



FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : Varex Imaging Deutschland AG
EQUIPMENT : 802.11n 3T3R Mini PCIe Module
BRAND NAME : Varex Imaging
MODEL NAME : WPEA-127NI
FCC ID : 2AA8Z-XRPAD2
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2013

We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL 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 INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Manager

Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager



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Revision History



1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for Varex Imaging Deutschland AG, 802.11n 3T3R Mini PCIe Module, WPEA-127NI, are as follows.

Equipment Class	Frequency Band	Highest SAR Summary	
		Body (Separation 0mm)	Highest Simultaneous Transmission 1g SAR (W/kg)
		1g SAR (W/kg)	
NII	5GHz WLAN	1.05	1.38
Date of Testing:		2017/6/23	

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 INC.
Test Site Location	No.52, Hwa Ya 1st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL: +886-3-327-3456 FAX: +886-3-328-4978

Applicant	
Company Name	Varex Imaging Deutschland AG
Address	In der Rehbach 22, 65396 Walluf, Germany

Manufacturer	
Company Name	Varex Imaging Deutschland AG
Address	In der Rehbach 22, 65396 Walluf, Germany

3. Guidance Applied

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 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02



4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	802.11n 3T3R Mini PCIe Module
Brand Name	Varex Imaging
Model Name	WPEA-127NI
FCC ID	2AA8Z-XRPAD2
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz WLAN 5.5GHz Band: 5500 MHz ~ 5700 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz Band: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz
Mode	WLAN 5GHz : 802.11a/n HT20/HT40
SW Version	20170327_80e65f8
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

Platform information	
Brand Name	Varex Imaging
Product Name	Digital X-ray Detector System
Model Name	XRpad2 4343

Battery information	
Brand Name	PerkinElmer
Model Name	XRpad2 LBP
Rating	11.1V , 4.2Ah, 46.6 Wh



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:

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

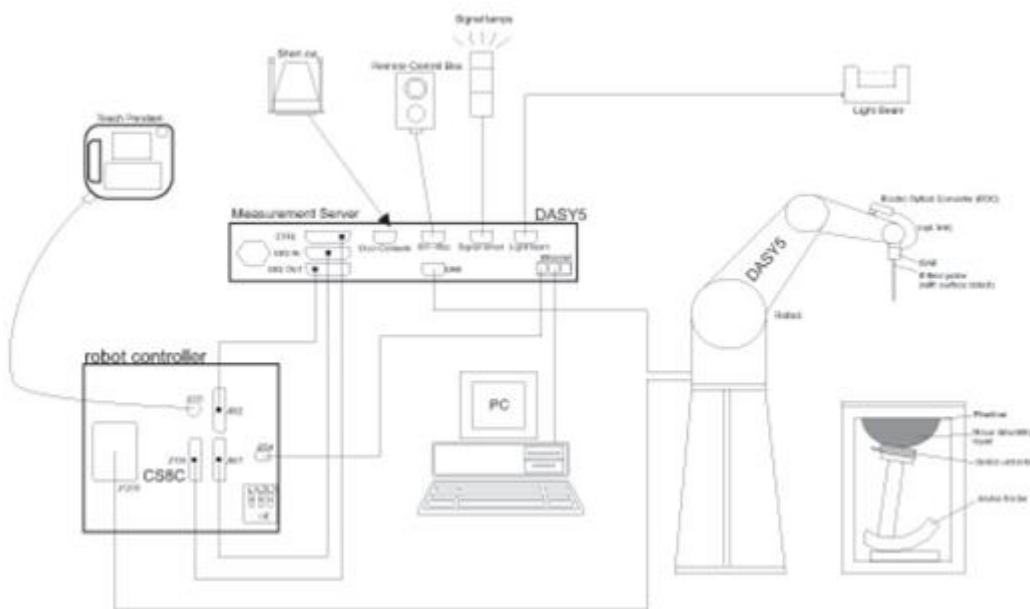
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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.

<ES3DV3 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz – 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz – 4 GHz)	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g – >100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 3.0 mm	

<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 μ W/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 μ W/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 M Ω ; 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 WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/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 WLAN/BT output power

<SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/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 from 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.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 10 mm
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{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	≤ 4 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$
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	5GHz System Validation Kit	D5GHzV2	1006	Sep. 27, 2016	Sep. 26, 2017
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	495	May. 22, 2017	May. 21, 2018
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3925	May. 24, 2017	May. 23, 2018
TESTO	Hygro meter	608-H1	34913631	Aug. 18, 2016	Aug. 17, 2017
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Anritsu	Signal Generator	MG3710A	6201502524	Dec. 09, 2016	Dec. 08, 2017
Agilent	ENA Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46316648	Jan. 04, 2017	Jan. 03, 2018
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1126	Jul. 19, 2016	Jul. 18, 2017
LINE SEIKI	Digital Thermometer	LKMelectronic	DTM3000SPEZIAL	Sep. 05, 2016	Sep. 04, 2017
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1419002	May. 15, 2017	May. 14, 2018
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1339124	May. 15, 2017	May. 14, 2018
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1438002	Dec. 06, 2016	Dec. 05, 2017
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1339195	Dec. 06, 2016	Dec. 05, 2017
Agilent	Spectrum Analyzer	E4408B	MY44211028	Aug. 22, 2016	Aug. 21, 2017
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-8G+	D120604	Mar. 09, 2017	Mar. 08, 2018
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZHL-42W+	QA1344002	Mar. 09, 2017	Mar. 08, 2018
ATM	Dual Directional Coupler	C122H-10	P610410z-02	Note 1	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 1	

General Note:

1. 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 Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 10.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 10.2.



Fig 10.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR



Fig 10.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR



10.2 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								
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
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
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0
For Body								
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7
2600	68.1	0	0	0.1	0	31.8	2.16	52.5

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

< Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results >

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
5250	MSL	22.4	5.486	48.276	5.36	48.95	2.35	-1.38	±5	2017/6/23
5600	MSL	22.4	5.950	47.682	5.77	48.50	3.12	-1.69	±5	2017/6/23
5750	MSL	22.4	6.165	47.524	5.94	48.28	3.79	-1.57	±5	2017/6/23

10.3 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 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2017/6/23	5250	MSL	100	D5GHzV2-1006	EX3DV4 - SN3925	DAE3 Sn495	7.48	75.50	74.80	-0.93
2017/6/23	5600	MSL	100	D5GHzV2-1006	EX3DV4 - SN3925	DAE3 Sn495	7.78	78.60	77.80	-1.02
2017/6/23	5750	MSL	100	D5GHzV2-1006	EX3DV4 - SN3925	DAE3 Sn495	7.96	74.60	79.60	6.70

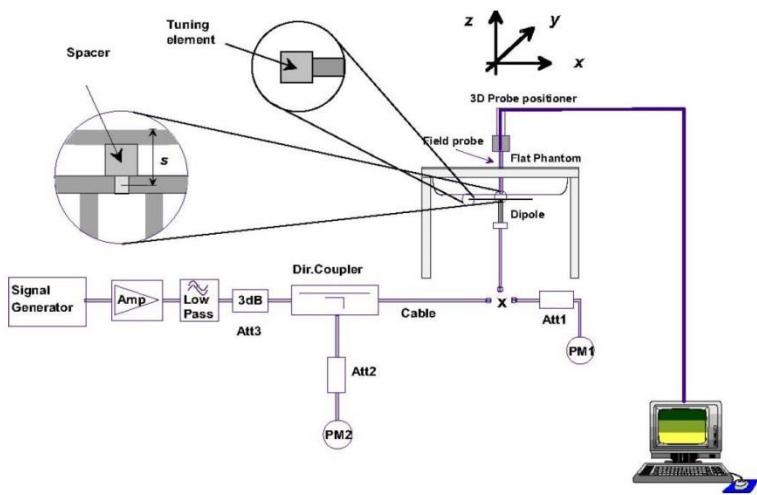


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup



Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo



11. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<WLAN Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. For each antenna, transmit power in SISO operation is larger than (or equal to) the power in MIMO operation, RF exposure compliance of MIMO mode can be deduced from the compliance simultaneous transmission of antennas operating in SISO mode.
2. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, the simultaneous SAR provisions in KDB publication 447498 should be applied to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion for WiFi MIMO. If the sum of 1g single transmission chain SAR measurements is $< 1.6\text{W/kg}$ and SAR peak to location ratio ≤ 0.04 , no additional SAR measurements for MIMO.
3. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, SAR test reduction is determined according to 802.11 transmission mode configurations and certain exposure conditions with multiple test positions. In the 2.4 GHz band, separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations to simplify DSSS test requirements. For OFDM, in both 2.4 and 5 GHz bands, an initial test configuration must be determined for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, according to the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units to perform SAR measurements. If the same highest maximum output power applies to different combinations of channel bandwidths, modulations and data rates, additional procedures are applied to determine which test configurations require SAR measurement. When applicable, an initial test position may be applied to reduce the number of SAR measurements required for next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet or hotspot mode configurations with multiple test positions.
4. For 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS, either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test positions or the DSSS procedure for fixed exposure position is applied; these are mutually exclusive. For 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations, the initial test configuration is applied to measure SAR using either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test position configurations or the initial test configuration procedures for fixed exposure test conditions. Based on the reported SAR of the measured configurations and maximum output power of the transmission mode configurations that are not included in the initial test configuration, the subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied to determine if SAR measurements are required for the remaining OFDM transmission configurations. In general, the number of test channels that require SAR measurement is minimized based on maximum output power measured for the test sample(s).
5. For OFDM transmission configurations in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel for each frequency band.
6. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures. SAR is measured in the initial test position using the 802.11 transmission mode configuration required by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s) according to the OFDM procedures.¹⁸ The initial test position procedure is described in the following:
 - a. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is $\leq 0.4\text{ W/kg}$, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band.
 - b. When the reported SAR of the test position is $> 0.4\text{ W/kg}$, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closest/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is $\leq 0.8\text{ W/kg}$ or all required test position are tested.
 - c. For all positions/configurations, when the reported SAR is $> 0.8\text{ W/kg}$, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is $\leq 1.2\text{ W/kg}$ or all required channels are tested.

