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Client

**SGS(Boce)**

Certificate No: **Z16-97244**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1165

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

Calibration date: December 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(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
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4	SN 7307	19-Feb-16(SPEAG,No.EX3-7307_Feb16)	Feb-17
DAE4	SN 771	02-Feb-16(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z16-97011)	Feb-17
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-16 (CTTL, No.J16X00893)	Jan-17
NetworkAnalyzer 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 15, 2016

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### Glossary:

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

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

- 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 measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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



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**Measurement Conditions**

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY52	52.8.8.1258
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy = 4 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
<b>Frequency</b>	5250 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5750 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

**Head TSL parameters at 5250 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Permittivity</b>	<b>Conductivity</b>
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	35.9	4.71 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	36.3 $\pm$ 6 %	4.72 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	<1.0 °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	7.64 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>76.6 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 23.0 % (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	2.18 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.9 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 22.2 % (k=2)</b>



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### 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	35.5 ± 6 %	5.17 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °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	8.03 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>80.4 mW / g ± 23.0 % (k=2)</b>
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.28 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.8 mW / g ± 22.2 % (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	35.2 ± 6 %	5.37 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °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	8.00 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>80.0 mW / g ± 23.0 % (k=2)</b>
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.27 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.7 mW / g ± 22.2 % (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	47.9 ± 6 %	5.44 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °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	7.58 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>75.6 mW / g ± 23.0 % (k=2)</b>
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.14 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.3 mW / g ± 22.2 % (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	48.9 ± 6 %	5.74 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °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 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>81.1 mW / g ± 23.0 % (k=2)</b>
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.28 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.9 mW / g ± 22.2 % (k=2)</b>



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**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	48.7 ± 6 %	5.91 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

**SAR result with Body TSL at 5750 MHz**

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.47 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>74.8 mW / g ± 23.0 % (k=2)</b>
<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.10 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.0 mW / g ± 22.2 % (k=2)</b>



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## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.1 $\Omega$ - 6.49j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.6dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.1 $\Omega$ + 1.72j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.5dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.4 $\Omega$ - 3.51j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.6dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	45.7 $\Omega$ - 4.04j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.2dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.9 $\Omega$ + 0.69j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.5dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.3 $\Omega$ - 3.65j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.4dB



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### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.313 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 12.12.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1165**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz,  
Frequency: 5750 MHz,

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5250$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.724$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 36.26$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>,  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.172$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.54$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>,  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.371$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.17$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>,

Phantom section: Center Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7307; ConvF(5.32,5.32,5.32); Calibrated: 2016/2/19, ConvF(4.52,4.52,4.52); Calibrated: 2016/2/19, ConvF(4.45,4.45,4.45); Calibrated: 2016/2/19,
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2016/2/2
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/3
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

### Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan,

**dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 69.25 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.64 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.18 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.1 W/kg

### Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan,

**dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 69.92 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.1 W/kg

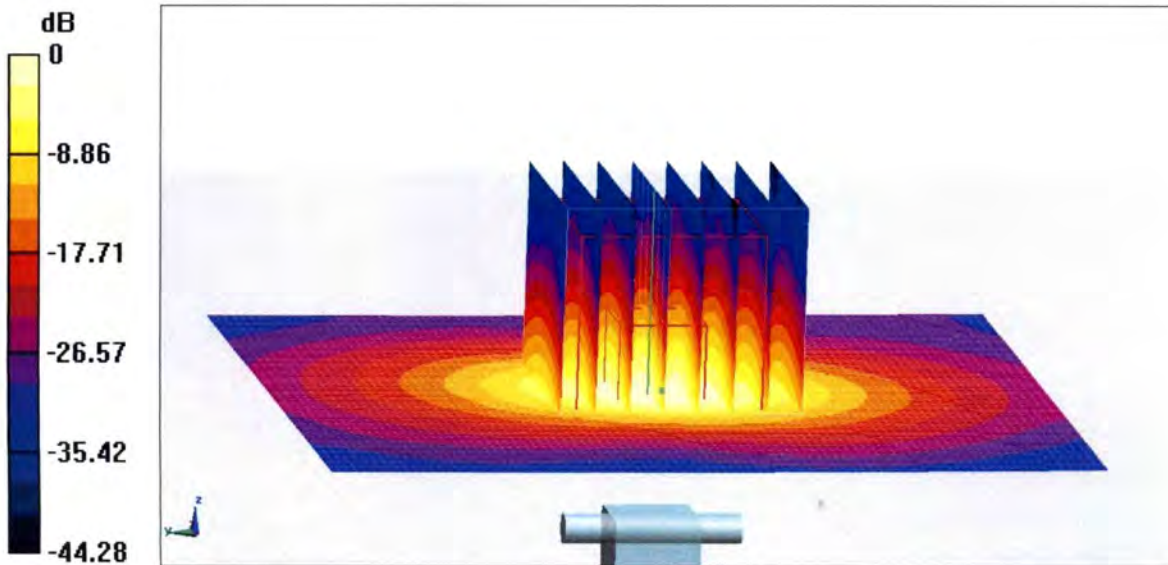
**SAR(1 g) = 8.03 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.28 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.7 W/kg



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**Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan,**  
**dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 70.79 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.1 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.27 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.7 W/kg

