#### APPENDIX D PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES



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Certificate No: Z22-60125

#### **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object EX3DV4 - SN: 7522

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-004-02

Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date:

May 06, 2022

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.) S	cheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Reference 10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	20-Jan-21(CTTL, No.J21X00486)	Jan-23
Reference 20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	20-Jan-21(CTTL, No.J21X00485)	Jan-23
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7464	26-Jan-22(SPEAG, No.EX3-7464_Jan22)	Jan-23
DAE4	SN 1555	20-Aug-21(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1555_Aug21	/2) Aug-22

				Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator Mo	G3700A	6201052605	16-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04467)	Jun-22
Network Analyzer E	E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-22(CTTL, No.J22X00406)	Jan-23

Name Calibrated by:

Function

SAR Test Engineer

Reviewed by:

Lin Hao

Yu Zongying

SAR Test Engineer

Approved by:

Qi Dianyuan

SAR Project Leader

Issued: May 10, 2022

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Certificate No: Z22-60125

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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 rotation around probe axis

Polarization θ θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i

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, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016

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 pularization θ=0 (f≤900MHz in TEM-cell; f>1800MHz: waveguide).
 NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E²-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 (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; VRx, y, z: A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the
data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor
media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.

• ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f≤800MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f >800MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx,y,z\* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency \*lependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ±50MHz to ±100MHz.

 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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## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7522

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
$Norm(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	0.44	0.45	0.54	±10.0%
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	99.7	100.6	98.6	

#### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dBõV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	cw cw	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	150.4	±2.6%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		152.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		167.4	

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<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 4).

B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

EUncertainly is determined using the max, deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.





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### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7522

#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity F	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.70	9.70	9.70	0.12	1.65	±12.1%
900	41.5	0.97	9.24	9.24	9.24	0.14	1.60	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.10	8.10	8.10	0.28	0.98	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.79	7.79	7.79	0.27	1.07	±12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.49	0.80	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.22	7.22	7.22	0.51	0.80	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.02	7.02	7.02	0.57	0.76	±12.1%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

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F At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm 10\%$  if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to  $\pm 5\%$ . The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

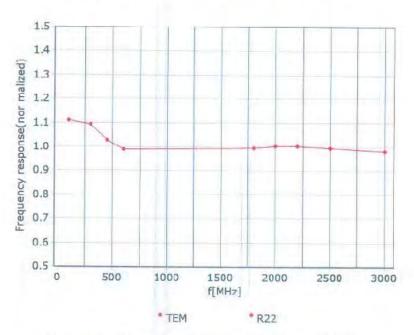
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>G</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than  $\pm$  1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below  $\pm$  2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.





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



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ±7.4% (k=2)

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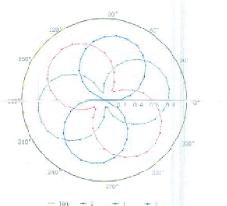


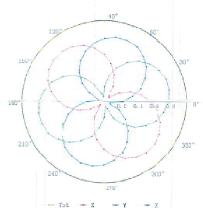
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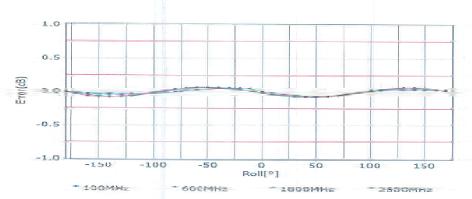
# Receiving Pattern (Φ), θ=0°

f=600 MHz, TEM

f=1800 MHz, R22







Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ±1.2% (k=2)

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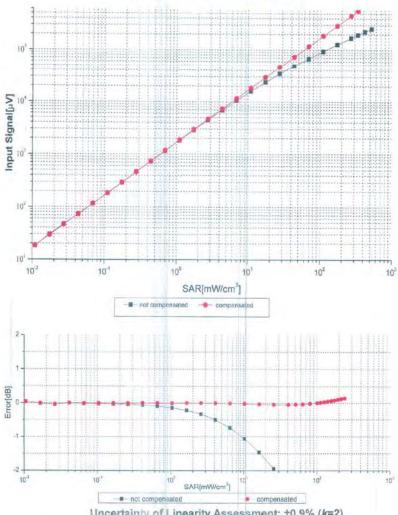
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# Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)



