

## SAR TEST REPORT

For

FENIX TRADING COMPANY S.A.

Smart Phone

Model No.:PLUS

Prepared for : FENIX TRADING COMPANY S.A.  
Address : 1410 Spain Av., La Torre Building 2nd Floor. Asuncion,  
Paraguay.

Prepared by : Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.  
Address : 1/F., Xingyuan Industrial Park, Tongda Road, Bao'an  
Avenue, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China  
Tel : (86)755-82591330  
Fax : (86)755-82591332  
Web : www.LCS-cert.com  
Mail : webmaster@LCS-cert.com

Date of receipt of test sample : April 28, 2015  
Number of tested samples : 1  
Serial number : Prototype  
Date of Test : April 28, 2015 - May 07, 2015  
Date of Report : May 07, 2015

**SAR TEST REPORT****Report Reference No.....: LCS1504271253E**

Date Of Issue.....: May 07, 2015

**Testing Laboratory Name .....: Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.**Address.....: 1/F., Xingyuan Industrial Park, Tongda Road, Bao'an Avenue,  
Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, ChinaTesting Location/ Procedure .....: Full application of Harmonised standards ■  
Partial application of Harmonised standards □  
Other standard testing method □**Applicant's Name.....: FENIX TRADING COMPANY S.A.**Address.....: 1410 Spain Av., La Torre Building 2nd Floor. Asuncion,  
Paraguay.**Test Specification:**

SAR Max. Values is.....: 1.582W/Kg (1g) for Body,0.706 W/Kg (1g) for Head.

TestStandard.....: ANSI/IEEE C95.1:2005/ANSI/IEEE C95.3 :2002  
IEEE1528 :2003/47CFR § 2.1093

Test Report Form No. ....: LCSEMC-1.0

TRF Originator.....: Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

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**Test Item Description.....: Smart Phone**

Trade Mark.....: PLUS

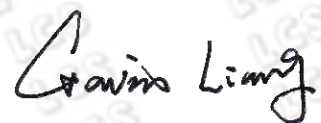
Model/Type Reference.....: FTC

Ratings .....: DC 3.7V by battery(1500mAh)  
Adapter parameters: Input: AC 100~240V, 50/60Hz 0.15A  
Output: DC 5V/0.7A**Result .....: Positive****Compiled by:**

Dick Su/ File administrators

**Supervised by:**

Andy Hu/ Technique principal

**Approved by:**

Gavin Liang/ Manager

**SAR -- TEST REPORT**

<b>Test Report No. :</b>	<b>LCS1504271253E</b>	<u>May 07, 2015</u> Date of issue
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Type / Model.....	: PLUS
EUT.....	: Smart Phone
<b>Applicant.....</b>	<b>: FENIX TRADING COMPANY S.A.</b>
Address.....	: 1410 Spain Av., La Torre Building 2nd Floor. Asuncion, Paraguay.
Telephone.....	: /
Fax.....	: /
<b>Manufacturer.....</b>	<b>: Shenzhen Crave Communication Co., LTD.</b>
Address.....	: Floor 3 Bldg8,DongFangMing Industrial City,No.83 DabaoRd.,33 District Baoan Shenzhen China
Telephone.....	: /
Fax.....	: /
<b>Factory.....</b>	<b>: Shenzhen Crave Communication Co., LTD.</b>
Address.....	: Floor 3 Bldg8,DongFangMing Industrial City,No.83 DabaoRd.,33 District Baoan Shenzhen China
Telephone.....	: /
Fax.....	: /

<b>Test Result</b>	<b>Positive</b>
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The test report merely corresponds to the test sample.

It is not permitted to copy extracts of these test result without the written permission of the test laboratory.



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# 1.TEST STANDARDS AND TEST DESCRIPTION

## 1.1. Test Standards

The tests were performed according to following standards:

ANSI/IEEE C95.1: 2005:IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields,3 kHz to 300 GHz.

ANSI/IEEE C95.3: 2002:IEEE Recommended Practice for Measurements and Computations of Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields With Respect to Human Exposure to SuchFields,100 kHz—300 GHz.

IEEE1528:2003:Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate.

KDB447498 D01v05r02:General RF Exposure Guidance.

KDB248227 D01 :SAR measure for 802.11 a/b/g.

KDB865664 D01v01r03:SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz.

KDB865664 D02v01r01:SAR Report.

KDB648474 D04v01r02:SAR evaluation requirements for consumer cellphones and Smart phones

KDB941225 D01v02:SAR Test for 3G devices.

KDB941225 D01v02r02:HSPA and 1xAdvanced.

KDB941225 D06:Hot Spot SAR v01

## 1.2. Test Description

The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power .  
And Test device is identical prototype.

### 1.3. Product Description

Product Name:	Smart Phone
Trade Mark:	FTC
Model/Type reference:	PLUS
Listed Model(s):	/
IMEI	359698801650018
Hardware Version	A99-02
Software Version:	A99e_ax_4008_b2b5_v05_20150328
Power supply:	DC 3.7V by battery(1500mAh) Adapter parameters: Input: AC 100~240V, 50/60Hz 0.15A Output: DC 5V/0.7A
<b>2G</b>	
Operation Band:	GSM850, PCS1900
Supported type:	GSM/GPRS
Power Class:	GSM850:Power Class 5 DCS1900:Power Class 0
Modulation Type:	GMSK for GSM/GPRS
GSM Release Version	R99
GPRS Multislot Class	12
EGPRS Multislot Class	N/A
<b>WCDMA</b>	
Operation Band:	FDD Band II & FDD Band V
Power Class:	Power Class 3
Modulation Type:	QPSK for WCDMA/HSDPA
WCDMA Release Version:	R7
HSDPA Release Version:	Release 8
HSUPA Release Version:	Release 6
DC-HSUPA Release Version:	Not Supported
<b>WIFI</b>	
Supported type:	802.11b/802.11g/802.11n
Modulation:	802.11b: DSSS 802.11g/802.11n:OFDM
Operation frequency:	802.11b/802.11g/802.11n(HT20):2412MHz~2462MHz; 802.11n(HT40):2422MHz~2452MHz
Channel number:	802.11b/802.11g/802.11n(HT20):11; 802.11n(HT40):7
Channel separation:	5MHz
<b>Bluetooth</b>	
Version:	Supported BT4.0
Modulation:	GFSK(1Mbps) , $\pi/4$ -DQPSK(2Mbps) , 8-DPSK(3Mbps)
Operation frequency:	2402MHz~2480MHz
Channel number:	40/79
Channel separation:	2MHz/1MHz



## 1.4. Summary SAR Results

Table 1:Max. SAR Measured(1g)

Exposure Configuration	Technolohy Band	Highest Measured SAR 1g(W/Kg)
Head	GSM850	0.685
	PCS1900	0.113
	WCDMA Band V	0.589
	WCDMA Band II	0.360
	WLAN2450	0.163
Body-worn (Separation Distance 15mm)	GSM850	1.373
	PCS1900	0.387
	WCDMA Band V	0.627
	WCDMA Band II	0.235
	WLAN2450	0.113
Hotspot	GSM850	1.429
	PCS1900	0.563
	WCDMA Band V	0.718
	WCDMA Band II	0.316
	WLAN2450	0.131

The SAR values found for the Mobile Phone are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6W/Kg as averaged over any 1g tissue accordintg to the ANSI C95.1-2005.

For body worn operation,this devices has been tested and meets FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with any accessory that conrtains no metal and which provides a minimum separation distance of 0mm between this devices and the body of the user.User of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines.

The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain iniform power output

## 1.5. EUT operation mode

The EUT has been tested under typical operating condition and The Transmitter was operated in the normal operating mode. The TX frequency was fixed which was for the purpose of the measurements.

## 1.6. EUT configuration

The following peripheral devices and interface cables were connected during the measurement:

● - supplied by the manufacturer

○ - supplied by the lab

<input type="radio"/>	Power Cable	Length (m) :	/
<input type="radio"/>		Shield :	/
<input type="radio"/>		Detachable :	/
<input type="radio"/>	Multimeter	Manufacturer :	/
<input type="radio"/>		Model No. :	/

## 2.TEST ENVIRONMENT

### 2.1. Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

Site Description  
EMC Lab.

: CNAS Registration Number. is L4595.  
FCC Registration Number. is 899208.  
Industry Canada Registration Number. is 9642A-1.  
VCCI Registration Number. is C-4260 and R-3804.  
ESMD Registration Number. is ARCB0108.  
UL Registration Number. is 100571-492.  
TUV SUD Registration Number. is SCN1081.  
TUV RH Registration Number. is UA 50296516-001

### 2.2. Environmental conditions

During the measurement the environmental conditions were within the listed ranges:

Temperature:	18-25 ° C
Humidity:	40-65 %
Atmospheric pressure:	950-1050mbar

### 2.3. SAR Limits

EXPOSURE LIMITS	FCC Limit (1g Tissue)	
	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average(averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak(averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.6	8.0
Spatial Peak(hands/wrists/ feet/anklesaveraged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

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

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



## 2.4. Equipments Used during the Test

Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Calibration Date	Calibration Due
PC	Lenovo	G5005	MY42081102	N/A	N/A
Signal Generator	Angilent	E4438C	MY42081396	09/25/2014	09/24/2015
Multimeter	Keithley	Multimeter 2000	4059164	10/01/2014	09/30/2015
S-parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	US38432944	09/25/2014	09/24/2015
Wireless Communication Test Set	R & S	CMU200	105988	06/18/2014	06/17/2015
Power Meter	R&S	NRVS	100444	06/18/2014	06/17/2015
Power Meter	R&S	NRVS	100469	06/18/2014	06/17/2015
Power Sensor	R&S	NRV-Z51	100458	06/18/2014	06/17/2015
Power Sensor	R&S	NRV-Z32	100657	06/18/2014	06/17/2015
E-Field PROBE	SATIMO	SSE5	SN 17/14 EP220	10/01/2014	09/30/2015
E-Field PROBE	SATIMO	SSE5	SN 17/14 EP221	09/01/2014	08/31/2015
DIPOLE 835	SATIMO	SID 835	SN 07/14 DIP 0G835-303	10/01/2014	09/30/2015
DIPOLE 900	SATIMO	SID 900	SN 07/14 DIP 0G900-300	10/01/2014	09/30/2015
DIPOLE 1900	SATIMO	SID 1900	SN 30/14 DIP 1G900-333	09/01/2014	08/31/2015
DIPOLE 2450	SATIMO	SID 2450	SN 07/14 DIP 2G450-306	10/01/2014	09/30/2015
COMOSAR OPEN Coaxial Probe	SATIMO	OCPG 68	SN 40/14 OCPG68	10/01/2014	09/30/2015
Communication Antenna	SATIMO	ANTA57	SN 39/14 ANTA57	10/01/2014	09/30/2015
Mobile Phone POSITIONING DEVICE	SATIMO	MSH98	SN 40/14 MSH98	N/A	N/A
DUMMY PROBE	SATIMO	DP60	SN 03/14 DP60	N/A	N/A
SAM PHANTOM	SATIMO	SAM117	SN 40/14 SAM117	N/A	N/A
Simulated Tissue 900 MHz Body and Head	SATIMO	SAM-9-H	SN 21/14 HLD438	Each Time	N/A
Simulated Tissue 835 MHz Body and Head	SATIMO	SAM-8-H	SN 21/14 HLD437	Each Time	N/A
Simulated Tissue 1900 MHz For Head	SATIMO	SAM-18-H	SN 21/14 HLF439	Each Time	N/A
Simulated Tissue 2450 MHz Body and Head	SATIMO	SAM-24-H	SN 21/14 HLJ445	Each Time	N/A
PHANTOM TABLE	SATIMO	TABP98	SN 40/14 TABP98	N/A	N/A
6 AXIS ROBOT	KUKA	KR6-R900	501217	N/A	N/A
High Power Solid State Amplifier (80MHz~1000MHz)	Instruments for Industry	CMC150	M631-0627	09/25/2014	09/24/2015
Medium Power Solid State Amplifier (0.8~4.2GHz)	Instruments for Industry	S41-25	M629-0539	09/25/2014	09/24/2015
Wave Tube Amplifier 48 GHz at 20Watt	Hughes Aircraft Company	1277H02F000	102	09/25/2014	09/24/2015

### 3.SAR MEASUREMENTS SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

#### 3.1. SARMeasurement Set-up

The OPENSAR system for performing compliance tests consist of the following items:

A standard high precision 6-axis robot (KUKA) with controller and software.

KUKA Control Panel (KCP)

A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with a Video Positioning System(VPS).

The stress sensor is composed with mechanical and electronic when the electronic part detects a change on the electro-mechanical switch,It sends an "Emergency signal" to the robot controller that to stop robot's moves

A computer operating Windows XP.

OPENSAR software

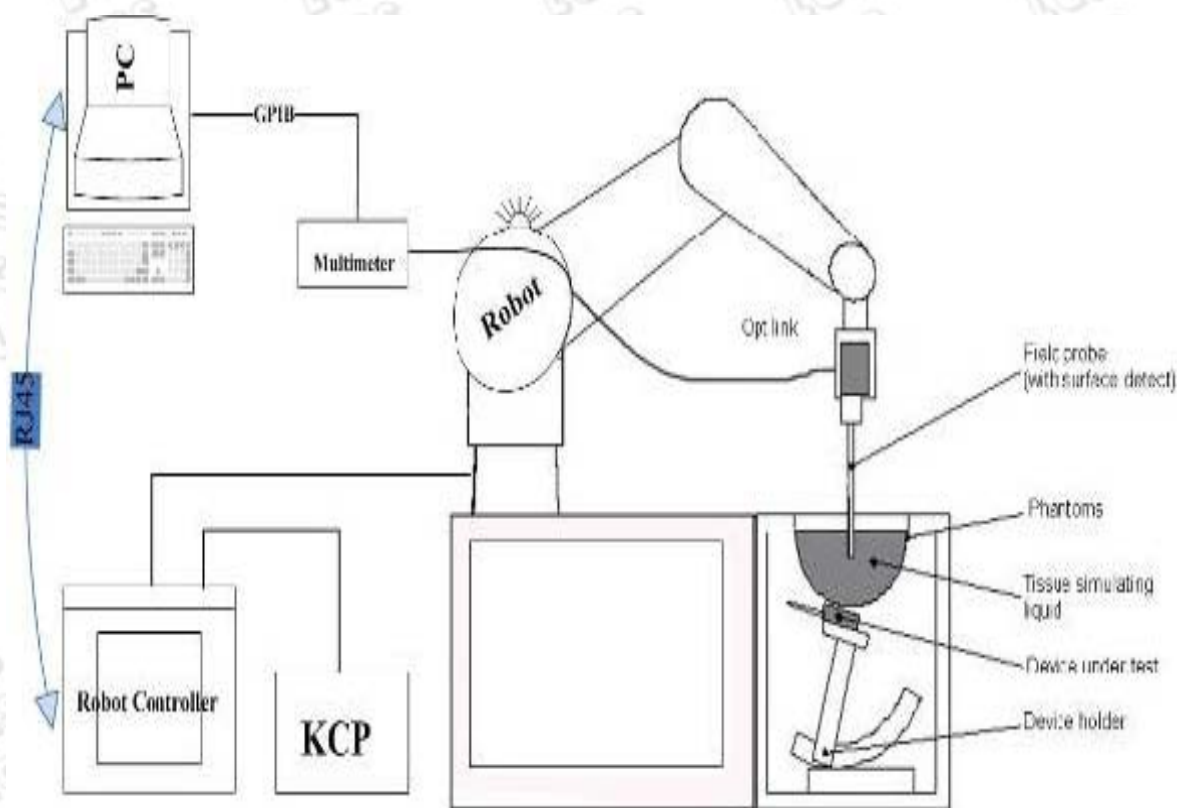
Remote control with teaches pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

The SAM phantom enabling testing left-hand right-hand and body usage.

The Position device for handheld EUT

Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes .

System validation dipoles to validate the proper functioning of the system.





### 3.2. OPENSAR E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EP220 (manufactured by SATIMO), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

#### Probe Specification

Construction Symmetrical design with triangular core

Interleaved sensors

Built-in shielding against static charges

PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)

Calibration ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.

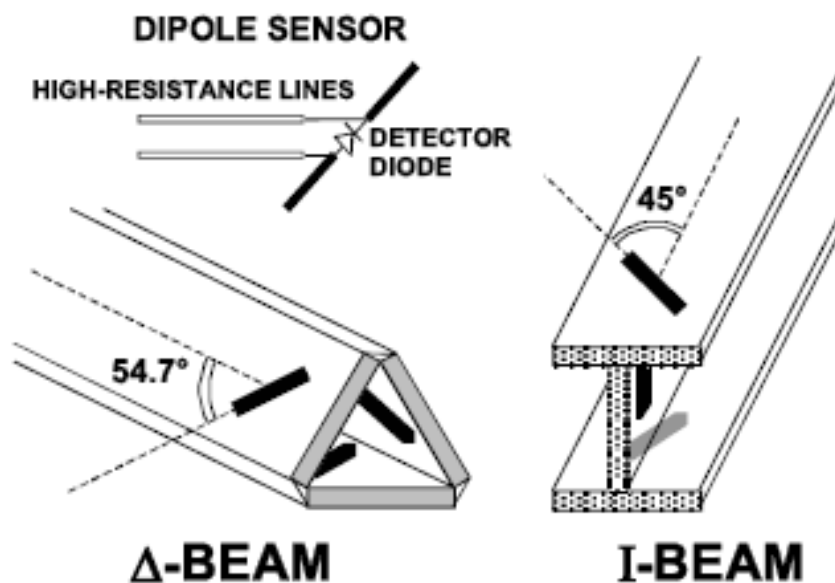
Frequency	700 MHz to 3 GHz; Linearity: 0.25dB(700 MHz to 3GHz)
Directivity	0.25 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	0.01W/kg to > 100 W/kg; Linearity: 0.25 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 16mm) Tip diameter: 5 mm (Body: 8 mm) Distance from probe tip to sensor centers: 2.5 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of Mobile Phones



#### Isotropic E-Field Probe

The isotropic E-Field probe has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change.

The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:

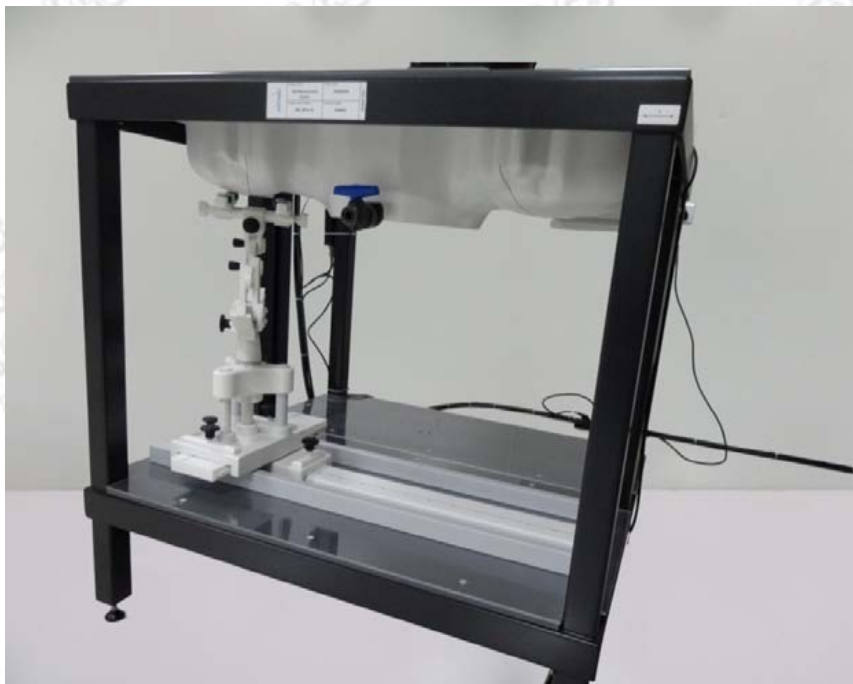




### 3.3. Phantoms

The SAM Phantom SAM117 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is in compliance with the specification set in IEEE P1528 and CENELEC EN62209-1, EN62209-2:2010. The phantom enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

System checking was performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections. Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.



SAM Twin Phantom

### 3.4. Device Holder

In combination with the Generic Twin Phantom SAM117, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatedly positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).



Device holder supplied by SATIMO

### 3.5. Scanning Procedure

**The procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps**

#### Power Reference Measurement

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

#### Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in OPENSAR software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. The scan area is defined by an editable grid. This grid is anchored at the grid reference point of the selected section in the phantom. When the area scan's property sheet is brought-up, grid was at to 15 mm by 15 mm and can be edited by a user.

#### Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default zoom scan measures 7 x 7 x 7 points within a cube whose base faces are centered around the maximum found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. If the preceding Area Scan job indicates more than one maximum, the number of Zoom Scans has to be enlarged accordingly (The default number inserted is 1).

#### Power Drift measurement

The drift job measures the field at the same location as the most recent reference job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The drift measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last reference measurement. Several drift measurements are possible for one reference measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. In the properties of the Drift job, the user can specify a limit for the drift and have OPENSAR software stop the measurements if this limit is exceeded.

### 3.6. Data Storage and Evaluation

#### Data Storage

The OPENSAR software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files. The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

#### Data Evaluation

The OPENSAR software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point	Dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	$\sigma$
	- Density	$\rho$



These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the OPENSAR components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

With  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel  $i$  ( $i = x, y, z$ )  
 $U_i$  = input signal of channel  $i$  ( $i = x, y, z$ )  
 $cf$  = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)  
 $dcp_i$  = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

$$E - \text{fieldprobes} : E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

$$H - \text{fieldprobes} : H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

With  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel  $i$  ( $i = x, y, z$ )  
 $Norm_i$  = sensor sensitivity of channel  $i$  ( $i = x, y, z$ )  
 [mV/(V/m)<sup>2</sup>] for E-field Probes  
 $ConvF$  = sensitivity enhancement in solution  
 $a_{ij}$  = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes  
 $f$  = carrier frequency [GHz]  
 $E_i$  = electric field strength of channel  $i$  in V/m  
 $H_i$  = magnetic field strength of channel  $i$  in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

with  $SAR$  = local specific absorption rate in mW/g  
 $E_{tot}$  = total field strength in V/m  
 $\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]  
 $\rho$  = equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

### 3.7. Position of the wireless device in relation to the phantom

#### General considerations

This standard specifies two handset test positions against the head phantom – the “cheek” position and the “tilt” position.

