

# TEST REPORT



**DT&C Co., Ltd.**

42, Yurim-ro, 154Beon-gil, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea, 17042  
Tel : 031-321-2664, Fax : 031-321-1664

1. Report No : DRRFCC1910-0094(1)

2. Customer

• Name : M3 Mobile Co.,Ltd

• Address : Namjeon building 4F, 44, Guuigangbyeon-ro, Gwangjin-gu, Seoul, South Korea,  
05116

3. Use of Report : FCC Original Grant

4. Product Name / Model Name : Portable Data Collection Terminal / M3 SM15

FCC ID : U7XM3SM15



5. Test Method Used : IEEE 1528-2013, FCC SAR KDB Publications (Details in test report)

Test Specification : CFR §2.1093

6. Date of Test : 2019.10.04

7. Testing Environment : Refer to appended test report.

8. Test Result : Refer to attached test report.

Affirmation	Tested by	Reviewed by
	Name : BumJun Park 	Name : HakMin Kim 

The test results presented in this test report are limited only to the sample supplied by applicant and the use of this test report is inhibited other than its purpose. This test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of DT&C Co., Ltd.

2019 . 10 . 30 .

**DT&C Co., Ltd.**

If this report is required to confirmation of authenticity, please contact to [report@dtnc.net](mailto:report@dtnc.net)

## Test Report Version

Test Report No.	Date	Description
DRRFCC1910-0094	Oct. 28, 2019	Initial issue
DRRFCC1910-0094(1)	Oct. 30, 2019	Revise of Section 11.3

## Table of Contents

<b>1. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1 General Information	4
1.2 Power Reduction for SAR	5
1.3 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications	5
1.4 DUT Antenna Locations	5
1.5 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities	5
1.6 Guidance Applied	5
1.7 Device Serial Numbers	5
<b>2. INTROCUCTION</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3. DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1 Measurement Procedure	7
<b>4. DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS</b>	<b>9</b>
4.1 Ear Reference Point	9
4.2 Handset Reference Points	9
<b>5. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS</b>	<b>10</b>
5.1 Device Holder	10
5.2 Positioning for Cheek/Touch	10
5.3 Positioning for Ear / 15 ° Tilt	10
5.4 Body-Worn Accessory Configurations	11
5.5 Extremity Exposure Configurations	11
<b>6. RF EXPOSURE LIMITS</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>7. FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES</b>	<b>13</b>
7.1 Measured and Reported SAR	13
7.2 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters	13
7.2.1 General Device Setup	13
7.2.2 U-NII and U-NII-2A	13
7.2.3 U-NII-2C and U-NII-3	14
7.2.4 Initial Test Position Procedure	14
7.2.5 2.4 GHz SAR Test Requirements	14
7.2.6 OFDM Transmission Mode and SAR Test Channel Selection	14
7.2.7 Initial Test Configuration Procedure	15
7.2.8 Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures	15
<b>8. RF CONDUCTED POWERS</b>	<b>16</b>
8.1 WLAN Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec and Conducted Powers	16
8.2 Bluetooth Conducted Powers	18
<b>9. SYSTEM VERIFICATION</b>	<b>20</b>
9.1 Tissue Verification	20
9.2 Test System Verification	20
<b>10. SAR TEST RESULTS</b>	<b>21</b>
10.1 Head SAR Results	21
10.2 Standalone Body-Worn SAR Worn SAR Results	21
10.3 SAR Test Notes	22
<b>11. FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS</b>	<b>23</b>
11.1 Introduction	23
11.2 Simultaneous Transmission Procedures	23
11.3 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities	23
11.4 Head SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis	24
11.5 Body-Worn Simultaneous Transmission Analysis	24
11.6 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion	24
<b>12. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY</b>	<b>25</b>
12.1 Measurement Variability	25
12.2 Measurement Uncertainty	25
<b>13. EQUIPMENT LIST</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>14. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>15. CONCLUSION</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>16. REFERENCES</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>APPENDIX A. – Probe Calibration Data</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>APPENDIX B. – Dipole Calibration Data</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>APPENDIX C. – SAR Tissue Specifications</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>APPENDIX D. – SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>APPENDIX E – Description of Test Equipment</b>	<b>56</b>

# 1. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

## 1.1 General Information

EUT type	Portable Data Collection Terminal				
FCC ID	U7XM3SM15				
Equipment model name	M3 SM15				
Equipment add model name	N/A				
Equipment serial no.	Identical prototype				
Mode(s) of Operation	2.4 G W-LAN (802.11b/g/n-HT20), 5 G W-LAN (802.11a/n-HT40/n-HT40/ac-VHT20/ac-VHT40/ac-VHT80), Bluetooth				
TX Frequency Range	Band	Mode	Operating Modes	Bandwidth	Frequency
	2.4 GHz W-LAN	802.11b/g/n	Voice/Data	HT20	2412 ~ 2462 MHz
	5.2 GHz W-LAN	802.11a/n/ac	Voice/Data	HT20/VHT20	5180 ~ 5240 MHz
		802.11n/ac	Voice/Data	HT40/VHT40	5190 ~ 5230 MHz
		802.11ac	Voice/Data	VHT80	5210 MHz
	5.3 GHz W-LAN	802.11a/n/ac	Voice/Data	HT20/VHT20	5260 ~ 5320 MHz
		802.11n/ac	Voice/Data	HT40/VHT40	5270 ~ 5310 MHz
		802.11ac	Voice/Data	VHT80	5290 MHz
	5.6 GHz W-LAN	802.11a/n/ac	Voice/Data	HT20/VHT20	5500 ~ 5720 MHz
		802.11n/ac	Voice/Data	HT40/VHT40	5510 ~ 5710 MHz
		802.11ac	Voice/Data	VHT80	5530 ~ 5690 MHz
	5.8 GHz W-LAN	802.11a/n/ac	Voice/Data	HT20/VHT20	5745 ~ 5825 MHz
		802.11n/ac	Voice/Data	HT40/VHT40	5755 ~ 5795 MHz
		802.11ac	Voice/Data	VHT80	5775 MHz
Bluetooth	-	Data	-	2402 ~ 2480 MHz	
RX Frequency Range	2.4 GHz W-LAN	802.11b/g/n	Voice/Data	HT20	2412 ~ 2462 MHz
	5.2 GHz W-LAN	802.11a/n/ac	Voice/Data	HT20/VHT20	5180 ~ 5240 MHz
		802.11n/ac	Voice/Data	HT40/VHT40	5190 ~ 5230 MHz
		802.11ac	Voice/Data	VHT80	5210 MHz
	5.3 GHz W-LAN	802.11a/n/ac	Voice/Data	HT20/VHT200	5260 ~ 5320 MHz
		802.11n/ac	Voice/Data	HT40/VHT40	5270 ~ 5310 MHz
		802.11ac	Voice/Data	VHT80	5290 MHz
	5.6 GHz W-LAN	802.11a/n/ac	Voice/Data	HT20/VHT20	5500 ~ 5720 MHz
		802.11n/ac	Voice/Data	HT40/VHT40	5510 ~ 5710 MHz
		802.11ac	Voice/Data	VHT80	5530 ~ 5690 MHz
	5.8 GHz W-LAN	802.11a/n/ac	Voice/Data	HT20/VHT20	5745 ~ 5825 MHz
		802.11n/ac	Voice/Data	HT40/VHT40	5755 ~ 5795 MHz
		802.11ac	Voice/Data	VHT80	5775 MHz
	Bluetooth	-	Data	-	2402 ~ 2480 MHz
Equipment Class	Band	Reported SAR			
		1g SAR (W/kg)			
		Head	Body-Worn		
DTS	2.4 GHz W-LAN	0.89	1.03		
U-NII-1	5.2 GHz W-LAN	0.39 <sup>Note</sup>	0.39 <sup>Note</sup>		
U-NII-2A	5.3 GHz W-LAN	0.39 <sup>Note</sup>	0.39 <sup>Note</sup>		
U-NII-2C	5.6 GHz W-LAN	0.39 <sup>Note</sup>	0.39 <sup>Note</sup>		
U-NII-3	5.8 GHz W-LAN	0.39 <sup>Note</sup>	0.39 <sup>Note</sup>		
DSS	Bluetooth	0.33 <sup>Note</sup>	0.33 <sup>Note</sup>		
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r03		0.72	0.72		
FCC Equipment Class	Part 15 Spread Spectrum Transmitter(DSS) Digital Transmission System(DTS) Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (UNII)				
Date(s) of Tests	2019.10.04				
Antenna Type	Internal Antenna				
Note	5 GHz W-LAN & Bluetooth SAR was estimated.				
Functions	● VoIP is supported.				

## 1.2 Power Reduction for SAR

There is no power reduction used for any band/mode implemented in this device for SAR purposes.

## 1.3 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

The Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications are in section 8 of this test report.

## 1.4 DUT Antenna Locations

The overall dimensions of this device are  $> 9 \times 5$  cm. A diagram showing the location of the device of the device antenna can be found in (M3 SM15)\_Antenna Location. Since the overall diagonal dimension of the device is  $\leq 160$  mm and the diagonal display is  $\leq 150$  mm. A diagram showing the location of the device of the device antenna can be found in (M3 SM15)\_Antenna Location.pdf. It is not considered a "phablet".

## 1.5 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

The Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities are in section 11 of this test report.

## 1.6 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 (802.11 Wi-Fi SAR)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 (General RF Exposure Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03 (Handset SAR)
- FCC KDB Publication 690783 D01v01r03 (SAR Listings on Grants)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D02v01r02 (RF Exposure Reporting)
- April 2015 TCB Workshop Notes (Simultaneous transmission summation clarified)
- April 2019 TCB Workshop Notes (Tissue Simulating Liquids)

## 1.7 Device Serial Numbers

The serial numbers used for each test are indicated alongside the results in Section 10.

## 2. INTROCUCTION

The FCC and Industry Canada have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 and Health Canada Safety Code 6 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices.

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

### SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density ( $\rho$ ) It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 2.1)

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

Fig. 2.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

where:

- $\sigma$  = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
- $\rho$  = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.

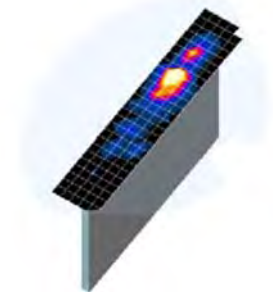


### 3. DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

#### 3.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013:

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 3.1) and IEEE1528-2013.
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 3.1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):
  - a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 3.1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).
  - b. 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. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.
  - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.



