



# TEST REPORT

**Report Reference No.** ..... : **TRE16050046**      **R/C** ..... : **83698**  
**FCC ID** ..... : **2AIGUDW1601**  
**Applicant's name** ..... : **DOKI TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**  
**Address** ..... : Unit 601,6/F,Tower One,Silvercord,30 Canton Road,TST, Kowloon, Hong Kong  
**Manufacturer** ..... : Wherecom Technologies Limited  
**Address** ..... : 18/F,Science & Technology Development Institute of China, High-Tech South Road 1,Nan Shan,ShenZhen,China  
**Test item description** ..... : **dokiWatch**  
**Trade Mark** ..... : -  
**Model/Type reference** ..... : dokiWatch  
**Listed Model(s)** ..... : -  
**Standard** ..... : **FCC 47 CFR Part2.1093**  
**ANSI/IEEE C95.1: 1999**  
**IEEE 1528: 2013**  
**Date of receipt of test sample** ..... : May 11, 2016  
**Date of testing** ..... : May 12, 2016 ~ May 16, 2016  
**Date of issue** ..... : May 26, 2016  
**Result** ..... : **PASS**

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**Testing Laboratory Name** ..... : **Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd**

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## **1 . Test Standards**

The tests were performed according to following standards:

[FCC 47 Part 2.1093](#) Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation:Portable Devices

[IEEE Std C95.1, 1999](#): IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 KHz to 300 GHz.

[IEEE Std 1528™-2013](#): IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.

[KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04](#): SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

[KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02](#): RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations

[KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06](#): Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies

[KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02](#): SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters

[KDB 648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03](#): SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets

[KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01](#): SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices

[KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode v02r01](#): SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities

## 2. Summary

### 2.1. Client Information

Applicant:	DOKI TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
Address:	Unit 601,6/F,Tower One,Silvercord,30 Canton Road,TST,Kowloon, Hongkong
Manufacturer:	SHENZHEN FISE TECHNOLOGY HOLDING CO.,LTD.
Address:	No.6 Building, Longfu Industrial Area, Huarong Road, Dalang Street, Longhua Shenzhen, 518000

### 2.2. Product Description

Name of EUT	dokiWatch
Trade Mark:	-
Model No.:	dokiWatch
Listed Model(s):	-
Device Category:	Portable
Product stage:	Production unit
RF Exposure Environment:	General Population / Uncontrolled
IMEI:	860701030002317
Hardware version:	V1.0
Software version:	V1.0
<b>Maximum SAR Value</b>	
Separation Distance:	Front to face 10mm Body: 0mm
Max Report SAR Value (1g):	Front to face: <b>0.350 W/Kg</b>
Max Report SAR Value (10g):	Body: <b>2.353 W/Kg</b>
<b>2G</b>	
Support Network:	GSM, GPRS, EGPRS
Support Band:	GSM850, DCS1900
Modulation:	GSM/GPRS/ EGPRS: GMSK
Transmit Frequency:	GSM850: 824.20MHz-848.80MHz PCS1900: 1850.20MHz-1909.80MHz
Receive Frequency:	GSM850: 869.20MHz-893.80MHz PCS1900: 1930.20MHz-1989.80MHz
GPRS Class:	12
EGPRS Class:	12
Antenna type:	Intergal Antenna

WCDMA	
Operation Band:	FDD Band II
Power Class:	Power Class 3
Modulation Type:	QPSK for WCDMA/HSUPA/HSDPA
WCDMA Release Version:	Release 8
HSDPA Release Version:	Category 14
HSUPA Release Version:	Category 6
DC-HSUPA Release Version:	Not Supported
HSPA+ Release Version:	Not Supported
Antenna type:	Intergal Antenna
WIFI	
Supported type:	802.11b/802.11g/802.11n(H20)/802.11n(H40)
Modulation:	802.11b: DSSS (DBPSK / DQPSK / CCK) 802.11g/n(H20)/ n(H40): OFDM (BPSK / QPSK / 16QAM / 64QAM)
Operation frequency:	802.11b/g/n(H20): 2412MHz~2462MHz 802.11n(H40): 2422MHz~2452MHz
Channel number:	802.11b/g/n(H20): 11 802.11n(H40):7
Channel separation:	5MHz
Antenna type:	Internal Antenna
Bluetooth	
Version:	Supported BT4.0+EDR
Modulation:	GFSK, π/4DQPSK, 8DPSK
Operation frequency:	2402MHz~2480MHz
Channel number:	79
Channel separation:	1MHz
Antenna type:	Integral Antenna
Bluetooth	
Version:	Supported BT4.0+BLE
Modulation:	GFSK
Operation frequency:	2402MHz~2480MHz
Channel number:	40
Channel separation:	2MHz
Antenna type:	Integral Antenna
Remark:	<i>The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power</i>

### **3. Test Environment**

#### **3.1. Address of the test laboratory**

Laboratory: Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd.

Address: 1/F, Bldg 3, Hongfa Hi-tech Industrial Park, Genyu Road, Tianliao, Gongming, Shenzhen, China

Phone: 86-755-26748019 Fax: 86-755-26748089

#### **3.2. Test Facility**

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

##### **CNAS-Lab Code: L1225**

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been assessed and proved to be in compliance with CNAS-CL01 Accreditation Criteria for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (identical to ISO/IEC17025: 2005 General Requirements) for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories, Date of Registration: February 28, 2015. Valid time is until February 27, 2018.

##### **A2LA-Lab Cert. No. 3902.01**

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory has been accredited by A2LA for technical competence in the field of electrical testing, and proved to be in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025: 2005 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories and any additional program requirements in the identified field of testing. Valid time is until December 31, 2016.

##### **FCC-Registration No.: 317478**

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. 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 317478, Renewal date Jul. 18, 2014, valid time is until Jul. 18, 2017.

##### **IC-Registration No.: 5377A&5377B**

The 3m Alternate Test Site of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for the performance of radiated measurements with Registration No. 5377A on Dec. 31, 2013, valid time is until Dec. 31, 2016.

Two 3m Alternate Test Site of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for the performance of radiated measurements with Registration No. 5377B on Dec.03, 2014, valid time is until Dec.03, 2017.

##### **ACA**

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. EMC Laboratory can also perform testing for the Australian C-Tick mark as a result of our A2LA accreditation.

##### **VCCI**

The 3m Semianechoic chamber (12.2m×7.95m×6.7m) of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.:R-2484. Date of Registration: Dec. 20, 2012. Valid time is until Dec. 29, 2015.

Radiated disturbance above 1GHz measurement of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.: G-292. Date of Registration: Dec. 24, 2013. Valid time is until Dec. 23, 2016.

Main Ports Conducted Interference Measurement of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.: C-2726. Date of Registration: Dec. 20, 2012. Valid time is until Dec. 19, 2015.

Telecommunication Ports Conducted Interference Measurement of Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.: T-1837. Date of Registration: May 07, 2013. Valid time is until May 06, 2016.

##### **DNV**

Shenzhen Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd. has been found to comply with the requirements of DNV towards subcontractor of EMC and safety testing services in conjunction with the EMC and Low voltage Directives and in the voluntary field. The acceptance is based on a formal quality Audit and follow-ups according to relevant parts of ISO/IEC Guide 17025 (2005), in accordance with the requirements of the DNV Laboratory Quality Manual towards subcontractors. Valid time is until Aug. 24, 2016.

#### 4. Equipments Used during the Test

Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Calibration	Calibration Interval
Data Acquisition Electronics DAEx	SPEAG	DAE4	1315	2015/07/22	1
E-field Probe	SPEAG	ES3DV3	3292	2015/08/15	1
System Validation Dipole 835V2	SPEAG	D835V2	4d134	2014/07/24	2
System Validation Dipole D1900V2	SPEAG	D1900V2	5d150	2015/12/12	1
System Validation Dipole 2450V2	SPEAG	D2450V2	884	2015/09/01	1
Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070E	US44020288	/	/
Power meter	Agilent	E4417A	GB41292254	2015/10/26	1
Power sensor	Agilent	8481H	MY41095360	2015/10/26	1
Power sensor	Agilent	E9327A	US40441621	2015/10/26	1
Network analyzer	Agilent	8753E	US37390562	2015/10/25	1
Universal Radio Communication Tester	ROHDE & SCHWARZ	CMU200	112012	2015/10/23	1
Signal Generator	ROHDE & SCHWARZ	SMBV100A	258525	2015/10/23	1
Power Divider	ARRA	A3200-2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dual Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D	50783	Note	
Attenuator 1	PE	PE7005-10	N/A	Note	
Attenuator 2	PE	PE7005-10	N/A	Note	
Attenuator 3	PE	PE7005-3	N/A	Note	
Power Amplifier	AR	5S1G4M2	0328798	Note	

Note:

1. The Probe, Dipole and DAE calibration reference to the Appendix A.
2. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.
3. Referring to KDB865664 D01, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipole are also not physically damaged or repaired during the interval.
4. The justification data of dipole D835V2, can be found in appendix A. the return loss is <-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

## 5. Measurement Uncertainty

Measurement Uncertainty										
No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty Value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement System										
1	Probe calibration	B	6.0%	N	1	1	1	6.0%	6.0%	$\infty$
2	Axial isotropy	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90%	1.90%	$\infty$
3	Hemispherical isotropy	B	9.60%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.90%	3.90%	$\infty$
4	Boundary Effects	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	$\infty$
5	Probe Linearity	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70%	2.70%	$\infty$
6	Detection limit	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	$\infty$
7	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	$\infty$
8	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	$\infty$
9	Response time	B	0.80%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	$\infty$
10	Integration time	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	$\infty$
11	RF ambient	B	3.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	$\infty$
12	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.20%	0.20%	$\infty$
13	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	2.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	$\infty$
14	Max.SAR evalation	B	3.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	$\infty$
Test Sample Related										
15	Test sample positioning	A	1.86%	N	1	1	1	1.86%	1.86%	$\infty$
16	Device holder uncertainty	A	1.70%	N	1	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	$\infty$
17	Drift of output power	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	$\infty$
Phantom and Set-up										
18	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	$\infty$
19	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.80%	1.20%	$\infty$
20	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	0.50%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.32%	0.26%	$\infty$
21	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.80%	1.20%	$\infty$
22	Liquid cpermittivity (meas.)	A	0.16%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.10%	0.07%	$\infty$
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$		/	/	/	/	9.79%	9.67%	$\infty$
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$		R	K=2	/	/	19.57%	19.34%	$\infty$

System Check Uncertainty										
No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty Value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement System										
1	Probe calibration	B	6.0%	N	1	1	1	6.0%	6.0%	$\infty$
2	Axial isotropy	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.90%	1.90%	$\infty$
3	Hemispherical isotropy	B	9.60%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.90%	3.90%	$\infty$
4	Boundary Effects	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	$\infty$
5	Probe Linearity	B	4.70%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.70%	2.70%	$\infty$
6	Detection limit	B	1.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.60%	0.60%	$\infty$
7	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	$\infty$
8	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	$\infty$
9	Response time	B	0.80%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.50%	0.50%	$\infty$
10	Integration time	B	5.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.90%	2.90%	$\infty$
11	RF ambient	B	3.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	$\infty$
12	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.40%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.20%	0.20%	$\infty$
13	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	2.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.70%	1.70%	$\infty$
14	Max.SAR evalation	B	3.90%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	$\infty$
System validation source-dipole										
15	Deviation of experimental dipole from numerical dipole	A	1.58%	N	1	1	1	1.58%	1.58%	$\infty$
16	Dipole axis to liquid distance	A	1.35%	N	1	1	1	1.35%	1.35%	$\infty$
17	Input power and SAR drift	B	4.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	$\infty$
Phantom and Set-up										
18	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.00%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.30%	2.30%	$\infty$
20	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	0.50%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.32%	0.26%	$\infty$
22	Liquid cpermittivity (meas.)	A	0.16%	N	1	0.64	0.43	0.10%	0.07%	$\infty$
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$		/	/	/	/	8.80%	8.79%	$\infty$
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$		R	K=2	/	/	17.59%	17.58%	$\infty$

## 6. SAR Measurements System Configuration

### 6.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

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

A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

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

A data acquisition electronic (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.

A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.

The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.

The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2003.

DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.

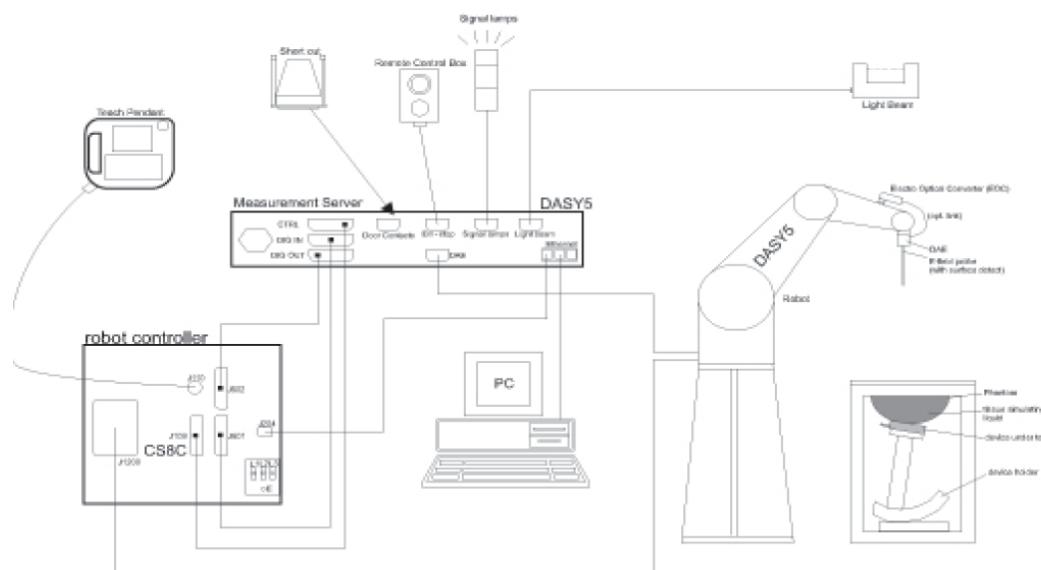
Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.

The device holder for handheld Mobile Phones.

Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.

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



## 6.2. DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

### ● Probe Specification

Construction Symmetrical design with triangular core  
 Interleaved sensors  
 Built-in shielding against static charges  
 PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)

Calibration ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available.

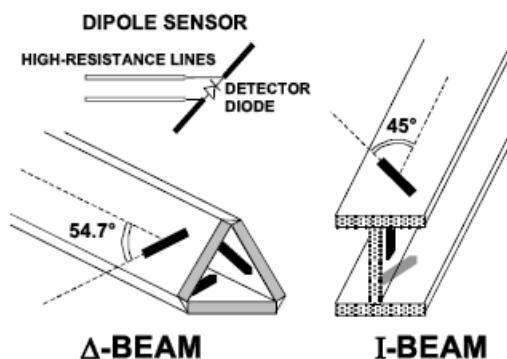
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)
Directivity	$\pm 0.2$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.3$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 $\mu$ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 4 GHz Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of Mobile Phones
Compatibility	DASY3, DASY4, DASY52 SAR and higher, EASY4/MRI



### ● Isotropic E-Field Probe

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

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



### 6.3. Phantoms

The phantom used for all tests i.e. for both system checks and device testing, was the twin-headed "SAM Phantom", manufactured by SPEAG. The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region, where shell thickness increases to 6mm).

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



SAM Twin Phantom

### 6.4. Device Holder

The device was placed in the device holder (illustrated below) that is supplied by SPEAG as an integral part of the DASY system.

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



Device holder supplied by SPEAG

## 7. SAR Test Procedure

### 7.1. Scanning Procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

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. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT's output power and should vary max.  $\pm 5\%$ .

The "surface check" measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above  $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$ ). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within  $\pm 30^\circ$ .)

#### **Area Scan**

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot. Before starting the area scan a grid spacing of 15 mm x 15 mm is set. During the scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged. After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

#### **Zoom Scan**

Zoom Scans are used to estimate the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan is done by 7x7x5 points within a cube whose base is centered around the maxima found in the preceding area scan.

#### **Spatial Peak Detection**

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented and can determine values of masses of 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY5 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as: • maximum search • extrapolation • boundary correction • peak search for averaged SAR. During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard's method for extrapolation. For a grid using 7x7x5 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1g and 10g cubes.

A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube 7x7x5 scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

## 7.2. Data Storage and Evaluation

### Data Storage

The DASY5 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 ".DA4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/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.

### Data Evaluation

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:	σ
	Density:	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

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

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

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

Ui: input signal of channel ( i = x, y, z )

cf: crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

dcp*i*: diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

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

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

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

Norm*i*: sensor sensitivity of channel ( i = x, y, z ), [mV/(V/m)<sup>2</sup>] 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):

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

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

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

SAR: local specific absorption rate in mW/g

Etot: total field strength in V/m

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

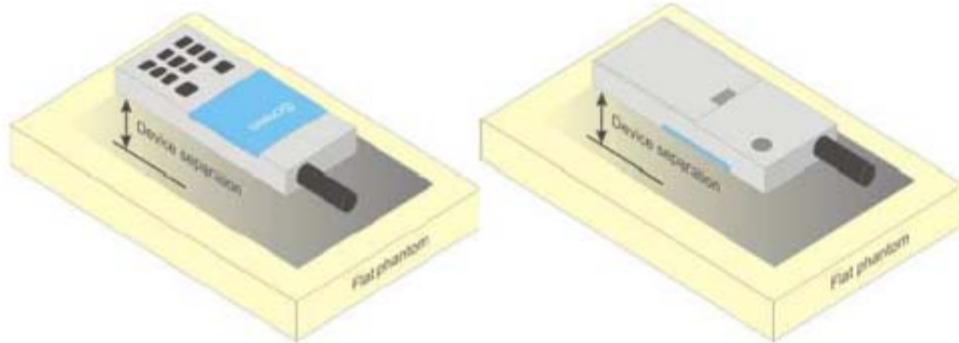
$\rho$ : equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

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

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

### 8.1. Body Position

A typical example of a body-worn device is a mobile phone, wireless enabled PDA or other battery operated wireless device with the ability to transmit while mounted on a person's body using a carry accessory approved by the wireless device manufacturer.



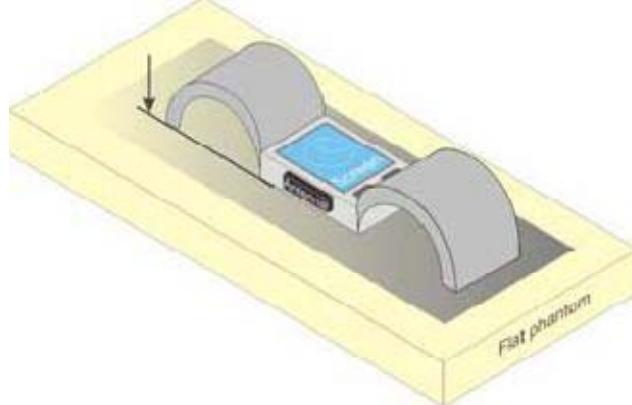
**Test positions for body-worn devices**

### 8.2 Limb-worn device

A limb-worn device is a unit whose intended use includes being strapped to the arm or leg of the user while transmitting (except in idle mode). It is similar to a body-worn device.

The strap shall be opened so that it is divided into two parts as shown in Picture. The device shall be positioned directly against the phantom surface with the strap straightened as much as possible and the back of the device towards the phantom.

If the strap cannot normally be opened to allow placing in direct contact with the phantom surface, it may be necessary to break the strap of the device but ensuring to not damage the antenna.



