

# FCC SAR Test Report

## FCC ID: 2AJ2LQJXJ01FJ

**Project No.** : 1609199  
**Equipment** : Mi Sphere Camera  
**Model Name** : QJXJ01FJ  
**Applicant** : Beijing MADV Technology Co., Ltd  
**Address** : No.80, Floor 4, building17, Yard 30, Shixingdajie,  
Shijingshan District ,Beijing

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**Tested by** : BTL Inc.

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**REPORT ISSUED HISTORY**

Issued No.	Description	Issued Date
BTL-FCC-SAR-1-1609199	Original Issue.	Nov, 28. 2016

## 1. GENERAL SUMMARY

Equipment	Mi Sphere Camera
Model Name	QJXJ01FJ
Brand Name	
Manufacturer	Beijing MADV Technology Co., Ltd
Address	No.80, Floor 4, building17, Yard 30, Shixingdajie, Shijingshan District ,Beijing
Standard(s)	<p><b>FCC 47CFR §2.1093</b> Radio frequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices</p> <p><b>ANSI Std C95.1-1992</b> Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.( IEEE Std C95.1-1991)</p> <p><b>IEEE Std 1528-2013</b> Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques</p> <p><b>KDB447498 D01</b> General RF Exposure Guidance v06  <b>KDB248227 D01</b> 802. 11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02  <b>KDB865664 D01</b> SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04  <b>KDB865664 D02</b> RF Exposure Reporting v01r02  <b>KDB690783 D01</b> SAR Listings on Grants v01r03</p>

The above equipment has been tested and found compliance with the requirement of the relative standards by BTL Inc.

The test data, data evaluation, and equipment configuration contained in our test report (Ref No. BTL-FCC-SAR-1-1609199) were obtained utilizing the test procedures, test instruments, test sites that has been accredited by the Authority of TAF according to the ISO-17025 quality assessment standard and technical standard(s).

## 2. RF EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT

### 2.1 TEST FACILITY

The test facilities used to collect the test data in this report is **SAR room** at the location of No. 68-1, Ln. 169, Sec.2, Datong Rd., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City 221, Taiwan.

## 2.2 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Note: Per KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is  $< 1.5$  W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. The equivalent ratio (1.5/1.6) is applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions.



### 3. GENERAL INFORMATION


#### 3.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest Body (5mm) SAR-1g(W/kg)
DTS	2.4G WLAN	0.226

Note:

The device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate ( SAR ) for general population/ uncontrolled exposure limits according to the FCC rule §2.1093, the ANSI/IEEE C95.1:1992, the NCRP Report Number 86 for uncontrolled environment, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE Std 1528-2013.

### 3.1.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EUT

Equipment	Mi Sphere Camera	
Model Name	QJXJ01FJ	
Modulation	WiFi(DSSS/OFDM)	
HW Version	1	
SW Version	1	
Operation Frequency Range(s)	WIFI	2412 ~2462
Test Channels (low-mid-high):	1-6-11 (2.4G WIFI 802.11b/g/n HT20)	
Antenna Gain	2.4G WiFi: 2.15dBi	
Other Information		
Battery	Brand	
	Model	DCH01Fj
	Capacitance	1630mAh
	Rated Voltage	3.8V
	Manufacturer	東莞新能源科技有限公司

### 3.2 LABORATORY ENVIRONMENT

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25°C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

### 3.3 MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS

Item	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
1	E-field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	7369	Aug. 23, 2016	1 Year
2	Data Acquisition Electronics	Speag	DAE4	1486	Aug. 31, 2016	1 Year
3	System Validation Dipole	Speag	D2450V2	973	Aug. 14, 2015	3 Year
4	SAM Twin Phantom	Speag	Twin Sam Phantom V5.0	1897	N/A	N/A
5	ENA Network Analyzer	Keysight	E5071C	MY46524658	Dec. 17, 2015	1 Year
6	EXG Vector Signal Generator	Keysight	N5172B	MY53051229	Dec. 10, 2015	1 Year
7	Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	1128008	Aug. 18, 2016	1 Year
8	Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	1126001	Aug. 18, 2016	1 Year
9	Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	1128009	Mar. 27, 2016	1 Year
10	Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA 2411B	1027500	Mar. 27, 2016	1 Year
11	Spectrum Analyzer	Keysight	N9010A	MY54200483	Oct. 04, 2016	2 Year
12	Dielectric Assessment Kit	Speag	DAK-3.5	1226	Dec. 09, 2015	N/A
13	Low pass filter	Mini-Circuits	SLP-2950+	M108294	N/A	N/A
14	Power Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZVE-2W-272 +	N650001538	N/A	Note 2
15	Attenuator	Worken	WFA0602-10	SA10-01	N/A	Note 2
16	Attenuator	Worken	WFA0602-10	SA10-02	N/A	Note 2
17	Attenuator	Worken	WFA0602-3	SA3-01	N/A	Note 2
18	Dual directional coupler	Woken	0110A05601 O-10	DOM5CIW3E 2	N/A	Note 2

Note: 1. "N/A" denotes no model name, serial No. or calibration specified.

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.

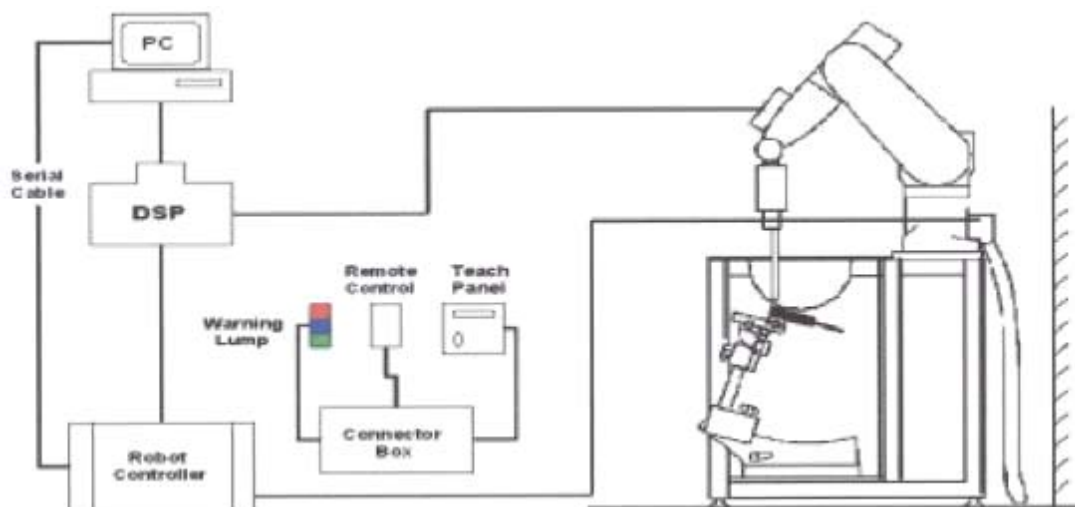
## 4.SAR MEASUREMENTS SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

### 4.1SAR MEASUREMENT SET-UP

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

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
5. 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.
6. 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 7
7. DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
8. Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
9. The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
10. The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
11. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
12. System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

#### 4.1.1 Test Setup Layout



## 4.2 DASY5 E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

### 4.2.1 EX3DV4 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 6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	$\pm 0.3$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 $\mu$ W/g to $> 100$ mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm



EX3DV4 E-field Probe

#### 4.2.2E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than  $\pm 10\%$ . The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than  $\pm 0.25\text{dB}$ . The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz, and in a wave guide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$\text{SAR} = C \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

Where:  $\Delta t$  = Exposure time (30 seconds),

C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

$\Delta T$  = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

Where:  $\sigma$  = Simulated tissue conductivity,

$\rho$  = Tissue density ( $\text{kg/m}^3$ ).


#### 4.2.3 OTHER TEST EQUIPMENT

##### 4.2.3.1. Device Holder for Transmitters

**Construction:** Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.) It is light weight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin SAM, ELI4 and SAM v6.0 Phantoms.

**Material:** POM, Acrylic glass, Foam

##### 4.2.3.2 Phantom

Model	Twin SAM	
Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.	
Shell Thickness	$2 \pm 0.2$ mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 1000mm; Width: 500mm Height: adjustable feet	
Available	Special	

#### 4.2.4 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) 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” measures the SAR above the DUT or verification dipole on a parallel plane to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR with 2D spline interpolation. The robot performs a stepped movement along one grid axis while the local electrical field strength is measured by the probe. The probe is touching the surface of the SAM during acquisition of measurement values. The standard scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement.

