

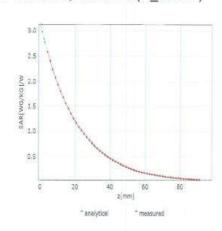


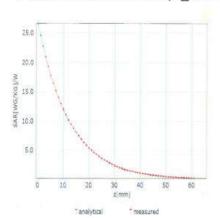
Add: No.52 HuaYuanBei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504 Http://www.chinattl.cn

### **Conversion Factor Assessment**

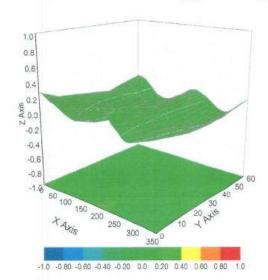
#### f=750 MHz,WGLS R9(H\_convF)

### f=1900 MHz,WGLS R22(H\_convF)





## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



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

Certificate No:Z21-60444

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## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7683

#### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	155.7
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

Certificate No:Z21-60444

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#### Probe EX3DV4-SN: 7683 Calibration Certificate (2021-09-22)

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

CTTL-SZ (Auden)

Calibration procedure(s)





Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst Service sulsse d'étalonnage C Servizio svizzero di taratura S Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS) The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Certificate No: EX3-7683\_Sep21

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE Object EX3DV4 - SN:7683

QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v7 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: September 22, 2021

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03291/03292)	Apr-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03291)	Apr-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03292)	Apr-22
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: CG2552 (20x)	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03343)	Apr-22
DAE4	SN: 660	23-Dec-20 (No. DAE4-660_Dec20)	Dec-21
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-20 (No. ES3-3013_Dec20)	Dec-21
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-21

Function Signature Calibrated by: Laboratory Technician Approved by: Issued: September 23, 2021 This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

Certificate No: EX3-7683\_Sep21

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





S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
Servizio svizzero di taratura
Swiss Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Glossary:

TSL NORMx,y,z ConvF

DCP

tissue simulating liquid sensitivity in free space sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z diode compression point

CF A, B, C, D crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal modulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization o

φ rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9

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

i.e., 9 = 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:

- IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure For The Assessment Of Specific Absorption Rate Of Human Exposure To Radio Frequency Fields From Hand-Held And Body-Worm Wireless Communication Devices -Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)", October 2020.
- b) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORMx,y,z: Assessed for E-field polarization 9 = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)x.y.z = NORMx.y.z \* frequency\_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is
  implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included
  in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z; A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx,y,z \*\* ConvF\* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF\*. A frequency dependent ConvF\* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy); in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom
  exposed by a patch antenna,
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORMx (no uncertainty required).

Certificate No: EX3-7683 Sep21

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EX3DV4 - \$N:7683

September 22, 2021

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7683

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (μV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>A</sup>	0.63	0.62	0.62	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	105.8	106.1	104.9	2 10:1 /0

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	С	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	136.5	±2.7 %	± 4.7 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		148.5		
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		140.5		1000

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

A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5).

Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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



EX3DV4- SN:7683 September 22, 2021

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7683

#### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	156.3
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

Note: Measurement distance from surface can be increased to 3-4 mm for an Area Scan job.

Certificate No: EX3-7683\_Sep21

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EX3DV4-SN:7683

September 22, 2021

### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7683

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)	Unc (k=2)
900	41.5	0.97	9.96	9.96	9.96	0.36	1.00	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	8.58	8.58	8.58	0.36	0.80	± 12.0 %

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

At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (s and n) 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 (s and n) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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

Certificate No: EX3-7683\_Sep21

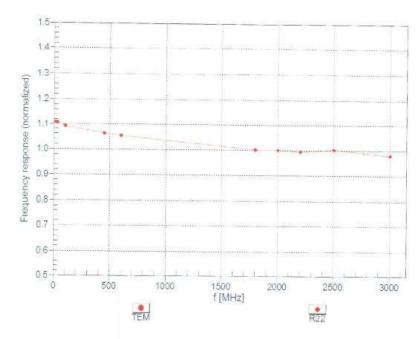
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EX3DV4-SN:7683

