

**WCDMA Band II-H-Body**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic UMTS (0); Frequency: 1907.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
 Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1907.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.419$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.122$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

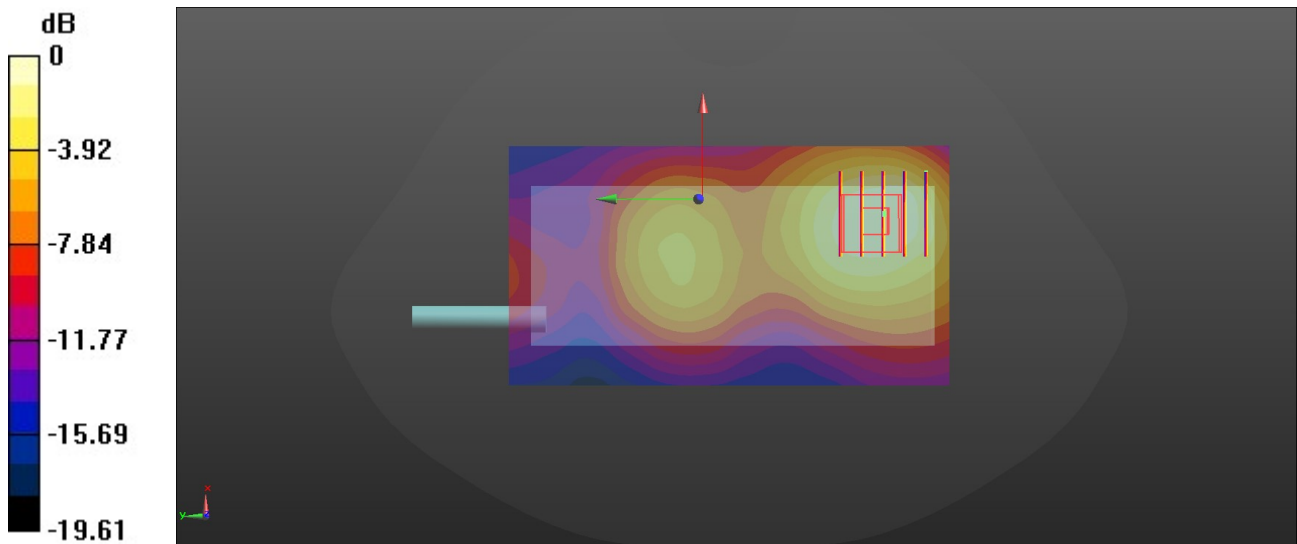
Phantom section: Flat Section  
 Ambient Temperature:22.5°C;Liquid Temperature:22.3°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7494; ConvF(8.45, 8.45, 8.45) @ 1907.6 MHz; Calibrated: 5/16/2022
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 4/12/2022
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Front/CH 9538/Area Scan (61x111x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm  
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.578 W/kg

**Front/CH 9538/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
 Reference Value = 10.84 V/m; Power Drift = -0.21 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.672 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.389 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.233 W/k**  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.561 W/kg



0 dB = 0.561 W/kg = -2.51 dBW/kg

**WCDMA Band V-M-Body**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic UMTS (0); Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.866$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.569$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature:22.4°C;Liquid Temperature:22.2°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7494; ConvF(10.3, 10.3, 10.3) @ 836.6 MHz; Calibrated: 5/16/2022
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 4/12/2022
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Front/CH 4183/Area Scan (61x111x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.611 W/kg

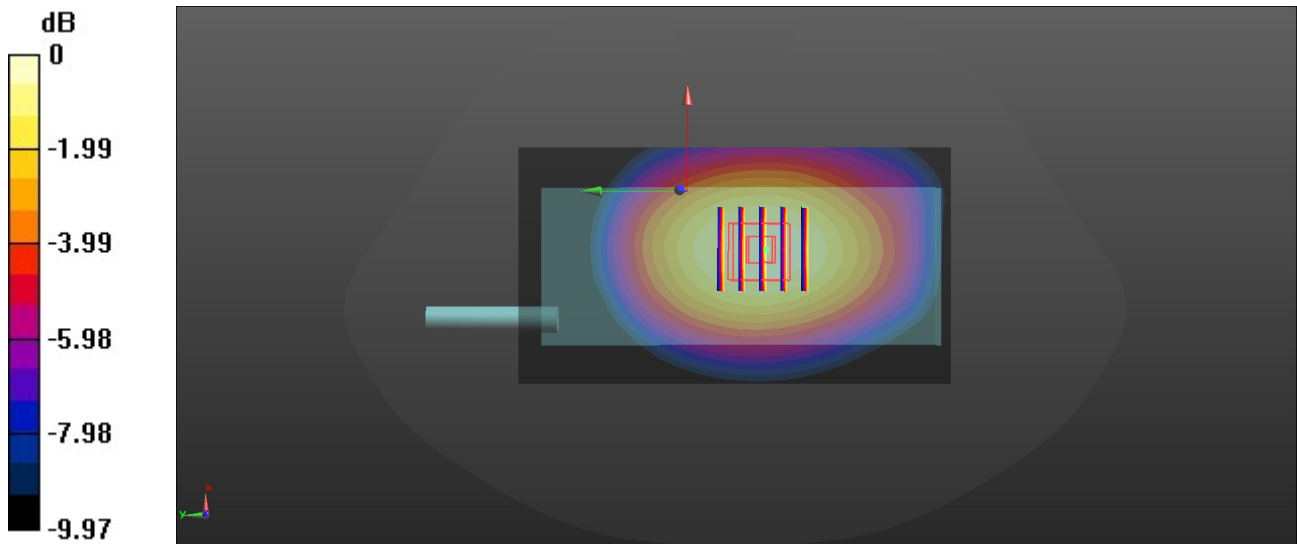
**Front/CH 4183/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 26.06 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.713 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.476 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.330 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.624 W/kg



0 dB = 0.624 W/kg = -2.05 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd.,SAR Lab

Date: 11/16/2022

**LTE Band 2-M-Body**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE-FDD (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.404$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.164$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature:22.4°C;Liquid Temperature:22.2°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7494; ConvF(8.45, 8.45, 8.45) @ 1880 MHz; Calibrated: 5/16/2022
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 4/12/2022
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Front/CH 18900/Area Scan (61x111x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm  
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.772 W/kg

