

# PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES



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Client

**BACL**

Certificate No: **Z20-60045**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICAT

Object EX3DV4 - SN : 7441

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

Calibration date: February 08, 2020

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%.

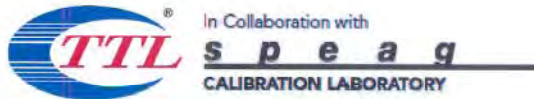
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	18-Jun-19(CTTL, No.J19X05125)	Jun-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	18-Jun-19(CTTL, No.J19X05125)	Jun-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	18-Jun-19(CTTL, No.J19X05125)	Jun-20
Reference 10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	9-Feb-18(CTTL, No.J18X01133)	Feb-20
Reference 20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	9-Feb-18(CTTL, No.J18X01132)	Feb-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7307	24-May-19(SPEAG, No.EX3-7307_May19/2)	May-20
DAE4	SN 1525	26-Aug-19(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1525_Aug19)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator MG3700A	6201052605	18-Jun-19(CTTL, No.J19X05127)	Jun-20
Network Analyzer N5239A	MY55491241	10-Jun-19(CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jun-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: February 10, 2020

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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), i $\theta=0$ is normal to probe axis

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

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- **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: 7441

Calibrated: February 08, 2020

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7441

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm( $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.39	0.45	0.38	$\pm 10.0\%$
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	96.0	101.6	105.0	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

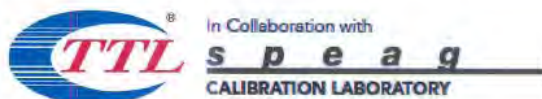
UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\cdot\mu V$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	140.4	$\pm 2.4\%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		160.2	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		150.5	

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  $E^2$ -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: 7441

### 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	10.33	10.33	10.33	0.40	0.75	±12.1%
900	41.5	0.97	9.74	9.74	9.74	0.19	1.15	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.36	8.36	8.36	0.21	1.10	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.05	8.05	8.05	0.21	1.13	±12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.89	7.89	7.89	0.52	0.74	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.66	7.66	7.66	0.51	0.76	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.35	7.35	7.35	0.58	0.72	±12.1%

<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.

## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7441

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

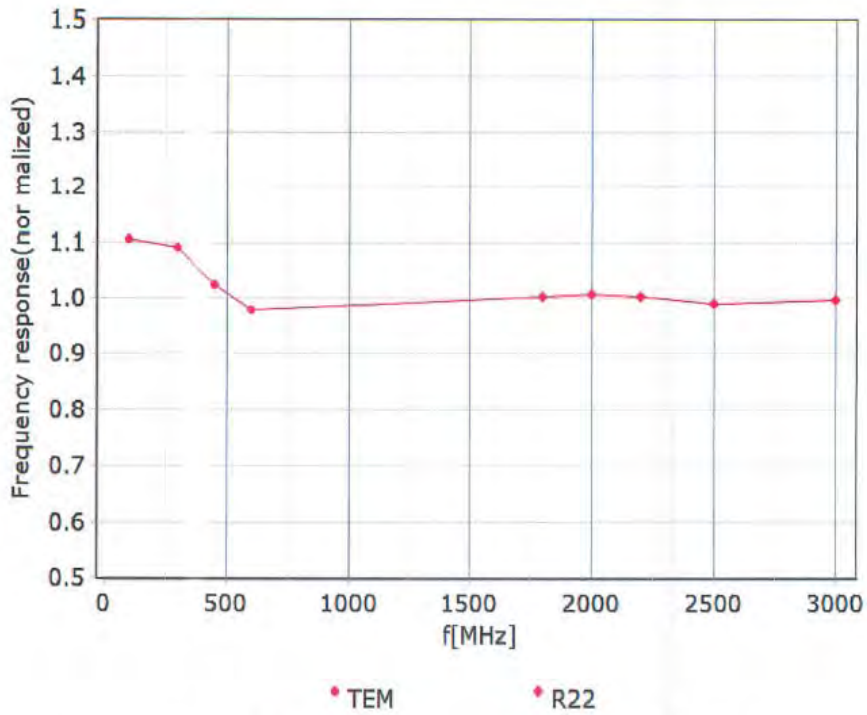
f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.18	10.18	10.18	0.16	1.41	±12.1%
900	55.0	1.05	9.75	9.75	9.75	0.27	1.08	±12.1%
1750	53.4	1.49	8.09	8.09	8.09	0.18	1.29	±12.1%
1900	53.3	1.52	7.76	7.76	7.76	0.19	1.24	±12.1%
2300	52.9	1.81	7.64	7.64	7.64	0.49	0.85	±12.1%
2450	52.7	1.95	7.53	7.53	7.53	0.57	0.78	±12.1%
2600	52.5	2.16	7.34	7.34	7.34	0.68	0.69	±12.1%

<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.

