

# **A Test Lab Techno Corp.**

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**SAR EVALUATION REPORT**







- 1. The test operations have to be performed with cautious behavior, the test results are as attached.
- 2. The test results are under chamber environment of A Test Lab Techno Corp. A Test Lab Techno Corp. does not assume responsibility for any conclusions and generalizations drawn from the test results with regard to other specimens or samples.
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Approved By :  $\text{rank}$   $\bigvee_{u \text{and}}$  Tested By (Mark Duan) (Sky Chou)



# Contents







# *1. Summary of Maximum Reported SAR Value*

NOTE:

- 1. The N/A is EUT not apply to the assessment of the exposure conditions.
- 2. The SAR limit (Head & Body: SAR1g 1.6 W/kg) for general population / uncontrolled exposure is specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992.



# *2. Description of Equipment under Test (EUT)*



Note:The above EUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.



## *3. Introduction*

The A Test Lab Techno Corp. has performed measurements of the maximum potential exposure to the user of **ONYX Healthcare Inc. Trade Name**:**onyx Model(s)**:**ONYX-MD101**. The test procedures, as described in American National Standards, Institute C95.1-1999 [1] were employed and they specify the maximum exposure limit of 1.6mW/g as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20cm between user and EUT in the uncontrolled environment. A description of the product and operating configuration, detailed summary of the test results, methodology and procedures used in the equipment used are included within this test report.

### **3.1 SAR Definition**

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dw) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density  $(P)$ . It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Figure 2).

$$
\text{SAR} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dw}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dw}{\rho dv} \right)
$$

Figure 2. **SAR Mathematical Equation** 

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

$$
\text{SAR} = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}
$$

Where:

- *σ* = conductivity of the tissue (S/m)
- *= mass density of the tissue (kg/m3)*
- $E$  = RMS electric field strength (V/m)

\*Note:

The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane〔2〕



### *4. SAR Measurement Setup*



The DASY52 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- 1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli TX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- 2. A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- 3. A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- 4. The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- 5. A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- 6. A computer operating Windows 2000 or Windows XP.
- 7. DASY52 software.
- 8. Remote controls with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- 9. The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
- 10. The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- 11. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- 12. Validation dipole kits allowing validating the proper functioning of the system.



### **4.1 DASY E-Field Probe System**

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration〔3〕and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probes is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multi-fiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped when reaching the maximum.

#### **4.1.1 E-Field Probe Specification**







#### **4.1.2 E-Field Probe Calibration process**

#### Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each E-Probe/Probe Amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. A TEM cell calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the probe to a known E-field density (1 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>) using an RF Signal generator, TEM cell, and RF Power Meter.

#### Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and in a waveguide or other methodologies above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is rotated 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equates to 1 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>.

#### Temperature Assessment

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated head tissue. The E-field in the medium correlates with the temperature rise in the dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$
\text{SAR} = C \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}
$$

Where:  $\Delta t =$  Exposure time (30 seconds),  $C =$  Heat capacity of tissue (head or body), *∆T* = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

or 
$$
SAR = \frac{|E|^2 \sigma}{\rho}
$$

Where:

- *σ* = Simulated tissue conductivity,
- $\rho$  = Tissue density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>).



# **4.2 Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System**



### **4.3 Robot**



### **4.4 Measurement Server**





#### **4.5 Device Holder**

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε=3 and loss tangent δ=0.02. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



### **4.6 Oval Flat Phantom - ELI 4.0**

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (Oval Flat) phantom defined in IEEE 1528-2013, CENELEC 50361 and IEC 62209. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of wireless portable device usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points with the robot.





