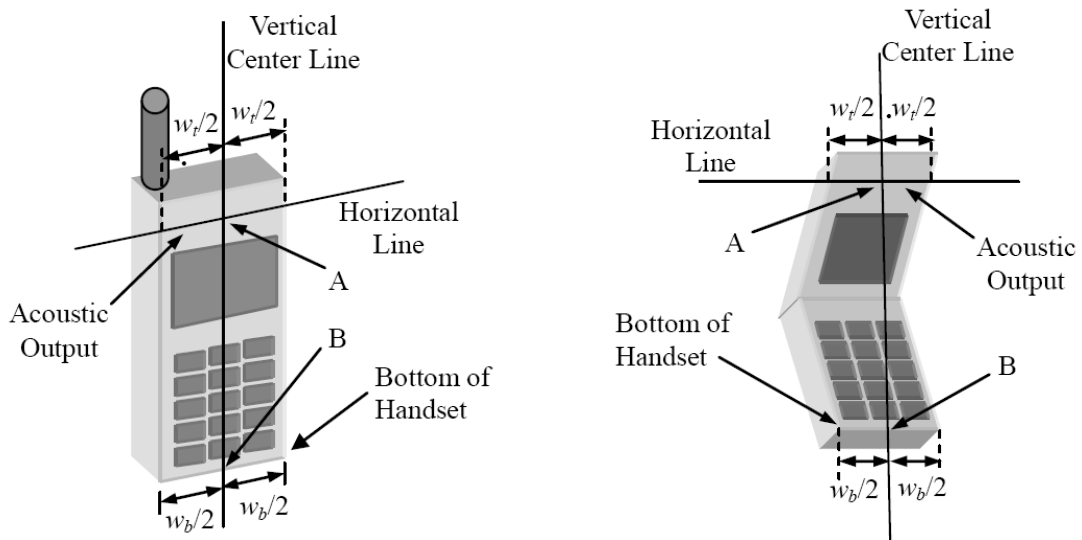


ANNEX D Position of the wireless device in relation to the phantom

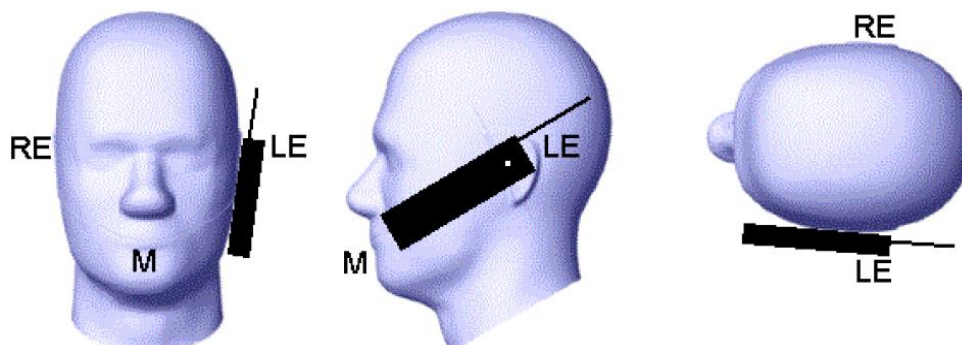
D.1 General considerations

This standard specifies two handset test positions against the head phantom – the “cheek” position and the “tilt” position.

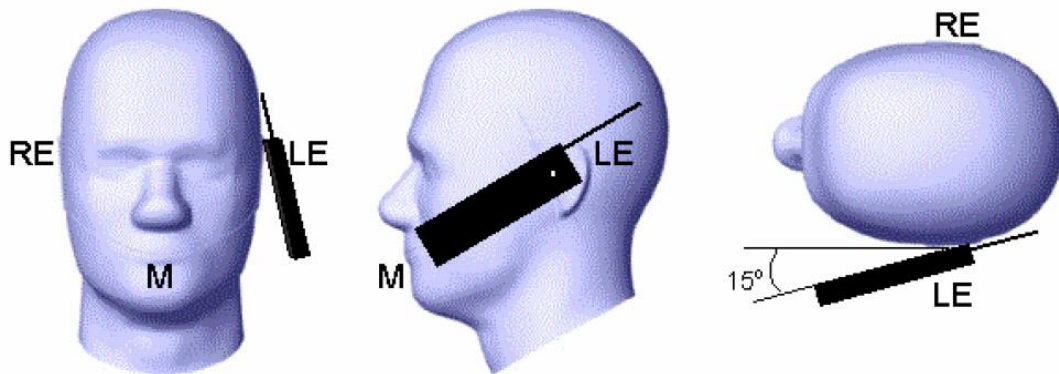


- w_t Width of the handset at the level of the acoustic
- w_b Width of the bottom of the handset
- A Midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output
- B Midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset

Picture D.1-a Typical “fixed” case handset Picture D.1-b Typical “clam-shell” case handset



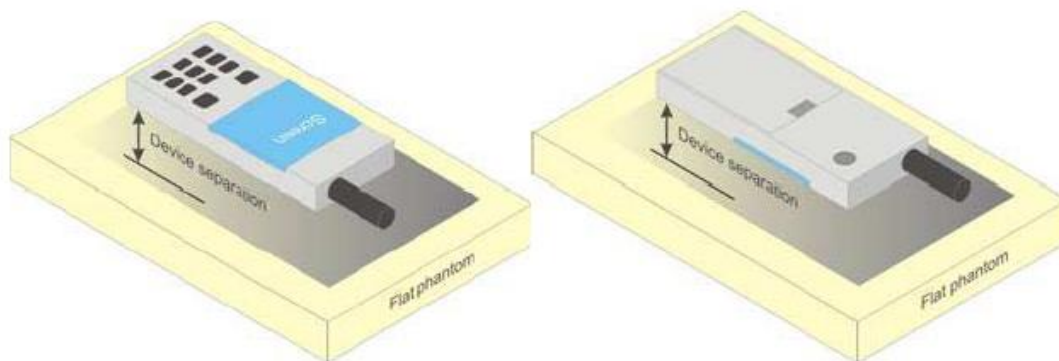
Picture D.2 Cheek position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM



Picture D.3 Tilt position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM

D.2 Body-worn device

A typical example of a body-worn device is a mobile phone, wireless enabled PDA or other battery operated wireless device with the ability to transmit while mounted on a person's body using a carry accessory approved by the wireless device manufacturer.

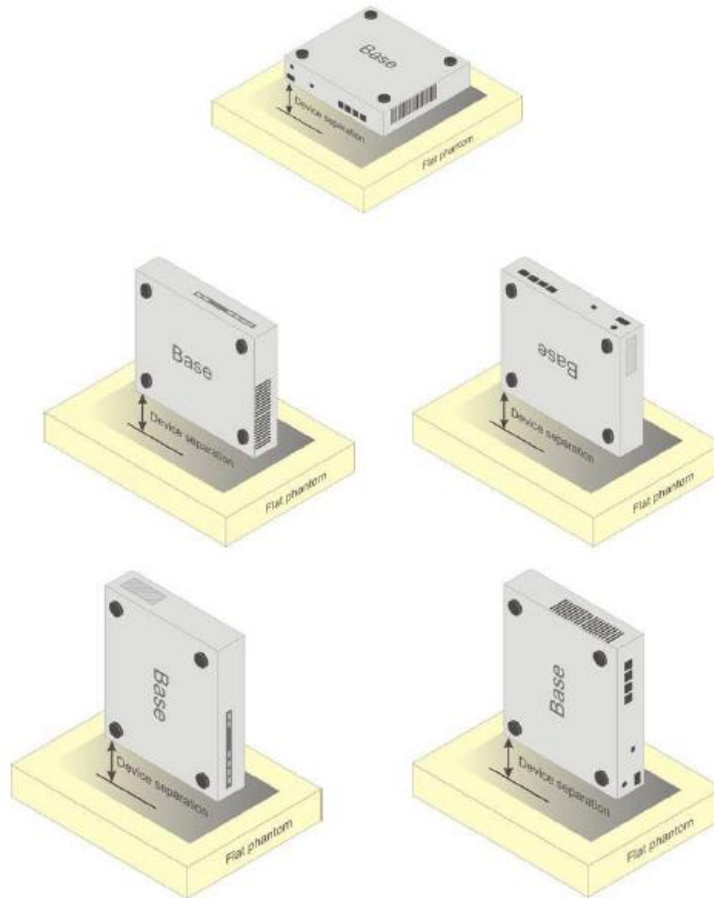


Picture D.4 Test positions for body-worn devices

D.3 Desktop device

A typical example of a desktop device is a wireless enabled desktop computer placed on a table or desk when used.

The DUT shall be positioned at the distance and in the orientation to the phantom that corresponds to the intended use as specified by the manufacturer in the user instructions. For devices that employ an external antenna with variable positions, tests shall be performed for all antenna positions specified. Picture 8.5 show positions for desktop device SAR tests. If the intended use is not specified, the device shall be tested directly against the flat phantom.



Picture D.5 Test positions for desktop devices

D.4 DUT Setup Photos



Picture D.6

ANNEX E Equivalent Media Recipes

The liquid used for the frequency range of 800-3000 MHz consisted of water, sugar, salt, preventol, glycol monobutyl and Cellulose. The liquid has been previously proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table E.1 shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209.

