FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT	:	**Lenovo (Shanghai) Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.**
EQUIPMENT	:	**Mirage Camera**
BRAND NAME	:	**Lenovo**
MODEL NAME	:	**Lenovo VR-4501F**
FCC ID	:	**O57VR4501F**
STANDARD	:	**FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)** **ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992** **IEEE 1528-2013**

We, Sporton International (Kunshan) Inc., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and had been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of Sporton International (Kunshan) Inc., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

TESTING
NVLAP LAB CODE 600155-0

Approved by: Mark Qu / Manager

Sporton International (Kunshan) Inc.

No.3-2 Ping-Xiang Rd, Kunshan Development Zone Kunshan City Jiangsu Province 215335 China

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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA771401	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Sep. 12, 2017

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Lenovo (Shanghai) Electronics Technology Co., Ltd., Mirage Camera, Lenovo VR-4501F**, are as follows.

Equipment Class	Frequency Band	Highest SAR Summary
		Body 1g SAR (W/kg) (5mm Gap)
DTS	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	0.55
NII	WLAN 5GHz Band	**1.12**
Date of Testing:		2017.8.3 ~ 2017.8.8

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.

2. Administration Data

Testing Laboratory	
Test Site	Sporton International (Kunshan) Inc.
Test Site Location	No.3-2 Ping-Xiang Rd, Kunshan Development Zone Kunshan City Jiangsu Province 215335 China TEL : +86-512-57900158 FAX : +86-512-57900958

Applicant	
Company Name	Lenovo (Shanghai) Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	NO.68 BUILDING, 199 FENJU RD, Pilot Free Trade Zone, 200131, China

Manufacturer	
Company Name	Lenovo PC HK Limited
Address	23/F, Lincoln House, Taikoo Place 979 King's Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

3. Guidance Applied

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

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Mirage Camera
Brand Name	Lenovo
Model Name	Lenovo VR-4501F
FCC ID	O57VR4501F
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz WLAN 5.5GHz Band: 5500 MHz ~ 5720 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz Band: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b/g/n HT20/HT40 WLAN 5GHz 802.11a/n/ac HT20/HT40/VHT20/VHT40/VHT80 Bluetooth v4.2 LE
HW Version	DVT2
SW Version	VR4501F_S100025_170622
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

4.2 Specification of Accessory

Remark: Since there are two batteries which with the same capacity, so we only chose battery 1 to evaluate SAR test.

Specification of Accessory				
AC Adapter 1 (EU)	**Brand Name**	Lenovo(Huntkey)	**Model Name**	C-P57
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240Vac, 150mA, O/P: 5Vdc, 1000mA		
AC Adapter 1 (US)	**Brand Name**	Lenovo(Huntkey)	**Model Name**	C-P56
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240Vac, 150mA, O/P: 5Vdc, 1000mA		
AC Adapter 1 (AU)	**Brand Name**	Lenovo(Huntkey)	**Model Name**	C-P59
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240Vac, 150mA, O/P: 5Vdc, 1000mA		
AC Adapter 1 (AR)	**Brand Name**	Lenovo(Huntkey)	**Model Name**	C-P60
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240Vac, 150mA, O/P: 5Vdc, 1000mA		
AC Adapter 1 (Korea)	**Brand Name**	Lenovo(Huntkey)	**Model Name**	C-P61
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240Vac, 150mA, O/P: 5Vdc, 1000mA		
AC Adapter 2 (EU)	**Brand Name**	Lenovo(Acbel)	**Model Name**	C-P57
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240Vac, 150mA, O/P: 5Vdc, 1000mA		
AC Adapter 2 (US)	**Brand Name**	Lenovo(Acbel)	**Model Name**	C-P56
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240Vac, 150mA, O/P: 5Vdc, 1000mA		
AC Adapter 2 (UK)	**Brand Name**	Lenovo(Acbel)	**Model Name**	C-P58
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240Vac, 150mA, O/P: 5Vdc, 1000mA		
AC Adapter 2 (IN)	**Brand Name**	Lenovo(Acbel)	**Model Name**	C-P45
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240Vac, 150mA, O/P: 5Vdc, 1000mA		
AC Adapter 3 (UK)	**Brand Name**	Lenovo(Huntkey)	**Model Name**	C-P58
	Power Rating	I/P: 100-240Vac, 150mA, O/P: 5Vdc, 1000mA		
Battery 1	**Brand Name**	Lenovo (Sunwoda)	**Model Name**	L17D1P34
	Power Rating	3.82Vdc,2200mAh	**Type**	Li-ion, Polymer
Battery 2	**Brand Name**	Lenovo (SCUD)	**Model Name**	L17D1P34
	Power Rating	3.82Vdc,2200mAh	**Type**	Li-ion, Polymer
USB Cable	**Brand Name**	Motorola(SGE)	**Model Name**	SGE-A025A
	Signal Line Type	1.0meter, shielded cable, without core		

4.3 Component List

There are two samples under test, the difference between two samples are shown as below table, according to the difference, we choose sample 1 to perform full test.

Component	Sample 1	Sample 2
Memory(2+16G)	HYNIX H9TQ17ABJTBCUR-KUM	SAMSUNG KMQE60013M-B318

5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

5.2 Controlled Environment

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. The exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

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

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

Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 SAR Definition

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

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

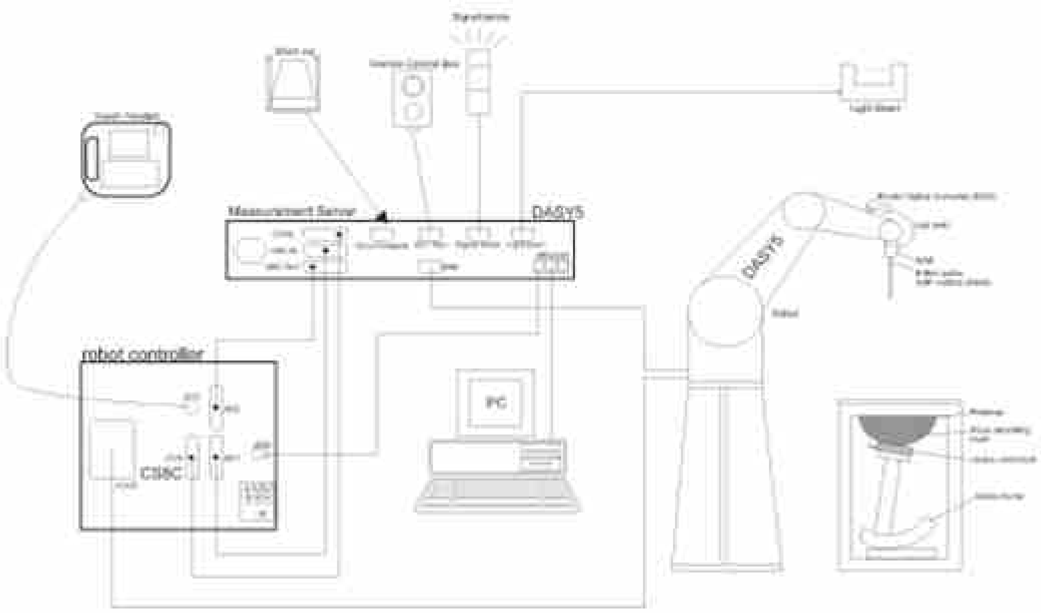
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

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

7. System Description and Setup

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



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP or Win7 and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

7.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG).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. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency	10 MHz – >6 GHz Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz – 6 GHz)
Directivity	±0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ±0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: ±0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 µW/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm

7.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

Fig 5.1 Photo of DAE

7.3 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

<ELI Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm

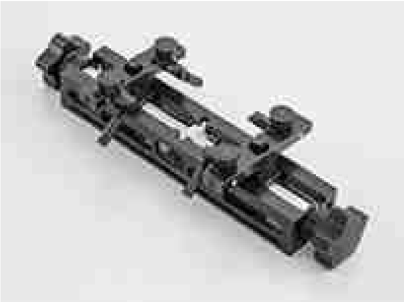
The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

7.4 Device Holder

<Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c 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). And 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.

Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters



Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

<Mounting Device for Laptops and other Body-Worn Transmitters>

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

Mounting Device for Laptops

8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

(a) For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
(b) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power

<SAR measurement>

(a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
(b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
(c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
(d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
(e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
(f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

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

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

8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

(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 form 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

8.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

8.3 Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB0 is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

8.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube shoes base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td><td>$\leq$ 3 GHz</td><td>> 3 GHz</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>$\leq$ 2 GHz: $\leq$ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>$\leq$ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\leq$ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>$\leq$ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\leq$ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\leq$ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\leq$ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>$\geq$ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: $\geq$ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: $\geq$ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: $\geq$ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is $\leq$ 1.4 W/kg, $\leq$ 8 mm, $\leq$ 7 mm and $\leq$ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</td></tr>
</table>

8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

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

8.6 Power Drift Monitoring

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

9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	840	2016/11/25	2017/11/24
SPEAG	5000MHz System Validation Kit	D5GHzV2	1113	2016/12/13	2017/12/12
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1279	2017/5/2	2018/5/1
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3954	2016/11/28	2017/11/27
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CB	TP-1842	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CB	TP-1839	NCR	NCR
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46111157	2017/4/18	2018/4/17
SPEAG	DAK Kit	DAK3.5	1144	2016/11/23	2017/11/22
R&S	Signal Generator	SMR40	100455	2017/1/19	2018/1/18
R&S	CBT BLUETOOTH TESTER	CBT	100963	2017/1/3	2018/1/2
Anritsu	Power Senor	MA2411B	1644003	2016/12/23	2017/12/22
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1531197	2016/12/23	2017/12/22
Anritsu	Power Senor	MA2411B	1644004	2016/12/23	2017/12/22
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1531198	2016/12/23	2017/12/22
WISEWIND	Hygrometer	WISEWIND 0905	905	2017/4/20	2018/4/19
JM	DIGITAC THERMOMETER	JM222	AA1207166	2017/4/19	2018/4/18
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV7	101473	2017/1/6	2018/1/5
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	NA	Note	
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note	
PASTERNACK	Dual Directional Coupler	PE2214-10	N/A	Note	
AR	Amplifier	5S1G4	333096	Note	
mini-circuits	Amplifier	ZVE-3W-83+	162601250	Note	
MCL	Attenuation1	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note	
MCL	Attenuation2	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note	
MCL	Attenuation3	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note	

Note:
Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.

10. System Verification

10.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 10.1.

Fig 10.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

10.2 Tissue Verification

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (εr)
For Body								
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ε_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ε_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
2450	Body	22.8	2.008	52.869	1.95	52.70	2.97	0.32	±5	2017.8.3
5250	Body	22.8	5.493	48.020	5.36	48.90	2.48	-1.80	±5	2017.8.8
5600	Body	22.8	5.950	47.404	5.77	48.50	3.12	-2.26	±5	2017.8.8
5750	Body	22.8	6.165	47.117	5.94	48.30	3.79	-2.45	±5	2017.8.8

10.3 System Performance Check Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Targeted SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2017.8.3	2450	Body	250	840	3954	1279	12.50	50.90	50	-1.77
2017.8.8	5250	Body	100	1113	3954	1279	7.45	76.10	74.5	-2.10
2017.8.8	5600	Body	100	1113	3954	1279	7.92	79.80	79.2	-0.75
2017.8.8	5750	Body	100	1113	3954	1279	7.23	75.20	72.3	-3.86

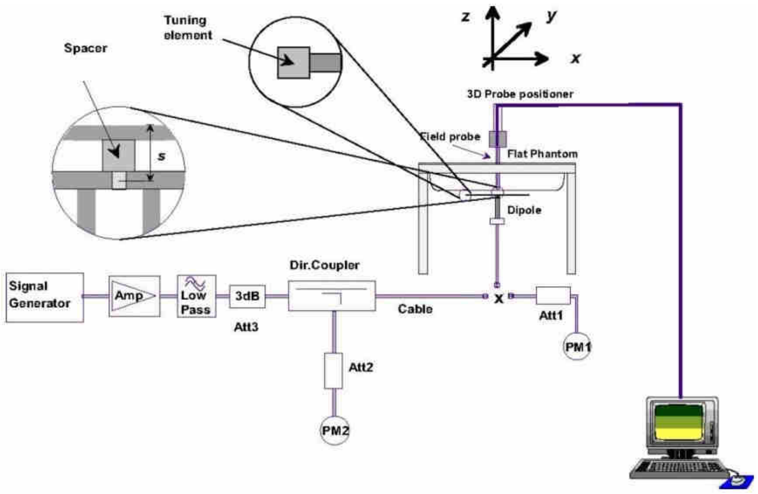


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup

Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

11. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<WLAN Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, SAR test reduction is determined according to 802.11 transmission mode configurations and certain exposure conditions with multiple test positions. In the 2.4 GHz band, separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations to simplify DSSS test requirements. For OFDM, in both 2.4 and 5 GHz bands, an initial test configuration must be determined for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, according to the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units to perform SAR measurements. If the same highest maximum output power applies to different combinations of channel bandwidths, modulations and data rates, additional procedures are applied to determine which test configurations require SAR measurement. When applicable, an initial test position may be applied to reduce the number of SAR measurements required for next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet or hotspot mode configurations with multiple test positions.
2. For 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS, either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test positions or the DSSS procedure for fixed exposure position is applied; these are mutually exclusive. For 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations, the initial test configuration is applied to measure SAR using either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test position configurations or the initial test configuration procedures for fixed exposure test conditions. Based on the reported SAR of the measured configurations and maximum output power of the transmission mode configurations that are not included in the initial test configuration, the subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied to determine if SAR measurements are required for the remaining OFDM transmission configurations. In general, the number of test channels that require SAR measurement is minimized based on maximum output power measured for the test sample(s).
3. For OFDM transmission configurations in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, 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 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel for each frequency band.
4. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures. SAR is measured in the initial test position using the 802.11 transmission mode configuration required by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s) according to the OFDM procedures.18 The initial test position procedure is described in the following:
   a. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band.
   b. When the reported SAR of the test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test position are tested.
   c. For all positions/configurations, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.

