

**GoPro SBDC1 2.4G WiFi 6CH right edge 0mm-Head scenario**

Communication System: UID 0, WiFi (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.791$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.915$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7383; ConvF(7.45, 7.45, 7.45); Calibrated: 2016/12/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn427; Calibrated: 2016/12/9
- Phantom: SAM v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1805
- DASY52 52.10.0(1442); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7413)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (7x10x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=12$ mm,  $dy=12$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.401 W/kg

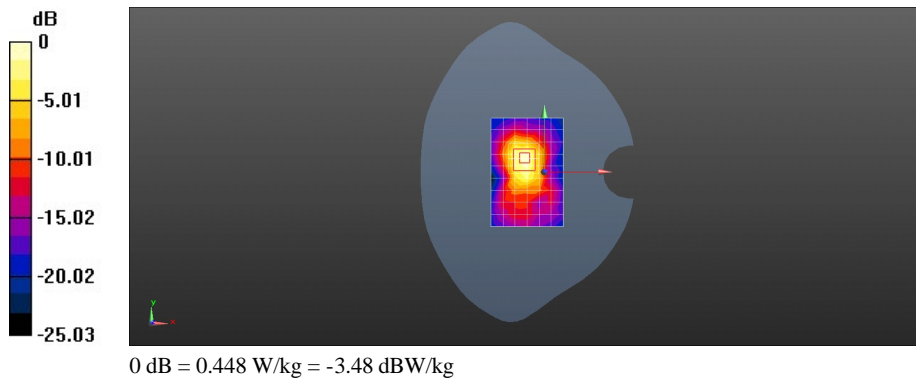
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 12.28 V/m; Power Drift = 0.20 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.684 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.349 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.165 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.448 W/kg



**GoPro SBDC1 2.4G WiFi 6CH right edge 0mm-Body scenario**

Communication System: UID 0, WiFi (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.946$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.749$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7383; ConvF(7.63, 7.63, 7.63); Calibrated: 2016/12/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = 1.0, 31.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn427; Calibrated: 2016/12/9
- Phantom: SAM v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1805
- DASY52 52.10.0(1442); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7413)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (7x10x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=12$ mm,  $dy=12$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.329 W/kg

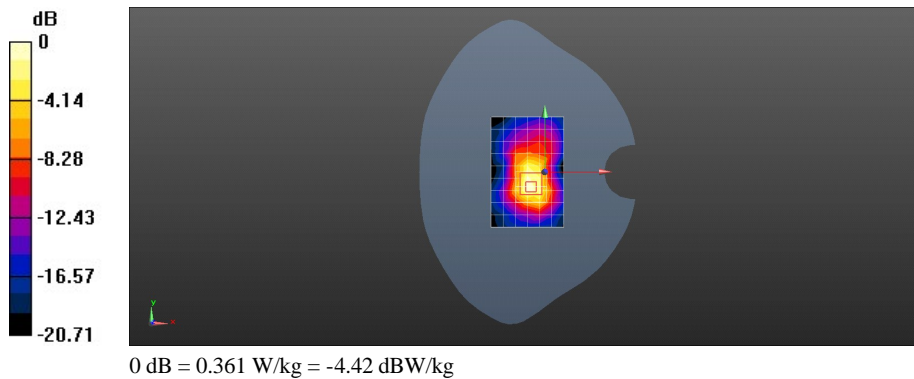
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5$ mm,  $dy=5$ mm,  $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 10.69 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.541 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.283 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.138 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.361 W/kg



**GoPro SBDC1 5G WIFI 802.11n 40M 54CH right edge 5mm-Head scenario**

Communication System: UID 0, WiFi (0); Frequency: 5270 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5270$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.58$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.591$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7383; ConvF(5.2, 5.2, 5.2); Calibrated: 2016/12/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = 1.0, 25.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn427; Calibrated: 2016/12/9
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:xxxx
- DASY52 52.10.0(1442); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7413)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (8x8x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=10$ mm,  $dy=10$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.718 W/kg

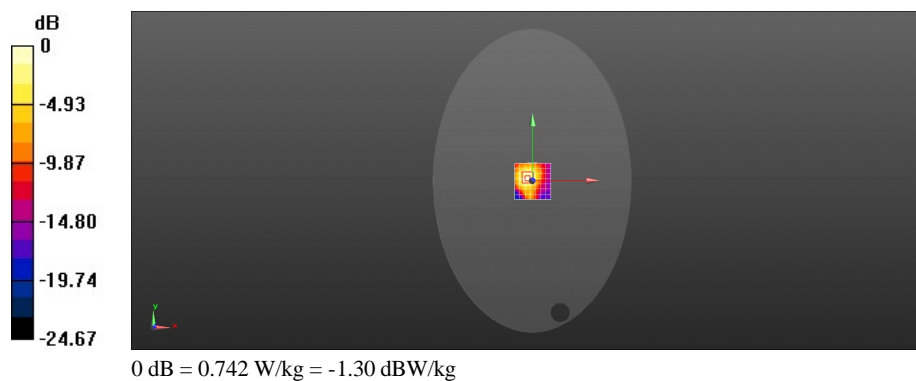
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (4x4x1.4mm, graded), dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=4$ mm,  $dy=4$ mm,  $dz=1.4$ mm

Reference Value = 10.35 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.22 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.353 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.139 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.742 W/kg



**GoPro SBDC1 5G WIFI 802.11n 40M 54CH right edge 0mm-Body scenario**

Communication System: UID 0, WiFi (0); Frequency: 5270 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5270$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.32$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.502$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7383; ConvF(4.63, 4.63, 4.63); Calibrated: 2016/12/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = 1.0, 25.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn427; Calibrated: 2016/12/9
- Phantom: SAM v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1805
- DASY52 52.10.0(1442); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7413)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (8x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.10 W/kg

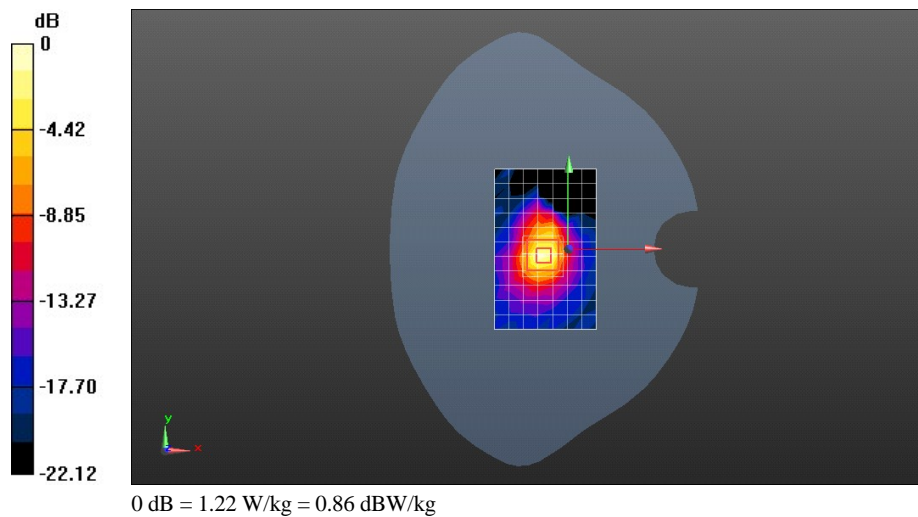
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (4x4x1.4mm, graded), dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 15.26 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.97 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.516 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.157 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.22 W/kg



**GoPro SBDC1 5G WIFI 802.11n 40M 126CH right edge 5mm-Head scenario**

Communication System: UID 0, WiFi (0); Frequency: 5630 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5630$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.925$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.391$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7383; ConvF(4.69, 4.69, 4.69); Calibrated: 2016/12/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = 1.0, 25.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn427; Calibrated: 2016/12/9
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:xxxx
- DASY52 52.10.0(1442); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7413)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (8x8x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=10$ mm,  $dy=10$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.17 W/kg

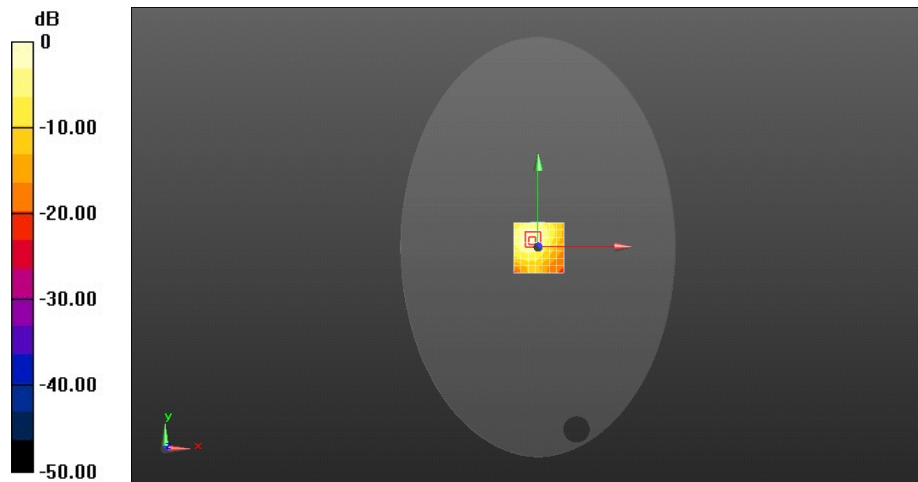
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (4x4x1.4mm, graded), dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=4$ mm,  $dy=4$ mm,  $dz=1.4$ mm

Reference Value = 11.52 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.84 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.628 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.249 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.36 W/kg



0 dB = 1.36 W/kg = 1.32 dBW/kg

**GoPro SBDC1 5G WIFI 802.11n 40M 126CH right edge 0mm-Body scenario-repeated**

Communication System: UID 0, WiFi (0); Frequency: 5630 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5630$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.931$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.973$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7383; ConvF(3.99, 3.99, 3.99); Calibrated: 2016/12/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = 1.0, 25.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn427; Calibrated: 2016/12/9
- Phantom: SAM v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1805
- DASY52 52.10.0(1442); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7413)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (8x8x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=10$ mm,  $dy=10$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.28 W/kg

