

APPLICANT : ZTE CORPORATION

EQUIPMENT : WCDMA Digital Mobile Phone

BRAND NAME : ZTE

MODEL NAME : ZTE Z933

FCC ID : SRQ-Z933

STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)

ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992

Report No. : FA452005

IEEE 1528-2003

We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and had been in 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 (SHENZHEN) INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

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Issued Date : Jun. 25, 2014 Form version. : 140422



Revision History

Report No. : FA452005

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA452005	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Jun. 25, 2014

TEL: 86-755-8637-9589 / FAX: 86-755-8637-9595

Issued Date : Jun. 25, 2014 Form version. : 140422 FCC ID: SRQ-Z933 Page 3 of 41



1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **ZTE CORPORATION**, **WCDMA Digital Mobile Phone**, **ZTE Z933** are as follows.

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				Highest SA	R Summary	
Equipment Class	Frequency Band	Operating Mode	Head 1g SAR (W/kg)	Wireless Router 1g SAR (W/kg) (Gap 1cm)		Simultaneous Transmission SAR (W/kg)
	GSM850	Voice/Data	0.10	0.27	0.27	
PCE	GSM1900	Voice/Data	0.25	0.50	0.50	1.55
PCE	WCDMA Band V	Voice/Data	0.11	0.33	0.33	1.55
	WCDMA Band II	Voice/Data	0.58	1.42	1.42	
DTS	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	Data	0.58	0.13	0.13	1.55
DSS	Bluetooth	Data				1.46
	Date of Testing:			May 31, 2014	~ Jun. 16, 2014	

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. Administration Data

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.
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Applicant	
Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P.R.China

Manufacturer		
Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION	
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P.R.China	

3. 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 648474 D04 SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets v01r02
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 SAR meas for 802 11abg v01r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 SAR test for 3G devices v02
- FCC KDB 941225 D02 HSPA and 1x Advanced v02r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D03 SAR Test Reduction GSM GPRS EDGE v01
- FCC KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode SAR v01r01



4. Equipment Under Test (EUT)

4.1 General Information

	Product Feature & Specification
Equipment Name	WCDMA Digital Mobile Phone
Brand Name	ZTE
Model Name	ZTE Z933
FCC ID	SRQ-Z933
IMEI Code	864766020003712
Mind and Table and and	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz
and Frequency Kange	WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	• GSM/GPRS/EGPRS • RMC/AMR 12.2Kbps • HSDPA • HSUPA • HSPA+ (Downlink Only) • 802.11b/g/n HT20 • Bluetooth v3.0+EDR, Bluetooth v4.0 LE
HW Version	Z933_V1EMB_B
SW Version	Z933V1.0.0B01
GSM / (E)GPRS Transfer mode	Class B – EUT cannot support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network simultaneously but can automatically switch between Packet and Circuit Switched Network.
EUT Stage	Pre-Production

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Remark:

- 1. 802.11n-HT40 is not supported in 2.4GHz WLAN, and this device 2.4GHz WLAN supports hotspot operation.
- 2. This device supported VoIP in GPRS, EGPRS and WCDMA (e.g. 3rd party VoIP).
- 3. This device supports GRPS/EGPRS mode up to multi-slot class10 and does not support DTM operation.



4.2 Maximum Tune-up Limit

Mode	Burst Average Power (dBm)		
Mode	GSM850	GSM1900	
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	33.0	30.5	
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	33.0	30.5	
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots)	31.5	28.0	
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot)	27.5	26.0	
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots)	25.0	23.5	

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Mode	Average Power (dBm)		
Mode	WCDMA Band V	WCDMA Band II	
AMR 12.2Kbps	24.5	24.0	
RMC 12.2Kbps	24.5	24.0	
HSDPA Subtest-1	23.0	22.5	
HSDPA Subtest-2	23.0	22.5	
HSDPA Subtest-3	22.5	22.0	
HSDPA Subtest-4	22.5	22.5	
HSUPA Subtest-1	22.0	22.0	
HSUPA Subtest-2	22.0	22.0	
HSUPA Subtest-3	21.5	21.0	
HSUPA Subtest-4	22.0	22.5	
HSUPA Subtest-5	21.5	20.5	

	Mode	Maximum Average Power (dBm)
	802.11b	13.5
2.4GHz	802.11g	11.5
802.11n HT20		11.5
	Bluetooth v3.0+EDR	2.5
	Bluetooth v4.0 LE	2.5



5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 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.

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5.2 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
0.4	8.0	20.0

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

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

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.



6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 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.

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6.2 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 (p). The equation description is as below:

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

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

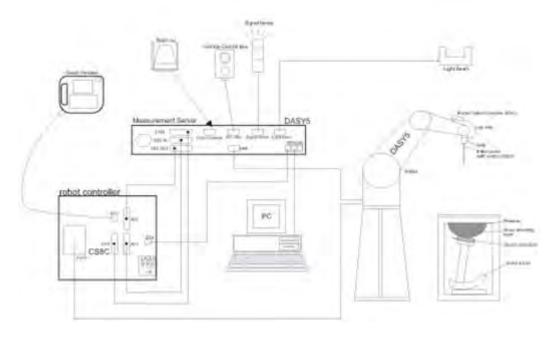
$$SAR = \frac{\sigma |E|^2}{\rho}$$

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



7. System Description and Setup

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



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- 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,
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.



8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

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.

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- Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- 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>

- 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
- Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates. (b)
- Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software. (c)
- Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band (e)
- 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:

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

8.1 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:

- Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and (b) measurement parameters)
- Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume (c)
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values form the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- 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

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8.2 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.

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8.3 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 dB0 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.

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

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8.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used 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 shoes 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.

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

			≤3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan s	spatial reso	lution: Δx _{Zoom} , Δy _{Zoom}	\leq 2 GHz: \leq 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: \leq 5 mm [*]	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \le 5 \text{ mm}^*$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \le 4 \text{ mm}^*$
	uniform	grid: Δz _{Zoom} (n)	≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	graded	Δz _{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
	grid $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points		≤ 1.5·Δz	Zoom(n-1)
Minimum zoom scan volume	X V 7		≥ 30 mm	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \ge 28 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz: } \ge 25 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \ge 22 \text{ mm}$

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.

8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

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

8.6 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.

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When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq 1.4 \text{ W/kg}$, $\leq 8 \text{ mm}$, $\leq 7 \text{ mm}$ and $\leq 5 \text{ mm}$ zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.



9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Medel	Serial Number	Calib	ration	
Manuracturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Last Cal.	Due Date	
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d091	Nov. 18, 2011	Nov. 14, 2014	
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d118	Nov. 21, 2011	Nov. 14, 2014	
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	908	Mar. 26, 2013	Mar. 24, 2015	
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	569	Nov. 22, 2013	Nov. 21, 2014	
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	910	Dec. 17, 2013	Dec. 16, 2014	
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3819	Nov. 27, 2013	Nov. 26, 2014	
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CD	TP-1670	NCR	NCR	
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CD	TP-1671	NCR	NCR	
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR	
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY50267224	Oct. 10, 2013	Oct. 09, 2014	
R&S	Network Analyzer	ZVB8	100106	Nov. 07, 2013	Nov. 06, 2014	
Speag	Dielectric Assessment Kit	DAK-3.5	1032	NCR	NCR	
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1218010	Mar. 03, 2014	Mar. 02, 2015	
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1207253	Mar. 03, 2014	Mar. 02, 2015	
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	NA	NA	
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP30	101362	Oct. 10, 2013	Oct. 09, 2014	
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Not	te 2	
Woken	Attenuator	WK0602-XX	N/A	Not	te 2	
PE	Attenuator	PE7005-10	N/A	Not	te 2	
PE	Attenuator	PE7005- 3	N/A	Not	te 2	
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	0328767	Not	te 2	
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-3W	162601250	Note 2		
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZHL-42W+	13440021344	Not	te 2	

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General Note:

- 1. The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.
- 2. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.
- 3. Referring to KDB 865664 D01v01r03, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
- 4. The justification data of dipole D835V2, SN: 4d091, D1900V2, SN: 5d118 and D2450V2, SN: 908 can be found in appendix C. The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.



10. System Verification

10.1 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

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tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency	Water	Sugar	Cellulose	Salt	Preventol	DGBE	Conductivity	Permittivity
(MHz)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(σ)	(εr)
			F	or Head				
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
			F	or Body				
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε _r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ε _r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ε _r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	Head	22.8	0.900	42.153	0.90	41.50	0.00	1.57	±5	Jun. 01, 2014
835	Head	22.8	0.910	42.910	0.90	41.50	1.11	3.40	±5	Jun. 11, 2014
1900	Head	22.8	1.422	38.942	1.40	40.00	1.57	-2.65	±5	Jun. 01, 2014
1900	Head	22.8	1.417	40.994	1.40	40.00	1.21	2.49	±5	Jun. 12, 2014
2450	Head	22.8	1.878	40.464	1.80	39.20	4.33	3.22	±5	Jun. 15, 2014
835	Body	22.6	0.977	54.466	0.97	55.20	0.72	-1.33	±5	May 31, 2014
835	Body	22.8	0.998	54.379	0.97	55.20	2.89	-1.49	±5	Jun. 11, 2014
1900	Body	22.7	1.542	53.532	1.52	53.30	1.45	0.44	±5	May 31, 2014
1900	Body	22.6	1.579	54.206	1.52	53.30	3.88	1.70	±5	Jun. 11, 2014
2450	Body	22.8	2.013	51.474	1.95	52.70	3.23	-2.33	±5	Jun. 16, 2014



10.2 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 (%)
Jun. 01, 2014	835	Head	250	4d091	3819	910	2.40	9.40	9.6	2.13
Jun. 11, 2014	835	Head	250	4d091	3819	569	2.43	9.40	9.72	3.40
Jun. 01, 2014	1900	Head	250	5d118	3819	910	9.92	40.30	39.68	-1.54
Jun. 12, 2014	1900	Head	250	5d118	3819	569	9.80	40.30	39.2	-2.73
Jun. 15, 2014	2450	Head	250	908	3819	569	13.70	54.00	54.8	1.48
May 31, 2014	835	Body	250	4d091	3819	910	2.22	9.42	8.88	-5.73
Jun. 11, 2014	835	Body	250	4d091	3819	569	2.24	9.42	8.96	-4.88
May 31, 2014	1900	Body	250	5d118	3819	910	10.60	41.80	42.4	1.44
Jun. 11, 2014	1900	Body	250	5d118	3819	569	10.80	41.80	43.2	3.35

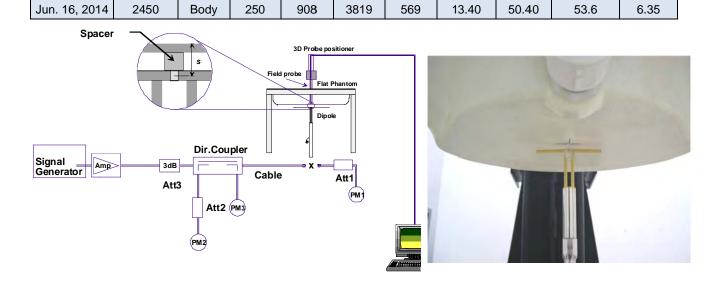


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup

Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

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11. RF Exposure Positions

11.1 Ear and handset reference point

Figure 9.1.1 shows the front, back, and side views of the SAM phantom. The center-of-mouth reference point is labeled "M," the left ear reference point (ERP) is marked "LE," and the right ERP is marked "RE." Each ERP is 15 mm along the B-M (back-mouth) line behind the entrance-to-ear-canal (EEC) point, as shown in Figure 9.1.2 The Reference Plane is defined as passing through the two ear reference points and point M. The line N-F (neck-front), also called the reference pivoting line, is normal to the Reference Plane and perpendicular to both a line passing through RE and LE and the B-M line (see Figure 9.1.3). Both N-F and B-M lines should be marked on the exterior of the phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning. Posterior to the N-F line the ear shape is a flat surface with 6 mm thickness at each ERP, and forward of the N-F line the ear is truncated, as illustrated in Figure 9.1.2. The ear truncation is introduced to preclude the ear lobe from interfering with handset tilt, which could lead to unstable positioning at the cheek.



Fig 9.1.1 Front, back, and side views of SAM twin phantom

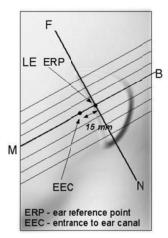
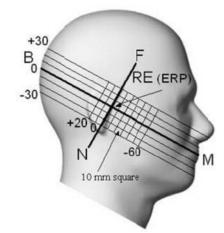


Fig 9.1.2 Close-up side view of phantom showing the ear region.



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Fig 9.1.3 Side view of the phantom showing relevant markings and seven cross-sectional plane locations

Report No.: FA452005 11.2 Definition of the cheek position

- Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.
- Define two imaginary lines on the handset—the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset—the midpoint of the width wt of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A in Figure 9.2.1 and Figure 9.2.2), and the midpoint of the width wb of the bottom of the handset (point B). The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output (see Figure 9.2.1). The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset (see Figure 9.2.2), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly-shaped handsets.
- Position the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 9.2.3), such that the plane defined by the vertical centerline and the horizontal line of the handset is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.
- Translate the handset towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until handset point A touches the pinna at the ERP.
- 5. While maintaining the handset in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to the plane containing B-M and N-F lines, i.e., the Reference Plane.
- 6. Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the handset (horizontal line) is parallel to the N-F line.
- While maintaining the vertical centerline in the Reference Plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the handset contact with the pinna, rotate the handset about the N-F line until any point on the handset is in contact with a phantom point below the pinna on the cheek. See Figure 9.2.3. The actual rotation angles should be documented in the test report.

