## Calibration Laboratory of

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


[^0]Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
Accreditation No.: SCS 0108
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

## Glossary:

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { TSL } & \text { tissue simulating liquid } \\ \text { ConvF } & \text { sensitivity in TSL / NORM } x, y, z\end{array}$
N/A
not applicable or not measured

## Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure For The Assessment Of Specific Absorption Rate Of Human Exposure To Radio Frequency Fields From Hand-Held And Body-Worn Wireless Communication Devices - Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz )", October 2020.
b) KDB 865664 , "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz "

## Additional Documentation:

c) DASY 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 source is mounted in a touch configuration below the center marking of the flat phantom.
- Return Loss: This parameter is measured with the source positioned under the liquid filled phantom (as described in the measurement condition clause). The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured: SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized: SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters: The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

| DASY Version | DASY52 | V52.10.4 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Extrapolation | Advanced Extrapolation |  |
| Phantom | Modular Flat Phantom |  |
| Distance Dipole Center - TSL | 10 mm | with Spacer |
| Zoom Scan Resolution | $\mathrm{dx}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Graded Ratio $=1.4$ (Z direction) |
| Frequency | $3300 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  |

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 38.2 | $2.71 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $38.1 \pm 6 \%$ | $2.79 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | - |

## SAR result with Head TSL

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $6.67 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{6 6 . 1} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 9} \% \mathbf{( k = 2 )}$ |


| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0 \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $\mathbf{2 . 5 6} \mathrm{W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 5 . 5} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

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

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $53.8 \Omega-8.0 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -21.4 dB |

## General Antenna Parameters and Design

| Electrical Delay (one direction) | 1.124 ns |
| :--- | :--- |

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

## Additional EUT Data

| Manufactured by | SPEAG |
| :--- | :--- |

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland
DUT: Dipole 3300 MHz ; Type: D3300V2; Serial: D3300V2-SN:1011
Communication System: UID $0-\mathrm{CW}$; Frequency: 3300 MHz
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=3300 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=2.79 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=38.1 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)
DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(7.97, 7.97, 7.97)@3300 MHz; Calibrated: 07.03.2023
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 19.12.2022
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin $=100 \mathrm{~mW}, \mathbf{d}=10 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f}=\mathbf{3 3 0 0} \mathbf{M H z} /$ Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=70.47 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=-0.02 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=17.4 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=6.67 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=\mathbf{2 . 5 6} \mathrm{W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below $=8.2 \mathrm{~mm}$
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at $\mathrm{M} 1=75.7 \%$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) $=12.5 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$


Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL


## 3500 MHz Dipole Calibration Certificate

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid \& Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates


S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
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Swiss Calibration Service
Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client Beiling
CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

| Object | D3500V2 - SN:1016 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calibration procedure(s) | QA CAL-22.v7 Calibration Proce | ure for SAR Validation Sou | $\text { een } 3-10 \mathrm{GHz}$ |
| Calibration date: June 21,2023 |  |  |  |
| This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate. |  |  |  |
| All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 $\pm 3)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and humidity $<70 \%$. |  |  |  |
| Calibration Equipment used (M\&TE critical for calibration) |  |  |  |
| Primary Standards | ID \# | Cal Date (Certificate No.) | Scheduled Calibration |
| Power meter NRP2 | SN: 104778 | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03804/03805) | Mar-24 |
| Power sensor NRP-Z91 | SN: 103244 | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03804) | Mar-24 |
| Power sensor NRP-Z91 | SN: 103245 | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03805) | Mar-24 |
| Reference 20 dB Attenuator | SN: BH9394 (20k) | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03809) | Mar-24 |
| Type-N mismatch combination | SN: 310982 / 06327 | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03810) | Mar-24 |
| Reference Probe EX3DV4 | SN: 3503 | 07-Mar-23 (No. EX3-3503_Mar23) | Mar-24 |
| DAE4 | SN: 601 | 19-Dec-22 (No. DAE4-601_Dec22) | Dec-23 |
| Secondary Standards | ID\# | Check Date (in house) | Scheduled Check |
| Power meter E4419B | SN: GB39512475 | $30-$ Oct-14 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| Power sensor HP 8481A | SN: US37292783 | 07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| Power sensor HP 8481A | SN: MY41093315 | 07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| RF generator R\&S SMT-06 | SN: 100972 | 15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A | SN: US41080477 | 31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
|  | Name | Function | Signature |
| Calibrated by: | Kreşimir Franjić | Laboratory Technician |  |
| Approved by: | Sven Kühn | Technical Manager |  |
|  |  |  | Issued: June 22, 2023 |

## Calibration Laboratory of

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Engineering AG
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S Swiss Calibration Service
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## Glossary:

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

## Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure For The Assessment Of Specific Absorption Rate Of Human Exposure To Radio Frequency Fields From Hand-Held And Body-Worn Wireless Communication Devices - Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz )", October 2020.
b) KDB 865664 , "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz "

## Additional Documentation:

c) DASY 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 source is mounted in a touch configuration below the center marking of the flat phantom.
- Return Loss: This parameter is measured with the source positioned under the liquid filled phantom (as described in the measurement condition clause). The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured: SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized: SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters: The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

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

## Measurement Conditions

| DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1. |
| :--- |
| DASY Version | DASY52 $\quad$ V52.10.4

