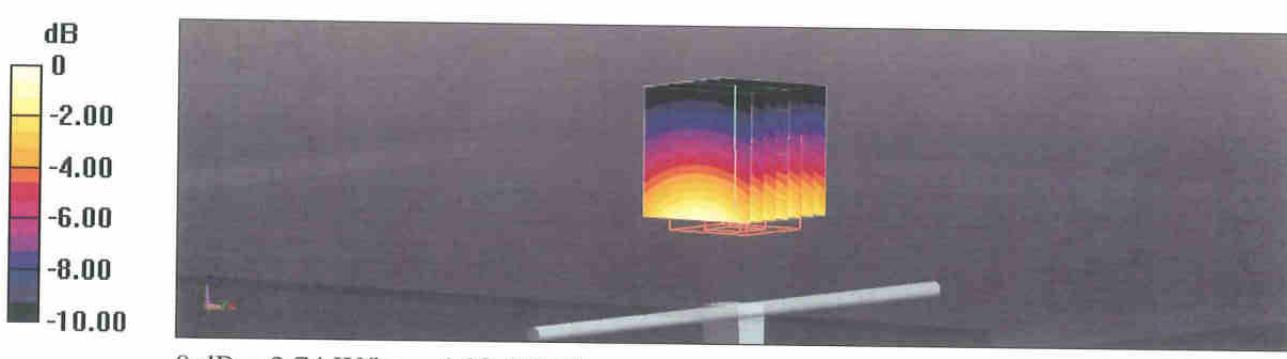
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 56.10 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

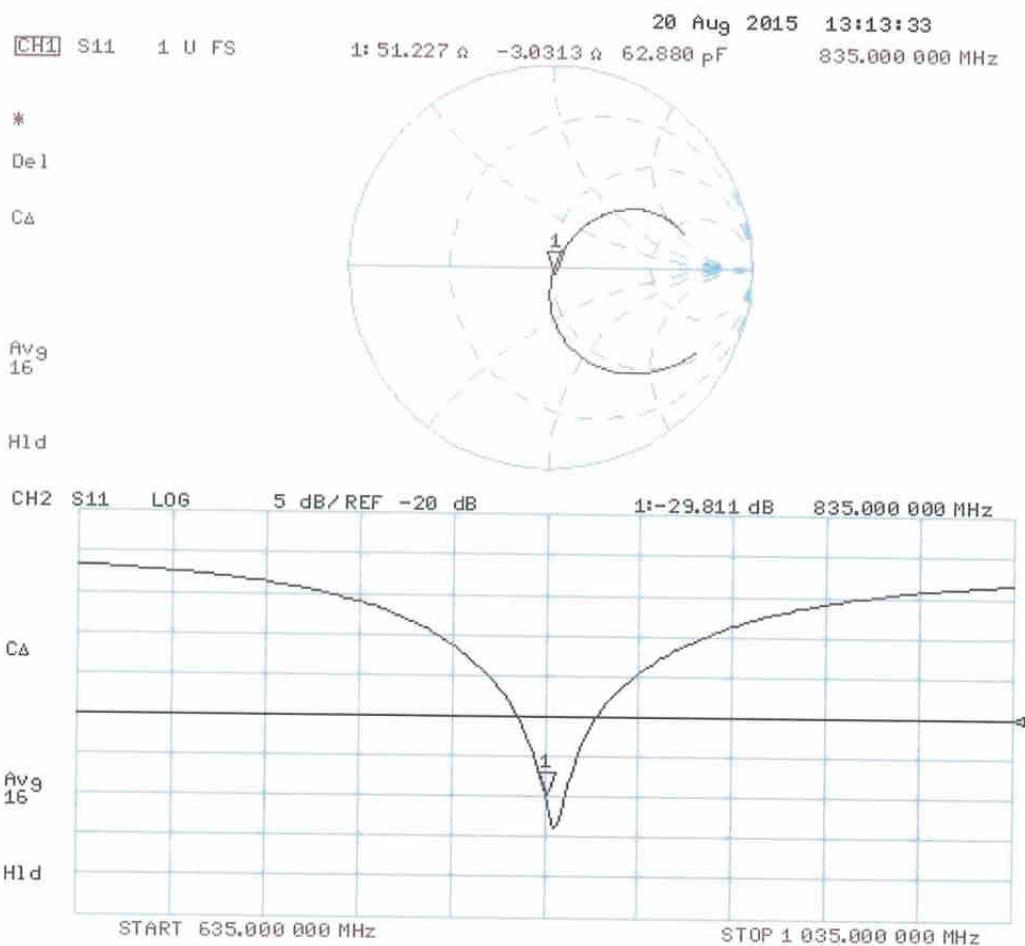
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.48 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.34 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.52 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.74 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 20.08.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d200

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)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.17, 6.17, 6.17); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 17.08.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 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:

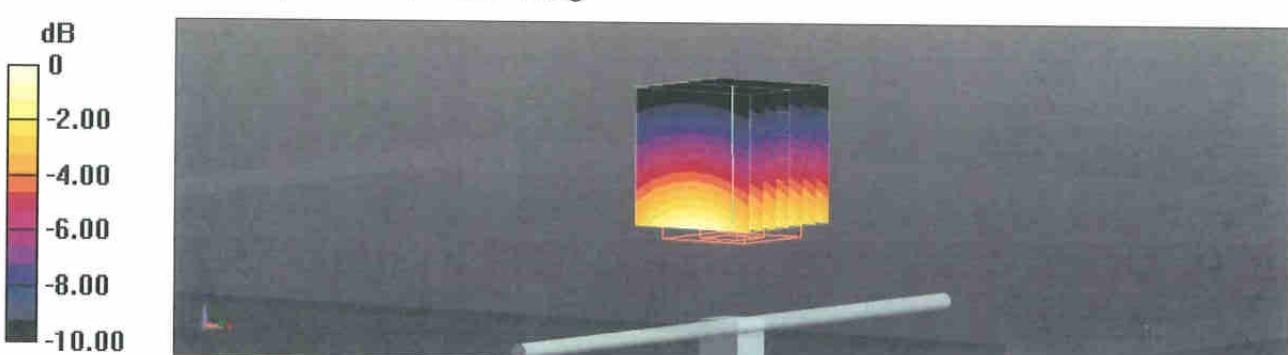
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 54.98 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

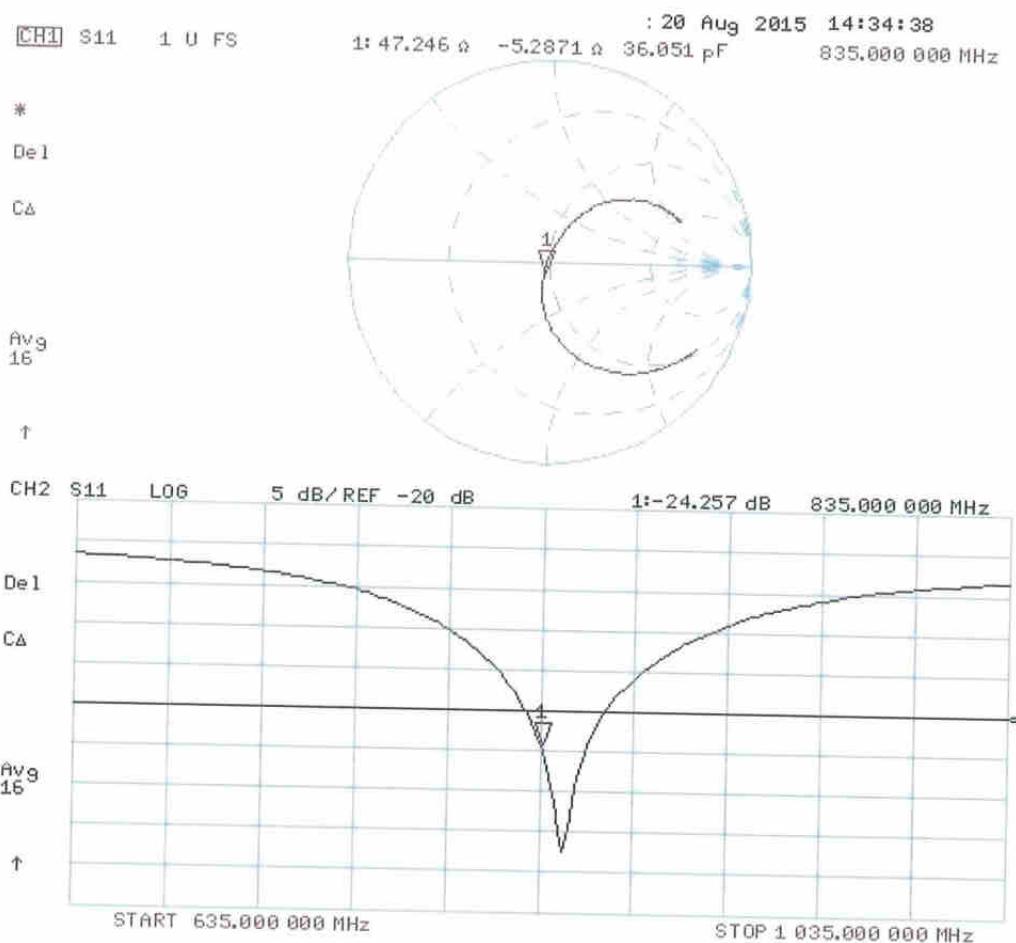
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.65 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.62 W/kg

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



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client **Sporton-CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d210_Aug15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D1900V2 - SN: 5d210

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

Calibration date: August 19, 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 ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	17-Aug-15 (No. DAE4-601_Aug15))	Aug-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 **Jeton Kastrati** Function **Laboratory Technician**