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

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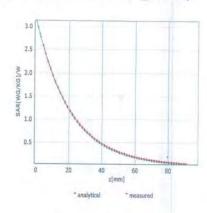


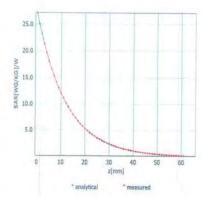


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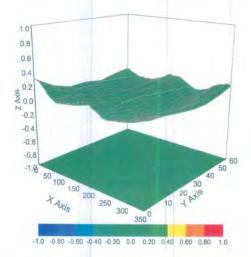
## **Conversion Factor Assessment**

f=750 MHz,WGLS R9(H\_convF) f=1750 MHz,WGLS R22(H\_convF)





# Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ±3.2% (k=2)

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## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7522

#### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	30.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm

#### **DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES**



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Certificate No: Z19-60432

#### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D750V3 - SN: 1167

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: November 20, 2019

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106276	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1555	22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z19-60295)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

Name Function Calibrated by: Zhao Jing SAR Test Engineer Reviewed by: Yu Zongying SAR Test Engineer Approved by: Qi Dianyuan SAR Project Leader

Issued: November 23, 2019

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#### Glossary:

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

#### 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, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Certificate No: Z19-60432



#### **Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.3
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters
The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.9	0.89 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.5 ± 6 %	0.87 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	-	-

#### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.07 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	8.38 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.39 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.61 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)



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#### Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.7Ω- 3.91jΩ	
Return Loss	- 25.7dB	

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	0.898 ns
	10.000

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

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

#### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG

Certificate No: Z19-60432



#### DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1167

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 750 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.874$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m3

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

 Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(10.03, 10.03, 10.03) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019

Date: 11.20.2019

- · Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/22/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

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

dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.29 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

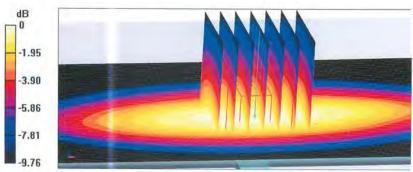
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.97 W/kg

#### SAR(1 g) = 2.07 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.39 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 20.5 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 69.6%

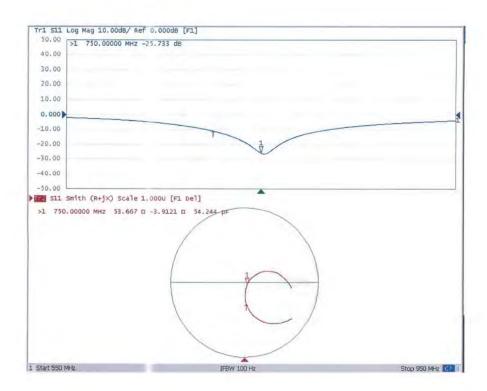
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.70 W/kg



0 dB = 2.70 W/kg = 4.31 dBW/kg



#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Certificate No:

Z21-60314

#### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D835V2 - SN: 453

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

August 31, 2021

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7517	03-Feb-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60001)	Feb-22
DAE3	SN 536	06-Nov-20(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z20-60452)	Nov-21
Secondary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00593)	Jan-22
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00232)	Jan-22

Name Function Signature
Calibrated by: Zhao Jing SAR Test Engineer

Reviewed by: Lin Hao SAR Test Engineer

Approved by: Qi Dianyuan SAR Project Leader

Issued: September 6, 2021

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Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid

ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z N/A not applicable or not measured

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, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016

c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010

d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Certificate No: Z21-60314

#### **Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

#### **Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.7 ± 6 %	0.88 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

#### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.30 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.33 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.49 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.03 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)

#### Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.2Ω- 6.72jΩ	
Return Loss	- 21.3dB	

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.300 ns	

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

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

#### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG	

Certificate No: Z21-60314

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#### DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 453

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

Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.884$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.66$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

 Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7517; ConvF(9.81, 9.81, 9.81) @ 835 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-02-03

