

SAR Test Report

Report No. : SF200122C13
Applicant : Fossil Group, Inc.
Address : 901 S. Central Expy, Richardson, Texas, United States, 75080
Product : Smart Watch
FCC : UK7-DW11
Model No. : DW11F1, DW11F2, DW11M1, DW11M2
(Refer to section 3.1 for more details)
Standards : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093), IEEE C95.1:1992, IEEE Std 1528:2013
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Test Location : No. 19, Hwa Ya 2nd Rd., Wen Hwa Vil., Kwei Shan Dist., Taoyuan City, Taiwan

CERTIFICATION: The above equipment have been tested by **Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch–Lin Kou Laboratories**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample's SAR characteristics under the conditions specified in this report. It should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of our laboratory. The client should not use it to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by TAF or any government agencies.

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FCC Accredited No.: TW0003

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Table of Contents

Release Control Record	3
1. Summary of Maximum SAR Value	4
2. Description of Equipment Under Test	5
3. SAR Measurement System	6
3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)	6
3.2 SPEAG DASY6 System	6
3.2.1 Robot	7
3.2.2 Probes	8
3.2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)	8
3.2.4 Phantoms	8
3.2.5 Device Holder	9
3.2.6 System Validation Dipoles	10
3.2.7 Power Source	10
3.2.8 Tissue Simulating Liquids	11
3.3 SAR System Verification	13
3.4 SAR Measurement Procedure	14
3.4.1 Area Scan and Zoom Scan Procedure	14
3.4.2 Volume Scan Procedure	15
3.4.3 Power Drift Monitoring	16
3.4.4 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation	16
3.4.5 SAR Averaged Methods	16
4. SAR Measurement Evaluation	17
4.1 EUT Configuration and Setting	17
4.2 EUT Testing Position	20
4.2.1 Extremity Exposure Conditions	20
4.2.2 Body-worn Accessory Exposure Conditions	20
4.3 Tissue Verification	22
4.4 System Validation	24
4.5 System Verification	25
4.6 Maximum Output Power	26
4.6.1 Maximum Target Conducted Power	26
4.6.2 Measured Conducted Power Result	26
4.7 SAR Testing Results	27
4.7.1 SAR Test Reduction Considerations	27
4.7.2 SAR Results for Extremity Exposure Condition (Test Separation Distance is 0 mm)	28
4.7.3 SAR Results for Face Exposure Condition (Test Separation Distance is 10 mm)	29
4.7.4 SAR Measurement Variability	30
4.7.5 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation	30
5. Calibration of Test Equipment	31
6. Measurement Uncertainty	32
7. Information of the Testing Laboratories	33

Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification
Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement
Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole
Appendix D. Photographs of EUT and Setup
Appendix E. Maximum Target Conducted Power
Appendix F. Measured Conducted Power

Release Control Record

Report No.	Reason for Change	Date Issued
SF200122C13	Initial release	Aug. 17, 2020

SAR Test Report

1. Summary of Maximum SAR Value

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest SAR-10g Extremity Tested at 0 mm (W/kg)			
		DW11F1	DW11F2	DW11M1	DW11M2
DTS	2.4G WLAN	0.16	0.31	0.29	0.24
DSS	Bluetooth	0.06	0.11	0.08	0.11
DXX	NFC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest SAR-1g Face Tested at 10 mm (W/kg)			
		DW11F1	DW11F2	DW11M1	DW11M2
DTS	2.4G WLAN	0.19	0.23	0.57	0.19
DSS	Bluetooth	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.08
DXX	NFC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note:

- The SAR criteria (**Head & Body: SAR-1g1.6 W/kg, and Extremity: SAR-10g 4.0 W/kg**) for general population/uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992.

SAR Test Report

2. Description of Equipment Under Test

EUT Type	Smart Watch
FCC	UK7-DW11
Model Name	DW11F1, DW11F2, DW11M1, DW11M2
Tx Frequency Bands (Unit: MHz)	WLAN : 2412 ~ 2472 Bluetooth : 2402 ~ 2480 NFC : 13.56
Uplink Modulations	802.11b : DSSS 802.11g/n : OFDM Bluetooth : GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8-DPSK NFC : ASK
Maximum Tune-up Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)	Please refer to section 4.6.1 of this report
Antenna Type	Loop Antenna
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

Note:

1. All models are listed as below.

Sample	Model	Antenna Gain	Difference
		2.4G / BT	
A	DW11F1	-6.43	All models have the same layout, circuit, and components, but different appearance and brand
B	DW11F2	-5.95	
C	DW11M1	-6.10	
D	DW11M2	-4.99	

2. The EUT accessories list refers to user manual.
3. The above EUT information is declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description please refers to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.

3. SAR Measurement System

3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

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

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

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

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

SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

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

3.2 SPEAG DASY6 System

DASY6 system consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY6 software defined. The DASY6 software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.

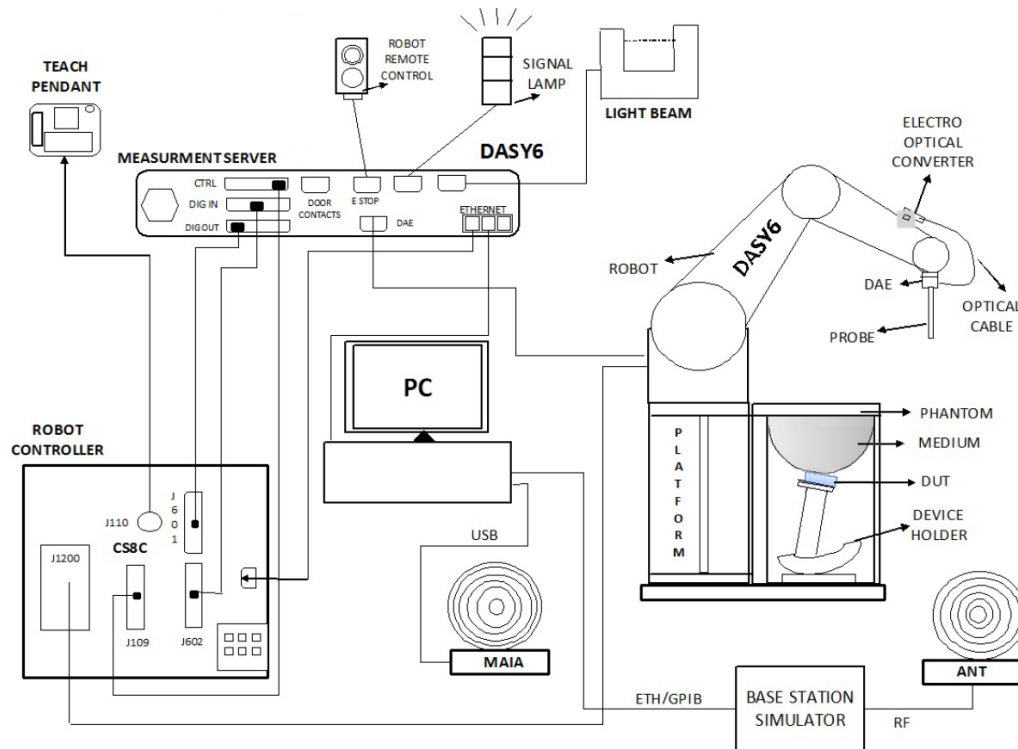


Fig-3.1 SPEAG DASY6 System Setup

3.2.1 Robot

The DASY6 systems use the high precision robots from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version of CS8c from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ± 0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)



Fig-3.2 SPEAG DASY6 System

SAR Test Report

3.2.2 Probes

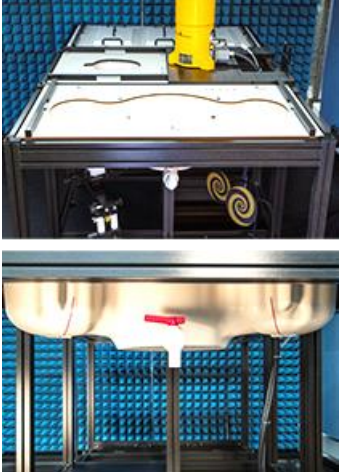
The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency.

Model	EX3DV4	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
Frequency	4 MHz to 10 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.1 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

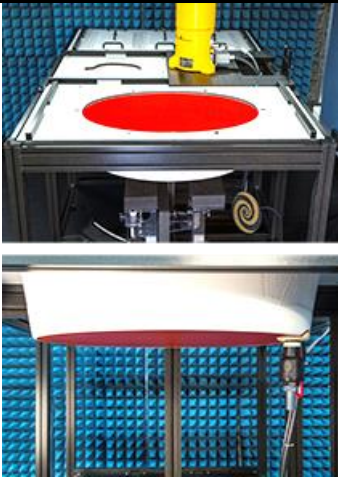
3.2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

Model	DAE3, DAE4	
Construction	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
Measurement Range	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)	
Input Offset Voltage	$< 5\mu$ V (with auto zero)	
Input Bias Current	< 50 fA	
Dimensions	60 x 60 x 68 mm	

3.2.4 Phantoms

Model	SAM-Twin Phantom	
Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE Std 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.	
Material	Vinylester, fiberglass reinforced (VE-GF)	
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
Filling Volume	approx. 25 liters	

SAR Test Report

Model	ELI	
Construction	The ELI phantom is used for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.	
Material	Vinylester, fiberglass reinforced (VE-GF)	
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)	
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
Filling Volume	approx. 30 liters	

3.2.5 Device Holder

Model	MD4HHTV5 - Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters	
Construction	In combination with the Twin SAM or ELI phantoms, the Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters enables rotation of the mounted transmitter device to specified spherical coordinates. At the heads, the rotation axis is at the ear opening. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC 62209-1, IEEE 1528, FCC, or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).	
Material	Polyoxymethylene (POM)	

Model	MDA4WTV5 - Mounting Device Adaptor for Ultra Wide Transmitters	
Construction	An upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.	
Material	Polyoxymethylene (POM)	

Model	MDA4SPV6 - Mounting Device Adaptor for Smart Phones	
Construction	The solid low-density MDA4SPV6 adaptor assuring no impact on the DUT radiation performance and is conform with any DUT design and shape.	
Material	ROHACELL	

SAR Test Report

Model	MD4LAPV5 - Mounting Device for Laptops and other Body-Worn Transmitters	
Construction	In combination with the Twin SAM or ELI phantoms, the Mounting Device (Body-Worn) enables testing of transmitter devices according to IEC 62209-2 specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at a flat phantom section.	
Material	Polyoxymethylene (POM), PET-G, Foam	

3.2.6 System Validation Dipoles

Model	D-Serial	
Construction	Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun. Enables measurement of feed point impedance with NWA. Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with tissue simulating solutions.	
Frequency	750 MHz to 5800 MHz	
Return Loss	> 20 dB	
Power Capability	> 100 W (f < 1GHz), > 40 W (f > 1GHz)	

3.2.7 Power Source

Model	Powersource1	
Signal Type	Continuous Wave	
Operating Frequencies	600 MHz to 5850 MHz	
Output Power	-5.0 dBm to +17.0 dBm	
Power Supply	5V DC, via USB jack	
Power Consumption	<3 W	
Applications	System performance check and validation with a CW signal.	

SAR Test Report

3.2.8 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 10 % are listed in Table-3.1.

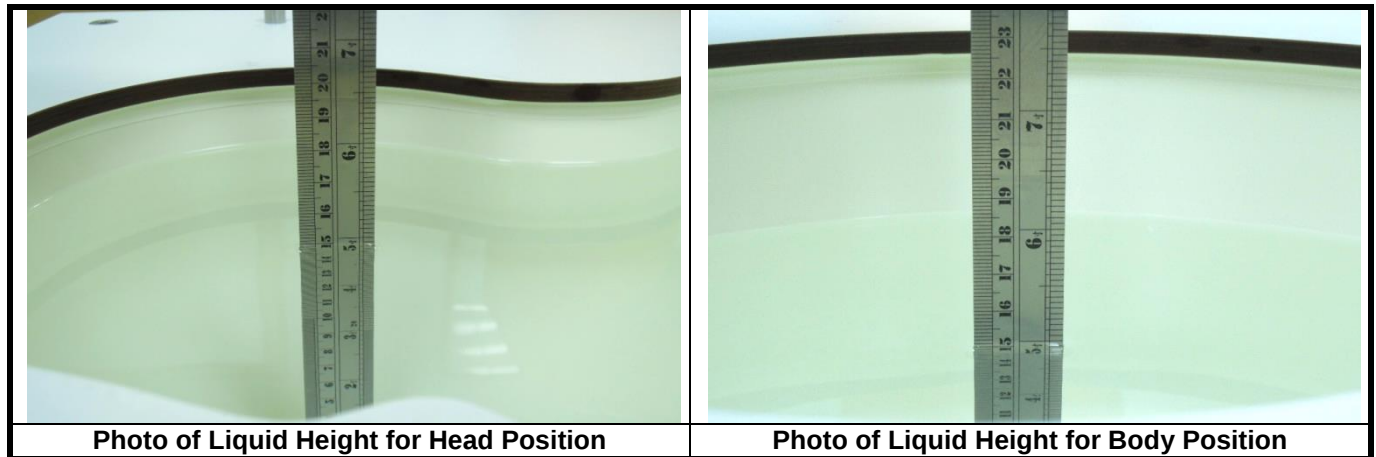


Table-3.1 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Target Permittivity	Range of $\pm 10\%$	Target Conductivity	Range of $\pm 10\%$
450	43.5	39.2 ~ 47.9	0.87	0.78 ~ 0.96
750	41.9	37.7 ~ 46.1	0.89	0.80 ~ 0.98
835	41.5	37.4 ~ 45.7	0.90	0.81 ~ 0.99
900	41.5	37.4 ~ 45.7	0.97	0.87 ~ 1.07
1450	40.5	36.5 ~ 44.6	1.20	1.08 ~ 1.32
1500	40.4	36.4 ~ 44.4	1.23	1.11 ~ 1.35
1640	40.2	36.2 ~ 44.2	1.31	1.18 ~ 1.44
1750	40.1	36.1 ~ 44.1	1.37	1.23 ~ 1.51
1800	40.0	36.0 ~ 44.0	1.40	1.26 ~ 1.54
1900	40.0	36.0 ~ 44.0	1.40	1.26 ~ 1.54
2000	40.0	36.0 ~ 44.0	1.40	1.26 ~ 1.54
2100	39.8	35.8 ~ 43.8	1.49	1.34 ~ 1.64
2300	39.5	35.6 ~ 43.5	1.67	1.50 ~ 1.84
2450	39.2	35.3 ~ 43.1	1.80	1.62 ~ 1.98
2600	39.0	35.1 ~ 42.9	1.96	1.76 ~ 2.16
3000	38.5	34.7 ~ 42.4	2.40	2.16 ~ 2.64
3500	37.9	34.1 ~ 41.7	2.91	2.62 ~ 3.20
4000	37.4	33.7 ~ 41.1	3.43	3.09 ~ 3.77
4500	36.8	33.1 ~ 40.5	3.94	3.55 ~ 4.33
5000	36.2	32.6 ~ 39.8	4.45	4.01 ~ 4.90
5200	36.0	32.4 ~ 39.6	4.66	4.19 ~ 5.13
5400	35.8	32.2 ~ 39.4	4.86	4.37 ~ 5.35
5600	35.5	32.0 ~ 39.1	5.07	4.56 ~ 5.58
5800	35.3	31.8 ~ 38.8	5.27	4.74 ~ 5.80
6000	35.1	31.6 ~ 38.6	5.48	4.93 ~ 6.03

SAR Test Report

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids are defined in IEC 62209-1 and IEC 62209-2. The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a dielectric assessment kit and a network analyzer.

Since the range of $\pm 10\%$ of the required target values is used to measure relative permittivity and conductivity, the SAR correction procedure is applied to correct measured SAR for the deviations in permittivity and conductivity. Only positive correction has been used to scale up the measured SAR, and SAR result would not be corrected if the correction Δ SAR has a negative sign.

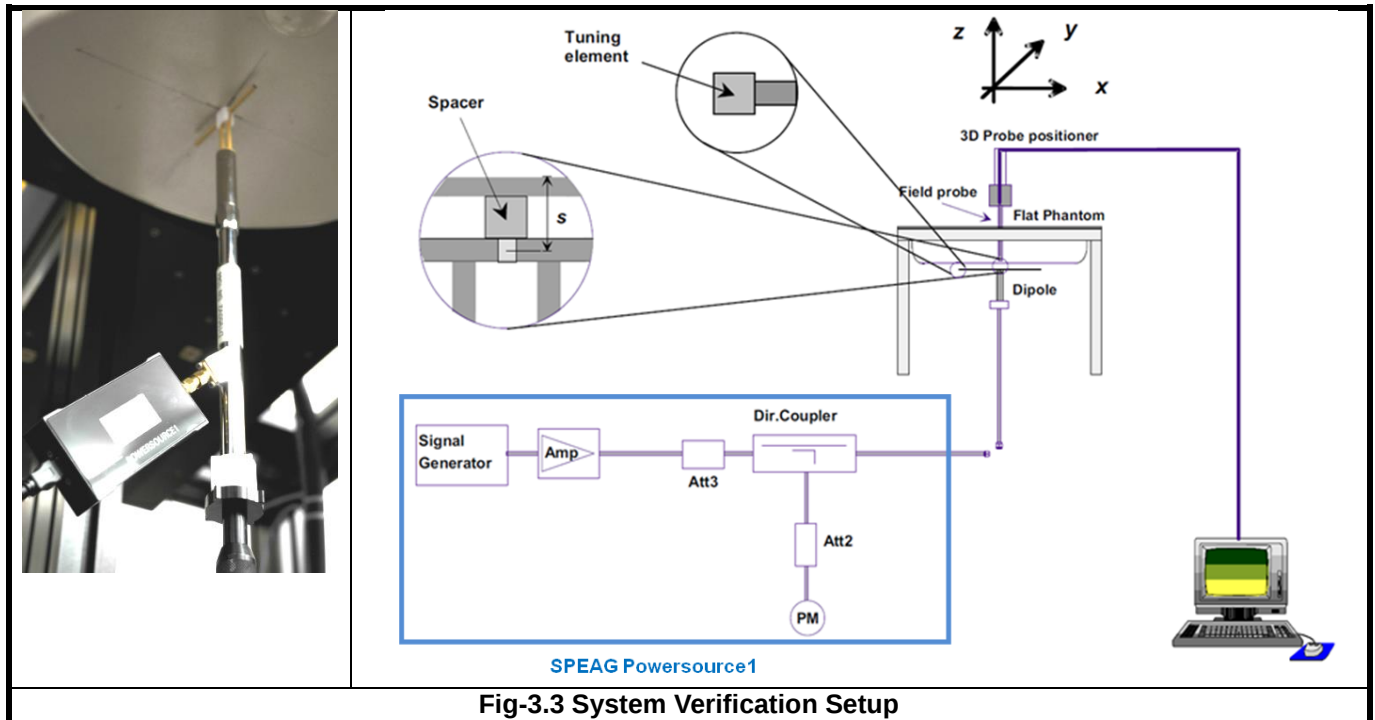
The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

Table-3.2 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
H750	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	56.0	-	42.1	-
H835	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	57.0	-	41.1	-
H900	0.2	-	0.2	1.4	58.0	-	40.2	-
H1450	-	43.3	-	0.6	-	-	56.1	-
H1640	-	45.8	-	0.5	-	-	53.7	-
H1750	-	47.0	-	0.4	-	-	52.6	-
H1800	-	44.5	-	0.3	-	-	55.2	-
H1900	-	44.5	-	0.2	-	-	55.3	-
H2000	-	44.5	-	0.1	-	-	55.4	-
H2300	-	44.9	-	0.1	-	-	55.0	-
H2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-
H2600	-	45.1	-	0.1	-	-	54.8	-
H3500	-	8.0	-	0.2	-	20.0	71.8	-
H5G	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	65.5	17.3

3.3 SAR System Verification

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It is performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurements in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system verification setup is shown as below.



