5GHz Dipole

In Collaboration with s p e a g
CALIBRATION LABORATORY

中国认可 国际互认 校准 CALIBRATION CNAS L0570

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Client **SAICT** **Certificate No: Z22-60336**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D5GHzV2 - SN: 1238
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	August 17, 2022

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	106277	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7464	26-Jan-22(SPEAG,No.EX3-7464_Jan22)	Jan-23
DAE4	SN 1556	12-Jan-22(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z22-60007)	Jan-23
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)**	**Scheduled Calibration**
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	13-Jan-22 (CTTL, No. J22X00409)	Jan-23
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-22 (CTTL, No.J22X00406)	Jan-23

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

Issued: August 23, 2022

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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) IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure for The Assessment of Specific Absorption Rate of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Hand-held and Body-mounted Wireless Communication Devices- Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation and Procedures (Frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)", October 2020
b) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

c) 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%.

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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	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 5250MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 ℃	35.9	4.71 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) ℃	36.3 ± 6 %	4.64 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 ℃	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5250MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.95 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**79.7 W/kg ± 24.4 % (*k*=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.27 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.8 W/kg ± 24.2 % (*k*=2)**

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Head TSL parameters at 5600MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 ℃	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) ℃	35.2 ± 6 %	5.01 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 ℃	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5600MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.28 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**82.6 W/kg ± 24.4 % (*k*=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.37 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.6 W/kg ± 24.2 % (*k*=2)**

Head TSL parameters at 5750MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 ℃	35.4	5.22 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) ℃	35.0 ± 6 %	5.18 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 ℃	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5750MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.87 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**78.5 W/kg ± 24.4 % (*k*=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.22 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.1 W/kg ± 24.2 % (*k*=2)**

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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.4Ω- 3.36jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.5dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.8Ω+ 2.69jΩ
Return Loss	- 31.1dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5750MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.5Ω+ 2.34jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.9dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.098 ns

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

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

Additional EUT Data

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 2022-08-17

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1238

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5750 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 5250 MHz; σ = 4.643 S/m; ε_r = 36.34; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz; σ = 5.006 S/m; ε_r = 35.17; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Medium parameters used: f = 5750 MHz; σ = 5.18 S/m; ε_r = 34.96; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7464; ConvF(5.43, 5.43, 5.43) @ 5250 MHz; ConvF(4.91, 4.91, 4.91) @ 5600 MHz; ConvF(4.85, 4.85, 4.85) @ 5750 MHz; Calibrated: 2022-01-26
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 2022-01-12
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Dipole Calibration /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 = 67.66 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.95 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.27 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 65.1%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.8 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 = 68.44 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.28 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.37 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 63.5%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.1 W/kg

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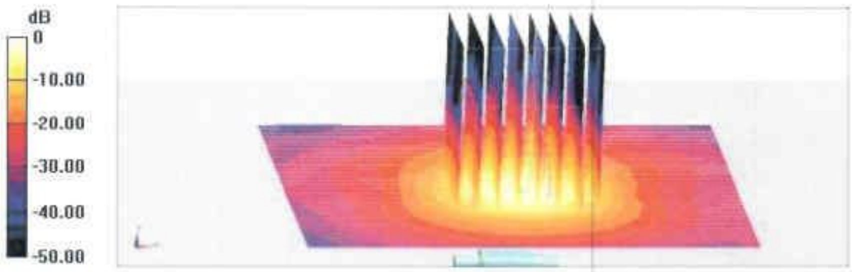
Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 65.17 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.87 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.22 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.4 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 61.3%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.4 W/kg



0 dB = 19.4 W/kg = 12.88 dBW/kg

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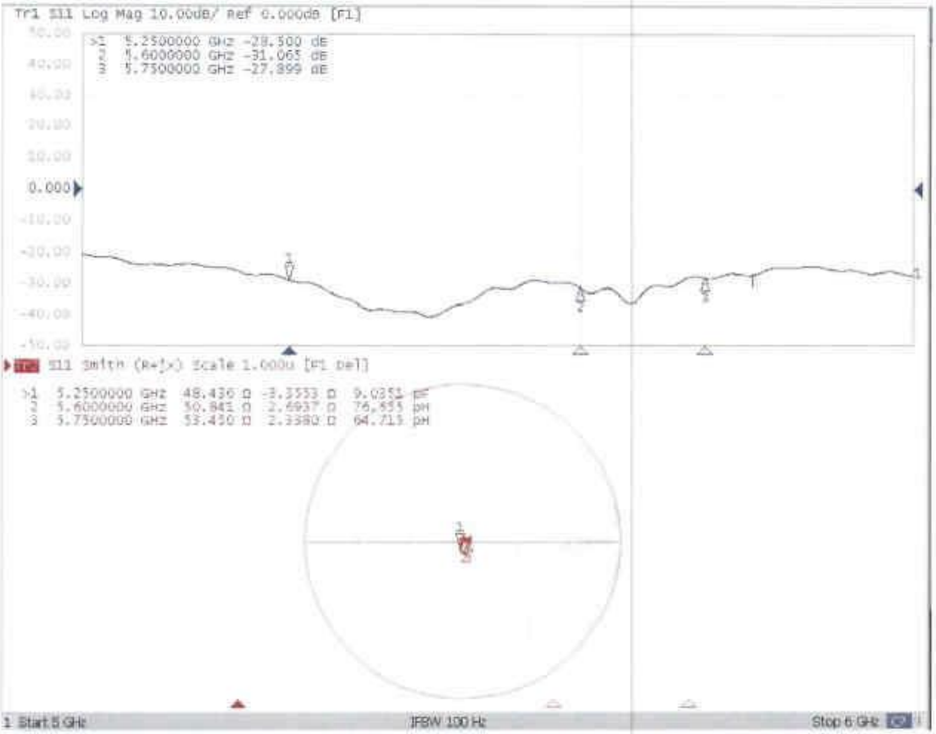
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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ANNEX J: Extended Calibration SAR Dipole

