

## Plot 36 UMTS Band II Bottom Edge Middle (Distance 10mm)

Date: 2022/3/10

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.42$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.948$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(8.20, 8.20, 8.20); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Bottom Edge Middle/Area Scan (4x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.862 W/kg

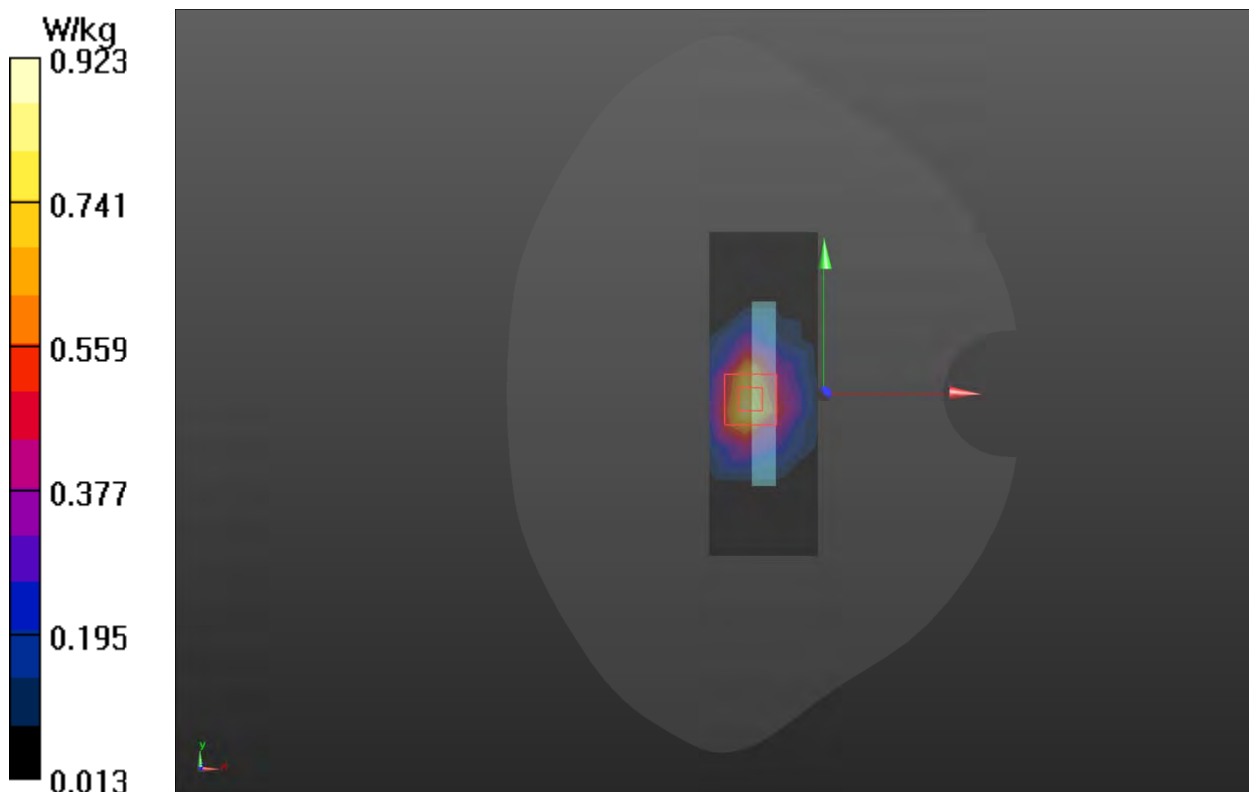
**Bottom Edge Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 24.04 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.51 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.833 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.445 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.923 W/kg



# Plot 37 UMTS Band IV Bottom Edge Middle (Distance 10mm, Battery 2)

Date: 2022/3/8

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA (0); Frequency: 1732.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1732.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.312$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.365$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(8.42, 8.42, 8.42); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Bottom Edge Middle/Area Scan (4x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.900 W/kg

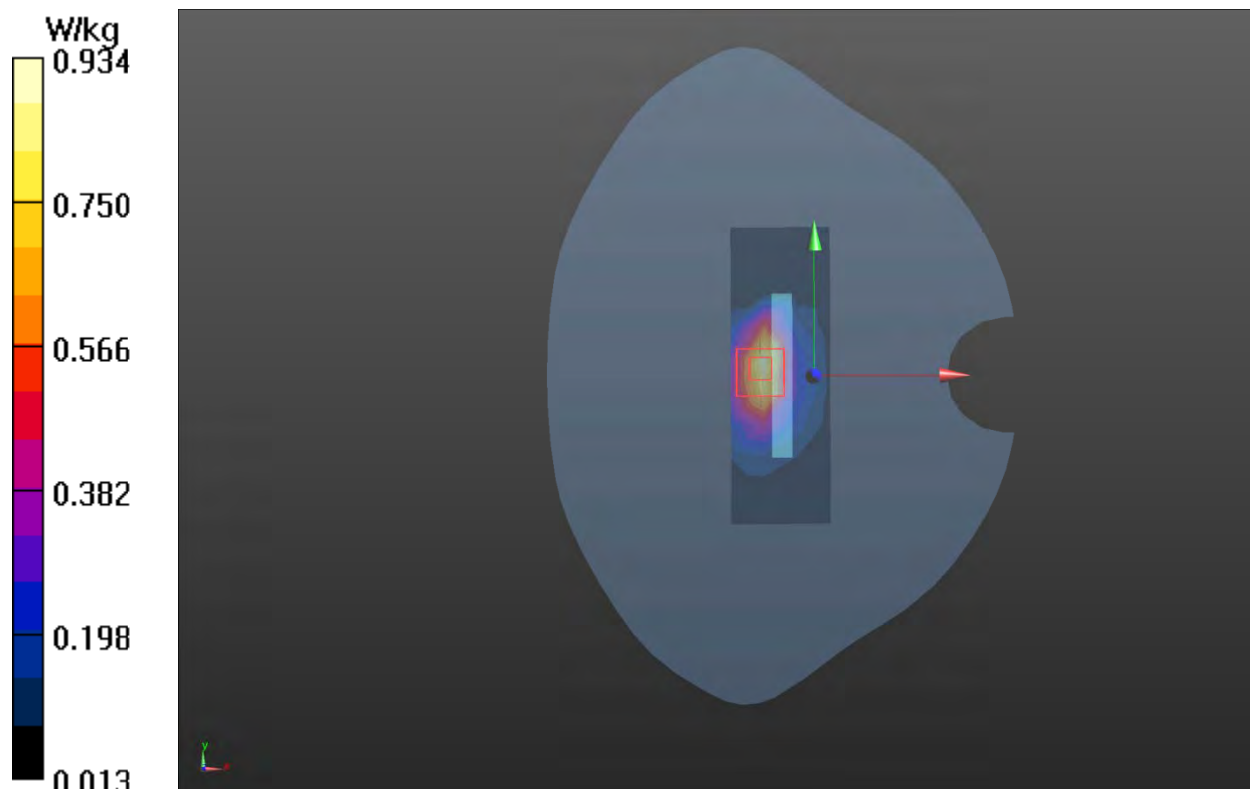
**Bottom Edge Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.92 V/m; Power Drift = 0.062 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.11 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.666 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.365 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.934 W/kg



## Plot 38 UMTS Band V Back Side Middle (Distance 10mm, Battery2)

Date: 2022/3/7

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA (0); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.953$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.762$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(9.89, 9.89, 9.89); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Back Side Middle/Area Scan (8x14x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.465 W/kg

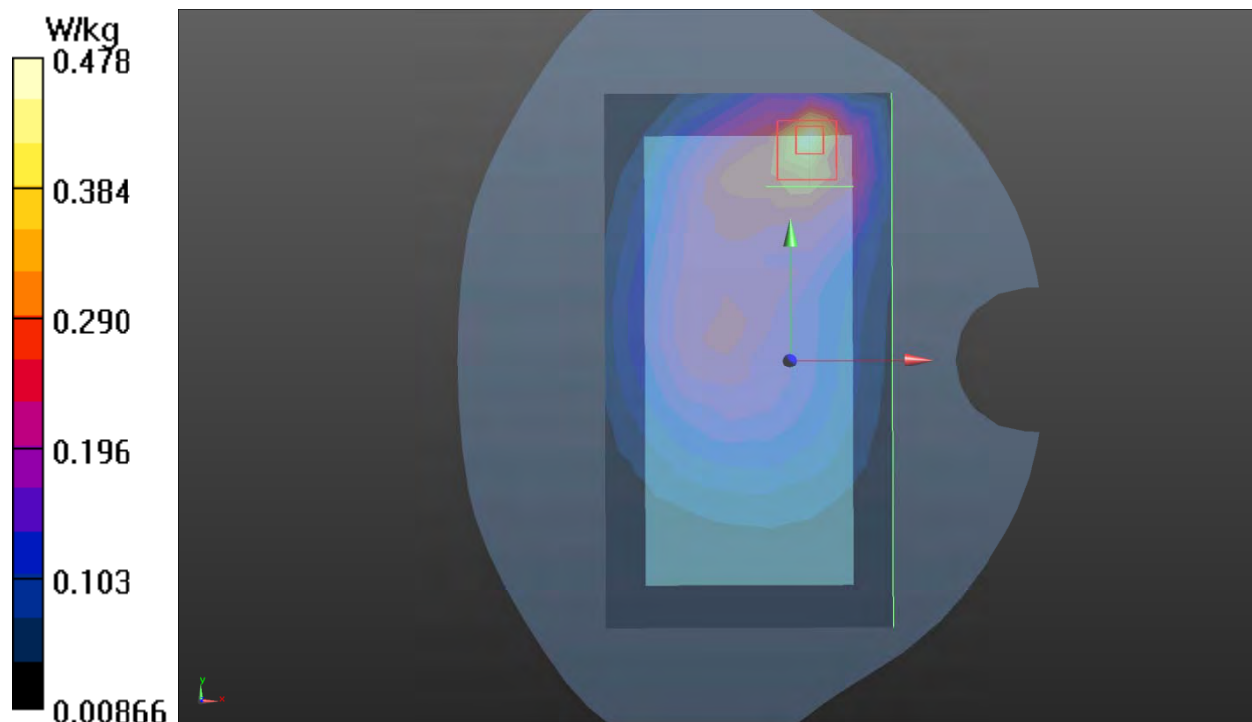
**Back Side Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.71 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.614 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.335 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.185 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.478 W/kg



## Plot 39 LTE Band 2 1RB Bottom Edge High (Distance 10mm)

Date: 2022/3/11

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.434$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.861$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(8.20, 8.20, 8.20); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Bottom Edge High/Area Scan (4x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.812 W/kg

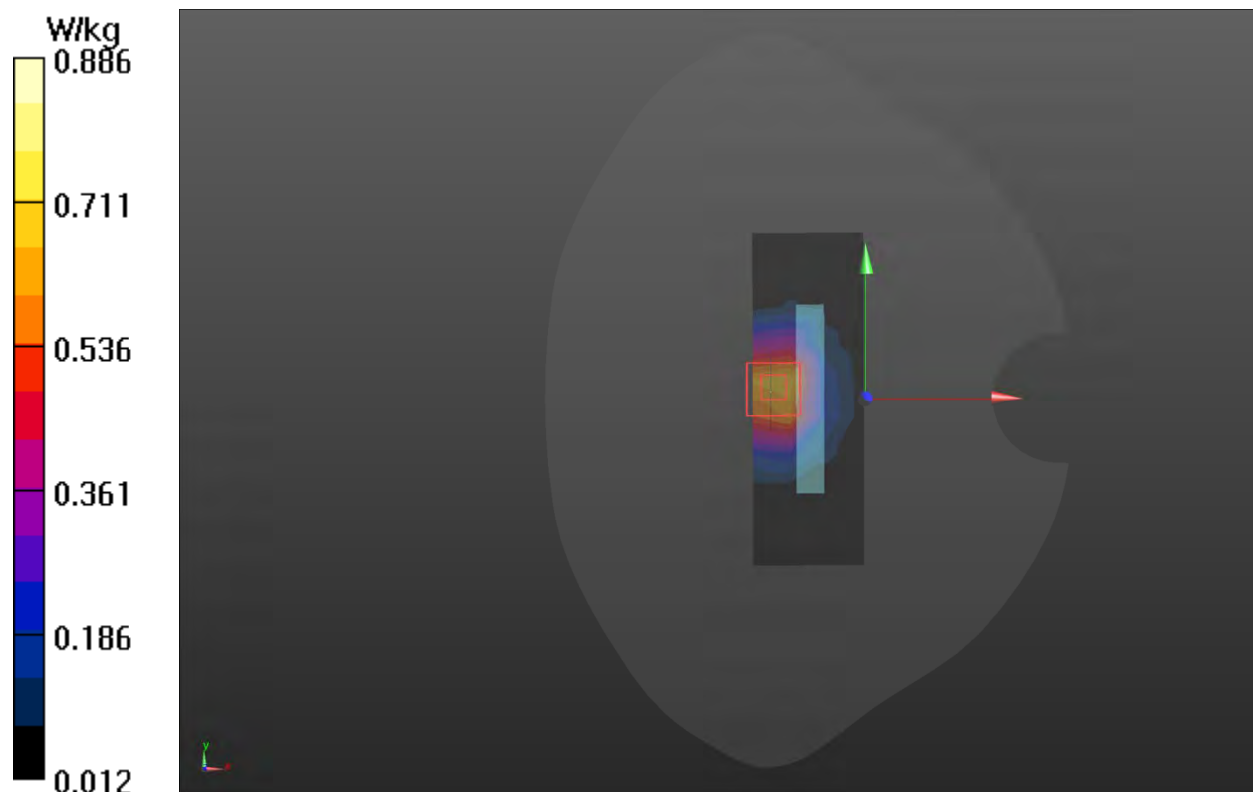
**Bottom Edge High/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.24 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.45 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.805 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.438 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.886 W/kg



# Plot 40 LTE Band 4 50%RB Bottom Edge Middle (Distance 10mm)

Date: 2022/3/8

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 1732.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1732.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.313$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.384$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C      Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(8.42, 8.42, 8.42); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Bottom Edge Middle/Area Scan (4x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.873 W/kg

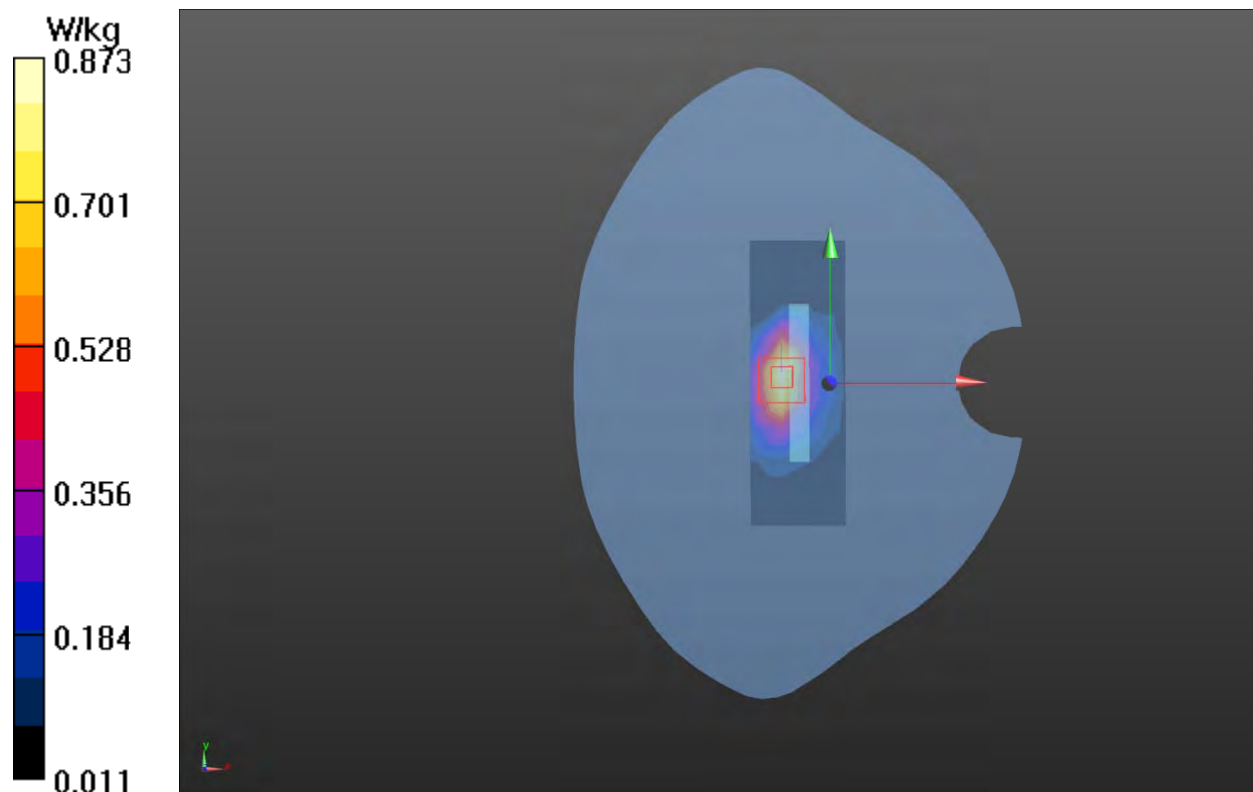
**Bottom Edge Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 19.42 V/m; Power Drift = 0.021 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.08 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.668 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.362 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.914 W/kg



