

**LTE Band 7 Body&Hotspot**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE-FDD (0); Frequency: 2560 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2560$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.919$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.046$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature:22.7°C;Liquid Temperature:22.5°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7494; ConvF(7.69, 7.69, 7.69) @ 2560 MHz; Calibrated: 3/25/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Front/CH 21350/Area Scan (81x161x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm  
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.481 W/kg

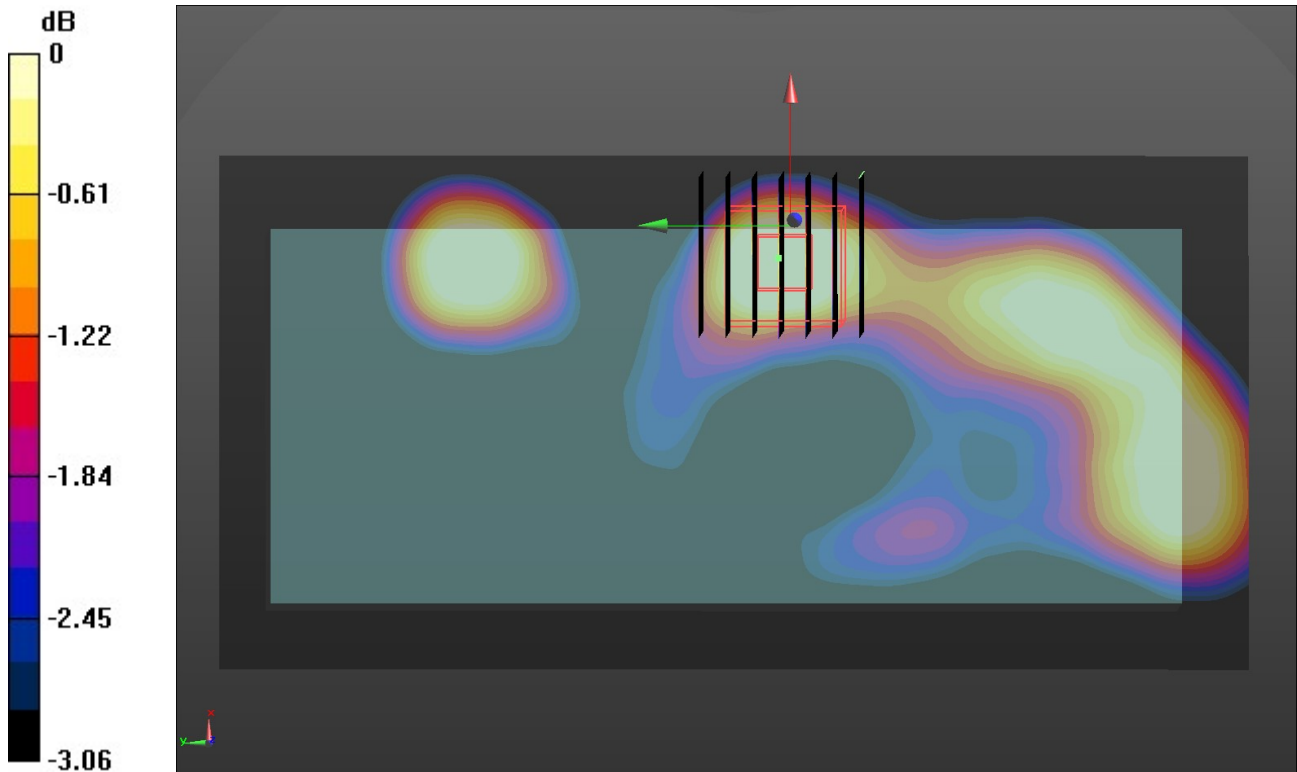
**Front/CH 21350/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.662 V/m; Power Drift = -0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.484 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.262 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.144 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.400 W/kg



0 dB = 0.400 W/kg = -3.98 dBW/kg

**LTE Band 12 Body&Hotspot**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE-FDD (0); Frequency: 711 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
 Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 711 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.891 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 43.365$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 Phantom section: Flat Section  
 Ambient Temperature:22.6°C;Liquid Temperature:22.4°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7494; ConvF(10.74, 10.74, 10.74) @ 711 MHz; Calibrated: 3/25/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Rear/CH 23130/Area Scan (71x131x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$   
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0168 W/kg