TableE.1: Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Frequency (MHz)	835Head	835Body	1900 Head	1900 Body	2450 Head	2450 Body	5800 Head	5800 Body
Ingredients (% by weight)								
Water	41.45	52.5	55.242	69.91	58.79	72.60	65.53	65.53
Sugar	56.0	45.0	\	\	\	\	\	\
Salt	1.45	1.4	0.306	0.13	0.06	0.18	\	\
Preventol	0.1	0.1	\	\	\	\	\	\
Cellulose	1.0	1.0	\	\	\	\	\	\
Glycol Monobutyl	\	\	44.452	29.96	41.15	27.22	\	\
Diethylenglycol monohexylether	\	\	\	\	\	\	17.24	17.24
Triton X-100	\	\	\	\	\	\	17.24	17.24
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	$\epsilon=41.5$ $\sigma=0.90$	$\epsilon=55.2$ $\sigma=0.97$	$\epsilon=40.0$ $\sigma=1.40$	$\epsilon=53.3$ $\sigma=1.52$	$\epsilon=39.2$ $\sigma=1.80$	$\epsilon=52.7$ $\sigma=1.95$	$\epsilon=35.3$ $\sigma=5.27$	$\epsilon=48.2$ $\sigma=6.00$

Note: There are a little adjustment respectively for 750, 1800, 2600, 5200, 5300 and 5600 based on the recipe of closest frequency in table E.1.

ANNEX F Probe Calibration Certificate

Probe 3846 Calibration Certificate

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
 The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **CTTL**
 Beijing

Certificate No. **EX-3846_May23**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3846**

 Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v10, QA CAL-12.v10, QA CAL-14.v7, QA CAL-23.v6, QA CAL-25.v8**
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

 Calibration date **May 31, 2023**

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 NRP2	SN: 104778	30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03804/03805)	Mar-24
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03804)	Mar-24
OCP DAK-3.5 (weighted)	SN: 1249	20-Oct-22 (OCP-DAK3.5-1249_Oct22)	Oct-23
OCP DAK-12	SN: 1016	20-Oct-22 (OCP-DAK12-1016_Oct22)	Oct-23
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: CC2552 (20x)	30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03809)	Mar-24
DAE4	SN: 660	16-Mar-23 (No. DAE4-660_Mar23)	Mar-24
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	06-Jan-23 (No. ES3-3013_Jan23)	Jan-24

Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-22)	In house check: Oct-24

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by	Aidonia Georgiadou	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by	Sven Kühn	Technical Manager	

Issued: June 02, 2023
 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
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration ServiceAccredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
**The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates**Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108****Glossary**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	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.e., $\theta = 0$ 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:

- 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-Worn Wireless Communication Devices – Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)", October 2020.
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,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.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal. DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; D_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,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 $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,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 NORM_x (no uncertainty required).

EX3DV4 - SN:3846

May 31, 2023

Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3846
Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k = 2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.39	0.47	0.48	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) ^B	101.0	101.5	101.5	$\pm 4.7\%$

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Max Unc ^E k = 2
0	CW	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	140.1	$\pm 1.8\%$	$\pm 4.7\%$
		Y	0.00	0.00	1.00		148.9		
		Z	0.00	0.00	1.00		126.6		
10352	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 10%)	X	20.00	89.81	20.09	10.00	60.0	$\pm 2.8\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	20.00	90.89	21.02		60.0		
		Z	20.00	89.26	19.67		60.0		
10353	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 20%)	X	20.00	91.30	19.76	6.99	80.0	$\pm 1.5\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	20.00	90.93	19.73		80.0		
		Z	20.00	91.12	19.59		80.0		
10354	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 40%)	X	20.00	95.59	20.50	3.98	95.0	$\pm 1.2\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	20.00	91.21	18.30		95.0		
		Z	20.00	92.86	19.14		95.0		
10355	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 60%)	X	20.00	101.33	21.82	2.22	120.0	$\pm 1.2\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	20.00	90.19	16.42		120.0		
		Z	20.00	96.09	19.41		120.0		
10387	QPSK Waveform, 1 MHz	X	1.73	65.72	15.13	1.00	150.0	$\pm 2.3\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	1.74	65.85	15.06		150.0		
		Z	1.80	66.67	15.50		150.0		
10388	QPSK Waveform, 10 MHz	X	2.32	68.34	15.86	0.00	150.0	$\pm 0.9\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	2.35	68.57	15.78		150.0		
		Z	2.45	69.32	16.27		150.0		
10396	64-QAM Waveform, 100 kHz	X	3.42	72.59	19.56	3.01	150.0	$\pm 0.7\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	3.37	71.20	18.88		150.0		
		Z	4.04	76.02	21.06		150.0		
10399	64-QAM Waveform, 40 MHz	X	3.54	67.15	15.81	0.00	150.0	$\pm 2.2\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	3.59	67.40	15.85		150.0		
		Z	3.50	67.10	15.77		150.0		
10414	WLAN CCDF, 64-QAM, 40 MHz	X	4.93	65.48	15.46	0.00	150.0	$\pm 3.9\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	5.04	65.88	15.64		150.0		
		Z	4.86	65.40	15.41		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%.