Signature

Approved by: Name **Katja Pokovic** Function **Technical Manager**

Signature

Issued: August 19, 2015

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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	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	$dx, dy, dz = 5 \text{ mm}$	
Frequency	$1900 \text{ MHz} \pm 1 \text{ MHz}$	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	38.9 ± 6 %	1.39 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	41.1 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.45 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.8 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.5 ± 6 %	1.51 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.0 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.0 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.34 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.4 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	$52.0 \Omega + 6.1 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.1 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$48.3 \Omega + 5.8 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

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

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	October 21, 2014

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 19.08.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d210

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.39 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 38.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5, 5, 5); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 17.08.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

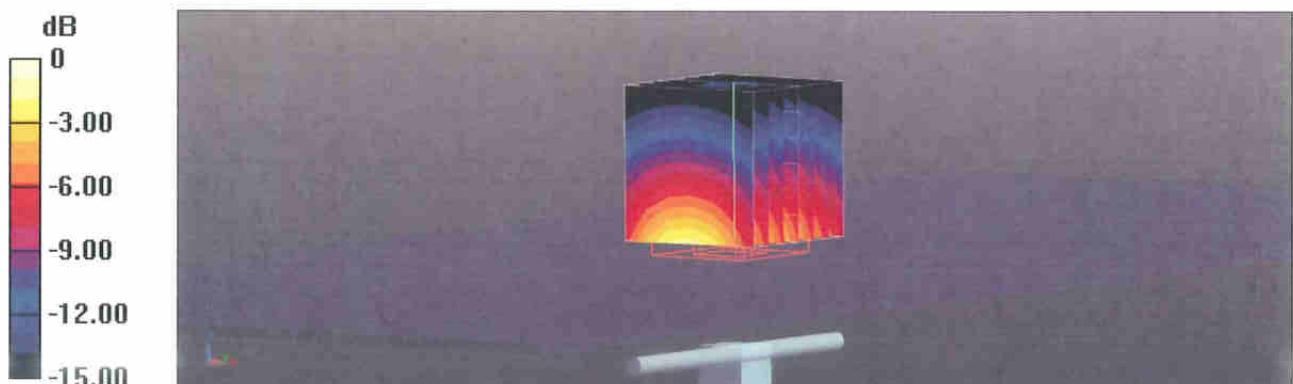
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 100.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

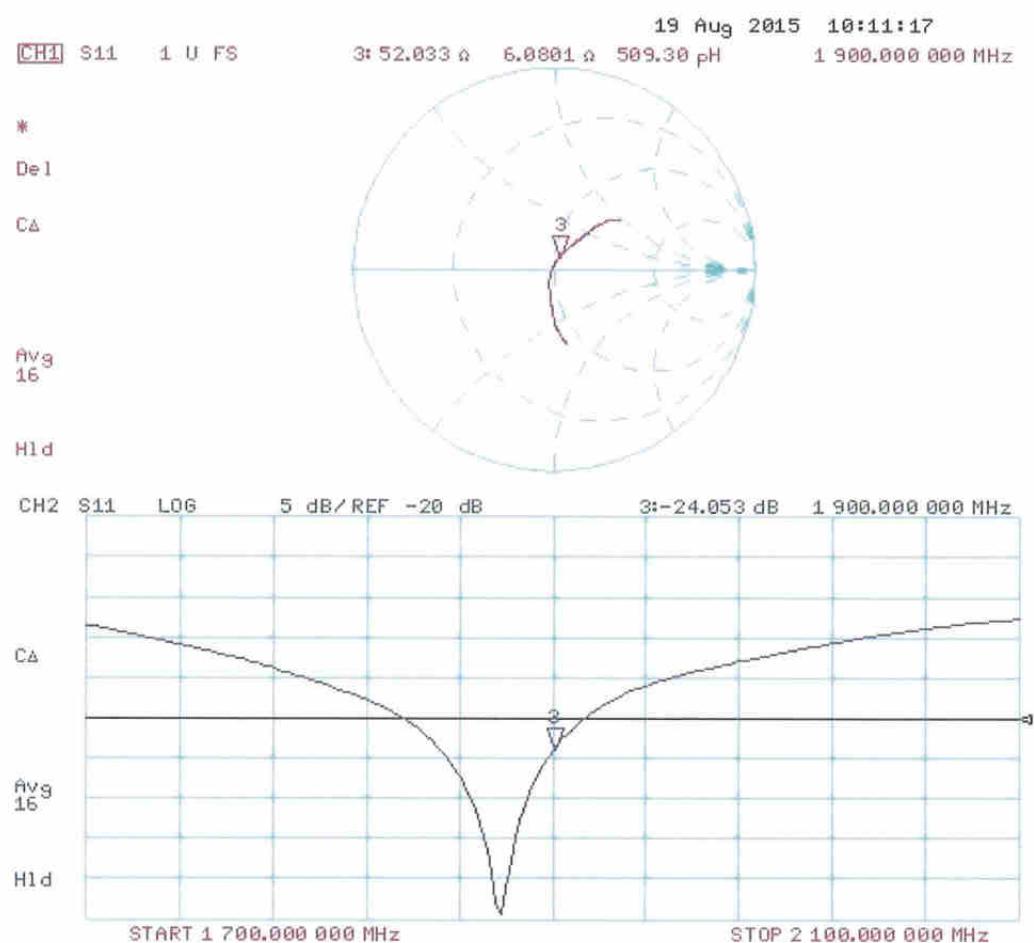
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.45 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.1 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 19.08.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d210

