Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.

EN 50360:2001+A1:2012
EN 50566:2013

SAR EVALUATION REPORT

For

Advanced Technologies SRL

Ion Heliade Radulescu nr 26, Bucharest 021255, ROMANIA

Tested Model: Xylo Q

Mutiple Models: Xylo X

Report Type:	**Product Type:**
Original Report	Smartphone Xylo

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Report Number:	RSZ160309002-20
Report Date:	2016-03-30
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Attestation of Test Results		
EUT Information	**Company Name**	Advanced Technologies SRL
	EUT Description	Smartphone Xylo
	Model Number	Tested Model: Xylo Q Mutiple Models: Xylo X
	Test Date	2016-03-14

Frequency Band	**Max. SAR Level(s) Measured**	**Limit(W/Kg)**
EGSM 900	0.351 W/kg 10g Head SAR 0.630 W/kg 10g Body SAR	**2.0**
DCS 1800	0.334 W/kg 10g Head SAR 0.145 W/kg 10g Body SAR	
WCDMA 900	0.412 W/kg 10g Head SAR 0.376 W/kg 10g Body SAR	
WCDMA 2100	0.615 W/kg 10g Head SAR 0.274 W/kg 10g Body SAR	

Applicable Standards	**EN50360: 2001+A1:2012** Product standard to demonstrate the compliance of Smartphone Xylos with the basic restrictions related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (300MHz – 3GHz)
	EN50566: 2013 Product standard to demonstrate compliance of radio frequency fields from handheld and body-mount wireless communication devices used by the general public (30 MHz — 6 GHz)
	EN62209-1:2006 Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures – Part1: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 3GHz)
	EN62209-2:2010 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)
	EN 62479:2010 Assessment of the compliance of low power electronic and electrical equipment with the basic restrictions related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (10 MHz to 300 GHz)
	IEEE1528:2013 Draft Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.

Note: This wireless device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure limits specified in DIRECTIVE 1999/5/EC & EN 50360:2001+A1:2012 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in EN62209-1:2006 & EN62209-2:2010.

The results and statements contained in this report pertain only to the device(s) evaluated.

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DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Revision Number	Report Number	Description of Revision	Date of Revision
0	RSZ160309002-20	Original Report	2016-03-30

EUT DESCRIPTION

This report has been prepared on behalf of Advanced Technologies SRL and their product, Model: Xylo Q or the EUT (Equipment under Test) as referred to in the rest of this report.

*Note: This series products model: Xylo Q and Xylo X, we select model: Xylo Q to test, there is no electrical change has been made to the equipment, please refer to the product similarity letter.

Technical Specification

Product Type	Portable
Exposure Category:	Population / Uncontrolled
Antenna Type(s):	Internal Antenna
Body-Worn Accessories:	Headset
Face-Head Accessories:	None
Multi-slot Class:	Class 12
Operation Mode :	GSM Voice, GPRS Data, WCDMA, Wi-Fi and Bluetooth
Frequency Band:	E-GSM900: 880-915 MHz(TX); 925-960 MHz(RX) DCS Band: 1710-1785 MHz(TX); 1805-1880 MHz(RX) WCDMA900: 880-915 MHz(TX); 925-960 MHz(RX) WCDMA2100: 1920-1980MHz(TX); 2110-2170MHz(RX) WIFI: 2412-2472MHz Bluetooth: 2402-2480 MHz
Conducted RF Power:	EGSM 900: 32.80 dBm DCS 1800: 29.50 dBm WCDMA900: 22.51 dBm WCDMA 2100: 22.07 dBm Wi-Fi: 8.83 dBm Bluetooth: 5.53 dBm
Dimensions (L*W*H):	126.9 mm (L) × 64.1 mm (W) × 10.35 mm (H)
Power Source:	3.7V_{DC} Rechargeable Battery
Normal Operation:	Head and Body worn

REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUILDELINES

FCC:

The Report and Order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 1.6 mW/g as recommended by the ANSI/IEEE standard C95.1-1992 [6] for an uncontrolled environment (Paragraph 65). According to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guide-lines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields", released on Jun 29, 2001 by the FCC, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in North America is 1.6 mW/g average over 1 gram of tissue mass.

CE:

The order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 2 mW/g as recommended by EN62209-1 for an uncontrolled environment. According to the Standard, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in Europe is 2 mW/g average over 10 gram of tissue mass.

The test configurations were laid out on a specially designed test fixture to ensure the reproducibility of measurements. Each configuration was scanned for SAR. Analysis of each scan was carried out to characterize the above effects in the device.

SAR Limits

FCC Limit (1g Tissue)

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.60	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

CE Limit (10g Tissue)

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 10 g of tissue)	2.0	10
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

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

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

General Population/Uncontrolled environments Spatial Peak limit 1.6W/kg (FCC) & 2 W/kg (CE) applied to the EUT.

FACILITIES

The test site used by Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Shenzhen) to collect data is located at 6/F, the 3rd Phase of WanLi Industrial Building, Shi Hua Road, Fu Tian Free Trade Zone, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P.R. of China

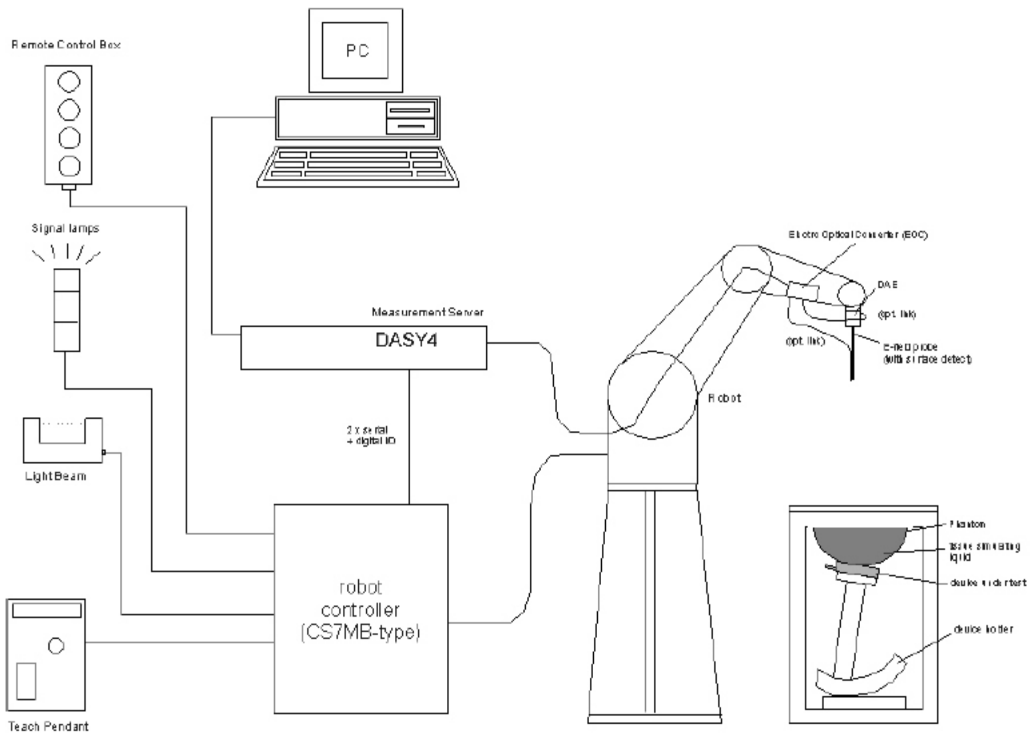
Description of Test System

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) which is the fourth generation of the system shown in the figure hereinafter:

The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9m), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ±0.02mm. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit.

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 SN: 3036 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure with accuracy of better than ±10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure and found to be better than ±0.25dB.

Measurement System Diagram



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to the DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 2000 or Windows XP.
- DASY4 software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for SAM Twin Phantom.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing system validation.

System Components

- DASY4 Measurement Server
- Data Acquisition Electronics
- Probes
- Light Beam Unit
- Medium
- SAM Twin Phantom
- Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom
- System Validation Kits
- Robot

DASY4 Measurement Server

The DASY4 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 166MHz low-power Pentium, 32MB chip disk and 64MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with either the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronic box as well as the 16-bit AD-converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY4 I/O-board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC-operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with two expansion slots which are reserved for future applications. Please note that the expansion slots do not have a standardized pin out and therefore only the expansion cards provided by SPEAG can be inserted. Expansion cards from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

Data Acquisition Electronics

The data acquisition electronics DAE3 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

Probes

The DASY system can support many different probe types.

Dosimetric Probes: These probes are specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities. They should not be used in air, since the spherical isotropy in air is poor (±2 dB). The dosimetric probes have special calibrations in various liquids at different frequencies.

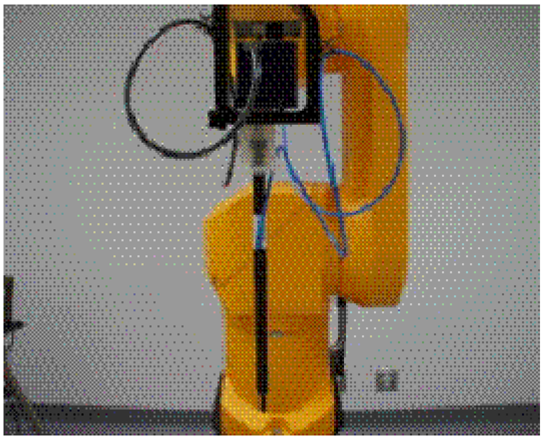
Free Space Probes: These are electric and magnetic field probes specially designed for measurements in free space. The z-sensor is aligned to the probe axis and the rotation angle of the x-sensor is specified.

This allows the DASY system to automatically align the probe to the measurement grid for field component measurement. The free space probes are generally not calibrated in liquid. (The H-field probes can be used in liquids without any change of parameters.)

Temperature Probes: Small and sensitive temperature probes for general use. They use a completely different parameter set and different evaluation procedures. Temperature rise features allow direct SAR evaluations with these probes.

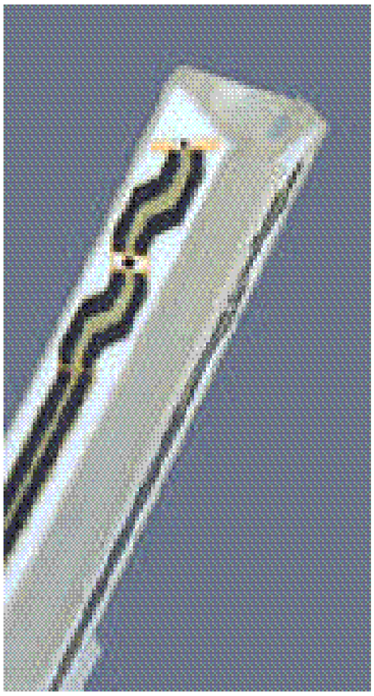
ES3DV3 Probe Specification

Construction Symmetrical design with triangular core
Built-in optical fiber for surface detection System
Built-in shielding against static charges
Calibration In air from 150 MHz to 3.7 GHz
In brain and muscle simulating tissue at
Frequencies of 450 MHz, 900 MHz and
1.8 GHz (accuracy ± 8%)
Frequency 10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
(30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity ± 0.2 dB in brain tissue (rotation around
probe axis)
± 0.4 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic 5 mW/g to > 100 mW/g;
Range Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Surface ± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids
Detection over diffuse reflecting surfaces.
Dimensions Overall length: 330 mm
Tip length: 16 mm
Body diameter: 12 mm
Tip diameter: 6.8 mm
Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm
Application General dosimetric up to 3 GHz



Photograph of the probe

Compliance tests of Tablet PC
Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms
The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 designed in the classical triangular configuration 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. 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 DASY3 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped when reaching the maximum.



Inside view of ES3DV3 E-field Probe

E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in [6] with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [7] 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 are tested.

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

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

Data Evaluation

The DASY4 post-processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters: - Sensitivity Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
- Conversion factor ConvFi
- Diode compression point dcpi

Device parameters: - Frequency f
- Crest factor cf

Media parameters: - Conductivity σ
- Density ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used. 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 as:

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

With Vi = compensated signal of channel i (i =x, y, z)
Ui = 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:

$$\text{E}-\text{fieldprobes}: \qquad E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

$$\text{H}-\text{fieldprobes}: \qquad H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2}{f}$$

With Vi = compensated signal of channel i (i =x, y, z)
$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i =x, y, z)
μV/ $(V/m)^2$ for E-field probes
ConF = sensitivity enhancement in solution
a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
f = carrier frequency [GHz]
Ei = electric field strenggy of channel i in V/m
H_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian 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.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

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

Note that the density is normally set to 1, to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

Light Beam Unit

The light beam switch allows automatic "tooling" of the probe. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, so that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip. The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.

Medium

Parameters:
The parameters of the tissue simulating liquid strongly influence the SAR in the liquid. The parameters for the different frequencies are defined in the corresponding compliance standards (e.g., IEC 62209-1:2005, IEC62209-2:2010, IEEE 1528-2013).

Parameter measurements

Several measurement systems are available for measuring the dielectric parameters of liquids:

- The open coax test method (e.g., HP85070B dielectric probe kit) is easy to use, but has only moderate acuracy. It is calibrated with open, short, and deionized water and the calibrations a critical process.
- The transmission line method (e.g., model 1500T from DAMASKOS, INC.) measures the transmission and reflection in a liquid filled high precision line. It needs standard two port calibration and is probably more accurate than the open coax method.
- The reflection line method measures the reflection in a liquid filled shorted precision lined.The method is not suitable for these liquids because of its low sensitivity.
- The slotted line method scans the field magnitude and phase along a liquid filled line. The evaluation is straight forward and only needs a simple response calibration. The method is very accurate, but can only be used in high loss liquids and at frequencies above 100 to 200MHz. Cleaning the line can be tedious.

EN62209-1:2006 Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters

Frequency (MHz)	Head Tissue	
	εr	σ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76
300	45.3	0.87
450	43.5	0.87
835	41.5	0.90
900	41.5	0.97
915	41.5	0.98
1450	40.5	1.20
1610	40.3	1.29
1800-2000	40.0	1.40
2450	39.2	1.80
3000	38.5	2.40
5800	35.3	5.27

EN62209-2:2010 Recommended Body Tissue Dielectric Parameters

Frequency (MHz)	Body Tissue	
	εr	σ (S/m)
450	43.5	0.87
835	41.5	0.90
900	41.5	0.97
1800	40.0	1.40
1900	40.0	1.40
2450	39.2	1.80
4000	37.4	3.43
5000	36.2	4.45

SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

• Left hand
• Right hand
• Flat phantom

The phantom table comes in two sizes: A 100 x 50 x 85 cm (L x W x H) table for use with free standing robots (DASY4 professional system option) or as a second phantom and a 100 x 75 x 85 cm(L x W x H) table with reinforcements for table mounted robots (DASY4 compact system option) .
The Top plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. Only one device holder is necessary if two phantoms are used (e.g., for different liquids) A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during o_-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on the cover are possible. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.
The phantom can be used with the following tissue simulating liquids:

- Water-sugar based liquids can be left permanently in the phantom. Always cover the liquid if the system is not used, otherwise the parameters will change due to water evaporation.
- Glycol based liquids should be used with care. As glycol is a softener for most plastics, the liquid should be taken out of the phantom and the phantom should be dried when the system is not used (desirable at least once a week).
- Do not use other organic solvents without previously testing the phantom's compatibility.

Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source in 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ±0.5mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ±20%. An accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions, in which the devices must be measured, are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity "=3 and loss tangent _=0.02. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

System Validation Kits

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. For that purpose a well-defined SAR distribution in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom is produced.
System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder. Dipoles are available for the variety of frequencies between 300MHz and 6 GHz (dipoles for other frequencies or media and other calibration conditions are available upon request).
The dipoles are highly symmetric and matched at the center frequency for the specified liquid and distance to the flat phantom (or flat section of the SAM-twin phantom). The accurate distance between the liquid surface and the dipole center is achieved with a distance holder that snaps on the dipole.

Robot

The DASY4 system uses the high precision industrial robots RX60L, RX90 and RX90L, as well as the RX60BL and RX90BL types out of the newer series from Stäubli SA (France). The RX robot series offers many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance-free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchronous motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)

For the newly delivered DASY4 systems as well as for the older DASY3 systems delivered since 1999, the CS7MB robot controller version from Stäubli is used. Previously delivered systems have either a CS7 or CS7M controller; the differences to the CS7MB are mainly in the hardware, but some procedures in the robot software from Stäubli are also not completely the same. The following descriptions about robot hard- and software correspond to CS7MB controller with software version 13.1 (edit S5). The actual commands, procedures and configurations, also including details in hardware, might differ if an older robot controller is in use. In this case please also refer to the Stäubli manuals for further information.

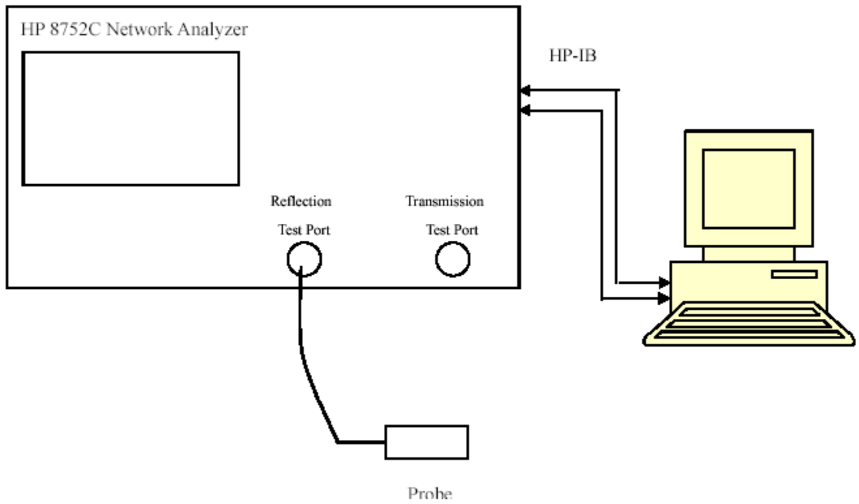
EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION

Equipments List & Calibration Information

Equipment	Model	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date	S/N
Robot	RX60BL	N/A	N/A	F02/5S01A1/A/01
Robot Controller	CS7MBs&p RX60BL	N/A	N/A	F02/5S01A1/C/01
DASY4 Test Software	DASY4, V4.5 Build 19	N/A	N/A	N/A
Data Acquistion Electronics	DAE3	2015-08-17	2016-08-17	456
E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	2015-08-20	2016-08-20	3036
Dipole, 835MHz	ALS-D-835-S-2	2014-10-08	2017-10-08	180-00558
Dipole, 1750MHz	ALS-D-1750-S-2	2013-10-08	2016-10-08	198-00304
Dipole,1900MHz	ALS-D-1900-S-2	2014-10-09	2017-10-09	210-00710
Dipole Spacer	ALS-DS-U	N/A	N/A	250-00907
Device holder/Positioner	MD4HHTV5	N/A	N/A	SD 000 H01 KA
SPEAG SAM Twin Phantom	Twin SAM	N/A	N/A	Tp-1218
Simulated Tissue 835 MHz Head and Body	ALS-TS-835-H	Each Time	/	270-01002
Simulated Tissue 1750 MHz Head and Body	ALS-TS-1750-H	Each Time	/	290-01105
Simulated Tissue 1900 MHz Head and Body	ALS-TS-1900-H	Each Time	/	295-01103
Directional couple	DC6180A	N/A	N/A	0325849
Power Amplifier	5S1G4	N/A	N/A	71377
Attenuator	3dB	N/A	N/A	5402
Dielectric probe kit	HP85070B	2015-06-13	2016-06-13	US33020324
Network analyzer	8752C	2015-06-03	2016-06-03	3410A02356
Synthesized Sweeper	HP 8341B	2015-06-03	2016-06-03	2624A00116
UNIVERSAL RADIO COMMUNICATION TESTER	CMU200	2015-11-23	2016-11-23	106891
EMI Test Receiver	ESCI	2015-06-13	2016-06-13	101746

SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION

Liquid Verification



Liquid Verification Setup Block Diagram

Liquid Verification Results

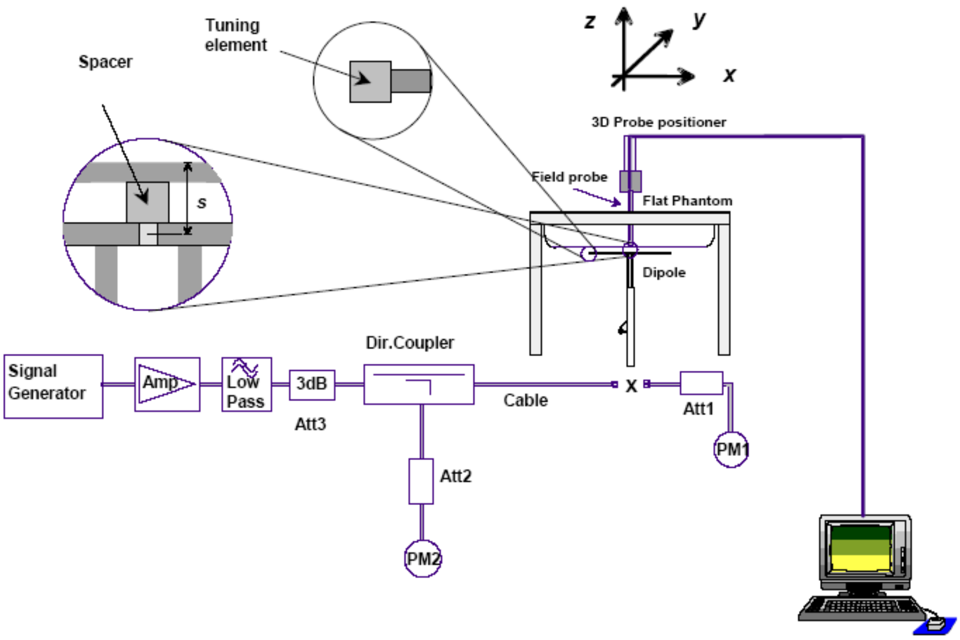
Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Parameter		Target Value		Delta (%)		Tolerance (%)
		ε_r	Ơ (S/m)	ε_r	Ơ (S/m)	Δ ε_r	Δ Ơ	
880.2	Head and Body	41.46	0.96	41.50	0.97	-0.096	-1.031	±5
882.4	Head and Body	41.53	0.97	41.50	0.97	0.072	0.000	±5
897.6	Head and Body	41.55	0.98	41.50	0.97	0.120	1.031	±5
902.0	Head and Body	41.34	0.99	41.50	0.97	-0.386	2.062	±5
912.6	Head and Body	41.39	0.99	41.50	0.97	-0.265	2.062	±5
914.8	Head and Body	41.51	1.00	41.50	0.97	0.024	3.093	±5
1710.2	Head and Body	39.40	1.36	40.00	1.40	-1.500	-2.857	±5
1747.8	Head and Body	39.27	1.36	40.00	1.40	-1.825	-2.857	±5
1784.8	Head and Body	39.39	1.43	40.00	1.40	-1.525	2.143	±5
1922.4	Head and Body	40.70	1.42	40.00	1.40	1.750	1.429	±5
1950.0	Head and Body	40.22	1.39	40.00	1.40	0.550	-0.714	±5
1977.6	Head and Body	40.59	1.37	40.00	1.40	1.475	-2.143	±5

**Liquid Verification was performed on 2016-03-14*

System Accuracy Verification

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of ±10%. The validation results are tabulated below. And also the corresponding SAR plot is attached as well in the SAR plots files.

System Verification Setup Block Diagram



System Accuracy Check Results

Date	Frequency Band	Liquid Type	Measured SAR (W/Kg)		Target Value (W/Kg)	Delta (%)	Tolerance (%)
2016-03-14	835	Head and Body	10g	0.642*10	6.174	3.984	±10
	1750	Head and Body	10g	1.988*10	18.99	4.687	±10
	1900	Head and Body	10g	2.149*10	20.44	5.137	±10

Note:
The power inputed to dipole is 0.1Watt,the SAR values are normalized to 1 Watt forward power by multiplying 10 times.

EN62209-1:2006 recommended reference value for Head Tissue

Frequency (MHz)	1 g SAR (W/Kg)	10 g SAR (W/Kg)	Local SAR at surface (above feed point)	Local SAR at surface (y=2cm offset from feed point)
300	3.0	2.0	4.4	2.1
450	4.9	3.3	7.2	3.2
835	9.5	6.2	14.1	4.9
900	10.8	6.9	16.4	5.4
1450	29.0	16.0	50.2	6.5
1800	38.1	19.8	69.5	6.8
1900	39.7	20.5	72.1	6.6
2000	41.1	21.1	74.6	6.5
2450	52.4	24.0	104.2	7.7
3000	63.8	25.7	140.2	9.5

EN62209-2:2010 recommended reference value for Body Tissue

Frequency (MHz)	1 g SAR (W/Kg)	10 g SAR (W/Kg)	Local SAR at surface (above feed point)	Local SAR at surface (y=2cm offset from feed point)
300	2.85	1.94	4.14	2.00
450	4.58	3.06	6.75	2.98
835	9.56	6.22	14.6	4.90
900	10.9	6.99	16.4	5.40
1450	29.0	16.0	50.2	6.50
1800	38.4	20.1	69.5	6.80
1900	39.7	20.5	72.1	6.60
2000	41.1	21.1	74.6	6.50
2450	52.4	24.0	104	7.70
3000	63.8	25.7	140	9.50

SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA

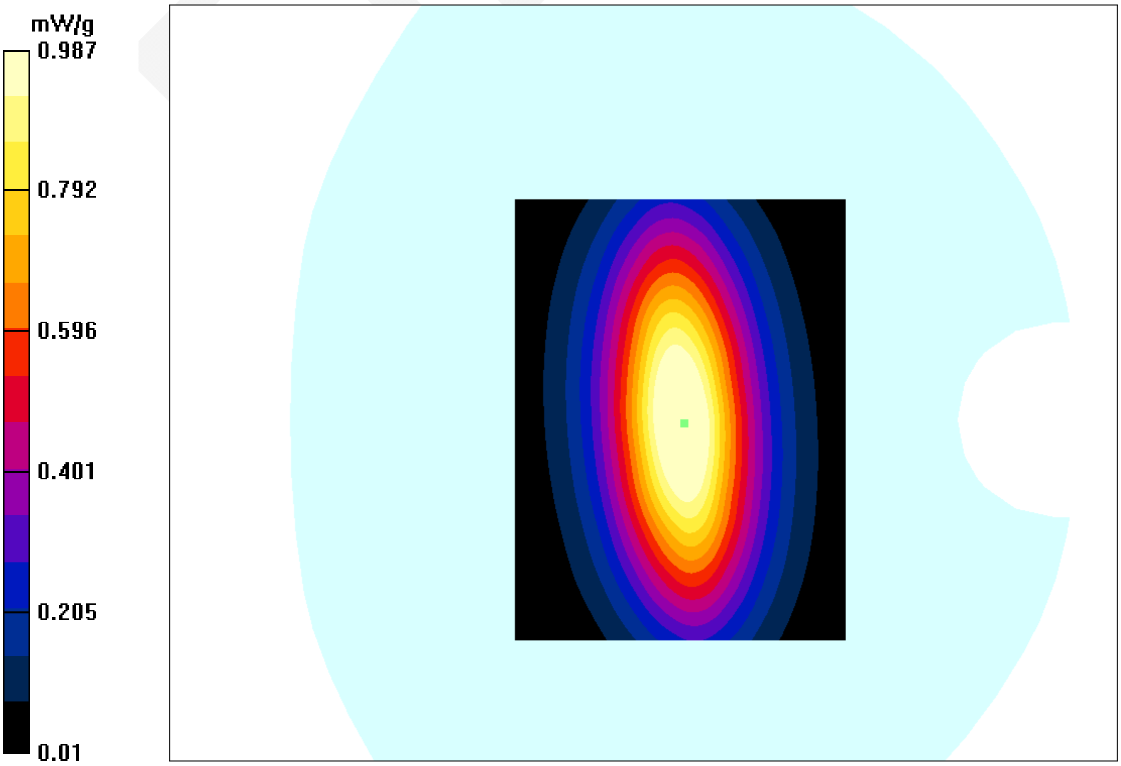
Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Shenzhen)
DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: ALS-D-835-S-2; S/N: 180-00558
Program Name: 835 MHz Head

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.93 S/m; ε_r = 41.37; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3036; ConvF(5.96, 5.96, 5.96); Calibrated: 20/08/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: Dummy DAE – SN456; Calibrated: 17/08/2015
- Phantom: TWIN SAM; Serial: TP-1218
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 145

835 Head system check /Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.05 mW/g

835 Head system check /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 32.87 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.57 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.930 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.642 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.987 mW/g



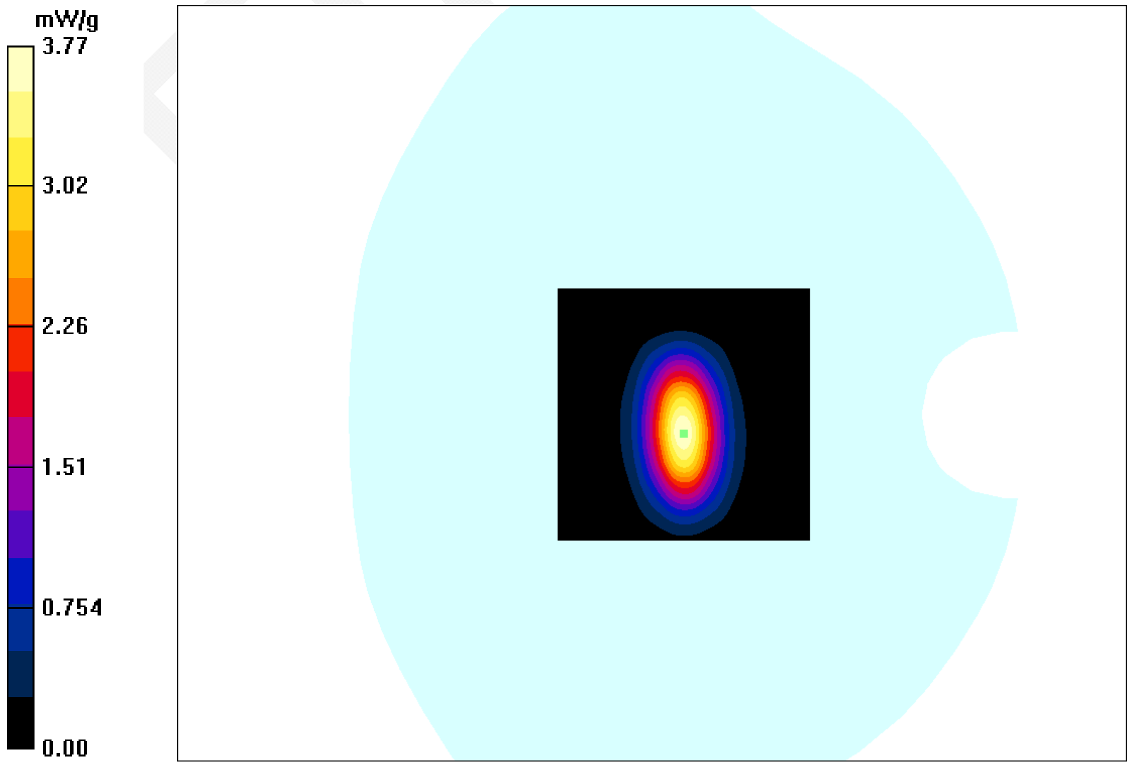
Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Shenzhen)
DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: ALS-D-1750-S-2; S/N: 198-00304
Program Name: 1750MHz Head

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz; σ = 1.39 S/m; ε_r = 41.25; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3036; ConvF(5.10, 5.10, 5.10); Calibrated: 20/08/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: Dummy DAE – SN456; Calibrated: 17/08/2015
- Phantom: TWIN SAM; Serial: TP-1218
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 145

1750 head system check/Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 5.54 mW/g

1750 head system check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 51.05 V/m; Power Drift = -0.020 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.922 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 3.622 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.988 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.77 mW/g



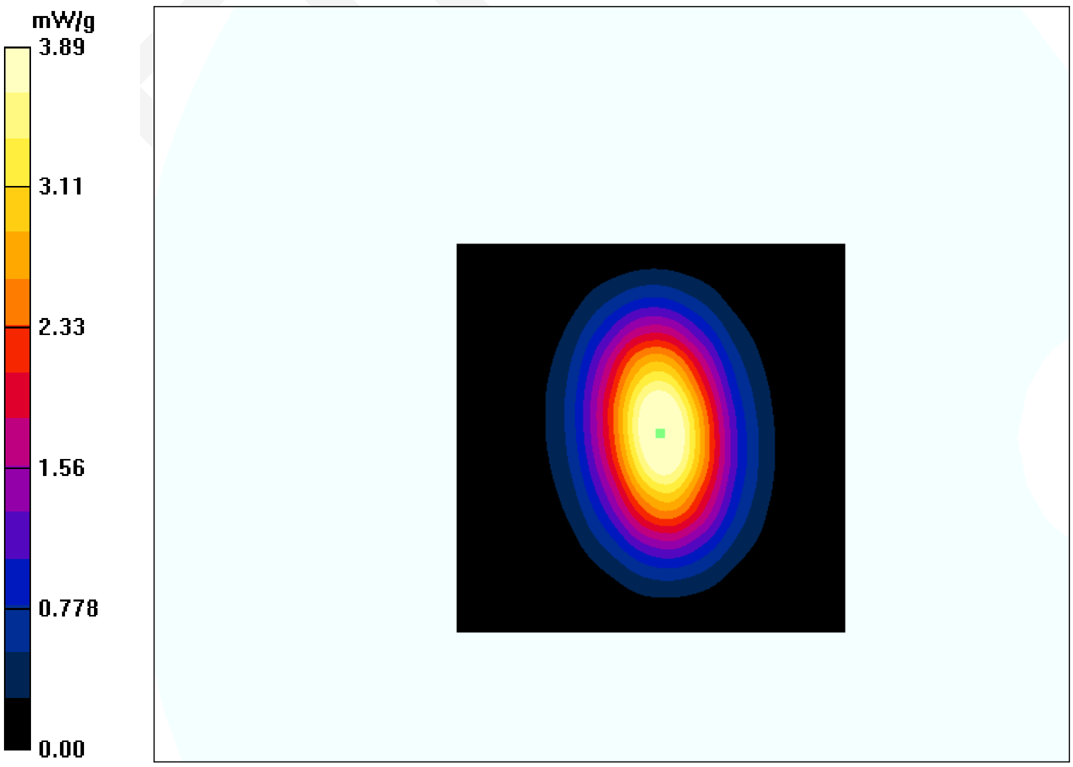
Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Shenzhen)
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: ALS-D-1900-S-2; S/N: 210-00710
Program Name: 1900MHz Head

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.41 S/m; ε_r = 40.95; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3036; ConvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9); Calibrated: 20/08/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: Dummy DAE – SN456; Calibrated: 17/08/2015
- Phantom: TWIN SAM; Serial: TP-1218
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 145

1900 head system check/Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 5.76 mW/g

1900 head system check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 59.14 V/m; Power Drift = -0.016 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.366 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 3.725 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.149 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.89 mW/g

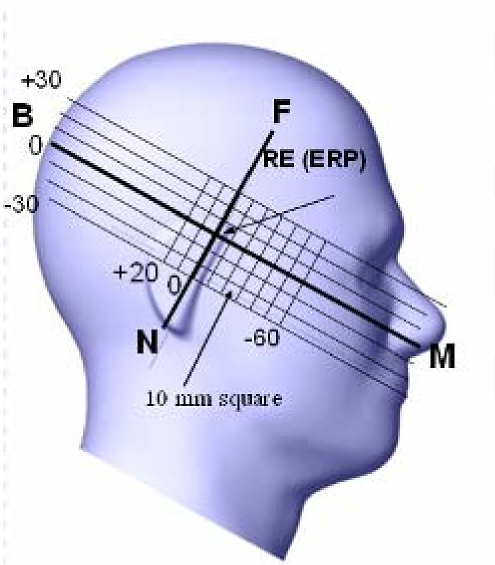


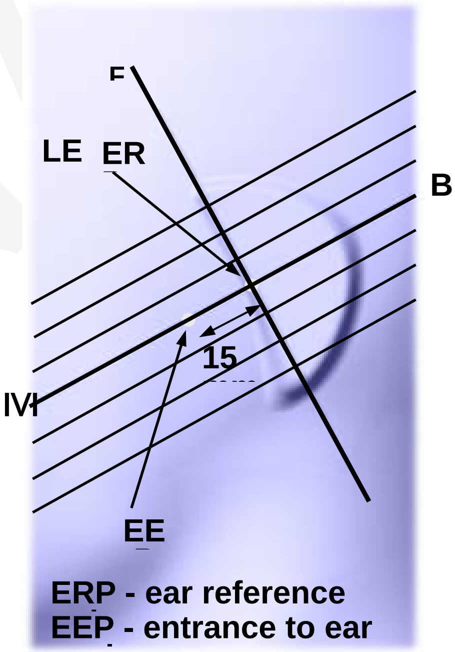
EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

Test Positions for Device Operating Next to a Person's Ear

This category includes most wireless handsets with fixed, retractable or internal antennas located toward the top half of the device, with or without a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover. The handset should have its earpiece located within the upper ¼ of the device, either along the centerline or off-centered, as perceived by its users. This type of handset should be positioned 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". The "test device reference point" should be located at the same level as the center of the earpiece region. The "vertical centerline" should bisect the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges. A "ear reference point" is located on the outer surface of the head phantom on each ear spacer. It is located 1.5 cm above the center of the ear canal entrance in the "phantom reference plane" defined by the three lines joining the center of each "ear reference point" (left and right) and the tip of the mouth.

