



OET 65

TEST REPORT

Product Name	USB Receiver
Model	ULM100R
FCC ID	QWHULM100R
Client	MUSIC Group Macao Commercial Offshore Limited
Manufacturer	Zhongshan Eurotec Electronics Ltd.
Date of issue	May 23, 2013

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GENERAL SUMMARY

Reference Standard(s)	FCC 47CFR §2.1093 Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices ANSI C95.1, 1992: Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.(IEEE Std C95.1-1991) SUPPLEMENT C Edition 01-01 to OET BULLETIN 65 Edition 97-01 June 2001 including DA 02-1438, published June 2002: Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields Additional Information for Evaluation Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Emissions. KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01 SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz KDB 447498 D01 Mobile Portable RF Exposure v05: Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies KDB 447498 D02 SAR Procedures for Dongle Xmtr v02: SAR Measurement Procedures for USB Dongle Transmitters.
Conclusion	This portable wireless equipment has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards. Test results in Chapter 7 of this test report are below limits specified in the relevant standards for the tested bands only. General Judgment: Pass
Comment	The test result only responds to the measured sample.

Approved by

Director

Revised by

SAR Manager

Performed by

SAR Engineer

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1. General Information

1.1. Notes of the Test Report

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has obtained the accreditation of China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS), and accreditation number: L2264.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. guarantees the reliability of the data presented in this test report, which is the results of measurements and tests performed for the items under test on the date and under the conditions stated in this test report and is based on the knowledge and technical facilities available at TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. at the time of execution of the test.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. is liable to the client for the maintenance by its personnel of the confidentiality of all information related to the items under test and the results of the test. This report only refers to the item that has undergone the test.

This report standalone dose not constitute or imply by its own an approval of the product by the certification Bodies or competent Authorities. This report cannot be used partially or in full for publicity and/or promotional purposes without previous written approval of **TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.** and the Accreditation Bodies, if it applies.

If the electrical report is inconsistent with the printed one, it should be subject to the latter.

1.2. Testing Laboratory

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1.3. Applicant Information

Company: MUSIC Group Macao Commercial Offshore Limited
Address: Rua De Pequim, No 202-A Macau Finance Centre 9/J, Macau
City: Macao
Postal Code: 999078
Country: China

1.4. Manufacturer Information

Company: Zhongshan Eurotec Electronics Ltd.
Address: Eurotec Industrial Park #1 Junjing Rd., Min Zhong Town, Zhongshan, Guangdong 528441 China.
City: Zhongshan
Postal Code: 999078
Country: China

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1.5. Information of EUT

General Information

Device Type:	Portable Device
Exposure Category:	Uncontrolled Environment / General Population
State of Sample:	Prototype Unit
IMEI:	/
Hardware Version:	PCB205121REVA_05
Software Version:	P0AQD.Rev.1.00.2013XXXX
Antenna Type:	Internal Antenna
Device Operating Configurations:	
Operating Mode(s):	2.4GHz; (tested)
Operating Frequency Range(s):	2417MHz - 2441MHz - 2471MHz
Test Frequency (s):	2441MHz
Used Host Products:	IBM T61

Equipment Under Test (EUT) has a antenna that is used for Tx. During SAR test of the EUT, it was connected to a portable computer.

The sample undergoing test was selected by the Client.

Components list please refer to documents of the manufacturer.

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1.6. The Maximum Reported SAR_{1g}

Body Worn Configuration

Mode	Test Position	Frequency(MHz)	Limit SAR _{1g} 1.6 W/kg	
			Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
2.4G	Test Position 1/Back Side	2441	0.059	0.071

1.7. Test Date

The test performed on May 18, 2013.

2. SAR Measurements System Configuration

2.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

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

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
- The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.
- The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2003
- DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
- Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

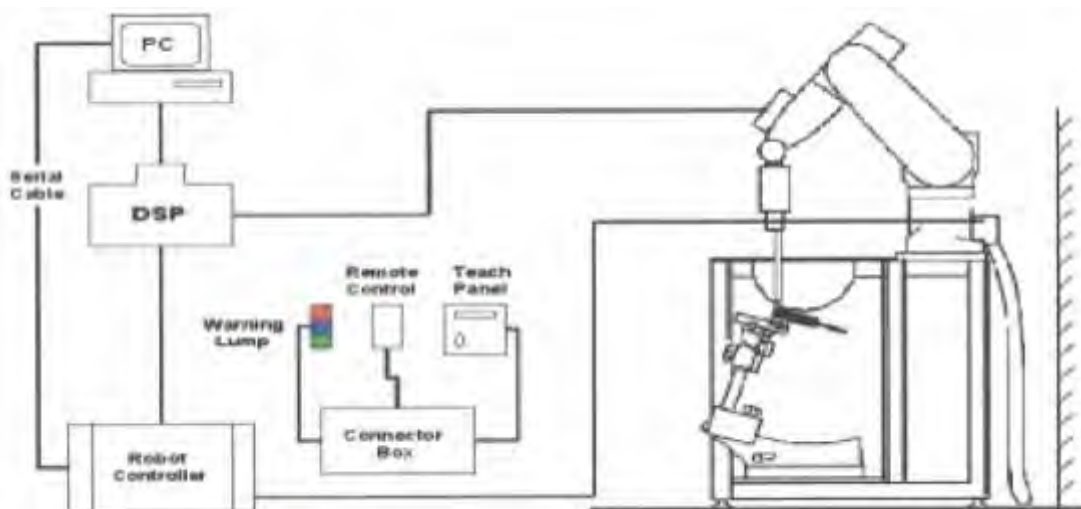


Figure 1. SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

2.2. DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

2.2.1. ES3DV3 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)



Figure 2.ES3DV3 E-field Probe

Directivity

± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation)

Dynamic Range

5 μ

$\pm$



Figure 3. ES3DV3 E-field probe

0.2dB

Dimensions

Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm

Application

General dosimetry up to 4 GHz
Dosimetry in strong gradient fields
Compliance tests of mobile phones

2.2.2. E-field Probe Calibration

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

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

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

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

Where: Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),
 C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),
 ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.
Or

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

Where:
 σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,
 ρ = Tissue density (kg/m^3).

2.3. Other Test Equipment

2.3.1. Device Holder for Transmitters

Construction: Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.) It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin SAM, ELI4 and SAM v6.0 Phantoms.

Material: POM, Acrylic glass, Foam

2.3.2. Phantom

The Generic Twin Phantom is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden Figure. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

Shell Thickness	2±0.1 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 20 liters
Dimensions	810 x 1000 x 500 mm (H x L x W) Available Special



Figure 4 Generic Twin Phantom

2.4. Scanning Procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

- The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max. $\pm 5\%$.
- The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within $\pm 30^\circ$.)
- Area Scan
The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values

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before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot. Before starting the area scan a grid spacing is set according to FCC KDB Publication 865664. During scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged.

After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

- Zoom Scan

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

- Spatial Peak Detection

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented and can determine values of masses of 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY5 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as:

- maximum search
- extrapolation
- boundary correction
- peak search for averaged SAR

During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space.

They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard's method for extrapolation.

- A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

Table 1: Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01

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

2.5. Data Storage and Evaluation

2.5.1. Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension “.DAE4”. The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

2.5.2. Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

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

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Norm _i , a _{i0} , a _{i1} , a _{i2}
	- Conversion factor	ConvF _i
	- Diode compression point	Dcp _i
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	
	- Density	

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

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

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

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot c f / d c p_i$$

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

U_i = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

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

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

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

$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)
[mV/(V/m)²] for E-field Probes

$ConvF$ = sensitivity enhancement in solution

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

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

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

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

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

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

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

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

= conductivity in [mho/m] or

[Siemens/m]

= equivalent tissue density in

g/cm³

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

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

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm²

E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

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

3. Laboratory Environment

Table 2: The Requirements of the Ambient Conditions

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

4. Tissue-equivalent Liquid

4.1. Tissue-equivalent Liquid Ingredients

The liquid is consisted of water, salt, Glycol. The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case. Table 3 shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the OET 65.

Table 3: Composition of the Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Body) 2450MHz
Water	73.2
Glycol	26.7
Salt	0.1
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=2450MHz $\epsilon=52.70$ $\sigma=1.95$

4.2. Tissue-equivalent Liquid Properties

Table 4: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Test Date	Temp ℃	Measured Dielectric Parameters		Target Dielectric Parameters		Limit (Within $\pm 5\%$)	
			ϵ_r	$\sigma(s/m)$	ϵ_r	$\sigma(s/m)$	Dev $\epsilon_r(\%)$	Dev $\sigma(\%)$
2450MHz (body)	2013-05-18	21.5	51.69	1.90	52.70	1.95	-1.92	-2.56

5. System Check

5.1. Description of System Check

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the tissue simulants were measured every day using the dielectric probe kit and the network analyzer. A system check measurement was made following the determination of the dielectric parameters of the simulant, using the dipole validation kit. A power level of 250 mW was supplied to the dipole antenna, which was placed under the flat section of the twin SAM phantom. The system check results (dielectric parameters and SAR values) are given in the table 5.

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration with the relevant liquids and test system ($\pm 10\%$).

System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the DASY5 system.

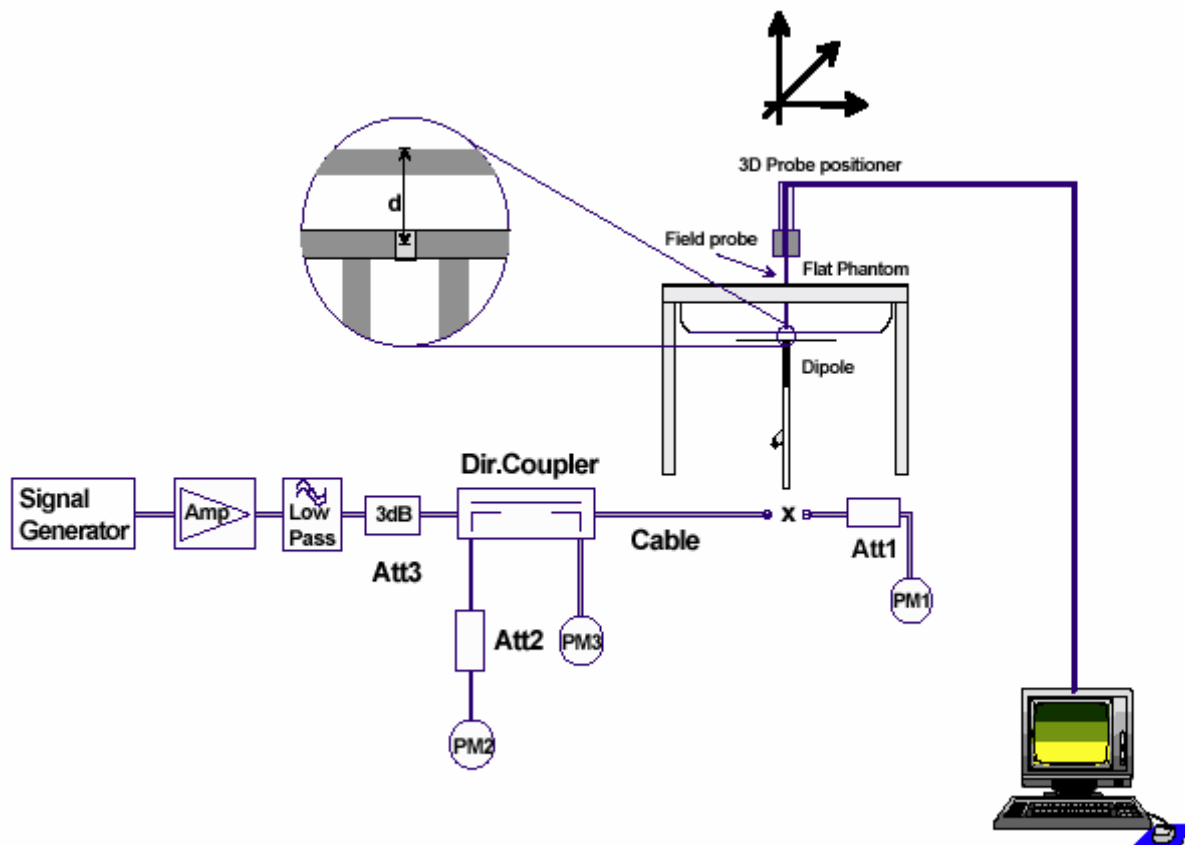


Figure 5. System Check Set-up

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Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