September 22, 2021

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



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

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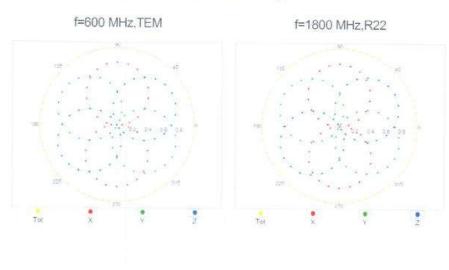
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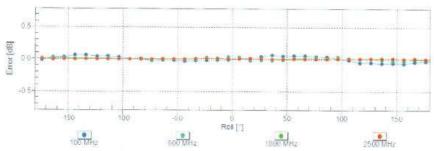


EX3DV4- SN:7683

September 22, 2021

### Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$





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

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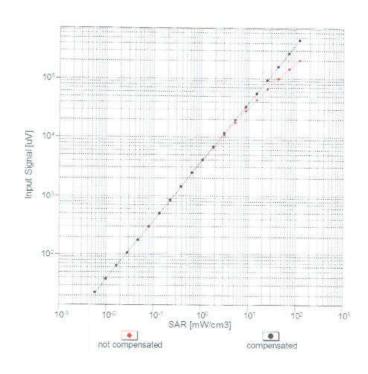
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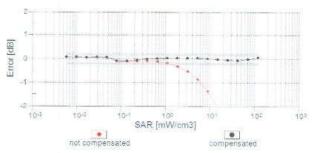


EX3DV4-SN:7683

September 22, 2021

### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell , f<sub>eval</sub>= 1900 MHz)





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

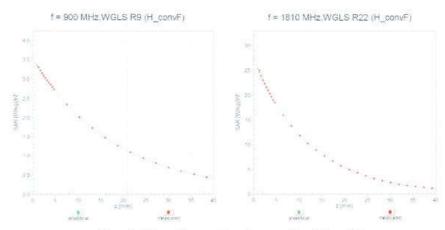
Certificate No: EX3-7683\_Sep21

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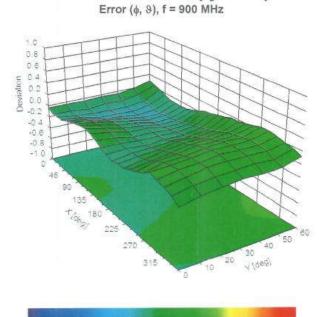


EX3DV4- SN:7683 September 22, 2021

### **Conversion Factor Assessment**



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Certificate No: EX3-7683\_Sep21

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-1.0 -0.8 -0.6 -0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)



### **ANNEX I: Dipole Calibration Certificate**

#### 750MHz Dipole Calibration Certificate



Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504 http://www.chinattl.cn E-mail: cttl a chinattl.com CTTL(South Branch) Certificate No: Z19-60291 CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE Object D750V3 - SN: 1163 Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits Calibration date: September 3, 2019 This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate. All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility; environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%. Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration) ID# Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.) Scheduled Calibration Primary Standards Power Meter NRP2 106276 11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605) Apr-20 Power sensor NRP6A 101369 11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605) Apr-20 SN 3617 Reference Probe EX3DV4 31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617\_Jan19) Jan-20 SN 1555 22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z19-60295) Aug-20 Secondary Standards Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.) Scheduled Calibration Signal Generator E4438C MY49071430 23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336) Jan-20 NetworkAnalyzer E5071C MY46110673 24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547) Jan-20 Name Function Calibrated by: Zhao Jing SAR Test Engineer Reviewed by: Lin Hao SAR Test Engineer Approved by: Qi Dianyuan SAR Project Leader

Certificate No: Z19-60291

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

Issued: September 6, 2019





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#### Glossary:

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

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### **Additional Documentation:**

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Certificate No: Z19-60291 Page 2 of 8





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#### **Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.9	0.89 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.6 ± 6 %	0.90 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		2222

#### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.16 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	8.53 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.44 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.70 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.5	0.96 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	55.9 ± 6 %	0.94 mho/m ± 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	2.16 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	8.78 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.45 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.87 W/kg ±18.7 % (k=2)

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

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.5Ω- $4.53$ j $Ω$	
Return Loss	- 26.9dB	

#### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.5Ω- 3.38jΩ	
Return Loss	- 28.5dB	

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

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	Manufactured by	SPEAG
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Certificate No: Z19-60291

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Date: 09.03.2019





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#### DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

### DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1163

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 750 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.904$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.62$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m3

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3617; ConvF(10.03, 10.03, 10.03) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/22/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

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

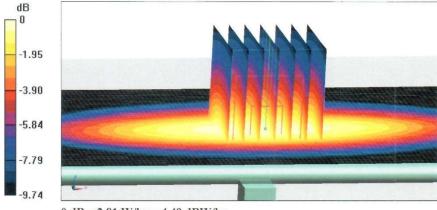
dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.16 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.11 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.16 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.44 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.81 W/kg