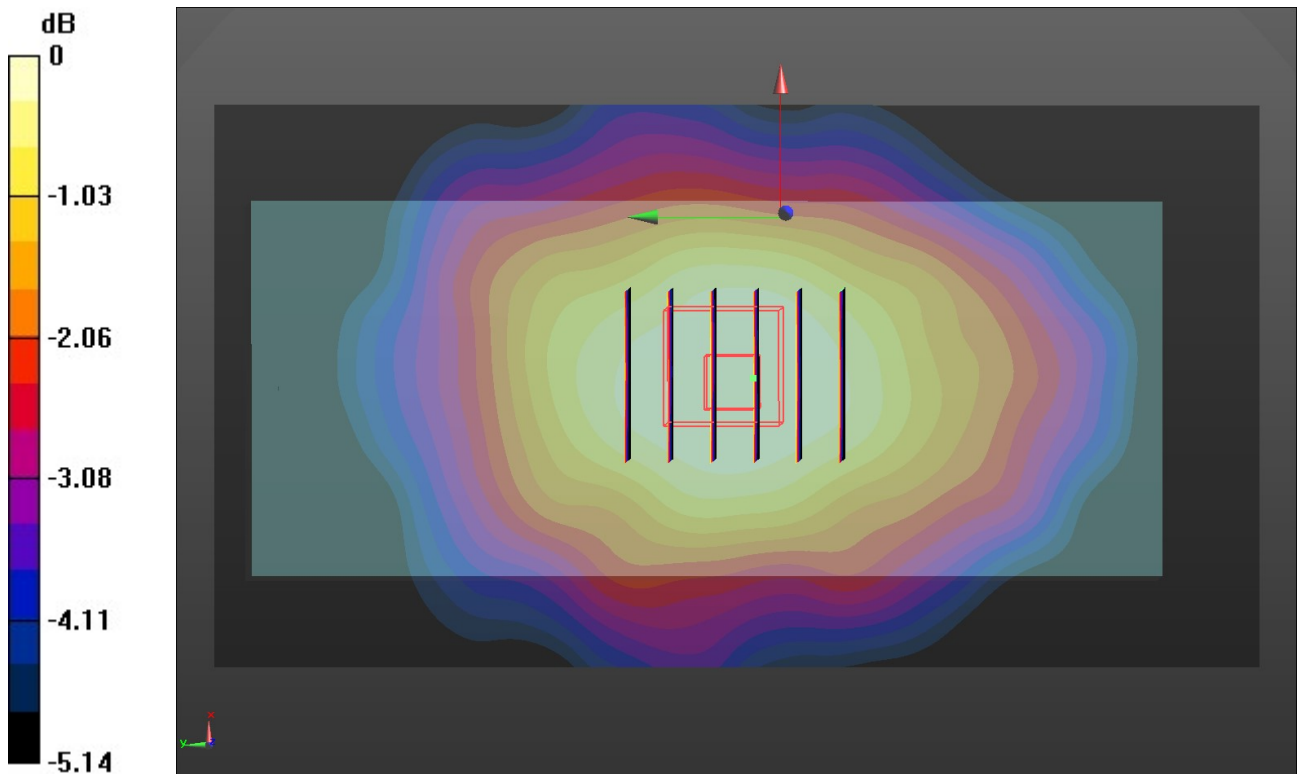
**Rear/CH 23130/Zoom Scan (5x6x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 4.307 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0180 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.013 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.010 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0163 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0163 W/kg = -17.88 dBW/kg

**LTE Band 41 Body&Hotspot**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE-TDD (0); Frequency: 2605 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.57979

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2605$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.956$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.98$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature:22.1°C;Liquid Temperature:21.9°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7494; ConvF(7.69, 7.69, 7.69) @ 2605 MHz; Calibrated: 3/25/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Front/CH 40740/Area Scan (81x161x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.200 W/kg