The SPEAG Powersource1 is a portable and very stable RF source providing a continuous wave (CW) signal. It is designed for conducting SAR system checks and SAR system validation of DASY and is compatible with IEC 62209-1, IEC 62209-2 and IEEE Std 1528 standards. The Powersource1 has been calibrated by SPEAG's ISO/IEC 17025-accredited calibration center. When using Powersource1, the setup can be simplified, as shown in Fig-3.3. The signal purity is warranted by design. Since the Powersource1 is calibrated, no additional equipment is needed and the Powersource1 can directly be connected to the SMA connector of the dipole without a cable as all separate components (signal generator, amplifier, coupler and power meter) are built into the unit.

The validation dipole is placed beneath the flat phantom with the specific spacer in place. The distance spacer is touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The Powersource1 is adjusted for the desired forward power of 17 dBm at the dipole connector and the RF output power would be turned on. After system check testing, the SAR result will be normalized to 1W forward input power and compared with the reference SAR value derived from validation dipole certificate report. The deviation of system check should be within 10 %.

3.4 SAR Measurement Procedure

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

- Power reference measurement
- Area scan
- Zoom scan
- Power drift measurement

The SAR measurement procedures for each of test conditions are as follows:

- Make EUT to transmit maximum output power
- Measure conducted output power through RF cable
- Place the EUT in the specific position of phantom
- Perform SAR testing steps on the DASY system
- Record the SAR value

3.4.1 Area Scan and Zoom Scan Procedure

First area scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an area scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, zoom scan is required. The zoom scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution.

Measure the local SAR at a test point at 1.4 mm of the inner surface of the phantom recommended by SEPAG. The area scan (two-dimensional SAR distribution) is performed cover at least an area larger than the projection of the EUT or antenna. The measurement resolution and spatial resolution for interpolation shall be chosen to allow identification of the local peak locations to within one-half of the linear dimension of the corresponding side of the zoom scan volume. Following table provides the measurement parameters required for the area scan.

Parameter	$f \leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$3 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 6 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance from closest measurement point to phantom surface	5 ± 1	$\delta \ln(2)/2 \pm 0.5$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$	$\leq 2 \text{ GHz: } \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz: } \leq 12 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \leq 10 \text{ mm}$

From the scanned SAR distribution, identify the position of the maximum SAR value, in addition identify the positions of any local maxima with SAR values within 2 dB of the maximum value that will not be within the zoom scan of other peaks. Additional peaks shall be measured only when the primary peak is within 2 dB of the SAR compliance limit (e.g. 1 W/kg for 1.6 W/kg, 1 g limit; or 1.26 W/kg for 2 W/kg, 10 g limit).

SAR Test Report

The zoom scan (three-dimensional SAR distribution) is performed at the local maxima locations identified in previous area scan procedure. The zoom scan volume must be larger than the required minimum dimensions. When graded grids are used, which only applies in the direction normal to the phantom surface, the initial grid separation closest to the phantom surface and subsequent graded grid increment ratios must satisfy the required protocols. The 1-g SAR averaging volume must be fully contained within the zoom scan measurement volume boundaries; otherwise, the measurement must be repeated by shifting or expanding the zoom scan volume. The similar requirements also apply to 10-g SAR measurements. Following table provides the measurement parameters required for the zoom scan.

Parameter		$f \leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$3 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 6 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{zoom}}$		$\leq 2 \text{ GHz: } \leq 8 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz: } \leq 5 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \leq 5 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \leq 4 \text{ mm}$
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	<i>uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n)$</i>	$\leq 5 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \leq 4 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz: } \leq 3 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \leq 2 \text{ mm}$
	<i>graded grids: $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(1)$</i>	$\leq 4 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \leq 3.0 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz: } \leq 2.5 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \leq 2.0 \text{ mm}$
	$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n>1)$	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1) \text{ mm}$	
Minimum zoom scan volume (x, y, z)		$\geq 30 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz: } \geq 28 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 5 \text{ GHz: } \geq 25 \text{ mm}$ $5 - 6 \text{ GHz: } \geq 22 \text{ mm}$

Per IEC 62209-2 AMD1, the successively higher resolution zoom scan is required if the zoom scan measured as defined above complies with both of the following criteria, or if the peak spatial-average SAR is below 0.1 W/kg, no additional measurements are needed:

- (1) The smallest horizontal distance from the local SAR peaks to all points 3 dB below the SAR peak shall be larger than the horizontal grid steps in both x and y directions ($\Delta x, \Delta y$). This shall be checked for the measured zoom scan plane conformal to the phantom at the distance z_{M1} .
- (2) The ratio of the SAR at the second measured point (M2) to the SAR at the closest measured point (M1) at the x-y location of the measured maximum SAR value shall be at least 30 %.

If one or both of the above criteria are not met, the zoom scan measurement shall be repeated using a finer resolution. New horizontal and vertical grid steps shall be determined from the measured SAR distribution so that the above criteria are met. Compliance with the above two criteria shall be demonstrated for the new measured zoom scan.

3.4.2 Volume Scan Procedure

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

3.4.3 Power Drift Monitoring

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

3.4.4 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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

3.4.5 SAR Averaged Methods

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

4. SAR Measurement Evaluation

4.1 EUT Configuration and Setting

<Considerations Related to WLAN for Setup and Testing>

In general, various vendor specific external test software and chipset based internal test modes are typically used for SAR measurement. These chipset based test mode utilities are generally hardware and manufacturer dependent, and often include substantial flexibility to reconfigure or reprogram a device. A Wi-Fi device must be configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools for SAR measurement. The test frequencies established using test mode must correspond to the actual channel frequencies. 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. In addition, a periodic transmission duty factor is required for current generation SAR systems to measure SAR correctly. The reported SAR must be scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

According to KDB 248227 D01, this device has installed WLAN engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. During WLAN SAR testing, this device was operated to transmit continuously at the maximum transmission duty with specified transmission mode, operating frequency, lowest data rate, and maximum output power.

Initial Test Configuration

An initial test configuration is determined for OFDM transmission modes in 2.4 GHz bands according to the channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate combination(s) with the highest maximum output power specified for production units in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11g/n mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel in the initial test configuration, for each frequency band.

Subsequent Test Configuration

SAR measurement requirements for the remaining 802.11 transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration are determined separately for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, in each exposure condition, according to the maximum output power specified for production units. Additional power measurements may be required to determine if SAR measurements are required for subsequent highest output power channels in a subsequent test configuration. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration according to the initial test position or fixed exposure position requirements, is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.

SAR Test Report

SAR Test Configuration and Channel Selection

When multiple channel bandwidth configurations in a frequency band have the same specified maximum output power, the initial test configuration is using largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate, and lowest order 802.11 mode (i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac or 802.11g is chosen over 802.11n). After an initial test configuration is determined, if multiple test channels have the same measured maximum output power, the channel chosen for SAR measurement is determined according to the following.

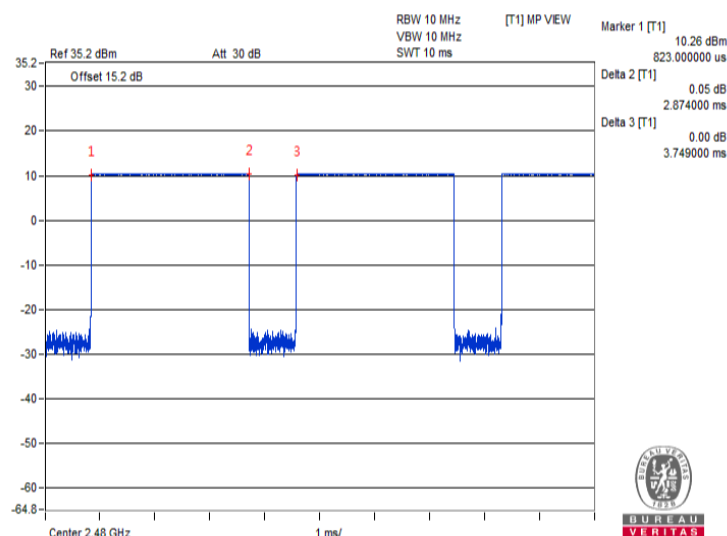
- 1) The channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement.
- 2) For channels with equal separation from mid-band frequency; for example, high and low channels or two mid-band channels, the higher frequency (number) channel is selected for SAR measurement.

<Considerations Related to Bluetooth for Setup and Testing>

This device has installed Bluetooth engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. During Bluetooth SAR testing, this device was operated to transmit continuously at the maximum transmission duty with specified transmission mode, operating frequency, lowest data rate, and maximum output power.

The Bluetooth call box has been used during SAR measurement and the EUT was set to DH5 mode at the maximum output power. Its duty factor was calculated as below and the measured SAR for Bluetooth would be scaled to the 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance.

Sample A , Sample B



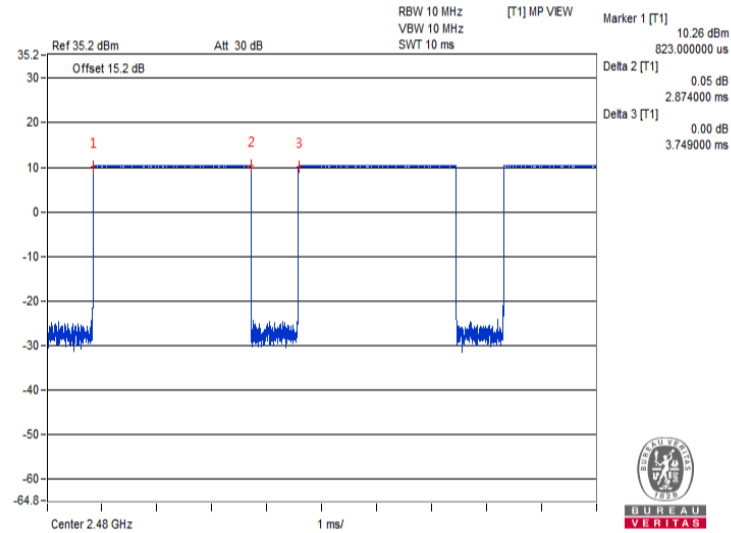
Time-domain plot for Bluetooth transmission signal

The duty factor of Bluetooth signal has been calculated as following.

$$\text{Duty Factor} = \text{Pulse Width} / \text{Total Period} = 2.874 / 3.749 = 76.66 \%$$

SAR Test Report

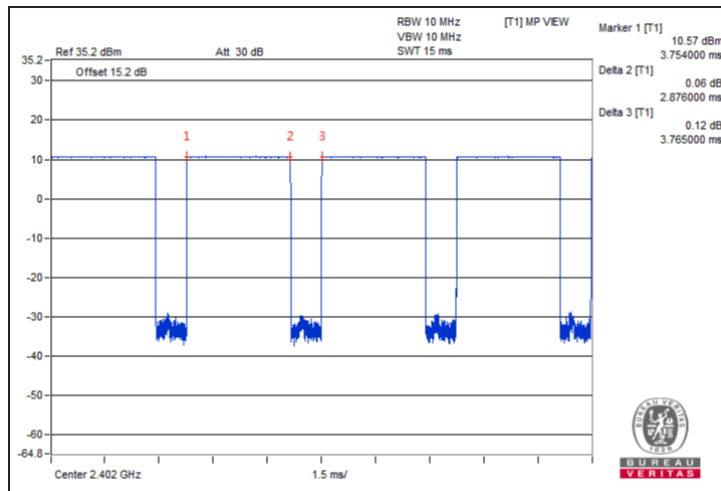
Sample C



Time-domain plot for Bluetooth transmission signal

The duty factor of Bluetooth signal has been calculated as following.
Duty Factor = Pulse Width / Total Period = 2.874 / 3.749 = 76.66 %

Sample D



Time-domain plot for Bluetooth transmission signal

The duty factor of Bluetooth signal has been calculated as following.
Duty Factor = Pulse Width / Total Period = 2.876 / 3.765 = 76.39 %

4.2 EUT Testing Position

4.2.1 Extremity Exposure Conditions

Transmitters that are built-in within a wrist watch or similar wrist-worn devices typically operate in speaker mode for voice communication, with the device worn on the wrist and positioned next to the mouth. Next to the mouth exposure requires 1-g SAR, and the wrist-worn condition requires 10-g extremity SAR. The 10-g extremity and 1-g SAR test exclusions may be applied to the wrist and face exposure conditions. When SAR evaluation is required, next to the mouth use is evaluated with the front of the device positioned at 10 mm from a flat phantom filled with head tissue-equivalent medium. The wrist bands should be strapped together to represent normal use conditions. SAR for wrist exposure is evaluated with the back of the devices positioned in direct contact against a flat phantom fill with body tissue-equivalent medium. The wrist bands should be unstrapped and touching the phantom. The space introduced by the watch or wrist bands and the phantom must be representative of actual use conditions.

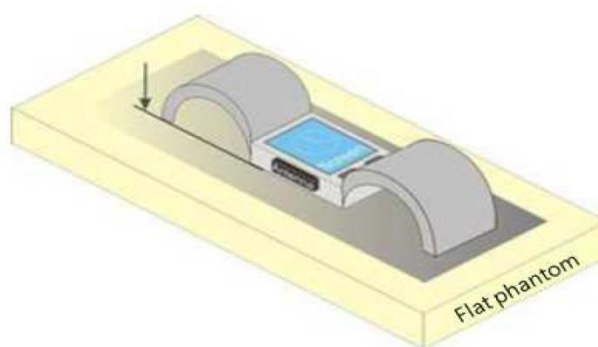


Fig-4.1 Illustration for Wireless Watch Setup

4.2.2 Body-worn Accessory Exposure Conditions

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 KDB 447498 D01 are 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 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.

Body-worn accessories that do not contain metallic or conductive components may be tested according to worst-case exposure configurations, typically according to the smallest test separation distance required for the group of body-worn accessories with similar operating and exposure characteristics. All body-worn accessories containing metallic components are tested in conjunction with the host device.

Body-worn accessory SAR compliance is based on a single minimum test separation distance for all wireless and operating modes applicable to each body-worn accessory used by the host, and according to the relevant voice and/or data mode transmissions and operations. If a body-worn accessory supports voice only operations in its normal and expected use conditions, testing of data mode for body-worn compliance is not required.

SAR Test Report

A conservative minimum test separation distance for supporting off-the-shelf body-worn accessories that may be acquired by users of consumer handsets is used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance. This distance is determined by the handset manufacturer, according to the requirements of Supplement C 01-01. Devices that are designed to operate on the body of users using lanyards and straps, or without requiring additional body-worn accessories, will be tested using a conservative minimum test separation distance ≤ 5 mm to support compliance.

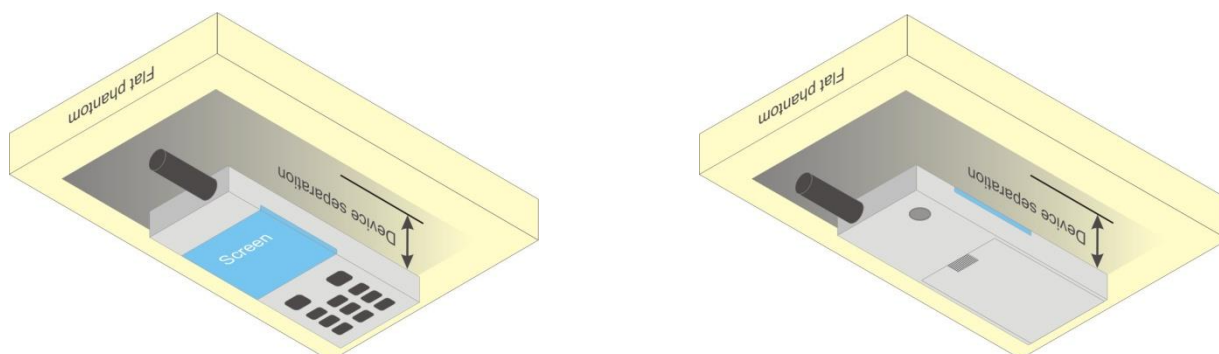


Fig-4.2 Illustration for Body Worn Position

SAR Test Report

4.3 Tissue Verification

The measuring results for tissue simulating liquid are shown as below.

Sample A , Sample B

<Limbs Mode>

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)	Test Date
2450	23.3	1.872	38.01	1.8	39.2	4.00	-3.04	Feb. 19, 2020
2450	23.3	1.87	39.052	1.8	39.2	3.89	-0.38	Feb. 26, 2020
2450	23.3	1.829	38.581	1.8	39.2	1.61	-1.58	Mar. 09, 2020

<Face Mode>

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)	Test Date
2450	23.2	1.865	37.815	1.8	39.2	3.61	-3.53	Aug. 06, 2020

Note:

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid have been measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within $\pm 10\%$ of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing has kept within $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.

SAR Test Report

Sample C

<Limbs Mode>

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)	Test Date
2450	23.3	1.872	38.01	1.8	39.2	4.00	-3.04	Feb. 19, 2020
2450	23.3	1.875	38.898	1.8	39.2	4.17	-0.77	Mar. 06, 2020

<Face Mode>

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)	Test Date
2450	23.2	1.864	38.07	1.8	39.2	3.56	-2.88	Aug. 13, 2020

Note:

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid have been measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within ± 10 % of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing has kept within ± 2 °C.

Sample D

<Limbs Mode>

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)	Test Date
2450	23.3	1.868	37.896	1.8	39.2	3.78	-3.33	Jul. 29, 2020

<Face Mode>

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)	Test Date
2450	23.2	1.869	39.083	1.8	39.2	3.83	-0.30	Aug. 14, 2020

Note:

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid have been measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within ± 10 % of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing has kept within ± 2 °C.

SAR Test Report

4.4 System Validation

The SAR measurement system was validated according to procedures in KDB 865664 D01. The validation status in tabulated summary is as below.

Sample A , Sample B

<Limbs Mode>

Test Date	Probe S/N	Calibration Point	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Validation for CW			Validation for Modulation		
					Sensitivity Range	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Modulation Type	Duty Factor	PAR
Feb. 19, 2020	7472	2450	1.872	38.01	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Feb. 26, 2020	7537	2450	1.87	39.052	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Mar. 09, 2020	3820	2450	1.829	38.581	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass

<Face Mode>

Test Date	Probe S/N	Calibration Point	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Validation for CW			Validation for Modulation		
					Sensitivity Range	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Modulation Type	Duty Factor	PAR
Aug. 06, 2020	3650	2450	1.865	37.815	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass

Sample C

<Limbs Mode>

Test Date	Probe S/N	Calibration Point	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Validation for CW			Validation for Modulation		
					Sensitivity Range	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Modulation Type	Duty Factor	PAR
Feb. 19, 2020	7472	2450	1.872	38.01	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass
Mar. 06, 2020	3820	2450	1.875	38.898	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass

<Face Mode>

Test Date	Probe S/N	Calibration Point	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Validation for CW			Validation for Modulation		
					Sensitivity Range	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Modulation Type	Duty Factor	PAR
Aug. 13, 2020	7537	2450	1.864	38.07	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass

Sample D

<Limbs Mode>

Test Date	Probe S/N	Calibration Point	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Validation for CW			Validation for Modulation		
					Sensitivity Range	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Modulation Type	Duty Factor	PAR
Jul. 29, 2020	7472	2450	1.868	37.896	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass

<Face Mode>

Test Date	Probe S/N	Calibration Point	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Validation for CW			Validation for Modulation		
					Sensitivity Range	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Modulation Type	Duty Factor	PAR
Aug. 14, 2020	7350	2450	1.869	39.083	Pass	Pass	Pass	OFDM	N/A	Pass

SAR Test Report

4.5 System Verification

The measuring result for system verification is tabulated as below.