## Plot 41 LTE Band 5 1RB Back Side High (Distance 10mm, Battery 2)

Date: 2022/3/7

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 844 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 844 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.958 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 39.728$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature:  $22.3^\circ\text{C}$  Liquid Temperature:  $21.5^\circ\text{C}$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(9.89, 9.89, 9.89); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Back Side High/Area Scan (8x14x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $0.468 \text{ W/kg}$

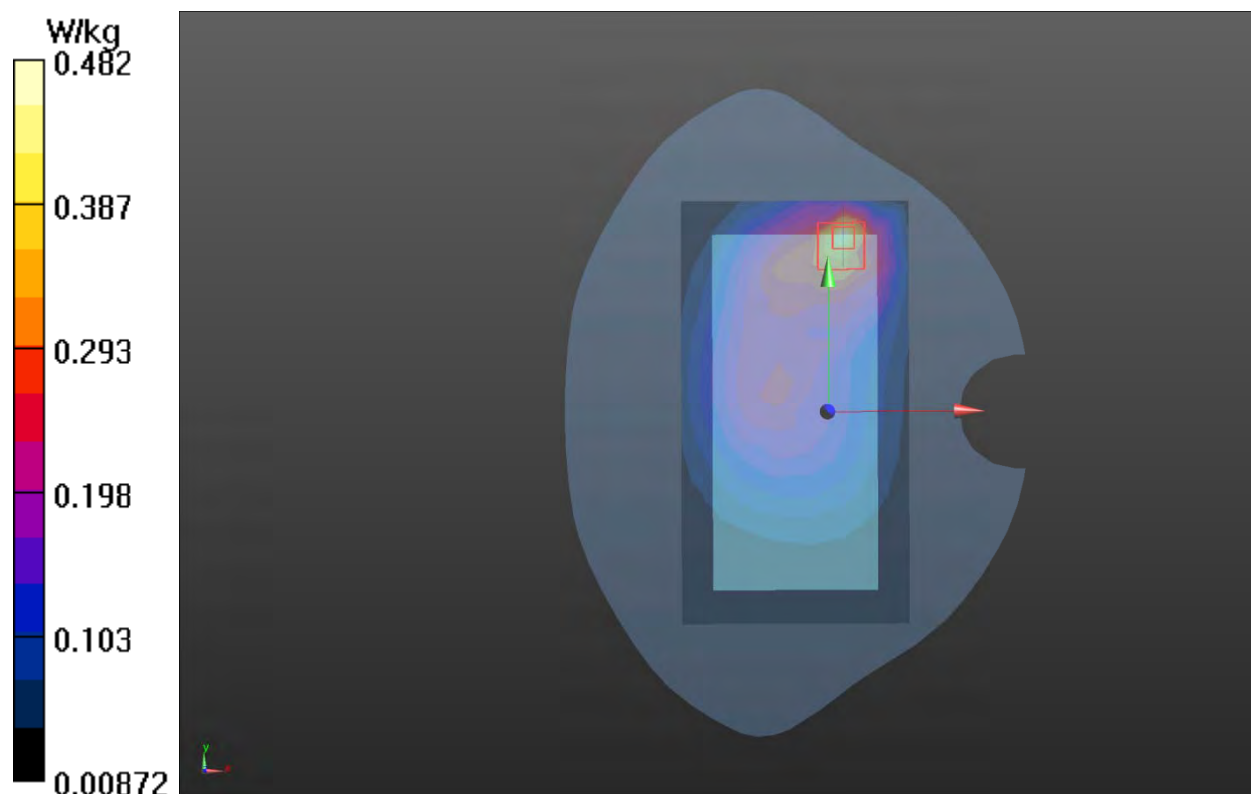
**Back Side High/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value =  $13.73 \text{ V/m}$ ; Power Drift =  $0.078 \text{ dB}$

Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $0.619 \text{ W/kg}$

**SAR(1 g) =  $0.368 \text{ W/kg}$ ; SAR(10 g) =  $0.245 \text{ W/kg}$**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $0.482 \text{ W/kg}$



## Plot 42 LTE Band 7 50%RB Bottom Edge High (Distance 10mm)

Date: 2022/3/1

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 2560 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2560$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.997$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.391$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(7.24, 7.24, 7.24); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Bottom Edge High/Area Scan (5x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.19 W/kg

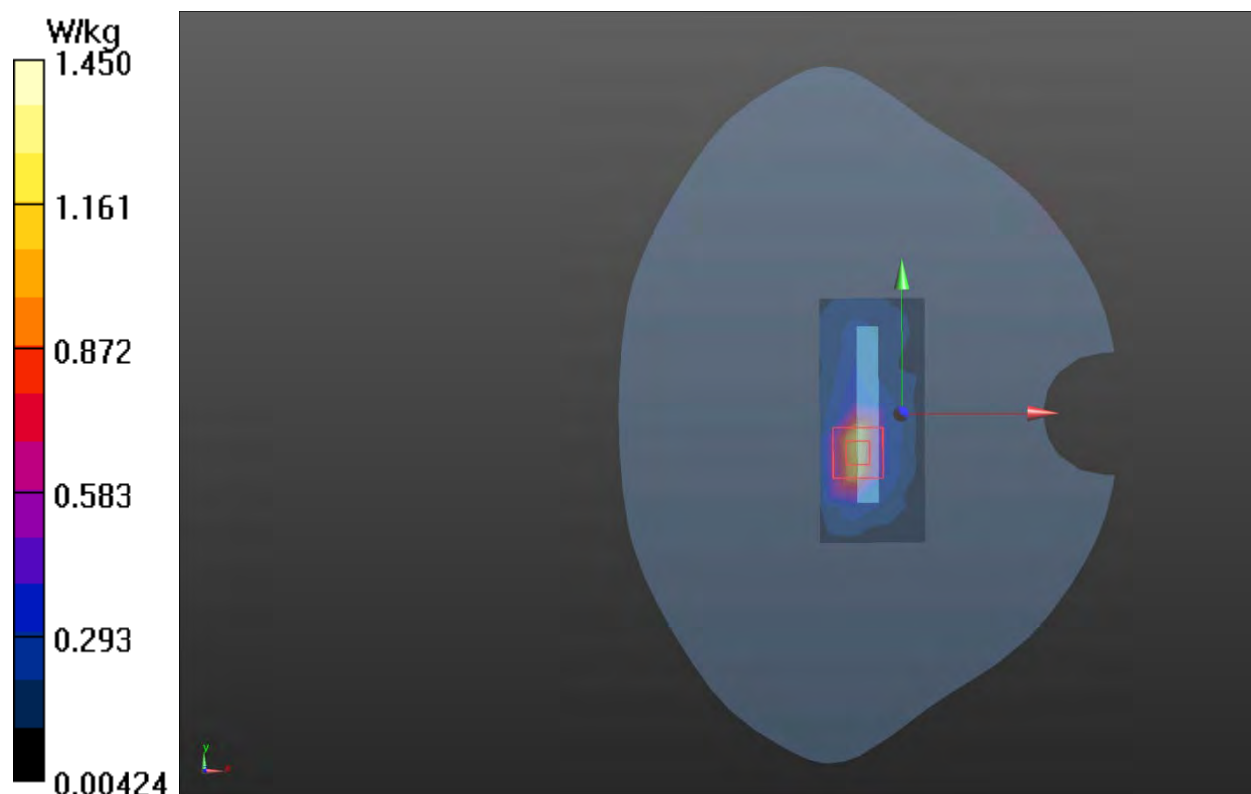
**Bottom Edge High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.66 V/m; Power Drift = -0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.81 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.836 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.364 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.45 W/kg



## Plot 43 LTE Band 38 50%RB Bottom Edge Low (Distance 10mm, Battery2)

Date: 2022/3/12

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 2580 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.58

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2580$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.026$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.287$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(7.24, 7.24, 7.24); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Bottom Edge Low/Area Scan (5x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.998 W/kg

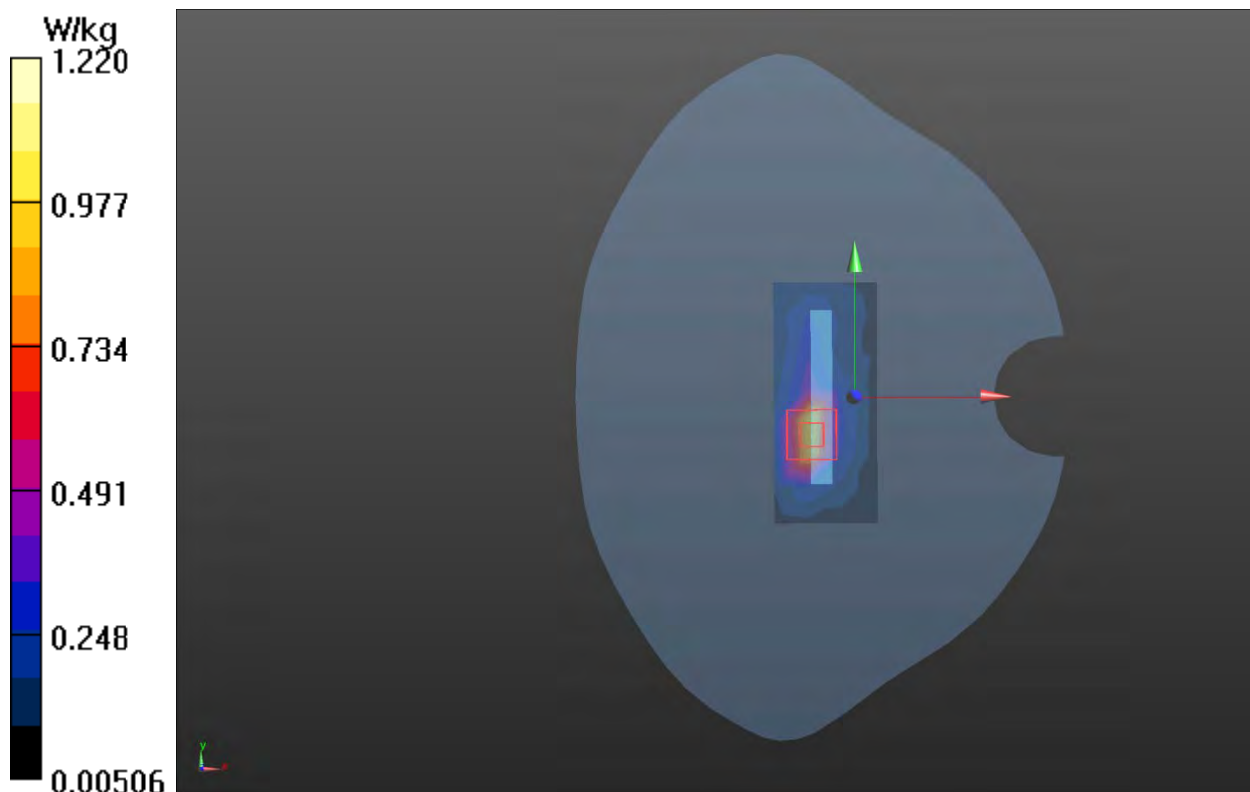
**Bottom Edge Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.51 V/m; Power Drift = 0.025 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.50 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.796 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.386 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.22 W/kg



## Plot 44 LTE Band 41 1RB Bottom Edge Middle (Distance 10mm)

Date: 2022/3/12

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 2598 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.58

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2598$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.058$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.212$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(7.24, 7.24, 7.24); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Bottom Edge Middle/Area Scan (5x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.08 W/kg

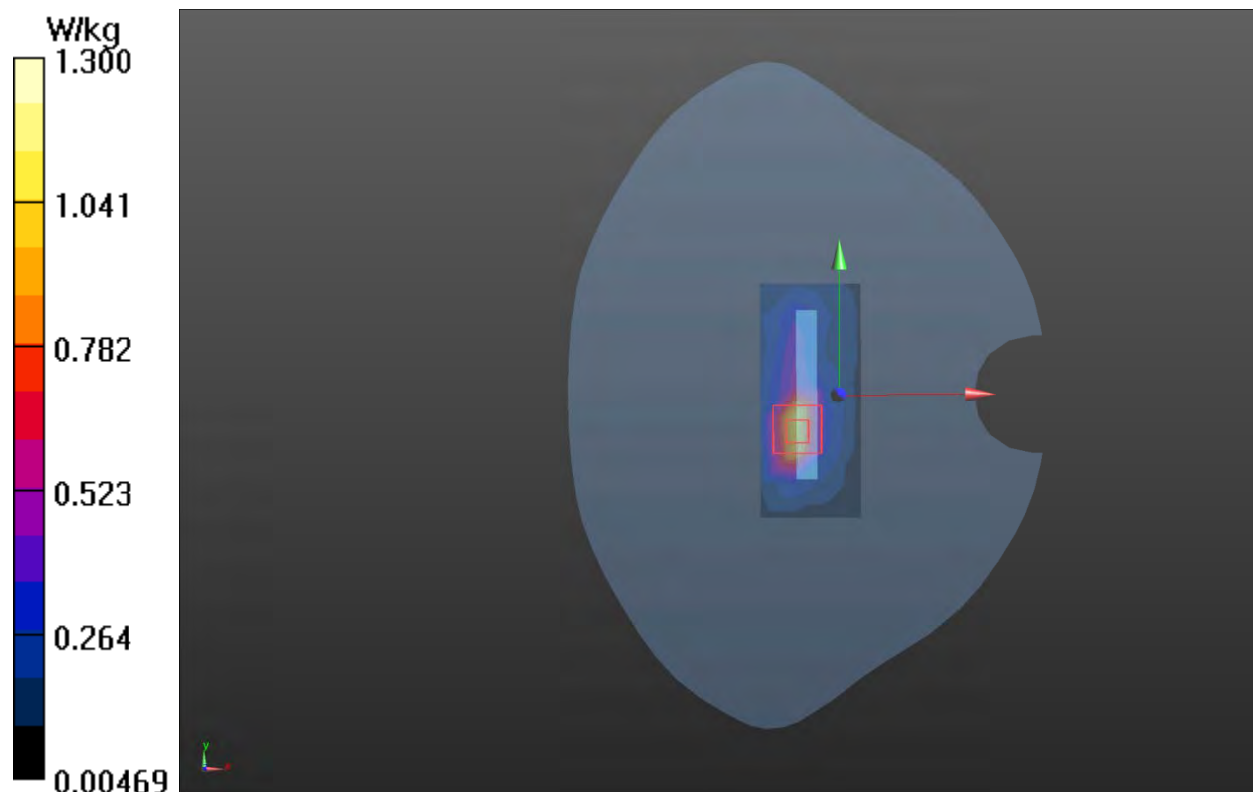
**Bottom Edge Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.18 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.66 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.739 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.334 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.30 W/kg



## Plot 45 802.11b Back Side High (Distance 10mm)

Date: 2022/3/6

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11b (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.02

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2462 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.859 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 37.58$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature:  $22.3^\circ\text{C}$  Liquid Temperature:  $21.5^\circ\text{C}$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(7.49, 7.49, 7.49); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Back Side High/Area Scan (10x18x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=12\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=12\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $0.220 \text{ W/kg}$

