SAR TEST REPORT

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1. Customer
   - Name : Honeywell International Inc
   - Address : 9680 Old Bailes Rd, South Carolina United States 29707
2. Use of Report : FCC Original Grant
3. Product Name (FCC ID): Mobile Computer (HD5-6510GP)
4. Date of Test : 2016-01-13 ~ 2016-01-22
5. Test Method Used: CFR §2.1093
6. Testing Environment :See appended test report
7. Test Result : ☒ Pass ☐ Fail

The results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested unless otherwise stated. This Test Report cannot be reproduced, except in full.

Affirmation	Tested by Name : BumJun Park (Signature)	Technical Manager Name : HakMin Kim (Signature)

2016. 03. 07.

DT&C Co., Ltd.

Test Report Version

Test Report No.	Date	Description
DRRFCC1603-0023	Mar. 07, 2016	Initial issue

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1. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

General Information

EUT type	Mobile Computer			
FCC ID	HD5-6510GP			
Equipment model name	Dolphin6510			
Equipment add model name	N/A			
Equipment serial no.	Identical prototype			
Mode(s) of Operation	2.4 GHz W-LAN(802.11b/g/n HT20), 5 GHz W-LAN (802.11a/n HT20)			
TX Frequency Range	**Band**	**Mode**	**Bandwidth**	**Frequency**
	DTS	802.11b/g/n	HT20	2412 ~ 2462 MHz
	U-NII-1	802.11a/n	HT20	5180 ~ 5240 MHz
	U-NII-2A	802.11a/n	HT20	5260 ~ 5320 MHz
	U-NII-2C	802.11a/n	HT20	5500 ~ 5720 MHz
	U-NII-3	802.11a/n	HT20	5745 ~ 5825 MHz
RX Frequency Range	DTS	802.11b/g/n	HT20	2412 ~ 2462 MHz
	U-NII-1	802.11a/n	HT20	5180 ~ 5240 MHz
	U-NII-2A	802.11a/n	HT20	5260 ~ 5320 MHz
	U-NII-2C	802.11a/n	HT20	5500 ~ 5720 MHz
	U-NII-3	802.11a/n	HT20	5745 ~ 5825 MHz

Band	Mode	Ch	Reported SAR 1g SAR (W/kg) Body
DTS	2.4 GHz W-LAN	1	0.255
U-NII-2A	5.3 GHz W-LAN	52	0.247
U-NII-2C	5.6 GHz W-LAN	116	0.095
U-NII-3	5.8 GHz W-LAN	149	0.046

FCC Equipment Class	Part 15 Spread Spectrum Transmitter(DSS) Digital Transmission System(DTS) Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (UNII)
Date(s) of Tests	2016-01-13 ~ 2016-01-22
Antenna Type	Internal Type Antenna
Note	Bluetooth SAR was estimated.
Functions	● BT(2.4GHz) / W-LAN(2.4GHz 802.11b/g/n(HT20)), W-LAN(5 GHz 802.11a/n(HT20)) supported ● No simultaneous transmission between W-LAN (2.4GHz) & WLAN (5 GHz) and BT & W-LAN. ● Hotspot not supported. ● VoIP not supported.

1.1 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 (802.11 Wi-Fi SAR)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 (General RF Exposure Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D07 UMPC Mini Tablet v01r02
- FCC KDB Publication 690783 D01 SAR Listings on Grants v01r03
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02

1.2 Device Overview

Band	Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
DTS	2.4 GHz W-LAN	Data	2412 ~ 2462 MHz
U-NII-1	5.2 GHz W-LAN	Data	5180 ~ 5240 MHz
U-NII-2A	5.3 GHz W-LAN	Data	5260 ~ 5320 MHz
U-NII-2C	5.6 GHz W-LAN	Data	5500 ~ 5720 MHz
U-NII-3	5.8 GHz W-LAN	Data	5745 ~ 5825 MHz
DSS	Bluetooth	Data	2402 ~ 2480 MHz

1.3 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

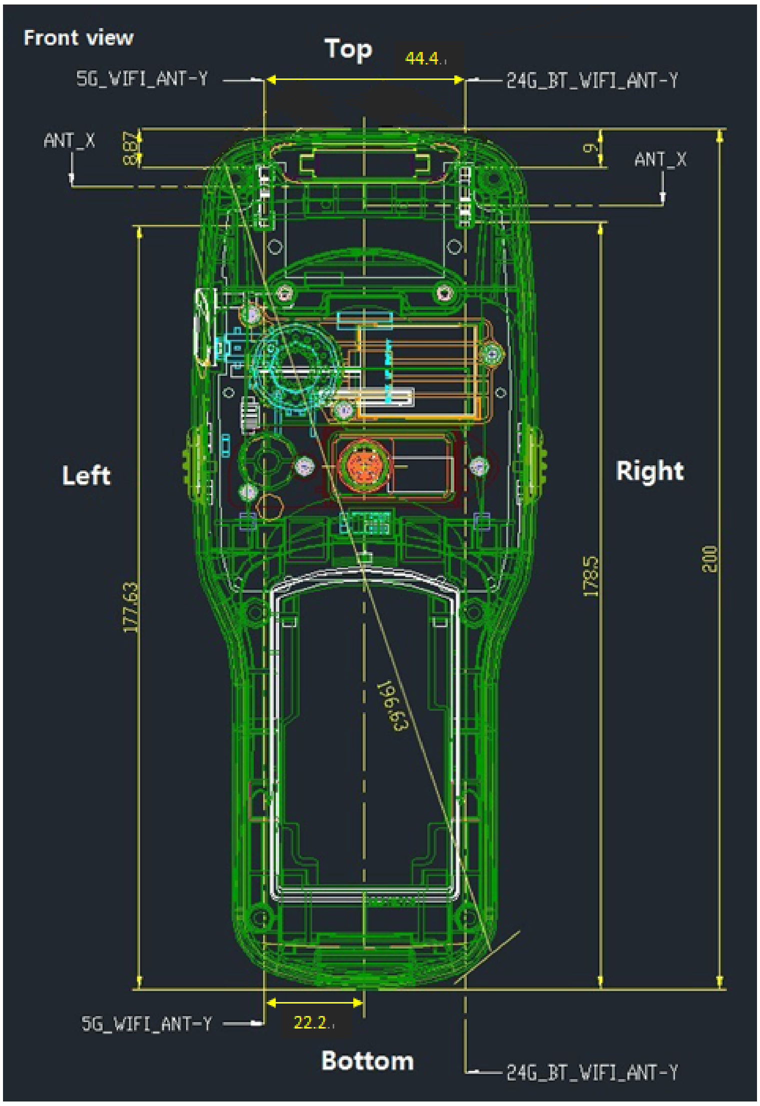
This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.

Band & Mode			Modulated Average[dBm]
DTS	IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	14.0
		Nominal	13.0
		Minimum	11.0
	IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	12.0
		Nominal	11.0
		Minimum	9.0
	IEEE 802.11n HT20 (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	11.0
		Nominal	10.0
		Minimum	8.0

Band & Mode			**Modulated Average[dBm]**
U-NII-1	IEEE 802.11a (5.2 GHz)	Maximum	11.5
		Nominal	10.5
		Minimum	8.5
U-NII-2A	IEEE 802.11a (5.3 GHz)	Maximum	11.5
		Nominal	10.5
		Minimum	8.5
U-NII-2C	IEEE 802.11a (5.6 GHz)	Maximum	11.5
		Nominal	10.5
		Minimum	8.5
U-NII-3	IEEE 802.11a (5.8 GHz)	Maximum	11.5
		Nominal	10.5
		Minimum	8.5
U-NII-1	IEEE 802.11n HT20 (5.2 GHz)	Maximum	10.5
		Nominal	9.5
		Minimum	7.5
U-NII-2A	IEEE 802.11n HT20 (5.3 GHz)	Maximum	10.5
		Nominal	9.5
		Minimum	7.5
U-NII-2C	IEEE 802.11n HT20 (5.6 GHz)	Maximum	10.5
		Nominal	9.5
		Minimum	7.5
U-NII-3	IEEE 802.11n HT20 (5.8 GHz)	Maximum	10.5
		Nominal	9.5
		Minimum	7.5

Band & Mode			**Modulated Average[dBm]**
DSS	Bluetooth 1 Mbps	Maximum	3.0
		Nominal	2.0
		Minimum	0.0
	Bluetooth 2 Mbps	Maximum	-3.5
		Nominal	-4.5
		Minimum	-6.5
	Bluetooth 3 Mbps	Maximum	-3.5
		Nominal	-4.5
		Minimum	-6.5

1.4 DUT Antenna Locations



Note: Exact antenna dimensions and separation distances are shown in the “Antenna Location_ HD5-6510GP” in the FCC Filing.

