



FCC SAR Test Report

Equipment : ASUS Tablet
Brand Name : ASUS
Model No. : K01G
FCC ID : MSQK01G
Standard : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2003
Applicant : ASUSTeK COMPUTER INC.
Manufacturer : 4F, No. 150, LI-TE RD., PEITOU,
TAIPEI, TAIWAN

The product sample received on Aug. 08, 2014 and completely tested on Aug. 12, 2014. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and shown the compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Reviewed by:

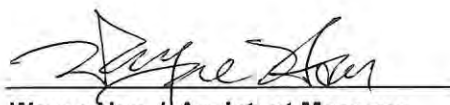

Wayne Hsu / Assistant Manager



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Revision History

[illegible]

1 Manufacturer and Factory Information

Manufacturer :	ASUSTeK COMPUTER INC. 4F, No. 150, LI-TE RD., PEITOU, TAIPEI, TAIWAN
Factory 1.	COTEK ELECTRONICS (SUZHOU) CO LTD 288 MAYUN RD NEW DISTRICT SUZHOU JIANGSU CHINA

2 Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing as follows.

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)	Equipment Class	Highest Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
Body	WLAN5.2GHz Band	0.68	NII	1.22
	WLAN5.3GHz Band	0.78		
	WLAN5.6GHz Band	1.22		
	WLAN5.8GHz Band	0.64		
	WLAN2.4GHz Band	1.21	DTS	1.21

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003.

2.1 Guidance Standard

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r03
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r01
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r02
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 SAR meas for 802 11abg v01r02

2.2 Testing Location Information

Testing Location	
HWA YA	ADD : No. 52, Hwa Ya 1 st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C. TEL : 886-3-327-3456 FAX : 886-3-327-0973

3 Equipment Under Test (EUT)

3.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	ASUS Tablet
Brand Name	ASUS
Model Name	K01G
FCC ID	MSQK01G
Frequency Range	WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5150 MHz ~ 5250 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5250 MHz ~ 5350 MHz WLAN 5.6GHz Band: 5470 MHz ~ 5725 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz Band: 5725 MHz ~ 5850 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz Bluetooth: 2400 MHz ~ 2483.5 MHz
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

Specification of Accessory		
AC Adapter 1	Brand Name	ASUS
	Vendor	Chicony
	Model Name	W12-010N3A
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240V~50/60Hz 0.3A; O/P: 5V  2A
AC Adapter 2	Brand Name	ASUS
	Vendor	PI
	Model Name	AD897320
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240V~50/60Hz 0.3A; O/P: 5V  2A
Li-ion battery	Brand Name	ASUS
	Vendor	SMP
	Model Name	C11P1329
	Power Rating	3.8V  3948mAh, 15.2Wh
USB Cable	Brand Name	ASUS
	Vendor	FOXCONN
	Model Name	CUHD003B-Y11E

3.2 Maximum Tune-up Limit

Band / Frequency (MHz)	IEEE 802.11 Average Power (dBm)			
	11b	11g	HT20	HT40
WLAN 2.4GHz Band	14.50	14.50	14.00	14.50

Band / Frequency (MHz)	IEEE 802.11 Average Power (dBm)		
	a	HT20	HT40
WLAN 5.2GHz Band	14.00	12.50	13.00
WLAN 5.3GHz Band	15.50	13.50	14.50
WLAN 5.6GHz Band	14.50	12.50	13.00
WLAN 5.8GHz Band	15.00	14.00	14.50

4 RF Exposure Limits

4.1 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.

4.2 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. The 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.

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
14.02	13.20	13.13

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

1. Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

5 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

5.1 Introduction

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

5.2 SAR Definition

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

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

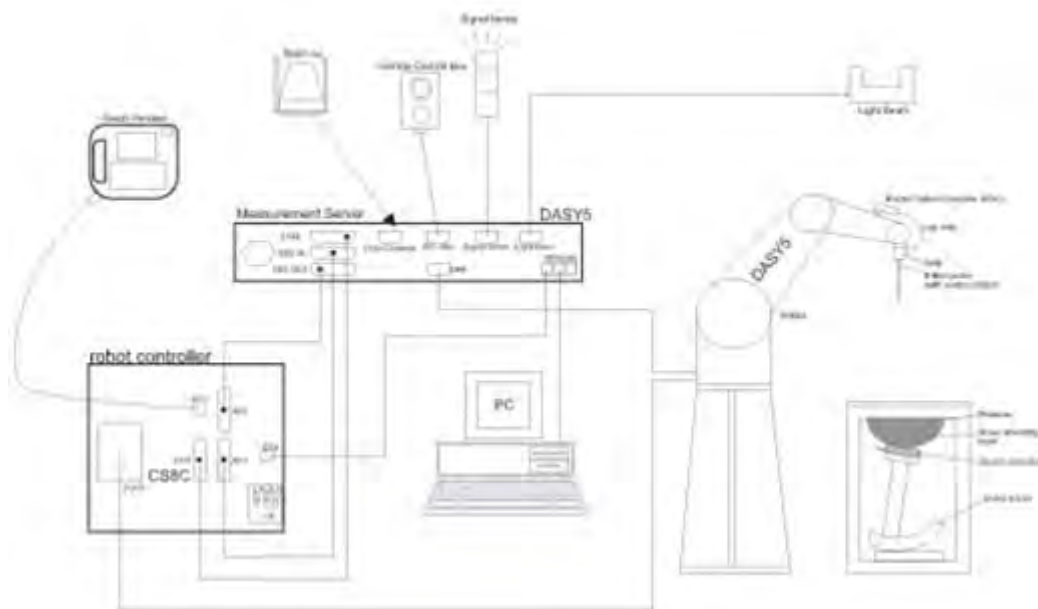
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

6 System Description and Setup

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



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP or Win7 and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

7 Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- (c) For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
- (d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power

<SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

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

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

7.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

7.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

7.3 Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r03 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r01.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

7.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r03 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r01.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 5 mm* $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 4 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≤ 3 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 3 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≥ 28 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≥ 25 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

7.5 Volume Scan Procedures

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

7.6 Power Drift Monitoring

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

8 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1424	2014/2/11	2015/2/10
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3820	2014/5/15	2015/5/14
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	929	2014/2/12	2015/2/11
SPEAG	5000MHz System Validation Kit	D5GHzV2	1171	2014/2/13	2015/2/12
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZHL-42W+	15542	NCR	NCR
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-8G+	605601404	NCR	NCR
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46419201	2014/1/15	2015/1/14
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP40	100305	2013/10/3	2014/10/2
Agilent	MXG-B RF Vector Signal Generator	N5182B	MY53050081	2014/4/8	2015/4/7
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	SM DAK 040CA	1146	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	949003	2014/1/28	2015/1/27
Anritsu	Power sensor	MA2411B	917017	2014/1/28	2015/1/27
Anritsu	Radio Communication Analyzer	MT8820C	6201240341	2014/3/18	2015/3/17
SPEAG	Flat Phantom ELI5.0	QD OVA 002 AA	1238	NCR	NCR
Wisewind	Thermometer	HTC1	HTC1	2013/12/25	2014/12/24
Wisewind	Thermometer	YF-160A	130504609	2013/12/25	2014/12/24

General Note:

1. The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.
2. The Insertion Loss calibration of Dual Directional Coupler and Attenuator were characterized via the network analyzer and compensated during system check.
3. In system check we need to monitor the level on the power meter, and adjust the power amplifier level to have precise power level to the dipole; the measured SAR will be normalized to 1W input power according to the ratio of 1W to the input power to the dipole. For system check, the calibration of the power amplifier is deemed not critically required for correct measurement; the power meter is critical and we do have calibration for it
4. Attenuator 1 insertion loss is calibrated by the network Analyzer, which the calibration is valid, before system check.
5. NCR: No calibration request.

9 System Verification

9.1 Tissue Verification

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Head								
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

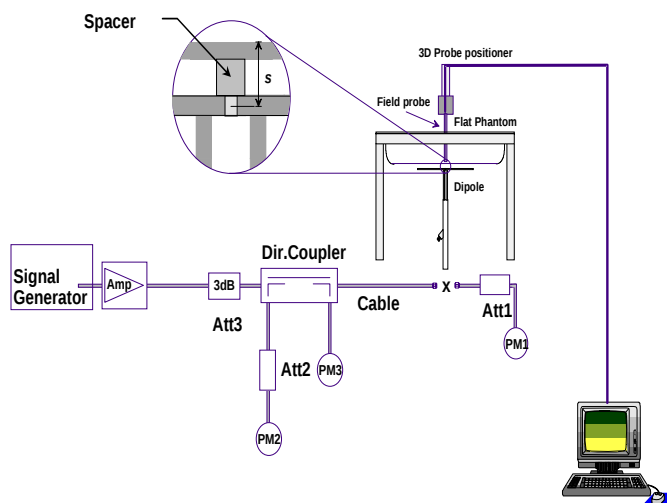
<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
2450	22.7	2.004	51.278	1.95	52.7	2.77	-2.70	±5	2014/8/12
5200	22.5	5.297	47.654	5.3	49	-0.06	-2.75	±5	2014/8/12
5300	22.5	5.426	47.478	5.42	48.9	0.11	-2.91	±5	2014/8/12
5600	22.5	5.827	46.983	5.77	48.5	0.99	-3.13	±5	2014/8/12
5800	22.5	6.099	46.653	6	48.2	1.65	-3.21	±5	2014/8/12

9.2 System Performance Check Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Targeted SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2014/8/12	2450	Body	250	929	3820	1424	12.6	51.4	50.40	-1.946
2014/8/12	5200	Body	100	1171	3820	1424	7.17	74	71.70	-3.108
2014/8/12	5300	Body	100	1171	3820	1424	7.48	75.1	74.80	-0.399
2014/8/12	5600	Body	100	1171	3820	1424	8.42	79.7	84.20	5.646
2014/8/12	5800	Body	100	1171	3820	1424	7.4	74.1	74.00	-0.135



System Performance Check Setup



Setup Photo



10 RF Exposure Positions

10.1 SAR Testing for Tablet

Please refer to Appendix A. for the test setup photos.

11 Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<Bluetooth Conducted Power>

Mode Band	Average power(dBm)		
	Bluetooth v2.1+EDR	Bluetooth v4.0+LE	Tune up Limit (dBm)
2.4GHz Bluetooth	6.40	5.45	6.50

<WLAN Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion.
2. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate.
3. Per FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, 11g, 11n-HT20 output power is less than 1/4dB higher than 11b mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.

<2.4GHz WLAN Antenna>

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b Average Power (dBm)			Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	
		1Mbps	
CH 1	2412	13.79	14.50
CH 6	2437	14.05	
CH 11	2462	14.19	

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11g Average Power (dBm)			Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	
		6Mbps	
CH 1	2412	13.37	14.50
CH 6	2437	13.87	
CH 11	2462	14.09	

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)			Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index	
		MCS0	
CH 1	2412	13.26	14.00
CH 6	2437	13.78	
CH 11	2462	12.18	

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n-HT40 Average Power (dBm)			Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index	
		MCS0	
CH 3	2422	13.57	14.50
CH 6	2437	14.02	
CH 9	2452	12.64	

General Note:

1. Per FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion
2. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate.
3. Per FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, 11n/ac-HT20/HT40/VHT20/VHT40 output power is less than 1/4dB higher than 11a mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.
4. For 802.11ac SAR evaluation for each frequency band, 802.11ac VHT80 will be verified at the worst case found in 802.11a SAR testing.

<5.2GHz WLAN Antenna>

WLAN 5.2GHz 802.11a Average Power (dBm)			Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	
		6Mbps	
CH 36	5180	13.30	14.00
CH 40	5200	13.61	
CH 44	5220	12.95	
CH 48	5240	13.71	

WLAN 5.2GHz 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)			Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index	
		MCS0	
CH 36	5180	11.81	12.50
CH 40	5200	11.68	
CH 44	5220	11.25	
CH 48	5240	12.32	

WLAN 5.2GHz 802.11n-HT40 Average Power (dBm)			Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index	
		MCS0	
CH 38	5190	12.68	13.00
CH 46	5230	12.98	

<5.3GHz WLAN Antenna>

WLAN 5.3GHz 802.11a Average Power (dBm)			Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	
		6Mbps	
CH 52	5260	15.21	15.50
CH 56	5280	14.96	
CH 60	5300	15.10	
CH 64	5320	15.04	

WLAN 5.3GHz 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)			Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index	
		MCS0	
CH 52	5260	13.13	13.50
CH 56	5280	12.98	
CH 60	5300	13.29	
CH 64	5320	12.27	

WLAN 5.3GHz 802.11n-HT40 Average Power (dBm)			Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index	
		MCS0	
CH 54	5270	13.38	
CH 62	5310	14.37	

<5.6GHz WLAN Antenna>

WLAN 5.6GHz 802.11a Average Power (dBm)			Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	
		6Mbps	
CH 100	5500	14.35	14.50
CH 104	5520	14.18	
CH 108	5540	14.22	
CH 112	5560	14.07	
CH 116	5580	14.41	
CH 132	5660	12.68	
CH 136	5680	13.55	
CH 140	5700	12.70	

WLAN 5.6GHz 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)			Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index MCS0	
CH 100	5500	12.33	12.50
CH 104	5520	12.18	
CH 108	5540	12.14	
CH 112	5560	12.11	
CH 116	5580	12.29	
CH 132	5660	11.47	
CH 136	5680	11.50	
CH 140	5700	11.55	

WLAN 5.6GHz 802.11n-HT40 Average Power (dBm)			Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index	
		MCS0	
CH 102	5510	12.67	13.00
CH 110	5550	12.70	
CH 134	5670	12.64	

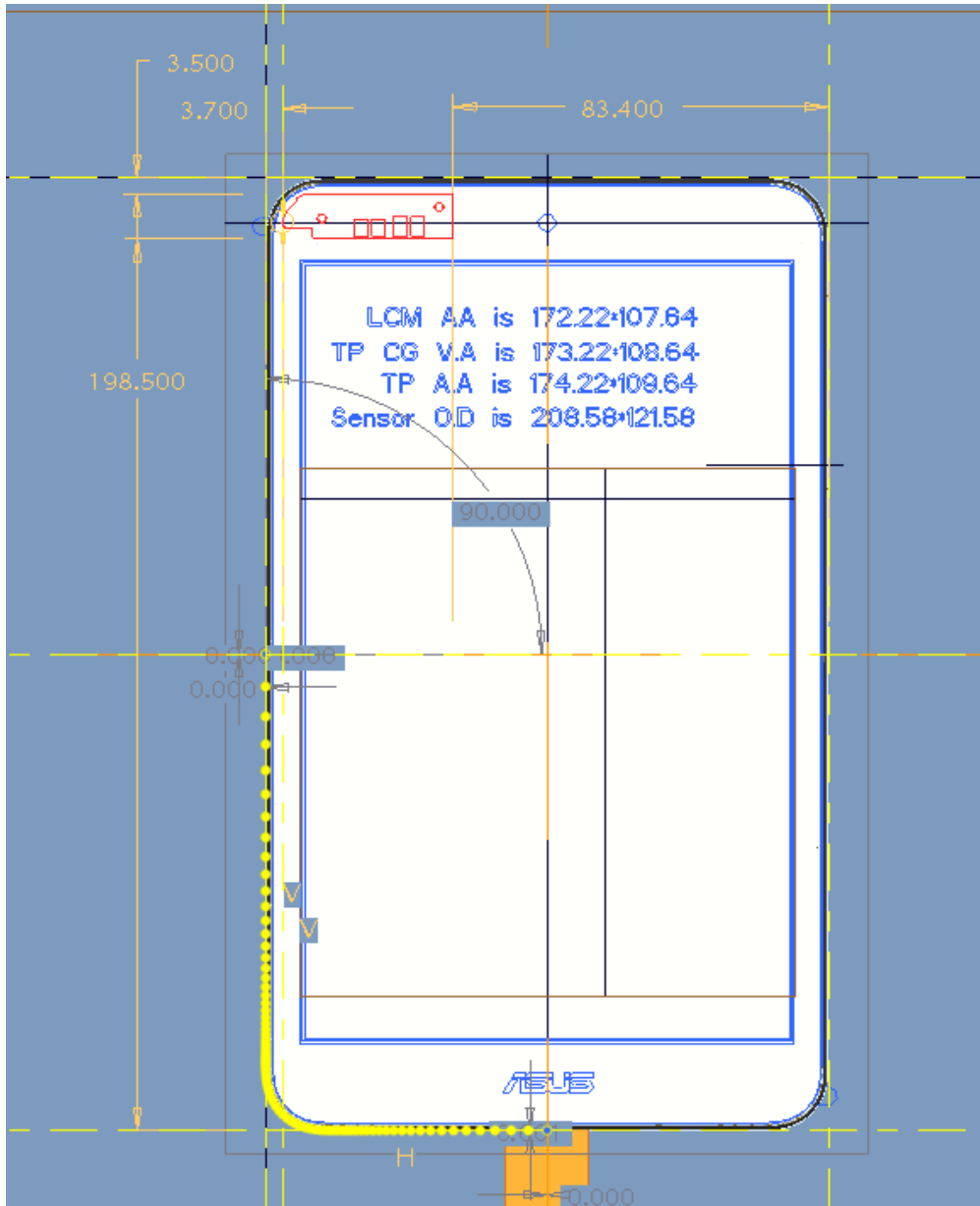
<5.8GHz WLAN Antenna>

WLAN 5.8GHz 802.11a Average Power (dBm)			Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	
		6Mbps	
CH 149	5745	13.92	15.00
CH 153	5765	13.91	
CH 157	5785	15.00	
CH 161	5805	13.97	
CH 165	5825	14.90	