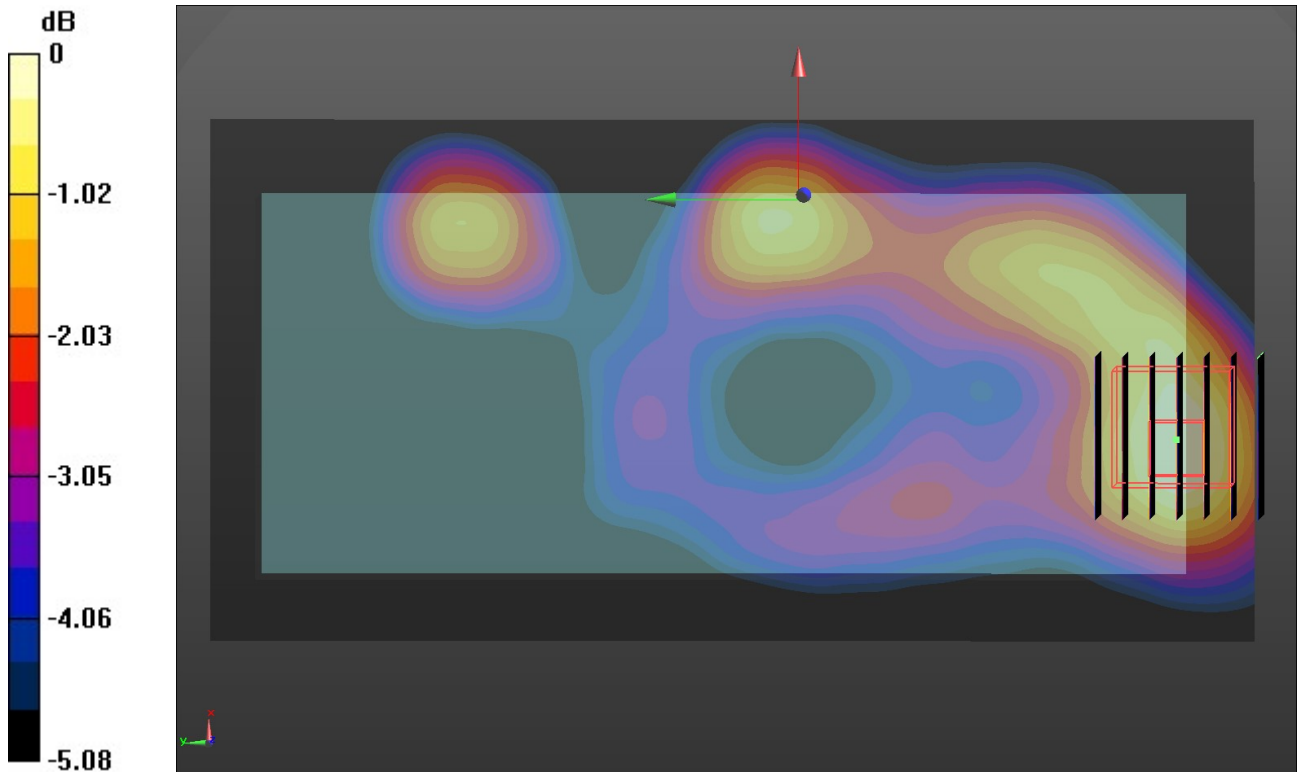
**Front/CH 40740/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.344 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.245 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.128 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.073 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.198 W/kg



0 dB = 0.198 W/kg = -7.03 dBW/kg

**WIFI 2.4G Body&Hotspot**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic WIFI (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2462$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.839$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.201$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature:22.2°C;Liquid Temperature:22.0°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7494; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9) @ 2462 MHz; Calibrated: 3/25/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Front/CH 11/Area Scan (81x161x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0983 W/kg

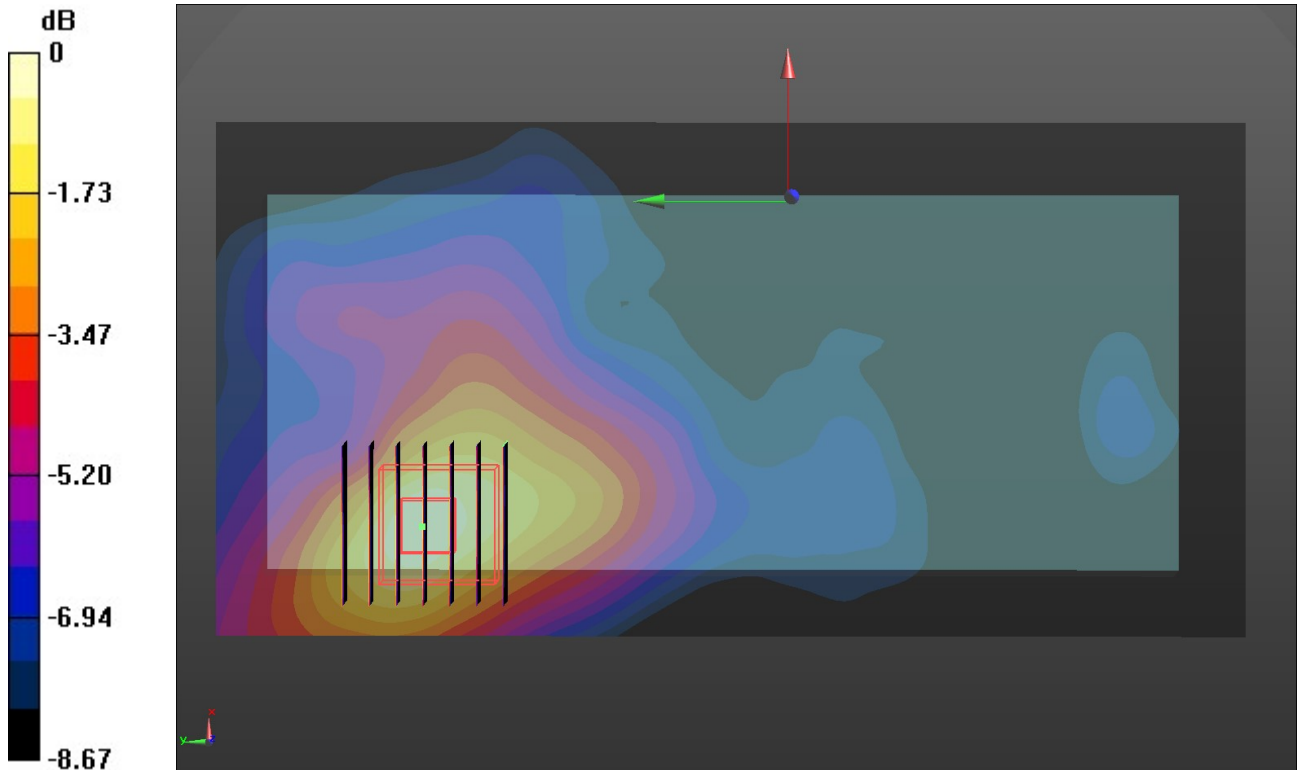
**Front/CH 11/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.995 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.119 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.063 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.034 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0980 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0980 W/kg = -10.09 dBW/kg

