

Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 1 of 64

SAR Test Report

Client Name : Shenzhen CTV Int Cloud Technology Co., Ltd.

501, Building A, Debaoli Industrial Park, Shangxue Technology

Address : City, Xinxue Community, Bantian Street, Longgang District,

Shenzhen Guangdong, 518129, China

Product Name : Baby Monitor

IC : 29096-ZYBM1

FCC ID : 2AZL7-ZY-BM1

Date : May 28, 2024









Report No.: 18220WC40094001

Page 2 of 64

Contents

1.	State	ement of Compliance	Vek V	¹ / ₀₀ .	h	npote	6
2.	Gene	eral Information	Work	paboter	Aur.		
	2. 1	Client Information		Mootek	Aupo,	Pro-	7
	2.2	Testing Laboratory Information	Ambo		k Pup.	540 P	7
	2.3	Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT).	Aupois	br.	494	boter	Anb.
	2.4	Device Category and SAR Limits	, abo	ier Yur		doglek	8
	2.5	Applied Standard	,	(potek	Tupo,	Notely	8
	2.6	Environment of Test Site		watek	Anbore	Pir.	
	2.7	Test Configuration		No.			8
3.	Spec	cific Absorption Rate (SAR)	pupoten	Anbe	9وپــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	rek A	S
	3. 1	Introduction	, wotek	Anbo.		notek	9010010000000000000000000000000000
	3. 2	SAR Definition		ek pab	Pige. Vi		600,000 C
4.	SAR	Measurement System	bu.	, vek	abotek	Aupr	10
	4.1	E-Field Probe	An An	O* .	- Apotek	Anbor	11
	4. 2	Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)	ootek	Anbo.	br.	bopo,	11
	4.3	1,0001	6,			9,,,,,,,	
	4.4	Measurement Server					
	4. 5	Phantom	Anb	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	te _k ou	00,0	13
	4.6	Device Holder					
	4. 7	Data Storage and Evaluation	100g ×	Jose A		botek	16
5.	Test	Equipment List	He/F	upbotek.	Anbe		18
6.	Tissu	ue Simulating Liquids		botek	Aupo,	bo	19
7.	Syste	em Verification Procedures	Yupo,	h. Hotek	nboti	. Au	21
8.	EUT	Testing Position	Anbore	bur	/s	otek	23
	8. 1	Body Worn Position	oto day	r Ambr		ojek	23
9.	Meas	surement Procedures				W. Work	24
	9. 1	Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation		-1048k	Aupole.	Vur.	24
	9. 2		yre p		Aribotek	Anbe	25
	9.3	Area Scan Procedures	poten	Anbe	ote	k bup	25
	9. 4	Zoom Scan Procedures Volume Scan Procedures	- Nootek	Vupo,		, yek	26
	9.5	Volume Scan Procedures	- Cotel	, popo _t	A.r.v		27
	9.6	Power Drift Monitoring	bilin.	10 No.	otek l	rupo,	27
		ducted Power			notek	Aupor	28
11.	Antei	nna Location	tek V	^u po,	bi.	- Aupote	29
12	SAR	Test Results Summary	-tek	anbore.	Ann	اون _{ار ب} رواد	30
13.	Simu	ltaneous Transmission Analysis		botek	Ambo	- PA	31
	13.1	Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations	Anbe	- Aboye	k bup	Dr. D	31
	13.2	Evaluation of Simultaneous SAR	Vupor	bu.	ove)t	opo _{ter}	



Report No.: 1	8220WC40094001	Page 3 of 64	
14. Measure	ment Uncertainty	Anborek Anbo	32
Appendix A.	EUT Photos and Test Setup Photos	anbote Anbote	33
Appendix B.	Plots of SAR System Check	William Walter	35
Appendix C.	Plots of SAR Test Data	poter Ann	36
Annendix D	DASY System Calibration Certificate		38



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 4 of 64

Test Report

Applicant : Shenzhen CTV Int Cloud Technology Co., Ltd.

Manufacturer : Actions Microelectronics Co., Ltd.

Product Name : Baby Monitor

ZY-BM1, ZY-BM2, ZY-BM3, Baby5, Baby6, Baby7, ZY-BM4, ZY-BM5, ZY-BM6,

Baby8, ZY-BM7, ZY-BM8, ZY-BM9, ZY-BB1, ZY-BB2, ZY-BB3, ZY-BB4,

Model No. : Babyo, 21 Bill, 21 Billo, 21 Billo

ZY-BB5, ZY-BB6, ZY-BB7, ZY-BB8, ZY-BB9, ZY-BB10, Baby1, Baby2, Baby3,

Baby4, Baby9, Baby10

Trade Mark : N/A

Rating(s) : DC 5V From Type-C

Test Standard(s) : RSS 102 Issue 6:2023; FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093); IEC/IEEE

62209-1528:2020; ANSI/IEEE C95.1:2005

The device described above is tested by Shenzhen Anbotek Compliance Laboratory Limited to determine the maximum emission levels emanating from the device and the severe levels of the device can endure and its performance criterion. The measurement results are contained in this test report and Shenzhen Anbotek Compliance Laboratory Limited is assumed full of responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these measurements. Also, this report shows that the EUT (Equipment Under Test) is technically compliant with the RSS 102 Issue 6:2023, FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093);IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020, and ANSI/IEEE C95.1:2005.

This report applies to above tested sample only and shall not be reproduced in part without written approval of Shenzhen Anbotek Compliance Laboratory Limited.

Date of Receipt	Apr. 08, 2024
Date of Test	Apr. 08, 2024 ~ May 28, 2024
	King Kong Jin
Prepared By	Ambor J O to thorsek Ambors
Anbore An Motek Anborek And	(Engineer / Kingkong Jin)
	this thong
Reviewer	botek Anbotek Anbotek
Anbotek Anbotek Anbotek Anbotek	(Supervisor / Bibo Zhang)
	anbotek Anbotek Anbotek
	Ton Chen
Approved & Authorized Signer	ek Anbork Aribotek An
nbotek Anbotek Anbotek Anbotek	(Manager / Tom Chen)



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 5 of 64

Version

	Version No.	Date	Description
e f-	Anb 01 Anb	May 28, 2024	Original
objel	Anbotek	hotek Anbotek	Anbotek Anbotek Anbotek Anbotek
unpo	Hek Anborestek	Aupotek Aupote	Anbotek Anbotek Anbotek Anbotek
A	nbotes Anburgate	Anbotek Ant	ortek Anborek Anboreit Anb
	Anbo. Anbo	rek Anbores	indicatek Anbotek Anbotek An
nek-	Ann-	botek Anbore	Anbotek Anbotek Anbotek Anbotek



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 6 of 64

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing are as follows.

<Highest SAR Summary>

Francisco Band	Highest Reported 1g-SAR(W/Kg)	SAR Test Limit (W/Kg)	
Frequency Band	Body-worn(0mm)		
915MHz	0.341	1.6	
Test Result	PASS PASS	Anbores And	

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in RSS 102 Issue 6:2023, FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020.



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 7 of 64

2. General Information

2.1 Client Information

Applicant		Shenzhen CTV Int Cloud Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	:	501, Building A, Debaoli Industrial Park, Shangxue Technology City, Xinxue Community, Bantian Street, Longgang District, Shenzhen Guangdong, 518129, China
Manufacturer	:	Shenzhen CTV Int Cloud Technology Co., Ltd
Address	:	501, Building A, Debaoli Industrial Park, Shangxue Technology City, Xinxue Community, Bantian Street, Longgang District, Shenzhen Guangdong, 518129, China

2. 2 Testing Laboratory Information

Test Site:	Shenzhen Anbotek Compliance Laboratory Limited
Address:	1/F, Building D, Sogood Science and Technology Park, Sanwei community, Hangcheng Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China.518102
Canadian CN:	8058A
Canada IC CAB identifier:	CN0059

2. 3 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Product Name	:	Baby Monitor	Anbotek Anbo
Model No.	:	ZY-BM6, Baby8, ZY-BM	M3, Baby5, Baby6, Baby7, ZY-BM4, ZY-BM5, 7, ZY-BM8, ZY-BM9, ZY-BB1, ZY-BB2, ZY-BB3, 36, ZY-BB7, ZY-BB8, ZY-BB9, ZY-BB10, Baby1, aby9, Baby10
Trade Mark	:	N/A	Anborek Anbors
Test Power Supply	:	DC 5V From Type-C	Aupotek Aupo, wek apotek Aupote,
		Operation Frequency:	905-925MHz
Product Description	:	Modulation Type:	OFDM
Description		Antenna Type:	External antenna

Remark: 1) For a more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or the User's Manual.







Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 8 of 64

2. 4 Device Category and SAR Limits

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

2. 5 Applied Standard

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- RSS 102 Issue 6:2023
- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1:2005
- IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020

.

2. 6 Environment of Test Site

Items	Required	Actual
Temperature (℃)	18-25	22~23
Humidity (%RH)	30-70	55~65

2. 7 Test Configuration

For WIFI SAR testing, engineering testing software installed on the EUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 9 of 64

3. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

3.1 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.

3. 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:

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

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 head 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 the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

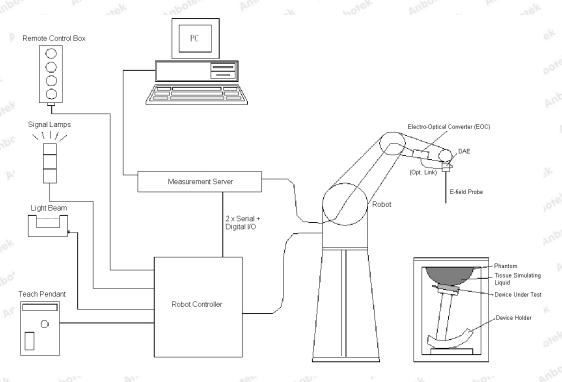
However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.





Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 10 of 64

4. SAR Measurement System



DASY System Configurations

The DASY system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
- The electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
- A computer operating Windows XP
- DASY software
- Remove control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warming lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom
- A device holder
- Tissue simulating liquid





Report No.: 18220WC40094001

Page 11 of 64

Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

components are described in details in the following sub-sections.

4. 1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

E-Field Probe Specification

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core	ex-
t-	Built-in shielding against static charges	No.
	PEEK enclosure material (resistant to	
	organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	An'
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	The second second
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	o _{ke}
Dynamic Range	10 μW/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μW/g)	Photo of EX3DV4
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than \pm 10%. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within \pm 0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix C of this report.

4. 2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists 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 and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is



Report No.: 18220WC40094001

Page 12 of 64

accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

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



Photo of DAE

4. 3 **Robot**

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: TX60XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- ➤ High precision (repeatability ±0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- > Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)



Photo of DASY5





Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 13 of 64

4. 4 Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chip disk (DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY5: 128 MB). 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 board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.



Photo of Server for DASY5

4. 5 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm	THE WORLD AND
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat	
Areas	Phantom	
	Anbotek Anbotek Anbotek	Photo of SAM Phantom

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.





Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 14 of 64

<ELI4 Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm
	Minor axis:400 mm
	Anborek Anborek Anborek Anborek Ore
	Photo of ELI4 Phantom
	botek Andrew Andrew Andrew Andrew Andrew Andrew Andrew

The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 15 of 64

4. 6 Device Holder

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 5 mm 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 different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is 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 ε = 3 and loss tangent δ = 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.



Device Holder



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 16 of 64

4. 7 Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

The DASY software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files. The post-processing software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of erroneous parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type (e.g., [V/m], [A/m], [mW/g]). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or give meaningless results, e.g., a SAR-output in a non-lose media, will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

Data Evaluation

The DASY post-processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Norm _i , a _{i0} , a _{i1} , a _{i2}
	- Conversion factor	ConvF _i

- Diode compression point dcp_i

Device parameters: - Frequency f

- Crest factor cf

Media parameters: - Conductivity σ

- Density

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi-meter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power.







Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 17 of 64

The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)

 U_i = input signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)

cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals, the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

E-field Probes:
$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

H-field Probes:
$$H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i,(i = x, y, z)

Norm_i= sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z), $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field Probes

ConvF= sensitivity enhancement in solution

a_{ii}= sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

E_i= electric field strength of channel i in V/m

H_i= magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude)

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

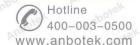
E_{tot}= total field strength in V/m

 σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

 ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.







Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 18 of 64

5. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Favringsont	Trung/Mandal	Carial Number	Calib	ration
Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	SPEAG 835MHz System Validation Kit		4d154	Jun. 16, 2021	Jun. 15, 2024
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	387	Sept. 06, 2023	Sept. 05, 2024
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7396	May 06, 2024	May 05, 2025
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46317418	Oct. 26, 2023	Oct. 25, 2024
SPEAG	DAK	DAK-3.5	1226	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	ELI Phantom	QDOVA004AA	2058	NCR	NCR
AR	Amplifier	ZHL-42W	QA1118004	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Power Meter	N1914A	MY50001102	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Power Sensor	N8481H	MY51240001	Oct. 26, 2023	Oct. 25, 2024
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	N9020A	MY51170037	Oct. 26, 2023	Oct. 25, 2024
Agilent	Signal Generation	N5182A	MY48180656	Oct. 26, 2023	Oct. 25, 2024
Worken	Directional Coupler	0110A05601O- 10	COM5BNW1A2	Oct. 26, 2023	Oct. 25, 2024

Note:

- 1. The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.
- 2. The dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
- 3. The Insertion Loss calibration of Dual Directional Coupler and Attenuator were characterized via the network analyzer and compensated during system check.
- 4. The dielectric probe kit was calibrated via the network analyzer, with the specified procedure (calibrated in pure water) and calibration kit (standard) short circuit, before the dielectric measurement. The specific procedure and calibration kit are provided by Agilent.
- 5. In system check we need to monitor the level on the power meter, and adjust the power amplifier level to have precise power level to the dipole; the measured SAR will be normalized to 1W input power according to the ratio of 1W to the input power to the dipole. For system check, the calibration of the power amplifier is deemed not critically required for correct measurement; the power meter is critical and we do have calibration for it



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 19 of 64

6. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown as followed:



Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR

Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency	Water	Sugar	Cellulose	Salt	Preventol	DGBE	Conductivity	Permittivity
(MHz)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(σ)	(er)
				For Hea	ıd			
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1750	55.2	Aupole	0 0	0.3	O Anbox	44.5	1.37	40.1
1800,1900,2000	55.2	ALO OFFE	0	0.3	otek O Ani	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	Q _{nbot}	0 400	O Vote	inposek	45.0	1.80	39.2
2600	54.8	k 0 kg	O Am	0.1	Amb Oek	45.1	1.96	39.0
5000	65.5	otek 0	17.2	Orek	17.3	0.000	5.27	35.3
5000	78.6	0	10.7	0	10.7	0 40	6.00	48.2



Report No.: 18220WC40094001

Page 20 of 64

The following table shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

10	Measured	Target Tissue			Measure	d Tissue	Liquid		
	Frequency (MHz)	٤ _r	σ	٤r	Dev. (%)	σ	Dev. (%)	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Test Date
100	835	41.5	0.90	40.88	1.49	0.91	1.11	22.5	05/16/2024



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 21 of 64

7. System Verification Procedures

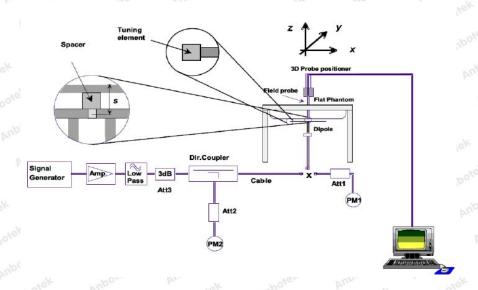
Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

Purpose of System Performance check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT 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:



System Setup for System Evaluation



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 22 of 64



Photo of Dipole Setup

Validation Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10%. The table below shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. It indicates that the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Frequency (MHz)	Power fed onto reference dipole (mW)	Targeted SAR (W/kg)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Test Date
835	250	9.57	2.42	9.68	1.15	05/16/2024

Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized



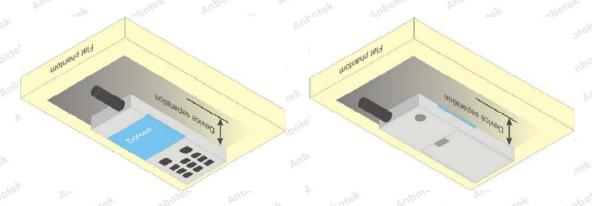
Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 23 of 64

8. EUT Testing Position

8. 1 Body Worn Position

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration. Per KDB 648474 D04, body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in KDB 447498 D01 v06, 2015 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset is < 1.2 W/kg, the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a handset attached to the handset.

Accessories for body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are test with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-chip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.



Body Worn Position





Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 24 of 64

9. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

- (a) Use base station simulator (if applicable) or engineering software to transmit RF power continuously (continuous Tx) in the middle channel.
- (b) Keep EUT to radiate maximum output power or 100% duty factor (if applicable)
- (c) Measure output power through RF cable and power meter.
- (d) Place the EUT in the positions as setup photos demonstrates.
- (e) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (f) Measure SAR transmitting at the middle channel for all applicable exposure positions.
- (g) Identify the exposure position and device configuration resulting the highest SAR
- (h) Measure SAR at the lowest and highest channels at the worst exposure position and device configuration if applicable.

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

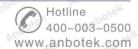
9. 1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume





Report No.: 18220WC40094001

Page 25 of 64

- (d) Interpolation of all measured values form the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

9. 2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

9. 3 Area Scan Procedures

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB0 is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	≤3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ⊥ 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \perp 0.5 \text{ mm}$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz} \le 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz} \le 10 \text{ mm}$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}	When the x or y dimension o measurement plane orientation the measurement resolution r x or y dimension of the test dimeasurement point on the test	on, is smaller than the above, must be ≤ the corresponding levice with at least one





Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 26 of 64

9. 4 Zoom Scan Procedures

Zoom scans are used assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube shoes base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label. Zoom scan parameters extracted from KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

0	27.	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
211	lution: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
uniform	grid: $\Lambda 7_{Zoom}(n)$	≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
o phantom to phantom surface		≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
grid	ΔZ _{Zoom} (n>1): between subsequent points	≤ 1.5·Δz	Z _{Zoom} (n-1)
x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm
	uniform graded grid	patial resolution: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom} uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$ $\begin{array}{c} \Delta z_{Zoom}(1) \text{: between} \\ 1^{\text{st}} \text{ two points closest} \\ \text{to phantom surface} \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \Delta z_{Zoom}(n) \text{: between subsequent} \\ \Delta z_{Zoom}(n) \text{: between subsequent} \\ \text{points} \end{array}$	patial resolution: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom}

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 <u>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</u> 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.



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 27 of 64

9. 5 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

9. 6 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drift more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 28 of 64

10. Conducted Power

< Conducted Power>

Mode	Test Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Conducted Output Power (dBm)		
Ai. hotek	CH01	905	27.62		
OFDM	CH06	915	28.14		
sek bu	over CH11 nbote	925	29.21		

Note:

1. Per RSS-102, SAR evaluation is required if the separation distance between the user and/or bystander and the antenna and/or radiating element of the device is less than or equal to 20 cm, except when the device operates at or below the applicable output power level (adjusted for tune-up tolerance) for the specified separation distance defined in Table.