Head TSL parameters at 3400 MHz
The following parameters and calculations were applied.
The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 38.0 | $2.81 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $37.9 \pm 6 \%$ | $2.86 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | - |

## SAR result with Head TSL at 3400 MHz

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{~ c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $6.79 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{6 7 . 6} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 9} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0 \mathbf { g } ) \text { of Head TSL }}$ | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $\mathbf{2 . 5 4} \mathrm{W} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 5 . 4} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

Head TSL parameters at 3500 MHz
The following parameters and calculations were applied.
The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 37.9 | $2.91 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $37.8 \pm 6 \%$ | $2.93 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | - |

## SAR result with Head TSL at $\mathbf{3 5 0 0} \mathbf{~ M H z}$

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{~ c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $6.71 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{6 6 . 9} \mathbf{~ W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 9} \%(\mathbf{k = 2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $\left.\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0} \mathbf{~ g}\right)$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $2.53 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 5 . 2} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

## Head TSL parameters at $3600 \mathbf{M H z}$

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 37.8 | $3.02 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $37.7 \pm 6 \%$ | $3.01 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | - |

## SAR result with Head TSL at $\mathbf{3 6 0 0} \mathbf{~ M H z}$

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $6.62 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{6 6 . 2} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 9} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0 ~ \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $2.47 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 4 . 7} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

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

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 3400 MHz

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $45.3 \Omega-8.1 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -20.2 dB |

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 3500 MHz

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $54.5 \Omega-2.5 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -26.1 dB |

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at $\mathbf{3 6 0 0} \mathbf{~ M H z}$

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $58.6 \Omega-0.4 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -22.0 dB |

## General Antenna Parameters and Design

| Electrical Delay (one direction) | 1.137 ns |
| :--- | :--- |

After long term use with 100 W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

## Additional EUT Data

| Manufactured by | SPEAG |
| :--- | :--- |

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland
DUT: Dipole 3500 MHz ; Type: D3500V2; Serial: D3500V2-SN:1016
Communication System: UID $0-\mathrm{CW}$; Frequency: 3500 MHz , Frequency: 3400 MHz , Frequency: 3600
MHz
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=3500 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=2.93 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=37.8 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=3400 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=2.86 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=37.9 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=3600 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=3.01 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=37.7 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)
DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91) @ $3500 \mathrm{MHz}, \operatorname{ConvF}(7.91,7.91,7.91$ ) @ 3400 MHz, ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91) @ 3600 MHz ; Calibrated: 07.03.2023
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 19.12.2022
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin $=100 \mathrm{~mW}, \mathrm{~d}=10 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f}=\mathbf{3 5 0 0 \mathrm { MHz } / \text { Zoom Scan, }}$
dist $=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}(8 \times 8 \times 8) /$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=69.74 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=18.0 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=6.71 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=\mathbf{2 . 5 3} \mathrm{W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below $=8 \mathrm{~mm}$
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at $\mathrm{M} 1=74.9 \%$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) $=12.9 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin $=100 \mathrm{~mW}, \mathrm{~d}=10 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f}=\mathbf{3 4 0 0 \mathrm { MHz } / \text { Zoom Scan, }}$ dist=1.4mm (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=70.34 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=18.1 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=6.79 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=\mathbf{2 . 5 4} \mathrm{W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below $=8 \mathrm{~mm}$
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 $=75.3 \%$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) $=13.1 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100 mW, $\mathbf{d}=10 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f}=\mathbf{3 6 0 0 \mathrm { MHz } / \text { Zoom Scan, }}$ dist $=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}(8 \times 8 \times 8) /$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=68.24 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=-0.00 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=18.3 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=6.62 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=2.47 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below $=8 \mathrm{~mm}$
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 $=74.2 \%$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) $=13.0 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$

$0 \mathrm{~dB}=13.1 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}=11.18 \mathrm{dBW} / \mathrm{kg}$

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL


## 3700 MHz Dipole Calibration Certificate

## Calibration Laboratory of Schmid \& Partner Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)


S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
Service suisse d'étalonnage Servizio svizzero di taratura Swiss Calibration Service
Accreditation No.: SCS 0108
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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates


Certificate No. D3700V2-1004_Jun23
CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

| Object | D3700V2 - SN:1004 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calibration procedure(s) | QA CAL-22.v7 Calibration Proce | ure for SAR Validation Sou | veen $3-10 \mathrm{GHz}$ |
| Calibration date: | June 21, 2023 |  |  |
| This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate. |  |  |  |
| All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature ( $22 \pm 3)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and humidity $\mathbf{~} 70 \%$. |  |  |  |
| Calibration Equipment used (M\&TE critical for calibration) |  |  |  |
| Primary Standards | ID \# | Cal Date (Certificate No.) | Scheduled Calibration |
| Power meter NRP2 | SN: 104778 | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03804/03805) | Mar-24 |
| Power sensor NRP-Z91 | SN: 103244 | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03804) | Mar-24 |
| Power sensor NRP-Z91 | SN: 103245 | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03805) | Mar-24 |
| Reference 20 dB Attenuator | SN: BH9394 (20k) | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03809) | Mar-24 |
| Type-N mismatch combination | SN: 310982 / 06327 | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03810) | Mar-24 |
| Reference Probe EX3DV4 | SN: 3503 | 07-Mar-23 (No. EX3-3503_Mar23) | Mar-24 |
| DAE4 | SN: 601 | 19-Dec-22 (No. DAE4-601_Dec22) | Dec-23 |
| Secondary Standards | ID\# | Check Date (in house) | Scheduled Check |
| Power meter E4419B | SN: GB39512475 | 30-Oct-14 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| Power sensor HP 8481A | SN: US37292783 | $07-$ Oct-15 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| Power sensor HP 8481A | SN: MY41093315 | 07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| RF generator R\&S SMT-06 | SN: 100972 | 15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A | SN: US41080477 | 31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
|  | Name | Function | Signature |
| Calibrated by: | KreSimir Franjic | Laboratory Technician |  |
| Approved by: | Sven Kühn | Technical Manager |  |
|  |  |  | Issued: June 22, 2023 |