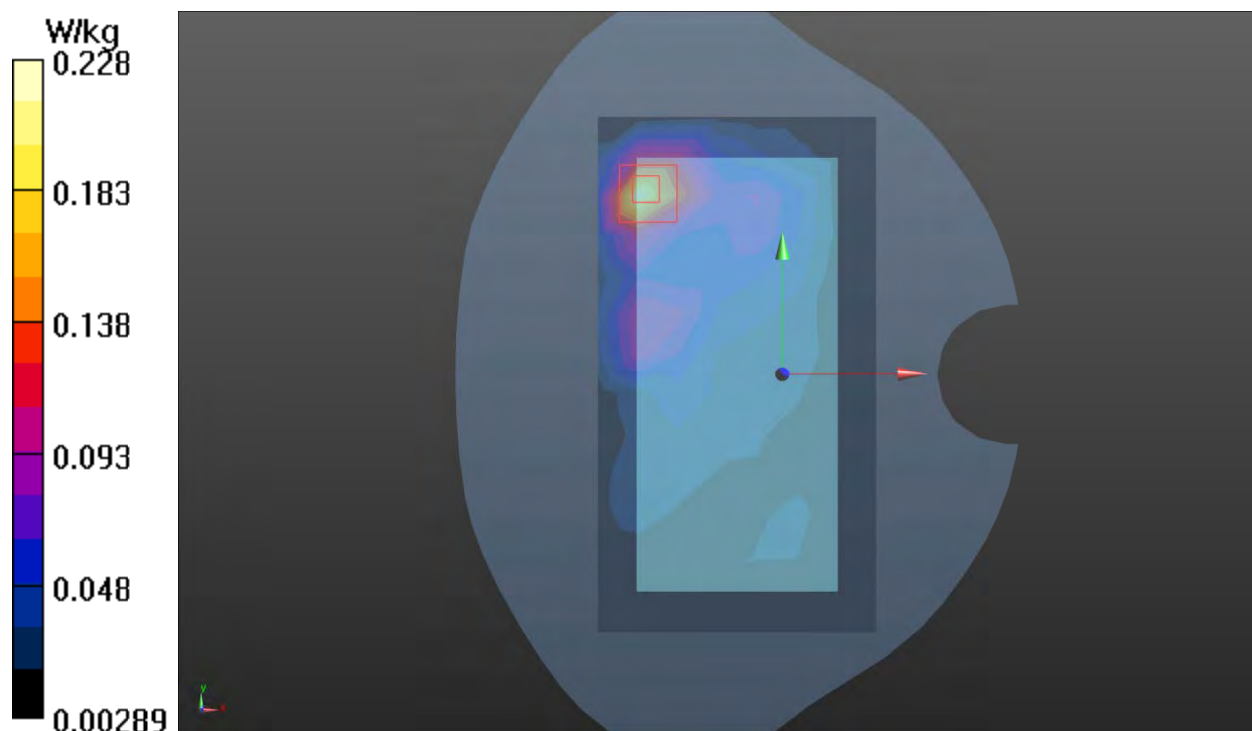
**Back Side High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value =  $3.630 \text{ V/m}$ ; Power Drift =  $0.16 \text{ dB}$

Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $0.303 \text{ W/kg}$

**SAR(1 g) =  $0.212 \text{ W/kg}$ ; SAR(10 g) =  $0.107 \text{ W/kg}$**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $0.228 \text{ W/kg}$



## Plot 46 802.11ac-VHT80 U-NII-3 Back Side High (Distance 10mm)

Date: 2022/3/15

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11ac-VHT80 (0); Frequency: 5775 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.11

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5775$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.428$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.617$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(4.94, 4.94, 4.94); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Back Side High/Area Scan (11x21x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.732 W/kg

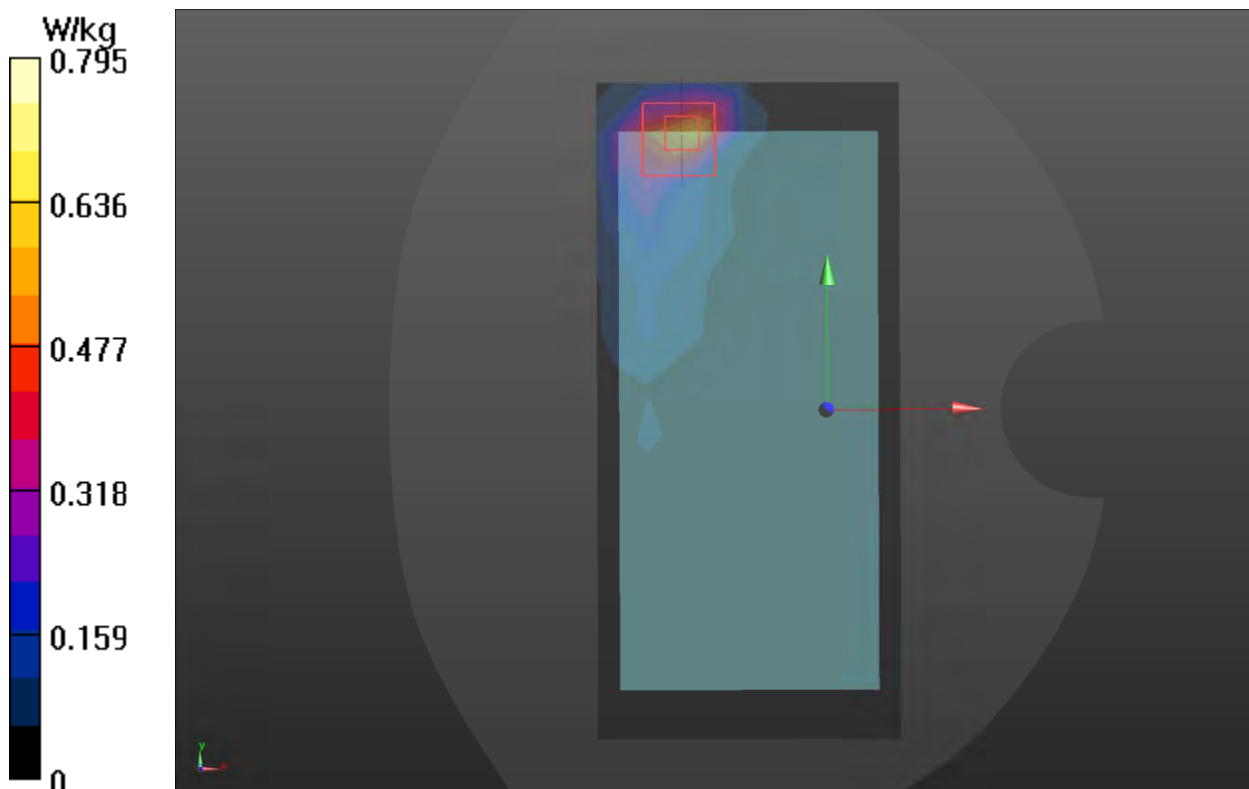
**Back Side High/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 2.014 V/m; Power Drift = 0.033 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.46 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.720 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.269 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.795 W/kg



## Plot 47 UMTS Band II Bottom Edge Middle (Distance 0mm, Battery2)

Date: 2022/3/10

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.42$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.948$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(8.20, 8.20, 8.20); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Bottom Edge Middle/Area Scan (4x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.11 W/kg

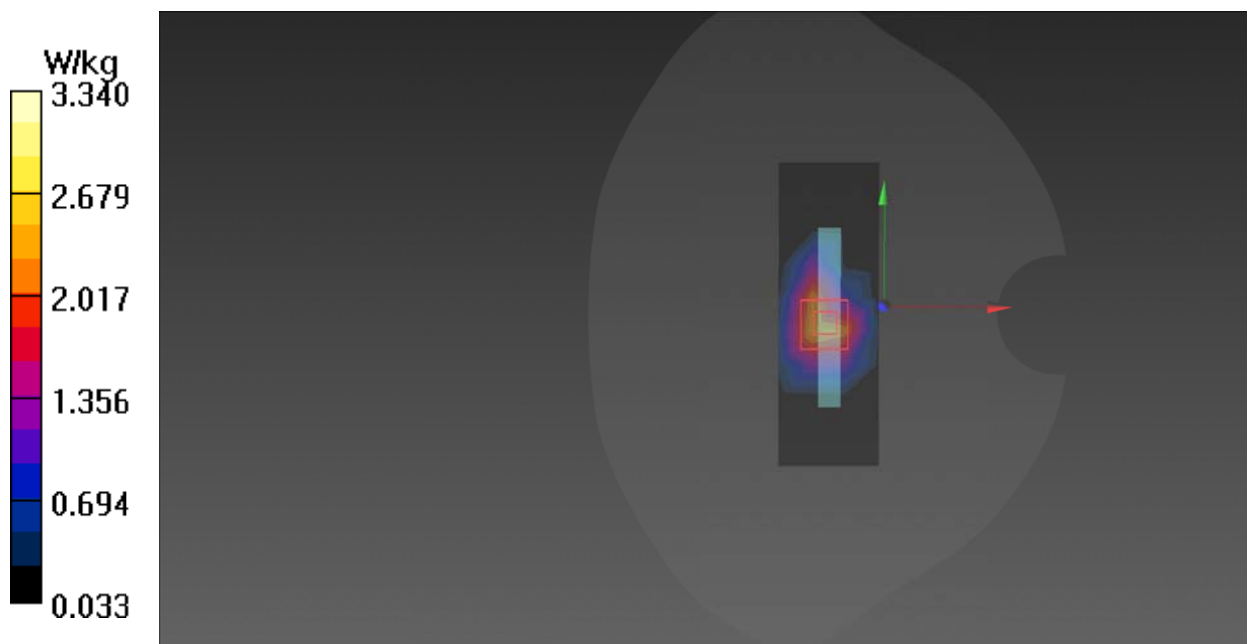
**Bottom Edge Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 45.83 V/m; Power Drift = -0.018 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.82 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 3.020 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.570 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.34 W/kg



## Plot 48 UMTS Band IV Bottom Edge Middle (Distance 0mm, Battery2)

Date: 2022/3/9

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA (0); Frequency: 1732.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1732.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.312$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.365$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(8.42, 8.42, 8.42); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Bottom Edge Middle/Area Scan (4x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.99 W/kg

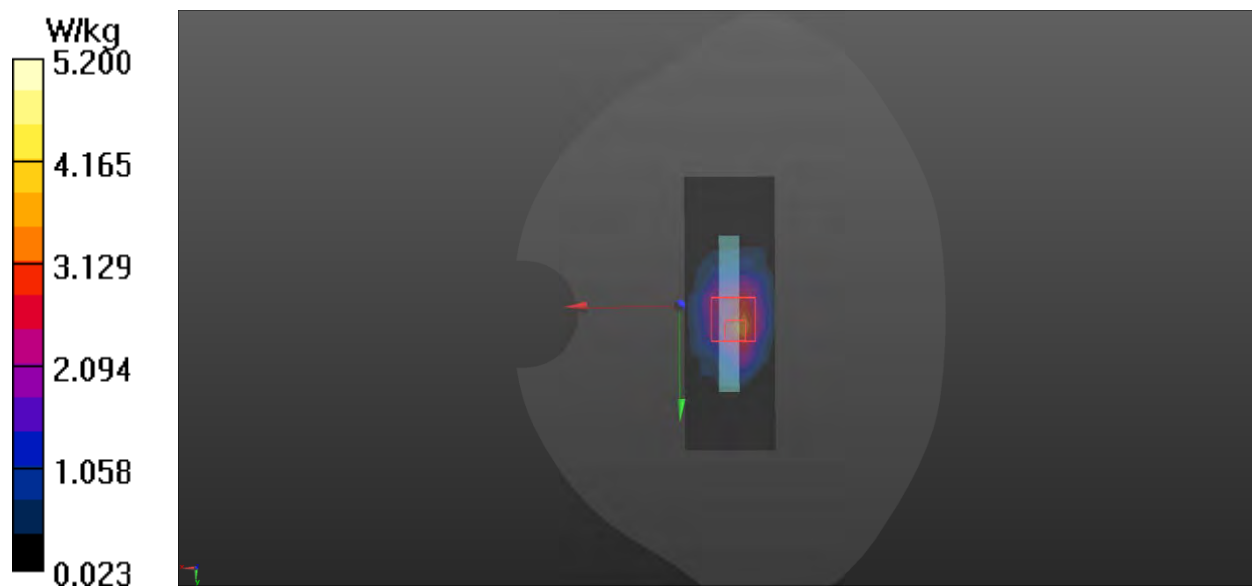
**Bottom Edge Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.12 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 9.71 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 4.250 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.110 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.2 W/kg



# **Plot 49 LTE Band 2 50%RB Bottom Edge Middle (Distance 0mm)**

Date: 2022/3/11

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.42$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.948$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C      Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(8.20, 8.20, 8.20); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Bottom Edge Middle/Area Scan (4x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.71 W/kg

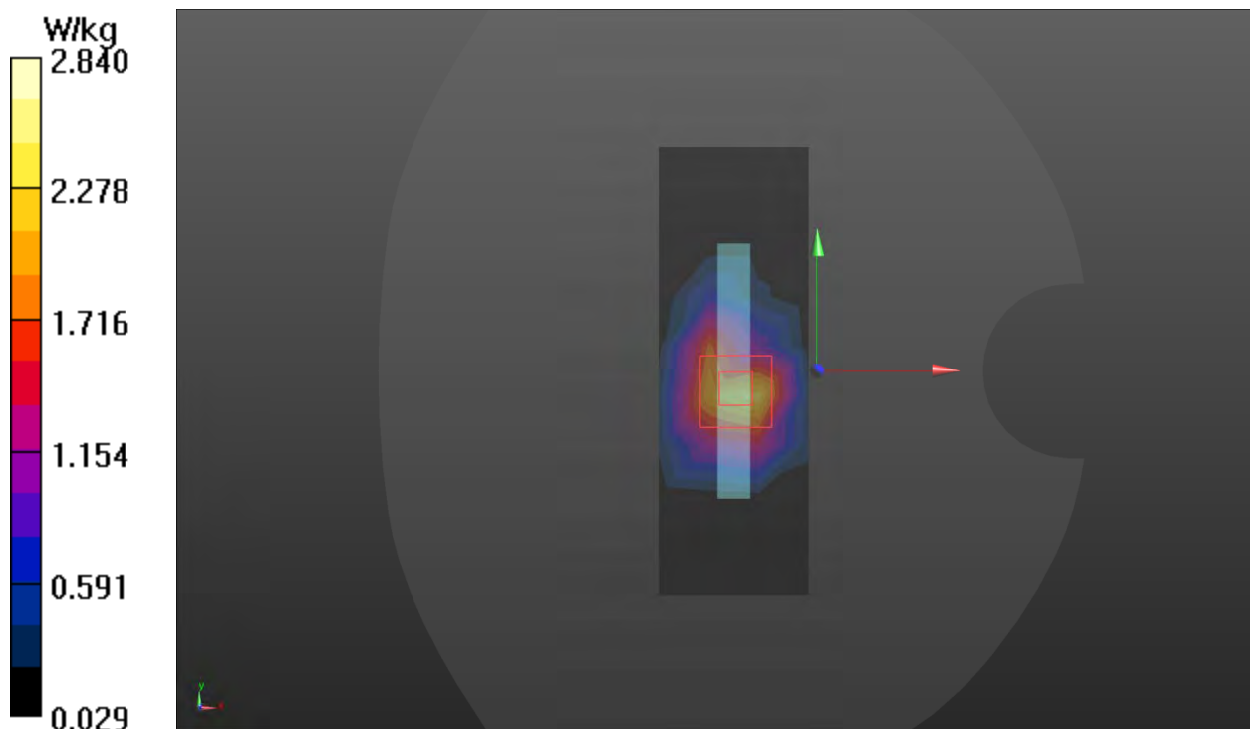
**Bottom Edge Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 44.81 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.47 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.64 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.32 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.84 W/kg



# Plot 50 LTE Band 4 50%RB Bottom Edge Middle (Distance 0mm)

Date: 2022/3/9

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 1732.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1732.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.303$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.467$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(8.42, 8.42, 8.42); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Bottom Edge Middle/Area Scan (4x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.96 W/kg