**Figure 3.1**  
**Sample SAR Area Scan**

			$\leq 3$ GHz	$> 3$ GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface			5 mm $\pm$ 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2)$ mm $\pm$ 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location			30° $\pm$ 1°	20° $\pm$ 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Area}$ , $\Delta y_{Area}$			$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 15$ mm 2 – 3 GHz: $\leq 12$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 12$ mm 4 – 6 GHz: $\leq 10$ mm
			When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Zoom}$ , $\Delta y_{Zoom}$			$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 8$ mm 2 – 3 GHz: $\leq 5$ mm*	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 5$ mm* 4 – 6 GHz: $\leq 4$ mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		$\leq 5$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 4$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\leq 3$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\leq 2$ mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$ : between 1 <sup>st</sup> two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\leq 3$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\leq 2.5$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\leq 2$ mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$ : between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		$\geq 30$ mm	3 – 4 GHz: $\geq 28$ mm 4 – 5 GHz: $\geq 25$ mm 5 – 6 GHz: $\geq 22$ mm
Note: $\delta$ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the <u>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</u> procedures of KDB Publication 447498 is $\leq 1.4$ W/kg, $\leq 8$ mm, $\leq 7$ mm and $\leq 5$ mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

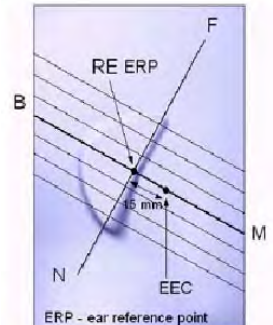
Table 3.1 Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04\*



## 4. DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

### 4.1 Ear Reference Point

Figure 4.1 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point “M” is the reference point for the center of the mouth, “LE” is the left ear reference point(ERP), and “RE” is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15 mm posterior to the entrance to the Ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 4.1. The plane Passing, through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck- Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 4.1). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning.



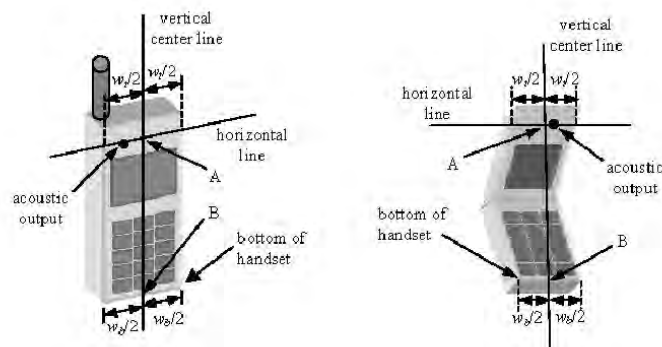
**Figure 4.1**  
Close-up side view  
of ERP

### 4.2 Handset Reference Points

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the “test device reference point” located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point” (See Fig. 4.3). The “test device reference point” was then located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the “vertical centerline” was bisecting the front surface of the handset at it’s top and bottom edges, positioning the “ear reference point” on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.



**Figure 4.2 Front, back and side view SAM Twin Phantom**



**Figure 4.3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points**

## 5. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS

### 5.1 Device Holder

The device holder is made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity  $\epsilon = 3$  and loss tangent  $\delta = 0.02$ .

### 5.2 Positioning for Cheek/Touch

1. The test device was positioned with 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 5.1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.



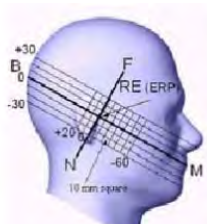
**Figure 5.1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position**

2. The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the ear.
3. While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (reference plane).
4. The phone was then rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical with respect to the line NF.
5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, the handset was rotated about the line NF until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek). (See Figure 5.2)

### 5.3 Positioning for Ear / 15 ° Tilt

With the test device aligned in the “Cheek/Touch Position”:

1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15 degree.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degree.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the phone touches the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Figure 5.3).



**Figure 5.2 Side view w/relevant markings**



**Figure 5.3 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Position**

## 5.4 Body-Worn Accessory Configurations

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 5.4). Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03, 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 Publication 447498 D01v06 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 a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is  $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ , 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.

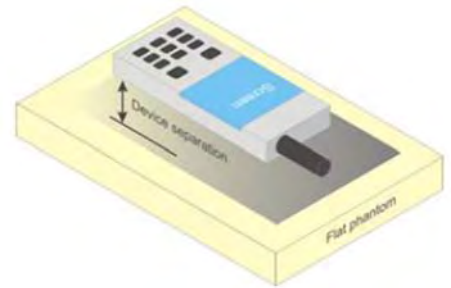


Figure 5.4 Sample Body-Worn Diagram

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. 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 tested with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. Test position spacing was documented.

Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom in head fluid. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessories, including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

## 5.5 Extremity Exposure Configurations

Devices that are designed or intended for use on extremities or mainly operated in extremity only exposure conditions; i.e., hands, wrists, feet and ankles, may require extremity SAR evaluation. When the device also operates in close proximity to the user's body, SAR compliance for the body is also required. The 1-g body and 10-g extremity SAR Exclusion Thresholds found in KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 should be applied to determine SAR test requirements.

Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, Cell phones (handsets) are not normally designed to be used on extremities or operated in extremity only exposure conditions. The maximum output power levels of handsets generally do not require extremity SAR testing to show compliance. Therefore, extremity SAR was not evaluated for this device.

## 6. RF EXPOSURE 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.

### 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 employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

**Table 6.1.SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992**

	HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS	
	General Public Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)	Occupational Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR * (Brain)	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR *** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.0

1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

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).

## 7. FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

---

Power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.

### 7.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, When SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance. For simultaneous transmission, the measured aggregate SAR must be scaled according to the sum of the differences between the maximum tune-up tolerance and actual power used to test each transmitter. When SAR is measured at or scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit, the results are referred to as reported SAR. The highest reported SAR results are identified on the grant of equipment authorization according to procedures in KDB 690783 D01v01r03.

### 7.2 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

The normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 b/g/n transmitters. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable. See KDB Publication 248227D01v02r02 for more details.

#### 7.2.1 General Device Setup

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

A periodic duty factor is required for current generation SAR systems to measure SAR. When 802.11 frame gaps are accounted for in the transmission, a maximum transmission duty factor of 92-96% is typically achievable in most test mode configurations. A minimum transmission duty factor of 85% is required to avoid certain hardware and device implementation issues related to wide range SAR scaling. The reported SAR is scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

#### 7.2.2 U-NII and U-NII-2A

For devices that operate in only one of the U-NII-1 and U-NII-2A bands, the normally required SAR procedures for OFDM configurations are applied. For devices that operate in both U-NII bands using the same transmitter and antenna(s), SAR test reduction is determined according to the following, with respect to the highest reported SAR and maximum output power specified for production units. The procedures are applied independently to each exposure configuration; for example, head, body, hotspot mode etc.

- 1) When the same maximum output power is specified for both bands, begin SAR measurement in U-NII-2A band by applying the OFDM SAR requirements. If the highest reported SAR for a test configuration is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band for that configuration (802.11 mode and exposure condition); otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.
- 2) When different maximum output power is specified for the bands, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power. The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands. When the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration; otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.



### 7.2.3 U-NII-2C and U-NII-3

The frequency range covered by U-NII-2C and U-NII-3 is 380 MHz (5.47 – 5.85 GHz), which requires a minimum of at least two SAR probe calibration frequency points to support SAR measurements.

When Terminal Doppler Weather Rader (TDWR) restriction applies, the channels at 5.60 – 5.65 GHz in U-NII-2C band must be disabled with acceptable mechanisms and documented in the equipment certification.

Unless band gap channels are permanently disabled, SAR must be considered for these channels. When band gap channels are disabled, each band is tested independently according to the normally required OFDM SAR measurements and probe calibration frequency points requirements.

### 7.2.4 Initial Test Position Procedure

For exposure conditions with multiple test positions, such as handset operating next to the ear, devices with hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet, procedures for initial test position can be applied. Using the transmission mode determined by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration, area scans are measured for all position in an exposure condition. The test position with the highest extrapolated (peak) SAR is used as the initial test position. When reported SAR for the initial test position is  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg, no additional testing for the remaining test positions is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR position until the reported SAR result is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or all test position are measured.

### 7.2.5 2.4 GHz SAR Test Requirements

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:

- 1) When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel for the exposure configuration is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS in that exposure configuration.
- 2) 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.

2.4 GHz 802.11 g/n OFDM are additionally evaluated for SAR if the highest reported SAR for 802.11b, adjusted by the ratio of the OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power is  $> 1.2$  W/kg. When SAR is required for OFDM modes in 2.4 GHz band, the Initial Test Configuration Procedures should be followed.

### 7.2.6 OFDM Transmission Mode and SAR Test Channel Selection

For the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, when the same maximum output power was specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate. When the maximum output power of a channel is the same for equivalent OFDM configurations; for example, 802.11a and 802.11n or 802.11g and 802.11n with the same channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate etc., the lower order 802.11 mode i.e., 802.11a, then 802.11g then 802.11n is used for SAR measurement. When the maximum output power were the same for multiple test channels, either according to the default or additional power measurement requirements, SAR is measured using the channel closest to the middle of the frequency band or aggregated band. When there are multiple channels with the same maximum output power, SAR is measured using the higher number channel.



### 7.2.7 Initial Test Configuration Procedure

For OFDM, in both 2.4 and 5 GHz bands, an initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band, according to the transmission mode with the highest maximum output power specified for SAR measurements. When the same maximum output is specified for multiple OFDM transmission mode configurations in a frequency band or aggregated band, SAR is measured using the configuration(s) with the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, and lowest data rate. The channel of the transmission mode with the highest average RF output conducted power will be the initial test configuration.

When the reported SAR is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, no additional measurements on other test channels are required.

Otherwise, SAR is evaluated using the subsequent highest average RF output channel until the reported SAR result is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg or all channels are measured.

### 7.2.8 Subsequent Test Configuration Procedures

For OFDM configurations, in each frequency band and aggregated band, SAR is evaluated for initial test configuration using the fixed test position or the initial test position procedure, when applicable. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration, adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg, no additional SAR testing for the subsequent test configurations is required.

## 8. RF CONDUCTED POWERS

This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06

### 8.1 WLAN Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec and Conducted Powers

Band (GHz)	Mode	Ch	Modulated Average[dBm]	
			Maximum	Nominal
2.4	802.11b	1-11	15.0	14.0
	802.11g	1-11	7.0	6.0
	802.11n (HT-20)	3-9	7.0	6.0

Table 8.1.1 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	IEEE 802.11 (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]
802.11b	2412	1	14.71
	2437	6	14.53
	2462	11	14.04
802.11g	2412	1	6.11
	2437	6	6.05
	2462	11	6.55
802.11n (HT-20)	2412	1	6.66
	2437	6	6.02
	2462	11	6.96

Table 8.1.2 IEEE 802.11 Average RF Power

Band (GHz)	Mode	Ch	Modulated Average[dBm]	
			Maximum	Nominal
5 (UNII)	802.11a	36-165	7.8	6.8
	802.11n/ac (20MHz)	36-165	7.8	6.8
	802.11n/ac (40MHz)	38-159	7.8	6.8
	802.11ac (80MHz)	42-155	7.8	6.8

Table 8.1.3 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	IEEE 802.11a (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]
802.11a	5180	36	7.58
	5200	40	7.31
	5220	44	7.34
	5240	48	7.33
	5260	52	7.13
	5280	56	7.45
	5300	60	7.43
	5320	64	7.39
	5500	100	7.79
	5600	120	7.48
	5660	132	7.74
	5720	144	7.79
	5745	149	7.77
	5785	157	7.70
	5825	165	7.75

Table 8.1.4 IEEE 802.11a Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	IEEE 802.11n HT20 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]
802.11n (HT-20)	5180	36	7.61
	5200	40	7.26
	5220	44	7.79
	5240	48	7.78
	5260	52	7.47
	5280	56	7.67
	5300	60	7.20
	5320	64	6.87
	5500	100	7.61
	5600	120	7.36
	5660	132	7.48
	5720	144	7.44
	5745	149	7.64
	5785	157	7.76
	5825	165	7.78

Table 8.1.5 IEEE 802.11n HT20 Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	IEEE 802.11ac VHT20 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]
802.11ac (VHT-20)	5180	36	7.60
	5200	40	7.23
	5220	44	7.78
	5240	48	7.75
	5260	52	7.44
	5280	56	7.62
	5300	60	7.18
	5320	64	6.83
	5500	100	7.60
	5600	120	7.36
	5660	132	7.51
	5720	144	7.59
	5745	149	7.61
	5785	157	7.69
	5825	165	7.68

Table 8.1.6 IEEE 802.11ac VHT20 Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	IEEE 802.11n HT40 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]
802.11n (HT-40)	5190	38	7.78
	5230	46	7.28
	5270	54	7.51
	5310	62	7.22
	5510	102	7.69
	5550	110	7.58
	5590	118	7.78
	5710	142	7.55
	5755	151	7.73
	5795	159	7.72

Table 8.1.7 IEEE 802.11n HT40 Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	IEEE 802.11ac VHT40 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]
802.11ac (VHT-40)	5190	38	7.72
	5230	46	7.75
	5270	54	7.51
	5310	62	7.25
	5510	102	7.62
	5550	110	7.56
	5590	118	7.77
	5710	142	7.53
	5755	151	7.75
	5795	159	7.76

Table 8.1.8 IEEE 802.11ac VHT40 Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	IEEE 802.11ac VHT80 (5 GHz) Conducted Power[dBm]
802.11ac (VHT-80)	5210	42	7.78
	5290	58	7.24
	5530	106	7.65
	5610	122	7.62
	5690	138	7.79
	5775	155	7.79

Table 8.1.9 IEEE 802.11ac VHT80 Average RF Power

Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02:

- Power measurements were performed for the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units.
- For transmission modes with the same maximum output power specification, powers were measured for the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation and lowest data rate.
- For transmission modes with identical maximum specified output power, channel bandwidth, modulation and data rates, power measurements were required for all identical configurations.
- For each transmission mode configuration, powers were measured for the highest and lowest channels; and at the mid-band channel(s) when there were at least 3 channels supported. For configurations with multiple mid-band channels, due to an even number of channels, both channels were measured.
- Output Power and SAR is not required for 802.11 g/n HT20/ac VHT20 channels when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjust SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.
- The underlined data rate and channel above were tested for SAR.

The average output powers of this device were tested by below configuration.

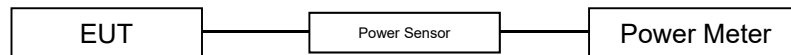


Figure 8.1 Power Measurement Setup

## 8.2 Bluetooth Conducted Powers

Mode		Burst Modulated Average[dBm]		
		2402 MHz	2441 MHz	2480 MHz
Bluetooth 1 Mbps	Maximum	8.5	9.0	7.0
	Nominal	7.5	8.0	6.0
Bluetooth 2 Mbps	Maximum	7.0	7.5	5.5
	Nominal	6.0	6.5	4.5
Bluetooth 3 Mbps	Maximum	7.0	7.5	5.5
	Nominal	6.0	6.5	4.5
Bluetooth LE	Maximum	-0.5	0.0	-2.0
	Nominal	-1.5	-1.0	-3.0

Table 8.2.1 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec (Burst)

Mode		Frame Modulated Average[dBm]		
		2402 MHz	2441 MHz	2480 MHz
Bluetooth 1 Mbps	Maximum	7.35	7.85	5.85
	Nominal	6.35	6.85	4.85
Bluetooth 2 Mbps	Maximum	5.85	6.35	4.35
	Nominal	4.85	5.35	3.35
Bluetooth 3 Mbps	Maximum	5.85	6.35	4.35
	Nominal	4.85	5.35	3.35
Bluetooth LE	Maximum	-2.52	-2.02	-4.02
	Nominal	-3.52	-3.02	-5.02

Table 8.2.2 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec (Frame)

Channel	Frequency	Burst AVG Output Power (1Mbps) (dBm)	Frame AVG Output Power (1Mbps) (dBm)	Burst AVG Output Power (2Mbps) (dBm)	Frame AVG Output Power (2Mbps) (dBm)	Burst AVG Output Power (3Mbps) (dBm)	Frame AVG Output Power (3Mbps) (dBm)
	(MHz)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dBm)
Low	2402	7.82	6.67	5.72	4.57	5.64	4.49
Mid	2441	8.88	7.73	6.92	5.77	6.93	5.78
High	2480	5.88	4.73	3.95	2.80	3.90	2.75

Table 8.2.3 Bluetooth Burst and Frame Average RF Power

Channel	Frequency	Burst AVG Output Power(LE)	Frame AVG Output Power(LE)
	(MHz)	(dBm)	(dBm)
Low	2402	-0.80	-2.82
Mid	2440	-0.70	-2.72
High	2480	-3.70	-5.72

Table 8.2.4 Bluetooth LE Burst and Frame Average RF Power

### Bluetooth Conducted Powers procedures

#### 1. Bluetooth (BDR, EDR)

1) Enter DUT mode in EUT and operate it.

When it operating, The EUT is transmitting at maximum power level and duty cycle fixed.

2) Instruments and EUT were connected like Figure 8.2.1(A).

3) The maximum output powers of BDR(1 Mbps), EDR(2, 3 Mbps) and each frequency were set by a Bluetooth Tester.

4) Power levels were measured by a Power Meter.

#### 2. Bluetooth (LE)

1) Enter LE mode in EUT and operate it.

When it operating, The EUT is transmitting at maximum power level and duty cycle fixed.

2) Instruments and EUT were connected like Figure 8.2.1(B).

3) The average conducted output powers of LE and each frequency can measurement according to setting program in EUT.

4) Power levels were measured by a Power Meter.

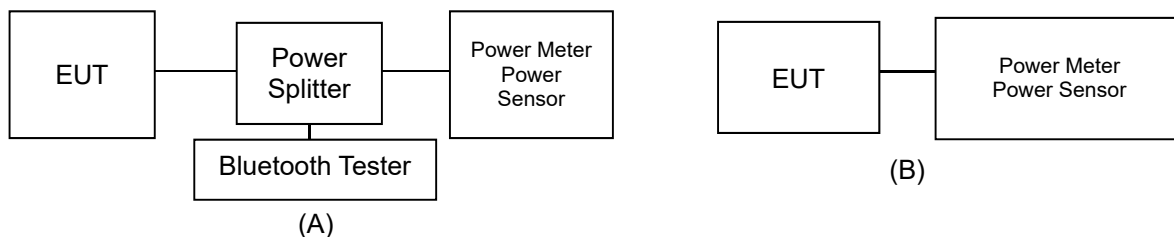


Figure 8.2.1 Average Power Measurement Setup

- Bluetooth Transmission Plot

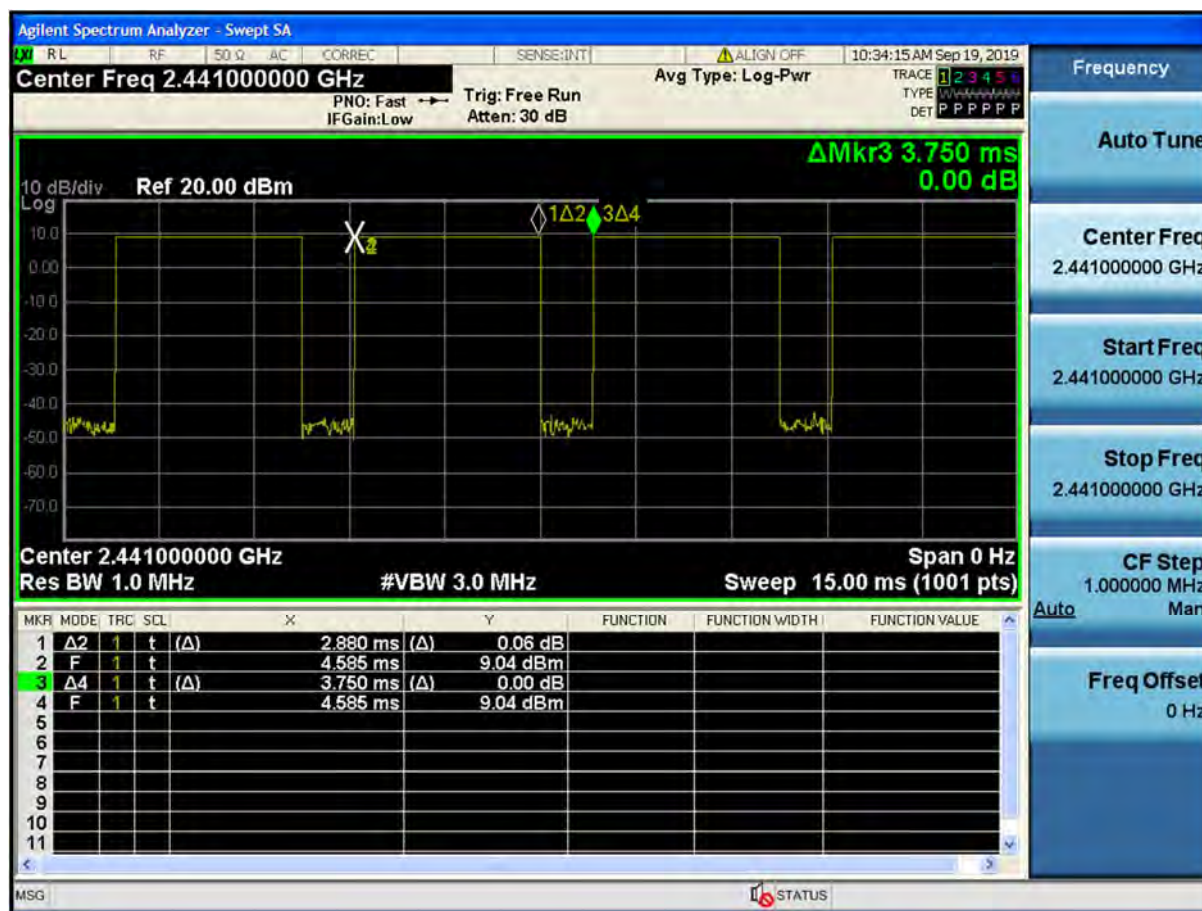


Figure 9.5.2 Bluetooth Transmission Plot

- Bluetooth Duty Cycle Calculation

$$\text{Duty Cycle} = \text{Pulse/Period} * 100\% = (2.880/3.750) * 100 = 76.8\%$$

## 9. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

### 9.1 Tissue Verification

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS										
Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp.[°C]	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Measured Frequency [MHz]	Target Dielectric Constant, $\epsilon_r$	Target Conductivity, $\sigma$ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, $\epsilon_r$	Measured Conductivity, $\sigma$ (S/m)	Er Deviation [%]	$\sigma$ Deviation [%]
Oct. 04. 2019	2450 Head	21.8	21.7	2412.0	39.265	1.766	38.961	1.752	-0.77	-0.79
				2437.0	39.222	1.788	38.884	1.783	-0.86	-0.28
				2450.0	39.200	1.800	38.867	1.798	-0.85	-0.11
				2462.0	39.184	1.813	38.850	1.810	-0.85	-0.17

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per KDB 865664 and IEEE 1528-2013 6.6.1.2). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

#### Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:

- 1) The network analyzer and probe system was configured and calibrated.
- 2) The probe was immersed in the sample which was placed in a nonmetallic container. Trapped air bubbles beneath the flange were minimized by placing the probe at a slight angle.
- 3) The complex admittance with respect to the probe aperture was measured
- 4) The complex relative permittivity, for example from the below equation (Pourmaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\epsilon_r\epsilon_0}{[\ln(b/a)]^2} \int_a^b \int_a^b \int_0^\pi \cos\phi' \frac{\exp[-j\omega r'(\mu_0\epsilon_r\epsilon_0)^{1/2}]}{r'} d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

where Y is the admittance of the probe in contact with the sample, the primed and unprimed coordinates refer to source and observation points, respectively,  $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho'\cos\phi'$ ,  $\omega$  is the angular frequency, and  $j = \sqrt{-1}$ .