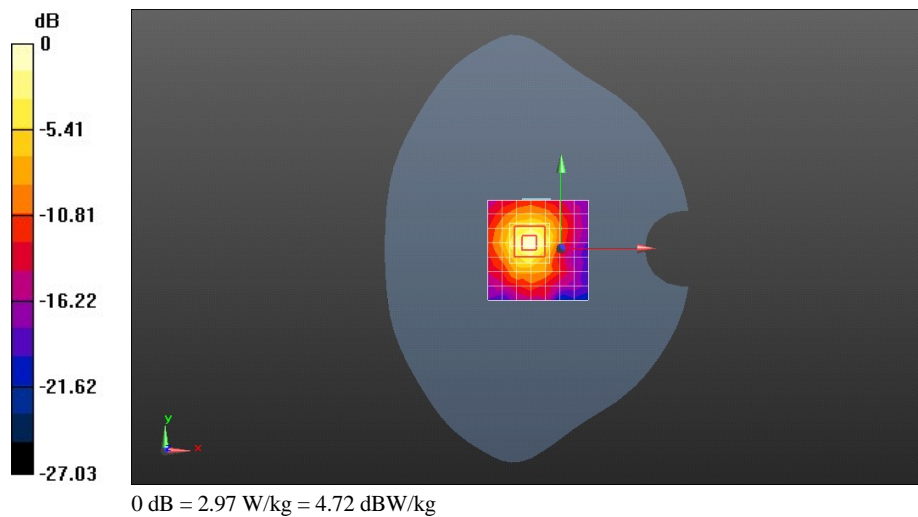
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (4x4x1.4mm, graded), dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=4$ mm,  $dy=4$ mm,  $dz=1.4$ mm

Reference Value = 21.92 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.95 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.32 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.432 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.97 W/kg



**GoPro SBDC1 5G WIFI 802.11n 40M 151CH right edge 5mm-Head scenario**

Communication System: UID 0, WiFi (0); Frequency: 5755 MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5755$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.015$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.32$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7383; ConvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9); Calibrated: 2016/12/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = 1.0, 25.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn427; Calibrated: 2016/12/9
- Phantom: ELI v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:xxxx
- DASY52 52.10.0(1442); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7413)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (8x8x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.63 W/kg

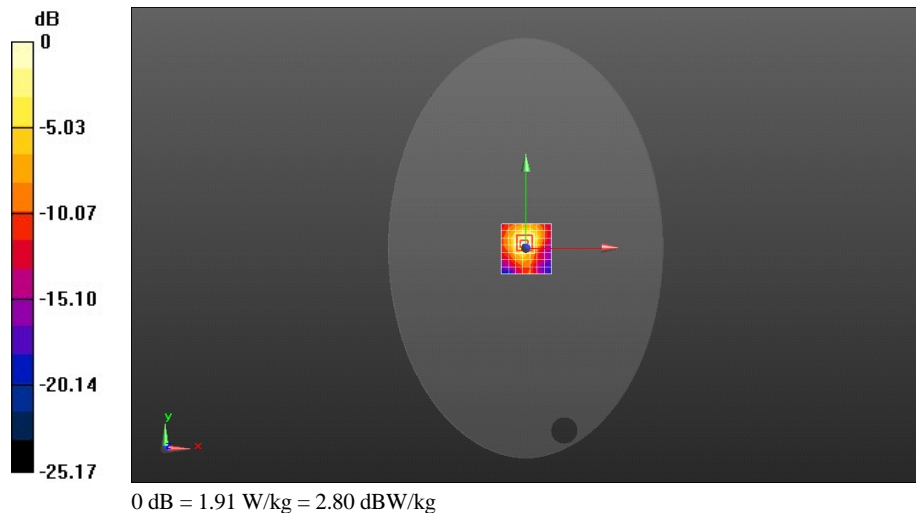
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (4x4x1.4mm, graded), dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 15.71 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.35 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.844 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.314 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.91 W/kg



**GoPro SBDC1 5G WIFI 802.11n 40M 151CH right edge 0mm-Body scenario**

Communication System: UID 0, WiFi (0); Frequency: 5755 MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5755$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.009$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.048$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7383; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2016/12/27;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection),  $z = 1.0, 25.0$
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn427; Calibrated: 2016/12/9
- Phantom: SAM v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1805
- DASY52 52.10.0(1442); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7413)

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (8x8x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.60 W/kg

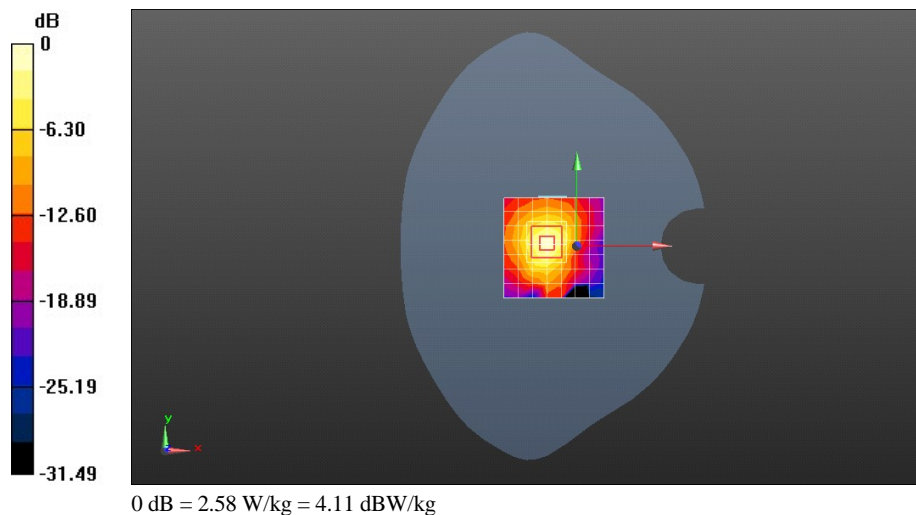
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (4x4x1.4mm, graded), dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 22.10 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.37 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.369 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.58 W/kg





## Appendix D \_ Calibration Certificates

DAE3-427
EX3DV4-7383
D2450V2-977
D5GHzV2-1231



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CNAS L0570

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](http://www.chinattl.cn)

Client : **UL**

Certificate No: **Z16-97246**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE3 - SN: 427**

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

Calibration date: **December 09, 2016**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	27-June-16 (CTTL, No:J16X04778)	June-17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: December 10, 2016

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

### **Glossary:**

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

### **Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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



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

**DC Voltage Measurement**

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1μV, full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.093 ± 0.15% (k=2)	403.247 ± 0.15% (k=2)	404.055 ± 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.95614 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.99327 ± 0.7% (k=2)	4.00212 ± 0.7% (k=2)

**Connector Angle**

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	183° ± 1 °
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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](http://www.chinattl.cn)

Client **UL**

Certificate No: **Z16-97247**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:7383**

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

Calibration date: **December 27, 2016**

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

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

### Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	13-Mar-16(CTTL,No.J16X01547)	Mar-18
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	13-Mar-16(CTTL, No.J16X01548)	Mar-18
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	26-Sep-16(SPEAG,No.EX3-7433_Sep16)	Sep-17
DAE4	SN 1331	21-Jan-16(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1331_Jan16)	Jan -17
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04776)	Jun-17
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00894)	Jan -17

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: December 31, 2016

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## Glossary:

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

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

## Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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, "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
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\theta=0$  ( $f \leq 900\text{MHz}$  in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800\text{MHz}$ : waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not effect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub>** = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>\* frequency\_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800\text{MHz}$ ) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800\text{MHz}$ . The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>\* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from  $\pm 50\text{MHz}$  to  $\pm 100\text{MHz}$ .
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle**: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM<sub>x</sub> (no uncertainty required).

# Probe EX3DV4

**SN: 7383**

**Calibrated: December 27, 2016**

**Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems**

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7383

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.39	0.48	0.51	±10.8%
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	97.7	97.3	101.0	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	168.0	±2.5%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		189.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		196.8	

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

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5 and Page 6).

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

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





## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7383

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.08	10.08	10.08	0.30	0.70	±12%
835	41.5	0.90	9.69	9.69	9.69	0.13	1.45	±12%
900	41.5	0.97	9.81	9.81	9.81	0.13	1.41	±12%
1450	40.5	1.20	8.90	8.90	8.90	0.17	1.05	±12%
1810	40.0	1.40	8.17	8.17	8.17	0.25	1.02	±12%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.26	8.26	8.26	0.21	1.21	±12%
2100	39.8	1.49	8.34	8.34	8.34	0.16	1.36	±12%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.78	7.78	7.78	0.45	0.77	±12%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.45	7.45	7.45	0.28	1.27	±12%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.35	7.35	7.35	0.33	1.09	±12%
3500	37.9	2.91	6.92	6.92	6.92	0.32	1.64	±13%
3700	37.7	3.12	6.58	6.58	6.58	0.38	1.25	±13%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.35	1.50	±13%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.40	1.50	±13%
5750	35.4	5.22	4.90	4.90	4.90	0.40	1.50	±13%

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

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

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



## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7383

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.40	10.40	10.40	0.40	0.82	±12%
835	55.2	0.97	10.13	10.13	10.13	0.15	1.58	±12%
900	55.0	1.05	10.14	10.14	10.14	0.19	1.35	±12%
1450	54.0	1.30	8.71	8.71	8.71	0.12	1.49	±12%
1810	53.3	1.52	8.10	8.10	8.10	0.15	1.58	±12%
1900	53.3	1.52	8.01	8.01	8.01	0.17	1.41	±12%
2100	53.2	1.62	8.32	8.32	8.32	0.16	1.63	±12%
2300	52.9	1.81	7.83	7.83	7.83	0.33	1.21	±12%
2450	52.7	1.95	7.63	7.63	7.63	0.38	1.05	±12%
2600	52.5	2.16	7.55	7.55	7.55	0.38	1.03	±12%
3500	51.3	3.31	6.57	6.57	6.57	0.41	1.53	±13%
3700	51.0	3.55	6.58	6.58	6.58	0.40	1.85	±13%
5250	48.9	5.36	4.63	4.63	4.63	0.46	1.90	±13%
5600	48.5	5.77	3.99	3.99	3.99	0.50	1.95	±13%
5750	48.3	5.94	4.33	4.33	4.33	0.52	2.00	±13%