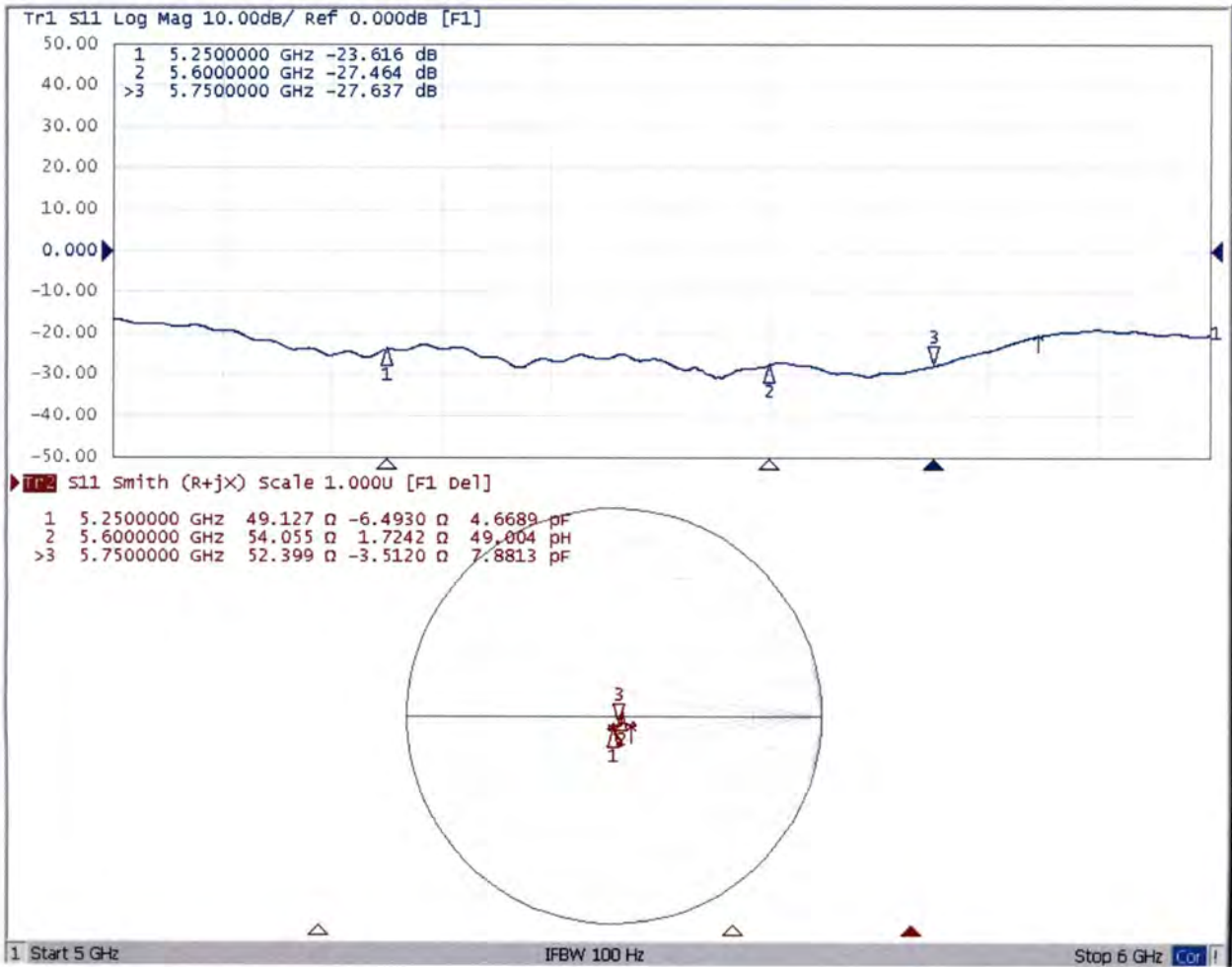


**0 dB = 19.7 W/kg = 12.94 dBW/kg**



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 12.13.2016

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1165**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz,  
Frequency: 5750 MHz,

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5250$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.442$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.93$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>,  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.74$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.92$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>,  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.91$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.73$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>,

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7307; ConvF(4.48,4.48,4.48); Calibrated: 2016/2/19, ConvF(3.72,3.72,3.72); Calibrated: 2016/2/19, ConvF(3.91,3.91,3.91); Calibrated: 2016/2/19,
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2016/2/2
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/3
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

**Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan,**

**dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 50.01 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.58 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.14 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.8 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan,**

**dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 59.54 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.5 W/kg