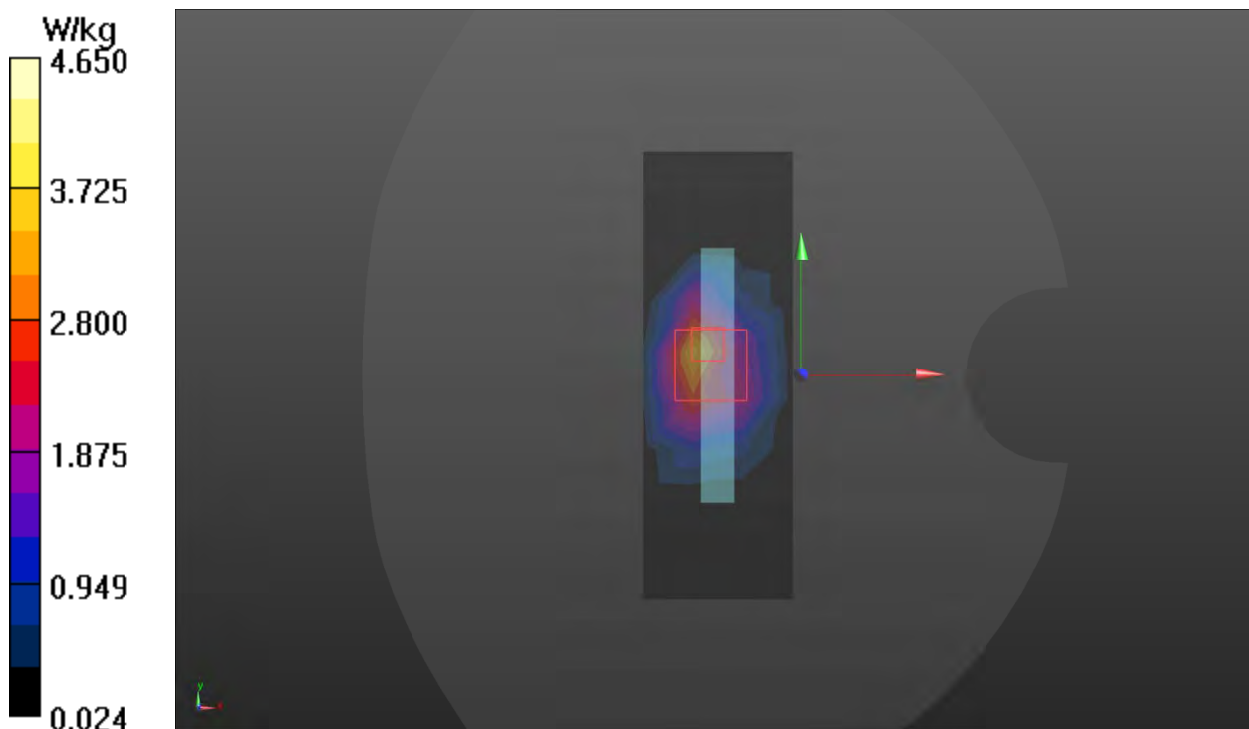
**Bottom Edge Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.01 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 9.74 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 3.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.9 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.65 W/kg



## Plot 51 LTE Band 7 1RB Back Side High (Distance 0mm, Battery 2)

Date: 2022/3/13

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 2560 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2560$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.997$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.391$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(7.24, 7.24, 7.24); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Back Side High/Area Scan (10x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.61 W/kg

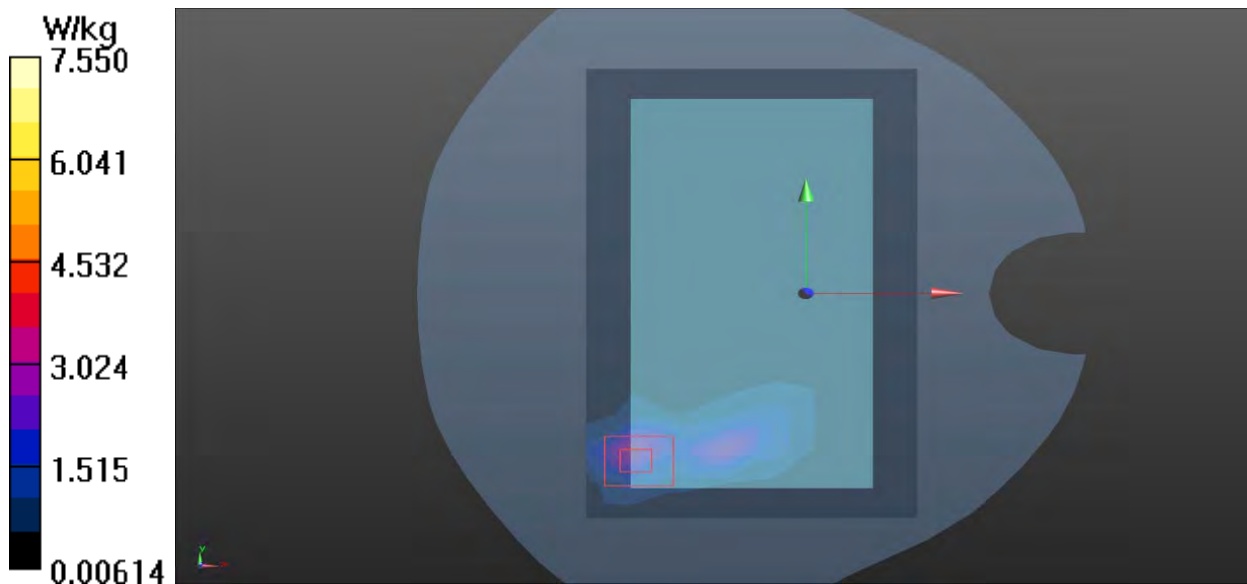
**Back Side High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.338 V/m; Power Drift = 0.039 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 9.10 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 3.68 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.51 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.55 W/kg



## Plot 52 802.11a U-NII-2C Back Side High (Distance 0mm)

Date: 2022/3/14

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11a (0); Frequency: 5580 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.03

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5580$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.175$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.112$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(5.00, 5.00, 5.00); Calibrated: 2021/8/12

Electronics: DAE4 SN1692; Calibrated: 2021/10/04

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Back Side High/Area Scan (11x21x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 6.54 W/kg

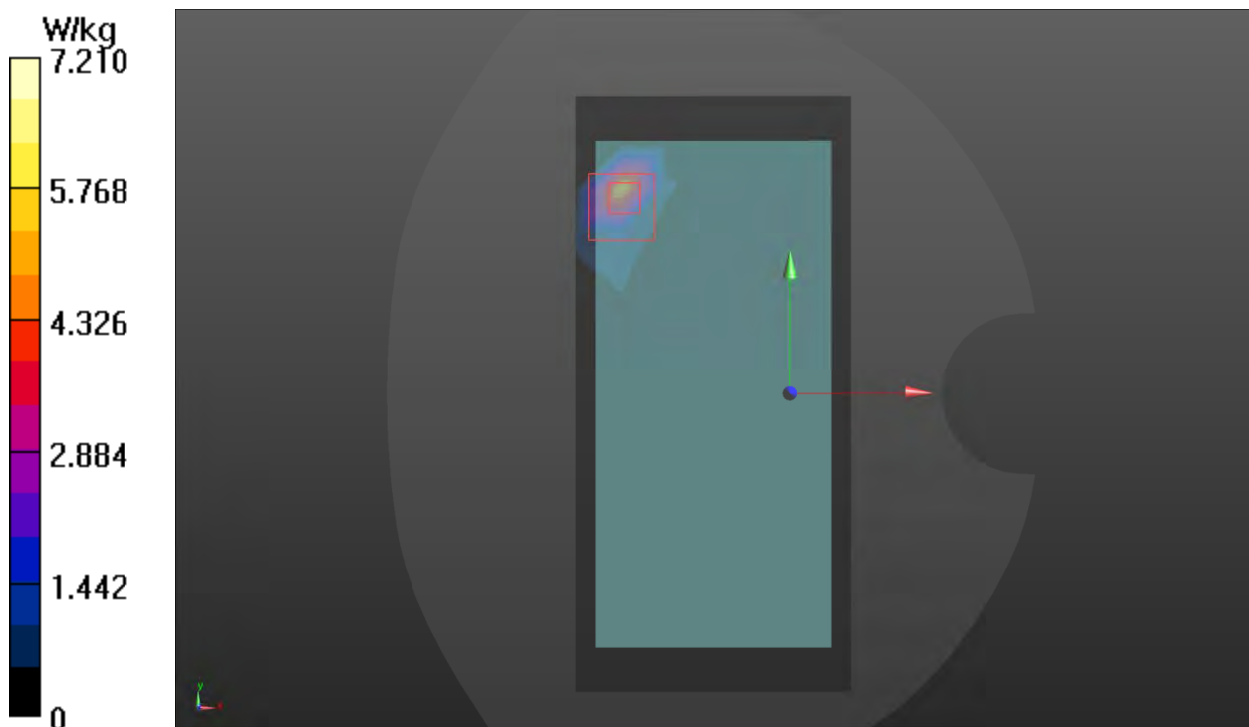
**Back Side High/Zoom Scan (7x7x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 12.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 6.19 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.64 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 7.21 W/kg



## Plot 53 GSM 1900 Top Edge Middle (Distance 15mm)

Date: 2022/3/11

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS 4TX (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.07

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.42$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.948$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(8.20, 8.20, 8.20); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Top Edge Middle/Area Scan (4x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.618 W/kg

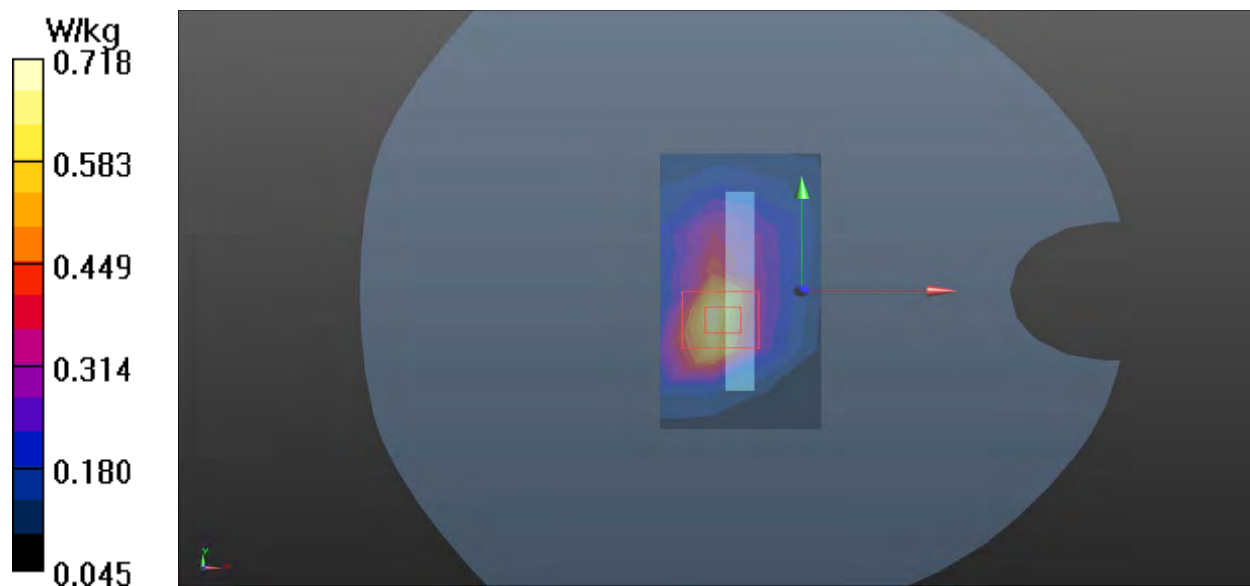
**Top Edge Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 52.83 V/m; Power Drift = 0.095 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.18 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.516 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.283 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.718 W/kg



## Plot 54 WCDMA Band 4 Back Side High (Distance 15mm)

Date: 2022/3/9

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA (0); Frequency: 1732.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1733$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.312$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.365$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(8.42, 8.42, 8.42); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Bake Side High/Area Scan (7x14x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.911 W/kg

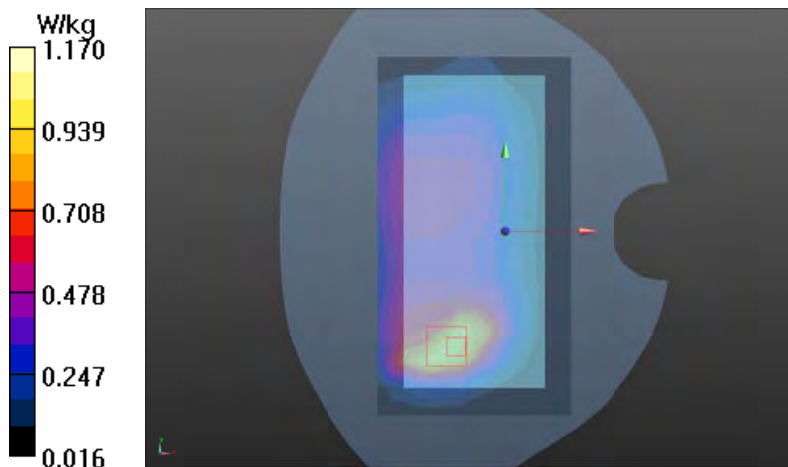
**Bake Side High/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.877 V/m; Power Drift = 0.023 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.99 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.889 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.545 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.17 W/kg



## Plot 55 LTE Band 2 1RB Back Side Low (Distance 15mm)

Date: 2022/3/11

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 1860 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1860$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.434$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.861$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(8.20, 8.20, 8.20); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Back Side Low/Area Scan (7x8x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.842 W/kg

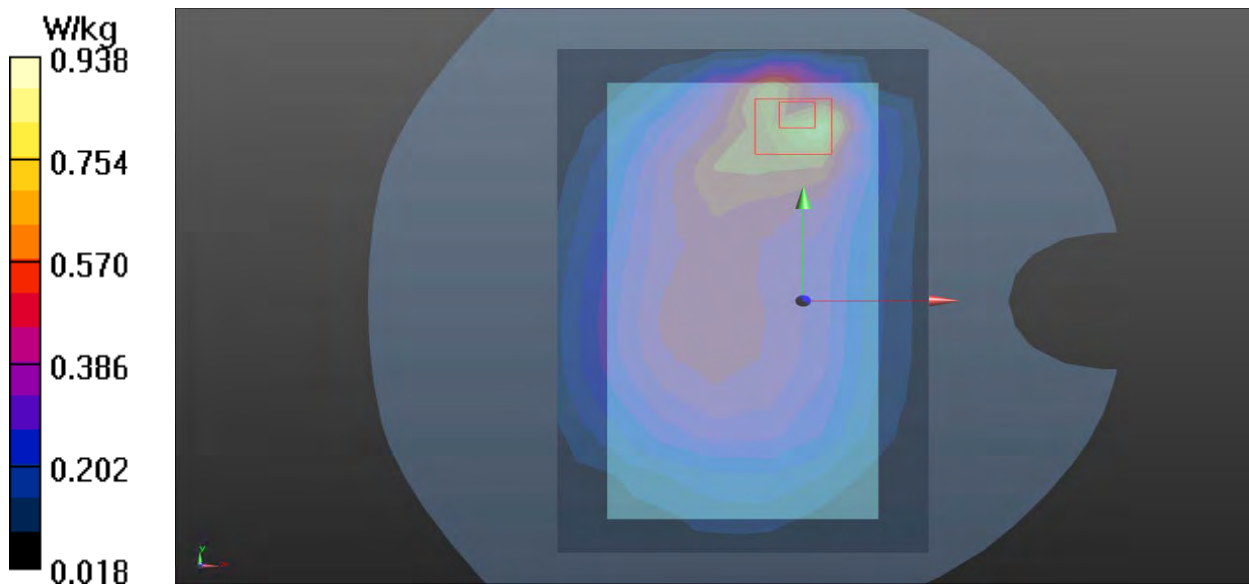
**Back Side Low/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.82 V/m; Power Drift = 0.150 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.33 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.810 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.468 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.938 W/kg



## Plot 56 LTE Band 4 1RB Front Side Low (Distance 12mm)

Date: 2022/3/9

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 1720 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1720$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.303$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.467$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7543; ConvF(8.42, 8.42, 8.42); Calibrated: 2021/12/28

Electronics: DAE4 SN1648; Calibrated: 2021/5/17

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Front Side Low/Area Scan (7x8x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.882 W/kg