**Test position for limb-worn devices**

## 9. System Check

### 9.1. Tissue Dielectric Parameters

The liquid is consisted of water,salt,Glycol,Sugar,Preventol and Cellulose.The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case.The table 3 and table 4 show the detail solution.It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the KDB865664.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )
For Head								
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.9	41.5
1800,1900,2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.4	40
2450	55	0	0	0	0	45	1.8	39.2
For Body								
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
1800,1900,2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7

Tissue dielectric parameters for head and body phantoms				
Target Frequency (MHz)	Head		Body	
	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (s/m)	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (s/m)
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
1800-2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95

**Check Result:**

Dielectric performance of Head tissue simulating liquid				
Frequency (MHz)	Description	DielectricParameters		Temp °C
		εr	σ(s/m)	
835	Recommended result ±5% window	41.50 39.43 to 43.58	0.90 0.86 to 0.95	/
	Measurement value 2016-05-12	41.52	0.90	21
1900	Recommended result ±5% window	40.0 38.00 to 42.00	1.40 1.33 to 1.47	/
	Measurement value 2016-05-13	40.12	1.41	21
2450	Recommended result ±5% window	39.2 37.24 to 41.16	1.80 1.71 to 1.89	/
	Measurement value 2016-05-16	39.10	1.79	21

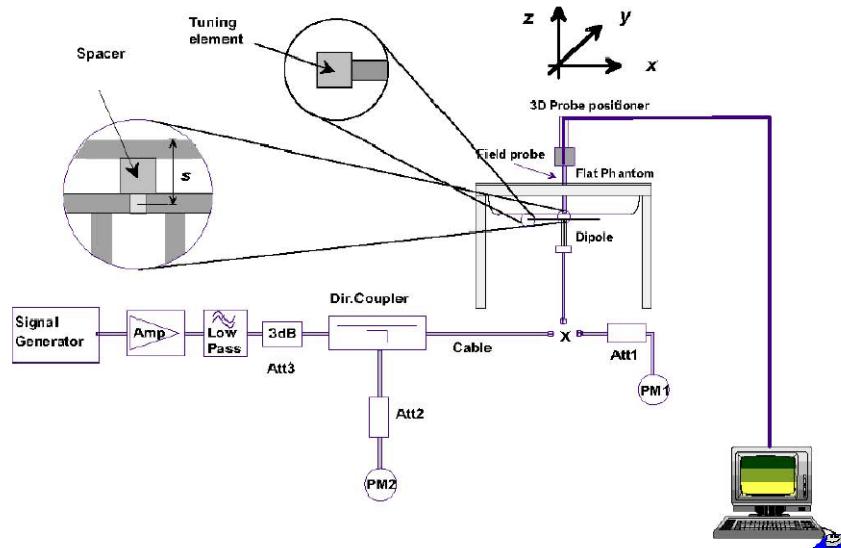
Dielectric performance of Body tissue simulating liquid				
Frequency (MHz)	Description	DielectricParameters		Temp °C
		εr	σ(s/m)	
835	Recommended result ±5% window	55.2 52.44 to 57.96	0.97 0.92 to 1.02	/
	Measurement value 2016-05-12	55.15	0.96	21
1900	Recommended result ±5% window	53.3 50.64 to 55.97	1.52 1.44 to 1.60	/
	Measurement value 2016-05-13	53.12	1.52	21
2450	Recommended result ±5% window	52.7 50.07 to 55.34	1.95 1.85 to 2.05	/
	Measurement value 2016-05-16	52.55	1.94	21

## 9.2. SAR System Check

The purpose of the system check is to verify that the system operates within its specifications at the device test frequency. The system check is simple check of repeatability to make sure that the system works correctly at the time of the compliance test;

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration with the relevant liquids and test system ( $\pm 10\%$ ).

System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the DASY5 system.



The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 24 dBm (250mW) before dipole is connected.

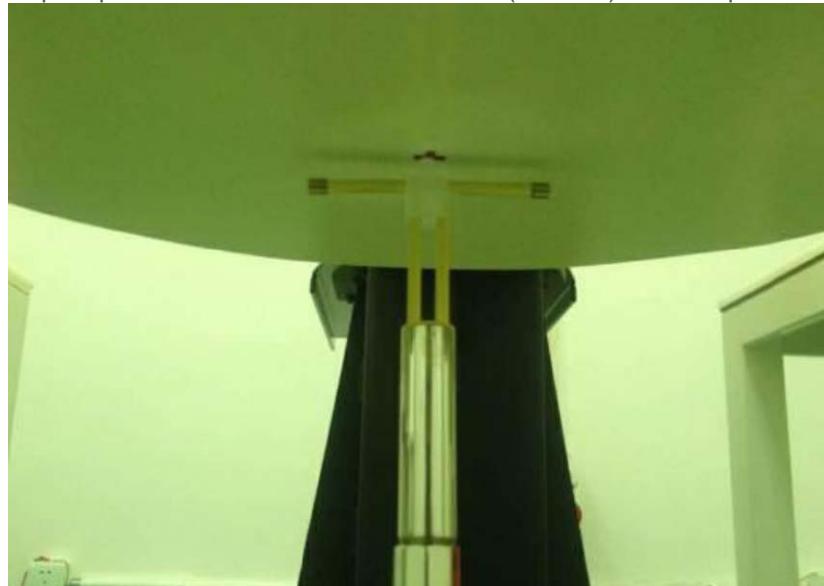


Photo of Dipole Setup

**Check Result:**

Head				
Frequency (MHz)	Description	SAR(W/kg)		Temp °C
		1g	10g	
835	Recommended result ±5% window	2.41 2.29 - 2.53	1.57 1.49 - 1.65	/
	Measurement value 2016-05-12	2.43	1.58	21
1900	Recommended result ±5% window	9.71 9.22 - 10.20	5.08 4.83 - 5.33	/
	Measurement value 2016-05-13	10.02	5.11	21
2450	Recommended result ±5% window	13.1 11.79 - 14.41	6.17 5.56 - 6.78	/
	Measurement value 2016-05-16	13.35	6.25	21

Body				
Frequency (MHz)	Description	SAR(W/kg)		Temp °C
		1g	10g	
835	Recommended result ±5% window	2.47 2.35 - 2.59	1.64 1.55 - 1.71	/
	Measurement value 2016-05-12	2.52	1.65	21
1900	Recommended result ±5% window	9.98 9.48 – 10.48	5.26 5.00 – 5.52	/
	Measurement value 2016-05-13	10.2	5.33	21
2450	Recommended result ±5% window	13.1 11.79 -14.41	6.11 5.50 -6.72	/
	Measurement value 2016-05-16	13.2	6.13	21

Note:

1. the graph results see follow.
2. Recommended Values used derive from the calibration certificate and 250 mW is used as feeding power to the calibrated dipole.

## System Performance Check at 835 MHz Head

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d134

Date: 2016-05-12

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.90$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.52$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(6.23, 6.23, 6.23); Calibrated: 15/08/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 22/07/2015
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (61x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15.00 mm, dy=15.00 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.58 mW/g

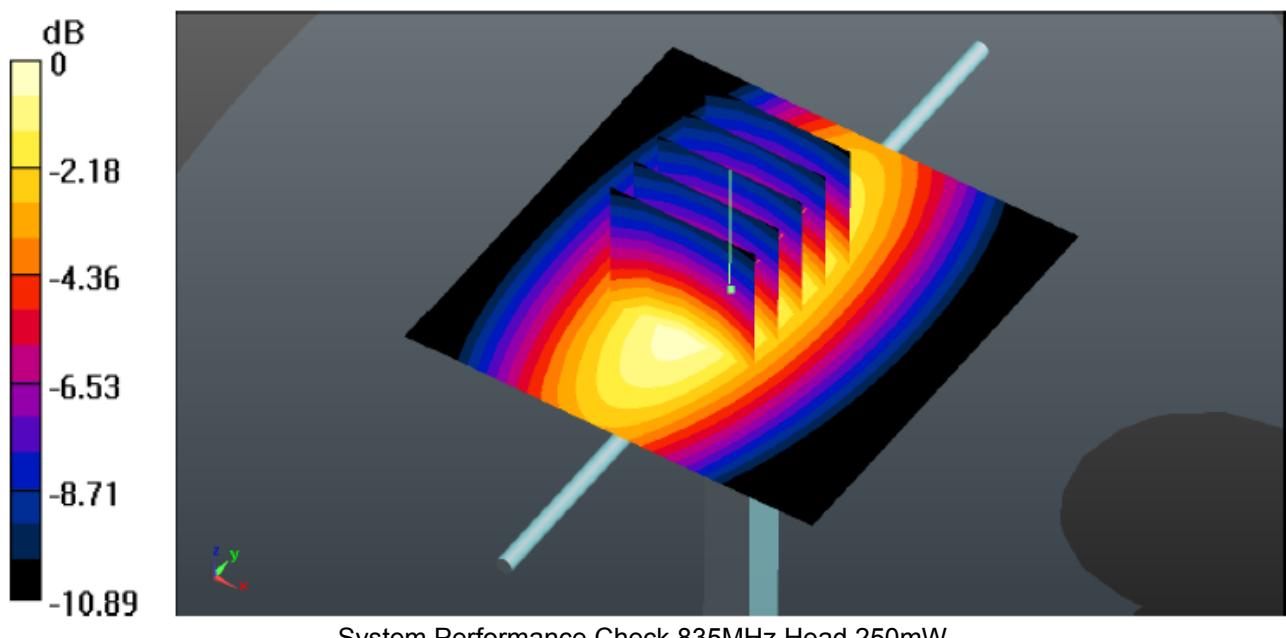
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=7mm, dy=7mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 52.82 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.66 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.59 mW/g



## System Performance Check at 835 MHz Body

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d134

Date: 2016-05-12

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.96$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.15$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(6.11, 6.11, 6.11); Calibrated: 15/08/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 22/07/2015
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (61x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15.00 mm, dy=15.00 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.45 mW/g

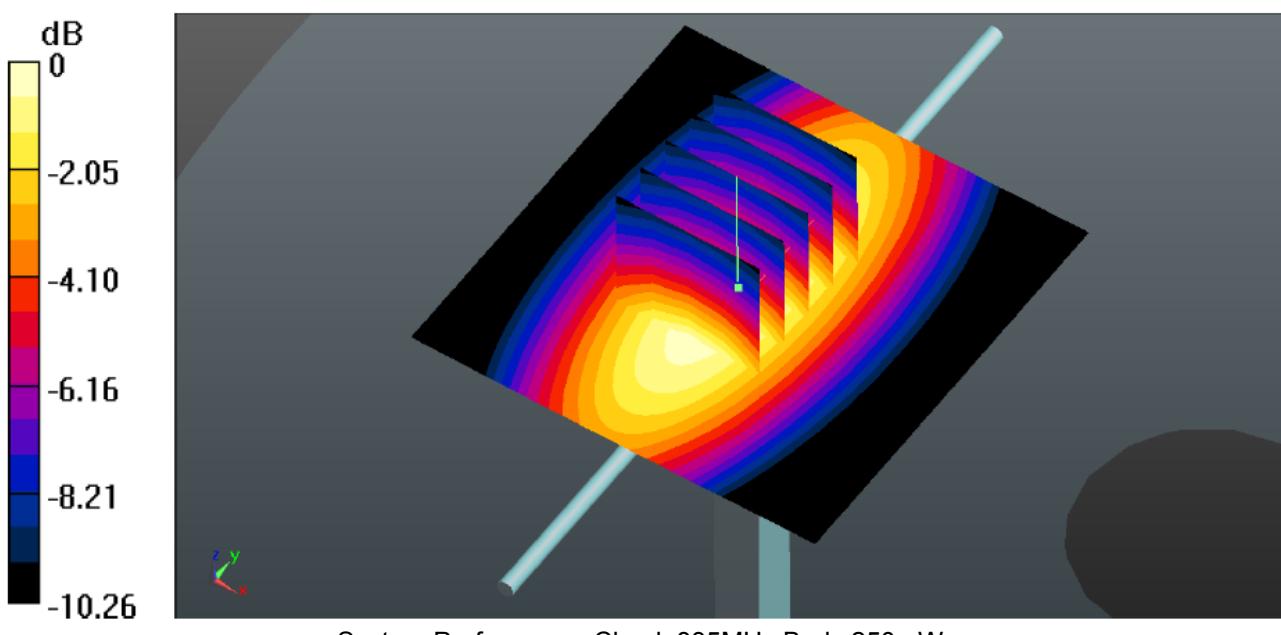
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=7mm, dy=7mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 51.00 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.70 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.52 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.65 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.94 W/kg



**System Performance Check at 1900 MHz Head**

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d150

Date: 2016-05-13

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

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.41$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.12$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY5 Configuration:**

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(5.03,5.03,5.03); Calibrated: 15/08/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 22/07/2015

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

**Area Scan (61x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15.00 mm, dy=15.00 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 10.65 W/kg

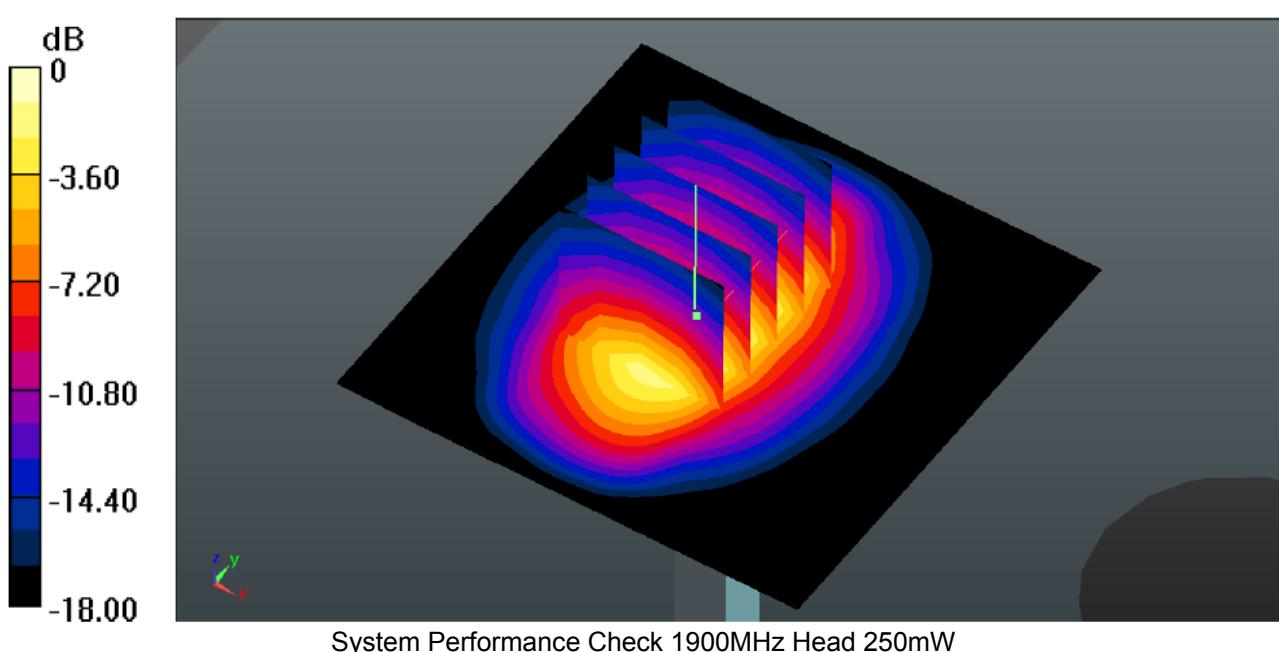
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=7mm, dy=7mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 73.83 V/m; Power Drift = -0.15 Db

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 12.352 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.02 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.11 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.43 W/kg



**System Performance Check at 1900 MHz Body**

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d150

Date: 2016-05-13

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

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.52$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.12$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY5 Configuration:**

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.66, 4.66, 4.66); Calibrated: 15/08/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 22/07/2015

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

**Area Scan (61x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15.00 mm, dy=15.00 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.46 mW/g

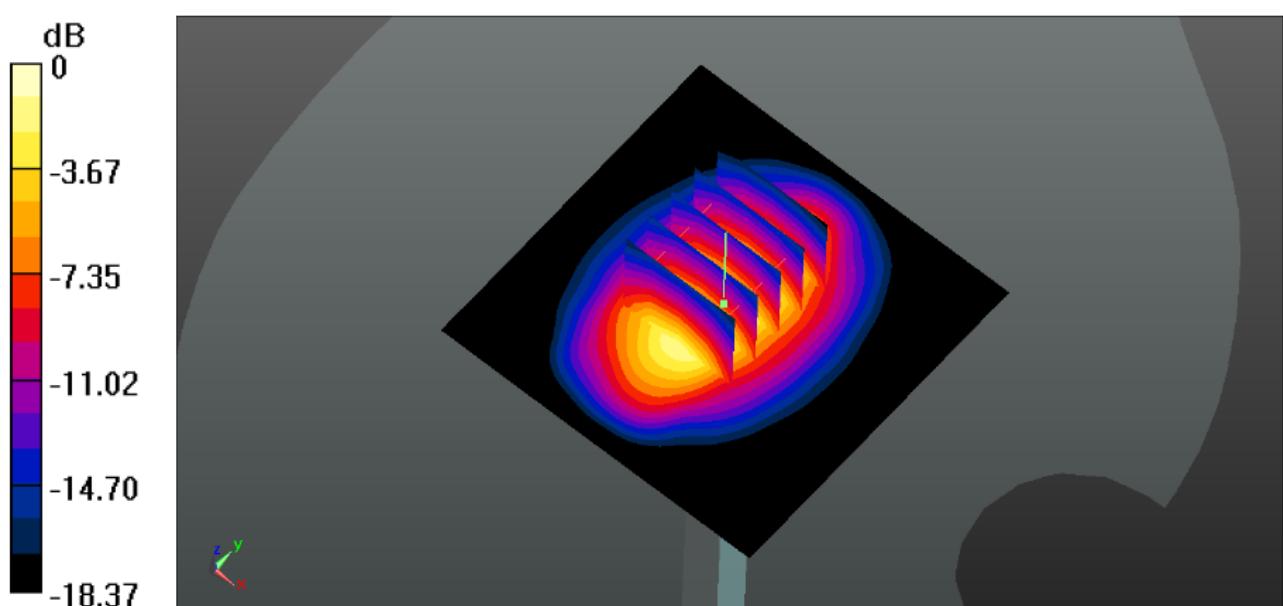
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=7mm, dy=7mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 70.21 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.4 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.33 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.4 mW/g



**System Performance Check at 2450 MHz Head**

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 884

Date: 2016-05-16

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.79$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.10$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY5 Configuration:**

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.43, 4.43, 4.43); Calibrated: 15/08/2015;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 22/07/2015

Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

**Area Scan (61x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10.00 mm, dy=10.00 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.9 mW/g

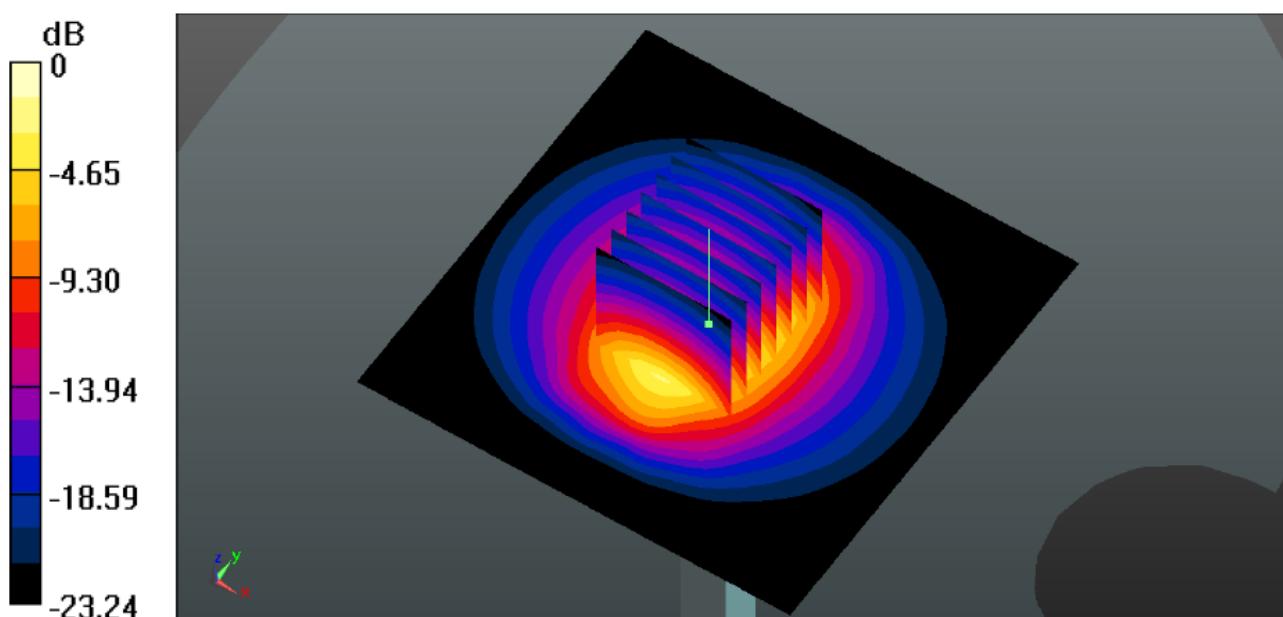
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 90.57 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.6 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.35 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.25 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.5 mW/g



**System Performance Check at 2450 MHz Body**

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 884  
Date: 2016-05-16

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.94$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.55$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY5 Configuration:**

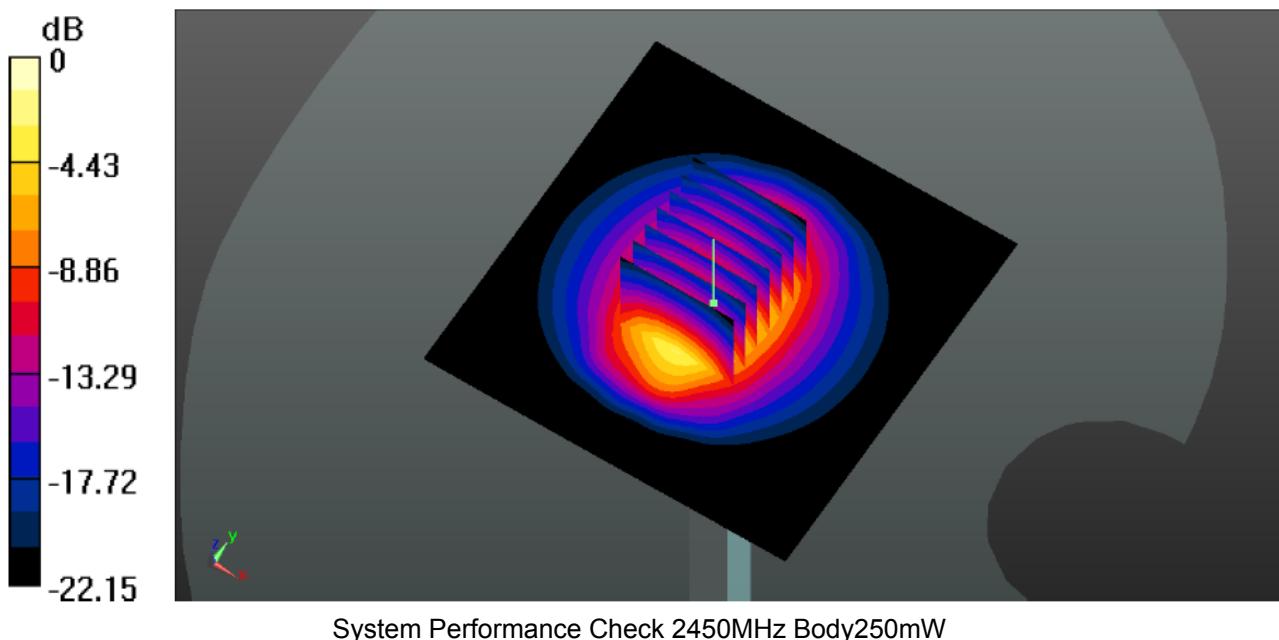
Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.23, 4.23, 4.23); Calibrated: 15/08/2015;  
Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)  
Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 22/07/2015  
Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;  
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.5 (6469)

**Area Scan (61x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10.00 mm, dy=10.00 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.4 mW/g

**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 83.63 V/m; Power Drift = -0.15 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.4 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.13 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.5 mW/g



## **10. SAR Exposure Limits**

SAR assessments have been made in line with the requirements of ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992

Type Exposure	Limit (mW/g)	
	General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment	Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment
Spatial Average SAR (whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak SAR (1g cube tissue for head and trunk)	1.60	8.0
Spatial Peak SAR (10g for limb)	4.0	20.0

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

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

## 11. Conducted Power Measurement Results

### GSM Conducted Power

1. Per KDB 447498 D01, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and further SAR test reduction
2. Per KDB 941225 D01, considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for Head and Body-worn SAR test reduction for GSM and GPRS modes is determined by the source-base time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance. The mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. Therefore, the EUT was set in GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850 and GPRS (4Tx slots) for PCS1900.
3. Per KDB941225 D01, for hotspot SAR test reduction for GPRS modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power including tune-up tolerance, For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. Therefore, the EUT was set in GPRS (4Tx slots) for GSM850 and GPRS (4Tx slots) for PCS1900.