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

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) IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure For The Assessment Of Specific Absorption Rate Of Human Exposure To Radio Frequency Fields From Hand-Held And Body-Worn Wireless Communication Devices - Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz )", October 2020.
b) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz "

## Additional Documentation:

c) DASY 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 source is mounted in a touch configuration below the center marking of the flat phantom.
- Return Loss: This parameter is measured with the source positioned under the liquid filled phantom (as described in the measurement condition clause). The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured: SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized: SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters: The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

| DASY Version | DASY52 | V52.10.4 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Extrapolation | Advanced Extrapolation |  |
| Phantom | Modular Flat Phantom V5.0 |  |
| Distance Dipole Center - TSL | 10 mm | with Spacer |
| Zoom Scan Resolution | $\mathrm{dx}, \mathrm{dy}=4.0 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Graded Ratio $=1.4$ (Z direction) |
| Frequency | $3700 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  |

## Head TSL parameters at 3700 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 37.7 | $3.12 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $37.6 \pm 6 \%$ | $3.08 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | - |

SAR result with Head TSL at $3700 \mathbf{M H z}$

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $6.76 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{6 7 . 8} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 9} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0 \mathbf { g } ) \text { of Head TSL }}$ | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $2.47 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 4 . 7} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

Head TSL parameters at $3800 \mathbf{M H z}$
The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 37.6 | $3.22 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $37.5 \pm 6 \%$ | $3.16 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | - |

SAR result with Head TSL at $3800 \mathbf{M H z}$

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $6.44 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{6 4 . 6} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 9} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $\left.\mathbf{1 0} \mathrm{cm}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0} \mathbf{g}\right)$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $2.36 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 3 . 6} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

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

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 3700 MHz

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $49.6 \Omega-6.3 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -24.0 dB |

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at $3800 \mathbf{M H z}$

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $56.7 \Omega-4.6 j \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -22.4 dB |

## General Antenna Parameters and Design

| Electrical Delay (one direction) | 1.139 ns |
| :--- | :--- |

After long term use with 100 W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

## Additional EUT Data

| Manufactured by | SPEAG |
| :--- | :--- |

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland
DUT: Dipole 3700 MHz; Type: D3700V2; Serial: D3700V2 - SN: 1004
Communication System: UID $0-$ CW; Frequency: 3700 MHz , Frequency: 3800 MHz
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=3700 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=3.08 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=37.6 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=3800 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=3.16 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=37.5 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)
DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(7.73, 7.73, 7.73) @ 3700 MHz , ConvF(7.73, 7.73, 7.73) @ 3800 MHz ; Calibrated: 07.03.2023
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 19.12.2022
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin $=100 \mathrm{~mW}, \mathrm{~d}=10 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f}=\mathbf{3 7 0 0 \mathrm { MHz } / \text { Zoom Scan, }}$
dist=1.4mm (8x8x8)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=68.84 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=-0.00 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR (extrapolated) $=19.0 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=6.76 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=2.47 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below $=8 \mathrm{~mm}$
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 $=74.2 \%$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) $=13.3 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin $=100 \mathrm{~mW}, \mathrm{~d}=10 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f}=\mathbf{3 8 0 0 \mathrm { MHz } / \text { Zoom Scan, }}$ dist $=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}(8 \times 8 x 8) /$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ Reference Value $=67.41 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=0.02 \mathrm{~dB}$ Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=17.5 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=6.44 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=2.36 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below $=8.4 \mathrm{~mm}$
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 $=75.1 \%$
Maximum value of SAR $($ measured $)=12.6 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$


Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL


## Calibration Laboratory of

Schmid \& Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland
Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

| Client | CTTL <br> Beijing |  | Certificate No. | D3900V2-1024_Jun23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE |  |  |  |  |
| Object D3900V2-SN:1024 |  |  |  |  |
| Calibration procedure(s) <br> QA CAL-22.v7 <br> Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between $3-10 \mathrm{GHz}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Calibration date: June 21,2023 |  |  |  |  |
| This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate. |  |  |  |  |
| All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature ( $22 \pm 3)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and humidity $<70 \%$. |  |  |  |  |
| Calibration Equipment used (M\&TE critical for calibration) |  |  |  |  |
| Primar | Standards | ID \# | Cal Date (Certificate No.) | Scheduled Calibration |
| Power | meter NRP2 | SN: 104778 | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03804/03805) | Mar-24 |
| Power | sensor NRP-Z91 | SN: 103244 | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03804) | Mar-24 |
| Power | sensor NRP-Z91 | SN: 103245 | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03805) | Mar-24 |
| Refer | nce 20 dB Attenuator | SN: BH9394 (20k) | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03809) | Mar-24 |
| Type-N | V mismatch combination | SN: 310982 / 06327 | 30-Mar-23 ( $\mathrm{No}$. 217-03810) | Mar-24 |
| Refer | nce Probe EX3DV4 | SN: 3503 | 07-Mar-23 (No. EX3-3503_Mar23) | Mar-24 |
|  |  | SN: 601 | 19-Dec-22 (No. DAE4-601_Dec22) |  |
| Secon | dary Standards | ID\# | Check Date (in house) | Scheduled Check |
| Power | meter E4419B | SN: GB39512475 | 30-Oct-14 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| Power | sensor HP 8481A | SN: US37292783 | 07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| Power | sensor HP 8481A | SN: MY41093315 | 07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| RF ge | nerator R\&S SMT-06 | SN: 100972 | 15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A |  | SN: US41080477 | 31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
|  |  | Name | Function | Signature |
| Calibr | ated by: | Kresimir Franjic | Laboratory Technician |  |
| Approved by: |  | Sven Kühn | Technical Manager |  |
| This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory. |  |  |  |  |

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



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Schweizerischer Kalibrierdie
Service suisse d'étalonnage
Servizio svizzero di taratura
Swiss Calibration Service

## Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

## Glossary:

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

## Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure For The Assessment Of Specific Absorption Rate Of Human Exposure To Radio Frequency Fields From Hand-Held And Body-Worn Wireless Communication Devices - Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz )", October 2020.
b) KDB 865664 , "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz "

## Additional Documentation:

c) DASY 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 source is mounted in a touch configuration below the center marking of the flat phantom.
- Return Loss: This parameter is measured with the source positioned under the liquid filled phantom (as described in the measurement condition clause). The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured: SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized: SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters: The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

| DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1. |
| :--- |
| DASY Version | DASY52 $\quad$ V52.10.4

Head TSL parameters at $3900 \mathbf{M H z}$
The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 37.5 | $3.32 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $37.4 \pm 6 \%$ | $3.25 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | - |

## SAR result with Head TSL at $3900 \mathbf{M H z}$

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{~ c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $6.97 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to $\mathbf{1 W}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 . 9} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 9} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0 ~ \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $2.42 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 4 . 2} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

## Head TSL parameters at 4000 MHz

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

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 37.4 | $3.43 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $37.3 \pm 6 \%$ | $3.33 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | - |

## SAR result with Head TSL at 4000 MHz

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $6.84 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{6 8 . 7} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 9} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $\left.\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0} \mathbf{g}\right)$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $2.38 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 3 . 8} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

## Head TSL parameters at 4100 MHz

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

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 37.2 | $3.53 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $37.1 \pm 6 \%$ | $3.42 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | - |

## SAR result with Head TSL at $\mathbf{4 1 0 0} \mathbf{~ M H z}$

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $6.83 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{6 8 . 6} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 9} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $\left.\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0 ~ g}\right)$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $\mathbf{2 . 3 8} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 3 . 8} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

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

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 3900 MHz

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $46.3 \Omega-5.4 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -23.4 dB |

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at $\mathbf{4 0 0 0} \mathbf{~ M H z}$

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $51.8 \Omega-2.7 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -29.8 dB |

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at $\mathbf{4 1 0 0} \mathbf{~ M H z}$

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $59.2 \Omega-0.8 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -21.5 dB |

## General Antenna Parameters and Design

| Electrical Delay (one direction) | 1.107 ns |
| :--- | :--- |

After long term use with 100 W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

## Additional EUT Data

| Manufactured by | SPEAG |
| :--- | :--- |

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland
DUT: Dipole 3900 MHz; Type: D3900V2; Serial: D3900V2 - SN:1024
Communication System: UID $0-\mathrm{CW}$; Frequency: 3900 MHz , Frequency: 4000 MHz , Frequency: 4100
MHz
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=3900 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=3.25 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=37.4 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=4000 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=3.33 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=37.3 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=4100 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=3.42 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=37.1 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)
DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39)@3900 MHz, ConvF(7.39, 7.39, 7.39)@4000 $\mathrm{MHz}, \operatorname{ConvF}(7.26,7.26,7.26) @ 4100 \mathrm{MHz}$; Calibrated: 07.03.2023
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 19.12.2022
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

```
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin \(=100 \mathrm{~mW}, \mathbf{d}=10 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f}=3900 \mathrm{MHz} /\) Zoom Scan, dist \(=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}(8 \times 8 \times 8) /\) Cube 0: Measurement grid: \(\mathrm{dx}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}\)
Reference Value \(=71.68 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}\); Power Drift \(=-0.01 \mathrm{~dB}\)
Peak SAR \((\) extrapolated \()=19.7 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}\)
\(\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=\mathbf{6 . 9 7} \mathrm{W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(\mathbf{1 0} \mathrm{g})=\mathbf{2 . 4 2} \mathbf{W} / \mathrm{kg}\)
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below \(=8 \mathrm{~mm}\)
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 \(=74.3 \%\)
Maximum value of SAR (measured) \(=14.0 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}\)
```