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



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



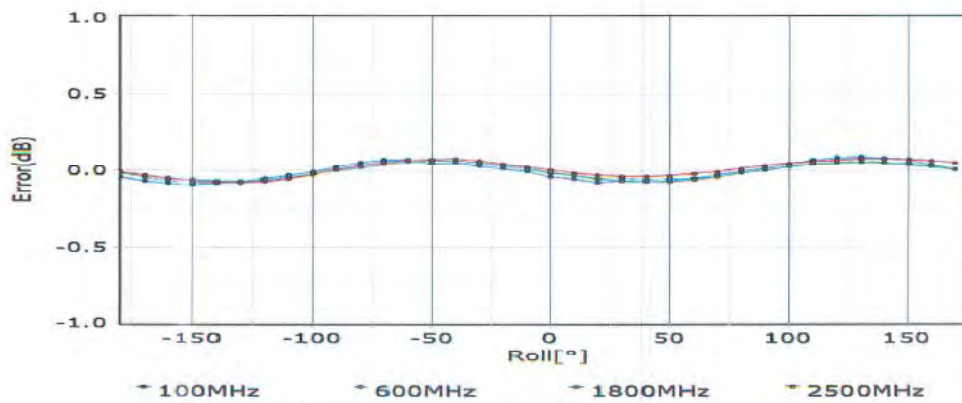
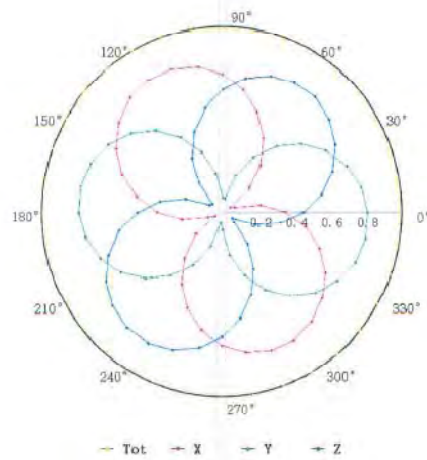
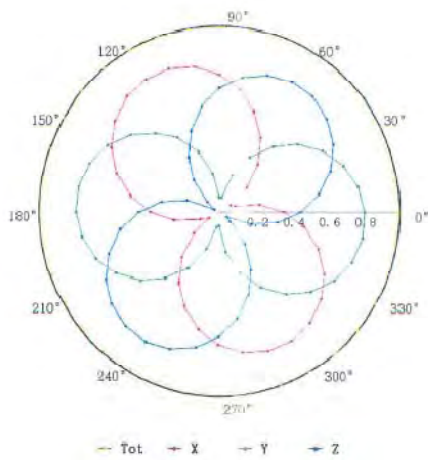
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## Receiving Pattern ( $\Phi$ ), $\theta=0^\circ$

**f=600 MHz, TEM**

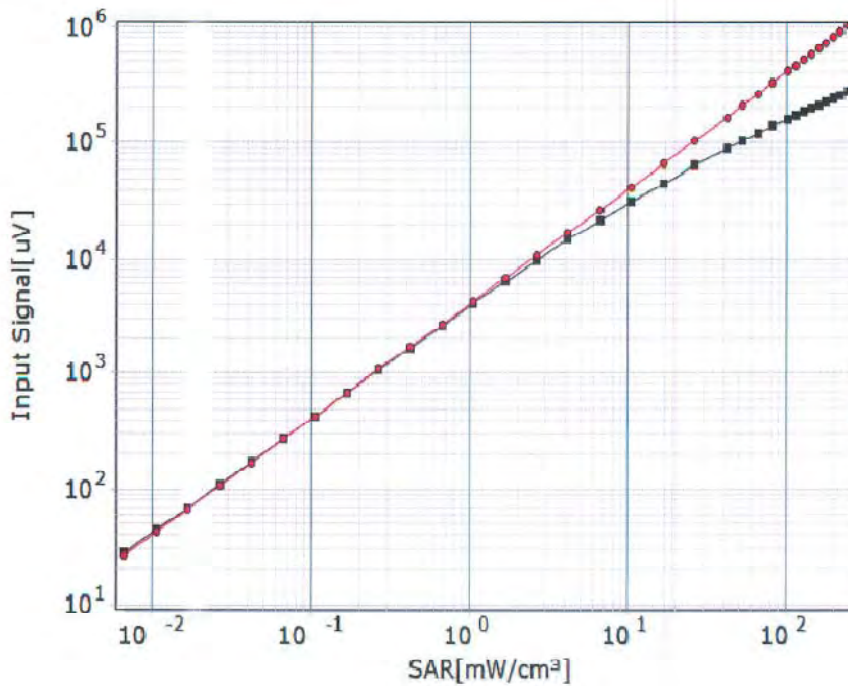
**f=1800 MHz, R22**



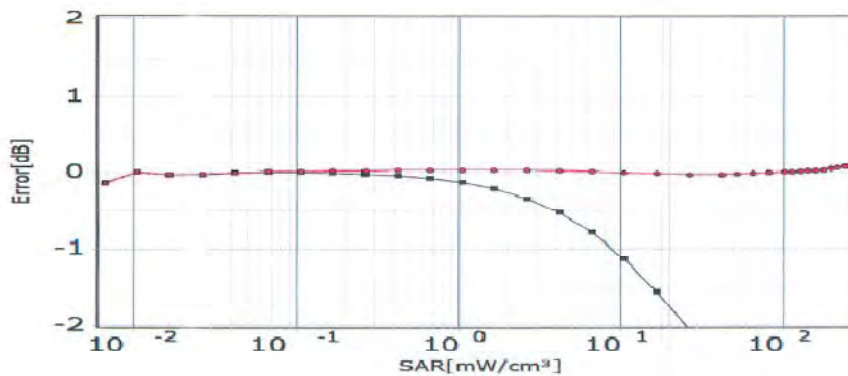
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 1.2\%$  ( $k=2$ )



### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)



\* not compensated      \* compensated



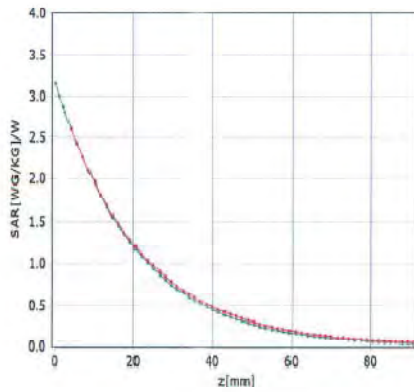
~ not compensated      ~ compensated

Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)

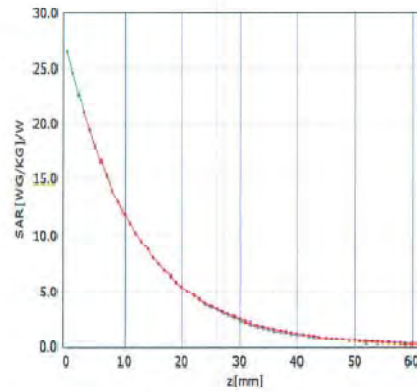
## Conversion Factor Assessment

f=750 MHz,WGLS R9(H\_convF)

f=1750 MHz,WGLS R22(H\_convF)

