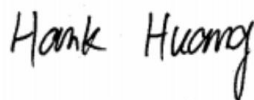


FCC SAR Test Report

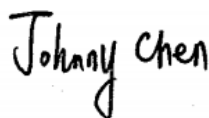
APPLICANT : Greater Goods,LLC
EQUIPMENT : Greater Goods Essential BGM
LTE-M Enclosure 0030
BRAND NAME : Greater Goods
MODEL NAME : 0030
FCC ID : 2ADUL-0030
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)

The product was received on Nov. 07, 2020 and testing was started from Nov. 27, 2020 and completed on Nov. 28, 2020. We, Sporton International (Shenzhen) Inc., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures and has been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of Sporton International (Shenzhen) Inc., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Reviewed by: Hank Huang / Supervisor



Approved by: Johnny Chen / Manager



Sporton International (Shenzhen) Inc.
1/F, 2/F, Bldg 5, Shiling Industrial Zone, Xinwei Village, Xili, Nanshan Shenzhen City
Guangdong Province 518055 China



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History of this test report

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date
FA0N0702	01	Initial issue of report	Dec. 09, 2020



1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Greater Goods,LLC, Greater Goods Essential BGM LTE-M Enclosure 0030, 0030**, are as follows.

Highest 1g SAR Summary			
Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Highest SAR Summary
			Body (Separation 5mm)
			1g SAR (W/kg)
Licensed	LTE	Band 12	0.17
		Band 4	0.64
		Band 2	0.39
Date of Testing:		2020/11/27 ~ 2020/11/28	

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg for Partial-Body 1g SAR specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.



2. Administration Data

Sporton International (Shenzhen) Inc. is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation with Certificate Number 5145.01.

Testing Laboratory		
Test Firm	Sporton International (Shenzhen) Inc.	
Test Site Location	1/F, 2/F, Bldg 5, Shiling Industrial Zone, Xinwei Village, Xili, Nanshan, Shenzhen, 518055 People's Republic of China TEL: +86-755-86379589 FAX: +86-755-86379595	
Test Site No.	FCC Designation No.	FCC Test Firm Registration No.
	CN1256	421272

Applicant	
Company Name	Greater Goods,LLC
Address	4427 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis MO 63110, United States

Manufacturer	
Company Name	Greater Goods,LLC
Address	4427 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis MO 63110, United States

3. Guidance Applied

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r05

4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Greater Goods Essential BGM LTE-M Enclosure 0030
Brand Name	Greater Goods
Model Name	0030
FCC ID	2ADUL-0030
IMEI Code	015892000000052
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	LTE Band 2: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1909.3 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz LTE Band 12: 699.7 MHz ~ 715.3 MHz
Mode	LTE: QPSK, 16QAM
HW Version	v1.4
SW Version	v1.0
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Remark: This device does not support voice function.	

4.2 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations

Summarized necessary items addressed in KDB 941225 D05 v02r05																																																													
FCC ID	2ADUL-0030																																																												
Equipment Name	Greater Goods Essential BGM LTE-M Enclosure 0030																																																												
Operating Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band	LTE Band 2: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1909.3 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz LTE Band 12: 699.7 MHz ~ 715.3 MHz																																																												
Channel Bandwidth	LTE Band 2:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz LTE Band 4:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz LTE Band 12:1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz																																																												
Uplink Modulations Used	QPSK / 16QAM																																																												
LTE Voice / Data requirements	Data only																																																												
LTE Category Version	Cat M1																																																												
CA Support	Not Supported																																																												
LTE MPR permanently built-in by design	<table><tr><th colspan="8">Table 6.2.3E-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 3</th></tr><tr><th rowspan="2">Modulation</th><th colspan="6">Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (N_{RB})</th><th rowspan="2">MPR (dB)</th></tr><tr><th>1.4 MHz</th><th>3.0 MHz</th><th>5 MHz</th><th>10 MHz</th><th>15 MHz</th><th>20 MHz</th></tr><tr><td>QPSK</td><td>>2</td><td>>2</td><td>>1</td><td>>4</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>≤ 1</td></tr><tr><td>QPSK</td><td>>5</td><td>>5</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>≤ 2</td></tr><tr><td>16 QAM</td><td>≤ 2</td><td>≤ 2</td><td>>1</td><td>>3</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>≤ 1</td></tr><tr><td>16QAM</td><td>>2</td><td>>2</td><td>>3</td><td>>5</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>≤ 2</td></tr></table>							Table 6.2.3E-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 3								Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (N _{RB})						MPR (dB)	1.4 MHz	3.0 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz	QPSK	>2	>2	>1	>4	-	-	≤ 1	QPSK	>5	>5	-	-	-	-	≤ 2	16 QAM	≤ 2	≤ 2	>1	>3	-	-	≤ 1	16QAM	>2	>2	>3	>5	-	-	≤ 2
Table 6.2.3E-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 3																																																													
Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (N _{RB})						MPR (dB)																																																						
	1.4 MHz	3.0 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz																																																							
QPSK	>2	>2	>1	>4	-	-	≤ 1																																																						
QPSK	>5	>5	-	-	-	-	≤ 2																																																						
16 QAM	≤ 2	≤ 2	>1	>3	-	-	≤ 1																																																						
16QAM	>2	>2	>3	>5	-	-	≤ 2																																																						
LTE A-MPR	In the base station simulator configuration, Network Setting value is set to NS_01 to disable A-MPR during SAR testing and the LTE SAR tests was transmitting on all TTI frames (Maximum TTI)																																																												
Spectrum plots for RB configuration	A properly configured base station simulator was used for the SAR and power measurement; therefore, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration are not included in the SAR report.																																																												

Transmission (H, M, L) channel numbers and frequencies in each LTE band												
LTE Band 2												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	18607	1850.7	18615	1851.5	18625	1852.5	18650	1855	18675	1857.5	18700	1860
M	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880
H	19193	1909.3	19185	1908.5	19175	1907.5	19150	1905	19125	1902.5	19100	1900
LTE Band 4												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	19957	1710.7	19965	1711.5	19975	1712.5	20000	1715	20025	1717.5	20050	1720
M	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5
H	20393	1754.3	20385	1753.5	20375	1752.5	20350	1750	20325	1747.5	20300	1745
LTE Band 12												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz					
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	23017	699.7	23025	700.5	23035	701.5	23060	704				
M	23095	707.5	23095	707.5	23095	707.5	23095	707.5				
H	23173	715.3	23165	714.5	23155	713.5	23130	711				

5. RF Exposure Limits

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

5.2 Controlled Environment

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

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

6.2 SAR Definition

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

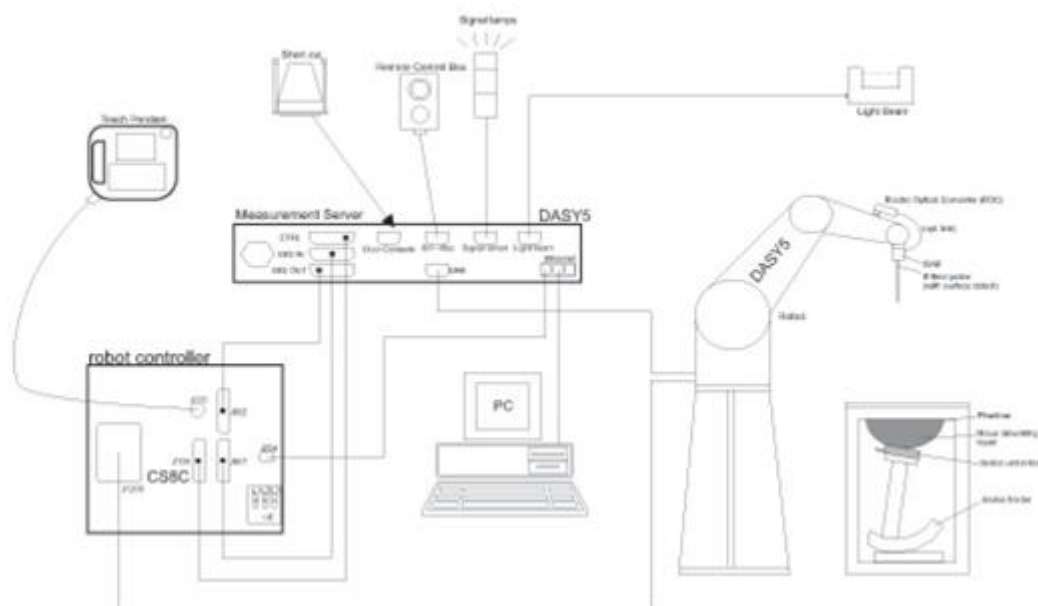
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

7. System Description and Setup

The DASY system used for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP or Win7 and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

7.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz – >6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz – 6 GHz)	
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 μ W/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

7.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

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

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



Photo of DAE

7.3 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom	

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

<ELI Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)	
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	

The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

7.4 Device Holder

<Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI phantoms, the Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters enables rotation of the mounted transmitter device to specified spherical coordinates. At the heads, the rotation axis is at the ear opening. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC 62209-1, IEEE 1528, FCC, or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat). And upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.



Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters



Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

<Mounting Device for Laptops and other Body-Worn Transmitters>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.



Mounting Device for Laptops

8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- (c) transmission at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band

<SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

8.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

8.3 Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

8.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

8.5 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used to assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

8.6 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	750MHz System Validation Kit	D750V3	1099	Dec. 06, 2018	Nov. 24, 2021
SPEAG	1750MHz System Validation Kit	D1750V2	1137	Jul. 30, 2018	Jul. 22, 2021
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d182	Dec. 07, 2018	Nov. 24, 2021
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1226	May 15, 2020	May 14, 2021
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3819	Apr. 30, 2020	Apr. 29, 2021
SPEAG	ELI4 Phantom	QDOVA001BB	TP-1113	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Radio communication analyzer	MT8821C	6201588577	Mar. 26, 2020	Mar. 25, 2021
Agilent	Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46523671	Oct. 15, 2020	Oct. 14, 2021
Speag	Dielectric Assessment KIT	DAK-3.5	1138	May 19, 2020	May 18, 2021
Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY50145381	Dec. 26, 2019	Dec. 25, 2020
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1306099	Jul. 21, 2020	Jul. 20, 2021
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1349001	Jul. 21, 2020	Jul. 20, 2021
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1207253	Dec. 26, 2019	Dec. 25, 2020
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1218010	Dec. 26, 2019	Dec. 25, 2020
TES	Hygrometer	1310	200505600	Jul. 30, 2020	Jul. 29, 2021
Anymetre	Thermo-Hygrometer	JR593	2018100802	Apr. 19, 2020	Apr. 18, 2021
AR	Amplifier	5S1G4	0333096	Note 1	
mini-circuits	Amplifier	ZVE-3W-83+	599201528	Note 1	
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	Note 1	
PASTERNAK	Dual Directional Coupler	PE2214-10	N/A	Note 1	
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note 1	
MCL	Attenuator 1	BW-S10W5	N/A	Note 1	
Weinschel	Attenuator 2	3M-20	N/A	Note 1	
Zhongjilianhe	Attenuator 3	MVE2214-03	N/A	Note 1	

Note:

1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.
2. Referring to KDB 865664 D01v01r04, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
3. The justification data of dipole can be found in appendix C. The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

10. System Verification

10.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous Head tissue simulating liquid. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 10.1.



Fig 10.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

10.2 Tissue Verification

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Body								
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
1800, 1900	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
750	Head	22.4	0.882	40.803	0.89	41.90	-0.90	-2.62	±5	2020/11/27
1750	Head	22.5	1.406	41.525	1.37	40.10	2.63	3.55	±5	2020/11/28
1900	Head	22.6	1.453	39.146	1.40	40.00	3.79	-2.14	±5	2020/11/28

10.3 System Performance Check Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2020/11/27	750	Head	250	1099	3819	1226	2.21	8.52	8.84	3.76
2020/11/28	1750	Head	250	1137	3819	1226	9.42	36.50	37.68	3.23
2020/11/28	1900	Head	250	5d182	3819	1226	9.81	39.60	39.24	-0.91

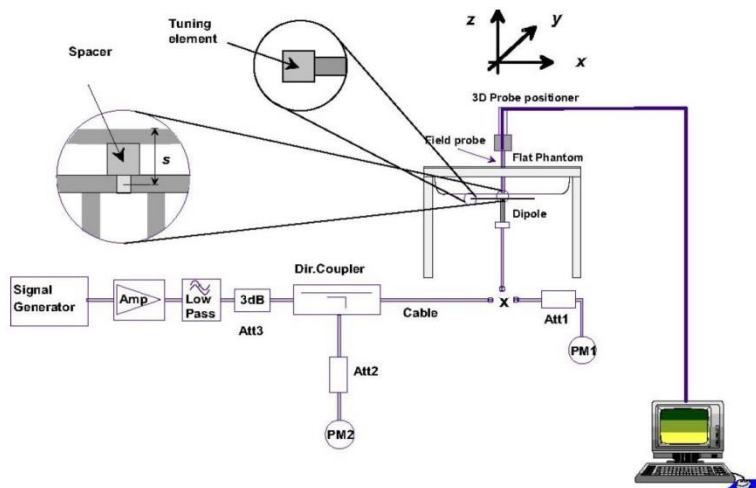


Fig 10.3.1 System Performance Check Setup



Fig 10.3.2 Setup Photo



11. RF Exposure Positions

11.1 SAR Testing for Device

- (a) To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with all surfaces of the device.
- (b) To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.
- (c) To adjust the distance between the device surface and the flat phantom to 5 mm.

Please refer to Appendix D for the test setup photos.

12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

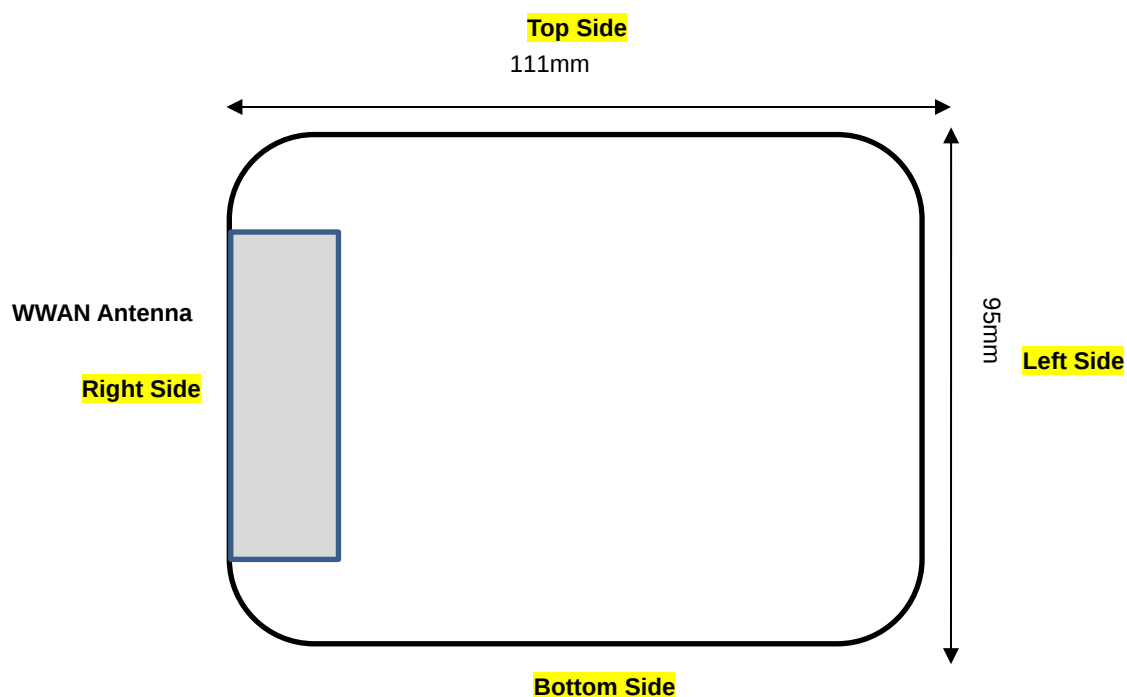
The detailed conducted power table can refer to Appendix E.

<LTE Conducted Power>

General Note:

1. Anritsu MT8821C base station simulator was used to setup the connection with EUT; the frequency band, channel bandwidth, RB allocation configuration, modulation type are set in the base station simulator to configure EUT transmitting at maximum power and at different configurations which are requested to be reported to FCC, for conducted power measurement and SAR testing.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a properly configured base station simulator is used for the SAR and power measurements, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration is not required.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
4. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, for QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
6. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is $>$ not $\frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
7. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is $>$ not $\frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.
8. For LTE 4 / B12 the maximum bandwidth does not support three non-overlapping channels, per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a device supports overlapping channel assignment in a channel bandwidth configuration, the middle channel of the group of overlapping channels should be selected for testing.