Sample A , Sample B

<Limbs Mode>

Test Date	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-10g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-10g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Feb. 19, 2020	2450	24.50	1.21	24.20	-1.22	737	7472	1431
Feb. 26, 2020	2450	24.50	1.22	24.40	-0.41	737	7537	1585
Mar. 09, 2020	2450	24.50	1.18	23.60	-3.67	737	3820	916

<Face Mode>

Test Date	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Aug. 06, 2020	2450	51.10	2.70	54.00	5.68	903	3650	861

Note:

Comparing to the reference SAR value provided by SPEAG in dipole calibration certificate, the deviation of system check results is within its specification of 10 %. The result indicates the system check can meet the variation criterion and the plots please refer to Appendix A of this report.

Sample C

<Limbs Mode>

Test Date	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-10g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-10g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Feb. 19, 2020	2450	24.50	1.21	24.20	-0.24	737	7472	1431
Mar. 06, 2020	2450	24.50	1.19	23.80	-0.57	737	3820	916

<Face Mode>

Test Date	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Aug. 13, 2020	2450	52.70	2.54	50.80	-3.61	737	7537	1585

Note:

Comparing to the reference SAR value provided by SPEAG in dipole calibration certificate, the deviation of system check results is within its specification of 10 %. The result indicates the system check can meet the variation criterion and the plots please refer to Appendix A of this report.

SAR Test Report

Sample D

<Limbs Mode>

Test Date	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-10g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-10g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Jul. 29, 2020	2450	24.50	1.25	25.00	2.04	737	7472	579

<Face Mode>

Test Date	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Aug. 14, 2020	2450	52.70	2.57	51.40	-2.47	737	7350	1431

Note:

Comparing to the reference SAR value provided by SPEAG in dipole calibration certificate, the deviation of system check results is within its specification of 10 %. The result indicates the system check can meet the variation criterion and the plots please refer to Appendix A of this report.

4.6 Maximum Output Power

4.6.1 Maximum Target Conducted Power

Refer to Appendix E

4.6.2 Measured Conducted Power Result

Refer to Appendix F

4.7 SAR Testing Results

4.7.1 SAR Test Reduction Considerations

<KDB 447498 D01, General RF Exposure Guidance>

Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:

- (1) ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
- (2) ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
- (3) ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz

When SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the measured SAR will be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit to determine compliance. The scaling factor for the tune-up power is defined as maximum tune-up limit (mW) / measured conducted power (mW). The reported SAR would be calculated by measured SAR x tune-up power scaling factor.

The SAR has been measured with highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools for WLAN and/or Bluetooth. When the transmission duty factor could not achieve 100%, the reported SAR will be scaled to 100% transmission duty factor to determine compliance at the maximum tune-up power. The scaling factor for the duty factor is defined as 100% / transmission duty cycle (%). The reported SAR would be calculated by measured SAR x tune-up power scaling factor x duty cycle scaling factor.

<KDB 248227 D01, SAR Guidance for Wi-Fi Transmitters>

- (1) For handsets operating next to ear, hotspot mode or mini-tablet configurations, 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 the reported SAR of initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, SAR testing for remaining test positions is not required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the subsequent highest peak SAR positions until the reported SAR result is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all test positions are measured.
- (2) For WLAN 2.4 GHz, the highest measured maximum output power channel for DSSS was selected for SAR measurement. When the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required. Otherwise, SAR is evaluated at the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is >1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel. For OFDM modes (802.11g/n), SAR is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and it is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

SAR Test Report

4.7.2 SAR Results for Extremity Exposure Condition (Test Separation Distance is 0 mm)

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Sample	Duty Cycle	Crest Factor	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-10g (W/kg)	Scaled SAR-10g (W/kg)
01	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	1	A	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.85	1.04	-0.11	0.122	0.13
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	6	A	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.94	1.01	0.03	0.127	0.13
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	11	A	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.66	1.08	-0.01	0.145	0.16
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	12	A	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.94	1.01	-0.05	0.122	0.13
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	13	A	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.51	1.12	0.02	0.045	0.05
02	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	1	B	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.85	1.04	-0.08	0.284	0.30
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	6	B	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.94	1.01	-0.03	0.231	0.24
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	11	B	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.66	1.08	0.02	0.256	0.29
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	12	B	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.94	1.01	-0.11	0.24	0.25
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	13	B	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.51	1.12	0.02	0.087	0.10
03	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	1	C	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.85	1.04	-0.09	0.252	0.27
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	6	C	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.94	1.01	-0.02	0.265	0.28
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	11	C	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.66	1.08	0.03	0.224	0.25
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	12	C	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.94	1.01	-0.11	0.226	0.24
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	13	C	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.51	1.12	0.02	0.088	0.10
04	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	6	D	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.85	1.04	0.05	0.224	0.24
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	1	D	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.94	1.01	0.03	0.221	0.23
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	11	D	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.66	1.08	0.12	0.203	0.23
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	12	D	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.94	1.01	-0.18	0.23	0.24
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Rear Face	13	D	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.51	1.12	0.09	0.077	0.09

Note:

- SAR testing for WLAN was performed on the maximum power mode.

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Sample	Duty Cycle	Crest Factor	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-10g (W/kg)	Scaled SAR-10g (W/kg)
05	BT	BR / EDR	Rear Face	0	A	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.65	1.08	-0.02	0.034	0.05
	BT	BR / EDR	Rear Face	39	A	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.48	1.13	-0.15	0.044	0.07
	BT	BR / EDR	Rear Face	78	A	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.09	1.23	0.11	0.03	0.05
06	BT	BR / EDR	Rear Face	0	B	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.65	1.08	0.14	0.075	0.11
	BT	BR / EDR	Rear Face	39	B	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.48	1.13	-0.15	0.076	0.11
	BT	BR / EDR	Rear Face	78	B	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.09	1.23	0.02	0.067	0.11
07	BT	BR / EDR	Rear Face	0	C	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.65	1.08	0.011	0.036	0.05
	BT	BR / EDR	Rear Face	39	C	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.48	1.13	-0.1	0.052	0.08
	BT	BR / EDR	Rear Face	78	C	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.09	1.23	0.12	0.032	0.05
08	BT	BDR	Rear Face	0	D	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.65	1.08	0.03	0.062	0.09
	BT	BDR	Rear Face	39	D	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.48	1.13	0.05	0.067	0.10
	BT	BDR	Rear Face	78	D	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.09	1.23	-0.05	0.07	0.11

SAR Test Report

4.7.3 SAR Results for Face Exposure Condition (Test Separation Distance is 10 mm)

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Sample	Duty Cycle	Crest Factor	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
09	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	1	A	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.85	1.04	0.01	0.16	0.17
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	6	A	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.94	1.01	-0.07	0.177	0.18
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	11	A	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.66	1.08	0.02	0.143	0.16
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	12	A	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.94	1.01	-0.09	0.142	0.15
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	13	A	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.51	1.12	-0.08	0.088	0.10
10	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	1	B	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.85	1.04	-0.04	0.214	0.23
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	6	B	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.94	1.01	0.15	0.176	0.18
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	11	B	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.66	1.08	0.08	0.184	0.21
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	12	B	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.94	1.01	0.17	0.167	0.17
	WLAN 2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	13	B	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.51	1.12	0.02	0.061	0.07
11	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	1	C	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.85	1.04	-0.16	0.146	0.16
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	6	C	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.94	1.01	-0.1	0.137	0.14
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	11	C	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.66	1.08	-0.19	0.148	0.17
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	12	C	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.94	1.01	-0.08	0.133	0.14
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	13	C	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.51	1.12	-0.15	0.057	0.07
12	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	6	D	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.85	1.04	-0.05	0.152	0.16
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	1	D	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.94	1.01	0.11	0.171	0.18
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	11	D	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.66	1.08	-0.03	0.175	0.19
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	12	D	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.94	1.01	0.09	0.157	0.16
	WLAN2.4G	802.11b	Front Face	13	D	97.50	1.03	16.00	15.51	1.12	0.12	0.067	0.08

Note:

2. SAR testing for WLAN was performed on the maximum power mode.

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Sample	Duty Cycle	Crest Factor	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
13	BT	BR / EDR	Front Face	0	A	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.65	1.08	0.13	0.0335	0.05
	BT	BR / EDR	Front Face	39	A	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.48	1.13	-0.04	0.036	0.05
	BT	BR / EDR	Front Face	78	A	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.09	1.23	0.09	0.025	0.04
14	BT	BR / EDR	Front Face	0	B	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.65	1.08	-0.07	0.057	0.08
	BT	BR / EDR	Front Face	39	B	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.48	1.13	0.16	0.051	0.08
	BT	BR / EDR	Front Face	78	B	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.09	1.23	0.12	0.05	0.08
15	BT	BR / EDR	Front Face	0	C	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.65	1.08	-0.14	0.041	0.06
	BT	BR / EDR	Front Face	39	C	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.48	1.13	0	<0.001	0.00
	BT	BR / EDR	Front Face	78	C	76.70	1.30	11.00	10.09	1.23	0	<0.001	0.00
16	BT	BDR	Front Face	0	D	76.39	1.31	11.00	10.65	1.08	-0.05	0.043	0.06
	BT	BDR	Front Face	39	D	76.39	1.31	11.00	10.48	1.13	0.09	0.046	0.07
	BT	BDR	Front Face	78	D	76.39	1.31	11.00	10.09	1.23	0.13	0.049	0.08

4.7.4 SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are ≤ 1.45 W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is ≤ 1.10 , the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium maybe used to perform the repeated measurement. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

Since all the measured SAR are less than 0.8 W/kg, the repeated measurement is not required.

4.7.5 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation

There is no simultaneous transmission configuration in this device.

Test Engineer : Kevin Yao, Louis Hsu

5. Calibration of Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	737	Aug. 26, 2019	1 Year
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	903	Oct. 15, 2019	1 Year
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3650	Mar. 25, 2020	1 Year
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3820	Jun. 25, 2019	1 Year
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	7472	Aug. 30, 2019	1 Year
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	7537	Jun. 18, 2019	1 Year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	861	May. 08, 2019	1 Year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	916	Dec. 17, 2019	1 Year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1431	Mar. 25, 2019	1 Year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1585	Jun. 07, 2019	1 Year
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSL6	102006	Mar. 26, 2019	1 Year
Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSL6	102006	Mar. 26, 2020	1 Year
Thermometer	YFE	YF-160A	130504591	Mar. 22, 2019	1 Year
Thermometer	YFE	YF-160A	150601219	Apr. 21, 2020	1 Year
Dielectric Assessment Kit	SPEAG	DAK-3.5	1151	Aug. 20, 2019	1 Year
Dielectric Assessment Kit	SPEAG	DAKS-3.5	1092	May. 07, 2019	1 Year
Dielectric Assessment Kit	SPEAG	DAKS_VNA R140	0010917	May. 08, 2019	1 Year
Powersource1	SPEAG	SE_UMS_160 BA	4010	Aug. 21, 2019	1 Year

6. Measurement Uncertainty

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement uncertainty analysis is required in SAR reports only when the highest measured SAR in a frequency band is ≥ 1.5 W/kg for 1-g SAR, and ≥ 3.75 W/kg for 10-g SAR. The procedures described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 should be applied. The expanded SAR measurement uncertainty must be $\leq 30\%$, for a confidence interval of $k = 2$. When the highest measured SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg for 1-g and < 3.75 W/kg for 10-g, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. Hence, the measurement uncertainty analysis is not required in this SAR report because the test result met the condition.

7. Information of the Testing Laboratories

We, Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch, were founded in 1988 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved according to ISO/IEC 17025.

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The road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

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Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification

The plots for system verification with largest deviation for each SAR system combination are shown as follows.

System Check_H2450_200309

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; SN: 737

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

Medium: H19T27N1_0309 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.829$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.581$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.95, 6.95, 6.95) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/06/25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2019/12/17
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_1982; Type: QD 000 P41 Ax;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Pin=50mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.67 W/kg

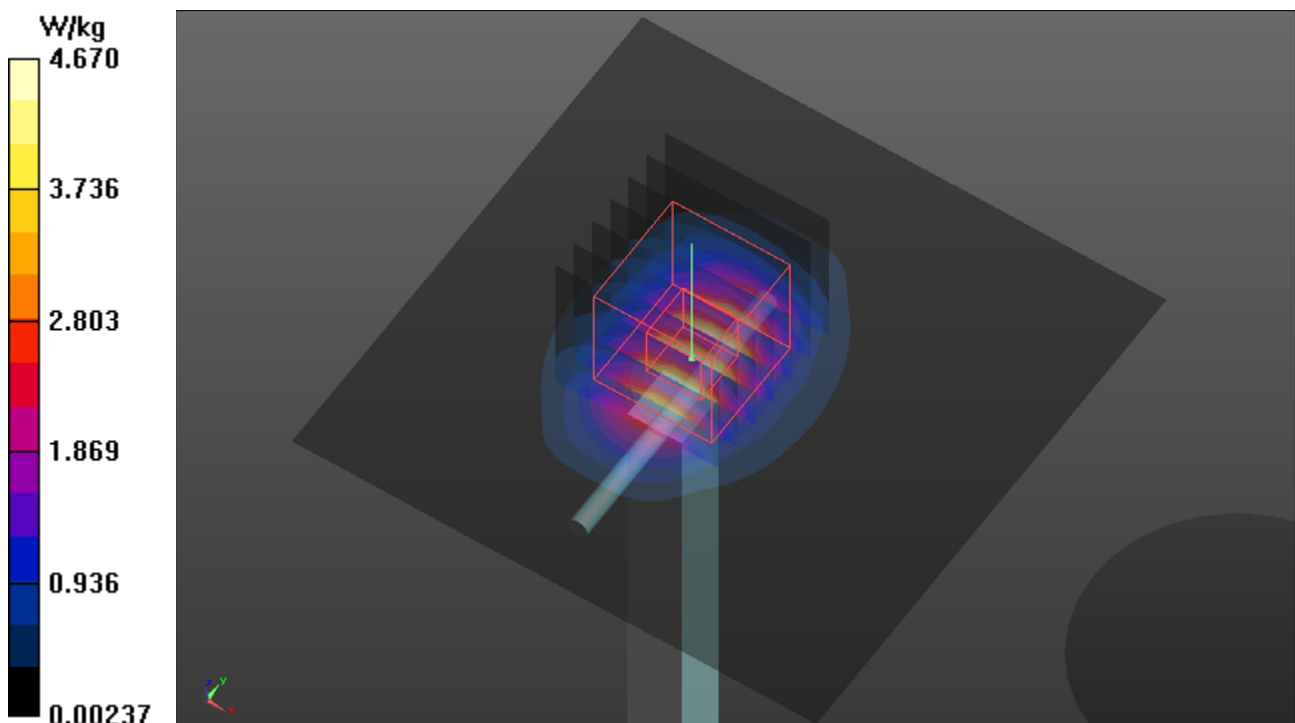
Pin=50mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 43.27 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.89 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.48 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.18 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.79 W/kg



System Check_H2450_200806

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; SN: 903

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

Medium: H19T27N1_0806 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.865$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 37.815$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(7.75, 7.75, 7.75) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/03/25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2020/05/27
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1823; Type: QD 000 P40 CD;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Pin=50mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.99 W/kg

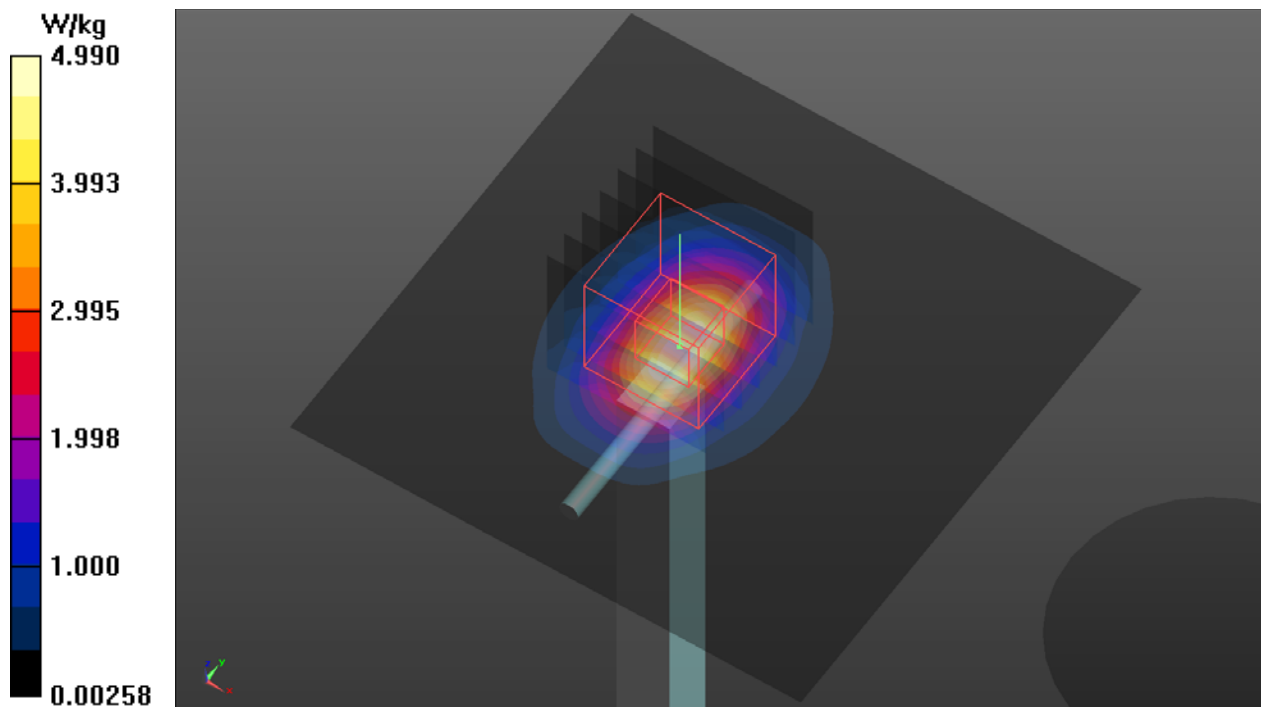
Pin=50mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 44.49 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.26 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.19 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.12 W/kg



Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

The SAR plots for highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination, and measured SAR > 1.5 W/kg are shown as follows.

