SAR TEST REPORT

For

RAE Systems Inc.

MICRORAE

Model No.: PGM-2602

FCC ID: SU3-2602
IC: 20969-2602

Report No.: 160108002SZN-001

Issue Date: January 13, 2016

Prepared by

Intertek Testing Services Shenzhen Ltd. Kejiyuan Branch

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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Applicant:	RAE Systems Inc. 3775 N. 1st St., San Jose, California USA 95134
Manufacturer:	RAE Systems Inc. 3775 N. 1st St., San Jose, California USA 95134
Product Description:	MICRORAE
Model Number:	PGM-2602
Certificate No.	FCC ID: SU3-2602 IC: 20969-2602
File Number:	160108002SZN-001
Date of Test:	January 08, 2016

The above equipment was tested by Intertek Testing Services Shenzhen Ltd. Kejiyuan Branch. The test data, data evaluation, test procedures, and equipment configurations shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures given in IEEE 1528-2013 and KDB 865664. This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992.

The test results of this report relate only to the tested sample identified in this report.

Prepared and Checked by:

Harry Wu
Engineer

Approved by:

Digitally signed by Andy Yan
Location: Intertek Testing Services

Andy Yan
Technical Supervisor
Date: January 13, 2016

2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Max. Reported 802.11b DSSS SAR (1g)

Test Position		Mode	Channel/Frequency(MHz)	Limit of SAR_{1g}: 1.6W/kg	
				Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
Body	Top Side	802.11b	6/2437	0.130	0.153

The SAR values found for the MICRORAE are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1g tissue according to the ANSI C95.1-1992.

The maximum reported SAR value is: 0.153 W/kg (1g).

Max. Simultaneous SAR (1g)

Simultaneous Transmission SAR (1g)				
Test Position		WiFi (802.11b DSSS) (W/kg)	BT (BLE) (W/kg)	SUM (W/kg)
Body	Top Side	0.153	0.002	0.155

Modified Information

Rev.	Summary	Date of Rev.	Report No.
Ver.1.0	Original Report	January 13, 2016	160108002SZN-001

3 EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

Characteristics	Description
Description:	MICRORAE
Model name:	PGM-2602
Exposure Category:	Uncontrolled Environment/General Population
Test Mode(s):	802.11 b
Operating Frequency Range:	802.11 b: 2412MHz – 2462MHz
Modulation:	CCK, DQPSK, DBPS
Power Level:	Max power (802.11b:12.0dBm)
Antenna Type:	Integral Antenna
WiFi Antenna Gain:	-3.0dBi
Dimensions:	105.08mm×64.17mm
Power supply:	☒ Internal Polymer Li-ion battery
Product Software Version:	V1.0.1 (GS1011 Range Test firmware)
Product Hardware Version:	Rev:B (M03-1002-000)

Note:

1. *For more details, please refer to the User's manual of the EUT.*
2. *The sample under test was selected by the Client.*

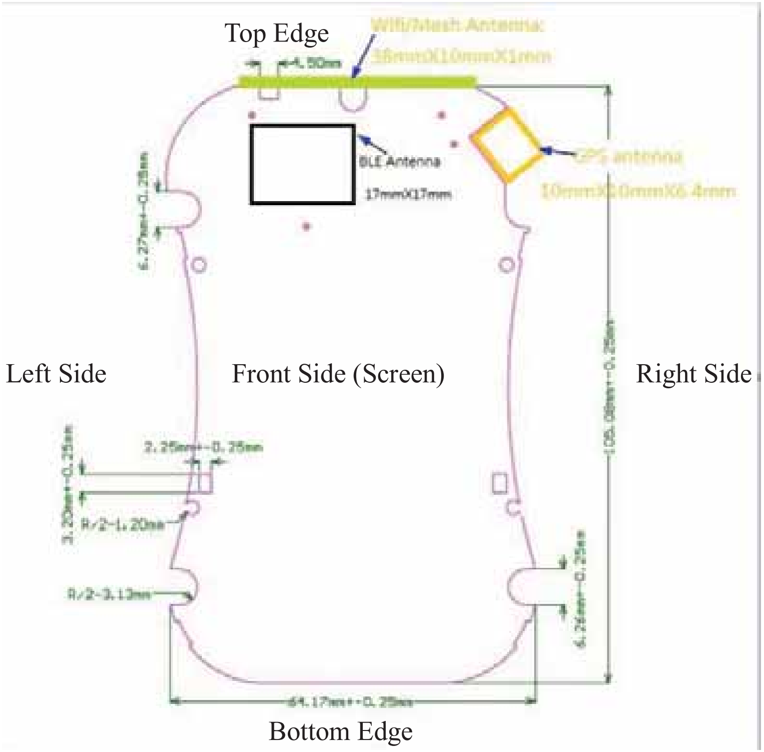
4 AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT DETAILS

AE: Battery	Description
Manufacturer:	/
Model:	/
S/N:	/
capacity:	1900mAh
Voltage:	3.7V

5 TEST FACILITY

Site Description		
EMC Lab.	:	Intertek Testing Services Shenzhen Ltd. Kejiyuan Branch was accredited by China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS) with registration no.: L4122 and Taiwan Accreditation Foundation (TAF) with registration no.: L2342-151102 according to ISO/IEC 17025: 2005. Effective Date of TAF Accreditation: January 9, 2014 to January 28, 2017
		Accredited by FCC The Certificate Registration Number is 242492 Accredited by Industry Canada The Certificate Registration Number is 2055C
Name of Firm	:	Intertek Testing Services Shenzhen Ltd. Kejiyuan Branch
Site Location	:	6F, D Block, Huahan Building, Langshan Road,Nanshan District, Shenzhen, P. R. China

6 EUT ANTENNA LOCATIONS



Sides for SAR Testing Evaluation:

Mode	Front	Back	Left Side	Right Side	Top Side	Bottom Side
Exemption with Max. Allowed Power (mW)	All sides conducted the sar testing					
802.11b	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Note: SAR testing exemption according to KDB 447498 D01 Clause 4.3.1 with the following fomula.

a) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm, the 1-g *SAR test exclusion thresholds* are determined by the following:
[(*max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW*) / (*min. test separation distance, mm*)] · [$\sqrt{f_{(GHz)}}$] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR,
*where $f_{(GHz)}$ is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
*When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

b) For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and *test separation distances* > 50 mm, the 1-g *SAR test exclusion thresholds* are determined by the following
{[Power allowed at *numeric threshold* for 50 mm in step a)] + [(test separation distance – 50 mm)·10]} mW, for > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

7 GUIDANCE STANDARD

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

☒**FCC 47CFR §2.1093** Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices

☒**ANSI C95.1, 1992**: Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.(IEEE Std C95.1-1991)

☒**IEEE Std 1528™-2013**: IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.

☒ RSS-102 Issue 5 Radio Frequency (RF) Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus

☒**KDB 865664 D01** SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04: SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

☒**KDB 865664 D02** RF Exposure Reporting v01r02: RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations

☒**KDB 447498 D01** D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06: RF EXPOSURE PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZATION POLICIES FOR MOBILE AND PORTABLE DEVICE

☒**KDB 248227 D01** 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02: SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) Transmotters

Remark:
This portable wireless equipment has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards. Test results in Chapter 11 of this test report are below limits specified in the relevant standards for the tested bands only.

8 RF EXPOSURE

8.1 LIMITS

Uncontrolled Environment

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

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.