^A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 to 7).

^B Linearization parameter uncertainty for maximum specified field strength.

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



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May 31, 2023

Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3846**Sensor Model Parameters**

	C1 fF	C2 fF	α V ⁻¹	T1 msV ⁻²	T2 msV ⁻¹	T3 ms	T4 V ⁻²	T5 V ⁻¹	T6
x	58.2	434.80	35.66	16.47	0.12	5.08	1.72	0.27	1.01
y	60.8	458.93	36.20	14.64	0.63	5.08	0.25	0.63	1.01
z	55.2	411.11	35.41	17.17	0.00	5.09	1.93	0.20	1.01

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle	17.8°
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

Note: Measurement distance from surface can be increased to 3–4 mm for an *Area Scan* job.

EX3DV4 - SN:3846

May 31, 2023

Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3846
Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity ^F (S/m)	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k = 2)
13	55.0	0.75	17.76	17.76	17.76	0.00	1.25	±13.3%
64	54.2	0.75	13.68	13.68	13.68	0.00	1.25	±13.3%
150	52.3	0.76	12.35	12.35	12.35	0.00	1.25	±13.3%
300	45.3	0.87	11.38	11.38	11.38	0.09	1.00	±13.3%
450	43.5	0.87	10.64	10.64	10.64	0.16	1.30	±13.3%
750	41.9	0.89	8.98	8.99	10.08	0.43	1.27	±12.0%
835	41.5	0.90	8.50	9.01	9.47	0.43	1.27	±12.0%
900	41.5	0.97	7.98	8.23	9.62	0.42	1.27	±12.0%
1450	40.5	1.20	7.49	7.73	8.40	0.53	1.27	±12.0%
1640	40.2	1.31	7.40	7.67	8.37	0.49	1.27	±12.0%
1750	40.1	1.37	7.47	7.79	8.45	0.31	1.27	±12.0%
1810	40.0	1.40	7.37	7.68	8.24	0.33	1.27	±12.0%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.27	7.55	8.11	0.33	1.27	±12.0%
2000	40.0	1.40	7.02	7.30	7.84	0.33	1.27	±12.0%
2100	39.8	1.49	6.97	7.28	7.79	0.33	1.27	±12.0%
2300	39.5	1.67	6.90	7.19	7.69	0.34	1.27	±12.0%
2450	39.2	1.80	6.80	7.06	7.55	0.34	1.27	±12.0%
2600	39.0	1.96	6.72	7.04	7.50	0.32	1.27	±12.0%
3300	38.2	2.71	6.48	6.85	7.25	0.38	1.27	±14.0%
3500	37.9	2.91	6.50	6.78	7.20	0.37	1.27	±14.0%
3700	37.7	3.12	6.38	6.68	7.11	0.37	1.27	±14.0%
3900	37.5	3.32	6.36	6.63	7.02	0.38	1.27	±14.0%
4100	37.2	3.53	6.31	6.59	6.98	0.38	1.27	±14.0%
4200	37.1	3.63	6.29	6.57	6.96	0.38	1.27	±14.0%
4400	36.9	3.84	6.22	6.52	6.88	0.41	1.27	±14.0%
4600	36.7	4.04	6.15	6.44	6.82	0.41	1.27	±14.0%
4800	36.4	4.25	6.11	6.41	6.76	0.41	1.27	±14.0%
4950	36.3	4.40	5.95	6.21	6.41	0.42	1.36	±14.0%

^C 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.

^F The probes are calibrated using tissue simulating liquids (TSL) that deviate for ϵ and σ by less than ±5% from the target values (typically better than ±3%) and are valid for TSL with deviations of up to ±10%. If TSL with deviations from the target of less than ±5% are used, the calibration uncertainties are 11.1% for 0.7 - 3 GHz and 13.1% for 3 - 6 GHz.

^G 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.

EX3DV4 - SN:3846

May 31, 2023

Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3846
Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity ^F (S/m)	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k = 2)
5200	36.0	4.66	5.20	5.41	5.66	0.40	1.51	±14.0%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.05	5.27	5.51	0.42	1.53	±14.0%
5300	35.9	4.76	4.98	5.21	5.33	0.41	1.55	±14.0%
5500	35.6	4.96	4.44	4.64	4.90	0.40	1.70	±14.0%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.27	4.47	4.70	0.39	1.75	±14.0%
5750	35.4	5.22	4.54	4.76	4.98	0.41	1.75	±14.0%
5800	35.3	5.27	4.45	4.64	4.88	0.40	1.78	±14.0%

^C 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.