<5GHz WLAN ANT1>

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.2GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	36	5180	11.60	12.00	98.64
		40	5200	11.84	12.00	
		44	5220	11.65	12.00	
		48	5240	11.84	12.00	

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.3GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	52	5260	11.78	12.00	98.64
		56	5280	11.71	12.00	
		60	5300	11.60	12.00	
		64	5320	11.38	12.00	

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.5GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	100	5500	10.21	10.50	98.64
		116	5580	10.36	10.50	
		124	5620	10.22	10.50	
		132	5660	10.11	10.50	
		140	5700	10.11	10.50	

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.8GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	149	5745	11.17	11.50	98.64
		157	5785	11.19	11.50	
		165	5825	11.03	11.50	

<5GHz WLAN ANT2>

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.2GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	36	5180	11.24	13.00	98.64
		40	5200	11.28	13.00	
		44	5220	11.29	13.00	
		48	5240	11.46	13.00	

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.3GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	52	5260	11.66	13.00	98.64
		56	5280	11.47	13.00	
		60	5300	11.78	13.00	
		64	5320	11.48	13.00	

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.5GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	100	5500	10.65	11.00	98.64
		116	5580	10.66	11.00	
		124	5620	10.17	11.00	
		132	5660	10.22	11.00	
		140	5700	10.65	11.00	

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.8GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	149	5745	11.02	11.50	98.64
		157	5785	11.20	11.50	
		165	5825	11.17	11.50	

<5GHz WLAN ANT3>

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.2GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	36	5180	11.60	12.00	98.64
		40	5200	11.85	12.00	
		44	5220	11.83	12.00	
		48	5240	11.72	12.00	

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.3GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	52	5260	11.79	12.00	98.64
		56	5280	11.56	12.00	
		60	5300	11.44	12.00	
		64	5320	11.32	12.00	

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.5GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	100	5500	10.63	11.00	98.64
		116	5580	10.69	11.00	
		124	5620	10.39	11.00	
		132	5660	10.37	11.00	
		140	5700	10.60	11.00	

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.8GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	149	5745	11.25	11.50	98.64
		157	5785	11.34	11.50	
		165	5825	11.10	11.50	

<5GHz WLAN ANT1+2+3>

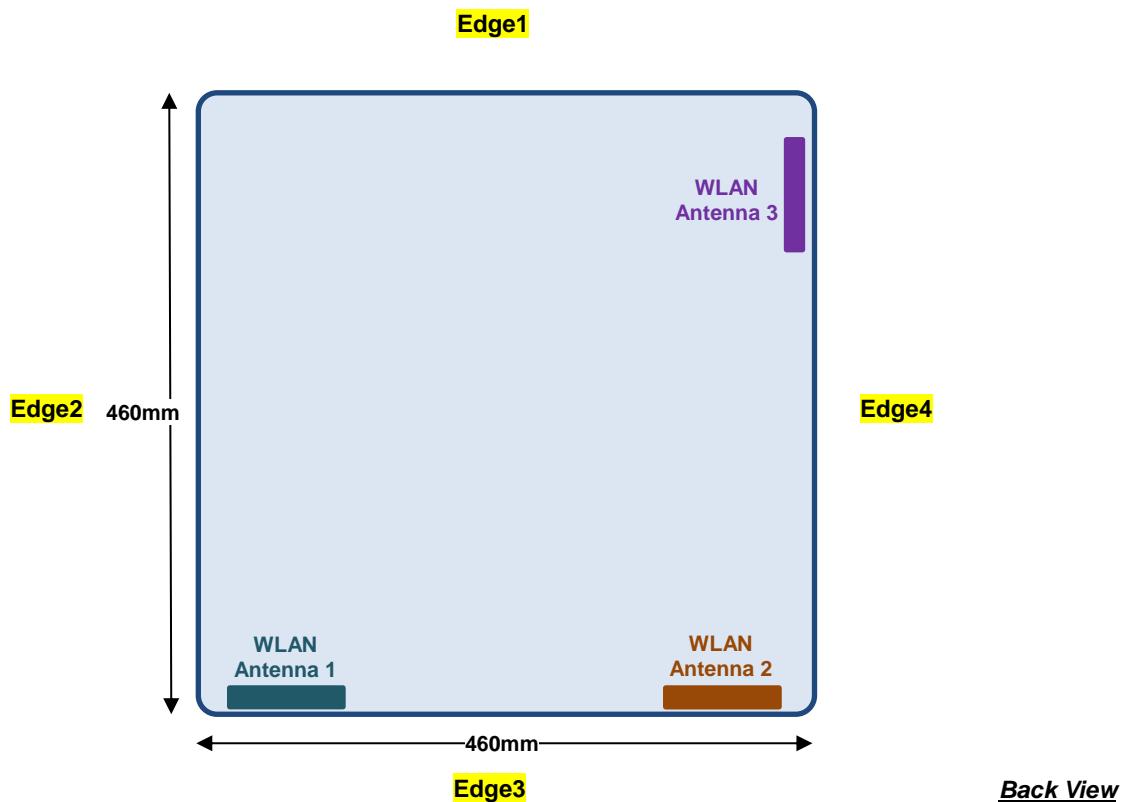
	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.2GHz WLAN	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	36	5180	16.73	17.00	98.10
		40	5200	16.67	17.00	
		44	5220	16.46	17.00	
		48	5240	16.70	17.00	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	38	5190	14.24	14.50	95.80
		46	5230	16.78	17.00	

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.3GHz WLAN	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	52	5260	16.82	17.00	98.10
		56	5280	16.48	17.00	
		60	5300	16.52	17.00	
		64	5320	16.47	17.00	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	54	5270	16.99	17.00	95.80
		62	5310	16.78	17.00	

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.5GHz WLAN	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	100	5500	14.32	15.00	98.10
		116	5580	14.27	15.00	
		124	5620	14.37	15.00	
		132	5660	14.53	15.00	
		140	5700	14.18	15.00	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	102	5510	14.41	15.00	95.80
		110	5550	14.40	15.00	
		126	5630	14.28	15.00	
		134	5670	14.31	15.00	

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.8GHz WLAN	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	149	5745	14.24	14.50	98.10
		157	5785	14.45	14.50	
		165	5825	14.28	14.50	
802.11n-HT40 MCS0	151	5755	11.98	12.00	95.80	
	159	5795	14.22	14.50		

12. Antenna Location



The separation distance for antenna to edge:

Antenna	To Edge1 (mm)	To Edge2 (mm)	To Edge3 (mm)	To Edge4 (mm)
WLAN Antenna 1	400	45	<5	385
WLAN Antenna 2	400	385	<5	45
WLAN Antenna 3	62	400	369	<5

**<SAR test exclusion table>****General Note:**

1. The below table, when the distance is < 50 mm exclusion threshold is "Ratio", when the distance is > 50 mm exclusion threshold is "mW"
2. Maximum power is the source-based time-average power and represents the maximum RF output power among production units
3. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.
4. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, standalone SAR test exclusion threshold is applied; If the test separation distance is < 5mm, 5mm is used to determine SAR exclusion threshold.
5. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤ 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
6. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, at 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for *test separation distances* > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following
 - a) [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1] + (test separation distance - 50 mm) · (f(MHz)/150) mW, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
 - b) [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1] + (test separation distance - 50 mm) · 10 mW at > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

Exposure Position	Wireless Interface	5GHz WLAN ANT 1	5GHz WLAN ANT 2	5GHz WLAN ANT 3
	Calculated Frequency	5825MHz	5825MHz	5825MHz
	Maximum power (dBm)	12	12	12
	Maximum rated power(mW)	16.0	16.0	16.0
Front Face	Separation distance(mm)	5.0	5.0	5.0
	exclusion threshold	7.7	7.7	7.7
	Testing required?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bottom Face	Separation distance(mm)	5.0	5.0	5.0
	exclusion threshold	7.7	7.7	7.7
	Testing required?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Edge 1	Separation distance(mm)	400.0	400.0	62.0
	exclusion threshold	3562.0	3562.0	182.0
	Testing required?	No	No	No
Edge 2	Separation distance(mm)	45.0	385.0	400.0
	exclusion threshold	0.9	3412.0	3562.0
	Testing required?	No	No	No
Edge 3	Separation distance(mm)	5.0	5.0	369.0
	exclusion threshold	7.7	7.7	3252.0
	Testing required?	Yes	Yes	No
Edge 4	Separation distance(mm)	385.0	45.0	5.0
	exclusion threshold	3412.0	0.9	7.7
	Testing required?	No	No	Yes



13. 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 SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
 - c. For WLAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * 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 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is $\geq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$.