8.2 EVALUATION

☒According to FCC KDB447498 D01 and §1.1310, systems operating under the provisions of this section shall be operated in a manner that ensures that the public is not exposed to radio frequency energy level in excess of the Commission’s guidelines.

Routine SAR evaluation refers to that specifically required by § 2.1093, using measurements or computer simulation. Portable transmitters with output power greater than the applicable low threshold require SAR testing to qualify for TCB approval.

9 SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE (SAR)

9.1 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.

9.2 SAR DEFINITION

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

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

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

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$SAR = c\left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t}\right)$$

Where: C is the specific head capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

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

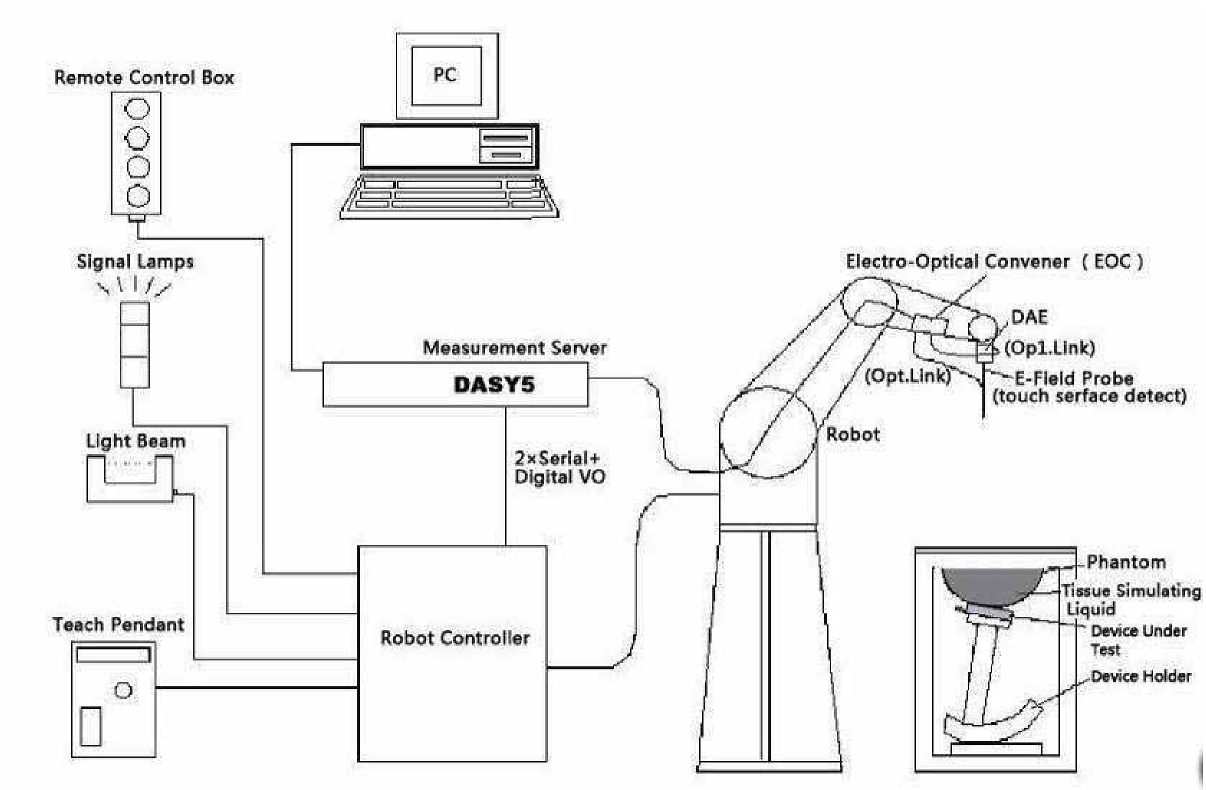
However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

10 SAR MEASUREMENTS SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

10.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SET-UP

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

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli TX=RX family) 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 Win 7 profesional operating system and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.



Picture 1. SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

10.2 DASY5 E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

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

Probe Specifications:

Frequency	10 MHz – >6 GHz Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz – 6 GHz)
Directivity	±0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ±0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μW/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: ±0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 μW/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 10 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Applications	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields); the only probe that enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better than 30%

Picture 2 E-field Probe

10.3 E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION

Each E-Probe/Probe Amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. A TEM cell calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the probe to a known E-field density (1 mW/cm^2) using an RF Signal generator, TEM cell, and RF Power Meter.
The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and inn a waveguide or other methodologies above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equates to 1 mw/ cm^2.
E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The E-field in the medium correlates with the temperature rise in the dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

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

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

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

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

10.4 OTHER TEST EQUIPMENT

10.4.1 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.
The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.
The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

Picture 3: DAE

10.4.2 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)

Picture 4 DASY 5

10.4.3 Measurement Server

The Measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU broad with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chip disk (DASY5: 128MB), RAM (DASY5: 128MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O broad, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU broad.

Picture 5 Server for DASY 5

The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation of field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with an expansion port which is reserved for future applications. Please note that this expansion port does not have a standardized pinout, and therefore only devices provided by SPEAG can be connected. Devices from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

10.4.4 Device Holder for Phantom

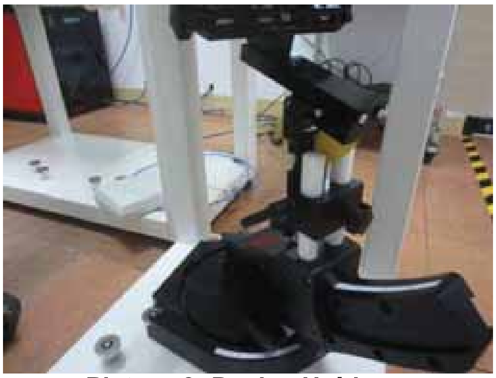
The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ±0.5mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ±20%. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales are the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε =3 and loss tangent δ =0.02. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

<Laptop Extension Kit>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin-SAM and ELI phantoms.



Picture 6: Device Holder

10.4.5 Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to Represent the 90^{th} percentile of the population. The phantom enables the dissymmetric evaluation of SAR for both left and right handed handset usage, as well as body-worn usage using the flat phantom region. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. The shell phantom has a 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6 mm).

Shell Thickness:	2 ± 0. 2 mm
Filling Volume:	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions:	810 x l000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)
Available:	Special

Picture 7: SAM Twin Phantom

10.5 SCANNING PROCEDURE

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

The “reference” and “drift” measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max. ± 5 %.

The “surface check” measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above ± 0.1mm). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within ± 30°.)

Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot. Before starting the area scan a grid spacing is set according to FCC KDB Publication 865664. During scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged. After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

Zoom Scan

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

Spatial Peak Detection

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

- maximum search
- extrapolation
- boundary correction

• peak search for averaged SAR

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

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

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

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

Table 1: Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) (Δxarea, Δyarea)	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) (Δxzoom, Δyzoom)	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm) Δzzoom(n)	Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
≤2 GHz	≤15	≤8	≤5	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤12	≤5	≤5	≥30
3-4 GHz	≤12	≤5	≤4	≥28
4-5 GHz	≤10	≤4	≤3	≥25
5-6 GHz	≤10	≤4	≤2	≥22

10.6 DATA STORAGE AND EVALUATION

10.6.1 Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".DAE4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device set up, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.
The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a loss less media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

10.6.2 Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

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

Probe parameters:

- Sensitivity $Norm_i$, a_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}
- Conversion factor $ConvF_i$

- Diode compression point Dcp_i

Device parameters:

- Frequency f
- Crest factor cf

Media parameters:
- Conductivity
- Density

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

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

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

$$\mathbf{V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot c\ f / dcp_i}$$

With $\mathbf{V_i}$ = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

$\mathbf{U_i}$ = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

$\mathbf{dcp_i}$ = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

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

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

With $\mathbf{V_i}$ = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

$\mathbf{Norm_i}$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)

[mV/(V/m)2] for E-field Probes

ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution

$\mathbf{a_{ij}}$ **=** sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

$\mathbf{E_i}$ = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

$\mathbf{H_i}$ = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

$$\mathbf{E_{tot} = (E_x^2 + E_Y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}}$$

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

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

with **SAR** = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

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

= conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

= equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

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

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

with $\mathbf{P_{pwe}}$ = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm^2

$\mathbf{E_{tot}}$ = total electric field strength in V/m ; $\mathbf{H_{tot}}$ = total magnetic field strength in A/m

10.7 TISSUE-EQUIVALENT LIQUID

10.7.1 Tissue-equivalent Liquid Ingredients

The liquid is consisted of water, salt and Glycol. The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table 2 shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the KDB 865664 D01.

Table 2: Composition of the Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY (Body) 2450MHz
Water	73.2
Glycol	26.7
Salt	0.1
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=2450MHz ε=52.7 σ=1.95

10.7.2 Tissue-equivalent Liquid Properties

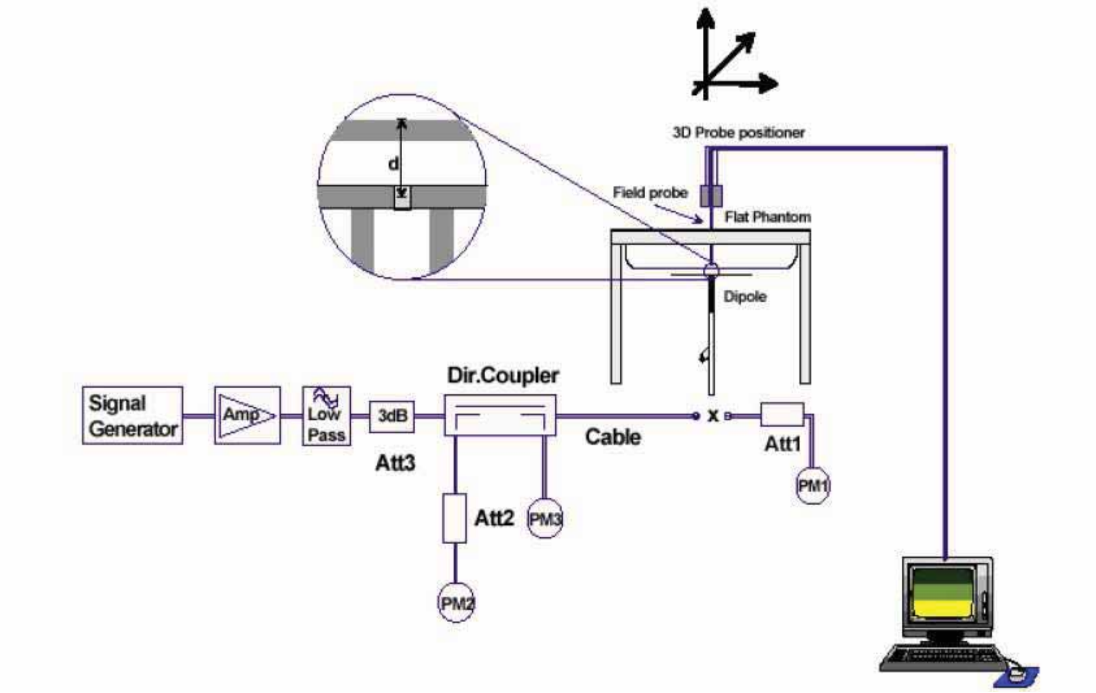
Table 3: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Test Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (εr)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (εr)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (εr) (%)	Limit (%)
2016-01-08	2450	Body	21.8	2.02	50.71	1.95	52.7	3.59	-3.78	±5

10.8 SYSTEM CHECK

10.8.1 Description of System Check

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the tissue simulants were measured every day using the dielectric probe kit and the network analyzer. A system check measurement was made following the determination of the dielectric parameters of the simulant, using the dipole validation kit. A power level of 250 mW was supplied to the dipole antenna, which was placed under the flat section of the twin SAM phantom. The system check results (dielectric parameters and SAR values) are given in the table 4. System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration with the relevant liquids and test system (±10 %). System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the DASY5 system.



Picture 9. System Check Set-up

Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations
Usage of SAR dipoles calibrated less than 3 years ago but more than 1 year ago were confirmed in maintaining return loss (< - 20 dB, within 20% of prior calibration) and impedance (within 5 ohm from prior calibration) requirements per extended calibrations in KDB 865664 D01:
Table 4: Antenna Parameters with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Table 4

Dipole D2450V2 SN: 966				
Body Liquid				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	Δ %	Impedance (Ω)	ΔΩ
2015-06-10	-28.2	-	50.1+3.9j	-

10.8.2 System Check Results

Table 5: System Check for Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Test Date	Dielectric Parameters		250mW Measured SAR_{1g}	1W Normalized SAR_{1g}	1W Target SAR_{1g}	Limit(±10% Deviation)
		εr	σ (s/m)	(W/kg)			
2450MHz	2016-01-08	50.71	2.01	13.7	54.8	52.1	5.2%
Note: 1. The graph results see ANNEX B. 2.Target Values used derive from the calibration certificate.							

11 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

11.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TEST PROCEDURES

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the DUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. This RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has almost 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1.

For the 802.11b SAR tests, a communication link is set up with the test mode software for WIFI mode test. During the test, at the each test frequency channel, the EUT is operated at the RF continuous emission mode. Provided higher maximum output power is not specified for the other channels, channels 1, 6 and 11 are used to configure 22 MHz DSSS and 20 MHz OFDM channels for SAR measurements; otherwise, the closest adjacent channel with the highest maximum output power specified for production units should be tested instead of channels 1, 6 or 11. When 40 MHz channels are supported, and provided higher maximum output power is not specified for other applicable 40 MHz channels, channel 6 is used to measure SAR; otherwise, the channel with highest specified maximum output power should be tested instead. In addition, SAR test reduction with respect to reported SAR and transmission band width according to 4.3.3 of KDB Publication 447498 D01 may also be applied

802.11b operating mode is tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 802.11b mode is tested on the maximum average output channel.

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

When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.

When the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.

