

# FCC SAR Test Report

Report No. : SA200810W004  
Applicant : Cube Tracker LLC  
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Manufacturer : Hong Kong Eureka Technology Co., Ltd  
Address : Unit F, 20/F, Kingley Industry Building Blk 01, Yip Kan St. 35, Wong Chuk Hang, HK  
Product : Cube GPS Tracker  
FCC ID : 2AP3S-CUBEGPS  
Brand : Cube Tracker  
Model No. : Cube GPS  
Standards : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) / IEEE C95.1:1992 / IEEE 1528:2013  
KDB 865664 D01 v01r04 / KDB 865664 D02 v01r02  
KDB 447498 D01 v06 / KDB 941225 D05 v02r05  
Sample Received Date : Aug. 10, 2020  
Date of Testing : Sep. 25, 2020

**CERTIFICATION:** The above equipment have been tested by **BV 7LAYERS COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (SHENZHEN) CO. LTD.**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample's SAR characteristics under the conditions specified in this report. It should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of our laboratory. The client should not use it to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by A2LA or any government agencies.

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## Release Control Record

Report No.	Reason for Change	Date Issued
SA200810W004	Initial release	Oct. 11, 2020

## 1. Summary of Maximum SAR Value

Equipment Class	Mode	Highest Reported Body SAR <sub>1g</sub> (0 cm Gap) (W/kg)
TNB	LTE 4	0.60
	LTE 13	0.77
DTS	Bluetooth	N/A
Highest Simultaneous Transmission SAR		0.81

### Note:

- The SAR limit (**Head & Body: SAR<sub>1g</sub> 1.6 W/kg, Extremity: SAR<sub>10g</sub> 4.0 W/kg**) for general population / uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992.

## 2. Description of Equipment Under Test

EUT Type	Cube GPS Tracker
FCC ID	2AP3S-CUBEGPS
Brand Name	Cube Tracker
Model Name	Cube GPS
HW Version	cube_gps_hw_1.0
SW Version	cube_gps_hw_1.0
Tx Frequency Bands (Unit: MHz)	LTE Band 4 : 1710.7 ~ 1754.3 (1.4M), 1711.5 ~ 1753.5 (3M), 1712.5 ~ 1752.5 (5M), 1715 ~ 1750 (10M), 1717.5 ~ 1747.5 (15M), 1720 ~ 1745 (20M) LTE Band 13 : 779.5 ~ 784.5 (5M), 782 (10M) Bluetooth : 2402 ~ 2480
Uplink Modulations	LTE : QPSK, 16QAM Bluetooth : GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8-DPSK, LE
Maximum Tune-up Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)	Please refer to section 4.6.1 of this report.
Antenna Type	BT: Monopole Antenna WWAN: PCB Antenna
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype

**Note:**

1. The above EUT information is declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description please refers to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.

### **3. SAR Measurement System**

#### **3.1 Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)**

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

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

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

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

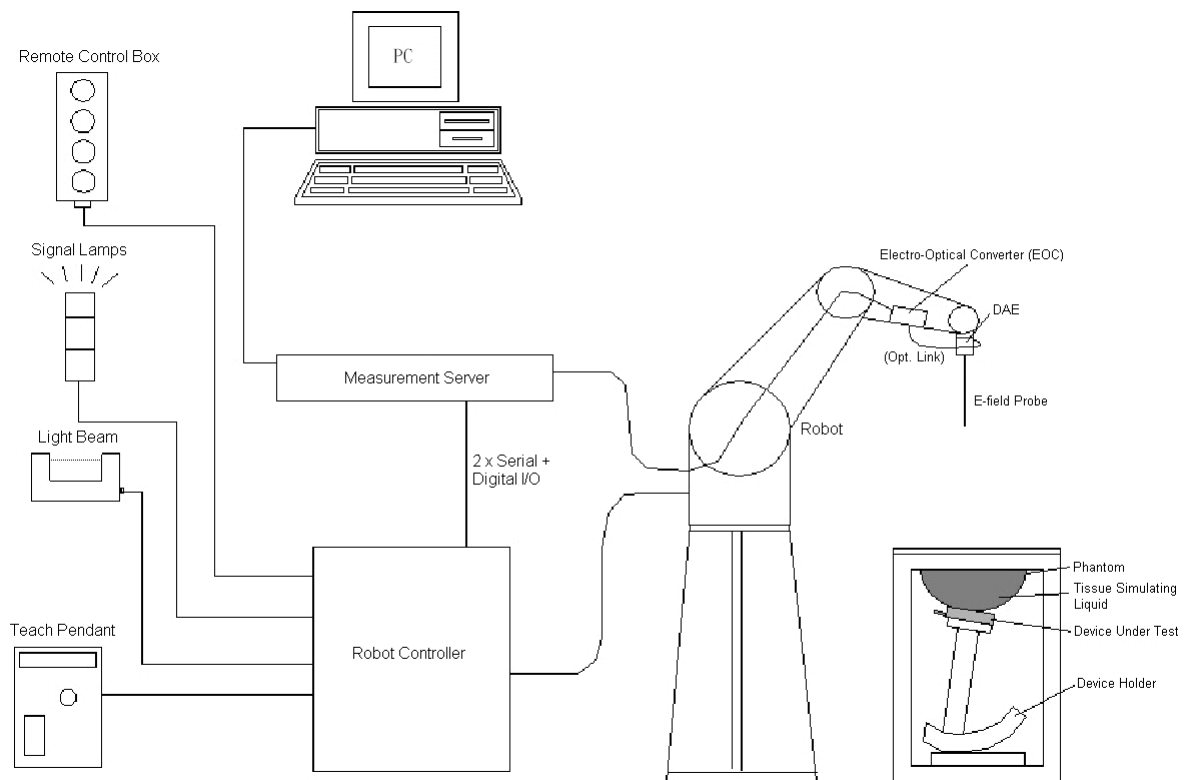
SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where:  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue,  $\rho$  is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

#### **3.2 SPEAG DASY System**

DASY system consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY5 software defined. The DASY software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.



**Fig-3.1 DASY System Setup**

## 3.2.1 Robot

The DASY system uses the high precision robots from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability  $\pm 0.035$  mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)





**Fig-3.2 DASY5**

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### 3.2.2 Probes

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency.

<b>Model</b>	EX3DV4	
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically $< 1$ $\mu$ W/g)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

<b>Model</b>	ES3DV3	
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Interleaved sensors. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).	
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 4 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.2$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.3$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	5 $\mu$ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm	


### 3.2.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)


<b>Model</b>	DAE3, DAE4	
<b>Construction</b>	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
<b>Measurement Range</b>	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)	
<b>Input Offset Voltage</b>	$< 5$ $\mu$ V (with auto zero)	
<b>Input Bias Current</b>	$< 50$ fA	
<b>Dimensions</b>	60 x 60 x 68 mm	



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### 3.2.4 Phantoms


<b>Model</b>	Twin SAM	
<b>Construction</b>	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.	
<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	$2 \pm 0.2$ mm ( $6 \pm 0.2$ mm at ear point)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 25 liters	

<b>Model</b>	ELI	
<b>Construction</b>	Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.	
<b>Material</b>	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	$2.0 \pm 0.2$ mm (bottom plate)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
<b>Filling Volume</b>	approx. 30 liters	


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### 3.2.5 Device Holder

<b>Model</b>	Mounting Device	
<b>Construction</b>	In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Rotation point is the ear opening point. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).	
<b>Material</b>	POM	

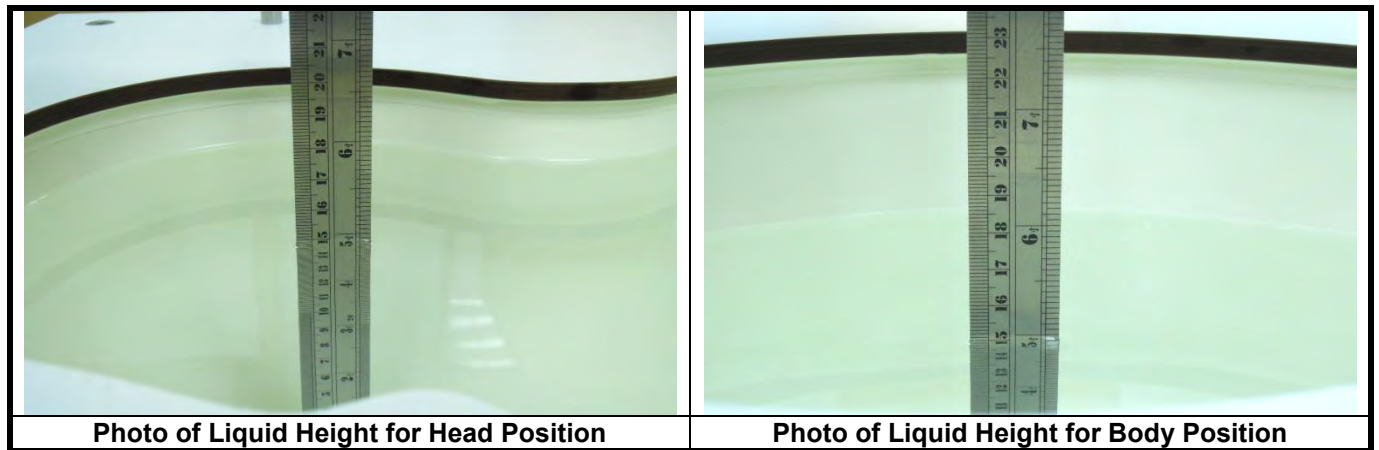
<b>Model</b>	Laptop Extensions Kit	
<b>Construction</b>	Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.). It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner.	
<b>Material</b>	POM, Acrylic glass, Foam	

### 3.2.6 System Validation Dipoles

<b>Model</b>	D-Serial	
<b>Construction</b>	Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun. Enables measurement of feed point impedance with NWA. Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with tissue simulating solutions.	
<b>Frequency</b>	750 MHz to 5800 MHz	
<b>Return Loss</b>	> 20 dB	
<b>Power Capability</b>	> 100 W ( $f < 1\text{GHz}$ ), > 40 W ( $f > 1\text{GHz}$ )	

## 3.2.7 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in Table-3.1.



The dielectric properties of the head tissue simulating liquids are defined in IEEE 1528, and KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. For the body tissue simulating liquids, the dielectric properties are defined in KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a dielectric assessment kit and a network analyzer.

