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	403.865 ± 0.02% (k=2)	403.595 ± 0.02% (k=2)	403.805 ± 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.95898 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.98939 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.96763 ± 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	61.0 ° ± 1 °

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200037.59	1.98	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20007.61	1.34	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-20004.09	1.79	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200037.45	1.53	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20002.68	-3.42	-0.02
Channel Y	- Input	-20007.17	-1.14	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200037.73	2.17	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20005.72	-0.34	-0.00
Channel Z	- Input	-20006.63	-0.49	0.00

Low Range		Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2001.36	-0.15	-0.01
Channel X	+ Input	201.70	0.16	0.08
Channel X	- Input	-198.10	0.49	-0.24
Channel Y	+ Input	2001.44	0.07	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	201.07	-0.21	-0.11
Channel Y	- Input	-199.66	-0.98	0.50
Channel Z	+ Input	2001.52	0.21	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200.81	-0.41	-0.20
Channel Z	- Input	-199.00	-0.15	0.07

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 (µV)	Low Range Average Reading (µV)
Channel X	200	-3.95	-5.31
	- 200	5.96	4.97
Channel Y	200	-16.18	-16.25
	- 200	14.41	14.34
Channel Z	200	3.01	2.86
	- 200	-3.93	-4.13

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (µV)	Channel Y (µV)	Channel Z (µV)
Channel X	200	-	-0.68	-2.76
Channel Y	200	5.43	-	-0.31
Channel Z	200	10.73	3.29	-

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	16059	17078
Channel Y	15965	16219
Channel Z	15888	13556

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	1.40	0.30	2.25	0.35
Channel Y	-0.62	-1.30	0.47	0.33
Channel Z	-0.18	-0.90	0.60	0.31

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

ANNEX H: Probe Calibration Certificate

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中国认可 国际互认 校准 CALIBRATION CNAS L0570

Client SAICT   Certificate No: Z22-60124

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN : 7621
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-004-02 Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes
Calibration date:	May 06, 2022

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)℃ 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	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Reference 10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	20-Jan-21(CTTL, No.J21X00486)	Jan-23
Reference 20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	20-Jan-21(CTTL, No.J21X00485)	Jan-23
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7464	26-Jan-22(SPEAG, No.EX3-7464_Jan22)	Jan-23
DAE4	SN 1555	20-Aug-21(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1555_Aug21/2)	Aug-22
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)**	**Scheduled Calibration**
SignalGenerator MG3700A	6201052605	16-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04467)	Jun-22
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-22(CTTL, No.J22X00406)	Jan-23

	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: May 23, 2022

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013

b) IEC 62209-1, "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

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 E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z* frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z;VRx,y,z:*A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f≤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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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7621

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm(μV/(V/m)^2)[A]	0.71	0.71	0.56	±10.0%
DCP(mV)[B]	111.7	111.8	115.7	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	210.8	±3.5%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		218.6	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		190.8	

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%.

[A] The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 4).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainly is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7621

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz][C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha[G]	Depth[G] (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	11.12	11.12	11.12	0.18	1.14	±12.1%
900	41.5	0.97	10.68	10.68	10.68	0.14	1.14	±12.1%
1450	40.5	1.20	9.65	9.65	9.65	0.21	0.91	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	9.22	9.22	9.22	0.31	0.90	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.90	8.90	8.90	0.35	0.84	±12.1%
2100	39.8	1.49	8.95	8.95	8.95	0.23	1.13	±12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	8.60	8.60	8.60	0.44	0.78	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	8.17	8.17	8.17	0.49	0.78	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.93	7.93	7.93	0.51	0.75	±12.1%
3300	38.2	2.71	7.74	7.74	7.74	0.45	0.92	±13.3%
3500	37.9	2.91	7.56	7.56	7.56	0.44	1.00	±13.3%
3700	37.7	3.12	7.18	7.18	7.18	0.38	1.05	±13.3%
3900	37.5	3.32	7.26	7.26	7.26	0.35	1.35	±13.3%
4100	37.2	3.53	7.21	7.21	7.21	0.25	1.30	±13.3%
4400	36.9	3.84	7.01	7.01	7.01	0.25	1.55	±13.3%
4600	36.7	4.04	6.90	6.90	6.90	0.30	1.72	±13.3%
4800	36.4	4.25	6.79	6.79	6.79	0.30	1.85	±13.3%
4950	36.3	4.40	6.44	6.44	6.44	0.30	1.80	±13.3%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.98	5.98	5.98	0.35	1.63	±13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	5.47	5.47	5.47	0.40	1.55	±13.3%
5750	35.4	5.22	5.40	5.40	5.40	0.40	1.55	±13.3%

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

[F] At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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

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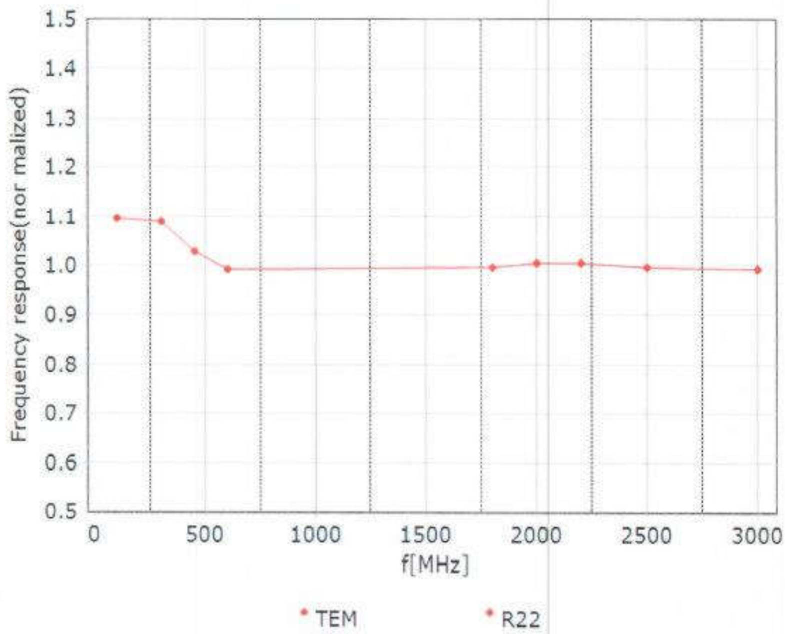
Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell: ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ±7.4% (*k*=2)

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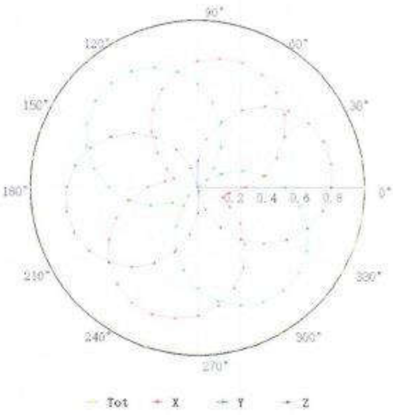
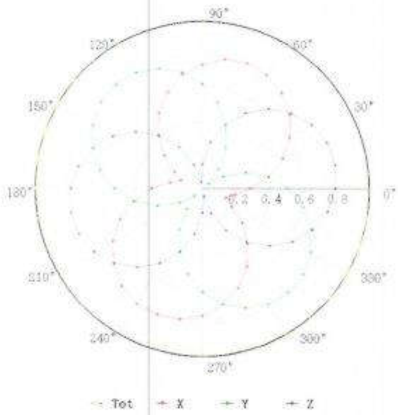
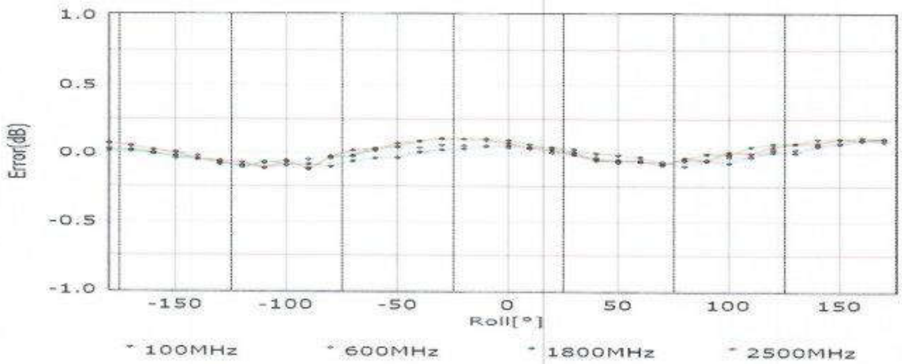
Receiving Pattern (Φ), θ=0°

f=600 MHz, TEM



f=1800 MHz, R22





Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ±1.2% (k=2)