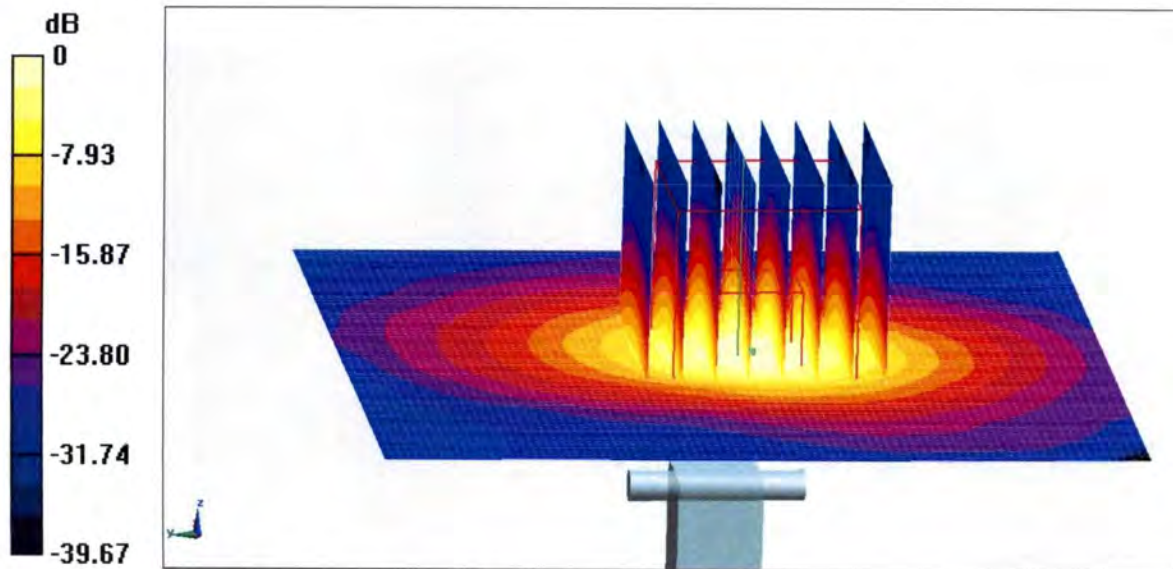
**SAR(1 g) = 8.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.28 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.8 W/kg



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**Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan,**  
**dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 61.53 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.9 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 7.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.2 W/kg

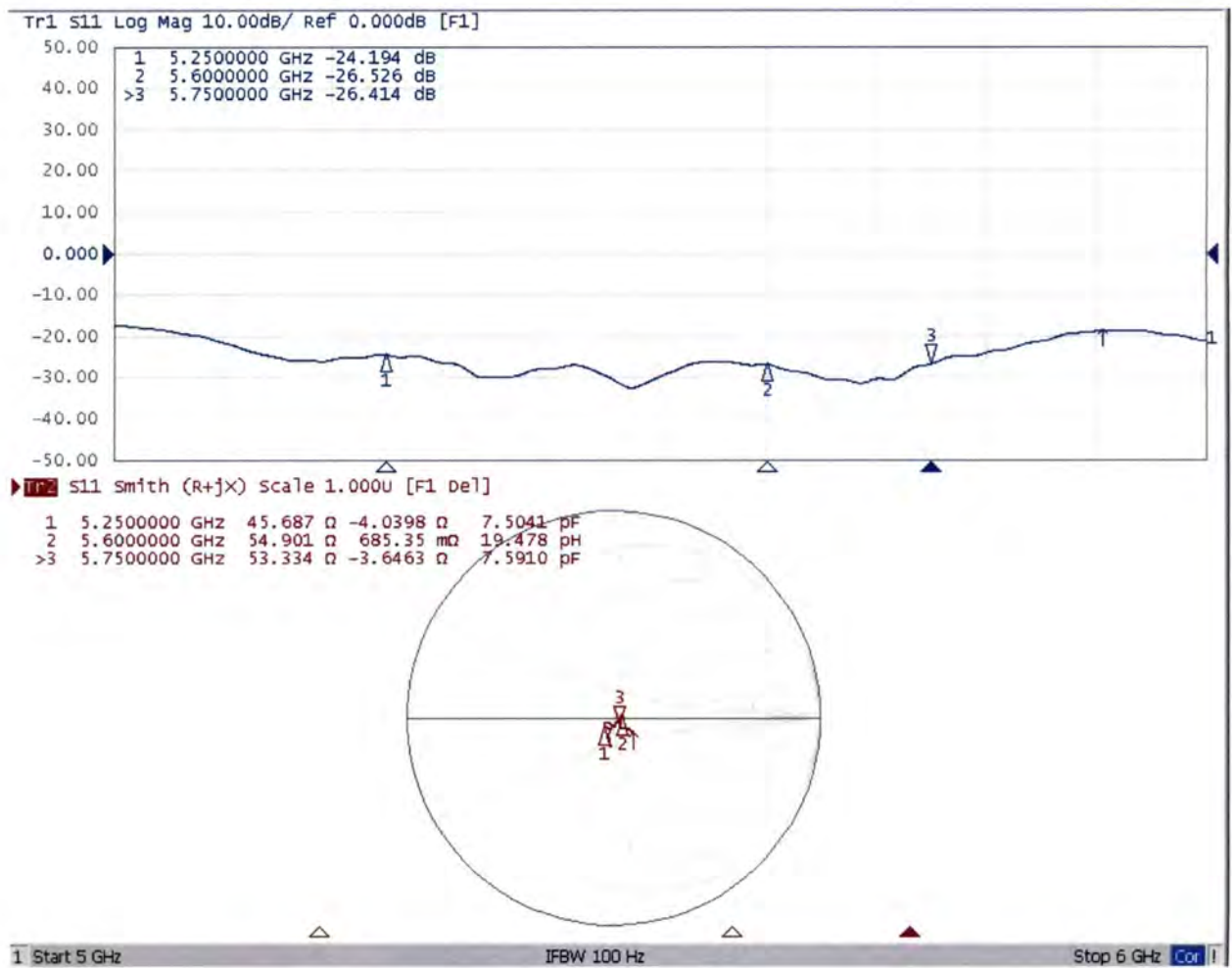


**0 dB = 18.2 W/kg = 12.60 dBW/kg**



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **SGS - CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-896\_Sep19**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 896**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v29  
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **September 18, 2019**