### 9.2 Test System Verification

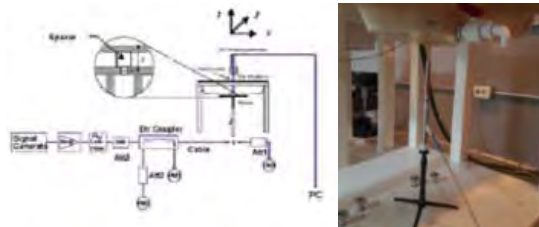
Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the  $\pm 10\%$  of the specifications at using the SAR Dipole kit(s). (Graphic Plots Attached)

**Table 9.2.1 System Verification Results (1g)**

SYSTEM DIPOLE VERIFICATION TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Freq. [MHz]	SAR Dipole kits	Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp. [°C]	Liquid Temp. [°C]	Probe S/N	Input Power (mW)	1 W Target SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Measured SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Deviation [%]
E	2450	D2450V2, SN: 726	Oct. 04. 2019	Head	21.8	21.7	7337	100	51.2	5.18	51.80	1.17

Notes(s):

1. System Verification was measured with input 100 mW and normalized to 1W.
2. Full system validation status and results can be found in Appendix D.
3. Effective February 19, 2019, FCC has permitted the use of single head-tissue simulating liquid specified in IEC 62209-1 for all SAR tests.



**Figure 9.1 Dipole Verification Test Setup Diagram & Photo**



## 10. SAR TEST RESULTS

### 10.1 Head SAR Results

**Table 10.1.1 DTS Head SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode (Antenna)	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Peak SAR of Area Scan	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plot s #
MHz	Ch														
2412.0	1	802.11b	15.00	14.71	0.120	Left Touch	FCC #1	0.860	1	97.6	0.806	1.069	1.025	0.883	A1
2437.0	6	802.11b	15.00	14.53	0.030	Left Touch	FCC #1	0.788	1	97.6	0.781	1.114	1.025	0.891	
2412.0	1	802.11b	15.00	14.71	-0.010	Right Touch	FCC #1	0.431	1	97.6	0.460	1.069	1.025	0.504	
2412.0	1	802.11b	15.00	14.71	0.110	Left Tilt	FCC #1	0.340	1	97.6	0.333	1.069	1.025	0.365	
2412.0	1	802.11b	15.00	14.71	-0.090	Right Tilt	FCC #1	0.231	1	97.6	0.233	1.069	1.025	0.255	
2412.0	1	802.11b	15.00	14.71	0.070	Left Touch	FCC #1	0.795	1	97.6	0.794	1.069	1.025	0.876	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992- SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

Note: Yellow entries represent variability measurements.

Adjusted SAR results for OFDM SAR												
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Antenna	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	FREQUENCY [MHz]	Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Ratio of OFDM to DSSS	1g Adjusted SAR (W/kg)	Determine OFDM SAR
MHz	Ch											
2412.0	1	802.11b	DSSS	15.0	0.891	2462	802.11g	OFDM	7.0	0.158	0.141	X
2412.0	1	802.11b	DSSS	15.0	0.891	2462	802.11n	OFDM	7.0	0.158	0.141	X
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992- SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram						

Note: SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions. When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.

### 10.2 Standalone Body-Worn SAR Worn SAR Results

**Table 10.2.1 DTS Body-Worn SAR**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS															
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Peak SAR of Area Scan	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaling Factor (Duty Cycle)	SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch														
2412.0	1	802.11b	15.00	14.71	0.130	0 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.907	1	97.6	0.942	1.069	1.025	1.032	A2
2437.0	6	802.11b	15.00	14.53	0.110	0 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.769	1	97.6	0.779	1.114	1.025	0.889	
2412.0	1	802.11b	15.00	14.71	-0.040	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.466	1	97.6	0.411	1.069	1.025	0.450	
2412.0	1	802.11b	15.00	14.71	-0.090	0 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.829	1	97.6	0.902	1.069	1.025	0.988	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992- SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram							

Note(s):

1. Yellow entries represent variability measurements.

2. The Body-worn accessory test configurations were tested using a conservative minimum test separation distance of 0 mm.

Adjusted SAR results for OFDM SAR												
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Antenna	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	FREQUENCY [MHz]	Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Ratio of OFDM to DSSS	1g Adjusted SAR (W/kg)	Determine OFDM SAR
MHz	Ch											
2412.0	1	802.11b	DSSS	15.0	1.032	2462	802.11g	OFDM	7.0	0.158	0.163	X
2412.0	1	802.11b	DSSS	15.0	1.032	2462	802.11n	OFDM	7.0	0.158	0.163	X
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992- SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram						

Note: SAR is not required for the following 2.4 GHz OFDM conditions. When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.

## 10.3 SAR Test Notes

### General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013, and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
2. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements. A standard battery was used for all SAR measurements.
3. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
4. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units
5. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
6. The Body-worn accessory test configurations were tested using a conservative minimum test separation distance of 0 mm.
7. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03, body-worn SAR was evaluated without a headset connected to the device. Since the standalone reported boy-worn SAR was not > 1.2 W/kg, no additional body-worn SAR evaluations using a headset cable were performed.
8. SAR measurements were performed using the DASY5 automated system. The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the IEEE 1528 standard. During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each area scan measurement. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within 2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions. All local maxima within 2 dB of the global maximum were searched and passed for the Zoom Scan measurement.

### WLAN Notes:

1. The initial test position procedures were applied. The test position with the highest extrapolated peak SAR will be used as the initial test position. When reported SAR for the initial test position is  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg, no additional testing for the remaining test positions was required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or all test positions are measured.
2. Justification for test configurations for WLAN per KDB Publication 248227 D01v02r02 for 2.4 GHz WIFI single transmission chain operations, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. SAR for OFDM modes (2.4 GHz 802.11g/n) was not required due to the maximum allowed powers and the highest reported DSSS SAR when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output and the adjust SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg.
3. When the maximum reported 1g averaged SAR  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, SAR testing on additional channels was not required. Otherwise, SAR for the next highest output power channel was required until the reported SAR result was  $\leq 1.20$  W/kg or all test channels were measured.
4. The device was configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor to determine compliance.

## 11. FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

### 11.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11b/g/n and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

### 11.2 Simultaneous Transmission Procedures

This device contains transmitters that may operate simultaneously. Therefore simultaneous transmission analysis is required. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06 4.3.2 and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the sum 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is  $\leq 1.6$  W/kg. The different test position in an exposure condition may be considered collectively to determine SAR test exclusion according to the sum of 1-g or 10-g SAR.

**Table 12.2.1 Estimated SAR (Head)**

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power		Separation Distance (Hand)	Estimated SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[dBm]	[mW]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2441	9.0	8	5	0.331
WIFI 5GHz 802.11a	5825	7.8	6	5	0.388

**Table 12.2.2 Estimated SAR (Body-Worn)**

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power		Separation Distance (Hand)	Estimated SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[dBm]	[mW]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2441	9.0	8	5	0.331
WIFI 5GHz 802.11a	5825	7.8	6	5	0.388

### 11.3 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

According to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, transmitters are considered to be transmitting simultaneously when there is overlapping transmission, with the exception of transmissions during network hand-offs with maximum hand-off duration less than 30 seconds.

This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore requires a simultaneous transmission analysis according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.

**Table 11.3.1 Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios**

No.	Capable TX Configuration	WIFI 2.4GHz 802.11b/g/n	WIFI 5GHz 802.11a/n/ac	Bluetooth 2.4GHz
1	WIFI 2.4GHz 802.11b/g/n		No	No
2	WIFI 5GHz 802.11a/n/ac	No		Yes
3	Bluetooth 2.4GHz	No	Yes	

**Table 11.3.2 Simultaneous SAR Cases**

No.	Capable Transmit Configuration	Head SAR	Body-Worn SAR	Note
1	Bluetooth 2.4 GHz + Wi-Fi 5GHz	Yes	Yes	
Notes:				
1.	Bluetooth and WiFi can not transmit simultaneously at 2.4G band.			

## 11.4 Head SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

**Table 11.4.1 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario : Bluetooth + 5 GHz W-LAN (Held to Ear)**

Exposure Condition	Mode	Configuration	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	5G W-LAN SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
			1	2	1+2
Head SAR	5.2G W-LAN	Left Touch	0.331	0.388	0.719
		Right Touch	0.331	0.388	0.719
		Left Tilt	0.331	0.388	0.719
		Right Tilt	0.331	0.388	0.719
	5.3G W-LAN	Left Touch	0.331	0.388	0.719
		Right Touch	0.331	0.388	0.719
		Left Tilt	0.331	0.388	0.719
		Right Tilt	0.331	0.388	0.719
	5.6G W-LAN	Left Touch	0.331	0.388	0.719
		Right Touch	0.331	0.388	0.719
		Left Tilt	0.331	0.388	0.719
		Right Tilt	0.331	0.388	0.719
	5.8G W-LAN	Left Touch	0.331	0.388	0.719
		Right Touch	0.331	0.388	0.719
		Left Tilt	0.331	0.388	0.719
		Right Tilt	0.331	0.388	0.719

## 11.5 Body-Worn Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

**Table 11.5.1 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario : Bluetooth + 5 GHz W-LAN (Body-Worn at 0 mm)**

Exposure Condition	Mode	Configuration	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	5G W-LAN SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
			1	2	1+2
Body-Worn SAR	5.2G W-LAN	Front	0.331	0.388	0.719
		Rear	0.331	0.388	0.719
	5.3G W-LAN	Front	0.331	0.388	0.719
		Rear	0.331	0.388	0.719
	5.6G W-LAN	Front	0.331	0.388	0.719
		Rear	0.331	0.388	0.719
	5.8G W-LAN	Front	0.331	0.388	0.719
		Rear	0.331	0.388	0.719

## 11.6 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numerical summed SAR results for all the worst-case simultaneous transmission conditions were below the SAR limit. Therefore, the above analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit and therefore no measured volumetric simultaneous SAR summation is required per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2.

## 12. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

### 12.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

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

1. When the original highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.80$  W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.
2. A second repeated measurement was performed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was  $> 1.20$  or when the original or repeated measurement was  $\geq 1.45$  W/kg (~10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
3. A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was  $\geq 1.5$  W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$ .
4. Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is  $< 0.80$  W/kg
5. The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

**Table 12.1 Head SAR Measurement Variability Results**

Frequency		Mode	Service	# of Time Slots	Spacing [Side]	Measured SAR (1g)	1st Repeated SAR(1g)	Ratio	2nd Repeated SAR(1g)	Ratio	3rd Repeated SAR(1g)	Ratio
MHz	Ch.					(W/kg)	(W/kg)		(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2412.0	1	802.11b	-	-	Left Touch	0.806	0.794	1.02	-	-	-	-
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992- SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure						Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram						

**Table 12.2 Body-Worn SAR Measurement Variability Results**

Frequency		Mode	Service	# of Time Slots	Spacing [Side]	Measured SAR (1g)	1st Repeated SAR(1g)	Ratio	2nd Repeated SAR(1g)	Ratio	3rd Repeated SAR(1g)	Ratio
MHz	Ch.					(W/kg)	(W/kg)		(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
2412.0	1	802.11b	-	-	0 mm [Front]	0.942	0.902	1.04	-	-	-	-
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992- SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure						Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram						

### 12.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR was  $< 1.5$  W/kg for 1g and  $< 3.75$  W/kg for 10g for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2013 was not required.