11.2 MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.
SAR Measurement Variability was assessed using the following procedures for each frequency band:

1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
2) When the original highest measured SAR is ⩾ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ⩾ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ⩾ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

11.3 TEST RESULTS

11.3.1 Conducted Power Results

WiFi 802.11b Average Power

Mode	Channel / Frequency (MHz)	Data rate (Mbps)	AV Power (dBm)
11b	1 / 2412	1	11.01
		2	10.98
		5.5	10.94
		11	10.97
	6 / 2437	1	11.29
		2	11.26
		5.5	11.23
		11	11.19
	11 / 2462	1	11.24
		2	11.21
		5.5	11.18
		11	11.15
Note: Average Power Specification of 802.11b: 11.0dBm (Tolerance: +/1.0dB)			

Bluetooth LE Power

Frequency (MHz)	Power (dBm)
2402	-16.8
2442	-16.5
2480	-16.1
Note: Power Specification of 802.11b: -15.0dBm (Tolerance: +/2.0dB)	

11.3.2 SAR TEST RESULTS

SAR Values (WiFi)

Test Position	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Mode	Max. Allowed Average Power (dBm)	Conducted Average Power (dBm)	Drift ±0.21dB	Limit SAR1g : 1.6W/kg			
					Drift(dB)	Measured SAR1g (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Reort SAR1g (W/kg)	Figure No.
Test Position of Body (Front Side: 5mm, Other sides: Directly touching with flat phatom)									
Front Side	6/2437	DSSS	12.0	11.29	0.15	0.073	1.18	0.086	-
Back Side	6/2437	DSSS	12.0	11.29	0.17	0.046	1.18	0.054	-
Left Side	6/2437	DSSS	12.0	11.29	0.17	0.061	1.18	0.072	-
Right Side	6/2437	DSSS	12.0	11.29	0.18	0.035	1.18	0.041	-
Bottom Side	6/2437	DSSS	12.0	11.29	0.20	0.002	1.18	0.002	-
Top Side	6/2437	DSSS	12.0	11.29	0.02	0.130	1.18	0.153	Fig. 2

Note:
1. The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.
2 When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.

11.3.3 MAXIMUM GRAPH RESULTS

The graph results see ANNEX C.

11.3.4 Simultaneous Transmission Conditions

When standalone SAR is not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498 D01, the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

Estimated SAR=(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)$*(\sqrt{\text{Frequency (GHz)}}$ /7.5)

Bluetooth Estimated SAR= 0.05 / 5 * 2.48 / 7.5 =0.002

Note:

1. max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance is -13dBm (0.05mW);
2. Min. test separation distance is 5 mm.

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion can be applied when the sum of 1-g or 10-g SAR of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit. When the sum is greater than the SAR limit, SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to peak location separation ratio.

Ration= $(SAR_1 + SAR_2)^{1.5}/R_i$ ≤ 0.04

Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Body	Note
2.4GHz WiFi + 2.4GHz Bluetooth	Yes	N/A

Simultaneous Transmission SAR (1g)				
Test Position		WiFi SAR1g (W/kg)	BT SAR1g (W/kg)	SUM
Body	Front Side	0.086	0.002	0.088
	Back Side	0.054	0.002	0.056
	Left Side	0.072	0.002	0.074
	Right Side	0.041	0.002	0.043
	Bottom Side	0.002	0.002	0.004
	Top Side	0.153	0.002	**0.155**

12 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

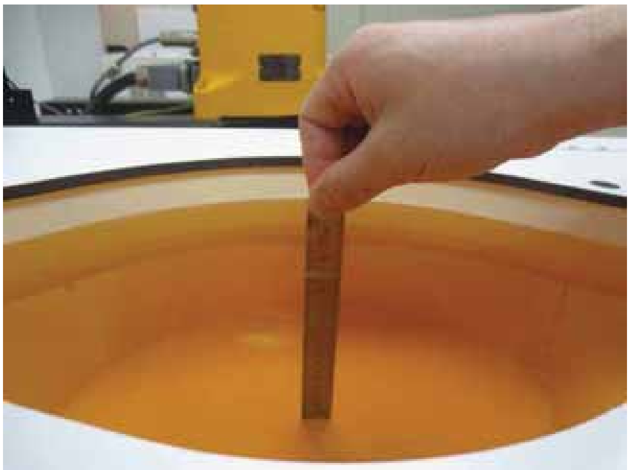
The measured SAR were <1.5 W/kg for all frequency bands, therefore per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports.

13 MAIN TEST INSTRUMENT

	Equipment No.	Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Last Cal.	Cal. Interval
☒	SZ060-01	SAR Test System	SPEAG	DASY52 SAR TX90XL	F14/5YJ0B1/ A/01	6/10/2015	1 year
☒	SZ060-01-01	E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	7322	6/10/2015	1 year
☒	SZ060-01-10	System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	966	6/10/2015	2 year
☒	SZ060-01-13	Data Acquisition Unit	SPEAG	DAE4	1473	6/2/2015	1 year
☒	SZ060-01-14	Dielectric Assessment Kit	SPEAG	DAKS 3.5	1056	6/2/2015	1 year
☒	SZ060-01-15	Vector Reflectometer	Copper Mountain Technologies	Planar R140	0090614	N/A	N/A
☒	SZ060-01-16	Thermometer	LKM electronics GmbH	DTM3000	3477	8/10/2015	1 year
☒	SZ060-01-17	Power Amplifier	Mini Circuits	ZHL-42W+	QA1449003	7/28/2015	1 year
☒	SZ060-01-18	Power Amplifier	Mini Circuits	ZVE-8G+	111701437	7/28/2015	1 year
☒	SZ060-01-19	SAM Twin Phantom	SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom V5.0	1888	N/A	N/A
☒	SZ180-13	MXG Vector Signal Generator	Keysight	N5182B	MY53051328	11/3/2015	1 year
☒	SZ070-04	Directional Bridge	Agilent	86205A	MY31402141	12/30/2014	1 year
☒	SZ182-02	RF Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2496A	1302005	5/20/2015	1 year
☒	SZ182-03	Average power sensor	R&S	NRP-Z22	101689	7/16/2015	1 year
☒	SZ070-01	Attenuator	Huber Suhner	10dB	N/A	6/27/2015	1 year
☒	SZ070-02	Attenuator	Huber Suhner	30dB	N/A	6/27/2015	1 year
☒	N/A	Device Holder	SPEAG	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	SZ060-01-22	SAR Test System Software	SPEAG	DASY5.2 SW: 52.8.8.1222	N/A	7/28/2015	1/28/2016

ANNEX A: Test Layout


Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout


Liquid Depth in the flat phantom (2450MHz, 18.2cm)


Front Side (5mm Distance to flat phatom)


Back Side (Directly Touching with flat phatom)


Left Side (Directly Touching with flat phatom)


Right Side (Directly Touching with flat phatom)

Bottom Side (Directly Touching with flat phatom)

Top Side (Directly Touching with flat phatom)

ANNEX B System Check Results

System Performance Check at 2450MHz Body TSL

DUT: Dipole 2450MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 966
Date: January 8, 2016

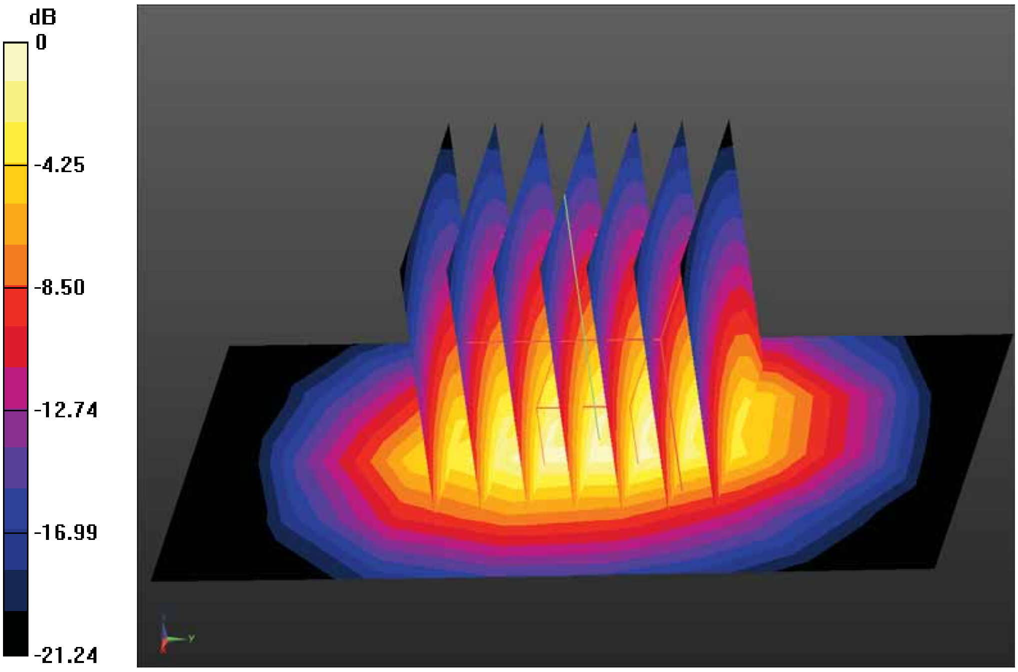
Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 2450 MHz;Communication System PAR: 0 dB; PMF: 1
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 2.02 S/m; εr = 50.71; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7322; ConvF(7.08, 7.08, 7.08); Calibrated: 6/10/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1473; Calibrated: 6/2/2015
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1891
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Configuration/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (EX-Probe)/Area Scan (5x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.0 W/kg