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**Table-3.1 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid**

Frequency (MHz)	Target Permittivity	Range of $\pm 5\%$	Target Conductivity	Range of $\pm 5\%$
<b>For Head</b>				
750	41.9	39.8 ~ 44.0	0.89	0.85 ~ 0.93
835	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.90	0.86 ~ 0.95
900	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
1450	40.5	38.5 ~ 42.5	1.20	1.14 ~ 1.26
1640	40.3	38.3 ~ 42.3	1.29	1.23 ~ 1.35
1750	40.1	38.1 ~ 42.1	1.37	1.30 ~ 1.44
1800	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1900	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2000	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2300	39.5	37.5 ~ 41.5	1.67	1.59 ~ 1.75
2450	39.2	37.2 ~ 41.2	1.80	1.71 ~ 1.89
2600	39.0	37.1 ~ 41.0	1.96	1.86 ~ 2.06
3500	37.9	36.0 ~ 39.8	2.91	2.76 ~ 3.06
5200	36.0	34.2 ~ 37.8	4.66	4.43 ~ 4.89
5300	35.9	34.1 ~ 37.7	4.76	4.52 ~ 5.00
5500	35.6	33.8 ~ 37.4	4.96	4.71 ~ 5.21
5600	35.5	33.7 ~ 37.3	5.07	4.82 ~ 5.32
5800	35.3	33.5 ~ 37.1	5.27	5.01 ~ 5.53

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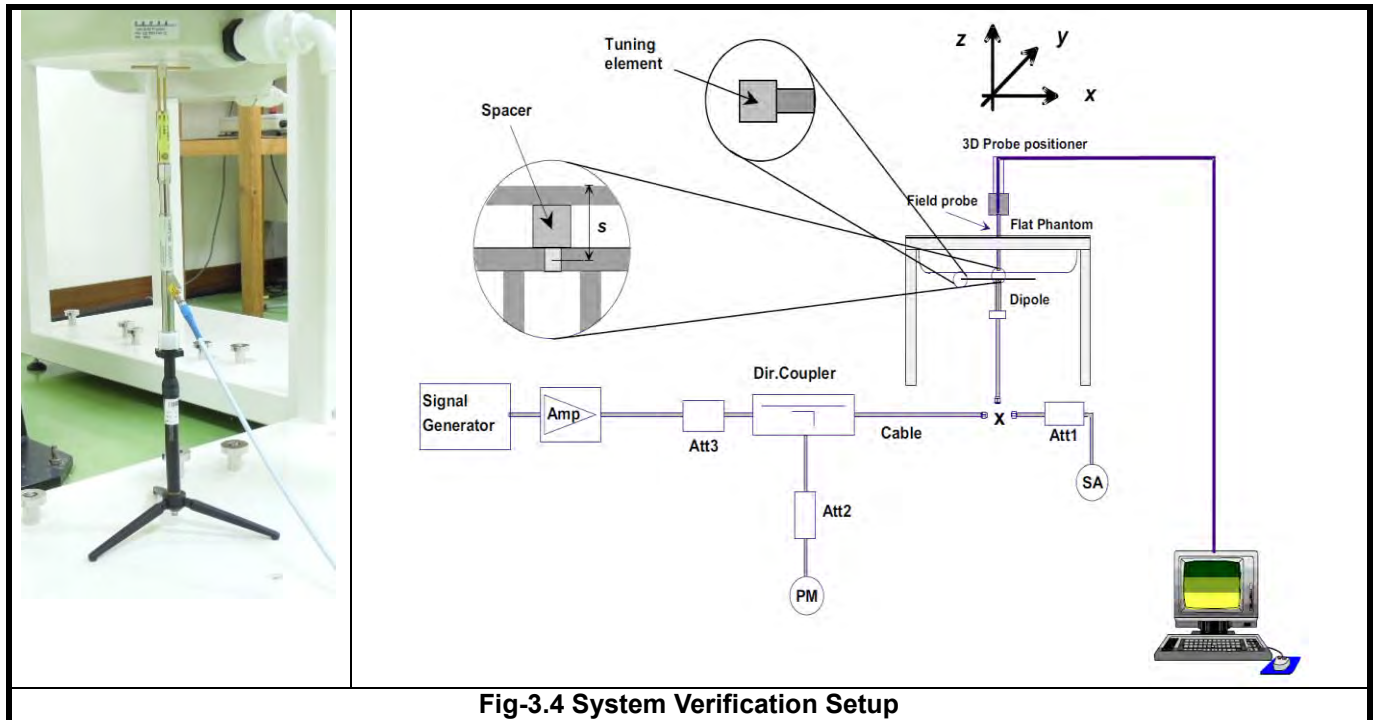
The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

**Table-3.2 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid**

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
H750	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	56.0	-	42.1	-
H835	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	57.0	-	41.1	-
H900	0.2	-	0.2	1.4	58.0	-	40.2	-
H1450	-	43.3	-	0.6	-	-	56.1	-
H1640	-	45.8	-	0.5	-	-	53.7	-
H1750	-	47.0	-	0.4	-	-	52.6	-
H1800	-	44.5	-	0.3	-	-	55.2	-
H1900	-	44.5	-	0.2	-	-	55.3	-
H2000	-	44.5	-	0.1	-	-	55.4	-
H2300	-	44.9	-	0.1	-	-	55.0	-
H2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-
H2600	-	45.1	-	0.1	-	-	54.8	-
H3500	-	8.0	-	0.2	-	20.0	71.8	-
H5G	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	65.5	17.3

## 3.3 SAR System Verification

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It is performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurements in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system verification setup is shown as below.



**Fig-3.4 System Verification Setup**

The validation dipole is placed beneath the flat phantom with the specific spacer in place. The distance spacer is touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The spectrum analyzer measures the forward power at the location of the system check dipole connector. The signal generator is adjusted for the desired forward power (250 mW is used for 700 MHz to 3 GHz, 100 mW is used for 3.5 GHz to 6 GHz) at the dipole connector and the power meter is read at that level. After connecting the cable to the dipole, the signal generator is readjusted for the same reading at power meter.

After system check testing, the SAR result will be normalized to 1W forward input power and compared with the reference SAR value derived from validation dipole certificate report. The deviation of system check should be within 10 %.

## 3.4 SAR Measurement Procedure

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

- Power reference measurement
- Area scan
- Zoom scan
- Power drift measurement

The SAR measurement procedures for each of test conditions are as follows:

- Make EUT to transmit maximum output power
- Measure conducted output power through RF cable
- Place the EUT in the specific position of phantom
- Perform SAR testing steps on the DASY system
- Record the SAR value

### 3.4.1 Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. According to KDB 865664 D01, the resolution for Area and Zoom scan is specified in the table below.

Items	<= 2 GHz	2-3 GHz	3-4 GHz	4-5 GHz	5-6 GHz
Area Scan ( $\Delta x, \Delta y$ )	<= 15 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 10 mm	<= 10 mm
Zoom Scan ( $\Delta x, \Delta y$ )	<= 8 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 4 mm
Zoom Scan ( $\Delta z$ )	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 3 mm	<= 2 mm
Zoom Scan Volume	>= 30 mm	>= 30 mm	>= 28 mm	>= 25 mm	>= 22 mm

#### Note:

When zoom scan is required and report SAR is <= 1.4 W/kg, the zoom scan resolution of  $\Delta x / \Delta y$  (2-3GHz: <= 8 mm, 3-4GHz: <= 7 mm, 4-6GHz: <= 5 mm) may be applied.

### 3.4.2 Volume Scan Procedure

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

### **3.4.3 Power Drift Monitoring**

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

### **3.4.4 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation**

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

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

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

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

### **3.4.5 SAR Averaged Methods**

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.



## 4. SAR Measurement Evaluation

### 4.1 EUT Configuration and Setting

#### <Connections between EUT and System Simulator>

For WWAN SAR testing, the EUT was linked and controlled by base station emulator (Agilent E5515C is used for GSM/WCDMA/CDMA, and Anritsu MT8820C is used for LTE). Communication between the EUT and the emulator was established by air link. The distance between the EUT and the communicating antenna of the emulator is larger than 50 cm and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30 dB smaller than the output power of EUT. The EUT was set from the emulator to radiate maximum output power during SAR testing.

#### <Considerations Related to LTE for Setup and Testing>

This device contains LTE transmitter which follows 3GPP standards, is category 3, supports both QPSK and 16QAM modulations, and supported LTE band and channel bandwidth is listed in below. The output power was tested per 3GPP TS 36.521-1 maximum transmit procedures for both QPSK and 16QAM modulation. The results please refer to section 4.6 of this report.

EUT Supported LTE Band and Channel Bandwidth						
LTE Band	BW 1.4 MHz	BW 3 MHz	BW 5 MHz	BW 10 MHz	BW 15 MHz	BW 20 MHz
4	V	V	V	V	V	V
13			V	V		

The LTE maximum power reduction (MPR) in accordance with 3GPP TS 36.101 is active all times during LTE operation. The allowed MPR for the maximum output power is specified in below.

Modulation	Channel Bandwidth / RB Configurations						LTE MPR Setting (dB)
	BW 1.4 MHz	BW 3 MHz	BW 5 MHz	BW 10 MHz	BW 15 MHz	BW 20 MHz	
QPSK	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	1
16QAM	<= 5	<= 4	<= 8	<= 12	<= 16	<= 18	1
16QAM	> 5	> 4	> 8	> 12	> 16	> 18	2

**Note:** MPR is according to the standard and implemented in the circuit (mandatory).

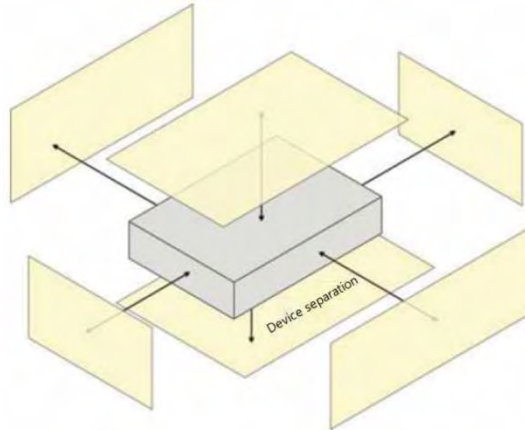
In addition, the device is compliant with additional maximum power reduction (A-MPR) requirements defined in 3GPP TS 36.101 section 6.2.4 that was disabled for all FCC compliance testing.

