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## FCC SAR Test Report



Certificate #6613.01

# FCC SAR Test Report

Report No. : PSU-QSU2504250214SA02  
Applicant : Endress+Hauser Wetzer GmbH+Co.KG  
Address : Obere Wank 1, 87484 Nesselwang, Germany  
Manufacturer : Endress+Hauser Wetzer GmbH+Co.KG  
Address : Obere Wank 1, 87484 Nesselwang, Germany  
Product : IEEE.802.11b/g/n IoT Module  
FCC ID : 2ARRT-FMRU  
Brand : Endress+Hauser  
Model No. : FMRU  
Standards : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) / IEEE C95.1:1992 / IEEE 1528:2013  
KDB 865664 D01 v01r04 / KDB 865664 D02 v01r02 / KDB 248227 D01 v02r02  
KDB 447498 D01 v06  
Sample Received Date : Apr. 25, 2025  
Date of Testing : Apr. 25, 2025 ~ Jun. 09, 2025  
FCC Designation No. : CN1325 FCC Site Registration No. : 434559

**CERTIFICATION:** The above equipment has been tested by **Huarui 7layers High Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample's SAR characteristics under the conditions specified in this report. It should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of our laboratory. The client should not use it to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by A2LA or any government agencies.

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## Release Control Record



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### 1. Summary of Maximum SAR Value

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest Reported Body-worn SAR <sub>1g</sub> (0 cm Gap) (W/kg)
DTS	WLAN2.4G	0.17

#### Note:

1. The SAR limit (**Body: SAR<sub>1g</sub> 1.6 W/kg**) for general population / uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992.



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## 2. Description of Equipment Under Test

EUT Type	IEEE.802.11b/g/n IoT Module
Brand Name	Endress+Hauser
Model Name	FMRU
Sample1	DINRail
Sample2	Field
Sample3	Panel
IMEI Code	NA
HW Version	01.00
SW Version	16.xx
Tx Frequency Bands (Unit: MHz)	WLAN : 2412 ~ 2462
Uplink Modulations	802.11b : DSSS 802.11g/n : OFDM
Maximum Tune-up Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)	Please refer to section 4.5.1 of this report.
Antenna Type	PCB antenna
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

### Note:

1. The above EUT information is declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description please refers to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.
2. The only difference between DinRail and Field and Panel is the housing, everything else is the same.

## 3. SAR Measurement System



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### **3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)**

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density ( $\rho$ ). The equation description is as below:

$$\text{SAR} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dW}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dW}{\rho dv} \right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where:  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue,  $\rho$  is the mass density of the tissue and  $E$  is the RMS electrical field strength.

### **3.2 SPEAG DASY System**

DASY system consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY5 software defined. The DASY software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.

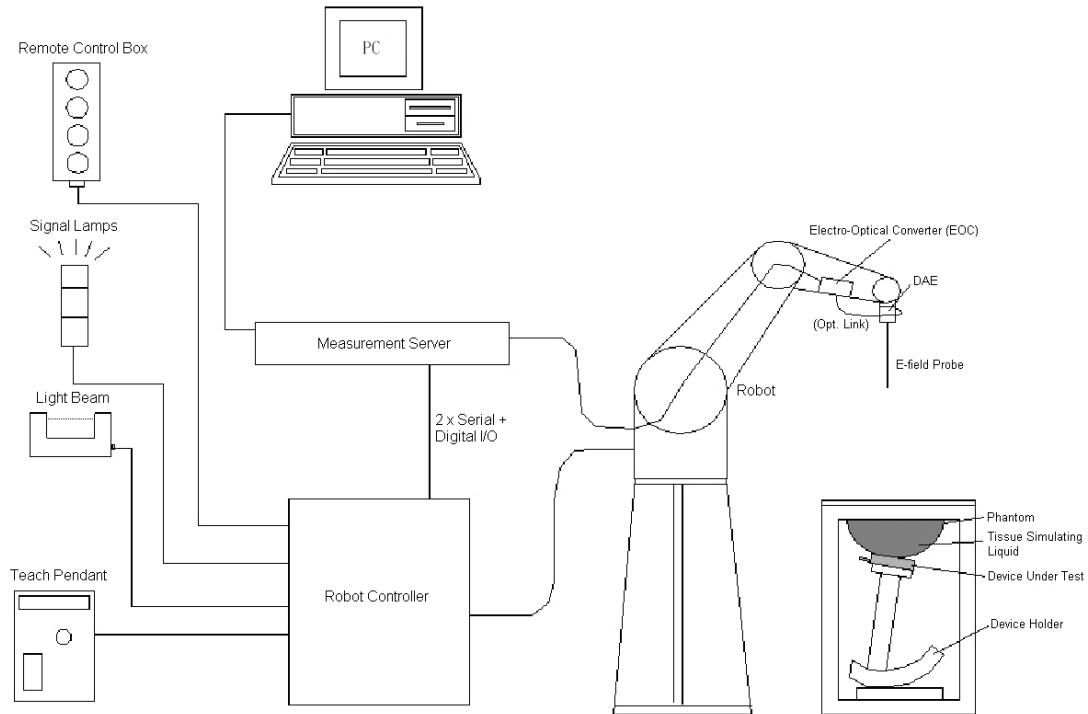


Fig-3.1 DASY System Setup

### 3.2.1 Robot

The DASY system uses the high precision robots from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability  $\pm 0.035$  mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)



Fig-3.2 DASY



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### 3.2.2 Probes

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency.

<b>Model</b>	EX3DV4
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically $< 1$ $\mu$ W/g)
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm



<b>Model</b>	ES3DV3
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Interleaved sensors. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 4 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.2$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.3$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	5 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB
<b>Dimensions</b>	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



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### 3.2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

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

### 3.2.4 Phantoms

<b>Model</b>	Twin SAM	
<b>Construction</b>	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.	
<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 25 liters	

<b>Model</b>	ELI	
<b>Construction</b>	Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.	
<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 30 liters	



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### 3.2.5 Device Holder

Model	Mounting Device	
Construction	In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Rotation point is the ear opening point. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).	
Material	POM	

Model	Laptop Extensions Kit	
Construction	Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.). It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner.	
Material	POM, Acrylic glass, Foam	

### 3.2.6 System Validation Dipoles

Model	D-Serial	
Construction	Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun. Enables measurement of feed point impedance with NWA. Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with tissue simulating solutions.	
Frequency	750 MHz to 5800 MHz	
Return Loss	> 20 dB	
Power Capability	> 100 W (f < 1GHz), > 40 W (f > 1GHz)	



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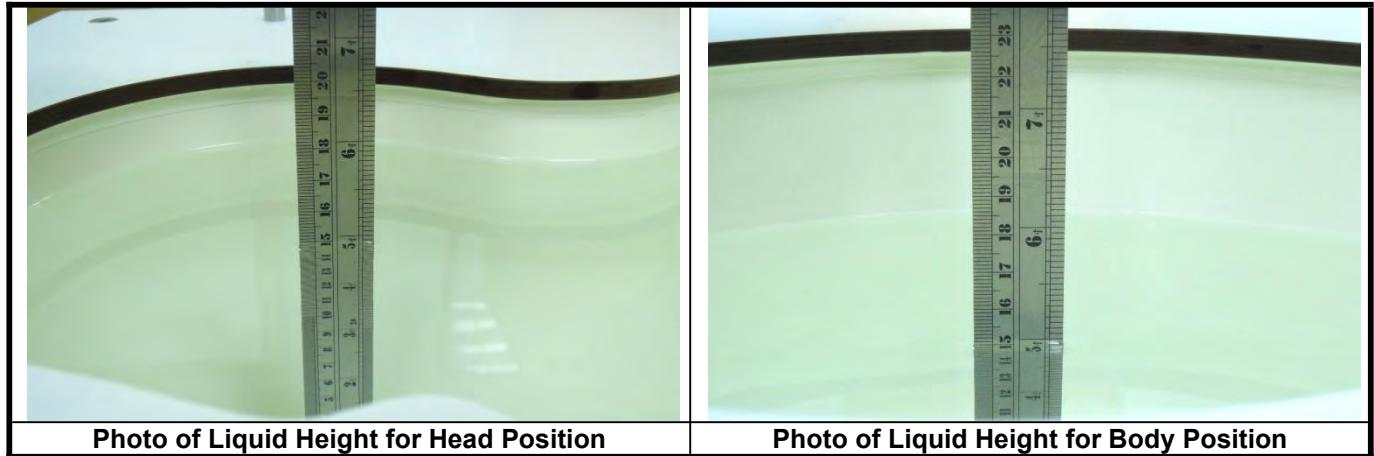
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### 3.2.7 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in Table-3.1.



The dielectric properties of the head tissue simulating liquids are defined in IEEE 1528, and KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. For the body tissue simulating liquids, the dielectric properties are defined in KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a dielectric assessment kit and a network analyzer.