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

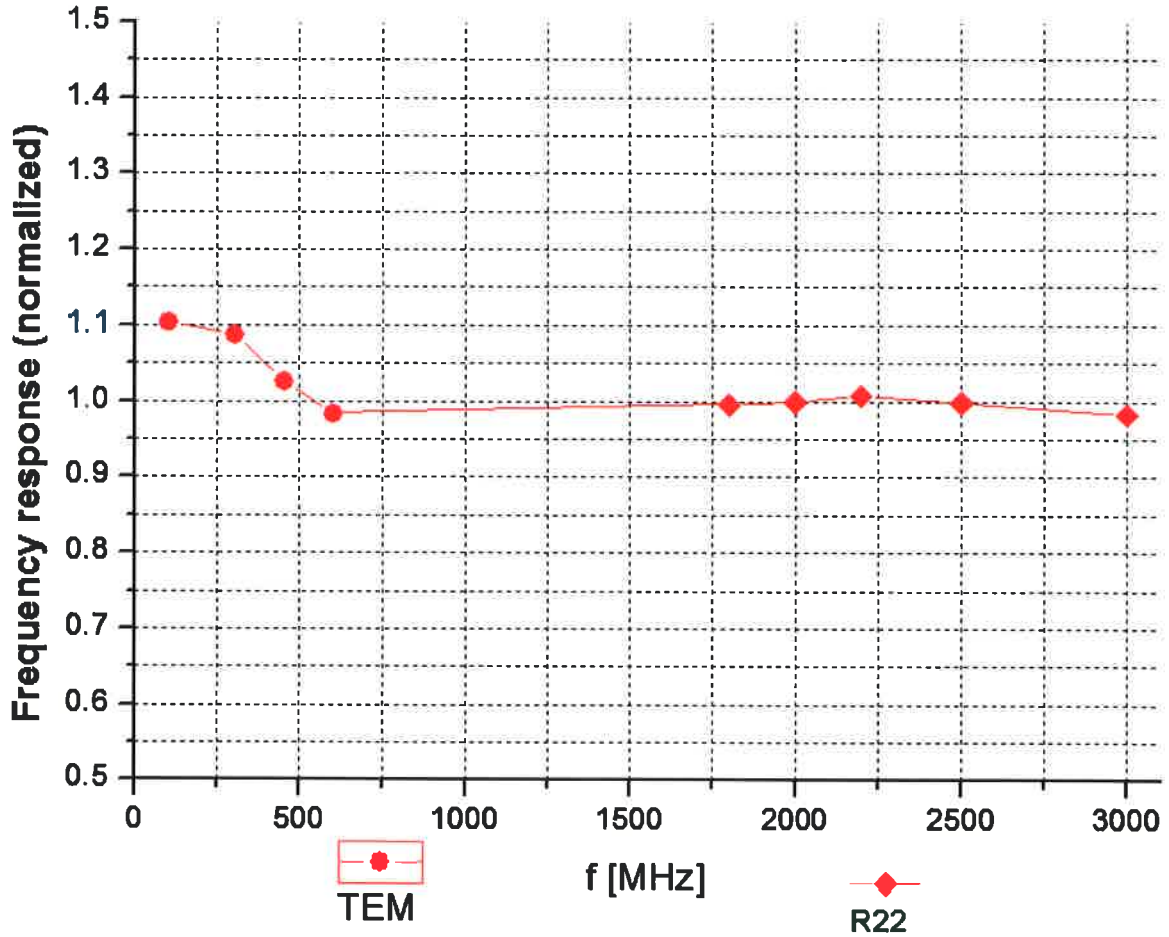
<sup>F</sup> At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to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

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



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](http://www.chinattl.cn)

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



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 7.5\%$  (k=2)

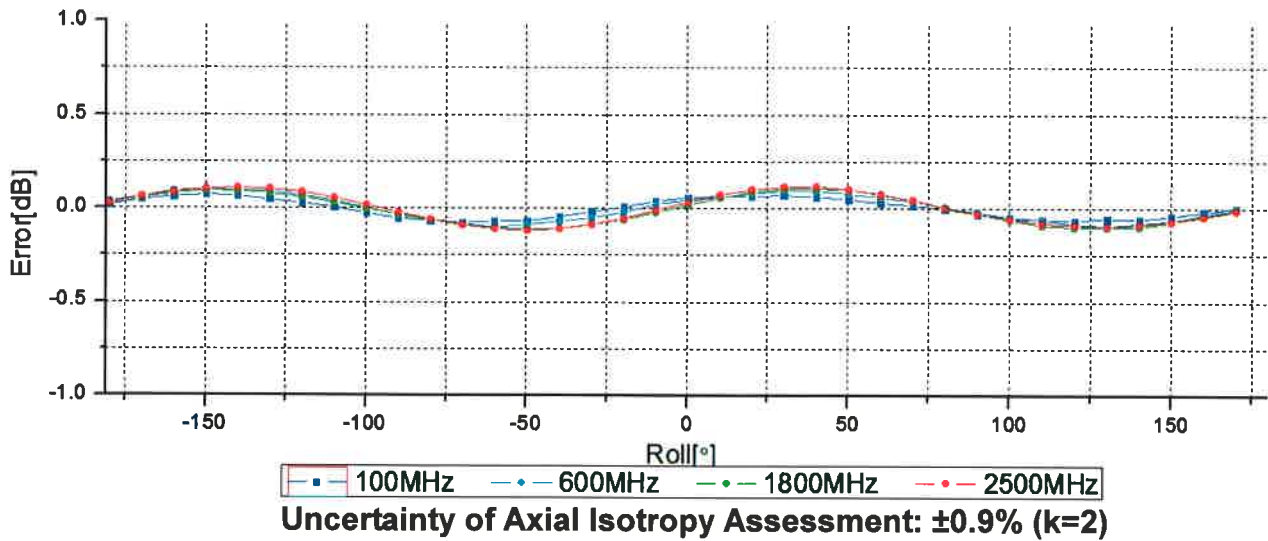
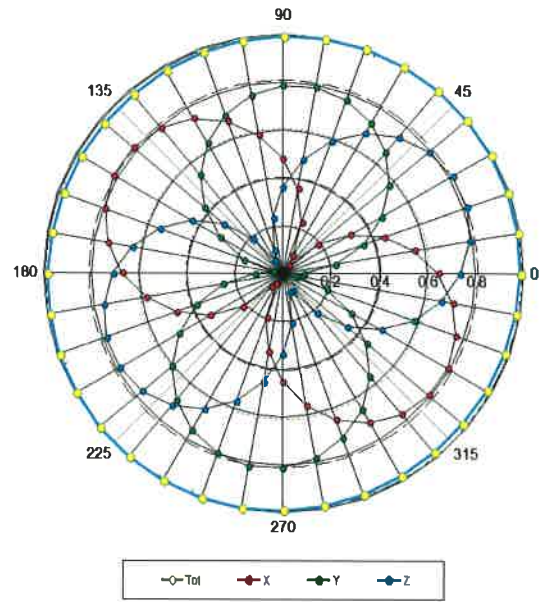
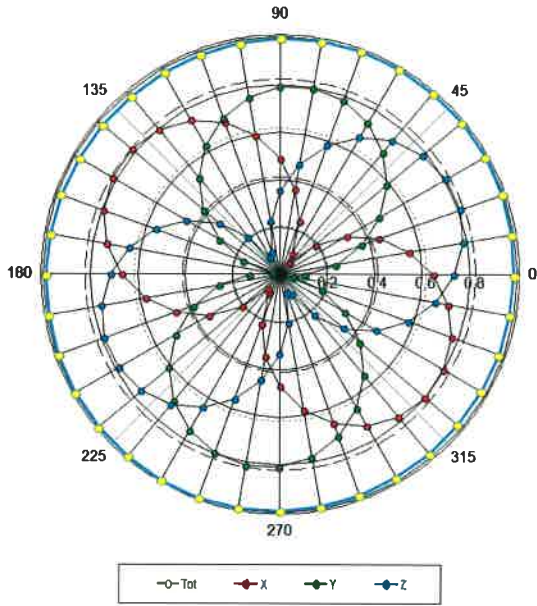


Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2218 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2209  
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com [Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)

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

**f=600 MHz, TEM**

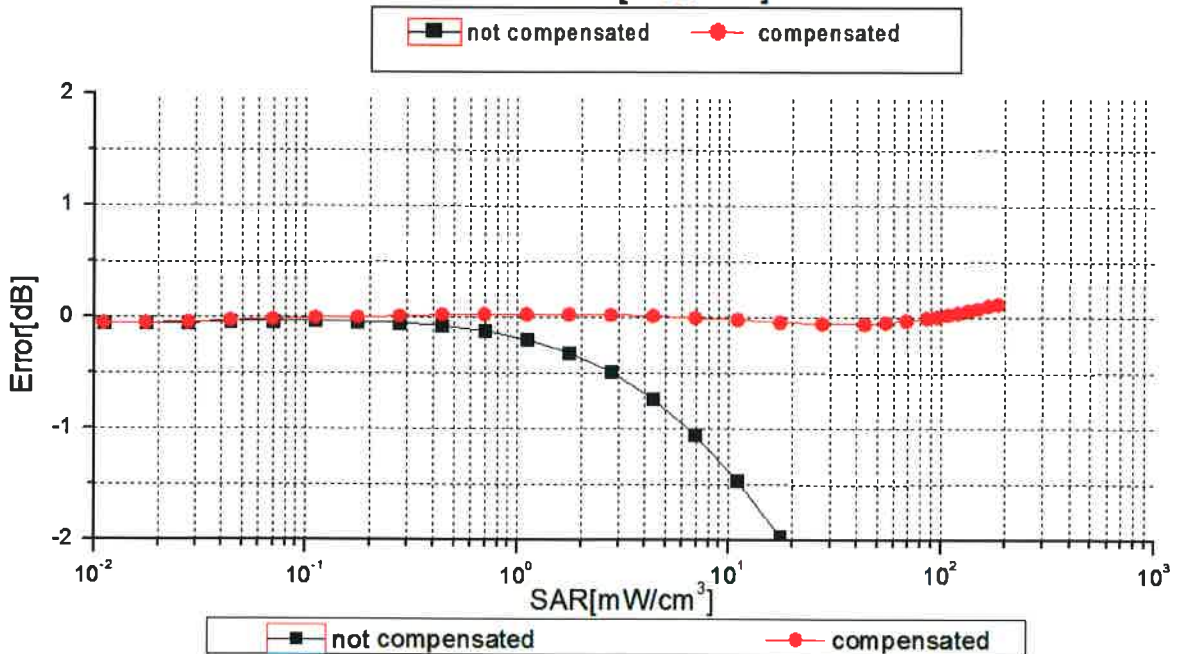
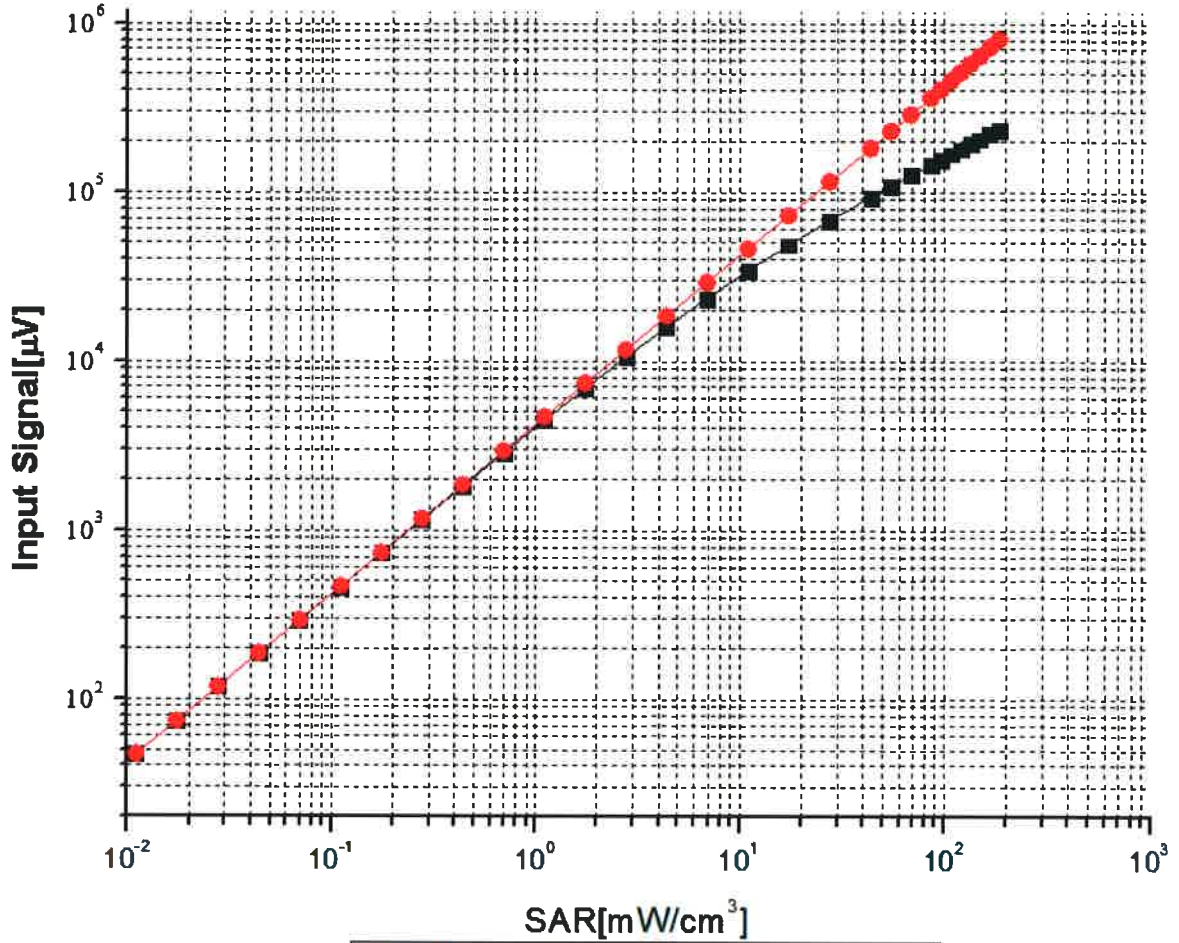
**f=1800 MHz, R22**