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
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Sep-19 (No:25949)	Sep-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-19 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-20
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-19 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-20

Calibrated by: 

Name	Function	Signature
Dominique Steffen	Laboratory Technician	

Approved by: 

Sven Kühn	Deputy Manager	
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Issued: September 18, 2019

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

## 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 following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.



## DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1  $\mu$ V , full range = -100...+300 mV  
Low Range: 1LSB = 61 nV , full range = -1.....+3mV

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.022 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	404.257 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	404.191 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98013 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.99657 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.97235 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)

## Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	37.5 $^{\circ}$ $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$
---	------------------------------------

## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

### 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200040.89	5.76	0.00
Channel X + Input	20006.10	0.48	0.00
Channel X - Input	-20002.92	2.55	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200032.08	-3.21	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	20004.20	-1.29	-0.01
Channel Y - Input	-20004.09	1.52	-0.01
Channel Z + Input	200033.60	-1.56	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	20003.49	-2.00	-0.01
Channel Z - Input	-20004.81	0.85	-0.00

Low Range	Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000.63	-0.76	-0.04
Channel X + Input	201.08	-0.29	-0.15
Channel X - Input	-199.07	-0.39	0.20
Channel Y + Input	2001.55	0.25	0.01
Channel Y + Input	199.66	-1.59	-0.79
Channel Y - Input	-199.65	-0.88	0.45
Channel Z + Input	2001.32	0.14	0.01
Channel Z + Input	200.72	-0.51	-0.25
Channel Z - Input	-200.26	-1.43	0.72

### 2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Low Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	11.76	10.55
	- 200	-10.27	-11.69
Channel Y	200	15.87	16.13
	- 200	-17.91	-18.33
Channel Z	200	5.47	5.16
	- 200	-7.23	-6.76

### 3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Y ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Z ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-	-0.54	-4.17
Channel Y	200	7.56	-	0.46
Channel Z	200	9.61	5.52	-

#### 4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15562	17474
Channel Y	15992	17482
Channel Z	15642	14726

#### 5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10MΩ

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	0.71	-0.23	2.09	0.45
Channel Y	-0.40	-1.78	0.63	0.55
Channel Z	-0.76	-1.83	0.29	0.47

#### 6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

#### 7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

#### 8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

#### 9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

### USAGE OF THE DAE4

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

**Battery Exchange:** The battery cover of the DAE4 unit is fixed using a screw, over tightening the screw may cause the threads inside the DAE to wear out.

**Shipping of the DAE:** Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration, remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts during transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

**E-Stop Failures:** Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, the customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

**Repair:** Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

**DASY Configuration Files:** Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 MOhm is given in the corresponding configuration file.

**Important Note:**

**Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.**

**Important Note:**

**Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.**

**Important Note:**

**To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.**



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CNAS L0570

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504  
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com [Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)

Client

**SGS**

Certificate No: **Z19-60327**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3923**

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

Calibration date: **October 22, 2019**

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	18-Jun-19 (CTTL, No.J19X05125)	Jun-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	18-Jun-19 (CTTL, No.J19X05125)	Jun-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	18-Jun-19 (CTTL, No.J19X05125)	Jun-20
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	09-Feb-18(CTTL, No.J18X01133)	Feb-20
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	09-Feb-18(CTTL, No.J18X01132)	Feb-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7307	24-May-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-7307_May19/2)	May-20
DAE4	SN 1525	26-Aug-19(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1525_Aug19)	Aug -20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	18-Jun-19 (CTTL, No.J19X05127)	Jun-20
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan -20

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: October 24, 2019

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



## Glossary:

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

## Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>*: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\theta=0$  ( $f \leq 900\text{MHz}$  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).



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**CALIBRATION LABORATORY**

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China

Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512

Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504

E-mail: [ctl@chinattl.com](mailto:ctl@chinattl.com)

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

# Probe EX3DV4

## SN: 3923

Calibrated: October 22, 2019

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3923

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.57	0.46	0.48	$\pm 10.0\%$
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	101.6	103.7	103.8	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ $\mu\text{V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	181.3	$\pm 2.6\%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		164.5	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		166.3	

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).

<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: 3923

### 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	10.62	10.62	10.62	0.40	0.80	± 12.1%
835	41.5	0.90	10.34	10.34	10.34	0.13	1.48	± 12.1%
1450	40.5	1.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	0.10	1.46	± 12.1%
1640	40.3	1.29	9.06	9.06	9.06	0.24	0.97	± 12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.90	8.90	8.90	0.20	1.14	± 12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.64	8.64	8.64	0.26	0.96	± 12.1%
2000	40.0	1.40	8.63	8.63	8.63	0.19	1.11	± 12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.87	7.87	7.87	0.53	0.74	± 12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.74	7.74	7.74	0.47	0.82	± 12.1%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.34	5.34	5.34	0.40	1.70	± 13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.90	4.90	4.90	0.50	1.20	± 13.3%
5750	35.4	5.22	4.83	4.83	4.83	0.45	1.70	± 13.3%