P01 WLAN2.4G_802.11b_Rear Face_0mm_Ch11_DW11F1**DUT: 200122C14**

Communication System: UID 10315 - AAB, IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.03

Medium: H19T27N1_0309 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.841$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.54$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.95, 6.95, 6.95) @ 2462 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/06/25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2019/12/17
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_1982; Type: QD 000 P41 Ax;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.586 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 18.05 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

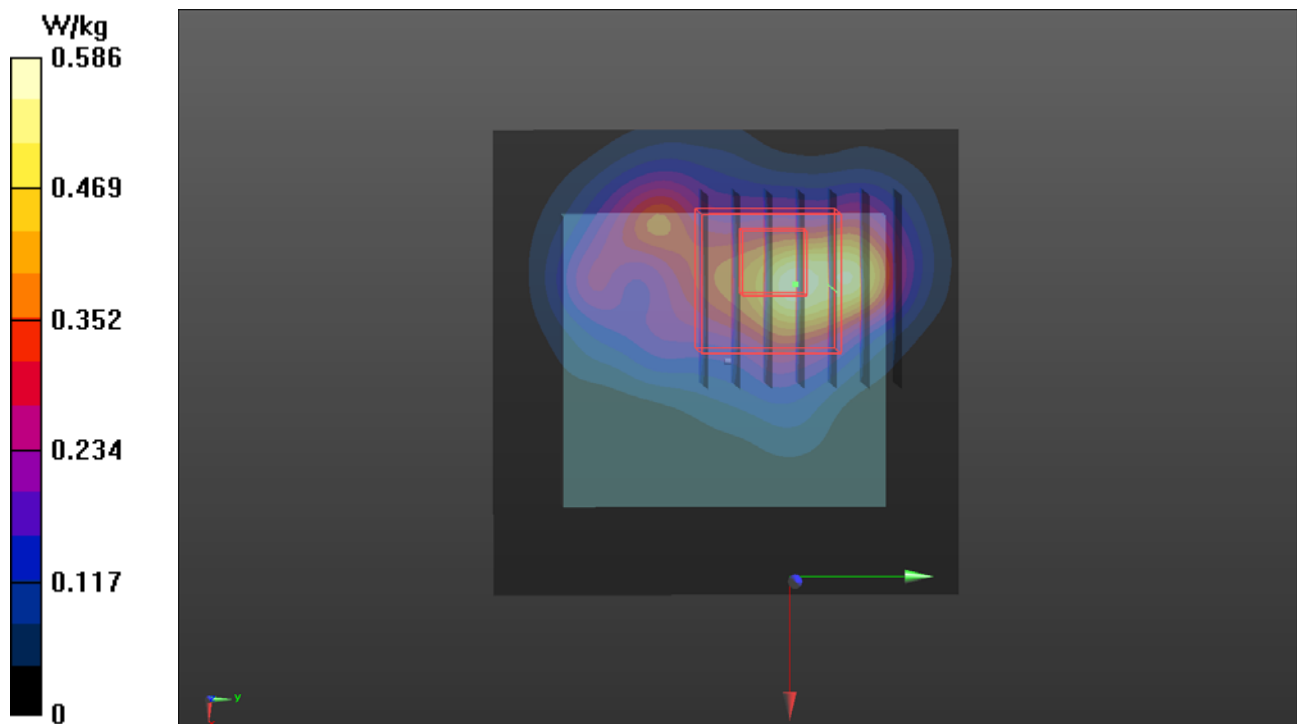
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.763 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.299 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.145 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 5.8 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 39.2%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.574 W/kg



P02 WLAN2.4G_802.11b_Rear Face_0mm_Ch1_DW11F2**DUT: 200122C14**

Communication System: UID 10315 - AAB, IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle); Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.03

Medium: H19T27N1_0309 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.795$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.711$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.95, 6.95, 6.95) @ 2412 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/06/25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2019/12/17
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_1982; Type: QD 000 P41 Ax;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.893 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 21.45 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

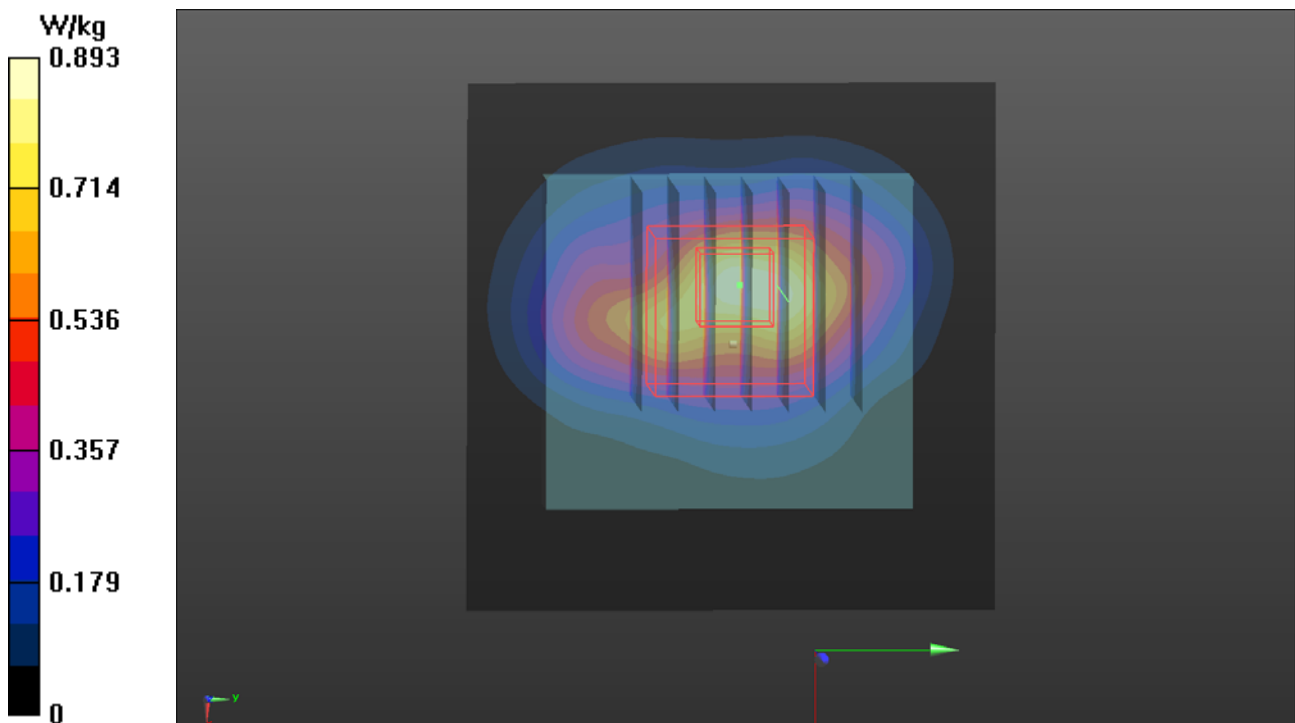
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.971 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.544 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.284 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.1 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 54.2%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.782 W/kg



P03 WLAN2.4G_802.11b_Rear Face_0mm_Ch6_DW11M1**DUT: 200122C24**

Communication System: UID 10315 - AAB, IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.03

Medium: H19T27N1_0306 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.859$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.943$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3820; ConvF(6.95, 6.95, 6.95) @ 2437 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/06/25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn916; Calibrated: 2019/12/17
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_1982; Type: QD 000 P41 Ax;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.864 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 19.71 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

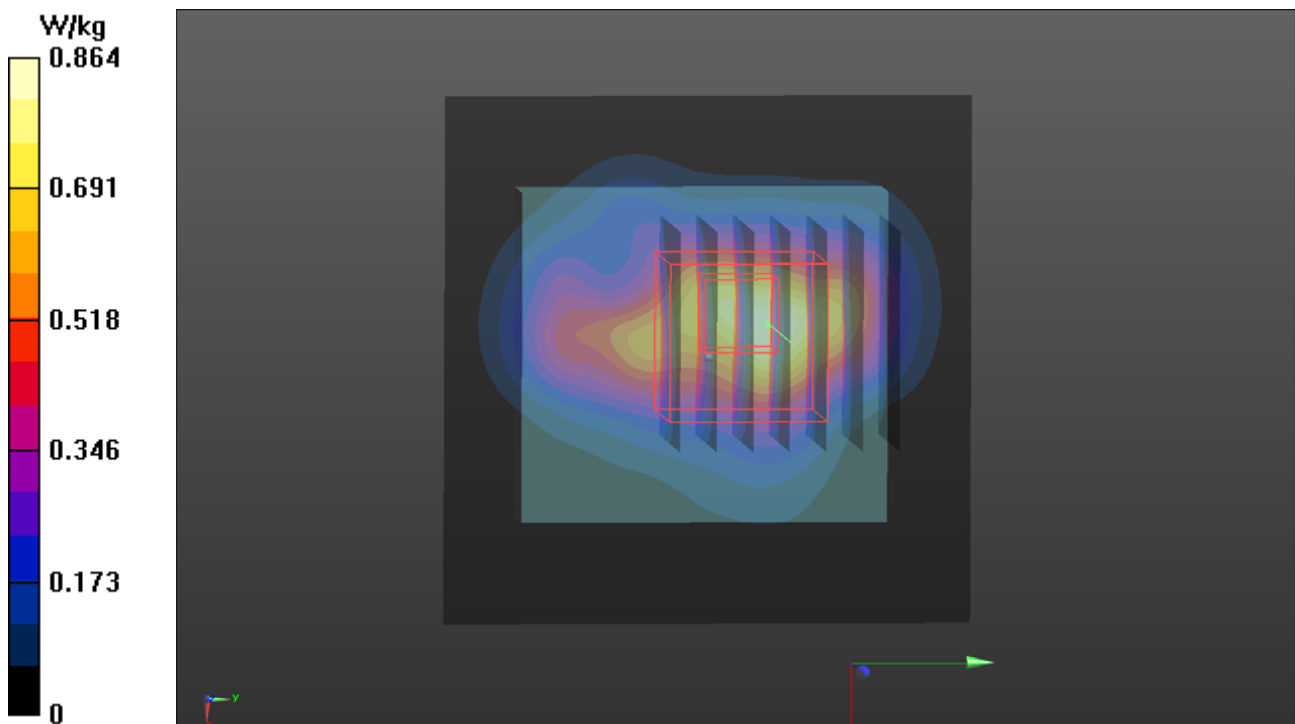
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.999 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.519 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.265 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.8 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 53.2%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.767 W/kg



P04 WLAN2.4G_802.11b_Rear Face_0mm_Ch12_DW11M2**DUT: 200122C24**

Communication System: UID 10315 - AAB, IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle); Frequency: 2467 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.03

Medium: H19T27N1_0729 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2467$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.886$ S/m;

$\epsilon_r = 37.866$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7472; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7) @ 2467 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/08/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2019/08/27
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1653; Type: QD000P40CD;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.748 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 19.46 V/m; Power Drift = -0.18 dB

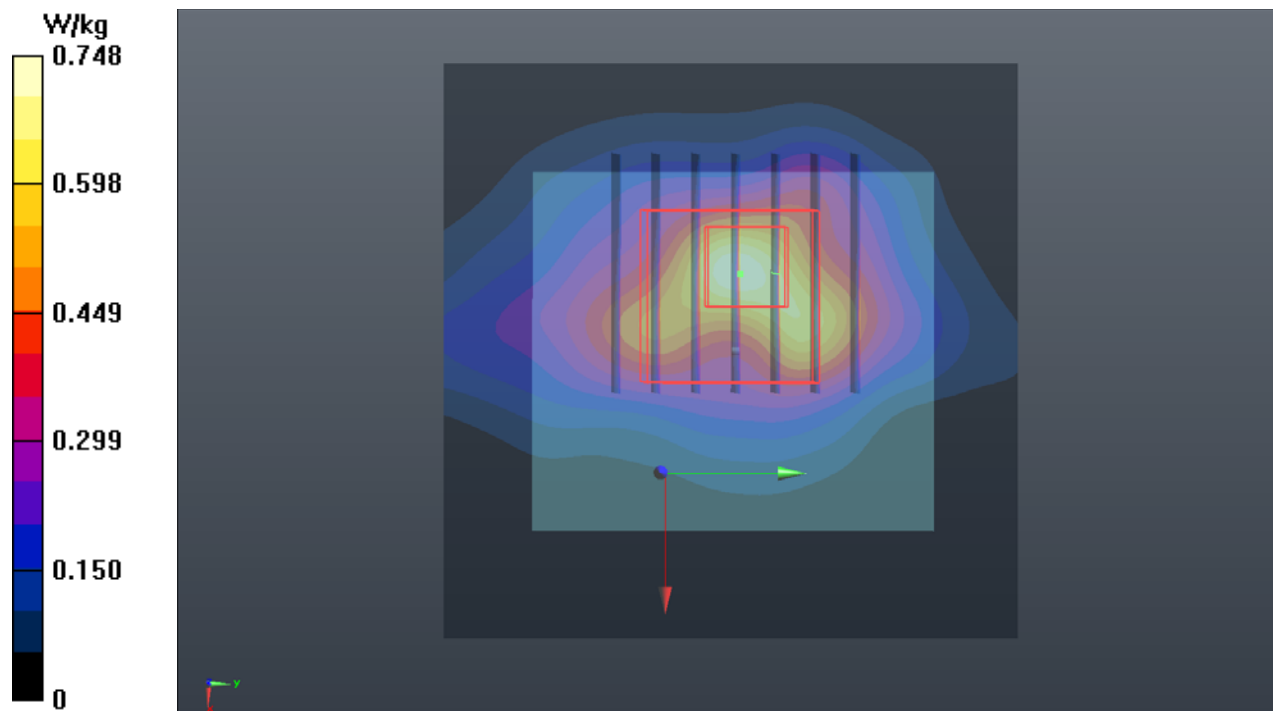
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.963 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.467 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.230 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 5.7 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 52.1%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.755 W/kg



P05 BT_BDR_Rear Face_0mm_Ch39_DW11F1**DUT: 200122C14**

Communication System: UID 10032 - CAA, IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5); Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.30

Medium: H19T27N1_0219 Medium parameters used: $f = 2441$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.863$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.043$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7472; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7) @ 2441 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/08/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1431; Calibrated: 2019/03/25
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1653; Type: QD000P40CD;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.208 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 8.693 V/m; Power Drift = -0.15 dB

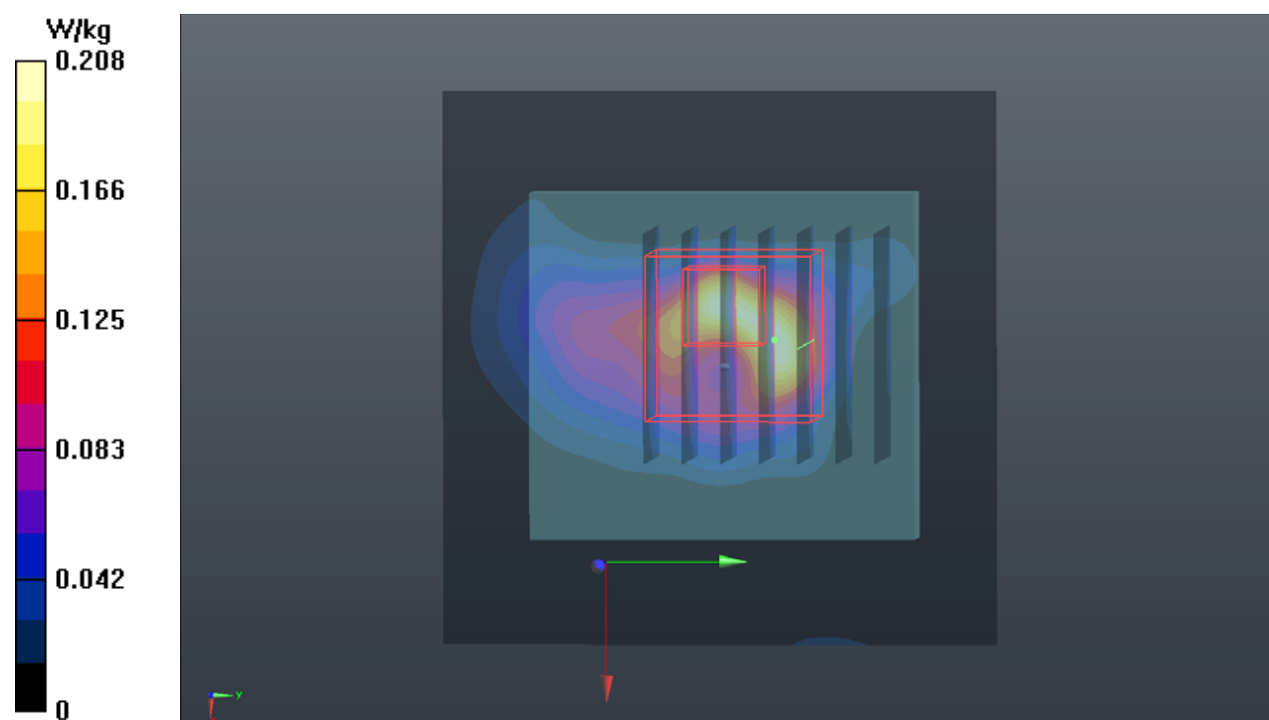
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.189 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.093 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.044 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 6.3 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 40.3%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.156 W/kg



P06 BT_BDR_Rear Face_0mm_Ch39_DW11F2**DUT: 200122C14**

Communication System: UID 10032 - CAA, IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5); Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.30

Medium: H19T27N1_0219 Medium parameters used: $f = 2441$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.863$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.043$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7472; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7) @ 2441 MHz ; Calibrated: 2019/08/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1431; Calibrated: 2019/03/25
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1653; Type: QD000P40CD;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.326 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 11.20 V/m; Power Drift = -0.15 dB

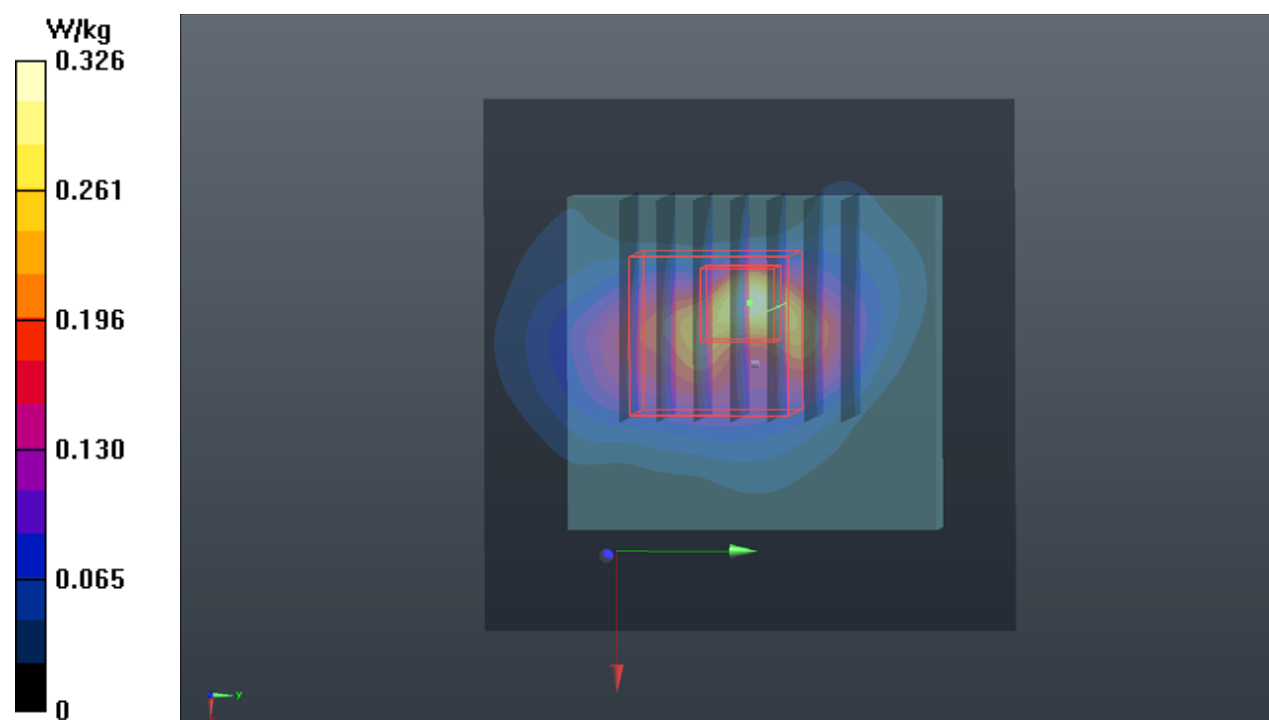
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.277 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.147 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.076 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.1 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 48%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.221 W/kg



P07 BT_BDR_Rear Face_0mm_Ch39_DW11M1**DUT: 200122C14**

Communication System: UID 10032 - CAA, IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5); Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.3

Medium: H19T27N1_0219 Medium parameters used: $f = 2441$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.863$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.043$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7472; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7) @ 2441 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/08/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1431; Calibrated: 2019/03/25
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1653; Type: QD000P40CD;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.190 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 9.408 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

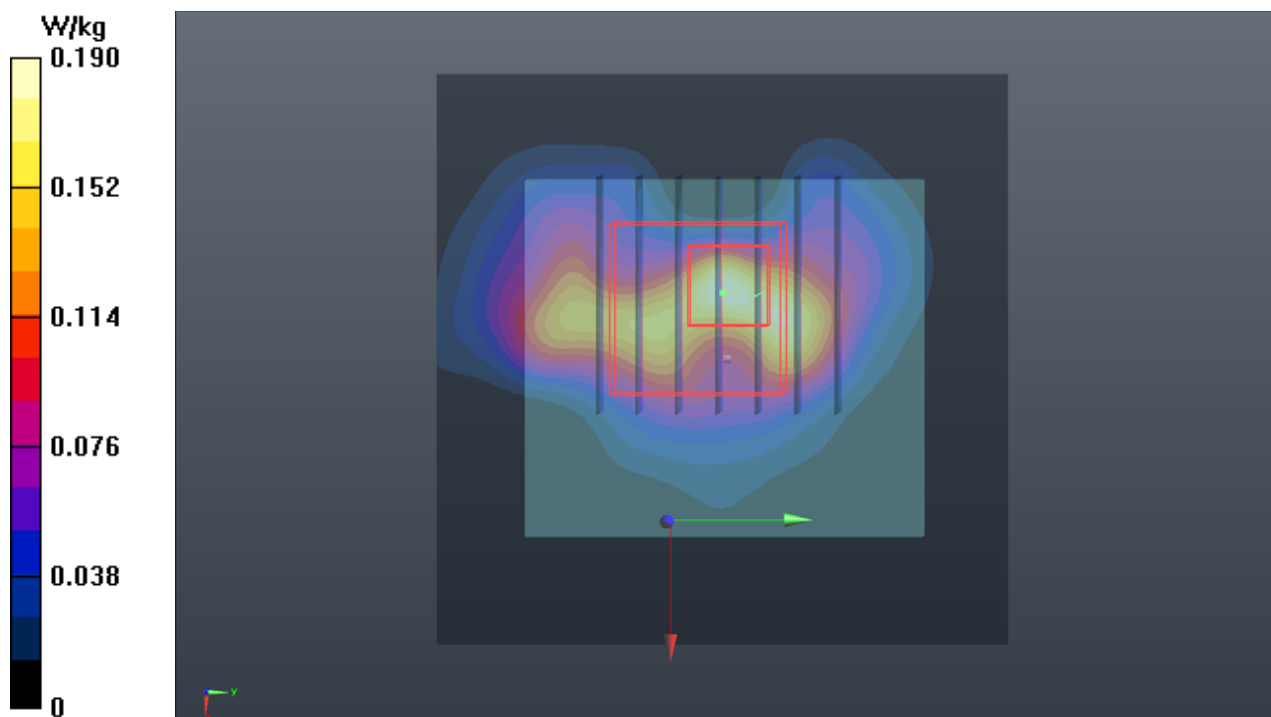
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.314 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.102 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.052 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 6.1 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 46.8%

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



P08 BT_BDR_Rear Face_0mm_Ch78_DW11M2**DUT: 200122C24**

Communication System: UID 10032 - CAA, IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5); Frequency: 2480 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.31

Medium: H19T27N1_0729 Medium parameters used: $f = 2480$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.898$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 37.834$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.3 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7472; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7) @ 2480 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/08/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2019/08/27
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1653; Type: QD000P40CD;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.223 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 10.94 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

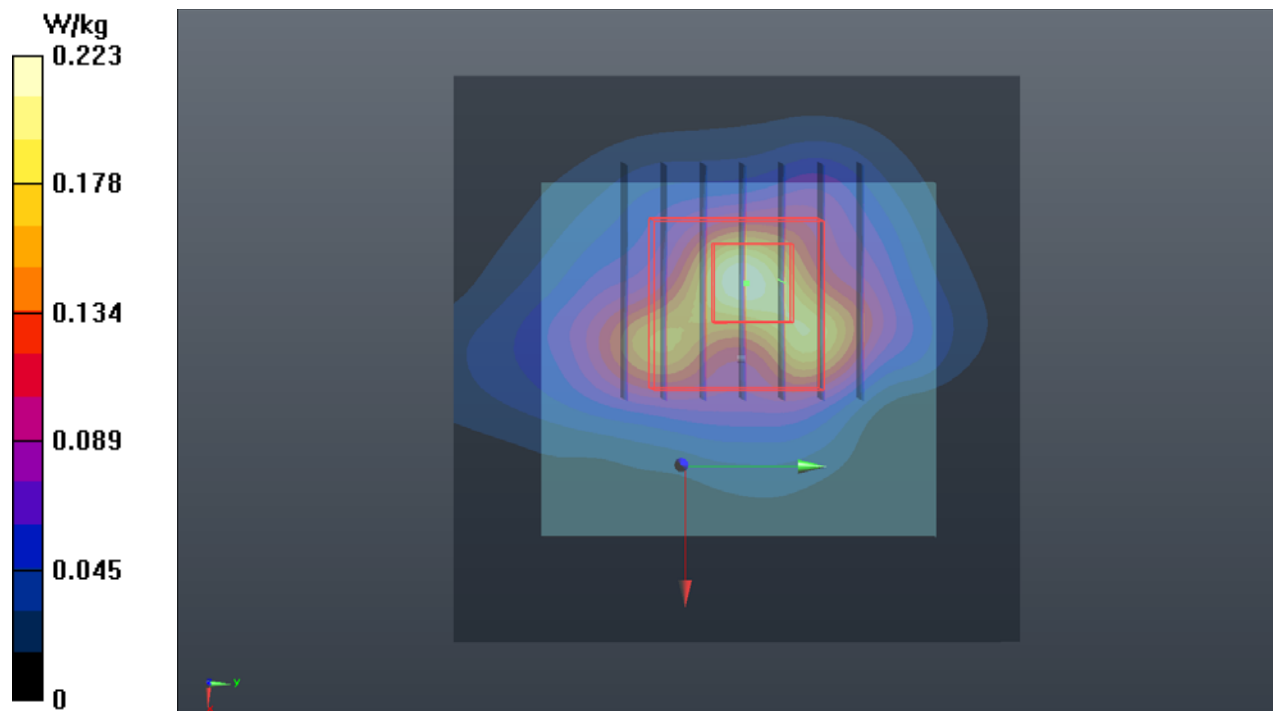
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.294 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.142 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.070 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 5.1 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 52.8%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.236 W/kg



P09 WLAN2.4G_802.11b_Front Face_10mm_Ch6_DW11F1**DUT: 200122C14**

Communication System: UID 10315 - AAB, IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.03

Medium: H19T27N1_0806 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.851$ S/m;

$\epsilon_r = 37.867$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(7.75, 7.75, 7.75) @ 2437 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/03/25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2020/05/27
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1823; Type: QD 000 P40 CD;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.290 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 12.46 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

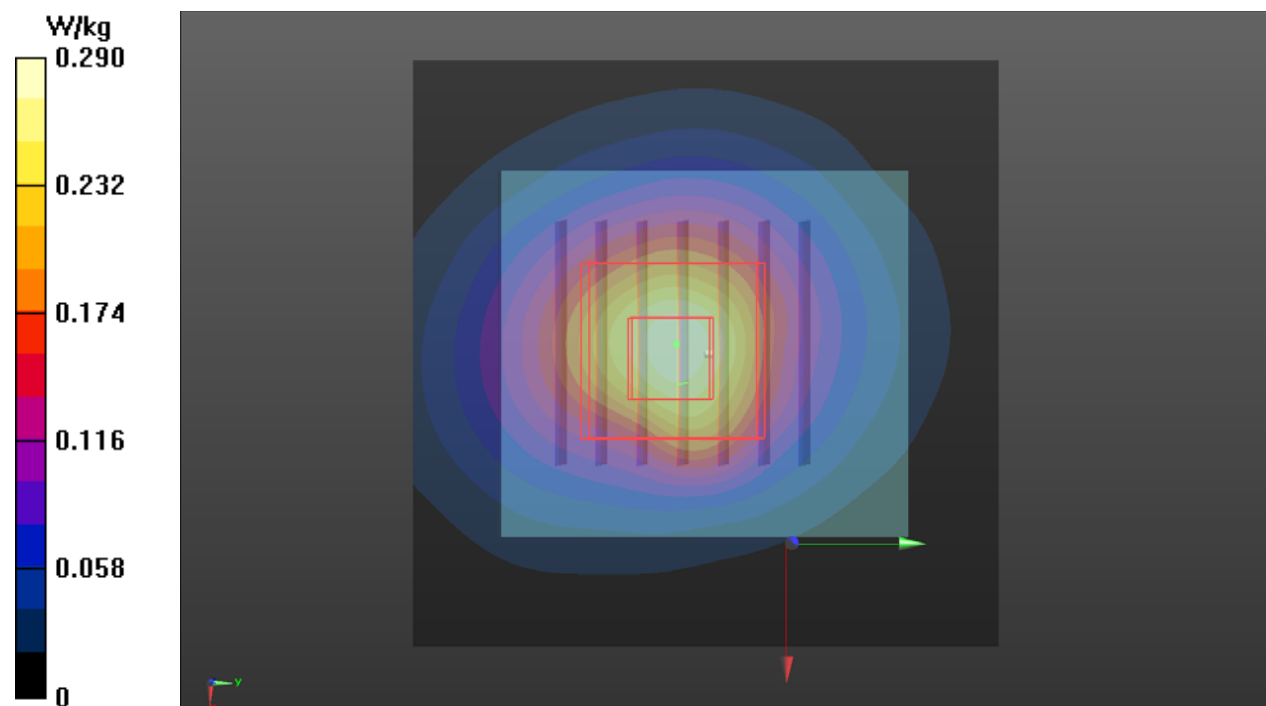
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.304 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.177 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.092 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 11.4 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 62.2%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.259 W/kg



P10 WLAN2.4G_802.11b_Front Face_10mm_Ch1_DW11F2**DUT: 200122C14**

Communication System: UID 10315 - AAB, IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle); Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.03

Medium: H19T27N1_0806 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.828$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 37.939$; ρ

$= 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(7.75, 7.75, 7.75) @ 2412 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/03/25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2020/05/27
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1823; Type: QD 000 P40 CD;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.336 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 13.26 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

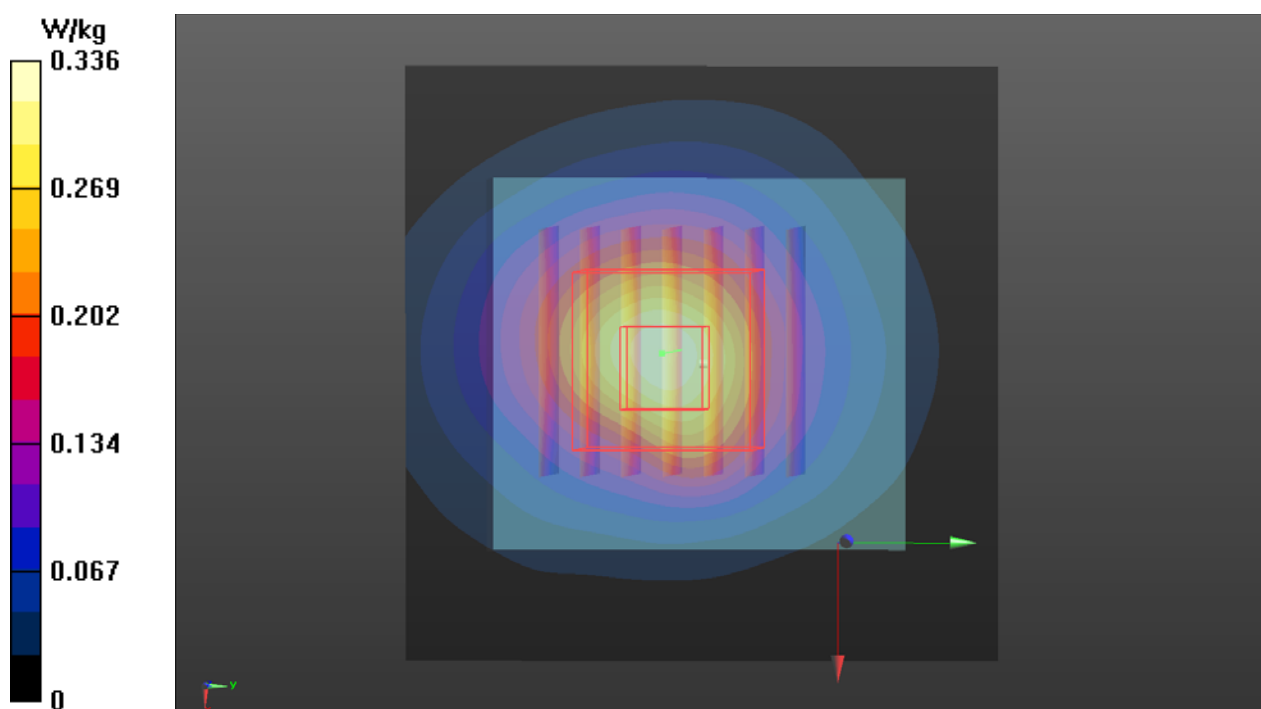
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.361 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.214 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.111 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 11.3 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 64%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.312 W/kg



P11 WLAN2.4G_802.11b_Front Face_10mm_Ch11_DW11M1**DUT: 200122C24**

Communication System: UID 10315 - AAB, IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.03

Medium: H19T27N1_0813 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.876$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.03$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.1 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7537; ConvF(7.4, 7.4, 7.4) @ 2462 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/05/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1585; Calibrated: 2020/05/28
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.225 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 11.18 V/m; Power Drift = -0.19 dB

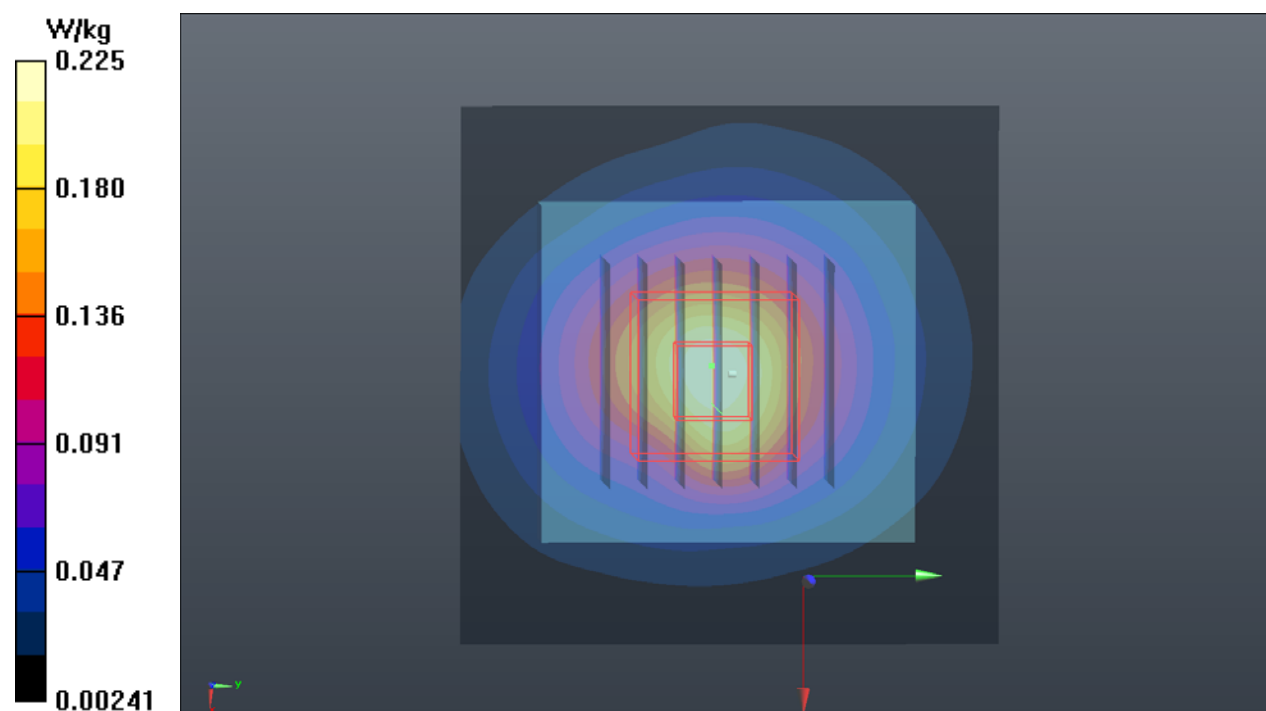
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.259 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.148 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.078 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 11.3 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 59.4%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.218 W/kg



P12 WLAN2.4G_802.11b_Front Face_10mm_Ch11_DW11M2**DUT: 200122C24**

Communication System: UID 10315 - AAB, IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.03

Medium: H19T27N1_0814 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.883$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.056$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7350; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7) @ 2462 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/12/16
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1431; Calibrated: 2020/03/18
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1496; Type: QD000P40CB;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.277 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 11.54 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

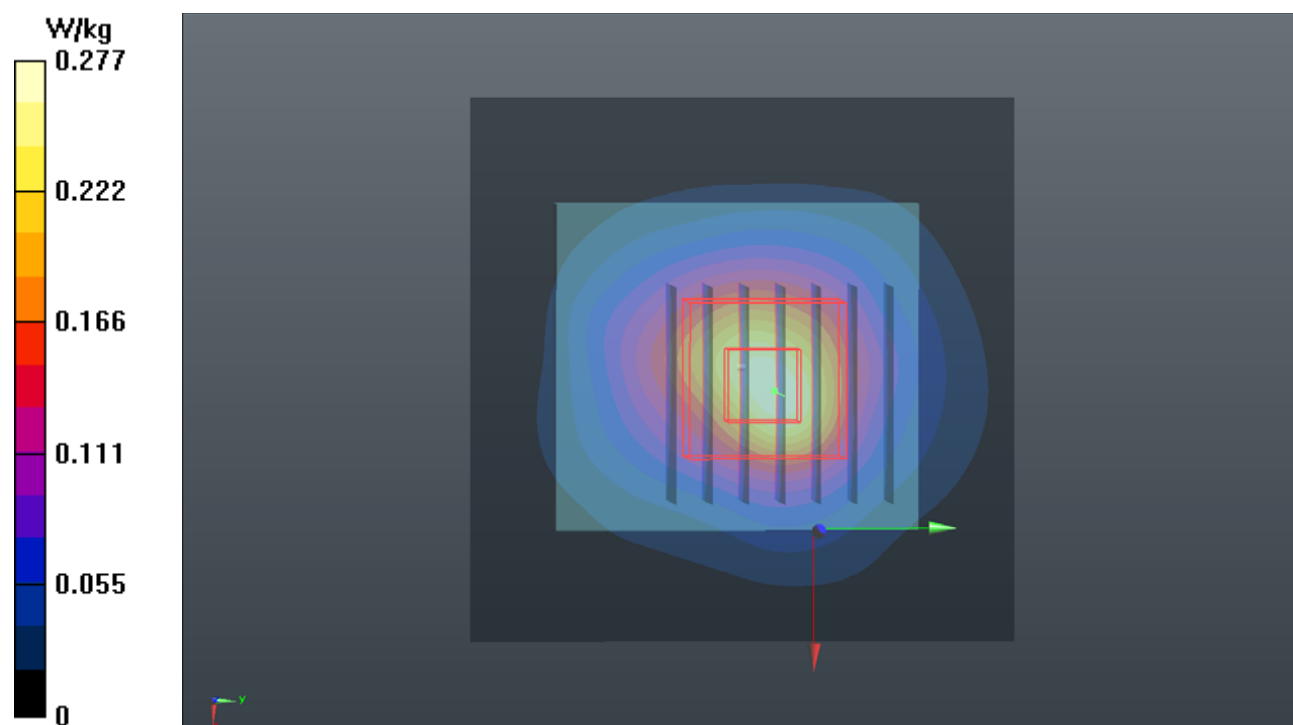
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.309 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.175 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.089 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 10.6 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 60.7%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.261 W/kg



P13 BT_BDR_Front Face_10mm_Ch39_DW11F1**DUT: 200122C14**

Communication System: UID 10032 - CAA, IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5); Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.3

Medium: H19T27N1_0806 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2441$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.856$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 37.846$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(7.75, 7.75, 7.75) @ 2441 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/03/25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2020/05/27
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1823; Type: QD 000 P40 CD;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0539 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 5.254 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