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field as a free space field

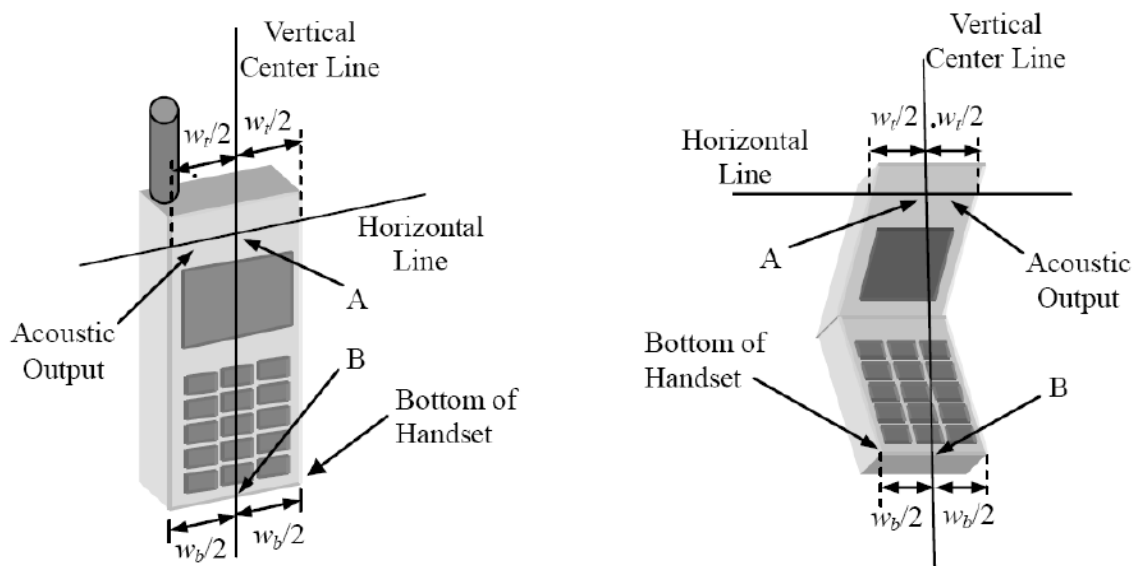
$$\text{or } P_{(pwe)} = H_{tot}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

Where  $P_{pwe}$  = Equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

$E_{tot}$  = total electric field strength in V/m

$H_{tot}$  = total magnetic field strength in A/m





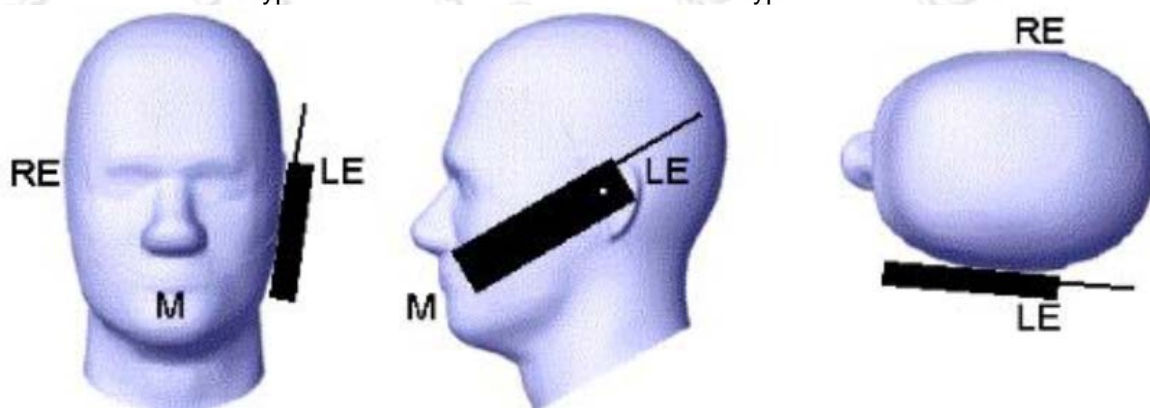
$W_t$  Width of the handset at the level of the acoustic

$W_b$  Width of the bottom of the handset

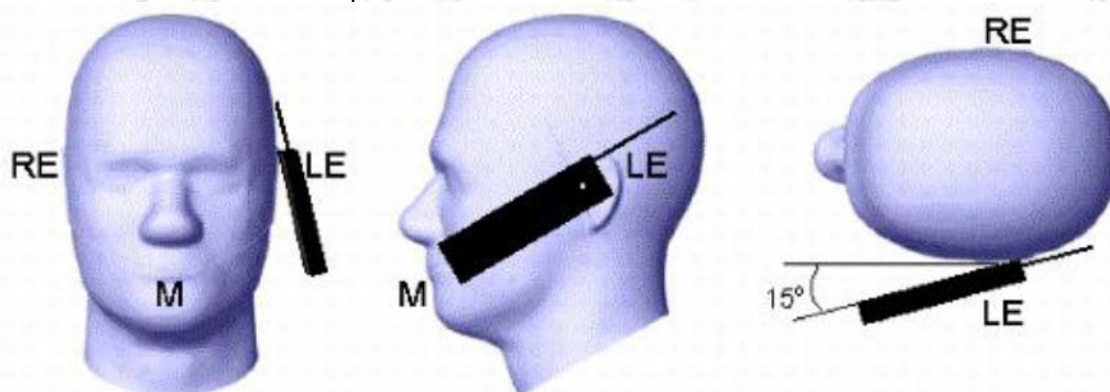
A Midpoint of the width  $w_t$  of the handset at the level of the acoustic output

B Midpoint of the width  $w_b$  of the bottom of the handset

Picture 1-a Typical "fixed" case handset    Picture 1-b Typical "clam-shell" case handset



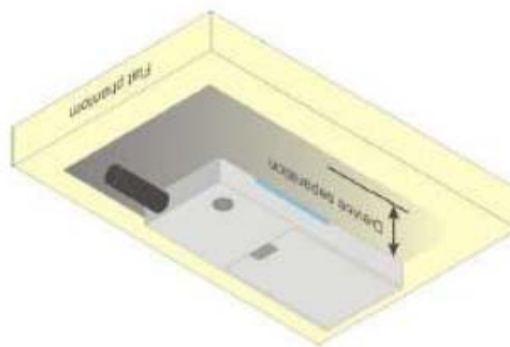
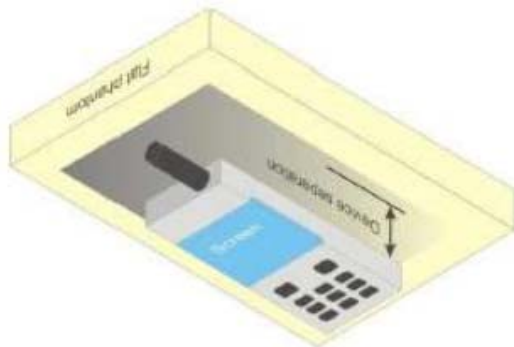
Picture 2 Cheek position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM



Picture 3 Tilt position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM

### Body Worn Position

- (1) To position the EUT parallel to the Phantom surface
- (2) To adjust the EUT parallel to the flat phantom
- (3) To adjust the distance between the EUT surface and the flat phantom to **15mm**. (Hotspot mode the distance of **10mm**)



### 3.8. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body

The liquid used for the frequency range of 100MHz-6G consisted of water, sugar, salt and Cellulose. The liquid has been previously proven to be suited for worst-case. The following Table shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209.

The simulating liquids should be checked at the beginning of a series of SAR measurements to determine if the dielectric parameters are within the tolerances of the specified target values. The measured conductivity and relative permittivity should be within  $\pm 5\%$  of the target values.

The following materials are used for producing the tissue-equivalent materials.

Table 2. Composition of the Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)				
	835	900	1800	2000	2450
Water	41.45	40.92	16.33	54.89	46.70
Sugar	56.0	56.5	/	/	/
Salt	4.45	1.48	0.41	0.18	/
Preventol	0.19	0.1	/	/	/
Cellulose	0.1	0.4	/	/	/
Clycol Monobutyl	/	/	65.3	44.93	53.3
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=835MHz $\epsilon = 41.5$ $\sigma = 0.90$	f=900MHz $\epsilon = 41.5$ $\sigma = 0.97$	f=1800MHz $\epsilon = 40.0$ $\sigma = 1.40$	f=1950 MHz $\epsilon = 40.0$ $\sigma = 1.40$	f=2450 MHz $\epsilon = 39.2$ $\sigma = 1.80$

Table 3. Composition of the Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)			
	835	1800	1900	2450
Water	52.4	69.91	69.91	73.2
Sugar	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salt	1.4	0.13	0.13	0.04
HEC	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DGBE	0.0	29.96	29.96	26.7
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=835MHz $\epsilon = 55.2$ $\sigma = 0.97$	f=1800MHz $\epsilon = 53.30$ $\sigma = 1.52$	f=1900MHz $\epsilon = 53.30$ $\sigma = 1.52$	f=2450 MHz $\epsilon = 52.7$ $\sigma = 1.95$



Table 4. Targets for tissue simulating liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Type ( $\sigma$ )	$\pm 5\%$ Range	Permittivity ( $\epsilon$ )	$\pm 5\%$ Range
150	Head	0.76	0.72~0.80	52.3	49.69~54.92
300	Head	0.87	0.83~0.91	45.3	43.04~47.57
450	Head	0.87	0.83~0.91	43.5	41.33~45.68
835	Head	0.90	0.86~0.95	41.5	39.43~43.58
900	Head	0.97	0.92~1.02	41.5	39.43~43.58
915	Head	0.98	0.93~1.03	41.5	39.43~43.58
1450	Head	1.20	1.14~1.26	40.5	38.48~42.53
1610	Head	1.29	1.23~1.35	40.3	38.29~42.32
1800-2000	Head	1.40	1.33~1.47	40.0	38.00~42.00
2450	Head	1.80	1.71~1.89	39.2	37.24~41.16
3000	Head	2.40	2.28~2.52	38.5	36.58~40.43
5800	Head	5.27	5.01~5.53	35.3	33.54~37.07
150	Body	0.80	0.76~0.84	61.9	58.81~65.00
300	Body	0.92	0.87~0.97	58.2	55.29~61.11
450	Body	0.94	0.89~0.99	56.7	53.87~59.54
835	Body	0.97	0.92~1.02	55.2	52.44~57.96
900	Body	1.05	1.00~1.10	55.0	52.25~57.75
915	Body	1.06	1.01~1.11	55.0	52.25~57.75
1450	Body	1.30	1.24~1.37	54.0	51.30~56.70
1610	Body	1.40	1.33~1.47	53.8	51.11~56.49
1800-2000	Body	1.52	1.44~1.60	53.3	50.64~55.97
2450	Body	1.95	1.85~2.05	52.7	50.07~55.34
3000	Body	2.73	2.59~2.87	52.0	49.40~54.60
5800	Body	6.00	5.70~6.30	48.2	45.79~50.61

### 3.9. Dielectric Performance

#### Dielectric Performance of Head and Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement is made at temperature 22.0°C and relative humidity 52%.

Liquid temperature during the test: 22.0°C

Measurement Date: 835 MHz April 29, 2015; 1900 MHz May 04, 2015; 2450 MHz May 05, 2015;

Frequency (MHz)	Body Tissue		Head Tissue	
	$\sigma$ (S/m)	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)	$\epsilon_r$
835	0.97	55.20	0.91	41.50
1900	1.52	53.30	1.42	40.13
2450	1.94	52.72	1.84	39.22

### 3.10. Basic SAR system validation requirements

The SAR system must be validated against its performance specifications before it is deployed. When SAR probe and system component or software are changed, upgraded or recalibrated, these must be validated with the SAR system(s) that operates with such component. Reference dipoles are used with the required tissue-equivalent media for system validation.

The detailed system validation result are maintained by each test laboratory, which are normally not required for equipment approval. Only a tabulated summary of the system validation status, according to the validation date(s), measurement frequencies, SAR probe and tissue dielectric parameters is required in the SAR report.

LCS lab has performed the system validation at 10/28/2014, and all the measured results within  $\pm 10\%$  of the system calibrated SAR targets.

### 3.11. System setup

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of component, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

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

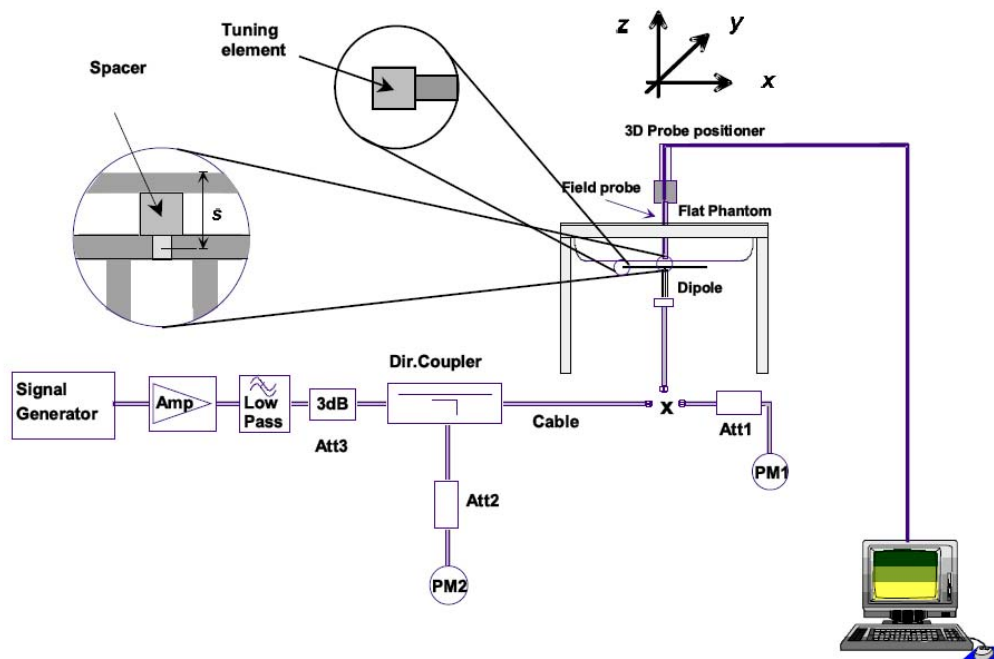






Photo of Dipole Setup

## System Validation of Head

Measurement is made at temperature 22.0 °C and relative humidity 52%.

Measurement is made at temperature 22.0°C and relative humidity 54%.

Measurement Date: 835 MHz April 29, 2015; 1900 MHz May 04, 2015; 2450 MHz May 05, 2015

Verification Results	Frequency (MHz)	Target value (W/kg)(+/-10%)		Measured value(W/kg)(1W)		Deviation	
		1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average
Body	835	9.90	6.39	9.85	6.42	0.505	0.469
	1900	43.33	21.59	39.15	20.76	0.307	0.533
	2450	54.65	24.58	54.53	24.95	0.219	1.51
Head	835	9.60	6.20	9.51	6.25	0.523	0.482
	1900	39.84	20.20	38.35	20.21	0.130	0.547
	2450	53.89	24.15	52.35	24.32	0.095	1.333

### 3.12. Measurement procedure

The following procedure shall be performed for each of the test conditions

1. Measure the local SAR at a test point within 4 mm or less in the normal direction from the inner surface of the phantom.
2. Measure the two-dimensional SAR distribution within the phantom (area scan procedure). The boundary of the measurement area shall not be closer than 20 mm from the phantom side walls. The distance between the measurement points should enable the detection of the location of local maximum with an accuracy of better than half the linear dimension of the tissue cube after interpolation. A maximum grid spacing of 20 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and  $(60/f \text{ [GHz]})$  mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater is recommended. The maximum distance between the geometrical centre of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be 5 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and  $\delta \ln(2)/2$  mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater, where  $\delta$  is the plane wave skin depth and  $\ln(x)$  is the natural logarithm. The maximum variation of the sensor-phantom surface shall be  $\pm 1$  mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and  $\pm 0.5$  mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater. At all measurement points the angle of the probe with respect to the line normal to the surface should be less than  $5^\circ$ . If this cannot be achieved for a measurement distance to the phantom inner surface shorter than the probe diameter, additional measurement distance to the phantom inner surface shorter than the probe diameter, additional
3. From the scanned SAR distribution, identify the position of the maximum SAR value, in addition identify the positions of any local maxima with SAR values within 2 dB of the maximum value that are not within the zoom-scan volume; additional peaks shall be measured only when the primary peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit. This is consistent with the 2 dB threshold already stated;
4. Measure the three-dimensional SAR distribution at the local maxima locations identified in step
5. The horizontal grid step shall be  $(24 / f \text{ [GHz]})$  mm or less but not more than 8 mm. The minimum zoom size of 30 mm by 30 mm and 30 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz. For higher frequencies, the minimum zoom size of 22 mm by 22 mm and 22 mm. The grid step in the vertical direction shall be  $(8 - f \text{ [GHz]})$  mm or less but not more than 5 mm, if uniform spacing is used. If variable spacing is used in the vertical direction, the maximum spacing between the two closest measured points to the phantom shell shall be  $(12 / f \text{ [GHz]})$  mm or less but not more than 4 mm, and the spacing between farther points shall increase by an incremental factor not exceeding 1.5. When variable spacing is used, extrapolation routines shall be tested with the same spacing as used in measurements. The maximum distance between the geometrical centre of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be 5 mm for frequencies below 3 GHz and  $\delta \ln(2)/2$  mm for frequencies of 3 GHz and greater, where  $\delta$  is the plane wave skin depth and  $\ln(x)$  is the natural logarithm. Separate grids shall be centered on each of the local SAR maxima found in step c). Uncertainties due to field distortion between the media boundary and the dielectric enclosure of the probe should also be minimized, which is achieved if the distance between the phantom surface and physical tip of the probe is larger than probe tip diameter. Other methods may utilize correction procedures for these boundary effects that enable high precision measurements closer than half the probe diameter. For all measurement points, the angle of the probe with respect to the flat phantom surface shall be less than  $5^\circ$ . If this cannot be achieved an additional uncertainty evaluation is needed.
6. Use post processing (e.g. interpolation and extrapolation) procedures to determine the local SAR values at the spatial resolution needed for mass averaging.



## 4. OUTPUT POWER VERIFICATION

### 4.1. Test condition:

1. All test measurements carried out are traceable to national standard. The uncertainty of the measurement at a confidence level of approximately 95%(in the case where distributions are normal), with a coverage factor of 2, In the range of 30MHz-40GHz is  $\pm 1.5\text{dB}$ .
2. Environment conditions:
 

Temperature	23°C
Relative Humidity	53%
Atmospheric Pressure	1019mbar
3. Test Date: April 28,2015~May 07,2015  
Tested By:Dick

### 4.2. Test Procedure:

#### EUT radio output power measurement

1. The transmitter output port was connected to base station emulator.
2. Establish communication link between emulator and EUT and Set EUT to operate at maximum output power all the time.
3. Select lowest, middle, and highest channels for each band and different possible test mode.
4. Measure the conducted peak burst power and conducted average burst power from EUT antenna port.

### 4.3. Conducted Power Measurement

During the process of testing, the EUT was controlled via Rhode & Schwarz Digital Radio Communication tester (CMU200) to ensure the maximum power transmission and proper modulation. Max Conducted power measurement results and power drift from the 2G report by Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

**Note:** CMU200 measures GSM peak and average output power for active timeslots. for SAR the timebased average power is relevant. The difference in between depends on the duty cycle of the TDMA signal:

#### Source-based Time Averaged Burst Power calculation:

Number of Time slot	1	2	3	4
Duty cycle	1:8	1:4	1:2.66	1:2
Duty cycle factor	-9.03dB	-6.02dB	-4.26dB	-3.01dB
Crest factor	8	4	2.66	2

#### Remark: Time slot duty cycle factor = $10 \cdot \log(1/\text{Time slot Duty Cycle})$

Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Uplink) - 9.03dB

Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Uplink) - 6.02dB

Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (3 Uplink) - 4.26dB

Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Uplink) - 3.01dB

The signalling modes differ as follows:

Mode	Code Scheme	Modulation	Mode	Code Scheme
GPRS	CS1 to CS4	GMSK	GPRS	CS1 to CS4

**This EUT owns many sensors, but these sensors can not influence the output power.**

### Conducted power measurement results for GSM850/PCS1900

GSM850	Conducted Power (dBm)		
	Channel 128 (824.2MHz)	Channel 190 (836.6MHz)	Channel 251 (848.8MHz)
	32.98	32.97	32.03
PCS1900	Conducted Power (dBm)		
	Channel 512 (1850.2MHz)	Channel 661 (1880.0MHz)	Channel 810 (1909.8MHz)
	29.40	29.41	29.48

### Conducted power measurements of GSM850

GPRS	Measured Power (dBm)			Calculation (dB)	Averaged Power (dBm)		
	824.2MHz	836.6MHz	848.8MHz		824.2MHz	836.6MHz	848.8MHz
1 Txslot	33.02	33.02	33.05	-9.03	23.99	23.99	24.02
2 Txslot	32.22	32.20	32.24	-6.02	26.20	26.18	26.22
3 Txslot	30.39	30.41	30.43	-4.26	26.13	26.15	26.17
4 Txslot	29.52	29.44	29.50	-3.01	26.51	26.43	26.49

**Note:**

1. The conducted power of GSM850 is measured with RMS detector.
2. Frame-averaged output power was calculated from the measured burst-averaged output power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 timeslots.
3. According to the KDB941225 D01, the bolded GPRS 4TX mode was selected for SAR testing according to the highest frame-averaged output power table.

### Conducted power measurements of PCS1900

GPRS	Measured Power (dBm)			Calculation (dB)	Averaged Power (dBm)		
	1850.2MHz	1880.0MHz	1909.8MHz		1850.2MHz	1880.0MHz	1909.8MHz
1 Txslot	29.35	29.38	29.44	-9.03	20.32	20.35	20.41
2 Txslot	28.57	28.59	28.63	-6.02	22.55	22.57	22.61
3 Txslot	26.78	26.80	26.83	-4.26	22.52	22.54	22.57
4 Txslot	25.73	25.72	25.77	-3.01	22.72	22.71	22.76

**Note:**

1. The conducted power of GSM1900 is measured with RMC detector.
2. Frame-averaged output power was calculated from the measured burst-averaged output power by converting the slot powers into linear units and calculating the energy over 8 timeslots.
3. According to the KDB941225 D01, the bolded GPRS 4TX mode was selected for SAR testing according to the highest frame-averaged output power table.



**Conducted power measurements of UMTS Band V**

Item	Band	FDD Band V result (dBm)		
		Test Channel		
		4132CH	4182CH	4223CH
WCDMA	12.2kbps RMC	23.09	23.04	22.99
HSDPA	Subtest 1	22.06	21.95	21.88
	Subtest 2	22	21.9	21.84
	Subtest 3	21.59	21.44	21.4
	Subtest 4	21.56	21.39	21.38

**Note:**

1. The conducted power of UMTS Band V is measured with RMS detector.
2. According to KDB941225 D01, when maximum output of each RF channel with HSDPA active is  $\leq 1/4$  dB higher than without HSDPA using 12.2kbps RMC and maximum SAR for 12.2kbps RMC is  $\leq 75\%$  of SAR limit, SAR evaluation for HSDPA is not required.
3. According to KDB941225 D02v02r02, when the maximum average output power of each RF channel with (uplink) HSPA+/DC-HSDPS active is  $\leq 1/4$  dB higher than without HSPA+/DC-HSDPS using 12.2kbps RMC or the maximum reported SAR for 12.2kbps RMC without HSPA+/DC-HSDPS is  $\leq 75\%$  of SAR limit, SAR evaluation for HSPA+/DC-HSDPS is not required.

**Conducted power measurements of UMTS Band II**

Item	Mode	FDD Band II result (dBm)		
		Test Channel		
		9262CH	9400CH	9538CH
WCDMA	12.2kbps RMC	22.29	22.39	22.19
HSDPA	Subtest 1	21.16	21.33	21.09
	Subtest 2	21.11	21.2	20.94
	Subtest 3	20.57	20.68	20.53
	Subtest 4	20.49	20.66	20.46

**Note:**

1. The conducted power of UMTS Band II is measured with RMS detector.
2. According to KDB941225 D01, when maximum output of each RF channel with HSDPA active is  $\leq 1/4$  dB higher than without HSDPA using 12.2kbps RMC and maximum SAR for 12.2kbps RMC is  $\leq 75\%$  of SAR limit, SAR evaluation for HSDPA is not required.
3. According to KDB941225 D02v02r02, when the maximum average output power of each RF channel with (uplink) HSPA+/DC-HSDPS active is  $\leq 1/4$  dB higher than without HSPA+/DC-HSDPS using 12.2kbps RMC or the maximum reported SAR for 12.2kbps RMC without HSPA+/DC-HSDPS is  $\leq 75\%$  of SAR limit, SAR evaluation for HSPA+/DC-HSDPS is not required.

**Conducted power measurements of Wifi 2.4GHz**

Mode	channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted output AVG power(dBm)	Test Rate Date
802.11b	1	2412	14.94	1Mbps
	6	2437	14.81	1Mbps
	11	2462	14.76	1Mbps
802.11g	1	2412	13.96	6Mbps
	6	2437	13.76	6Mbps
	11	2462	13.11	6Mbps
802.11n 20MHz	1	2412	12.48	6.5Mbps
	6	2437	12.21	6.5Mbps
	11	2462	12.01	6.5Mbps
802.11n 40MHz	3	2422	11.09	13Mbps
	6	2437	11.14	13Mbps
	9	2452	11.18	13Mbps

**Note:**

1. The average conducted power of WiFi is measured with RMS detector.
2. According to the KDB248227, for WiFi 2.4G, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate of 802.11b mode was selected for SAR evaluation. SAR test at higher data rates and higher order modulations(including 802.11g/n) were not required since the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is not more than 1/4dB higher than the tested channel for the lowest data rate of 802.11b mode.



**Conducted power measurement of BluetoothV4.0/V3.0**

Mode	channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted output power
			(dBm)
BT V4.0 (GFSK)	1	2402	-4.088
	20	2440	-4.092
	40	2480	-4.121
BT V3.0 (GFSK)	0	2402	3.717
	39	2441	3.989
	78	2480	3.938
BT V3.0 ( $\pi$ /4-DQPSK)	0	2402	3.088
	39	2441	3.335
	78	2480	3.254
BT V3.0 (8-DPSK)	0	2402	3.061
	39	2441	3.284
	78	2480	3.171

**Note:**

According to KDB447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r01 standalone SAR test exclusion considerations, SAR test is not required in 100MHz to 6GHz at test separation distances  $\leq 50\text{mm}$ , if the output of EUT satisfy the following equation:

$$[(\text{max power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})/(\text{min test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [f_{(\text{GHz})}^{1/2}] \leq 3.0$$

For 1-g SAR and  $\leq 7.5$  for 10-g extremity SAR.

- $f_{(\text{GHz})}$  is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz.
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
- The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
- 3.5 and 7.5 are referred to as the numeric thresholds

## 5.SAR TEST RESULT

### 5.1. Test condition:

#### 1. SAR Measuremnt

The distance between the EUT and the antenna of the emulator is more than 50cm and the out put power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30dB less than the output power of EUT.

#### 2. Measurement Uncertainty: See page 36and37 for detail

#### 3. Environmental Conditions

Temperature	23℃
Relative Humidity	53%
Atmospheric Pressure	1019mbar

#### 4. Test Date: April 28,2015~May 07,2015

Test By: Dick

### 5.2. Operation Mode

- According to KDB 447498 D01 v05r02 ,for each exposure position, if the highest 1-g SAR is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional.

- Per KDB 865664 D01 v01r03,for each frequency band, if the measured SAR is  $\geq 0.8$ W/Kg, testing for repeated SAR measurement is required , that the highest measured SAR is only to be tested. When the SAR results are near the limit, the following procedures are required for each device to verify these types of SAR measurement related variation concerns by repeating the highest measured SAR configuration in each frequency band.

(1) When the original highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.8$ W/Kg, repeat that measurement once.

(2) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$  or when the original or repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.45$  W/Kg.

(3) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first and second repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.5$  W/Kg and ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second measurement is  $\geq 1.20$ .

- Body-worn exposure conditions are intended to voice call operations, therefore GSM voice call mode is selected to be test.

(1) the procedures explained in footnote 11 of the standard may be applied to reduce SAR test requirements for.

(2) when multiple slots can be used, the device should be tested to account for the maximum source-based time-averaged output power.

(3) when the 1-gSAR is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional.

- According to KDB 648474 D04 v01r02,when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is  $\leq 1.2$ W/Kg, SAR testing with a headset connected is not required.

- According to 248227 D01, SAR is not required for 802.11g channels when the maximum average output power is less than 1/4dB higher than measured on the corresponding 802.11b channels.

- Maximum Scaling SAR in order to calculate the Maximum SAR values to test under the standard Peak Power, Calculation method is as follows:

Maximum Scaling SAR =tested SAR (Max.)  $\times$  GSM[maximum turn-up power (mw)/ maximum measurement output power(mw) ]



### 5.3. SAR summary Test result

#### SAR Values for GSM850 Band

Frequency		Test Position	Test Mode	SAR 1g(W/kg)	Power Drift (%)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR 1g(W/kg)	Limit 1g(W/kg)
MHz	Channel								
836.0	190	Left Cheek	GSM	0.546	1.59	32.97	34.00	0.563	1.60
836.0	190	Left Tilt	GSM	0.312	2.16	32.97	34.00	0.322	1.60
836.0	190	Right Cheek	GSM	0.685	3.68	32.97	34.00	0.706	1.60
836.0	190	Right Tilt	GSM	0.346	2.54	32.97	34.00	0.357	1.60
836.0	190	Front	GPRS(4TX)	0.732	2.48	29.50	34.00	0.844	1.60
836.0	190	Rear	GPRS(4TX)	1.373	2.83	29.50	34.00	1.582	1.60
824.2	128	Rear	GPRS(4TX)	1.212	1.53	29.52	30.00	1.232	1.60
848.8	251	Rear	GPRS(4TX)	1.261	2.61	29.44	30.00	1.285	1.60

#### Hotspot SAR test results for GSM850 Band

Frequency		Test Position (10mm)	Test Mode	SAR 1g(W/kg)	Power Drift (%)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR 1g(W/kg)	Limit 1g(W/kg)
MHz	Channel								
836.0	190	Left	GPRS(4TX)	0.714	2.17	29.50	30.00	0.726	1.60
836.0	190	Right	GPRS(4TX)	0.813	3.28	29.50	30.00	0.827	1.60
824.2	128	Right	GPRS(4TX)	0.768	2.54	29.52	30.00	0.780	1.60
848.8	251	Right	GPRS(4TX)	0.786	5.61	29.44	30.00	0.801	1.60
836.0	190	Bottom	GPRS(4TX)	0.821	2.19	29.50	30.00	0.835	1.60
824.2	128	Bottom	GPRS(4TX)	0.785	3.51	29.52	30.00	0.798	1.60
848.8	251	Bottom	GPRS(4TX)	0.793	2.67	29.44	30.00	0.808	1.60
836.0	190	Front	GPRS(4TX)	0.797	2.89	29.50	30.00	0.810	1.60
836.0	190	Rear	GPRS(4TX)	1.429	-4.93	29.50	30.00	1.453	1.60
824.2	128	Rear	GPRS(4TX)	1.292	2.65	29.52	30.00	1.313	1.60
848.8	251	Rear	GPRS(4TX)	1.346	2.98	29.44	30.00	1.372	1.60

#### Note:

- 1.SAR test was performed in the middle channel only the measured level was <50% of the SAR of limit, test in the low and high channel is optional.
- 2.The EUT is a Class B mobile phone which can be attached to both GPRS and GSM services, using one service at a time
3. The Multi-slot Classes of EUT is Class12 which has maximum 1 Downlink slots and 4 Uplink slots, the maximum active slots is 5, when perform the multiple slots scan, 1DL+4UL is the worse case base on the output power measurements above.

**SAR Values for PCS1900 Band**

Frequency		Test Position	Test Mode	SAR 1g(W/kg)	Power Drift (%)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR 1g(W/kg)	Limit 1g(W/kg)
MHz	Channel								
1880.0	661	Right Cheek	GSM	0.095	2.64	29.41	31.00	0.100	1.60
1880.0	661	Right Tilt	GSM	0.034	1.62	29.41	31.00	0.036	1.60
1880.0	661	Left Cheek	GSM	0.113	-1.09	29.41	31.00	0.119	1.60
1880.0	661	Left Tilt	GSM	0.046	2.16	29.41	31.00	0.048	1.60
1880.0	661	Front	GPRS(4TX)	0.156	2.16	25.72	26.00	0.157	1.60
1880.0	661	Rear	GPRS(4TX)	0.387	1.04	25.72	26.00	0.391	1.60

**Hotspot SAR test results for GSM1900 Band**

Frequency		Test Position (10mm)	Test Mode	SAR 1g(W/kg)	Power Drift (%)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR 1g(W/kg)	Limit 1g(W/kg)
MHz	Channel								
1880.0	661	Front	GPRS(4TX)	0.238	1.95	25.72	26.00	0.241	1.60
1880.0	661	Rear	GPRS(4TX)	0.563	-1.77	25.72	26.00	0.569	1.60
1880.0	661	Left	GPRS(4TX)	0.326	2.93	25.72	26.00	0.329	1.60
1880.0	661	Right	GPRS(4TX)	0.423	3.91	25.72	26.00	0.428	1.60
1880.0	661	Bottom	GPRS(4TX)	0.411	2.57	25.72	26.00	0.415	1.60

**Note:**

1. SAR test was performed in the middle channel only the measured level was <50% of the SAR of limit, test in the low and high channel is optional.
2. The EUT is a Class B mobile phone which can be attached to both GPRS and GSM services, using one service at a time
4. The Multi-slot Classes of EUT is Class 12 which has maximum 1 Downlink slots and 4 Uplink slots, the maximum active slots is 5, when perform the multiple slots scan, 1DL+4UL is the worse case based on the output power measurements above.

**SAR Values for WCDMA Band V**

Frequency		Test Position (10mm)	Test Mode	SAR 1g(W/kg)	Power Drift (%)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR 1g(W/kg)	Limit 1g(W/kg)
MHz	Channel								
836.8	4183	Left Cheek	RMC	0.564	-0.18	23.04	24.00	0.587	1.60
836.8	4183	Left Tilt	RMC	0.312	1.23	23.04	24.00	0.325	1.60
836.8	4183	Right Cheek	RMC	0.521	2.51	23.04	24.00	0.543	1.60
836.8	4183	Right Tilt	RMC	0.303	1.56	23.04	24.00	0.316	1.60
836.8	4183	Front	RMC	0.421	2.61	23.04	24.00	0.438	1.60
836.8	4183	Rear	RMC	0.761	-0.47	23.04	24.00	0.793	1.60



**Hotspot SAR test results for WCDMA Band V**

Frequency		Test Position (10mm)	Test Mode	SAR 1g(W/kg)	Power Drift (%)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR 1g(W/kg)	Limit 1g(W/kg)
MHz	Channel								
836.8	4183	Front	RMC	0.523	1.82	23.04	24.00	0.545	1.60
836.8	4183	Rear	RMC	0.718	-0.03	23.04	24.00	0.748	1.60
836.8	4183	Left	RMC	0.579	2.43	23.04	24.00	0.603	1.60
836.8	4183	Right	RMC	0.624	3.17	23.04	24.00	0.650	1.60
836.8	4183	Bottom	RMC	0.614	2.51	23.04	24.00	0.639	1.60

**Note:**

1. When the SAR measured for the middle channel is  $\leq 50\%$  of the limit, test in the low and high channel is optional.

2. The default test configuration is to measure SAR with an established radio link between the EUT and a communication test set using a 12.2kbps RMC(reference measurement channel) configuration in test loop mode

**SAR Values for WCDMA Band II**

Frequency		Test Position	Test Mode	SAR 1g(W/kg)	Power Drift (%)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR 1g(W/kg)	Limit 1g(W/kg)
MHz	Channel								
1880	9400	Left Cheek	WCDMA	0.360	0.99	22.39	23.00	0.370	1.60
1880	9400	Left Tilt	WCDMA	0.163	1.61	22.39	23.00	0.167	1.60
1880	9400	Right Cheek	WCDMA	0.341	2.31	22.39	23.00	0.350	1.60
1880	9400	Right Tilt	WCDMA	0.152	1.94	22.39	23.00	0.156	1.60
1880	9400	Front	WCDMA	0.092	2.16	22.39	23.00	0.094	1.60
1880	9400	Rear	WCDMA	0.235	-3.84	22.39	23.00	0.241	1.60

**Hotspot SAR test results for WCDMA Band II**

Frequency		Test Position (10mm)	Test Mode	SAR 1g(W/kg)	Power Drift (%)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR 1g(W/kg)	Limit 1g(W/kg)
MHz	Channel								
1880	9400	Front	RMC	0.156	2.31	22.39	23.00	0.160	1.60
1880	9400	Rear	RMC	0.316	-3.14	22.39	23.00	0.325	1.60
1880	9400	Left	RMC	0.172	3.24	22.39	23.00	0.177	1.60
1880	9400	Right	RMC	0.241	3.75	22.39	23.00	0.247	1.60
1880	9400	Bottom	RMC	0.273	2.95	22.39	23.00	0.280	1.60

**Note:**

1. When the SAR measured for the middle channel is  $\leq 50\%$  of the limit, test in the low and high channel is optional.

2. The default test configuration is to measure SAR with an established radio link between the EUT and a communication test set using a 12.2kbps RMC(reference measurement channel) configuration in test loop mode

**SAR Values for WLAN2450**

Frequency		Mode/Band	Test Position	SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift(%)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR 1g(W/kg)	Limit 1g(W/kg)
MHz	Channel								
2437	6	802.11b	Left Cheek	0.163	-2.32	14.81	15.5	0.170	1.60
2437	6	802.11b	Left Tilt	0.091	1.64	14.81	15.5	0.095	1.60
2437	6	802.11b	Right Cheek	0.151	2.16	14.81	15.5	0.158	1.60
2437	6	802.11b	Right Tilt	0.085	2.46	14.81	15.5	0.089	1.60
2437	6	802.11b	Front	0.081	2.11	14.81	15.5	0.085	1.60
2437	6	802.11b	Rear	0.113	-2.45	14.81	15.5	0.118	1.60

**Hotspot SAR test results for WLAN2450**

Frequency		Test Position (10mm)	Test Mode	SAR 1g(W/kg)	Power Drift (%)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR 1g(W/kg)	Limit 1g(W/kg)
MHz	Channel								
2437	6	Front	802.11b	0.092	2.78	14.81	15.5	0.096	1.60
2437	6	Rear	802.11b	0.131	-1.44	14.81	15.5	0.137	1.60
2437	6	Right	802.11b	0.115	2.17	14.81	15.5	0.120	1.60
2437	6	Top	802.11b	0.122	3.25	14.81	15.5	0.128	1.60

**Note:**

1. When the SAR measured for the middle channel is  $\leq 50\%$  of the limit, test in the low and high channel is optional.
2. The result was tested under the lowest data rate 1Mbps for 802.11b.

**SAR Measurement Variability Results [GPRS850]**

Test Position	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Measured SAR <sub>1-g</sub>	1 <sup>st</sup> Repeated SAR <sub>1-g</sub>	Ratio	2 <sup>nd</sup> Repeated SAR <sub>1-g</sub>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Repeated SAR <sub>1-g</sub>
Rear Side (15mm)	190/836.0	1.373	1.368	1.003	N/A	N/A
Rear Side (10mm)	190/836.0	1.429	1.411	1.013	N/A	N/A

- Note: 1) When the original highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.80$  W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.  
 2) A second repeated measurement was performed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was  $> 1.20$  or when the original or repeated measurement was  $\geq 1.45$  W/kg ( $\sim 10\%$  from the 1-g SAR limit).  
 3) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was  $\geq 1.5$  W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$ .  
 4) Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is  $< 0.80$  W/kg



## 5.4. Test reduction procedure

### Simultaneous multi-band transmission

The following tables list information which is relevant for the decision if a simultaneous transmit evaluation is necessary according to FCC KDB447498D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02.

Figure 1: The diagonal dimension of the DUT

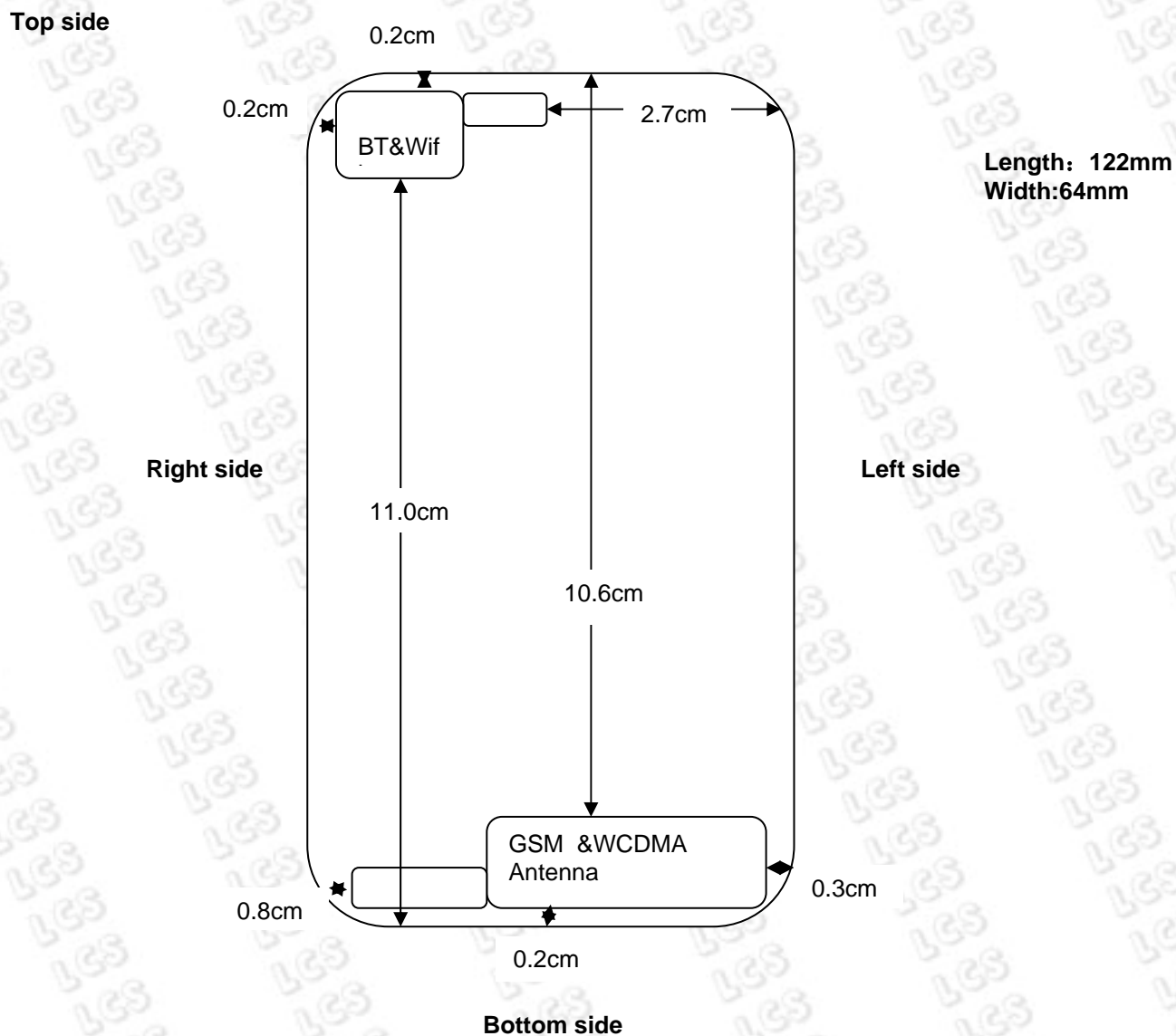


Figure1: The antenna position of the DUT

**Simultaneous Transmission SAR Analysis**

No	Applicable Simultaneous Transmission Combination
1.	GSM/WCDMA+BT
2.	GSM/WCDMA+WiFi

- Note:**
- 1) WLAN2.4GHz and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
  - 2) The Reported SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
  - 3) Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
    - a) Scalar SAR summation  $< 1.6\text{W/kg}$ .
    - b)  $\text{SPLSR} = (\text{SAR1} + \text{SAR2}) \cdot 1.5 / (\text{min. separation distance, mm})$ , and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of  $\sqrt{(x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2 + (z_1-z_2)^2}$ , where  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan
    - c) If  $\text{SPLSR} \leq 0.04$ , simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary
    - d) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR  $< 1.6\text{W/kg}$
  - 4) For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01v05r02 based on the formula below.
    - a)  $(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} / x] \text{ W/kg}$  for test separation distances  $\leq 50 \text{ mm}$ ; where  $x = 7.5$  for 1-g SAR, and  $x = 18.75$  for 10-g SAR.
    - b) When the minimum separation distance is  $< 5\text{mm}$ , the distance is used 5mm to determine SAR test exclusion.
    - c)  $0.4 \text{ W/kg}$  for 1-g SAR and  $1.0 \text{ W/kg}$  for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is  $> 50 \text{ mm}$ .
    - d) Bluetooth estimated SAR is conservatively determined by 5mm separation, for all applicable exposure positions.
  - 5) BT's maximum turn up conducted power is  $5.0\text{dBm}(3.16\text{mW})$  and the estimated SAR is listed below.

