

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



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**C** Service suisse d'étalonnage  
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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

 Client **DT&C (Dymstec)**

 Certificate No: **D2450V2-726\_Sep21**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE



**Object** D2450V2 - SN:726  
**Calibration procedure(s)** QA CAL-05.v11  
 Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 0.7-3 GHz  
**Calibration date:** September 22, 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:	Jeton Kastrioti	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: September 22, 2021

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

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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) 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-Worn 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) DASYS 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 source is mounted in a touch configuration below the center marking of the flat phantom.
- *Return Loss:* This parameter is measured with the source positioned under the liquid filled phantom (as described in the measurement condition clause). The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. 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	DASY52	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	2450 MHz $\pm$ 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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	37.7 $\pm$ 6 %	1.87 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>51.8 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.20 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.4 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	52.2 $\pm$ 6 %	2.05 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>52.3 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.27 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.7 W/kg <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

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

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.3 $\Omega$ + 4.5 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.1 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.1 $\Omega$ + 7.5 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.4 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.160 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 22.09.2021

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:726**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.87$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 37.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.96, 7.96, 7.96) @ 2450 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(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

### 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 = 115.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

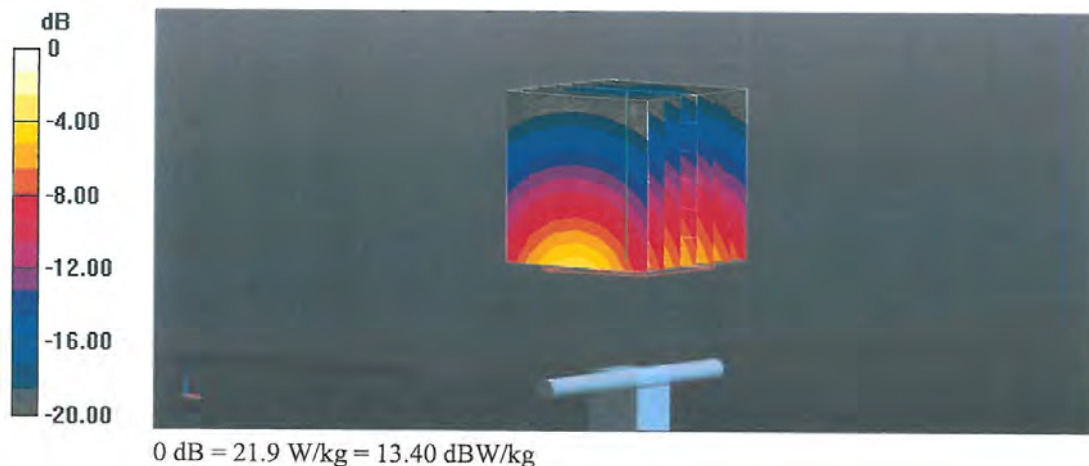
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.2 W/kg**

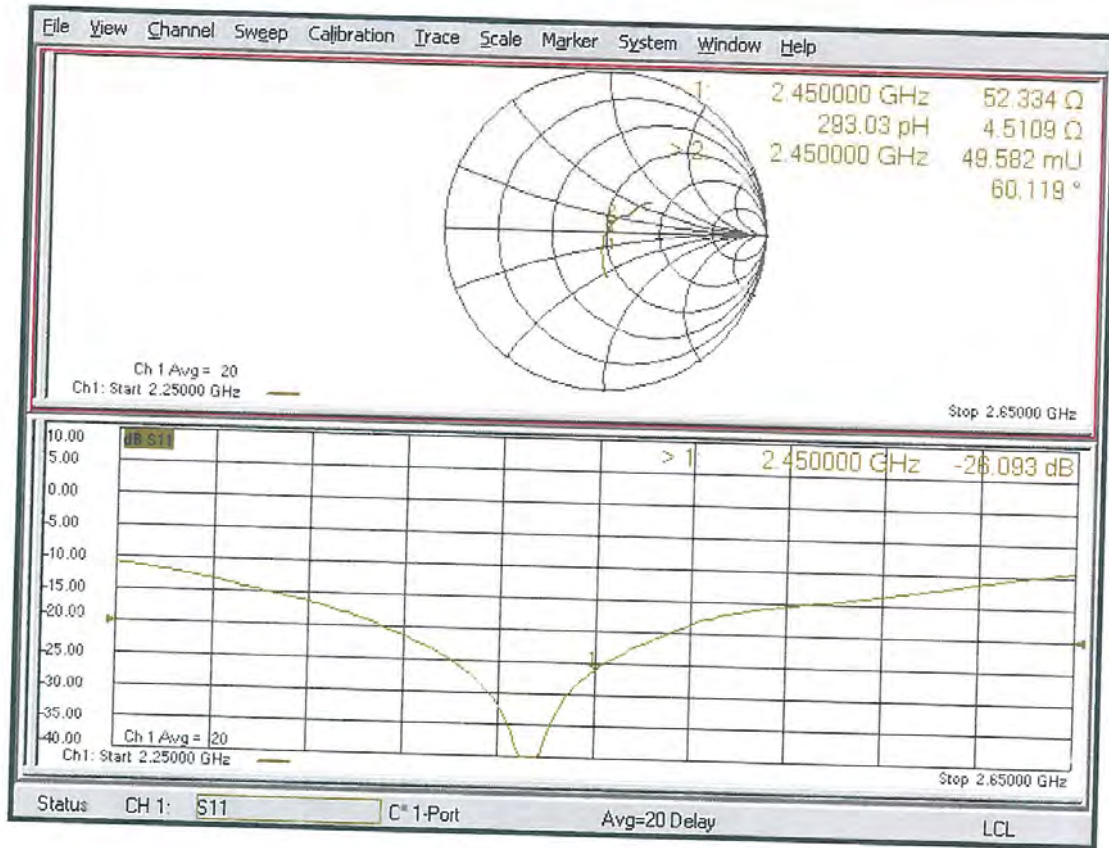
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 51%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.9 W/kg



### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 22.09.2021

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:726**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.05$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.12, 8.12, 8.12) @ 2450 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(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

