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Report No.: SZEM160400242902  
Page : 1 of 37

## FCC SAR TEST REPORT

<b>Application No:</b>	SZEM1604002429RG
<b>Applicant:</b>	SHENZHEN EVIEW TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD
<b>Manufacturer:</b>	SHENZHEN EVIEW TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD
<b>Factory:</b>	SHENZHEN EVIEW TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD
<b>Product Name:</b>	Personal GPS tracker
<b>Model No.(EUT):</b>	EV-07W
<b>FCC ID:</b>	2AH6Z-EV07W
<b>Standards:</b>	FCC 47CFR §2.1093
<b>Date of Receipt:</b>	2017-05-24
<b>Date of Test:</b>	2017-05-25 to 2017-05-26
<b>Date of Issue:</b>	2017-06-29
<b>Test conclusion:</b>	<b>PASS *</b>

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

Authorized Signature:

Derek Yang

Wireless 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.

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## REVISION HISTORY

Revision Record				
Version	Chapter	Date	Modifier	Remark
01		2017-06-29		Original



## TEST SUMMARY

Frequency Band	Test position	Test mode	Max Report SAR (W/kg)	SAR limit (W/kg)
WCDMA850	Head	RMC	0.03	1.6
	Body	RMC	0.29	1.6
WCDMA1900	Head	RMC	<b>0.05</b>	1.6
	Body	RMC	<b>0.57</b>	1.6

Approved & Released by

Simon Ling

SAR Manager

Tested by

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SAR Engineer

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## 1 General Information

### 1.1 Details of Client

Applicant:	SHENZHEN EVIEW TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD
Address:	Floor 2, Building B5, ZhongSheng Industrial Park, Industrial Road, Longhua, SHENZHEN, China
Manufacturer:	SHENZHEN EVIEW TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD
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Address:	Floor 2, Building B5, ZhongSheng Industrial Park, Industrial Road, Longhua, SHENZHEN, China

### 1.2 Test Location

Company: SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch  
Address: No. 1 Workshop, M-10, Middle section, Science & Technology Park, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China  
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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)**

Two 3m Semi-anechoic chambers and the 10m Semi-anechoic chamber 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-1, 4620C-2, 4620C-3.

## 1.4 General Description of EUT

Product Name:	Personal GPS tracker		
Model No.(EUT):	EV-07W		
Product Phase:	production unit		
Device Type :	portable device		
Exposure Category:	uncontrolled environment / general population		
FCC ID:	2AH6Z-EV07W		
IMEI/SN:	N/A		
Hardware Version:	V1.04		
Software Version:	EV07W		
Antenna Type:	Inner Antenna		
<b>Device Operating Configurations :</b>			
Modulation Mode:	<b>WCDMA: QPSK</b>		
Frequency Bands:	Band	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)
	WCDMA850	824-849	869-894
	WCDMA1900	1850-1910	1930-1990

## 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.
IEEE 1528-2013	Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
KDB 941225 D01 v03r01	3G SAR Procedures
KDB447498 D01 v06	General RF Exposure Guidance
KDB447498 D03 v01	Supplement C Cross-Reference
KDB 865664 D01 v01r04	SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz
KDB 865664 D02 v01r02	RF Exposure Reporting

## 1.6 RF exposure limits

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
<b>Spatial Peak SAR*</b> (Brain*Trunk)	<b>1.60 mW/g</b>	8.00 mW/g
<b>Spatial Average SAR**</b> (Whole Body)	0.08 mW/g	0.40 mW/g
<b>Spatial Peak SAR***</b> (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.)

## 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  $SAR = \sigma (|E|)^2 / \rho$  where  $\sigma$  and  $\rho$  are the conductivity and mass density of the tissue-Simulate.

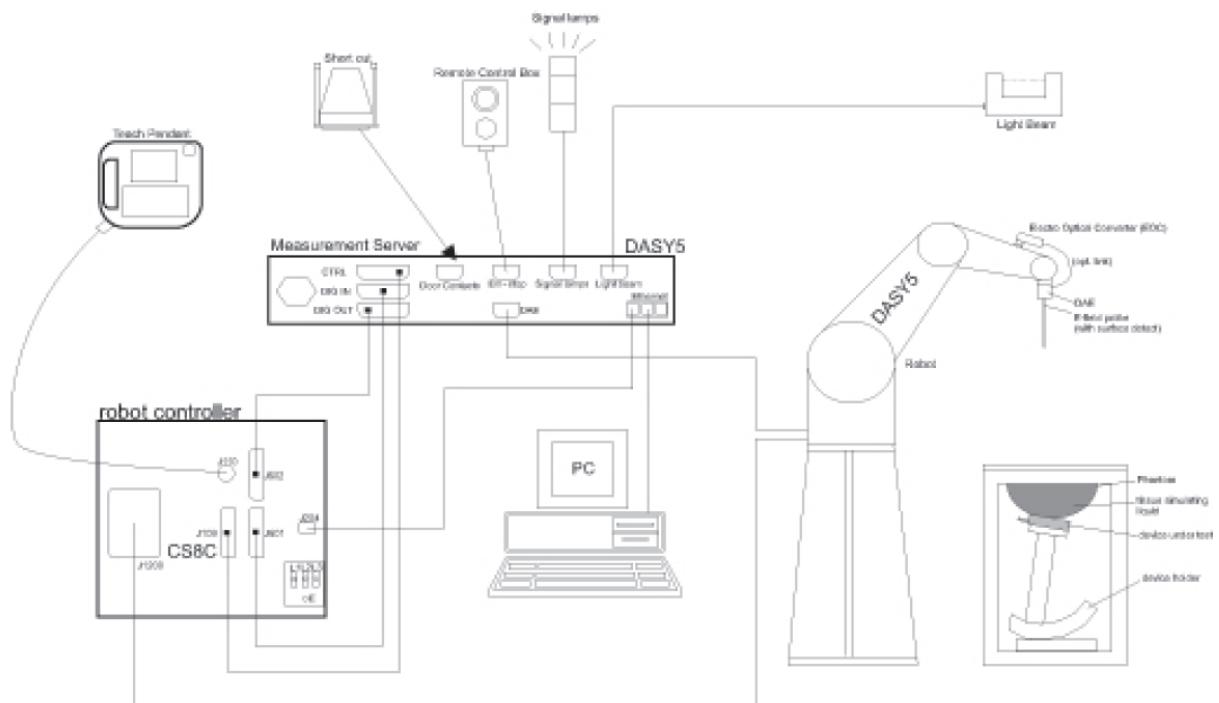
The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

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)
<b>Calibration</b>	ISO/IEC 17025 <a href="#">calibration service</a> available.
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically < 1 $\mu$ W/g)
<b>Dimensions</b>	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
<b>Application</b>	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%.
<b>Compatibility</b>	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI

## 2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

<b>Model</b>	DAE3, DAE4	
<b>Construction</b>	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.	
<b>Measurement Range</b>	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)	
<b>Input Offset Voltage</b>	< 5µV (with auto zero)	
<b>Input Bias Current</b>	< 50 f A	
<b>Dimensions</b>	60 x 60 x 68 mm	

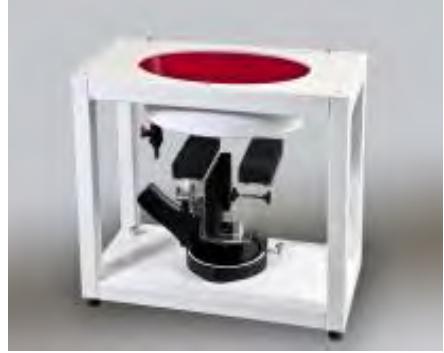
## 2.4 SAM Twin Phantom

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

<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)		
<b>Liquid Compatibility</b>	Compatible with all SPEAG tissue simulating liquids (incl. DGBE type)		
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)		
<b>Dimensions</b>	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm		
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 30 liters		
<b>Wooden Support</b>	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  $\epsilon=3$  and loss tangent  $\delta=0.02$ . The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

## **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 ( $\leq 2\text{GHz}$ ) and 7x7x7 points ( $\geq 2\text{GHz}$ ). 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. 1528-2013.

		$\leq 3$ GHz	$> 3$ GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface		$5 \pm 1$ mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location		$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
		$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 15$ mm $2 - 3$ GHz: $\leq 12$ mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: $\leq 12$ mm $4 - 6$ GHz: $\leq 10$ mm
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$		When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$		$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 8$ mm $2 - 3$ GHz: $\leq 5$ mm*	$3 - 4$ GHz: $\leq 5$ mm* $4 - 6$ GHz: $\leq 4$ mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		$3 - 4$ GHz: $\leq 4$ mm $4 - 5$ GHz: $\leq 3$ mm $5 - 6$ GHz: $\leq 2$ mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$ : between 1 <sup>st</sup> two points closest to phantom surface	$3 - 4$ GHz: $\leq 3$ mm $4 - 5$ GHz: $\leq 2.5$ mm $5 - 6$ GHz: $\leq 2$ mm
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$ : between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	$\geq 30$ mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: $\geq 28$ mm $4 - 5$ GHz: $\geq 25$ mm $5 - 6$ GHz: $\geq 22$ mm

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

\* When zoom scan is required and the reported SAR from the *area scan based 1-g SAR estimation* procedures of KDB 447498 is  $\leq 1.4$  W/kg,  $\leq 8$  mm,  $\leq 7$  mm and  $\leq 5$  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.

#### 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.  $\pm 5\%$

## 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/cm<sup>2</sup>], [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	Dcp <i>i</i>	
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
- Crest factor	cf	
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	$\epsilon$
- 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 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  $V_i$  = 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-field probes:

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

H-field probes:

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

With  $V_i$  = 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.

$$SAR = (E_{tot}^2 \cdot \sigma) / (\epsilon \cdot 1000)$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

Etot = total field strength in V/m

$\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

$\epsilon$  = 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.

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

with Ppwe = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm2

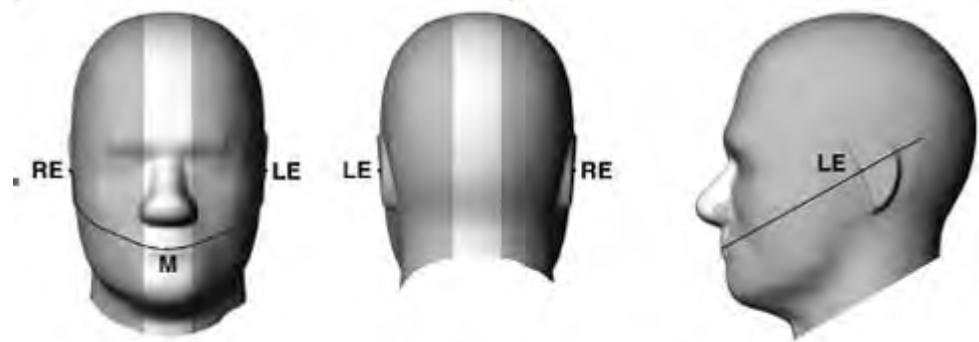
Etot = total electric field strength in V/m

Htot = total magnetic field strength in A/m

### 3 Description of Test Position

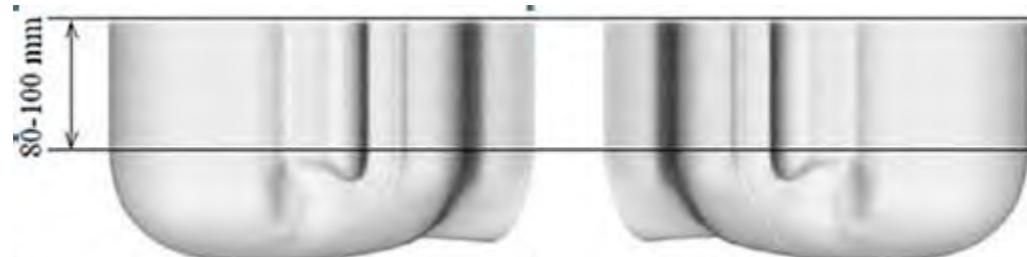
#### 3.1 The Head Test Position

##### 3.1.1 SAM Phantom Shape

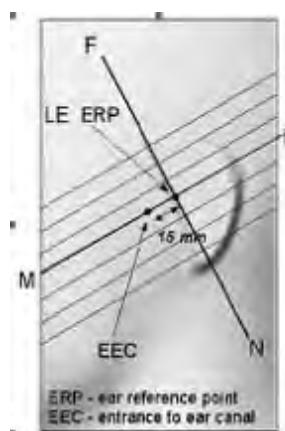


F-3. Front, back, and side views of SAM (model for the phantom shell). Full-head model is for illustration purposes only-procedures in this recommended practice are intended primarily for the phantom setup.

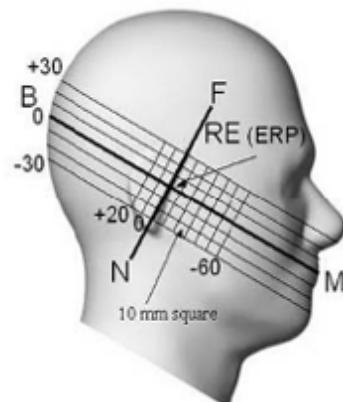
Note: The centre strip including the nose region has a different thickness tolerance.



