

RF Exposure Lab

802 N. Twin Oaks Valley Road, Suite 105 • San Marcos, CA 92069 • U.S.A.

TEL (760) 471-2100 • FAX (760) 471-2121

<http://www.rfexposurelab.com>

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE SAR EVALUATION

Cervis Incorporated
170 Thorn Hill Road
Warrendale, PA 15086

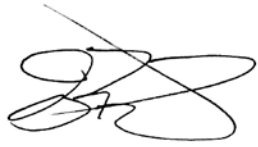
Dates of Test: Aug. 29 & Dec. 13, 2013
Test Report Number: SAR.20130811
Revision C

FCC ID:	LOB2H06
IC Certificate:	7955A-2H06
Model(s):	HH-2H06 including sub-models PTO-2H06, OO-2H06 and DO-2H06
Test Sample:	Engineering Unit Same as Production
Serial Number:	Exhibit #9.2
Equipment Type:	Wireless Handheld/Belt Worn Cervo Controller
Classification:	Portable Transmitter Next to Body
TX Frequency Range:	2402 – 2480 MHz
Frequency Tolerance:	± 2.5 ppm
Maximum RF Output:	2450 MHz – 19.99 dB Peak Conducted
Signal Modulation:	QPSK
Antenna Type:	Antenna Factor, P/N ANT-2.4-μSP; Chip Antenna
Application Type:	Certification
FCC Rule Parts:	Part 2, 15C
KDB Test Methodology:	KDB 447498 D01 v05
Industry Canada:	RSS-102, Safety Code 6
Maximum SAR Value:	0.16 W/kg Reported
Separation Distance:	0 mm

This wireless mobile and/or portable device has been shown to be compliant for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992 and had been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003, IEC 62209-2 and OET Bulletin 65 Supp. C (See test report).

I attest to the accuracy of the data. All measurements were performed by myself or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them.

RF Exposure Lab, LLC certifies that no party to this application is subject to a denial of Federal benefits that includes FCC benefits pursuant to Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. 853(a).



Jay M. Moulton
Vice President



Testing Cert. # 2387.01

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1. Introduction

This measurement report shows compliance of the Cervis Incorporated Model HH-2H06 including sub-models PTO-2H06, OO-2H06 and DO-2H06 FCC ID: LOB2H06 with FCC Part 2, 1093, ET Docket 93-62 Rules for mobile and portable devices and IC Certificate: 7955A-2H06 with RSS102 & Safety Code 6. The FCC have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on August 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC regulated portable devices. [1], [6]

The test results recorded herein are based on a single type test of Cervis Incorporated Model HH-2H06 including sub-models PTO-2H06, OO-2H06 and DO-2H06 and therefore apply only to the tested sample.

The models are electrically identical with only differences in firmware. The firmware is programmed in the factory for these family models and cannot be changed by the OEM or the final user.

The test procedures, as described in ANSI C95.1 – 1999 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz [2], ANSI C95.3 – 2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields [3], FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supp. C – 2001 [4], IEEE Std.1528 – 2003 Recommended Practice [5], and Industry Canada Safety Code 6 Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3kHz to 300 GHz were employed.

The following table indicates all the wireless technologies operating in the HH-2H06 including sub-models PTO-2H06, OO-2H06 and DO-2H06 Wireless Handheld Cervo Controller. The table also shows the tolerance for the power level for each mode (if applicable).

Band	Technology	Class	3GPP Nominal Power dBm	Setpoint Nominal Power dBm	Tolerance dBm	Lower Tolerance dBm	Upper Tolerance dBm
BT – 2.4 GHz	802.15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20

SAR Definition [5]

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ).

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

SAR is expressed in units of watts per kilogram (W/kg). SAR can be related to the electric field at a point by

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

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue (S/m)

ρ = mass density of the tissue (kg/m³)

E = rms electric field strength (V/m)

2. SAR Measurement Setup

Robotic System

The measurements are conducted utilizing the ALSAS-10-U automated dosimetric assessment system. The ALSAS-10-U is designed and manufactured by Aprel Laboratories in Nepean, Ontario, Canada. The system utilizes a Robcomm 3 robot manufactured by ThermoCRS located in Michigan USA.

System Hardware

The system consists of a six axis articulated arm, controller for precise probe positioning (0.05 mm repeatability), a power supply, a teach pendant for teaching area scans, near field probe, an IBM Pentium 4™ 2.66 GHz PC with Windows XP Pro™, and custom software developed to enable communications between the robot controller software and the host operating system.

An amplifier is located on the articulated arm, which is isolated from the custom designed end effector and robot arm. The end effector provides the mechanical touch detection functionality and probe connection interface. The amplifier is functionally validated within the manufacturer's site and calibrated at NCL Calibration Laboratories. A Data Acquisition Card (DAC) is used to collect the signal as detected by the isotropic e-field probe. The DAC manufacturer calibrates the DAC to NIST standards. A formal validation is executed using all mechanical and electronic components to prove conformity of the measurement platform as a whole.

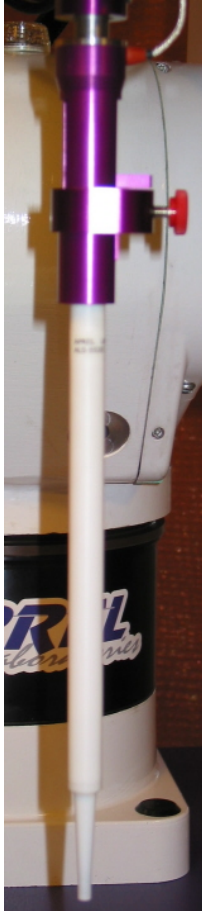
System Description

The ALSAS-10-U has been designed to measure devices within the compliance environment to meet all recognized standards. The system also conforms to standards, which are currently being developed by the scientific and manufacturing community.

The course scan resolution is defined by the operator and reflects the requirements of the standard to which the device is being tested. Precise measurements are made within the predefined course scan area and the values are logged.

The user predefines the sample rate for which the measurements are made so as to ensure that the full duty-cycle of a pulse modulation device is covered during the sample. The following algorithm is an example of the function used by the system for linearization of the output for the probe.

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



The April E-Field probe is evaluated to establish the diode compression point.

A complex algorithm is then used to calculate the values within the measured points down to a resolution of 1mm. The data from this process is then used to provide the co-ordinates from which the cube scan is created for the determination of the 1 g and 10 g averages.

Cube scan averaging consists of a number of complex algorithms, which are used to calculate the one, and ten gram averages. The basis for the cube scan process is centered on the location where the maximum measured SAR value was found. When a secondary peak value is found which is within 60% of the initial peak value, the system will report this back to the operator who can then assess the need for further analysis of both the peak values prior to the one and ten-gram cube scan averaging process. The algorithm consists of 3D cubic Spline, and Lagrange extrapolation to the surface, which form the matrix for calculating the measurement output for the one and ten gram average values. The resolution for the physical scan integral is user defined with a final calculated resolution down to 1mm.

In-depth analysis for the differential of the physical scanning resolution for the cube scan analysis has been carried out, to identify the optimum setting for the probe positioning steps, and this has been determined at 8mm increments on the X, & Y planes. The reduction of the physical step increment increased the time taken for analysis but did not provide a better uncertainty or return on measured values.

The final output from the system provides data for the area scan measurements, physical and splined (1mm resolution) cube scan with physical and calculated values (1mm resolution).

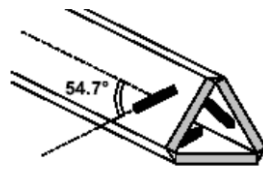
The overall uncertainty for the methodology and algorithms the ALSAS-10-U used during the SAR calculation was evaluated using the data from IEEE 1528 f3 algorithm:

$$f_3(x, y, z) = A \frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{4} + x'^2 + y'^2} \left(e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} + \frac{a^2}{2(a + 2z)^2} \right)$$

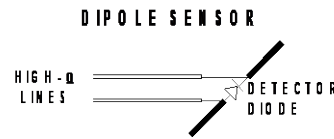
The probe used during the measurement process has been assessed to provide values for diode compression. These values are calculated during the probe calibration exercise and are used in the mathematical calculations for the assessment of SAR.

E-Field Probe

The E-field probe used by RF Exposure Lab, LLC, has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropic, and boundary effect. The probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below right.



Δ-BEAM



The SAR is assessed with the probe which moves at a default height of 4mm from the center of the diode, which is mounted to the sensor, to the phantom surface (Z height). The diagram above right shows how the center of the sensor is defined with the location of the diode placed at the center of the dipole. The 4mm default in the Z axis is the optimum height for assessing SAR where the boundary effect is at its least, with the probe located closest to the phantom surface (boundary).

The manufacturer specified precision of the robot is ± 0.05 mm and the precision of the APREL bottom detection device is ± 0.1 mm. These precisions are calibrated and tested in the manufacturing process of the bottom detection device. A constant distance is maintained because the surface of the phantom is dynamically detected for each point. The surface detection algorithm corrects the position of the robot so that the probe rests on the surface of the phantom. The probe is then moved to the measurement location 2.44 mm above the phantom surface resulting in the probe center location to be at 4.0 mm above the phantom surface. Therefore, the probe sensor will be at 4.0 mm above the phantom surface ± 0.1 mm for each SAR location for frequencies below 3 GHz. The probe is moved to the measurement location 1.44 mm above the phantom surface resulting in the probe center location to be at 2.0 mm above the phantom surface. Therefore, the probe sensor will be at 2.0 mm above the phantom surface ± 0.1 mm for each SAR location for frequencies above 3 GHz.

The probe boundary effect compensation cannot be disabled in the ALSAS-10U testing system. The probe tip will always be at least half a probe tip diameter from the phantom surface. For frequencies up to 3 GHz, the probe diameter is 5 mm. With the sensor offset set at 1.54 mm (default setting), the sensor to phantom gap will be 4.0 mm which is greater than half the probe tip diameter. For frequencies greater than 3 GHz, the probe diameter is 3 mm. With the sensor offset set at 0.56 mm (default setting), the sensor to phantom gap will be 3.0 mm which is greater than half the probe tip diameter.

The separation of the first 2 measurement points in the zoom scan is specified in the test setup software. For frequencies below 3 GHz, the user must specify a zoom scan resolution of less than 6 mm in the z-axis to have the first two measurements within 1 cm of the surface. The z-axis is set to 4 mm as shown on each of the data sheets in Appendix B. For frequencies above 3 GHz, the user must specify a zoom scan resolution of less than 3 mm in the z-axis to have the first two measurements within 5 mm of the surface. The z-axis is set to 2 mm as shown on each of the data sheets in Appendix B.

The zoom scan volume for devices ≤ 3 GHz with a cube scan of $5 \times 5 \times 8$ yields a volume of $32 \times 32 \times 28$ mm³. For devices > 3 GHz and < 4.5 GHz, the cube scan of $9 \times 9 \times 9$ yields a volume of $32 \times 32 \times 24$ mm³. For devices ≥ 4.5 GHz, the cube scan of $7 \times 7 \times 12$ yields a volume of $24 \times 24 \times 22$ mm³.

3. Robot Specifications

Specifications

Positioner:	ThermoCRS, Robot Model: Robocomm 3
Repeatability:	0.05 mm
No. of axis:	6

Data Acquisition Card (DAC) System

Cell Controller

Processor:	Pentium 4™
Clock Speed:	2.66 GHz
Operating System:	Windows XP Pro™

Data Converter

Features:	Signal Amplifier, End Effector, DAC
Software:	ALSAS 10-U Software

E-Field Probe

Model:	Various See Probe Calibration Sheet
Serial Number:	Various See Probe Calibration Sheet
Construction:	Triangular Core Touch Detection System
Frequency:	10MHz to 6GHz

Phantom

Phantom:	Uniphantom, Right Phantom, Left Phantom
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4. Probe and Dipole Calibration

See Appendix D and E.

5. Phantom & Simulating Tissue Specifications

Head & Body Simulating Mixture Characterization

The head and body mixtures consist of the material based on the table listed below. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. Body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations.