During LTE SAR testing, the related parameters of operating band, channel bandwidth, uplink channel number, modulation type, and RB was set in base station simulator. When the EUT has registered and communicated to base station simulator, the simulator set to make EUT transmitting the maximum radiated power.

## 4.2 EUT Testing Position

### 4.2.1 Body Exposure Conditions

For tracker, this EUT was tested for all six surfaces of the EUT as Front Face, Rear Face, Left Side, Right Side, Top Side, and Bottom Side. The separation distance between this EUT and phantom is 0 cm.



### 4.2.2 SAR Test Exclusion Evaluations

According to KDB 447498 D01, the SAR test exclusion condition is based on source-based time-averaged maximum conducted output power, adjusted for tune-up tolerance, and the minimum test separation distance required for the exposure conditions. The SAR exclusion threshold is determined by the following formula.

$$\frac{\text{Max. Tune up Power}_{(mW)}}{\text{Min. Test Separation Distance}_{(mm)}} \times \sqrt{f_{(GHz)}} \leq 3.0 \text{ for SAR-1g, } \leq 7.5 \text{ for SAR-10g}$$

When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

Mode	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Tune-up Power (mW)	Body-Worn		
			Ant. to Surface (mm)	Calculated Result	Require SAR Testing?
BT (2.48 GHz)	0	1	5	0.31	No

#### Note:

- When separation distance <= 50 mm and the calculated result shown in above table is <= 3.0 for SAR-1g exposure condition, or <= 7.5 for SAR-10g exposure condition, the SAR testing exclusion is applied.

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### 4.2.3 Simultaneous Transmission Possibilities

The simultaneous transmission possibilities for this device are listed as below.

Simultaneous TX Combination	Capable Transmit Configurations	Body Exposure Condition
1	LTE 4 (Data) + BT (Data)	Yes
2	LTE 13 (Data) + BT (Data)	Yes

### 4.3 Tissue Verification

The measuring results for tissue simulating liquid are shown as below.

Test Date	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Measured Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Measured Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Target Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Target Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)
Sep. 25, 2020	Head	750	22.6	0.890	40.774	0.89	41.90	0.00	-2.69
Sep. 25, 2020	Head	1750	22.6	1.326	40.765	1.37	40.10	-3.21	1.66

**Note:**

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid must be measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within  $\pm 5\%$  of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing must be within  $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ .

### 4.4 System Verification

The measuring result for system verification is tabulated as below.

Test Date	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Sep. 25, 2020	Head	750	8.21	2.00	8.00	-2.56	1067	3898	1341
Sep. 25, 2020	Head	1750	35.60	9.20	36.80	3.37	1071	3898	1341

**Note:**

Comparing to the reference SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. The result indicates the system check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

## 4.5 Maximum Output Power

### 4.6.1 Maximum Conducted Power

The maximum conducted average power (Unit: dBm) including tune-up tolerance is shown as below.

Mode	LTE 4	LTE 13
QPSK / 16QAM	23.5 / 23.5	23.5 / 23.5

Mode	2.4G Bluetooth
LE	0

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### 4.6.2 Measured Conducted Power Result

The measuring conducted average power (Unit: dBm) is shown as below.

LTE Band / BW	RB Size	RB Offset	QPSK			3GPP MPR (dB)	16QAM			3GPP MPR (dB)
			Low CH 19957	Mid CH 20175	High CH 20393		Low CH 19957	Mid CH 20175	High CH 20393	
			1710.7 MHz	1732.5 MHz	1754.3 MHz		1710.7 MHz	1732.5 MHz	1754.3 MHz	
4 / 1.4M	1	0	22.78	22.80	22.74	0	22.76	22.76	22.72	1
	1	5	22.78	22.76	22.81	0	22.76	22.76	22.78	1
	3	0	22.77	22.71	22.79	0	22.68	22.70	22.67	1
	3	3	22.80	22.74	22.72	0	22.62	22.77	22.64	1
	6	0	22.84	22.76	22.82	0	22.78	22.78	22.74	1

LTE Band / BW	RB Size	RB Offset	QPSK			3GPP MPR (dB)	16QAM			3GPP MPR (dB)
			Low CH 19965	Mid CH 20175	High CH 20385		Low CH 19965	Mid CH 20175	High CH 20385	
			1711.5 MHz	1732.5 MHz	1753.5 MHz		1711.5 MHz	1732.5 MHz	1753.5 MHz	
4 / 3M	1	0	22.80	22.82	22.73	0	22.73	22.82	22.75	1
	1	5	22.74	22.77	22.81	0	22.73	22.79	22.76	1
	3	0	22.76	22.74	22.79	0	22.64	22.71	22.67	1
	3	3	22.73	22.74	22.74	1	22.67	22.72	22.67	2
	6	0	22.81	22.77	22.76	1	22.78	22.72	22.77	2

LTE Band / BW	RB Size	RB Offset	QPSK			3GPP MPR (dB)	16QAM			3GPP MPR (dB)
			Low CH 19975	Mid CH 20175	High CH 20375		Low CH 19975	Mid CH 20175	High CH 20375	
			1712.5 MHz	1732.5 MHz	1752.5 MHz		1712.5 MHz	1732.5 MHz	1752.5 MHz	
4 / 5M	1	0	22.81	22.77	22.74	0	22.74	22.78	22.75	1
	1	5	22.79	22.74	22.81	0	22.70	22.82	22.75	1
	3	0	22.79	22.74	22.76	0	22.64	22.69	22.64	1
	3	3	22.73	22.75	22.75	1	22.64	22.76	22.63	2
	6	0	22.79	22.80	22.79	1	22.78	22.73	22.74	2

LTE Band / BW	RB Size	RB Offset	QPSK			3GPP MPR (dB)	16QAM			3GPP MPR (dB)
			Low CH 20000	Mid CH 20175	High CH 20350		Low CH 20000	Mid CH 20175	High CH 20350	
			1715.0 MHz	1732.5 MHz	1750.0 MHz		1715.0 MHz	1732.5 MHz	1750.0 MHz	
4 / 10M	1	0	22.78	22.80	22.74	0	22.74	22.75	22.71	1
	1	5	22.79	22.74	22.82	0	22.75	22.78	22.78	1
	3	0	22.80	22.73	22.79	0	22.66	22.67	22.70	1
	3	3	22.79	22.69	22.75	1	22.68	22.70	22.68	2
	6	0	22.84	22.80	22.76	1	22.82	22.72	22.78	2

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LTE Band / BW	RB Size	RB Offset	QPSK			3GPP MPR (dB)	16QAM			3GPP MPR (dB)
			Low CH 20025	Mid CH 20175	High CH 20325		Low CH 20025	Mid CH 20175	High CH 20325	
			1717.5 MHz	1732.5 MHz	1747.5 MHz		1717.5 MHz	1732.5 MHz	1747.5 MHz	
4 / 15M	1	0	22.85	22.80	22.71	0	22.78	22.82	22.71	1
	1	5	22.77	22.79	22.77	0	22.74	22.79	22.78	1
	3	0	22.77	22.74	22.80	0	22.70	22.67	22.71	1
	3	3	22.80	22.74	22.75	1	22.62	22.74	22.64	2
	6	0	22.84	22.78	22.81	1	22.83	22.75	22.71	2

LTE Band / BW	RB Size	RB Offset	QPSK			3GPP MPR (dB)	16QAM			3GPP MPR (dB)
			Low CH 20050	Mid CH 20175	High CH 20300		Low CH 20050	Mid CH 20175	High CH 20300	
			1720.0 MHz	1732.5 MHz	1745.0 MHz		1720.0 MHz	1732.5 MHz	1745.0 MHz	
4 / 20M	1	0	22.86	22.84	22.79	0	22.81	22.83	22.77	1
	1	5	22.81	22.82	22.83	0	22.78	22.84	22.80	1
	3	0	22.83	22.79	22.81	0	22.72	22.75	22.72	1
	3	3	22.81	22.76	22.80	1	22.70	22.78	22.69	2
	6	0	22.85	22.82	22.84	1	22.84	22.80	22.79	2

LTE Band / BW	RB Size	RB Offset	QPSK			3GPP MPR (dB)	16QAM			3GPP MPR (dB)
			Low CH 23205	Mid CH 23230	High CH 23255		Low CH 23205	Mid CH 23230	High CH 23255	
			779.5 MHz	782.0 MHz	784.5 MHz		779.5 MHz	782.0 MHz	784.5 MHz	
13 / 5M	1	0	23.13	23.11	23.13	0	23.02	23.04	23.07	1
	1	5	22.96	22.90	22.96	0	22.92	22.98	22.95	1
	3	0	23.04	23.03	23.03	0	22.77	22.79	22.77	1
	3	3	23.05	23.12	23.08	1	22.80	22.84	22.80	2
	6	0	23.00	23.04	23.01	1	23.01	23.00	23.02	2

LTE Band / BW	RB Size	RB Offset	QPSK	3GPP MPR (dB)	16QAM	3GPP MPR (dB)
			Mid CH 23230		Mid CH 23230	
			782.0 MHz		782.0 MHz	
13 / 10M	1	0	23.18	0	23.09	1
	1	5	22.98	0	23.00	1
	3	0	23.08	0	22.85	1
	3	3	23.13	1	22.86	2
	6	0	23.06	1	23.07	2

## <Bluetooth>

Mode	Bluetooth LE		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	0 (2402)	19 (2440)	39 (2480)
Average Power	-0.89	-1	-0.59

## 4.6 SAR Testing Results

### 4.7.1 SAR Test Reduction Considerations

#### <KDB 447498 D01, General RF Exposure Guidance>

Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:

- (1)  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100$  MHz
- (2)  $\leq 0.6$  W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
- (3)  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\geq 200$  MHz

#### <KDB 941225 D05, SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices>

##### (1) QPSK with 1 RB and 50% RB allocation

Start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power among RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel. When the reported SAR is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg, testing of the remaining RB offset configurations and required test channels is not required; otherwise, SAR is required for the remaining required test channels and only for the RB offset configuration with the highest output power for that channel. When the reported SAR of a required test channel is  $> 1.45$  W/kg, SAR is required for all three RB offset configurations for that required test channel.

##### (2) QPSK with 100% RB allocation

SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100% RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is  $> 1.45$  W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.

##### (3) Higher order modulations

SAR is required only when the highest maximum output power for the configuration in the higher order modulation is  $> 1/2$  dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK or when the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is  $> 1.45$  W/kg.

##### (4) Other channel bandwidth

SAR is required when the highest maximum output power of the smaller channel bandwidth is  $> 1/2$  dB higher than the equivalent channel configurations in the largest channel bandwidth configuration or the reported SAR of a configuration for the largest channel bandwidth is  $> 1.45$  W/kg.

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### 4.7.2 SAR Results for Body Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 0 cm Gap)

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	RB#	RB Offset	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
	LTE 4	QPSK20M	Front Face	0	20050	1	0	23.5	22.86	0.02	0.058	1.16	0.07
	LTE 4	QPSK20M	Rear Face	0	20050	1	0	23.5	22.86	0.01	0.037	1.16	0.04
	LTE 4	QPSK20M	Left Side	0	20050	1	0	23.5	22.86	0.09	0.023	1.16	0.03
	LTE 4	QPSK20M	Right Side	0	20050	1	0	23.5	22.86	-0.03	0.021	1.16	0.02
	LTE 4	QPSK20M	Top Side	0	20050	1	0	23.5	22.86	0.14	0.016	1.16	0.02
	LTE 4	QPSK20M	Bottom Side	0	20050	1	0	23.5	22.86	0.15	0.522	1.16	<b>0.60</b>
	LTE 4	QPSK20M	Front Face	0	20050	3	0	23.5	22.83	0.07	0.060	1.17	0.07
	LTE 4	QPSK20M	Rear Face	0	20050	3	0	23.5	22.83	0.08	0.038	1.17	0.04
	LTE 4	QPSK20M	Left Side	0	20050	3	0	23.5	22.83	0.11	0.024	1.17	0.03
	LTE 4	QPSK20M	Right Side	0	20050	3	0	23.5	22.83	0.01	0.021	1.17	0.02
	LTE 4	QPSK20M	Top Side	0	20050	3	0	23.5	22.83	-0.17	0.014	1.17	0.02
	LTE 4	QPSK20M	Bottom Side	0	20050	3	0	23.5	22.83	0.03	0.505	1.17	0.59
	LTE 13	QPSK10M	Front Face	0	23230	1	0	23.5	23.18	0.05	0.055	1.08	0.06
	LTE 13	QPSK10M	Rear Face	0	23230	1	0	23.5	23.18	0.09	0.057	1.08	0.06
	LTE 13	QPSK10M	Left Side	0	23230	1	0	23.5	23.18	-0.13	0.038	1.08	0.04
	LTE 13	QPSK10M	Right Side	0	23230	1	0	23.5	23.18	0.02	0.026	1.08	0.03
	LTE 13	QPSK10M	Top Side	0	23230	1	0	23.5	23.18	0.04	0.018	1.08	0.02
	LTE 13	QPSK10M	Bottom Side	0	23230	1	0	23.5	23.18	-0.01	0.717	1.08	<b>0.77</b>
	LTE 13	QPSK10M	Front Face	0	23230	3	3	23.5	23.13	0.08	0.055	1.09	0.06
	LTE 13	QPSK10M	Rear Face	0	23230	3	3	23.5	23.13	0.12	0.052	1.09	0.06
	LTE 13	QPSK10M	Left Side	0	23230	3	3	23.5	23.13	0.14	0.034	1.09	0.04
	LTE 13	QPSK10M	Right Side	0	23230	3	3	23.5	23.13	0.01	0.026	1.09	0.03
	LTE 13	QPSK10M	Top Side	0	23230	3	3	23.5	23.13	-0.15	0.014	1.09	0.02
	LTE 13	QPSK10M	Bottom Side	0	23230	3	3	23.5	23.13	0.02	0.705	1.09	0.77

### 4.7.3 SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are  $\leq 1.45$  W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is  $\leq 1.10$ , the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium may be used to perform the repeated measurement. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

Since all the measured SAR are less than 0.8 W/kg, the repeated measurement is not required.



## 4.7.4 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation

### <Estimated SAR Calculation>

According to KDB 447498 D01, when standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR was estimated according to following formula to result in substantially conservative SAR values of  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\text{Max. Tune up Power}_{(\text{mW})}}{\text{Min. Test Separation Distance}_{(\text{mm})}} \times \frac{\sqrt{f_{(\text{GHz})}}}{7.5}$$

If the minimum test separation distance is  $< 5$  mm, a distance of 5 mm is used for estimated SAR calculation. When the test separation distance is  $> 50$  mm, the 0.4 W/kg is used for SAR-1g.

Mode / Band	Frequency (GHz)	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Test Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)
BT	2.48	0	Body	0	0.04

### Note:

1. The separation distance is determined from the outer housing of the EUT to the user.
2. When standalone SAR testing is not required, an estimated SAR can be applied to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion.

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### <SAR Summation Analysis>

Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmitting antenna. When the sum of SAR<sub>1g</sub> of all simultaneously transmitting antennas in an operating mode and exposure condition combination is within the SAR limit (SAR<sub>1g</sub> 1.6 W/kg), the simultaneous transmission SAR is not required. When the sum of SAR<sub>1g</sub> is greater than the SAR limit (SAR<sub>1g</sub> 1.6 W/kg), SAR test exclusion is determined by the SPLSR.

No.	Conditions (SAR1 + SAR2)	Exposure Condition	Test Position	Max. SAR1	Max. SAR2	SAR Summation	SPLSR Analysis
1	LTE 4 + BT	Body	Front Face	0.07	0.04	0.11	ΣSAR < 1.6, Not required
			Rear Face	0.04	0.04	0.08	ΣSAR < 1.6, Not required
			Left Side	0.03	0.04	0.07	ΣSAR < 1.6, Not required
			Right Side	0.02	0.04	0.06	ΣSAR < 1.6, Not required
			Top Side	0.02	0.04	0.06	ΣSAR < 1.6, Not required
			Bottom Side	0.60	0.04	0.64	ΣSAR < 1.6, Not required
2	LTE 13 + BT	Body	Front Face	0.06	0.04	0.10	ΣSAR < 1.6, Not required
			Rear Face	0.06	0.04	0.10	ΣSAR < 1.6, Not required
			Left Side	0.04	0.04	0.08	ΣSAR < 1.6, Not required
			Right Side	0.03	0.04	0.07	ΣSAR < 1.6, Not required
			Top Side	0.02	0.04	0.06	ΣSAR < 1.6, Not required
			Bottom Side	0.77	0.04	<b>0.81</b>	ΣSAR < 1.6, Not required

Test Engineer : Dennis Ye,

## 5. Calibration of Test Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D750V2	1077	Aug. 28, 2020	1 Year
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D1750V2	1071	Aug. 29, 2020	1 Year
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3898	Jun. 26, 2020	1 Year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1341	Aug. 26, 2020	1 Year
Radio Communication Analyzer	ANRITSU	MT8820C	6201300717	Jun. 03, 2020	1 Year
ENA Series Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46214638	Jun. 03, 2020	1 Year
Spectrum Analyzer	KEYSIGHT	N9010A	MY54510355	Jul. 08, 2020	1Year
MXG Analog Signal Generator	KEYSIGHT	N5183A	MY50143024	Mar. 26, 2020	1 Year
Power Meter	Agilent	N1914A	MY52180044	Oct. 10, 2018	2 Years
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9304A H18	MY52050011	Jan. 20, 2020	1 Year
Power Meter	ANRITSU	ML2495A	1506002	Feb. 25, 2020	1 Year
Power Sensor	ANRITSU	MA2411B	1339353	Feb. 25, 2020	1 Year
Temp. & Humi. Recorder	CLOCK	HTC-1	157248	Jun. 07, 2020	1 Year
Electronic Thermometer	YONGFA	YF-160A	120100323	Jun. 07, 2020	1 Year
Coupler	Woken	0110A056020-10	COM27RW1A3	Jul. 01, 2020	1 Year

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## 6. Measurement Uncertainty

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance (± %)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 1g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 10g)	Vi
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.707	0.707	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.707	0.707	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effect	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.14	0.14	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning with Respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integration algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	2.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Test Sample Positioning	1.5 / 0.7	Normal	1	1	1	1.5	0.7	32
Device Holder Uncertainty	4.2 / 1.8	Normal	1	1	1	4.2	1.8	32
Output Power Variation - SAR Drift Measurement	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
<b>Phantom and Tissue Parameters</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and Thickness Tolerances)	7.2	Rectangular	√3	1	1	4.2	4.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - Deviation from Target Values	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - Measurement Uncertainty	1.0	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	0.6	0.4	25
Liquid Permittivity - Deviation from Target Values	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - Measurement Uncertainty	0.5	Normal	1	0.60	0.49	0.3	0.2	25
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>						± 11.2 %	± 10.4 %	
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)</b>						± 22.4 %	± 20.8 %	

Uncertainty budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

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Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance (± %)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 1g)	Standard Uncertainty (± %, 10g)	Vi
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	6.55	Normal	1	1	1	6.55	6.55	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.707	0.707	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.707	0.707	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effect	2.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.14	0.14	∞
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
Response Time	0.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Integration Time	1.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning with Respect to Phantom Shell	6.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	3.9	3.9	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation, and integration algorithms for max. SAR evaluation	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Test Sample Positioning	1.5 / 0.7	Normal	1	1	1	1.5	0.7	32
Device Holder Uncertainty	4.2 / 1.8	Normal	1	1	1	4.2	1.8	32
Output Power Variation - SAR Drift Measurement	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
<b>Phantom and Tissue Parameters</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and Thickness Tolerances)	7.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	4.4	4.4	∞
Liquid Conductivity - Deviation from Target Values	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - Measurement Uncertainty	1.0	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	0.6	0.4	25
Liquid Permittivity - Deviation from Target Values	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - Measurement Uncertainty	0.5	Normal	1	0.60	0.49	0.3	0.2	25
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>						± 12.3 %	± 11.5 %	
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)</b>						± 24.6 %	± 23.0 %	

Uncertainty budget for frequency range 3 GHz to 6 GHz

### **7. Information on the Testing Laboratories**

We, BV 7LAYERS COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (SHENZHEN) CO. LTD., were founded in 2015 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved according to ISO/IEC 17025.