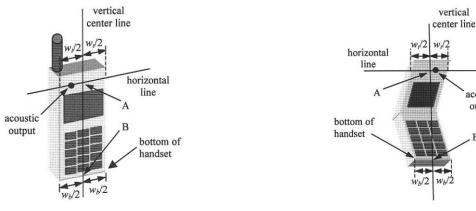


Fig 9.2.1 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines—"fixed case

Fig 9.2.2 Handset vertical and horizontal reference lines-"clam-shell case"

acoustic output

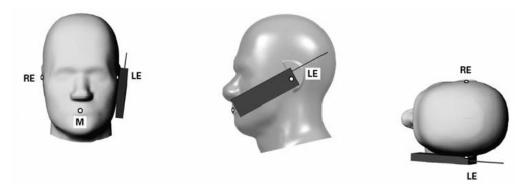


Fig 9.2.3 cheek or touch position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which establish the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

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11.3 Definition of the tilt position

1. Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece (flip cover), open the cover. If the handset can transmit with the cover closed, both configurations must be tested.

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- 2. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset away from the pinna along the line passing through RE and LE far enough to allow a rotation of the handset away from the cheek by 15°.
- Rotate the handset around the horizontal line by 15°.
- 4. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset towards the phantom on the line passing through RE and LE until any part of the handset touches the ear. The tilt position is obtained when the contact point is on the pinna. See Figure 9.3.1. If contact occurs at any location other than the pinna, e.g., the antenna at the back of the phantom head, the angle of the handset should be reduced. In this case, the tilt position is obtained if any point on the handset is in contact with the pinna and a second point

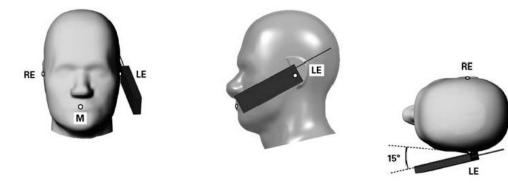


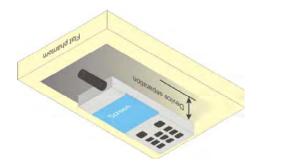
Fig 9.3.1 Tilt position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE), and mouth (M), which define the Reference Plane for handset positioning, are indicated.

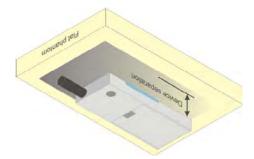


11.4 Body Worn Accessory

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 9.4). Per KDB 648474 D04v01r02, body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB 447498 D01v05r02 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset is < 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a handset attached to the handset.

Accessories for body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are test with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-chip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.





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Fig 9.4 Body Worn Position

11.5 Wireless Router

Some battery-operated handsets have the capability to transmit and receive user through simultaneous transmission of WIFI simultaneously with a separate licensed transmitter. The FCC has provided guidance in FCC HDB Publication 941225 D06v01r01 where SAR test considerations for handsets (L x W \ge 9 cm x 5 cm) are based on a composite test separation distance of 10mm from the front, back and edges of the device containing transmitting antennas within 2.5cm of their edges, determined form general mixed use conditions for this type of devices. Since the hotspot SAR results may overlap with the body-worn accessory SAR requirements, the more conservative configurations can be considered, thus excluding some body-worn accessory SAR tests.

When the user enables the personal wireless router functions for the handset, actual operations include simultaneous transmission of both the WIFI transmitter and another licensed transmitter. Both transmitters often do not transmit at the same transmitting frequency and thus cannot be evaluated for SAR under actual use conditions due to the limitations of the SAR assessment probes. Therefore, SAR must be evaluated for each frequency transmission and mode separately and spatially summed with the WIFI transmitter according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 publication procedures. The "Portable Hotspot" feature on the handset was NOT activated during SAR assessments, to ensure the SAR measurements were evaluated for a single transmission frequency RF signal at a time.



12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<GSM Conducted Power>

General Note

 Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.

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- 2. According to October 2013TCB Workshop, for GSM / GPRS / EGPRS, the number of time slots to test for SAR should correspond to the highest source-based time-averaged maximum output power configuration, considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for head and body-worn SAR testing, the EUT was set in GPRS (2 Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.
- 3. For hotspot mode SAR testing, GPRS / EDGE should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in GPRS 2 Tx slots for GSM850/GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.

Band GSM850	Burst Ave	erage Pov	ver (dBm)	Tune-up	Frame-Av	erage Pov	wer (dBm)	Tune-up
TX Channel	128	189	251	Limit	128	189	251	Limit
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.4	848.8	(dBm)	824.2	836.4	848.8	(dBm)
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	<mark>32.92</mark>	32.74	32.76	33.0	23.92	23.74	23.76	24
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	32.88	32.70	32.73	33.0	23.88	23.70	23.73	24
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	30.51	30.23	30.47	31.5	<mark>24.51</mark>	24.23	24.47	25.5
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot) – MCS5	27.07	26.74	27.02	27.5	18.07	17.74	18.02	18.5
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots) – MCS5	24.48	24.18	24.56	25.0	18.48	18.18	18.56	19
Band GSM1900	Burst Ave	erage Pov	ver (dBm)	Tune-up	Frame-Av	erage Pov	wer (dBm)	Tune-up
TX Channel	512	661	810	Limit	512	661	810	Limit
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880	1909.8	(dBm)	1850.2	1880	1909.8	(dBm)
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	30.11	30.14	30.23	30.5	21.11	21.14	<mark>21.23</mark>	21.5
0000 (0140)(4.7 1.4) 004	00.40	00.40	00.04	00 -	04.40	04.40	04.04	4
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	30.10	30.13	30.21	30.5	21.10	21.13	21.21	21.5
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1 GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	26.93	26.95	27.05	28.0	20.93	20.95	21.21	21.5

Remark: The frame-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots.

The calculated method are shown as below:

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Tx Slot) - 9 dB

Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Tx Slots) - 6 dB



<WCDMA Conducted Power>

- 1. The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification.
- 2. The procedures in KDB 941225 D01 are applied for 3GPP Rel. 6 HSPA to configure the device in the required sub-test mode(s) to determine SAR test exclusion.

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A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

HSDPA Setup Configuration:

- The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
- The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements. h.
- A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting:
 - Set Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters were set according to each
 - Specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, quoted from the TS 34.121 ii.
 - iii. Set RMC 12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode.
 - Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
 - Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 1, QPSK)
 - vi. Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters
 - vii. Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI = 8
 - viii. Set Ack-Nack Repetition Factor to 3
 - ix. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4 ms
 - Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2 х.
 - Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits
- d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.10.1.4: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH

Sub-test	βο	βd	β _d (SF)	β₀/βа	βнs (Note1, Note 2)	CM (dB) (Note 3)	MPR (dB) (Note 3)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	12/15 (Note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

 $p_{hs} = 30/15$ with $p_{hs} = 30/1$

For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Note 2: Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA, Δ_{ACK} and Δ_{NACK} = 30/15 with β_{hs} = 30/15 * β_{c} , and Δ_{CQI} = 24/15

with $\beta_{hs} = 24/15 * \beta_c$.

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CM = 1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c =24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH and HS-Note 3: DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.

Note 4: For subtest 2 the β_d/β_d ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to Bc = 11/15 and Bd = 15/15

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HSUPA Setup Configuration:

- The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
- The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
- A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting *:
 - Call Configs = 5.2B, 5.9B, 5.10B, and 5.13.2B with QPSK
 - Set the Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters (AG Index) were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C11.1.3, quoted from the TS 34.121

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- iii. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
- iv. Set Channel Type = 12.2k + HSPA
- Set UE Target Power

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- vi. Power Ctrl Mode= Alternating bits
- vii. Set and observe the E-TFCI
- viii. Confirm that E-TFCI is equal to the target E-TFCI of 75 for sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCI
- The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.11.1.3: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH

Sub- test	βс	βa	β _d (SF)	βc/βd	βнs (Note1)	βес	β _{ed} (Note 5) (Note 6)	β _{ed} (SF)	β _{ed} (Codes)	CM (dB) (Note 2)	MPR (dB) (Note 2)	AG Index (Note 6)	E- TFCI
1	11/15 (Note 3)	15/15 (Note 3)	64	11/15 (Note 3)	22/15	209/2 25	1309/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	β _{ed} 1: 47/15 β _{ed} 2: 47/15	4 4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	15/15 (Note 4)	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

- Note 1: $\Delta_{\rm ACK}$, $\Delta_{\rm NACK}$ and $\Delta_{\rm CQI}$ = 30/15 with β_{ks} = 30/15 * β_c .
- CM = 1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, $\beta_h s/\beta_c$ =24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH Note 2: and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.
- For subtest 1 the β_C/β_d ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by Note 3: setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 10/15 and β_d = 15/15.
- For subtest 5 the β_d/β_d ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by Note 4:
- setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 14/15 and β_d = 15/15. In case of testing by UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1, Sub-test 3 is omitted according to Note 5: TS25.306 Table 5.1g.
- Note 6: β_{ed} can not be set directly, it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

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<WCDMA Conducted Power>

General Note:

- 1. SAR testing in AMR configuration is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel for AMR 12.2Kbps is less than 0.25dB higher than that measured in RMC 12.2Kbps.
- 2. Per KDB 941225 D02v02r02, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If HSDPA/HSUPA output power is < 0.25dB higher than RMC, or reported SAR with RMC 12.2kbps setting is ≤ 1.2W/kg, HSDPA/HSUPA SAR evaluation can be excluded.

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	В	and		WCDMA	Band V			WCDMA	A Band II	
	Tx C	hannel	4132	4182	4233	Tune-up	9262	9400	9538	Tune-up
	Rx C	hannel	4357	4407	4458	Limit	9662	9800	9938	Limit
	Frequei	ncy (MHz)	826.4	836.4	846.6	(dBm)	1852.4	1880	1907.6	(dBm)
MPR	3GPP Rel 99	AMR 12.2Kbps	23.56	23.58	23.72	24.5	23.10	23.30	23.29	24.0
(dB)	3GPP Rel 99	RMC 12.2Kbps	23.57	23.59	23.74	24.5	23.11	23.32	23.30	24.0
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-1	22.61	22.62	22.79	23.0	22.26	22.45	22.38	22.5
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-2	22.59	22.64	22.85	23.0	22.29	22.44	22.40	22.5
0.5	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-3	22.07	22.18	22.29	22.5	21.82	21.92	21.91	22.0
0.5	3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-4	22.11	22.32	22.46	22.5	21.80	22.10	22.07	22.5
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-1	21.69	21.83	21.99	22.0	21.43	21.58	21.56	22.0
2	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-2	21.22	21.32	21.49	22.0	21.38	21.51	21.48	22.0
1	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-3	20.92	21.04	21.21	21.5	20.80	20.97	20.95	21.0
2	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-4	21.60	21.73	21.89	22.0	21.89	22.04	22.00	22.5
0	3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-5	21.06	21.17	21.32	21.5	20.28	20.42	20.37	20.5



<WLAN Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. For IEEE802.11b/g SAR testing, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for 802.11b with highest duty cycle 97.63% were selected for SAR evaluation. 802.11g were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of 802.11b mode.

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- 2. For IEEE802.11n, SAR testing can be conducted on channel with the highest output power when taking into consideration tune-up tolerance for same test configuration that was identified during SAR evaluations for IEEE802.11b/g (as applicable) provided bandwidth and test position are the same.
- 3. For IEEE802.11n with multiple channel BW configurations, highest channel BW configuration with highest output power limit shall be tested.
- 4. Testing of lower BW configurations is not required when the maximum average output of the default test channels in each lower BW configuration is less than 1/4dB higher than the default test channel in the highest BW configuration.