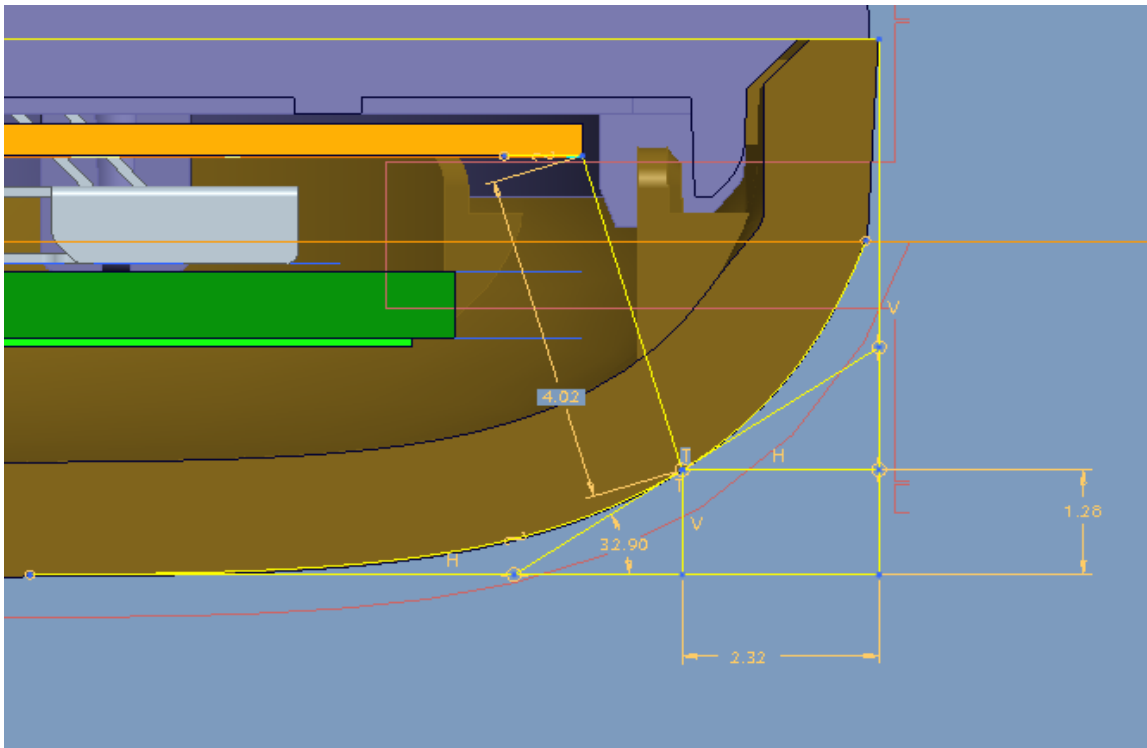
WLAN 5.8GHz 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)			Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index	
		MCS0	
CH 149	5745	13.81	14.00
CH 153	5765	13.74	
CH 157	5785	13.80	
CH 161	5805	13.77	
CH 165	5825	13.79	

WLAN 5.8GHz 802.11n-HT40 Average Power (dBm)			Tune up Limit (dBm)
Power vs. Channel			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index	
		MCS0	
CH 151	5755	14.06	14.50
CH 159	5795	14.11	

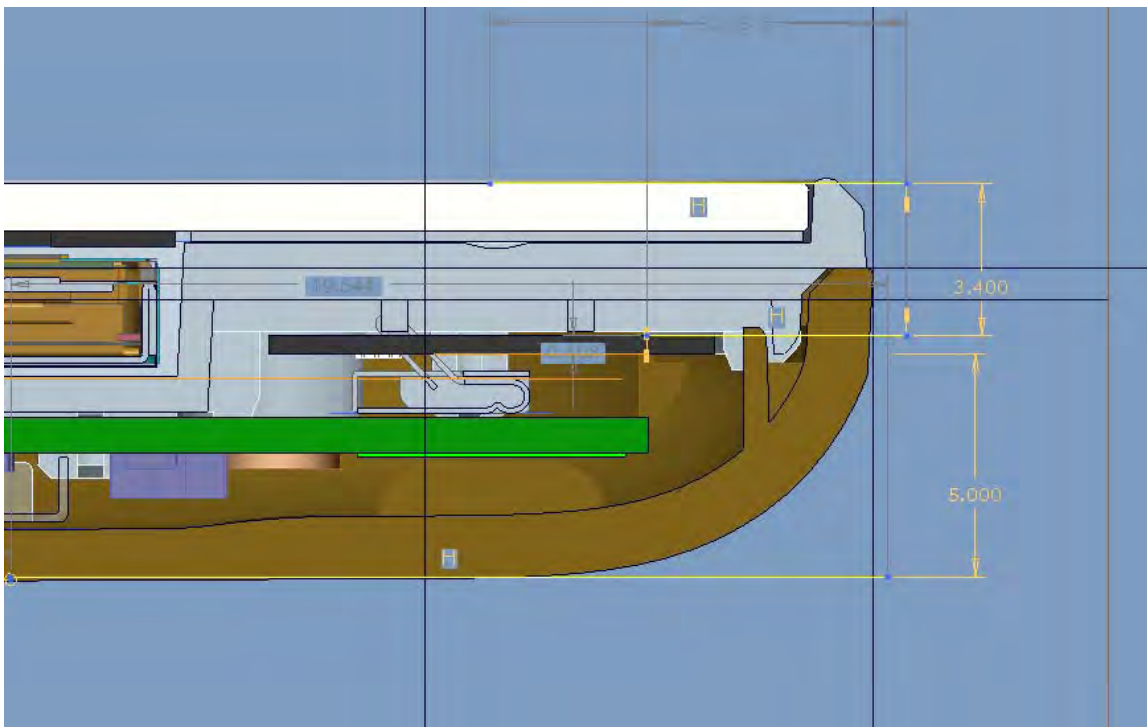
12 Antenna Location



Note: The length unit is mm.



Note: The length unit is mm.



Note: The length unit is mm.

<SAR test exclusion table>
General Note:

- Above the table, when the distance is < 50 mm exclusion threshold is "Ratio", when the distance is > 50 mm exclusion threshold is "mW"
- Maximum power is the source-based time-average power and represents the maximum RF output power among production units
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, standalone SAR test exclusion threshold is applied; If the test separation distance is < 5mm, 5mm is used to determine SAR exclusion threshold.
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0 \text{ for 1-g SAR and } \leq 7.5 \text{ for 10-g extremity SAR}$$
 - f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
 - Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
 - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
 - For < 50 mm distance, we just calculate mW of the exclusion threshold value (3.0) to do compare. This formula is $[3.0] / [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \cdot [\text{min. test separation distance, mm}] = \text{exclusion threshold of mW}$.
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, at 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for test separation distances > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following
 - [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm) · (f(MHz)/150)] mW, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
 - [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm) · 10] mW at > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

ANT.	Freq (MHz)	Turn-Up (dBm)	Turn-UP (mW)	1g/10g		Rear Face	Left Side	Right Side	Top Side	Bottom Side
					Test separation distance(mm)	5	3.7	83.4	3.5	198.5
2.4GHz WLAN	2462	14.5	28.18	1g	Sar exclusion threshold	8.84	11.95	429.60	12.64	1580.60
					Test requirements	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
5.2GHz WLAN	5240	14	25.12	1g	Sar exclusion threshold	11.50	15.54	399.53	16.43	1550.53
					Test requirements	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
5.3GHz WLAN	5260	15.5	35.48	1g	Sar exclusion threshold	16.28	21.99	399.40	23.25	1550.40
					Test requirements	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
5.6GHz WLAN	5580	14.5	28.18	1g	Sar exclusion threshold	13.32	17.99	397.50	19.02	1548.50
					Test requirements	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
5.8GHz WLAN	5785	15	31.62	1g	Sar exclusion threshold	15.21	20.56	396.36	21.73	1547.36
					Test requirements	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

13 SAR Test Results

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - b. For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
 - c. For WLAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
 - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
 - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
 - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
3. Per KDB 616217 D04v01r01, the additional separation introduced by the contour against a flat phantom is < 5 mm and reported SAR is < 1.2 W/kg, a curved or contoured back surface or edge SAR is not required, more detail information please refer to the setup photo.
4. When the WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.

13.1 Body SAR

<DTS WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1	802.11b	-	Rear Face	0	11	2462	14.19	14.5	1.000	-0.17	1.13	1.21
2	802.11b	-	Left Side	0	11	2462	14.19	14.5	1.000	0.12	0.091	0.10
4	802.11b	-	Top Side	0	11	2462	14.19	14.5	1.000	-0.05	0.322	0.35
29	802.11b	-	Rear Face	0	1	2412	13.79	14.5	1.000	0	0.789	0.93
30	802.11b	-	Rear Face	0	6	2437	14.05	14.5	1.000	0	0.915	1.01
36	802.11b	-	Rear Face	0	11	2462	14.19	14.5	1.000	0.07	1.08	1.16
7	802.11a	-	Rear Face	0	48	5240	13.71	14	1.079	-0.07	0.637	0.68
8	802.11a	-	Left Side	0	48	5240	13.71	14	1.079	-0.09	0.011	0.01
10	802.11a	-	Top Side	0	48	5240	13.71	14	1.079	-0.07	0.516	0.55
13	802.11a	-	Rear Face	0	52	5260	15.21	15.5	1.084	0.14	0.732	0.78
14	802.11a	-	Left Side	0	52	5260	15.21	15.5	1.084	-0.03	0.033	0.04
16	802.11a	-	Top Side	0	52	5260	15.21	15.5	1.084	-0.01	0.599	0.64
19	802.11a	-	Rear Face	0	116	5580	14.41	14.5	1.079	0.03	1.19	1.22
20	802.11a	-	Left Side	0	116	5580	14.41	14.5	1.079	-0.1	0.053	0.05
22	802.11a	-	Top Side	0	116	5580	14.41	14.5	1.079	-0.07	1.18	1.21
34	802.11a	-	Rear Face	0	100	5500	14.35	14.5	1.079	0	0.638	0.66
35	802.11a	-	Rear Face	0	140	5700	12.70	14.5	1.079	-0.04	0.664	1.01
33	802.11a	-	Top Side	0	100	5500	14.35	14.5	1.079	-0.08	1.06	1.10
32	802.11a	-	Top Side	0	140	5700	12.70	14.5	1.079	-0.08	0.724	1.10
37	802.11a	-	Rear Face	0	116	5580	14.41	14.5	1.079	0	1.16	1.19
25	802.11a	-	Rear Face	0	157	5785	15.00	15	1.079	-0.06	0.644	0.64
26	802.11a	-	Left Side	0	157	5785	15.00	15	1.079	0.13	0.044	0.04
28	802.11a	-	Top Side	0	157	5785	15.00	15	1.079	0.14	0.584	0.58

14 Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 14.1

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	$1/k^{(b)}$	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) k is the coverage factor

Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (±%) (1g)
Measurement System					
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1.0	1.0	6.0
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	3.9
Boundary effects	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.6
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.6
Modulation Response	2.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.4
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1.0	1.0	0.3
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.5
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.2
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.7
Max. SAR Eval.	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.2
Dipole Related					
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1.0	1.0	2.9
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1.0	1.0	3.6
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	2.9
Power Scaling	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.0
Phantom and Tissue parameters					
Phantom Uncertainty	6.1	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	3.5
SAR correction	1.9	Normal	1.0	1.0	1.9
Liquid Conductivity (measurement)	2.0	Normal	1.0	0.8	1.6
Liquid Permittivity (measurement)	2.1	Normal	1.0	0.3	0.5
Temp. unc. - Conduct	3.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.8	1.5
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.2	0.1
Combined Standard Uncertainty					11.2
Coverage Factor for 95 %					Kp=2
Expanded Uncertainty					22.4

Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 30 MHz to 3 GHz

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (±%) (1g)
Measurement System					
Probe Calibration	6.6	Normal	1.0	1.0	6.6
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	3.9
Boundary effects	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.2
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.6
Modulation Response	2.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.4
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1.0	1.0	0.3
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.5
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.5
Probe Positioning	6.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	3.9
Max. SAR Eval.	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	2.3
Dipole Related					
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1.0	1.0	2.9
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1.0	1.0	3.6
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	2.9
Power Scaling	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	0.0
Phantom and Tissue parameters					
Phantom Uncertainty	6.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1.0	3.8
SAR correction	1.9	Normal	1.0	1.0	1.9
Liquid Conductivity (measurement)	2.0	Normal	1.0	0.8	1.6
Liquid Permittivity (measurement)	2.1	Normal	1.0	0.3	0.5
Temp. unc. - Conduct	3.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.8	1.5
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.2	0.1
Combined Standard Uncertainty					12.3
Coverage Factor for 95 %					Kp=2
Expanded Uncertainty					24.7

Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz

15 References

- [1] Council Recommendation 1999/519/EC of July 1999 on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields (0 Hz to 300 GHz)
- [2] EN 50566:2013, "Product standard to demonstrate compliance of radio frequency fields from handheld and body-mounted wireless communication devices used by the general public (30 MHz - 6 GHz)" March 2013.
- [3] EN 62311:2008, "Assessment of electronic and electrical equipment related to human exposure restrictions for electromagnetic fields (0 Hz – 300 GHz)", January 2008
- [4] EN 62209-2:2010, "Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices. Human models, instrumentation, and procedures. 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)", August 2010
- [5] EN 62479:2010 "Assessment of the compliance of low power electronic and electrical equipment with the basic restrictions related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (10 MHz to 300 GHz)", December 2010
- [6] SPEAG DASY System Handbook

System Check_B2450_140812

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz_SN: 929

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

Medium: B2450_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.004$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.278$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.87, 6.87, 6.87); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 19.6 W/kg

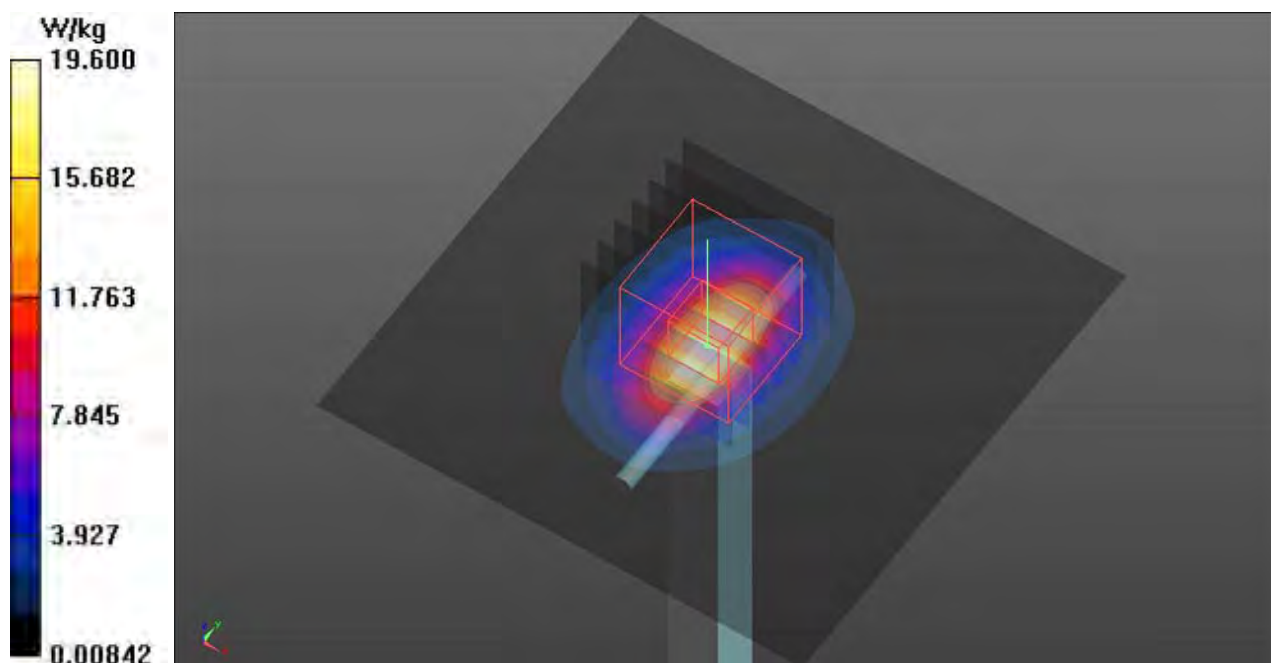
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.88 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.76 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.5 W/kg