Configuration/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 90.57 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.36 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.1 W/kg



0 dB = 18.1 W/kg = 12.58 dBW/kg

Fig. 1 – System Check

ANNEX C: MAXIMUM GRAPH RESULTS

802.11b Mid Top edge 0mm
Date: January 8, 2016

Communication System: UID 0, CE WiFi (0);   Frequency: 2437 MHz;Communication System PAR: 0 dB; PMF: 1
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 2437 MHz; σ = 2.013 S/m; εr = 50.739; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Phantom section: Flat Section

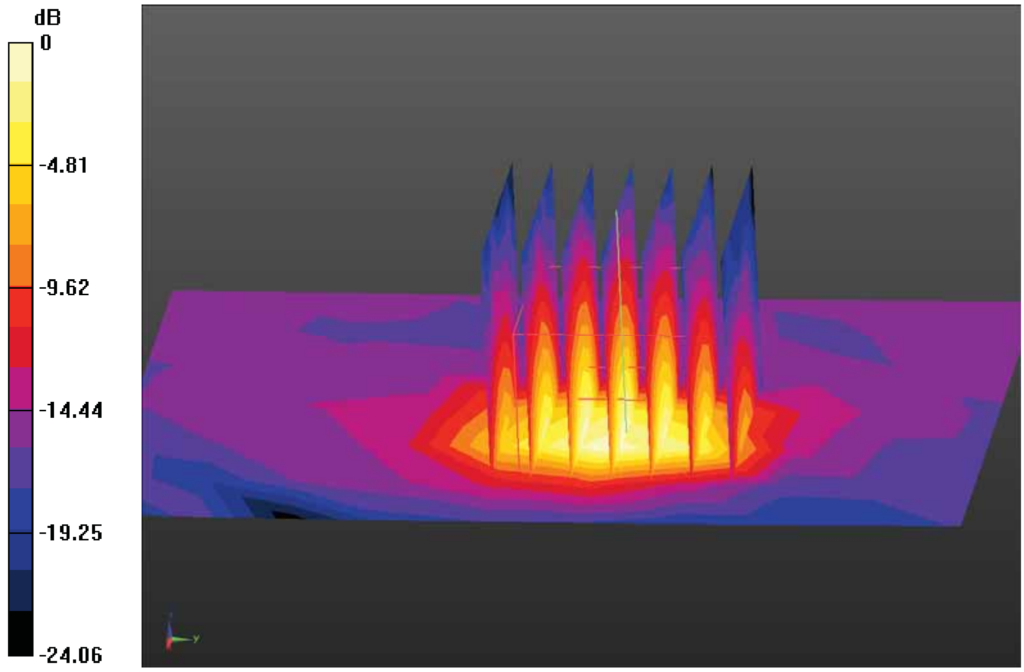
DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7322; ConvF(7.08, 7.08, 7.08); Calibrated: 6/10/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1473; Calibrated: 6/2/2015
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1891
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Configuration/FCC WIFI Mid/Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.151 W/kg

Configuration/FCC WIFI Mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.490 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.269 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.130 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.052 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.174 W/kg



0 dB = 0.174 W/kg = -7.59 dBW/kg

Fig. 2 – Top edge

ANNEX D: SYSTEM VALIDATION

The SAR system must be validated against its performance specifications before it is deployed. When SAR probes, system components or software are changed, upgraded or recalibrated, these must be validated with the SAR system(s) that operates with such components.

Table D.1: System Validation Part 1

System No.	Probe SN.	Liquid name	Validation date	Frequency point	Permittivity ε	Conductivity σ (S/m)
1	7322	2450MHz (Body)	6/10/2015	2450MHz	52.7	1.95

Table D.2: System Validation Part 2

CW Validation	**Sensitivity**	**PASS**	**PASS**
	Probe linearity	PASS	PASS
	Probe Isotropy	PASS	PASS
Mod Validation	**MOD.type**	QPSK	QPSK
	Duty factor	PASS	PASS
	PAR	PASS	PASS

ANNEX E PROBE, DAE and DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Refer to attached Pages

************End The Report************

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Intertek HK (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-7322_Jun15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: EX3DV4 - SN:7322

Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: June 10, 2015

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

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

Issued: June 10, 2015

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- *Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

Probe EX3DV4

SN:7322

Manufactured: March 17, 2015
Calibrated: June 10, 2015

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7322

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	0.45	0.53	0.55	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	95.1	99.7	95.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	129.4	±3.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		141.5	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		139.2	

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

[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7322

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)
450	43.5	0.87	11.96	11.96	11.96	0.19	1.30	± 13.3 %
750	41.9	0.89	9.71	9.71	9.71	0.26	1.13	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.46	9.46	9.46	0.23	1.22	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.18	9.18	9.18	0.21	1.46	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.05	8.05	8.05	0.28	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.76	7.76	7.76	0.30	0.80	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	7.68	7.68	7.68	0.37	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.39	7.39	7.39	0.33	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.99	6.99	6.99	0.29	0.99	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.73	6.73	6.73	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.51	5.51	5.51	0.20	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.20	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	5.04	5.04	5.04	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.85	4.85	4.85	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