Figure 6. Oval Flat Phantom



### **4.7 Data Storage and Evaluation**

#### **4.7.1 Data Storage**

The DASY software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension DA4 or DA5. The post processing software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of erroneous parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

#### **4.7.2 Data Evaluation**

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



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

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

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

With  $Vi =$  compensated signal of channel  $i$  ( $i = x, y, z$ )  $Ui =$  input signal of channel i  $(i = x, y, z)$ *cf* = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

*dcpi* = diode compression point (DASY parameter)



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

*E-field probes*:

$$
E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}
$$

$$
H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}
$$

*H-field probes*: *f*

with  $Vi =$  compensated signal of channel  $i$  ( $i = x, y, z$ ) *Normi* = sensor sensitivity of channel  $i$  ( $i = x, y, z$ ) *μV/(V/m)2 for E-field Probes ConvF* = sensitivity enhancement in solution *aij* = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes  $f =$  carrier frequency [GHz] *Ei* = electric field strength of channel i in V/*m* 

*Hi* = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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

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

with *SAR* = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

*Etot* = total field strength in V/m

- *σ* = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
- $\rho$  = equivalent tissue density in g/cm3

\*Note:That the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$
P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770} \qquad \qquad P_{pwe} = \frac{H_{tot}^2}{37.7}
$$

with *Ppwe* = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm2

*Etot* = total electric field strength in V/m

*Htot* = total magnetic field strength in A/m



# *5. Tissue Simulating Liquids*

The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the tissue. The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an 85070C Dielectric Probe Kit and an E5071B Network Analyzer.

#### **IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in 1528 recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters**

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in 1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in 1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equation and extrapolated according to the head parameter specified in 1528.



Table 2. Tissue dielectric parameters for head and body phantoms



### **5.1 Ingredients**

The following ingredients are used:

- Water: deionized water (pure H<sub>2</sub>0), resistivity ≥ 16 M  $\Omega$  -as basis for the liquid
- Sugar: refied white sugar (typically 99.7 % sucrose, available as crystal sugar in food shops) -to reduce relative permittivity
- Salt: pure NaCl -to increase conductivity
- Cellulose: Hydroxyethyl-cellulose, medium viscosity (75-125 mPa.s, 2% in water, 20°C), CAS # 54290 -to increase viscosity and to keep sugar in solution.
- Preservative: Preventol D-7 Bayer AG, D-51368 Leverkusen, CAS # 55965-84-9 -to prevent the spread of bacteria and molds
- DGBE: Diethylenglycol-monobuthyl ether (DGBE), Fluka Chemie GmbH, CAS # 112-34-5 -to reduce relative permittivity

### **5.2 Recipes**

The following tables give the recipes for tissue simulating liquids to be used in different frequency bands. Note: The goal dielectric parameters (at 22 ℃) must be achieved within a tolerance of ±5% for εand ±5% for σ.



Salt: 99<sup>+</sup>% Pure Sodium Chloride Sugar: 98<sup>+</sup>

Sugar: 98<sup>+ %</sup> Pure Sucrose

Water: De-ionized, 16 M $\Omega^+$  resistivity

HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose DGBE: 99<sup>+</sup>% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]

Triton X-100 (ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1, 3, 3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether



# **5.3 Liquid Depth**

According to KDB865664 ,the depth of tissue-equivalent liquid in a phantom must be ≥ 15.0 cm with ≤ ± 0.5 cm variation for SAR measurements ≤ 3 GHz and ≥ 10.0 cm with ≤ ± 0.5 cm variation for measurements > 3 GHz.





# *6. SAR Testing with RF Transmitters*

#### **6.1 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters**

SAR test reduction for 802.11 Wi-Fi transmission mode configurations are considered separately for DSSS and OFDM. An initial test position is determined to reduce the number of tests required for certain exposure configurations with multiple test positions. An initial test configuration is determined for each frequency band and aggregated band according to maximum output power, channel bandwidth, wireless mode configurations and other operating parameters to streamline the measurement requirements. For 2.4 GHz DSSS, either the initial test position or DSSS procedure is applied to reduce the number of SAR tests; these are mutually exclusive. For OFDM, an initial test position is only applicable to next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet and hotspot mode configurations, which is tested using the initial test configuration to facilitate test reduction. For other exposure conditions with a fixed test position, SAR test reduction is determined using only the initial test configuration.