Mode	Body Sides for SAR Testing					
	Top	Bottom	Front	Rear	Right	Left
2.4 GHz W-LAN(802.11b)	O	X	O	O	O	X
5 GHz W-LAN(802.11a)	O	X	O	O	X	O

Note: Particular DUT edges were not required to be evaluated for Body SAR if the edges were greater than 2.5 cm from the transmitting antenna according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D07v01r02. The antenna document shows the distances between the transmit antennas and the edges of the device.

1.5 SAR Test Exclusions Applied

(A) WIFI & BT

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06, **the 1g SAR exclusion threshold for distances < 50 mm** is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{Max\ Power\ of\ Channel\ (mW)}{Test\ Separation\ Dist\ (mm)} * \sqrt{Frequency(GHz)} \leq 3.0$$

Table 1. SAR exclusion threshold for distances < 50 mm

Band	Mode	Equation	Result	SAR exclusion threshold	Required SAR
DSS	Bluetooth	[(2/5)* √2.480]	0.6	3.0	X
DTS	2.4 GHz W-LAN	[(25/5)* √2.462]	7.9	3.0	O
U-NII-1	5.2 GHz W-LAN	[(14/5)* √5.240]	6.5	3.0	O
U-NII-2A	5.3 GHz W-LAN	[(14/5)* √5.320]	6.5	3.0	O
U-NII-2C	5.6 GHz W-LAN	[(14/5)* √5.720]	6.8	3.0	O
U-NII-3	5.8 GHz W-LAN	[(14/5)* √5.825]	6.8	3.0	O

Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

1.6 Power Reduction for SAR

There is no power reduction used for any band/mode implemented in this device for SAR purposes.

1.7 Device Serial Numbers

Band & Mode	Body Serial Number
2.4 GHz W-LAN	FCC #1
5 GHz W-LAN	FCC #1

2. INTROCUCTION

The FCC and Industry Canada have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 and Health Canada Safety Code 6 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices.

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95*.1-2005 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ) It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 2.1)

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

Fig. 2.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m^3)
E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

Measurements are performed using the DASY5 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY5 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, desktop computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Fig. 3.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller each pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Intel Core i7-3770 3.40 GHz desktop computer with Windows 7 system and SAR Measurement Software DASY5, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

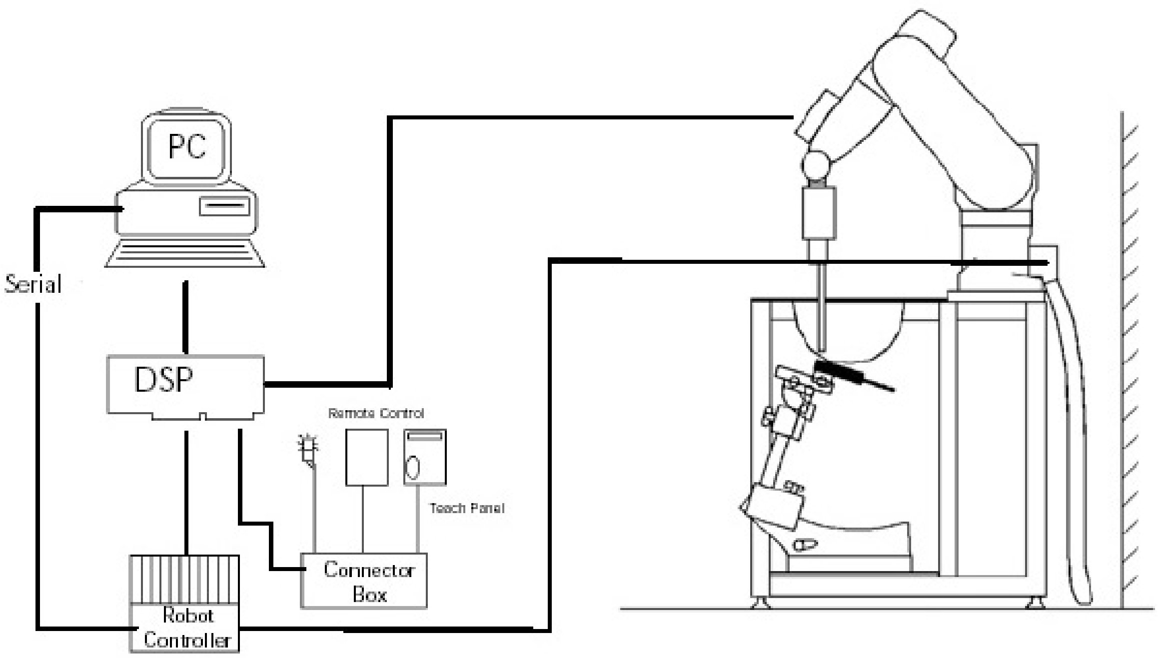


Figure 3.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE4 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail.

3.2 EX3DV4 Probe Specification

Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 6 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of 300 MHz, 450 MHz, 600 MHz, 750 MHz, 835 MHz, 900 MHz, 1750 MHz, 1900 MHz, 2300 MHz 2450 MHz, 2600 MHz, 3500 MHz, 5200 MHz, 5300 MHz, 5500 MHz, 5600 MHz, 5800 MHz	
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz	
Linearity	± 0.2 dB(30 MHz to 6 GHz)	
Dynamic	10 μW/g to > 100 mW/g	
Range	Linearity :	± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length :	337 mm
Tip length	20 mm	
Body diameter	12 mm	
Tip diameter	2.5 mm	
Distance from probe tip to sensor center	1.0 mm	
Application	SAR Dosimetry Testing Compliance tests of mobile phones	

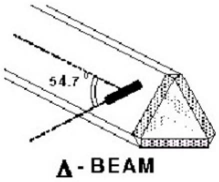


Figure 3.2 Triangular Probe Configurations

Figure 3.3 Probe Thick-Film Technique

DAE System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4, designed in the classical triangular configuration(see Fig. 3.2) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multitier line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY5 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

3.3 Probe Calibration Process

3.3.1 E-Probe Calibration

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure and found to be better than +/-0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (Norm X, Norm Y, Norm Z), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (Conv F) of the probe is tested.

Free Space Assessment

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 waveguide above 1GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

Temperature Assessment *

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 the remits or based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

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

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

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm^3 for brain tissue)

SAR is proportional to ΔT / Δt , the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

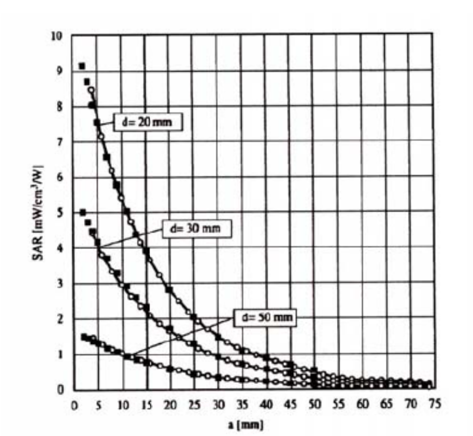


Figure 3.4E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 900 MHz

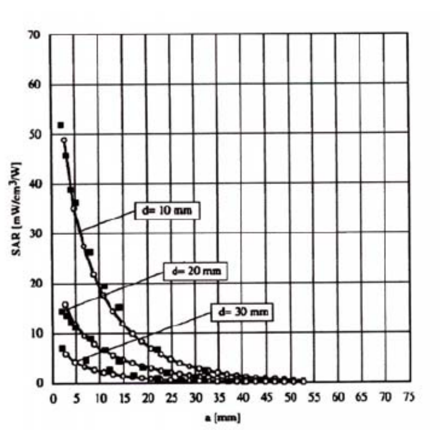


Figure 3.5 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 1800 MHz

3.4 Data Extrapolation

The DASY5 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. 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 like below;

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

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
U_i = input signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)
cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes:

$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x,y,z)
$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x,y,z) $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field probes
ConvF = sensitivity of enhancement in solution
E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

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

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

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in W/g
E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

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

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770}$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm^2
E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

3.5 SAM Twin PHANTOM

The SAM Twin Phantom V5.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. 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 the evaporation of the liquid.

Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (see Fig. 3.6)

Figure 3.6 SAM Twin Phantom

SAM Twin Phantom Specification:

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. Twin SAM V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as Twin SAM V4.0, but has reinforced top structure.
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet

Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications:

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Fig. 3.7). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimized reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15 cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.

Figure 3.7 Sam Twin Phantom shell

3.6 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0/V4.0c, V5.0 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).

Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produce infinite number of configurations. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power),the hand is omitted during the tests.

Figure 3.8 Mounting Device

3.7 Muscle Simulation Mixture Characterization

The muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The mixture characterizations used for the muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrove.

Figure 3.8 Simulated Tissues

Table3.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)			
	835	1900	2450	5200 ~ 5800
Tissue Type	Body	Body	Body	Body
Water	50.75	70.23	73.40	80.00
Salt (NaCl)	0.940	0.290	0.060	-
Sugar	48.21	-	-	-
HEC	-	-	-	-
Bactericide	0.100	-	-	-
Triton X-100	-	-	-	-
DGBE	-	29.48	26.54	-
Diethylene glycol hexyl ether	-	-	-	-
Polysorbate (Tween) 80	-	-	-	20.00
Target for Dielectric Constant	55.2	53.3	52.7	-
Target for Conductivity (S/m)	0.97	1.52	1.95	-

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		

3.8 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Table 3.2 Test Equipment Calibration

	Type	Manufacturer	Model	Cal.Date	Next.Cal.Date	S/N
☒	SEMITEC Engineering	SEMITEC	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shield Room
☒	Robot	SCHMID	TX60L	N/A	N/A	F14/5VR2A1/A/01
☒	Robot Controller	SCHMID	CS8C	N/A	N/A	F14/5VR2A1/C/01
☒	Joystick	SCHMID	N/A	N/A	N/A	D21142605A
☒	IntelCorei7-3770 3.40 GHz Windows 7 Professional	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	Probe Alignment Unit LB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SE UKS 030 AA
☒	Mounting Device	SCHMID	SMLH1001CD	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	Twin SAM Phantom	SCHMID	TP1220	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	Data Acquisition Electronics	SCHMID	DAE4V1	2015-07-17	2016-07-17	1394
☒	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SCHMID	EX3DV4	2015-05-27	2016-05-27	3866
☐	Dummy Probe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	SCHMID	D2450V2	2015-09-28	2017-09-28	726
☒	5 GHz SAR Dipole	SCHMID	D5GHzV2	2015-03-23	2017-03-23	1103
☒	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	2015-12-14	2016-12-14	MY46111534
☒	Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	2015-09-09	2016-09-09	US41461520
☒	Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS3Q7ELU	2015-09-09	2016-09-09	1020
☒	Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS3Q8CCJ	2015-10-20	2016-10-20	1005
☒	Power Meter	HP	EPM-442A	2015-02-26 2016-02-25	2016-02-26 2017-02-25	GB37170267
☒	Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	2015-09-23	2016-09-23	1435003
☒	Wide Bandwidth Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2490A	2015-09-23	2016-09-23	1409034
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2015-02-26 2016-02-25	2016-02-26 2017-02-25	3318A96566
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2015-02-06 2016-02-04	2016-02-06 2017-02-04	2702A65976
☐	Dual Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D-012	2016-01-05	2017-01-05	50228
☒	Directional Coupler	HP	772D	2015-07-27	2016-07-27	2889A01064
☒	Low Pass Filter 3.0 GHz	Micro LAB	LA-30N	2015-09-09	2016-09-09	N/A
☒	Low Pass Filter 6.0 GHz	Micro LAB	LA-60N	2015-02-25 2016-02-24	2016-02-25 2017-02-24	N/A
☒	Attenuators (3 dB)	Agilent	8491B	2015-06-26	2016-06-26	MY39260700
☒	Attenuators (10 dB)	WEINSCHEL	23-10-34	2016-01-05	2017-01-05	BP4387
☐	Step Attenuator	HP	8494A	2015-09-10	2016-09-10	3308A33341
☒	Dielectric Probe kit	SCHMID	DAK-3.5	2015-11-19	2016-11-19	1092
☒	Power Splitter	Anritsu	K241B	2015-02-25 2016-02-24	2016-02-25 2017-02-24	1301184
☒	Bluetooth Tester	TESCOM	TC-3000B	2016-01-06	2017-01-06	3000B770243

NOTE: The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by temperature measurement procedure. Dipole Verification measurement is performed by DT&C before each test. The brain and muscle simulating material are calibrated by DT&C using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material. Each equipment item was used solely within its respective calibration period.

4. TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Automated TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS:

Positioner

Robot	Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: TX60L
Repeatability	0.02 mm
No. of axis	6

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor	Intel Core i7-3770
Clock Speed	3.40 GHz
Operating System	Windows 7 Professional
Data Card	DASY5 PC-Board

Data Converter

Features	Signal, multiplexer, A/D converter. & control logic
Software	DASY5
Connecting Lines	Optical downlink for data and status info Optical uplink for commands and clock

PC Interface Card

Function	24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing Link to DAE 4 16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system serial link to robot direct emergency stop output for robot

E-Field Probes

Model	EX3DV4 S/N: 3866
Construction	Triangular core fiber optic detection system
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz
Linearity	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Phantom

Phantom	SAM Twin Phantom (V5.0)
Shell Material	Composite
Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm

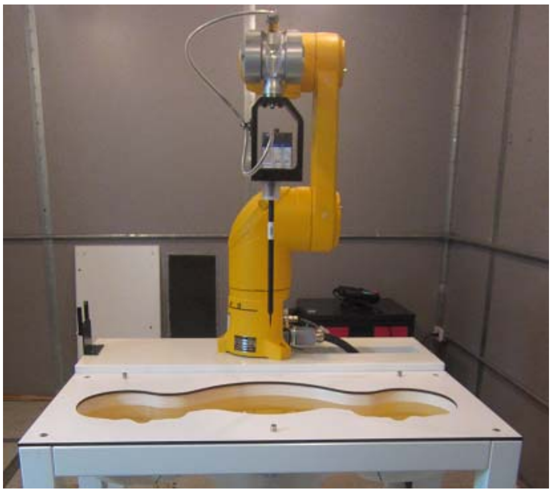


Figure 4.1 DASY5 Test System

5. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

5.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to
FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013:

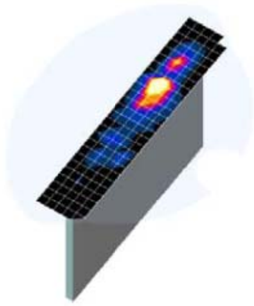


Figure 5.1
Sample SAR Area Scan

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 5-1) and IEEE1528-2013.

2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.

3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 5-1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):

   a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 3-1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).

   b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.

   c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{area}, Δy_{area})	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{zoom}, Δy_{zoom})	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm)			Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grid		
			$\Delta z_{zoom}(n)$	$\Delta z_{zoom}(1)$*	$\Delta z_{zoom}(n>1)$*	
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≤ 4	$\le 1.5*\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 4	$\le 1.5*\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 3	$\le 1.5*\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≤ 2.5	$\le 1.5*\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≤ 2	$\le 1.5*\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 22

Table 5.1 Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04*
*Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6

6. RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

Uncontrolled Environment:

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Controlled Environment:

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Table 8.1.SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005

	HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS	
	General Public Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)	Occupational Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR * (Brain)	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR *** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.0

1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

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

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

7. FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

Power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.

7.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, When SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance. When SAR is measured at or scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit, the results are referred to as reported SAR. The highest reported SAR results are identified on the grant of equipment authorization according to procedures in KDB 690783 D01v01r03.

7.2 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 b/g/n transmitters. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable. See KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 for more details.