Table 5.1 Typical Composition of Ingredients for Tissue

Ingredients		Simulating Tissue
		2450 MHz Body
Mixing Percentage		
Water		73.20
Sugar		0.00
Salt		0.04
HEC		0.00
Bactericide		0.00
DGBE		26.70
Dielectric Constant	Target	52.70
Conductivity (S/m)	Target	1.95

6. ANSI/IEEE C95.1 – 1992 RF Exposure Limits [2]

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 applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their 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 6.1 Human Exposure Limits

	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIROMENT Professional Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR ¹ Head	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ² Whole Body	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR ³ Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.00	20.00

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.

7. Measurement Uncertainty

Measurement uncertainty table is not required per KDB 865664 D01 v01 section 2.8.2 page 12. SAR measurement uncertainty analysis is required in the SAR report only when the highest measured SAR in a frequency band is ≥ 1.5 W/kg for 1-g SAR. The equivalent ratio (1.5/1.6) should be applied to extremity and occupational exposure conditions. The highest reported value is less than 1.5 W/kg. Therefore, the measurement uncertainty table is not required.

8. System Validation

Tissue Verification

Table 8.1 Measured Tissue Parameters

		2450 MHz Body		2450 MHz Body	
Date(s)		Aug. 28, 2013		Dec. 13, 2013	
Liquid Temperature (°C)	20.0	Target	Measured	Target	Measured
Dielectric Constant: ϵ		52.70	52.70	52.70	52.34
Conductivity: σ		1.95	2.00	1.95	1.96

See Appendix A for data printout.

Test System Verification

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the $\pm 10\%$ of the specifications at the test frequency by using the system kit. Power is normalized to 1 watt. (Graphic Plots Attached)

Table 8.2 System Dipole Validation Target & Measured

	Test Frequency	Targeted SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Measure SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Tissue Used for Verification	Deviation Target and Fast SAR to SAR (%)	Plot Number
28-Aug-2013	2450 MHz	51.50	52.07	Body	+ 1.11	1
13-Dec-2013	2450 MHz	51.50	51.24	Body	- 0.50	2

See Appendix A for data plots.5

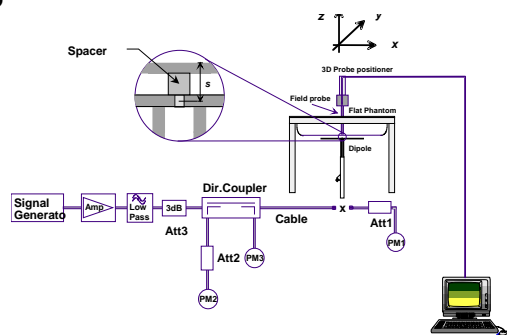


Figure 8.1 Dipole Validation Test Setup

9. SAR Test Data Summary

See Measurement Result Data Pages

See Appendix B for SAR Test Data Plots.
See Appendix C for SAR Test Setup Photos.

Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

The device was either placed into simulated transmit mode using the manufacturer's test codes or the actual transmission is activated through a base station simulator or similar equipment. See data pages for actual procedure used in measurement.

Device Test Condition

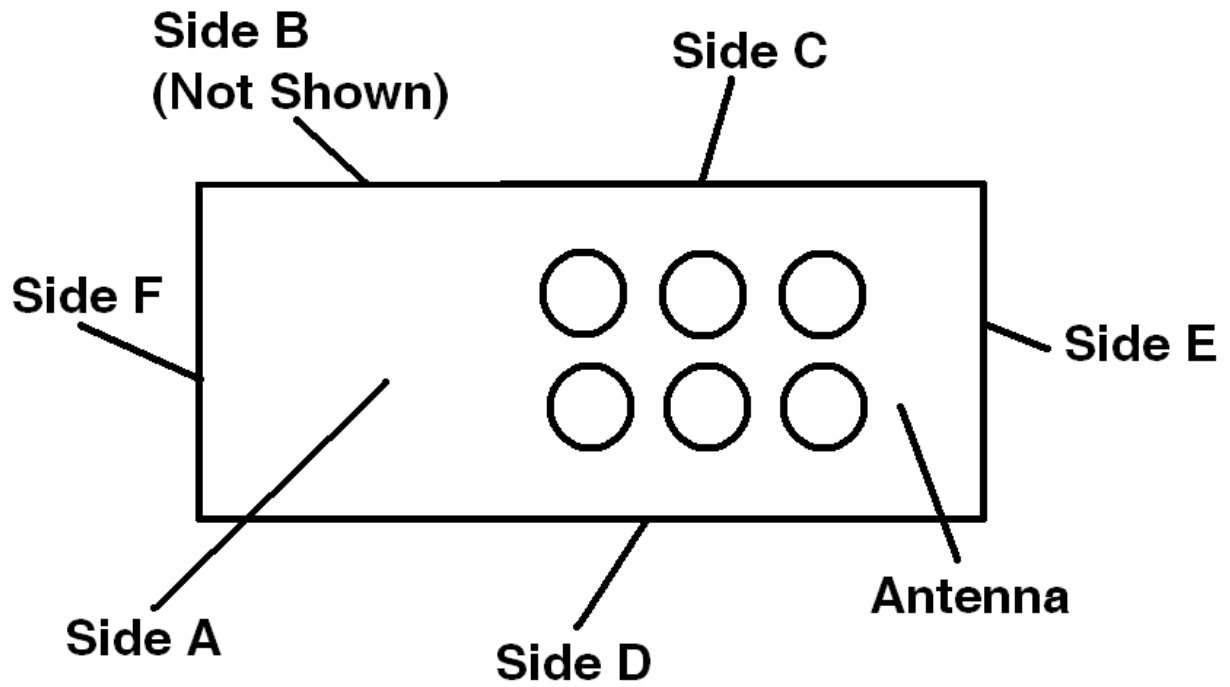
In order to verify that the device was tested at full power, conducted output power measurements were performed before and after each SAR measurement to confirm the output power unless otherwise noted. If a conducted power deviation of more than 5% occurred, the test was repeated. The power drift of each test is measured at the start of the test and again at the end of the test. The drift percentage is calculated by the formula $((\text{end}/\text{start}) - 1) * 100$ and rounded to three decimal places. The drift percentage is calculated into the resultant SAR value on the data sheet for each test.

The EUT was tested on all sides of the device where the antenna was within 25 mm of that side. All measurements for the device were conducted with the side of the device in direct contact with the phantom.

The 802.15.4 Zigbee transmitter operates at a maximum of 42% duty cycle. All measurements were conducted with the transmitter operating at this duty cycle.

The device was on a minimum of 10 cm of Styrofoam during each test. The following is a pictorial drawing of the antenna locations.

Antenna Location Diagram



Peak Power Measurements

Band	Mode	Bandwidth (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Antenna	Power (dBm)
2450 MHz	802.15	N/A	1	2402	N/A	Main	19.97
			39	2440			19.95
			79	2480			19.99

Figure 9.1 Test Reduction Table – 2.4 GHz Main Antenna Factor

Mode	Side	Required Channel	Tested/Reduced
802.15	Side A	1 – 2402 MHz	Reduced ¹
		39 – 2440 MHz	Tested
		79 – 2480 MHz	Reduced ¹
	Side B	1 – 2412 MHz	Reduced ¹
		6 – 2437 MHz	Tested
		11 – 2462 MHz	Reduced ¹
	Side C	1 – 2412 MHz	Reduced ¹
		6 – 2437 MHz	Tested
		11 – 2462 MHz	Reduced ¹
	Side D	1 – 2412 MHz	Reduced ¹
		6 – 2437 MHz	Tested
		11 – 2462 MHz	Reduced ¹
	Side E	1 – 2412 MHz	Reduced ¹
		6 – 2437 MHz	Tested
		11 – 2462 MHz	Reduced ¹
	Side F	1 – 2412 MHz	Reduced ²
		6 – 2437 MHz	Reduced ²
		11 – 2462 MHz	Reduced ²

Reduced¹ – When the mid channel is 3 dB below the limit, the remaining channels are not required per KDB 447498 D01 v05r01 section 4.3.3 page 14.

Reduced² – When the calculated value from a side is less than or equal to 3.0, the test can be reduced per KDB447498 D01 v05 section 4.3.1 1) page 11. See below for calculations.

Maximum power: 42 mW (100 mW at 42% Duty Cycle)

Side F Distance From Main: 105 mm

$[(42 \text{ mW}) / (105 \text{ mm})] * \sqrt{2.462} = 0.63$ which is equal to or less than 3.0.

SAR Data Summary – 2450 MHz Body 802.15

MEASUREMENT RESULTS

Plot	Gap	Antenna	Position	Frequency		Modulation	Diversity Antenna	End Power	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Reported SAR (W/kg)
				MHz	Ch.			(dBm)		
1	0 mm	Antenna Factor	Side A	2440	39	QPSK	Main	19.95	0.163	0.16
-----			Side B	2440	39	QPSK		19.95	0.103	0.10
-----			Side C	2440	39	QPSK		19.95	0.125	0.13
-----			Side D	2440	39	QPSK		19.95	0.133	0.13
-----			Side E	2440	39	QPSK		19.95	0.125	0.13
-----			Belt Clip	2440	39	QPSK		19.95	0.045	0.05

Body
1.6 W/kg (mW/g)
averaged over 1 gram

- Battery is fully charged for all tests.

Power Measured

☒ Conducted

☐ ERP

☐ EIRP

- SAR Measurement

Phantom Configuration

☐ Left Head

☒ Uni-phantom

☐ Right Head

SAR Configuration

☐ Head

☒ Body

- Test Signal Call Mode

☒ Test Code

☐ Base Station Simulator

- Test Configuration

☐ With Belt Clip

☐ Without Belt Clip ☒ N/A

- Tissue Depth is at least 15.0 cm



Jay M. Moulton
Vice President

10. Test Equipment List

Table 10.1 Equipment Specifications

Type	Calibration Due Date	Calibration Done Date	Serial Number
ThermoCRS Robot	N/A	N/A	RAF0338198
ThermoCRS Controller	N/A	N/A	RCF0338224
ThermoCRS Teach Pendant (Joystick)	N/A	N/A	STP0334405
IBM Computer, 2.66 MHz P4	N/A	N/A	8189D8U KCPR08N
Apriel E-Field Probe ALS-E020	08/01/2014	08/01/2013	RFE-217
Apriel Uni-Phantom	N/A	N/A	RFE-273
Speag Validation Dipole D2450V2	12/04/2014	12/04/2012	829
Agilent N1911A Power Meter	03/25/2014	03/25/2013	GB45100254
Agilent N1922A Power Sensor	03/27/2014	03/27/2013	MY45240464
Advantest R3261A Spectrum Analyzer	03/25/2014	03/25/2013	31720068
Agilent (HP) 8350B Signal Generator	03/25/2014	03/25/2013	2749A10226
Agilent (HP) 83525A RF Plug-In	03/25/2014	03/25/2013	2647A01172
Agilent (HP) 8753C Vector Network Analyzer	03/25/2014	03/25/2013	3135A01724
Agilent (HP) 85047A S-Parameter Test Set	03/25/2014	03/25/2013	2904A00595
Agilent (HP) 8960 Base Station Sim.	04/05/2014	04/05/2012	MY48360364
Anritsu MT8820C	08/03/2014	08/03/2012	6201176199
Apriel Dielectric Probe Assembly	N/A	N/A	0011
Body Equivalent Matter (2450 MHz)	N/A	N/A	N/A

11. 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 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 is a very complex phenomena that depends 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 in possible biological effects 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.

12. References

- [1] Federal Communications Commission, ET Docket 93-62, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radio Frequency Radiation, August 1996
- [2] ANSI/IEEE C95.1 – 1992, American National Standard Safety Levels with respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 300kHz to 100GHz, New York: IEEE, 1992.
- [3] ANSI/IEEE C95.3 – 1992, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields – RF and Microwave, New York: IEEE, 1992.
- [4] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01), Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, June 2001.
- [5] IEEE Standard 1528 – 2003, IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak-Spatial Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communication Devices: Measurement Techniques, October 2003.
- [6] Industry Canada, RSS – 102e, Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands), March 2010.
- [7] Health Canada, Safety Code 6, Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3kHz to 300 GHz, 2009.