System Check_B5200_140812

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz_SN: 1171

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.297$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.654$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(4.44, 4.44, 4.44); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.9 W/kg

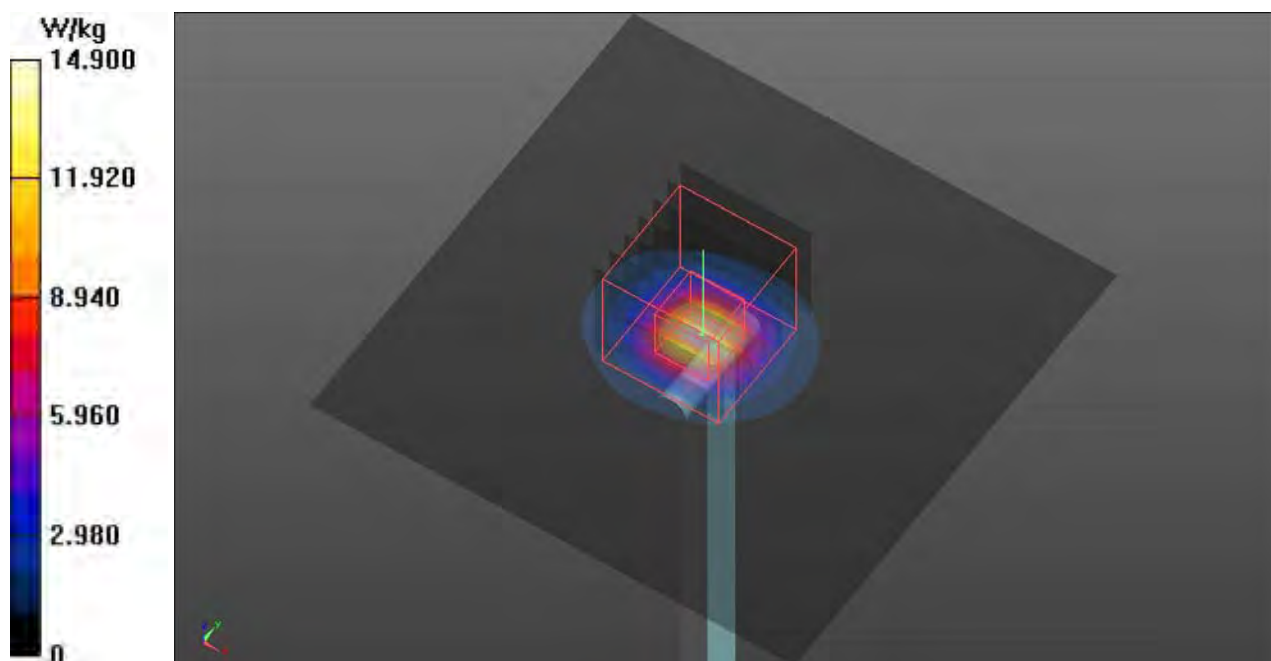
Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 55.03 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.17 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.02 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.9 W/kg



System Check_B5300_140812

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz_SN: 1171

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.426$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.478$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(4.25, 4.25, 4.25); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.8 W/kg

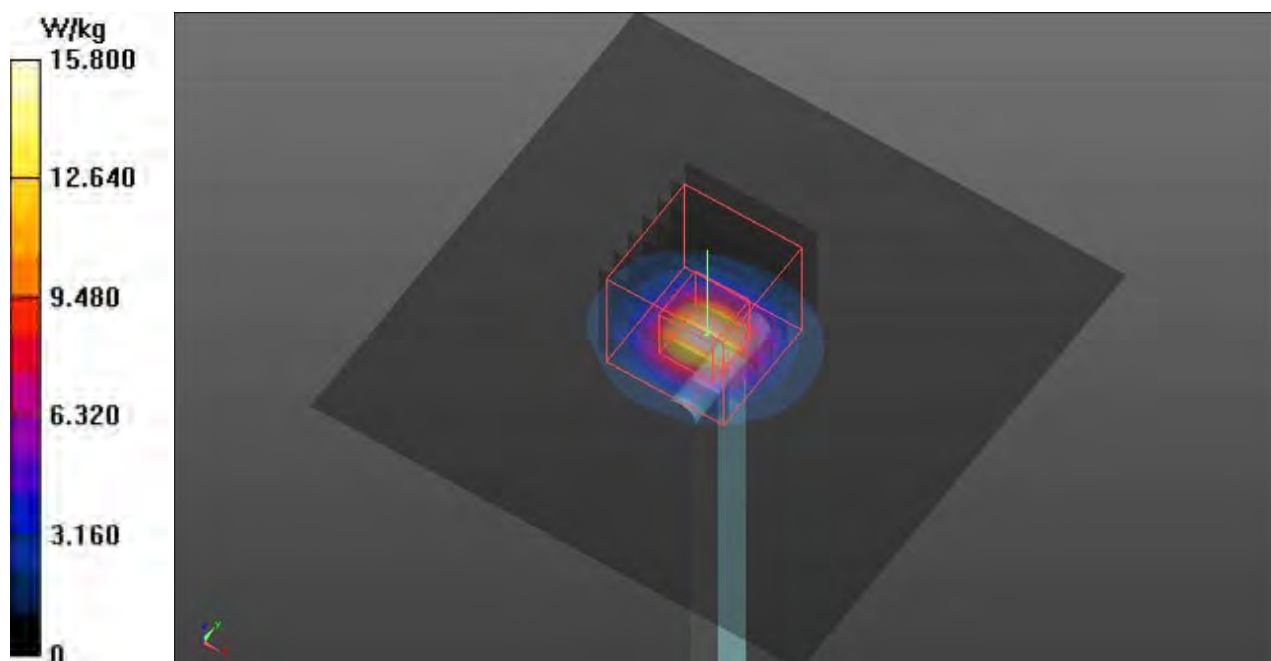
Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 56.69 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.48 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.7 W/kg



System Check_B5600_140812

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz_SN: 1171

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.827$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.983$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(3.83, 3.83, 3.83); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.8 W/kg

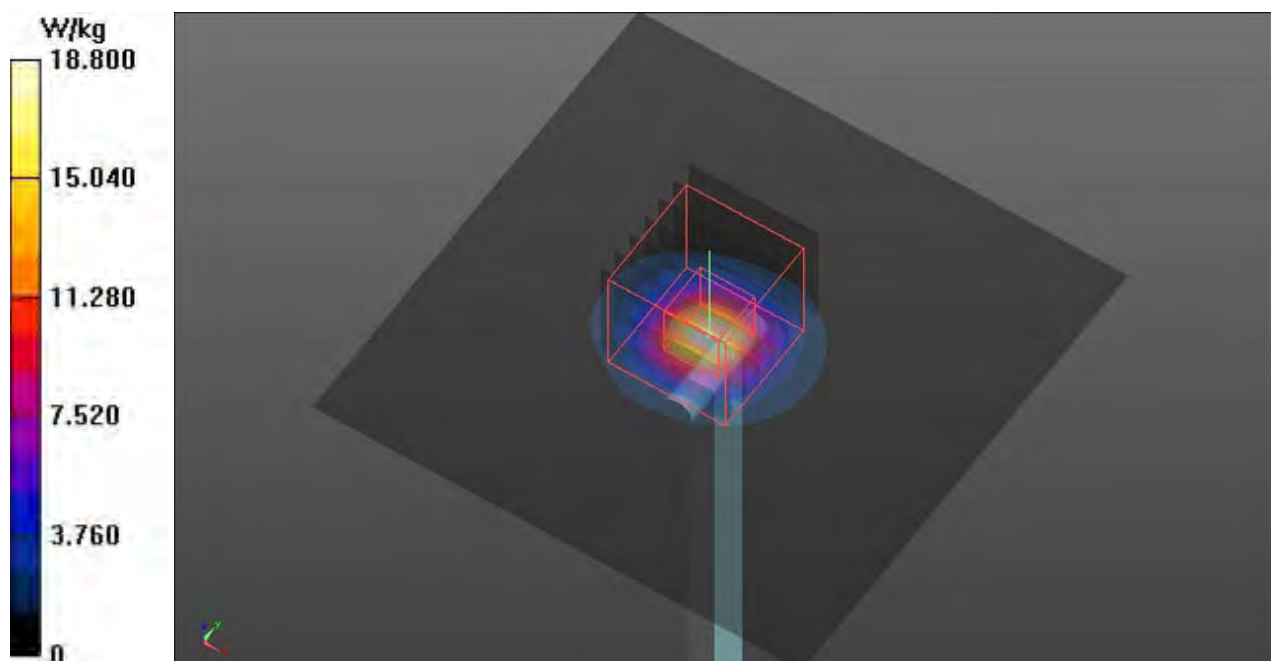
Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 58.21 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 36.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.42 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.37 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.2 W/kg



System Check_B5800_140812

DUT: Dipole 5 GHz_SN: 1171

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.099$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.653$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.0 W/kg

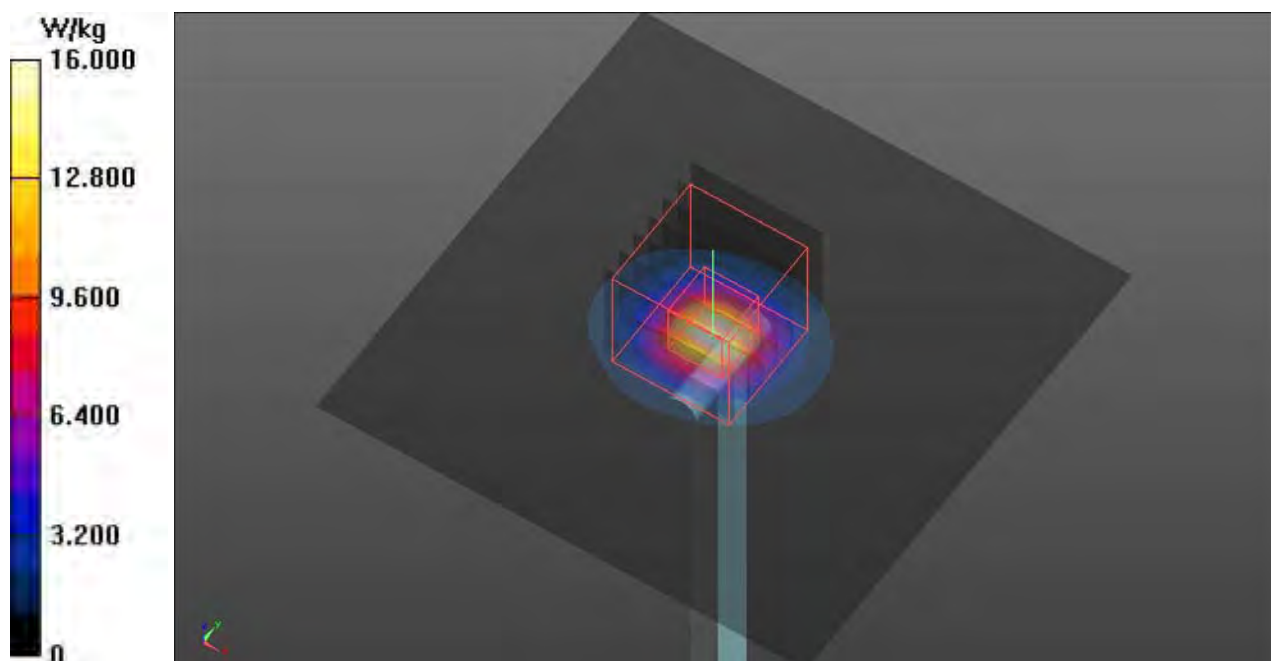
Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 54.53 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.08 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.6 W/kg



P01 801.11b_Rear Face_0cm_Ch11**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_2.4G; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B2450_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.021$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.245$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.5 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.87, 6.87, 6.87); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch11/Area Scan (121x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.49 W/kg

Ch11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.5370 V/m; Power Drift = -0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.94 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.444 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.83 W/kg



P02 801.11b_Left Side_0cm_Ch11**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_2.4G; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B2450_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.021$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.245$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.5 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.87, 6.87, 6.87); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch11/Area Scan (41x191x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.122 W/kg

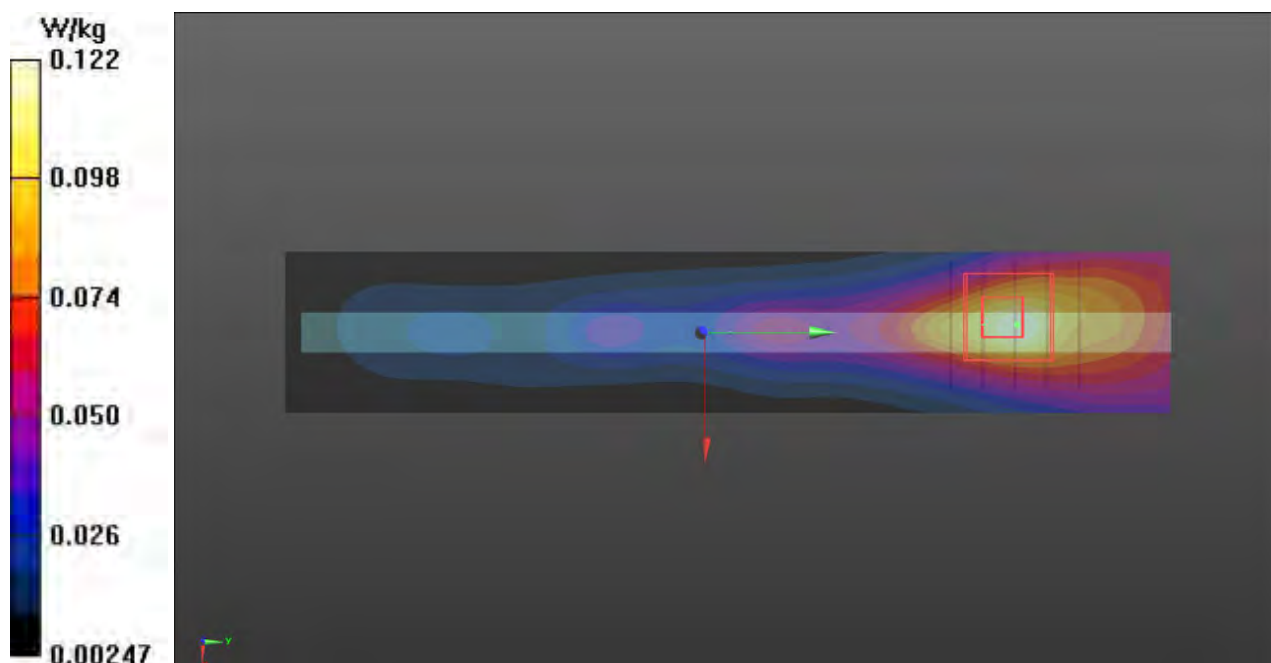
Ch11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.407 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.182 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.091 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.047 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.131 W/kg



P04 801.11b_Top Side_0cm_Ch11**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_2.4G; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B2450_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.021$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.245$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.5 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.87, 6.87, 6.87); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch11/Area Scan (41x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.492 W/kg