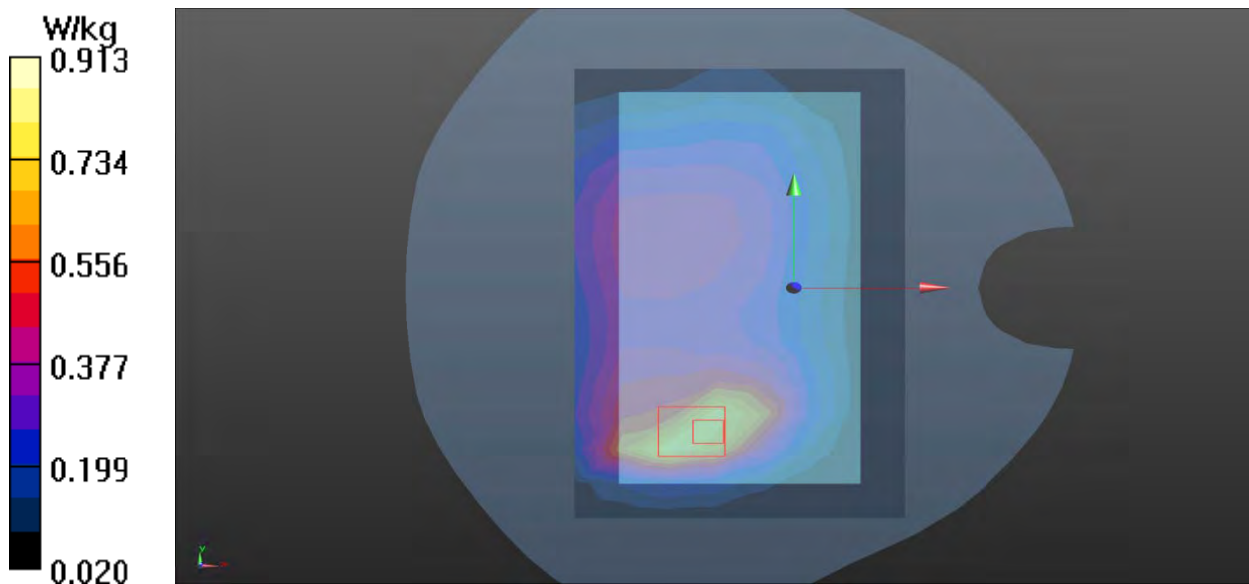
**Front Side Low/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.39 V/m; Power Drift = -0.034 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.38 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.839 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.503 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.913 W/kg





## ANNEX D: Probe Calibration Certificate (SN: 7543)



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Client **TA(Shanghai)**Certificate No: **Z21-60417****CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**Object **EX3DV4 - SN : 7543**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-004-02**  
**Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes**

Calibration date: **December 28, 2021**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Reference 10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00525)	Feb-22
Reference 20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00526)	Feb-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	27-Jan-21(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Jan21)	Jan-22
DAE4	SN 1555	20-Aug-21(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1555_Aug21/2)	Aug-22
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator MG3700A	6201052605	16-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04467)	Jun-22
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	21-Jan-21(CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Jan-22

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

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

Issued: December 30, 2021

Certificate No: Z21-60417

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### Glossary:

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

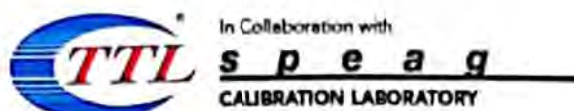
- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\theta=0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not effect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub>** = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$  MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800$  MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  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<sub>x</sub> (no uncertainty required).

Certificate No: Z21-60417

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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7543

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.62	0.69	0.55	±10.0%
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	100.4	104.2	102.3	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	197.2	±2.7%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		206.6	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		180.8	

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%.

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 4)

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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



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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7543

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.27	10.27	10.27	0.17	1.26	± 12.1%
835	41.5	0.90	9.89	9.89	9.89	0.14	1.62	± 12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.42	8.42	8.42	0.28	0.95	± 12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.20	8.20	8.20	0.28	1.03	± 12.1%
2000	40.0	1.40	8.23	8.23	8.23	0.26	1.08	± 12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.68	7.68	7.68	0.62	0.70	± 12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.49	7.49	7.49	0.68	0.69	± 12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.24	7.24	7.24	0.50	0.81	± 12.1%
3300	38.2	2.71	6.94	6.94	6.94	0.41	1.05	± 13.3%
3500	37.9	2.91	6.79	6.79	6.79	0.43	1.03	± 13.3%
3700	37.7	3.12	6.51	6.51	6.51	0.44	1.01	± 13.3%
3900	37.5	3.32	6.40	6.40	6.40	0.35	1.35	± 13.3%
4100	37.2	3.53	6.49	6.49	6.49	0.40	1.15	± 13.3%
4400	36.9	3.84	6.32	6.32	6.32	0.35	1.35	± 13.3%
4600	36.7	4.04	6.22	6.22	6.22	0.45	1.20	± 13.3%
4800	36.4	4.25	6.16	6.16	6.16	0.45	1.20	± 13.3%
4950	36.3	4.40	5.95	5.95	5.95	0.45	1.25	± 13.3%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.44	5.44	5.44	0.45	1.25	± 13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.81	4.81	4.81	0.55	1.20	± 13.3%
5750	35.4	5.22	4.94	4.94	4.94	0.55	1.25	± 13.3%

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

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

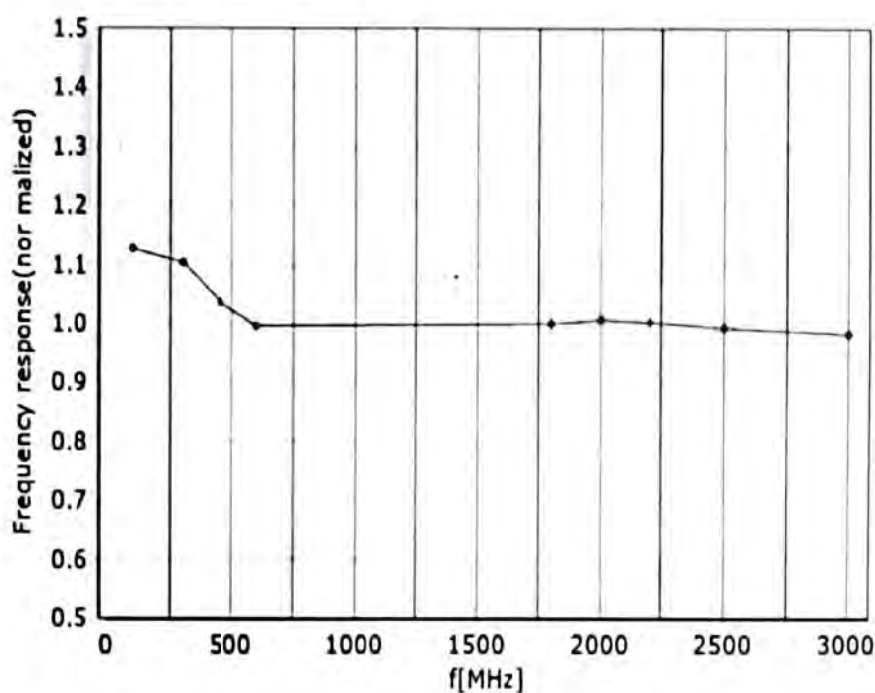
<sup>G</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip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



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



\* TEM

\* R22

Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 7.4\%$  ( $k=2$ )



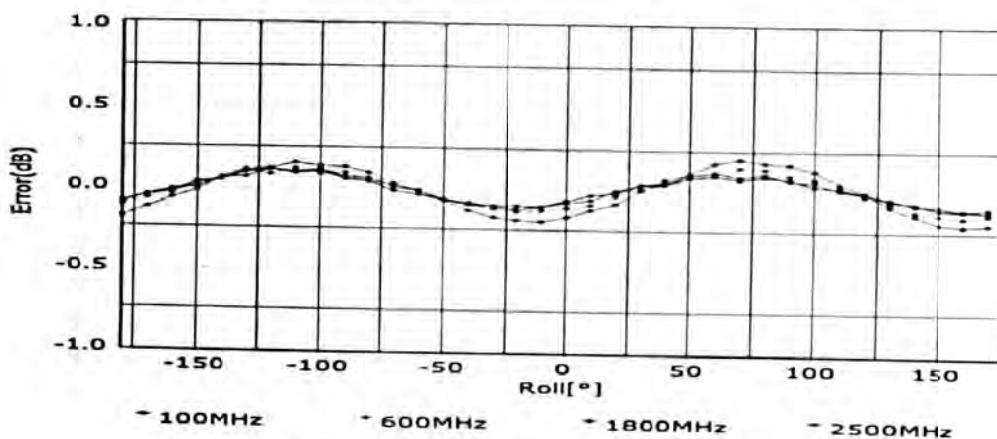
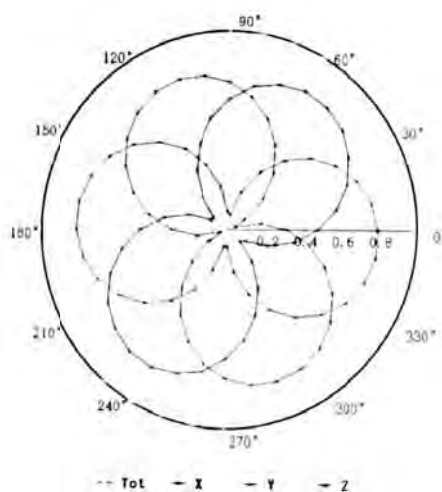
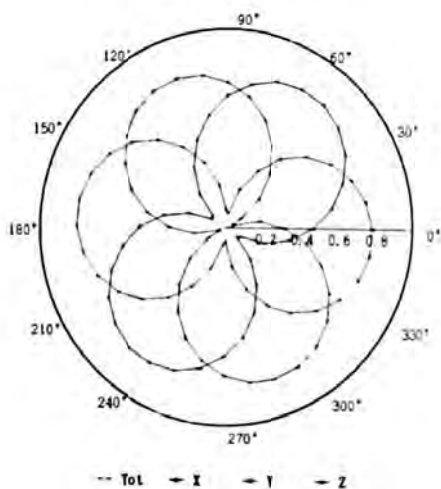
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## Receiving Pattern ( $\Phi$ ), $\theta=0^\circ$

**f=600 MHz, TEM**

**f=1800 MHz, R22**

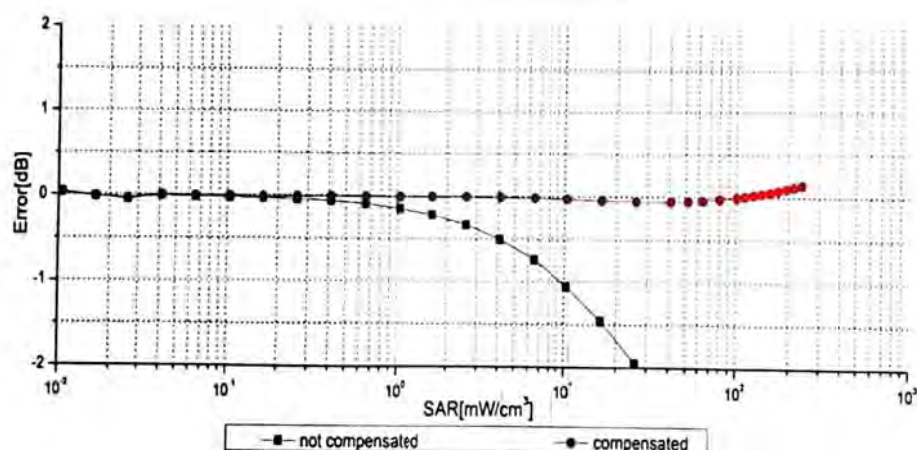
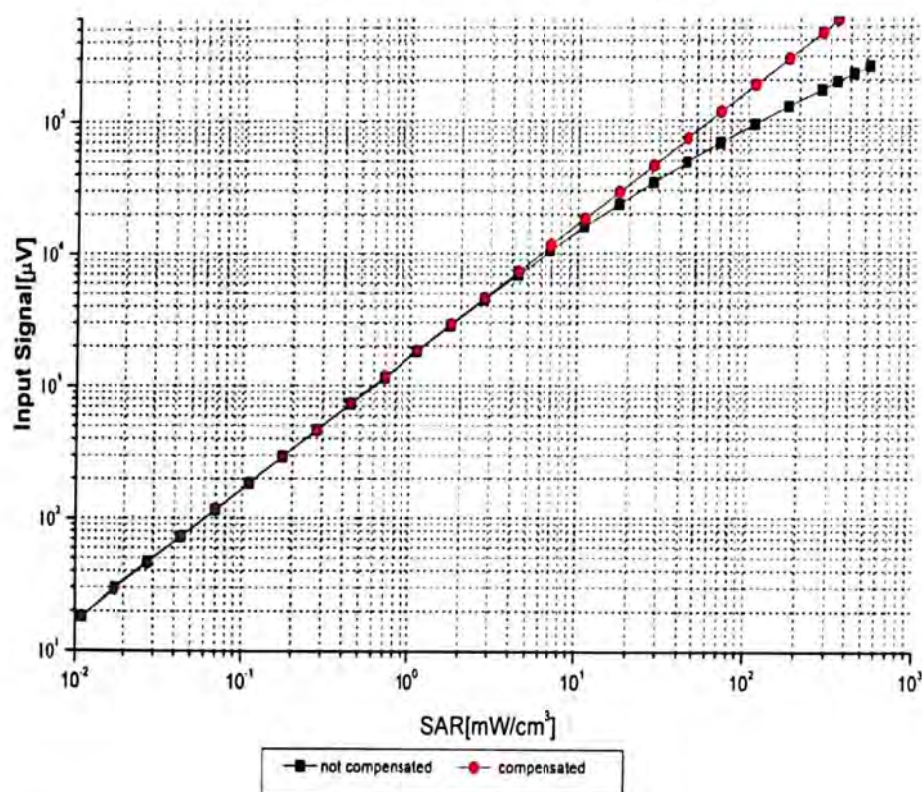


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 1.2\%$  ( $k=2$ )



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



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.9\%$  ( $k=2$ )



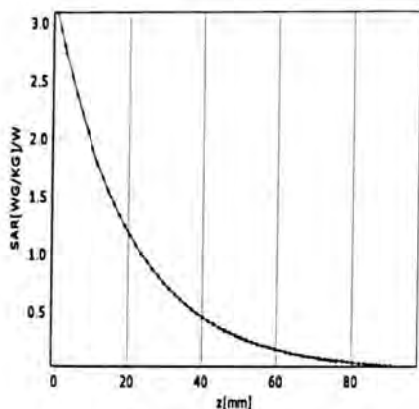
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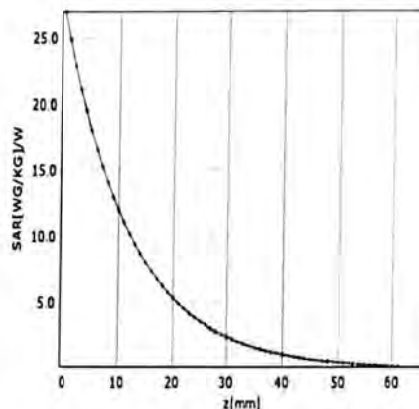
## Conversion Factor Assessment

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

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

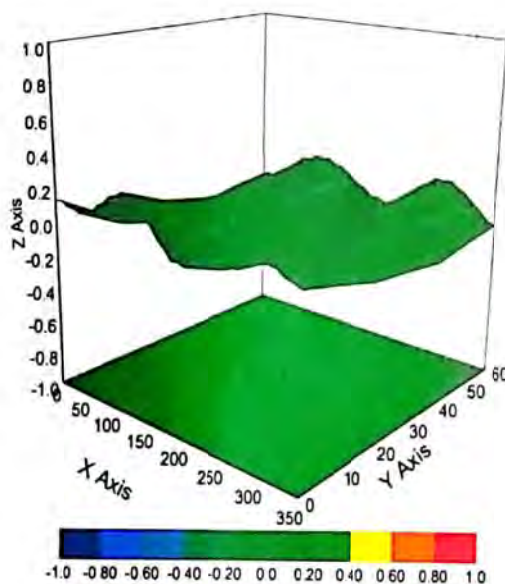


\* analytical \* measured



\* analytical \* measured

## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 3.2\%$  ( $k=2$ )



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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7543

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	50.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm



## ANNEX E: Probe Calibration Certificate (SN: 3677)



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Client TA(Shanghai)

Certificate No: Z21-60285

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object EX3DV4 - SN : 3677

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-004-02  
Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: August 12, 2021

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Reference 10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00525)	Feb-22
Reference 20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00526)	Feb-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	27-Jan-21(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Jan21)	Jan-22
DAE4	SN 1556	15-Jan-21(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1556_Jan21)	Jan-22
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator MG3700A	6201052605	16-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04467)	Jun-22
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	21-Jan-21(CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Jan-22

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

Issued: August 14, 2021

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## Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A,B,C,D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\Phi$	$\Phi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\theta$	$\theta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i $\theta=0$ 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>:** Assessed for E-field polarization  $\theta=0$  ( $f \leq 900\text{MHz}$  in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800\text{MHz}$ : waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not effect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub> = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>:** DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR:** PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>:** A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:** Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800\text{MHz}$ ) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800\text{MHz}$ . The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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  $\pm 50\text{MHz}$  to  $\pm 100\text{MHz}$ .
- 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<sub>x</sub> (no uncertainty required).