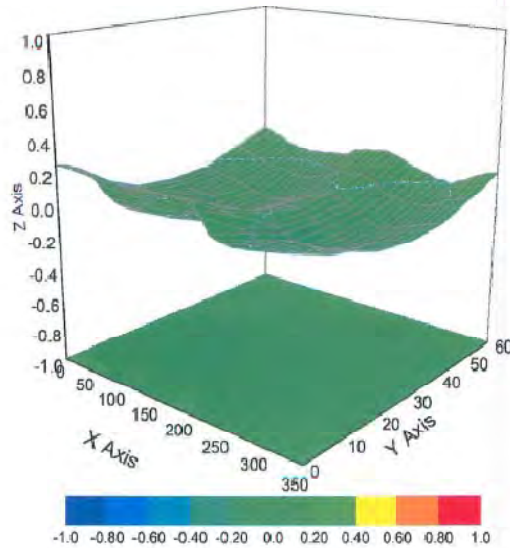


\* analytical \* measured

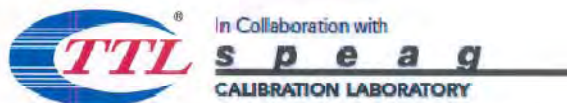


\* analytical \* measured

## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 3.2\%$  ( $k=2$ )



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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7441

### Other Probe Parameters

<b>Sensor Arrangement</b>	<b>Triangular</b>
<b>Connector Angle (°)</b>	<b>100.1</b>
<b>Mechanical Surface Detection Mode</b>	<b>enabled</b>
<b>Optical Surface Detection Mode</b>	<b>disable</b>
<b>Probe Overall Length</b>	<b>337mm</b>
<b>Probe Body Diameter</b>	<b>10mm</b>
<b>Tip Length</b>	<b>10mm</b>
<b>Tip Diameter</b>	<b>2.5mm</b>
<b>Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point</b>	<b>1mm</b>
<b>Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point</b>	<b>1mm</b>
<b>Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point</b>	<b>1mm</b>
<b>Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface</b>	<b>1.4mm</b>

# DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES



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Client **BACL**

Certificate No: **Z19-60432**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D750V3 - SN: 1167**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-003-01**  
**Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **November 20, 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	106276	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1555	22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z19-60295)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

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

Issued: November 23, 2019

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#### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
N/A	not applicable or not measured

#### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, 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%.



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**Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.3
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 ± 1 MHz	

**Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.9	0.89 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.5 ± 6 %	0.87 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	—	—

**SAR result with Head TSL**

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.07 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	8.38 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.39 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.61 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)



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

##### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.7 $\Omega$ - 3.91j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.7dB

##### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	0.898 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

##### Additional EUT Data

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

##### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.7 $\Omega$ - 3.91j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.7dB

##### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	0.898 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

##### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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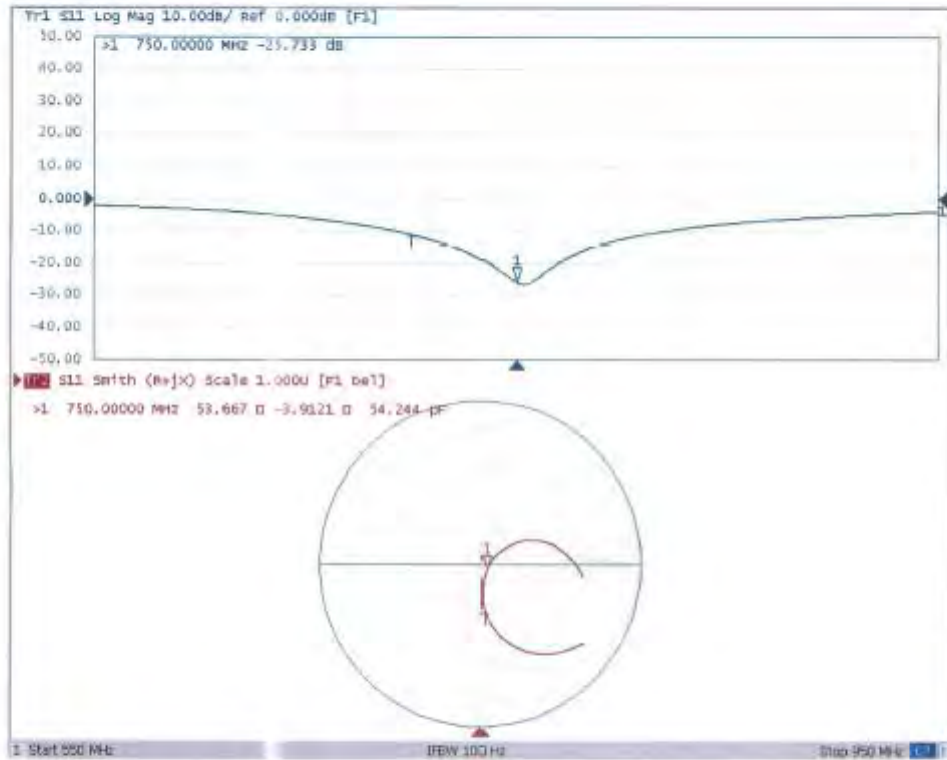




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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Client **BACL**

Certificate No: **Z18-60217**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **D1750V2 - SN: 1141**

Calibration Procedure(s): **FF-Z11-003-01**  
Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: **June 25, 2018**

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

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

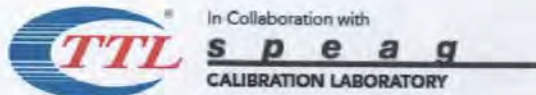
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102083	01-Nov-17 (CTTL, No.J17X08756)	Oct-18
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100542	01-Nov-17 (CTTL, No.J17X08756)	Oct-18
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7464	12-Sep-17(SPEAG,No.EX3-7464_Sep17)	Sep-18
DAE4	SN 1525	02-Oct-17(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1525_Oct17)	Oct-18
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00560)	Jan-19
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00561)	Jan-19

	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: June 27, 2018

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**Glossary:**

TSL tissue simulating liquid  
ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>  
N/A not applicable or not measured

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

**Additional Documentation:**

- e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

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

### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.1.1476
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.1	1.37 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.8 ± 6 %	1.33 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.04 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	36.8 mW / g ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.91 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.9 mW / g ± 18.7 % (k=2)