The multiple test positions require SAR measurements in head, hotspot mode or UMPC mini-tablet configurations may be reduced according to the highest reported SAR determined using the initial test position(s) by applying the DSSS or OFDM SAR measurement procedures in the required wireless mode test configuration(s). The initial test position(s) is measured using the highest measured maximum output power channel in the required wireless mode test configuration(s). When the reported SAR for the initial test position is:

- z ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and wireless mode combination within the frequency band or aggregated band. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures.
- z > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated using the same wireless mode test configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position, on the highest maximum output power channel, until the reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test positions are tested.
	- $\triangleright$  For subsequent test positions with equivalent test separation distance or when exposure is dominated by coupling conditions, the position for maximum coupling condition should be tested.
	- $\triangleright$  When it is unclear, all equivalent conditions must be tested.
- For all positions/configurations tested using the initial test position and subsequent test positions, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, measure the SAR for these positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required test channels are considered.
	- ¾ The additional power measurements required for this step should be limited to those necessary for identifying subsequent highest output power channels to apply the test reduction.
- When the specified maximum output power is the same for both UNII 1 and UNII 2A, begin SAR measurements in UNII 2A with the channel with the highest measured output power. If the reported SAR for UNII 2A is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for UNII 1; otherwise treat the remaining bands separately and test them independently for SAR.
- When the specified maximum output power is different between UNII 1 and UNII 2A, begin SAR with the band that has the higher specified maximum output. If the highest reported SAR for the band with the highest specified power is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, testing for the band with the lower specified output power is not required; otherwise test the remaining bands independently for SAR.

To determine the initial test position, Area Scans were performed to determine the position with the Maximum Value of SAR (measured). The position that produced the highest Maximum Value of SAR is considered the worst case position; thus used as the initial test position.



### **6.2 Conducted Power**





















### **6.3 Antenna location**





Side 4





### **6.4 Stand-alone SAR Evaluate**

**Transmitter and antenna implementation as below:**



#### **Stand-alone transmission configurations as below:**



Note: The "-" on behalf of Stand-alone SAR is not required (Refer to KDB447498 D01 v06 4.3.1 for the Standalone SAR test exclusion considerations)











#### Note:

- 1. Calculated Value include string "mW",that is meam through compare output power with threshold, if the output power more than threshold value the SAR test should be perform. Otherwise,the SAR test could be exempt. (> 50mm)
- 2. Calculated Value only inculde number format, that is mean through compare output power with threshold, if the Calculated value more than 3, the SAR test should be perform. Otherwise, the SAR test could be exempt. (<50mm)
- 3. When an antenna qualifies for the standalone SAR test exclusion of KDB 447498 section 4.3.1 and also transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR value must be estimated according to KDB 447498 section "4.3.2. Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion considerations b) "
- 4. We used highest frequency and power,that result should be evaluated the worst case.
- 5. Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation.
- 6. The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison.



#### **6.4.1 SAR to peak location separation ratio (SPLSR)**

When the sum of SAR is larger than the limit, SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to peak location separation ratio. The ratio is determined by (SAR1 + SAR2)^1.5/Ri, rounded to two decimal digits, and must be ≤ 0.04 for all antenna pairs in the configuration to qualify for 1-g SAR test exclusion.

#### **All of sum of SAR < 1.6 W/kg, therefore SPLSR is not required.**

#### **6.5 SAR test reduction according to KDB**

#### General:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC, Supplement C [June 2001], IEEE1528-2013.
- All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- Batteries are fully charged for all readings.
- $\bullet$  When the Channel's SAR 1g of maximum conducted power is  $> 0.8$  mW/g, low, middle and high channel are supposed to be tested.

#### KDB 447498:

The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to IEEE1528-2013.

#### KDB 865664:

- $\bullet$  Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is  $< 0.80$  W/kg.
- When the original highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.80$  W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
- Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is  $> 1.20$  or when the original or repeated measurement is  $\geq 1.45$  W/kg.
- Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.

#### KDB 248227:

Refer 6.1 SAR Testing with 802.11 Transmitters.



# *7. System Verification and Validation*

### **7.1 Symmetric Dipoles for System Verification**





### **7.2 Liquid Parameters**

In order to comply with the target values of IEC 62209-2, we carry the same decimal place as the target value and provide it in the report. Because the gap between the values is very small, so it look same after the carry in some coefficients.





Table 3. Measured Tissue dielectric parameters for body phantoms



### **7.3 Verification Summary**

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of  $\pm$  7%. The verification was performed at 2450, 5200, 5500 and 5800MHz.



#### **7.4 Validation Summary**

Per FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, SAR system validation status should be documented to confirm measurement accuracy. The SAR systems (including SAR probes, system components and software versions) used for this device were validated against its performance specifications prior to the SAR measurements. Reference dipoles were used with the required tissue- equivalent media for system validation, according to the procedures outlined in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04. Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

A tabulated summary of the system validation status including the validation date(s), measurement frequencies, SAR probes and tissue dielectric parameters as below.





# *8. Test Equipment List*



Table 4. Test Equipment List



### *9. Measurement Uncertainty*

Measurement uncertainties in SAR measurements are difficult to quantify due to several variables including biological, physiological, and environmental. However, we estimate the measurement uncertainties in  $SAR_{1g}$  to be less than ±21.76 % for 300MHz ~3GHz and 3GHz ~ 6GHz ±25.68 %〔8〕.

According to Std. C95.3〔9〕, the overall uncertainties are difficult to assess and will vary with the type of meter and usage situation. However, accuracy's of  $\pm$  1 to 3 dB can be expected in practice, with greater uncertainties in near-field situations and at higher frequencies (shorter wavelengths), or areas where large reflecting objects are present. Under optimum measurement conditions, SAR measurement uncertainties of at least  $\pm$  2dB can be expected.



#### Uncertainty of a Measure SAR of EUT with DASY System



Table 5. Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300MHz to 3GHz



#### Uncertainty of a Measure SAR of EUT with DASY System



Table 6. ncertainty Budget for frequency range 3GHz to 6GHz



### *10. Measurement Procedure*

The measurement procedures are as follows:

- 1. For WLAN function, engineering testing software installed on Notebook can provide continuous transmitting signal.
- 2. Measure output power through RF cable and power meter
- 3. Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software
- 4. Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- 5. Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

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

- 1. Power reference measurement
- 2. Area scan
- 3. Zoom scan
- 4. Power drift measurement

#### **10.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation**

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

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

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

- 1. Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- 2. Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- 3. Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- 4. Interpolation of all measured values form the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- 5. Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- 6. Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g



### **10.2 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures**

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan measures points and step size follow as below. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g.



(Our measure settings are refer KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04)

### **10.3 Volume Scan Procedures**

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

#### **10.4 SAR Averaged Methods**

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation. Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

#### **10.5 Power Drift Monitoring**

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


# *11. SAR Test Results Summary*

- 1. The device is designed to 2.4GHz WLAN, 5GHz WLAN and Bluetooth can not be transmitted simultaneously, combine SAR is not required.
- 2. When the reported SAR of the highest measured maximum output power channel is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, no further SAR testing is required for 802.11b DSSS.
- 3. When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for 2.4G OFDM configuration.
- 4. The initial test configuration for 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM transmission modes is determined by the 802.11 configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance, in each standalone and aggregated frequency band.
- 5. SAR for the initial test configuration is measured using the highest maximum output power channel.
- 6. When different maximum output power is specified for the band1&band2A, begin SAR measurement in the band with higher specified maximum output power.The highest reported SAR for the tested configuration is adjusted by the ratio of lower to higher specified maximum output power for the two bands.When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power in that test configuration; otherwise, each band is tested independently for SAR.
- 7. When the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for the band with lower maximum output power.
- 8. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration, according to the initial test position or fixed exposure position requirements, is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.

# **11.1 Head SAR Measurement**

Evaluated head SAR is not available.

# **11.2 Body SAR Measurement**



# **11.3 Hot-spot mode SAR Measurement**

Hot-spot mode SAR is not available.

# **11.4 Extremity SAR Measurement**

Evaluated extremity SAR is not available.



# **11.5 Std. C95.1-1992 RF Exposure Limit**



Table 7. Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure

# **Notes**:

- The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.
	- ( defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube ) and over the appropriate averaging time.
- **\*\*** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
- **\*\*\*** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the partial body.
- **\*\*\*\*** The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue. ( defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube ) and over the appropriate averaging time.