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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:3677

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm( $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.41	0.46	0.40	±10.0%
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	99.3	101.9	101.5	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	158.2	±2.0%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		170.4	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		156.9	

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

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 4).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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



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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:3677

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.64	9.64	9.64	0.40	0.80	±12.1%
835	41.5	0.90	9.30	9.30	9.30	0.16	1.29	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.22	8.22	8.22	0.24	1.00	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.88	7.88	7.88	0.24	1.10	±12.1%
2000	40.0	1.40	7.96	7.96	7.96	0.21	1.17	±12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.67	7.67	7.67	0.66	0.68	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.66	0.70	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.25	7.25	7.25	0.62	0.73	±12.1%
3300	38.2	2.71	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.45	0.94	±13.3%
3500	37.9	2.91	6.92	6.92	6.92	0.45	0.98	±13.3%
3700	37.7	3.12	6.71	6.71	6.71	0.45	1.04	±13.3%
3900	37.5	3.32	6.62	6.62	6.62	0.40	1.25	±13.3%
4100	37.2	3.53	6.66	6.66	6.66	0.30	1.38	±13.3%
4400	36.9	3.84	6.43	6.43	6.43	0.35	1.35	±13.3%
4600	36.7	4.04	6.35	6.35	6.35	0.50	1.13	±13.3%
4800	36.4	4.25	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.45	1.25	±13.3%
4950	36.3	4.40	6.13	6.13	6.13	0.45	1.25	±13.3%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.45	5.45	5.45	0.50	1.30	±13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.60	1.15	±13.3%
5750	35.4	5.22	5.04	5.04	5.04	0.55	1.26	±13.3%

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

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

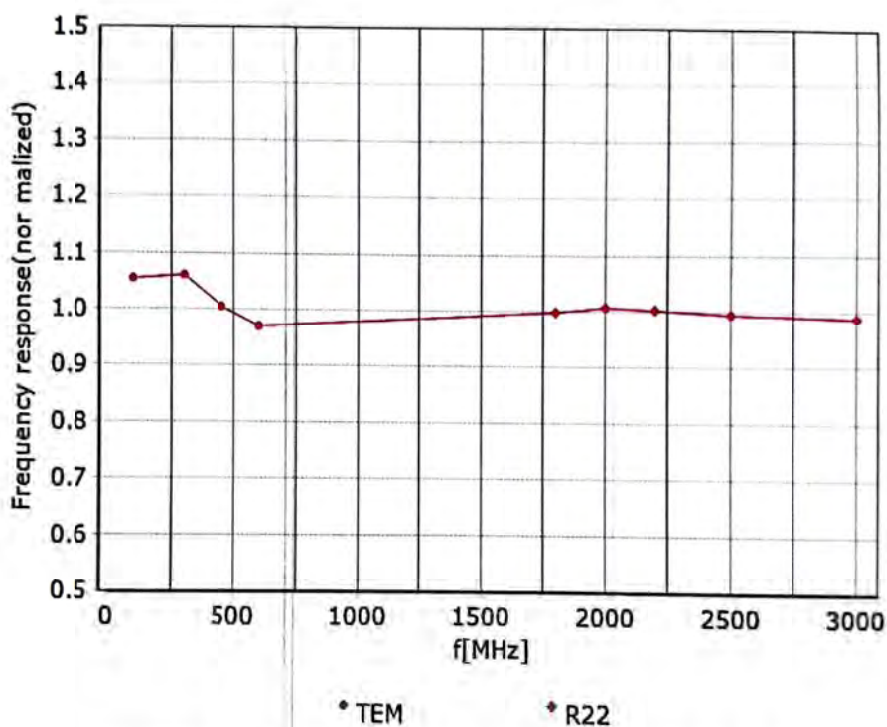
<sup>G</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip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



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



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 7.4\%$  ( $k=2$ )



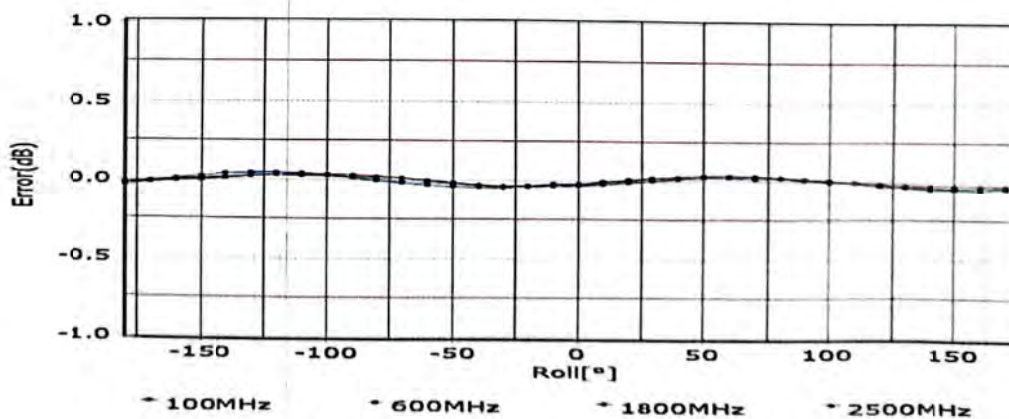
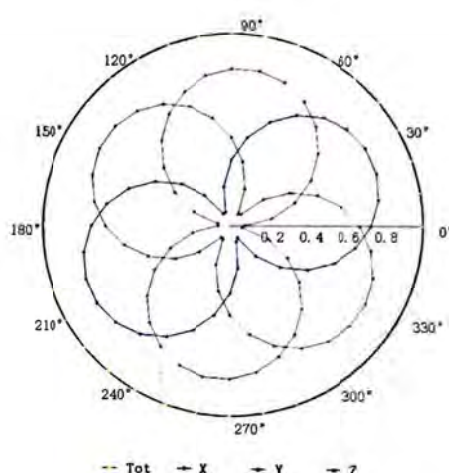
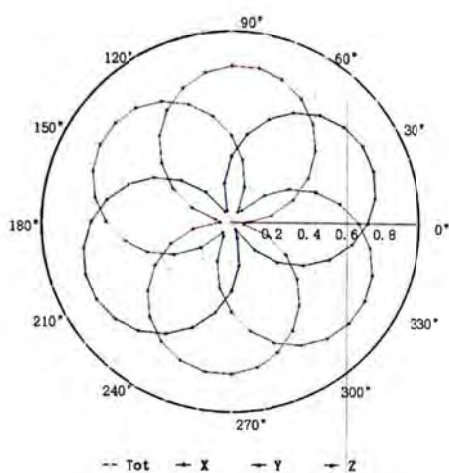
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## Receiving Pattern ( $\Phi$ ), $\theta=0^\circ$

**f=600 MHz, TEM**

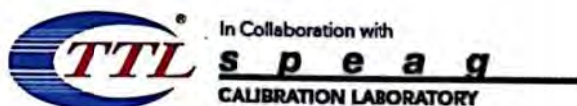
**f=1800 MHz, R22**



Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 1.2\%$  ( $k=2$ )

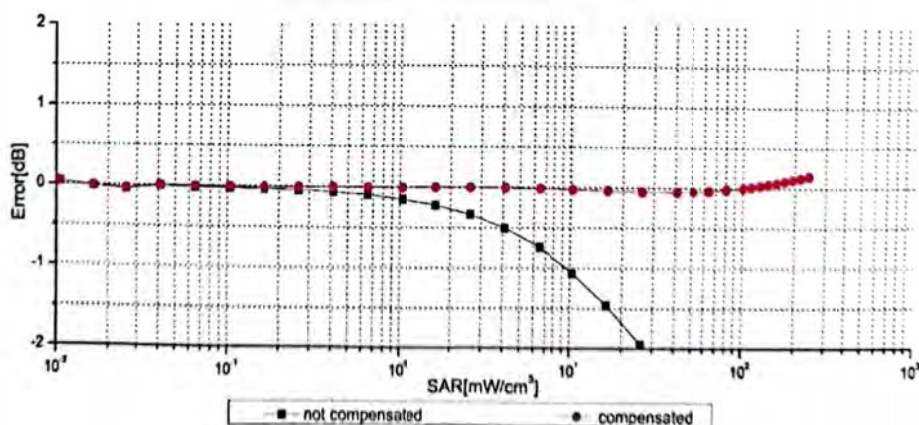
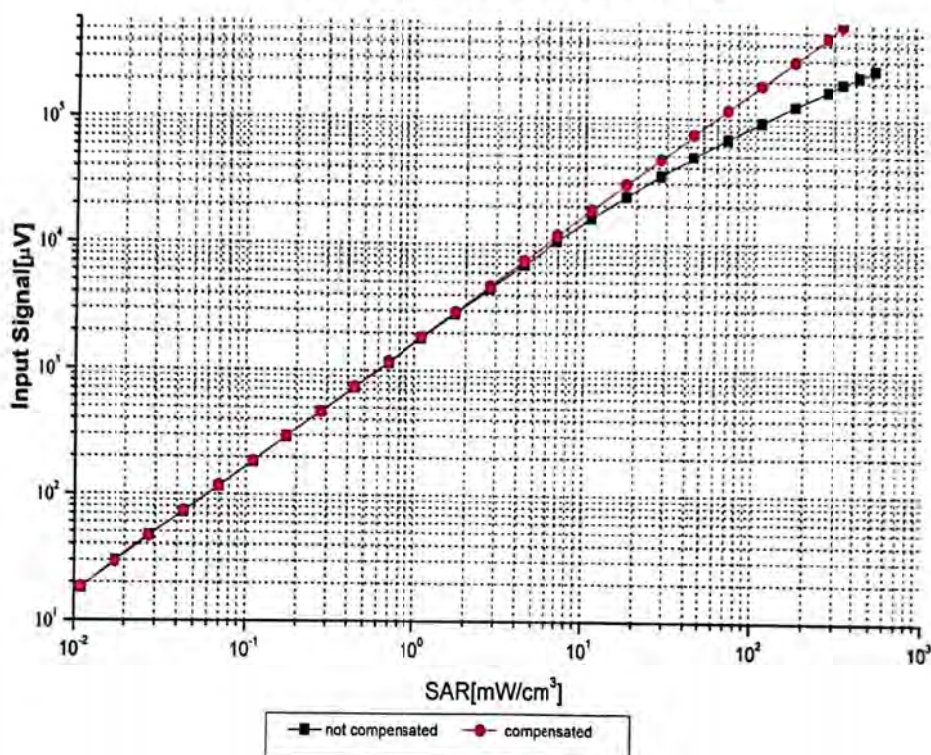
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## Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell, $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ )



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.9\%$  ( $k=2$ )

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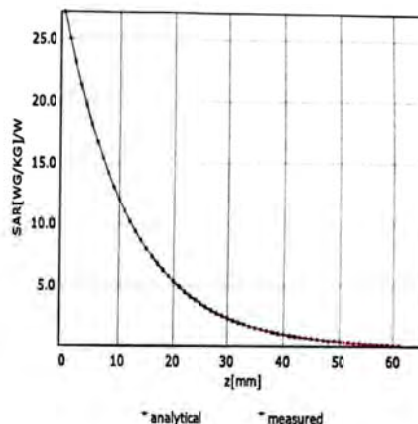
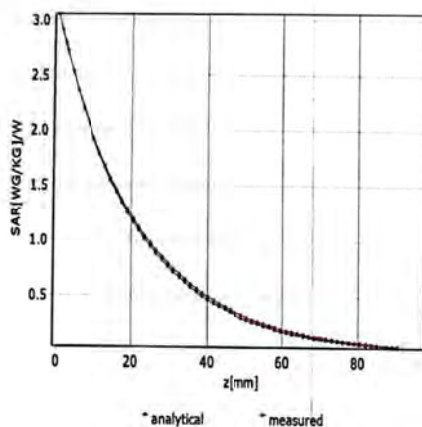
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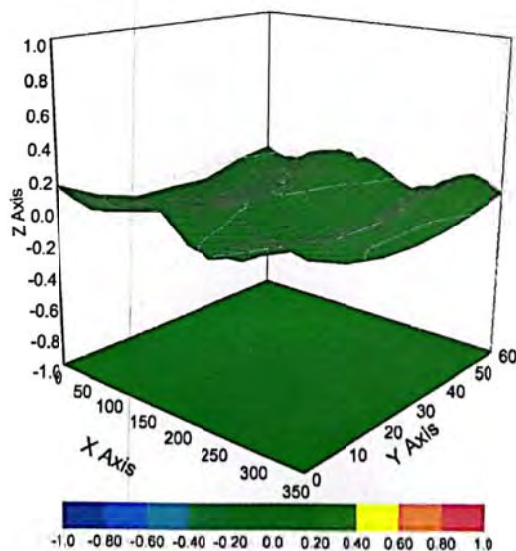
## Conversion Factor Assessment

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

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



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 3.2\%$  ( $k=2$ )

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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:3677

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	117.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm



## ANNEX F: D835V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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Client **TA(Shanghai)**Certificate No: **Z20-60296****CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d020**

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

Calibration date: **August 28, 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±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106276	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	30-Jan-20(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan20)	Jan-21
DAE4	SN 771	10-Feb-20(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z20-60017)	Feb-21
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	25-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21

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

Issued: September 3, 2020

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#### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
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	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.2 $\pm$ 6 %	0.88 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $\text{cm}^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.37 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.65 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % ( $k=2$ )
SAR averaged over 10 $\text{cm}^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.57 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.37 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % ( $k=2$ )

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	55.0 $\pm$ 6 %	0.96 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $\text{cm}^3$ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.76 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % ( $k=2$ )
SAR averaged over 10 $\text{cm}^3$ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.59 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.40 W/kg $\pm$ 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	54.8Ω+ 1.73jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.2dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.0Ω- 2.47jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.2dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.258 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
-----------------	-------



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# DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 08.28.2020

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d020

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.877$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.23$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(9.66, 9.66, 9.66) @ 835 MHz; Calibrated: 2020-01-30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2020-02-10
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

Reference Value = 58.09 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

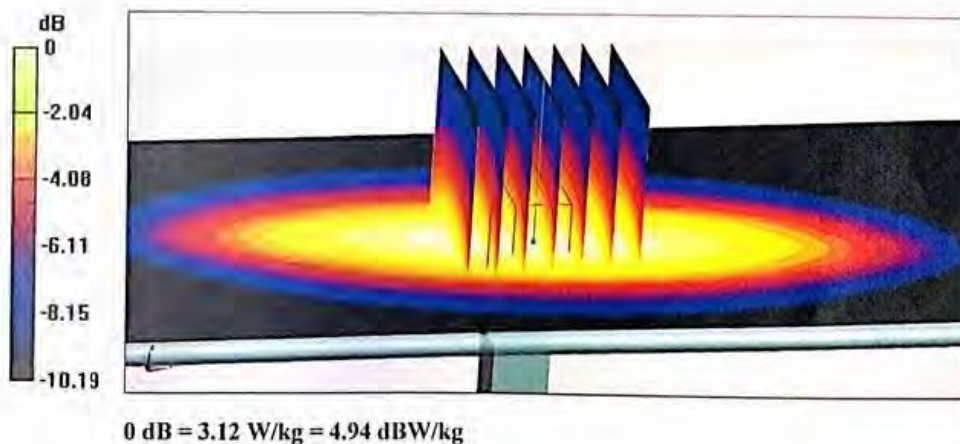
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.46 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.37 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.57 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 16.6 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 68.1%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.12 W/kg