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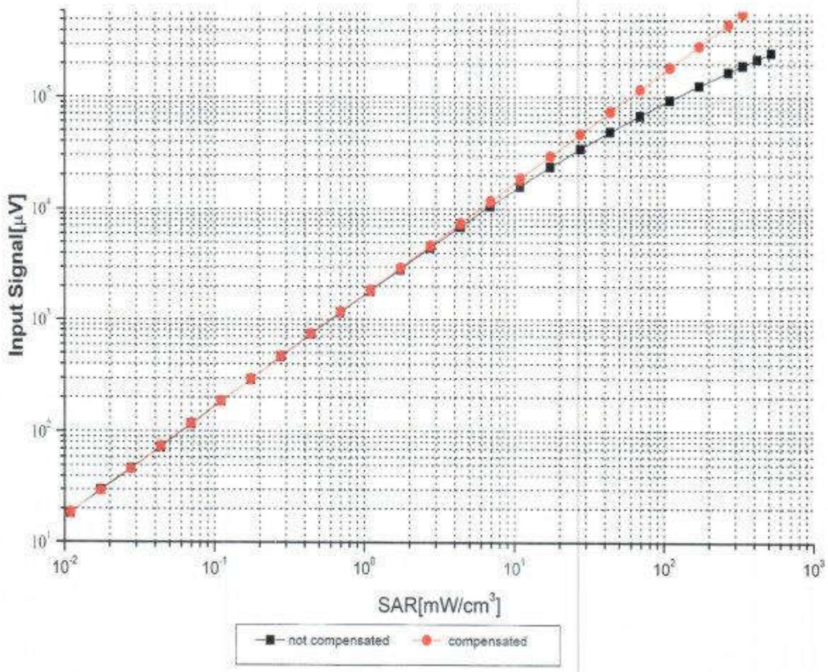
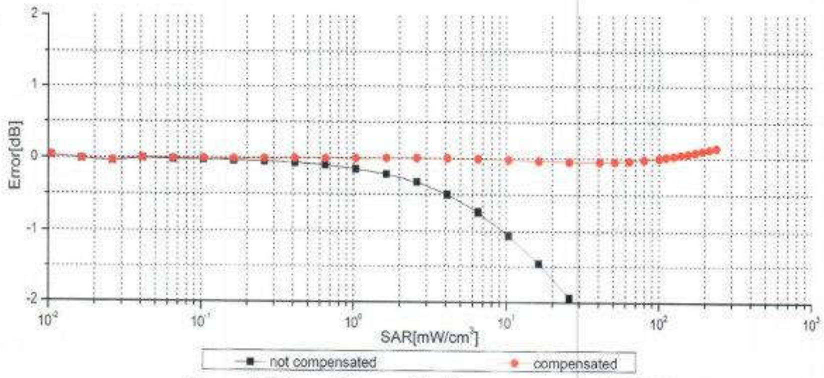
Dynamic Range f(SAR$_{head}$)
(TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)





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

Certificate No:Z22-60124 Page 7 of 9

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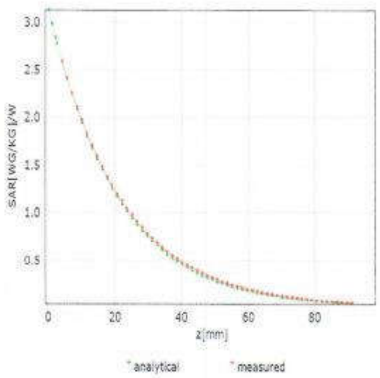
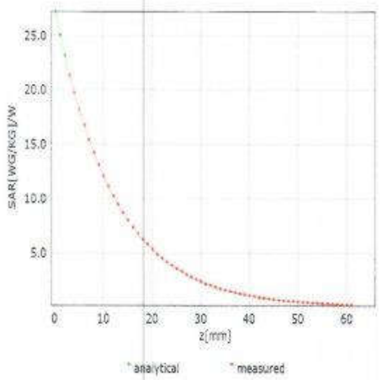
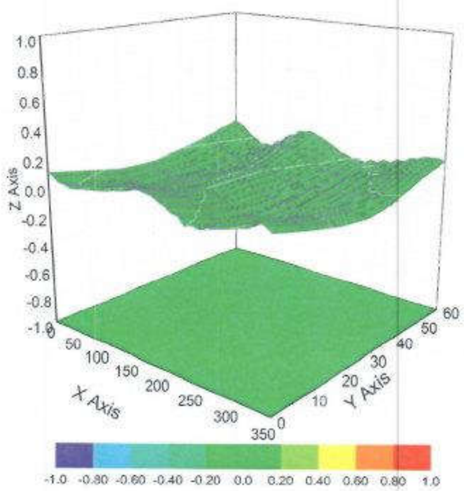
Conversion Factor Assessment

f=750 MHz,WGLS R9(H_convF) f=1750 MHz,WGLS R22(H_convF)





Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ±3.2% (k=2)

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7621

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	95.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm

ANNEX I: Dipole Calibration Certificate

750MHz Dipole

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Client SAICT Certificate No: Z22-60333

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D750V3 - SN: 1163
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	August 22, 2022

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	106277	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7464	26-Jan-22(SPEAG,No.EX3-7464_Jan22)	Jan-23
DAE4	SN 1556	12-Jan-22(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z22-60007)	Jan-23
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	13-Jan-22 (CTTL, No.J22X00409)	Jan-23
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-22 (CTTL, No.J22X00406)	Jan-23

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

Issued: August 26, 2022

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

Certificate No: Z22-60333 Page 1 of 6

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure for The Assessment of Specific Absorption Rate of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Hand-held and Body-mounted Wireless Communication Devices- Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation and Procedures (Frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)", October 2020

b) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

c) 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	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	750 MHz ±1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 ℃	42.0	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ±0.2) ℃	41.3 ±6 %	0.90 mho/m ±6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 ℃	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.15 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**8.48 W/kg ±18.8 % (*k*=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**5.62 W/kg ±18.7 % (*k*=2)**

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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.0Ω- 4.06jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.8dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	0.941 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feed-point 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 feed-point may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL Date: 2022-08-22

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1163

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 750 MHz; σ = 0.902 S/m; ε_r = 41.26; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Right Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7464; ConvF(10.26, 10.26, 10.26) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated: 2022-01-26
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 2022-01-12
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.49 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

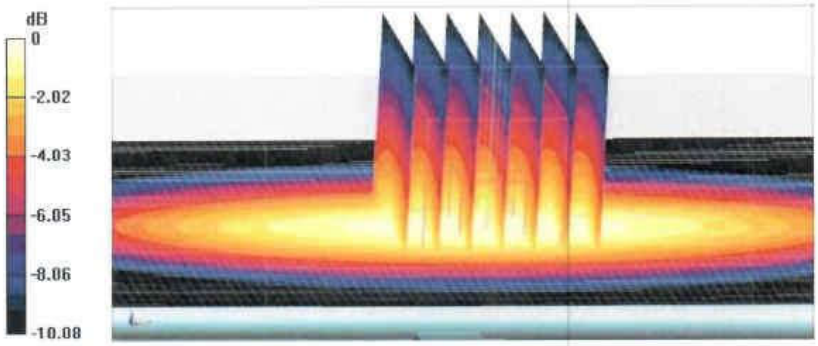
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.17 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.15 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.42 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 21.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 67.5%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.84 W/kg



0 dB = 2.84 W/kg = 4.53 dBW/kg

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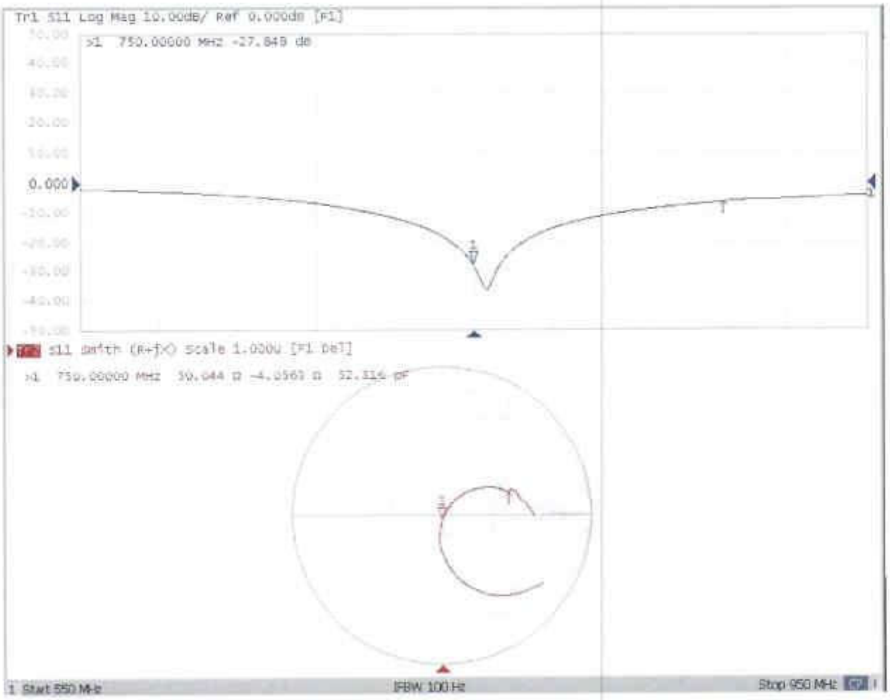
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: Z22-60333 Page 6 of 6