Date: 08.31.2021

- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn536; Calibrated: 2020-11-06
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.46 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

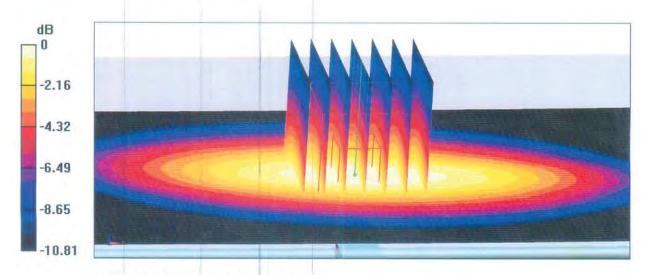
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.64 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.49 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 17.5 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 63.4%

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



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

Certificate No: Z21-60314

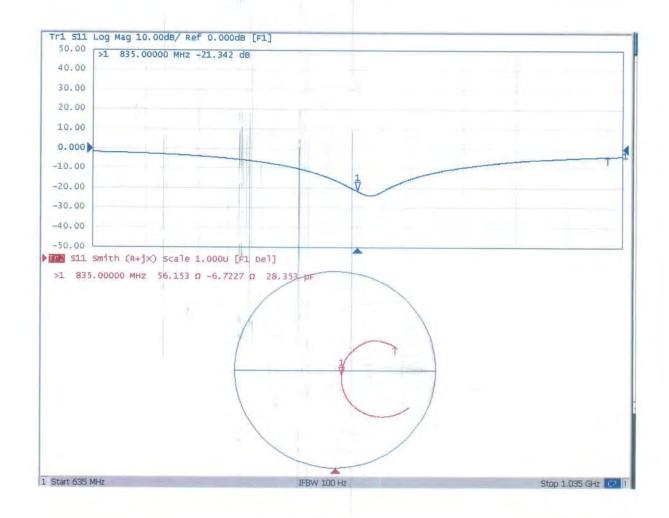
Page 5 of 6



Add: No.52 HuaYuanBei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504

E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com http://www.chinattl.cn

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





CALIBRATION LABORATORY



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 Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079
 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504

 E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com
 http://www.chinattl.cn

Client

BACL

Certificate No:

Z21-60258

#### **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object

D1750V2 - SN: 1141

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

June 29, 2021

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	26-Apr-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60084)	Apr-22
DAE4	SN 549	08-Jan-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60002)	Jan-22
Secondary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00593)	Jan-22
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00232)	Jan-22

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	表表
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	神药
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	30

Issued: July 2, 2021

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

Certificate No: Z21-60258

Page 1 of 6



Glossary:

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

#### 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, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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



Measurement Conditions

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

DASY52	V52.10.4
Advanced Extrapolation	
Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
10 mm	with Spacer
dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
1750 MHz ± 1 MHz	
	Advanced Extrapolation Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C  10 mm  dx, dy, dz = 5 mm

Head TSL parameters
The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.1	1.37 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.9 ± 6 %	1.36 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

#### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.01 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	36.1 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.66 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	18.7 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)



#### Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.6Ω- 2.23jΩ	
Return Loss	- 31.3 dB	

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

1.120 ns

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

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

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

#### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG



#### DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1141

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f=1750 MHz;  $\sigma=1.362$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r=39.93$ ;  $\rho=1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

 Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(8.22, 8.22, 8.22) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-04-26

Date: 06.29.2021

- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn549; Calibrated: 2021-01-08
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

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

Reference Value = 98.30 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

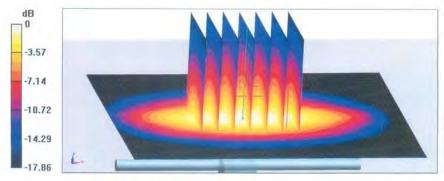
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.01 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.66 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 10.8 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 51%