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Tel: +86-10-62304633-2218 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2209  
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com [Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)

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



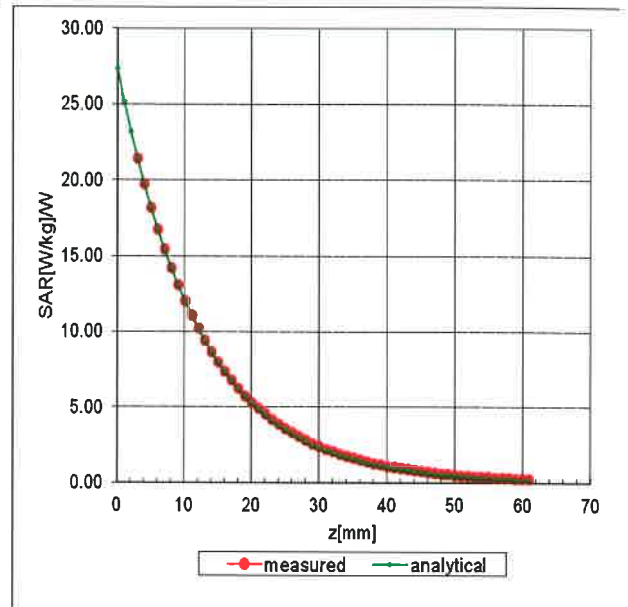
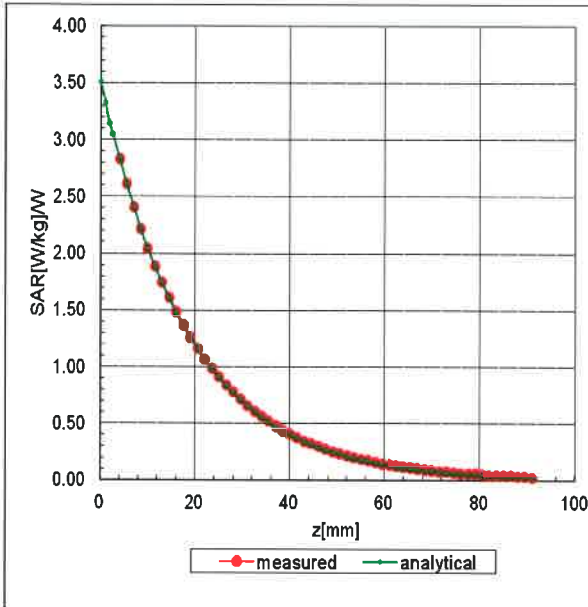
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)



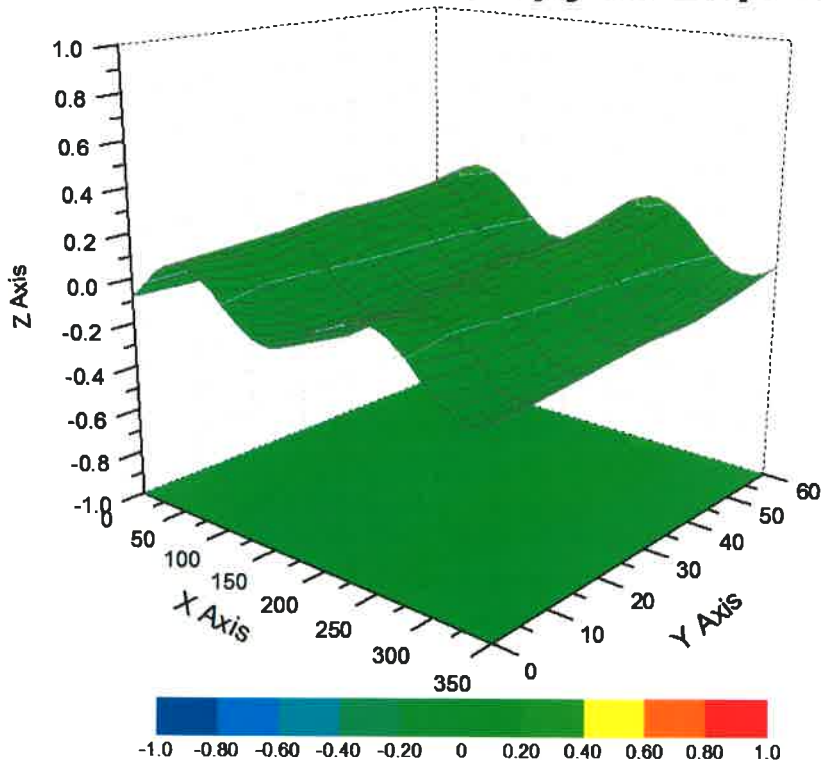
## Conversion Factor Assessment

f=900 MHz, WGLS R9(H\_convF)

f=1810 MHz, WGLS R22(H\_convF)



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 2.8\%$  (K=2)



## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7383

### Other Probe Parameters

<b>Sensor Arrangement</b>	<b>Triangular</b>
<b>Connector Angle (°)</b>	<b>127.9</b>
<b>Mechanical Surface Detection Mode</b>	<b>enabled</b>
<b>Optical Surface Detection Mode</b>	<b>disable</b>
<b>Probe Overall Length</b>	<b>337mm</b>
<b>Probe Body Diameter</b>	<b>10mm</b>
<b>Tip Length</b>	<b>9mm</b>
<b>Tip Diameter</b>	<b>2.5mm</b>
<b>Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point</b>	<b>1mm</b>
<b>Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point</b>	<b>1mm</b>
<b>Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point</b>	<b>1mm</b>
<b>Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface</b>	<b>1.4mm</b>



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **UL (Song Shan Lake) Branch**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-977\_Jan16/2**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE (Replacement of No:D2450V2-977\_Jan16)**

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 977**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v9**  
**Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz**

Calibration date: **January 14, 2016**

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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02223)	Oct-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02131)	Mar-16
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02134)	Mar-16
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	31-Dec-15 (No. EX3-7349_Dec15)	Dec-16
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-601_Dec15)	Dec-16
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Jun-15)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

Calibrated by: **Michael Weber**      Name: Michael Weber      Function: Laboratory Technician

Signature  
*M. Weber*

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

*Katja Pokovic*

Issued: March 14, 2016

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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:

- 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, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- 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"

### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.8.8
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

## SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.5 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>52.5 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.23 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.5 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.2 ± 6 %	2.03 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>51.7 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.14 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.3 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

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

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.3 $\Omega$ + 5.3 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.0 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.1 $\Omega$ + 7.0 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.9 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.157 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	December 30, 2014

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 14.01.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz ; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 977**

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/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.76, 7.76, 7.76); Calibrated: 31.12.2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

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

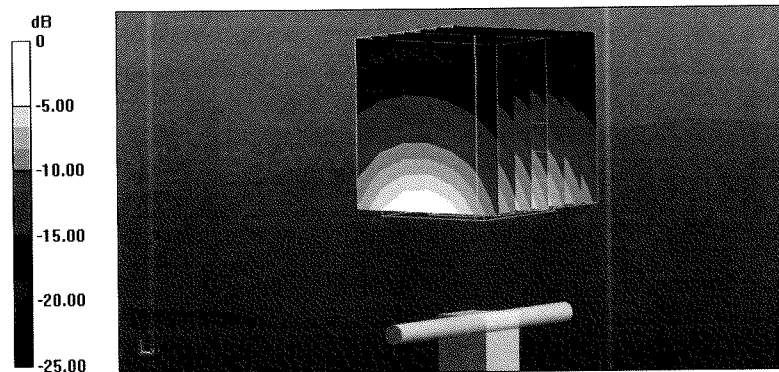
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 113.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.23 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.1 W/kg



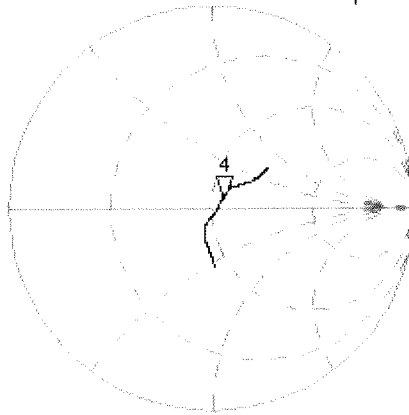
0 dB = 22.1 W/kg = 13.44 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

14 Jan 2016 14:52:09

CH1 S11 1 U FS 4: 55.289  $\Omega$  5.3066  $\Omega$  344.73 pF 2 450.000 000 MHz