Referring to KDB865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dBm, 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.

Justification of Extended Calibration SAR Dipole D750V3 - SN: 1163

Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (johm)	Delta (johm)
2022/8/22	-27.8	/	50.0	/	-4.06	/
2023/8/22	-27.0	2.9	51.3	1.3	-3.83	0.23

Justification of Extended Calibration SAR Dipole D835V2 - SN: 4d057

Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (johm)	Delta (johm)
2021/10/18	-27.5	/	49.8	/	-4.19	/
2022/10/18	-26.8	2.5	51.4	1.6	-3.97	0.22
2023/10/18	-25.5	7.3	52.6	2.8	-3.61	0.58

Justification of Extended Calibration SAR Dipole D1750V2 - SN: 1152

Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (johm)	Delta (johm)
2022/8/22	-32.8	/	47.9	/	-0.71	/
2023/8/22	-33.7	2.7	49.6	1.7	-0.55	0.16

Justification of Extended Calibration SAR Dipole D1900V2 - SN: 5d088

Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (johm)	Delta (johm)
2021/10/18	-22.6	/	53.7	/	6.80	/
2022/10/18	-22.2	1.8	54.6	0.9	6.93	0.13
2023/10/18	-21.1	6.6	55.9	2.2	7.17	0.37

Justification of Extended Calibration SAR Dipole D2450V2 - SN: 873

Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (johm)	Delta (johm)
2021/10/21	-28.8	/	53.6	/	1.26	/
2022/10/20	-28.1	2.4	54.9	1.3	1.43	0.17
2023/10/20	-27.4	4.9	55.8	2.2	1.52	0.26

Justification of Extended Calibration SAR Dipole D5GHzV2 - SN: 1238

Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (johm)	Delta (johm)
5250MHz						
2022/8/17	-28.5	/	48.4	/	-3.36	/
2023/8/17	-27.6	3.2	49.5	1.1	-3.18	0.18
5600MHz						
2022/8/17	-31.1		50.8		2.69	/
2023/8/17	-30.3	2.6	52.2	1.4	2.88	0.19
5750MHz						
2022/8/17	-27.9		53.5		2.34	/
2023/8/17	-27.1	2.9	55.1	1.6	2.45	0.11

The Return-Loss is <-20dB, and within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the value result should support extended cabration.

ANNEX K: Sensor Triggering Data Summary

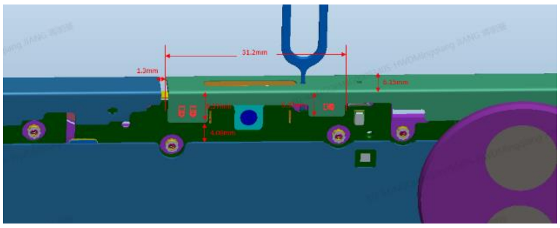
Per FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04, this device was tested by the manufacturer to determine the proximity sensor triggering distances for all applicable sides and edges of the device. The measured output power at distances within ± 5 mm of the triggering points (or until touching the phantom) is included for back side and each applicable edge per Step i) in Section 6.2 of the KDB. The technical descriptions in the filing contain the complete set of triggering data required by Section 6 of FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04.

To ensure all production units are compliant, it is necessary to test SAR at a distance 1 mm less than the smallest distance between the device and SAR phantom with the device at the maximum output power (without power reduction). These SAR tests are included in addition to the SAR tests for the device touching the SAR phantom (at the reduced output power level).