Usage of SAR dipoles calibrated less than 3 years ago but more than 1 year ago were confirmed in maintaining return loss (< -20 dB, within 20% of prior calibration) and impedance (within 5 ohm from prior calibration) requirements per extended calibrations in KDB Publication 450824:

Dipole D2450V2 SN: 786				
Head Liquid				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	Δ %	Impedance (Ω)	$\Delta\Omega$
8/29/2011	-25.5	/	55.0	/
8/28/2012	-26.8	5.1%	56.5	1.5 Ω
Body Liquid				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	Δ %	Impedance (Ω)	$\Delta\Omega$
8/29/2011	-29.0	/	50.4	/
8/28/2012	-29.9	3.1%	52.1	1.7 Ω

5.2. System Check Results

Table 5: System Check in Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Test Date	Dielectric Parameters		Temp ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	250mW Measured SAR_{1g}	1W Normalized SAR_{1g}	1W Target SAR_{1g}	Limit ($\pm 10\%$ Deviation)
		ϵ_r	$\sigma(\text{s/m})$					
2450MHz	2013-05-18	51.69	1.90	21.5	12.9	51.6	51.7	-0.19

Note: 1. The graph results see ANNEX B.

2. Target Values used derive from the calibration certificate

6. Operational Conditions during Test

6.1. General Description of Test Procedures

The EUT is a USB Receiver, for SAR testing, engineering testing software installed on the DUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. The EUT is commanded to operate at maximum transmitting power.

6.2. Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

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

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

6.3. Test Positions

The measurements were performed in combination with IBM T61. IBM T61 laptop has horizontal USB slot.

A test distance of 5mm or less, according to KDB 447498 D02, should be considered for the orientation that can satisfy such requirements.

For each channel, the EUT is tested at the following 4 test positions:

- Test Position 1: The EUT is connected to the portable computer with horizontal USB slot. The back side of the EUT towards to the bottom of the flat phantom. The distance from back side of the EUT to the bottom of the flat phantom is 5mm. (ANNEX G Picture 6)
- Test Position 2: The EUT is connected to the portable computer through a 19 cm USB cable. The front side of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. The distance from front side of the EUT to the bottom of the flat phantom is 5mm. (ANNEX G Picture 7)
- Test Position 3: The EUT is connected to the portable computer through a 19 cm USB cable. The left side of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. The distance from left side of the EUT to the bottom of the flat phantom is 5mm. (ANNEX G Picture 8)
- Test Position 4: The EUT is connected to the portable computer with vertical USB slot. The right side of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. The distance from right side of the EUT to the bottom of the flat phantom is 5mm. (ANNEX G Picture 9)

6.4. Picture of Host Product

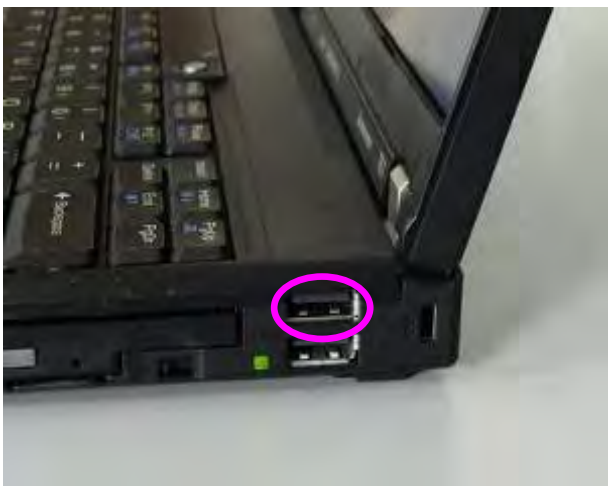
During the test, IBM T61 was used as an assistant to help to setup communication. (See Picture 1)



Picture 1-a: IBM T61 Close



Picture 1-b: IBM T61 Open



Picture 1-c: IBM T61 with horizontal USB slot



Picture 1-d: IBM T61 with Vertical USB slot



Picture 1-e: a 19 cm USB cable

Picture 1: Computer as a test assistant

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7. Test Results

7.1. Conducted Power Results

Table 6: Conducted Power Measurement Results

Mode	Frequency (MHz))	AV Conducted Power (dBm)
2.4G	2417	13.21
	2441	13.22
	2471	13.19

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7.2. SAR Test Results

Table 7: SAR Values [2.4G]

Test Position	Frequency (MHz)	Service	Duty Cycle	Maximum Allowed Power (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Drift $\pm 0.21\text{dB}$	Limit SAR _{1g} 1.6 W/kg			
						Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Graph Results
Test Position of Body with IBM T61(Distance 5mm)										
Back Side	2/2441	FSK	1:1	14	13.22	0.046	0.059	1.20	0.071	Figure 7
Front Side	2/2441	FSK	1:1	14	13.22	0.055	0.012	1.20	0.014	Figure 8
Left Edge	2/2441	FSK	1:1	14	13.22	0.156	0.003	1.20	0.004	Figure 9
Right Edge	2/2441	FSK	1:1	14	13.22	0.095	0.015	1.20	0.018	Figure 10

Note: 1. The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

- Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s).
- The EUT is tested on the maximum average output channel.

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8. 700MHz to 3GHz Measurement Uncertainty

No.	source	Type	Uncertainty Value (%)	Probability Distribution	k	c _i	Standard uncertainty u_i (%)	Degree of freedom V_{eff} or v_i
1	System repetivity	A	0.5	N	1	1	0.5	9
Measurement system								
2	-probe calibration	B	6.0	N	1	1	6.0	∞
3	-axial isotropy of the probe	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	1.9	∞
4	- Hemispherical isotropy of the probe	B	9.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	3.9	∞
6	-boundary effect	B	1.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.1	∞
7	-probe linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.7	∞
8	- System detection limits	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.6	∞
9	-readout Electronics	B	1.0	N	1	1	1.0	∞
10	-response time	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	∞
11	-integration time	B	4.32	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.5	∞
12	-noise	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	∞
13	-RF Ambient Conditions	B	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	∞
14	-Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.2	∞
15	-Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.7	∞
16	-Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	B	3.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	∞
Test sample Related								
17	-Test Sample Positioning	A	2.9	N	1	1	2.9	71
18	-Device Holder Uncertainty	A	4.1	N	1	1	4.1	5
19	-Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.9	∞
Physical parameter								
20	-phantom	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	∞
21	-liquid conductivity (deviation from target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	1.8	∞