The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

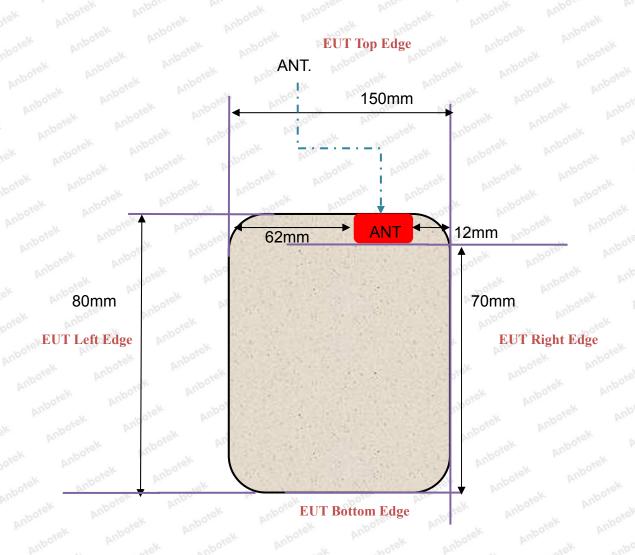
N _S	Mode	Frequency (GHz)	Tune-up Power (dBm)	Max. Power (mW)	Test distance (mm)	Result	exclusion thresholds for 1-g SAR
, C	OFDM	925	29.5	891.25	Anbor 5	171.44	3.0

Base on the result of note1, SAR evaluation of 915M mode is required.



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 29 of 64

11. Antenna Location



EUT BACK VIEW

Distance of The Antenna to the EUT surface and edge										
Antennas	Antennas Front Back Top Side Bottom Side Left Side Right Side									
WLAN	<25mm	<25mm	<25mm	70mm	<mark>62mm</mark>	<25mm				

	Positions for SAR tests; Hotspot mode									
Antennas Front Back Top Side Bottom Side Left Side Right Side										
WLAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes				

Shenzhen Anbotek Compliance Laboratory Limited





Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 30 of 64

12. SAR Test Results Summary

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Freq.	Power	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
	SRD	OFDM	Front	0	925	29.21	29.5	1.010	-0.02	0.319	0.322
#1	SRD	OFDM	Back	0 №	925	29.21	29.5	1.010	0.01	0.338	0.341
rek	SRD	OFDM	Top Side	0	925	29.21	29.5	1.010	0.03	0.287	0.290
(Up)	SRD	OFDM	Left Side	0/0	925	29.21	29.5	1.010	0.04	0.279	0.282
Aupo.	SRD	OFDM	Front	0,4	925	29.21	29.5	1.010	-0.02	0.291	0.294
#2	SRD	OFDM	Back	0	925	29.21	29.5	1.010	0.01	0.309	0.312
	SRD	OFDM	Top Side	P.000	925	29.21	29.5	1.010	0.03	0.275	0.278
iek	SRD	OFDM	Left Side	0,0	925	29.21	29.5	1.010	0.04	0.266	0.269



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 31 of 64

13. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

13.1 Simultaneous TX SAR Considerations

No.	Applicable	Simultar	neous Tr	ransmission				
·1.	N/A	VUE	otek	anbotek	Vupo.	Jo.	Ar. abotek	PL

Note:

- 1. Bluetooth stand-alone SAR tests are not required and are considered zero in the SAR summation.
- Multi-band transmission analysis for Body SAR is performed following IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 procedure.

13.2 Evaluation of Simultaneous SAR

N/A



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 32 of 64

14. Measurement Uncertainty

Per KDB865664D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz, when the highest measured 1-gSAR within a frequency band is<1.5W/Kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analys is described in IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval.



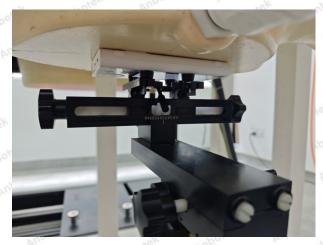
Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 33 of 64

Appendix A. EUT Photos and Test Setup Photos

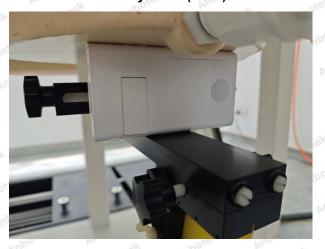
When the antenna is perpendicular to the front:



Body Front (0mm)



Body Back (0mm)



Body Top (0mm)



Body Right (0mm)

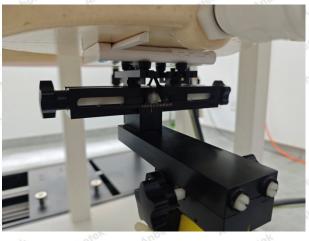


Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 34 of 64

When the antenna is parallel to the front:



Body Front (0mm)



Body Back (0mm)