Appendix A – System Validation Plots and Data

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*****
Test Result for UIM Dielectric Parameter
Wed 28/Aug/2013
Freq   Frequency(GHz)
FCC_eH FCC Bulletin 65 Supplement C ( June 2001) Limits for Head Epsilon
FCC_sH FCC Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June 2001) Limits for Head Sigma
FCC_eB FCC Limits for Body Epsilon
FCC_sB FCC Limits for Body Sigma
Test_e Epsilon of UIM
Test_s Sigma of UIM
*****
Freq      FCC_eB FCC_sB Test_e Test_s
2.4100    52.75 1.91  52.76 1.95
2.4120    52.748 1.912 52.756 1.952*
2.4200    52.74 1.92  52.74 1.96
2.4300    52.73 1.93  52.73 1.97
2.4370    52.716 1.937 52.716 1.984*
2.4400    52.71 1.94  52.71 1.99
2.4500    52.70 1.95  52.70 2.00
2.4600    52.69 1.96  52.68 2.01
2.4620    52.686 1.964 52.678 2.014*
2.4700    52.67 1.98  52.67 2.03
2.4800    52.66 1.99  52.65 2.04
```

* value interpolated

```
*****
Test Result for UIM Dielectric Parameter
Fri 13/Dec/2013
Freq   Frequency(GHz)
FCC_eH FCC Bulletin 65 Supplement C ( June 2001) Limits for Head Epsilon
FCC_sH FCC Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June 2001) Limits for Head Sigma
FCC_eB FCC Limits for Body Epsilon
FCC_sB FCC Limits for Body Sigma
Test_e Epsilon of UIM
Test_s Sigma of UIM
*****
Freq      FCC_eB FCC_sB Test_e Test_s
2.4100    52.75 1.91  52.41 1.92
2.4120    52.748 1.912 52.406 1.922*
2.4200    52.74 1.92  52.39 1.93
2.4300    52.73 1.93  52.38 1.94
2.4370    52.716 1.937 52.366 1.947*
2.4400    52.71 1.94  52.36 1.95
2.4500    52.70 1.95  52.34 1.96
2.4600    52.69 1.96  52.33 1.97
2.4620    52.686 1.964 52.328 1.972*
2.4700    52.67 1.98  52.32 1.98
2.4800    52.66 1.99  52.30 1.99
```

* value interpolated

**SAR Test Report
Plot 1**

By Operator : Jay
Measurement Date : 28-Aug-2013

Product Data

Device Name : Validation
Serial No. : 829
Type : Dipole
Model : D2450V2
Frequency : 2450.00 MHz
Max. Transmit Pwr : 0.1 W
Drift Time : 0 min(s)
Power Drift-Start : 6.597 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish: 6.468 W/kg
Power Drift (%) : -1.952

Phantom Data

Name : APREL-Uni
Type : Uni-Phantom
Size (mm) : 280 x 280 x 200
Serial No. : RFE-273

Tissue Data

Type : BODY
Serial No. : 2450
Frequency : 2450.00 MHz
Last Calib. Date : 28-Aug-2013
Temperature : 20.00 °C
Ambient Temp. : 23.00 °C
Humidity : 45.00 RH%
Epsilon : 52.70 F/m
Sigma : 2.00 S/m
Density : 1000.00 kg/cu. m

Probe Data

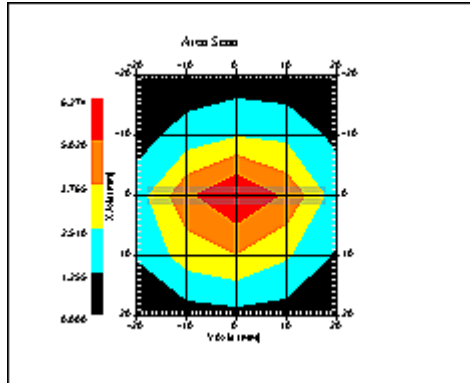
Name : Probe 217 - RFEL
Model : E020
Serial No. : 217
Last Calib. Date : 01-Aug-2013
Frequency : 2450.00 MHz
Duty Cycle Factor: 1
Conversion Factor: 4.7
Probe Sensitivity: 1.20 1.20 1.20 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$
Compression Point: 95.00 mV
Offset : 1.56 mm

Measurement Data

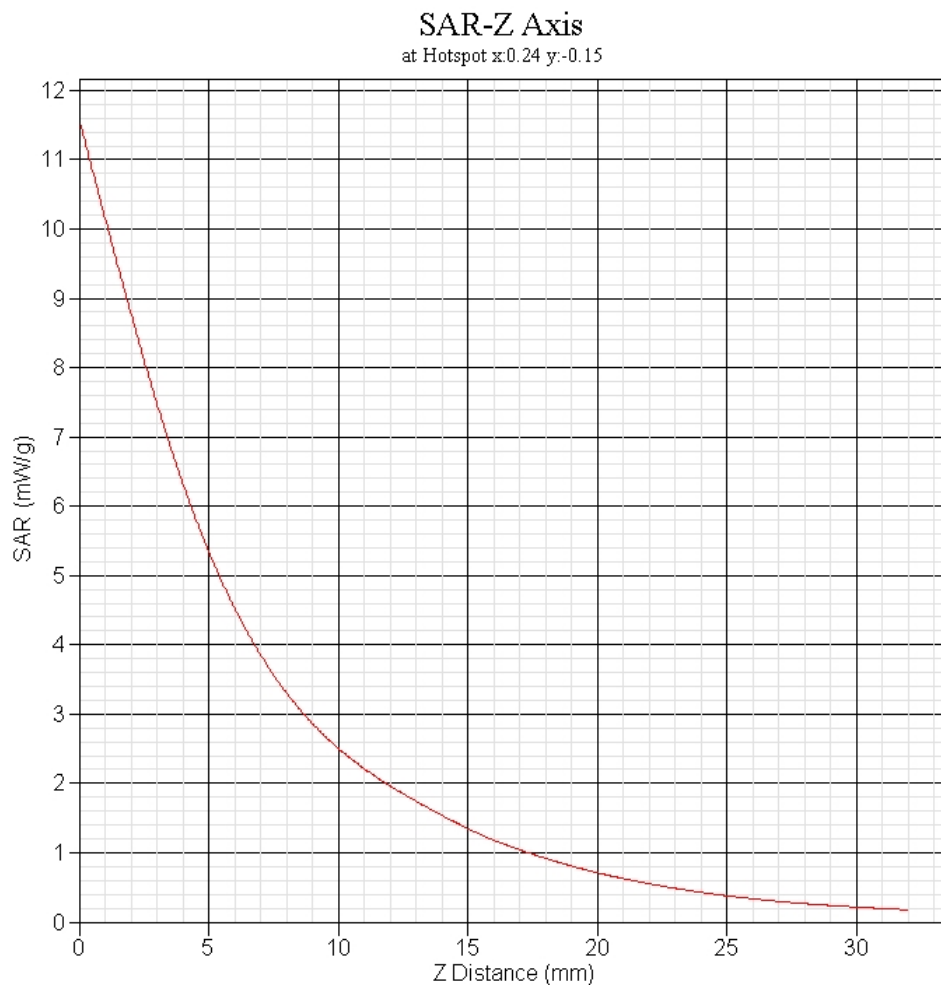
Crest Factor : 1
Area Scan : 5x5x1 : Measurement x=10mm, y=10mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan : 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm

Other Data

Separation : 10 mm
Channel : Mid



1 gram SAR value : 5.207 W/kg
 10 gram SAR value : 2.401 W/kg
 Area Scan Peak SAR : 6.297 W/kg
 Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 11.523 W/kg



**SAR Test Report
Plot 2**

By Operator : Jay
Measurement Date : 13-Dec-2013

Product Data

Device Name : Validation
Serial No. : 2450
Type : Dipole
Model : D2450V2
Frequency : 2450.00 MHz
Max. Transmit Pwr : 0.1 W
Drift Time : 0 min(s)
Power Drift-Start : 6.280 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish: 6.193 W/kg
Power Drift (%) : -1.375

Phantom Data

Name : APREL-Uni
Type : Uni-Phantom
