



SAR TEST REPORT

No. I21Z62853-SEM01

For

Honor Device Co., Ltd.

Smart Watch

Model Name: MUS-B19

with

Hardware Version: Au68g

Software Version: 5.0.127.99

FCC ID: 2AYGCMUS-B19

Issued Date: 2022-2-11

Note:

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REPORT HISTORY

Report Number	Revision	Issue Date	Description
I21Z62853-SEM01	Rev.0	2022-2-11	Initial creation of test report

TABLE OF CONTENT

1 TEST LABORATORY	5
1.1 TESTING LOCATION	5
1.2 TESTING ENVIRONMENT.....	5
1.3 PROJECT DATA	5
1.4 SIGNATURE.....	5
2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE	6
3 CLIENT INFORMATION	7
3.1 APPLICANT INFORMATION	7
3.2 MANUFACTURER INFORMATION	7
4 EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) AND ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT (AE)	8
4.1 ABOUT EUT	8
4.2 INTERNAL IDENTIFICATION OF EUT USED DURING THE TEST	8
4.3 INTERNAL IDENTIFICATION OF AE USED DURING THE TEST	8
5 TEST METHODOLOGY	9
5.1 APPLICABLE LIMIT REGULATIONS	9
5.2 APPLICABLE MEASUREMENT STANDARDS.....	9
6 SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE (SAR).....	10
6.1 INTRODUCTION.....	10
6.2 SAR DEFINITION.....	10
7 TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUIDS	11
7.1 TARGETS FOR TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID	11
7.2 DIELECTRIC PERFORMANCE	11
8 SYSTEM VERIFICATION	12
8.1 SYSTEM SETUP	12
8.2 SYSTEM VERIFICATION.....	13
9 MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES	14
9.1 TESTS TO BE PERFORMED	14
9.2 GENERAL MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE.....	16
9.3 BLUETOOTH MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES FOR SAR	17
9.4 POWER DRIFT.....	17
10 CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER.....	18
11 TRANSMIT ANTENNA SEPARATION DISTANCES	18
12 SAR TEST RESULT	19
12.1 SAR RESULTS FOR LIMB-WORN.....	19
12.2 SAR RESULTS FOR FRONT-OF-FACE.....	20

13 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY.....	21
14 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY	22
14.1 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY FOR NORMAL SAR TESTS (300MHz~3GHz)	22
15 MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS.....	23
ANNEX A GRAPH RESULTS	24
ANNEX B SYSTEM VERIFICATION RESULTS	26
ANNEX C SAR MEASUREMENT SETUP	27
ANNEX D POSITION OF THE WIRELESS DEVICE IN RELATION TO THE PHANTOM	33
ANNEX E EQUIVALENT MEDIA RECIPES.....	35
ANNEX F SYSTEM VALIDATION	36
ANNEX G PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE.....	37
ANNEX H DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE	46
ANNEX I ACCREDITATION CERTIFICATE	52

1 Test Laboratory

1.1 Testing Location

Company Name:	CTTL(Shouxiang)
Address:	No. 51 Shouxiang Science Building, Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, P. R. China100191

1.2 Testing Environment

Temperature:	18°C~25°C,
Relative humidity:	30%~ 70%
Ground system resistance:	< 0.5 Ω
Ambient noise & Reflection:	< 0.012 W/kg

1.3 Project Data

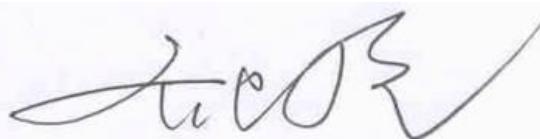
Project Leader:	Qi Dianyuan
Test Engineer:	Lin Xiaojun
Testing Start Date:	February 9, 2022
Testing End Date:	February 9, 2022

1.4 Signature



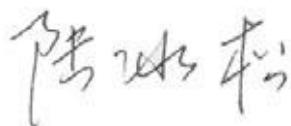
Lin Xiaojun

(Prepared this test report)



Qi Dianyuan

(Reviewed this test report)



Lu Bingsong

Deputy Director of the laboratory

(Approved this test report)

2 Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for Honor Device Co., Ltd. Smart Watch MUS-B19 are as follows:

Table 2.1: Highest Reported SAR (1g)

Exposure Configuration	Technology Band	Highest Reported SAR (W/kg)	Limited (W/kg)	Equipment Class
Limb-worn (Separation Distance 0mm)	BT	0.28(10g)	4.0(10g)	DSS
Front-of-face (Separation Distance 10mm)	BT	0.06(1g)	1.6(1g)	

The SAR values found for the Mobile Phone are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1g tissue according to the ANSI C95.1-1992.

For body operation, this device has been tested and meets FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with any accessory that contains no metal and which provides a minimum separation distance of 10 mm between this device and the body of the user. Use of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines.

The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output.

The measurement together with the test system set-up is described in annex C of this test report. A detailed description of the equipment under test can be found in chapter 4 of this test report. The highest reported SAR value is obtained at the case of (**Table 2.1**), and the values are: **0.28 W/kg(10g)** for limb-worn and **0.06 W/kg(1g)** for front-of-face.

3 Client Information

3.1 Applicant Information

Company Name:	Honor Device Co., Ltd.
Address/Post:	Shum Yip Sky Park, No. 8089, Hongli West Road, Shenzhen, China
Contact Person:	zhangqian
E-mail:	zhangqian28@hihonor.com
Telephone:	15210184193
Fax:	/

3.2 Manufacturer Information

Company Name:	Honor Device Co., Ltd.
Address/Post:	Shum Yip Sky Park, No. 8089, Hongli West Road, Shenzhen, China
Contact Person:	zhangqian
E-mail:	zhangqian28@hihonor.com
Telephone:	15210184193
Fax:	/

4 Equipment Under Test (EUT) and Ancillary Equipment (AE)

4.1 About EUT

Description:	Smart Watch
Model name:	MUS-B19
Operating mode(s):	BT
Tested Tx Frequency:	2402 – 2480 MHz (Bluetooth)
Test device Production information:	Production unit
Device type:	Portable device
Antenna type:	Integrated antenna

4.2 Internal Identification of EUT used during the test

EUT ID*	IMEI	HW Version	SW Version
EUT1	E427617EC814	Au68g	5.0.127.99
EUT2	E427617C962B	Au68g	5.0.127.99

*EUT ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

Note: It is performed to test SAR with the EUT1&2.

4.3 Internal Identification of AE used during the test

AE ID*	Description	Model	SN	Manufacturer
AE1	Battery	HB522628EFW	/	HONOR DEVICE CO.LTD(manufacturer: NVT)
AE2	Battery	HB522628EFW	/	HONOR DEVICE CO.LTD(manufacturer: SWD)

*AE ID: is used to identify the test sample in the lab internally.

5 TEST METHODOLOGY

5.1 Applicable Limit Regulations

ANSI C95.1–1992: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

It specifies the maximum exposure limit of **1.6 W/kg** as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.

5.2 Applicable Measurement Standards

IEEE 1528–2013: Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques.

KDB447498 D01: General RF Exposure Guidance v06: Mobile and Portable Devices RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies.

KDB648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03: SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets.

KDB865664 D01SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04: SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

KDB865664 D02RF Exposure Reporting v01r02: RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations

6 Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

6.1 Introduction

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

6.2 SAR Definition

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{\rho dv} \right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$SAR = c \left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t} \right)$$

Where: C is the specific heat capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma |E|^2}{\rho}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