Test position	Head(0cm)	Body-worn(15cm)
BT Estimated SAR(W/kg)	0.150	0.050

For Bluetooth the Estimated SAR for Head at 5mm for estimate and 15mm to Estimated Body SAR

$$\text{Estimated SAR}_{\text{Head}} = ((3.16\text{mW})/5\text{mm}) \cdot (1.5498/7.5) = 0.130\text{W/Kg}$$

$$\text{Estimated SAR}_{\text{Body}} = ((3.16\text{mW})/15\text{mm}) \cdot (1.5498/7.5) = 0.043\text{W/Kg}$$



**GSM & WLAN Mode**

Test Position		GSM850 Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	GSM1900 Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	WLAN Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	Summation Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	SAR –to- peak- location Separation Ratio	Simultaneous Measurement Required?
Head	Left Hand Touch	0.546	0.113	0.163	0.709	N/A	No
	Left Hand Title	0.312	0.046	0.091	0.403	N/A	No
	Right Hand Touch	0.685	0.095	0.151	0.836	N/A	No
	Right Hand Title	0.346	0.034	0.085	0.431	N/A	No
Body	Body- Front Side	0.752	0.156	0.081	0.833	N/A	No
	Body- Rear Side	1.373	0.387	0.113	1.486	N/A	No
Hotspot	Front	0.797	0.238	0.092	0.889	N/A	No
	Rear	1.429	0.563	0.131	1.560	N/A	No
	Left	0.714	0.326	/	0.714	N/A	No
	Right	0.813	0.423	0.115	0.928	N/A	No
	Bottom	0.821	0.411	/	0.821	N/A	No
	Top	/	/	0.112	0.112	N/A	No

**GSM & BT Mode**

Test Position		GSM850 Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	GSM1900 Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	Bluetooth Estimate d SAR (W/Kg)	Summation Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	SAR –to- peak- location Separation Ratio	Simultaneous Measurement Required?
Head	Left Hand Touch	0.546	0.113	0.130	0.676	N/A	No
	Left Hand Title	0.312	0.046	0.130	0.442	N/A	No
	Right Hand Touch	0.685	0.095	0.130	0.815	N/A	No
	Right Hand Title	0.346	0.034	0.130	0.476	N/A	No
Body	Body- Front Side	0.752	0.156	0.130	0.882	N/A	No
	Body- Rear Side	1.373	0.387	0.130	1.503	N/A	No
Hotspot	Front	0.797	0.238	0.043	0.840	N/A	No
	Rear	1.429	0.563	0.043	1.472	N/A	No
	Left	0.714	0.326	/	0.714	N/A	No
	Right	0.813	0.423	0.043	0.856	N/A	No
	Bottom	0.821	0.411	/	0.821	N/A	No
	Top	/	/	0.043	0.043	N/A	No

**WCDMA & WLAN Mode**

Test Position		WCDMA 850 Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	WCDMA 1900 Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	WLAN Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	Summation Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	SAR –to- peak- location Separation Ratio	Simultaneous Measurement Required?
Head	Left Hand Touch	0.564	0.360	0.163	0.723	N/A	No
	Left Hand Title	0.312	0.163	0.091	0.403	N/A	No
	Right Hand Touch	0.521	0.341	0.151	0.672	N/A	No
	Right Hand Title	0.303	0.152	0.085	0.388	N/A	No
Body	Body-Front Side	0.421	0.092	0.081	0.502	N/A	No
	Body-Rear Side	0.761	0.235	0.113	0.874	N/A	No
Hotspot	Front	0.523	0.156	0.092	0.615	N/A	N/A
	Rear	0.718	0.316	0.131	0.849	N/A	N/A
	Left	0.579	0.172	/	0.579	N/A	N/A
	Right	0.624	0.241	0.115	0.739	N/A	N/A
	Bottom	0.614	0.273	/	0.614	N/A	N/A
	Top	/	/	0.112	0.112	N/A	N/A

**WCDMA & BT Mode**

Test Position		WCDMA 850 Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	WCDMA 1900 Reported SAR1g (W/Kg)	Bluetooth Estimate d SAR (W/Kg)	Summation Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	SAR –to- peak- location Separation Ratio	Simultaneous Measurement Required?
Head	Left Hand Touch	0.564	0.360	0.130	0.694	N/A	No
	Left Hand Title	0.312	0.163	0.130	0.442	N/A	No
	Right Hand Touch	0.521	0.341	0.130	0.651	N/A	No
	Right Hand Title	0.303	0.152	0.130	0.433	N/A	No
Body	Body-Front Side	0.421	0.092	0.130	0.551	N/A	No
	Body-Rear Side	0.761	0.235	0.130	0.891	N/A	No
Hotspot	Front	0.523	0.156	0.043	0.566	N/A	No
	Rear	0.718	0.316	0.043	0.761	N/A	No
	Left	0.579	0.172	/	0.579	N/A	No
	Right	0.624	0.241	0.043	0.667	N/A	No
	Bottom	0.614	0.273	/	0.614	N/A	No
	Top	/	/	0.043	0.043	N/A	No

**Note:** The above numeral summed SAR results is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit and therefore simultaneous transmission SAR with volume scans is not required according to KDB447498 D01v05r02.



## 5.5. Measurement Uncertainty (700MHz-3GHz)

## UNCERTAINTY FOR SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK

Uncertainty Component		Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	$c_1$ (1 g)	$c_2$ (10 g)	1 g $u_1$ (± %)	10 g $u_2$ (± %)	$v_i$
<b>Measurement System</b>									
Probe Calibration	7.2.1	5.8	N	1	1	1	5.80	5.80	∞
Axial Isotropy	7.2.1.1	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-c_0)^{1/2}$	$(1-c_0)^{1/2}$	1.43	1.43	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	7.2.1.1	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{C_0}$	$\sqrt{C_0}$	2.41	2.41	∞
Boundary Effect	7.2.1.4	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	7.2.1.2	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.71	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	7.2.1.2	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Modulation response	7.2.1.3	0	N	1	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Readout Electronics	7.2.1.5	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Response Time	7.2.1.6	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	7.2.1.7	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	7.2.3.7	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	7.2.3.7	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	7.2.2.1	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	7.2.2.3	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	7.2.4	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.33	1.33	∞
<b>Dipole</b>									
Deviation of experimental source from numerical source		4	N	1	1	1	4.00	4.00	∞
Input Power and SAR drift measurement	7.2.3.6	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance		2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1			∞
<b>Phantom and Tissue Parameters</b>									
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)		4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviation (in permittivity and conductivity)	7.2.6	2	N	1	1	0.84	2.00	1.68	∞
Liquid Conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	7.2.3.5	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	5
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	7.2.3.3	4	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.92	1.04	5
Liquid Permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	7.2.3.5	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	7.2.3.4	5	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				10.15	10.05	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)			k				20.29	20.10	

## UNCERTAINTY EVALUATION FOR HANDSET SAR TEST

Uncertainty Component	Description	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	$c_1$ (1 g)	$c_2$ (10 g)	1 g $u_1$ (± %)	10 g $u_2$ (± %)	$v_i$
<b>Measurement System</b>									
Probe Calibration	7.2.1	5.8	N	1	1	1	5.8	5.8	∞
Axial Isotropy	7.2.1.1	3.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-c_p)^{1/2}$	$(1-c_p)^{1/2}$	1.43	1.43	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	7.2.1.1	5.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	2.41	2.41	∞
Boundary Effect	7.2.1.4	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	7.2.1.2	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.71	2.71	∞
System Detection Limits	7.2.1.2	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Modulation response	7.2.1.3	3	N	1	1	1	3.00	3.00	∞
Readout Electronics	7.2.1.5	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.50	0.50	∞
Response Time	7.2.1.6	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	∞
Integration Time	7.2.1.7	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	7.2.3.7	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	7.2.3.7	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	7.2.2.1	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	7.2.2.3	1.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.81	0.81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	7.2.4	2.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.33	1.33	∞
<b>Test sample Related</b>									
Test Sample Positioning	7.2.2.4.4	2.6	N	1	1	1	2.60	2.60	11
Device Holder Uncertainty	7.2.2.4.2 7.2.2.4.3	3	N	1	1	1	3.00	3.00	7
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	7.2.3.6	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	∞
SAR scaling	7.2.5	2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	∞
<b>Phantom and Tissue Parameters</b>									
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	7.2.2.2	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviation (in permittivity and conductivity)	7.2.6	2	N	1	1	0.84	2.00	1.68	∞
Liquid Conductivity (temperature uncertainty)	7.2.3.5	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	5
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	7.2.3.3	4	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.92	1.04	5
Liquid Permittivity (temperature uncertainty)	7.2.3.5	2.5	N	1	0.78	0.71	1.95	1.78	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	7.2.3.4	5	N	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				10.63	10.54	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)			k				21.26	21.08	



## 5.6. System Check Results

Test mode:835MHz(Head)

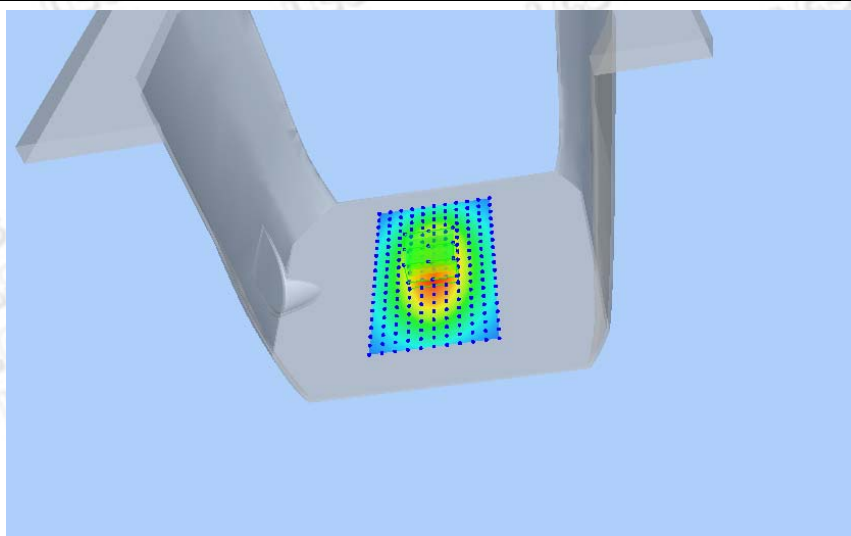
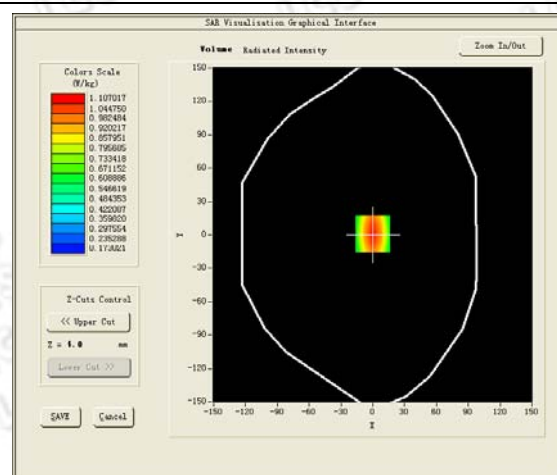
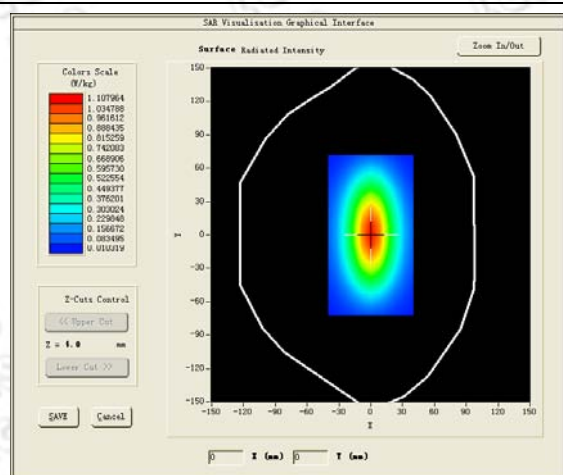
Product Description:Validation

Model:Dipole SID835

E-Field Probe:SSE5(SN17/14 EP220)

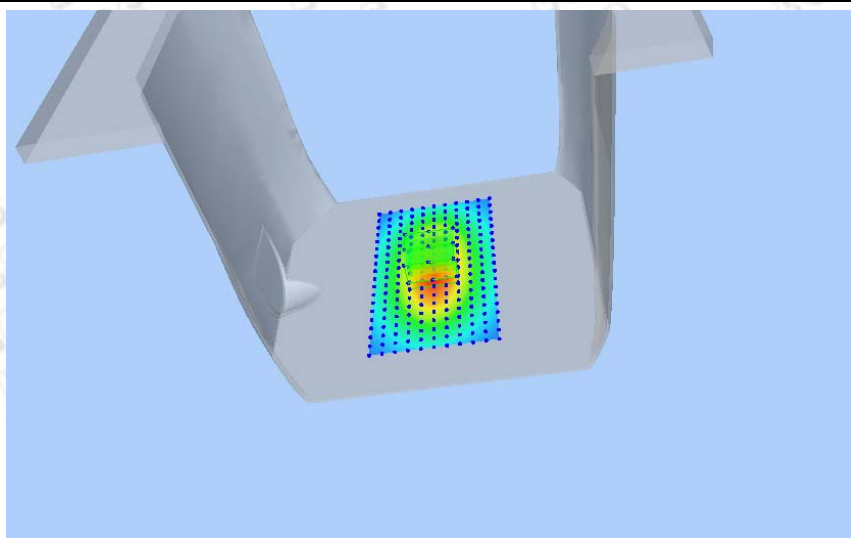
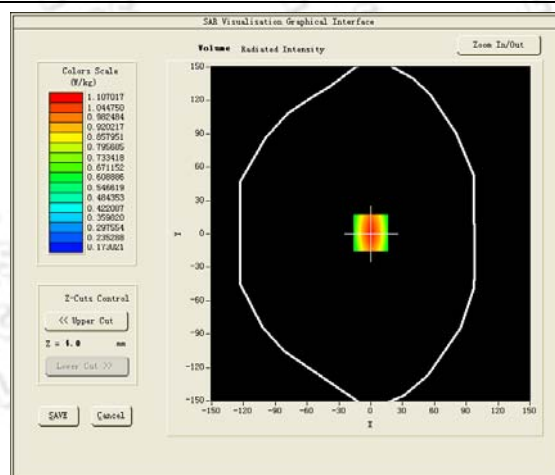
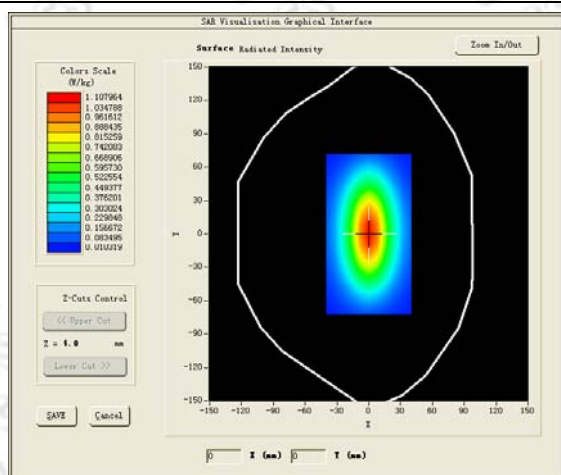
Test Date: April 29, 2015

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_835
Frequency (MHz)	835.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.50
Conductivity (S/m)	0.91
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.86
Variation (%)	-0.010000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.625383
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.951341
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



Test mode:835MHz(Body)  
 Product Description:Validation  
 Model:Dipole SID835  
 E-Field Probe:SSE5(SN17/14 EP220)  
 Test Date:April 29, 2015

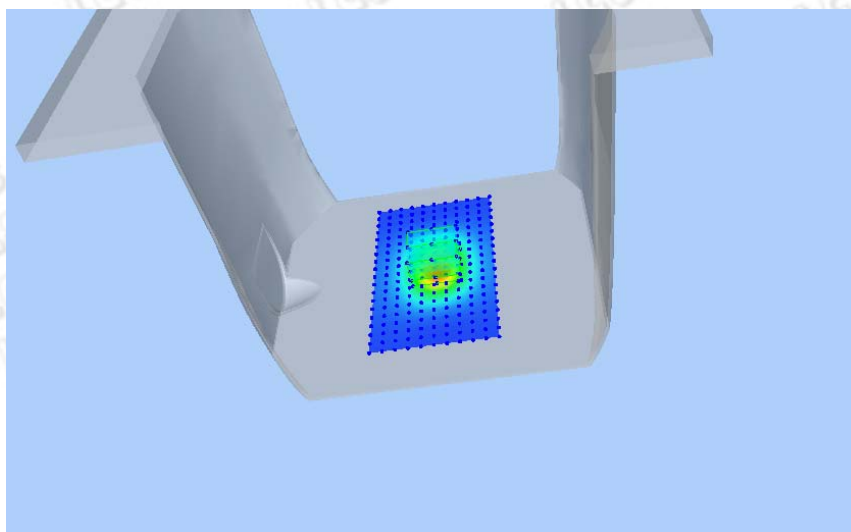
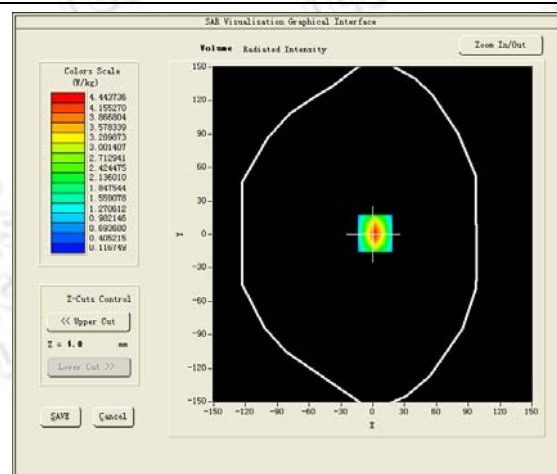
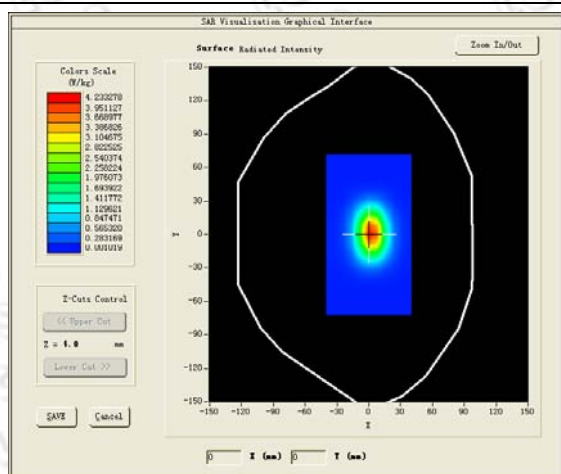
Medium(liquid type)	MSL_835
Frequency (MHz)	835.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	5.04
Variation (%)	-0.010000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.642383
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.985159
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>





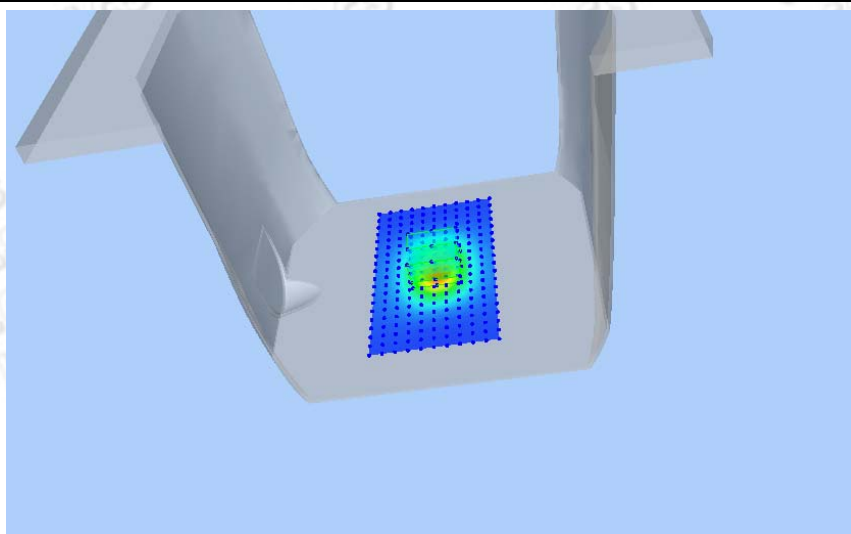
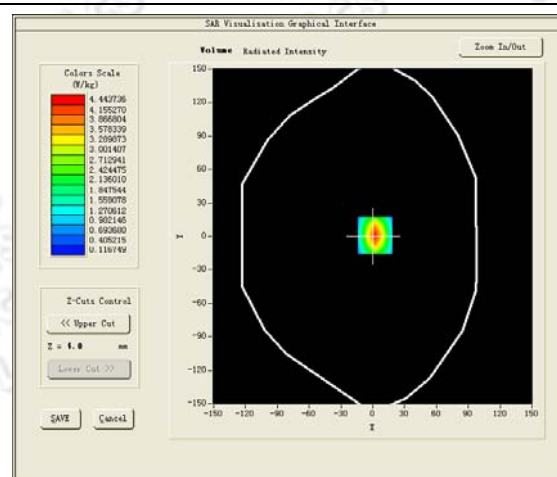
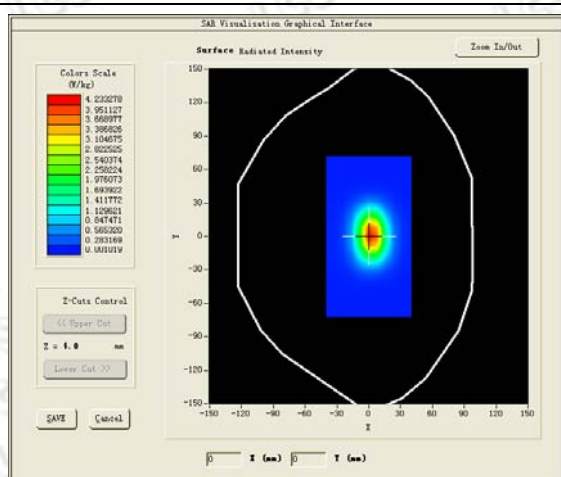
Test mode:1900MHz(Head)  
 Product Description:Validation  
 Model :Dipole SID1900  
 E-Field Probe:SSE5(SN17/14 EP221)  
 Test Date: May 04, 2015

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1900.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.13
Conductivity (S/m)	1.42
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.71
Variation (%)	-0.240000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.021450
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	3.835374
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



Test mode:1900MHz(Body)  
 Product Description:Validation  
 Model :Dipole SID1900  
 E-Field Probe:SSE5(SN17/14 EP221)  
 Test Date:May 04, 2015