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.51 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 17.08.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

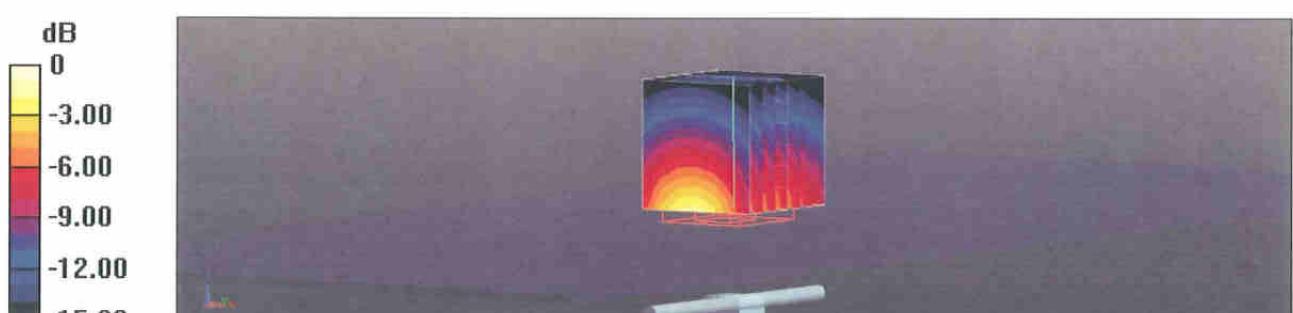
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 95.30 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

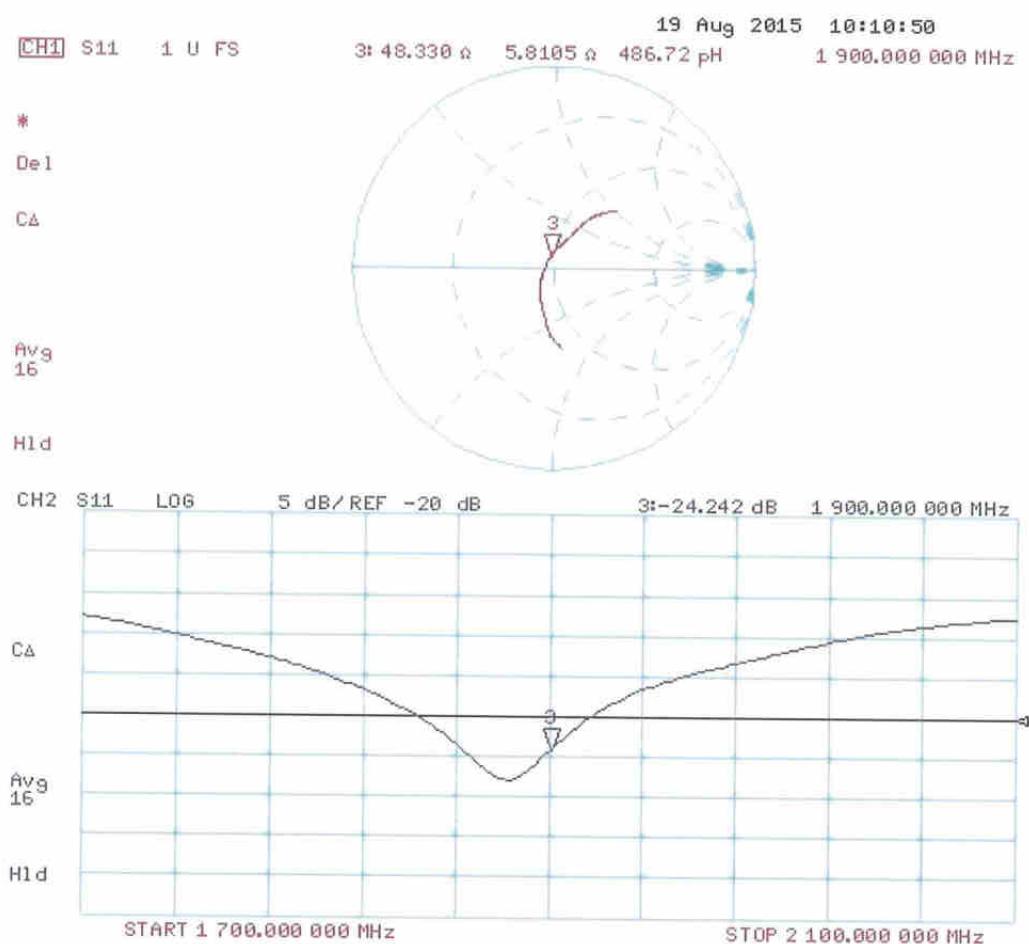
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.34 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.5 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



1490

IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF THE DAE 4

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

Battery Exchange: The battery cover of the DAE4 unit is closed using a screw, over tightening the screw may cause the threads inside the DAE to wear out.