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

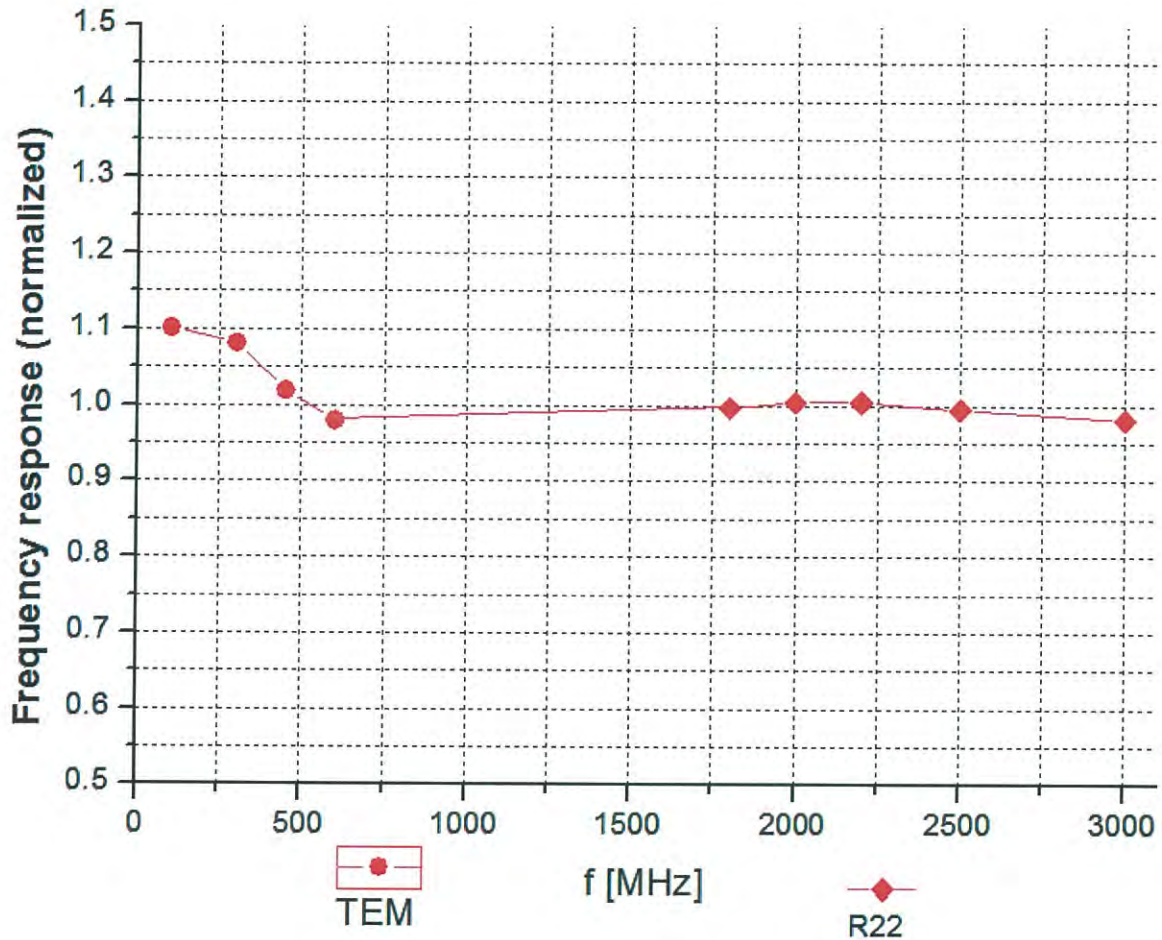
<sup>F</sup> At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to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

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



Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504  
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com [Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)