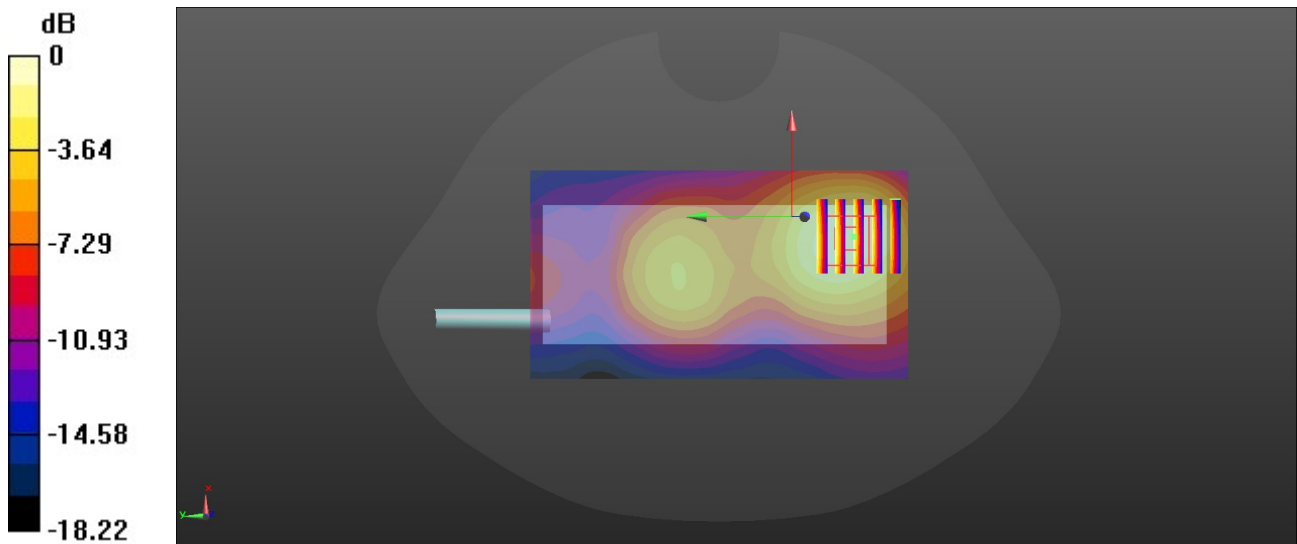
**Front/CH 18900/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.25 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.905 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.525 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.313 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.760 W/kg



0 dB = 0.760 W/kg = -1.19 dBW/kg

**LTE Band 4-H-Body**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE-FDD (0); Frequency: 1745 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
 Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1745$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.331$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.425$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Phantom section: Flat Section  
 Ambient Temperature:22.4°C;Liquid Temperature:22.2°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7494; ConvF(8.81, 8.81, 8.81) @ 1745 MHz; Calibrated: 5/16/2022
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 4/12/2022
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Front/CH 20300/Area Scan (61x111x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm  
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.39 W/kg

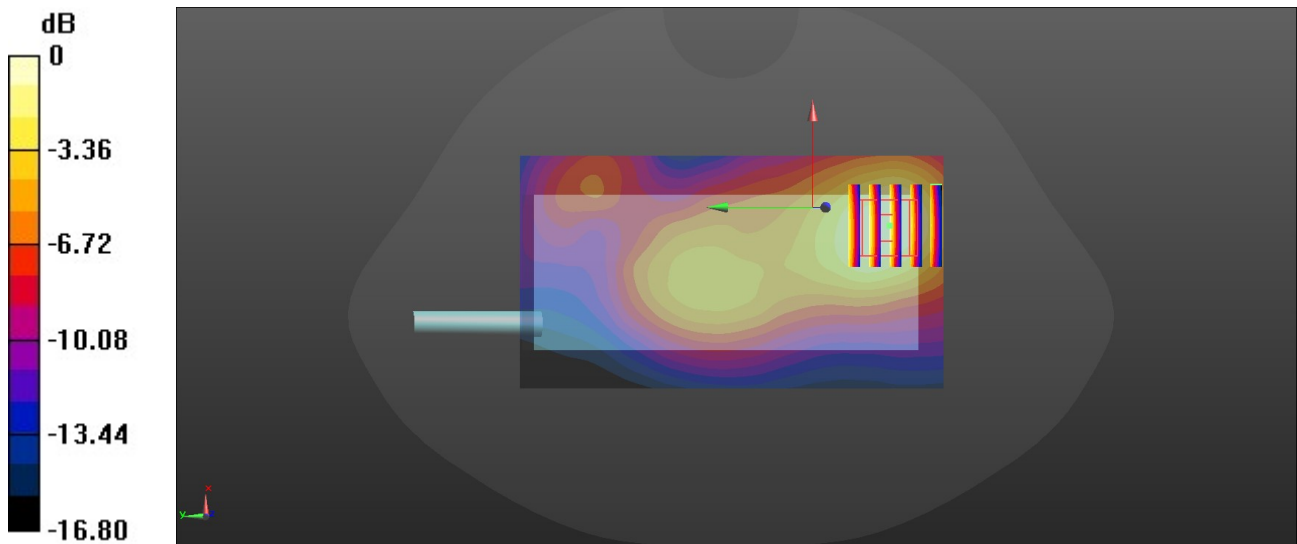
**Front/CH 20300/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.32 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.54 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.918 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.545 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.30 W/kg



0 dB = 1.30 W/kg = 1.14 dBW/kg

**LTE Band 5-L-Body**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE-FDD (0); Frequency: 829 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
 Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 829$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.864$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.604$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature:22.4°C;Liquid Temperature:22.2°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7494; ConvF(10.3, 10.3, 10.3) @ 829 MHz; Calibrated: 5/16/2022
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 4/12/2022
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Front/CH 20450/Area Scan (61x111x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm  
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.629 W/kg

