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FCC SAR TEST REPORT

Application No:	SZEM1507004740CR
Applicant:	Shenzhen Damai Technology Co., Ltd.
Manufacturer:	Shenzhen Damai Technology Co., Ltd.
Factory:	Shenzhen Damai Technology Co., Ltd.
Product Name:	Wireless Portable Disk
Model No.(EUT):	A5
Trade Mark:	airdisk
FCC ID:	2AFTTA5
Standards:	FCC 47CFR §2.1093
Date of Receipt:	2015-09-16
Date of Test:	2015-09-17
Date of Issue:	2015-09-18
Test Result :	**PASS ***

* In the configuration tested, the EUT detailed in this report complied with the standards specified above.

Authorized Signature:

Jack Zhang
EMC Laboratory Manager

The manufacturer should ensure that all products in series production are in conformity with the product sample detailed in this report.
If the product in this report is used in any configuration other than that detailed in the report, the manufacturer must ensure the new system complies with all relevant standards. Any mention of SGS International Electrical Approvals or testing done by SGS International Electrical Approvals in connection with, distribution or use of the product described in this report must be approved by SGS International Electrical Approvals in writing.
The report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the federal government. All test results in this report can be traceable to National or International Standards.

REVISION HISTORY

Revision Record				
Version	**Chapter**	**Date**	**Modifier**	**Remark**
00		*2015-09-18*		Original

Test Summary

Frequency Band	Test position	Test mode	Max Report SAR1g (W/kg)	SAR limit (W/kg)	Verdict
WI-FI (2.4GHz)	Front Side	802.11b	0.712	1.6	PASS

Approved & Released by

Evan Mi

Evan Mi

SAR Manager

Tested by

Chris Zhong

Chris Zhong

SAR Engineer

Contents

1 General Information

1.1 Details of Client

Applicant	Shenzhen Damai Technology Co., Ltd.
Address:	5/F.1 Building, Financial Base, No.8 kefa Road, High-Tech Park, Shenzhen, China.
Manufacturer	Shenzhen Damai Technology Co., Ltd.
Address:	5/F.1 Building, Financial Base, No.8 kefa Road, High-Tech Park, Shenzhen, China.
Factory	Shenzhen Damai Technology Co., Ltd.
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1.2 Test Location

Company:	SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch E&E Lab
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E-mail:	ee.shenzhen@sgs.com

1.3 Test Facility

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

• CNAS (No. CNAS L2929)

CNAS has accredited SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch EMC Lab to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories (CNAS-CL01 Accreditation Criteria for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories) for the competence in the field of testing.

• A2LA (Certificate No. 3816.01)

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd., Shenzhen EMC Laboratory is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation(A2LA). Certificate No. 3816.01.

• VCCI

The 10m Semi-anechoic chamber and Shielded Room of SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. have been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.: G-823, R-4188, T-1153 and C-2383 respectively.

• FCC – Registration No.: 556682

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd., Shenzhen EMC Laboratory has been registered and fully described in a report filed with the (FCC) Federal Communications Commission. The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files. Registration No.: 556682.

• Industry Canada (IC)

The 3m Semi-anechoic chambers and the 10m Semi-anechoic chambers of SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch EMC Lab have been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for radio equipment testing with Registration No.: 4620C-2, 4620C-3.

1.4 General Description of EUT

Product Name:	Wireless Portable Disk		
Model No.(EUT):	A5		
Trade Mark:	airdisk		
Product Phase:	production unit		
Device Type :	portable device		
Exposure Category:	uncontrolled environment / general population		
FCC ID	2AFTTA5		
Antenna Type:	Inner Antenna		
Device Operating Configurations :			
Modulation Mode:	WIFI:IEEE for 802.11b: DSSS(CCK,DQPSK,DBPSK) IEEE for 802.11g: OFDM(64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK, BPSK) IEEE for 802.11n(T20 and T40) : OFDM (64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK,BPSK)		
Frequency Bands:	Band	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	WIFI	2412-2462	2412-2462
Battery Information:	Model:PT403040		
	Normal Voltage :3.7V		
	Rated capacity :430mAh		
	Battery Type :Rechargeable Lithium-ion Battery		

1.5 Test Specification

Identity	Document Title
FCC 47CFR §2.1093	Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices
IEEE Std C95.1 – 1991	IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.
KDB447498 D01 v05r02	General RF Exposure Guidance
KDB447498 D03 v01	Supplement C Cross-Reference
KDB 865664 D01 v01r03	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
KDB 865664 D02 v01r01	RF Exposure Reporting
KDB 941225 D07	UMPC Mini Tablet v01r01
KDB 248227 D01 v02r01	SAR GUIDANCE FOR IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) TRANSMITTERS

1.6 RF exposure limits

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
Spatial Peak SAR* (Brain)	**1.60 mW/g**	8.00 mW/g
Spatial Average SAR** (Whole Body)	0.08 mW/g	0.40 mW/g
Spatial Peak SAR*** (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.00 mW/g	20.00 mW/g

Notes:

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.

*** The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

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

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

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2 SAR Measurements System Configuration

2.1 The SAR Measurement System

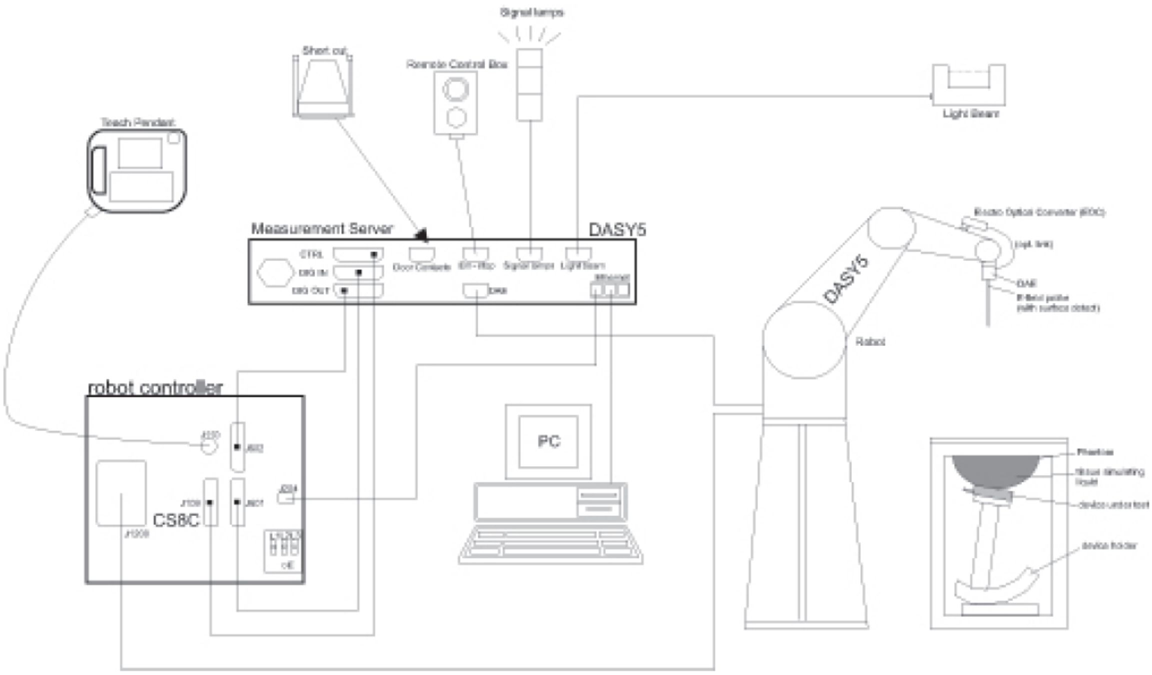
This SAR Measurement System uses a Computer-controlled 3-D stepper motor system (SPEAG DASY5 professional system). A E-field probe is used to determine the internal electric fields. The SAR can be obtained from the equation SAR= σ (|Ei|2)/ ρ where σ and ρ are the conductivity and mass density of the tissue-Simulate.

