Lab Code: 200707-0

SAR EVALUATION REPORT

For

Yealink (Xiamen) Network Technology Co., Ltd.

4th-5th Floor, South Building, NO. 63 WangHai Road, 2nd Software Park, Xiamen, China

Model: W52P, W52H, W52Duo

Report Type:	**Product Type:**
Engineering Report	IP DECT Phone

Test Engineer: Sandy Wang

Report Number: RSZ120919005-20

Report Date: 2012-11-20

Reviewed By: Alvin Huang, RF Leader

Test Laboratory:
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Attestation of Test Results			
EUT Information	Company Name	Yealink (Xiamen) Network Technology Co., Ltd.	
	EUT Description	IP DECT Phone	
	Model Number	W52P, W52H, W52Duo	
	Test Date	2012.11.19	
Frequency	**Max. SAR Level(s) Measured**		**Limit(W/Kg)**
1921.536-1928.448	0.028 W/kg 1g Head Tissue		**1. 6**
Applicable Standards	**ANSI / IEEE C95.1 : 1999** IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fileds,3 kHz to 300 GHz		
	ANSI / IEEE C95.3 : 2002 IEEE Recommended Practice for Measurements and Computations of Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields With Respect to Human Exposure to SuchFields,100 kHz—300 GHz.		
	OET BULLETIN 65 SUPPLEMENT C Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure To Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields		
	IEEE1528:2003 IEEE 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 ANSI/IEEE Standards and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC OET 65 Supplement C and IEEE 1528-2003.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Revision Number	Report Number	Description of Revision	Date of Revision
0	RSZ120919005-20	Engineering Report	2012-11-20

EUT DESCRIPTION

This report has been prepared on behalf of Yealink (Xiamen) Network Technology Co., Ltd. and their product, Mode: W52P or the EUT (Equipment Under Test) as referred to in the rest of this report. The EUT is a IP DECT Phone.

Note: The product IP DECT Phone, the model W52P, W52H and W52Duo are different in model number due to different combinations, the base unit of these three models is the same, the handset unit of these three unit is the same, and W52P was selected to test, which was explained in the attached declaration letter.

Technical Specification

Product Type	Portable
Exposure Category:	Population / Uncontrolled
Antenna Type(s):	Internal Antenna
Body-Worn Accessories:	None
Face-Head Accessories:	None
Modulation:	GFSK
Frequency Band:	1921.536 - 1928.448 MHz
Conducted RF Power:	20.28 dBm
Dimensions (L*W*H):	144 mm (L) × 55 mm (W) × 24 mm (H)
Weight:	120g
Power Source:	1.5VDC 550mAh*2 Rechargeable Battery
Normal Operation:	Head

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 AND ACCREDITATION

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

Additionally, Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (Shenzhen) is a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) accredited laboratory, under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accredited Program (Lab Code 200707-0).

Lab Code: 200707-0

The current scope of accreditations can be found at http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/scopes/2007070.htm

DESCRIPTION OF TEST SYSTEM

These measurements were performed with ALSAS 10 Universal Integrated SAR Measurement system from APREL Laboratories.

ALSAS-10U System Description

ALSAS-10-U is fully compliant with the technical and scientific requirements of IEEE 1528, IEC 62209, CENELEC, ARIB, ACA, and the Federal Communications Commission. The system comprises of a six axes articulated robot which utilizes a dedicated controller. ALSAS-10U uses the latest methodologies. And FDTD modeling to provide a platform which is repeatable with minimum uncertainty.

Applications

Predefined measurement procedures compliant with the guidelines of CENELEC, IEEE, IEC, FCC, etc are utilized during the assessment for the device. Automatic detection for all SAR maxima are embedded within the core architecture for the system, ensuring that peak locations used for centering the zoom scan are within a 1mm resolution and a 0.05mm repeatable position. System operation range currently available up-to 6 GHz in simulated tissue.

Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 10mm2 step integral, with 1mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

Where the system identifies multiple SAR peaks (which are within 25% of peak value) the system will provide the user with the option of assessing each peak location individually for zoom scan averaging.

Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

The averaging zoom scan volume utilized in the ALSAS-10U software is in the shape of a cube and the side dimension of a 1 g or 10 g mass is dependent on the density of the liquid representing the simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m3 is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1 g cube is 10mm,with the side length of the 10 g cube 21,5mm.

When the cube intersects with the surface of the phantom, it is oriented so that 3 vertices touch the surface of the shell or the center of a face is tangent to the surface. The face of the cube closest to the surface is modified in order to conform to the tangent surface.

The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications (including FCC) utilize a physical step of 5x5x8 (8mmx8mmx5mm) providing a volume of 32mm in the X & Y axis, and 35mm in the Z axis.

ALSAS-10U Interpolation and Extrapolation Uncertainty

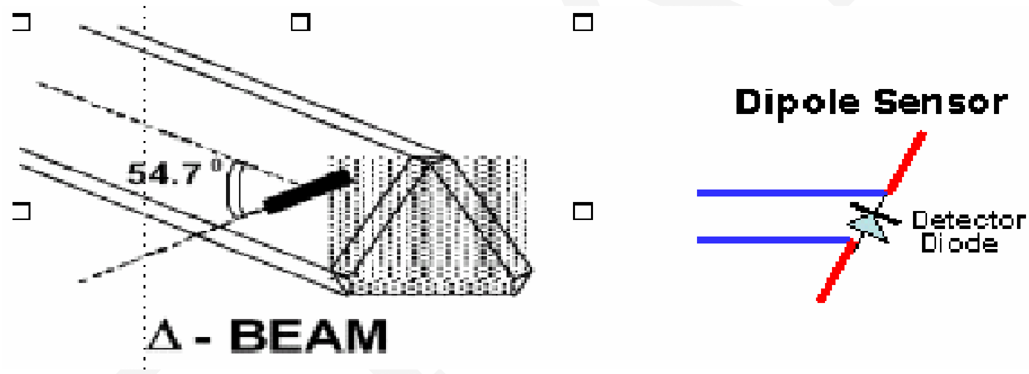
The overall uncertainty for the methodology and algorithms the used during the SAR calculation was evaluated using the data from IEEE 1528 based on the example f3 algorithm:

$$f_3(x, y, z) = A \frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{4} + x'^2 + y'^2} \cdot \left(e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} + \frac{a^2}{2(a + 2z)^2} \right)$$

Isotropic E-Field Probe

The isotropic E-Field probe has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change.

The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:



SAR is assessed with a calibrated probe which moves at a default height of 5mm from the center of the diode, which is mounted to the sensor, to the phantom surface (in the Z Axis). The 5mm offset height has been selected so as to minimize any resultant boundary effect due to the probe being in close proximity to the phantom surface.

The following algorithm is an example of the function used by the system for linearization of the output from the probe when measuring complex modulation schemes.

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

Isotropic E-Field Probe Specification

Calibration Method	Frequency Dependent Below 1 GHz Calibration in air performed in a TEM Cell Above 1 GHz Calibration in air performed in waveguide
Sensitivity	0.70 $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ to 0.85 $\mu V/(V/m)^2$
Dynamic Range	0.0005 W/kg to 100 W/kg
Isotropic Response	Better than 0.1 dB
Diode Compression Point (DCP)	Calibration for Specific Frequency
Probe Tip Diameter	< 2.9 mm
Sensor Offset	1.56 (+/- 0.02 mm)
Probe Length	289 mm
Video Bandwidth	@ 500 Hz: 1 dB @ 1.02 kHz: 3 dB
Boundary Effect	Less than 2.1% for distance greater than 0.58 mm
Spatial Resolution	The spatial resolution uncertainty is less than 1.5% for 4.9mm diameter probe. The spatial resolution uncertainty is less than 1.0% for 2.5mm diameter probe

Boundary Detection Unit and Probe Mounting Device

ALSAS-10U incorporates a boundary detection unit with a sensitivity of 0.05mm for detecting all types of surfaces. The robust design allows for detection during probe tilt (probe normalize) exercises, and utilizes a second stage emergency stop. The signal electronics are fed directly into the robot controller for high accuracy surface detection in lateral and axial detection modes (X, Y, & Z).

The probe is mounted directly onto the Boundary Detection unit for accurate tooling and displacement calculations controlled by the robot kinematics. The probe is connect to an isolated probe interconnect where the output stage of the probe is fed directly into the amplifier stage of the Daq-Paq.

Daq-Paq (Analog to Digital Electronics)

ALSAS-10U incorporates a fully calibrated Daq-Paq (analog to digital conversion system) which has a 4 channel input stage, sent via a 2 stage auto-set amplifier module. The input signal is amplified accordingly so as to offer a dynamic range from 5μV to 800mV. Integration of the fields measured is carried out at board level utilizing a Co-Processor which then sends the measured fields down into the main computational module in digitized form via an RS232 communications port. Probe linearity and duty cycle compensation is carried out within the main Daq-Paq module.

ADC	12 Bit
Amplifier Range	20 mV to 200 mV and 150 mV to 800 mV
Field Integration	Local Co-Processor utilizing proprietary integration algorithms
Number of Input Channels	4 in total 3 dedicated and 1 spare
Communication	Packet data via RS232

Axis Articulated Robot

ALSAS-10U utilizes a six axis articulated robot, which is controlled using a Pentium based real-time movement controller. The movement kinematics engine utilizes proprietary (Thermo CRS) interpolation and extrapolation algorithms, which allow full freedom of movement for each of the six joints within the working envelope. Utilization of joint 6 allows for full probe rotation with a tolerance better than 0.05mm around the central axis.

Robot/Controller Manufacturer	Thermo CRS
Number of Axis	Six independently controlled axis
Positioning Repeatability	0.05 mm
Controller Type	Single phase Pentium based C500C
Robot Reach	710 mm
Communication	RS232 and LAN compatible

ALSAS Universal Workstation

ALSAS Universal workstation allows for repeatability and fast adaptability. It allows users to do calibration, testing and measurements using different types of phantoms with one set up, which significantly speeds up the measurement process.

Universal Device Positioner

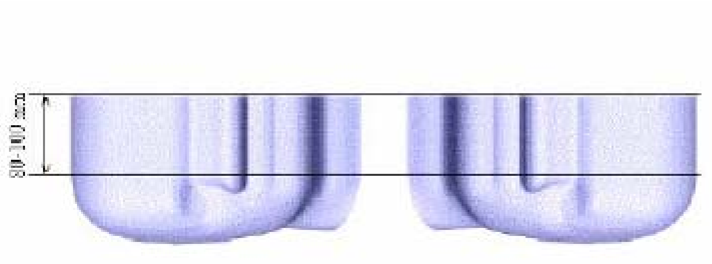
The universal device positioner allows complete freedom of movement of the EUT. Developed to hold a EUT in a free-space scenario any additional loading attributable to the material used in the construction of the positioner has been eliminated. Repeatability has been enhanced through the linear scales which form the design used to indicate positioning for any given test scenario in all major axes. A 15° tilt indicator is included for the of aid cheek to tilt movements for head SAR analysis. Overall uncertainty for measurements have been reduced due to the design of the Universal device positioner, which allows positioning of a device in as near to a free-space scenario as possible, and by providing the means for complete repeatability.