Mode: GSM850		Conducted Power (dBm)			Division Factors	Averager Power (dBm)		
		CH128	CH190	CH251		CH128	CH190	CH251
		824.2MHz	836.6MHz	848.8MHz		824.2MHz	836.6MHz	848.8MHz
GSM		31.86	31.45	31.74	-9.03	22.83	22.42	22.71
GPRS (GMSK)	1TXslot	31.83	31.42	31.72	-9.03	22.80	22.39	22.69
	2TXslots	29.34	29.04	29.30	-6.02	23.32	23.02	23.28
	3TXslots	27.68	27.35	27.58	-4.26	23.42	23.09	23.32
	4TXslots	26.48	26.14	26.37	-3.01	23.47	23.13	23.36
EGPRS (GMSK)	1TXslot	31.83	31.42	31.72	-9.03	22.80	22.39	22.69
	2TXslots	29.34	29.04	29.30	-6.02	23.32	23.02	23.28
	3TXslots	27.68	27.35	27.58	-4.26	23.42	23.09	23.32
	4TXslots	26.48	26.14	26.37	-3.01	23.47	23.13	23.36
Mode: PCS1900		Conducted Power (dBm)			Division Factors	Averager Power (dBm)		
		CH512	CH661	CH810		CH512	CH661	CH810
		1850.2MHz	1880.0MHz	1909.8MHz		1850.2MHz	1880.0MHz	1909.8MHz
GSM		28.32	28.43	28.36	-9.03	19.29	19.40	19.33
GPRS (GMSK)	1TXslot	28.30	28.41	28.35	-9.03	19.27	19.38	19.32
	2TXslots	26.08	26.25	26.18	-6.02	20.06	20.23	20.16
	3TXslots	24.60	24.73	24.64	-4.26	20.34	20.47	20.38
	4TXslots	23.53	23.63	23.56	-3.01	20.52	20.62	20.55
EGPRS (GMSK)	1TXslot	28.30	28.41	28.35	-9.03	19.27	19.38	19.32
	2TXslots	26.08	26.25	26.18	-6.02	20.06	20.23	20.16
	3TXslots	24.60	24.73	24.64	-4.26	20.34	20.47	20.38
	4TXslots	23.53	23.63	23.56	-3.01	20.52	20.62	20.55

Note:

1) Division Factors

To average the power, the division factor is as follows:

1TX-slot = 1 transmit time slot out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/1) => -9.03dB

2TX-slots = 2 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/2) => -6.02dB

3TX-slots = 3 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/3) => -4.26dB

4TX-slots = 4 transmit time slots out of 8 time slots=> conducted power divided by (8/4) => -3.01dB

### WCDMA Conducted Power

1. The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlined in 3GPP TS34.121 specification.
2. The procedures in KDB 941225 D01 are applied for 3GPP Rel. 6 HSPA to configure the device in the required sub-test mode to determine SAR test exclusion

A summary of the test setting are illustrated below:

#### **HSDPA Setup Configuration:**

- a) The EUT was connected to base station RS CMU200 referred to the setup configuration
- b) The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements
- c) A call was established between EUT and base station with following setting:
  - i. Set Gain Factors ( $\beta_c$  and  $\beta_d$ ) and parameters were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, Quoted from the TS 34.121
  - ii. Set RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode
  - iii. Set Cell Power=-86dBm
  - iv. Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 1, QPSK)
  - v. Select HSDPA uplink parameters
  - vi. Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI=8
  - vii. Set Ack-Nack repetition Factor to 3
  - viii. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (K) to 4ms
  - ix. Set CQI repetition factor to 2
  - x. Power ctrl mode= all up bits
- d) The transmitter maximum output power was recorded.

**Table C.10.1.4:  $\beta$  values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH**

<b>Sub-test</b>	$\beta_c$	$\beta_d$	$\beta_d$ (SF)	$\beta_c/\beta_d$	$\beta_{HS}$ (Note 1, Note 2)	<b>CM (dB)</b> (Note 3)	<b>MPR (dB)</b> (Note 3)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	12/15 (Note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

**Note 1:**  $\Delta_{ACK}, \Delta_{NACK}$  and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$  with  $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$ .

**Note 2:** For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA,  $\Delta_{ACK}$  and  $\Delta_{NACK} = 30/15$  with  $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$ , and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 24/15$  with  $\beta_{hs} = 24/15 * \beta_c$ .

**Note 3:** CM = 1 for  $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$ ,  $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$ . For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.

**Note 4:** For subtest 2 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c = 11/15$  and  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .

#### **Setup Configuration**

**HSUPA Setup Configuration:**

- a) The EUT was connected to base station RS CMU200 referred to the setup configuration
- b) The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements
- c) A call was established between EUT and base station with following setting:
  - i. Call configs = 5.2b, 5.9b, 5.10b, and 5.13.2B with QPSK
  - ii. Set Gain Factors ( $\beta_c$  and  $\beta_d$ ) and parameters (AG index) were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C11.1.3, Quoted from the TS 34.121
  - iii. Set Cell Power=-86dBm
  - iv. Set channel type= 12.2Kbps + HSPA mode
  - v. Set UE Target power
  - vi. Set Ctrl mode=Alternating bits
  - vii. Set and observe the E-TFCI
  - viii. Confirm that E-TFCI is equal the target E-TFCI of 75 for Sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCI
- d) The transmitter maximum output power was recorded.

**Table C.11.1.3:  $\beta$  values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH**

Sub-test	$\beta_c$	$\beta_d$	$\beta_d$ (SF)	$\beta_c/\beta_d$	$\beta_{hs}$ (Note 1)	$\beta_{ec}$	$\beta_{ed}$ (Note 5) (Note 6)	$\beta_{ed}$ (SF)	$\beta_{ed}$ (Codes)	CM (dB) (Note 2)	MPR (dB) (Note 2)	AG Index (Note 6)	E-TFCI
1	11/15 (Note 3)	15/15 (Note 3)	64	11/15 (Note 3)	22/15	209/25	1309/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	$\beta_{ed}1: 47/15$ $\beta_{ed}2: 47/15$	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	15/15 (Note 4)	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1:  $\Delta_{ACK}, \Delta_{NACK}$  and  $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$  with  $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$ .  
 Note 2: CM = 1 for  $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$ ,  $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$ . For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.  
 Note 3: For subtest 1 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c = 10/15$  and  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .  
 Note 4: For subtest 5 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c = 14/15$  and  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .  
 Note 5: In case of testing by UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1, Sub-test 3 is omitted according to TS25.306 Table 5.1g.  
 Note 6:  $\beta_{ed}$  can not be set directly, it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

**Setup Configuration****General Note:**

1. Per KDB 941225 D01, SAR for Head / Hotsport / Body-worn Exposure is measured using a 12.2Kbps RMC with TPC bit configured to all 1s
2. Per KDB 941225 D01 RMC12.2Kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If the maximum output power and Tune-up tolerance specified for production units in HSDPA/HSUPA is  $\leq 1/4$ dB higher than RMC 12.2Kbps or when the highest reported SAR of the RMC12.2Kbps is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of HSDPA / HSUPA to RMC 12.2Kbps and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  mW/g, SAR measurement is not required for HSDPA / HSUPA.

Mode		WCDMA Band II		
		Conducted Power (dBm)		
HSDPA	Subtest-1	CH9262	CH9400	CH9538
	Subtest-2	1852.4	1880.0	1907.6
AMR 12.2K		21.64	21.52	21.36
RMC 12.2K		21.66	21.55	21.37
HSUPA	Subtest-1	19.90	19.79	19.64
	Subtest-2	19.73	19.62	19.48
	Subtest-3	19.74	19.63	19.47
	Subtest-4	19.48	19.37	19.22
	Subtest-5	19.37	19.26	19.12
HSUPA	Subtest-1	19.22	19.11	18.97
	Subtest-2	19.13	19.02	18.88
	Subtest-3	19.07	18.97	18.83
	Subtest-4	19.02	18.92	18.78
	Subtest-5			

**WLAN Conducted Power**

For 2.4GHz WLAN SAR testing, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for 802.11b were for SAR evaluation. 802.11g/n were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of 802.11b mode.

WIFI					
Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Peak Power (dBm)	Conducted Average Power (dBm)	Data rate
802.11b	01	2412	15.68	13.38	1 Mbps
	06	2437	16.03	13.68	1 Mbps
	11	2462	16.36	13.94	1 Mbps
802.11g	01	2412	15.39	12.06	6 Mbps
	06	2437	14.94	11.67	6 Mbps
	11	2462	14.89	11.65	6 Mbps
802.11n(H20)	01	2412	14.51	11.06	6.5 Mbps
	06	2437	15.02	11.43	6.5 Mbps
	11	2462	15.11	11.50	6.5 Mbps
802.11n(H40)	03	2422	14.71	11.22	13.5 Mbps
	06	2437	15.03	11.44	13.5 Mbps
	09	2452	14.93	11.37	13.5 Mbps

Note: The output power was test all data rate and recorded worst case at recorded data rate.

## Bluetooth Conducted Power

### General note:

Per KDB 447498 D01, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100MHz to 6GHz at test separation distances  $\leq 50\text{mm}$  are determined by:

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

Bluetooth			
Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted power (dBm)
GFSK	00	2402	1.74
	39	2441	2.14
	78	2480	1.73
$\pi/4\text{QPSK}$	00	2402	1.69
	39	2441	2.28
	78	2480	1.93
8DPSK	00	2402	1.72
	39	2441	2.3
	78	2480	1.96
GFSK	00	2402	-5.43
	19	2440	-4.84
	39	2480	-5.27

Location	Tune up Power		Frequency (GHz)	SAR
	dBm	mW		
Head/Body	2.500	1.778	2.450	0.074
Hotspot				0.037

Per KDB 447498 D01, when the minimum test separation distance is  $< 5\text{mm}$ , a distance of  $5\text{mm}$  is applied to determine SAR test exclusion. The test exclusion threshold is 0.626 which is  $\leq 3$ , SAR testing is not required.

## 12. Maximum Tune-up Limit

Mode	Burst Average Power (dBm)	
	GSM850	PCS1900
GSM (GMSK, 1Tx Slot)	32.00	29.00
GPRS (GMSK, 1Tx Slot)	32.00	29.00
GPRS (GMSK, 2Tx Slot)	30.00	27.00
GPRS (GMSK, 3Tx Slot)	28.00	25.00
GPRS (GMSK, 4Tx Slot)	27.00	24.00

Mode	Burst Average Power (dBm)	
	WCDMA Band II	
AMR 12.2Kbps		22.00
RMC 12.2Kbps		22.00
HSDPA Subtest-1		20.00
HSDPA Subtest-2		20.00
HSDPA Subtest-3		20.00
HSDPA Subtest-4		20.00
HSUPA Subtest-1		20.00
HSUPA Subtest-2		19.50
HSUPA Subtest-3		19.50
HSUPA Subtest-4		19.50
HSUPA Subtest-5		19.50

WLAN		
Mode	Peak Power (dBm)	Burst Average Power (dBm)
802.11b	16.50	14.00
802.11g	15.50	12.50
802.11n(HT20)	15.50	12.00
802.11n(HT40)	15.50	12.00

Mode	Conducted Peak Power (dBm)
Bluetooth V4.0+EDR	2.50
Bluetooth V4.0+BLE	-4.50

## 13. SAR Measurement Results

GSM850 -Front to face											
Mode	Test Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up limit (dBm)	Tune up scaling factor	Power Drift(dB)	Measured SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Report SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Limit (W/kg)	Test Plot
		CH	MHz								
GSM	Front to face	128	824.2	31.86	32.00	1.03	-	-	-	1.6	-
		190	836.6	31.45	32.00	1.14	-0.07	0.13	0.148	1.6	F1
		251	848.8	31.74	32.00	1.06	-	-	-	1.6	-

GSM850 -Body											
Mode	Test Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up limit (dBm)	Tune up scaling factor	Power Drift(dB)	Measured SAR(10g) (mW/g)	Report SAR(10g) (mW/g)	Limit (W/kg)	Test Plot
		CH	MHz								
GPRS (4Tx slot)	Back	128	824.2	26.48	27.00	1.13	-	-	-	4.0	-
		190	836.6	26.14	27.00	1.22	-0.02	1.05	1.279	4.0	B1
		251	848.8	26.37	27.00	1.16	-	-	-	4.0	-
EGPRS	Back	190	836.6	26.14	27.00	1.22	-0.09	1.04	1.269	4.0	-

PCS1900- Front to face											
Mode	Test Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up limit (dBm)	Tune up scaling factor	Power Drift(dB)	Measured SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Report SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Limit (W/kg)	Test Plot
		CH	MHz								
GSM	Front to face	512	1850.2	28.32	29.00	1.17	-	-	-	1.6	-
		661	1880.0	28.43	29.00	1.14	0.05	0.237	0.270	1.6	F2
		810	1909.8	28.36	29.00	1.16	-	-	-	1.6	-

PCS1900- Body											
Mode	Test Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up limit (dBm)	Tune up scaling factor	Power Drift(dB)	Measured SAR(10g) (mW/g)	Report SAR(10g) (mW/g)	Limit (W/kg)	Test Plot
		CH	MHz								
GPRS (4Tx slot)	Back	512	1850.2	23.53	24.00	1.11	-	-	-	4.0	-
		661	1880.0	23.63	24.00	1.09	-0.01	0.982	1.068	4.0	B2
		810	1909.8	23.56	24.00	1.11	-	-	-	4.0	-
EGPRS	Back	661	1880.0	23.63	24.00	1.09	-0.05	0.976	1.064	4.0	-

WCDMA Band II -Front to face											
Mode	Test Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up limit (dBm)	Tune up scaling factor	Power Drift(dB)	Measured SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Report SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Limit (W/kg)	Test Plot
		CH	MHz								
RMC 12.2Kbps	Front to face	9262	1852.4	21.66	22.00	1.08	-	-	-	1.6	-
		9400	1880.0	21.55	22.00	1.11	-0.01	0.227	0.252	1.6	F3
		9538	1907.6	21.37	22.00	1.16	-	-	-	1.6	-

WCDMA- Band II Body											
Mode	Test Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up limit (dBm)	Tune up scaling factor	Power Drift(dB)	Measured SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Report SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Limit (W/kg)	Test Plot
		CH	MHz								
RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	9262	1852.4	21.66	22.00	1.08	-	-	-	4.0	-
		9400	1880.0	21.55	22.00	1.11	0.07	1.34	1.486	4.0	B3
		9538	1907.6	21.37	22.00	1.16	-	-	-	4.0	-

WLAN- Front to face											
Mode	Test Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up limit (dBm)	Tune up scaling factor	Power Drift(dB)	Measured SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Report SAR(1g) (mW/g)	Limit (W/kg)	Test Plot
		CH	MHz								
802.11b 1Mbps	Front to face	1	2412	13.38	14.00	1.15	-	-	-	1.6	-
		6	2437	13.68	14.00	1.08	-0.03	0.074	0.080	1.6	F4
		11	2462	13.94	14.00	1.01	-	-	-	1.6	-

WLAN- Body											
Mode	Test Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune up limit (dBm)	Tune up scaling factor	Power Drift(dB)	Measured SAR(10g) (mW/g)	Report SAR(10g) (mW/g)	Limit (W/kg)	Test Plot
		CH	MHz								
802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1	2412	13.38	14.00	1.15	-	-	-	4.0	-
		6	2437	13.68	14.00	1.08	-0.13	0.805	0.867	4.0	B4
		11	2462	13.94	14.00	1.01	-	-	-	4.0	-

## Note:

1. Per KDB865664 D01, Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 mW/g
2. Per KDB865664 D01, Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 mW/g
3. When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, the measurement and test reduction procedures for OFDM are applied. SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.
  - a) When KDB Publication 447498 D01 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
  - b) When the highest *reported* SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 mW/g.