\*  
De1  
CΔ



Avg  
16

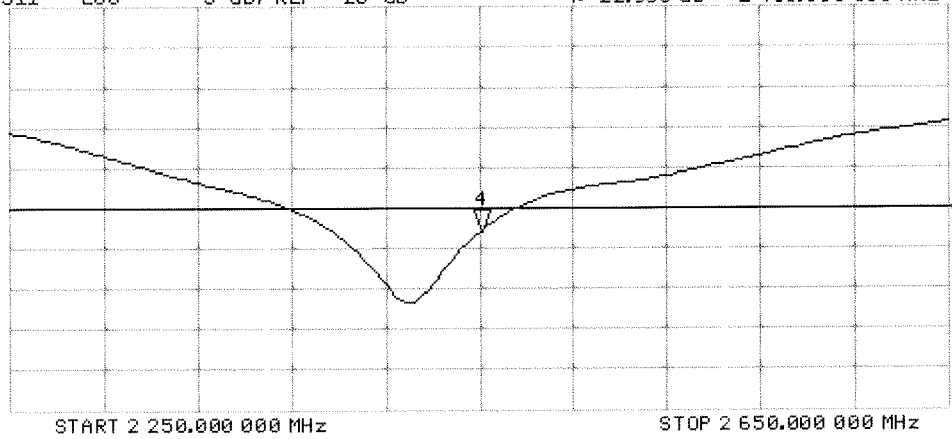
H1d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 4:-22.963 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

CΔ

Avg  
16

H1d



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 14.01.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz ; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 977**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.03$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.79, 7.79, 7.79); Calibrated: 31.12.2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

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

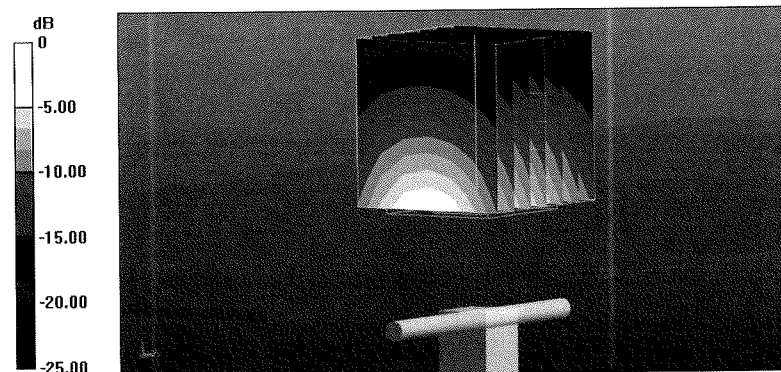
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 107.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.14 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.6 W/kg



0 dB = 21.6 W/kg = 13.34 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

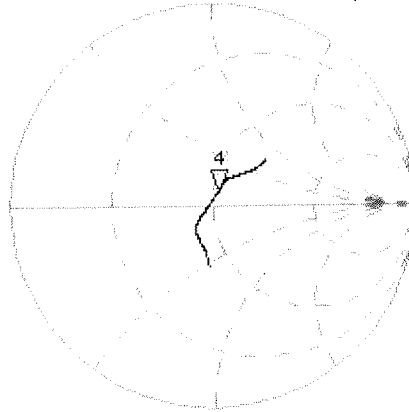
14 Jan 2016 14:51:43

CH1 S11 1 U FS

4: 52.137  $\Omega$  6.9648  $\Omega$  452.44 pF

2 450.000 000 MHz

\*  
De1  
CA



Avg  
16

H1d

CH2 S11 LOG

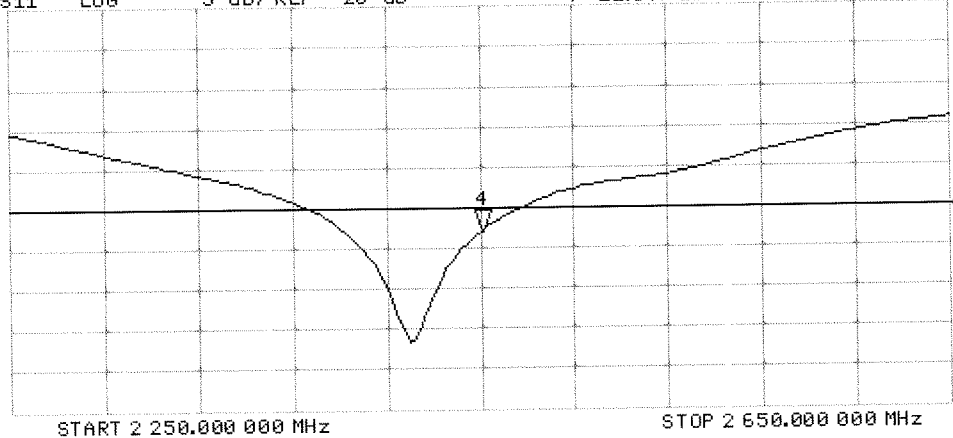
5 dB/REF -20 dB

4:-22.947 dB 2 450.000 000 MHz

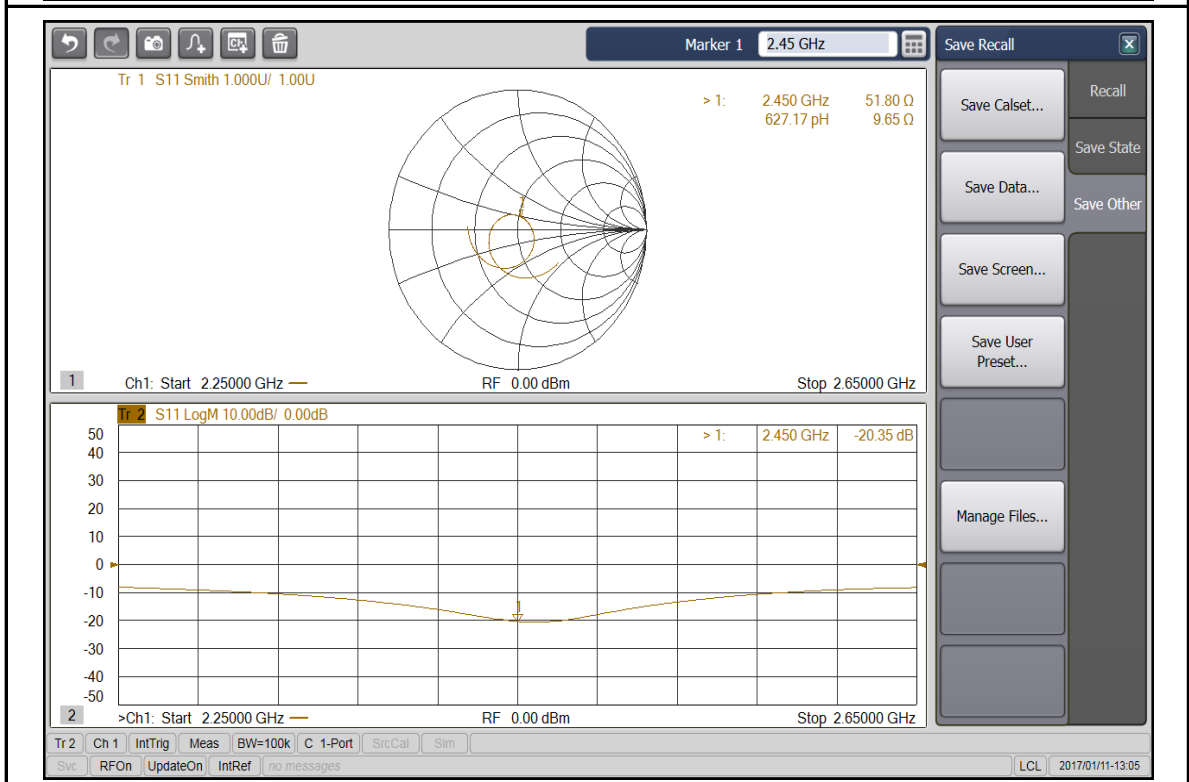
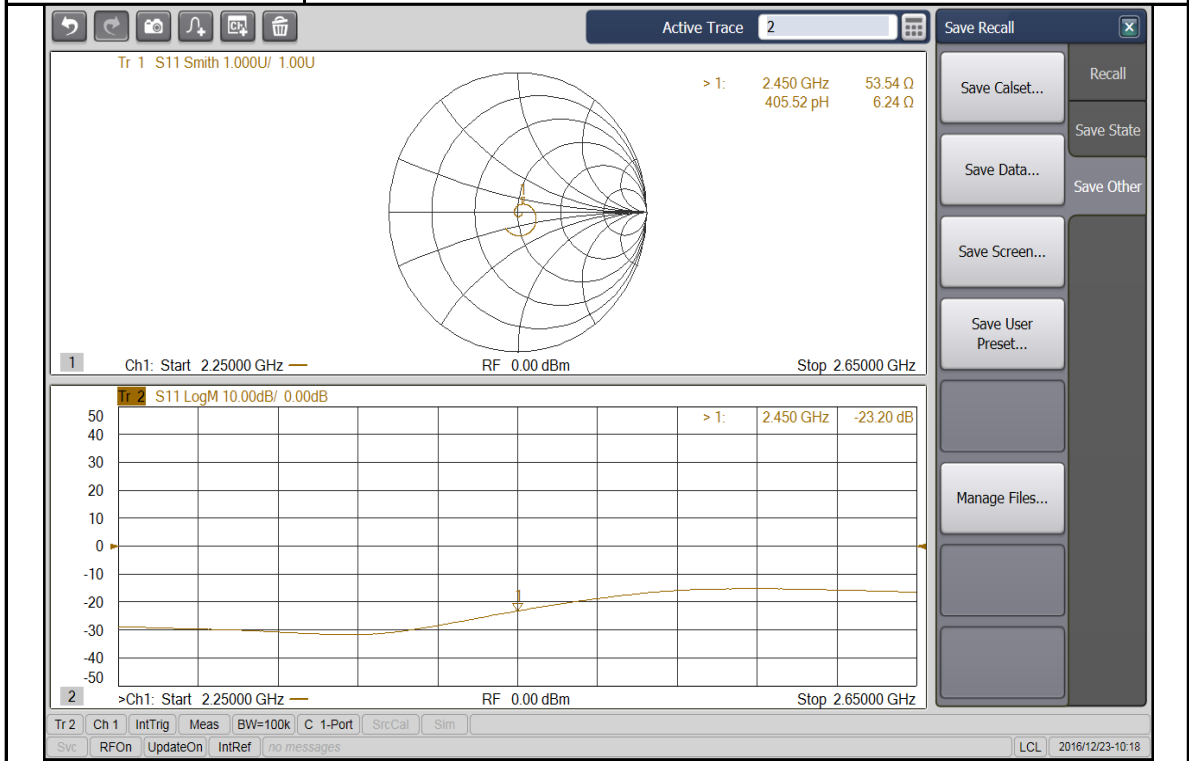
CA

Avg  
16

H1d



Dipole2450 Head TSL	Target Value		Measure Value		Difference	
	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )
Impedance	55.3	5.3	53.5	6.2	-1.8	0.9
Return loss(dB)	-23.0		-23.2		0.9%	
Measure Date	23-Dec-16					
Dipole2450 Body TSL	Target Value		Measure Value		Difference	
	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )
Impedance	52.1	7.0	51.8	9.7	-0.3	2.7
Return loss(dB)	-22.9		-20.4		-11.1%	
Measure Date	11-Jan-17					







