

RF Exposure Lab

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R&D TESTING SAR EVALUATION

Bodywell Chip
1815 NE 146th
Miami, FL 33181

Dates of Test:
Test Report Number:

February 5, 2013
R&D.20130202

Model(s):	Galaxy S3 with Bodywell Chip 192
Test Sample:	Production Units
Serial Number:	N/A
Equipment Type:	Cellular Handset
Classification:	Portable Transmitter Next to Head
TX Frequency Range:	836.6 MHz
Frequency Tolerance:	± 2.5 ppm
Maximum RF Output:	Not Measured
Signal Modulation:	GSM
Accessories:	Bodywell Chip 192
Antenna Type:	Standard
Battery:	Standard
Application Type:	R&D
FCC Rule Parts:	Part 2, 22
KDB Test Methodology:	KDB 447498, KDB 648474
Industry Canada:	RSS-102, Safety Code 6

I attest to the accuracy of the data. All measurements were performed by myself or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them.



Jay M. Moulton
Vice President



Certificate # 2387.01

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1. Introduction

This measurement report shows the results of the Bodywell Chip Model Galaxy S3 with Bodywell Chip 192 with FCC Part 2, 1093, ET Docket 93-62 Rules for mobile and portable devices and with RSS102 & Safety Code 6. The FCC have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on August 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC regulated portable devices. [1], [6]

The test results recorded herein are based on a single type test of Bodywell Chip Model Galaxy S3 with Bodywell Chip 192 and therefore apply only to the tested sample.

The test procedures, as described in ANSI C95.1 – 1999 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz [2], ANSI C95.3 – 2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields [3], FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supp. C – 2001 [4], IEEE Std.1528 – 2003 Recommended Practice [5], and Industry Canada Safety Code 6 Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3kHz to 300 GHz were employed.

SAR Definition [5]

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ).

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

SAR is expressed in units of watts per kilogram (W/kg). SAR can be related to the electric field at a point by

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

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue (S/m)

ρ = mass density of the tissue (kg/m³)

E = rms electric field strength (V/m)

2. SAR Measurement Setup

Robotic System

These measurements are performed using the DASY52 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY52 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Intel Core2 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. 2.1).

System Hardware

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 HP Intel Core2 computer with Windows XP system and SAR Measurement Software DASY52, 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.

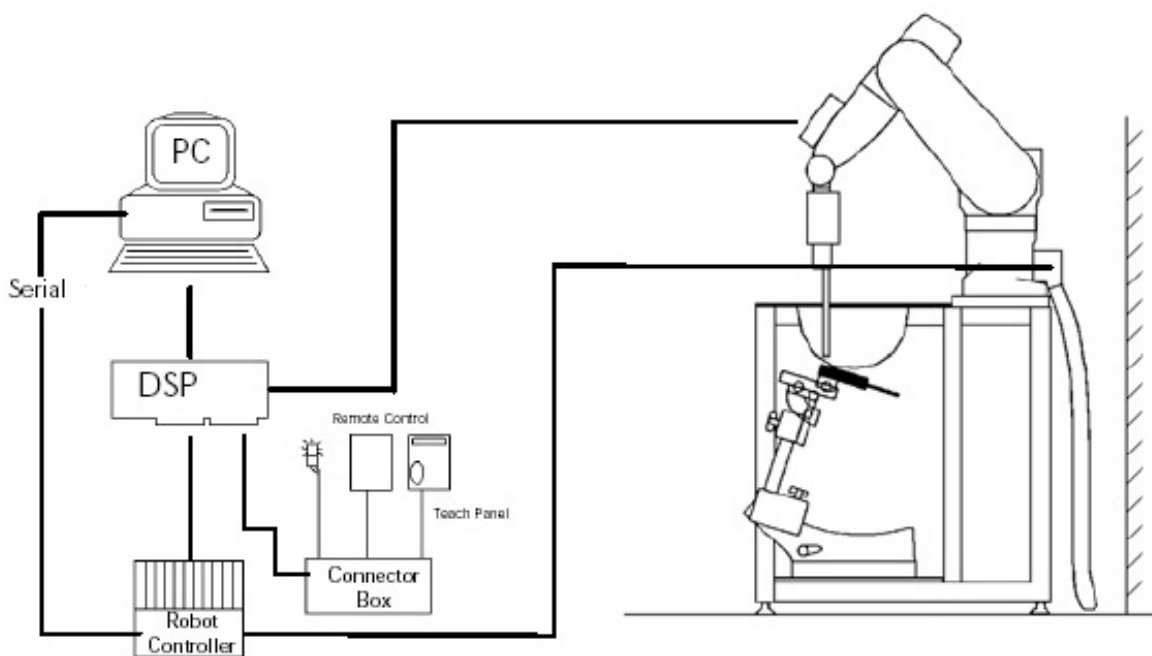


Figure 2.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

System Electronics

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 in.

Probe Measurement System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4, designed in the classical triangular configuration (see Fig. 2.2) 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 multi fiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. (see Fig. 2.3) 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 DASY52 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.



DAE System

Probe Specifications

Calibration: In air from 10 MHz to 6.0 GHz
In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of 450 MHz, 835 MHz, 1750 MHz, 1900 MHz, 2450 MHz, 2600 MHz, 3500 MHz, 5200 MHz, 5300 MHz, 5600 MHz, 5800 MHz

Frequency: 10 MHz to 6 GHz

Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Dynamic: 10 mW/kg to 100 W/kg

Range: Linearity: ± 0.2 dB

Dimensions: Overall length: 330 mm

Tip length: 20 mm

Body diameter: 12 mm

Tip diameter: 2.5 mm

Distance from probe tip to sensor center: 1 mm

Application: SAR Dosimetry Testing
Compliance tests of wireless device

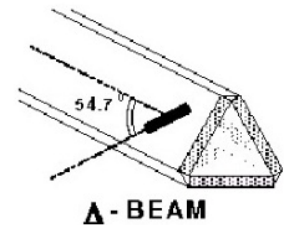


Figure 2.2 Triangular Probe Configurations



Figure 2.3 Probe Thick-Film Technique

Probe Calibration Process

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

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

Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz, and in a waveguide above 1GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equates to 1 mW/cm².

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 thermistor based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe

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

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

where:

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

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

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm³ for brain tissue)

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

SAR is proportional to $\Delta T / \Delta t$, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place.

Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

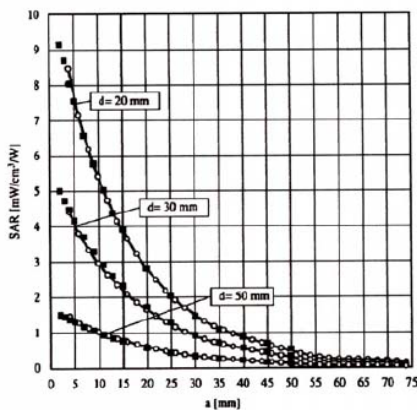


Figure 2.4 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 900MHz

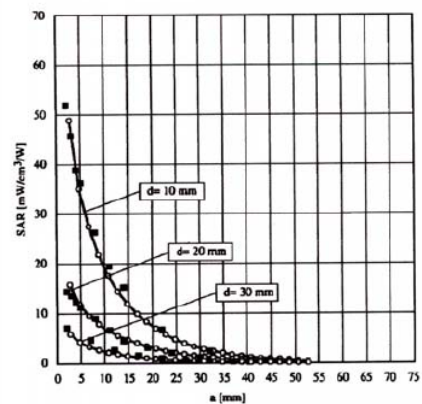


Figure 2.5 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 1800MHz

Data Extrapolation

The DASY52 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/cm³

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

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

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm²
 E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

SAM PHANTOM

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 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. 2.6)

Phantom Specification

Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom (V4.0)
Shell Material: Vivac Composite
Thickness: 2.0 ± 0.2 mm

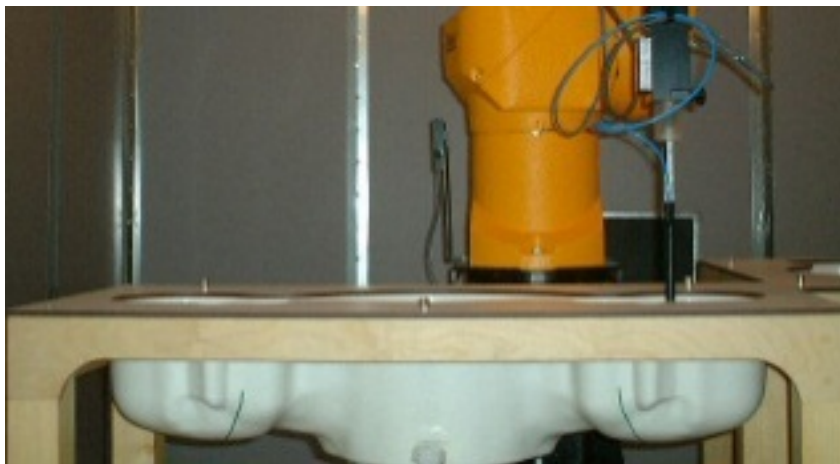


Figure 2.6 SAM Twin Phantom

Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 the Mounting Device (see Fig. 2.7), enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatedly positioned according to the FCC, CENELEC, IEC and IEEE specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).



Figure 2.7 Mounting Device

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.

3. Probe and Dipole Calibration

See Appendix D and E.

4. Phantom & Simulating Tissue Specifications

Head & Body Simulating Mixture Characterization

The head and body mixtures consist of the material based on the table listed below. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. Body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations.

Table 4.1 Typical Composition of Ingredients for Tissue

Ingredients	Simulating Tissue		
	835 MHz Head	835 MHz Body	
Mixing Percentage			
Water	51.07	52.50	
DGBE	0.00	0.00	
Sugar	47.31	45.00	
Salt	1.15	1.40	
Bacteriacide	0.24	1.00	
HEC	0.23	0.10	
Dielectric Constant	Target	41.50	55.20
Conductivity (S/m)	Target	0.90	0.97

Device Holder



In combination with the SAM phantom, the mounting device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. The devices can easily, accurately, and repeatably be positioned according to the FCC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, and uni-phantom).

5. Definition of Reference Points

Ear Reference Point

Figure 5.2 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM 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 5.1. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 5.1). 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 [5].

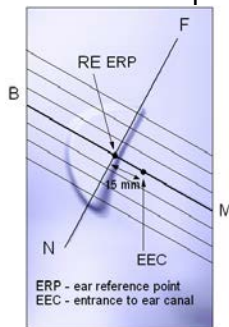


Figure 5.1 Close-up side view of ERP's



Figure 5.2 Front, back and side view of SAM

Device Reference Points

Two imaginary lines on the device need to be established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device is 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. 5.3). The “test device reference point” is then located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device is positioned so that the “vertical centerline” is bisecting the front surface of the device at its top and bottom edges, positioning the “ear reference point” on the outer surface of both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point [5].

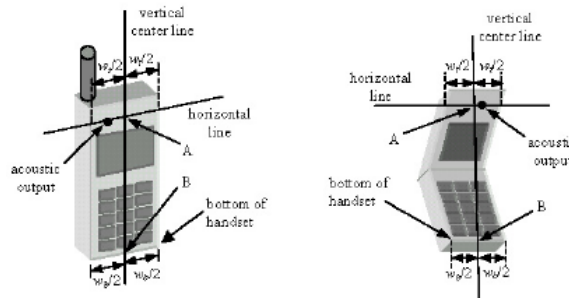


Figure 5.3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

6. Test Configuration Positions

Positioning for Cheek/Touch [5]

1. Position the device 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 6.1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the device is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.

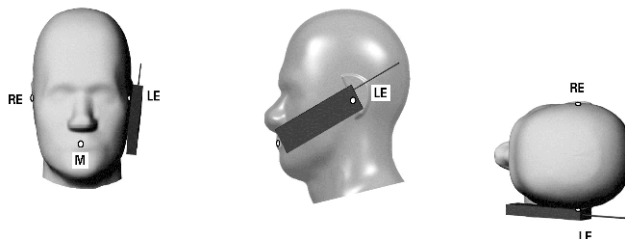


Figure 6.1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

2. Translate the device towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until the device touches the ear.
3. While maintaining the device in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (called the reference plane).
4. Rotate the device around the vertical centerline until the device (horizontal line) is symmetrical with respect to the line NF.
5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE and maintaining the device contact with the ear, rotate the device about the line NF until any point on the device is in contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek). See Figure 6.2.

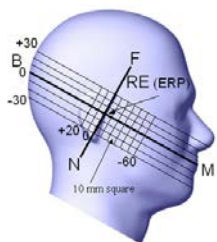


Figure 6.2 Side view w/ relevant markings

Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt [5]

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

1. While maintaining the orientation of the device, retracted the device parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the device by 15 degrees.
2. Rotate the device around the horizontal line by 15 degrees.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the device, move the device parallel to the reference plane until any part of the device touches the head. (In this position, point A is located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact is at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the device shall be reduced. The tilted position is obtained when any part of the device is in contact with the ear as well as a second part of the device is in contact with the head (see Figure 6.3).

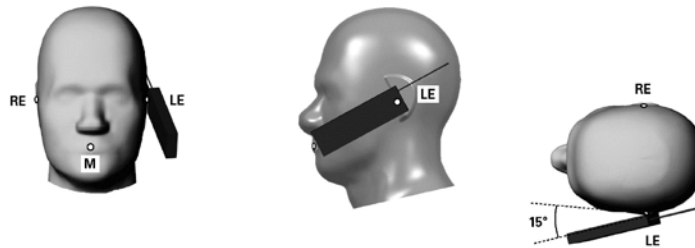


Figure 6.3 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15° Tilt Position

Body Worn Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the accessories attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. A device with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device. Body dielectric parameters are used.

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, when multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. 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 where a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. All test position spacings are 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. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessory(ies), including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

In all cases SAR measurements are performed to investigate the worst-case positioning. Worst-case positioning is then documented and used to perform Body SAR testing.

In order for users to be aware of the body-worn operating requirements for meeting RF exposure compliance, operating instructions and cautions statements are included in the user's manual.

7. ANSI/IEEE C95.1 – 1992 RF Exposure Limits [2]

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 applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. 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 5.1 Human Exposure Limits

	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT Professional Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR ¹ Head	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ² Whole Body	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR ³ Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.00	20.00

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.

8. Measurement Uncertainty

Exposure Assessment Measurement Uncertainty

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c_i^1 (1-g)	c_i^1 (10-g)	Standard Uncertainty (1-g) %	Standard Uncertainty (10-g) %	v_i
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	3.5	normal	1	1	1	3.5	3.5	∞
Axial Isotropy	3.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	10.9	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	4.4	4.4	∞
Boundary Effect	1.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Linearity	4.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Detection Limit	1.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	1.0	normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	0.8	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	1.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
RF Ambient Condition	3.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mech. Restriction	0.4	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation and Integration	3.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.1	2.1	∞
Test Sample Positioning	4.0	normal	1	1	1	4.0	4.0	7
Device Holder Uncertainty	2.0	normal	1	1	1	2.0	2.0	2
Drift of Output Power	4.2	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.4	2.4	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty(shape & thickness tolerance)	3.4	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.0	2.0	∞
Liquid Conductivity(target)	5.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.5	2.0	1.4	∞
Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	0.5	normal	1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	5
Liquid Permittivity(target)	5.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity(meas.)	1.0	normal	1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	5
Combined Uncertainty		RSS				9.6	9.4	>500
Combined Uncertainty (coverage factor=2)		Normal (k=2)				19.1	18.8	>500

9. System Validation

Tissue Verification

Table 9.1 Measured Tissue Parameters

		835 MHz Head		835 MHz Body	
Date(s)		Feb. 5, 2013		Feb. 6, 2013	
Liquid Temperature (°C)	20.0	Target	Measured	Target	Measured
Dielectric Constant: ϵ		41.50	41.33	55.20	55.91
Conductivity: σ		0.90	0.935	0.97	0.99

See Appendix A for data printout.

10. SAR Test Data Summary

See Measurement Result Data Pages

See Appendix B for SAR Test Data Plots.
See Appendix C for SAR Test Setup Photos.

Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

The device was either placed into simulated transmit mode using the manufacturer's test codes or the actual transmission is activated through a base station simulator or similar equipment. See data pages for actual procedure used in measurement.

Device Test Condition

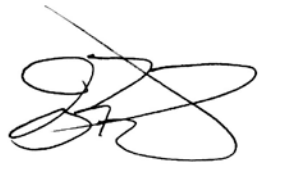
In order to verify that the device was tested at full power, conducted output power measurements were performed before and after each SAR measurement to confirm the output power unless otherwise noted. If a conducted power deviation of more than 5% occurred, the test was repeated. The power drift of each test is measured at the start of the test and again at the end of the test. The drift percentage is calculated by the formula $((\text{end}/\text{start})-1)*100$ and rounded to three decimal places. The drift percentage is calculated into the resultant SAR value on the data sheet for each test.

The Galaxy S3 was tested on the middle channel in GSM mode in the touch position on the right side of the head. The Bodywell Chip 192 was then applied on the Galaxy S3 and the measurement was repeated. The difference in SAR is listed in the table on page 20.

SAR Data Summary – Head SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS								
Gap	Phone	Chip Used	Frequency		Modulation	Baseline SAR (W/kg)	SAR (W/kg)	Percentage SAR Change
			MHz	Ch.				
0 mm	Galaxy S3	192	836.6	661	GSM	0.206	0.041	- 80.3%
Head 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram								

1. SAR Measurement
 - Phantom Configuration
 - Left Head
 - Head
 - Eli4
 - Body
 - Right Head
 - SAR Configuration
 - Base Station Simulator
2. Test Signal Call Mode
 - Test Code
3. Test Configuration
 - With Belt Clip
 - Without Belt Clip
 - N/A
4. Tissue Depth is at least 15.0 cm



Jay M. Moulton
Vice President

11. Test Equipment List

Table 11.1 Equipment Specifications

Type	Calibration Due Date	Calibration Done Date	Serial Number
Staubli Robot TX60L	N/A	N/A	F07/55M6A1/A/01
Measurement Controller CS8c	N/A	N/A	1012
ELI4 Flat Phantom	N/A	N/A	1065
Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A
Data Acquisition Electronics 4	08/15/2013	08/15/2012	759
SAR Software V52.8.2.969	N/A	N/A	N/A
SPEAG E-Field Probe EX3DV4	08/20/2013	08/20/2012	3693
SPEAG Dipole D835V2	12/03/2013	12/03/2012	4d089
SPEAG Dipole D1900V2	12/06/2013	12/06/2012	5d116
Agilent N1911A Power Meter	03/29/2013	03/29/2012	GB45100254
Agilent N1922A Power Sensor	03/29/2013	03/29/2012	MY45240464
Advantest R3261A Spectrum Analyzer	03/29/2013	03/29/2012	31720068
Agilent (HP) 8350B Signal Generator	03/29/2013	03/29/2012	2749A10226
Agilent (HP) 83525A RF Plug-In	03/29/2013	03/29/2012	2647A01172
Agilent (HP) 8753C Vector Network Analyzer	03/29/2013	03/29/2012	3135A01724
Agilent (HP) 85047A S-Parameter Test Set	04/03/2013	04/03/2012	2904A00595
Agilent (HP) 8960 Base Station Sim.	04/05/2014	04/05/2012	MY48360364
Anritsu MT8820C	08/03/2014	08/03/2012	6201176199
Apral Dielectric Probe Assembly	N/A	N/A	0011
Head Equivalent Matter (835/900 MHz)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Body Equivalent Matter (835/900 MHz)	N/A	N/A	N/A

12. 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 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 is a very complex phenomena that depends 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 in possible biological effects 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.

13. References

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

- [2] ANSI/IEEE C95.1 – 1992, American National Standard Safety Levels with respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 300kHz to 100GHz, New York: IEEE, 1992.

- [3] ANSI/IEEE C95.3 – 1992, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields – RF and Microwave, New York: IEEE, 1992.

- [4] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01), Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, June 2001.

- [5] IEEE Standard 1528 – 2003, IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak-Spatial Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communication Devices: Measurement Techniques, October 2003.

- [6] Industry Canada, RSS – 102e, Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands), March 2010.

- [7] Health Canada, Safety Code 6, Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3kHz to 300 GHz, 2009.

Appendix A – System Validation Plots and Data

```
*****
Test Result for UIM Dielectric Parameter
Tue 05/Feb/2013 07:09:34
Freq Frequency(GHz)
FCC_eH      FCC OET 65 Supplement C (June 2001) Limits for Head Epsilon
FCC_sH      FCC OET 65 Supplement C (June 2001) Limits for Head Sigma
Test_e      Epsilon of UIM
Test_s      Sigma of UIM
*****
```

Freq	FCC_eH	FCC_sH	Test_e	Test_s
0.8000	41.68	0.90	41.51	0.91
0.8100	41.63	0.90	41.46	0.92
0.8200	41.58	0.90	41.40	0.92
0.8300	41.53	0.90	41.35	0.93
0.8350	41.515	0.905	41.33	0.935*
0.8400	41.50	0.91	41.31	0.94
0.8500	41.50	0.92	41.28	0.95
0.8600	41.50	0.93	41.25	0.96
0.8700	41.50	0.94	41.23	0.98

* value interpolated

```
*****
Test Result for UIM Dielectric Parameter
Wed 06/Feb/2013 07:18:38
Freq Frequency(GHz)
FCC_eH      FCC Bulletin 65 Supplement C ( June 2001) Limits for Head Epsilon
FCC_sH      FCC Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June 2001) Limits for Head Sigma
FCC_eB      FCC Limits for Body Epsilon
FCC_sB      FCC Limits for Body Sigma
Test_e      Epsilon of UIM
Test_s      Sigma of UIM
*****
```

Freq	FCC_eB	FCC_sB	Test_e	Test_s
0.8050	55.32	0.97	56.05	0.96
0.8150	55.28	0.97	56.00	0.98
0.8250	55.24	0.97	55.95	0.98
0.8350	55.20	0.97	55.91	0.99
0.8450	55.17	0.98	55.86	0.99
0.8550	55.14	0.99	55.84	1.00
0.8650	55.11	1.01	55.80	1.01
0.8750	55.08	1.02	55.78	1.03
0.8850	55.05	1.03	55.73	1.03
0.8950	55.02	1.04	55.70	1.04

RF Exposure Lab

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz D835V2; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d089

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium: HSL835; Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.935$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.33$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Phantom section: Flat Section

Test Date: Date: 2/5/2013; Ambient Temp: 23 °C; Tissue Temp: 21 °C
 Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3693; ConvF(8.55, 8.55, 8.55); Calibrated: 8/20/2012;
 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
 Electronics: DAE4 Sn759; Calibrated: 8/15/2012
 Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP - 1416
 Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Procedure Notes:

835 MHz Verification/Head/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.989 W/kg

835 MHz Verification/Head/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

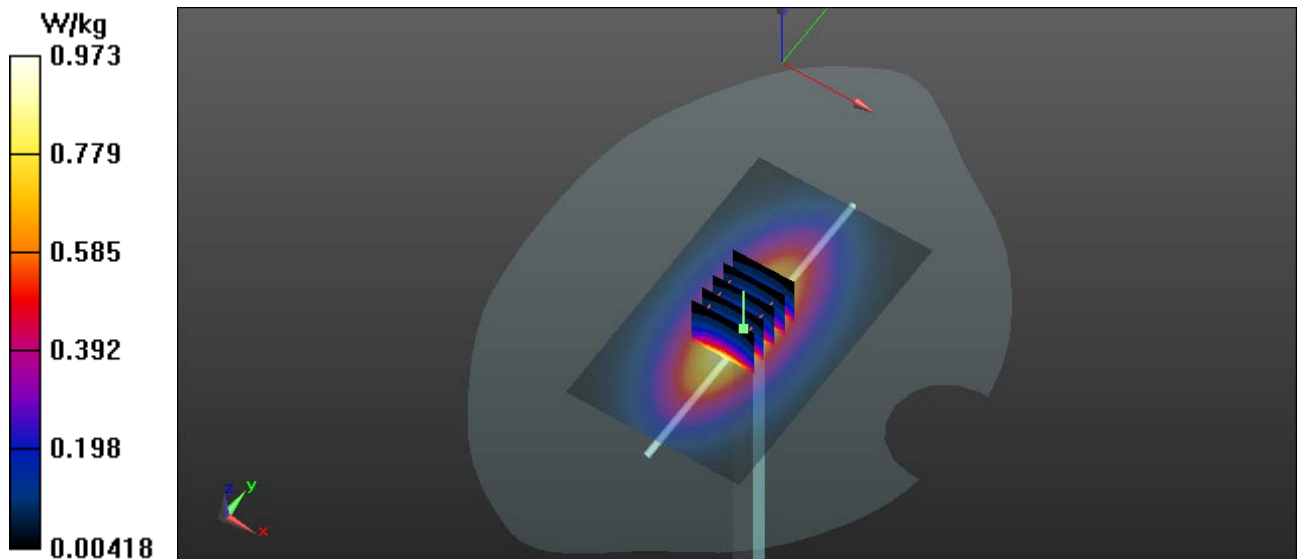
Reference Value = 55.421 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

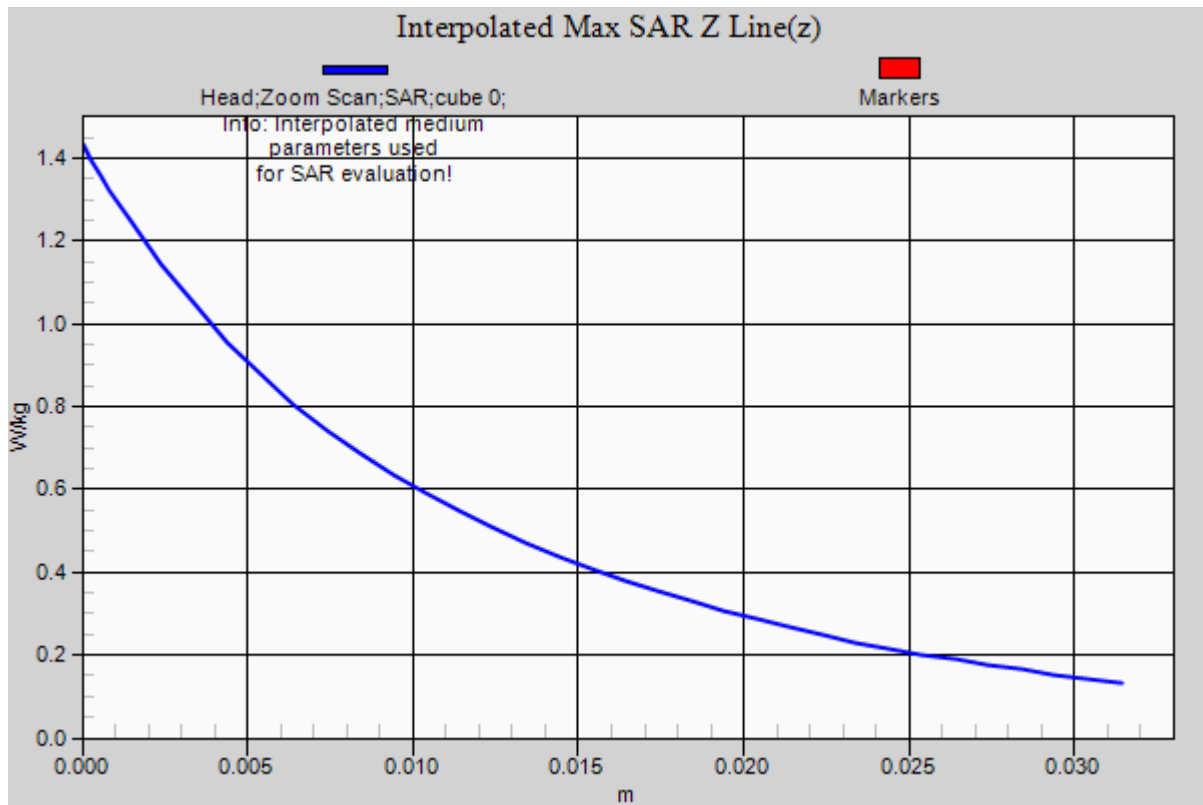
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.449 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.936 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.612 mW/g

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.29 W/kg





RF Exposure Lab

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz D835V2; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d089

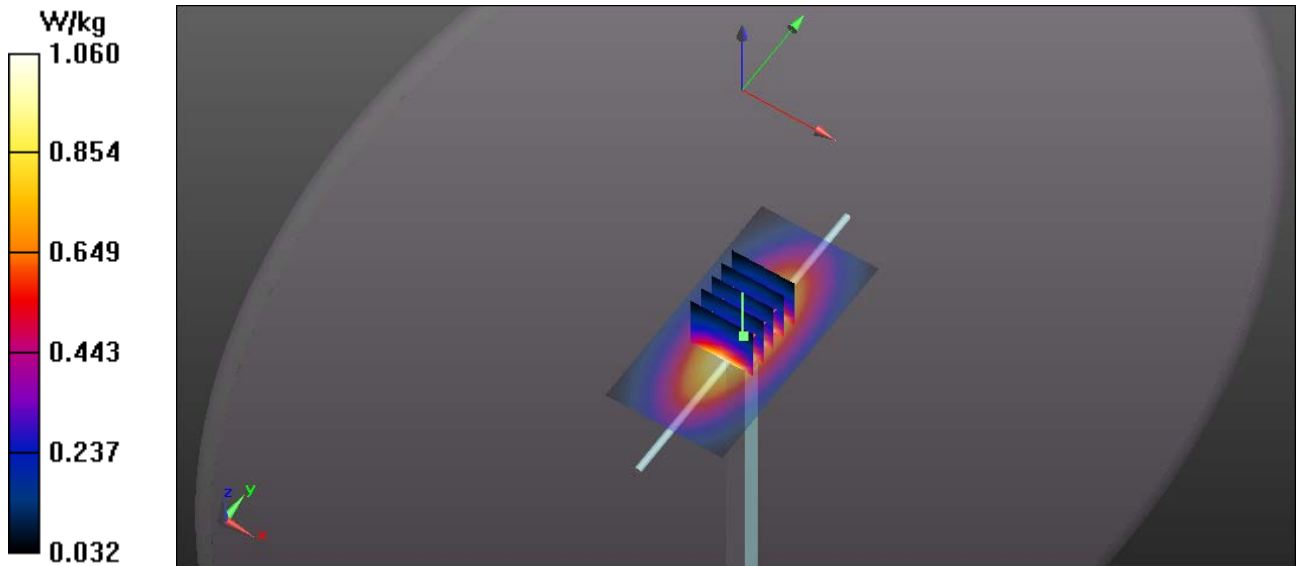
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium: MSL835; Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.99 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.91$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Phantom section: Flat Section

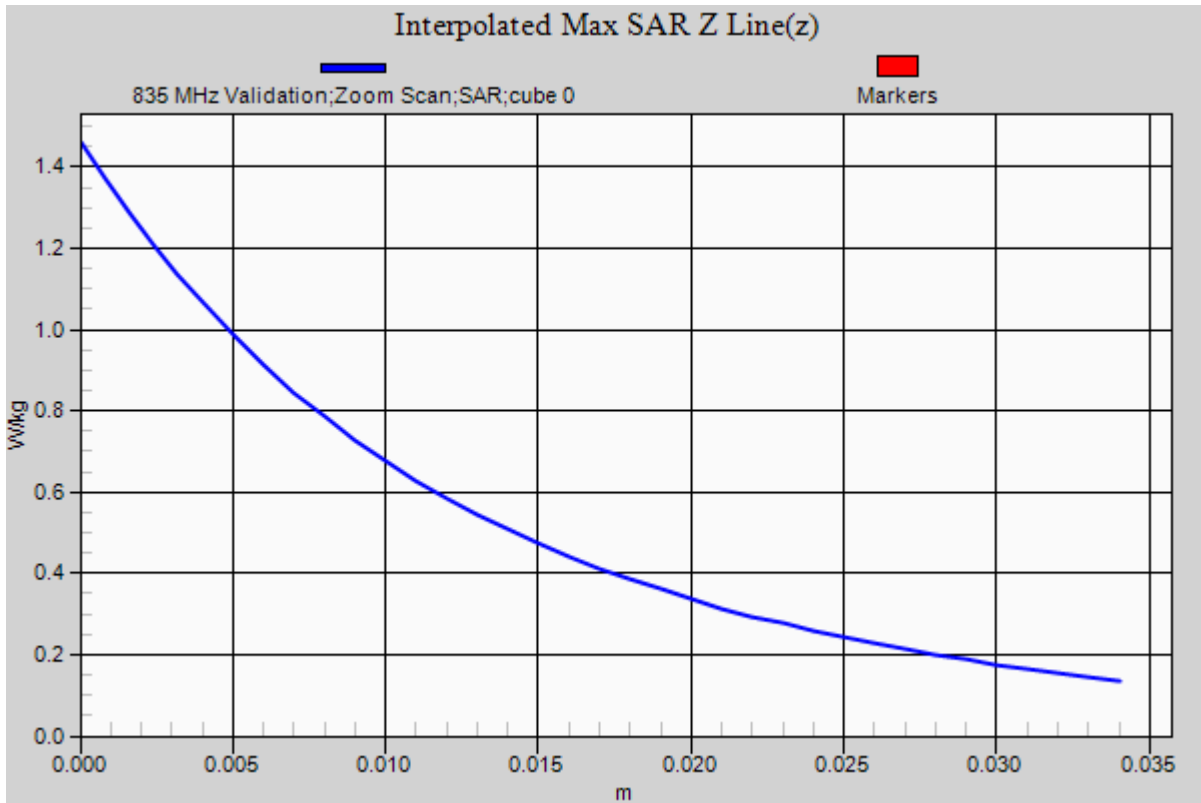
Test Date: Date: 2/6/2013; Ambient Temp: 23 °C; Tissue Temp: 21 °C
 Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3693; ConvF(8.87, 8.87, 8.87); Calibrated: 8/20/2012;
 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
 Electronics: DAE4 Sn759; Calibrated: 8/15/2012
 Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1065
 Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Procedure Notes:

835 MHz Validation/835 MHz Validation/Area Scan (41x81x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.06 W/kg

835 MHz Validation/835 MHz Validation/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$
 Reference Value = 32.801 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.460 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.987 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.650 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.06 W/kg





Appendix B – SAR Test Data Plots

RF Exposure Lab

DUT: Samsung; Type: Cellular Phone; Serial: RV1CA68J14T

Communication System: GSM (GMSK); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042
Medium: HSL835; Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.937$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.324$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: Date: 2/5/2013; Ambient Temp: 23 °C; Tissue Temp: 21 °C
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3693; ConvF(8.55, 8.55, 8.55); Calibrated: 8/20/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn759; Calibrated: 8/15/2012
Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM;
Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

Procedure Notes:

GSM Baseline Mid/Area Scan (151x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.217 W/kg

GSM Baseline Mid/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

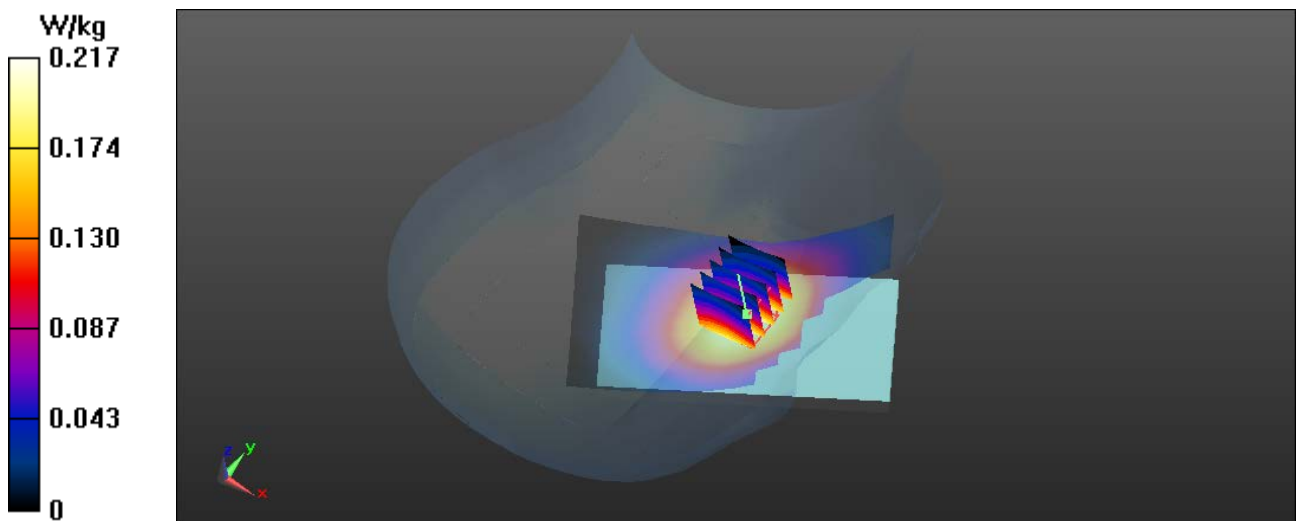
Reference Value = 6.081 V/m; Power Drift = -0.70 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.245 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.206 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.161 W/kg

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.215 W/kg



RF Exposure Lab

DUT: Samsung; Type: Cellular Phone; Serial: RV1CA68J14T

Communication System: GSM (GMSK); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042
Medium: HSL835; Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.937$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.324$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: Date: 2/5/2013; Ambient Temp: 23 °C; Tissue Temp: 21 °C
Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3693; ConvF(8.55, 8.55, 8.55); Calibrated: 8/20/2012;
Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn759; Calibrated: 8/15/2012
Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM;
Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.8 (7028)

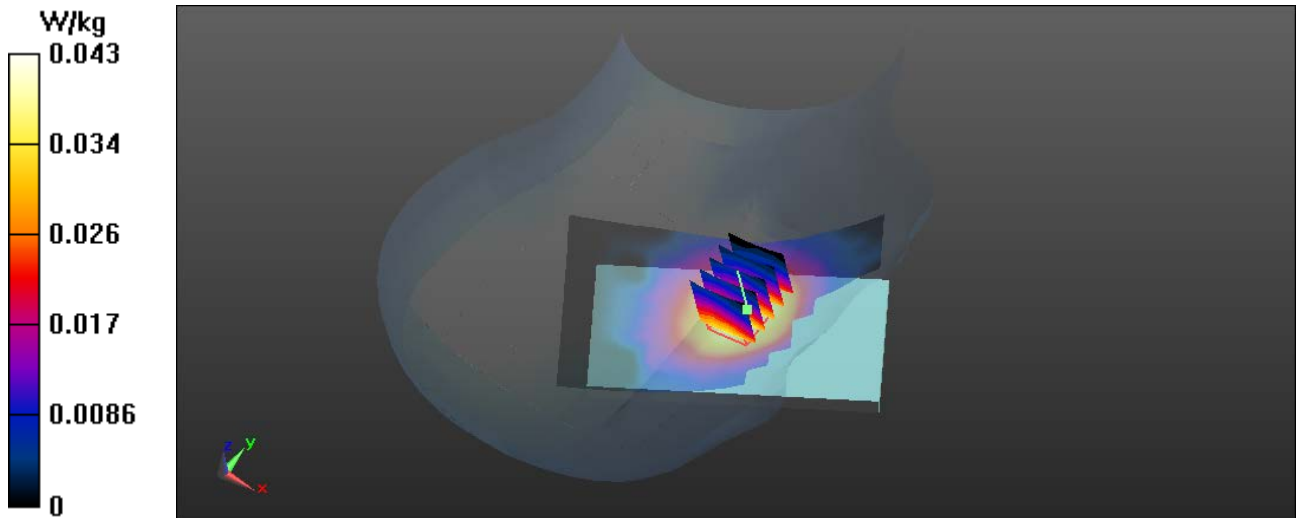
Procedure Notes:

GSM Bodywell 192 Mid/Area Scan (151x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0430 W/kg

GSM Bodywell 192 Mid/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.589 V/m; Power Drift = 1.92 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0480 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.041 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.031 W/kg

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0432 W/kg



Appendix C – Probe Calibration Data Sheets



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 **RF Exposure Lab**

Certificate No: **EX3-3693_Aug12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3693**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4**
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: **August 20, 2012**

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	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

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

Issued: August 20, 2012

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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:

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

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3693

Manufactured: April 22, 2009
Calibrated: August 20, 2012

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3693

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.49	0.48	0.46	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	98.3	100.5	98.2	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	161.4	$\pm 3.0 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	154.4	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	158.9	

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

^A The uncertainties of 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.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3693

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	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	8.99	8.99	8.99	0.23	1.20	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	8.55	8.55	8.55	0.18	1.56	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.51	0.76	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.67	7.67	7.67	0.75	0.63	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.72	6.72	6.72	0.29	1.09	± 12.0 %
2550	39.1	1.91	6.55	6.55	6.55	0.39	0.93	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.97	4.97	4.97	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.78	4.78	4.78	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.22	4.22	4.22	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

^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.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3693

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

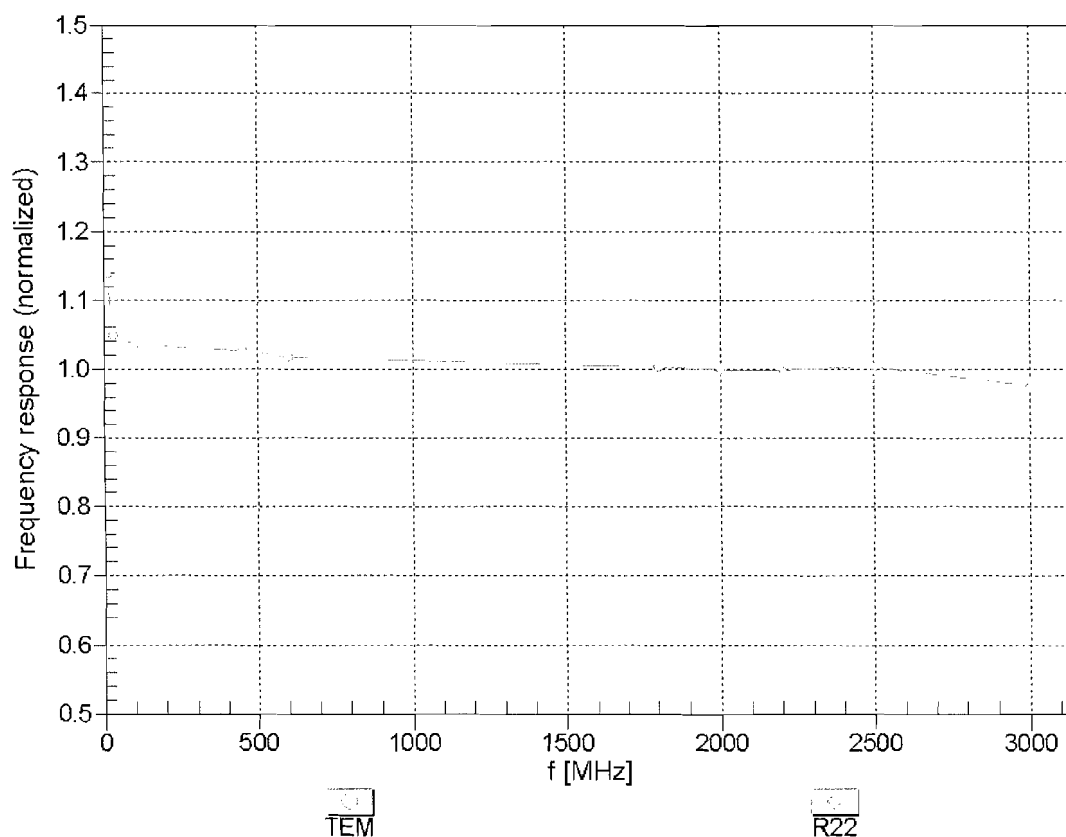
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	8.84	8.84	8.84	0.29	1.09	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	8.87	8.87	8.87	0.60	0.71	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.43	7.43	7.43	0.41	0.85	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.13	7.13	7.13	0.41	0.82	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.76	6.76	6.76	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
2550	52.6	2.09	6.75	6.75	6.75	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.31	4.31	4.31	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.24	4.24	4.24	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.76	3.76	3.76	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.08	4.08	4.08	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

^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.

Frequency Response of E-Field

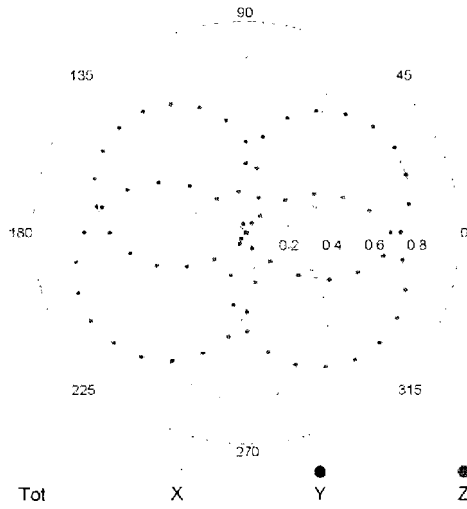
(TEM-Cell: ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



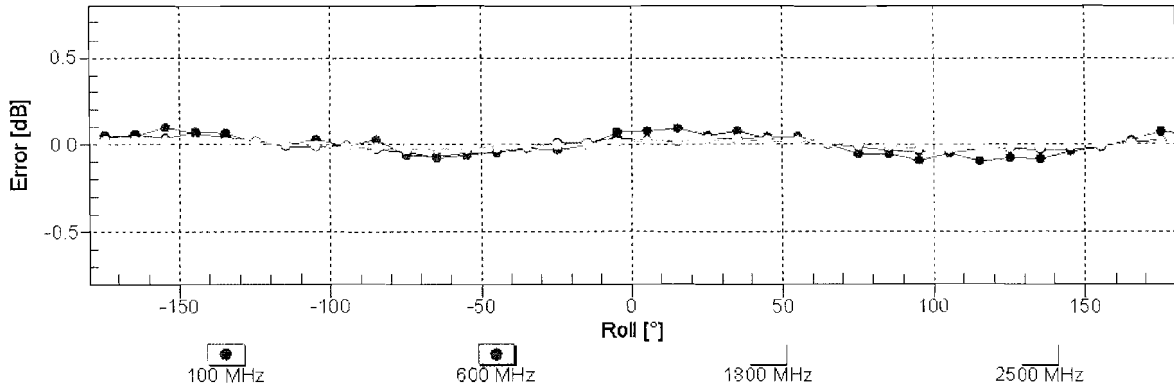
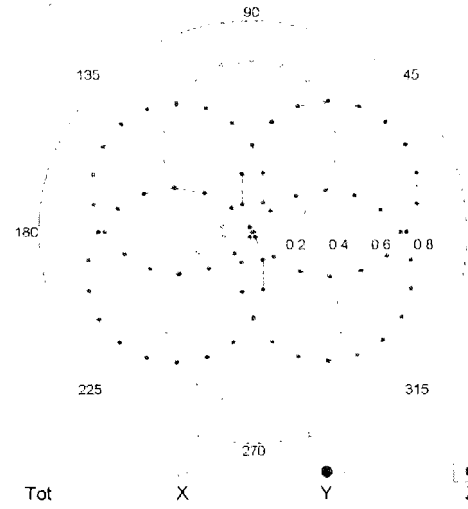
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

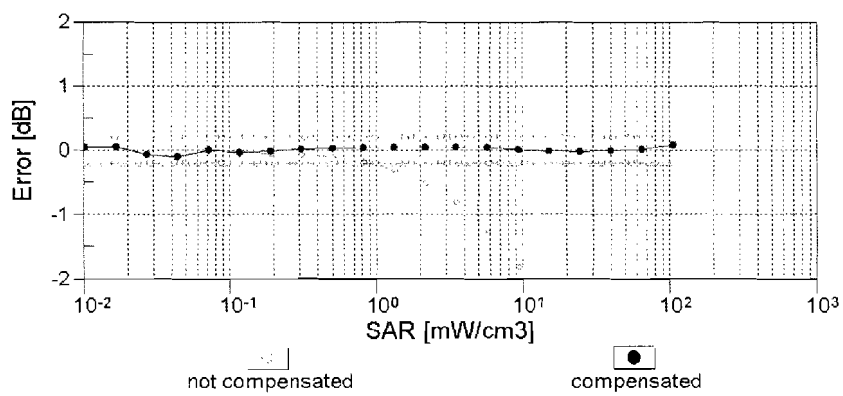
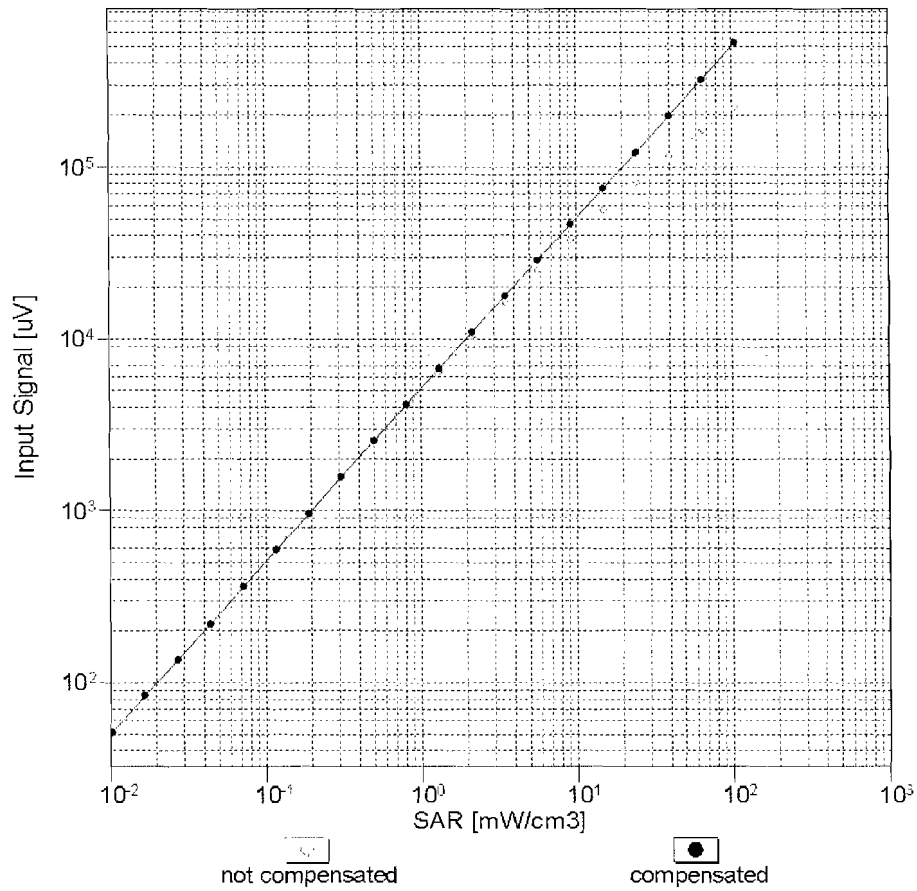


f=1800 MHz,R22



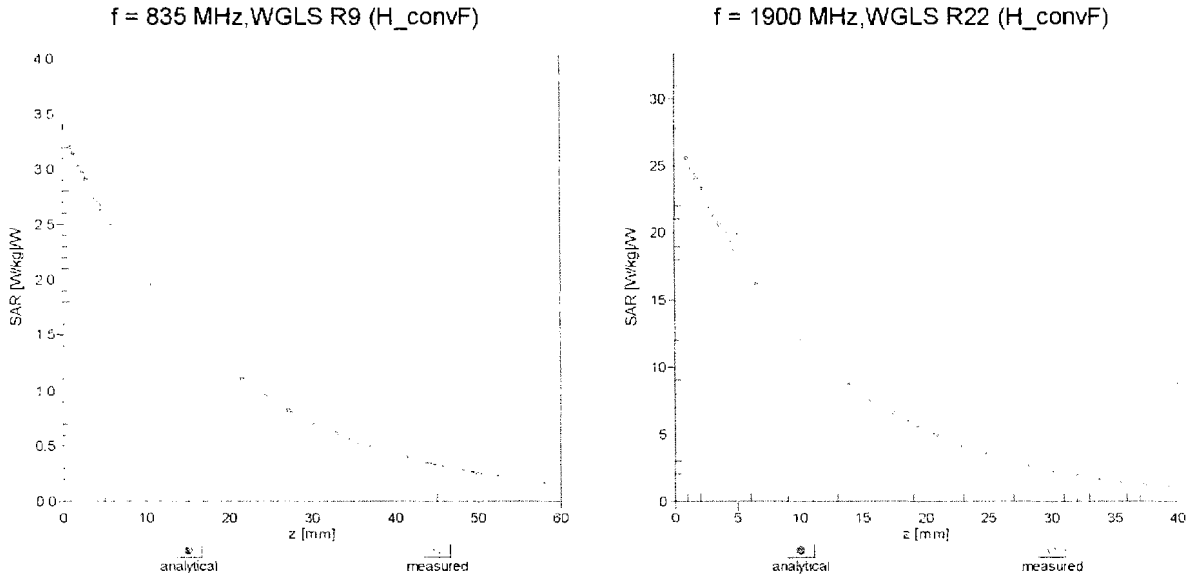
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

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



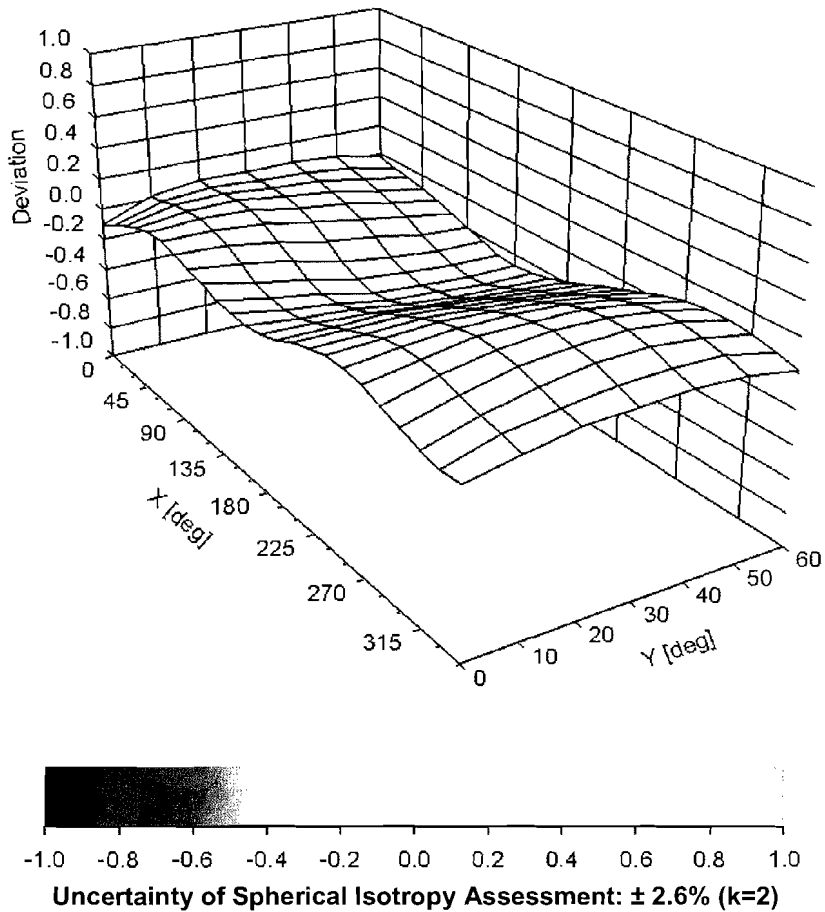
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), f = 900 MHz



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3693

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	155.3
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm

Appendix D – Dipole Calibration Data Sheets



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 **RF Exposure Lab**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d089_Dec12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d089**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v8**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: **December 03, 2012**

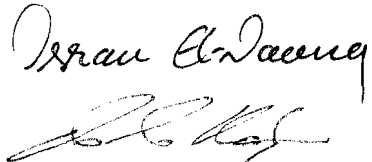
This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

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 EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3205_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-601_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by:	Name Israe El-Naouq	Function Laboratory Technician
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager

Signature


Issued: December 3, 2012

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.3
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	41.4 \pm 6 %	0.92 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.38 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.36 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.55 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.12 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	54.5 \pm 6 %	0.99 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.51 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.59 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.27 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.7 Ω - 2.5 j Ω
Return Loss	- 30.5 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.4 Ω - 4.8 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.0 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.391 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	October 17, 2008

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d089

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.92$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.3(988); SEMCAD X 14.6.7(6848)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

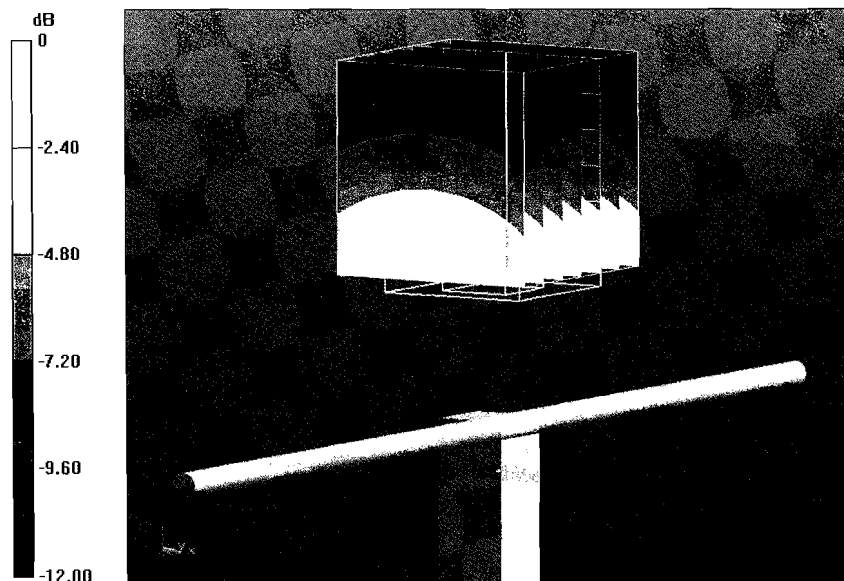
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.782 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.58 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.38 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.55 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.79 W/kg



0 dB = 2.79 W/kg = 4.46 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

3 Dec 2012 14:31:39

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 51.703 Ω -2.4961 Ω 76.361 pF 835.000 000 MHz

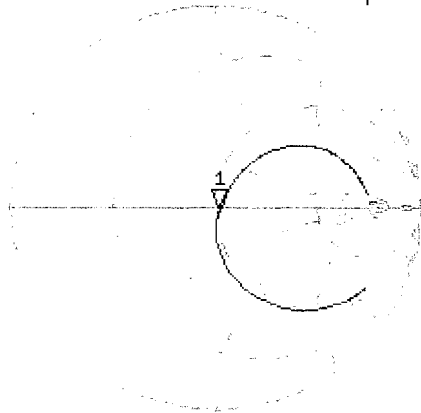
*

Del

Cor

Avg
16

H1 d

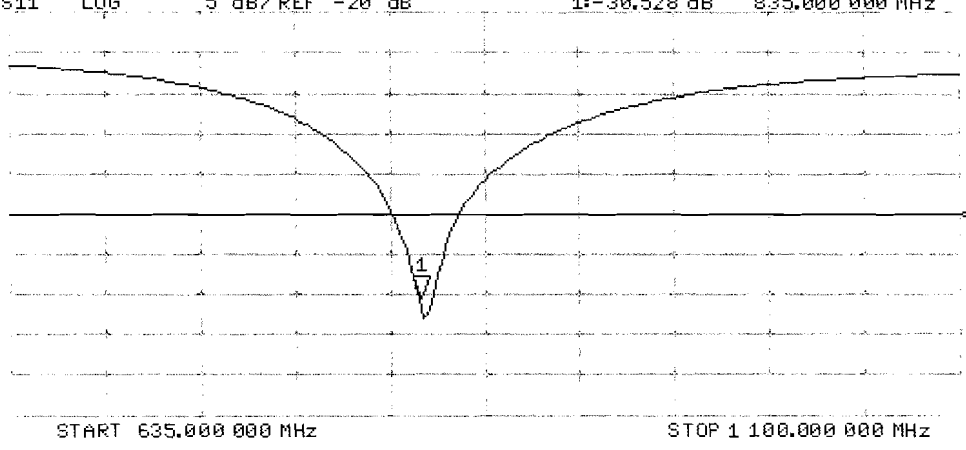


CH2 S11 LQG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-30.528 dB 835.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg
16

H1 d



Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d089

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.99$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.02, 6.02, 6.02); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.06.2012
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.3(988); SEMCAD X 14.6.7(6848)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

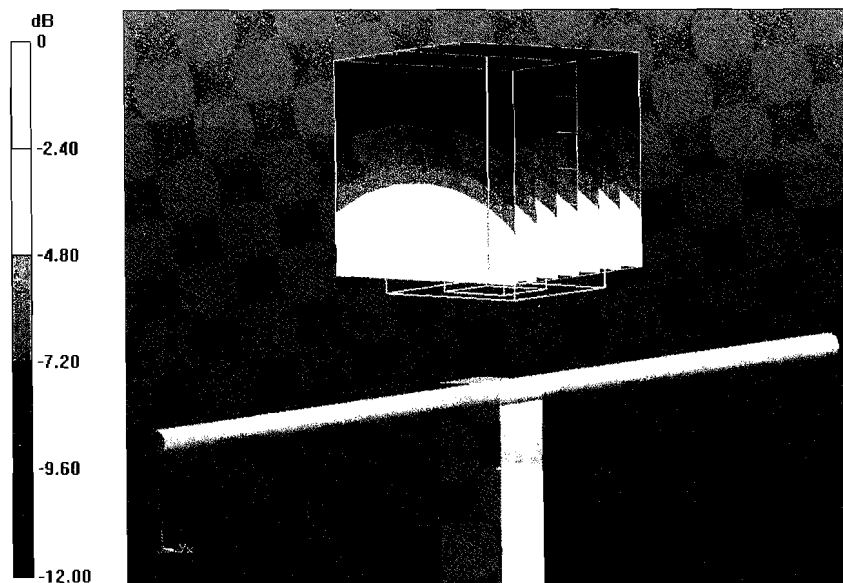
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.384 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.54 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.42 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.59 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.82 W/kg



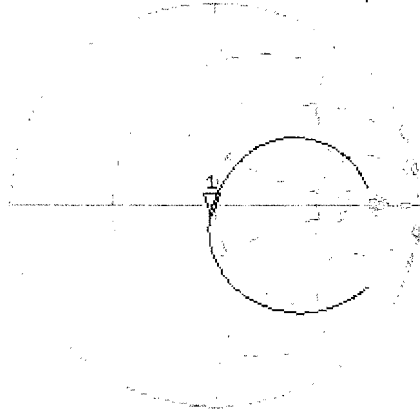
0 dB = 2.82 W/kg = 4.50 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

3 Dec 2012 10:26:14

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 47.379 Ω -4.8359 Ω 39.414 pF 835.000 000 MHz

*
Del
Cor



Avg
16

H1d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-24.975 dB 835.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg
16

H1d

START 635.000 000 MHz

STOP 1 100.000 000 MHz

Appendix E – Phantom Calibration Data Sheets

Certificate of Conformity / First Article Inspection

Item	SAM Twin Phantom V4.0
Type No	QD 000 P40 C
Series No	TP-1150 and higher
Manufacturer	SPEAG Zeughausstrasse 43 CH-8004 Zürich Switzerland

Tests

The series production process used allows the limitation to test of first articles. Complete tests were made on the pre-series Type No. QD 000 P40 AA, Serial No. TP-1001 and on the series first article Type No. QD 000 P40 BA, Serial No. TP-1006. Certain parameters have been retested using further series items (called samples) or are tested at each item.

Test	Requirement	Details	Units tested
Dimensions	Compliant with the geometry according to the CAD model.	IT'IS CAD File (*)	First article, Samples
Material thickness of shell	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards	2mm +/- 0.2mm in flat and specific areas of head section	First article, Samples, TP-1314 ff.
Material thickness at ERP	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards	6mm +/- 0.2mm at ERP	First article, All items
Material parameters	Dielectric parameters for required frequencies	300 MHz – 6 GHz: Relative permittivity < 5, Loss tangent < 0.05	Material samples
Material resistivity	The material has been tested to be compatible with the liquids defined in the standards if handled and cleaned according to the instructions. Observe technical Note for material compatibility.	DEGMBE based simulating liquids	Pre-series, First article, Material samples
Sagging	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards. Sagging of the flat section when filled with tissue simulating liquid.	< 1% typical < 0.8% if filled with 155mm of HSL900 and without DUT below	Prototypes, Sample testing

Standards

- [1] CENELEC EN 50361
- [2] IEEE Std 1528-2003
- [3] IEC 62209 Part I
- [4] FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C, Edition 01-01

(*) The IT'IS CAD file is derived from [2] and is also within the tolerance requirements of the shapes of the other documents.

Conformity

Based on the sample tests above, we certify that this item is in compliance with the uncertainty requirements of SAR measurements specified in standards [1] to [4].

Date 07.07.2005

Signature / Stamp

s p e a g

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