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:
A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stabile RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software .An arm extension for accommodation the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.

A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.

The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.



F-1. SAR Measurement System Configuration

- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 7.
- DASY5 software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand, right-hand and Body Worn usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validating the proper functioning of the system.

2.2 Isotropic E-field Probe EX3DV4

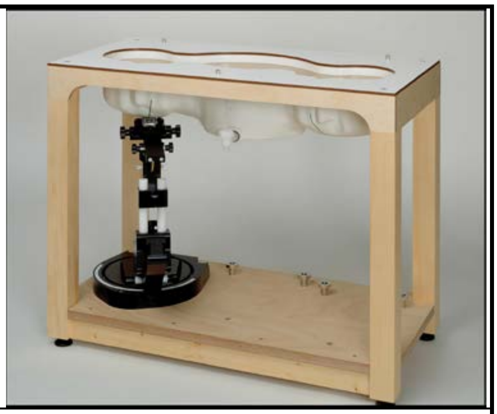
	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 µW/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields); the only probe that enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

Model	DAE3,DAE4
Construction	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY4/5 embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.
Measurement Range	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV,400mV)
Input Offset Voltage	< 5µV (with auto zero)
Input Bias Current	< 50 f A
Dimensions	60 x 60 x 68 mm

2.4 SAM Twin Phantom

Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)
Liquid Compatibility	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)
Dimensions (incl. Wooden Support)	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet
Filling Volume	approx. 25 liters
Wooden Support	SPEAG standard phantom table



The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It 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 evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.

Twin SAM V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as Twin SAM V4.0, but has reinforced top structure.

2.5 ELI Phantom

Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Liquid Compatibility	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)	
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)	
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
Filling Volume	approx. 30 liters	
Wooden Support	SPEAG standard phantom table	

Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.

ELI V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as ELI4, but has reinforced top structure.

2.6 Device Holder for Transmitters

F-2. **Device Holder for Transmitters**

- The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centres for both scales are the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.
- The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε=3 and loss tangent δ=0.02. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

2.7 Measurement procedure

2.7.1 Scanning procedure

Step 1: Power reference measurement

The "reference" and "drift" measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure.

Step 2: *Area scan*

The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15mm*15mm or 12mm*12mm or 10mm*10mm.Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

Step 3: *Zoom scan*

Around this point, a volume of 30mm*30mm*30mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) was assessed by measuring 5x5x7 points (≤2GHz) and 7x7x7 points (≥2GHz). On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the centre of the dipoles is 2.0mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. (This can be variable. Refer to the probe specification).The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points were interpolated to calculate the average. All neighbouring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

The area and zoom scan resolutions specified in the table below must be applied to the SAR measurements Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std. 1528-2003.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>≤ 3 GHz</th><th>> 3 GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5 ± 1 mm</td><td>$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\delta\cdot\ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30° ± 1°</td><td>20° ± 1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>≤ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>≤ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5\cdot\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>≥ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</td></tr>
</table>

Step 4: Power reference measurement (drift)

The Power Drift Measurement job measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max. ± 5 %

2.7.2 Data Storage

The DASY 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 with the extension ".DAE3". 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], [m W/g], [m W/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.

2.7.3 Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

The SEMCAD 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 ε
- Density ρ

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 DASY 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:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot cf / dcp_i$$

With Vi = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

Ui = 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-field probes:

$$E_i = (V_i / Norm_i \cdot ConvF)^{1/2}$$

H-field probes:

$$H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2) / f$$

With Vi = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
Normi = sensor sensitivity of channel I (i = x, y, z)
[mV/(V/m)2] for E-field Probes
ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution
aij = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
f = carrier frequency [GHz]
Ei = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

Hi = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

$$E_{tot} = (E_x^2 + E_Y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

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

$$SAR = (Etot^2 \cdot \sigma) / (\varepsilon \cdot 1000)$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

Etot = total field strength in V/m

σ= conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

ε= equivalent tissue density in g/cm3

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. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = E_{tot}^2 2 / 3770 \quad \text{or} \quad P_{pwe} = H_{tot}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

with Ppwe = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm2
Etot = total electric field strength in V/m

Htot = total magnetic field strength in A/m

3 Description of Test Position

3.1 The Body Test Position

The overall diagonal dimension of the display section of a tablet is ＜ 20 cm, Per FCC KDB 941225 D07, devices must be tested for 1-g SAR on all surfaces and side edges with a transmitting antenna located at ≤ 25 mm from that surface or edge,at 5 mm separation from a flat phantom

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4 SAR System Verification Procedure

4.1 Tissue Simulate Liquid

4.1.1 Recipes for Tissue Simulate Liquid

The bellowing tables give the recipes for tissue simulating liquids to be used in different frequency bands：

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)			
	450	835	1800-2000	2450
Tissue Type	**Body**	**Body**	**Body**	**Body**
Water	51.16	50.75	70.17	68.53
Salt (NaCl)	1.49	0.94	0.39	0.1
Sucrose	46.78	48.21	0	0
HEC	0.52	0	0	0
Bactericide	0.05	0.10	0	0
Tween	0	0	29.44	31.37
Salt: 99^{+}% Pure Sodium Chloride		Sucrose: 98^{+}% Pure Sucrose		
Water: De-ionized, 16 $M\Omega^{+}$ resistivity		HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose		
Tween: Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate				

Table 1： Recipe of Tissue Simulate Liquid

4.1.2 Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid

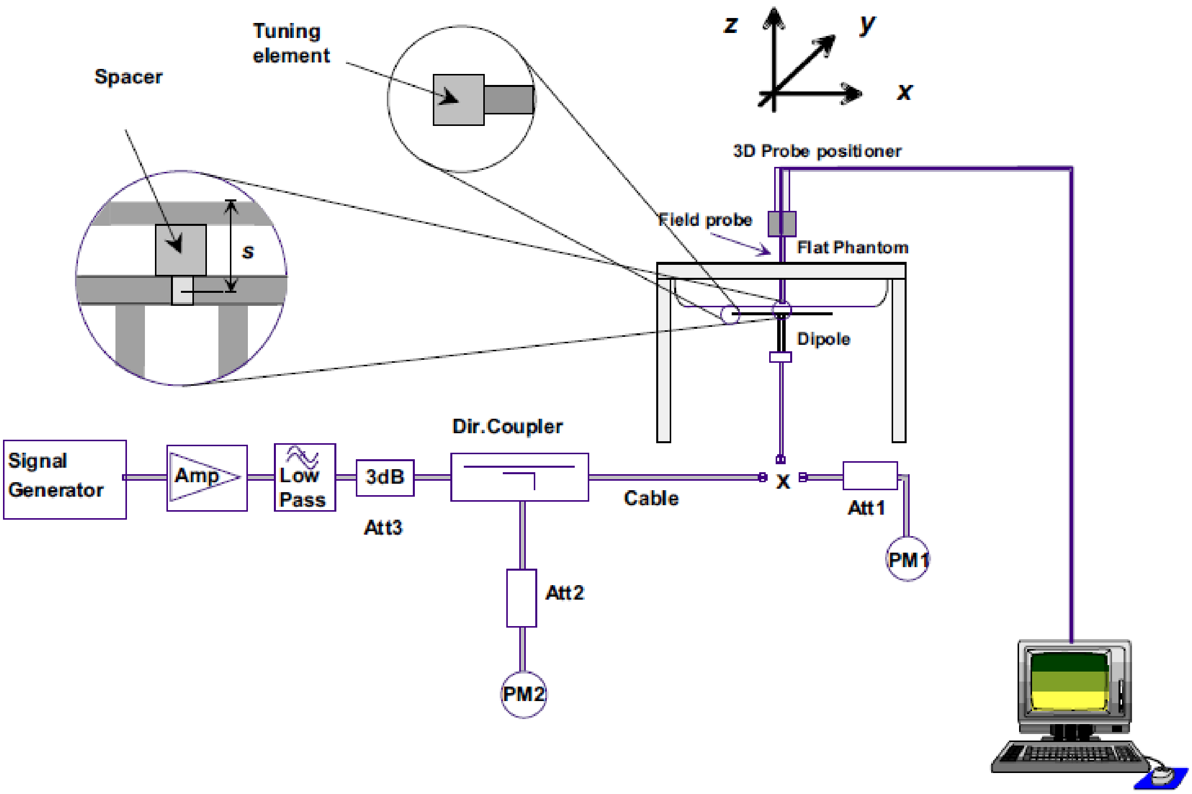
The dielectric properties for this Tissue Simulate Liquids were measured by using the Agilent Model 85070E Dielectric Probe in conjunction with Agilent E5071C Network Analyzer (300 KHz-8500 MHz). The Conductivity (σ) and Permittivity (ρ) are listed in Table 1.For the SAR measurement given in this report. The temperature variation of the Tissue Simulate Liquids was 22±1°C.

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency（MHz）	Target Tissue (±5%)		Measured Tissue		Liquid Temp. (℃)	Measured Date
		ε_r	σ(S/m)	ε_r	σ(S/m)		
2450 Body	2450	52.70 (50.07~55.34)	1.95 (1.85~2.05)	51.68	1.951	22.01	2015/9/17

Table 2： Measurement result of Tissue electric parameters

4.2 SAR System Validation

The microwave circuit arrangement for system verification is sketched in F-12. The daily system accuracy verification occurs within the flat section of the SAM phantom. A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within +/- 10% from the target SAR values. The tests were conducted on the same days as the measurement of the EUT. The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the table 5 (A power level of 250mw was input to the dipole antenna). During the tests, the ambient temperature of the laboratory was in the range 22±1°C, the relative humidity was in the range 60% and the liquid depth above the ear reference points was above 15 cm in all the cases. It is seen that the system is operating within its specification, as the results are within acceptable tolerance of the reference values.



F-3. the microwave circuit arrangement used for SAR system verification

4.2.1 Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

1) Referring to KDB865664 D01 requirements for dipole calibration, instead of the typical annual calibration recommended by measurement standards, longer calibration intervals of up to three years may be considered when it is demonstrated that the SAR target, impedance and return loss of a dipole have remain stable according to the following requirements. Each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with the following criteria at least on annual interval in Appendix C.

a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;

b) System check with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;

c) Return-loss is within 10% of calibrated measurement;

d) Impedance is within 5Ω from the previous measurement.

2) Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a shorting block performed before measuring liquid parameters.

4.2.2 Summary System Validation Result(s)

Validation Kit		Measured SAR 250mW	Normalized to 1w SAR	1W Target SAR (±10%)	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Measured date
		1g (W/kg)	1g (W/kg)	1g (W/kg)		
D2450V2	Body	12.7	50.8	49.4 (44.46~54.34)	22.01	2015/9/17

Table 3： SAR System Validation Result

4.2.3 Detailed System Validation Results

Please see the Appendix A

5 Test results and Measurement Data

5.1 Operation Configurations

5.1.1 WiFi Test Configuration

A Wi-Fi device must be configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools for SAR measurement.

5.1.1.1 Initial Test Position SAR Test Reduction Procedure

DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures. SAR is measured in the initial test position using the 802.11 transmission mode configuration required by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s) according to the OFDM procedures. The initial test position procedure is described in the following:

1）. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other (remaining) test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band. SAR is also not required for that exposure configuration in the subsequent test configuration(s).

2）. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position using subsequent highest extrapolated or estimated 1-g SAR conditions determined by area scans or next closest/smallest test separation distance and maximum RF coupling test positions based on manufacturer justification, on the highest maximum output power channel, until the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test positions (left, right, touch, tilt or subsequent surfaces and edges) are tested.

3）. For all positions/configurations tested using the initial test position and subsequent test positions, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested. a) Additional power measurements may be required for this step, which should be limited to those necessary for identifying the subsequent highest output power channels.

5.1.1.2 Initial Test Configuration Procedures

An initial test configuration is determined for OFDM transmission modes according to the channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate combination(s) with the highest maximum output power specified for production units in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. SAR is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel. For configurations with the same specified or measured maximum output power, additional transmission mode and test channel selection procedures are required. SAR test reduction for subsequent highest output test channels is determined according to *reported* SAR of the initial test configuration.

For next to the ear, hotspot mode and UMC mini-tablet exposure configurations where multiple test positions are required, the initial test position procedure is applied to minimize the number of test positions required for SAR measurement using the initial test configuration transmission mode. For fixed exposure conditions that do not have multiple SAR test positions, SAR is measured in the transmission mode determined by the initial test configuration.

When the *reported* SAR of the initial test configuration is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR measurement is required for subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) in the initial test configuration until *reported* SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.

5.1.1.3 Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures

SAR measurement requirements for the remaining 802.11 transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration are determined separately for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, in each exposure condition, according to the maximum output power specified for production units. The initial test position procedure is applied to next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet and hotspot mode configurations. When the same maximum output power is specified for multiple transmission modes, additional power measurements may be required to determine if SAR measurements are required for subsequent highest output power channels in a subsequent test configuration. The subsequent test configuration and SAR measurement procedures are described in the following.

1）. When SAR test exclusion provisions of KDB Publication 447498 are applicable and SAR measurement is not required for the initial test configuration, SAR is also not required for the next highest maximum output power transmission mode subsequent test configuration(s) in that frequency band or aggregated band and exposure configuration.

2）. When the highest *reported* SAR for the initial test configuration (when applicable, include subsequent highest output channels), according to the initial test position or fixed exposure position requirements, is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.

3）. The number of channels in the initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration can be different due to differences in channel bandwidth. When SAR measurement is required for a subsequent test configuration and the channel bandwidth is smaller than that in the initial test configuration, all channels in the subsequent test configuration that overlap with the larger bandwidth channel tested in the initial test configuration should be used to determine the highest maximum output power channel. This step requires additional power measurement to identify the highest maximum output power channel in the subsequent test configuration to determine SAR test reduction.

a)SAR should first be measured for the channel with highest measured output power in the subsequent test configuration.

b) SAR for subsequent highest measured maximum output power channels in the subsequent test configuration is required only when the *reported* SAR of the preceding higher maximum output power channel(s) in the subsequent test configuration is > 1.2 W/kg or until all required channels are tested. i) For channels with the same measured maximum output power, SAR should be measured using the channel closest to the center frequency of the larger channel bandwidth channel in the initial test configuration.

4）. SAR measurements for the remaining highest specified maximum output power OFDM transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration (highest maximum output) or subsequent test configuration(s) (subsequent next highest maximum output power) is determined by recursively applying the subsequent test configuration procedures in this section to the remaining configurations according to the following:

a)replace “subsequent test configuration” with “next subsequent test configuration” (i.e., subsequent next highest specified maximum output power configuration)

b) replace “initial test configuration” with “all tested higher output power configurations”

5.1.1.4 2.4 GHz SAR Procedures

Separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations in the 2.4 GHz band to simplify DSSS test requirements. For 802.11b DSSS SAR measurements, DSSS SAR procedure applies to fixed exposure test position and initial test position procedure applies to multiple exposure test positions. When SAR measurement is required for an OFDM configuration, the initial test configuration, subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied. The SAR test exclusion requirements for 802.11g/n OFDM configurations are described in following.

- **802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements**

SAR is measured for 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS using either a fixed test position or, when applicable, the initial test position procedure. SAR test reduction is determined according to the following:

1）. When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.

2）. When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

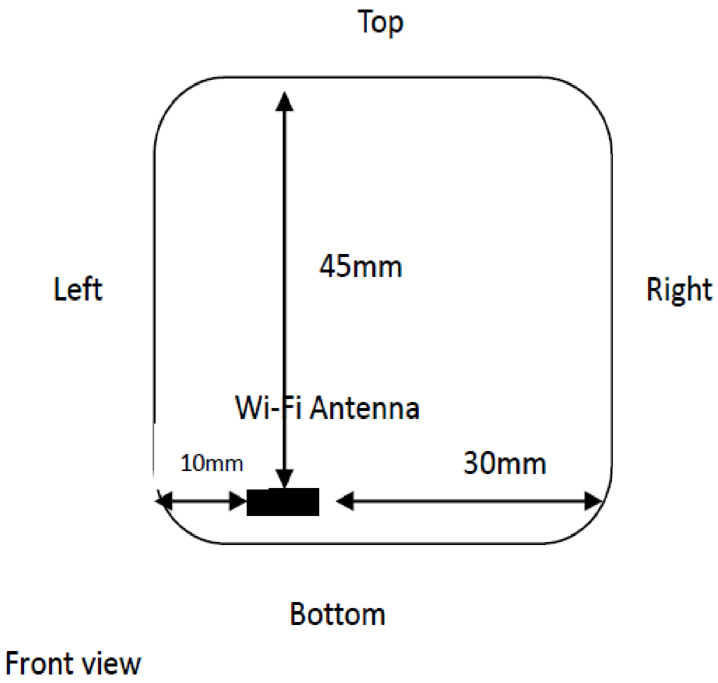
- **2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements**

When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, the measurement and test reduction procedures for OFDM are applied (section 5.3, including sub-sections). SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.

1）. When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.

2）. When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

5.1.2 DUT Antenna Locations



5.1.3 EUT side for SAR Testing

Per KDB 941225 D07v01r01, According to the distance between WIFI antenna and the sides of the EUT we can draw the conclusion that:

EUT Sides for SAR Testing						
Mode	Front	Back	Left	Right	Top	Bottom
Wi-Fi（2.4GHz）	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

Table 4： EUT Sides for SAR Testing

Note: When the antenna-to-edge distance is greater than 2.5cm, such position does not need to be tested.

5.2 Measurement of RF conducted Power

5.2.1 Conducted Power Of WIFI

Wi-Fi 2450MHz	Average Power (dBm) for Data Rates (Mbps)								
	Channel	1	2	5.5	11	/	/	/	/
802.11b	1	13.31	13.35	13.37	13.3	/	/	/	/
	6	13.59	13.57	13.53	13.51	/	/	/	/
	11	**14.88**	14.82	14.86	14.81	/	/	/	/
802.11g	Channel	6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
	1	12.43	12.43	12.47	12.45	12.48	12.47	12.42	12.41
	6	12.62	12.67	12.61	12.62	12.65	12.67	12.65	12.69
	11	13.17	13.12	13.19	13.19	13.14	13.15	13.27	13.19
802.11n HT20	Channel	6.5	13	19.5	26	39	52	58.5	65
	1	11.57	11.58	11.59	11.52	11.54	11.58	11.52	11.53
	6	11.73	11.74	11.76	11.71	11.73	11.78	11.77	11.71
	11	12.54	12.53	12.57	12.56	12.59	12.51	12.54	12.52
802.11n HT40	Channel	13.5	27	40.5	54	81	108	121.5	135
	3	10.47	10.41	10.47	10.44	10.47	10.47	10.45	10.47
	6	10.61	10.67	10.68	10.56	10.63	10.61	10.68	10.69
	9	11.24	11.21	11.24	11.23	11.22	11.25	11.27	11.21

Table 5： Conducted Power Of WIFI

5.3 Measurement of SAR Data

5.3.1 SAR Result Of WIFI（2.4GHz Band）

Test position	Test mode	Test Ch./Freq.	SAR (W/kg) 1-g	Power drift (dB)	Conducted power (dBm)	Tune up Limit (dBm)	Scaled factor	Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Liquid Temp.	SAR limit (W/kg)
Body Test data (0mm)										
Back side	802.11b	11/2462	0.652	0.15	14.88	15	1.028	0.670	22.01	1.6
Front side	802.11b	11/2462	0.693	0.10	14.88	15	1.028	**0.712**	22.01	1.6
Left side	802.11b	11/2462	0.413	0.13	14.88	15	1.028	0.425	22.01	1.6
Bottom side	802.11b	11/2462	0.613	0.11	14.88	15	1.028	0.630	22.01	1.6

Table 6： SAR of WIFI for Body

Note:

1) Test positions of EUT(the distance between the EUT and the phantom is 0mm for all sides)
2) The maximum Scaled SAR value is marked in bold. Graph results refer to Appendix B
3) Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s).