13. Antenna Location



Back View

14. SAR Test Results

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - b. For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
 - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
 - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
 - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
3. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is not required when the measured SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg.

LTE Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are ≤ 0.8 W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is > 1.45 W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
4. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is $>$ not $\frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, Smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is $>$ not $\frac{1}{2}$ dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is ≤ 1.45 W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.
6. For LTE B4/B12 the maximum bandwidth does not support three non-overlapping channels, per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a device supports overlapping channel assignment in a channel bandwidth configuration, the middle channel of the group of overlapping channels should be selected for testing.

**14.1 Body SAR****<LTE SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	0	Front	5mm	23095	707.5	22.96	24.00	1.271	-0.05	0.116	0.147
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	0	Back	5mm	23095	707.5	22.96	24.00	1.271	0.02	0.041	0.052
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	0	Left Side	5mm	23095	707.5	22.96	24.00	1.271	0.07	0.003	0.004
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	0	Right Side	5mm	23095	707.5	22.96	24.00	1.271	-0.02	0.057	0.073
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	0	Top Side	5mm	23095	707.5	22.96	24.00	1.271	0	0.007	0.008
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	0	Bottom Side	5mm	23095	707.5	22.96	24.00	1.271	0.04	0.052	0.066
01	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	3	0	Front	5mm	23095	707.5	22.83	24.00	1.309	-0.07	0.129	0.169
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	3	0	Back	5mm	23095	707.5	22.83	24.00	1.309	0.14	0.044	0.058
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	3	0	Left Side	5mm	23095	707.5	22.83	24.00	1.309	0.1	0.005	0.006
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	3	0	Right Side	5mm	23095	707.5	22.83	24.00	1.309	-0.07	0.063	0.083
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	3	0	Top Side	5mm	23095	707.5	22.83	24.00	1.309	0.05	0.009	0.012
	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	3	0	Bottom Side	5mm	23095	707.5	22.83	24.00	1.309	-0.01	0.055	0.072
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	1	0	Front	5mm	20175	1732.5	22.29	23.00	1.178	-0.01	0.452	0.532
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	1	0	Back	5mm	20175	1732.5	22.29	23.00	1.178	0.07	0.103	0.121
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	1	0	Left Side	5mm	20175	1732.5	22.29	23.00	1.178	0.06	0.013	0.015
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	1	0	Right Side	5mm	20175	1732.5	22.29	23.00	1.178	0.02	0.378	0.445
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	1	0	Top Side	5mm	20175	1732.5	22.29	23.00	1.178	0.06	0.035	0.041
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	1	0	Bottom Side	5mm	20175	1732.5	22.29	23.00	1.178	-0.06	0.068	0.080
02	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	3	0	Front	5mm	20175	1732.5	21.93	23.00	1.279	-0.19	0.496	0.635
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	3	0	Back	5mm	20175	1732.5	21.93	23.00	1.279	0.02	0.111	0.142
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	3	0	Left Side	5mm	20175	1732.5	21.93	23.00	1.279	0.01	0.017	0.022
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	3	0	Right Side	5mm	20175	1732.5	21.93	23.00	1.279	0.11	0.467	0.597
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	3	0	Top Side	5mm	20175	1732.5	21.93	23.00	1.279	-0.05	0.038	0.048
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	3	0	Bottom Side	5mm	20175	1732.5	21.93	23.00	1.279	-0.08	0.092	0.118
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Front	5mm	18700	1860	22.23	23.00	1.194	-0.15	0.241	0.288
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Back	5mm	18700	1860	22.23	23.00	1.194	0.07	0.121	0.144
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Left Side	5mm	18700	1860	22.23	23.00	1.194	0.02	0.036	0.043
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Right Side	5mm	18700	1860	22.23	23.00	1.194	0	0.279	0.333
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Top Side	5mm	18700	1860	22.23	23.00	1.194	0.04	0.054	0.065
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	0	Bottom Side	5mm	18700	1860	22.23	23.00	1.194	-0.02	0.047	0.056
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	3	0	Front	5mm	18700	1860	21.89	23.00	1.291	0.04	0.261	0.337
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	3	0	Back	5mm	18700	1860	21.89	23.00	1.291	-0.08	0.144	0.186
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	3	0	Left Side	5mm	18700	1860	21.89	23.00	1.291	0.02	0.043	0.056
03	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	3	0	Right Side	5mm	18700	1860	21.89	23.00	1.291	-0.13	0.299	0.386
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	3	0	Top Side	5mm	18700	1860	21.89	23.00	1.291	0.06	0.056	0.072
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	3	0	Bottom Side	5mm	18700	1860	21.89	23.00	1.291	-0.14	0.050	0.064

Test Engineer : Changlin Huang, Bin He, Mengming Dai



15. Uncertainty Assessment

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg. The expanded SAR measurement uncertainty must be $\leq 30\%$, for a confidence interval of $k = 2$. If these conditions are met, extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. For this device, the highest measured 1-g SAR is less 1.5W/kg, therefore, the measurement uncertainty table is not required in this report.

16. References

- [2] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”
- [3] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, September 1992
- [4] IEEE Std. 1528-2013, “IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques”, Sep 2013
- [5] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, Oct 2015
- [7] FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r05, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices”, Dec 2015
- [8] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, “SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz”, Aug 2015.
- [9] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, “RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations” Oct 2015.



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

System Check_Head_750MHz

DUT: D750V3-SN:1099

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_750_201127 Medium parameters used: $f = 750$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.882$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.803$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.64, 9.64, 9.64); Calibrated: 2020.04.30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1226; Calibrated: 2020.05.15
- Phantom: ELI v4.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1113
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.74 W/kg

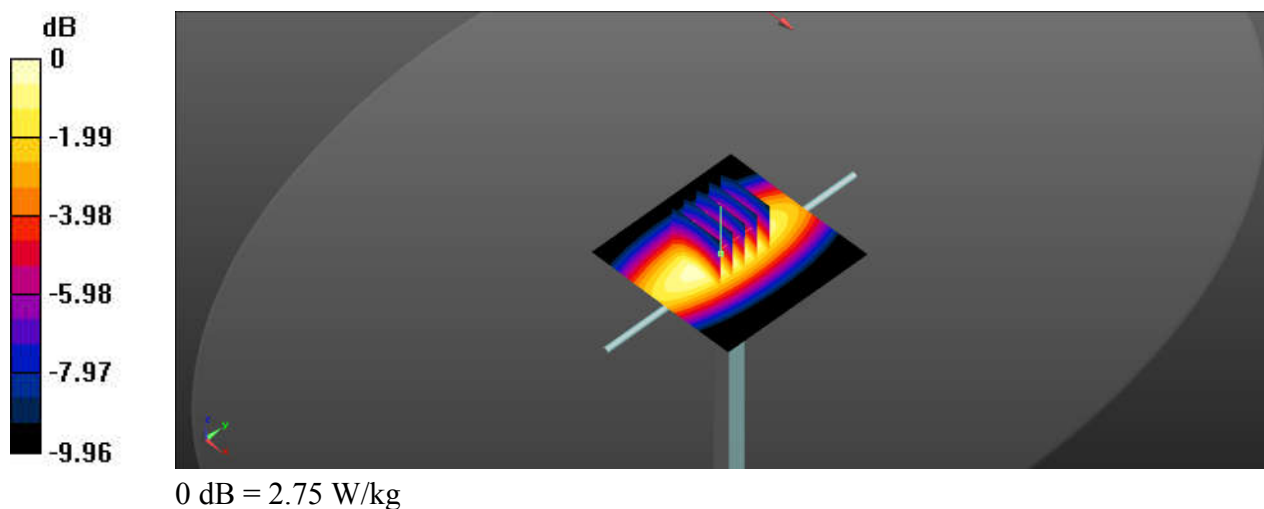
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.38 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.24 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.21 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.49 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.75 W/kg



System Check_Head_1750MHz

DUT: D1750V2-SN:1137

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1750_201128 Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.406$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.525$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8.43, 8.43, 8.43); Calibrated: 2020.04.30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1226; Calibrated: 2020.05.15
- Phantom: ELI v4.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1113
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x71x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.1 W/kg

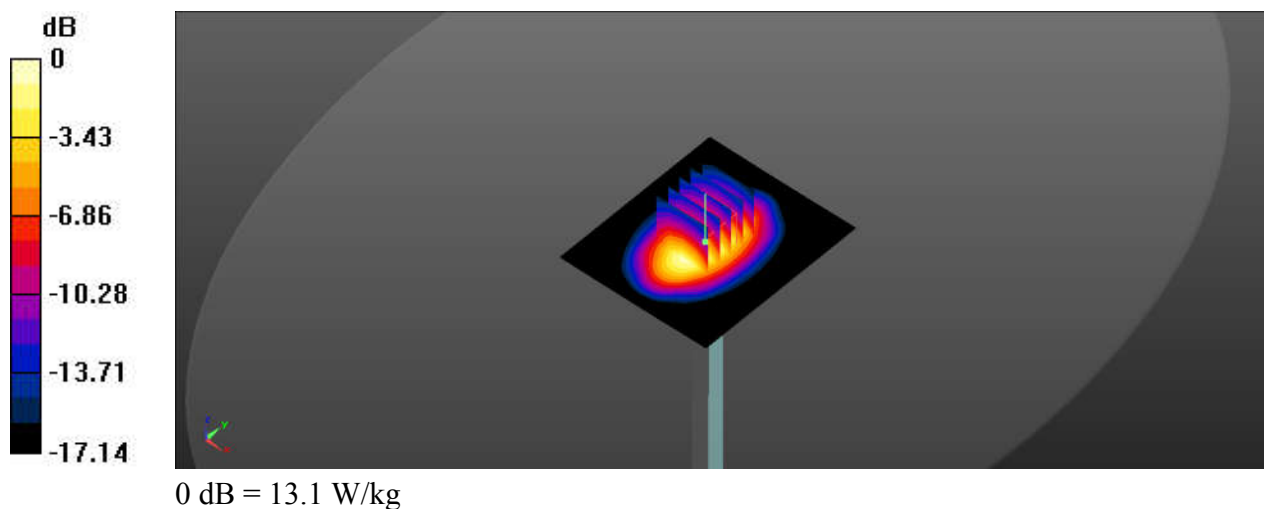
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.48 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.42 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.05 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.1 W/kg



System Check_Head_1900MHz

DUT: D1900V2-SN:5d182

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900_201128 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.453$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.146$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8.1, 8.1, 8.1); Calibrated: 2020.04.30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1226; Calibrated: 2020.05.15
- Phantom: ELI v4.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1113
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.3 W/kg

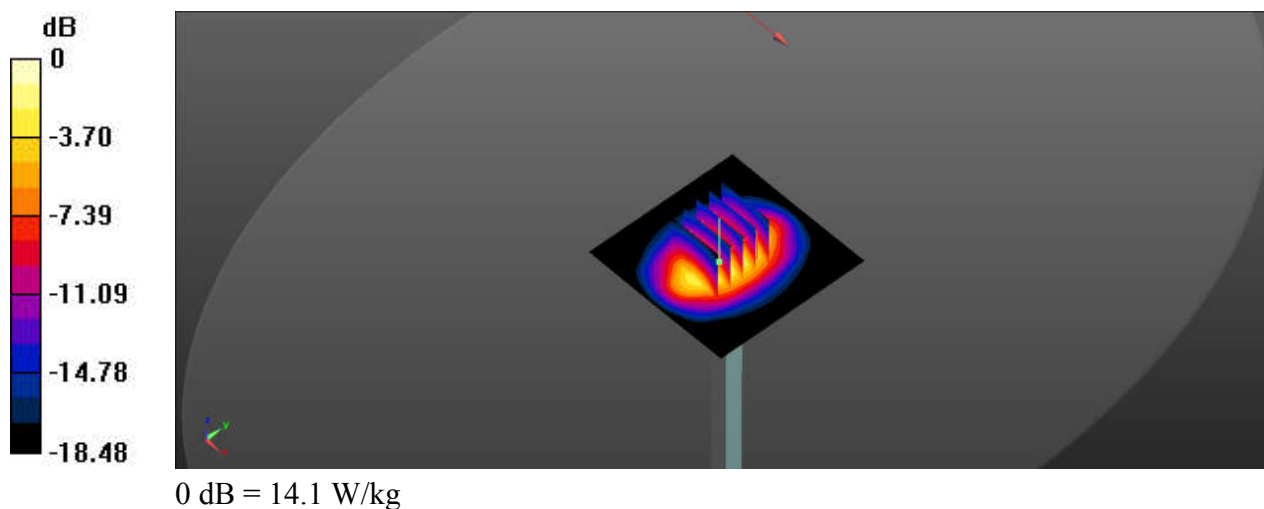
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 100.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.81 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.07 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.1 W/kg





Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

01_LTE Band 12_10M_QPSK_3RB_0Offset_Front_5mm_Ch23095

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE (0); Frequency: 707.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_750_201127 Medium parameters used: $f = 707.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.859$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.717$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.64, 9.64, 9.64); Calibrated: 2020.04.30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1226; Calibrated: 2020.05.15
- Phantom: ELI v4.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1113
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Ch23095/Area Scan (81x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.216 W/kg

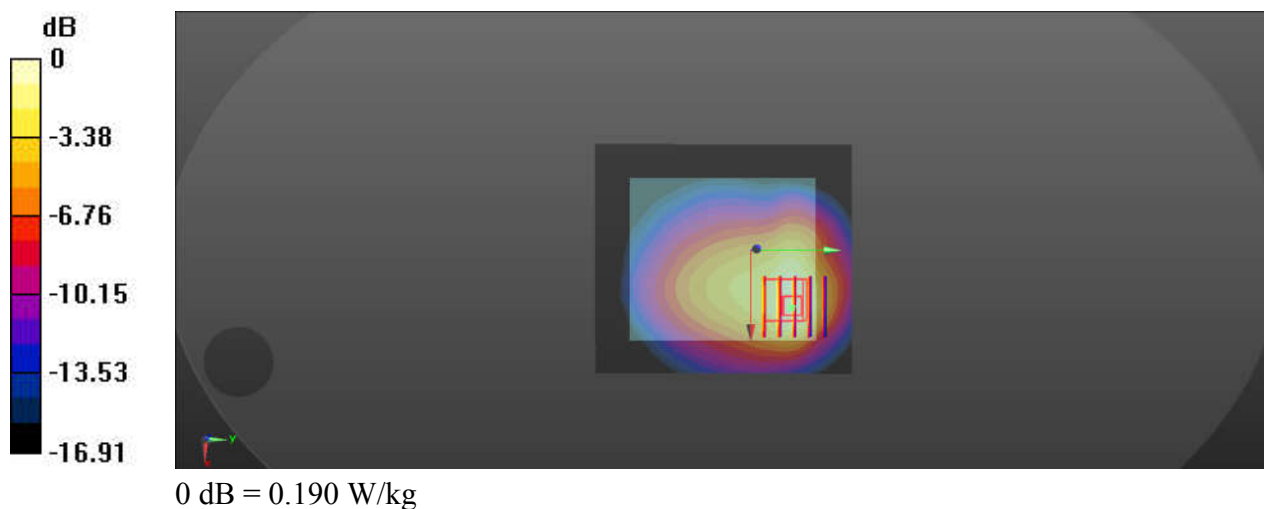
Ch23095/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.179 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.251 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.129 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.079 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.190 W/kg