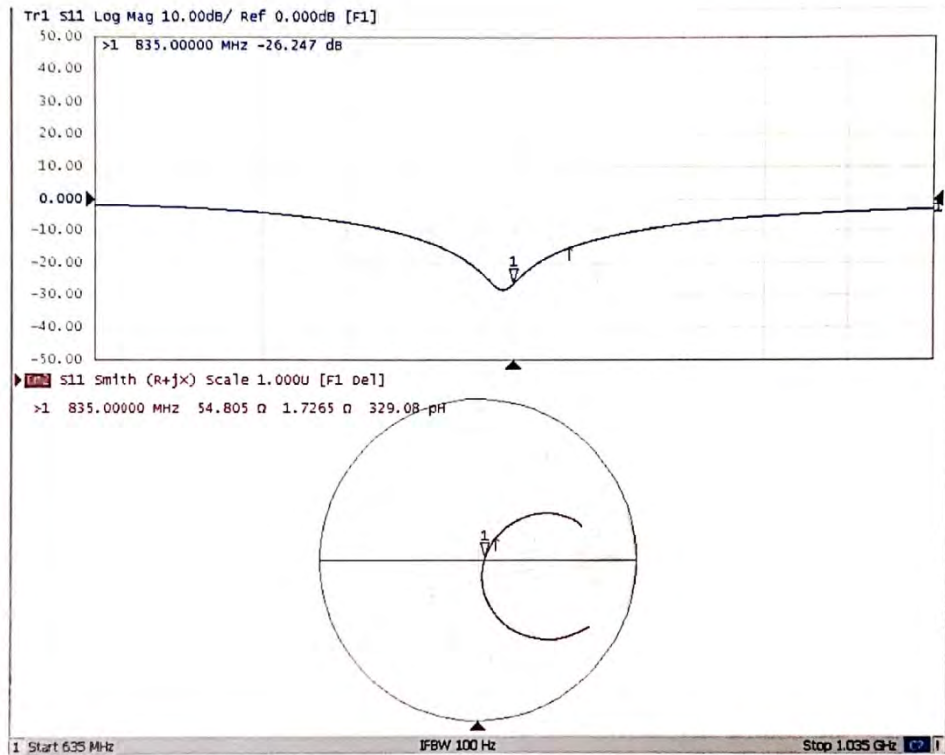




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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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# DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 08.28.2020

Test Laboratory: CTTT, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d020**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.958$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.02$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(9.53, 9.53, 9.53) @ 835 MHz; Calibrated: 2020-01-30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2020-02-10
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

Reference Value = 56.88 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

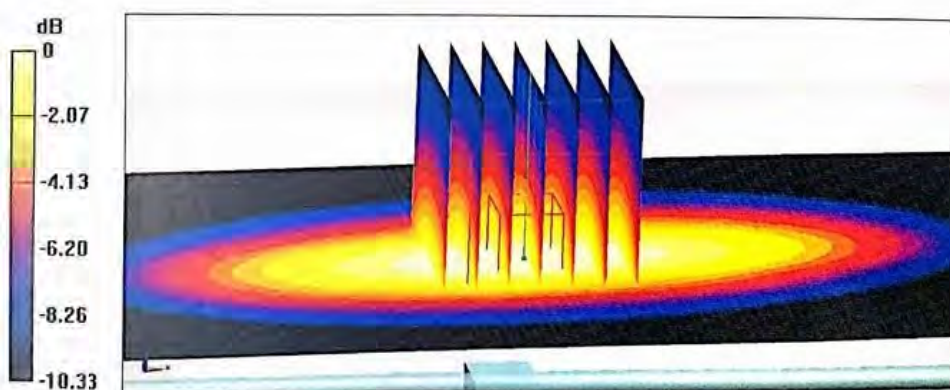
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.65 W/kg

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

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 15.8 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 66.5%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.24 W/kg



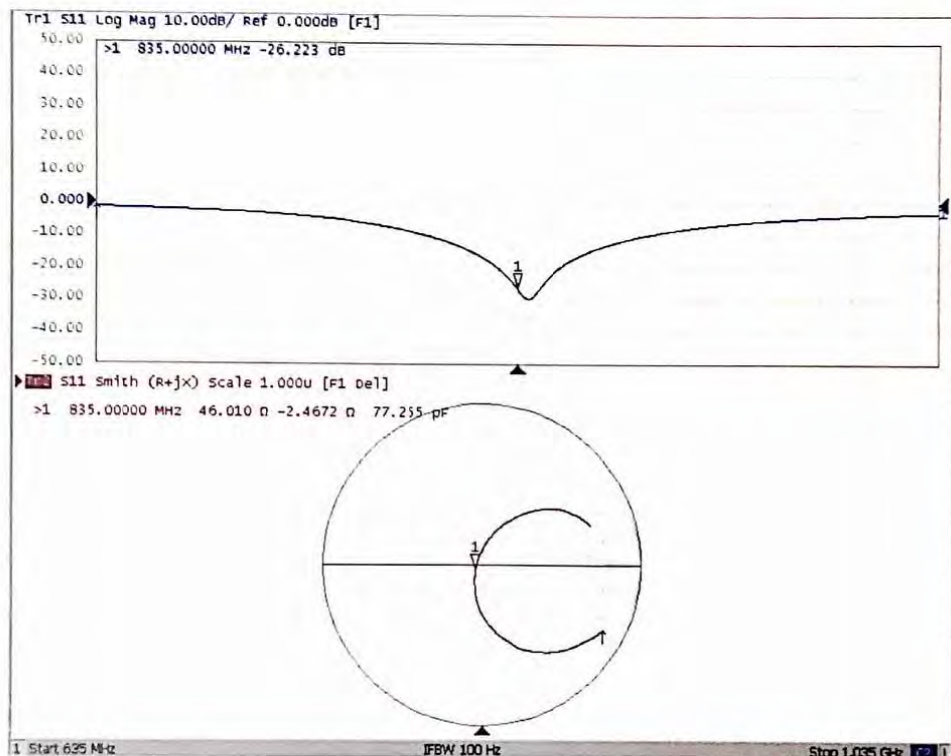
0 dB = 3.24 W/kg = 5.11 dBW/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



**ANNEX G: D1750V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate**

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Client **TA(Shanghai)**Certificate No: **Z20-60079****CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**Object **D1750V2 - SN: 1033**

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

Calibration date: **February 25, 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( $22\pm 3$ )°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106276	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	25-Mar-19(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z19-60064)	Mar-20
DAE4	SN 1555	22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z19-60295)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21

	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: February 29, 2020

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

Certificate No: Z20-60079

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#### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
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	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	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	39.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.35 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	8.93 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	35.9 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.71 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	18.9 W/kg $\pm$ 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	52.4 $\pm$ 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 <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.24 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	36.9 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.95 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.8 W/kg $\pm$ 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	48.8Ω- 0.06 jΩ
Return Loss	- 38.3 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	44.5Ω- 0.85 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.5 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.085 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
-----------------	-------



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# DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 02.25.2020

Test Laboratory: CTTT, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1033**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.349$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.06$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(8.2, 8.2, 8.2) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 2019-03-25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 2019-08-22
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

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

Reference Value = 98.26 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

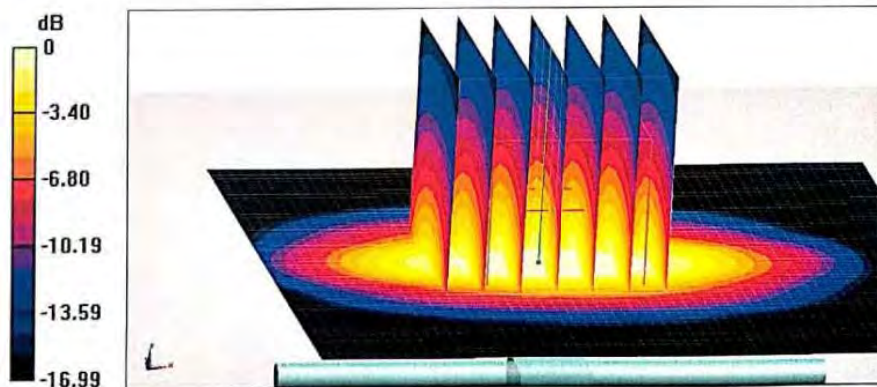
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.93 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.71 W/kg**

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 10 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 53.5%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.9 W/kg



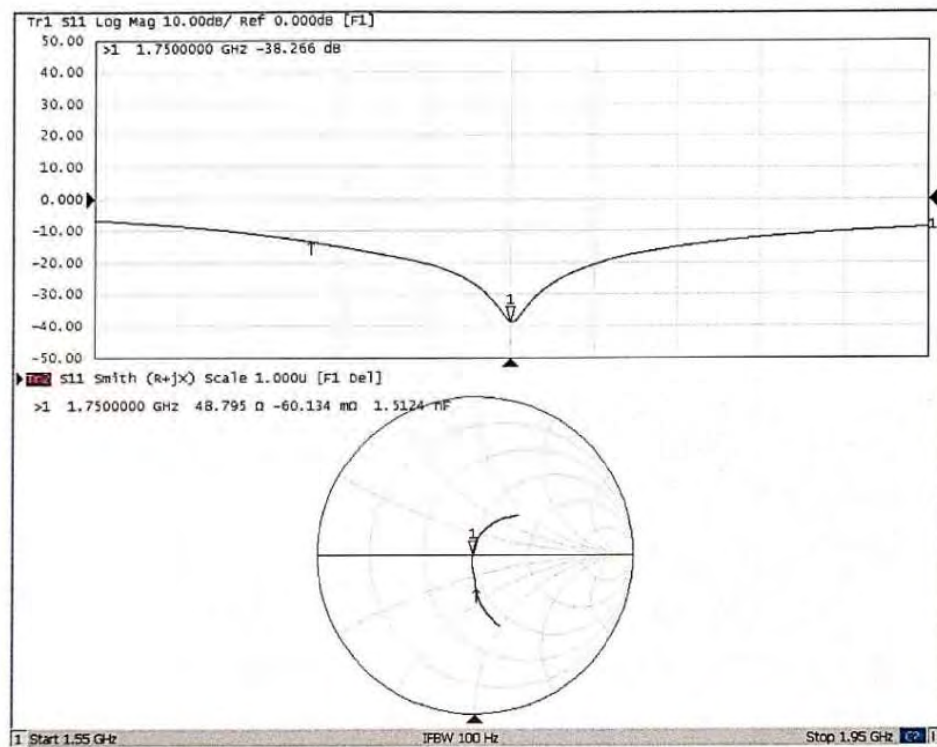
0 dB = 13.9 W/kg = 11.43 dBW/kg

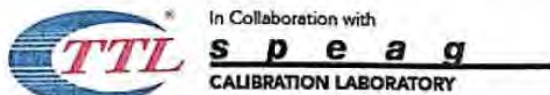


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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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# DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 02.25.2020

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1033**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.482$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.35$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(7.8, 7.8, 7.8) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 2019-03-25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 2019-08-22
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

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

Reference Value = 94.32 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

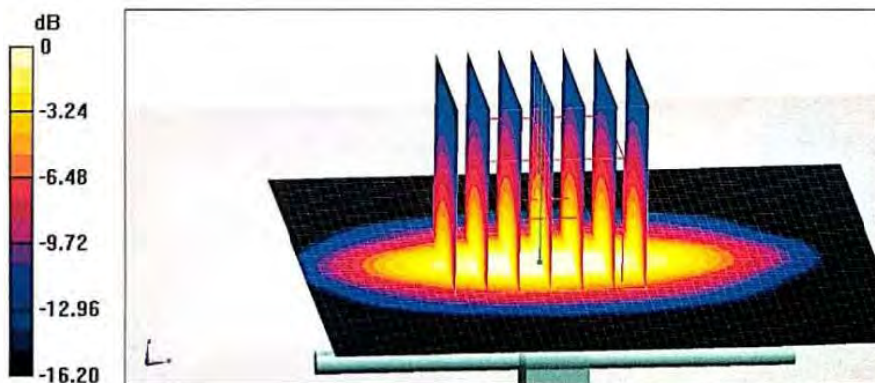
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.24 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.95 W/kg**

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 56%

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



0 dB = 14.1 W/kg = 11.49 dBW/kg

Certificate No: Z20-60079

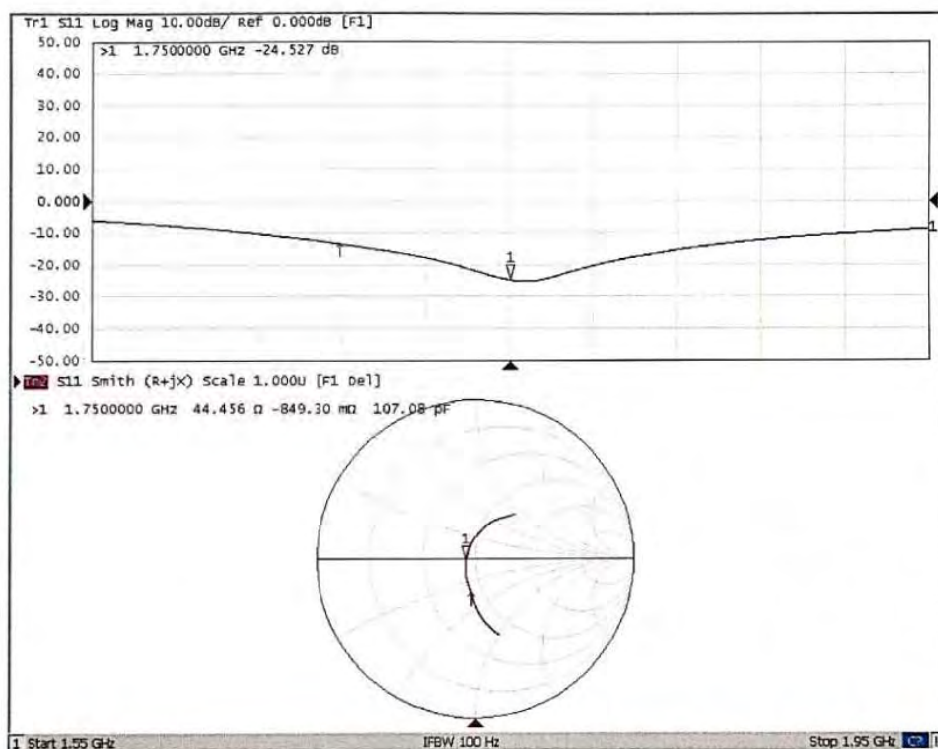
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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





## ANNEX H: D1900V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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CNAS L0570

Client TA(Shanghai)

Certificate No: Z20-60297

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D1900V2 - SN: 5d080

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

Calibration date: August 27, 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±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106276	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	30-Jan-20(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan20)	Jan-21
DAE4	SN 771	10-Feb-20(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z20-60017)	Feb-21
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	25-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21

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

Issued: September 3, 2020

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Certificate No: Z20-60297

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#### lossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
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

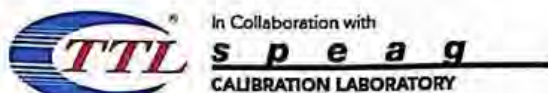
#### Additional Documentation:

- 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	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	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	41.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.40 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.82 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.5 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.04 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.2 W/kg $\pm$ 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	53.5 $\pm$ 6 %	1.51 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.89 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.8 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.6 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

Certificate No: Z20-60297

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

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$52.5\Omega + 6.68j\Omega$
Return Loss	-23.3dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$48.0\Omega + 6.72j\Omega$
Return Loss	-22.9dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.081 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
-----------------	-------



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# DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 08.27.2020

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d060**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.404$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.12$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(8.14, 8.14, 8.14) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 2020-01-30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2020-02-10
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

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

Reference Value = 100.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

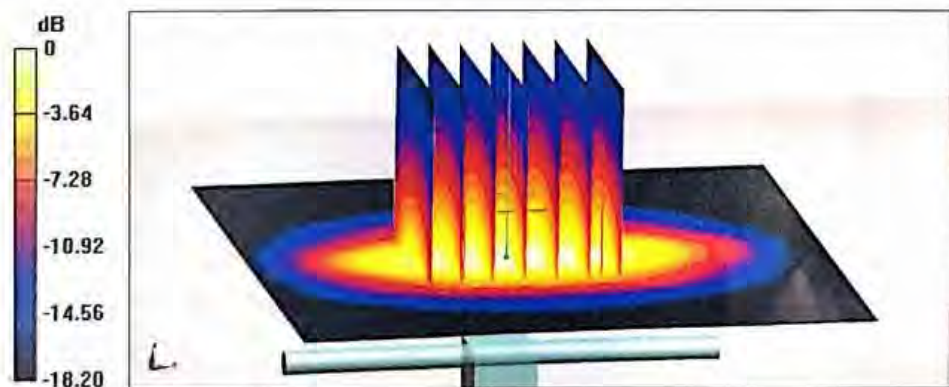
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.0 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.82 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.04 W/kg**

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 10 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 51.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.6 W/kg



0 dB = 15.6 W/kg = 11.93 dBW/kg

Certificate No: Z20-60297

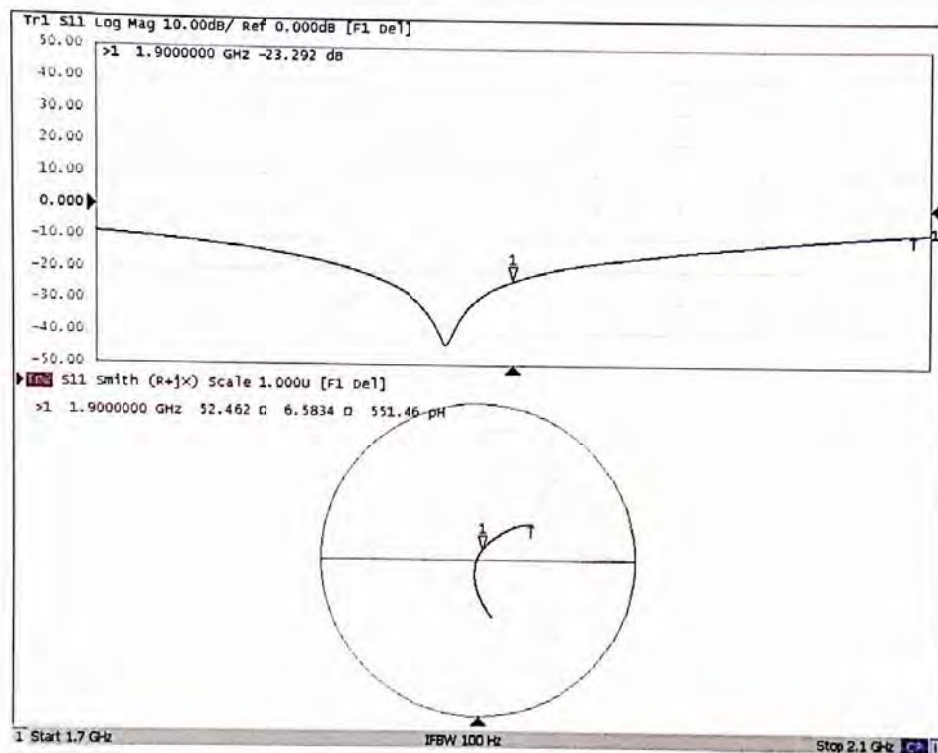
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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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# DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 08.27.2020

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d060

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.508$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.94, 7.94, 7.94) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 2020-01-30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2020-02-10
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

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

Reference Value = 97.34 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

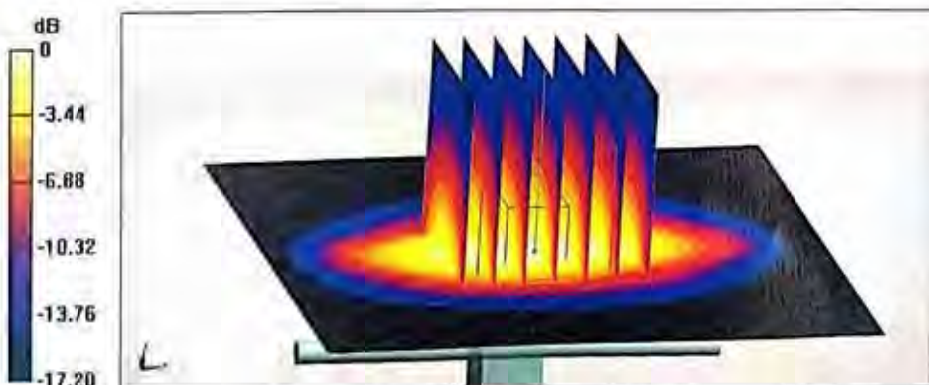
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.89 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.13 W/kg

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

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 55.4%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.3 W/kg



0 dB = 15.3 W/kg = 11.85 dBW/kg

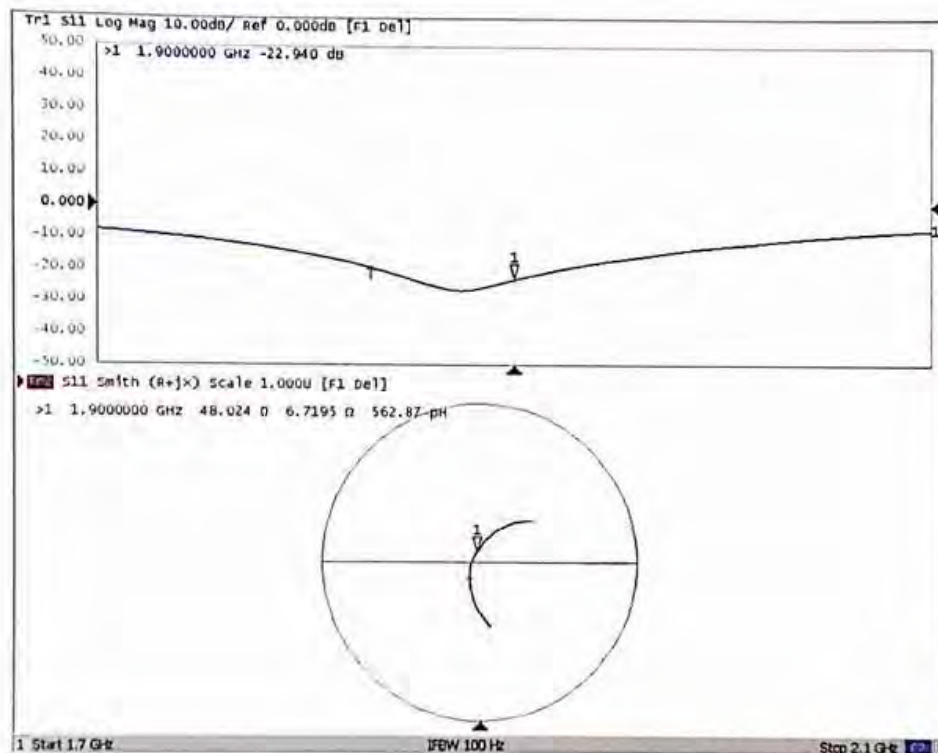
Certificate No: Z20-60297

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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





## ANNEX I: D2450V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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Client **TA(Shanghai)**Certificate No: **Z20-60298****CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**Object **D2450V2 - SN: 786**

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

Calibration date: **August 27, 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±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106276	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	30-Jan-20(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Jan20)	Jan-21
DAE4	SN 771	10-Feb-20(CTTL-SPEAG, No.Z20-60017)	Feb-21
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	25-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46107873	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21

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

Issued: September 2, 2020

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#### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
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", September 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	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.5 $\pm$ 6 %	1.79 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.0 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.3 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.99 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.0 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	52.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.94 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.4 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.08 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.3 W/kg $\pm$ 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	54.5Ω+ 1.44 jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.9dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.9Ω+ 5.09 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.8dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.018 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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# DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 08.27.2020

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 786**

Communication System: UTD 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.787$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.53$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.65, 7.65, 7.65) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2020-01-30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2020-02-10
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

Reference Value = 102.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

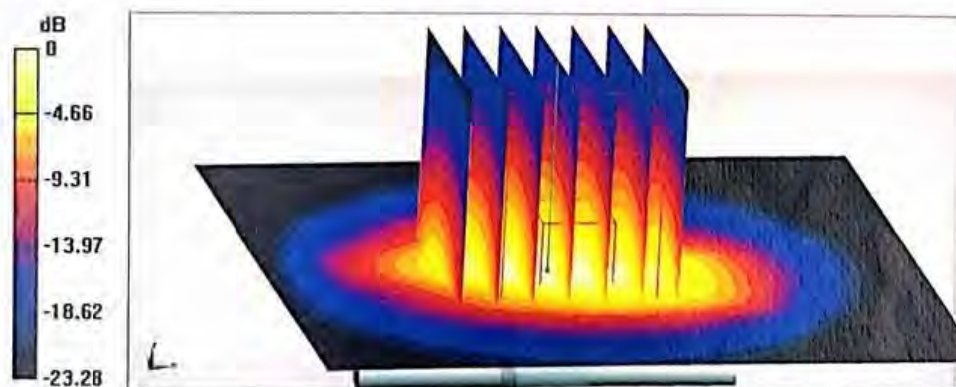
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.99 W/kg**

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8.9 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 47%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.0 W/kg



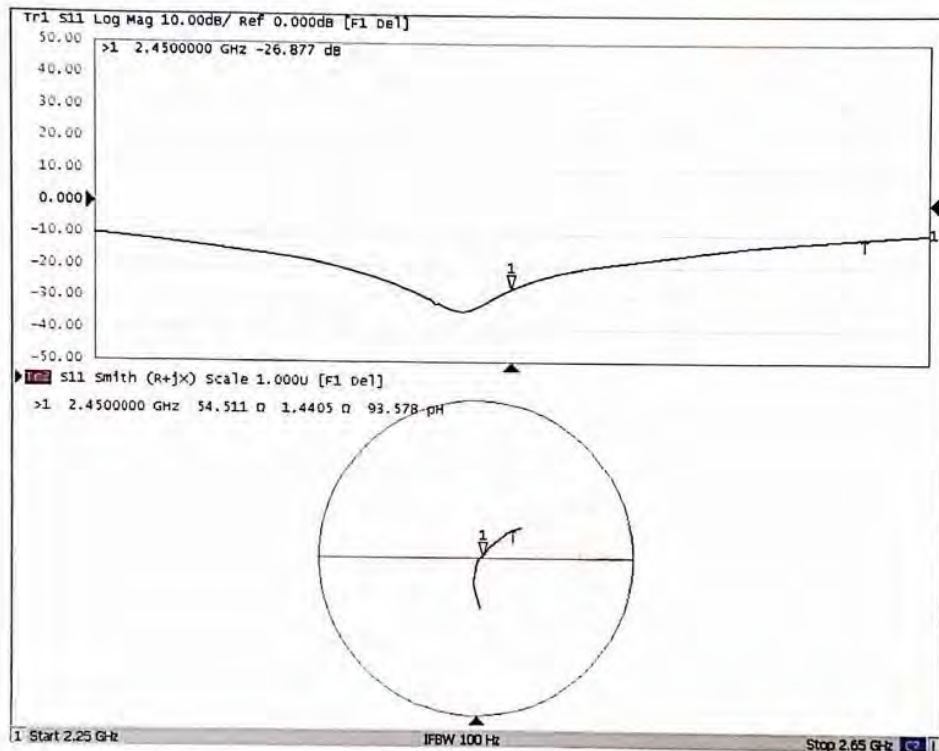
0 dB = 22.0 W/kg = 13.42 dBW/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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# DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 08.27.2020

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 786

Communication System: UFD 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.938$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.06$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.76, 7.76, 7.76) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2020-01-30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2020-02-10
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

Reference Value = 102.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

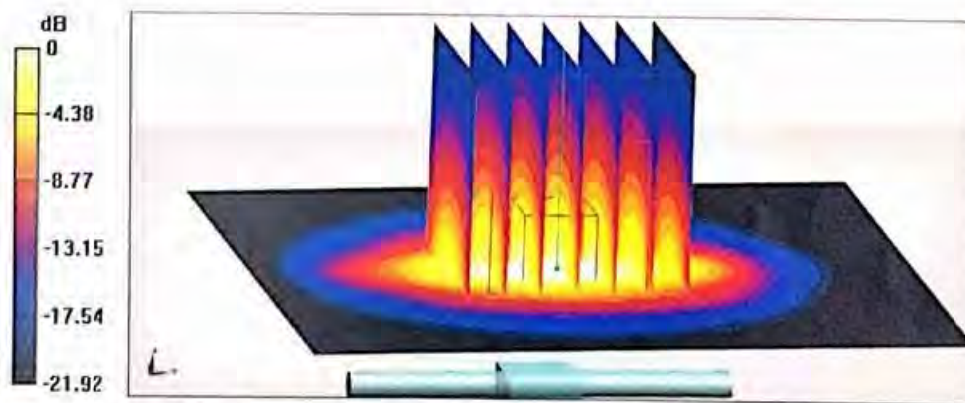
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.08 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8.5 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 49.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.8 W/kg



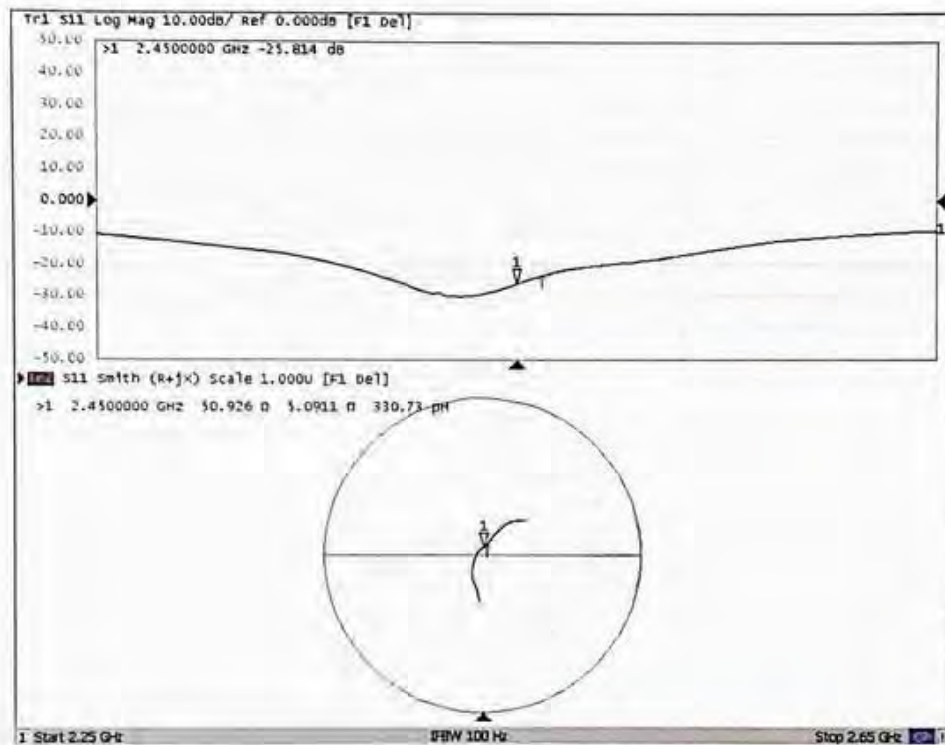
0 dB = 21.8 W/kg = 13.38 dBW/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





## ANNEX J: D2600V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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中国认可  
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Client **TA(Shanghai)**Certificate No: **Z21-60156****CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**Object **D2600V2 - SN: 1025**

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

Calibration date: **April 23, 2021**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106276	12-May-20 (CTTL, No J20X02965)	May-21
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	12-May-20 (CTTL, No J20X02965)	May-21
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	27-Jan-21(SPEAG, No EX3-3617_Jan21)	Jan-22
DAE4	SN 777	08-Jan-21(CTTL-SPEAG, No Z21-60003)	Jan-22
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-21 (CTTL, No J21X00593)	Jan-22
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-21 (CTTL, No J21X00232)	Jan-22

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

Issued: April 29, 2021

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Certificate No: Z21-60156

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#### Glossary:

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

#### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

#### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.0	1.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.9 $\pm$ 6 %	1.94 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	—	—

#### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.9 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	56.1 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.5 W/kg $\pm$ 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 $\Omega$ - 7.19j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.9dB

##### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.055 ns
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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: 04.23.2021

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1025**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.944$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.94$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.55, 7.55, 7.55) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-01-27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn777; Calibrated: 2021-01-08
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

Reference Value = 101.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

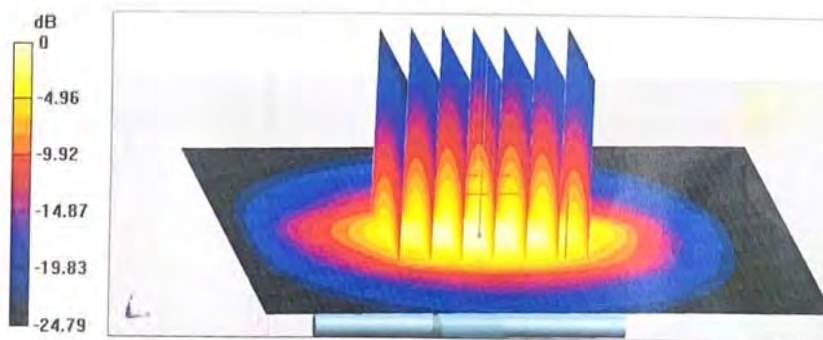
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.1 W/kg**

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

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 44%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 24.4 W/kg



0 dB = 24.4 W/kg = 13.87 dBW/kg

Certificate No: Z21-60156

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