6 Equipment list

Test Platform	SPEAG DASY5 Professional				
Location	SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch E&E Lab				
Description	SAR Test System (Frequency range 300MHz-6GHz)				
Software Reference	DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)				
Hardware Reference					
Equipment		Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Due date of calibration
☒	Robot	RX90L	F03/5V32A1/A01	NA	NA
☐	Twin Phantom	SAM 1	TP-1283	NA	NA
☒	Flat Phantom	ELI 5.0	1128	NA	NA
☒	DAE	DAE3	569	2014-10-01	2015-09-30
☒	E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3962	2014-11-24	2015-11-23
☐	Validation Kits	D835V2	4d015	2013-11-25	2016-11-24
☐	Validation Kits	D1900V2	184	2013-11-27	2016-11-26
☒	Validation Kits	D2450V2	733	2013-11-26	2016-11-25
☒	Agilent Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46523590	2015-03-02	2016-03-01
☒	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070E	US01440210	NA	NA
☒	R&S Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU200	103633	2015-04-25	2016-04-25
☒	RF Bi-Directional Coupler	ZABDC20-252H-N+	N989900825	2015-04-25	2016-04-25
☒	Agilent Signal Generator	E4438C	MY42082326	2015-04-25	2016-04-25
☒	Mini-Circuits Preamplifier	ZHL-42	QA0827002	2015-04-25	2016-04-25
☒	Agilent Power Meter	E4416A	GB41292095	2015-04-25	2016-04-25
☒	Agilent Power Sensor	8481H	MY41091234	2015-04-25	2016-04-25
☒	R&S Power Sensor	NRP-Z92	100025	2015-04-25	2016-04-25
☒	Attenuator	TS2-3dB	30704	2015-04-25	2016-04-25
☒	Coaxial low pass filter	VLF-2500(+)	NA	2015-04-25	2016-04-25
☒	50 Ω coaxial load	KARN-50+	00850	2015-04-25	2016-04-25
☒	DC POWER SUPPLY	SK1730SL5A	NA	2015-04-25	2016-04-25

7 Measurement Uncertainty

Measurements and results are all in compliance with the standards listed in section 12 of this report. All measurements and results are recorded and maintained at the laboratory performing the tests and measurement uncertainties are taken into account when comparing measurements to pass/ fail criteria. The Expanded uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL) is **21.36%**.

A	b1	c	d	e = f(d,k)	g	i = C*g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	Section in P1528	Tol (%)	Prob . Dist.	Div.	Ci (1g)	1g ui (%)	Vi (Veff)
Probe calibration	E.2.1	6.3	N	1	1	6.30	∞
Axial isotropy	E.2.2	0.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-\mathrm{Cp})1/2$	0.20	∞
hemispherical isotropy	E.2.2	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{\mathrm{Cp}}$	1.06	∞
Boundary effect	E.2.3	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.58	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	0.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.35	∞
System detection limit	E.2.5	0.25	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.14	∞
Readout electronics	E.2.6	0.3	N	1	1	0.30	∞
Response time	E.2.7	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.00	∞
Integration time	E.2.8	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.50	∞
RF ambient Condition –Noise	E.6.1	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	∞
RF ambient Condition - reflections	E.6.1	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	∞
Probe positioning- mechanical tolerance	E.6.2	1.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.87	∞
Probe positioning- with respect to phantom	E.6.3	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.67	∞
Max. SAR evaluation	E.5.2	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.58	∞
Test sample positioning	E.4.2	3.7	N	1	1	3.70	9
Device holder uncertainty	E.4.1	3.6	N	1	1	3.60	∞
Output power variation –SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.89	∞
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.31	∞
Liquid conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	1.85	∞
Liquid conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.2	5.78	N	1	0.64	3.68	5
Liquid permittivity - deviation from target values	E.3.3	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.73	∞

Liquid permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	0.62	N	1	0.6	0.372	5
Combined standard uncertainty				RSS		10.68	430
Expanded uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)				K=2		**21.36**	

Table 7： Measurement Uncertainty

8 Calibration certificate

Please see the Appendix C

9 Photographs

Please see the Appendix D

Appendix A: Detailed System Validation Results

Appendix B: Detailed Test Results

Appendix C: Calibration certificate

Appendix D: Photographs

---END---

Appendix A

Detailed System Validation Results

1. System Performance Check for Body
System Performance Check 2450MHz Body

Date: 2015-09-17

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

System Performance Check 2450MHz Body

DUT: D2450V2; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 733

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

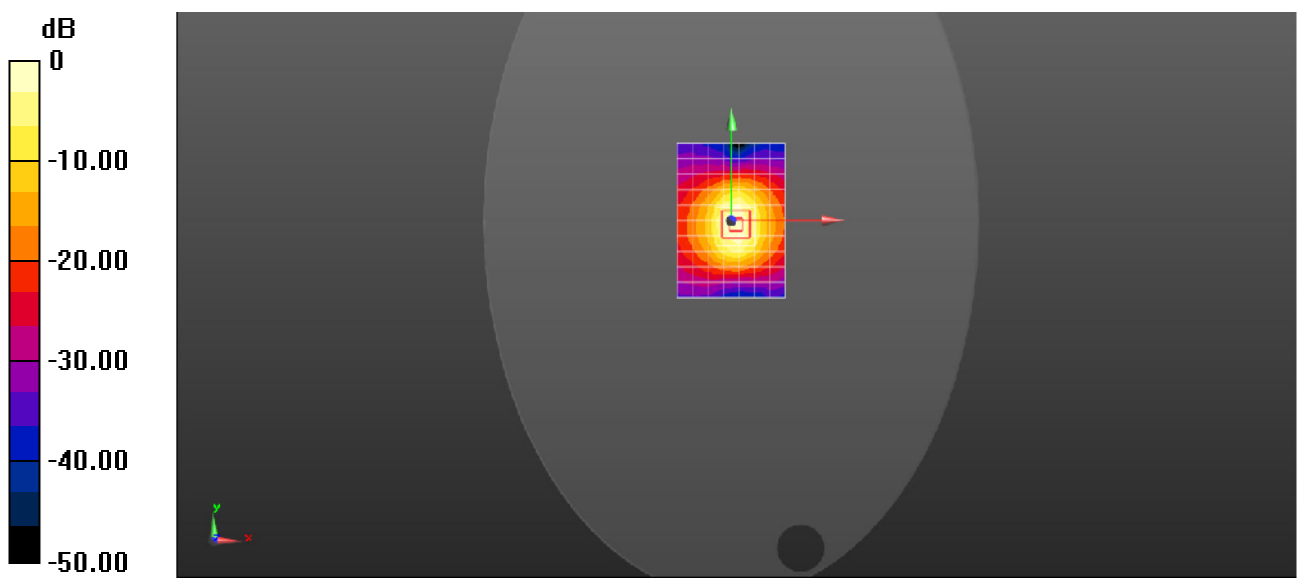
Medium: MSL2450;Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.952 S/m; ε_r = 51.999; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3962; ConvF(7.47, 7.47, 7.47); Calibrated: 2014-11-24;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2014-10-01
- Phantom: ELI V5.0; Type: ELI; Serial: 1128
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Body/d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (8x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.4 W/kg