**WIFI 5G U-NII-1 Body**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic WIFI (0); Frequency: 5190 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5190 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 4.475 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 35.619$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature:22.5°C;Liquid Temperature:22.3°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7494; ConvF(5.56, 5.56, 5.56) @ 5190 MHz; Calibrated: 3/25/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Rear/CH 38/Area Scan (101x191x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.000 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=1.000 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.318 W/kg

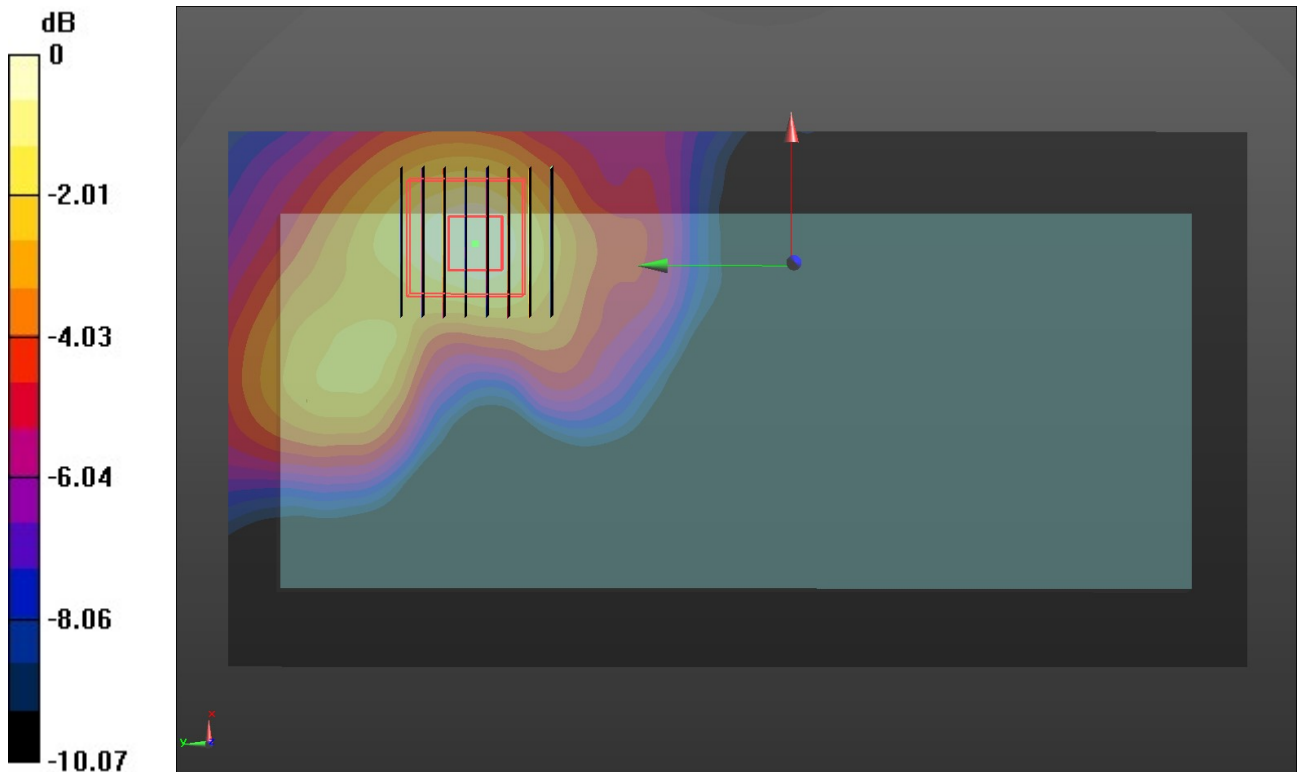
**Rear/CH 38/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=4\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=4\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=1.4\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 1.399 V/m; Power Drift = -0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.498 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.148 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.064 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.308 W/kg