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.4	1.49 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	53.8 ± 6 %	1.46 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.24 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	37.5 mW / g ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.93 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.9 mW / g ± 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	52.3- 2.60 jΩ
Return Loss	- 29.4 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.5Ω- 3.28 jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.5 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.088 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**

Date: 06.25.2018

Test Laboratory: CCTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1141**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.33$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.82$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7464; ConvF(8.7, 8.7, 8.7) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 9/12/2017
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1525; Calibrated: 10/2/2017
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

**System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:**

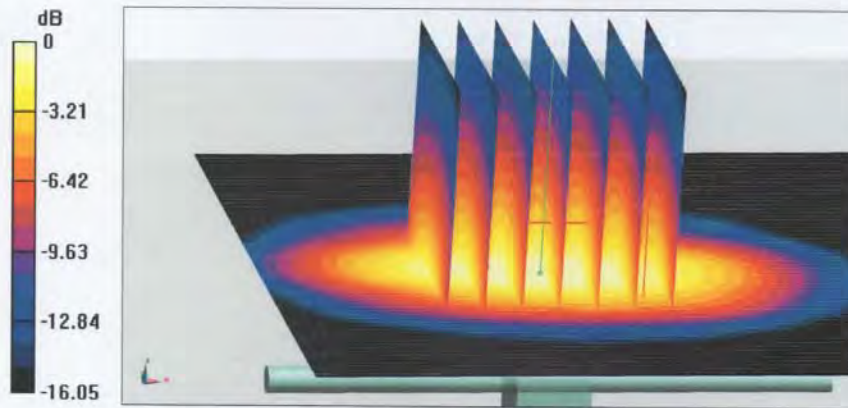
$dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 95.73 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.3 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.04 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.91 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.8 W/kg



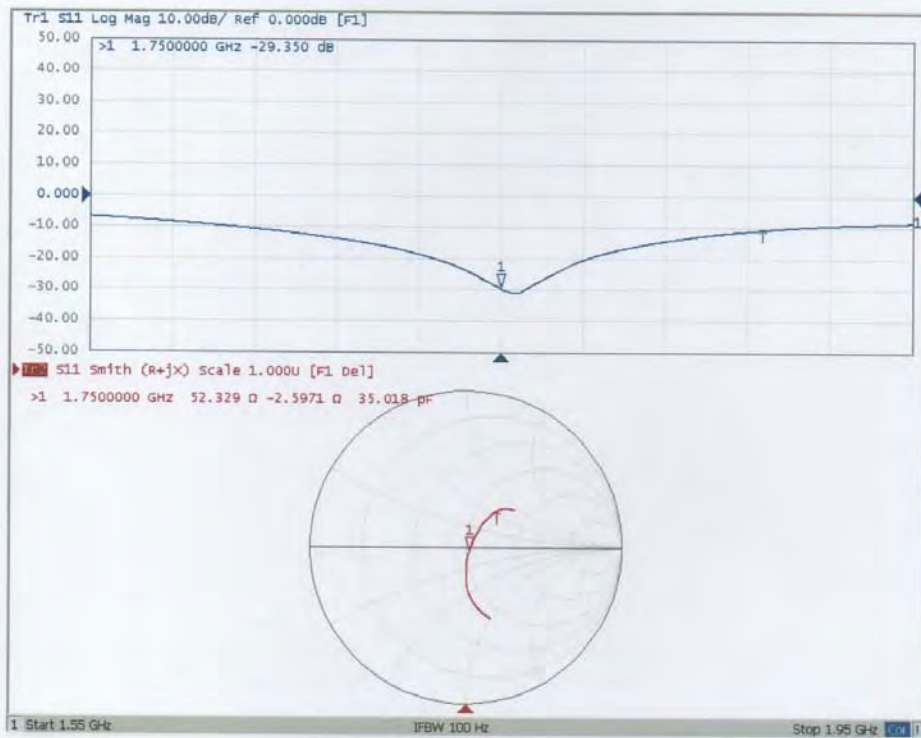
0 dB = 13.8 W/kg = 11.40 dBW/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 06.25.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1141**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.463$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.79$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7464; ConvF(8.6, 8.6, 8.6) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 9/12/2017
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1525; Calibrated: 10/2/2017
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

**System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:**

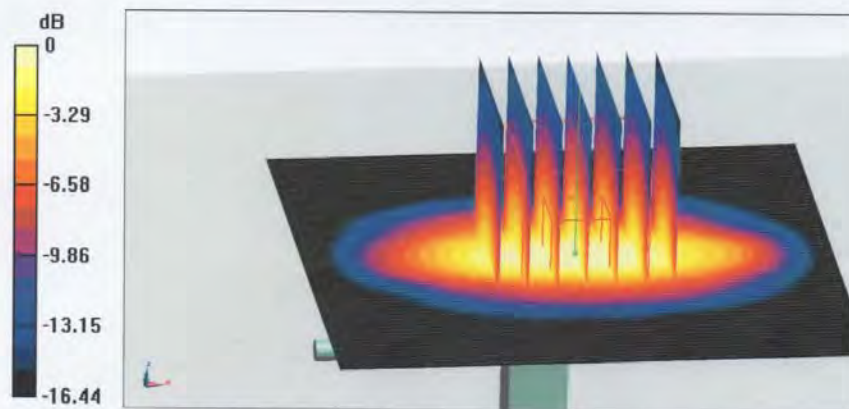
$dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 91.94 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.24 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.93 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.2 W/kg