^F The probes are calibrated using tissue simulating liquids (TSL) that deviate for ϵ and σ by less than ±5% from the target values (typically better than ±3%) and are valid for TSL with deviations of up to ±10%. If TSL with deviations from the target of less than ±5% are used, the calibration uncertainties are 11.1% for 0.7 - 3 GHz and 13.1% for 3 - 6 GHz.

^G 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.

EX3DV4 - SN:3846

May 31, 2023

Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3846
Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity ^F (S/m)	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k = 2)
6500	34.5	6.07	5.15	5.59	5.71	0.20	2.00	±18.6%
7000	33.9	6.65	5.39	5.83	5.88	0.20	2.00	±18.6%

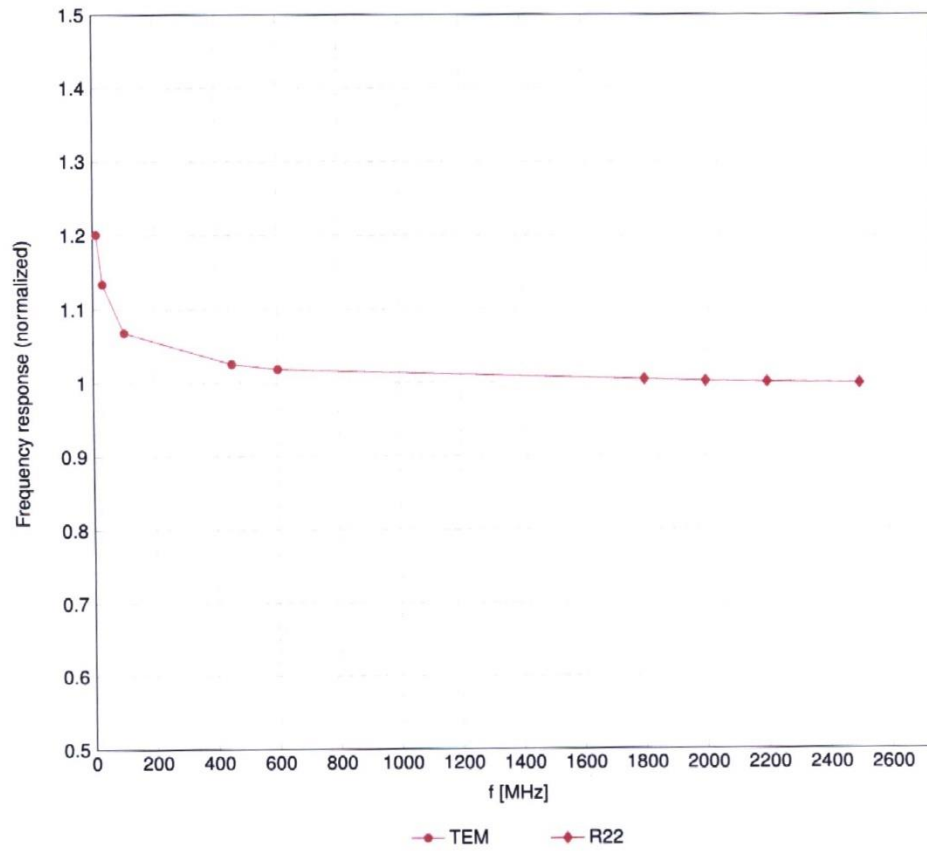
^C Frequency validity at 6.5 GHz is -600/+700 MHz, and ±700 MHz at or above 7 GHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

^F The probes are calibrated using tissue simulating liquids (TSL) that deviate for ϵ and σ by less than ±10% from the target values (typically better than ±6%) and are valid for TSL with deviations of up to ±10%.

^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ±1% for frequencies below 3 GHz; below ±2% for frequencies between 3–6 GHz; and below ±4% for frequencies between 6–10 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