## 13. EQUIPMENT LIST

Table 13.1.1 Test Equipment Calibration

	Type	Manufacturer	Model	Cal.Date	Next.Cal.Date	S/N
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SEMITEC Engineering	SEMITEC	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shield Room
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Robot	SPEAG	TX60L	N/A	N/A	F15/50NHA1/A/01
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Robot Controller	SPEAG	CS8C	N/A	N/A	F15/50NHA1/C/01
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Joystick	SPEAG	P21142605A	N/A	N/A	005695
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Intel Core i7-3770 3.40 GHz Windows 7 Professional	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Probe Alignment Unit LB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SE UKS 030 AA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Device Holder	SPEAG	SD000H01HA	N/A	N/A	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Twin SAM Phantom	SPEAG	QD000P40CD	N/A	N/A	1895
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4V1	2019-03-20	2020-03-20	1394
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	2018-11-22	2019-11-22	7337
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2450MHz SAR Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	2019-09-19	2020-09-19	726
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	2019-06-24	2020-06-24	MY46106970
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	2019-06-24	2020-06-24	US41461520
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS3Q7ELU	2019-06-24	2020-06-24	1020
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High Power RF Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS3Q8CCJ	2019-06-24	2020-06-24	1005
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Power Meter	HP	EPM-442A	2018-12-19	2019-12-19	GB37170267
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	2019-08-02	2020-08-02	1435003
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2490A	2019-08-02	2020-08-02	1409034
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2018-12-19	2019-12-19	3318A96566
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2018-12-19	2019-12-19	2702A65976
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Directional Coupler	HP	772D	2019-06-24	2020-06-24	2889A01064
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low Pass Filter 3.0GHz	Micro LAB	LA-30N	2019-06-24	2020-06-24	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attenuators(10 dB)	WEINSCHL	23-10-34	2018-12-19	2019-12-19	BP4387
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attenuators	Cernexwave	CFADC2603U5	2019-06-27	2020-06-27	C11740
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dielectric Probe kit	SPEAG	DAK-3.5	2018-11-20	2019-11-20	1092
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Power Splitter	Anritsu	K241B	2018-12-18	2019-12-18	1301183
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bluetooth Tester	TESCOM	TC-3000B	2018-12-18	2019-12-18	3000B770243

### NOTE(S):

1. The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by temperature measurement procedure. Dipole Verification measurement is performed by DT&C before each test. The brain and muscle simulating material are calibrated by DT&C using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain and muscle-equivalent material. Each equipment item was used solely within its respective calibration period.
2. CBT(Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.



## 14. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

### 2450 MHz Head

Error Description	Uncertainty value $\pm\%$	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard (1g)	Standard (10g)	vi 2 or Veff
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe calibration	$\pm 6.0$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 6.0 \%$	$\pm 6.0 \%$	$\infty$
Isotropy	$\pm 1.3$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 1.3 \%$	$\pm 1.3 \%$	$\infty$
Boundary Effects	$\pm 2.0$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.2 \%$	$\pm 1.2 \%$	$\infty$
Probe Linearity	$\pm 0.3$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 0.3 \%$	$\pm 0.3 \%$	$\infty$
Probe modulation response	$\pm 0.0$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.0 \%$	$\pm 0.0 \%$	$\infty$
Detection limits	$\pm 0.25$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.14 \%$	$\pm 0.14 \%$	$\infty$
Readout Electronics	$\pm 0.3$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 0.3 \%$	$\pm 0.3 \%$	$\infty$
Response time	$\pm 0.8$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.46 \%$	$\pm 0.46 \%$	$\infty$
Integration time	$\pm 2.6$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.5 \%$	$\pm 1.5 \%$	$\infty$
RF Ambient Conditions – Noise	$\pm 3.0$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.7 \%$	$\pm 1.7 \%$	$\infty$
RF Ambient Conditions – Reflections	$\pm 3.0$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.7 \%$	$\pm 1.7 \%$	$\infty$
Probe Positioner	$\pm 0.8$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.46 \%$	$\pm 0.46 \%$	$\infty$
Probe Positioning	$\pm 6.7$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 3.9 \%$	$\pm 3.9 \%$	$\infty$
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	$\pm 4.0$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.3 \%$	$\pm 2.3 \%$	$\infty$
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Device Positioning	$\pm 2.9$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 2.9 \%$	$\pm 2.9 \%$	145
Device Holder	$\pm 3.6$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 3.6 \%$	$\pm 3.6 \%$	5
Power Drift	$\pm 5.0$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.9 \%$	$\pm 2.9 \%$	$\infty$
SAR Scaling	$\pm 0.0$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.0 \%$	$\pm 0.0 \%$	$\infty$
<b>Physical Parameters</b>								
Phantom Shell	$\pm 7.6$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 4.4 \%$	$\pm 4.4 \%$	$\infty$
SAR correction	$\pm 0.0$	Normal	1	1	0.84	$\pm 0.0 \%$	$\pm 0.0 \%$	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity (Target)	$\pm 5.0$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	$\pm 1.8 \%$	$\pm 1.2 \%$	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	$\pm 4.1$	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	$\pm 3.2 \%$	$\pm 2.9 \%$	10
Liquid permittivity (Target)	$\pm 5.0$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.60	0.49	$\pm 1.7 \%$	$\pm 1.4 \%$	$\infty$
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	$\pm 3.9$	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	$\pm 0.9 \%$	$\pm 1.0 \%$	10
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	$\pm 1.8$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	$\pm 0.8 \%$	$\pm 0.7 \%$	$\infty$
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	$\pm 1.8$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	$\pm 0.2 \%$	$\pm 0.3 \%$	$\infty$
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>						<b><math>\pm 11.6 \%</math></b>	<b><math>\pm 11.4 \%</math></b>	330
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)</b>						<b><math>\pm 23.2 \%</math></b>	<b><math>\pm 22.8 \%</math></b>	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std 1528

## 15. CONCLUSION

---

### Measurement Conclusion

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC. These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under the worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The tested device complies with the requirements in respect to all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are every complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role impossible biological effect are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease).

Because innumerable factors may interact to determine the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide shall consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.

## 16. REFERENCES

---

- [1] Federal Communications Commission, ET Docket 93-62, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radiofrequency Radiation, Aug. 1996.
- [2] ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields, 3kHz to 300GHz, New York: IEEE, 2006.
- [3] ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields, 3kHz to 300GHz, New York: IEEE, Sept. 1992.
- [4] ANSI/IEEE C95.3-2002, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave, New York: IEEE, December 2002.
- [5] IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 39 –Standards Coordinating Committee 34 – IEEE Std. 1528-2003, Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices.
- [6] NCRP, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, NCRP Report No. 86, 1986. Reprinted Feb. 1995.
- [7] T. Schmid, O. Egger, N. Kuster, Automated E-field scanning system for dosimetric assessments, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, Jan. 1996, pp. 105-113.
- [8] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, N. Kuster, Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies, ICECOM97, Oct. 1997, pp. -124.
- [9] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, and N. Kuster, E-field Probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids, Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, Croatia, June 23-25, 1996, pp. 172-175.
- [10] Schmid& Partner Engineering AG, Application Note: Data Storage and Evaluation, June 1998, p2.
- [11] V. Hombach, K. Meier, M. Burkhardt, E. Kuhn, N. Kuster, The Dependence of EM Energy Absorption upon Human Modeling at 900 MHz, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44 no. 10, Oct.1996, pp. 1865-1873.
- [12] N. Kuster and Q. Balzano, Energy absorption mechanism by biological bodies in the near field of dipole antennas above 300MHz, IEEE Transaction on Vehicular Technology, vol. 41, no. 1, Feb. 1992, pp. 17-23.
- [13] G. Hartsgrrove, A. Kraszewski, A. Surowiec, Simulated Biological Materials for Electromagnetic Radiation Absorption Studies, University of Ottawa, Bio electromagnetics, Canada: 1987, pp. 29-36.
- [14] Q. Balzano, O. Garay, T. Manning Jr., Electromagnetic Energy Exposure of Simulated Users of Portable Cellular Telephones, IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 44, no.3, Aug. 1995.
- [15] W. Gander, Computer mathematick, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.
- [16] W.H. Press, S.A. Teukolsky, W.T. Vetterling, and B.P. Flannery, Numerical Recipes in C, The Art of Scientific Computing, Second edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.
- [17] N. Kuster, R. Kastle, T. Schmid, Dosimetric evaluation of mobile communications equipment with known precision, IEEE Transaction on Communications, vol. E80-B, no. 5, May 1997, pp. 645-652.
- [18] CENELEC CLC/SC111B, European Prestandard (prENV 50166-2), Human Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields High-frequency: 10kHz-300GHz, Jan. 1995.
- [19] Prof. Dr. Niels Kuster, ETH, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich, Dosimetric Evaluation of the Cellular Phone.

- [20] IEC 62209-1, Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3 GHz), Feb. 2005.
- [21] Industry Canada RSS-102 Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radio communication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands) Issue 5, March 2015.
- [22] Health Canada Safety Code 6 Limits of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz – 300 GHz, 2009
- [23] FCC SAR Test Procedures for 2G-3G Devices, Mobile Hotspot and UMPC Devices KDB Publications 941225,D01-D07
- [24] SAR Measurement procedures for IEEE 802.11a/b/g KDB Publication 248227 D01v02
- [25] FCC SAR Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas, KDB Publications 648474D02-D04
- [26] FCC SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop, Notebook, Netbook and Tablet Computers, FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04
- [27] FCC SAR Measurement and Reporting Requirements for 100MHz – 6 GHz, KDB Publications 865664 D01-D02
- [28] FCC General RF Exposure Guidance and SAR Procedures for Dongles, KDB Publication 447498, D01-D02
- [29] 615223 D01 802 16e Wi-Max SAR Guidance v01, Nov. 13, 2009
- [30] Anexo à Resolução No. 533, de 10 de September de 2009.
- [31] IEC 62209-2, Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body(frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz), Mar. 2010.

## **APPENDIX A. – Probe Calibration Data**

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client DT&C (Dymstec)

Certificate No: EX3-7337\_Nov18

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object EX3DV4 - SN:7337

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 22, 2018

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672/02673)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02673)	Apr-19
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02682)	Apr-19
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-17 (No. ES3-3013_Dec17)	Dec-18
DAE4	SN: 660	21-Dec-17 (No. DAE4-660_Dec17)	Dec-18
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-19

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

Issued: November 22, 2018

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  
**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

### Glossary:

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

### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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



EX3DV4 – SN:7337

November 22, 2018

# Probe EX3DV4

## SN:7337

Manufactured: July 23, 2014  
Calibrated: November 22, 2018

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

EX3DV4– SN:7337

November 22, 2018

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7337

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.53	0.59	0.56	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	98.7	97.6	100.6	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	148.8	±3.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		159.0	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		150.6	

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%.