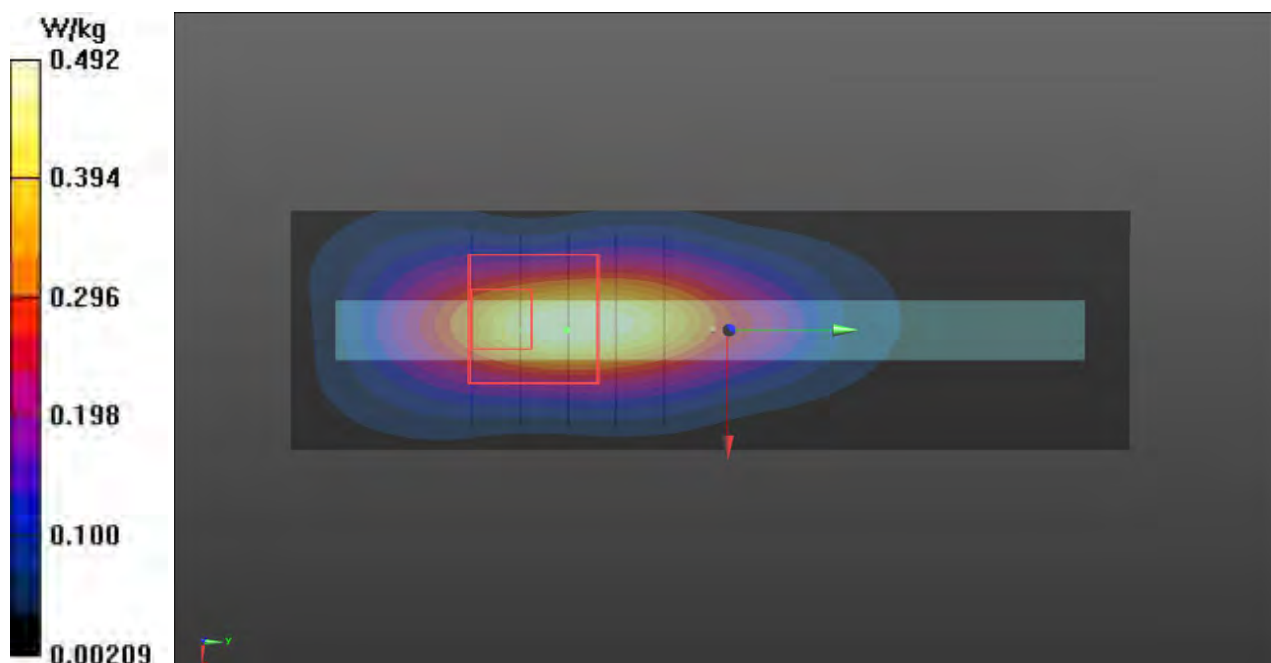
Ch11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.36 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.719 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.322 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.119 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.498 W/kg



P29 801.11b_Rear Face_0cm_Ch1**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_2.4G; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B2450_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.957$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.409$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.5 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.87, 6.87, 6.87); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch1/Area Scan (121x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.12 W/kg

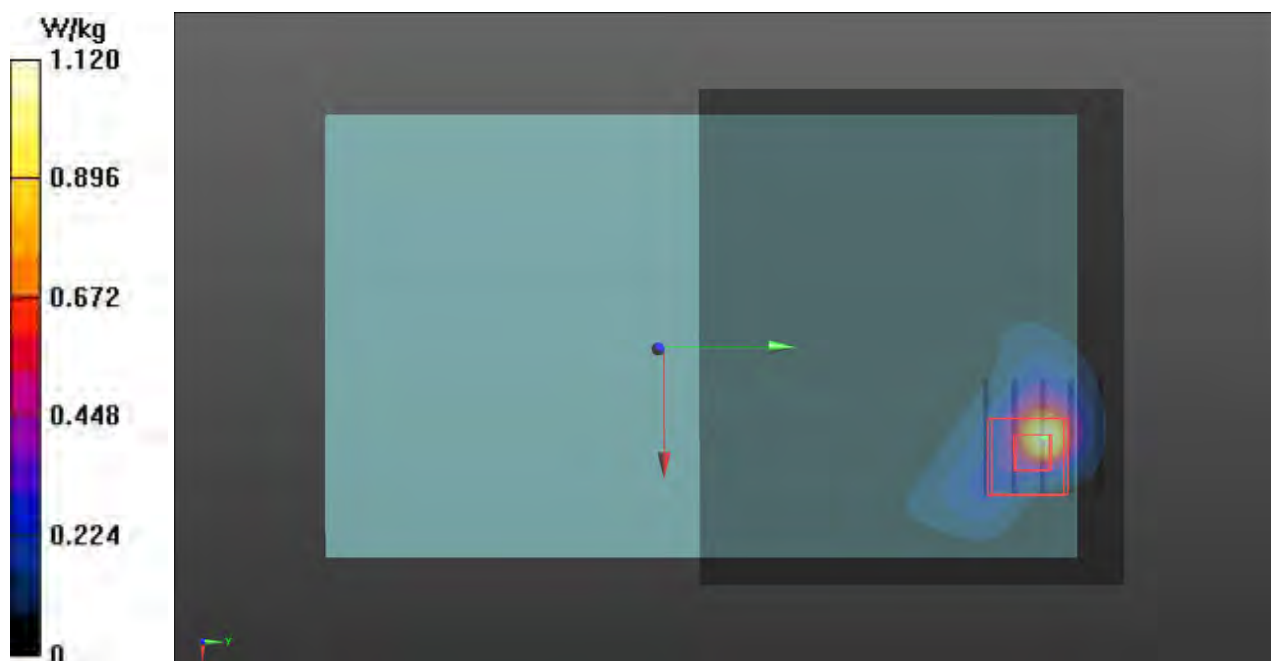
Ch1/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.3740 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.01 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.789 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.321 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.21 W/kg



P30 801.11b_Rear Face_0cm_Ch6**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_2.4G; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B2450_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.988$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.323$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.5 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.87, 6.87, 6.87); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch6/Area Scan (121x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.11 W/kg

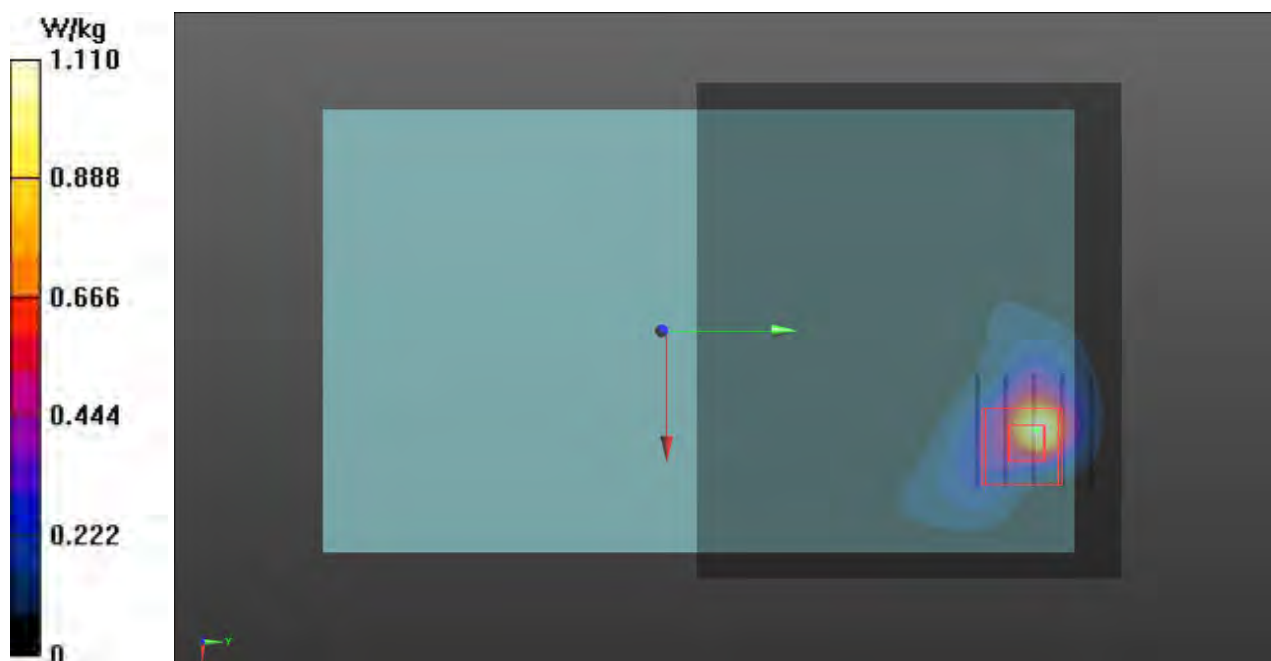
Ch6/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.34 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.915 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.367 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.49 W/kg



P36 801.11b_Rear Face_0cm_Ch11**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_2.4G; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: B2450_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.021$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.245$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.5 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.87, 6.87, 6.87); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch11/Area Scan (121x191x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.39 W/kg

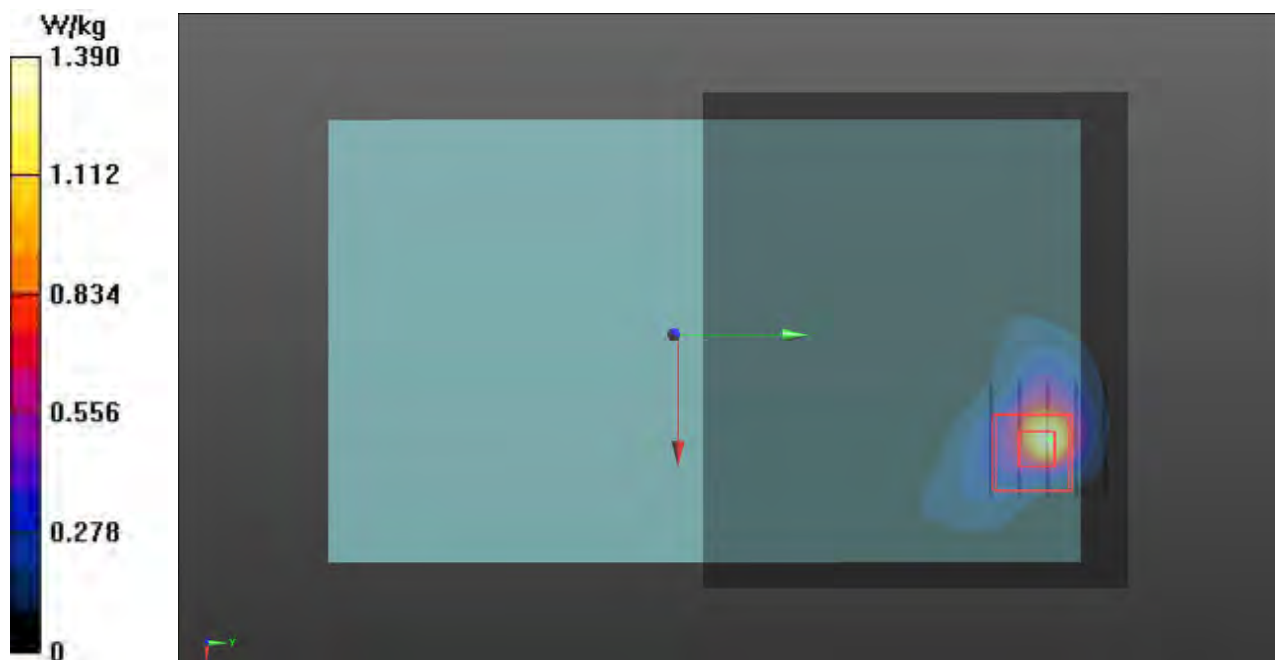
Ch11/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.3660 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.40 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.08 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.427 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.38 W/kg



P07 801.11a_Rear Face_0cm_Ch48**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5240 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.079

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5240$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.347$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.596$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(4.44, 4.44, 4.44); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch48/Area Scan (141x221x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.05 W/kg

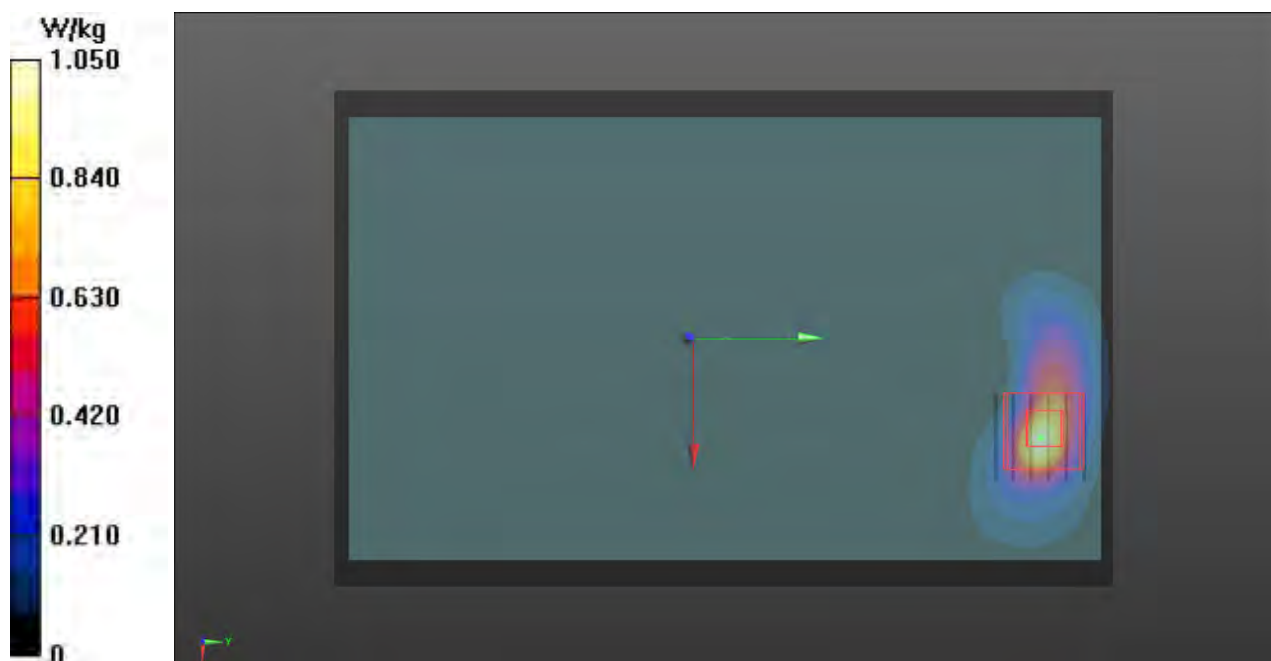
Ch48/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0.7130 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.28 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.637 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.165 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.91 W/kg



P08 801.11a_Left Side_0cm_Ch48**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5240 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.079

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5240$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.347$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.596$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(4.44, 4.44, 4.44); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch48/Area Scan (81x241x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0965 W/kg

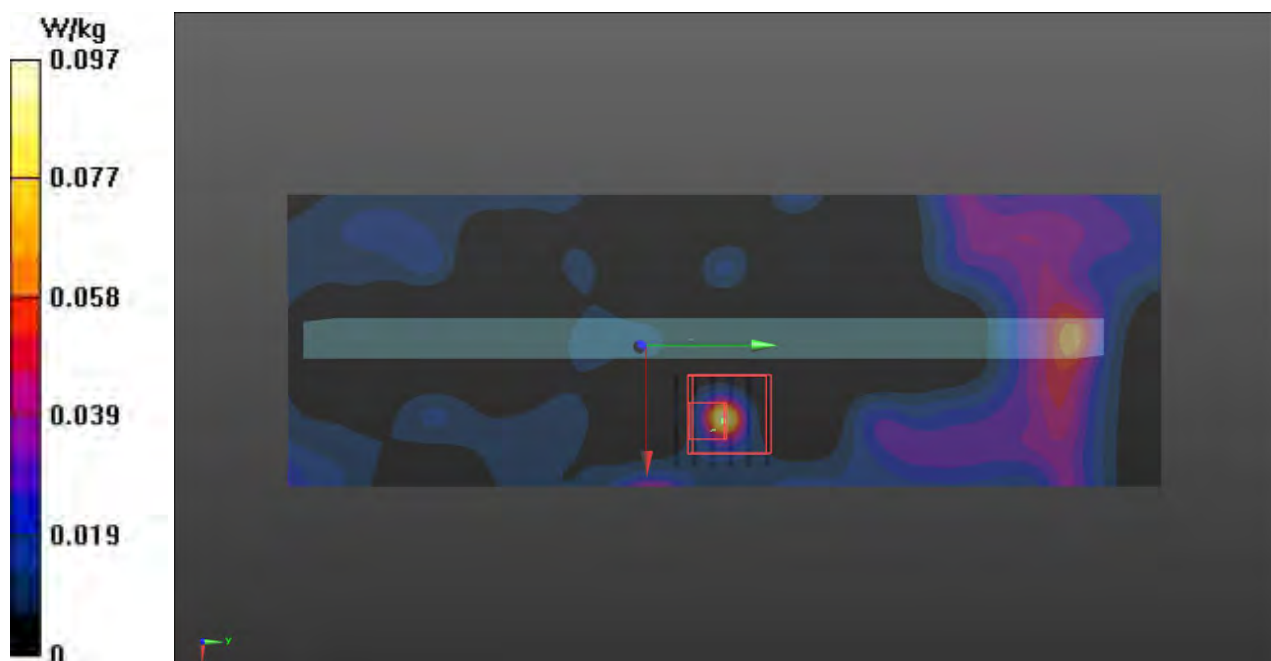
Ch48/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 1.429 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0510 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.011 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00587 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0185 W/kg



