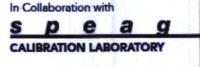


Certificate No: Z21-60474

Page 1 of 6





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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", February 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%.



In Collaboration with S D C A G CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.4
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	900 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	0.97 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.3 ± 6 %	0.96 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition		
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.78 W/kg	
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	11.2 W/kg ± 18.8 % (<i>k</i> =2)	
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition		
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.79 W/kg	
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	7.19 W/kg ± 18.7 % (<i>k</i> =2)	

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Page 3 of 6



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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.3Ω+ 1.40jΩ	
Return Loss	- 31.5dB	

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)		1.314 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.

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

Date: 2021-11-17

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DUT: Dipole 900 MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN: 1d064 Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 900 MHz; $\sigma = 0.961 \text{ S/m}$; $\varepsilon_r = 41.26$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN7307; ConvF(9.9, 9.9, 9.9) @ 900 MHz; Calibrated: . 2021-05-26
- 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
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501) •

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

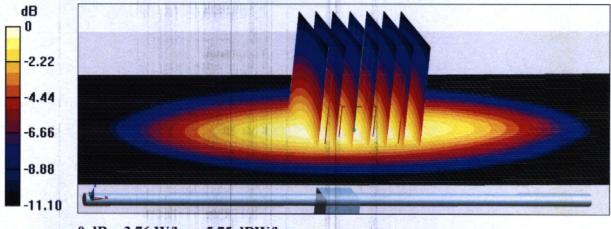
dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 62.14 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dBPeak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.24 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.78 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.79 W/kgSmallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 18 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 65.3%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.76 W/kg



0 dB = 3.76 W/kg = 5.75 dBW/kg

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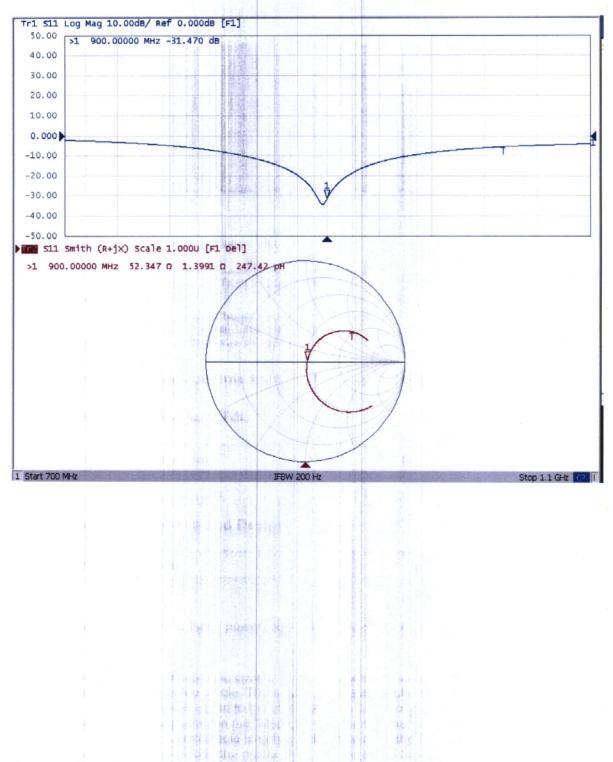
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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Page 6 of 6

Certificate No: Z21-60474



Appendix Annual validation for Test Lab.

General calibration information

Date	2022.12.15
Test Laboratory	ShenZhen Morlab Communications Technology Co., Ltd.
Antenna serial No.	D900V2-SN: 1d064

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.406Ω -1.16jΩ
Return Loss	-33.947dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

	Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.276 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feed point 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 arm, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feed point may be damaged.



Test Laboratory: Shenzhen Morlab Communications Technology Co., Ltd.

Date: 2022.12.15

System Check_900MHz_Head

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: HSL_900 Medium parameters used: f = 900 MHz; $\sigma = 0.981$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.625$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.1 °C

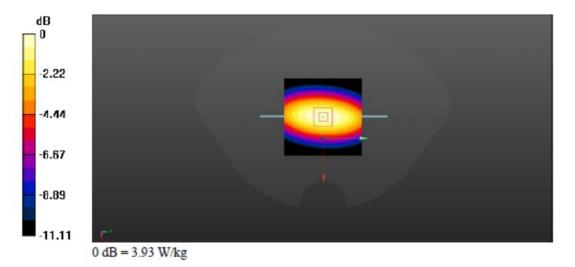
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7608; ConvF(9.81, 9.81, 9.81) @ 900 MHz; Calibrated: 2022.01.12

- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1643; Calibrated: 2021.12.30
- Phantom: Twin-SAM; Type: QD 000 P41 Ax; Serial: 2020
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

CW900/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.96 W/kg

CW900/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 57.96 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.68 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 2.86 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.88 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.93 W/kg





Appendix Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