<2.4GHz WLAN>

		WI	_AN 2.4GHz 802.1 [,]	1b Average Power	(dBm)		
Pov	ver vs. Chai	nnel		Power vs.	Data Rate		Tune up Limit
Channel	Frequency	Data Rate	Channel	2Mbpc	5.5Mbps	11Mbps	(dBm)
Chamilei	(MHz)	1Mbps	Chamei	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	THVIDPS	(abiii)
CH 01	2412	12.00					
CH 06	2437	12.20	CH 11	13.00	13.10	13.11	13.5
CH 11	2462	13.12					

		W	LAN 2.4G	Hz 802.1	1g Averaç	je Power	(dBm)				_
Po	wer vs. Chai	nnel			F	Power vs.	Data Rate	e			Tune up Limit
Channel	Frequency	Data Rate	Channel	OMbps	12Mbps	10Mbpa	24Mbpa	26Mbpa	10Mbpa	E4Mbpc	(dBm)
Charmer	(MHz)	6Mbps	Charmer	nnei 9Mbps	12Mbps	rolvibps	24Wbps	Solviops	401VIDPS	34IVIDPS	(45111)
CH 01	2412	10.25									
CH 06	2437	10.62	CH 11	11.19	11.17	11.18	11.17	11.18	11.18	11.17	11.5
CH 11	2462	<mark>11.21</mark>									

		WL	AN 2.4GH	z 802.11n	HT20 Av	erage Po	wer (dBm))			
Pov	ver vs. Chan	nel	Power vs. MCS Index								
Channel	Frequency	MCS Index	Channel	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7	Limit (dBm)
GTTGTTTTT	(MHz)	MCS0									
CH 01	2412	10.38									
CH 06	2437	10.68	CH 11	11.32	11.31	11.21	11.30	11.31	11.30	11.33	11.5
CH 11	2462	<mark>11.35</mark>									

13. Bluetooth Exclusions Applied

Mode Band —	Average power(dBm)							
	Bluetooth v3.0+EDR	Bluetooth v4.0 LE						
2.4GHz Bluetooth	2.5	2.5						

Note:

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:

[(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)] $\cdot [\sqrt{f(GHz)}] \le 3.0$ for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR

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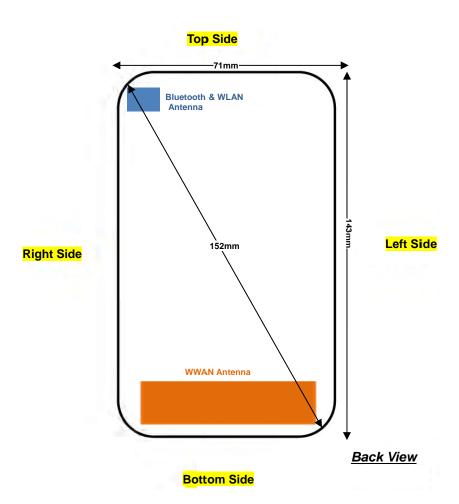
- f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
- Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
 - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

Bluetooth Max Power (dBm)	Separation Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	Exclusion Thresholds
2.5	0	2.48	0.63

Note:

Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, when the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion. The test exclusion threshold is 0.63 which is <= 3, SAR testing is not required.

14. Antenna Location



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Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
WWAN	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	124mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm
BT&WLAN	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	124mm	≤ 25mm	60mm

Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode											
Antennas Back Front Top Side Bottom Side Right Side Left Side											
WWAN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes					
BT&WLAN Yes Yes No Yes No											

General Note:

Referring to KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, when the overall device length and width are ≥ 9cm*5cm, the test distance is 10 mm. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge.

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15. 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.

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- 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 WWAN: Reported SAR (W/kg) = Measured SAR (W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor.
- d. For WLAN: Reported SAR (W/kg) = Measured SAR (W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * 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. According to October 2013TCB Workshop, for GSM / GPRS / EGPRS, the number of time slots to test for SAR should correspond to the highest source-based time-averaged maximum output power configuration, considering the possibility of e.g. 3rd party VoIP operation for head and body-worn SAR testing, the EUT was set in GPRS (2 Tx slots) for GSM850/GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.
- 4. For hotspot mode SAR testing, GPRS and EDGE should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in GPRS 2 Tx slots for GSM850/GSM1900 band due to its highest frame-average power.
- 5. This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports hotspot operation.
- 6. Based on the IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209 requirements, the high, mid and low channels for the configuration with the highest SAR value must be tested regardless of the SAR value measured.
- Per KDB 941225 D02v02r02, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If HSDPA/HSUPA output power is
 0.25dB higher than RMC, or reported SAR with RMC 12.2kbps setting is ≤ 1.2W/kg, HSDPA/HSUPA SAR evaluation can be excluded.
- Pre KDB648474 D04v01r02, when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.
- 9. Additional WLAN SAR with headset testing was performed for simultaneous transmission analysis.

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15.1 Head SAR

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	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)
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Right Cheek	128	824.2	30.51	31.5	1.256	-0.04	0.055	0.069
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Right Tilted	128	824.2	30.51	31.5	1.256	0.01	0.034	0.043
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Cheek	128	824.2	30.51	31.5	1.256	0.09	0.075	0.094
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Tilted	128	824.2	30.51	31.5	1.256	0.03	0.044	0.055
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Cheek	189	836.4	30.23	31.5	1.340	0.07	0.054	0.072
#01	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Cheek	251	848.8	30.47	31.5	1.268	0.09	0.077	<mark>0.098</mark>
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Right Cheek	810	1909.8	27.05	28	1.245	0.04	0.127	0.158
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Right Tilted	810	1909.8	27.05	28	1.245	0.03	0.075	0.093
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Cheek	810	1909.8	27.05	28	1.245	0.03	0.181	0.225
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Tilted	810	1909.8	27.05	28	1.245	0.04	0.07	0.087
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Cheek	512	1850.2	26.93	28	1.279	0.07	0.150	0.192
#02	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Cheek	661	1880	26.95	28	1.274	0.05	0.196	0.250

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<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	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)
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Right Cheek	4233	846.6	23.74	24.5	1.191	0.07	0.053	0.063
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Right Tilted	4233	846.6	23.74	24.5	1.191	-0.09	0.027	0.032
#03	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Left Cheek	4233	846.6	23.74	24.5	1.191	0.06	0.093	<mark>0.111</mark>
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Left Tilted	4233	846.6	23.74	24.5	1.191	0.01	0.042	0.050
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Left Cheek	4132	826.4	23.57	24.5	1.239	0.15	0.077	0.095
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Left Cheek	4182	836.4	23.59	24.5	1.233	0.08	0.059	0.073
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Right Cheek	9400	1880	23.32	24	1.169	0.01	0.293	0.343
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Right Tilted	9400	1880	23.32	24	1.169	0.08	0.215	0.251
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Left Cheek	9400	1880	23.32	24	1.169	0.07	0.486	0.568
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Left Tilted	9400	1880	23.32	24	1.169	-0.09	0.19	0.222
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Left Cheek	9262	1852.4	23.11	24	1.227	0.05	0.375	0.460
#04	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Left Cheek	9538	1907.6	23.30	24	1.175	0.08	0.493	<mark>0.579</mark>

<DTS WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Cheek	11	2462	13.12	13.5	1.091	97.63	1.024	0.01	0.152	0.170
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Tilted	11	2462	13.12	13.5	1.091	97.63	1.024	0.09	0.156	0.174
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Cheek	11	2462	13.12	13.5	1.091	97.63	1.024	0.01	0.421	0.471
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Tilted	11	2462	13.12	13.5	1.091	97.63	1.024	0.05	0.233	0.260
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Cheek	1	2412	12.00	13.5	1.413	97.63	1.024	0.05	0.362	0.524
#05	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Cheek	6	2437	12.20	13.5	1.349	97.63	1.024	0.09	0.420	<mark>0.580</mark>
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11n HT20 MCS0	Left Cheek	11	2462	11.35	11.5	1.035	86.47	1.156	0.04	0.262	0.314

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15.2 Hotspot SAR

Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
WWAN	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	124mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm
BT&WLAN	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	124mm	≤ 25mm	60mm

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Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode											
Antennas Back Front Top Side Bottom Side Right Side Left Side											
WWAN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes					
BT&WLAN Yes Yes No Yes No											

General Note:

Referring to KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, when the overall device length and width are ≥ 9cm*5cm, the test distance is 10 mm. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge.

<GSM 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)
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Front	1	128	824.2	30.51	31.5	1.256	-0.01	0.165	0.207
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	1	128	824.2	30.51	31.5	1.256	0.02	0.185	0.232
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Side	1	128	824.2	30.51	31.5	1.256	0.09	0.132	0.166
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Right Side	1	128	824.2	30.51	31.5	1.256	0.05	0.066	0.083
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Bottom Side	1	128	824.2	30.51	31.5	1.256	0.07	0.024	0.030
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	1	189	836.4	30.23	31.5	1.340	0.03	0.150	0.201
#06	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	1	251	848.8	30.47	31.5	1.268	0.09	0.210	<mark>0.266</mark>
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Front	1	810	1909.8	27.05	28	1.245	-0.09	0.226	0.281
#07	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	1	810	1909.8	27.05	28	1.245	0.05	0.402	0.500
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Left Side	1	810	1909.8	27.05	28	1.245	0.09	0.172	0.214
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Right Side	1	810	1909.8	27.05	28	1.245	0.07	0.074	0.092
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Bottom Side	1	810	1909.8	27.05	28	1.245	0.02	0.289	0.360
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	1	512	1850.2	26.93	28	1.279	0.02	0.269	0.344
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	1	661	1880	26.95	28	1.274	0.03	0.391	0.498



<WCDMA 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)
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Front	1	4233	846.6	23.74	24.5	1.191	0.07	0.223	0.266
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Back	1	4233	846.6	23.74	24.5	1.191	0.01	0.262	0.312
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Left Side	1	4233	846.6	23.74	24.5	1.191	0.09	0.091	0.108
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Right Side	1	4233	846.6	23.74	24.5	1.191	-0.04	0.073	0.087
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Bottom Side	1	4233	846.6	23.74	24.5	1.191	-0.07	0.042	0.050
#08	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Back	1	4132	826.4	23.57	24.5	1.239	0.03	0.264	0.327
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Back	1	4182	836.4	23.59	24.5	1.233	0.06	0.188	0.232
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Front	1	9400	1880	23.32	24	1.169	0.01	0.616	0.720
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Back	1	9400	1880	23.32	24	1.169	0.08	1.040	1.216
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Left Side	1	9400	1880	23.32	24	1.169	0.02	0.383	0.448
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Right Side	1	9400	1880	23.32	24	1.169	-0.03	0.199	0.233
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Bottom Side	1	9400	1880	23.32	24	1.169	-0.07	0.785	0.918
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Back	1	9262	1852.4	23.11	24	1.227	0.01	0.783	0.961
#09	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Back	1	9538	1907.6	23.30	24	1.175	0.07	1.210	1.422
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Bottom Side	1	9262	1852.4	23.11	24	1.227	-0.02	0.578	0.709
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Bottom Side	1	9538	1907.6	23.30	24	1.175	-0.11	0.944	1.109

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<DTS WLAN SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	1	11	2462	13.12	13.5	1.091	97.63	1.024	0.06	0.065	0.073
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1	11	2462	13.12	13.5	1.091	97.63	1.024	-0.03	0.075	0.084
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Side	1	11	2462	13.12	13.5	1.091	97.63	1.024	0.05	0.037	0.041
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Top Side	1	11	2462	13.12	13.5	1.091	97.63	1.024	0.03	0.058	0.065
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1	1	2412	12.00	13.5	1.413	97.63	1.024	0.07	0.082	0.119
#10	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1	6	2437	12.20	13.5	1.349	97.63	1.024	0.09	0.091	<mark>0.126</mark>
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11n HT20 MCS0	Back	1	11	2462	11.35	11.5	1.035	86.47	1.156	-0.14	0.050	0.060

15.3 Body Worn Accessory SAR

<GSM 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)
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Front	1	128	824.2	30.51	31.5	1.256	-0.01	0.165	0.207
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	1	128	824.2	30.51	31.5	1.256	0.02	0.185	0.232
	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	1	189	836.4	30.23	31.5	1.340	0.03	0.150	0.201
#06	GSM850	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	1	251	848.8	30.47	31.5	1.268	0.09	0.210	<mark>0.266</mark>
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Front	1	810	1909.8	27.05	28	1.245	-0.09	0.226	0.281
#07	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	1	810	1909.8	27.05	28	1.245	0.05	0.402	<mark>0.500</mark>
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	1	512	1850.2	26.93	28	1.279	0.02	0.269	0.344
	GSM1900	GPRS (2 Tx slots)	Back	1	661	1880	26.95	28	1.274	0.03	0.391	0.498

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<WCDMA 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)
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Front	1	4233	846.6	23.74	24.5	1.191	0.07	0.223	0.266
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Back	1	4233	846.6	23.74	24.5	1.191	0.01	0.262	0.312
#08	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Back	1	4132	826.4	23.57	24.5	1.239	0.03	0.264	0.327
	WCDMA Band V	RMC 12.2K	Back	1	4182	836.4	23.59	24.5	1.233	0.06	0.188	0.232
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Front	1	9400	1880	23.32	24	1.169	0.01	0.616	0.720
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Back	1	9400	1880	23.32	24	1.169	0.08	1.040	1.216
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Back	1	9262	1852.4	23.11	24	1.227	0.01	0.783	0.961
#09	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Back	1	9538	1907.6	23.30	24	1.175	0.07	1.210	1.422
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Back with / headset	1	9538	1907.6	23.30	24	1.175	0.08	1.190	1.398
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Back with / headset	1	9262	1852.4	23.11	24	1.227	0.05	0.751	0.922
	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Back with / headset	1	9400	1880	23.32	24	1.169	0.02	1.010	1.181

<DTS WLAN SAR>

Plo No	Rand	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	1	11	2462	13.12	13.5	1.091	97.63	1.024	0.06	0.065	0.073
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1	11	2462	13.12	13.5	1.091	97.63	1.024	-0.03	0.075	0.084
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1	1	2412	12.00	13.5	1.413	97.63	1.024	0.07	0.082	0.119
#1	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1	6	2437	12.20	13.5	1.349	97.63	1.024	0.09	0.091	<mark>0.126</mark>
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back with / headset	1	6	2437	12.20	13.5	1.349	97.63	1.024	0.09	0.086	0.119
	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11n HT20 MCS0	Back	1	11	2462	11.35	11.5	1.035	86.47	1.156	-0.14	0.050	0.060



15.4 Repeated SAR Measurement

No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)		Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)		Tune-up Scaling Factor		Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)		Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1st	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Back	1	9538	1907.6	23.3	24	1.175	0.07	1.210	1	1.422
2nd	WCDMA Band II	RMC 12.2K	Back	1	9538	1907.6	23.3	24	1.175	0.02	1.190	1.017	1.398

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General Note:

- 1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r03, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/kg
- 2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r03, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR <1.45W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
- 3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated measured SAR.
- 4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.



16. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO	Circultura and Transpiration Configurations	Po	ortable Hands	Note	
NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Head	Body-worn	Hotspot	Note
1.	GSM(voice) + WLAN 2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
2.	WCDMA(voice) + WLAN 2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes		
3.	GSM(voice) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes		
4.	WCDMA((voice) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes		
5.	GPRS/EDGE(data) + WLAN 2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
6.	WCDMA(data) + WLAN 2.4GHz(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	2.4GHz Hotspot
7.	GPRS/EDGE(data) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bluetooth Tethering
8.	WCDMA(data) + Bluetooth(data)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bluetooth Tethering

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General Note:

- 1. This device supported VoIP in GPRS, EGPRS and WCDMA.
- 2. This device 2.4GHz WLAN supports hotspot operation.
- 3. WLAN 2.4GHz and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
- 4. EUT will choose either GSM or WCDMA according to the network signal condition; therefore, they will not transmit simultaneously at any moment.
- 5. The reported SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
- 6. Per KDB 447498 D01v05r02, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
 - i) Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
 - ii) SPLSR = $(SAR_1 + SAR_2)^{1.5} / (min. separation distance, mm)$, and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2 + (z_1-z_2)^2]$, where (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
 - iii) If SPLSR ≤ 0.04, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
 - iv) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg.
- For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01v05r02 based on the formula below.
 - i) (max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)]:[$\sqrt{f(GHz)/x}$] W/kg for test separation distances \leq 50 mm; where x = 7.5 for 1-g SAR, and x = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.
 - ii) When the minimum separation distance is < 5mm, the distance is used 5mm to determine SAR test exclusion.
 - iii) 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the test separation distances is > 50 mm.
 - iv) Bluetooth estimated SAR is conservatively determined by 5mm separation, for all applicable exposure positions.

Bluetooth	Exposure Position	Head	Hotspot	Body worn
Max Power	Test separation	0 mm	10 mm	10 mm
2.5 dBm	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	0.084 W/kg	0.042 W/kg	0.042 W/kg



16.1 Head Exposure Conditions

<WWAN PCE + WLAN DTS>

1AWW	N Band	Exposure Position	WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	WLAN DTS Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
		Right Cheek	0.069	0.170	0.24
	GSM850	Right Tilted	0.043	0.174	0.22
	GSIVIOSU	Left Cheek	0.098	0.580	0.68
GSM		Left Tilted	0.055	0.260	0.32
GSIVI		Right Cheek	0.158	0.170	0.33
	GSM1900	Right Tilted	0.093	0.174	0.27
		Left Cheek	0.250	0.580	0.83
		Left Tilted	0.087	0.260	0.35
		Right Cheek	0.063	0.170	0.23
	Band V	Right Tilted	0.032	0.174	0.21
	band v	Left Cheek	0.111	0.580	0.69
WCMDA		Left Tilted	0.050	0.260	0.31
VVCIVIDA		Right Cheek	0.343	0.170	0.51
	Band II	Right Tilted	0.251	0.174	0.43
	Dailu II	Left Cheek	0.579	0.580	1.16
		Left Tilted	0.222	0.260	0.48

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<WWAN PCE + Bluetooth DSS>

MAWW	N Band	Exposure Position	WWAN PCE Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth DSS Max. Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Summed SAR (W/kg)
		Right Cheek	0.069	0.084	0.15
	CCMOEO	Right Tilted	0.043	0.084	0.13
	GSM850	Left Cheek	0.098	0.084	0.18
GSM		Left Tilted	0.055	0.084	0.14
GSIVI		Right Cheek	0.158	0.084	0.24
	GSM1900	Right Tilted	0.093	0.084	0.18
		Left Cheek	0.250	0.084	0.33
		Left Tilted	0.087	0.084	0.17
		Right Cheek	0.063	0.084	0.15
	Band V	Right Tilted	0.032	0.084	0.12
	band v	Left Cheek	0.111	0.084	0.20
MCMDA		Left Tilted	0.050	0.084	0.13
WCMDA		Right Cheek	0.343	0.084	0.43
	Band II	Right Tilted	0.251	0.084	0.34
	Dang II	Left Cheek	0.579	0.084	0.66
		Left Tilted	0.222	0.084	0.31

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16.2 Hotspot Exposure Conditions

<WWAN PCE + WLAN DTS>

	T WEAR DIO		WWAN PCE	WLAN DTS	Summed
1AWW	N Band	Exposure Position	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	SAR (W/kg)
		Front	0.207	0.073	0.28
		Back	0.266	0.126	0.39
	GSM850	Left side	0.166		0.17
	GSIVIOSU	Right side	0.083	0.041	0.12
		Top side		0.065	0.07
GSM		Bottom side	0.030		0.03
GSIVI		Front	0.281	0.073	0.35
		Back	0.500	0.126	0.63
	CCM4000	Left side	0.214		0.21
	GSM1900	Right side	0.092	0.041	0.13
		Top side		0.065	0.07
		Bottom side	0.360		0.36
		Front	0.266	0.073	0.34
		Back	0.327	0.126	0.45
	Dond M	Left side	0.108		0.11
	Band V	Right side	0.087	0.041	0.13
		Top side		0.065	0.07
MOMPA		Bottom side	0.050		0.05
WCMDA		Front	0.720	0.073	0.79
		Back	1.422	0.126	<mark>1.55</mark>
	Dond II	Left side	0.448		0.45
	Band II	Right side	0.233	0.041	0.27
		Top side		0.065	0.07
		Bottom side	1.109		1.11

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<WWAN PCE + Bluetooth DSS>

			WWAN PCE	Bluetooth DSS	Summed
WWAN Band		Exposure Position	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Max. Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	SAR (W/kg)
	Front	0.207	0.042	0.25	
		Back	0.266	0.042	0.31
	GSM850	Left side	0.166		0.17
	GSIVIOSU	Right side	0.083	0.042	0.13
		Top side		0.042	0.04
GSM		Bottom side	0.030		0.03
GSIVI		Front	0.281	0.042	0.32
		Back	0.500	0.042	0.54
	GSM1900	Left side	0.214		0.21
	GSW1900	Right side	0.092	0.042	0.13
		Top side		0.042	0.04
		Bottom side	0.360		0.36
		Front	0.266	0.042	0.31
		Back	0.327	0.042	0.37
	Dond \/	Left side	0.108		0.11
	Band V	Right side	0.087	0.042	0.13
		Top side		0.042	0.04
WCMDA -		Bottom side	0.050		0.05
		Front	0.720	0.042	0.76
		Back	1.422	0.042	<mark>1.46</mark>
	Dand II	Left side	0.448		0.45
	Band II	Right side	0.233	0.042	0.28
		Top side		0.042	0.04
		Bottom side	1.109		1.11

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16.3 Body-Worn Accessory Exposure Conditions

<WWAN PCE + WLAN DTS>

			WWAN PCE	WLAN DTS	Summed
WWAN Band		Exposure Position	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)	SAR (W/kg)
	GSM850	Front	0.207	0.073	0.28
GSM		Back	0.266	0.126	0.39
GSIVI	GSM1900	Front	0.281	0.073	0.35
G3W1900	Back	0.500	0.126	0.63	
	Band V	Front	0.266	0.073	0.34
	band v	Back	0.327	0.126	0.45
WCMDA Band II	Front	0.720	0.073	0.79	
	Band II	Back	1.422	0.126	<mark>1.55</mark>
		Back (with / headset)	1.398	0.119	1.52

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<WWAN PCE + Bluetooth DSS>

WWAN Band		Exposure Position	WWAN PCE Max.	Bluetooth DSS Max.	Summed SAR
		·	WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	(W/kg)
	GSM850	Front	0.207	0.042	0.25
GSM		Back	0.266	0.042	0.31
GSIVI	GSM1900	Front	0.281	0.042	0.32
		Back	0.500	0.042	0.54
	Band V	Front	0.266	0.042	0.31
		Back	0.327	0.042	0.37
WCMDA Band II	Front	0.720	0.042	0.76	
	Band II	Back	1.422	0.042	<mark>1.46</mark>
		Back (with / headset)	1.398	0.042	1.44

Test Engineer: Luke Lu

TEL: 86-755-8637-9589 / FAX: 86-755-8637-9595 Issued Date: Jun. 25, 2014 Form version. : 140422 FCC ID: SRQ-Z933



17. Uncertaintv Assessment

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type An 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.

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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 below.

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	1/k ^(b)	1/√3	1/√6	1/√2

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

Table 17.1. 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.

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FCC ID: SRQ-Z933



Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.2 %
Combined Standard Uncertaint	у					± 11.0 %	± 10.8 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K:	=2
Expanded Uncertainty						± 22.0 %	± 21.5 %

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Table 17.2. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz



18. References

[1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"

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- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2003, "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r03 "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Feb 2014.
- [6] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r01, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations", May 2013
- [7] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r02 General RF Exposure Guidance "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", Feb 2014.
- [8] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r01r02, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets", Dec 2013
- [9] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, "SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters", May 2007
- [10] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02, "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices CDMA 2000 / Ev-Do / WCDMA / HSDPA / HSPA", October 2007
- [11] FCC KDB 941225 D02 v02r02, "SAR Guidance for HSPA, HSPA+, DC-HSDPA and 1x-Advanced", May 2013.
- [12] FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01, "Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM / GPRS / EDGE", December 2008
- [13] FCC KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, "SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities", May 2013



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

Report No.: FA452005

The plots are shown as follows.

SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2014.06.01

System Check Head 835MHz 140601

DUT: D835V2 - SN: 4d091

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_835_140601 Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; $\sigma = 0.9$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 42.153$; $\rho = 0.9$ Medium: $\varepsilon_r = 42.153$

 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

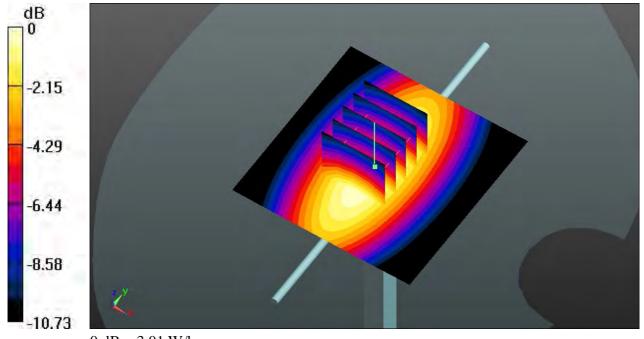
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(9.68, 9.68, 9.68); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn910; Calibrated: 2013.12.17
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.04 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 59.514 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.53 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 2.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.01 W/kg



0 dB = 3.01 W/kg

System Check Head 835MHz 140611

DUT: D835V2 - SN: 4d091

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_835_140611 Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; $\sigma = 0.91$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 42.91$; $\rho = 0.91$ Medium: $\rho = 0.91$ Med

 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature: 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8 °C

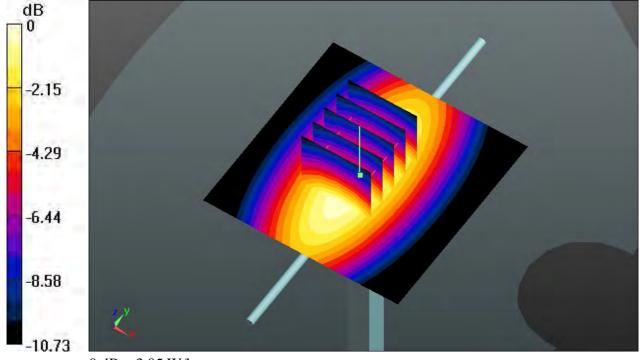
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(9.68, 9.68, 9.68); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2013.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.07 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 59.557 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.57 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 2.43 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.43 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.05 W/kg



0 dB = 3.05 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2014.06.01

System Check Head 1900MHz 140601

DUT: D1900V2 - SN: 5d118

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL 1900 140601 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; $\sigma = 1.422$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 38.942$;

 $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8 °C

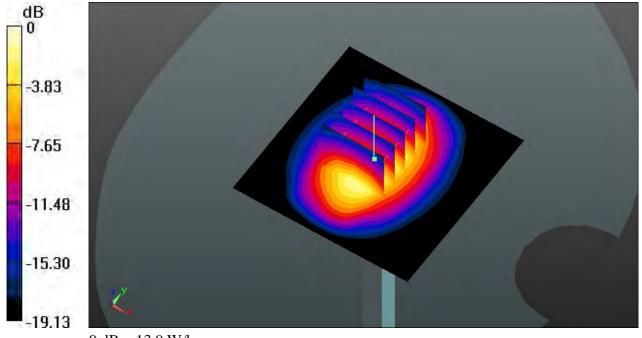
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn910; Calibrated: 2013.12.17
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.4 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 100.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.6 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 9.92 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.1 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.9 W/kg



