



SAR TEST REPORT

Applicant ZTE Corporation
FCC ID SRQ-R218Z
Product Vodafone Mobile WiFi
Model R218z
Report No. RXA1712-0417SAR01R2
Issue Date February 6, 2018

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. tested the above equipment in accordance with the requirements in **IEEE 1528- 2013, ANSI/ IEEE C95.1-1992**. The test results show that the equipment tested is capable of demonstrating compliance with the requirements as documented in this report.

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1 Test Laboratory

1.1 Notes of the Test Report

This report shall not be reproduced in full or partial, without the written approval of **TA technology (shanghai) co., Ltd.** The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein. Measurement Uncertainties were not taken into account and are published for informational purposes only. This report is written to support regulatory compliance of the applicable standards stated above.

1.2 Test facility

CNAS (accreditation number:L2264)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has obtained the accreditation of China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS).

FCC (Designation number: CN1179, Test Firm Registration Number: 446626)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed on the US Federal Communications Commission list of test facilities recognized to perform electromagnetic emissions measurements.

IC (recognition number is 8510A)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed by industry Canada to perform electromagnetic emission measurement.

VCCI (recognition number is C-4595, T-2154, R-4113, G-10766)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed by industry Japan to perform electromagnetic emission measurement.

A2LA (Certificate Number: 3857.01)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation to perform electromagnetic emission measurement.

1.3 Testing Location

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1.4 Laboratory Environment

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5 Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

2 Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for the EUT are as follows:

Table 2.1: Highest Reported SAR (Main-antenna and Wi-Fi antenna)

Mode	Highest Reported SAR (W/kg)
	1g SAR Body SAR (Separation 10mm)
GSM 850	1.340
GSM 1900	1.324
WCDMA Band II	1.338
WCDMA Band V	1.288
Wi-Fi (2.4G)	0.249
Date of Testing:	December 13, 2017~January 10, 2018
Note: The device is in compliance with SAR for Uncontrolled Environment /General Population exposure limits (1.6 W/kg and 4.0 W/kg) specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013.	

Table 2.2: Highest Simultaneous Transmission SAR

Exposure Configuration	1g SAR Body SAR (Separation 10mm)
Highest Simultaneous Transmission SAR (W/kg)	1.589
Note: 1. The detail for simultaneous transmission consideration is described in chapter 10.3.	

3 Description of Equipment under Test

Client Information

Applicant	ZTE Corporation
Applicant address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech, Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China
Manufacturer	ZTE Corporation
Manufacturer address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech, Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China

General Technologies

Application Purpose:	Original Grant
Device Type:	Portable Device
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Model:	R218z
IMEI:	355063090001867
Hardware Version:	Ver.A(T1)
Software Version:	BD_R218zV1.0
Antenna Type:	Internal Antenna
Wi-Fi Hotspot	Wi-Fi 2.4G
Power Class:	GSM 850:4 GSM 1900:1 UMTS Band II/V:3
Power Level	GSM 850:level 5 GSM 1900:level 0 UMTS Band II /V:all up bits
EUT Accessory	
Battery	Manufacturer: Harbin Coslight Power Co., Ltd Model: Li3820T43P3h715345

Wireless Technology and Frequency Range

Wireless Technology		Modulation	Operating mode	Tx (MHz)
GSM	850	GPRS(GMSK)	☐ Multi-slot Class:8-1UP	824 ~ 849
	1900	EGPRS(GMSK,8PSK)	☒ Multi-slot Class:10-2UP(GPRS) ☒ Multi-slot Class:12-4UP(EGPRS) ☐ Multi-slot Class:33-4UP	1850 ~ 1910
	Does this device support DTM (Dual Transfer Mode)? ☐ Yes ☒ No			
UMTS	Band II	QPSK	HSDPA UE Category:24	1850 ~ 1910
	Band V		HSUPA UE Category:6	824 ~ 849
Wi-Fi	2.4G	DSSS,OFDM	802.11b/g/n HT20	2412 ~ 2462
		OFDM	802.11n HT40	2422 ~ 2452
	Does this device support MIMO ☒ Yes ☐ No			



4 Test Specification, Methods and Procedures

The tests documented in this report were performed in accordance with FCC 47 CFR § 2.1093, IEEE 1528- 2013, ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, the following FCC Published RF exposure KDB procedures:

248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03
865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02
941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01
941225 D06 Hotspot Mode v02r01

5 Operational Conditions during Test

5.1 Test Positions

5.1.1 Body Worn Configuration

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations.

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04, Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is > 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

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

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. Test position spacing was documented. Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom in head fluid. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessories, including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

5.2 Measurement Variability

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

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

- 1) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.
- 2) A second repeated measurement was performed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was ≥ 1.45 W/kg ($\sim 10\%$ from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 3) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 .
- 4) Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg

The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

5.3 Test Configuration

5.3.1 GSM Test Configuration

According to specification 3GPP TS 51.010, the maximum power of the GSM can do the power reduction for the multi-slot. The allowed power reduction in the multi-slot configuration is as following:

Output power of reductions:

Table 5.1: The allowed power reduction in the multi-slot configuration

Number of timeslots in uplink assignment	Permissible nominal reduction of maximum output power,(dB)
1	0
2	0 to 3,0
3	1,8 to 4,8
4	3,0 to 6,0

5.3.2 3G Test Configuration

3G SAR Test Reduction Procedure

In the following procedures, the mode tested for SAR is referred to as the primary mode. The equivalent modes considered for SAR test reduction are denoted as secondary modes. Both primary and secondary modes must be in the same frequency band. When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than the primary mode or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.³ This is referred to as the 3G SAR test reduction procedure in the following SAR test guidance, where the primary mode is identified in the applicable wireless mode test procedures and the secondary mode is wireless mode being considered for SAR test reduction by that procedure. When the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is not satisfied, it is identified as “otherwise” in the applicable procedures; SAR measurement is required for the secondary mode.

5.3.2.1 WCDMA Test Configuration

Output power Verification

Maximum output power is verified on the high, middle and low channels according to procedures described in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121, using the appropriate RMC or AMR with TPC (transmit power control) set to all “1’s” for WCDMA/HSDPA or by applying the required inner loop power control procedures to maintain maximum output power while HSUPA is active. Results for all applicable physical channel configurations (DPCCH, DPDCHn and spreading codes, HSDPA, HSPA) are required in the SAR report. All configurations that are not supported by the handset or cannot be measured due to technical or equipment limitations must be clearly identified.

Body-Worn Accessory SAR

SAR for body-worn accessory configurations is measured using a 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all “1’s”. The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to other spreading codes and multiple DPDCHn configurations supported by the handset with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured using an applicable RMC configuration with the corresponding spreading code or DPDCHn, for the highest reported body-worn accessory exposure SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC. When more than 2 DPDCHn are supported by the handset, it may be necessary to configure additional DPDCHn using FTM (Factory Test Mode) or other chipset based test approaches with parameters similar to those used in 384 kbps and 768 kbps RMC.

Handsets with Release 5 HSDPA

The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to HSDPA body-worn accessory configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured for HSDPA using the HSDPA Body SAR procedures in the “Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices” section of this document, for the highest reported SAR body-worn accessory exposure configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC. Handsets with both HSDPA and HSUPA are tested according to Release 6 HSPA test procedures.

HSDPA should be configured according to the UE category of a test device. The number of HSDSCH/HS-PDSCHs, HARQ processes, minimum inter-TTI interval, transport block sizes and RV coding sequence are defined by the H-set. To maintain a consistent test configuration and stable transmission conditions, QPSK is used in the H-set for SAR testing. HS-DPCCH should be configured with a CQI feedback cycle of 4 ms with a CQI repetition factor of 2 to maintain a constant rate of active CQI slots. DPCCH and DPDCH gain factors (β_c , β_d), and HS-DPCCH power offset parameters (Δ_{ACK} , Δ_{NACK} , Δ_{CQI}) should be set according to values indicated in the Table below. The CQI value is determined by the UE category, transport block size, number of HS-PDSCHs and modulation used in the H-set.

Table 5.2: Subtests for UMTS Release 5 HSDPA

Sub-set	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{hs} (note 1, note 2)	CM(dB) (note 3)	MPR(dB)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 (note 4)	15/15 (note 4)	64	12/15 (note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note1: Δ_{ACK} , Δ_{NACK} and $\Delta_{CQI} = 8 \Rightarrow A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Rightarrow \beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$
Note2: CM=1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$.
Note3: For subtest 2 the β_c/β_d ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period(TF1,TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TFC1,TF1) to $\beta_c = 11/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

HSUPA Test Configuration

The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to HSPA (HSUPA/HSDPA with RMC) body-worn accessory configurations with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode. Otherwise, SAR is measured for HSPA using the HSPA Body SAR procedures in the "Release 6 HSPA Data Devices" section of this document, for the highest reported body-worn accessory exposure SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC. When VOIP is applicable for next to the ear head exposure in HSPA, the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to HSPA with 12.2 kbps RMC as the primary mode; otherwise, the same HSPA configuration used for body-worn accessory measurements is tested for next to the ear head exposure.

Due to inner loop power control requirements in HSPA, a communication test set is required for output power and SAR tests. The 12.2 kbps RMC, FRC H-set 1 and E-DCH configurations for HSPA are configured according to the β values indicated in Table 2 and other applicable procedures described in the 'WCDMA Handset' and 'Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices' sections of this document

Table 5.3: Sub-Test 5 Setup for Release 6 HSUPA

Sub-set	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	$\beta_{hs}^{(1)}$	β_{ec}	β_{ed}	β_{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (codes)	CM ⁽²⁾ (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG ⁽⁴⁾ Index	E-TFCI
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1	11/15 ⁽³⁾	15/15 ⁽³⁾	64	11/15 ⁽³⁾	22/15	209/225	1039/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	β_{ed1} 47/15 β_{ed2} 47/15	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	64	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: Δ_{ACK} , Δ_{NACK} and $\Delta_{CQI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow \beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 2: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.

Note 3: For subtest 1 the β_c/β_d ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 10/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

Note 4: For subtest 5 the β_c/β_d ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 14/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

Note 5: Testing UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1 Sub-test 3 is not required according to TS 25.306 Figure 5.1g.

Note 6: β_{ed} can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

Table 5.4: HSUPA UE category

UE E-DCH Category	Maximum E-DCH Codes Transmitted	Number of HARQ Processes	E-DCH TTI (ms)	Minimum Spreading Factor	Maximum E-DCH Transport Block Bits	Max Rate (Mbps)
1	1	4	10	4	7110	0.7296
2	2	8	2	4	2798	1.4592
	2	4	10	4	14484	
3	2	4	10	4	14484	1.4592
4	2	8	2	2	5772	2.9185
	2	4	10	2	20000	2.00
5	2	4	10	2	20000	2.00
6 (No DPDCH)	4	8	2	2 SF2 & 2 SF4	11484	5.76
	4	4	10		20000	2.00
7 (No DPDCH)	4	8	2	2 SF2 & 2 SF4	22996	?
	4	4	10		20000	?

NOTE: When 4 codes are transmitted in parallel, two codes shall be transmitted with SF2 and two with SF4.
 UE Categories 1 to 6 supports QPSK only. UE Category 7 supports QPSK and 16QAM.
 (TS25.306-7.3.0)

5.3.3 Wi-Fi Test Configuration

SAR test reduction for 802.11 Wi-Fi transmission mode configurations are considered separately for DSSS and OFDM. An initial test position is determined to reduce the number of tests required for certain exposure configurations with multiple test positions. An initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band according to maximum output power, channel



bandwidth, wireless mode configurations and other operating parameters to streamline the measurement requirements. For 2.4 GHz DSSS, either the initial test position or DSSS procedure is applied to reduce the number of SAR tests; these are mutually exclusive. For OFDM, an initial test position is only applicable to next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet and hotspot mode configurations, which is tested using the initial test configuration to facilitate test reduction. For other exposure conditions with a fixed test position, SAR test reduction is determined using only the initial test configuration.

The multiple test positions require SAR measurements in head, hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet configurations may be reduced according to the highest reported SAR determined using the *initial test position(s)* by applying the DSSS or OFDM SAR measurement procedures in the required wireless mode test configuration(s). The *initial test position(s)* is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel in the required wireless mode test configuration(s). When the *reported SAR* for 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 wireless mode combination within the frequency band or aggregated band. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures.
- 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated using the same wireless mode test 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 *reported SAR* is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test positions are tested.
 - ✧ For subsequent test positions with equivalent test separation distance or when exposure is dominated by coupling conditions, the position for maximum coupling condition should be tested.
 - ✧ When it is unclear, all equivalent conditions must be tested.
- For all positions/configurations tested using the *initial test position* and subsequent test positions, when the *reported SAR* is > 0.8 W/kg, measure the SAR for these positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the *reported SAR* is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required test channels are considered.
 - ✧ The additional power measurements required for this step should be limited to those necessary for identifying subsequent highest output power channels to apply the test reduction.

To determine the initial test position, Area Scans were performed to determine the position with the Maximum Value of SAR (measured). The position that produced the highest Maximum Value of SAR is considered the worst case position; thus used as the initial test position.

A Wi-Fi device must be configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools for SAR measurement. This RF signal utilized in SAR measurement has almost 100% duty cycle and its crest factor is 1.

5.3.4 Dynamic antenna switching and WIFI CDD Techniques for WIFI antennas

802.11b WiFi dynamic switching

The device supports the dynamic antenna switching function for 802.11b 2.4G WiFi. The device has two Wi-Fi Tx antennas (Main Wi-Fi antenna1 and Sub Wi-Fi Antenna2). The 802.11b Wi-Fi dynamic switching is based on diversity technology. In 802.11b diversity mode, Wi-Fi function is able to judge the one of the two paths with the higher RSSI and select it as the Tx/Rx path dynamically in order to gain the best performance. The switch status hasn't any influence to RF conducted parameters. 802.11b Main Wi-Fi antenna1 and 802.11b Sub Wi-Fi Antenna2 can not transmit simultaneously. For 802.11b Wi-Fi SAR test, set the Main Wi-Fi Antenna1 / Sub Wi-Fi Antenna2 to the MAX transmit power level respectively and test the SAR respectively in all applicable RF exposure conditions per KDB 248227D01. Only one Wi-Fi TX antenna is chosen at a time. It is conservative enough to ensure the SAR compliance.

Wireless technology	Supporting Bands and Modes
WLAN SISO	WiFi 2.4G 802.11b/11g/11n
WLAN MIMO	WiFi 2.4G 802.11n
WLAN CDD	WiFi 2.4G 802.11g

802.11g WIFI CDD Techniques and 802.11 n MIMO

CDD is able to be adopted in the product when Wi-Fi working in 802.11g mode. CDD is a kind of transmit diversity mechanism implemented by applying a different phase delay (cyclic phase delay) for each OFDM subcarrier. It is used in spatial multiplexing to increase diversity between the two spatial paths. In CDD mode, both of the Wi-Fi Tx antennas are transmitting the same information with the same data rate, at the same channel and the same time. CDD means it is not one but two paths of Wi-Fi transmitting at the same time.

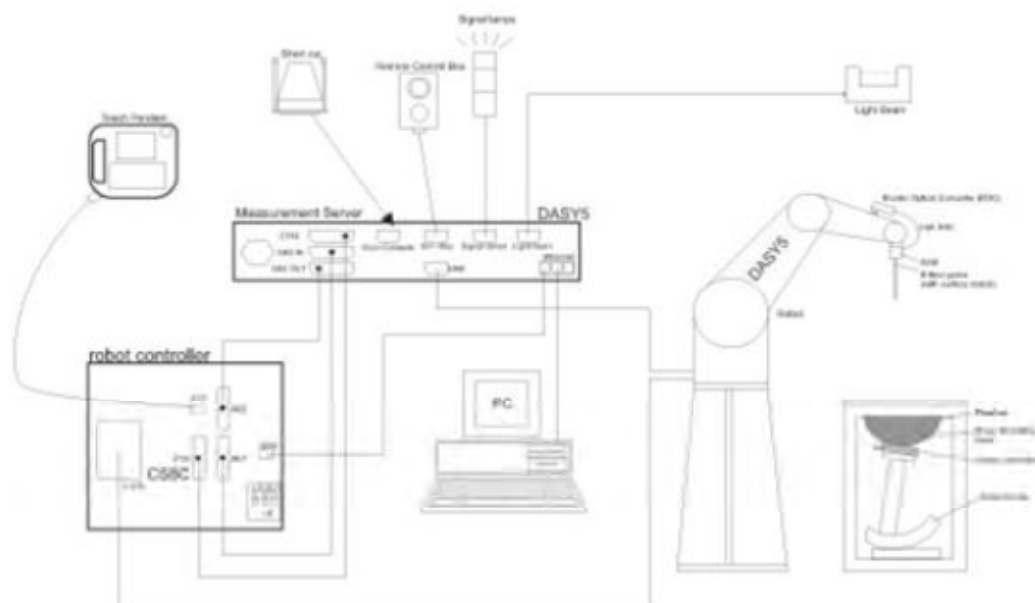
For 802.11n mode, the device supports both Wi-Fi MIMO mode and Wi-Fi SISO mode. In Wi-Fi SISO mode, only one antenna transmitting at a time, it can be the main Wi-Fi antenna1 or the sub Wi-Fi antenna2. In Wi-Fi MIMO mode, two Wi-Fi antenna transmit at the same time.

For 802.11 g WIFI CDD and 802.11n Wi-Fi MIMO SAR test, only the scenario two Wi-Fi antennas transmitting at the same time are supported and need to be considered. The common Initial Test Position and OFDM Initial Test Configuration Procedures per KDB 248227D01 are applied for 2.4G Wi-Fi 802.11g/n SAR test respectively in all applicable RF exposure conditions.

6 SAR Measurements System Configuration

6.1 SAR Measurement Set-up

The DASY system 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 DASY 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.

6.2 DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

EX3DV4 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure Scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.



E-field Probe Calibration

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.

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

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



temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$\text{SAR} = C \Delta T / \Delta t$$

Where: Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

Or

$$\text{SAR} = I E I^2 \sigma / \rho$$

Where: σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m^3).

6.3 SAR Measurement Procedure

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.

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 dB) 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 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$	≤ 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 $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used to 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 whose 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 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

			≤3GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{zoom} Δy_{zoom}			≤2GHz: ≤8mm 2 – 3GHz: ≤5mm*	3 – 4GHz: ≤5mm* 4 – 6GHz: ≤4mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	Uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n)$		≤5mm	3 – 4GHz: ≤4mm 4 – 5GHz: ≤3mm 5 – 6GHz: ≤2mm
	Graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤4mm	3 – 4GHz: ≤3mm 4 – 5GHz: ≤2.5mm 5 – 6GHz: ≤2mm
		$\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	≤1.5• $\Delta z_{\text{zoom}}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	X, y, z		≥30mm	3 – 4GHz: ≥28mm 4 – 5GHz: ≥25mm 5 – 6GHz: ≥22mm
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 <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4W/kg, ≤8mm, ≤7mm and ≤5mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2GHz to 3GHz, 3GHz to 4GHz and 4GHz to 6GHz.				

Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used to 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.

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.



7 Main Test Equipment

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Last Cal.	Cal. Due Date
Network analyzer	Agilent	E5071B	MY42404014	2017-05-20	2018-05-19
Dielectric Probe Kit	HP	85070E	US44020115	2017-05-20	2018-05-19
Power meter	Agilent	E4417A	GB41291714	2017-05-21	2018-05-20
Power sensor	Agilent	N8481H	MY50350004	2017-05-21	2018-05-20
Power sensor	Agilent	E9327A	US40441622	2017-05-20	2018-05-19
Dual directional coupler	Agilent	778D-012	50519	2017-05-21	2018-05-20
Dual directional coupler	Agilent	777D	50146	2017-05-20	2018-05-19
Amplifier	INDEXSAR	IXA-020	0401	2017-05-20	2018-05-19
Wideband radio communication tester	R&S	CMW 500	113645	2017-05-20	2018-05-19
BT Base Station Simulator	R&S	CBT	100271	2017-05-14	2018-05-13
E-field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3677	2017-01-23	2018-01-22
DAE	SPEAG	DAE4	1291	2017-01-19	2018-01-18
Validation Kit 835MHz	SPEAG	D835V2	4d020	2017-08-28	2020-08-27
Validation Kit 1900MHz	SPEAG	D1900V2	5d060	2017-08-26	2020-08-25
Validation Kit 2450MHz	SPEAG	D2450V2	786	2017-08-29	2020-08-28
Temperature Probe	Tianjin jinming	JM222	AA1009129	2017-05-17	2018-05-16
Hygrothermograph	Anymetr	NT-311	20150731	2017-05-17	2018-05-16
Software for Test	Speag	DASY5	52.8.8.1222	/	/
Software for Tissue	Agilent	85070	E06.01.36	/	/

8 Tissue Dielectric Parameter Measurements & System Verification

8.1 Tissue Verification

The temperature of the tissue-equivalent medium used during measurement must also be within 18°C to 25°C and within $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ of the temperature when the tissue parameters are characterized. The dielectric parameters must be measured before the tissue-equivalent medium is used in a series of SAR measurements. The parameters should be re-measured after each 3 – 4 days of use; or earlier if the dielectric parameters can become out of tolerance.

Target values

Frequency (MHz)		Water (%)	Salt (%)	Sugar (%)	Glycol (%)	Preventol (%)	Cellulose (%)	ϵ_r	$\sigma(\text{s/m})$
Body	835	52.5	1.4	45	0	0.1	1.0	55.2	0.97
	1900	69.91	0.13	0	29.96	0	0	53.3	1.52
	2450	73.2	0.1	0	26.7	0	0	52.7	1.95

Measurements results

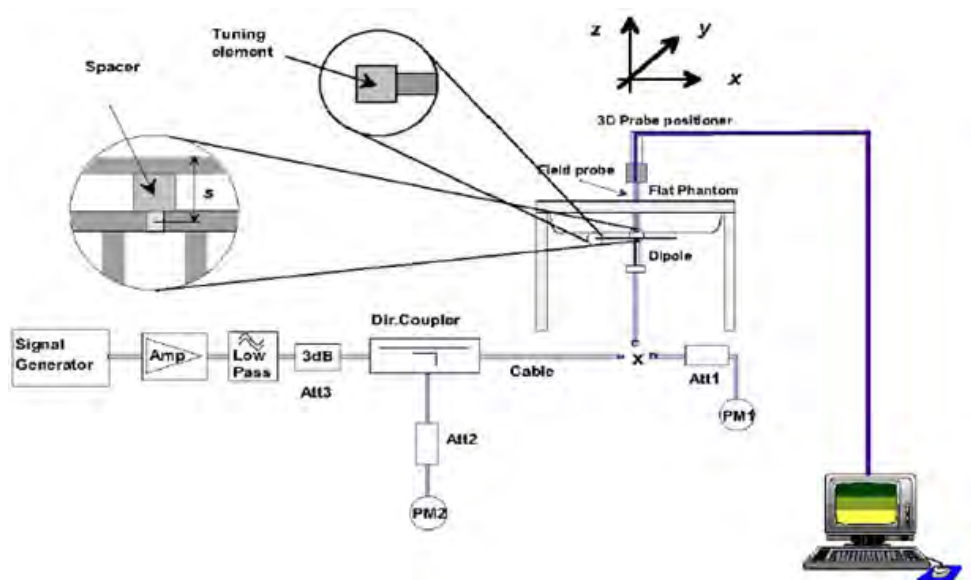
Frequency (MHz)		Test Date	Temp $^\circ\text{C}$	Measured Dielectric Parameters		Target Dielectric Parameters		Limit (Within $\pm 5\%$)	
				ϵ_r	$\sigma(\text{s/m})$	ϵ_r	$\sigma(\text{s/m})$	Dev $\epsilon_r(\%)$	Dev $\sigma(\%)$
835	Body	12/14/2017	21.5	55.4	1.01	55.2	0.97	0.36	4.12
1900	Body	12/13/2017	21.5	51.2	1.51	53.3	1.52	-3.94	-0.66
2450	Body	1/10/2018	21.5	51.4	1.91	52.7	1.95	-2.47	-2.05

Note: The depth of tissue-equivalent liquid in a phantom must be ≥ 15.0 cm for SAR measurements ≤ 3 GHz and ≥ 10.0 cm for measurements > 3 GHz.

8.2 System Performance Check

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the tissue simulates were measured using the dielectric probe kit and the network analyzer. A system check measurement for every day was made following the determination of the dielectric parameters of the Tissue simulates, using the dipole validation kit. The dipole antenna was placed under the flat section of the twin SAM phantom.

System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the DASY system.



Picture 1 System Performance Check setup



Picture 2 Setup Photo

**Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations**

Usage of SAR dipoles calibrated less than 3 years ago but more than 1 year ago were confirmed in maintaining return loss (< -20 dB, within 20% of prior calibration) and impedance (within 5 ohm from prior calibration) requirements per extended calibrations in KDB 865664 D01:

System Check results

Frequency (MHz)		Test Date	Temp °C	250mW Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1W Normalized SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1W Target SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Δ % (Limit ±10%)	Plot No.
835	Body	12/14/2017	21.5	2.41	9.64	9.75	-1.13	1
1900	Body	12/13/2017	21.5	9.93	39.72	39.50	0.56	2
2450	Body	1/10/2018	21.5	12.50	50.00	50.80	-1.57	3
Note: Target Values used derive from the calibration certificate Data Storage and Evaluation.								

9 Normal and Maximum Output Power

KDB 447498 D01 at the maximum rated output power and within the tune-up tolerance range specified for the product, but not more than 2 dB lower than the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

9.1 GSM Mode

GSM 850		Burst Average			Division Factors (dB)	Frame-Average			Burst Tune-up Limit (dBm)
		Power(dBm)				Power(dBm)			
Tx Channel		128	190	251		128	190	251	
Frequency(MHz)		824.2	836.6	848.8		824.2	836.6	848.8	
GPRS (GMSK)	1Txslot	31.65	31.64	31.58	9.03	22.62	22.61	22.55	32.50
	2Txslots	29.87	29.91	29.87	6.02	23.85	23.89	23.85	30.50
EGPRS (GMSK)	1Txslot	31.48	31.53	31.47	9.03	22.45	22.50	22.44	32.50
	2Txslots	29.93	30.02	29.86	6.02	23.91	24.00	23.84	30.50
	3Txslots	27.80	27.75	27.91	4.26	23.54	23.49	23.65	28.50
	4Txslots	26.55	26.52	26.56	3.01	23.54	23.51	23.55	27.50
EGPRS (8PSK)	1Txslot	26.13	26.08	25.89	9.03	17.10	17.05	16.86	27.00
	2Txslots	24.14	24.03	23.96	6.02	18.12	18.01	17.94	25.00
	3Txslots	21.88	21.73	21.97	4.26	17.62	17.47	17.71	22.50
	4Txslots	20.67	20.68	20.70	3.01	17.66	17.67	17.69	21.50
GSM 1900		Power(dBm)			Division Factors (dB)	Power(dBm)			Burst Tune-up Limit (dBm)
Tx Channel		512	661	810		512	661	810	
Frequency(MHz)		1850.2	1880	1909.8		1850.2	1880	1909.8	
GPRS (GMSK)	1Txslot	29.61	30.09	29.68	9.03	20.58	21.06	20.65	31.00
	2Txslots	28.39	29.01	28.42	6.02	22.37	22.99	22.40	30.00
EGPRS (GMSK)	1Txslot	29.66	30.19	29.69	9.03	20.63	21.16	20.66	31.00
	2Txslots	28.66	29.13	28.56	6.02	22.64	23.11	22.54	30.00
	3Txslots	26.41	26.49	26.33	4.26	22.15	22.23	22.07	27.00
	4Txslots	25.39	25.48	25.04	3.01	22.38	22.47	22.03	26.00
EGPRS (8PSK)	1Txslot	25.90	26.03	25.83	9.03	16.87	17.00	16.80	26.50
	2Txslots	23.97	24.25	23.94	6.02	17.95	18.23	17.92	24.50
	3Txslots	22.06	22.52	22.07	4.26	17.80	18.26	17.81	23.50
	4Txslots	20.71	21.14	20.64	3.01	17.70	18.13	17.63	21.50
Notes: The worst-case configuration and mode for SAR testing is determined to be as follows:									
1. Standalone: GSM 850 GMSK (EGPRS) mode with 2 time slots for Max power, GSM 1900 GMSK (EGPRS) mode with 2 time slots for Max power, based on the output power measurements above.									

9.2 WCDMA Mode

The following tests were completed according to the test requirements outlined in the 3GPP TS34.121 specification.

WCDMA		Band II(dBm)				Band V(dBm)			
Tx Channel		9262	9400	9538	Tune-up	4132	4183	4233	Tune-up
Frequency(MHz)		1852.4	1880	1907.6	Limit (dBm)	826.4	836.6	846.6	Limit (dBm)
RMC	12.2kbps	22.60	22.61	22.48	23.00	22.47	22.56	22.59	23.00
	64kbps	22.44	22.44	22.34	23.00	22.35	22.48	22.52	23.00
	144kbps	22.54	22.52	22.42	23.00	22.34	22.47	22.51	23.00
	384kbps	22.53	22.54	22.41	23.00	22.27	22.46	22.50	23.00
HSDPA	Sub 1	21.69	21.50	21.69	22.50	21.56	21.45	21.80	22.50
	Sub 2	21.70	21.48	21.64	22.50	21.57	21.43	21.75	22.50
	Sub 3	21.21	20.96	20.83	22.00	21.08	20.91	20.94	22.00
	Sub 4	21.23	20.95	20.91	22.00	21.10	20.90	21.02	22.00
HSUPA	Sub 1	21.71	21.41	21.65	22.50	21.58	21.36	21.76	22.50
	Sub 2	21.20	20.99	21.00	22.00	21.07	20.94	21.11	22.00
	Sub 3	21.77	21.47	21.69	22.50	21.64	21.42	21.80	22.50
	Sub 4	21.73	21.46	21.71	22.50	21.60	21.41	21.82	22.50
	Sub 5	21.70	21.45	21.68	22.50	21.57	21.40	21.79	22.50
DC-HSDPA	Sub 1	21.68	21.48	21.68	22.50	21.55	21.43	21.79	22.50
	Sub 2	21.68	21.45	21.59	22.50	21.55	21.40	21.70	22.50
	Sub 3	21.19	20.95	20.81	22.00	21.06	20.90	20.92	22.00
	Sub 4	21.19	20.92	20.89	22.00	21.06	20.87	21.00	22.00

Note: 1.Per KDB 941225 D01, SAR for Head / Hotspot / Body-worn exposure is measured using a 12.2 kbps AMR with TPC bits configured to all "1's".

2. When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than the primary mode or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.



9.3 WLAN Mode

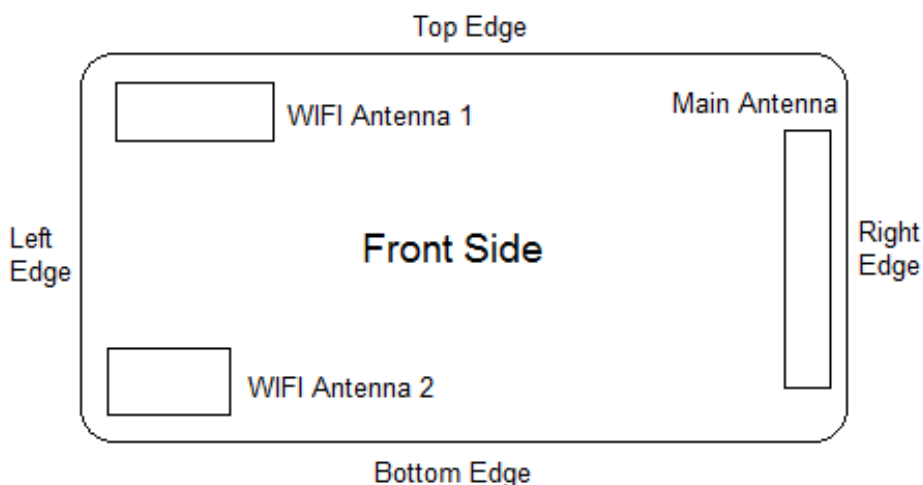
2.4GHz Wi-Fi	Ant	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up Limit(dBm)	TX Power Setting Level
Mode				1M		
802.11b	Ant 1	1	2412	16.44	17.00	38
		6	2437	16.85	17.00	38
		11	2462	16.63	17.00	38
	Ant 2	1	2412	16.51	17.00	39
		6	2437	16.62	17.00	37
		11	2462	16.84	17.00	37
Mode	Ant	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6M	Tune-up Limit(dBm)	TX Power Setting Level
802.11g CDD	Ant 1	1	2412	12.99	/	43
		6	2437	12.53	/	42
		11	2462	12.21	/	41
	Ant 1	1	2412	12.83	/	43
		6	2437	12.99	/	42
		11	2462	12.66	/	41
	Sum	1	2412	15.92	16.50	/
		6	2437	15.78	16.50	/
		11	2462	15.45	16.50	/
Mode	Ant	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	6.5M	Tune-up Limit(dBm)	TX Power Setting Level
802.11n HT20 MIMO	Ant 1	1	2412	12.33	/	40
		6	2437	12.27	/	40
		11	2462	12.20	/	40
	Ant 2	1	2412	12.86	/	40
		6	2437	12.55	/	39
		11	2462	12.35	/	39
	Sum	1	2412	15.61	16.50	/
		6	2437	15.42	16.50	/
		11	2462	15.29	16.50	/
Mode	Ant	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	13.5M	Tune-up Limit(dBm)	TX Power Setting Level
802.11n HT40 MIMO	Ant 1	3	2422	12.42	/	43
		6	2437	12.70	/	43
		9	2452	12.20	/	43
	Ant 2	3	2422	12.31	/	42
		6	2437	12.59	/	41
		9	2452	12.86	/	41
	Sum	3	2422	15.38	16.50	/
		6	2437	15.66	16.50	/



		9	2452	15.55	16.50	/
Note: Initial test configuration is 802.11b mode for SISO, 802.11n HT40 for MIMO, since the highest maximum output power and the highest BW.						

10 Measured and Reported (Scaled) SAR Results

10.1 EUT Antenna Locations



Overall (Length x Width): 108 mm x 64 mm

Overall Diagonal: 126 mm/Display Diagonal: 64mm

Distance of the Antenna to the EUT surface/edge

Antenna	Back Side	Front side	Left Edge	Right Edge	Top Edge	Bottom Edge
Main-Antenna	0	0	>25mm	<25mm	<25mm	<25mm
Wi-Fi Antenna 1	0	0	<25mm	>25mm	<25mm	>25mm
Wi-Fi Antenna 2	0	0	<25mm	>25mm	>25mm	<25mm

Positions for SAR tests

Mode	Back Side	Front side	Left Edge	Right Edge	Top Edge	Bottom Edge
Main-Antenna	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wi-Fi Antenna 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
Wi-Fi Antenna 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes

Note: 1. Per KDB 941225 D06, when the overall device length and width are $\geq 9\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm}$, the test distance is 10mm. SAR must be measured for all sides and surfaces with a transmitting antenna located within 25mm from that surface or edge.

2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ (for 1g SAR) or $\leq 2 \text{ W/kg}$ (for 10g SAR) then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s).

3. When the original highest measured SAR is $\geq 0.80 \text{ W/kg}$, the measurement was repeated once.



10.2 Measured SAR Results

Table 1: GSM 850

Test Position	Cover Type	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Time slot	Duty Cycle	Tune-up limit (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Plot No.
Body SAR (Distance 10mm)											
Back Side	Standard	251/848.8	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.50	29.86	-0.110	1.040	1.16	1.205	/
	Standard	190/836.6	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.50	30.02	-0.090	1.200	1.12	1.340	4
	Standard	128/824.2	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.50	29.93	-0.050	1.140	1.14	1.300	/
Front Side	Standard	251/848.8	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.50	29.86	-0.040	1.080	1.16	1.251	/
	Standard	190/836.6	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.50	30.02	-0.090	1.100	1.12	1.229	/
	Standard	128/824.2	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.50	29.93	-0.040	1.060	1.14	1.209	/
Left Edge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Right Edge	Standard	190/836.6	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.50	30.02	-0.010	0.035	1.12	0.039	/
Top Edge	Standard	190/836.6	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.50	30.02	-0.040	0.555	1.12	0.620	/
Bottom Edge	Standard	190/836.6	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.50	30.02	0.030	0.404	1.12	0.451	/
Back Side	Repeated	190/836.6	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.50	30.02	0.030	1.160	1.12	1.296	/

Note: 1. The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

2. When multiple slots are used, SAR should be tested to account for the maximum source-based time-averaged output power.

Measurement Variability				
Test Position	Channel/ Frequency(MHz)	MAX Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 st Repeated SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Ratio
Back Side	190/836.6	1.200	1.160	1.03

Note: 1) A second repeated measurement was performed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
2) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.



Table 2: GSM 1900

Test Position	Cover Type	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Time slot	Duty Cycle	Tune-up limit (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Plot No.
Body SAR (Distance 10mm)											
Back Side	Standard	810/1909.8	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.00	29.56	0.090	0.805	1.11	0.891	/
	Standard	661/1880	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.00	29.13	0.070	1.084	1.22	1.324	/
	Standard	512/1850.2	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.00	29.66	0.060	1.210	1.08	1.309	5
Front Side	Standard	810/1909.8	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.00	29.56	0.060	0.743	1.11	0.822	/
	Standard	661/1880	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.00	29.13	0.020	1.002	1.22	1.224	/
	Standard	512/1850.2	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.00	29.66	-0.060	1.130	1.08	1.222	/
Left Edge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Right Edge	Standard	661/1880	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.00	29.13	0.100	0.415	1.22	0.507	/
Top Edge	Standard	661/1880	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.00	29.13	-0.070	0.603	1.22	0.737	/
Bottom Edge	Standard	661/1880	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.00	29.13	0.060	0.371	1.22	0.453	/
Back Side	Repeated	512/1850.2	2Txslots	1:4.15	30.00	29.66	0.060	1.117	1.08	1.208	/

Note: 1. The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

2. When multiple slots are used, SAR should be tested to account for the maximum source-based time-averaged output power.

Measurement Variability				
Test Position	Channel/ Frequency(MHz)	MAX Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 st Repeated SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Ratio
Back Side	512/1850.2	1.210	1.117	1.08

Note: 1) A second repeated measurement was performed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
2) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.



Table 3: UMTS Band II

Test Position	Cover Type	Channel/ Frequency (MHz)	Channel Type	Duty Cycle	Tune-up limit (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Plot No.
Body SAR (Distance 10mm)											
Back Side	Standard	9538/1907.6	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.48	0.160	1.110	1.13	1.251	/
	Standard	9400/1880	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.61	0.030	1.150	1.09	1.258	/
	Standard	9262/1852.4	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.60	-0.020	1.220	1.10	1.338	6
Front Side	Standard	9538/1907.6	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.48	-0.010	1.070	1.13	1.206	/
	Standard	9400/1880	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.61	0.050	1.160	1.09	1.269	/
	Standard	9262/1852.4	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.60	-0.150	1.200	1.10	1.316	/
Left Edge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Right Edge	Standard	9400/1880	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.61	0.060	0.364	1.09	0.398	/
Top Edge	Standard	9400/1880	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.61	0.120	0.612	1.09	0.670	/
Bottom Edge	Standard	9400/1880	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.61	0.021	0.251	1.09	0.275	/
Back Side	Repeated	9262/1852.4	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.60	0.090	1.209	1.10	1.326	/

Note: 1. The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

2. When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than the primary mode or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode.

MAX Adjusted SAR							
Mode	Test Position	Channel/ Frequency(MHz)	MAX Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	RMC Tune-up limit (dBm)	Tune-up limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Adjusted SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
HSDPA	Back Side	9262/1852.4	1.338	23.00	22.50	0.89	1.190
HSUPA	Back Side	9262/1852.4	1.338	23.00	22.50	0.89	1.190
DC-HSDPA	Back Side	9262/1852.4	1.338	23.00	22.50	0.89	1.190

Note: SAR is not required for HSDPA/ HSUPA/ DC-HSDPA when the highest reported SAR for RCM is adjusted by the ratio of HSDPA/ HSUPA/ DC-HSDPA to RCM specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

Measurement Variability				
Test Position	Channel/ Frequency(MHz)	MAX Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 st Repeated SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Ratio
Back Side	9262/1852.4	1.220	1.209	1.01

Note: 1) A second repeated measurement was performed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was ≥ 1.45 W/kg ($\sim 10\%$ from the 1-g SAR limit).

2) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 .



Table 4: UMTS Band V

Test Position	Cover Type	Channel/Frequency (MHz)	Channel Type	Duty Cycle	Tune-up limit (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Plot No.
Body SAR (Distance 10mm)											
Back Side	Standard	4233/846.6	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.59	0.080	1.070	1.10	1.176	/
	Standard	4183/836.6	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.56	0.100	1.120	1.11	1.239	/
	Standard	4132/826.4	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.47	0.070	1.140	1.13	1.288	7
Front Side	Standard	4233/846.6	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.59	0.080	1.050	1.10	1.154	/
	Standard	4183/836.6	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.56	0.090	1.080	1.11	1.195	/
	Standard	4132/826.4	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.47	0.080	1.100	1.13	1.243	/
Left Edge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Right Edge	Standard	4183/836.6	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.56	0.040	0.109	1.11	0.121	/
Top Edge	Standard	4183/836.6	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.56	0.030	0.551	1.11	0.610	/
Bottom Edge	Standard	4183/836.6	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.56	0.020	0.516	1.11	0.571	/
Back Side	Repeat	4132/826.4	RMC 12.2K	1:1	23.00	22.47	0.040	1.130	1.13	1.277	/

Note: 1. The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.
2. When the maximum output power and tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is $\leq \frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than the primary mode or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode is scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurement is not required for the secondary mode

MAX Adjusted SAR							
Mode	Test Position	Channel/Frequency(MHz)	MAX Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	RMC Tune-up limit (dBm)	Tune-up limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Adjusted SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
HSDPA	Back Side	4132/826.4	1.288	23.00	22.50	0.89	1.146
HSUPA	Back Side	4132/826.4	1.288	23.00	22.50	0.89	1.146
DC-HSDPA	Back Side	4132/826.4	1.288	23.00	22.50	0.89	1.146

Note: SAR is not required for HSDPA/ HSUPA/ DC-HSDPA when the highest reported SAR for RCM is adjusted by the ratio of HSDPA/ HSUPA/ DC-HSDPA to RCM specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg.

Measurement Variability				
Test Position	Channel/Frequency(MHz)	MAX Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 st Repeated SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Ratio
Back Side	4132/826.4	1.140	1.130	1.01

Note: 1) A second repeated measurement was performed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
2) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 .



Table 5: Wi-Fi (2.4G)

Test Position	Cover Type	Channel/Frequency (MHz)	Mode	Duty Cycle	Area Scan Max.SAR (W/Kg)	Tune-up limit (dBm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Plot No.
Ant 1 Body SAR (Distance 10mm)												
Back Side	Standard	6/2437	802.11b	99%	0.131	17.00	16.85	-0.040	0.135	1.05	0.141	/
Front Side	Standard	6/2437	802.11b	99%	0.099	17.00	16.85	0.170	0.103	1.05	0.108	/
Left Edge	Standard	6/2437	802.11b	99%	0.111	17.00	16.85	0.056	0.109	1.05	0.114	/
Right Edge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Top Edge	Standard	6/2437	802.11b	99%	0.163	17.00	16.85	0.029	0.172	1.05	0.180	8
Bottom Edge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ant 2 Body SAR (Distance 10mm)												
Back Side	Standard	11/2462	802.11b	99%	0.240	17.00	16.84	0.090	0.238	1.05	0.249	9
Front Side	Standard	11/2462	802.11b	99%	0.222	17.00	16.84	0.030	0.229	1.05	0.240	/
Left Edge	Standard	11/2462	802.11b	99%	0.045	17.00	16.84	-0.067	0.044	1.05	0.046	/
Right Edge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Top Edge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bottom Edge	Standard	11/2462	802.11b	99%	0.150	17.00	16.84	0.170	0.151	1.05	0.158	/
CDD/MIMO Body SAR (Distance 10mm)												
Back Side	Standard	6/2437	802.11n HT40	75%	0.0871	16.50	15.66	0.028	0.087	1.62	0.141	/
Front Side	Standard	6/2437	802.11n HT40	75%	0.0908	16.50	15.66	0.065	0.094	1.62	0.151	10
Left Edge	Standard	6/2437	802.11n HT40	75%	0.0413	16.50	15.66	-0.066	0.041	1.62	0.066	/
Right Edge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Top Edge	Standard	6/2437	802.11n HT40	75%	0.0441	16.50	15.66	0.048	0.046	1.62	0.074	/
Bottom Edge	Standard	6/2437	802.11n HT40	75%	0.0411	16.50	15.66	0.092	0.044	1.62	0.071	/
Note: 1. The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.												

MAX Adjusted SAR							
Mode	Test Position	Channel/Frequency(MHz)	MAX Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	802.11b Tune-up limit (dBm)	Tune-up limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Adjusted SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
802.11g	Back Side	11/2462	0.249	17.00	16.50	0.89	0.222
802.11n HT20	Back Side	11/2462	0.249	17.00	16.50	0.89	0.222
Note: SAR is not required for OFDM 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.							

10.3 Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Body SAR
GPRS/EDGE + Wi-Fi Antenna 1	Yes
WCDMA + Wi-Fi Antenna 1	Yes
GPRS/EDGE + Wi-Fi Antenna 2	Yes
WCDMA + Wi-Fi Antenna 2	Yes
Wi-Fi Antenna 1 (802.11b) + Wi-Fi Antenna 2 (802.11b)	N/A
Wi-Fi Antenna 1 (802.11g/n HT20/40) + Wi-Fi Antenna 2 (802.11g/n HT20/40)	Yes

General Note:

1. The Scaled SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
2. Per KDB 447498 D01, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
 - i) Scalar SAR summation $< 1.6\text{W/kg}$, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
 - ii) $\text{SPLSR} = (\text{SAR1} + \text{SAR2})^{1.5} / (\text{min. separation distance, mm})$, and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x1-x2)^2 + (y1-y2)^2 + (z1-z2)^2]$, where $(x1, y1, z1)$ and $(x2, y2, z2)$ are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
 - iii) If $\text{SPLSR} \leq 0.04$, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.

The maximum SAR_{1g} Value for Main- Antenna

SAR _{1g} (W/kg)		GSM 850	GSM 1900	WCDMA Band II	WCDMA Band V	MAX. SAR _{1g}
Test Position						
Body worn	Back Side	1.340	1.324	1.338	1.288	1.340
	Front Side	1.251	1.224	1.316	1.243	1.316
	Left Edge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Right Edge	0.039	0.507	0.398	0.121	0.507
	Top Edge	0.620	0.737	0.670	0.610	0.737
	Bottom Edge	0.451	0.453	0.275	0.571	0.571

The maximum SAR_{1g} Value for Wi-Fi Antenna

SAR _{1g} (W/kg)		Wi-Fi 2.4G 802.11b ANT 1	Wi-Fi 2.4G 802.11b ANT 2	Wi-Fi 2.4G 802.11n HT40 MIMO	MAX. SAR _{1g}
Test Position					
Body SAR	Back Side	0.141	0.249	0.141	0.249
	Front Side	0.108	0.240	0.151	0.240
	Left Edge	0.114	0.046	0.066	0.114
	Right Edge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Top Edge	0.180	N/A	0.074	0.180
	Bottom Edge	N/A	0.158	0.071	0.158

About Wi-Fi and Main- Antenna

SAR _{1g} (W/kg)		Main-antenna	Wi-Fi 2.4G	MAX. ΣSAR _{1g}
Test Position				
Body SAR 1g	Back Side	1.340	0.249	1.589
	Front Side	1.316	0.240	1.556
	Left Edge	N/A	0.114	0.114
	Right Edge	0.507	N/A	0.507
	Top Edge	0.737	0.180	0.917
	Bottom Edge	0.571	0.158	0.729

Note: 1.The value with blue color is the maximum ΣSAR_{1g} Value.
2. MAX. ΣSAR_{1g} =Unlicensed SAR_{MAX} +Licensed SAR_{MAX}

MAX. ΣSAR_{1g} = 1.589 W/kg <1.6 W/kg, so the Simultaneous transimition SAR with volum scan are not required for Wi-Fi and Main-Antenna.



11 Measurement Uncertainty

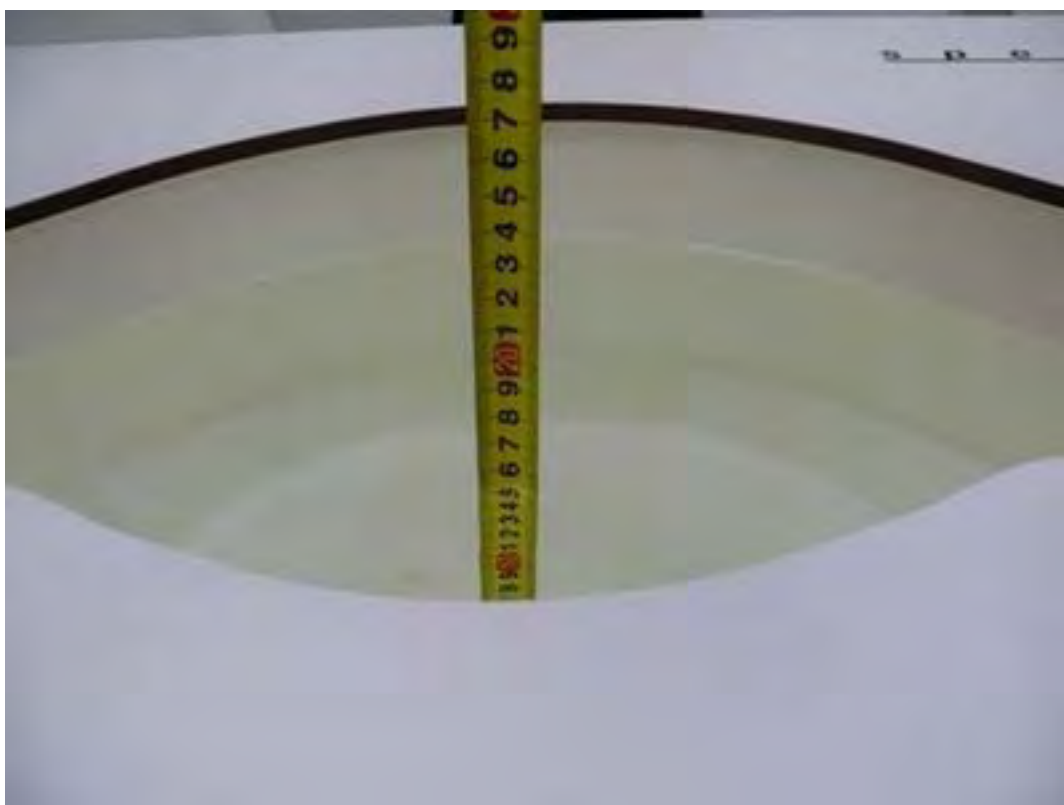
Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528- 2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval.

ANNEX A: Test Layout

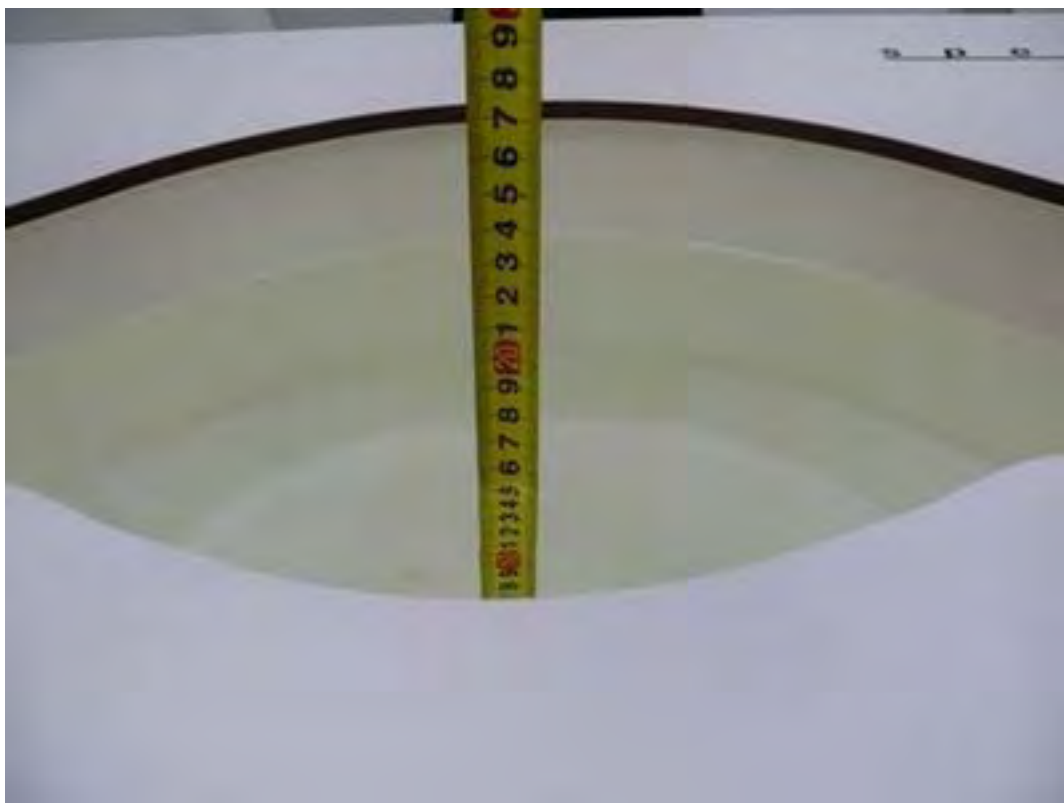




Picture 3: Liquid depth in the flat Phantom (835MHz, 15.4cm depth)



Picture 4: Liquid depth in the flat Phantom (1900 MHz, 15.2cm depth)



Picture 5: Liquid depth in the flat Phantom (2450 MHz, 15.3cm depth)

ANNEX B: System Check Results

Plot 1 System Performance Check at 835 MHz Body TSL

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d020

Date: 12/14/2017

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.01 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 22.3°C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(9.74, 9.74, 9.74); Calibrated: 1/23/2017;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 1/19/2017

Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1534

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (41x121x1): Measurement grid: $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.58 mW/g

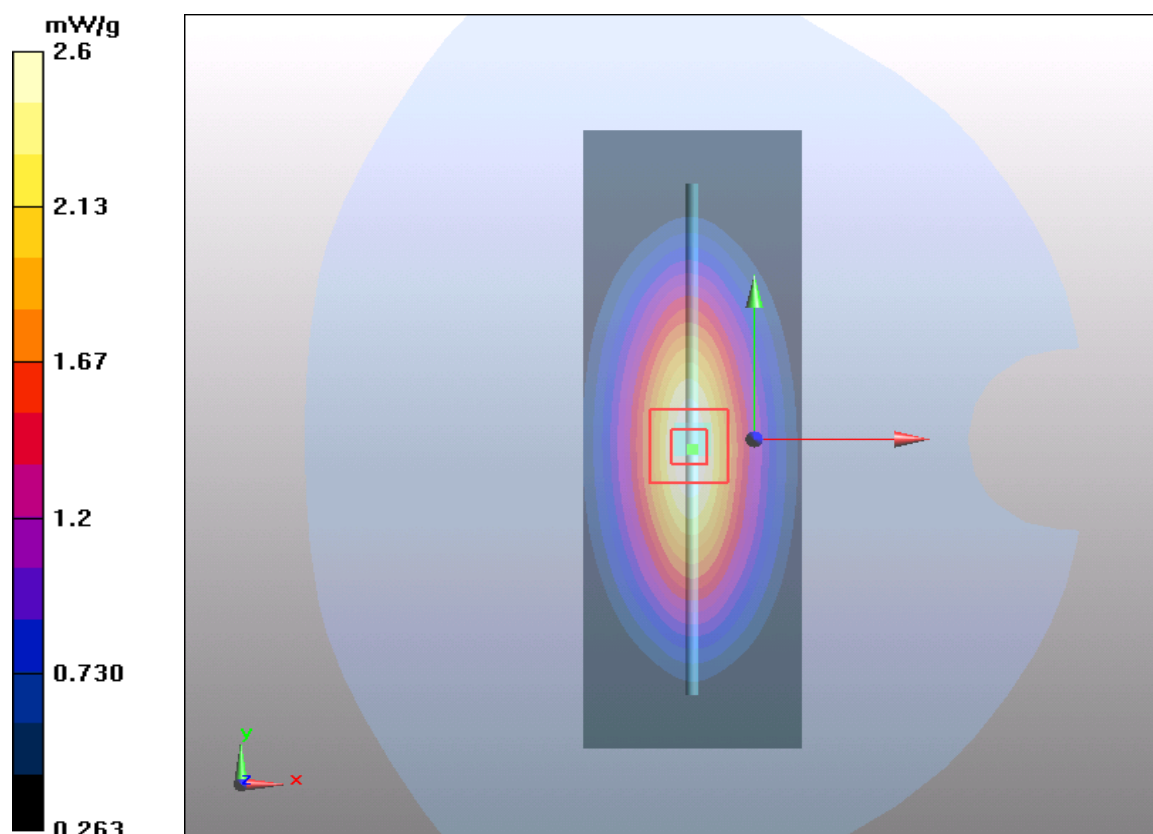
d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 51.9 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.058 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.41 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.6 mW/g



Plot 2 System Performance Check at 1900 MHz Body TSL

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d060

Date: 12/13/2017

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C

Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.98, 7.98, 7.98); Calibrated: 1/23/2017;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 1/19/2017

Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1534

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (41x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.2 mW/g

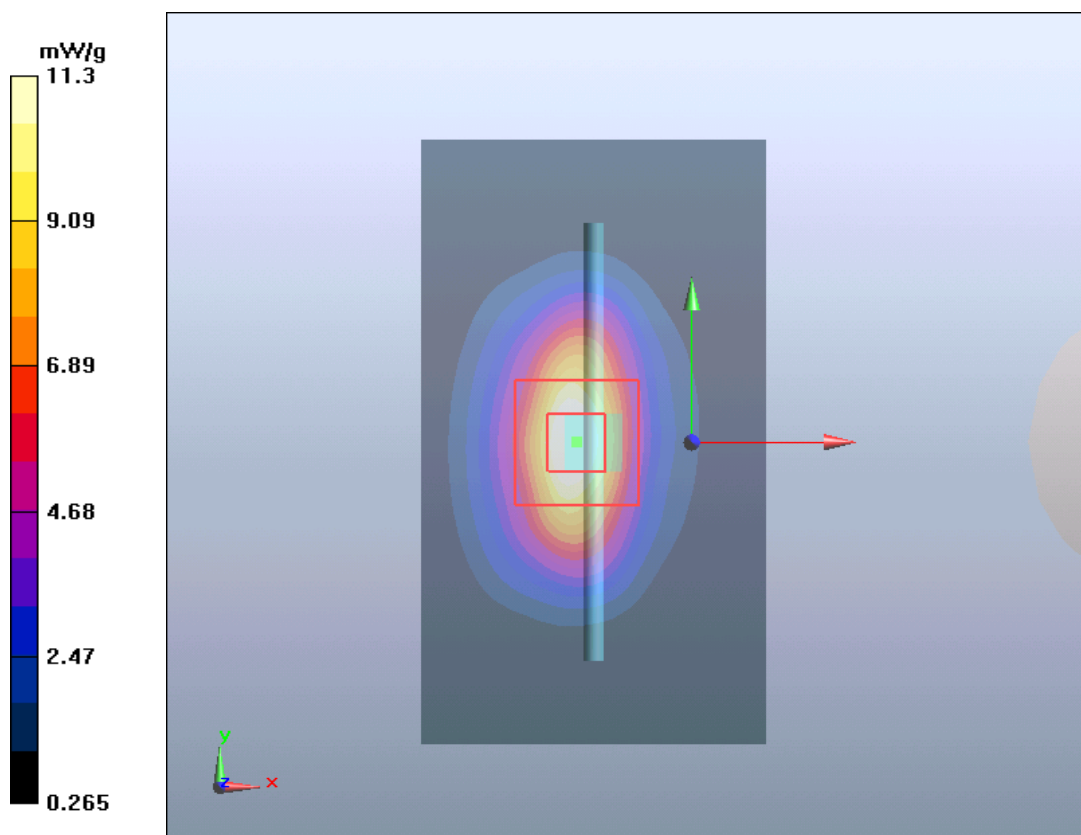
d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 82.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.068 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.93 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.25 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.3 mW/g



Plot 3 System Performance Check at 2450 MHz Body TSL

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 786

Date:1/10/2018

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.91$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature:22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.85, 7.85, 7.85); Calibrated: 1/23/2017;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 1/19/2017

Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1534

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (41x71x1): Measurement grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16 mW/g

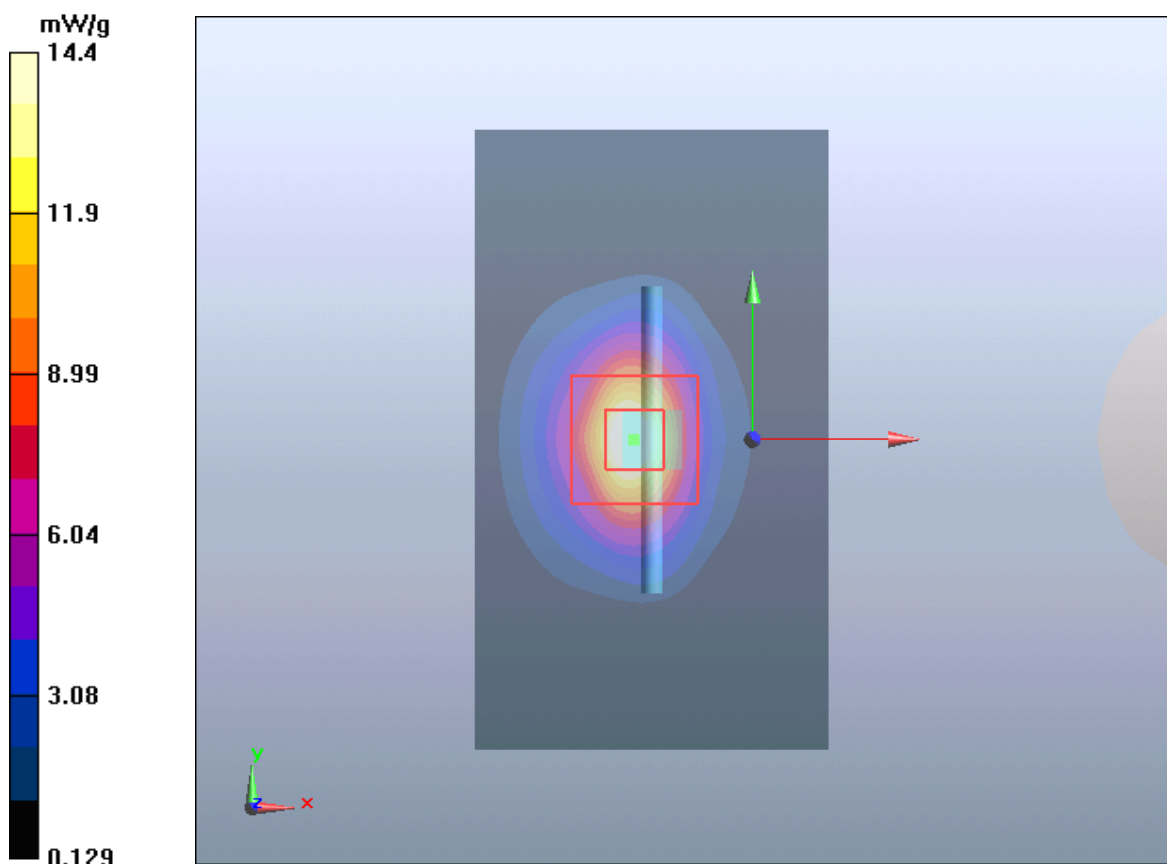
d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 81.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.003 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.20 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.4 mW/g



ANNEX C: Highest Graph Results

Plot 4 GSM 850 EGPRS (2Txslots) Back Side Middle (Distance 10mm)

Date: 12/14/2017

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS 2TX (0); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.14954

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.99$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.019$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(9.74, 9.74, 9.74); Calibrated: 1/23/2017;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 1/19/2017

Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1534

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Back Side Middle/Area Scan (61x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.38 W/kg

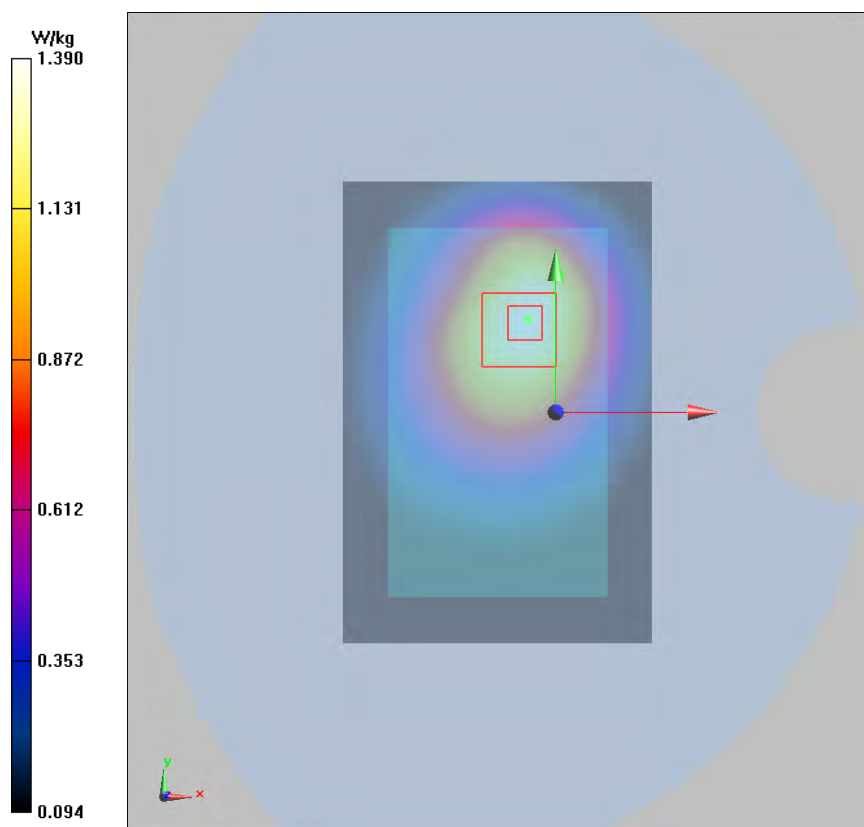
Back Side Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 29.93 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.79 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.905 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.39 W/kg



Plot 5 GSM 1900 EGPRS (2Txslots) Back Side Low (Distance 10mm)

Date: 12/13/2017

Communication System: UID 0, 3 slot GPRS (0); Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.14994

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.447$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.921$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.98, 7.98, 7.98); Calibrated: 1/23/2017;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 1/19/2017

Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1534

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Back Side Low /Area Scan (61x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.38 W/kg

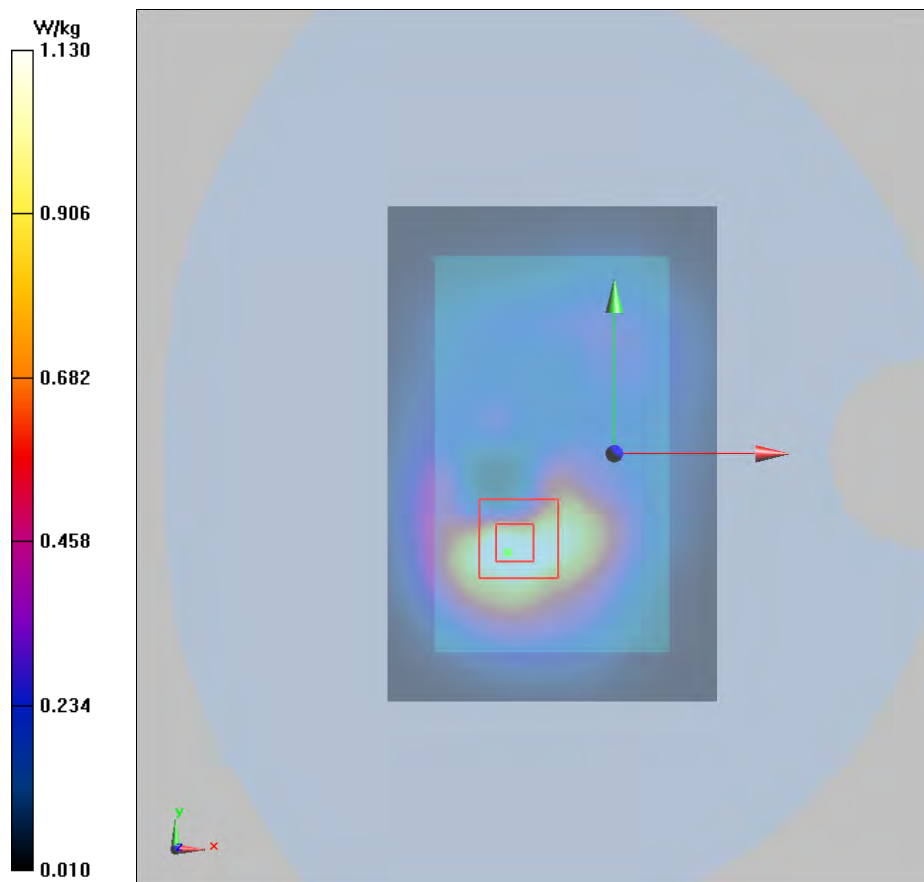
Back Side Low/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.20 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.65 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.21 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.750 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.13 W/kg



Plot 6 UMTS Band II Back Side Low (Distance 10mm)

Date: 12/13/2017

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA (0); Frequency: 1852.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1852.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.451$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.954$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.98, 7.98, 7.98); Calibrated: 1/23/2017;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 1/19/2017

Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1534

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Back Side Low /Area Scan (61x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.45 W/kg

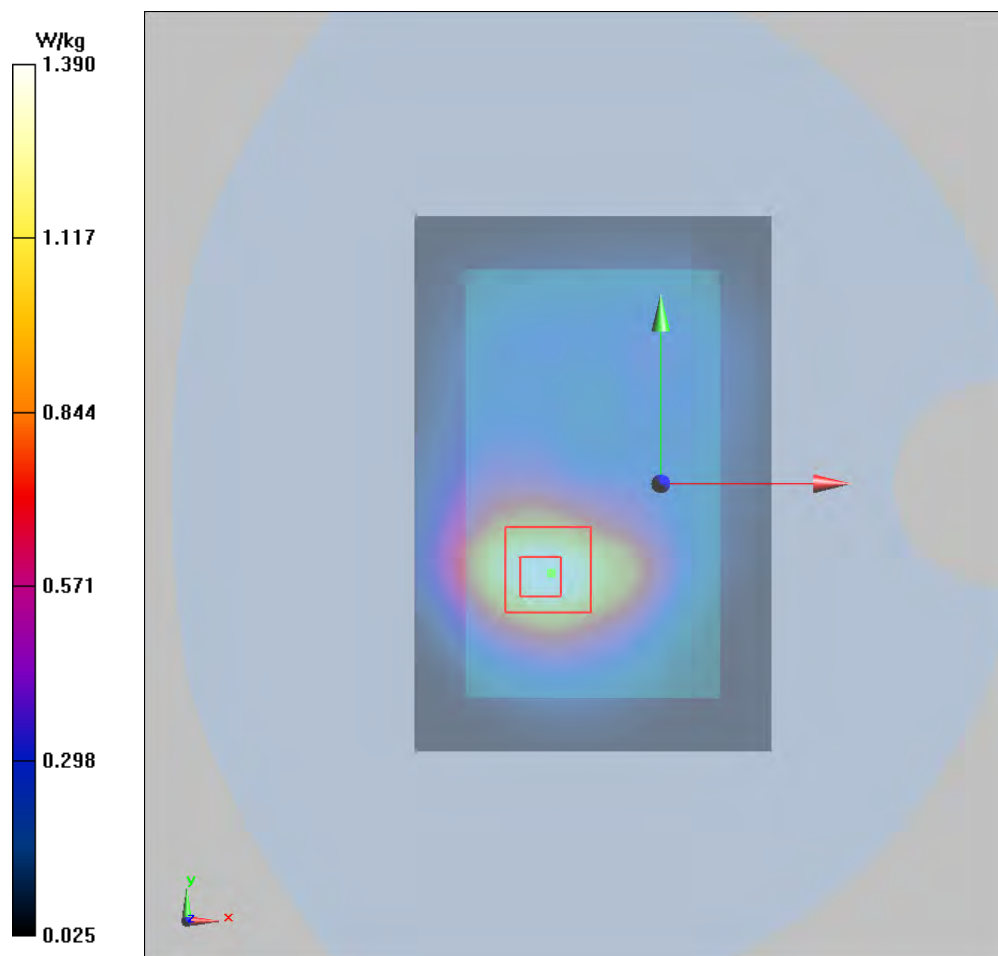
Back Side Low/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.06 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.03 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.22 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.768 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.39 W/kg



Plot 7 UMTS Band V Back Side Low (Distance 10mm)

Date: 12/14/2017

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

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 826.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.002$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.52$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(9.74, 9.74, 9.74); Calibrated: 1/23/2017;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 1/19/2017

Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1534

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Back Side Low /Area Scan (61x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.20 W/kg

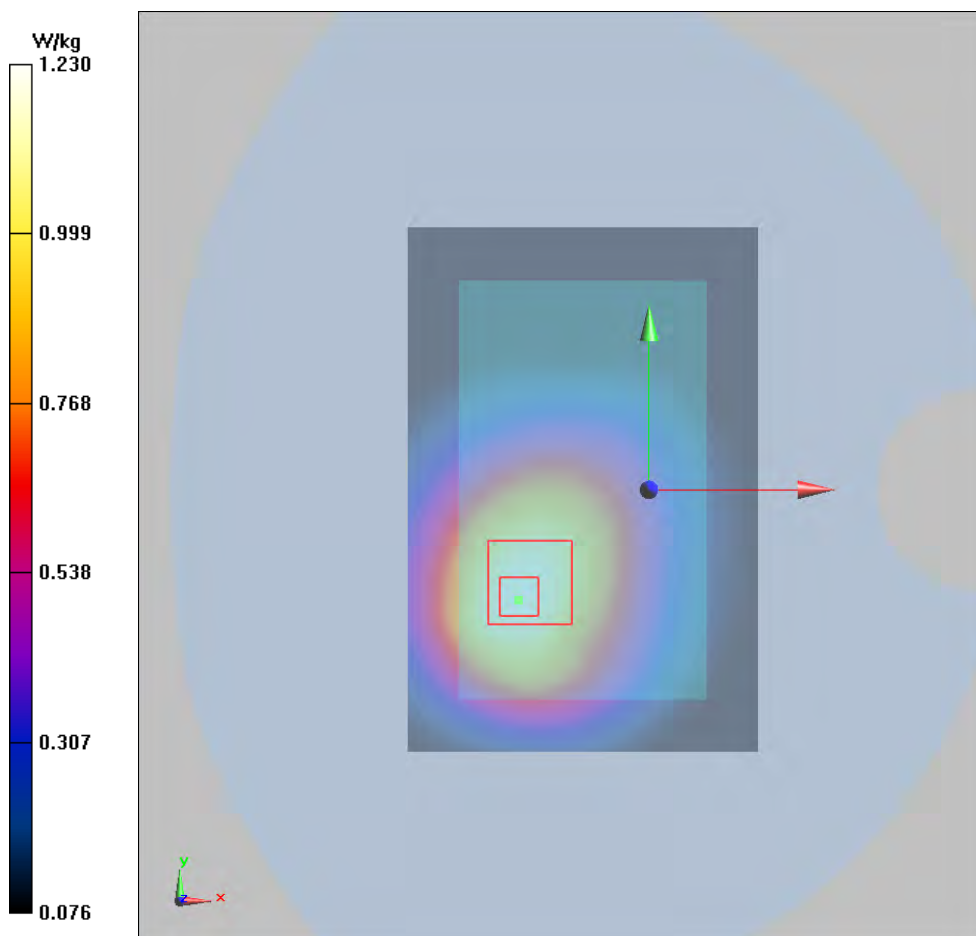
Back Side Low/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 27.25 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.65 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.14 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.787 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.23 W/kg



Plot 8 802.11b Top Edge Middle (Antenna 1, Distance 10mm)

Date: 1/10/2018

Communication System: UID 0, WiFi (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.010

Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.929$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.727$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.85, 7.85, 7.85); Calibrated: 1/23/2017;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 1/19/2017

Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1534

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Top Edge Middle /Area Scan (41x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.198 W/kg

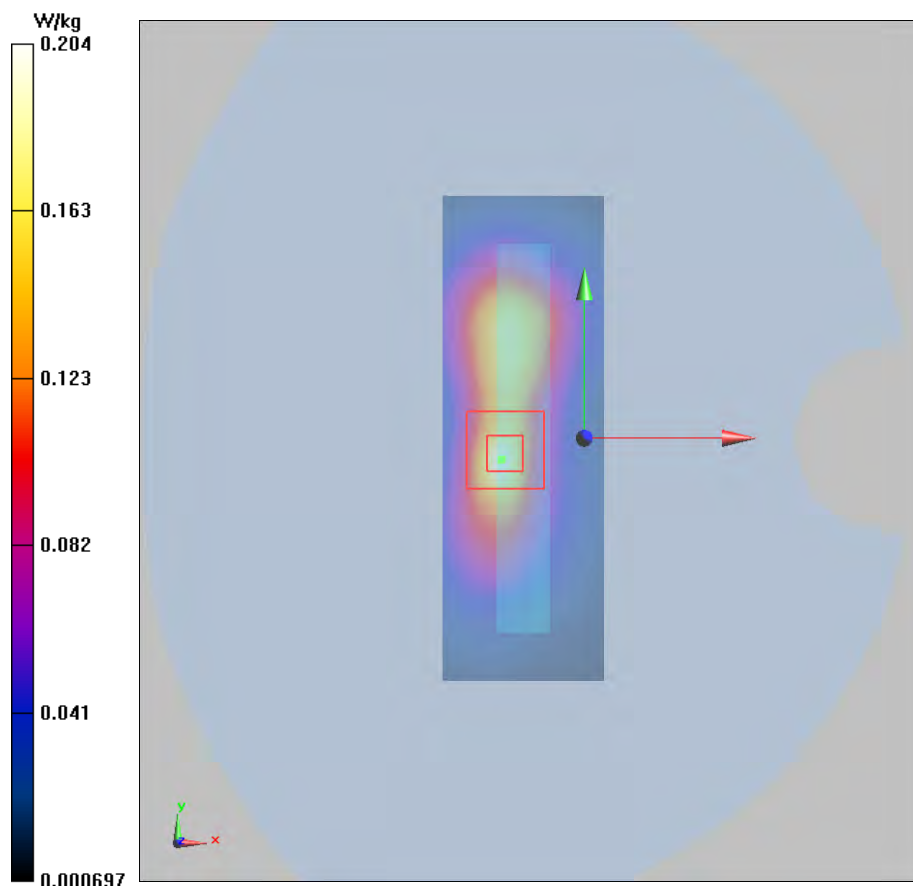
Top Edge Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.175 V/m; Power Drift = 0.029 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.351 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.172 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.080 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.204 W/kg



Plot 9 802.11b Back Side High (Antenna 2, Distance 10mm)

Date: 1/10/2018

Communication System: UID 0, WiFi (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.010

Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.959$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.653$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.85, 7.85, 7.85); Calibrated: 1/23/2017;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 1/19/2017

Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1534

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Back Side High /Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.272 W/kg

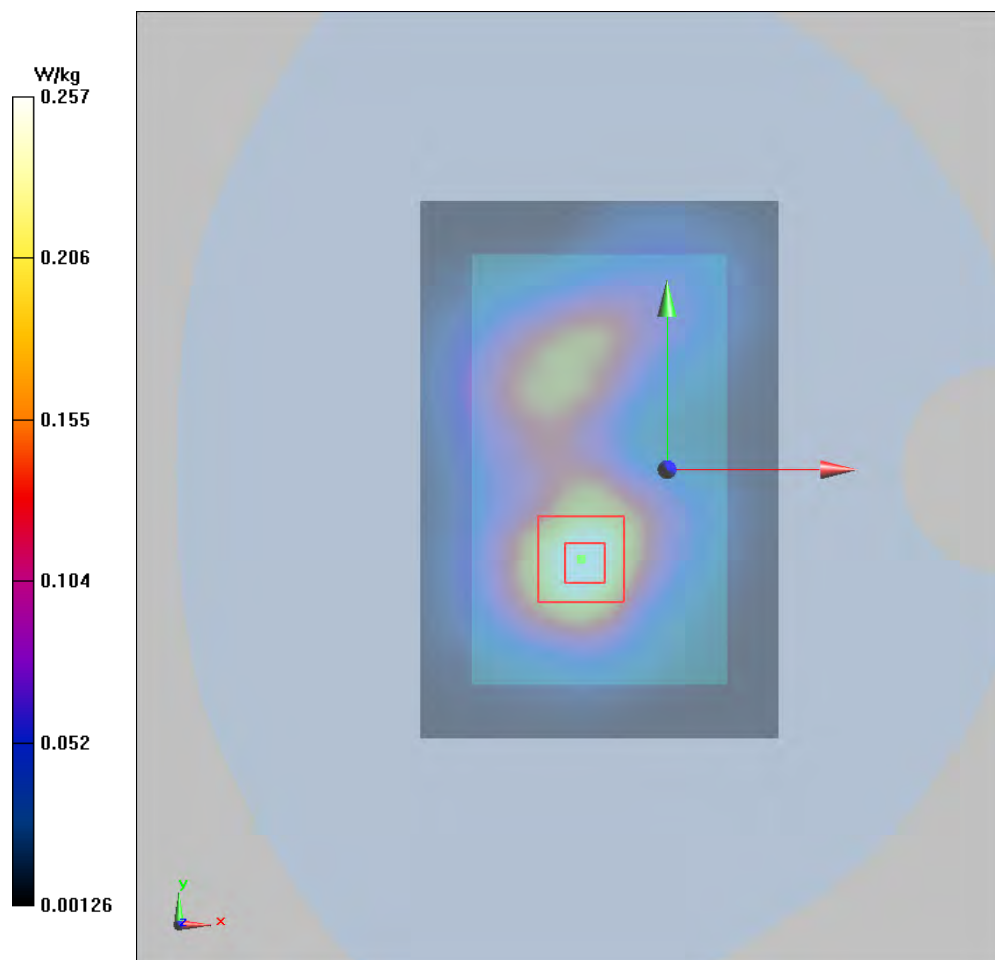
Back Side High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.863 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.465 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.238 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.126 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.257 W/kg



Plot 10 802.11n HT 40 Front Side Middle (MIMO, Distance 10mm)

Date: 1/10/2018

Communication System: UID 0, WiFi (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.333

Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.929$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.727$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.85, 7.85, 7.85); Calibrated: 1/23/2017;

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1291; Calibrated: 1/19/2017

Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1534

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Front Side Middle /Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.102 W/kg

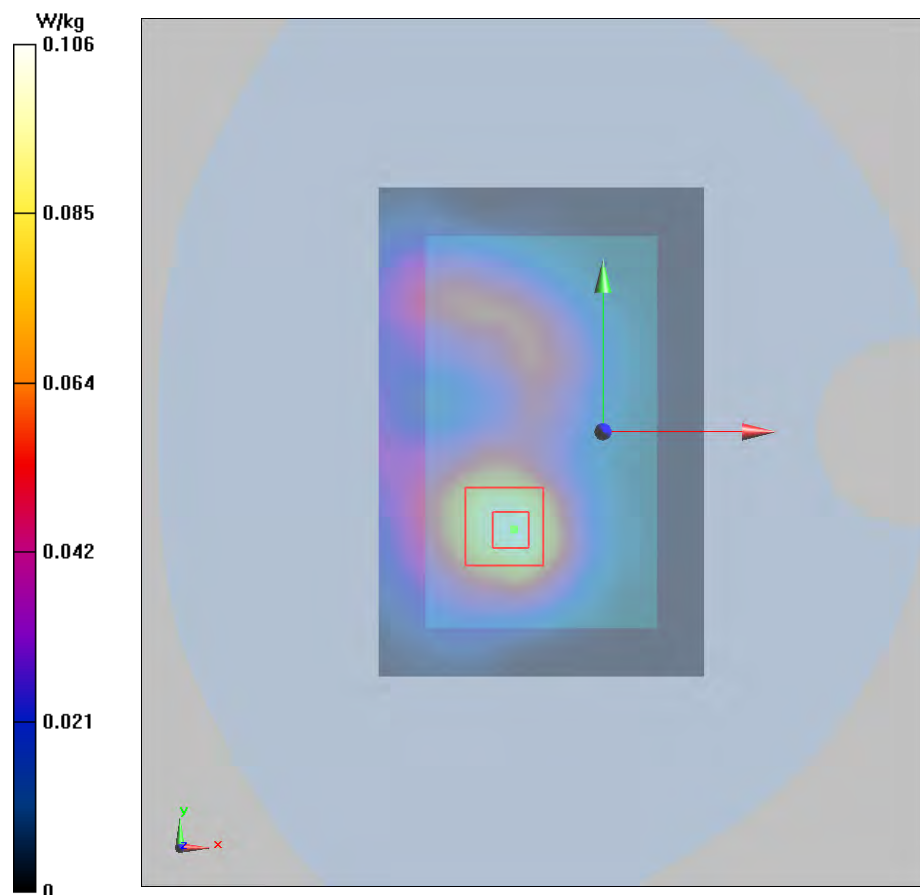
Front Side Middle /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.585 V/m; Power Drift = 0.065 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.182 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.094 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.049 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.106 W/kg





ANNEX D: Probe Calibration Certificate



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Client **TA(Shanghai)**Certificate No: **Z17-97012****CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3677**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FD-Z11-004-01**
Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: **January 23, 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)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	13-Mar-16(CTTL,No.J16X01547)	Mar-18
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	13-Mar-16(CTTL, No.J16X01548)	Mar-18
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	26-Sep-16(SPEAG,No.EX3-7433_Sep16)	Sep-17
DAE4	SN 549	13-Dec-16(SPEAG, No.DAE4-549_Dec16)	Dec -17
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04776)	Jun-17
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00894)	Jan -17

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

Issued: January 24, 2017

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

Certificate No: Z17-97012

Page 1 of 11



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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A,B,C,D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization Φ	Φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i $\theta=0$ is normal to probe axis

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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



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Probe EX3DV4

SN: 3677

Calibrated: January 23, 2017

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3677

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm($\mu V/(V/m)^2$) ^A	0.39	0.44	0.38	±10.8%
DCP(mV) ^B	97.3	102.2	101.1	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	180.5	±2.0%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		195.3	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		177.9	

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

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



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3677

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.58	9.58	9.58	0.30	0.75	±12%
835	41.5	0.90	9.31	9.31	9.31	0.11	1.55	±12%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.60	8.60	8.60	0.24	1.07	±12%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.39	8.39	8.39	0.23	1.10	±12%
2300	39.5	1.67	8.13	8.13	8.13	0.53	0.74	±12%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.90	7.90	7.90	0.61	0.71	±12%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.64	7.64	7.64	0.68	0.68	±12%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.66	5.66	5.66	0.40	1.20	±13%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.99	4.99	4.99	0.40	1.40	±13%
5750	35.4	5.22	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.40	1.40	±13%

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of 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 frequency 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 the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3677

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.99	9.99	9.99	0.30	0.95	±12%
835	55.2	0.97	9.74	9.74	9.74	0.14	1.66	±12%
1750	53.4	1.49	8.39	8.39	8.39	0.21	1.16	±12%
1900	53.3	1.52	7.98	7.98	7.98	0.22	1.24	±12%
2300	52.9	1.81	7.97	7.97	7.97	0.55	0.80	±12%
2450	52.7	1.95	7.85	7.85	7.85	0.50	0.86	±12%
2600	52.5	2.16	7.63	7.63	7.63	0.44	0.91	±12%
5250	48.9	5.36	5.03	5.03	5.03	0.50	1.60	±13%
5600	48.5	5.77	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.54	1.66	±13%
5750	48.3	5.94	4.52	4.52	4.52	0.57	1.95	±13%

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of 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.

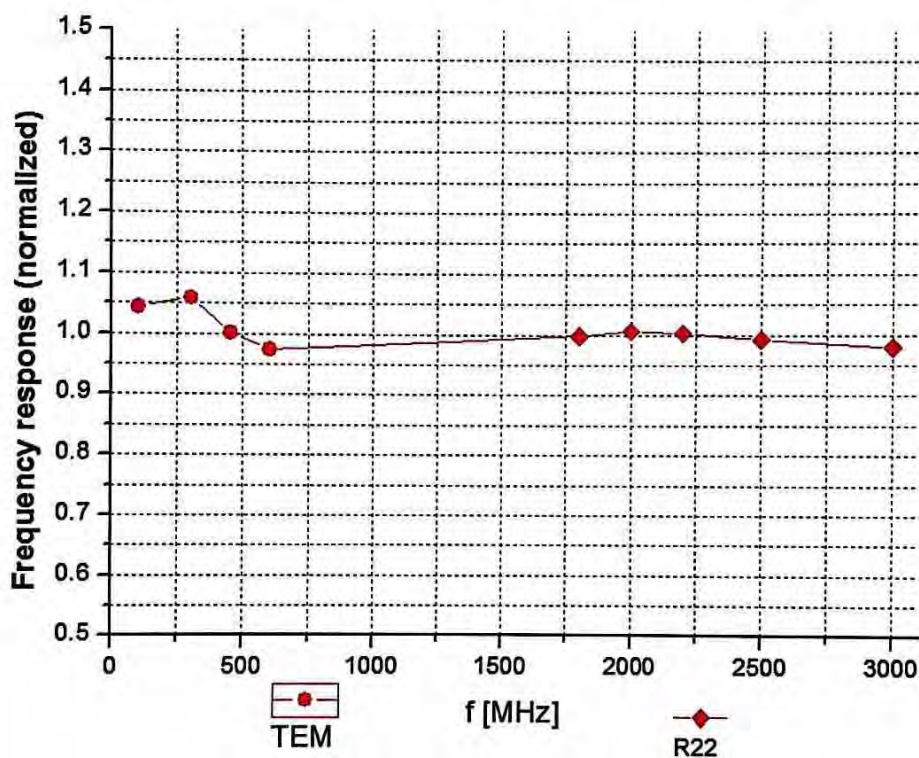
^F At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty 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 the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



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



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 7.5\%$ ($k=2$)

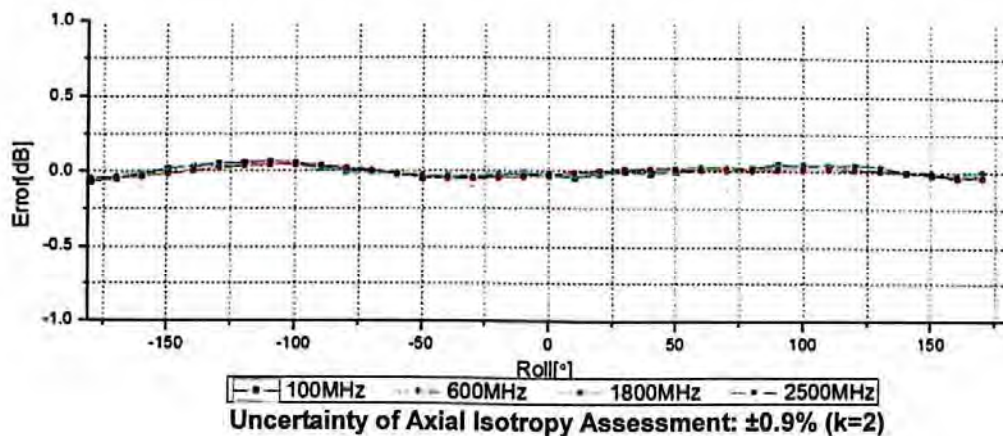
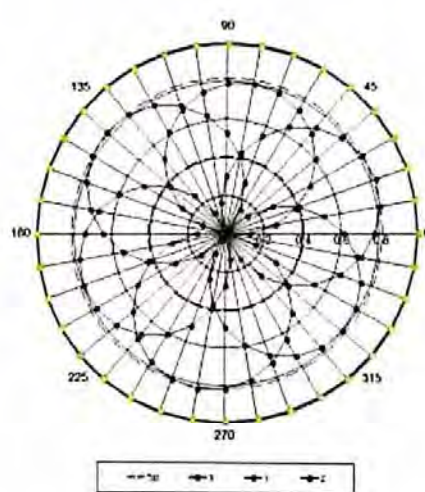
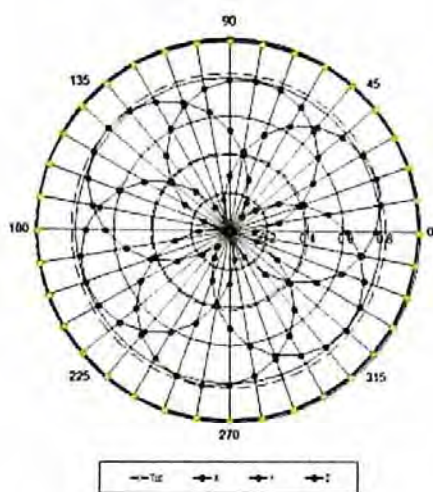


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Receiving Pattern (Φ), $\theta=0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM

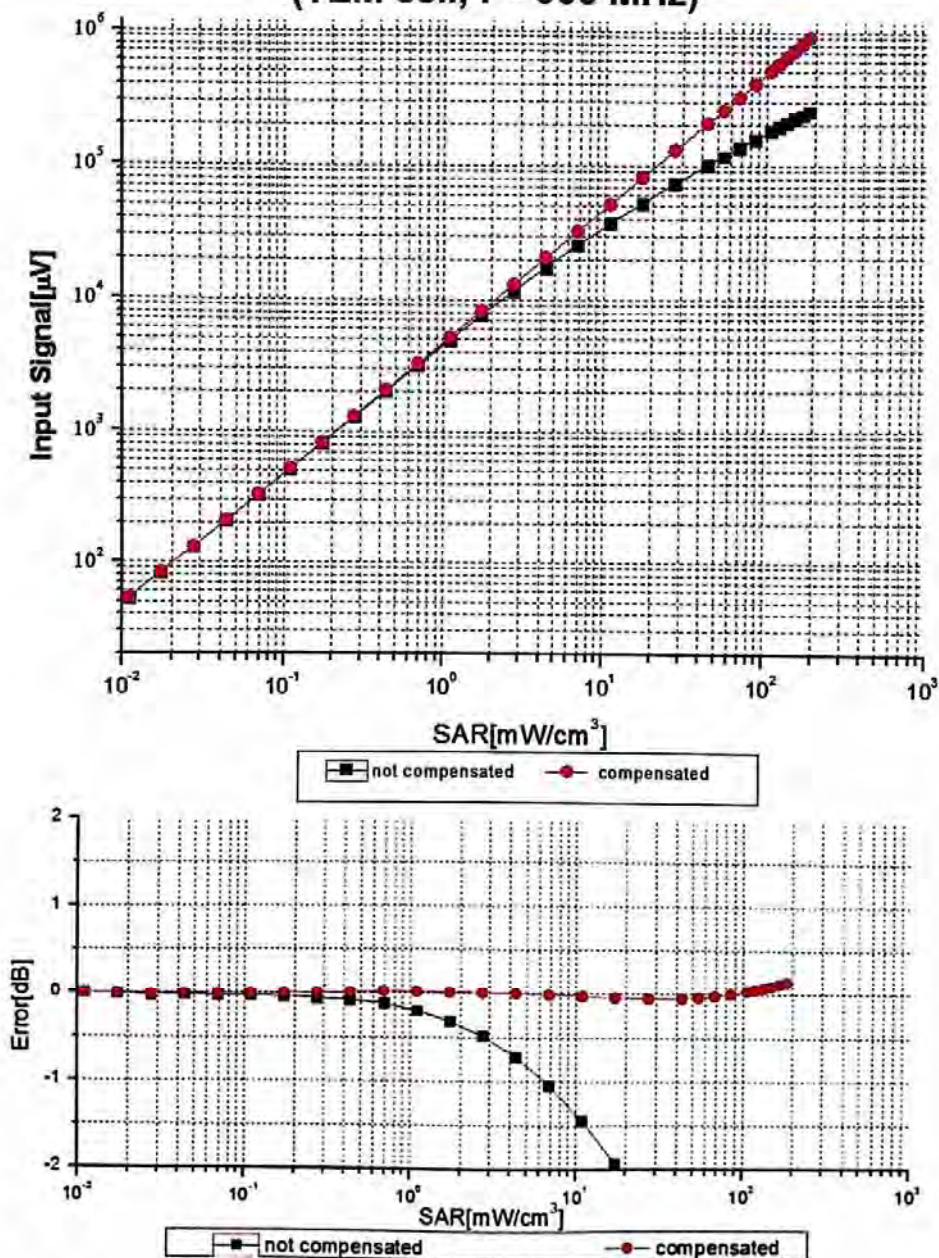
f=1800 MHz, R22





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



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)

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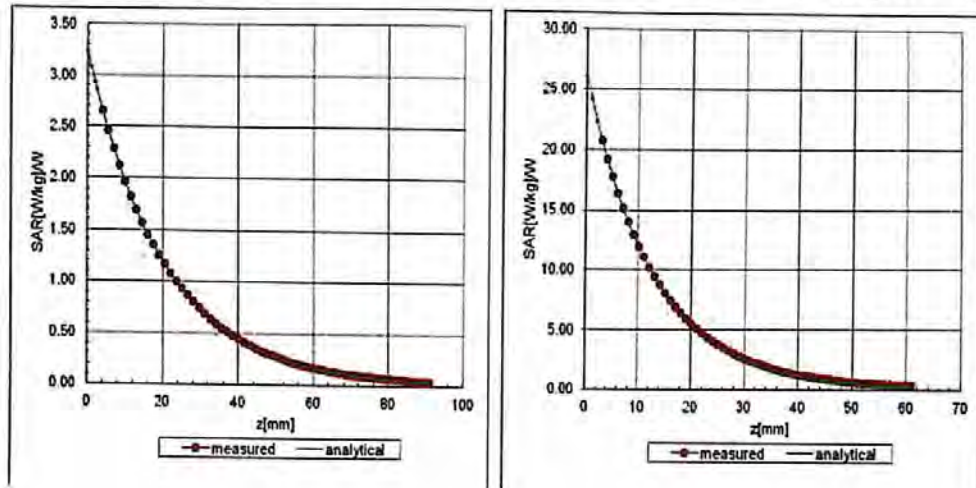


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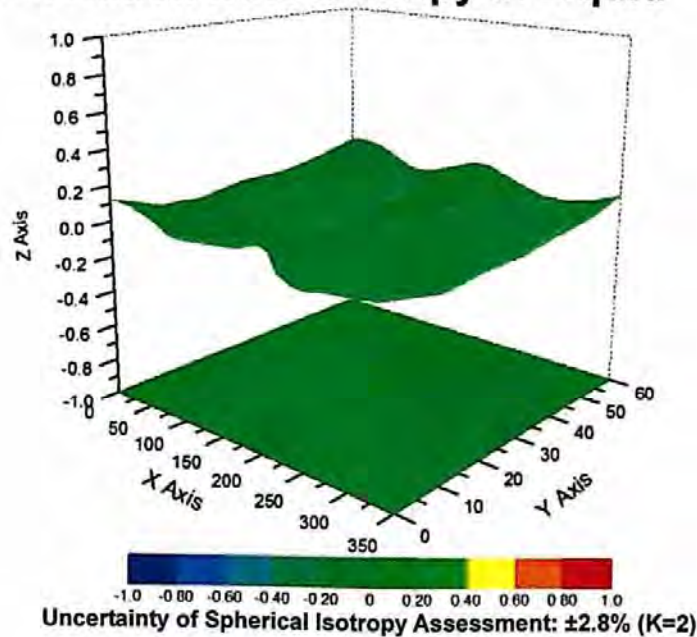
Conversion Factor Assessment

f=835 MHz, WGLS R9(H_convF)

f=1750 MHz, WGLS R22(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3677

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	117.9
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm



ANNEX E: D835V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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CNAS L0570

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Client

TA(Shanghai)

Certificate No: Z17-97114

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D835V2 - SN: 4d020

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

Calibration date: August 28, 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)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102083	22-Sep-16 (CTTL, No.J16X06809)	Sep-17
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	22-Sep-16 (CTTL, No.J16X06809)	Sep-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	23-Jan-17(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan17)	Jan-18
DAE4	SN 1331	19-Jan-17(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z17-97015)	Jan-18
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	13-Jan-17 (CTTL, No.J17X00286)	Jan-18
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	13-Jan-17 (CTTL, No.J17X00285)	Jan-18

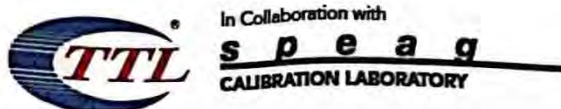
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: August 31, 2017

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

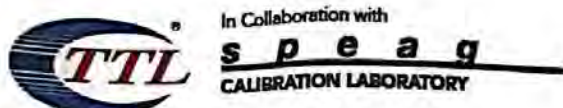
Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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



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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.0.1446
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.2 $\pm$ 6 %	0.89 mho/m $\pm$ 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	2.34 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.45 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.51 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.09 mW / g $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	55.6 $\pm$ 6 %	0.98 mho/m $\pm$ 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	2.46 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.75 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.63 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.47 mW / g $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.3Ω- 2.54jΩ
Return Loss	- 31.9dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.8Ω- 4.57jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.8dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.495 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

Additional EUT Data

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 08.28.2017

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d020

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.887 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.22$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(9.73, 9.73, 9.73); Calibrated: 1/23/2017;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 1/19/2017
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7417)

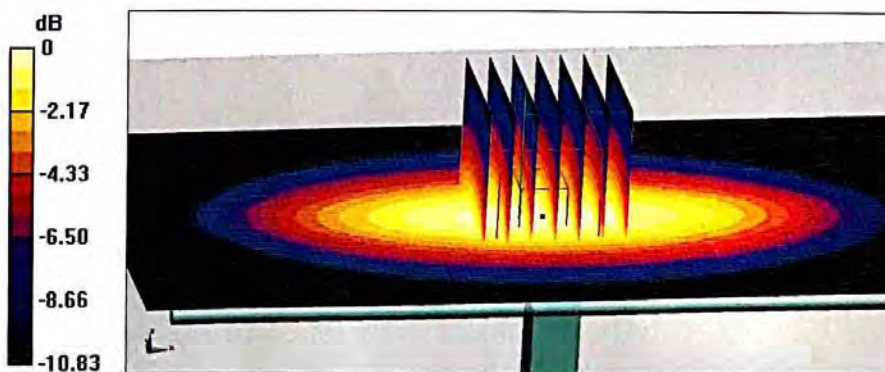
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 58.74V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.60 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.34 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.51 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.16 W/kg



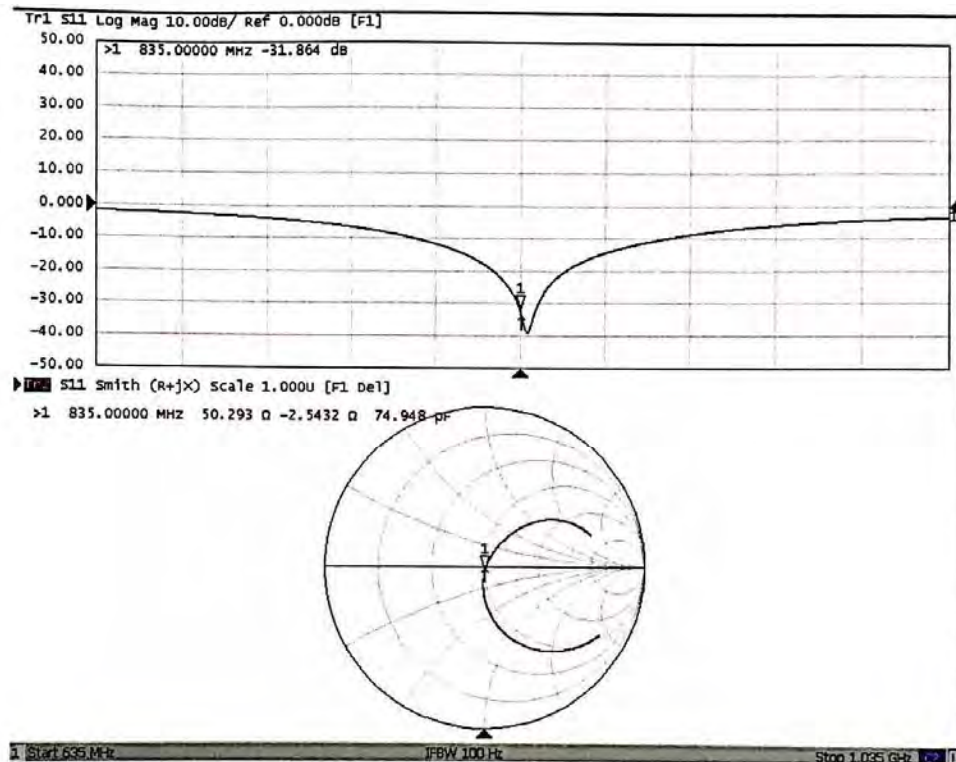
0 dB = 3.16 W/kg = 5.00 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 08.27.2017

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d020

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.984 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.62$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(9.64,9.64, 9.64); Calibrated: 1/23/2017;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 1/19/2017
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7417)

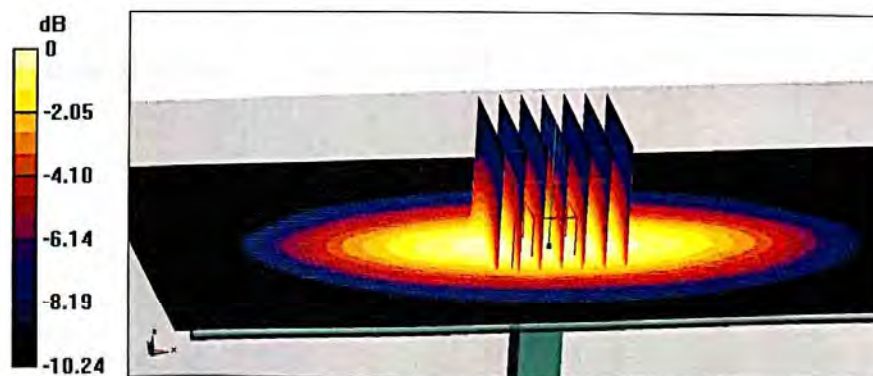
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 56.55 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.71 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.46 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.63 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.29 W/kg



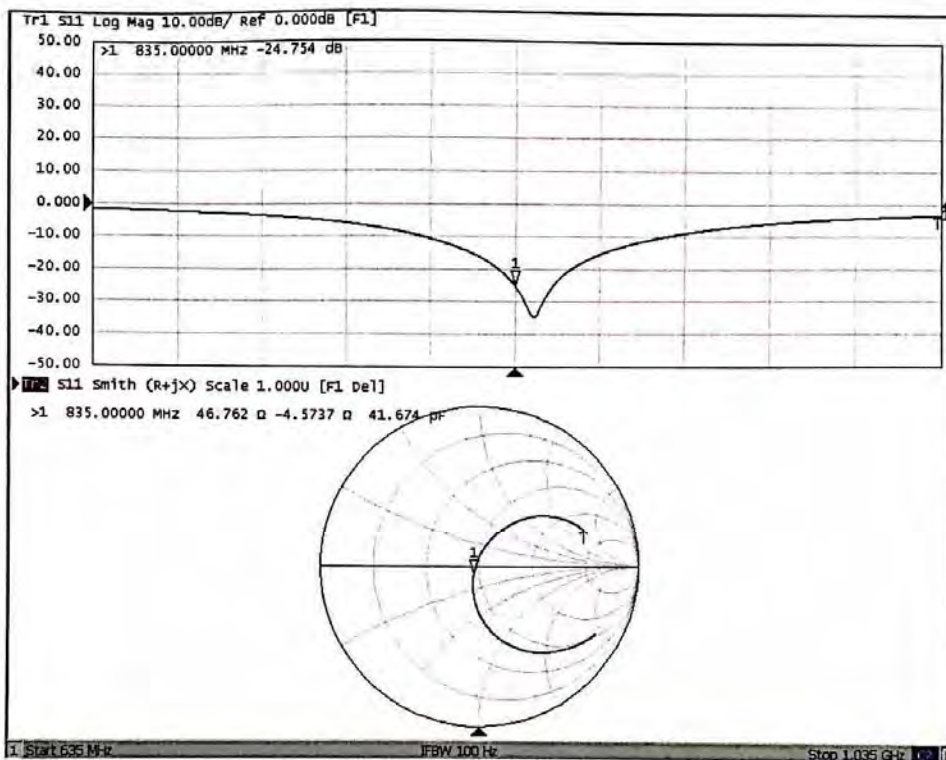
0 dB = 3.29 W/kg = 5.17 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





ANNEX F: D1900V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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Client

TA(Shanghai)

Certificate No: Z17-97115

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D1900V2 - SN: 5d060

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

August 26, 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)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102083	22-Sep-16 (CTTL, No.J16X06809)	Sep-17
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	22-Sep-16 (CTTL, No.J16X06809)	Sep-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	23-Jan-17(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan17)	Jan-18
DAE4	SN 1331	19-Jan-17(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z17-97015)	Jan-18
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	13-Jan-17 (CTTL, No.J17X00286)	Jan-18
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	13-Jan-17 (CTTL, No.J17X00285)	Jan-18

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

Issued: August 30, 2017

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Certificate No: Z17-97115

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

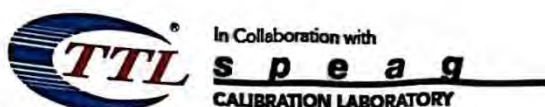
Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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



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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.0.1446
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	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.9 $\pm$ 6 %	1.41 mho/m $\pm$ 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	10.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.1 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.19 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.7 mW / g $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

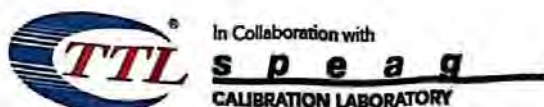
Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	53.6 $\pm$ 6 %	1.53 mho/m $\pm$ 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	9.90 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.5 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.21 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.8 mW / g $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)



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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.0Ω+ 6.59jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.4dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.7Ω+ 8.35jΩ
Return Loss	- 21.4dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.302 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

Additional EUT Data

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 08.26.2017

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d060

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.413$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.85$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(8.26, 8.26, 8.26); Calibrated: 1/23/2017;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 1/19/2017
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7417)

System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

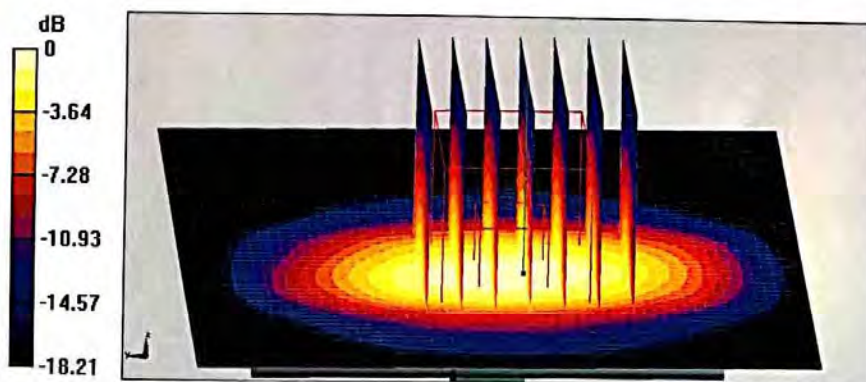
 $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 94.94 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.19 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.9 W/kg



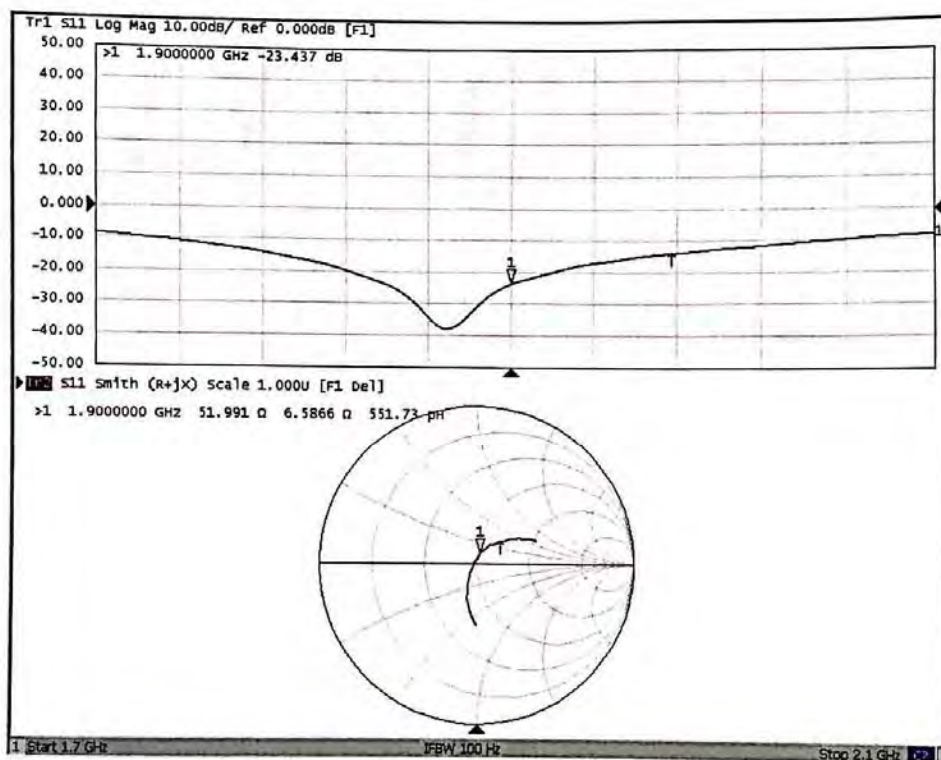
0 dB = 15.9 W/kg = 12.01 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 08.26.2017

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d060

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.528$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.55$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Center Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.95, 7.95, 7.95); Calibrated: 1/23/2017;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 1/19/2017
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7417)

System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

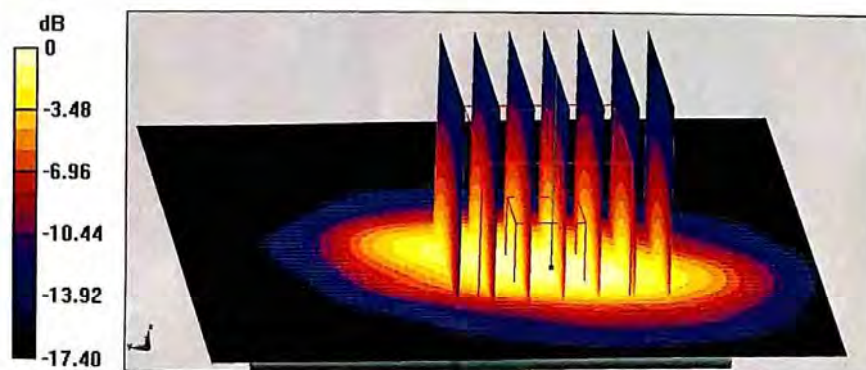
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 91.19 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.21 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.3 W/kg



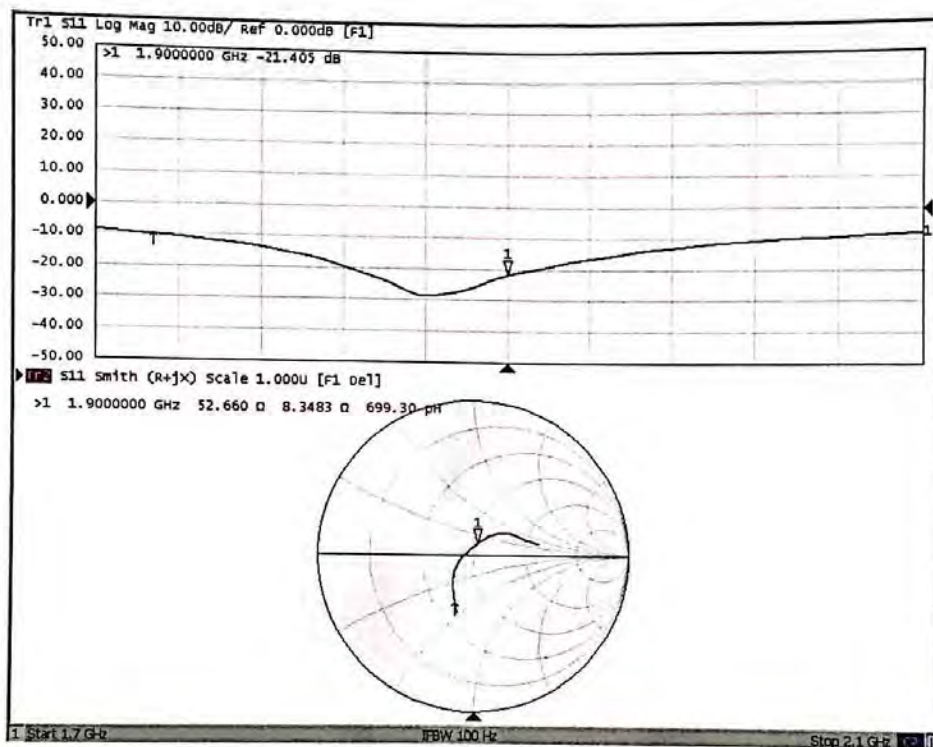
0 dB = 15.3 W/kg = 11.85 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





ANNEX G: D2450V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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Client

TA(Shanghai)

Certificate No: Z17-97116

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D2450V2 - SN: 786

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

Calibration date: August 29, 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
Power Meter NRVD	102083	22-Sep-16 (CTTL, No.J16X06809)	Sep-17
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	22-Sep-16 (CTTL, No.J16X06809)	Sep-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	23-Jan-17(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan17)	Jan-18
DAE4	SN 1331	19-Jan-17(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z17-97015)	Jan-18
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	13-Jan-17 (CTTL, No.J17X00286)	Jan-18
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	13-Jan-17 (CTTL, No.J17X00285)	Jan-18

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

Issued: September 1, 2017

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

Certificate No: Z17-97116

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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



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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.0.1446
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.7 $\pm$ 6 %	1.82 mho/m $\pm$ 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	13.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.6 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.16 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.6 mW / g $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	52.5 $\pm$ 6 %	1.94 mho/m $\pm$ 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	12.7 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	50.8 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.87 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.5 mW / g $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)



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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.4Ω+ 4.29jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.5dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.0Ω+ 6.61jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.6dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.265 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 08.29.2017

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 786

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.822$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.65$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.74, 7.74, 7.74); Calibrated: 1/23/2017;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 1/19/2017
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7417)

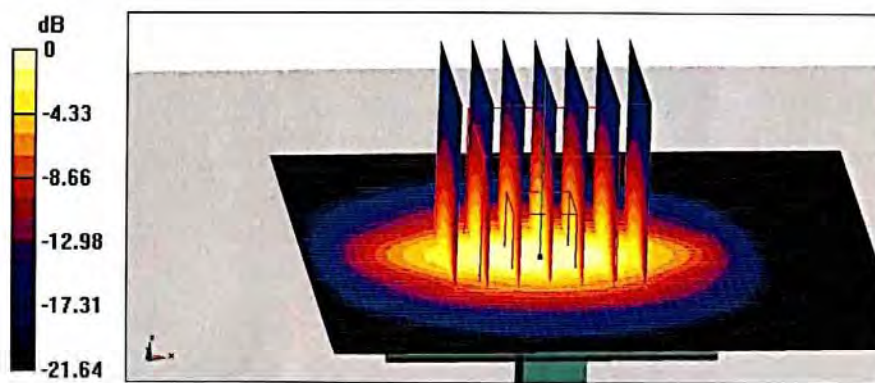
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 105.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.16 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.2 W/kg



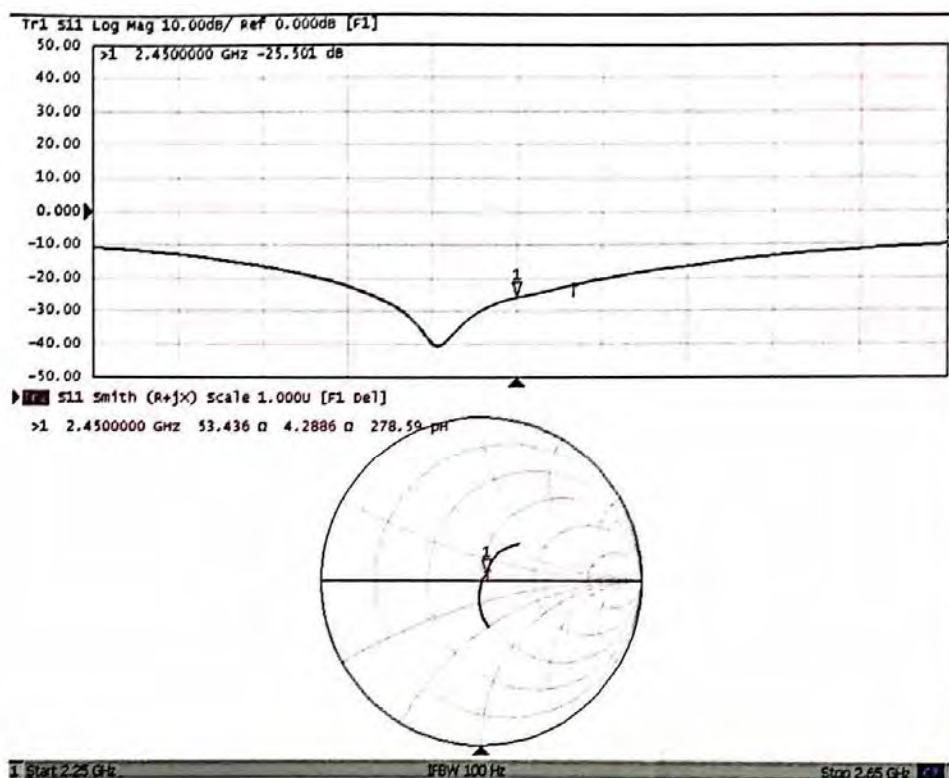
0 dB = 22.2 W/kg = 13.46 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 08.29.2017

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 786

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.943$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.45$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.8, 7.8, 7.8); Calibrated: 1/23/2017;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 1/19/2017
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7417)

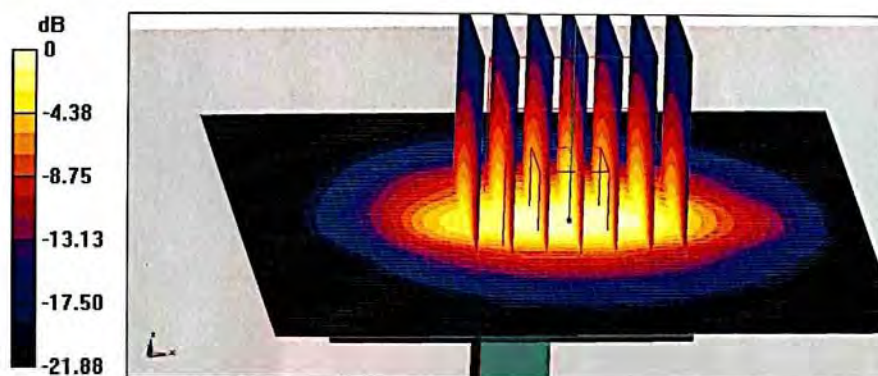
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 92.28 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.87 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.5 W/kg



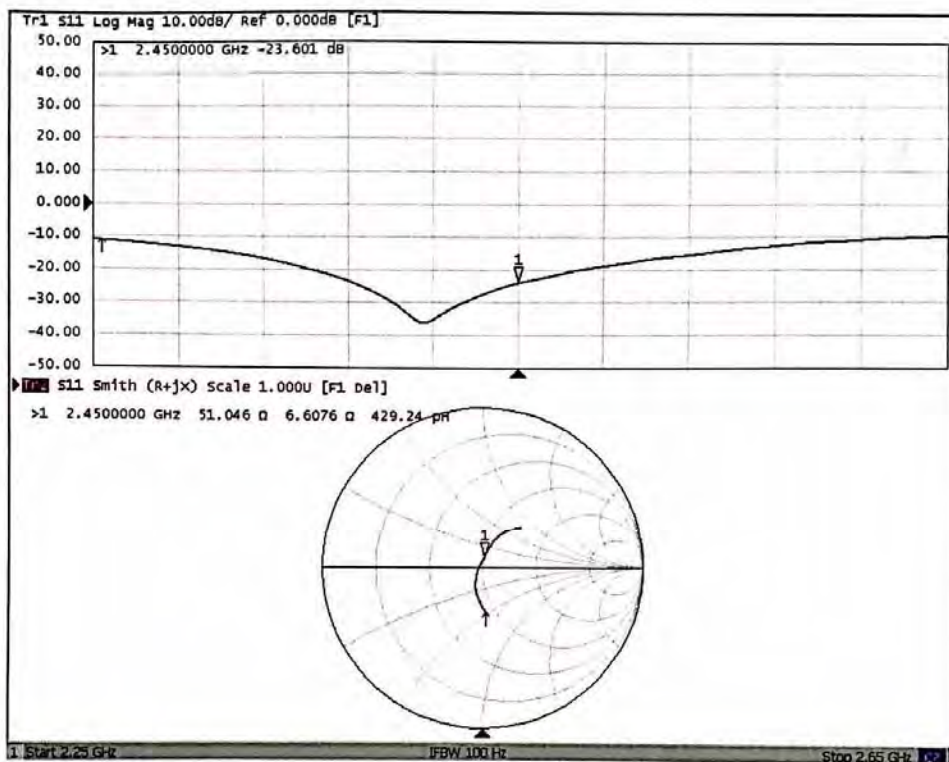
0 dB = 21.5 W/kg = 13.32 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





ANNEX H: DAE4 Calibration Certificate



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Client : TA(Shanghai)

Certificate No: Z17-97011

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object DAE4 - SN: 1291

Calibration Procedure(s) FD-Z11-002-01
Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)

Calibration date: January 19, 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)°C 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	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: January 20, 2017

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Certificate No: Z17-97011

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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 = 6.1 μ V, 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	402.659 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	403.334 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	403.248 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.97545 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.93432 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.99217 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	309° $\pm$ 1 °
---	----------------