WLAN Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, for 2.4GHz 802.11g/n SAR testing is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$.
2. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, U-NII-1 SAR testing is not required when the U-NII-2A band highest reported SAR for a test configuration is $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band.
3. When the reported SAR of the test position is $> 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closest/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ or all required test position are tested.
4. For all positions / configurations, when the reported SAR is $> 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$, SAR is measured for these test positions / configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ or all required channels are tested.
5. For WLAN SAR testing was performed on single antenna RF power in SISO mode is larger or equal to the single antenna RF power in MIMO mode, and for RF exposure assessment of MIMO mode simultaneous transmission exclusion analysis was performed with SAR test results of each antenna in SISO mode.
6. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, the simultaneous SAR provisions in KDB publication 447498 should be applied to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion for WiFi MIMO. If the sum of 1g single transmission chain SAR measurements is $< 1.6 \text{ W/kg}$ and SAR peak to location ratio ≤ 0.04 , no additional SAR measurements for MIMO.
7. During SAR testing the WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.

**13.1 Body SAR****<WLAN SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Antenna	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front Face	0mm	Ant 1	52	5260	11.78	12.00	1.052	98.64	1.014	-0.19	0.144	0.154
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 1	52	5260	11.78	12.00	1.052	98.64	1.014	-0.1	0.149	0.159
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 3	0mm	Ant 1	52	5260	11.78	12.00	1.052	98.64	1.014	0.19	0.414	0.442
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front Face	0mm	Ant 2	60	5300	11.78	13.00	1.324	98.64	1.014	-0.12	0.184	0.247
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 2	60	5300	11.78	13.00	1.324	98.64	1.014	-0.17	0.210	0.282
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 3	0mm	Ant 2	60	5300	11.78	13.00	1.324	98.64	1.014	0.12	0.689	0.925
01	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 3	0mm	Ant 2	52	5260	11.66	13.00	1.361	98.64	1.014	0.12	0.677	0.935
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front Face	0mm	Ant 3	52	5260	11.79	12.00	1.050	98.64	1.014	-0.17	0.153	0.163
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 3	52	5260	11.79	12.00	1.050	98.64	1.014	-0.1	0.206	0.219
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0mm	Ant 3	52	5260	11.79	12.00	1.050	98.64	1.014	-0.19	0.682	0.726
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front Face	0mm	Ant 1	116	5580	10.36	10.50	1.033	98.64	1.014	-0.08	0.181	0.190
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 1	116	5580	10.36	10.50	1.033	98.64	1.014	-0.11	0.183	0.192
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 3	0mm	Ant 1	116	5580	10.36	10.50	1.033	98.64	1.014	-0.15	0.316	0.331
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front Face	0mm	Ant 2	116	5580	10.66	11.00	1.081	98.64	1.014	-0.13	0.133	0.146
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 2	116	5580	10.66	11.00	1.081	98.64	1.014	-0.19	0.146	0.160
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 3	0mm	Ant 2	116	5580	10.66	11.00	1.081	98.64	1.014	-0.17	0.222	0.243
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front Face	0mm	Ant 3	116	5580	10.69	11.00	1.074	98.64	1.014	-0.19	0.195	0.212
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 3	116	5580	10.69	11.00	1.074	98.64	1.014	-0.11	0.199	0.217
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0mm	Ant 3	116	5580	10.69	11.00	1.074	98.64	1.014	-0.15	0.787	0.857
02	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0mm	Ant 3	100	5500	10.63	11.00	1.089	98.64	1.014	-0.13	0.923	1.019
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front Face	0mm	Ant 1	157	5785	11.19	11.50	1.074	98.64	1.014	0.1	0.173	0.188
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 1	157	5785	11.19	11.50	1.074	98.64	1.014	0.04	0.196	0.213
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 3	0mm	Ant 1	157	5785	11.19	11.50	1.074	98.64	1.014	-0.13	0.407	0.443
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front Face	0mm	Ant 2	157	5785	11.20	11.50	1.072	98.64	1.014	-0.11	0.155	0.168
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 2	157	5785	11.20	11.50	1.072	98.64	1.014	0	0.176	0.191
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 3	0mm	Ant 2	157	5785	11.20	11.50	1.072	98.64	1.014	0.14	0.346	0.376
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Front Face	0mm	Ant 3	157	5785	11.34	11.50	1.038	98.64	1.014	-0.1	0.248	0.261
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Bottom Face	0mm	Ant 3	157	5785	11.34	11.50	1.038	98.64	1.014	-0.15	0.247	0.260
03	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0mm	Ant 3	157	5785	11.34	11.50	1.038	98.64	1.014	-0.16	0.994	1.046
	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0mm	Ant 3	149	5745	11.25	11.50	1.059	98.64	1.014	-0.19	0.946	1.016

**13.2 Repeated SAR Measurement**

No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Antenna	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1st	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0mm	Ant 3	100	5500	10.63	11.00	1.089	98.64	1.014	-0.13	0.923		1.019
2nd	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0mm	Ant 3	100	5500	10.63	11.00	1.089	98.64	1.014	-0.16	0.844	1.09	0.932
1st	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0mm	Ant 3	157	5785	11.34	11.50	1.038	98.64	1.014	-0.16	0.994		1.046
2nd	WLAN5GHz	802.11a 6Mbps	Edge 4	0mm	Ant 3	157	5785	11.34	11.50	1.038	98.64	1.014	-0.13	0.979	1.02	1.030

General Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is $\geq 0.8\text{W/kg}$.
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR $< 1.45\text{W/kg}$, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated *measured SAR*.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.



14. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Body
1.	WLAN Ant 1 + WLAN Ant 2 + WLAN Ant 3	Yes

General Note:

1. For SAR testing was performed on single antenna RF power in SISO mode is larger or equal to the single antenna RF power in MIMO mode, and for RF exposure assessment of MIMO mode simultaneous transmission exclusion analysis was performed with SAR test results of each antenna in SISO mode.
2. The Scaled SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
3. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
 - i) Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
 - ii) SPLSR = $(\text{SAR1} + \text{SAR2})^{1.5} / (\text{min. separation distance, mm})$, and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x1-x2)^2 + (y1-y2)^2 + (z1-z2)^2]$, where $(x1, y1, z1)$ and $(x2, y2, z2)$ 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.

14.1 Body Exposure Conditions

Exposure Position	1	2	3	1+2+3 Summed 1g SAR (W/kg)
	5GHz WLAN Ant 1	5GHz WLAN Ant 2	5GHz WLAN Ant 3	
	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	1g SAR (W/kg)	
Front Face at 0mm	0.190	0.247	0.261	0.698
Bottom Face at 0mm	0.213	0.282	0.260	0.755
Edge 3 at 0mm	0.443	0.935		1.378
Edge 4 at 0mm			1.046	1.046

Test Engineer : Galen Zhang Thomas Wang and Ken Li



15. 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 observations 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

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	6.00	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9
Boundary Effects	1.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.70	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Modulation Response	4.68	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
Readout Electronics	0.30	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response Time	0.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration Time	2.60	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.40	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2
Probe Positioning	2.90	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Max. SAR Eval.	2.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	3.03	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
Device Holder	3.60	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Power Drift	5.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9
Power Scaling	0.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	6.10	R	1.732	1	1	3.5	3.5
SAR correction	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.03	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.00	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.0
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.50	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.68	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.7	1.5
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.02	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.50	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.84	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1
Combined Std. Uncertainty						11.6%	11.6%
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	K=2
Expanded STD Uncertainty						23.2%	23.1%

Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz



Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.6	6.6
Axial Isotropy	4.70	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.60	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9
Boundary Effects	2.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2
Linearity	4.70	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Modulation Response	4.68	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
Readout Electronics	0.30	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response Time	0.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration Time	2.60	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.00	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.40	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2
Probe Positioning	6.70	R	1.732	1	1	3.9	3.9
Max. SAR Eval.	4.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.3	2.3
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	3.03	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
Device Holder	3.60	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Power Drift	5.00	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9
Power Scaling	0.00	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	6.60	R	1.732	1	1	3.8	3.8
SAR correction	0.00	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.03	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.00	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.0
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.50	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.68	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.7	1.5
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.02	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.50	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.84	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1
Combined Std. Uncertainty						12.7%	12.6%
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	K=2
Expanded STD Uncertainty						25.4%	25.3%

Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz



16. 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 248227 D01 v02r02, "SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (WiFi) Transmitters", Oct 2015.
- [6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", Oct 2015
- [7] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015.
- [8] 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_Body_5250MHz

DUT: D5GHzV2-1006

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 5250 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_170623 Medium parameters used: $f = 5250$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.486$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.276$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(4.59, 4.59, 4.59); Calibrated: 2017/5/24;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2017/5/22
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1227
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7373)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