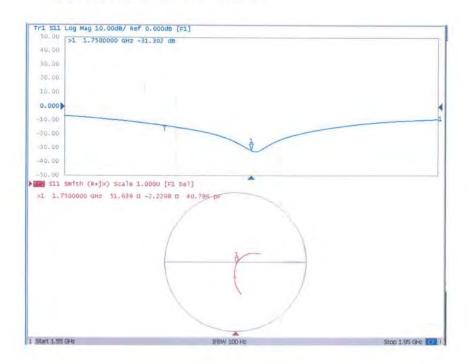
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.4 W/kg



0 dB = 14.4 W/kg = 11.58 dBW/kg



#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





#### In Collaboration with

#### pe CALIBRATION LABORATORY

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504 E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com http://www.chinattl.cn



CALIBRATION **CNAS L0570** 

Client

BACL

Certificate No:

Z19-60335

### **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object D1900V2 - SN: 543

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: October 15, 2019

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106276	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1555	22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z19-60295)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	数数
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	林光
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	200

Issued: October 19, 2019

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Certificate No: Z19-60335

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lossary:

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

#### 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, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

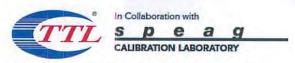
#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Page 2 of 6

Certificate No: Z19-60335



#### **Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

#### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.8 ± 6 %	1.38 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

#### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.95 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.2 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.6 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)

#### Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.8Ω+ 4.08jΩ	
Return Loss	- 27.2dB	

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1,062 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

#### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG	
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#### DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 543

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.376$  S/m;  $\varepsilon_f = 39.82$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m3

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

 Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(8.14, 8.14, 8.14) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019

Date: 10.15.2019

- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/22/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

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

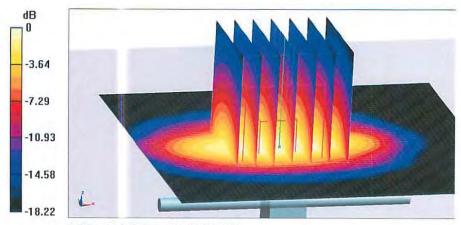
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 102.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.95 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.13 W/kg

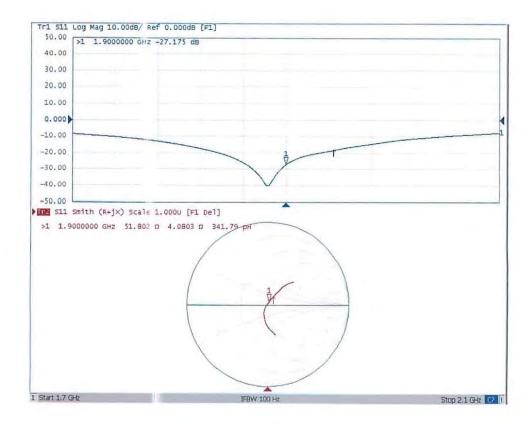
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.8 W/kg



0 dB = 15.8 W/kg = 11.99 dBW/kg



#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





In Collaboration with









Client

BACL

Certificate No:

Z21-60260

#### **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object

D2450V2 - SN: 971

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

June 28, 2021

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  $(22\pm3)^{\circ}$ C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

ID#	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
106277	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
104291	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
SN 3846	26-Apr-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60084)	Apr-22
SN 549	08-Jan-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60002)	Jan-22
ID#	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
MY49071430	01-Feb-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00593)	Jan-22
MY46110673	14-Jan-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00232)	Jan-22
	106277 104291 SN 3846 SN 549 ID# MY49071430	106277 23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336) 104291 23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336) SN 3846 26-Apr-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60084) SN 549 08-Jan-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60002) ID# Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.) MY49071430 01-Feb-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00593)

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	S. S
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	林光
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	2Q

Issued: July 2, 2021

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

Certificate No: Z21-60260

Page 1 of 6



#### Glossary:

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

#### 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, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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



Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

#### Head TSL parameters

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.1 ± 6 %	1.78 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		1444

#### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.5 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.04 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.2 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)



#### Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.7Ω+ 4.06jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.6dB

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.071 ns

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

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

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

#### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG

Certificate No: Z21-60260

Page 4 of 6



#### DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 971

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.779$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.12$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

 Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(7.45, 7.45, 7.45) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-04-26

Date: 06.28.2021

- · Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn549; Calibrated: 2021-01-08
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