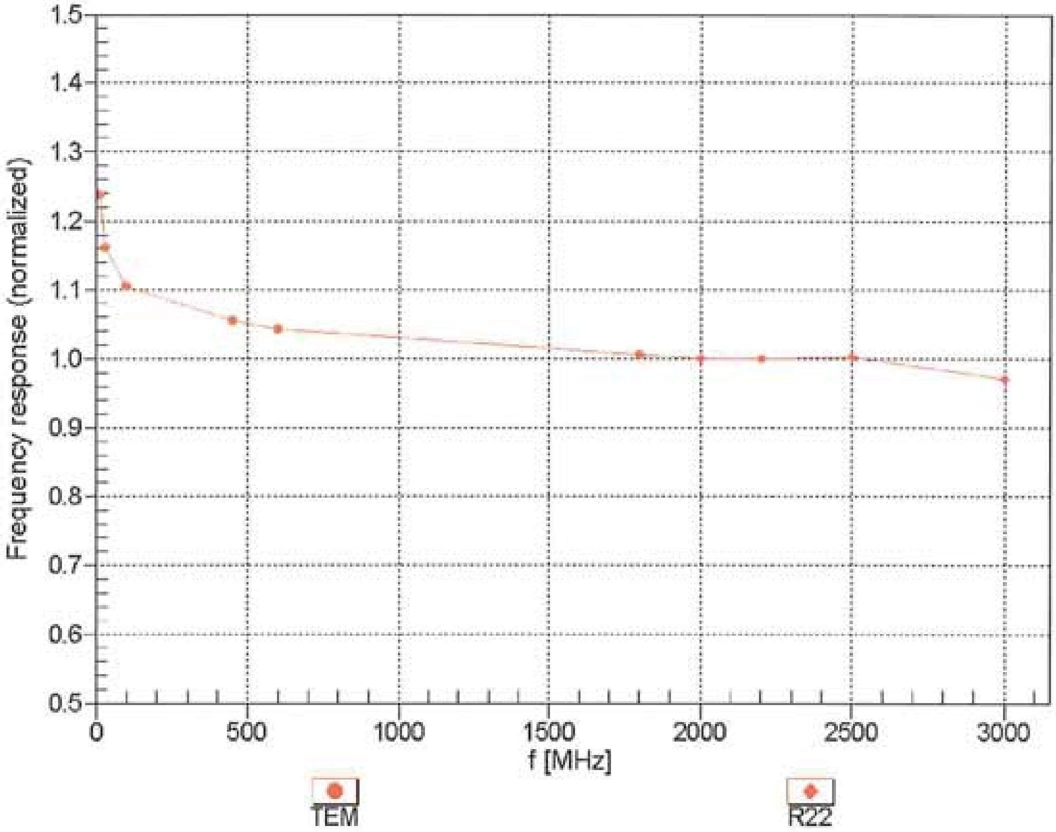
DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7322

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)
450	56.7	0.94	11.17	11.17	11.17	0.10	1.20	± 13.3 %
750	55.5	0.96	9.66	9.66	9.66	0.49	0.86	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.72	9.72	9.72	0.32	1.11	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.22	9.22	9.22	0.24	1.26	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.72	7.72	7.72	0.38	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.49	7.49	7.49	0.43	0.80	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	7.60	7.60	7.60	0.31	0.95	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.25	7.25	7.25	0.33	0.90	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.08	7.08	7.08	0.30	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.91	6.91	6.91	0.30	0.80	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.64	4.64	4.64	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.32	4.32	4.32	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.06	4.06	4.06	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.73	3.73	3.73	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.09	4.09	4.09	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

[C] Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

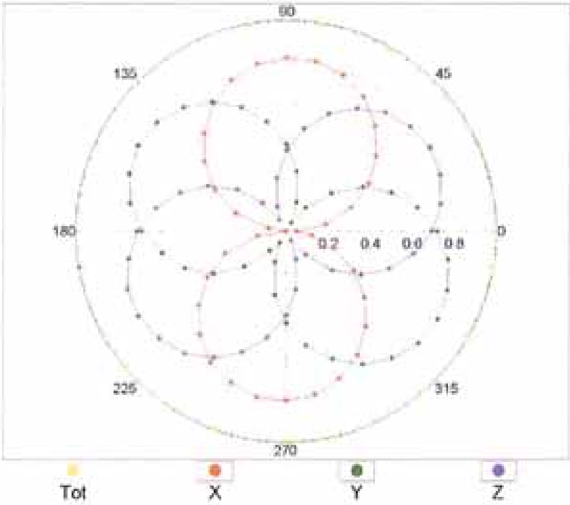
Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



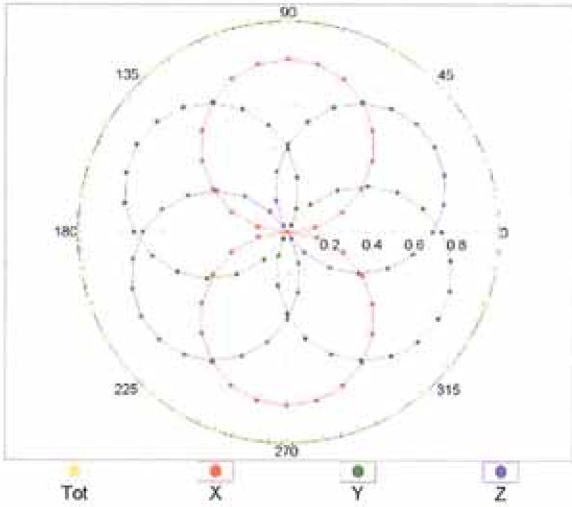
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

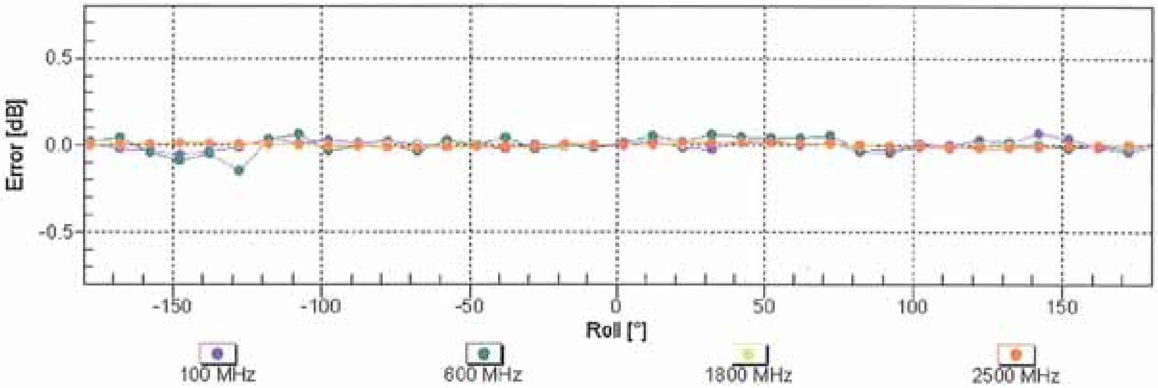
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0°$