Phantom Types

The ALSAS-10U allows the integration of multiple phantom types. SAM Phantoms fully compliant with IEEE 1528, Universal Phantom, and Universal Flat.

APREL SAM Phantoms

The SAM phantoms developed using the IEEE SAM CAD file. They are fully compliant with the requirements for both IEEE 1528 and FCC Supplement C. Both the left and right SAM phantoms are interchangeable, transparent and include the IEEE 1528 grid with visible NF and MB lines.



APREL Laboratories Universal Phantom

The Universal Phantom is used on the ALSAS-10U as a system validation phantom. The Universal Phantom has been fully validated both experimentally from 800MHz to 6GHz and numerically using XFDTD numerical software.

The shell thickness is 2mm overall, with a 4mm spacer located at the NF/MB intersection providing an overall thickness of 6mm in line with the requirements of IEEE-1528.

The design allows for fast and accurate measurements, of handsets, by allowing the conservative SAR to be evaluated at on frequency for both left and right head experiments in one measurement.

Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)									
	450		835		915		1900		2450	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.45	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Salt (Nacl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton x-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7
Dielectric Constant	43.42	58.0	42.54	56.1	42.0	56.8	39.9	54.0	39.8	52.5
Conductivity (s/m)	0.85	0.83	0.91	0.95	1.0	1.07	1.42	1.45	1.88	1.78

Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body

Frequency (MHz)	Head Tissue		Body Tissue	
	ε_r	σ (S/m)	ε_r	σ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800-2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

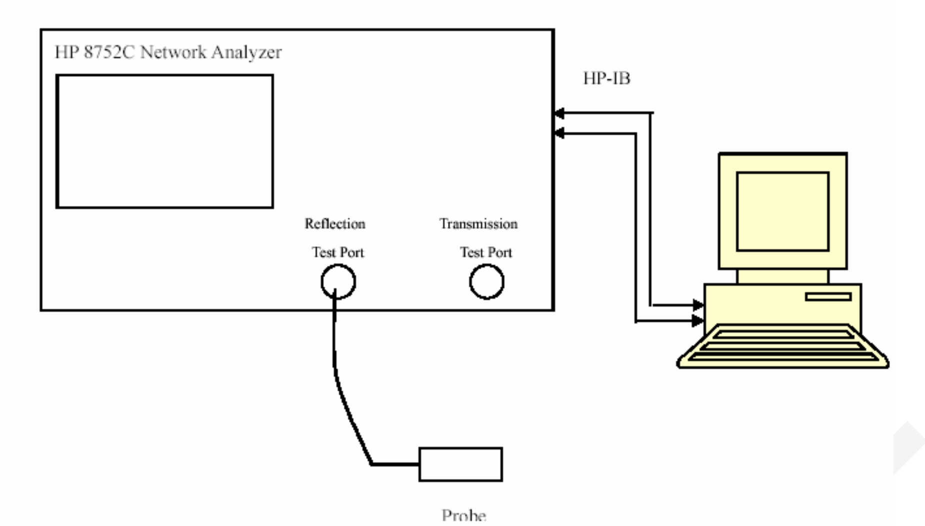
EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION

Equipments List & Calibration Information

Equipment	Model	Calibration Date	S/N
CRS F3 robot	ALS-F3	N/A	RAF0805352
CRS F3 Software	ALS-F3-SW	N/A	N/A
CRS C500C controller	ALS-C500	N/A	RCF0805379
Probe mounting device & Boundary Detection Sensor System	ALS-PMDPS-3	N/A	120-00270
Universal Work Station	ALS-UWS	N/A	100-00157
Data Acquisition Package	ALS-DAQ-PAQ-3	2012-05-13	110-00212
Miniature E-Field Probe	ALS-E-020	2012-08-09	500-00283
Dipole, 1900MHz	ALS-D-1900-S-2	2011-08-25	210-00710
Dipole Spacer	ALS-DS-U	N/A	250-00907
Device holder/Positioner	ALS-H-E-SET-2	N/A	170-00510
Left ear SAM phantom	ALS-P-SAM-L	N/A	130-00311
Right ear SAM phantom	ALS-P-SAM-R	N/A	140-00359
Simulated Tissue 1900 MHz Head	ALS-TS-1900-H	Each Time	295-01103
Power Amplifier	5S1G4	N/A	71377
Synthesized Sweeper	HP 8341B	2012-05-17	2624A00116
Digital Radio communication Tester	CMD60	2012-03-12	829902/026

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	σ (S/m)	ε_r	σ (S/m)	ε_r	σ (S/m)	
1921.536	Head	39.62	1.42	40.00	1.40	-0.950	1.429	±5
1924.992	Head	39.48	1.43	40.00	1.40	-1.300	2.143	±5
1928.448	Head	39.27	1.44	40.00	1.40	-1.825	2.857	±5

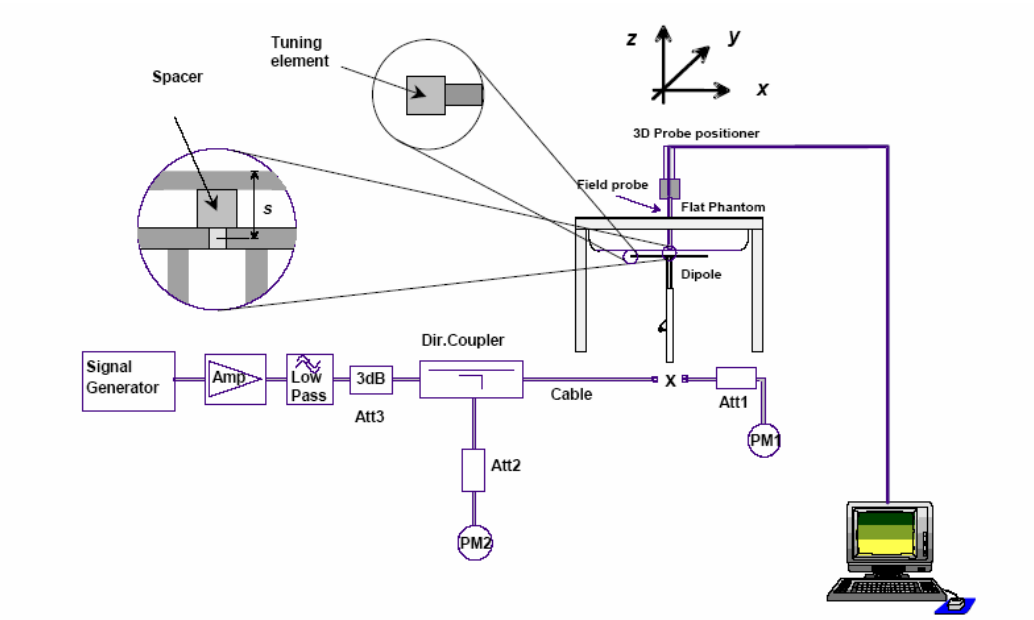
**Liquid Verification was performed on 2012-11-19.*

1900 MHz Head Tissue		
Frequency (MHz)	e'	e''
1915.4	39.92967	13.30305
1916.6	39.87287	13.32483
1917.8	39.81607	13.33880
1919.0	39.75928	13.29146
1920.2	39.70248	13.32303
1921.4	39.64568	13.31763
1922.6	39.58888	13.32896
1923.8	39.53209	13.36782
1925.0	39.47529	13.31837
1926.2	39.41849	13.36109
1927.4	39.36169	13.37962
1928.6	39.30490	13.39788
1929.8	39.24810	13.39512
1931.0	39.19130	13.40390
1932.2	39.13450	13.42787
1933.4	39.07771	13.42815

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 (%)
2012.11.19	1900	Head	1g	40.306	39.648	1.660	±10

*All SAR values are normalized to 1 Watt forward power.

SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA

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

System Performance Check 1900 MHz Head Liquid

Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: ALS-D-1900-S-2; S/N: 210-00710

Product Data
Device Name : Dipole 1900MHz
Serial No. : 210-00710
Type : Dipole
Model : ALS-D-1900-S-2
Frequency : 1900.00 MHz
Max. Transmit Pwr : 1 W
Drift Time : 3 min(s)
Power Drift-Start : 45.287 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish : 47.328 W/kg
Power Drift (%) : 3.637

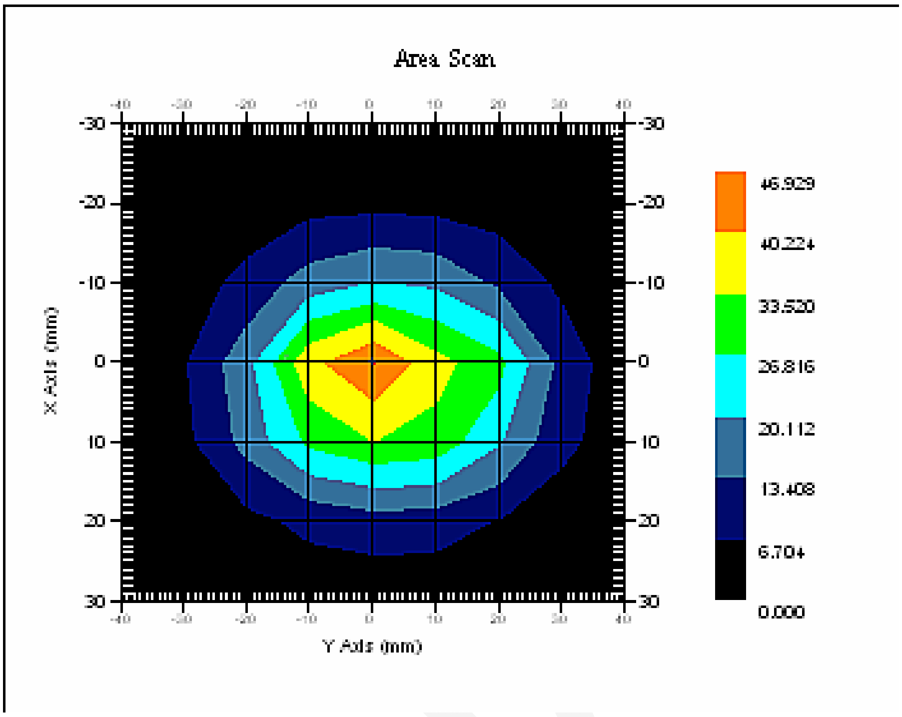
Phantom Data
Name : APREL-Uni
Type : Uni-Phantom
Size (mm) : 280 x 280 x 200
Serial No. : System Default
Location : Center
Description : Default