If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us at the following:

Add: No. B102, Dazu Chuangxin Mansion, North of Beihuan Avenue, North Area, Hi-Tech Industry Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

Tel: 86-755-8869-6566

Fax: 86-755-8869-6577

Email: [customerservice.dg@cn.bureauveritas.com](mailto:customerservice.dg@cn.bureauveritas.com)

Web Site: [www.bureauveritas.com](http://www.bureauveritas.com)

The road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

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## **Appendix A. SAR Plots of System Verification**

The plots for system verification with largest deviation for each SAR system combination are shown as follows.

## System Check\_HSL750\_200925

### DUT: Dipole:750 MHz;Type:D750V3

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 750 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL750\_0925 Medium parameters used:  $f = 750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.89$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.774$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6°C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(10.36, 10.36, 10.36); Calibrated: 2020/06/26;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2020/08/26
- Phantom: Front Phantom with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1695
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (71x131x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.63 W/kg

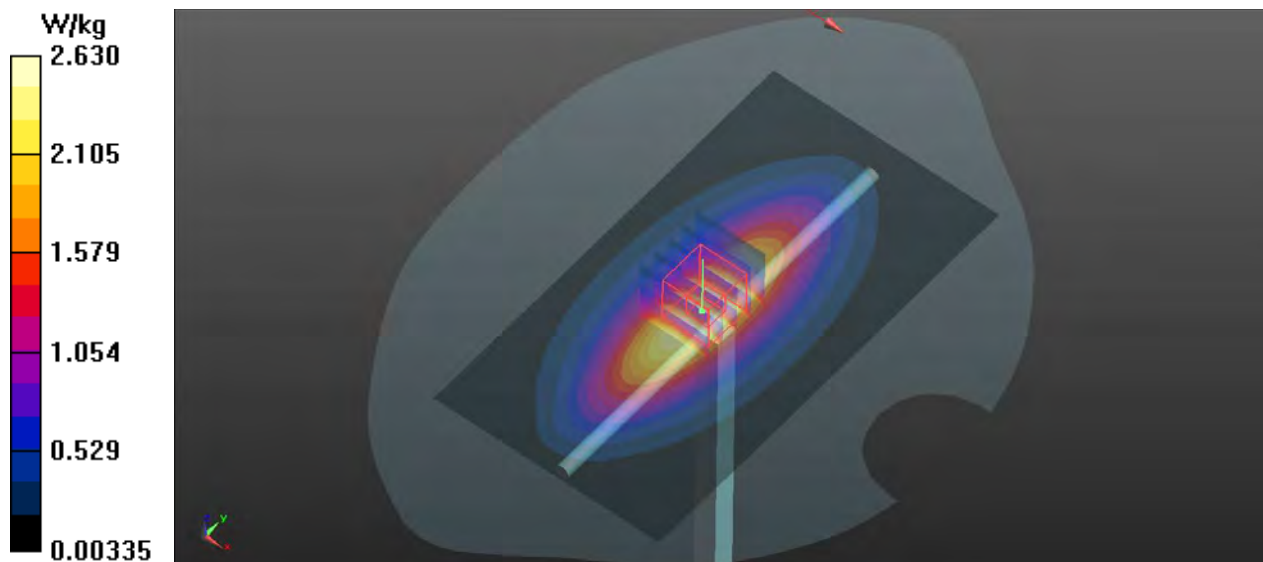
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 53.22 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.04 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.33 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.68 W/kg





## System Check\_HSL1750\_200925

### DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz;Type:D1750V2

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL1750\_0925 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.326$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.765$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6°C

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(8.52, 8.52, 8.52); Calibrated: 2020/06/26;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2020/08/26
- Phantom: Front Phantom with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1695
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (71x71x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

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

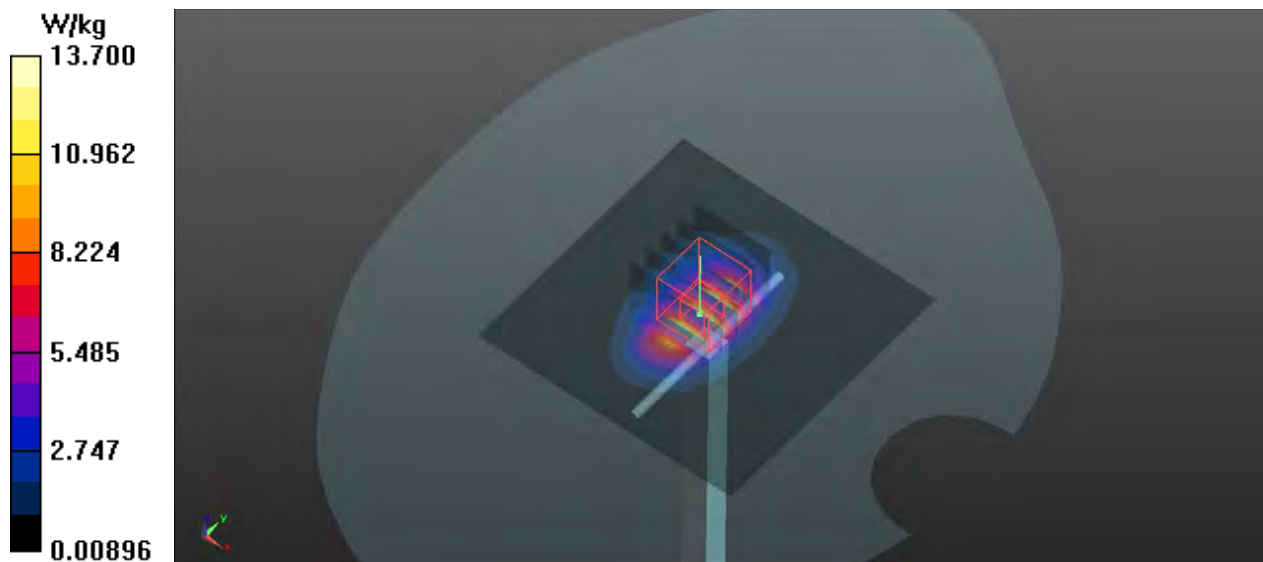
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.76 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.6 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.9 W/kg**

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



### Appendix B. SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

The SAR plots for highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination, and measured SAR > 1.5 W/kg are shown as follows.

**P01 LTE 4\_QPSK20M\_Bottom Side\_0cm\_Ch20300\_1RB\_OS0****DUT: 200810W004**

Communication System: LTE; Frequency: 1720 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL1750\_0925 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1720$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.319$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.805$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6°C

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(8.52, 8.52, 8.52); Calibrated: 2020/06/26;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2020/08/26
- Phantom: Front Phantom with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1695
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**-Area Scan (41x71x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.18 W/kg

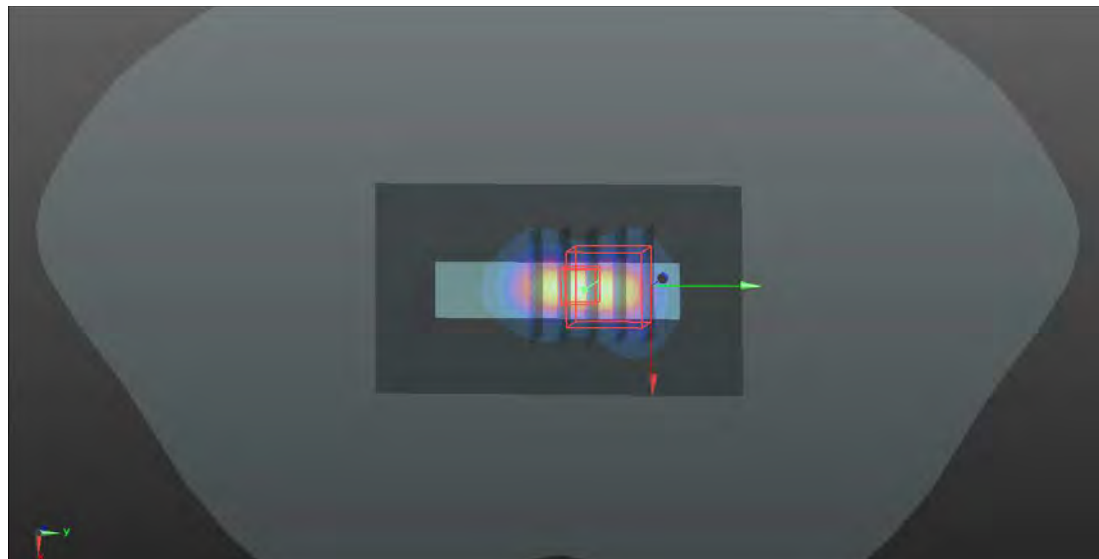
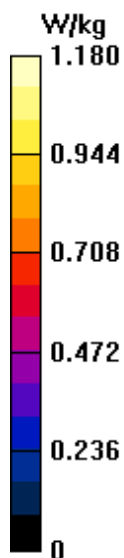
**-Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.67 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.50 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.522 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.217 W/kg**

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



**P02 LTE 13\_QPSK10M\_Bottom Side\_0cm\_Ch23230\_1RB\_OS0****DUT: 200810W004**

Communication System: LTE; Frequency: 782 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL750\_0925 Medium parameters used:  $f = 782 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.917 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 40.431$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature :  $23.5^\circ\text{C}$ ; Liquid Temperature :  $22.6^\circ\text{C}$

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3898; ConvF(10.36, 10.36, 10.36); Calibrated: 2020/06/26;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1341; Calibrated: 2020/08/26
- Phantom: Front Phantom with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1695
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**-Area Scan (41x71x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) =  $1.87 \text{ W/kg}$

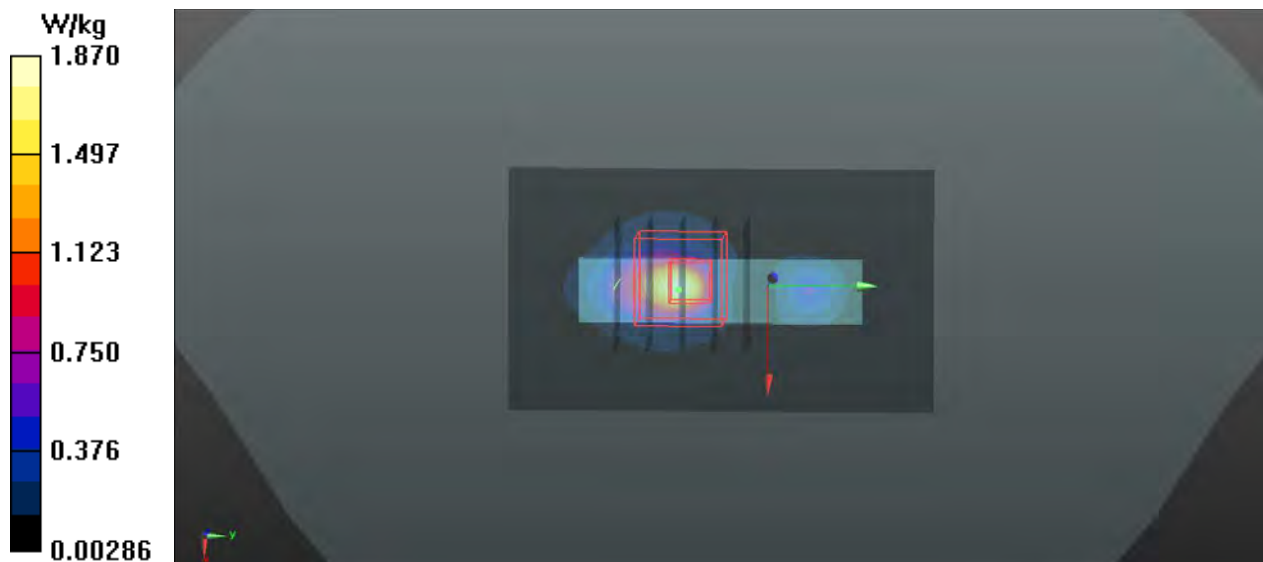
**-Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value =  $22.55 \text{ V/m}$ ; Power Drift =  $-0.01 \text{ dB}$

Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $3.02 \text{ W/kg}$

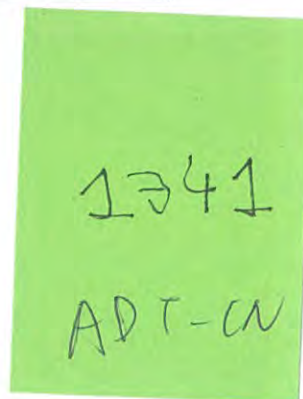
**SAR(1 g) =  $0.717 \text{ W/kg}$ ; SAR(10 g) =  $0.277 \text{ W/kg}$**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $1.66 \text{ W/kg}$



### Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole

The SPEAG calibration certificates are shown as follows.



## IMPORTANT NOTICE

### USAGE OF THE DAE4

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Important Note:

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

#### Important Note:

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

#### Important Note:

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





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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **ADT-CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1341\_Aug20**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1341**

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

Calibration date: **August 26, 2020**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature  $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

Calibrated by: **Name** **Function** **Signature**  
**Dominique Steffen** **Laboratory Technician**

Approved by: **Sven Kühn** **Deputy Manager**

Issued: August 26, 2020

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





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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

## Glossary

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

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

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



## DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

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

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.733 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	403.943 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	403.650 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98077 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.99231 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.99865 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)

## Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	170.0 ° $\pm$ 1 °
---	-------------------

## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

### 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200032.99	0.21	0.00
Channel X + Input	20010.39	4.82	0.02
Channel X - Input	-20003.57	1.85	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200032.83	0.07	0.00
Channel Y + Input	20006.23	0.83	0.00
Channel Y - Input	-20006.77	-1.16	0.01
Channel Z + Input	200032.43	-0.55	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	20004.65	-0.74	-0.00
Channel Z - Input	-20006.21	-0.56	0.00

Low Range	Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000.92	-0.31	-0.02
Channel X + Input	201.33	0.05	0.02
Channel X - Input	-198.68	0.22	-0.11
Channel Y + Input	2001.02	-0.19	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200.38	-0.80	-0.40
Channel Y - Input	-199.65	-0.69	0.35
Channel Z + Input	2001.47	0.40	0.02
Channel Z + Input	200.69	-0.41	-0.21
Channel Z - Input	-200.17	-1.21	0.61

### 2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Low Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	12.23	10.80
	- 200	-9.82	-11.86
Channel Y	200	-6.23	-6.25
	- 200	4.89	4.21
Channel Z	200	-22.63	-22.96
	- 200	21.68	21.59

### 3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Y ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Z ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-	-3.95	-2.72
Channel Y	200	5.05	-	-2.13
Channel Z	200	9.91	3.43	-

#### 4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15985	15105
Channel Y	15940	15948
Channel Z	16249	14903

#### 5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10M $\Omega$

	Average ( $\mu$ V)	min. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	max. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	Std. Deviation ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	1.27	0.23	2.33	0.41
Channel Y	-0.50	-1.38	0.36	0.35
Channel Z	-2.14	-3.04	-1.26	0.38

#### 6. Input Offset Current

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

#### 7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

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

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

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

#### 9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

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





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Client **Auden**

Certificate No: **EX3-3898\_Jun20**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3898**

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

Calibration date: **June 26, 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&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100/03101)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03101)	Apr-21
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: CC2552 (20x)	31-Mar-20 (No. 217-03106)	Apr-21
DAE4	SN: 660	27-Dec-19 (No. DAE4-660_Dec19)	Dec-20
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-19 (No. ES3-3013_Dec19)	Dec-20
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-19)	In house check: Oct-20

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





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## Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
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 $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ 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  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-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 with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; D<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$  MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800$  MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM<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).

# DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3898

## Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.39	0.36	0.32	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	101.4	97.2	93.1	

## Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Max Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	140.4	± 3.5 %	± 4.7 %
		Y	0.00	0.00	1.00		134.5		
		Z	0.00	0.00	1.00		144.8		
10352-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 10%)	X	7.43	77.77	15.21	10.00	60.0	± 3.1 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	20.00	89.08	19.26		60.0		
		Z	8.43	78.92	15.58		60.0		
10353-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 20%)	X	20.00	88.82	17.54	6.99	80.0	± 2.2 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	20.00	92.07	19.40		80.0		
		Z	20.00	89.13	17.64		80.0		
10354-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 40%)	X	20.00	94.24	18.94	3.98	95.0	± 1.0 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	20.00	100.00	21.66		95.0		
		Z	20.00	94.86	19.10		95.0		
10355-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 60%)	X	20.00	105.43	23.08	2.22	120.0	± 1.1 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	20.00	112.18	25.86		120.0		
		Z	20.00	107.24	23.71		120.0		
10387-AAA	QPSK Waveform, 1 MHz	X	1.64	66.71	15.17	1.00	150.0	± 1.8 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.68	66.71	15.12		150.0		
		Z	1.68	67.15	15.40		150.0		
10388-AAA	QPSK Waveform, 10 MHz	X	2.13	67.53	15.67	0.00	150.0	± 1.2 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.22	68.03	15.79		150.0		
		Z	2.18	67.97	15.90		150.0		
10396-AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 100 kHz	X	2.42	68.60	18.03	3.01	150.0	± 1.1 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.25	67.48	17.64		150.0		
		Z	2.39	68.60	18.10		150.0		
10399-AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 40 MHz	X	3.46	66.99	15.75	0.00	150.0	± 1.0 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.41	66.65	15.56		150.0		
		Z	3.51	67.25	15.90		150.0		
10414-AAA	WLAN CCDF, 64-QAM, 40MHz	X	4.77	65.68	15.54	0.00	150.0	± 1.5 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.74	65.41	15.40		150.0		
		Z	4.64	65.23	15.34		150.0		

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix

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<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 10).

<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.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3898

### Sensor Model Parameters

	C1 fF	C2 fF	$\alpha$ $V^{-1}$	T1 ms. $V^{-2}$	T2 ms. $V^{-1}$	T3 ms	T4 $V^{-2}$	T5 $V^{-1}$	T6
X	36.3	264.56	34.11	8.31	0.00	4.99	1.55	0.00	1.00
Y	39.0	288.14	34.82	6.16	0.11	5.02	1.15	0.05	1.01
Z	36.3	265.95	34.34	6.89	0.00	4.99	1.40	0.00	1.00

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	114.5
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.



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3898

### 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 (mm) <sup>G</sup>	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.36	10.36	10.36	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.88	9.88	9.88	0.38	0.95	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.74	9.74	9.74	0.38	0.80	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.73	8.73	8.73	0.38	0.80	± 12.0 %
1640	40.2	1.31	8.54	8.54	8.54	0.33	0.86	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.52	8.52	8.52	0.28	0.86	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.26	8.26	8.26	0.33	0.86	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.18	8.18	8.18	0.30	0.86	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.78	7.78	7.78	0.19	0.90	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.51	7.51	7.51	0.38	0.90	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.29	7.29	7.29	0.35	0.90	± 12.0 %
3300	38.2	2.71	6.90	6.90	6.90	0.35	1.30	± 13.1 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.70	6.70	6.70	0.35	1.30	± 13.1 %
3700	37.7	3.12	6.60	6.60	6.60	0.35	1.30	± 13.1 %
3900	37.5	3.32	6.45	6.45	6.45	0.40	1.60	± 13.1 %
4100	37.2	3.53	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.40	1.60	± 13.1 %
4200	37.1	3.63	6.27	6.27	6.27	0.40	1.60	± 13.1 %
4400	36.9	3.84	6.12	6.12	6.12	0.40	1.70	± 13.1 %
4600	36.7	4.04	6.08	6.08	6.08	0.40	1.70	± 13.1 %
4800	36.4	4.25	6.03	6.03	6.03	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
4950	36.3	4.40	5.87	5.87	5.87	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5250	35.9	4.71	5.28	5.28	5.28	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.77	4.77	4.77	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.94	4.94	4.94	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5850	35.1	5.32	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

<sup>C</sup> 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.