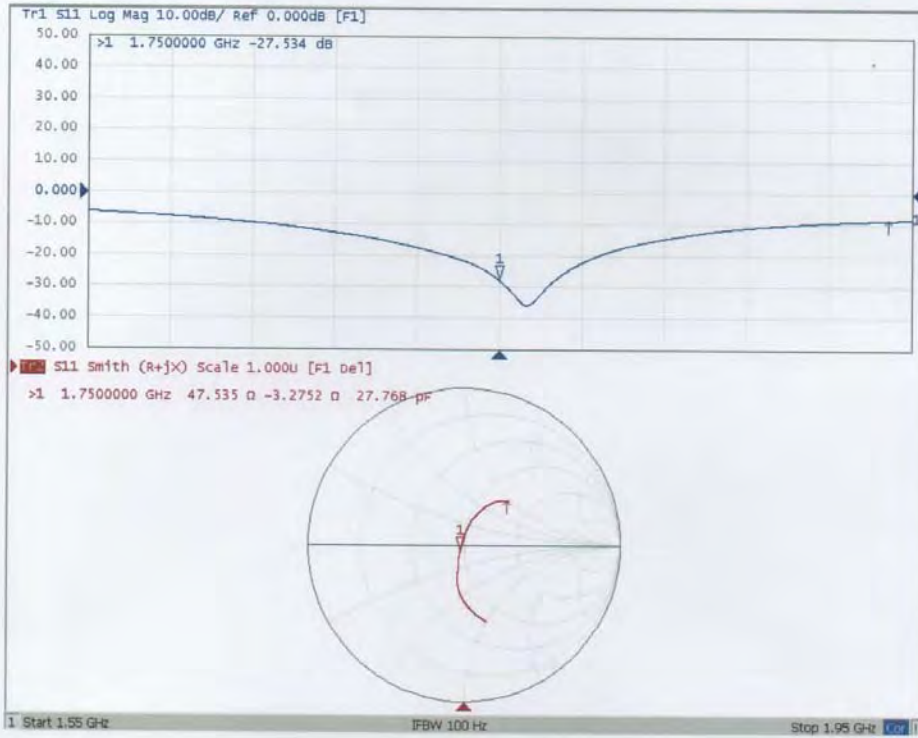




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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Client **BACL**

Certificate No: **Z19-60335**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 543**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-003-01**  
**Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **October 15, 2019**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°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	106276	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1555	22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z19-60295)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

	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: October 19, 2019

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**Glossary:**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
N/A	not applicable or not measured

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**

- 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
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, 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%.



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### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.8 $\pm$ 6 %	1.38 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.95 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.2 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.6 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	51.8Ω+ 4.08jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.2dB

##### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.062 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

##### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 10.15.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 543**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.376$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.82$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(8.14, 8.14, 8.14) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/22/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

**System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:**

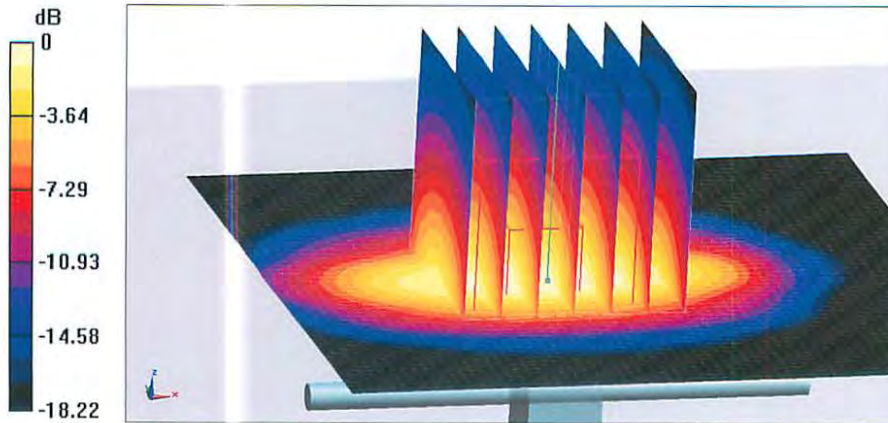
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 102.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.95 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.13 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.8 W/kg



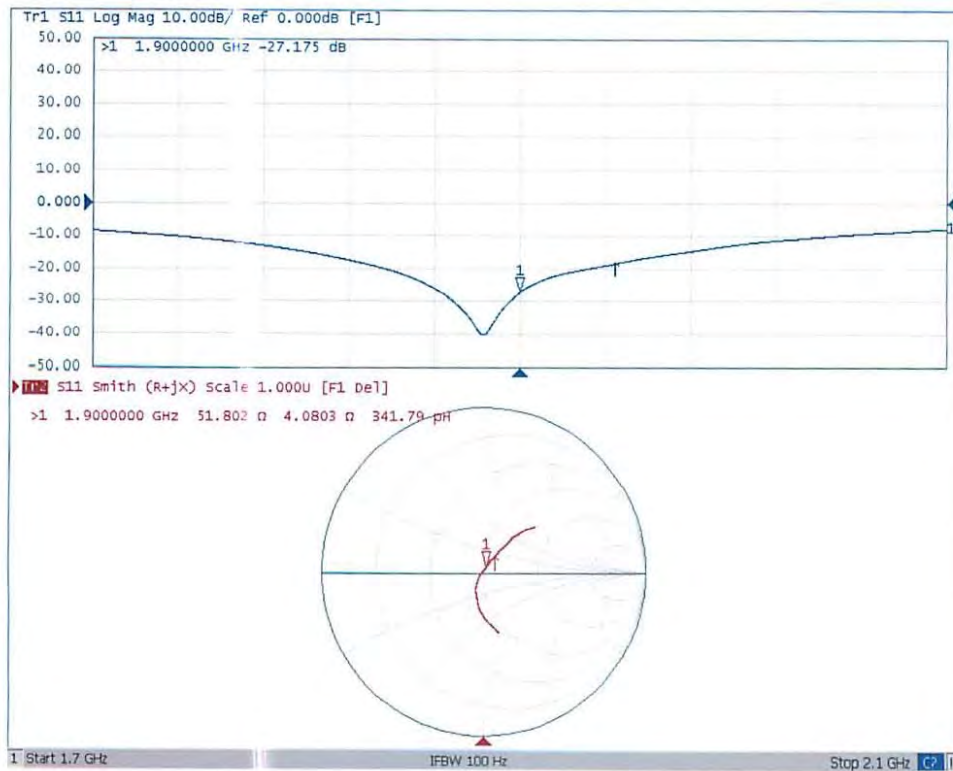
0 dB = 15.8 W/kg = 11.99 dBW/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Calibration Laboratory of  
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Engineering AG  
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **BACL-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2300V2-1085\_May18**