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

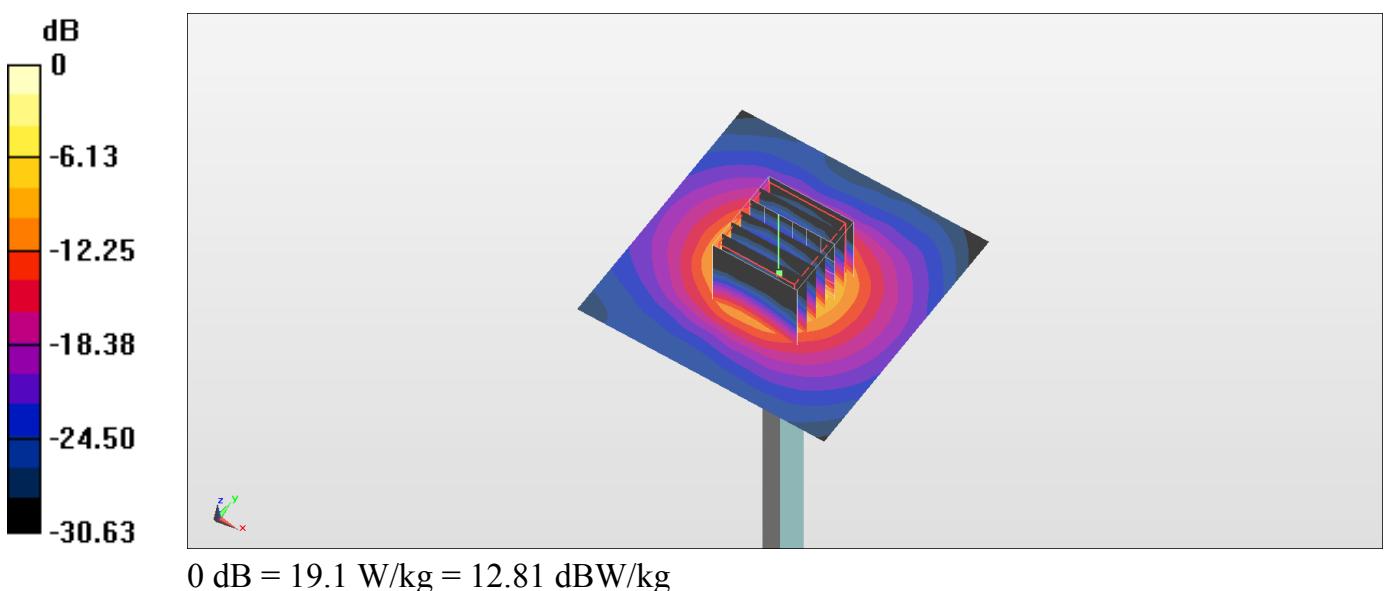
Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 66.59 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.48 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.01 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.1 W/kg



System Check_Body_5600MHz

DUT: D5GHzV2-1006

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 5600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_170623 Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.95$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.682$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(4.17, 4.17, 4.17); Calibrated: 2017/5/24;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2017/5/22
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1227
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7373)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.8 W/kg

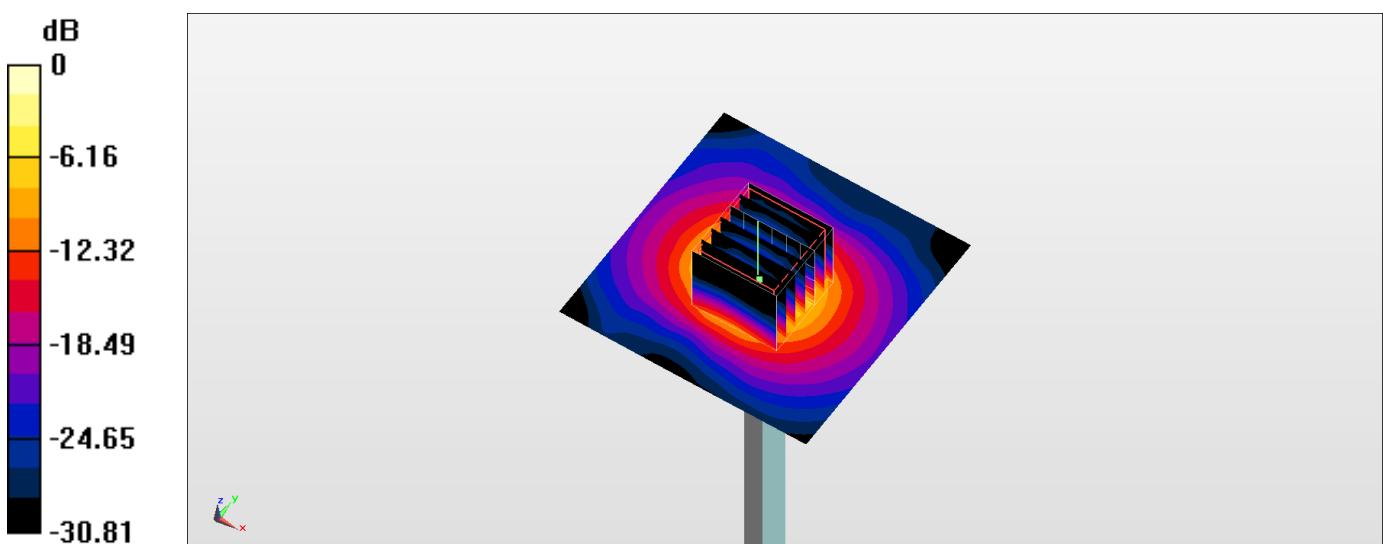
Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 65.63 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.78 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.8 W/kg



System Check_Body_5750MHz

DUT: D5GHzV2-1006

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 5750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_5G_170623 Medium parameters used: $f = 5750$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.165$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.524$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(4.14, 4.14, 4.14); Calibrated: 2017/5/24;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2017/5/22
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1227
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7373)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 19.6 W/kg

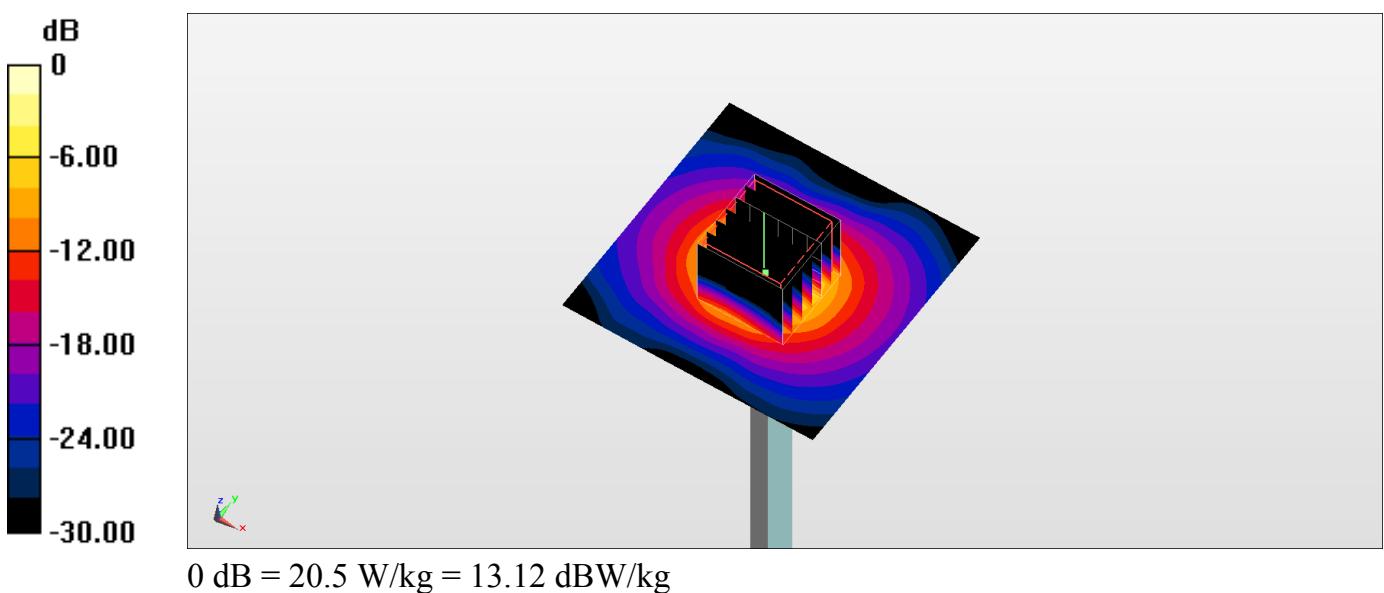
Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 67.07 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 39.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.96 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.14 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.5 W/kg





Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

#01_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 3_0mm_Ch52;Ant 2

Communication System: 802.11a ; Frequency: 5260 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.014
Medium: MSL_5G_170623 Medium parameters used: $f = 5260$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.503$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 48.297$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(4.59, 4.59, 4.59); Calibrated: 2017/5/24;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2017/5/22
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1227
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7373)

Area Scan (61x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.696 W/kg

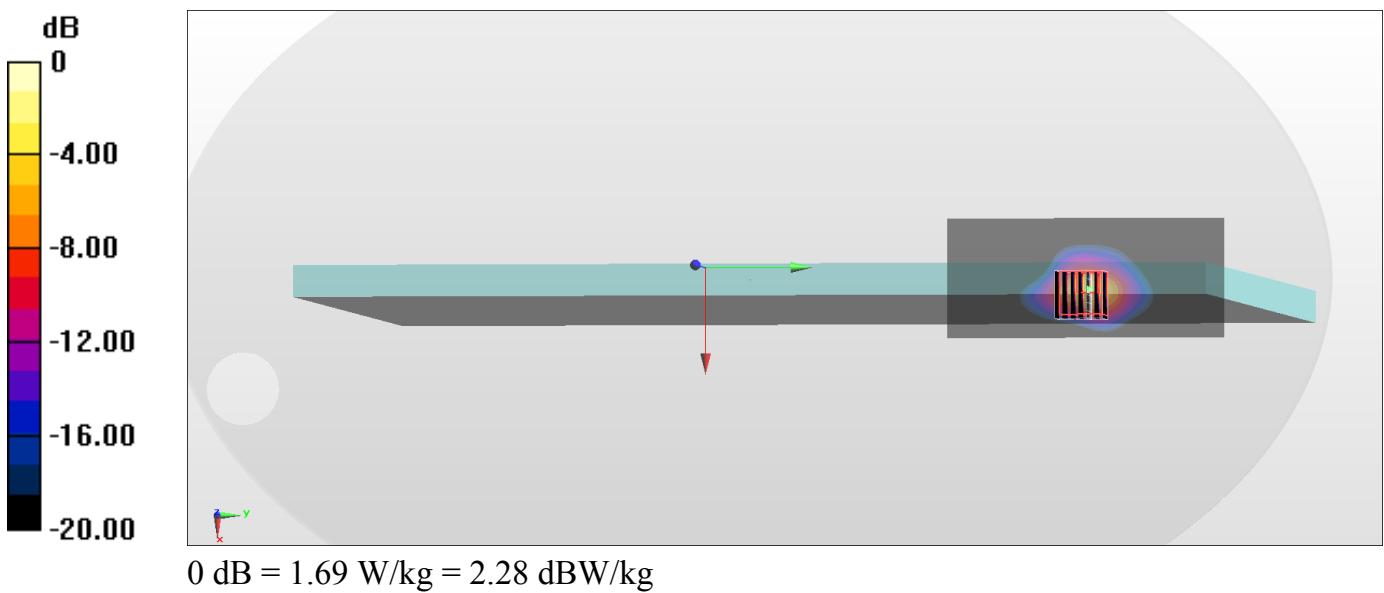
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 18.75 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.32 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.677 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.149 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.69 W/kg



#02_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 4_0mm_Ch100;Ant 3

Communication System: 802.11a ; Frequency: 5500 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.014
Medium: MSL_5G_170623 Medium parameters used: $f = 5500$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.817$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.902$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(4.17, 4.17, 4.17); Calibrated: 2017/5/24;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2017/5/22
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1227
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7373)

Area Scan (61x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.505 W/kg

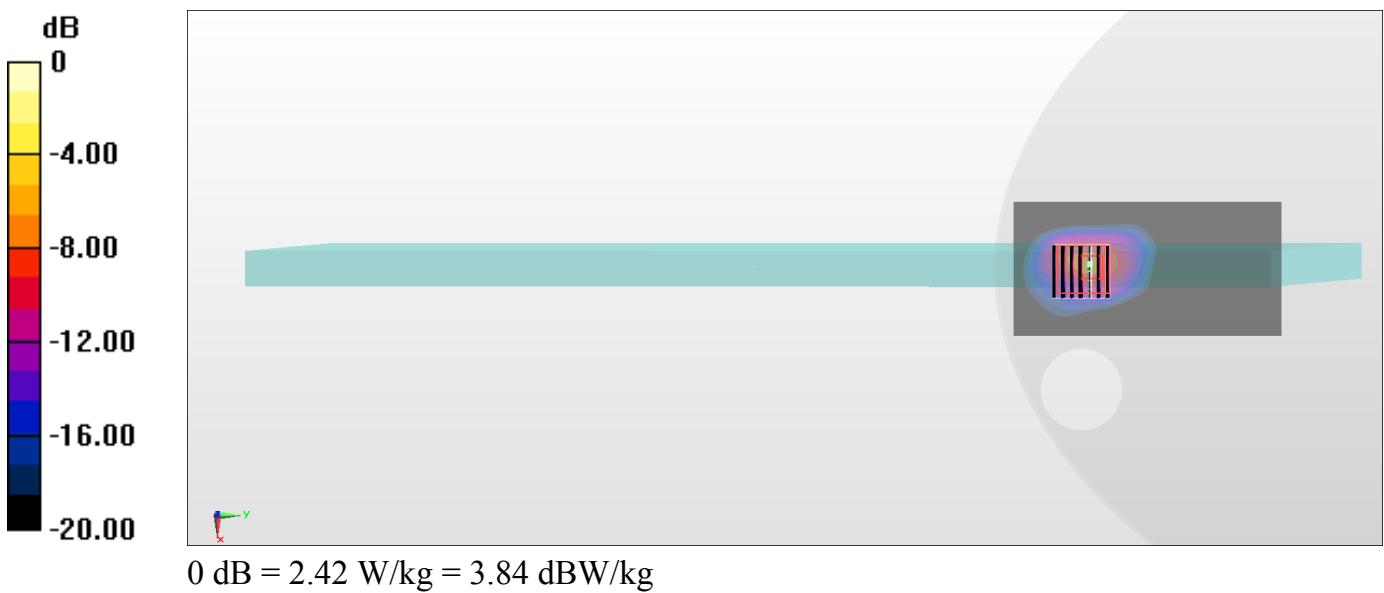
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 9.497 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.67 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.923 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.210 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.42 W/kg



#03_WLAN5GHz_802.11a 6Mbps_Edge 4_0mm_Ch157;Ant 3

Communication System: 802.11a ; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.014
Medium: MSL_5G_170623 Medium parameters used: $f = 5785$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.194$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.464$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3925; ConvF(4.14, 4.14, 4.14); Calibrated: 2017/5/24;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn495; Calibrated: 2017/5/22
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1227
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7373)

Area Scan (61x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.513 W/kg

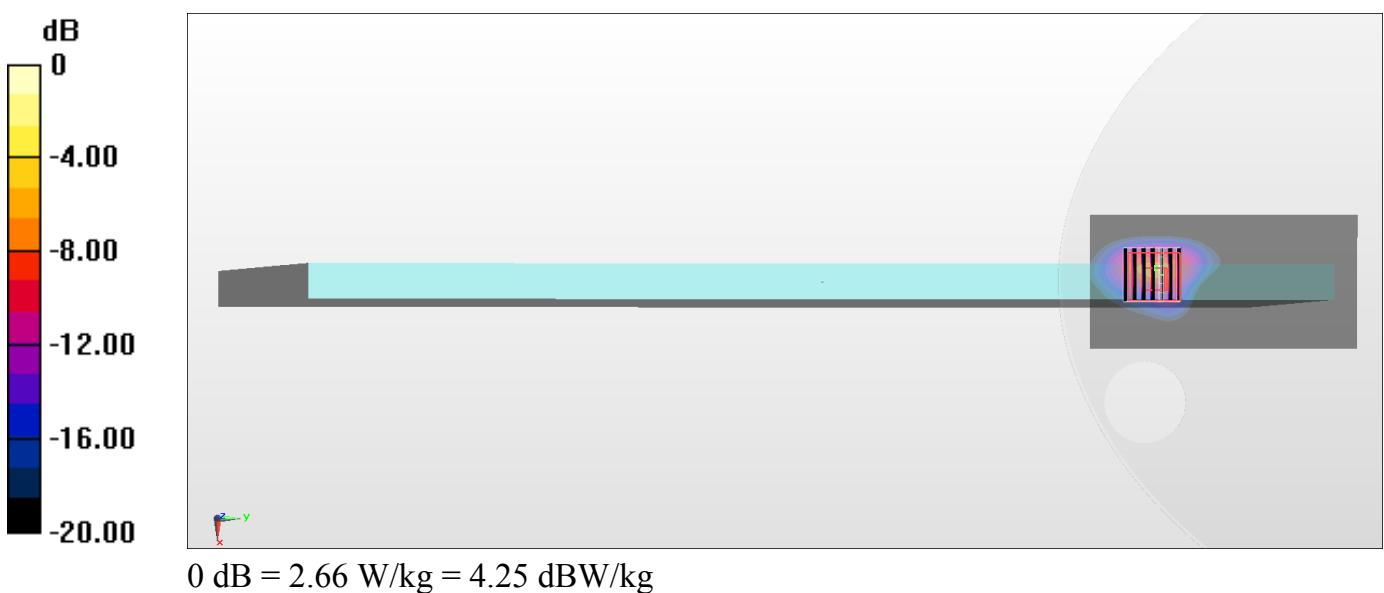
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 10.83 V/m; Power Drift = -0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.34 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.994 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.225 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.66 W/kg





Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1006_Sep16**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN:1006**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-22.v2**
 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz

Calibration date: **September 27, 2016**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02292)	Apr-17
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02295)	Apr-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Jun-16 (No. EX3-3503_Jun16)	Jun-17
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-601_Dec15)	Dec-16
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	In house check: Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	In house check: Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02223)	In house check: Oct-16
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Jun-15)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

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

Issued: September 27, 2016

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



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 62209-2, "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
- 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 V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	$dx, dy = 4.0 \text{ mm}, dz = 1.4 \text{ mm}$	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5250 MHz $\pm 1 \text{ MHz}$ 5600 MHz $\pm 1 \text{ MHz}$ 5750 MHz $\pm 1 \text{ MHz}$	

Head TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.71 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.5 $\pm 6 \text{ \%}$	4.59 mho/m $\pm 6 \text{ \%}$
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	80.6 W/kg $\pm 19.9 \text{ \% (k=2)}$

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.32 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.9 W/kg $\pm 19.5 \text{ \% (k=2)}$

Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.0 $\pm 6 \text{ \%}$	4.93 mho/m $\pm 6 \text{ \%}$
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.47 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	83.8 W / kg $\pm 19.9 \text{ \% (k=2)}$

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.40 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.7 W/kg $\pm 19.5 \text{ \% (k=2)}$

Head TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.4	5.22 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	33.8 ± 6 %	5.08 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.14 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	80.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.30 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.7 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.36 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.4 ± 6 %	5.52 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.59 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	75.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.2 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.8 ± 6 %	6.00 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.90 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	78.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.22 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.0 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.3	5.94 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.5 ± 6 %	6.21 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.50 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	74.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.6 Ω - 6.5 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 21.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	57.5 Ω - 4.7 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 21.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	59.2 Ω + 5.8 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 20.1 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.5 Ω - 3.4 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	59.3 Ω - 1.9 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 21.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	58.8 Ω + 8.9 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 18.8 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.201 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	August 28, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 27.09.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1006