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22	-liquid conductivity (measurement uncertainty)	B	2.5	N	1	0.64	1.6	9
23	-liquid permittivity (deviation from target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.7	∞
24	-liquid permittivity (measurement uncertainty)	B	2.5	N	1	0.6	1.5	9
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c' = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{24} c_i^2 u_i^2}$					11.50	
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$		N	k=2		23.00	

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9. Main Test Instruments

Table 8: List of Main Instruments

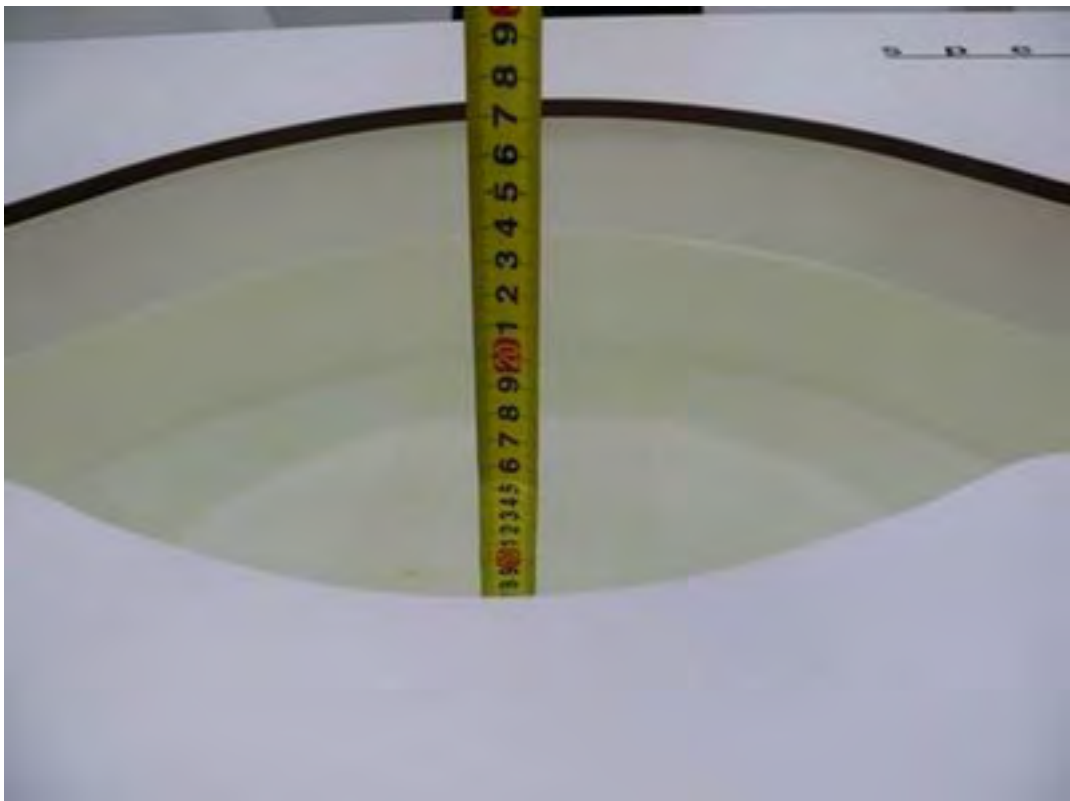
No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	Agilent 8753E	US37390326	September 11, 2012	One year
02	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent 85070E	US44020115	No Calibration Requested	
03	Power meter	Agilent E4417A	GB41291714	March 10, 2013	One year
04	Power sensor	Agilent N8481H	MY50350004	September 24, 2012	One year
05	Power sensor	E9327A	US40441622	January 2, 2013	One year
06	Signal Generator	HP 8341B	2730A00804	September 10, 2012	One year
07	Dual directional coupler	778D-012	50519	March 25, 2013	One year
08	Amplifier	IXA-020	0401	No Calibration Requested	
09	E-field Probe	ES3DV3	3189	June 22, 2012	One year
10	DAE	DAE4	1317	January 25, 2013	One year
11	Validation Kit 2450MHz	D2450V2	786	August 29, 2011	Three years
12	Temperature Probe	JM222	AA1009129	March 14, 2013	One year
13	Hygrothermograph	WS-1	64591	September 27, 2012	One year

*****END OF REPORT *****

ANNEX A: Test Layout



Picture 2: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



Picture 3: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (2450 MHz, 15.2cm depth)

ANNEX B: System Check Results

System Performance Check at 2450 MHz

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 786

Date/Time: 5/18/2013 10:25:59 AM

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.90$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.69$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3189; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 6/22/2012

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1317; Calibrated: 1/25/2013

Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1524

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (41x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16 mW/g

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 81.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.076 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.13 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.9 mW/g