0 dB = 0.308 W/kg = -5.11 dBW/kg

**WIFI 5G U-NII-2A Body**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic WIFI (0); Frequency: 5290 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5290$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.582$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.46$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature:22.3°C;Liquid Temperature:22.1°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7494; ConvF(5.37, 5.37, 5.37) @ 5290 MHz; Calibrated: 3/25/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Rear/CH 58/Area Scan (101x191x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.402 W/kg

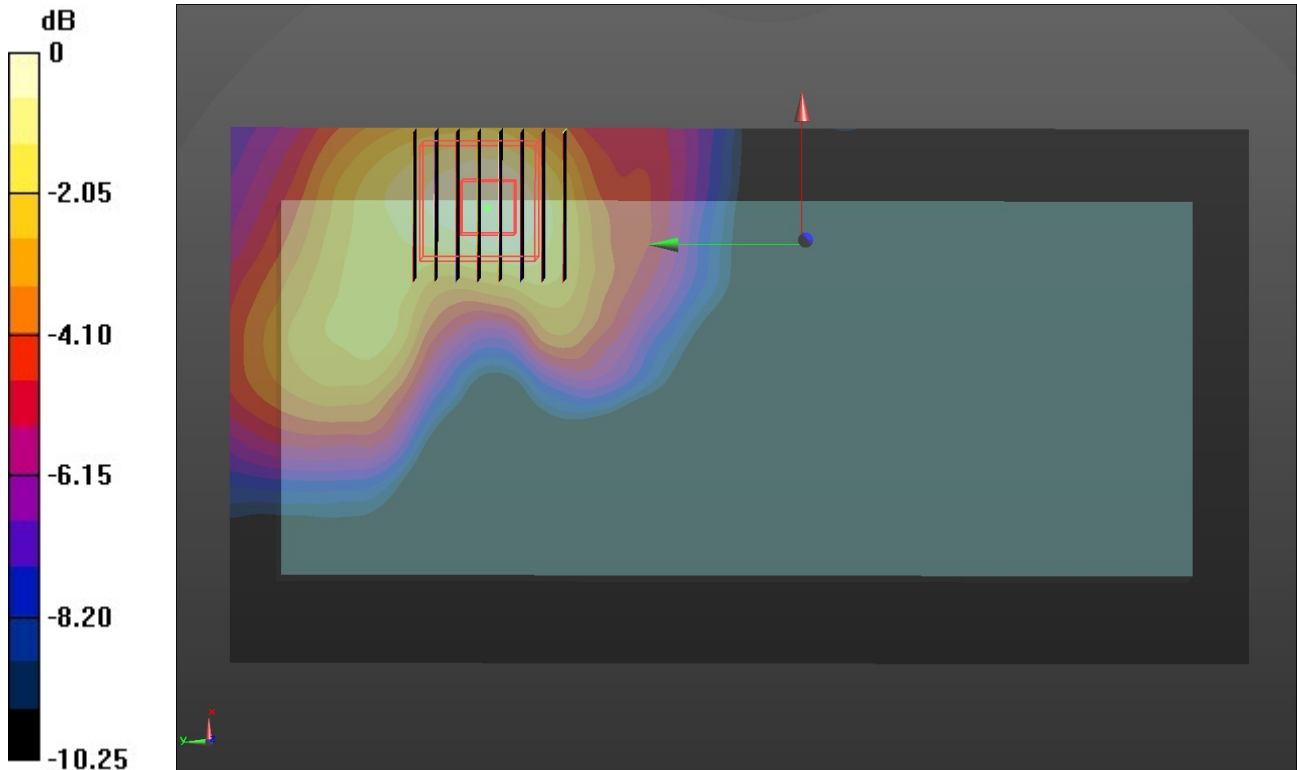
**Rear/CH 58/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 1.430 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.596 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.175 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.076 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.372 W/kg



0 dB = 0.372 W/kg = -4.29 dBW/kg

**WIFI 5G U-NII-2C Body**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic WIFI (0); Frequency: 5690 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5690$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.034$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.763$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature:22.1°C;Liquid Temperature:21.9°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7494; ConvF(4.89, 4.89, 4.89) @ 5690 MHz; Calibrated: 3/25/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Rear/CH 138/Area Scan (91x191x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.129 W/kg