Reference Value = 106.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

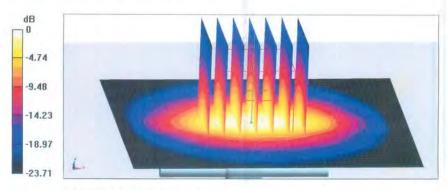
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.04 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 45.6%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.8 W/kg



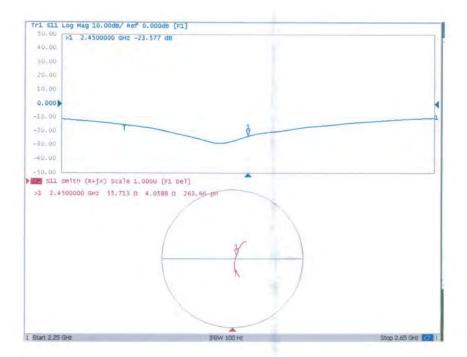
0 dB = 22.8 W/kg = 13.58 dBW/kg

Certificate No: Z21-60260

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#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Certificate No: Z19-60433

#### **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Client

Object D2600V2 - SN: 1132

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: November 19, 2019

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106276	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1555	22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z19-60295)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

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

Issued: November 22, 2019

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

Certificate No: Z19-60433 Page 1 of 6



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Glossary:

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

#### 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, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Certificate No: Z19-60433

Page 2 of 6



Measurement Conditions
DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.3
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2600 MHz ± 1 MHz	

#### **Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.0	1,96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	38.3 ± 6 %	1.95 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

#### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.9 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	55.5 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.12 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.4 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)

#### Appendix(Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.0Ω- 7.12jΩ	
Return Loss	- 22.8dB	

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.018 ns
	4.07.4.07

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

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

#### **Additional EUT Data**

Manufactured by	SPEAG



#### DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1132

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 2600 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.951 S/m;  $\epsilon_r$  = 38.27;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m3

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

 Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.19, 7.19, 7.19) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019

Date: 11.19.2019

- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/22/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

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

Reference Value = 97.37 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

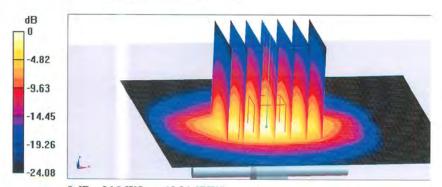
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.12 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 45.6%

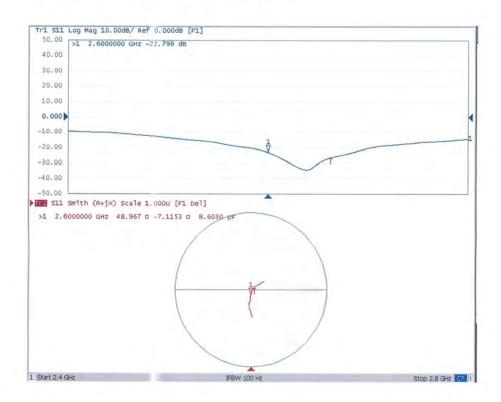
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 24.2 W/kg



0 dB = 24.2 W/kg = 13.84 dBW/kg



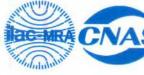
#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



#### APPENDIX C PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES



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Client

BACL

Certificate No: Z21-60509

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE** 

Object

EX3DV4 - SN: 7329

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-004-02

Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date:

December 31, 2021

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Reference 10dBAttenua	tor 18N50W-10dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00525)	Feb-22
Reference 20dBAttenua	tor 18N50W-20dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00526)	Feb-22
Reference Probe EX3D	V4 SN 3617	27-Jan-21(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Jan21)	Jan-22
DAE4	SN 1555	20-Aug-21(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1555_Aug2	1/2) Aug-22
Secondary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator MG370	00A 6201052605	16-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04467)	Jun-22
Network Analyzer E507	1C MY46110673	21-Jan-21(CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Jan-22
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	2 A
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	林杨
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	25
		A2 32 32 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34	

Issued: January 02, 2022

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#### 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 rotation around probe axis

Polarization θ θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i

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, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016

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≤900MHz in TEM-cell; f>1800MHz: waveguide).
 NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E²-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 (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 share derivative.

Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; VRx,y,z:A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the
data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor
media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.

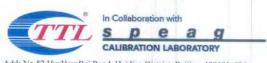
• ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f≤800MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f >800MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to 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±50MHz to±100MHz.

 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).

Certificate No:Z21-60509



#### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7329

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
$Norm(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	0.49	0.41	0.47	±10.0%
DCP(mV) <sup>8</sup>	99.1	102.2	99.6	

#### **Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dBõV	С	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	cw	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	160.6	±2.1%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		146.0	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0	11	157.5	

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

A The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 4).

Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

E Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.



#### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7329

#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.06	10.06	10.06	0.17	1.16	±12.1%
900	41.5	0.97	9.68	9.68	9.68	0.15	1.43	±12.1%
1450	40.5	1.20	8.64	8.64	8.64	0.15	1.23	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.23	8.23	8.23	0.36	0.82	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.27	0.98	±12.1%
2100	39.8	1.49	7.90	7.90	7.90	0.23	1.14	±12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.73	7.73	7.73	0.65	0.67	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.42	7.42	7.42	0.48	0.84	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.15	7.15	7.15	0.40	0.99	±12.1%
5200	36.0	4.66	5.49	5.49	5.49	0.50	1.25	±13.3%
5300	35.9	4.76	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.45	1.40	±13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.77	4.77	4.77	0.60	1.20	±13.3%
5800	35.3	5.27	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.55	1.25	±13.3%

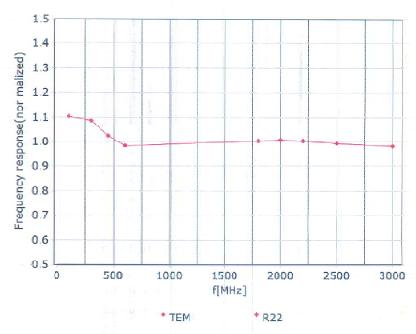
 $<sup>^{\</sup>text{C}}$  Frequency validity above 300 MHz of  $\pm 100$ MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to  $\pm 50$ MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  110 MHz.

F At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>G</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than  $\pm$  1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below  $\pm$  2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



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



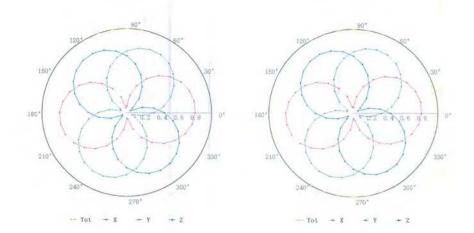
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ±7.4% (k=2)

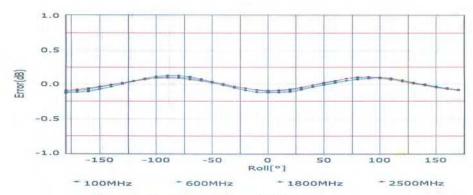


### Receiving Pattern (Φ), θ=0°

### f=600 MHz, TEM

### f=1800 MHz, R22

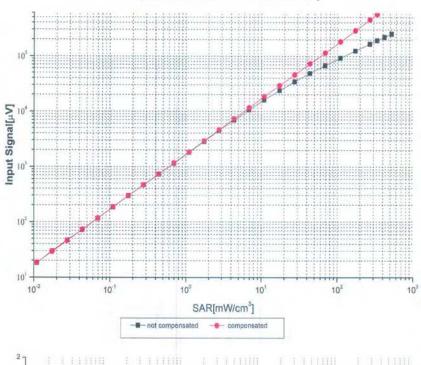


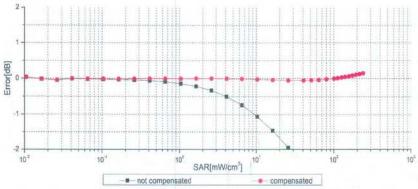


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ±1.2% (k=2)



### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)