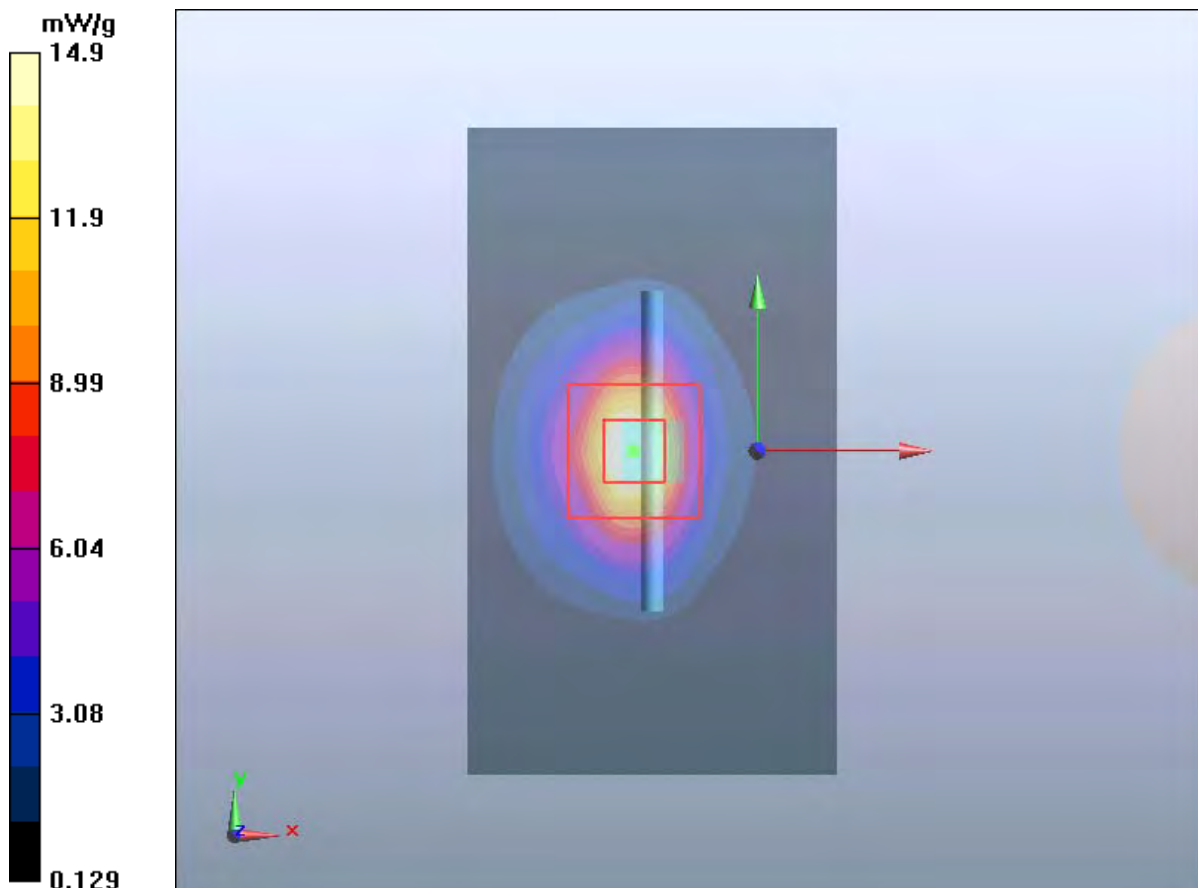


Figure 6 System Performance Check 2450MHz 250mW

ANNEX C: Graph Results

2.4G with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Frequency 2441

Date/Time: 5/18/2013 2:30:06 PM

Communication System: 2.4g; Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2441$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.89$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3189; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 6/22/2012

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1317; Calibrated: 1/25/2013

Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1524

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

Test Position 1/ Area Scan (41x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.069 mW/g

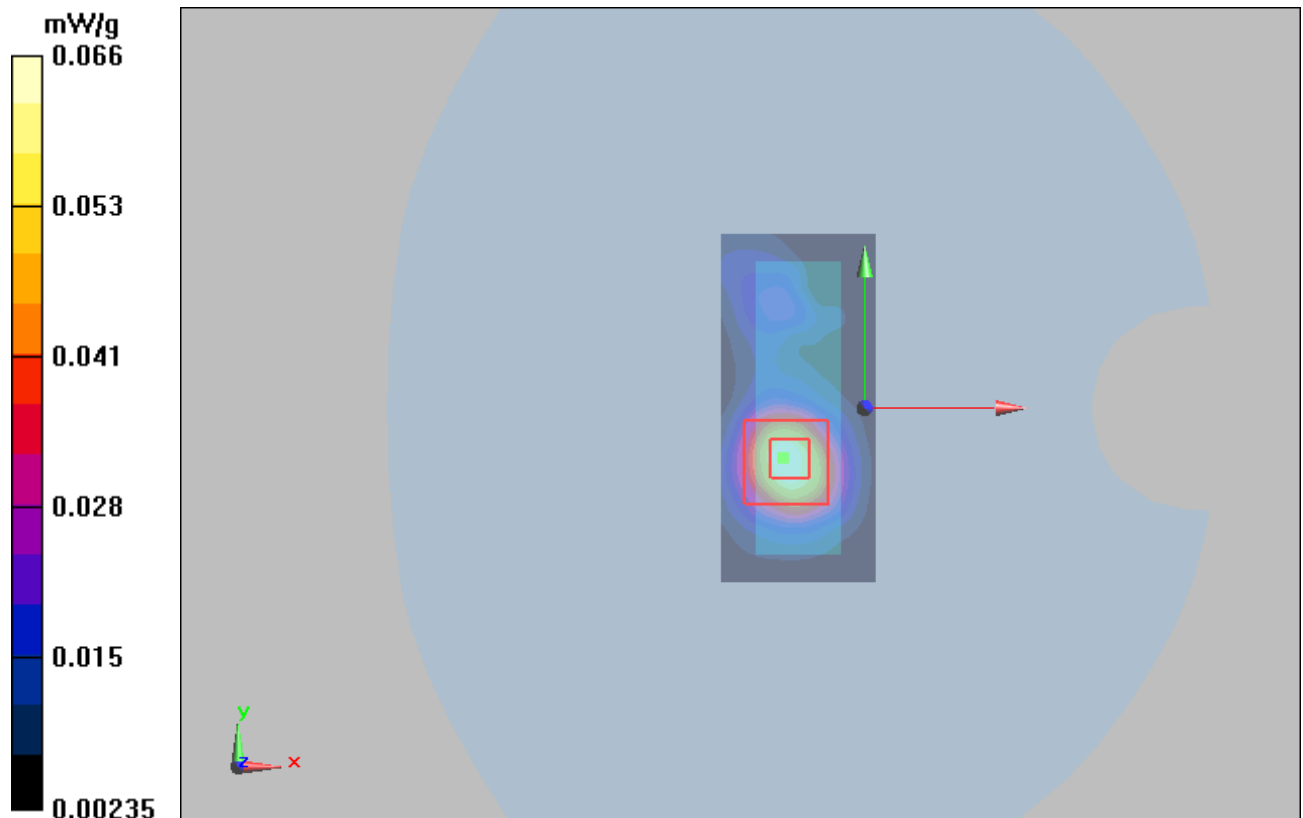
Test Position 1/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.99 V/m; Power Drift = 0.046 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.147 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.059 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.026 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.066 mW/g