02_LTE Band 4_20M_QPSK_3RB_0Offset_Front_5mm_Ch20175

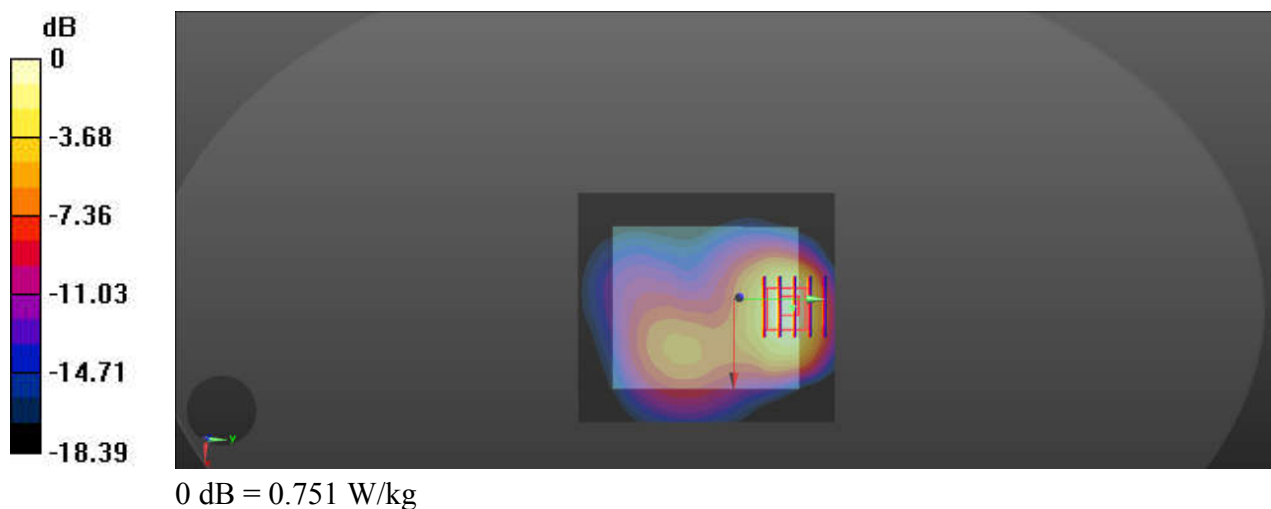
Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE (0); Frequency: 1732.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1750_201128 Medium parameters used: $f = 1732.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.386$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.595$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8.43, 8.43, 8.43); Calibrated: 2020.04.30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1226; Calibrated: 2020.05.15
- Phantom: ELI v4.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1113
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Ch20175/Area Scan (81x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.735 W/kg

Ch20175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.480 V/m; Power Drift = -0.19 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.936 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.496 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.278 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.751 W/kg



03_LTE Band 2_20M_QPSK_3RB_0Offset_Right Side_5mm_Ch18700

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE (0); Frequency: 1860 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1900_201128 Medium parameters used: $f = 1860$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.411$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.291$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8.1, 8.1, 8.1); Calibrated: 2020.04.30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1226; Calibrated: 2020.05.15
- Phantom: ELI v4.0 (30deg probe tilt); Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1113
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

Ch18700/Area Scan (51x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.472 W/kg

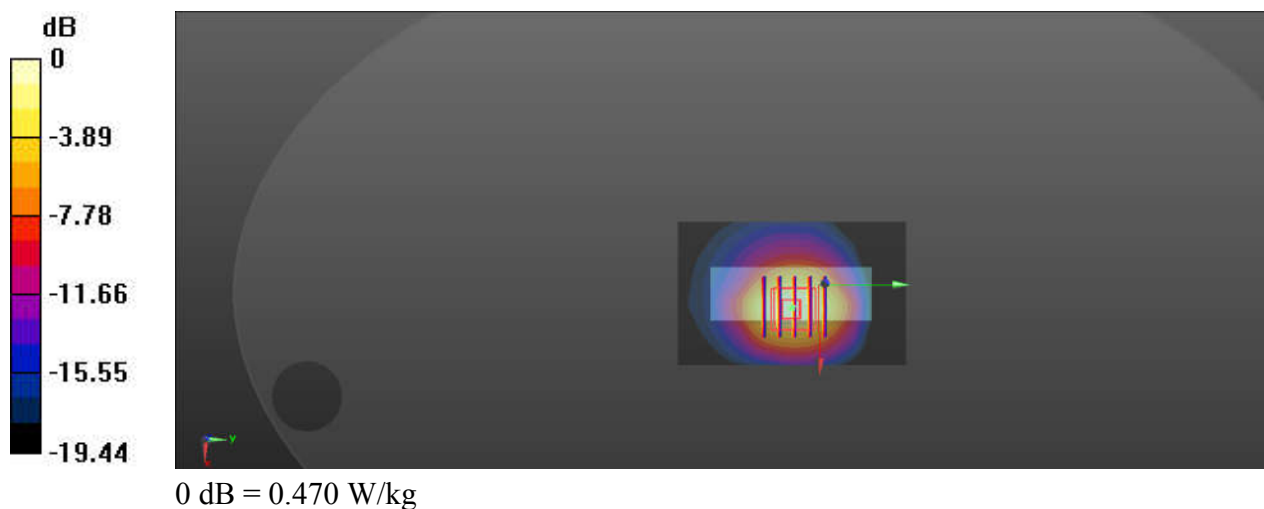
Ch18700/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.84 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.581 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.299 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.156 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.470 W/kg





Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.



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CNAS L0570

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Client

Sporton

Certificate No: **Z18-60532**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D750V3 - SN: 1099**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-003-01**
Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: **December 6, 2018**

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 NRVD	102196	07-Mar-18 (CTTL, No.J18X01510)	Mar-19
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100596	07-Mar-18 (CTTL, No.J18X01510)	Mar-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7514	27-Aug-18(SPEAG,No.EX3-7514_Aug18)	Aug-19
DAE4	SN 1555	20-Aug-18(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1555_Aug18)	Aug-19
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00560)	Jan-19
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00561)	Jan-19

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

Signature

Issued: December 9, 2018

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



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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "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
- 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
- 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
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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



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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
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 $\pm$ 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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	43.1 $\pm$ 6 %	0.87 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.07 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	8.52 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.38 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.64 mW / g $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.5	0.96 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	54.0 $\pm$ 6 %	0.95 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.15 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	8.61 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.44 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.77 mW / g $\pm$ 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	54.2 Ω - 1.12j Ω
Return Loss	- 27.7dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.8 Ω - 3.37j Ω
Return Loss	- 29.4dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	0.900 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

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 12.05.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1099

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 750$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.865$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.13$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7514; ConvF(9.47, 9.47, 9.47) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated: 8/27/2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/20/2018
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

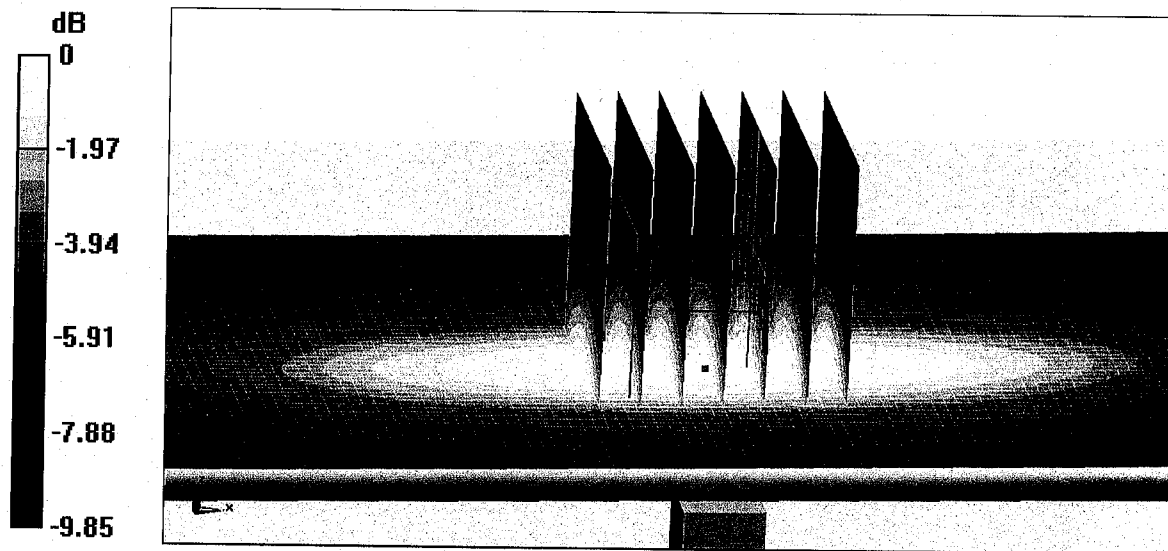
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 53.37 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.12 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.07 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.38 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.75 W/kg



0 dB = 2.75 W/kg = 4.39 dBW/kg



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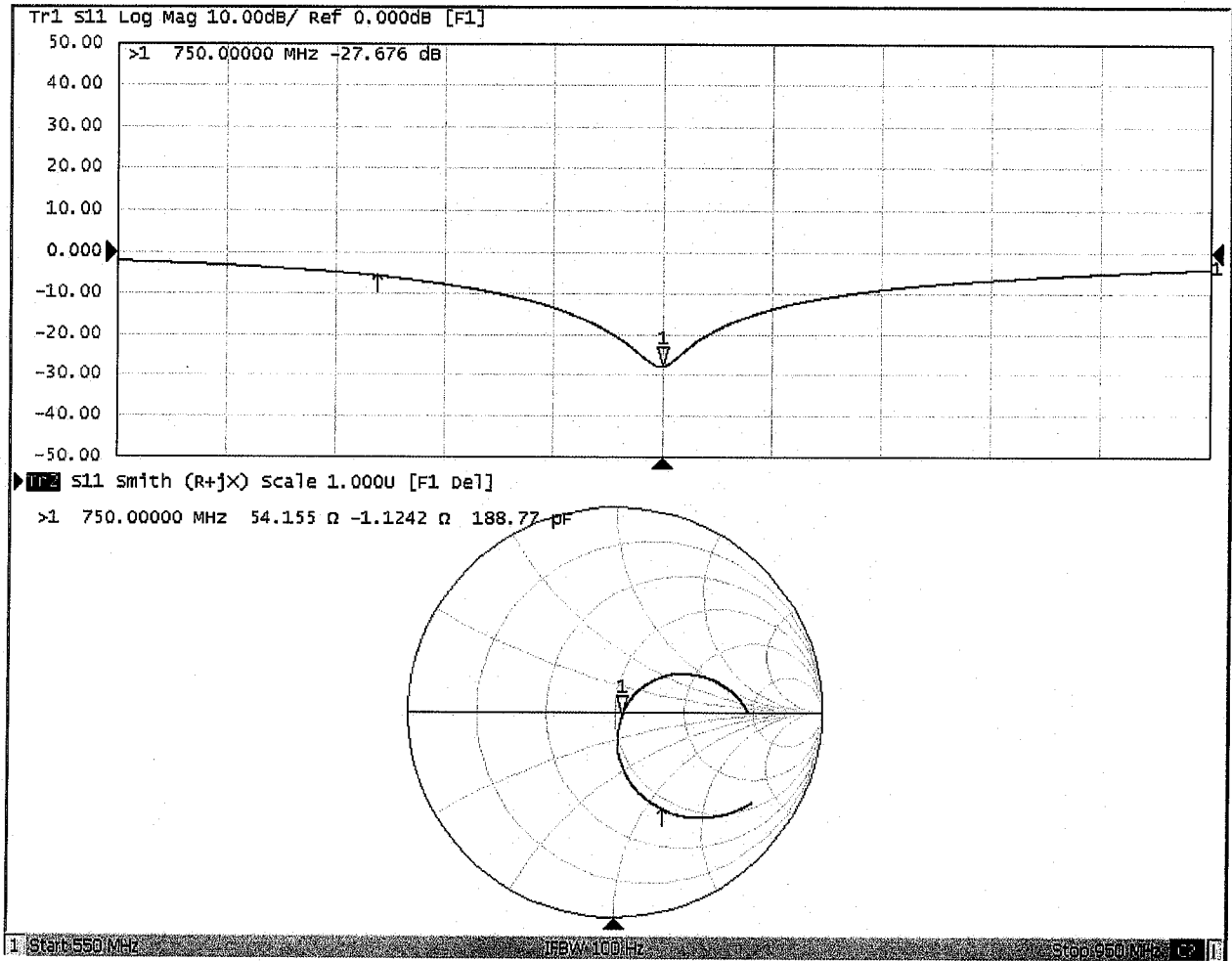
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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 12.05.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1099

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 750 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.951 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.02$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7514; ConvF(9.68, 9.68, 9.68) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated: 8/27/2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/20/2018
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

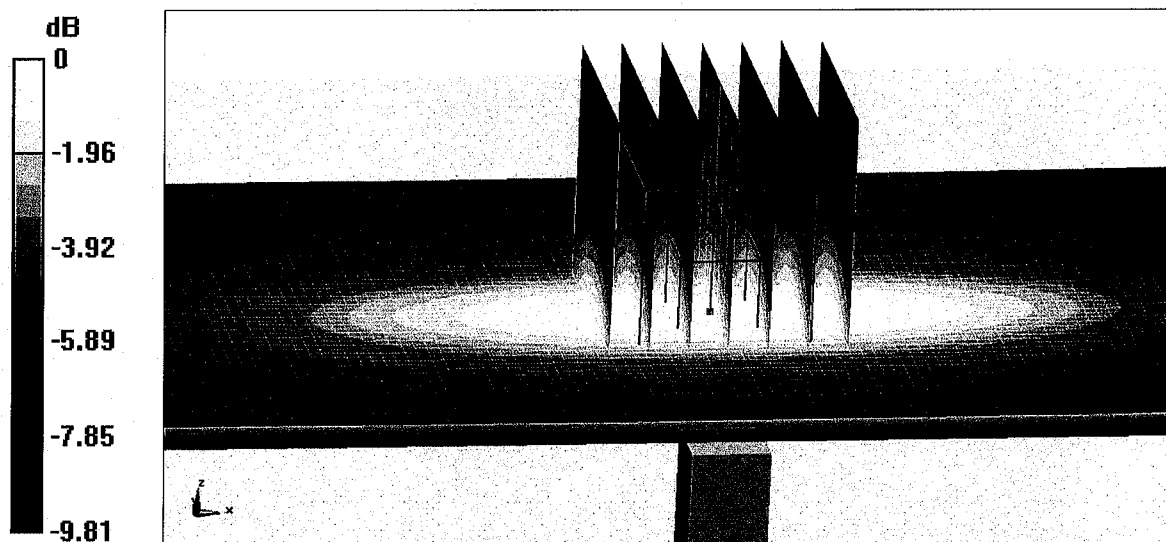
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 51.51 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.29 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.15 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.44 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.88 W/kg



0 dB = 2.88 W/kg = 4.59 dBW/kg



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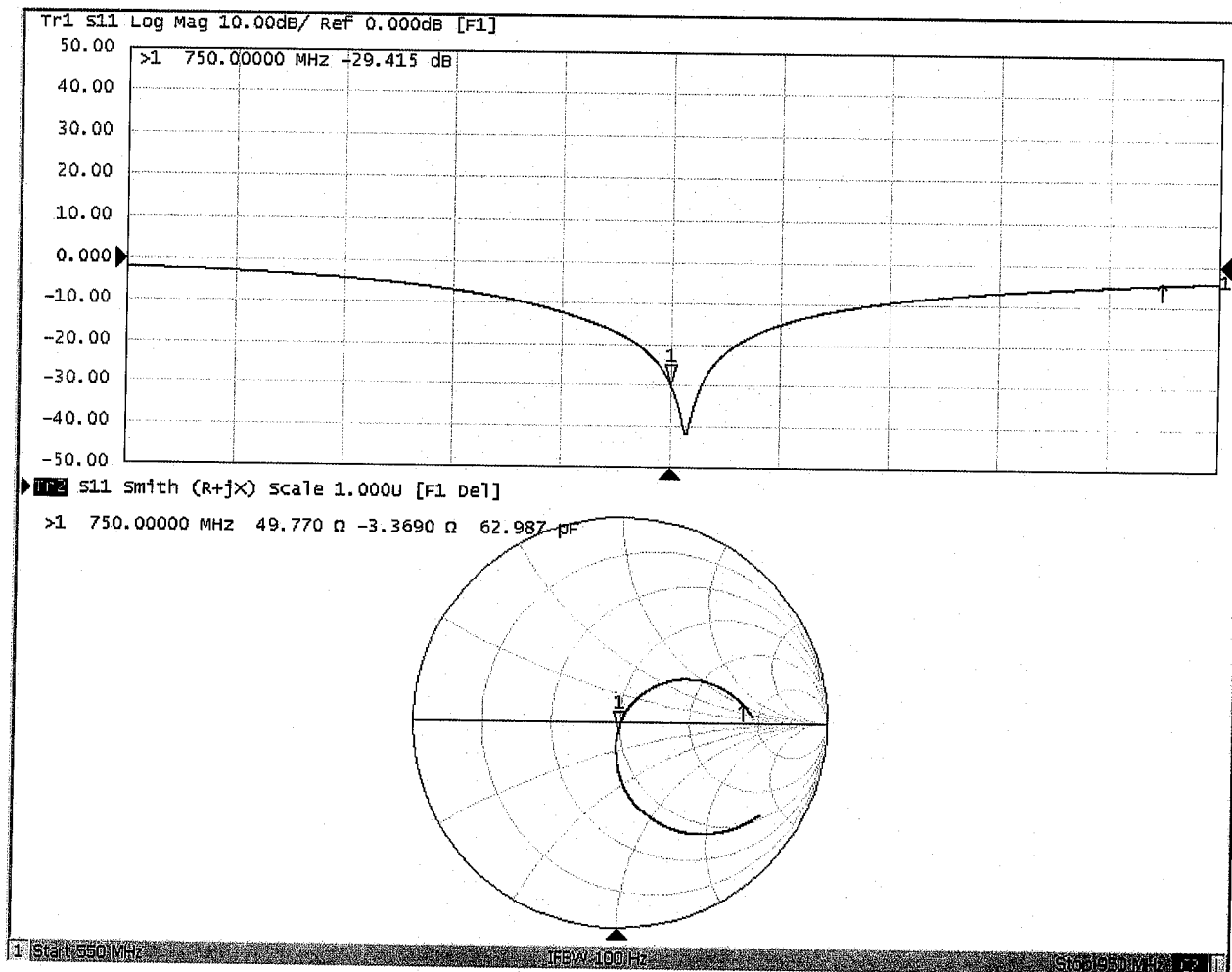
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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