Size (mm) : 280 x 280 x 200
Serial No. : System Default

Tissue Data

Type : BODY
Serial No. : 2450
Frequency : 2450.00 MHz
Last Calib. Date : 13-Dec-2013
Temperature : 20.00 °C
Ambient Temp. : 23.00 °C
Humidity : 45.00 RH%
Epsilon : 52.34 F/m
Sigma : 1.96 S/m
Density : 1000.00 kg/cu. m

Probe Data

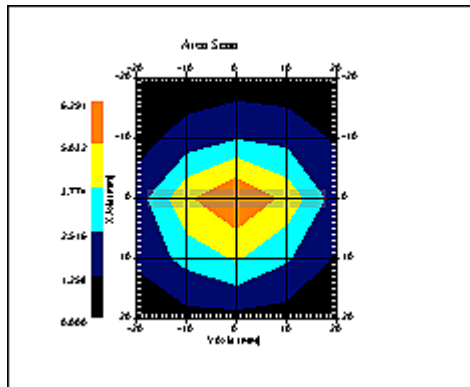
Name : Probe 217 - RFEL
Model : E020
Type : E-Field Triangle
Serial No. : 217
Last Calib. Date : 01-Aug-2013
Frequency : 2450.00 MHz
Duty Cycle Factor: 1
Conversion Factor: 4.7
Probe Sensitivity: 1.20 1.20 1.20 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$
Compression Point: 95.00 mV
Offset : 1.56 mm

Measurement Data

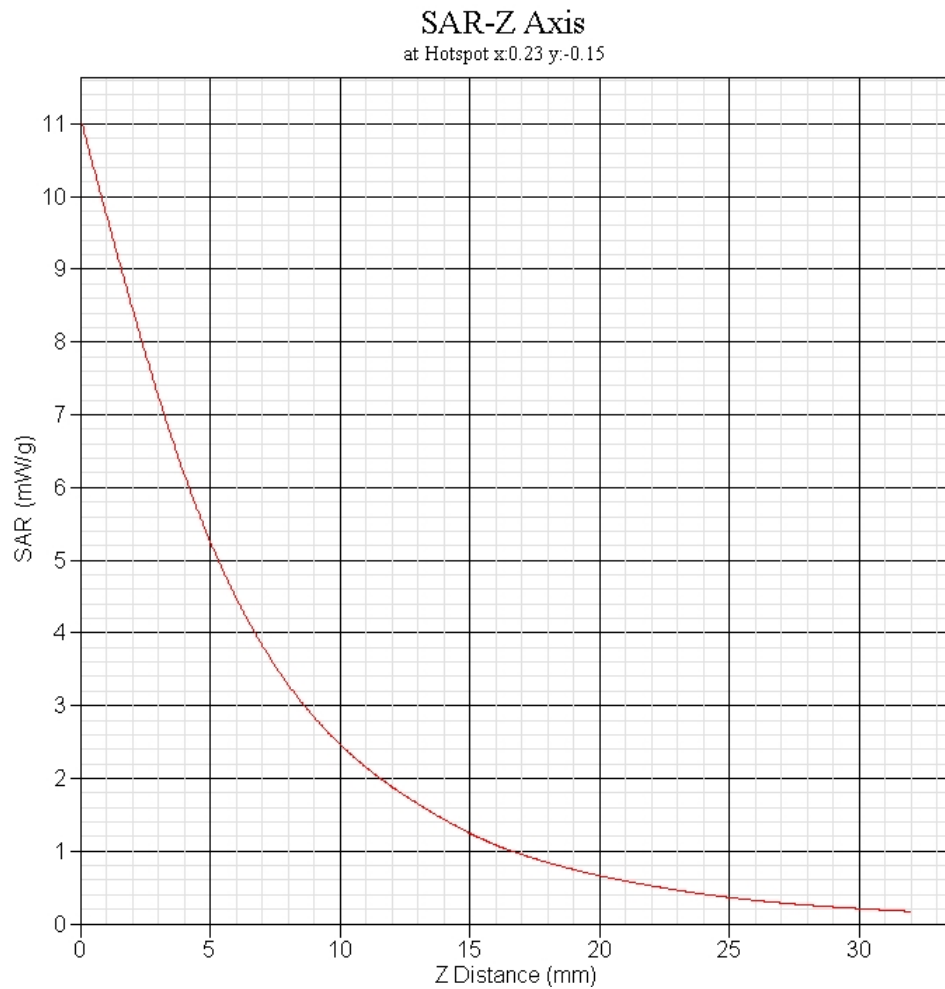
Crest Factor : 1
Area Scan : 5x5x1 : Measurement x=10mm, y=10mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan : 5x5x8 : Measurement x=8mm, y=8mm, z=4mm

Other Data

Separation : 10 mm
Channel : Mid



1 gram SAR value : 5.124 W/kg
 10 gram SAR value : 2.404 W/kg
 Area Scan Peak SAR : 6.291 W/kg
 Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 11.090 W/kg



Appendix B – SAR Test Data Plots

SAR Test Report

Plot 1

By Operator : Jay
Measurement Date : 28-Aug-2013

Product Data

Device Name : Cervis Inc.
Serial No. : Exhibit #9_2
Mode : 802.15
Model : PTO-2H06
Frequency : 2437.00 MHz
Max. Transmit Pwr : 0.1 W Peak
Drift Time : 0 min(s)
Antenna Type : Main
Orientation : Side A
Power Drift-Start : 0.121 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish: 0.119 W/kg
Power Drift (%) : -1.652

Phantom Data

Name : APREL-Uni
Type : Uni-Phantom
Size (mm) : 280 x 280 x 200
Serial No. : RFE-273

Tissue Data

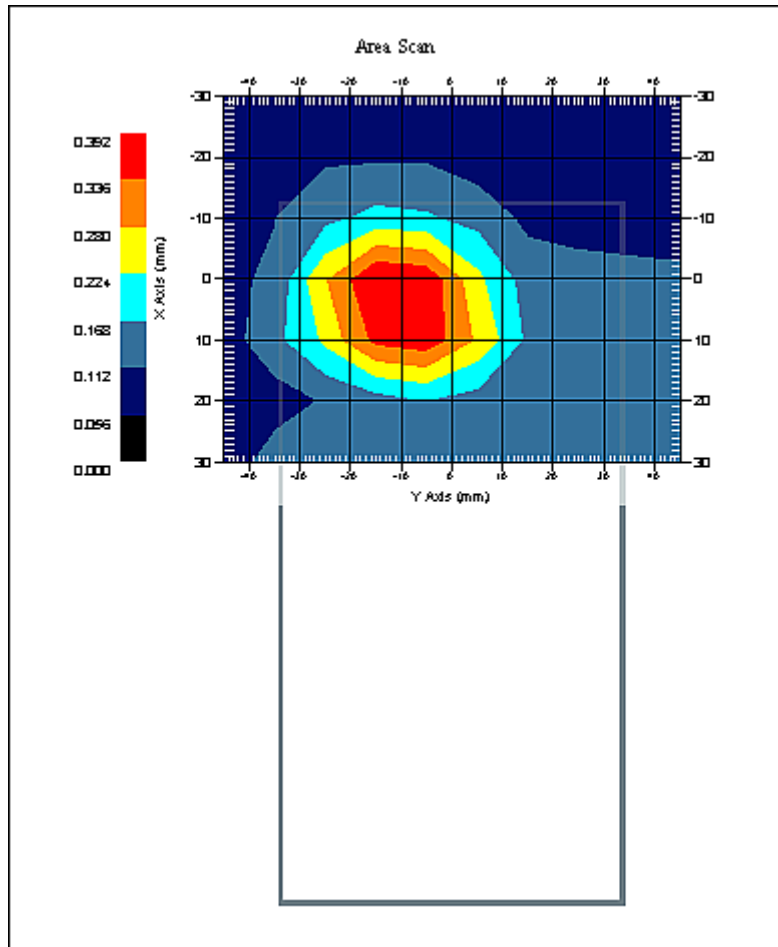
Type : BODY
Frequency : 2437.00 MHz
Last Calib. Date : 28-Aug-2013
Temperature : 20.00 °C
Ambient Temp. : 23.00 °C
Humidity : 45.00 RH%
Epsilon : 52.716 F/m
Sigma : 1.984 S/m
Density : 1000.00 kg/cu. m

Probe Data

Name : RFEL 217
Model : E020
Type : E-Field Triangle
Serial No. : 217
Last Calib. Date : 01-Aug-2013
Frequency : 2450.00 MHz
Duty Cycle Factor: 2.38
Conversion Factor: 4.7
Probe Sensitivity: 1.20 1.20 1.20 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$
Compression Point: 95.00 mV
Offset : 1.56 mm

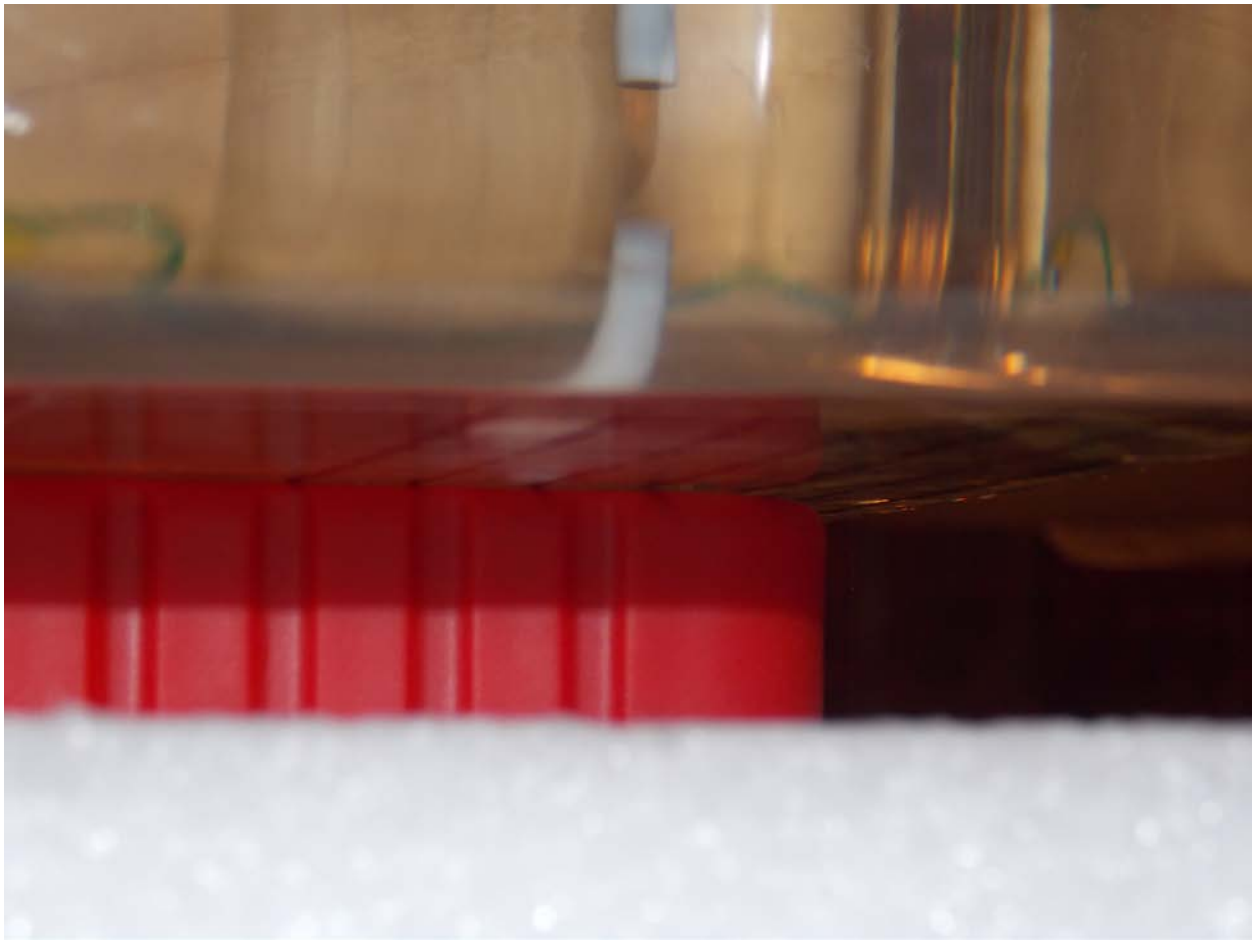
Measurement Data

Crest Factor : 1
Area Scan : 9x7x1 : Measurement x=10mm, y=10mm, z=2mm
Zoom Scan : 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm

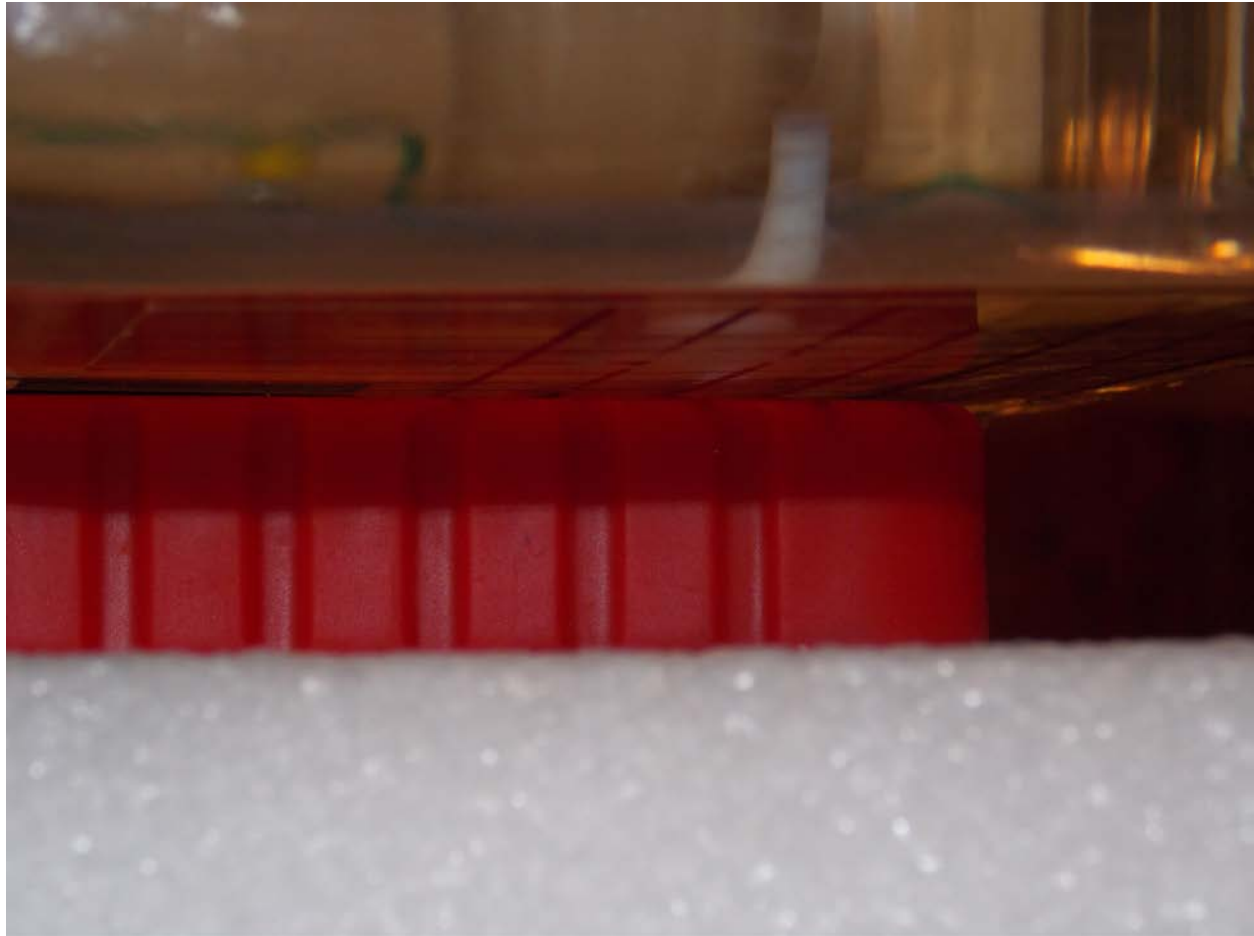


1 gram SAR value : 0.163 W/kg
 10 gram SAR value : 0.135 W/kg
 Area Scan Peak SAR : 0.351 W/kg
 Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.426 W/kg

Appendix C – SAR Test Setup Photos



Test Position Side A Main Antenna 0 mm Gap



Test Position Side B Main Antenna 0 mm Gap



Test Position Side C Main Antenna 0 mm Gap



Test Position Side D Main Antenna 0 mm Gap



Test Position Side E Main Antenna 0 mm Gap



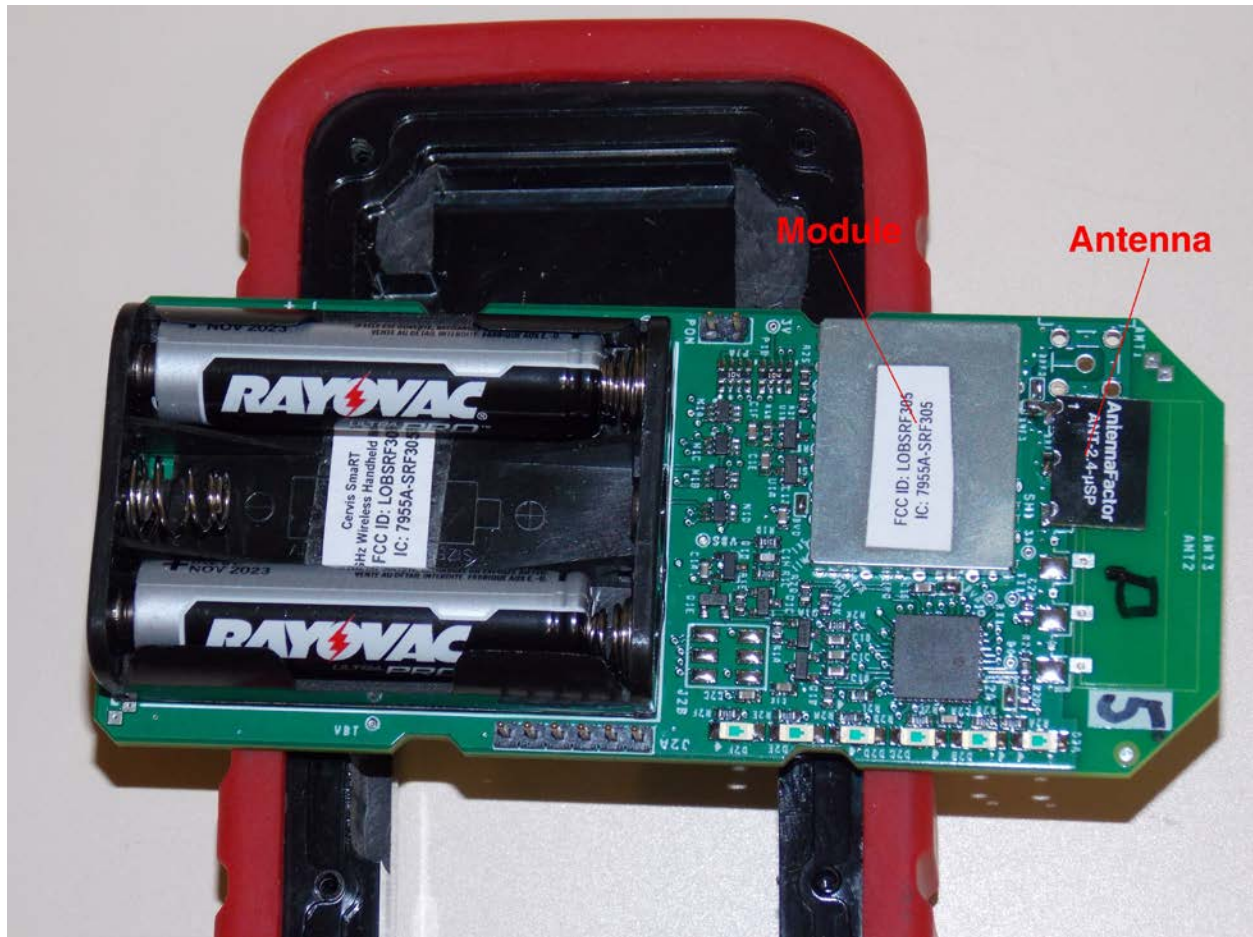
Test Position Belt Clip Main Antenna 0 mm Gap



Front of Device



Back of Device



Module and Antenna Location

Appendix D – Probe Calibration Data Sheets

NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

Calibration File No.: PC1513

Client.: RFEL

CERTIFICATE OF CALIBRATION

It is certified that the equipment identified below has been calibrated in the
NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES by qualified personnel following recognized
procedures and using transfer standards traceable to NRC/NIST.

Equipment: Miniature Isotropic RF Probe

Record of Calibration

Head and Body

Manufacturer: APREL Laboratories

Model No.: E-020

Serial No.: 217