TYPE 1822

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2300V2 - SN:1085**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v10**  
**Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz**

Calibration date: **May 09, 2018**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature  $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672/02673)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02673)	Apr-19
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02682)	Apr-19
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02683)	Apr-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	30-Dec-17 (No. EX3-7349_Dec17)	Dec-18
DAE4	SN: 601	26-Oct-17 (No. DAE4-601_Oct17)	Oct-18
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-17)	In house check: Oct-18

Calibrated by: **Name** Manu Seitz **Function** Laboratory Technician

Approved by: **Name** Katja Pokovic **Function** Technical Manager

**Signature**

Issued: May 9, 2018

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**Calibration Laboratory of  
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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**

**Glossary:**

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

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

**Additional Documentation:**

- e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

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

### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.1
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2300 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.5	1.67 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	38.8 $\pm$ 6 %	1.70 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.5 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>49.4 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.97 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.7 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.9	1.81 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	52.9 $\pm$ 6 %	1.83 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	11.9 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>47.3 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.77 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.0 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

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

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.8 $\Omega$ - 4.1 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.4 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	45.9 $\Omega$ - 3.1 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.4 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.170 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
Manufactured on	November 21, 2016

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 09.05.2018

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2300 MHz; Type: D2300V2; Serial: D2300V2 - SN:1085**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2300 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.7$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.08, 8.08, 8.08); Calibrated: 30.12.2017;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 26.10.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.1(1476); SEMCAD X 14.6.11(7437)

### Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

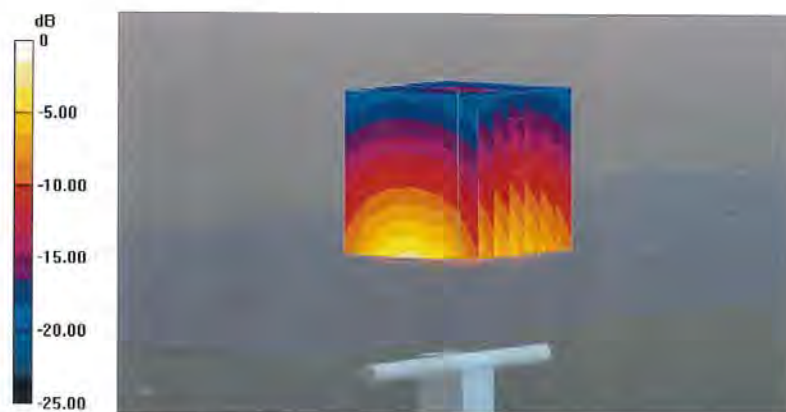
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 115.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 24.5 W/kg

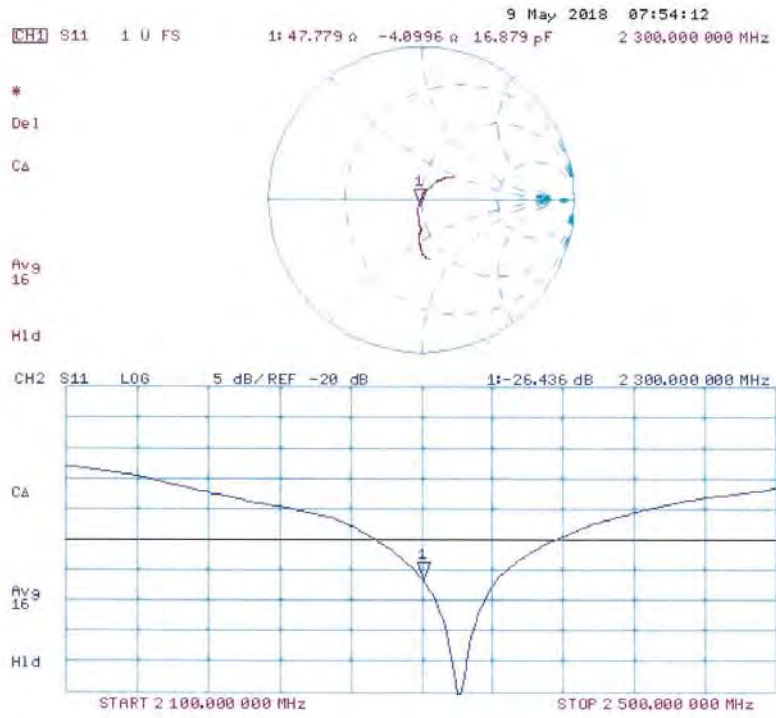
**SAR(1 g) = 12.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.97 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.3 W/kg



0 dB = 20.3 W/kg = 13.07 dBW/kg

### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 09.05.2018

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2300 MHz; Type: D2300V2; Serial: D2300V2 - SN:1085**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2300 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.83$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.08, 8.08, 8.08); Calibrated: 30.12.2017;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 26.10.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.1(1476); SEMCAD X 14.6.11(7437)

### Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

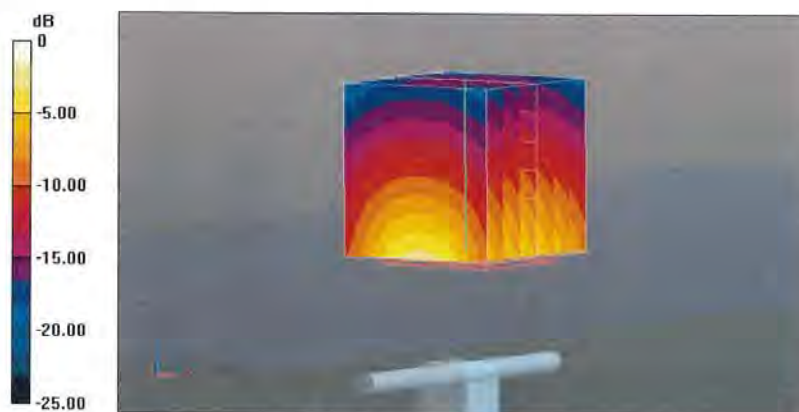
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 107.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 22.8 W/kg