Frequency Response of E-Field

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

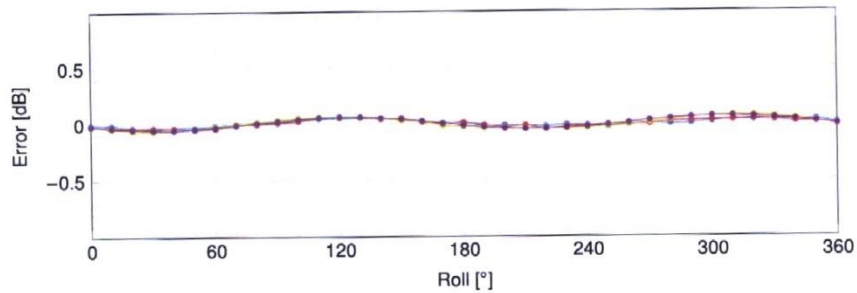
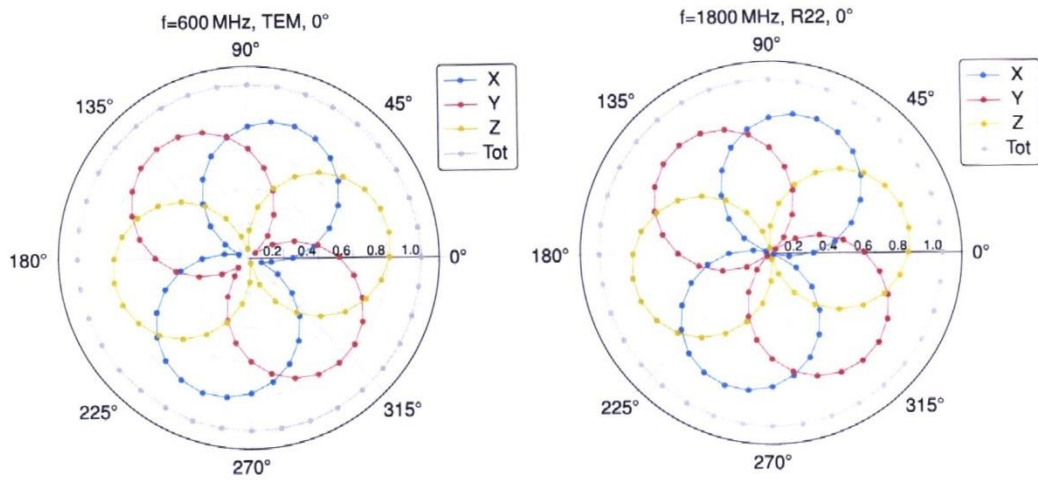


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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



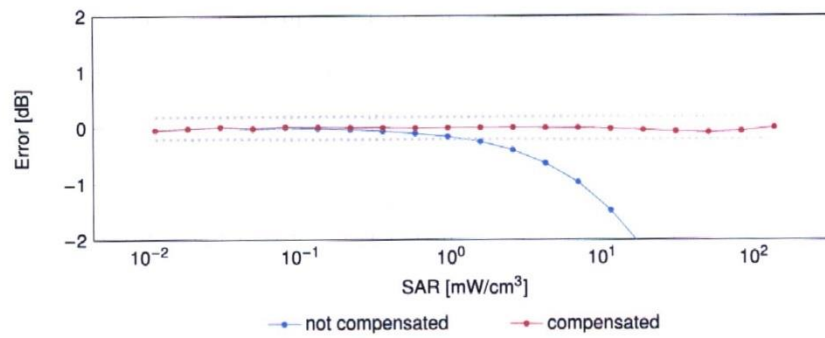
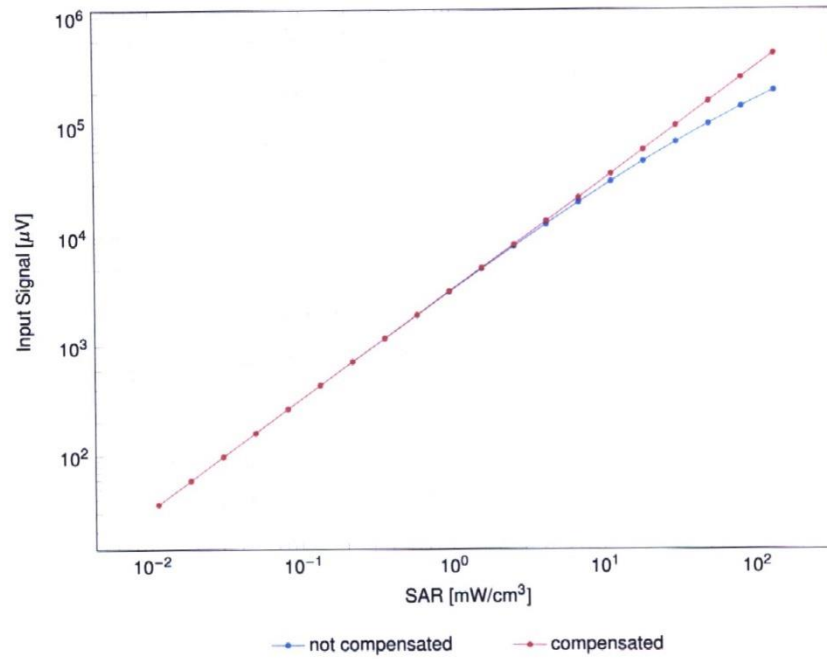
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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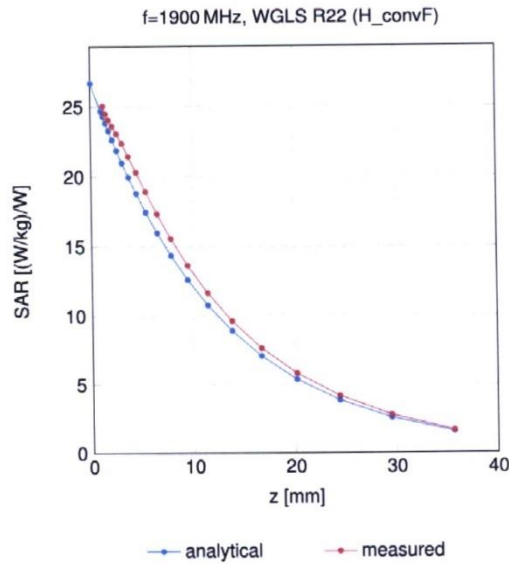
Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(TEM cell, f_{eval} = 1900MHz)