## SAR Test Data Plots

Test mode:	GSM850	Test Position:	Front to face	Test Plot:	B1
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Date:2016-05-12

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency:836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle:1:8

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f=836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma=0.91$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r=41.48$ ;  $\rho=1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(6.11, 6.11, 6.11); Calibrated: 15/08/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 22/07/2015
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (31x41x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.139 W/kg

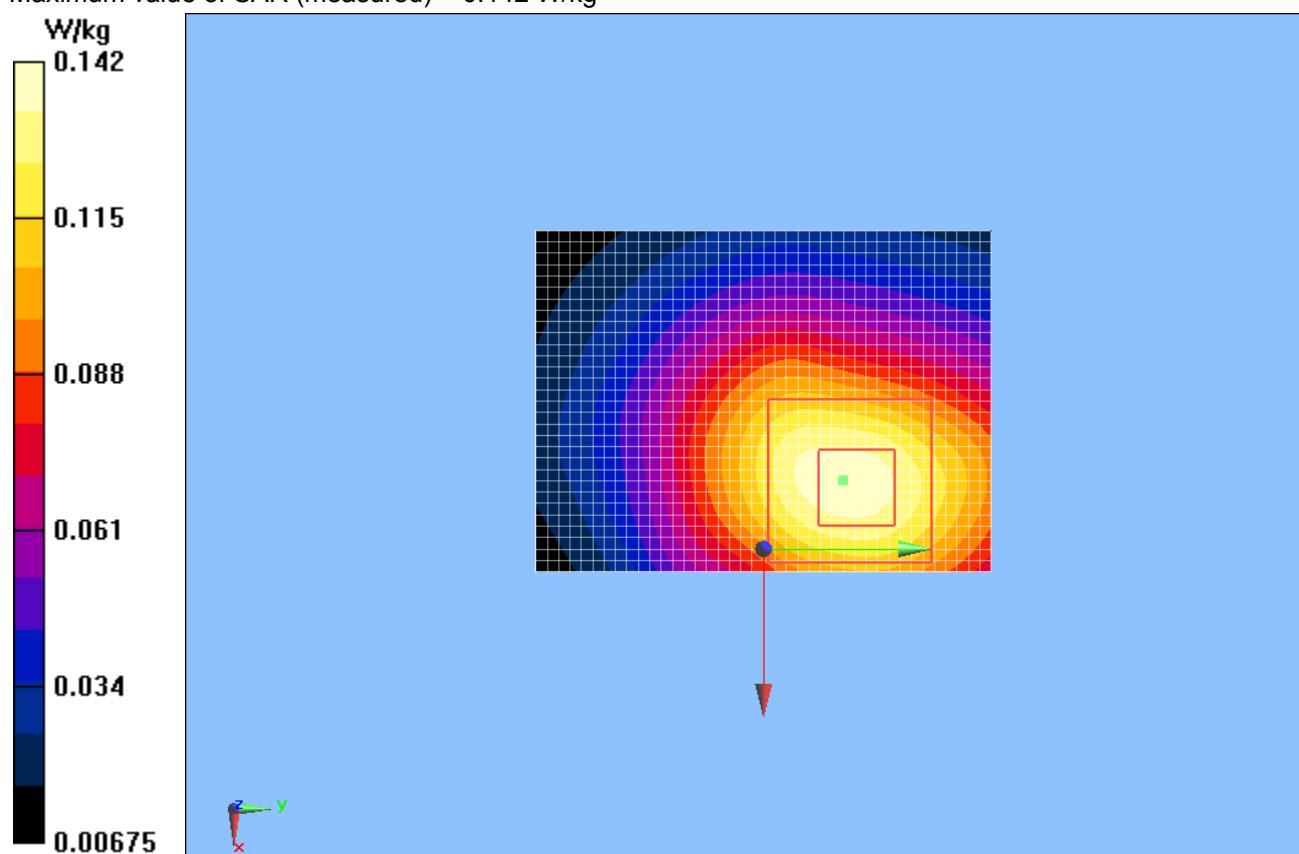
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.38 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.215 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.130 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.079 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.142 W/kg



Test mode:	GSM850 GPRS 4TS	Test Position:	Body- worn Rear Side	Test Plot:	B2
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Date:2016-05-12

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency:836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle:1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f=836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma=0.97$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r=55.10$ ;  $\rho=1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(6.11, 6.11, 6.11); Calibrated: 15/08/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 22/07/2015
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (31x41x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.89 W/kg

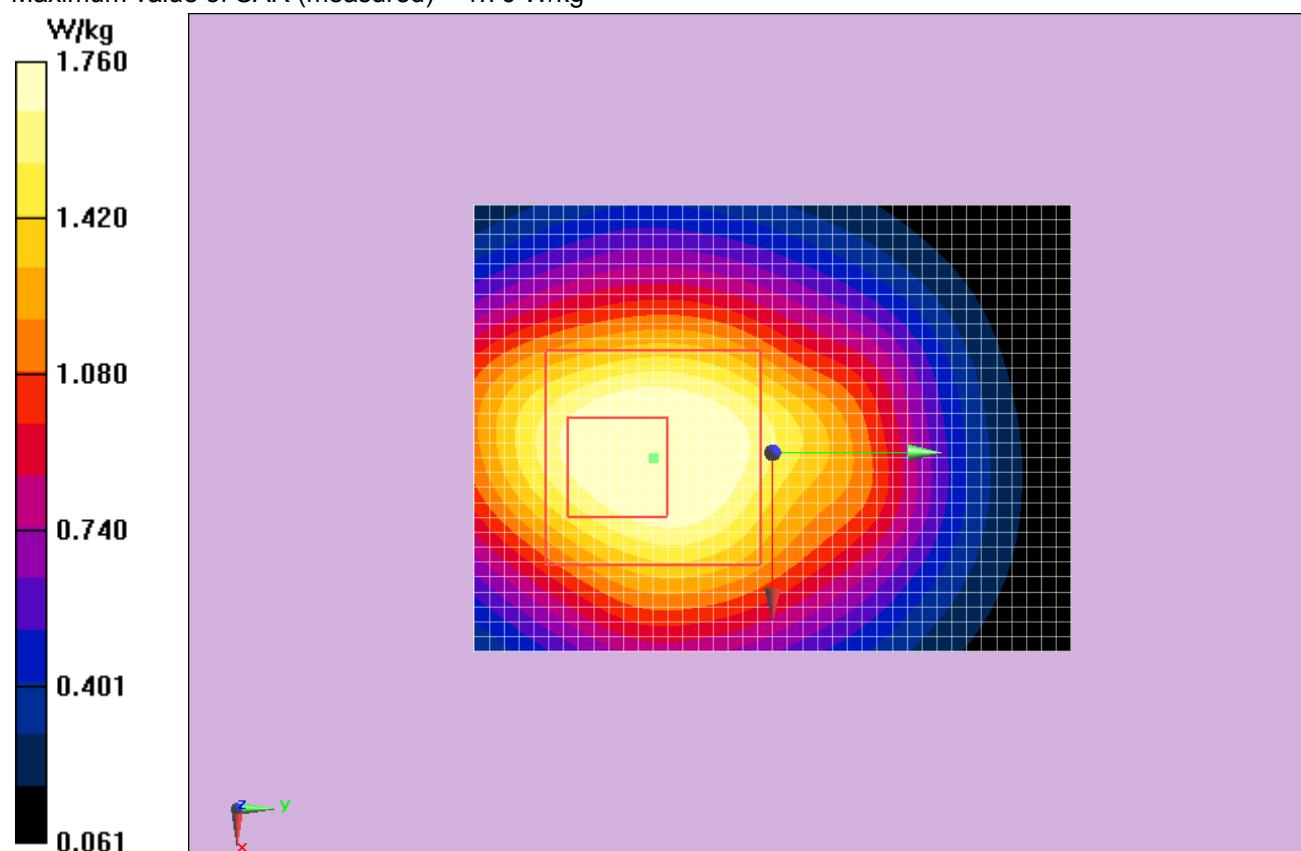
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 38.92 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.06 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.67 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.05 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.76 W/kg



Body- worn Rear Side (GSM850 GPRS 4TS Middle Channel)

Test mode:	PCS1900	Test Position:	Front to face	Test Plot:	B2
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Date:2016-05-13

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.0 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1880.0$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.41$  mho/m;  $\epsilon = 40.01$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.66, 4.66, 4.66); Calibrated: 15/08/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 22/07/2015
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (31x41x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.262 W/kg

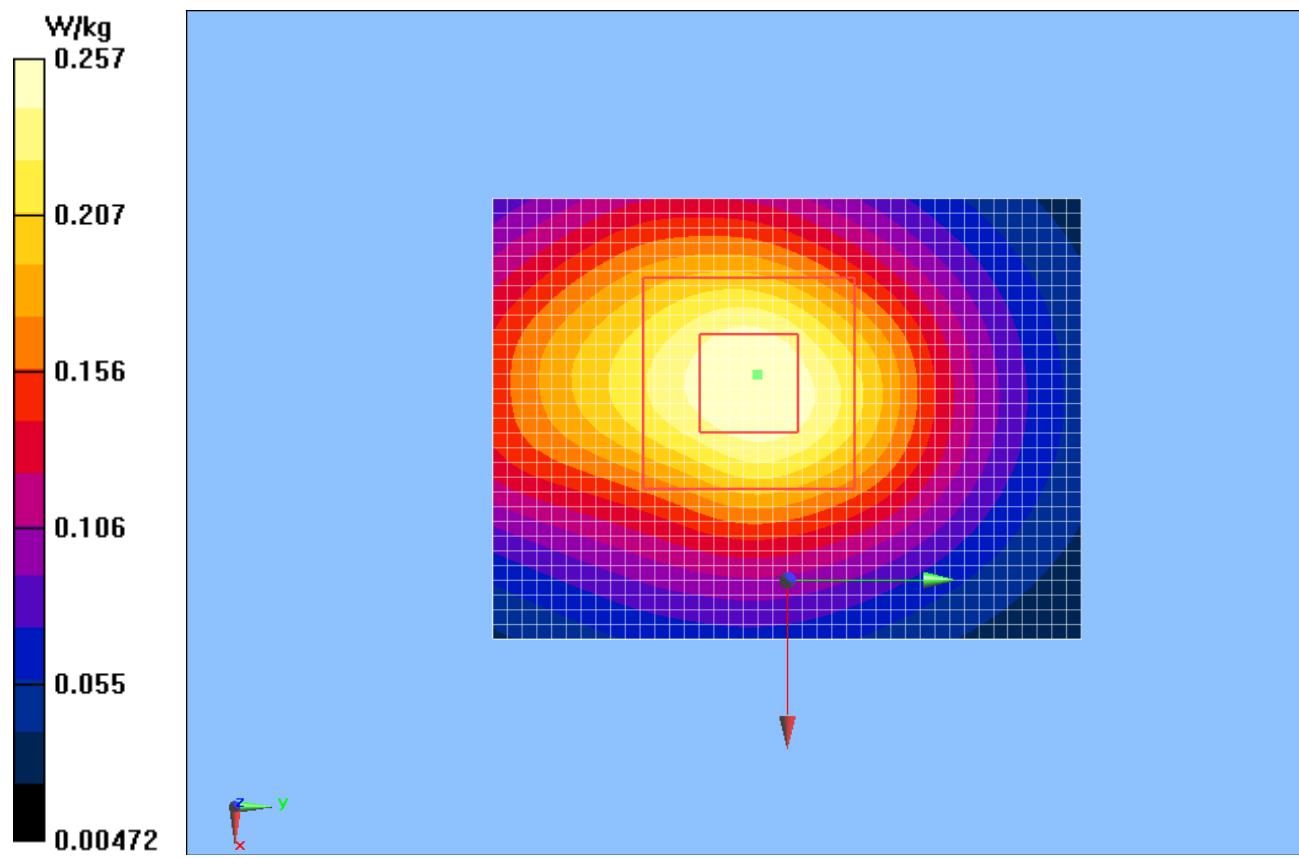
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.08 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.393 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.237 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.137 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.257 W/kg



Test mode:	PCS1900 GPRS 4TS	Test Position:	Body- worn Rear Side	Test Plot:	B2
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Date:2016-05-13

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.0 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1880.0$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.51$  mho/m;  $\epsilon = 53.21$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.66, 4.66, 4.66); Calibrated: 15/08/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 22/07/2015
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (31x41x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.13 W/kg

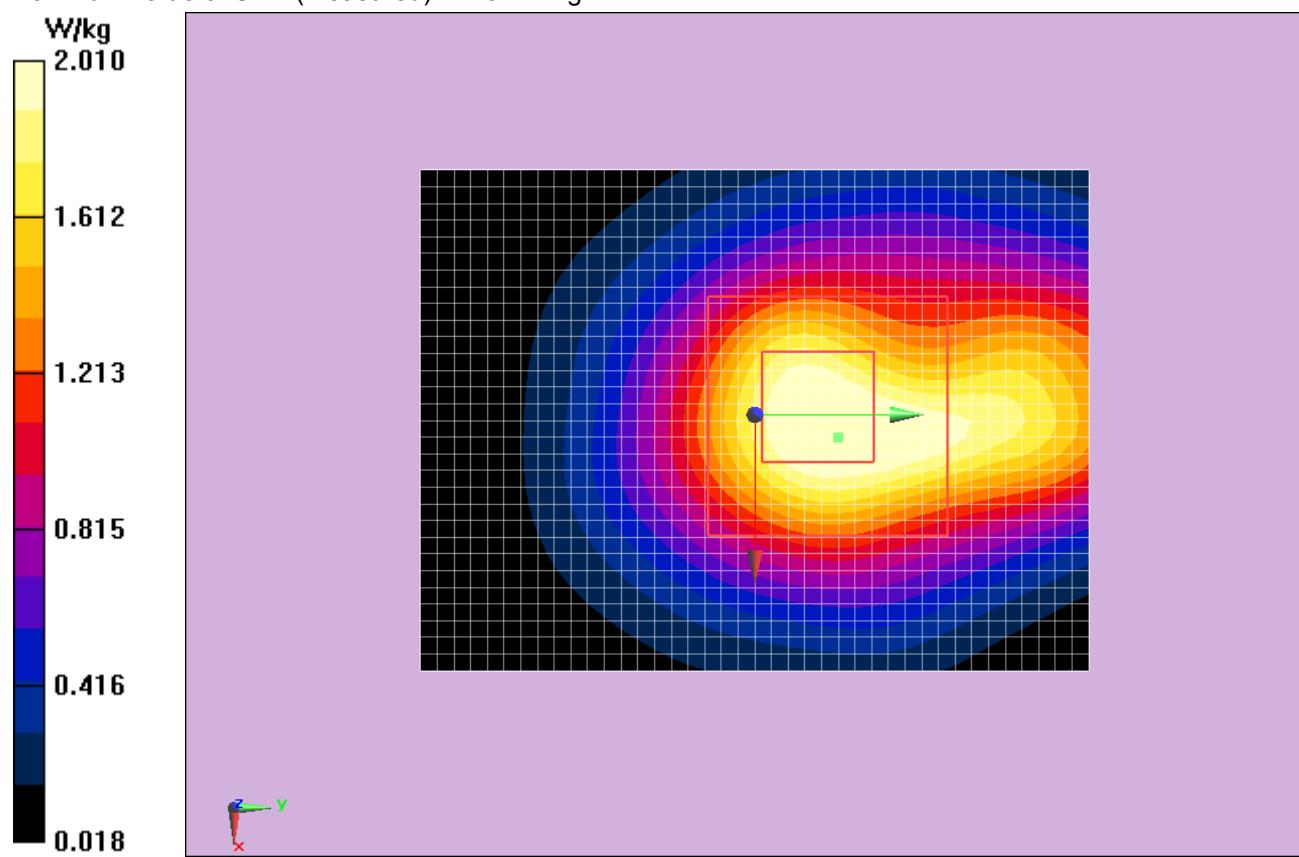
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 34.04 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.36 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.84 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.982 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.01 W/kg



Test mode:	WCDMA Band II	Test Position:	Front to face	Test Plot:	B4
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Date:2016-05-13

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.0 MHz; Duty Cycle:1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1880.0$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.41$  mho/m;  $\epsilon = 40.01$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.66, 4.66, 4.66); Calibrated: 15/08/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 22/07/2015
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (31x41x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.263 W/kg

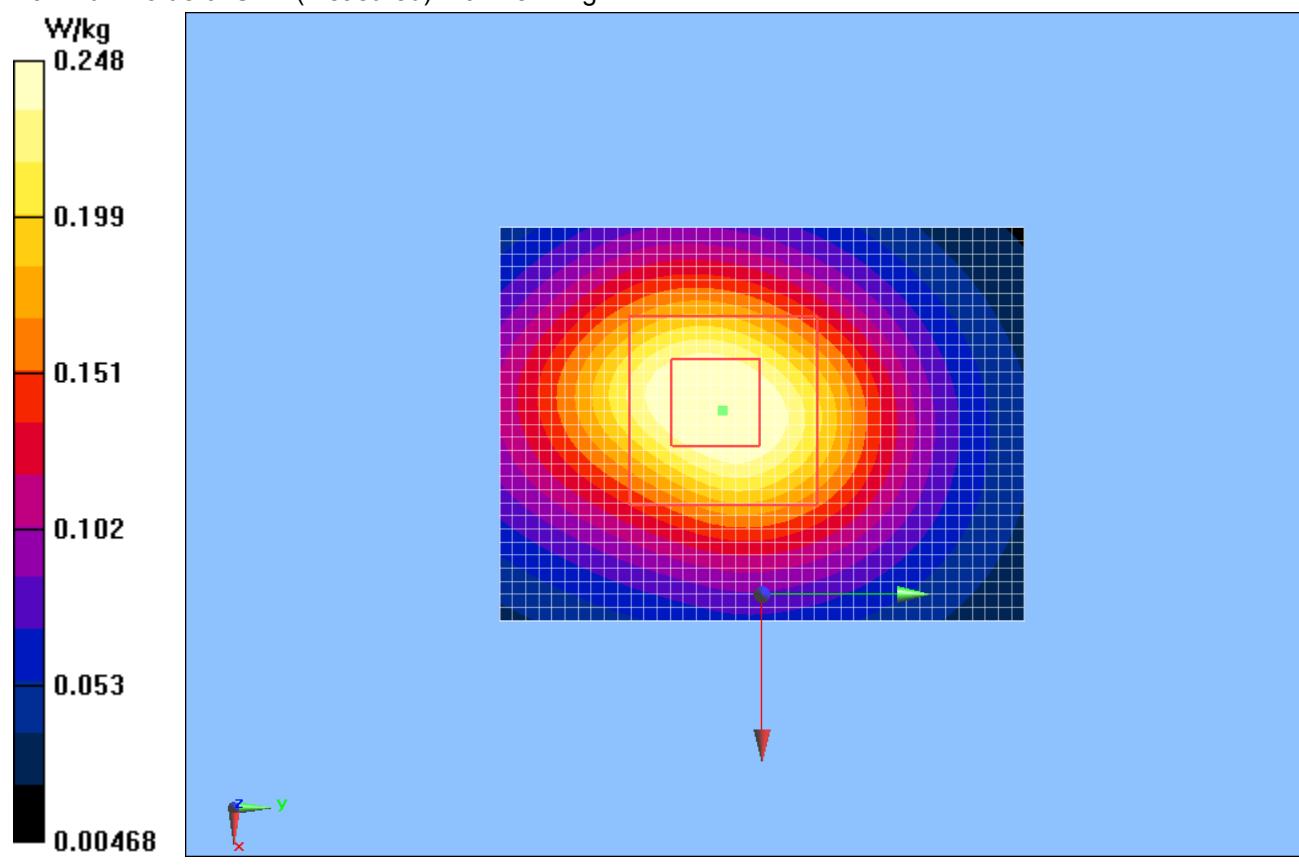
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.72 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.376 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.227 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.131 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.248 W/kg



Test mode:	WCDMA Band II	Test Position:	Body- worn Rear Side	Test Plot:	B4
------------	---------------	----------------	----------------------	------------	----

Date:2016-05-13

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 1880.0 MHz; Duty Cycle:1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f=1880.0$  MHz;  $\sigma=1.51$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r=53.21$ ;  $\rho=1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.66, 4.66, 4.66); Calibrated: 15/08/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 22/07/2015
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (31x41x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

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

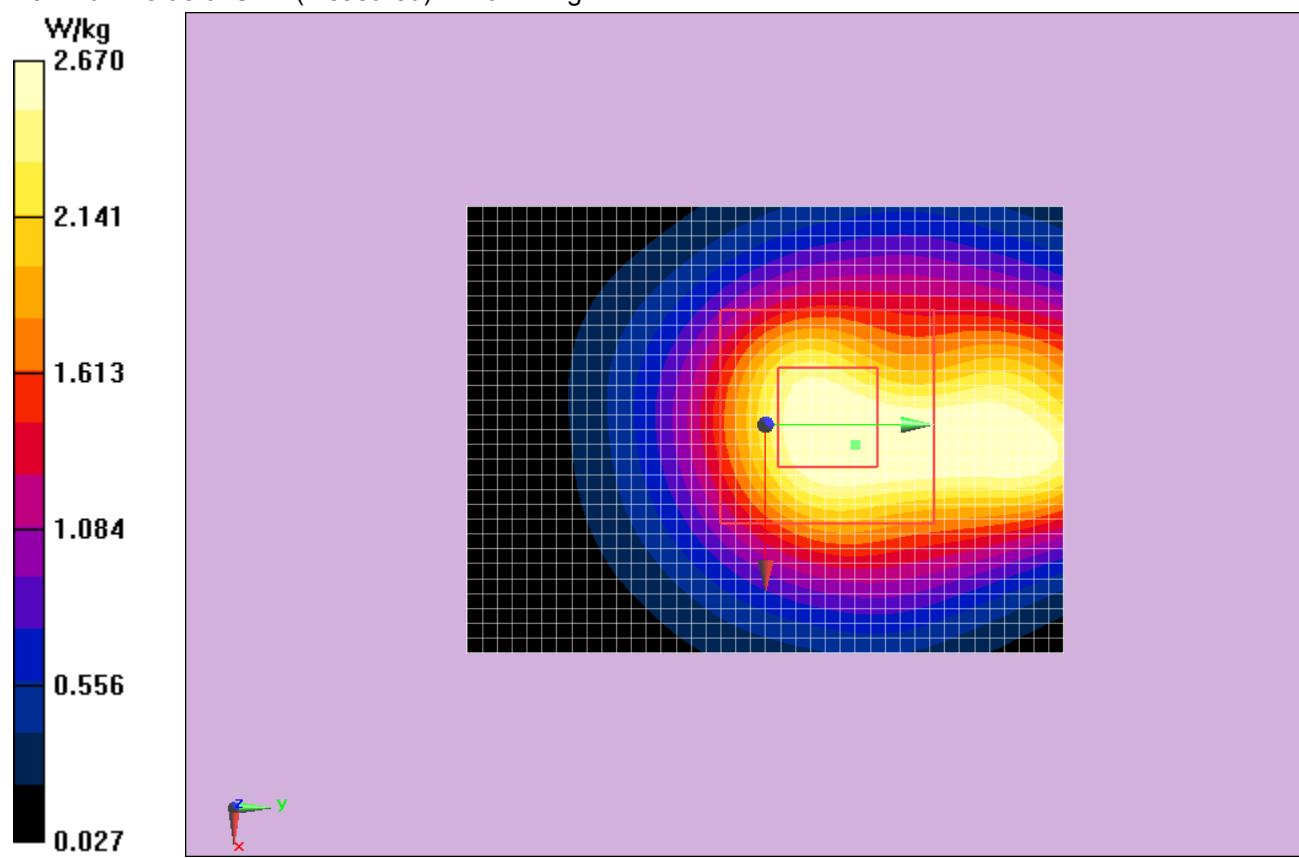
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 37.00 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.30 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.52 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.34 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.67 W/kg



