



#### Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole

The SPEAG calibration certificates are shown as follows.

Report Format Version 5.0.0 Issued Date : Aug. 02, 2017

Report No. : SA170616C14

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





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Swiss Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

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

Client

**B.V. ADT (Auden)** 

Certificate No: D2450V2-737\_Aug16

### **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object

D2450V2 - SN:737

Calibration procedure(s)

**QA CAL-05.v9** 

Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date:

August 26, 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)

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Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02292)	Apr-17
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02295)	Apr-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	15-Jun-16 (No. EX3-7349_Jun16)	Jun-17
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-601_Dec15)	Dec-16
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	In house check: Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	In house check: Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02223)	In house check: Oct-16
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Jun-15)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Johannes Kurikka	Laboratory Technician	yelle lie
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	RUC
			10.00

Issued: August 29, 2016

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Certificate No: D2450V2-737\_Aug16

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#### **Calibration Laboratory of**

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

#### Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid

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

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

#### **Additional Documentation:**

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

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#### **Measurement Conditions**

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

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

#### **Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	38.2 ± 6 %	1.88 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	(555)	(mage

#### **SAR** result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.5 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.6 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.29 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.8 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

**Body TSL parameters**The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.0 ± 6 %	2.04 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	anne.	2000

#### **SAR result with Body TSL**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.1 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.11 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.1 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

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

#### **Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.4 Ω + 4.3 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.6 dB

#### **Antenna Parameters with Body TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.8 Ω + 6.4 jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.8 dB

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	4.404
Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.161 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	August 26, 2003

Certificate No: D2450V2-737\_Aug16

#### **DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 26.08.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:737

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

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.88 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 38.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

#### DASY52 Configuration:

• Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.72, 7.72, 7.72); Calibrated: 15.06.2016;

• 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:

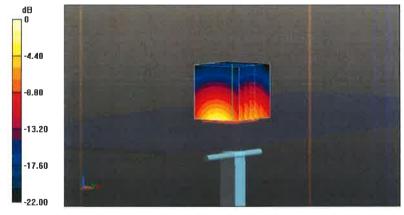
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 114.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.29 W/kg

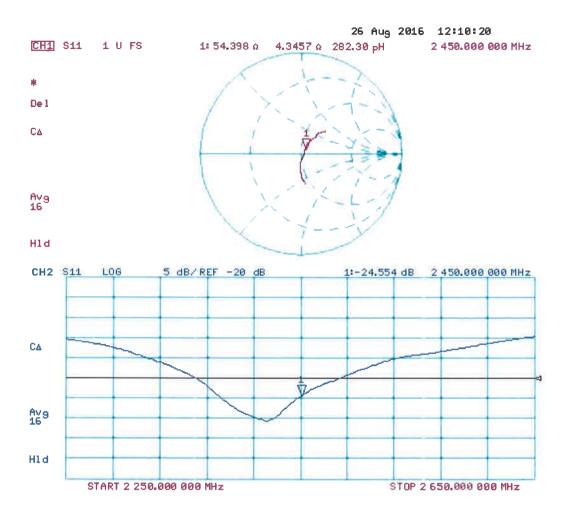
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.2 W/kg



0 dB = 22.2 W/kg = 13.46 dBW/kg

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#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



#### **DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 24.08.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:737

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

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz;  $\sigma = 2.04 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 52$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

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: 15.06.2016;

• 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 = 106.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.11 W/kg

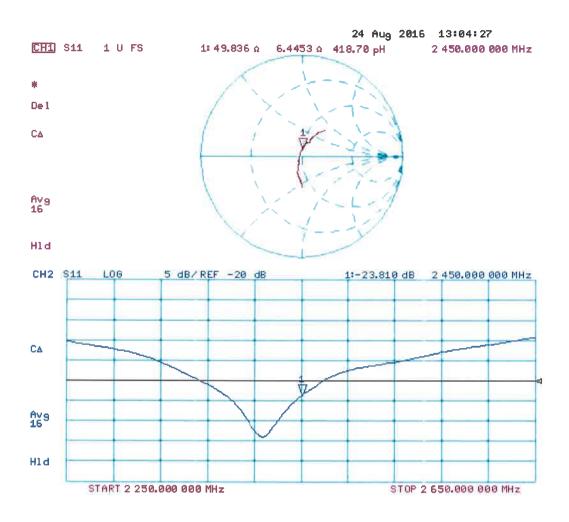
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.3 W/kg



0 dB = 21.3 W/kg = 13.28 dBW/kg

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#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Client