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

EX3DV4– SN:7337

November 22, 2018

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7337

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
835	41.5	0.90	10.16	10.16	10.16	0.60	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	10.04	10.04	10.04	0.38	1.02	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.96	8.96	8.96	0.37	0.87	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.49	8.49	8.49	0.38	0.85	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.66	7.66	7.66	0.42	0.86	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.43	7.43	7.43	0.36	0.96	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.67	5.67	5.67	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.46	5.46	5.46	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	5.05	5.05	5.05	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.86	4.86	4.86	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	5.06	5.06	5.06	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

<sup>C</sup> 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>G</sup> 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.

EX3DV4– SN:7337

November 22, 2018

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7337

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
835	55.2	0.97	10.23	10.23	10.23	0.51	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	10.13	10.13	10.13	0.43	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.42	8.42	8.42	0.41	0.83	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	8.03	8.03	8.03	0.43	0.86	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.74	7.74	7.74	0.39	0.95	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.59	7.59	7.59	0.23	1.05	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	5.15	5.15	5.15	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.95	4.95	4.95	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.28	4.28	4.28	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.55	4.55	4.55	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

<sup>C</sup> 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.

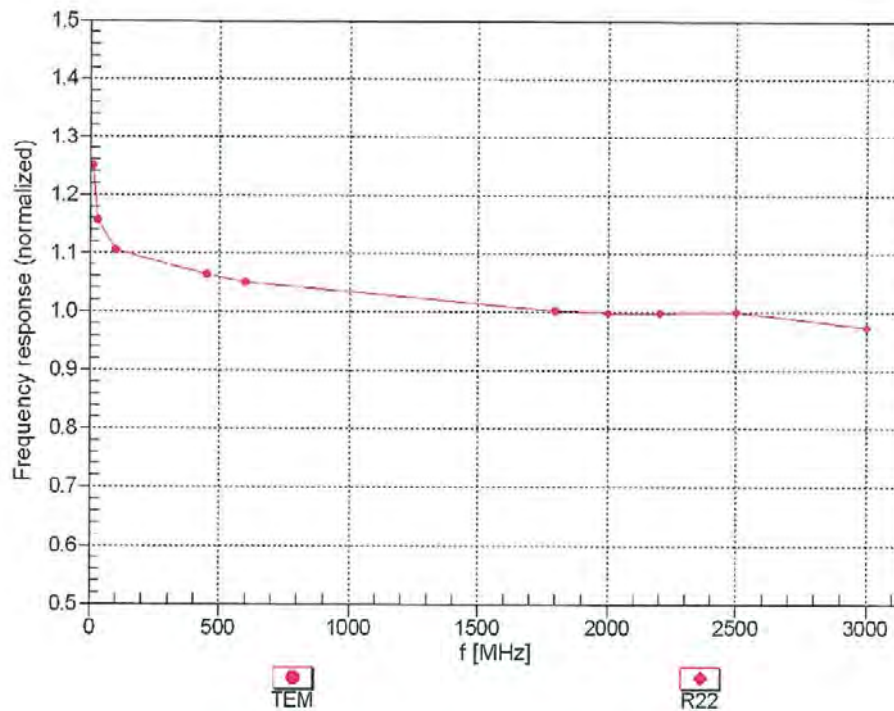
<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>G</sup> 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.

EX3DV4-- SN:7337

November 22, 2018

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



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

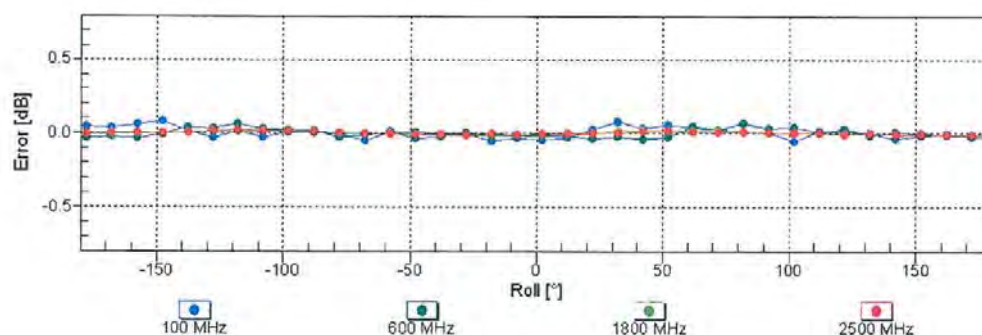
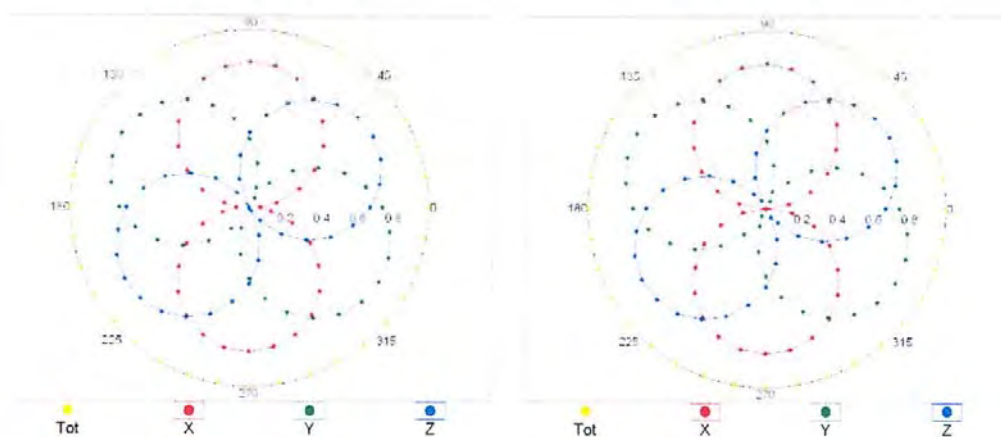
EX3DV4- SN:7337

November 22, 2018

## Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22



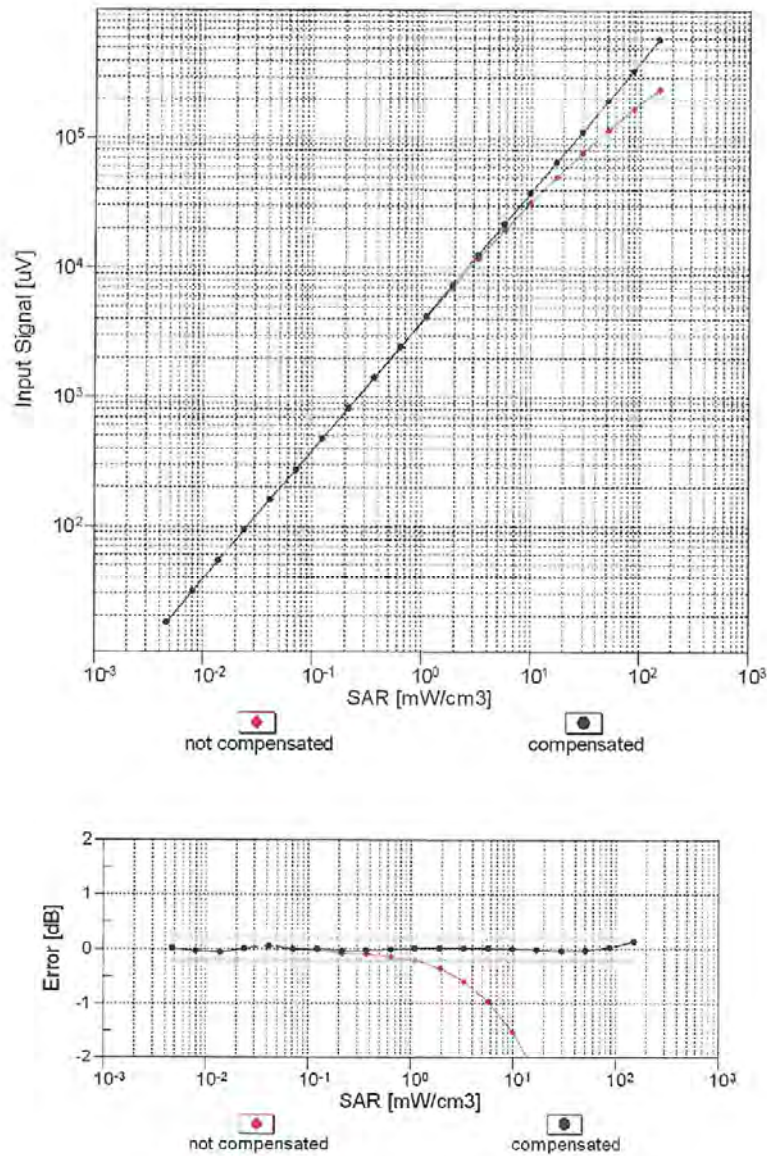
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )



EX3DV4- SN:7337

November 22, 2018

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



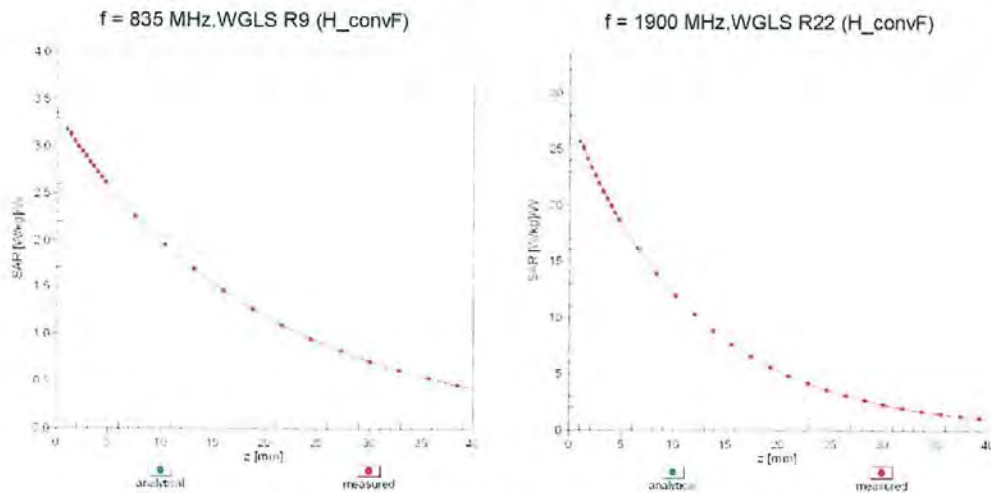
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )



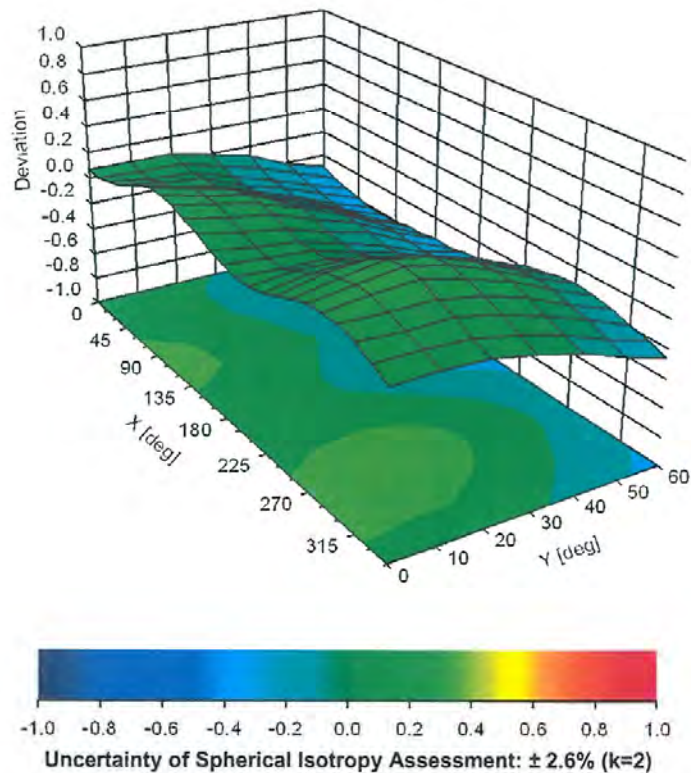
EX3DV4- SN:7337

November 22, 2018

## Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ), $f = 900$ MHz



EX3DV4– SN:7337

November 22, 2018

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7337

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	62.1
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	1.4 mm

## **APPENDIX B. – Dipole Calibration Data**

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **DT&C (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-726\_Sep19**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN:726**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v11**  
**Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 0.7-3 GHz**

Calibration date: **September 19, 2019**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02895)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	29-May-19 (No. EX3-7349_May19)	May-20
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Apr-19 (No. DAE4-601_Apr19)	Apr-20

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB39512475	30-Oct-14 (in house check Feb-19)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-19

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Manu Seitz	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: September 19, 2019

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  
**S** Servizio svizzero di taratura  
**S** Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

#### Glossary:

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

#### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

#### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	37.9 $\pm$ 6 %	1.86 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.2 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.09 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.0 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	50.7 $\pm$ 6 %	2.04 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (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	52.0 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.25 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.6 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)



## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.7 $\Omega$ + 4.2 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.4 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.3 $\Omega$ + 6.9 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.1 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.161 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
-----------------	-------



**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 19.09.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:726**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.86$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 37.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 29.05.2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.2(1504); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7470)

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

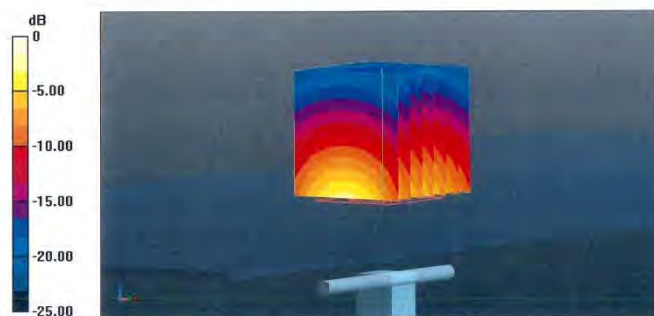
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 115.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.1 W/kg

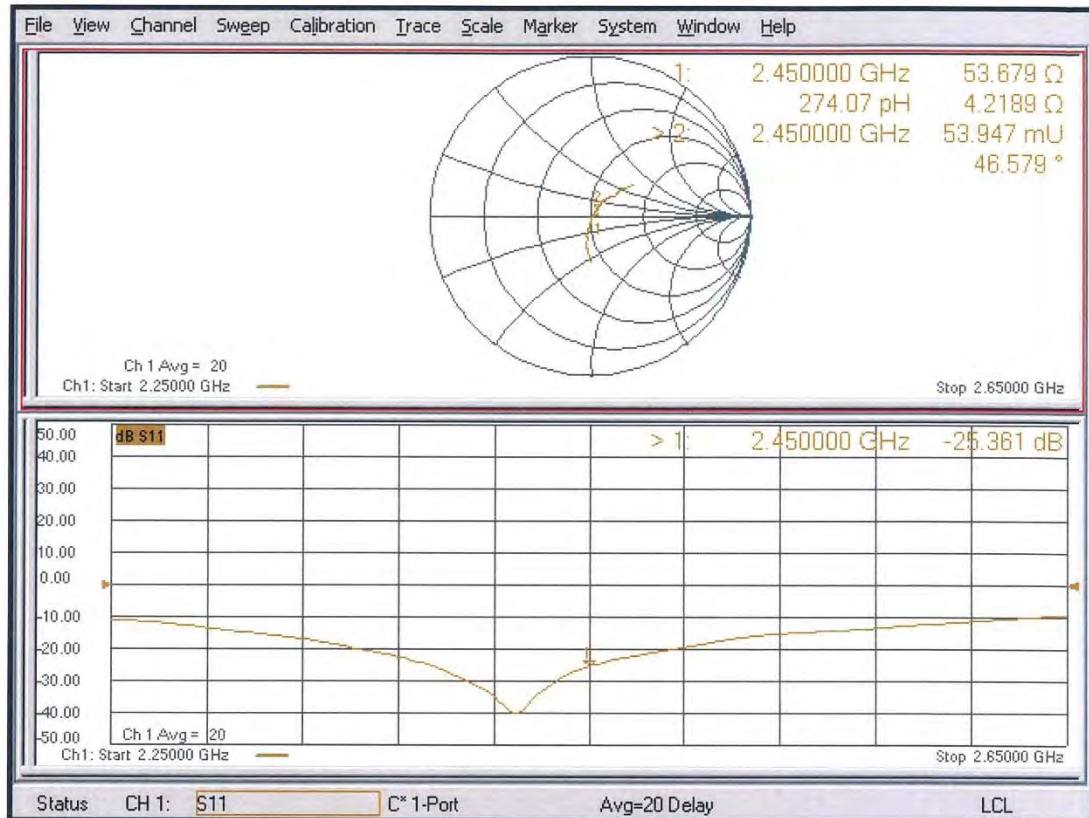
**SAR(1 g) = 13.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.09 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.7 W/kg



0 dB = 21.7 W/kg = 13.36 dBW/kg

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 19.09.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:726**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.04$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 50.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.94, 7.94, 7.94) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 29.05.2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.2(1504); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7470)

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

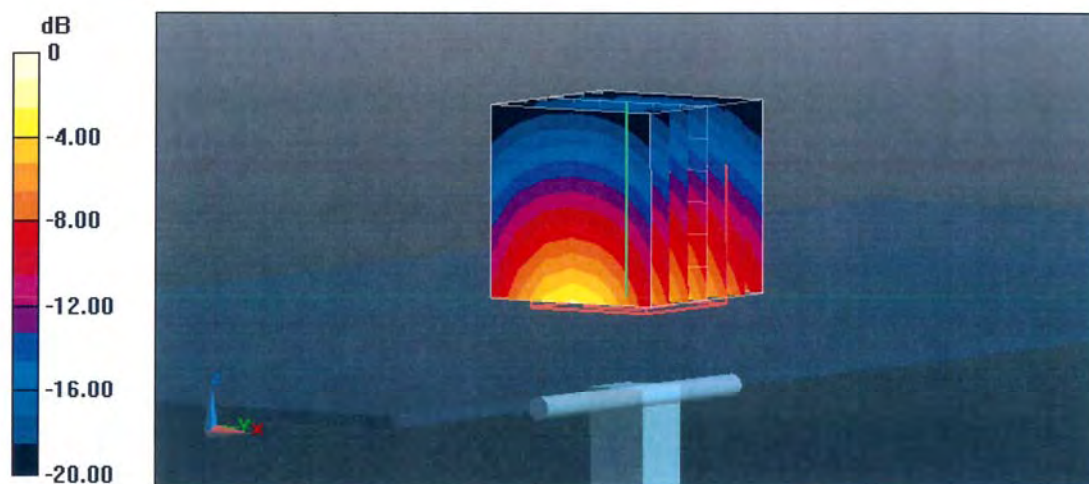
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 110.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.25 W/kg**

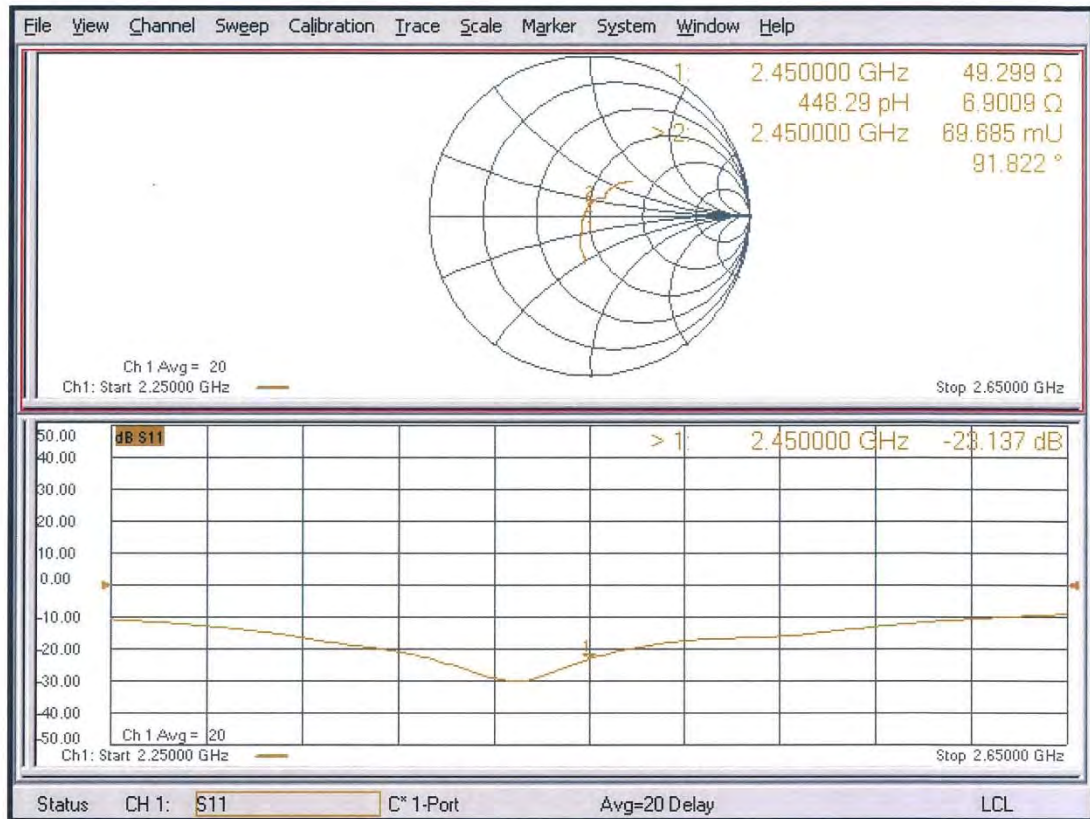
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.0 W/kg



0 dB = 22.0 W/kg = 13.42 dBW/kg

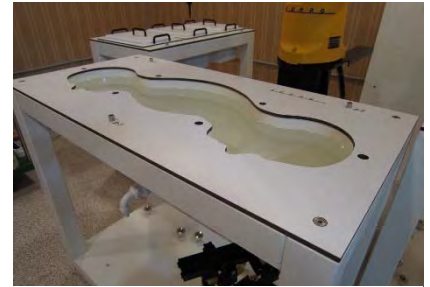


## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



## **APPENDIX C. – SAR Tissue Specifications**

The brain mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table C.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The mixture characterizations used for the brain tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Harts grove.