0 dB = 13.9 W/kg

System Check Head 1900MHz 140612

DUT: D1900V2 - SN: 5d118

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900_140612 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; $\sigma = 1.417$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.994$;

 $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8 °C

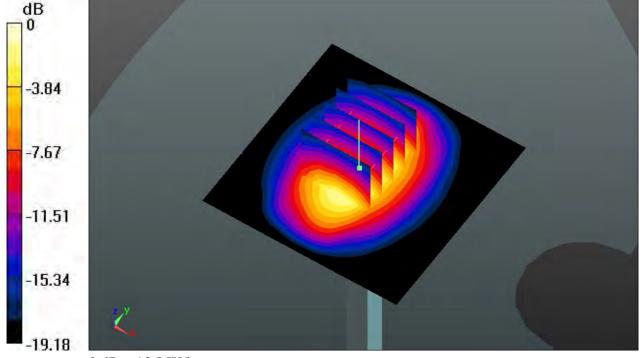
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2013.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.2 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 100.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.4 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 9.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.03 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.8 W/kg



0 dB = 13.8 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2014.06.15

System Check Head 2450MHz 140615

DUT: D2450V2 - SN: 908

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_2450_140615 Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; $\sigma = 1.878$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.464$;

 $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

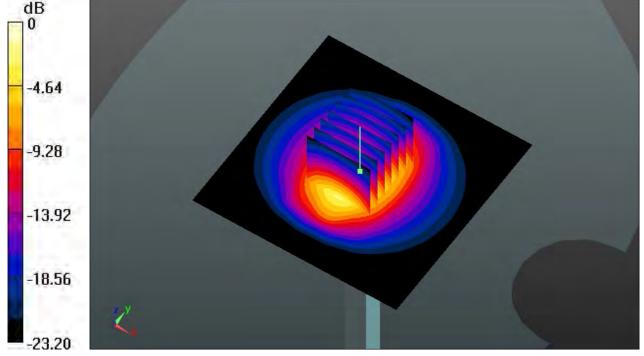
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(7.22, 7.22, 7.22); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2013.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.3 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 91.527 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.2 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.4 W/kg



0 dB = 21.4 W/kg

System Check Body 835MHz 140531

DUT: D835V2 - SN: 4d091

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_140531 Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.977 S/m; ϵ_r = 54.466; ρ

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(9.54, 9.54, 9.54); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn910; Calibrated: 2013.12.17
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

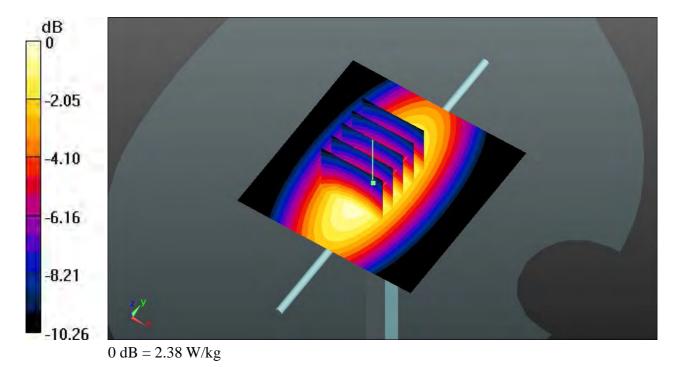
Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.39 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 49.652 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.18 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.22 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.47 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.38 W/kg



System Check Body 835MHz 140611

DUT: D835V2 - SN: 4d091

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_140611 Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.998 S/m; ϵ_r = 54.379; ρ

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

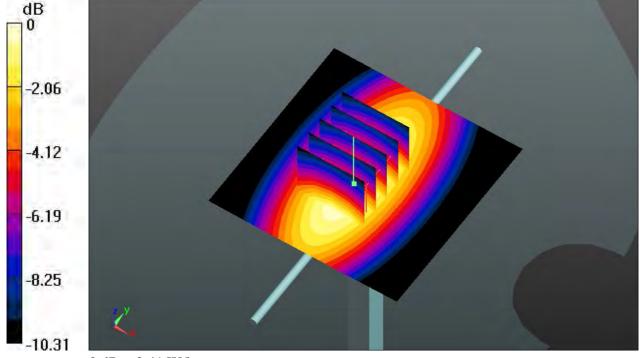
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(9.54, 9.54, 9.54); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2013.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.42 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 49.296 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.21 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 2.24 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.48 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.24 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.48 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.41 W/kg



0 dB = 2.41 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2014.05.31

System Check Body 1900MHz 140531

DUT: D1900V2 - SN: 5d118

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_140531 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; $\sigma = 1.542$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.532$;

 $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

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

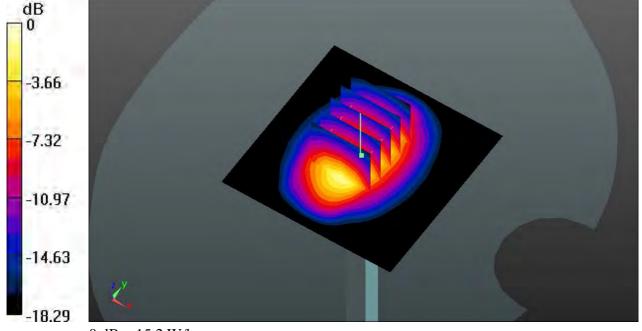
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(7.55, 7.55, 7.55); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn910; Calibrated: 2013.12.17
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.1 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 87.402 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.1 W/kg SAP(1g) = 10.6 W/kg; SAP(10g) = 5.40 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.49 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.2 W/kg



0 dB = 15.2 W/kg

System Check Body 1900MHz 140611

DUT: D1900V2 - SN: 5d118

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_140611 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; $\sigma = 1.579$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 54.206$;

 $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

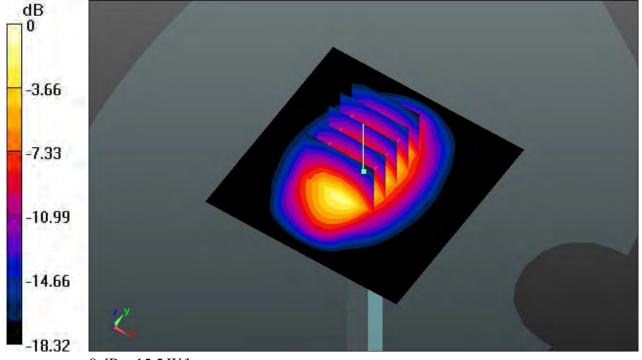
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(7.55, 7.55, 7.55); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2013.11.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.4 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 87.252 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.6 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 10.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.58 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.58 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.5 W/kg



0 dB = 15.5 W/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2014.06.16

System Check Body 2450MHz 140616

DUT: D2450V2 - SN: 908

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2450_140616 Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; $\sigma = 2.013$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 51.474$;

 $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

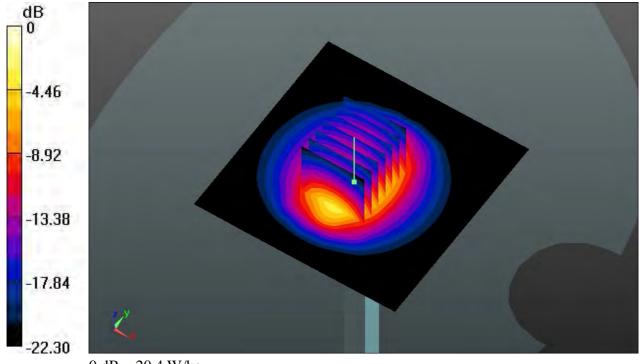
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(7.07, 7.07, 7.07); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2013.11.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 20.5 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 86.646 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.17 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.4 W/kg



0 dB = 20.4 W/kg



Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

Report No.: FA452005

The plots are shown as follows.

SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.

#01 GSM850 GPRS(2 Tx slots) Left Cheek Ch251

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE10 (0); Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15 Medium: HSL_835_140611 Medium parameters used: f = 848.8 MHz; $\sigma = 0.925$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.729$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Date: 2014.06.11

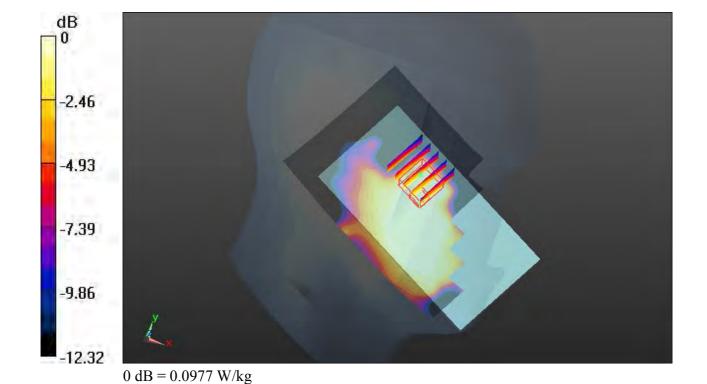
Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(9.68, 9.68, 9.68); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2013.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Ch251/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.153 W/kg

Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 1.331 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.101 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.077 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.053 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0977 W/kg



#02 GSM1900 GPRS(2 Tx slots) Left Cheek Ch661

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE10 (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15 Medium: HSL_1900_140612 Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.392 S/m; ϵ_r = 41.101; ρ = 1000 kg/m³

Date: 2014.06.12

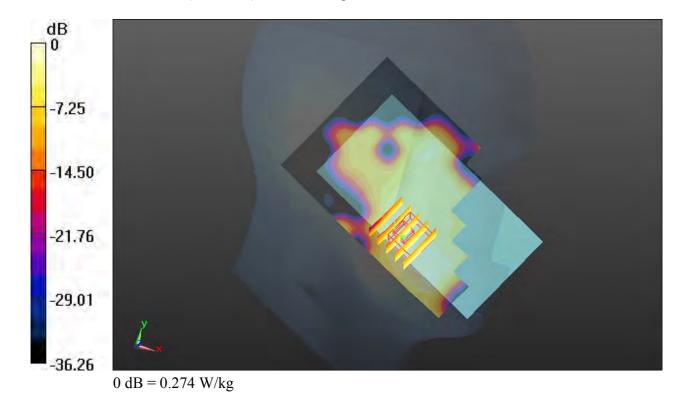
Ambient Temperature: 23.4°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2013.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Ch661/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.242 W/kg

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 1.175 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.336 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.196 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.122 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.274 W/kg



#03 WCDMA Band V RMC 12.2K Left Cheek Ch4233

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 846.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_835_140601 Medium parameters used: f = 846.6 MHz; $\sigma = 0.913$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 42.02$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Date: 2014.06.01

Ambient Temperature: 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(9.68, 9.68, 9.68); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn910; Calibrated: 2013.12.17
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Ch4233/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.106 W/kg

Ch4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 1.865 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.117 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.093 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.069 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.107 W/kg

-2.01 -4.02 -6.03 -8.04 -10.05 0 dB = 0.107 W/kg

#04 WCDMA Band II RMC 12.2K Left Cheek Ch9538

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 1907.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900_140601 Medium parameters used: f = 1907.6 MHz; σ = 1.43 S/m; ϵ_r = 38.901; ρ

Date: 2014.06.01

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn910; Calibrated: 2013.12.17
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Ch9538/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.625 W/kg

Ch9538/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.493 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.772 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.493 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.300 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.643 W/kg



#05 WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b 1Mbps Left Cheek Ch6

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.024

Medium: HSL_2450_140615 Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; $\sigma = 1.863$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.52$; ρ

Date: 2014.06.15

 $= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(7.22, 7.22, 7.22); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2013.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Ch6/Area Scan (81x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.530 W/kg

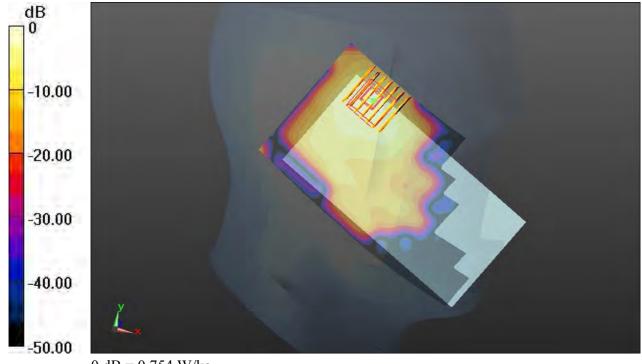
Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.964 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.03 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.420 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.181 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.754 W/kg



0 dB = 0.754 W/kg

#06 GSM850 GPRS(2 Tx slots) Back 1cm Ch251

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE10 (0); Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15 Medium: MSL_835_140611 Medium parameters used: f = 848.8 MHz; $\sigma = 1.01$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.249$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Date: 2014.06.11

Ambient Temperature: 23.4°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8°C

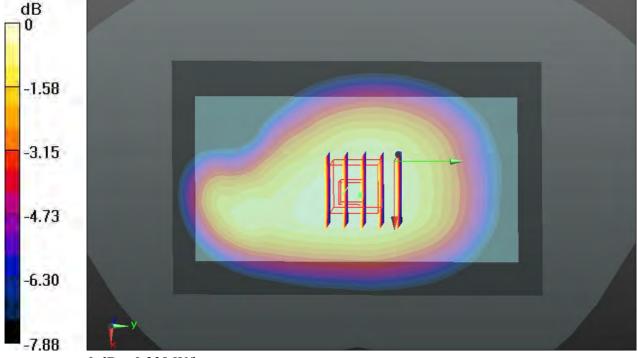
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(9.54, 9.54, 9.54); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2013.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Ch251/Area Scan (71x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.237 W/kg

Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 1.758 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.258 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.210 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.163 W/kgMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.238 W/kg



0 dB = 0.238 W/kg

#07 GSM1900 GPRS(2 Tx slots) Back 1cm Ch810

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS/EDGE10 (0); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15 Medium: MSL_1900_140611 Medium parameters used: f = 1909.8 MHz; $\sigma = 1.584$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.174$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Date: 2014.06.11

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

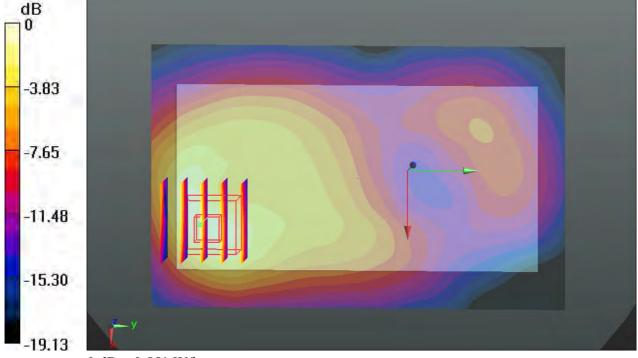
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(7.55, 7.55, 7.55); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2013.11.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Ch810/Area Scan (71x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.527 W/kg

Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 2.368 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.697 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 0.402 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.221 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.551 W/kg



0 dB = 0.551 W/kg

#08 WCDMA Band V RMC 12.2K Back 1cm Ch4132

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_140531 Medium parameters used: f = 826.4 MHz; $\sigma = 0.967$ S/m; $\varepsilon_r = 54.561$;

Date: 2014.05.31

 $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(9.54, 9.54, 9.54); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn910; Calibrated: 2013.12.17
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Ch4132/Area Scan (71x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.326 W/kg

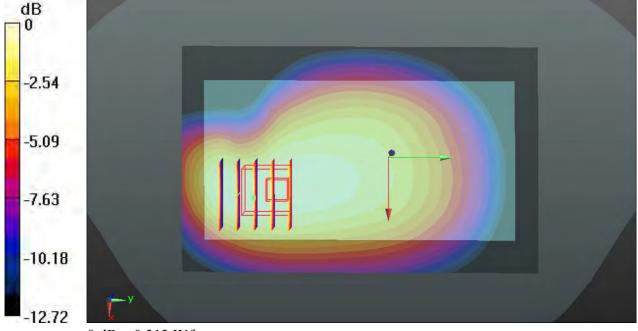
Ch4132/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.588 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.372 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.264 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.180 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.313 W/kg



0 dB = 0.313 W/kg

#09 WCDMA Band II RMC 12.2K Back 1cm Ch9538

Communication System: UID 0, UMTS (0); Frequency: 1907.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_140531 Medium parameters used: f = 1907.6 MHz; σ = 1.551 S/m; ϵ_r = 53.514;

Date: 2014.05.31

 $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(7.55, 7.55, 7.55); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn910; Calibrated: 2013.12.17
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Ch9538/Area Scan (71x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.58 W/kg

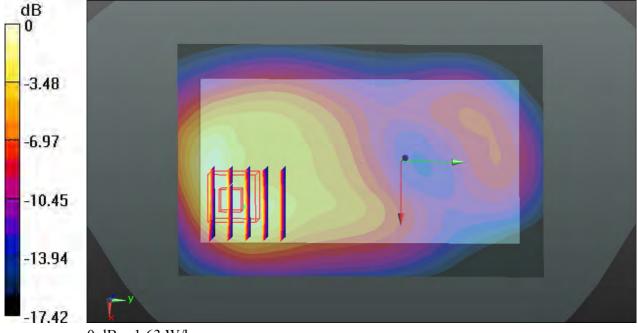
Ch9538/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.927 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.16 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.21 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.658 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.63 W/kg



0 dB = 1.63 W/kg

#10 WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b 1Mbps Back 1cm Ch6

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.024

Medium: MSL_2450_140616 Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.996 S/m; ϵ_r = 51.523;

 $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 23.6°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3819; ConvF(7.07, 7.07, 7.07); Calibrated: 2013.11.27;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2013.11.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (7); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7164)

Ch6/Area Scan (81x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.124 W/kg

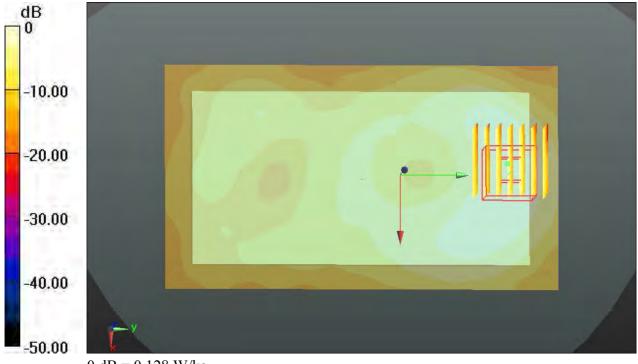
Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.984 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.163 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.091 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.050 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.128 W/kg



0 dB = 0.128 W/kg



Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

Report No.: FA452005

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.

SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.

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





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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Client

Sporton-CN (Auden)

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Certificate No: D835V2-4d091 Nov11

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D835V2 - SN: 4d091

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-05.v8

Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: November 18, 2011

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).

The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01368)	Apr-12
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	29-Apr-11 (No. ES3-3205_Apr11)	Apr-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dimce Iliev	Laboratory Technician	D. Kier
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	22 3 44 2

Issued: November 18, 2011

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

Calibration Laboratory of

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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

Glossary:

TSL

tissue simulating liquid

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

 a) 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

 b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)",

February 2005

c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

d) 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.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.6.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy , $dz = 5 mm$	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.4 ± 6 %	0.90 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	****	****

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.35 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.40 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.54 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.16 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	53.3 ± 6 %	0.99 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	****	7700

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.41 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.42 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.58 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.21 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.9 Ω - 5.1 jΩ	
Return Loss	- 25.7 dB	

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

47.1 Ω - 6.9 jΩ	
- 22.3 dB	

General Antenna Parameters and Design

The state of the s	
Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.396 ns.
Electrical Delay (one direction)	

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.

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 15, 2009	

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 18.11.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d091

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; $\sigma = 0.9 \text{ mho/m}$; $\varepsilon_r = 41.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 29.04.2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011

Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001

DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

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

Reference Value = 56.950 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0036 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.473 W/kg

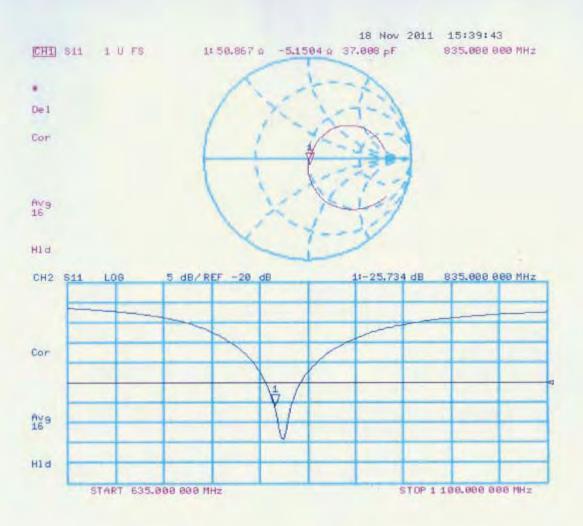
SAR(1 g) = 2.35 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.54 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.740 mW/g



0 dB = 2.740 mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 18.11.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d091

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; $\sigma = 0.99$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.02, 6.02, 6.02); Calibrated: 29.04.2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011

Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001

DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

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

Reference Value = 55.082 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.502 W/kg

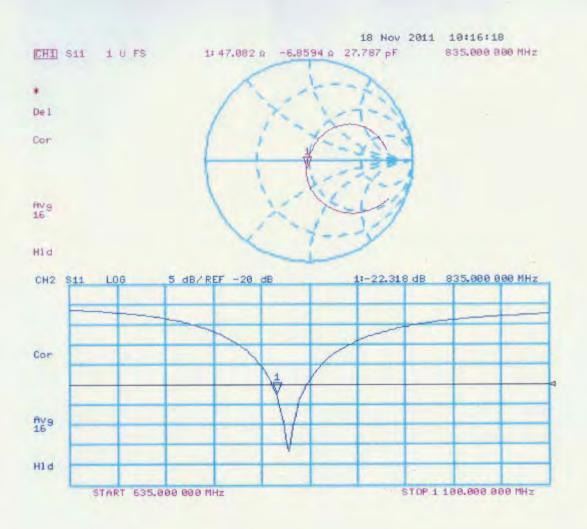
SAR(1 g) = 2.41 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.809 mW/g



0 dB = 2.810 mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



D835V2, serial No. 4d091 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01v01r01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

<Justification of the extended calibration>

					D835V2 – s	erial no. 4	ld091					
			835 He	ad					835 Bc	ody		
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
11.18.2011	-25.734		50.867		-5.1504		-22.318		47.082		-6.8594	
11.17.2012	-25.917	0.71	49.773	1.09	-5.1329	0.02	-22.466	0.66	48.683	1.60	-6.3598	0.50

The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

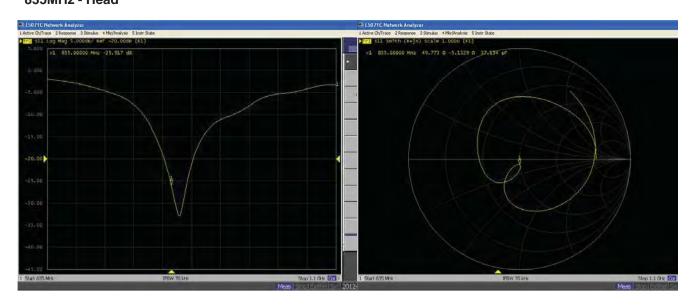
Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

TEL: 86-755-8637-9589 FAX: 86-755-8637-9595

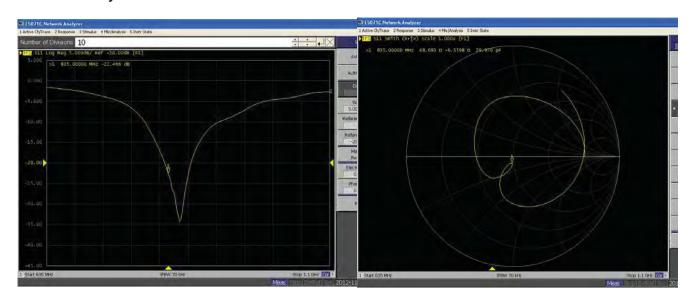


FCC Test Report

<Dipole Verification Data> - D835V2, serial no. 4d091 835MHz - Head



835MHz - Body



TEL: 86-755-8637-9589 FAX: 86-755-8637-9595



D835V2, Serial No. 4d091 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01 v01r02, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

<Justification of the extended calibration>

					D835V2 – s	erial no. 4	ld091					
			835 He	ad					835 Bo	ody		
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
11.18.2011	-25.734		50.867		-5.1504		-22.318		47.082		-6.8594	
11.17.2012	-25.917	0.71	49.773	1.09	-5.1329	-0.02	-22.466	0.66	48.683	-1.60	-6.3598	-0.50
11.15.2013	-25.840	0.30	49.905	-0.13	-5.0780	-0.05	-22.324	0.63	47.532	1.15	-6.8833	0.52

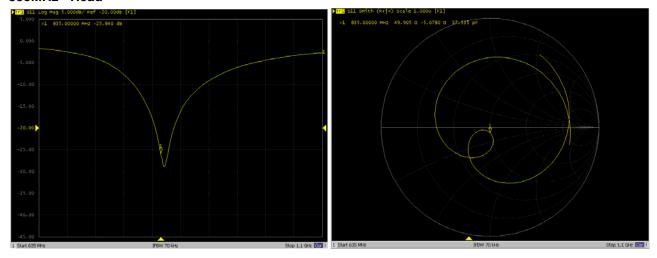
The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

TEL: 86-0512-5790-0158 FAX: 86-0512-5790-0958

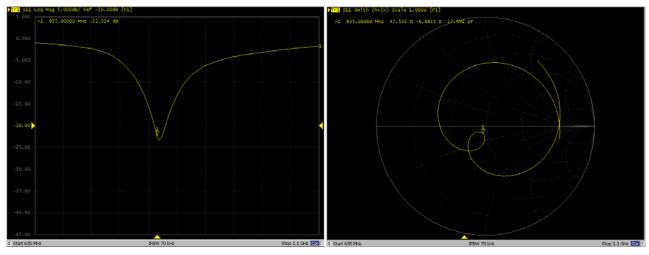


<Dipole Verification Data> - D835V2, serial no. 4d091

835MHz - Head



835MHz - Body



TEL: 86-0512-5790-0158 FAX: 86-0512-5790-0958

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





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

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client

Sporton-CN (Auden)

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d118_Nov11

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D1900V2 - SN: 5d118

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-05.v8

Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date:

November 21, 2011

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	29-Mai-11 (No. 217-01368)	Apr-12
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN 3205	29-Apr-11 (No. ES3-3205_Apr11)	Apr-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12
Secondary Standards	10#	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12
and the second second	Name	Function	Signature