7.2.1 General Device Setup

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

The reported SAR is scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

7.2.2 U-NII and U-NII-2A

For devices that operate in only one of the U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands, the normally required SAR procedures for OFDM configurations are applied. For devices that operate in both U-NII bands using the same transmitter and antenna(s), SAR test reduction is determined according to the following, with respect to the highest reported SAR and maximum output power specified for production units. The procedures are applied independently to each exposure configuration; for example, head, body, hotspot mode etc.

1) When the same maximum output power is specified for both bands, begin SAR measurement in U-NII-2A band by applying the OFDM SAR requirements. If the highest reported SAR for a test configuration is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band for that configuration (802.11 mode and exposure condition); otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.
2) When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration; otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.

7.2.3 U-NII-2C and U-NII-3

The frequency range covered by U-NII-2C and U-NII-3 is 380 MHz (5.47 – 5.85 GHz), which requires a minimum of at least two SAR probe calibration frequency points to support SAR measurements.
When Terminal Doppler Weather Rader (TDWR) restriction applies, the channels at 5.60 – 5.65 GHz in U-NII-2C band must be disabled with acceptable mechanisms and documented in the equipment certification.
Unless band gap channels are permanently disabled, SAR must be considered for these channels. When band gap channels are disabled, each band is tested independently according to the normally required OFDM SAR measurements and probe calibration frequency points requirements.

7.2.4 Initial Test Position Procedure

For exposure conditions with multiple test positions, such as handset operating next to the ear, devices with hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet, 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 position in an exposure condition. The test position with the highest extrapolated (peak) SAR is used as the initial test position. When reported SAR for the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, no additional testing for the remaining test positions is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR position until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all test position are measured.

7.2.5 2.4 GHz SAR Test Requirements

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

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

2.4 GHz 802.11 g/n OFDM are additionally evaluated for SAR if the highest reported SAR for 802.11b, adjusted by the ratio of the OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power is > 1.2 W/kg. When SAR is required for OFDM modes in 2.4 GHz band, the Initial Test Configuration Procedures should be followed.

7.2.6 OFDM Transmission Mode and SAR Test Channel Selection

For the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, when the same maximum output power was specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate. When the maximum output power of a channel is the same for equivalent OFDM configurations; for example, 802.11a and 802.11n or 802.11g and 802.11n with the same channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate etc., the lower order 802.11 mode i.e., 802.11a, then 80211n or 802.11g then 802.11n is used for SAR measurement. When the maximum output power ware the same for multiple test channels, either according to the default or additional power measurement requirements, SAR is measured using the channel closest to the middle of the frequency band or aggregated band. When there are multiple channels with the same maximum output power, SAR is measured using the higher number channel.

7.2.7 Initial Test Configuration Procedure

For OFDM, in both 2.4 and 5 GHz bands, an initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band, according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power specified for SAR measurements. When the same maximum output is specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration(s) with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, and lowest data rate. The channel of the transmission mode with the highest average RF output conducted power will be the initial test configuration.

7.2.8 Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures

For OFDM configurations, in each frequency band and aggregated band, SAR is evaluated for initial test configuration using the fixed test position or the initial test position procedure, when applicable. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration, adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, no additional SAR testing for the subsequent test configurations is required.

8. RF CONDUCTED POWERS

8.1 W-LAN Conducted Powers

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11b (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm)			
			Data Rate (Mbps)			
			1	2	5.5	11
802.11b	2412	1	**13.89**	13.62	13.73	13.46
	2437	6	13.78	13.72	13.75	13.64
	2462	11	13.76	13.75	13.39	13.59

Table 8.1 IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11g (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm)							
			Data Rate (Mbps)							
			6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11g	2412	1	11.71	11.69	11.65	11.51	11.46	11.32	11.54	11.48
	2437	6	11.65	11.55	11.62	11.58	11.51	11.63	11.54	11.49
	2462	11	11.76	11.69	11.65	11.75	11.71	11.65	11.67	11.63

Table 8.2 IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11n HT20 (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm)							
			Data Rate (Mbps)							
			MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
802.11n (HT-20)	2412	1	10.67	10.58	10.62	10.57	10.62	10.65	10.46	10.34
	2437	6	10.65	10.54	10.52	10.48	10.47	10.42	10.38	10.35
	2462	11	10.73	10.63	10.68	10.62	10.71	10.54	10.52	10.59

Table 8.3 IEEE 802.11n HT20 Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11a (5 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm) Data Rate (Mbps)							
			6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11a	5180	36	10.88	10.77	10.75	10.63	10.84	10.75	10.72	10.84
	5200	40	11.35	11.30	11.24	11.22	11.11	11.30	11.14	11.26
	5220	44	11.07	11.05	10.90	10.97	11.06	10.95	10.92	10.87
	5240	48	11.02	10.99	10.86	10.77	10.94	10.82	10.85	10.90
	5260	52	**11.33**	11.14	11.23	11.15	11.24	11.10	11.24	11.25
	5280	56	11.21	10.99	10.99	11.01	11.10	11.20	11.12	10.98
	5300	60	10.91	10.89	10.85	10.79	10.74	10.66	10.68	10.66
	5320	64	10.81	10.60	10.73	10.62	10.62	10.74	10.76	10.69
	5500	100	10.94	10.71	10.72	10.83	10.80	10.73	10.86	10.73
	5580	116	**11.39**	11.27	11.32	11.22	11.29	11.14	11.20	11.19
	5660	132	11.06	10.91	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.81	10.96	10.91
	5720	144	11.03	10.98	10.93	10.97	10.92	10.96	10.92	10.80
	5745	149	**11.11**	10.99	10.87	10.95	11.06	10.88	11.03	11.06
	5785	157	10.98	10.74	10.84	10.91	10.86	10.95	10.88	10.90
	5825	165	10.78	10.53	10.63	10.53	10.59	10.67	10.62	10.75

Table 8.4 IEEE 802.11a Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11n HT20 (5 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm) Data Rate (Mbps)							
			MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
802.11n (HT-20)	5180	36	10.10	9.99	10.00	9.93	10.03	10.02	9.86	9.90
	5200	40	10.12	10.02	9.98	9.99	9.87	9.96	10.00	10.05
	5220	44	9.91	9.79	9.76	9.74	9.69	9.89	9.77	9.88
	5240	48	9.84	9.81	9.75	9.68	9.77	9.61	9.71	9.82
	5260	52	10.28	10.05	10.04	10.23	10.13	10.09	10.16	10.12
	5280	56	10.15	10.10	9.93	10.04	9.95	9.93	10.01	10.10
	5300	60	9.87	9.68	9.81	9.85	9.81	9.67	9.66	9.84
	5320	64	9.66	9.42	9.54	9.52	9.48	9.55	9.60	9.53
	5500	100	9.90	9.80	9.69	9.83	9.75	9.81	9.80	9.87
	5580	116	10.38	10.22	10.15	10.31	10.32	10.20	10.19	10.25
	5660	132	10.08	9.86	9.92	9.85	9.91	10.04	9.89	9.90
	5720	144	10.08	9.93	10.05	10.04	9.94	9.93	9.94	9.98
	5745	149	10.02	9.80	9.85	9.92	9.99	9.91	9.90	9.81
	5785	157	9.87	9.69	9.71	9.86	9.82	9.84	9.82	9.79
	5825	165	9.94	9.88	9.77	9.90	9.87	9.85	9.91	9.92

Table 8.5 IEEE 802.11n HT20 Average RF Power

Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02:

- Power measurements were performed for the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units.
- For transmission modes with the same maximum output power specification, powers were measured for the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate.
- For transmission modes with identical maximum specified output power, channel bandwidth, modulation and data rates, power measurements were required for all identical configurations.
- For each transmission mode configuration, powers were measured for the highest and lowest channels; and at the mid-band channel(s) when there were at least 3 channels supported. For configurations with multiple mid-band channels, duo to an even number of channels, both channels were measured.
- Output Power and SAR is not required for 802.11 g/n HT20 channels when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjust SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
- The underlined data rate and channel above were tested for SAR.

The average output powers of this device were tested by below configuration.