P10 801.11a_Top Side_0cm_Ch48**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5240 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.079

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5240$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.347$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.596$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(4.44, 4.44, 4.44); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch48/Area Scan (41x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.689 W/kg

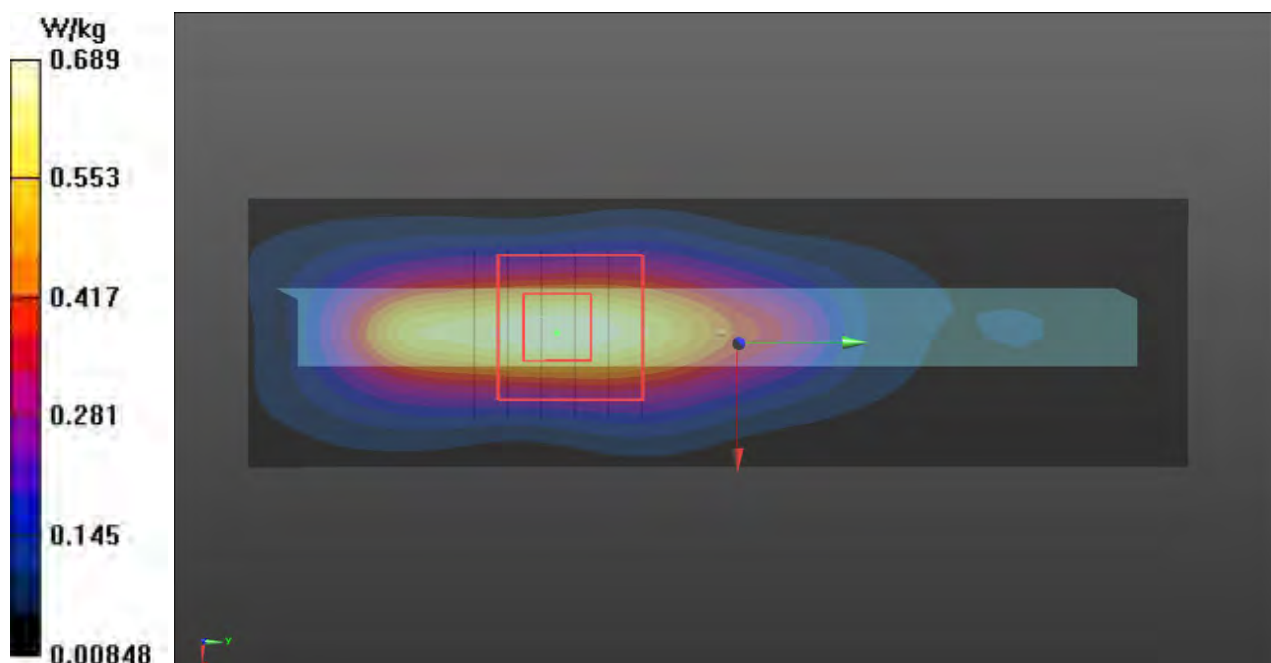
Ch48/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 7.749 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.55 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.516 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.140 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.00 W/kg



P13 801.11a_Rear Face_0cm_Ch52**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5260 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.084

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5260$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.374$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.552$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(4.25, 4.25, 4.25); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch52/Area Scan (141x221x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.25 W/kg

Ch52/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0.7150 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.85 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.732 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.189 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.18 W/kg



P14 801.11a_Left Side_0cm_Ch52**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5260 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.084

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5260$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.374$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.552$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(4.25, 4.25, 4.25); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch52/Area Scan (81x241x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0773 W/kg

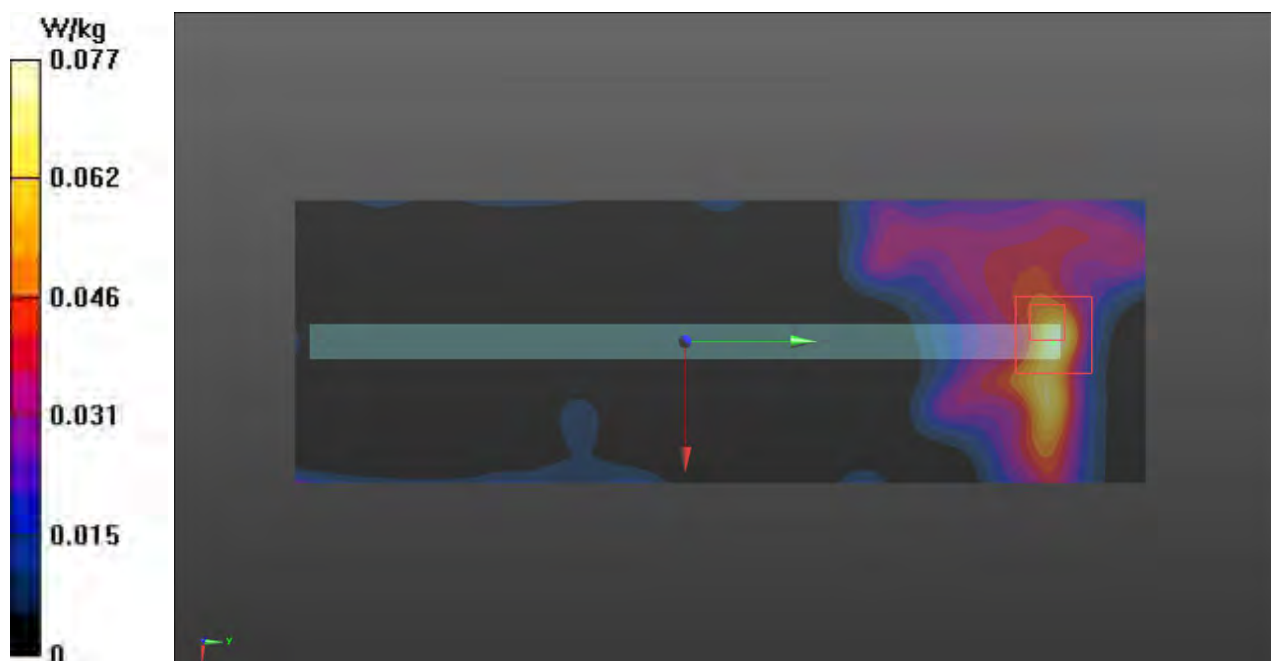
Ch52/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 1.699 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.125 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.033 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.014 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0669 W/kg



P16 801.11a_Top Side_0cm_Ch52**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5260 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.084

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5260$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.374$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.552$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(4.25, 4.25, 4.25); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch52/Area Scan (41x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.818 W/kg

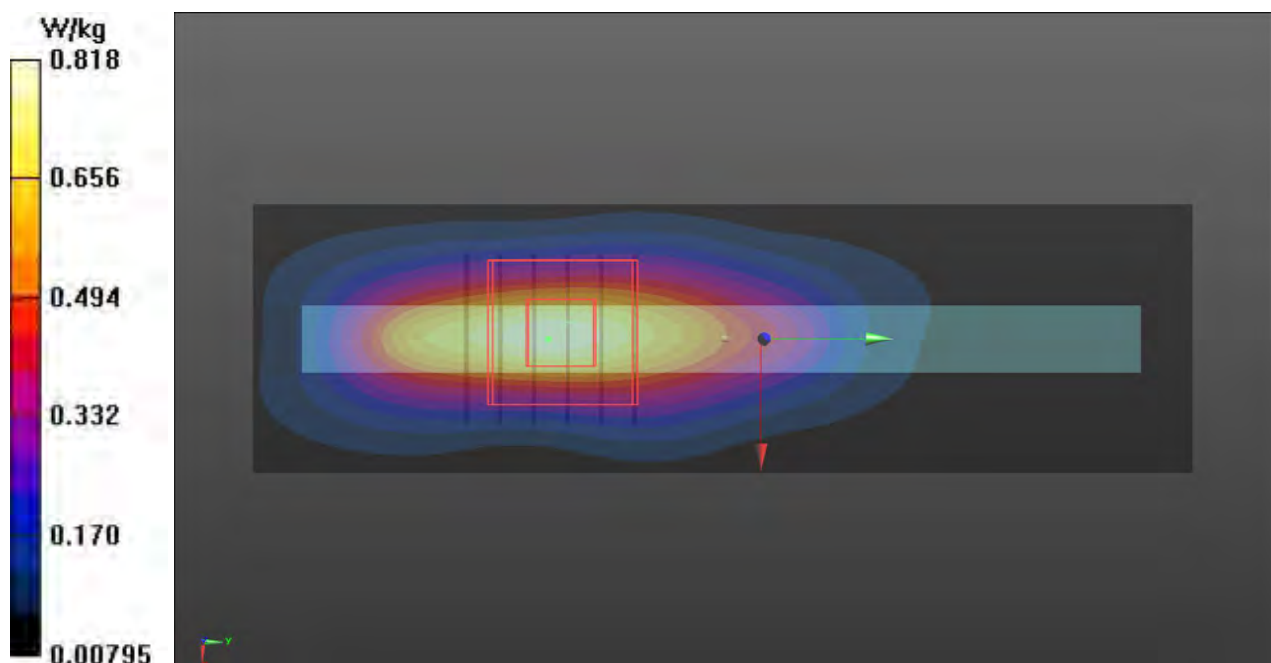
Ch52/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 8.135 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.16 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.599 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.151 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.23 W/kg



P19 801.11a_Rear Face_0cm_Ch116**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5580 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.079

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5580$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.796$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.012$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(3.83, 3.83, 3.83); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch116/Area Scan (141x221x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.04 W/kg

Ch116/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0.5370 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.24 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.19 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.298 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.80 W/kg



P20 801.11a_Left Side_0cm_Ch116**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5580 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.079

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5580$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.796$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.012$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(3.83, 3.83, 3.83); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch116/Area Scan (81x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0688 W/kg

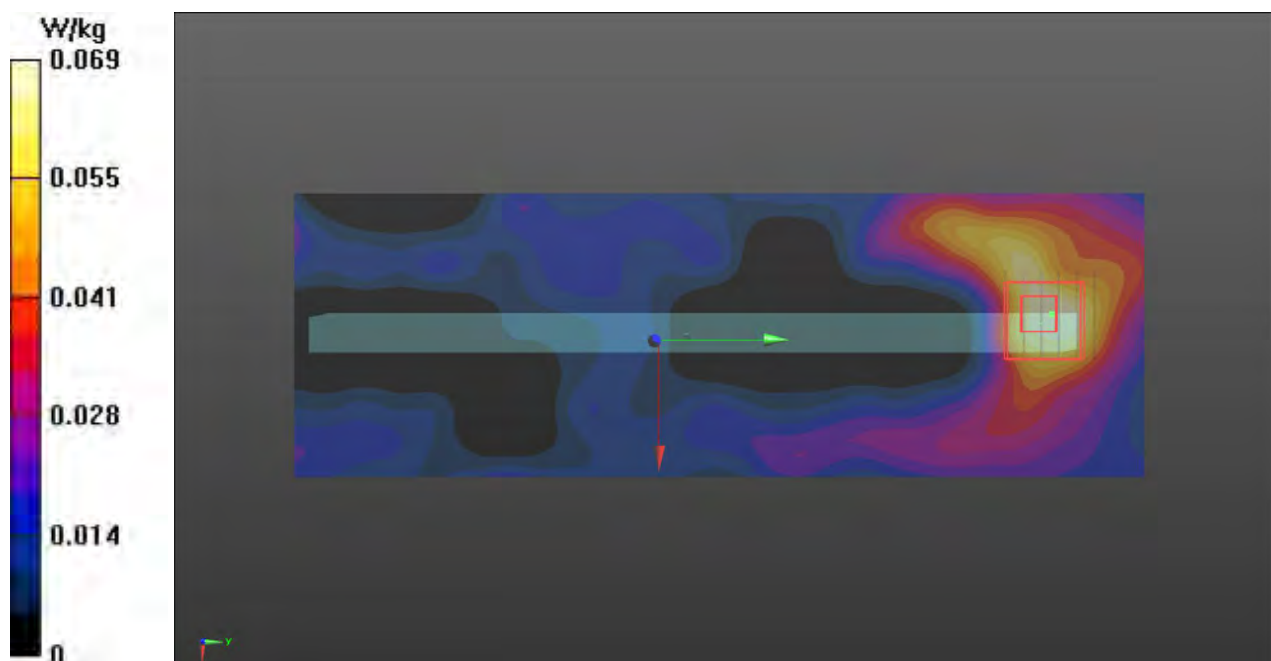
Ch116/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 1.238 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.293 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.053 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.021 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.100 W/kg



P22 801.11a_Top Side_0cm_Ch116**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5580 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.079

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5580$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.796$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.012$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(3.83, 3.83, 3.83); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch116/Area Scan (41x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.15 W/kg

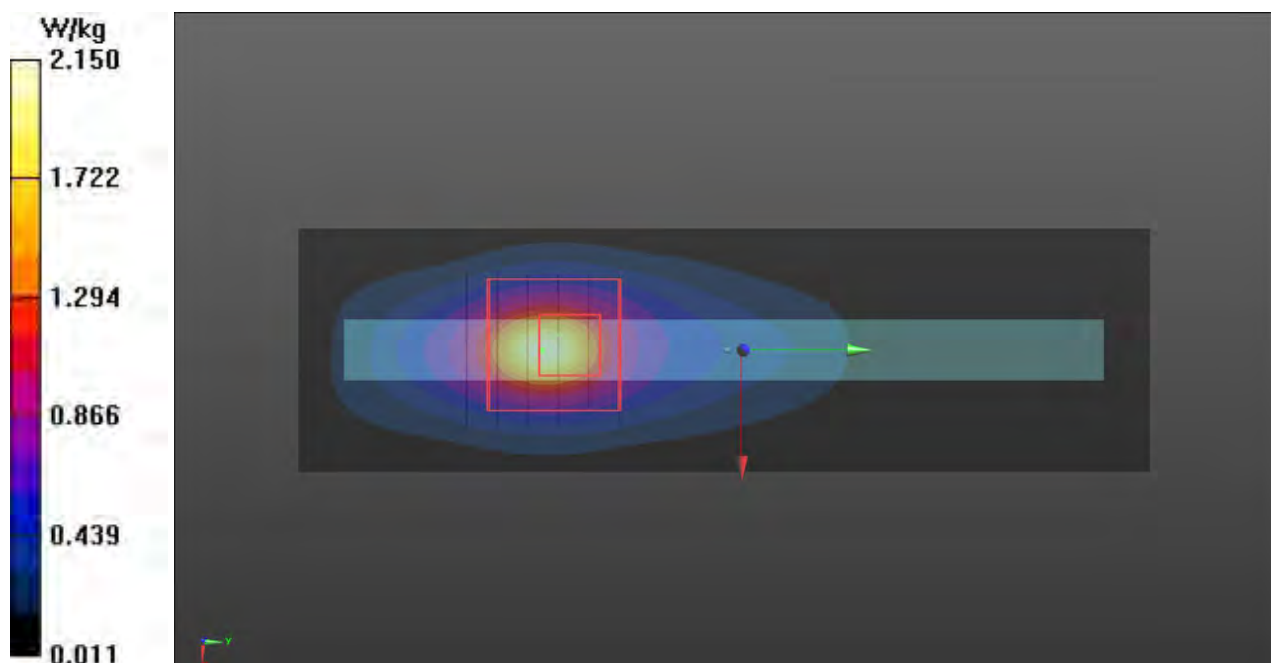
Ch116/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 9.319 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.94 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.18 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.287 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.30 W/kg



P34 801.11a_Rear Face_0cm_Ch100**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5500 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.079

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5500$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.687$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.155$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(3.99, 3.99, 3.99); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch100/Area Scan (141x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.809 W/kg