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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **UL (Song Shan Lake) Branch**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1231\_Jan16/2**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE (Replacement of No:D5GHzV2-1231\_Jan16)**

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1231**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-22.v2  
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz**

Calibration date: **January 13, 2016**

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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02223)	Oct-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02131)	Mar-16
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02134)	Mar-16
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	31-Dec-15 (No. EX3-3503_Dec15)	Dec-16
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-601_Dec15)	Dec-16
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Jun-15)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: March 14, 2016

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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:

- 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 62209-2, "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"

### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

## Measurement Conditions

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.8.8
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy = 4.0 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
<b>Frequency</b>	5250 MHz ± 1 MHz 5600 MHz ± 1 MHz 5750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	35.9	4.71 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.3 ± 6 %	4.61 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.08 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>80.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.32 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.8 ± 6 %	4.97 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>83.8 W / kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.0 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Head TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.4	5.22 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.6 ± 6 %	5.13 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.21 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>81.7 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.33 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.36 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.2 ± 6 %	5.40 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.66 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>76.1 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.16 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.6 ± 6 %	5.87 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>80.4 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.27 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Body TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.3	5.94 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.3 ± 6 %	6.09 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.76 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>77.0 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.17 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

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

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.3 $\Omega$ - 5.8 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.6 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.5 $\Omega$ - 0.8 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 40.8 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.6 $\Omega$ + 0.9 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.1 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.6 $\Omega$ - 4.0 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.3 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.8 $\Omega$ + 1.4 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 35.7 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.9 $\Omega$ + 3.0 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.1 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.195 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	May 04, 2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1231**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5750 MHz  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5250$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.61$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.97$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.13$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.53, 5.53, 5.53); Calibrated: 31.12.2015, ConvF(4.99, 4.99, 4.99); Calibrated: 31.12.2015, ConvF(4.95, 4.95, 4.95); Calibrated: 31.12.2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 74.26 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.6 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.08 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.32 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.6 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 74.04 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.3 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.42 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.41 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.9 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

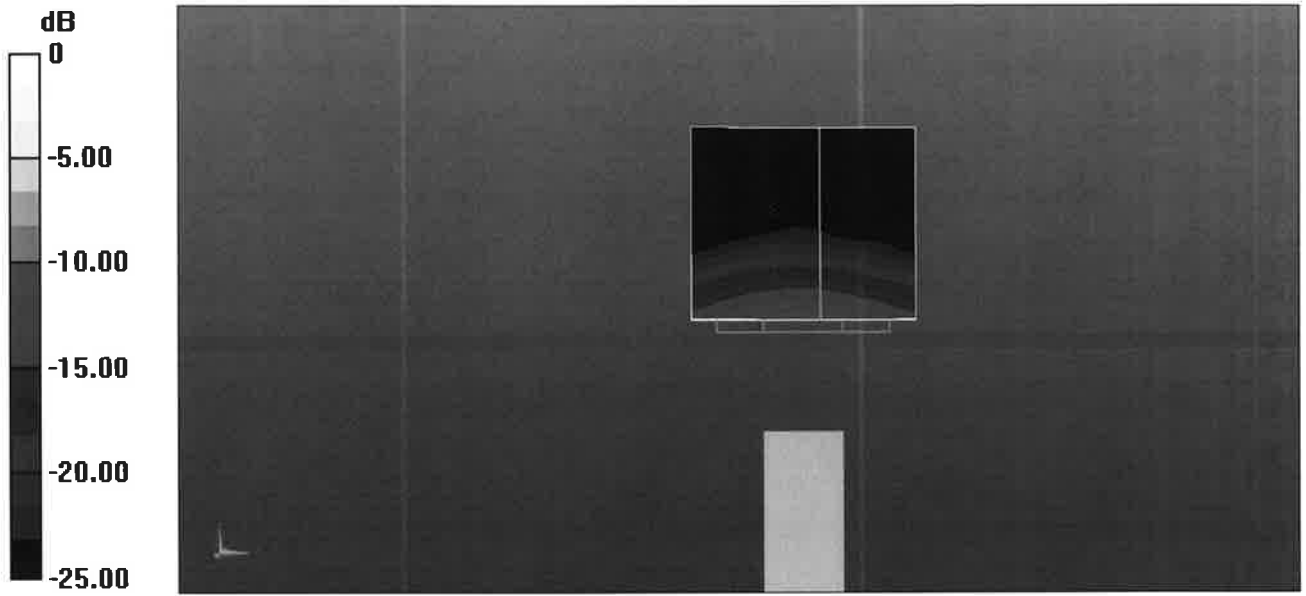
Reference Value = 72.59 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.21 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.33 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.8 W/kg





0 dB = 18.6 W/kg = 12.70 dBW/kg

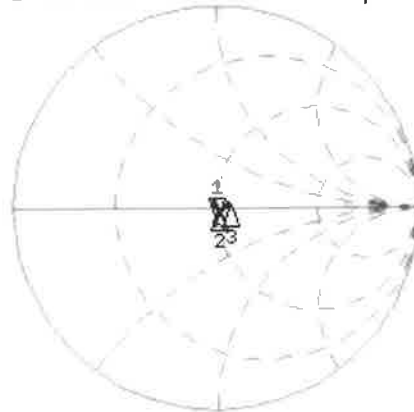
# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

12 Jan 2016 15:49:40

CH1 S11 1 U FS

1: 49.283  $\Omega$  -5.7930  $\Omega$  5.2331 pF 5 250.000 000 MHz

\*  
De1  
Cor



CH1 Markers

2: 50.492  $\Omega$   
-771.48 m $\Omega$   
5.60000 GHz  
3: 56.582  $\Omega$   
0.8691  $\Omega$   
5.75000 GHz

Avg  
16

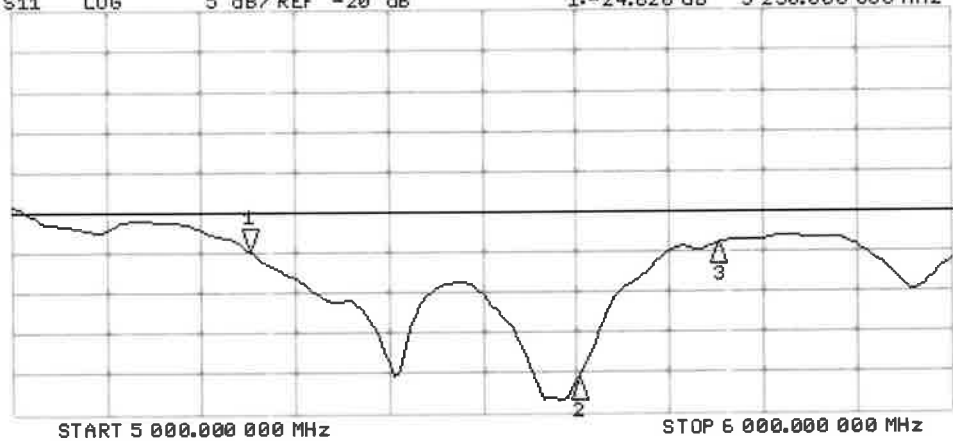
H1d

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -24.626 dB 5 250.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg  
16

H1d



CH2 Markers

2: -40.808 dB  
5.60000 GHz  
3: -24.110 dB  
5.75000 GHz

START 5 000.000 000 MHz

STOP 6 000.000 000 MHz

## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 13.01.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1231**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5750 MHz  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5250$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.4$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  
 $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.87$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.09$   
S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(4.85, 4.85, 4.85); Calibrated: 31.12.2015, ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 31.12.2015, ConvF(4.3, 4.3, 4.3); Calibrated: 31.12.2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.12.2015
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 67.92 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.1 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.66 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.4 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 68.32 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.27 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.3 W/kg

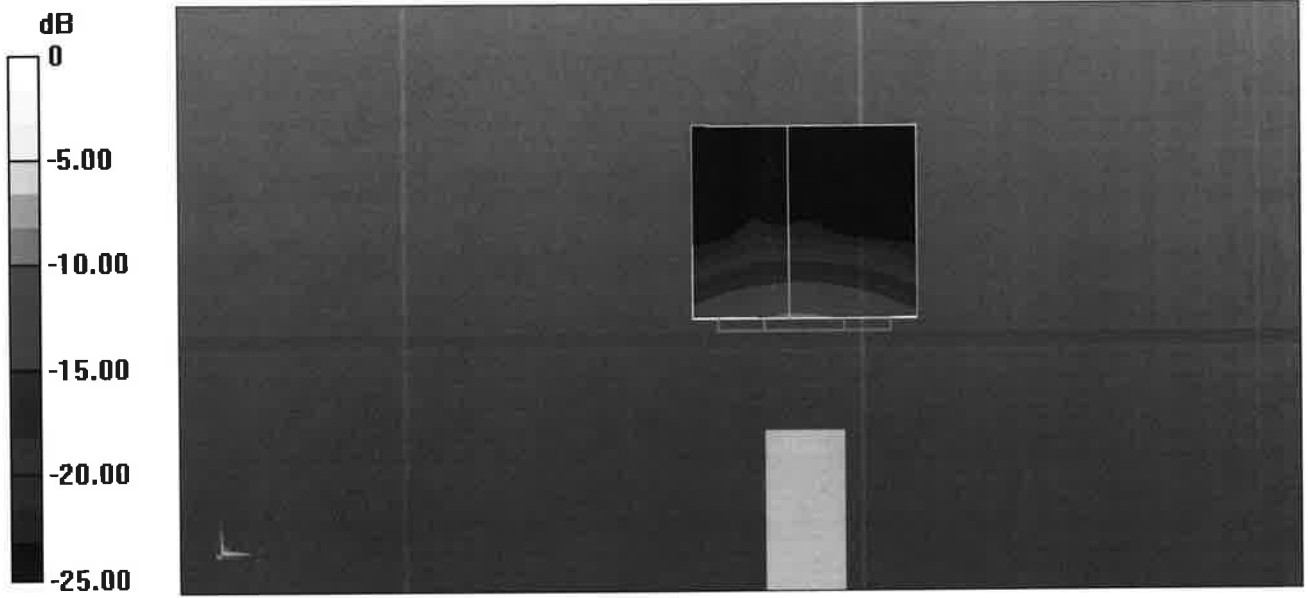
**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 66.32 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.76 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.17 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.7 W/kg