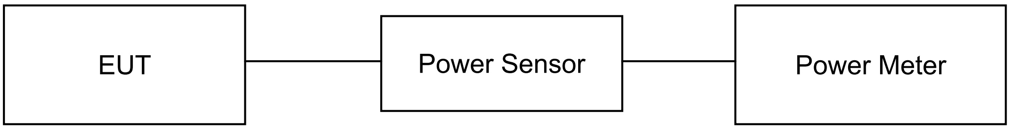


Figure 8.1 Power Measurement Setup

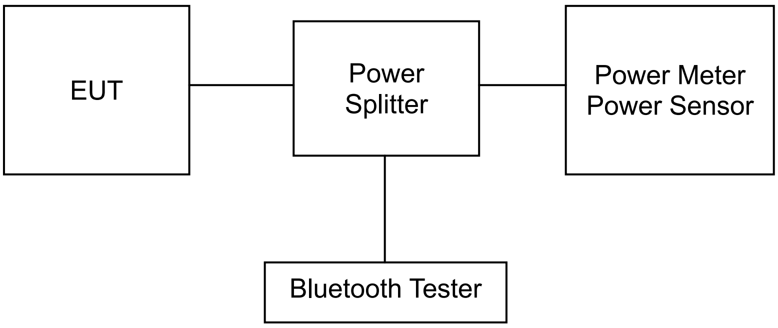
8.2 Bluetooth Conducted Powers

Channel	Frequency	Frame AVG Output Power (1Mbps)		Frame AVG Output Power (2Mbps)		Frame AVG Output Power (3Mbps)	
	(MHz)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBm)	(mW)
Low	2402	**2.70**	**1.86**	-3.82	0.42	-3.64	0.43
Mid	2441	2.31	1.70	-4.24	0.38	-4.06	0.39
High	2480	1.91	1.55	-4.75	0.34	-4.23	0.38

Table 8.6 Bluetooth Frame Average RF Power

- **Bluetooth Conducted Powers procedures**

1. Bluetooth (BDR, EDR)
1) Enter DUT mode in EUT and operate it.
When it operating, The EUT is transmitting at maximum power level and duty cycle fixed.
2) Instruments and EUT were connected like Figure 8.2(A).
3) The maximum output powers of BDR(1 Mbps), EDR(2, 3 Mbps) and each frequency were set by a Bluetooth Tester.
4) Power levels were measured by a Power Meter.



(A)

Figure 8.2 Average Power Measurement Setup

The average conducted output powers of Bluetooth were measured using above test setup and a wideband gated RF power meter when the EUT is transmitting at its maximum power level.

9. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

9.1 Tissue Verification

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS										
Date(s)	**Tissue Type**	**Ambient Temp.[°C]**	**Liquid Temp.[°C]**	**Measured Frequency [MHz]**	**Target Dielectric Constant, εr**	**Target Conductivity, σ (S/m)**	**Measured Dielectric Constant, εr**	**Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)**	**ErDeviation [%]**	**σ Deviation [%]**
Jan. 13. 2016	2450 Body	20.7	21.1	2412	52.750	1.914	52.873	1.924	0.23	0.52
				2437	52.720	1.938	52.820	1.978	0.19	2.06
				2450	52.700	1.950	52.792	2.002	0.17	2.67
				2462	52.680	1.967	52.690	2.021	0.02	2.75
Jan. 14. 2016	5260~ 5320 Body	21.0	21.4	5260	48.930	5.369	49.554	5.421	1.28	0.97
				5280	48.910	5.393	49.530	5.448	1.27	1.02
				5300	48.880	5.416	49.503	5.474	1.27	1.07
				5320	48.850	5.439	49.480	5.500	1.29	1.12
Jan. 18. 2016	5500~ 5720 Body	21.3	21.7	5500	48.610	5.650	48.320	5.594	-0.60	-0.99
				5580	48.500	5.743	48.180	5.702	-0.66	-0.71
				5600	48.470	5.766	48.145	5.733	-0.67	-0.57
				5660	48.390	5.836	48.050	5.815	-0.70	-0.36
				5720	48.310	5.907	47.960	5.902	-0.72	-0.08
Jan. 22. 2016	5745~ 5825 Body	21.2	21.7	5745	48.270	5.936	48.040	6.053	-0.48	1.97
				5785	48.220	5.982	47.910	6.102	-0.64	2.01
				5800	48.200	6.000	47.770	6.125	-0.89	2.08
				5825	48.170	6.029	47.430	6.151	-1.54	2.02

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per KDB 865664 and IEEE 1528-2013 6.6.1.2). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:

1) The network analyzer and probe system was configured and calibrated.
2) The probe was immersed in the sample which was placed in a nonmetallic container. Trapped air bubbles beneath the flange were minimized by placing the probe at a slight angle.
3) The complex admittance with respect to the probe aperture was measured
4) The complex relative permittivity , for example from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\varepsilon_r\varepsilon_0}{[\ln(b/a)]^2}\int_a^b\int_a^b\int_0^\pi \cos\phi' \frac{\exp\left[-j\omega r(\mu_0\varepsilon_r'\varepsilon_0)^{1/2}\right]}{r} d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

where Y is the admittance of the probe in contact with the sample, the primed and unprimed coordinates refer to source and observation points, respectively, $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho'\cos\phi'$, ω is the angular frequency, and $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

9.2 Test System Verification

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ± 10 % of the specifications at 2450 MHz and 5 GHz by using the SAR Dipole kit(s). (Graphic Plots Attached)

SYSTEM DIPOLE VERIFICATION TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Freq. [MHz]	SAR Dipole kits	Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp.[°C]	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Probe S/N	Input Power (mW)	1 W Target SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation [%]
B	2450	D2450V2, SN: 726	Jan. 13. 2016	Body	20.7	21.1	3866	250	49.5	12.70	50.8	2.63
B	5300	D5GHzV2, SN: 1103	Jan. 14. 2016	Body	21.0	21.4	3866	100	75.0	8.09	80.9	7.87
B	5600	D5GHzV2, SN: 1103	Jan. 18. 2016	Body	21.3	21.7	3866	100	78.7	8.03	80.3	2.03
B	5800	D5GHzV2, SN: 1103	Jan. 22. 2016	Body	21.2	21.7	3866	100	76.8	8.17	81.7	6.38

Note1 : System Verification was measured with input 250 mW , 100 mW (5200-5800 MHz) and normalized to 1W.
Note2 : To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid, probe and DAE as the SAR tests in the same time period.
Note3: Full system validation status and results can be found in Attachment 3.

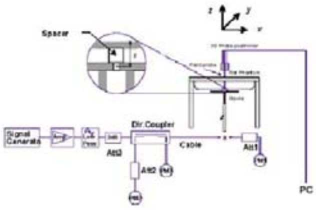


Figure 9.1 Dipole Verification Test Setup Diagram & Photo

10. SAR TEST RESULTS

10.1 Body SAR Results

Table 10.1 DTS Body SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Peak SAR of Area Scan	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch														
2412	1	802.11b	14.00	13.89	-	0 mm [Top]	FCC #1	0.093	1	89.4	-	1.026	1.119	-	
2412	1	802.11b	14.00	13.89	-	0 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.087	1	89.4	-	1.026	1.119	-	
2412	1	802.11b	14.00	13.89	-0.120	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.076	1	89.4	0.072	1.026	1.119	0.083	
2412	1	802.11b	14.00	13.89	-0.050	0 mm [Right]	FCC #1	0.236	1	89.4	0.222	1.026	1.119	**0.255**	A1
2412	1	802.11b	14.00	13.89	0.090	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.065	1	89.4	0.063	1.026	1.119	0.072 Note 2	
2412	1	802.11b	14.00	13.89	-0.050	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.038	1	89.4	0.034	1.026	1.119	0.039 Note 3	
2412	1	802.11b	14.00	13.89	-0.130	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.035	1	89.4	0.034	1.026	1.119	0.039 Note 4	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram							

Note(s):
1. Highest reported SAR is ≤ 0.4 W/kg. Therefore, further SAR measurements within this exposure condition are not required.
2. Indicates a repeat measurement of the extended battery.
3. Indicates a repeat measurement of the hand strap.
4. Indicates a repeat measurement of the extended battery and hand strap.