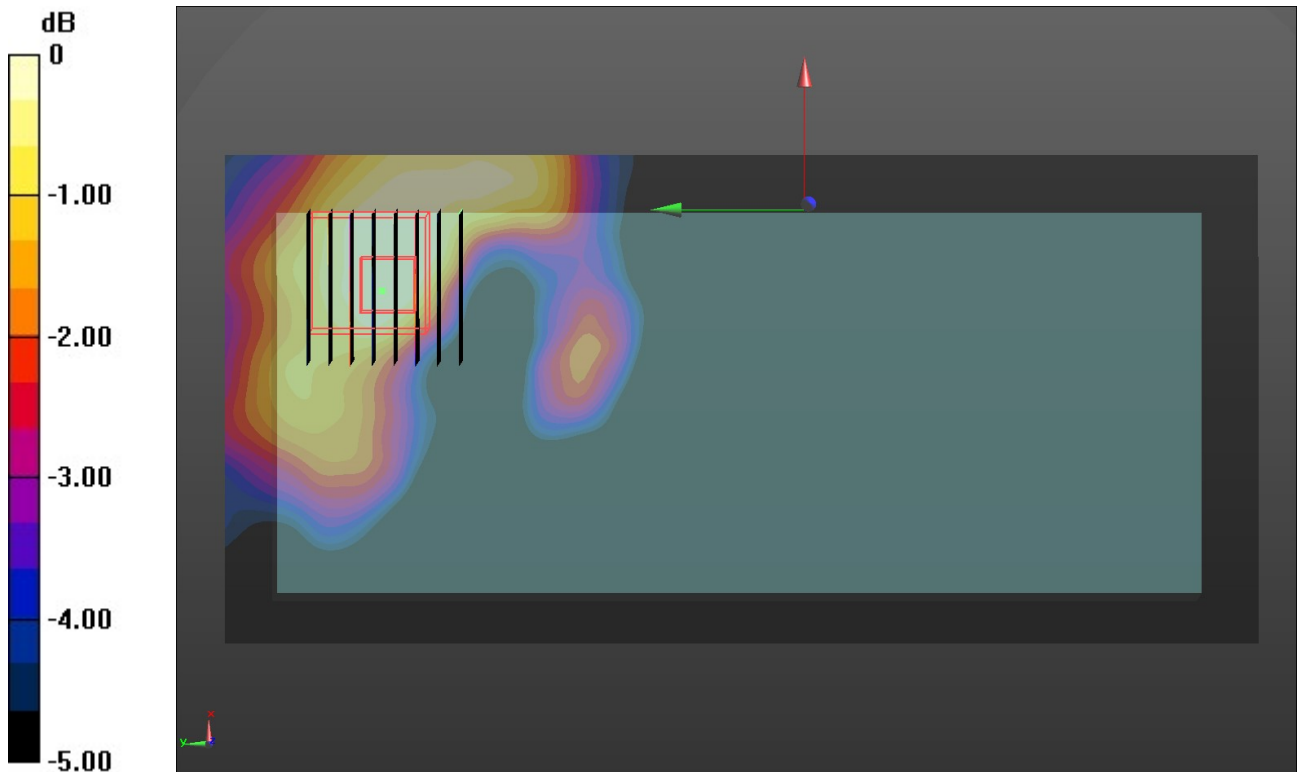
**Rear/CH 138/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 0.8310 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.193 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.051 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.025 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.123 W/kg



0 dB = 0.123 W/kg = -9.10 dBW/kg

**WIFI 5G U-NII-3 Body**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic WIFI (0); Frequency: 5775 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5775$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.127$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.604$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature:22.2°C;Liquid Temperature:22.0°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7494; ConvF(4.85, 4.85, 4.85) @ 5775 MHz; Calibrated: 3/25/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Rear/CH 155/Area Scan (91x191x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.139 W/kg