Calibration Procedure: D01-032-E020-V2, D22-012-Tissue, D28-002-Dipole

Project No: RFEL-PC-5740

Calibrated: 1st August 2013

Released on: 2nd August 2013

This Calibration Certificate is Incomplete Unless Accompanied with the Calibration Results Summary

Released By:



Art Brennan, Quality Manager

NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

303 Terry Fox Drive, Suite 102
Kanata, Ontario
CANADA K2K 3J1

Division of APREL
TEL: (613) 435-8300
FAX: (613) 435-8306

Introduction

This Calibration Report reproduces the results of the calibration performed in line with the references listed below. Calibration is performed using accepted methodologies as per the references listed below. Probes are calibrated for air, and tissue and the values reported are the results from the physical quantification of the probe through meteorological practices.

Calibration Method

Probes are calibrated using the following methods.

<1000MHz

TEM Cell for sensitivity in air

Standard phantom using temperature transfer method for sensitivity in tissue

>1000MHz

Waveguide* method to determine sensitivity in air and tissue

*Waveguide is numerically (simulation) assessed to determine the field distribution and power

The boundary effect for the probe is assessed using a standard flat phantom where the probe output is compared against a numerically simulated series of data points

References

- IEEE Standard 1528 (2003) including Amendment 1
IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
- EN 62209-1 (2006)
Human Exposure to RF Fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures-Part 1: Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held mobile wireless devices
- IEC 62209-2 Ed. 1.0 (2010-03)
Human exposure to RF fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 2: specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices (30 MHz - 6 GHz)
- TP-D01-032-E020-V2 E-Field probe calibration procedure
- D22-012-Tissue dielectric tissue calibration procedure
- D28-002-Dipole procedure for validation of SAR system using a dipole
- IEEE 1309 Draft Standard for Calibration of Electromagnetic Field Sensors and Probes, Excluding Antennas, from 9kHz to 40GHz

NCL Calibration Laboratories

Division of APREL Inc.

Conditions

Probe 217 was a new calibration exercise.

Ambient Temperature of the Laboratory: 22 °C +/- 1.5°C
Temperature of the Tissue: 21 °C +/- 1.5°C
Relative Humidity: < 60%

Primary Measurement Standards

Instrument	Serial Number	Cal due date
Tektronix USB Power Meter	11C940	May 14, 2015
Attenuator HP 8495A (70dB)	1944A10711	Mar. 10, 2015
Network Analyzer Anritsu 37347C	002106	Feb. 20, 2015

Secondary Measurement Standards

Signal Generator HP 83640B	3844A00689	Feb 12, 2015
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Attestation

The below named signatories have conducted the calibration and review of the data which is presented in this calibration report.

We the undersigned attest that to the best of our knowledge the calibration of this subject has been accurately conducted and that all information contained within the results pages have been reviewed for accuracy.



Art Brennan, Quality Manager



Dan Brooks, Test Engineer

Probe Summary

Probe Type:	E-Field Probe E020
Serial Number:	217
Sensor Offset:	1.56
Sensor Length:	2.5
Tip Enclosure:	Composite*
Tip Diameter:	< 2.9 mm
Tip Length:	55 mm
Total Length:	289 mm

*Resistive to recommended tissue recipes per IEEE-1528

Sensitivity in Air

Channel X:	$1.2 \mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
Channel Y:	$1.2 \mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