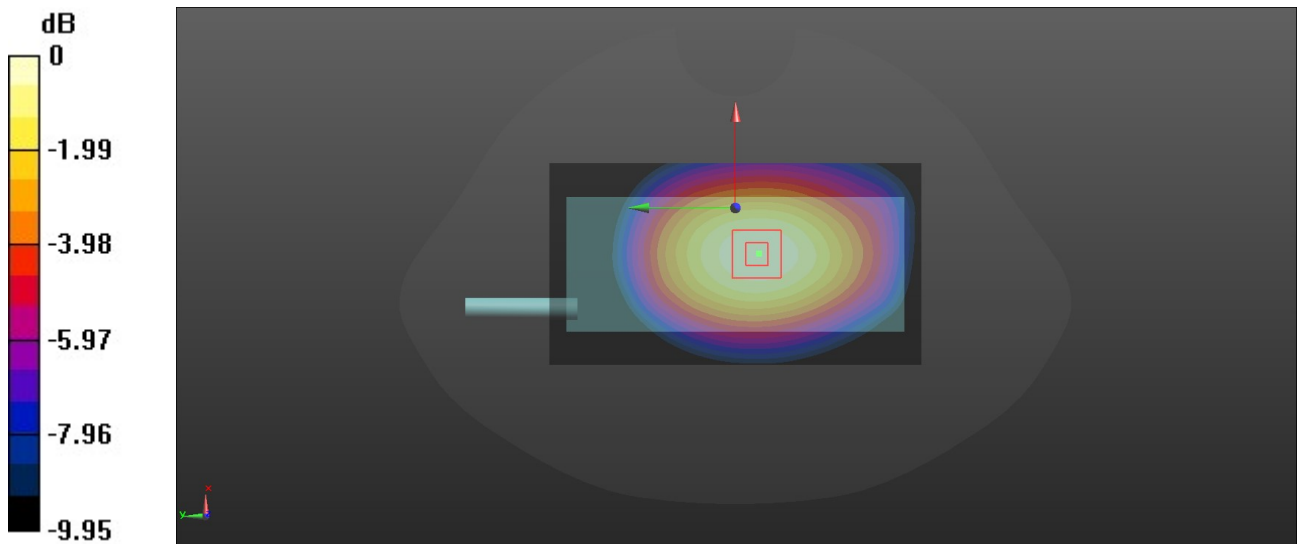
**Front/CH 20450/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 26.89 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.732 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.489 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.342 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.639 W/kg



0 dB = 0.639 W/kg = -1.94 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Huatongwei International Inspection Co., Ltd.,SAR Lab

Date: 11/17/2022

**LTE Band 7-L-Body**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE-FDD (0); Frequency: 2510 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2510$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.84$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.379$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature:22.4°C;Liquid Temperature:22.2°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7494; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9) @ 2510 MHz; Calibrated: 5/16/2022
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 4/12/2022
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Front/CH 20850/Area Scan (71x131x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0524 W/kg

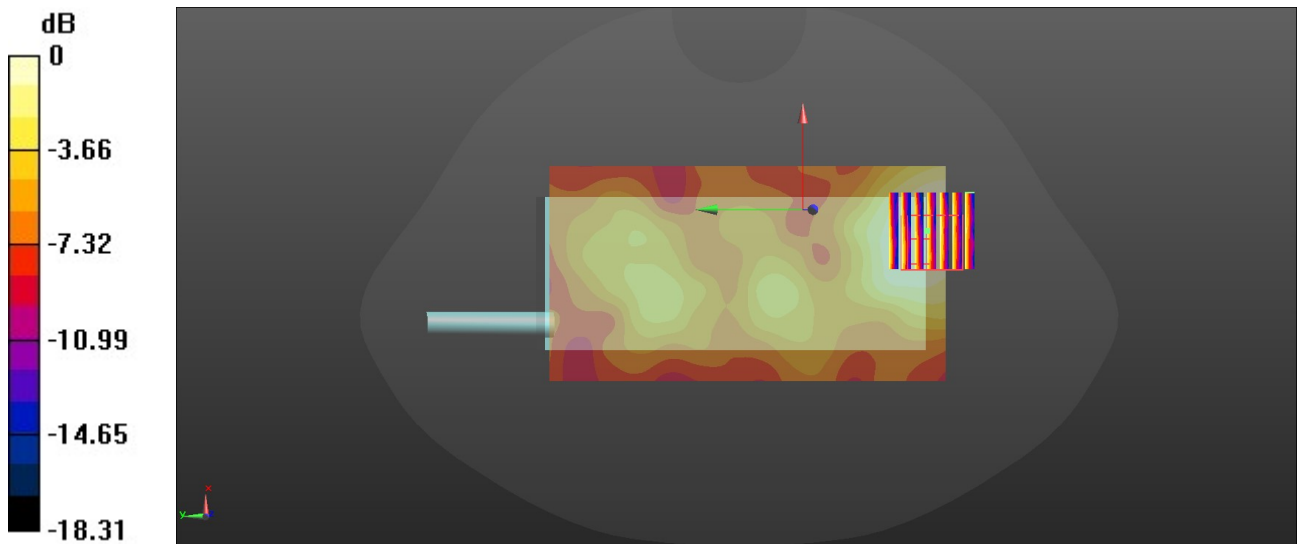
**Front/CH 20850/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.476 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0580 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.029 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.017 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0449 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0449 W/kg = -13.48 dBW/kg

**LTE Band 17-H-Body**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic LTE-FDD (0); Frequency: 711 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1  
 Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 711 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.903 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 42.032$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 Phantom section: Flat Section  
 Ambient Temperature:22.3°C;Liquid Temperature:22.1°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7494; ConvF(10.6, 10.6, 10.6) @ 711 MHz; Calibrated: 5/16/2022
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 4/12/2022
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Front/CH 23800/Area Scan (61x111x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.500 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=1.500 \text{ mm}$   
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0720 W/kg

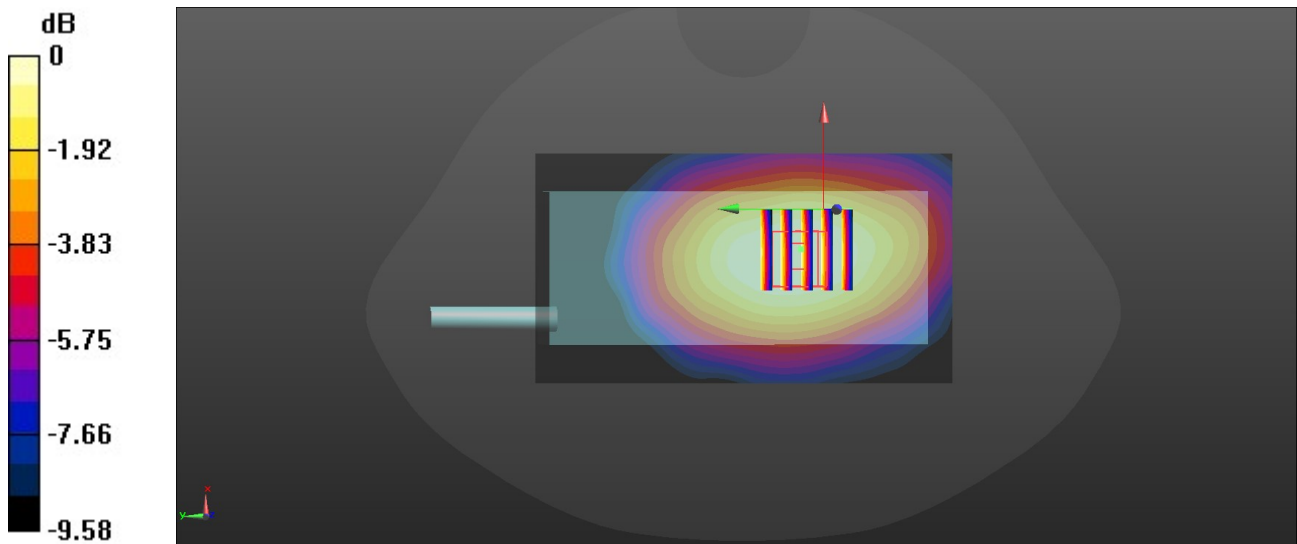
**Front/CH 23800/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 8.539 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0780 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.051 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.036 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0671 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0671 W/kg = -11.73 dBW/kg