F-4. Sagittally bisected phantom with extended perimeter (shown placed on its side as used for SAR measurements)

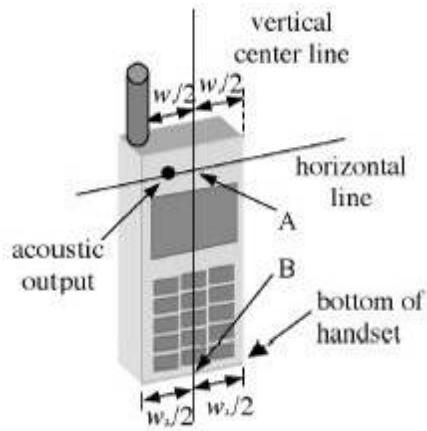


F-5. Close-up side view of phantom, showing the ear region, N-F and B-M lines, and seven cross-sectional plane locations

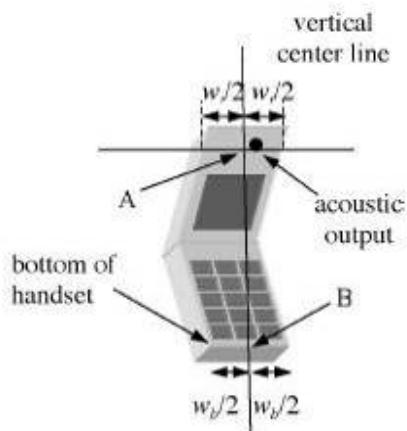


F-6. Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

### 3.1.2 EUT constructions



F-7. Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"fixed case"



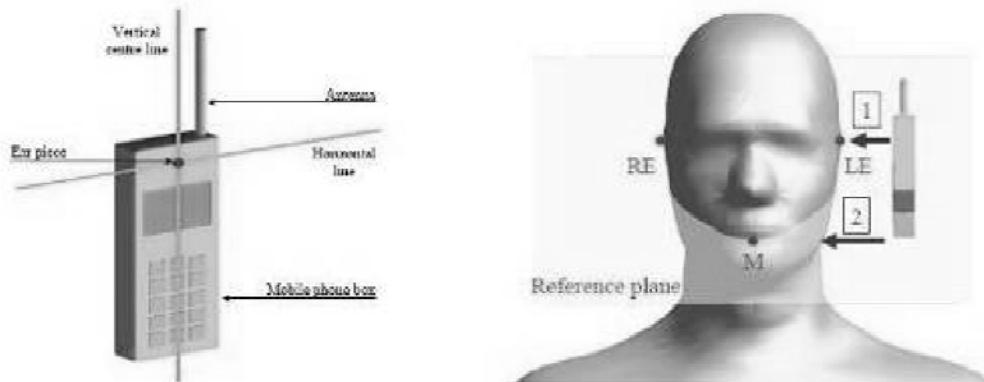
F-8. Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"clam-shell case"

### 3.1.3 Definition of the "cheek" position

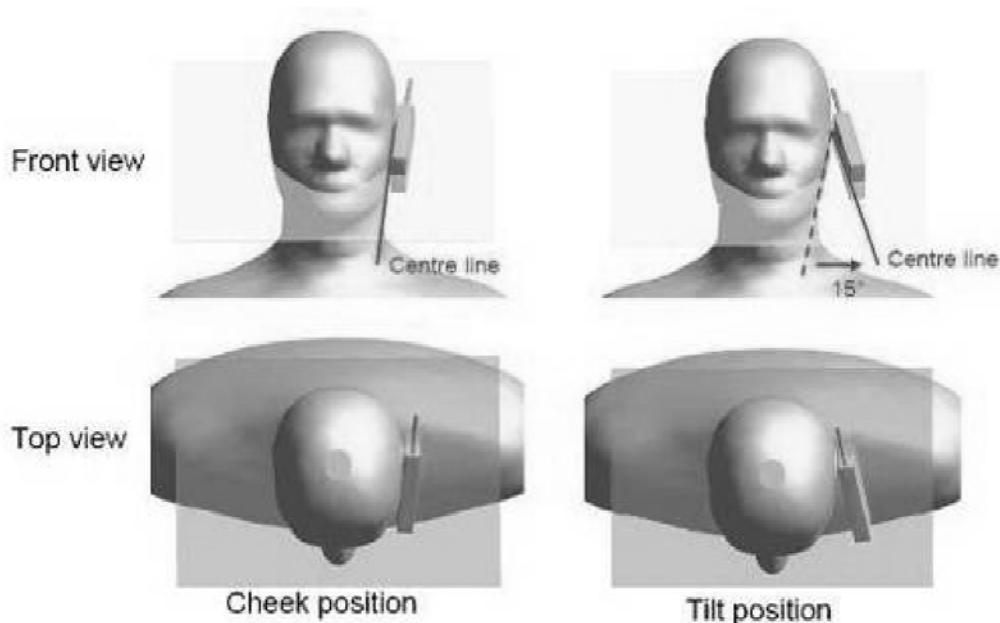
- Position the device with the vertical centre line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the centre of the ear piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom ("initial position"). While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical centre line with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference points (M, RE and LE) and align the centre of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.
- Translate the mobile phone box towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until telephone touches the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, move the bottom of the box until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost.

### 3.1.4 Definition of the “tilted” position

- Position the device in the “cheek” position described above;
- While maintaining the device in the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, move it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear is lost.



F-9. Definition of the reference lines and points, on the phone and on the phantom and initial position



F-10. “Cheek” and “tilt” positions of the mobile phone on the left side

### 3.1.5 Handheld push-to-talk (PTT) two-way radios

The operating configurations of handheld PTT two-way radios generally require SAR testing for in-front-of the face and body-worn accessory exposure conditions. A duty factor of 50% should be applied to determine compliance for radios with maximum operating duty factors  $\leq 50\%$ . Radios with higher duty factors must apply the maximum duty factor supported by the device to determine compliance. For example, up to 100% duty factor may be required for certain radios that support operator-assisted PSTN calls. For this device, a test separation distance of 10 mm must be applied for in-front-of the face SAR test

## 3.2 The Body Test Position

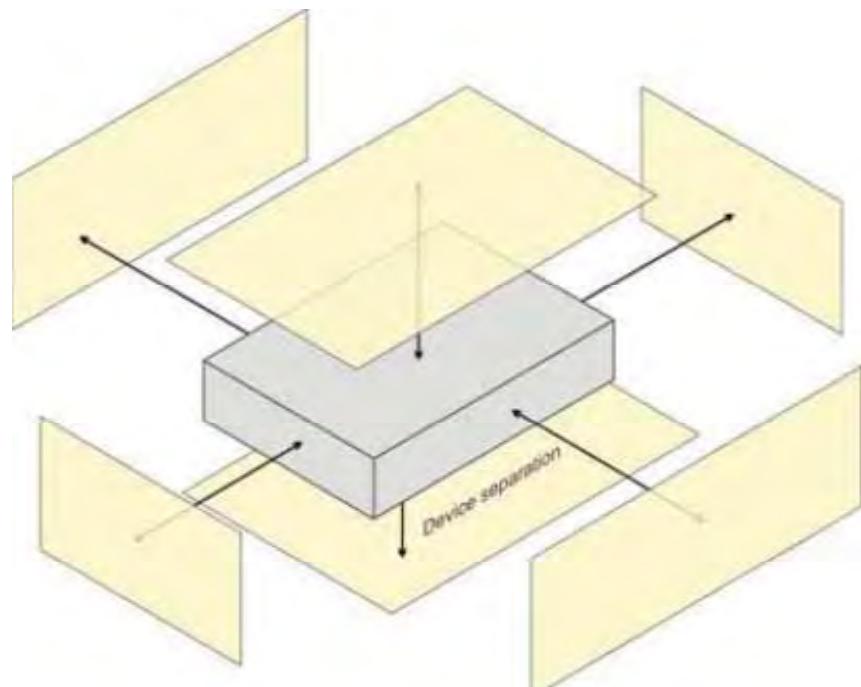
### 3.2.1 Body-worn accessory exposure conditions

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations.

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04, Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is  $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ , the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

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

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation 0mm distance between the all sides of the device and the flat phantom is used. Test position spacing was documented.



F-11. Test positions for body-worn devices

## 4 SAR System Verification Procedure

## 4.1 Tissue Simulate Liquid

### 4.1.1 Recipes for Tissue Simulate Liquid

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

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)							
	450		835		1800-2000		2300-2700	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	40.30	50.75	55.24	70.17	55.00	68.53
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.38	0.94	0.31	0.39	0.2	0.1
Sucrose	56.32	46.78	57.90	48.21	0	0	0	0
HEC	0.98	0.52	0.24	0	0	0	0	0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.18	0.10	0	0	0	0
Tween	0	0	0	0	44.45	29.44	44.80	31.37

Table 1 : Recipe of Tissue Simulate Liquid

#### 4.1.2 Measurement for Tissue Simulate Liquid

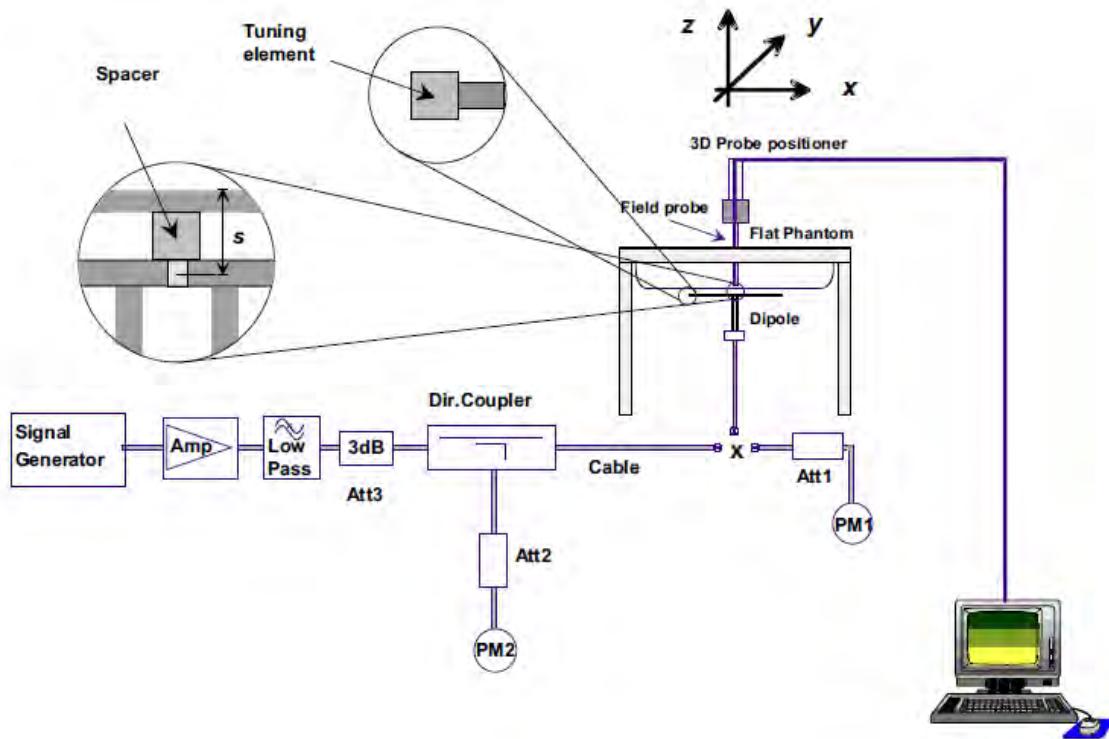
The dielectric properties for this Tissue Simulate Liquids were measured by using the Agilent Model 85070E Dielectric Probe in conjunction with Agilent E5071C Network Analyzer (300 KHz-8500 MHz). The Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) and Permittivity ( $\rho$ ) are listed in Table 2. For the SAR measurement given in this report. The temperature variation of the Tissue Simulate Liquids was  $22\pm2^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Target Tissue ( $\pm 5\%$ )		Measured Tissue		Liquid Temp.	Measured Date
		$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma(\text{S/m})$	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma(\text{S/m})$	( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	
835 Head	835	41.5 (39.43~43.58)	0.90 (0.86~0.95)	41.012	0.92	22.1	2017/5/25
835 Body	835	55.2 (52.44~57.96)	0.97 (0.92~1.02)	54.169	0.981	22.1	2017/5/25
1900 Head	1900	40.0 (38.00~42.00)	1.40 (1.33~1.47)	39.174	1.372	22.3	2017/5/26
1900 Body	1900	53.3 (50.64~55.97)	1.52 (1.44~1.60)	51.085	1.463	22.3	2017/5/26

Table 2 : Measurement result of Tissue electric parameters

## 4.2 SAR System Validation

The microwave circuit arrangement for system verification is sketched in bellow figure. 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  $\pm 10\%$  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 3 (A power level of 250mw was input to the dipole antenna). During the tests, the ambient temperature of the laboratory was in the range  $22 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ , 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-12. 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  $5\Omega$  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	Measured SAR (normalized to 1w)	Target SAR (normalized to 1w) ( $\pm 10\%$ )	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Date
D835V2	Head	2.37	9.48	9.59 (8.63~10.55)	22.1	2017/5/25
	Body	2.47	9.88	9.65 (8.69~10.62)	22.1	2017/5/25
D1900V2	Head	10.2	40.8	40.7 (36.63~44.77)	22.3	2017/5/26
	Body	9.95	39.8	41.6 (37.44~45.76)	22.3	2017/5/26

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 3G SAR Test Reduction Procedure

According to KDB 941225D01 v03, in the following procedures, the mode tested for SAR is referred to as the primary mode. The equivalent modes considered for SAR test reduction are denoted as secondary modes. Both primary and secondary modes must be in the same frequency band. When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is  $\leq 1/4$  dB higher than the primary mode or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode. This is referred to as the 3G SAR test reduction procedure in the following SAR test guidance, where the primary mode is identified in the applicable wireless mode test procedures and the secondary mode is wireless mode being considered for SAR test reduction by that procedure. When the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is not satisfied, it is identified as "otherwise" in the applicable procedures; SAR measurement is required for the secondary mode.

### 5.2 Operation Configurations

#### 5.2.1 WCDMA Test Configuration

##### 1) . Output Power Verification

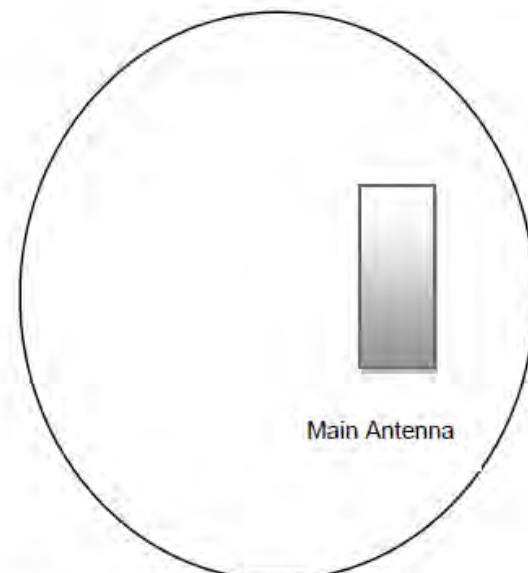
Maximum output power is verified on the high, middle and low channels according to procedures described in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121, using the appropriate RMC or AMR with TPC (transmit power control) set to all "1's" for WCDMA/HSDPA or by applying the required inner loop power control procedures to maintain maximum output power while HSUPA is active. Results for all applicable physical channel configurations (DPCCH, DPDCHn and spreading codes, HSDPA, HSPA) are required in the SAR report. All configurations that are not supported by the handset or cannot be measured due to technical or equipment limitations must be clearly identified.

