



# FCC SAR TEST REPORT

For

**Nexpro international LLC**

**2020 Ponce De Leon, Suite 1205A, Coral Gables, FL33134, Miami, USA.**

**Product Name** : Feature Phone

**Model No.** : Draco2Plus

**FCC ID** : ZYPDRACO2PLUS

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



## TABLE OF CONTENS

<b>1. Statement of Compliance.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. SAR Evaluation compliance .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3. General Information: .....</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1 EUT Description: .....	6
3.2 Test Environment: .....	7
<b>4. SAR Measurement System: .....</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1 Dasy4 System Description: .....	8
<b>5. System Components:.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>6. Tissue Simulating Liquid .....</b>	<b>11</b>
6.1 The composition of the tissue simulating liquid: .....	11
6.2 Tissue Calibration Result:.....	11
<b>7. SAR System Validation .....</b>	<b>15</b>
7.1 Validation System:.....	15
7.2 Validation Dipoles:.....	15
7.3 Validation Result: .....	16
<b>8. SAR Evaluation Procedures:.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>9. SAR Exposure Limits .....</b>	<b>19</b>
9.1 Uncontrolled Environment .....	19
9.2 Controlled Environment.....	19
<b>10. Measurement Uncertainty:.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>11. Conducted Power Measurement:.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>12. Results and Test photos : .....</b>	<b>24</b>
12.1 SAR result summary:.....	24
12.2 Evaluation of Simultaneous : .....	25
12.3 DUT and setup photos photos .....	26
<b>13. Equipment List:.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Appendix A. System validation plots:.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Appendix B. Max SAR Test plots: .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Appendix C. Probe Calibration Data: .....</b>	<b>42</b>



**Appendix D. DAE Calibration Data:.....55**

**Appendix E. Dipole Calibration Data: .....60**



## 1. Statement of Compliance

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

### <Highest SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	1g-SAR (W/kg)	Highest 1g-SAR (W/kg)
Head	GSM850	0.424	0.467
	GSM1900	<b>0.467</b>	
Body (1cm Gap)	GSM850	<b>0.562</b>	0.562
	GSM1900	0.418	

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 1528-2003.

### <Highest simultaneous transmission SAR>

	Position	Main antenna	Bluetooth	Max Sum
Highest SAR value for Head	Right Cheek	0.467	0.053	<b>0.52</b>
Highest SAR value for Body	Back	0.562	0.026	<b>0.588</b>

According to the above table, the maximum sum of reported SAR values for GSM and BT is **0.588W/kg (1g)**.



## 2. SAR Evaluation compliance

<b>Product Name:</b>	Feature Phone
<b>Brand Name:</b>	N/A
<b>Model Name:</b>	Draco2Plus
<b>Applicant:</b>	Nexpro international LLC
<b>Address:</b>	2020 Ponce De Leon, Suite 1205A, Coral Gables, FL33134, Miami, USA.
<b>Manufacturer:</b>	United Time Technology Co.,Ltd
<b>Address:</b>	7/F,.5-A Building, Software IndustrialBase, No.1006 Keyuan Road, Nanshan, Shenzhen, P.R.China
<b>Applicable Standard:</b>	FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 IEEE 1528-2003 FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r03 FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r01 FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02 FCC KDB 648474 D04 SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets v01r02 FCC KDB 941225 D03 SAR Test Reduction GSM GPRS EDGE v01
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### 3. General Information:

#### 3.1 EUT Description:

EUT Information	
<b>Product Name</b>	Feature Phone
<b>Brand Name</b>	N/A
<b>Model Name</b>	Draco2Plus
<b>Hardware Version</b>	N/A
<b>Software Version</b>	N/A
<b>Antenna gain:</b>	GSM 850:-0.4dBi PCS 1900: 0.66dBi
<b>AC adapter:</b>	Input:100-240V AC,50/60Hz, 0.1A Output:5V DC MAX 0.5A
<b>Power supply:</b>	Rechargeable Li-ion Battery DC3.7V-600mAh
<b>Tx Frequency</b>	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
<b>Mode</b>	GSM/GPRS Bluetooth
<b>GSM/(E)GPRS Transfer mode</b>	Class B – EUT cannot support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network simultaneously but can automatically switch between Packet and Circuit Switched Network.

**3.2 Test Environment:**

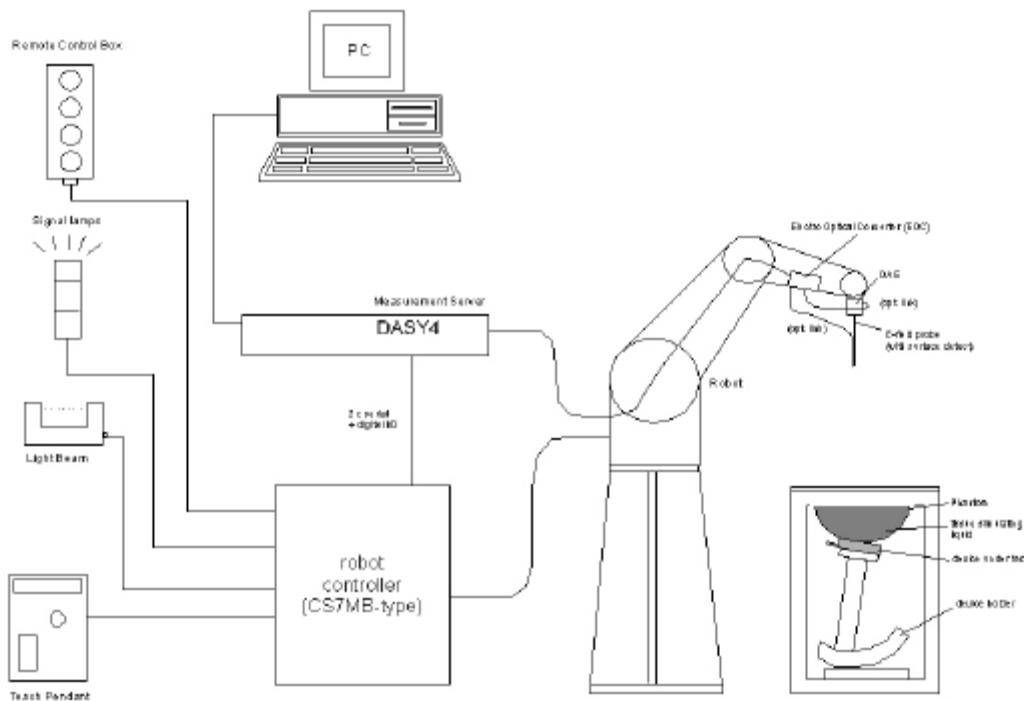
Ambient conditions in the SAR laboratory:

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



## 4. SAR Measurement System:

### 4.1 Dasy4 System Description:



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

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



## 5. System Components:

- DASY4 Measurement Server:



Calibration: No calibration required.

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

- DATA Acquisition Electronics (DAE):



Calibration: Recommended once a year

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

- Dosimetric Probes:



Model: ES3DV3,

Frequency: 10MHz to 3G, Linearity:  $\pm 0.2\text{dB}$ ,

Dynamic Range: 10  $\mu\text{W/g}$  to 100 mW/g

Directivity:

$\pm 0.3\text{ dB}$  in HSL (rotation around probe axis)

$\pm 0.5\text{ dB}$  in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)

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

Calibration: Recommended once a year



➤ Light Beam unit:



Calibration: No calibration required.

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

➤ SAM Twin Phantom:



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

- Left hand
- Right hand
- Flat phantom

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

➤ Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom:



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

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



## 6. Tissue Simulating Liquid

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

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

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )
<b>For Head</b>								
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800,1900,2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
<b>For Body</b>								
900	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

### 6.2 Tissue Calibration Result:

Frequency (MHz)	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Tissue Temp. ( $^{\circ}$ C)	Date
		Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )		
900 (Head)	Reference	$41.50 \pm 5\%$ (39.425~43.574)	$0.97 \pm 5\%$ (0.9215~1.0185)	NA	2015/06/16
	Measurement	42.15	0.982	22.7	
1900 (Head)	Reference	$40.00 \pm 5\%$ (38.00~42.00)	$1.40 \pm 5\%$ (1.33~1.47)	NA	2015/06/16
	Measurement	40.5	1.47	22.6	



# SHENZHEN SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD

Report NO: TS201506021

Page 12 / 78

Frequency (MHz)	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Tissue Temp. (°C)	Date
		Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )		
900 (Body)	Reference	55.2±5% (52.44~57.96)	0.97±5% (0.9215~1.0185)	NA	2015/06/16
	Measurement	54.7	0.96	22.5	
1900 (Body)	Reference	53.3±5% (50.635~55.965)	1.52±5% (1.444~1.596)	NA	2015/06/16
	Measurement	53.6	1.53	22.5	



**Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (900 MHz) (depth>15cm)**



**Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (900 MHz) (depth>15cm)**



**Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (1900 MHz) (depth>15cm)**



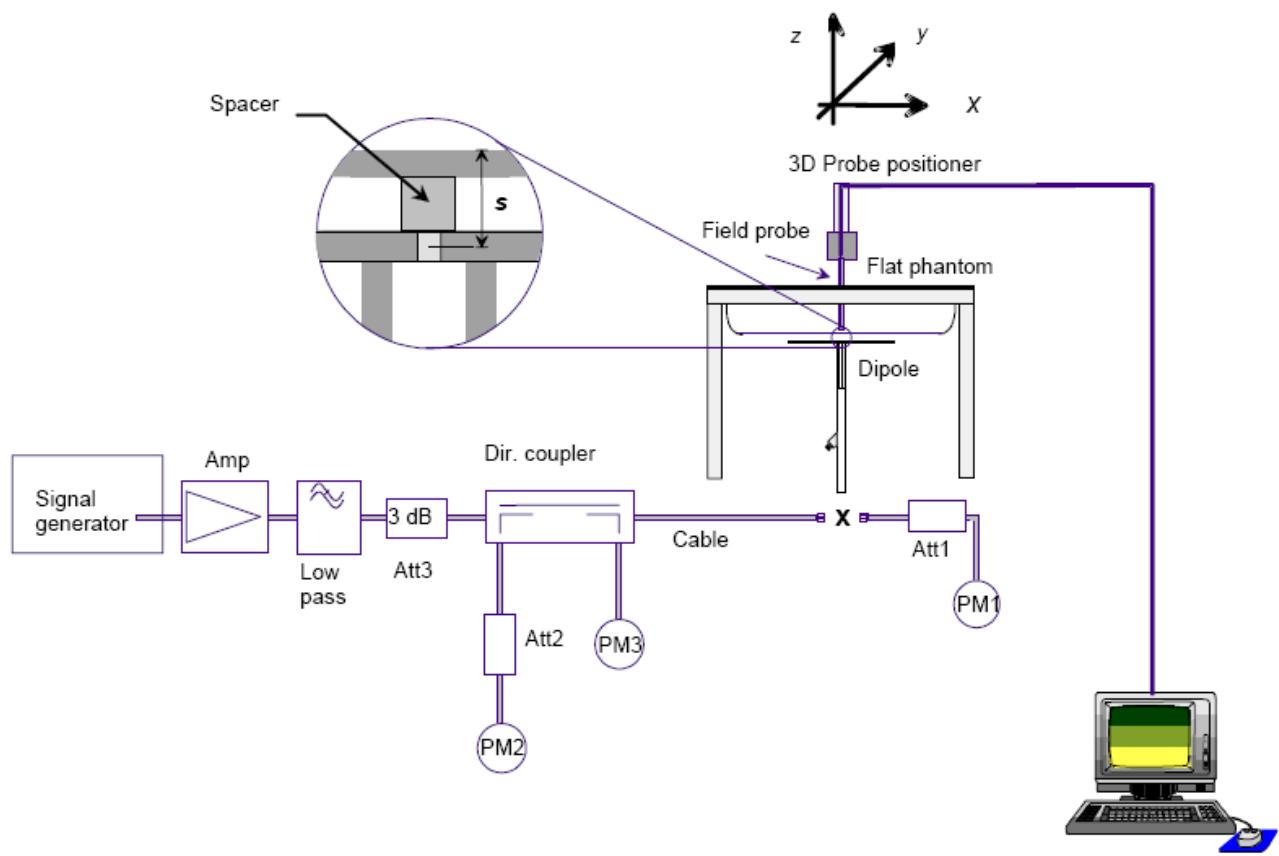
**Liquid depth in the Body Phantom (1900 MHz) (depth>15cm)**



## 7. SAR System Validation

### 7.1 Validation System:

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



### 7.2 Validation Dipoles:

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



## 7.3 Validation Result:

Frequency (MHz)	Description	SAR(1g) W/Kg	SAR(10g) W/Kg	Tissue Temp. (°C)	Date
900 (Head)	Reference	10.7±10% (9.63~11.77)	6.87±10% (6.18~7.49)	NA	2015/06/16
	Measurement	10.48	6.92	22.7	
1900 (Head)	Reference	40.6±10% (36.54~44.66)	21.3±10% (19.17~23.43)	NA	2015/06/16
	Measurement	39.32	20.84	22.6	
900 (Body)	Reference	10.7±10% (9.63~11.77)	6.94±10% (6.246~7.634)	NA	2015/06/16
	Measurement	9.84	6.48	22.5	
1900 (Body)	Reference	40.1±10% (36.09~44.11)	21.3±10% (19.17~23.43)	NA	2015/06/16
	Measurement	40.8	21.64	22.5	



## 8. SAR Evaluation Procedures:

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

➤ Power Reference Measurement

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

➤ Area Scan

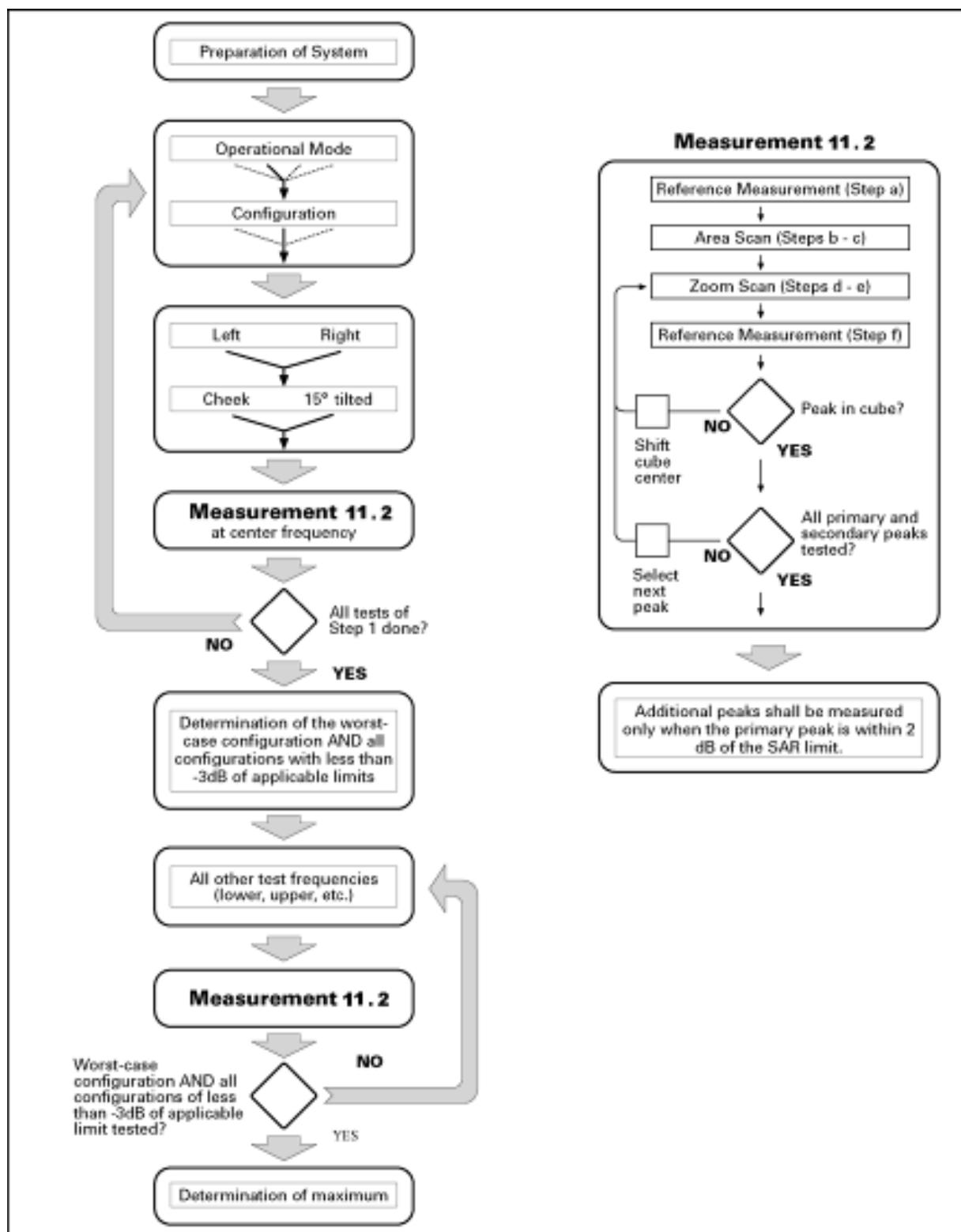
The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY4 software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. The scanning area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

➤ Zoom Scan

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

➤ Power Drift Measurement

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



Block diagram of the tests to be performed



## 9. SAR Exposure Limits

### 9.1 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.

### 9.2 Controlled Environment

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

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

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

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

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

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



## 10. Measurement Uncertainty:

NO	Source	Uncert. ai (%)	Prob. Dist.	Div. k	ci (1g)	ci (10g)	Stand. Uncert. ui (1g)	Stand. Uncert. ui (10g)	Veff
1	Repeat	0.04	N	1	1	1	0.04	0.04	9
<b>Instrument</b>									
2	Probe calibration	7	N	2	1	1	3.5	3.5	$\infty$
3	Axial isotropy	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	$\infty$
4	Hemispherical isotropy	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	$\infty$
5	Boundary effect	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	$\infty$
6	Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	$\infty$
7	Detection limits	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	$\infty$
8	Readout electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	$\infty$
9	Response time	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	$\infty$
10	Integration time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	$\infty$
11	Ambient noise	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
12	Ambient reflections	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
13	Probe positioner mech. restrictions	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	$\infty$
14	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
15	Max.SAR evaluation	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	$\infty$
<b>Test sample related</b>									
16	Device positioning	3.8	N	1	1	1	3.8	3.8	99



17	Device holder	5.1	N	1	1	1	5.1	5.1	5
18	Drift of output power	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	$\infty$
<b>Phantom and set-up</b>									
19	Phantom uncertainty	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	$\infty$
20	Liquid conductivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	$\infty$
21	Liquid conductivity (meas)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.2	$\infty$
22	Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.5	$\infty$
23	Liquid Permittivity (meas)	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.2	$\infty$
<b>Combined standard</b>		RSS		$U_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i^2 U_i^2}$			12.2%	11.9%	236
<b>Expanded uncertainty (P=95%)</b>		$U = k U_c, k=2$				24.4%	23.8%		



## 11. Conducted Power Measurement:

### <GSM Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
2. According to October 2013TCB Workshop, for GSM / GPRS, the number of time slots to test for SAR should correspond to the highest frame-average maximum output power configuration, considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for head and body-worn SAR testing, the EUT was set in GPRS (2Tx slot) for GSM850/GSM1900 band due to their highest frame-average power.
3. For hotspot mode SAR testing, GPRS should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in GPRS 2 Tx slots for GSM850/GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.

Band GSM850	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Frame-Average Power (dBm)		
TX Channel	128	190	251	128	190	251
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	824.2	836.6	848.8
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	<b>32.95</b>	32.88	32.84	23.95	23.88	23.84
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	32.94	32.93	32.85	23.94	23.93	23.85
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	31.86	31.80	31.70	<b>25.86</b>	25.80	25.70
GPRS (GMSK, 3 Tx slots) – CS1	29.54	29.45	29.39	25.28	25.19	25.13
GPRS (GMSK, 4 Tx slots) – CS1	27.31	27.25	27.13	24.31	24.25	24.13
Band GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Frame-Average Power (dBm)		
TX Channel	512	661	810	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8	1850.2	1880	1909.8
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	<b>31.53</b>	31.28	31.04	22.53	22.28	22.04
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	31.52	31.29	31.07	22.52	22.29	22.07
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	28.81	28.51	28.27	<b>22.81</b>	22.51	22.27
GPRS (GMSK, 3 Tx slots) – CS1	26.51	26.20	26.05	22.25	21.94	21.79
GPRS (GMSK, 4 Tx slots) – CS1	24.32	24.02	23.75	21.32	21.02	20.75

**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

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Tx Slots) - 6 dB

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (3 Tx Slots) - 4.26 dB

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Tx Slots) - 3 dB

**<Bluetooth Conducted Power>**

Mode Band	Max.Average power(dBm)
2.4GHz Bluetooth	0.72

Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, 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:

$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR}$

- $f(\text{GHz})$  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 Turn up Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	exclusion thresholds
1	0	2.48	0.4

Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, 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 0.4 which is  $\leq 3$ , SAR testing is not required.



## 12. Results and Test photos :

### 12.1 SAR result summary:

Head

Test Case of Head			Meas. Power (dBm)	Target Power (dBm)	Factor	Meas. SAR (W/kg) 1g Avg.	Scale SAR (W/kg)	Power Drift <±0.2 dB	Plot
Band	Test Position	CH							
GSM 850	Right Cheek	Ch128	32.95	33.50	1.135	0.374	<b>0.424</b>	0.016	#1
	Right Tilt	Ch128	32.95	33.50	1.135	0.215	0.244	0.056	
	Left Cheek	Ch128	32.95	33.50	1.135	0.368	0.418	0.103	
	Left Tilt	Ch128	32.95	33.50	1.135	0.190	0.216	0.008	
GSM 1900	Right Cheek	Ch512	31.53	32.00	1.114	0.419	<b>0.467</b>	-0.060	#2
	Right Tilt	Ch512	31.53	32.00	1.114	0.110	0.123	0.071	
	Left Cheek	Ch512	31.53	32.00	1.114	0.398	0.443	0.091	
	Left Tilt	Ch512	31.53	32.00	1.114	0.084	0.093	0.035	

Body Worn (10mm between DUT and Flat Phantom)

Test Case of Head			Meas. Power (dBm)	Target Power (dBm)	Factor	Meas. SAR (W/kg) 1g Avg.	Scale SAR (W/kg)	Power Drift <±0.2 dB	Plot
Band	Test Position	CH							
GPRS 850(2 Tx slots)	Front	Ch128	31.86	32.00	1.033	0.362	0.374	-0.138	
	Back	Ch128	31.86	32.00	1.033	0.544	<b>0.562</b>	0.134	#3
GPRS 1900(2 Tx slots)	Front	Ch512	28.81	29.00	1.045	0.196	0.205	0.012	
	Back	Ch512	28.81	29.00	1.045	0.400	<b>0.418</b>	-0.129	#4



## 12.2 Evaluation of Simultaneous :

## BT\* - Estimated SAR for Bluetooth

$(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f_{(\text{GHz})}}/x]$  W/kg for test separation distances  $\leq 50$  mm;

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

<b>Maximum turn up Power</b>	<b>Exposure Position</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Body-worn</b>
	<b>Test separation</b>	<b>0 mm</b>	<b>10 mm</b>
1dBm	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	0.053W/kg	0.026W/kg

**Conclusion:**

According to the above table, the sum of reported SAR values for GSM and BT  $< 1.6$  W/kg. So the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required for BT transmitter.



## 12.3 DUT and setup photos:



Front



Back



Left Cheek



Left Tilt



Right Cheek



Right Tilt



Front of the EUT with 1 cm Gap



Back of the EUT with 1 cm Gap

**13. Equipment List:**

NO.	Instrument	Manufacturer	Model	S/N	Cal. Date	Cal. Due Date
1	Communication Tester	Agilent	E5515C	MY502672 64	Dec 27 <sup>th</sup> 2014	Dec 26 <sup>th</sup> 2015
2	E-field Probe	Speag	ES3DV3	3028	Oct 22 <sup>th</sup> 2014	Oct 21 <sup>th</sup> 2015
3	Dielectric Probe Kit	Speag	DAK	1038	N/A	N/A
4	DAE	Speag	DAE4	689	Oct 1 <sup>th</sup> 2014	Sep 30 <sup>th</sup> 2015
5	SAM TWIN phantom	Speag	SAM	1360/1432	N/A	N/A
6	Robot	Stabuli	TX60L	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	Device Holder	Speag	SD000H0 1HA	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	Vector Network	Agilent	E5071C	MY461076 15	Jan 6 <sup>th</sup> 2015	Jan 7 <sup>th</sup> 2016
9	Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	MY490722 79	Nov 27 <sup>th</sup> 2014	Nov 26 <sup>th</sup> 2015
10	Amplifier	Mini-circuit	ZHL-42W	QA098002	N/A	N/A
11	Power Meter	Agilent	N1419A	MY500015 63	Nov 27 <sup>th</sup> 2014	Nov 26 <sup>th</sup> 2015
12	Power Sensor	Agilent	N8481H	MY510200 10	Nov 27 <sup>th</sup> 2014	Nov 26 <sup>th</sup> 2015
13	Directional Coupler	Agilent	772D	MY461512 75	Nov 27 <sup>th</sup> 2014	Nov 26 <sup>th</sup> 2015
14	Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D	MY482206 07	Nov 27 <sup>th</sup> 2014	Nov 26 <sup>th</sup> 2015
15	Dipole 900MHz	Speag	D900V2	1d086	Aug 9 <sup>th</sup> 2013	Aug 8 <sup>th</sup> 2016
16	Dipole 1900MHz	Speag	D1900V2	5d194	Jan 7 <sup>th</sup> 2015	Aug 6 <sup>th</sup> 2018



## Appendix A. System validation plots:

**DUT: Dipole 900MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN: 1d086**

**Program Name: System Performance Check at 900 MHz Head**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.982 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 42.15$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(6.19, 6.19, 6.19); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.82 mW/g