835MHz Dipole

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Client **SAICT** Certificate No: **Z21-60355**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D835V2 - SN: 4d057
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	October 18, 2021

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22±3)℃ 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	106277	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7517	03-Feb-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60001)	Feb-22
DAE4	SN 1556	15-Jan-21(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1556_Jan21)	Jan-22
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00593)	Jan-22
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00232)	Jan-22

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

Issued: October 24, 2021

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CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,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, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
c) 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
d) KDB865664, 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	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.9 ± 6 %	0.89 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.39 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**9.64 W/kg ± 18.8 % (*k*=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.56 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**6.29 W/kg ± 18.7 % (*k*=2)**

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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.8Ω- 4.19jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.5dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.301 ns

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL Date: 10.18.2021

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d057

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.886 S/m; ε_r = 40.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7517; ConvF(9.81, 9.81, 9.81) @ 835 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-02-03
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 2021-01-15
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 58.86 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

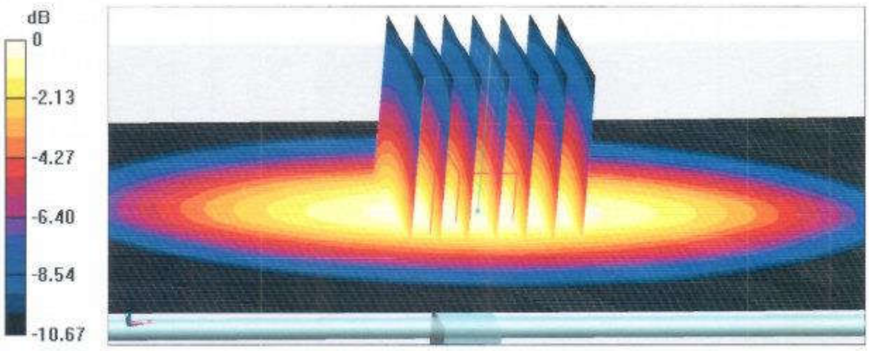
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.68 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.39 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.56 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 18 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 64.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.23 W/kg



0 dB = 3.23 W/kg = 5.09 dBW/kg

Certificate No: Z21-60355 Page 5 of 6

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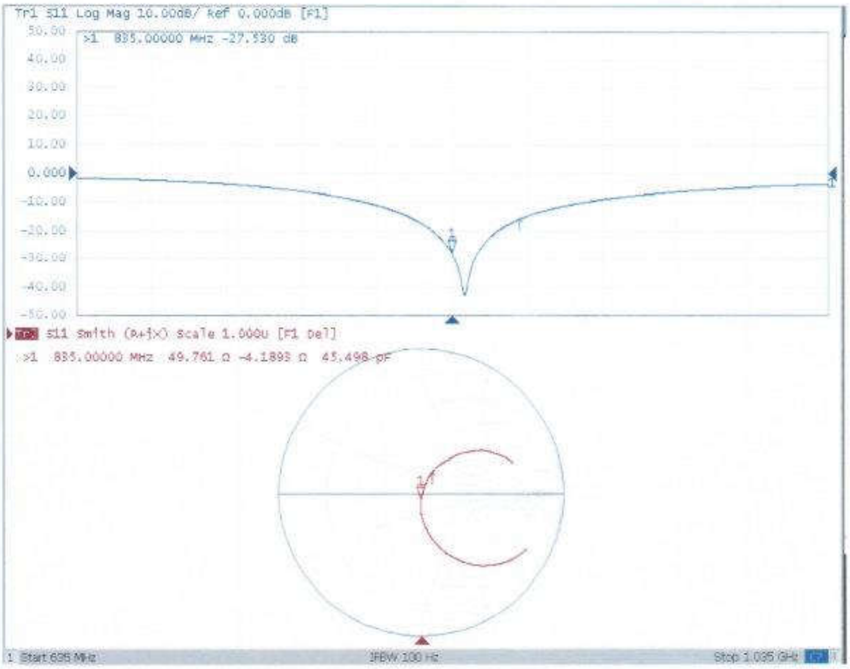
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: Z21-60355 Page 6 of 6

1750MHz Dipole

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Client **SAICT** **Certificate No: Z22-60335**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1750V2 - SN: 1152
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	August 22, 2022

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)℃ 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	106277	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7464	26-Jan-22(SPEAG,No.EX3-7464_Jan22)	Jan-23
DAE4	SN 1556	12-Jan-22(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z22-60007)	Jan-23
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	13-Jan-22 (CTTL, No.J22X00409)	Jan-23
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-22 (CTTL, No.J22X00406)	Jan-23

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

Issued: August 26, 2022

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure for The Assessment of Specific Absorption Rate of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Hand-held and Body-mounted Wireless Communication Devices- Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation and Procedures (Frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)", October 2020

b) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

c) 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	DASY52	52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 ℃	40.1	1.37 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) ℃	41.3 ± 6 %	1.41 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 ℃	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.18 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**36.3 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.94 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**19.6 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)**

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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.9Ω- 0.71jΩ
Return Loss	- 32.8dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.120 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feed-point 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 feed-point may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL Date: 2022-08-22

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1152

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz; σ = 1.408 S/m; ε_r = 41.28; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Right Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7464; ConvF(8.52, 8.52, 8.52) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 2022-01-26
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 2022-01-12
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 91.44 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

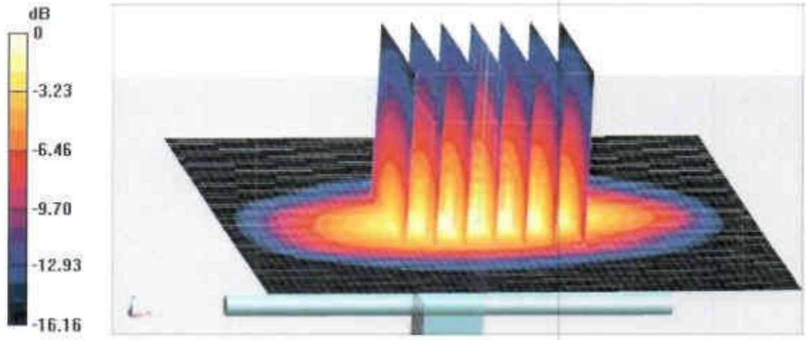
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.18 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.94 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 10 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 56.3%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.0 W/kg



0 dB = 14.0 W/kg = 11.46 dBW/kg

Certificate No: Z22-60335 Page 5 of 6

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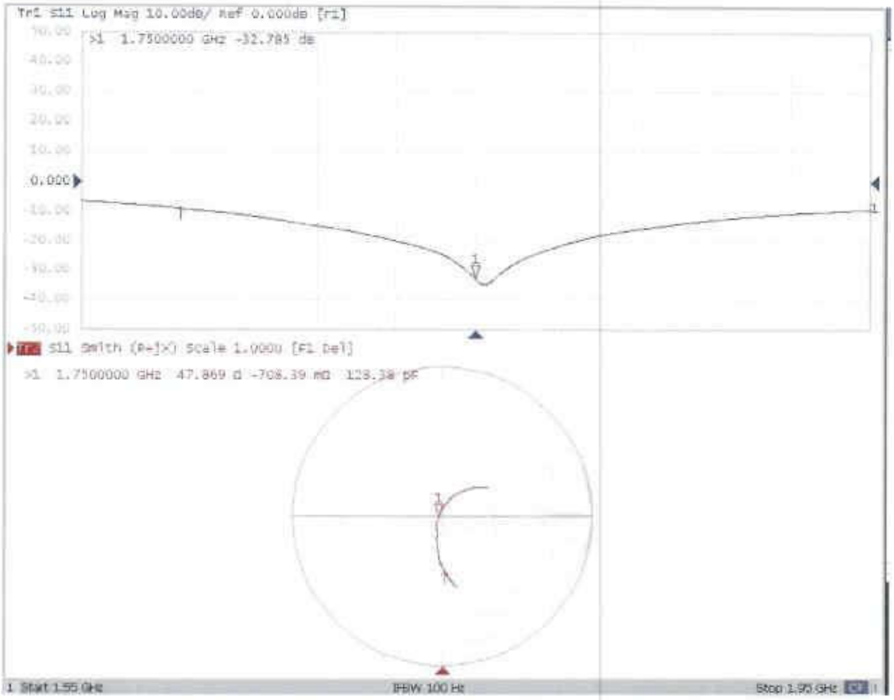
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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1900MHz Dipole

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Client **SAICT** **Certificate No: Z21-60357**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1900V2 - SN: 5d088
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	October 18, 2021

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22±3)℃ 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	106277	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7517	03-Feb-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60001)	Feb-22
DAE4	SN 1556	15-Jan-21(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1556_Jan21)	Jan-22
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00593)	Jan-22
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00232)	Jan-22