**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 = 109.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

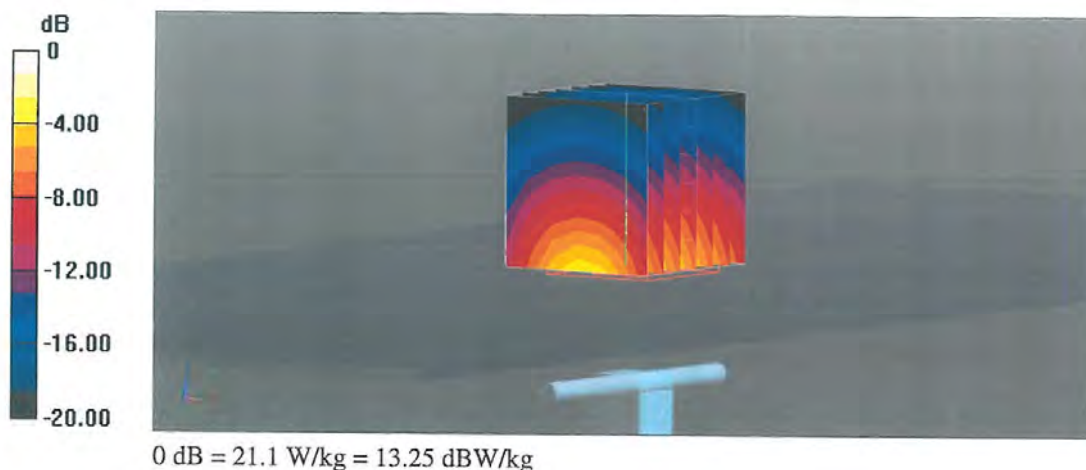
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.1 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.27 W/kg**

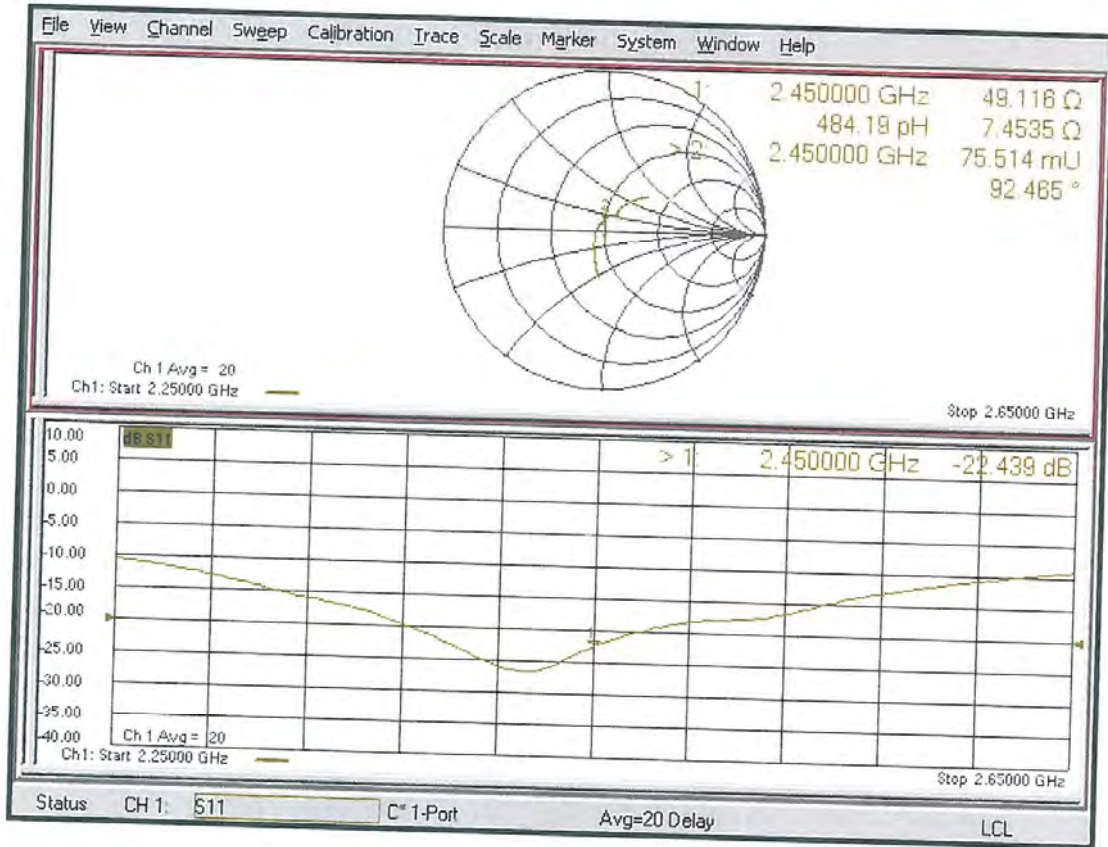
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8.9 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 54.3%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.1 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

 Client **DT&C (Dymstec)**

 Certificate No: **D2600V2-1016\_Feb21**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2600V2 - SN:1016		
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v11 Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 0.7-3 GHz		
Calibration date:	February 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)°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	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100/03101)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03101)	Apr-21
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: BH9394 (20k)	31-Mar-20 (No. 217-03106)	Apr-21
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 310982 / 06327	31-Mar-20 (No. 217-03104)	Apr-21
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
Calibrated by:	Name Jeffrey Katzman	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature 
			Issued: February 19, 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:

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

#### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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



### Measurement Conditions

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

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	2600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.0	1.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	37.6 $\pm$ 6 %	2.03 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	14.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	55.9 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.35 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.0 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.5	2.16 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	51.2 $\pm$ 6 %	2.22 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.8 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	54.2 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

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



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

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.8 $\Omega$ - 5.6 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.7 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	45.4 $\Omega$ - 4.2 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.7 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.151 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 18.02.2021

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN:1016**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.03$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 37.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.84, 7.84, 7.84) @ 2600 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 = 118.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

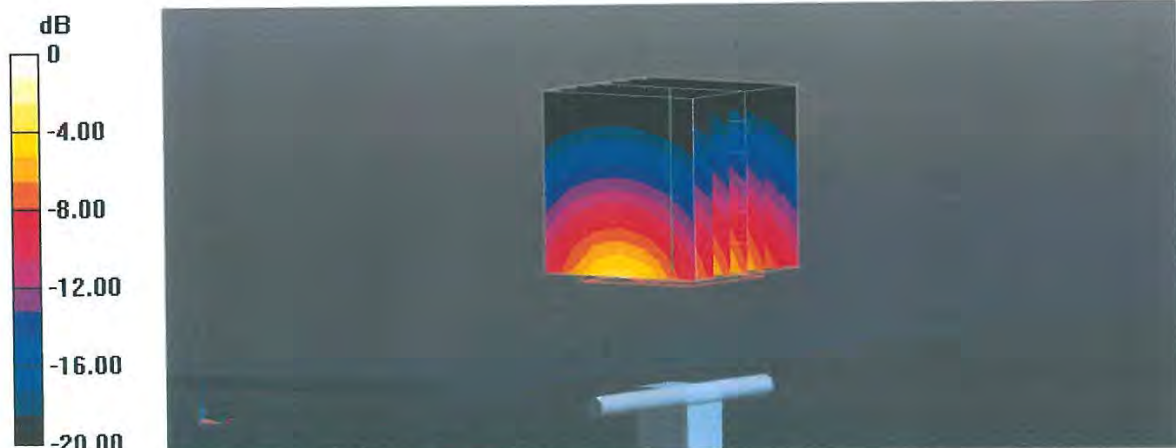
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 14.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.35 W/kg**