D750V3, Serial No. 1099 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01 v01r02, if dipoles are verified in return loss ($< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

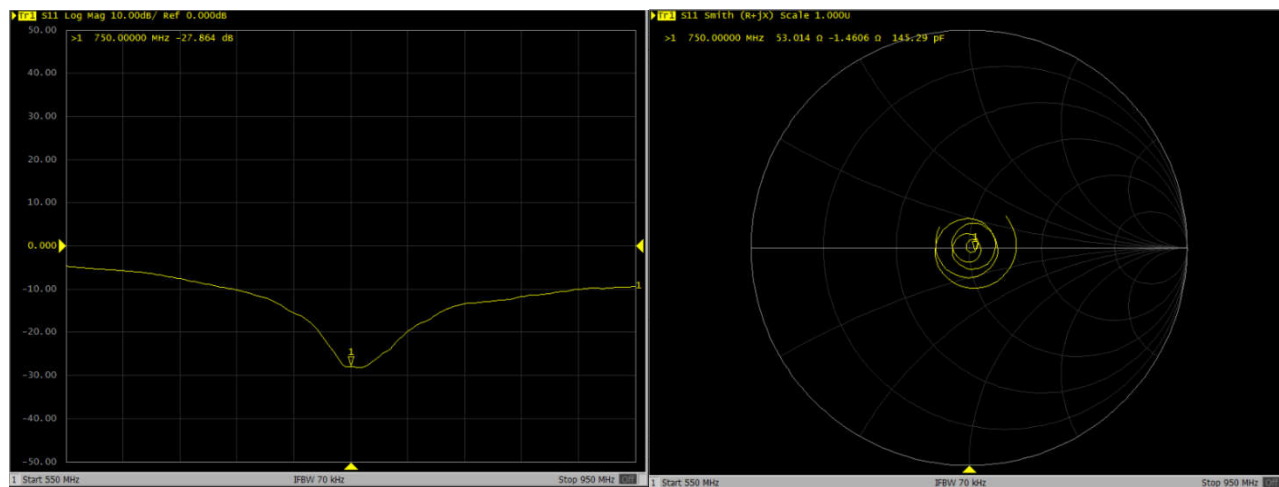
D750V3 – serial no. 1099												
	750 Head						750 Body					
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2018.12.6	-27.7		54.2		-1.12		-29.4		49.8		-3.37	
2019.11.25	-27.9	-0.7	53.0	-1.2	-1.46	-0.34	-29.2	0.7	48.7	-1.1	-3.17	0.2
2020.11.25	-27.6	-0.4	53.2	-1	-1.79	-0.67	-29.8	1.4	50.4	0.6	-3.23	0.14

<Justification of the extended calibration>

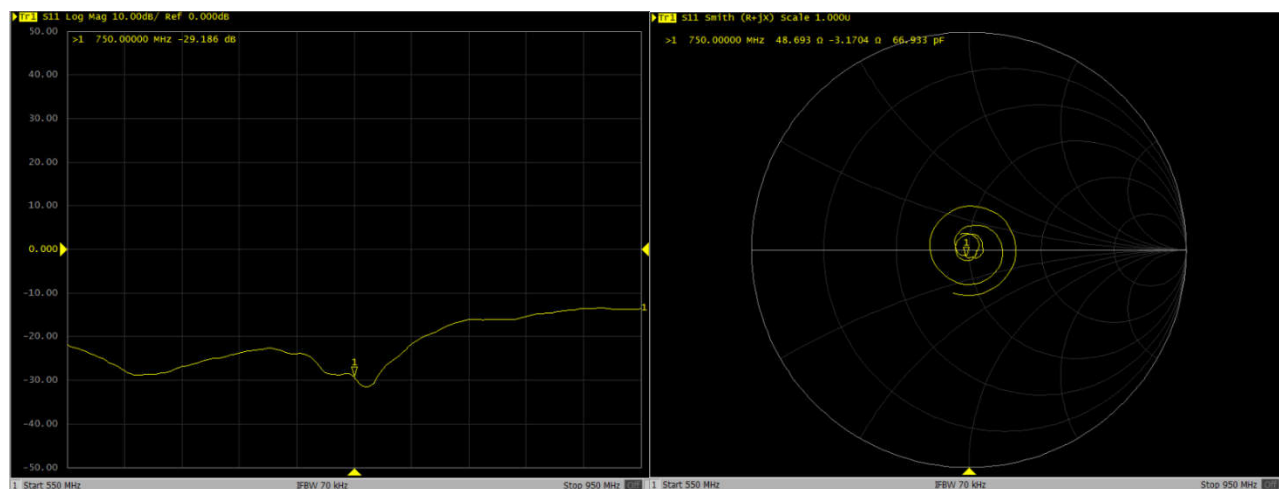
The return loss is $< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

Dipole Verification Data> D750V3, serial no. 1099

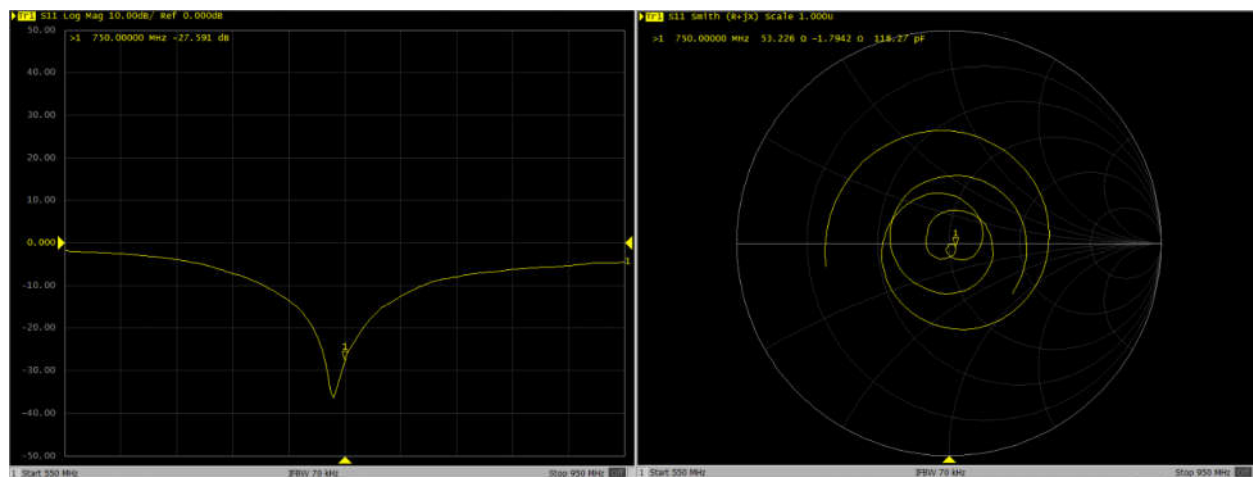
750MHz – Head---2019.11.25



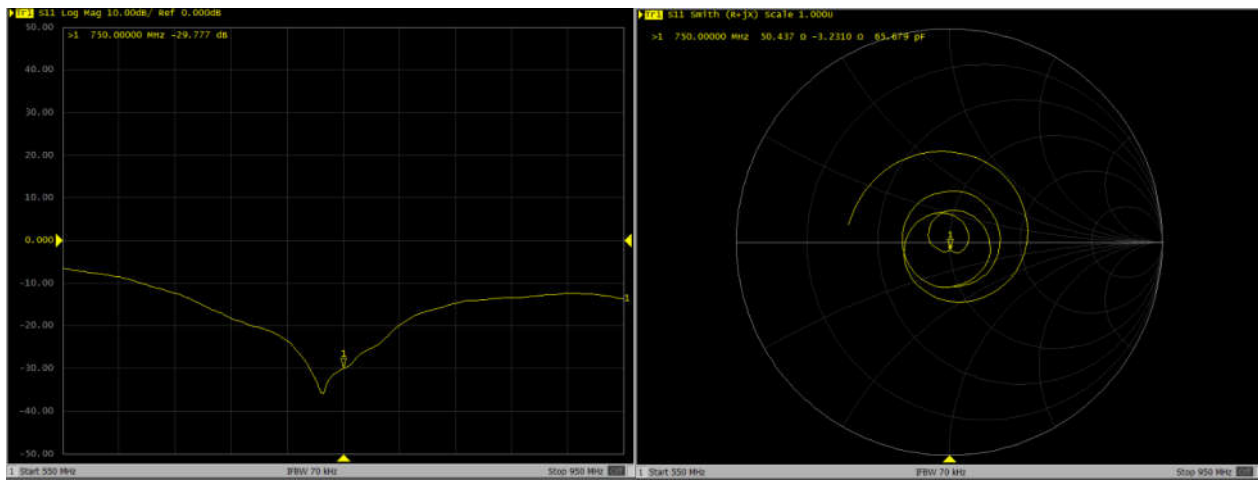
750MHz – Body---2019.11.25



750MHz – Head---2020.11.25



750MHz – Body----2020.11.25





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Client

Sporton

Certificate No: **Z18-60258**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D1750V2 - SN: 1137

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

July 30, 2018

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 NRVD	102083	01-Nov-17 (CTTL, No.J17X08756)	Oct-18
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100542	01-Nov-17 (CTTL, No.J17X08756)	Oct-18
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7464	12-Sep-17(SPEAG,No.EX3-7464_Sep17)	Sep-18
DAE4	SN 1524	13-Sep-17(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1524_Sep17)	Sep-18
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00560)	Jan-19
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00561)	Jan-19

	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: August 3, 2018

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "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
- 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
- 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
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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



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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.1.1476
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	1750 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.2 $\pm$ 6 %	1.33 mho/m $\pm$ 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	8.91 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	36.5 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.81 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.5 mW / g $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.4	1.49 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	53.8 $\pm$ 6 %	1.48 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.17 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	37.0 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.05 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.3 mW / g $\pm$ 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	50.3- 0.87 j Ω
Return Loss	- 40.7 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	44.8 Ω - 2.59 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.3 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.087 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

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Date: 07.30.2018

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1137

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.332$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.17$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7464; ConvF(8.7, 8.7, 8.7) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 9/12/2017
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1524; Calibrated: 9/13/2017
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

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

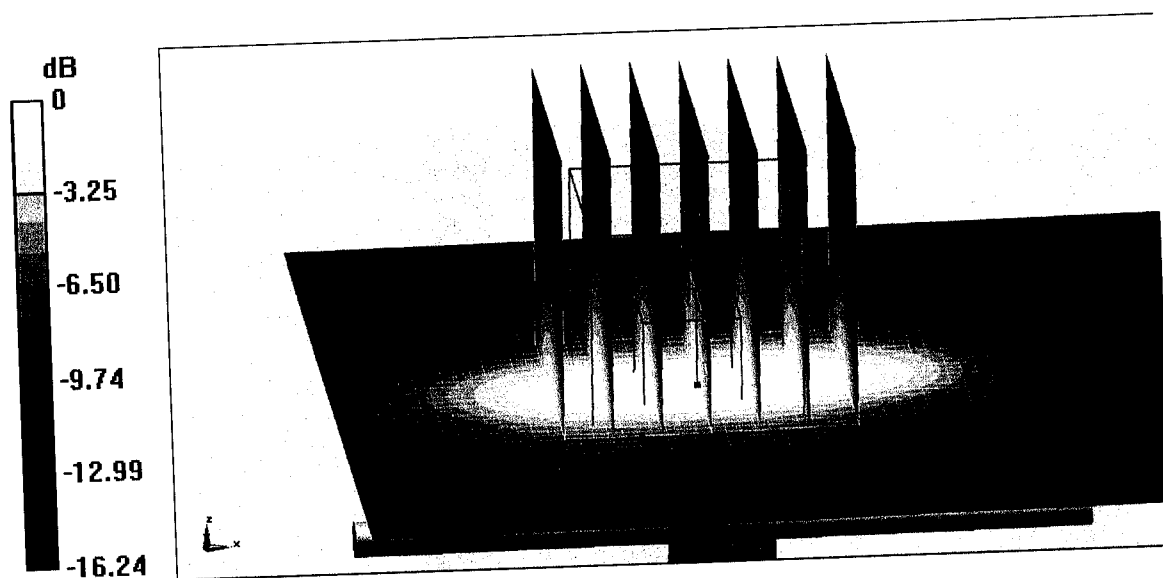
$dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 96.50 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.91 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.81 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.5 W/kg



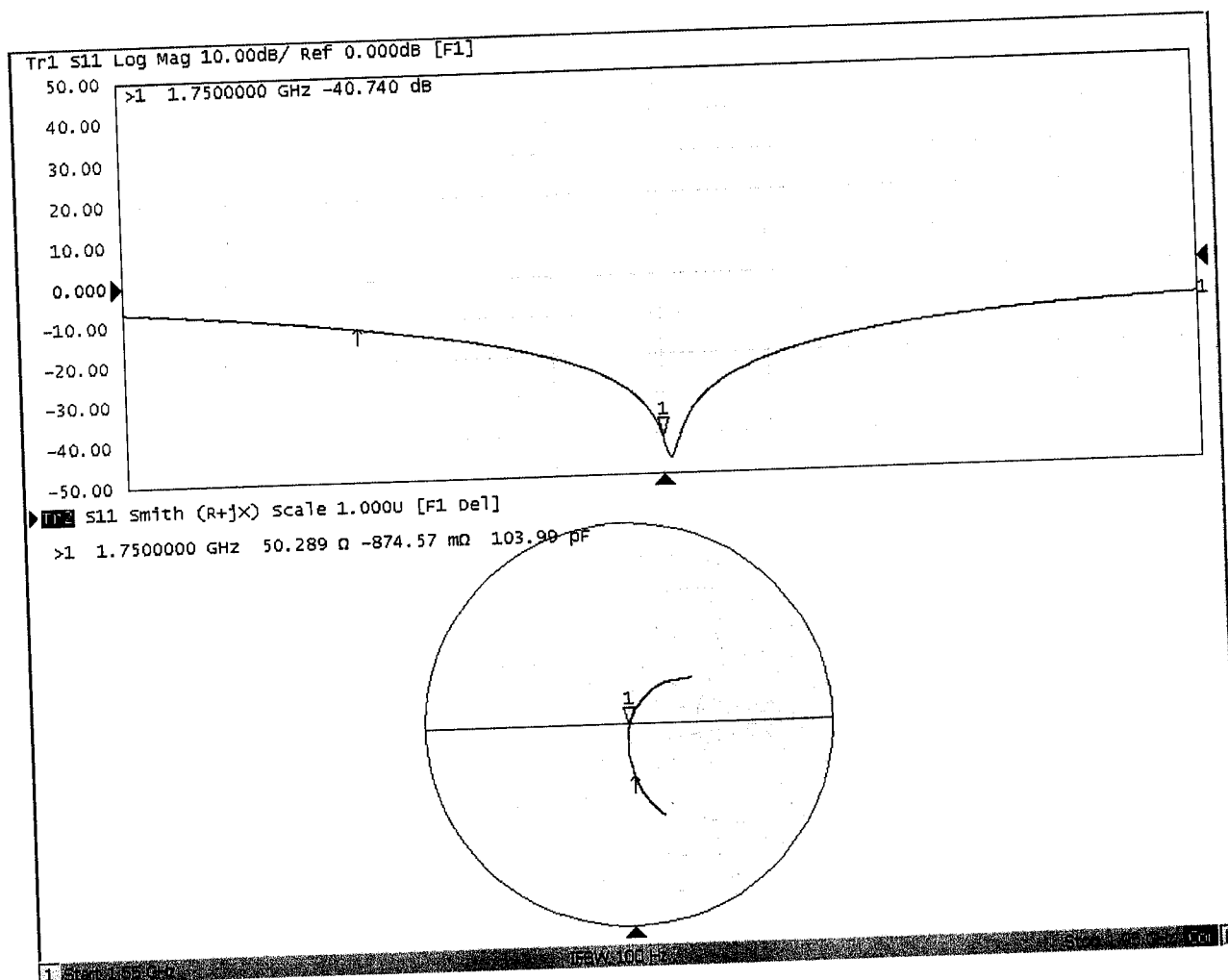
0 dB = 13.5 W/kg = 11.30 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Date: 07.30.2018