##### 2) . Head SAR

SAR for next to the ear head exposure is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's". The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to AMR configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured for 12.2 kbps AMR in 3.4 kbps SRB (signaling radio bearer) using the highest reported SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC for head exposure

##### 3) . Body SAR

SAR for body configurations is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1's". The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to other spreading codes and multiple DPDCHn configurations supported by the handset with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured using an applicable RMC configuration with the corresponding spreading code or DPDCHn, for the highest reported body-worn accessory exposure SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC. When more than 2 DPDCHn are supported by the handset, it may be necessary to configure additional DPDCHn using FTM (Factory Test Mode) or other chipset based test approaches with parameters similar to those used in 384 kbps and 768 kbps RMC.

**5.2.2 DUT Antenna Locations**

Front view:

### 5.2.3 EUT side for SAR Testing

According to the distance between Main 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
WCDMA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 4: EUT Sides for SAR Testing

## 5.3 Measurement of RF Conducted Power

### 5.3.1 Conducted Power Of WCDMA

WCDMA850				
Average Conducted Power(dBm)				
Channel		4132	4182	4233
WCDMA	12.2kbps RMC	19.22	18.71	18.25
	64kbps RMC	19.19	18.65	18.23
	144kbps RMC	19.21	18.7	18.21
	384kbps RMC	19.17	18.69	18.24
HSDPA	Subtest 1	18.54	17.94	17.37
	Subtest 2	18.38	17.75	17.25
	Subtest 3	18.09	17.26	16.83
	Subtest 4	18.03	17.21	16.91
HSUPA	Subtest 1	17.97	17.21	16.74
	Subtest 2	17.91	17.36	16.63
	Subtest 3	17.98	17.32	16.72
	Subtest 4	17.95	17.3	16.76
	Subtest 5	17.96	17.31	16.78
WCDMA1900				
Average Conducted Power(dBm)				
Channel		9262	9400	9538
WCDMA	12.2kbps RMC	13.59	12.69	13.62
	64kbps RMC	13.57	12.65	13.6
	144kbps RMC	13.58	12.67	13.59
	384kbps RMC	13.53	12.66	13.57
HSDPA	Subtest 1	12.87	12.25	12.96
	Subtest 2	12.69	12.13	12.74
	Subtest 3	12.65	11.65	12.31
	Subtest 4	12.58	11.73	12.25
HSUPA	Subtest 1	12.62	11.37	12.07
	Subtest 2	12.56	11.47	12.26
	Subtest 3	12.63	11.45	12.14
	Subtest 4	12.61	11.39	12.16
	Subtest 5	12.59	11.36	12.09

## 5.4 Measurement of SAR Data

### 5.4.1 SAR Result Of WCDMA850

Test position	Test mode	Test Ch./Freq.	Duty Cycle	SAR (W/kg) 1-g	Power drift(d B)	Conduct ed power(d Bm)	Tune up Limit(d Bm)	Scaled factor	Scaled SAR(W /kg)	Liquid Temp.	SAR limit( W/kg)
Head Test data(10mm)											
Front to face	RMC	4132/826.4	1:1	0.031	-0.03	19.22	19.5	1.067	<b>0.033</b>	22.1	1.6
Body Test data(0mm)											
Front side	RMC	4132/826.4	1:1	0.268	-0.03	19.22	19.5	1.067	<b>0.286</b>	22.1	1.6
Back side	RMC	4132/826.4	1:1	0.253	0.02	19.22	19.5	1.067	0.270	22.1	1.6
Left side	RMC	4132/826.4	1:1	0.00449	0.09	19.22	19.5	1.067	0.005	22.1	1.6
Right side	RMC	4132/826.4	1:1	0.187	0.04	19.22	19.5	1.067	0.199	22.1	1.6
Top side	RMC	4132/826.4	1:1	0.0159	0.02	19.22	19.5	1.067	0.017	22.1	1.6
Bottom side	RMC	4132/826.4	1:1	0.00955	-0.07	19.22	19.5	1.067	0.010	22.1	1.6

Table 5: SAR of WCDMA850 for Head and Body.

Note:

- 1) The maximum Scaled SAR value is marked in bold. Graph Results refer to Appendix B
- 2) If the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s).

### 5.4.2 SAR Result Of WCDMA1900

Test position	Test mode	Test Ch./Freq.	Duty Cycle	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)
Head Test data(10mm)											
Front to face	RMC	9538/1907.6	1:1	0.044	-0.01	13.62	14	1.091	<b>0.048</b>	22.3	1.6
Body Test data(0mm)											
Front side	RMC	9538/1907.6	1:1	0.521	-0.02	13.62	14	1.091	<b>0.569</b>	22.3	1.6
Back side	RMC	9538/1907.6	1:1	0.38	0.1	13.62	14	1.091	0.415	22.3	1.6
Left side	RMC	9538/1907.6	1:1	0.0422	0.03	13.62	14	1.091	0.046	22.3	1.6
Right side	RMC	9538/1907.6	1:1	0.514	0.1	13.62	14	1.091	0.561	22.3	1.6
Top side	RMC	9538/1907.6	1:1	0.0374	0.11	13.62	14	1.091	0.041	22.3	1.6
Bottom side	RMC	9538/1907.6	1:1	0.0228	-0.06	13.62	14	1.091	0.025	22.3	1.6

Table 6: SAR of WCDMA1900 for Head and Body.

Note:

- 1) The maximum Scaled SAR value is marked in bold. Graph Results refer to Appendix B
- 2) If the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is  $\leq 0.8$  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				
Description	SAR Test System (Frequency range 300MHz-6GHz)				
Software Reference	DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)				
<b>Hardware Reference</b>					
Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Due date of calibration
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Robot	Staubli	RX90L	F03/5V32A1/A01	NCR	NCR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twin Phantom	SPEAG	SAM 1	1912	NCR	NCR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twin Phantom	SPEAG	SAM 2	1913	NCR	NCR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DAE	SPEAG	DAE4	1267	2017-02-23	2018-02-22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3962	2016-12-19	2017-12-18
<input type="checkbox"/> Validation Kits	SPEAG	D750V3	1160	2016-06-22	2019-06-21
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Validation Kits	SPEAG	D835V2	4d105	2016-12-08	2019-12-07
<input type="checkbox"/> Validation Kits	SPEAG	D1750V2	1149	2016-06-23	2019-06-22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Validation Kits	SPEAG	D1900V2	5d142	2016-06-23	2019-06-22
<input type="checkbox"/> Validation Kits	SPEAG	D2450V2	733	2016-12-07	2019-12-06
<input type="checkbox"/> Validation Kits	SPEAG	D2600V2	1125	2016-06-22	2019-06-21
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agilent Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46523590	2017-03-06	2018-03-05
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070E	US01440210	NCR	NCR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMU200	123090	2017-06-21	2018-06-20
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW500	152271	2017-03-06	2018-03-05
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RF Bi-Directional Coupler	Agilent	86205-60001	MY31400031	NCR	NCR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signal Generator	Agilent	N5171B	MY53050736	2017-03-06	2018-03-05
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preamplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZHL-42W	15542	NCR	NCR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power Meter	Agilent	E4416A	GB41292095	2017-03-06	2018-03-05
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power Sensor	Agilent	8481H	MY41091234	2017-03-05	2018-03-04
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power Sensor	R&S	NRP-Z92	100025	2017-03-06	2018-03-05
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attenuator	SHX	TS2-3dB	30704	NCR	NCR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coaxial low pass filter	Mini-Circuits	VLF-2500(+)	NA	NCR	NCR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coaxial low pass filter	Microlab Fxr	LA-F13	NA	NCR	NCR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50 Ω coaxial load	Mini-Circuits	KARN-50+	00850	NCR	NCR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DC POWER SUPPLY	SAKO	SK1730SL5A	NA	NCR	NCR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Speed reading thermometer	MingGao	T809	NA	2017-03-08	2018-03-07
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Humidity and Temperature Indicator	KIMTOKA	KIMTOKA	NA	2017-03-08	2018-03-07

## 7 Measurement Uncertainty

Measurements and results are all in compliance with the standards listed in 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 <sup>*</sup> 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	$\infty$
Axial isotropy	E.2.2	0.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1 - C_p)1/2$	0.20	$\infty$
hemispherical isotropy	E.2.2	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	1.06	$\infty$
Boundary effect	E.2.3	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.58	$\infty$
Linearity	E.2.4	0.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.35	$\infty$
System detection limit	E.2.5	0.25	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.14	$\infty$
Readout electronics	E.2.6	0.3	N	1	1	0.30	$\infty$
Response time	E.2.7	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.00	$\infty$
Integration time	E.2.8	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.50	$\infty$
RF ambient Condition –Noise	E.6.1	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	$\infty$
RF ambient Condition - reflections	E.6.1	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	$\infty$
Probe positioning- mechanical tolerance	E.6.2	1.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.87	$\infty$
Probe positioning- with respect to phantom	E.6.3	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.67	$\infty$
Max. SAR evaluation	E.5.2	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.58	$\infty$
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	$\infty$
Output power variation –SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.89	$\infty$
Phantom uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.31	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	1.85	$\infty$
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	$\infty$
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		<b>21.36</b>	

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**

<b>1. System Performance Check for Head</b>
System Performance Check 835 MHz Head
System Performance Check 1900 MHz Head
<b>2. System Performance Check for Body</b>
System Performance Check 835MHz Body
System Performance Check 1900 MHz Body

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

## System Performance Check 835 MHz Head

**DUT: D835V2; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d105**

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

Medium: HSL835; Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.92$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.012$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3962; ConvF(9.78, 9.78, 9.78); Calibrated: 2016-12-19;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = -2.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1267; Calibrated: 2017-02-23
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: 1913
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Body/d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (7x13x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15$  mm,  $dy=15$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.85 W/kg

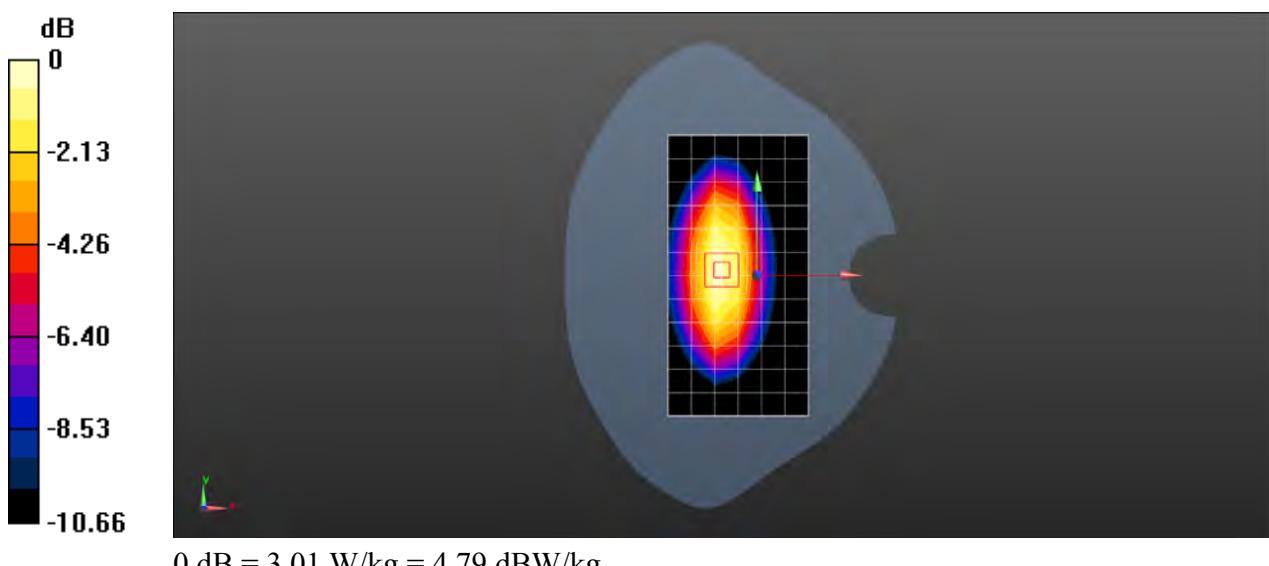
**Body/d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8$  mm,  $dy=8$  mm,  $dz=5$  mm

Reference Value = 50.62 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.54 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.37 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.55 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.01 W/kg



0 dB = 3.01 W/kg = 4.79 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

## System Performance Check 835 MHz Body

**DUT: D835V2; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d105**

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

Medium: MSL835; Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.981$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.169$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3962; ConvF(9.87, 9.87, 9.87); Calibrated: 2016-12-19;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = -2.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1267; Calibrated: 2017-02-23
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: 1912
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Body/d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (7x13x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15$  mm,  $dy=15$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.10 W/kg