7 Tissue Simulating Liquids

7.1 Targets for tissue simulating liquid

Table 7.1: Targets for tissue simulating liquid

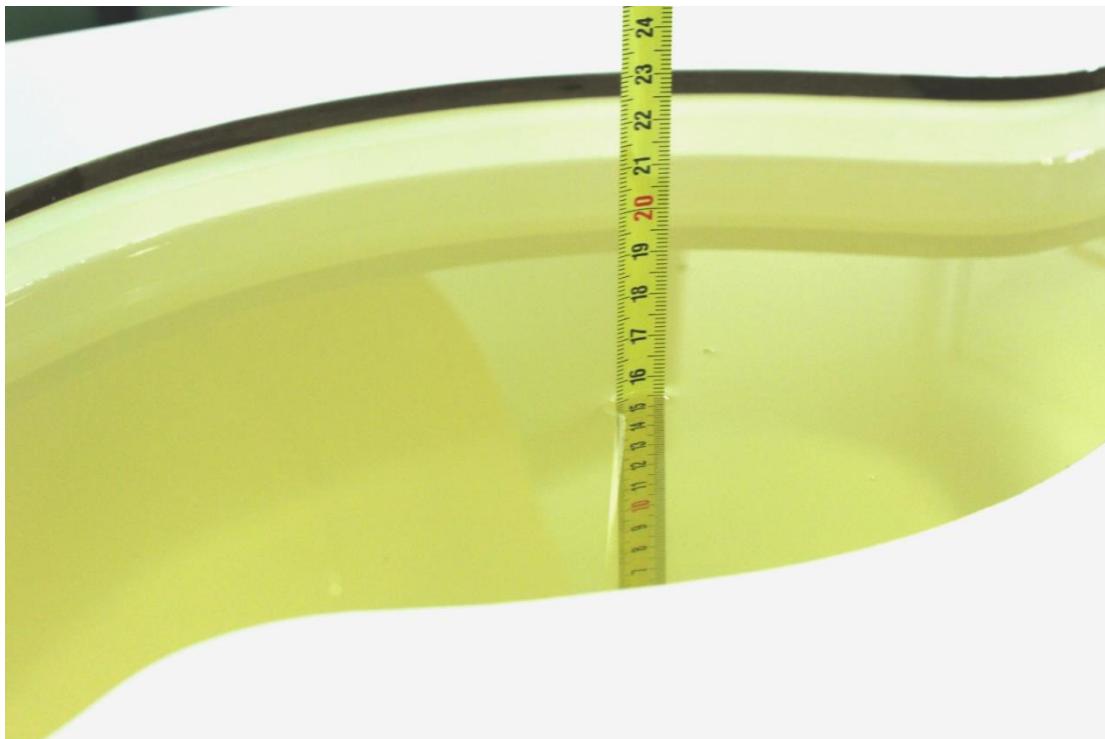
Frequency(MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity(σ)	$\pm 10\%$ Range	Permittivity(ϵ)	$\pm 10\%$ Range
2450	Head	1.80	1.62~1.98	39.2	35.28~43.12

7.2 Dielectric Performance

Table 7.2: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Type	Frequency	Permittivity ϵ	Drift (%)	Conductivity σ (S/m)	Drift (%)
2022-2-9	Head	2450MHz	41.28	5.31	1.929	7.17

Note: The liquid temperature is 22.0°C

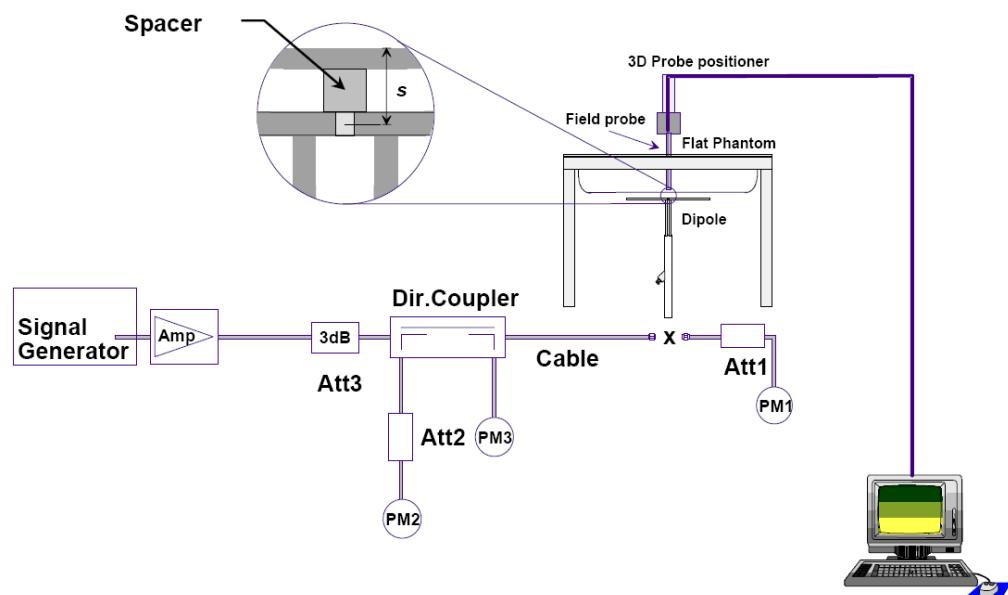


Picture 7 Liquid depth in the Head Phantom (2450 MHz)

8 System verification

8.1 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:



Picture 8.1 System Setup for System Evaluation



Picture 8.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

8.2 System Verification

SAR system verification is required to confirm measurement accuracy, according to the tissue dielectric media, probe calibration points and other system operating parameters required for measuring the SAR of a test device. The system verification must be performed for each frequency band and within the valid range of each probe calibration point required for testing the device.

The system verification results are required that the area scan estimated 1-g SAR is within 3% of the zoom scan 1-g SAR. The details are presented in annex B.

Table 8.1: System Verification of Head

Measurement Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	Frequency	Target value (W/kg)		Measured value(W/kg)		Deviation	
		10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average	10 g Average	1 g Average
2022-2-9	2450 MHz	24.9	53.3	25.1	55.2	0.88%	3.56%

9 Measurement Procedures

9.1 Tests to be performed

In order to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR of a handset, all device positions, configurations and operational modes shall be tested for each frequency band according to steps 1 to 3 below. A flowchart of the test process is shown in picture 9.1.

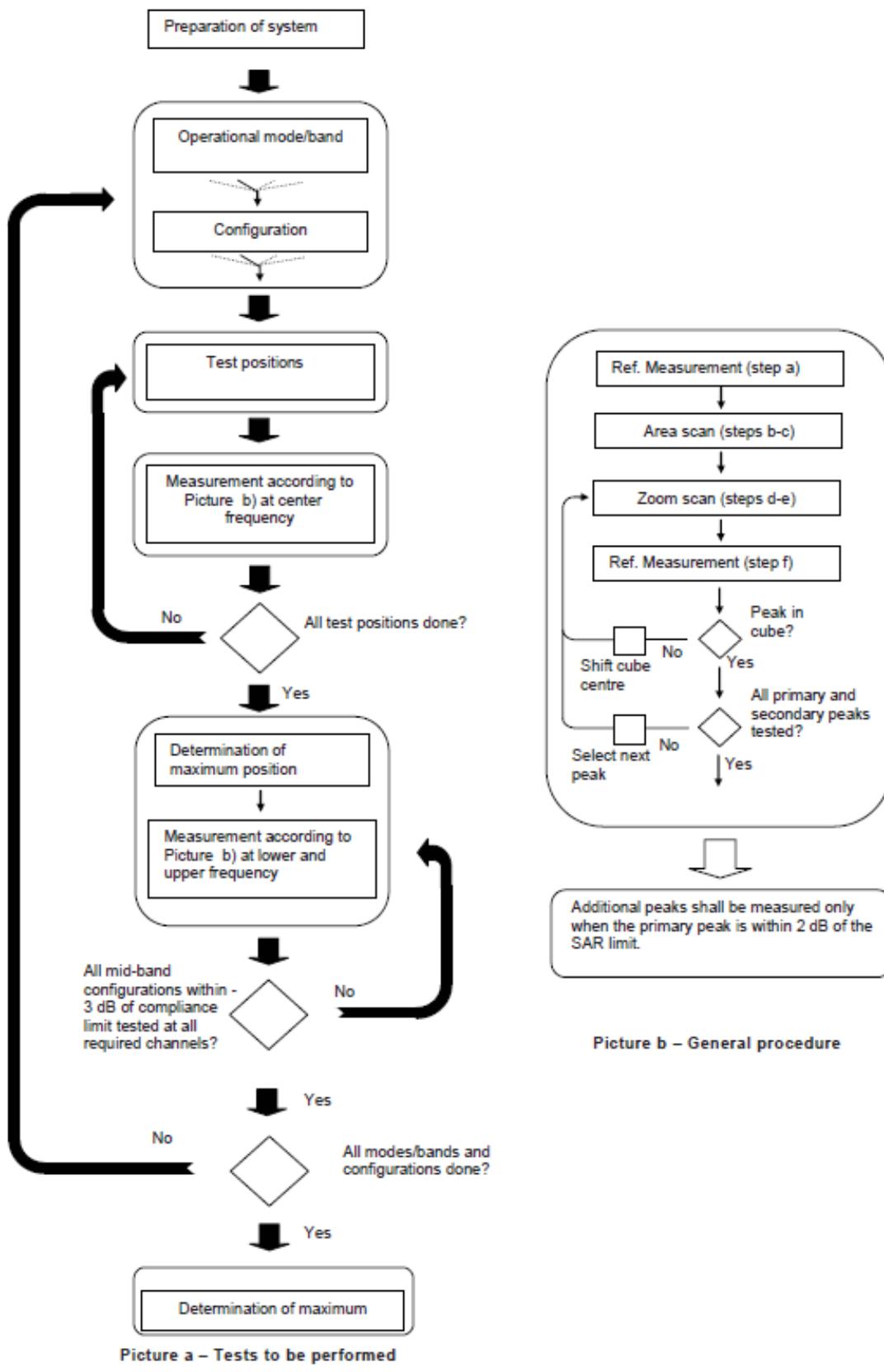
Step 1: The tests described in 9.2 shall be performed at the channel that is closest to the centre of the transmit frequency band (f_c) for:

- a) all device positions (cheek and tilt, for both left and right sides of the SAM phantom, as described in annex D),
- b) all configurations for each device position in a), e.g., antenna extended and retracted, and
- c) all operational modes, e.g., analogue and digital, for each device position in a) and configuration in b) in each frequency band.

If more than three frequencies need to be tested according to 11.1 (i.e., $N_c > 3$), then all frequencies, configurations and modes shall be tested for all of the above test conditions.

Step 2: For the condition providing highest peak spatial-average SAR determined in Step 1, perform all tests described in 9.2 at all other test frequencies, i.e., lowest and highest frequencies. In addition, for all other conditions (device position, configuration and operational mode) where the peak spatial-average SAR value determined in Step 1 is within 3 dB of the applicable SAR limit, it is recommended that all other test frequencies shall be tested as well.

Step 3: Examine all data to determine the highest value of the peak spatial-average SAR found in Steps 1 to 2.



Picture 9.1 Block diagram of the tests to be performed

9.2 General Measurement Procedure

The area and zoom scan resolutions specified in the table below must be applied to the SAR measurements and fully documented in SAR reports to qualify for TCB approval. Probe boundary effect error compensation is required for measurements with the probe tip closer than half a probe tip diameter to the phantom surface. Both the probe tip diameter and sensor offset distance must satisfy measurement protocols; to ensure probe boundary effect errors are minimized and the higher fields closest to the phantom surface can be correctly measured and extrapolated to the phantom surface for computing 1-g SAR. Tolerances of the post-processing algorithms must be verified by the test laboratory for the scan resolutions used in the SAR measurements, according to the reference distribution functions specified in IEEE Std 1528-2003. The results should be documented as part of the system validation records and may be requested to support test results when all the measurement parameters in the following table are not satisfied.

		≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface		5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location		$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
		≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 10 mm
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$		When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be \leq the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$		≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 5 mm* $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 4 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≤ 3 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 3 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	≥ 30 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≥ 28 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≥ 25 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.			
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.			

9.3 Bluetooth Measurement Procedures for SAR

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 transmitters in general. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure that the results are consistent and reliable.

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in a test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

9.4 Power Drift

To control the output power stability during the SAR test, DASY4 system calculates the power drift by measuring the E-field at the same location at the beginning and at the end of the measurement for each test position. These drift values can be found in section14 labeled as: (Power Drift [dB]). This ensures that the power drift during one measurement is within 5%.

10 Conducted Output Power

The maximum tune up of BT antenna is 11dBm

GFSK			EDR2M-4_DQPSK			EDR3M-8DPSK		
Channel 0	Channel 39	Channel 78	Channel 0	Channel 39	Channel 78	Channel 0	Channel 39	Channel 78
9.28	9.03	9.32	6.77	5.60	7.09	6.73	5.49	7.07

11 Transmit Antenna Separation Distances

Please refer to the picture of antenna locations in the document: "The antenna locations of SAR test-I211Z62853"

12 SAR Test Result

Note:

H1: the battery of HB522628EFW by HONOR DEVICE CO.LTD(manufacturer: NVT)

H2: the battery of HB522628EFW by HONOR DEVICE CO.LTD(manufacturer: SWD)

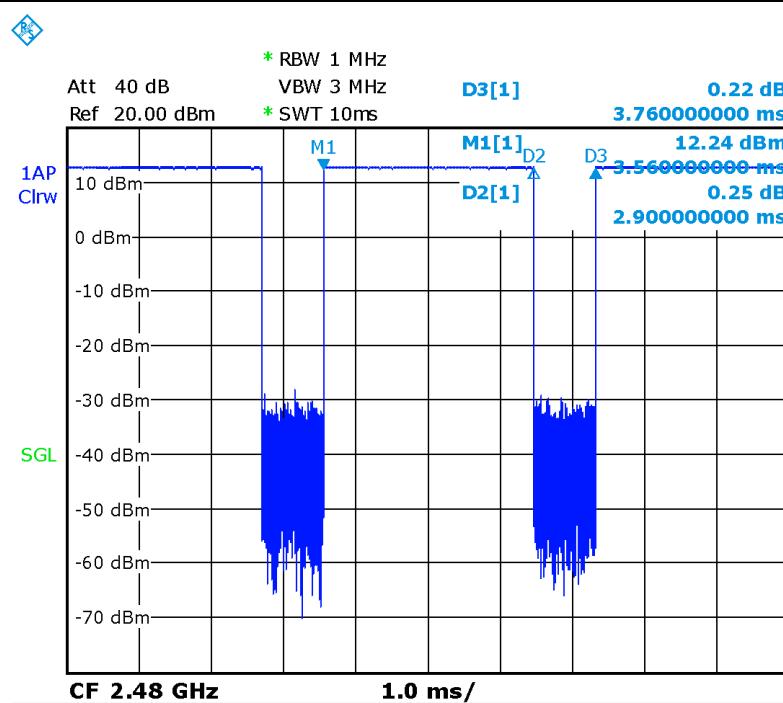
12.1 SAR results for Limb-worn

Table 12.1: SAR Values (BT – Limb-worn)

Frequency		Side	Distance	Figure No.	Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
Ch.	MHz										
78	2480	Rear	0mm	/	9.32	11.00	0.047	0.069	0.108	0.159	0.17
39	2441	Rear	0mm	Fig.1	9.03	11.00	0.056	0.089	0.135	0.212	0.16
0	2402	Rear	0mm	/	9.28	11.00	0.003	0.004	0.009	0.013	0.14
39	2441	Rear	0mm	B2	9.03	11.00	0.051	0.080	0.129	0.203	0.04

Table 12.2: SAR Values (BT – Limb-worn) (Scaled Reported SAR)

Frequency		Test Position	Actual duty factor	maximum duty factor	Reported SAR (10g)(W/kg)	Scaled reported SAR (10g)(W/kg)
Ch.	MHz					
39	2441	Rear 0mm	77.13%	100%	0.212	0.276



Picture 10.1 Duty factor plot

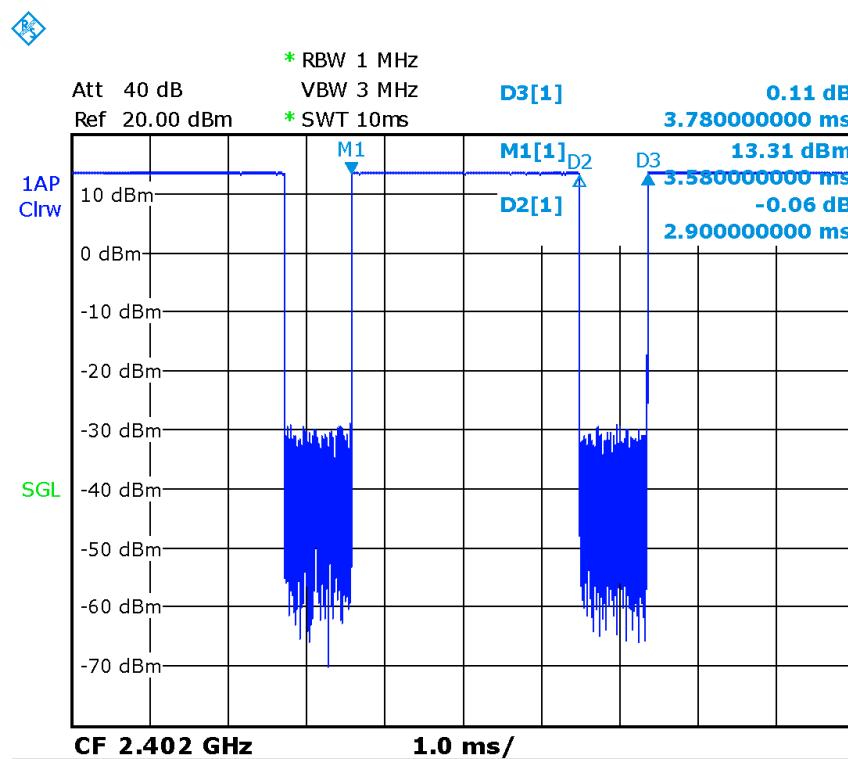
12.2 SAR results for Front-of-face

Table 12.3: SAR Values (BT – Front-of-face)

		Ambient Temperature: 22.5°C			Liquid Temperature: 22.3°C						
Frequency		Side	Distance	Figure No.	Conducted Power (dBm)	Max. tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(10g) (W/kg)	Measured SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Reported SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)
Ch.	MHz				(dBm)	(dBm)	(W/kg)	(W/kg)	(W/kg)	(W/kg)	
78	2480	Front	10mm	/	9.32	11.00	0.007	0.011	0.026	0.038	0.19
39	2441	Front	10mm	/	9.03	11.00	0.002	0.003	0.014	0.022	0.13
0	2402	Front	10mm	Fig.2	9.28	11.00	0.017	0.025	0.033	0.049	0.11
0	2402	Front	10mm	B2	9.28	11.00	0.013	0.019	0.028	0.042	0.16

Table 12.4: SAR Values (BT –Front-of-face) (Scaled Reported SAR)

		Ambient Temperature: 22.9 °C		Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C	
Frequency		Test Position	Actual duty factor	maximum duty factor	Reported SAR (1g)(W/kg)
Ch.	MHz				Scaled reported SAR (1g)(W/kg)
0	2402	Front 10mm	76.72%	100%	0.049
					0.064



Picture 10.2 Duty factor plot

13 SAR Measurement Variability

SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium.