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Table-3.1 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Target Permittivity	Range of ±5%	Target Conductivity	Range of ±5%
<b>For Head</b>				
750	41.9	39.8 ~ 44.0	0.89	0.85 ~ 0.93
835	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.90	0.86 ~ 0.95
900	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
1450	40.5	38.5 ~ 42.5	1.20	1.14 ~ 1.26
1640	40.3	38.3 ~ 42.3	1.29	1.23 ~ 1.35
1750	40.1	38.1 ~ 42.1	1.37	1.30 ~ 1.44
1800	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1900	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2000	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2300	39.5	37.5 ~ 41.5	1.67	1.59 ~ 1.75
2450	39.2	37.2 ~ 41.2	1.80	1.71 ~ 1.89
2600	39.0	37.1 ~ 41.0	1.96	1.86 ~ 2.06
3500	37.9	36.0 ~ 39.8	2.91	2.76 ~ 3.06
5200	36.0	34.2 ~ 37.8	4.66	4.43 ~ 4.89
5300	35.9	34.1 ~ 37.7	4.76	4.52 ~ 5.00
5500	35.6	33.8 ~ 37.4	4.96	4.71 ~ 5.21
5600	35.5	33.7 ~ 37.3	5.07	4.82 ~ 5.32
5800	35.3	33.5 ~ 37.1	5.27	5.01 ~ 5.53

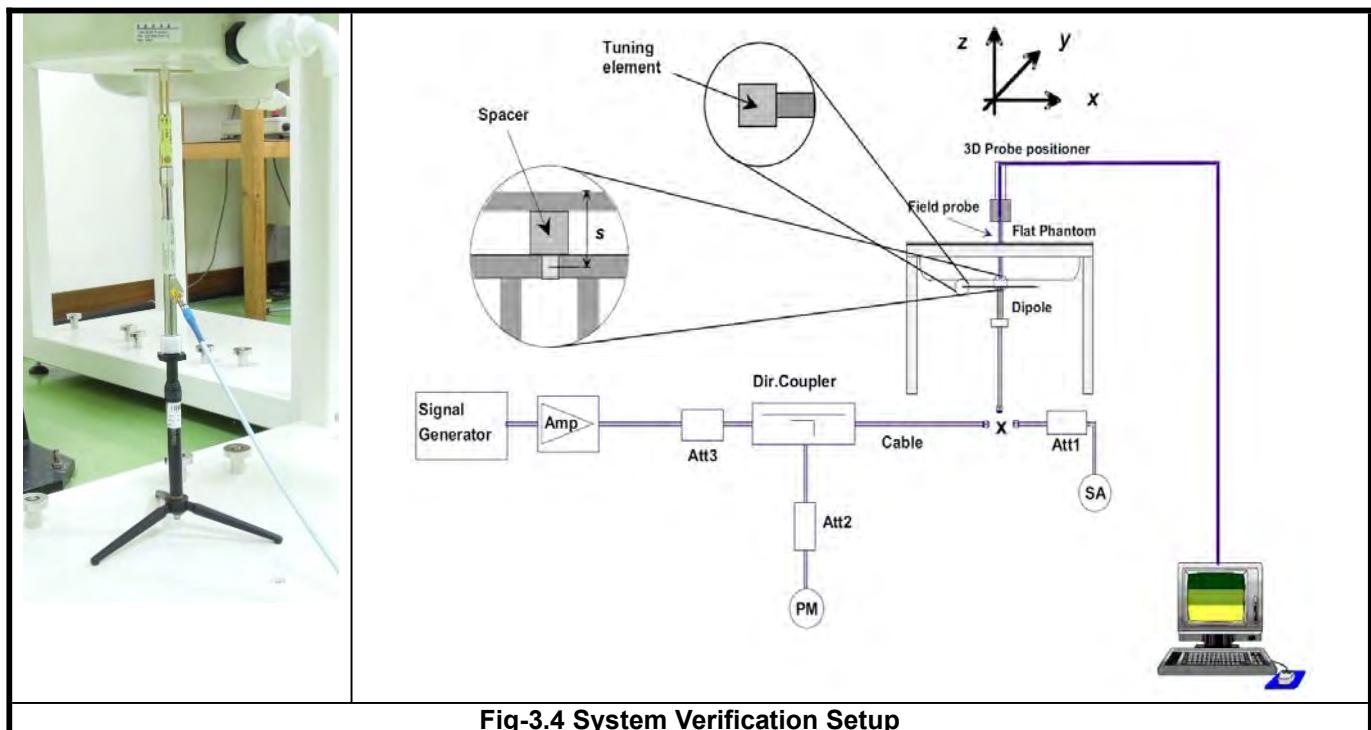
The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

Table-3.2 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
H750	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	56.0	-	42.1	-
H835	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	57.0	-	41.1	-
H900	0.2	-	0.2	1.4	58.0	-	40.2	-
H1450	-	43.3	-	0.6	-	-	56.1	-
H1640	-	45.8	-	0.5	-	-	53.7	-
H1750	-	47.0	-	0.4	-	-	52.6	-
H1800	-	44.5	-	0.3	-	-	55.2	-
H1900	-	44.5	-	0.2	-	-	55.3	-
H2000	-	44.5	-	0.1	-	-	55.4	-
H2300	-	44.9	-	0.1	-	-	55.0	-
H2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-
H2600	-	45.1	-	0.1	-	-	54.8	-
H3500	-	28.0	-	0.2	-	20.0	71.8	-
H5G	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	65.5	17.3

### **3.3SAR System Verification**

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It is performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurements in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system verification setup is shown as below.



The validation dipole is placed beneath the flat phantom with the specific spacer in place. The distance spacer is touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The spectrum analyzer measures the forward power at the location of the system check dipole connector. The signal generator is adjusted for the desired forward power (250 mW is used for 700 MHz to 3 GHz, 100 mW is used for 3.5 GHz to 6 GHz) at the dipole connector and the power meter is read at that level. After connecting the cable to the dipole, the signal generator is readjusted for the same reading at power meter.

After system check testing, the SAR result will be normalized to 1W forward input power and compared with the reference SAR value derived from validation dipole certificate report. The deviation of system check should be within 10 %.

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### 3.4 SAR Measurement Procedure

According to the SAR test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

The SAR measurement procedures for each of test conditions are as follows:

- (a) Make EUT to transmit maximum output power
- (b) Measure conducted output power through RF cable
- (c) Place the EUT in the specific position of phantom
- (d) Perform SAR testing steps on the DASY system
- (e) Record the SAR value

#### 3.4.1 Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. According to KDB 865664 D01, the resolution for Area and Zoom scan is specified in the table below.

Items	<= 2 GHz	2-3 GHz	3-4 GHz	4-5 GHz	5-6 GHz
Area Scan ( $\Delta x, \Delta y$ )	<= 15 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 10 mm	<= 10 mm
Zoom Scan ( $\Delta x, \Delta y$ )	<= 8 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 4 mm
Zoom Scan ( $\Delta z$ )	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 3 mm	<= 2 mm
Zoom Scan Volume	>= 30 mm	>= 30 mm	>= 28 mm	>= 25 mm	>= 22 mm

**Note:**

When zoom scan is required and report SAR is  $\leq 1.4 \text{ W/kg}$ , the zoom scan resolution of  $\Delta x / \Delta y$  (2-3GHz:  $\leq 8 \text{ mm}$ , 3-4GHz:  $\leq 7 \text{ mm}$ , 4-6GHz:  $\leq 5 \text{ mm}$ ) may be applied.

#### 3.4.2 Volume Scan Procedure

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.



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### 3.4.3 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drift more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

### 3.4.4 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

### 3.4.5 SAR Averaged Methods

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

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. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.



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## 4. SAR Measurement Evaluation

### 4.1 EUT Configuration and Setting

#### <Considerations Related to WLAN for Setup and Testing>

In general, various vendor specific external test software and chipset based internal test modes are typically used for SAR measurement. These chipset based test mode utilities are generally hardware and manufacturer dependent, and often include substantial flexibility to reconfigure or reprogram a device. A Wi-Fi device must be configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools for SAR measurement. The test frequencies established using test mode must correspond to the actual channel frequencies. When 802.11 frame gaps are accounted for in the transmission, a maximum transmission duty factor of 92 - 96% is typically achievable in most test mode configurations. A minimum transmission duty factor of 85% is required to avoid certain hardware and device implementation issues related to wide range SAR scaling. In addition, a periodic transmission duty factor is required for current generation SAR systems to measure SAR correctly. The reported SAR must be scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

According to KDB 248227 D01, this device has installed WLAN engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. During WLAN SAR testing, this device was operated to transmit continuously at the maximum transmission duty with specified transmission mode, operating frequency, lowest data rate, and maximum output power.

#### Initial Test Configuration

An initial test configuration is determined for OFDM transmission modes in 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands according to the channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate combination(s) with the highest maximum output power specified for production units in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel in the initial test configuration, for each frequency band.

#### Subsequent Test Configuration

SAR measurement requirements for the remaining 802.11 transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration are determined separately for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, in each exposure condition, according to the maximum output power specified for production units. Additional power measurements may be required to determine if SAR measurements are required for subsequent highest output power channels in a subsequent test configuration. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration according to the initial test position or fixed exposure position requirements, is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.



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### SAR Test Configuration and Channel Selection

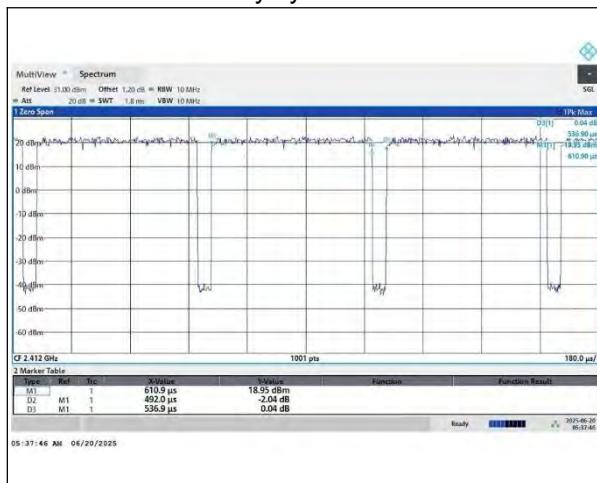
When multiple channel bandwidth configurations in a frequency band have the same specified maximum output power, the initial test configuration is using largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate, and lowest order 802.11 mode (i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac or 802.11g is chosen over 802.11n). After an initial test configuration is determined, if multiple test channels have the same measured maximum output power, the channel chosen for SAR measurement is determined according to the following.

- 1) The channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement.
- 2) For channels with equal separation from mid-band frequency; for example, high and low channels or two mid-band channels, the higher frequency (number) channel is selected for SAR measurement.