**B.V. ADT (Auden)** 

Certificate No: D5GHzV2-1019\_Aug16

#### **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object D5GHzV2 - SN:1019

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-22.v2

Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz

Calibration date: August 23, 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 NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02292)	Apr-17
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02295)	Apr-17
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Jun-16 (No. EX3-3503_Jun16)	Jun-17
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Dec-15 (No. DAE4-601_Dec15)	Dec-16
Secondary Standards	1D #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	In house check: Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02222)	In house check: Oct-16
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (No. 217-02223)	In house check: Oct-16
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Jun-15)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-15)	In house check: Oct-16
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Johannes Kurikka	Laboratory Technician	god lun
Approved by:	Katia Bakasia	Technical Manager	ann
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	i ecimicai Managei	part de

Issued: August 25, 2016

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#### **Calibration Laboratory of**

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#### Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid

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

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-2, "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
- c) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

#### **Additional Documentation:**

d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

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

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

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

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#### **Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4.0  mm, dz = 1.4  mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5200 MHz ± 1 MHz 5250 MHz ± 1 MHz 5300 MHz ± 1 MHz 5600 MHz ± 1 MHz 5800 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz The following parameters and calculations were applied.

The following parameters and calculations were appropriately	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	36.0	4.66 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.5 ± 6 %	4.52 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	4555	5775

#### SAR result with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.87 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	78.0 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.25 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.2 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

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#### Head TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

To telleving parameters and exceptions	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.71 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.4 ± 6 %	4.57 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	:4944	

#### SAR result with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.04 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	79.6 W / kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.30 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.7 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Head TSL parameters at 5300 MHz The following parameters and calculations were applied.

To following peranters and a second	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.76 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.4 ± 6 %	4.62 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	area.	

#### SAR result with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.44 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	83.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (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	23.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

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#### Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

g parameter and a second	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	34.0 ± 6 %	4.91 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	~	

#### SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.33 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	82.4 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.38 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

#### Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	33.7 ± 6 %	5.11 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	<del>nou</del> r:	intra:

#### SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.03 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	79.4 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.28 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

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#### **Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	49.0	5.30 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.1 ± 6 %	5.43 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C		

#### SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.59 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	75.3 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.13 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

#### **Body TSL parameters at 5250 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

The following parameters and salediations were apprin	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	47.0 ± 6 %	5.50 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	10000	

#### SAR result with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.82 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.19 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.7 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

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#### Body TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.42 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.0 ± 6 %	5.57 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	9660	

#### SAR result with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.85 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.9 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.20 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

#### Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

The following parameters and ediculations were appropriate	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	46.4 ± 6 %	5.96 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C		

#### SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.02 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	79.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.25 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.3 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

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## Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz The following parameters and calculations were applied.

TO OHOTH & PARENT STATE OF THE PARENT STATE OF	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.0 ± 6 %	6.25 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	None:	****

#### SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.79 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.3 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (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	21.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

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

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.3 Ω - 9.9 jΩ
Return Loss	- 20.1 dB

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.9 Ω - 5.6 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.2 dB

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.2 Ω - 1.2 jΩ
Return Loss	- 32.2 dB

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	57.8 Ω - 2.0 jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.5 dB

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.7 Ω + 1.7 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.0 dB

#### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.1 Ω - 7.4 jΩ
Return Loss	- 21.8 dB

#### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.2 Ω - 3.9 jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.2 dB

#### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.1 $\Omega$ + 0.2 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 30.5 dB

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#### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	58.3 Ω - 0.1 jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.3 dB

#### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.5 Ω + 3.8 jΩ				
Return Loss	- 24.0 dB				

#### **General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.204 ns
Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.201110

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	February 05, 2004

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#### **DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 22.08.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

#### DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1019

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5300

MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 5200 MHz;  $\sigma = 4.52$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m³, Medium parameters used: f = 5250 MHz;  $\sigma = 4.57$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used: f = 5300 MHz;  $\sigma = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $\sigma = 10000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium param 4.62 S/m;  $\varepsilon_r = 34.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz;  $\sigma = 4.91 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 34$ ;  $\rho = 4.91 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 34$ ;  $\varepsilon_r =$ 1000 kg/m³ , Medium parameters used: f = 5800 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 5.11 S/m;  $\epsilon_r$  = 33.7;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

#### **DASY52 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3503; ConvF(5.59, 5.59, 5.59); Calibrated: 30.06.2016, ConvF(5.42, 5.42, 5.42); Calibrated: 30.06.2016, ConvF(5.14, 5.14, 5.14); Calibrated: 30.06.2016, ConvF(4.89, 4.89, 4.89); Calibrated: 30.06.2016, ConvF(4.85, 4.85, 4.85); Calibrated: 30.06.2016;
- 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=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan,