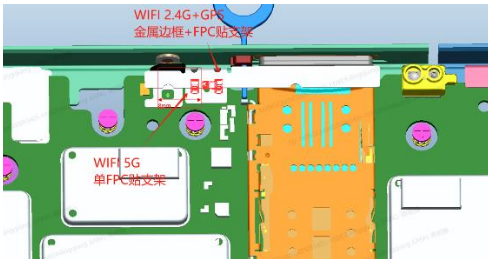
The operational description contains information explaining how this device remains compliant in the event of a sensor malfunction.

P-sensor IC have three separator channels connected to WLAN and Cellular antenna show as below.

P-sensor coexisted with Cellular antenna



P-sensor coexisted with WLAN 2.4GHz antenna



P-sensor coexisted with WLAN 5GHz antenna

WWAN Antenna

Rear Side:

Moving device toward the phantom:

Sensor triggered (YES or NO)											
Distance(mm)	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
Ant.0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Moving device away from the phantom:

Sensor triggered (YES or NO)											
Distance(mm)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ant.0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Based on the most conservative measured triggering distance of 10 mm, additional SAR measurements were required at 9 mm from the rear side for the above modes.

Top Side:

Moving device toward the phantom:

Sensor triggered (YES or NO)											
Distance(mm)	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
Ant.0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Moving device away from the phantom:

Sensor triggered (YES or NO)											
Distance(mm)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ant.0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Based on the most conservative measured triggering distance of 15 mm, additional SAR measurements were required at 14 mm from the top side for the above modes.

WLAN Antenna

Rear Side:

Moving device toward the phantom:

Sensor triggered (YES or NO)											
Distance(mm)	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
Ant.2&3	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Moving device away from the phantom:

Sensor triggered (YES or NO)											
Distance(mm)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ant.2&3	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Based on the most conservative measured triggering distance of 10 mm, additional SAR measurements were required at 9 mm from the rear side for the above modes.

Top Side:

Moving device toward the phantom:

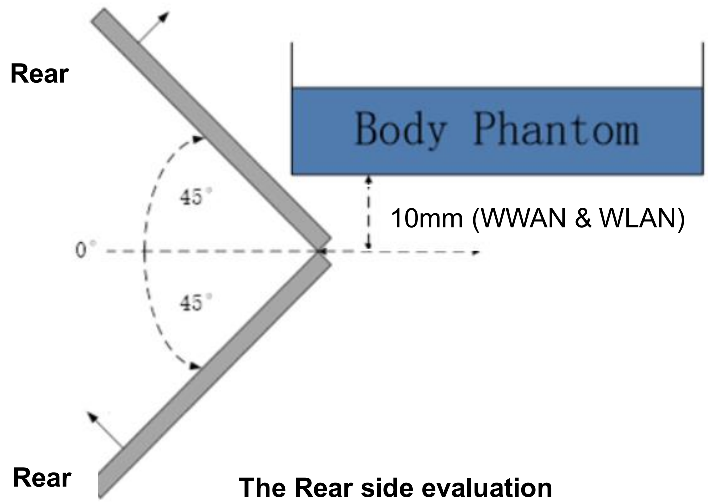
Sensor triggered (YES or NO)											
Distance(mm)	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
Ant.2&3	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Moving device away from the phantom:

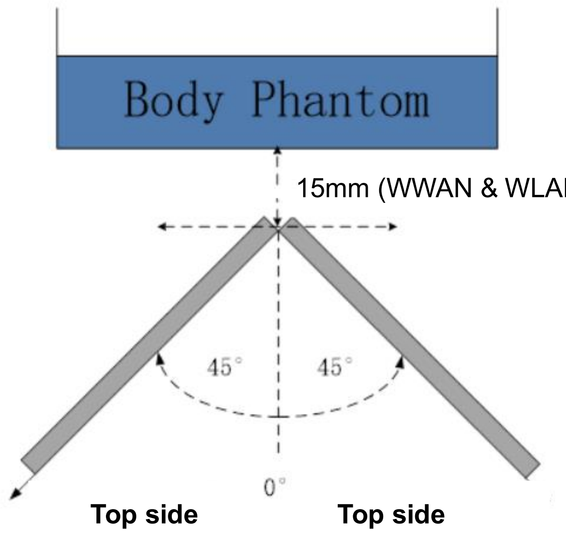
Sensor triggered (YES or NO)											
Distance(mm)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ant.2&3	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Based on the most conservative measured triggering distance of 15 mm, additional SAR measurements were required at 14 mm from the top side for the above modes.

The influence of table tilt angles to proximity sensor triggering is determined by positioning each edge that contains a transmitting antenna, perpendicular to the flat phantom, at the smallest sensor triggering test distance by rotating the device around the edge next to the phantom in ≤ 10° increments until the tablet is ± 45°or more from the vertical position at 0°.



The Rear side evaluation



The Top side evaluation

Based on the above evaluation, we come to the conclusion that the sensor triggering is not released and normal maximum output power is not restored within the ±45° range at the smallest sensor triggering test distance declared by manufacturer.

*****END OF REPORT*****