Tissue Data
Type : HEAD
Serial No. : 295-01103
Frequency : 1950.00MHz
Last Calib. Date : 19-Nov-2012
Temperature : 20.00 °C
Ambient Temp. : 21.00 °C
Humidity : 56.00 RH%
Epsilon : 39.07 F/m
Sigma : 1.45 S/m
Density : 1000.00 kg/cu. M

Probe Data
Name : E-Field
Model : E-020
Type : E-Field Triangle
Serial No. : 500-00283
Last Calib. Date : 14-Jul-2011
Frequency Band : 1900.00 MHz
Duty Cycle Factor : 1
Conversion Factor : 5.2
Probe Sensitivity : 1.20 1.20 1.20 $\mu V/(V/m)^2$
Compression Point : 95.00 mV
Offset : 1.56 mm

Measurement Data
Crest Factor : 1
Scan Type : Complete
Tissue Temp. : 20.00 °C
Ambient Temp. : 20.00 °C
Area Scan : 7x9x1 : Measurement x=10mm, y=10mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan : 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm

1 gram SAR value	: 40.306 W/kg
10 gram SAR value	: 20.516 W/kg
Area Scan Peak SAR	: 45.836 W/kg
Zoom Scan Peak SAR	: 75.249 W/kg



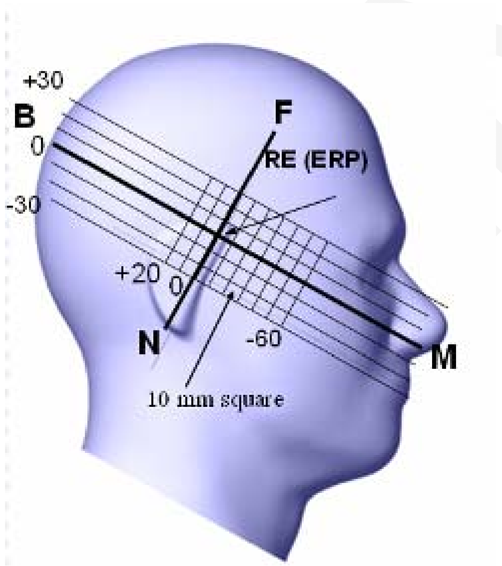
1900 MHz System Validation with Head Tissue

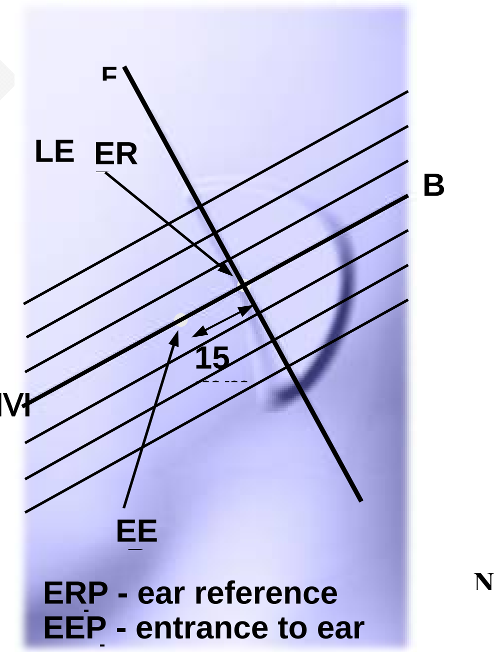
EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

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:





Cheek/Touch Position

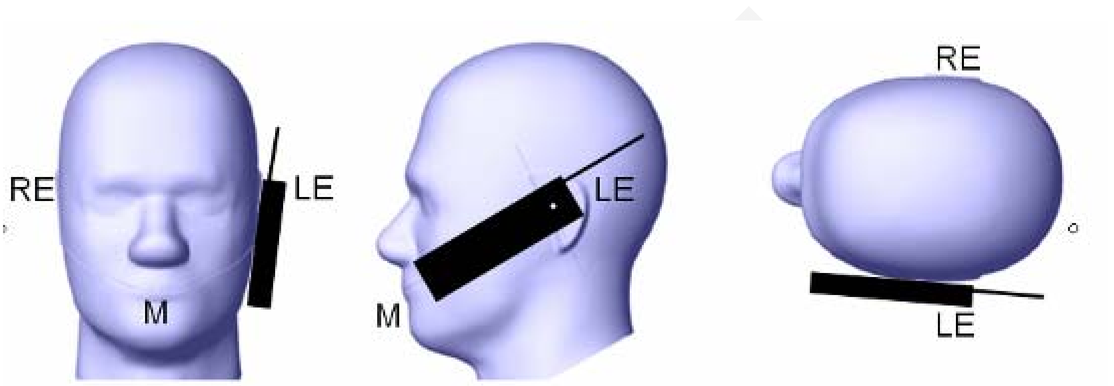
The device is brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting against the "ear reference point" or along the "N-F" line for the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom.

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.

Cheek /Touch Position



Ear/Tilt Position

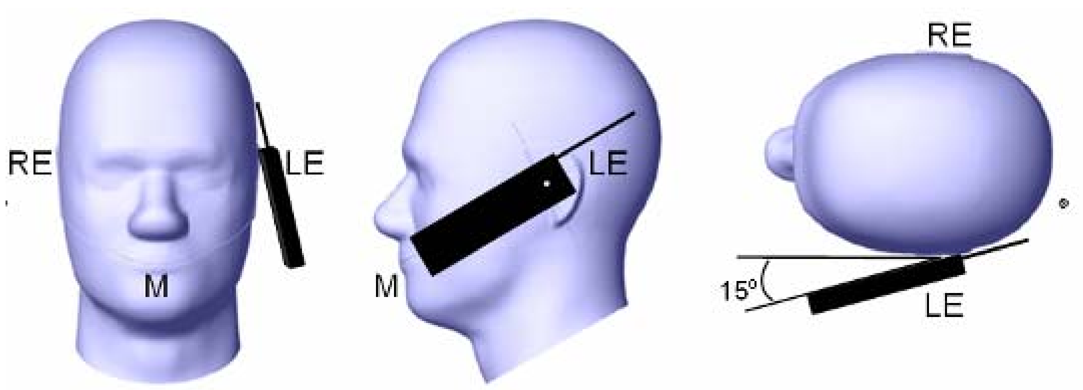
With the handset aligned in the "Cheek/Touch Position":

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 isby 15 80°. 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^{o} 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.

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 35 mm x 35 mm x 35 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.

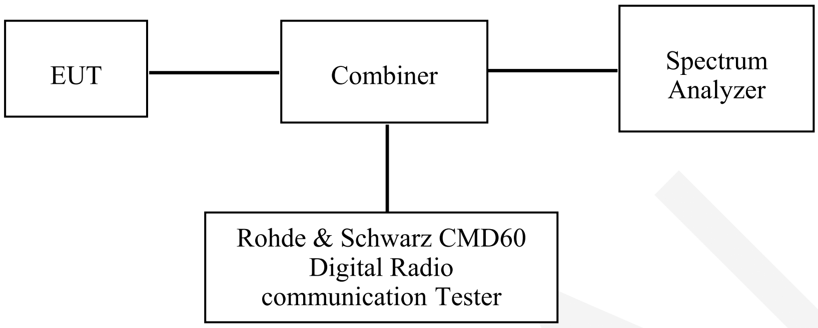
CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER MEASUREMENT

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 spectrum analyzer through sufficient attenuation.



Test Results:

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Output Power		
		Peak	Average	
		(dBm)	(dBm)	(mW)
GFSK	1921.536	20.15	6.22	4.188
	1924.992	20.17	6.24	4.207
	1928.448	20.28	6.35	4.315

Note:

1. Rohde & Schwarz Radio Communication Tester (CMD60) was used for the measurement of DECT peak output power.
2. Duty Cycle=T_{on}/T_p*100%
   T_{on}=0.406ms T_p=10.020ms
   T_p=Duty Cycle=4.05%

SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

This page summarizes the results of the performed dosimetric evaluation.

SAR Test Data

Environmental Conditions

Temperature:	21° C
Relative Humidity:	50%
ATM Pressure:	1002 mbar

** Testing was performed by Sandy Wang on 2012-11-19*

Test Result:

EUT Position	Frequency (MHz)		Antenna Type	Phantom Type	Power Drift (%)	1 g SAR Value (W/Kg)	FCC Limit (W/Kg)
	Channel	MHz					
Left Head Cheek	4	1921.536	Integral	SAM	/	/	1.6
	2	1924.992	Integral	SAM	/	/	1.6
	0	1928.448	Integral	SAM	0.404	0.018	1.6
Left Head Tilt	4	1921.536	Integral	SAM	/	/	1.6
	2	1924.992	Integral	SAM	/	/	1.6
	0	1928.448	Integral	SAM	0.000	0.010	1.6
Right Head Cheek	4	1921.536	Integral	SAM	/	/	1.6
	2	1924.992	Integral	SAM	/	/	1.6
	0	1928.448	Integral	SAM	-1.443	0.028	1.6
Right Head Tilt	4	1921.536	Integral	SAM	/	/	1.6
	2	1924.992	Integral	SAM	/	/	1.6
	0	1928.448	Integral	SAM	0.000	0.013	1.6

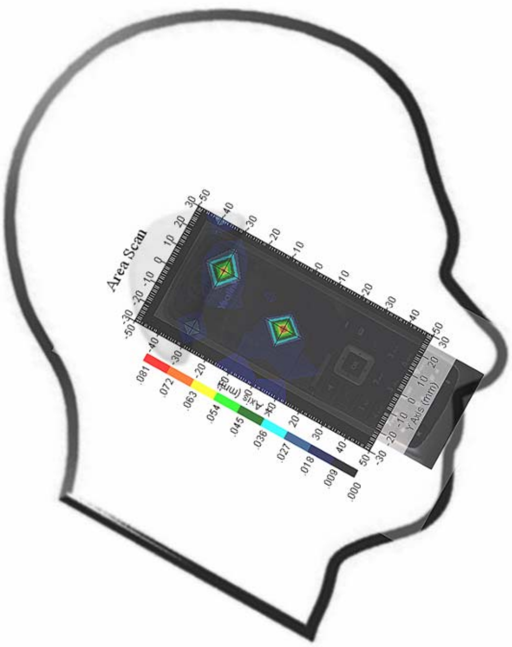
EUT SCAN RESULTS

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

Left Head Cheek (Channel 0)

Measurement Data	
Crest Factor	: 12
Scan Type	: Complete
Area Scan	: 13x9x1 : Measurement x=10mm, y=10mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan	: 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm
Power Drift-Start	: 0.001 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish	: 0.001 W/kg
Power Drift (%)	: 0.404
Tissue Data	
Type	: HEAD
Frequency	: 1928.448 MHz
Epsilon	: 39.27 F/m
Sigma	: 1.44 S/m
Density	: 1000.00 kg/cu. m
Probe Data	
Serial No.	: 500-00283
Frequency Band	: 1900.00 MHz
Duty Cycle Factor	: 12
Conversion Factor	: 5.2
Probe Sensitivity	: 1.20 1.20 1.20 µV/(V/m)2
Compression Point	: 95.00 mV
Offset	: 1.56 mm
1 gram SAR value	: 0.018 W/kg
10 gram SAR value	: 0.006 W/kg
Area Scan Peak SAR	: 0.044 W/kg
Zoom Scan Peak SAR	: 0.040 W/kg

Plot 1#

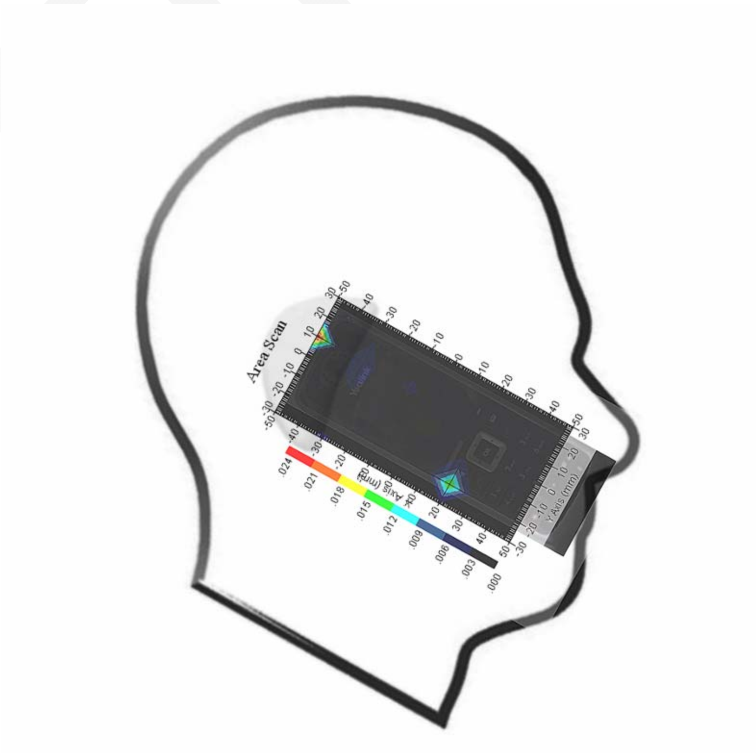


Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp. (Shenzhen)

Left Head Tilt (Channel 0)

Measurement Data	
Crest Factor	: 12
Scan Type	: Complete
Area Scan	: 13x9x1 : Measurement x=10mm, y=10mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan	: 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm
Power Drift-Start	: 0.001 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish	: 0.000 W/kg
Power Drift (%)	: 0.000
Tissue Data	
Type	: HEAD
Frequency	: 1928448 MHz
Epsilon	: 39.27 F/m
Sigma	: 1.44 S/m
Density	: 1000.00 kg/cu. m
Probe Data	
Serial No.	: 500-00283
Frequency Band	: 1900.00 MHz
Duty Cycle Factor	: 12
Conversion Factor	: 5.2
Probe Sensitivity	: 1.20 1.20 1.20 µV/(V/m)2
Compression Point	: 95.00 mV
Offset	: 1.56 mm
1 gram SAR value	: 0.010 W/kg
10 gram SAR value	: 0.006 W/kg
Area Scan Peak SAR	: 0.024 W/kg
Zoom Scan Peak SAR	: 0.030 W/kg

Plot 2#

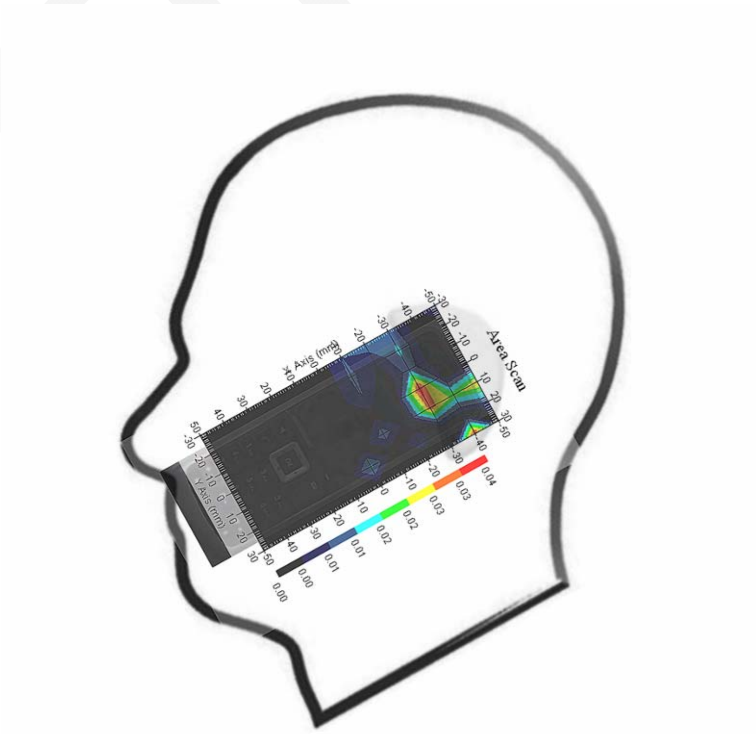


Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp. (Shenzhen)

Right Head Cheek (Channel 0)

Measurement Data	
Crest Factor	: 12
Scan Type：	: Complete
Area Scan	: 13x9x1 : Measurement x=10mm, y=10mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan	: 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm
Power Drift-Start	: 0.006 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish	: 0.006 W/kg
Power Drift (%)	: -1.443
Tissue Data	
Type	: HEAD
Frequency	: 1928.448 MHz
Epsilon	: 39.27 F/m
Sigma	: 1.44 S/m
Density	: 1000.00 kg/cu. m
Probe Data	
Serial No.	: 500-00283
Frequency Band	: 1900.00 MHz
Duty Cycle Factor	: 12
Conversion Factor	: 5.2
Probe Sensitivity	: 1.20 1.20 1.20 µV/(V/m)2
Compression Point	: 95.00 mV
Offset	: 1.56 mm
1 gram SAR value	: 0.028 W/kg
10 gram SAR value	: 0.030 W/kg
Area Scan Peak SAR	: 0.038 W/kg
Zoom Scan Peak SAR	: 0.130 W/kg

Plot 3#

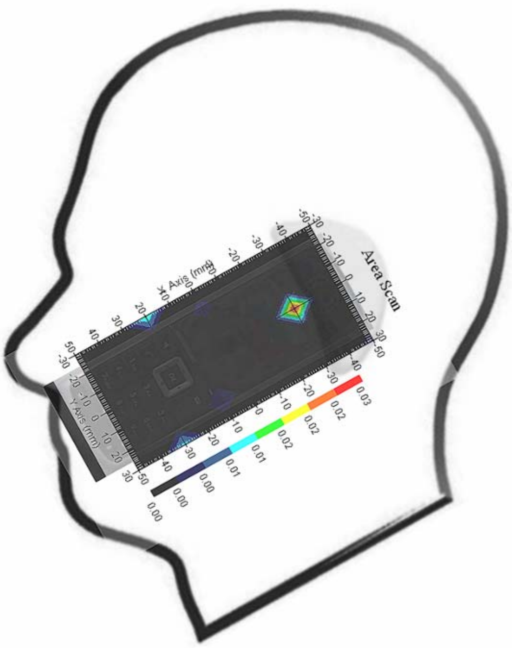


Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp. (Shenzhen)

Right Head Tilt (Channel 0)

Measurement Data	
Crest Factor	: 12
Scan Type：	: Complete
Area Scan	: 13x9x1 : Measurement x=10mm, y=10mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan	: 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm
Power Drift-Start	: 0.001 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish	: 0.000 W/kg
Power Drift (%)	: 0.000
Tissue Data	
Type	: HEAD
Frequency	: 1928.448 MHz
Epsilon	: 39.27 F/m
Sigma	: 1.44 S/m
Density	: 1000.00 kg/cu. m
Probe Data	
Serial No.	: 500-00283
Frequency Band	: 1900.00 MHz
Duty Cycle Factor	: 12
Conversion Factor	: 5.2
Probe Sensitivity	: 1.20 1.20 1.20 µV/(V/m)2
Compression Point	: 95.00 mV
Offset	: 1.56 mm
1 gram SAR value	: 0.013 W/kg
10 gram SAR value	: 0.007 W/kg
Area Scan Peak SAR	: 0.030 W/kg
Zoom Scan Peak SAR	: 0.060 W/kg

Plot 4#



APPENDIX A – MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

Measurement Uncertainty for 300MHz to 3GHz

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c_i^1 (1-g)	c_i^1 (10-g)	Standard Uncertaint y (1-g) %	Standard Uncertaint y (10-g) %
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	3.5	normal	1	1	1	3.5	3.5
Axial Isotropy	3.7	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	1.5	1.5
Hemispherical Isotropy	10.9	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{cp}$	$\sqrt{cp}$	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 -Noise	0.95	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7
RF Ambient Condition - Reflections	3.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.55	0.55
Probe Positioner Mech. Restrictions	0.4	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2
Restriction							
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	2.6	normal	1	1	1	2.6	2.6
Device Holder Uncertainty	2.0	normal	1	1	1	2.0	2.0
Drift of Output Power	0.4	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2
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.)	2.6	normal	1	0.7	0.5	1.8	1.3
Liquid Permittivity(target)	5.0	rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4
Liquid Permittivity(meas.)	2.7	normal	1	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.4
Combined Uncertainty		RSS				9.1	8.8
Combined Uncertainty (coverage factor=2)		Normal(k=2)				18.2	17.6

APPENDIX B – PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

Calibration File No.: 1427-1430

Client.: BACL Lab

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.

Equipment: Miniature Isotropic RF Probe
Record of Calibration
Head and Body
Manufacturer: APREL Laboratories
Model No.: E-020
Serial No.: 500-00283

Calibration Procedure: D01-032-E020-V2, D22-012-Tissue, D28-002-Dipole
Project No: BACL-5673

Calibrated: 8th August 2012
Released on: 9th August 2012

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,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
CANADA K2K 3J1

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

NCL Calibration Laboratories

Division of APREL Inc.

Introduction

This Calibration Report reproduces the results of the calibration performed in line with the references listed below. Calibration is performed using accepted methodologies as per the references listed below. Probes are calibrated for air, and tissue and the values reported are the results from the physical quantification of the probe through meteorgical practices.

Calibration Method

Probes are calibrated using the following methods.