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



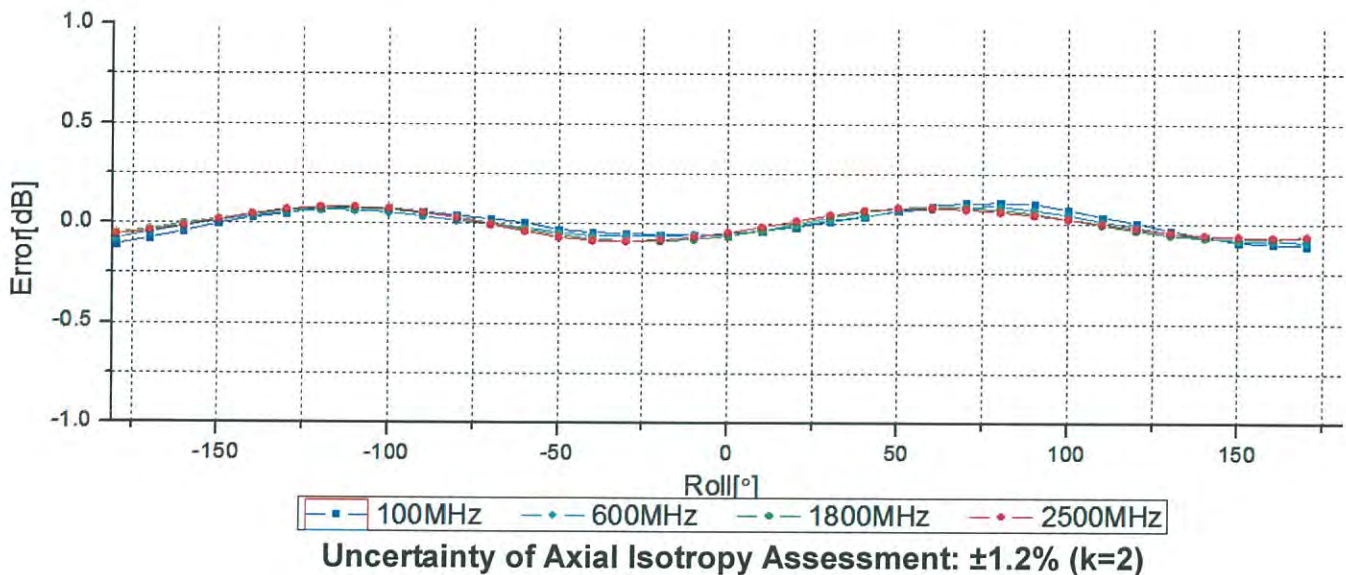
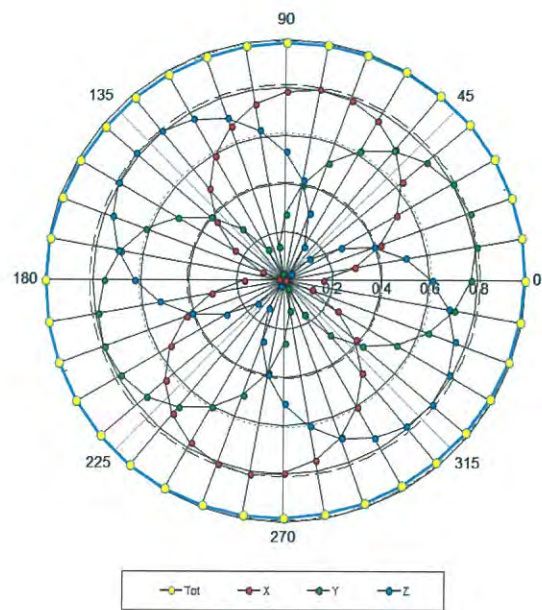
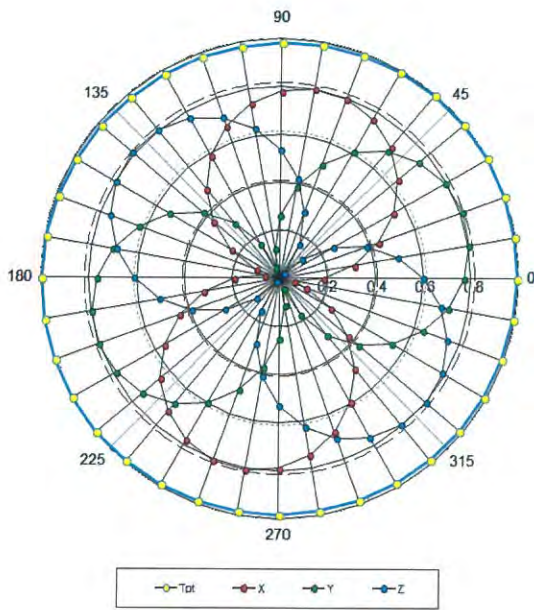
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 7.4\%$  (k=2)