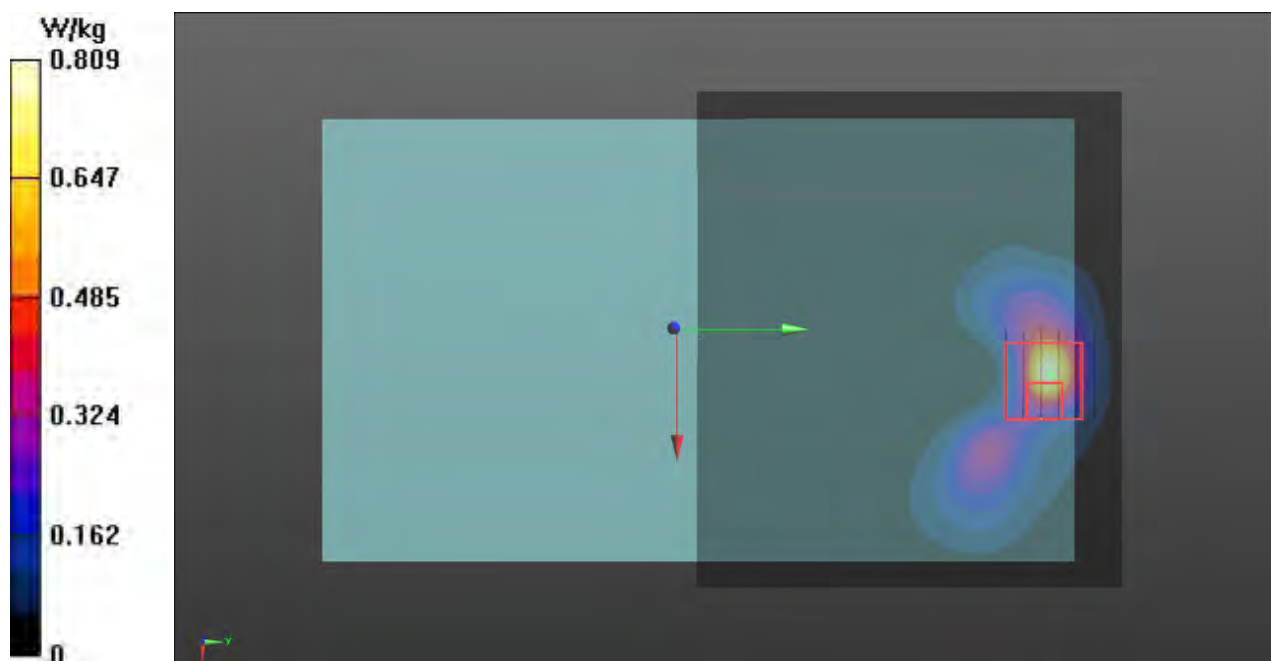
Ch100/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 2.618 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.41 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.638 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.212 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.14 W/kg



P35 801.11a_Rear Face_0cm_Ch140**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5700 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.079

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5700$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.965$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.81$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(3.83, 3.83, 3.83); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch140/Area Scan (141x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.613 W/kg

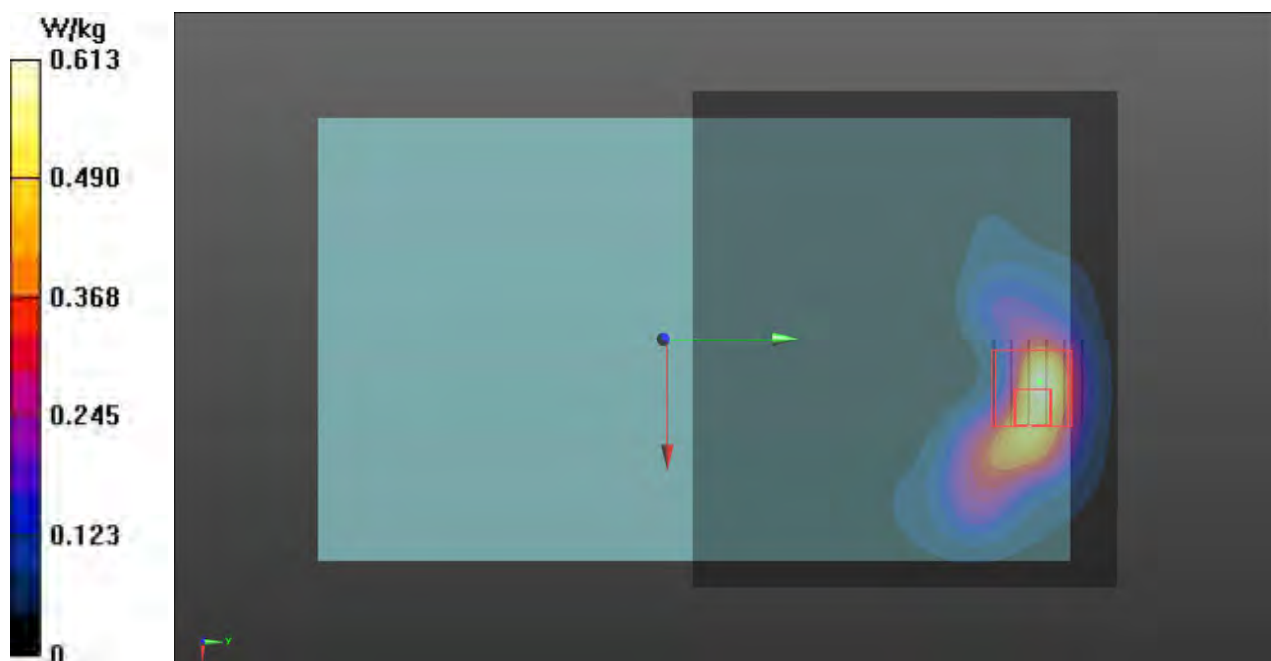
Ch140/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 1.341 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.77 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.664 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.193 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.30 W/kg



P33 801.11a_Top Side_0cm_Ch100**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5500 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.079

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5500$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.687$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.155$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(3.99, 3.99, 3.99); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch100/Area Scan (41x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.74 W/kg

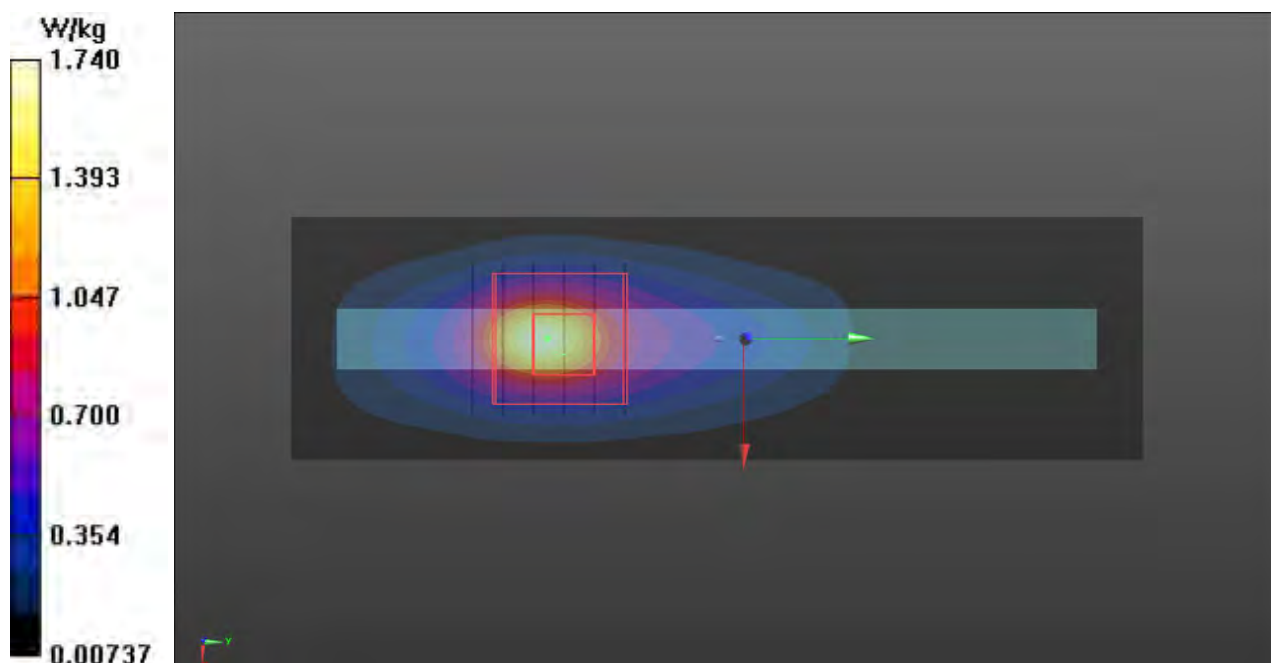
Ch100/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 9.475 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.22 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.06 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.262 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.23 W/kg



P32 801.11a_Top Side_0cm_Ch140**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5700 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.079

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5700$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.965$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.81$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(3.83, 3.83, 3.83); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch140/Area Scan (41x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.29 W/kg

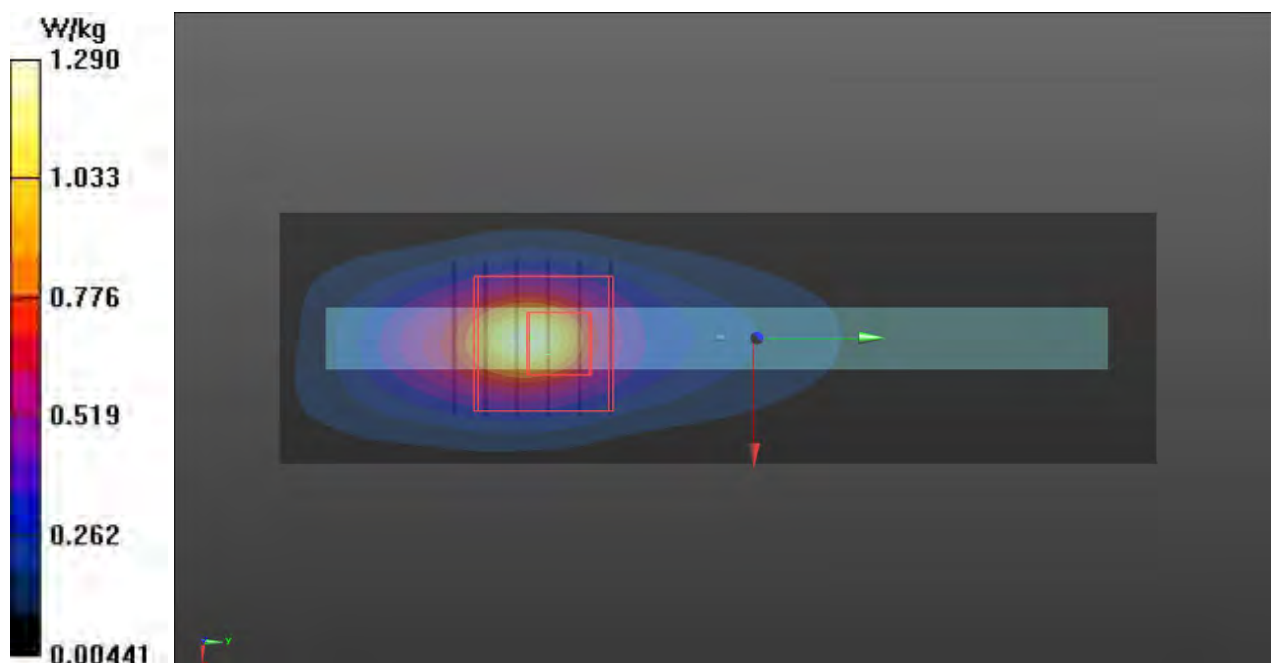
Ch140/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 7.111 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.65 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.724 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.183 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.49 W/kg



P37 801.11a_Rear Face_0cm_Ch116**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5580 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.079

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5580$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.796$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.012$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(3.83, 3.83, 3.83); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch116/Area Scan (141x221x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.30 W/kg

Ch116/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 1.056 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.97 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.16 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.277 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.63 W/kg



P25 801.11a_Rear Face_0cm_Ch157**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.079

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5785$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.081$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.688$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch157/Area Scan (141x221x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.878 W/kg

Ch157/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0.8730 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.83 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.644 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.161 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.32 W/kg



P26 801.11a_Left Side_0cm_Ch157

DUT: 473113

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.079

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5785$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.081$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.688$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch157/Area Scan (81x241x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0589 W/kg

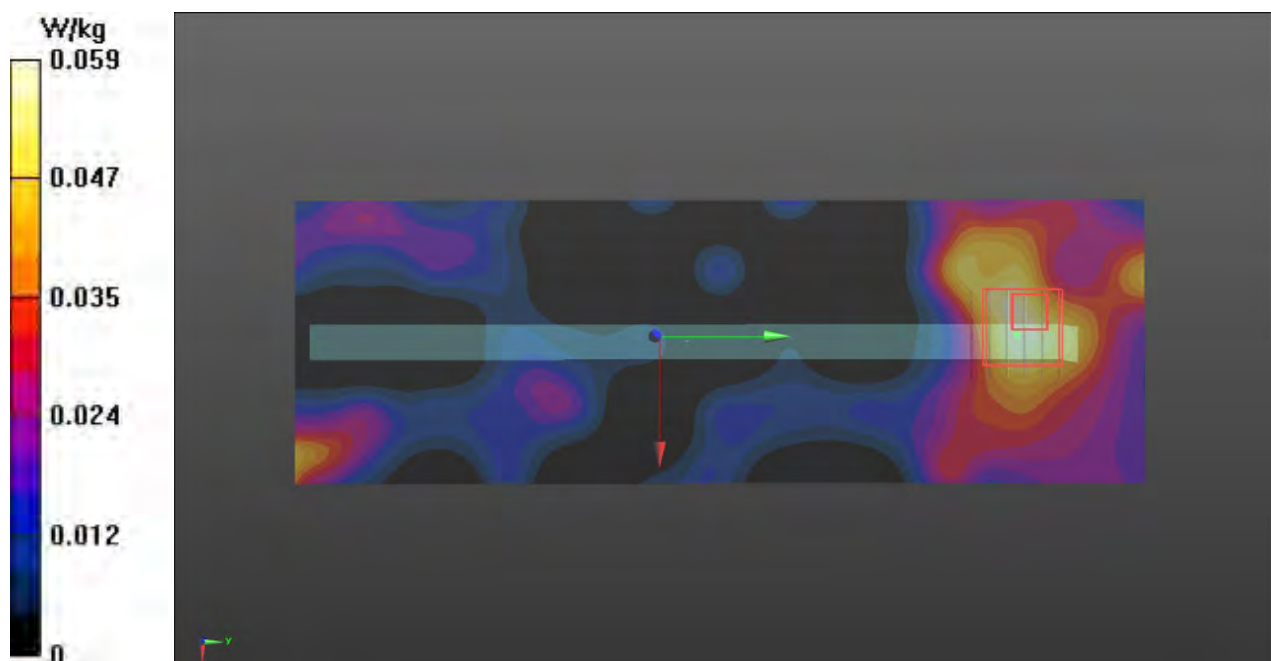
Ch157/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0.7560 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.171 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.044 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.018 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0928 W/kg



P28 801.11a_Top Side_0cm_Ch157**DUT: 473113**

Communication System: WLAN_5G; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.079

Medium: B5G_140812 Medium parameters used: $f = 5785$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.081$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.688$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³**Ambient Temperature:** 23.3 °C ; **Liquid Temperature:** 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(4, 4, 4); Calibrated: 2014/5/15;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1424; Calibrated: 2014/2/11
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1238
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch157/Area Scan (41x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.07 W/kg

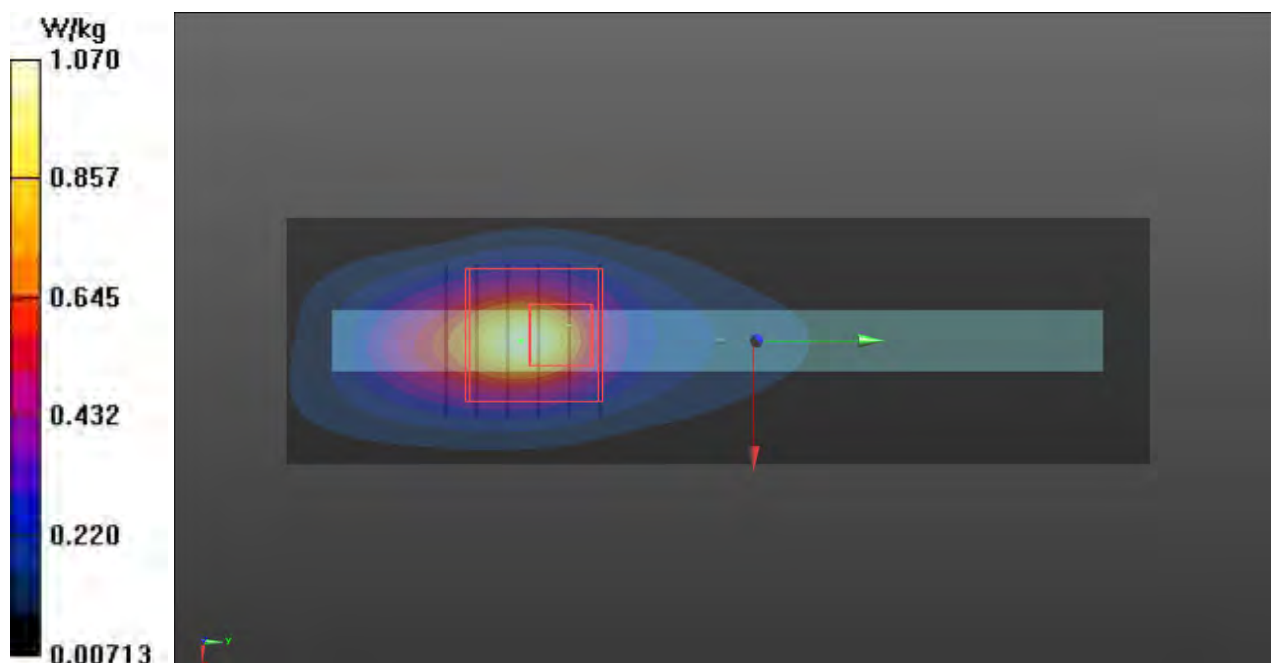
Ch157/Zoom Scan (6x6x12)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 5.630 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.93 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.584 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.144 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.16 W/kg



IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF THE DAE 4

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

Battery Exchange: The battery cover of the DAE4 unit is closed using a screw, over tightening the screw may cause the threads inside the DAE to wear out.