Calibrated by:

Dimos Iliev

Laboratory Technician

Signature

Approved by:

Katja Pokovic

Technical Manager

Issued: November 21, 2011

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

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





S Schweizerischer Kallbrierdienst
Service suisse d'étalonnage
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S Swiss Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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Glossary:

TSL

tissue simulating liquid

ConvF N/A

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) 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

 b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)",

February 2005

c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

d) 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.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY5	V52.6.2
Advanced Extrapolation	
Modular Flat Phantom	
10 mm	with Spacer
dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	
	Advanced Extrapolation Modular Flat Phantom 10 mm dx, dy, dz = 5 mm

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22,0 °C	40.0	1.40 mbo/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.5 ± 6 %	1.42 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	Asset .	****

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.2 mW/g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.3 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.29 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to TW	21.0 mW/g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.2 ± 6 %	1.59 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	- Line	

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.7 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	41.8 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.59 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.0 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.4 Ω + 6.9 jΩ	
Return Loss	- 22,5 dB	

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.8 Ω + 7.1 jΩ	
Return Loss	-22.4 dB	

General Antenna Parameters and Design

1.200 ns

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

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

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	August 21, 2009

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 21.11.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d118

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; $\sigma = 1.42 \text{ mho/m}$; $\varepsilon_r = 39.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01); Calibrated: 29.04.2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011

Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001

DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

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

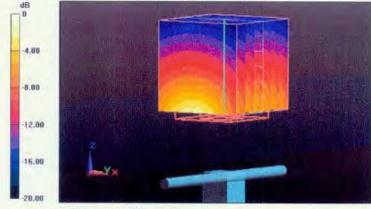
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.061 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.620 W/kg

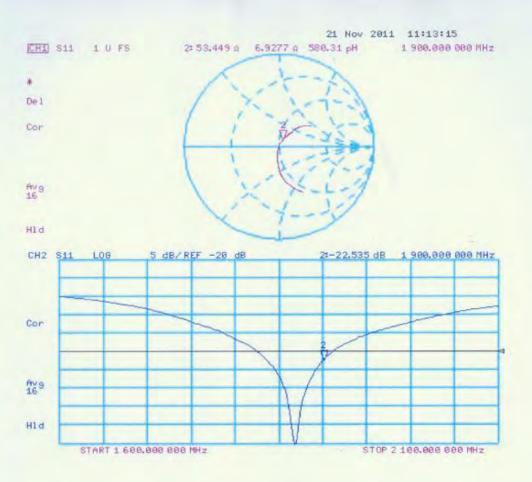
SAR(1 g) = 10.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.29 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.702 mW/g



0 dB = 12.700 mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 21.11,2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d118

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; $\sigma = 1.59 \text{ mho/m}$; $\varepsilon_r = 54.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62); Calibrated: 29.04.2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011

Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002

DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

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

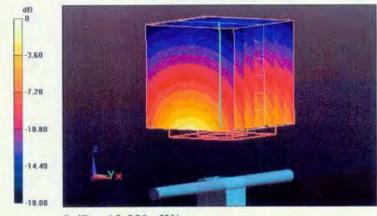
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.110 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.910 W/kg

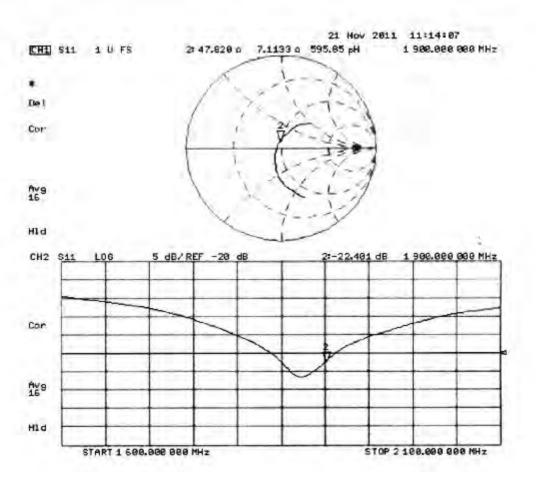
SAR(1 g) = 10.7 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.59 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.549 mW/g



0 dB = 13.550 mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





D1900V2, serial no. 5d118 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664D01V01r01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

<Justification of the extended calibration>

				[D1900V2 – s	erial no.	5d118					
1900 Head				1900 Body								
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Los s (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
11.21.2011	-22.535		53.449		6.9277		-22.401		47.82		7.1133	
11.17.2012	-22.603	0.30	53.491	-0.04	7.1009	0.17	-22.45	0.22	46.14	-1.68	6.7234	-0.39

The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

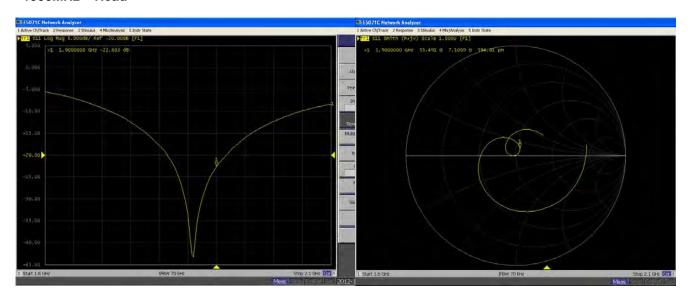
TEL: 86-755-8637-9589 FAX: 86-755-8637-9595



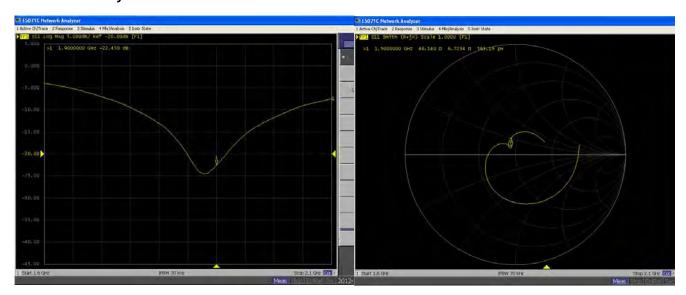
FCC Test Report

<Dipole Verification Data>- D1900V2, serial no. 5d118

1900MHz - Head



1900MHz - Body



TEL: 86-755-8637-9589 FAX: 86-755-8637-9595



D1900V2, Serial No. 5d118 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01 v01r02, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

<Justification of the extended calibration>

				[D1900V2 – s	erial no.	5d118					
	1900 Head			1900 Body								
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Los s (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
11.21.2011	-22.535		53.449		6.9277		-22.401		47.82		7.1133	
11.17.2012	-22.603	0.30	53.491	-0.04	7.1009	-0.17	-22.450	0.22	46.14	-1.68	6.7234	-0.39
11.15.2013	-22.551	0.23	53.192	0.30	6.9641	0.14	-22.412	0.17	47.419	-1.28	7.1127	-0.39

The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

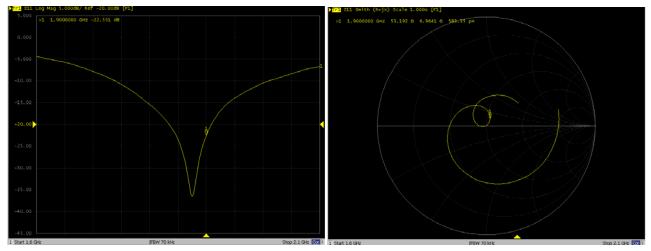
Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

TEL: 86-0512-5790-0158 FAX: 86-0512-5790-0958

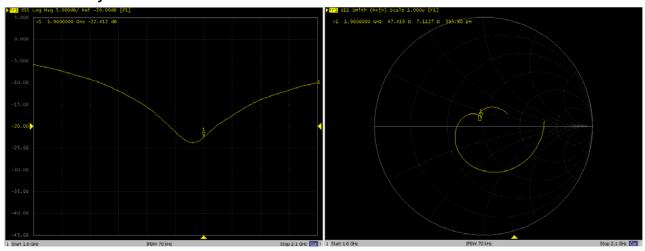


<Dipole Verification Data>- D1900V2, serial no. 5d118

1900MHz - Head



1900MHz - Body



TEL: 86-0512-5790-0158 FAX: 86-0512-5790-0958

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





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Client

Sporton-KS (Auden)

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Certificate No: D2450V2-908_Mar13

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D2450V2 - SN: 908

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-05.v9

Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date:

March 26, 2013

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).

The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047,3 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	1D #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP B481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	A
			201

issued: March 26, 2013

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Calibration Laboratory of

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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Servizio svizzero di taratura S Swiss Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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

Glossary:

TSL

tissue simulating liquid

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

 a) 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

c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

d) 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	V52.8.5
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters
The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.8 ± 6 %	1,85 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	1. Vanit	Ann

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.8 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	54.0 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.36 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.1 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters
The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	50.7 ± 6 %	2.01 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	-	1-0-

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.9 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	50.4 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5,94 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.4 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.5 Ω - 0.1 jΩ	
Return Loss	- 24.3 dB	

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.6 Ω + 1.9 Ω	
Return Loss	- 30.0 dB	

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.156 ns

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

The dipole is made of standard semingid 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 19, 2012

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 26.03.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 908

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz.

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; $\sigma = 1.85 \text{ S/m}$; $\varepsilon_r = 37.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^2$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

Probe; ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012

Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001

DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

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

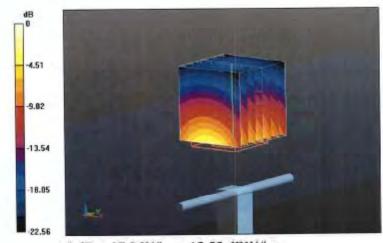
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.957 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.8 W/kg

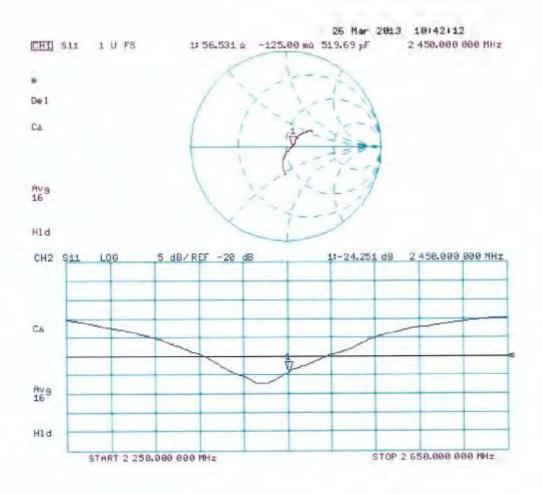
SAR(1 g) = 13.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.36 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.9 W/kg



0 dB = 17.9 W/kg = 12.53 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 26.03.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 908

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; $\sigma = 2.01 \text{ S/m}$; $\varepsilon_r = 50.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3205; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42); Calibrated: 28,12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.5(1059); SEMCAD X 14.6.8(7028)

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 = 94.957 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.0 W/kg

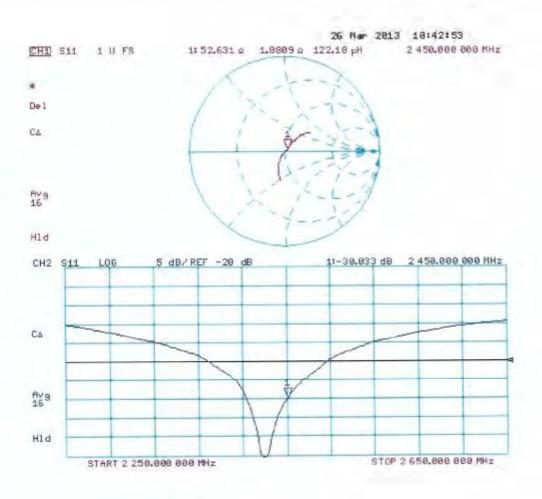
SAR(1 g) = 12.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.94 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.1 W/kg



0 dB = 17.1 W/kg = 12.33 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

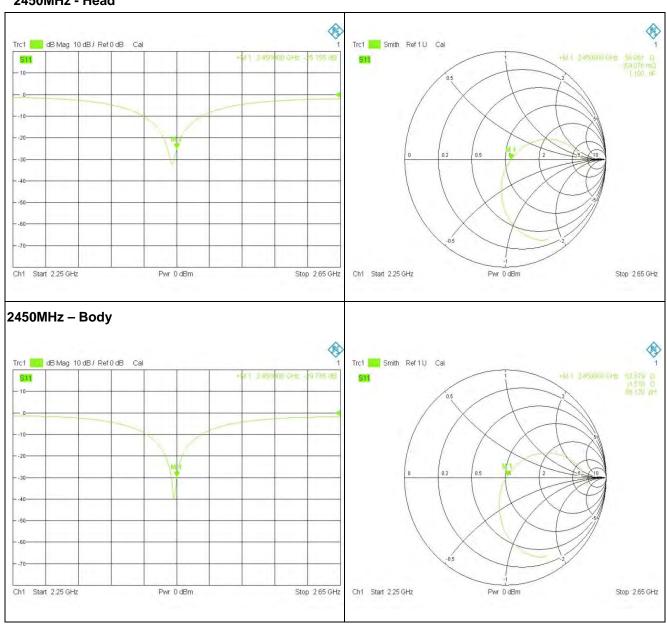




Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01 v01r03, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

<Dipole Verification Data> - D2450V2, serial no. 908(Date of Measurement 03.25.2014) 2450MHz - Head



TEL: 886-3-327-3456 FAX: 886-3-328-4978



<Justification of the extended calibration>

	D2450V2 – serial no. 908											
TSL Head						Body						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
03.26.2013	-24.251		56.531		-0.125		-30.033		52.631		1.881	
03.25.2014	-25.155	-0.373	56.061	-0.47	-0.059	0.066	-29.785	0.826	52.379	-0.252	1.510	-0.371

The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

TEL: 886-3-327-3456 FAX: 886-3-328-4978 Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland Phone +41 44 245 9700, Fax +41 44 245 9779 info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF THE DAE 3

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 DAE3 unit is connected to a fragile 3-pin battery connector. Customer is responsible to apply outmost caution not to bend or damage the connector when changing batteries.

Shipping of the DAE: Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration the customer shall 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 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, 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 Estop 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.

Schmid & Partner Engineering

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





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

Client

SGS - ZH (Auden)

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Certificate No: DAE3-569_Nov13

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 569

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-06.v26

Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: November 22, 2013

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-13 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-14
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-13 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-14

Name Function Signature
Calibrated by: Eric Hainfeld Technician

Approved by: Fin Bomholt Deputy Technical Manager

Issued: November 22, 2013

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

Certificate No: DAE3-569_Nov13

Page 1 of 5

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Glossarv

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.

Certificate No: DAE3-569_Nov13 Page 2 of 5

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.044 ± 0.02% (k=2)	403.443 ± 0.02% (k=2)	403.617 ± 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.94201 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.95604 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.94389 ± 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASV system	262.5 ° ± 1 °
Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	202.3 11

Certificate No: DAE3-569_Nov13 Page 3 of 5

Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	199993.93	-2.78	-0.00
Channel X + Input	19998.22	-2.12	-0.01
Channel X - Input	-20001.42	-0.25	0.00
Channel Y + Input	199997.32	0.36	0.00
Channel Y + Input	20002.20	1.55	0.01
Channel Y - Input	-20000.21	0.87	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	199997.05	-0.02	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	19996.57	-3.95	-0.02
Channel Z - Input	-20001.04	0.17	-0.00

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2001.02	0.39	0.02
Channel X + Input	201.44	0.42	0.21
Channel X - Input	-197.34	1.32	-0.67
Channel Y + Input	2000.80	0.19	0.01
Channel Y + Input	201.17	0.07	0.03
Channel Y - Input	-199.58	-0.75	0.38
Channel Z + Input	2000.93	0.26	0.01
Channel Z + Input	200.10	-0.84	-0.42
Channel Z - Input	-199.73	-0.91	0.46

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	-0.24	-2.04
	- 200	2.76	1.27
Channel Y	200	4.80	4.90
	- 200	-6.14	-6.55
Channel Z	200	-13.76	-13.77
	- 200	11.04	11.29

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, 1, 1	2.83	-2.47
Channel Y	200	9.46	-	3.54
Channel Z	200	7.51	7.74	

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	16190	16754
Channel Y	16540	16468
Channel Z	15791	17162

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec Input $10M\Omega$

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	0.60	-1.47	2.64	0.79
Channel Y	-0.27	-1.99	2.05	0.72
Channel Z	-1.01	-3.56	0.67	0.63

6. Input Offset Current

Certificate No: DAE3-569_Nov13

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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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.

Schmid & Partner Engineering

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





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Client

Auden

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Certificate No: DAE4-910 Dec13

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BK - SN: 910

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-06.v26

Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: December 17, 2013

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 $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}$ 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-13 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-14
Calibrator Box V2.1	05 11110 000 11 1000	07-Jan-13 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-14

Name Function

To Magning : W. R. Liller Calibrated by: R.Mayoraz Technician

Approved by: Fin Bomholt Deputy Technical Manager

Issued: December 17, 2013

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Calibration Laboratory of

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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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

Calibration Factors	X	Υ	Z
High Range	403.322 ± 0.02% (k=2)	402.723 ± 0.02% (k=2)	403.207 ± 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98182 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.94224 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.94936 ± 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	233.0 ° ± 1 °
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Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)	
Channel X + Input	200032.32	-0.83	-0.00	
Channel X + Input	20004.60	1.54	0.01	
Channel X - Input	-20002.78	3.07	-0.02	
Channel Y + Input	200035.16	1.90	0.00	
Channel Y + Input	20001.98	-1.07	-0.01	
Channel Y - Input	-20006.13	-0.17	0.00	
Channel Z + Input	200035.21	2.05	0.00	
Channel Z + Input	20002.94	-0.06	-0.00	
Channel Z - Input	-20006.08	-0.02	0.00	

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)	
Channel X + Input	2000.35	0.48	0.02	
Channel X + Input	200.15	0.15	0.08	
Channel X - Input	-200.04	0.14	-0.07	
Channel Y + Input	2000.33	0.65	0.03	
Channel Y + Input	199.54	-0.32	-0.16	
Channel Y - Input	-201.29	-1.11	0.55	
Channel Z + Input	2001.04	1.27	0.06	
Channel Z + Input	198.05	-1.62	-0.81	
Channel Z - Input	-201.41	-1.23	0.61	

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	-14.07	-15.91
	- 200	17.64	15.36
Channel Y	200	5.92	6.01
	- 200	-6.42	-6.96
Channel Z	200	-11.90	-12.13
	- 200	9.23	9.49

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		5.20	-3.06
Channel Y	200	10.28	-	5.40
Channel Z	200	11.13	8.33	

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	16187	15921
Channel Y	15383	16628
Channel Z	16716	16362

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec Input $10M\Omega$

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	-0.00	-1.68	1.68	0.70
Channel Y	0.62	-0.76	1.86	0.60
Channel Z	-1.19	-2.62	0.29	0.69

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-KS (Auden)

Certificate No: EX3-3819 Nov13

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

EX3DV4 - SN:3819

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:

November 27, 2013

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	r meter E4419B GB41293874 04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733) Apr-14		Apr-14
Power sensor E4412A	sensor E4412A MY41498087 04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733) Apr-14		Apr-14
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01737)	Apr-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01735)	Apr-14
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01738)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3013_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 660 4-Sep-13 (No. DAE4-660_Sep13)		Sep-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-15
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Name Function Signature

Calibrated by: Israe El-Naoug Laboratory Technician

Approved by: Katja Pokovic Technical Manager

Issued: November 30, 2013

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

Certificate No: EX3-3819_Nov13 Page 1 of 11

Calibration Laboratory of

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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

Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid NORMx,y,z sensitivity in free space

ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z

DCP diode compression point

CF crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal A, B, C, D modulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization ϕ ϕ rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9 9 rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center),

i.e., 9 = 0 is normal to probe axis

Connector Angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

 a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013

b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORMx,y,z: Assessed for E-field polarization 9 = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx,y,z * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORMx (no uncertainty required).

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Probe EX3DV4

SN:3819

Manufactured:

September 2, 2011

Calibrated:

November 27, 2013

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3819

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm $(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	0.48	0.38	0.53	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	95.5	103.0	99.3	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		Α	В	С	D	VR	Unc ^E
			dB	dB√μV		dB	mV	(k=2)
0	CW	Х	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	159.1	±3.3 %
		Υ	0.0	0.0	1.0		177.5	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		159.5	

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%.

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

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:3819

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	10.13	10.13	10.13	0.22	1.24	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.68	9.68	9.68	0.16	1.83	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.64	9.64	9.64	0.19	1.45	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.26	8.26	8.26	0.67	0.63	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.57	0.66	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.02	8.02	8.02	0.35	0.83	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.22	7.22	7.22	0.32	0.90	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.06	7.06	7.06	0.36	0.90	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.27	5.27	5.27	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.92	4.92	4.92	0.40	1.80_	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.63	4.63	4.63	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.33	4.33	4.33	0.55	1.80_	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.49	4.49	4.49	0.50	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. The uncertainty is the RSS

of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

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.

Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than \pm 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below \pm 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:3819

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	9.71	9.71	9.71	0.29	1.09	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.54	9.54	9.54	0.20	1.61	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.38	9.38	9.38	0.26	1.22	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.01	8.01	8.01	0.80	0.61	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.55	7.55	7.55	0.45	0.80	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	7.64	7.64	7.64	0.42	0.86	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.07	7.07	7.07	0.71	0.67	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.79	6.79	6.79	0.80	0.62	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.61	4.61	4.61	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.06	4.06	4.06	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.89	3.89	3.89	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.02	4.02	4.02	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %

 $^{^{}c}$ Frequency validity of \pm 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to \pm 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 \pm 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to

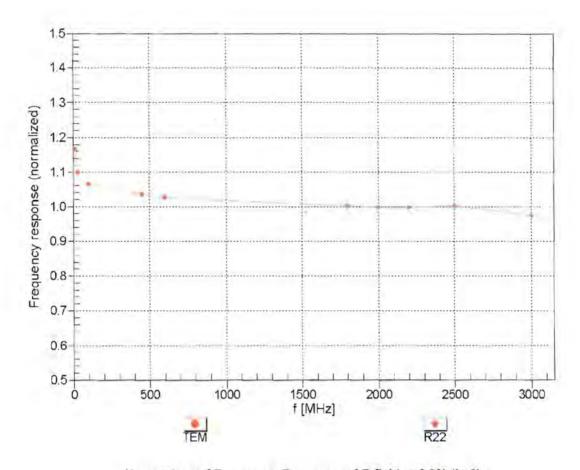
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^c At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to \pm 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to \pm 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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

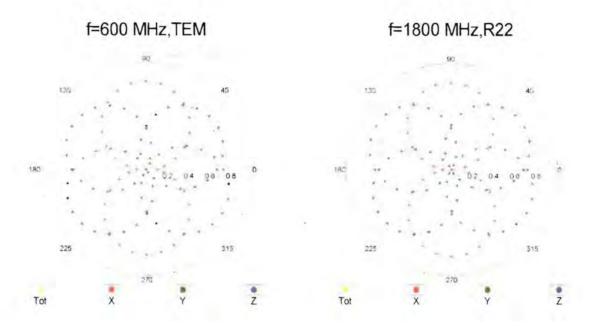
Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

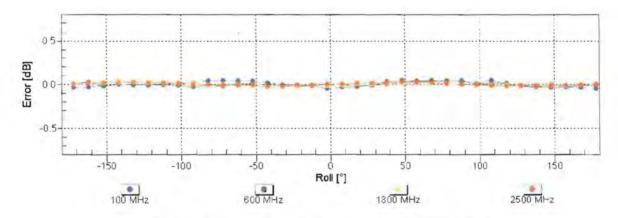


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

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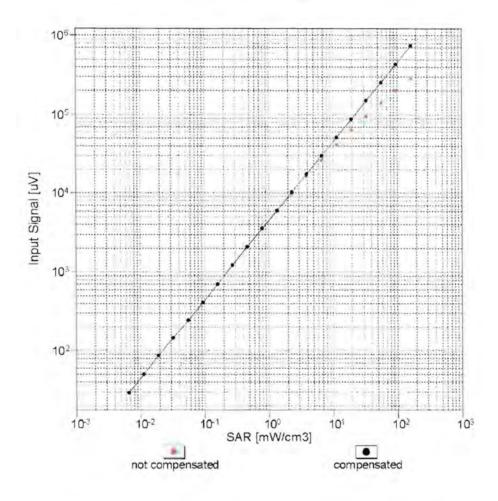
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$

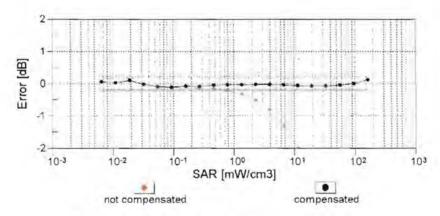




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head}) (TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)

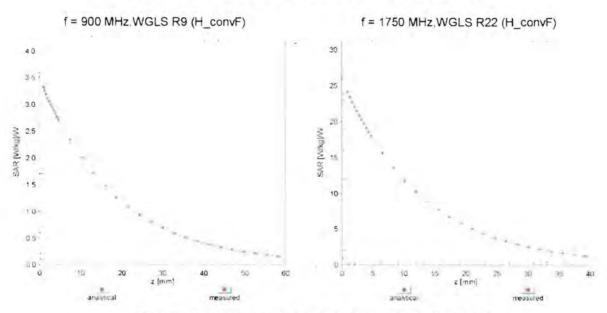




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

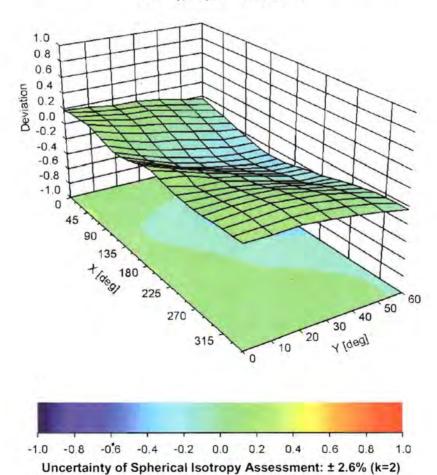
EX3DV4-SN:3819

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (0, 9), f = 900 MHz



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3819

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular		
Connector Angle (°)	-42.1		
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		