*Population / Uncontrolled Environments*: are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

**Occupational / Controlled Environments**: are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).



# *12. References*

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- [2] NCRP, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, "Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields", NCRP report NO. 86, 1986.
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# *Appendix A - System Performance Check*

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 2017/8/11 AM 09:52:57 System Performance Check at 2450MHz\_20170811\_Body **DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:712** 

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.964 S/m; ε<sub>r</sub> = 52.402; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> Phantom section: Flat Section Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011) DASY5.2 Configuration:

- Area Scan setting Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.5 W/Kg
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3847; ConvF(7.38, 7.38, 7.38); Calibrated: 2017/5/5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn541; Calibrated: 2017/2/13
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1036
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**System Performance Check at 2450MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 19.3 W/kg

**System Performance Check at 2450MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 100.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.8 W/kg

### **SAR(1 g) = 12.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.07 W/kg**

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





Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 2017/8/14 AM 11:26:35 System Performance Check at 5200MHz\_20170814\_Body **DUT: Dipole 5GHzV2; Type: D5GHz; Serial: 1021** 

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 5200 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 5200 MHz; σ = 5.245 S/m; ε<sub>r</sub> = 48.766; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> Phantom section: Flat Section Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011) DASY5.2 Configuration:

- Area Scan setting Find Secondary Maximum Within:2.0dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.5 W/Kg
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3847; ConvF(5.08, 5.08, 5.08); Calibrated: 2017/5/5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn541; Calibrated: 2017/2/13
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1036
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**System Performace Check at 5200MHz/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.5 W/kg

**System Performace Check at 5200MHz/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value =  $54.27$  V/m; Power Drift =  $0.01$  dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 22.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.01 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.13 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.6 W/kg



 $0$  dB = 12.6 W/kg = 11.00 dBW/kg



Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 2017/8/14 PM 01:08:32 System Performance Check at 5500MHz\_20170814\_Body **DUT: Dipole 5GHzV2; Type: D5GHz; Serial: 1021** 

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 5500 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 5500 MHz; σ = 5.683 S/m; ε<sub>r</sub> = 48.069; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> Phantom section: Flat Section Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011) DASY5.2 Configuration:

- Area Scan setting Find Secondary Maximum Within:2.0dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.5 W/Kg
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3847; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 2017/5/5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn541; Calibrated: 2017/2/13
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1036
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**System Performace Check at 5500MHz/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.2 W/kg

**System Performace Check at 5500MHz/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value =  $55.81$  V/m; Power Drift =  $-0.09$  dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.1 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.85 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.33 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.4 W/kg



 $0$  dB = 14.4 W/kg = 11.58 dBW/kg



Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 2017/8/15 AM 10:03:59 System Performance Check at 5800MHz\_20170815\_Body **DUT: Dipole 5GHzV2; Type: D5GHz; Serial: 1021** 

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 5800 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 5800 MHz; σ = 6.131 S/m; ε<sub>r</sub> = 47.276; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> Phantom section: Flat Section Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011) DASY5.2 Configuration:

- Area Scan setting Find Secondary Maximum Within:2.0dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.5 W/Kg
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3847; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 2017/5/5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn541; Calibrated: 2017/2/13
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1036
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**System Performace Check at 5800MHz/Area Scan (91x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.0 W/kg

**System Performace Check at 5800MHz/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value =  $54.34$  V/m; Power Drift =  $-0.15$  dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.58 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.25 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.7 W/kg



 $0$  dB = 13.7 W/kg = 11.37 dBW/kg



# *Appendix B - SAR Measurement Data*

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 2017/8/11 PM 05:01:07 1\_IEEE 802.11b CH11\_1M\_Side2\_0mm **DUT: ONYX-MD101; Type: Mobile Medical Assistant Tablet** 

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11b (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.981 S/m; ε<sub>r</sub> = 52.329; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> Phantom section: Flat Section Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011) DASY5.2 Configuration:

- Area Scan setting Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.5 W/Kg
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3847; ConvF(7.38, 7.38, 7.38); Calibrated: 2017/5/5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn541; Calibrated: 2017/2/13
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1036
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Flat/Area Scan (241x301x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0875 W/kg

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

Reference Value =  $0.3600$  V/m; Power Drift =  $0.16$  dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0570 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.028 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.014 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0407 W/kg



0 dB =  $0.0407$  W/kg =  $-13.90$  dBW/kg



Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 2017/8/11 PM 03:20:46 2\_IEEE 802.11b CH11\_1M\_Side3\_0mm **DUT: ONYX-MD101; Type: Mobile Medical Assistant Tablet** 