Adjusted SAR results for OFDM SAR												
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Antenna	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	FREQUENCY [MHz]	Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm	Ratio of OFDM to DSSS	1g Adjusted SAR (W/kg)	Determine OFDM SAR
MHz	Ch											
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	14.00	0.255	2462	802.11g	OFDM	12.00	0.631	**0.161**	X
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	14.00	0.255	2462	802.11n HT20	OFDM	11.00	0.501	**0.128**	X
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure							**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram					

Note: SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions. When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

Table 10.2 UNII Body SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Peak SAR of Area Scan	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch														
5260	52	802.11a	11.50	11.33	-	0 mm [Top]	FCC #1	0.124	6	57.3	-	1.040	1.745	-	
5260	52	802.11a	11.50	11.33	-	0 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.033	6	57.3	-	1.040	1.745	-	
5260	52	802.11a	11.50	11.33	-0.020	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.096	6	57.3	0.102	1.040	1.745	0.185	
5260	52	802.11a	11.50	11.33	-0.060	0 mm [Left]	FCC #1	0.140	6	57.3	0.136	1.040	1.745	**0.247**	A2
5260	52	802.11a	11.50	11.33	-0.130	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.095	6	57.3	0.098	1.040	1.745	0.178 Note 2	
5260	52	802.11a	11.50	11.33	0.050	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.095	6	57.3	0.088	1.040	1.745	0.160 Note 3	
5260	52	802.11a	11.50	11.33	-0.040	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.087	6	57.3	0.095	1.040	1.745	0.172 Note 4	
5580	116	802.11a	11.50	11.39	-	0 mm [Top]	FCC #1	0.017	6	57.3	-	1.026	1.745	-	
5580	116	802.11a	11.50	11.39	-	0 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.002	6	57.3	-	1.026	1.745	-	
5580	116	802.11a	11.50	11.39	0.030	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.041	6	57.3	0.053	1.026	1.745	**0.095**	A3
5580	116	802.11a	11.50	11.39	-0.150	0 mm [Left]	FCC #1	0.042	6	57.3	0.029	1.026	1.745	0.052	
5580	116	802.11a	11.50	11.39	0.020	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.037	6	57.3	0.032	1.026	1.745	0.057 Note 2	
5580	116	802.11a	11.50	11.39	0.130	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.034	6	57.3	0.038	1.026	1.745	0.068 Note 3	
5580	116	802.11a	11.50	11.39	0.000	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.036	6	57.3	0.034	1.026	1.745	0.061 Note 4	
5745	149	802.11a	11.50	11.11	-	0 mm [Top]	FCC #1	0.016	6	57.3	-	1.094	1.745	-	
5745	149	802.11a	11.50	11.11	-	0 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.002	6	57.3	-	1.094	1.745	-	
5745	149	802.11a	11.50	11.11	-0.180	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.016	6	57.3	0.024	1.094	1.745	**0.046**	A4
5745	149	802.11a	11.50	11.11	-	0 mm [Left]	FCC #1	0.013	6	57.3	-	1.094	1.745	-	
5745	149	802.11a	11.50	11.11	0.090	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.013	6	57.3	0.023	1.094	1.745	0.044 Note 2	
5745	149	802.11a	11.50	11.11	0.140	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.012	6	57.3	0.021	1.094	1.745	0.040 Note 3	
5745	149	802.11a	11.50	11.11	-0.170	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.011	6	57.3	0.019	1.094	1.745	0.036 Note 4	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram							

Note(s):
1. Highest reported SAR is ≤ 0.4 W/kg. Therefore, further SAR measurements within this exposure condition are not required.
2. Indicates a repeat measurement of the extended battery.
3. Indicates a repeat measurement of the hand strap.
4. Indicates a repeat measurement of the extended battery and hand strap.

Adjusted SAR results for UNII-1 and UNII-2A SAR												
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Antenna	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	FREQUENCY [MHz]	Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm	Adjusted Factor	1g Adjusted SAR (W/kg)	SAR for the band with lower maximum output power
MHz	Ch											
5260	52	802.11a	OFDM	11.50	0.247	5200	802.11n HT20	OFDM	11.50	1.000	**0.247**	X
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure							**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram					

Note(s):
1. U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A Bands: When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration.

10.2 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013, and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
2. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements. A standard battery was used for all SAR measurements.
3. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
4. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units
5. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
6. Per FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04, variability SAR tests were performed when the measured SAR results for a frequency band were greater than 0.8 W/kg. Repeated SAR measurements are highlighted in the tables above for clarity. Please see Section 11 for variability analysis.

W-LAN Notes:

1. 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 reported SAR for the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, no additional testing for the remaining test positions was required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured.
2. Justification for test configurations for W-LAN per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 for 2.4 GHz WIFI single transmission chain operations, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4 GHz 802.11g/n) was not required duo to the maximum allowed powers and the highest reported DSSS SAR when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output and the adjust SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
3. Justification for test configurations for W-LAN per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 for 5 GHz WIFI single transmission chain operations, the initial test configuration was selected according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum allowed powers. Other transmission modes 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.
4. When the maximum reported 1g averaged SAR ≤ 0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on additional channels was not required. Otherwise, SAR for the next highest output power channel was required until the reported SAR result was ≤ 1.20 W/kg or all test channels were measured.
5. The device was configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor to determine compliance.

11. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

11.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR Measurement Variability was assessed using the following procedures for each frequency band:

1. When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.
2. A second repeated measurement was preformed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
3. A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.
4. Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg

11.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR was <1.5 W/kg for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664D01v01r04, the standard measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2013 was not required.

12. IEEE P1528 –MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

2450 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.145 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.31 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.1	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.1 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.5	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.5 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12.1 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.2 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

5200 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.145 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.31 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.5	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.5 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.1	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.1 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12.4 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.8 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

5300 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.145 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.31 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.7	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.7 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.3	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.3 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12.5 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 25.0 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

5500 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.145 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.31 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.1	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.1 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.7	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.7 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12.4 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.8 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

5600 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.145 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.31 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.2	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.2 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.6	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.6 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12.4 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.8 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

5800 MHz body

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.145 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.31 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 3.8	Normal	1	0.64	± 3.8 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.6	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.6 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12.4 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.8 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

13. CONCLUSION

Measurement Conclusion

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC. These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under the worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The tested device complies with the requirements in respect to all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the item(s)tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are every complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role impossible biological effect are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease).

Because innumerable factors may interact to determine the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide shall consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.

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Attachment 1. – Probe Calibration Data

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **DT&C (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: EX3-3866_May15

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN:3866
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	May 27, 2015

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02129)	Mar-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02132)	Mar-16
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02133)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3013_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 660	14-Jan-15 (No. DAE4-660_Jan15)	Jan-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: May 28, 2015

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

Certificate No: EX3-3866_May15 Page 1 of 11

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

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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS) — 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
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., ϑ = 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, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep 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
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z*: *A, B, C, D* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 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 *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 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 *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3866

Manufactured: February 2, 2012
Calibrated: May 27, 2015

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3866

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	0.42	0.46	0.40	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	101.2	101.7	102.6	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B $dB\sqrt{\mu V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	145.9	±3.8 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		130.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		136.9	

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%.

[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] 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:3866

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
300	45.3	0.87	10.94	10.94	10.94	0.10	1.15	± 13.3 %
450	43.5	0.87	11.20	11.20	11.20	0.18	1.20	± 13.3 %
600	42.7	0.88	9.99	9.99	9.99	0.08	1.15	± 13.3 %
750	41.9	0.89	9.54	9.54	9.54	0.25	1.20	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.09	9.09	9.09	0.18	1.68	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.93	8.93	8.93	0.24	1.37	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.84	7.84	7.84	0.39	0.81	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.58	7.58	7.58	0.26	0.98	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.20	7.20	7.20	0.34	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.85	6.85	6.85	0.25	1.09	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.73	6.73	6.73	0.23	1.17	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.58	6.58	6.58	0.21	1.79	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.24	5.24	5.24	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.02	5.02	5.02	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.33	4.33	4.33	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.57	4.57	4.57	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

[C] 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.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) 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 (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] 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.