Channel Z:	$1.2 \mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
Diode Compression Point:	95 mV

NCL Calibration Laboratories

Division of APREL Inc.

Calibration for Tissue (Head H, Body B)

Frequency	Tissue Type	Measured Epsilon	Measured Sigma	Calibration Uncertainty	Tolerance Uncertainty for 5%*	Conversion Factor
650 B	Body	57.17	0.904	3.96	3.5	6.3
750 H	Head	X	X	X	X	6.3
750 B	Body	57.17	0.92	3.94	3.4	6.3
835 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
835 B	Body	53.02	0.95X	3.5	3.4	6.5
900 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
900 B	Body	52.46	1.02	3.5	3.4	6
1450 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
1450 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
1500 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
1500 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
1640 H	Head	39.63	1.25	3.5	2.7	5.2
1640 B	Body	52.75	1.4	3.5	2.7	5.
1735 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
1735 B	Body	52.38	1.51	3.5	2.7	5.5
1800 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
1800 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
1900 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
1900 B	Body	53.36	1.56	3.5	2.7	5
2000 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
2000 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
2100 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
2100 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
2300 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
2300 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
2450 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
2450B	Body	50.63	2	3.5	3.5	4.7
2600 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
2600 B	Body	50.09	2.21	3.5	3.5	4.6
3000 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
3000 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
3600 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
3600 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
5200 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
5200 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
5600 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
5600 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
5800 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
5800 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X

Boundary Effect:

Uncertainty resulting from the boundary effect is less than 2.1% for the distance between the tip of the probe and the tissue boundary, when less than 0.58mm.

Spatial Resolution:

The spatial resolution uncertainty is less than 1.5% for 4.9mm diameter probe.
The spatial resolution uncertainty is less than 1.0% for 2.5mm diameter probe.

DAQ-PAQ Contribution

To minimize the uncertainty calculation all tissue sensitivity values were calculated using a load impedance of 5 M Ω .

Boundary Effect:

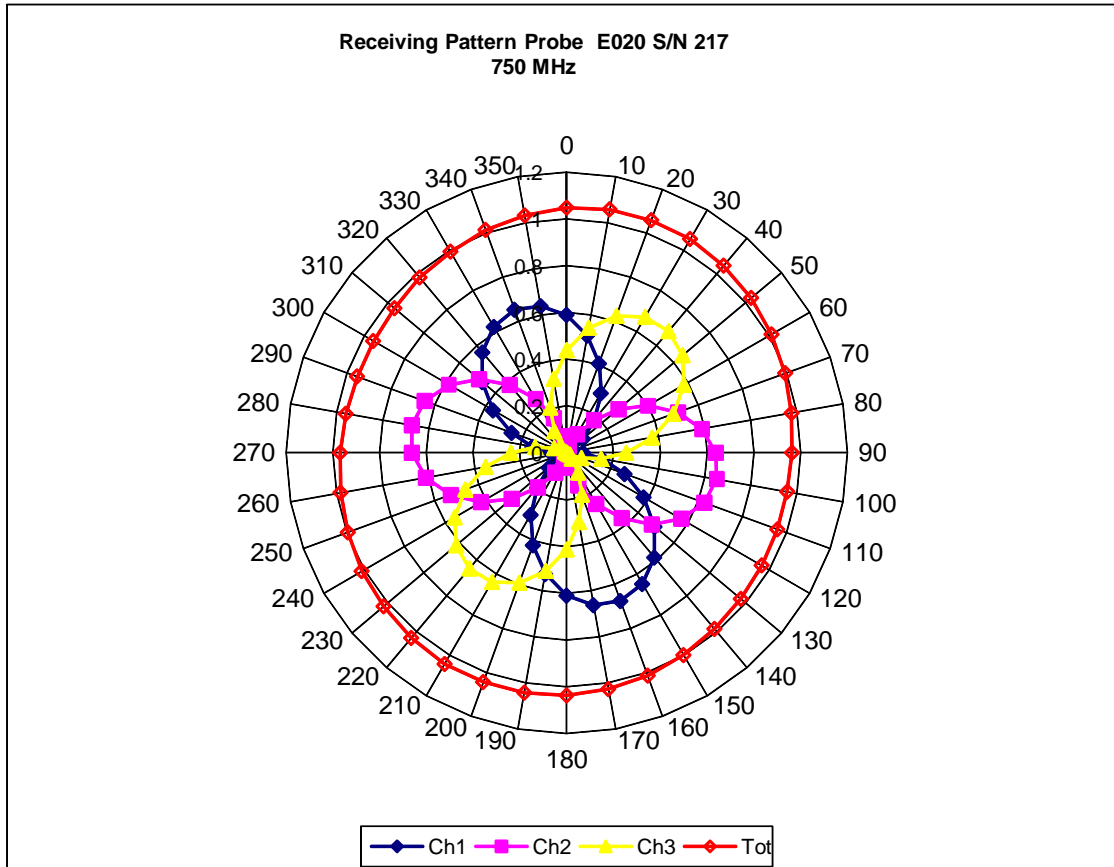
For a distance of 0.58mm the worst case evaluated uncertainty (increase in the probe sensitivity) is less than 2.1%.

NOTES:

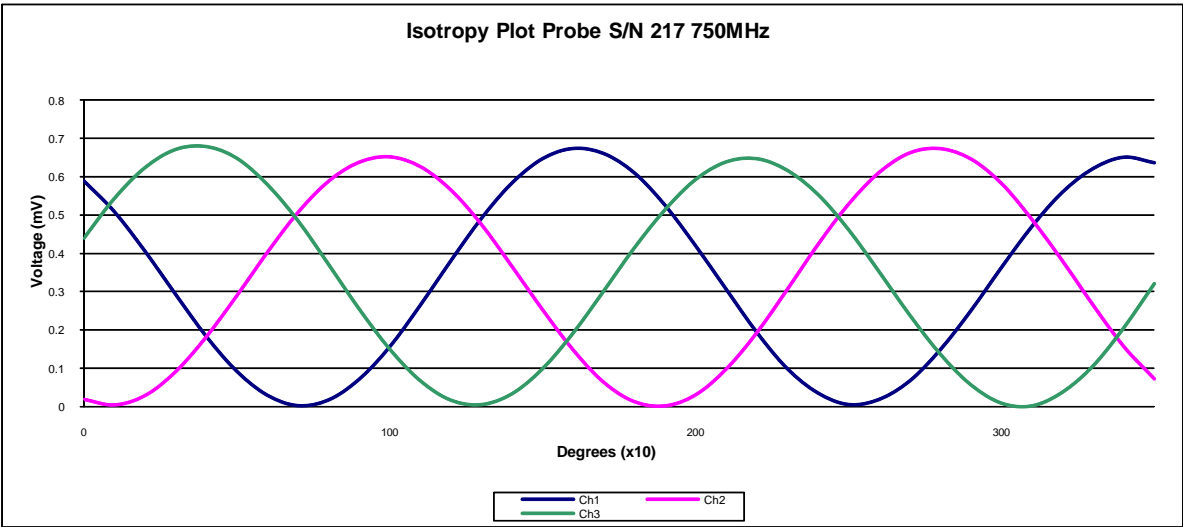
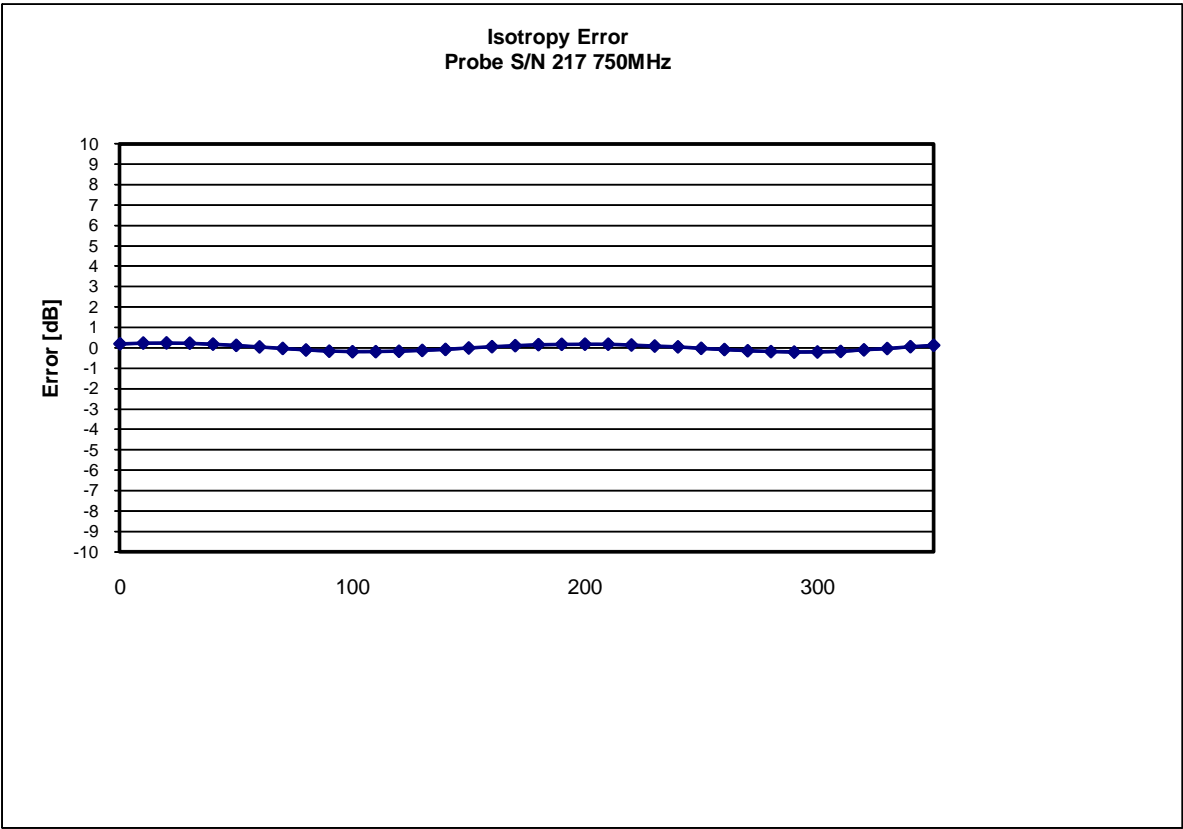
*The maximum deviation from the centre frequency when comparing the lower to upper range is listed.

The probe was received in good condition.

Receiving Pattern Air



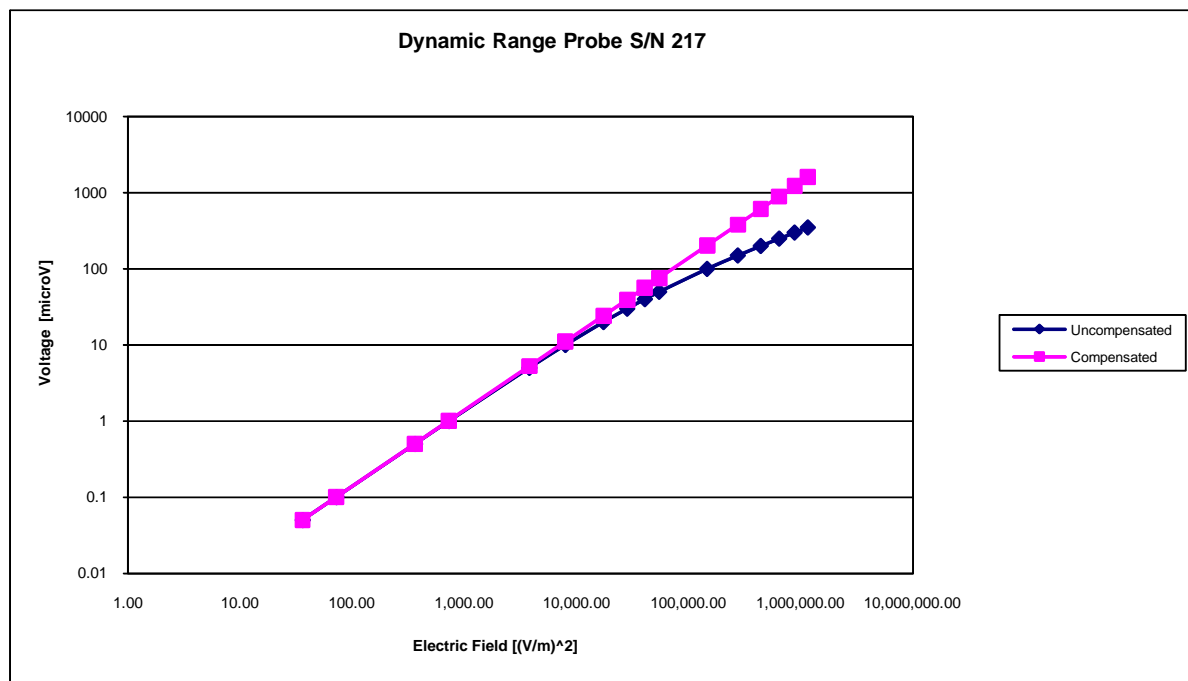
Isotropy Error 750 MHz (Air)



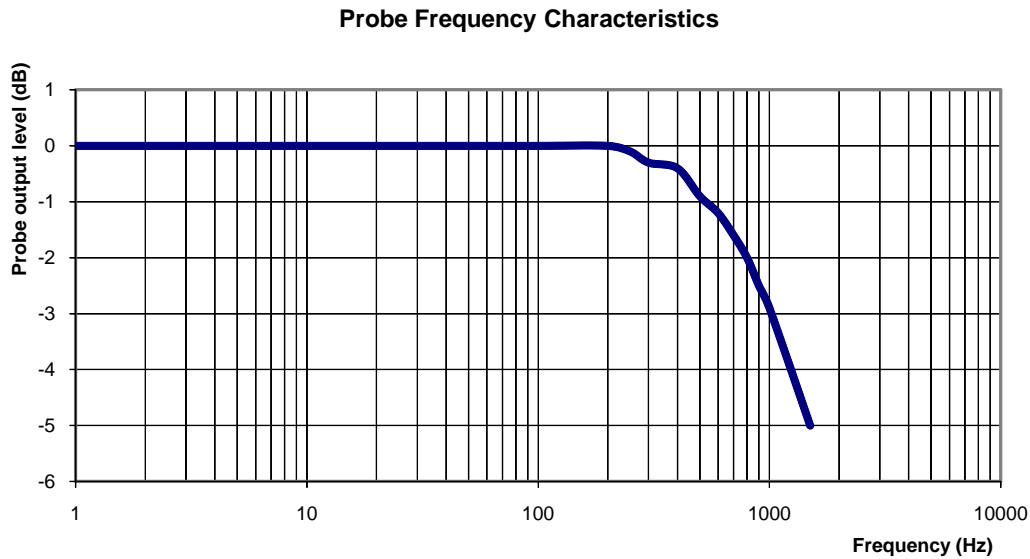
Isotropy Tissue:

0.10 dB

Dynamic Range



Video Bandwidth



Video Bandwidth at 500 Hz	1 dB
Video Bandwidth at 1.02 KHz:	3 dB

Test Equipment