### <Duty Cycle of Test Signal>

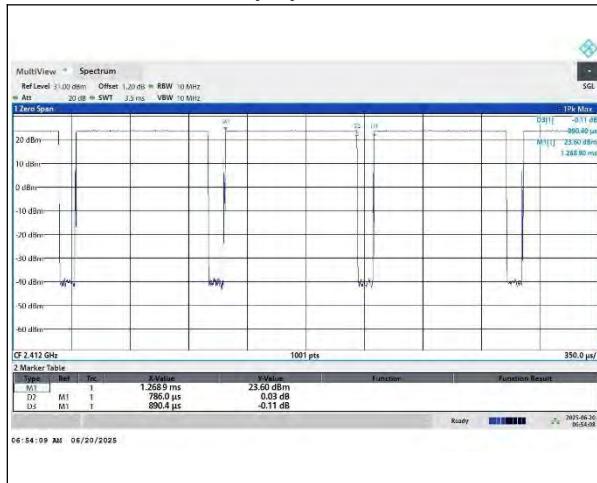
#### Sample1:

WLAN2.4G 11b: Duty cycle = 492/536.9=91.64



#### Sample2:

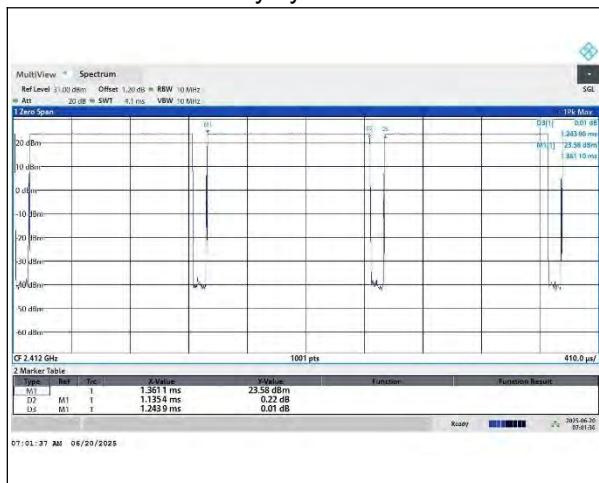
WLAN2.4G 11b: Duty cycle = 786/890.4=88.28





### Sample3:

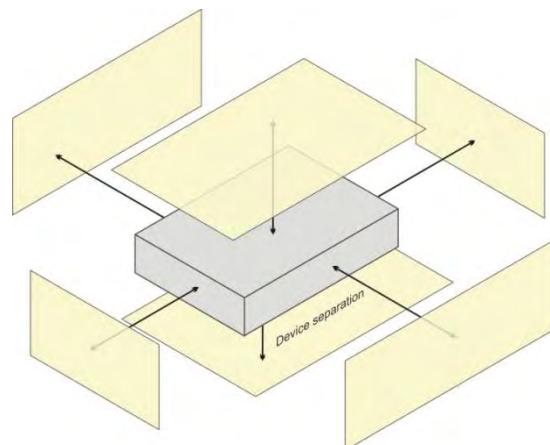
**WLAN2.4G 11b:** Duty cycle = 1.1354/1.2439=91.28



## 4.2 EUT Testing Position

### 4.2.1 Body Exposure Conditions

This EUT was tested for all the close to the human body of intended use surfaces of the EUT. The separation distance between this EUT and phantom is 0 cm.



**Fig-4.1 Illustration for Tablet Setup**



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### 4.3 Tissue Verification

The measuring results for tissue simulating liquid are shown as below.

Test Date	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ε <sub>r</sub> )	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ε <sub>r</sub> )	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)
Jun. 07, 2025	Head	2450	22.6	1.870	39.200	1.80	39.20	3.89	0.00

**Note:**

1. The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid must be measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within  $\pm 5\%$  of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing must be within  $\pm 2$  °C.
2. Since the maximum deviation of dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid is within 5%, SAR correction is evaluated in the measurement uncertainty shown on section 6 of this report.

### 4.4 System Verification

The measuring result for system verification is tabulated as below.

<1g>

Test Date	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Jun. 07, 2025	Head	2450	53.30	13.00	52.00	-2.44	1048	3873	1389

<10g>

Test Date	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-10g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-10g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-10g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Jun. 07, 2025	Head	2450	24.60	6.33	25.32	2.93	1048	3873	1389

**Note:**

Comparing to the reference SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. The result indicates the system check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.



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### **4.5 Maximum Output Power**

#### **4.5.1 Maximum Conducted Power**

The maximum conducted average power (Unit: dBm) including tune-up tolerance please refer to Appendix D.

#### **4.5.2 Measured Conducted Power Result**

The measuring conducted average power (Unit: dBm) please refer to Appendix D.

### **4.6 SAR Testing Results**

#### **4.6.1 SAR Test Reduction Considerations**

##### **<KDB 447498 D01, General RF Exposure Guidance>**

Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:

- (1)  $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $2.0 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100 \text{ MHz}$
- (2)  $\leq 0.6 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $1.5 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between  $100 \text{ MHz}$  and  $200 \text{ MHz}$
- (3)  $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $1.0 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\geq 200 \text{ MHz}$

##### **<KDB 248227 D01, SAR Guidance for Wi-Fi Transmitters>**

- (1) For handsets operating next to ear, hotspot mode or mini-tablet configurations, the initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When the reported SAR of initial test position is  $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR testing for remaining test positions is not required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is  $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$  or all test positions are measured.
- (2) For WLAN 2.4 GHz, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. When the reported SAR is  $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ , no further SAR testing is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is  $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR is required for the third channel. For OFDM modes (802.11g/n), SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and it is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ .
- (3) For WLAN 5 GHz, the initial test configuration was selected according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power. When the reported SAR of initial test configuration is  $> 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR is required for the subsequent highest measured output power channel until the reported SAR result is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$  or all required channels are measured. For other transmission modes, SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for initial test configuration is adjusted by the ratio of subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and it is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ .
- (4) For WLAN MIMO mode, the power-based standalone SAR test exclusion or the sum of SAR provision in KDB 447498 to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion should be applied. Otherwise, SAR for MIMO mode will be measured with all applicable antennas transmitting simultaneously at the specified maximum output power of MIMO operation.

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**4.6.2 SAR Results for Body-worn Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 0 cm Gap)****Sample1:**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	Ant	Power Reduction	Duty Cycle %	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
P01	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	0cm	6	ANT1	Full	91.64	20.00	19.00	-0.05	0.047	1.091	1.259	0.07
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Right Side	0cm	6	ANT1	Full	91.64	20.00	19.00	-0.12	0.062	1.091	1.259	0.09
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Top Side	0cm	6	ANT1	Full	91.64	20.00	19.00	0.14	0.030	1.091	1.259	0.04
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Right Side	0cm	1	ANT1	Full	91.64	19.00	17.75	0.06	0.055	1.091	1.334	0.08
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Right Side	0cm	11	ANT1	Full	91.64	20.00	18.82	0.04	0.058	1.091	1.312	0.08

**Sample2:**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	Ant	Power Reduction	Duty Cycle %	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
P02	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Top Side	0cm	6	ANT1	Full	88.28	20.00	19.29	-0.02	0.056	1.133	1.178	0.08
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Top Side	0cm	1	ANT1	Full	88.28	19.00	17.74	0.05	0.048	1.133	1.337	0.07
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Top Side	0cm	11	ANT1	Full	88.28	20.00	18.95	-0.19	0.049	1.133	1.274	0.07

**Sample3:**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	Ant	Power Reduction	Duty Cycle %	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
P03	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	0cm	6	ANT1	Full	91.28	20.00	19.51	-0.09	0.070	1.096	1.119	0.09
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Right Side	0cm	6	ANT1	Full	91.28	20.00	19.51	-0.08	0.137	1.096	1.119	0.17
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Top Side	0cm	6	ANT1	Full	91.28	20.00	19.51	0.14	0.045	1.096	1.119	0.06
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Right Side	0cm	1	ANT1	Full	91.28	19.00	18.05	0.06	0.117	1.096	1.119	0.16
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Right Side	0cm	11	ANT1	Full	91.28	20.00	19.41	0.11	0.120	1.096	1.119	0.15

**Note :** SAR testing for WLAN was performed on the maximum power mode.



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### 4.6.3 SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are  $\leq 1.45$  W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is  $\leq 1.10$ , the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium may be used to perform the repeated measurement. These 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.

SAR repeated measurement procedure:

1. When the highest measured SAR is  $< 0.80$  W/kg, repeated measurement is not required.
2. When the highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.80$  W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3. 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, perform a second repeated measurement.
4. If the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$ , and the original, first or second repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.5$  W/kg, perform a third repeated measurement.

**Test Engineer :** Renjie Liu, and Zixiao Xia.



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### 5. Calibration of Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Data	Due Data
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	1048	Nov. 06, 2024	Nov. 05, 2025
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1389	Nov. 11, 2024	Nov. 10, 2025
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3873	Sep. 29, 2024	Sep. 28, 2025
Dielectric Probe Kit	SPEAG	DAK-3.5	1119	Feb. 24, 2025	Feb. 23, 2026
Power Meter	Rohde&Schwarz	NRX	1069082	Feb. 13, 2025	Feb. 11, 2027
Power Sensor	Rohde&Schwarz	NRP6A	101905	Feb. 13, 2025	Feb. 11, 2027
Power Sensor	Rohde&Schwarz	NRP6A	101904	Feb. 13, 2025	Feb. 11, 2027
ESG Analog Signal Generator	Rohde&Schwarz	SMB100B	102507	Mar. 28, 2024	Mar. 26, 2026
Coupler	Woken	0110A056020-10	COM27RW1A3	May. 09, 2024	May. 07, 2026
Temp.&Humi.Recorder	Deli	/	OTA20200047	Mar. 19, 2025	Mar. 17, 2027

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**6. Measurement Uncertainty**

DASY6 Uncertainty Budget According to IEEE 1528-2013 and IEC 62209-1/2016 (0.3 - 3 GHz range)								
Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)	(Vi) Veff
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	6.05	N	1	1	1	6.1	6.1	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effects	2.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Modulation Response	3.2	R	1.732	1	1	1.8	1.8	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	0.4	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning	6.7	R	1.732	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	4.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Device Positioning	4.0	N	1	1	1	4.0	4.0	35
Device Holder	4.9	N	1	1	1	4.9	4.9	12
Power Drift	5.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Power Scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty	6.6	R	1.732	1	1	3.8	3.8	∞
SAR correction	0.0	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0	∞
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.14	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.1	0.1	5
Liquid Conductivity (target)	10.0	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	4.5	4.1	∞
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	2.61	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.2	1.1	∞
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.03	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0	5
Liquid Permittivity (target)	10.0	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	1.3	1.5	∞
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	1.78	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.2	0.3	∞
<b>Combined Std. Uncertainty</b>						13.6%	13.5%	578
<b>Coverage Factor for 95 %</b>						K=2	K=2	
<b>Expanded STD Uncertainty</b>						27.2%	26.9%	

**Uncertainty budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz**

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DASY6 Uncertainty Budget According to IEC 62209-2/2019 (30 MHz - 6 GHz range)								
Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)	(Vi) Veff
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	6.65	N	1	1	1	6.7	6.7	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effects	2.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Modulation Response	3.2	R	1.732	1	1	1.8	1.8	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	0.4	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning	6.7	R	1.732	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	4.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Device Positioning	4.3	N	1	1	1	4.3	4.3	35
Device Holder	4.9	N	1	1	1	4.9	4.9	12
Power Drift	5.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Power Scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty	6.6	R	1.732	1	1	3.8	3.8	∞
SAR correction	0.0	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0	∞
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.16	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.1	0.1	5
Liquid Conductivity (target)	10.0	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	4.5	4.1	∞
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0	∞
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.64	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.6	1.5	∞
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.08	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0	5
Liquid Permittivity (target)	10.0	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	1.3	1.5	∞
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	1.78	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.2	0.3	∞
<b>Combined Std. Uncertainty</b>						14.0%	13.9%	624
<b>Coverage Factor for 95 %</b>						K=2	K=2	
<b>Expanded STD Uncertainty</b>						28.0%	27.7%	

**Uncertainty budget for frequency range 30 MHz to 6 GHz**



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## 7. Information on the Testing Laboratories

We, Huarui Saiwei (Suzhou) Technology Co., LTD., were founded in 2020 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation.

If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us at the following:

Add: Tower N, Innovation Center, 88 Zuyi Road, High-tech District, Suzhou City, Anhui Province

[Tel: +86 \(0557\) 368 1008](tel:+86(0557)3681008)

The road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also

Web: <http://www.7Layers.com>

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## Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification

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

# P01 Dipole 2450 MHz D2450V2\_250607

## Device under Test Properties

Model, Manufacturer	Dimensions [mm]	IMEI	DUT Type
Dipole 2450 MHz D2450V2,	10.0 x 10.0 x 300.0		Dipole

## Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section, TSL	Position, Test Distance [mm]	Band	Group, UID	Frequency [MHz], Channel Number	Conversion Factor	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity
Flat, -	FRONT, 10.00	D2450	CW, -	2450.000, 50	7.46	1.87	39.2

## Hardware Setup

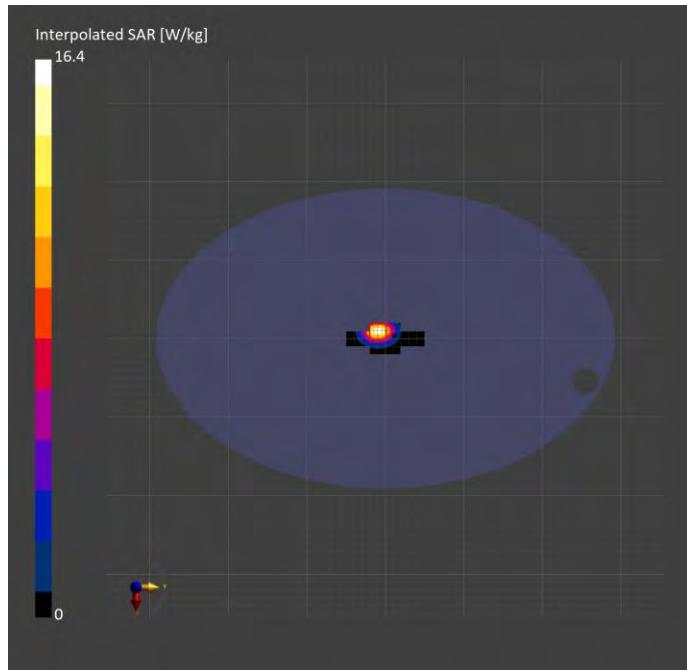
Phantom	TSL, Measured Date	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt) - 2199	HSL2450-2025-06-07	EX3DV4-SN3873, 2024-09-29	DAE4 Sn1389, 2024-11-11

## Scan Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	40.0 x 60.0	30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	10.0 x 10.0	5.0 x 5.0 x 1.5
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	N/A	Yes
Grading Ratio	N/A	1.5
MAIA	N/A	N/A
Surface Detection	VMS + 6p	VMS + 6p
Scan Method	Measured	Measured

## Measurement Results

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Date	2025-06-07	2025-06-07
psSAR1g [W/kg]	12.8	13.0
psSAR10g [W/kg]	6.08	6.33
Power Drift [dB]	-0.03	0.01
Power Scaling	Disabled	Disabled
Scaling Factor [dB]		
TSL Correction	No correction	No correction
M2/M1 [%]		82.4
Dist 3dB Peak [mm]		9.9





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## Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

The SAR plots for highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination, and measured SAR > 1.5 W/kg are shown as follows.

# P01 WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Right Side\_0cm\_Ch6

## Device under Test Properties

Model, Manufacturer	Dimensions [mm]	IMEI	DUT Type
Device,	100.0 x 100.0 x 170.0		-

## Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section, TSL	Position, Test Distance [mm]	Band	Group, UID	Frequency [MHz], Channel Number	Conversion Factor	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity
Flat, -	EDGE RIGHT, 0.00	WLAN 2.4GHz	WLAN, -	2437.000, 6	7.46	1.86	39.2

## Hardware Setup

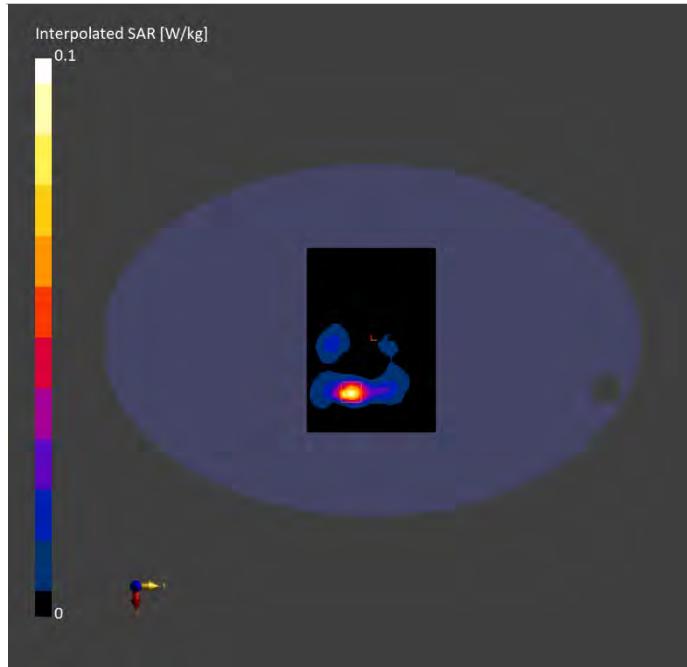
Phantom	TSL, Measured Date	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt) - 2199	HSL2450-2025-06-07	EX3DV4-SN3873, 2024-09-29	DAE4 Sn1389, 2024-11-11

## Scan Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	200.0 x 140.0	30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	10.0 x 10.0	5.0 x 5.0 x 1.5
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	N/A	Yes
Grading Ratio	N/A	1.5
MAIA	Y	Y
Surface Detection	VMS + 6p	VMS + 6p
Scan Method	Measured	Measured

## Measurement Results

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Date	2025-06-07	2025-06-07
psSAR1g [W/kg]	0.067	0.062
psSAR10g [W/kg]	0.030	0.027
Power Drift [dB]	-0.06	-0.12
Power Scaling	Disabled	Disabled
Scaling Factor [dB]		
TSL Correction	No correction	No correction
M2/M1 [%]		84.1
Dist 3dB Peak [mm]		8.1



## P02 WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Top Side\_0cm\_Ch6

### Device under Test Properties

Model, Manufacturer	Dimensions [mm]	IMEI	DUT Type
Device,	210.0 x 200.0 x 105.0	-	-

### Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section, TSL	Position, Test Distance [mm]	Band	Group, UID	Frequency [MHz], Channel Number	Conversion Factor	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity
Flat, -	EDGE TOP, 0.00	WLAN 2.4GHz	WLAN, -	2437.000, 6	7.46	1.86	39.2

### Hardware Setup

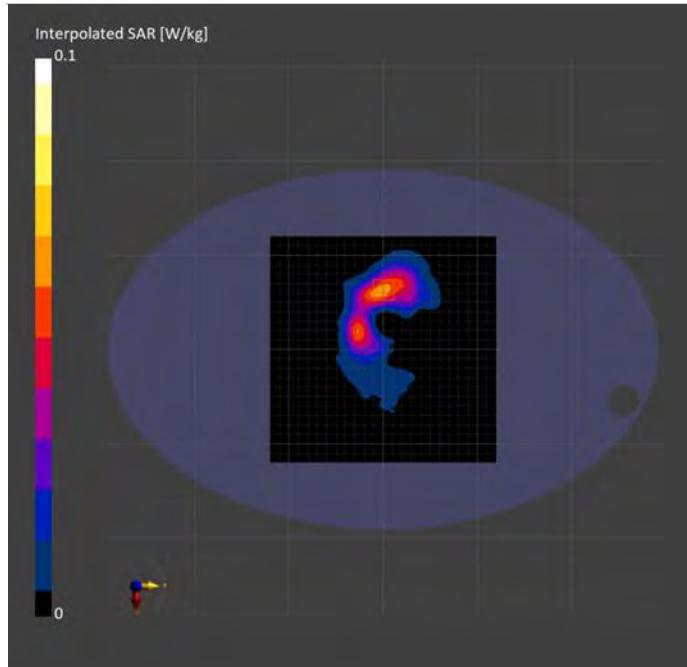
Phantom	TSL, Measured Date	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt) - 2199	HSL2450-2025-06-07	EX3DV4-SN3873, 2024-09-29	DAE4 Sn1389, 2024-11-11

### Scan Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	140.0 x 140.0	30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	10.0 x 10.0	5.0 x 5.0 x 1.5
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	N/A	Yes
Grading Ratio	N/A	1.5
MAIA	Y	Y
Surface Detection	VMS + 6p	VMS + 6p
Scan Method	Measured	Measured

### Measurement Results

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Date	2025-06-07	2025-06-07
psSAR1g [W/kg]	0.055	0.056
psSAR10g [W/kg]	0.029	0.030
Power Drift [dB]	-0.02	-0.02
Power Scaling	Disabled	Disabled
Scaling Factor [dB]		
TSL Correction	No correction	No correction
M2/M1 [%]		85.0
Dist 3dB Peak [mm]		11.7



# P03 WLAN2.4G\_802.11b\_Right Side\_0cm\_Ch6

## Device under Test Properties

Model, Manufacturer	Dimensions [mm]	IMEI	DUT Type
Device,	100.0 x 100.0 x 152.0		-

## Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section, TSL	Position, Test Distance [mm]	Band	Group, UID	Frequency [MHz], Channel Number	Conversion Factor	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity
Flat, -	EDGE RIGHT, 0.00	WLAN 2.4GHz	WLAN, -	2437.000, 6	7.46	1.86	39.2

## Hardware Setup

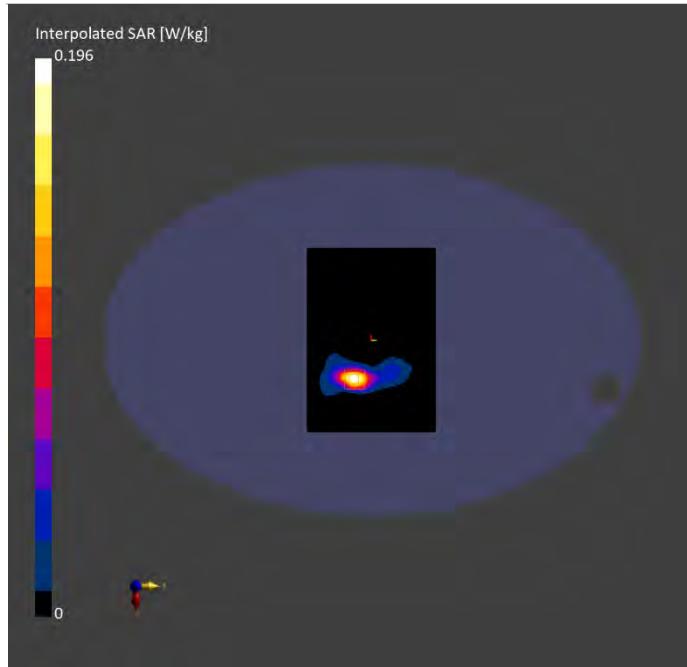
Phantom	TSL, Measured Date	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
ELI V8.0 (20deg probe tilt) - 2199	HSL2450-2025-06-07	EX3DV4-SN3873, 2024-09-29	DAE4 Sn1389, 2024-11-11

## Scan Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	200.0 x 140.0	30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	10.0 x 10.0	5.0 x 5.0 x 1.5
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	N/A	Yes
Grading Ratio	N/A	1.5
MAIA	Y	Y
Surface Detection	VMS + 6p	VMS + 6p
Scan Method	Measured	Measured

## Measurement Results

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Date	2025-06-07	2025-06-07
psSAR1g [W/kg]	0.150	0.137
psSAR10g [W/kg]	0.068	0.060
Power Drift [dB]	-0.01	-0.08
Power Scaling	Disabled	Disabled
Scaling Factor [dB]		
TSL Correction	No correction	No correction
M2/M1 [%]		75.7
Dist 3dB Peak [mm]		8.0





BUREAU  
VERITAS

## FCC SAR Test Report



Certificate #6613.01

## Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole

The SPEAG calibration certificates are shown as follows.

Client : **B.V. ADT**

**Certificate No: 24J02Z000881**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SN: 1389**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-002-01**  
 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics  
 (DAEx)

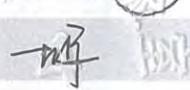
Calibration date: **November 11, 2024**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	11-Jun-24 (CTTL, No.24J02X005147)	Jun-25

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Jun	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: November 13, 2024

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**Glossary:**

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

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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



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## DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$403.775 \pm 0.15\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$403.739 \pm 0.15\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$404.203 \pm 0.15\% \text{ (k=2)}$
Low Range	$3.98142 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.96476 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$4.02443 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$

## Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$131^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
---	-------------------------

Client ADT-SZ

Certificate No: 24J02Z000608

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object EX3DV4 - SN : 3873

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-004-02  
Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

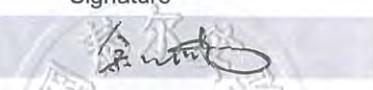
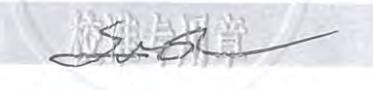
Calibration date: September 29, 2024

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	19-Oct-23(CTTL, No.J23X11026)	Oct-24
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	19-Oct-23(CTTL, No.J23X11026)	Oct-24
Power sensor NRP8S	104292	19-Oct-23(CTTL, No.J23X11026)	Oct-24
Reference 10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	19-Jan-23(CTTL, No.J23X00212)	Jan-25
Reference 20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	19-Jan-23(CTTL, No.J23X00211)	Jan-25
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7307	28-May-24(SPEAG, No.EX-7307_May24)	May-25
DAE4	SN 771	19-Jan-24(SPEAG, No.DAE4-771_Jan24)	Jan-25
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator MG3700A	6201052605	12-Jun-24(CTTL, No.24J02X005419)	Jun-25
SignalGenerator APSIN26G	181-33A6D0700-1959	26-Mar-24(CTTL, No.24J02X002468)	Mar-25
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	25-Dec-23(CTTL, No.J23X13425)	Dec-24
Reference 10dBAttenuator	BT0520	11-May-23(CTTL, No.J23X04061)	May-25
Reference 20dBAttenuator	BT0267	11-May-23(CTTL, No.J23X04062)	May-25
OCP DAK-3.5	SN 1040	22-Jan-24(SPEAG, No.OCP-DAK3.5-1040_Jan24)	Jan-25

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Jun	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: October 05, 2024

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

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

- 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, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- c) 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
- d) 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  $\theta=0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: waveguide). *NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>* are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of *NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>* does not effect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = 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 (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>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>; A,B,C* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters*: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$  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).

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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3873

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm( $\mu$ V/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>A</sup>	0.38	0.46	0.49	±10.0%
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	101.7	100.5	100.8	

### Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ $\mu$ V	C	D dB	VR mV	Max Dev.	Max Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	145.7	±1.9%	±4.7%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		163.2		
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		166.7		
10352-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 10%)	X	8.17	78.52	15.33	10.00	60	±3.7%	±9.6%
		Y	4.26	71.20	12.59		60		
		Z	7.06	76.11	14.65		60		
10353-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 20%)	X	20.00	86.77	16.46	6.99	80	±2.3%	±9.6%
		Y	3.94	71.75	11.79		80		
		Z	18.89	85.28	16.34		80		
10354-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 40%)	X	20.00	84.46	13.98	3.98	95	±1.4%	±9.6%
		Y	1.52	66.22	8.57		95		
		Z	20.00	83.76	14.28		95		
10355-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 60%)	X	0.31	60.00	4.60	2.22	120	±1.4%	±9.6%
		Y	0.39	60.18	4.80		120		
		Z	0.52	60.99	5.72		120		
10387-AAA	QPSK Waveform, 1 MHz	X	1.56	65.11	14.09	1.00	150	±2.3%	±9.6%
		Y	1.50	64.29	13.32		150		
		Z	1.51	64.02	13.40		150		
10388-AAA	QPSK Waveform, 10 MHz	X	2.14	67.53	15.04	0.00	150	±1.2%	±9.6%
		Y	2.05	66.50	14.33		150		
		Z	2.04	66.35	14.29		150		
10396-AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 100 kHz	X	3.30	73.51	20.73	3.01	150	±0.6%	±9.6%
		Y	2.72	69.25	18.47		150		
		Z	2.97	70.62	19.24		150		
10414-AAA	WLAN CCDF, 64-QAM, 40MHz	X	4.91	65.87	15.58	0.00	150	±3.6%	±9.6%
		Y	4.80	65.38	15.23		150		
		Z	4.90	65.61	15.39		150		

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix

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

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

<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.



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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3873

### Sensor Model Parameters

	C1 fF	C2 fF	$\alpha$ V <sup>-1</sup>	T1 ms.V <sup>-2</sup>	T2 ms.V <sup>-1</sup>	T3 ms	T4 V <sup>-2</sup>	T5 V <sup>-1</sup>	T6
X	50.52	382.08	36.23	10.64	0.00	5.10	0.73	0.33	1.02
Y	47.84	364.98	36.61	13.54	0.00	5.08	0.00	0.43	1.02
Z	52.98	404.85	36.75	18.85	0.00	5.10	0.00	0.47	1.02

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	16.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm

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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:3873

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.87	9.87	9.87	0.12	1.29	± 12.7%
835	41.5	0.90	9.47	9.47	9.47	0.16	1.19	± 12.7%
900	41.5	0.97	9.42	9.42	9.42	0.19	1.12	± 12.7%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.31	8.31	8.31	0.18	1.19	± 12.7%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.97	7.97	7.97	0.19	1.11	± 12.7%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.71	7.71	7.71	0.39	0.77	± 12.7%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.46	7.46	7.46	0.40	0.78	± 12.7%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.31	7.31	7.31	0.48	0.71	± 12.7%
3300	38.2	2.71	6.90	6.90	6.90	0.40	0.95	± 13.9%
3500	37.9	2.91	6.71	6.71	6.71	0.40	1.01	± 13.9%
3700	37.7	3.12	6.50	6.50	6.50	0.38	1.04	± 13.9%
3900	37.5	3.32	6.40	6.40	6.40	0.30	1.50	± 13.9%
4100	37.2	3.53	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.30	1.40	± 13.9%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.16	5.16	5.16	0.35	1.65	± 13.9%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.56	4.56	4.56	0.40	1.52	± 13.9%
5800	35.3	5.27	4.62	4.62	4.62	0.40	1.52	± 13.9%