**Bluetooth-L-Body**

Communication System: UID 0, Generic BT (0); Frequency: 2402 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2402$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.763$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.41$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature:22.3°C;Liquid Temperature:22.2°C;

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7494; ConvF(7.9, 7.9, 7.9) @ 2402 MHz; Calibrated: 5/16/2022
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1549; Calibrated: 4/12/2022
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V8.0 ; Type: QD 000 P41 AA; Serial: 1974
- DASY52 52.10.2(1495); SEMCAD X 14.6.12(7450)

**Front/CH 0/Area Scan (71x131x1):** Interpolated grid:  $dx=1.200$  mm,  $dy=1.200$  mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0106 W/kg

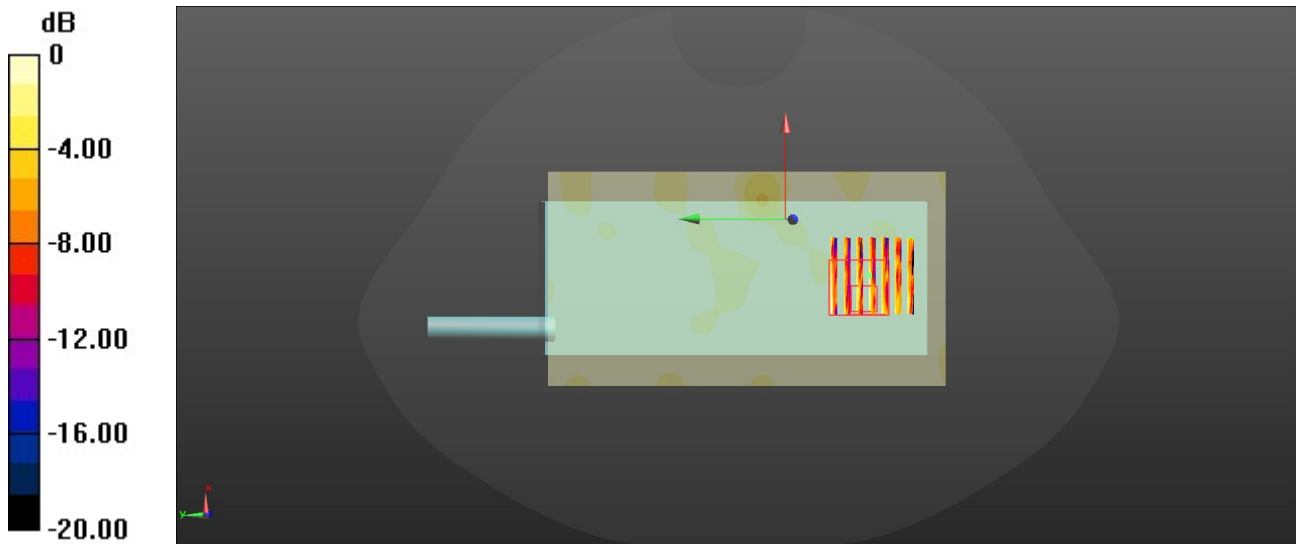
**Front/CH 0/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 1.341 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0160 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.00377 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00192 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00596 W/kg



0 dB = 0.00596 W/kg = -22.25 dBW/kg



1.1.1. DAE4 Calibration Certificate



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Add: No.52 HuaYuanBei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
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CALIBRATION  
CNAS L0570



Client : **HTW**
Certificate No: **Z22-60121**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object: **DAE4 - SN: 1549**

Calibration Procedure(s): **FF-Z11-002-01  
Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)**

Calibration date: **April 12, 2022**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	15-Jun-21 (CTTL, No.J21X04465)	Jun-22

	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: April 16, 2022

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



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E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

**Glossary:**

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

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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



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**DC Voltage Measurement**

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




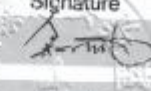
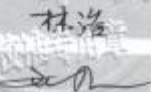
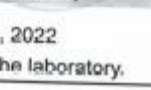
Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	406.337 ± 0.15% (k=2)	406.020 ± 0.15% (k=2)	406.173 ± 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98608 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.99378 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.99433 ± 0.7% (k=2)

**Connector Angle**

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	18.5° ± 1°
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## 1.2. Probe Calibration Certificate

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Add: No.52 HuaYuanBei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China Tel: +86-10-62304633-2117 E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com		http://www.caict.ac.cn 中国认可 国际互认 校准 CALIBRATION CNAS L0570																																	
Client	HTW	Certificate No: Z22-60102																																	
<b>CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE</b>																																			
Object	EX3DV4 - SN : 7494																																		
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-004-02 Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes																																		
Calibration date:	May 16, 2022																																		
<p>This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity&lt;70%.</p>																																			
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#### Glossary:

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

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

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

- 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 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
- 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
- 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  $\theta=0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  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  $f \leq 800$  MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800$  MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty 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  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle**: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM<sub>x</sub> (no uncertainty required).

Certificate No: Z22-60102

Page 2 of 9



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

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.41	0.48	0.42	$\pm 10.0\%$
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	99.2	100.0	100.2	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\cdot\mu\text{V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	145.6	$\pm 1.9\%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		160.4	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		149.0	

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 4).