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11b (0); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; σ = 1.981 S/m; ε<sub>r</sub> = 52.329; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> Phantom section: Flat Section Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011) DASY5.2 Configuration:

- Area Scan setting Find Secondary Maximum Within:2.0dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.5 W/Kg
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3847; ConvF(7.38, 7.38, 7.38); Calibrated: 2017/5/5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn541; Calibrated: 2017/2/13
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1036
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Flat/Area Scan (151x301x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0861 W/kg

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

Reference Value =  $1.640$  V/m; Power Drift =  $0.07$  dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0950 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.045 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.026 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0623 W/kg



 $0$  dB = 0.0623 W/kg = -12.06 dBW/kg



Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 2017/8/14 PM 02:15:45 3\_IEEE 802.11n 5GHz 40MHz CH 62\_13.5M\_Side3\_0mm **DUT: ONYX-MD101; Type: Mobile Medical Assistant Tablet** 

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11n(5GHz)HT40 (0); Frequency: 5310 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 5310 MHz; σ = 5.426 S/m; ε<sub>r</sub> = 48.514; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> Phantom section: Flat Section Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011) DASY5.2 Configuration:

- Area Scan setting Find Secondary Maximum Within:2.0dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.5 W/Kg
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3847; ConvF(4.84, 4.84, 4.84); Calibrated: 2017/5/5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn541; Calibrated: 2017/2/13
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1036
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Flat/Area Scan (151x301x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.376 W/kg

**Flat/Zoom Scan (8x8x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value =  $4.656$  V/m; Power Drift =  $0.07$  dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.225 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.121 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.098 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.148 W/kg



0 dB =  $0.148$  W/kg =  $-8.30$  dBW/kg



Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 2017/8/14 PM 06:42:07 4\_IEEE 802.11n 5GHz 40MHz CH 102\_13.5M\_Side3\_0mm **DUT: ONYX-MD101; Type: Mobile Medical Assistant Tablet** 

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11n(5GHz)HT40 (0); Frequency: 5510 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 5510 MHz; σ = 5.699 S/m; ε<sub>r</sub> = 48.029; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> Phantom section: Flat Section Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011) DASY5.2 Configuration:

- Area Scan setting Find Secondary Maximum Within:2.0dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.5 W/Kg
- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3847; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 2017/5/5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn541; Calibrated: 2017/2/13
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1036
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Flat/Area Scan (151x301x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.574 W/kg

**Flat/Zoom Scan (8x8x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value =  $3.698$  V/m; Power Drift =  $-0.06$  dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.750 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.090 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.041 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.303 W/kg



 $0$  dB = 0.303 W/kg = -5.19 dBW/kg



Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 2017/8/15 AM 10:50:50 5\_IEEE 802.11n 5GHz 40MHz CH 151\_13.5M\_Side3\_0mm **DUT: ONYX-MD101; Type: Mobile Medical Assistant Tablet** 

Communication System: UID 0, IEEE 802.11n(5GHz)HT40 (0); Frequency: 5755 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 5755 MHz; σ = 6.041 S/m; ε<sub>r</sub> = 47.438; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> Phantom section: Flat Section Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011) DASY5.2 Configuration:

• Area Scan setting - Find Secondary Maximum Within:2.0dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.5 W/Kg

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3847; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 2017/5/5;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn541; Calibrated: 2017/2/13
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: TP:1036
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

**Flat/Area Scan (151x301x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.343 W/kg

**Flat/Zoom Scan (8x8x12)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value =  $3.712$  V/m; Power Drift =  $-0.08$  dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.583 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.138 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.097 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.217 W/kg



 $0$  dB = 0.217 W/kg = -6.64 dBW/kg



# *Appendix C - Calibration*

All of the instruments Calibration information are listed below.

- z Dipole \_ D2450V2 SN:712 Calibration No. D2450V2-712\_Mar17
- Dipole \_ D5GHzV2 SN:1021 Calibration No.D5GHzV2-1021\_Apr17
- Probe \_ EX3DV4 SN:3847 Calibration No.EX3-3847\_May17
- DAE \_ DAE4 SN:541, Calibration No. DAE-541\_Feb17



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#### Glossarv:



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

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

#### **Additional Documentation:**

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

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

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

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

Certificate No: D2450V2-712\_Mar17

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#### **Measurement Conditions**

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



Head TSL parameters<br>The following parameters and calculations were applied.