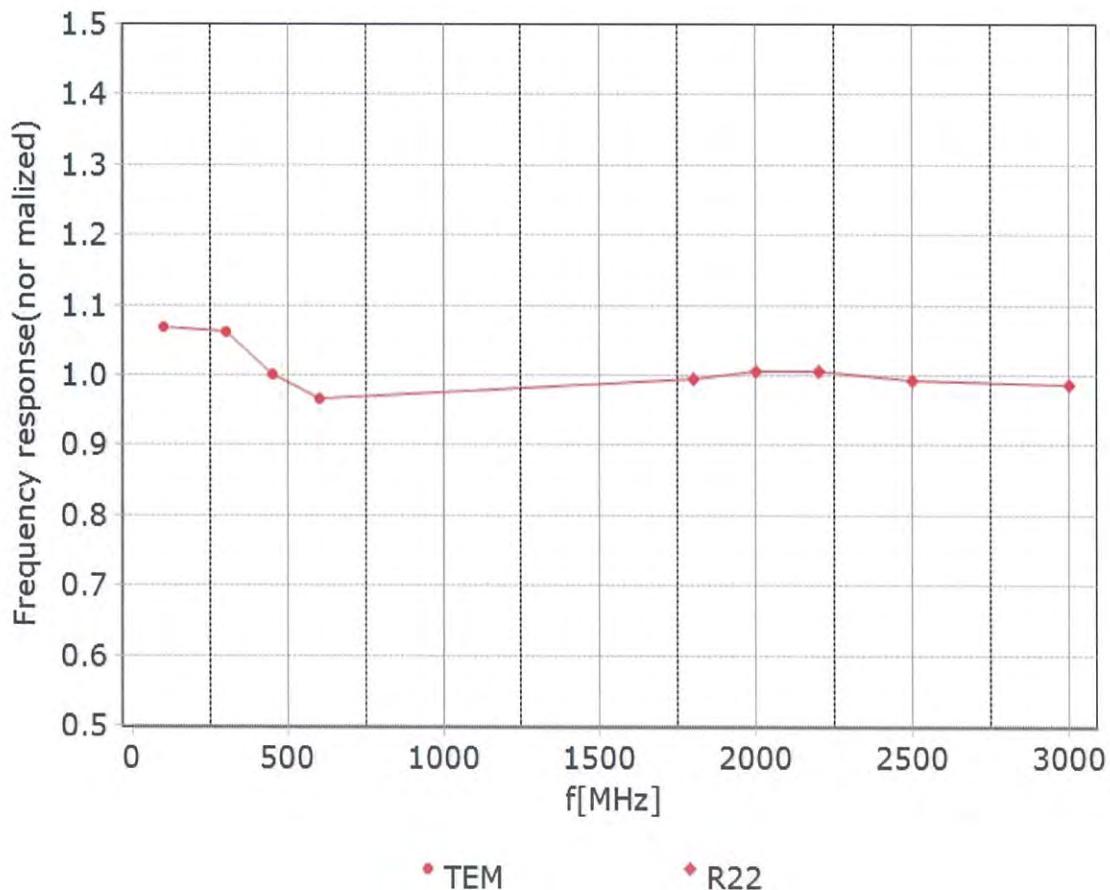
<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is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

<sup>F</sup> At frequency up to 6 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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

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

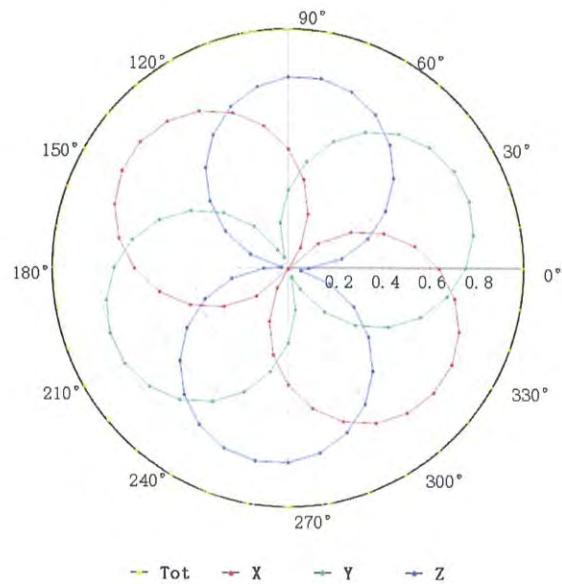


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 7.4\% (k=2)$

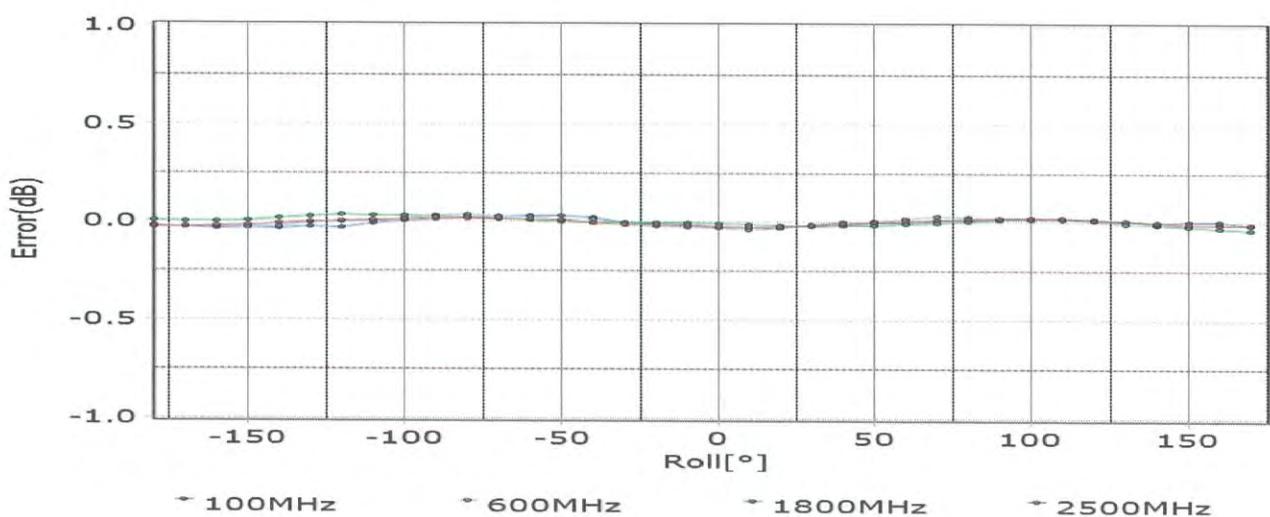
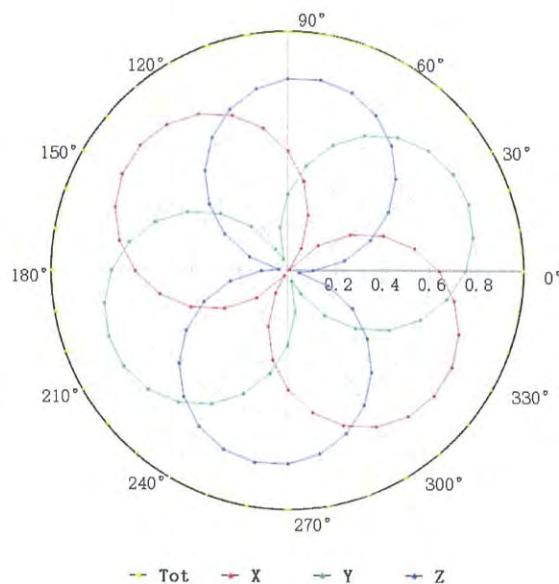
Add: No.52 HuaYuanBei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
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## Receiving Pattern ( $\Phi$ ), $\theta=0^\circ$

**f=600 MHz, TEM**



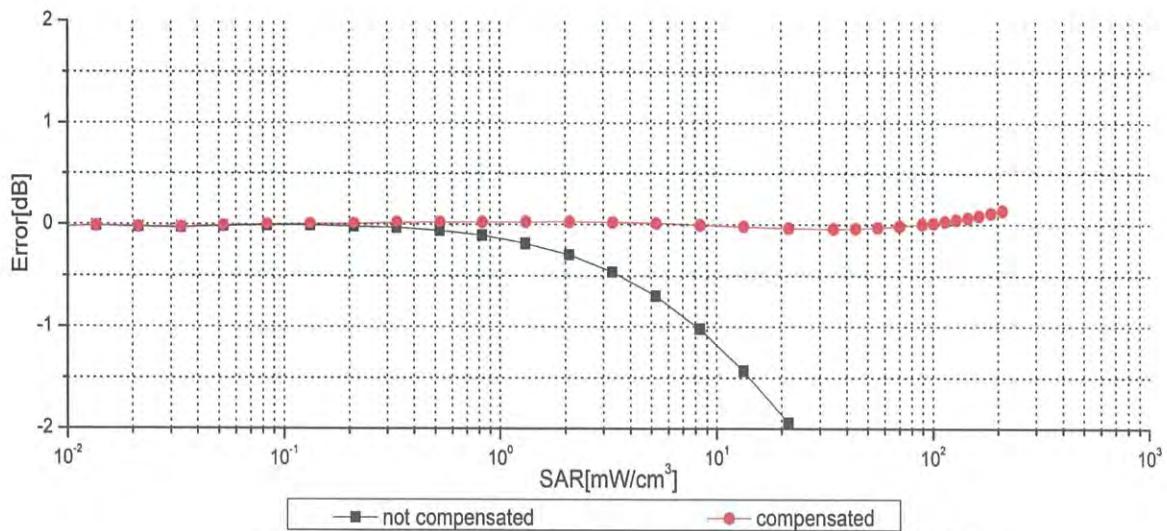
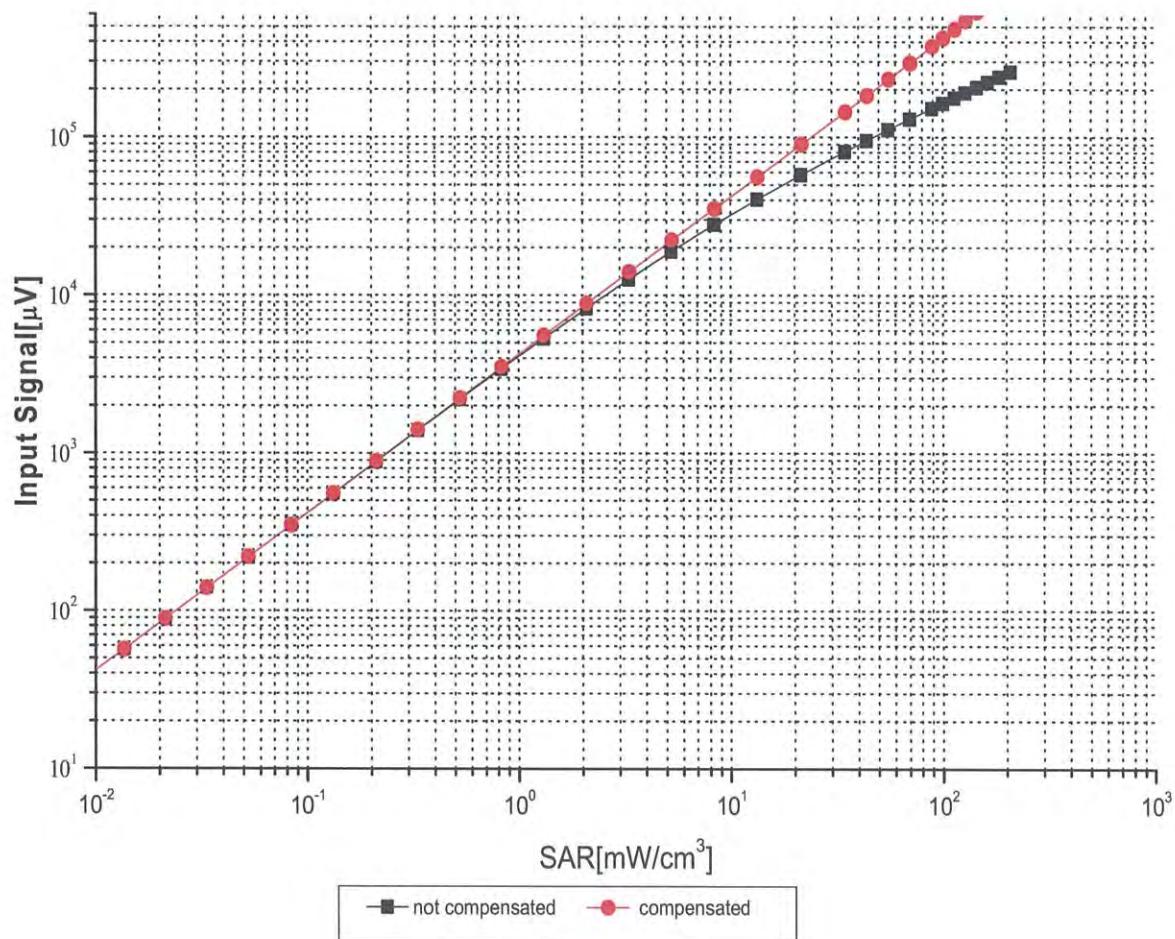
**f=1800 MHz, R22**



Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 1.2\%$  ( $k=2$ )

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

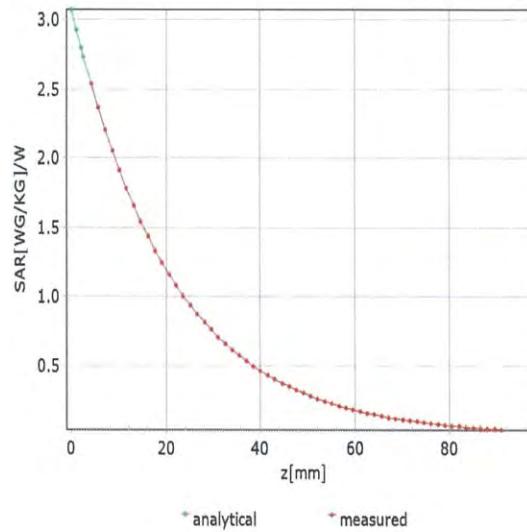


**Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.9\%$  ( $k=2$ )**

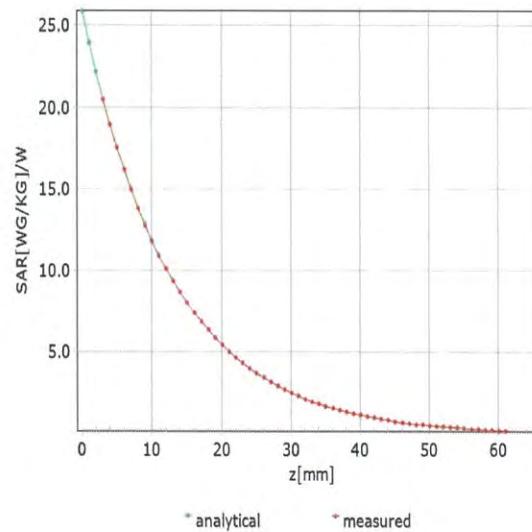
Add: No.52 HuaYuanBei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
 Tel: +86-10-62304633-2117  
 E-mail: emf@caict.ac.cn <http://www.caict.ac.cn>

## Conversion Factor Assessment

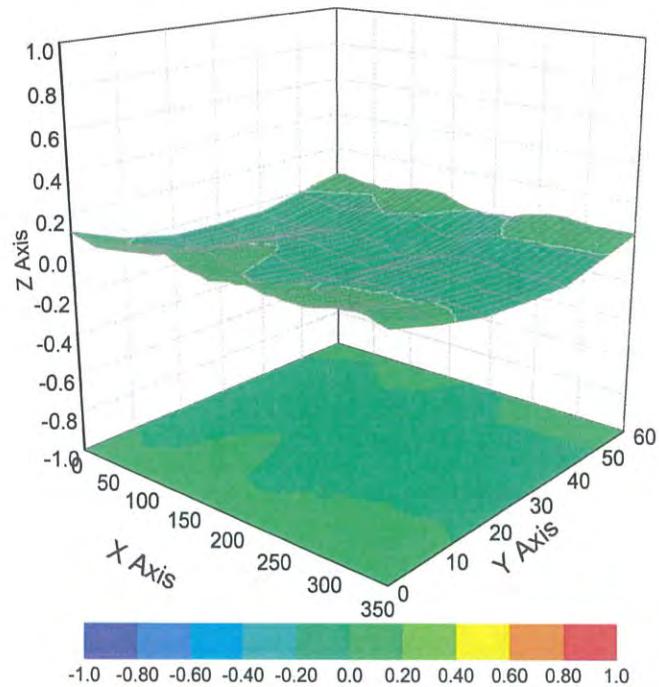
$f=750 \text{ MHz}, \text{WGLS R9(H\_convF)}$



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



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 3.2\% (k=2)$

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## Appendix: Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Rev	Communication System Name	Group	PAR (dB)	UncE (k=2)
0		CW	CW	0.00	± 4.7 %
10010	CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	Test	10.00	± 9.6 %
10011	CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	WCDMA	2.91	± 9.6 %
10012	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	WLAN	1.87	± 9.6 %
10013	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps)	WLAN	9.46	± 9.6 %
10021	DAC	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	GSM	9.39	± 9.6 %
10023	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	GSM	9.57	± 9.6 %
10024	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	GSM	6.56	± 9.6 %
10025	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0)	GSM	12.62	± 9.6 %
10026	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1)	GSM	9.55	± 9.6 %
10027	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	GSM	4.80	± 9.6 %
10028	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	GSM	3.55	± 9.6 %
10029	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1-2)	GSM	7.78	± 9.6 %
10030	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH1)	Bluetooth	5.30	± 9.6 %
10031	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH3)	Bluetooth	1.87	± 9.6 %
10032	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	Bluetooth	1.16	± 9.6 %
10033	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH1)	Bluetooth	7.74	± 9.6 %
10034	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH3)	Bluetooth	4.53	± 9.6 %
10035	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH5)	Bluetooth	3.83	± 9.6 %
10036	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH1)	Bluetooth	8.01	± 9.6 %
10037	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH3)	Bluetooth	4.77	± 9.6 %
10038	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH5)	Bluetooth	4.10	± 9.6 %
10039	CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	CDMA2000	4.57	± 9.6 %
10042	CAB	IS-54 / IS-136 FDD (TDMA/FDM, PI/4-DQPSK, Halfrate)	AMPS	7.78	± 9.6 %
10044	CAA	IS-91/EIA/TIA-553 FDD (FDMA, FM)	AMPS	0.00	± 9.6 %
10048	CAA	DECT (TDD, TDMA/FDM, GFSK, Full Slot, 24)	DECT	13.80	± 9.6 %
10049	CAA	DECT (TDD, TDMA/FDM, GFSK, Double Slot, 12)	DECT	10.79	± 9.6 %
10056	CAA	UMTS-TDD (TD-SCDMA, 1.28 Mcps)	TD-SCDMA	11.01	± 9.6 %
10058	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	GSM	6.52	± 9.6 %
10059	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 2 Mbps)	WLAN	2.12	± 9.6 %
10060	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 5.5 Mbps)	WLAN	2.83	± 9.6 %
10061	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 11 Mbps)	WLAN	3.60	± 9.6 %
10062	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps)	WLAN	8.68	± 9.6 %
10063	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 9 Mbps)	WLAN	8.63	± 9.6 %
10064	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 12 Mbps)	WLAN	9.09	± 9.6 %
10065	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 18 Mbps)	WLAN	9.00	± 9.6 %
10066	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 24 Mbps)	WLAN	9.38	± 9.6 %
10067	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 36 Mbps)	WLAN	10.12	± 9.6 %
10068	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 48 Mbps)	WLAN	10.24	± 9.6 %
10069	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 54 Mbps)	WLAN	10.56	± 9.6 %
10071	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 9 Mbps)	WLAN	9.83	± 9.6 %
10072	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 12 Mbps)	WLAN	9.62	± 9.6 %
10073	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 18 Mbps)	WLAN	9.94	± 9.6 %
10074	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 24 Mbps)	WLAN	10.30	± 9.6 %
10075	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 36 Mbps)	WLAN	10.77	± 9.6 %
10076	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 48 Mbps)	WLAN	10.94	± 9.6 %
10077	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 54 Mbps)	WLAN	11.00	± 9.6 %
10081	CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	CDMA2000	3.97	± 9.6 %
10082	CAB	IS-54 / IS-136 FDD (TDMA/FDM, PI/4-DQPSK, Fullrate)	AMPS	4.77	± 9.6 %
10090	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-4)	GSM	6.56	± 9.6 %
10097	CAC	UMTS-FDD (HSDPA)	WCDMA	3.98	± 9.6 %
10098	DAC	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 2)	WCDMA	3.98	± 9.6 %
10099	CAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-4)	GSM	9.55	± 9.6 %
10100	CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.67	± 9.6 %
10101	CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.42	± 9.6 %