<1000MHz
TEM Cell for sensitivity in air
Standard phantom using temperature transfer method for sensitivity in tissue

>1000MHz
Waveguide* method to determine sensitivity in air and tissue
*Waveguide is numerically (simulation) assessed to determine the field distribution and power

The boundary effect for the probe is assessed using a standard flat phantom where the probe output is compared against a numerically simulated series of data points

References

- IEEE Standard 1528 (2003) including Amendment 1
  IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques
- EN 62209-1 (2006)
  Human Exposure to RF Fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models. instrumentation, and procedures-Part 1: Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held mobile wireless devices
- IEC 62209-2 Ed. 1.0 (2010-03)
  Human exposure to RF fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 2: specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices (30 MHz - 6 GHz)
- TP-D01-032-E020-V2 E-Field probe calibration procedure
- D22-012-Tissue dielectric tissue calibration procedure
- D28-002-Dipole procedure for validation of SAR system using a dipole
- IEEE 1309 Draft Standard for Calibration of Electromagnetic Field Sensors and Probes, Excluding Antennas, from 9kHz to 40GHz

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Conditions

Probe 500-00283 was a recalibration with the exception frequency of 450 MHz .which was a new calibration

Ambient Temperature of the Laboratory:	22 °C +/- 1.5°C
Temperature of the Tissue:	21 °C +/- 1.5°C
Relative Humidity:	< 60%

Primary Measurement Standards

Instrument	Serial Number	Cal due date
Power meter Anritsu MA2408A	90025437	Nov.4, 2012
Power Sensor Anritsu MA2481D	103555	Nov 4, 2012
Attenuator HP 8495A (70dB)	1944A10711	Sept. 14, 2012
Network Analyzer Anritsu MT8801C	MB11855	Feb. 8, 2013

Secondary Measurement Standards

Signal Generator Agilent E4438C -506	MY55182336	June 7, 2013

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

Dan Brooks, Test Engineer

Page 3 of 10

This page has been reviewed for content and attested to on Page 2 of this document.

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Probe Summary

Probe Type:	E-Field Probe E020
Serial Number:	500-00283
Frequency:	As presented on page 5
Sensor Offset:	1.56
Sensor Length:	2.5
Tip Enclosure:	Composite*
Tip Diameter:	< 2.9 mm
Tip Length:	55 mm
Total Length:	289 mm

*Resistive to recommended tissue recipes per IEEE-1528

Sensitivity in Air

Channel X:	1.2 $\mu V/(V/m)^2$
Channel Y:	1.2 $\mu V/(V/m)^2$
Channel Z:	1.2 $\mu V/(V/m)^2$

Diode Compression Point: 95 mV

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Calibration for Tissue (Head H, Body B)

Frequency	Tissue Type	Measured Epsilon	Measured Sigma	Calibration Uncertainty	Tolerance Uncertainty for 5%*	Conversion Factor
450 H	Head	43.98	0.9	3.5	3.4	6
450 B	Body	57.07	0.92	3.5	3.4	6
750 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
750 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
835 H	**Head**	**42.35**	**0.938**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**6.6**
835 B	**Body**	**56.65**	**1.018**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**6.6**
900 H	**Head**	**41.35**	**0.98**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**6**
900 B	**Body**	**56.08**	**1.05**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**6**
1450 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
1450 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
1500 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
1500 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
1640 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
1640 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
1750 H	**Head**	**38.72**	**1.35**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**5.1**
1750 B	**Body**	**51.62**	**1.48**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**4.8**
1800 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
1800 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
1900 H	**Head**	**38.72**	**1.35**	**3.5**	**2.7**	**5.2**
1900 B	**Body**	**51.62**	**1.48**	**3.5**	**2.7**	**5**
2000 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
2000 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
2100 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
2100 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
2300 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
2300 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
2450 H	**Head**	**38.06**	**1.87**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**4.9**
2450B	**Body**	**50.22**	**2.03**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**4.3**
2600 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
2600 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
3000 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
3000 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
3600 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
3600 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
5200 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
5200 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
5600 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
5600 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X
5800 H	Head	X	X	X	X	X
5800 B	Body	X	X	X	X	X

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Boundary Effect:

Uncertainty resulting from the boundary effect is less than 2.1% for the distance between the tip of the probe and the tissue boundary, when less than 0.58mm.

Spatial Resolution:

The spatial resolution uncertainty is less than 1.5% for 4.9mm diameter probe.
The spatial resolution uncertainty is less than 1.0% for 2.5mm diameter probe.

DAQ-PAQ Contribution

To minimize the uncertainty calculation all tissue sensitivity values were calculated using a load impedance of 5 MΩ.

Boundary Effect:

For a distance of 0.58mm the worst case evaluated uncertainty (increase in the probe sensitivity) is less than 2.1%.

NOTES:

*The maximum deviation from the centre frequency when comparing the lower to upper range is listed.

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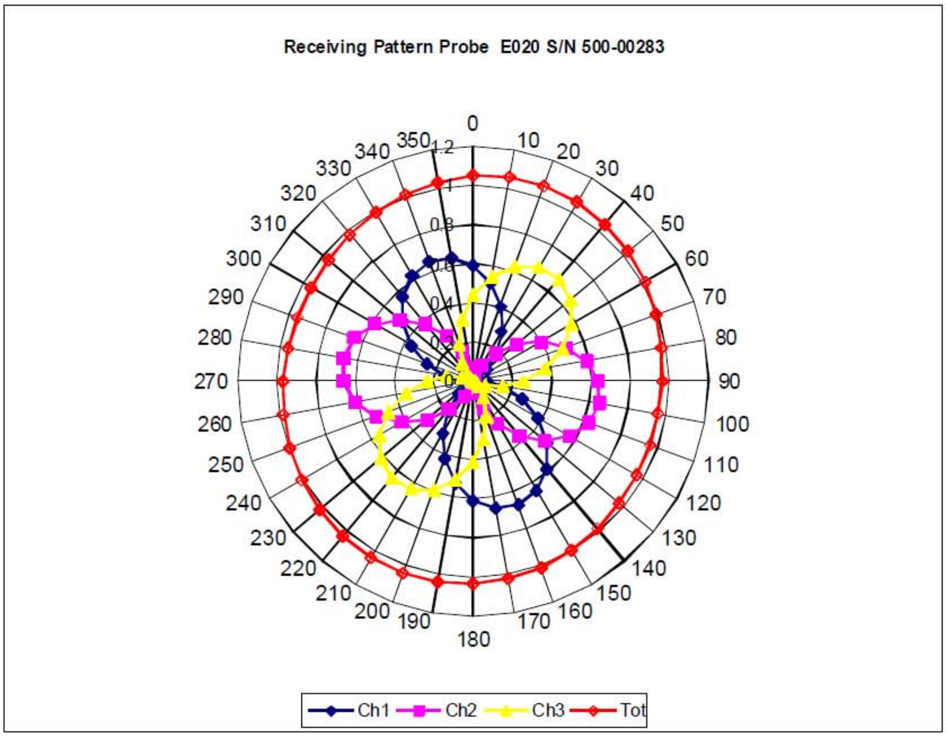
Receiving Pattern Air



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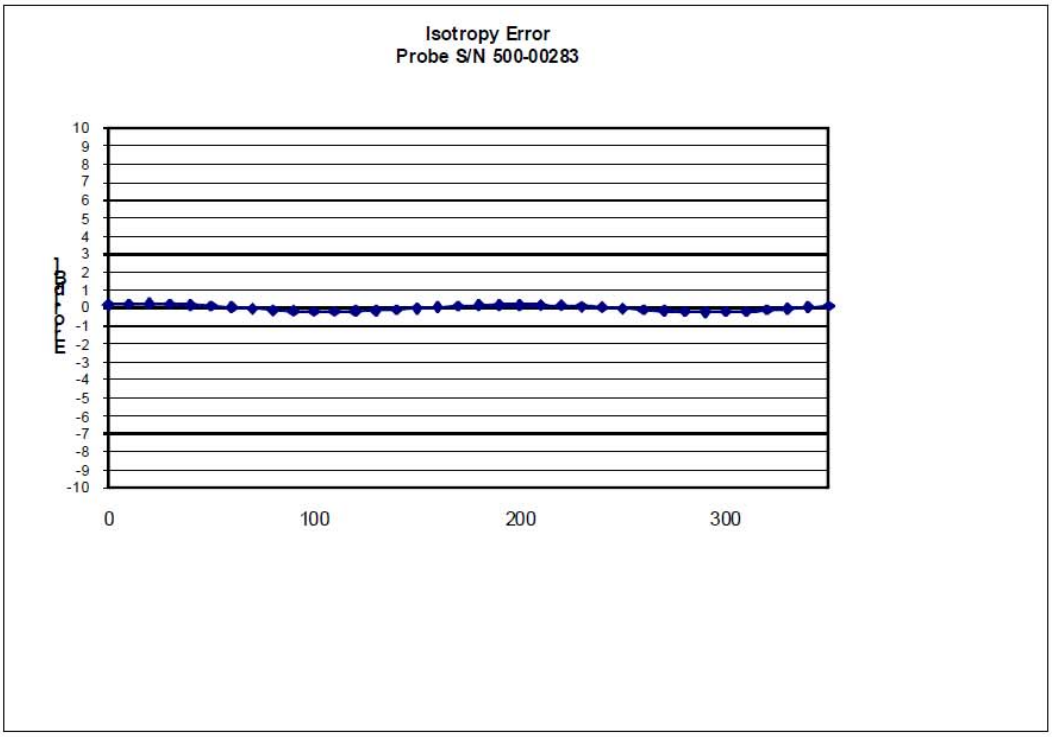
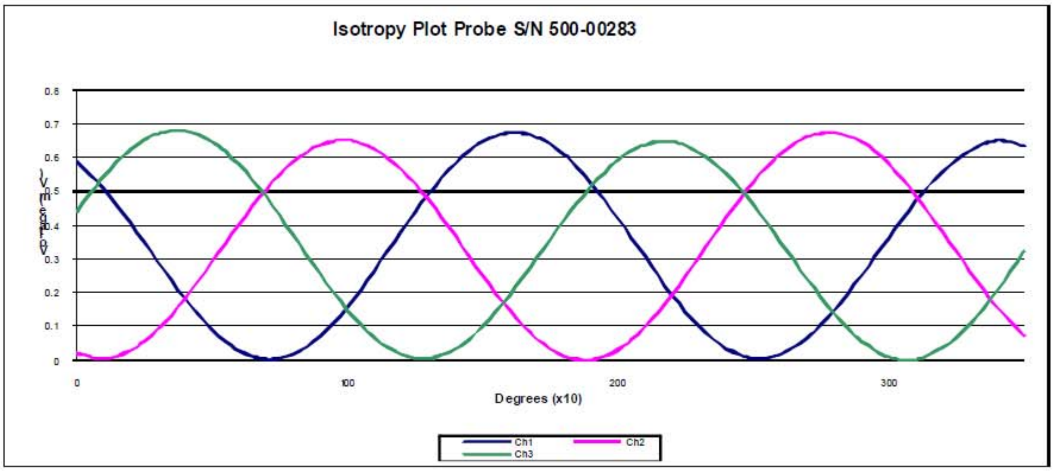
Isotropy Error Air