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

Issued: October 24, 2021

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

Certificate No: Z21-60357 Page 1 of 6

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E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com http://www.chinattl.cn

lossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,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, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016

c) 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

d) KDB865664, 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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E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com http://www.chinattl.cn

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.9 ± 6 %	1.39 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.0 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**40.2 W/kg ± 18.8 % (*k*=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.5 W/kg ± 18.7 % (*k*=2)**

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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.7Ω+ 6.80jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.6dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.110 ns

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL Date: 10.18.2021

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d088

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.387 S/m; ε_r = 39.88; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7517; ConvF(7.81, 7.81, 7.81) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-02-03
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 2021-01-15
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 103.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

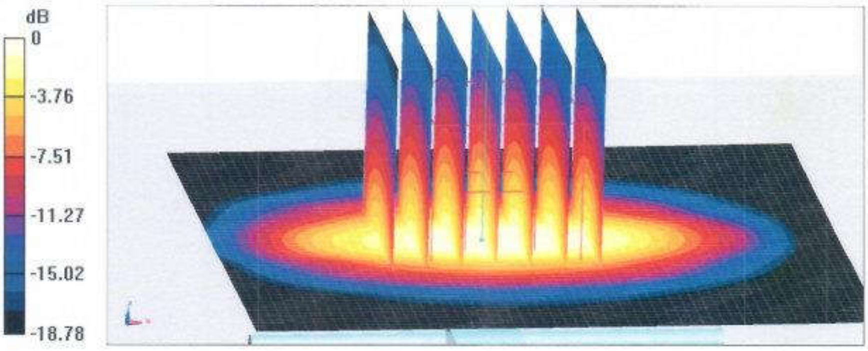
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.1 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 10 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 52.1%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.8 W/kg



0 dB = 15.8 W/kg = 11.99 dBW/kg

Certificate No: Z21-60357 Page 5 of 6

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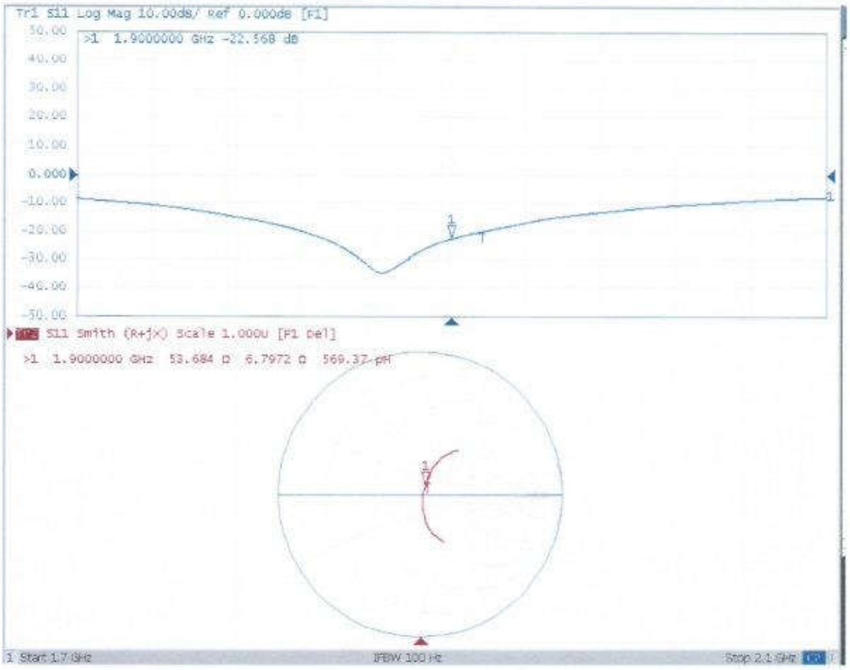
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



2450MHz Dipole

In Collaboration with
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CNAS L0570

Client SAICT Certificate No: Z21-60358

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2450V2 - SN: 873
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	October 21, 2021

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22±3)℃ 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	106277	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7517	03-Feb-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60001)	Feb-22
DAE4	SN 1556	15-Jan-21(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1556_Jan21)	Jan-22
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00593)	Jan-22
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00232)	Jan-22

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

Issued: October 27, 2021

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,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, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016

c) 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

d) KDB865664, 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	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
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	39.5 ± 6 %	1.81 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**53.2 W/kg ± 18.8 % (*k*=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.05 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**24.2 W/kg ± 18.7 % (*k*=2)**

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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.6Ω+ 1.26jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.8dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.066 ns

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL Date: 10.21.2021

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 873

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.809 S/m; ε_r = 39.51; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7517; ConvF(7.34, 7.34, 7.34) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-02-03
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 2021-01-15
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7501)

Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 108.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

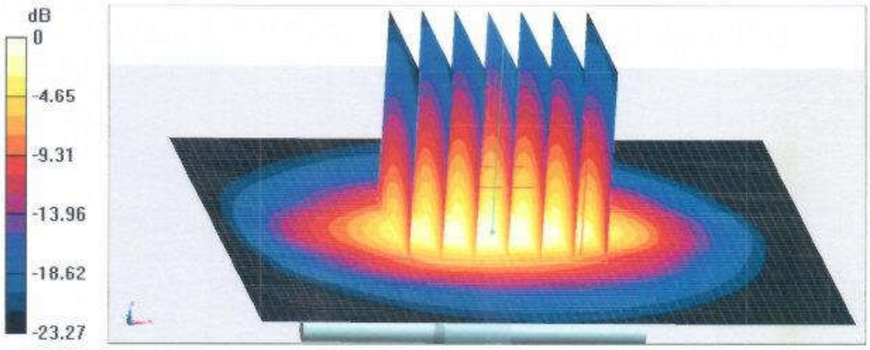
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.05 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 46.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.6 W/kg



0 dB = 22.6 W/kg = 13.54 dBW/kg

Certificate No: Z21-60358 Page 5 of 6

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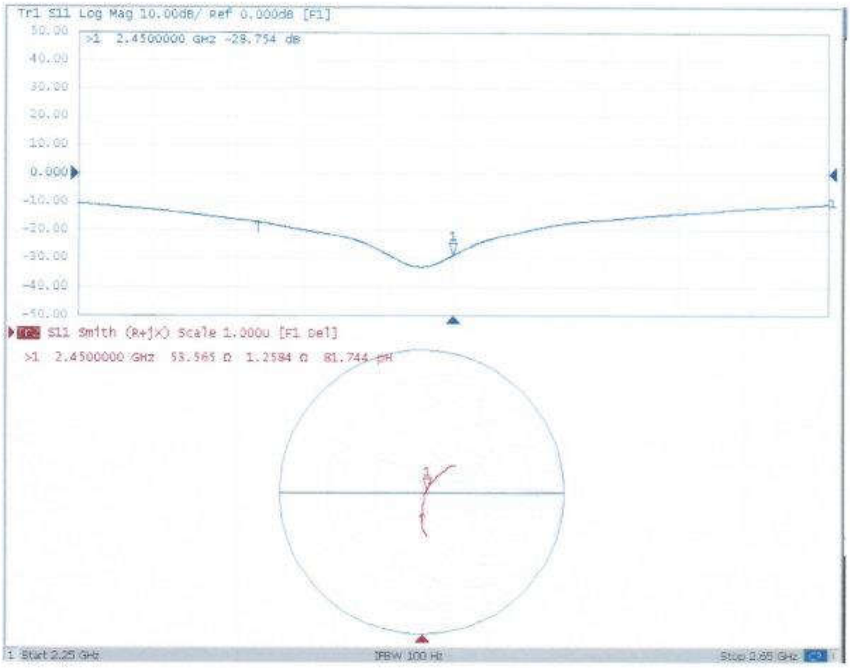
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: Z21-60358 Page 6 of 6

2550MHz Dipole

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

ilac-MRA

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **TMC-SZ (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2550V2-1010_May21**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2550V2 - SN:1010
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v11 Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 0.7-3 GHz
Calibration date:	May 21, 2021

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03291/03292)	Apr-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03291)	Apr-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03292)	Apr-22
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: BH9394 (20k)	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03343)	Apr-22
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 310982 / 06327	09-Apr-21 (No. 217-03344)	Apr-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	28-Dec-20 (No. EX3-7349_Dec20)	Dec-21
DAE4	SN: 601	02-Nov-20 (No. DAE4-601_Nov20)	Nov-21

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB39512475	30-Oct-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-21

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeffrey Katzman	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: May 21, 2021

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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:

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, "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
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%.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2550 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.1	1.91 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.4 ± 6 %	1.99 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	14.4 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**55.9 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**25.2 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	52.6	2.09 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	50.8 ± 6 %	2.16 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**52.4 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.04 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.8 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.8 Ω - 3.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.3 Ω - 1.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 34.3 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.153 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

