## 1900 MHz Dipole Calibration Certificate

## Calibration Laboratory of

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

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



## Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak SpatialAveraged 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:

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 $\mathrm{k}=2$, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately $95 \%$.


## 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 | $\mathrm{dx}, \mathrm{dy}, \mathrm{dz}=5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |
| Frequency | $1900 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  |

Head TSL parameters
The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 40.0 | $1.40 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $41.5 \pm 6 \%$ | $1.37 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | ---- | ---- |

SAR result with Head TSL

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathbf { g } ) \text { of Head TSL }}$ | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | $9.71 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{3 9 . 7} \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm 17.0 \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $10 \mathrm{~cm}^{\mathbf{3}}(\mathbf{1 0} \mathrm{g})$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | $5.12 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 0 . 8} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 6 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.
The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Body TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 53.3 | $1.52 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Body TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $54.1 \pm 6 \%$ | $1.48 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Body TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | ---- | ---- |

## SAR result with Body TSL

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathrm{cm}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathrm { g } ) \text { of Body TSL }}$ | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | $9.74 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $39.7 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} \pm 17.0 \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $\left.\mathbf{1 0} \mathrm{cm}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0 ~ g}\right)$ of Body TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | $5.17 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 0 . 9} \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} \pm 16.5 \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

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

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $50.7 \Omega+4.6 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -26.6 dB |

## Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $46.5 \Omega+6.4 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -22.4 dB |

## General Antenna Parameters and Design

| Electrical Delay (one direction) | 1.203 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 |
| :--- | :--- |

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d101
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=1900 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=1.37 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=41.5 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)
DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.44, 8.44, 8.44) @ 1900 MHz ; Calibrated: 29.05.2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.2(1504); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7470)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, $\mathrm{d}=10 \mathrm{~mm} /$ Zoom Scan ( $7 \times 7 \times 7$ )/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=5 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=5 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=5 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=108.4 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=0.00 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=17.6 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=9.71 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=5.12 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Maximum value of SAR $($ measured $)=14.9 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$


Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL


## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz ; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d101
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=1900 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=1.48 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=54.1 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)
DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.42, 8.42, 8.42) @ 1900 MHz ; Calibrated: 29.05.2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.2(1504); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7470)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, $\mathrm{d}=10 \mathrm{~mm} /$ Zoom Scan ( $7 \times 7 \times 7$ )/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=5 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=5 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=5 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=104.3 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=-0.02 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=17.3 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=9.74 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=5.17 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) $=14.7 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$


Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL


## 2600 MHz Dipole Calibration Certificate

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid \& Partner
Engineering AG
zeughausstrasse 43,8004 zurich, Switzerland

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 CTTL (Auden) Certificate No: D2600V2-1012_Jul19

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE


## Calibration Laboratory of <br> Schmid \& Partner <br> Engineering AG <br> Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

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 SpatialAveraged 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:

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 $\mathrm{k}=2$, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately $95 \%$.

## 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 | $\mathrm{dx}, \mathrm{dy}, \mathrm{dz}=5 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |
| Frequency | $2600 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  |

Head TSL parameters
The following parameters and calculations were applied

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 39.0 | $1.96 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $37.1 \pm 6 \%$ | $2.02 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | ---- | ---- |

## SAR result with Head TSL

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathrm{cm}^{\mathbf{3}}(\mathbf{1} \mathrm{g})$ of Head TSL | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | $14.3 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $55.8 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} \pm \mathbf{1 7 . 0} \%(\mathrm{k}=2)$ |


| SAR averaged over $10 \mathrm{~cm}^{\mathbf{3}}(\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{g})$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | $6.38 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 5 . 1} \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} \pm \mathbf{1 6 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Body TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 52.5 | $2.16 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Body TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50.4 \pm 6 \%$ | $2.20 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Body TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | ---- | ---- |

## SAR result with Body TSL

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1 ~ c m}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{3}(1 \mathrm{~g})$ of Body TSL | Condition |  |
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | $14.0 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $55.0 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} \pm 17.0 \%(\mathrm{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $10 \mathrm{~cm}^{\mathbf{3}}(\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{~ g})$ of Body TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | $6.26 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 4 . 8} \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} \pm 16.5 \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

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

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $47.5 \Omega-6.3 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -23.2 dB |

## Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $43.8 \Omega-4.7 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -21.6 dB |

## General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction) $\quad 1.153 \mathrm{~ns}$

After long term use with 100 W 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 |
| :--- | :--- |

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland
DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz ; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN:1012
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=2600 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=2.02 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=37.1 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)
DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.69, 7.69, 7.69) @ 2600 MHz ; Calibrated: 29.05.2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.2(1504); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7470)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin $=250 \mathrm{~mW}, \mathrm{~d}=10 \mathrm{~mm} / \mathrm{Zoom}$ Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: $d x=5 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=5 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=5 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=118.6 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=0.00 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=28.8 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=14.3 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=6.38 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) $=24.0 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$


Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL


## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland
DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz ; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN:1012
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=2600 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=2.2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=50.4 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)
DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.8, 7.8, 7.8) @ 2600 MHz ; Calibrated: 29.05 .2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.2(1504); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7470)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, $\mathbf{d = 1 0 m m / Z o o m ~ S c a n ~ ( 7 x 7 x 7 ) / C u b e ~ 0 : ~}$
Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=5 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=5 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=5 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=110.1 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=-0.06 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=28.3 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathbf{g})=14 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=\mathbf{6 . 2 6} \mathrm{W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) $=23.3 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$


Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL