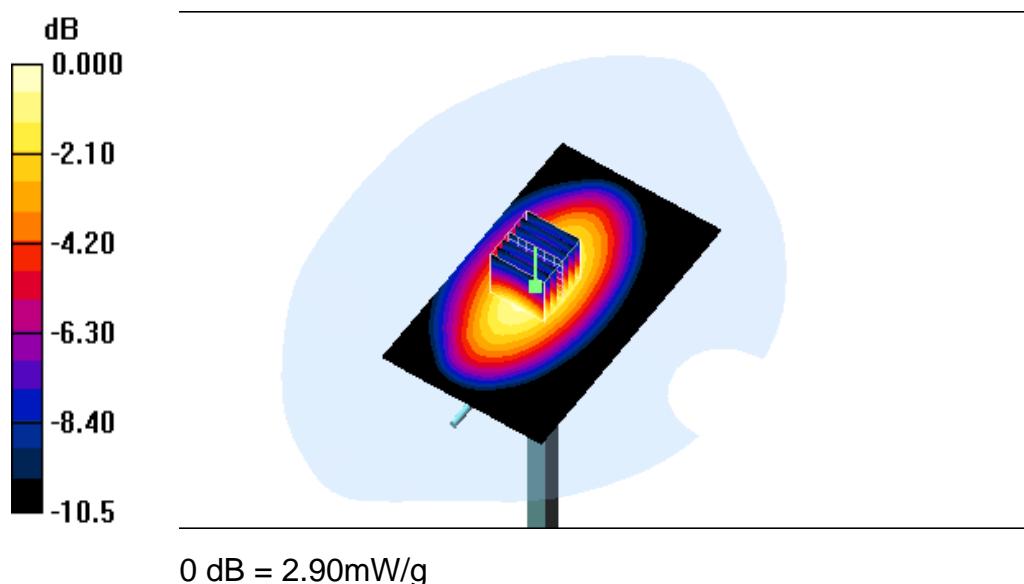
**d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.523 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.068 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.62 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.73 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.90 mW/g





DUT: Dipole 1900MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d194

Program Name: System Performance Check at 1900 MHz Head

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.47 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 40.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(4.68, 4.68, 4.68); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.3 mW/g

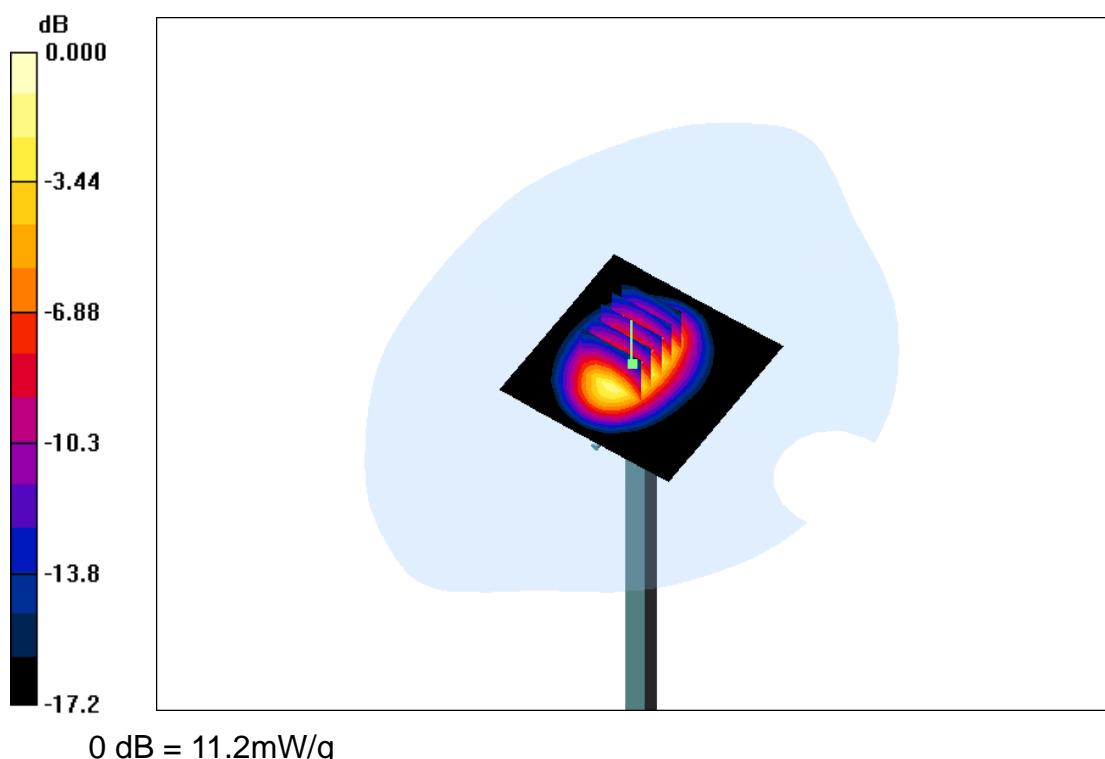
**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 80.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.005 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.83 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.21 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.2 mW/g





DUT: Dipole 900MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN: 1d086

Program Name: System Performance Check at 900 MHz Body

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.96 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 54.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(6.02, 6.02, 6.02); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.72 mW/g

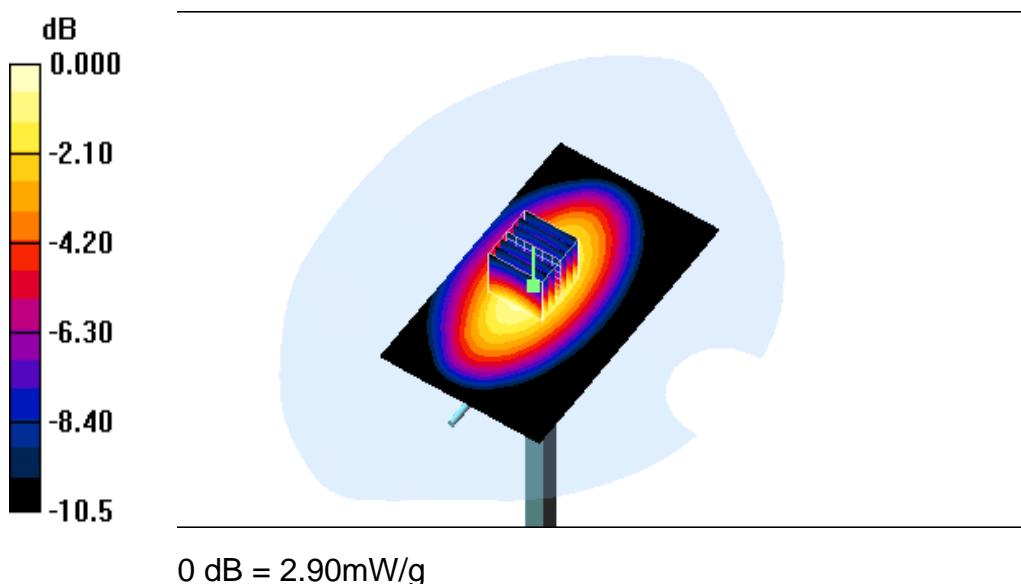
**d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.523 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.068 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.46 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.62 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.80 mW/g





**DUT: Dipole 1900MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d194**

**Program Name: System Performance Check at 1900 MHz Body**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.53 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 53.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.8 mW/g

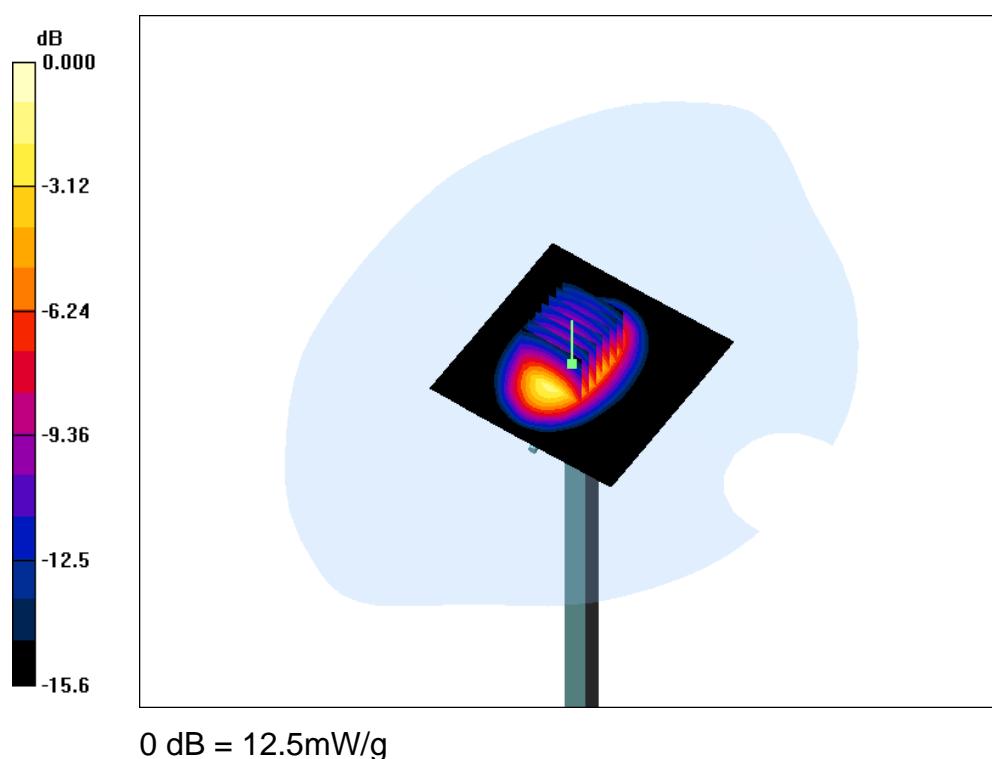
**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 85.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.109 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.41 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.5 mW/g



**Appendix B. Max SAR Test plots:****#1**

Date: 6/16/2015

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: Sendtel; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number****Program Name: 380RF**

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 824.2 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.926 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 41.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(6.19, 6.19, 6.19); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**Right Cheek/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$ 

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.402 mW/g

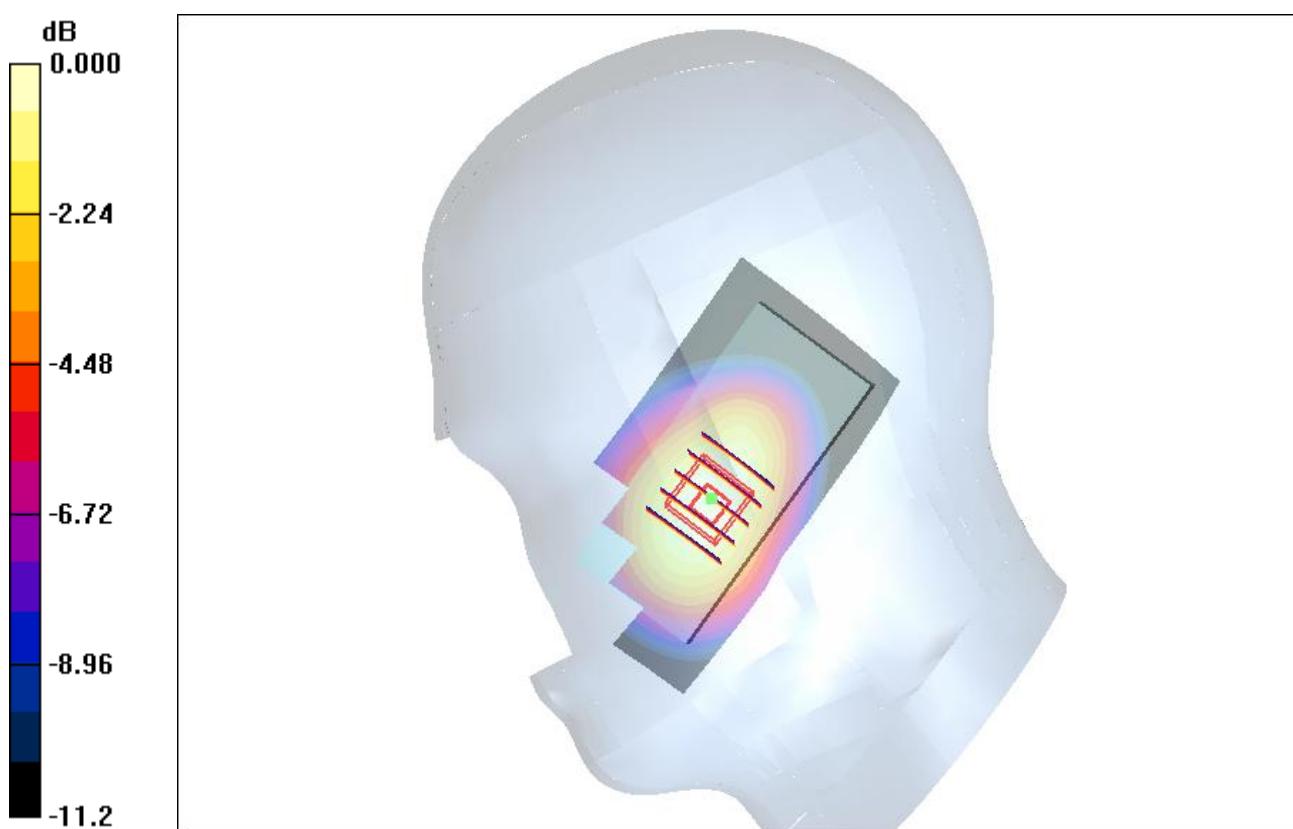
**Right Cheek/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$ 

Reference Value = 6.27 V/m; Power Drift = 0.016 dB

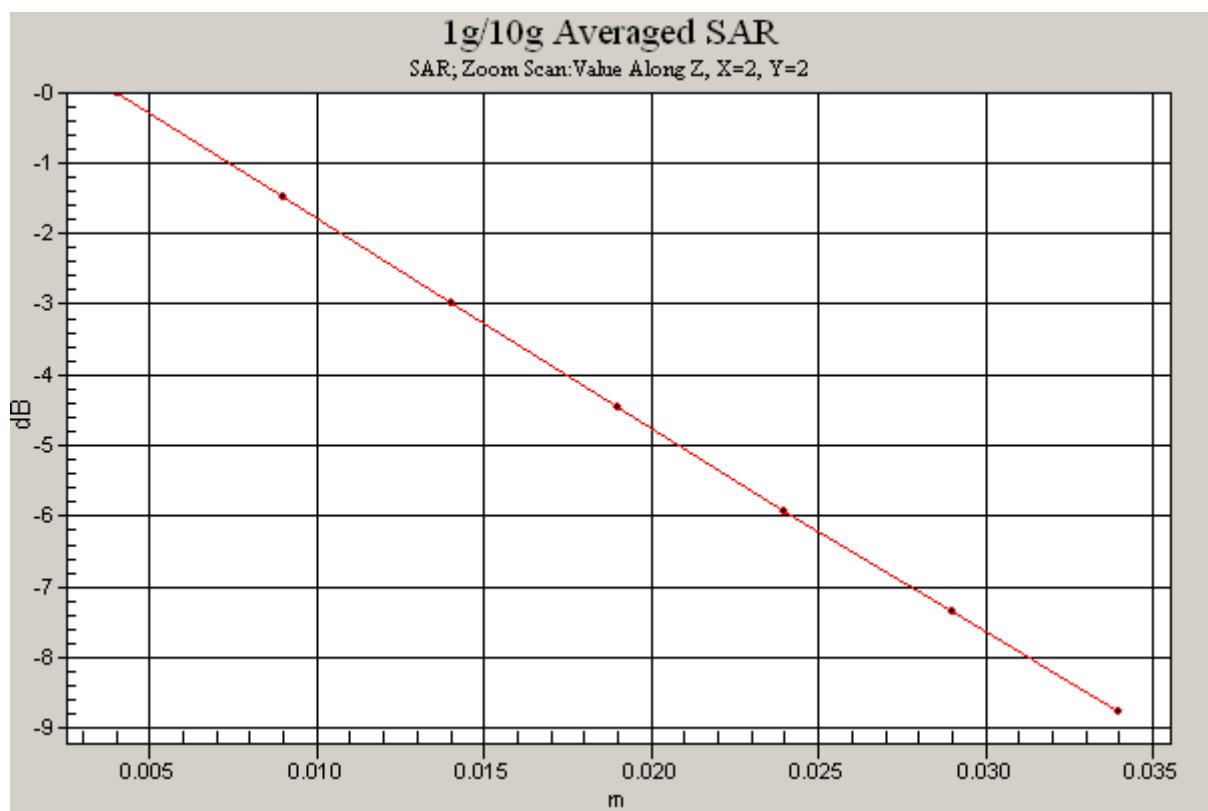
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.539 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.374 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.252 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.397 mW/g



0 dB = 0.397mW/g





#2

Date: 6/16/2015

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: Sendtel; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number****Program Name: 380RF**

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1850.2 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.36 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 39.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(4.68, 4.68, 4.68); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**Right Cheek/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.480 mW/g

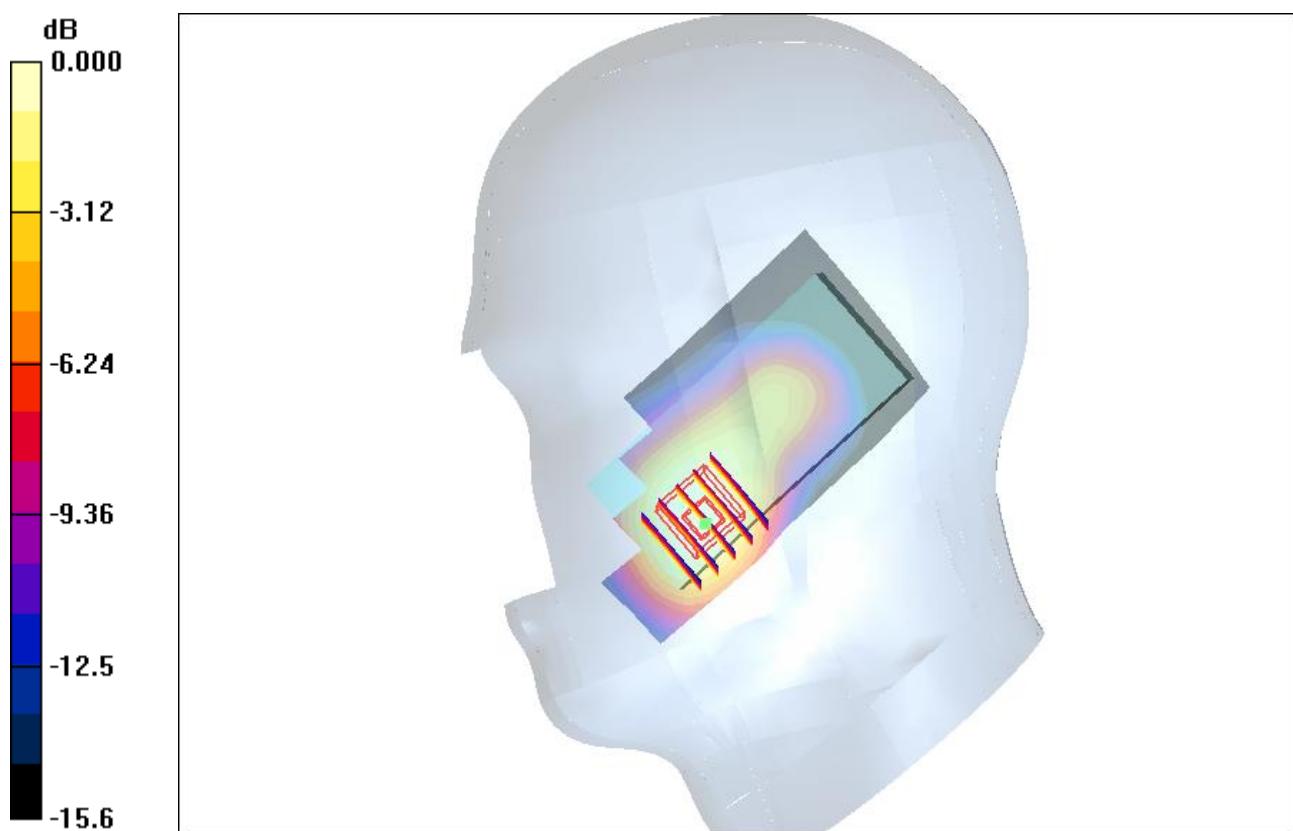
**Right Cheek/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.28 V/m; Power Drift = -0.060 dB

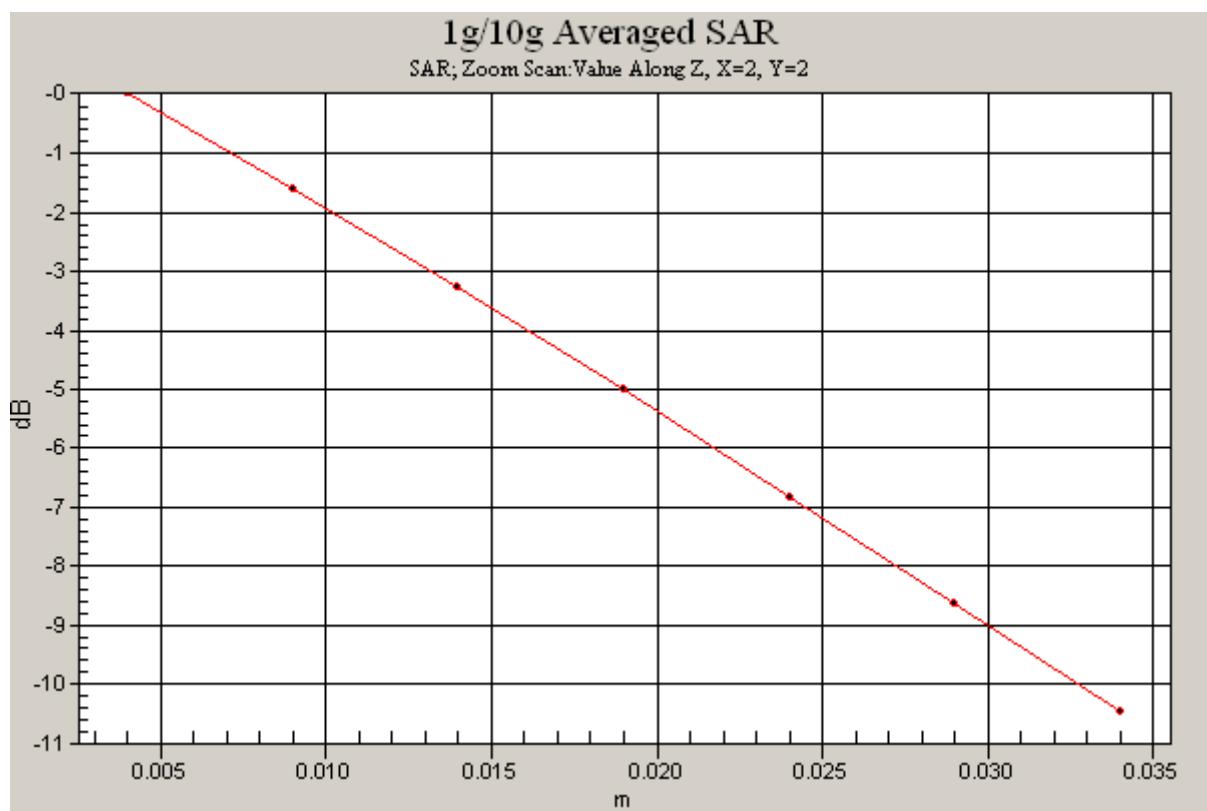
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.614 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.419 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.271 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.446 mW/g



0 dB = 0.446mW/g





#3

Date: 6/16/2015

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: Sendtel; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number****Program Name: 380RF**

Communication System: GPRS850; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used:  $f = 824.2 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.96 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 55.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(6.02, 6.02, 6.02); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1432
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**Back/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.562 mW/g

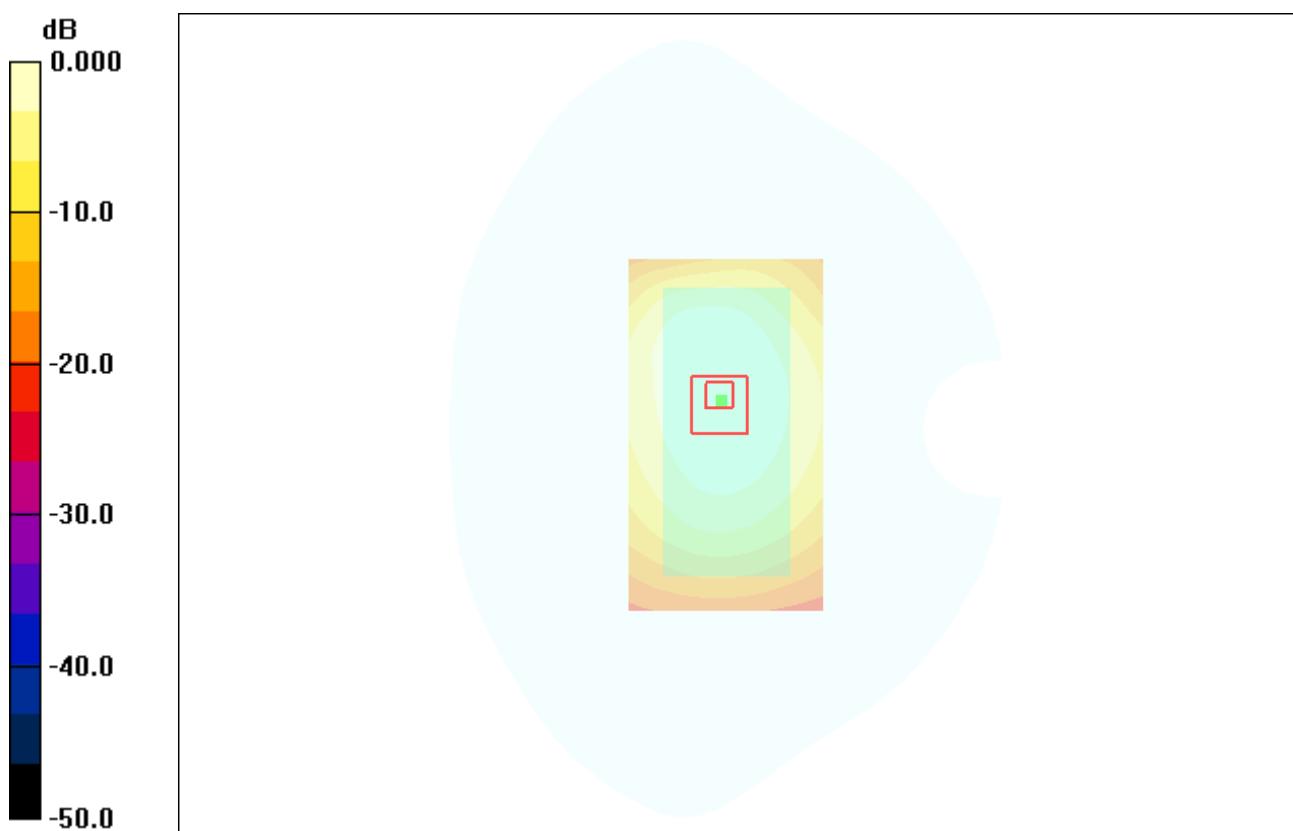
**Back/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 23.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.134 dB

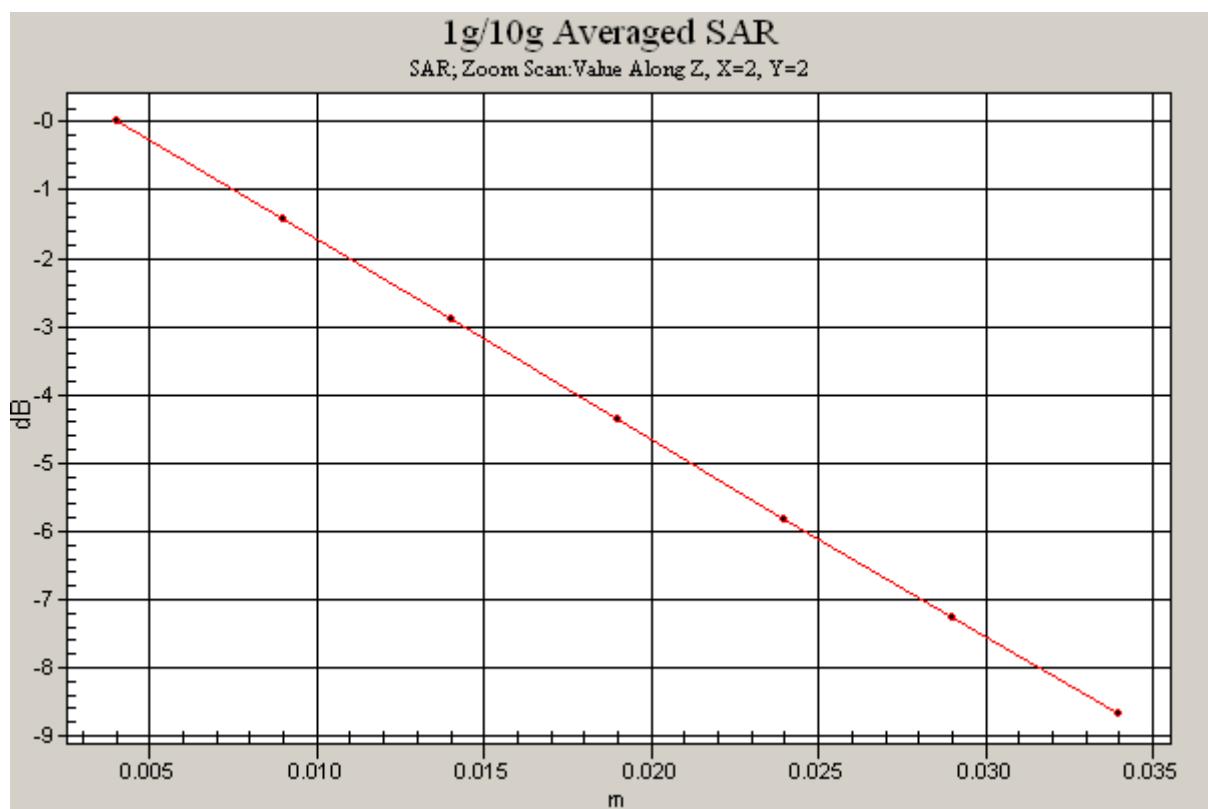
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.765 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.544 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.365 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.556 mW/g



0 dB = 0.556mW/g





#4

Date: 6/16/2015

Test Laboratory: SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO.,LTD.

**DUT: Sendtel; Type: SI PIN; Serial: IMEI Number****Program Name: 380RF**

Communication System: GPRS1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1850.2 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.48 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 52.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3028; ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 10/22/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn689; Calibrated: 10/1/2014
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1360
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 53; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

**Back/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.473 mW/g

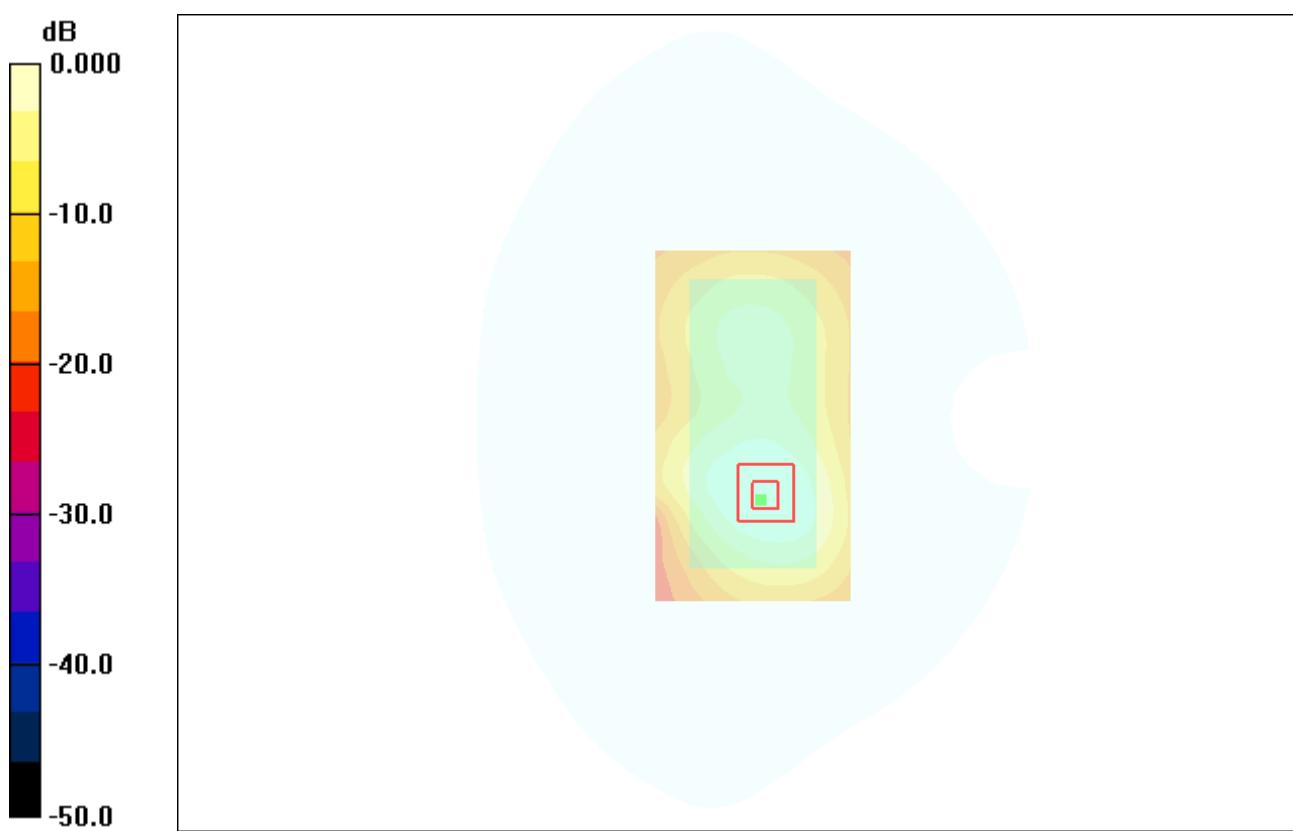
**Back/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.29 V/m; Power Drift = -0.129 dB

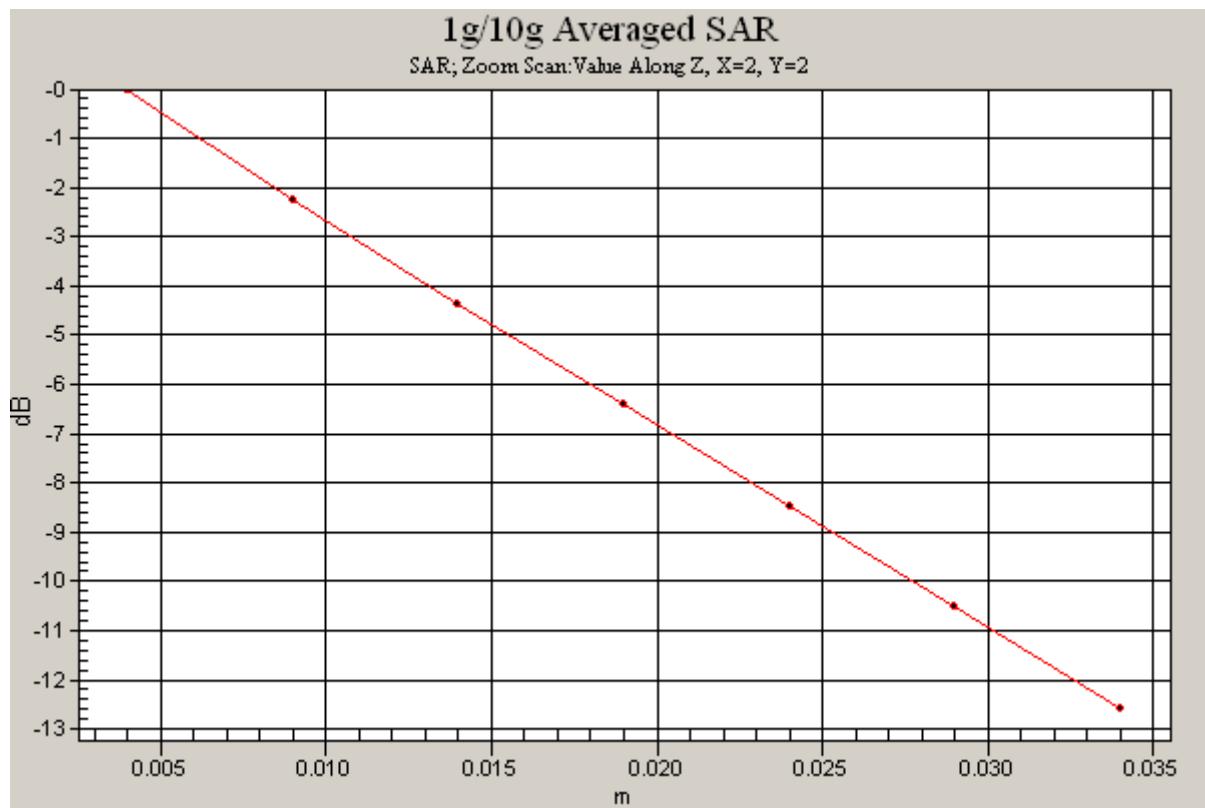
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.710 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.400 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.237 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.431 mW/g



0 dB = 0.431mW/g





## Appendix C. Probe Calibration Data:

In Collaboration with TTL SPEAG CALIBRATION LABORATORY		CALIBRATION No. L0570	
Client	AUDEN	Certificate No: Z14-97115	
CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE			
Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3028		
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-02-195 Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes		
Calibration date:	October 22, 2014		
This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.			
All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%.			
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Reference10dBAttenuator	BT0520	12-Dec-12(TMC, No.JZ12-867)	Dec-14
Reference20dBAttenuator	BT0267	12-Dec-12(TMC, No.JZ12-866)	Dec-14
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	28-Aug-14(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Aug14)	Aug-15
DAE4	SN 1331	23-Jan-14 (SPEAG, DAE4-1331_Jan14)	Jan -15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal/Generator MG3700A	6201052605	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	15-Feb-14 (TMC, No.JZ14-781)	Feb-15
Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Name	Function	
	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Name	Function	
	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	
Issued: October 23, 2014			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



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**Glossary:**

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

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

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

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- $NORMx,y,z$ : Assessed for E-field polarization  $\theta=0$  ( $f \leq 800$ MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$ MHz: waveguide).  $NORMx,y,z$  are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of  $NORMx,y,z$  does not effect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- $NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency\_response$  (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- $DCPx,y,z$ : DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- $Ax,y,z$ ;  $Bx,y,z$ ;  $Cx,y,z$ ;  $VRx,y,z$ ; A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters*: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$ 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 valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to  $NORMx,y,z$  ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from  $\pm 50$ MHz to  $\pm 100$ 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).



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# Probe ES3DV3

SN: 3028

Calibrated: October 22, 2014

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



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## DASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3028

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm( $\mu$ W/(Vm) $^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	1.16	1.27	1.21	$\pm$ 10.8%
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	105.8	103.2	103.8	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ $\mu$ V	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	282.9	$\pm$ 2.2%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		292.0	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		290.3	

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

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

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

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



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## DASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3028

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>d</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>e</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>g</sup>	Depth <sup>g</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.02	6.02	6.02	0.33	1.68	±12%
835	55.2	0.97	6.02	6.02	6.02	0.34	1.79	±12%
1750	53.4	1.49	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.63	1.30	±12%
1900	53.3	1.52	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.60	1.34	±12%
2300	52.9	1.81	4.37	4.37	4.37	0.74	1.25	±12%
2450	52.7	1.95	4.14	4.14	4.14	0.68	1.35	±12%
2600	52.5	2.16	4.02	4.02	4.02	0.84	1.16	±12%

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

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

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

Ad  
Tel  
E-

DA

Calibration

f [MHz] <sup>c</sup>
750
835
1750
1900
2300
2450
2600

<sup>c</sup> Frequency uncertainty is

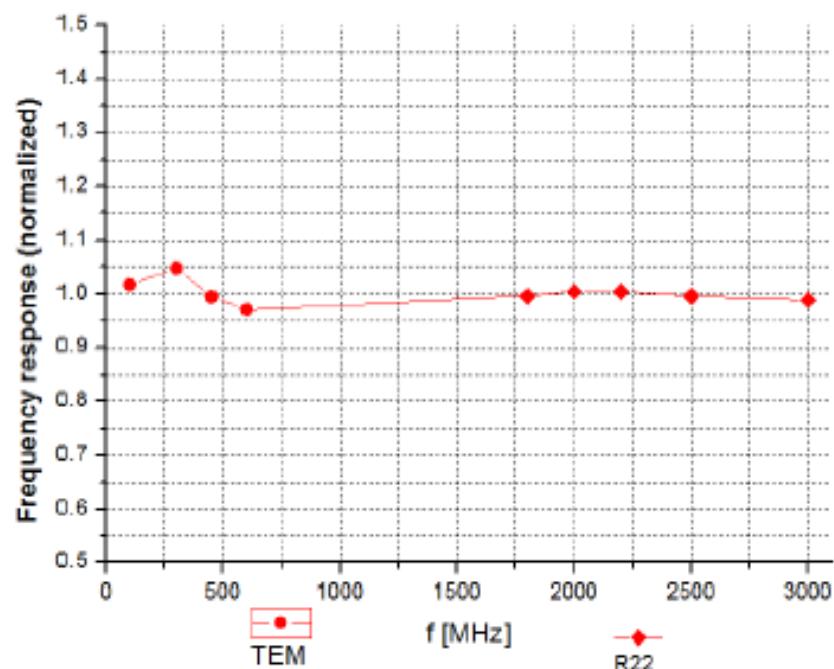
<sup>d</sup> At frequency formula is ap

<sup>e</sup> Alpha/Depth effect after co between 3-6



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



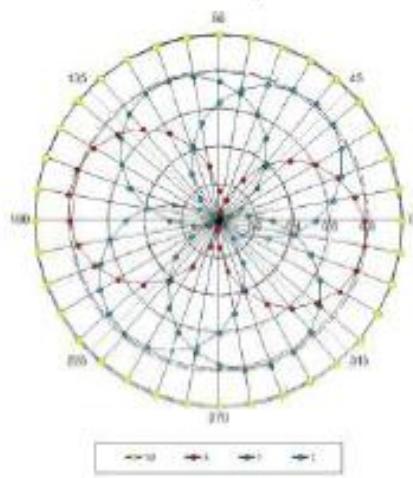
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 7.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )



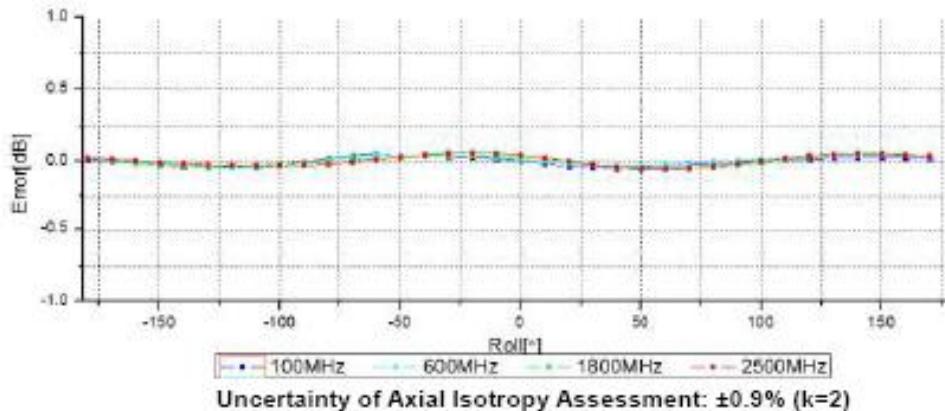
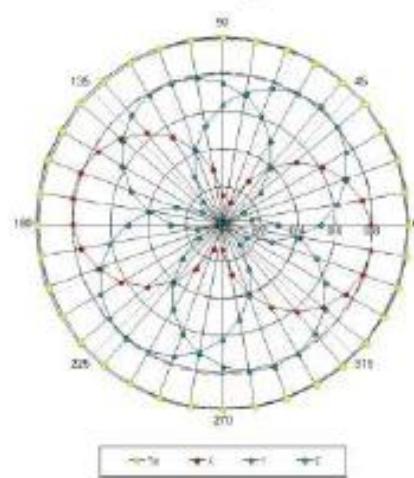
Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
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E-mail: ctb@chinattl.com [Http://www.chinattl.com](http://www.chinattl.com)

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

f=600 MHz, TEM



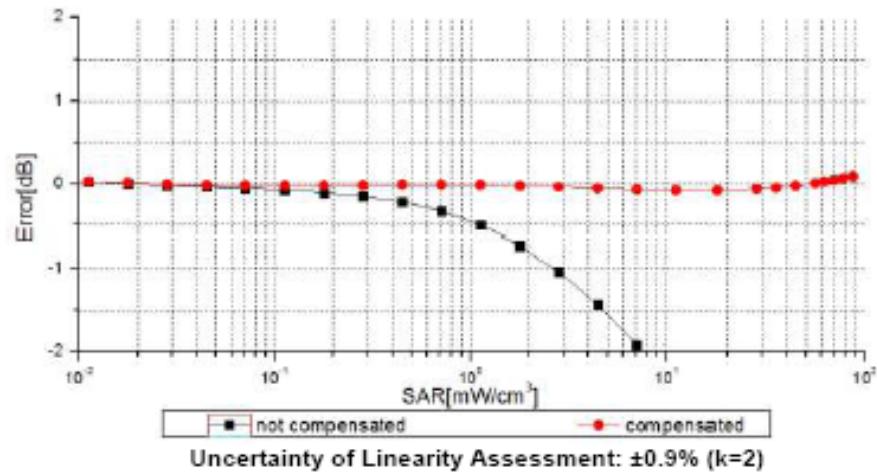
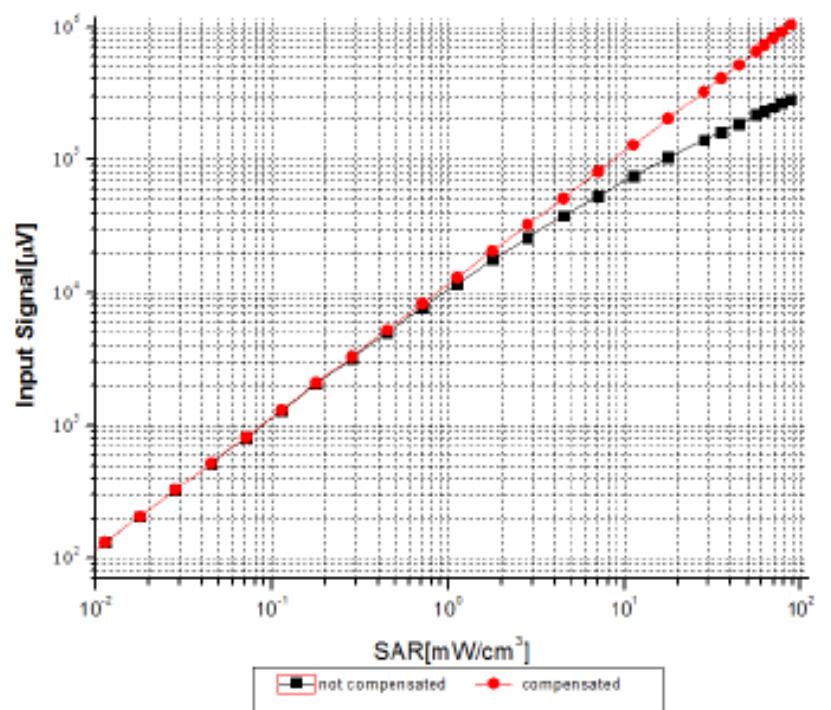
f=1800 MHz, R22





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

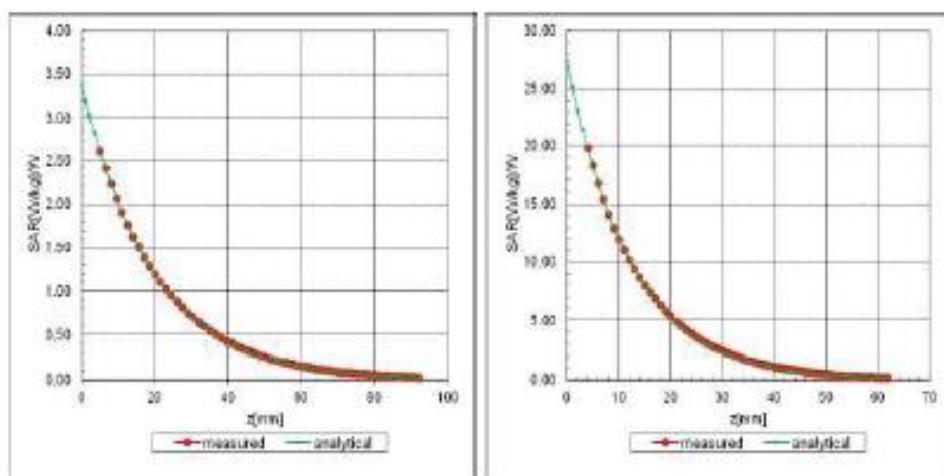




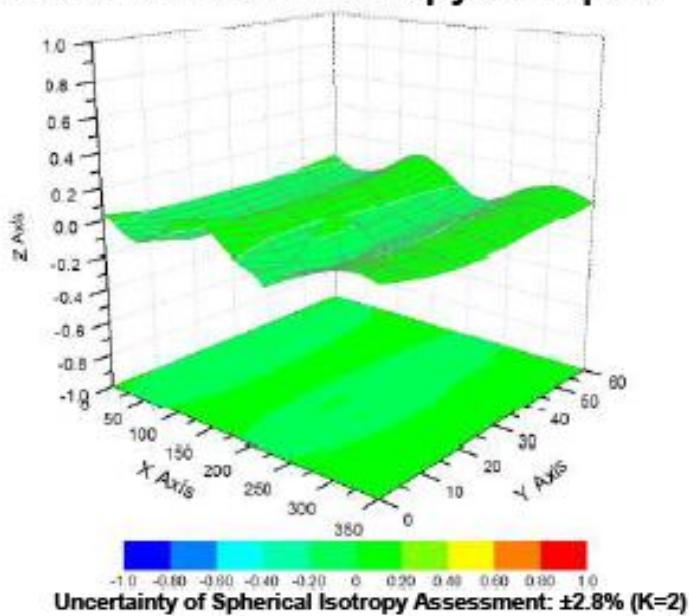
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E-mail: ctia@chinattd.com [Http://www.chinattd.com](http://www.chinattd.com)

## Conversion Factor Assessment

f=835 MHz, WGLS R9(H\_convF)      f=1750 MHz, WGLS R22(H\_convF)



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



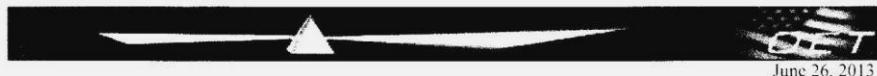


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## DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN: 3208

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	54.8
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	10mm
Tip Diameter	4mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3mm



June 26, 2013

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

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

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



# SHENZHEN SUNWAY COMMUNICATION CO., LTD

Report NO: TS201506021

Page 53 / 78

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Sunway-SZ (Auden)

Certificate No: DAE4-689\_Oct14

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object DAE4 -SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 689

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-06.v28  
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: October 01, 2014

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	01-Oct-13 (No:13876)	Oct-14
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UWS 053 AA 1001 SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-14 (in house check) 07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15 In house check: Jan-15

Calibrated by: Name Dominique Stoffen Function Technician Signature

Approved by: Fin Bomhoff Deputy Technical Manager

Issued: October 1, 2014

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



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

#### 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.



## Appendix D. DAE Calibration Data:

**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	$404.239 \pm 0.02\%$ (k=2)	$404.156 \pm 0.02\%$ (k=2)	$404.835 \pm 0.02\%$ (k=2)
Low Range	$3.94871 \pm 1.50\%$ (k=2)	$3.98364 \pm 1.50\%$ (k=2)	$4.00706 \pm 1.50\%$ (k=2)

**Connector Angle**

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$83.0^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
-------------------------------------------	--------------------------

**Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)****1. DC Voltage Linearity**

High Range		Reading ( $\mu$ V)	Difference ( $\mu$ V)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200037.45	-2.43	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20004.97	0.89	0.00
Channel X	- Input	-20004.37	1.76	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200038.83	1.40	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20005.93	1.88	0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-20004.16	1.95	-0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200036.92	-0.75	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20003.46	-0.50	-0.00
Channel Z	- Input	-20002.36	3.79	-0.02

Low Range		Reading ( $\mu$ V)	Difference ( $\mu$ V)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.93	0.43	0.02
Channel X	+ Input	200.65	0.11	0.05
Channel X	- Input	-198.95	0.46	-0.23
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.28	0.04	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	200.24	-0.14	-0.07
Channel Y	- Input	-199.00	-0.30	0.10
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.87	0.60	0.03
Channel Z	+ Input	199.31	-1.12	-0.56
Channel Z	- Input	-200.09	-0.51	0.25

**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 ( $\mu$ V)	Low Range Average Reading ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	200	22.24	21.85
	-200	-19.90	-22.18
Channel Y	200	1.27	-0.05
	-200	4.06	3.25
Channel Z	200	16.18	15.97
	-200	-18.12	-18.54

**3. Channel separation**

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X ( $\mu$ V)	Channel Y ( $\mu$ V)	Channel Z ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	200	-	-1.25	-1.10
Channel Y	200	4.48	-	-0.80
Channel Z	200	7.05	3.04	-

**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	15681	16385
Channel Y	16252	16126
Channel Z	16131	16597

**5. Input Offset Measurement**

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

Input 10MΩ

	Average ( $\mu$ V)	min. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	max. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	Std. Deviation ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	1.41	0.06	2.73	0.67
Channel Y	0.68	-1.71	2.71	0.60
Channel Z	-0.36	-1.58	0.75	0.48

**6. Input Offset Current**

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: &lt;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	+5	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

**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 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003.
- 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) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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

**Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

**Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.8 ± 6 %	1.81 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

**SAR result with Head TSL**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.5 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.4 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.24 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.8 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	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	50.9 ± 6 %	2.02 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

**SAR result with Body TSL**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.5 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.09 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.0 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)



## Appendix E. Dipole Calibration Data:

<b>TMC</b>		In Collaboration with <b>s p e a g</b> CALIBRATION LABORATORY	CNAS L0442
Add: No.52 Huayuanbei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 E-mail: Info@emcite.com	Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504 <a href="http://www.emcite.com">Http://www.emcite.com</a>		
Client	Sunway	Certificate No: J13-2-2185	
<b>CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE</b>			
Object	D900V2 - SN: 1d086		
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-02-194 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits		
Calibration date:	August 9, 2013		
This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.			
All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature( $22\pm3$ )°C and humidity<70%.			
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102083	11-Sep-12 (TMC, No.JZ12-443)	Sep-13
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	11-Sep-12 (TMC, No. JZ12-443)	Sep -13
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	20- Dec-12 (SPEAG, No.EX3-3846_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN 777	22-Feb-13 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Feb13)	Feb -14
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49070393	13-Nov-12 (TMC, No.JZ12-394)	Nov-13
Network Analyzer E8362B	MY43021135	19-Oct-12 (TMC, No.JZ13-278)	Oct-13
Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Xiao Li	Deputy Director of the laboratory	
Issued: August 11, 2013			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



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**Glossary:**

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

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- c) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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

Certificate No: J13-2-2185

Page 2 of 8



Add: No.52 Huayuanbei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504  
E-mail: Info@emcite.com [Http://www.emcite.com](http://www.emcite.com)

#### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.7.1137
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Twin Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	900 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	0.97 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	42.6 ± 6 %	0.98 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<0.5 °C	---	---

#### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.67 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	10.7 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.72 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.87 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)

#### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.0	1.05 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.2 ± 6 %	1.02 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<0.5 °C	---	---

#### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.63 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	10.7mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.71 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.94 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)



In Collaboration with  
s p e a g  
CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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#### Appendix

##### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.1Ω-8.85jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.3dB

##### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	42.1Ω+0.52jΩ
Return Loss	- 21.3dB

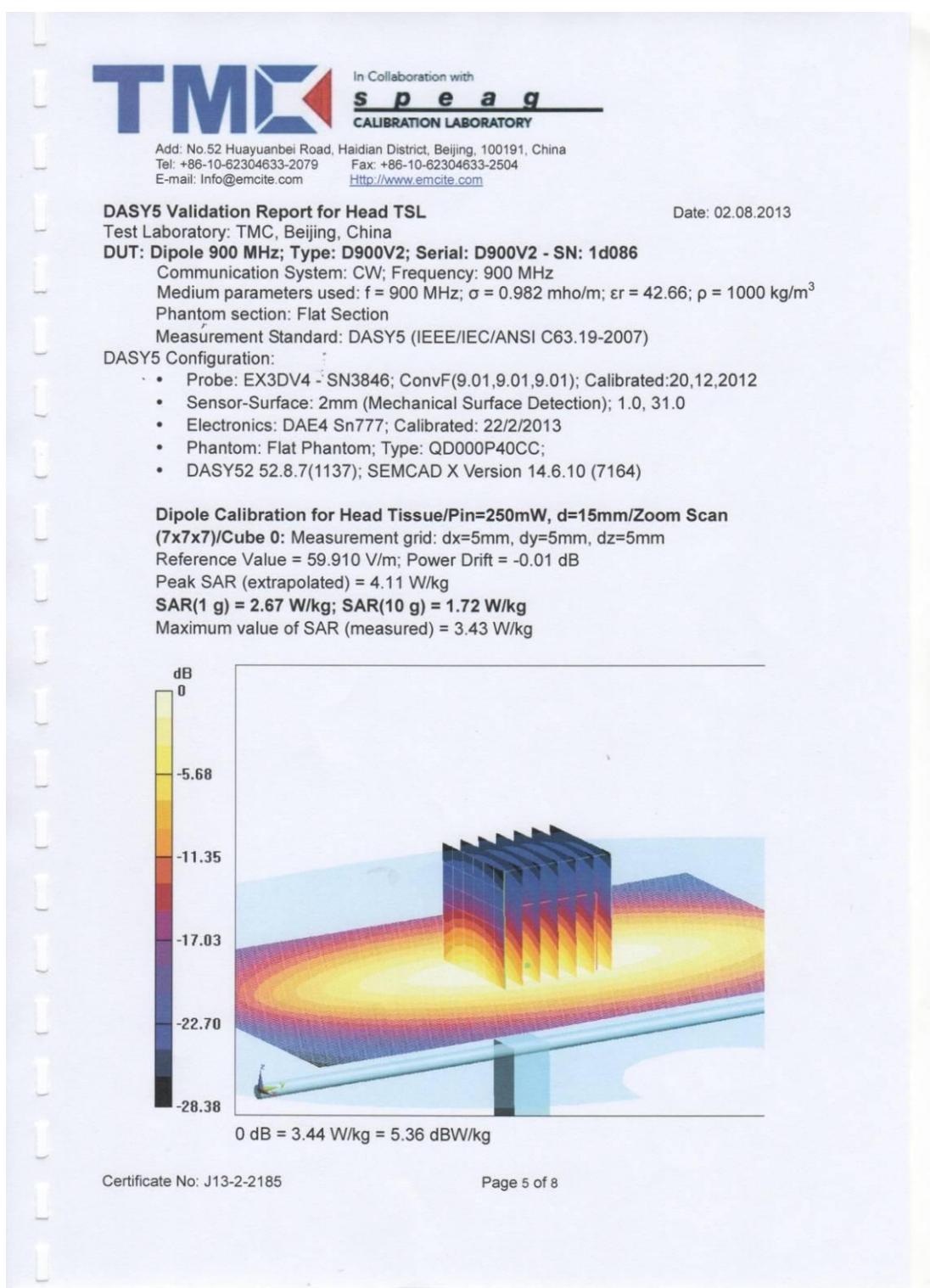
After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

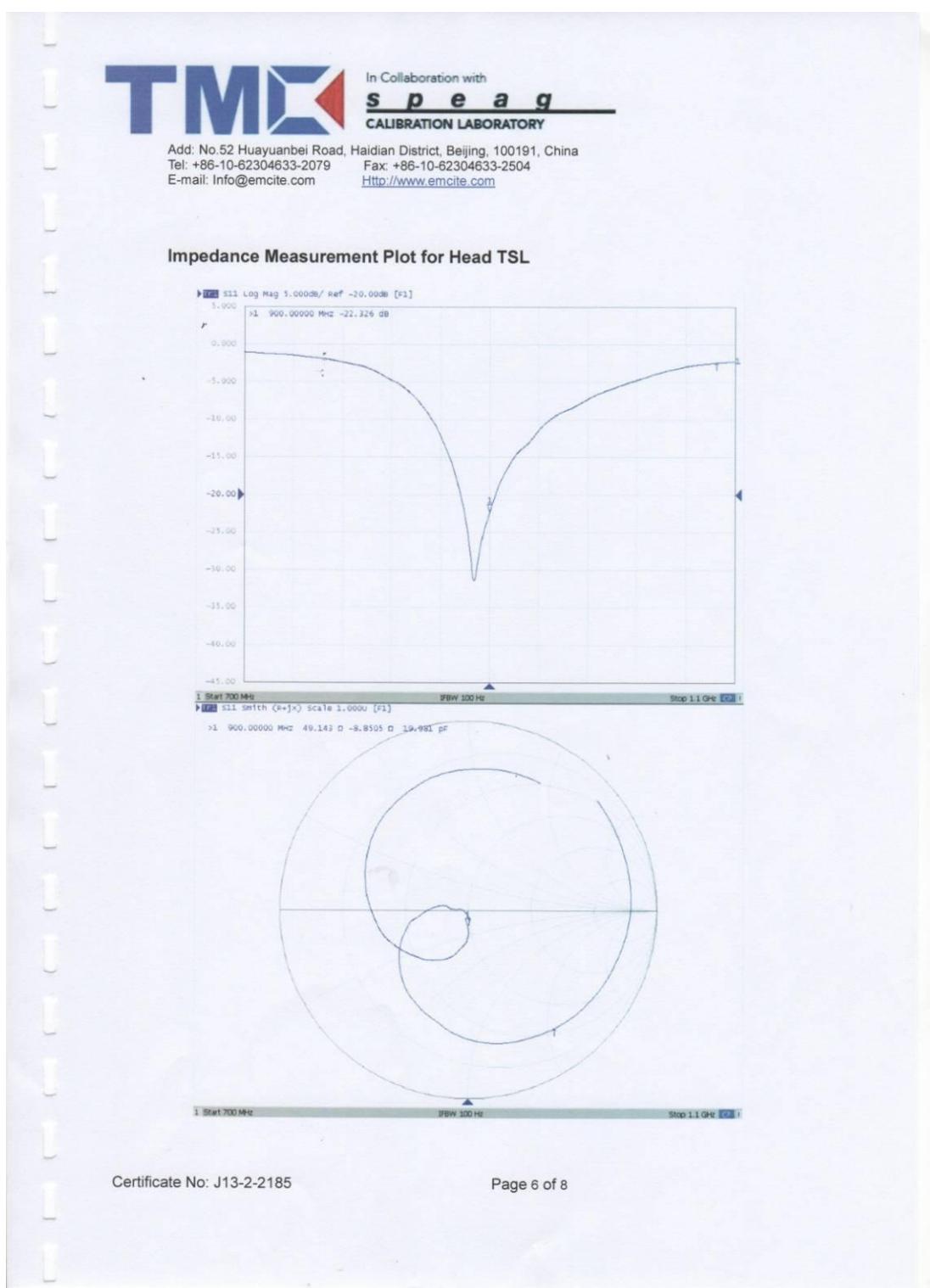
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching 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.

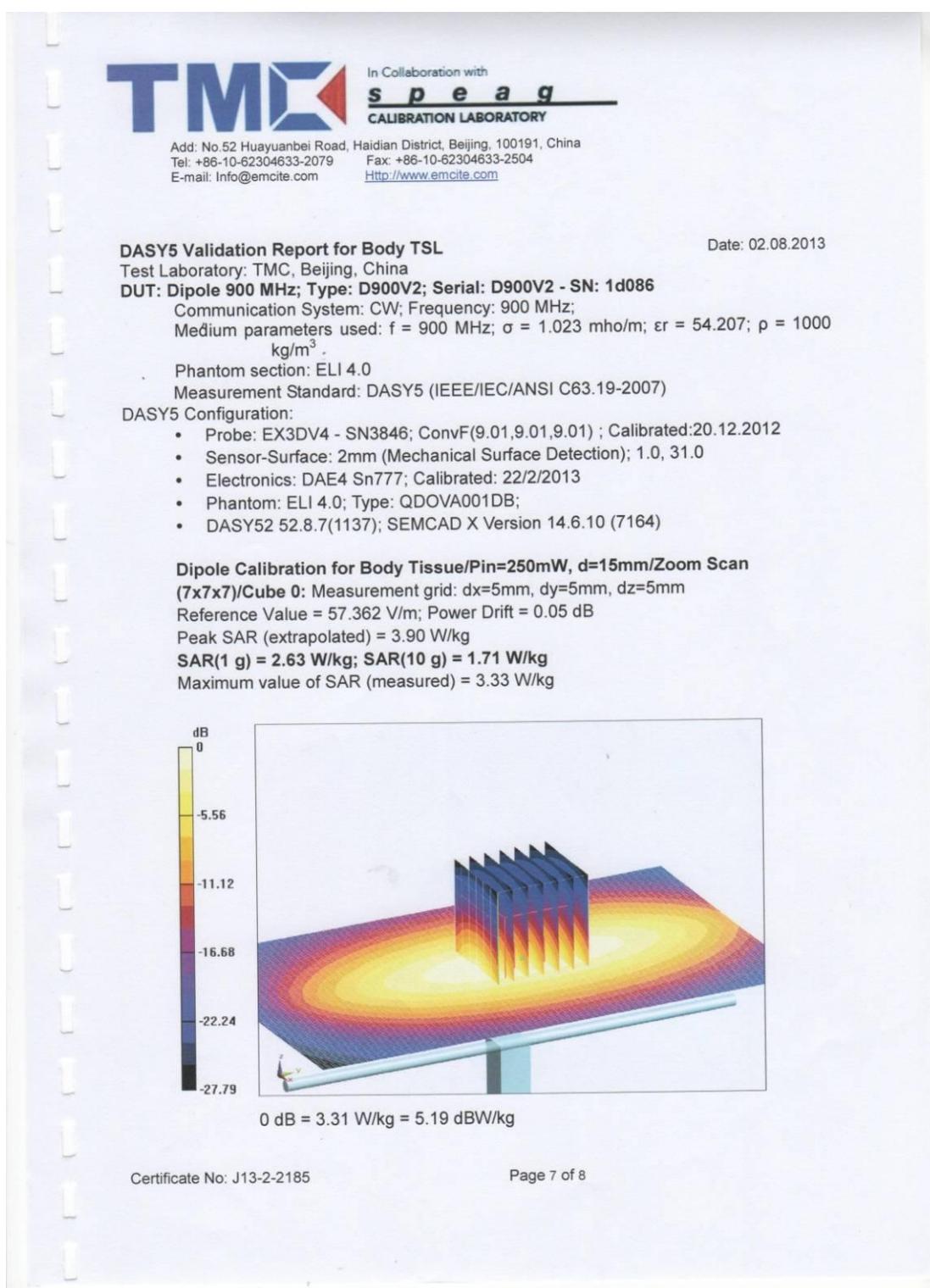
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

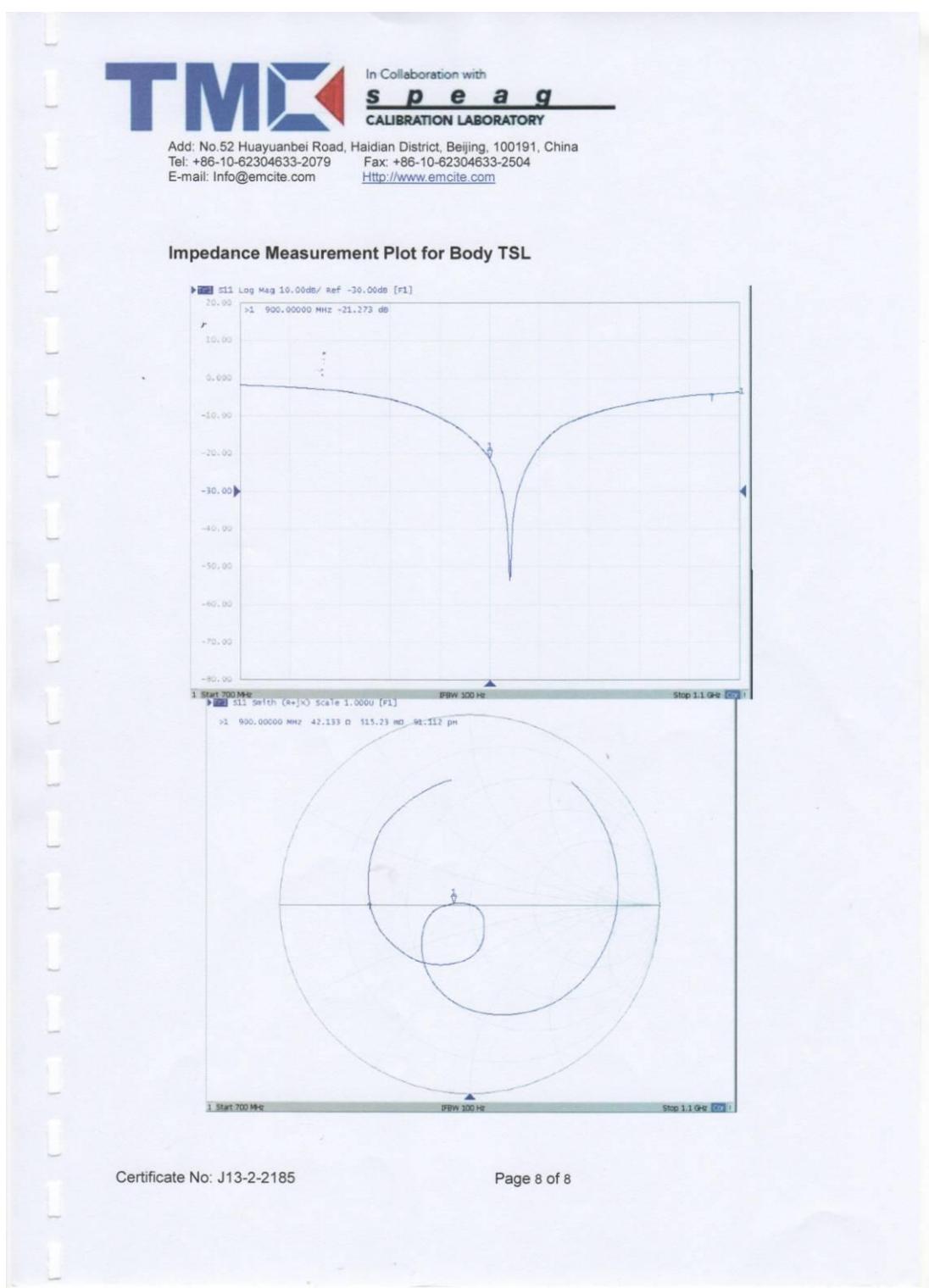
##### Additional EUT Data

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

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

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



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

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



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



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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client SMQ (Auden)

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d194\_Jan15

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D1900V2 - SN: 5d194

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

Calibration date: January 07, 2015

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

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

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

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390685 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

Calibrated by:	Name Claudio Leubler	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 
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Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
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Issued: January 7, 2015

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



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



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S Swiss Calibration Service

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

**Glossary:**

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

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

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

**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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

**Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 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	40.1 ± 6 %	1.39 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

**SAR result with Head TSL**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.6 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.32 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.3 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	53.3 ± 6 %	1.50 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

**SAR result with Body TSL**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.95 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.1 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.31 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.3 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.7 $\Omega$ + 4.9 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.5 dB

**Antenna Parameters with Body TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.9 $\Omega$ + 5.1 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.6 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	May 06, 2014

**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 07.12.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d194**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.39$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

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: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

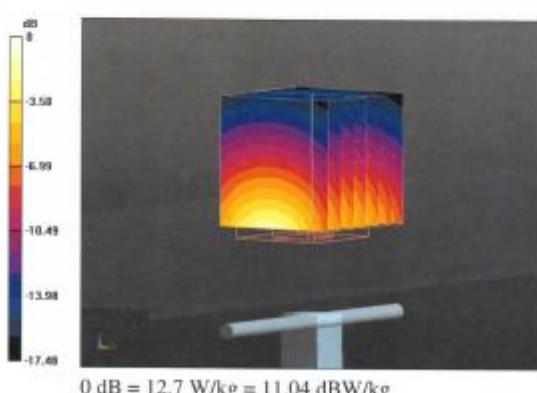
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.35 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.5 W/kg

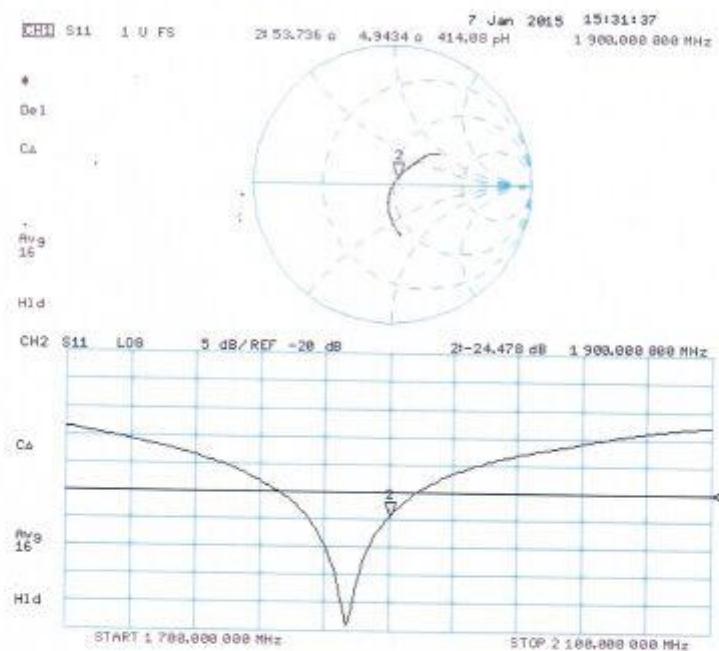
**SAR(1 g) = 10.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.32 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.7 W/kg





## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL.





## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 07.01.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d194

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.5 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 53.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

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: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

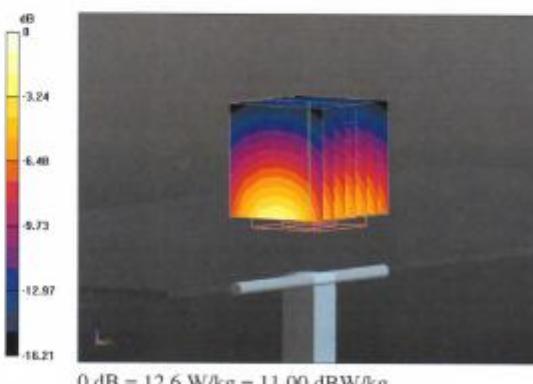
Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 95.88 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.8 W/kg

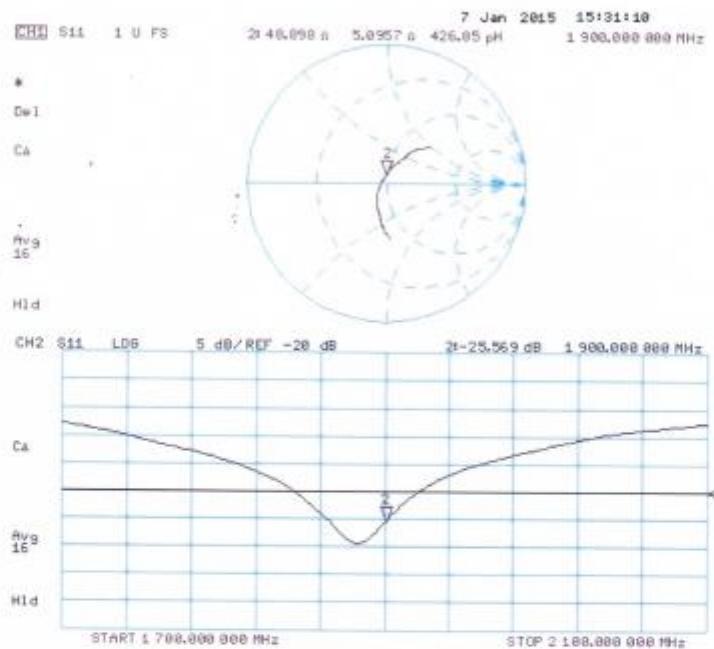
SAR(1 g) = 9.95 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.31 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.6 W/kg





## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





**China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment**

## **LABORATORY ACCREDITATION CERTIFICATE**

**(Registration No. CNAS L6487 )**

**Shenzhen Sunway Communication Co., Ltd. Testing Center**

1/F, Building A, SDG Info Port, Kefeng Road, Hi-Tech Park,

Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

*is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories(CNAS-CL01 Accreditation Criteria for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories) for the competence of testing.*

*The scope of accreditation is detailed in the attached appendices bearing the same registration number as above. The appendices form an integral part of this certificate.*

Date of Issue: 2013-10-29

Date of Expiry: 2016-10-28

Date of Initial Accreditation: 2013-10-29

Date of Update: 2013-10-29

Signed on behalf of China National Accreditation Service  
for Conformity Assessment

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