Standard grid spacing for head measurements is 15 mm in x- and y- dimension ( $\leq 2\text{GHz}$ ), 12 mm in x- and y- dimension (2-4 GHz) and 10mm in x- and y- dimension (4-6GHz). If a finer resolution is needed, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result. For special applications where the standard scan method does not find the peak SAR within the grid, e.g. mobile phones with flip cover, the grid can be adapted in orientation.

- Zoom Scan

A “zoom scan” measures the field in a volume around the 2D peak SAR value acquired in the previous “coarse” scan. This is a fine grid with maximum scan spatial resolution:  $\Delta x_{\text{zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{zoom}} \leq 2\text{GHz} - \leq 8\text{mm}$ , 2-4GHz -  $\leq 5\text{ mm}$  and 4-6 GHz -  $\leq 4\text{mm}$ ;  $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}} \leq 3\text{GHz} - \leq 5\text{ mm}$ , 3-4 GHz -  $\leq 4\text{mm}$  and 4-6GHz -  $\leq 2\text{mm}$  where the robot additionally moves the probe along the z-axis away from the bottom of the Phantom. DASY is also able to perform repeated zoom scans if more than 1 peak is found during area scan. In this document, the evaluated peak 1g and 10g averaged SAR values are shown in the 2D-graphics in Appendix B. Test results relevant for the specified standard (see chapter 1.4.) are shown in table form in chapter 7.2.

A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 2 mm steps. This measurement shows the continuity of the liquid and can - depending in the field strength – also show the liquid depth.



The following table summarizes the area scan and zoom scan resolutions per FCC KDB 865664D01:

Frequency	Maximun Area Scan resolution ( $\Delta x_{\text{area}}, \Delta y_{\text{area}}$ )	Maximun Zoom Scan spatial resolution ( $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$ )	Maximun Zoom Scan spatial resolution			Minimum zoom scan volume (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grad		
			$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)^*$	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)^*$	
$\leq 2\text{GHz}$	$\leq 15\text{mm}$	$\leq 8\text{mm}$	$\leq 5\text{mm}$	$\leq 4\text{mm}$	$\leq 1.5^* \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	$\geq 30\text{mm}$
2-3GHz	$\leq 12\text{mm}$	$\leq 5\text{mm}$	$\leq 5\text{mm}$	$\leq 4\text{mm}$	$\leq 1.5^* \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	$\geq 30\text{mm}$
3-4GHz	$\leq 12\text{mm}$	$\leq 5\text{mm}$	$\leq 4\text{mm}$	$\leq 3\text{mm}$	$\leq 1.5^* \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	$\geq 28\text{mm}$
4-5GHz	$\leq 10\text{mm}$	$\leq 4\text{mm}$	$\leq 3\text{mm}$	$\leq 2.5\text{mm}$	$\leq 1.5^* \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	$\geq 25\text{mm}$
5-6GHz	$\leq 10\text{mm}$	$\leq 4\text{mm}$	$\leq 2\text{mm}$	$\leq 2\text{mm}$	$\leq 1.5^* \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	$\geq 22\text{mm}$

#### 4.2.5 SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION

The spatial peak SAR - value for 1 and 10 g is evaluated after the Cube measurements have been done. The basis of the evaluation are the SAR values measured at the points of the fine cube grid consisting of 5 x 5 x 7 points( with 8mm horizontal resolution) or 7 x 7 x 7 points( with 5mm horizontal resolution) or 8 x 8 x 7 points( with 4mm horizontal resolution). The algorithm that finds the maximal averaged volume is separated into three different stages.

- The data between the dipole center of the probe and the surface of the phantom are extrapolated. This data cannot be measured since the center of the dipole is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is about 1 mm (see probe calibration sheet). The extrapolated data from a cube measurement can be visualized by selecting "Graph Evaluated".
- The maximum interpolated value is searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR - values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10 g) are computed using the 3d-spline interpolation algorithm. If the volume cannot be evaluated (i.e., if a part of the grid was cut off by the boundary of the measurement area) the evaluation will be started on the corners of the bottom plane of the cube.
- All neighboring volumes are evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value is found.

#### Extrapolation

The extrapolation is based on a least square algorithm [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p.168-180]. Through the points in the first 3 cm along the z-axis, polynomials of order four are calculated. These polynomials are then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The points, calculated from the surface, have a distance of 1 mm from each other.

#### Interpolation

The interpolation of the points is done with a 3d-Spline. The 3d-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p.141-150] (x, y and z -direction) [Numerical Recipes in C, Second Edition, p.123ff].

#### Volume Averaging

At First the size of the cube is calculated. Then the volume is integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. 8000 points (20x20x20) are interpolated to calculate the average.

#### Advanced Extrapolation

DASY5 uses the advanced extrapolation option which is able to compensate boundary effects on E-field probes.

## **4.2.6 DATA STORAGE AND EVALUATION**

### **4.2.5.1 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 “.DAE4”. 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.

#### 4.4.2 Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

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

Probe parameters:	Sensitivity	Normi, $a_{i0}$ , $a_{i1}$ , $a_{i2}$
	Conversion factor	ConvF <sub>i</sub>
	Diode compression point	Dcp <sub>i</sub>
Device parameters:	Frequency	f
	Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	Conductivity	
	Density	

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 multi meter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics.

If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

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

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

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

$$\text{E-field probes: } E_i = ( V_i / \text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF} )^{1/2}$$

$$\text{H-field probes: } H_i = ( V_i )^{1/2} \cdot ( a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2 ) / f$$

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

$\text{Norm}_i$  = sensor sensitivity of channel i ( i = x, y, z )  
[mV/(V/m)<sup>2</sup>] for E-field Probes

$\text{ConvF}$  = sensitivity enhancement in solution

$a_{ij}$  = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

$f$  = carrier frequency [GHz]

$E_i$  = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

$H_i$  = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

$$E_{\text{tot}} = (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

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

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

With  $\text{SAR}$  = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

$E_{\text{tot}}$  = total field strength in V/m  
= conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]  
= 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. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

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

With  $P_{\text{pwe}}$  = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm<sup>2</sup>

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

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

## 5. SYSTEM VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

### 5.1 TISSUE VERIFICATION

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

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

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
Body 2450	-	31.4	-	0.1	-	-	68.5	-

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride; Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose; Water: De-ionized, 16M + resistivity  
 HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose; DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]  
 Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

Tissue Verification									
Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Targeted Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Targeted Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Deviation Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) (%)	Deviation Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ ) (%)	Date
Body	2450	22.2	1.988	51.481	1.95	52.7	1.95	-2.31	Nov. 24, 2016

Note:

1)The dielectric parameters of the tissue-equivalent liquid should be measured under similar ambient conditions and within 2 °C of the conditions expected during the SAR evaluation to satisfy protocol requirements.

2)KDB 865664 was ensured to be applied for probe calibration frequencies greater than or equal to 50MHz of the EUT frequencies.

3)The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software to perform interpolation via the DASY software to determine actual dielectric parameters at the test frequencies. The SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above since the DASY rounds to three significant digits.