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

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





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

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.60	10.60	10.60	0.12	1.43	± 12.1%
835	41.5	0.90	10.30	10.30	10.30	0.12	1.48	± 12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.81	8.81	8.81	0.25	0.92	± 12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.45	8.45	8.45	0.25	1.04	± 12.1%
2000	40.0	1.40	8.42	8.42	8.42	0.26	1.04	± 12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	8.25	8.25	8.25	0.62	0.63	± 12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.90	7.90	7.90	0.41	0.84	± 12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.65	7.65	7.65	0.49	0.74	± 12.1%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.61	5.61	5.61	0.50	1.20	± 13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	5.01	5.01	5.01	0.45	1.38	± 13.3%
5750	35.4	5.22	4.97	4.97	4.97	0.50	1.30	± 13.3%

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

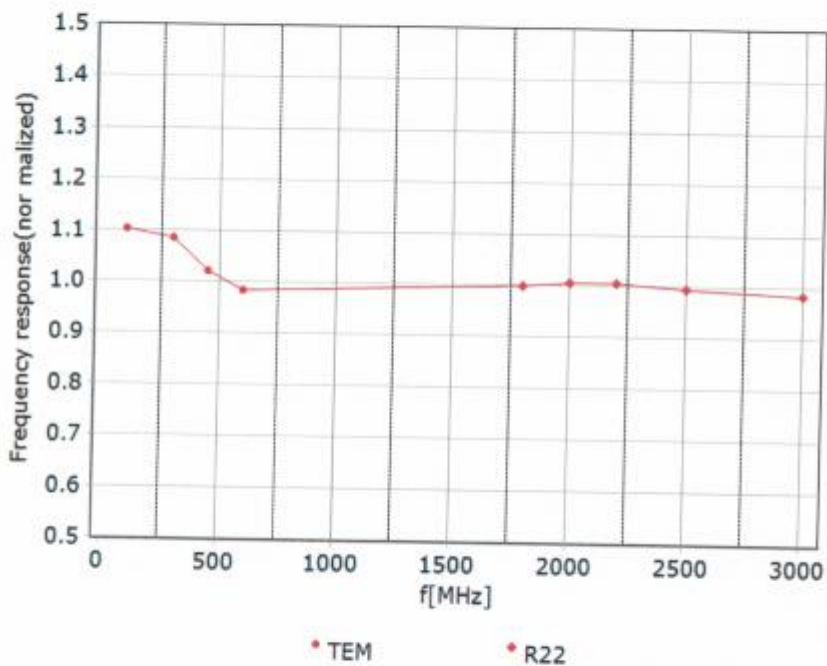
<sup>F</sup> At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to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

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



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



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





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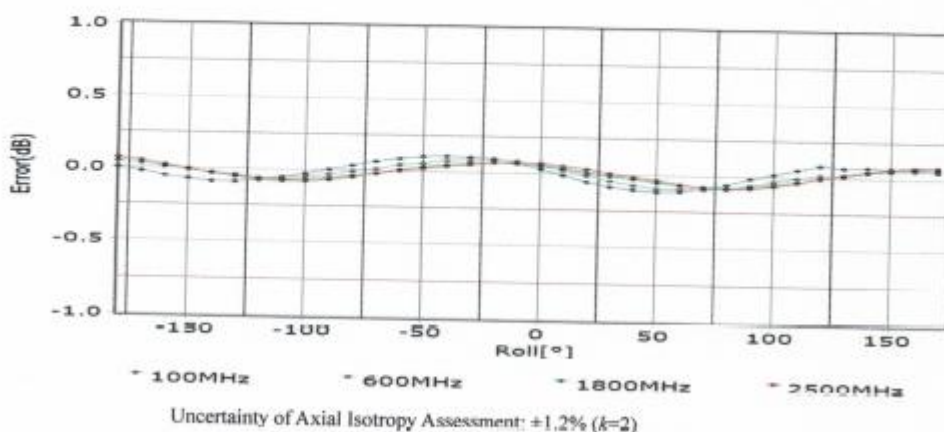
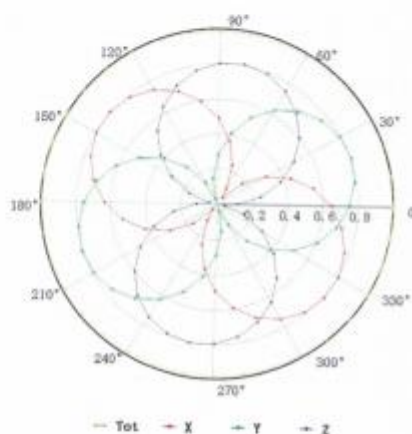
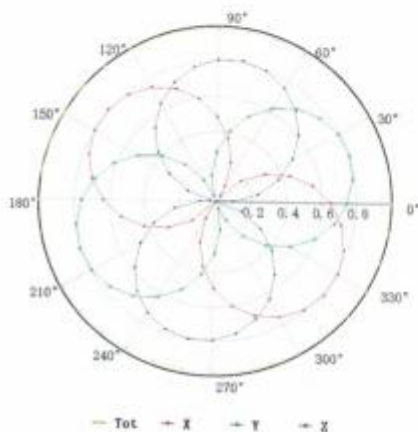


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### Receiving Pattern ( $\Phi$ ), $\theta=0^\circ$

**f=600 MHz, TEM**

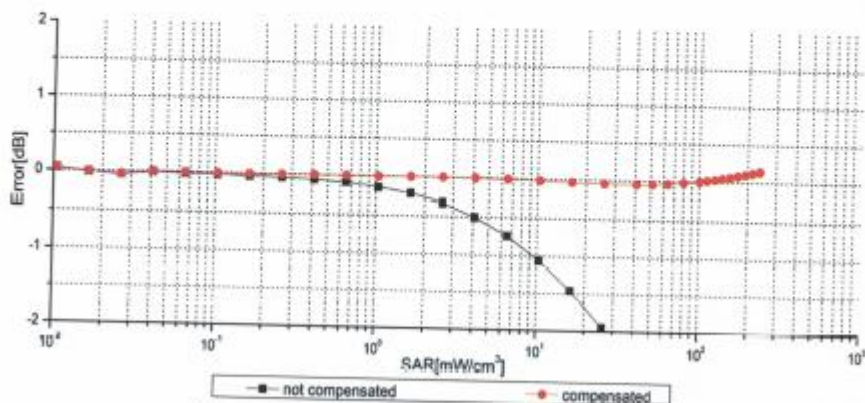
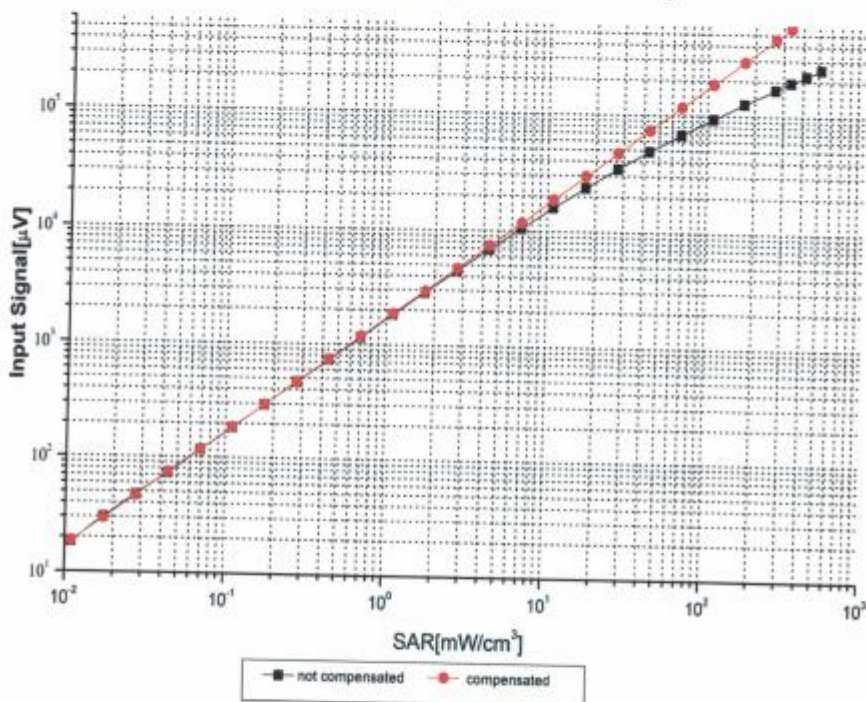
**f=1800 MHz, R22**