0 dB = 2.81 W/kg = 4.49 dBW/kg

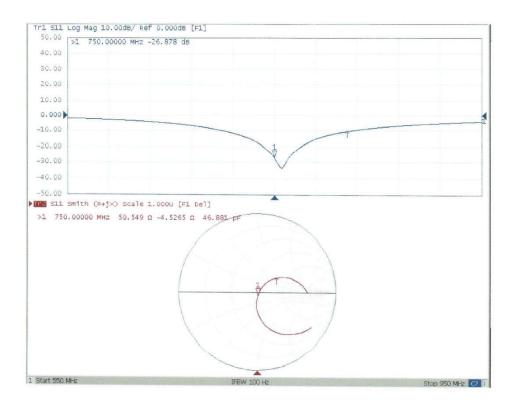
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#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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#### DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 09.03.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1163

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 750 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.942$  S/m;  $\varepsilon_r = 55.87$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3617; ConvF(9.85, 9.85, 9.85) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated:
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/22/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12

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

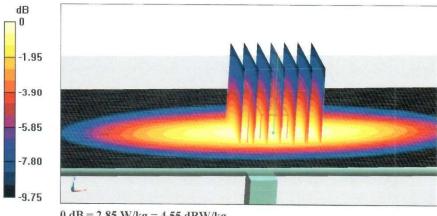
dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 52.88 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.20 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.16 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.45 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.85 W/kg



0 dB = 2.85 W/kg = 4.55 dBW/kg

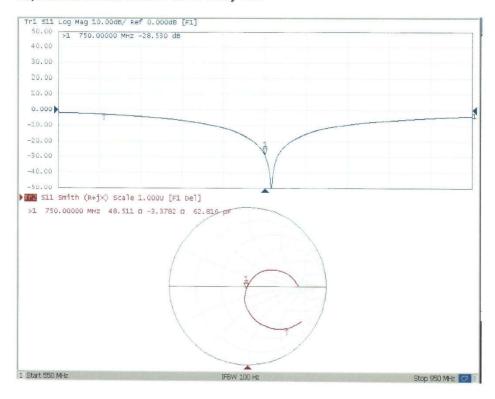
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#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





#### 835MHz Dipole Calibration Certificate







SAICT

Certificate No: Z21-60355

#### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D835V2 - SN: 4d057

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

October 18, 2021

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7517	03-Feb-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60001)	Feb-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
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00593)	Jan-22
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00232)	Jan-22

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	1/2/2
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	<b>一种</b> 我
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	200
			Issued: October 24, 2021

Certificate No: Z21-60355

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In Collaboration with

S D C A G

CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Certificate No: Z21-60355

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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 ± 1 MHz	

#### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.9 ± 6 %	0.89 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	2010	some.

#### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.39 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.64 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.56 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.29 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)





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

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.8Ω- 4.19jΩ	
Return Loss	- 27.5dB	

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.301 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
-----------------------

Date: 10.18.2021





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#### DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d057

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.886$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN7517; ConvF(9.81, 9.81, 9.81) @ 835 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-02-03
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- · Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 2021-01-15
- 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 (7501)

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

dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value - 58.86 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

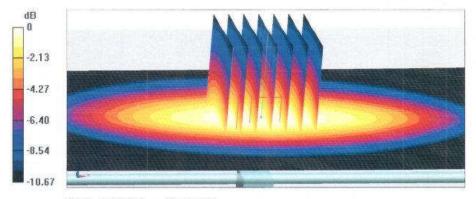
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.68 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.39 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.56 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 18 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 64.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.23 W/kg



0 dB = 3.23 W/kg = 5.09 dBW/kg

Certificate No: Z21-60355

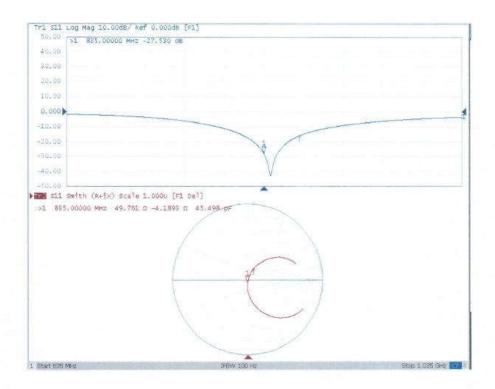
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#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