Body Top (0mm)



Body Right (0mm)



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 35 of 64

Appendix B. Plots of SAR System Check

835MHz System Check Date: 05/16/2024

DUT: Dipole 835MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2-SN: 4d154

Communication System: UID0, CW; Frequency: 835MHz; DutyCycle:1:1 Medium parameters used: f=835MHz; σ =0.91S/m; ϵ_r =40.88; ρ =1000kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5Configuration:

- Probe:EX3DV4—SN7396;ConvF(4.93,4.93,4.93);Calibrated: 05,06.2024
- Sensor-Surface:2mm(Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics:DAE4Sn387;Calibrated: 09,06.2023
- Phantom:SAM;Type:QD000P40CD;Serial:TP:1670
- MeasurementSW:DASY52, Version52.8(2); SEMCADXVersion14.6.10(7164)

Configuration/Pin=100mW/ZoomScan(7x7x7)/Cube0:Measurementgrid:dx=4mm,dy=4mm,dz=1.4mm

Reference Value=47.71V/m; Power Drift=-0.02 dB

Peak SAR(extrapolated)=12.89 W/kg

SAR(1g)=2.42W/kg; SAR(10g)=0.812W/kg

Maximum value of SAR(measured)=10.13W/kg

Configuration/Pin=100mW/AreaScan(71x71x1):Interpolatedgrid:dx=1.000mm,dy=1.000mm Maximum value of SAR(interpolated)=17.85 W/kg









Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 36 of 64

Appendix C. Plots of SAR Test Data

#1 Date: **05/16/2024**

When the antenna is perpendicular to the front:

925MHz_Body Back _CH11

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11a (0); Frequency: 925MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 925MHz; $\sigma = 0.91S/m$; $\epsilon = 40.88$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5Configuration:

Probe:EX3DV4—SN7396;ConvF(4.93,4.93,4.93);Calibrated: 05,06.2024;

- Sensor-Surface:2mm(Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics:DAE4Sn387;Calibrated: 09.06.2023
- Phantom:SAM;Type:QD000P40CD;Serial:TP:1670
- MeasurementSW:DASY52, Version52.8(2); SEMCADXVersion14.6.10(7164)

BODY/BACK/Area Scan (8x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

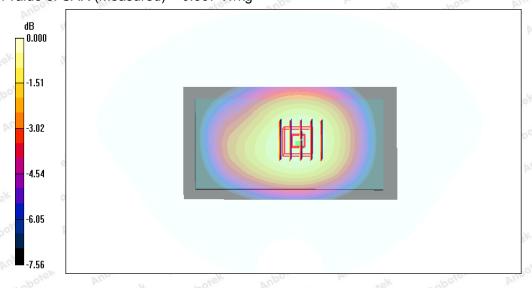
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.388 W/kg

BODY/BACK/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.561 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.427 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.338 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.168 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.367 W/kg





Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 37 of 64

#2 Date: **05/16/2024**

When the antenna is parallel to the front:

925MHz_Body Back _CH11

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11a (0); Frequency: 925MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 925MHz; $\sigma = 0.91S/m$; $\epsilon = 40.88$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}$ 3

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5Configuration:

Probe:EX3DV4–SN7396;ConvF(4.93,4.93,4.93);Calibrated: 05,06.2024;

- Sensor-Surface:2mm(Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics:DAE4Sn387;Calibrated: 09.06.2023
- Phantom:SAM;Type:QD000P40CD;Serial:TP:1670
- MeasurementSW:DASY52, Version52.8(2);SEMCADXVersion14.6.10(7164)

BODY/BACK/Area Scan (8x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.388 W/kg

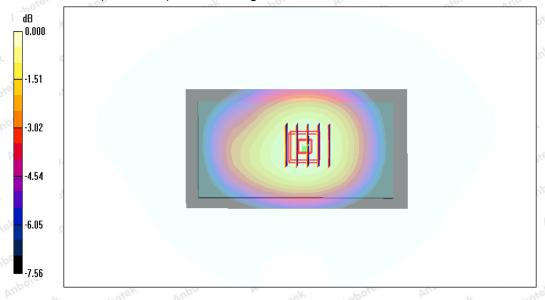
BODY/BACK/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.561 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.402 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.309 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.151 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.347 W/kg





Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 38 of 64

Appendix D. DASY System Calibration Certificate



Report No.: 18220WC40094001

Page 39 of 64



Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China Tel: +86-10-62304633-2218 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2209 E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

中国认可国际互认 校准 CALIBRATION CNAS L0570

Client

Anbotek (Auden)

Certificate No: Z24-98671

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object EX3DV4 - SN:7396

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z12-006-08

Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: May 06, 2024

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)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID# (Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration		
Power Meter NRP2	101919	20-Jun-23 (CTTL, No.J23 X07447)	Jun-23		
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	20-Jun-23 (CTTL, No.J23 X07447)	Jun-23		
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	20-Jun-23 (CTTL, No.J23 X07447)	Jun-23		
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	13-Mar-24(CTTL,No.J24X01547)	Mar-24		
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	13-Mar-24(CTTL, No.J24X01548)	Mar-24		
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	26-Sep-23(SPEAG,No.EX3-7433_Sep22)	Sep-23		
DAE4	SN 549	13-Dec-23(SPEAG, No.DAE4-549_Dec22)	Dec -23		
Secondary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration		
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	27-Jun-23 (CTTL, No.J23X04776)	Jun-23		
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	13-Jan-24 (CTTL, No.J24X00285)	Jan -24		
	Name	Function	Signature		
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	TO TO		
	<i>5,</i> 5	_			
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	1 1 1 m		
		# 140th	4.11.735		
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader			
	,	•	000		

Issued: May06, 2024

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

Certificate No: Z24-98671 Page 1 of 11







Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 40 of 64



Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China Tel: +86-10-62304633-2218 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2209 Tel: +86-10-62304633-2218 E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

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

 θ =0 is normal to probe axis

Connector Angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
 b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used
- in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)". February 2005
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March
- d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORMx.v.z: Assessed for E-field polarization θ=0 (f≤900MHz in TEM-cell; f>1800MHz: 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
- 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≤800MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f >800MHz. 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±50MHz to±100MHz.
- 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).

Certificate No: Z24-98671

Page 2 of 11





Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 41 of 64



Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China Tel: +86-10-62304633-2218 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2209 E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

Probe EX3DV4

SN: 7396

Calibrated: May 06, 2024

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

Certificate No: Z24-98671

Page 3 of 11







Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 42 of 64



Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China Tel: +86-10-62304633-2218 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2209 E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN: 7396

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm(µV/(V/m)²) ^A	0.54	0.53	0.50	±10.0%
DCP(mV) ^B	97.8	104.5	102.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

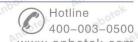
UID	Communication		Α	В	С	D	VR	Unc ^E
	System Name		dB	dBõV		dB	mV	(k=2)
0	CW	Х	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	199.9	±2.4%
		Υ	0.0	0.0	1.0		203.3	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		195.0	

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%.

⁸ Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

Certificate No: Z24-98671

Page 4 of 11



^A The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5 and Page 6).

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



Report No.: 18220WC40094001 Page 43 of 64



Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China Tel: +86-10-62304633-2218 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2209 E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN: 7396

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	9.82	9.82	9.82	0.30	0.85	±12.1%
835	41.5	0.90	9.71	9.71	9.71	0.15	1.36	\pm 12.1%
900	41.5	0.97	9.87	9.87	9.87	0.16	1.37	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.61	8.61	8.61	0.25	1.04	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.13	8.13	8.13	0.24	1.01	±12.1%
2100	39.8	1.49	8.14	8.14	8.14	0.24	1.04	±12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.85	7.85	7.85	0.40	0.75	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.50	0.75	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.38	7.38	7.38	0.64	0.68	±12.1%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.33	5.33	5.33	0.45	1.30	±13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.89	4.89	4.89	0.45	1.35	±13.3%
5750	35.4	5.22	4.92	4.92	4.92	0.45	1.45	±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.

Certificate No: Z24-98671 Page 5 of 11

F At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to $\pm 10\%$ 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 $\pm 5\%$. 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 \pm 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below \pm 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.