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8.9 mm

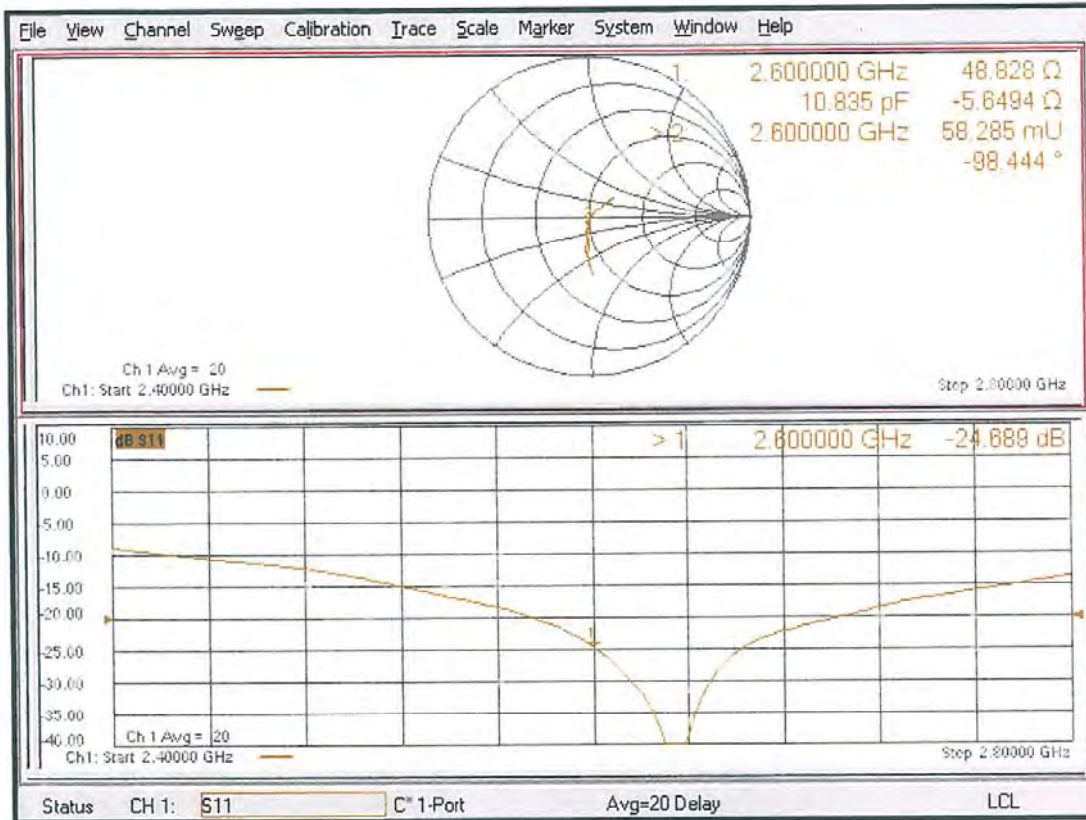
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 49.8%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 24.0 W/kg



0 dB = 24.0 W/kg = 13.80 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 18.02.2021

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN:1016**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.22$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(7.91, 7.91, 7.91) @ 2600 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 = 110.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

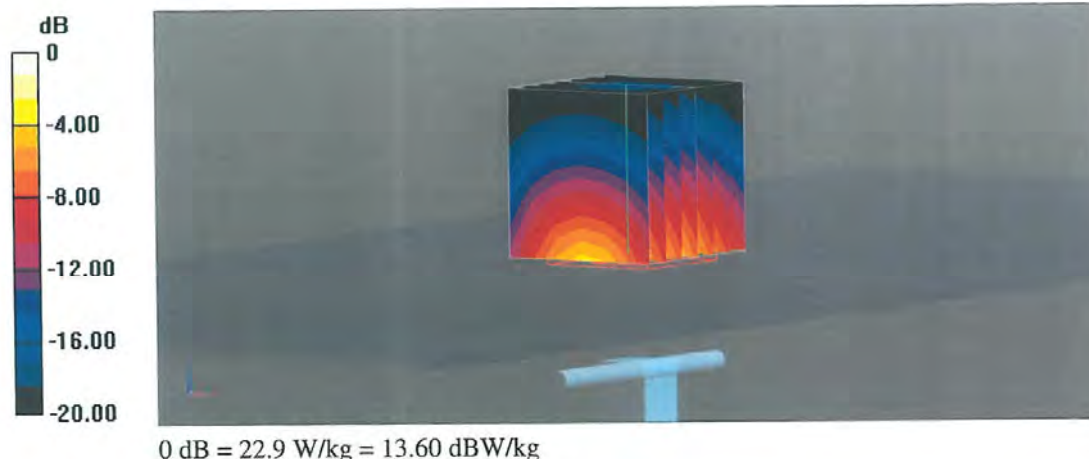
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.14 W/kg**

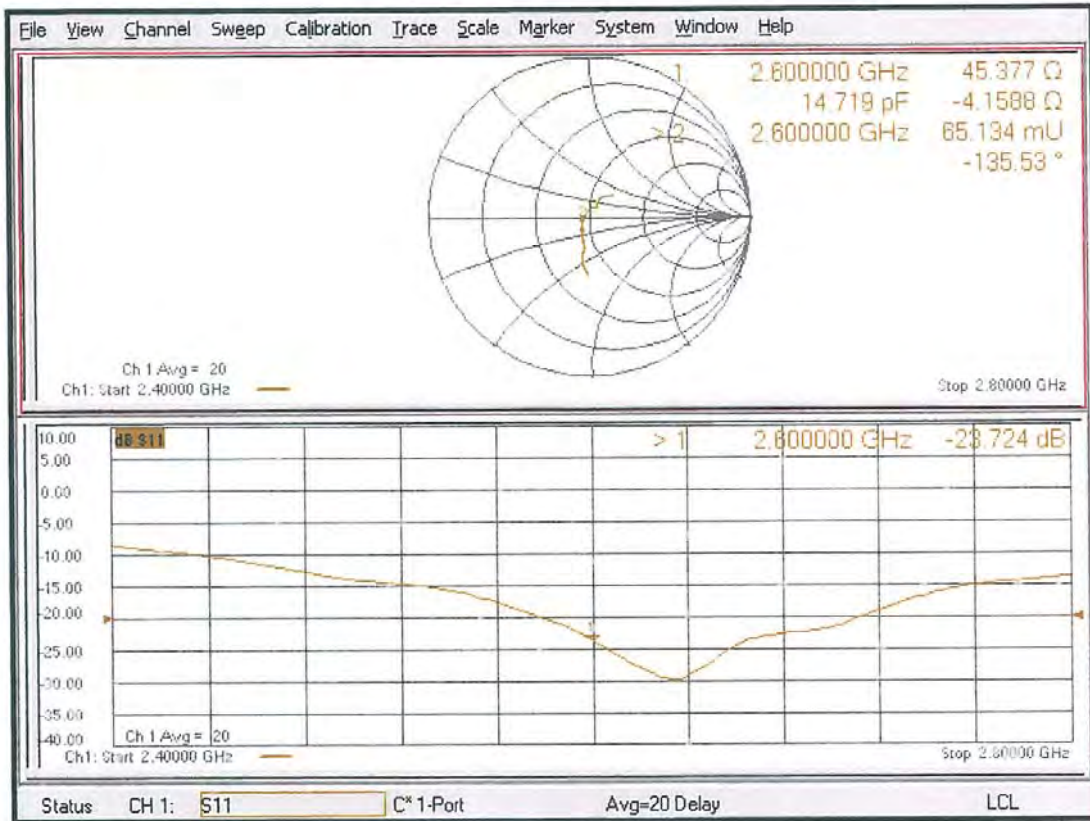
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8.5 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 51%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.9 W/kg



### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **DT&C (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: D5GHzV2-1103\_Feb21

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: D5GHzV2 - SN:1103  
 Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-22.v6  
 Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 3-10 GHz  
 Calibration date: February 23, 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	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100/03101)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03101)	Apr-21
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: BH9394 (20k)	31-Mar-20 (No. 217-03106)	Apr-21
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 310982 / 06327	31-Mar-20 (No. 217-03104)	Apr-21
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Dec-20 (No. EX3-3503_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

Calibrated by: Jeffrey Katzman  
 Name: Jeffrey Katzman  
 Function: Laboratory Technician

Signature



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



Issued: February 23, 2021

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



**Calibration Laboratory of**  
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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

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 V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4.0 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5200 MHz ± 1 MHz 5300 MHz ± 1 MHz 5500 MHz ± 1 MHz 5600 MHz ± 1 MHz 5800 MHz ± 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	36.0	4.66 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.8 ± 6 %	4.49 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.29 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>82.3 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.36 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>



### Head TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.76 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.6 ± 6 %	4.59 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.54 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>84.7 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.44 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.1 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Head TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.6	4.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.3 ± 6 %	4.78 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.85 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>87.7 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.51 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>



### Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.2 ± 6 %	4.88 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.72 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>86.4 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.48 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	33.9 ± 6 %	5.09 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.44 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>83.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.38 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	49.0	5.30 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	49.3 ± 6 %	5.43 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.47 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>74.8 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.07 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.42 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	49.1 ± 6 %	5.56 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>74.2 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.05 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

**Body TSL parameters at 5500 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.6	5.65 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.8 ± 6 %	5.84 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

**SAR result with Body TSL at 5500 MHz**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.81 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>78.3 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.14 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

**Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.6 ± 6 %	5.98 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

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

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.85 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>78.7 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.16 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.6 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>



**Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.2 ± 6 %	6.27 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

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

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.47 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>74.8 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.04 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

**Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)**
**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.5 $\Omega$ - 7.0 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.8 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.4 $\Omega$ - 1.4 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 36.6 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.5 $\Omega$ - 3.8 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.8 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.7 $\Omega$ + 0.7 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.8 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.8 $\Omega$ + 1.3 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 36.4 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.1 $\Omega$ - 3.6 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.7 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.0 $\Omega$ + 1.2 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 38.3 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.1 $\Omega$ - 0.4 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 38.4 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.0 $\Omega$ + 2.8 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.1 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.5 $\Omega$ + 2.5 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 29.2 dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.207 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

**Additional EUT Data**

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 22.02.2021

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1103**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.49$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>,Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.59$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>,Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.78$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>,Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.88$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>,Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.09$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 33.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

**DASY52 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.8, 5.8, 5.8) @ 5200 MHz, ConvF(5.49, 5.49, 5.49) @ 5300 MHz, ConvF(5.25, 5.25, 5.25) @ 5500 MHz, ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1) @ 5600 MHz, ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01) @ 5800 MHz; Calibrated: 30.12.2020
- 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=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:**

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 78.87 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.29 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.36 W/kg**

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.4 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 70.2%

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

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:**

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 79.89 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.54 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.44 W/kg**

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 70%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.5 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

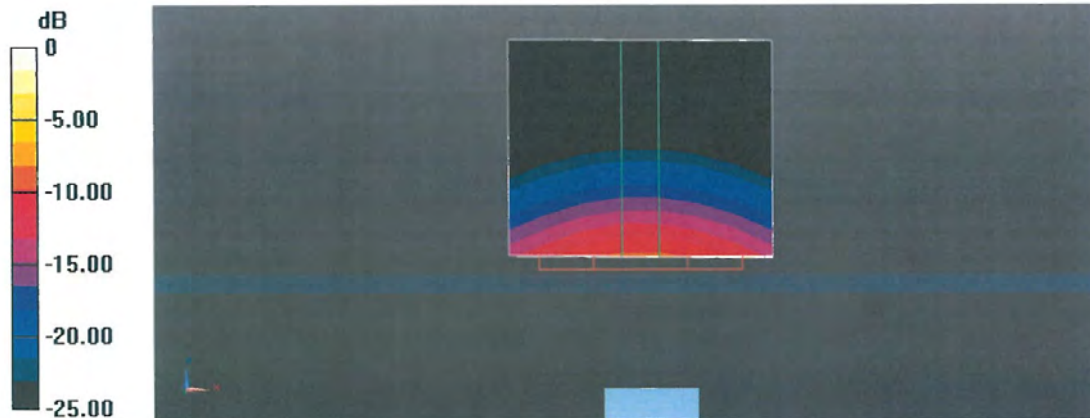
Reference Value = 79.35 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.8 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 8.85 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.51 W/kg**  
 Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm  
 Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 67.2%  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.7 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 79.43 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.4 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 8.72 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.48 W/kg**  
 Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm  
 Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 69.1%  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.8 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