Body/d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 82.21 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 12.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.94 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.5 W/kg



0 dB = 13.4 W/kg = 11.27 dBW/kg

Appendix B

Detailed Test Results

1. WIFI
WIFI for Body

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

NW3215 WiFi 11CH Front Side 0mm

DUT: NW3215; Type: Airdisk; Serial: NA

Communication System: UID 0, WI-FI(2.4GHz) (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

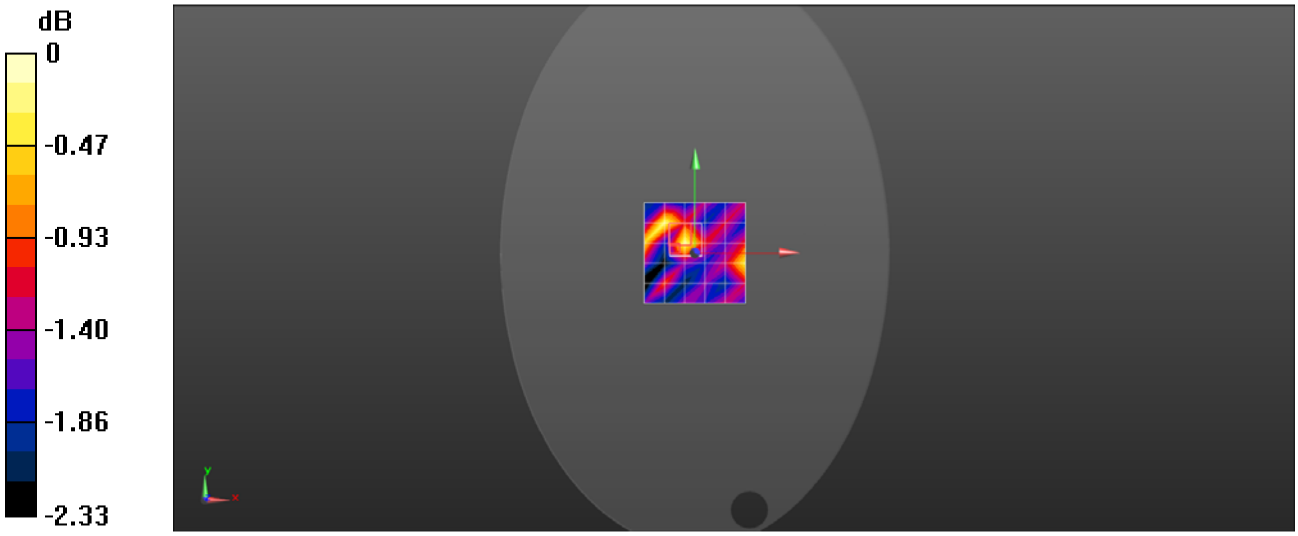
Medium: MSL2450;Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; $\sigma = 1.966$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 51.603$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3962; ConvF(7.47, 7.47, 7.47); Calibrated: 2014-11-24;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2014-10-01
- Phantom: ELI V5.0; Type: ELI; Serial: 1128
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Configuration/NW3215/Area Scan (6x6x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.753 W/kg

Configuration/NW3215/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 19.16 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.822 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.693 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.652 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.780 W/kg



0 dB = 0.780 W/kg = -1.08 dBW/kg

Appendix C

Calibration certificate

1. Dipole
D2450V2-SN 733 (2013-11-26).
2. DAE
DAE3-SN 569 (2014-10-01)
3. Probe
EX3DV4 - SN3962 (2014-11-24)

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **SGS-SZ (Auden)**

Certificate No: D2450V2-733_Nov13

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2450V2 - SN: 733
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v9 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	November 26, 2013

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01736)	Apr-14
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01739)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-15
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

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

Issued: November 26, 2013

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

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

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.7 ± 6 %	1.84 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**52.4 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.3 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.1 ± 6 %	2.02 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.6 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**49.4 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.81 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.0 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.2 Ω + 2.5 jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.0 Ω + 4.2 jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.149 ns

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

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	May 07, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 26.11.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 733

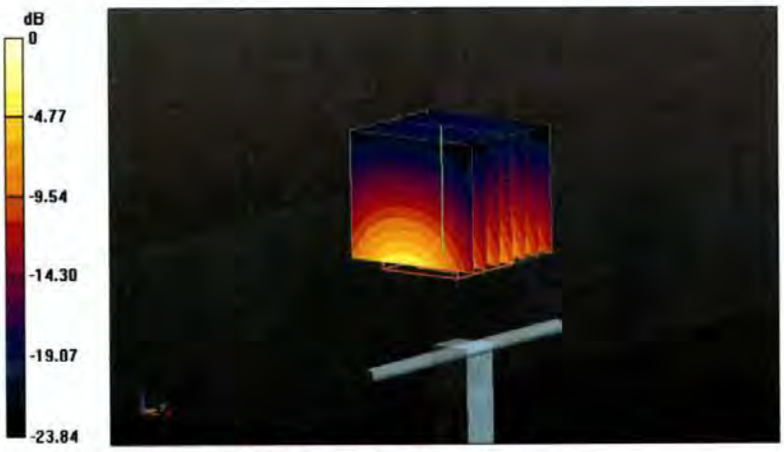
Communication System: UID 0 - CW ; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.84 S/m; ε_r = 39.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