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5750 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5250 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.59 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Medium parameters used: $f = 5600 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.93 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 34.0$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Medium parameters used: $f = 5750 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.08 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 33.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.42, 5.42, 5.42); Calibrated: 30.06.2016, ConvF(4.89, 4.89, 4.89); Calibrated: 30.06.2016, ConvF(4.85, 4.85, 4.85); Calibrated: 30.06.2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan,

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=1.4\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 72.67 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.32 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.2 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan,

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=1.4\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 72.60 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.4 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.7 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan,

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=1.4\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 70.56 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

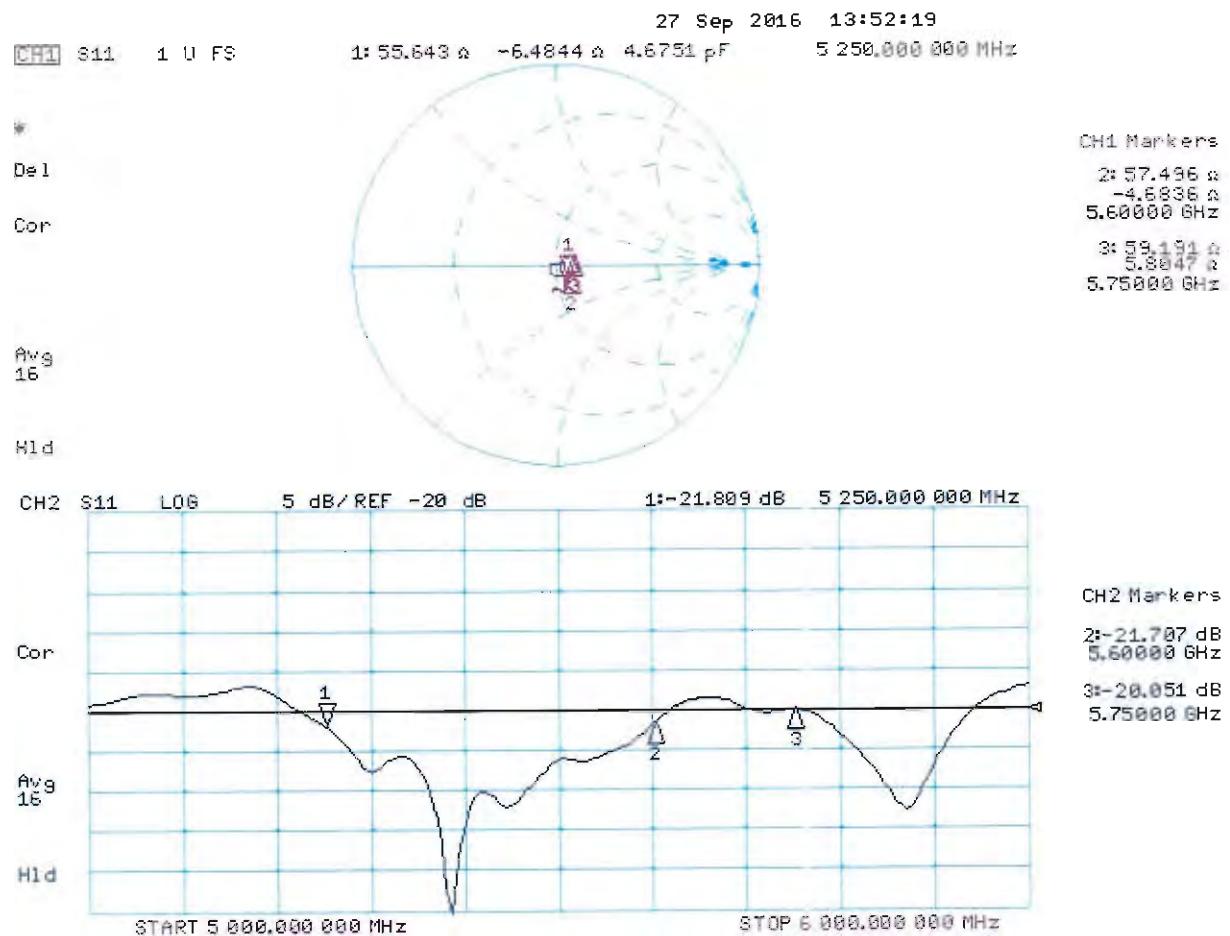
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.14 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.3 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.2 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 26.09.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1006

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5750 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5250 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 5.52 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 47.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Medium parameters used: $f = 5600 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.00 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Medium parameters used: $f = 5750 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 6.21 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 46.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(4.85, 4.85, 4.85); Calibrated: 30.06.2016, ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 30.06.2016, ConvF(4.3, 4.3, 4.3); Calibrated: 30.06.2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 66.79 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.59 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.13 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.9 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 67.00 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.22 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.0 W/kg

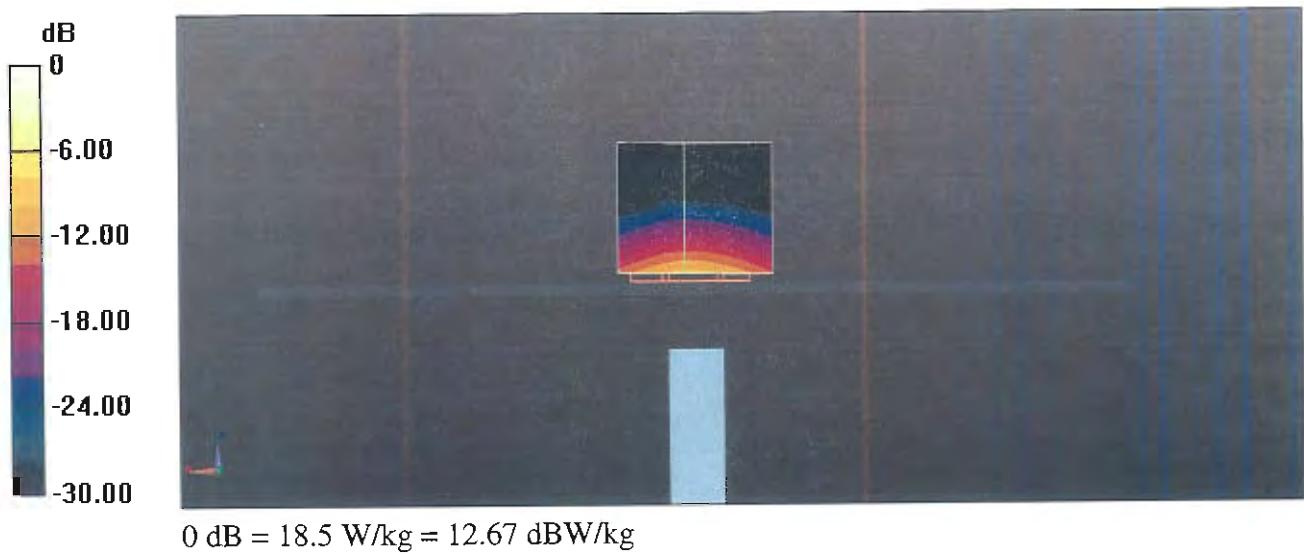
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 64.64 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

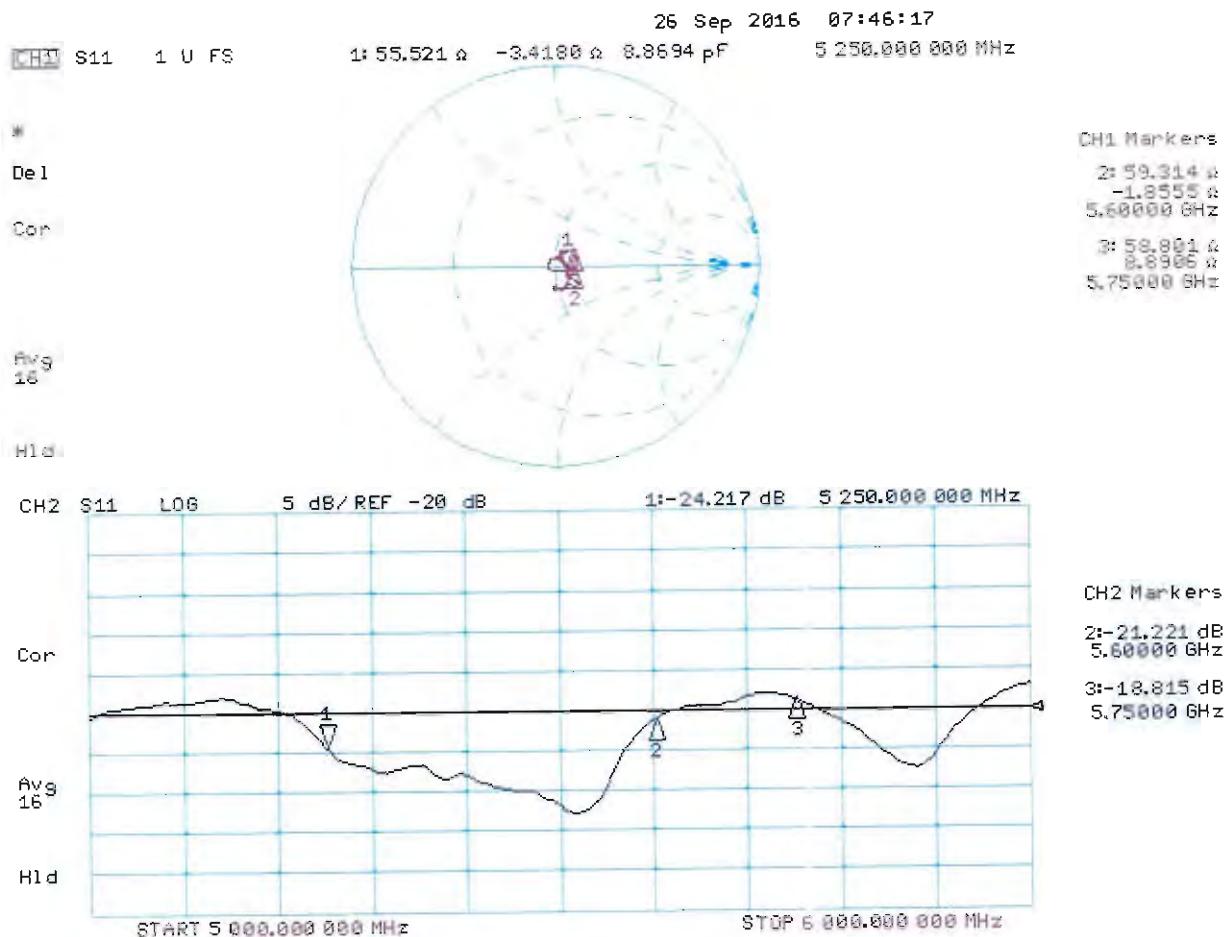
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.5 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE3-495_May17**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AD - SN: 495**