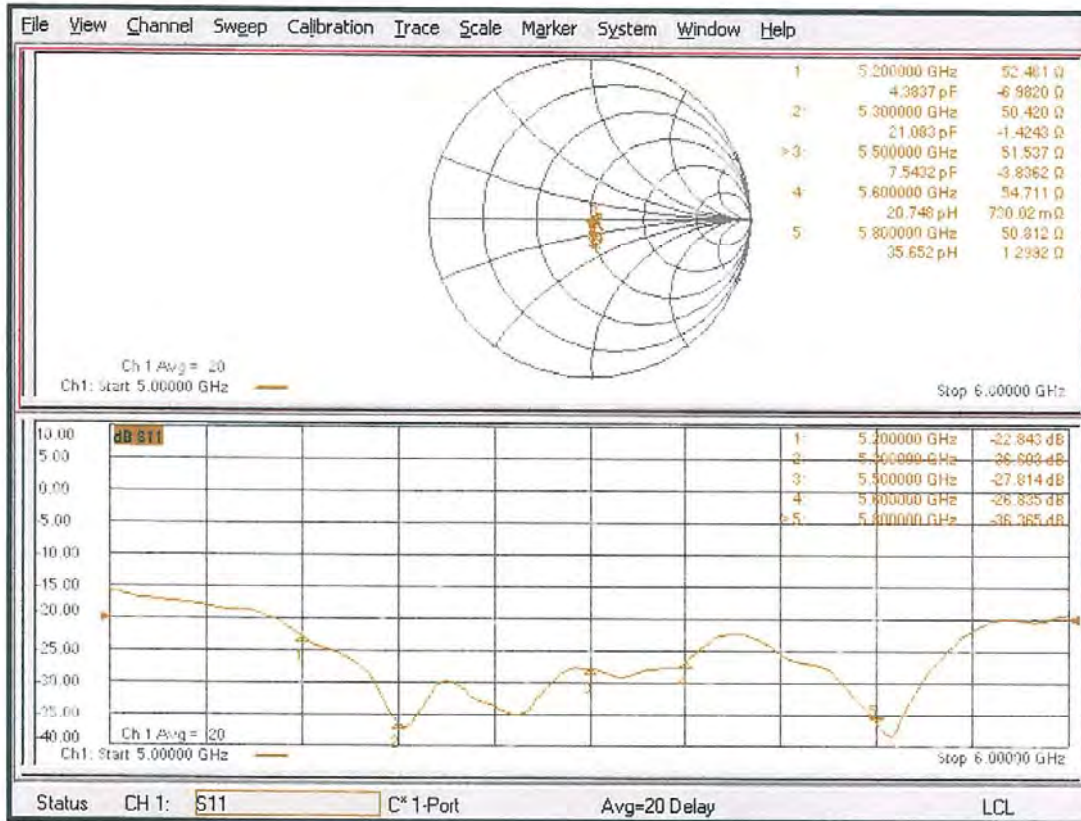
Reference Value = 77.66 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.5 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 8.44 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.38 W/kg**  
 Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm  
 Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 66.1%  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.6 W/kg



0 dB = 20.7 W/kg = 13.17 dBW/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 23.02.2021

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1103**

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.43$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 49.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>,Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.56$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 49.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>,Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.84$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>,Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.98$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>,Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.27$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 48.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

**DASY52 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.29, 5.29, 5.29) @ 5200 MHz, ConvF(5.23, 5.23, 5.23) @ 5300 MHz, ConvF(4.84, 4.84, 4.84) @ 5500 MHz, ConvF(4.79, 4.79, 4.79) @ 5600 MHz, ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62) @ 5800 MHz; Calibrated: 30.12.2020
- 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=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan,****dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 67.31 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.1 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.07 W/kg**

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 68.1%

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

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan,****dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 66.71 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.3 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.41 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.05 W/kg**

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 6.8 mm

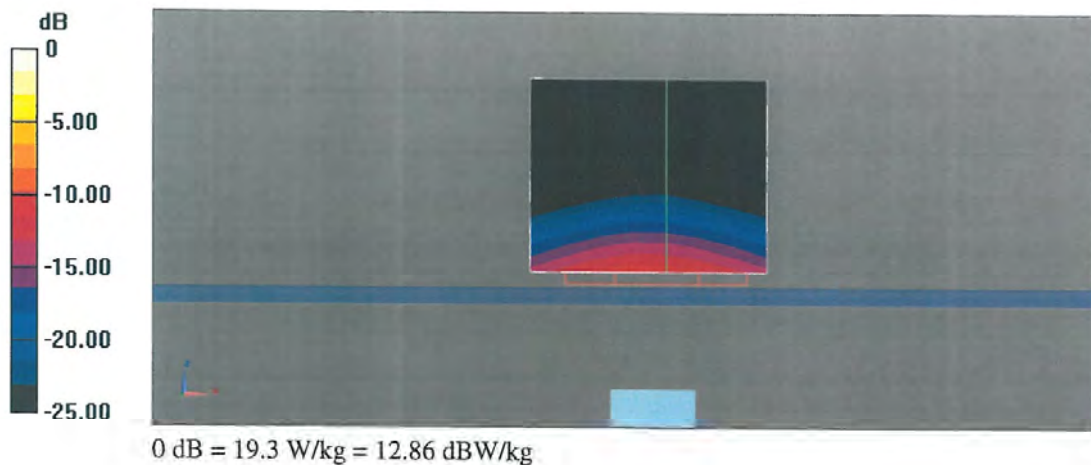
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 66.4%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.8 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 = 67.77 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.5 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 7.81 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.14 W/kg**  
 Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm  
 Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 64.6%  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.1 W/kg

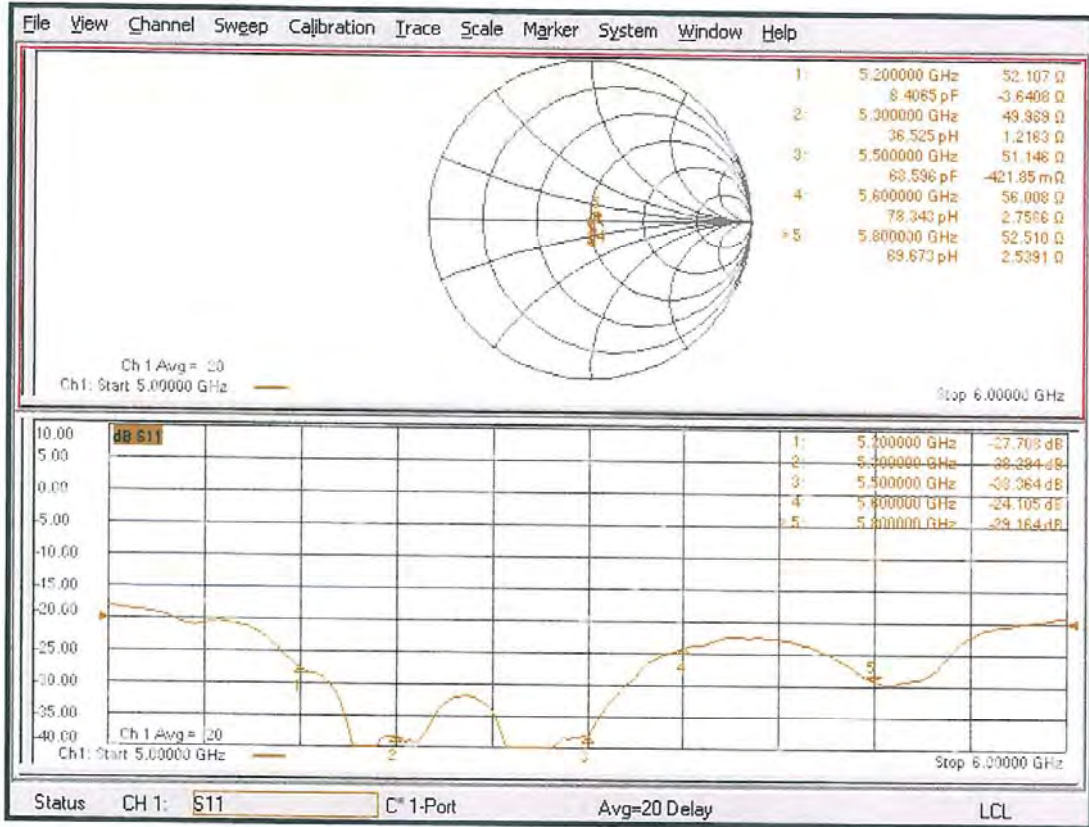
**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
 Reference Value = 67.11 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.8 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 7.85 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.16 W/kg**  
 Smallest 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) = 19.3 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
 Reference Value = 65.39 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.0 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 7.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.04 W/kg**  
 Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm  
 Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 62.8%  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.6 W/kg





Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





## APPENDIX C. – SAR Tissue Specifications

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Harts grove.