Shipping of the DAE: Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration, remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts during transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

E-Stop Failures: Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, the customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

Repair: Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

DASY Configuration Files: Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 MOhm is given in the corresponding configuration file.

Important Note:

Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.

Important Note:

Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.

Important Note:

To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1424_Feb14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1424**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v26**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **February 11, 2014**

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
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	01-Oct-13 (No:13976)	Oct-14
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15

Calibrated by: **Name** **Function**
R.Mayoraz **Technician**

Signature

Approved by: **Fin Bomholt** **Deputy Technical Manager**

Issued: February 11, 2014

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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- **DC Voltage Measurement:** Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- **Connector angle:** The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - **DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:** Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - **Common mode sensitivity:** Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - **Channel separation:** Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - **AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:** Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - **Input Offset Measurement:** Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - **Input Offset Current:** Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - **Input resistance:** Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - **Low Battery Alarm Voltage:** Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - **Power consumption:** Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

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

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.049 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	403.528 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	403.106 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.96725 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.96894 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.98334 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	359.0 $^{\circ}$ $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$
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Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200030.76	-3.28	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20005.77	1.83	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-20003.61	1.53	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200031.93	-2.16	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20003.24	-0.56	-0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-20004.71	0.63	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	200033.53	-0.36	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20002.24	-1.53	-0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-20006.39	-1.21	0.01

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.59	-0.04	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	201.05	0.35	0.17
Channel X	- Input	-198.64	0.66	-0.33
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.93	0.43	0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	200.09	-0.39	-0.19
Channel Y	- Input	-199.95	-0.46	0.23
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.45	-0.11	-0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	199.23	-1.27	-0.64
Channel Z	- Input	-200.99	-1.60	0.80

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	-0.83	-2.31
	- 200	3.44	1.74
Channel Y	200	-13.76	-13.63
	- 200	12.11	11.98
Channel Z	200	-8.79	-9.23
	- 200	6.47	6.33

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	3.73	-3.69
Channel Y	200	8.92	-	4.56
Channel Z	200	9.64	7.23	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15956	15499
Channel Y	15857	16025
Channel Z	15899	16257

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	0.88	-0.25	2.52	0.43
Channel Y	1.07	-1.41	2.26	0.49
Channel Z	-0.74	-1.63	0.51	0.41

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-929_Feb14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 929**

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

Calibration date: **February 12, 2014**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01736)	Apr-14
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01739)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3205_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14
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-13)	In house check: Oct-14

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

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** Technical Manager

Signature

Issued: February 14, 2014

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

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	V52.8.7
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	

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	51.3 $\pm$ 6 %	2.04 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	51.4 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.06 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.9 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.4 Ω + 4.7 j Ω
Return Loss	- 26.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.125 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	September 26, 2013

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 12.02.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 929

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.04$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

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

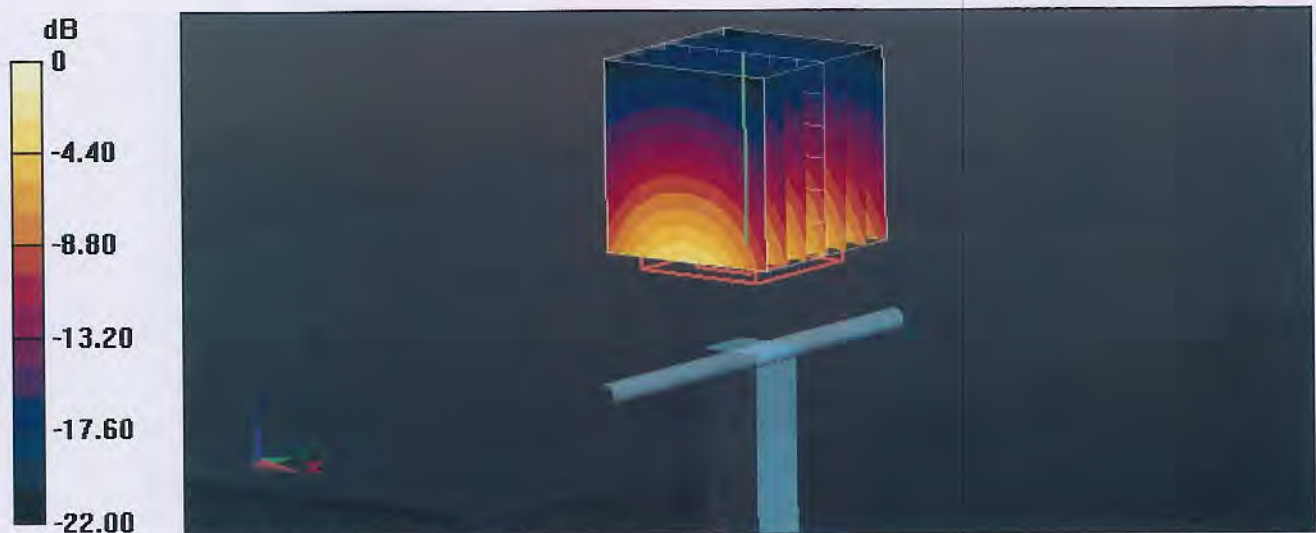
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.294 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.6 W/kg

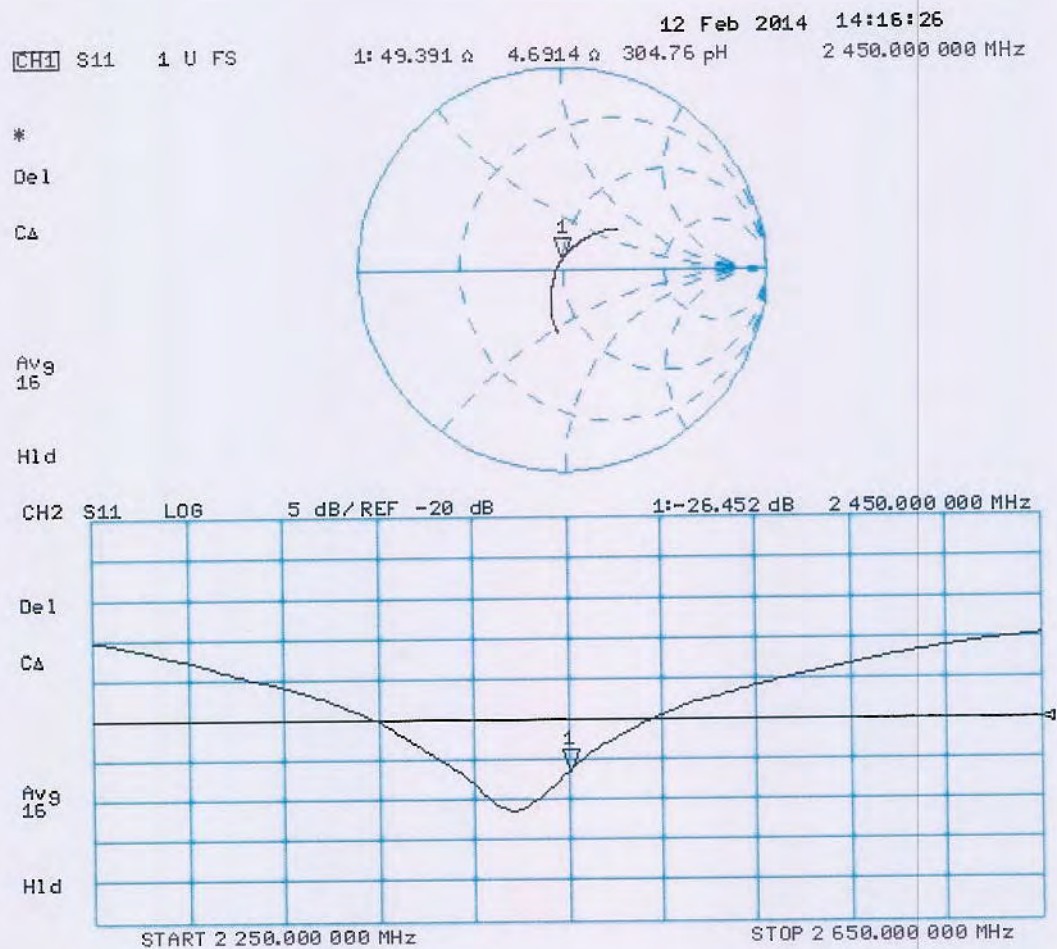
SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.06 W/kg

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





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1171_Feb14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1171**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-22.v2**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz

Calibration date: **February 13, 2014**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01736)	Apr-14
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01739)	Apr-14
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Dec-13 (No. EX3-3503_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14
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-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by: **Claudio Leuler** **Laboratory Technician**

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

Signature

Issued: February 17, 2014

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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:

- 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
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"
- 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:

- 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	V52.8.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4.0 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5200 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5300 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5800 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	49.0	5.30 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	47.8 $\pm$ 6 %	5.40 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.43 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	74.0 W/kg $\pm$ 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.08 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.7 W/kg $\pm$ 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.42 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.6 ± 6 %	5.53 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.55 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	75.1 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.12 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.1 ± 6 %	5.94 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.01 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	79.7 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.22 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.8 ± 6 %	6.21 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.44 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	74.1 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.06 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.3 Ω - 9.0 j Ω
Return Loss	- 20.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.1 Ω - 5.3 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.8 Ω - 4.3 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.1 Ω - 2.7 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.0 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.204 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 09, 2013

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 13.02.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1171

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5200$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.4$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.53$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.94$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.21$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01); Calibrated: 30.12.2013, ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 30.12.2013, ConvF(4.3, 4.3, 4.3); Calibrated: 30.12.2013, ConvF(4.47, 4.47, 4.47); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 58.329 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.43 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.08 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.3 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 58.232 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.55 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.12 W/kg

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

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

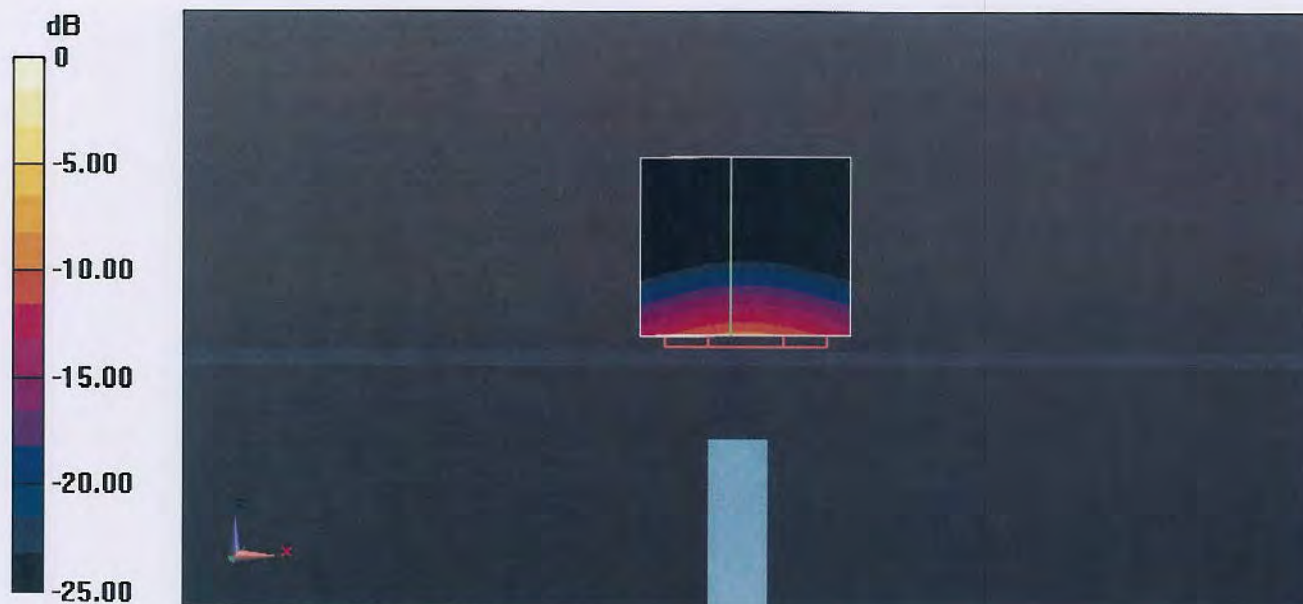
Reference Value = 58.298 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.01 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.22 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.5 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan,
dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
 Reference Value = 54.894 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.0 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.44 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.06 W/kg
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.3 W/kg

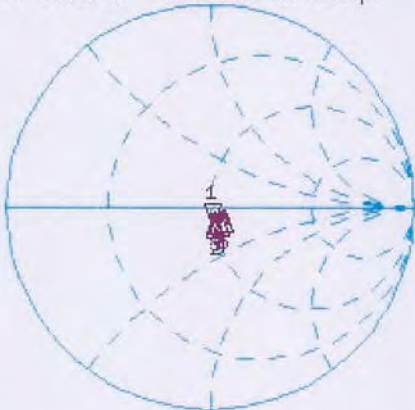


0 dB = 18.3 W/kg = 12.62 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

13 Feb 2014 16:03:54
CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 49.293 Ω -8.9512 Ω 3.4193 pF 5 200.000 000 MHz

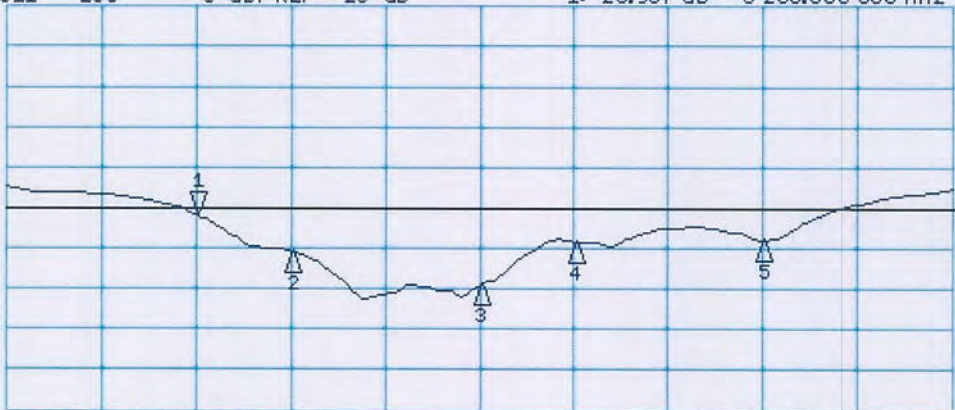
*
Del
Cor
Avg
16
H1d



CH1 Markers
2: 51.084 Ω
-5.3164 Ω
5.30000 GHz
3: 51.566 Ω
-2.9824 Ω
5.50000 GHz
4: 54.840 Ω
-4.2539 Ω
5.60000 GHz
5: 56.082 Ω
-2.7227 Ω
5.80000 GHz

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/ REF -20 dB 1:-20.907 dB 5 200.000 000 MHz

Cor
Avg
16
H1d



CH2 Markers
2:-25.412 dB
5.30000 GHz
3:-29.592 dB
5.50000 GHz
4:-24.228 dB
5.60000 GHz
5:-24.044 dB
5.80000 GHz

START 5 000.000 000 MHz STOP 6 000.000 000 MHz



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Client **Auden**

Certificate No: **EX3-3820_May14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3820**

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

Calibration date: **May 15, 2014**

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	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01915)	Apr-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01919)	Apr-15
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01920)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3013_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 660	13-Dec-13 (No. DAE4-660_Dec13)	Dec-14
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-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by:	Name Claudio Leubler	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: May 17, 2014

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,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., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,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.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; D_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}**: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * 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 NORM_x (no uncertainty required).