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

Calibration date: **May 22, 2017**

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-16 (No:19065)	Sep-17
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	05-Jan-17 (in house check) 05-Jan-17 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-18 In house check: Jan-18

Calibrated by:	Name Adrian Gehring	Function Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	

Issued: May 22, 2017

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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 = $6.1\mu\text{V}$, full range = $-100...+300\text{ mV}$

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

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$404.410 \pm 0.02\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$405.390 \pm 0.02\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$405.754 \pm 0.02\% \text{ (k=2)}$
Low Range	$3.95327 \pm 1.50\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.99222 \pm 1.50\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.96688 \pm 1.50\% \text{ (k=2)}$

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$73.0^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200036.32	-0.53	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20006.90	1.96	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-20002.74	3.21	-0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	200037.97	0.48	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20003.40	-1.56	-0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-20003.25	2.58	-0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200036.42	-2.51	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20006.90	2.06	0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-20001.84	4.23	-0.02

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2001.22	0.30	0.02
Channel X	+ Input	200.83	-0.07	-0.04
Channel X	- Input	-198.44	0.59	-0.29
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.13	-0.67	-0.03
Channel Y	+ Input	200.76	-0.02	-0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-199.54	-0.36	0.18
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.82	0.09	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	198.88	-1.81	-0.90
Channel Z	- Input	-200.61	-1.37	0.69

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 (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	4.95	3.15
	- 200	-1.85	-3.32
Channel Y	200	-0.13	0.16
	- 200	-1.11	-1.51
Channel Z	200	1.66	1.87
	- 200	-4.35	-4.69

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	-1.04	-2.16
Channel Y	200	8.07	-	-0.61
Channel Z	200	5.90	6.18	-

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	15813	17008
Channel Y	15760	16933
Channel Z	15907	17415

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	-0.31	-1.54	1.33	0.59
Channel Y	1.19	-0.39	3.04	0.63
Channel Z	-1.55	-3.60	0.02	0.66

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



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Client **Sporton (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3925_May17**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3925**

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: **May 24, 2017**

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 $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521/02522)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02525)	Apr-18
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	07-Apr-17 (No. 217-02528)	Apr-18
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-16 (No. ES3-3013_Dec16)	Dec-17
DAE4	SN: 660	7-Dec-16 (No. DAE4-660_Dec16)	Dec-17
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-17

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

Issued: May 30, 2017

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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., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- 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 $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ 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:3925

Manufactured: March 8, 2013
Calibrated: May 24, 2017

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3925

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.57	0.50	0.48	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) ^B	96.1	97.8	100.0	

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	145.7	$\pm 3.0\%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		147.7	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		149.4	

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

^A The uncertainties of 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:3925

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	10.82	10.82	10.82	0.48	0.91	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	10.41	10.41	10.41	0.52	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.48	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.32	0.85	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.73	8.73	8.73	0.34	0.84	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.63	8.63	8.63	0.38	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.85	7.85	7.85	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.61	7.61	7.61	0.35	0.85	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	7.56	7.56	7.56	0.24	1.20	± 13.1 %
5250	35.9	4.71	5.36	5.36	5.36	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.72	4.72	4.72	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.87	4.87	4.87	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:3925

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	10.56	10.56	10.56	0.40	0.93	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	10.29	10.29	10.29	0.42	0.91	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	10.18	10.18	10.18	0.49	0.83	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.51	8.51	8.51	0.45	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	8.25	8.25	8.25	0.37	0.80	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	8.42	8.42	8.42	0.40	0.82	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.94	7.94	7.94	0.35	0.85	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.68	7.68	7.68	0.32	0.95	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	7.15	7.15	7.15	0.45	0.95	± 13.1 %
5250	48.9	5.36	4.59	4.59	4.59	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.17	4.17	4.17	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5750	48.3	5.94	4.14	4.14	4.14	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

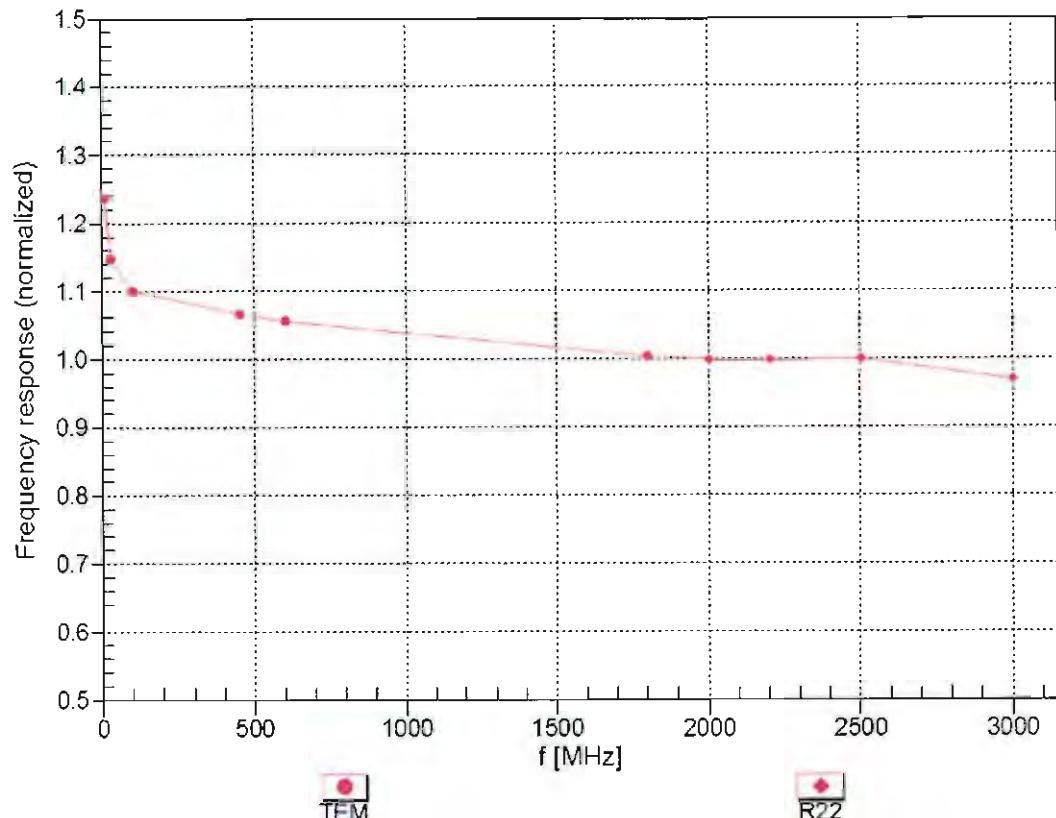
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 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

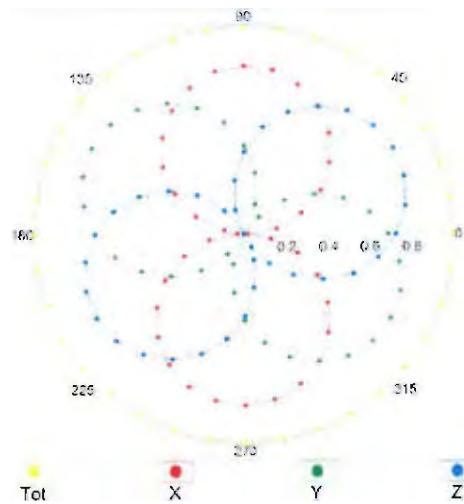
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