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1137

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.477$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.84$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7464; ConvF(8.6, 8.6, 8.6) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 9/12/2017
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1524; Calibrated: 9/13/2017
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

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

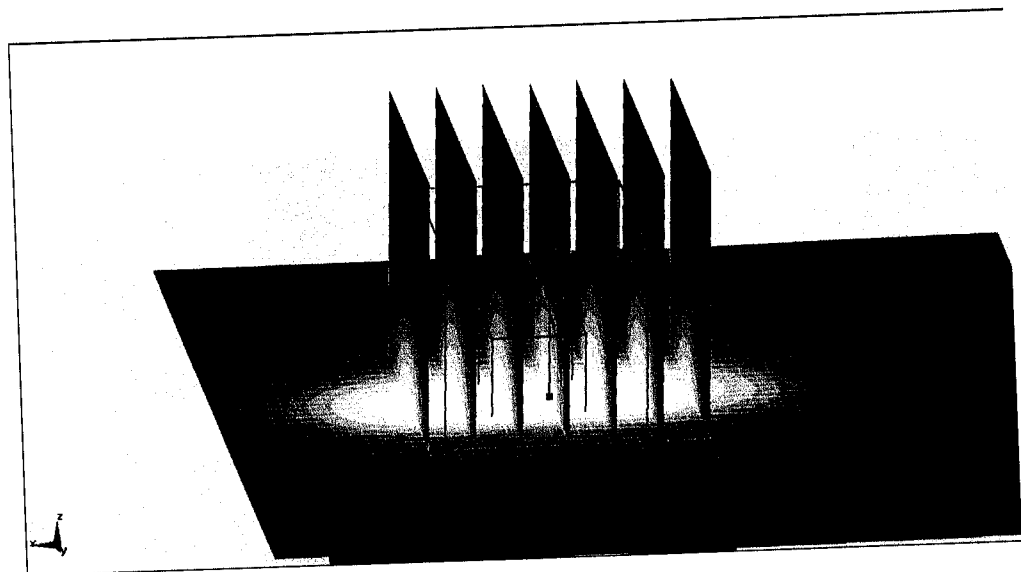
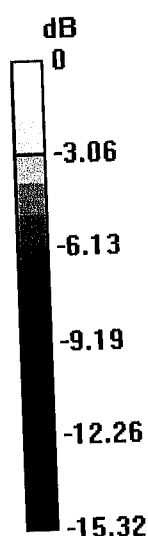
$dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 77.55 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.17 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.05 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.7 W/kg



0 dB = 13.7 W/kg = 11.37 dBW/kg

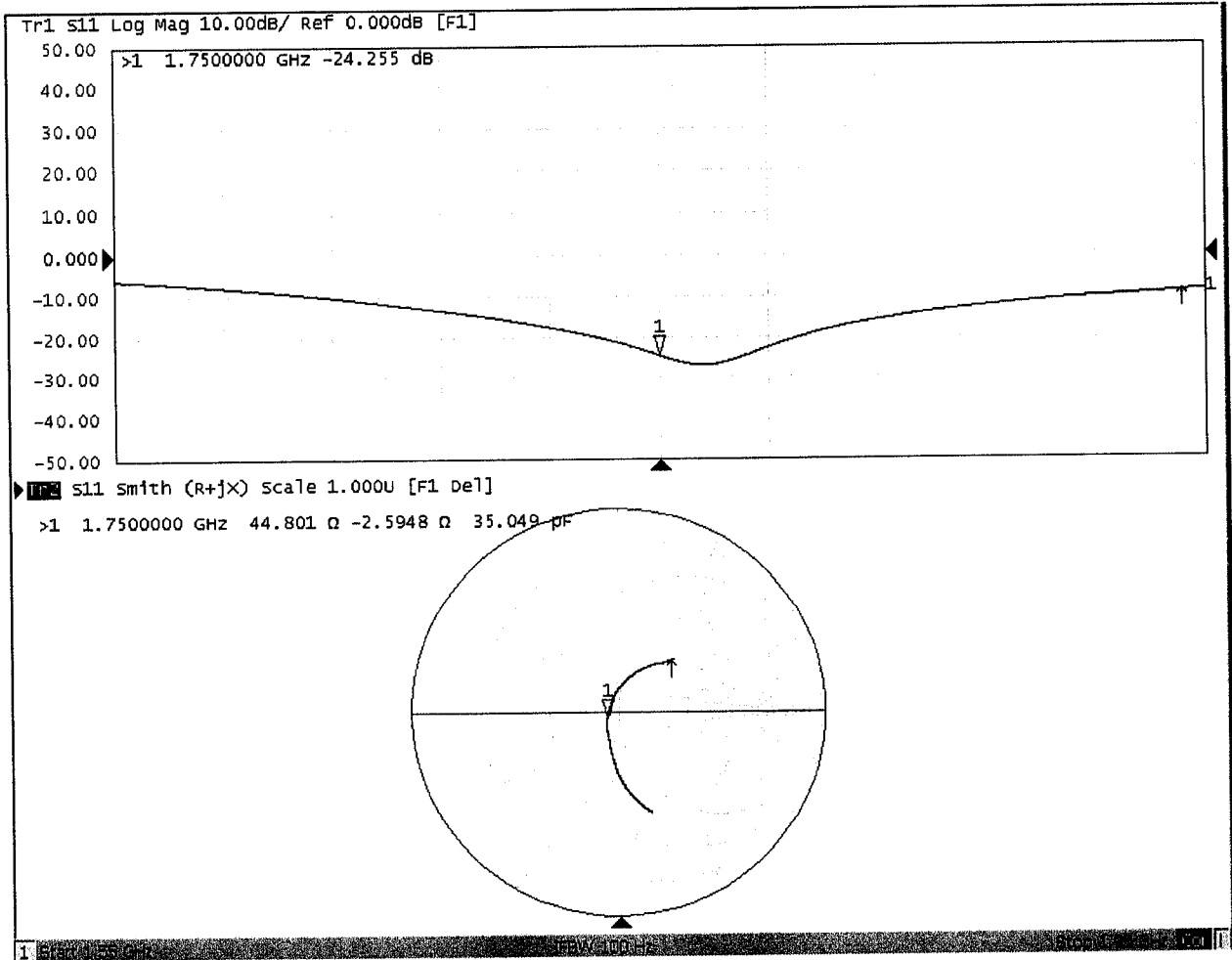


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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



D1750V2, Serial No. 1137 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01 v01r02, if dipoles are verified in return loss ($< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

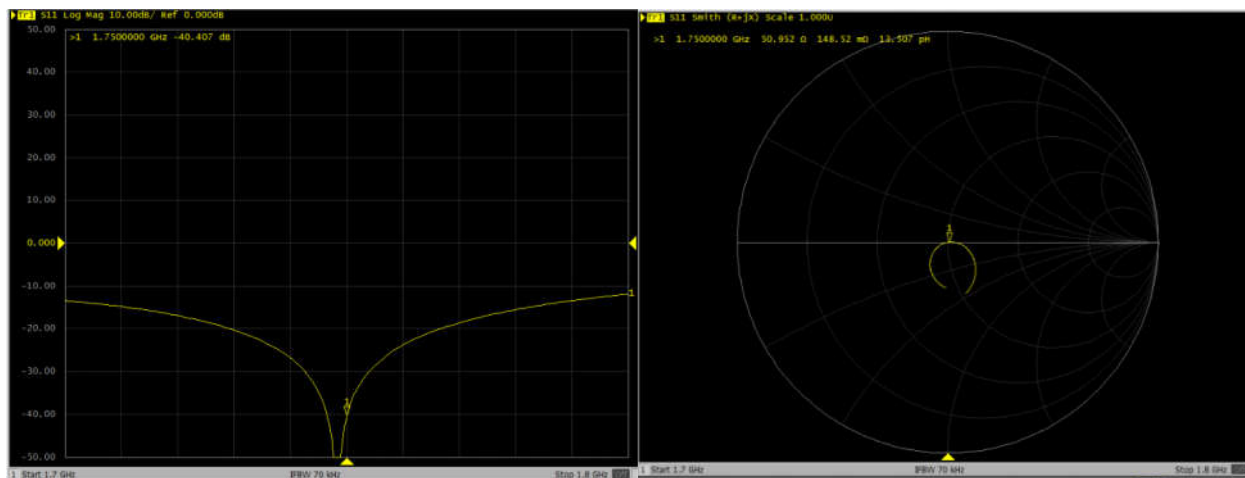
D1750V2 – serial no. 1137												
	1750 Head						1750 Body					
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2018.7.30	-40.7		50.3		-0.87		-24.3		44.8		-2.59	
2019.7.23	-40.4	0.7	51	0.7	-0.15	0.72	-24.7	-1.6	46.1	1.3	-2.1	0.49
2020.7.23	-40.7	0	51.1	0.8	-0.16	0.71	24.8	-2.1	45.3	0.5	-2.86	-0.27

<Justification of the extended calibration>

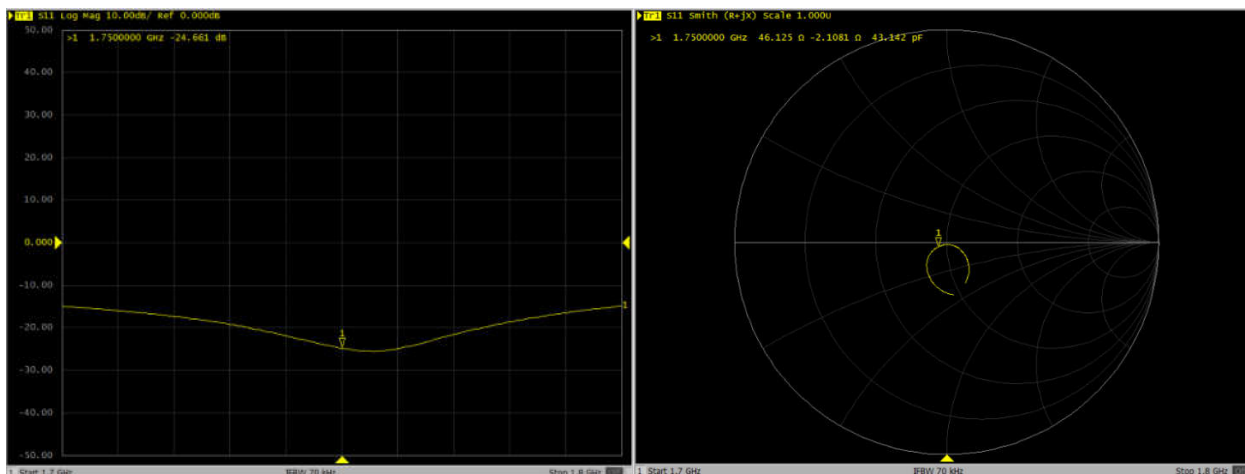
The return loss is $< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

Dipole Verification Data> D1750V2, serial no. 1137

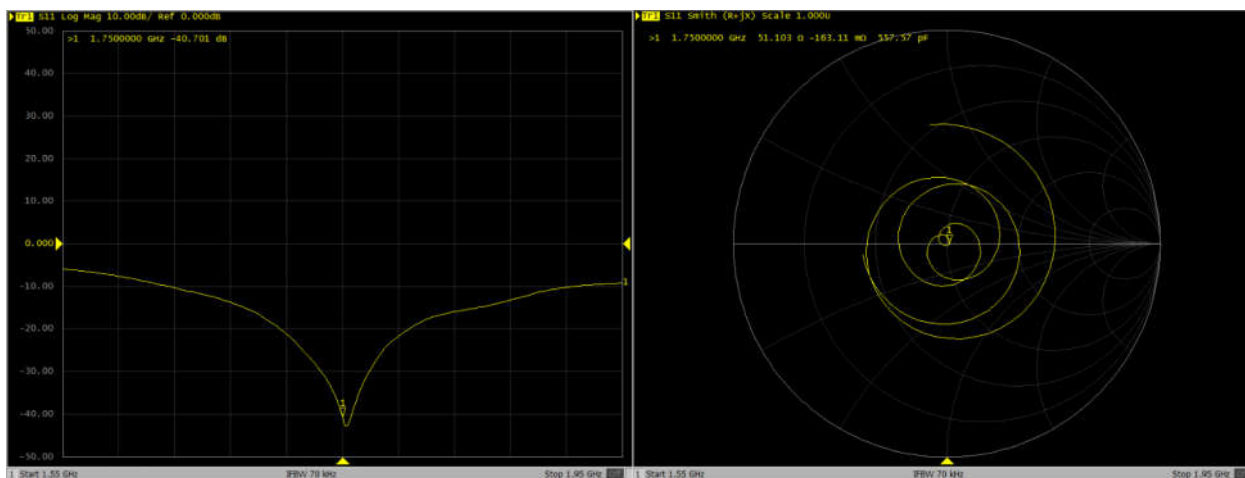
1750MHz – Head----2019.7.23



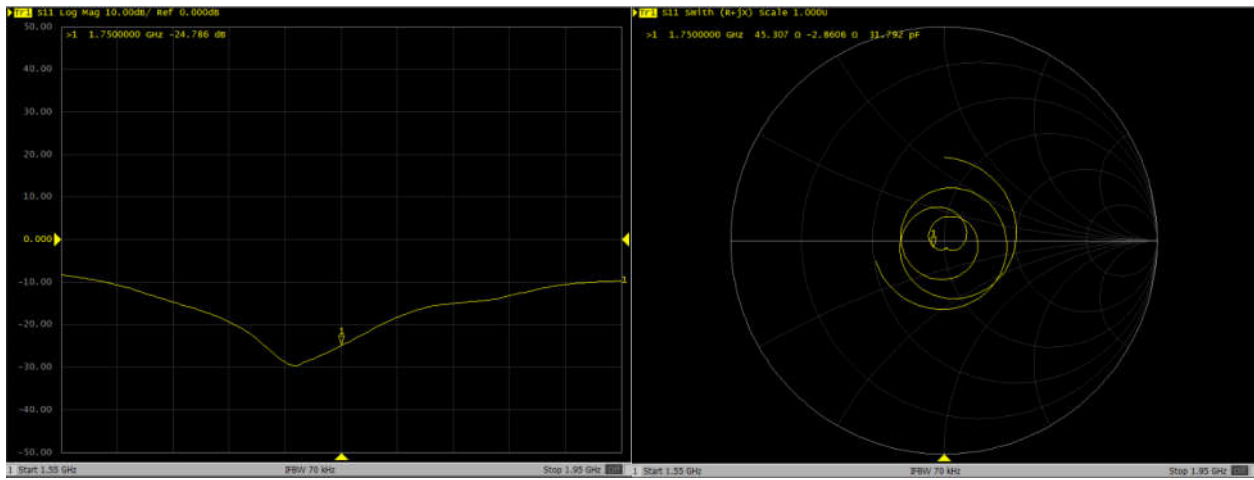
1750MHz – Body----2019.7.23



1750MHz – Head----2020.7.23



1750MHz – Body----2020.7.23





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Certificate No: **Z18-60536**

Client **Sporton**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d182**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-003-01**
Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: **December 7, 2018**

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 NRVD	102196	07-Mar-18 (CTTL, No.J18X01510)	Mar-19
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100596	07-Mar-18 (CTTL, No.J18X01510)	Mar-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7514	27-Aug-18(SPEAG,No.EX3-7514_Aug18)	Aug-19
DAE4	SN 1555	20-Aug-18(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1555_Aug18)	Aug-19
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00560)	Jan-19
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00561)	Jan-19

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

Signature

Issued: December 10, 2018

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



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lossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "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
- 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
- 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
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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



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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
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 $\pm$ 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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.6 $\pm$ 6 %	1.44 mho/m $\pm$ 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	10.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.6 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.25 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.7 mW / g $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	51.8 $\pm$ 6 %	1.56 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.9 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.31 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.9 mW / g $\pm$ 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	$52.1\Omega + 5.35j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.0dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$48.9\Omega + 6.19j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.0dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.067 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

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Date: 12.06.2018

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d182

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.441$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.59$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7514; ConvF(7.73, 7.73, 7.73) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 8/27/2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/20/2018
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