**Figure 3.9 Simulated Tissue**

**Table C.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter**

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)							
	835		1 900		2 450		5 200 ~ 5 800	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	40.19	50.75	55.24	70.23	71.88	73.40	65.52	80.00
Salt (NaCl)	1.480	0.940	0.310	0.290	0.160	0.060	-	-
Sugar	57.90	48.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEC	0.250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bactericide	0.180	0.100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triton X-100	-	-	-	-	19.97	-	17.24	-
DGBE	-	-	44.45	29.48	7.990	26.54	-	-
Diethylene glycol hexyl ether	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.24	-
Polysorbate (Tween) 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00
Target for Dielectric Constant	41.5	55.2	40.0	53.3	39.2	52.7	-	-
Target for Conductivity (S/m)	0.90	0.97	1.40	1.52	1.80	1.95	-	-

Salt:	99 % Pure Sodium Chloride	Sugar:	98 % Pure Sucrose
Water:	De-ionized, 16M resistivity	HEC:	Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
DGBE:	99 % 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		

**Table C.2 HSL/MSL750 (Head and Body liquids for 700 – 800 MHz)**

Item	Head Tissue Simulation Liquids HSL750
	Muscle (body) Tissue Simulation Liquids MSL750
Type No	SL AAH 075, SL AAM 075
Manufacturer	SPEAG
The item is composed of the following ingredients:	
H <sup>2</sup> O	Water, 35 – 58%
Sucrose	Sucrose, 40 – 60%
NaCl	Sodium Chloride, 0 – 6%
Hydroxyethyl-cellulose	Medium Viscosity (CAS# 9004-62-0), < 0.3%
Preventol-D7	Preservative: aqueous preparation, (CAS# 55965-84-9), containing 5-chloro-2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone and 2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone, 0.1 – 0.6%



## APPENDIX D. – SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

## SAR System Validation

Per FCC KDB 865664 D02v01r02, 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 FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013. 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 has been included.

**Table D.1 SAR System Validation Summary**

SAR System	Freq. [MHz]	Date	Probe SN	Probe Type	Probe CAL. Point		PERM.	COND.	CW Validation			MOD. Validation		
							( $\epsilon_r$ )	( $\sigma$ )	Sensitivity	Probe Linearity	Probe Isortopy	MOD. Type	Duty Factor	PAR
D	750	2021.02.15	3327	ES3DV3	750	Head	41.931	0.887	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	750	2021.06.15	3866	EX3DV4	750	Head	42.757	0.904	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
D	835	2021.02.16	3327	ES3DV3	835	Head	41.037	0.896	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
E	1 900	2021.12.16	7368	EX3DV4	1 900	Head	40.201	1.431	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
C	2 450	2021.05.10	3916	EX3DV4	2 450	Head	39.493	1.852	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	PASS	PASS
D	2 600	2021.02.18	3327	ES3DV3	2 600	Head	39.051	1.953	PASS	PASS	PASS	TDD	PASS	N/A
F	5 200	2021.07.24	7337	EX3DV4	5 200	Head	36.469	4.763	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
F	5 300	2021.11.09	3933	EX3DV4	5 300	Head	35.776	4.925	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
F	5 500	2021.11.10	3933	EX3DV4	5 500	Head	35.298	5.107	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
F	5 600	2021.11.10	3933	EX3DV4	5 600	Head	35.128	5.219	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
F	5 800	2021.11.10	3933	EX3DV4	5 800	Head	35.031	5.423	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS

NOTE: While the probes have been calibrated for both a CW and modulated signals, all measurements were performed using communication systems calibrated for CW signals only. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 for scenarios when CW probe calibrations are used with other signal types. SAR systems were validated for modulated signals with a periodic duty cycle, such as GMSK, or with a high peak to average ratio (>5 dB), such as OFDM according to KDB 865664.

## APPENDIX E. – Description of Test Equipment



## E.1 SAR Measurement Setup

Measurements are performed using the DASY5 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY5 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, desktop computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Fig. E.1.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller each pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Intel Core i7-3 770 3.40 GHz/ i7-8 700K 3.70 GHz/ i7-4 770 3.40 GHz/ i7-2 600 3.40 GHz desktop computer with Windows 7 system and SAR Measurement Software DASY5, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

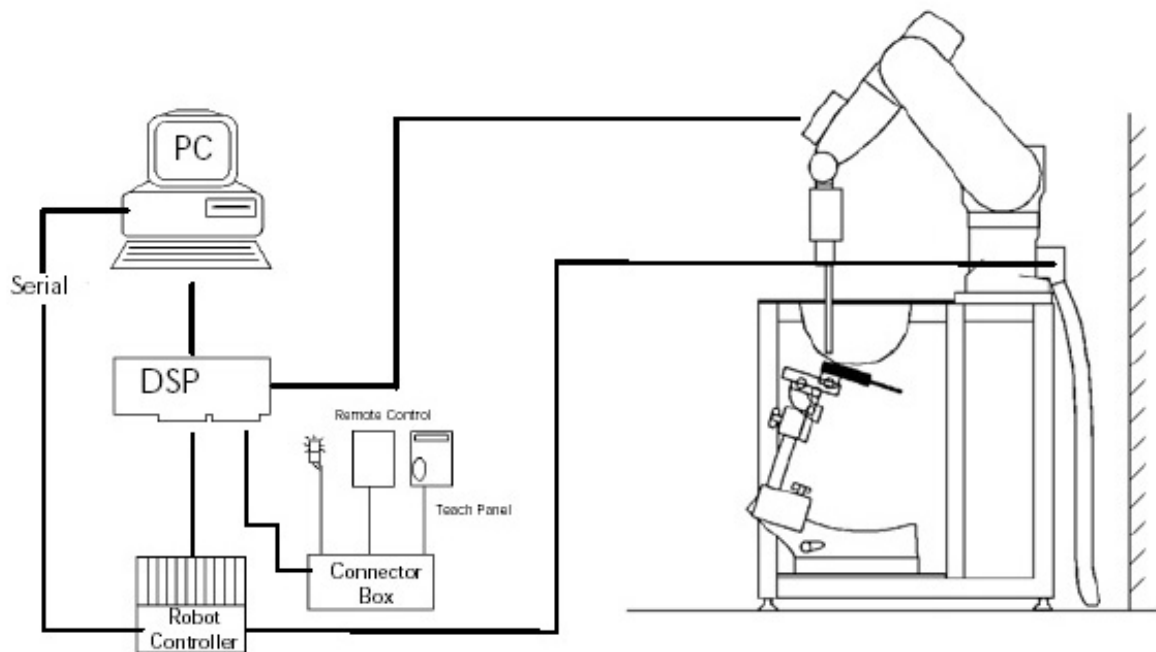
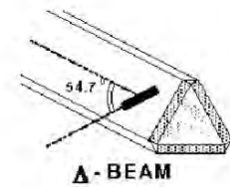


Figure E.1.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE4 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail.