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 21.05.2021

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

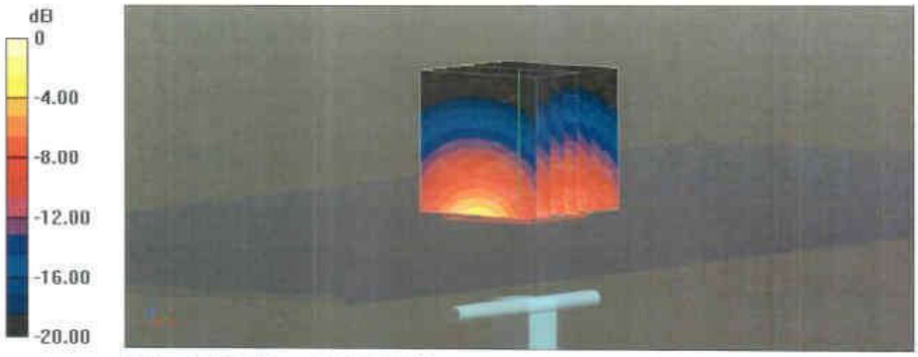
DUT: Dipole 2550 MHz; Type: D2550V2; Serial: D2550V2 - SN:1010

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2550 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2550 MHz; σ = 1.99 S/m; ε_r = 37.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

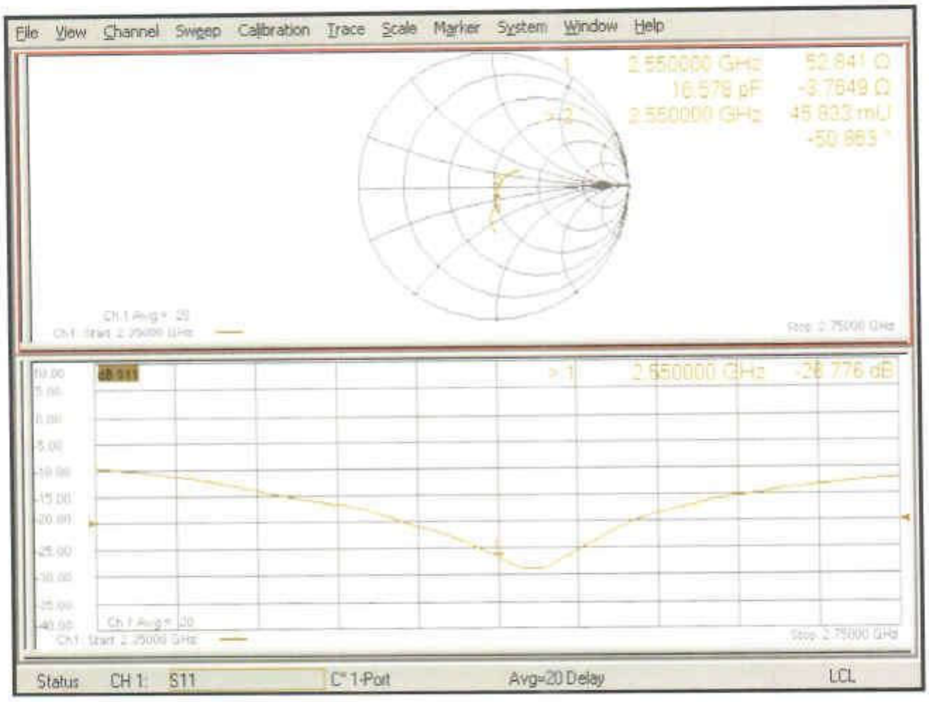
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.85, 7.85, 7.85) @ 2550 MHz; Calibrated: 28.12.2020
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.11.2020
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.4(1527); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7483)

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 = 119.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 14.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.42 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8.9 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 48.2%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 24.3 W/kg



0 dB = 24.3 W/kg = 13.86 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: D2550V2-1010_May21 Page 6 of 8

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 21.05.2021

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

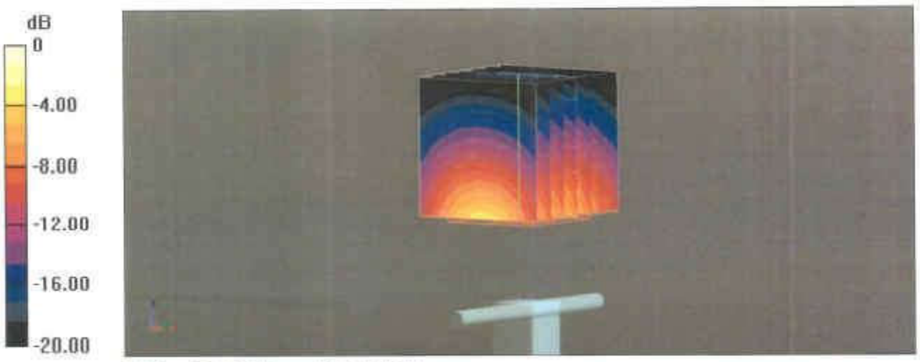
DUT: Dipole 2550 MHz; Type: D2550V2; Serial: D2550V2 - SN:1010

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2550 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2550 MHz; σ = 2.16 S/m; ε_r = 50.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

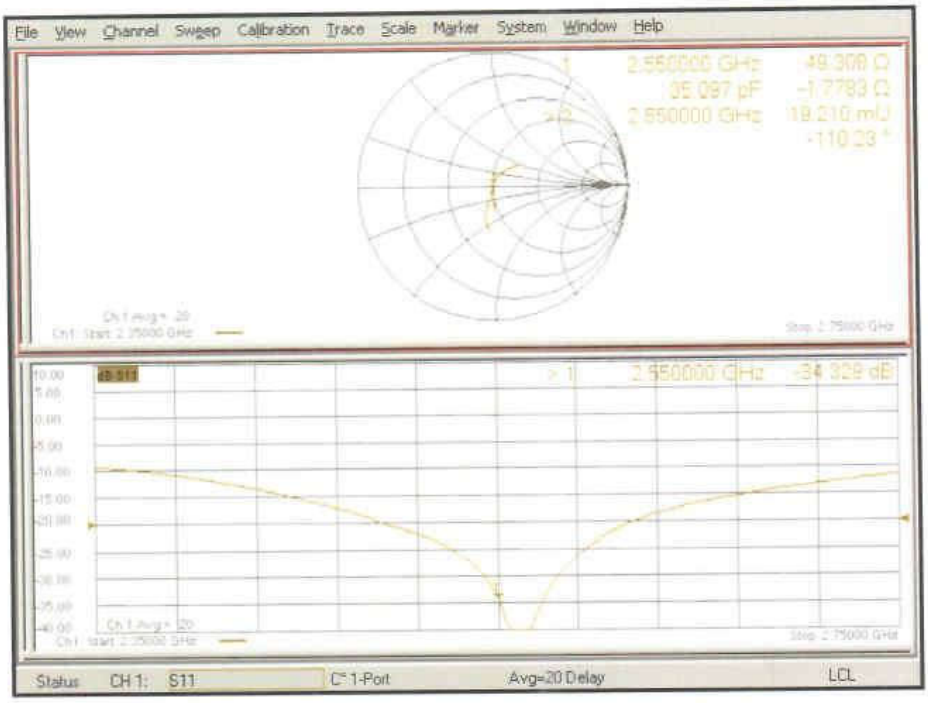
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.98, 7.98, 7.98) @ 2550 MHz; Calibrated: 28.12.2020
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.11.2020
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.4(1527); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7483)

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 = 110.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.04 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 51.9%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.1 W/kg



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

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certificate No: D2550V2-1010_May21 Page 8 of 8

5GHz Dipole

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Client **SAICT** Certificate No: **Z22-60336**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D5GHzV2 - SN: 1238
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	August 17, 2022

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)℃ 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	106277	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7464	26-Jan-22(SPEAG,No.EX3-7464_Jan22)	Jan-23
DAE4	SN 1556	12-Jan-22(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z22-60007)	Jan-23
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	13-Jan-22 (CTTL, No. J22X00409)	Jan-23
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-22 (CTTL, No.J22X00406)	Jan-23

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

Issued: August 23, 2022

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure for The Assessment of Specific Absorption Rate of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Hand-held and Body-mounted Wireless Communication Devices- Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation and Procedures (Frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)", October 2020

b) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

c) 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	DASY52	52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5250 MHz ± 1 MHz 5600 MHz ± 1 MHz 5750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters at 5250MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 ℃	35.9	4.71 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ±0.2) ℃	36.3 ±6 %	4.64 mho/m ±6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 ℃	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5250MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.95 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**79.7 W/kg ±24.4 % (*k*=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.27 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.8 W/kg ±24.2 % (*k*=2)**

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Head TSL parameters at 5600MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 ℃	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) ℃	35.2 ± 6 %	5.01 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 ℃	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5600MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.28 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**82.6 W/kg ± 24.4 % (*k*=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.37 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**23.6 W/kg ± 24.2 % (*k*=2)**