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3820

Manufactured:	September 2, 2011
Repaired:	April 28, 2014
Calibrated:	May 15, 2014

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3820

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.41	0.48	0.51	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	101.9	94.0	97.6	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	144.8	±3.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		131.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		142.9	

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 E²-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:3820

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)
750	41.9	0.89	9.55	9.55	9.55	0.41	0.88	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.22	9.22	9.22	0.30	1.08	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.23	9.23	9.23	0.47	0.78	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.49	8.49	8.49	0.27	1.21	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.26	8.26	8.26	0.80	0.59	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.73	7.73	7.73	0.58	0.68	± 12.0 %
2100	39.8	1.49	7.71	7.71	7.71	0.75	0.58	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.85	6.85	6.85	0.41	0.85	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.73	6.73	6.73	0.40	0.85	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.94	4.94	4.94	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.66	4.66	4.66	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.47	4.47	4.47	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.29	4.29	4.29	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

^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:3820

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

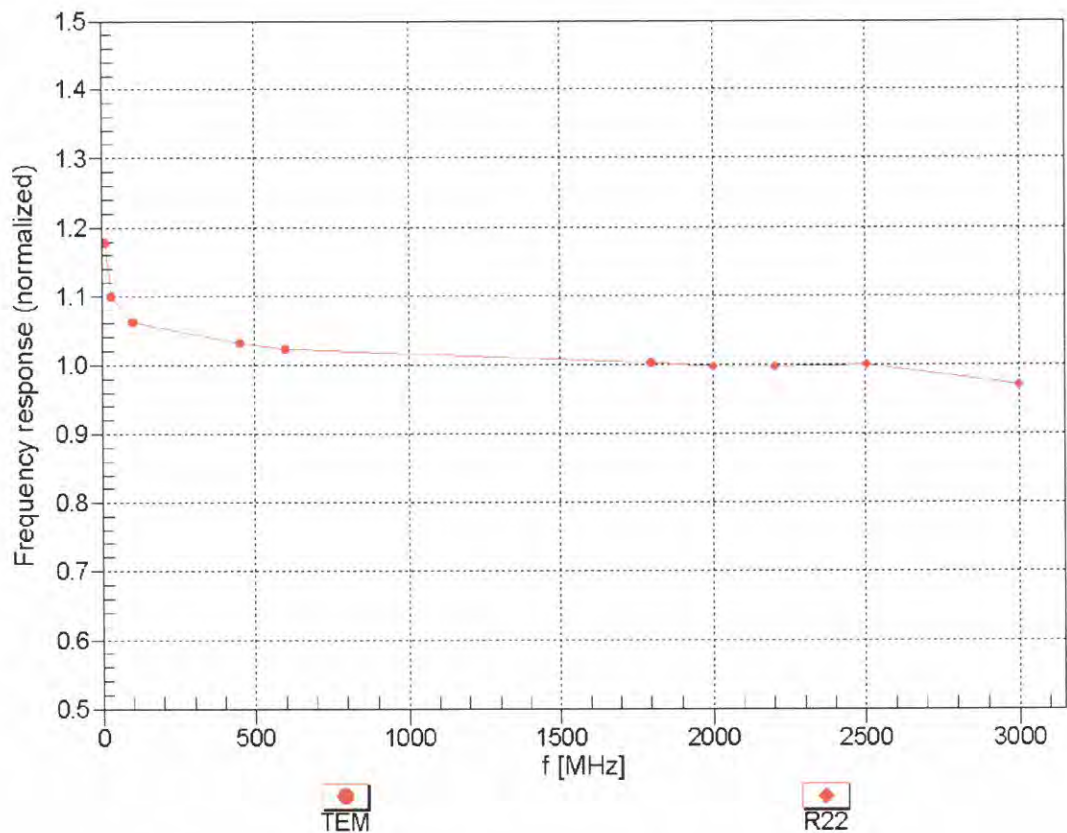
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.12	9.12	9.12	0.42	0.92	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.01	9.01	9.01	0.37	0.97	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	8.83	8.83	8.83	0.59	0.73	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	7.88	7.88	7.88	0.58	0.73	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.48	7.48	7.48	0.80	0.61	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.23	7.23	7.23	0.63	0.70	± 12.0 %
2100	53.2	1.62	7.54	7.54	7.54	0.53	0.75	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.87	6.87	6.87	0.80	0.58	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.63	6.63	6.63	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.44	4.44	4.44	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.25	4.25	4.25	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.99	3.99	3.99	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	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

^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.

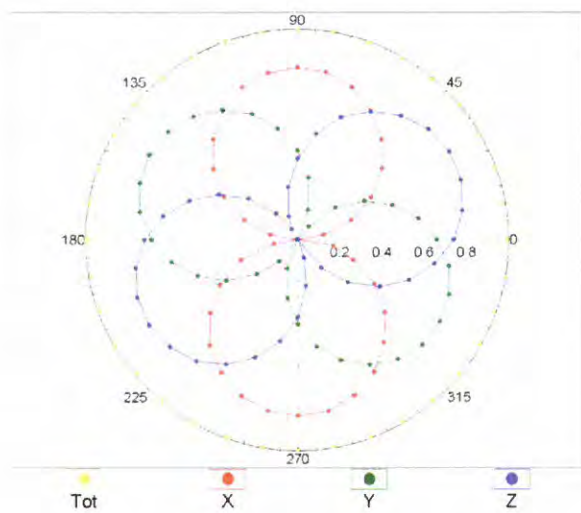
Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



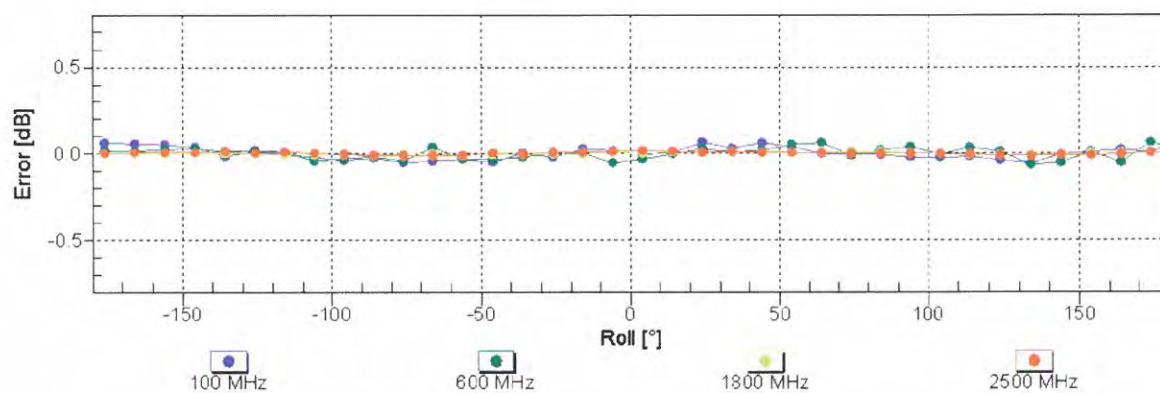
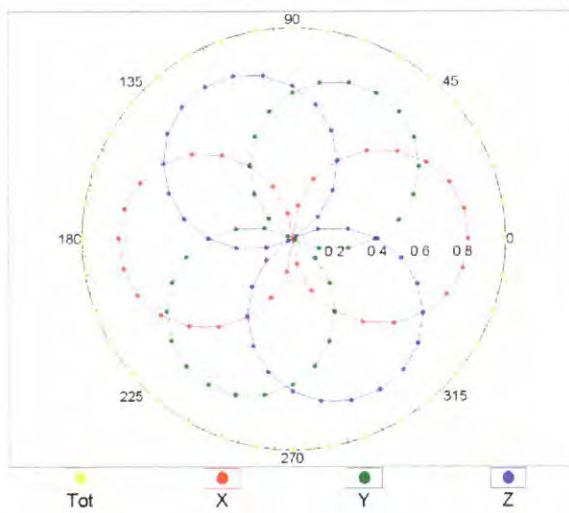
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM

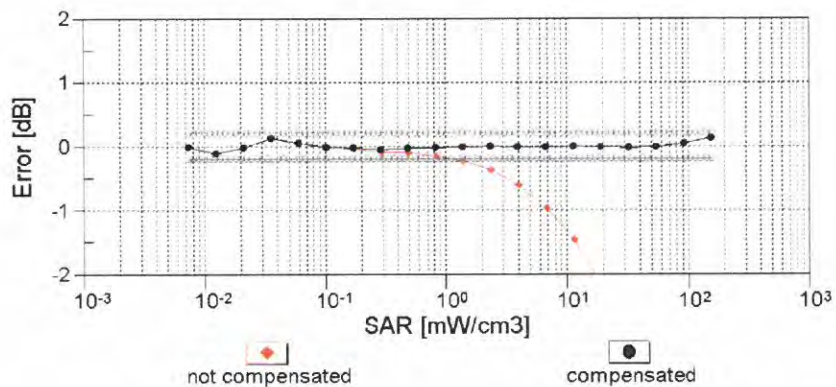
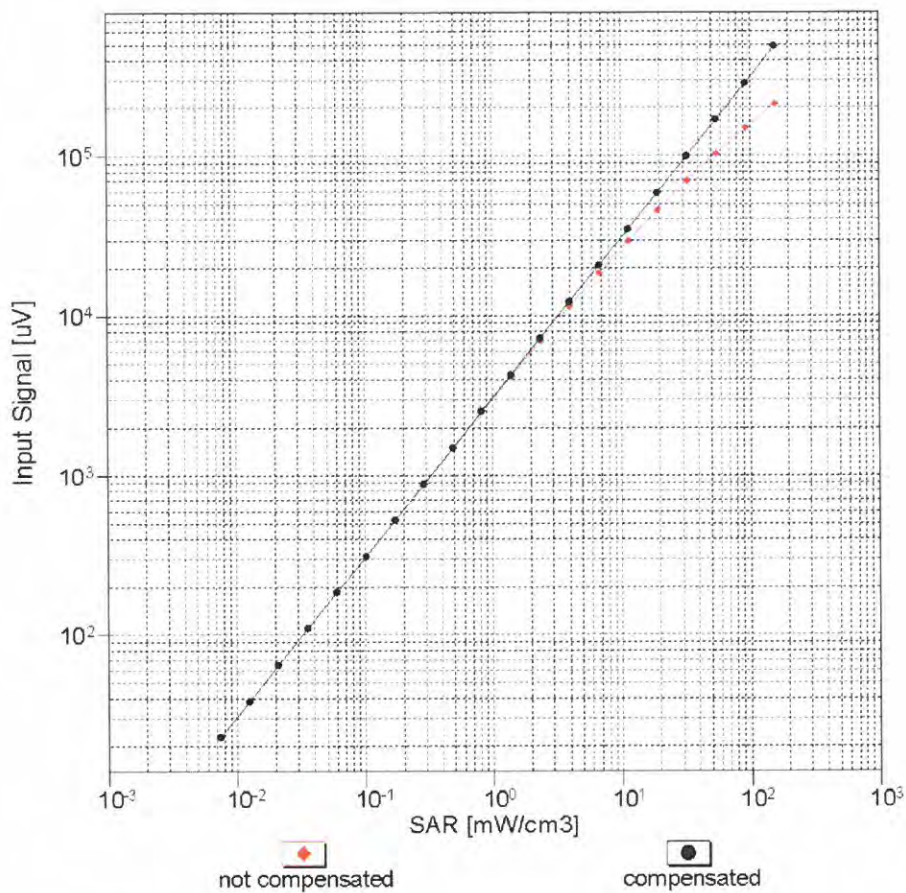


f=1800 MHz, R22



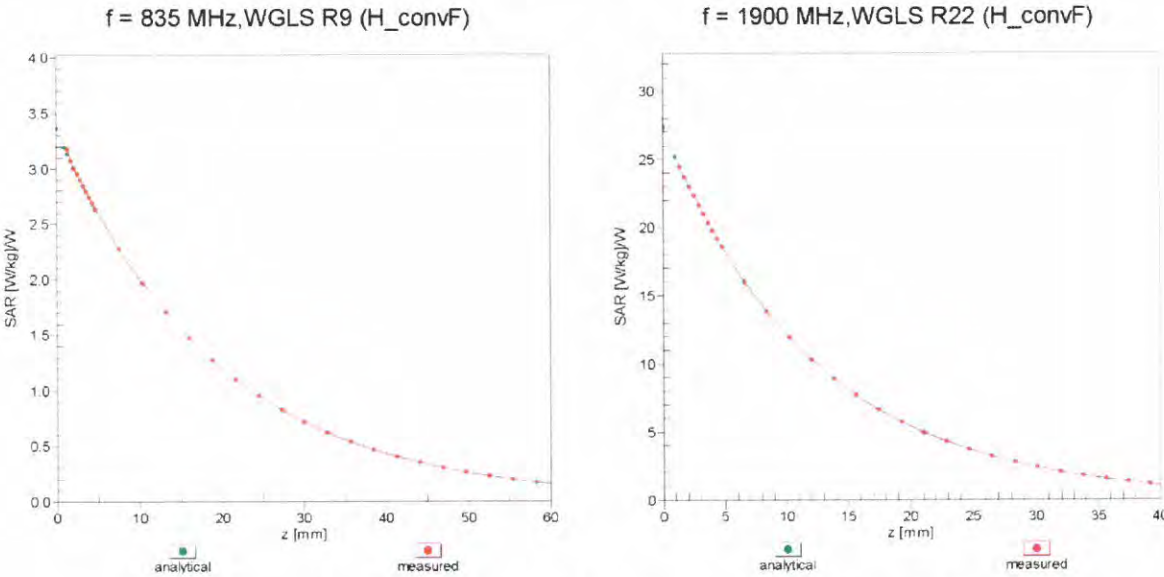
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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

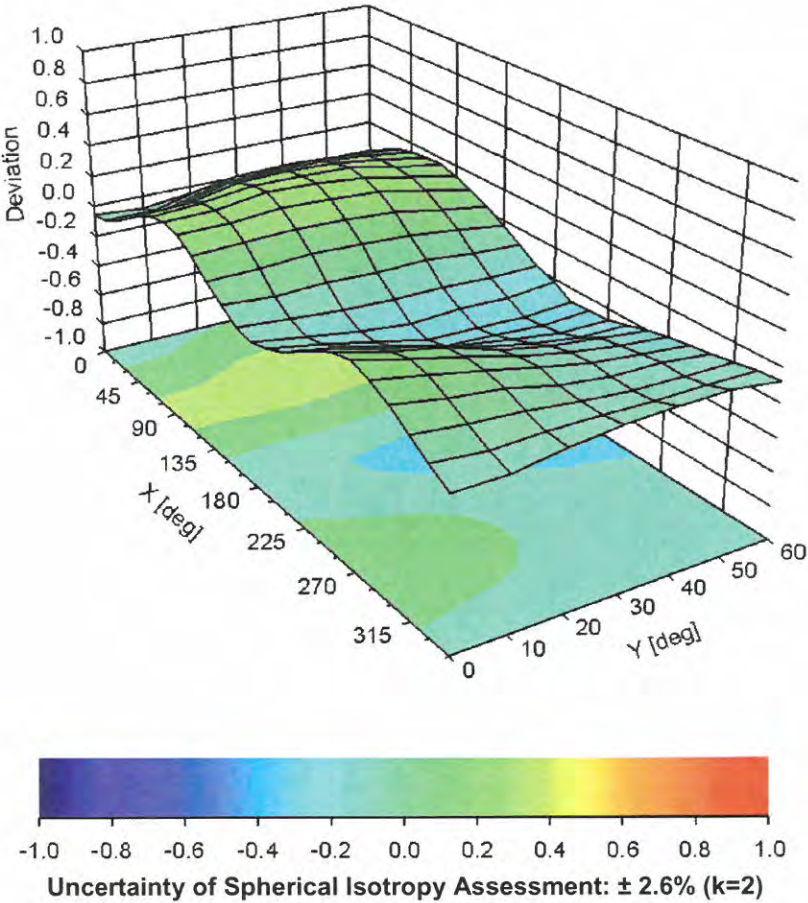


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3820

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-56
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	2 mm