**E.2 Probe Specification**

<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 4 GHz/4 MHz to 10 GHz
<b>Linearity</b>	±0.2 dB(30 MHz to 4 GHz/30 MHz to 10 GHz)
<b>Dynamic</b>	10 μW/g to > 100 mW/g
<b>Range</b>	Linearity : ±0.2dB
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length : 337 mm
<b>Tip length</b>	20 mm
<b>Body diameter</b>	12 mm
<b>Tip diameter</b>	3.9 mm/2.5 mm
<b>Distance from probe tip to sensor center</b>	2.0 mm/1.0 mm
<b>Application</b>	SAR Dosimetry Testing Compliance tests of mobile phones



**Figure E.2.1 Triangular Probe Configurations**



**Figure E.2.2 Probe Thick-Film Technique**



**DAE System**

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 and EX3DV4 designed in the classical triangular configuration(see E.2.1) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multitier 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 DASY5 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

### E.3 E-Probe Calibration Process

#### Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than ±10 %. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure and found to be better than ±0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (Norm X, Norm Y, Norm Z), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (Conv F) of the probe is tested.

#### Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz, and in a waveguide above 1GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

#### Temperature Assessment \*

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium, correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent the remits or based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

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

- where:
- $\Delta t$  = exposure time (30 seconds),
  - C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),
  - $\Delta T$  = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

- where:
- $\sigma$  = simulated tissue conductivity,
  - $\rho$  = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm<sup>3</sup> for brain tissue)

SAR is proportional to  $\Delta T / \Delta t$ , the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

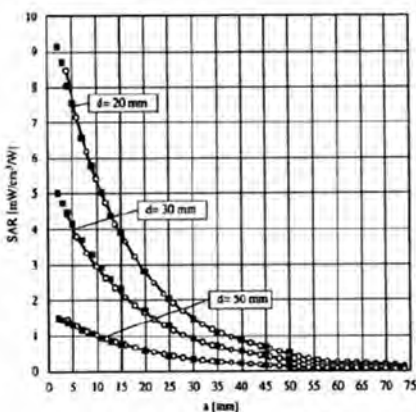


Figure E.3.1 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 900MHz

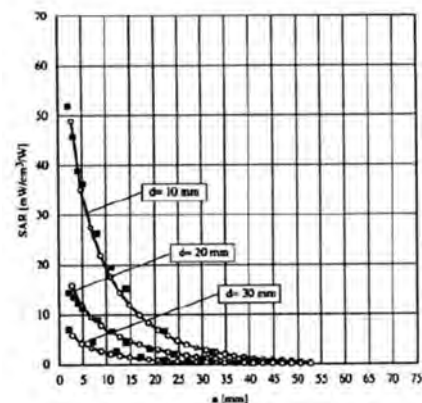


Figure E.3.2 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 1800MHz



## E.4 Data Extrapolation

The DASY5 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. 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 like below;

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

with  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel  $i$  ( $i=x,y,z$ )  
 $U_i$  = input signal of channel  $i$  ( $i=x,y,z$ )  
 $cf$  = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)  
 $dcp_i$  = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes:

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

with  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel  $i$  ( $i = x,y,z$ )  
 $Norm_i$  = sensor sensitivity of channel  $i$  ( $i = x,y,z$ )  
 $\mu V/(V/m)^2$  for E-field probes  
 $ConvF$  = sensitivity of enhancement in solution  
 $E_i$  = electric field strength of channel  $i$  in V/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermetian 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.

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

with  $SAR$  = local specific absorption rate in W/g  
 $E_{tot}$  = total field strength in V/m  
 $\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]  
 $\rho$  = equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

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

$$P_{free} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770}$$

with  $P_{pwe}$  = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 $E_{tot}$  = total electric field strength in V/m

## E.5 SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V5.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the 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 in the robot. (see Fig. E.5.1)



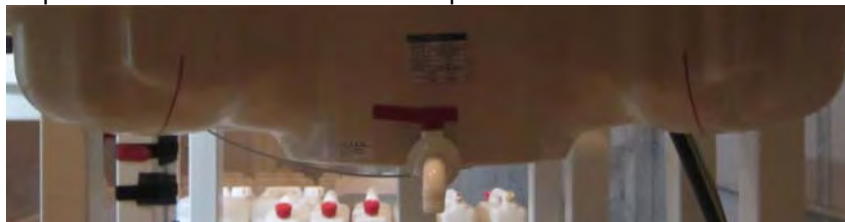
**Figure E.5.1 SAM Twin Phantom**

### SAM Twin Phantom Specification:

<b>Construction</b>	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209-1. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone 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 teaching three points with the robot. Twin SAM V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as Twin SAM V4.0, but has reinforced top structure.
<b>Shell Thickness</b>	(2 ± 0.2) mm
<b>Filling Volume</b>	Approx. 25 liters
<b>Dimensions</b>	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet

### Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications:

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Fig. E.5.2). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimized reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15cm to minimize reflections from the upper surface.



**Figure E.5.2 Sam Twin Phantom shell**

## E.6 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0/V4.0c, V5.0 or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Rotation point is the ear opening point. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).

Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produce infinite number of configurations. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.