Shipping of the DAE: Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration, remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts during transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

E-Stop Failures: Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, the customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

Repair: Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

DASY Configuration Files: Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 M Ω is given in the corresponding configuration file.

Important Note:

Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.

Important Note:

Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.

Important Note:

To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.

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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Auden**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1490_Sep15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1490**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v29**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **September 14, 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
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	09-Sep-15 (No:17153)	Sep-16
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	06-Jan-15 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-16
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	06-Jan-15 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-16

Calibrated by:	Name Dominique Steffen	Function Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	

Issued: September 21, 2015

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Glossary

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

Low Range: 1LSB = $61nV$, full range = $-1.....+3mV$

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$404.123 \pm 0.02\% (k=2)$	$404.341 \pm 0.02\% (k=2)$	$403.904 \pm 0.02\% (k=2)$
Low Range	$3.98657 \pm 1.50\% (k=2)$	$3.98065 \pm 1.50\% (k=2)$	$3.98672 \pm 1.50\% (k=2)$

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$19.5^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
---	--------------------------

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μ V)	Difference (μ V)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200038.47	5.05	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20006.49	2.63	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-20004.88	0.99	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	200033.39	0.18	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20002.82	-0.97	-0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-20006.94	-0.91	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	200039.87	6.47	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20002.08	-1.68	-0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-20008.40	-2.42	0.01

Low Range		Reading (μ V)	Difference (μ V)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	1999.76	-0.58	-0.03
Channel X	+ Input	200.81	0.50	0.25
Channel X	- Input	-199.50	0.09	-0.04
Channel Y	+ Input	1998.73	-1.56	-0.08
Channel Y	+ Input	199.28	-1.02	-0.51
Channel Y	- Input	-201.19	-1.48	0.74
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.30	0.10	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	198.95	-1.23	-0.62
Channel Z	- Input	-201.49	-1.77	0.89

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μ V)	Low Range Average Reading (μ V)
Channel X	200	-0.30	-2.27
	-200	3.59	2.06
Channel Y	200	11.80	11.09
	-200	-12.78	-13.25
Channel Z	200	10.63	10.65
	-200	-13.34	-13.20

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μ V)	Channel Y (μ V)	Channel Z (μ V)
Channel X	200	-	-0.66	0.14
Channel Y	200	2.55	-	0.23
Channel Z	200	10.04	-0.14	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15739	16628
Channel Y	15827	17029
Channel Z	15857	16684

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10MΩ

	Average (µV)	min. Offset (µV)	max. Offset (µV)	Std. Deviation (µV)
Channel X	0.54	-1.72	2.31	0.57
Channel Y	-0.08	-1.47	1.32	0.57
Channel Z	-0.84	-2.05	0.42	0.57

6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

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

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

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

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9

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



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Auden**

Certificate No: **EX3-3898_Aug15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3898**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6**
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: **August 6, 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 E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02129)	Mar-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02132)	Mar-16
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02133)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3013_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	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-14)	In house check: Oct-15

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

Issued: August 6, 2015

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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 θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\theta = 0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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
- 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
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- $NORMx,y,z$: Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). $NORMx,y,z$ are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of $NORMx,y,z$ does not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below $ConvF$).
- $NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response$ (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of $ConvF$.
- $DCPx,y,z$: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep 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
- $Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z; A, B, C, D$ 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 $NORMx,y,z * ConvF$ whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for $ConvF$. A frequency dependent $ConvF$ is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the $NORMx$ (no uncertainty required).

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3898

Manufactured: October 9, 2012
Repaired: July 27, 2015
Calibrated: August 6, 2015

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3898

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.40	0.35	0.33	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	103.0	100.8	104.3	

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	139.1	$\pm 2.7 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		133.2	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		145.1	

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

^A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see 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: EX3DV4 - SN:3898

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)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.20	10.20	10.20	0.25	1.30	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.81	9.81	9.81	0.28	1.17	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.19	1.67	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.23	8.23	8.23	0.19	1.42	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.27	8.27	8.27	0.37	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.01	8.01	8.01	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
2100	39.8	1.49	8.11	8.11	8.11	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.60	7.60	7.60	0.36	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.24	7.24	7.24	0.43	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.08	7.08	7.08	0.36	0.97	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.82	6.82	6.82	0.21	2.29	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.43	5.43	5.43	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.24	5.24	5.24	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.90	4.90	4.90	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.72	4.72	4.72	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.65	4.65	4.65	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

^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.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3898