Head TSL parameters at 5750MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 ℃	35.4	5.22 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) ℃	35.0 ± 6 %	5.18 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 ℃	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5750MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (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	**78.5 W/kg ± 24.4 % (*k*=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.22 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.1 W/kg ± 24.2 % (*k*=2)**

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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.4Ω- 3.36jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.5dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.8Ω+ 2.69jΩ
Return Loss	- 31.1dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5750MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.5Ω+ 2.34jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.9dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.098 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feed-point 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 feed-point may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL Date: 2022-08-17

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1238

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5750 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 5250 MHz; σ = 4.643 S/m; ε_r = 36.34; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz; σ = 5.006 S/m; ε_r = 35.17; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Medium parameters used: f = 5750 MHz; σ = 5.18 S/m; ε_r = 34.96; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Right Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7464; ConvF(5.43, 5.43, 5.43) @ 5250 MHz; ConvF(4.91, 4.91, 4.91) @ 5600 MHz; ConvF(4.85, 4.85, 4.85) @ 5750 MHz; Calibrated: 2022-01-26
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 2022-01-12
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

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 = 67.66 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.95 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.27 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 65.1%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.8 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 = 68.44 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.28 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.37 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 63.5%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.1 W/kg

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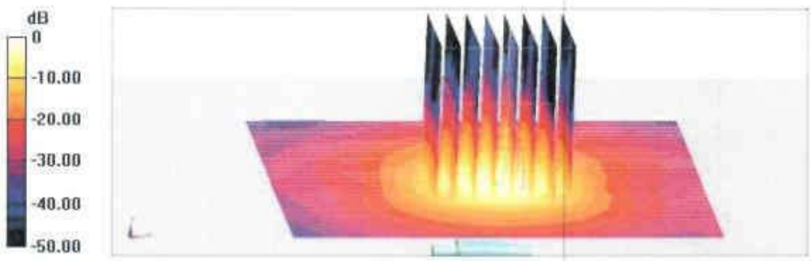
Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 65.17 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.8 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.87 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.22 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.4 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 61.3%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.4 W/kg



0 dB = 19.4 W/kg = 12.88 dBW/kg

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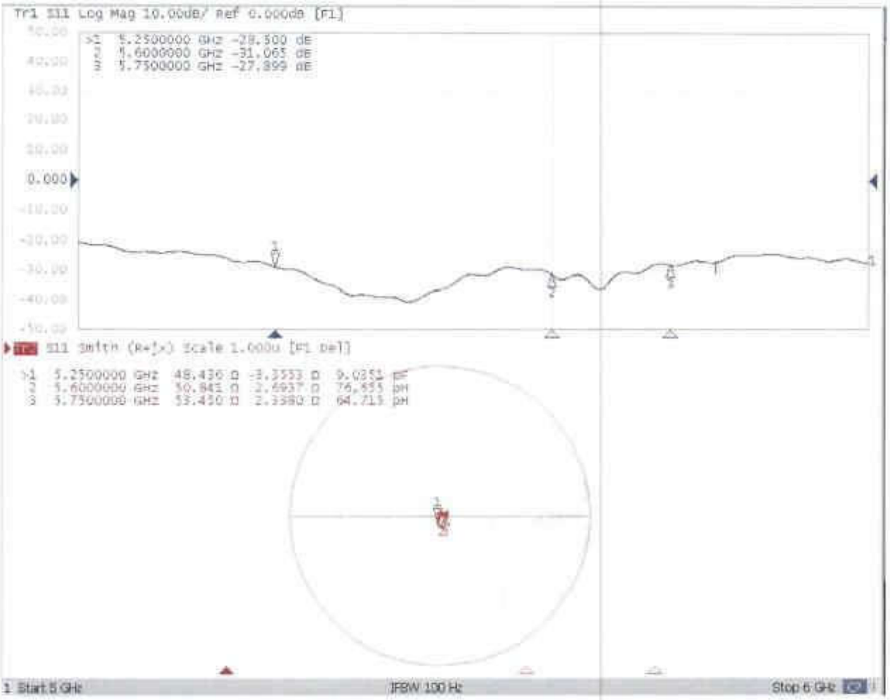
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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ANNEX J: Extended Calibration SAR Dipole

Referring to KDB865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dBm, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

Justification of Extended Calibration SAR Dipole D835V2 - serial no. 4d057

Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (johm)	Delta (johm)
2021-10-18	-27.5	/	49.8	/	-4.19	/
2022-10-18	-26.8	2.5	51.4	1.6	-3.97	0.22

Justification of Extended Calibration SAR Dipole D1900V2 - serial no. 5d088

Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (johm)	Delta (johm)
2021-10-18	-22.6	/	53.7	/	6.80	/
2022-10-18	-22.2	1.8	54.6	0.9	6.93	0.13

Justification of Extended Calibration SAR Dipole D2450V2 - serial no. 873

Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (johm)	Delta (johm)
2021-10-21	-28.8	/	53.6	/	1.26	/
2022-10-20	-28.1	2.4	54.9	1.3	1.43	0.17

Justification of Extended Calibration SAR Dipole D2550V2– serial no.1010

Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (johm)	Delta (johm)
2021-05-21	-26.8	/	52.8	/	-3.80	/
2022-05-20	-26.3	1.9	53.6	0.8	-3.64	0.16

The Return-Loss is <-20dB, and within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the value result should support extended cabration.

ANNEX K: UL duty cycle detection mechanism specification

K.1. General Description of UL duty cycle detection mechanism

We have a mobile phone device supporting the UL duty cycle detection mechanism for LTE TDD & NR5G (including FR1 SA and FR1 ENDC), the rest RAT will not apply. The main purpose is to distinguish duty cycle of UL symbol and apply the relevant power levels accordingly. The main purpose is to provide enhanced user experience while meeting the SAR compliance for transmission scheduling.

Table K.1: Summary of UL duty cycle detection mechanism (Note 1)

UL duty cycle	P_{cmax}
k1%	P_{max} – Max(P_{SAR} - P_{offset}@k1, 0)
k2%	P_{max} – Max(P_{SAR} - P_{offset}@k2, 0)
…	…
kn% (max UL duty cycle)	P_{max} – Max(P_{SAR} - P_{offset}@kn, 0)

Note 1 (See note 4 for more information):

UL duty cycle: Uplink duty cycle.

P_{cmax}: Power level for each UL duty cycle.

P_{max}: Max power level.

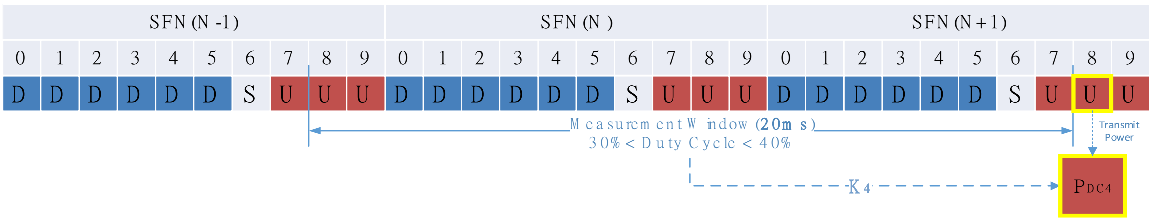
P_{SAR}: A pre-defined value which is used to derive the P_{cmax} to ensure time-average power level to associates with SAR compliance

P_{offset}: The theoretical value of power offset calculated according to the duty cycle K parameter, equals to -[10*log(TX duty cycle)]

The Radio Communication Tester measures peak and average output power for active the symbols. For SAR the timebased average power(Pcmax frame-average) is relevant. The difference in between depends on the duty cycle of the symbols.

K.2. UL duty cycle detection mechanism clarifications

UL duty cycle detection mechanism, based on MTK platform. There is sliding windows moving by one slot and real-time caculate the percentage of the symbols with transmit, then apply the relevant power levels accordingly.



The software of the device has standalone module (Note 2) to monitor the UL scheduling with sliding windows and caculate the current transmission percentage k, and apply the relevant power levels accordingly on next UL slot.

Note 2: This standalone module only monitor LTE TDD & NR5G (including FR1 SA and FR1 ENDC), the rest RAT will not apply.

The device offers max to 9 sets power offset NVs for each NR5G band, and 6 sets power offset NVs for each LTE TDD band. These NVs offer addtion power offset for all LTE TDD/NR bands. When certain set NVs works, P_{cmax} will caculate with below funtion:

$P_{cmax} = P_{max} – Max(P_{SAR} - P_{offset}@kn, 0)$ (Note 3)

Note 3 (See note 4 for more information):

P_{cmax}: Power level for each UL duty cycle.

P_{max}: Max power level.