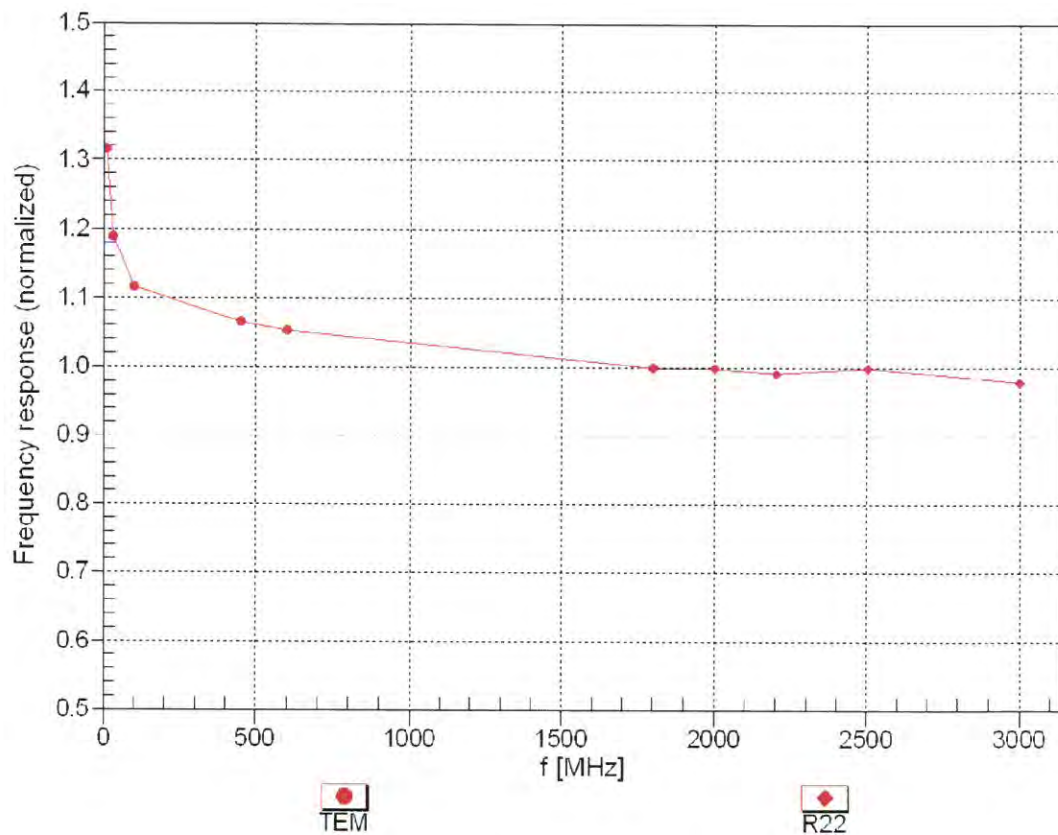
<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted 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 frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



## Frequency Response of E-Field

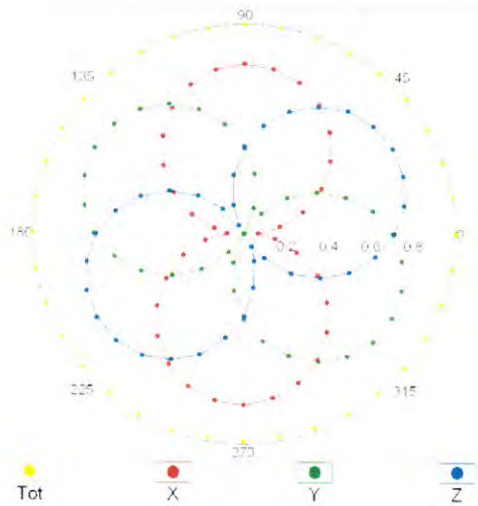
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



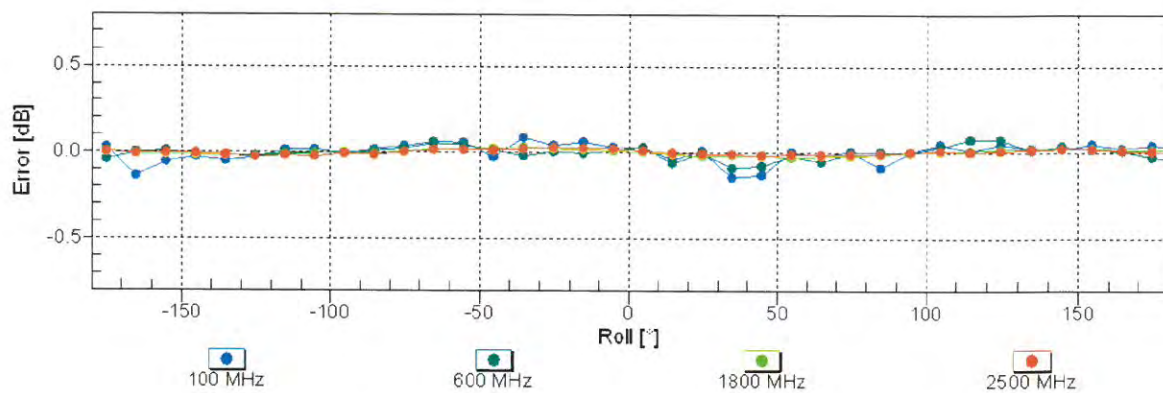
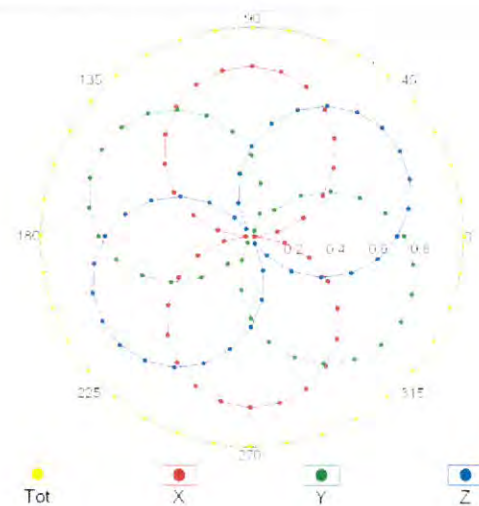
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  ( $k=2$ )

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

f=600 MHz, TEM

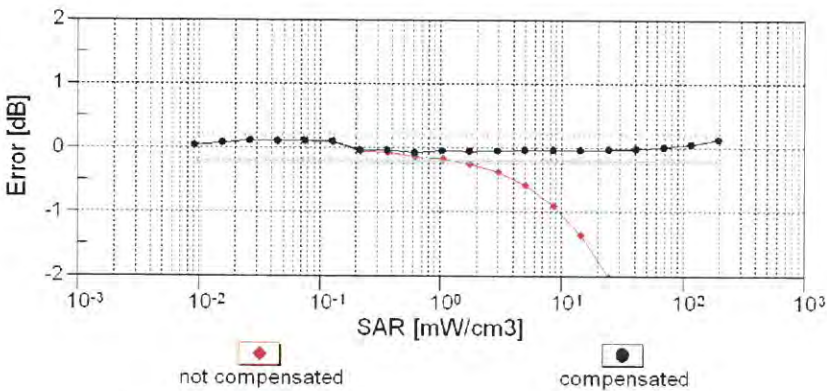
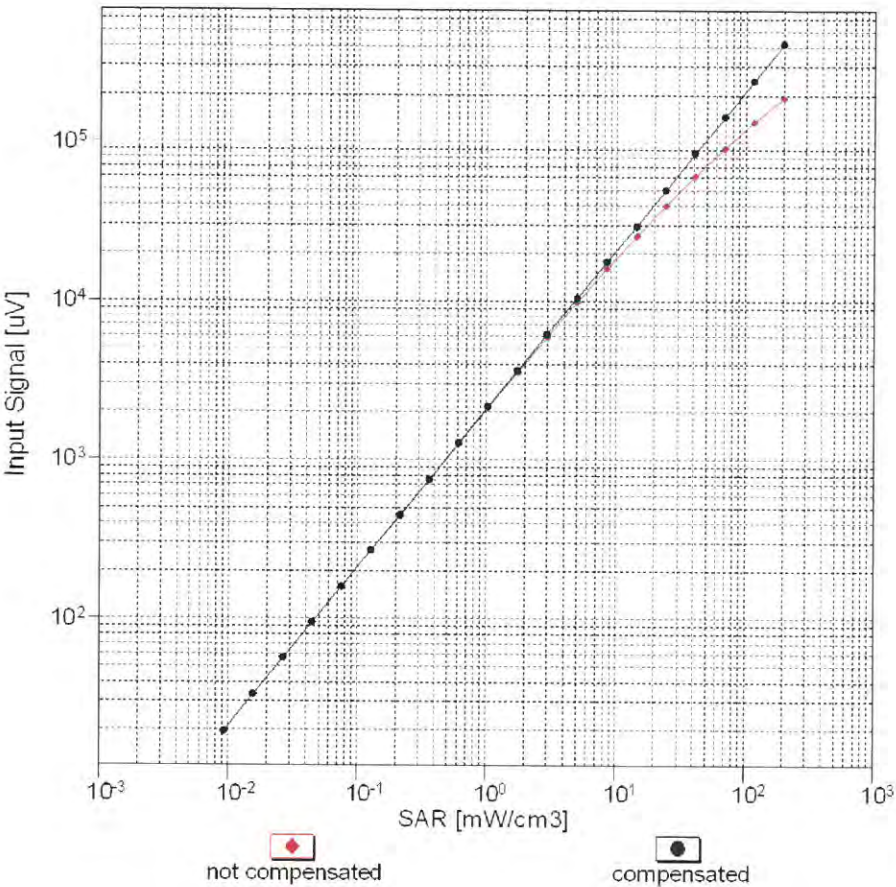