The following procedures are applied to determine if repeated measurements are required.

- 1) Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is $< 0.80 \text{ W/kg}$; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
- 2) When the original highest measured SAR is $\geq 0.80 \text{ W/kg}$, repeat that measurement once.
- 3) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is $\geq 1.45 \text{ W/kg}$ ($\sim 10\%$ from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 4) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is $\geq 1.5 \text{ W/kg}$ and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 .

14 Measurement Uncertainty

14.1 Measurement Uncertainty for Normal SAR Tests (300MHz~3GHz)

No.	Error Description	Type	Uncertainty value	Probably Distribution	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	Degree of freedom
Measurement system										
1	Probe calibration	B	6.0	N	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
2	Isotropy	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
3	Boundary effect	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
4	Linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
5	Detection limit	B	1.0	N	1	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
6	Readout electronics	B	0.3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.3	0.3	∞
7	Response time	B	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
8	Integration time	B	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
9	RF ambient conditions-noise	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
10	RF ambient conditions-reflection	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
11	Probe positioned mech. restrictions	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
12	Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
13	Post-processing	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Test sample related										
14	Test sample positioning	A	3.3	N	1	1	1	3.3	3.3	71
15	Device holder uncertainty	A	3.4	N	1	1	1	3.4	3.4	5
16	Drift of output power	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and set-up										
17	Phantom uncertainty	B	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
18	Liquid conductivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
19	Liquid conductivity (meas.)	A	2.06	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.32	0.89	43
20	Liquid permittivity (target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
21	Liquid permittivity (meas.)	A	1.6	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.0	0.8	521

Combined standard uncertainty	$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{21} c_i^2 u_i^2}$				9.55	9.43	257
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)	$u_e = 2u_c$				19.1	18.9	

15 MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS

Table 15.1: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	N5239a	MY55491241	May 31, 2021	One year
02	Power meter	NRP2	106277	September 23, 2021	One year
03	Power sensor	NRP8S	104291		
04	Signal Generator	E4438C	MY49070393	May 14, 2021	One Year
05	Amplifier	60S1G4	0331848	No Calibration Requested	
06	DAE	SPEAG DAE4	549	January 7, 2022	One year
07	E-field Probe	SPEAG EX3DV4	7600	December 29, 2021	One year
08	Dipole Validation Kit	SPEAG D2450V2	853	July 26, 2021	One year

END OF REPORT BODY

ANNEX A Graph Results

BT_Rear 0mm

Date: 2/9/2022

Electronics: DAE4 Sn549

Medium: h2450

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2441$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.923$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.285$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.3°C Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: Bluetooth Frequency: 2441 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7600 ConvF(7.82, 7.82, 7.82)

5MM/Rear 0mm 2/Area Scan (81x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.209 W/kg

5MM/Rear 0mm 2/Zoom Scan (9x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.630 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.295 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.135 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.056 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.229 W/kg

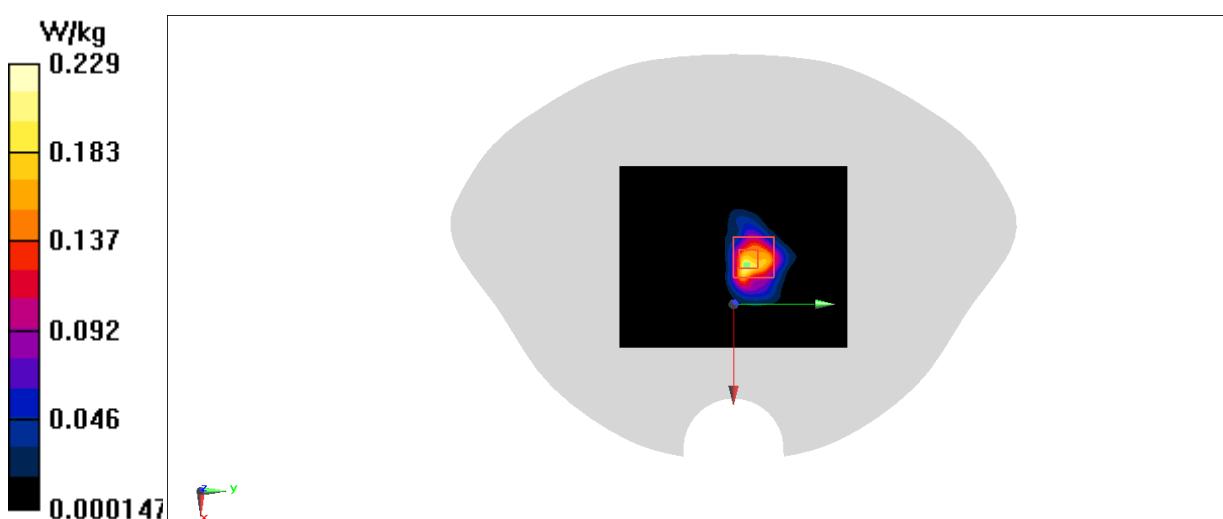


Fig A.1

BT_Front 10mm

Date: 2/9/2022

Electronics: DAE4 Sn549

Medium: h2450

 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2402$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.892$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.353$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.3°C Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: Bluetooth Frequency: 2402 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7600 ConvF(7.82, 7.82, 7.82)

Area Scan (81x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.155 W/kg

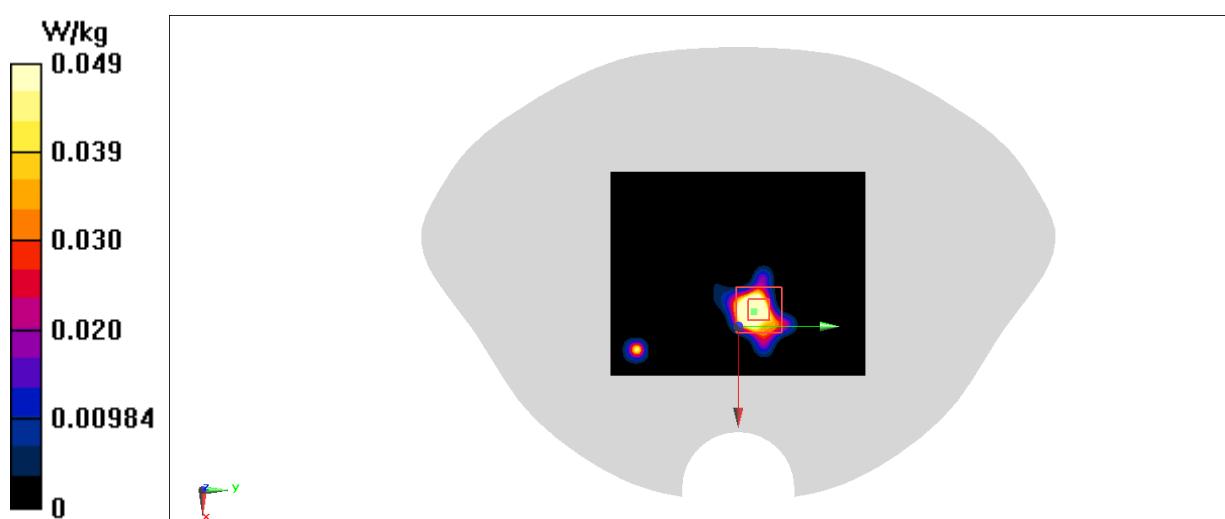
Zoom Scan (9x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.472 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0590 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.033 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.017 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0492 W/kg