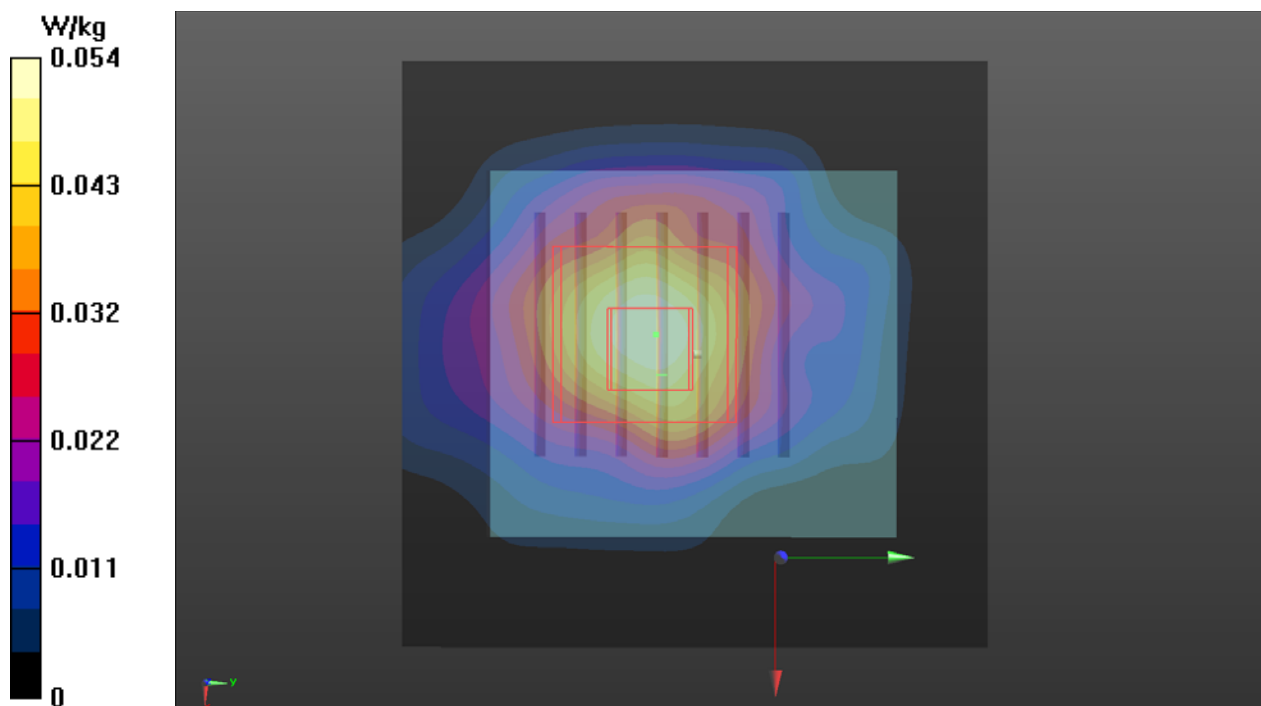
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0630 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.036 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.018 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below: Larger than measurement grid

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 60.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0531 W/kg



P14 BT_BDR_Front Face_10mm_Ch0_DW11F2**DUT: 200122C14**

Communication System: UID 10032 - CAA, IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5); Frequency: 2402 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.3

Medium: H19T27N1_0806 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2402$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.818$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 37.959$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3650; ConvF(7.75, 7.75, 7.75) @ 2402 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/03/25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2020/05/27
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1823; Type: QD 000 P40 CD;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0926 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 6.690 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

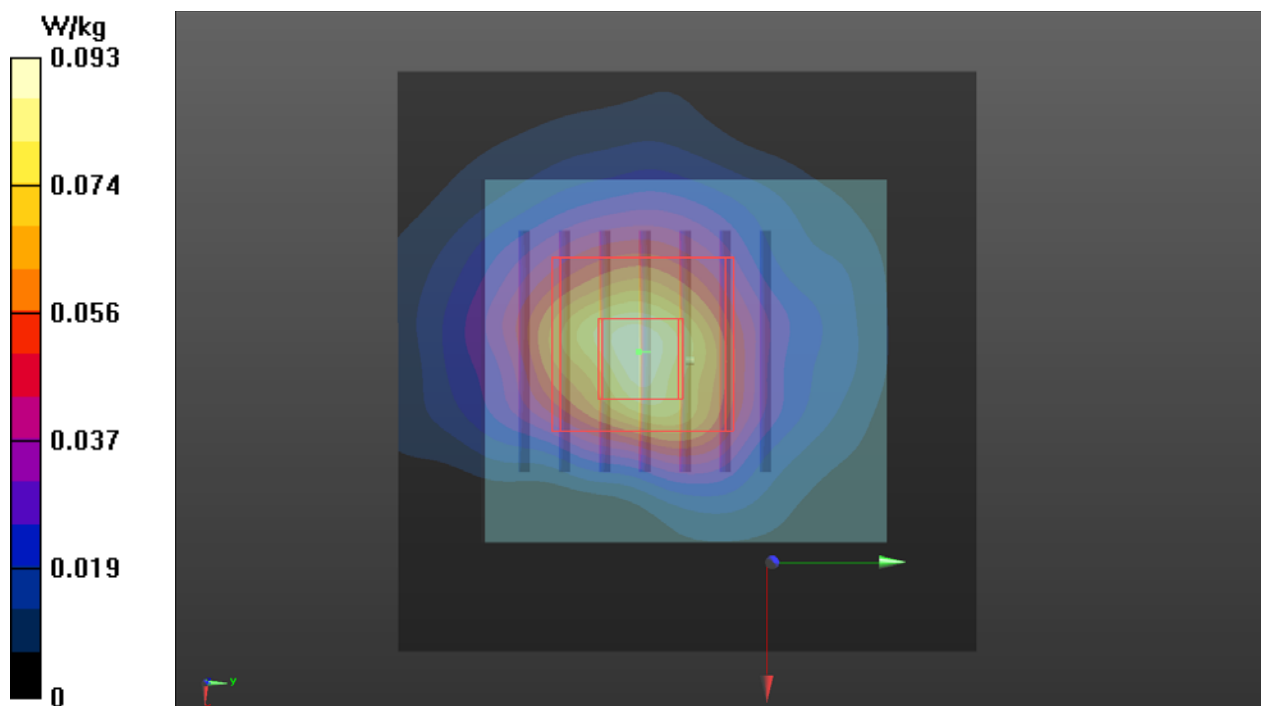
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0980 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.057 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.028 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below: Larger than measurement grid

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 62.8%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0851 W/kg



P15 BT_BDR_Front Face_10mm_Ch0_DW11M1**DUT: 200122C24**

Communication System: UID 10032 - CAA, IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5); Frequency: 2402 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.3

Medium: H19T27N1_0813 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2402$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.813$ S/m;

$\epsilon_r = 38.292$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.1 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7537; ConvF(7.4, 7.4, 7.4) @ 2402 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/05/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1585; Calibrated: 2020/05/28
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0629 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 5.592 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

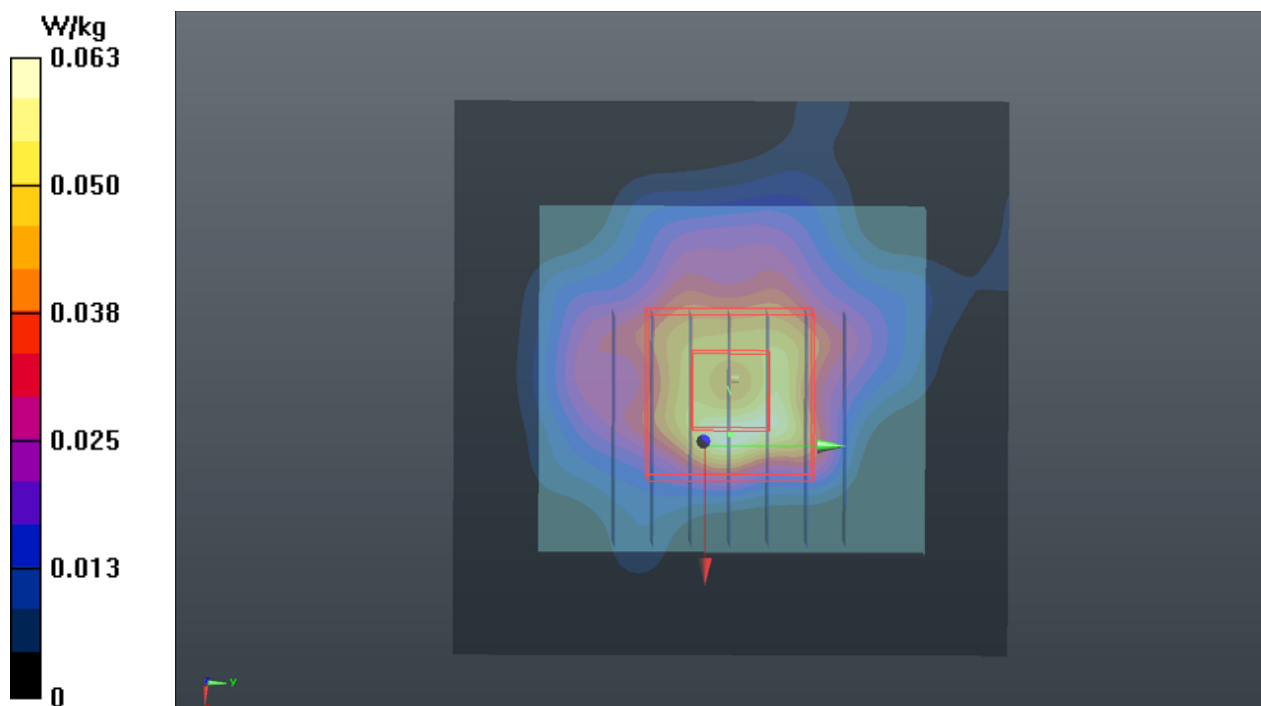
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.165 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.041 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.015 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below: Larger than measurement grid

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 62%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0520 W/kg



P16 BT_BDR_Front Face_10mm_Ch78_DW11M2**DUT: 200122C24**

Communication System: UID 10032 - CAA, IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5); Frequency: 2480 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.31

Medium: H19T27N1_0814 Medium parameters used: $f = 2480$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.901$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.017$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.7 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7350; ConvF(7.7, 7.7, 7.7) @ 2480 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/12/16
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1431; Calibrated: 2020/03/18
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1496; Type: QD000P40CB;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.111 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 6.152 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

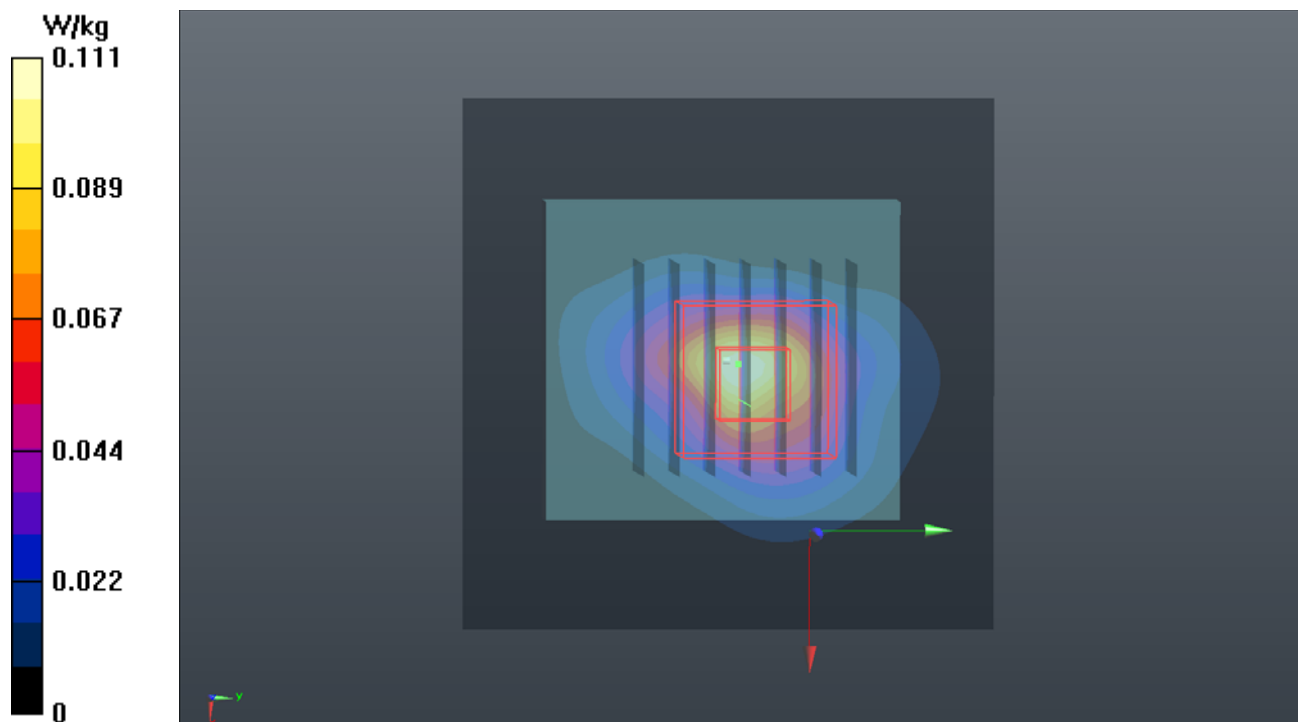
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0910 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.049 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.014 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below: Larger than measurement grid

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 56.6%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0745 W/kg



Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole

The SPEAG calibration certificates are shown as follows.



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 **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-737_Aug19**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN:737**

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

Calibration date: **August 26, 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 ± 3)°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

Calibrated by: **Michael Weber** **Laboratory Technician**

Signature

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

Issued: August 26, 2019

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



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	37.8 $\pm$ 6 %	1.83 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.7 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.20 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.5 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	54.3 Ω + 4.5 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.162 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 26.08.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:737

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.83$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 37.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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:

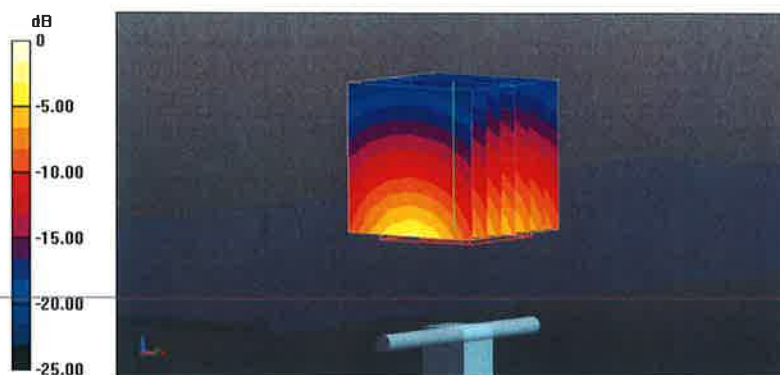
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 117.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.7 W/kg

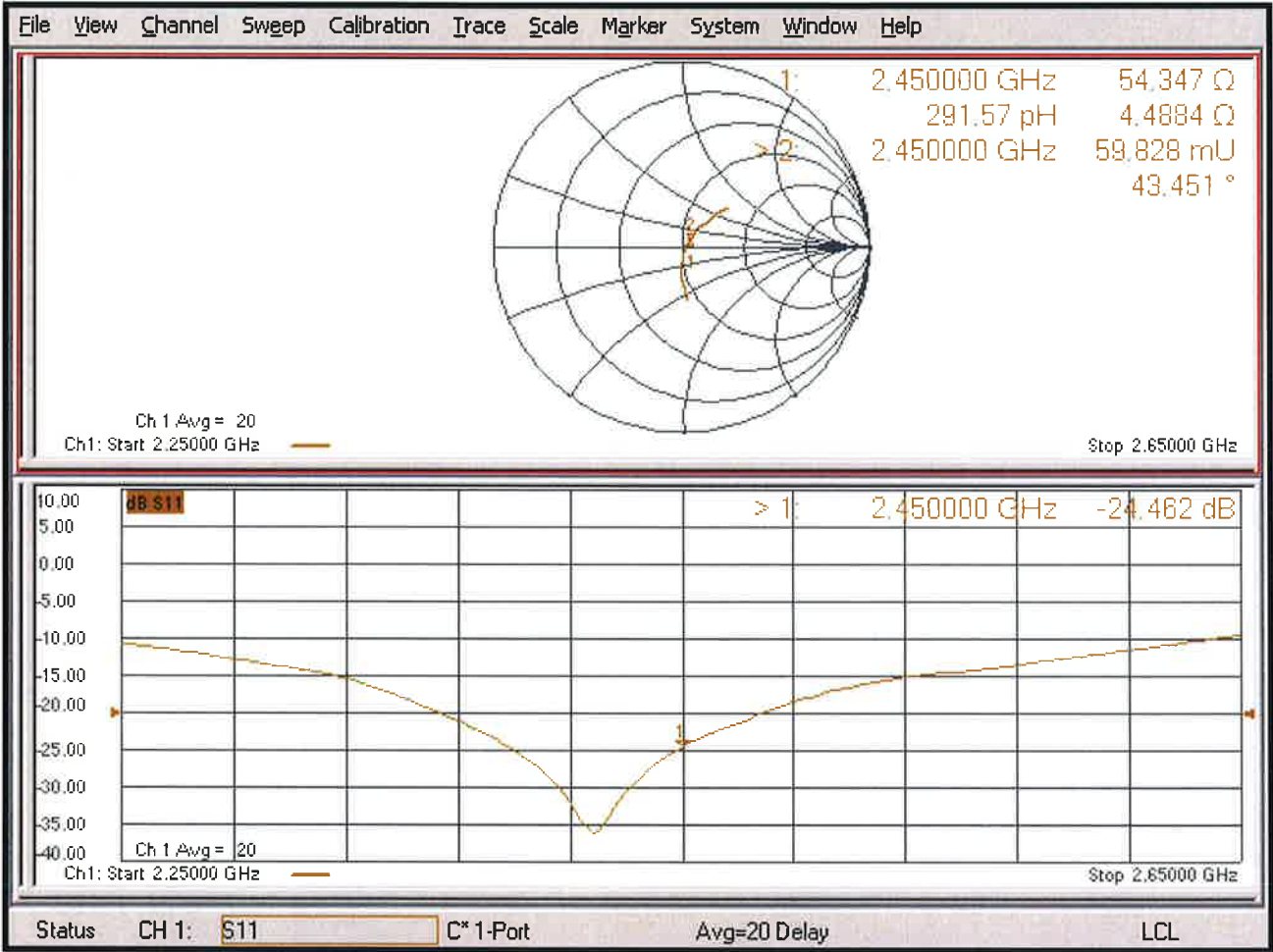
SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.2 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.1 W/kg



0 dB = 22.1 W/kg = 13.44 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Client **AUDEN**

Certificate No: **Z19-60366**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 903**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-003-01**
Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: **October 15, 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±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106276	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1555	22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG, No.Z19-60295)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: October 19, 2019

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



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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, 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%.



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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
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	39.8 $\pm$ 6 %	1.76 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.6 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.1 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.80 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.4 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)



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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.0Ω+ 2.78 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.3dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.022 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

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 10.15.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 903

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.759$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.82$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.62, 7.62, 7.62) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/22/2019
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

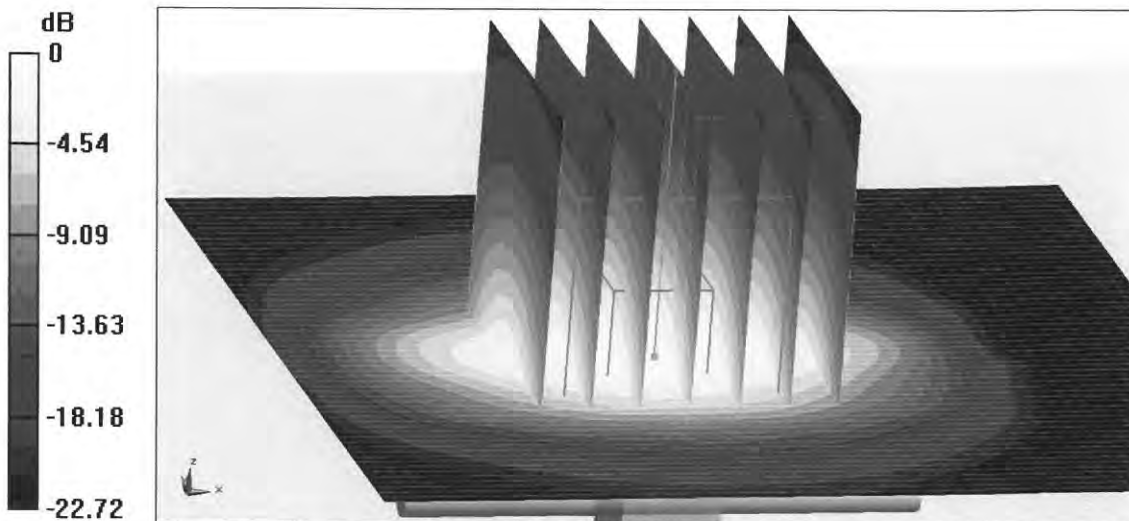
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 100.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.8 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.3 W/kg



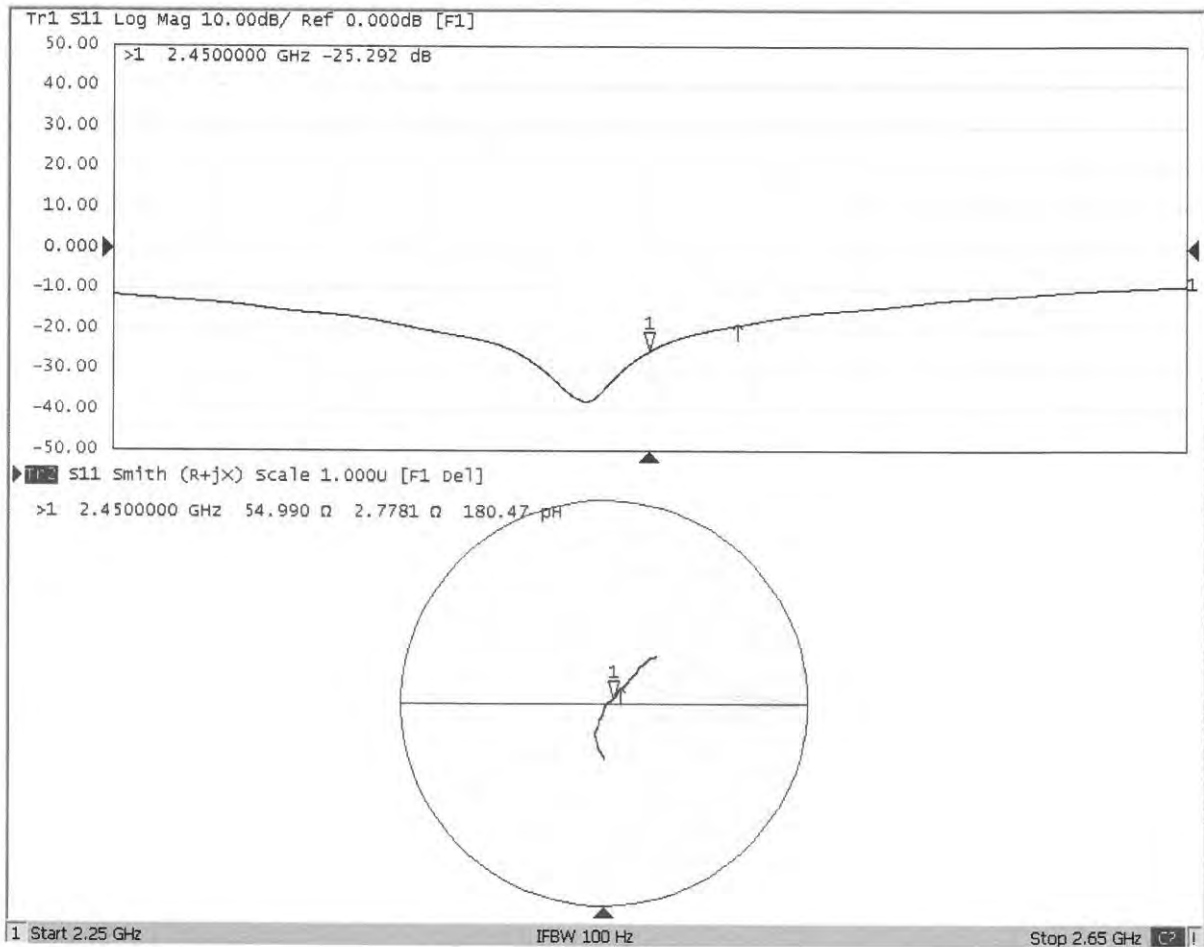
0 dB = 21.3 W/kg = 13.28 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Client **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3650_Mar20**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3650**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-14.v5, QA CAL-23.v5,
 QA CAL-25.v7
 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **March 25, 2020**

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: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
DAE4	SN: 660	27-Dec-19 (No. DAE4-660_Dec19)	Dec-20
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-19 (No. ES3-3013_Dec19)	Dec-20
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-19)	In house check: Oct-20

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: March 27, 2020 This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "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_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; D_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}**: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle**: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM_x (no uncertainty required).

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3650

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$) ^A	0.41	0.41	0.40	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	106.4	97.2	103.5	

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Max Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	173.5	± 3.0 %	± 4.7 %
		Y	0.00	0.00	1.00		159.8		
		Z	0.00	0.00	1.00		170.3		
10352-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 10%)	X	3.79	69.80	12.14	10.00	60.0	± 2.8 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	7.40	76.68	15.46		60.0		
		Z	20.00	90.32	20.32		60.0		
10353-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 20%)	X	7.77	78.29	13.94	6.99	80.0	± 2.0 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	8.18	79.50	15.08		80.0		
		Z	20.00	91.60	19.66		80.0		
10354-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 40%)	X	20.00	87.83	15.48	3.98	95.0	± 1.1 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.73	71.46	10.68		95.0		
		Z	20.00	97.05	20.77		95.0		
10355-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 60%)	X	20.00	95.65	17.78	2.22	120.0	± 1.3 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	0.31	60.00	4.47		120.0		
		Z	20.00	105.91	23.38		120.0		
10387-AAA	QPSK Waveform, 1 MHz	X	2.38	76.80	19.08	1.00	150.0	± 3.5 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.45	65.51	14.20		150.0		
		Z	1.80	68.45	16.21		150.0		
10388-AAA	QPSK Waveform, 10 MHz	X	2.25	70.95	17.51	0.00	150.0	± 1.0 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.00	67.14	15.20		150.0		
		Z	2.41	70.03	16.88		150.0		
10396-AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 100 kHz	X	2.84	72.64	19.90	3.01	150.0	± 0.9 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.87	70.05	18.68		150.0		
		Z	3.33	73.22	19.98		150.0		
10399-AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 40 MHz	X	3.43	68.09	16.44	0.00	150.0	± 2.3 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.32	66.55	15.50		150.0		
		Z	3.59	67.92	16.29		150.0		
10414-AAA	WLAN CCDF, 64-QAM, 40MHz	X	4.57	66.36	15.97	0.00	150.0	± 4.3 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.85	65.92	15.75		150.0		
		Z	4.88	66.07	15.84		150.0		

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix

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

^A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 10).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3650

Sensor Model Parameters

	C1 fF	C2 fF	α V^{-1}	T1 $ms.V^{-2}$	T2 $ms.V^{-1}$	T3 ms	T4 V^{-2}	T5 V^{-1}	T6
X	24.2	174.85	33.75	6.46	0.20	5.00	1.76	0.00	1.00
Y	41.3	319.21	37.75	7.21	0.63	5.05	0.00	0.53	1.01
Z	42.3	312.74	35.09	10.36	0.40	5.05	1.56	0.22	1.01

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-21.8
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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3650

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

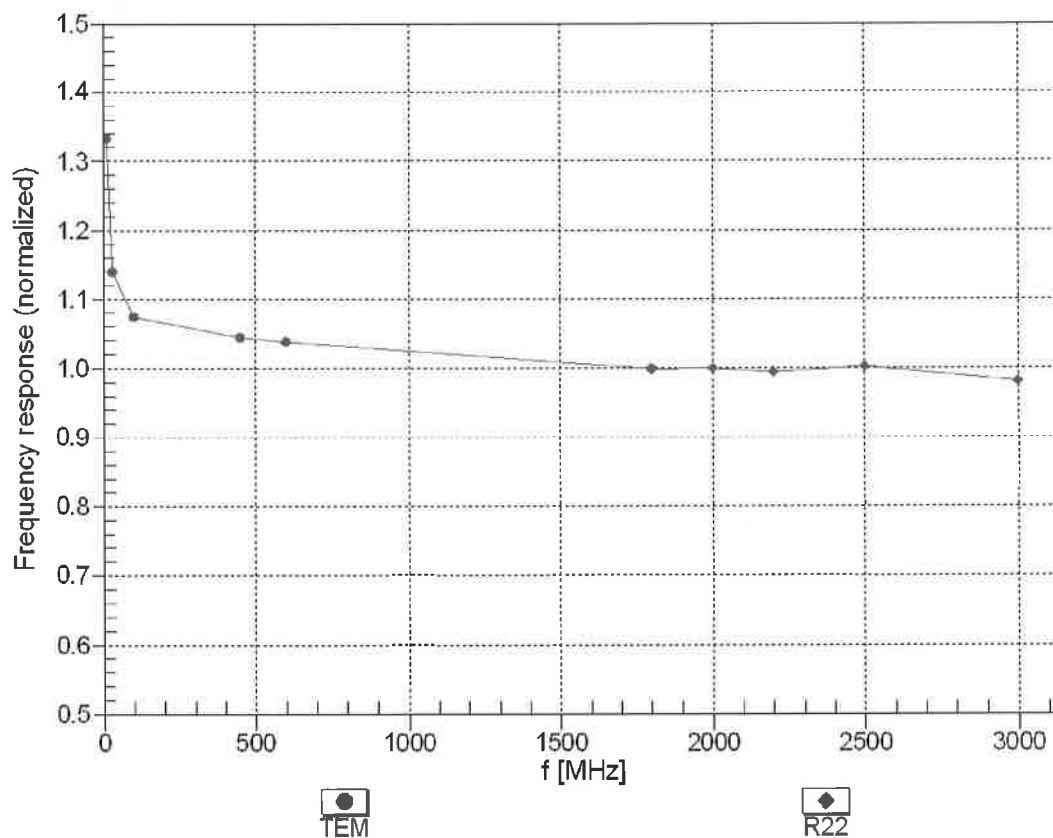
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k=2)
450	43.5	0.87	10.48	10.48	10.48	0.11	1.30	± 13.3 %
750	41.9	0.89	9.83	9.83	9.83	0.64	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.69	9.69	9.69	0.50	0.91	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.53	9.53	9.53	0.38	1.05	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.70	8.70	8.70	0.54	0.80	± 12.0 %
1640	40.2	1.31	8.58	8.58	8.58	0.38	0.87	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.54	8.54	8.54	0.31	0.87	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.23	8.23	8.23	0.42	0.87	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.12	8.12	8.12	0.32	0.87	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.97	7.97	7.97	0.32	0.90	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.75	7.75	7.75	0.39	0.90	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.56	7.56	7.56	0.40	0.90	± 12.0 %
3300	38.2	2.71	7.15	7.15	7.15	0.30	1.30	± 13.1 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.81	6.81	6.81	0.25	1.30	± 13.1 %
3700	37.7	3.12	6.66	6.66	6.66	0.30	1.30	± 13.1 %
3900	37.5	3.32	6.47	6.47	6.47	0.40	1.60	± 13.1 %
4100	37.2	3.53	6.24	6.24	6.24	0.40	1.60	± 13.1 %
4200	37.1	3.63	6.21	6.21	6.21	0.40	1.60	± 13.1 %
4400	36.9	3.84	6.14	6.14	6.14	0.40	1.60	± 13.1 %
4600	36.7	4.04	6.12	6.12	6.12	0.40	1.60	± 13.1 %
4800	36.4	4.25	5.96	5.96	5.96	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
4950	36.3	4.40	5.68	5.68	5.68	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5250	35.9	4.71	5.39	5.39	5.39	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.88	4.88	4.88	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	5.10	5.10	5.10	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5850	35.1	5.32	4.95	4.95	4.95	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

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

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

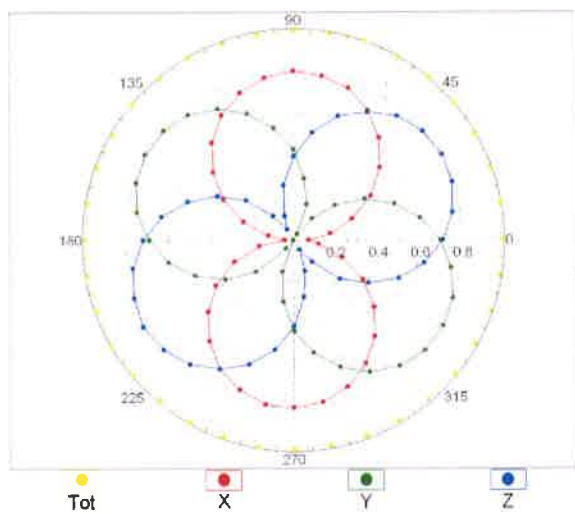
Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



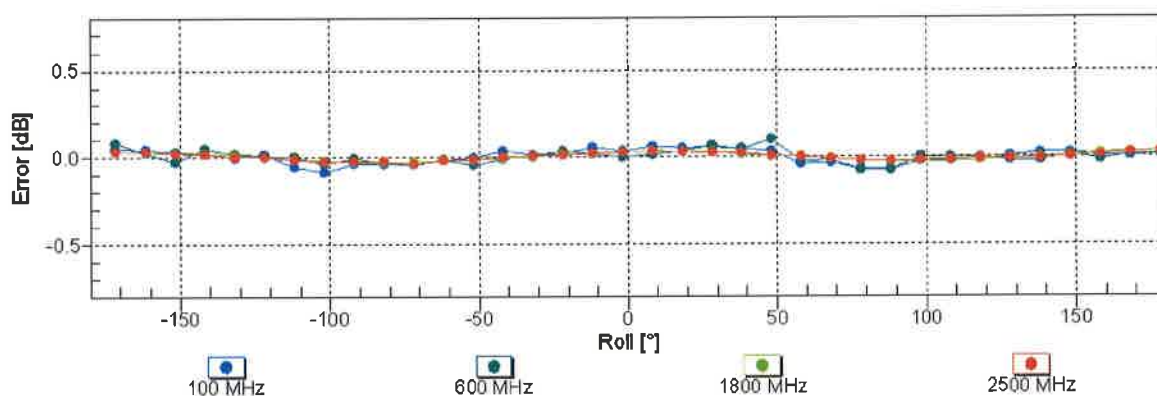
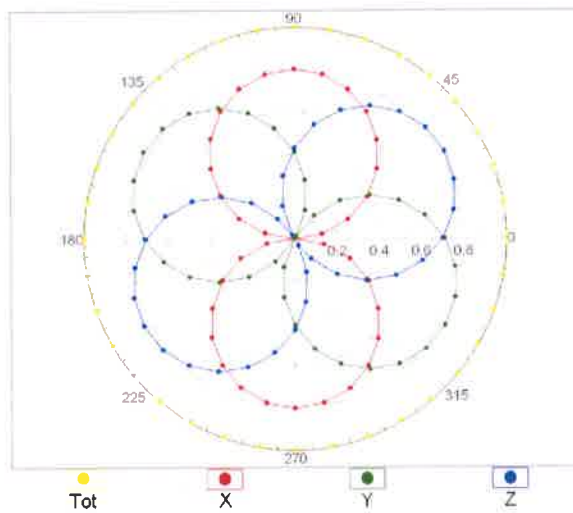
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

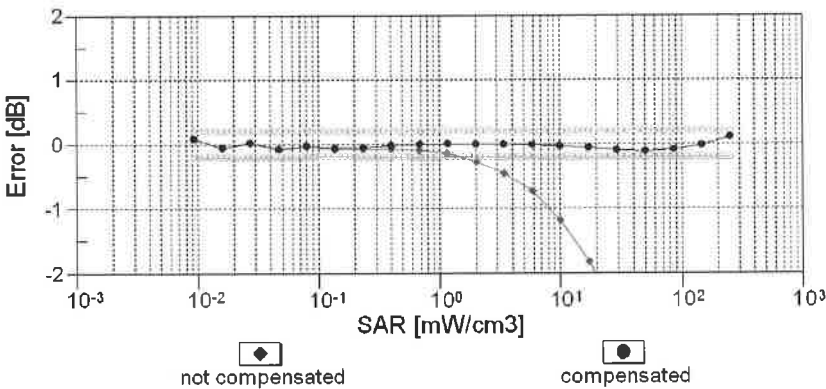
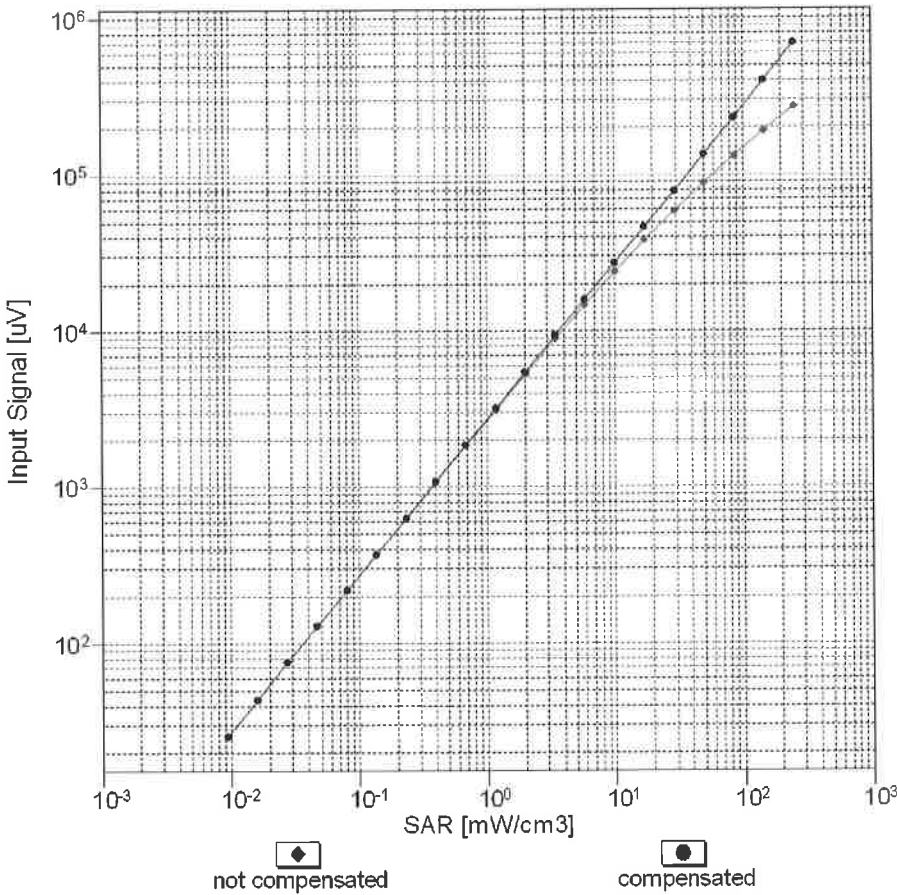


f=1800 MHz,R22



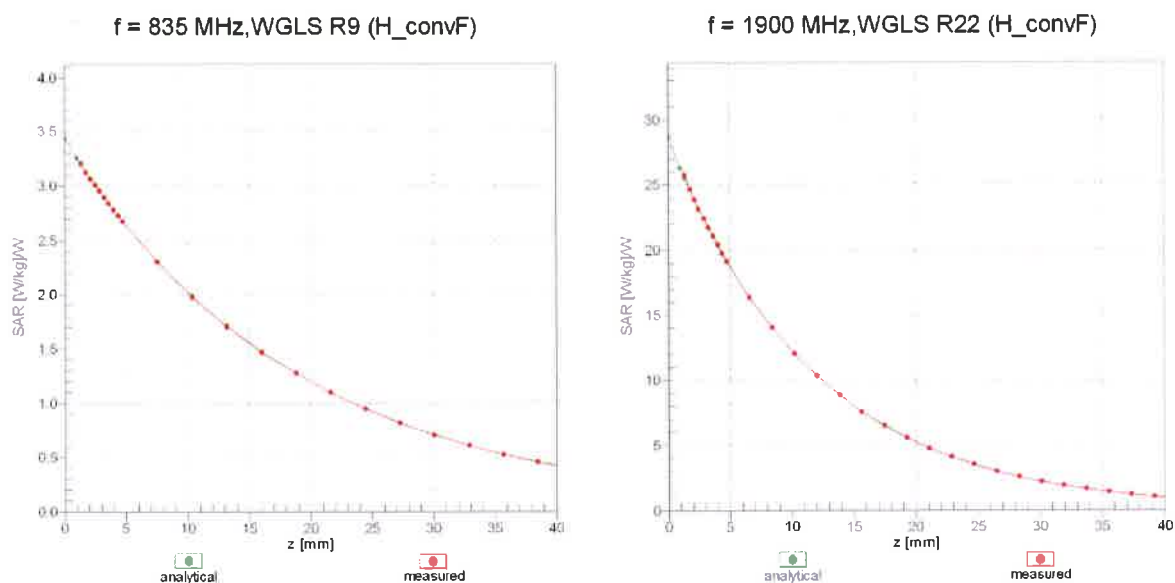
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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