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



#### **Body TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.



# **SAR result with Body TSL**





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

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



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



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



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**



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

Date: 22.03.2017

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

#### DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:712

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.87 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 37.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ Phantom section: Flat Section Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN7349; ConvF(7.72, 7.72, 7.72); Calibrated: 31.12.2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)  $\bullet$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.01.2017  $\bullet$
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001  $\blacksquare$
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)  $\bullet$

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

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value =  $114.1$  V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $28.2$  W/kg  $SAR(1 g) = 13.6 W/kg$ ;  $SAR(10 g) = 6.28 W/kg$ Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $22.7$  W/kg



Certificate No: D2450V2-712 Mar17

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# **Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL**



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

Date: 23.03.2017

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

# DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:712

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 2.03 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 53.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ Phantom section: Flat Section Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN7349; ConvF(7.79, 7.79, 7.79); Calibrated: 31.12.2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)  $\bullet$
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.01.2017  $\bullet$
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002  $\bullet$
- DASY52 52.8.8(1258); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7372)  $\bullet$

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

Measurement grid:  $dx = 5$ mm,  $dy = 5$ mm,  $dz = 5$ mm Reference Value =  $105.5$  V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $25.2$  W/kg SAR(1 g) = 12.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.92 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $20.2$  W/kg



 $0 dB = 20.2 W/kg = 13.05 dBW/kg$ 

Certificate No: D2450V2-712 Mar17

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# **Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL**



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Certificate No: D5GHzV2-1021\_Apr17

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#### Glossarv:



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

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

#### **Additional Documentation:**

d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

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

- Measurement Conditions: Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- Antenna Parameters with TSL: The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed  $\bullet$ 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.



#### **Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied. Permittivity Temperature Conductivity **Nominal Head TSL parameters** 22.0 °C 36.0 4.66 mho/m **Measured Head TSL parameters**  $(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C$  $34.7\pm6$  % 4.47 mho/m  $\pm$  6 % Head TSL temperature change during test  $< 0.5 °C$ .... .....

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



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# **Head TSL parameters at 5500 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.



## SAR result with Head TSL at 5500 MHz



Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz<br>The following parameters and calculations were applied.



## SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz







**Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz**<br>The following parameters and calculations were applied.



# SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz



**Body TSL parameters at 5500 MHz**<br>The following parameters and calculations were applied.



# SAR result with Body TSL at 5500 MHz





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**Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz**<br>The following parameters and calculations were applied.



# SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz





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

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



#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5500 MHz



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



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



#### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5500 MHz



### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz



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



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**



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

Date: 25.04.2017

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

#### DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1021

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 4.47 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 34.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 4.75 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 34.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.06 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 33.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ Phantom section: Flat Section Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3503; ConvF(5.76, 5.76, 5.76); Calibrated: 31.12.2016, ConvF(5.2, 5.2, 5.2); Calibrated: 31.12.2016, ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01); Calibrated: 31.12.2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601: Calibrated: 28.03.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.0(1442); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7413)

#### Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan,

 $dist=1.4$ mm  $(8x8x7)/$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value =  $70.12$  V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $28.4$  W/kg  $SAR(1 g) = 7.69$  W/kg;  $SAR(10 g) = 2.19$  W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $17.7$  W/kg

#### Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm  $(8x8x7)/$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value =  $70.78$  V/m; Power Drift =  $-0.06$  dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $32.0$  W/kg

 $SAR(1 g) = 8.18$  W/kg;  $SAR(10 g) = 2.33$  W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $19.2$  W/kg

#### Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan,  $dist=1.4$ mm  $(8x8x7)/$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value =  $68.52$  V/m; Power Drift =  $-0.08$  dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $32.1$  W/kg SAR(1 g) = 7.82 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.22 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $18.9$  W/kg

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 $0 dB = 18.9 W/kg = 12.76 dBW/kg$ 

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# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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

Date: 26.04.2017

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

#### DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1021

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.43 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 47.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.83 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 47.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 6.25 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 46.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ Phantom section: Flat Section Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3503; ConvF(5.29, 5.29, 5.29); Calibrated: 31.12.2016, ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62); Calibrated: 31.12.2016, ConvF(4.48, 4.48, 4.48); Calibrated: 31.12.2016;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 28.03.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.0(1442); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7413)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan,  $dist=1.4$ mm  $(8x8x7)/$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value =  $63.69$  V/m; Power Drift =  $-0.09$  dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $28.0$  W/kg  $SAR(1 g) = 7.4 W/kg$ ;  $SAR(10 g) = 2.08 W/kg$ Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $17.3$  W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm  $(8x8x7)/$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value =  $65.02$  V/m; Power Drift =  $-0.08$  dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $33.4$  W/kg  $SAR(1 g) = 8.14 W/kg$ ;  $SAR(10 g) = 2.27 W/kg$ Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $19.6$  W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan,  $dist=1.4$ mm  $(8x8x7)/$ Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm Reference Value =  $62.92$  V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $34.6$  W/kg  $SAR(1 g) = 7.81 W/kg$ ;  $SAR(10 g) = 2.16 W/kg$ Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $19.3$  W/kg

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 $0 dB = 17.3 W/kg = 12.38 dBW/kg$ 

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# **Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL**



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ATL (Auden)

Client



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#### Clossom



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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific<br>Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close<br>proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices  $\circ$ 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  $9 = 0$  ( $f \le 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 wavequide). NORMx, y, z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx, y, z does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-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 with CW signal (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; Dx, y, z; VRx, y, z: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor<br>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 ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values 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  $\pm$  50 MHz to  $\pm$  100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORMx (no uncertainty required).

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# Probe EX3DV4

## **SN:3847**

Manufactured: Repaired: Calibrated:

October 25, 2011 April 28, 2017 May 5, 2017

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems (Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3847

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**



#### **Modulation Calibration Parameters**



Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix.

#### **Sensor Model Parameters**



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

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).<br><sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.<br><sup>E</sup> Uncertainty is determined using the max. de

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#### May 5, 2017

### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3847



Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of  $\pm$  100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to  $\pm$  50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency a

The ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters. The value of the ConvF uncertainty is the NSS of<br>the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.<br><sup>G</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibratio

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## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3847



**Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media** 

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of  $\pm$  100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to  $\pm$  50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency a

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





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## Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ),  $\theta = 0^{\circ}$

Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

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**Conversion Factor Assessment** 

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### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3847

#### **Other Probe Parameters**



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#### **Appendix: Modulation Calibration Parameters**



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

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**ATL (Auden)** Certificate No: DAE4-541 Feb17 Client **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE** Object DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 541 Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-06.v29 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE) Calibration date: February 13, 2017 This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate. All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%. Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration) **Primary Standards**  $ID#$ Cal Date (Certificate No.) Scheduled Calibration Keithley Multimeter Type 2001 SN: 0810278 09-Sep-16 (No:19065)  $Sep-17$ Secondary Standards  $ID#$ Check Date (in house) Scheduled Check Auto DAE Calibration Unit SE UWS 053 AA 1001 05-Jan-17 (in house check) In house check: Jan-18 Calibrator Box V2.1 SE UMS 006 AA 1002 05-Jan-17 (in house check) In house check: Jan-18 Name Function Signature Calibrated by: Eric Hainfeld Technician Approved by: Fin Bomholt Deputy Technical Manager Issued: February 13, 2017 This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory

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#### Glossary

**DAE** Connector angle

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

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- DC Voltage Measurement: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- Connector angle: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a  $\bullet$ result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
	- DC Voltage Measurement Linearity: Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
	- Common mode sensitivity: Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
	- Channel separation: Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
	- AD Converter Values with inputs shorted: Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
	- Input Offset Measurement. Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of  $\bullet$ zero voltage measurements.
	- Input Offset Current: Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
	- Input resistance: Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
	- Low Battery Alarm Voltage: Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
	- Power consumption: Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

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# **DC Voltage Measurement**





#### **Connector Angle**



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

#### 1. DC Voltage Linearity





#### 2. Common mode sensitivity

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



#### 3. Channel separation

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



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

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



#### 5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec Input 10ΜΩ



#### 6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)



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



# 9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)



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