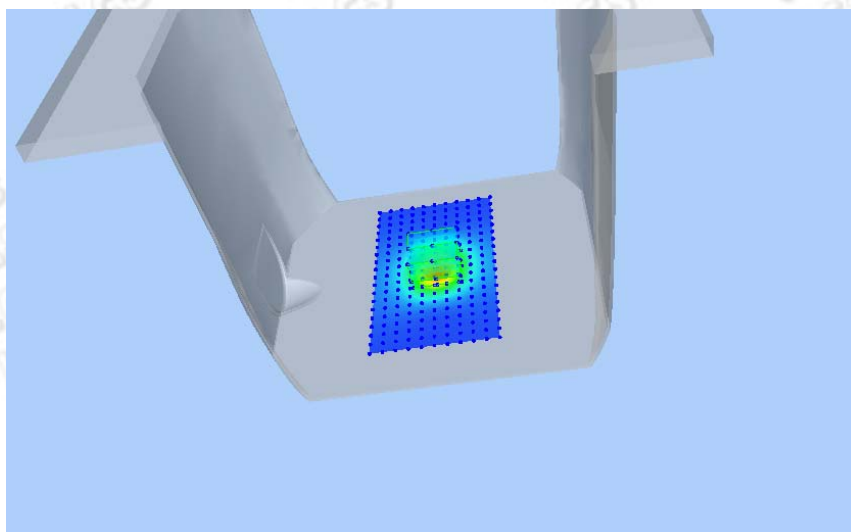
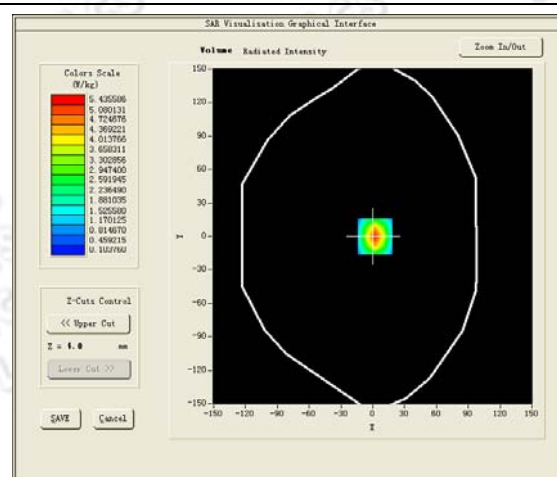
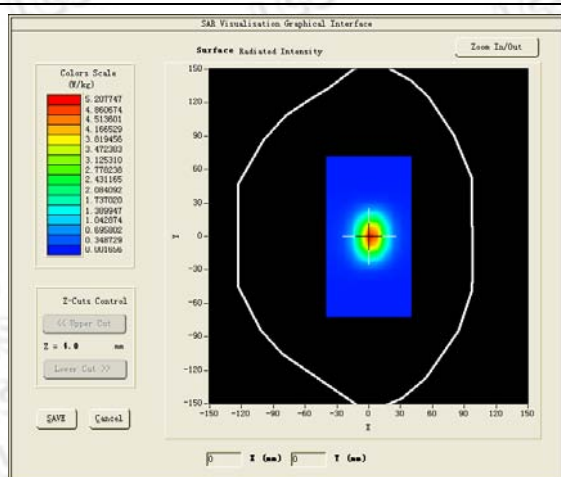
Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1900.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.85
Variation (%)	-0.240000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.076450
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	3.915374
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>





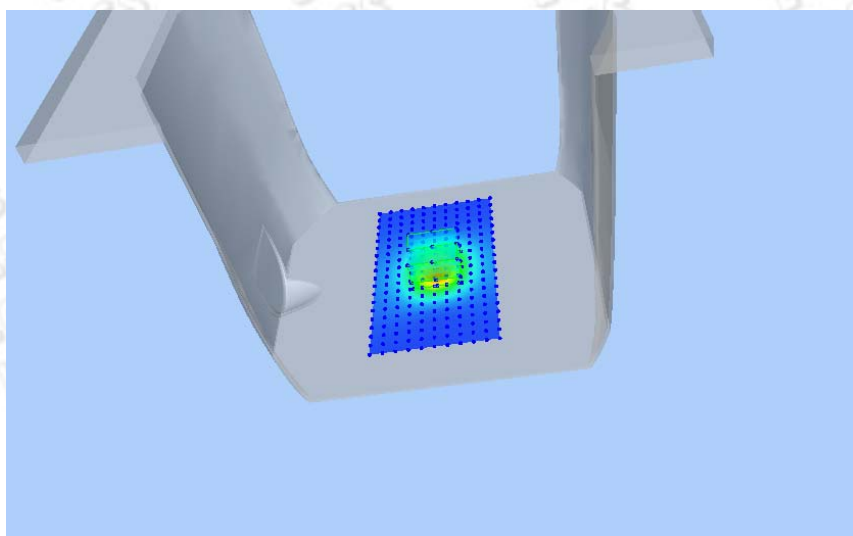
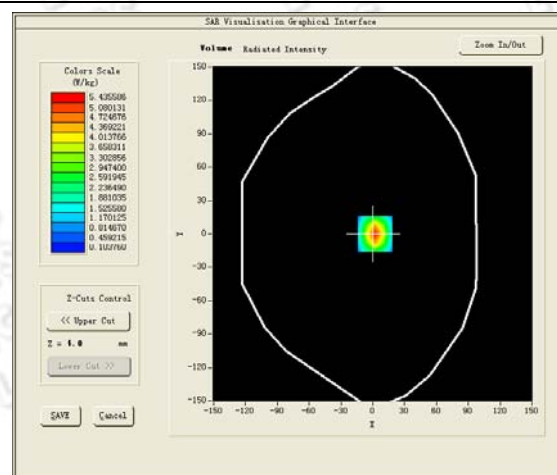
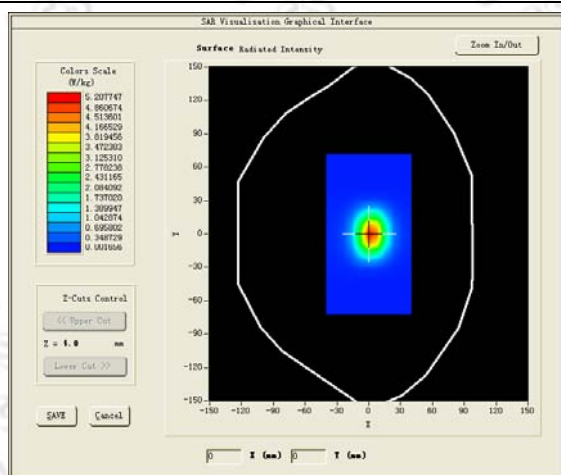
Test mode:2450MHz(Head)  
 Product Description:Validation  
 Model:Dipole SID2450  
 E-Field Probe:SSE5(SN17/14 EP220)  
 Test Date: May 05, 2015

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2450.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.22
Conductivity (S/m)	1.84
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	3.94
Variation (%)	-0.340000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.432042
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	5.235439
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



Test mode:2450MHz(Body)  
 Product Description:Validation  
 Model:Dipole SID2450  
 E-Field Probe:SSE5(SN17/14 EP220)  
 Test Date:May 05, 2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2450.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.72
Conductivity (S/m)	1.94
Input power	100mW
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.05
Variation (%)	-0.340000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	2.495042
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	5.45339
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>





## 5.7. SAR Test Graph Results

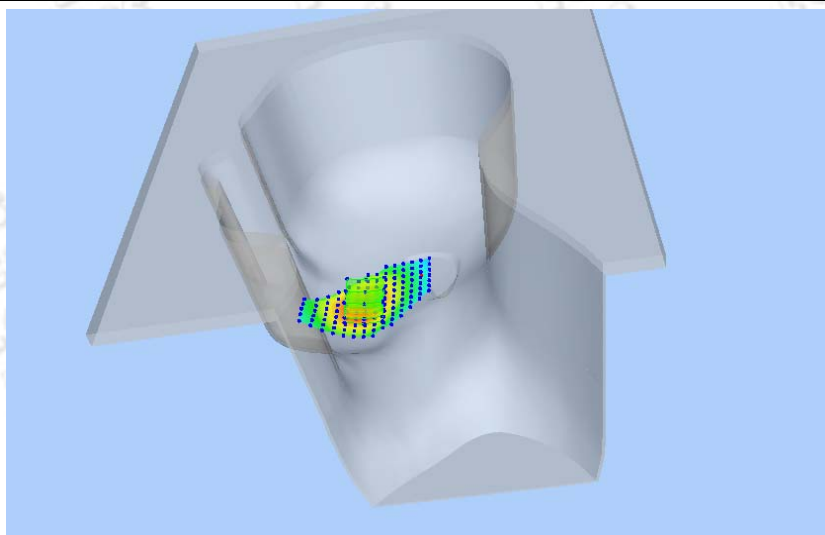
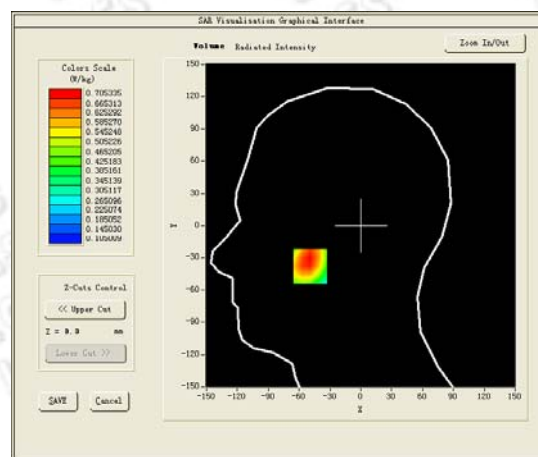
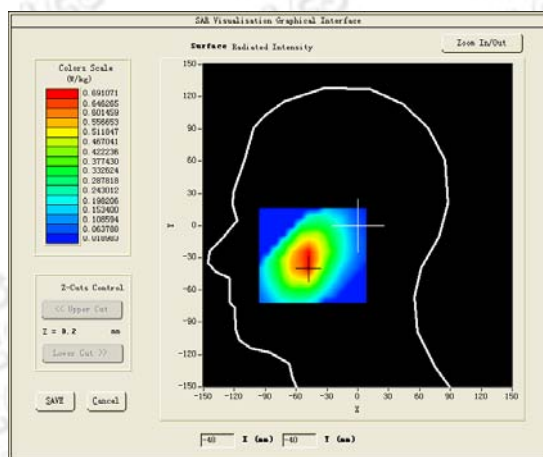
Test Mode:GSM 850MHz,Mid channel(Head Right Cheek)

Product Description: Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:April 29, 2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_835
Frequency (MHz)	836.400024
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.5
Conductivity (S/m)	0.91
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	4.86
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	3.680000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.483993
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.685040
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



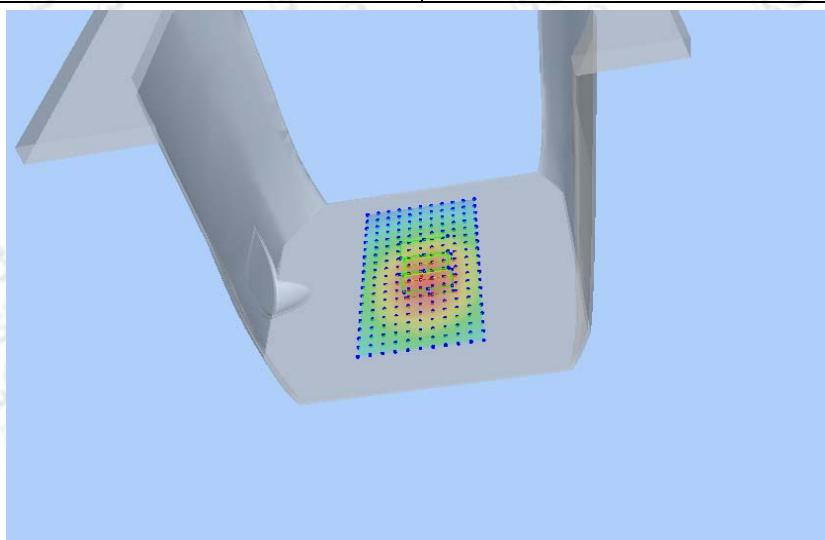
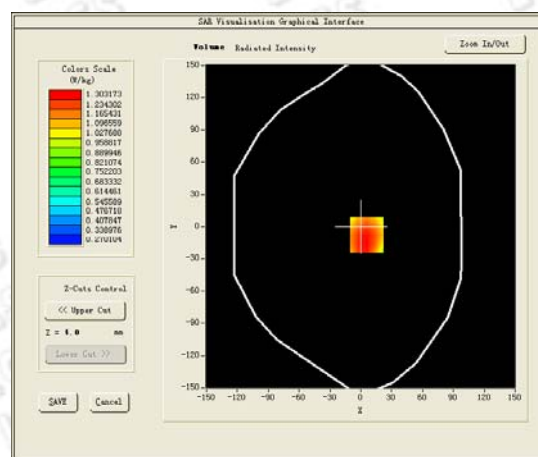
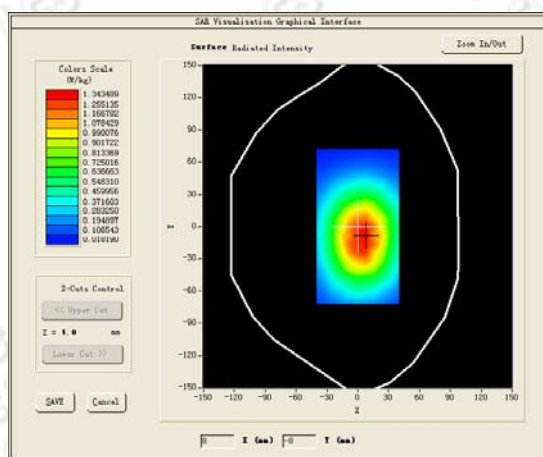
Test Mode:GPRS850MHz,Mid channel(Body SAR-LCDDown)

Product Description:Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:April 29,2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_835
Frequency (MHz)	836.400024
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	5.04
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	2.830000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.995954
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.373238
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>





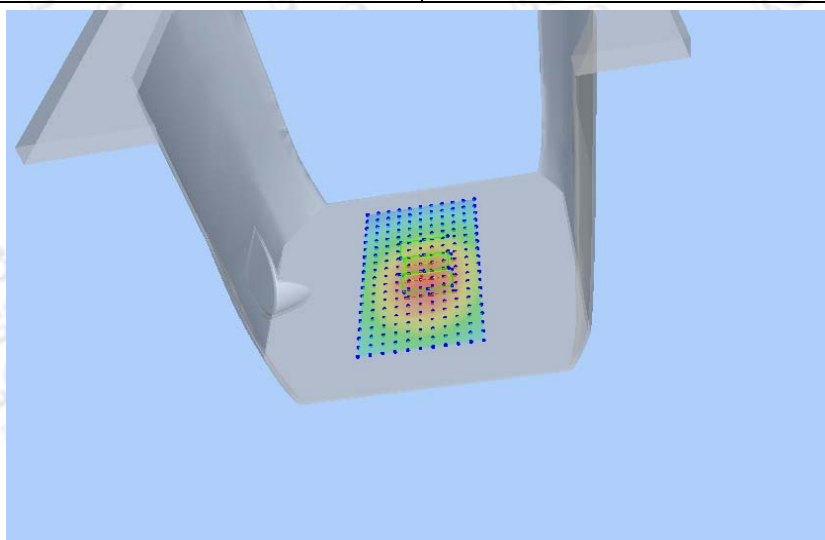
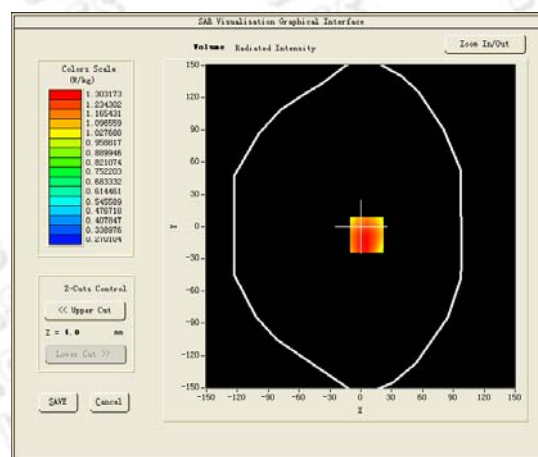
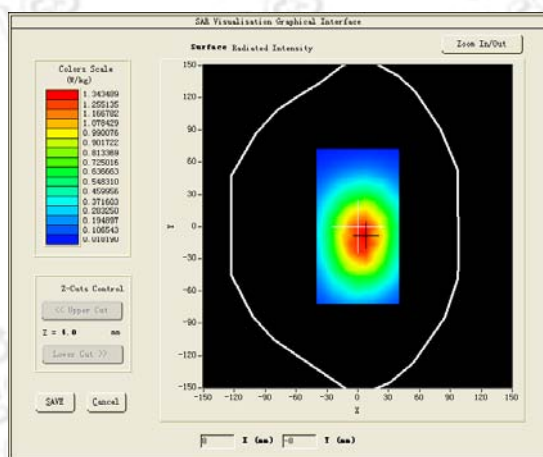
Test Mode:GPRS850MHz,Low channel(Body SAR-LCDDown)

Product Description:Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:April 29,2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_835
Frequency (MHz)	824.200000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	5.04
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	1.530000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.821351
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.212135
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



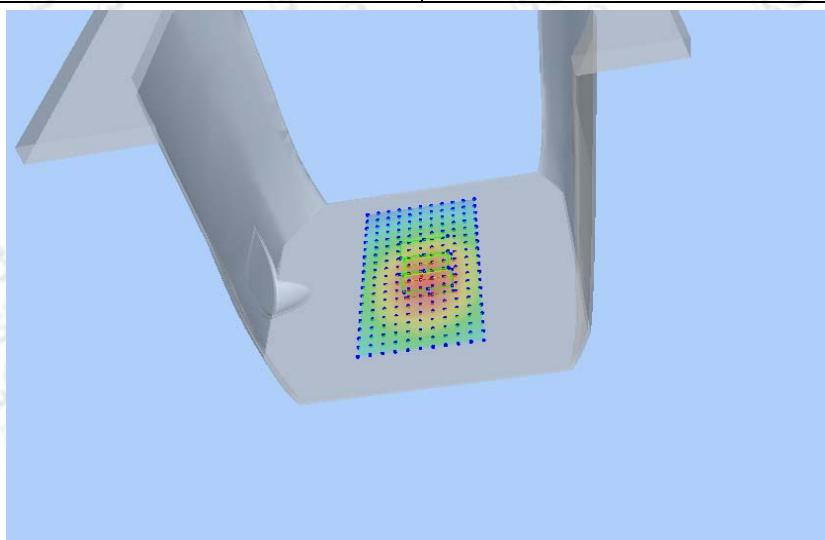
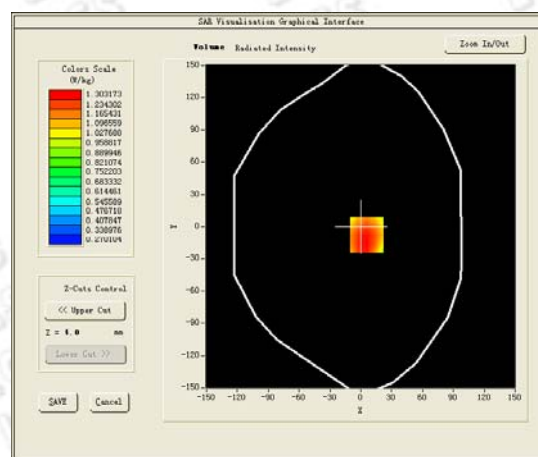
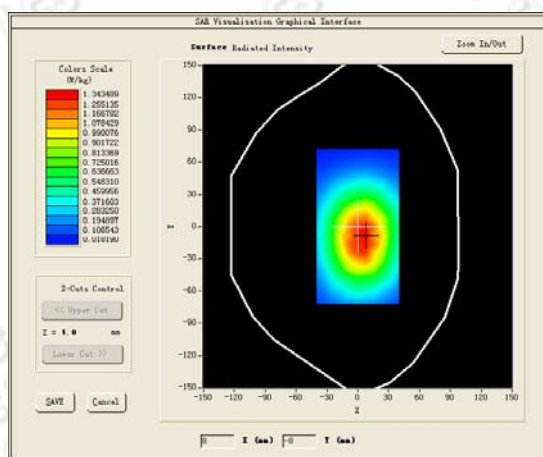
Test Mode:GPRS850MHz,High channel(Body SAR-LCDDown)

Product Description:Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:April 29,2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_835
Frequency (MHz)	848.800000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	5.04
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	2.610000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.851757
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.2613246
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>





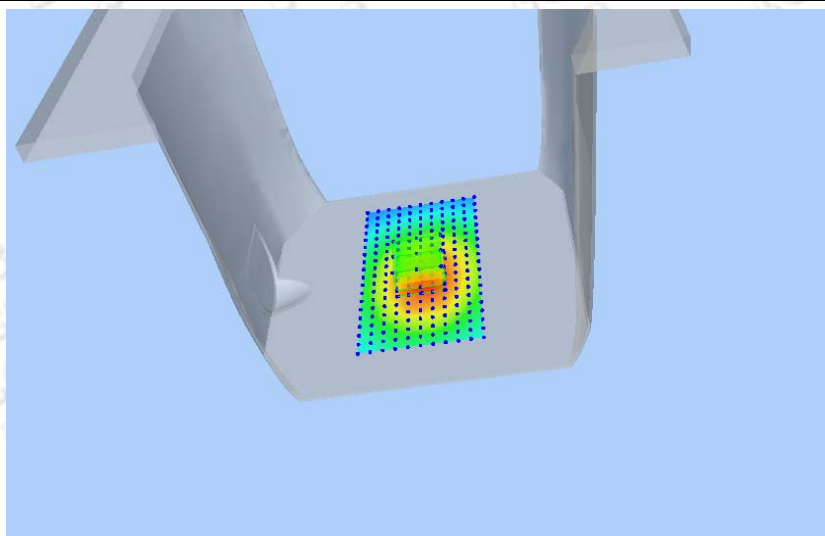
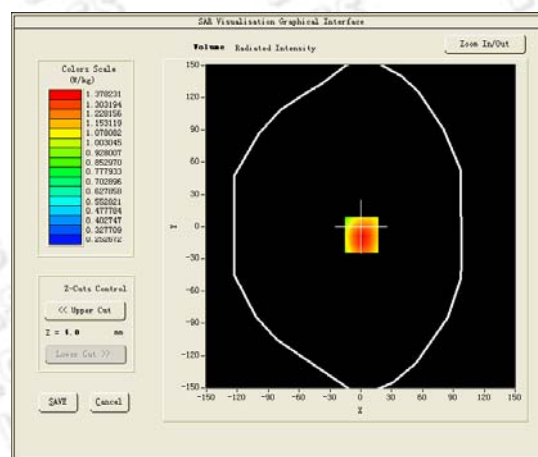
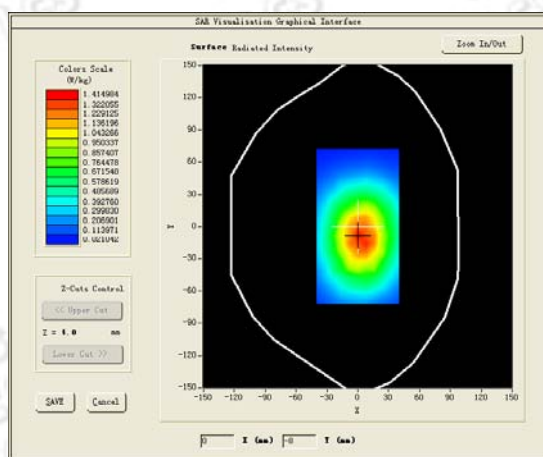
Test Mode:Hotspot GSM850MHz,Mid channel(Body SAR-LCDDown)