## 5.2 SYSTEM CHECK

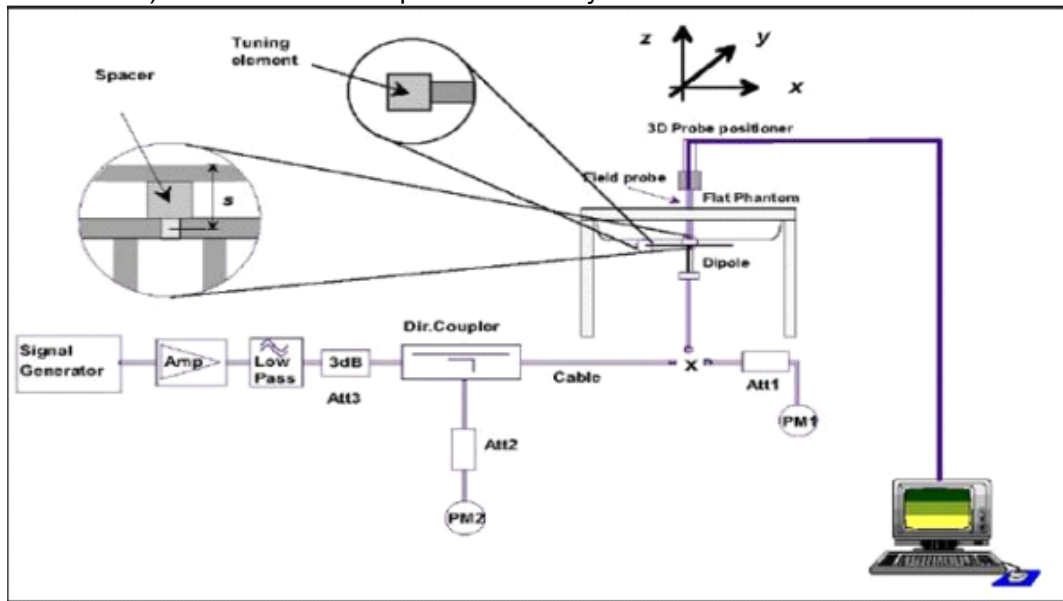
The system check is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The system check is performed with tissue equivalent material according to IEEE P1528 (described above). The following table shows system check results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests.

System Check	Date	Frequency (MHz)	Targeted SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	normalized SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N
Nov. 24, 2016	2450	51.70	12.30	49.20	-4.84	973	Nov. 24, 2016

### 5.3 SYSTEM CHECK PROCEDURE

The system check is performed by using a system check dipole which is positioned parallel to the planar part of the SAM phantom at the reference point. The distance of the dipole to the SAM phantom is determined by a plexiglass spacer. The dipole is connected to the signal source consisting of signal generator and amplifier via a directional coupler, N-connector cable and adaption to SMA. It is fed with a power of 250 mW (below 5GHz) or 100mW (above 5GHz). To adjust this power a power meter is used. The power sensor is connected to the cable before the system check to measure the power at this point and do adjustments at the signal generator. At the outputs of the directional coupler both return loss as well as forward power are controlled during the system check to make sure that emitted power at the dipole is kept constant. This can also be checked by the power drift measurement after the test.

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration (target SAR in table above) with the relevant liquids and test system.





## **6.SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY**

### **6.1SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY**

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. The additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

- 1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is  $< 0.80$  W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
- 2) When the original highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.80$  W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
- 3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$  or when the original or repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.45$  W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.5$  W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$ .

The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

The detailed repeated measurement results are shown in Section 8.2.

### **6.2SAR MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY**

Per KDB865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is  $< 1.5$  W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis.

## 7. OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS DURING TEST

### 7.1 SAR TEST CONFIGURATION

#### 7.1.1 WIFI TEST CONFIGURATION

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the DUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.

Mode	802.11b	802.11g	802.11n (20M/40M)
Duty cycle	100%		
Crest factor	1		

#### 7.1.4.1 2.4G SAR TEST REQUIREMENTS

##### ✧ 802.11b DSSS SAR Test Requirements

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

- 1) When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
- 2) When the reported SAR is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is  $> 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

##### ✧ 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM SAR Test Exclusion Requirements

When SAR measurement is required for 2.4 GHz 802.11g/n OFDM configurations, the measurement and test reduction procedures for OFDM are applied. SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions.

- 1) When KDB Publication 447498 SAR test exclusion applies to the OFDM configuration.
- 2) When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.

## 7.2 TEST POSITION

### 7.2.1 Test Position Requirements

The SAR Exclusion Threshold in KDB 447498 D01 can be applied to determine SAR test exclusion for adjacent edge configurations. The closest distance from the antenna to an adjacent tablet edge is used to determine if SAR testing is required for the adjacent edges, with the adjacent edge positioned adjacent the phantom and the edge containing the antenna positioned perpendicular to the phantom.

#### 7.2.1 SAR test reduction and exclusion guidance

(1) The SAR exclusion threshold for distances < 50 mm is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW})}{(\text{min. test separation distance, mm})} \sqrt{\text{Frequency (GHz)}} \leq 3.0$$

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is  $\leq 50$  mm and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm according to 5) in section 4.1 is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

(2) The SAR exclusion threshold for distances > 50 mm is defined by the following equation, as illustrated in KDB 447498 D01 Appendix B:

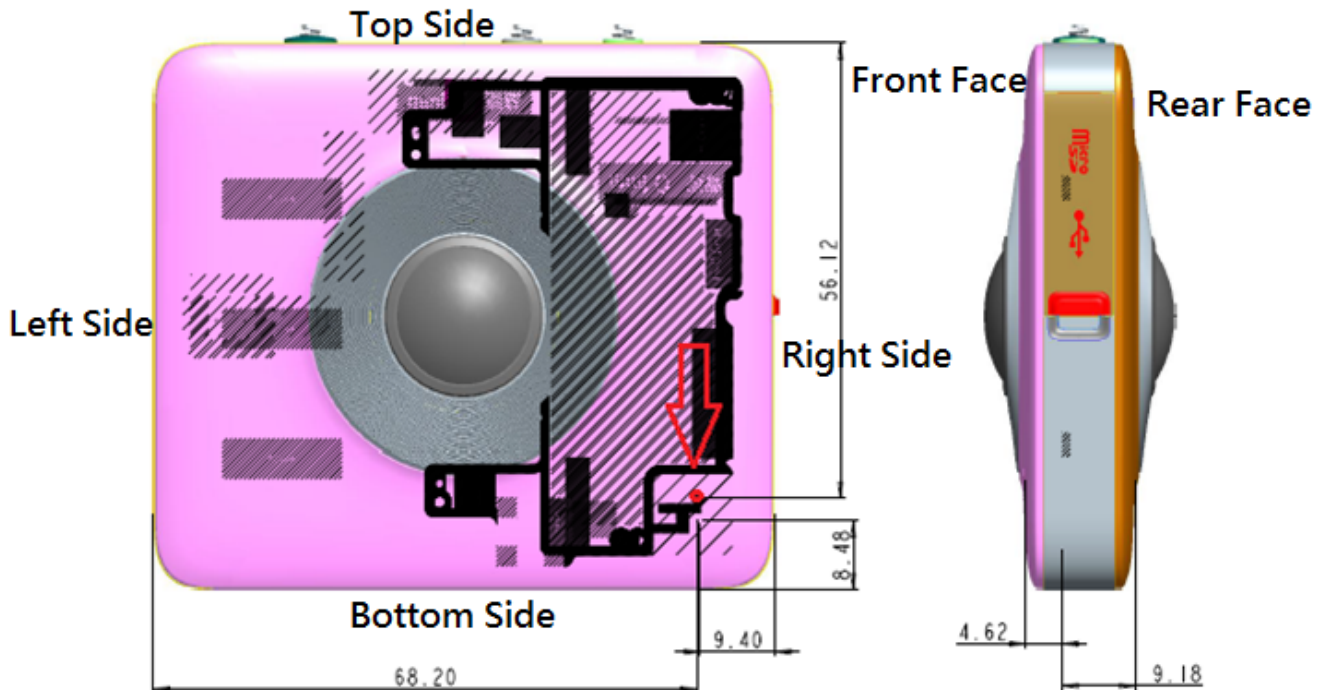
a) at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz

$$[\text{Power allowed at numeric Threshold at 50 mm in step 1}) + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot (f_{\text{(MHz)}}/150)] \text{ mW}$$

b) at > 1500 MHz and  $\leq 6$  GHz

$$[\text{Power allowed at numeric Threshold at 50 mm in step 1}) + (\text{test separation distance} - 50 \text{ mm}) \cdot 10] \text{ mW}$$

The location of the antennas is shown as below picture:



**Table 7.2.1 Body Mode For SAR Testing**

### The distance <50mm

Band	Frequency	Turn-UP (dBm)	Turn-UP (mW)	Position	Front Face	Rear Face	Right Side	Bottom Side
				Antenna -to -edge distance(mm)	4.62	9.18	9.4	8.48
2.4G	2462	17	50.12	Exclusion considerations	17.02	8.57	8.37	9.27
				Test requirements(Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BT	2480	8	6.31	Exclusion considerations	2.15	1.08	1.06	1.17
				Test requirements(Yes/No)	No	No	No	No

### The distance >50mm

Band	Frequency	Turn-UP (dBm)	Turn-UP (mW)	Position	Left Side	Top Side
				Antenna -to -edge distance(mm)	68.2	56.12
2.4G	2462	17	50.12	Exclusion considerations(mW)	277.60	156.80
				Test requirements(Yes/No)	No	No
BT	2480	8	6.31	Exclusion considerations(mW)	277.25	156.45
				Test requirements(Yes/No)	No	No

## 8. POWER TEST RESULT

### 8.1 CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENTS OF BT

BT	Average Conducted Power (dBm)				Test required
	Tune-up	0CH	19CH	39CH	
BT(4.0)	8	7.11	7.58	<b>7.66</b>	No

Note:

1) The Average conducted power of WiFi is measured with RMS detector.