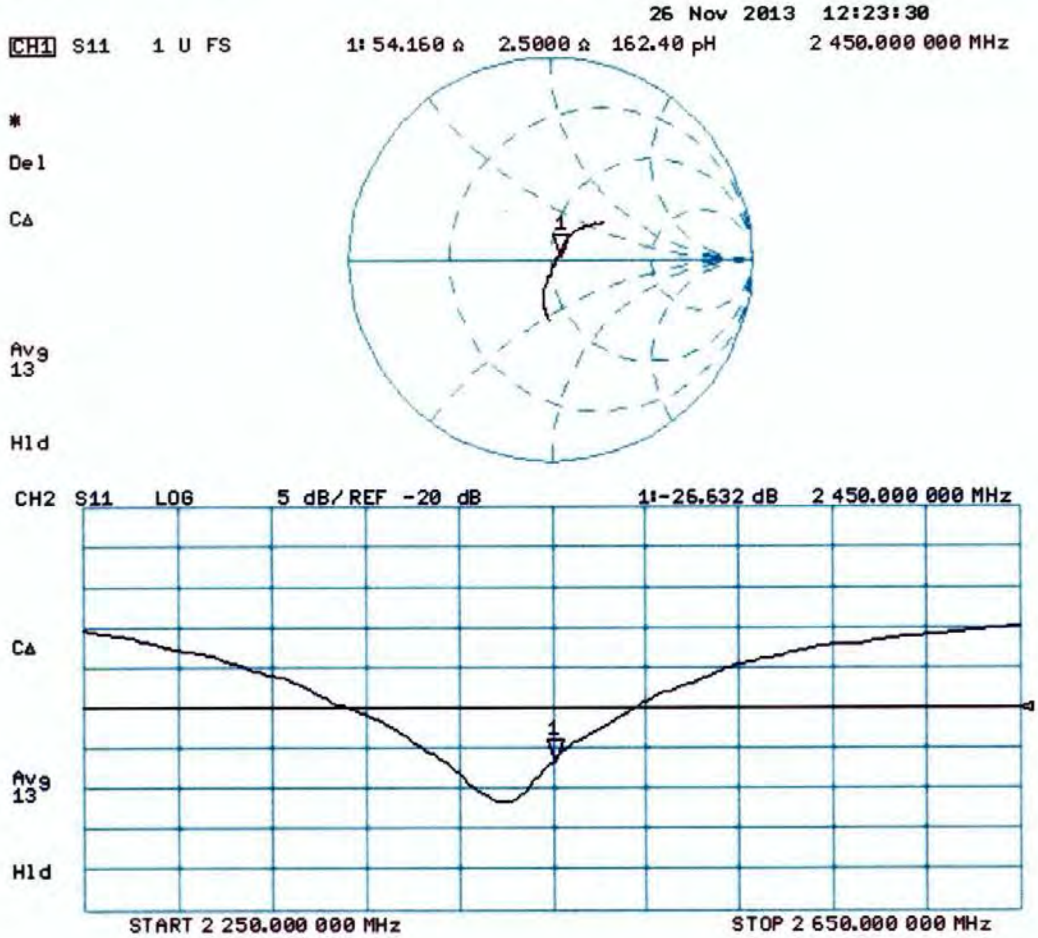
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (8x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 93.010 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.1 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.4 W/kg



0 dB = 17.4 W/kg = 12.41 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 26.11.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 733

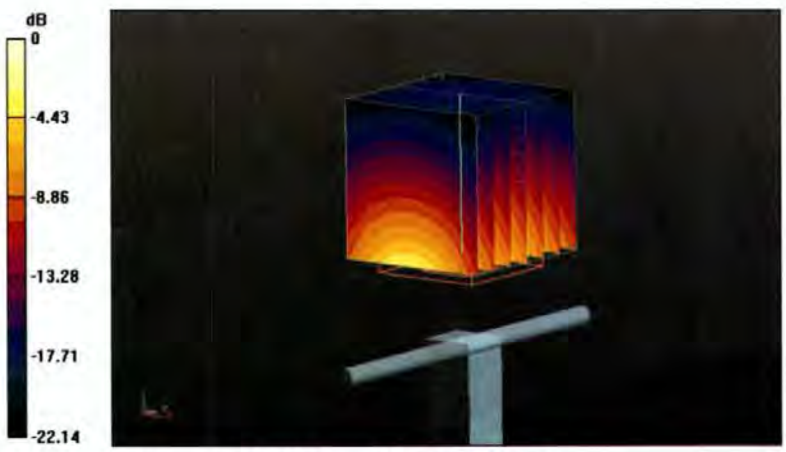
Communication System: UID 0 - CW ; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 2.02 S/m; ε_r = 52.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

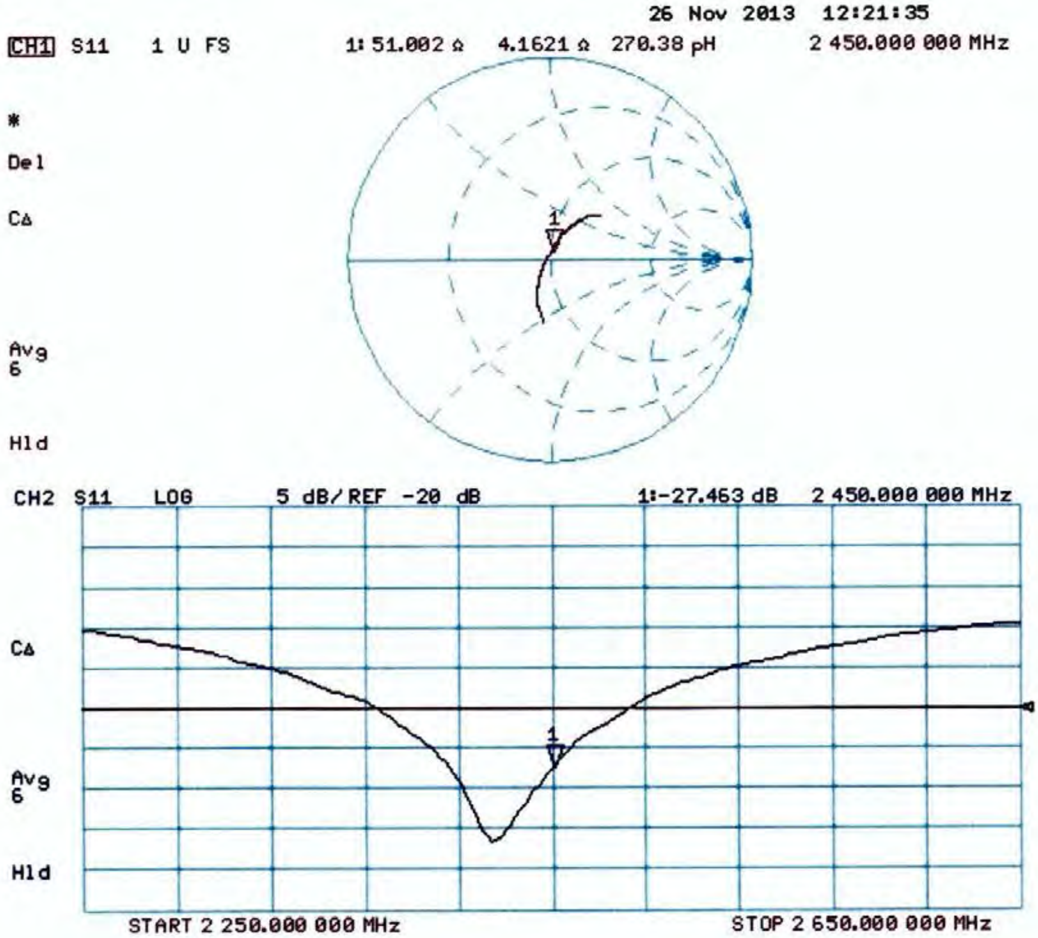
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 93.010 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 12.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.81 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.4 W/kg