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

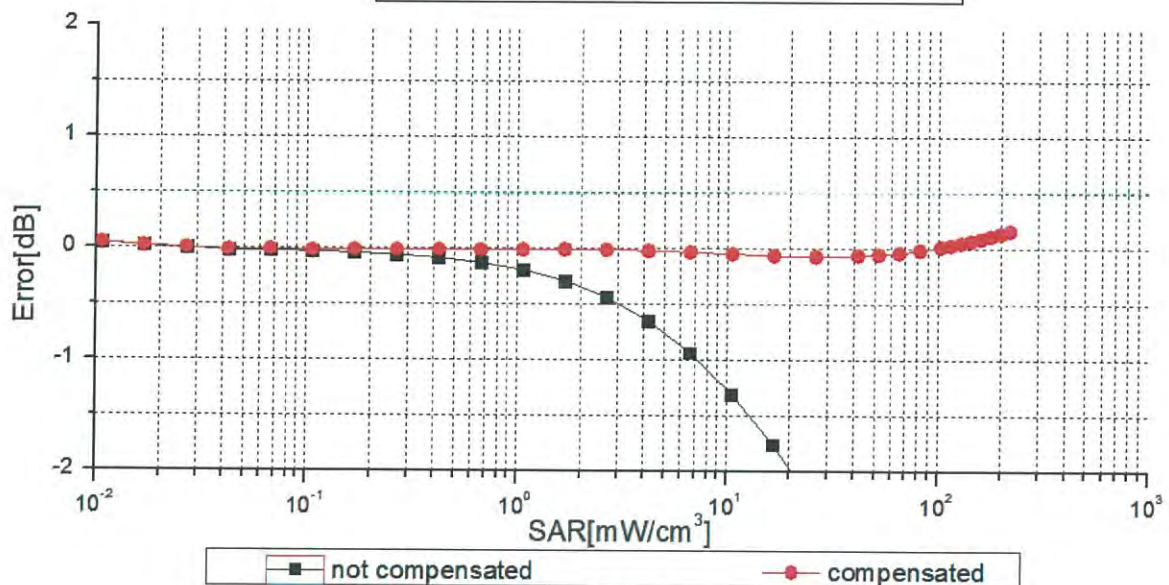
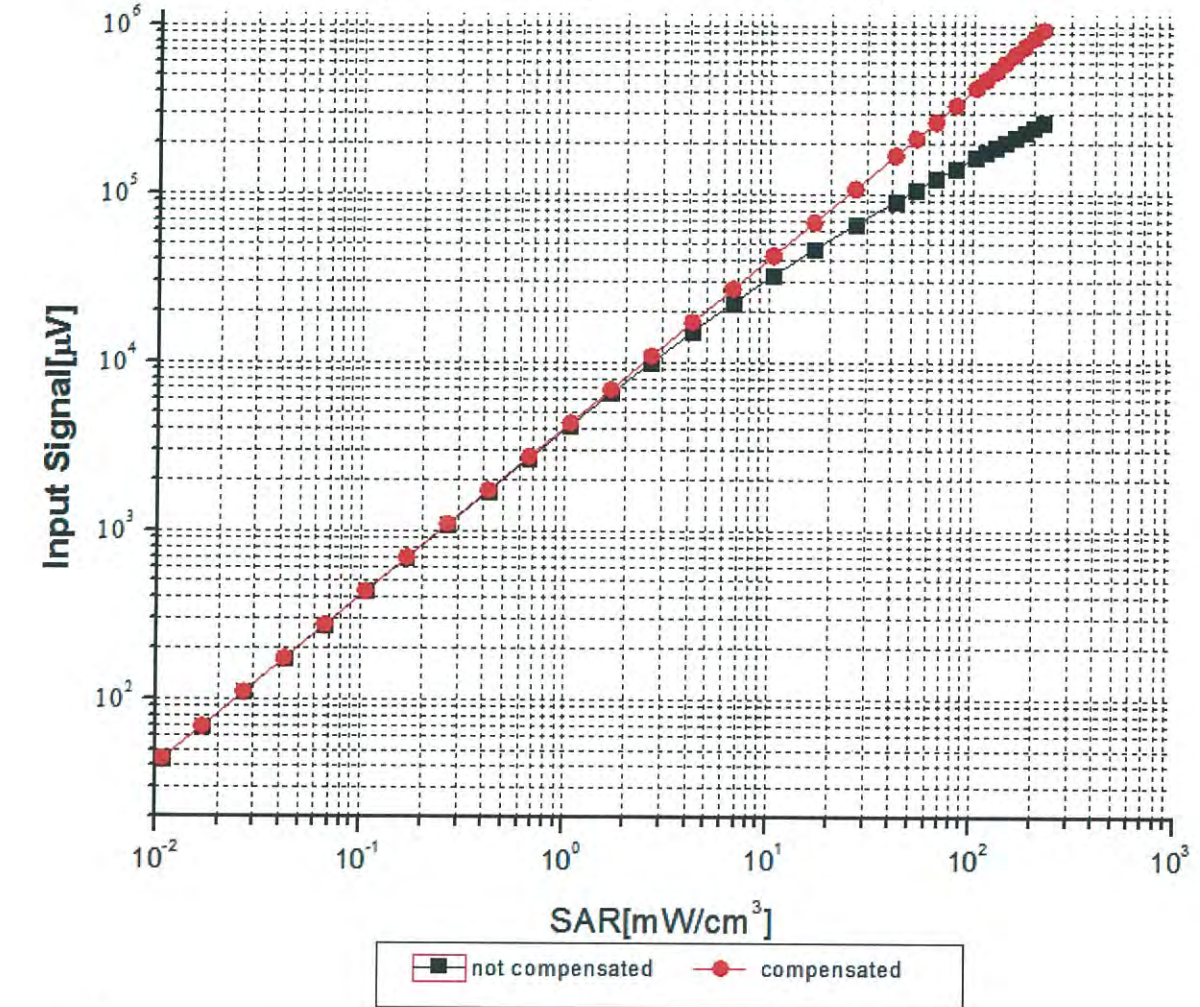
**f=600 MHz, TEM**

**f=1800 MHz, R22**





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



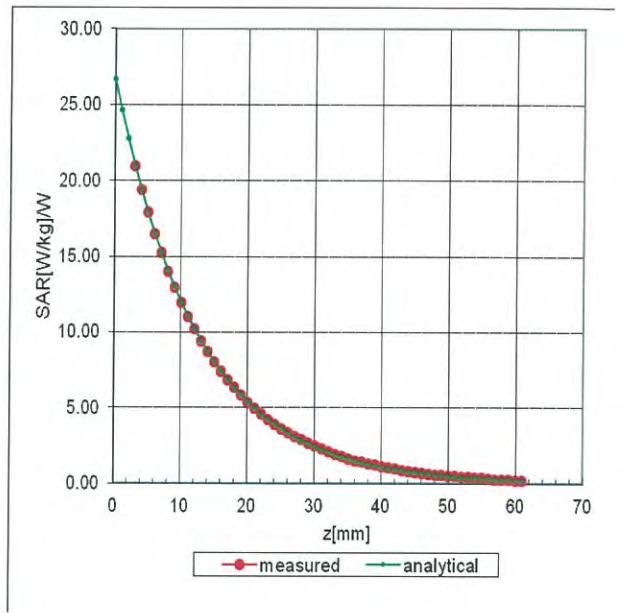
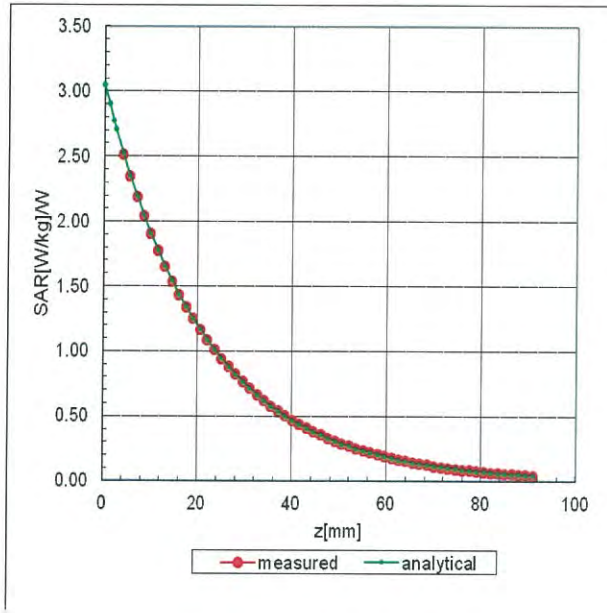
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)