A handset should be initially positioned with the earpiece region pressed against the ear spacer of a head phantom. For the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom, the device should be positioned parallel to the "N-F" line defined along the base of the ear spacer that contains the "ear reference point". For interim head phantoms, the device should be positioned parallel to the cheek for maximum RF energy coupling. The "test device reference point" is aligned to the "ear reference point" on the head phantom and the "vertical centerline" is aligned to the "phantom reference plane". This is called the "initial ear position". While maintaining these three alignments, the body of the handset is gradually adjusted to each of the following positions for evaluating SAR:





N

Cheek/Touch Position

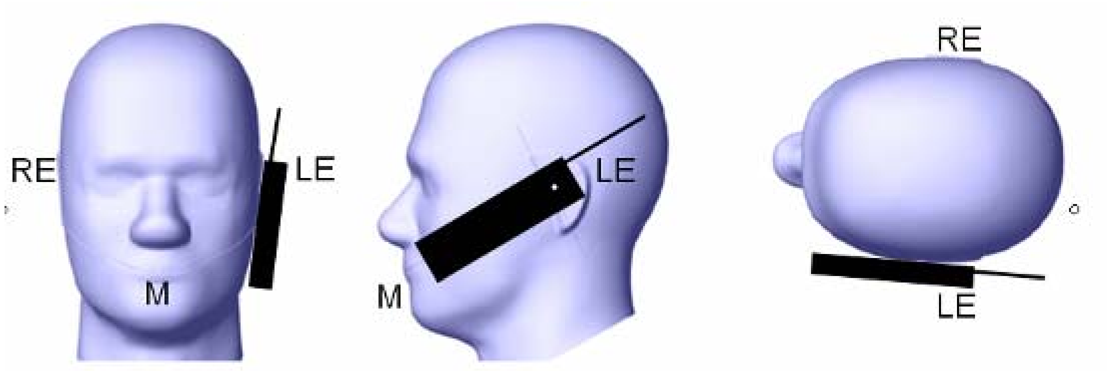
The device is brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting against the "ear reference point" or along the "N-F" line for the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom.

This test position is established:

- When any point on the display, keypad or mouthpiece portions of the handset is in contact with the phantom.
- (or) When any portion of a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover opened to its intended self-adjusting normal use position is in contact with the cheek or mouth of the phantom.

For existing head phantoms – when the handset loses contact with the phantom at the pivoting point, rotation should continue until the device touches the cheek of the phantom or breaks its last contact from the ear spacer.

<u>Cheek /Touch Position</u>



Ear/Tilt Position

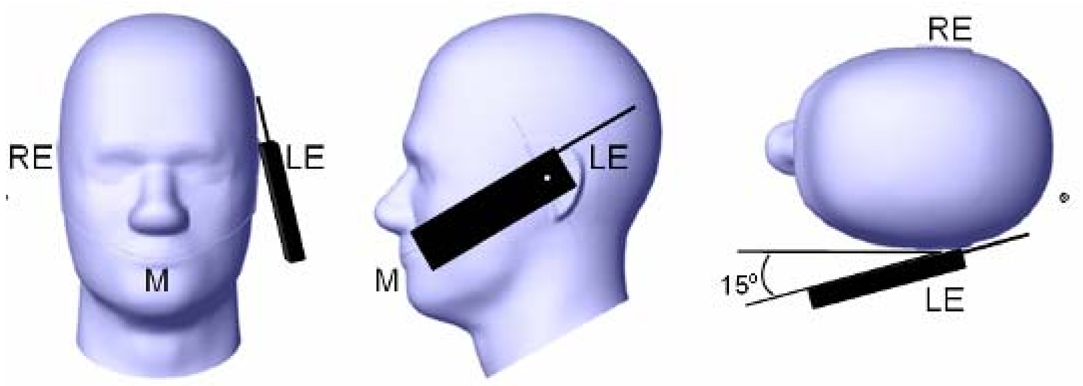
With the handset aligned in the "Cheek/Touch Position":

1) If the earpiece of the handset is not in full contact with the phantom's ear spacer (in the "Cheek/Touch position") and the peak SAR location for the "Cheek/Touch" position is located at the ear spacer region or corresponds to the earpiece region of the handset, the device should be returned to the "initial ear position" by rotating it away from the mouth until the earpiece is in full contact with the ear spacer.

2) (otherwise) The handset should be moved (translated) away from the cheek perpendicular to the line passes through both "ear reference points" (note: one of these ear reference points may not physically exist on a split head model) for approximate 2-3 cm. While it is in this position, the device handset is tilted away from the mouth with respect to the "test device reference point" until the inside angle between the vertical centerline on the front surface of the phone and the horizontal line passing through the ear reference point is by 15°. After the tilt, it is then moved (translated) back toward the head perpendicular to the line passes through both "ear reference points" until the device touches the phantom or the ear spacer. If the antenna touches the head first, the positioning process should be repeated with a tilt angle less than 15° so that the device and its antenna would touch the phantom simultaneously. This test position may require a device holder or positioner to achieve the translation and tilting with acceptable positioning repeatability.

If a device is also designed to transmit with its keypad cover closed for operating in the head position, such positions should also be considered in the SAR evaluation. The device should be tested on the left and right side of the head phantom in the "Cheek/Touch" and "Ear/Tilt" positions. When applicable, each configuration should be tested with the antenna in its fully extended and fully retracted positions. These test configurations should be tested at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode; for example, AMPS, CDMA, and TDMA. If the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, Cheek/Touch, Tile/Ear, extended and retracted) is at least 2.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s). If the transmission band of the test device is less than 10 MHz, testing at the high and low frequency channels is optional.

Ear /Tilt 15° Position



Test positions for body-worn and other configurations

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. Devices with a headset output should be tested with a headset connected to the device. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device may be tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. When multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device must be tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (e.g., 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 must be tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices that are intended to be authorized for body-worn use. A separation distance of 1.5 cm between the back of the device and a flat phantom is recommended for testing body-worn SAR compliance under such circumstances. Other separation distances may be used, but they should not exceed 2.5 cm. In these cases, the device may use body-worn accessories that provide a separation distance greater than that tested for the device provided however that the accessory contains no metallic components.

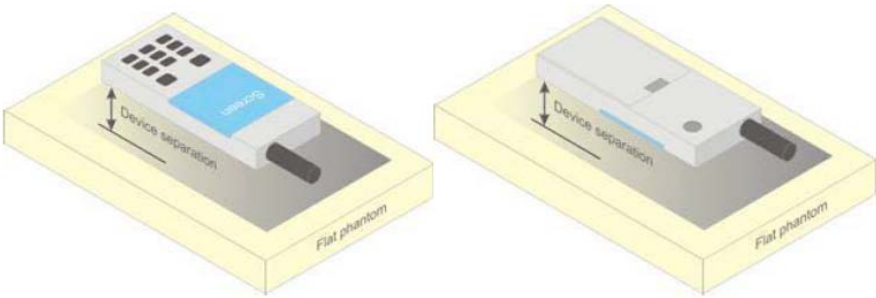


Figure 5 – Test positions for body-worn devices

SAR Evaluation Procedure

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point or central position was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop. The SAR at this point is measured at the start of the test and then again at the end of the testing.

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head or EUT and the horizontal grid spacing was 10 mm x 10 mm. Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.

Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 30 mm x 30 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 7x 7 x 7 points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:

1) The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 1.2 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.3 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.

2) The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed by the 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 integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the averages.

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

Step 4: Re-measurement of the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

Test methodology

EN50360: 2001+A1:2012
EN50566: 2013
EN62209-1:2006
EN62209-2:2010
EN 62479:2010
IEEE1528:2013

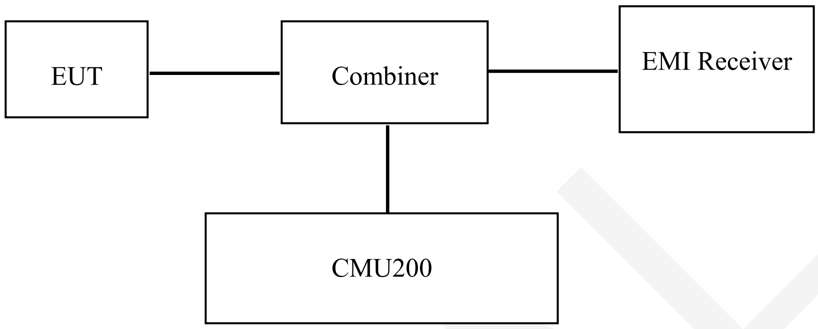
CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

Provision Applicable

The measured peak output power should be greater and within 5% than EMI measurement.

Test Procedure

The RF output of the transmitter was connected to the input of the EMI Receiver through sufficient attenuation.



GSM&3G

Test Results:

GSM

Band	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Output Power	
		(dBm)	(W)
GSM900	880.2	32.60	1.820
	902.0	32.70	1.862
	914.8	**32.80**	1.905
DCS1800	1710.2	**29.50**	0.891
	1747.8	29.20	0.832
	1784.8	29.10	0.813

GPRS

Mode	Channel No.	Frequency (MHz)	RF Output Power (dBm)			
			1 slot	2 slots	3 slots	4 slots
GSM900	975	880.2	32.58	31.44	29.32	28.26
	60	902.0	32.72	31.59	29.58	28.55
	124	914.8	32.79	31.67	29.72	28.66
DCS1800	512	1710.2	29.46	28.44	26.53	22.58
	700	1747.8	29.24	28.18	26.22	25.28
	885	1784.8	29.07	28.00	26.06	25.16

For SAR, the time based average power is relevant, the difference in between depends on the duty cycle of the TDMA signal.

Number of Time slot	1	2	3	4
Duty Cycle	1:8	1:4	1:2.66	1:2
Time based Ave. power compared to slotted Ave. power	-9 dB	-6 dB	-4.25 dB	-3 dB
Crest Factor	8	4	2.66	2

The time based average power for GPRS

Band	Channel No.	Frequency (MHz)	Time based average Power (dBm)			
			1 slot	2 slots	3 slots	4 slots
GSM900	975	880.2	23.58	25.44	25.07	25.26
	60	902.0	23.72	25.59	25.33	25.55
	124	914.8	23.79	**25.67**	25.47	25.66
DCS1800	512	1710.2	20.46	**22.44**	22.28	19.58
	700	1747.8	20.24	22.18	21.97	22.28
	885	1784.8	20.07	22.00	21.81	22.16

Note:

1. Rohde & Schwarz Radio Communication Tester (CMU200) was used for the measurement of GSM peak and average output power for active timeslots.
2. For GSM voice, 1 timeslot has been activated with power level 5 (900 MHz band) and 0 (1800 MHz band).
3. For GPRS, 1, 2, 3 and 4 timeslots has been activated separately with power control level 3(900 MHz band) and 3(1800 MHz band).

WCDMA 900

Test Condition	Test Mode	3GPP Sub Test	Averaged Mean Power (dBm)		
			Low Channel	Mid Channel	High Channel
Normal	Rel 99 RMC		22.40	22.44	**22.51**
	Rel 6 HSDPA	1	21.43	21.38	21.43
		2	21.41	21.37	21.36
		3	21.30	21.20	21.18
		4	21.22	21.19	21.19
	Rel 6 HSUPA	1	21.44	21.47	21.41
		2	21.37	21.44	21.35
		3	21.30	21.28	21.18
		4	21.38	21.45	21.39
		5	21.36	21.33	21.29

WCDMA 2100

Test Condition	Test Mode	3GPP Sub Test	Averaged Mean Power (dBm)		
			Low Channel	Mid Channel	High Channel
Normal	Rel 99 RMC		21.86	**22.07**	22.00
	Rel 6 HSDPA	1	20.59	20.89	21.11
		2	20.41	20.86	21.09
		3	20.12	20.71	20.90
		4	20.14	20.79	21.01
	Rel 6 HSUPA	1	20.51	20.83	21.08
		2	20.43	20.71	21.06
		3	20.16	20.62	20.99
		4	20.49	20.81	21.04
		5	20.44	20.74	21.03

Note:

The default test configuration is to measure SAR with an established radio link between the EUT and a communication test set using a 12.2 kbps RMC (reference measurement Channel) Configured in Test Loop Model 1.

Bluetooth:

Mode	Channel Frequency (MHz)	Power (dBm)	Power (mW)
BDR(GFSK)	2402	5.13	3.258
	2441	**5.53**	3.573
	2480	5.41	3.475
EDR(4-DQPSK)	2402	4.21	2.636
	2441	4.56	2.858
	2480	4.39	2.748
EDR-8DPSK	2402	4.19	2.624
	2441	4.55	2.851
	2480	4.36	2.729
BLE	2402	-2.43	0.571
	2441	-2.21	0.601
	2480	-2.47	0.566

Note:
EN62479-SAR is not required for low-power equipment where the available antenna power and/or the average total radiated power is less than or equal to the Pmax values given in Annex A (20 mW).

Wi-Fi

Band	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Output Power	
		(dBm)	(mW)
802.11b	2412	8.00	6.310
	2442	8.11	6.471
	2472	**8.83**	7.638
802.11g	2412	7.21	5.260
	2442	7.90	6.166
	2472	8.62	7.278
802.11n-HT20	2412	7.75	5.957
	2442	7.89	6.152
	2472	8.54	7.145
802.11n-HT40	2422	7.98	6.281
	2442	8.02	6.339
	2462	8.58	7.211

Note:

1. The output power was tested under data rate 1Mbps for 802.11b, 6Mbps for 802.11g, MCS0 for 802.11n-HT20 and MCS0 for 802.11n-HT40.
2. EN62479-SAR is not required for low-power equipment where the available antenna power and/or the average total radiated power is less than or equal to the Pmax values given in Annex A (20 mW).

SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

This page summarizes the results of the performed dosimetric evaluation.

Test Results:

Environmental Conditions:

Temperature:	21 ℃
Relative Humidity:	52 %
ATM Pressure:	1002 mbar

** Testing was performed by Wilson Chen on 2016-03-14*

EGSM 900:

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Antenna Type	Phantom Type	Power Drift (dB)	CE 10g SAR (W/Kg)		
						Measurement	Limit	Plot
Left-Head-Cheek	880.2	GSM	Internal	SAM	-0.035	0.328	2.0	/
	902.0	GSM	Internal	SAM	0.016	**0.351**	2.0	**1#**
	914.8	GSM	Internal	SAM	-0.006	0.344	2.0	/
Left-Head-Tilt	880.2	GSM	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
	902.0	GSM	Internal	SAM	-0.037	0.176	2.0	/
	914.8	GSM	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
Right-Head-Cheek	880.2	GSM	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	
	902.0	GSM	Internal	SAM	-0.063	0.342	2.0	/
	914.8	GSM	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
Right -Head-Tilt	880.2	GSM	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
	902.0	GSM	Internal	SAM	0.105	0.165	2.0	/
	914.8	GSM	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
Body-Headset-Back (15mm)	880.2	GSM	Internal	Universal	/	/	2.0	/
	902.0	GSM	Internal	Universal	-0.012	0.310	2.0	/
	914.8	GSM	Internal	Universal	/	/	2.0	/
Body-Back (15mm)	880.2	GPRS	Internal	Universal	0.078	0.602	2.0	/
	902.0	GPRS	Internal	Universal	-0.083	**0.630**	2.0	**2#**
	914.8	GPRS	Internal	Universal	-0.048	0.607	2.0	/

Note:
1. When the 10-g SAR is ≤ 1.0W/Kg, testing for low and high channel is optional.
2. The EUT is a Class B Smartphone Xylo which can be attached to both GPRS and GSM services, using one service at a time.
3. The Multi-slot Classes of EUT is Class 12 which has maximum 4 Downlink slots and 4 Uplink slots, the maximum active slots is 5, when perform the multiple slots scan, 3DL+2UL is the worst case.
4. The EUT transmit and receive through the same GSM antenna while testing SAR.

DCS 1800:

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Antenna Type	Phantom Type	Power Drift (dB)	CE 10g SAR (W/Kg)		
						Measurement	Limit	Plot
Left-Head-Cheek	1710.2	GSM	Internal	SAM	0.101	0.318	2.0	/
	1747.8	GSM	Internal	SAM	0.060	**0.334**	2.0	**3#**
	1784.8	GSM	Internal	SAM	-0.037	0.331	2.0	/
Left-Head-Tilt	1710.2	GSM	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
	1747.8	GSM	Internal	SAM	0.073	0.159	2.0	/
	1784.8	GSM	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
Right-Head-Cheek	1710.2	GSM	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
	1747.8	GSM	Internal	SAM	0.047	0.330	2.0	/
	1784.8	GSM	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
Right -Head-Tilt	1710.2	GSM	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
	1747.8	GSM	Internal	SAM	-0.006	0.162	2.0	/
	1784.8	GSM	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
Body-Headset-Back (15mm)	1710.2	GSM	Internal	Universal	/	/	2.0	/
	1747.8	GSM	Internal	Universal	0.000	0.082	2.0	/
	1784.8	GSM	Internal	Universal	/	/	2.0	/
Body-Back (15mm)	1710.2	GPRS	Internal	Universal	-0.066	0.141	2.0	/
	1747.8	GPRS	Internal	Universal	-0.003	**0.145**	2.0	**4#**
	1784.8	GPRS	Internal	Universal	0.071	0.133	2.0	/

Note:

1. When the 10-g SAR is ≤ 1.0W/Kg, testing for low and high channel is optional.
2. The EUT is a Class B Smartphone Xylo which can be attached to both GPRS and GSM services, using one service at a time.
3. The Multi-slot Classes of EUT is Class 12which has maximum 4 Downlink slots and 4 Uplink slots, the maximum active slots is 5, when perform the multiple slots scan, 3DL+2UL is the worst case.
4. The EUT transmit and receive through the same GSM antenna while testing SAR.

WCDMA900

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Antenna Type	Phantom Type	Power Drift (%)	CE 10g SAR (W/Kg)		
						Measurement	Limit	Plot
Left-Head-Cheek	882.4	RMC	Internal	SAM	-0.100	0.406	2.0	/
	897.6	RMC	Internal	SAM	-0.154	**0.412**	2.0	**5#**
	912.6	RMC	Internal	SAM	0.039	0.388	2.0	/
Left-Head-Tilt	882.4	RMC	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
	897.6	RMC	Internal	SAM	-0.093	0.205	2.0	/
	912.6	RMC	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
Right-Head-Cheek	882.4	RMC	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
	897.6	RMC	Internal	SAM	0.014	0.407	2.0	/
	912.6	RMC	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
Right -Head-Tilt	882.4	RMC	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
	897.6	RMC	Internal	SAM	-0.100	0.196	2.0	/
	912.6	RMC	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
Body-Headset-Back (15mm)	882.4	RMC	Internal	Universal	0.077	0.365	2.0	/
	897.6	RMC	Internal	Universal	0.025	**0.376**	2.0	**6#**
	912.6	RMC	Internal	Universal	-0.052	0.352	2.0	/

WCDMA 2100

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)	Test Mode	Antenna Type	Phantom Type	Power Drift (dB)	CE 10g SAR (W/Kg)		
						Measurement	Limit	Plot
Left-Head-Cheek	1922.4	RMC	Internal	SAM	0.071	0.602	2.0	/
	1950.0	RMC	Internal	SAM	-0.139	**0.615**	2.0	**7#**
	1977.6	RMC	Internal	SAM	0.087	0.609	2.0	/
Left-Head-Tilt	1922.4	RMC	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
	1950.0	RMC	Internal	SAM	-0.078	0.311	2.0	/
	1977.6	RMC	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
Right-Head-Cheek	1922.4	RMC	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
	1950.0	RMC	Internal	SAM	0.047	0.606	2.0	/
	1977.6	RMC	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
Right -Head-Tilt	1922.4	RMC	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
	1950.0	RMC	Internal	SAM	-0.011	0.302	2.0	/
	1977.6	RMC	Internal	SAM	/	/	2.0	/
Body-Headset-Back (15mm)	1922.4	RMC	Internal	Universal	0.029	0.260	2.0	/
	1950.0	RMC	Internal	Universal	0.063	**0.274**	2.0	**8#**
	1977.6	RMC	Internal	Universal	-0.022	0.263	2.0	/

Note:
1. When the 10-g SAR is ≤ 1.0W/Kg, testing for low and high channel is optional.
2. The default test configuration is to measure SAR with an established radio link between the EUT and a communication test set using a 12.2 kbps RMC (reference measurement Channel) Configured in Test Loop Mode.

SAR Plots (Summary of the Highest SAR Values)

Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Shenzhen)

Test Plot 1#: GSM 900 Left Cheek Middle Channel

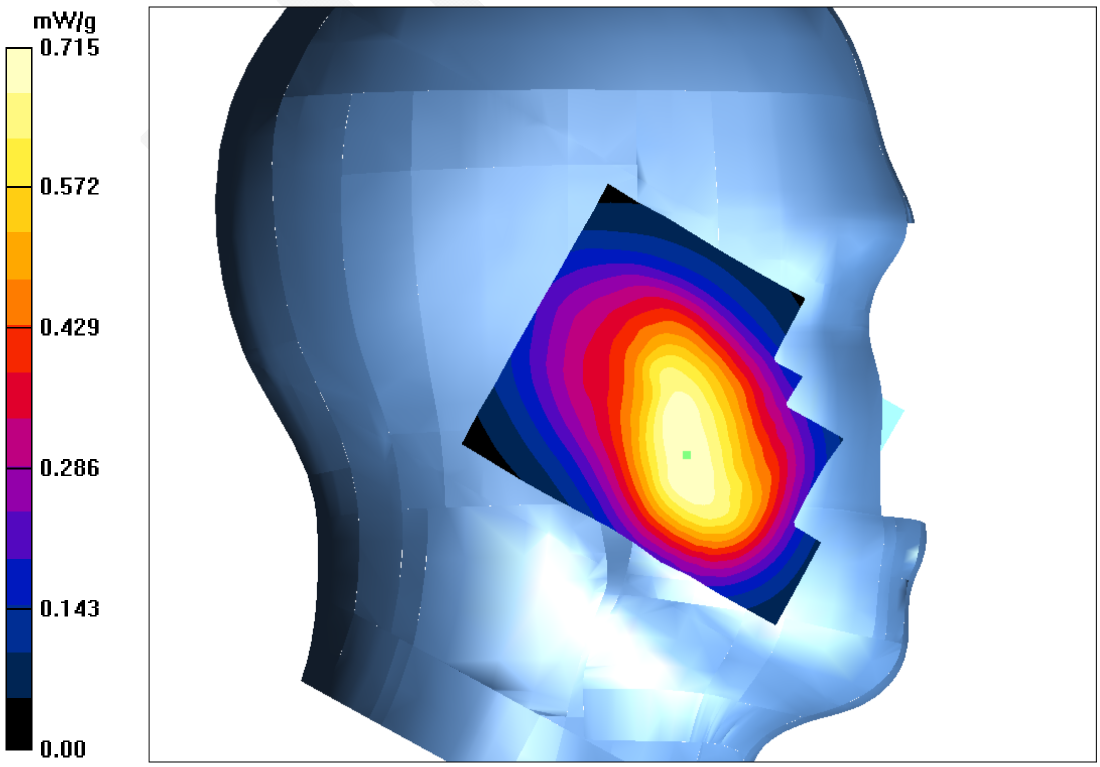
DUT: Smartphone Xylo; Type: Xylo Q;

Communication System: 2G frequency band; Frequency: 902 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 902 MHz; σ = 0.99 S/m; ε_r = 41.34; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3036; ConvF(5.96, 5.96, 5.96); Calibrated: 20/08/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: Dummy DAE - SN:456; Calibrated: 17/08/2015
- Phantom: TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CA; Serial: TP-1218
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 145

GSM900-head-left-mid /Area Scan (81x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.727 mW/g

GSM900-head-left-mid /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.947 V/m; Power Drift = 0.016 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.948 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.687 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.351 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.715 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Shenzhen)

Test Plot 2#: GSM 900 Body-worn Back Middle Channel

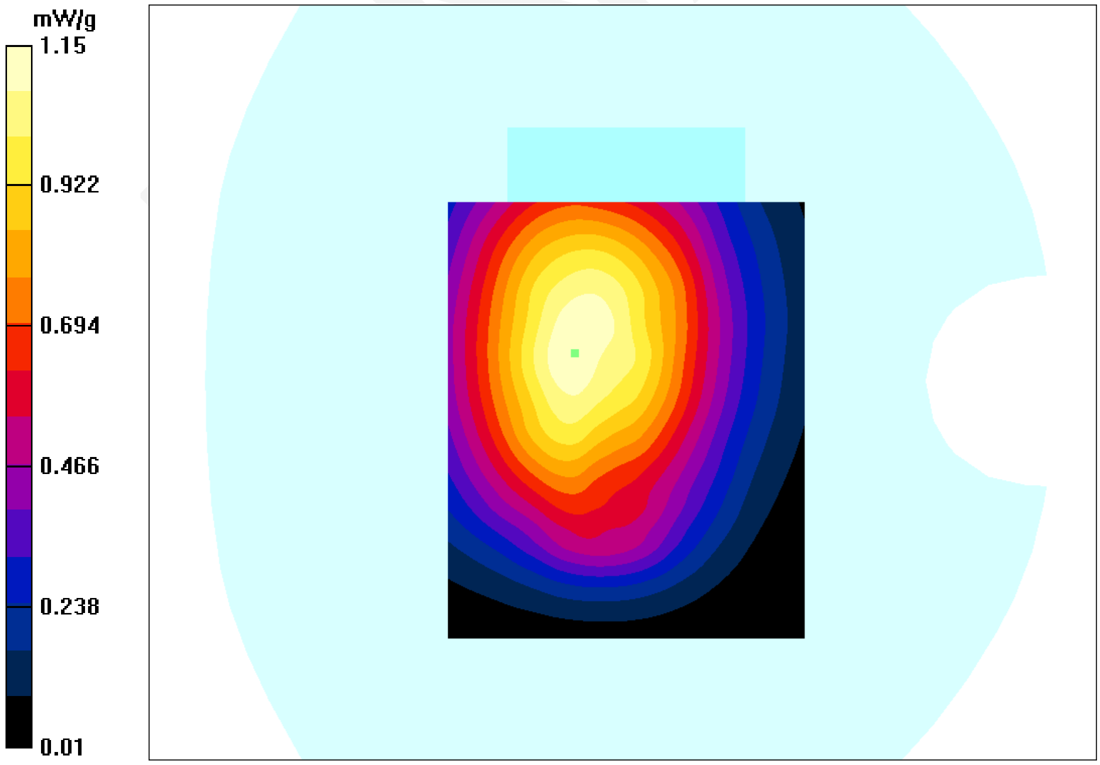
DUT: Smartphone Xylo; Type: Xylo Q;

Communication System: GSM900-gprs-2slots; Frequency: 902 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4
Medium parameters used: f = 902 MHz; σ = 0.99 S/m; ε_r = 41.34; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3036; ConvF(5.96, 5.96, 5.96); Calibrated: 20/08/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: Dummy DAE - SN:456; Calibrated: 17/08/2015
- Phantom: TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CA; Serial: TP-1218
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 145

GSM900-gprs-back -mid/Area Scan (71x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.162 mW/g

GSM900-gprs-back -mid /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.510 V/m; Power Drift = -0.083 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.447 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.084 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.630 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.150 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Shenzhen)

Test Plot 3#: DCS1800 Left Cheek Middle Channel

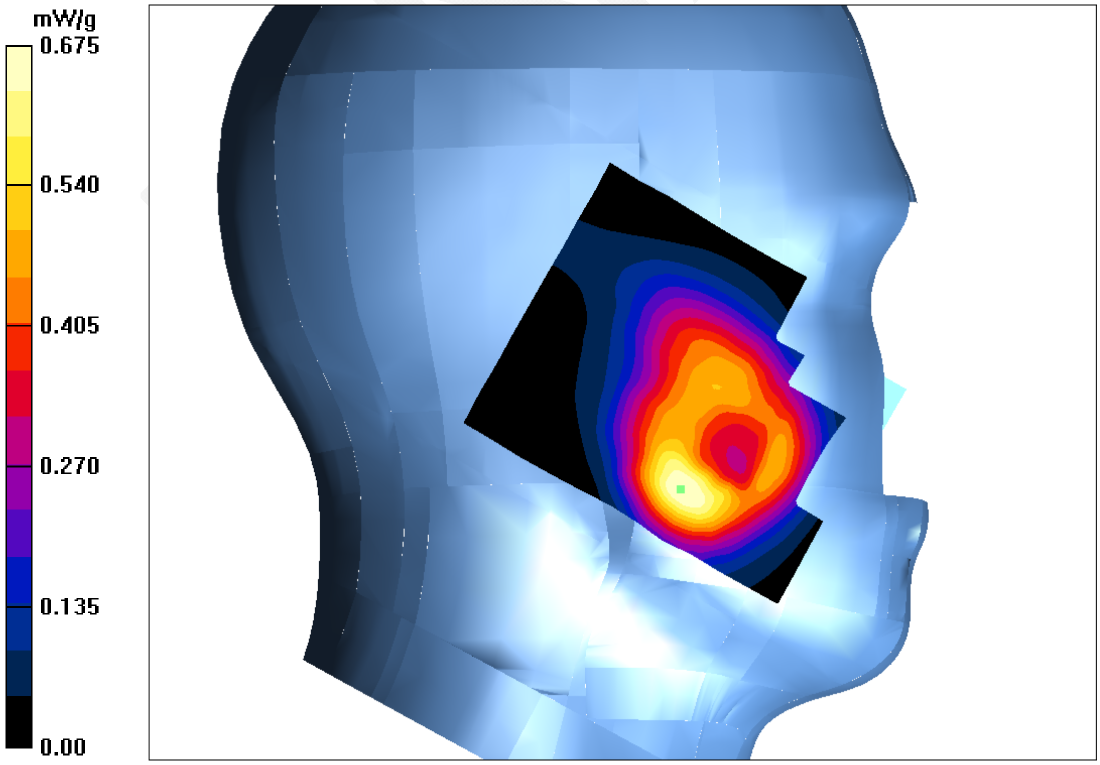
DUT: Smartphone Xylo; Type: Xylo Q;

Communication System: 2G frequency band; Frequency: 1747.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8
Medium parameters used: f = 1747.8 MHz; σ = 1.36 S/m; ε_r = 39.27; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3036; ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 20/08/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: Dummy DAE - SN:456; Calibrated: 17/08/2015
- Phantom: TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CA; Serial: TP-1218
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 145

DCS1800-head-left-mid /Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.691 mW/g

DCS1800-head-left-mid /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.417 V/m; Power Drift = 0.060 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.942 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.653 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.334 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.675 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Shenzhen)

Test Plot 4#: DCS1800 Body-worn Back Middle Channel

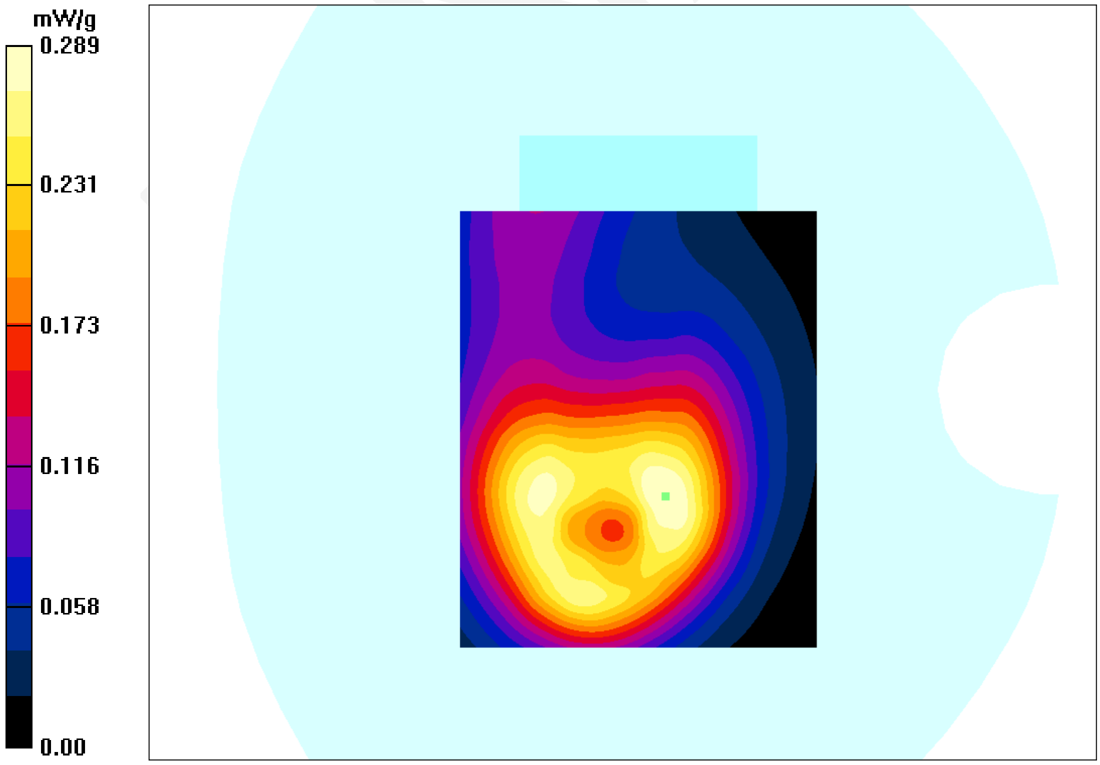
DUT: Smartphone Xylo; Type: Xylo Q;

Communication System: DCS1800-gprs-2slots; Frequency: 1747.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:4
Medium parameters used: f = 1747.8 MHz; σ = 1.36 S/m; ε_r = 39.27; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section:Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3036; ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 20/08/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: Dummy DAE - SN:456; Calibrated: 17/08/2015
- Phantom: TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CA; Serial: TP-1218
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 145

DCS1800-gprs-back-mid /Area Scan (71x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.296 mW/g

DCS1800-gprs-back-mid /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 4.803 V/m; Power Drift = -0.003 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.462 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.271 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.145 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.289 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Shenzhen)

Test Plot 5#: WCDMA900 Left Cheek Middle Channel

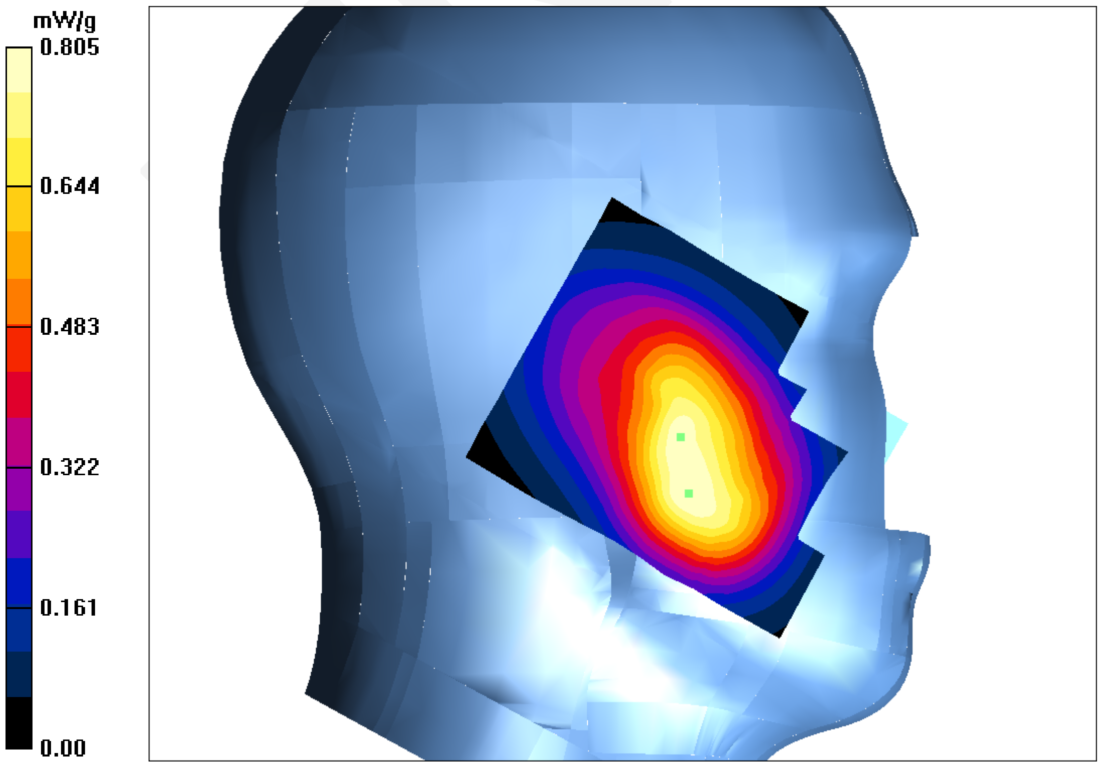
DUT: Smartphone Xylo; Type: Xylo Q;

Communication System: 3G frequency band; Frequency: 897.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 897.6 MHz; σ = 0.98 S/m; ε_r = 41.55; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3036; ConvF(5.96, 5.96, 5.96); Calibrated: 20/08/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: Dummy DAE - SN:456; Calibrated: 17/08/2015
- Phantom: TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CA; Serial: TP-1218
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 145

WCDMA900-Left -mid /Area Scan (71x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.809 mW/g

WCDMA900-Left -mid /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.694 V/m; Power Drift = -0.154 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.166 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.783 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.412 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.805 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Shenzhen)

Test Plot 6#: WCDMA900 Body-worn Back Middle Channel

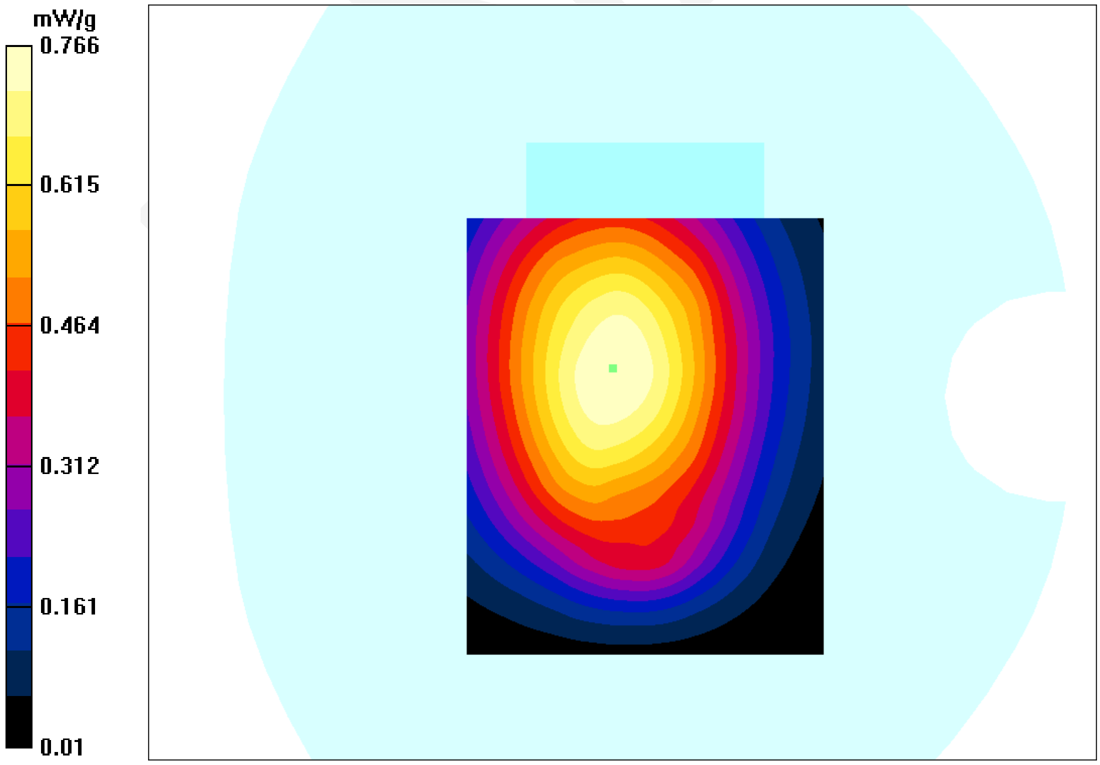
DUT: Smartphone Xylo; Type: Xylo Q;

Communication System: 3G frequency band; Frequency: 897.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 897.6 MHz; σ = 0.98 S/m; ε_r = 41.55; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3036; ConvF(5.96, 5.96, 5.96); Calibrated: 20/08/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: Dummy DAE - SN:456; Calibrated: 17/08/2015
- Phantom: TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CA; Serial: TP-1218
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 145

WCDMA900-back-mid /Area Scan (71x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.778 mW/g

WCDMA900-back-mid /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 9.341 V/m; Power Drift = 0.025 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.982 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.740 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.376 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.766 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Shenzhen)

Test Plot 7#: WCDMA2100 Left Cheek Middle Channel

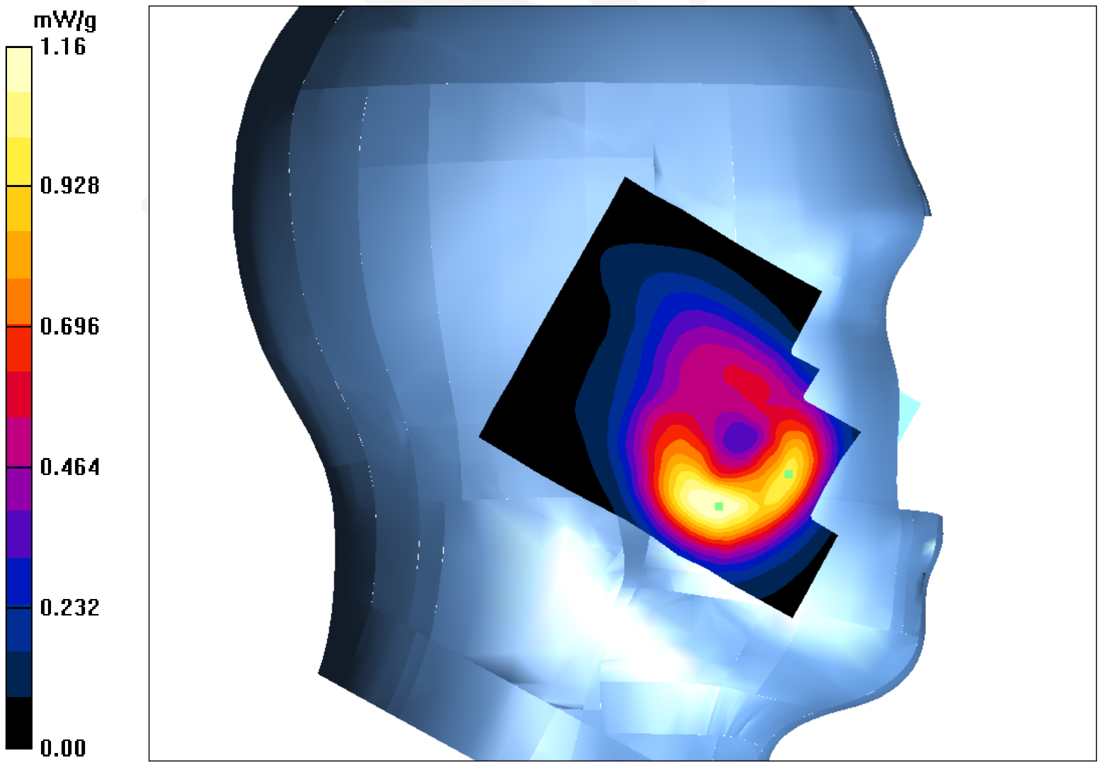
DUT: Smartphone Xylo; Type: Xylo Q;

Communication System: 3G frequency band; Frequency: 1950 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1950 MHz; σ = 1.39 S/m; ε_r = 40.22; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3036; ConvF(4.90, 4.90, 4.90); Calibrated: 20/08/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: Dummy DAE - SN:456; Calibrated: 17/08/2015
- Phantom: TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CA; Serial: TP-1218
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 145

WCDMA2100-Left-mid /Area Scan (71x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.153 mW/g

WCDMA2100-Left-mid /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.373 V/m; Power Drift = -0.139 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.620 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 1.073 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.615 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.160 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Labs Corp.(Shenzhen)

Test Plot 8#: WCDMA2100 Body-worn Back Middle Channel

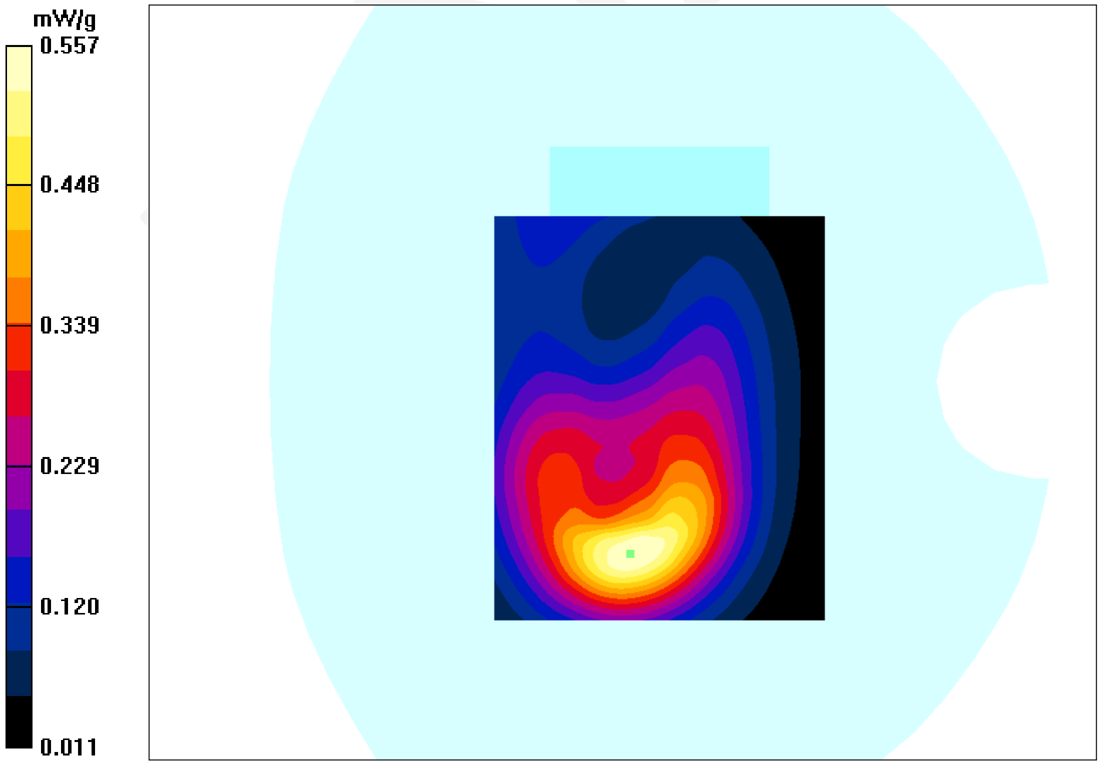
DUT: Smartphone Xylo; Type: Xylo Q;

Communication System: 3G frequency band; Frequency: 1950 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1950 MHz; σ = 1.39 S/m; ε_r = 40.22; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3036; ConvF(4.90, 4.90, 4.90); Calibrated: 20/08/2015
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: Dummy DAE - SN:456; Calibrated: 17/08/2015
- Phantom: TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CA; Serial: TP-1218
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 145

WCDMA2100-back-mid /Area Scan (71x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.563 mW/g

WCDMA2100-back-mid /Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 7.194 V/m; Power Drift = 0.063 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.847 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.539 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.274 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.557 mW/g



APPENDIX A MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the DASY4 measurement system and is given in the following Table.

DASY4 Uncertainty Budget According to IEEE 1528								
Error Description	Uncertainty Value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c i) 1g	(c i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v i) veff
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	± 6.0 %	N	1	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %	∝
Axial Isotropy	± 4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %	∝
Hemispherical Isotropy	± 9.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %	∝
Boundary Effects	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∝
Linearity	± 4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %	∝
System Detection Limits	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∝
Readout Electronics	± 0.3 %	N	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %	∝
Response Time	± 0.8 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %	∝
Integration Time	± 2.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %	∝
RF Ambient Noise	± 3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∝
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∝
Probe Positioner	± 0.4 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %	∝
Probe Positioning	± 2.9 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∝
Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∝
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	± 2.9 %	N	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6 %	N	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 2.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0 %	R		1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	∝
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	± 4.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %	∝
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	± 5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %	∝
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	± 2.5 %	N	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %	∝
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %	∝
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 2.5 %	N	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.0 %	∝
Combined Std. Uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	± 10.7 %	± 10.4 %	330
Expanded STD Uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	± 21.4 %	± 20.8 %	-

DASY4 Uncertainty Budget According to IEC 62209-2								
Error Description	Uncertainty Value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c i) 1g	(c i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v i) veff
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	± 6.0 %	N	1	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %	∝
Axial Isotropy	± 4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %	∝
Boundary Effects	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∝
Linearity	± 4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %	∝
System Detection Limits	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∝
Readout Electronics	± 0.3 %	N	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %	∝
Response Time	± 0.8 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %	∝
Integration Time	± 2.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %	∝
RF Ambient Noise	± 3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∝
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∝
Probe Positioner	± 0.4 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %	∝
Probe Positioning	± 2.9 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∝
Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∝
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	± 2.9 %	N	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6 %	N	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 2.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0 %	R		1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	∝
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	± 4.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %	∝
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	± 5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %	∝
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	± 2.5 %	N	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %	∝
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %	∝
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 2.5 %	N	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.0 %	∝
Combined Std. Uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	± 10.7 %	± 10.4 %	330
Expanded STD Uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	± 21.4 %	± 20.8 %	-

APPENDIX B PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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 0108**

Client **BACL**

Certificate No: **ES3-3036_Aug15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3036
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	August 20, 2015

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	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02129)	Mar-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02132)	Mar-16
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02133)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3013_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 660	14-Jan-15 (No. DAE4-660_Jan15)	Jan-16
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-14)	In house check: Oct-15

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

Issued: August 20, 2015

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

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

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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Probe ES3DV3

SN:3036

Manufactured: August 21, 2003
Calibrated: August 20, 2015

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

ES3DV3– SN:3036 August 20, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3036

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (µV/(V/m)^2)[A]	1.22	1.34	1.49	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	102.6	104.5	104.8	

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	207.4	±3.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		222.8	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		226.3	

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

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

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ES3DV3– SN:3036 August 20, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3036

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
150	52.3	0.76	7.06	7.06	7.06	0.05	1.20	± 13.3 %
450	43.5	0.87	6.58	6.58	6.58	0.19	1.90	± 13.3 %
750	41.9	0.89	6.13	6.13	6.13	0.25	2.28	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	5.96	5.96	5.96	0.31	1.86	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.10	5.10	5.10	0.58	1.37	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	4.90	4.90	4.90	0.71	1.22	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.59	1.44	± 12.0 %
3700	37.7	3.12	3.84	3.84	3.84	0.35	2.20	± 13.1 %

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3036

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

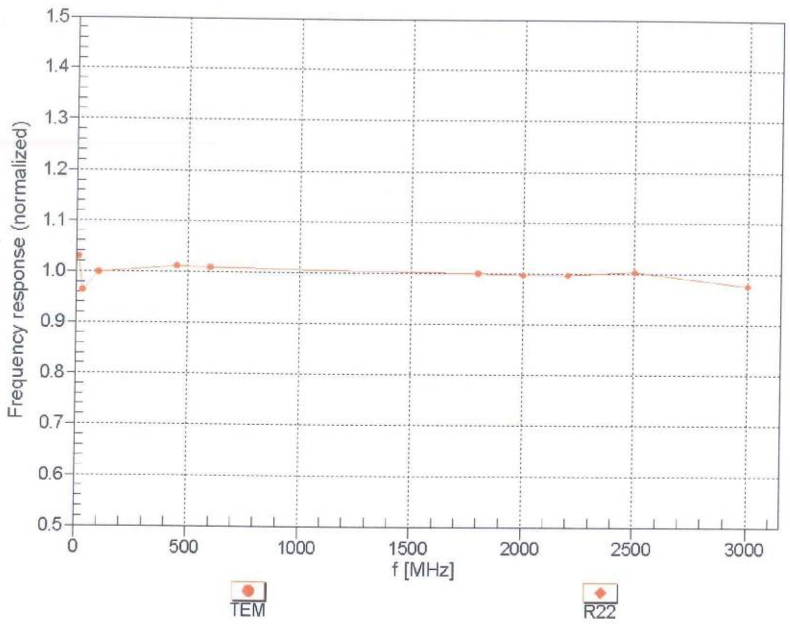
f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
150	61.9	0.80	6.82	6.82	6.82	0.08	1.20	± 13.3 %
450	56.7	0.94	6.69	6.69	6.69	0.14	1.20	± 13.3 %
750	55.5	0.96	6.10	6.10	6.10	0.40	1.64	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.49	1.55	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.51	1.48	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.56	4.56	4.56	0.48	1.60	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.80	1.09	± 12.0 %
3700	51.0	3.55	3.58	3.58	3.58	0.50	2.12	± 13.1 %

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

ES3DV3– SN:3036 August 20, 2015

Frequency Response of E-Field

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



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

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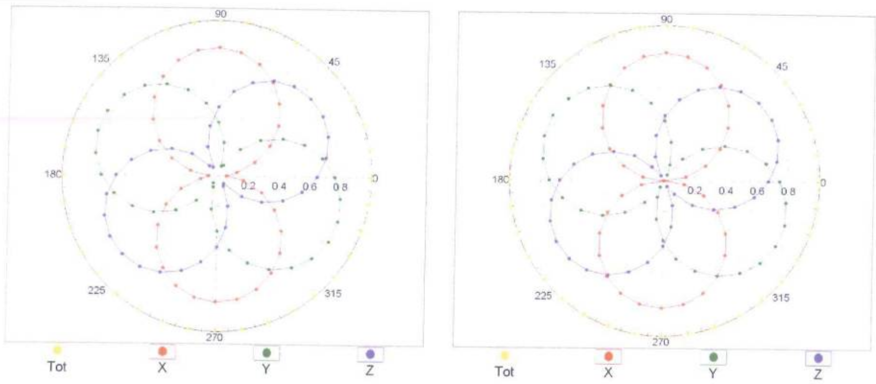
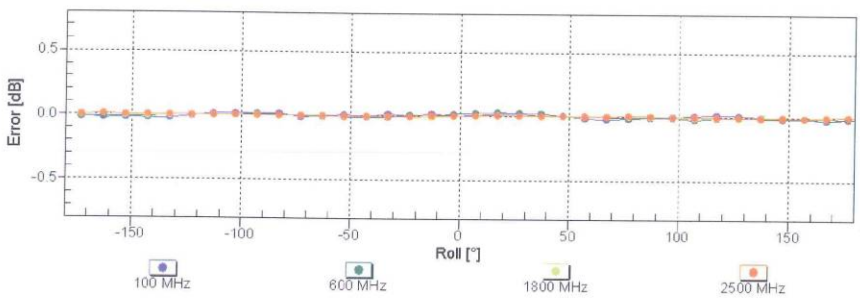
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0°$

f=600 MHz,TEM f=1800 MHz,R22





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

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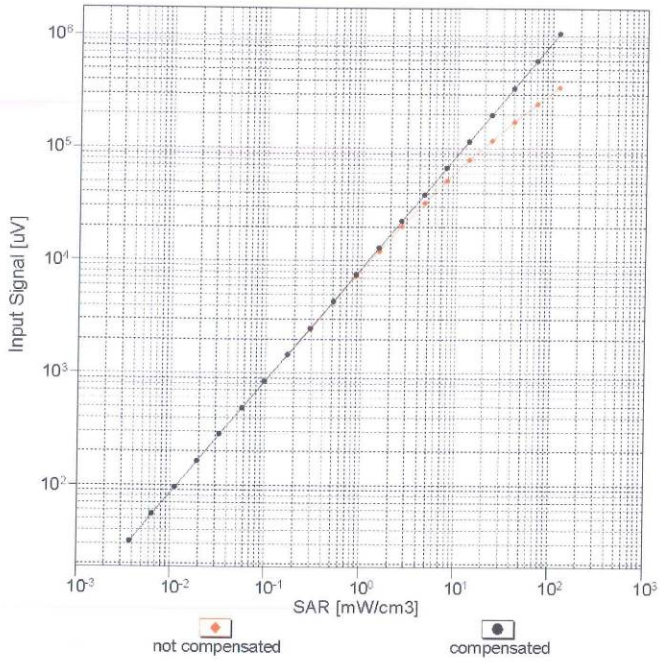
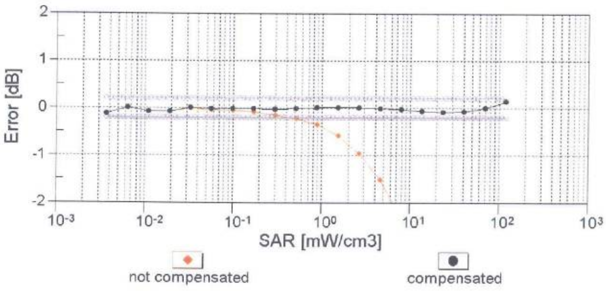
August 20, 2015

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

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





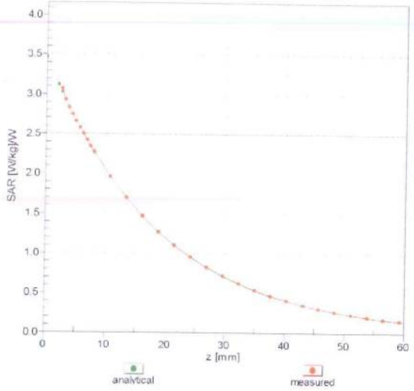
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

ES3DV3– SN:3036

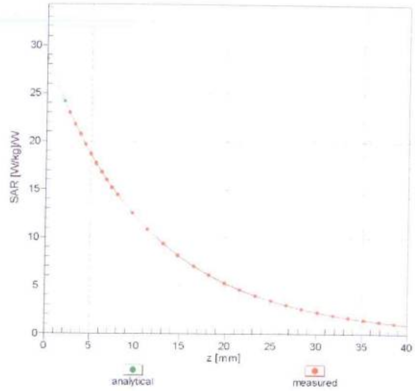
August 20, 2015

Conversion Factor Assessment

f = 835 MHz,WGLS R9 (H_convF)

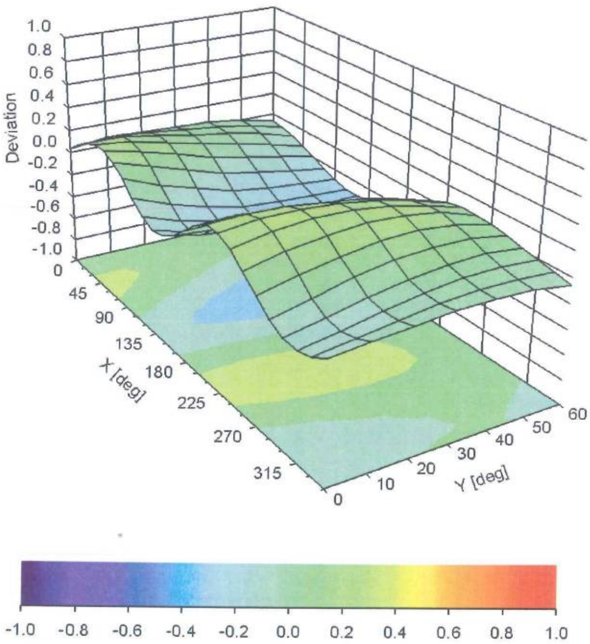


f = 1900 MHz,WGLS R22 (H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

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ES3DV3– SN:3036 August 20, 2015

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3036

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	17.1
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

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APPENDIX C DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

Calibration File No: DC-1599
Project Number: BAC-dipole-cal-5779

CERTIFICATE OF CALIBRATION

It is certified that the equipment identified below has been calibrated in the **NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES** by qualified personnel following recognized procedures and using transfer standards traceable to NRC/NIST.

Validation Dipole(Head and Body)

Manufacturer: APREL Laboratories
Part number: ALS-D-835-S-2
Frequency: 835 MHz
Serial No: 180-00558

Customer: Bay Area Compliance Laboratory (China)

Calibrated: 8th October 2014
Released on: 8th October 2014

This Calibration Certificate is Incomplete Unless Accompanied with the Calibration Results Summary

Released By: ____________________

Art Brennan, Quality Manager

NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

Suite 102, 303 Terry Fox Dr.
Kanata, ONTARIO
CANADA K2K 3J1

Division of APREL Lab.
TEL: (613) 435-8300
FAX: (613)435-8306

NCL Calibration Laboratories
Division of APREL Laboratories.

Conditions

Dipole 180-00558 was received with a damaged connection for a re-calibration.

Ambient Temperature of the Laboratory: 22 °C +/- 0.5°C
Temperature of the Tissue: 21 °C +/- 0.5°C

Attestation

The below named signatories have conducted the calibration and review of the data which is presented in this calibration report.

We the undersigned attest that to the best of our knowledge the calibration of this subject has been accurately conducted and that all information contained within the results pages have been reviewed for accuracy.

Art Brennan, Quality Manager

Maryna Nesterova Calibration Engineer

Primary Measurement Standards

Instrument	Serial Number	Cal due date
Tektronix USB Power Meter	11C940	May 14, 2015
Network Analyzer Anritsu 37347C	002106	Feb. 20, 2015

This page has been reviewed for content and attested to by signature within this document.

NCL Calibration Laboratories

Division of APREL Laboratories.

Calibration Results Summary

The following results relate the Calibrated Dipole and should be used as a quick reference for the user.

Mechanical Dimensions

Length: 162.2 mm
Height: 89.4 mm

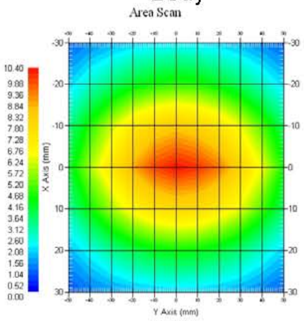
Electrical Specification

Tissue	Frequency	SWR:	Return Loss	Impedance
Head	835 MHz	1.066 U	-30.344 dB	49.001 Ω
Body	835 MHz	1.089 U	-28.118 dB	53.117 Ω

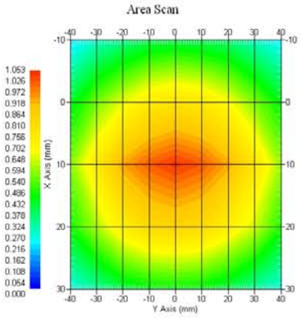
System Validation Results

Tissue	Frequency	1 Gram	10 Gram	Peak
Head	835 MHz	9.773	6.174	14.713
Body	835 MHz	9.736	6.297	14.513

Body



Head



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This page has been reviewed for content and attested to by signature within this document.

NCL Calibration Laboratories
Division of APREL Laboratories.

Introduction

This Calibration Report has been produced in line with the SSI Dipole Calibration Procedure SSI-TP-018-ALSAS. The results contained within this report are for Validation Dipole 180-00558. The calibration routine consisted of a three-step process. Step 1 was a mechanical verification of the dipole to ensure that it meets the mechanical specifications. Step 2 was an Electrical Calibration for the Validation Dipole, where the SWR, Impedance, and the Return loss were assessed. Step 3 involved a System Validation using the ALSAS-10U, along with APREL E-020 30 MHz to 6 GHz E-Field Probe Serial Number 225.

References

- SSI-TP-018-ALSAS Dipole Calibration Procedure
- SSI-TP-016 Tissue Calibration Procedure
- IEEE 1528:2013 "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques"
- IEC-62209-1:2006 "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 of the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)"
- IEC-62209-2:2010 "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 hand-held devices used in close proximity of the ear (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)"
- D28-002 Procedure for validation of SAR system using a dipole

Conditions

Dipole 180-00558 was repaired prior to this calibration. The repair reliability depends upon correct usage of the dipole.

Ambient Temperature of the Laboratory: 22 °C +/- 0.5°C
Temperature of the Tissue: 20 °C +/- 0.5°C

Dipole Calibration uncertainty

The calibration uncertainty for the dipole is made up of various parameters presented below.

Mechanical	1%
Positioning Error	1.22%
Electrical	1.7%
Tissue	2.2%
Dipole Validation	2.2%
TOTAL	**8.32% (16.64% K=2)**

This page has been reviewed for content and attested to by signature within this document.