f=600 MHz,TEM



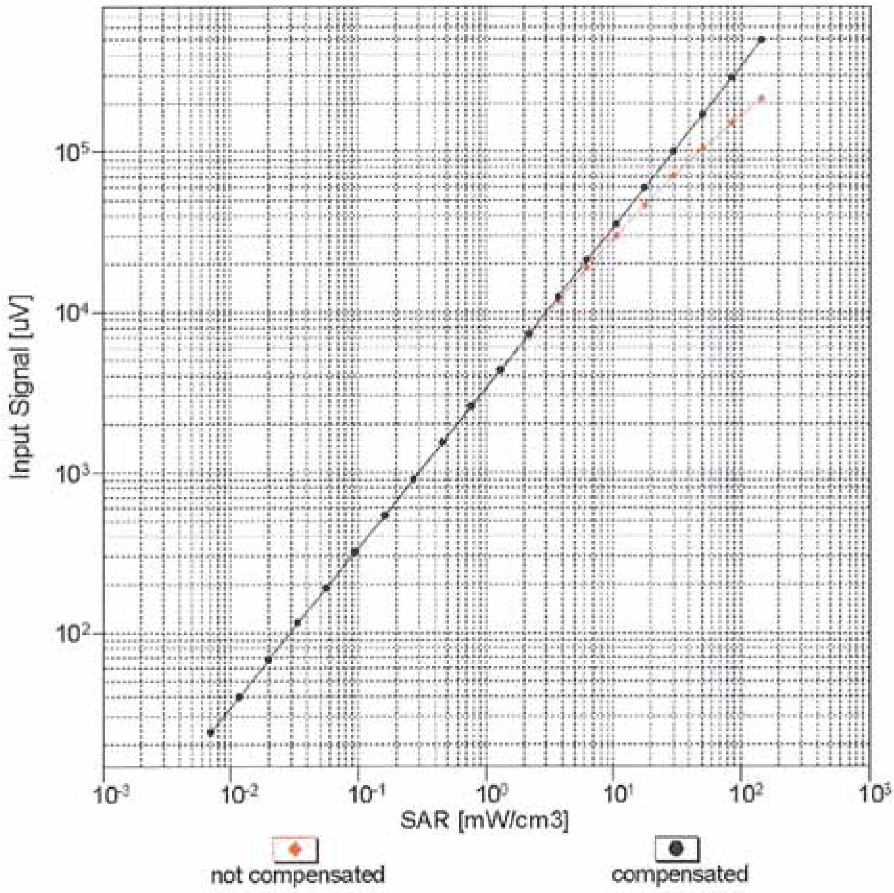
f=1800 MHz,R22

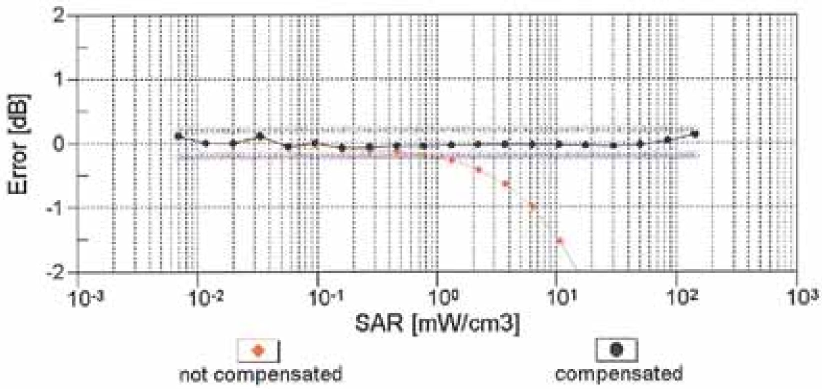




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

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

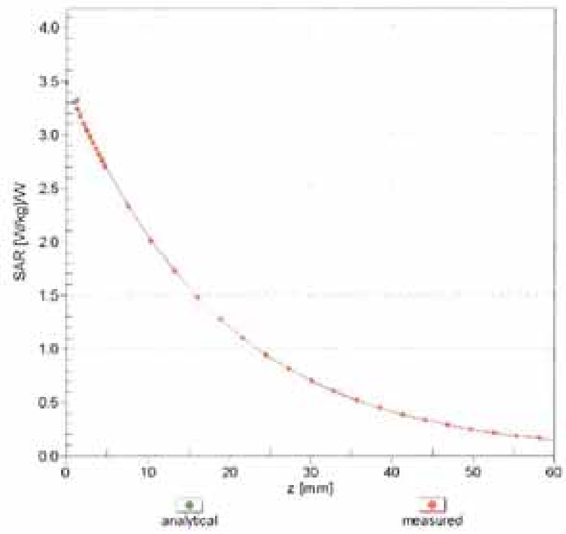




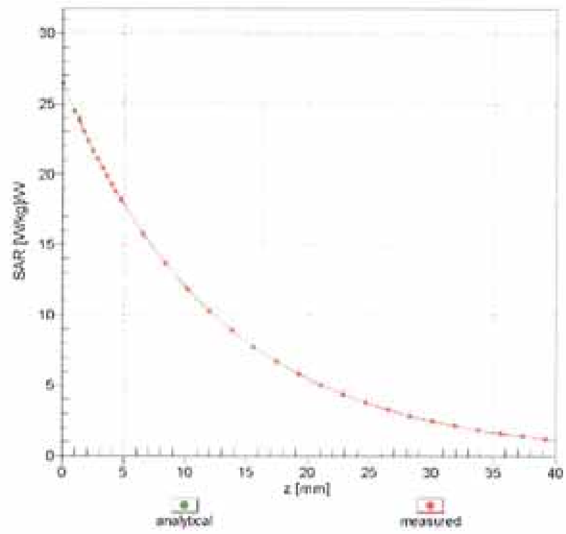
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment

f = 900 MHz,WGLS R9 (H_convF)

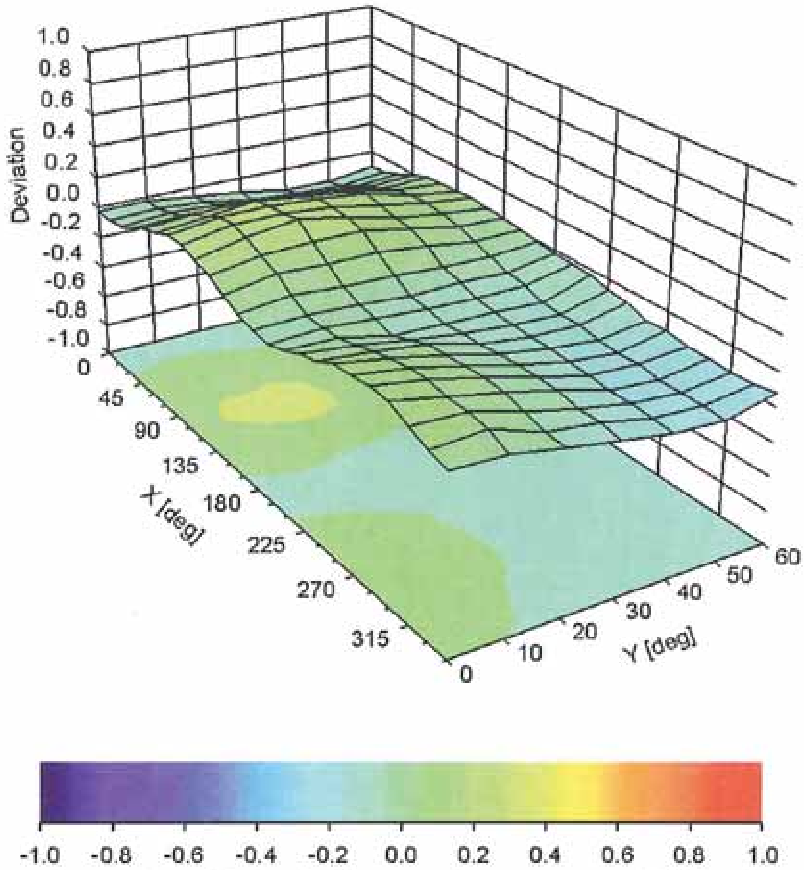


f = 1750 MHz,WGLS R22 (H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7322

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	42.2
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

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1473

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

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
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Swiss Calibration Service

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **Intertek HK (Auden)**

Certificate No: DAE4-1473_Jun15

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1473
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v29 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)
Calibration date:	June 02, 2015

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-14 (No:15573)	Oct-15
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Check Date (in house)**	**Scheduled Check**
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	06-Jan-15 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-16
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	06-Jan-15 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dominique Steffen	Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Deputy Technical Manager	i.V.

Issued: June 2, 2015

Glossary

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

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

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range:	1LSB =	6.1μV ,	full range =	-100...+300 mV
Low Range:	1LSB =	61nV ,	full range =	-1.......+3mV

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.960 ± 0.02% (k=2)	404.555 ± 0.02% (k=2)	404.410 ± 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.96356 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.99426 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.98917 ± 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	346.0 ° ± 1 °

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200034.86	-0.39	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20003.91	0.08	0.00
Channel X	- Input	-20004.06	2.30	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200030.10	-4.54	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20002.16	-1.57	-0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-20008.43	-1.92	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200033.46	-1.30	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20001.75	-2.02	-0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-20007.64	-1.17	0.01

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	1999.82	-0.21	-0.01
Channel X	+ Input	200.62	0.66	0.33
Channel X	- Input	-199.52	0.33	-0.17
Channel Y	+ Input	1999.07	-0.91	-0.05
Channel Y	+ Input	199.52	-0.43	-0.22
Channel Y	- Input	-200.66	-0.91	0.45
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.04	0.16	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	198.64	-1.23	-0.61
Channel Z	- Input	-201.54	-1.60	0.80

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	8.78	6.60
	- 200	-5.10	-6.99
Channel Y	200	-9.67	-10.19
	- 200	8.85	8.71
Channel Z	200	-11.72	-11.73
	- 200	9.31	9.26

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	-	3.42	-4.09
Channel Y	200	9.08	-	5.08
Channel Z	200	10.43	6.73	-

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	15764	16859
Channel Y	16054	15484
Channel Z	16123	15753

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec
Input 10MΩ

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	0.17	-0.42	1.02	0.30
Channel Y	0.90	-0.06	1.92	0.37
Channel Z	0.36	-1.19	1.48	0.41

6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

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

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

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

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

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

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Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **Intertek HK (Auden)**

Certificate No: D2450V2-966_Jun15

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2450V2 - SN: 966
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v9 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	June 10, 2015

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02131)	Mar-16
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02134)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15

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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Israe Elnaouq	Laboratory Technician	[signature]
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	[signature]

Issued: June 10, 2015

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

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

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.9 ± 6 %	1.84 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.7 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**53.8 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**25.4 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 %	2.03 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**52.1 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.22 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.5 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.3 Ω + 2.0 jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.1 Ω + 3.9 jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.2 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 semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	November 19, 2014

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 10.06.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

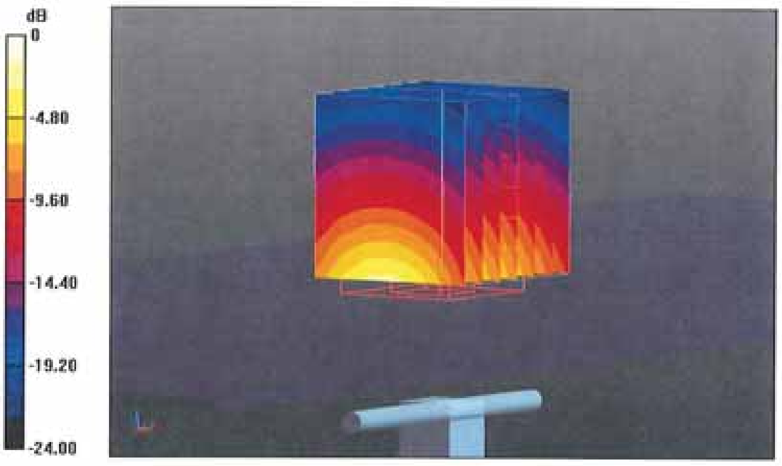
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 966

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.84 S/m; ε_r = 37.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

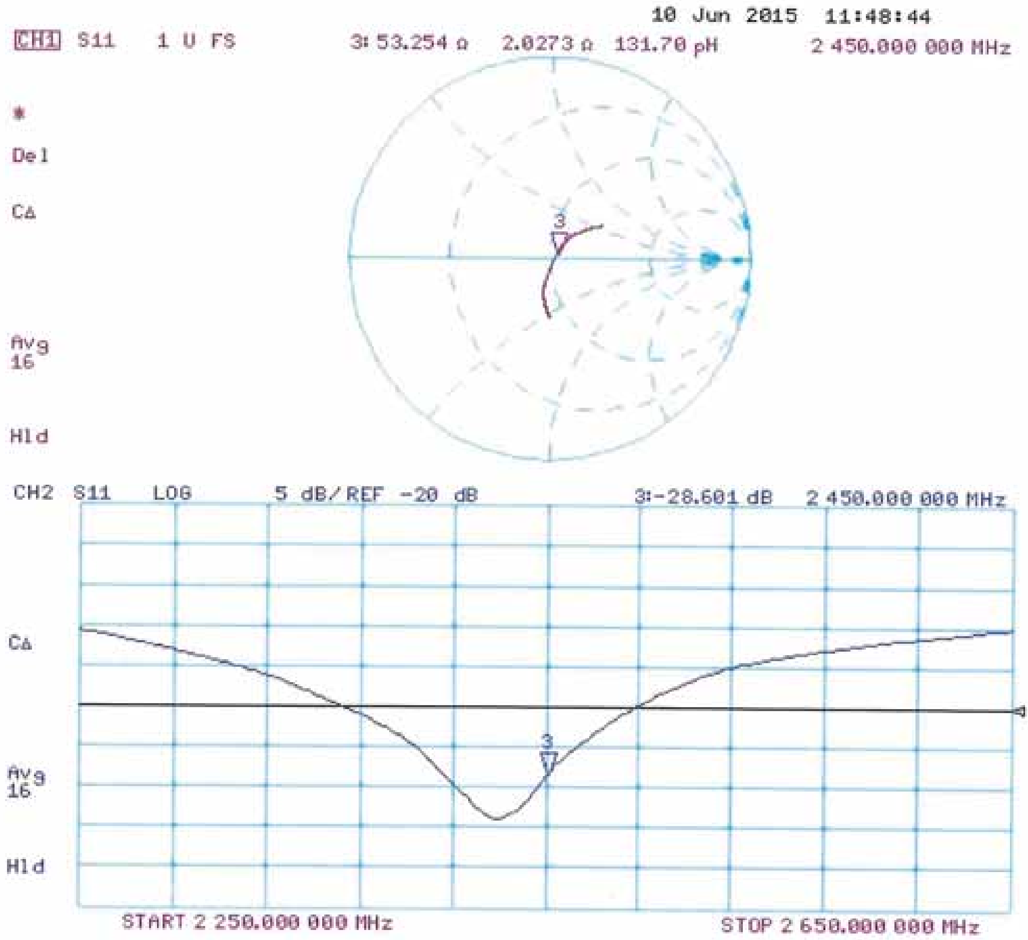
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.54, 4.54, 4.54); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 102.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.41 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: 10.06.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 966

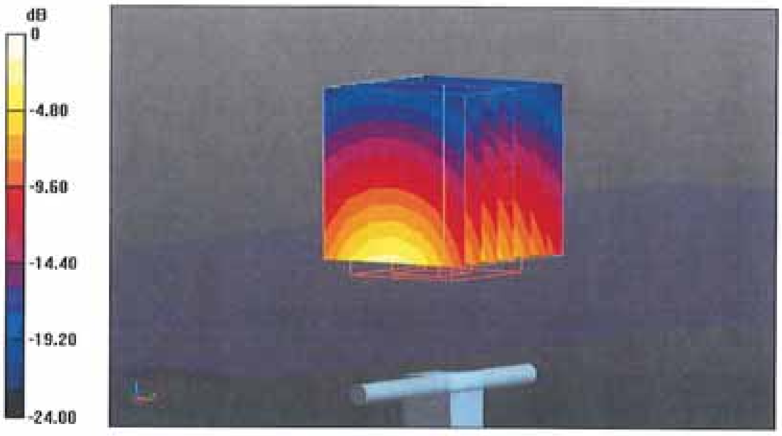
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 2.03 S/m; ε_r = 50.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.32, 4.32, 4.32); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

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

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 95.29 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.22 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.3 W/kg



0 dB = 17.3 W/kg = 12.38 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL