SAR TEST REPORT

Test item	:	Mobile Computer
Model No.	:	FCC : NAUTIZ X8 / IC : 14248-CDMA
Order No.	:	DEMC1407-02977, DEMC1407-02986
Date of receipt	:	2014-07-21
Test duration	:	2014-08-18 ~ 2014-08-20
Date of issue	:	2014-10-27
Use of report	:	FCC Original Grant & IC certification

Applicant : Handheld Group AB
Kinnegatan 17, 53133 Lidköping Sweden

Test laboratory : DT&C Co., Ltd.
42, Yurim-ro, 154beon-gil, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea 449-935

Test rule part	:	CFR §2.1093 & RSS-102
Test environment	:	See appended test report
Test result	:	☒ Pass ☐ Fail

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

Tested by:	Witnessed by:	Reviewed by:
Engineer BumJun, Park	Engineer N/A	Technical Director Harvey Sung

Table of Contents

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

Test Report Version

Test Report No.	Date	Description
DRTFCC1410-1333	Oct. 27, 2014	Final version for approval

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

1. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

Environmental evaluation measurements of specific absorption rate (SAR) distributions in emulated human head and body tissues exposed to radio frequency (RF) radiation from wireless portable devices for compliance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

General Information:

EUT type	Mobile Computer
FCC ID	YY3-14248C
IC ID	11695A-14248C
Equipment model name	FCC : NAUTIZ X8 / IC : 14248-CDMA
Equipment serial no.	Identical prototype
Mode(s) of Operation	CDMA 850, CDMA 1900, 2.4 G W-LAN (802.11b/g/n HT20)
TX Frequency Range	824.7 ~ 848.31 MHz (Cellular Band) / 1851.25 ~ 1908.75 MHz (PCS Band) 2412 ~ 2462 MHz (802.11b)
RX Frequency Range	869.7 ~ 893.31 MHz (Cellular Band) / 1931.25 ~ 1988.75 MHz (PCS Band) 2412 ~ 2462 MHz (802.11b)

Equipment Class	Band	Measured Conducted Power [dBm]	Reported SAR		
			1g SAR (W/kg)		10g Extremity SAR (W/kg)
			Head	Body-worn	Head
PCE	CDMA 850	24.05	0.609	0.247	0.489
PCE	CDMA 1900	24.30	1.440	0.606	0.666
DTS	2.4 GHz W-LAN	18.13	0.071	0.105	0.377
DSS/DTS	Bluetooth	3.63	N/A		

FCC Equipment Class	Licensed Portable Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)
Date(s) of Tests	2014-08-18 ~ 2014-08-20
Antenna Type	Internal Type Antenna
Functions	● BT(2.4GHz) / W-LAN(2.4GHz 802.11b/g/n(HT20)) supported * No simultaneous transmission between BT & WLAN ● VoIP supported. ● Mobile Hotspot not supported.

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

1.1 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03
- FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 (SAR Considerations for 802.11 Devices)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 (General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r02
- FCC KDB Publication 690783 D01 SAR Listings on Grants v01r03
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r03
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r01

1.2 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
CDMA 850	Voice/Data	824.7 ~ 848.31 MHz
CDMA 1900	Voice/Data	1851.25 ~ 1908.75 MHz
2.4 GHz WLAN	Data	2412 ~ 2462 MHz
Bluetooth	Data	2402 ~ 2480 MHz

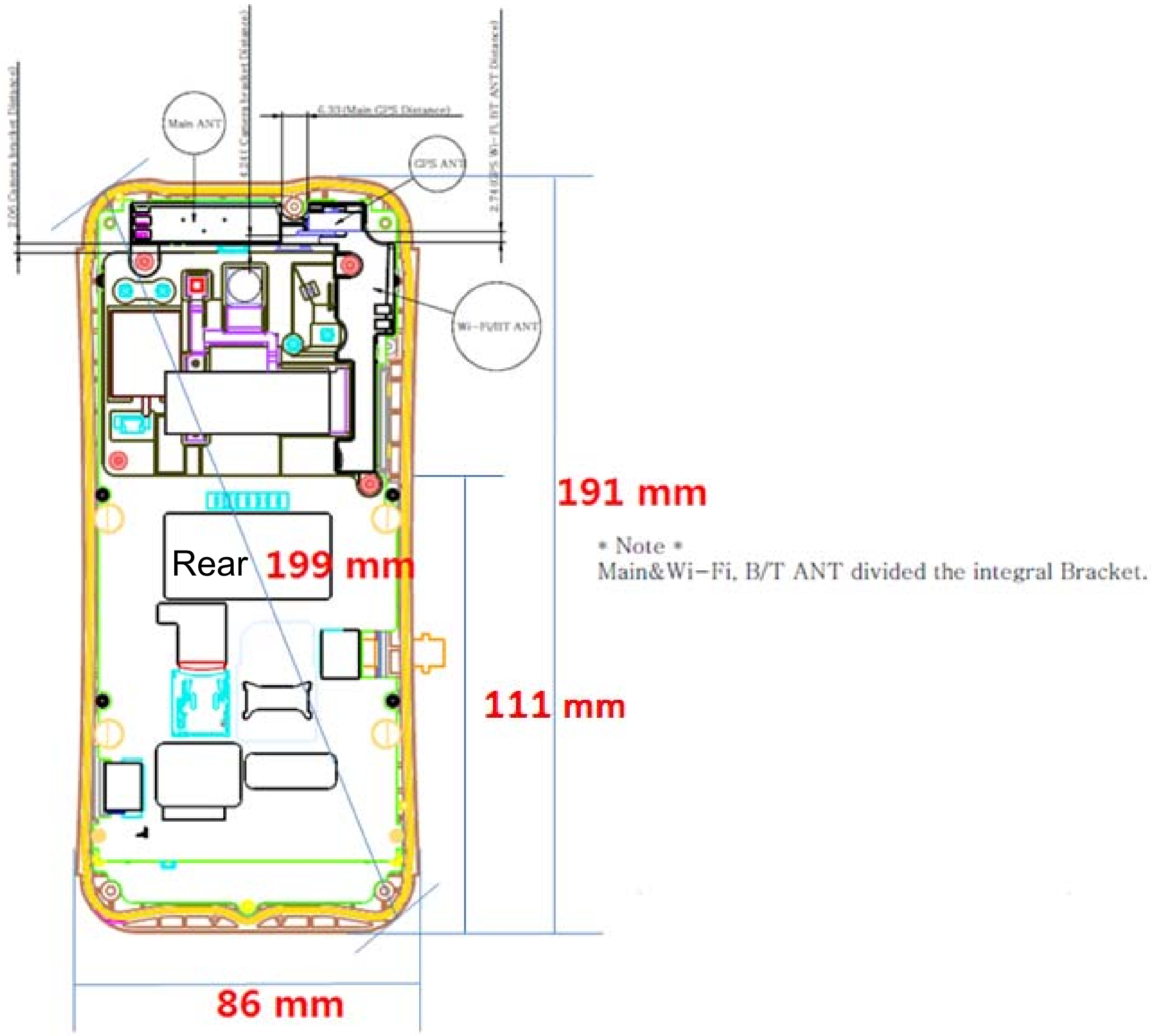
1.3 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02.

Band & Mode		Modulated Average [dBm]
CDMA850	Maximum	24.1
	Nominal	23.6
CDMA1900	Maximum	24.3
	Nominal	23.8
IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	18.5
	Nominal	17.5
IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	15.5
	Nominal	14.5
IEEE 802.11n (2.4 GHz)	Maximum	15.5
	Nominal	14.5
Bluetooth 1 Mbps	Maximum	4.0
	Nominal	3.0
Bluetooth 2 Mbps	Maximum	4.0
	Nominal	3.0
Bluetooth 3 Mbps	Maximum	4.0
	Nominal	3.0

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

1.4 DUT Antenna Locations



Note 1: Exact antenna dimensions and separation distances are shown in the “Antenna Location_YY3-14248C” in the FCC Filing.
Note 2: Since the diagonal dimension of this device is > 160 mm and < 200 mm, it is considered a “Phablet”

Mode	Phablet Sides for SAR Testing					
	Top	Bottom	Front	Rear	Right	Left
CDMA 850	O	X	O	O	O	O
CDMA 1900	O	X	O	O	O	O
2.4G W-LAN(802.11b/g/n)	O	X	O	O	O	O

Table 1.1 Phablet Sides for SAR Testing

Note:

1. Particular DUT edges were not required to be evaluated for Phablet SAR if the edges were greater than 2.5 cm from the transmitting antenna according to FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r02. The antenna document shows the distances between the transmit antennas and the edges of the device.

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

1.5 SAR Test Exclusions Applied

(A) WIFI & BT

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05r02, **the 1g SAR exclusion threshold for distances < 50 mm** is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{Max\ Power\ of\ Channel\ (mW)}{Test\ Separation\ Dist\ (mm)} * \sqrt{Frequency(GHz)} \leq 3.0$$

Based on the maximum conducted power of **Bluetooth** (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance, **Bluetooth SAR was not required**; [(3/10)* √2.480] = **0.4** < 3.0.

Based on the maximum conducted power of **2.4 GHz WIFI** (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance, **2.4 GHz WIFI SAR was required**; [(71/10)* √2.462] = **11.1** > 3.0.

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05r02, **the 10g SAR exclusion threshold for distances < 50 mm** is defined by the following equation:

$$\frac{Max\ Power\ of\ Channel\ (mW)}{Test\ Separation\ Dist\ (mm)} * \sqrt{Frequency(GHz)} \leq 7.5$$

Based on the maximum conducted power of **Bluetooth** (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance, **Bluetooth SAR was not required;** [(3/5)* √2.480] = **0.8** < 7.5.

Based on the maximum conducted power of **2.4 GHz WIFI** (rounded to the nearest mW) and the antenna to user separation distance, **2.4 GHz WIFI SAR was required;** [(71/5)* √2.462] = **22.2** **>** 7.5.

Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r02, this device is considered a “Phablet” since the diagonal dimension is greater than 160 mm and less than 200 mm. Extremity SAR tests are required when wireless router mode does not apply or if wireless router 1 g SAR > 1.2 W/Kg. Because wireless router mode does not supported, extremity SAR tests were required.

Per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02, the maximum power of the channel was rounded to the nearest mW before calculation.

1.6 Power Reduction for SAR

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

1.7 Device Serial Numbers

Band & Mode	Head Serial Number	Body-Worn Serial Number
CDMA 850	FCC #1	FCC #1
CDMA 1900	FCC #1	FCC #1
2.4 GHz WLAN	FCC #1	FCC #1

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

2. INTROCUCTION

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

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95*.1-2005 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-1992 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

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

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

Fig. 2.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)

ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m^3)

E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

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

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP

Measurements are performed using the DASY5 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY5 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, desktop computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Fig. 3.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Intel Core i7-2600 3.40 GHz desktop computer with Windows NT system and SAR Measurement Software DASY5, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

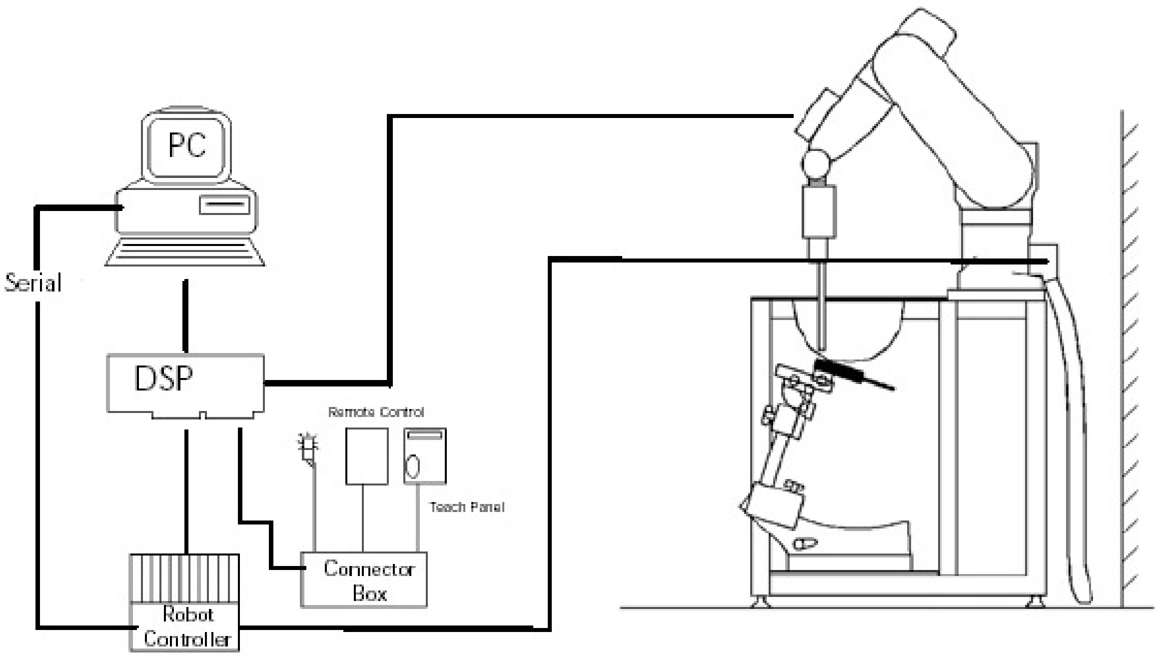


Figure 3.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE4 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail.

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

3.2 ES3DV3 Probe Specification

Calibration In air from 10 MHz to 4 GHz
In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of
300 MHz, 450 MHz, 600 MHz, 750 MHz, 835 MHz, 900 MHz, 1750 MHz, 1900 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2450 MHz

Frequency 10 MHz to 4 GHz

Linearity ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)

Dynamic 10 μW/g to > 100 mW/g

Range Linearity : ± 0.2 dB

Dimensions Overall length : 337 mm

Tip length 20 mm

Body diameter 12 mm

Tip diameter 3.9 mm

Distance from probe tip to sensor center 2.0 mm

Application SAR Dosimetry Testing
Compliance tests of mobile phones

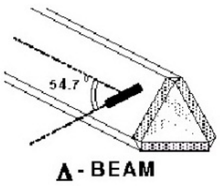


Figure 3.2 Triangular Probe Configurations

Figure 3.3 Probe Thick-Film Technique

DAE System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3, designed in the classical triangular configuration(see Fig. 3.2) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multitier line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY5 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

3.3 Probe Calibration Process

3.3.1 E-Probe Calibration

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

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

Free Space Assessment

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

Temperature Assessment *

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

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

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm^3 for brain tissue)

SAR is proportional to ΔT / Δt , the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

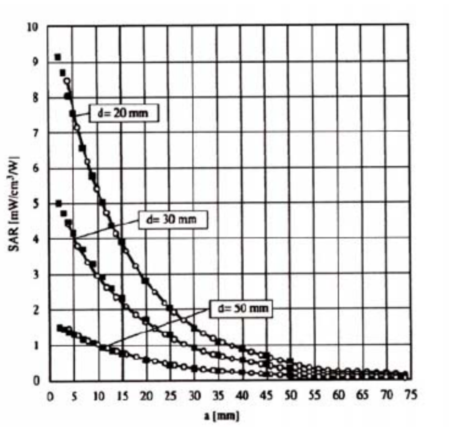


Figure 3.4 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 900MHz

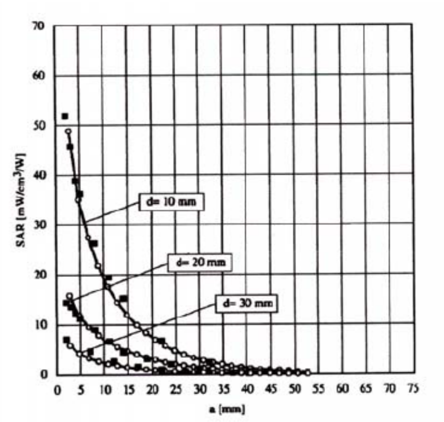


Figure 3.5 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 1800MHz

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

3.4 Data Extrapolation

The DASY5 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given like below;

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

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

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

E-field probes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in W/g
E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

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

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

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

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

3.5 SAM Twin PHANTOM

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

Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (see Fig. 3.6)

Figure 3.6 SAM Twin Phantom

SAM Twin Phantom Specification:

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

Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications:

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected alongthemid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Fig. 3.7). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimized reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.

Figure 3.7 Sam Twin Phantom shell

3.6 Device Holder for Transmitters

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

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

Figure 3.8 Mounting Device

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

3.7 Brain & Muscle Simulation Mixture Characterization

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Harts grove.

Figure 3.9 Simulated Tissue

Table 3.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)							
	835		1900		2450		5200 ~ 5800	
Tissue Type	**Head**	**Body**	**Head**	**Body**	**Head**	**Body**	**Head**	**Body**
Water	40.19	50.75	55.24	70.23	71.88	73.40	65.52	80.00
Salt (NaCl)	1.480	0.940	0.310	0.290	0.160	0.060	-	-
Sugar	57.90	48.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEC	0.250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bactericide	0.180	0.100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triton X-100	-	-	-	-	19.97	-	17.24	-
DGBE	-	-	44.45	29.48	7.990	26.54	-	-
Diethylene glycol hexyl ether	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.24	-
Polysorbate (Tween) 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00
Target for Dielectric Constant	41.5	55.2	40.0	53.3	39.2	52.7	-	-
Target for Conductivity (S/m)	0.90	0.97	1.40	1.52	1.80	1.95	-	-

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

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

3.8 SAR TEST EQUIPMENT

Table 3.2 Test Equipment Calibration

	Type	Manufacturer	Model	Cal.Date	Next.Cal.Date	S/N
☒	SEMITEC Engineering	SEMITEC	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shield Room
☒	Robot	SCHMID	TX60L	N/A	N/A	F12/5LP5A1/A/01
☒	Robot Controller	SCHMID	C58C	N/A	N/A	F12/5LP5A1/C/01
☒	Joystick	SCHMID	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-12030401
☒	Intel Core i7-2600 3.40 GHz Windows 7 Professional	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	Probe Alignment Unit LB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SE UKS 030 AA
☒	Mounting Device	SCHMID	Holder	N/A	N/A	SD000H01KA
☒	Twin SAM Phantom	SCHMID	QD000P40CD	N/A	N/A	1679
☐	2mm Oval Phantom ELI5	SCHMID	QDOVA002AA	N/A	N/A	1166
☒	Data Acquisition Electronics	SCHMID	DAE3	2014-01-21	2015-01-21	519
☒	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SCHMID	ES3DV3	2014-03-27	2015-03-27	3328
☐	Dummy Probe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	835MHz SAR Dipole	SCHMID	D835V2	2013-09-05	2015-09-05	4d159
☐	1800 MHz SAR Dipole	SCHMID	D1800V2	2014-07-18	2016-07-18	2d047
☒	1900MHz SAR Dipole	SCHMID	D1900V2	2013-09-05	2015-09-05	5d176
☒	2450MHz SAR Dipole	SCHMID	D2450V2	2013-09-10	2015-09-10	920
☐	2600 MHz SAR Dipole	SCHMID	D2600V2	2014-05-20	2016-05-20	1016
☒	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	2013-10-21	2014-10-21	MY46106970
☒	Signal Generator	Agilent	ESG-3000A	2014-06-26	2015-06-26	US37230529
☒	Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS3Q7ELU	2013-09-12	2014-09-12	1020
☐	High Power RF Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS3Q8CCJ	2013-10-22	2014-10-22	1005
☒	Power Meter	HP	EPM-442A	2014-02-28	2015-02-28	GB37170267
☒	Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	2014-03-12	2015-03-12	1306007
☒	Wide Bandwidth Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2490A	2014-03-12	2015-03-12	1249001
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2014-02-28	2015-02-28	3318A96566
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2014-01-07	2015-01-07	3318A96030
☒	Dual Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D-012	2014-01-07	2015-01-07	50228
☒	Directional Coupler	HP	773D	2014-06-27	2015-06-27	2389A00640
☒	Low Pass Filter 1.5GHz	Micro LAB	LA-15N	2014-01-07	2015-01-07	N/A
☒	Low Pass Filter 3.0GHz	Micro LAB	LA-30N	2013-09-12	2014-09-12	N/A
☐	Low Pass Filter 6.0GHz	Micro LAB	LA-60N	2014-02-27	2015-02-27	03942
☒	Attenuators(3 dB)	Agilent	8491B	2014-06-27	2015-06-27	MY39260700
☒	Attenuators(10 dB)	WEINSCHEL	23-10-34	2014-01-07	2015-01-07	BP4387
☐	Step Attenuator	HP	8494A	2013-09-12	2014-09-12	3308A33341
☒	Dielectric Probe kit	SCHMID	DAK-3.5	2014-01-07	2015-01-07	1092
☒	8960 Series 10 Wireless Comms. Test Set	Agilent	E5515C	2014-02-28	2015-02-28	GB43461134
☐	Wideband Radio Communication Tester	Rohde Schwarz	CMW500	2013-09-12	2014-09-12	101414
☒	Power Splitter	Anritsu	K241B	2013-10-22	2014-10-22	1701102
☒	Bluetooth Tester	TESCOM	TC-3000B	2014-06-26	2015-06-26	3000B640046

NOTE: The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by temperature measurement procedure. Dipole Verification measurement is performed by DT&C before each test. The brain and muscle simulating material are calibrated by DT&C using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain-equivalent material. Each equipment item was used solely within its respective calibration period.

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

4. TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Automated TEST SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS:

Positioner

Robot	Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: TX90XL
Repeatability	0.02 mm
No. of axis	6

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor	Intel Core i7-2600
Clock Speed	3.40 GHz
Operating System	Windows 7 Professional
Data Card	DASY5 PC-Board

Data Converter

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

PC Interface Card

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

E-Field Probes

Model	ES3DV3 S/N: 3328
Construction	Triangular core fiber optic detection system
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz
Linearity	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)

Phantom

Phantom	SAM Twin Phantom (V5.0)
Shell Material	Composite
Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm

Figure 2.2 DASY5 Test System

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

5. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

5.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to
FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03 and IEEE 1528-2013:

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03 (See Table 5-1) and IEEE 1528-2013.

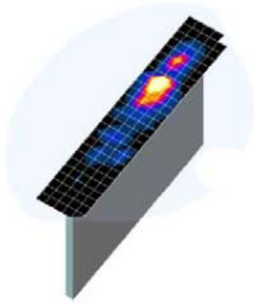


Figure 5.1
Sample SAR Area Scan

2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.

3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03 (See Table 5-1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):

   a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 3-1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).

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

   c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{area}, Δy_{area})	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) (Δx_{zoom}, Δy_{zoom})	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm)			Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid	Graded Grid		
			$\Delta z_{zoom}(n)$	$\Delta z_{zoom}(1)$*	$\Delta z_{zoom}(n>1)$*	
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 3	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≤ 2.5	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≤ 2	≤ 1.5*$\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 22

Table 5.1 Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03*
*Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

6. DEFINITION OF REFERENCE POINTS

6.1 Ear Reference Point

Figure 6.1 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point"M" is the reference point for the center of the mouth, "LE" is the left ear reference point(ERP), and "RE" is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15mm posterior to the entrance to the Ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 6.5. The plane Passing, through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck- Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 6.1). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning.

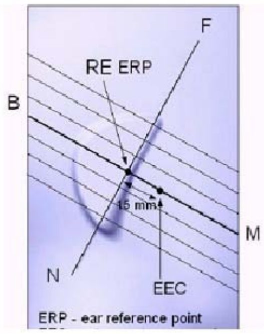


Figure 6.1 Close-up side view of ERP

6.2 Handset Reference Points

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed in a normal operating position with the "test device reference point" located along the "vertical centerline" on the front of the device aligned to the "ear reference point" (See Fig. 6.3). The "test device reference point" was than located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the "vertical centerline" was bisecting the front surface of the handset at it's top and bottom edges, positioning the "ear reference point" on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.

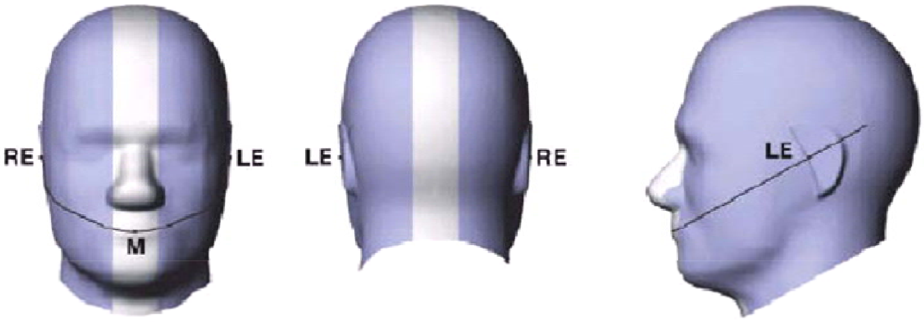


Figure 6.2 Front, back and side view SAM Twin Phantom

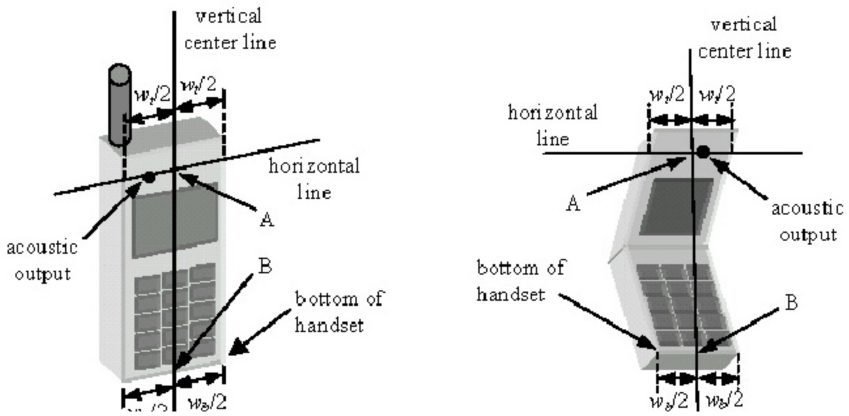


Figure 6.3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

Copyright ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

7. TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS

7.1 Device Holder

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

7.2 Positioning for Cheek/Touch

1. The test device was positioned with the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 7.1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.

Figure 7.1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

2. The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the ear.
3. While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (reference plane).
4. The phone was hen rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical was respect to the line NF.
5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, the handset was rotated about the line NF until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek). (See Figure 7.2)

7.3 Positioning for Ear / 15 ° Tilt

With the test device aligned in the "Cheek/Touch Position":

1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15degree.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degree.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the phone touches the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Figure 7.3).

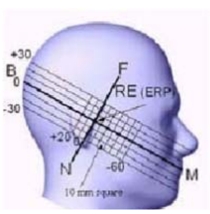


Figure 7.2 Side view w/relevant markings

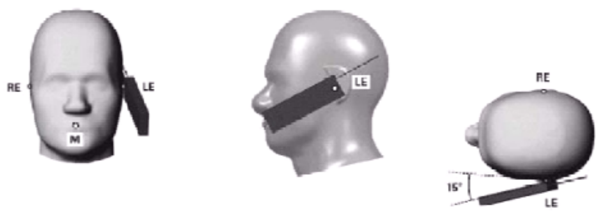


Figure 7.3 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15^{o}Position

Copyright ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

7.4 Body-Worn Accessory Configurations

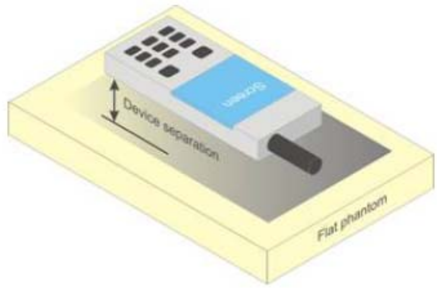


Figure 6.7 Sample Body-Worn Diagram

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 6.7). Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r02, 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 D01v05r02 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.

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

7.5 Extremity Exposure Configurations

Devices that are designed or intended for use on extremities or mainly operated in extremity only exposure conditions; i.e., hands, wrists, feet and ankles, may require extremity SAR evaluation. When the device also operates in close proximity to the user's body, SAR compliance for the body is also required. The 1-g body and 10-g extremity SAR Exclusion Thresholds found in KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 should be applied to determine SAR test requirements.

For smart phones with a display diagonal dimension > 15.0 cm or an overall diagonal dimension > 16.0 cm that provide similar mobile web access and multimedia support found in mini-tablets or UMPC mini-tablets that support voice calls next to the ear, unless it is confirmed otherwise through KDB inquiries, the following phablet procedures should be applied to evaluate SAR compliance for each applicable wireless modes and frequency band. Devices marketed as phablets, regardless of form factors and operating characteristics must be tested as a phablet to determine SAR compliance.

1. The normally required head and body-worn accessory SAR test procedures for handsets, including hotspot mode, must be applied.

2. The UMPC mini-tablet procedures must also be applied to test the SAR of all surfaces and edges with an antenna located at ≤ 25 mm from that surface or edge, in direct contact with a flat phantom, for 10-g extremity SAR according to the body-equivalent tissue dielectric parameters in KDB 865664 to address interactive hand use exposure conditions. The UMPC mini-tablet 1-g SAR at 5 mm is not required. When hotspot mode applies, 10-g extremity SAR is required only for the surfaces and edges with hotspot mode 1-g reported SAR > 1.2 W/kg; however, when power reduction applies to hotspot mode the measured SAR must be scaled to the maximum output power, including tolerance, allowed for phablet modes to compare with the 1.2 W/kg SAR test reduction threshold. The normal tablet procedures in KDB 616217 are required when the over diagonal dimension of the device is > 20.0 cm. Hotspot mode SAR is not required when normal tablet procedures are applied. Extremity 10-g SAR is also not required for the front (top) surface of large form factor full size tablets. The more conservative tablet SAR results can be used to support the 10-g extremity SAR for phablet mode.

3. The simultaneous transmission operating configurations applicable to voice and data transmissions for both phone and mini-tablet modes must be taken into consideration separately for 1-g and 10-g SAR to determine the simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion and measurement requirements for the relevant wireless modes and exposure conditions.

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

8. RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

Uncontrolled Environment:

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

Controlled Environment:

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

Table 8.1.SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005

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

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

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

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e.as a result of employment or occupation).

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

9. FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

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

9.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02, When SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance. For simultaneous transmission, the measured aggregate SAR must be scaled according to the sum of the differences between the maximum tune-up tolerance and actual power used to test each transmitter. When SAR is measured at or scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit, the results are referred to as reported SAR. The highest reported SAR results are identified on the grant of equipment authorization according to procedures in KDB 690783 D01v01r03.

9.2 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The following procedures are according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01 "3G SAR Procedures" v03, October 16, 2014.

The device was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a RF shielded chamber. Establishing connections in this manner ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. Devices under test were evaluated prior to testing, with a fully charged battery and were configured to operate at maximum output power. In order to verify that the device was tested throughout the SAR test at maximum output power, the SAR measurement system measures a "point SAR" at an arbitrary reference point at the start and end of the 1 gram SAR evaluation, to assess for any power drifts during the evaluation. If the power drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

9.3 SAR Measurement Conditions for CDMA2000

The following procedures were performed according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01 "3G SAR Procedures" v03, October 16, 2014.

9.3.1 Output Power Verification

See 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E as recommended by "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices" v02, October 2007. Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to procedures in section 4.4.5.2 of 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E. SO55 tests were measured with power control bits in the "All Up" condition.

1. If the mobile station (MS) supports Reverse TCH RC 1 and Forward TCH RC 1, set up a call using Fundamental Channel Test Mode 1 (RC=1/1) with 9600 bps data rate only.
2. Under RC1, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-1, Table 11-1 parameters were applied.
3. If the MS supports the RC 3 Reverse FCH, RC3 Reverse SCH0 and demodulation of RC 3, 4, or 5, set up a call using Supplemental Channel Test Mode 3 (RC 3/3) with 9600 bps Fundamental Channel and 9600 bps SCH0 data rate.
4. Under RC3, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-2, Table 11-2 was applied.

Parameters for Max. Power for RC1

Parameter	Units	Value
I_{or}	dBm/1.23 MHz	-104
$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{\text{Traffic } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

Table 11-1

Parameters for Max. Power for RC3

Parameter	Units	Value
I_{or}	dBm/1.23 MHz	-86
$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{\text{Traffic } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

Table 11-2

5. FCHs were configured at full rate for maximum SAR with "All Up" power control bits.

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

9.3.2 CDMA 2000 1x Advanced

This device additionally supports 1x Advanced. Conducted powers were measured using SO75 with RC8 on the uplink and RC11 on the downlink per Oct 2012 TCB Workshop notes. Smart blanking was disabled for all measurements. The EUT was configured with forward power control Mode 000 and reverse power control at 400 bps. Conducted powers were measured on an Agilent 8960 Series 10 Wireless Communications Test Set, Model E5515C using the CDMA2000 1x Advanced application, Option E1962B-410.

Based on the maximum output power measured for 1x Advanced, SAR is required for 1x advanced when if the maximum output for 1x Advanced is more than 0.25 dB higher than the maximum measured for 1x. Also, if the measured SAR in any 1x mode exposure conditions (head, body etc.) is larger than 1.2 W/kg, the highest of those configurations above 1.2 W/kg for each exposure condition in 1x Advanced has to be repeated. All measured SAR in 1x mode higher than 1.5 W/kg must be repeated for 1x Advanced.

9.3.3 Head SAR Measurements

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate using Loopback Service Option SO55. SAR for RC1 is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1 using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

9.3.4 Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate on FCH with all other code channels disabled using TDSO / SO32. SAR for multiple code channels (FCH + SCHn) is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured with FCH only. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel (FCH + SCHn) with FCH at full rate and SCH0 enabled at 9600 bps using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel with FCH only. When multiple code channels are enabled, the DUT output may shift by more than 0.5 dB and lead to higher SAR drifts and SCH dropouts. Body SAR was measured using TDSO / SO32 with power control bits in the "All Up".

Body SAR in RC1 is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1; with Loopback Service Option SO55, at full rate, using the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

9.4 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 b/g/n transmitters. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable. See KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 for more details.

9.4.1 General Device Setup

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

9.4.2 Frequency Channel Configurations

For 2.4 GHz, the highest average RF output power channel between the low, mid and high channel at the lowest

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b mode. 802.11g/n modes and higher data rates for 802.11b were additionally evaluated for SAR if the output power of the respective mode was 0.25 dB or higher than the powers of the SAR configurations tested in the 802.11b mode.

If the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the highest output channel was less than 1.6 W/kg and if the 1g averaged SAR was less than 0.8 W/kg, SAR testing was not required for the other test channels in the band.

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

10. RF CONDUCTED POWERS

10.1 CDMA Conducted Powers

Band	Channel	SO55	SO55	TDSO SO32 FCH	TDSO SO32 FCH+SCHn	1xEVDO Rev.0	1xEVDO Rev.0	1xEVDO Rev.A	1xEVDO Rev.A
		RC1	RC3	RC3	RC3	(FTAP)	(RTAP)	(FETAP)	(RETAP)
CDMA	1013	24.03	24.03	23.99	23.93	23.84	23.85	23.85	23.84
	384	24.05	24.05	24.01	23.98	23.96	23.95	23.94	23.95
	777	23.97	23.97	23.93	23.87	23.75	23.75	23.72	23.71
PCS	1013	24.30	24.30	24.27	24.18	24.18	24.17	24.16	24.16
	384	24.10	24.10	24.00	23.95	23.79	23.78	23.77	23.76
	777	24.20	24.20	24.08	24.01	23.86	23.86	23.82	23.86

Table 10.2 The power was measured by E5515C

Per KDB Publication 941225 D01v03:

1. Head SAR was tested with SO55 RC3. SO55 RC1 was not required since the average output power was not more than 0.25 dB than the SO55 RC3 powers.
2. Body-Worn SAR was tested with 1x RTT with TDSO / SO32 FCH Only. Ev-Do and TDSO / SO32 FCH+SCH SAR tests were not required since the average output power was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the TDSO / SO32 FCH only powers.

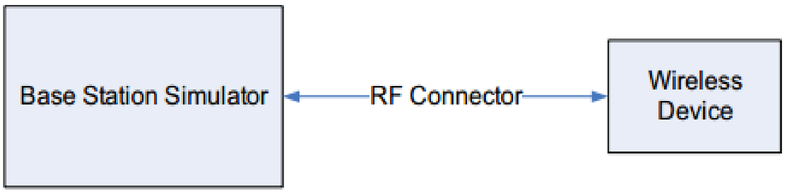


Figure 10.1 Power Measurement Setup

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

10.2 WLAN Conducted Powers

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11b (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm) Data Rate (Mbps)			
			1	2	5.5	11
802.11b	2412	1	**18.13**	18.06	18.06	18.00
	2437	6	18.12	18.12	18.05	18.01
	2462	11	18.04	17.97	17.96	17.92

Table 10.3 IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11g (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm) Data Rate (Mbps)							
			6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11g	2412	1	14.98	14.81	14.89	14.87	14.83	14.91	14.80	14.61
	2437	6	15.02	14.92	14.88	14.82	14.84	14.78	14.84	14.90
	2462	11	14.94	14.83	14.81	14.78	14.78	14.71	14.82	14.67

Table 10.4 IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

Mode	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	802.11n HT20 (2.4 GHz) Conducted Power (dBm) Data Rate (Mbps)							
			6.5	13	19.5	26	39	52	58.5	65
802.11n (HT-20)	2412	1	15.37	15.29	15.24	15.20	15.31	15.19	15.27	14.56
	2437	6	15.30	15.23	15.21	15.17	15.21	15.24	15.12	14.44
	2462	11	15.39	15.30	15.23	15.16	15.15	15.15	15.17	14.56

Table 10.5 IEEE 802.11n HT20 Average RF Power

Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 and October 2012 / April 2013 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes:

- For 2.4 GHz, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate for IEEE 802.11b were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11b mode.
- When the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is <1.6 W/kg and the reported 1g averaged SAR is <0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on other channels is not required. Otherwise, the other default (or corresponding required) test channels were additionally tested using the lowest data rate.
- The underlined data rate and channel above were tested for SAR.

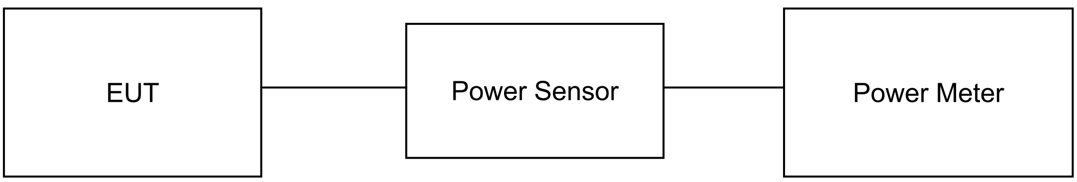


Figure 10.2 Power Measurement Setup for Bandwidths < 50 MHz

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

10.3 Bluetooth Conducted Powers

Channel	Frequency	Frame AVG Output Power (1Mbps)		Frame AVG Output Power (2Mbps)		Frame AVG Output Power (3Mbps)	
	(MHz)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBm)	(mW)	(dBm)	(mW)
Low	2402	2.76	1.888	3.43	2.203	3.44	2.208
Mid	2441	3.22	2.099	3.56	2.270	**3.63**	**2.307**
High	2480	2.44	1.754	3.22	2.099	3.23	2.104

Table 10.6 Bluetooth Frame Average RF Power

Note:

The average conducted output powers of Bluetooth were measured using following test setup and a wideband gated RF power meter when the EUT is transmitting at its maximum power level.

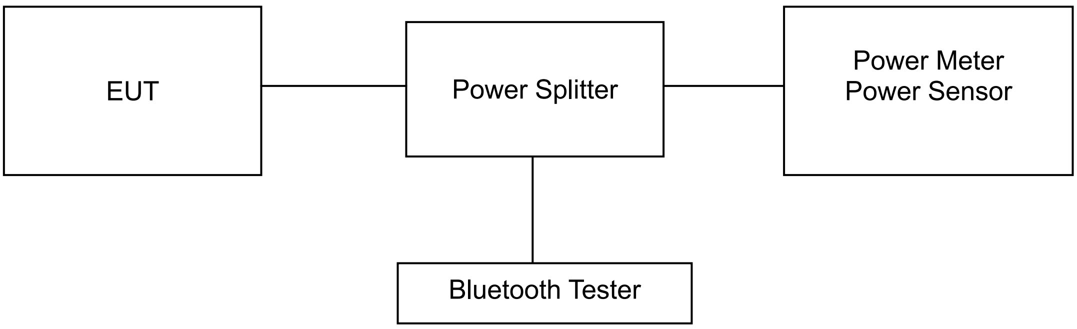


Figure 10.4 Power Measurement Setup

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

11. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

11.1 Tissue Verification

MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS										
Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp.[°C]	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Measured Frequency [MHz]	Target Dielectric Constant, εr	Target Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, εr	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Er Deviation [%]	σ Deviation [%]
Aug. 18. 2014	835 Head	20.8	21.4	824.7	41.540	0.899	41.315	0.886	-0.54	-1.45
				835.0	41.500	0.900	41.25	0.893	-0.60	-0.78
				836.5	41.500	0.902	41.239	0.895	-0.63	-0.78
				848.3	41.500	0.912	41.153	0.902	-0.84	-1.10
Aug. 18. 2014	835 Body	20.8	21.6	824.7	55.230	0.969	53.362	0.974	-3.38	0.52
				835.0	55.200	0.970	53.267	0.983	-3.50	1.34
				836.5	55.195	0.972	53.259	0.984	-3.51	1.23
				848.3	55.160	0.984	53.159	0.995	-3.63	1.12
Aug. 19. 2014	1900 Head	21.1	21.7	1851.3	40.000	1.400	40.697	1.356	1.74	-3.14
				1880.0	40.000	1.400	40.627	1.373	1.57	-1.93
				1900.0	40.000	1.400	40.635	1.389	1.59	-0.79
				1908.8	40.000	1.400	40.641	1.396	1.60	-0.29
Aug. 19. 2014	1900 Body	21.1	21.4	1851.3	53.300	1.520	51.481	1.508	-3.41	-0.79
				1880.0	53.300	1.520	51.394	1.532	-3.58	0.79
				1900.0	53.300	1.520	51.338	1.55	-3.68	1.97
				1908.8	53.300	1.520	51.317	1.557	-3.72	2.43
Aug. 20. 2014	2450 Head	20.7	21.2	2412	39.268	1.766	37.975	1.763	-3.29	-0.17
				2437	39.223	1.788	37.896	1.791	-3.38	0.17
				2450	39.200	1.800	37.855	1.805	-3.43	0.28
				2462	39.184	1.813	37.822	1.817	-3.48	0.22
Aug. 20. 2014	2450 Body	20.7	20.9	2412	52.751	1.914	51.322	1.922	-2.71	0.42
				2437	52.717	1.938	51.228	1.965	-2.82	1.39
				2450	52.700	1.950	51.228	1.965	-2.79	0.77
				2462	52.685	1.967	51.201	1.928	-2.82	-1.98

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

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:

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

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\varepsilon_r\varepsilon_0}{[\ln(b/a)]^2}\int_a^b\int_a^b\int_0^\pi \cos\phi' \frac{\exp\left[-j\omega r(\mu_0\varepsilon_r'\varepsilon_0)^{1/2}\right]}{r} d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

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

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

11.2 Test System Verification

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the± 10 % of the specifications at 835 MHz, 1900 MHz and 2450 MHz by using the SAR Dipole kit(s). (Graphic Plots Attached)

SYSTEM DIPOLE VERIFICATION TARGET & MEASURED (1g)

SAR System #	Freq. [MHz]	SAR Dipole kits	Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp.[°C]	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Probe S/N	Input Power (mW)	1 W Target SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation [%]
E	835	D835V2, SN: 4d159	Aug. 18. 2014	Head	20.8	21.3	3328	250	9.44	2.21	8.84	-6.36
E	835	D835V2, SN: 4d159	Aug. 18. 2014	Body	20.8	21.6	3328	250	9.28	2.33	9.32	0.43
E	1900	D1900V2, SN:5d176	Aug. 19. 2014	Head	21.1	21.5	3328	250	40.4	10.0	40.00	-0.99
E	1900	D1900V2, SN: 5d176	Aug. 19. 2014	Body	21.1	21.2	3328	250	40.7	9.96	39.84	-2.11
E	2450	D2450V2, SN:920	Aug. 20. 2014	Head	20.7	21.2	3328	250	52.8	12.9	51.60	-2.27
E	2450	D2450V2, SN: 920	Aug. 20. 2014	Body	20.7	20.9	3328	250	48.9	13.0	52.00	6.34

SYSTEM DIPOLE VERIFICATION TARGET & MEASURED (10g)

SAR System #	Freq. [MHz]	SAR Dipole kits	Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp.[°C]	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Probe S/N	Input Power (mW)	1 W Target SAR_{10g} (W/kg)	Measured SAR_{10g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR_{10g} (W/kg)	Deviation [%]
E	835	D835V2, SN: 4d159	Aug. 18. 2014	Head	20.8	21.3	3328	250	6.16	1.45	5.80	-5.84
E	835	D835V2, SN: 4d159	Aug. 18. 2014	Body	20.8	21.6	3328	250	6.08	1.54	6.16	1.32
E	1900	D1900V2, SN:5d176	Aug. 19. 2014	Head	21.1	21.5	3328	250	21.1	5.09	20.36	-3.51
E	1900	D1900V2, SN: 5d176	Aug. 19. 2014	Body	21.1	21.2	3328	250	21.7	5.11	20.44	-5.81
E	2450	D2450V2, SN:920	Aug. 20. 2014	Head	20.7	21.2	3328	250	24.5	5.88	23.52	-4.00
E	2450	D2450V2, SN: 920	Aug. 20. 2014	Body	20.7	20.9	3328	250	23.0	5.66	22.64	-1.57

Note1 : System Verification was measured with input 250 mW and normalized to 1W.

Note2 : To confirm the proper SAR liquid depth, the z-axis plots from the system verifications were included since the system verifications were performed using the same liquid, probe and DAE as the SAR tests in the same time period.

Note3: Full system validation status and results can be found in Attachment 3.

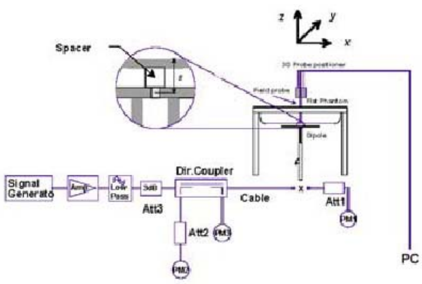


Figure 11.1 Dipole Verification Test Setup Diagram & Photo

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

12. SAR TEST RESULTS

12.1 Head SAR Results

Table 12.1 CDMA 850 Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS													
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch												
836.5	384	CDMA 850	SO55 RC3	24.1	24.05	-0.140	Left Touch	FCC #1	1:1	0.602	1.012	**0.609**	A1
836.5	384	CDMA 850	SO55 RC3	24.1	24.05	0.060	Right Touch	FCC #1	1:1	0.595	1.012	0.602	
836.5	384	CDMA 850	SO55 RC3	24.1	24.05	-0.090	Left Tilt	FCC #1	1:1	0.418	1.012	0.423	
836.5	384	CDMA 850	SO55 RC3	24.1	24.05	-0.050	Right Tilt	FCC #1	1:1	0.357	1.012	0.361	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								**Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram					

Table 12.2 CDMA 1900 Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS													
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch												
1851.3	25	CDMA 1900	SO55 RC3	24.3	24.3	-0.070	Left Touch	FCC #1	1:1	1.440	1.000	**1.440**	A2
1880.0	600	CDMA 1900	SO55 RC3	24.3	24.1	0.040	Left Touch	FCC #1	1:1	1.240	1.047	1.298	
1908.8	1175	CDMA 1900	SO55 RC3	24.3	24.2	0.070	Left Touch	FCC #1	1:1	1.300	1.023	1.330	
1851.3	25	CDMA 1900	SO55 RC3	24.3	24.3	0.010	Right Touch	FCC #1	1:1	1.070	1.000	1.070	
1880.0	600	CDMA 1900	SO55 RC3	24.3	24.1	-0.060	Right Touch	FCC #1	1:1	0.937	1.047	0.981	
1908.8	1175	CDMA 1900	SO55 RC3	24.3	24.2	0.040	Right Touch	FCC #1	1:1	0.993	1.023	1.016	
1851.3	25	CDMA 1900	SO55 RC3	24.3	24.3	0.060	Left Tilt	FCC #1	1:1	1.140	1.000	1.140	
1880.0	600	CDMA 1900	SO55 RC3	24.3	24.1	-0.020	Left Tilt	FCC #1	1:1	0.996	1.047	1.043	
1908.8	1175	CDMA 1900	SO55 RC3	24.3	24.2	0.030	Left Tilt	FCC #1	1:1	1.090	1.023	1.115	
1851.3	25	CDMA 1900	SO55 RC3	24.3	24.3	0.070	Right Tilt	FCC #1	1:1	1.050	1.000	1.050	
1880.0	600	CDMA 1900	SO55 RC3	24.3	24.1	0.110	Right Tilt	FCC #1	1:1	0.922	1.047	0.965	
1908.8	1175	CDMA 1900	SO55 RC3	24.3	24.2	0.140	Right Tilt	FCC #1	1:1	0.977	1.023	0.999	
1851.3	25	CDMA 1900	SO55 RC3	24.3	24.3	-0.010	Left Touch	FCC #1	1:1	1.430	1.000	1.430	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure								**Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram					

Note: Blue entries represent repeatability measurements.

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

Table 12.3 DTS Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch													
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	18.5	18.13	0.050	Left Touch	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.041	1.089	0.045	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	18.5	18.13	0.170	Right Touch	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.058	1.089	0.063	
2437	6	802.11b	DSSS	18.5	18.12	0.120	Right Touch	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.065	1.091	**0.071**	A3
2462	11	802.11b	DSSS	18.5	18.04	0.130	Right Touch	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.059	1.112	0.066	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	18.5	18.13	-0.020	Left Tilt	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.038	1.089	0.041	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	18.5	18.13	0.030	Right Tilt	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.042	1.089	0.046	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure**								**Head** **1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram						

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

12.2 Standalone Body-Worn SAR Worn SAR Results

Table 12.4 CDMA Body-Worn SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Spacing [Side]	Device Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch													
836.5	384	CDMA 850	TDSO SO32 FCH	24.1	24.01	-0.010	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.242	1.021	**0.247**	A4
836.5	384	CDMA 850	TDSO SO32 FCH	24.1	24.01	-0.040	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.219	1.021	0.224	
1880.0	600	CDMA 1900	TDSO SO32 FCH	24.3	24.00	-0.130	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.565	1.072	**0.606**	A5
1880.0	600	CDMA 1900	TDSO SO32 FCH	24.3	24.00	0.010	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.507	1.072	0.544	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure**								**Body** **1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram						

Table 12.5 DTS Body-Worn SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Spacing [Side]	Device Serial Number	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	1g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	1g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch													
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	18.5	18.13	-0.080	10 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.065	1.089	0.071	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	18.5	18.13	0.020	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.096	1.089	**0.105**	A6
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure**								**Body** **1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram						

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

12.3 Hand SAR Results

Table 12.6 CDMA Hand SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Spacing [Side]	Device Serial Number	# of Time Slots	Duty Cycle	10g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	10g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch													
836.5	384	CDMA 850	TDSO SO32 FCH	24.1	24.01	0.020	0 mm [Top]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.345	1.021	0.352	
836.5	384	CDMA 850	TDSO SO32 FCH	24.1	24.01	0.040	0 mm [Front]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.479	1.021	**0.489**	A7
836.5	384	CDMA 850	TDSO SO32 FCH	24.1	24.01	0.030	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.449	1.021	0.458	
836.5	384	CDMA 850	TDSO SO32 FCH	24.1	24.01	0.020	0 mm [Right]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.186	1.021	0.190	
836.5	384	CDMA 850	TDSO SO32 FCH	24.1	24.01	-0.040	0 mm [Left]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.244	1.021	0.249	
1880.0	600	CDMA 1900	TDSO SO32 FCH	24.3	24.00	0.050	0 mm [Top]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.573	1.072	0.614	
1880.0	600	CDMA 1900	TDSO SO32 FCH	24.3	24.00	-0.020	0 mm [Front]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.621	1.072	**0.666**	A8
1880.0	600	CDMA 1900	TDSO SO32 FCH	24.3	24.00	-0.040	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.391	1.072	0.419	
1880.0	600	CDMA 1900	TDSO SO32 FCH	24.3	24.00	-0.090	0 mm [Right]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.333	1.072	0.357	
1880.0	600	CDMA 1900	TDSO SO32 FCH	24.3	24.00	0.030	0 mm [Left]	FCC #1	N/A	1:1	0.140	1.072	0.150	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure**								**Body** **4.0 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 10 gram						

Table 12.7 DTS Hand SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode/ Band	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Spacing [Side]	Device Serial Number	Data Rate [Mbps]	Duty Cycle	10g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	10g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch													
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	18.5	18.13	0.130	0 mm [Top]	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.121	1.089	0.132	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	18.5	18.13	0.050	0 mm [Front]	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.178	1.089	0.194	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	18.5	18.13	0.050	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.089	1.089	0.097	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	18.5	18.13	0.110	0 mm [Right]	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.037	1.089	0.040	
2412	1	802.11b	DSSS	18.5	18.13	-0.150	0 mm [Left]	FCC #1	1	1:1	0.346	1.089	**0.377**	A9
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT **Spatial Peak** **Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure**								**Body** **4.0 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 10 gram						

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

12.4 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003, and FCC KDB Publication447498 D01v05r02.
2. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements. A standard battery was used for all SAR measurements.
3. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
4. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units
5. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02.
6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing for body-worn accessory testing. A separation distance of 10 mm was considered because the manufacturer has determined that there will be body-worn accessories available in the marketplace for users to support this separation distance.
7. Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r02, SAR was evaluated without a headset connected to the device. Since the standalone reported SAR was not > 1.2 W/kg, no additional SAR evaluations using a headset cable were performed.
8. Per FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r03, variability SAR tests were performed when the measured SAR results for a frequency band were greater than 0.8 W/kg. Repeated SAR measurements are highlighted in the tables above for clarity. Please see Section 14 for variability analysis.

CDMA Notes:

1. Head SAR for CDMA2000 mode was tested under RC3/SO55 per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v03.
2. Body-Worn SAR was tested with 1x RTT with TDSO / SO32 FCH Only. EVDO and TDSO / SO32 FCH+SCH SAR tests were not required since the average output power was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the TDSO / SO32 FCH only powers, per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v03.
3. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s). When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is > ½ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel must be used.

WLAN Notes:

1. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02 and October 2012 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes for 2.4 GHz WIFI: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate was selected for SAR evaluation in 802.11b. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11g/n) were not investigated since the average output powers over all channels and data rates were not more than 0.25 dB higher than the tested channel in the lowest data rate of IEEE 802.11b mode.
2. WIFI transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.
3. Since the maximum extrapolated peak SAR of the zoom scan for the maximum output channel is <1.6 W/kg and the reported 1g averaged SAR is <0.8 W/kg, SAR testing on other default channels was not required.

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

13. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

13.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03, 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 preformed 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).
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

Table 13.1 Head SAR Measurement Variability Results

Frequency		Mode	Service	# of Time Slots	Phantom Position	Measured SAR (1g)	1st Repeated SAR(1g)	Ratio	2nd Repeated SAR(1g)	Ratio	3rd Repeated SAR(1g)	Ratio
MHz	Ch.					(W/kg)	(W/kg)		(W/kg)		(W/kg)	
1851.3	25	CDMA 1900	RC3 SO55	N/A	Left Touch	1.440	1.430	1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-2005– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure							**Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g)** averaged over 1 gram					

13.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR was <1.5 W/kg for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03, the standard measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2003 was not required.

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

14. IEEE P1528 –MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

835 MHz Head

Error Description	Uncertaint value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.4	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.4 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.7	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.7 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12.2 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.4 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

835 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.3	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.3 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 3.9	Normal	1	0.6	± 3.9 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12.1 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.2 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

1900 MHz Head

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.5	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.5 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.1	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.1 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12.1 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.2 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

1900 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.6	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.6 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.9	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.9 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12.3 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.6 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

2450 MHz Head

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.8	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.8 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.7	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.7 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12.3 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.6 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

2450 MHz Body

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	Standard (1g)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.0	Normal	1	1	± 6.0 %	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 5.543 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.714 %	∞
Detection limits	± 0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.144 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 1.0	Normal	1	1	± 1.0 %	∞
Response time	± 0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.462 %	∞
Integration time	± 2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.501 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.732 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.231 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.674 %	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.577 %	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	± 2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.887 %	∞
Physical Parameters						
Phantom Shell	± 4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.309 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	± 4.3	Normal	1	0.64	± 4.3 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 2.887 %	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	± 4.8	Normal	1	0.6	± 4.8 %	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					**± 12.2 %**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					**± 24.4 %**	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE P1528 (2003)

Copyright ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

15. CONCLUSION

Measurement Conclusion

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

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

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

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

16. REFERENCES

[1] Federal Communications Commission, ET Docket 93-62, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radio frequency Radiation, Aug. 1996.

[2] ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 3kHz to 300GHz, New York: IEEE, 2006.

[3] ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 3kHz to 300GHz, New York: IEEE, Sept. 1992.

[4] ANSI/IEEE C95.3-2002, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave, New York: IEEE, December 2002.

[5] IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 39 –Standards Coordinating Committee 34 – IEEE Std. 1528-2003, Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices.

[6] NCRP, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, NCRP Report No. 86, 1986. Reprinted Feb. 1995.

[7] T. Schmid, O. Egger, N. Kuster, Automated E-field scanning system for dosimetric assessments, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, Jan. 1996, pp. 105-113.

[8] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, N. Kuster, Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies, ICECOM97, Oct. 1997, pp. -124.

[9] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, and N. Kuster, E-field Probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids, Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, Croatia, June 23-25, 1996, pp. 172-175.

[10] Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Application Note: Data Storage and Evaluation, June 1998, p2.

[11] V. Hombach, K. Meier, M. Burkhardt, E. Kuhn, N. Kuster, The Dependence of EM Energy Absorption upon Human Modeling at 900 MHz, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44 no. 10, Oct. 1996, pp. 1865-1873.

[12] N. Kuster and Q. Balzano, Energy absorption mechanism by biological bodies in the near field of dipole antennas above 300MHz, IEEE Transaction on Vehicular Technology, vol. 41, no. 1, Feb. 1992, pp. 17-23.

[13] G. Hartsgrove, A. Kraszewski, A. Surowiec, Simulated Biological Materials for Electromagnetic Radiation Absorption Studies, University of Ottawa, Bioelectromagnetics, Canada: 1987, pp. 29-36.

[14] Q. Balzano, O. Garay, T. Manning Jr., Electromagnetic Energy Exposure of Simulated Users of Portable Cellular Telephones, IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 44, no.3, Aug. 1995.

[15] W. Gander, Computer mathematick, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.

[16] W.H. Press, S.A. Teukolsky, W.T. Vetterling, and B.P. Flannery, Numerical Recipes in C, The Art of Scientific Computing, Second edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.

[17] N. Kuster, R. Kastle, T. Schmid, Dosimetric evaluation of mobile communications equipment with known precision, IEEE Transaction on Communications, vol. E80-B, no. 5, May 1997, pp. 645-652.

[18] CENELEC CLC/SC111B, European Pre standard (prENV 50166-2), Human Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields High-frequency: 10 kHz-300GHz, Jan. 1995.

[19] Prof. Dr. Niels Kuster, ETH, Eidgenössische Technische Hoschschule Zürich, Dosimetric Evaluation of the Cellular Phone.

[20] IEC 62209-1, Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz), Feb. 2005.

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

[21] Industry Canada RSS-102 Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radio communication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands) Issue 4, March 2010.

[22] Health Canada Safety Code 6 Limits of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz – 300 GHz, 2009

[23] FCC SAR Test Procedures for 2G-3G Devices, Mobile Hotspot and UMPC Devices KDB Publications 941225, D01-D07

[24] SAR Measurement procedures for IEEE 802.11a/b/g KDB Publication 248227 D01v01r02

[25] FCC SAR Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas, KDB Publications 648474 D02-D04

[26] FCC SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop, Notebook, Net book and Tablet Computers, FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04

[27] FCC SAR Measurement and Reporting Requirements for 100MHz – 6 GHz, KDB Publications 865664 D01-D02

[28] FCC General RF Exposure Guidance and SAR Procedures for Dongles, KDB Publication 447498, D01-D02

[29] 615223 D01 802 16e WiMax SAR Guidance v01, Nov. 13, 2009

[30] Anexo à Resolução No. 533, de 10 de Septembro de 2009.

[31] IEC 62209-2, Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz), Mar. 2010.

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

Attachment 1. – Probe Calibration Data

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Digital EMC (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **ES3-3328_Mar14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3328
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	March 27, 2014

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01733)	Apr-14
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01737)	Apr-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01735)	Apr-14
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01738)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3013_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 660	13-Dec-13 (No. DAE4-660_Dec13)	Dec-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

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

Issued: March 28, 2014

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

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3328

Manufactured:	January 24, 2012
Repaired:	March 24, 2014
Calibrated:	March 27, 2014

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

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3328

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (µV/(V/m)^2)[A]	1.05	1.08	1.11	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	108.6	103.5	103.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√µV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	201.8	±3.8 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		208.6	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		208.0	

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

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

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3328

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)
300	45.3	0.87	7.64	7.64	7.64	0.14	1.50	± 13.3 %
450	43.5	0.87	6.75	6.75	6.75	0.20	1.80	± 13.3 %
600	42.7	0.88	6.60	6.60	6.60	0.15	1.20	± 13.3 %
750	41.9	0.89	6.55	6.55	6.55	0.31	1.90	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.32	6.32	6.32	0.28	2.01	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.21	6.21	6.21	0.38	1.67	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.26	5.26	5.26	0.72	1.16	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.08	5.08	5.08	0.80	1.15	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	4.77	4.77	4.77	0.80	0.92	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.60	1.43	± 12.0 %

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

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3328

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)
300	58.2	0.92	7.11	7.11	7.11	0.09	1.10	± 13.3 %
450	56.7	0.94	7.06	7.06	7.06	0.15	1.59	± 13.3 %
600	56.1	0.95	6.66	6.66	6.66	0.03	1.15	± 13.3 %
750	55.5	0.96	6.22	6.22	6.22	0.45	1.51	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.14	6.14	6.14	0.28	2.04	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.02	6.02	6.02	0.63	1.31	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.56	1.48	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.61	4.61	4.61	0.47	1.65	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	4.38	4.38	4.38	0.64	1.36	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.17	4.17	4.17	0.80	1.14	± 12.0 %

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

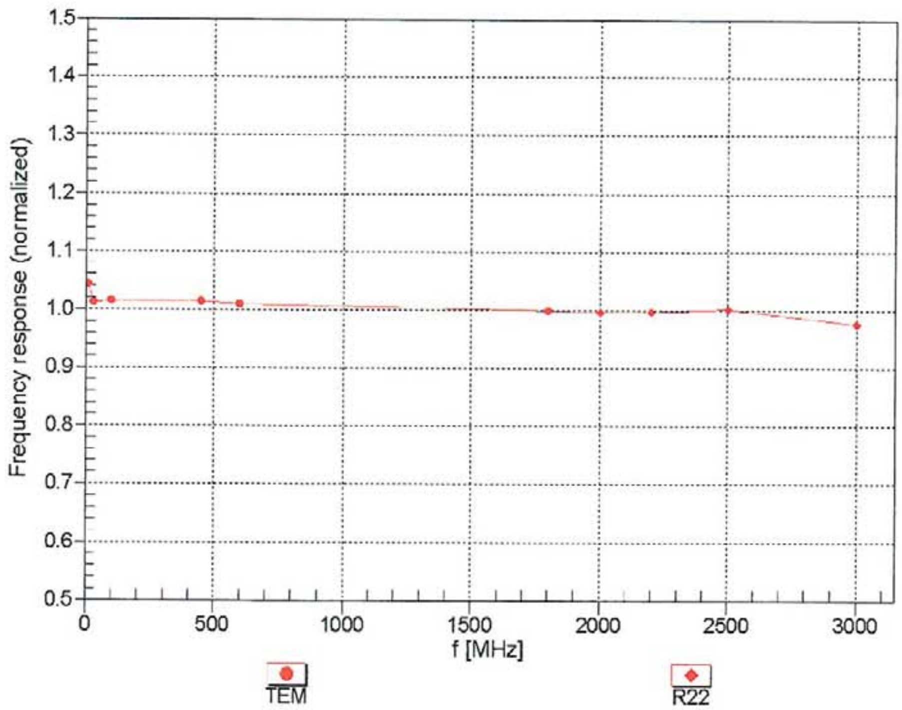
Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

ES3DV3– SN:3328

March 27, 2014

Frequency Response of E-Field

(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

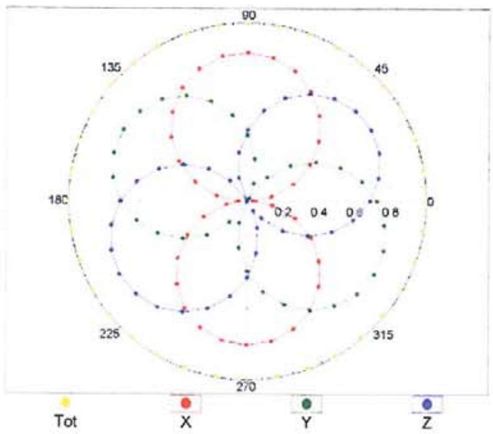


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

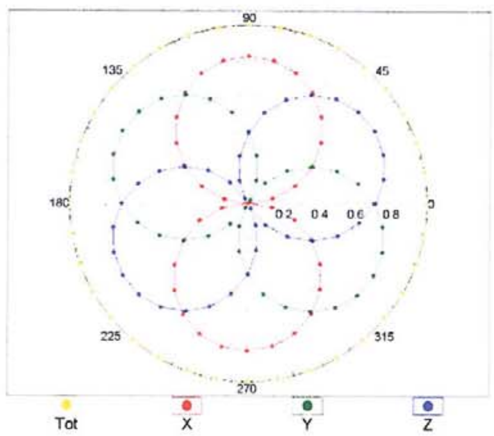
Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

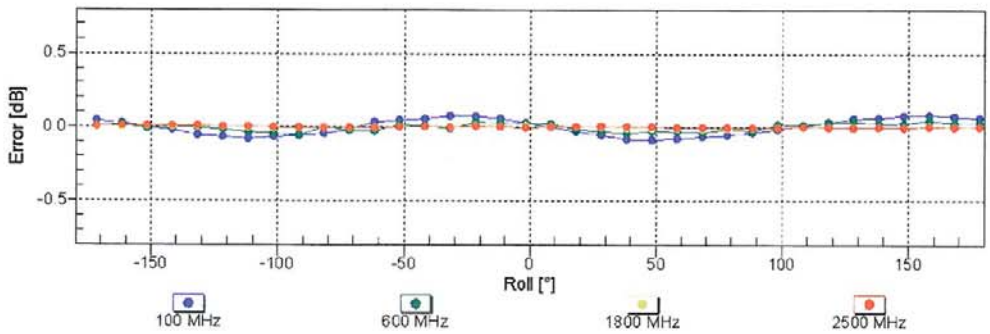
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

f=600 MHz,TEM



f=1800 MHz,R22



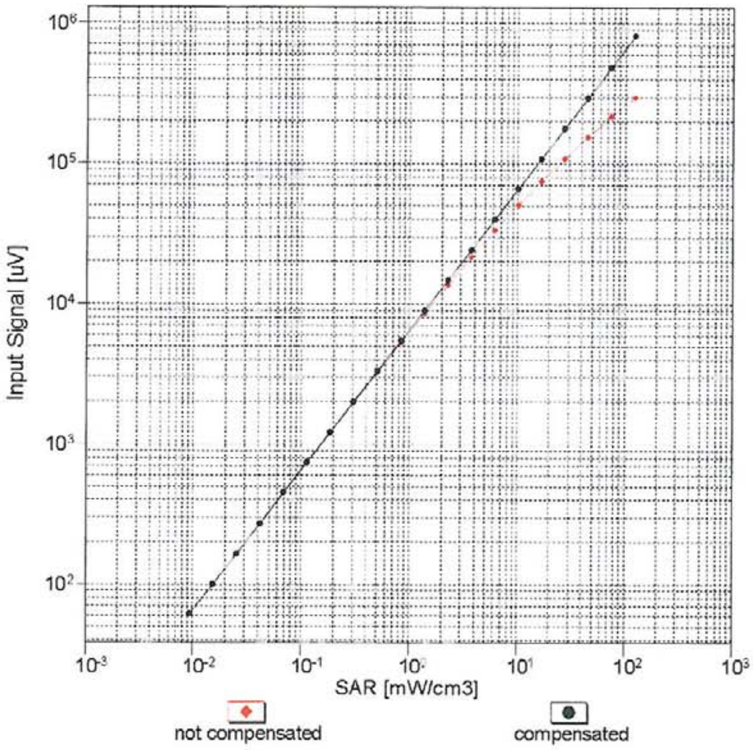


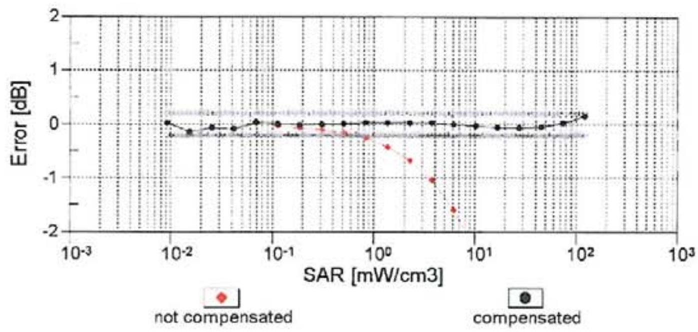
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

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

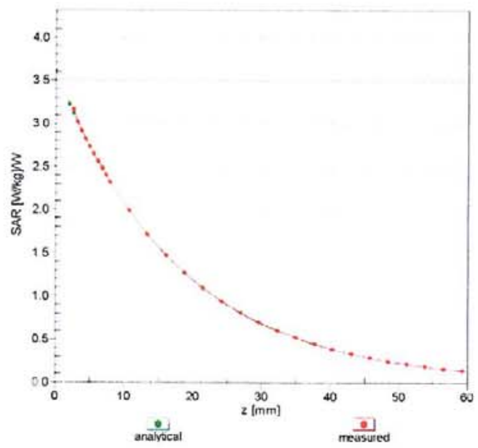


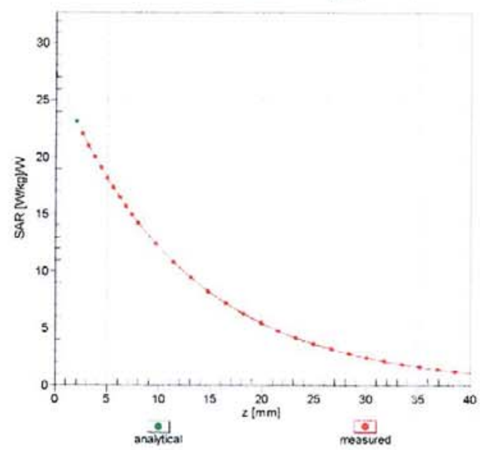


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

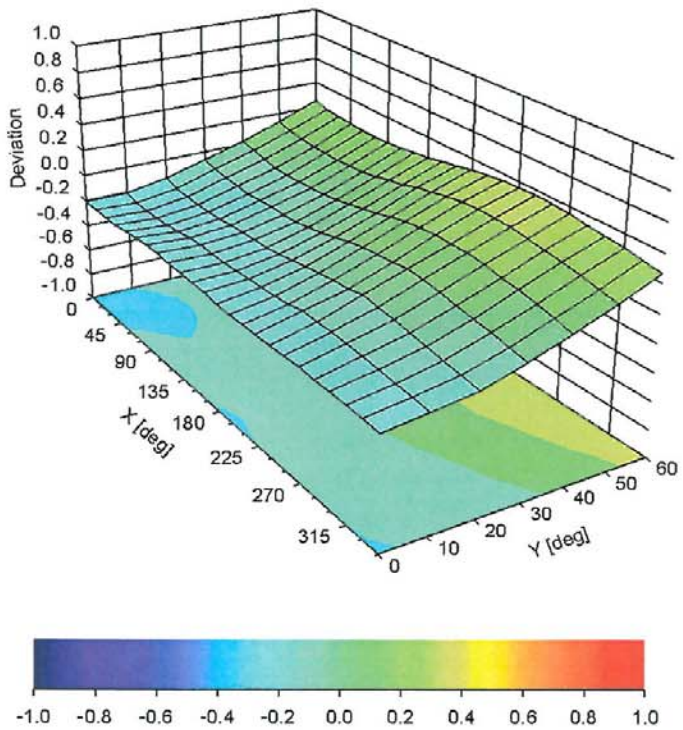
Conversion Factor Assessment





Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

Copyright Ⓒ 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3328

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-21.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

Copyright © 2014, DT&C Co., Ltd.