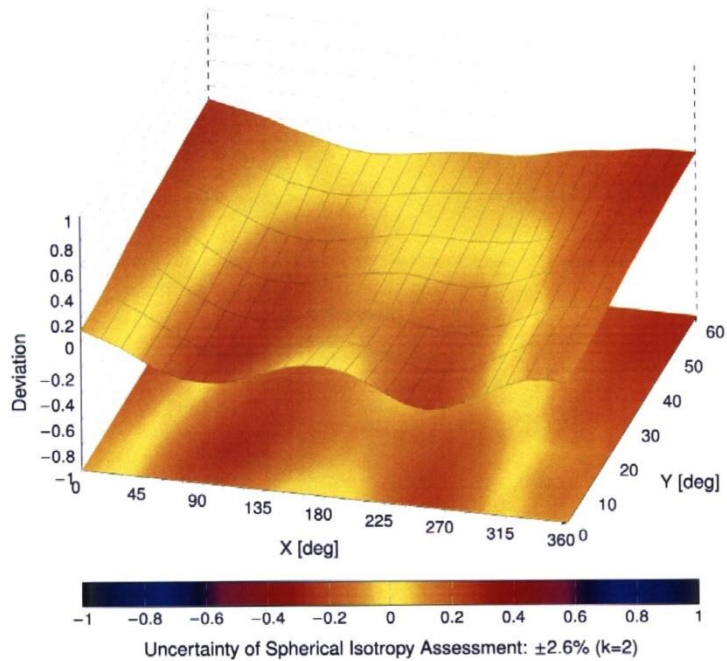
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), f = 900 MHz





ANNEX G Dipole Calibration Certificate

750 MHz Dipole Calibration Certificate



中国认可
国际互认
校准
CALIBRATION
CNAS L0570

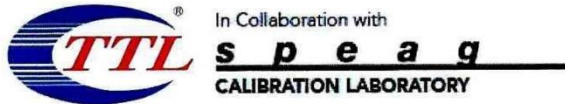


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Client **Potin (Beijing) Technology Co.,Ltd**

Certificate No: **J23Z60263**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE			
Object	D750V3 - SN: 1196		
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits		
Calibration date:	May 24, 2023		
<p>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.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22±3)°C and humidity<70%.</p> <p>Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)</p>			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	22-Sep-22 (CTTL, No.J22X09561)	Sep-23
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	22-Sep-22 (CTTL, No.J22X09561)	Sep-23
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Mar-23(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z23-60161)	Mar-24
DAE4	SN 1556	11-Jan-23(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z23-60034)	Jan-24
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	05-Jan-23 (CTTL, No. J23X00107)	Jan-24
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Jan-23 (CTTL, No. J23X00104)	Jan-24
Calibrated by:	Name Zhao Jing	Function SAR Test Engineer	Signature
Reviewed by:	Name Lin Hao	Function SAR Test Engineer	Signature
Approved by:	Name Qi Dianyuan	Function SAR Project Leader	Signature
Issued: May 30, 2023			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- 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%.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	750 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

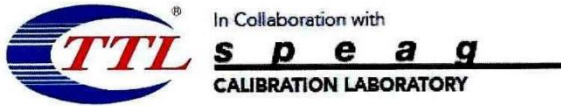
Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	42.0	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	42.5 \pm 6 %	0.91 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.15 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	8.48 W/kg \pm 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.40 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.54 W/kg \pm 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	51.5Ω- 2.40jΩ
Return Loss	- 31.0dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	0.941 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feed-point can be measured.