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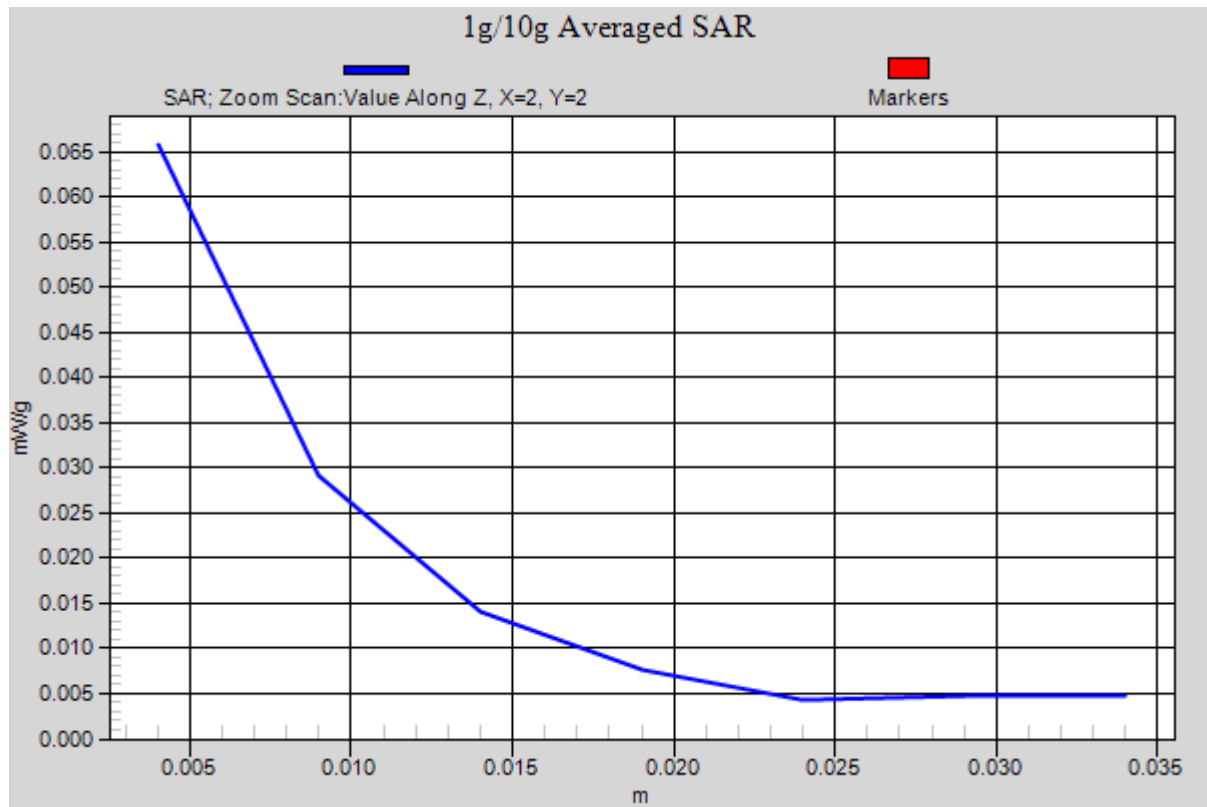


Figure 7 2.4G with IBM T61 Test Position 1 Frequency 2441

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2.4G with IBM T61 Test Position 2 Frequency 2441

Date/Time: 5/18/2013 3:16:28 PM

Communication System: 2.4g; Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2441$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.89$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3189; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 6/22/2012

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1317; Calibrated: 1/25/2013

Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1524

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

Test Position 2/Area Scan (41x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.034 mW/g

Test Position 2/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.541 V/m; Power Drift = 0.055 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.040 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.012 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.004 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.014 mW/g

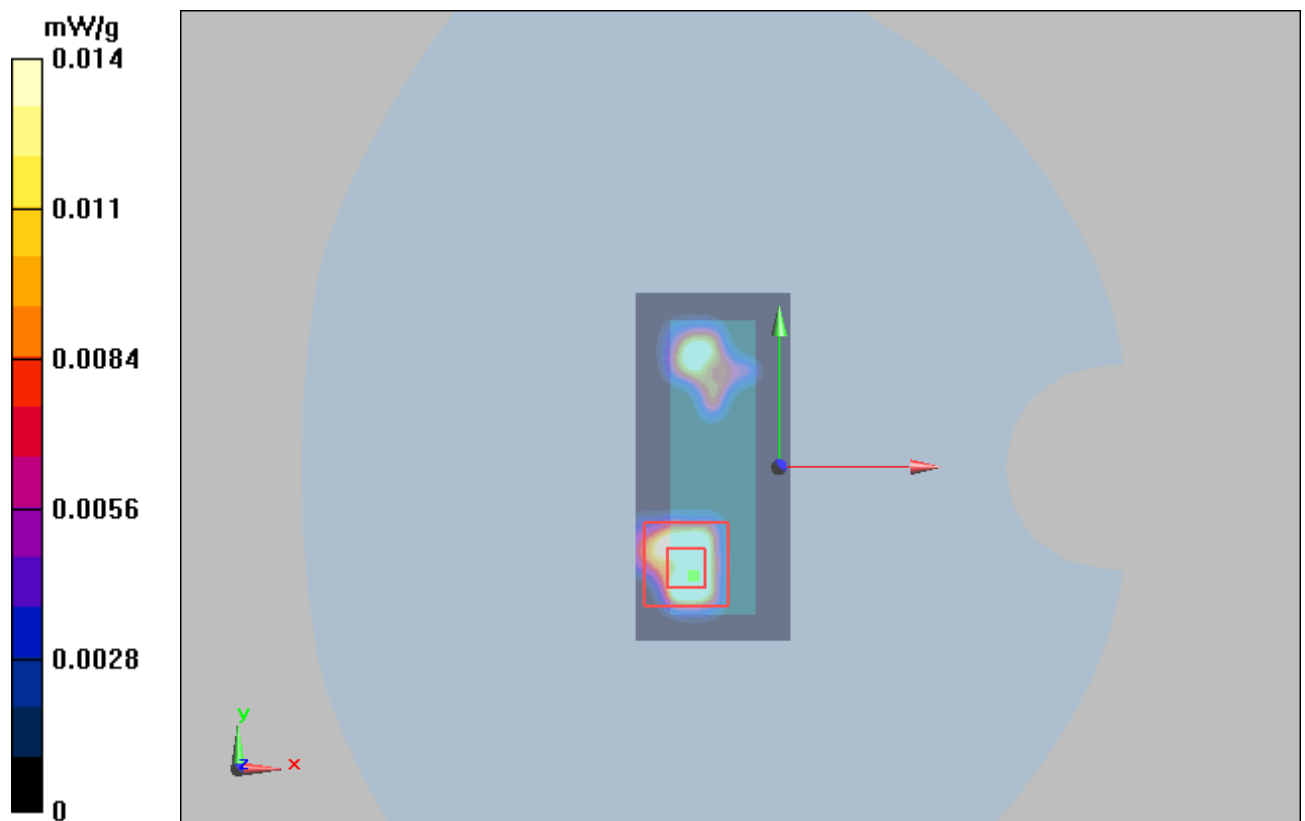


Figure 8 2.4G with IBM T61 Test Position 2 Frequency 2441

2.4G with IBM T61 Test Position 3 Frequency 2441

Date/Time: 5/18/2013 3:40:06 PM

Communication System: 2.4g; Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2441$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.89$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3189; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 6/22/2012

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1317; Calibrated: 1/25/2013

Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1524

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

Test Position 3/Area Scan (41x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.00569 mW/g

Test Position 3/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.43 V/m; Power Drift = 0.156 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.013 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.003mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.000481 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00421 mW/g

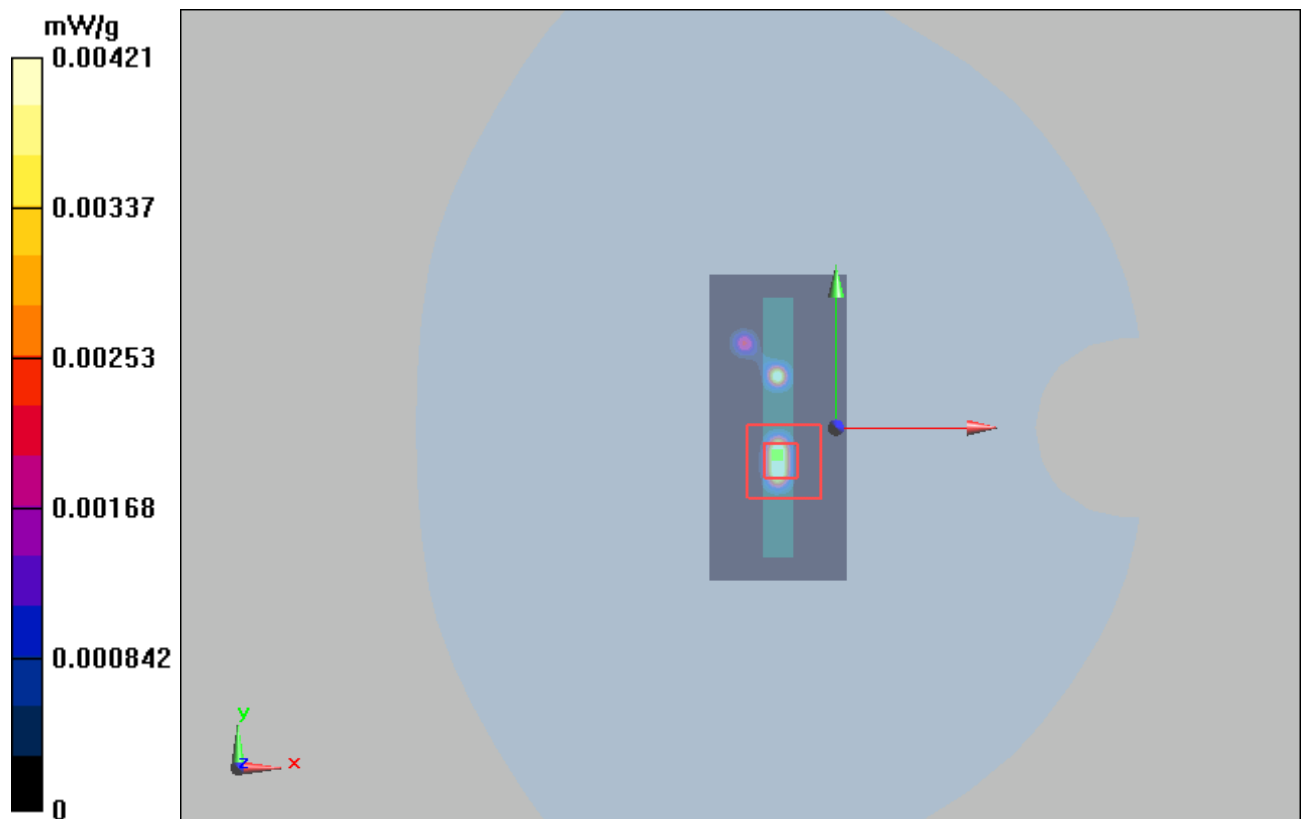


Figure 9 2.4G with IBM T61 Test Position 3 Frequency 2441

2.4G with IBM T61 Test Position 4 Frequency 2441

Date/Time: 5/18/2013 2:47:31 PM

Communication System: 2.4g; Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2441$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.89$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3189; ConvF(3.96, 3.96, 3.96); Calibrated: 6/22/2012

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1317; Calibrated: 1/25/2013

Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1524

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

Test Position 4/Area Scan (41x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.019 mW/g

Test Position 4/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.91 V/m; Power Drift = 0.095 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.042 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.015 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00841 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.017 mW/g