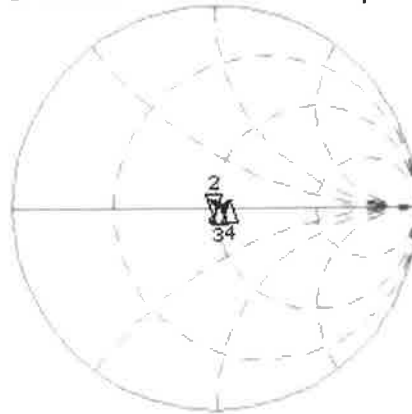
0 dB = 17.4 W/kg = 12.41 dBW/kg

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

13 Jan 2016 12:38:27

CH1 S11 1 U FS 2: 48.559  $\Omega$  -3.9863  $\Omega$  7.6048 pF 5 250.000 000 MHz

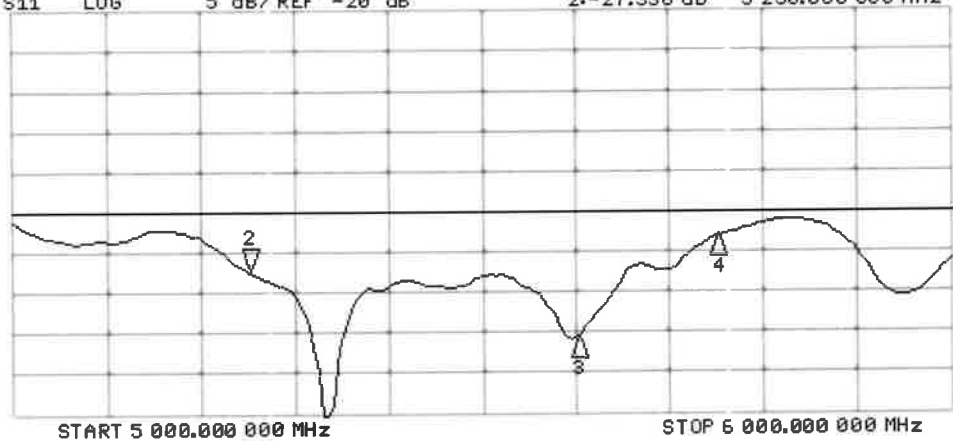
\*  
De1  
Cor  
Avg  
16  
H1d



CH1 Markers  
3: 50.787  $\Omega$   
1.4473  $\Omega$   
5.60000 GHz  
4: 56.873  $\Omega$   
2.9746  $\Omega$   
5.75000 GHz

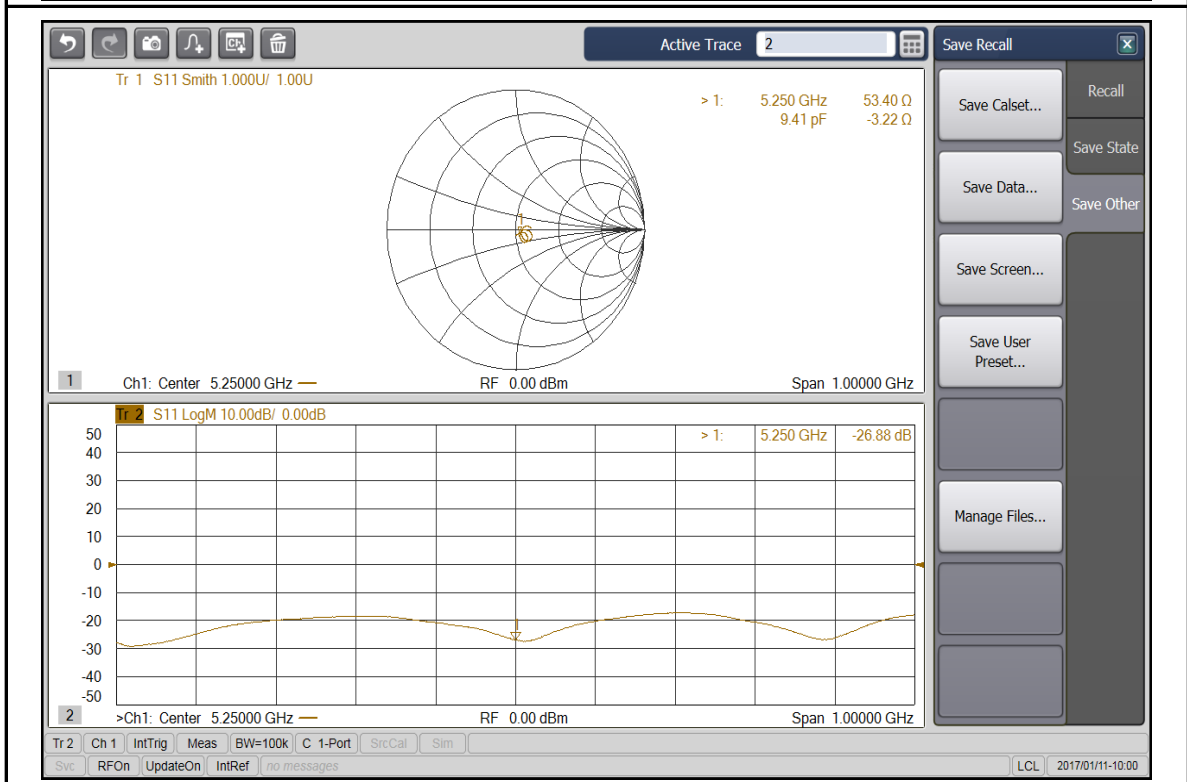
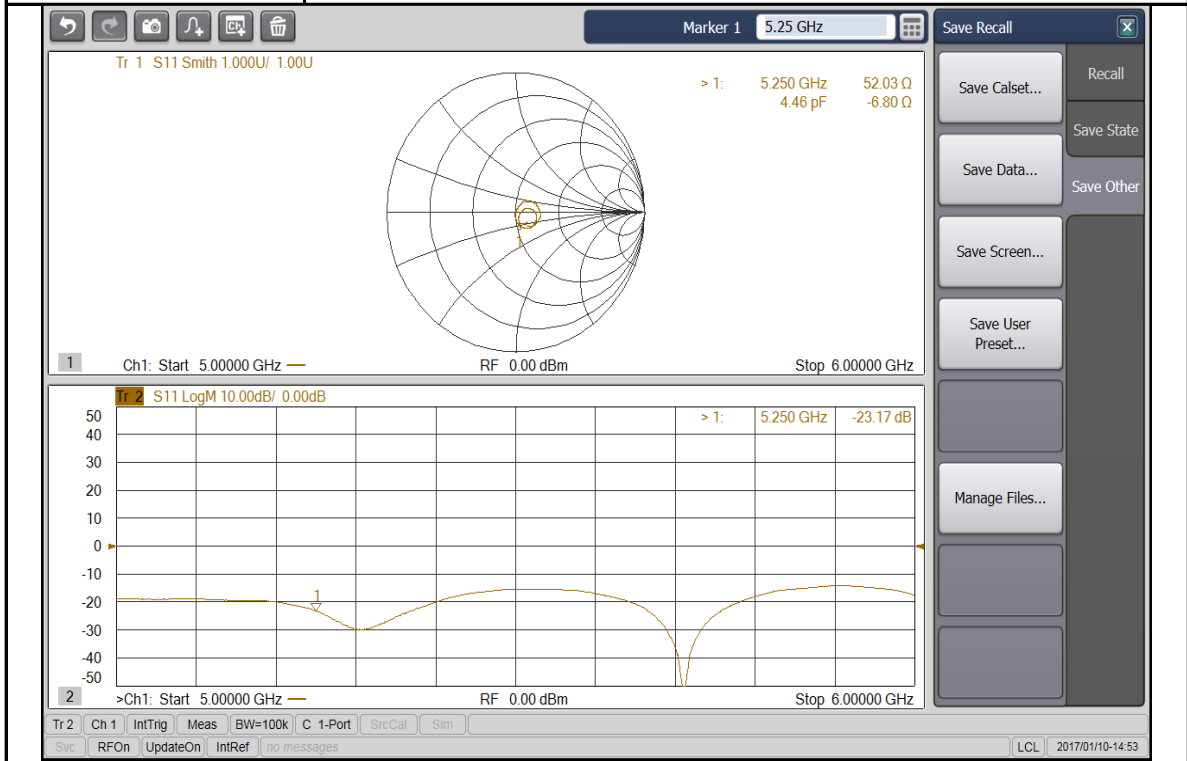
CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 2: -27.336 dB 5 250.000 000 MHz