### 8.2 CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENTS OF WiFi 2.4G

Mode	802.11b				Test required
Channel	Tune-up	1	6	11	
Frequency		2412	2437	2462	
1M	17	16.10	16.49	<b>16.82</b>	Yes
Power Setting	X	16	16	16	

Mode	802.11g				Test required
Channel	Tune-up	1	6	11	
Frequency		2412	2437	2462	
6M	16	14.76	15.35	<b>15.79</b>	No
Power Setting	X	15	15	15	

Mode	802.11n HT20				Test required
Channel	Tune-up	1	6	11	
Frequency		2412	2437	2462	
MCS0	15	13.64	14.53	14.75	No
Power Setting	X	14	14	14	

Note:

- 1) The Average conducted power of WiFi is measured with RMS detector.
- 2) Per KDB248227, for WiFi 2.4GHz, the highest measured maximum output power Channel for DSSS modes(802.11b)was selected for SAR measurement.SAR for OFDM modes(2.4GHz 802.11g/n) was not required When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM modes(802.11g/n)to DSSS modes(802.11b)specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.

## 9 . SAR TEST RESULTS

### General Notes:

- 1) Per KDB447498 D01v06, all measurement SAR results are scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit to demonstrate compliant.
- 2) Per KDB447498 D01v06, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or  $2.0$  W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100$  MHz. When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is  $> \frac{1}{2}$  dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.
- 3) Per KDB865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is  $\geq 0.8$  W/Kg; if the deviation among the repeated measurement is  $\leq 20\%$ , and the measured SAR  $< 1.45$  W/Kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
- 4) Per KDB865664 D02v01r02, SAR plot is only required for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination; Plots are also required when the measured SAR is  $> 1.5$  W/kg, or  $> 7.0$  W/kg for occupational exposure. The published RF exposure KDB procedures may require additional plots; for example, to support SAR to peak location separation ratio test exclusion and/or volume scan post-processing.

### WLAN Notes:

1. For exposure conditions with multiple test positions, such as handset operating next to the ear, devices with hotspot mode, procedures for initial test position can be applied. Using the transmission mode determined by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration, area scans are measured for all positions in an exposure condition. The test position with the highest extrapolated (peak) SAR is used as the initial test position. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other (remaining) test positions. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR position until the reported SAR result is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or all test positions are measured.
2. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 for 2.4GHZ WIFI single transmission chain operations, the highest measured maximum output power Channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4GHz 802.11g/n) was not required due to the maximum allowed powers and the highest reported DSSS SAR. See Section 7.1.4 for more information.
3. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 for 5GHZ WIFI single transmission chain operations, the initial test configuration was selected according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum allowed power. Other transmission mode were not investigated since the highest reported SAR for initial test configuration adjusted by the ratio of maximum output powers is less than  $1.2$  W/kg. See Section 7.1.4 for more information.

## 9.1 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULT

### SAR test results of WIFI

Test No.	Band	Mode	CH	Test Position	Separation Distance(cm)	Tune up	Measured	Drift(dB)	Area Scan Peak SAR	SAR Value (W/kg)1-g	Reported SAR
1	802.11b	-	6	Front Face	0.5	17	16.82	0.07	0.218	0.217	<b>0.226</b>
2	802.11b	-	6	Rear Face	0.5	17	16.82	0.09	0.0134	0.018	0.019
3	802.11b	-	6	Right Side	0.5	17	16.82	-0.09	0.000453	0.03	0.031
4	802.11b	-	6	Bottom Side	0.5	17	16.82	0.07	0.0267	0.000876	0.001

Note:

- 1) The adjusted Body SAR of 802.11g is  $0.226 \times (39.81/50.12) = 0.180$  mW/g, the 802.11g is not required.
- 2) The adjusted Body SAR of 802.11g is  $0.226 \times (31.62/50.12) = 0.143$  mW/g, the 802.11g is not required.
- 3) The value with boldface is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.
- 4) Per KDB248227D01, the highest SAR measured for the initial test position or initial test configuration should be used to determine SAR test exclusion according to the sum of 1-g SAR and SAR peak to location ratio provisions in KDB 447498. In addition, a test lab may also choose to perform standalone SAR measurements for test positions and 802.11 configurations that are not required by the initial test position or initial test configuration procedures and apply the results to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion, according to sum of 1-g and SAR peak to location ratio requirements to reduce the number of simultaneous transmission SAR measurements.

## **10. SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION CONDITIONS**

WiFi antenna and BT antenna is the same antenna and it cannot transmit simultaneously.



## APPENDIX

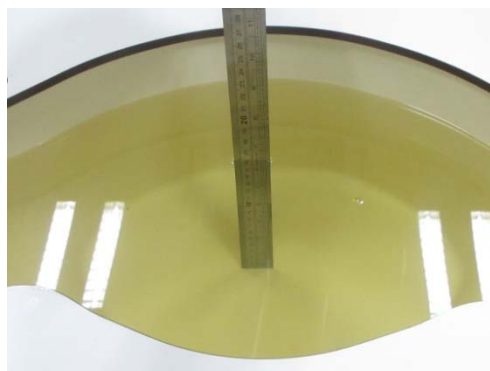
### 1. Test Layout

#### Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



Liquid depth in the flat Phantom ( $\geq 15\text{cm}$  depth)

Body(2400MHz~2500MHz)



## **Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification**

The plots for system verification with largest deviation for each SAR system combination are shown as follows.

## System Check\_B2450

### DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz D2450V2;

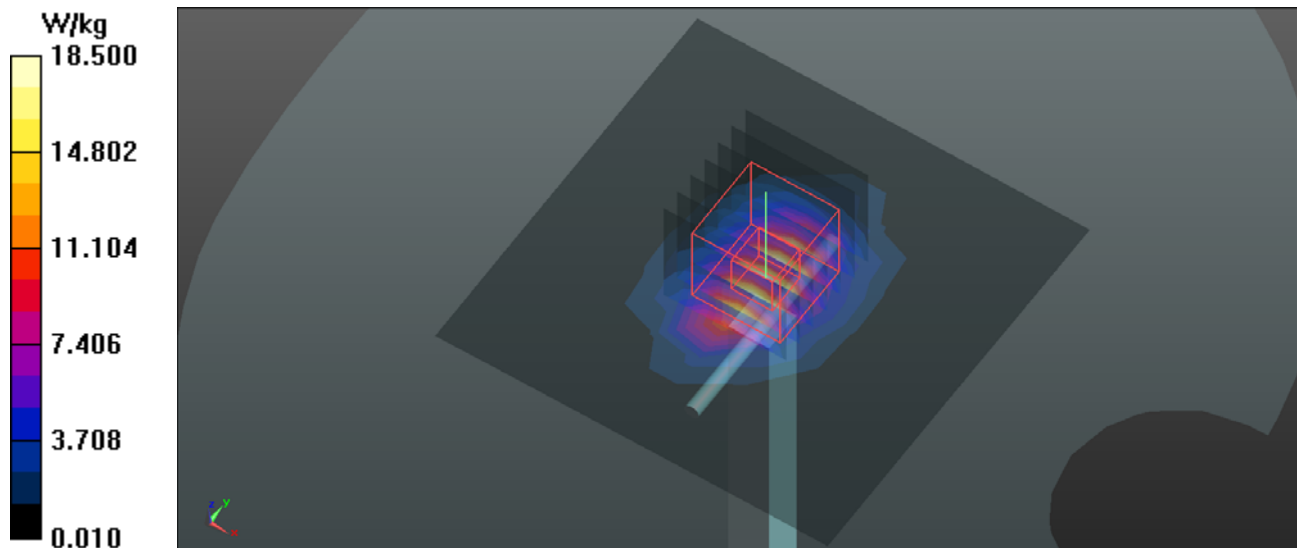
Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.988$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.481$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 22.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.2 °C

### DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7369; ConvF(7.56, 7.56, 7.56); Calibrated: 8/31/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1486; Calibrated: 8/23/2016
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V5.0; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1897
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7373)

**Area Scan (9x9x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=12$ mm,  $dy=12$ mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.5 W/kg

**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm  
Reference Value = 99.46 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.6 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 12.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.49 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.6 W/kg



## **Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement**

The SAR plots for highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination are shown as follows.