Isotropicity Tissue: 0.10 dB

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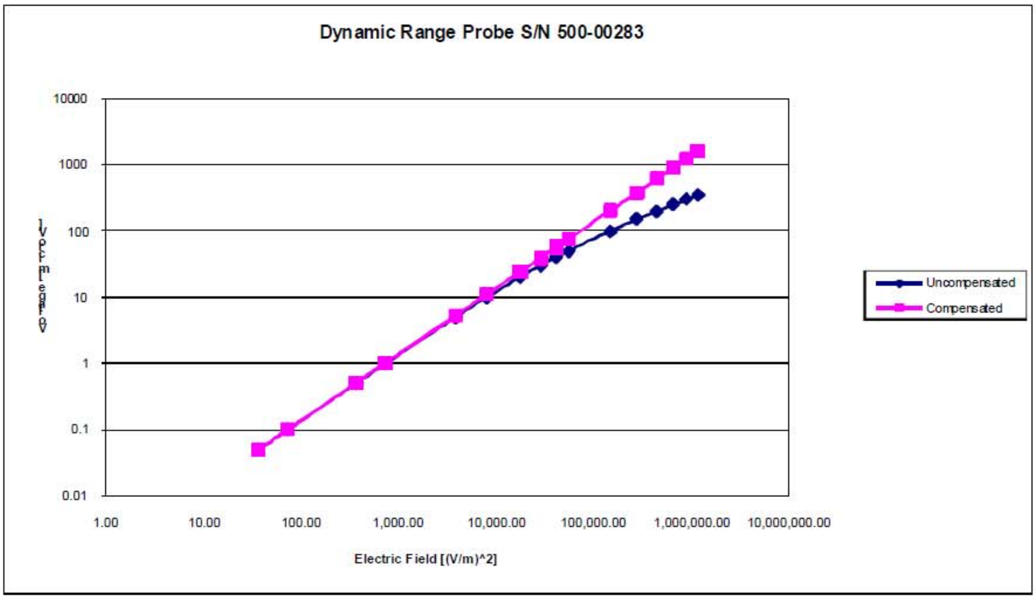
Dynamic Range



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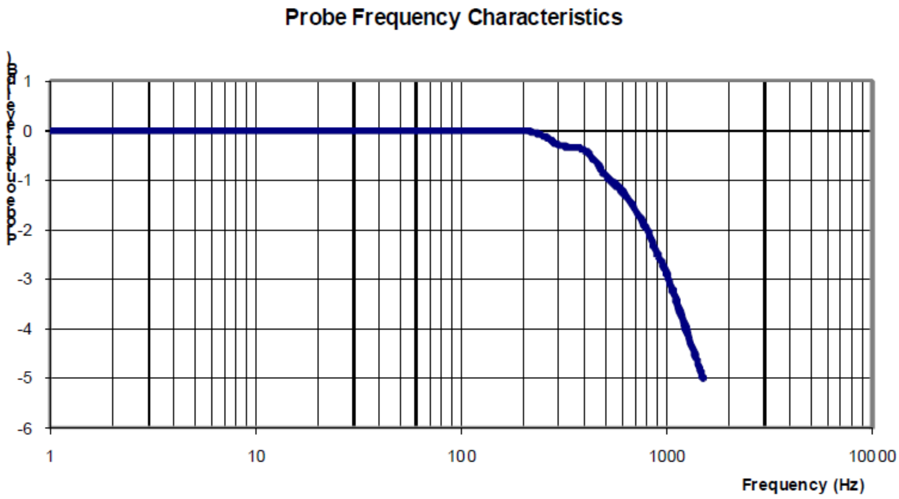
NCL Calibration Laboratories

Division of APREL Inc.

Video Bandwidth



Video Bandwidth at 500 Hz 1 dB
Video Bandwidth at 1.02 KHz: 3 dB

Test Equipment

The test equipment used during Probe Calibration, manufacturer, model number and, current calibration status are listed and located on the main APREL server R:\NCL\Calibration Equipment\Instrument List May 2012.

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APPENDIX C – DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

Calibration File No: DC-1331
Project Number: BAC-dipole –cal-5615

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 & Body)

Manufacturer: APREL Laboratories
Part number: ALS-D-1900-S-2
Frequency: 1900 MHz
Serial No: 210-00710

Customer: Bay Area Compliance Laboratory

Calibrated: 25th August, 2011
Released on: 25th August, 2011

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

Released By: ______________________

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 210-00710 was received in good condition and was a re-calibration.

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

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

Stuart Nicol

C. Teodorian

Primary Measurement Standards

Instrument	**Serial Number**	**Cal due date**
Power meter Anritsu MA2408A	245025437	Nov.4, 2011
Power Sensor Anritsu MA2481D	103555	Nov 4, 2011
Attenuator HP 8495A (70dB) 1	944A10711	Aug.8, 2012
Network Analyzer Agilent E5071C	1334746J	Feb. 8, 2012
Secondary Measurement Standards		
Signal Generator Agilent E4438C	-506 MY55182336	June 7, 2012

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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

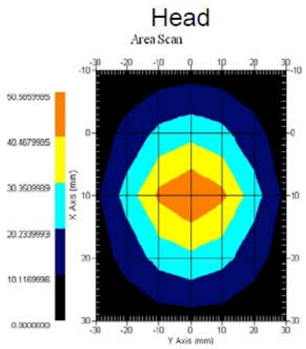
Length: 67.1 mm
Height: 38.9 mm

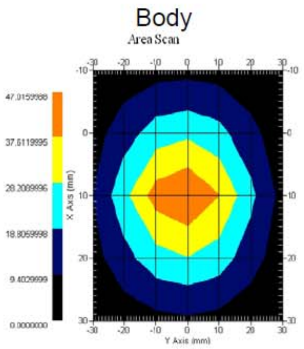
Electrical Specification

Tissue	Frequency	SWR:	Return Loss	Impedance
Head	1900MHz	1.0417 U	-35.395dB	49.020 Ω
Body	1900MHz	1.1177 U	-25.424dB	55.435 Ω

System Validation Results

Tissue	Frequency	1 Gram	10 Gram	Peak
Head	1900 MHz	39.648	20.311	73.365
Body	1900 MHz	39.769	20.176	75.866





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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 210-00710. 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-020 130 MHz to 26 GHz E-Field Probe Serial Number 212.

References

SSI-TP-018-ALSAS Dipole Calibration Procedure
SSI-TP-016 Tissue Calibration Procedure
IEEE 1528 “Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques”

Conditions

Dipole 210-00710 was new taken from stock.

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)**

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Dipole Calibration Results

Mechanical Verification

APREL Length	APREL Height	Measured Length	Measured Height
68.0 mm	39.5 mm	67.1mm	38.9 mm

Electrical Validation

Tissue Type	Return Loss:	SWR:	Impedance:
Head	-29.360 dB	1.0732 U	47.869 Ω
Body	-22.799 dB	1.1566 U	48.022 Ω

Tissue Validation

	Dielectric constant, ε_r	Conductivity, σ [S/m]
Head Tissue 1900MHz	38.4	1.43
Body Tissue 1900MHz	51.87	1.59

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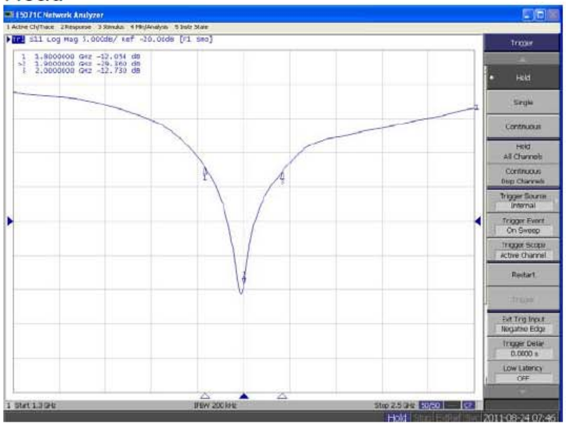
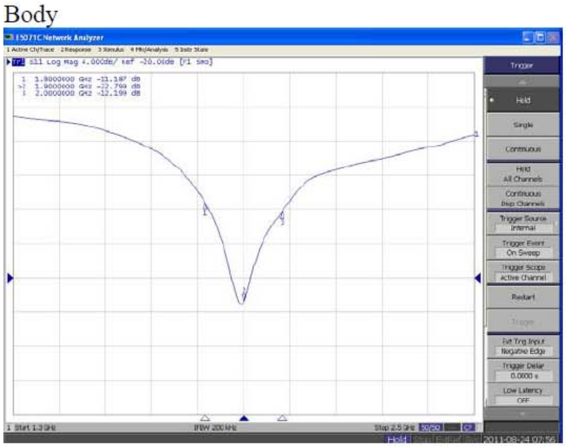
The Following Graphs are the results as displayed on the Vector Network Analyzer.