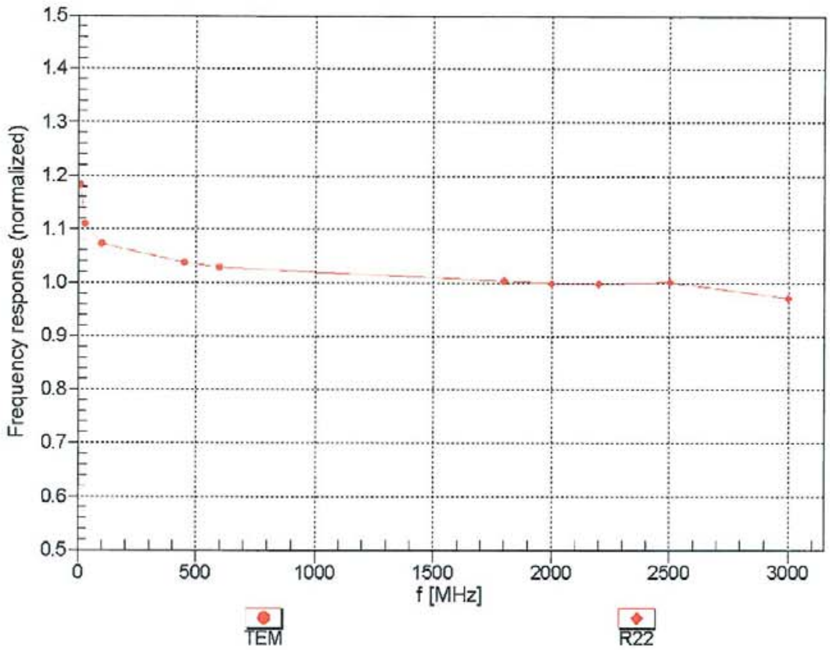
DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3866

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
300	58.2	0.92	10.73	10.73	10.73	0.06	1.15	± 13.3 %
450	56.7	0.94	10.60	10.60	10.60	0.10	1.15	± 13.3 %
600	56.1	0.95	10.02	10.02	10.02	0.05	1.15	± 13.3 %
750	55.5	0.96	9.39	9.39	9.39	0.43	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.25	9.25	9.25	0.51	0.84	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.12	9.12	9.12	0.33	1.06	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.64	7.64	7.64	0.44	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.31	7.31	7.31	0.42	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.15	7.15	7.15	0.38	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.36	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.84	6.84	6.84	0.29	0.80	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.18	6.18	6.18	0.22	2.07	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.28	4.28	4.28	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.21	4.21	4.21	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.90	3.90	3.90	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.83	3.83	3.83	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.02	4.02	4.02	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %

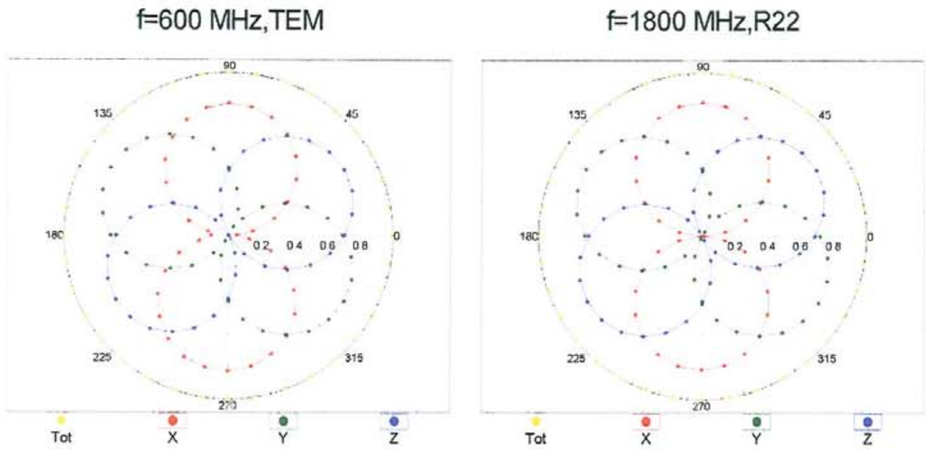
[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz 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.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) 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 (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] 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.

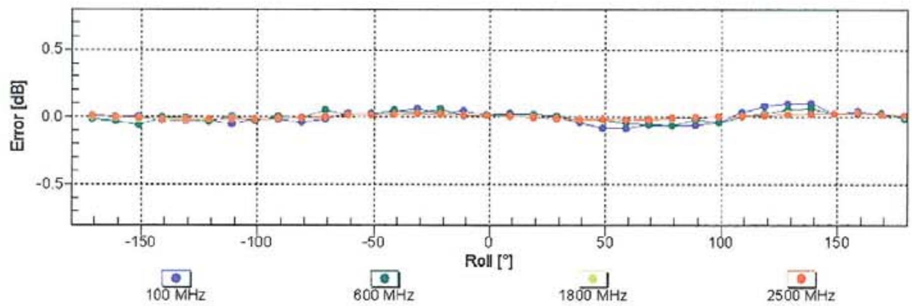
Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

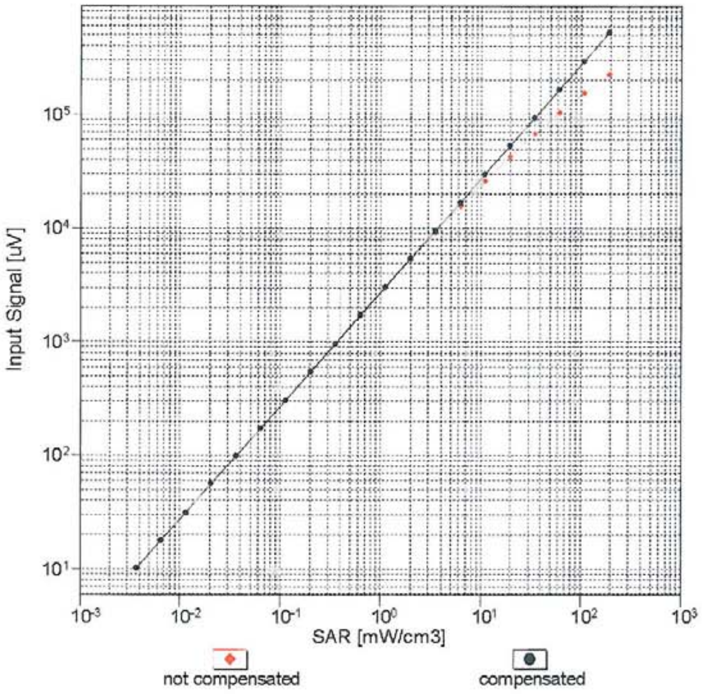
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

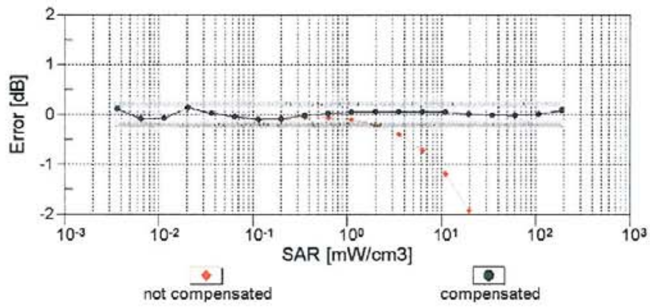




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

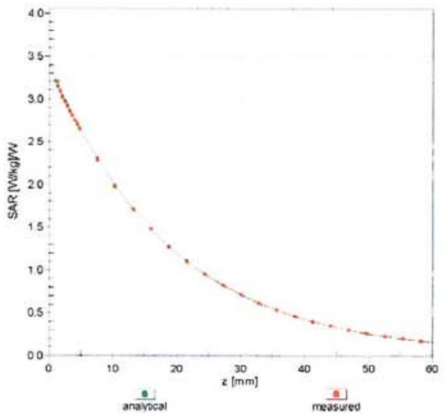
Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(TEM cell , f_{eval}= 1900 MHz)