Product Description:Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:April 29,2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_835
Frequency (MHz)	836.400024
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	5.04
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-4.930000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.995604
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.429476
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>

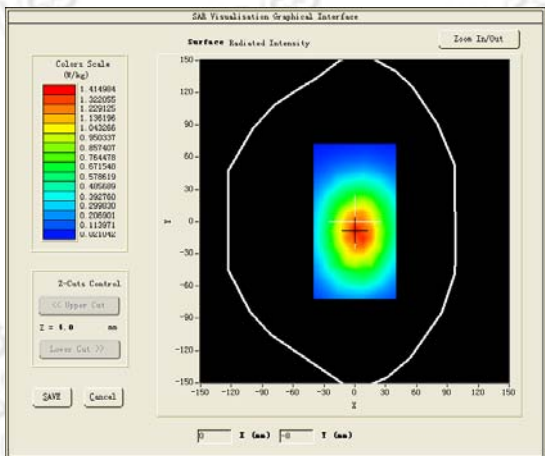
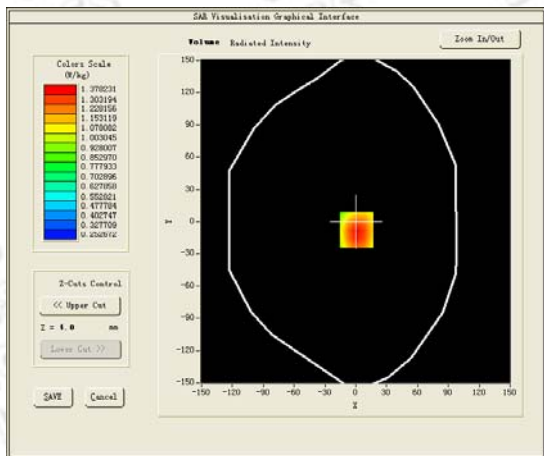


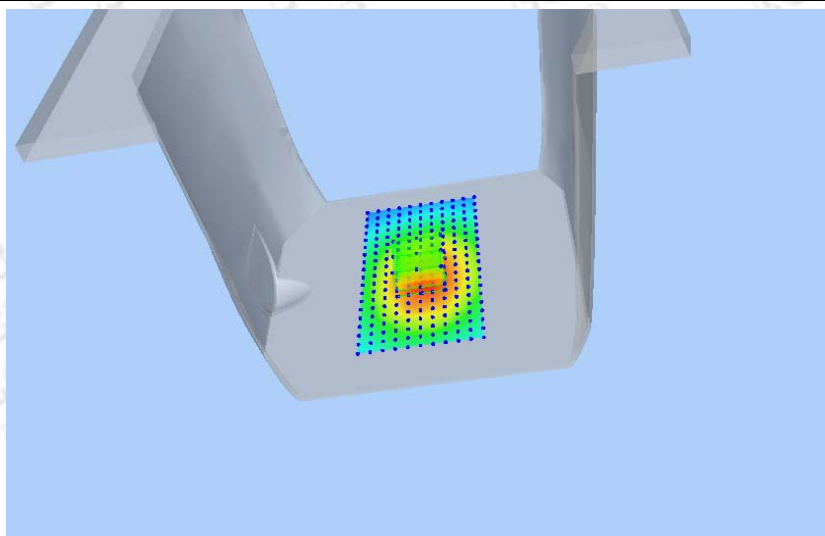
Test Mode:Hotspot GSM850MHz,Low channel(Body SAR-LCDDown)

Product Description:Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:April 29,2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_835
Frequency (MHz)	824.200000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	5.04
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	2.650000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.864301
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.292443
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>
	





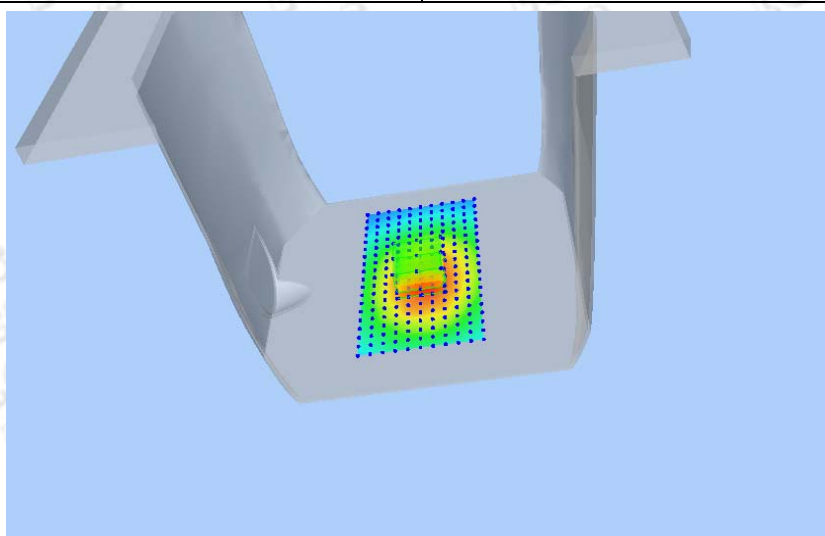
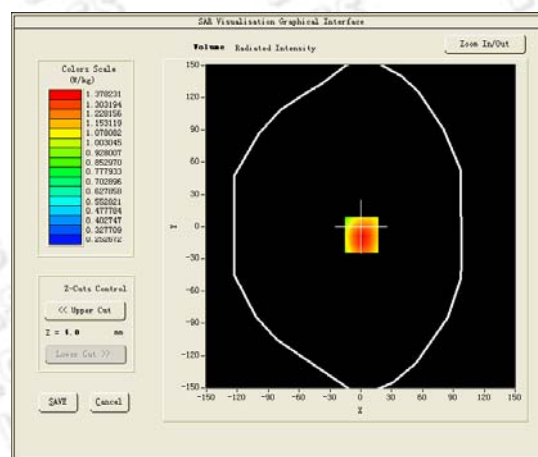
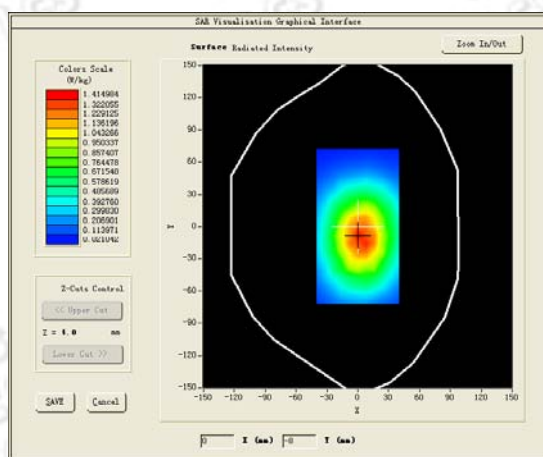
Test Mode:Hotspot GSM850MHz,High channel(Body SAR-LCDDown)

Product Description:Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:April 29,2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_835
Frequency (MHz)	848.800000
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	5.04
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	2.980000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.924602
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.346453
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



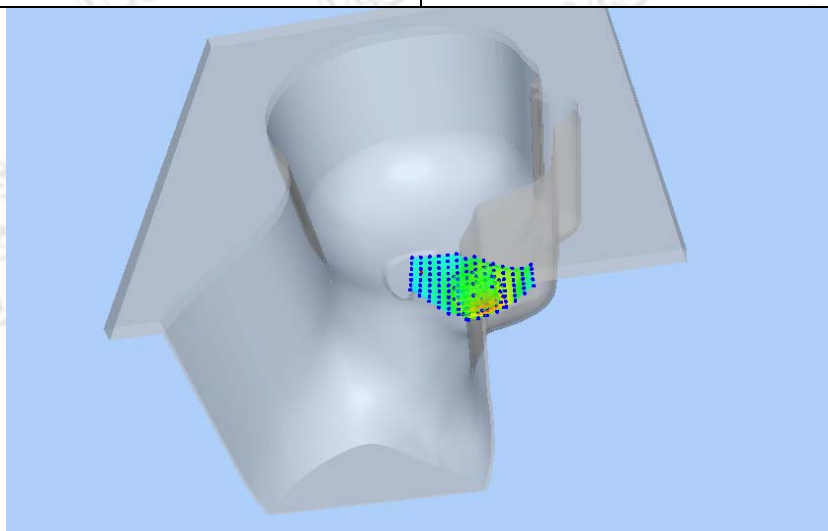
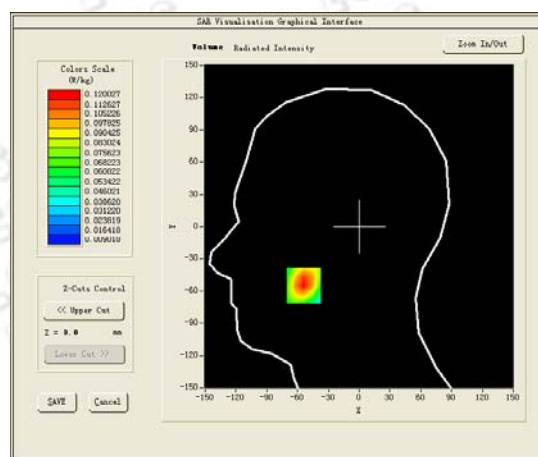
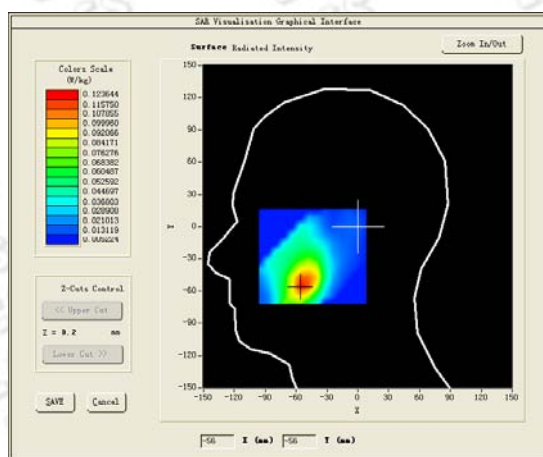
Test Mode:GSM 1900MHz,Mid channel(Head Left Cheek)

Product Description: Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:May 04, 2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1909.599976
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.13
Conductivity (S/m)	1.42
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
Crest Factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	4.71
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.090000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.071460
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.113598
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



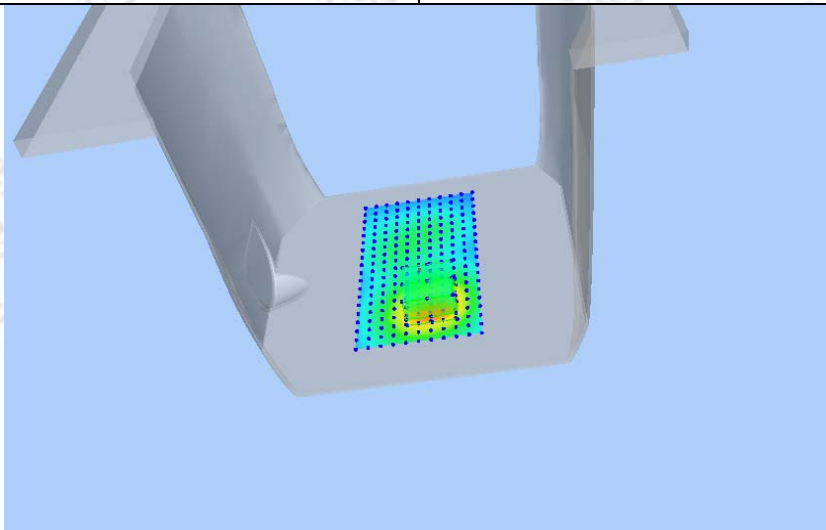
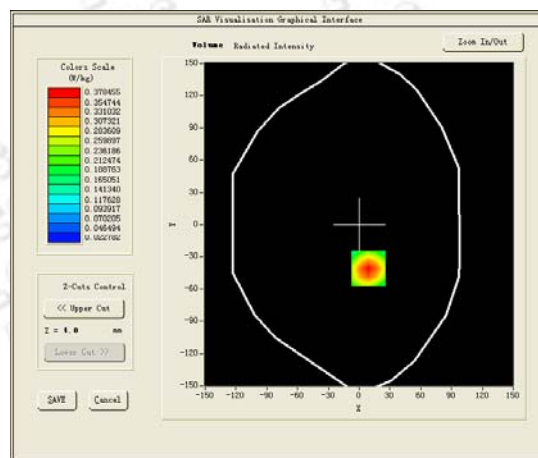
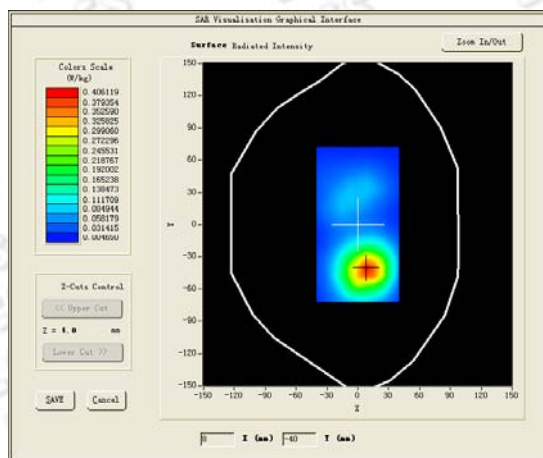
Test Mode:GPRS1900MHz,Mid channel(Body SAR-LCD Down)

Product Description: Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:May 04, 2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1909.599976
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
Crest Factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	4.85
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	1.040000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.224676
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.387033
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>





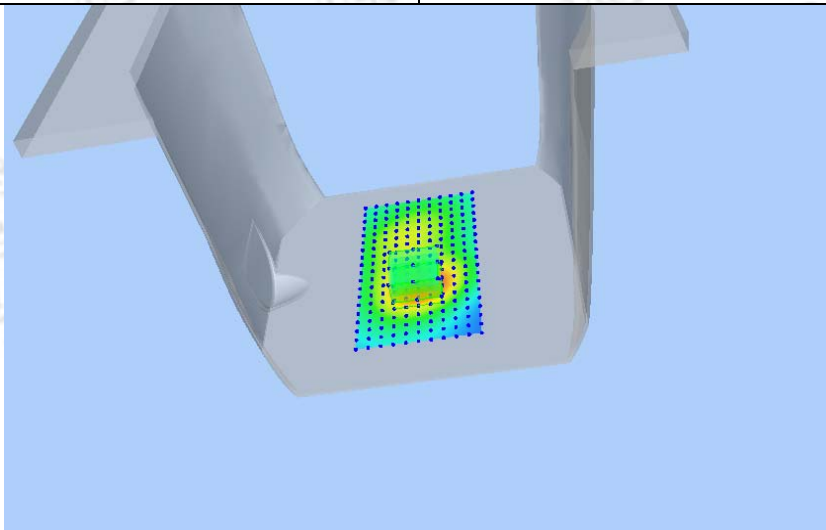
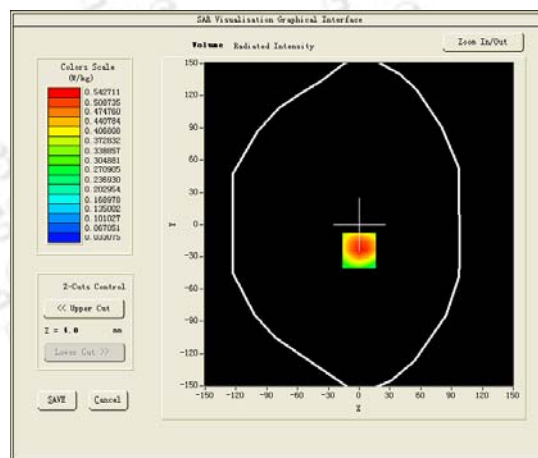
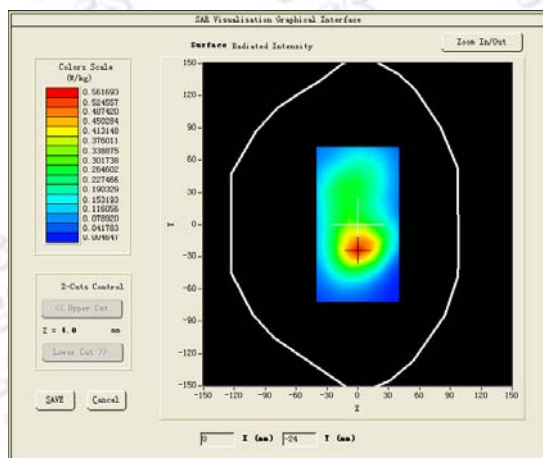
Test Mode:Hotspot GSM1900MHz,Mid channel(Body SAR-LCD Down)

Product Description: Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:May 04, 2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1909.599976
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
Crest Factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	4.85
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.770000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.325850
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.563891
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



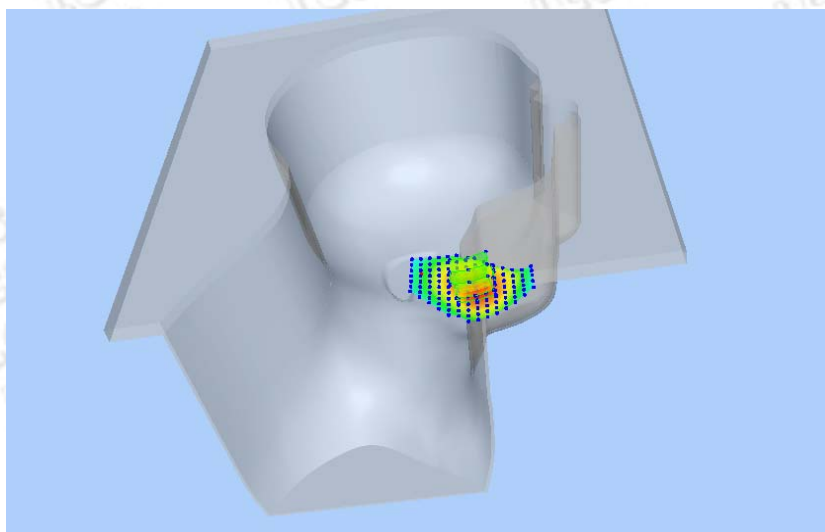
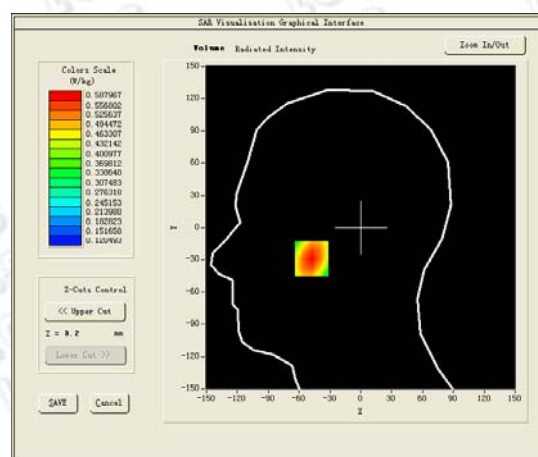
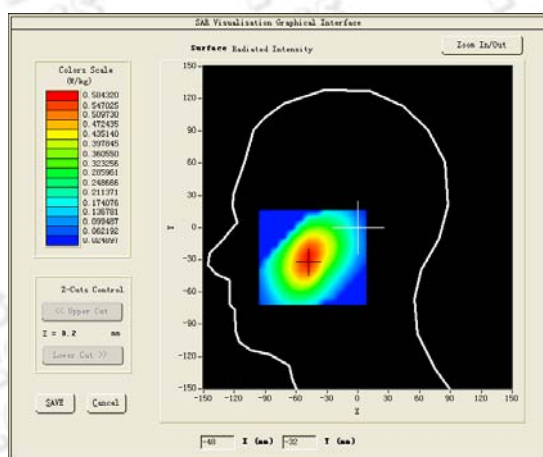
Test Mode:WCDMA 850MHz,Mid channel(Head Left Cheek)

Product Description: Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:April 29, 2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_835
Frequency (MHz)	836.400024
Relative permittivity (real part)	41.5
Conductivity (S/m)	0.91
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	4.86
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.180000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.413959
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.588992
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



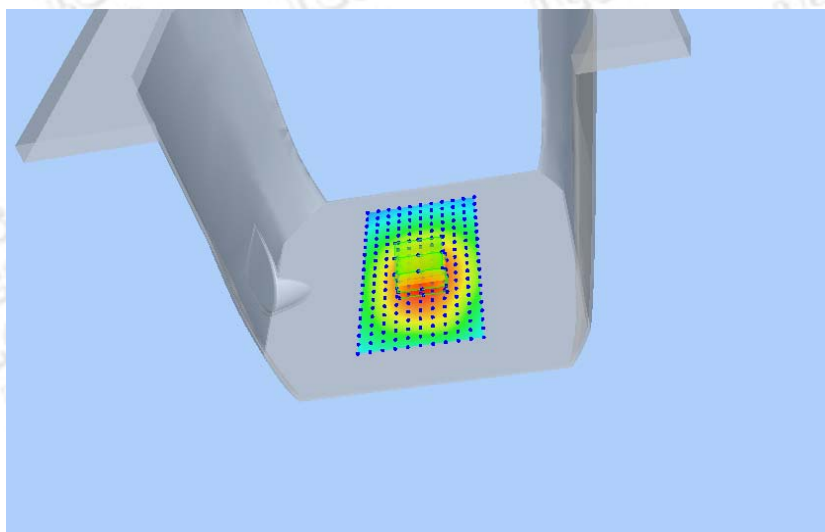
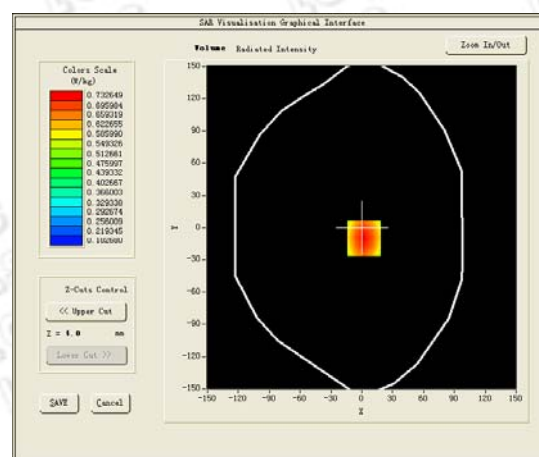
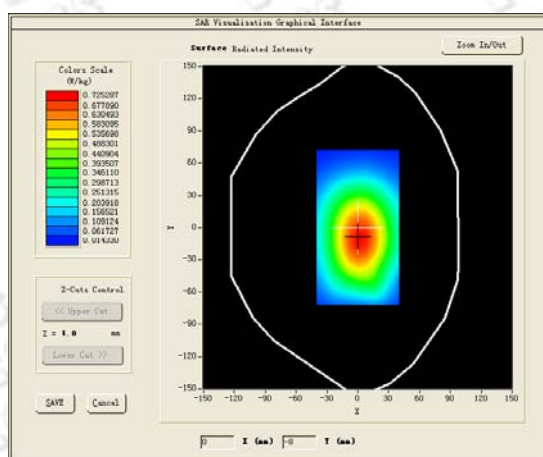
Test Mode:WCDMA850MHz,Mid channel(Body SAR-LCDDown)