**T01 802.11b\_Front Face\_0.5cm\_Ch11****DUT: 1609199;**

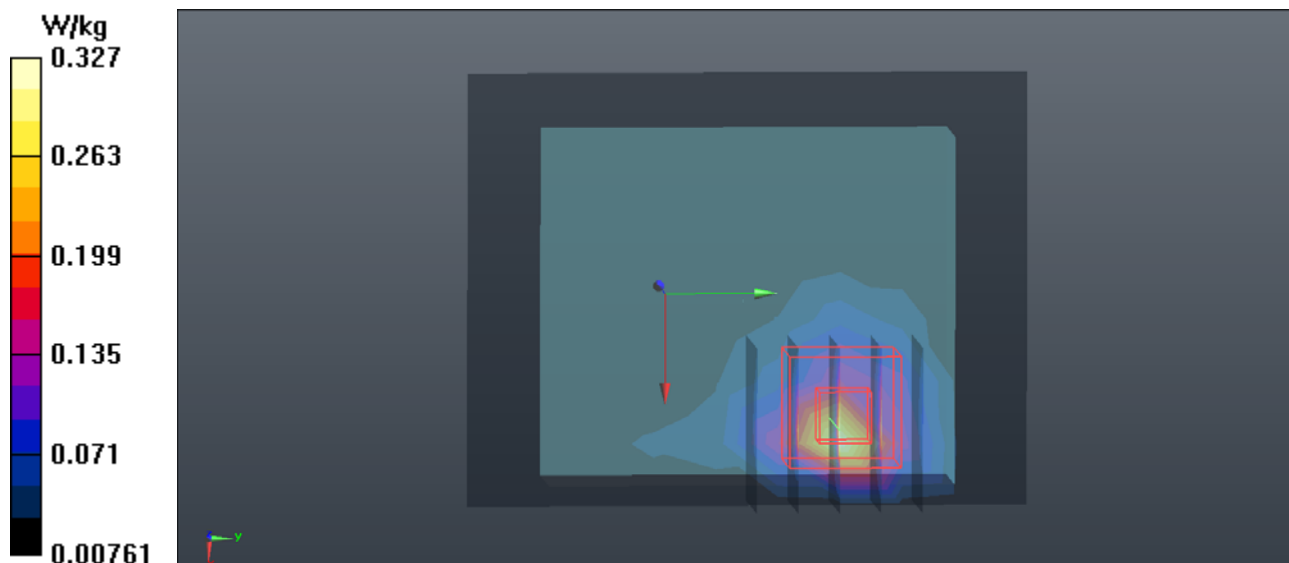
Communication System: UID 0, WiFi (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 2462$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.004$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.44$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 22.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.2 °C

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7369; ConvF(7.56, 7.56, 7.56); Calibrated: 8/31/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1486; Calibrated: 8/23/2016
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V5.0; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1897
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7373)

**Area Scan (8x10x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=12$ mm,  $dy=12$ mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.327 W/kg

**Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8$ mm,  $dy=8$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm  
Reference Value = 3.180 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.672 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.271 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.103 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.477 W/kg





## **Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole**

The SPEAG calibration certificates are shown as follows.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Client **BTL-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-7369\_Aug16**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:7369**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **August 31, 2016**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02293)	Apr-17
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-15 (No. ES3-3013_Dec15)	Dec-16
DAE4	SN: 660	23-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-660_Dec15)	Dec-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: September 2, 2016			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			





Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

### 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 $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

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

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

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below **ConvF**).
- NORM( $f$ )<sub>x,y,z</sub>** = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* frequency\_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of **ConvF**.
- DCPx,y,z**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; D<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: 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<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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<sub>x</sub> (no uncertainty required).



# Probe EX3DV4

## SN:7369

Manufactured: March 17, 2015  
Calibrated: August 31, 2016

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7369

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.39	0.50	0.37	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	98.8	97.1	107.7	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	140.7	$\pm 3.8 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		137.5	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		139.2	

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix.

### Sensor Model Parameters

	C1 fF	C2 fF	$\alpha$ $\text{V}^{-1}$	T1 $\text{ms}\cdot\text{V}^{-2}$	T2 $\text{ms}\cdot\text{V}^{-1}$	T3 ms	T4 $\text{V}^{-2}$	T5 $\text{V}^{-1}$	T6
X	44.95	334.5	35.59	6.861	0.746	4.934	1.291	0.121	1.002
Y	49.85	383	37.48	7.847	0.688	4.996	0.399	0.372	1.003
Z	26.07	185.7	32.94	4.116	0.312	4.963	1.104	0	1.001

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

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

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

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7369

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
900	41.5	0.97	9.86	9.86	9.86	0.44	0.90	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	8.17	8.17	8.17	0.31	0.80	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.08	8.08	8.08	0.34	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.34	7.34	7.34	0.37	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.25	7.25	7.25	0.36	0.80	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.55	5.55	5.55	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.26	5.26	5.26	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.73	4.73	4.73	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.87	4.87	4.87	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7369

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

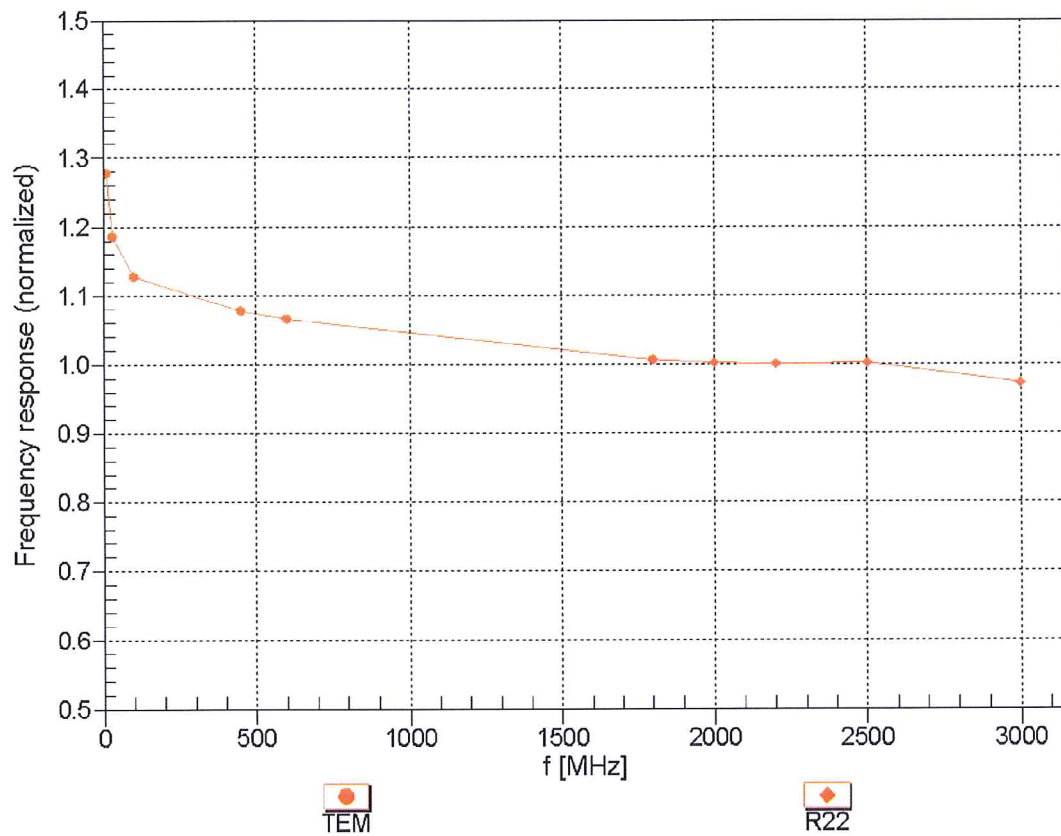
f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
2450	52.7	1.95	7.56	7.56	7.56	0.33	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.53	7.53	7.53	0.30	0.80	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.68	4.68	4.68	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.51	4.51	4.51	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.79	3.79	3.79	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %

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

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

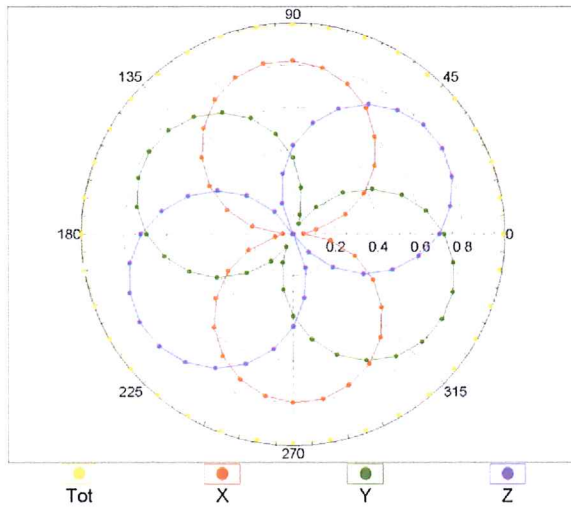
## Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



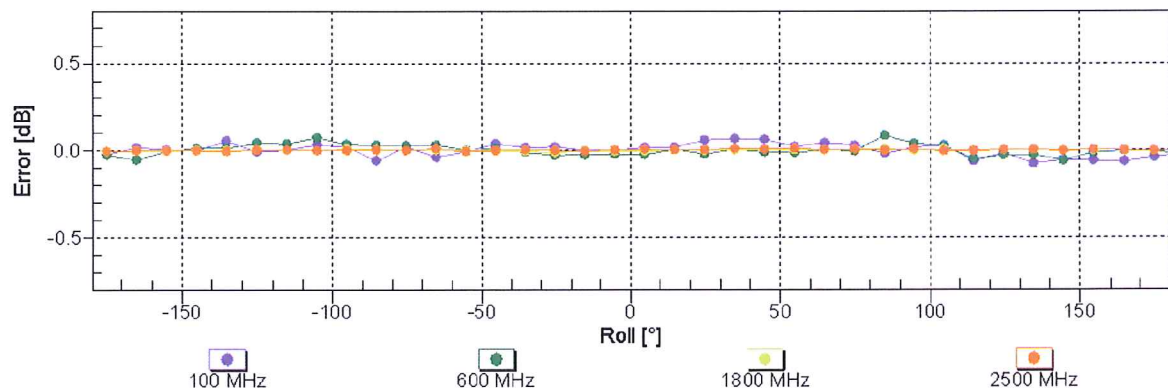
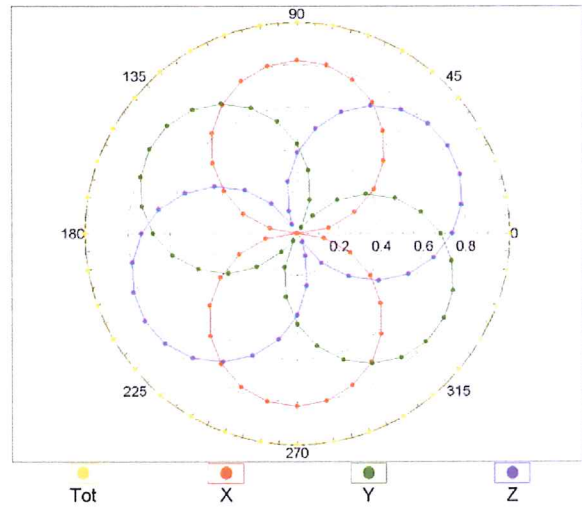
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  ( $k=2$ )