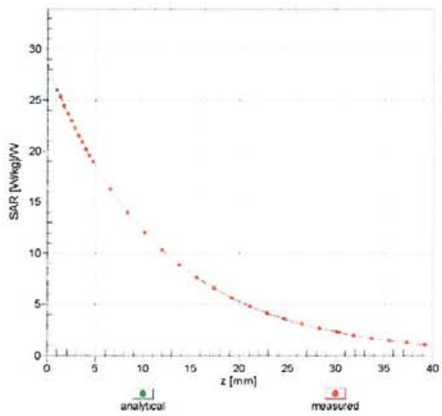




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

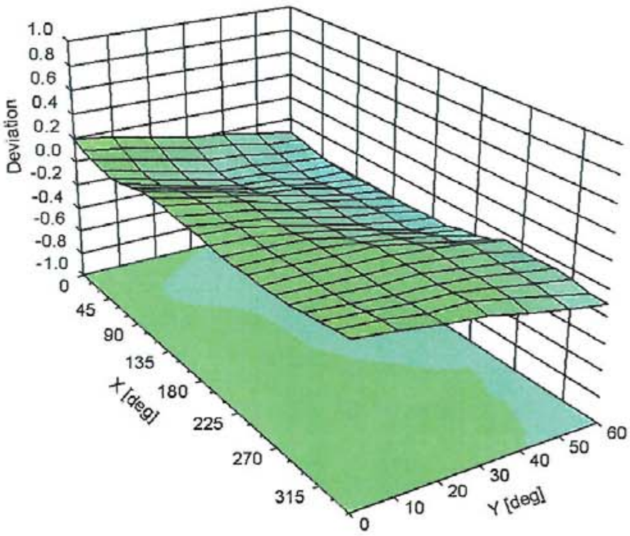
Conversion Factor Assessment





Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3866

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	68.9
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

Attachment 2. – Dipole Calibration Data

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **DT&C (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-726_Sep15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: D2450V2 - SN: 726

Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-05.v9
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: September 28, 2015

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02131)	Mar-16
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02134)	Mar-16
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	30-Dec-14 (No. EX3-7349_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	17-Aug-15 (No. DAE4-601_Aug15)	Aug-16

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Jun-15)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: September 28, 2015

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.2 ± 6 %	1.86 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.0 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**51.2 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.01 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.8 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	53.2 ± 6 %	2.00 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.5 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**49.5 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.84 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.2 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.5 Ω + 5.0 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.3 Ω + 6.1 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.160 ns

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	January 09, 2003

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 28.09.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

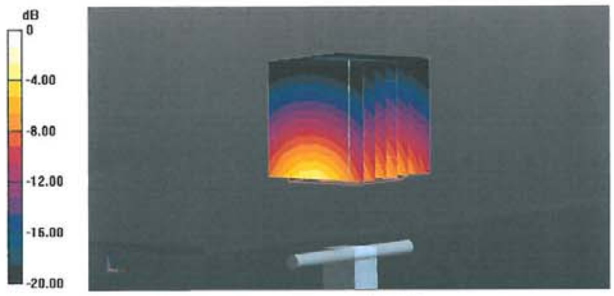
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz ; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 726

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.86 S/m; ε_r = 39.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

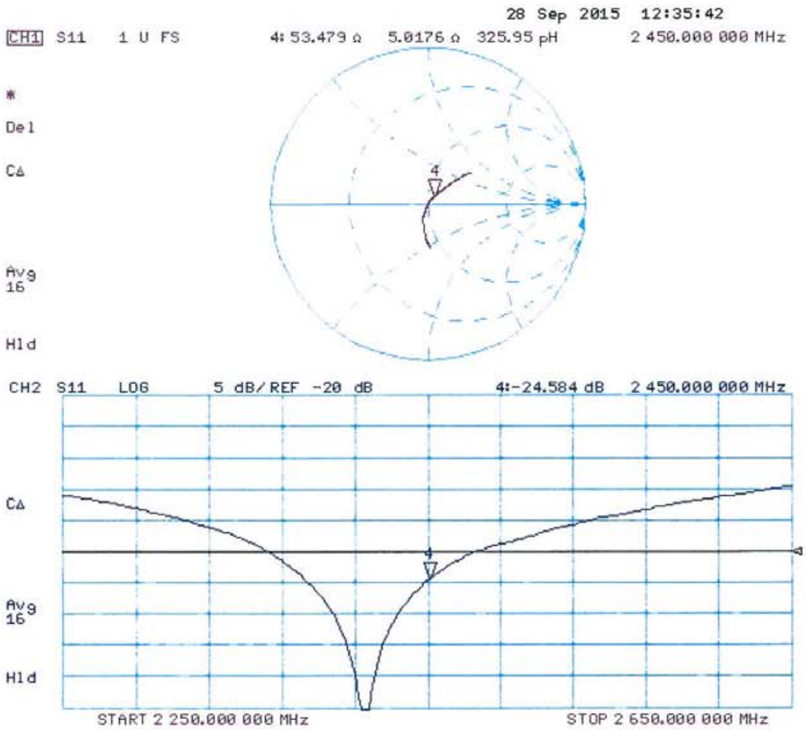
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 17.08.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 112.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.01 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.5 W/kg



0 dB = 21.5 W/kg = 13.32 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 28.09.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz ; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 726

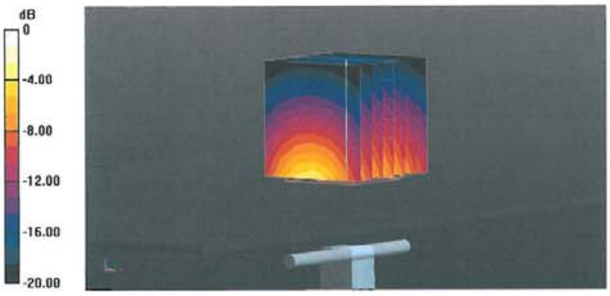
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; $\sigma = 2$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 17.08.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

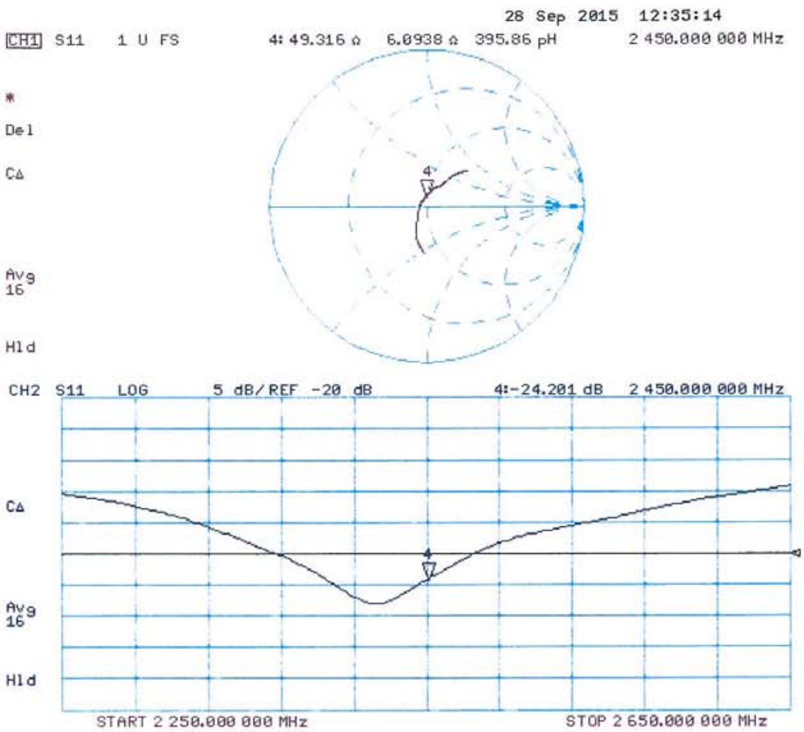
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 105.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 24.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 12.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.84 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.3 W/kg



0 dB = 20.3 W/kg = 13.07 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certificate No: D2450V2-726_Sep15 Page 8 of 8

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **DT&C (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1103_Mar15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D5GHzV2 - SN: 1103
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-22.v2 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz
Calibration date:	March 23, 2015

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Dec-14 (No. EX3-3503_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Michael Weber	Laboratory Technician	M.Weber
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: March 23, 2015

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEC 62209-2, "Evaluation of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices in the Frequency Range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz: Human models, Instrumentation, and Procedures"; Part 2: "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for including accessories and multiple transmitters", March 2010
b) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"
c) 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

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

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