Product Description:Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:April 29,2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_835
Frequency (MHz)	836.400024
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	5.04
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.470000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.453662
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.627221
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>





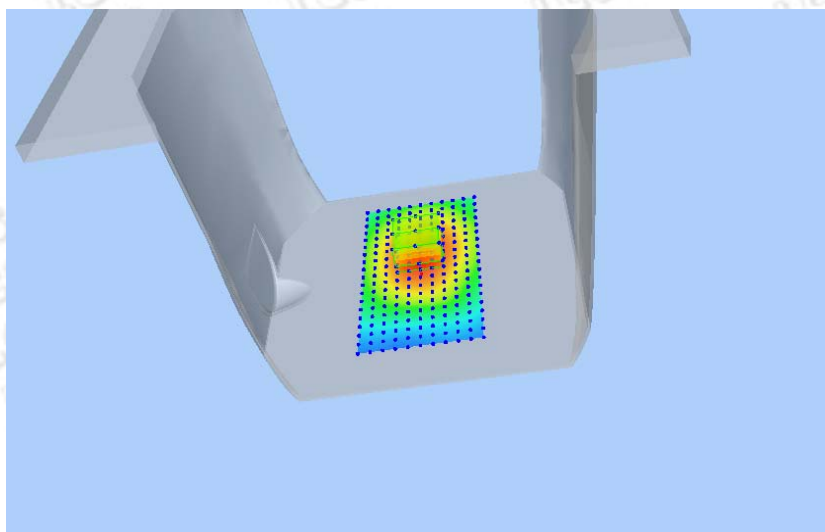
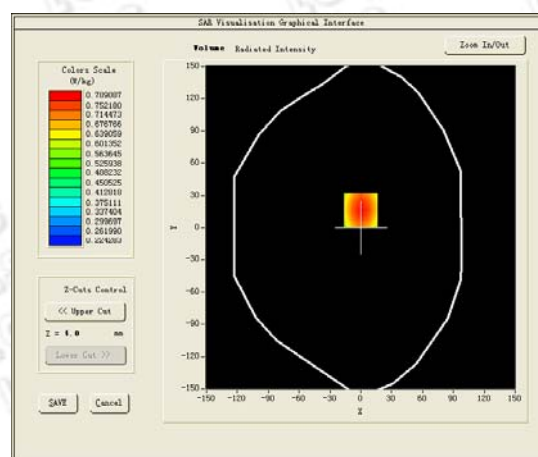
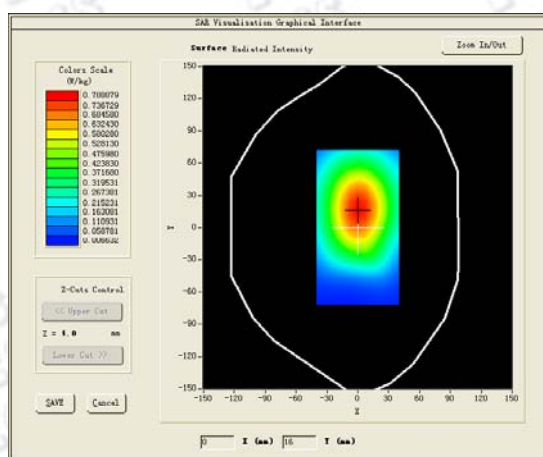
Test Mode:Hotspot WCDMA850MHz, Mid channel(Body SAR-LCDDown)

Product Description:Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:April 29,2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_835
Frequency (MHz)	836.400024
Relative permittivity (real part)	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	0.97
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	5.04
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.030000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.526640
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.718157
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



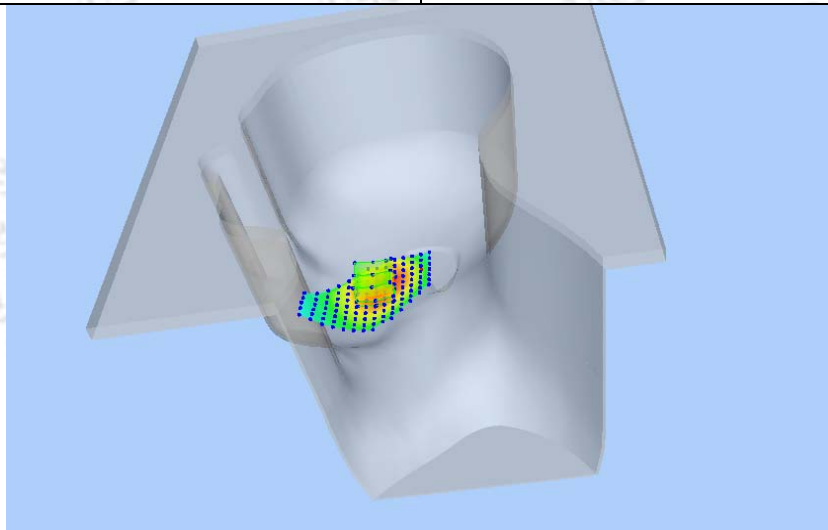
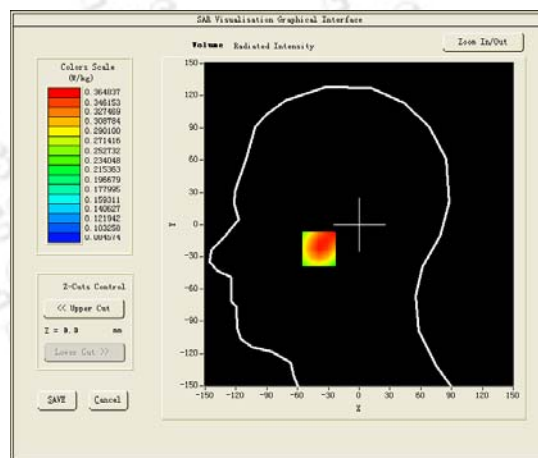
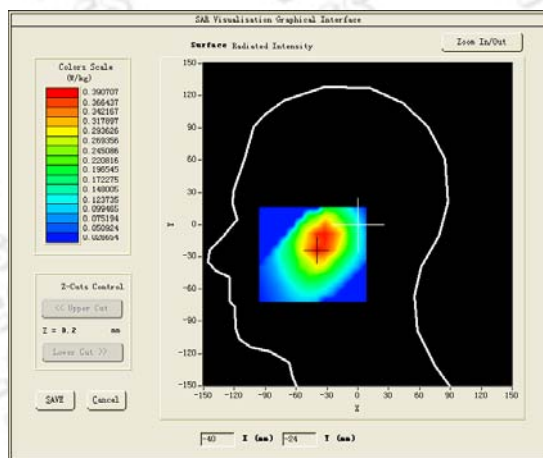
Test Mode:WCDMA 1900MHz,Mid channel(Head Right Cheek)

Product Description: Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:May 04, 2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1909.599976
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.13
Conductivity (S/m)	1.42
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
Crest Factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	4.71
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.990000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.269487
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.360041
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



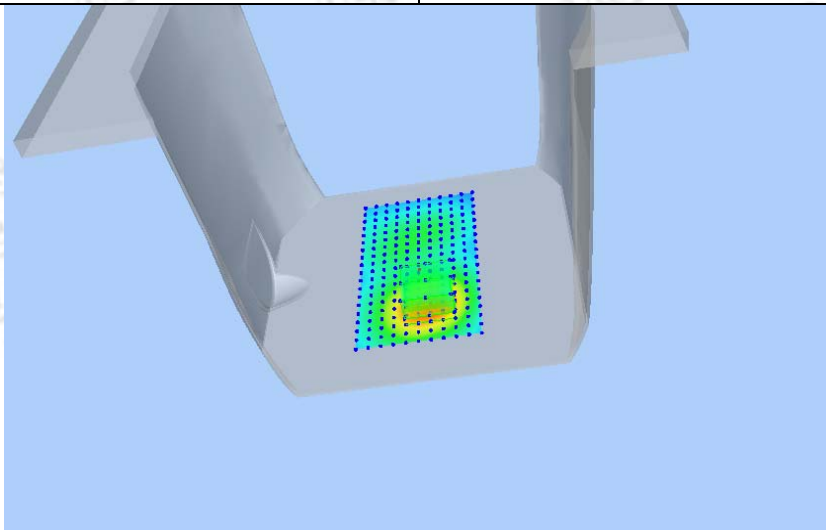
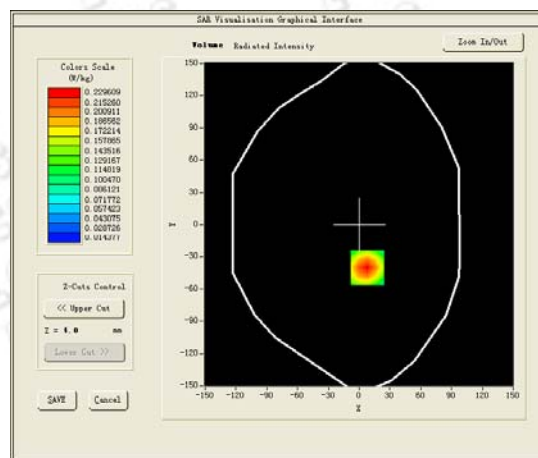
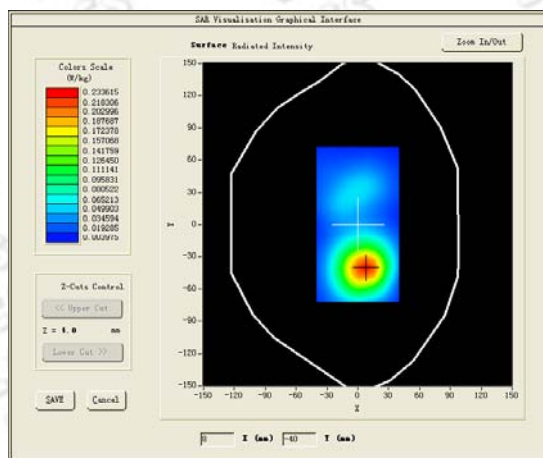
Test Mode:WCDMA1900MHz,Mid channel(Body SAR-LCD Down)

Product Description: Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:May 04, 2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1909.599976
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
Crest Factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	4.85
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-3.840000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.138658
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.234856
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>





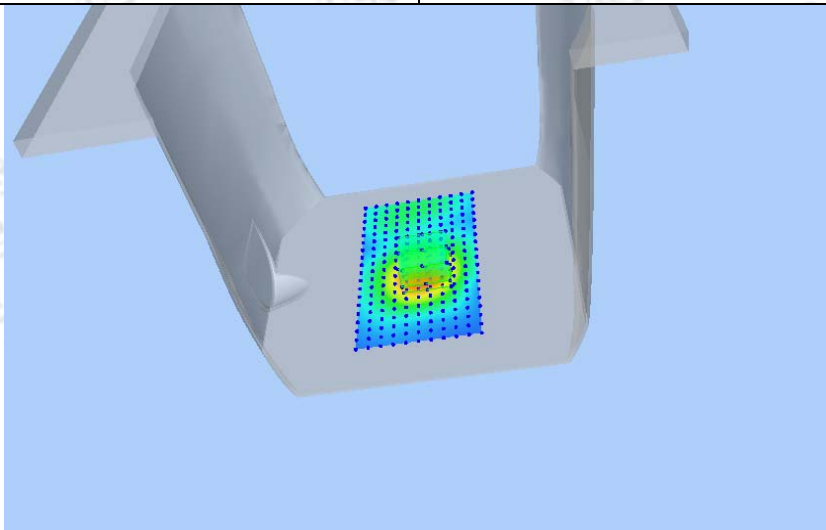
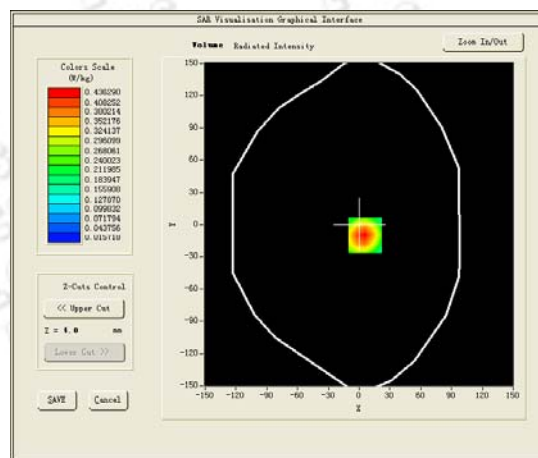
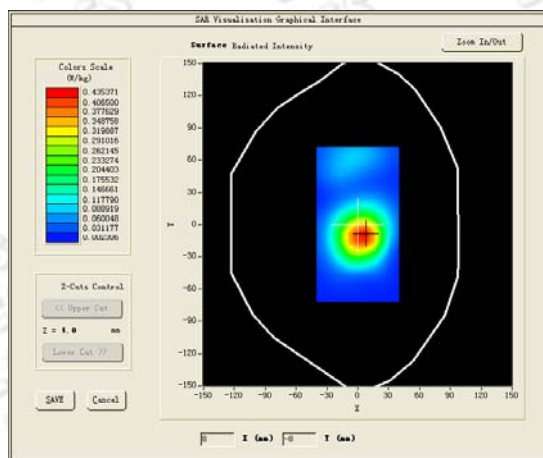
Test Mode:Hotspot WCDMA1900MHz,Mid channel(Body SAR-LCD Down)

Product Description: Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:May 04, 2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1909.599976
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.30
Conductivity (S/m)	1.52
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP221
Crest Factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	4.85
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-3.140000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.251239
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.316015
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



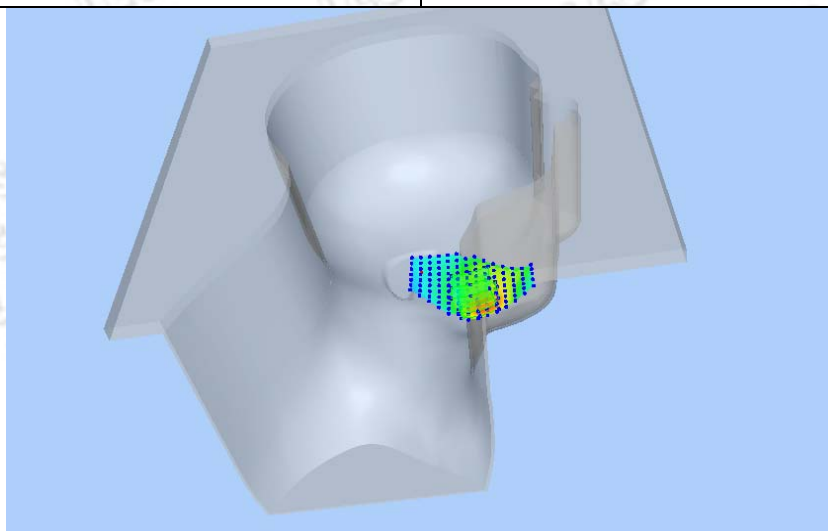
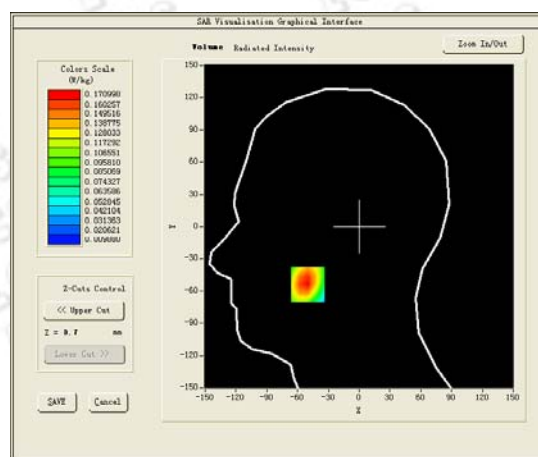
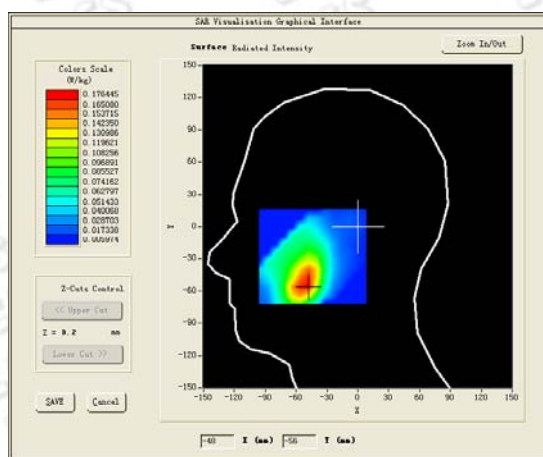
Test Mode:802.11b, Mid channel(Head Left Cheek)

Product Description: Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:May 05, 2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2437.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	39.22
Conductivity (S/m)	1.84
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	3.94
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-2.320000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.105066
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.163427
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



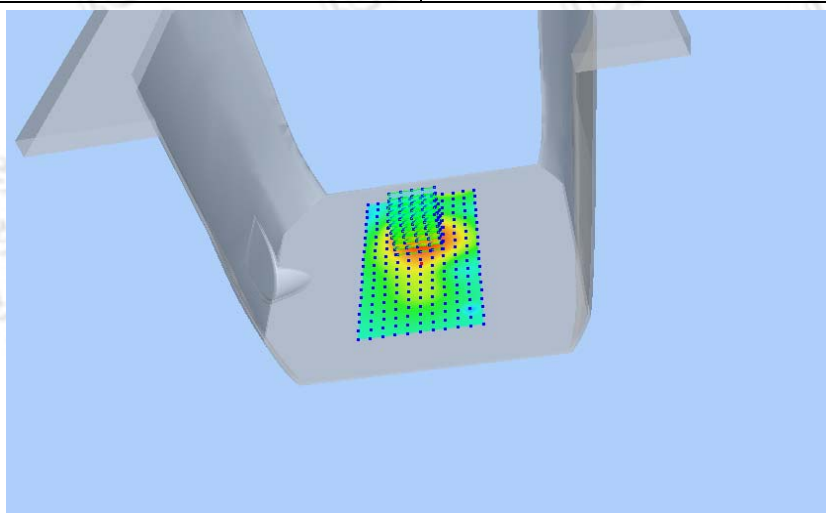
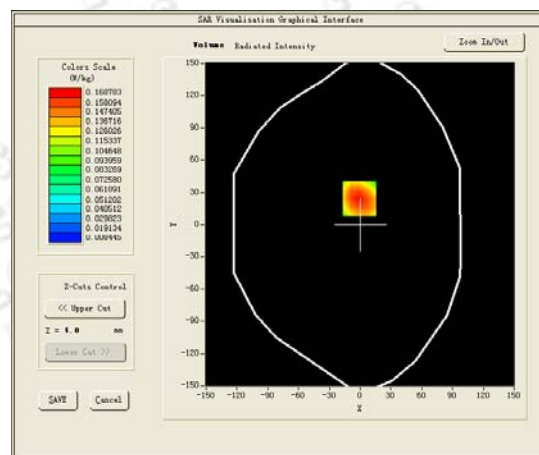
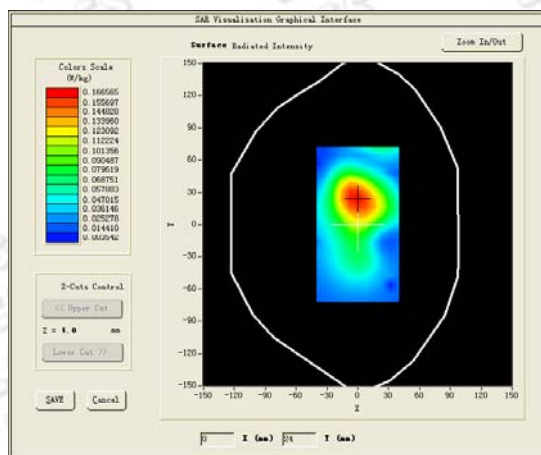
Test Mode:802.11b, Mid channel(Body SAR-LCD DOWN)

Product Description: Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:May 05,2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2437.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.72
Conductivity (S/m)	1.94
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.05
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-2.450000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.071253
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.113329
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>





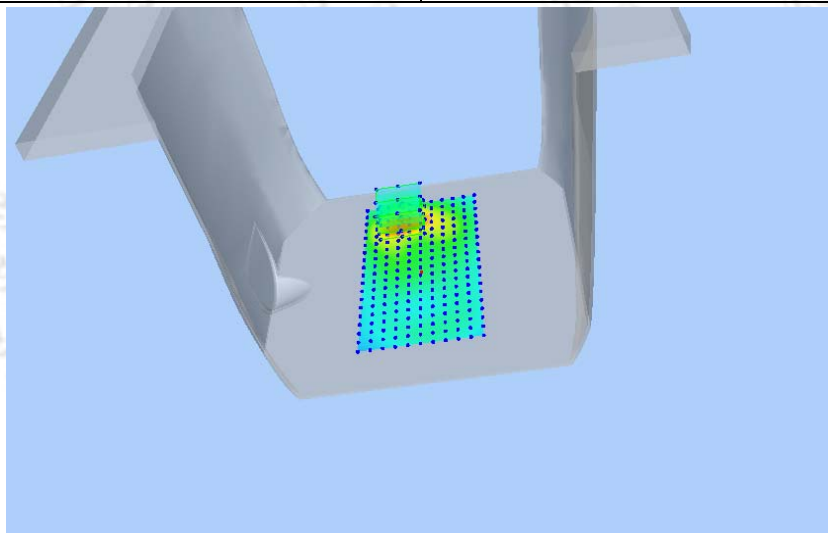
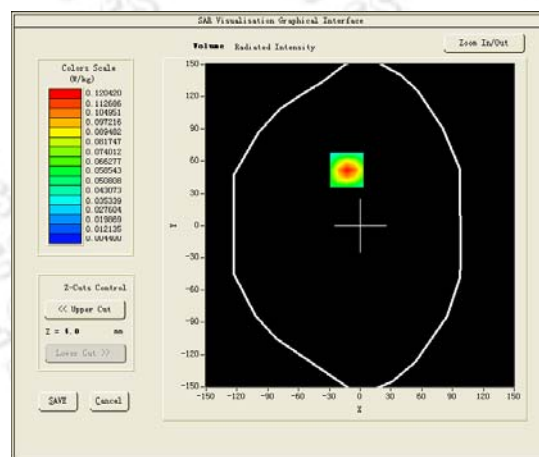
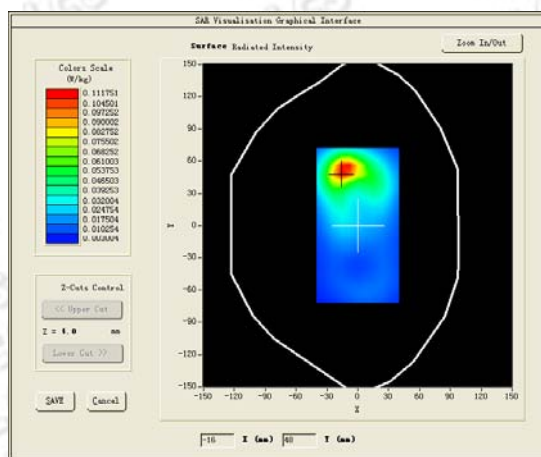
Test Mode:Hotspot 802.11b,Mid channel(Body SAR-LCD DOWN)

Product Description: Smart Phone

Model:PLUS

Test Date:May 05,2015

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2437.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.72
Conductivity (S/m)	1.94
E-Field Probe	SN 17/14 EP220
Crest Factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.05
Sensor	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.440000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.062606
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.131095
<b>SURFACE SAR</b>	<b>VOLUME SAR</b>



## 6.CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

### SARTIMO Calibration Certificate-Extended Dipole Calibrations

According to KDB 450824 D02, Dipoles must be recalibrated at least once every three years; however, immediate re-calibration is required for following conditions. The test laboratory must ensure that the required supporting information and documentation have been included in the SAR report to qualify for extended 3-year calibration interval.