**Figure C.1 Simulated Tissue**

**Table C.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter**

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)
	2450
Tissue Type	Head
Water	71.88
Salt (NaCl)	0.160
Sugar	-
HEC	-
Bactericide	-
Triton X-100	19.97
DGBE	7.990
Diethylene glycol hexyl ether	-
Polysorbate (Tween) 80	-
Target for Dielectric Constant	39.2
Target for Conductivity (S/m)	1.80

Salt:	99 % Pure Sodium Chloride	Sugar:	98 % Pure Sucrose
Water:	De-ionized, 16M resistivity	HEC:	Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
DGBE:	99 % Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether,[2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol]		
Triton X-100(ultra pure):	Polyethylene glycol mono[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl] ether		

## **APPENDIX D. – SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION**



## **SAR System Validation**

Per FCC KDB 865664 D02v01r02, SAR system validation status should be documented to confirm measurement accuracy. The SAR systems (including SAR probes, system components and software versions) used for this device were validated against its performance specifications prior to the SAR measurements. Reference dipoles were used with the required tissue- equivalent media for system validation, according to the procedures outlined in FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013. Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

A tabulated summary of the system validation status including the validation date(s), measurement frequencies, SAR probes and tissue dielectric parameters has been included.

**Table D.1 SAR System Validation Summary**

SAR System	Freq. [MHz]	Date	Probe SN	Probe Type	Probe CAL. Point		PERM.	COND.	CW Validation			MOD. Validation		
							( $\epsilon_r$ )	( $\sigma$ )	Sensitivity	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	MOD. Type	Duty Factor	PAR
E	2450	2018.12.13	7337	EX3DV4	2450	Head	38.842	1.854	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	PASS	PASS

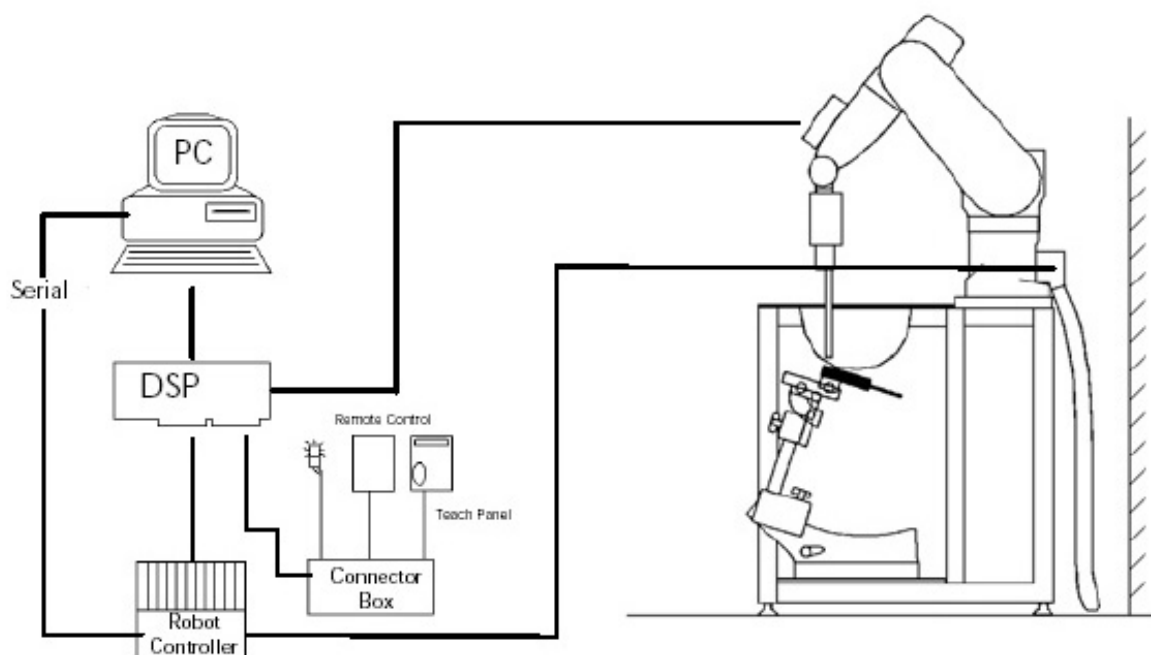
NOTE: While the probes have been calibrated for both a CW and modulated signals, all measurements were performed using communication systems calibrated for CW signals only. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 for scenarios when CW probe calibrations are used with other signal types. SAR systems were validated for modulated signals with a periodic duty cycle, such as GMSK, or with a high peak to average ratio (>5 dB), such as OFDM according to KDB 865664.

## **APPENDIX E – Description of Test Equipment**

## E.1 SAR Measurement Setup

Measurements are performed using the DASY5 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY5 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, desktop computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Fig. E.1.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller each pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Intel Core i7-3770 3.40 GHz desktop computer with Windows 7 system and SAR Measurement Software DASY5, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

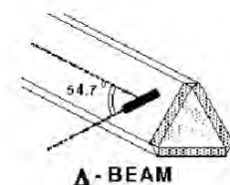


**Figure E.1.1 SAR Measurement System Setup**

The DAE4 consists 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 and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail.

## E.2 Probe Specification

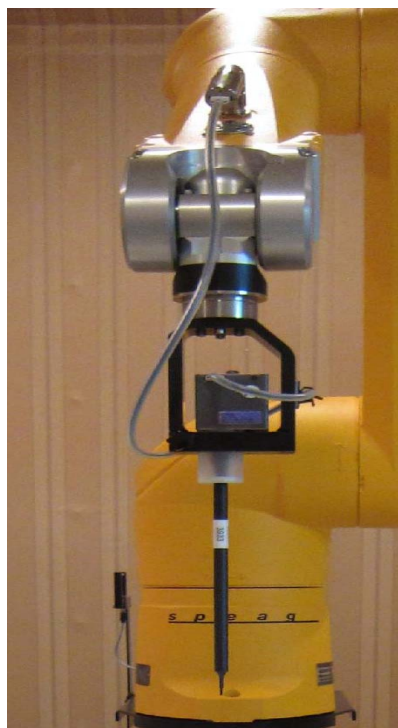
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 6 GHz
<b>Linearity</b>	$\pm 0.2$ dB(30 MHz to 6 GHz)
<b>Dynamic</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g to > 100 mW/g
<b>Range</b>	Linearity : $\pm 0.2$ dB
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length : 337 mm
<b>Tip length</b>	20 mm
<b>Body diameter</b>	12 mm
<b>Tip diameter</b>	2.5 mm
<b>Distance from probe tip to sensor center</b>	1.0 mm
<b>Application</b>	SAR Dosimetry Testing Compliance tests of mobile phones



**Figure E.2.1 Triangular Probe Configurations**



**Figure E.2.2 Probe Thick-Film Technique**



**DAE System**

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4 designed in the classical triangular configuration(see E.2.1) 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 multitier 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 during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

### E.3 E-Probe Calibration Process

#### Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure and found to be better than +/-0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (Norm X, Norm Y, Norm Z), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (Conv F) of the probe is tested.

#### Free Space Assessment

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

#### Temperature Assessment \*

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

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

where:

$\Delta t$  = exposure time (30 seconds),

C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

$\Delta T$  = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

where:

$\sigma$  = simulated tissue conductivity,

$\rho$  = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm<sup>3</sup> for brain tissue)

SAR is proportional to  $\Delta T / \Delta t$ , the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

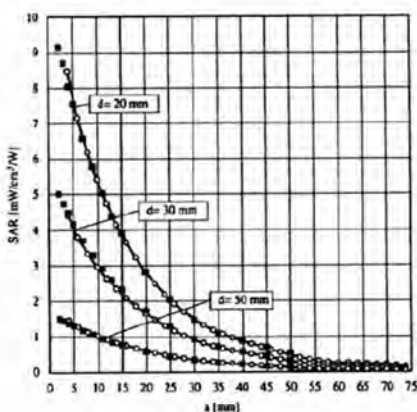


Figure E.3.1 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 900MHz

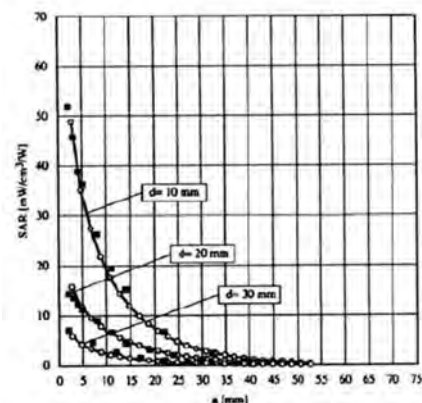


Figure E.3.2 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 1800MHz



## E.4 Data Extrapolation

The DASY5 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. 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 like below;

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

with  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)  
 $U_i$  = input signal of channel i (i=x,y,z)  
 $cf$  = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)  
 $dcp_i$  = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes:

$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

with  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel i (i = x,y,z)  
 $Norm_i$  = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x,y,z)  
 $\mu V/(V/m)^2$  for E-field probes  
 $ConvF$  = sensitivity of enhancement in solution  
 $E_i$  = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

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

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

with  $SAR$  = local specific absorption rate in W/g  
 $E_{tot}$  = total field strength in V/m  
 $\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]  
 $\rho$  = equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{free} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770}$$

with  $P_{pwe}$  = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 $E_{tot}$  = total electric field strength in V/m

## E.5 SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V5.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid.

Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (see Fig. E.5.1)



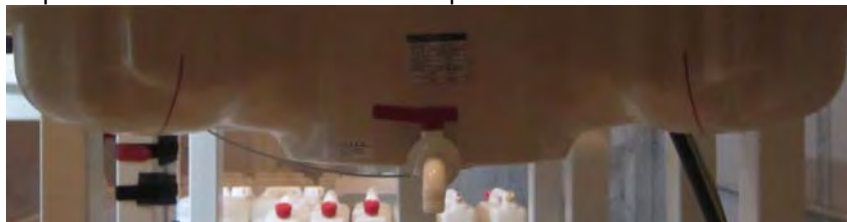
**Figure E.5.1 SAM Twin Phantom**

### SAM Twin Phantom Specification:

<b>Construction</b>	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot. Twin SAM V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as Twin SAM V4.0, but has reinforced top structure.
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	$2 \pm 0.2$ mm
<b>Filling Volume</b>	Approx. 25 liters
<b>Dimensions</b>	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet

### Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications:

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Fig. E.5.2). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimized reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.



**Figure E.5.2 Sam Twin Phantom shell**

## E.6 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0/V4.0c, V5.0 or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Rotation point is the ear opening point. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).

Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produce infinite number of configurations. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.



**Figure E.6.1 Mounting Device**

## E.7 Automated Test System Specifications

### Positioner

Robot	Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: TX60L
Repeatability	0.02 mm
No. of axis	6

### Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

#### Cell Controller

Processor	Intel Core i7-3770
Clock Speed	3.40 GHz
Operating System	Windows 7 Professional
Data Card	DASY5 PC-Board

#### Data Converter

Features	Signal, multiplexer, A/D converter. & control logic
Software	DASY5
Connecting Lines	Optical downlink for data and status info Optical uplink for commands and clock

#### PC Interface Card

Function	24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing Link to DAE 4 16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system serial link to robot direct emergency stop output for robot
----------	--

#### E-Field Probes

Model	EX3DV4 S/N: 7337
Construction	Triangular core fiber optic detection system
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz
Linearity	$\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)

#### Phantom

Phantom	SAM Twin Phantom (V5.0)
Shell Material	Composite
Thickness	$2.0 \pm 0.2$ mm



Figure E.7.1 DASY5 Test System