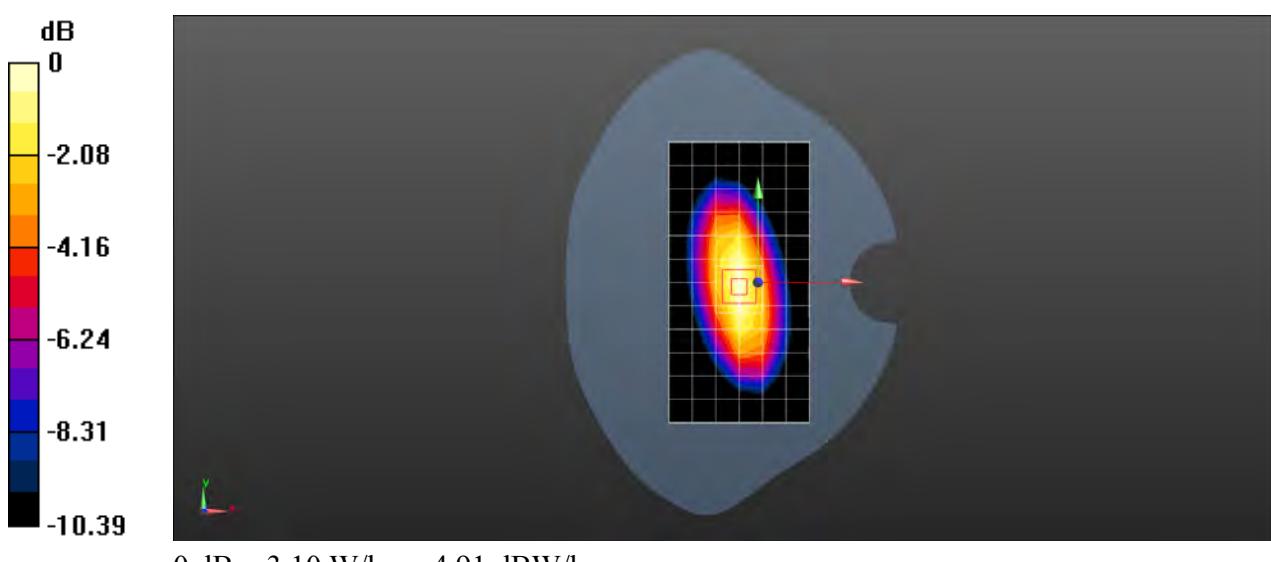
**Body/d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$  mm,  $dy=5$  mm,  $dz=5$  mm

Reference Value = 50.78 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.62 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.63 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.10 W/kg



Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

## System Performance Check 1900 MHz Head

**DUT: D1900V2; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d028**

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

Medium: HSL1900; Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.372$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.174$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3962; ConvF(8.27, 8.27, 8.27); Calibrated: 2016-12-19;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = -2.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1267; Calibrated: 2017-02-23
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: 1913
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Body/d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15$  mm,  $dy=15$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.3 W/kg

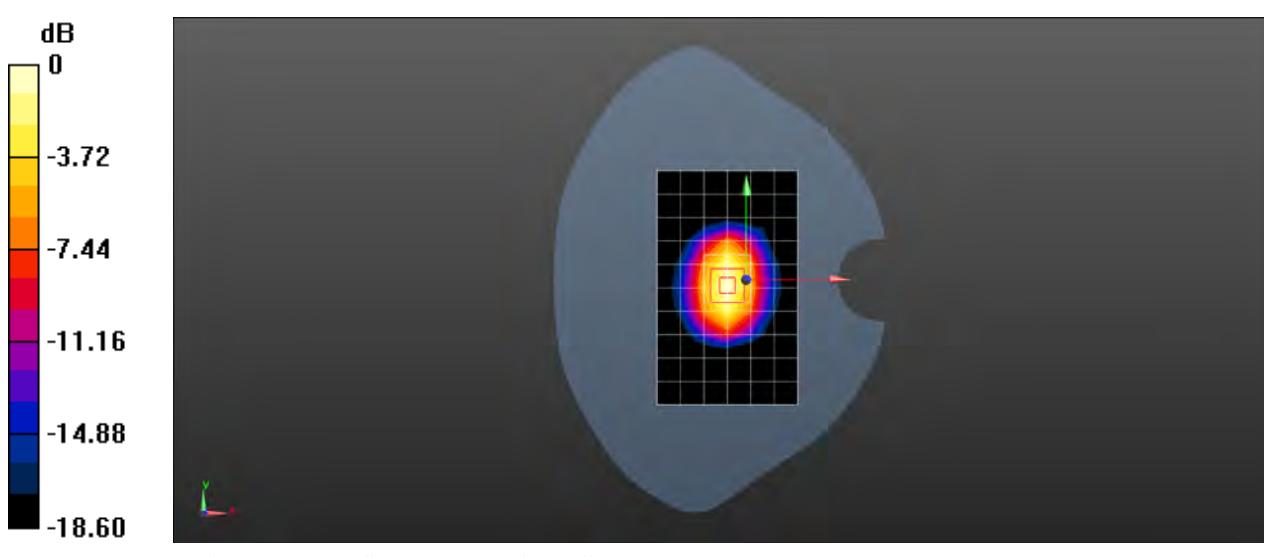
**Body/d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$  mm,  $dy=5$  mm,  $dz=5$  mm

Reference Value = 84.20 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.3 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.26 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.4 W/kg



Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

## System Performance Check 1900 MHz Body

**DUT: D1900V2; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d028**

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

Medium: MSL1900; Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.463$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.085$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3962; ConvF(7.82, 7.82, 7.82); Calibrated: 2016-12-19;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = -2.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1267; Calibrated: 2017-02-23
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: 1913
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Body/d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15$  mm,  $dy=15$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.2 W/kg

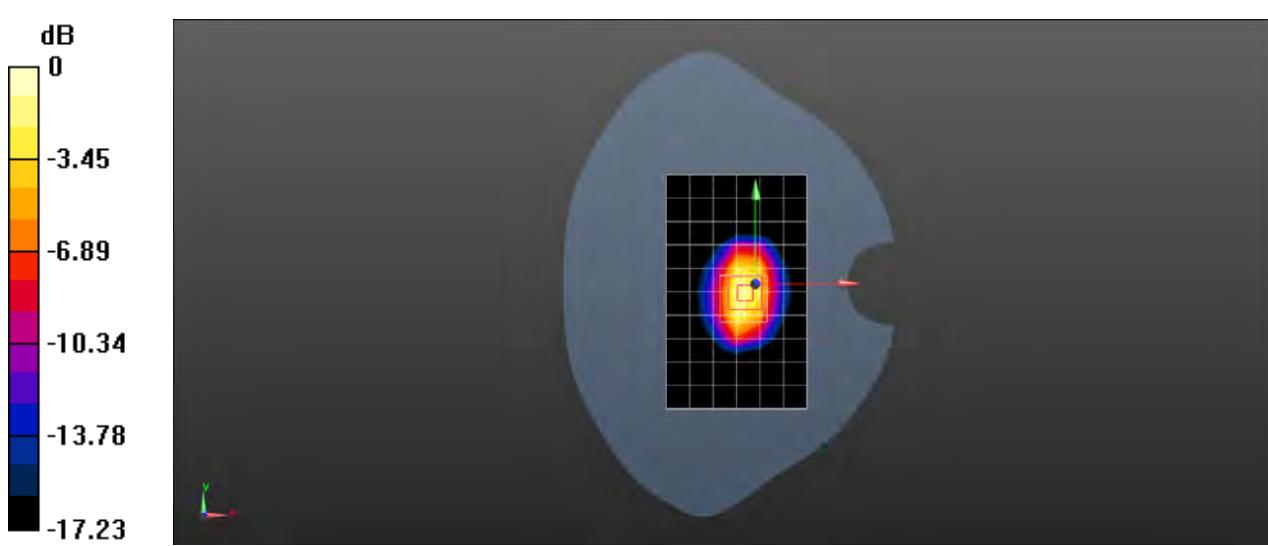
**Body/d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$  mm,  $dy=5$  mm,  $dz=5$  mm

Reference Value = 60.09 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.95 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.26 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.0 W/kg





# **Appendix B**

## **Detailed Test Results**

<b>1. WCDMA</b>
WCDMA Band V for Head & Body
WCDMA Band II for Head & Body

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

## EV-07W WCDMA850 RMC 4132CH Front to face 10mm

**DUT: EV-07W; Type: Personal GPS Tracker; Serial: NA**

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA (0); Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL835; Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 826.4$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.901$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.017$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3962; ConvF(9.78, 9.78, 9.78); Calibrated: 2016-12-19;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = -2.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1267; Calibrated: 2017-02-23
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: 1913
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Head/Area Scan (6x7x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15$  mm,  $dy=15$  mm

**Info:** Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0382 W/kg

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

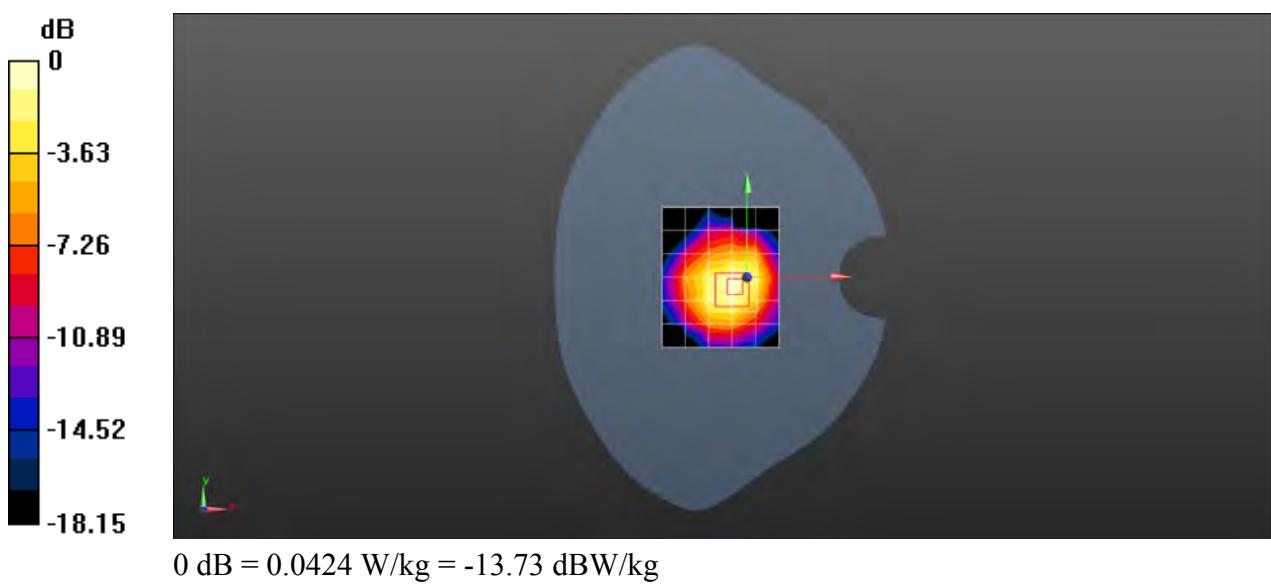
Reference Value = 5.286 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0590 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.031 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.017 W/kg**

**Info:** Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0424 W/kg



Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

## EV-07W WCDMA850 RMC 4132CH Front side 0mm

**DUT: EV-07W; Type: Personal GPS Tracker; Serial: NA**

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA (0); Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL835; Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 826.4$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.972$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.251$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3962; ConvF(9.87, 9.87, 9.87); Calibrated: 2016-12-19;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = -2.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1267; Calibrated: 2017-02-23
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: 1912
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (6x7x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15$  mm,  $dy=15$  mm

**Info:** Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.287 W/kg

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

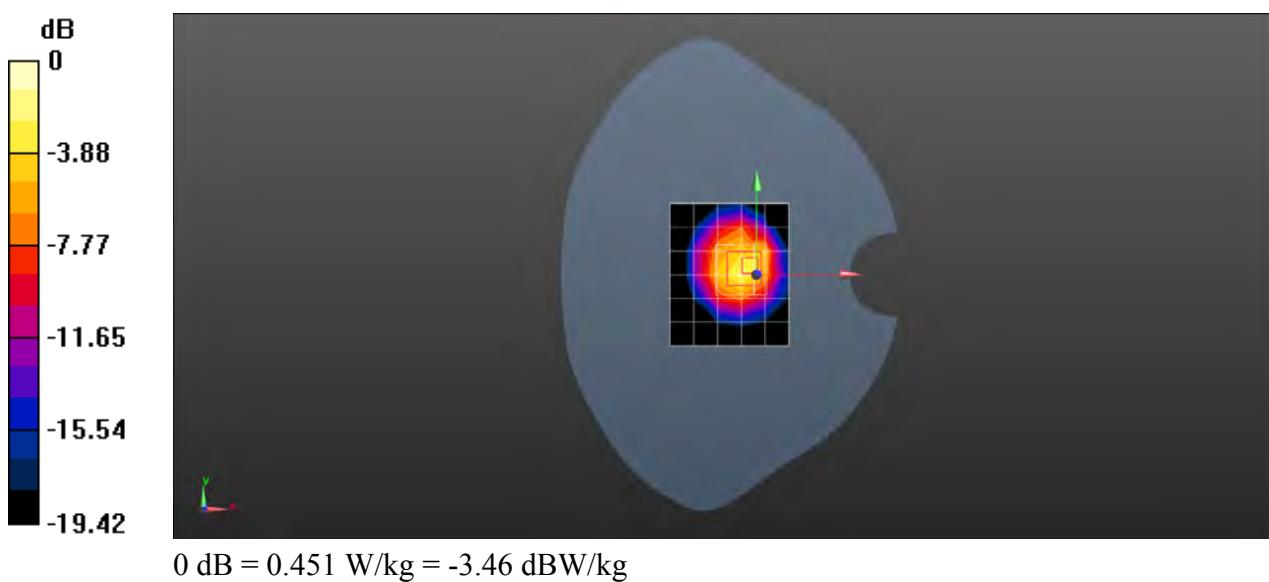
Reference Value = 13.50 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.766 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.268 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.120 W/kg**

**Info:** Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.451 W/kg



Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

## EV-07W WCDMA1900 RMC 9538CH Front to face 10mm

**DUT: EV-07W; Type: Personal GPS Tracker; Serial: NA**

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA (0); Frequency: 1907.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL1900; Medium parameters used:  $f = 1908$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.378$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.269$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3962; ConvF(8.27, 8.27, 8.27); Calibrated: 2016-12-19;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = -2.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1267; Calibrated: 2017-02-23
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: 1913
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (6x7x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15$  mm,  $dy=15$  mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0540 W/kg