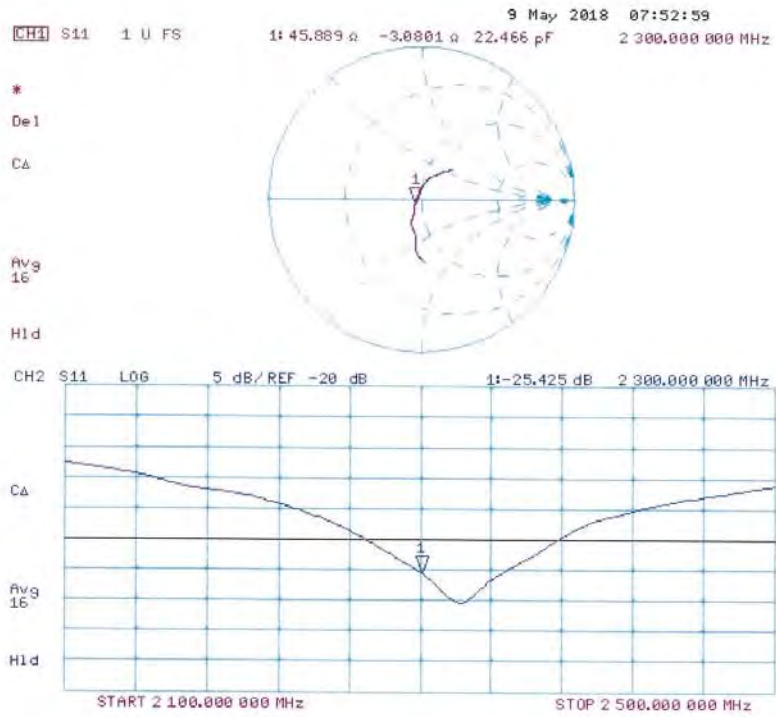
**SAR(1 g) = 11.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.77 W/kg**

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



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

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Client **BACL**

Certificate No: **Z18-60218**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 971**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-003-01**  
**Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **June 26, 2018**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102083	01-Nov-17 (CTTL, No.J17X08756)	Oct-18
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100542	01-Nov-17 (CTTL, No.J17X08756)	Oct-18
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7464	12-Sep-17(SPEAG,No.EX3-7464_Sep17)	Sep-18
DAE4	SN 1524	13-Sep-17(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1524_Sep17)	Sep-18
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00560)	Jan-19
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00561)	Jan-19

	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: June 28, 2018

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**Glossary:**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
N/A	not applicable or not measured

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

**Additional Documentation:**

- e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

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



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### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.1.1476
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	40.3 $\pm$ 6 %	1.84 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>53.3 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 18.8 % (k=2)</b>
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.26 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>25.0 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 18.7 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	54.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.92 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>49.5 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 18.8 % (k=2)</b>
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.68 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.9 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 18.7 % (k=2)</b>



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

##### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.1Ω+ 6.31jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.9dB

##### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.9Ω+ 7.63jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.4dB

##### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.020 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

##### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 06.26.2018

Test Laboratory: CCTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 971**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.844$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.25$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7464; ConvF(7.89, 7.89, 7.89) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 9/12/2017
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1524; Calibrated: 9/13/2017
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

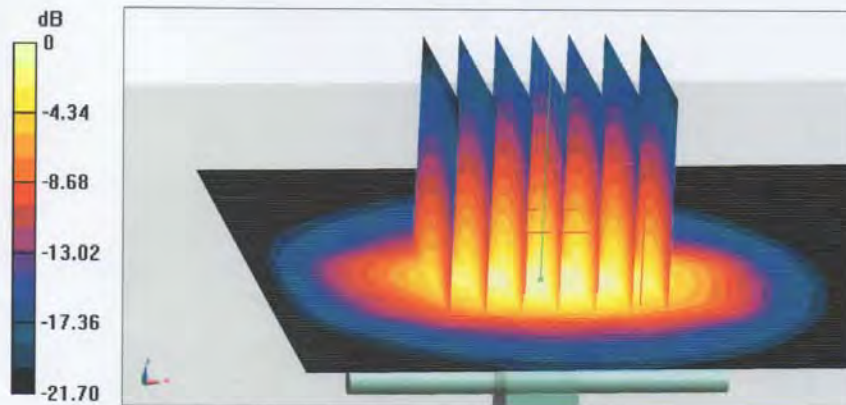
**Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.13 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.4 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.26 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.0 W/kg



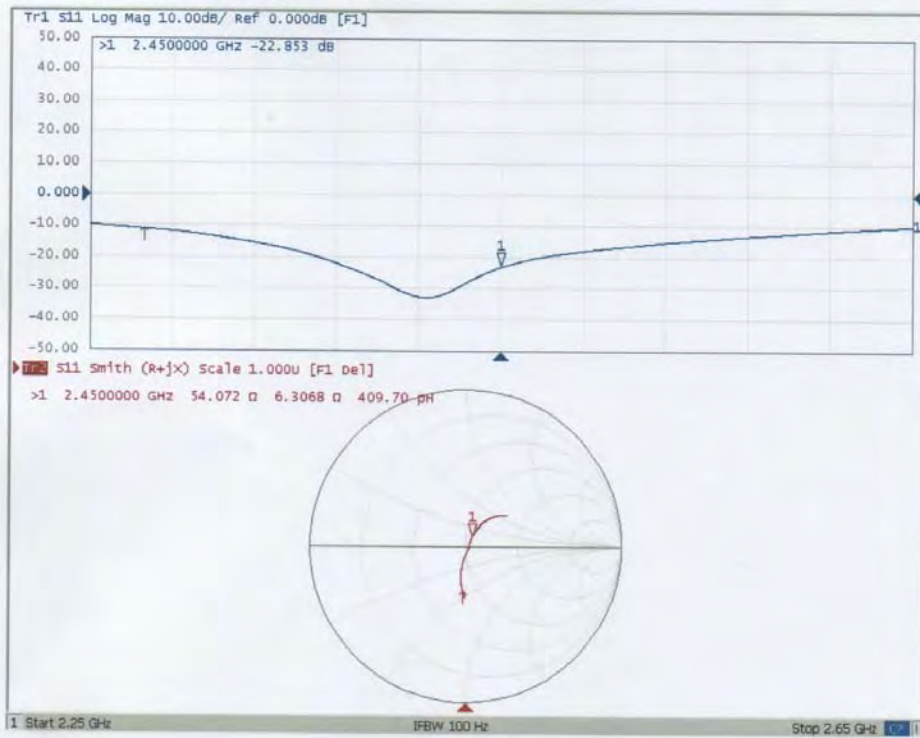
0 dB = 22.0 W/kg = 13.42 dBW/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 06.25.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 971**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.92$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.06$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7464; ConvF(8.09, 8.09, 8.09) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 9/12/2017
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1524; Calibrated: 9/13/2017
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