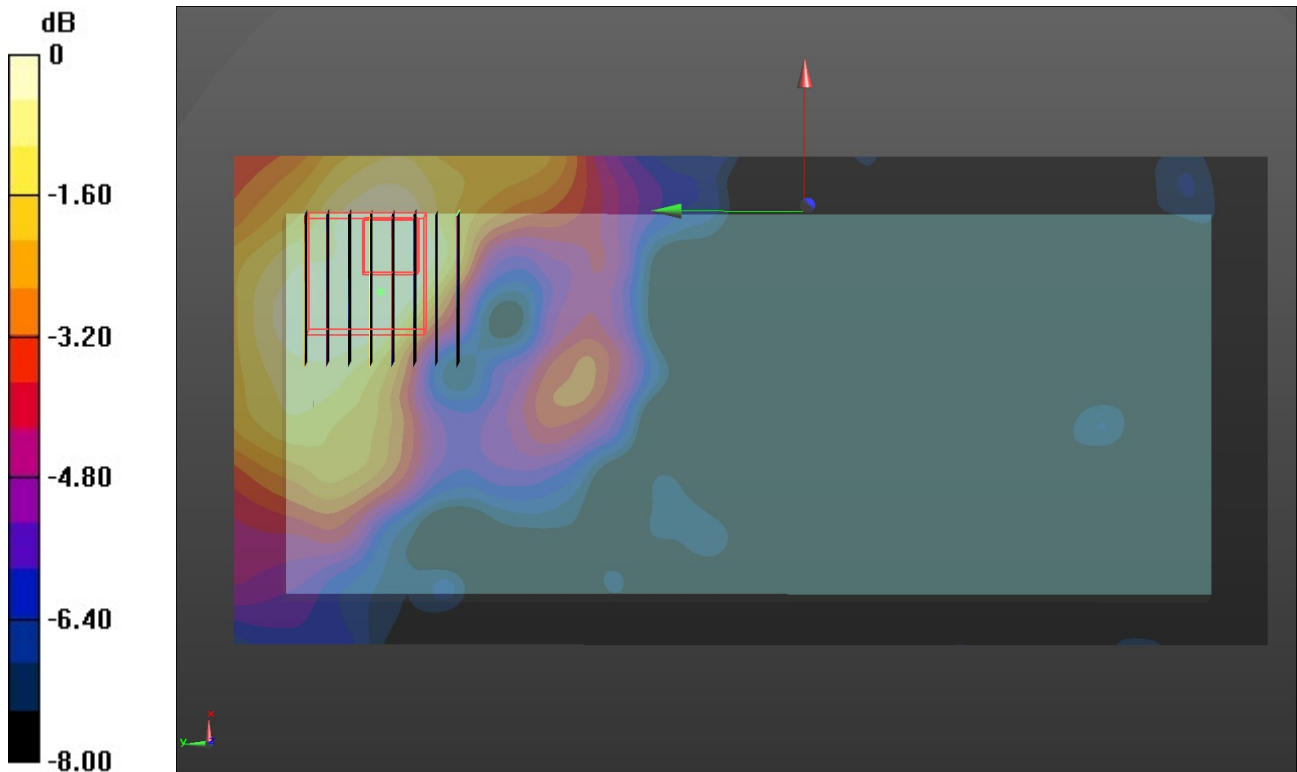
**Rear/CH 155/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 1.761 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.222 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.051 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.022 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.131 W/kg



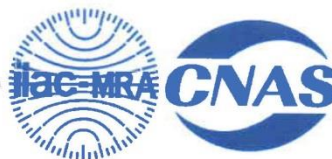
0 dB = 0.131 W/kg = -8.83 dBW/kg



1.1. DAE4 Calibration Certificate



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 国际互认  
 校准  
 CALIBRATION  
 CNAS L0570

Client : **HTW**

Certificate No: **Z19-60066**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE			
Object	DAE4 - SN: 1549		
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-002-01 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)		
Calibration date:	March 19, 2019		
<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&lt;70%.</p> <p>Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)</p>			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05034)	June-19
Calibrated by:	Name Yu Zongying	Function SAR Test Engineer	Signature 
Reviewed by:	Name Lin Hao	Function SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Name Qi Dianyuan	Function SAR Project Leader	
Issued: March 20, 2019			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



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**Glossary:**

DAE data acquisition electronics  
Connector angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.



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**DC Voltage Measurement**

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal  
 High Range: 1LSB = 6.1μV , full range = -100...+300 mV  
 Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = -1.....+3mV  
 DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	406.354 ± 0.15% (k=2)	406.056 ± 0.15% (k=2)	406.182 ± 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98644 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.99365 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.99469 ± 0.7% (k=2)

**Connector Angle**

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	18° ± 1°
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1.2. Probe Calibration Certificate



In Collaboration with  
**s p e a g**  
CALIBRATION LABORATORY



中国认可  
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Client **HTW**

Certificate No: **Z19-60065**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:7494**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-004-01**  
**Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes**

Calibration date: **March 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	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: March 27, 2019

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**Glossary:**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A,B,C,D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\Phi$	$\Phi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\theta$	$\theta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), $\theta=0$ 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:**

- *NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>*: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\theta=0$  ( $f \leq 900\text{MHz}$  in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800\text{MHz}$ : waveguide). *NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>* are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of *NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>* does not effect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- *NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub> = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>*: 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.
- *A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>; 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  $f \leq 800\text{MHz}$ ) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800\text{MHz}$ . 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 *NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>* 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  $\pm 50\text{MHz}$  to  $\pm 100\text{MHz}$ .
- *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<sub>x</sub>* (no uncertainty required).