f=1800 MHz, R22



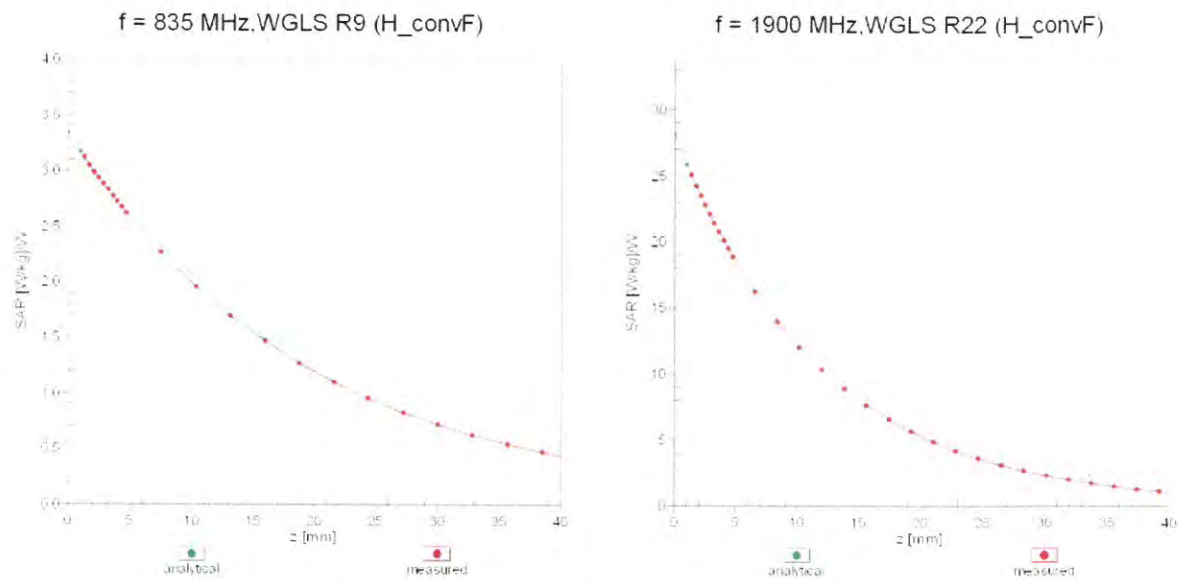
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )

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

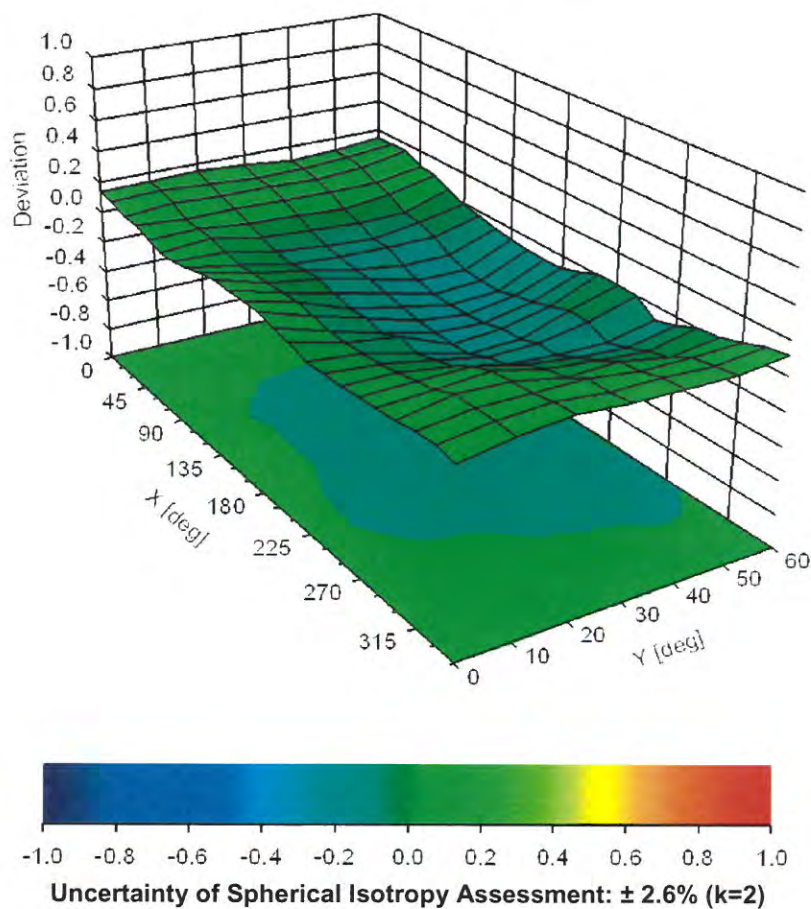


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

# Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error ( $\phi, \vartheta$ ), f = 900 MHz





## Appendix: Calibration Parameters above 6GHz

### 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)
6500	34.5	6.07	5.60	5.60	5.60	0.20	2.50	± 18.6 %
7000	33.9	6.65	5.85	5.85	5.85	0.25	2.50	± 18.6 %
8000	32.7	7.84	5.80	5.80	5.80	0.50	1.50	± 18.6 %
9000	31.5	9.08	5.70	5.70	5.70	0.50	1.70	± 18.6 %

<sup>C</sup> Calibration procedure for frequencies above 6 GHz is pending accreditation. Frequency validity above 6GHz is ± 700 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies 6-10 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<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; below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz; and below ± 4% for frequencies between 6-10 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

**Appendix: Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Rev	Communication System Name	Group	PAR (dB)	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0		CW	CW	0.00	± 4.7 %
10010	CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	Test	10.00	± 9.6 %
10011	CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	WCDMA	2.91	± 9.6 %
10012	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	WLAN	1.87	± 9.6 %
10013	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps)	WLAN	9.46	± 9.6 %
10021	DAC	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	GSM	9.39	± 9.6 %
10023	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	GSM	9.57	± 9.6 %
10024	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	GSM	6.56	± 9.6 %
10025	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0)	GSM	12.62	± 9.6 %
10026	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1)	GSM	9.55	± 9.6 %
10027	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	GSM	4.80	± 9.6 %
10028	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	GSM	3.55	± 9.6 %
10029	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1-2)	GSM	7.78	± 9.6 %
10030	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH1)	Bluetooth	5.30	± 9.6 %
10031	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH3)	Bluetooth	1.87	± 9.6 %
10032	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	Bluetooth	1.16	± 9.6 %
10033	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH1)	Bluetooth	7.74	± 9.6 %
10034	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH3)	Bluetooth	4.53	± 9.6 %
10035	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH5)	Bluetooth	3.83	± 9.6 %
10036	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH1)	Bluetooth	8.01	± 9.6 %
10037	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH3)	Bluetooth	4.77	± 9.6 %
10038	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH5)	Bluetooth	4.10	± 9.6 %
10039	CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	CDMA2000	4.57	± 9.6 %
10042	CAB	IS-54 / IS-136 FDD (TDMA/FDM, PI/4-DQPSK, Halfrate)	AMPS	7.78	± 9.6 %
10044	CAA	IS-91/EIA/TIA-553 FDD (FDMA, FM)	AMPS	0.00	± 9.6 %
10048	CAA	DECT (TDD, TDMA/FDM, GFSK, Full Slot, 24)	DECT	13.80	± 9.6 %
10049	CAA	DECT (TDD, TDMA/FDM, GFSK, Double Slot, 12)	DECT	10.79	± 9.6 %
10056	CAA	UMTS-TDD (TD-SCDMA, 1.28 Mcps)	TD-SCDMA	11.01	± 9.6 %
10058	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	GSM	6.52	± 9.6 %
10059	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 2 Mbps)	WLAN	2.12	± 9.6 %
10060	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 5.5 Mbps)	WLAN	2.83	± 9.6 %
10061	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 11 Mbps)	WLAN	3.60	± 9.6 %
10062	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps)	WLAN	8.68	± 9.6 %
10063	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 9 Mbps)	WLAN	8.63	± 9.6 %
10064	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 12 Mbps)	WLAN	9.09	± 9.6 %
10065	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 18 Mbps)	WLAN	9.00	± 9.6 %
10066	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 24 Mbps)	WLAN	9.38	± 9.6 %
10067	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 36 Mbps)	WLAN	10.12	± 9.6 %
10068	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 48 Mbps)	WLAN	10.24	± 9.6 %
10069	CAC	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 54 Mbps)	WLAN	10.56	± 9.6 %
10071	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 9 Mbps)	WLAN	9.83	± 9.6 %
10072	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 12 Mbps)	WLAN	9.62	± 9.6 %
10073	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 18 Mbps)	WLAN	9.94	± 9.6 %
10074	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 24 Mbps)	WLAN	10.30	± 9.6 %
10075	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 36 Mbps)	WLAN	10.77	± 9.6 %
10076	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 48 Mbps)	WLAN	10.94	± 9.6 %
10077	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 54 Mbps)	WLAN	11.00	± 9.6 %
10081	CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	CDMA2000	3.97	± 9.6 %
10082	CAB	IS-54 / IS-136 FDD (TDMA/FDM, PI/4-DQPSK, Fullrate)	AMPS	4.77	± 9.6 %
10090	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-4)	GSM	6.56	± 9.6 %
10097	CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSDPA)	WCDMA	3.98	± 9.6 %
10098	CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 2)	WCDMA	3.98	± 9.6 %
10099	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-4)	GSM	9.55	± 9.6 %
10100	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.67	± 9.6 %
10101	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.42	± 9.6 %
10102	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.60	± 9.6 %
10103	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.29	± 9.6 %
10104	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.97	± 9.6 %
10105	CAG	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.01	± 9.6 %
10108	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.80	± 9.6 %