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

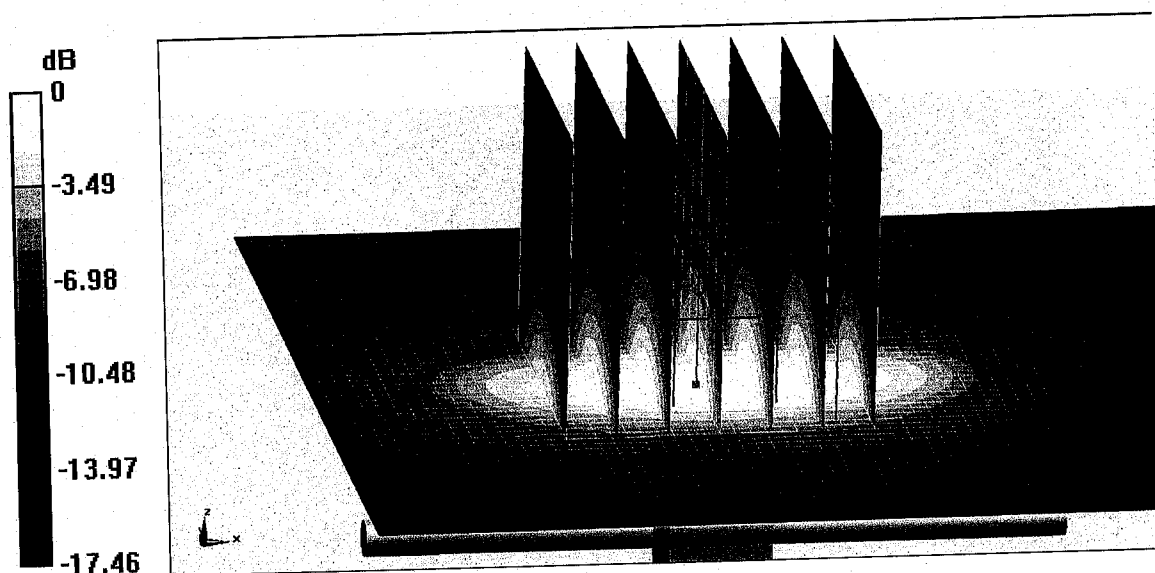
$dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 95.91 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.25 W/kg

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



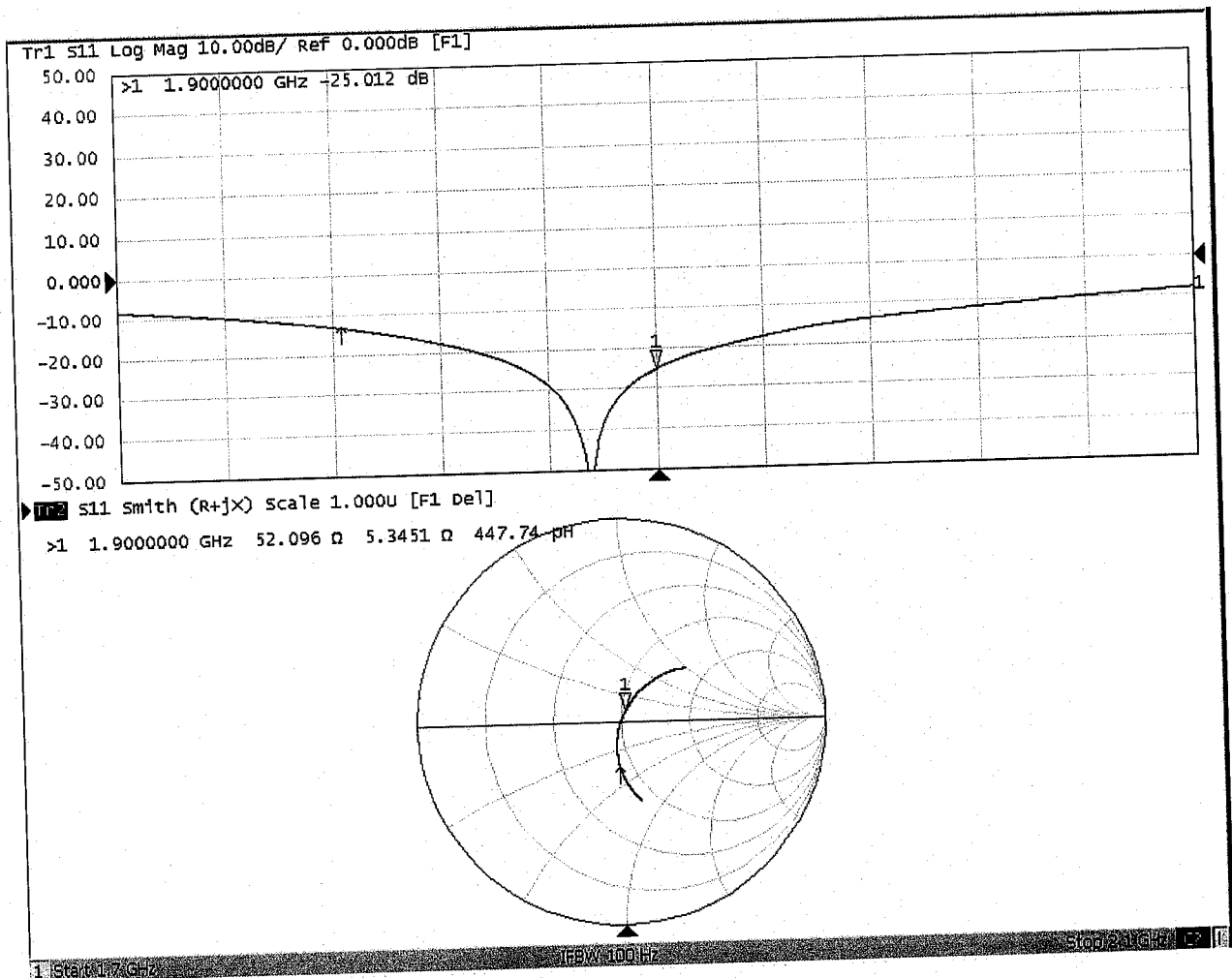
0 dB = 15.8 W/kg = 11.99 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 12.05.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d182

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.564$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.82$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7514; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 8/27/2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/20/2018
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

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

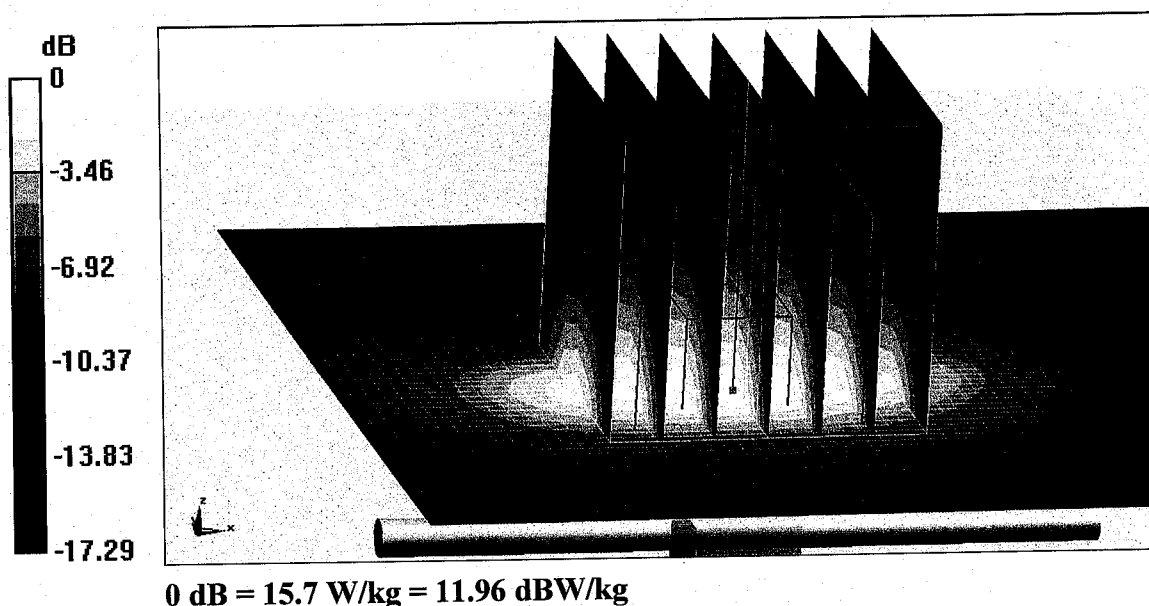
$dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 84.07 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.31 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.7 W/kg



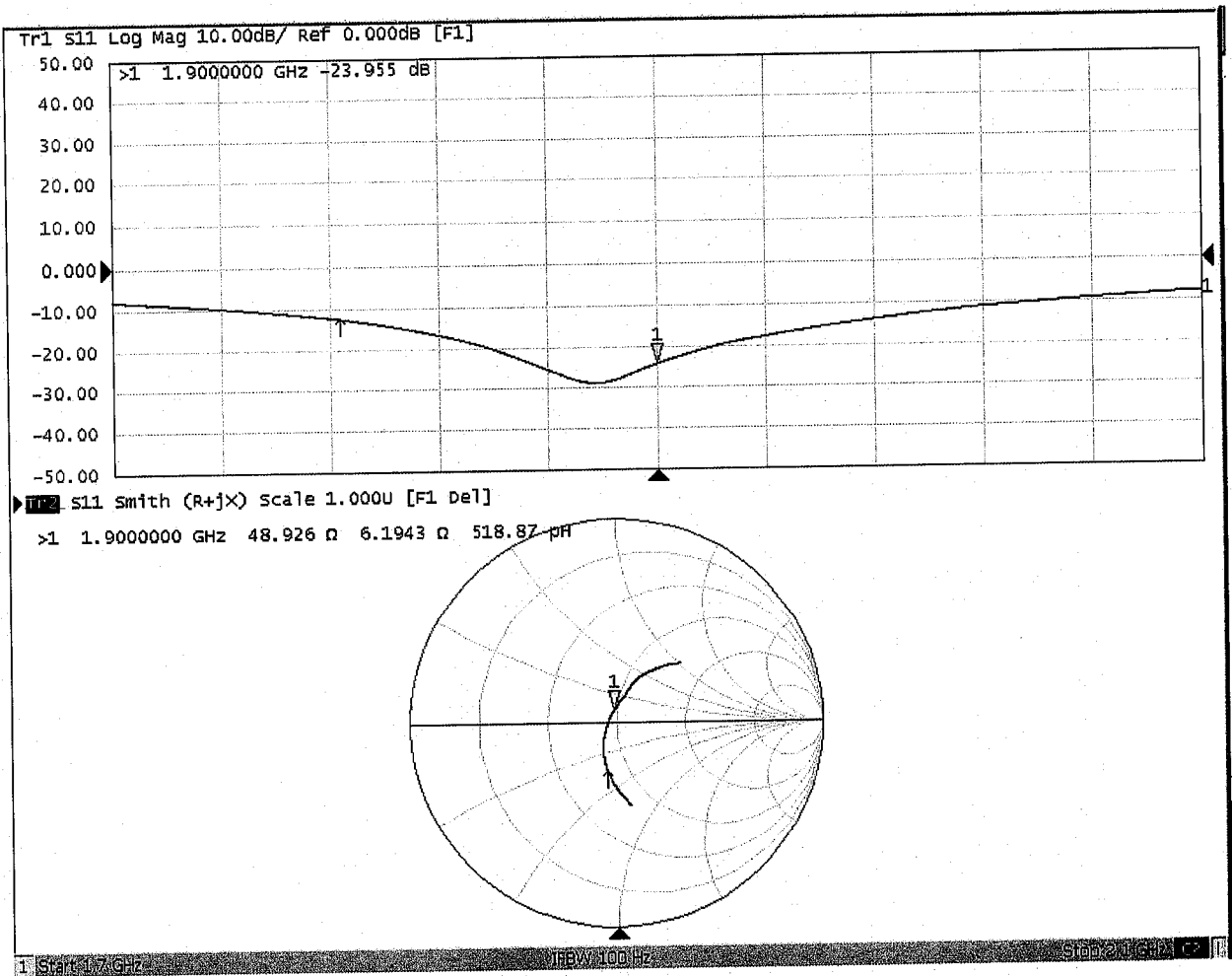


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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



D1900V2, Serial No. 5d182 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01 v01r02, if dipoles are verified in return loss ($< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

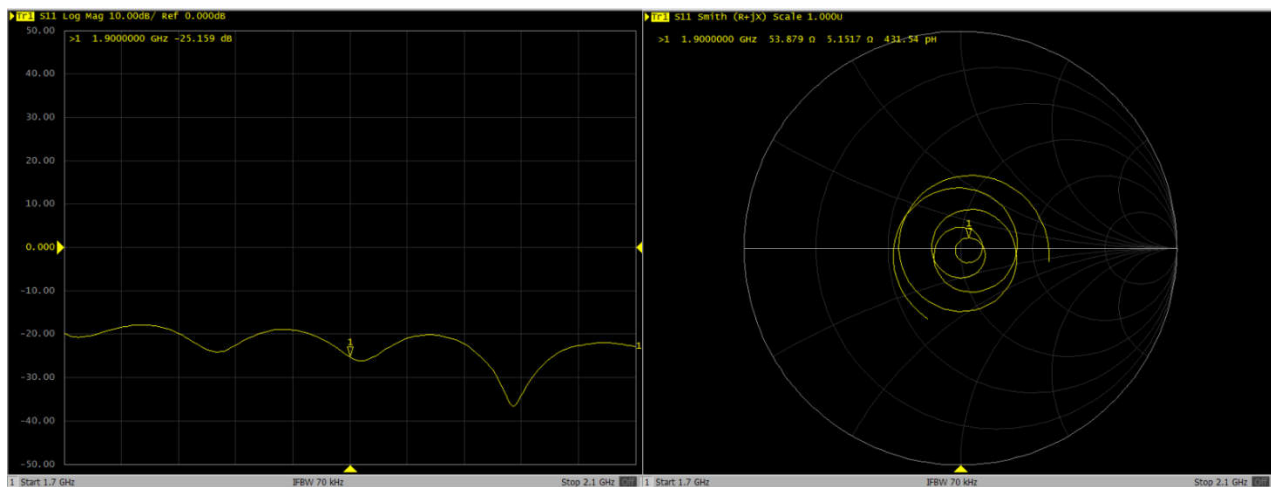
D1900V2 – serial no. 5d182												
	1900 Head						1900 Body					
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2018.12.7	-25		52.1		5.35		-24		48.9		6.19	
2019.11.25	-25.2	-0.8	53.9	1.8	5.15	-0.2	-24.2	-0.8	48.7	-0.2	5.93	-0.26
2020.11.25	-25.8	3.2	52.6	0.5	4.56	-0.79	-24.2	-0.8	49.6	0.7	6.11	-0.08

<Justification of the extended calibration>

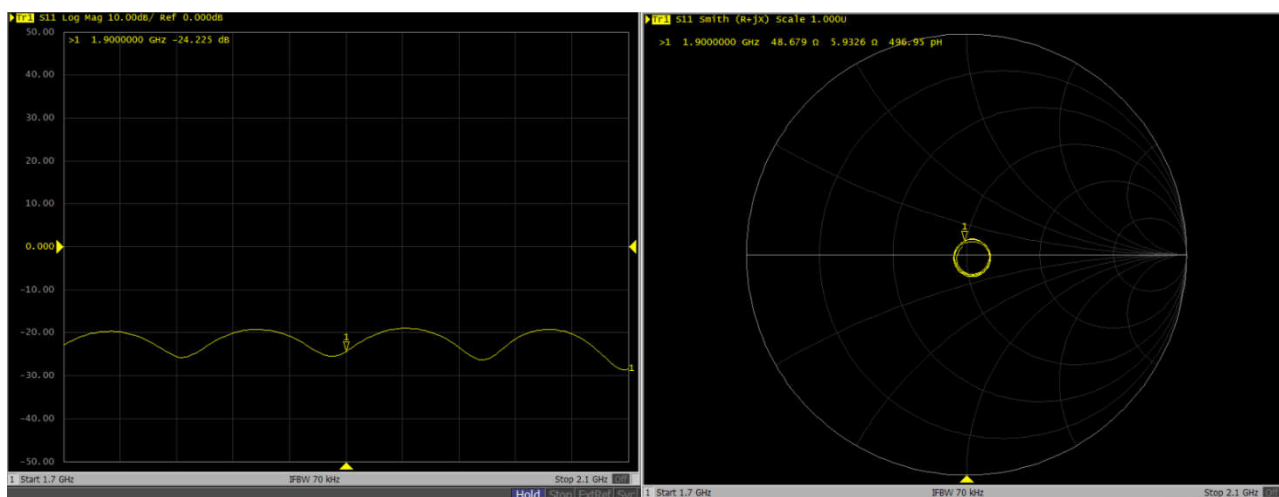
The return loss is $< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