Fig A.2

ANNEX B System Verification Results

2450 MHz

Date: 2/9/2022

Electronics: DAE4 Sn549

Medium: h2450

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.929$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.279$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 23.3°C Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: CW Frequency: 2450 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7600 ConvF(7.82, 7.82, 7.82)

System Performance Check/d=10mm, Pin=250mW, f=2450MHz/Area Scan (61x121x1):

Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 23.9 W/kg

System Performance Check/d=10mm, Pin=250mW, f=2450MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

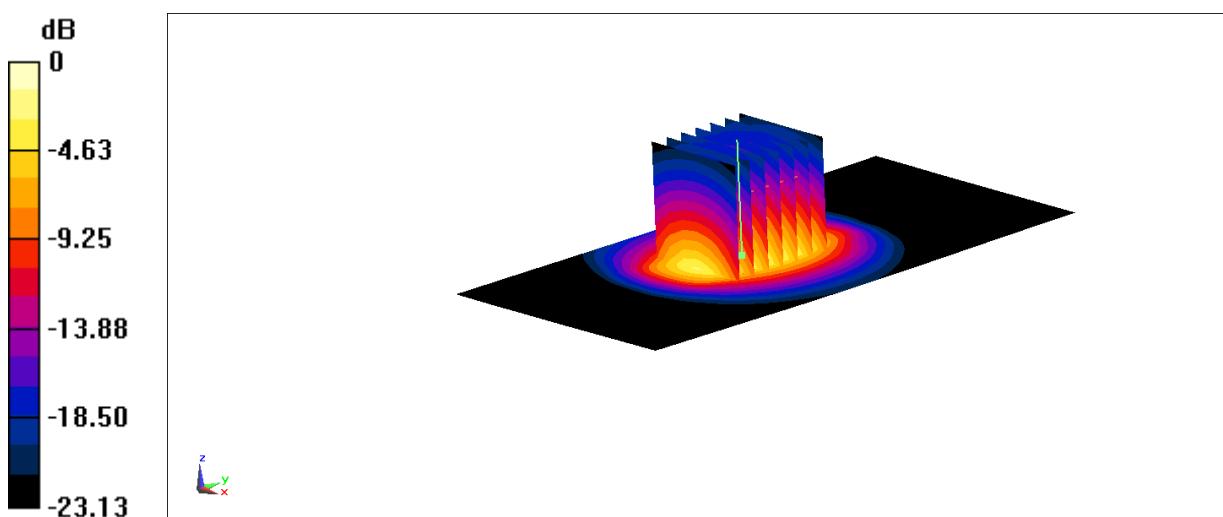
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 105.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.28 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 23.4 W/kg



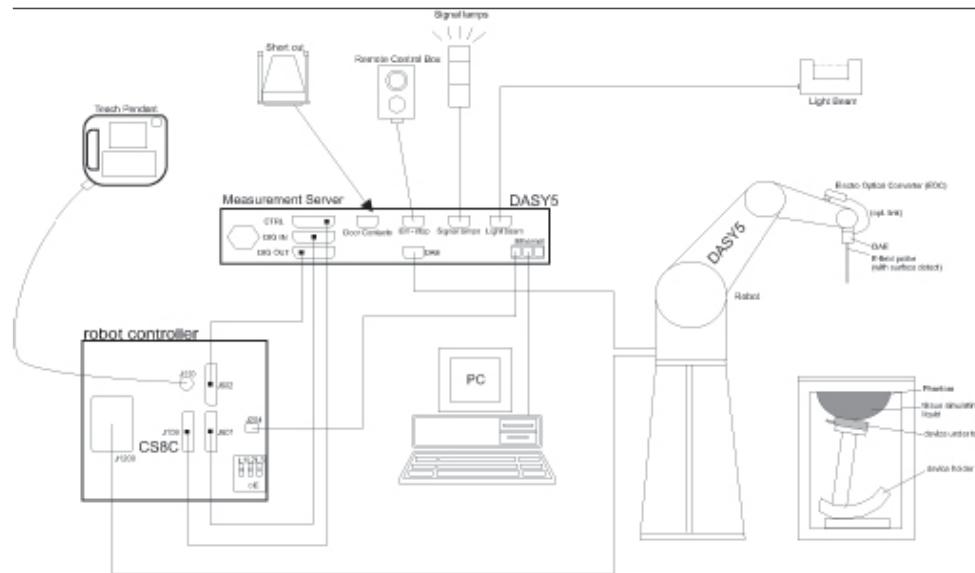
$$0 \text{ dB} = 23.4 \text{ W/kg} = 13.69 \text{ dBW/kg}$$

Fig.B.1 validation 2450 MHz 250mW

ANNEX C SAR Measurement Setup

C.1 Measurement Set-up

The Dasy5 or DASY6 system for performing compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:



Picture C.1SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (StäubliTX=RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP and the DASY5 or DASY6 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

C.2 Dasy5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY5 or DASY6 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using 2nd ord curve fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

Probe Specifications:

Model: ES3DV3, EX3DV4
Frequency 10MHz — 6.0GHz(EX3DV4)
Range: 10MHz — 4GHz(ES3DV3)
Calibration: In head and body simulating tissue at Frequencies from 835 up to 5800MHz
Linearity: ± 0.2 dB(30 MHz to 6 GHz) for EX3DV4
± 0.2 dB(30 MHz to 4 GHz) for ES3DV3
Dynamic Range: 10 mW/kg — 100W/kg
Probe Length: 330 mm
Probe Tip
Length: 20 mm
Body Diameter: 12 mm
Tip Diameter: 2.5 mm (3.9 mm for ES3DV3)
Tip-Center: 1 mm (2.0mm for ES3DV3)
Application: SAR Dosimetry Testing
Compliance tests of mobile phones
Dosimetry in strong gradient fields



Picture C.2 Near-field Probe



Picture C.3 E-field Probe

C.3 E-field Probe Calibration

Each E-Probe/Probe Amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. A TEM cell calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the probe to a known E-field density (1 mW/cm²) using an RF Signal generator, TEM cell, and RF Power Meter.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and in a waveguide or

other methodologies above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equates to 1 mW/cm².

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The E-field in the medium correlates with the temperature rise in the dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$SAR = C \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

Where:

Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

$$SAR = \frac{|E|^2 \cdot \sigma}{\rho}$$

Where:

σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m³).

C.4 Other Test Equipment

C.4.1 Data Acquisition Electronics(DAE)

The data acquisition electronics consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 M Ω ; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



PictureC.4: DAE

C.4.2 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: RX160L) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchron motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (motor control fields shielded via the closed metallic construction shields)



Picture C.5 DASY 5

C.4.3 Measurement Server

The Measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU broad with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY5: 128MB), RAM DASY5: 128MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O broad, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU broad.

The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation of field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with an expansion port which is reserved for future applications. Please note that this expansion port does not have a standardized pinout, and therefore only devices provided by SPEAG can be connected. Devices from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.



Picture C.6 Server for DASY 5

C.4.4 Device Holder for Phantom

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of $\pm 20\%$. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales are the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

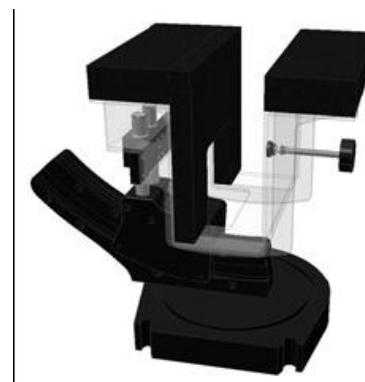
The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

<Laptop Extension Kit>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin-SAM and ELI phantoms.



Picture C7-1: Device Holder



Picture C.7-2: Laptop Extension Kit

C.4.5 Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to

Represent the 90th percentile of the population. The phantom enables the dissymmetric evaluation of SAR for both left and right handed handset usage, as well as body-worn usage using the flat phantom region. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. The shell phantom has a 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6 mm).

Shell Thickness: 2 ± 0.2 mm

Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters

Dimensions: 810 x 1000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)

Available: Special



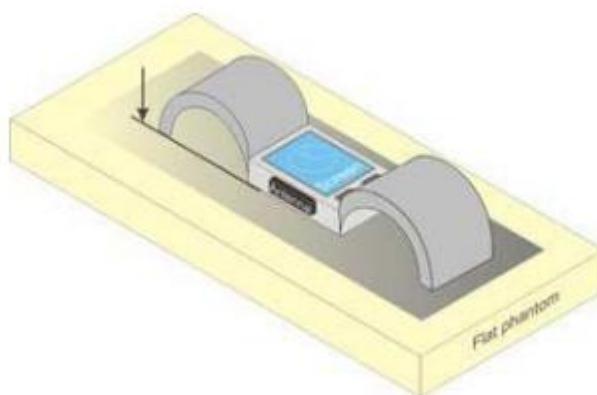
Picture C.8: SAM Twin Phantom

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

D.1 Limb-worn device

A limb-worn device is a unit whose intended use includes being strapped to the arm or leg of the user while transmitting (except in idle mode). It is similar to a body-worn device. Therefore, the test positions of 6.1.4.4 also apply. The strap shall be opened so that it is divided into two parts as shown in Figure 10. The device shall be positioned directly against the phantom surface with the strap straightened as much as possible and the back of the device towards the phantom.