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### Dynamic Range $f(SAR_{head})$ (TEM cell, $f = 900$ MHz)



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.9\%$  ( $k=2$ )

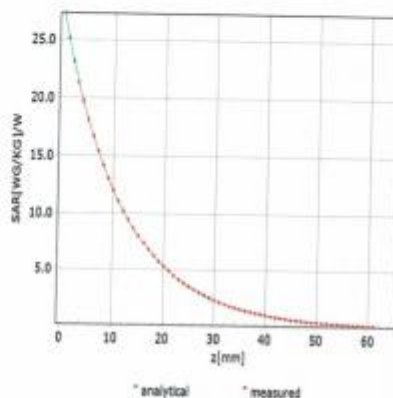
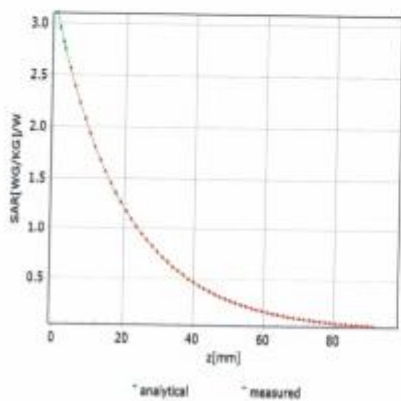


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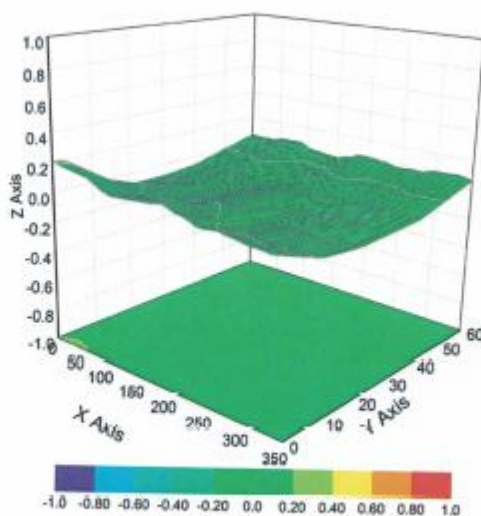
### Conversion Factor Assessment

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

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



### 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:7494

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	22.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm



1.1. D750V3 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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Certificate No: Z21-60016

Client **HTW**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object: D750V3 - SN: 1180  
Calibration Procedure(s): FF-Z11-003-01  
Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits  
Calibration date: January 22, 2021

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	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4	SN 7600	30-Nov-20(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z20-60421)	Nov-21
DAE4	SN 771	10-Feb-20(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z20-60017)	Feb-21
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	25-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21

	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: January 29, 2021

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

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.9	0.89 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	42.3 $\pm$ 6 %	0.91 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	8.43 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.59 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	53.6Ω- 1.34jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.6dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	0.944 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**

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**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 01.22.2021

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1180**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 750 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.905 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 42.25$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7600; ConvF(10.88, 10.88, 10.88) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated: 2020-11-30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2020-02-10
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.99 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

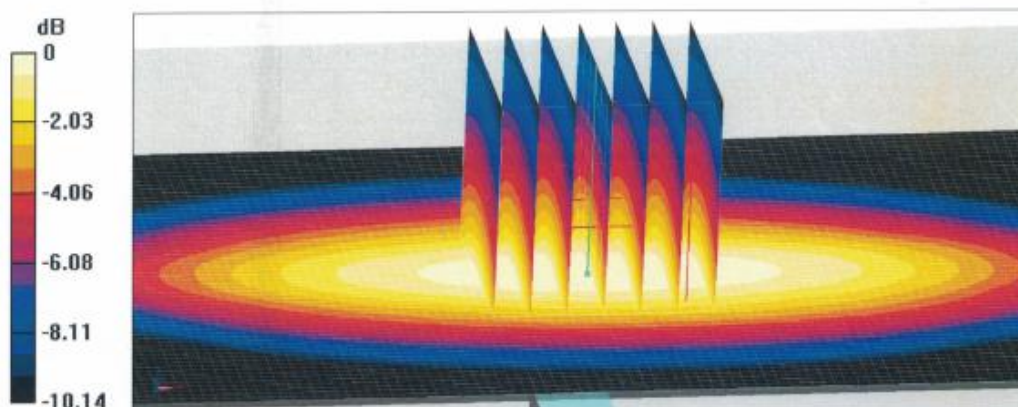
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.25 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.41 W/kg**

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 22.7 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 65.6%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.85 W/kg