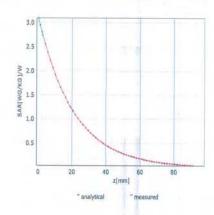
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)

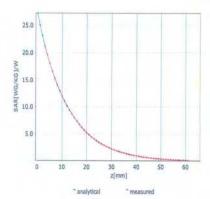


### **Conversion Factor Assessment**

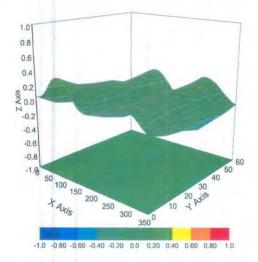
f=750 MHz,WGLS R9(H\_convF)

f=1750 MHz,WGLS R22(H\_convF)





### **Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid**



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ±3.2% (k=2)

Certificate No:Z21-60509

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### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7329

#### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	160.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm



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BACL

Certificate No: Z19-60434

#### **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object D5GHzV2 - SN: 1246

Calibration Procedure(s)

Client

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: November 19, 2019

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106276	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1555	22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z19-60295)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
NetworkAnalyzerE5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	200
Reviewed by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	Aunt
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	dro

Issued: November 23, 2019

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Certificate No: Z19-60434

Page 1 of 9



Glossary:

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

#### 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, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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



### Measurement Conditions DASY system configuration, as

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.3
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5200 MHz ± 1 MHz 5300 MHz ± 1 MHz 5600 MHz ± 1 MHz 5800 MHz ± 1 MHz	

#### Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	36.0	4.66 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	36.1 ± 6 %	4.62 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

#### SAR result with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.50 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	75.0 W/kg ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.3 W/kg ± 24.2 % (k=2)



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#### Head TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.76 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.5 ± 6 %	4.80 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	****	

#### SAR result with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.74 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.2 W/kg ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.20 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.9 W/kg ± 24.2 % (k=2)

#### Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.0 ± 6 %	5.02 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

#### SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.00 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	79.8 W/kg ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.28 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.7 W/kg ± 24.2 % (k=2)



## Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.7 ± 6 %	5.18 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

#### SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.82 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.9 W/kg ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.21 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.0 W/kg ± 24.2 % (k=2)

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#### Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.5Ω - 1.09jΩ	
Return Loss	- 25.5dB	

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.0Ω + 0.71jΩ	
Return Loss	- 33.5dB	

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$48.7\Omega + 3.41j\Omega$	
Return Loss	- 28.7dB	

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.4Ω + 5.06jΩ	
Return Loss	- 25.8dB	

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.074 ns

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

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

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

#### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG

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#### **DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1246

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz,

Date: 11.19.2019

Medium parameters used: f = 5200 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 4.623 S/m;  $\epsilon_r$  = 36.13;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m3, Medium parameters used: f = 5300 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 4.804 S/m;  $\epsilon_r$  = 35.47;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m3, Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 5.022 S/m;  $\epsilon_r$  = 35.01;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m3, Medium parameters used: f = 5800 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 5.179 S/m;  $\epsilon_r$  = 34.74;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m3,

Phantom section: Center Section

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3617; ConvF(5.5, 5.5, 5.5) @ 5200 MHz; ConvF(5.25, 5.25, 5.25) @ 5300 MHz; ConvF(5.06, 5.06, 5.06) @ 5600 MHz; ConvF(5.04, 5.04, 5.04) @ 5800 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/22/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

#### Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan.

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 53.81 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.13 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 64.5%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.9 W/kg

#### Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan,

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 54.56 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.74 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.2 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 64.1%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.4 W/kg

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#### Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan,

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 59.82 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 36.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.28 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.4 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 60.4%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.0 W/kg

#### Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan,

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 61.13 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

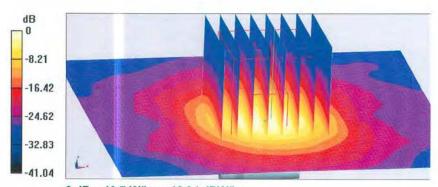
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 37.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.82 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.21 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.6 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 59.3%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.7 W/kg



0 dB = 19.7 W/kg = 12.94 dBW/kg



#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