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# Probe EX3DV4

## SN: 7494

Calibrated: March 25, 2019

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7494

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.40	0.47	0.40	$\pm 10.0\%$
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	97.1	100.4	98.3	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	151.5	$\pm 2.8\%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		167.5	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		150.7	

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

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

<sup>E</sup> 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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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7494

### 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	10.74	10.74	10.74	0.23	1.10	± 12.1%
835	41.5	0.90	10.41	10.41	10.41	0.12	1.50	± 12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.91	8.91	8.91	0.25	0.96	± 12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.57	8.57	8.57	0.27	0.94	± 12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	8.22	8.22	8.22	0.49	0.73	± 12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.90	7.90	7.90	0.51	0.75	± 12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.69	7.69	7.69	0.45	0.83	± 12.1%
5200	36.0	4.66	5.56	5.56	5.56	0.40	1.50	± 13.3%
5300	35.9	4.76	5.37	5.37	5.37	0.40	1.40	± 13.3%
5500	35.6	4.96	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.40	1.35	± 13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.89	4.89	4.89	0.40	1.50	± 13.3%
5800	35.3	5.27	4.85	4.85	4.85	0.40	1.45	± 13.3%

<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.

<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>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.





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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7494

### 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	10.81	10.81	10.81	0.40	0.80	± 12.1%
835	55.2	0.97	10.46	10.46	10.46	0.19	1.31	± 12.1%
1750	53.4	1.49	8.51	8.51	8.51	0.20	1.07	± 12.1%
1900	53.3	1.52	8.38	8.38	8.38	0.19	1.14	± 12.1%
2300	52.9	1.81	8.04	8.04	8.04	0.45	0.88	± 12.1%
2450	52.7	1.95	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.53	0.78	± 12.1%
2600	52.5	2.16	7.69	7.69	7.69	0.63	0.70	± 12.1%
5200	49.0	5.30	5.11	5.11	5.11	0.42	1.80	± 13.3%
5300	48.9	5.42	4.89	4.89	4.89	0.45	1.65	± 13.3%
5500	48.6	5.65	4.55	4.55	4.55	0.45	1.65	± 13.3%
5600	48.5	5.77	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.45	1.50	± 13.3%
5800	48.2	6.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.50	1.45	± 13.3%

<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.

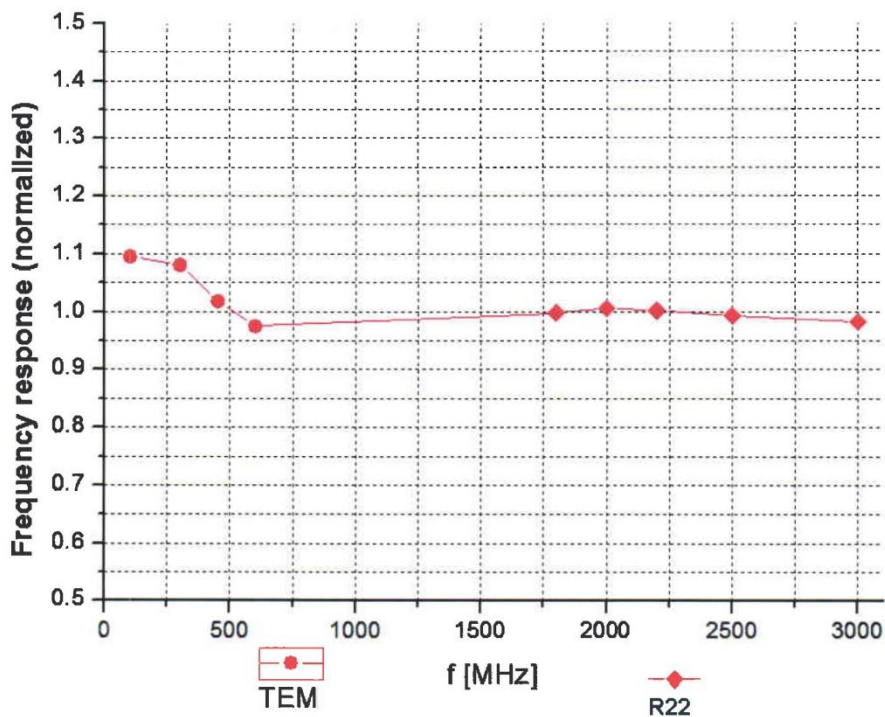
<sup>F</sup> At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to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

<sup>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.



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



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 7.4\%$  (k=2)



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

**f=600 MHz, TEM**

**f=1800 MHz, R22**