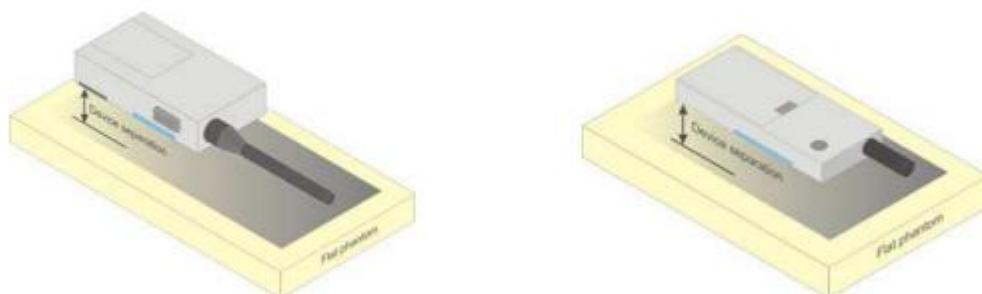
If the strap cannot normally be opened to allow placing in direct contact with the phantom surface, it may be necessary to break the strap of the device but ensuring to not damage the antenna.



Picture D.1 Test position for limb-worn devices

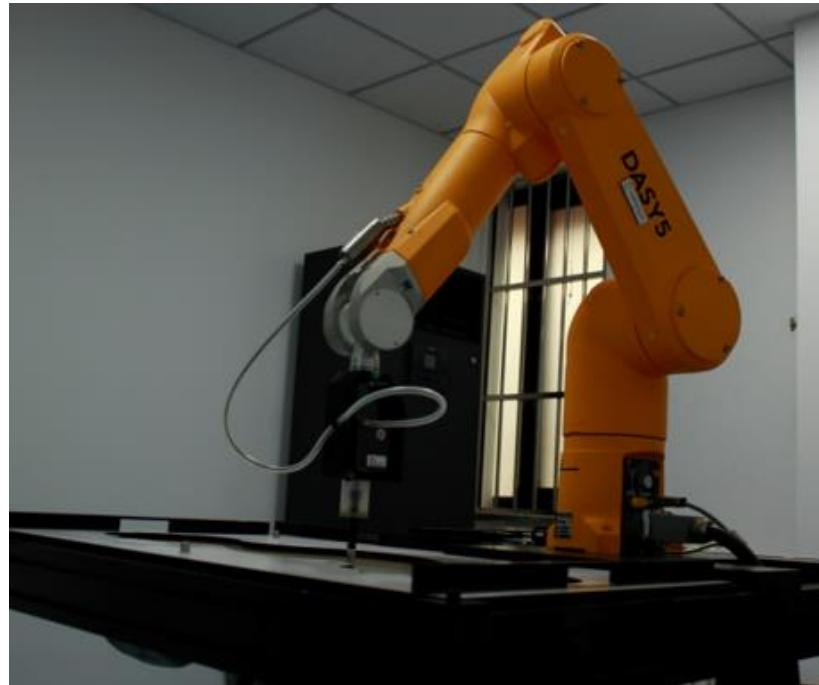
D.2 Front-of-face device

A typical example of a front-of-face device is a two-way radio that is held at a distance from the face of the user when transmitting. In these cases the device under test shall be positioned at the distance to the phantom surface that corresponds to the intended use as specified by the manufacturer in the user instructions (Figure 9a). If the intended use is not specified, a separation distance of 25 mm⁵ between the phantom surface and the device shall be used.



Picture D.2 Test position for front-of-face devices

D.3 DUT Setup Photos



Picture D.3

ANNEX E Equivalent Media Recipes

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

Table E.1: Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

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

Note: There are a little adjustment respectively for 750, 1750, 2600, 5200, 5300 and 5600 based on the recipe of closest frequency in table E.1.

ANNEX F System Validation

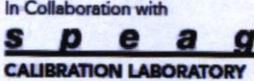
The SAR system must be validated against its performance specifications before it is deployed. When SAR probes, system components or software are changed, upgraded or recalibrated, these must be validated with the SAR system(s) that operates with such components.

Table F.1: System Validation for 7600

Probe SN.	Liquid name	Validation date	Frequency point	Status (OK or Not)
7600	Head 750MHz	January 2, 2022	750 MHz	OK
7600	Head 900MHz	January 2, 2022	900 MHz	OK
7600	Head 1450MHz	January 3, 2022	1450 MHz	OK
7600	Head 1750MHz	January 3, 2022	1750 MHz	OK
7600	Head 1900MHz	January 4, 2022	1900 MHz	OK
7600	Head 2100MHz	January 4, 2022	2000 MHz	OK
7600	Head 2300MHz	January 4, 2022	2300 MHz	OK
7600	Head 2450MHz	January 5, 2022	2450 MHz	OK
7600	Head 2600MHz	January 5, 2022	2600 MHz	OK
7600	Head 3300MHz	January 6, 2022	3300 MHz	OK
7600	Head 3500MHz	January 6, 2022	3500 MHz	OK
7600	Head 3700MHz	January 6, 2022	3700 MHz	OK
7600	Head 3900MHz	January 7, 2022	3900 MHz	OK
7600	Head 4100MHz	January 7, 2022	4100MHz	OK
7600	Head 4200MHz	January 7, 2022	4200MHz	OK
7600	Head 4400MHz	January 8, 2022	4400MHz	OK
7600	Head 4600MHz	January 8, 2022	4600MHz	OK
7600	Head 4800MHz	January 8, 2022	4800MHz	OK
7600	Head 4950MHz	January 9, 2022	4950MHz	OK
7600	Head 5250MHz	January 9, 2022	5250MHz	OK
7600	Head 5600MHz	January 9, 2022	5600 MHz	OK
7600	Head 5750MHz	January 9, 2022	5750 MHz	OK

ANNEX G Probe Calibration Certificate

Probe 7600 Calibration Certificate

 In Collaboration with 		  中国认可 国际互认 校准 CALIBRATION CNAS L0570	
Client	CTTL	Certificate No: Z21-60455	
CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE			
Object	EX3DV4 - SN : 7600		
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-004-02 Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes		
Calibration date:	December 29, 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.)
Power Meter	NRP2	101919	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)
Power sensor	NRP-Z91	101547	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)
Power sensor	NRP-Z91	101548	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)
Reference	10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00525)
Reference	20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00526)
Reference Probe	EX3DV4	SN 3617	27-Jan-21(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Jan21)
	DAE4	SN 1555	20-Aug-21(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1555_Aug21/2)
Secondary Standards		ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)
SignalGenerator	MG3700A	6201052605	16-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04467)
Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00232)
Calibrated by:	Name		Function
	Yu Zongying		SAR Test Engineer
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao		SAR Test Engineer
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan		SAR Project Leader
 Issued: December 31, 2021			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			
Certificate No: Z21-60455		Page 1 of 9	



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Glossary:

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

- $NORMx,y,z$: Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta=0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: waveguide). $NORMx,y,z$ are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of $NORMx,y,z$ does not effect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- $NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response$ (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- $DCPx,y,z$: 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.
- $Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; VRx,y,z; A,B,C$ 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 $NORMx,y,z * ConvF$ whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the $NORMx$ (no uncertainty required).