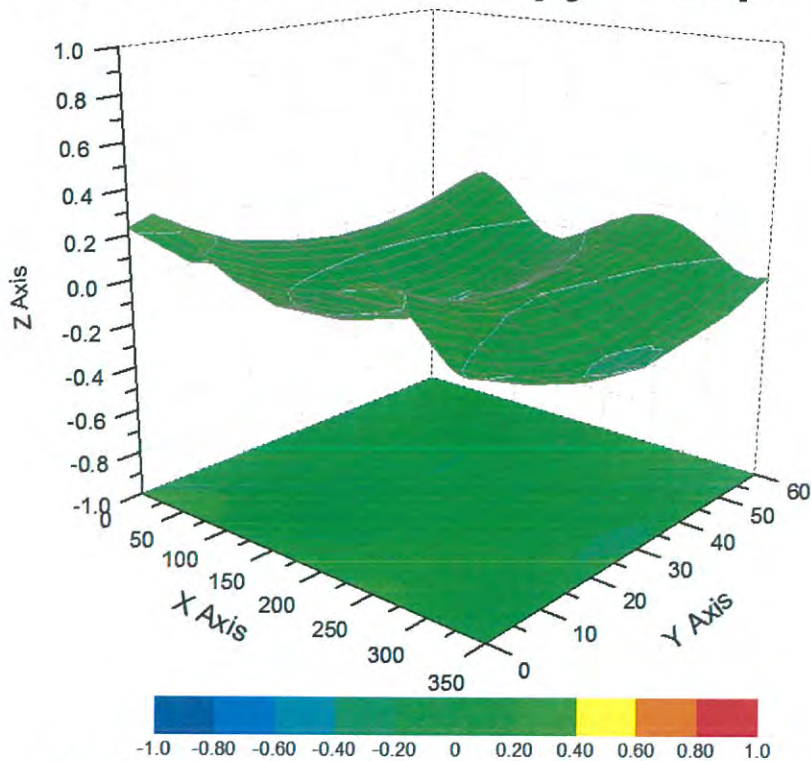
## Conversion Factor Assessment

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

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



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid





## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3923

### Other Probe Parameters

<b>Sensor Arrangement</b>	<b>Triangular</b>
<b>Connector Angle (°)</b>	<b>26.2</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>

Dipole D5GHzV2 SN 1165				
5250MHz Head Liquid				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	$\Delta$ %	Impedance ( $\Omega$ )	$\Delta\Omega$
2016-12-13	-23.6	/	49.1	/
2017-12-12	-24.2	2.54%	51.7	2.6 $\Omega$
2018-12-11	-23.9	1.27%	51.1	2.0 $\Omega$
5250MHz Body Liquid				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	$\Delta$ %	Impedance ( $\Omega$ )	$\Delta\Omega$
2016-12-13	-24.2	/	45.7	/
2017-12-12	-24.7	2.07%	49.1	3.4 $\Omega$
2018-12-11	-24.9	2.89%	49.5	3.8 $\Omega$
5600MHz Head Liquid				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	$\Delta$ %	Impedance ( $\Omega$ )	$\Delta\Omega$
2016-12-13	-27.5	/	54.1	/
2017-12-12	-28.3	2.91%	56.4	2.3 $\Omega$
2018-12-11	-28.6	4.00%	56.7	2.6 $\Omega$
5600MHz Body Liquid				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	$\Delta$ %	Impedance ( $\Omega$ )	$\Delta\Omega$
2016-12-13	-26.5	/	54.9	/
2017-12-12	-27.3	3.02%	58	3.1 $\Omega$
2018-12-11	-27.6	4.15%	58.2	3.3 $\Omega$
5750MHz Head Liquid				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	$\Delta$ %	Impedance ( $\Omega$ )	$\Delta\Omega$
2016-12-13	-27.6	/	52.4	/
2017-12-12	-28.5	3.26%	54.1	1.7 $\Omega$
2018-12-11	-28.7	3.99%	54.6	2.2 $\Omega$
5750MHz Body Liquid				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	$\Delta$ %	Impedance ( $\Omega$ )	$\Delta\Omega$
2016-12-13	-26.4	/	53.3	/
2017-12-12	-27.1	2.65%	55.9	2.6 $\Omega$
2018-12-11	-27.5	4.17%	56.3	3.0 $\Omega$