

# D2300V2, Serial No. 1056 Extended Dipole Calibrations

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

D2300V2 – serial no. 1056												
	2300 Head			2300 Body								
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2018.11.01	-25.3		46.5		-3.86		-23.1		43.9		-2.30	
2019.11.01	-24.4	3.6	45.9	-0.6	-4.08	-0.22	-22.4	3	43.3	-0.6	-2.30	0
										•		

#### <Justification of the extended calibration>

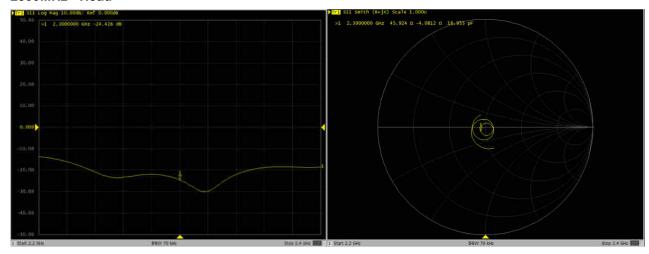
The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

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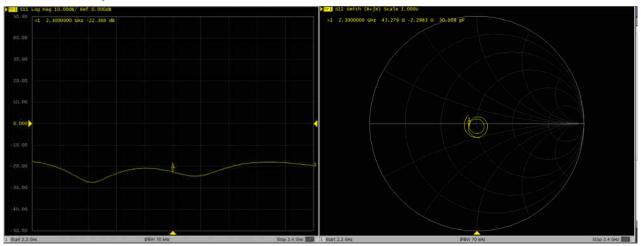


# Dipole Verification Data> D2300V2, serial no. 1056

#### 2300MHz - Head



## 2300MHz - Body



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Client

**Sporton** 

**Certificate No:** 

Z19-60134

CALIBRATION

**CNAS L0570** 

# CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D2450V2 - SN: 924

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

April 15, 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)℃ 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  Power sensor NRP8S  Reference Probe EX3DV4  DAE4	106277 104291 SN 3617 SN 1331	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862) 20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862) 31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19) 06-Feb-19(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1331_Feb19)	Aug-19 Aug-19 Jan-20 Feb-20
Secondary Standards Signal Generator E4438C NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	ID# MY49071430 MY46110673	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.) 23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336) 24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Scheduled Calibration  Jan-20  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

Issued: April 20, 2019

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Certificate No: Z19-60134

Page 1 of 8



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Glossary:

TSL

N/A

tissue simulating liquid

ConvF

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.

Certificate No: Z19-60134

- SAR measured: SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized: SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters: The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

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



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**Measurement Conditions** 

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

**Head TSL parameters** 

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

The following parameters and colourations were	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.4 ± 6 %	1.85 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

SAR result with Head TSL

( lesuit with Head TOL		1
SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.1 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	5.99 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.9 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)

**Body TSL parameters** 

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

Tie Tollowing parameter	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.3 ± 6 %	2.01 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	12.6 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	50.1 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.83 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.3 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	51.9Ω+ 2.68 jΩ
Return Loss	- 29.9dB

# **Antenna Parameters with Body TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.8Ω+ 4.17 jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.2dB

# **General Antenna Parameters and Design**

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Electrical Delay (one direction)	1,019 ns
Liectifical Delay (offe direction)	

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

Certificate No: Z19-60134 Page 4 of 8



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# **DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 924

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

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.85 S/m;  $\epsilon_r$  = 40.35;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m3

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.62, 7.62, 7.62) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019

Date: 04.15.2019

- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

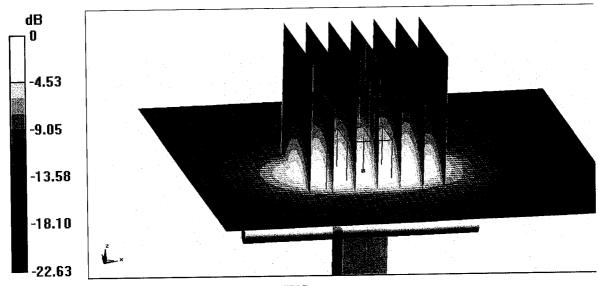
**Dipole Calibration**/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 86.73 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.99 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.2 W/kg



0 dB = 22.2 W/kg = 13.46 dBW/kg

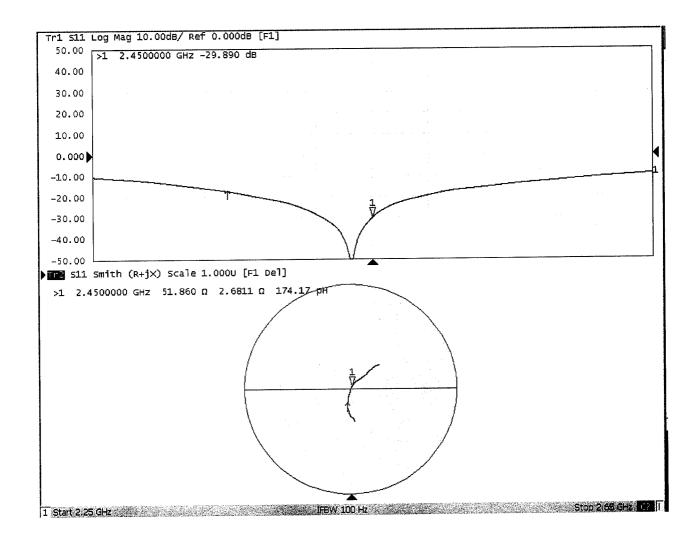
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# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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# **DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 924

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

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 2.005 S/m;  $\epsilon_r$  = 54.25;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m3

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

• Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.79, 7.79, 7.79) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019

Date: 04.15.2019

- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

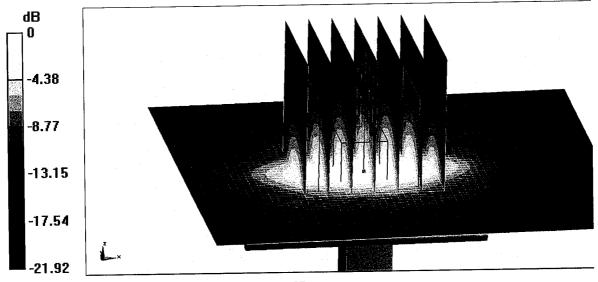
**Dipole Calibration**/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.46 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.83 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.9 W/kg



0 dB = 20.9 W/kg = 13.20 dBW/kg



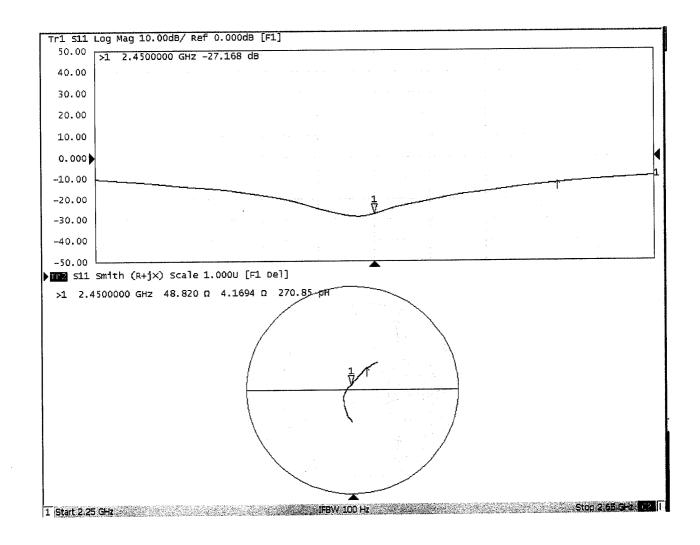
Certificate No: Z19-60134

In Collaboration with

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# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Client

Sporton

**Certificate No:** 

Z18-60537

# OALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D2600V2 - SN: 1070

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

December 7, 2018

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

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

Name

**Function** 

Calibrated by:

Zhao Jing

**SAR Test Engineer** 

Reviewed by:

Lin Hao

SAR Test Engineer

Approved by:

Qi Dianyuan

SAR Project Leader

Issued: December 10, 2018

Signature

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Page 1 of 8



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Glossary:

TSL ConvF tissue simulating liquid

sensitivity in TSL / NORMx, v, 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: Z18-60537



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## **Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2600 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## **Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.0	1.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.1 ± 6 %	1.93 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	14.4 mW/g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	58.1 mW /g ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.50 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	26.1 mW /g ± 18.7 % (k=2)

# **Body TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.5	2.16 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	51.0 ± 6 %	2.18 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	13.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	54.6 mW /g ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.18 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.6 mW /g ± 18.7 % (k=2)

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

#### **Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.6Ω- 6.33jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.7dB

# Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	44.8Ω- 5.36jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.1dB

# General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.015 ns

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

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

#### **Additional EUT Data**

Manufactured by	SPEAG

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# **DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1070

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

Medium parameters used: f = 2600 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.926$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

**DASY5** Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7514; ConvF(6.92, 6.92, 6.92) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 8/27/2018

Date: 12.06.2018

- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/20/2018
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

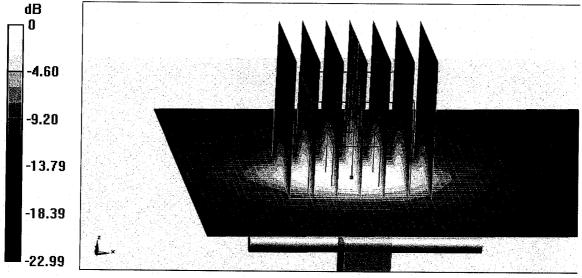
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.07 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.5 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 24.7 W/kg



0 dB = 24.7 W/kg = 13.93 dBW/kg

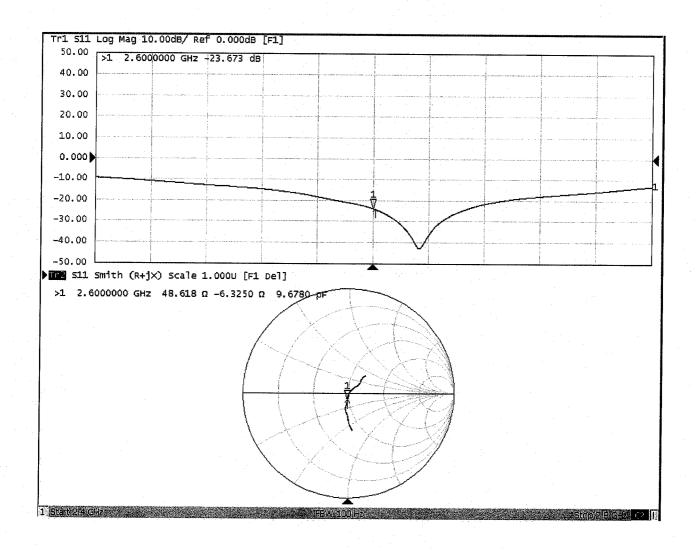


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# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





# S P E A G

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### **DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1070** 

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

Medium parameters used: f = 2600 MHz;  $\sigma = 2.181$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.03$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

**DASY5** Configuration:

 Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7514; ConvF(7.06, 7.06, 7.06) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 8/27/2018

Date: 12.06.2018

- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/20/2018
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

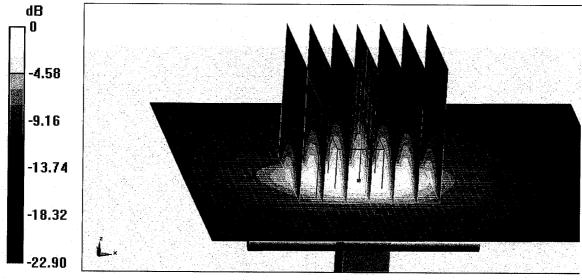
**Dipole Calibration**/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 87.90 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.18 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 23.6 W/kg



0 dB = 23.6 W/kg = 13.73 dBW/kg

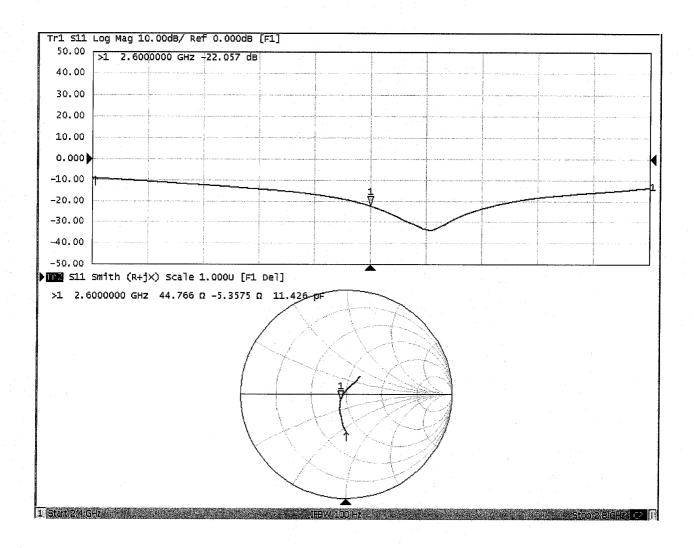


**CALIBRATION LABORATORY** 

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com

Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504 http://www.chinattl.cn

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





# D2600V2, Serial No. 1070 Extended Dipole Calibrations

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

	D2600V2 – serial no. 1070											
	2600 Head							2600 B	ody			
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2018.12.7	-23.7		48.6		-6.33		-22.1		44.8		-5.36	
2019.11.25	-23.1	2.5	48.6	0	-6.82	-0.49	-22.0	0.5	45.3	0.5	-4.65	0.71

### <Justification of the extended calibration>

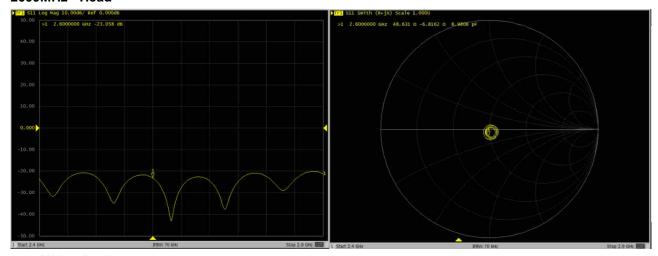
The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

TEL: 86-0755-8637-9589 FAX: 86-0755-8637-9595

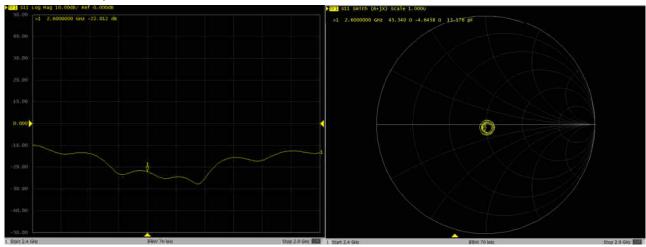


# Dipole Verification Data> D2600V2, serial no. 1070

#### 2600MHz - Head



### 2600MHz - Body



TEL: 86-0755-8637-9589 FAX: 86-0755-8637-9595



# S D E A G

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504 http://www.chinattl.cn



Client

Sporton

**Certificate No:** 

Z19-60060

# **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object D2600V2 - SN: 1078

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

March 6, 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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	<b>Scheduled Calibration</b>
Power Meter NRP2	106277	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1331	06-Feb-19(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1331_Feb19)	Feb-20
Secondary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	经
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	林梅
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	20

Issued: March 8, 2019

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

Certificate No: Z19-60060

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: Z19-60060 Page 2 of 8

#### **Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2600 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## **Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.0	1.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	38.9 ± 6 %	1.99 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	14.5 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	57.6 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.5 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	52.5	2.16 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.0 ± 6 %	2.14 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.7 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 ${\it cm}^3$ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.93 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.7 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)

Certificate No: Z19-60060 Page 3 of 8

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

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.6Ω- 6.35jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.9dB

# Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.0Ω- 5.66jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.8dB

### **General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.016 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

Certificate No: Z19-60060 Page 4 of 8

#### **DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1078

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

Medium parameters used: f = 2600 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.992 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 38.91$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}3$ 

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

 Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.19, 7.19, 7.19) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019

Date: 03.05.2019

- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

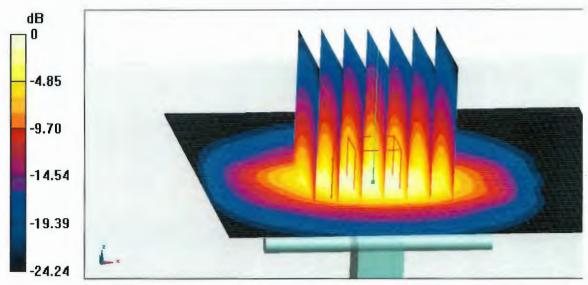
**Dipole Calibration**/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 91.73 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.41 W/kg

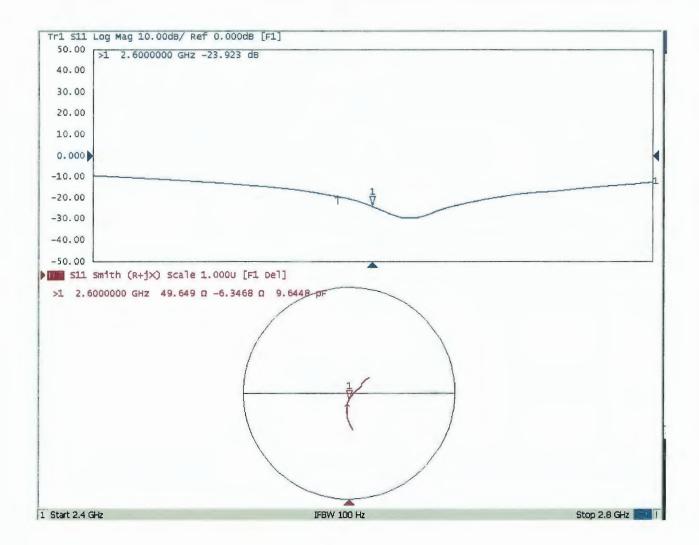
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 25.0 W/kg



0 dB = 25.0 W/kg = 13.98 dBW/kg



# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





#### **DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1078

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

Medium parameters used: f = 2600 MHz;  $\sigma = 2.139$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.97$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

 Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.49, 7.49, 7.49) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019

Date: 03.05.2019

- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

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

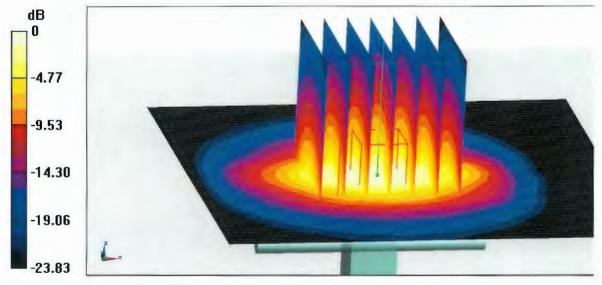
dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.97 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.93 W/kg

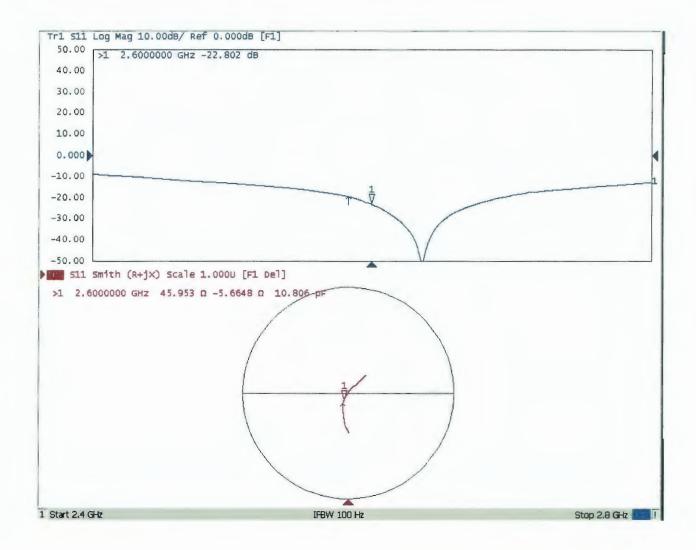
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.9 W/kg



0 dB = 22.9 W/kg = 13.60 dBW/kg

Certificate No: Z19-60060

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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





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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client

Sporton

Certificate No: D3500V2-1076 Apr 19

# CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D3500V2 - SN:1076

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-22.v4

Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 3-6 GHz

Calibration date:

Drimon, Ctandordo

April 29, 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  $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}$ 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	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02895)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	25-Mar-19 (No. EX3-3503_Mar19)	Mar-20
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Oct-18 (No. DAE4-601_Oct18)	Oct-19
	1		
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB39512475	07-Oct-15 (in house check Feb-19)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-19
	Name	Function	Cionatura
Calibrated by:	Michael Weber	Laboratory/Technician	Signature
			MIKE
	<ul><li>シリム・単名のおける品を、これているののこれを認める。</li></ul>	en e	order er met militaris er ett i filosofi forskilder forskilder forskilder (filosofie). De filosofi (filosofie) Til anna er en er en er en
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: April 29, 2019

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

Certificate No: D3500V2-1076\_Apr19

# **Calibration Laboratory of**

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst Service suisse d'étalonnage

Servizio svizzero di taratura
S 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

tissue simulating liquid

ConvF N/A sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,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 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
- c) 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
- <sup>3</sup> d) KDB 865664, "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: D3500V2-1076\_Apr19 Page 2 of 6

# **Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4  mm, dz = 1.4  mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	3500 MHz ± 1 MHz	

# **Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	37.9	2.91 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.4 ± 6 %	2.90 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C		

# **SAR** result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	6.80 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	67.9 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.54 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.3 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Certificate No: D3500V2-1076\_Apr19

# Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

#### **Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.7 Ω - 5.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.0 dB

# **General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.143 ns
	1.143 118

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

Certificate No: D3500V2-1076\_Apr19 Page 4 of 6

### **DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 29.04.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

# DUT: Dipole 3500 MHz; Type: D3500V2; Serial: D3500V2 - SN:1076

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 3500 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 3500 MHz;  $\sigma = 2.9 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 37.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

#### **DASY52 Configuration:**

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(7.75, 7.75, 7.75) @ 3500 MHz; Calibrated: 25.03.2019

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.10.2018

Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001

DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

# Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm

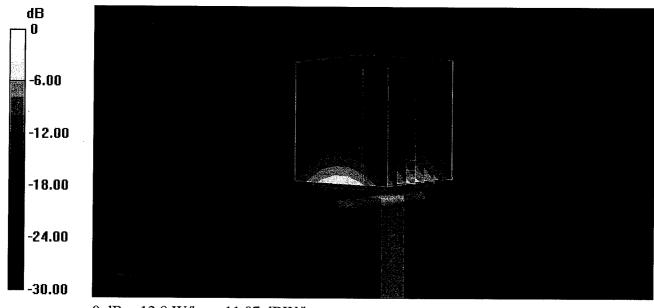
(8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 72.24 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 6.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.54 W/kg

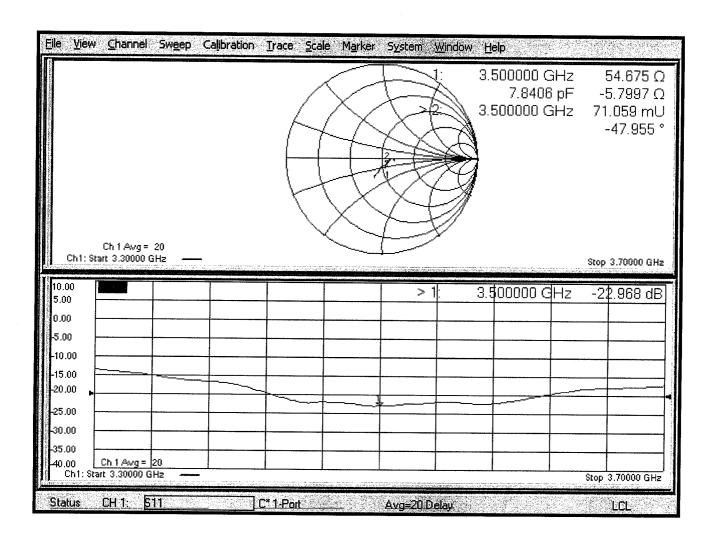
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.8 W/kg



0 dB = 12.8 W/kg = 11.07 dBW/kg

Certificate No: D3500V2-1076\_Apr19

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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





Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst 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

Client

Sporton

Certificate No: D3700V2-1037\_Apr19

# **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object

D3700V2 - SN:1037

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-22.v4

Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 3-6 GHz

Calibration date:

April 29, 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	# <del>UI #</del>	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02895)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	25-Mar-19 (No. EX3-3503_Mar19)	Mar-20
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Oct-18 (No. DAE4-601_Oct18)	Oct-19
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB39512475	07-Oct-15 (in house check Feb-19)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-19
:	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Michael Weber	Laboratory Technician	MIKE
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	My

Issued: April 29, 2019

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Certificate No: D3700V2-1037\_Apr19

Page 1 of 6

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**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

tissue simulating liquid

ConvF

sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z

N/A

not applicable or not measured

# Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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 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

c) 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

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

## **Additional Documentation:**

Certificate No: D3700V2-1037\_Apr19

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%.

Page 2 of 6

## **Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4  mm, dz = 1.4  mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	3700 MHz ± 1 MHz	

#### **Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

he following parameters and calculations were appl	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	37.7	3.12 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.1 ± 6 %	3.06 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C		

## SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	6.85 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	68.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.49 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

Certificate No: D3700V2-1037\_Apr19

## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

#### **Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.4 Ω - 0.6 jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.4 dB

## **General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.138 ns
and the same of th	

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

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

#### **Additional EUT Data**

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Manufactured by	SPEAG
Walland Dy	

Certificate No: D3700V2-1037\_Apr19 Page 4 of 6

#### **DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 29.04.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 3700 MHz; Type: D3700V2; Serial: D3700V2 - SN:1037** 

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 3700 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 3700 MHz;  $\sigma = 3.06$  S/m;  $\varepsilon_r = 37.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

#### DASY52 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(7.5, 7.5, 7.5) @ 3700 MHz; Calibrated: 25.03.2019

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.10.2018

Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001

DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

# Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100 mW, d=10mm, f=3700MHz/Zoom Scan,

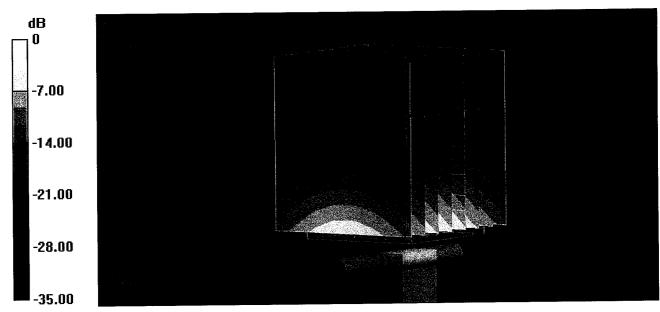
dist=1.4mm (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 71.88 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.5 W/kg

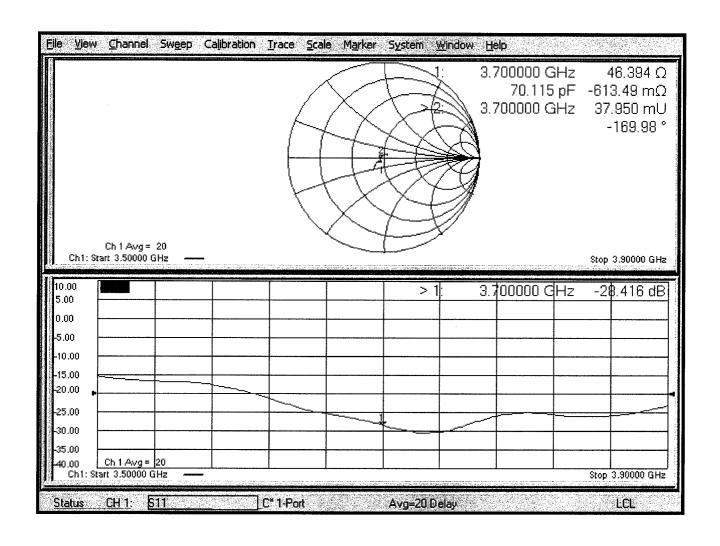
SAR(1 g) = 6.85 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.49 W/kg

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



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

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Client

**Sporton** 

Certificate No:

Z18-60259

## ALERATION GERTIFICATE

Object

D5GHzV2 - SN: 1167

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

August 03, 2018

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)℃ 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	102083	01-Nov-17 (CTTL, No.J17X08756)	Oct-18
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100542	01-Nov-17 (CTTL, No.J17X08756)	Oct-18
1 00001 0011001 111111 ===	SN 7464	12-Sep-17(SPEAG,No.EX3-7464_Sep17)	Sep-18
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4 DAE4	SN 1524	13-Sep-17(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1524_Sep17)	Sep-18
Secondary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00560)	Jan-19
NetworkAnalyzerE5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00561)	Jan-19

Name

**Function** 

Calibrated by:

Zhao Jing

**SAR Test Engineer** 

Reviewed by:

Lin Hao

**SAR Test Engineer** 

Approved by:

Qi Dianyuan

SAR Project Leader

Issued: August 6, 2018

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

Certificate No: Z18-60259

Page 1 of 14

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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%.

Page 2 of 14 Certificate No: Z18-60259

#### **Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.1.1476
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5250 MHz ± 1 MHz 5600 MHz ± 1 MHz 5750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

The following parameters and calculation were	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.71 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.9 ± 6 %	4.82 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.69 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.0 mW /g ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.20 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.0 mW /g ± 24.2 % (k=2)

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# Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.1 ± 6 %	5.18 mho/m ± 6 %
-	22.0 ± 0.2) °C <1.0 °C	22.0 ± 0.2) °C 35.1 ± 6 %

# SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz		T
SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
	100 mW input power	8.09 mW / g
SAR measured	normalized to 1W	80.8 mW /g ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	Condition	
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL		2.32 mW / g
SAR measured	100 mW input power	
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.2 mW /g ± 24.2 % (k=2)

# Head TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

e following parameters and calculations were a	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.4	5.22 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.9 ± 6 %	5.37 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test			

# SAR result with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

result with Head TSL at 5750 MHz		
SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
	100 mW input power	7.70 mW / g
SAR measured	normalized to 1W	76.9 mW /g ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	Condition	
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.17 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.6 mW /g ± 24.2 % (k=2)
SAR for nominal flead 152 parameters		

#### **Body TSL parameters at 5250 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.36 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.4 ± 6 %	5.32 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

SAR result with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.46 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	74.4 mW /g ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.10 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.9 mW /g ± 24.2 % (k=2)

#### **Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.7 ± 6 %	5.79 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.73 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.1 mW /g ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.16 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.5 mW /g ± 24.2 % (k=2)

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# Body TSL parameters at 5750 MHz The following parameters and calculations were applied.

ne following parameters and calculations were	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.3	5.94 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.5 ± 6 %	5.93 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

SAR result with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

R result with Body 15L at 5750 WHZ	Condition	
SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.43 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	74.3 mW /g ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.08 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.8 mW /g ± 24.2 % (k=2)

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

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.3Ω - 9.42jΩ
Return Loss	- 20.6dB

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	58.1Ω - 7.15jΩ
Return Loss	- 20.0dB

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.5Ω - 7.66jΩ
Return Loss	- 21.8dB

## Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.5Ω - 7.40jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.6dB

## Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	58.0Ω - 6.37jΩ
Return Loss	- 20.5dB

## Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.5Ω - 7.07jΩ
Return Loss	- 21.9dB

# General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.065 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**

	SPEAG
Manufactured by	

Certificate No: Z18-60259 Page 8 of 14

## **DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1167

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz,

Date: 07.27.2018

Frequency: 5750 MHz,

Medium parameters used: f = 5250 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 4.822 S/m;  $\epsilon$ r = 35.92;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m3, Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 5.184 S/m;  $\epsilon$ r = 35.14;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m3, Medium parameters used: f = 5750 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 5.365 S/m;  $\epsilon$ r = 34.88;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m3,

Phantom section: Center Section

#### **DASY5** Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN7464; ConvF(5.68, 5.68, 5.68) @ 5250 MHz; Calibrated: 9/12/2017, ConvF(4.98, 4.98, 4.98) @ 5600 MHz; Calibrated: 9/12/2017, ConvF(5.04, 5.04, 5.04) @ 5750 MHz; Calibrated: 9/12/2017,
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1524; Calibrated: 9/13/2017
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

# Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan,

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 65.09 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.69 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.2 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.0 W/kg

# Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan,

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 63.53 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 36.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.09 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.32 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.7 W/kg

# Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan,

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 63.79 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

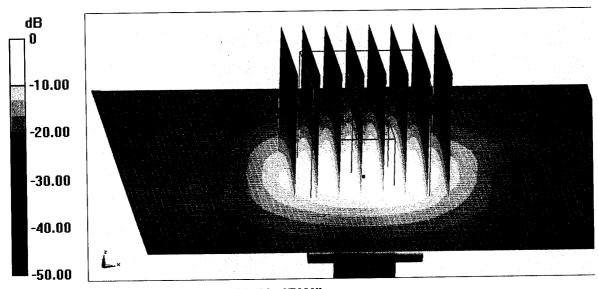
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 36.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.17 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.0 W/kg

Certificate No: Z18-60259 Page 9 of 14

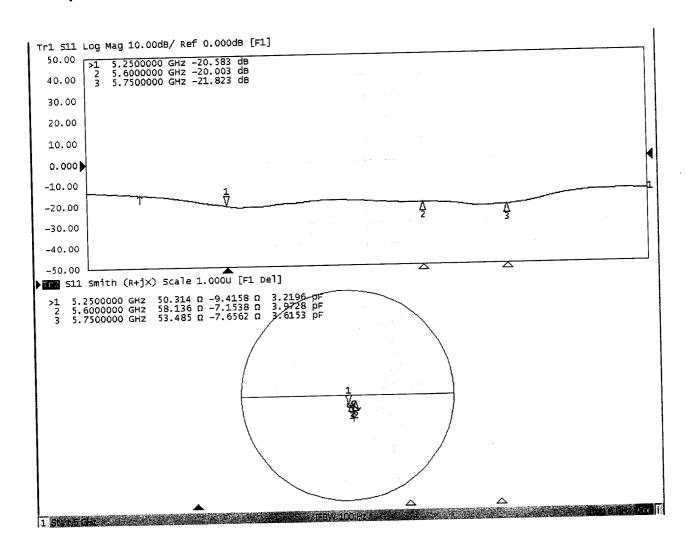




0 dB = 19.0 W/kg = 12.79 dBW/kg

Certificate No: Z18-60259 Page 10 of 14

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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## **DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1167

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz,

Date: 08.02.2018

Frequency: 5750 MHz,

Medium parameters used: f = 5250 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 5.316 S/m;  $\epsilon$ r = 48.42;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m3, Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 5.789 S/m;  $\epsilon$ r = 47.7;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m3, Medium parameters used: f = 5750 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 5.926 S/m;  $\epsilon$ r = 48.45;  $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m3

Phantom section: Right Section

#### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN7464; ConvF(5.29, 5.29, 5.29) @ 5250 MHz; Calibrated: 9/12/2017, ConvF(4.5, 4.5, 4.5) @ 5600 MHz; Calibrated: 9/12/2017, ConvF(4.59, 4.59, 4.59) @ 5750 MHz; Calibrated: 9/12/2017,
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1524; Calibrated: 9/13/2017
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

# Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan,

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 64.14 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.46 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.6 W/kg

# Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan,

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 62.32 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 36.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.73 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.1 W/kg

# Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan,

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 63.99 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

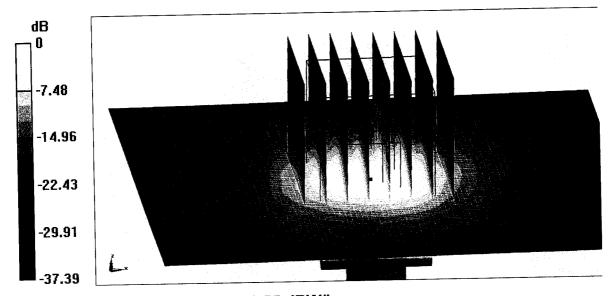
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.2 W/kg

Certificate No: Z18-60259

SAR(1 g) = 7.43 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.08 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.0 W/kg



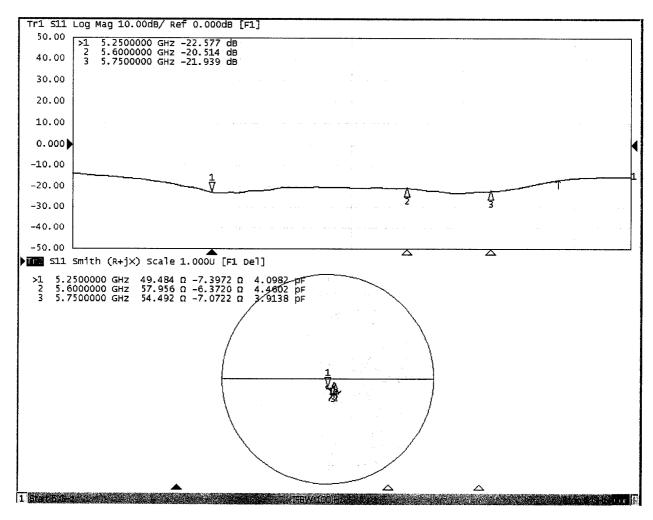


Page 13 of 14

0 dB = 18.0 W/kg = 12.55 dBW/kg

Certificate No: Z18-60259

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





# D5GHzV3, Serial No. 1167 Extended Dipole Calibrations

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

#### 5250MHz

				I	D5GHzV3 –	serial no.	. 1167					
			5250 He	ad			5250 Body					
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2018.08.03	-20.6		50.3		-9.42		-22.6		49.5		-7.40	
2019.10.30	-20.3	1.5	50.9	0.6	-9.72	-0.3	-22.4	0.9	48.2	-1.3	-7.25	0.15

#### 5600MHz

	D5GHzV3 – serial no. 1167											
	5600 Head					5600 Body						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2018.08.03	-20.0		58.1		-7.15		-20.5		58.0		-6.37	
2019.10.30	-20.1	-0.5	57.4	-0.7	-7.63	-0.48	-20.4	0.5	57.7	-0.3	-6.87	-0.5

#### 5750MHz

		D5GHzV3 – serial no. 1167									
		5750 Head					5750 Body				
Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
-21.8		53.5		-7.66		-21.9		54.5		-7.07	
-21.1	3.2	53.0	-0.5	-8.58	-0.92	-21.6	1.4	55.2	0.7	-7.04	0.03
R	(dB) -21.8	(dB) (%)	teturn-Loss Delta Impedance (%) (ohm)  -21.8 53.5	teturn-Loss Delta Impedance (ohm)  -21.8 53.5	teturn-Loss         Delta (MB)         Impedance (ohm)         Delta (ohm)         Impedance (ohm)         Delta (ohm)           -21.8         53.5         -7.66	deturn-Loss         Delta (MB)         Impedance (ohm)         Delta (ohm)         Impedance (ohm)         Delta (ohm)         Delta (ohm)         Delta (ohm)           -21.8         53.5         -7.66	Return-Loss         Delta (dB)         Delta (mpedance (ohm))         Delta (ohm)         Delta (ohm)         Delta (ohm)         Delta (ohm)         Delta (ohm)         Return-Loss (dB)           -21.8         53.5         -7.66         -21.9	teturn-Loss Delta Impedance (ohm) Delta Impedance (ohm) Delta Impedance (ohm) Cohm) Delta Impedance (ohm) Cohm) Delta Return-Loss Delta (%)	teturn-Loss Delta Impedance (ohm) Delta Impe	teturn-Loss Delta Impedance (ohm) Delta Impe	teturn-Loss Delta Impedance (ohm) Delta Impe

SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.

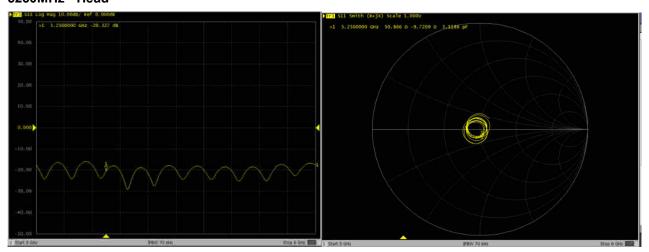


#### <Justification of the extended calibration>

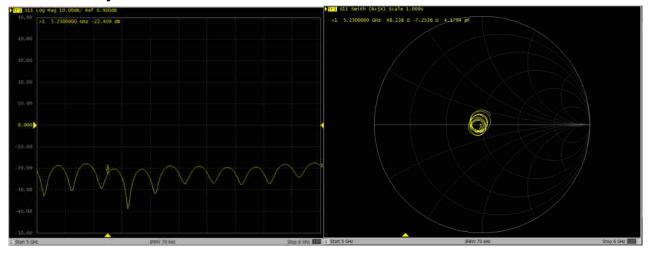
The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

#### Dipole Verification Data> D5GHzV3, serial no. 1167

#### 5250MHz - Head

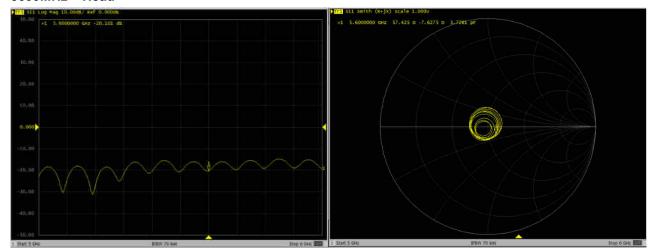


#### 5250MHz - Body

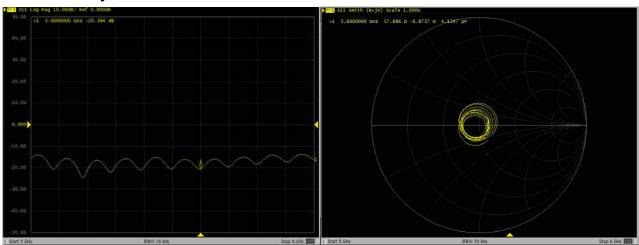




#### 5600MHz - Head

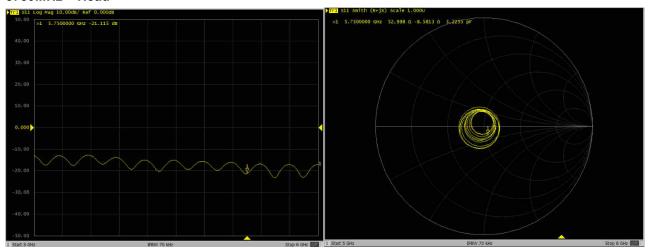


## 5600MHz - Body

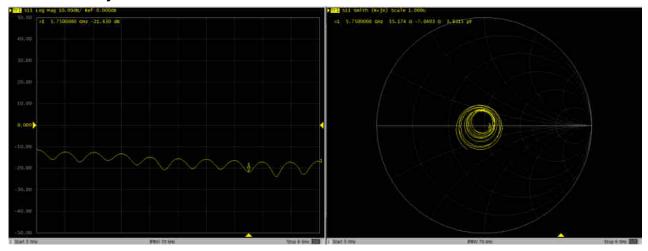




#### 5750MHz - Head



## 5750MHz - Body



## **Calibration Laboratory of**

Schmid & Partner **Engineering AG** 





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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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Client

Sporton

Certificate No: EX3-3819

## CALIBRATION GERTILE

Object

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-01: v9; QA CAL-14: v5; QA CAL-23: v5; QA CAL-25: v7

Calibration procedure for dosimetric Efield probes

Calibration date:

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)

	T ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Primary Standards	ID	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672/02673)	Apr-19
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778		Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672)	
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-1 <u>8 (No. 217-02673)</u>	Apr-19
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02682)	Apr-19
	SN: 660	19-Dec-18 (No. DAE4-660_Dec18)	Dec-19
DAE4		31-Dec-18 (No. ES3-3013_Dec18)	Dec-19
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-10 (Ng. 200 co.10_200.07)	
		Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Secondary Standards	ID		In house check: Jun-20
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)	
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
RF generator HP 8648C		31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-19
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-IVIAL-14 (III House check out 10)	

Signature **Function** Name Michael Webe Calibrated by: Katja Pokovic Approved by:

Issued: March 2, 2019

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#### Calibration Laboratory of

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Glossary:

**TSL** NORMx,y,z tissue simulating liquid sensitivity in free space

ConvF

sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z

DCP

diode compression point

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

Polarization φ

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.,  $\vartheta = 0$  is normal to probe axis

Connector Angle

Certificate No: EX3-3819\_Mar19

information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

# 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 the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from handheld and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- c) 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
- d) 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  $\leq 900$  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 E²-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
- 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
- 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).

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

**Basic Calibration Parameters** 

Basic Calibration Paran	neters			Unc (k=2)
Basio Gailbian	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	
2.A	0.46	0.40	0.46	± 10.1 %
Norm $(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	101.7	100.6	101.3	
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	101.7	100.0		

**Calibration Results for Modulation Response** 

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	С	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Unc (k=2)
	CIA	1 x 1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	149.0	±3.0 %	± 4.7 %
0	CW	++++	0.0	0.0	1.0		142.6		
		1 7	0.0	0.0	1.0		155.7		<u></u>

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>&</sup>lt;sup>^</sup> The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

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

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

March 1, 2019 EX3DV4-SN:3819

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

## **Other Probe Parameters**

Other Probe Parameters Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
	112.8
Connector Angle (°)	enabled
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	
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
	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1.4 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 (111)

Page 4 of 10 Certificate No: EX3-3819\_Mar19

March 1, 2019

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

# Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>c</sup>	Parameter De Relative Permittivity F	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.42	1.05	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.57	9.57	9.57	0.55	0.89	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.43	9.43	9.43	0.41	1.05	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.68	8.68	8.68	0.29	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.54	8.54	8.54	0.40	0.89	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.27	8.27	8.27	0.23	0.99	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.20	8.20	8.20	0.35	0.86	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.64	7.64	7.64	0.37	0.86	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.21	7.21	7.21	0.34	0.92	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.06	7.06	7.06	0.38	0.89	± 12.0 %
3300	38.2	2.71	6.91	6.91	6.91	0.29	1.20	± 14.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.89	6.89	6.89	0.25	1.20	± 14.0 %
3700	37.7	3.12	6.67	6.67	6.67	0.25	1.25	± 14.0 %
5250	35.9	4.71	5.07	5.07	5.07	0.40	1.80	± 14.0 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.40	1.80	± 14.0 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.77	4.77	4.77	0.40	1.80	± 14.0 %

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>C</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of  $\pm$  100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  110 MHz.

F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to

At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of

the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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.

March 1, 2019

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

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Parameter De Relative Permittivity F	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.68	9.68	9.68	0.69	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.40	9.40	9.40	0.49	0.97	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.36	9.36	9.36	0.50	0.92	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.06	8.06	8.06	0.33	0.85	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.66	7.66	7.66	0.25	1.11	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.49	7.49	7.49	0.32	0.96	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.32	7.32	7.32	0.37	0.89	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.04	7.04	7.04	0.34	0.95	± 12.0 %
3300	51.6	3.08	6.60	6.60	6.60	0.28	1.20	± 14.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.57	6.57	6.57	0.25	1.20	± 14.0 %
3700	51.0	3.55	6.37	6.37	6.37	0.30	1.25	± 14.0 %
5250	48.9	5.36	4.46	4.46	4.46	0.50	1.90	± 14.0 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.92	3.92	3.92	0.50	1.90	± 14.0 %
5750	48.3	5.94	4.07	4.07	4.07	0.50	1.90	± 14.0 %

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

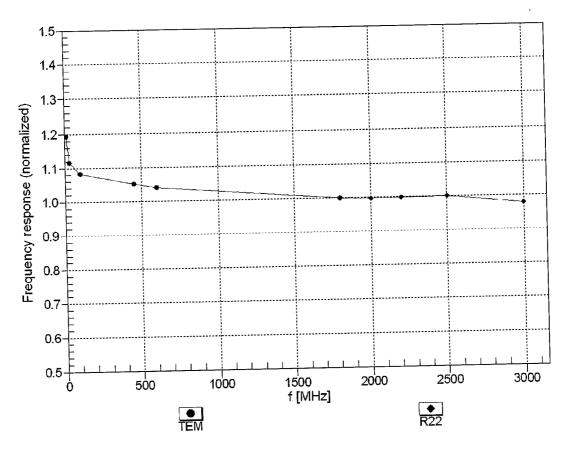
At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to

the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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.

measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of

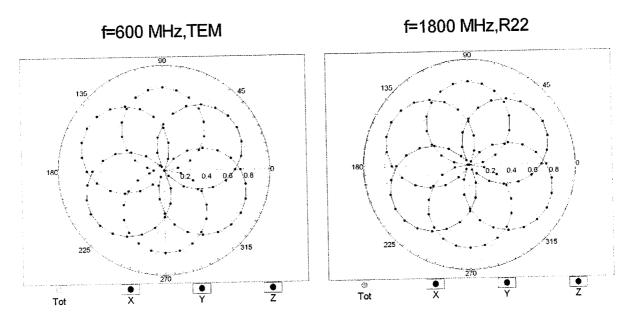
# Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

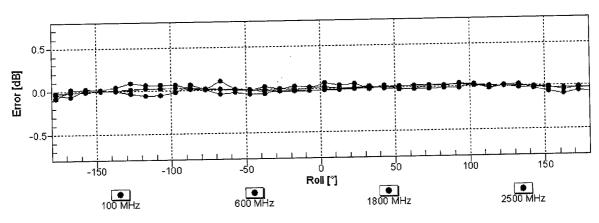


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm$  6.3% (k=2)

March 1, 2019

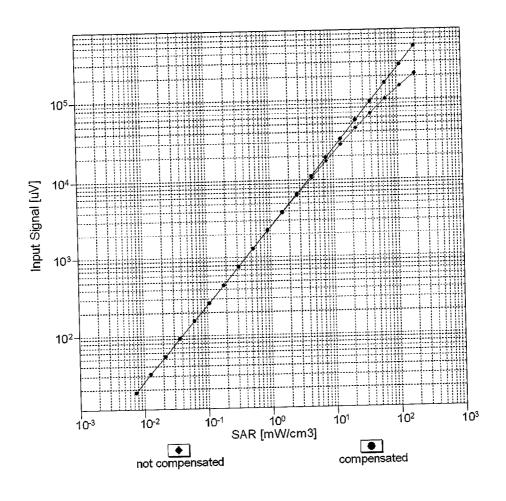
# Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$

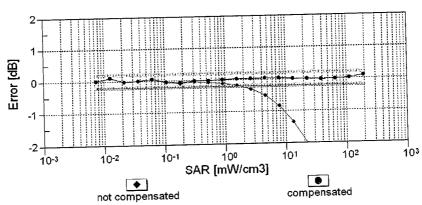




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

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

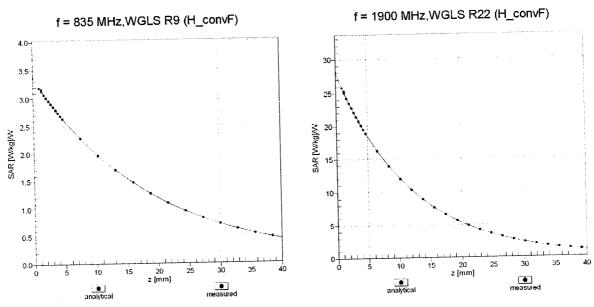




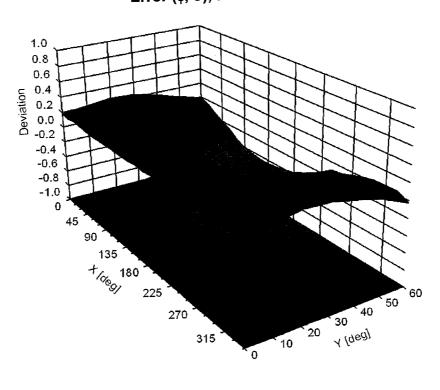
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

EX3DV4- SN:3819 March 1, 2019

# **Conversion Factor Assessment**



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



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





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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client

Sporton

Certificate No: ES3-3184\_Sep19

## **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object

ES3DV3 - SN:3184

Calibration procedure(s)

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

Calibration date:

September 25, 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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
DAE4	SN: 660	19-Dec-18 (No. DAE4-660_Dec18)	Dec-19
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-18 (No. ES3-3013_Dec18)	Dec-19
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-18)	In house check: Oct-19

Calibrated by:

Name Michael Weber Function Laboratory Technician Signature

Approved by:

Katja Pokovic

Technical Manager

Issued: September 26, 2019

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





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Glossary:

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ConvF DCP 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 φ

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:

- 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 the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from handheld and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- c) 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
- d) 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 θ = 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 E²-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: ES3-3184\_Sep19 Page 2 of 9

ES3DV3 - SN:3184 September 25, 2019

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3184

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm $(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	1.21	1.33	1.21	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	102.5	104.3	100.0	

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	211.1	±3.3 %	± 4.7 %
		Υ	0.0	0.0	1.0		219.6		
		Υ	0.0	0.0	1.0		207.0		

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

A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5).

B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

ES3DV3- SN:3184 September 25, 2019

# DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3184

#### **Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	107.9
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

Certificate No: ES3-3184\_Sep19 Page 4 of 9

ES3DV3- SN:3184 September 25, 2019

### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3184

#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

					•			
f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.61	6.61	6.61	0.80	1.15	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.41	6.41	6.41	0.71	1.21	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.73	1.21	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.45	5.45	5.45	0.53	1.34	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.23	5.23	5.23	0.51	1.42	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	5.16	5.16	5.16	0.71	1.16	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	4.96	4.96	4.96	0.61	1.35	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.76	1.26	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.49	4.49	4.49	0.75	1.28	± 12.0 %

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>C</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of  $\pm$  100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  110 MHz.

F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to

Certificate No: ES3-3184\_Sep19 Page 5 of 9

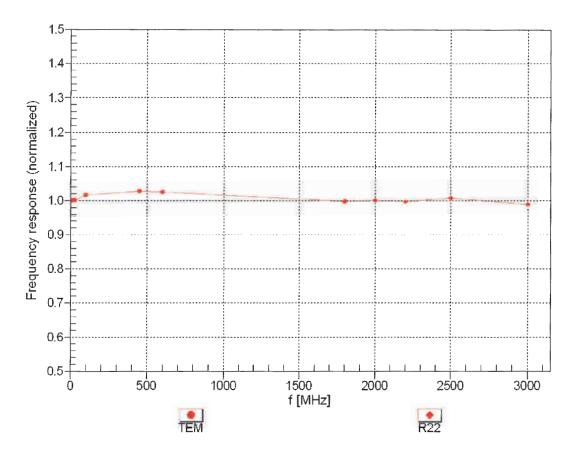
F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to  $\pm$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

the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

Galpha/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.

ES3DV3-SN:3184

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



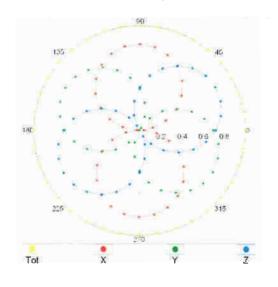
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

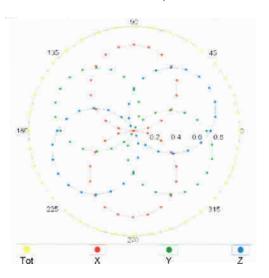
ES3DV3-SN:3184

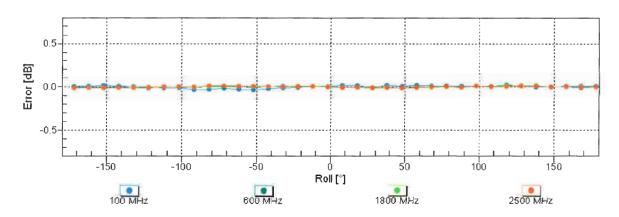
# Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$

f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22



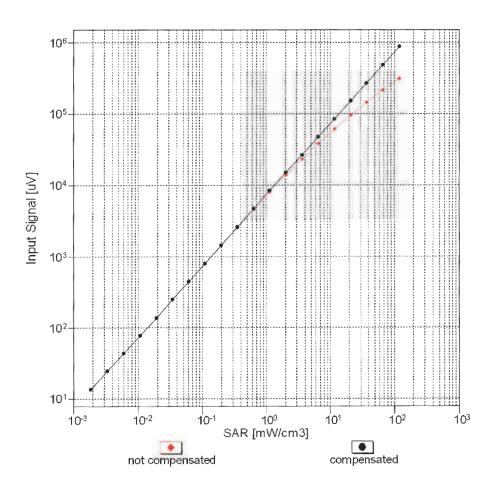


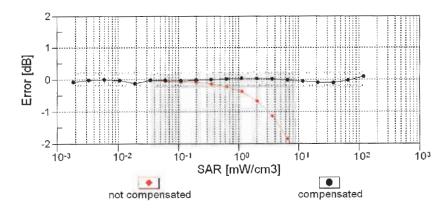


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

ES3DV3- SN:3184 September 25, 2019

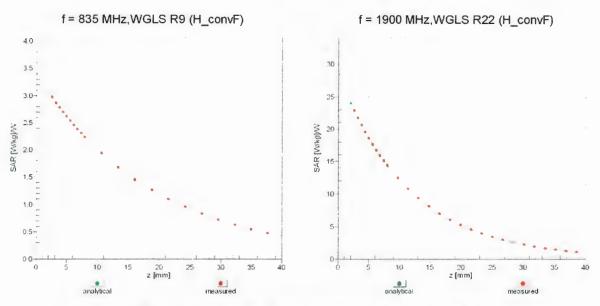
# Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell , f<sub>eval</sub>= 1900 MHz)



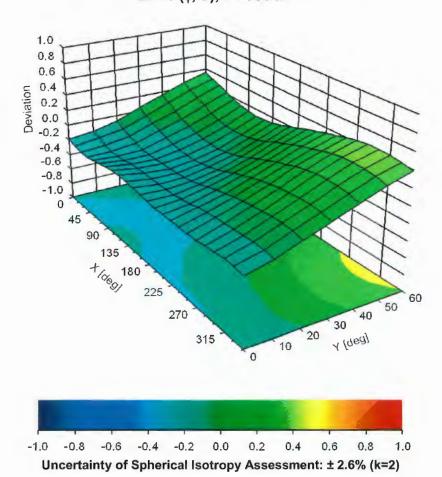


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

## **Conversion Factor Assessment**



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (φ, θ), f = 900 MHz



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





Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst 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

Client

**Sporton** 

Certificate No: EX3-3642\_Apr19/2

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE (Replacement of No: EX3-3642\_Apr19)

Object

EX3DV4 - SN:3642

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v5, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v7

Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date:

April 29, 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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
DAE4	SN: 660	19-Dec-18 (No. DAE4-660_Dec18)	Dec-19
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-18 (No. ES3-3013_Dec18)	Dec-19
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-18)	In house check: Oct-19

Calibrated by:

Claudio Leubler

Laboratory Technician

Approved by:

Katja Pokovic

Technical Manager

Issued: May 21, 2019

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

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

CF crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal modulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization  $\varphi$   $\varphi$  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:

 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 the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from handheld and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- c) 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
- d) 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 E²-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: EX3-3642\_Apr19/2 Page 2 of 19

EX3DV4 – SN:3642 April 29, 2019

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3642

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (μV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>A</sup>	0.30	0.31	0.38	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	100.4	96.8	100.9	

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dBõV	С	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Max Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	T X	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	120.8	± 2.7 %	± 4.7 %
		Y	0.00	0.00	1.00		132.3		
		Z	0.00	0.00	1.00		136.8		
10352-	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 10%)	X	4.53	71.70	13.81	10.00	60.0	± 2.7 %	± 9.6 %
AAA	, , , ,	Y	1.96	62.61	10.00	]	60.0		
		Z	12.83	83.67	17.75		60.0		
10353-	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 20%)	X	12.05	83.21	16.28	6.99	80.0	± 1.9 %	± 9.6 %
AAA	, , , ,	Y	1.88	64.97	9.53		80.0		
		Z	15.00	86.77	17.56		80.0		
10354-	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 40%)	X	15.00	86.47	15.76	3.98	95.0	± 1.3 %	± 9.6 %
AAA	,	Y	0.58	60.03	5.58		95.0		
		Z	15.00	89.80	17.49		95.0		
10355- Pulse Waveform (	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 60%)	X	15.00	89.56	15.81	2.22	120.0	± 1.2 %	± 9.6 %
		Υ	0.35	60.00	3.83		120.0		
		Z	15.00	94.26	18.24		120.0		
10387-	QPSK Waveform, 1 MHz	X	0.42	60.00	5.47	0.00	150.0	± 3.7 %	± 9.6 %
AAA		Υ	0.45	60.00	5.51		150.0		
		Z	0.63	61.76	8.40		150.0		
10388-	QPSK Waveform, 10 MHz	X	2.42	71.50	17.89	0.00	150.0	± 1.3 %	± 9.6 %
AAA		Y	1.99	67.60	15.30		150.0		
		Z	2.36	69.94	16.78		150.0		
10396-	64-QAM Waveform, 100 kHz	X	2.27	67.55	17.70	3.01	150.0	± 1.1 %	± 9.6 %
AAA		Υ	2.72	69.18	18.04		150.0		
		Z	3.04	72.26	19.62		150.0		
10399-	64-QAM Waveform, 40 MHz	X	3.52	68.12	16.61	0.00	150.0	± 2.9 %	± 9.6 %
AAA		Υ	3.34	66.87	15.63	]	150.0		
		Z	3.45	67.40	15.99		150.0		
10414-	WLAN CCDF, 64-QAM, 40MHz	X	4.67	66.12	16.03	0.00	150.0	± 5.1 %	± 9.6 %
AAA		Υ	4.67	65.55	15.56	]	150.0		
		Z	4.70	65.67	15.57	]	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>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

Certificate No: EX3-3642\_Apr19/2 Page 3 of 19

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

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

EX3DV4- SN:3642 April 29, 2019

# DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3642

### **Sensor Model Parameters**

	C1	C2	α	T1	T2	Т3	T4	T5	Т6
	fF	fF	V <sup>-1</sup>	ms.V <sup>-2</sup>	ms.V⁻¹	ms	V <sup>-2</sup>	V <sup>-1</sup>	
X	29.8	223.97	36.29	6.69	0.69	5.00	0.00	0.33	1.00
Υ	37.1	288.37	38.20	7.07	0.93	5.03	0.00	0.55	1.01
Z	38.6	281.69	34.29	7.94	0.36	5.03	1.26	0.18	1.01

### **Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	109.5
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

Certificate No: EX3-3642\_Apr19/2 Page 4 of 19

EX3DV4- SN:3642 April 29, 2019

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3642

#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.16	9.16	9.16	0.43	0.95	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.05	9.05	9.05	0.47	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.93	8.93	8.93	0.36	0.96	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.52	8.52	8.52	0.45	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.18	8.18	8.18	0.52	0.85	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.91	7.91	7.91	0.43	0.83	± 12.0 %
	40.0							
2000		1.40	7.90	7.90	7.90	0.41	0.85	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.34	0.85	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.32	7.32	7.32	0.36	0.85	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.14	7.14	7.14	0.45	0.85	± 12.0 %
3300	38.2	2.71	6.85	6.85	6.85	0.30	1.20	± 14.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.75	6.75	6.75	0.35	1.20	± 14.0 %
3700	37.7	3.12	6.46	6.46	6.46	0.35	1.25	± 14.0 %
3900	37.5	3.32	6.40	6.40	6.40	0.30	1.40	± 14.0 %
4100	37.2	3.53	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.40	1.50	± 14.0 %
4400	36.9	3.84	5.89	5.89	5.89	0.50	1.55	± 14.0 %
4600	36.7	4.04	5.60	5.60	5.60	0.40	1.50	± 14.0 %
4800	36.4	4.25	5.33	5.33	5.33	0.40	1.50	± 14.0 %
4950	36.3	4.40	5.11	5.11	5.11	0.40	1.80	± 14.0 %
5250	35.9	4.71	4.54	4.54	4.54	0.40	1.80	± 14.0 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.28	4.28	4.28	0.40	1.80	± 14.0 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.36	4.36	4.36	0.40	1.80	± 14.0 %