S11 Parameter Return Loss

Head



Body



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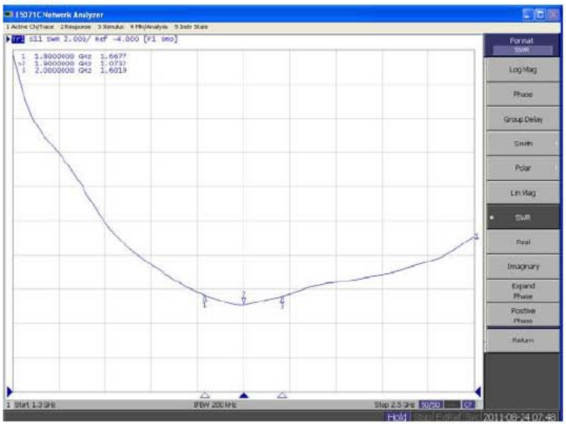
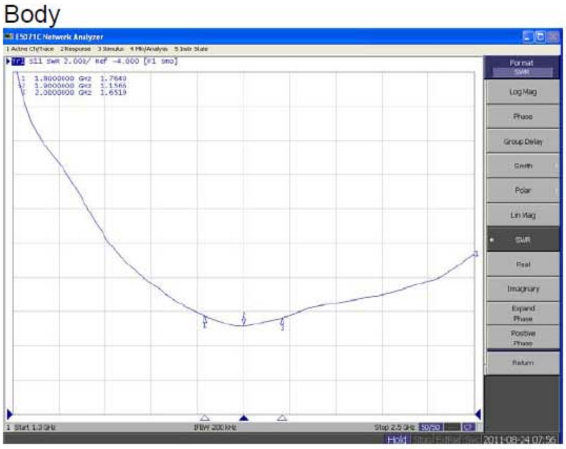
SWR

Head



Body



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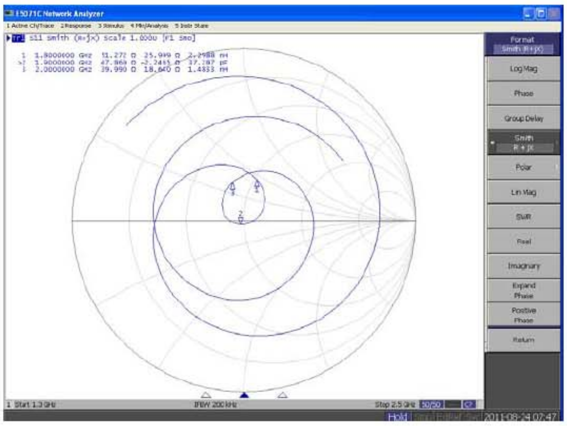
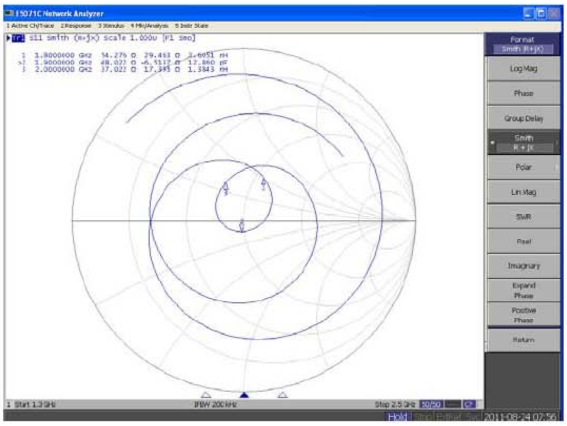
Smith Chart Dipole Impedance

Head



Body



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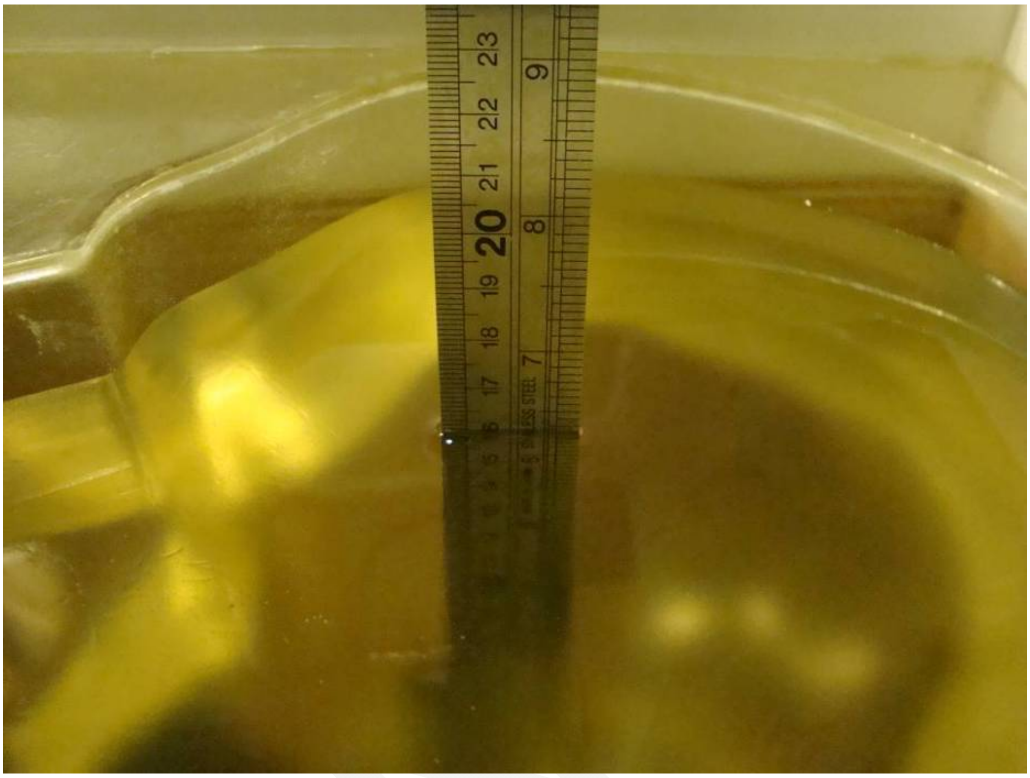
Test Equipment

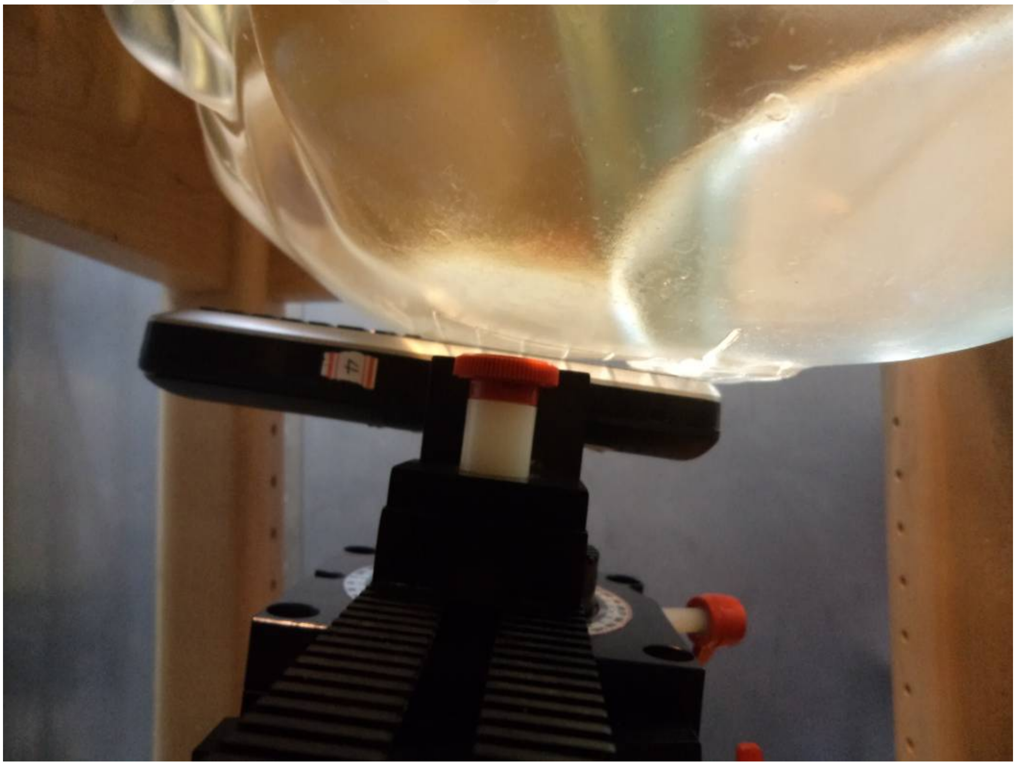
The test equipment used during Probe Calibration, manufacturer, model number and, current calibration status are listed and located on the main APREL server R:\NCL\Calibration Equipment\Instrument List 2011

APPENDIX D – EUT TEST POSITION PHOTOS

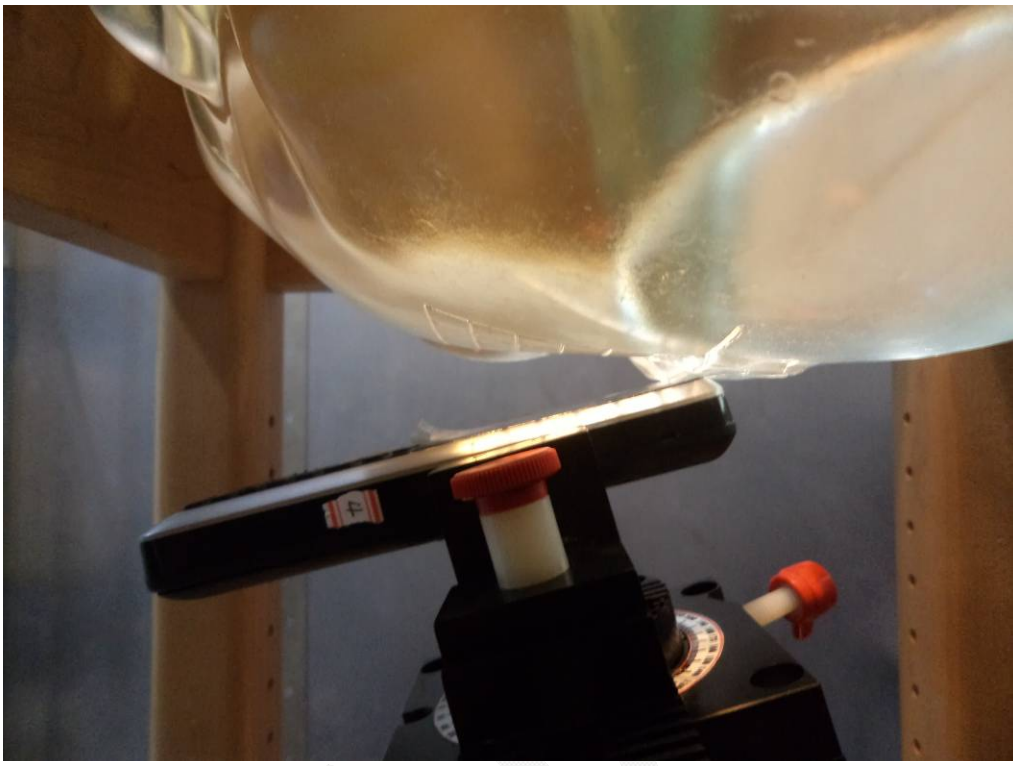
Liquid depth ≥ 15cm



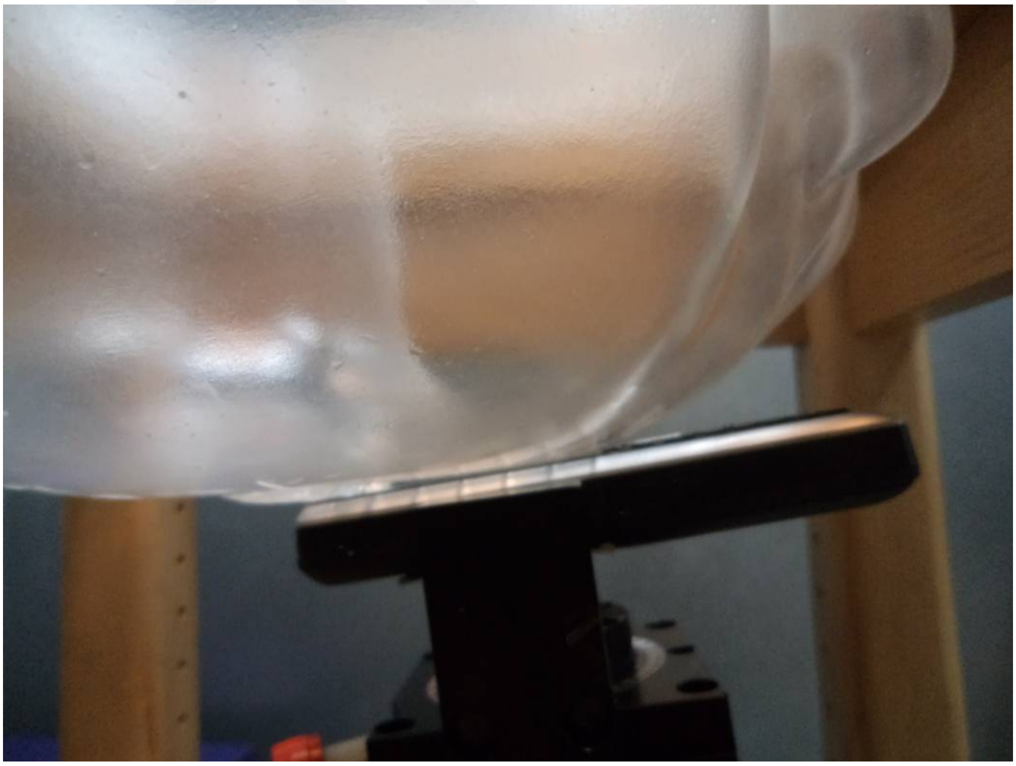
Left Head Touch Setup Photo



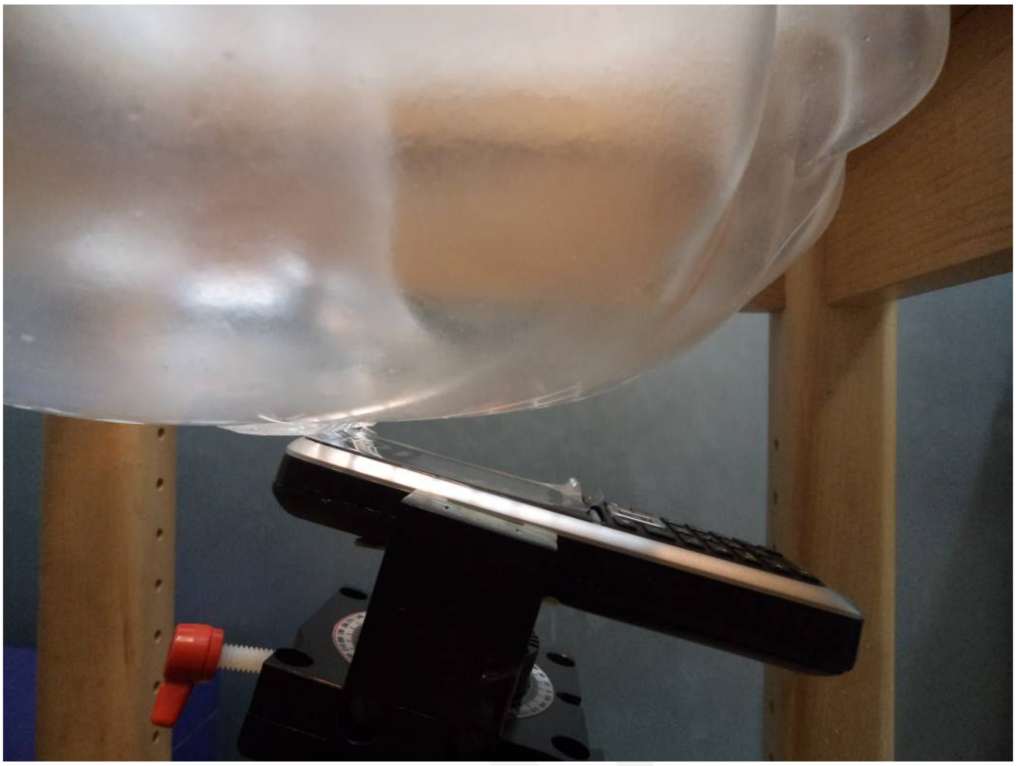
Left Head Tilt Setup Photo



Right Head Touch Setup Photo



Right Head Tilt Setup Photo



APPENDIX E – EUT PHOTOS

EUT –Front Side View

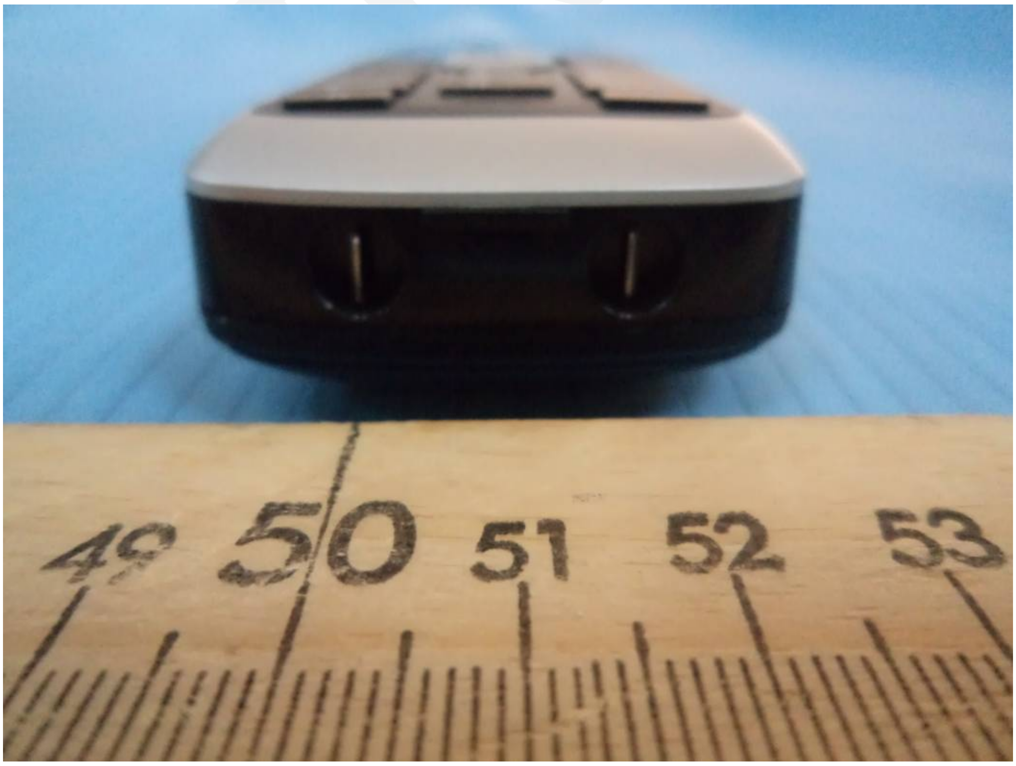
EUT –Back Side View

EUT-Right Side View

EUT-Left Side View

EUT –Top View

EUT –Bottom View



EUT –Uncovered View

APPENDIX F – DECLARATION LETTERS

Yealink

Yealink (Xiamen) Network Technology Co., LTD.
4th-5th Floor, South Building, No.63 Wanghai Road,2nd Software Park, Xiamen, China.
Tel: 86-592-5702000-2801 Fax: 86-592-5702455

2012-11-20

Product Similarity Declaration Letter

To Whom It May Concern,

We, Yealink （Xiamen）Network Technology Co.,Ltd. hereby declare that our product IP DECT Phone, the model W52P, W52H, W52Duo, the difference is W52P has one base and one handset, W52H has only one handset, and W52Duo has one base and two handsets. Model W52P was tested by BACL.

Please contact me if you have any question.

Signature:

Stone Lu：
Vice General Manager

APPENDIX G – INFORMATIVE REFERENCES

[1] Federal Communications Commission, \Report and order: Guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radiofrequency radiation", Tech. Rep. FCC 96-326, FCC, Washington, D.C. 20554, 1996.

[2] David L. Means Kwok Chan, Robert F. Cleveland, \Evaluating compliance with FCC guidelines for human exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields", Tech. Rep., Federal Communication Commission, O_ce of Engineering & Technology, Washington, DC, 1997.

[3] Thomas Schmid, Oliver Egger, and Niels Kuster, \Automated E-_eld scanning system for dosimetric assessments", IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, pp. 105{113, Jan. 1996.

[4] Niels Kuster, Ralph K.astle, and Thomas Schmid, \Dosimetric evaluation of mobile communications equipment with known precision", IEICE Transactions on Communications, vol. E80-B, no. 5, pp. 645{652, May 1997.

[5] CENELEC, \Considerations for evaluating of human exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMFs) from mobile telecommunication equipment (MTE) in the frequency range 30MHz - 6GHz", Tech. Rep., CENELEC, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization, Brussels, 1997.

[6] ANSI, ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz, The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, NY 10017, 1992.

[7] Katja Pokovic, Thomas Schmid, and Niels Kuster, \Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies", in ICECOM _ 97, Dubrovnik, October 15{17, 1997, pp. 120-24.

[8] Katja Pokovic, Thomas Schmid, and Niels Kuster, \E-field probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids", in Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, Croatia, 23{25 June, 1996, pp. 172-175.

[9] Volker Hombach, Klaus Meier, Michael Burkhardt, Eberhard K. uhn, and Niels Kuster, \The depen-dence of EM energy absorption upon human head modeling at 900 MHz", IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, no. 10, pp. 1865-1873, Oct. 1996.

[10] Klaus Meier, Ralf Kastle, Volker Hombach, Roger Tay, and Niels Kuster, \The dependence of EM energy absorption upon human head modeling at 1800 MHz", IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques, Oct. 1997, in press.

[11] W. Gander, Computermathematik, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.

[12] W. H. Press, S. A. Teukolsky,W. T. Vetterling, and B. P. Flannery, Numerical Recepies in C, The Art of Scientific Computing, Second Edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.Dosimetric Evaluation of Sample device, month 1998 9

[13] NIS81 NAMAS, \The treatment of uncertainity in EMC measurement", Tech. Rep., NAMAS Executive, National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex, England, 1994.

[14] Barry N. Taylor and Christ E. Kuyatt, \Guidelines for evaluating and expressing the uncertainty of NIST measurement results", Tech. Rep., National Institute of Standards and Technology, 1994. Dosimetric Evaluation of Sample device, month 1998 10.

******* END OF REPORT *******