P_{SAR}: A pre-defined value which is used to derive the P_{cmax} to ensure time-average power level to associates with SAR compliance

P_{offset}: The theoretical value of power offset calculated according to the duty cycle K parameter, equals to -[10*log(TX duty cycle)]

More details information followings:

Table K.2: NR 5G bands (Note 4)

(1#) UL duty cycle	(2#) Max UL duty cycle	(3#) Max UL duty cycle factor	(4#) P_{offset}	(7#) P_{cmax} (dBm)	(8#) P_{cmax} frame-average(dBm)
0%≤ K1 ≤10%	10%	-10.00	10.00	24.50	14.50
10%< K2 ≤20%	20%	-6.99	6.50	24.50	17.51
20%< K3≤ 30%	30%	-5.23	5.00	23.50	18.27
30%< K4 ≤40%	40%	-3.98	3.50	22.00	18.02
40%< K5 ≤50%	50%	-3.01	3.00	21.50	18.49
50%< K6 ≤60%	60%	-2.22	2.00	20.50	18.28
60%< K7 ≤70%	70%	-1.55	1.50	20.00	18.45
70%< K8 ≤80%	80%	-0.97	0.50	19.00	18.03
80% <K9 ≤100%	100%	0.00	0.00	18.50	18.50
(5#)P_{max} = 24.50 (dBm), (6#)P_{SAR} = 6.00 (dB)					

Note 4:

(1#)UL duty cycle: The device offers 9 sets UL duty cycle for each NR5G band. determined by UL symbol numbers percentage during dedicated period, 5G NR UL duty cycle range from 0% to 100%, is an invariant parameter.

(2#)Max UL duty cycle: Maximum duty cycle for each UL duty cycle interval sets, is an invariant parameter. This is a conservative approach

(3#)Max UL duty cycle factor= 10*log(Max UL duty cycle).

(4#)P_{offset} = The theoretical value of power offset calculated according to the maximum duty cycle K parameter, is an invariant parameter. The 5G NR values are shown in Table G.2, and the 4G LTE TDD values are shown in Table G.3.

(5#)P_{max} : Max power level, the maximum power value of each band is different, defined by factory.

(6#)P_{SAR}: Actual max power offset, the max power offset of each band is different, defined by factory. The value of P_{SAR} is affected by the SAR value of the maximum UL duty cycle configuration(5G NR is 100%, LTE TDD is 63.3%). For example, the SAR of the UE meets the standard requirements under the maximum UL duty cycle and the highest power (P_{max}- 0) configuration, and P_{SAR} = 0dB; the SAR of the UE meets the standard requirements under the maximum UL duty cycle and the highest power (P_{max}- 4) configuration, and P_{SAR} = 4dB.

(7#)P_{cmax}: Power level for each UL duty cycle, the power level of each band is different, $P_{cmax} = P_{max}$ – Max(P_{SAR} - P_{offset}@kn, 0), the larger UL duty cycle, the lower power level; the smaller UL duty cycle, the higher power level, but will not greater than the full power of UE.

(8#) P_{cmax} frame-average: P_{cmax} frame-average = (7#)Pcmax + (3#)Max UL duty cycle factor, SAR test reduction for 9 sets (1#)UL duty cycle is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance. The highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions.

For 5G NR test, using factory test mode to perform SAR with the highest Pcmax frame-average configuration, and UL duty cycle =100%.

Table K.3: LTE TDD bands (Note 5)

UL duty cycle	Max UL duty cycle	Max UL duty cycle factor	Poffset	Pcmax (dBm)	P_{cmax} frame-average (dBm)
0%< K1 ≤20%	11.7%	-9.32	5.00	23.00	13.68
20%< K2≤ 30%	23.3%	-6.33	3.50	23.00	16.67
30%< K3 ≤40%	31.7%	-4.99	2.00	22.50	17.51
40%< K4 ≤50%	43.3%	-3.64	1.50	22.00	18.36
50%< K5 ≤60%	53.3%	-2.73	0.50	21.00	18.27
60%< K6 ≤63.3%	63.3%	-1.99	0.00	20.50	18.51
P_{max} = 23.00 (dBm), P_{SAR} = 2.50 (dB)					

Note 5:

UL duty cycle: The maximum uplink duty cycle of LTE TDD is 63.3%.

TDD LTE Band supports 3GPP TS 36.211 section 4.2 for Type 2 Frame Structure and Table K.2-2 for uplink-downlink configurations and Table G.2-1 for Special subframe configurations.

Figure K.2-1: Frame structure type 2

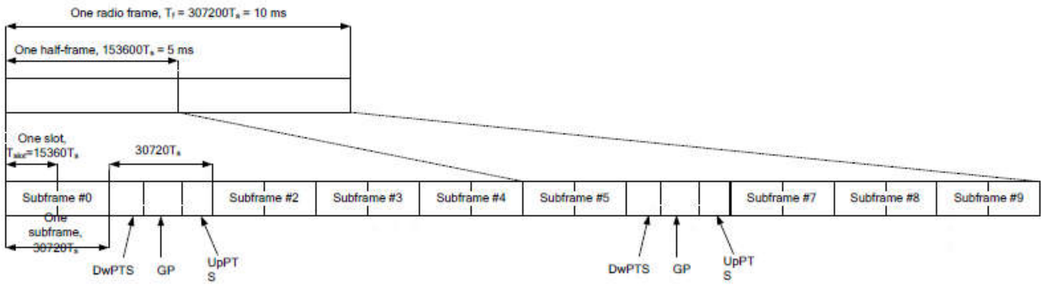


Table K.2-1: Configuration of special subframe (lengths of DwPTS/GP/UpPTS)

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">Special subframe configuration</th><th colspan="3">Normal cyclic prefix in downlink</th><th colspan="3">Extended cyclic prefix in downlink</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">DwPTS</th><th colspan="2">UpPTS</th><th rowspan="2">DwPTS</th><th colspan="2">UpPTS</th></tr>
<tr><th>Normal cyclic prefix in uplink</th><th>Extended cyclic prefix in uplink</th><th>Normal cyclic prefix in uplink</th><th>Extended cyclic prefix in uplink</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>$6592 \cdot T_s$</td><td rowspan="5">$(1+X) \cdot 2192 \cdot T_s$</td><td rowspan="5">$(1+X) \cdot 2560 \cdot T_s$</td><td>$7680 \cdot T_s$</td><td rowspan="4">$(1+X) \cdot 2192 \cdot T_s$</td><td rowspan="4">$(1+X) \cdot 2560 \cdot T_s$</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>$19760 \cdot T_s$</td><td>$20480 \cdot T_s$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>$21952 \cdot T_s$</td><td>$23040 \cdot T_s$</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>$24144 \cdot T_s$</td><td>$25600 \cdot T_s$</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>$26336 \cdot T_s$</td><td>$7680 \cdot T_s$</td><td rowspan="4">$(2+X) \cdot 2192 \cdot T_s$</td><td rowspan="4">$(2+X) \cdot 2560 \cdot T_s$</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>$6592 \cdot T_s$</td><td rowspan="5">$(2+X) \cdot 2192 \cdot T_s$</td><td rowspan="5">$(2+X) \cdot 2560 \cdot T_s$</td><td>$20480 \cdot T_s$</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>$19760 \cdot T_s$</td><td>$23040 \cdot T_s$</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>$21952 \cdot T_s$</td><td>$12800 \cdot T_s$</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>$24144 \cdot T_s$</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>$13168 \cdot T_s$</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>$13168 \cdot T_s$</td><td>$13152 \cdot T_s$</td><td>$12800 \cdot T_s$</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
</table>

Table K.2-2: Uplink-downlink configurations

Configuration	Periodicity	Subframe number									
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	5 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	S	U	U	U
1	5 ms	D	S	U	U	D	D	S	U	U	D
2	5 ms	D	S	U	D	D	D	S	U	D	D
3	10 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	D	D	D	D
4	10 ms	D	S	U	U	D	D	D	D	D	D
5	10 ms	D	S	U	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
6	5 ms	D	S	U	U	U	D	S	U	U	D

According to Figure G.2-1, one radio frame is configured by 10 subframes, which consist of Uplink-subframe, Downlink-subframe and Special subframe. For TDD-LTE, the Duty Cycle should be calculated on Uplink-subframes and Special subframes, due to Special subframe containing both Uplink transmissions. So for one radio frame, Duty Cycle can be calculated with formula as below. The count of Uplink subframes are according to Table G.2-2:

Duty cycle = (30720Ts*Ups+Uplink Component*Specials)/ (307200Ts)

About the uplink component of Special subframes, we can figure out by Table G.2-1:

Uplink Component=UpPTS

In conclusion, for the TDD LTE Band, Duty Cycle can be calculated with formula as below all these sets are ok when we test, or we can set as below.