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

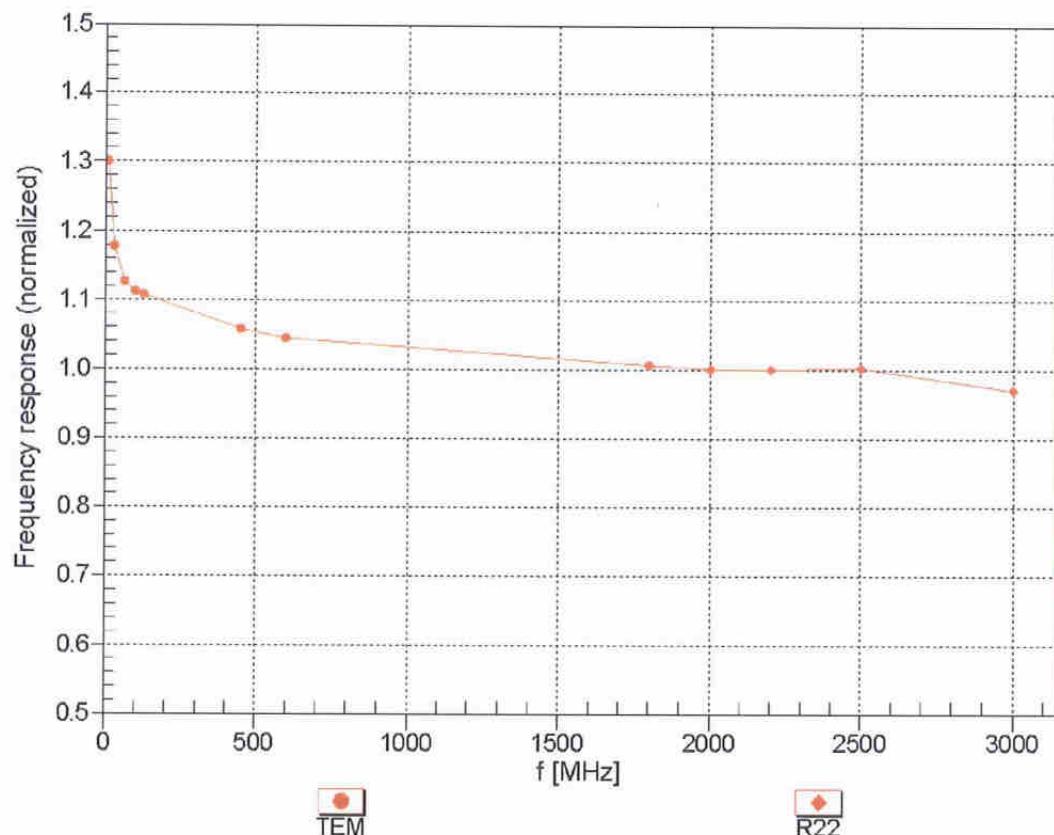
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.05	10.05	10.05	0.30	1.12	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.97	9.97	9.97	0.34	1.05	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.80	9.80	9.80	0.27	1.16	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	8.25	8.25	8.25	0.27	1.14	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.99	7.99	7.99	0.45	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.71	7.71	7.71	0.35	0.80	± 12.0 %
2100	53.2	1.62	8.04	8.04	8.04	0.21	1.40	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.58	7.58	7.58	0.40	0.83	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.35	7.35	7.35	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.16	7.16	7.16	0.25	1.05	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.46	6.46	6.46	0.25	1.94	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.81	4.81	4.81	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.22	4.22	4.22	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.08	4.08	4.08	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.22	4.22	4.22	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

^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.

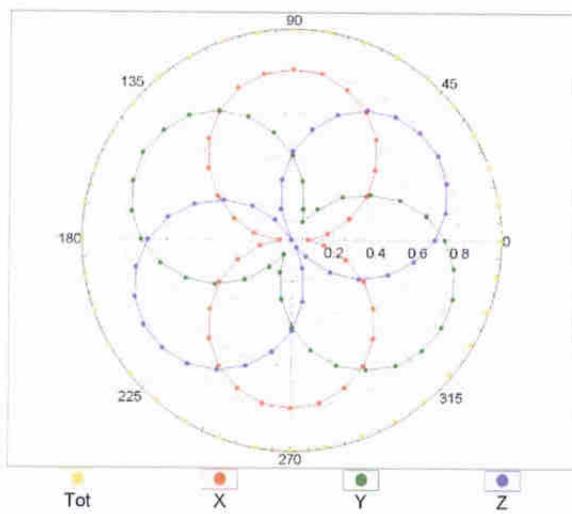
Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