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10102	CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.60	± 9.6 %
10103	DAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.29	± 9.6 %
10104	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.97	± 9.6 %
10105	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.01	± 9.6 %
10108	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.80	± 9.6 %
10109	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.43	± 9.6 %
10110	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.75	± 9.6 %
10111	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.44	± 9.6 %
10112	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.59	± 9.6 %
10113	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.62	± 9.6 %
10114	CAG	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.10	± 9.6 %
10115	CAG	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 81 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.46	± 9.6 %
10116	CAG	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 135 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.15	± 9.6 %
10117	CAG	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.07	± 9.6 %
10118	CAD	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 81 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.59	± 9.6 %
10119	CAD	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 135 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.13	± 9.6 %
10140	CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.49	± 9.6 %
10141	CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.53	± 9.6 %
10142	CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10143	CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.35	± 9.6 %
10144	CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.65	± 9.6 %
10145	CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.76	± 9.6 %
10146	CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.41	± 9.6 %
10147	CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.72	± 9.6 %
10149	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.42	± 9.6 %
10150	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.60	± 9.6 %
10151	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.28	± 9.6 %
10152	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.92	± 9.6 %
10153	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.05	± 9.6 %
10154	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.75	± 9.6 %
10155	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.43	± 9.6 %
10156	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.79	± 9.6 %
10157	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.49	± 9.6 %
10158	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.62	± 9.6 %
10159	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.56	± 9.6 %
10160	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.82	± 9.6 %
10161	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.43	± 9.6 %
10162	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.58	± 9.6 %
10166	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.46	± 9.6 %
10167	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.21	± 9.6 %
10168	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.79	± 9.6 %
10169	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10170	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10171	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.49	± 9.6 %
10172	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.21	± 9.6 %
10173	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	± 9.6 %
10174	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	± 9.6 %
10175	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.72	± 9.6 %
10176	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10177	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10178	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10179	AAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10180	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10181	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.72	± 9.6 %
10182	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10183	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10184	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10185	CAI	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.51	± 9.6 %
10186	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %



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10187	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	$\pm 9.6\%$
10188	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	$\pm 9.6\%$
10189	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	$\pm 9.6\%$
10193	CAE	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.09	$\pm 9.6\%$
10194	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 39 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.12	$\pm 9.6\%$	
10195	CAE	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 65 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.21	$\pm 9.6\%$
10196	CAE	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.10	$\pm 9.6\%$
10197	AAE	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 39 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.13	$\pm 9.6\%$
10198	CAF	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 65 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.27	$\pm 9.6\%$
10219	CAF	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 7.2 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.03	$\pm 9.6\%$
10220	AAF	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 43.3 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.13	$\pm 9.6\%$
10221	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 72.2 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.27	$\pm 9.6\%$
10222	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 15 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.06	$\pm 9.6\%$
10223	CAD	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 90 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.48	$\pm 9.6\%$
10224	CAD	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 150 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.08	$\pm 9.6\%$
10225	CAD	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	WCDMA	5.97	$\pm 9.6\%$
10226	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.49	$\pm 9.6\%$
10227	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.26	$\pm 9.6\%$
10228	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.22	$\pm 9.6\%$
10229	DAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	$\pm 9.6\%$
10230	CAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	$\pm 9.6\%$
10231	CAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.19	$\pm 9.6\%$
10232	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	$\pm 9.6\%$
10233	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	$\pm 9.6\%$
10234	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.21	$\pm 9.6\%$
10235	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	$\pm 9.6\%$
10236	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	$\pm 9.6\%$
10237	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.21	$\pm 9.6\%$
10238	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	$\pm 9.6\%$
10239	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	$\pm 9.6\%$
10240	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.21	$\pm 9.6\%$
10241	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.82	$\pm 9.6\%$
10242	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.86	$\pm 9.6\%$
10243	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.46	$\pm 9.6\%$
10244	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.06	$\pm 9.6\%$
10245	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.06	$\pm 9.6\%$
10246	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.30	$\pm 9.6\%$
10247	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.91	$\pm 9.6\%$
10248	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.09	$\pm 9.6\%$
10249	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.29	$\pm 9.6\%$
10250	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.81	$\pm 9.6\%$
10251	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.17	$\pm 9.6\%$
10252	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.24	$\pm 9.6\%$
10253	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.90	$\pm 9.6\%$
10254	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.14	$\pm 9.6\%$
10255	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.20	$\pm 9.6\%$
10256	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.96	$\pm 9.6\%$
10257	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.08	$\pm 9.6\%$
10258	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.34	$\pm 9.6\%$
10259	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.98	$\pm 9.6\%$
10260	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.97	$\pm 9.6\%$
10261	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.24	$\pm 9.6\%$
10262	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.83	$\pm 9.6\%$
10263	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.16	$\pm 9.6\%$
10264	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.23	$\pm 9.6\%$
10265	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.92	$\pm 9.6\%$
10266	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.07	$\pm 9.6\%$
10267	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.30	$\pm 9.6\%$
10268	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.06	$\pm 9.6\%$



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10269	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.13	$\pm 9.6\%$
10270	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.58	$\pm 9.6\%$
10274	CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.10)	WCDMA	4.87	$\pm 9.6\%$
10275	CAD	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.4)	WCDMA	3.96	$\pm 9.6\%$
10277	CAD	PHS (QPSK)	PHS	11.81	$\pm 9.6\%$
10278	CAD	PHS (QPSK, BW 884MHz, Rolloff 0.5)	PHS	11.81	$\pm 9.6\%$
10279	CAG	PHS (QPSK, BW 884MHz, Rolloff 0.38)	PHS	12.18	$\pm 9.6\%$
10290	CAG	CDMA2000, RC1, SO55, Full Rate	CDMA2000	3.91	$\pm 9.6\%$
10291	CAG	CDMA2000, RC3, SO55, Full Rate	CDMA2000	3.46	$\pm 9.6\%$
10292	CAG	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, Full Rate	CDMA2000	3.39	$\pm 9.6\%$
10293	CAG	CDMA2000, RC3, SO3, Full Rate	CDMA2000	3.50	$\pm 9.6\%$
10295	CAG	CDMA2000, RC1, SO3, 1/8th Rate 25 fr.	CDMA2000	12.49	$\pm 9.6\%$
10297	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.81	$\pm 9.6\%$
10298	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.72	$\pm 9.6\%$
10299	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.39	$\pm 9.6\%$
10300	CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.60	$\pm 9.6\%$
10301	CAC	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 5ms, 10MHz, QPSK, PUSC)	WiMAX	12.03	$\pm 9.6\%$
10302	CAB	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 5ms, 10MHz, QPSK, PUSC, 3CTRL)	WiMAX	12.57	$\pm 9.6\%$
10303	CAB	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (31:15, 5ms, 10MHz, 64QAM, PUSC)	WiMAX	12.52	$\pm 9.6\%$
10304	CAA	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 5ms, 10MHz, 64QAM, PUSC)	WiMAX	11.86	$\pm 9.6\%$
10305	CAA	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (31:15, 10ms, 10MHz, 64QAM, PUSC)	WiMAX	15.24	$\pm 9.6\%$
10306	CAA	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 10ms, 10MHz, 64QAM, PUSC)	WiMAX	14.67	$\pm 9.6\%$
10307	AAB	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 10ms, 10MHz, QPSK, PUSC)	WiMAX	14.49	$\pm 9.6\%$
10308	AAB	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 10ms, 10MHz, 16QAM, PUSC)	WiMAX	14.46	$\pm 9.6\%$
10309	AAB	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 10ms, 10MHz, 16QAM, AMC 2x3)	WiMAX	14.58	$\pm 9.6\%$
10310	AAB	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 10ms, 10MHz, QPSK, AMC 2x3)	WiMAX	14.57	$\pm 9.6\%$
10311	AAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	6.06	$\pm 9.6\%$
10313	AAD	iDEN 1:3	iDEN	10.51	$\pm 9.6\%$
10314	AAD	iDEN 1:6	iDEN	13.48	$\pm 9.6\%$
10315	AAD	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc dc)	WLAN	1.71	$\pm 9.6\%$
10316	AAD	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 96pc dc)	WLAN	8.36	$\pm 9.6\%$
10317	AAA	IEEE 802.11a WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 96pc dc)	WLAN	8.36	$\pm 9.6\%$
10352	AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 10%)	Generic	10.00	$\pm 9.6\%$
10353	AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 20%)	Generic	6.99	$\pm 9.6\%$
10354	AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 40%)	Generic	3.98	$\pm 9.6\%$
10355	AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 60%)	Generic	2.22	$\pm 9.6\%$
10356	AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 80%)	Generic	0.97	$\pm 9.6\%$
10387	AAA	QPSK Waveform, 1 MHz	Generic	5.10	$\pm 9.6\%$
10388	AAA	QPSK Waveform, 10 MHz	Generic	5.22	$\pm 9.6\%$
10396	AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 100 kHz	Generic	6.27	$\pm 9.6\%$
10399	AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 40 MHz	Generic	6.27	$\pm 9.6\%$
10400	AAD	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.37	$\pm 9.6\%$
10401	AAA	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.60	$\pm 9.6\%$
10402	AAA	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.53	$\pm 9.6\%$
10403	AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. 0)	CDMA2000	3.76	$\pm 9.6\%$
10404	AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. A)	CDMA2000	3.77	$\pm 9.6\%$
10406	AAD	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, SCH0, Full Rate	CDMA2000	5.22	$\pm 9.6\%$
10410	AAA	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub=2,3,4,7,8,9)	LTE-TDD	7.82	$\pm 9.6\%$
10414	AAA	WLAN CCDF, 64-QAM, 40MHz	Generic	8.54	$\pm 9.6\%$
10415	AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	1.54	$\pm 9.6\%$
10416	AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.23	$\pm 9.6\%$
10417	AAA	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.23	$\pm 9.6\%$
10418	AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc, Long)	WLAN	8.14	$\pm 9.6\%$
10419	AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc, Short)	WLAN	8.19	$\pm 9.6\%$
10422	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 7.2 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.32	$\pm 9.6\%$
10423	AAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 43.3 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.47	$\pm 9.6\%$
10424	AAE	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 72.2 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.40	$\pm 9.6\%$
10425	AAE	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 15 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.41	$\pm 9.6\%$
10426	AAE	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 90 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.45	$\pm 9.6\%$