The test equipment used during Probe Calibration, manufacturer, model number and, current calibration status are listed and located on the main APREL server R:\NCL\Calibration Equipment\Instrument List May 2013.

Appendix E – Dipole Calibration Data Sheets



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **RF Exposure Lab**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-829_Dec12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 829**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v8**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: **December 04, 2012**

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	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3205_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by: **Name**
Leif Klysner **Function**
Laboratory Technician

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** **Technical Manager**

Signature

Issued: December 4, 2012

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.3
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 \pm 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 \pm 0.2) °C	38.2 \pm 6 %	1.84 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.7 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.9 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.33 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.1 W/kg \pm 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 \pm 0.2) °C	50.7 \pm 6 %	2.02 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.5 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.08 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.0 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.1\ \Omega + 4.2\ j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$49.7\ \Omega + 5.1\ j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.158 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	December 11, 2008

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 829

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.84$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.3(988); SEMCAD X 14.6.7(6848)

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

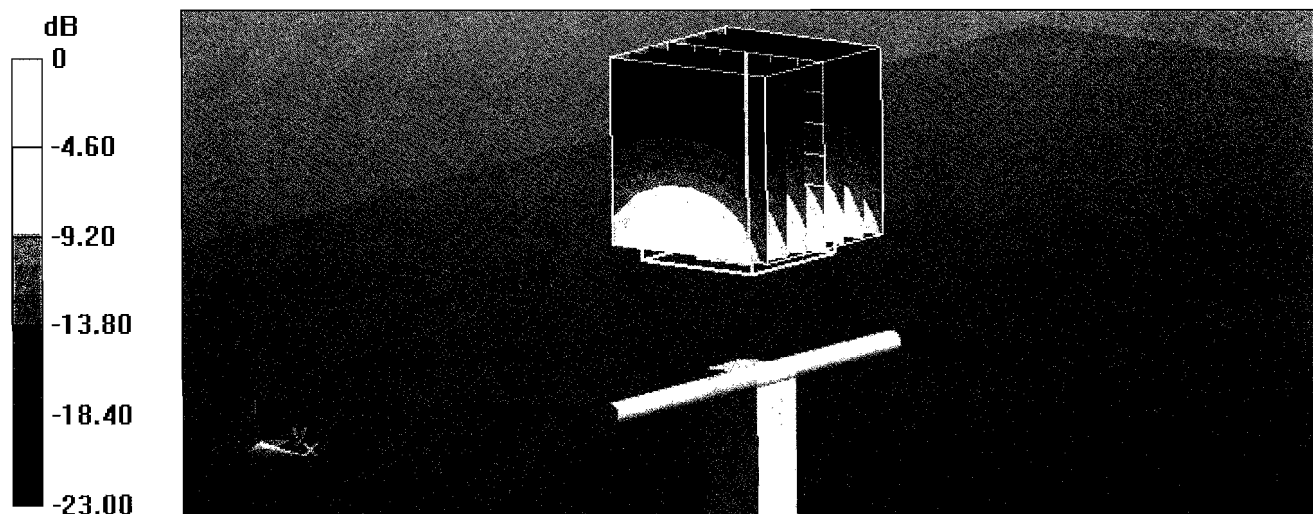
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 102.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.3 W/kg

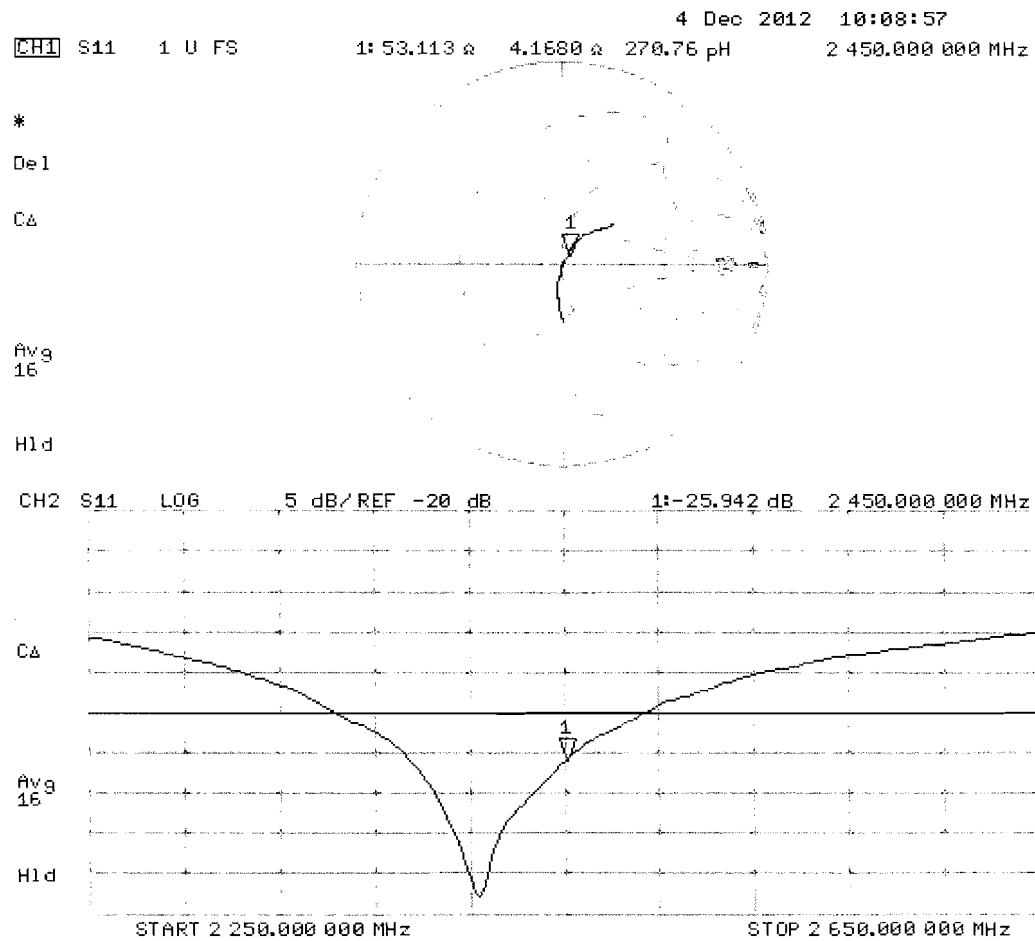
SAR(1 g) = 13.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.33 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.8 W/kg



0 dB = 17.8 W/kg = 12.50 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 829

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.02$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.26, 4.26, 4.26); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.3(988); SEMCAD X 14.6.7(6848)

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

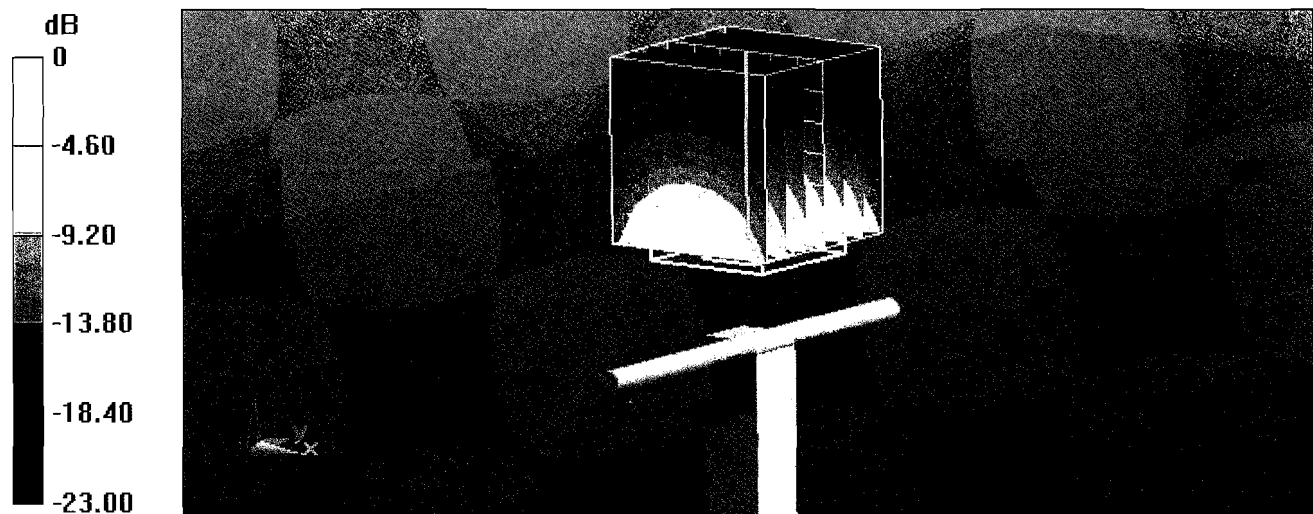
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 102.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.4 W/kg

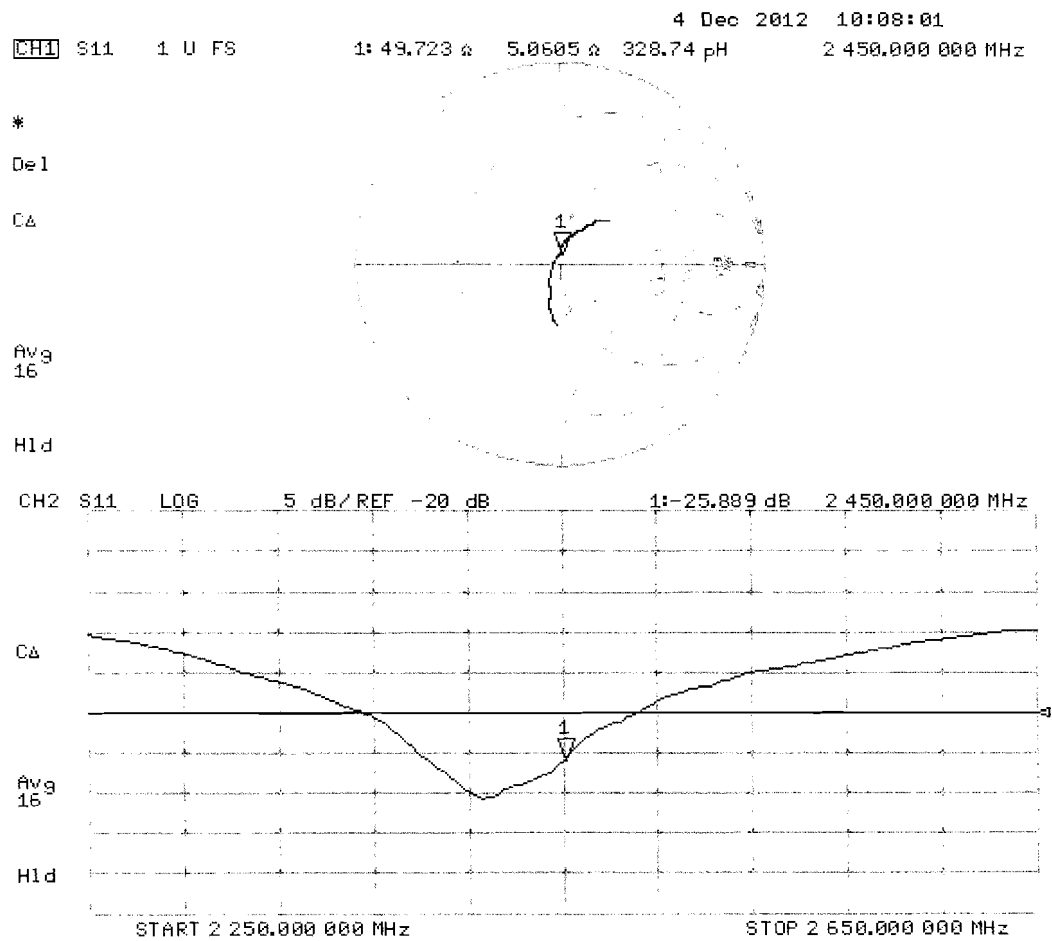
SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.08 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.5 W/kg



0 dB = 17.5 W/kg = 12.43 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **RF Exposure Lab**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-829_Dec12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 829**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v8**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: **December 04, 2012**

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	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3205_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by: **Leif Klysner** Name: **Leif Klysner** Function: **Laboratory Technician**