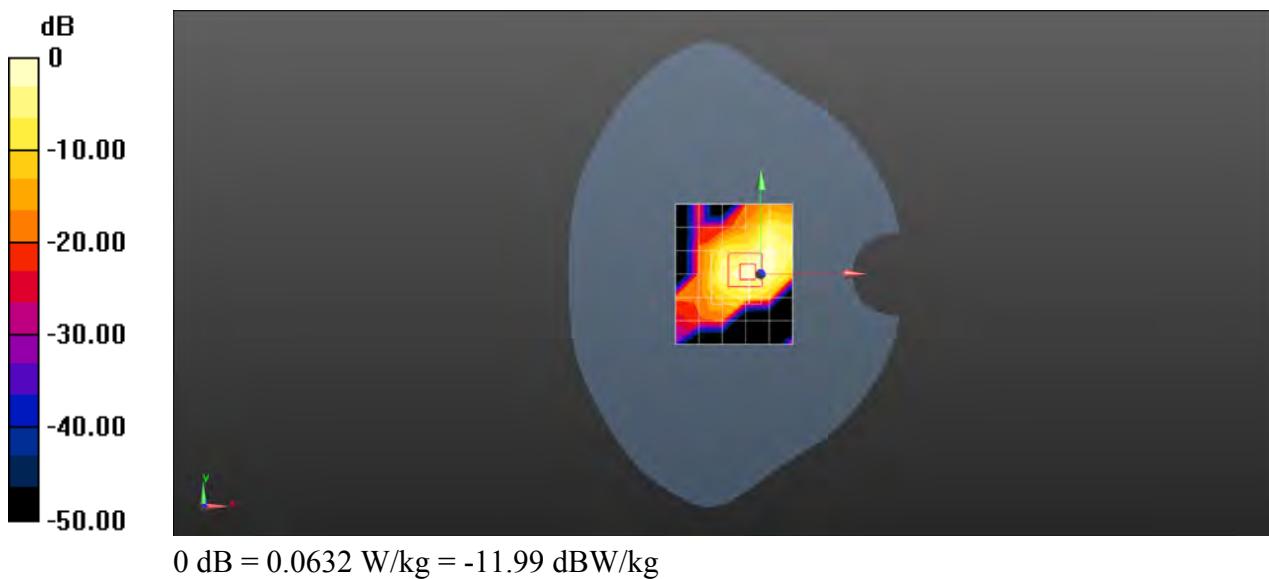
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8$  mm,  $dy=8$  mm,  $dz=5$  mm

Reference Value = 5.887 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0830 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.044 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.017 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0632 W/kg



Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR/HAC Lab

## EV-07W WCDMA1900 RMC 9538CH Front side 0mm

**DUT: EV-07W; Type: Personal GPS Tracker; Serial: NA**

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA (0); Frequency: 1907.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL1900; Medium parameters used:  $f = 1908$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.474$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.05$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3962; ConvF(7.82, 7.82, 7.82); Calibrated: 2016-12-19;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = -2.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1267; Calibrated: 2017-02-23
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: 1913
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (6x7x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15$  mm,  $dy=15$  mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.943 W/kg

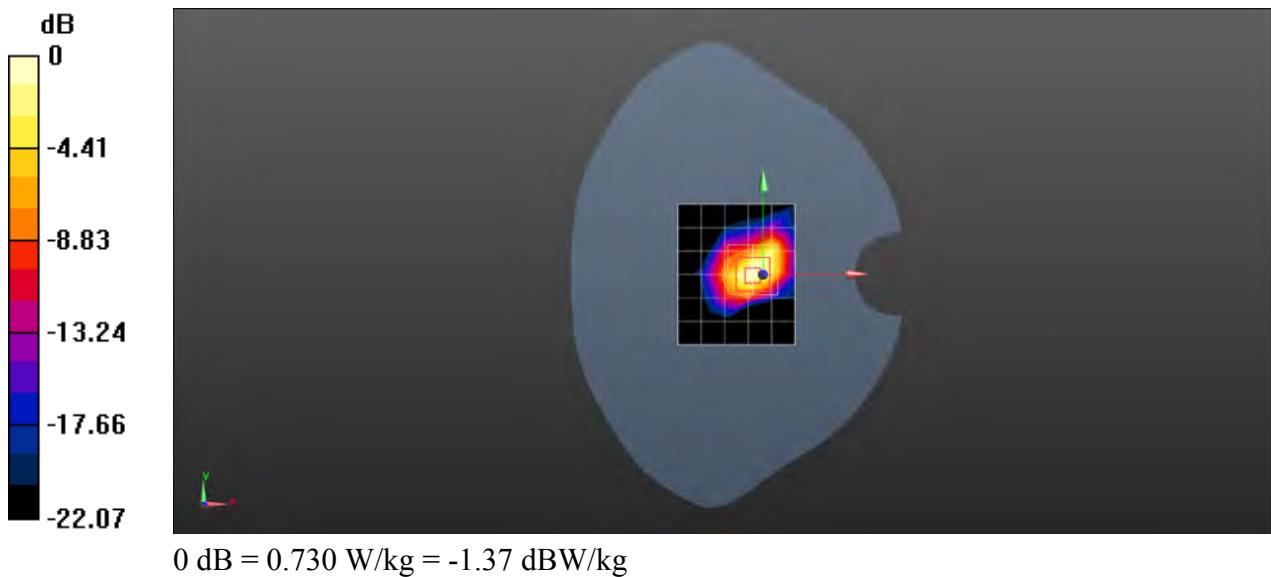
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8$  mm,  $dy=8$  mm,  $dz=5$  mm

Reference Value = 16.91 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.17 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.521 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.226 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.730 W/kg





# **Appendix C**

## **Calibration certificate**

1. Dipole
D835V2-SN 4d105(2016-12-08)
D1900V2-SN 5d028(2016-12-07)
2. DAE
DAE4-SN 1267(2017-02-23)
3. Probe
EX3DV4-SN 3962(2016-12-19)



Client

SGS(Boce)

Certificate No: Z16-97239

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D835V2 - SN: 4d105

Calibration Procedure(s) FD-Z11-003-01  
 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: December 8, 2016

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature( $22\pm3$ )°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	26-Sep-16(SPEAG, No.EX3-7433_Sep16)	Sep-17
DAE4	SN 771	02-Feb-16(CTTL-SPEAG, No.Z16-97011)	Feb-17
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00893)	Jan-17
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00894)	Jan-17

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: December 11, 2016

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



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#### Glossary:

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

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### Additional Documentation:

- 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%.



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## Measurement Conditions

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY52	
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	15 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	40.8 $\pm$ 6 %	0.91 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	<1.0 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.43 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.59 mW /g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.59 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.29 mW /g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	54.7 $\pm$ 6 %	0.98 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	<1.0 °C	—	—

## SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.44 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.65 mW /g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.63 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.46 mW /g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)



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## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.2Ω- 3.41jΩ
Return Loss	- 29.1dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	45.8Ω- 3.25jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.1dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.500 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
-----------------	-------



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## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 12.08.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d105**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.912$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.78$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(9.82, 9.82, 9.82); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

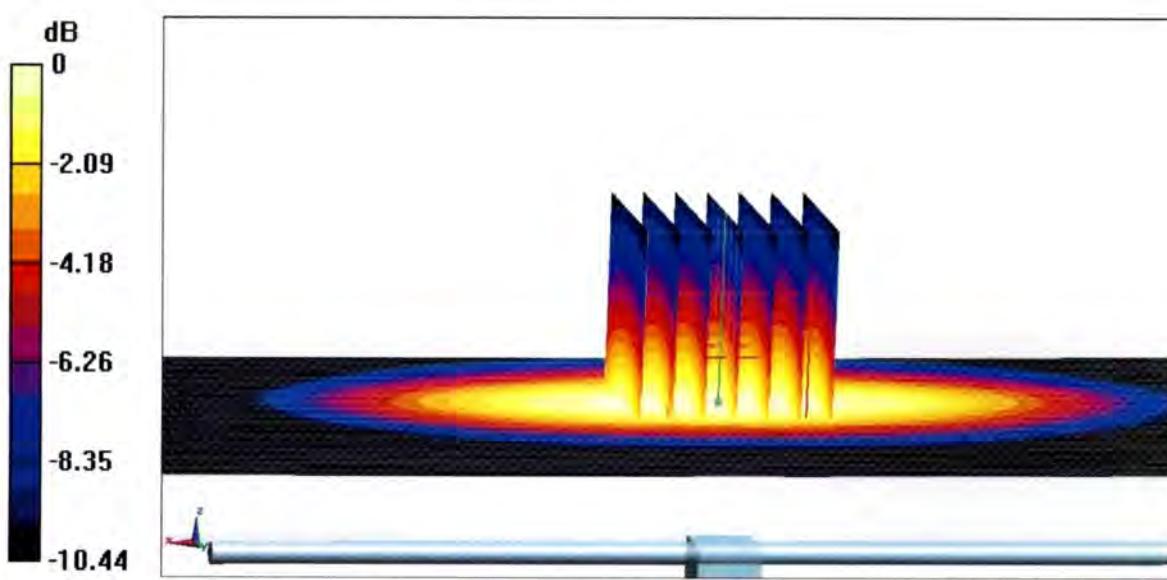
**Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 49.08V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.62 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.43 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.59 W/kg**

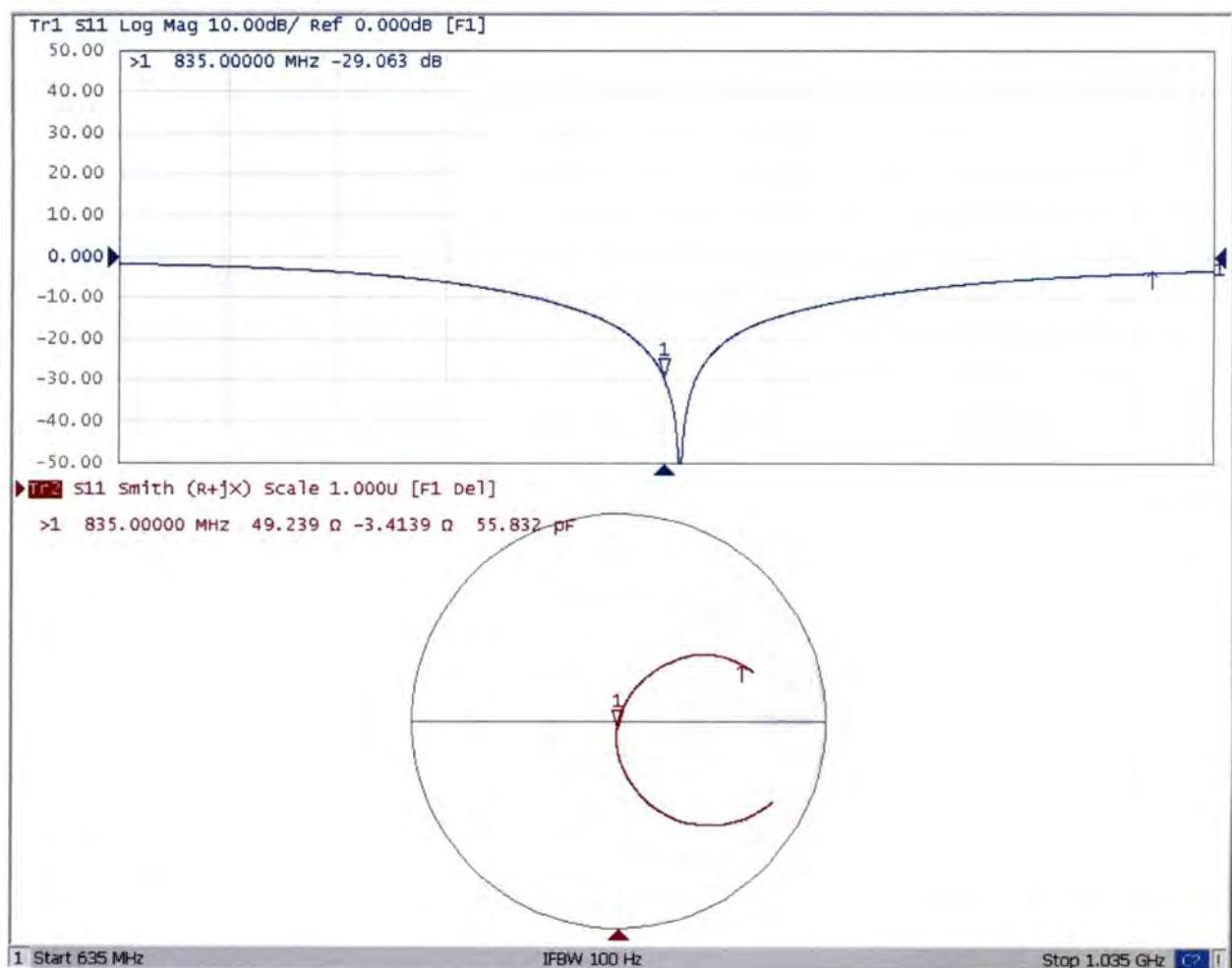
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.08 W/kg





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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 12.08.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d105**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.983$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.74$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(9.5,9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

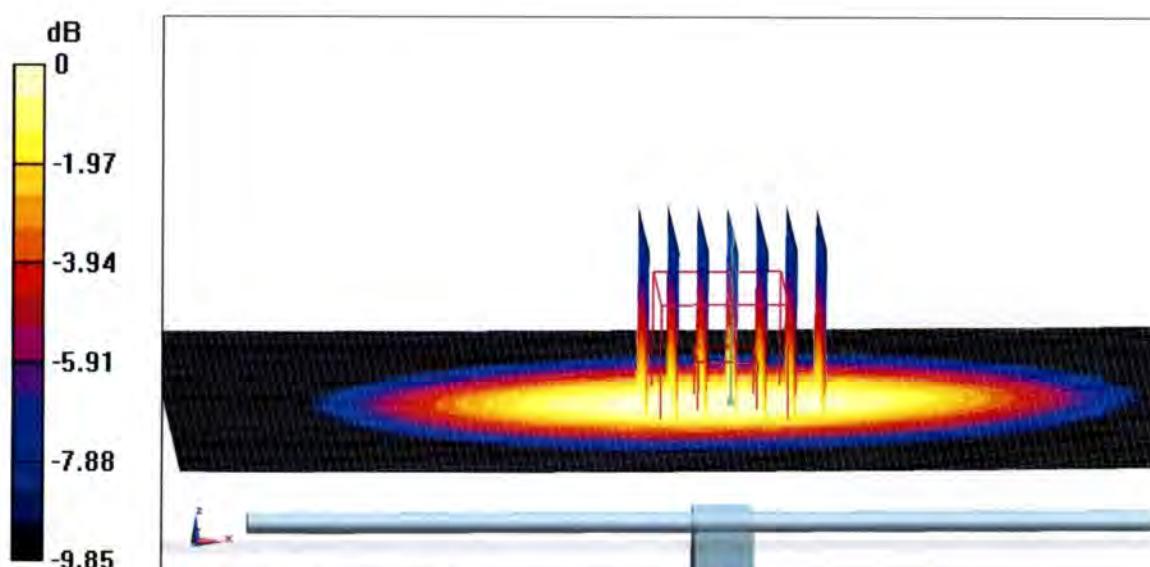
**Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$  mm,  $dy=5$  mm,  $dz=5$  mm