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

Reference Value = 67.34 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.87 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.25 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.6 W/kg

#### 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 = 68.23 V/m: Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.04 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.3 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.2 W/kg

#### Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan,

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

Reference Value = 69.27 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.44 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.41 W/kg

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

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#### 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 = 68.63 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.33 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.38 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.4 W/kg

#### Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan,

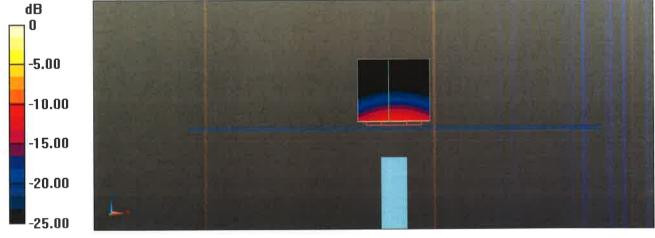
dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 66.11 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.1 W/kg

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

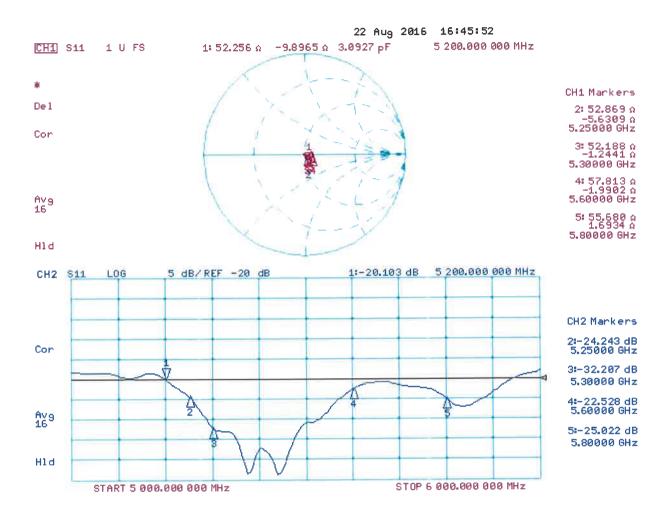
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.2 W/kg



0 dB = 17.6 W/kg = 12.46 dBW/kg

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#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



#### **DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 23.08.2016

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

#### DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1019

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5300

MHz. Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used: f=5200 MHz;  $\sigma=5.43$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r=47.1$ ;  $\rho=1000$  kg/m³, Medium parameters used: f=5250 MHz;  $\sigma=5.5$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r=47$ ;  $\rho=1000$  kg/m³, Medium parameters used: f=5300 MHz;  $\sigma=5.57$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r=47$ ;  $\rho=1000$  kg/m³, Medium parameters used: f=5600 MHz;  $\sigma=5.96$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r=46.4$ ;  $\rho=1000$  kg/m³, Medium parameters used: f=5800 MHz;  $\sigma=6.25$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r=46$ ;  $\rho=1000$  kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

#### DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3503; ConvF(4.99, 4.99, 4.99); Calibrated: 31.12.2015, ConvF(4.85, 4.85, 4.85); Calibrated: 31.12.2015, ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75); Calibrated: 31.12.2015, ConvF(4.35, 4.35, 4.35); Calibrated: 31.12.2015, ConvF(4.27, 4.27, 4.27); 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=5200MHz/Zoom Scan,

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

Reference Value = 67.96 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.59 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.13 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.2 W/kg

### 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 = 68.27 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.82 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.19 W/kg

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

#### Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan,

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

Reference Value = 68.45 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.85 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.2 W/kg

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

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### 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 = 67.90 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.02 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.25 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.9 W/kg

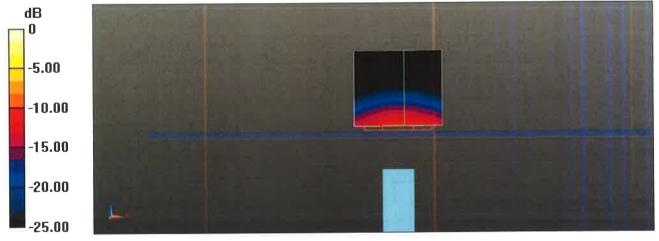
### Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan,