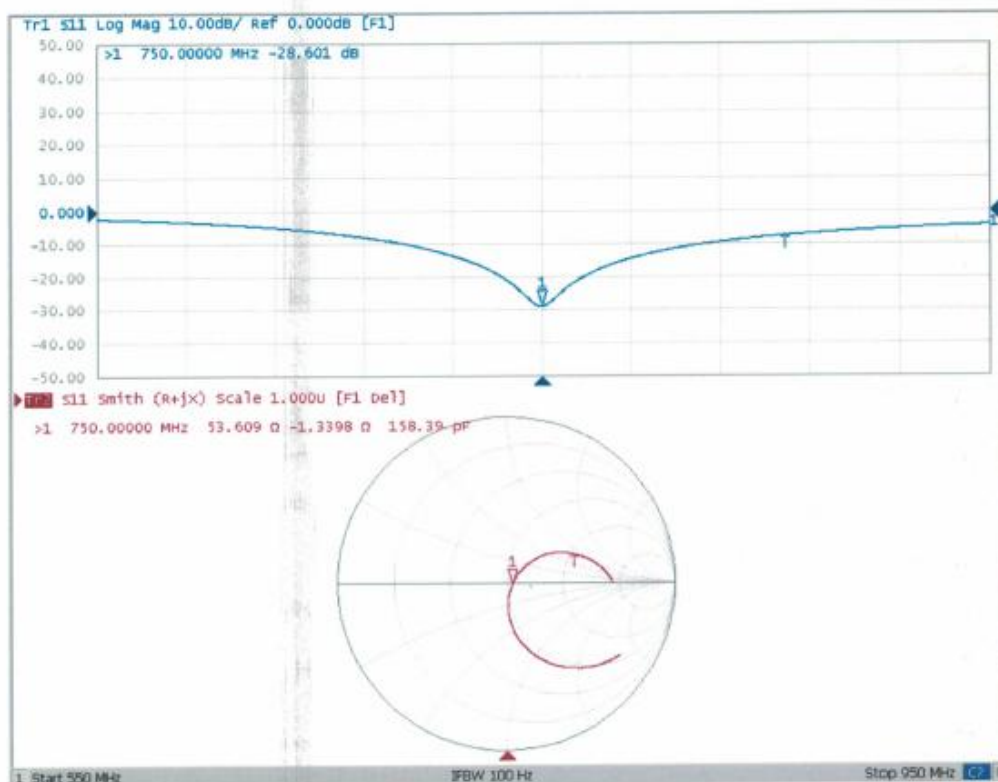
0 dB = 2.85 W/kg = 4.55 dBW/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

Head-750						
Date of measurement	Return-loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2021-01-22	-28.6		53.6		-1.34	
2022-01-17	-28.1	1.75	53.5	0.1	-1.11	0.23

The return loss is <-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

1.2. D835V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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Client **HTW**
Certificate No: **Z21-60017**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object: **D835V2 - SN: 4d238**

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

Calibration date: **January 22, 2021**

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	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4	SN 7600	30-Nov-20(CTTL-SPEAG, No.Z20-60421)	Nov-21
DAE4	SN 771	10-Feb-20(CTTL-SPEAG, No.Z20-60017)	Feb-21
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	25-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21

	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: January 29, 2021

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Certificate No: Z21-60017
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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	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.3 $\pm$ 6 %	0.89 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	2.32 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>9.39 W/kg <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	1.52 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>6.14 W/kg <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	51.5Ω- 3.95jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.6dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.298 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**

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**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 01.22.2021

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d238**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.885$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.32$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7600; ConvF(10.88, 10.88, 10.88) @ 835 MHz; Calibrated: 2020-11-30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2020-02-10
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

Reference Value = 58.12 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

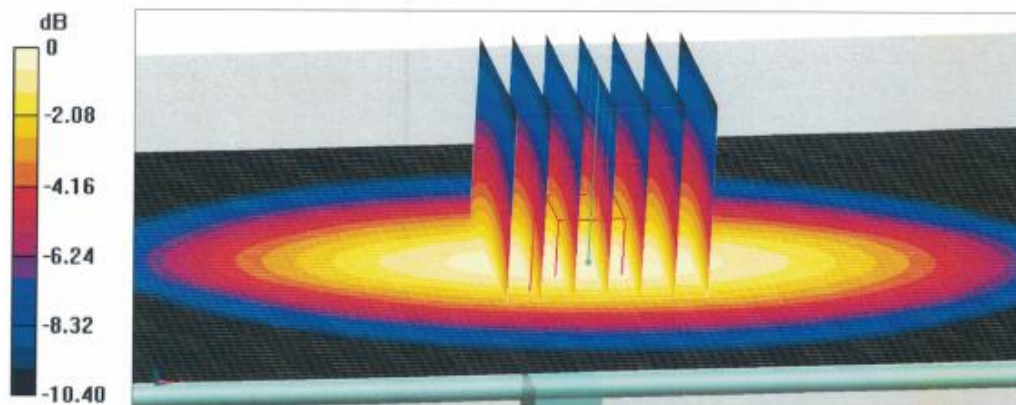
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.58 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.32 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.52 W/kg**

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 19.8 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 64.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.14 W/kg



0 dB = 3.14 W/kg = 4.97 dBW/kg

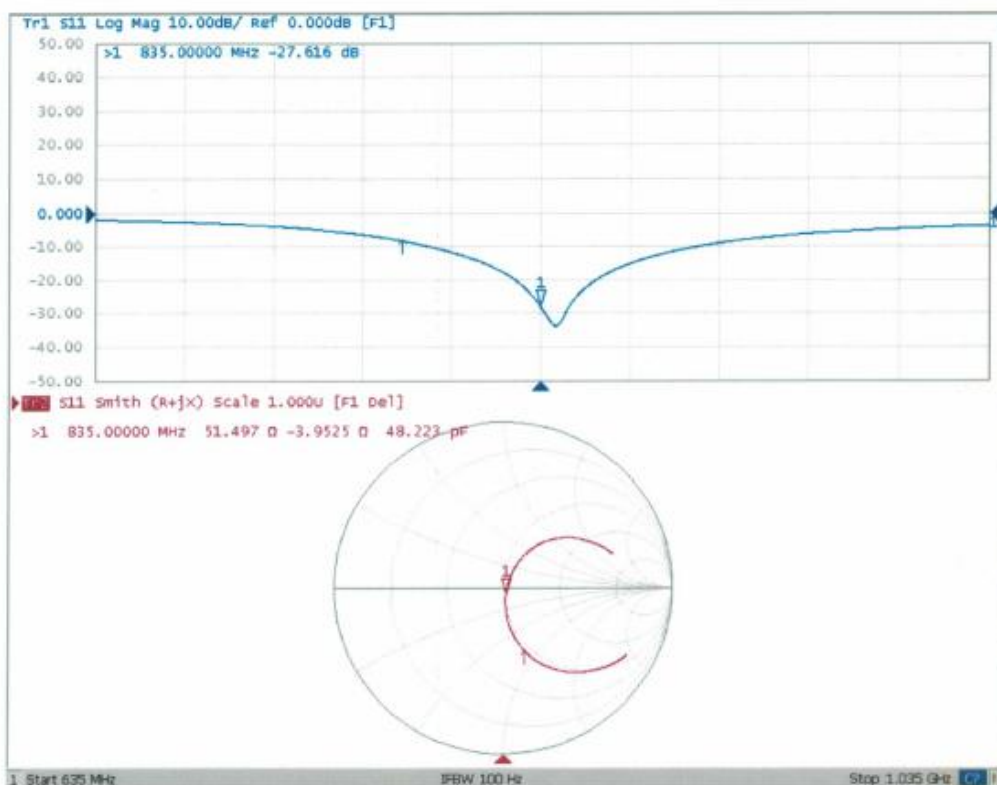




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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL






## Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

Head-835						
Date of measurement	Return-loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2022-01-22	-27.6		51.5		-3.95	
2022-01-17	-27.3	1.09	51.8	0.3	-3.45	0.5

The return loss is <-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

1.3. D1750V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate


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Client **HTW** Certificate No: **Z21-60018**

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **D1750V2 - SN: 1164**

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




Calibration date: **January 22, 2021**

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	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4	SN 7600	30-Nov-20(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z20-60421)	Nov-21
DAE4	SN 771	10-Feb-20(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z20-60017)	Feb-21
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	25-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21

	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: January 29, 2021

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

Certificate No: Z21-60018
Page 1 of 6



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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	V52.10.4
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 $\pm$ 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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.8 $\pm$ 6 %	1.37 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	9.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>36.4 W/kg <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	4.80 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>19.2 W/kg <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	49.9Ω- 3.86jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.3 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**

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**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 01.22.2021

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1164**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.374$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.78$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7600; ConvF(9.01, 9.01, 9.01) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 2020-11-30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2020-02-10
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

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

Reference Value = 94.29 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

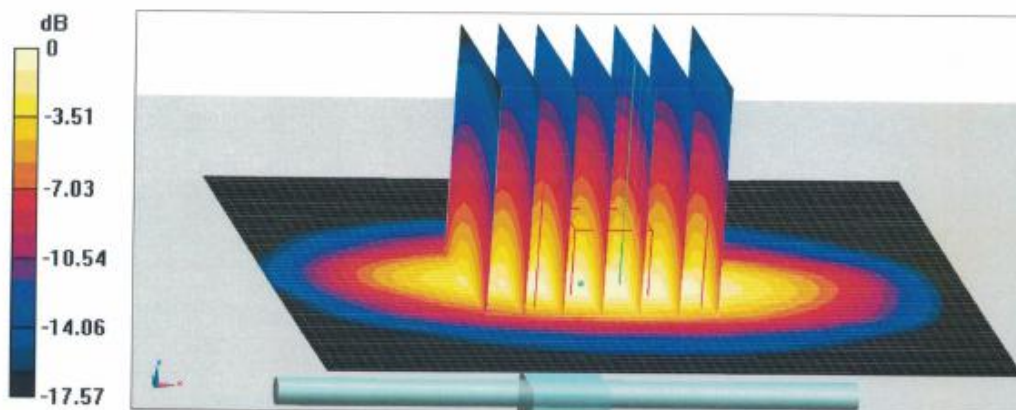
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.4 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.8 W/kg**

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 10 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 52.7%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.3 W/kg

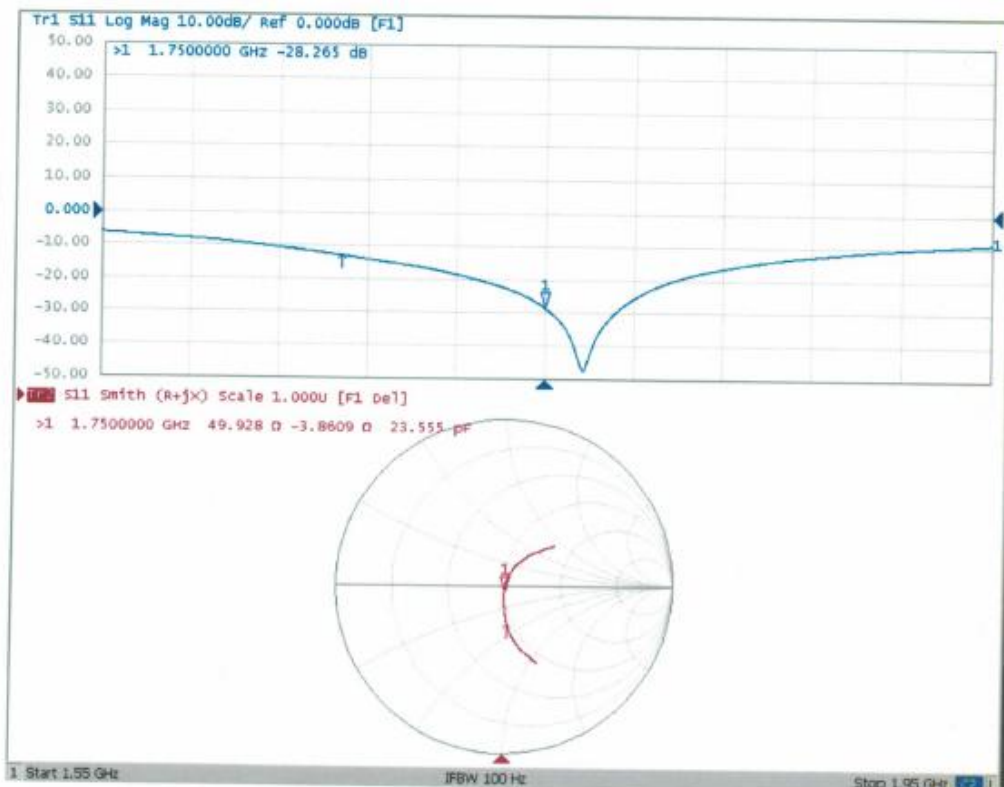


0 dB = 14.3 W/kg = 11.55 dBW/kg



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL






## Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

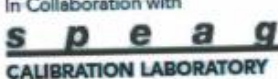
Head-1750						
Date of measurement	Return-loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2021-01-22	-28.3		49.9		-3.86	
2022-01-17	-27.9	1.41	50.4	0.5	-3.46	0.4


The return loss is <-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

1.4. D1900V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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Certificate No: **Z21-60019**

Client **HTW**

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **D1900V2 - SN: 5d226**

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



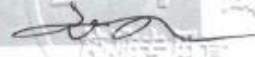
Calibration date: **January 22, 2021**

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	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4	SN 7600	30-Nov-20(CTTL-SPEAG.No.Z20-60421)	Nov-21
DAE4	SN 771	10-Feb-20(CTTL-SPEAG.No.Z20-60017)	Feb-21
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	25-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21

	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: January 29, 2021

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**lossary:**

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	V52.10.4
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	40.1 $\pm$ 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	9.85 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>39.8 W/kg <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	5.05 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.3 W/kg <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	53.5Ω+ 7.88jΩ
Return Loss	- 21.6dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.102 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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