Cor  
Avg  
16  
H1d

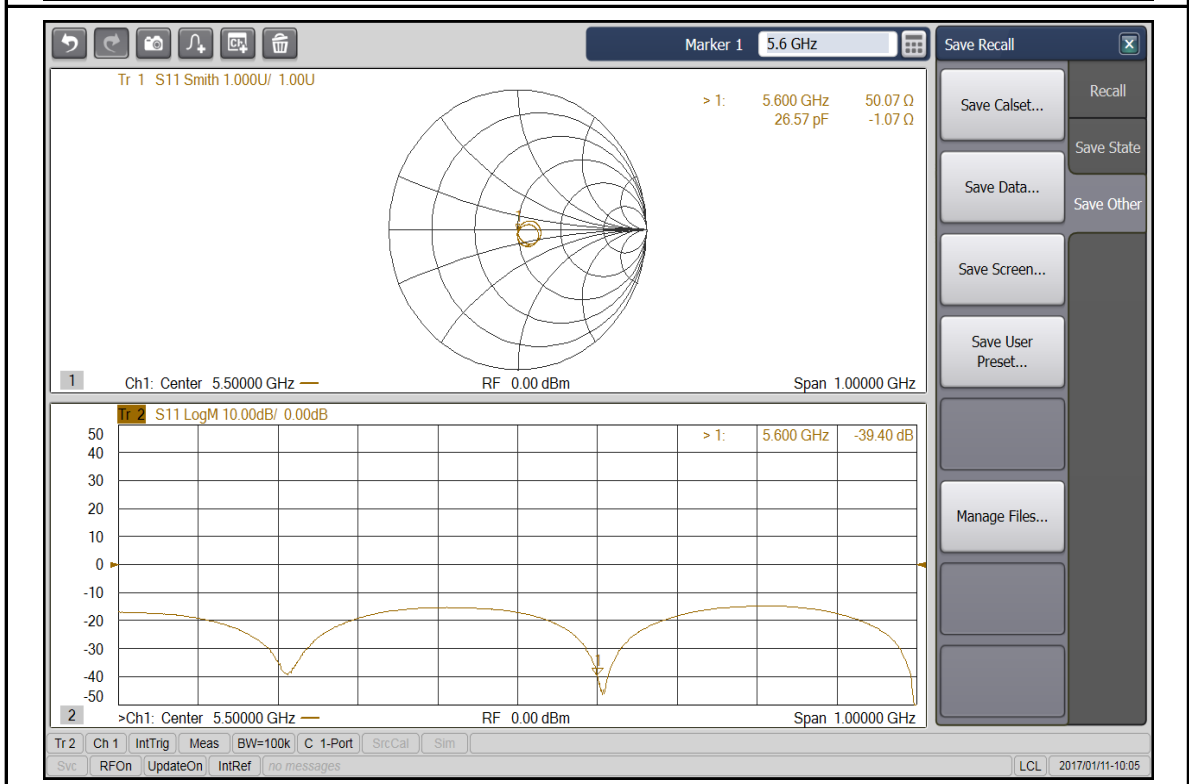
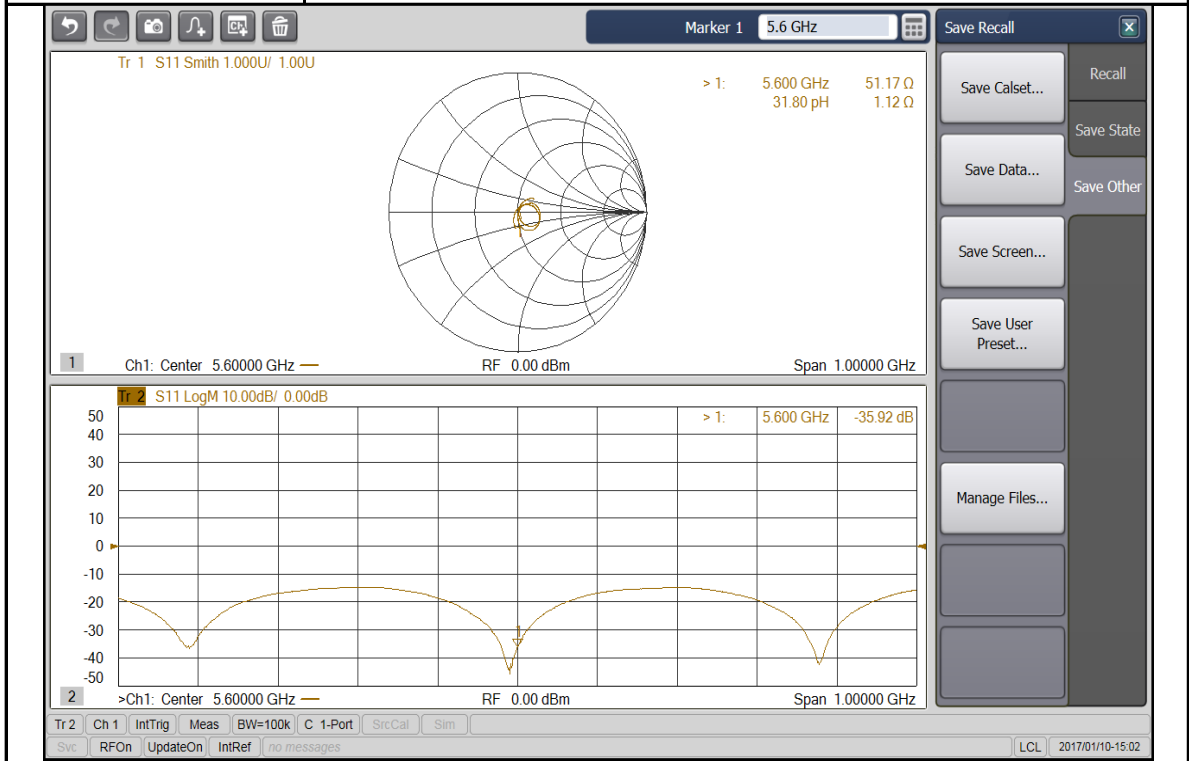


CH2 Markers  
3: -35.719 dB  
5.60000 GHz  
4: -23.095 dB  
5.75000 GHz

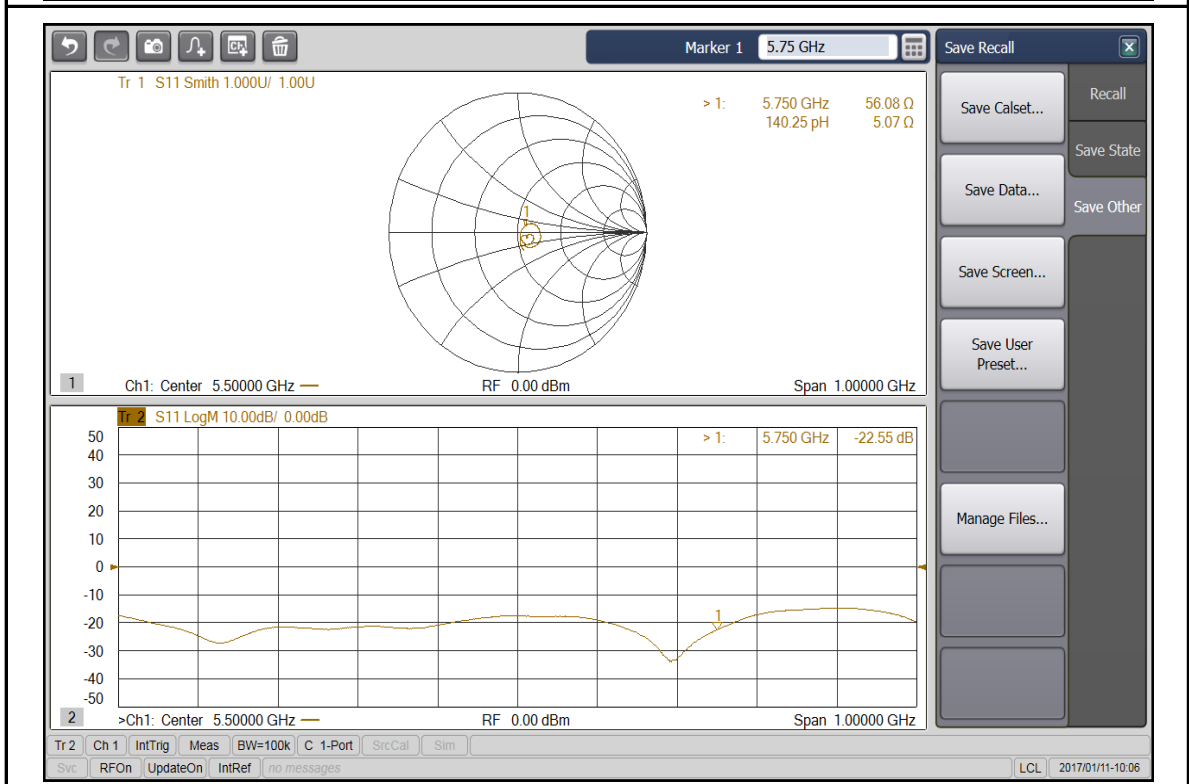
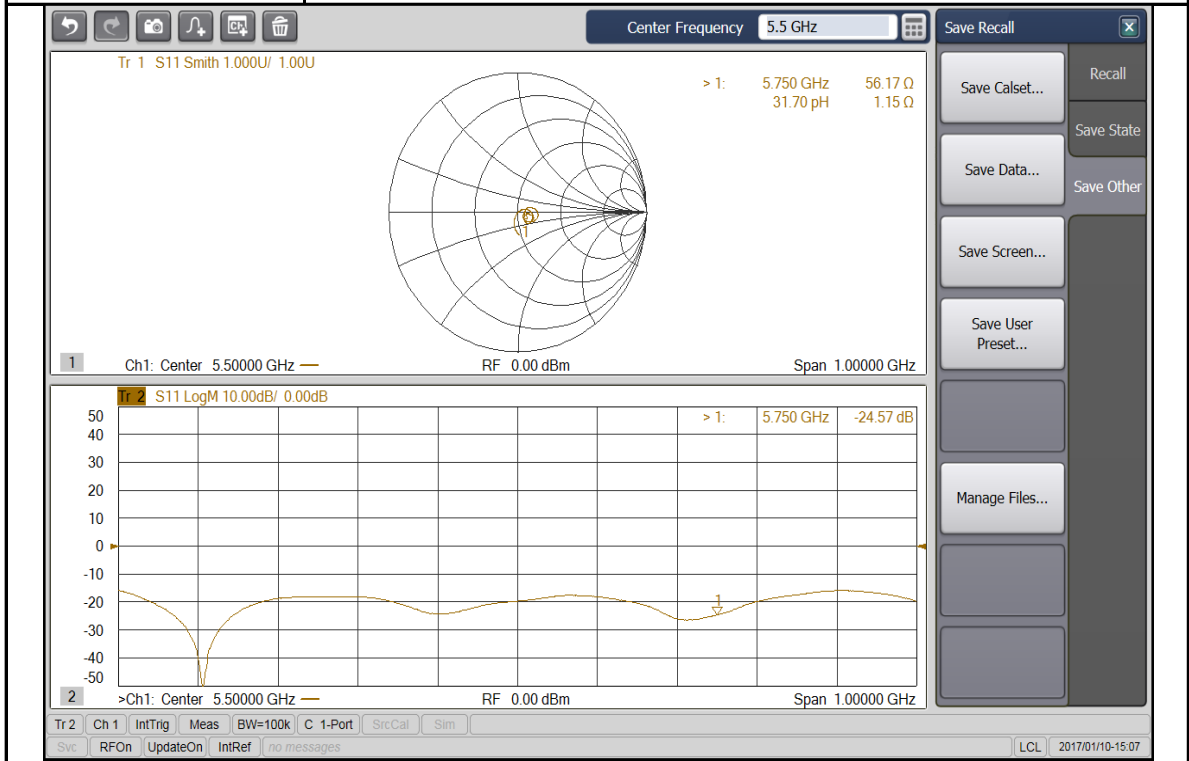
Dipole5250 Head TSL	Target Value		Measure Value		Difference	
	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )
Impedance	49.3	-5.8	52.0	-6.8	2.7	-1.0
Return loss(dB)	-24.6		-23.2		-5.8%	
Measure Date	10-Jan-17					
Dipole5250 Body TSL	Target Value		Measure Value		Difference	
	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )
Impedance	48.6	-4.0	53.4	-3.2	4.8	0.8
Return loss(dB)	-27.3		-26.9		-1.5%	
Measure Date	11-Jan-17					



Dipole5600 Head TSL	Target Value		Measure Value		Difference	
	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )
Impedance	50.5	-0.8	51.2	1.1	0.7	1.9
Return loss(dB)	-40.8		-35.9		-12.0%	
Measure Date	10-Jan-17					
Dipole5600 Body TSL	Target Value		Measure Value		Difference	
	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )
Impedance	50.8	1.4	50.1	-1.1	-0.7	-2.5
Return loss(dB)	-35.7		-39.4		10.4%	
Measure Date	11-Jan-17					



Dipole5750 Head TSL	Target Value		Measure Value		Difference	
	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )
Impedance	56.6	0.9	56.2	1.2	-0.4	0.3
Return loss(dB)	-24.1		-24.6		2.0%	
Measure Date	10-Jan-17					
Dipole5750 Body TSL	Target Value		Measure Value		Difference	
	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )	R( $\Omega$ )	X(j $\Omega$ )
Impedance	56.9	3.0	56.1	5.1	-0.8	2.1
Return loss(dB)	-23.1		-22.6		-2.4%	
Measure Date	11-Jan-17					





-----End of Report-----