- 1) When the most recent return-loss, measured at least annually, deviates by more than 20% from the previous measurement (i.e. 0.2 of the dB value) or not meeting the required -20 dB return-loss specification
- 2) When the most recent measurement of the real or imaginary parts of the impedance, measured at least annually, deviates by more than 5  $\Omega$  from the previous measurement

Summary Result:

SID835			
Frquency	Return Loss(dB)	Requirement(dB)	Impedence
835	-24.46	-20	55.4 $\Omega$ +2.4j $\Omega$

SID1900			
Frquency	Return Loss(dB)	Requirement(dB)	Impedence
1900	-23.68	-20	51.2 $\Omega$ +6.4j $\Omega$

SID 2450			
Frquency	Return Loss(dB)	Requirement(dB)	Impedence
2450	-25.61	-20	44.9 $\Omega$ -0.9j $\Omega$

## 6.1. Probe Calibration Certificate



### COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.287.1.14.SATU.A

**SHENZHEN LCS COMPLIANCE TESTING  
LABORATORY LTD.**  
**1F., XINGYUAN INDUSTRIAL PARK, TONGDA ROAD,  
BAO'AN BLVD**  
**BAO'AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, GUANGDONG, CHINA**  
**SATIMO COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE**  
**SERIAL NO.: SN 17/14 EP220**

**Calibrated at SATIMO US**  
**2105 Barrett Park Dr. - Kennesaw, GA 30144**



**10/01/2014**

#### *Summary:*

This document presents the method and results from an accredited COMOSAR Dosimetric E-Field Probe calibration performed in SATIMO USA using the CALISAR / CALIBAIR test bench, for use with a SATIMO COMOSAR system only. All calibration results are traceable to national metrology institutions.





## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref. ACR.287.1.14.SATU.A

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Signature</i>
<i>Prepared by :</i>	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	10/14/2014	<i>JS</i>
<i>Checked by :</i>	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	10/14/2014	<i>JS</i>
<i>Approved by :</i>	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	10/14/2014	<i>Kim Rutkowski</i>

	<i>Customer Name</i>
<i>Distribution :</i>	Shenzhen LCS Compliance Testing Laboratory Ltd.

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Modifications</i>
A	10/14/2014	Initial release

Page: 2/9

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.1.14.SATU.A

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref. ACR.287.1.14.SATU.A

**1 DEVICE UNDER TEST**

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SSE5
Serial Number	SN 17/14 EP220
Product Condition (new / used)	New
Frequency Range of Probe	0.7 GHz-3GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.179 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.175 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.180 MΩ

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

**2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION****2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION**

Satimo's COMOSAR E field Probes are built in accordance to the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards.



**Figure 1 – Satimo COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole**

Probe Length	330 mm
Length of Individual Dipoles	4.5 mm
Maximum external diameter	8 mm
Probe Tip External Diameter	5 mm
Distance between dipoles / probe extremity	2.7 mm

**3 MEASUREMENT METHOD**

The IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards provide recommended practices for the probe calibrations, including the performance characteristics of interest and methods by which to assess their affect. All calibrations / measurements performed meet the fore mentioned standards.

**3.1 LINEARITY**

The evaluation of the linearity was done in free space using the waveguide, performing a power sweep to cover the SAR range 0.01W/kg to 100W/kg.

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref. ACR.287.1.14.SATU.A

### 3.2 SENSITIVITY

The sensitivity factors of the three dipoles were determined using a two step calibration method (air and tissue simulating liquid) using waveguides as outlined in the standards.

### 3.3 LOWER DETECTION LIMIT

The lower detection limit was assessed using the same measurement set up as used for the linearity measurement. The required lower detection limit is 10 mW/kg.

### 3.4 ISOTROPY

The axial isotropy was evaluated by exposing the probe to a reference wave from a standard dipole with the dipole mounted under the flat phantom in the test configuration suggested for system validations and checks. The probe was rotated along its main axis from 0 - 360 degrees in 15 degree steps. The hemispherical isotropy is determined by inserting the probe in a thin plastic box filled with tissue-equivalent liquid, with the plastic box illuminated with the fields from a half wave dipole. The dipole is rotated about its axis (0°–180°) in 15° increments. At each step the probe is rotated about its axis (0°–360°).

### 3.5 BOUNDARY EFFECT

The boundary effect is defined as the deviation between the SAR measured data and the expected exponential decay in the liquid when the probe is oriented normal to the interface. To evaluate this effect, the liquid filled flat phantom is exposed to fields from either a reference dipole or waveguide. With the probe normal to the phantom surface, the peak spatial average SAR is measured and compared to the analytical value at the surface.

## 4 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The guidelines outlined in the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty associated with an E-field probe calibration using the waveguide technique. All uncertainties listed below represent an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2, traceable to the Internationally Accepted Guides to Measurement Uncertainty.

Uncertainty analysis of the probe calibration in waveguide					
ERROR SOURCES	Uncertainty value (%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	ci	Standard Uncertainty (%)
Incident or forward power	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Reflected power	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Liquid conductivity	5.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.887%
Liquid permittivity	4.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.309%
Field homogeneity	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Field probe positioning	5.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.887%
Field probe linearity	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.1.14.SATU.A

Combined standard uncertainty					5.831%
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence level k = 2					12.0%

## 5 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Calibration Parameters	
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

## 5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR

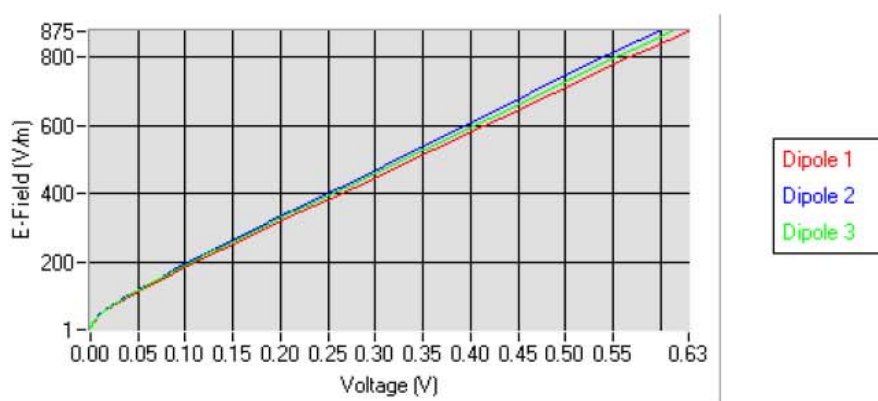
Normx dipole 1 ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ )	Normy dipole 2 ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ )	Normz dipole 3 ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ )
6.02	5.52	5.72

DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
99	98	99

Calibration curves  $e_i=f(V)$  ( $i=1,2,3$ ) allow to obtain H-field value using the formula:

$$E = \sqrt{E_1^2 + E_2^2 + E_3^2}$$

Calibration curves



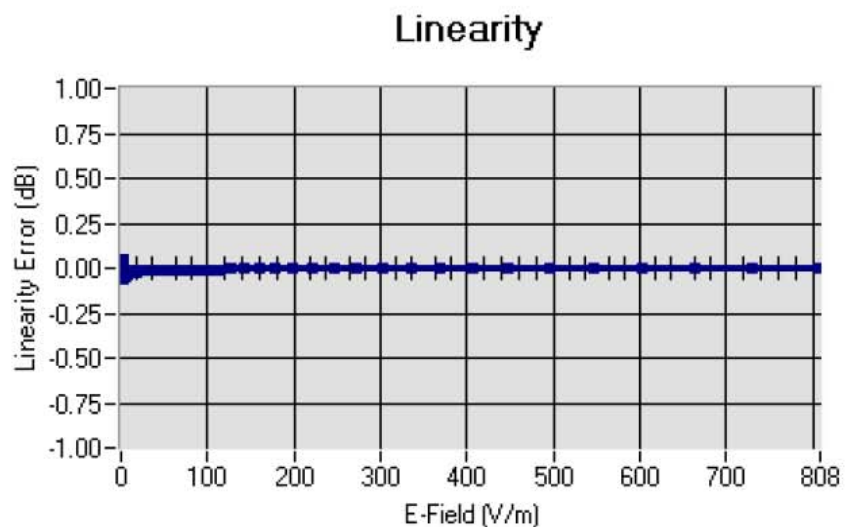
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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.287.1.14.SATU.A

5.2 LINEARITYLinearity:  $\pm 1.47\%$  ( $\pm 0.06\text{dB}$ )5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

Liquid	Frequency (MHz $\pm$ 100MHz)	Permittivity	Epsilon (S/m)	ConvF
HL750	750	42.06	0.89	4.58
BL750	750	56.57	0.99	4.71
HL850	835	42.81	0.89	4.86
BL850	835	53.46	0.96	5.04
HL900	900	42.47	0.96	4.74
BL900	900	56.69	1.08	4.92
HL1800	1800	41.31	1.38	4.16
BL1800	1800	53.27	1.51	4.29
HL2000	2000	39.72	1.43	4.19
BL2000	2000	53.91	1.53	4.28
HL2450	2450	39.05	1.77	3.94
BL2450	2450	52.97	1.93	4.05

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 7mW/kg

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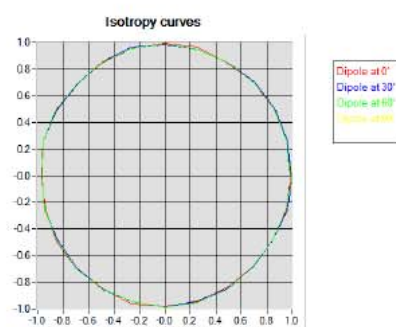
## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref. ACR.287.1.14.SATU.A

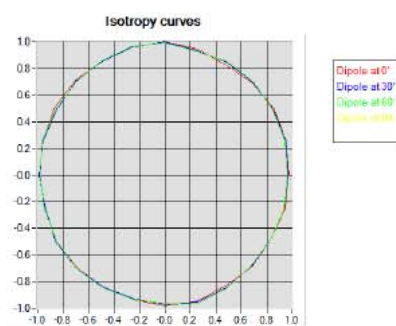
## 5.4 ISOTROPY

**HL900 MHz**

- Axial isotropy: 0.04 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.07 dB

**HL1800 MHz**

- Axial isotropy: 0.06 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.08 dB



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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref. ACR.287.1.14.SATU.A

## 6 LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment Summary Sheet				
Equipment Description	Manufacturer / Model	Identification No.	Current Calibration Date	Next Calibration Date
Flat Phantom	Satimo	SN-20/09-SAM71	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
COMOSAR Test Bench	Version 3	NA	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/2013	02/2016
Reference Probe	Satimo	EP 94 SN 37/08	10/2013	10/2014
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	12/2013	12/2016
Signal Generator	Agilent E4438C	MY49070581	12/2013	12/2016
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Power Meter	HP E4418A	US38261498	12/2013	12/2016
Power Sensor	HP ECP-E26A	US37181460	12/2013	12/2016
Directional Coupler	Narda 4216-20	01386	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.	Characterized prior to test. No cal required.
Waveguide	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-712	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Transition	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Waveguide Termination	Mega Industries	069Y7-158-13-701	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Temperature / Humidity Sensor	Control Company	11-661-9	8/2012	8/2015

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## COMOSAR E-Field Probe Calibration Report

Ref : ACR.262.1.14.SATU.A

**SHENZHEN STS TEST SERVICES CO., LTD.**  
**1/F, BUILDING 2, ZHUOKE SCIENCE PARK, CHONGQING**  
**ROAD**  
**FUYONG, BAO' AN DISTRICT, SHENZHEN, CHINA**  
**SATIMO COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE**  
**SERIAL NO.: SN 17/14 EP221**

**Calibrated at SATIMO US**  
**2105 Barrett Park Dr. - Kennesaw, GA 30144**



**09/01/2014**

### *Summary:*

This document presents the method and results from an accredited COMOSAR Dosimetric E-Field Probe calibration performed in SATIMO USA using the CALISAR / CALIBAIR test bench, for use with a SATIMO COMOSAR system only. All calibration results are traceable to national metrology institutions.





## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.262.1.14.SATU.A

	Name	Function	Date	Signature
Prepared by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	9/19/2014	<i>JS</i>
Checked by :	Jérôme LUC	Product Manager	9/19/2014	<i>JS</i>
Approved by :	Kim RUTKOWSKI	Quality Manager	9/19/2014	<i>Kim Rutkowski</i>

	Customer Name
Distribution :	Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd.

Issue	Date	Modifications
A	9/19/2014	Initial release

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.262.1.14.SATU.A

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

Ref: ACR.262.1.14.SATU.A

**1 DEVICE UNDER TEST**

Device Under Test	
Device Type	COMOSAR DOSIMETRIC E FIELD PROBE
Manufacturer	Satimo
Model	SSE5
Serial Number	SN 17/14 EP221
Product Condition (new / used)	New
Frequency Range of Probe	0.4 GHz- 6 GHz
Resistance of Three Dipoles at Connector	Dipole 1: R1=0.179 MΩ Dipole 2: R2=0.167 MΩ Dipole 3: R3=0.178 MΩ

A yearly calibration interval is recommended.

**2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION****2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION**

Satimo's COMOSAR E field Probes are built in accordance to the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C and CEI/IEC 62209 standards.



**Figure 1** – Satimo COMOSAR Dosimetric E field Dipole

Probe Length	330 mm
Length of Individual Dipoles	4.5 mm
Maximum external diameter	8 mm
Probe Tip External Diameter	5 mm
Distance between dipoles / probe extremity	2.7 mm

**3 MEASUREMENT METHOD**

The IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards provide recommended practices for the probe calibrations, including the performance characteristics of interest and methods by which to assess their affect. All calibrations / measurements performed meet the fore mentioned standards.

**3.1 LINEARITY**

The evaluation of the linearity was done in free space using the waveguide, performing a power sweep to cover the SAR range 0.01W/kg to 100W/kg.

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

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### 3.2 SENSITIVITY

The sensitivity factors of the three dipoles were determined using a two step calibration method (air and tissue simulating liquid) using waveguides as outlined in the standards.

### 3.3 LOWER DETECTION LIMIT

The lower detection limit was assessed using the same measurement set up as used for the linearity measurement. The required lower detection limit is 10 mW/kg.

### 3.4 ISOTROPY

The axial isotropy was evaluated by exposing the probe to a reference wave from a standard dipole with the dipole mounted under the flat phantom in the test configuration suggested for system validations and checks. The probe was rotated along its main axis from 0 - 360 degrees in 15 degree steps. The hemispherical isotropy is determined by inserting the probe in a thin plastic box filled with tissue-equivalent liquid, with the plastic box illuminated with the fields from a half wave dipole. The dipole is rotated about its axis (0°–180°) in 15° increments. At each step the probe is rotated about its axis (0°–360°).

### 3.5 BOUNDARY EFFECT

The boundary effect is defined as the deviation between the SAR measured data and the expected exponential decay in the liquid when the probe is oriented normal to the interface. To evaluate this effect, the liquid filled flat phantom is exposed to fields from either a reference dipole or waveguide. With the probe normal to the phantom surface, the peak spatial average SAR is measured and compared to the analytical value at the surface.

## 4 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The guidelines outlined in the IEEE 1528, OET 65 Bulletin C, CENELEC EN50361 and CEI/IEC 62209 standards were followed to generate the measurement uncertainty associated with an E-field probe calibration using the waveguide technique. All uncertainties listed below represent an expanded uncertainty expressed at approximately the 95% confidence level using a coverage factor of k=2, traceable to the Internationally Accepted Guides to Measurement Uncertainty.

Uncertainty analysis of the probe calibration in waveguide					
ERROR SOURCES	Uncertainty value (%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	ci	Standard Uncertainty (%)
Incident or forward power	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Reflected power	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Liquid conductivity	5.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.887%
Liquid permittivity	4.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.309%
Field homogeneity	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%
Field probe positioning	5.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.887%
Field probe linearity	3.00%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.732%

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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

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Combined standard uncertainty					5.831%
Expanded uncertainty 95 % confidence level k = 2					12.0%

## 5 CALIBRATION MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Calibration Parameters	
Liquid Temperature	21 °C
Lab Temperature	21 °C
Lab Humidity	45 %

## 5.1 SENSITIVITY IN AIR

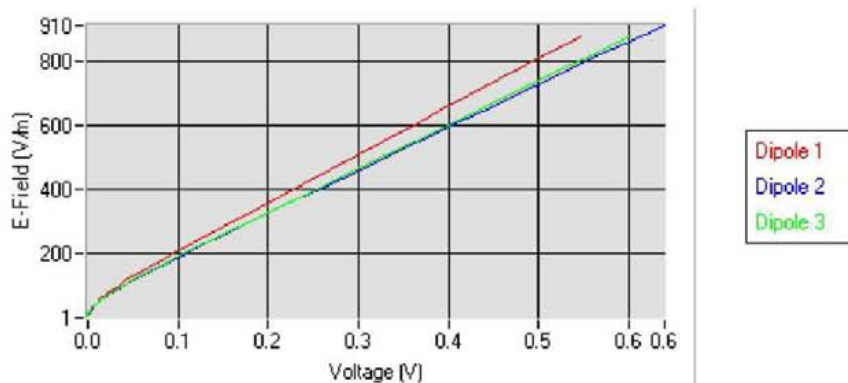
Normx dipole 1 ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ )	Normy dipole 2 ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ )	Normz dipole 3 ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ )
4.81	6.15	6.02

DCP dipole 1 (mV)	DCP dipole 2 (mV)	DCP dipole 3 (mV)
95	100	90

Calibration curves  $e_i=f(V)$  ( $i=1,2,3$ ) allow to obtain H-field value using the formula:

$$E = \sqrt{E_1^2 + E_2^2 + E_3^2}$$

Calibration curves



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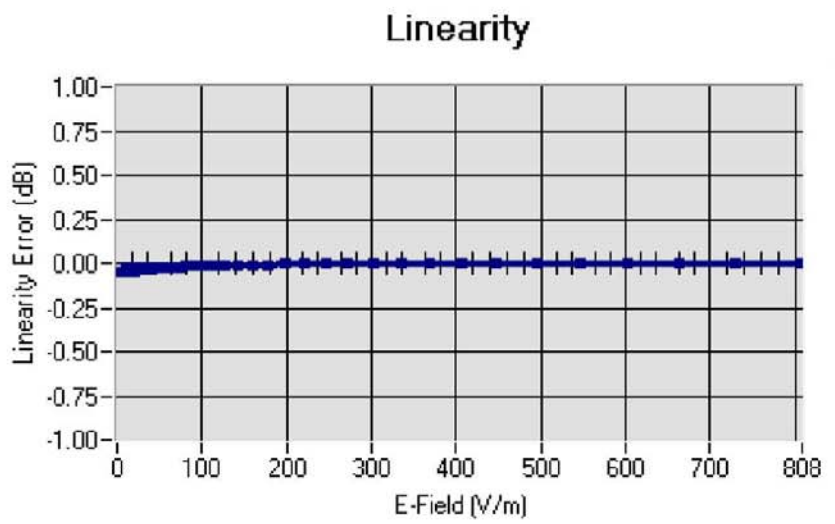
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## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

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## 5.2 LINEARITY



Linearity:  $\pm 1.16\%$  ( $\pm 0.05\text{dB}$ )

## 5.3 SENSITIVITY IN LIQUID

Liquid	Frequency (MHz $\pm$ 100MHz)	Permittivity	Epsilon (S/m)	ConvF
HL450	450	43.90	0.87	4.84
BL450	450	58.63	0.98	4.98
HL750	750	42.06	0.89	4.53
BL750	750	56.57	0.99	4.70
HL850	835	42.81	0.89	4.83
BL850	835	53.46	0.96	5.02
HL900	900	42.47	0.96	4.74
BL900	900	56.69	1.08	4.89
HL1800	1800	41.31	1.38	4.25
BL1800	1800	53.27	1.51	4.34
HL1900	1900	41.09	1.42	4.71
BL1900	1900	54.20	1.54	4.85
HL2000	2000	39.72	1.43	4.27
BL2000	2000	53.91	1.53	4.44
HL2450	2450	39.05	1.77	4.11
BL2450	2450	52.97	1.93	4.25
HL2600	2600	38.35	1.92	4.20
BL2600	2600	51.81	2.19	4.32

LOWER DETECTION LIMIT: 7mW/kg

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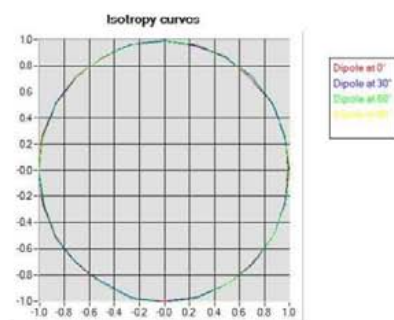


## COMOSAR E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

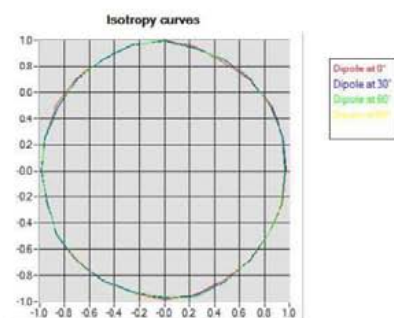
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5.4 ISOTROPYHL900 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.04 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.07 dB

HL1800 MHz

- Axial isotropy: 0.05 dB
- Hemispherical isotropy: 0.08 dB



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