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin $=100 \mathrm{~mW}, \mathrm{~d}=10 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f}=4000 \mathrm{MHz} /$ Zoom Scan,
dist $=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}(8 \times 8 \times 8) /$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=72.34 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=0.00 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=19.6 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=\mathbf{6 . 8 4} \mathrm{W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=\mathbf{2 . 3 8} \mathrm{W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below $=8 \mathrm{~mm}$
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 $=73.7 \%$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) $=13.9 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100 mW, $d=10 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f}=\mathbf{4 1 0 0 \mathrm { MHz } / \text { Zoom Scan, }}$
dist $=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}(8 \times 8 \times 8) /$ Cube 0 : Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=69.41 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=0.04 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=19.2 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=\mathbf{6 . 8 3} \mathrm{W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=\mathbf{2 . 3 8} \mathrm{W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below $=8 \mathrm{~mm}$
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 $=74.2 \%$
Maximum value of SAR $($ measured $)=13.9 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$


Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

| Eile | e View | Channel | Swe | ep | Calibration | Irace | Scale | Marker | System Wi | Window |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Chl: St | Ch 1 Avg Cht 3.70000 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | 900000 GHz <br> 7.6241 pF 00000 GHz <br> 51.918 pF 000000 GHz <br> 14.581 pF 900000 GHz | $46.272 \Omega$ <br> $-5.3530 \Omega$ <br> $59.172 \Omega$ <br> $-76411 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ <br> $51.817 \Omega$ <br> $-2.7289 \Omega$ <br> 67.654 mU <br> $-121.67^{\circ}$ <br> Stop 4.30000 GHz |
|  | 10.00 | des SI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 00000 CHz | -2*395 dB |
|  | 5.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 100000 GHz | -2 2883 dB |
|  | 0.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | >3 |  | 4 | 100000 CHz | $-27846 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -10.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -15.00 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
|  | -25.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Stop 4.30000 GHz |
| Ch1: statt 3.70000 GHz |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Status | CH 1: 511 |  |  |  | C* 1-Port |  | Avg=20 Delay |  |  |  |  | LCL |

## 5GHz Dipole Calibration Certificate

## Calibration Laboratory of

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


S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
Servizio svizzero di taratura
S
Swiss Calibration Service
Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
Accreditation No.: SCS 0108
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

| Client | CTTL |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Beijing |

Certificate No. D5GHzV2-1060_Jun23
CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

| Object | D5GHzV2 - SN:1060 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calibration procedure(s) | QA CAL-22.v7 <br> Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between $3-10 \mathrm{GHz}$ |  |  |
| Calibration date: | June 19, 2023 |  |  |
| This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate. |  |  |  |
| All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 $\pm 3)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and humidity $<70 \%$. |  |  |  |
| Calibration Equipment used (M\&TE critical for calibration) |  |  |  |
| Primary Standards | ID \# | Cal Date (Certificate No.) | Scheduled Calibration |
| Power meter NRP2 | SN: 104778 | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03804/03805) | Mar-24 |
| Power sensor NRP-Z91 | SN: 103244 | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03804) | Mar-24 |
| Power sensor NRP-Z91 | SN: 103245 | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03805) | Mar-24 |
| Reference 20 dB Attenuator | SN: BH9394 (20k) | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03809) | Mar-24 |
| Type- N mismatch combination | SN: 310982 / 06327 | 30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03810) | Mar-24 |
| Reference Probe EX3DV4 | SN: 3503 | 07-Mar-23 (No. EX3-3503_Mar23) | Mar-24 |
| DAE4 | SN: 601 | 19-Dec-22 (No. DAE4-601_Dec22) | Dec-23 |
| Secondary Standards | ID \# | Check Date (in house) | Scheduled Check |
| Power meter E4419B | SN: GB39512475 | $30-$ Oct-14 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| Power sensor HP 8481A | SN: US37292783 | 07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| Power sensor HP 8481A | SN: MY41093315 | 07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| RF generator R\&S SMT-06 | SN: 100972 | 15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A | SN: US41080477 | 31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-22) | In house check: Oct-24 |
| Calibrated by: | Name | Function | Signature |
|  | Jeffrey Katzman | Laboratory Technician | 7 , |
| Approved by: | Sven Kühn | Technical Manager |  |
|  | Issued: June 20, 2023 |  |  |

## Calibration Laboratory of

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S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst


The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

## Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid
ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORM $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, \mathrm{z}$
N/A not applicable or not measured
Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:
a) IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure For The Assessment Of Specific Absorption Rate Of Human Exposure To Radio Frequency Fields From Hand-Held And Body-Worn Wireless Communication Devices - Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz )", October 2020.
b) KDB 865664 , "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz "

## Additional Documentation:

c) DASY 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 source is mounted in a touch configuration below the center marking of the flat phantom.
- Return Loss: This parameter is measured with the source positioned under the liquid filled phantom (as described in the measurement condition clause). The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured: SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized: SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters: The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

| DASY Version | DASY52 | V52.10.4 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Extrapolation | Advanced Extrapolation |  |
| Phantom | Modular Flat Phantom V5.0 |  |
| Distance Dipole Center - TSL | 10 mm | with Spacer |
| Zoom Scan Resolution | dx, dy $=4.0 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Graded Ratio $=1.4$ (Z direction) |
|  | $5200 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  |
|  | $5250 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  |
| Frequency | $5300 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  |
|  | $5500 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  |
|  | $5600 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  |
|  | $5750 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  |

## Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 36.0 | $4.66 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $35.5 \pm 6 \%$ | $4.53 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\ldots-$. | $\ldots$ |