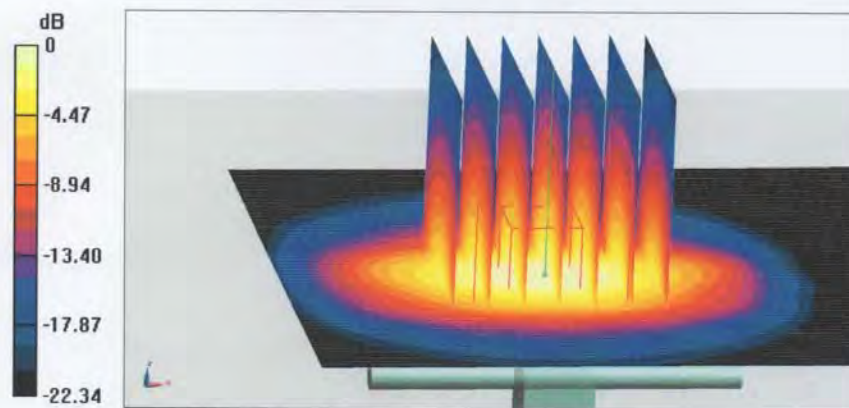
**Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 90.43 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.1 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 12.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.68 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.1 W/kg



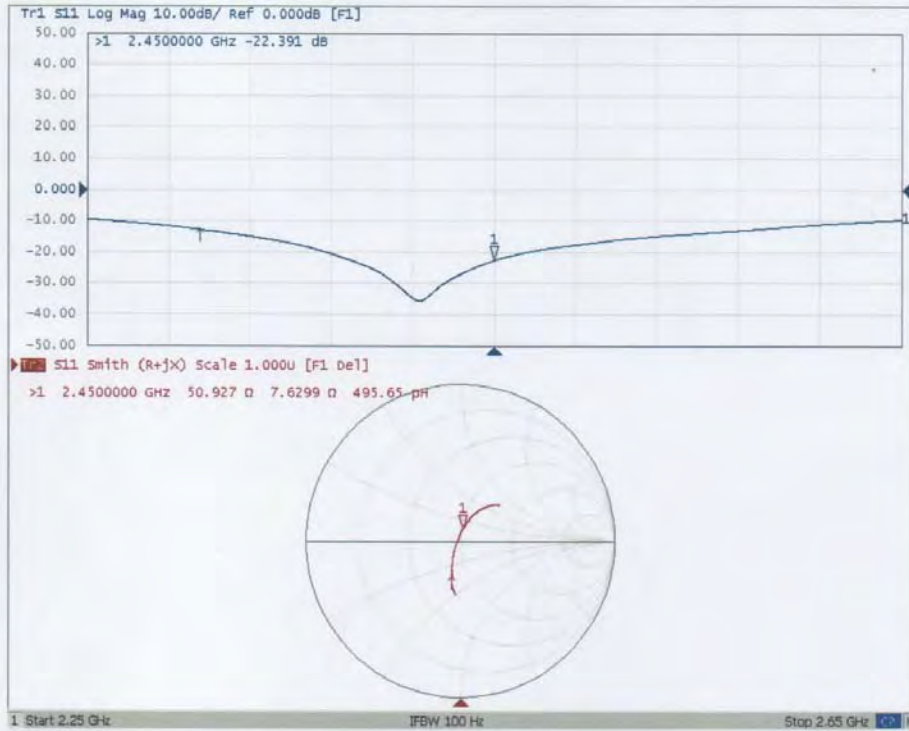
0 dB = 20.1 W/kg = 13.03 dBW/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Client

**BACL**

Certificate No: **Z19-60433**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2600V2 - SN: 1132**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-003-01**  
**Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **November 19, 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	106276	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1555	22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z19-60295)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

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

Issued: November 22, 2019

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#### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
N/A	not applicable or not measured

#### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, 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%.



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### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.3
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.0	1.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	38.3 $\pm$ 6 %	1.95 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.9 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	55.5 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.12 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.4 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	49.0Ω- 7.12jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.8dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.018 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 11.19.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1132**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.951$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.27$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.19, 7.19, 7.19) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/22/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

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

Reference Value = 97.37 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

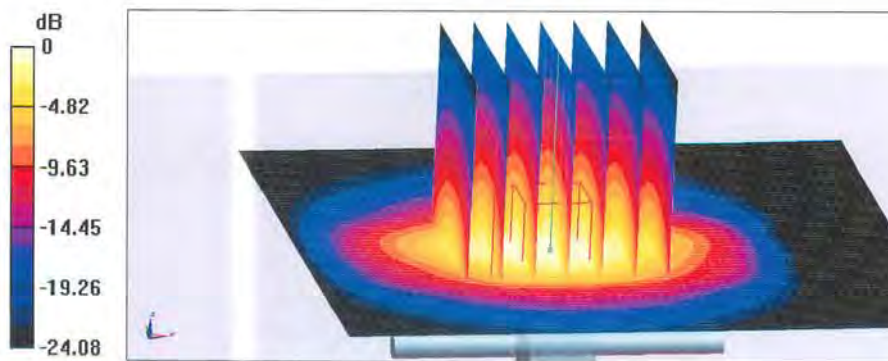
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.12 W/kg**

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 45.6%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 24.2 W/kg



0 dB = 24.2 W/kg = 13.84 dBW/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