Dipole Verification Data> D1900V2, serial no. 5d182

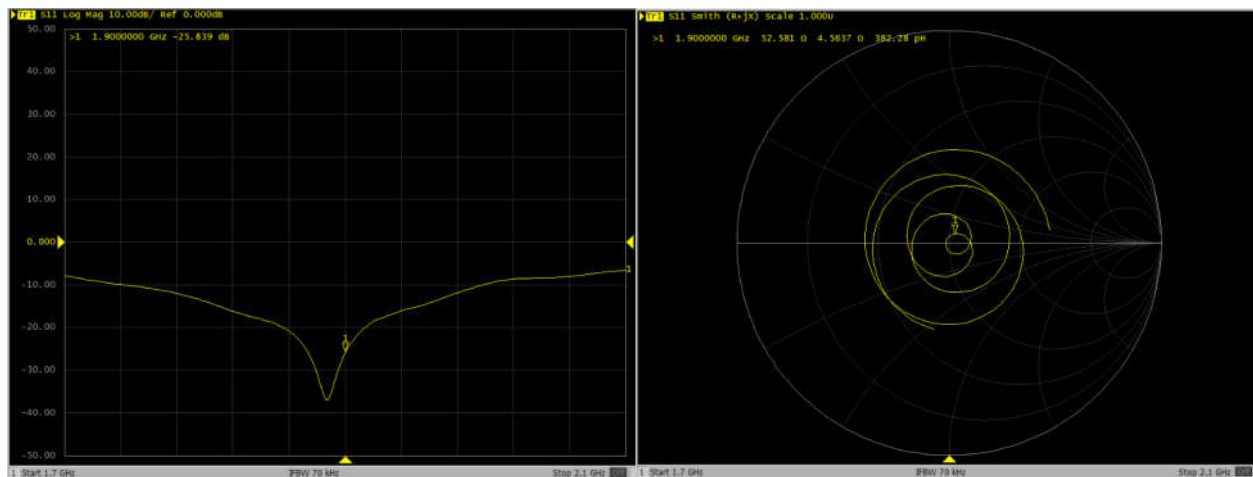
1900MHz – Head---2019.11.25



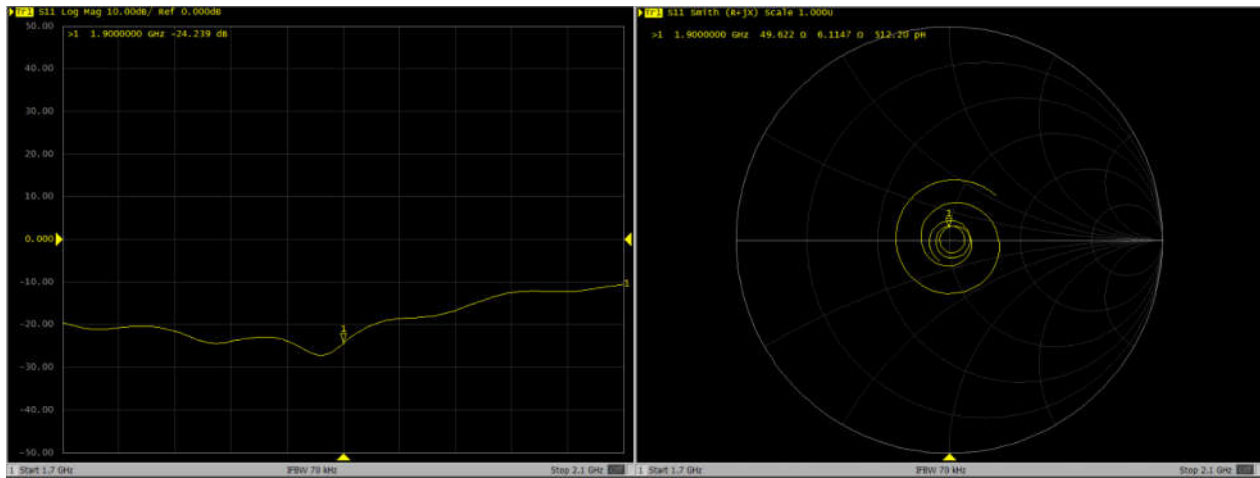
1900MHz – Body---2019.11.25



1900MHz – Head---2020.11.25



1900MHz – Body----2020.11.25



IMPORTANT NOTICE



USAGE OF THE DAE4

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

Battery Exchange: The battery cover of the DAE4 unit is fixed using a screw, over tightening the screw may cause the threads inside the DAE to wear out.

Shipping of the DAE: Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration, remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts during transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

E-Stop Failures: Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, the customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

Repair: Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

DASY Configuration Files: Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 MOhm is given in the corresponding configuration file.

Important Note:

Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.

Important Note:

Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.

Important Note:

To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.



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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **Tejet (Auden)**

Certificate No: DAE4-1226_May20

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1226

Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-06.v30
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: May 15, 2020

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 $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Sep-19 (No:25949)	Sep-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	09-Jan-20 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-21
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	09-Jan-20 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-21

Calibrated by: Name: Eric Hainfeld Function: Laboratory Technician Signature:

Approved by: Sven Kühn Deputy Manager

Issued: May 15, 2020

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information; DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V , full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61 nV , full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.644 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	404.410 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	404.128 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98010 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	4.00441 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.98517 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	283.5 ° $\pm$ 1 °
---	-------------------

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200036.25	2.48	0.00
Channel X + Input	20007.54	2.38	0.01
Channel X - Input	-20005.86	0.51	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	200033.61	-0.21	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	20003.31	-1.72	-0.01
Channel Y - Input	-20007.95	-1.52	0.01
Channel Z + Input	200035.07	1.43	0.00
Channel Z + Input	20004.81	-0.10	-0.00
Channel Z - Input	-20007.44	-1.01	0.01

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000.93	0.16	0.01
Channel X + Input	200.14	-0.66	-0.33
Channel X - Input	-199.83	-0.71	0.36
Channel Y + Input	2000.72	0.15	0.01
Channel Y + Input	199.44	-1.19	-0.59
Channel Y - Input	-200.55	-1.29	0.65
Channel Z + Input	2000.71	0.18	0.01
Channel Z + Input	200.02	-0.61	-0.31
Channel Z - Input	-199.97	-0.66	0.33

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	5.07	2.90
	- 200	-2.74	-4.97
Channel Y	200	-8.89	-9.14
	- 200	7.09	6.94
Channel Z	200	-7.29	-7.53
	- 200	5.53	5.89

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	2.16	-3.66
Channel Y	200	8.16	-	3.69
Channel Z	200	9.32	5.65	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16032	12468
Channel Y	15897	17438
Channel Z	16001	15611

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	-0.38	-1.14	0.42	0.38
Channel Y	-0.09	-1.14	0.85	0.39
Channel Z	-0.31	-1.86	1.00	0.41

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Client **Sporton**

Certificate No: **EX3-3819_Apr20**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3819**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v5, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v7**
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: **April 30, 2020**

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 $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104775	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100/03101)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03101)	Apr-21
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: CC2552 (20x)	31-Mar-20 (No. 217-03106)	Apr-21
DAE4	SN: 660	27-Dec-19 (No. DAE4-660_Dec19)	Dec-20
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-19 (No. ES3-3013_Dec19)	Dec-20
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41496087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-19)	In house check: Oct-20

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Leif Klysner	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
			Issued: April 30, 2020
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Glossary:

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

- 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
- 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
- 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
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3819

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.46	0.41	0.46	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	104.6	101.5	102.0	

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	156.7	± 3.5 %	± 4.7 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		148.5		
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		139.2		

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 5).

^B Numerical linearization parameter; uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3819

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	113.9
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3819

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^f	Conductivity (S/m) ^f	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^g	Depth ^g (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.64	9.64	9.64	0.52	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.39	9.39	9.39	0.50	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.26	9.26	9.26	0.39	0.96	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.43	8.43	8.43	0.34	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.10	8.10	8.10	0.37	0.80	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	7.95	7.95	7.95	0.30	0.88	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.66	7.66	7.66	0.32	0.90	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.42	7.42	7.42	0.38	0.90	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.22	7.22	7.22	0.38	0.90	± 12.0 %
3300	38.2	2.71	6.91	6.91	6.91	0.20	1.20	± 14.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.84	6.84	6.84	0.25	1.20	± 14.0 %
3700	37.7	3.12	6.75	6.75	6.75	0.25	1.25	± 14.0 %
3900	37.5	3.32	6.40	6.40	6.40	0.30	1.60	± 14.0 %
4100	37.2	3.53	6.39	6.39	6.39	0.30	1.60	± 14.0 %
4400	36.9	3.84	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.30	1.60	± 14.0 %
4600	36.7	4.04	5.98	5.98	5.98	0.30	1.70	± 14.0 %
4800	36.4	4.25	5.88	5.88	5.88	0.45	1.80	± 14.0 %
4950	36.3	4.40	5.72	5.72	5.72	0.45	1.80	± 14.0 %
5250	35.9	4.71	5.02	5.02	5.02	0.40	1.80	± 14.0 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.56	4.56	4.56	0.40	1.80	± 14.0 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.63	4.63	4.63	0.40	1.80	± 14.0 %

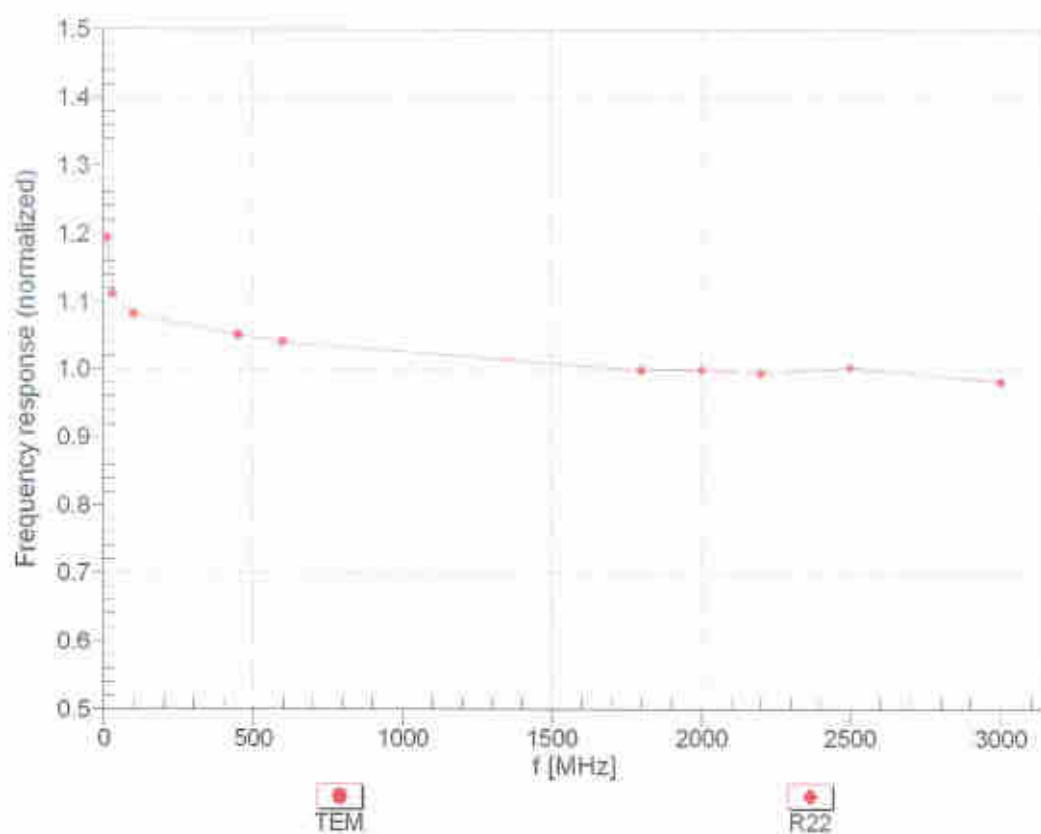
^c Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

^f At frequencies up to 6 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

^g Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

Frequency Response of E-Field

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



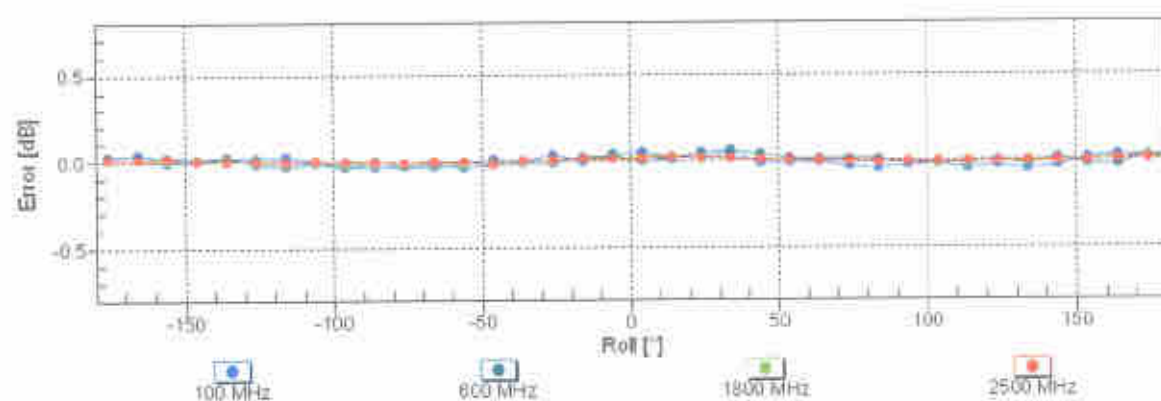
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

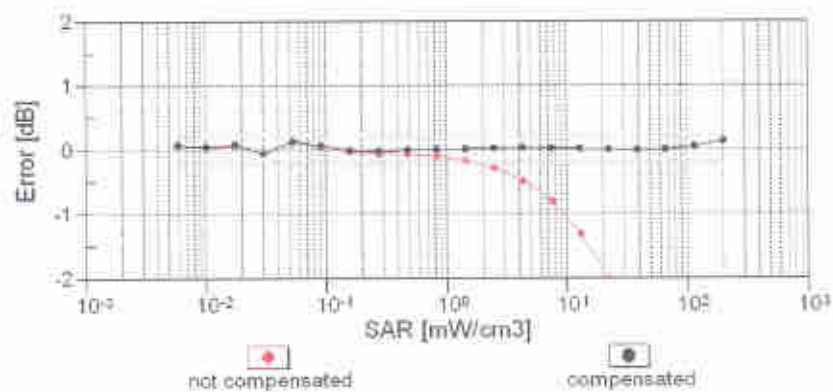
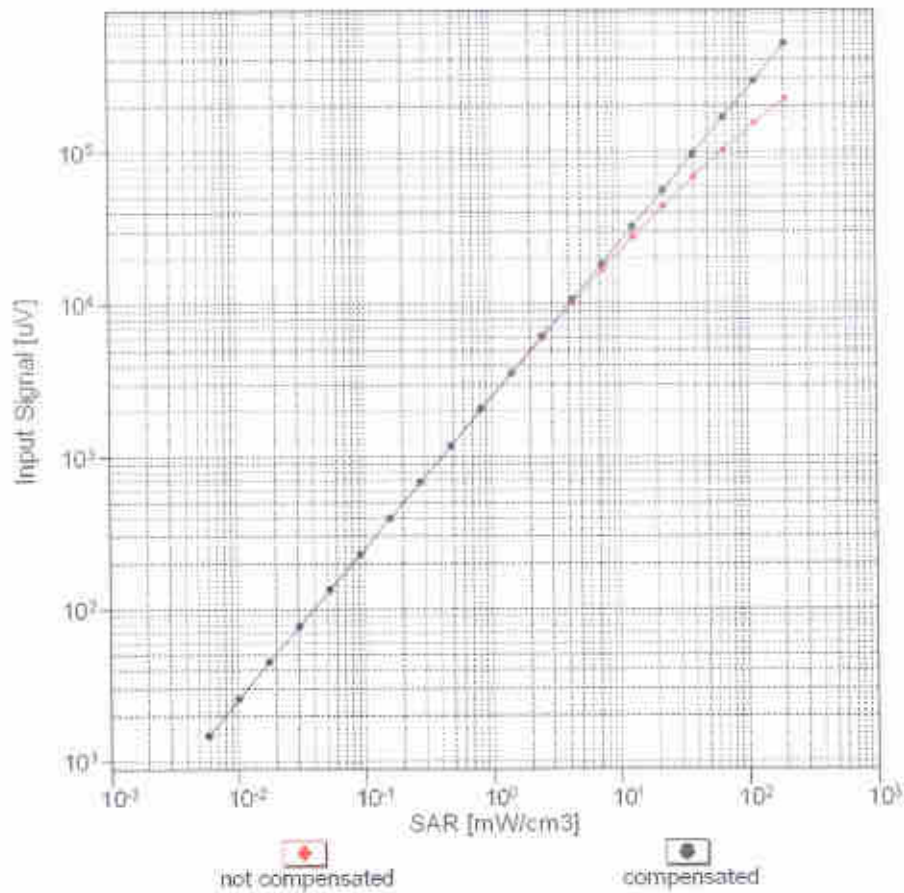