## SAR result with Head TSL at $5200 \mathbf{M H z}$

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathbf { g } ) \text { of Head TSL }}$ | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $7.92 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{7 8 . 9} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 9} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $\left.\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0} \mathbf{g}\right)$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $2.27 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 2 . 6} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

## Head TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 35.9 | $4.71 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $35.5 \pm 6 \%$ | $4.60 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots-$ |

SAR result with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathbf { g } ) \text { of Head TSL }}$ | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $7.98 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{7 9 . 6} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 9} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{~ c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0 ~ \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $2.29 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to $\mathbf{1 W}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 8} \mathbf{~ W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

## Head TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 35.9 | $4.76 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $35.5 \pm 6 \%$ | $4.67 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots-$ |

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1 ~ c m}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{3} \mathbf{( 1 ~ g})$ of Head TSL | Condition |  |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $8.24 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{8 2 . 1} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 9} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{~ c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0 ~ \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $2.35 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 3 . 4} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 5} \% \mathbf{( k = 2 )}$ |

## Head TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 35.6 | $4.96 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $35.4 \pm 6 \%$ | $4.89 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-\ldots$ | .-- |

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $8.56 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{8 5 . 5} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 9} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $\left.\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{~ c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0 ~ g}\right)$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $2.42 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 4 . 1} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

## Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 35.5 | $5.07 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $35.3 \pm 6 \%$ | $4.97 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\ldots .-$ | $\ldots$ |

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $8.38 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{8 3 . 6} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 9 \%} \mathbf{( k = 2 )}$ |


| SAR averaged over $\left.\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0 ~ g}\right)$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $2.38 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 3 . 8} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

## Head TSL parameters at $5750 \mathbf{M H z}$

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 35.4 | $5.22 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $35.1 \pm 6 \%$ | $5.08 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\ldots-$. | $\ldots$. |

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{~ c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathbf{~ m W}$ input power | $\mathbf{8 . 0 7} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to $\mathbf{1 W}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 5} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 9} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0 \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $2.28 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 2 . 7} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2 )}$ |

## Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 35.3 | $5.27 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $35.0 \pm 6 \%$ | $5.11 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots-$ |

## SAR result with Head TSL at $5800 \mathbf{M H z}$

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1 \mathbf { c m } ^ { \mathbf { 3 } } \mathbf { ( 1 ~ g } ) \text { of Head TSL }}$ | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $8.22 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{8 1 . 9} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 9} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $\left.\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0} \mathbf{~ g}\right)$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 100 mW input power | $2.32 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{2 3 . 1} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 9 . 5} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $48.6 \Omega-5.3 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -25.1 dB |

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $47.7 \Omega-4.1 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -26.2 dB |

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $46.9 \Omega-2.2 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -28.0 dB |

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $50.6 \Omega-4.0 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -28.0 dB |

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $53.6 \Omega+1.2 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -28.6 dB |

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $51.4 \Omega-0.3 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -37.3 dB |

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $51.2 \Omega-2.2 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -32.0 dB |

## General Antenna Parameters and Design

| Electrical Delay (one direction) | 1.201 ns |
| :--- | :--- |

After long term use with 100 W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

## Additional EUT Data

| Manufactured by | SPEAG |
| :--- | :--- |

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

## DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1060

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz , Frequency: 5250 MHz , Frequency: 5300
MHz , Frequency: 5500 MHz , Frequency: 5600 MHz , Frequency: 5750 MHz , Frequency: 5800 MHz
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=5200 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=4.53 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=35.5 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$,
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=5250 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=4.60 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=35.5 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$,
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=5300 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=4.67 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=35.5 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$,
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=5500 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=4.89 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=35.4 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$,
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=5600 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=4.97 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=35.3 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$,
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=5750 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=5.08 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=35.1 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$,
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=5800 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=5.11 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=35.0 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

## DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4-SN3503; ConvF(5.8, 5.8,5.8)@ $5200 \mathrm{MHz}, \operatorname{ConvF}(5.5,5.5,5.5) @ 5250 \mathrm{MHz}$, ConvF( $5.49,5.49,5.49$ ) @ $5300 \mathrm{MHz}, \operatorname{ConvF}(5.25,5.25,5.25) @ 5500 \mathrm{MHz}$, $\operatorname{ConvF}(5.1,5.1,5.1)$ @ $5600 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{ConvF}(5.08,5.08,5.08)$ @ $5750 \mathrm{MHz}, \operatorname{ConvF}(5.01,5.01,5.01)$ @ 5800 MHz ; Calibrated: 07.03.2023
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 19.12.2022
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin $=100 \mathrm{~mW}$, dist $=10 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f}=5200 \mathrm{MHz} /$ Zoom Scan,
dist $=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}(8 \times 8 \times 7) /$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=76.08 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=-0.08 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=27.3 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=\mathbf{7 . 9 2} \mathrm{W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=2.27 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below $=6.9 \mathrm{~mm}$
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at MI $=70.9 \%$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) $=18.0 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin $=100 \mathrm{~mW}$, dist $=10 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f}=5250 \mathrm{MHz} /$ Zoom Scan,
dist $=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}(8 \times 8 \times 7) /$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=75.90 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=0.04 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=26.7 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=\mathbf{7 . 9 8} \mathbf{W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=\mathbf{2 . 2 9} \mathbf{W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below $=7.2 \mathrm{~mm}$
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 $=71.8 \%$
Maximum value of SAR $($ measured $)=18.0 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin $=100 \mathrm{~mW}$, dist $=10 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f}=5300 \mathrm{MHz} / \mathrm{Zoom}$ Scan, dist $=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}(8 \times 8 \times 7) /$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ Reference Value $=76.02 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=0.08 \mathrm{~dB}$ Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=28.5 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=8.24 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=2.35 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below $=6.8 \mathrm{~mm}$
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at MI $=70.8 \%$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) $=18.8 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin $=100 \mathrm{~mW}$, dist $=10 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f}=5500 \mathrm{MHz} /$ Zoom Scan, dist $=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}(8 \times 8 \times 7) /$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=75.86 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=0.04 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=32.2 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=8.56 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=2.42 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below $=7.2 \mathrm{~mm}$
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 $=67.3 \%$
Maximum value of SAR $($ measured $)=20.1 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin $=100 \mathrm{~mW}$, dist $=10 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f}=5600 \mathrm{MHz} /$ Zoom Scan, dist $=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}(8 \times 8 \times 7) /$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=76.37 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=0.04 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=30.3 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=8.38 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=\mathbf{2 . 3 8} \mathbf{W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below $=7.2 \mathrm{~mm}$
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 $=68.5 \%$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) $=19.6 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin $=100 \mathrm{~mW}$, dist $=10 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f}=5750 \mathrm{MHz} / \mathrm{Zoom}$ Scan, dist $=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}(8 \times 8 \times 7) /$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=73.46 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=0.04 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=30.9 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=8.07 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=\mathbf{2 . 2 8} \mathbf{W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below $=7.2 \mathrm{~mm}$
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 $=66.6 \%$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) $=19.3 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin $=100 \mathrm{~mW}$, dist $=10 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{f}=5800 \mathrm{MHz} /$ Zoom Scan,
dist $=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}(8 \times 8 \times 7) /$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: $d x=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=74.09 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=0.05 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=31.5 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=8.22 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=\mathbf{2 . 3 2} \mathbf{W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below $=7.2 \mathrm{~mm}$
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 $=66.5 \%$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) $=19.6 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$

$0 \mathrm{~dB}=20.1 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}=13.03 \mathrm{dBW} / \mathrm{kg}$

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL (5200, 5300, 5500, 5800 MHz )


Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL (5250, 5600, 5750 MHz )


## 13 MHz Dipole Calibration Certificate




S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdiens

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
C Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates
Glossary:
TSL
ConvF
N/A
tissue simulating liquid

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:
a) IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure For The Assessment Of Specific

Absorption Rate Of Human Exposure To Radio Frequency Fields From Hand-Held And Body-Worn Wireless Communication Devices - Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz )", October 2020.
b) KDB 865664 , "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz "

## Additional Documentation:

c) DASY 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 source is mounted in a touch configuration below the center marking of the flat phantom.
- Return Loss: This parameter is measured with the source positioned under the liquid filled phantom (as described in the measurement condition clause). The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- SAR measured: SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- SAR normalized: SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters: The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

| DASY Version | DASY5 | V52.10.4 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Extrapolation | Advanced Extrapolation |  |
| Phantom | ELI4 Flat Phantom | Shell thickness: $2 \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| EUT Positioning | Touch Position |  |
| Zoom Scan Resolution | $\mathrm{dx}, \mathrm{dy}=4.0 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Graded Ratio $=1.4$ (Z direction) |
| Frequency | $13 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |  |

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

|  | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | $22.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 55.0 | $0.75 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | $(22.0 \pm 0.2)^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $53.6 \pm 6 \%$ | $0.72 \mathrm{mho} / \mathrm{m} \pm 6 \%$ |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | $<0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$. |

## SAR result with Head TSL

| SAR averaged over $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{~ c m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 \mathbf { g } )}$ of Head TSL | Condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 1 W input power | $0.558 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{0 . 5 7 3} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 8 . 4} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |


| SAR averaged over $\left.\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{~ m}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{( 1 0 ~ g}\right)$ of Head TSL | condition |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| SAR measured | 1 W input power | $0.344 \mathrm{~W} / \mathbf{k g}$ |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1 W | $\mathbf{0 . 3 5 3} \mathbf{W} / \mathbf{k g} \pm \mathbf{1 8 . 0} \%(\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{2})$ |

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

## Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

| Impedance, transformed to feed point | $49.6 \Omega-1.7 \mathrm{j} \Omega$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Return Loss | -35.2 dB |

## Additional EUT Data

| Manufactured by | SPEAG |
| :--- | :--- |

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland
DUT: CLA13; Type: CLA13; Serial: CLA13-SN: 1009
Communication System: UID $0-\mathrm{CW}$; Frequency: 13 MHz
Medium parameters used: $\mathrm{f}=13 \mathrm{MHz} ; \sigma=0.72 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{m} ; \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}=53.6 ; \rho=1000 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)
DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3877; ConvF $(15.33,15.33,15.33)$ @ 13 MHz ; Calibrated: 06.01.2023
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn654; Calibrated: 27.01.2023
- Phantom: ELI v6.0; Type: QDOVA003AA; Serial: TP:2034
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