Reference Value = 57.10 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.54 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.44 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.63 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.06 W/kg



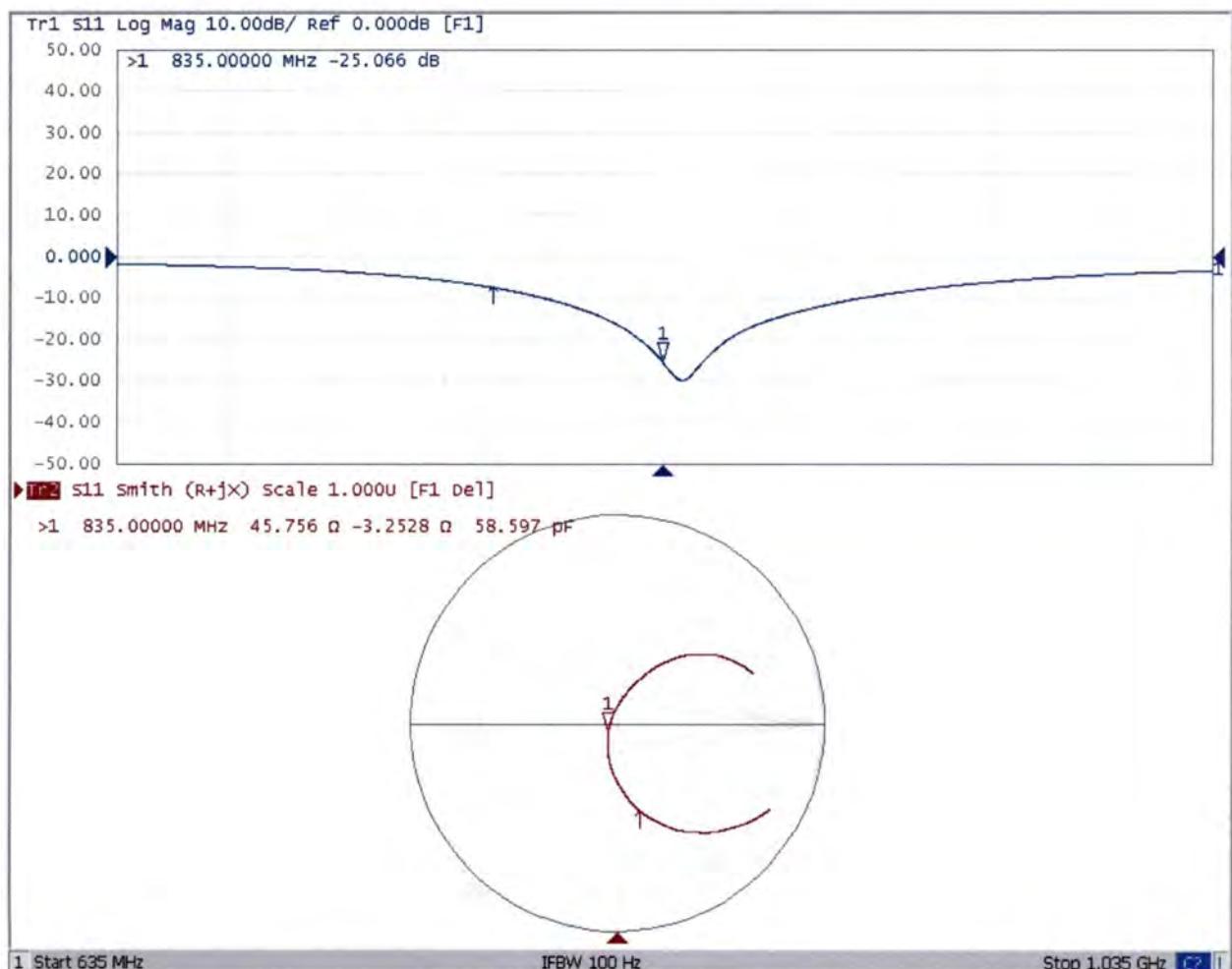
**0 dB = 3.06 W/kg = 4.86 dBW/kg**



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





Client

SGS(Boce)

Certificate No: Z16-97240

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D1900V2 - SN: 5d028

Calibration Procedure(s) FD-Z11-003-01  
 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: December 7, 2016

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature( $22\pm3$ )°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	26-Sep-16(SPEAG, No.EX3-7433_Sep16)	Sep-17
DAE4	SN 771	02-Feb-16(CTTL-SPEAG, No.Z16-97011)	Feb-17
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00893)	Jan-17
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00894)	Jan-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: December 11, 2016

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



### Glossary:

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

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

### Additional Documentation:

- 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%.



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## Measurement Conditions

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY52	
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	40.2 $\pm$ 6 %	1.38 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	<1.0 °C	---	---

## SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 <math>cm^3</math> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.7 mW /g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
<b>SAR averaged over 10 <math>cm^3</math> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.24 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.1 mW /g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	54.3 $\pm$ 6 %	1.51 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	<1.0 °C	---	---

## SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 <math>cm^3</math> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	41.6 mW /g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
<b>SAR averaged over 10 <math>cm^3</math> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.32 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.4 mW /g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)



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## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.8Ω+ 5.90jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.4dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.1Ω+ 5.82jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.1dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.306 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
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## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 12.07.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d028**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.383$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.16$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(7.98, 7.98, 7.98); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

### System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

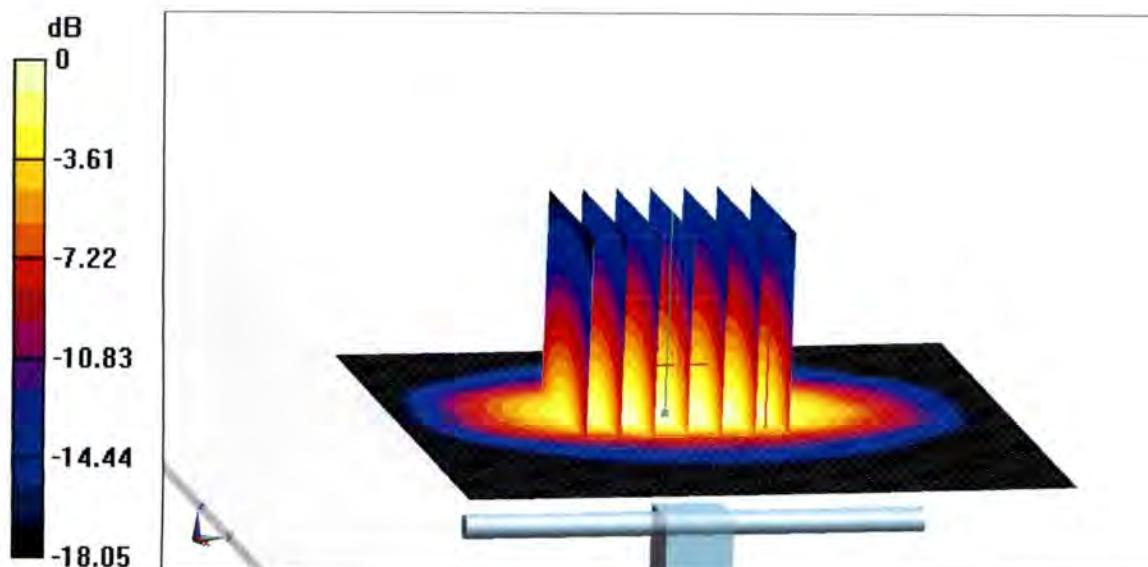
$dx=5$  mm,  $dy=5$  mm,  $dz=5$  mm

Reference Value = 102.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.7 W/kg

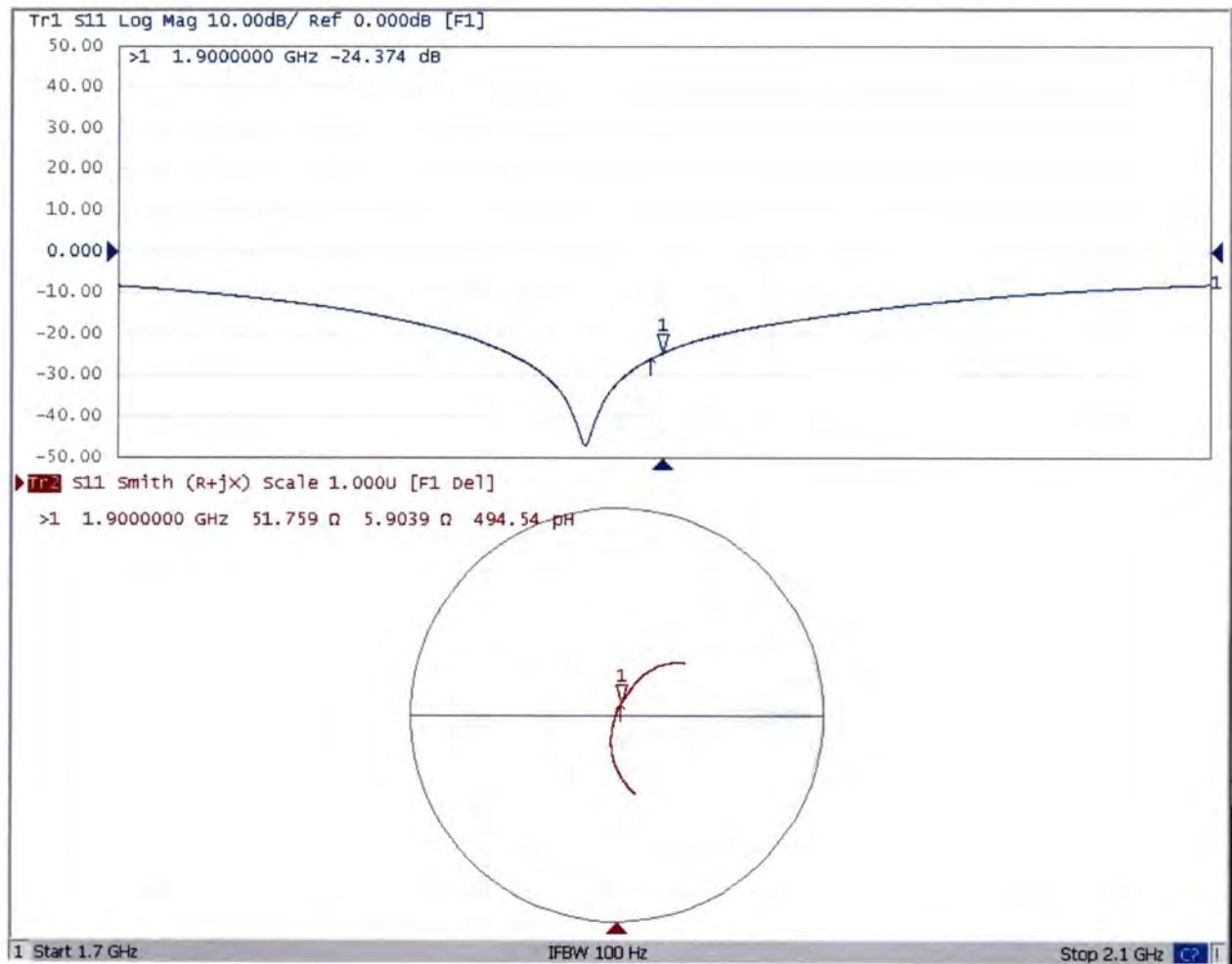
**SAR(1 g) = 10.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.24 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.4 W/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 12.07.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d028**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.506 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 54.26$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

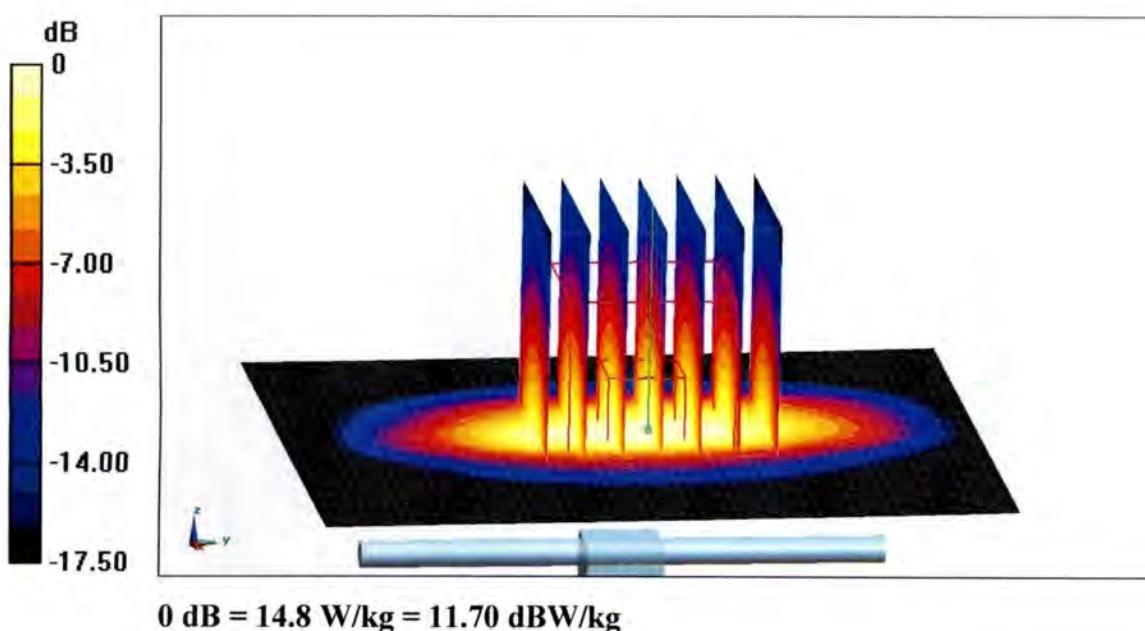
**System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  
 $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 99.69 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.8 W/kg

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.8 W/kg

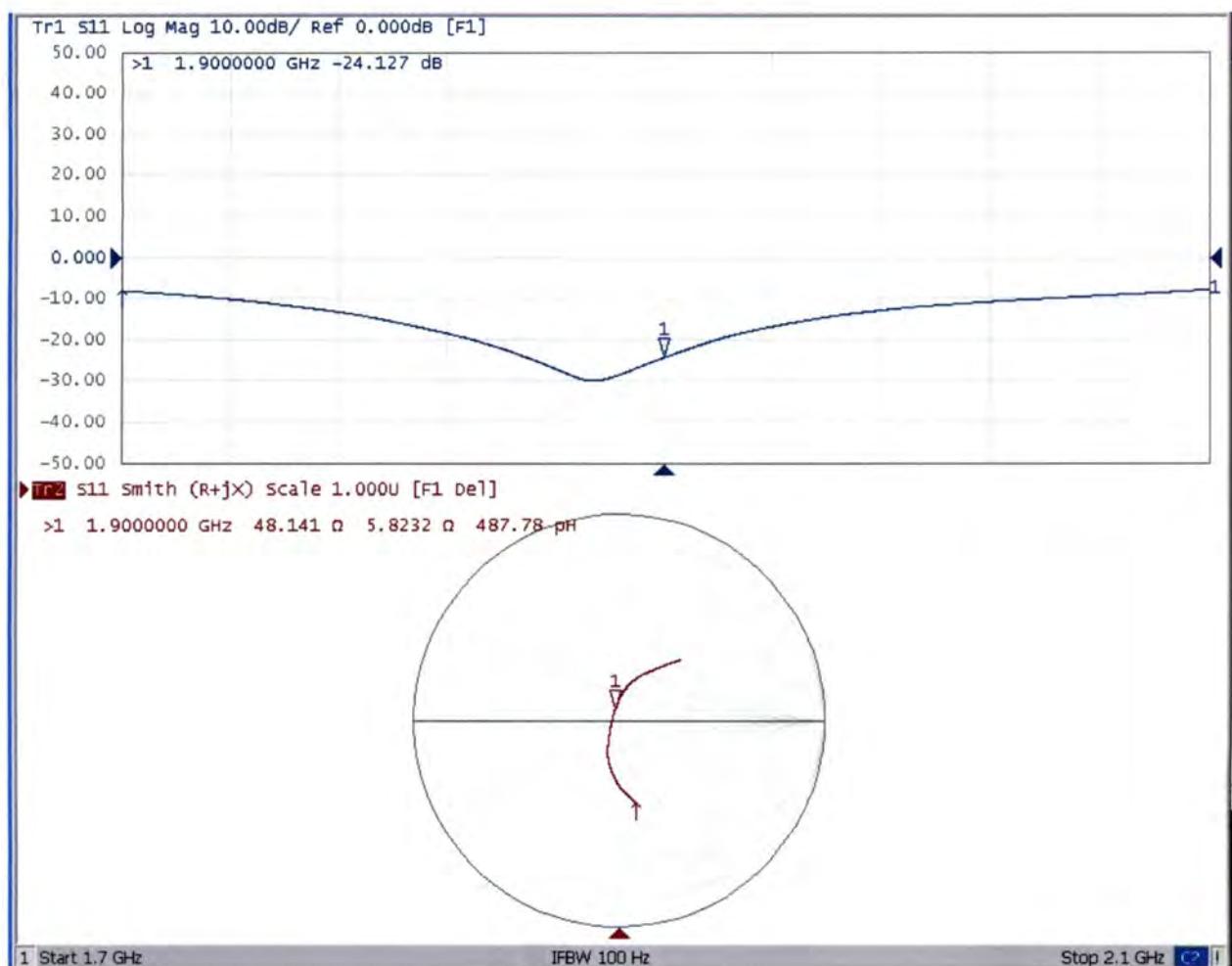




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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





Client : **SGS(Boce)**

**Certificate No: Z17-97025**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SN: 1267**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FD-Z11-002-01**  
 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics  
 (DAEEx)

Calibration date: **February 23, 2017**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature( $22\pm3$ )°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	27-June-16 (CTTL, No:J16X04778)	June-17

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: February 24, 2017

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### Glossary:

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

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.



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### DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

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

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$404.393 \pm 0.15\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$403.962 \pm 0.15\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$404.196 \pm 0.15\% \text{ (k=2)}$
Low Range	$3.99704 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.96717 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.99451 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$

### Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$165^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
---	-------------------------



Client

SGS(Boce)

Certificate No: Z16-97238

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object EX3DV4 - SN:3962

Calibration Procedure(s) FD-Z11-004-01  
 Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: December 19, 2016

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature( $22\pm3$ )°C and humidity<70%.

### Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	13-Mar-16(CTTL, No.J16X01547)	Mar-18
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	13-Mar-16(CTTL, No.J16X01548)	Mar-18
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7307	19-Feb-16(SPEAG, No.EX3-7307_Feb16)	Feb-17
DAE4	SN 1331	21-Jan-16(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1331_Jan16)	Jan -17
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04776)	Jun-17
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00894)	Jan -17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: December 20, 2016

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## Glossary:

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

## Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- $NORMx,y,z$ : Assessed for E-field polarization  $\theta=0$  ( $f \leq 900\text{MHz}$  in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800\text{MHz}$ : waveguide).  $NORMx,y,z$  are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of  $NORMx,y,z$  does not effect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- $NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency\_response$  (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- $DCPx,y,z$ : DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- $Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; VRx,y,z; A,B,C$  are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters*: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800\text{MHz}$ ) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800\text{MHz}$ . The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to  $NORMx,y,z * ConvF$  whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from  $\pm 50\text{MHz}$  to  $\pm 100\text{MHz}$ .
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the  $NORMx$  (no uncertainty required).



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# Probe EX3DV4

**SN: 3962**

**Calibrated: December 19, 2016**

**Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems**

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



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CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3962

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm( $\mu$ V/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>A</sup>	0.41	0.48	0.44	$\pm$ 10.8%
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	100.4	100.7	93.8	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ $\mu$ V	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	175.7	$\pm$ 2.4%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		193.3	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		176.0	

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

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

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

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



## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3962

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.94	9.94	9.94	0.35	0.70	±12%
835	41.5	0.90	9.78	9.78	9.78	0.45	0.88	±12%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.48	8.48	8.48	0.42	0.81	±12%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.27	8.27	8.27	0.56	0.73	±12%
2000	40.0	1.40	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.20	1.25	±12%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.65	7.65	7.65	0.29	1.09	±12%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.33	7.33	7.33	0.29	1.18	±12%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.39	7.39	7.39	0.45	0.85	±12%
3500	37.9	2.91	6.99	6.99	6.99	0.35	1.36	±13%
3700	37.7	3.12	6.54	6.54	6.54	0.39	1.27	±13%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.22	5.22	5.22	0.40	1.25	±13%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.71	4.71	4.71	0.40	1.35	±13%
5750	35.4	5.22	4.88	4.88	4.88	0.45	1.30	±13%

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

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

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



In Collaboration with

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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3962

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.08	10.08	10.08	0.40	0.85	±12%
835	55.2	0.97	9.87	9.87	9.87	0.16	1.69	±12%
1750	53.4	1.49	8.41	8.41	8.41	0.54	0.75	±12%
1900	53.3	1.52	7.82	7.82	7.82	0.15	1.47	±12%
2000	53.3	1.52	7.88	7.88	7.88	0.16	1.68	±12%
2300	52.9	1.81	7.62	7.62	7.62	0.53	0.79	±12%
2450	52.7	1.95	7.46	7.46	7.46	0.37	1.07	±12%
2600	52.5	2.16	7.26	7.26	7.26	0.37	1.03	±12%
3500	51.3	3.31	6.62	6.62	6.62	0.39	1.54	±13%
3700	51.0	3.55	6.57	6.57	6.57	0.38	1.74	±13%
5250	48.9	5.36	4.84	4.84	4.84	0.45	1.55	±13%
5600	48.5	5.77	4.16	4.16	4.16	0.50	1.70	±13%
5750	48.3	5.94	4.49	4.49	4.49	0.50	1.95	±13%

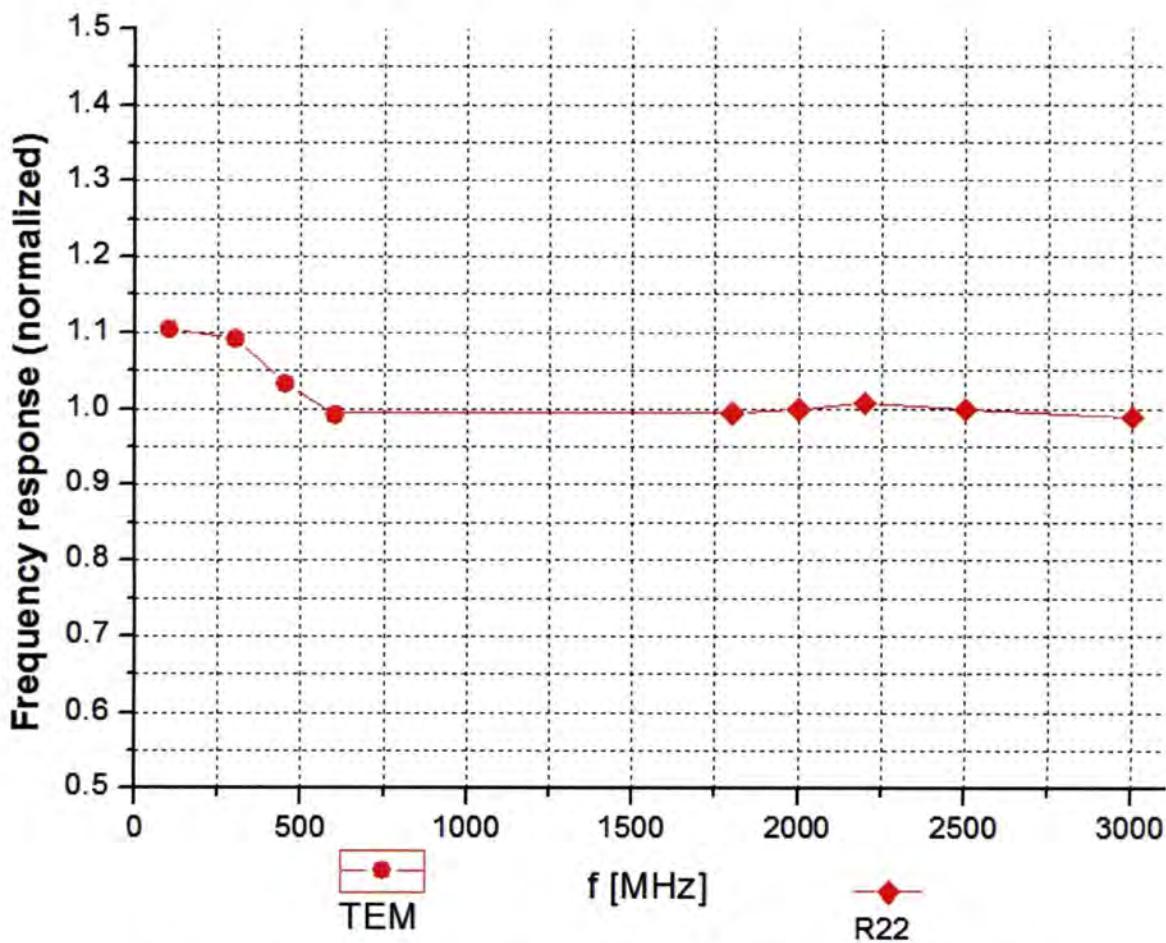
<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

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

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



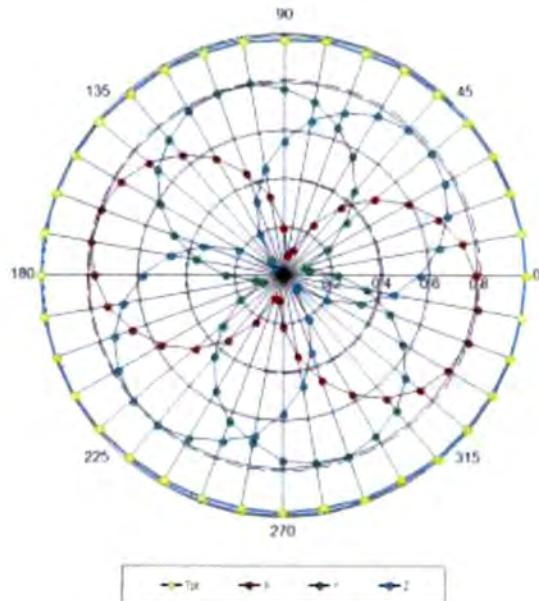
## Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell: ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