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** Name: **Katja Pokovic** Technical Manager

Signature

Issued: December 4, 2012

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.3
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 \pm 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 \pm 0.2) °C	38.2 \pm 6 %	1.84 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.7 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.9 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.33 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.1 W/kg \pm 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 \pm 0.2) °C	50.7 \pm 6 %	2.02 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.5 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.08 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.0 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.1 Ω + 4.2 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.7 Ω + 5.1 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.158 ns
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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	December 11, 2008

D2450V2 SN: 829 - Body				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss (dB)	$\Delta\%$	Impedance (Ω)	$\Delta\Omega$
12/4/2012	-25.9		49.7	
12/5/2013	-26.2	1.2	48.5	-1.2

D2450V2 SN: 829 - Head				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss (dB)	$\Delta\%$	Impedance (Ω)	$\Delta\Omega$
12/4/2012	-25.9		53.1	
12/5/2013	-26.5	2.3	52.6	-0.5

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 829

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.84$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.3(988); SEMCAD X 14.6.7(6848)

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

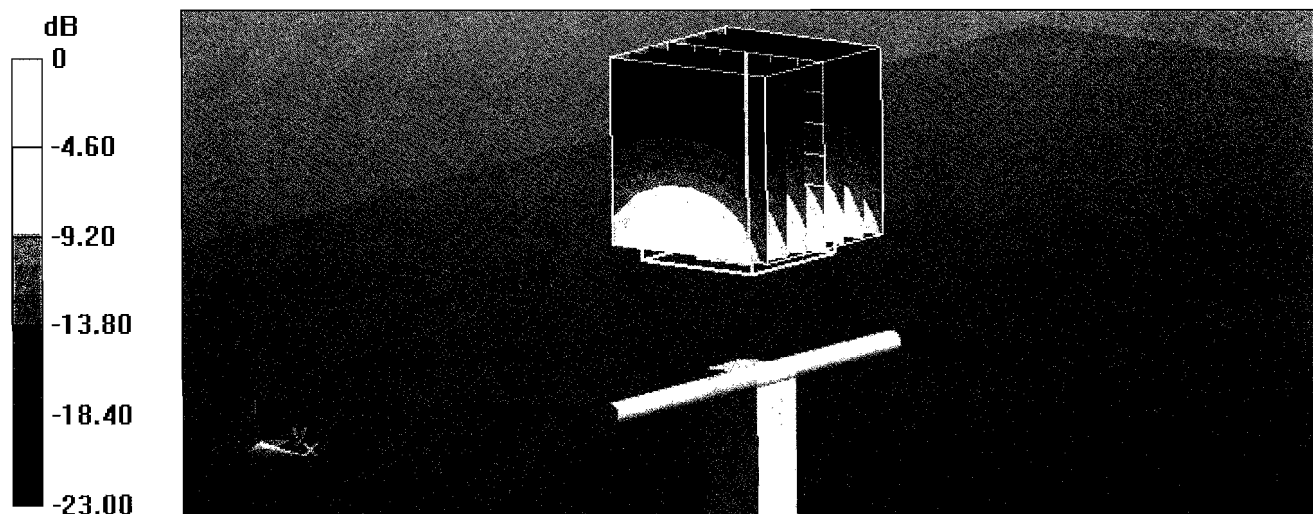
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 102.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

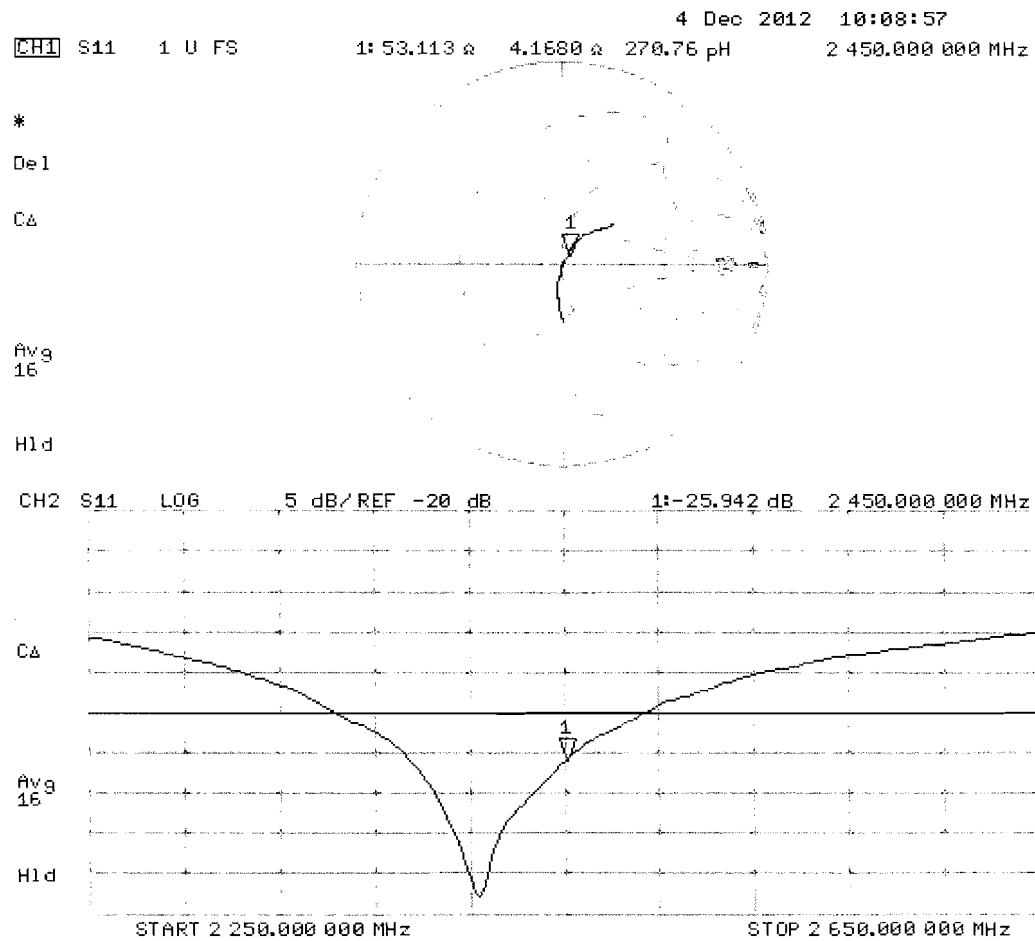
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.33 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.8 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 829

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.02$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.26, 4.26, 4.26); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.3(988); SEMCAD X 14.6.7(6848)

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

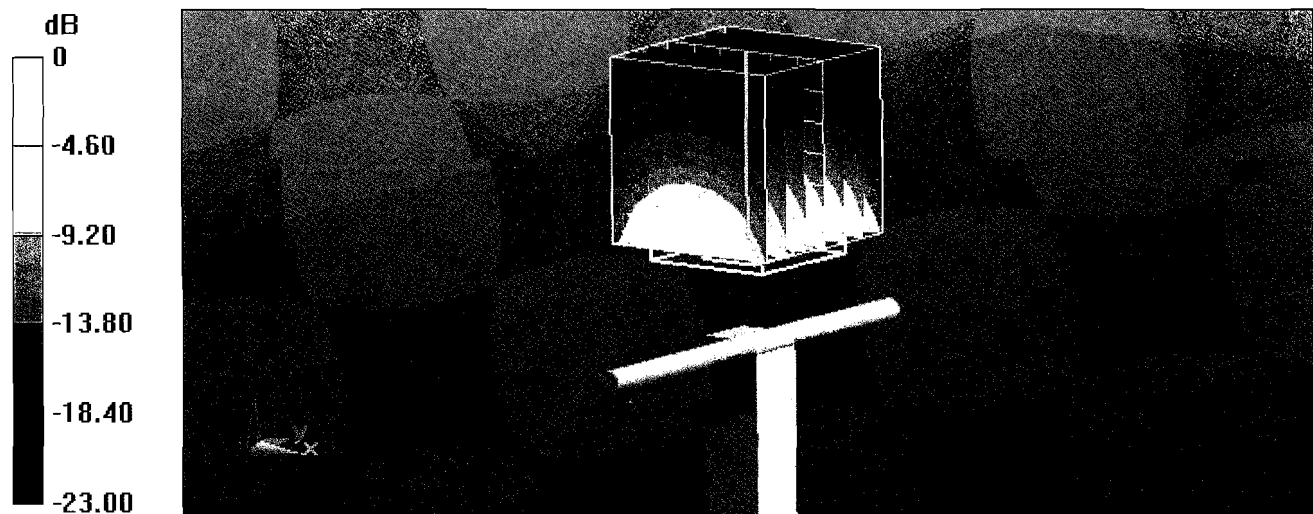
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 102.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.4 W/kg

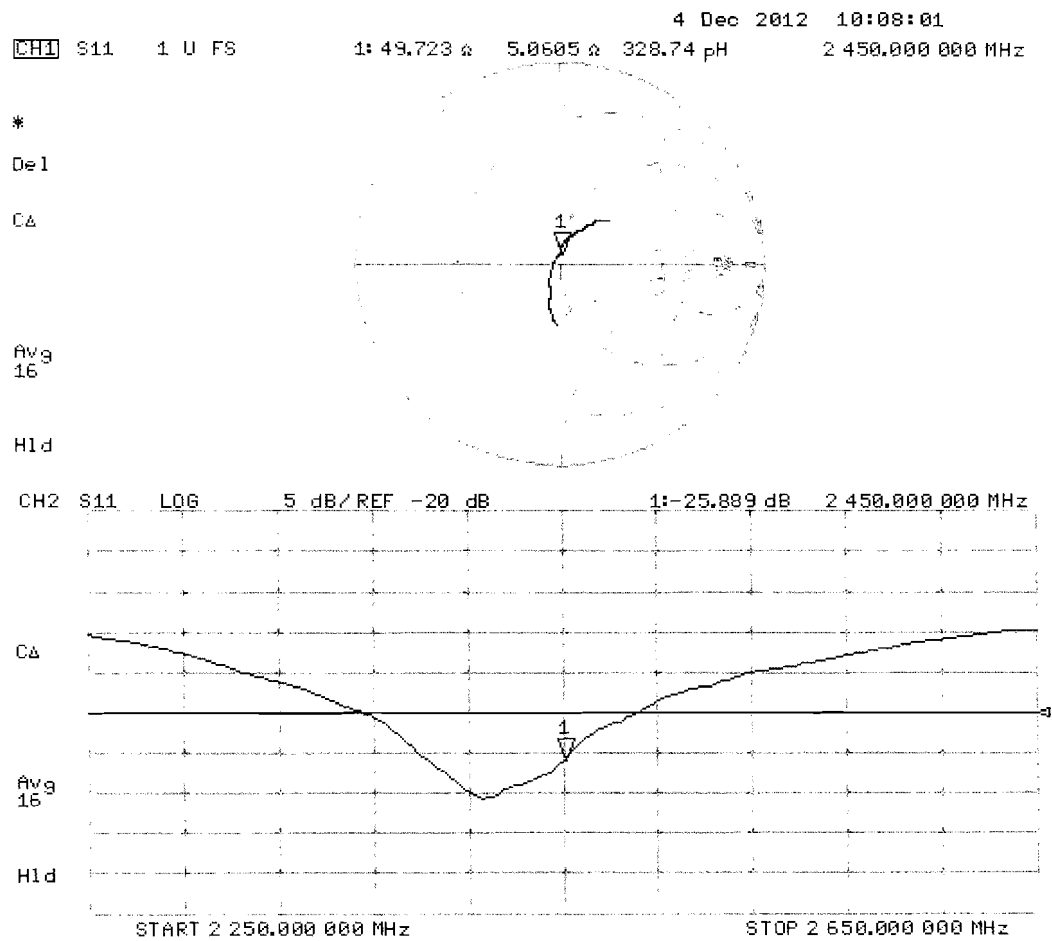
SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.08 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.5 W/kg



0 dB = 17.5 W/kg = 12.43 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Appendix F – Phantom Calibration Data Sheets

NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

Calibration File No.: RFE-273

CERTIFICATE OF CALIBRATION

It is certified that the equipment identified below has been calibrated in the
NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES by qualified personnel following recognized
procedures and using transfer standards traceable to National Standards.

Thickness of the UniPhantom is 2 mm \pm 10%
Pinna thickness is 6 mm \pm 10%

Resolution:	0.01 mm	Calibrated to:	0.0 mm
Stability:	OK	Accuracy:	< 0.1 mm

Calibrated By: Karen K. Feb 17/04.

NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

51 SPECTRUM WAY
NEPEAN, ONTARIO
CANADA K2R 1E6

Division of APREL Lab.
TEL: (613) 820-4988
FAX: (613) 820-4161