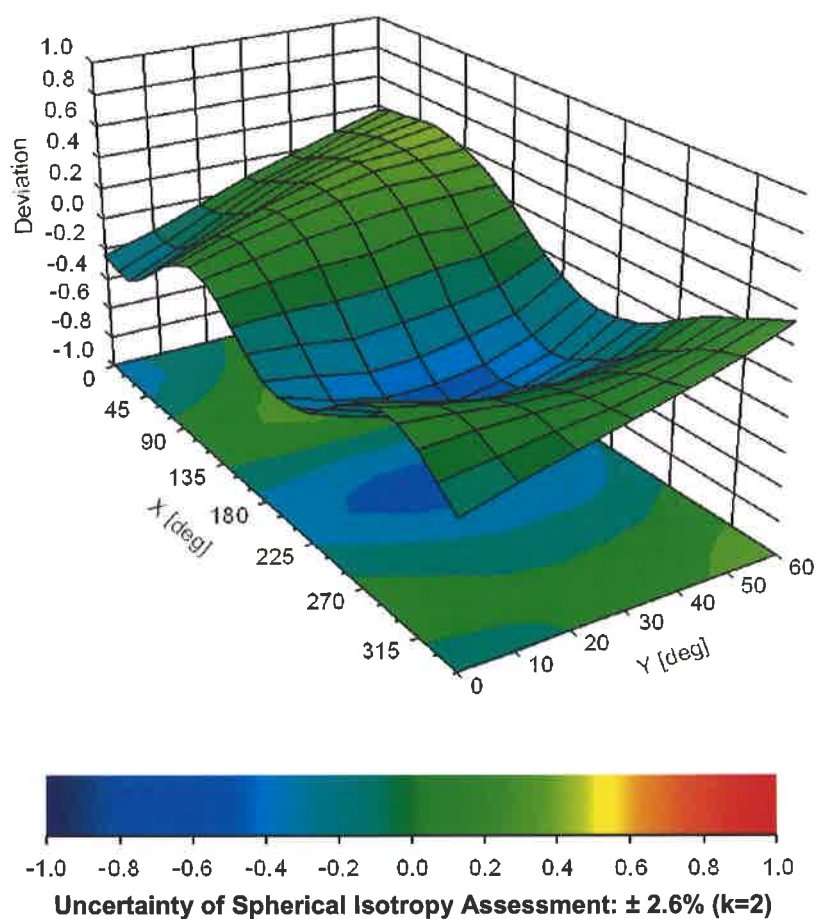
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



Appendix: Calibration Parameters above 6GHz

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k=2)
6500	34.5	6.07	5.70	5.70	5.70	0.15	2.50	± 18.6 %
7000	33.9	6.65	5.80	5.80	5.80	0.20	1.25	± 18.6 %
8000	32.7	7.84	6.10	6.10	6.10	0.15	2.00	± 18.6 %
9000	31.5	9.08	6.28	6.28	6.28	0.55	0.93	± 18.6 %

^C Calibration procedure for frequencies above 6 GHz is pending accreditation. Frequency validity above 6GHz is ± 700 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

^F At frequencies 6-10 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz; below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz; and below ± 4% for frequencies between 6-10 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

Appendix: Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Rev	Communication System Name	Group	PAR (dB)	Unc ^E (k=2)
0		CW	CW	0.00	± 4.7 %
10010	CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	Test	10.00	± 9.6 %
10011	CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	WCDMA	2.91	± 9.6 %
10012	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	WLAN	1.87	± 9.6 %
10013	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps)	WLAN	9.46	± 9.6 %
10021	DAC	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	GSM	9.39	± 9.6 %
10023	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	GSM	9.57	± 9.6 %
10024	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	GSM	6.56	± 9.6 %
10025	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0)	GSM	12.62	± 9.6 %
10026	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1)	GSM	9.55	± 9.6 %
10027	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	GSM	4.80	± 9.6 %
10028	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	GSM	3.55	± 9.6 %
10029	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1-2)	GSM	7.78	± 9.6 %
10030	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH1)	Bluetooth	5.30	± 9.6 %
10031	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH3)	Bluetooth	1.87	± 9.6 %
10032	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	Bluetooth	1.16	± 9.6 %
10033	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH1)	Bluetooth	7.74	± 9.6 %
10034	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH3)	Bluetooth	4.53	± 9.6 %
10035	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH5)	Bluetooth	3.83	± 9.6 %
10036	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH1)	Bluetooth	8.01	± 9.6 %
10037	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH3)	Bluetooth	4.77	± 9.6 %
10038	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH5)	Bluetooth	4.10	± 9.6 %
10039	CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	CDMA2000	4.57	± 9.6 %
10042	CAB	IS-54 / IS-136 FDD (TDMA/FDM, PI/4-DQPSK, Halfrate)	AMPS	7.78	± 9.6 %
10044	CAA	IS-91/EIA/TIA-553 FDD (FDMA, FM)	AMPS	0.00	± 9.6 %
10048	CAA	DECT (TDD, TDMA/FDM, GFSK, Full Slot, 24)	DECT	13.80	± 9.6 %
10049	CAA	DECT (TDD, TDMA/FDM, GFSK, Double Slot, 12)	DECT	10.79	± 9.6 %
10056	CAA	UMTS-TDD (TD-SCDMA, 1.28 Mcps)	TD-SCDMA	11.01	± 9.6 %
10058	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	GSM	6.52	± 9.6 %
10059	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 2 Mbps)	WLAN	2.12	± 9.6 %
10060	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 5.5 Mbps)	WLAN	2.83	± 9.6 %
10061	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 11 Mbps)	WLAN	3.60	± 9.6 %
10062	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps)	WLAN	8.68	± 9.6 %
10063	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 9 Mbps)	WLAN	8.63	± 9.6 %
10064	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 12 Mbps)	WLAN	9.09	± 9.6 %
10065	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 18 Mbps)	WLAN	9.00	± 9.6 %
10066	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 24 Mbps)	WLAN	9.38	± 9.6 %
10067	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 36 Mbps)	WLAN	10.12	± 9.6 %
10068	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 48 Mbps)	WLAN	10.24	± 9.6 %
10069	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 54 Mbps)	WLAN	10.56	± 9.6 %
10071	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 9 Mbps)	WLAN	9.83	± 9.6 %
10072	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 12 Mbps)	WLAN	9.62	± 9.6 %
10073	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 18 Mbps)	WLAN	9.94	± 9.6 %
10074	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 24 Mbps)	WLAN	10.30	± 9.6 %
10075	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 36 Mbps)	WLAN	10.77	± 9.6 %
10076	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 48 Mbps)	WLAN	10.94	± 9.6 %
10077	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 54 Mbps)	WLAN	11.00	± 9.6 %
10081	CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	CDMA2000	3.97	± 9.6 %
10082	CAB	IS-54 / IS-136 FDD (TDMA/FDM, PI/4-DQPSK, Fullrate)	AMPS	4.77	± 9.6 %
10090	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-4)	GSM	6.56	± 9.6 %
10097	CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSDPA)	WCDMA	3.98	± 9.6 %
10098	CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 2)	WCDMA	3.98	± 9.6 %
10099	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-4)	GSM	9.55	± 9.6 %
10100	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.67	± 9.6 %
10101	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.42	± 9.6 %
10102	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.60	± 9.6 %
10103	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.29	± 9.6 %
10104	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.97	± 9.6 %
10105	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.01	± 9.6 %
10108	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.80	± 9.6 %

10109	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.43	± 9.6 %
10110	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.75	± 9.6 %
10111	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.44	± 9.6 %
10112	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.59	± 9.6 %
10113	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.62	± 9.6 %
10114	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.10	± 9.6 %
10115	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 81 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.46	± 9.6 %
10116	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 135 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.15	± 9.6 %
10117	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.07	± 9.6 %
10118	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 81 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.59	± 9.6 %
10119	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 135 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.13	± 9.6 %
10140	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.49	± 9.6 %
10141	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.53	± 9.6 %
10142	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10143	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.35	± 9.6 %
10144	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.65	± 9.6 %
10145	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.76	± 9.6 %
10146	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.41	± 9.6 %
10147	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.72	± 9.6 %
10149	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.42	± 9.6 %
10150	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.60	± 9.6 %
10151	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.28	± 9.6 %
10152	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.92	± 9.6 %
10153	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.05	± 9.6 %
10154	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.75	± 9.6 %
10155	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.43	± 9.6 %
10156	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.79	± 9.6 %
10157	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.49	± 9.6 %
10158	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.62	± 9.6 %
10159	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.56	± 9.6 %
10160	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.82	± 9.6 %
10161	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.43	± 9.6 %
10162	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.58	± 9.6 %
10166	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.46	± 9.6 %
10167	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.21	± 9.6 %
10168	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.79	± 9.6 %
10169	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10170	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10171	AAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.49	± 9.6 %
10172	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.21	± 9.6 %
10173	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	± 9.6 %
10174	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	± 9.6 %
10175	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.72	± 9.6 %
10176	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10177	CAI	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10178	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10179	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10180	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10181	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.72	± 9.6 %
10182	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10183	AAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10184	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10185	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.51	± 9.6 %
10186	AAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10187	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10188	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10189	AAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10193	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.09	± 9.6 %
10194	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 39 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.12	± 9.6 %
10195	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 65 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.21	± 9.6 %
10196	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.10	± 9.6 %
10197	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 39 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.13	± 9.6 %
10198	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 65 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.27	± 9.6 %
10219	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 7.2 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.03	± 9.6 %

10220	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 43.3 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.13	± 9.6 %
10221	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 72.2 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.27	± 9.6 %
10222	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 15 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.06	± 9.6 %
10223	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 90 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.48	± 9.6 %
10224	CAC	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 150 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.08	± 9.6 %
10225	CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	WCDMA	5.97	± 9.6 %
10226	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.49	± 9.6 %
10227	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.26	± 9.6 %
10228	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.22	± 9.6 %
10229	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	± 9.6 %
10230	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	± 9.6 %
10231	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.19	± 9.6 %
10232	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	± 9.6 %
10233	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	± 9.6 %
10234	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.21	± 9.6 %
10235	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	± 9.6 %
10236	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	± 9.6 %
10237	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.21	± 9.6 %
10238	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	± 9.6 %
10239	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	± 9.6 %
10240	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.21	± 9.6 %
10241	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.82	± 9.6 %
10242	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.86	± 9.6 %
10243	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.46	± 9.6 %
10244	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.06	± 9.6 %
10245	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.06	± 9.6 %
10246	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.30	± 9.6 %
10247	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.91	± 9.6 %
10248	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.09	± 9.6 %
10249	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.29	± 9.6 %
10250	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.81	± 9.6 %
10251	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.17	± 9.6 %
10252	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.24	± 9.6 %
10253	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.90	± 9.6 %
10254	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.14	± 9.6 %
10255	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.20	± 9.6 %
10256	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.96	± 9.6 %
10257	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.08	± 9.6 %
10258	CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.34	± 9.6 %
10259	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.98	± 9.6 %
10260	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.97	± 9.6 %
10261	CAD	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.24	± 9.6 %
10262	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.83	± 9.6 %
10263	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.16	± 9.6 %
10264	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.23	± 9.6 %
10265	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.92	± 9.6 %
10266	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.07	± 9.6 %
10267	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.30	± 9.6 %
10268	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.06	± 9.6 %
10269	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.13	± 9.6 %
10270	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.58	± 9.6 %
10274	CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.10)	WCDMA	4.87	± 9.6 %
10275	CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.4)	WCDMA	3.96	± 9.6 %
10277	CAA	PHS (QPSK)	PHS	11.81	± 9.6 %
10278	CAA	PHS (QPSK, BW 884MHz, Rolloff 0.5)	PHS	11.81	± 9.6 %
10279	CAA	PHS (QPSK, BW 884MHz, Rolloff 0.38)	PHS	12.18	± 9.6 %
10290	AAB	CDMA2000, RC1, SO55, Full Rate	CDMA2000	3.91	± 9.6 %
10291	AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO55, Full Rate	CDMA2000	3.46	± 9.6 %
10292	AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, Full Rate	CDMA2000	3.39	± 9.6 %
10293	AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO3, Full Rate	CDMA2000	3.50	± 9.6 %
10295	AAB	CDMA2000, RC1, SO3, 1/8th Rate 25 fr.	CDMA2000	12.49	± 9.6 %
10297	AAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.81	± 9.6 %
10298	AAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.72	± 9.6 %
10299	AAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.39	± 9.6 %

10300	AAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.60	± 9.6 %
10301	AAA	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 5ms, 10MHz, QPSK, PUSC)	WiMAX	12.03	± 9.6 %
10302	AAA	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 5ms, 10MHz, QPSK, PUSC, 3CTRL)	WiMAX	12.57	± 9.6 %
10303	AAA	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (31:15, 5ms, 10MHz, 64QAM, PUSC)	WiMAX	12.52	± 9.6 %
10304	AAA	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 5ms, 10MHz, 64QAM, PUSC)	WiMAX	11.86	± 9.6 %
10305	AAA	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (31:15, 10ms, 10MHz, 64QAM, PUSC)	WiMAX	15.24	± 9.6 %
10306	AAA	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 10ms, 10MHz, 64QAM, PUSC)	WiMAX	14.67	± 9.6 %
10307	AAA	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 10ms, 10MHz, QPSK, PUSC)	WiMAX	14.49	± 9.6 %
10308	AAA	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 10ms, 10MHz, 16QAM, PUSC)	WiMAX	14.46	± 9.6 %
10309	AAA	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 10ms, 10MHz, 16QAM, AMC 2x3)	WiMAX	14.58	± 9.6 %
10310	AAA	IEEE 802.16e WiMAX (29:18, 10ms, 10MHz, QPSK, AMC 2x3)	WiMAX	14.57	± 9.6 %
10311	AAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	6.06	± 9.6 %
10313	AAA	iDEN 1:3	iDEN	10.51	± 9.6 %
10314	AAA	iDEN 1:6	iDEN	13.48	± 9.6 %
10315	AAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc dc)	WLAN	1.71	± 9.6 %
10316	AAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 96pc dc)	WLAN	8.36	± 9.6 %
10317	AAC	IEEE 802.11a WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 96pc dc)	WLAN	8.36	± 9.6 %
10352	AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 10%)	Generic	10.00	± 9.6 %
10353	AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 20%)	Generic	6.99	± 9.6 %
10354	AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 40%)	Generic	3.98	± 9.6 %
10355	AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 60%)	Generic	2.22	± 9.6 %
10356	AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 80%)	Generic	0.97	± 9.6 %
10387	AAA	QPSK Waveform, 1 MHz	Generic	5.10	± 9.6 %
10388	AAA	QPSK Waveform, 10 MHz	Generic	5.22	± 9.6 %
10396	AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 100 kHz	Generic	6.27	± 9.6 %
10399	AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 40 MHz	Generic	6.27	± 9.6 %
10400	AAD	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (20MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.37	± 9.6 %
10401	AAD	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (40MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.60	± 9.6 %
10402	AAD	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.53	± 9.6 %
10403	AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. 0)	CDMA2000	3.76	± 9.6 %
10404	AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. A)	CDMA2000	3.77	± 9.6 %
10406	AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, SCH0, Full Rate	CDMA2000	5.22	± 9.6 %
10410	AAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub=2,3,4,7,8,9)	LTE-TDD	7.82	± 9.6 %
10414	AAA	WLAN CCDF, 64-QAM, 40MHz	Generic	8.54	± 9.6 %
10415	AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	1.54	± 9.6 %
10416	AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.23	± 9.6 %
10417	AAB	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.23	± 9.6 %
10418	AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc, Long)	WLAN	8.14	± 9.6 %
10419	AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc, Short)	WLAN	8.19	± 9.6 %
10422	AAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 7.2 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.32	± 9.6 %
10423	AAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 43.3 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.47	± 9.6 %
10424	AAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 72.2 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.40	± 9.6 %
10425	AAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 15 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.41	± 9.6 %
10426	AAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 90 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.45	± 9.6 %
10427	AAB	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 150 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.41	± 9.6 %
10430	AAD	LTE-FDD (OFDMA, 5 MHz, E-TM 3.1)	LTE-FDD	8.28	± 9.6 %
10431	AAD	LTE-FDD (OFDMA, 10 MHz, E-TM 3.1)	LTE-FDD	8.38	± 9.6 %
10432	AAC	LTE-FDD (OFDMA, 15 MHz, E-TM 3.1)	LTE-FDD	8.34	± 9.6 %
10433	AAC	LTE-FDD (OFDMA, 20 MHz, E-TM 3.1)	LTE-FDD	8.34	± 9.6 %
10434	AAA	W-CDMA (BS Test Model 1, 64 DPCH)	WCDMA	8.60	± 9.6 %
10435	AAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.82	± 9.6 %
10447	AAD	LTE-FDD (OFDMA, 5 MHz, E-TM 3.1, Clipping 44%)	LTE-FDD	7.56	± 9.6 %
10448	AAD	LTE-FDD (OFDMA, 10 MHz, E-TM 3.1, Clipping 44%)	LTE-FDD	7.53	± 9.6 %
10449	AAC	LTE-FDD (OFDMA, 15 MHz, E-TM 3.1, Clipping 44%)	LTE-FDD	7.51	± 9.6 %
10450	AAC	LTE-FDD (OFDMA, 20 MHz, E-TM 3.1, Clipping 44%)	LTE-FDD	7.48	± 9.6 %
10451	AAA	W-CDMA (BS Test Model 1, 64 DPCH, Clipping 44%)	WCDMA	7.59	± 9.6 %
10453	AAD	Validation (Square, 10ms, 1ms)	Test	10.00	± 9.6 %
10456	AAB	IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (160MHz, 64-QAM, 99pc dc)	WLAN	8.63	± 9.6 %
10457	AAA	UMTS-FDD (DC-HSDPA)	WCDMA	6.62	± 9.6 %
10458	AAA	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. B, 2 carriers)	CDMA2000	6.55	± 9.6 %
10459	AAA	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. B, 3 carriers)	CDMA2000	8.25	± 9.6 %
10460	AAA	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA, AMR)	WCDMA	2.39	± 9.6 %
10461	AAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	7.82	± 9.6 %
10462	AAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM, UL Sub)	LTE-TDD	8.30	± 9.6 %