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

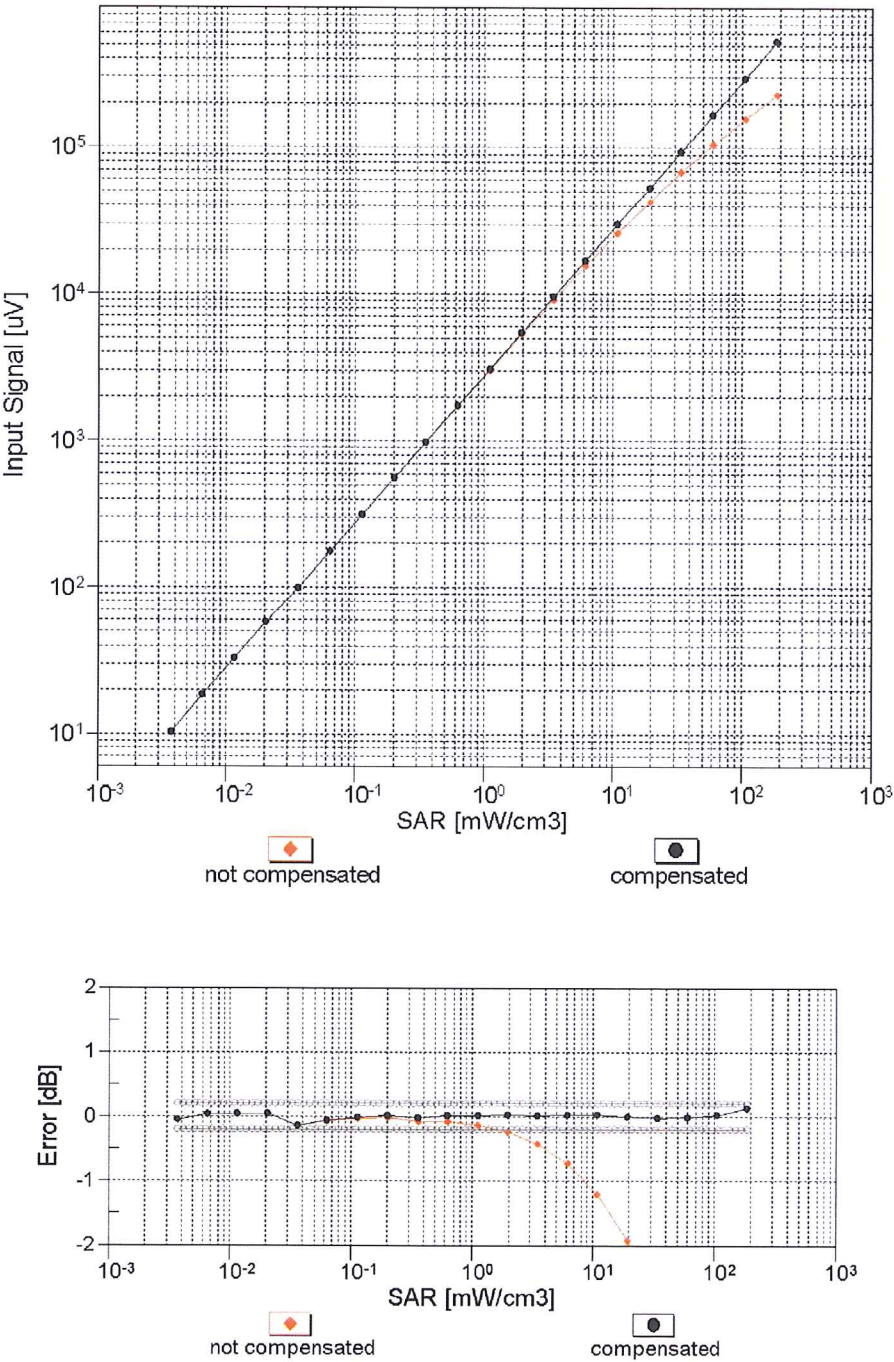


f=1800 MHz,R22



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

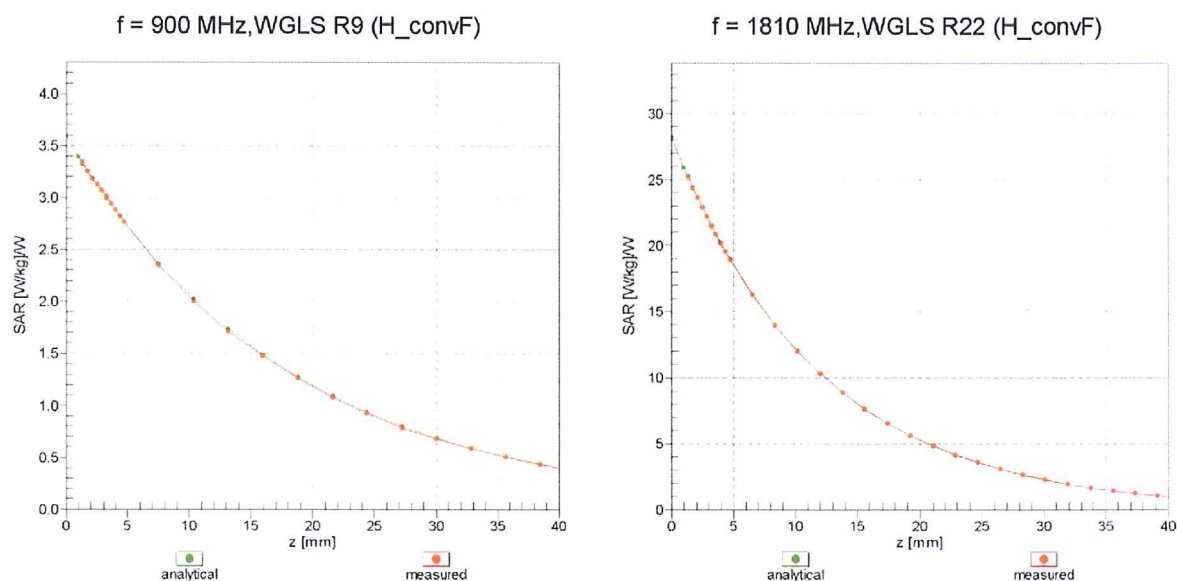
Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>)  
(TEM cell , f<sub>eval</sub>= 1900 MHz)



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

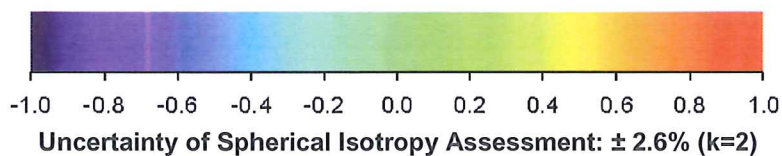
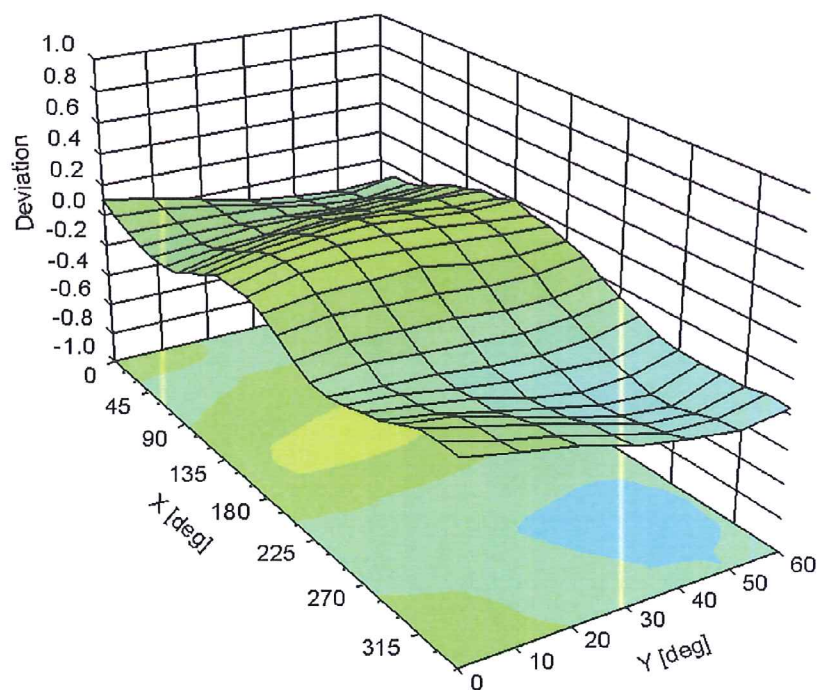


## Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ),  $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$





## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7369

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	64.8
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

**Appendix: Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Max Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	140.7	± 3.8 %
		Y	0.00	0.00	1.00		137.5	
		Z	0.00	0.00	1.00		139.2	
10010- CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	2.04	63.37	8.68	10.00	20.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.30	65.25	10.03		20.0	
		Z	1.93	63.38	8.37		20.0	
10011- CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	X	1.30	72.15	18.11	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.06	67.60	15.56		150.0	
		Z	1.26	73.19	18.10		150.0	
10012- CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	1.17	64.47	15.90	0.41	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.15	63.40	15.12		150.0	
		Z	1.16	64.97	15.89		150.0	
10013- CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	4.77	66.51	16.91	1.46	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.86	66.37	16.96		150.0	
		Z	4.46	67.07	16.90		150.0	
10021- DAB	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	X	4.04	70.64	12.98	9.39	50.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	37.78	98.55	22.67		50.0	
		Z	8.62	79.11	15.68		50.0	
10023- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	X	3.91	70.03	12.76	9.57	50.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	19.91	90.79	20.59		50.0	
		Z	5.67	74.39	14.04		50.0	
10024- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	X	2.64	69.33	11.43	6.56	60.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	108.75	23.68		60.0	
		Z	100.00	102.67	20.44		60.0	
10025- DAB	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0)	X	6.55	82.48	31.08	12.57	50.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.50	71.61	26.31		50.0	
		Z	5.41	78.50	29.56		50.0	
10026- DAB	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1)	X	7.82	87.74	30.30	9.56	60.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	7.43	86.68	30.42		60.0	
		Z	5.72	82.72	28.92		60.0	
10027- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	2.86	72.10	11.83	4.80	80.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	109.16	23.04		80.0	
		Z	100.00	104.24	20.31		80.0	
10028- DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	X	92.88	100.44	18.59	3.55	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	110.70	23.00		100.0	
		Z	100.00	109.10	21.66		100.0	
10029- DAB	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	4.78	77.38	25.15	7.80	80.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.79	77.18	25.47		80.0	
		Z	3.76	73.81	24.04		80.0	
10030- CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH1)	X	1.87	67.33	10.10	5.30	70.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	107.27	22.52		70.0	
		Z	11.89	83.56	15.01		70.0	
10031- CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH3)	X	100.00	97.99	16.41	1.88	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	100.00	108.66	20.89		100.0	
		Z	100.00	108.68	20.20		100.0	

10061-CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 11 Mbps)	X	1.91	74.31	19.45	2.04	110.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.89	73.75	19.56		110.0	
		Z	1.71	74.35	19.74		110.0	
10062-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	4.63	66.75	16.57	0.49	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.69	66.49	16.50		100.0	
		Z	4.30	67.22	16.49		100.0	
10063-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 9 Mbps)	X	4.63	66.77	16.61	0.72	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.70	66.54	16.57		100.0	
		Z	4.31	67.28	16.55		100.0	
10064-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 12 Mbps)	X	4.90	66.99	16.79	0.86	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.99	66.81	16.79		100.0	
		Z	4.50	67.39	16.68		100.0	
10065-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 18 Mbps)	X	4.74	66.78	16.80	1.21	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.85	66.66	16.85		100.0	
		Z	4.37	67.11	16.68		100.0	
10066-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 24 Mbps)	X	4.74	66.72	16.89	1.46	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.85	66.63	16.98		100.0	
		Z	4.36	67.00	16.75		100.0	
10067-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 36 Mbps)	X	5.01	66.83	17.26	2.04	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.13	66.74	17.37		100.0	
		Z	4.59	67.14	17.11		100.0	
10068-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 48 Mbps)	X	5.03	66.77	17.39	2.55	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.17	66.77	17.56		100.0	
		Z	4.64	67.13	17.30		100.0	
10069-CAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 54 Mbps)	X	5.11	66.77	17.56	2.67	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.25	66.76	17.74		100.0	
		Z	4.67	67.03	17.40		100.0	
10071-CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 9 Mbps)	X	4.84	66.51	17.12	1.99	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.94	66.40	17.22		100.0	
		Z	4.55	67.07	17.13		100.0	
10072-CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 12 Mbps)	X	4.79	66.73	17.25	2.30	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.90	66.67	17.39		100.0	
		Z	4.47	67.15	17.23		100.0	
10073-CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 18 Mbps)	X	4.83	66.79	17.48	2.83	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.94	66.75	17.65		100.0	
		Z	4.52	67.31	17.53		100.0	
10074-CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 24 Mbps)	X	4.80	66.63	17.56	3.30	100.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.91	66.59	17.76		100.0	
		Z	4.55	67.33	17.69		100.0	
10075-CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 36 Mbps)	X	4.82	66.68	17.80	3.82	90.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.94	66.68	18.04		90.0	
		Z	4.57	67.32	17.90		90.0	
10076-CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 48 Mbps)	X	4.83	66.47	17.90	4.15	90.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.94	66.43	18.13		90.0	
		Z	4.61	67.17	18.04		90.0	
10077-CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 54 Mbps)	X	4.85	66.52	17.97	4.30	90.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.96	66.47	18.21		90.0	
		Z	4.65	67.28	18.17		90.0	