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 2023-05-24

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1196

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 750 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 750 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.91 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.54$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(10.1, 10.1, 10.1) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated: 2023-03-31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 2023-01-11
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

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

Reference Value = 54.96 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

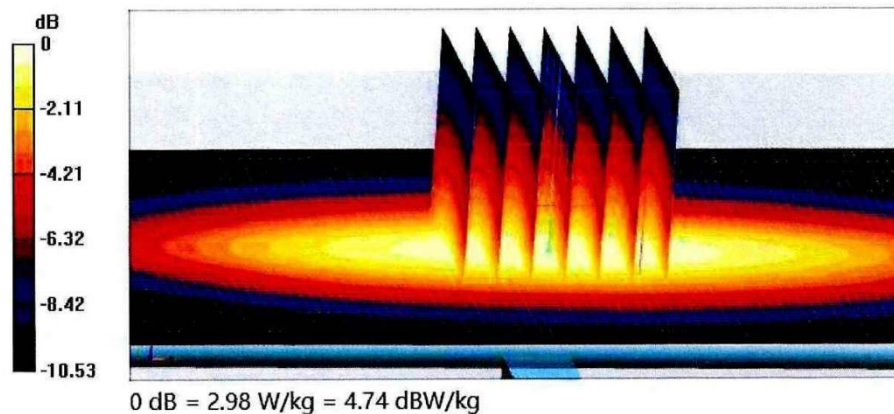
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.46 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.15 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.4 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 19.2 mm

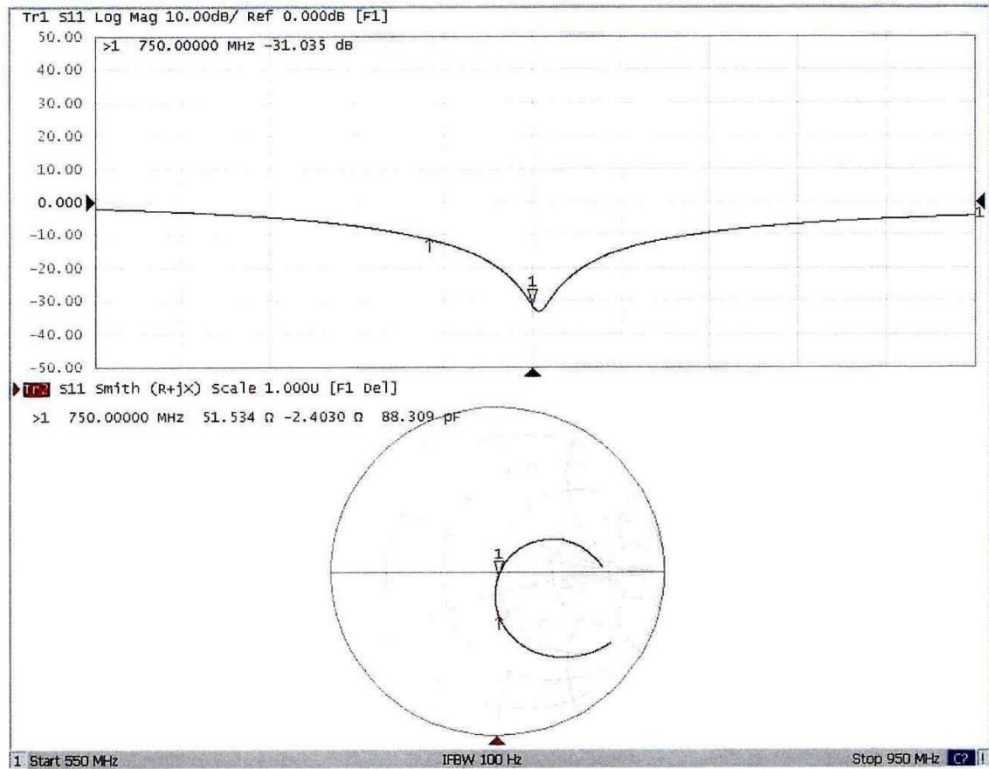
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 62.6%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.98 W/kg



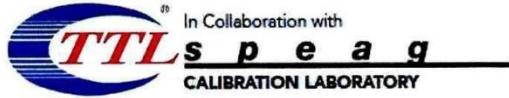
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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





835 MHz Dipole Calibration Certificate



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校准
CALIBRATION
CNAS L0570



Client PotIn (Beijing) Technology Co.,Ltd Certificate No: J23Z60264

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D835V2 - SN: 4d260
Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-003-01
Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date: May 23, 2023

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)

Table with 4 columns: Primary Standards, ID #, Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.), Scheduled Calibration. Rows include Power Meter NRP2, Power sensor NRP8S, Reference Probe EX3DV4 DAE4, Secondary Standards, Signal Generator E4438C, and NetworkAnalyzer E5071C.

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

Issued: May 30, 2023

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- 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%.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	40.9 \pm 6 %	0.92 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.43 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.55 W/kg \pm 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.60 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.32 W/kg \pm 18.7 % (k=2)