CLA Calibration for HSL-LF Tissue/CLA-13, touch configuration, Pin=1W/Zoom Scan, dist $=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}(8 \times 10 \times 8) /$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: $\mathrm{dx}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dy}=4 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{dz}=1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$
Reference Value $=31.63 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$; Power Drift $=-0.07 \mathrm{~dB}$
Peak SAR $($ extrapolated $)=1.17 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
$\operatorname{SAR}(1 \mathrm{~g})=0.558 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg} ; \operatorname{SAR}(10 \mathrm{~g})=0.344 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below $=15.2 \mathrm{~mm}$
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 $=77.5 \%$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) $=0.836 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kg}$


## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



ANNEX I SAR Sensor Triggering Data Summary

| ANT | Side | Distance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ANTO | Front | 18 |
|  | Rear | 20 |
|  | Right | 18 |
|  | Bottom | 20 |
| ANT1 | Front | 18 |
|  | Rear | 20 |
|  | Left | 18 |
|  | Bottom | 20 |
| ANT3 | Front | 18 |
|  | Rear | 20 |
|  | Left | 18 |
|  | Top | 18 |
| ANT4 | Front | 18 |
|  | Rear | 20 |
|  | Top | 18 |
| ANT5 | Front | 18 |
|  | Rear | 20 |
|  | Right | 18 |
|  | Top | 18 |

Per FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04v01r02, this device was tested by the manufacturer to determine the proximity sensor triggering distances for some positions. The measured output power within $\pm 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ of the triggering points (or until touching the phantom) is included for front, rear and each applicable edge.

To ensure all production units are compliant it is necessary to test SAR at a distance 1 mm less than the smallest distance from the device and SAR phantom (determined from these triggering tests according to the KDB 616217 D04v01r02) with the device at maximum output power without power reduction. These SAR tests are included in addition to the SAR tests for the device touching the SAR phantom, with reduced power.

## ANT0/1/3/4/5:

## Front

Moving device toward the phantom:

| sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance $[\mathbf{m m}]$ | $\mathbf{2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 3}$ |  |  |
| Main antenna | Far | Far | Far | Far | Far | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near |  |  |

Moving device away from the phantom:

| sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance [mm] | $\mathbf{1 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 3}$ |  |  |  |
| Main antenna | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Far | Far | Far | Far | Far |  |  |  |

## Rear

Moving device toward the phantom:

| sensor near or far(KDB 6162176.2.6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance $[\mathbf{m m}]$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 5}$ |
| Main antenna | Far | Far | Far | Far | Far | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near |

Moving device away from the phantom:

| sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance [mm] | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ |  |  |  |
| Main antenna | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Far | Far | Far | Far | Far |  |  |  |

## ANT3/4/5:

## Top

Moving device toward the phantom:

| sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance [mm] | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| Main antenna | Far | Far | Far | Far | Far | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near |

Moving device away from the phantom:

| sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance $[\mathbf{m m}]$ | $\mathbf{1 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 3}$ |
| Main antenna | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Far | Far | Far | Far | Far |

## ANT0/1:

Bottom
Moving device toward the phantom:

| sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance $[\mathbf{m m}]$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 5}$ |  |  |
| Main antenna | Far | Far | Far | Far | Far | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near |  |  |

Moving device away from the phantom:

| sensor near or far(KDB6162176.2.6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ |  |  |
| Main antenna | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Far | Far | Far | Far | Far |  |  |

## ANT1/3:

## Left Edge

Moving device toward the phantom:

| sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance [mm] | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| Main antenna | Far | Far | Far | Far | Far | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near |

Moving device away from the phantom:

| sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance $[\mathbf{m m}]$ | $\mathbf{1 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 3}$ |
| Main antenna | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Far | Far | Far | Far | Far |

ANT0/5:

## Right Edge

Moving device toward the phantom:

| sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance $[\mathbf{m m}]$ | $\mathbf{2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 3}$ |  |  |
| Main antenna | Far | Far | Far | Far | Far | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near |  |  |

Moving device away from the phantom:

| sensor near or far(KDB 616217 6.2.6) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance $[\mathrm{mm}]$ | $\mathbf{1 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Main antenna | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Near | Far | Far | Far | Far | Far |  |  |  |  |

Per FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04v01r02, the influence of table tilt angles to proximity sensor triggering is determined by positioning each edge that contains a transmitting antenna, perpendicular to the flat phantom, at the smallest sensor triggering test distanceby rotating the device around the edge next to the phantom in $\leq 10^{\circ}$ increments until the tablet is $\pm 45^{\circ}$ or more from the vertical position at $0^{\circ}$.


The Rear evaluation


The Front evaluation


The Top edge evaluation



The Left edge evaluation


The Right edge evaluation
Based on the above evaluation, we come to the conclusion that the sensor triggering is not released and normal maximum output power is not restored within the $\pm 45^{\circ}$ range at the smallest sensor triggering test distance declared by manufacturer.

## ANNEX J Accreditation Certificate



## Accredited Laboratory

A2LA has accredited
TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY LABS, CAICT
Beijing, People's Republic of China
for technical competence in the field of

## Electrical Testing

This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017
General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer to joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communiqué dated April 2017).


Mr. Trace McInturff, Vice President, Accreditation Services For the Accreditation Council
Cerlificate Number 7049.01
Valid to July 31, 2024


[^0]:    S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst C Service suisse d'étalonnage
    C Servizio svizzero di taratura
    S
    Swiss Calibration Service