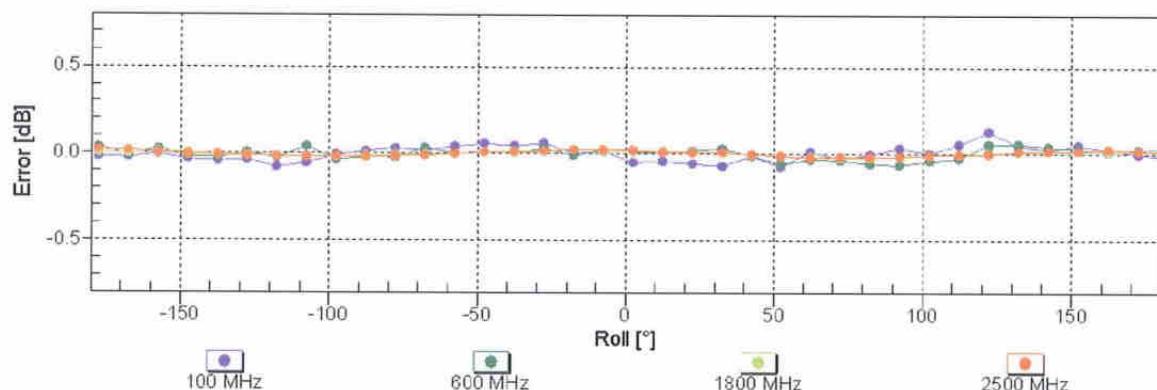
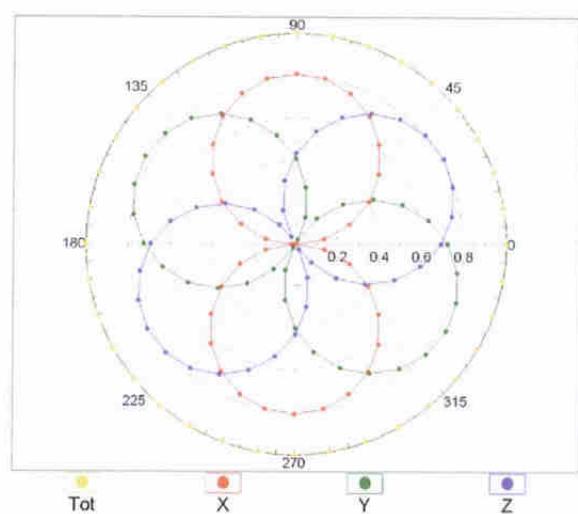
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz, TEM

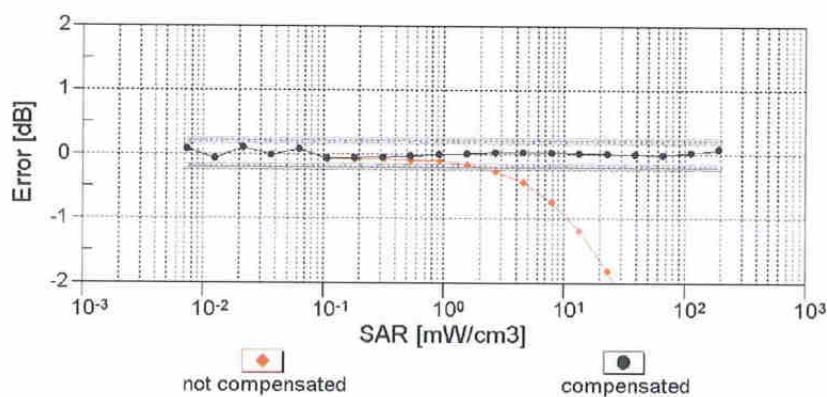
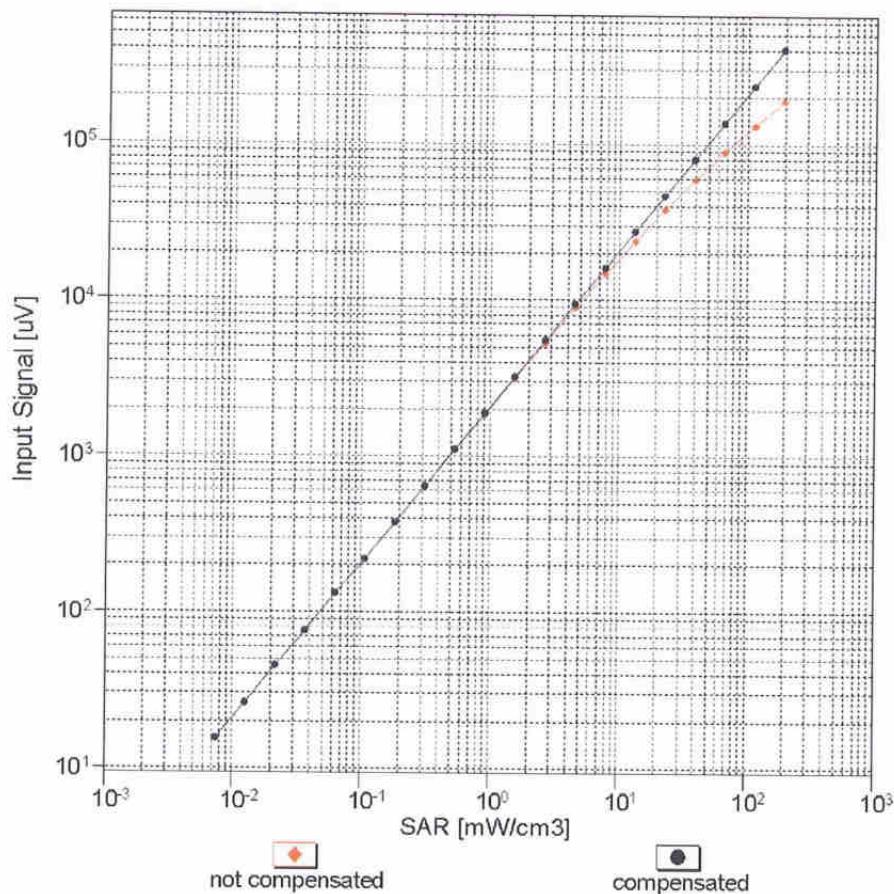