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

Certificate No: EX3-3642\_Apr19/2

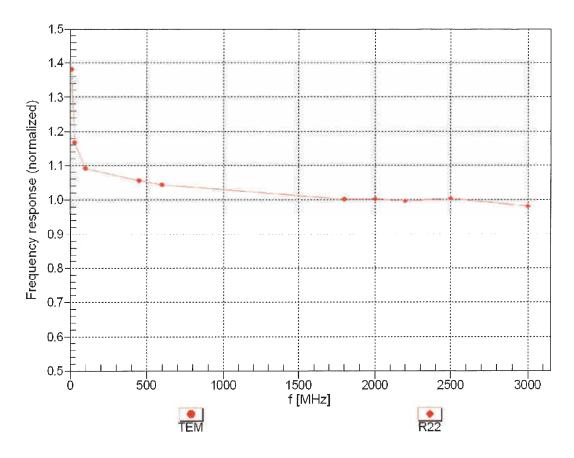
<sup>6</sup> MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

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

Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is

<sup>&</sup>lt;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)

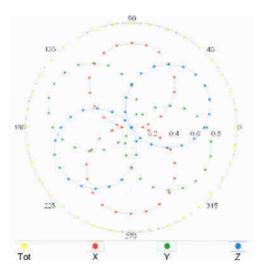


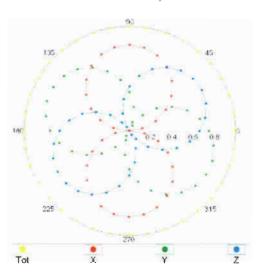
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

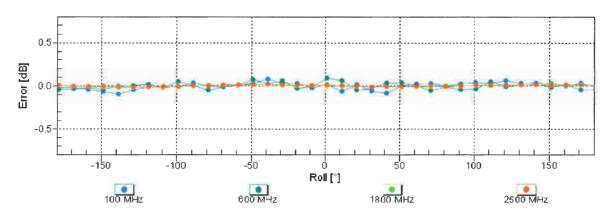
# Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$

f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22

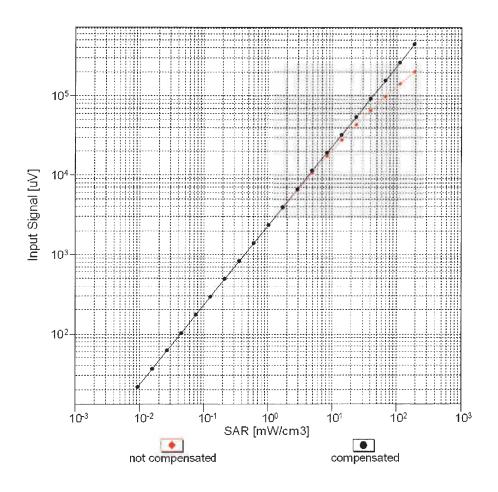


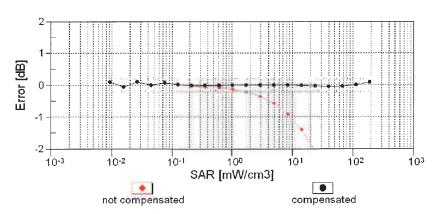




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

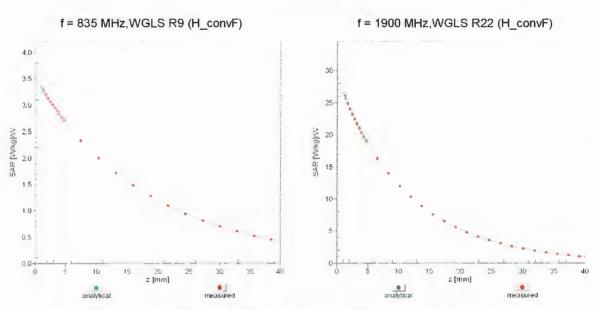
# Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell , f<sub>eval</sub>= 1900 MHz)



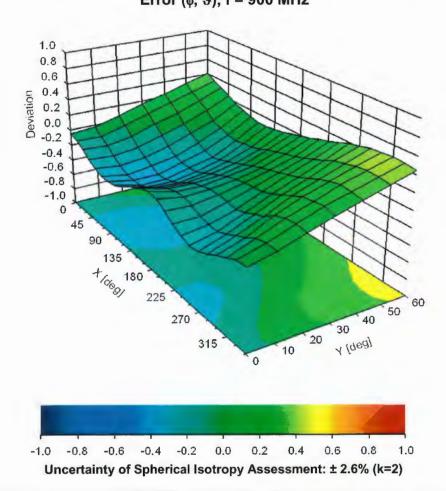


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

## **Conversion Factor Assessment**



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (φ, θ), f = 900 MHz



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Client

Auden

Certificate No: Z19-60105

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object EX3DV4 - SN:7346

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-004-01

Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date:

April 25, 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	101919	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05032)	Jun-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05032)	Jun-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05032)	Jun-19
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	09-Feb-18(CTTL, No.J18X01133)	Feb-20
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	09-Feb-18(CTTL, No.J18X01132)	Feb-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7514	27-Aug-18(SPEAG,No.EX3-7514_Aug18/2)	Aug-19
DAE4	SN 1555	20-Aug-18(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1555_Aug18)	) Aug -19
Secondary Standards ID#		Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	21-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05033)	Jun-19
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan -20
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	and the
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	林冶
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	200

Issued: April 27, 2019

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



Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid sensitivity in free space

ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx, y, z
DCP diode compression point

CF crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal modulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization Φ rotation around probe axis

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

 $\theta$ =0 is normal to probe axis

Connector Angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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 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

c) 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

d) 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 θ=0 (f≤900MHz in TEM-cell; f>1800MHz: waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E²-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 (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;VRx,y,z:A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the
data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor
media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.

ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f≤800MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f >800MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to 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±50MHz to±100MHz.

• 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: Z19-60105 Page 2 of 11

# Probe EX3DV4

SN: 7346

Calibrated: April 25, 2019

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

Certificate No: Z19-60105 Page 3 of 11

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN: 7346

### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
$Norm(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	0.43	0.50	0.51	±10.0%
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	100.5	104.9	102.0	

## **Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dBõV	С	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0 CW	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	156.3	±2.7%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		172.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		171.6	

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: Z19-60105

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5 and Page 6).

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>E</sup> Uncertainly 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: 7346

## Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.19	10.19	10.19	0.09	1.78	±12.1%
835	41.5	0.90	9.81	9.81	9.81	0.10	1.63	±12.1%
900	41.5	0.97	9.79	9.79	9.79	0.16	1.35	±12.1%
1450	40.5	1.20	8.71	8.71	8.71	0.11	1.49	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.50	8.50	8.50	0.28	0.97	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.07	8.07	8.07	0.27	0.99	± 12.1%
2000	40.0	1.40	8.06	8.06	8.06	0.27	0.97	±12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.81	7.81	7.81	0.63	0.70	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.66	0.70	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.31	7.31	7.31	0.69	0.69	±12.1%
3500	37.9	2.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	0.55	0.92	±13.3%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.36	5.36	5.36	0.40	1.40	±13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.45	1.35	±13.3%
5750	35.4	5.22	4.78	4.78	4.78	0.50	1.45	±13.3%

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

Certificate No: Z19-60105 Page 5 of 11

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

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



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN: 7346

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.35	10.35	10.35	0.40	0.80	±12.1%
835	55.2	0.97	9.88	9.88	9.88	0.18	1.40	±12.1%
900	55.0	1.05	9.91	9.91	9.91	0.20	1.29	±12.1%
1450	54.0	1.30	8.45	8.45	8.45	0.11	1.51	±12.1%
1750	53.4	1.49	8.20	8.20	8.20	0.24	1.07	±12.1%
1900	53.3	1.52	7.92	7.92	7.92	0.23	1.16	±12.1%
2000	53.3	1.52	7.90	7.90	7.90	0.20	1.27	±12.1%
2300	52.9	1.81	7.69	7.69	7.69	0.58	0.81	±12.1%
2450	52.7	1.95	7.64	7.64	7.64	0.69	0.72	±12.1%
2600	52.5	2.16	7.36	7.36	7.36	0.70	0.71	±12.1%
3500	51.3	3.31	6.74	6.74	6.74	0.55	1.02	±13.3%
5250	48.9	5.36	4.86	4.86	4.86	0.45	1.62	±13.3%
5600	48.5	5.77	4.27	4.27	4.27	0.50	1.65	±13.3%
5750	48.3	5.94	4.26	4.26	4.26	0.55	1.55	±13.3%

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

Certificate No: Z19-60105 Page 6 of 11

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

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