<2.4GHz WLAN>

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
2.4GHz WLAN	802.11b	CH 1	2412	1Mbps	16.29	17.00	97.59
		CH 6	2437		15.92	17.00	
		CH 11	2462		18.17	18.50	
	802.11g	CH 1	2412	6Mbps	15.29	16.00	87.44
		CH 6	2437		15.50	16.00	
		CH 11	2462		17.23	17.50	
	802.11n-HT20	CH 1	2412	MCS0	15.14	16.00	86.70
		CH 6	2437		15.64	16.00	
		CH 11	2462		17.35	17.50	
	802.11n-HT40	CH 3	2422	MCS0	14.49	15.00	86.29
		CH 6	2437		14.28	15.00	
		CH 9	2452		15.08	16.00	

<5GHz WLAN>

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.2GHz WLAN	802.11a	CH 36	5180	6Mbps	16.47	16.50	87.44
		CH 40	5200		16.00	16.50	
		CH 44	5220		16.25	16.50	
		CH 48	5240		15.74	16.50	
	802.11n-HT20	CH 36	5180	MCS0	16.26	16.50	86.27
		CH 40	5200		15.82	16.50	
		CH 44	5220		15.92	16.50	
		CH 48	5240		15.75	16.50	
	802.11n-HT40	CH 38	5190	MCS0	16.23	16.50	86.38
		CH 46	5230		16.05	16.50	
	802.11ac-VHT20	CH 36	5180	MCS0	16.20	16.50	83.68
		CH 40	5200		15.88	16.50	
		CH 44	5220		15.98	16.50	
		CH 48	5240		15.62	16.50	
	802.11ac-VHT40	CH 38	5190	MCS0	16.36	16.50	71.28
		CH 46	5230		16.22	16.50	
	802.11ac-VHT80	CH 42	5210	MCS0	15.97	16.00	55.20

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.3GHz WLAN	802.11a	CH 52	5260	6Mbps	15.73	16.00	87.44
		CH 56	5280		15.59	16.00	
		CH 60	5300		15.98	16.00	
		CH 64	5320		15.55	16.00	
	802.11n-HT20	CH 52	5260	MCS0	15.59	16.00	86.27
		CH 56	5280		15.49	16.00	
		CH 60	5300		15.68	16.00	
		CH 64	5320		15.55	16.00	
	802.11n-HT40	CH 54	5270	MCS0	15.52	16.00	86.38
		CH 62	5310		15.39	16.00	
	802.11ac-VHT20	CH 52	5260	MCS0	15.65	16.00	83.68
		CH 56	5280		15.58	16.00	
		CH 60	5300		15.51	16.00	
		CH 64	5320		15.49	16.00	
	802.11ac-VHT40	CH 54	5270	MCS0	15.89	16.00	71.28
		CH 62	5310		15.91	16.00	
	802.11ac-VHT80	CH 58	5290	MCS0	15.76	16.00	55.20

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.5GHz WLAN	802.11a	CH 100	5500	6Mbps	12.83	14.50	87.44
		CH 108	5540		13.37	14.50	
		CH 116	5580		13.00	14.50	
		CH 120	5600		13.23	14.50	
		CH 128	5640		13.63	14.50	
		CH 132	5660		13.44	14.50	
		CH 136	5680		13.64	14.50	
		CH 140	5700		13.97	14.50	
		CH 144	5720		13.47	14.50	
	802.11n-HT20	CH 100	5500	MCS0	12.99	14.50	86.27
		CH 108	5540		13.53	14.50	
		CH 116	5580		13.10	14.50	
		CH 120	5600		13.37	14.50	
		CH 128	5640		13.62	14.50	
		CH 132	5660		13.36	14.50	
		CH 136	5680		13.69	14.50	
		CH 140	5700		13.91	14.50	
		CH 144	5720		13.45	14.50	
	802.11n-HT40	CH 102	5510	MCS0	13.78	14.50	86.38
		CH 110	5550		13.89	14.50	
		CH 126	5630		13.85	14.50	
		CH 134	5670		13.79	14.50	
		CH 142	5710		13.86	14.50	
	802.11ac-VHT20	CH 100	5500	MCS0	12.92	14.50	83.68
		CH 108	5540		13.43	14.50	
		CH 116	5580		13.05	14.50	
		CH 120	5600		13.25	14.50	
		CH 128	5640		13.69	14.50	
		CH 132	5660		13.45	14.50	
		CH 136	5680		13.62	14.50	
		CH 140	5700		13.82	14.50	
		CH 144	5720		13.54	14.50	
	802.11ac-VHT40	CH 102	5510	MCS0	12.95	14.50	71.28
		CH 110	5550		13.55	14.50	
		CH 126	5630		13.93	14.50	
		CH 134	5670		13.58	14.50	
		CH 142	5710		13.76	14.50	
	802.11ac-VHT80	CH 106	5530	MCS0	13.13	14.00	55.20
		CH 122	5610		13.59	14.00	
		CH 138	5690		13.79	14.00	

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.8GHz WLAN	802.11a	CH 149	5745	6Mbps	12.15	12.50	87.44
		CH 157	5785		12.04	12.50	
		CH 165	5825		12.30	12.50	
	802.11n-HT20	CH 149	5745	MCS0	12.19	12.50	86.27
		CH 157	5785		12.02	12.50	
		CH 165	5825		12.25	12.50	
	802.11n-HT40	CH 151	5755	MCS0	12.11	13.00	86.38
		CH 159	5795		12.19	13.00	
	802.11ac-VHT20	CH 149	5745	MCS0	12.14	12.50	83.68
		CH 157	5785		12.05	12.50	
		CH 165	5825		12.21	12.50	
	802.11ac-VHT40	CH 151	5755	MCS0	12.15	12.50	71.28
		CH 159	5795		12.22	12.50	
	802.11ac-VHT80	CH 155	5775	MCS0	12.12	12.50	55.20

12. Bluetooth Exclusions Applied

Mode Band	Average power(dBm)
	Bluetooth v4.2 LE
2.4GHz Bluetooth	0.5

Note:
Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

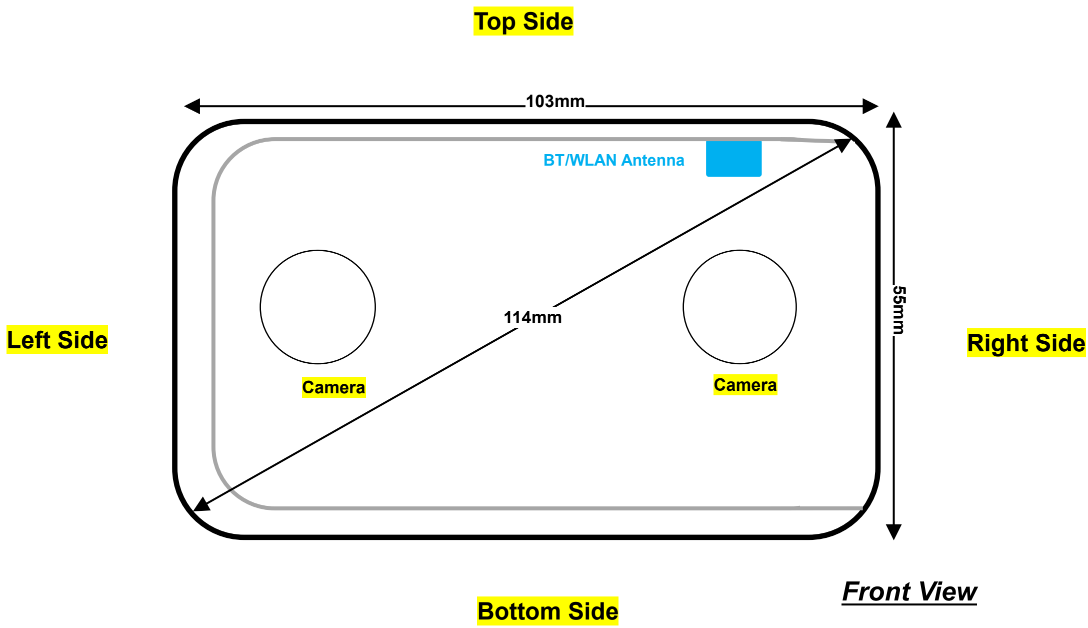
[(*max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW*)/(*min. test separation distance, mm*)] ·[√f(GHz)] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR

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

Bluetooth Max Power (dBm)	Frequency (GHz)	Separation Distance (mm)	Exclusion Thresholds
0.5	2.48	5	0.3

Note:
Per KDB 447498 D01v06, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine 1g SAR test exclusion. The test exclusion threshold is 0.3 which is <= 3, SAR testing is not required.

13. Antenna Location



Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge						
Antennas	Back	Front	Top Side	Bottom Side	Right Side	Left Side
BT&WLAN Antenna	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	≤ 25mm	>25mm	≤ 25mm	>25mm

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

General Note:
Referring to 447498 D01 v06, SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge.

14. SAR Test Results

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
   a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
   b. For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
   c. For WLAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
   - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
   - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
   - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
3. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8W/kg.
4. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, for 2.4GHz 802.11g/n SAR testing is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.
5. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, U-NII-2A SAR testing is not required for U-NII-1 maximum tune up power is higher than U-NII-2A.
6. When the reported SAR of the test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test position are tested.
7. For all positions / configurations, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions / configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.
8. During SAR testing the WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.

14.1 Body SAR

<WLAN 2.4GHz SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Max Area Scan SAR	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	5	11	2462	18.17	18.50	1.079	97.59	1.025	-0.07	0.281	0.197	0.218
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	5	11	2462	18.17	18.50	1.079	97.59	1.025		0.118		
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Side	5	11	2462	18.17	18.50	1.079	97.59	1.025		0.164		
#01	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Top Side	5	11	2462	18.17	18.50	1.079	97.59	1.025	-0.04	0.812	0.498	0.551
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Top Side	5	1	2412	16.29	17.00	1.178	97.59	1.025	0.13		0.272	0.328
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Top Side	5	6	2437	15.92	17.00	1.282	97.59	1.025	0.02		0.319	0.419

<WLAN 5GHz SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Max Area Scan SAR	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	WLAN 5.2GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Front	5	38	5190	16.23	16.50	1.064	86.38	1.158	0.08	0.705	0.345	0.425
	WLAN 5.2GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Back	5	38	5190	16.23	16.50	1.064	86.38	1.158		0.218		
	WLAN 5.2GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Right Side	5	38	5190	16.23	16.50	1.064	86.38	1.158		0.073		
#02	WLAN 5.2GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Top Side	5	38	5190	16.23	16.50	1.064	86.38	1.158	0.03	1.704	0.911	1.123
	WLAN 5.2GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Top Side	5	46	5230	16.05	16.50	1.109	86.38	1.158	0.03		0.815	1.047
	WLAN 5.5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Front	5	110	5550	13.89	14.50	1.152	86.38	1.158	0.03	0.393	0.203	0.271
	WLAN 5.5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Back	5	110	5550	13.89	14.50	1.152	86.38	1.158		0.109		
	WLAN 5.5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Right Side	5	110	5550	13.89	14.50	1.152	86.38	1.158		0.0423		
	WLAN 5.5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Top Side	5	110	5550	13.89	14.50	1.152	86.38	1.158	-0.03	1.541	0.671	0.895
	WLAN 5.5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Top Side	5	142	5710	13.86	14.50	1.159	86.38	1.158	0.01		0.453	0.608
#03	WLAN 5.5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Top Side	5	102	5510	13.78	14.50	1.181	86.38	1.158	-0.09		0.803	1.099
	WLAN 5.8GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Front	5	159	5795	12.19	13.00	1.206	86.38	1.158		0.208		
	WLAN 5.8GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Back	5	159	5795	12.19	13.00	1.206	86.38	1.158		0.0186		
	WLAN 5.8GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Right Side	5	159	5795	12.19	13.00	1.206	86.38	1.158		0.0243		
	WLAN 5.8GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Top Side	5	159	5795	12.19	13.00	1.206	86.38	1.158	0.04	0.524	0.180	0.251
#04	WLAN 5.8GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Top Side	5	151	5755	12.11	13.00	1.229	86.38	1.158	0.01		0.202	0.287

14.2 Repeated SAR Measurement

No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1st	WLAN 5.2GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Top Side	5	38	5190	16.23	16.50	1.064	86.38	1.158	0.03	0.911	1	1.123
2nd	WLAN 5.2GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Top Side	5	38	5190	16.23	16.50	1.064	86.38	1.158	0.03	0.900	1.012	1.109
1st	WLAN 5.5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Top Side	5	102	5510	13.78	14.50	1.181	86.38	1.158	0.03	0.803	1	1.099
2nd	WLAN 5.5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Top Side	5	102	5510	13.78	14.50	1.181	86.38	1.158	0.03	0.790	1.016	1.081

General Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/kg.
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR <1.45W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated *measured SAR*.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

15. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

No.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations
1.	None

General Note:

1. WLAN and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
2. EUT will choose either WLAN 2.4GHz or WLAN 5GHz according to the network signal condition; therefore, 2.4GHz WLAN and 5GHz WLAN will not operate simultaneously at any moment.
3. According to the EUT character, WLAN 5GHz and Bluetooth can't transmit simultaneously.

Test Engineer: Nick Hu

16. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type An evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in table below.

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor[(a)]	1/k[(b)]	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

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

(b) κ is the coverage factor

Table 16.1. Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9
Boundary Effects	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Modulation Response	3.2	R	1.732	1	1	1.8	1.8
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response Time	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.4	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2
Probe Positioning	2.9	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Max. SAR Eval.	2.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	3.0	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Power Drift	5.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9
Power Scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	6.1	R	1.732	1	1	3.5	3.5
SAR correction	0.0	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.2	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.1	0.1
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.0
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.4	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.15	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.83	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1
Combined Std. Uncertainty						11.4%	11.4%
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	K=2
Expanded STD Uncertainty						22.9%	22.7%

Table 16.2. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g) (±%)	Standard Uncertainty (10g) (±%)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.55	N	1	1	1	6.6	6.6
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	1.732	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9
Boundary Effects	2.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.2	1.2
Linearity	4.7	R	1.732	1	1	2.7	2.7
System Detection Limits	1.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.6	0.6
Modulation Response	3.2	R	1.732	1	1	1.8	1.8
Readout Electronics	0.3	N	1	1	1	0.3	0.3
Response Time	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Integration Time	2.6	R	1.732	1	1	1.5	1.5
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	R	1.732	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner	0.4	R	1.732	1	1	0.2	0.2
Probe Positioning	6.7	R	1.732	1	1	3.9	3.9
Max. SAR Eval.	4.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.3	2.3
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	3.0	N	1	1	1	3.0	3.0
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6
Power Drift	5.0	R	1.732	1	1	2.9	2.9
Power Scaling	0.0	R	1.732	1	1	0.0	0.0
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	6.6	R	1.732	1	1	3.8	3.8
SAR correction	0.0	R	1.732	1	0.84	0.0	0.0
Liquid Conductivity Repeatability	0.2	N	1	0.78	0.71	0.1	0.1
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	2.3	2.0
Liquid Conductivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.1	1.0
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	3.4	R	1.732	0.78	0.71	1.5	1.4
Liquid Permittivity Repeatability	0.15	N	1	0.23	0.26	0.0	0.0
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.7	0.8
Liquid Permittivity (mea.)	2.5	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.3	0.4
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	0.83	R	1.732	0.23	0.26	0.1	0.1
Combined Std. Uncertainty						12.5%	12.5%
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	K=2
Expanded STD Uncertainty						25.1%	25.0%

Table 16.3. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz

17. References

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

[2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", September 1992

[3] IEEE Std. 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", Sep 2013

[4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook

[5] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015

[6] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations" Oct 2015

[7] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", Oct 2015

[8] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, "SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (WiFi) Transmitters", Oct 2015.

Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

System Check_Body_2450MHz

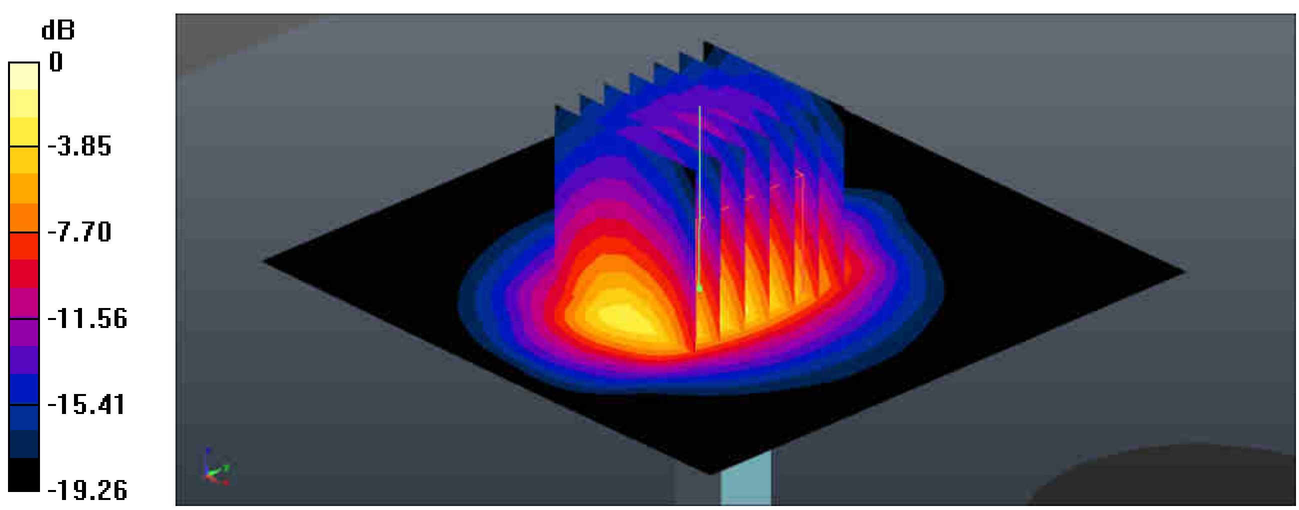
DUT: D2450V2 - SN:840

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_2450 Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 2.008 S/m; ε_r = 52.869; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：22.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(7.55, 7.55, 7.55); Calibrated: 2016.11.28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2017.5.2
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1842
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=250mWArea Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.8 W/kg

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 81.89 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 23.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 12.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.06 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.5 W/kg



0 dB = 18.5 W/kg = 12.67 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2017.8.8

System Check_Body_5250MHz

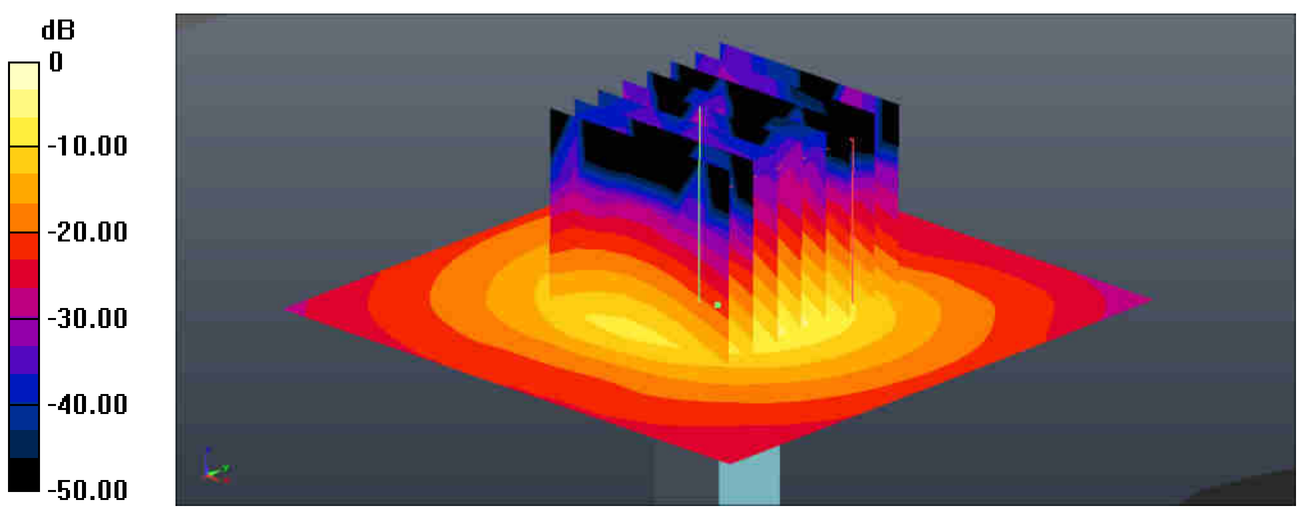
DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1113

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 5250 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5000 Medium parameters used: f = 5250 MHz; σ = 5.493 S/m; ε_r = 48.02; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.6 ℃; Liquid Temperature：22.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(4.5, 4.5, 4.5); Calibrated: 2016.11.28;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2017.5.2
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1839
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.0 W/kg

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 41.26 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.45 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.07 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.5 W/kg



0 dB = 17.5 W/kg = 12.43 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2017.8.8

System Check_Body_5600MHz

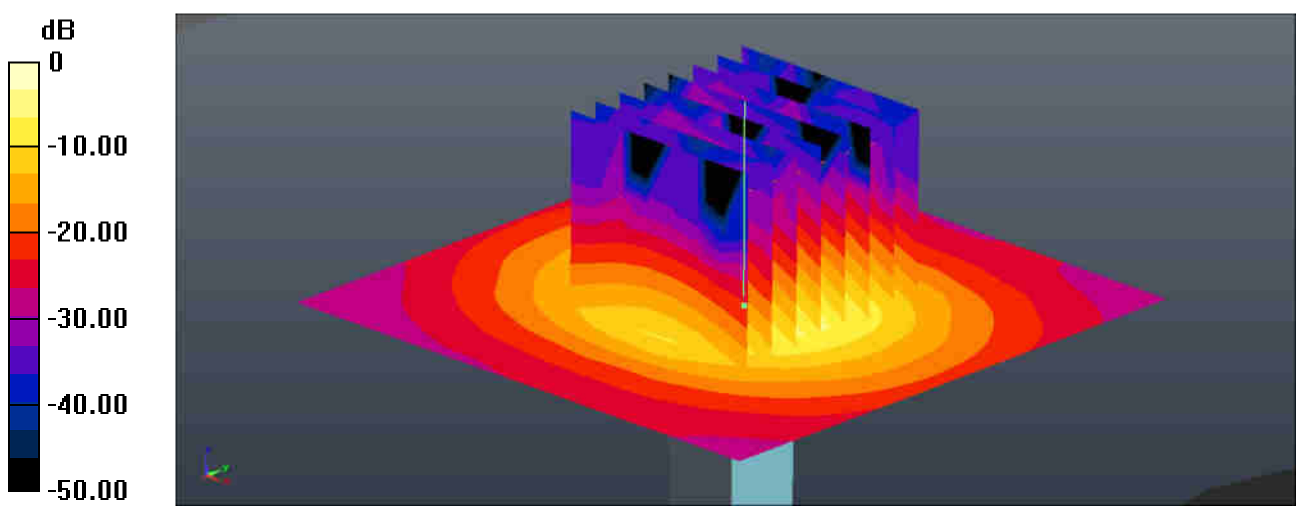
DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1113

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 5600 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5000 Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz; σ = 5.95 S/m; ε_r = 47.404; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.6 ℃; Liquid Temperature：22.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(3.92, 3.92, 3.92); Calibrated: 2016.11.28;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2017.5.2
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1839
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 19.6 W/kg

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 39.60 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.92 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.22 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.1 W/kg



0 dB = 19.1 W/kg = 12.81 dBW/kg

System Check_Body_5750MHz

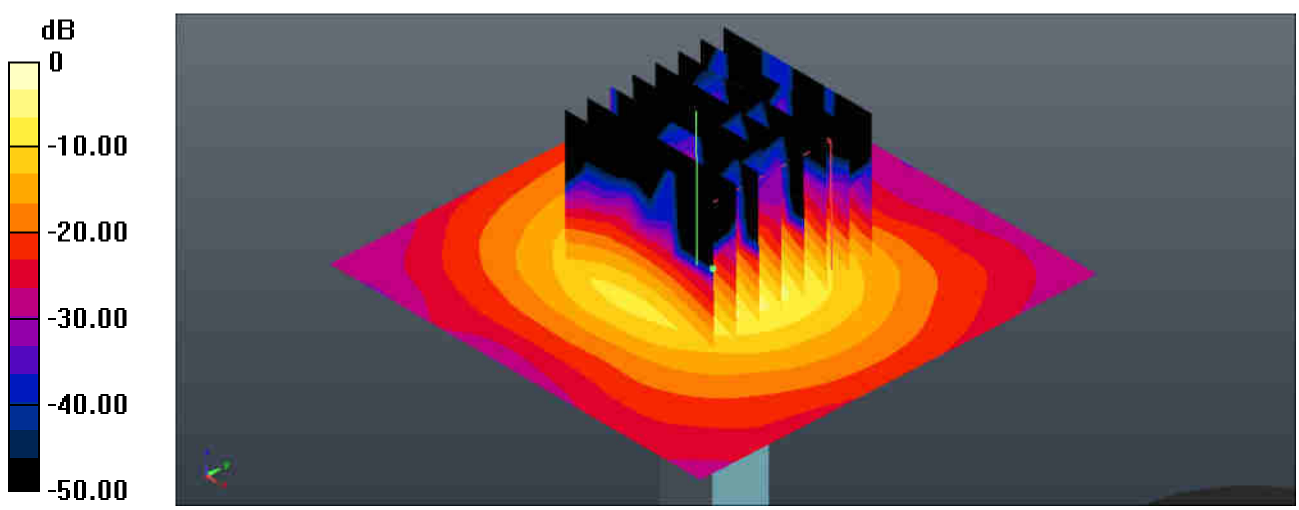
DUT: D5GHzV2-SN:1113

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 5750 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_5000 Medium parameters used: f = 5750 MHz; σ = 6.165 S/m; ε_r = 47.117; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.6 ℃; Liquid Temperature：22.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(4.05, 4.05, 4.05); Calibrated: 2016.11.28;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2017.5.2
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1839
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.2 W/kg

Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 37.45 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.23 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.04 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.4 W/kg



0 dB = 17.4 W/kg = 12.41 dBW/kg

Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2017.8.3

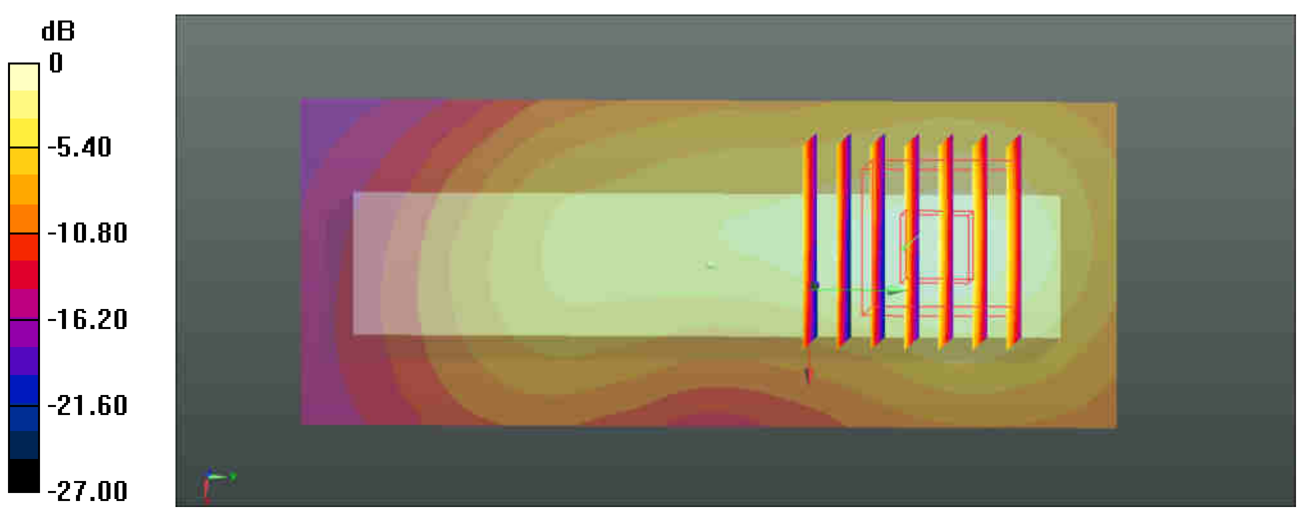
#01_WLAN2.4GHz_802.11b 1Mbps_Top Side_5mm_Ch11

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.025
Medium: MSL_2450 Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; σ = 2.025 S/m; ε_r = 52.821; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：22.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(7.55, 7.55, 7.55); Calibrated: 2016.11.28;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2017.5.2
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1842
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch11/Area Scan (41x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.812 W/kg

Ch11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 13.07 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.33 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.498 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.242 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.821 W/kg



0 dB = 0.821 W/kg = -0.86 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2017.8.8

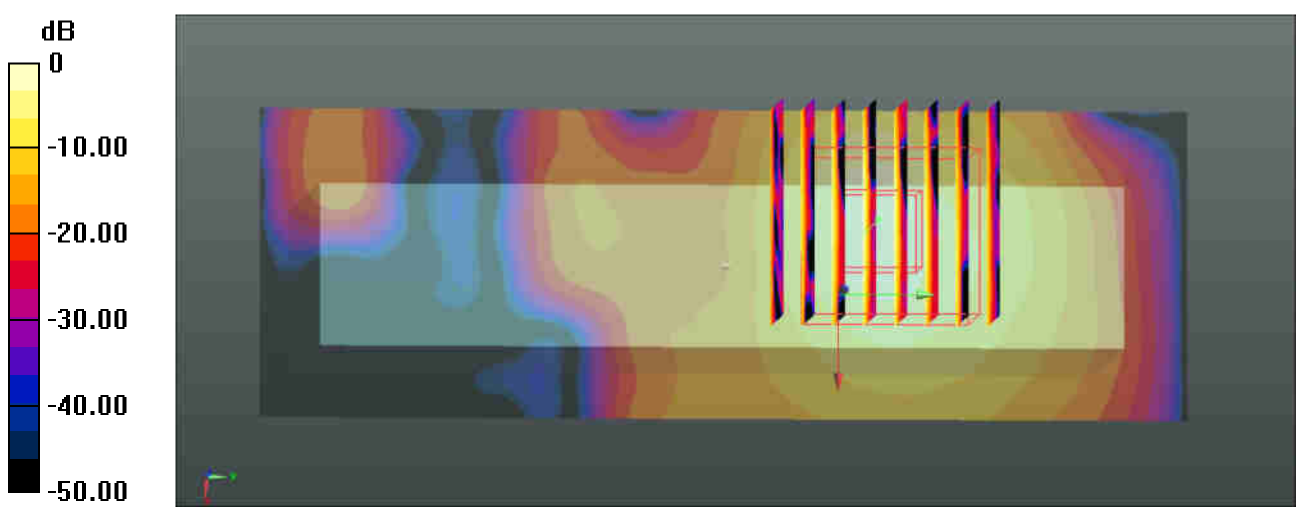
#02_WLAN5.2GHz_802.11n-HT40 MCS0_Top Side_5mm_Ch38

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI (0); Frequency: 5190 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.158
Medium: MSL_5000 Medium parameters used: f = 5190 MHz; σ = 5.411 S/m; ε_r = 48.103; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.6 ℃; Liquid Temperature：22.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(4.5, 4.5, 4.5); Calibrated: 2016.11.28;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2017.5.2
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1839
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch38/Area Scan (41x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.06 W/kg

Ch38/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 2.663 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.96 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.911 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.246 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.30 W/kg



0 dB = 2.30 W/kg = 3.62 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2017.8.8

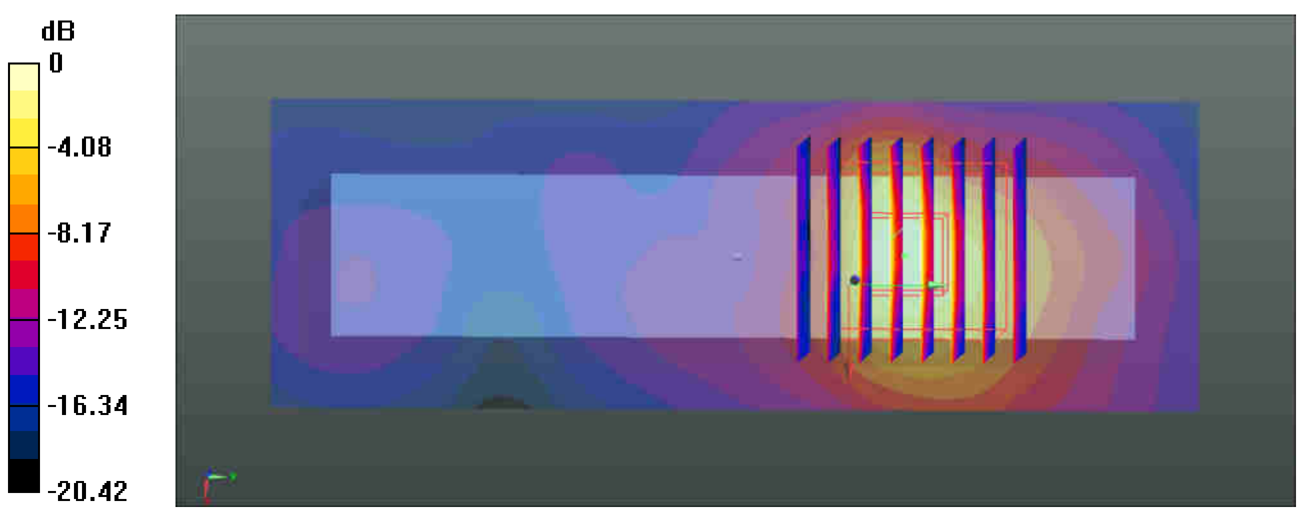
#03_WLAN5.5GHz_802.11n-HT40 MCS0_Top Side_5mm_Ch102

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI (0); Frequency: 5510 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.158
Medium: MSL_5000 Medium parameters used: f = 5510 MHz; σ = 5.824 S/m; ε_r = 47.544; ρ = 1000$_{kg/m^3}$
Ambient Temperature：23.6 ℃; Liquid Temperature：22.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(3.92, 3.92, 3.92); Calibrated: 2016.11.28;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2017.5.2
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1839
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch102/Area Scan (41x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.81 W/kg

Ch102/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 4.136 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.37 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.803 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.274 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.63 W/kg



0 dB = 1.63 W/kg = 2.12 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2017.8.8

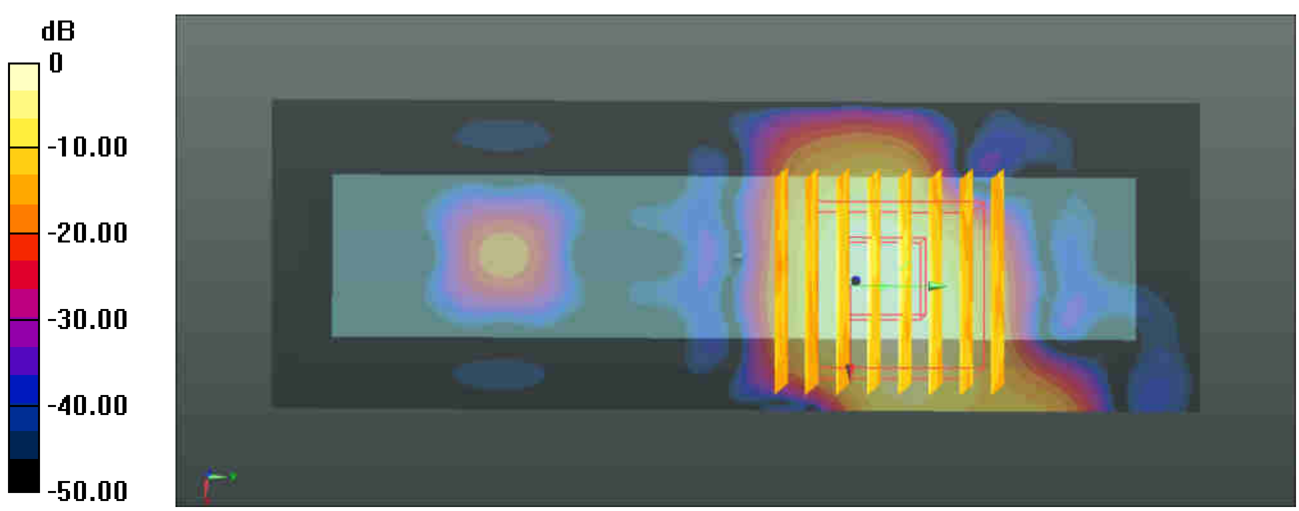
#04_WLAN5.8GHz_802.11n-HT40 MCS0_Top Side_5mm_Ch151

Communication System: UID 0, WIFI (0); Frequency: 5755 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.158
Medium: MSL_5000 Medium parameters used: f = 5755 MHz; σ = 6.176 S/m; ε_r = 47.11; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.6 ℃; Liquid Temperature：22.8 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(4.05, 4.05, 4.05); Calibrated: 2016.11.28;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1279; Calibrated: 2017.5.2
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1839
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Ch151/Area Scan (41x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.607 W/kg

Ch151/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 1.780 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.659 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.202 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.058 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.457 W/kg



0 dB = 0.457 W/kg = -3.40 dBW/kg

Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.

In Collaboration with
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CALIBRATION LABORATORY
Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

中国认可
国际互认
校准
CALIBRATION
CNAS L0570

Client **Sporton-CN** **Certificate No: Z16-97231**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2450V2 - SN: 840
Calibration Procedure(s)	FD-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	November 25, 2016

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)℃ 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	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	26-Sep-16(SPEAG,No.EX3-7433_Sep16)	Sep-17
DAE4	SN 771	02-Feb-16(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z16-97011)	Feb-17
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)**	**Scheduled Calibration**
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00893)	Jan-17
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00894)	Jan-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: November 27, 2016

In Collaboration with
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CALIBRATION LABORATORY

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

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

c) 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

d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

e) 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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E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.8.1258
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 ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	38.9 ± 6 %	1.79 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.5 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**54.0 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.33 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**25.3 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.3 ± 6 %	1.97 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**50.9 mW /g ± 20.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.02 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.0 mW /g ± 20.4 % (k=2)**

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
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E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.7Ω+ 5.54jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.9dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.8Ω+ 6.00jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.4dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.045 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: 11.25.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 840

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

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.793 S/m; εr = 38.86; ρ = 1000 kg/m3

Phantom section: Center Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(7.45, 7.45, 7.45); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

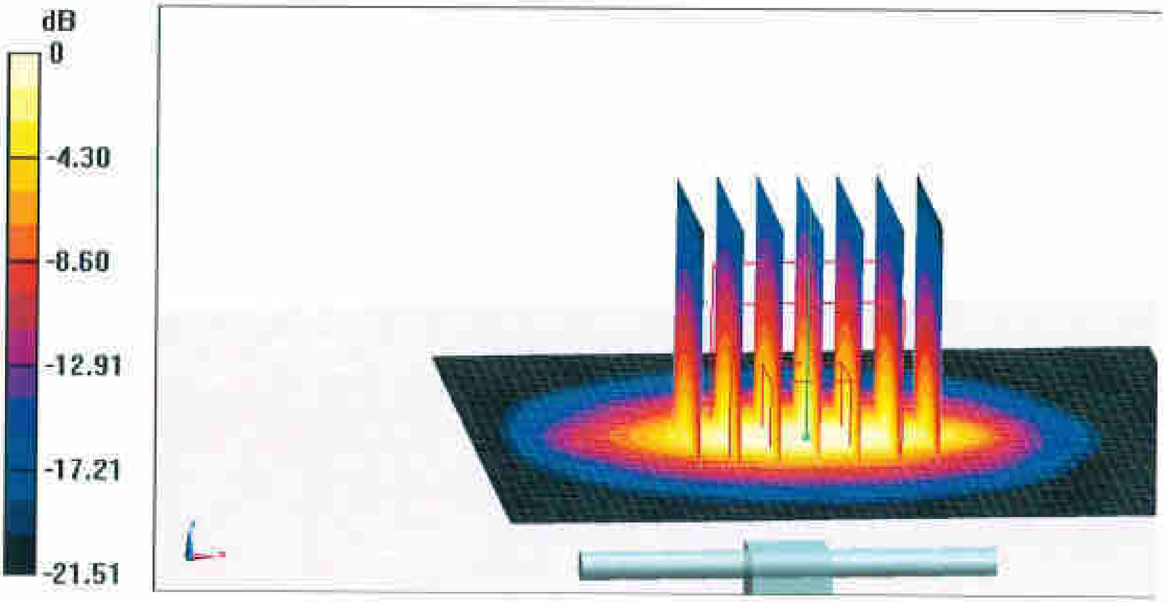
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 107.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.33 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.5 W/kg



0 dB = 20.5 W/kg = 13.12 dBW/kg

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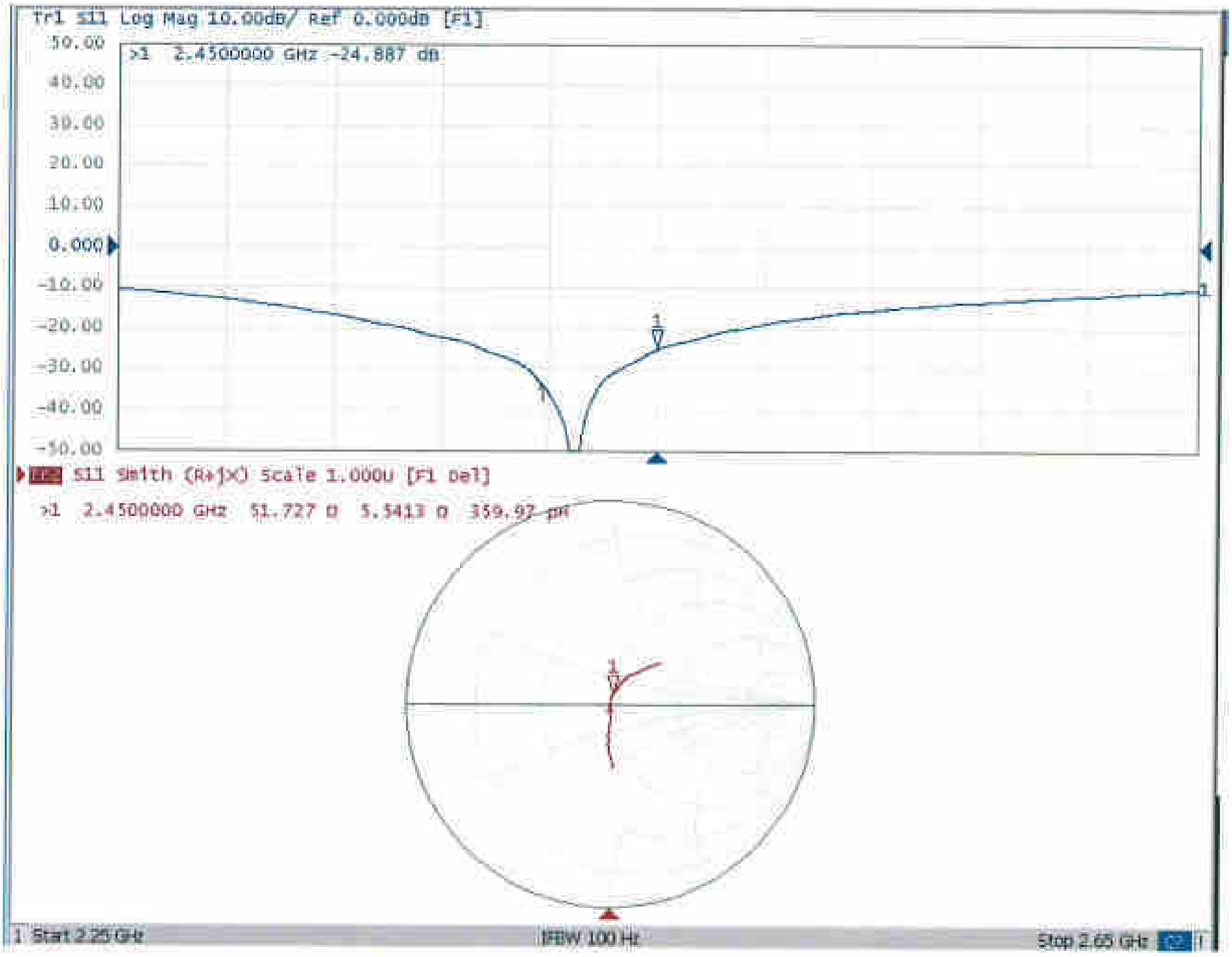
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL Date: 11.24.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 840

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

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.966 S/m; ε_r = 52.29; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Left Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7433; ConvF(7.46, 7.46, 7.46); Calibrated: 9/26/2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2/2/2016
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

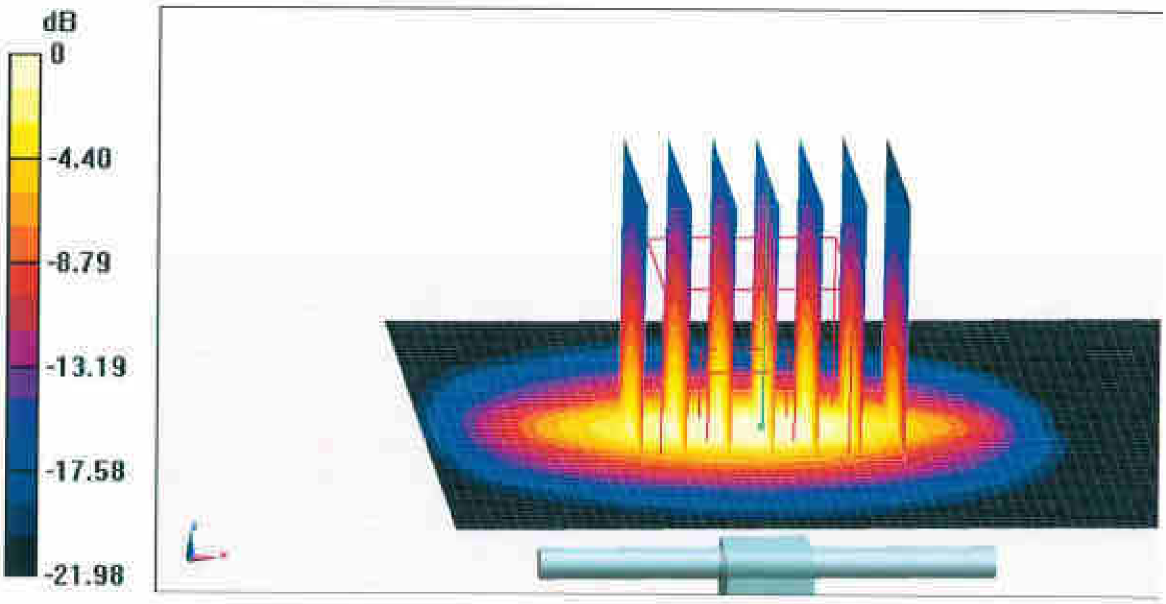
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.46 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.02 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.2 W/kg



0 dB = 19.2 W/kg = 12.83 dBW/kg

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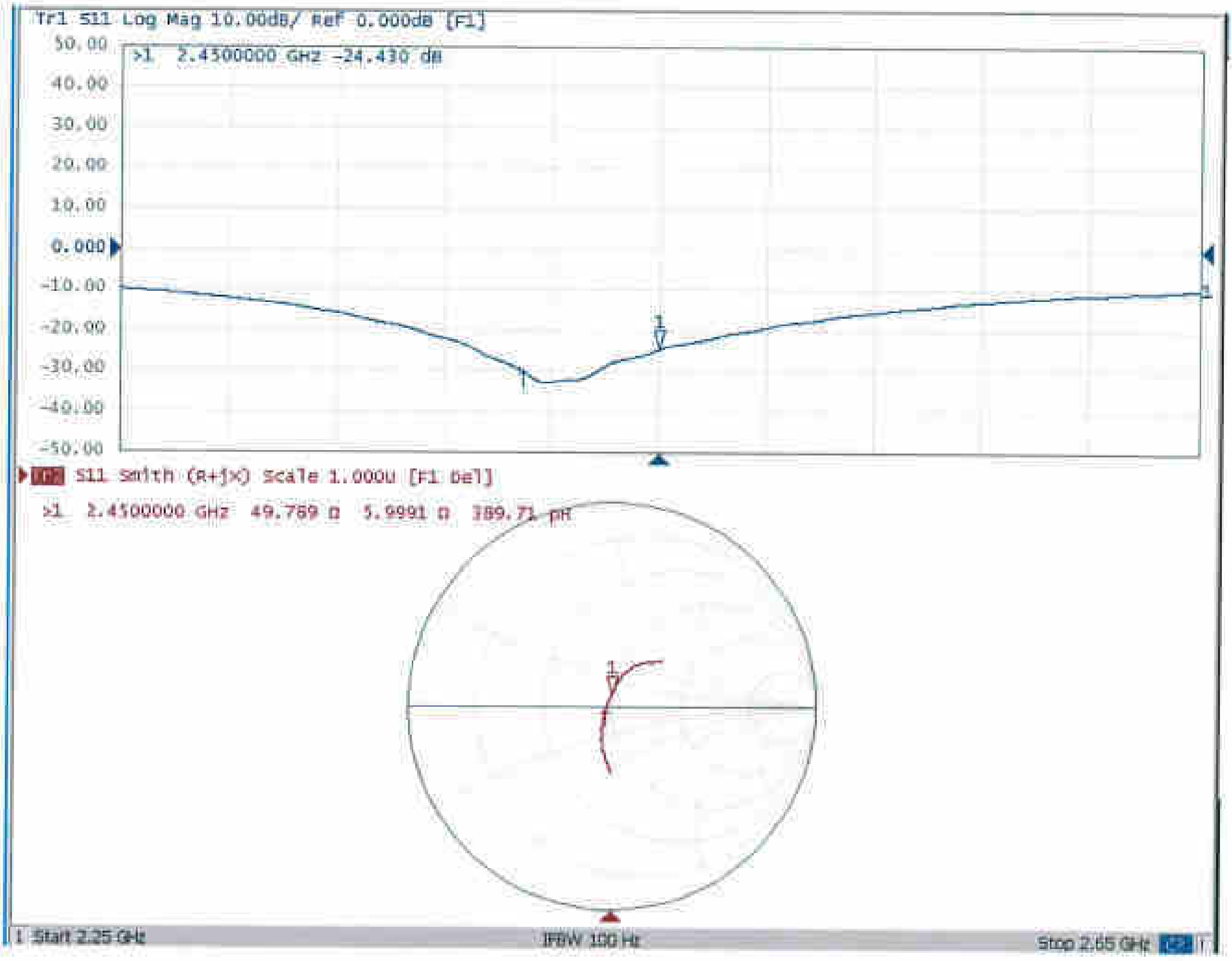
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Client **Sporton-CN** **Certificate No: Z16-97234**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D5GHzV2 - SN: 1113
Calibration Procedure(s)	FD-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	December 13, 2016

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)℃ 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	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4	SN 7307	19-Feb-16(SPEAG,No.EX3-7307_Feb16)	Feb-17
DAE4	SN 771	02-Feb-16(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z16-97011)	Feb-17
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)**	**Scheduled Calibration**
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00893)	Jan-17
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00894)	Jan-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: December 15, 2016

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

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

c) 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

d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

e) 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	52.8.8.1258
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5250 MHz ± 1 MHz 5600 MHz ± 1 MHz 5750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.71 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	36.3 ± 6 %	4.72 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.62 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**76.4 mW /g ± 23.0 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.17 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**21.8 mW /g ± 22.2 % (k=2)**

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Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.5 ± 6 %	5.17 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.07 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**80.8 mW /g ± 23.0 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.30 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.0 mW /g ± 22.2 % (k=2)**

Head TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.4	5.22 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.2 ± 6 %	5.37 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.03 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**80.3 mW /g ± 23.0 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.28 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.8 mW /g ± 22.2 % (k=2)**

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Body TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.36 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.9 ± 6 %	5.44 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.63 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**76.1 mW /g ± 23.0 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.16 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**21.5 mW /g ± 22.2 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.9 ± 6 %	5.74 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.97 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**79.8 mW /g ± 23.0 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.25 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.6 mW /g ± 22.2 % (k=2)**

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Body TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.3	5.94 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.7 ± 6 %	5.91 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.51 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**75.2 mW /g ± 23.0 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.11 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**21.1 mW /g ± 22.2 % (k=2)**

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Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.2Ω - 5.57jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.0dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	57.9Ω - 0.17jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.7dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.2Ω - 0.30jΩ
Return Loss	- 30.3dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.0Ω - 4.21jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.8dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.3Ω + 4.48jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.8dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.7Ω + 2.93jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.9dB

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General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.301 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: 12.12.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1113

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5750 MHz,

Medium parameters used: f = 5250 MHz; σ = 4.724 mho/m; εr = 36.26; ρ = 1000 kg/m3, Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz; σ = 5.172 mho/m; εr = 35.54; ρ = 1000 kg/m3, Medium parameters used: f = 5750 MHz; σ = 5.371 mho/m; εr = 35.17; ρ = 1000 kg/m3,

Phantom section: Center Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7307; ConvF(5.32,5.32,5.32); Calibrated: 2016/2/19, ConvF(4.52,4.52,4.52); Calibrated: 2016/2/19, ConvF(4.45,4.45,4.45); Calibrated: 2016/2/19,
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2016/2/2
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/3
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 66.56 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.62 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.17 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.6 W/kg

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 70.62 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.07 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.3 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.8 W/kg

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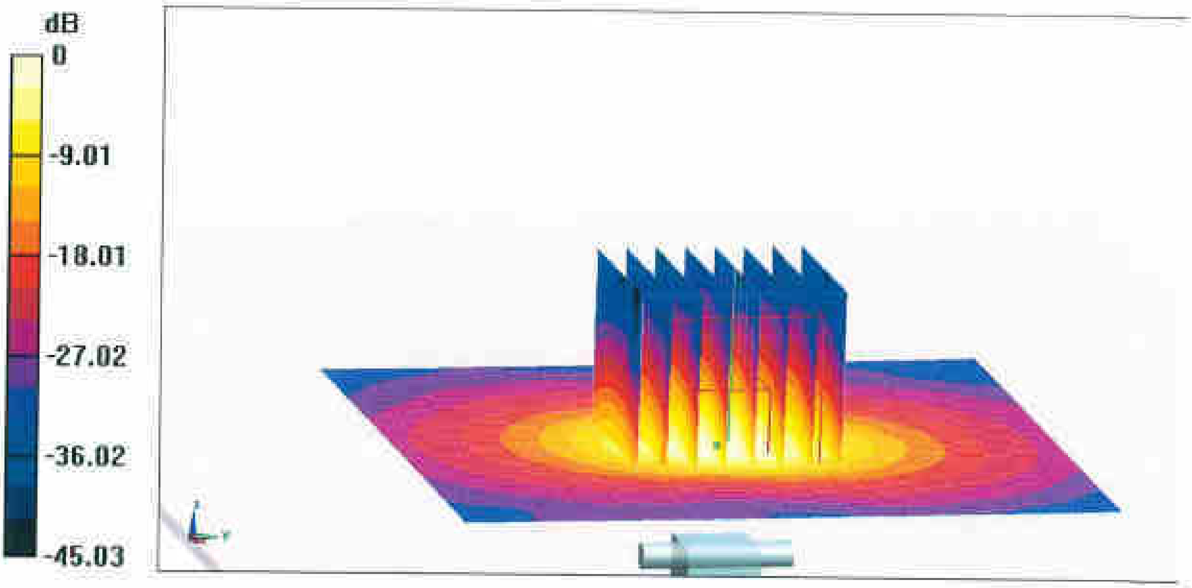
Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 69.62 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.03 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.28 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.6 W/kg



0 dB = 19.6 W/kg = 12.92 dBW/kg

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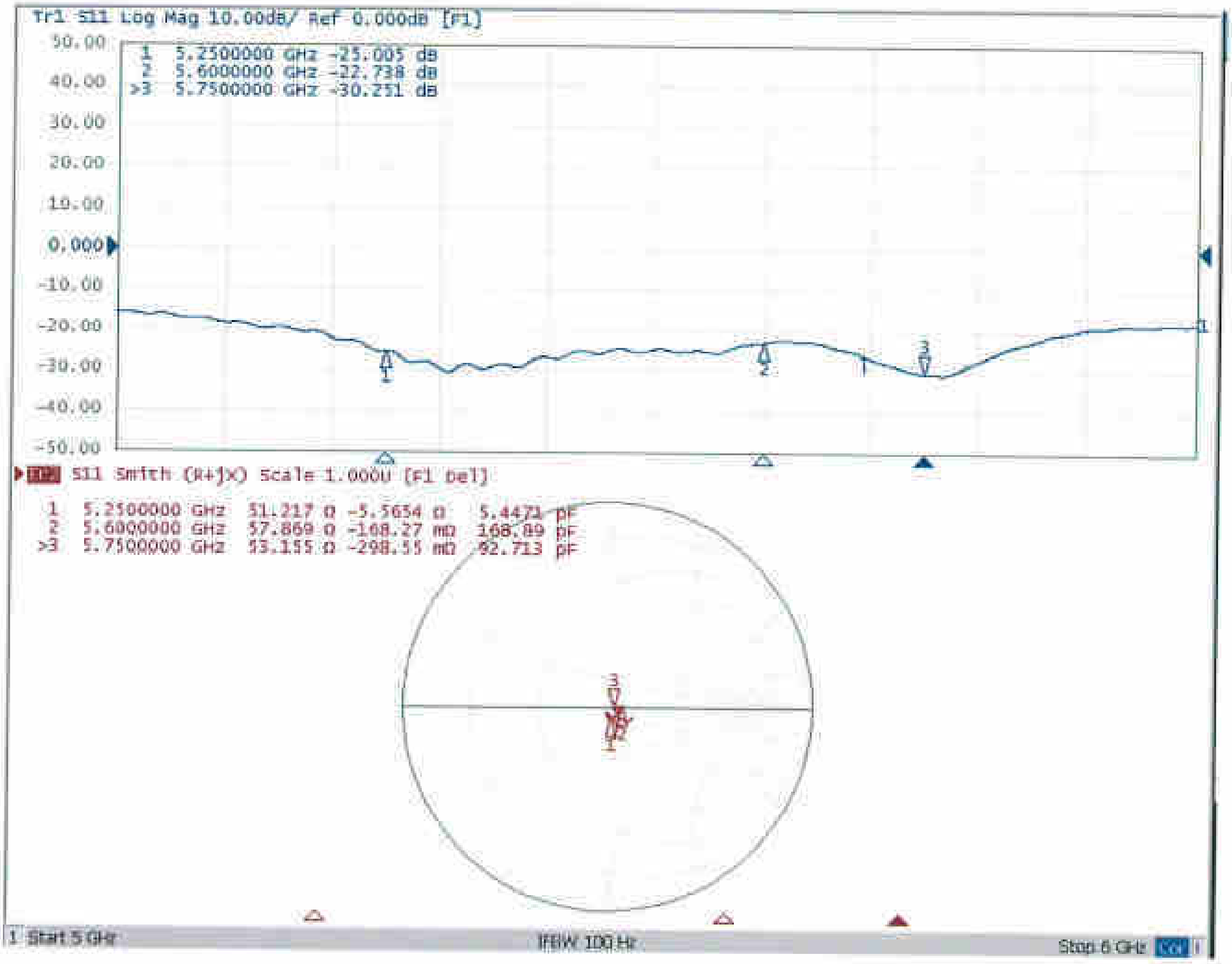
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL Date: 12.13.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1113