Duty cycle = [(30720Ts*Ups) + UpPTS *Specials]/ (307200Ts)

And we can get different Duty cycles under different configurations:

Uplink-Downlink configuration	Subframe number			Configuration of special subframe							
				Normal cyclice prefix in downlink				Extended cyclice prefix in downlink			
				Normal cyclice prefix in uplink		Extended cyclice prefix in uplink		Normal cyclice prefix in uplink		Extended cyclice prefix in uplink	
	D	S	U	configuration 0~4	configuration 5~9	configuration 0~4	configuration 5~9	configuration 0~3	configuration 4~7	configuration 0~3	configuration 4~7
0	2	2	6	61.43%	62.85%	61.67%	**63.33%**	61.43%	62.85%	61.67%	**63.33%**
1	4	2	4	41.43%	42.85%	41.67%	43.33%	41.43%	42.85%	41.67%	43.33%
2	6	2	2	21.43%	22.85%	21.67%	23.33%	21.43%	22.85%	21.67%	23.33%
3	6	1	3	30.71%	31.43%	30.83%	31.67%	30.71%	31.43%	30.83%	31.67%
4	7	1	2	20.71%	21.43%	20.83%	21.67%	20.71%	21.43%	20.83%	21.67%
5	8	1	1	10.71%	11.43%	10.83%	11.67%	10.71%	11.43%	10.83%	11.67%
6	3	2	5	51.43%	52.85%	51.67%	53.33%	51.43%	52.85%	51.67%	53.33%

For LTE TDD test, power class using uplink-downlink configuration 0 and special subframe configuration 7 for frome structure type to perform SAR with the highest Pcmax frame-average configuration, and UL duty cycle =63.3%.

K.3. SAR test Plan

For each band, the SAR evaluation uses the highest P_{cmax} frame-average configuration.

(1) For 5G NR test, using factory test mode to perform SAR with the highest P_{cmax} frame-average configuration, and UL duty cycle =100%.

(2) For LTE TDD test, power class using uplink-downlink configuration 0 and special subframe configuration 7 for frame structure type to perform SAR with the highest P_{cmax} frame-average configuration, and UL duty cycle =63.3%.

K.4. SAR Comparative measurements for all configurations

(1) SAR Comparative measurements for 9 sets UL duty cycle configuration of n41:

Test No.	Ant	Band	Test Position	Mode	Bandwidth	scs (KHz)	Channel	RB	offset	UL duty cycle	Duty cycle division factor	P_{cmax} (Tune-up) (dBm)	P_{cmax} (Meas.) (dBm)	P_{cmax} frame-average (dBm)	Scaling Factor	SAR 1g (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Date
T51	1	n41	Right Cheek	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	100M	30	518598	135	67	10%	-10.00	24.50	24.48	14.50	1.00	0.467	0.469	-0.047	2/15
T52	1	n41	Right Cheek	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	100M	30	518598	135	67	20%	-6.99	24.50	24.49	17.51	1.00	0.522	0.523	0.000	2/15
T53	1	n41	Right Cheek	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	100M	30	518598	135	67	30%	-5.23	23.50	23.10	18.27	1.10	0.553	0.606	0.094	2/15
T54	1	n41	Right Cheek	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	100M	30	518598	135	67	40%	-3.98	22.00	21.70	18.02	1.07	0.586	0.628	-0.069	2/15
T55	1	n41	Right Cheek	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	100M	30	518598	135	67	50%	-3.01	21.50	21.40	18.49	1.02	0.621	0.635	-0.090	2/15
T56	1	n41	Right Cheek	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	100M	30	518598	135	67	60%	-2.22	20.50	20.04	18.28	1.11	0.604	0.671	0.002	2/15
T57	1	n41	Right Cheek	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	100M	30	518598	135	67	70%	-1.55	20.00	19.61	18.45	1.09	0.613	0.671	0.013	2/15
T58	1	n41	Right Cheek	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	100M	30	518598	135	67	80%	-0.97	19.00	18.62	18.03	1.09	0.590	0.644	0.101	2/15
T59	1	n41	Right Cheek	DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	100M	30	518598	135	67	100%	0.00	18.50	17.59	18.50	1.23	0.626	**0.772**	0.086	2/15

When the UL duty cycle is 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, and 70%, we use the radio communication tester to establish the connection;

When the UL duty cycle is 80% and 100%, we use the factory test mode.

The results show that the highest P_{cmax} frame-average configuration (UL duty cycle = 100%) has the highest SAR value.

(2) SAR Comparative measurements for 6 sets UL duty cycle configuration of LTE B38:

Test No.	Ant	Band	Test Position	Mode	Bandwidth	Channel	RB	Offset	UL duty cycle	Duty cycle division factor	P_{cmax} (Tune-up) (dBm)	P_{cmax} (Meas.) (dBm)	P_{cmax} frame-average (dBm)	SAR 1g (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)	Drift (dB)	Date
T41	1	LTE B38	Right Cheek	QPSK	20M	38000	1	0	11.7%	-9.32	23.00	22.70	13.68	0.364	1.07	0.390	0.005	2/15
T42	1	LTE B38	Right Cheek	QPSK	20M	38000	1	0	23.3%	-6.33	23.00	22.60	16.67	0.505	1.10	0.554	-0.007	2/15
T43	1	LTE B38	Right Cheek	QPSK	20M	38000	1	0	31.7%	-4.99	22.50	22.20	17.51	0.493	1.07	0.528	0.078	2/15
T44	1	LTE B38	Right Cheek	QPSK	20M	38000	1	0	43.3%	-3.64	22.00	21.70	18.36	0.554	1.07	0.594	-0.005	2/15
T45	1	LTE B38	Right Cheek	QPSK	20M	38000	1	0	53.3%	-2.73	21.00	20.70	18.27	0.527	1.07	0.565	0.072	2/15
T46	1	LTE B38	Right Cheek	QPSK	20M	38000	1	0	63.3%	-1.99	20.50	20.20	18.51	0.580	1.07	**0.621**	0.083	2/15

Uplink-downlink configuration 0,1,2,3,4,5,6 respectively and special subframe configuration 7.

The results show that the highest P_{cmax} frame-average configuration (uplink-downlink configuration 0 and special subframe configuration 7, and UL duty cycle =63.3%) has the highest SAR value.

K.5. Power measurements for SAR test mode

(1) Power Measurement Overview

Table K.5-1: n41

UL duty cycle	Max UL duty cycle	Max UL duty cycle factor	Poffset	Pcmax (dBm)	Pcmax frame-average (dBm)	Power measurement (dBm)	SAR test?	Highest SAR?
0%≤ K1 ≤10%	10%	-10.00	10.00	24.50	14.50	24.48	/	/
10%< K2 ≤20%	20%	-6.99	6.50	24.50	17.51	24.49	/	/
20%< K3≤ 30%	30%	-5.23	5.00	23.50	18.27	23.10	/	/
30%< K4 ≤40%	40%	-3.98	3.50	22.00	18.02	21.70	/	/
40%< K5 ≤50%	50%	-3.01	3.00	21.50	18.49	21.40	/	/
50%< K6 ≤60%	60%	-2.22	2.00	20.50	18.28	20.04	/	/
60%< K7 ≤70%	70%	-1.55	1.50	20.00	18.45	19.61	/	/
70%< K8 ≤80%	80%	-0.97	0.50	19.00	18.03	18.62	/	/
80% <K9 ≤100%	100%	0.00	0.00	18.50	18.50	**17.59**	**yes**	**yes**

Note : We set the P_{max} and P_{SAR} parameters of n41 as P_{max} **= 24.50 (dBm)** and P_{SAR} **= 6.00 (dB)** respectively, according to $P_{cmax} = P_{max} - Max(P_{SAR} - P_{offset}@kn, 0)$
and P_{cmax} **frame-average** = P_{cmax} **+ Max UL duty cycle factor**,
The calculation results of P_{cmax} and P_{cmax} **frame-average** for each UL duty cycle are shown in the table K.2.

Table G.5-2: LTE TDD B38

UL duty cycle	Max UL duty cycle	Max UL duty cycle factor	P_{offset}	P_{cmax} (dBm)	P_{cmax} frame-average (dBm)	Power measurement (dBm)	SAR test?	Highest SAR?
0%< K1 ≤20%	11.7%	-9.32	5.00	23.00	13.68	22.70	/	/
20%< K2≤ 30%	23.3%	-6.33	3.50	23.00	16.67	22.60	/	/
30%< K3 ≤40%	31.7%	-4.99	2.00	22.50	17.51	22.20	/	/
40%< K4 ≤50%	43.3%	-3.64	1.50	22.00	18.36	21.70	/	/
50%< K5 ≤60%	53.3%	-2.73	0.50	21.00	18.27	20.70	/	/
60%< K6 ≤63.3%	**63.3%**	**-1.99**	**0.00**	**20.50**	**18.51**	**20.20**	**yes**	**yes**

Note : We set the P_{max} and P_{SAR} parameters of B38 as P_{max} **= 23.00 (dBm)** and P_{SAR} **= 2.50 (dB)** respectively, according to $P_{cmax} = P_{max} - Max(P_{SAR} - P_{offset}@kn, 0)$
and P_{cmax} **frame-average** = P_{cmax} **+ Max UL duty cycle factor**,
The calculation results of P_{cmax} and P_{cmax} **frame-average** for each UL duty cycle are shown in the table K.3.