f=1800 MHz,R22



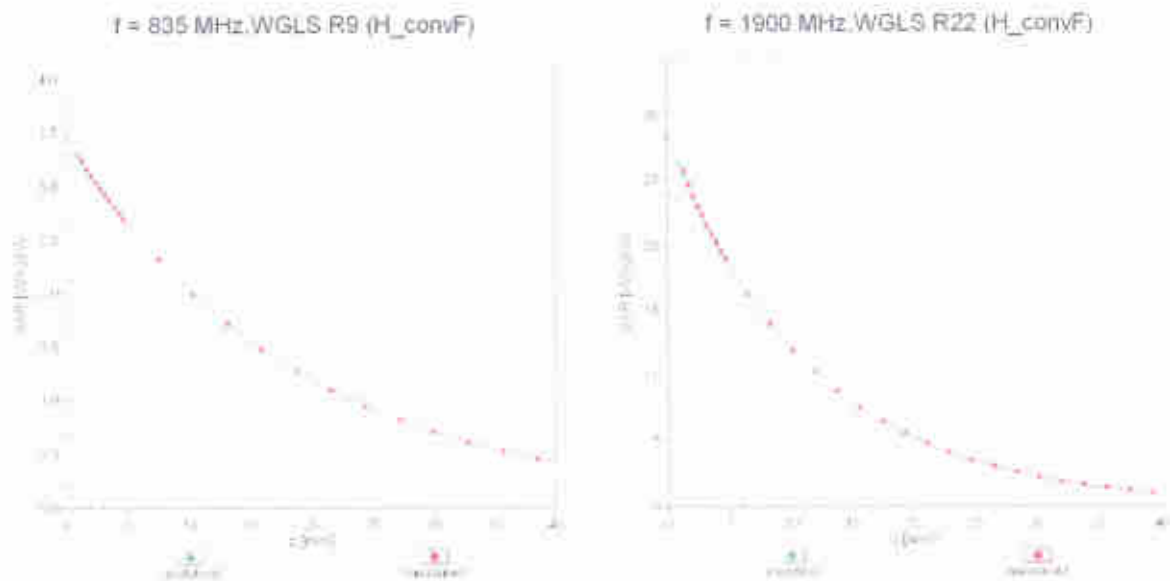
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell, $f_{\text{eval}} = 1900 \text{ MHz}$)



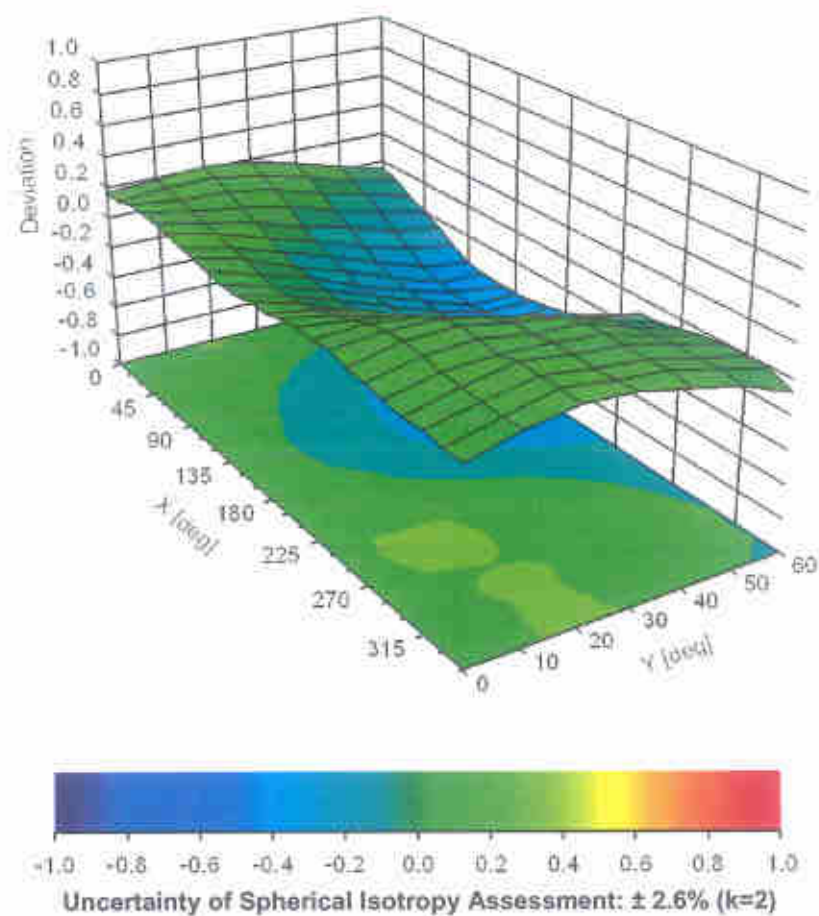
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$





Appendix E. Conducted RF Output Power Table

The detailed power table are shown as follows.

Band 2											
BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Index			Power Low Ch / Freq.	Power Mid Ch / Freq.	Power High Ch / Freq.	Turn-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
				Channel							
				L	M	H					
Channel											
Frequency (MHz)											
20	QPSK	1	0	0	8	15	22.23	21.76	21.98	23.00	0.00
20	QPSK	1	5	0	8	15	22.20	21.77	21.99		
20	QPSK	3	0	0	8	15	21.89	21.42	21.80	23.00	0.00
20	QPSK	3	3	0	8	15	21.88	21.42	21.83		
20	QPSK	6	0	0	8	15	21.88	21.41	21.83	23.00	0.00
20	16QAM	1	0	0	8	15	22.12	21.70	21.93	23.00	0.00
20	16QAM	1	5	0	8	15	22.11	21.70	21.92		
20	16QAM	3	0	0	8	15	22.03	21.64	21.83	23.00	0.00
20	16QAM	3	3	0	8	15	21.96	21.62	21.79		
20	16QAM	6	0	0	8	15	21.99	21.73	21.81	23.00	0.00
Channel											
Frequency (MHz)											
15	QPSK	1	0	0	6	11	22.15	21.66	21.90	23.00	0.00
15	QPSK	1	5	0	6	11	22.15	21.67	21.86		
15	QPSK	3	0	0	6	11	21.72	21.27	21.47	23.00	0.00
15	QPSK	3	3	0	6	11	21.74	21.32	21.54		
15	QPSK	6	0	0	6	11	21.84	21.36	21.58	23.00	0.00
15	16QAM	1	0	0	6	11	22.13	21.64	21.89	23.00	0.00
15	16QAM	1	5	0	6	11	22.14	21.71	21.93		
15	16QAM	3	0	0	6	11	22.05	21.60	21.84	23.00	0.00
15	16QAM	3	3	0	6	11	21.98	21.62	21.76		
15	16QAM	6	0	0	6	11	21.79	21.38	21.59	23.00	0.00
Channel											
Frequency (MHz)											
10	QPSK	1	0	0	4	7	22.16	21.61	21.78	23.00	0.00
10	QPSK	1	5	0	4	7	22.08	21.61	21.86		
10	QPSK	3	0	0	4	7	21.70	21.26	21.42	23.00	0.00
10	QPSK	3	3	0	4	7	21.72	21.23	21.43		
10	QPSK	6	0	0	4	7	21.18	20.73	20.90	23.00	0.00
10	16QAM	1	0	0	4	7	22.08	21.63	21.80	23.00	0.00
10	16QAM	1	5	0	4	7	22.16	21.70	21.93		
10	16QAM	3	0	0	4	7	22.02	21.52	21.70	23.00	0.00
10	16QAM	3	3	0	4	7	21.90	21.40	21.65		
10	16QAM	6	0	0	4	7	20.89	20.39	20.54	22.00	1.00
Channel											
Frequency (MHz)											
5	QPSK	1	0	0	2	3	22.18	21.62	21.83	23.00	0.00
5	QPSK	1	5	0	2	3	22.10	21.63	21.86		
5	QPSK	3	0	0	2	3	21.22	20.74	20.89	23.00	0.00
5	QPSK	3	3	0	2	3	21.25	20.75	20.95		
5	QPSK	6	0	0	2	3	21.09	20.64	20.89	23.00	0.00
5	16QAM	1	0	0	2	3	22.04	21.59	21.83	23.00	0.00
5	16QAM	1	5	0	2	3	22.22	21.72	21.93		
5	16QAM	3	0	0	2	3	21.52	21.06	21.30	23.00	0.00
5	16QAM	3	3	0	2	3	21.40	20.93	21.14		
5	16QAM	6	0	0	2	3	20.86	20.39	20.40	22.00	1.00
Channel											
Frequency (MHz)											
3	QPSK	1	0	0	0	1	21.44	21.66	21.12		
3	QPSK	1	5	0	0	1	21.38	21.03	21.08	23.00	0.00
3	QPSK	3	0	0	0	1	19.82	19.15	19.33		
3	QPSK	3	3	0	0	1	19.56	19.10	19.29	21.00	2.00
3	QPSK	6	0	0	0	1	18.73	18.25	18.45	21.00	2.00
3	16QAM	1	0	0	0	1	20.26	19.80	19.98	21.00	2.00
3	16QAM	1	5	0	0	1	20.26	19.80	19.98		
3	16QAM	3	0	0	0	1	18.75	18.26	18.43	21.00	2.00
3	16QAM	3	3	0	0	1	18.67	18.22	18.38		
3	16QAM	6	0	0	0	1	18.39	18.01	18.06	21.00	2.00
Channel											
Frequency (MHz)											
1.4	QPSK	1	0	0	0	0	20.80	20.13	20.38	22.00	1.00
1.4	QPSK	1	5	0	0	0	20.42	20.04	20.11		
1.4	QPSK	3	0	0	0	0	19.56	19.06	19.21	21.00	2.00
1.4	QPSK	3	3	0	0	0	19.55	19.05	19.21		
1.4	QPSK	6	0	0	0	0	18.56	18.10	18.25	21.00	2.00
1.4	16QAM	1	0	0	0	0	19.56	18.70	18.95	21.00	2.00
1.4	16QAM	1	5	0	0	0	19.26	18.76	18.92		
1.4	16QAM	3	0	0	0	0	18.46	18.08	18.18	21.00	2.00
1.4	16QAM	3	3	0	0	0	18.65	18.20	18.37		
1.4	16QAM	6	0	0	0	0	18.70	18.24	18.40	21.00	2.00

Band 4											
BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Index			Power Low Ch / Freq.	Power Mid Ch / Freq.	Power High Ch / Freq.	Turn-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
				Channel							
				L	M	H					
Channel											
Frequency (MHz)											
20	QPSK	1	5	0	8	16	22.21	22.20	22.19	23.00	0.00
20	QPSK	1	5	0	8	16	22.20	22.21	22.18		
20	QPSK	3	0	0	8	16	21.89	21.83	21.88		
20	QPSK	3	3	0	8	16	21.91	21.89	21.87		
20	QPSK	6	0	0	8	16	21.90	21.91	21.80	23.00	0.00
20	16QAM	1	5	0	8	16	22.11	22.11	22.08	23.00	0.00
20	16QAM	1	5	0	8	16	22.10	22.10	22.07	23.00	0.00
20	16QAM	3	0	0	8	16	22.09	22.10	22.06	23.00	0.00
20	16QAM	3	3	0	8	16	22.03	22.05	21.97	23.00	0.00
20	16QAM	6	0	0	8	16	22.07	22.07	22.05	23.00	0.00
Channel											
Frequency (MHz)											
15	QPSK	1	0	0	6	11	22.02	21.95	22.05	23.00	0.00
15	QPSK	1	5	0	6	11	22.05	22.00	22.10		
15	QPSK	3	0	0	6	11	21.95	21.88	21.96		
15	QPSK	3	3	0	6	11	21.99	21.93	22.04		
15	QPSK	6	0	0	6	11	22.02	21.94	22.04	23.00	0.00
15	16QAM	1	0	0	6	11	22.22	22.17	22.14	23.00	0.00
15	16QAM	1	5	0	6	11	22.20	22.14	22.21	23.00	0.00
15	16QAM	3	0	0	6	11	22.24	22.21	22.20	23.00	0.00
15	16QAM	3	3	0	6	11	22.22	22.27	22.28	23.00	0.00
15	16QAM	6	0	0	6	11	22.20	22.13	22.23	23.00	0.00
Channel											
Frequency (MHz)											
10	QPSK	1	0	0	4	7	21.89	22.00	21.83	23.00	0.00
10	QPSK	1	5	0	4	7	21.87	21.99	21.83		
10	QPSK	3	0	0	4	7	21.70	21.76	21.68		
10	QPSK	3	3	0	4	7	21.72	21.84	21.70		
10	QPSK	6	0	0	4	7	21.32	21.41	21.28	23.00	0.00
10	16QAM	1	0	0	4	7	22.03	22.13	21.98	23.00	0.00
10	16QAM	1	5	0	4	7	22.04	22.16	22.04	23.00	0.00
10	16QAM	3	0	0	4	7	22.04	22.15	22.03	23.00	0.00
10	16QAM	3	3	0	4	7	21.97	22.10	21.95	23.00	0.00
10	16QAM	6	0	0	4	7	20.98	20.91	20.97	22.00	1.00
Channel											
Frequency (MHz)											
5	QPSK	1	0	0	2	3	21.83	21.86	21.83	23.00	0.00
5	QPSK	1	5	0	2	3	21.84	21.86	21.80		
5	QPSK	3	0	0	2	3	21.38	21.40	21.51		
5	QPSK	3	3	0	2	3	21.40	21.41	21.51		
5	QPSK	6	0	0	2	3	21.47	21.48	21.60	23.00	0.00
5	16QAM	1	0	0	2	3	22.11	22.14	22.23	23.00	0.00
5	16QAM	1	5	0	2	3	22.20	22.22	22.22	23.00	0.00
5	16QAM	3	0	0	2	3	21.75	21.75	21.87	23.00	0.00
5	16QAM	3	3	0	2	3	21.68	21.67	21.76	23.00	0.00
5	16QAM	6	0	0	2	3	21.18	21.16	21.26	23.00	0.00
Channel											
Frequency (MHz)											
3	QPSK	1	0	0	0	1	19.95	20.175	20.05	21.00	2.00
3	QPSK	1	5	0	0	1	17.11.5	17.02.5	17.03.5		
3	QPSK	1	5	0	0	1	20.37	20.42	20.45		
3	QPSK	1	5	0	0	1	20.37	20.38	20.40		
3	QPSK	3	0	0	0	1	19.83	19.83	19.83	21.00	1.00
3	QPSK	3	0	0	0	1	19.83	19.83	19.83	21.00	2.00
3	QPSK	6	0	0	0	1	18.87	18.86	18.86	21.00	2.00
3	16QAM	1	0	0	0	1	19.28	19.30	19.34	21.00	2.00
3	16QAM	1	5	0	0	1	19.35	19.37	19.37	21.00	2.00
3	16QAM	3	0	0	0	1	18.87	18.87	18.86	21.00	2.00
3	16QAM	3	0	0	0	1	18.83	18.83	18.71	21.00	2.00
3	16QAM	6	0	0	0	1	18.88	18.90	18.90	21.00	2.00
Channel											
Frequency (MHz)											
1.4	QPSK	1	0	0	0	0	19.957	20.175	20.053	22.00	1.00
1.4	QPSK	1	5	0	0	0	17.11.7	17.01.5	17.01.3		
1.4	QPSK	3	0	0	0	0	20.26	20.42	20.40		
1.4	QPSK	3	0	0	0	0	20.27	20.34	20.37		
1.4	QPSK	3	0	0	0	0	19.84	19.21	19.18	21.00	2.00
1.4	QPSK	3	3	0	0	0	18.84	18.21	18.21	21.00	2.00
1.4	QPSK	6	0	0	0	0	18.62	18.15	18.15	21.00	2.00
1.4	16QAM	1	0	0	0	0	18.47	18.65	18.58	21.00	2.00
1.4	16QAM	1	5	0	0	0	18.40	18.66	18.64	21.00	2.00
1.4	16QAM	3	0	0	0	0	18.08	18.52	18.14	21.00	2.00
1.4	16QAM	3	3	0	0	0	18.05	18.33	18.15	21.00	2.00
1.4	16QAM	6	0	0	0	0	18.61	18.20	18.12	21.00	2.00