Test mode:	WLAN 802.11b	Test Position:	Front to face	Test Plot:	B5
------------	--------------	----------------	---------------	------------	----

Date:2016-05-16

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 2442.0 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f=2442.0$  MHz;  $\sigma=1.77$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r=39.37$ ;  $\rho=1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.23, 4.23, 4.23); Calibrated: 15/08/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 22/07/2015
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (51x101x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0890 W/kg

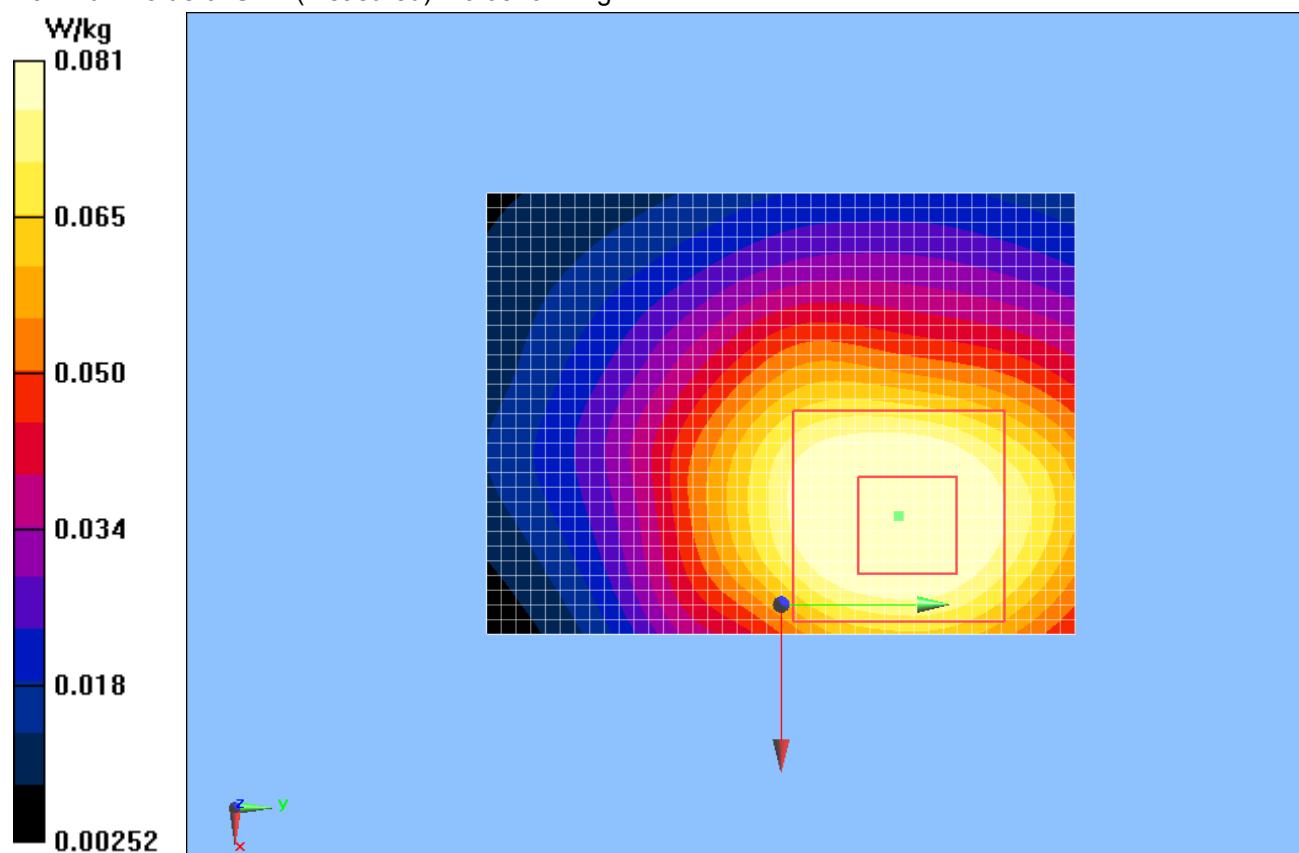
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.313 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.133 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.074 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.043 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0810 W/kg



Body- worn Rear side (WLAN 802.11b Middle Channel)

Test mode:	WLAN 802.11b	Test Position:	Body- worn Rear Side	Test Plot:	B5
------------	--------------	----------------	----------------------	------------	----

Date:2016-05-16

Communication System: Customer System; Frequency: 2437.0 MHz; Duty Cycle:1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2437.0$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.93$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.65$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3292; ConvF(4.23, 4.23, 4.23); Calibrated: 15/08/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1315; Calibrated: 22/07/2015
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

**Area Scan (31x41x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.40 W/kg

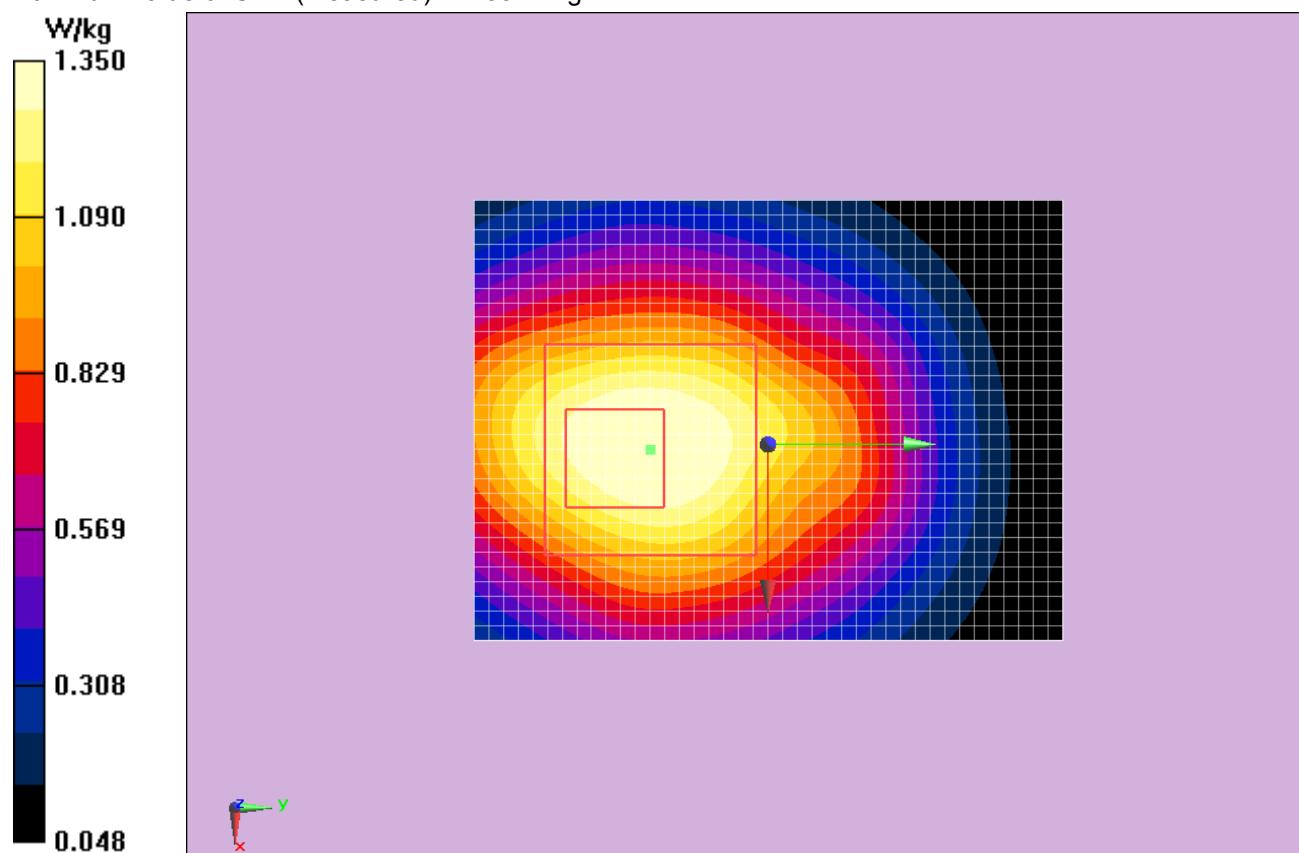
**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 34.20 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.41 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.28 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.805 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.35 W/kg



Body- worn Rear side (WLAN 802.11b Middle Channel)

## 14. Simultaneous Transmission analysis

No.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Head	Body-worn	Note
1	GSM(voice) + Bluetooth (data)	Yes	Yes	
2	GSM(voice) + WIFI (data)	Yes	Yes	
3	WCDMA(voice) + Bluetooth (data)	Yes	Yes	
4	WCDMA(voice) + WIFI (data)	Yes	Yes	
5	GPRS (data) + Bluetooth (data)	Yes	Yes	
6	GPRS (data) + WIFI (data)	Yes	Yes	
7	WCDMA (data) + Bluetooth (data)	Yes	Yes	
8	WCDMA (data) + WIFI (data)	Yes	Yes	

General note:

1. This device support VoIP in GPRS and WCDMA
2. WLAN and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
3. EUT will choose either GSM or WCDMA according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not operate simultaneously at any moment.
4. The reported SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position
5. For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01 based on the formula below
  - a)  $[(\text{max. Power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] * [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})/x}] \text{mW/g}$  for test separation distances  $\leq 50\text{mm}$ ; when  $x=7.5$  for 1-g SAR, and  $x=18.75$  for 10-g SAR.
  - b) When the minimum separation distance is  $< 5\text{mm}$ , the distance is used 5mm to determine SAR test exclusion
  - c) 0.4 mW/g for 1-g SAR and 1.0mW/g for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is  $> 50\text{mm}$ .

Bluetooth Max power	Exposure position	Head	Hotspot	Body worn
	Test separation	0mm	10mm	5mm
2.50dBm	Estimated SAR (mW/g)	0.074 mW/g	0.037 mW/g	0.074 mW/g

### **Front to face Exposure condition**

WWAN PCE + WIFI DTS					
WWAN Band		Exposure Position	Max SAR (mW/g)		Summed SAR (mW/g)
			WWAN PCS	WIFI DTS	
GSM	GSM850	Front to face	0.148	0.080	0.228
	PCS1900	Front to face	0.270	0.080	<b>0.350</b>
WCDMA	Band II	Front to face	0.252	0.080	0.332

WWAN PCE + Bluetooth DSS					
WWAN Band		Exposure Position	Max SAR (mW/g)		Summed SAR (mW/g)
			WWAN PCS	Bleutooth DTS	
GSM	GSM850	Front to face	0.148	0.037	0.185
	PCS1900	Front to face	0.270	0.037	0.307
WCDMA	Band II	Front to face	0.252	0.037	0.289

### **Body-Worn Accessory Exposure condition**

WWAN PCE + WIFI DTS					
WWAN Band		Exposure Position	Max SAR (mW/g)		Summed SAR (mW/g)
			WWAN PCS	WIFI DTS	
GSM	GSM850	Back	1.279	0.867	2.145
	PCS1900	Back	1.068	0.867	1.935
WCDMA	Band II	Back	1.486	0.867	2.353

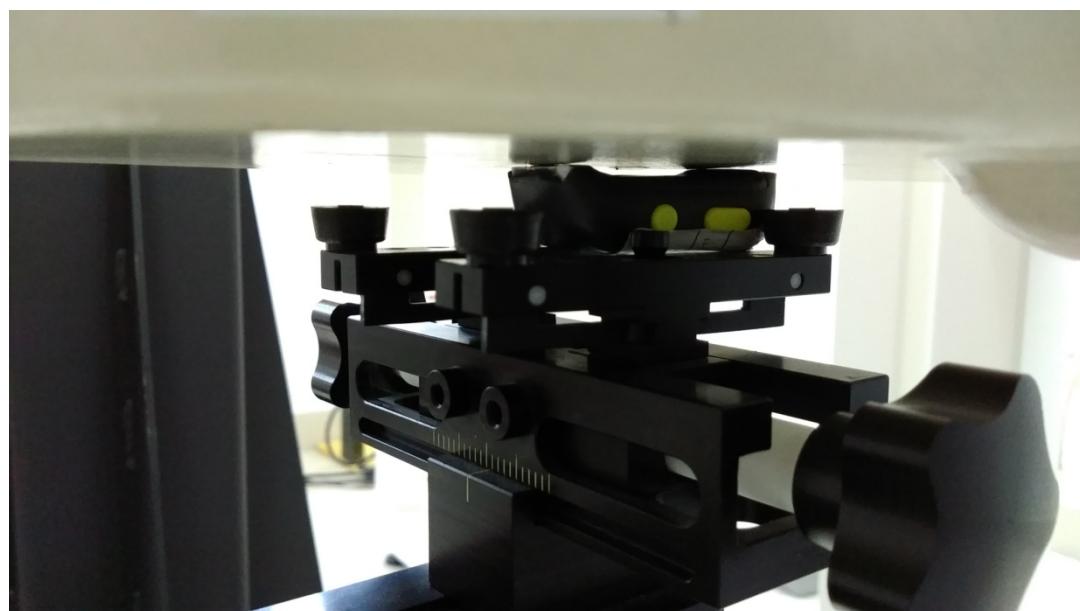
WWAN PCE + Bluetooth DSS					
WWAN Band		Exposure Position	Max SAR (mW/g)		Summed SAR (mW/g)
			WWAN PCS	Bleutooth DTS	
GSM	GSM850	Back	1.279	0.074	1.353
	PCS1900	Back	1.068	0.074	1.143
WCDMA	Band II	Back	1.486	0.074	1.560

## 15. TestSetup Photos

A photograph of a head-shaped phantom filled with liquid. A vertical ruler is placed vertically next to the phantom, showing markings from 1 to 7. The liquid level is approximately at the 4.5 mark.	A photograph of a body-shaped phantom filled with liquid. A vertical ruler is placed vertically next to the phantom, showing markings from 1 to 9. The liquid level is approximately at the 7.5 mark.
Liquid depth in the head phantom (835MHz)	Liquid depth in the body phantom (835MHz)
A photograph of a head-shaped phantom filled with liquid. A vertical ruler is placed vertically next to the phantom, showing markings from 1 to 6. The liquid level is approximately at the 4.5 mark.	A photograph of a body-shaped phantom filled with liquid. A vertical ruler is placed vertically next to the phantom, showing markings from 1 to 8. The liquid level is approximately at the 7.5 mark.
Liquid depth in the head phantom (1900MHz)	Liquid depth in the body phantom (1900MHz)
A photograph of a head-shaped phantom filled with liquid. A vertical ruler is placed vertically next to the phantom, showing markings from 1 to 23. The liquid level is approximately at the 18.5 mark.	A photograph of a body-shaped phantom filled with liquid. A vertical ruler is placed vertically next to the phantom, showing markings from 1 to 27. The liquid level is approximately at the 22.5 mark.
Liquid depth in the head phantom (2450MHz)	Liquid depth in the body phantom (2450MHz)



Front to face (10 mm)



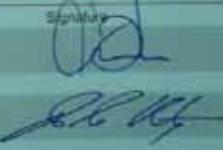
Rear Side (0 mm)

## **16. External and Internal Photos of the EUT**

Please reference to the report No.: TRE1605004501

-----End of Report-----

## 1.1. Probe Calibration Certificate

<b>Calibration Laboratory of</b> <b>Schmid &amp; Partner</b> <b>Engineering AG</b> <b>Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland</b>		 	<b>S</b> Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst <b>C</b> Service suisse d'étalonnage <b>C</b> Servizio svizzero di taratura <b>S</b> Swiss Calibration Service																																												
<small>Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)            The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA            Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates</small>		<small>Accreditation No.: SCS 108</small>																																													
<small>Client: CIQ (Auden)</small>		<small>Certificate No: ES3-3292, Aug15</small>																																													
<b>CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE</b>																																															
Object: ES3DV3 - SN:3292																																															
Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes																																															
Calibration date: August 15, 2015																																															
<small>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.</small>																																															
<small>All calibrations have been conducted in the cleaned laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity &lt; 70%.</small>																																															
<small>Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)</small>																																															
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Primary Standards</th> <th>ID</th> <th>Cal Date (Certificate No.)</th> <th>Scheduled Calibration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Power meter E4410B</td> <td>GB41293674</td> <td>03-Apr-15 (No. 217-01911)</td> <td>Apr-16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Power sensor E4412A</td> <td>MY41490027</td> <td>03-Apr-15 (No. 217-01911)</td> <td>Apr-16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reference 3 dB Attenuator</td> <td>SN: 55054 (3c)</td> <td>03-Apr-15 (No. 217-01915)</td> <td>Apr-16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reference 20 dB Attenuator</td> <td>SN: 55277 (20x)</td> <td>03-Apr-15 (No. 217-01919)</td> <td>Apr-16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reference 30 dB Attenuator</td> <td>SN: 25129 (30x)</td> <td>03-Apr-15 (No. 217-01920)</td> <td>Apr-16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reference Probe ES3DV2</td> <td>SN: 3013</td> <td>30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3013, Dec13)</td> <td>Dec-15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DAE4</td> <td>SN: 680</td> <td>13-Dec-14 (No. DAE4-680, Dec13)</td> <td>Dec-15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary Standards</td> <td>ID</td> <td>Check Date (in house)</td> <td>Scheduled Check</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RF generator HP 8548C</td> <td>US3643001700</td> <td>4-Aug-15 (in house check Apr-15)</td> <td>In house check: Apr-16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Network Analyzer HP 8753E</td> <td>US37390565</td> <td>18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)</td> <td>In house check: Oct-14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration	Power meter E4410B	GB41293674	03-Apr-15 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-16	Power sensor E4412A	MY41490027	03-Apr-15 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-16	Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: 55054 (3c)	03-Apr-15 (No. 217-01915)	Apr-16	Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 55277 (20x)	03-Apr-15 (No. 217-01919)	Apr-16	Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: 25129 (30x)	03-Apr-15 (No. 217-01920)	Apr-16	Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3013, Dec13)	Dec-15	DAE4	SN: 680	13-Dec-14 (No. DAE4-680, Dec13)	Dec-15	Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check	RF generator HP 8548C	US3643001700	4-Aug-15 (in house check Apr-15)	In house check: Apr-16	Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390565	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14
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Calibrated by:	Name: Claudio Leisler 	Function: Laboratory Technician																																													
Approved by:	Name: Katja Pekovic	Function: Technical Manager																																													
<small>Issued: August 15, 2015</small>																																															
<small>This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.</small>																																															

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

### Glossary:

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

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

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

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- $NORM_{x,y,z}$ : Assessed for E-field polarization  $\beta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide).  $NORM_{x,y,z}$  are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of  $NORM_{x,y,z}$  does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- $NORM(x,y,z) = NORM_{x,y,z} * \text{frequency\_response}$  (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.
- $DCP_{x,y,z}$ : DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- $PAR$ : PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- $A_{x,y,z}$ ,  $B_{x,y,z}$ ,  $C_{x,y,z}$ ,  $D_{x,y,z}$ ,  $VR_{x,y,z}$ :  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$ ,  $D$  are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters*: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$  MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800$  MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to  $NORM_{x,y,z} * \text{ConvF}$  whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the  $NORM_x$  (no uncertainty required).