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7600

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm(μ V/(V/m) ²) ^A	0.69	0.66	0.68	$\pm 10.0\%$
DCP(mV) ^B	109.3	109.7	110.7	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ μ V	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	212.0	$\pm 2.1\%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		204.3	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		208.9	

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

^A The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 4).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7600

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.74	10.74	10.74	0.16	1.27	±12.1%
900	41.5	0.97	10.27	10.27	10.27	0.15	1.43	±12.1%
1450	40.5	1.20	9.18	9.18	9.18	0.18	1.09	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.93	8.93	8.93	0.20	0.95	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.54	8.54	8.54	0.25	1.06	±12.1%
2100	39.8	1.49	8.44	8.44	8.44	0.22	1.18	±12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	8.14	8.14	8.14	0.59	0.72	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.82	7.82	7.82	0.47	0.82	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.62	7.62	7.62	0.50	0.81	±12.1%
3300	38.2	2.71	7.34	7.34	7.34	0.37	1.04	±13.3%
3500	37.9	2.91	7.05	7.05	7.05	0.39	1.00	±13.3%
3700	37.7	3.12	6.78	6.78	6.78	0.40	1.00	±13.3%
3900	37.5	3.32	6.68	6.68	6.68	0.40	1.25	±13.3%
4100	37.2	3.53	6.71	6.71	6.71	0.40	1.15	±13.3%
4200	37.1	3.63	6.61	6.61	6.61	0.35	1.35	±13.3%
4400	36.9	3.84	6.50	6.50	6.50	0.35	1.35	±13.3%
4600	36.7	4.04	6.40	6.40	6.40	0.40	1.30	±13.3%
4800	36.4	4.25	6.33	6.33	6.33	0.40	1.30	±13.3%
4950	36.3	4.40	6.09	6.09	6.09	0.40	1.35	±13.3%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.59	5.59	5.59	0.40	1.47	±13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	5.13	5.13	5.13	0.50	1.25	±13.3%
5750	35.4	5.22	5.16	5.16	5.16	0.55	1.15	±13.3%

^C 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.

^F At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) 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 (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

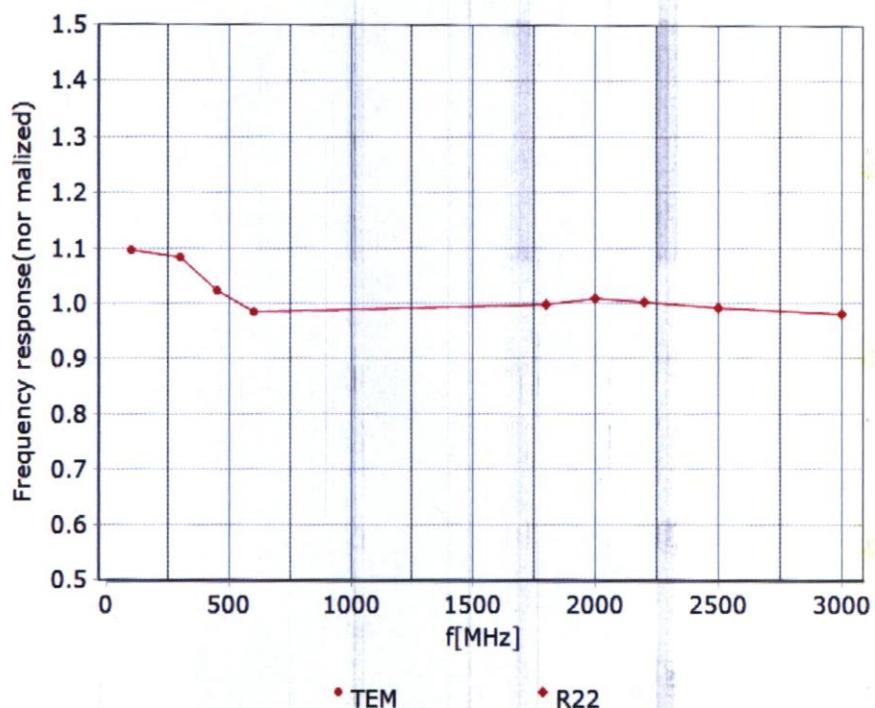
^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from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



In Collaboration with
s p e a g
CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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



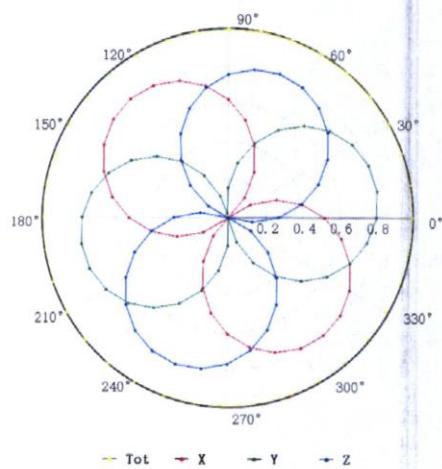
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 7.4\% (k=2)$



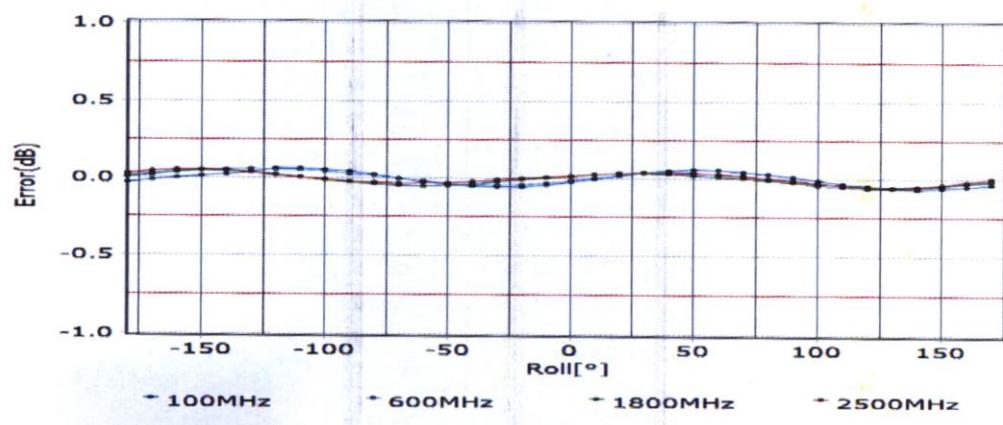
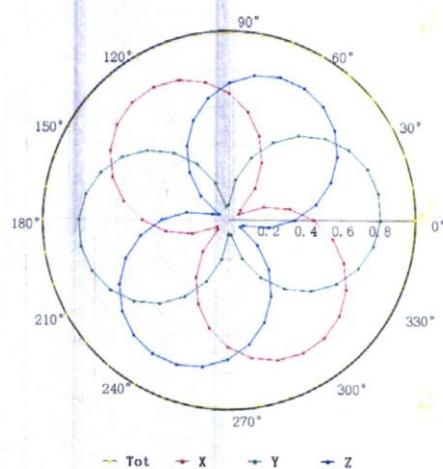
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Receiving Pattern (Φ), $\theta=0^\circ$

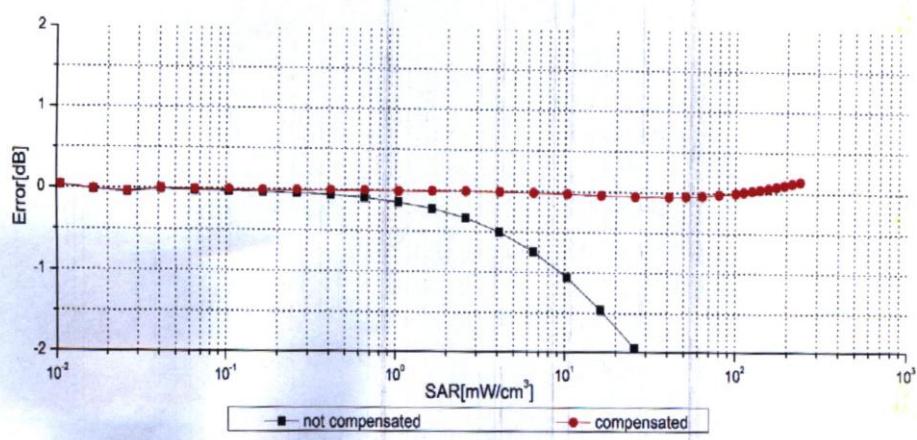
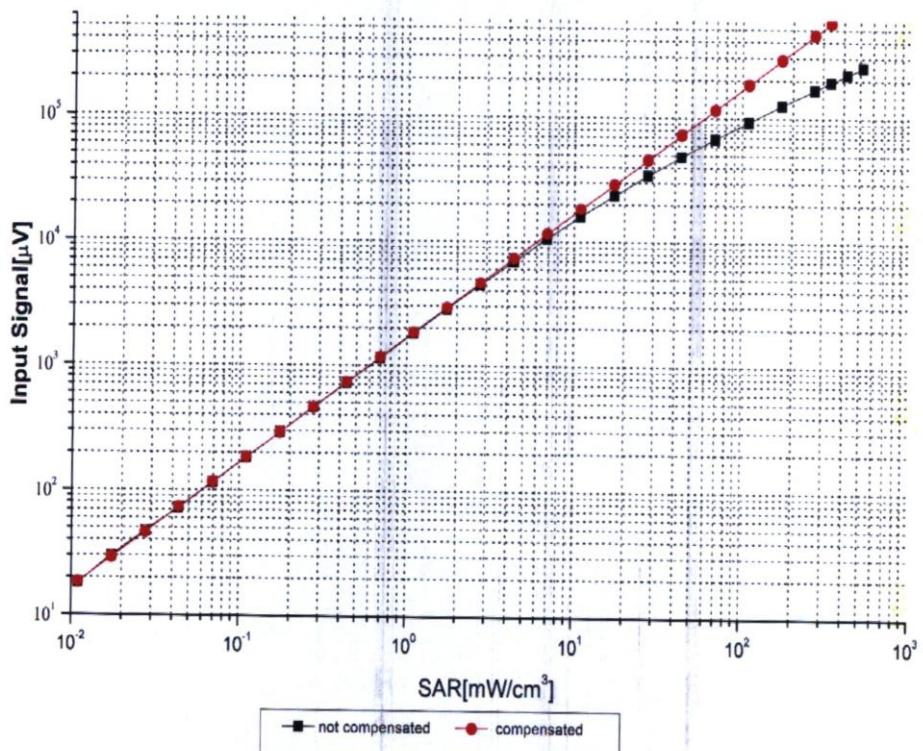
f=600 MHz, TEM