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5750 MHz,

Medium parameters used: f = 5250 MHz; σ = 5.442 mho/m; εr = 47.93; ρ = 1000 kg/m3, Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz; σ = 5.74 mho/m; εr = 48.92; ρ = 1000 kg/m3, Medium parameters used: f = 5750 MHz; σ = 5.91 mho/m; εr = 48.73; ρ = 1000 kg/m3,

Phantom section: Right Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7307; ConvF(4.48,4.48,4.48); Calibrated: 2016/2/19, ConvF(3.72,3.72,3.72); Calibrated: 2016/2/19, ConvF(3.91,3.91,3.91); Calibrated: 2016/2/19,
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2016/2/2
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/3
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 50.72 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.63 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.9 W/kg

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 58.44 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.97 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.25 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.3 W/kg

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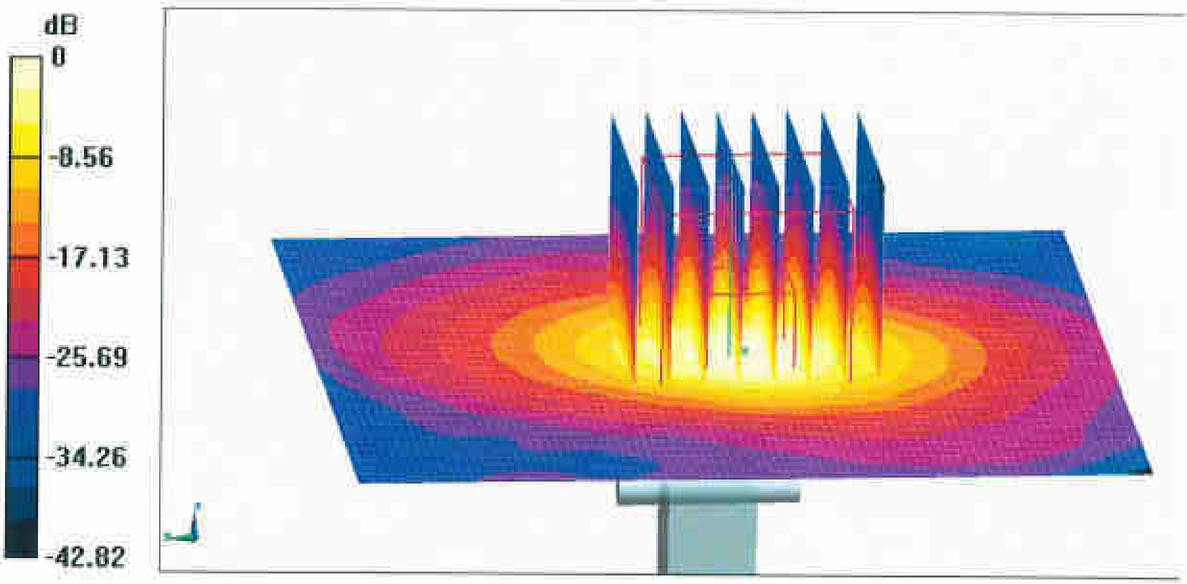
Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 61.59 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.51 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.11 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.5 W/kg



0 dB = 18.5 W/kg = 12.67 dBW/kg

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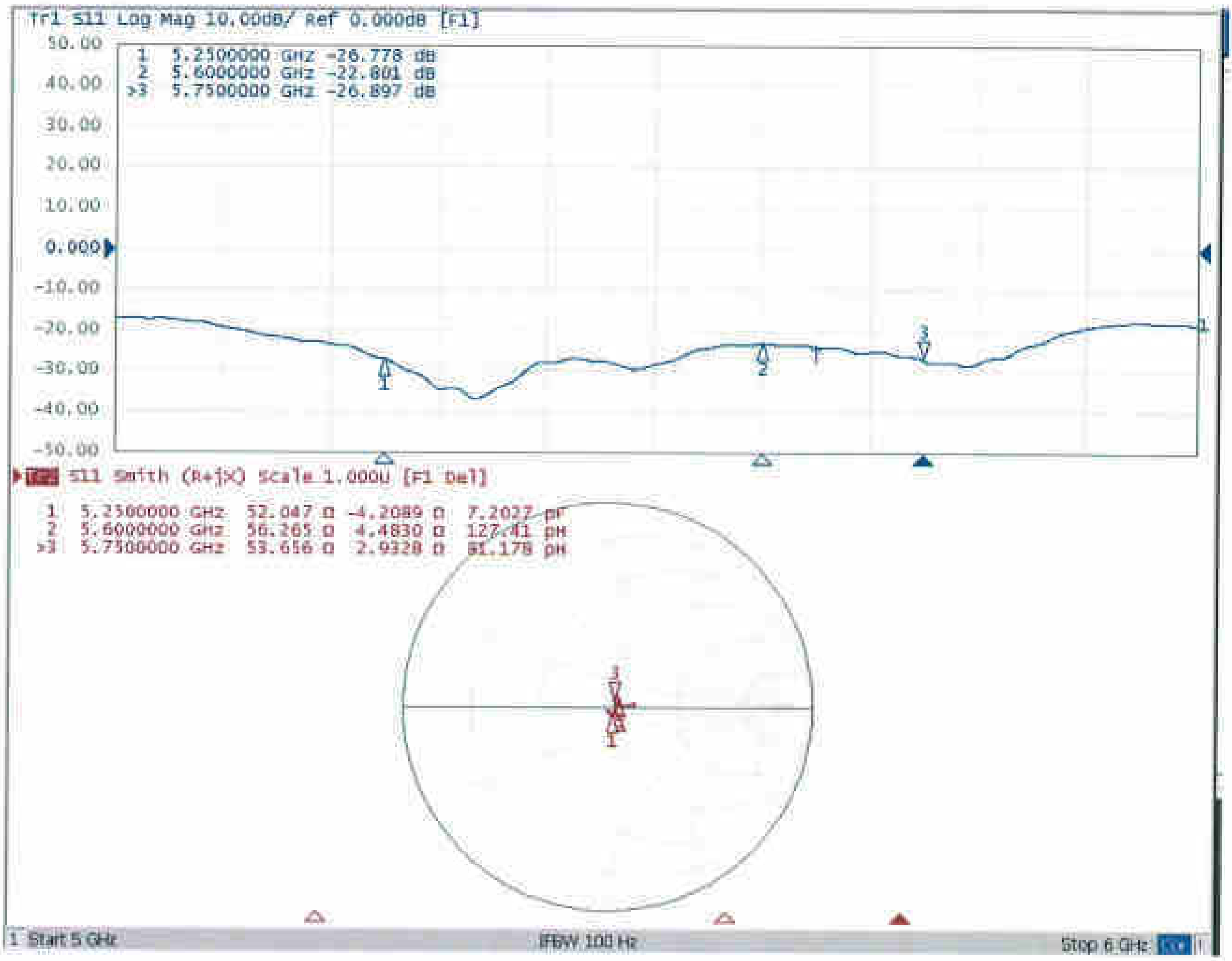
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Client : sporton

Certificate No: Z17-97060

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SN: 1279
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-002-01 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)
Calibration date:	May 02, 2017

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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	27-June-16 (CTTL, No:J16X04778)	June-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	[signature]
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	[signature]
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	[signature]

Issued: May 03, 2017

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

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Glossary:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *DC Voltage Measurement*: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.

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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = -1.......+3mV

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.899 ± 0.15% (k=2)	403.839 ± 0.15% (k=2)	404.577 ± 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.94739 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.98890 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.98821 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	355° ± 1 °

Calibration Laboratory of
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Client **Sporton-KS (Auden)**

Certificate No: EX3-3954_Nov16

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN:3954
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	November 28, 2016

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	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02293)	Apr-17
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-15 (No. ES3-3013_Dec15)	Dec-16
DAE4	SN: 660	23-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-660_Dec15)	Dec-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Leif Klysner	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: November 28, 2016

Calibration Laboratory of
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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3954

Manufactured:	August 6, 2013
Repaired:	November 21, 2016
Calibrated:	November 28, 2016

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3954

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	0.54	0.43	0.52	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	99.5	101.4	97.0	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	148.0	±3.3 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		149.5	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		139.8	

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3954

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)
750	41.9	0.89	10.98	10.98	10.98	0.37	0.82	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	10.52	10.52	10.52	0.16	1.42	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	10.35	10.35	10.35	0.36	0.83	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.58	8.58	8.58	0.31	0.81	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.32	8.32	8.32	0.17	1.27	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.23	8.23	8.23	0.22	1.11	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.88	7.88	7.88	0.21	1.15	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.44	7.44	7.44	0.30	0.94	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.27	7.27	7.27	0.27	1.13	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	7.10	7.10	7.10	0.30	1.20	± 13.1 %
5250	35.9	4.71	5.08	5.08	5.08	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

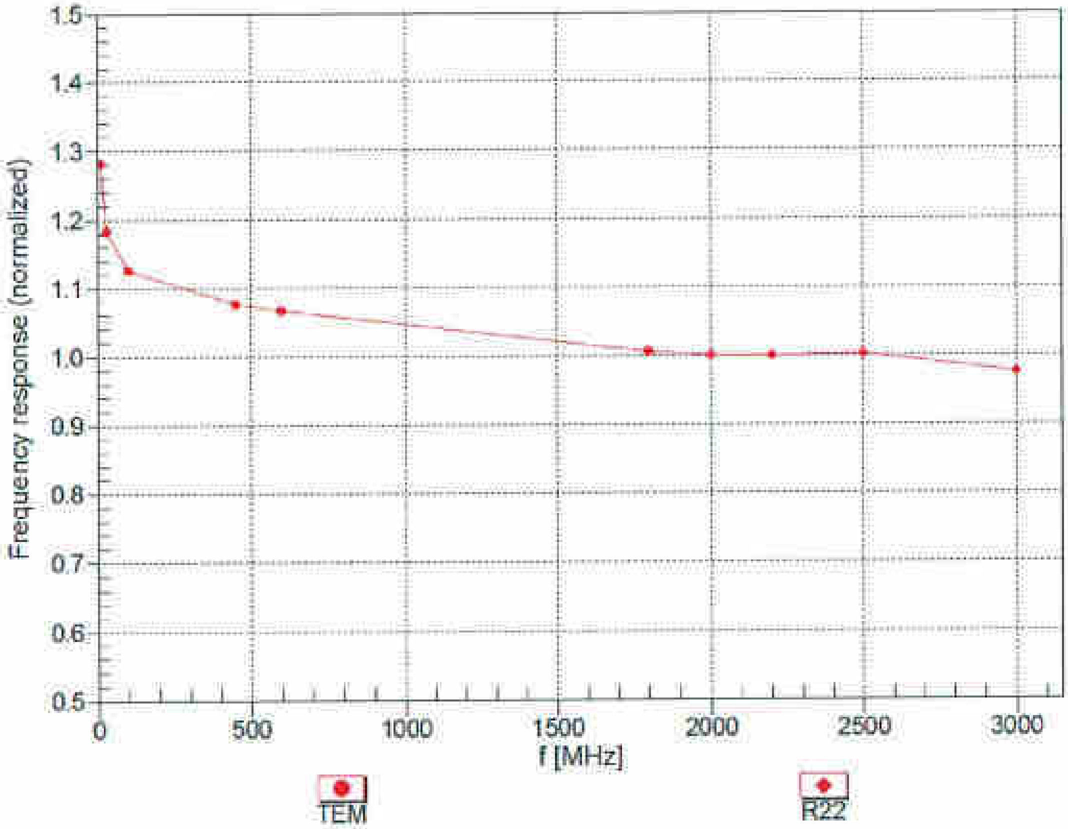
DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3954

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.54	10.54	10.54	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	10.32	10.32	10.32	0.24	1.09	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.32	8.32	8.32	0.34	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	8.01	8.01	8.01	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.80	7.80	7.80	0.43	0.84	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.55	7.55	7.55	0.47	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.05	7.05	7.05	0.40	0.91	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.75	6.75	6.75	0.30	1.20	± 13.1 %
5250	48.9	5.36	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.92	3.92	3.92	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5750	48.3	5.94	4.05	4.05	4.05	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %

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

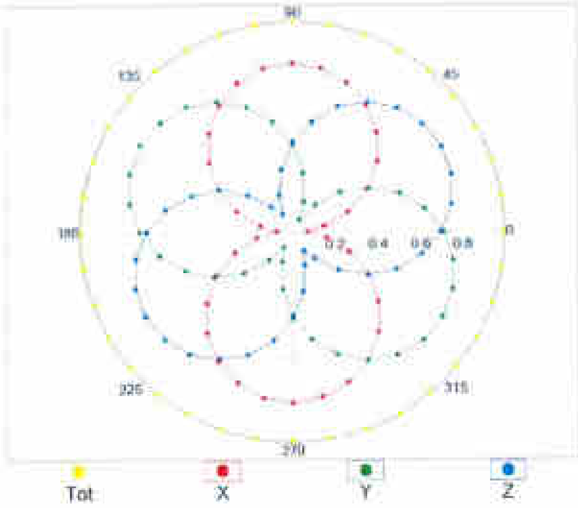
Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



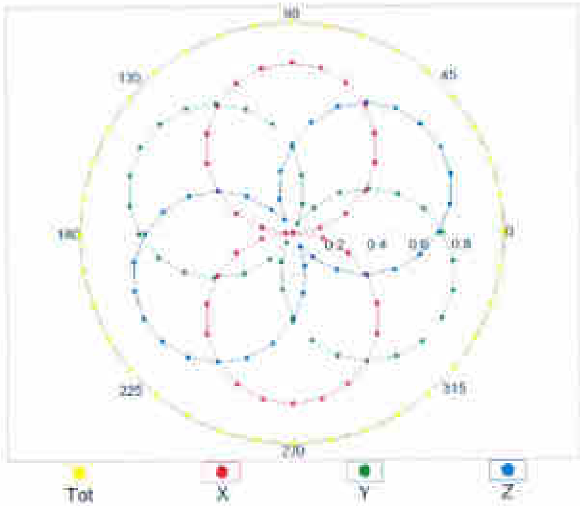
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

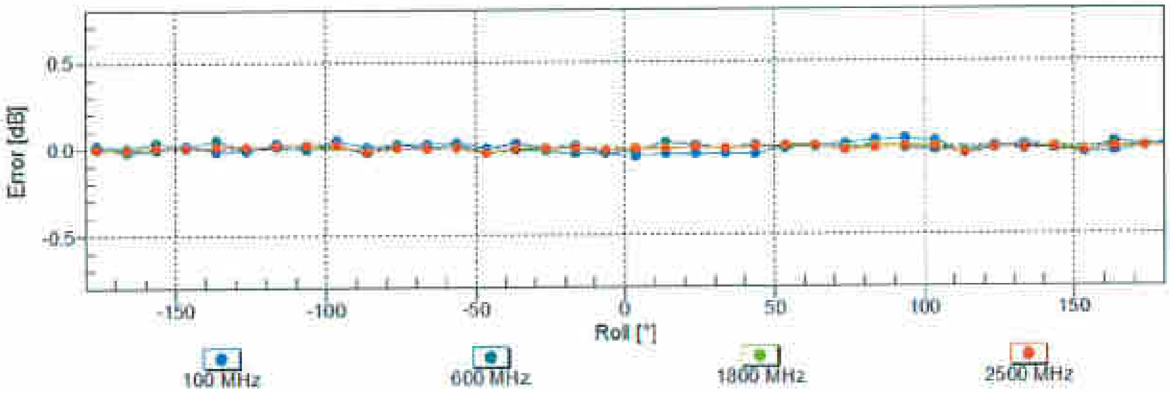
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

f=600 MHz,TEM



f=1800 MHz,R22

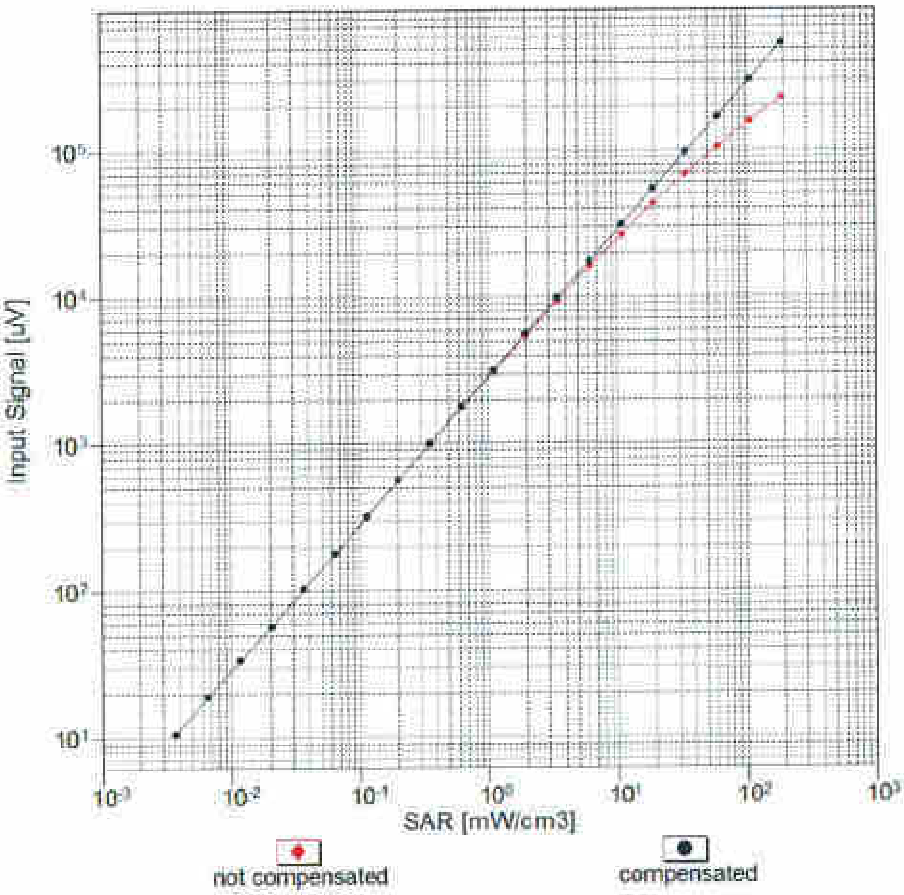


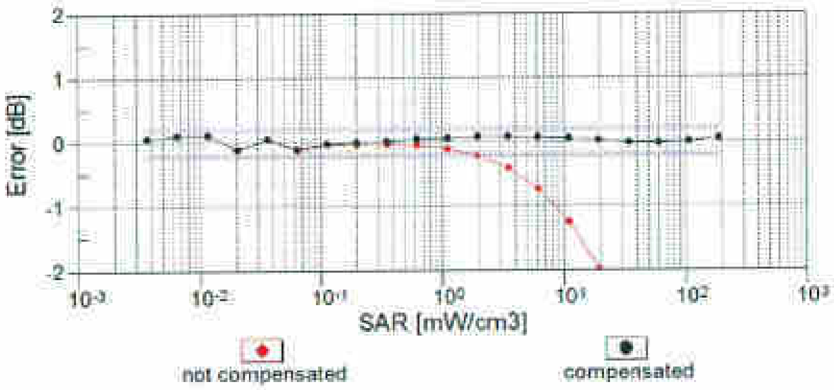


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR$_{head}$)

(TEM cell , f_{eval}= 1900 MHz)

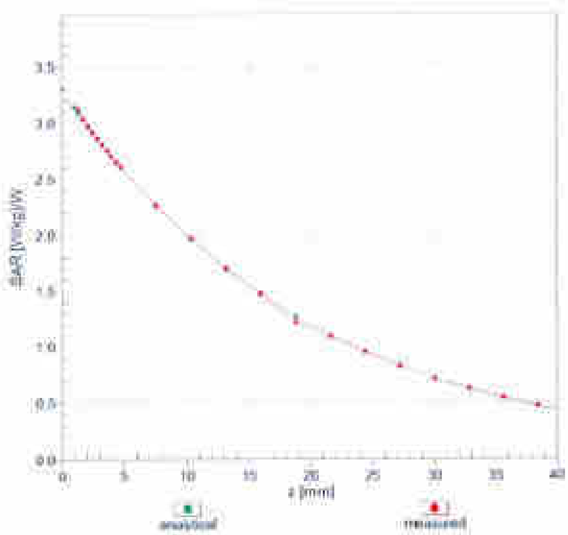




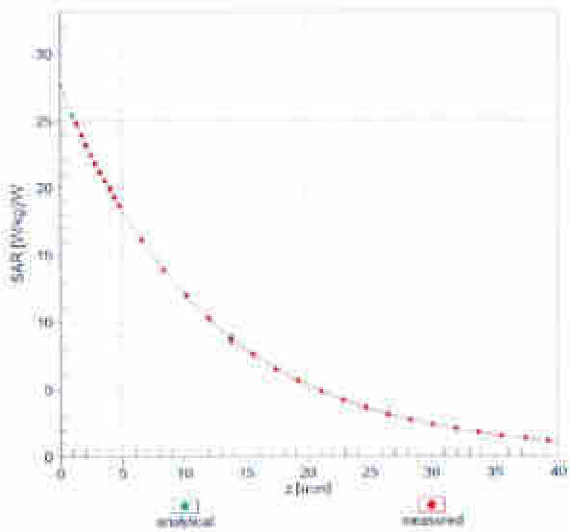
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment

f = 835 MHz,WGLS R9 (H_convF)

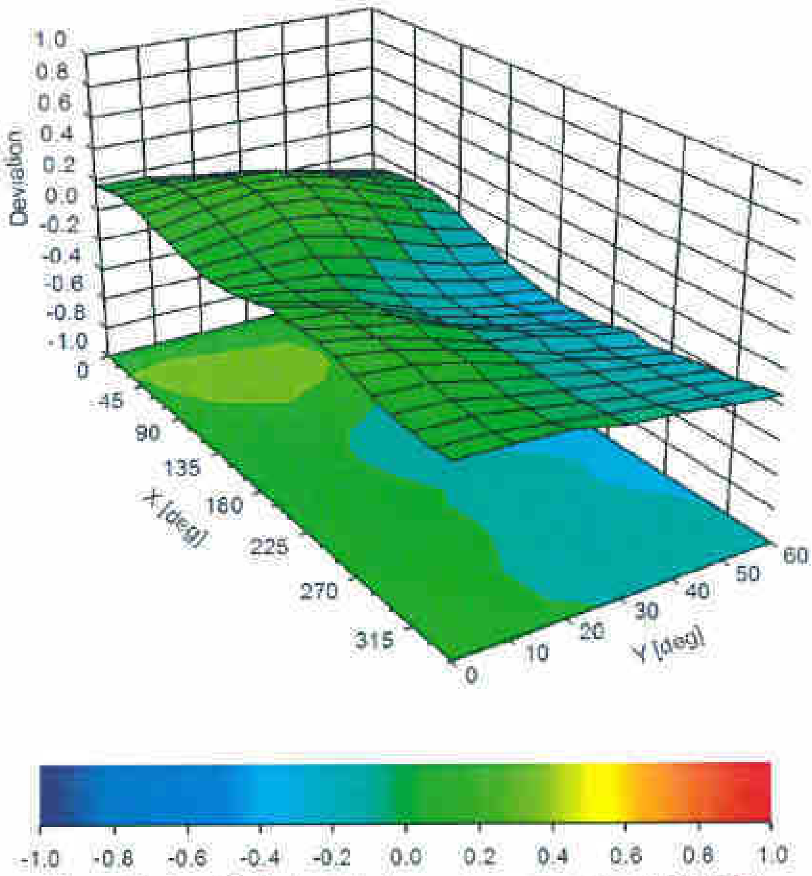


f = 1900 MHz,WGLS R22 (H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3954

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	73.7
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