0 dB = 16.4 W/kg = 12.15 dBW/kg

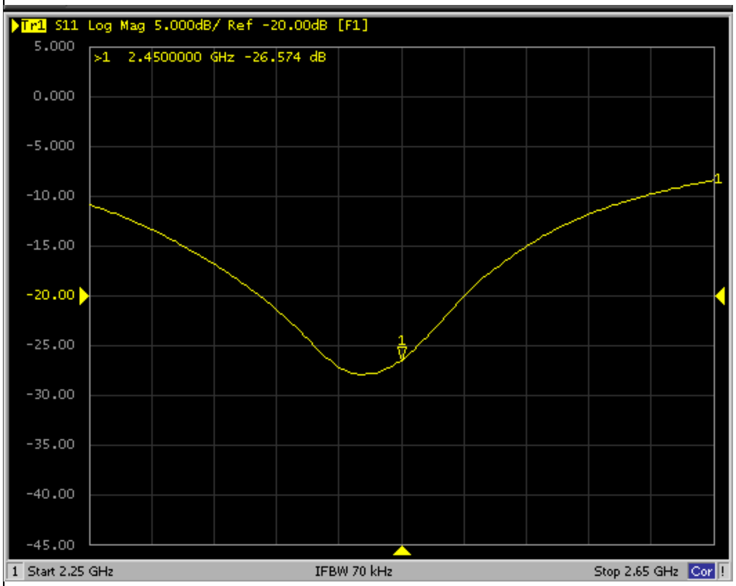
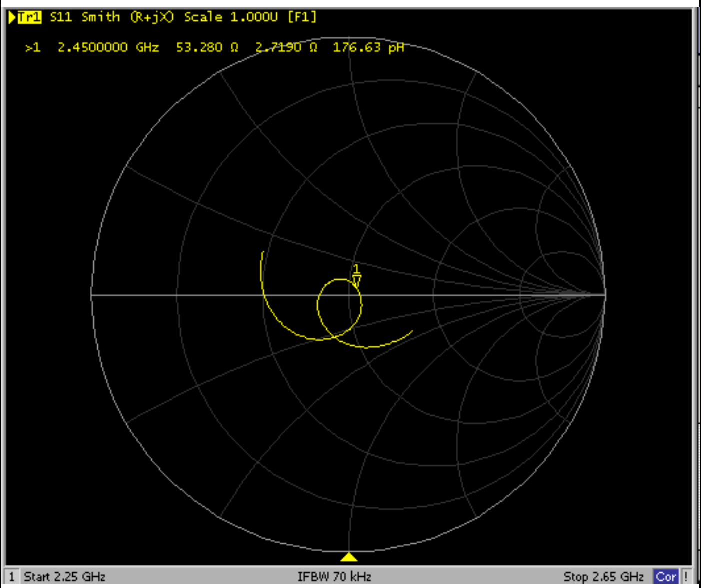
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

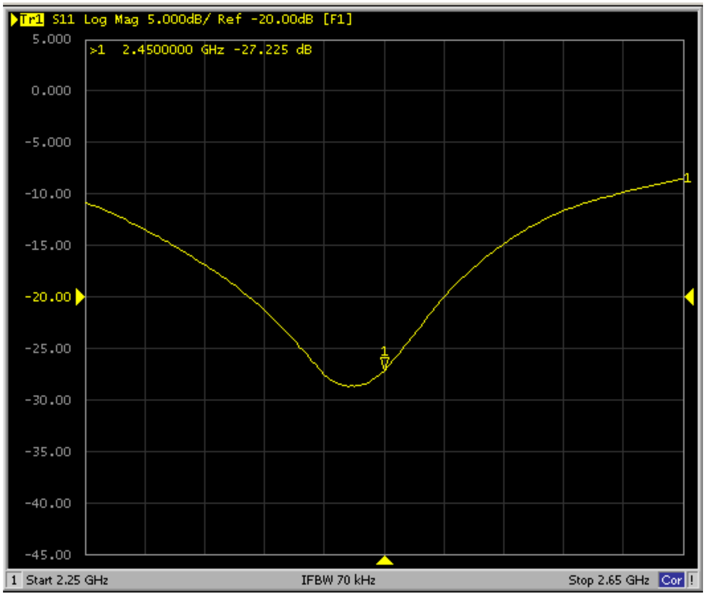
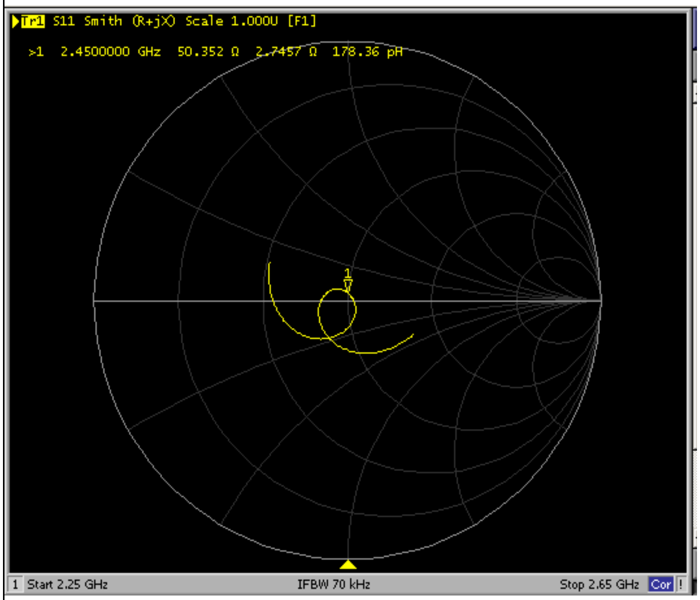


Dipole Calibration for Impedance and Return-loss

Model NO.:	D2450V2	Serial NO.:	733	Measurement Date:	2014-11-25
Liquid Type	Target Value:		Measured Value:		verdict
	Impedance	Return Loss	Impedance	Return Loss	
Head	54.2Ω+2.5jΩ	-26.6dB	53.2Ω+2.7jΩ	-26.6dB	Complied
Body	51.0Ω+4.2jΩ	-27.5dB	50.4Ω+2.7jΩ	-27.2dB	Complied

Remark: According to KDB 865664 D01,instead of the typical annual calibration recommended by measurement standards, longer calibration intervals of up to three years may be considered when it is demonstrated that the SAR target, impedance and return loss of a dipole have remain stable according to the following requirements:
1) The most recent return-loss result, measured at least annually, deviates by less than 20% from the previous measurement and meeting the required 20 dB minimum return-loss requirement.
2) The most recent measurement of the real and imaginary parts of the impedance, measured at least annually, deviates by less than 5 Ω from the previous measurement.

Return Loss for Head	Impedance for Head
	

Return Loss for Body	Impedance for Body
	

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF THE DAE 3

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

Battery Exchange: The battery cover of the DAE3 unit is connected to a fragile 3-pin battery connector. Customer is responsible to apply outmost caution not to bend or damage the connector when changing batteries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schmid & Partner Engineering

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **SGS-SZ (Auden)**

Certificate No: DAE3-569_Oct14

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 569
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v28 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)
Calibration date:	October 01, 2014

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	01-Oct-13 (No:13976)	Oct-14
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Check Date (in house)**	**Scheduled Check**
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15

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

Issued: October 1, 2014