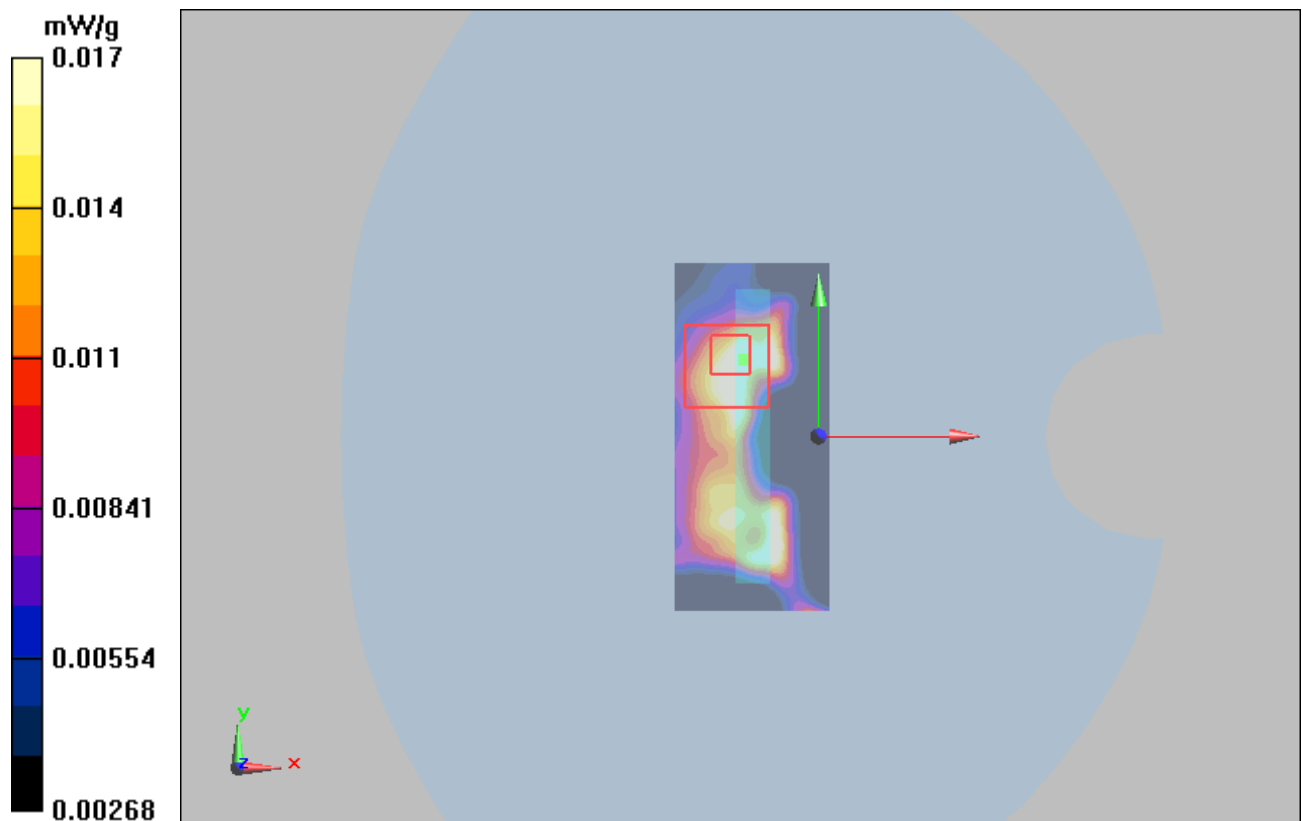


Figure 10 2.4G with IBM T61 Test Position 4 Frequency 2441

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ANNEX D: Probe Calibration Certificate

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **TA-Shanghai (Auden)**

Certificate No: **ES3-3189_Jun12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3189**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-12.v7, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **June 22, 2012**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01506)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01506)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	10-Jan-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jan12)	Jan-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: June 22, 2012			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			

Certificate No: ES3-3189_Jun12

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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	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., $\theta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ 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}; VR_{x,y,z}**: A, B, C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{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.

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ES3DV3 – SN:3189

June 22, 2012

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3189

Manufactured: March 25, 2008
Calibrated: June 22, 2012

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

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ES3DV3- SN:3189

June 22, 2012

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3189

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.32	1.35	1.05	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	99.5	100.6	100.2	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	160.3	$\pm 3.8 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	164.9	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	182.0	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter; uncertainty not required.

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

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ES3DV3- SN:3189

June 22, 2012

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3189

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	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
300	45.3	0.87	6.83	6.83	6.83	0.25	1.06	± 13.4 %
450	43.5	0.87	6.37	6.37	6.37	0.14	1.67	± 13.4 %
835	41.5	0.90	5.81	5.81	5.81	0.63	1.24	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	4.90	4.90	4.90	0.80	1.14	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.62	1.31	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.14	4.14	4.14	0.65	1.36	± 12.0 %

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

^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.

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ES3DV3- SN:3189

June 22, 2012

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3189

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	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
300	58.2	0.92	6.53	6.53	6.53	0.23	1.90	± 13.4 %
450	56.7	0.94	6.73	6.73	6.73	0.10	1.00	± 13.4 %
835	55.2	0.97	5.81	5.81	5.81	0.54	1.33	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.65	4.65	4.65	0.67	1.38	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.36	4.36	4.36	0.62	1.40	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	3.96	3.96	3.96	0.64	0.99	± 12.0 %

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

^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.

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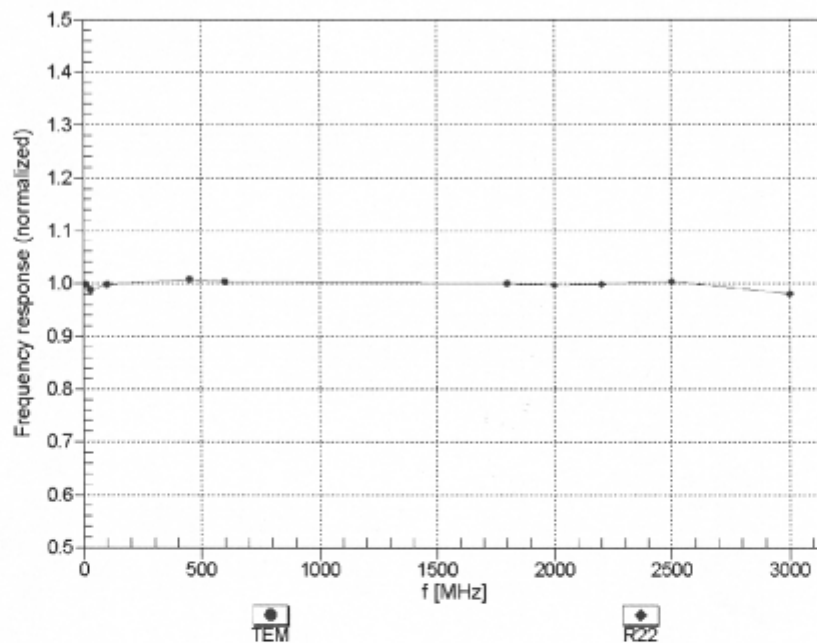
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ES3DV3- SN:3189

June 22, 2012

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



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