f=1800 MHz, R22



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

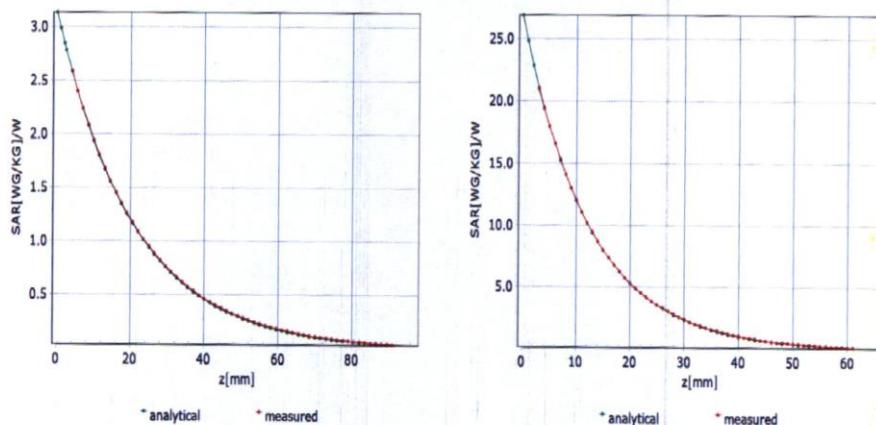

 Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.9\% (k=2)$



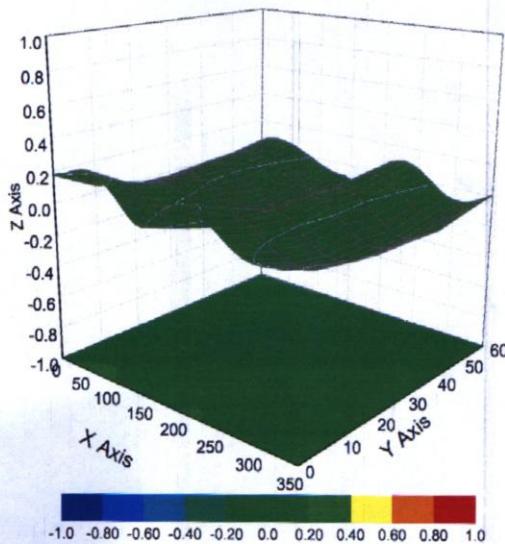
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 Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
 E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com [Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)

Conversion Factor Assessment

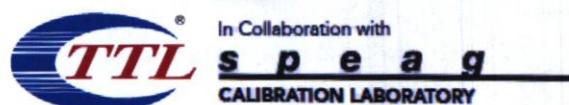
$f=750 \text{ MHz, WGLS R9(H_convF)}$ $f=1750 \text{ MHz, WGLS R22(H_convF)}$



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:7600

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	40.7
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

ANNEX H Dipole Calibration Certificate

2450 MHz Dipole Calibration Certificate

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client CTTL (Auden)

Certificate No: D2450V2-853_Jul21

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D2450V2 - SN:853

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-05.v11
 Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 0.7-3 GHz

Calibration date: July 26, 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 $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03291/03292)	Apr-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03291)	Apr-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03292)	Apr-22
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: BH9394 (20k)	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03343)	Apr-22
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 310982 / 06327	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03344)	Apr-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	28-Dec-20 (No. EX3-7349_Dec20)	Dec-21
DAE4	SN: 801	02-Nov-20 (No. DAE4-601_Nov20)	Nov-21
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB39512475	30-Oct-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-21

Calibrated by: Name Michael Weber Function Laboratory Technician Signature 

Approved by: Name Katja Pokovic Function Technical Manager Signature 

Issued: July 26, 2021

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

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) 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 $k=2$, 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	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.9 ± 6 %	1.88 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.7 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.3 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.33 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.9 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.6 Ω + 3.8 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.164 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 26.07.2021

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 853

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.88$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 37.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.96, 7.96, 7.96) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 28.12.2020
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.11.2020
- 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=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

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

Reference Value = 116.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

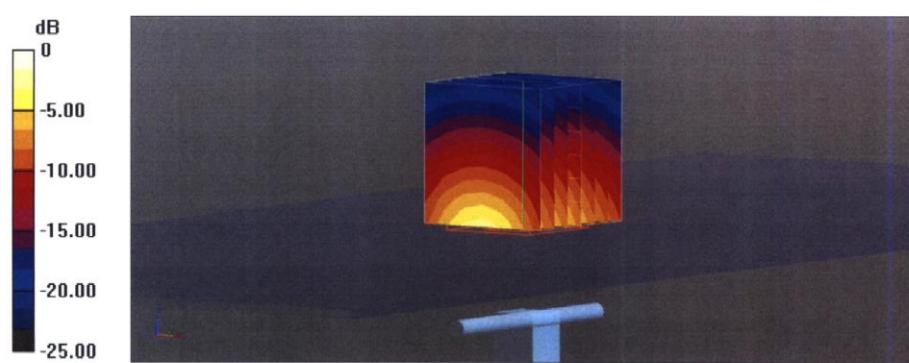
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.4 W/kg

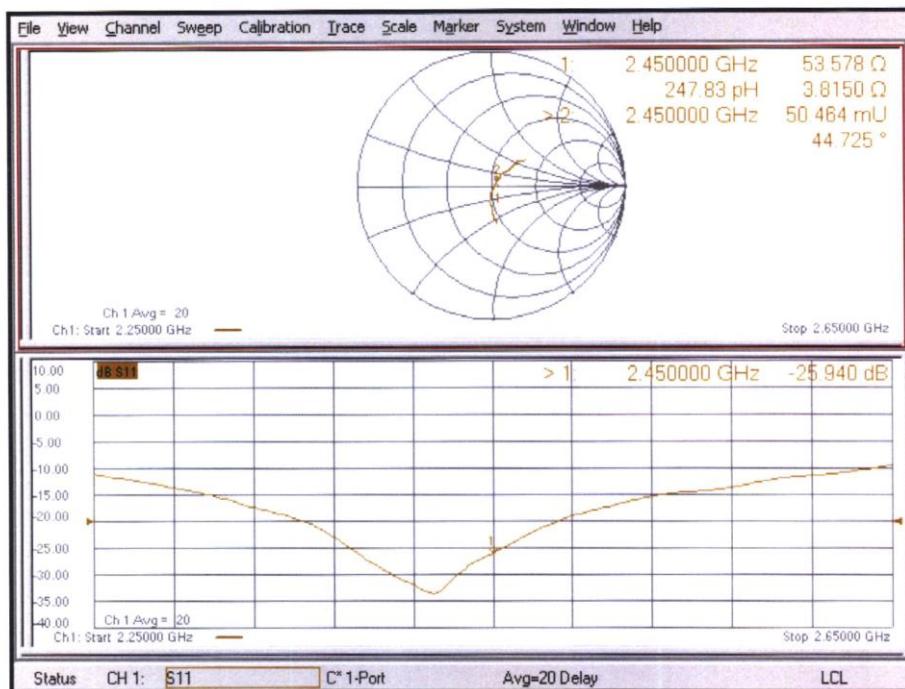
SAR(1 g) = 13.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.33 W/kg

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

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 50%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.7 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

ANNEX I Accreditation Certificate

United States Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology



Certificate of Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025:2017

NVLAP LAB CODE: 600118-0

Telecommunication Technology Labs, CAICT

Beijing
China

*is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for specific services,
listed on the Scope of Accreditation, for:*

Electromagnetic Compatibility & Telecommunications

*This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017.
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 January 2009).*

2021-09-29 through 2022-09-30

Effective Dates



For the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program