ES3DV3 – SN:3292

August 15, 2015

# Probe ES3DV3

SN:3292

Manufactured: July 6, 2010  
Repaired: July 28, 2015  
Calibrated: August 15, 2015

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

ES3DV3- SN:3292

August 15, 2015

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})$ ) <sup>a</sup>	0.89	0.95	1.46	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) <sup>b</sup>	107.1	106.1	103.9	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ $\mu\text{V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>c</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	209.7	$\pm 3.8\%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		218.8	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		198.5	

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 NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup> field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

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

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

ES3DV3- SN:3292

August 15, 2015

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292****Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media**

f (MHz) <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>e</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>f</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>g</sup>	Depth <sup>h</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	43.5	0.87	6.71	6.71	6.71	0.18	1.80	± 13.3 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.23	6.23	6.23	0.80	1.11	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.71	6.71	6.10	6.71	1.17	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	5.07	5.07	5.07	0.61	1.36	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.03	5.03	5.03	0.45	1.55	± 12.0 %
2100	39.8	1.49	5.04	5.04	5.04	0.77	1.17	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.73	1.23	± 12.0 %

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

<sup>e</sup> At frequencies below 0 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (r and n) 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 (r and n) 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 frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

ES3DV3- SN:3292

August 15, 2015

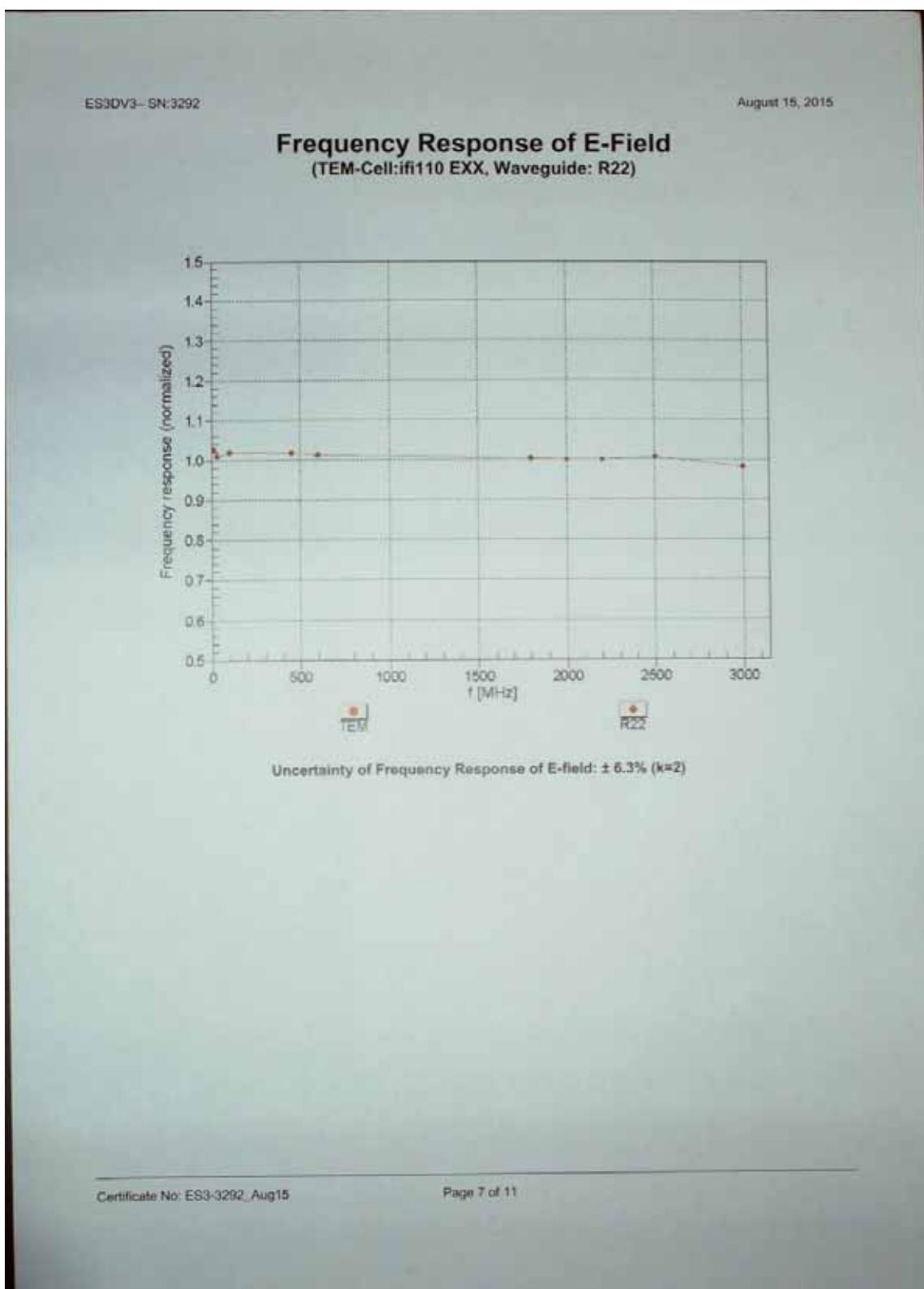
**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292****Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media**

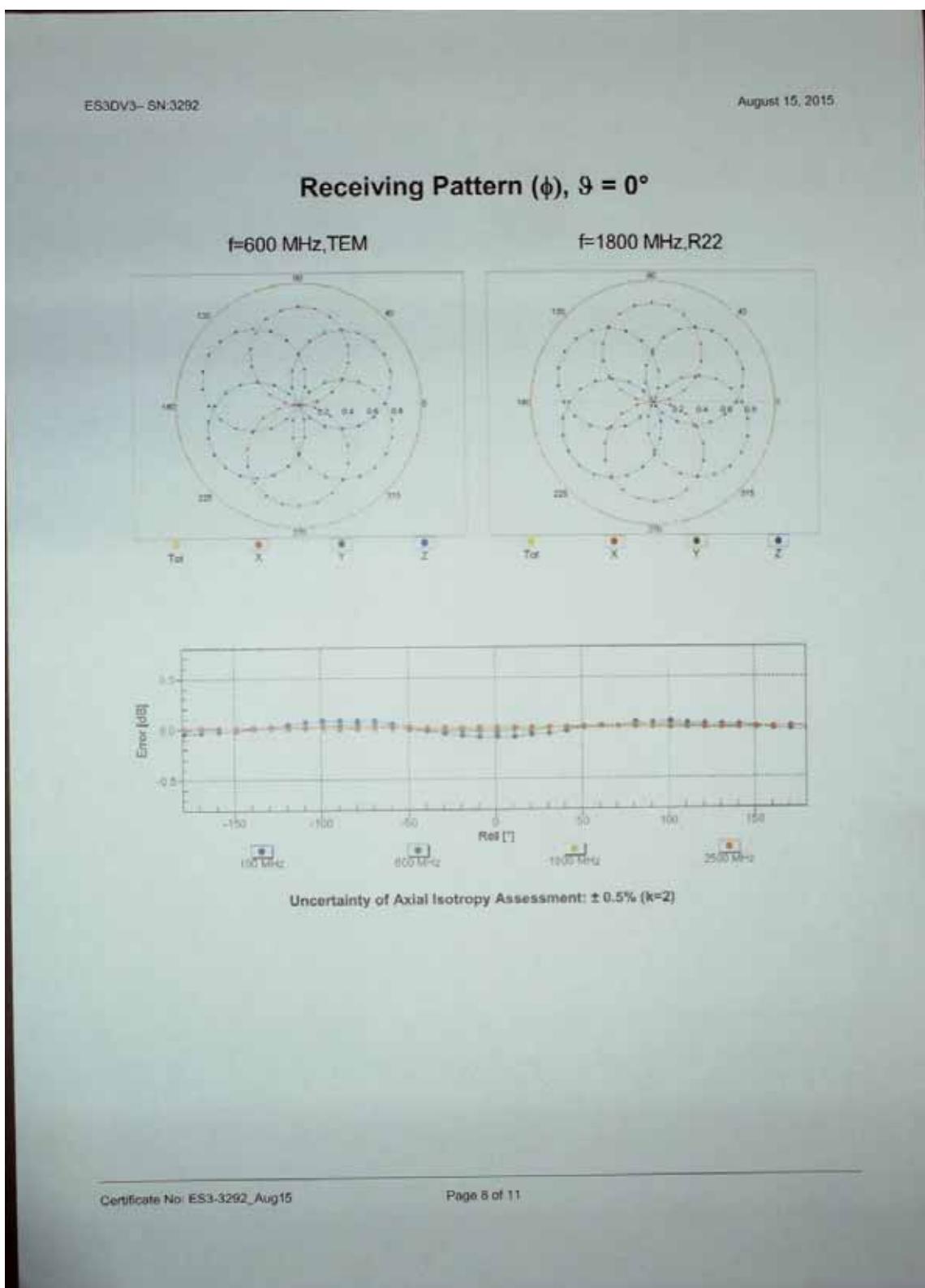
f (MHz) <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>f</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>f</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>g</sup>	Depth <sup>h</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
450	56.7	0.94	7.10	7.10	7.10	0.13	1.00	± 13.3 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.11	6.11	6.11	0.36	1.78	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	5.97	5.97	5.97	0.73	1.22	± 12.0 %
1810	53.3	1.52	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.59	1.45	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.66	4.66	4.66	0.41	1.79	± 12.0 %
2100	53.2	1.62	4.77	4.77	4.77	0.63	1.42	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.23	4.23	4.23	0.66	0.98	± 12.0 %

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

<sup>f</sup> At frequencies below 5 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<sup>h</sup> 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 frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

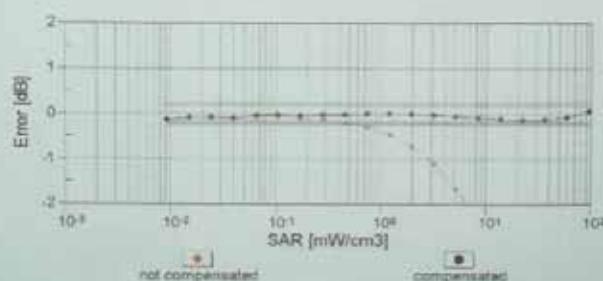
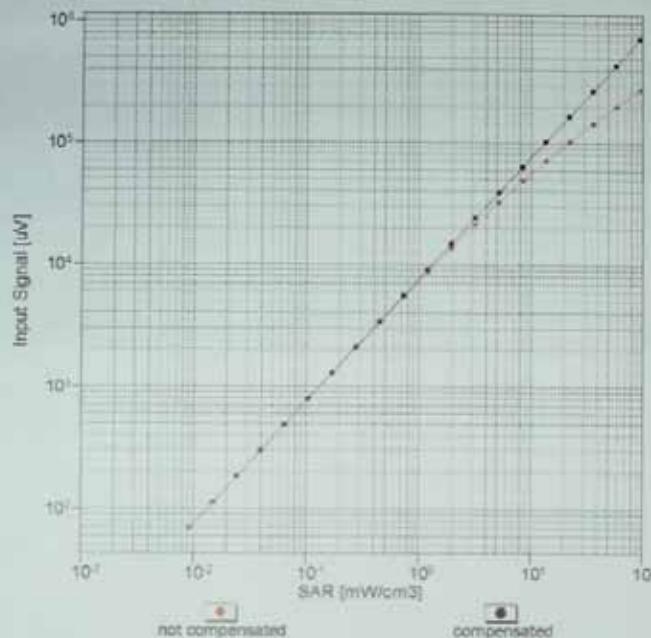




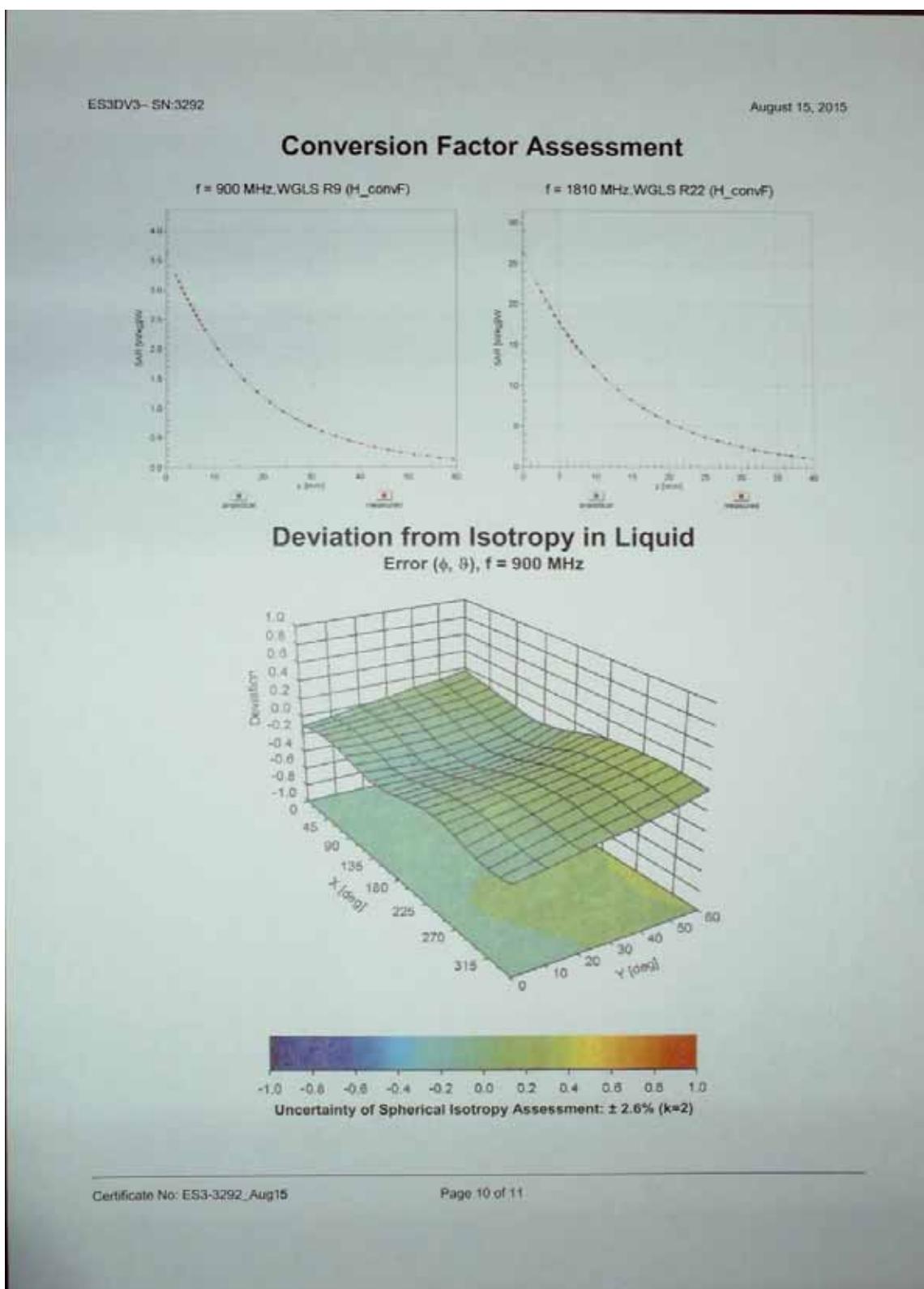
ES3DV3- SN:3292

August 15, 2015

**Dynamic Range  $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$**   
(TEM cell,  $f_{\text{eval}} = 1900$  MHz)



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



ES3DV3- SN:3292

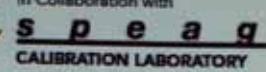
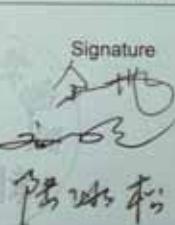
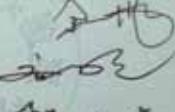
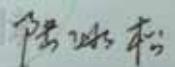
August 15, 2015

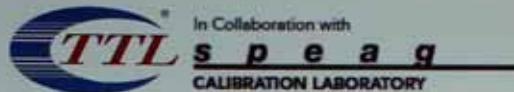
### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292

#### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-8.9
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

## 1.2. D835V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate

 <b>In Collaboration with</b>  <b>CALIBRATION LABORATORY</b>																															
Client	Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504 E-mail: ctll@chinatl.com Http://www.chinatl.cn																														
Client	  <b>CALIBRATION</b> <b>No. L0570</b>																														
Client	<b>CIQ-SZ(Auden)</b> <b>Certificate No: Z14-97067</b>																														
<b>CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE</b>																															
Object	D835V2 - SN: 4d134																														
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-02-194 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits																														
Calibration date:	July 24, 2014																														
<p>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.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(<math>22\pm3</math>)°C and humidity&lt;70%.</p>																															
<p>Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Primary Standards</th> <th>ID #</th> <th>Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)</th> <th>Scheduled Calibration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Power Meter NRVd</td> <td>102083</td> <td>11-Sep-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-443)</td> <td>Sep-14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Power sensor NRV-Z5</td> <td>100595</td> <td>11-Sep-13 (TMC, No. JZ13-443)</td> <td>Sep-14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reference Probe EX3DV4</td> <td>SN 3846</td> <td>3- Sep-13 (SPEAG, No EX3-3846_Sep13)</td> <td>Sep-14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DAE4</td> <td>SN 1331</td> <td>23-Jan-14 (SPEAG, DAE4-1331_Jan14)</td> <td>Jan -15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Signal Generator E4438C</td> <td>MY49070393</td> <td>13-Nov-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-394)</td> <td>Nov-14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Network Analyzer E8362B</td> <td>MY43021135</td> <td>19-Oct-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-278)</td> <td>Oct-14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration	Power Meter NRVd	102083	11-Sep-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-443)	Sep-14	Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	11-Sep-13 (TMC, No. JZ13-443)	Sep-14	Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	3- Sep-13 (SPEAG, No EX3-3846_Sep13)	Sep-14	DAE4	SN 1331	23-Jan-14 (SPEAG, DAE4-1331_Jan14)	Jan -15	Signal Generator E4438C	MY49070393	13-Nov-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-394)	Nov-14	Network Analyzer E8362B	MY43021135	19-Oct-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-278)	Oct-14
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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: July 28, 2014 This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.																															
Certificate No: Z14-97067		Page 1 of 8																													



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**Glossary:**

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

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

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

**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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



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CALIBRATION  
No. L0570

#### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.8.1222
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

#### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.7 $\pm$ 6 %	0.90 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	—	—

#### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.41 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.62 mW / g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.57 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.27 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)

#### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

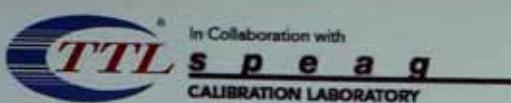
	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	55.6 $\pm$ 6 %	0.99 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	—	—

#### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.47 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.77 mW / g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.84 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.50 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)

Certificate No: Z14-97067

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### Appendix

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$48.8\Omega + 3.34j\Omega$
Return Loss	-28.9dB

#### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.9\Omega + 7.08j\Omega$
Return Loss	-23.0dB

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.261 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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CALIBRATION  
No. L0570

**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 24.07.2014

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d134**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.904$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(9.32, 9.32, 9.32); Calibrated: 2013-09-03;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2014-01-23
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/2
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

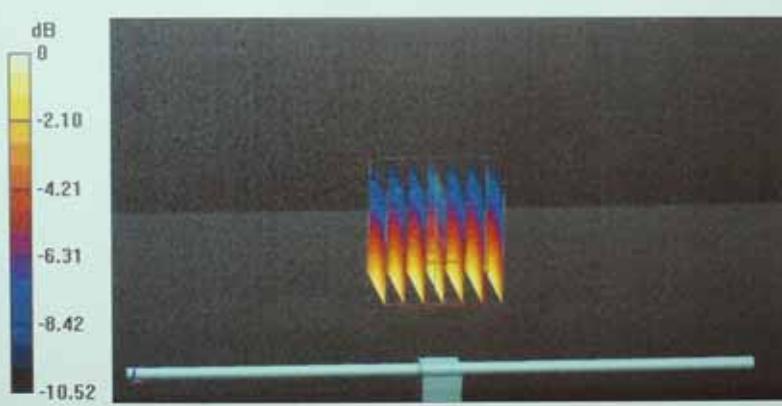
**System Performance Check at Frequencies below 1 GHz/d=15mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm**

Reference Value = 58.91 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.60 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.41 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.57 W/kg**