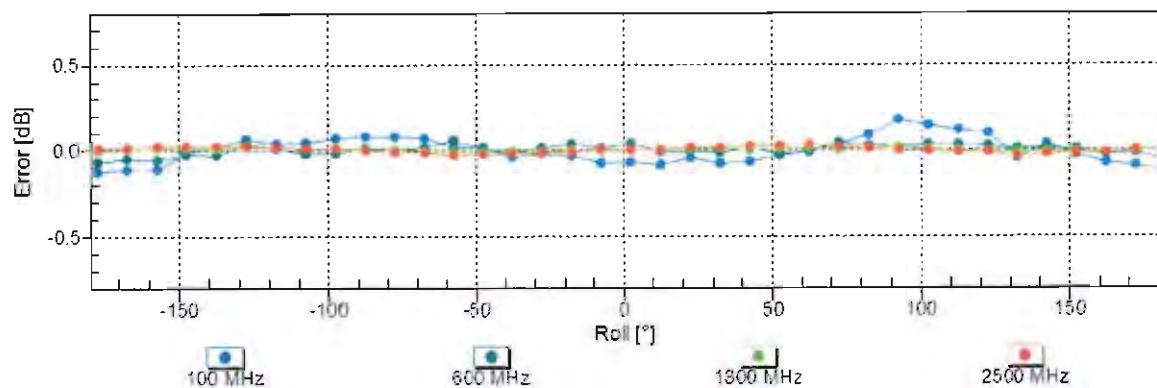
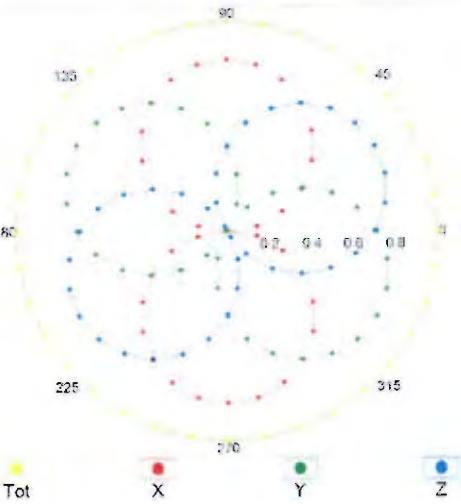
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz, TEM

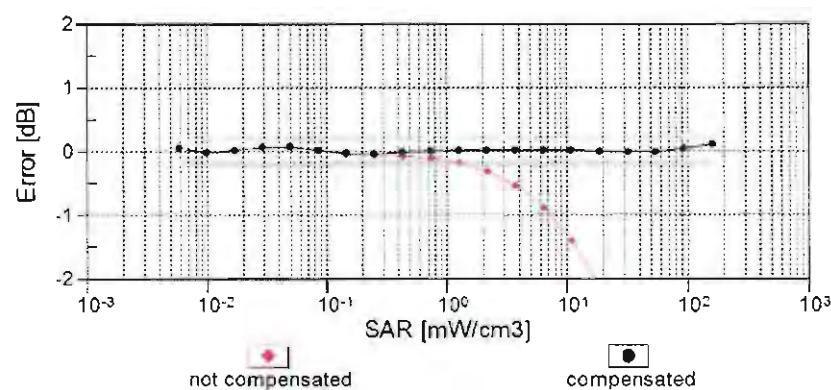
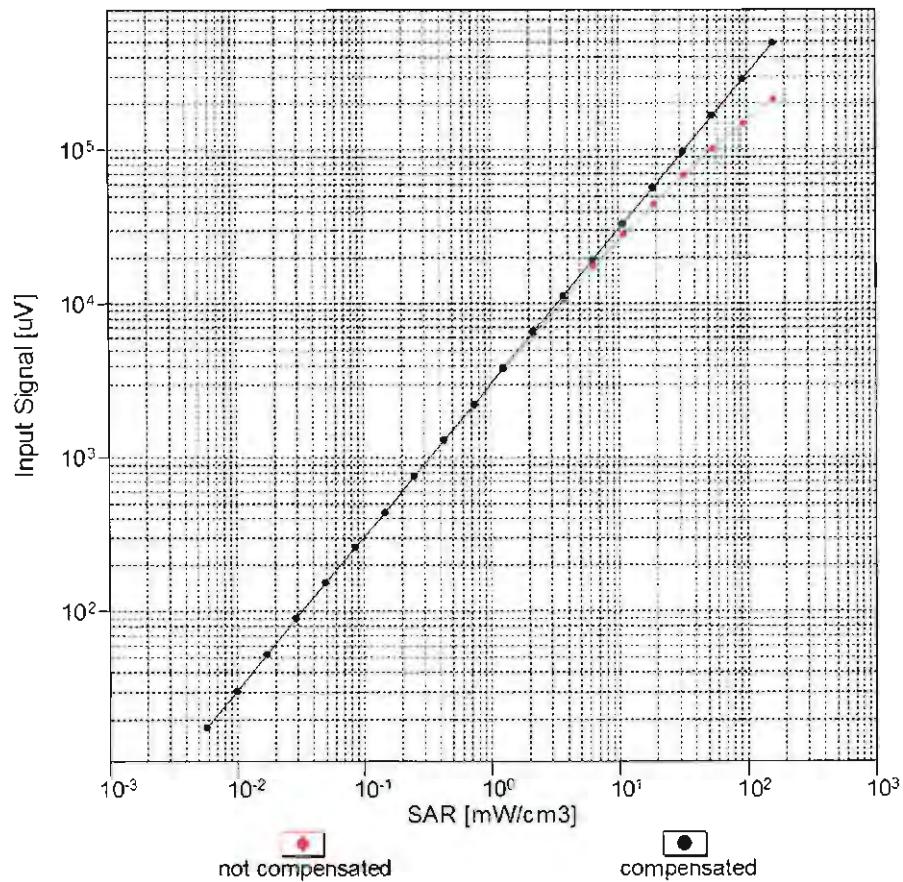


f=1800 MHz, R22



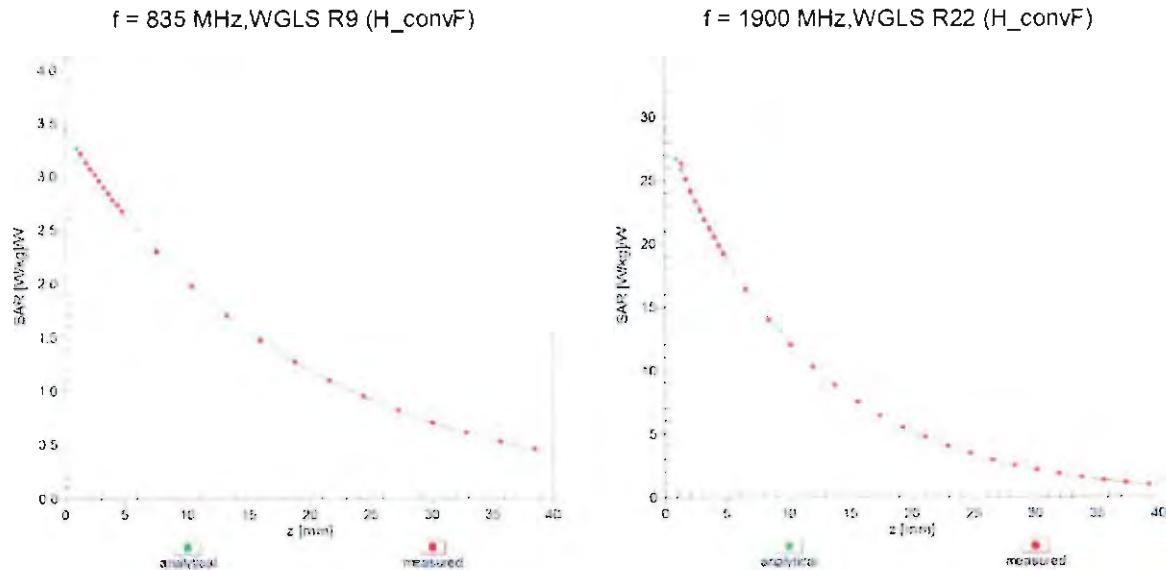
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

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



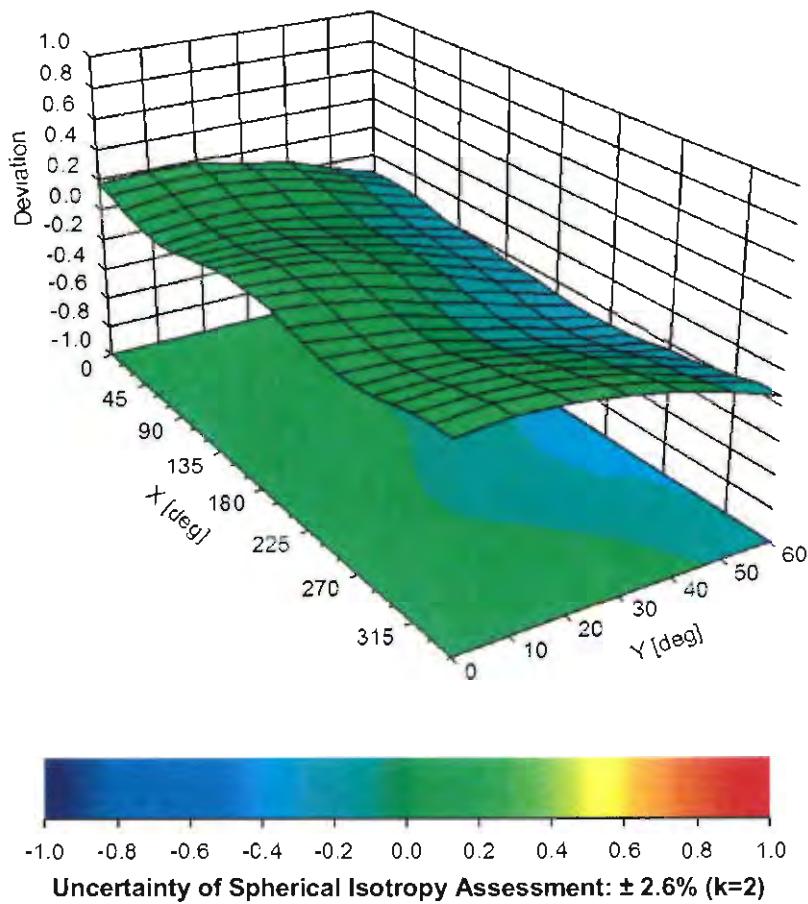
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3925

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	92.4
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