f=1800 MHz, R22



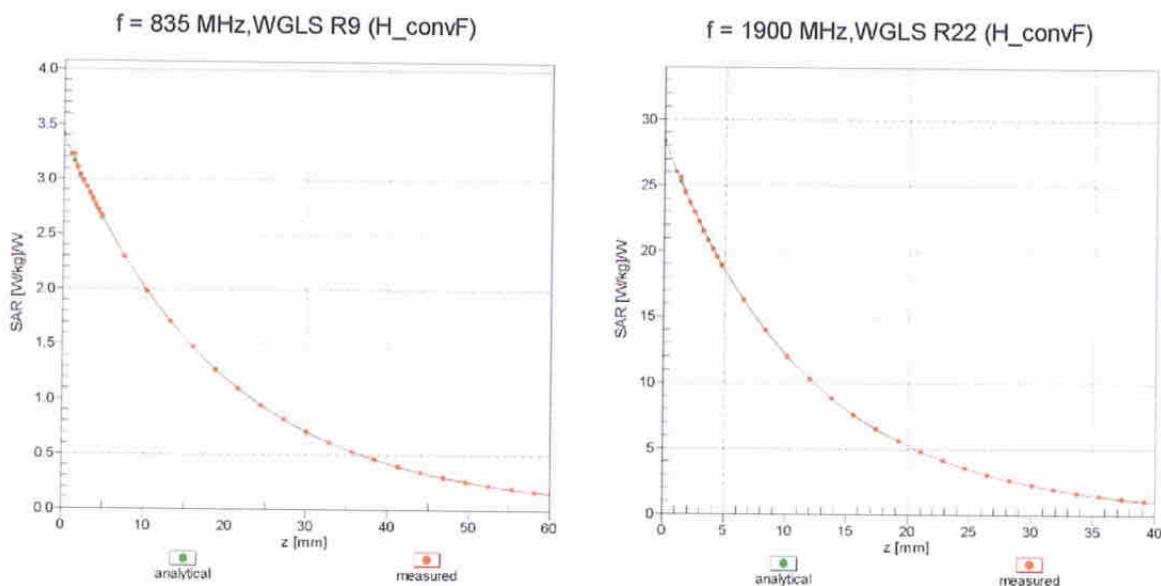
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

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



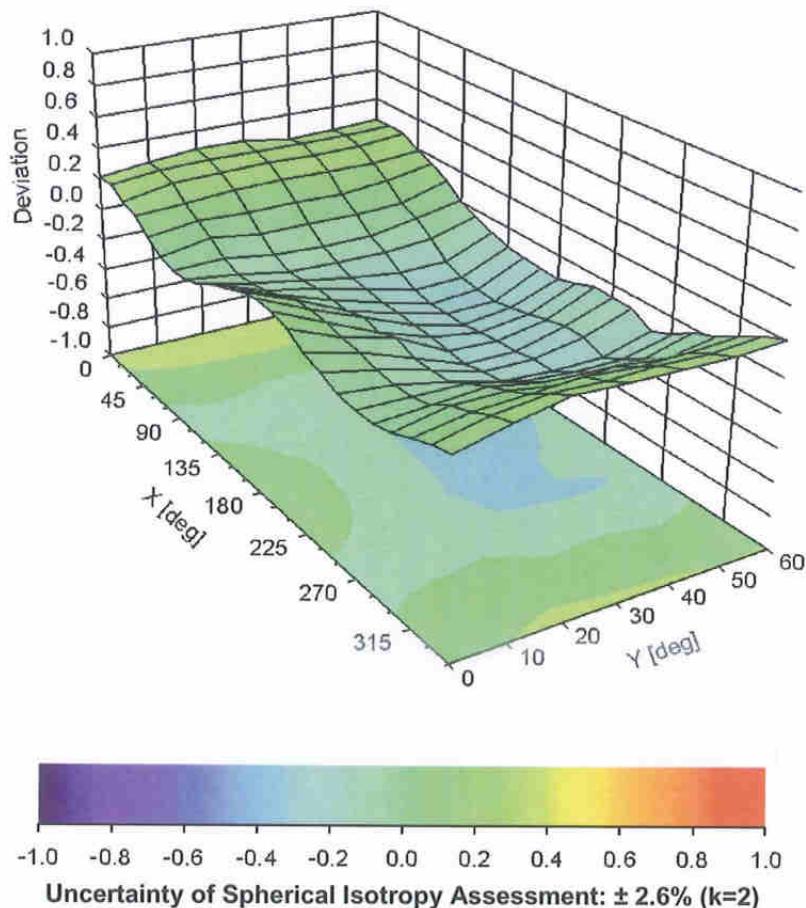
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\% (k=2)$

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3898

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	122.3
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