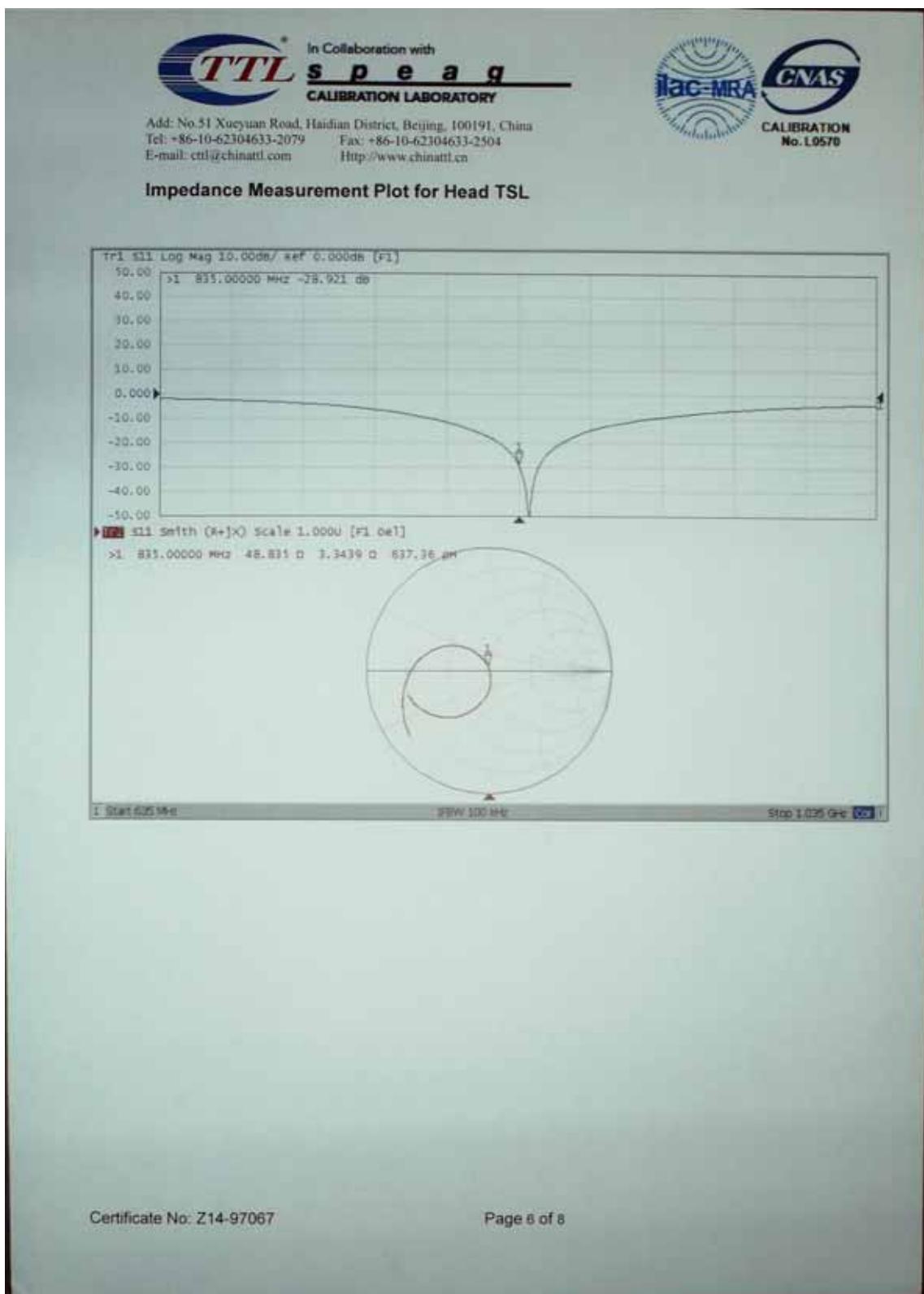
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.05 W/kg

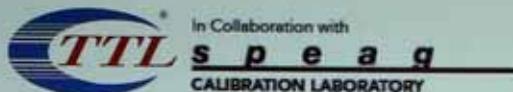


Certificate No: Z14-97067

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## Appendix A: Calibration Certificate





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CALIBRATION  
No. L0570

**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

Date: 24.07.2014

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d134**

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $\epsilon_r = 0.986$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Left Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(8.96, 8.96, 8.96); Calibrated: 2013-09-03;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2014-01-23
- 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 (7331)

**System Performance Check at Frequencies below 1 GHz/d=15mm, Pin=250**

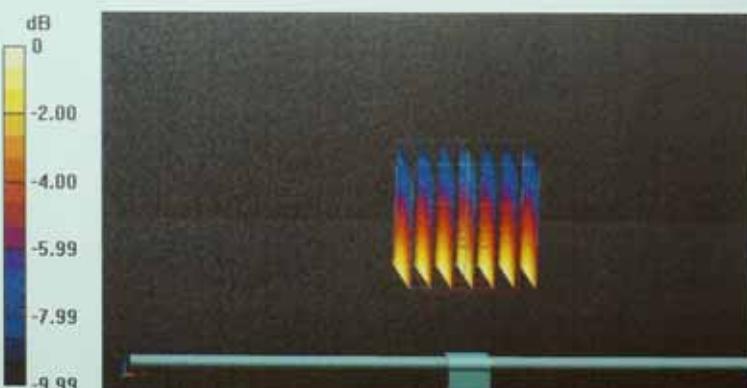
mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.01 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.66 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.64 W/kg

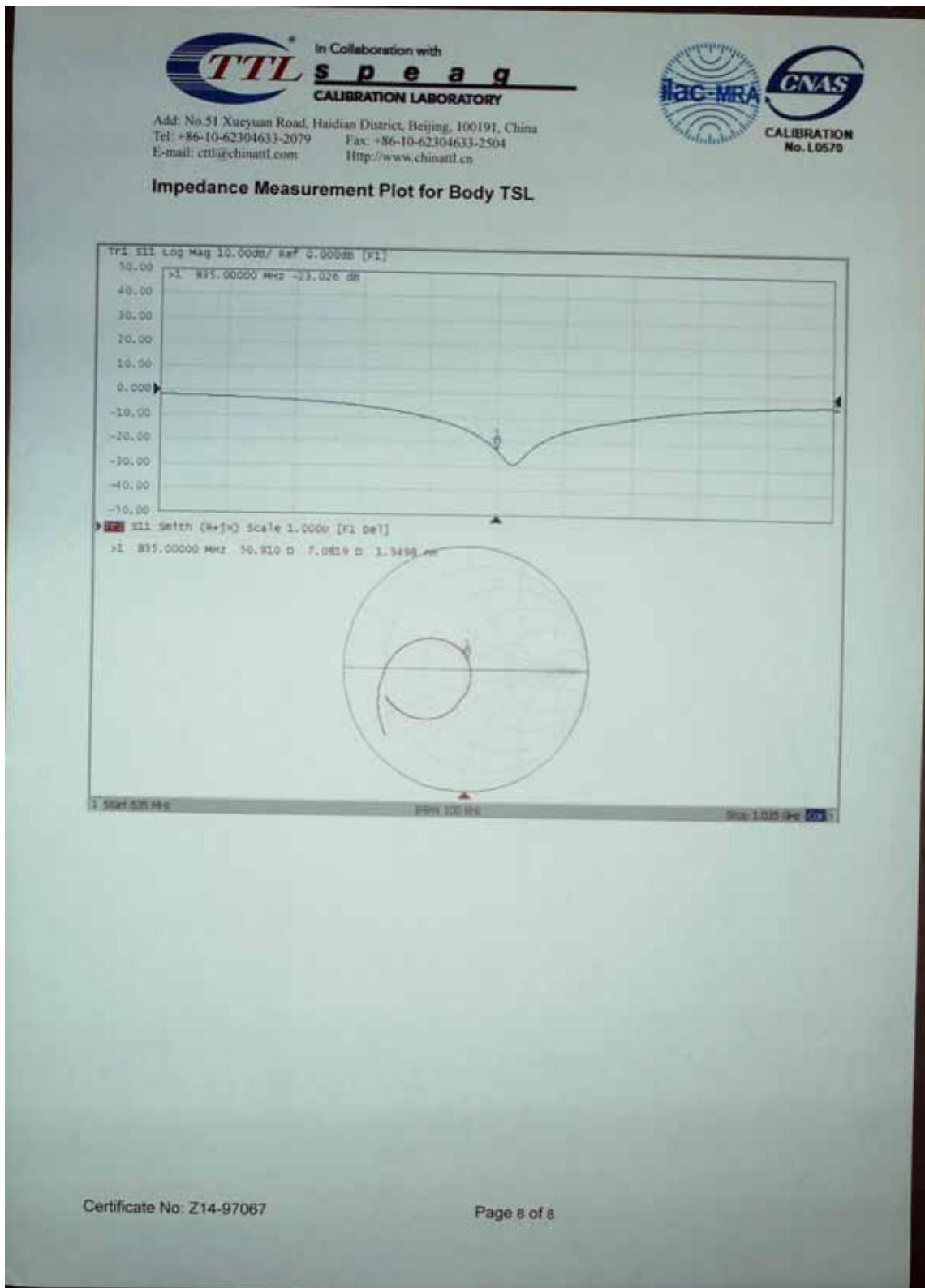
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.10 W/kg



Certificate No: Z14-97067

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## Appendix A: Calibration Certificate



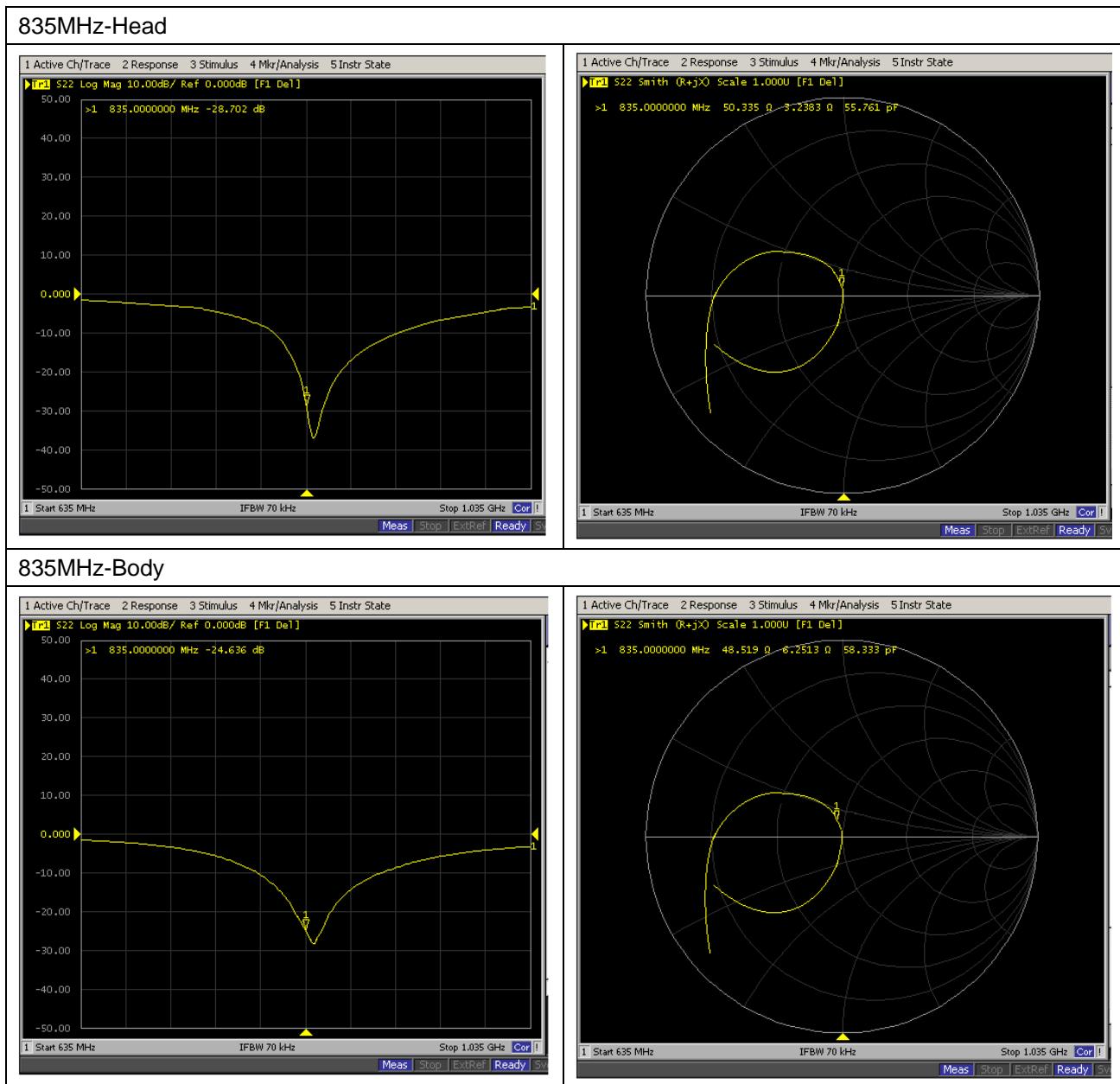
Certificate No: Z14-97067

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## Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

<Dipole Verification Data> D835V2 (Date of measurement: 2015-07-23)



## Appendix A: Calibration Certificate

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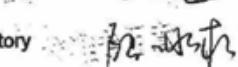
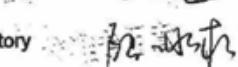
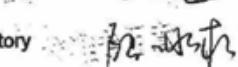
<b>Head</b>						
Date of measurement	Return-loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2014-07-24	-28.92		48.84		3.34	
2015-07-23	-28.70	-0.76%	50.34	1.50	3.24	-0.1

<b>Body</b>						
Date of measurement	Return-loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2014-07-24	-23.03		50.91		7.08	
2015-07-23	-24.64	7.00%	48.52	-2.39	6.25	-0.83

The return loss is <-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5ohm of prior calibration.

Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

## 1.3. D1900V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate

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Client	CIQ SZ (Auden)		Certificate No: J15-2-3052																																																								
<b>CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE</b>																																																											
<table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Object</td> <td colspan="4">D1900V2 - SN: 5d150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calibration Procedure(s)</td> <td colspan="4"> TMC-OS-E-02-194  Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calibration date:</td> <td colspan="4">December 12, 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"> <p>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.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity&lt;70%.</p> <p>Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: left;">Primary Standards</td> <td style="text-align: left;">ID #</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: left;">Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> Power Meter NRVD  Power sensor NRV-Z5  Reference Probe ES3DV3  DAE4  Signal Generator E4438C  Network Analyzer E8362B </td> <td>102083 100595 SN 3149 SN 777 MY49070393 MY43021135</td> <td colspan="2"> 11-Sep-15 (TMC, No.JZ13-443)  11-Sep-15 (TMC, No. JZ13-443)  5- Sep-15 (SPEAG, No.ES3-3149_Sep13)  22-Feb-15 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Feb13)  13-Nov-15 (TMC, No.JZ13-394)  19-Oct-15 (TMC, No.JZ13-278) </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: left;">Calibrated by:</td> <td style="text-align: left;">Name</td> <td style="text-align: left;">Function</td> <td style="text-align: left;">Signature</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: left;">Reviewed by:</td> <td style="text-align: left;">Qi Dianyuan</td> <td style="text-align: left;">SAR Project Leader</td> <td style="text-align: left;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: left;">Approved by:</td> <td style="text-align: left;">Lu Bingsong</td> <td style="text-align: left;">Deputy Director of the laboratory</td> <td style="text-align: left;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;">Issued: December 17, 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"> This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory. </td> </tr> </table>					Object	D1900V2 - SN: 5d150				Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-02-194 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits				Calibration date:	December 12, 2015				<p>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.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity&lt;70%.</p> <p>Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)</p>					Primary Standards		ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)		Power Meter NRVD Power sensor NRV-Z5 Reference Probe ES3DV3 DAE4 Signal Generator E4438C Network Analyzer E8362B		102083 100595 SN 3149 SN 777 MY49070393 MY43021135	11-Sep-15 (TMC, No.JZ13-443) 11-Sep-15 (TMC, No. JZ13-443) 5- Sep-15 (SPEAG, No.ES3-3149_Sep13) 22-Feb-15 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Feb13) 13-Nov-15 (TMC, No.JZ13-394) 19-Oct-15 (TMC, No.JZ13-278)		Calibrated by:		Name	Function	Signature	Reviewed by:		Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader		Approved by:		Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory		Issued: December 17, 2015					This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.				
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**Glossary:**

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

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

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

**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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



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#### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.7.1137
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Twin Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

#### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	38.9 ± 6 %	1.42 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<0.5 °C	---	---

#### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.71 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	38.3 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.08 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.2 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)

#### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	53.7 ± 6 %	1.53 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<0.5 °C	---	---

#### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.98 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.9 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.26 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.0 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)



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## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.3Ω+ 3.17jΩ
Return Loss	-30.0dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.8Ω+ 3.92jΩ
Return Loss	-27.7dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.048 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: 12.12.2015

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d150**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.416$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.91$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149; ConvF(5.06,5.06,5.06); Calibrated: 2015/9/5
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn777; Calibrated: 22/2/2015.
- Phantom: SAM 1186; Type: QD000P40CC;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan**

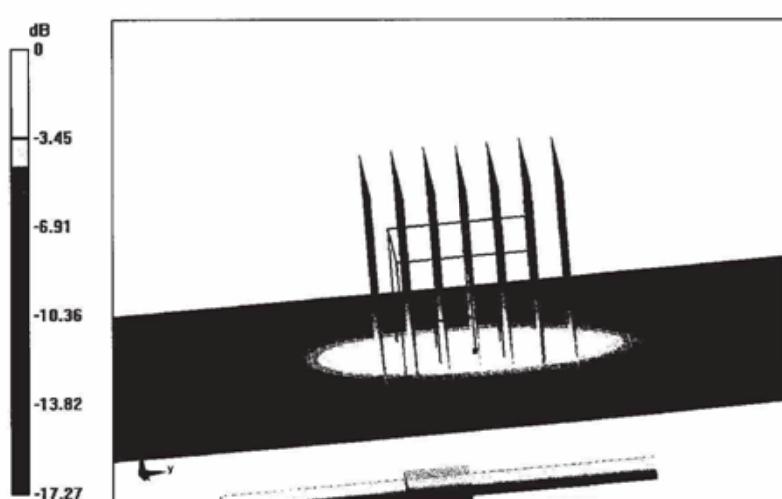
(7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 90.054 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.71 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.08 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.8 W/kg

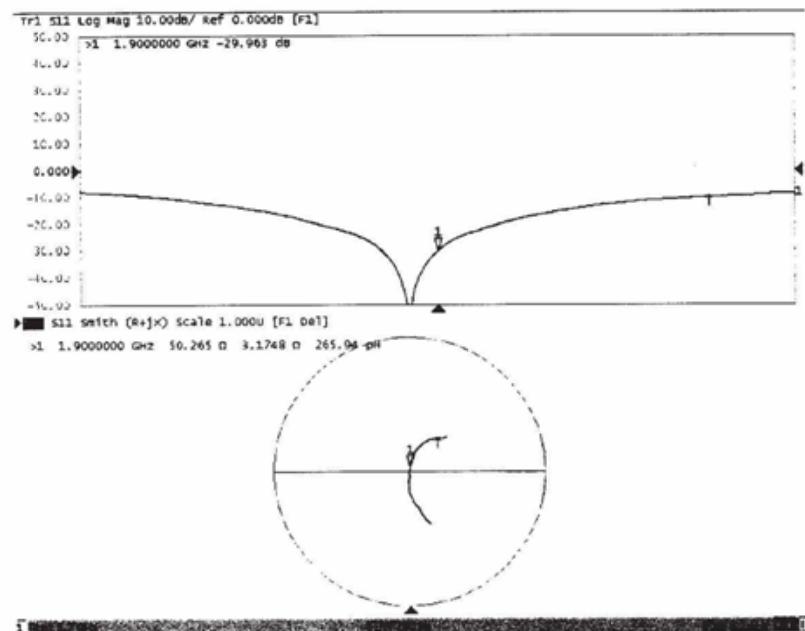


0 dB = 11.8 W/kg = 10.72 dBW/kg



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**Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL**



Certificate No: J15-2-3052

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**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 12.10.2015

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d150**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.528$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.74$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Phantom

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149; ConvF(4.72,4.72,4.72) ; Calibrated: 2015/9/5
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn777; Calibrated: 22/2/2015
- Phantom: SAM1186; Type: QD000P40CC;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan**

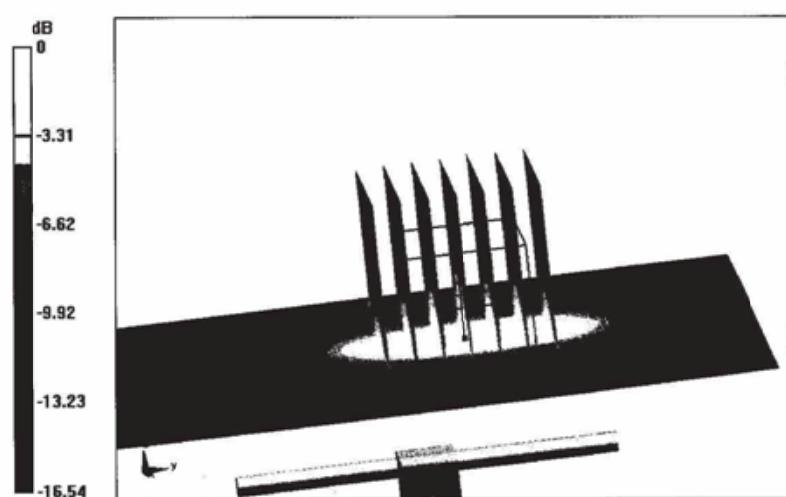
(7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 83.606 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.98 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.26 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.1 W/kg



0 dB = 12.1 W/kg = 10.83 dBW/kg

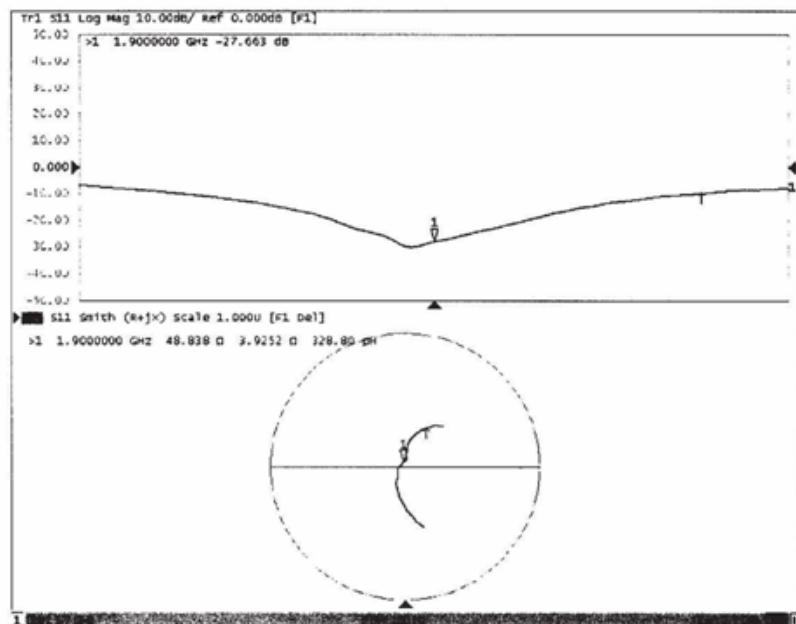
Certificate No: J15-2-3052

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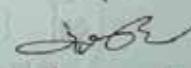
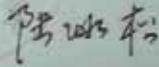
**Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL**



Certificate No: J15-2-3052

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## 1.4. D2450V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate

 <b>In Collaboration with</b> <b>speag</b> <b>CALIBRATION LABORATORY</b>		  <b>CALIBRATION</b> <b>No. L0570</b>	
Client	CIQ-SZ(Auden)		
Certificate No: Z15-97070			
<b>CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE</b>			
Object	D2450V2 - SN: 884		
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-02-194 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits		
Calibration date:	September 1, 2015		
<p>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.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility, environment temperature(<math>22\pm3</math>)<math>^{\circ}\text{C}</math> and humidity&lt;70%.</p> <p>Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)</p>			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRV-D	102083	11-Sep-14 (TMC, No.JZ13-443)	Sep-15
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	11-Sep-14 (TMC, No. JZ13-443)	Sep-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN 3149	5- Sep-14 (SPEAG, No.ES3-3149_Sep13)	Sep-15
DAE3	SN 536	23-Jan-15 (SPEAG, DAE3-536_Jan14)	Jan-16
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49070393	13-Nov-14 (TMC, No.JZ13-394)	Nov-15
Network Analyzer E8362B	MY43021135	19-Oct-14 (TMC, No.JZ13-278)	Oct-15
Calibrated by:	Name Zhao Jing	Function SAR Test Engineer	Signature 
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	
Issued: September 4, 2015			
<p>This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory</p>			
Certificate No. Z15-97070		Page 1 of 8	



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CALIBRATION  
No. L0570

**Glossary:**

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

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

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

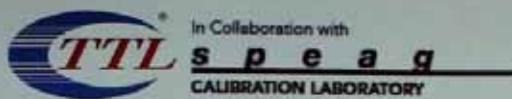
**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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



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CALIBRATION  
No. L0570

#### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.8.1222
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

#### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.2 ± 6 %	1.84 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	—	—

#### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.1 mW / g ± 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.17 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.6 mW / g ± 20.4 % (k=2)

#### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

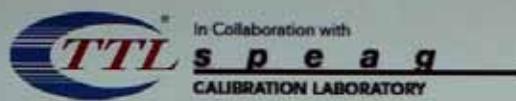
	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	51.3 ± 6 %	2.00 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	—	—

#### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.6 mW / g ± 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.11 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.2 mW / g ± 20.4 % (k=2)

Certificate No: Z15-97070

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### Appendix

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	58.3Ω- 0.78jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.3dB

#### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	58.1Ω+ 2.61jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.1dB

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.224 ns
----------------------------------	----------

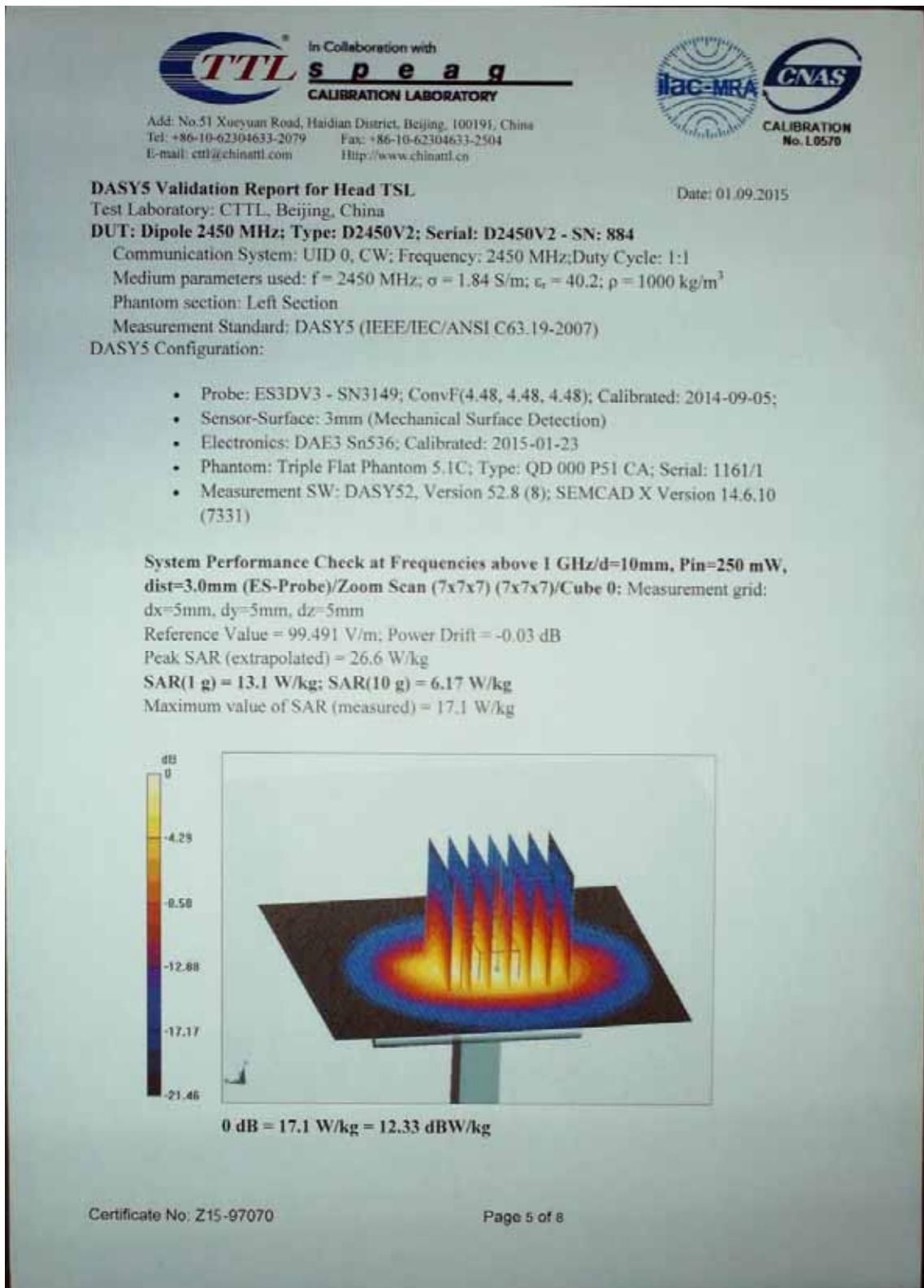
After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

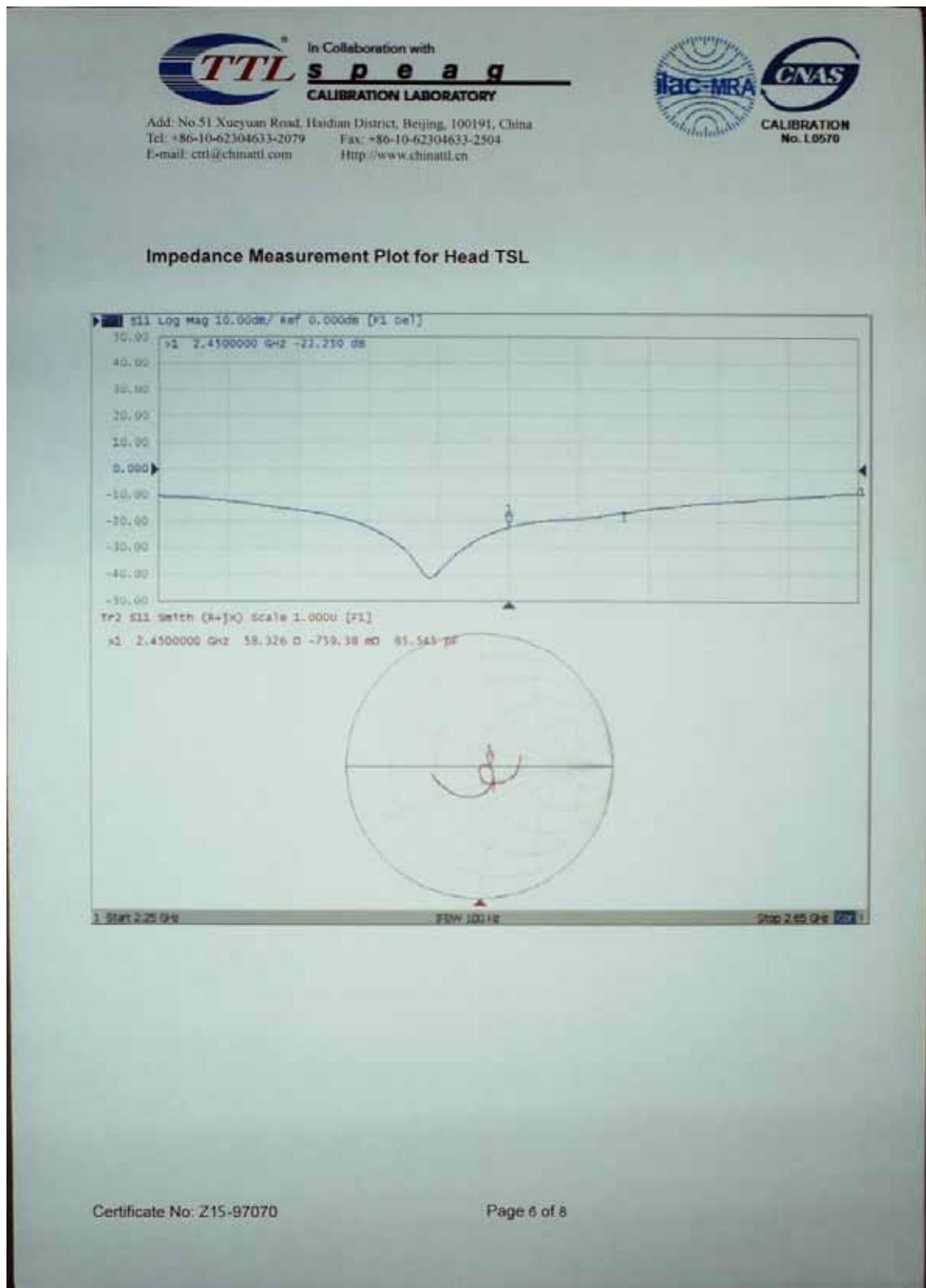
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching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

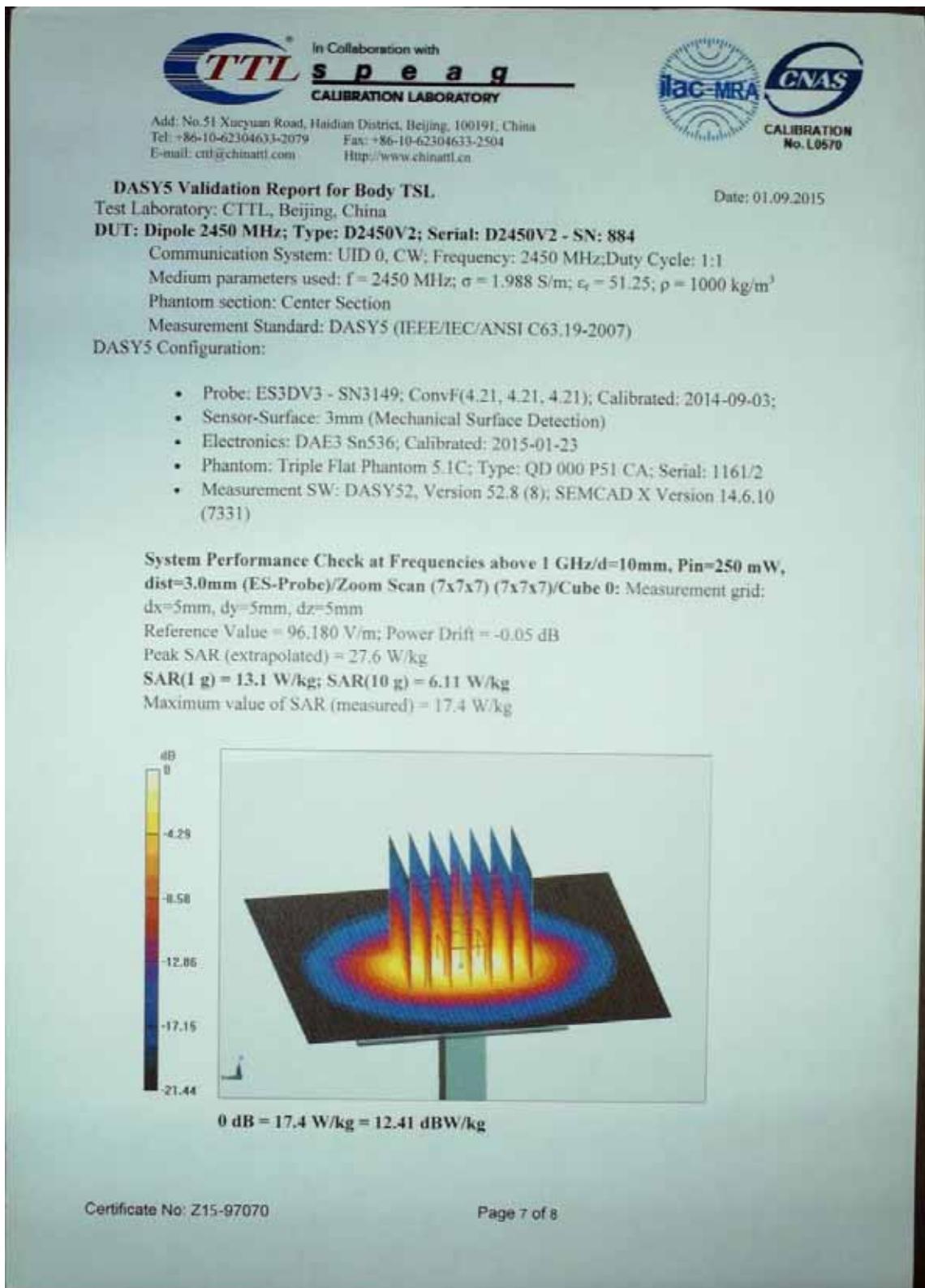
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

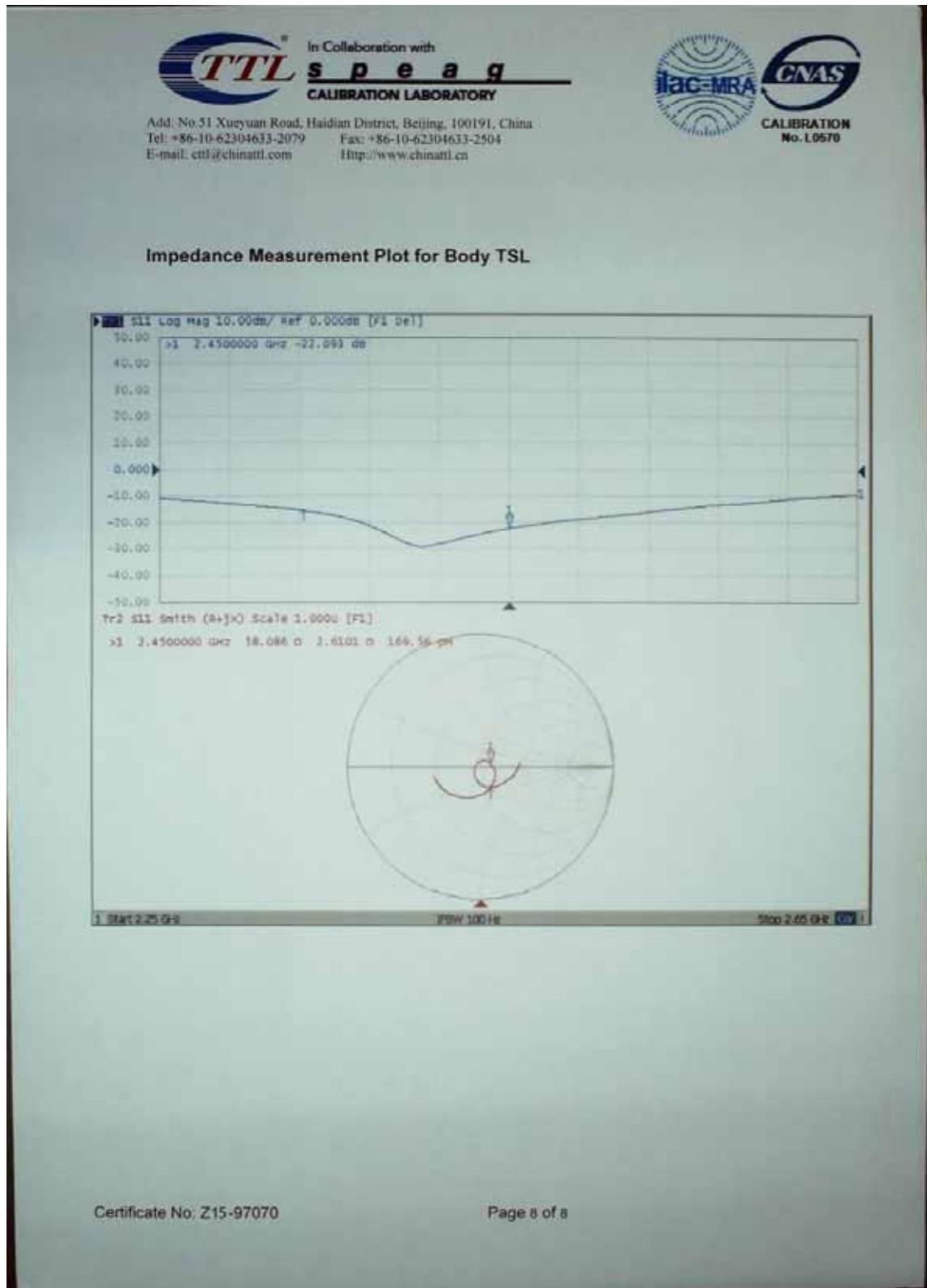
#### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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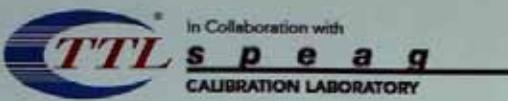
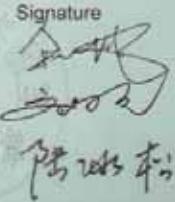








## 1.5. DAE4 Calibration Certificate

 <p>In Collaboration with Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504 E-mail: ctli@chinatli.com Http://www.chinatli.cn</p>		 <p>ilac-MRA CNAS CALIBRATION No. L9570</p>								
Client :	Client : CIQ-SZ(Auden) Certificate No: Z15-97066									
<b>CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE</b>										
Object	DAE4 - SN: 1315									
Calibration Procedure(s)	TMC-OS-E-01-198 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)									
Calibration date:	July 22, 2015									
<p>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.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(<math>22\pm3</math>)<math>^{\circ}\text{C}</math> and humidity&lt;70%.</p>										
<p>Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Primary Standards</th> <th>ID #</th> <th>Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)</th> <th>Scheduled Calibration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Documenting Process Calibrator 753</td> <td>1971018</td> <td>01-July-15 (CTTL, No.J14X02147)</td> <td>July-16</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration	Documenting Process Calibrator 753	1971018	01-July-15 (CTTL, No.J14X02147)	July-16
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration							
Documenting Process Calibrator 753	1971018	01-July-15 (CTTL, No.J14X02147)	July-16							
Calibrated by:	Name Yu Zongying	Function SAR Test Engineer								
Reviewed by:	Name Qi Dianyuan	Function SAR Project Leader								
Approved by:	Name Lu Bingsong	Function Deputy Director of the laboratory								
Issued: July 23, 2015										
<p>This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.</p>										
Certificate No: Z15-97066		Page 1 of 3								



In Collaboration with  
**s p e a g**  
CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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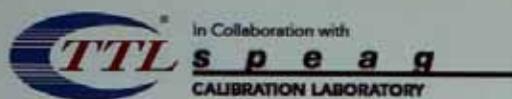
CALIBRATION  
No. L0570

**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	$405.162 \pm 0.15\% (\text{k=2})$	$405.006 \pm 0.15\% (\text{k=2})$	$404.983 \pm 0.15\% (\text{k=2})$
Low Range	$3.99072 \pm 0.7\% (\text{k=2})$	$3.98481 \pm 0.7\% (\text{k=2})$	$3.98836 \pm 0.7\% (\text{k=2})$

#### Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$22^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
-------------------------------------------	------------------------

Certificate No: Z15-97066

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