10112-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	3.12	68.37	16.60	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.07	67.37	16.03		150.0	
		Z	2.88	68.97	16.52		150.0	
10113-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	2.95	70.06	17.29	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.82	68.40	16.45		150.0	
		Z	2.87	71.99	17.30		150.0	
10114-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	5.15	67.51	16.72	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.19	67.19	16.56		150.0	
		Z	4.80	67.56	16.61		150.0	
10115-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 81 Mbps, 16-QAM)	X	5.41	67.56	16.75	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.49	67.36	16.65		150.0	
		Z	5.02	67.58	16.59		150.0	
10116-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 135 Mbps, 64-QAM)	X	5.24	67.69	16.74	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.29	67.41	16.59		150.0	
		Z	4.87	67.72	16.61		150.0	
10117-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	5.11	67.35	16.66	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.15	67.04	16.50		150.0	
		Z	4.79	67.47	16.58		150.0	
10118-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 81 Mbps, 16-QAM)	X	5.49	67.75	16.85	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.59	67.60	16.78		150.0	
		Z	5.07	67.70	16.66		150.0	
10119-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 135 Mbps, 64-QAM)	X	5.22	67.64	16.73	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.27	67.35	16.58		150.0	
		Z	4.88	67.75	16.63		150.0	
10140-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	3.47	68.30	16.55	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.43	67.48	16.07		150.0	
		Z	3.18	68.44	16.43		150.0	
10141-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	3.59	68.38	16.70	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.55	67.58	16.24		150.0	
		Z	3.32	68.70	16.65		150.0	
10142-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	X	2.28	71.64	17.47	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.05	68.83	16.04		150.0	
		Z	2.07	72.73	16.85		150.0	
10143-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	2.82	71.71	17.29	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.54	69.11	16.10		150.0	
		Z	2.64	72.71	16.04		150.0	
10144-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	2.39	68.23	15.13	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.30	66.72	14.43		150.0	
		Z	1.77	66.35	12.47		150.0	
10145-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	X	1.46	68.09	13.29	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.30	65.70	12.36		150.0	
		Z	0.52	60.00	5.82		150.0	
10146-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	1.59	64.52	10.19	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.74	64.96	11.07		150.0	
		Z	0.66	60.00	4.61		150.0	
10147-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	1.83	66.08	11.09	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.97	66.43	11.94		150.0	
		Z	0.67	60.00	4.66		150.0	

10168-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	4.85	76.07	21.53	3.01	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.53	73.41	20.38		150.0	
		Z	3.59	74.41	21.03		150.0	
10169-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	2.73	68.87	18.95	3.01	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.76	67.76	18.32		150.0	
		Z	2.27	66.72	17.87		150.0	
10170-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	3.97	76.82	22.20	3.01	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.60	73.17	20.55		150.0	
		Z	2.85	72.90	20.69		150.0	
10171-AAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	3.06	71.35	18.76	3.01	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.97	69.18	17.75		150.0	
		Z	2.27	68.27	17.38		150.0	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.36	79.51	23.24	6.02	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.99	81.07	24.40		65.0	
		Z	2.51	73.00	21.32		65.0	
10173-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	7.14	85.22	23.17	6.02	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	7.61	85.97	24.31		65.0	
		Z	3.60	79.07	21.76		65.0	
10174-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	5.48	80.06	20.77	6.02	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	6.22	81.61	22.22		65.0	
		Z	2.74	74.13	19.21		65.0	
10175-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	2.69	68.53	18.68	3.01	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.73	67.47	18.07		150.0	
		Z	2.24	66.44	17.62		150.0	
10176-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	3.98	76.85	22.22	3.01	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.60	73.19	20.56		150.0	
		Z	2.85	72.92	20.71		150.0	
10177-CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	X	2.71	68.69	18.78	3.01	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.75	67.62	18.16		150.0	
		Z	2.25	66.54	17.68		150.0	
10178-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	3.93	76.56	22.07	3.01	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.57	72.96	20.43		150.0	
		Z	2.84	72.79	20.63		150.0	
10179-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	3.47	73.90	20.32	3.01	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.25	71.03	19.00		150.0	
		Z	2.52	70.44	18.90		150.0	
10180-CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	3.05	71.27	18.70	3.01	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.97	69.11	17.70		150.0	
		Z	2.27	68.24	17.36		150.0	
10181-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	2.71	68.67	18.77	3.01	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.74	67.60	18.16		150.0	
		Z	2.25	66.53	17.68		150.0	
10182-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	3.92	76.53	22.05	3.01	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.56	72.94	20.42		150.0	
		Z	2.83	72.76	20.61		150.0	
10183-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	3.05	71.24	18.69	3.01	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.96	69.09	17.69		150.0	
		Z	2.27	68.22	17.35		150.0	

10223-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 90 Mbps, 16-QAM)	X	5.39	67.58	16.78	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.44	67.28	16.63		150.0	
		Z	4.96	67.51	16.57		150.0	
10224-CAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 150 Mbps, 64-QAM)	X	5.13	67.48	16.65	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.17	67.16	16.48		150.0	
		Z	4.81	67.63	16.58		150.0	
10225-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	X	2.87	67.02	15.92	0.00	150.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.84	66.12	15.46		150.0	
		Z	2.60	67.64	15.11		150.0	
10226-CAA	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	7.64	86.43	23.69	6.02	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	8.06	87.05	24.78		65.0	
		Z	3.84	80.23	22.30		65.0	
10227-CAA	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	6.97	83.58	22.02	6.02	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	7.68	84.98	23.44		65.0	
		Z	3.59	78.33	20.83		65.0	
10228-CAA	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.29	83.20	24.69	6.02	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.68	83.83	25.52		65.0	
		Z	2.82	75.23	22.32		65.0	
10229-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	7.20	85.33	23.22	6.02	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	7.67	86.08	24.36		65.0	
		Z	3.63	79.17	21.81		65.0	
10230-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	6.56	82.58	21.59	6.02	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	7.29	84.05	23.04		65.0	
		Z	3.37	77.28	20.36		65.0	
10231-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.09	82.41	24.31	6.02	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.48	83.08	25.16		65.0	
		Z	2.73	74.58	21.96		65.0	
10232-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	7.18	85.31	23.21	6.02	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	7.66	86.05	24.35		65.0	
		Z	3.63	79.15	21.80		65.0	
10233-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	6.54	82.56	21.58	6.02	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	7.27	84.03	23.03		65.0	
		Z	3.37	77.25	20.36		65.0	
10234-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.92	81.68	23.92	6.02	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.31	82.40	24.79		65.0	
		Z	2.67	74.08	21.63		65.0	
10235-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	7.19	85.34	23.22	6.02	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	7.66	86.08	24.36		65.0	
		Z	3.62	79.16	21.81		65.0	
10236-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	X	6.61	82.68	21.62	6.02	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	7.34	84.16	23.07		65.0	
		Z	3.40	77.37	20.39		65.0	
10237-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.09	82.45	24.33	6.02	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	5.48	83.12	25.18		65.0	
		Z	2.73	74.57	21.96		65.0	
10238-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	X	7.16	85.28	23.20	6.02	65.0	± 9.6 %
		Y	7.63	86.03	24.34		65.0	
		Z	3.62	79.13	21.79		65.0	