#### 1750MHz Dipole Calibration Certificate







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Client CTTL(South Branch) Certificate No: Z19-60292

#### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D1750V2 - SN: 1152

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

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: August 30, 2019

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

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

Issued: September 2, 2019

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Glossary:

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

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Certificate No: Z19-60292

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Measurement Conditions

Application as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1750 MHz ± 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 ± 0.2) °C	39.9 ± 6 %	1.36 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.05 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	36.4 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.80 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.3 W/kg ± 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 ± 0.2) °C	53.1 ± 6 %	1.52 mho/m ± 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	9.45 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	37.3 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.05 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.0 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)

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

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.1Ω- 0.84 jΩ	
Return Loss	- 38.1 dB	

#### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	45.2Ω- 1.37 jΩ	
Return Loss	- 25.5 dB	

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.084 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
3.77 (A. O.) 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	

Certificate No: Z19-60292

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Date: 08.30.2019





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#### DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1152 Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.358$  S/m;  $\varepsilon_r = 39.91$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3617; ConvF(8.38, 8.38, 8.38) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/22/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

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

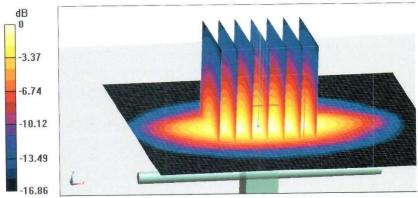
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 97.38 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.05 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.8 W/kg

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



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

Certificate No: Z19-60292

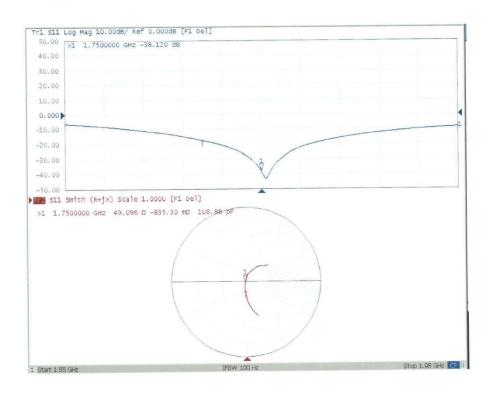
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#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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#### DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 08.30.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1152

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

Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.516$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.05$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3617; ConvF(8.03, 8.03, 8.03) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/22/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

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

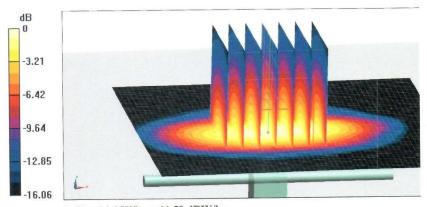
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 87.16 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.0 W/kg

#### SAR(1 g) = 9.45 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.05 W/kg

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



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

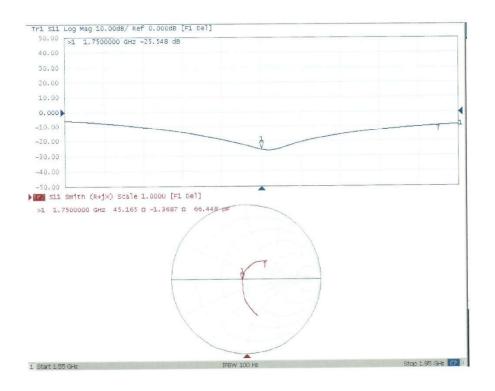
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#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





#### 1900MHz Dipole Calibration Certificate



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Certificate No:

Z21-60357

#### **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object

D1900V2 - SN: 5d088

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

October 18, 2021

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7517	03-Feb-21(CTTL-SPEAG.No.Z21-60001)	Feb-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
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00593)	Jan-22
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00232)	Jan-22

Calibrated by:

Name Function Zhao Jing SAR Test Engineer

Reviewed by:

Lin Hao SAR Test Engineer

Approved by:

Qi Dianyuan SAR Project Leader

Issued: October 24, 2021

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Certificate No: Z21-60357

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lossary:

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

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Certificate No: Z21-60357

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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 ± 1 MHz	

#### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.9 ± 6 %	1.39 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	34000	

#### SAR result with Head TSL

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SAR averaged over 1 cm3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.0 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.2 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.5 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)





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

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.7Ω+ 6.80μΩ	
Return Loss	- 22.6dB	

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.110 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

SPEAG		

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