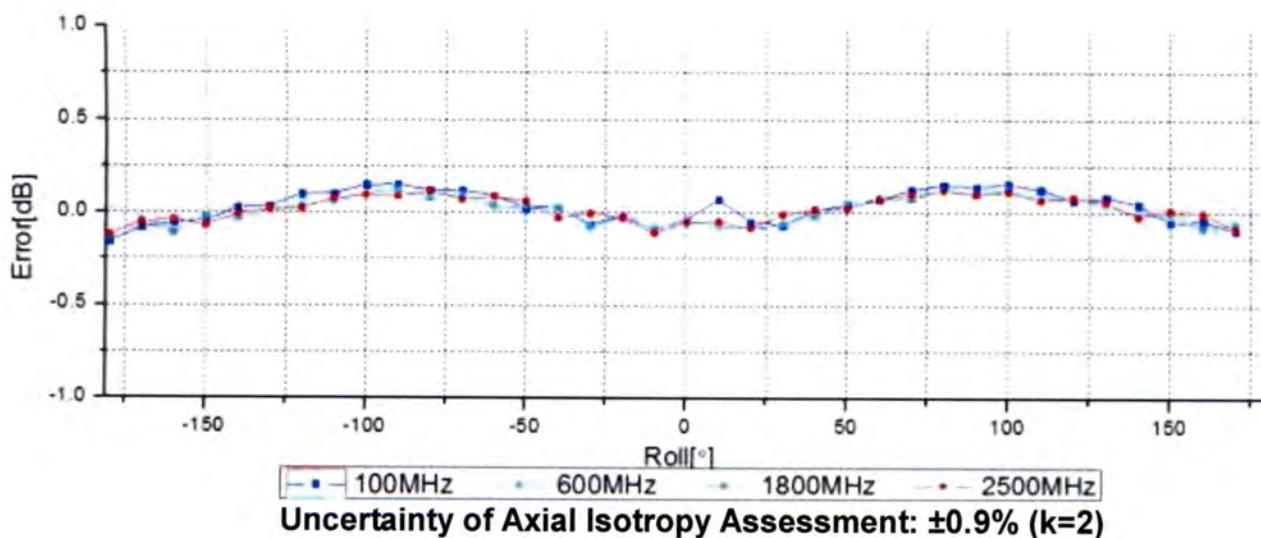
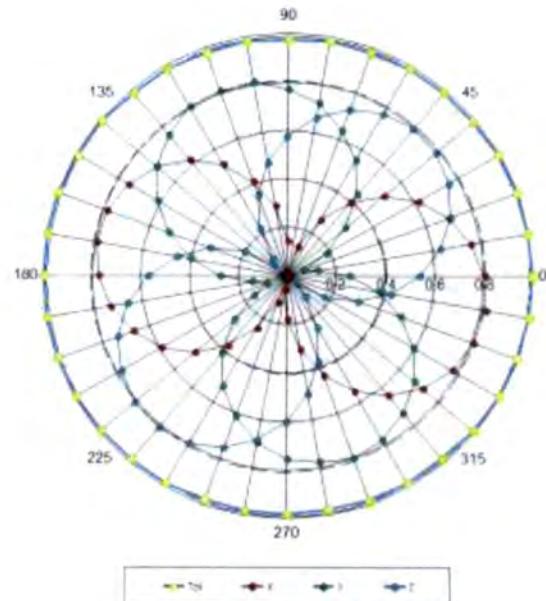
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 7.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )

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

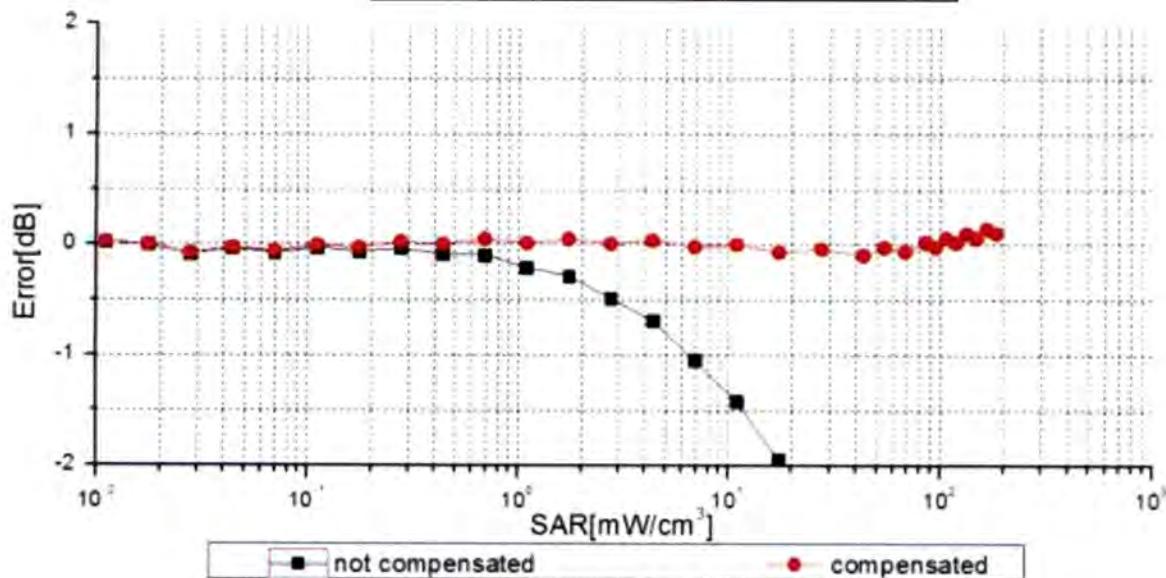
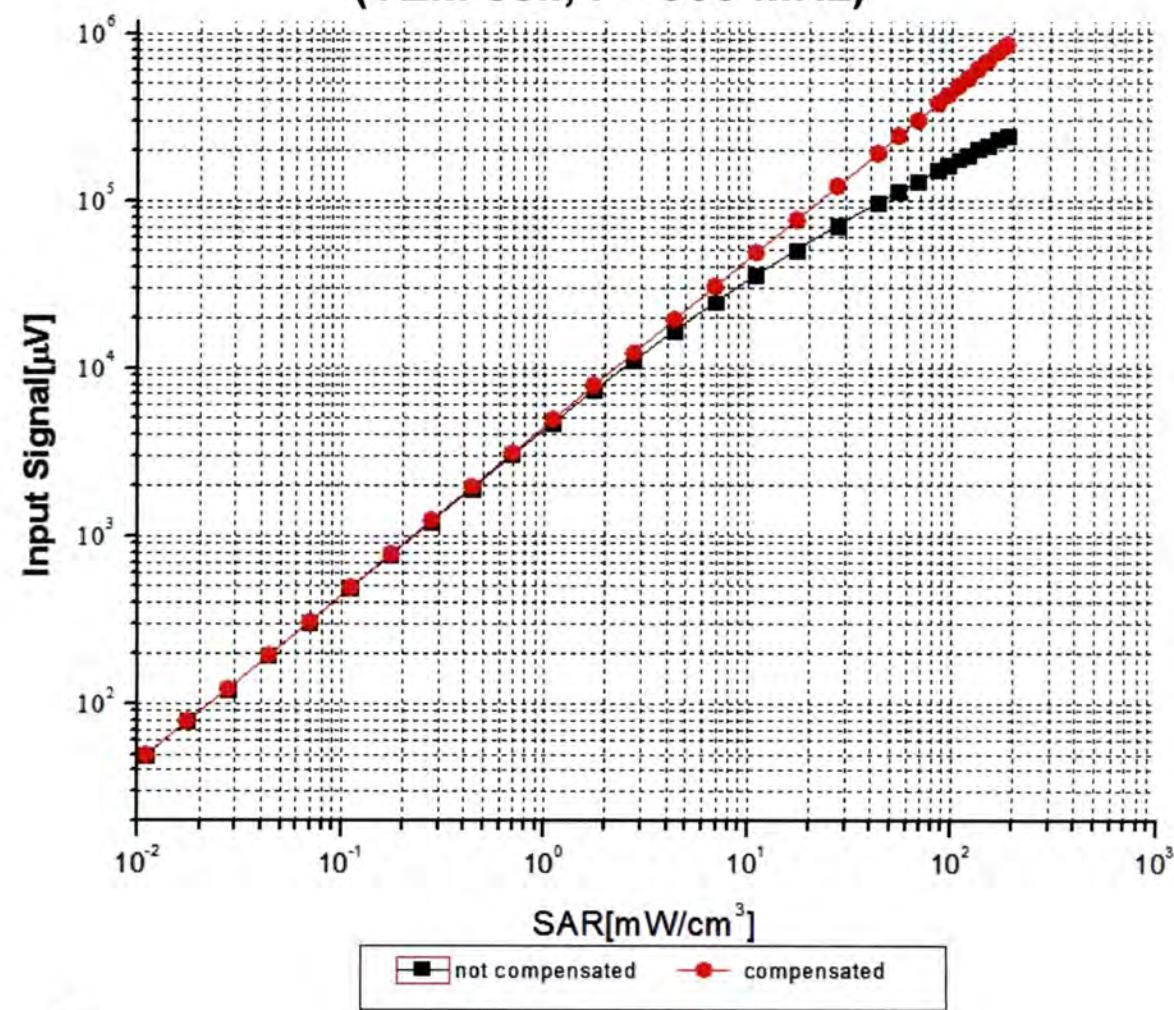
**f=600 MHz, TEM**



**f=1800 MHz, R22**



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

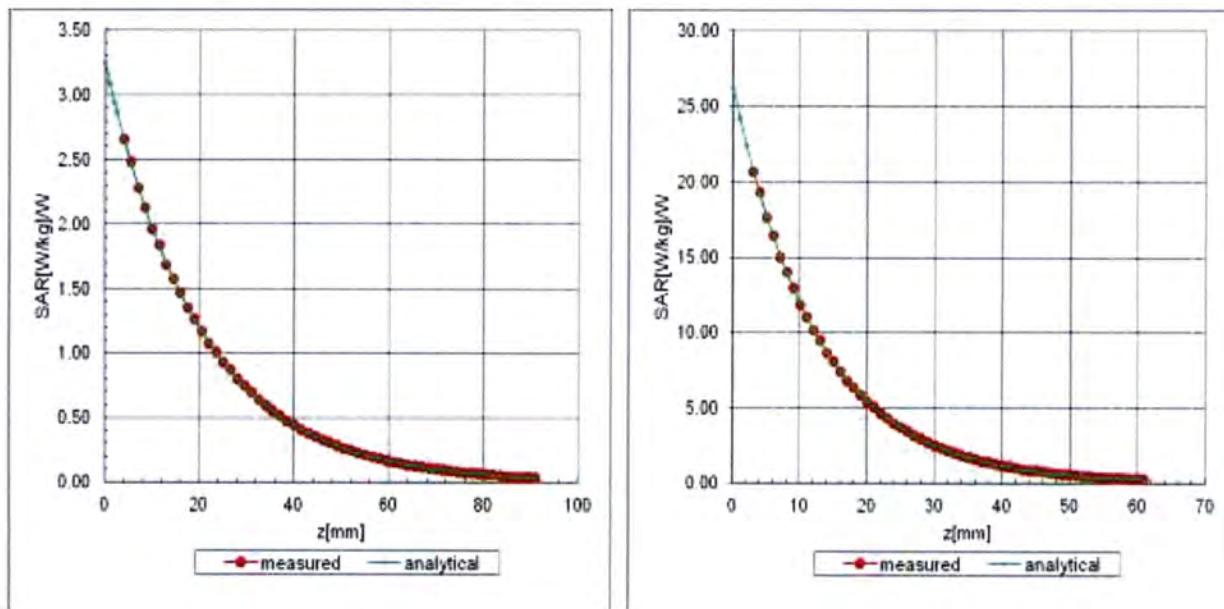


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.9\%$  (k=2)

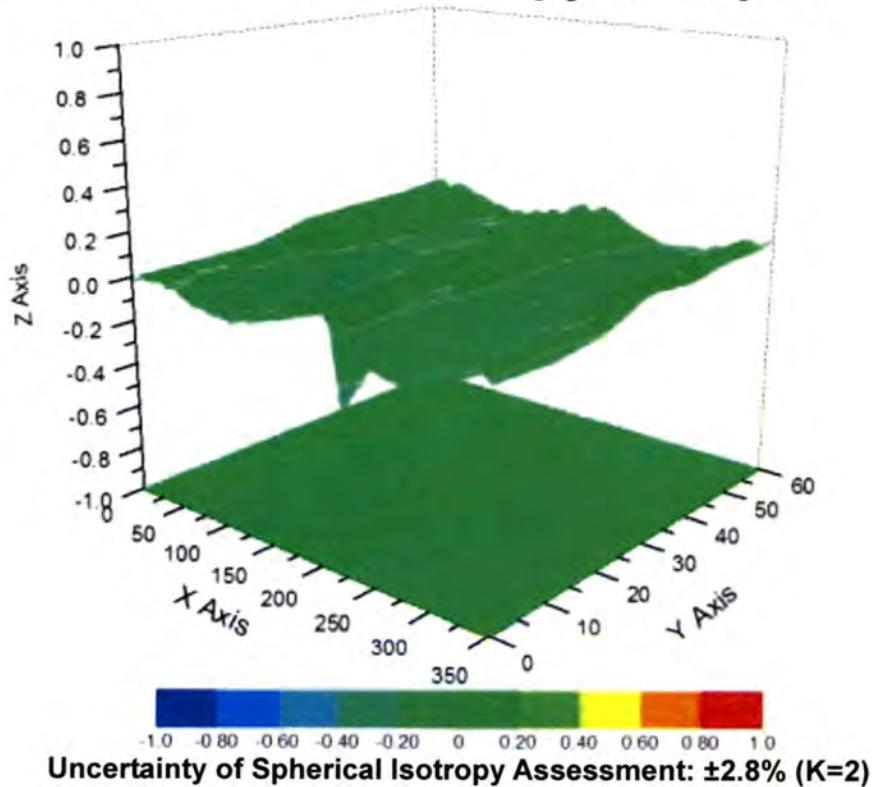
## Conversion Factor Assessment

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

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



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid





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### Other Probe Parameters

<b>Sensor Arrangement</b>	Triangular
<b>Connector Angle (°)</b>	151.5
<b>Mechanical Surface Detection Mode</b>	enabled
<b>Optical Surface Detection Mode</b>	disable
<b>Probe Overall Length</b>	337mm
<b>Probe Body Diameter</b>	10mm
<b>Tip Length</b>	9mm
<b>Tip Diameter</b>	2.5mm
<b>Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point</b>	1mm
<b>Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point</b>	1mm
<b>Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point</b>	1mm
<b>Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface</b>	1.4mm