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

Reference Value = 65.71 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

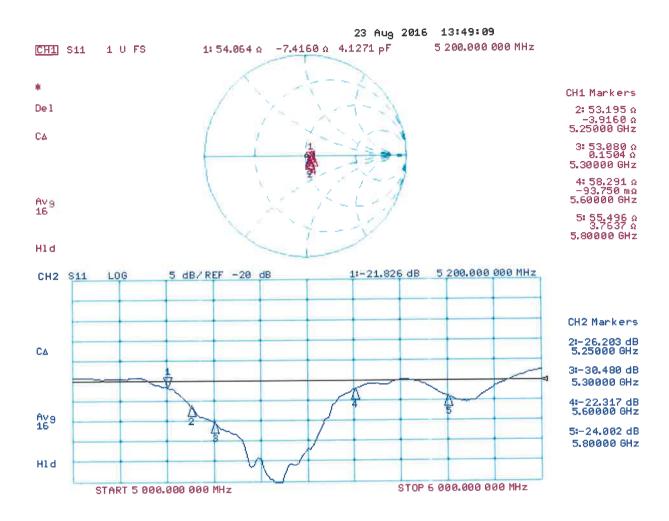
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.79 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 W/kg



0 dB = 17.2 W/kg = 12.36 dBW/kg

#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Certificate No: Z17-97052

#### **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object EX3DV4 - SN:3753

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-004-01

Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date:

May 05, 2017

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) $^{\circ}$ 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 N	NRP2	101919	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17	
Power sensor N	NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17	
Power sensor N	NRP-Z91	101548	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777)	Jun-17	
Reference10dBA	ttenuator	18N50W-10dB	13-Mar-16(CTTL,No.J16X01547)	Mar-18	
Reference20dBA	ttenuator	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 549	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777) Jun-17 27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777) Jun-17 27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04777) Jun-17 0dB 13-Mar-16(CTTL,No.J16X01547) Mar-18 0dB 13-Mar-16(CTTL, No.J16X01548) Mar-18 26-Sep-16(SPEAG,No.EX3-7433_Sep16) Sep-17 13-Dec-16(SPEAG, No.DAE4-549_Dec16) Dec -17  Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.) Scheduled Calibration 5 27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04776) Jun-17 73 13-Jan-17 (CTTL, No.J17X00285) Jan -18  Function Signature  SAR Test Engineer		
Secondary Standards		ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration	
SignalGeneratorMG3700A		6201052605	27-Jun-16 (CTTL, No.J16X04776)	Jun-17	
Network Analyze	r E5071C	MY46110673	13-Jan-17 (CTTL, No.J17X00285)	Jan -18	
	1	Name	Function	Signature	
Calibrated by:		Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	and the	
Reviewed by: Lin Hao		Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer		
Approved by: Qi Dianyuan		Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	W B	

Issued: May 06, 2017

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

Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid NORMx,y,z sensitivity in free space

ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z DCP diode compression point

CF crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal A,B,C,D modulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization  $\theta$   $\theta$  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:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORMx,y,z: Assessed for E-field polarization θ=0 (f≤900MHz in TEM-cell; f>1800MHz: waveguide).
   NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z\* frequency\_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This
  linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the
  frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z;VRx,y,z:A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f≤800MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f >800MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx,y,z\* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from±50MHz to±100MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORMx (no uncertainty required).

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# Probe EX3DV4

SN: 3753

Calibrated: May 05, 2017

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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#### DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3753

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)	
$Norm(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	0.47	0.30	0.46	±10.0%	
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	101.4	107.2	104.5		

#### **Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Communication		Α	В	С	D	VR	Unc <sup>E</sup>
	System Name		dB	dBõV		dB	mV	(k=2)
0	cw	Х	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	185.8	±2.0%
		Υ	0.0	0.0	1.0		141.4	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		182.6	

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>E</sup> Uncertainly 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: 3753

#### 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	9.42	9.42	9.42	0.30	0.90	±12.1%
835	41.5	0.90	9.13	9.13	9.13	0.12	1.48	±12.1%
900	41.5	0.97	9.20	9.20	9.20	0.15	1.42	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.16	8.16	8.16	0.21	1.12	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.79	7.79	7.79	0.21	1.15	±12.1%
2000	40.0	1.40	7.80	7.80	7.80	0.19	1.18	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.28	7.28	7.28	0.51	0.77	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.20	7.20	7.20	0.61	0.68	±12.1%
3500	37.9	2.91	7.02	7.02	7.02	0.56	0.85	±13.3%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.25	5.25	5.25	0.45	1.20	±13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.45	1.30	±13.3%
5750	35.4	5.22	4.76	4.76	4.76	0.45	1.30	±13.3%

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

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F 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>&</sup>lt;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.