**Figure E.6.1 Mounting Device**



## E.7 Automated Test System Specifications

### Positioner

<b>Robot</b>	Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: TX90XL, TX60L
<b>Repeatability</b>	0.02 mm
<b>No. of axis</b>	6

### Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

#### Cell Controller

<b>Processor</b>	Intel Core i7-3 770/ i7-8 700K/ i7-4 770/ i7-2 600
<b>Clock Speed</b>	3.40 GHz/ 3.70 GHz
<b>Operating System</b>	Windows 7 Professional
<b>Data Card</b>	DASY5 PC-Board

#### Data Converter

<b>Features</b>	Signal, multiplexer, A/D converter. & control logic
<b>Software</b>	DASY5
<b>Connecting Lines</b>	Optical downlink for data and status info Optical uplink for commands and clock

#### PC Interface Card

<b>Function</b>	24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing Link to DAE 4 16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system serial link to robot direct emergency stop output for robot
-----------------	--

#### E-Field Probes

<b>Model</b>	ES3DV3 S/N: 3327, EX3DV4 S/N: 7368, 3916, 3933, 3866, 7337
<b>Construction</b>	Triangular core fiber optic detection system
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz to 4 GHz/4 MHz to 10 GHz
<b>Linearity</b>	$\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz/30 MHz to 10 GHz)

#### Phantom

<b>Phantom</b>	SAM Twin Phantom (V5.0)
<b>Shell Material</b>	Composite
<b>Thickness</b>	$(2.0 \pm 0.2)$ mm



**Figure E.7.1 DASY5 Test System**

## APPENDIX F. – Power reduction verification with proximity sensor enabled

## F.1 Cap Sensor (proximity sensor) Power Measurement, Triggering Distance

### - Power reduction and Proximity Sensor information of XM75P

(1) Power reduction by proximity (capacitance) sensing:

**WCDMA 1900, LTE B25, LTE B2, LTE B7, LTE B41**

a) A proximity sensor for power reduction is implemented in this device to address RF exposure compliance about SAR requirement for protection of the human body.

(2) Proximity sensor detection area:

a) All proximity sensor pads are combined with the primary antenna pattern, therefore, they occupy the same area as the primary antenna.

b) The primary antenna and the proximity sensor pads are collocated and the peak SAR location is overlapping with the sensors, therefore do not need to measure proximity sensor coverage according to the KDB 616217 D04v01r02, section 6.3.

c) Power reduction mechanism is implemented in this device

i) Bottom surface

d) The proximity sensor is triggered at the following distances when:

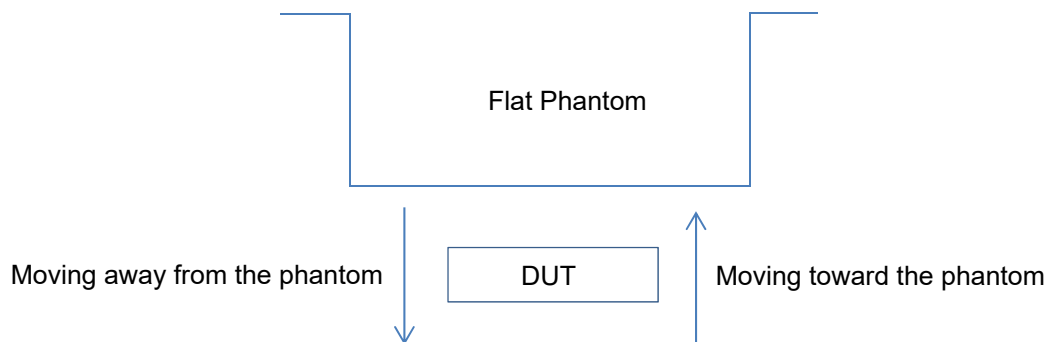
i) The rear surface of the device is 20 mm for the trigger from the phantom.

ii) Other surfaces (Front surface & Bottom/Right/Left edges) will be tested with the maximum powers.

e) When a certain object or human body approaches the DUT, if the measured capacitance is higher than certain capacitance, proximity sensor is triggered and power is reduced as follows.

**Table F.1.1 Proximity Sensor power information**

Band	Proximity sensor state	Maximum	Power (dBm)	Normal	Power (dBm)
WCDMA 1900,	Inactive (Far)	Maximum	23.7	Normal	23.2
	Active (Near)	Maximum	20.2	Normal	19.7
LTE B25, LTE B2	Inactive (Far)	Maximum	23.2	Normal	22.7
	Active (Near)	Maximum	20.0	Normal	19.5
LTE B7	Inactive (Far)	Maximum	23.2	Normal	22.7
	Active (Near)	Maximum	19.5	Normal	19.0
LTE B41	Inactive (Far)	Maximum	22.7	Normal	22.2
	Active (Near)	Maximum	21.7	Normal	21.2



**Figure F.1.1 Proximity Sensor Triggering Distance Assessment**



- **Cap Sensor Power Measurement and Triggering Distance**

As per the KDB616217 D04v01r02, section 6.2 and two parts power verification procedure is used to determine the triggering distances.

Using this procedure the most conservative sensor triggering distance was measured and SAR measurement distance is determined (The most conservative sensor triggering distance – 1 mm for each applicable sides and edges).

(1) Proximity sensor status table when DUT is moving towards/ moving away the phantom (Rear)

Moving toward the phantom					Moving away from the phantom					Final SAR Measurement Distance (mm)
Dist. to the DUT (mm)	Capacitive Sensor Status (Bottom surface)	WCDMA B2 Cond. Power (dBm)	Trigg. dist. (mm)	SAR meas. Dist. (mm)	Dist. to the DUT (mm)	Capacitive Sensor Status (Bottom surface)	WCDMA B2 Cond. Power (dBm)	Trigg. dist. (mm)	SAR meas. Dist. (mm)	
40	Inactive (Far)	23.7	20	19	30	Inactive (Far)	23.7	20	19	19
37					29					
34					28					
31					27					
28					26					
25					25					
24					24					
23					23					
22					22					
21					21					
20	Active (Near)	20.2	20	19	20	Active (Near)	20.2	20	19	19
19					19					
18					18					
17					17					
16					16					
15					15					
14					14					
13					13					
12					12					
11					11					
10	10									
9	9									
8	8									
7	7									
6	6									
5	5									
4	4									
3	3									
2	2									
1	1									
0	0									

Moving toward the phantom					Moving away from the phantom					Final SAR Measurement Distance (mm)
Dist. to the DUT (mm)	Capacitive Sensor Status (Bottom surface)	LTE B25/B2 Cond. Power (dBm)	Trigg. dist. (mm)	SAR meas. Dist. (mm)	Dist. to the DUT (mm)	Capacitive Sensor Status (Bottom surface)	LTE B25/B2 Cond. Power (dBm)	Trigg. dist. (mm)	SAR meas. Dist. (mm)	
40	Inactive (Far)	23.2	20	19	30	Inactive (Far)	23.2	20	19	19
37					29					
34					28					
31					27					
28					26					
25					25					
24					24					
23					23					
22					22					
21					21					
20	Active (Near)	20.0	20	19	20	Active (Near)	20.0	20	19	19
19					19					
18					18					
17					17					
16					16					
15					15					
14					14					
13					13					
12					12					
11					11					
10	10									
9	9									
8	8									
7	7									
6	6									
5	5									
4	4									
3	3									
2	2									
1	1									
0	0									

Moving toward the phantom					Moving away from the phantom					Final SAR Measurement Distance (mm)
Dist. to the DUT (mm)	Capacitive Sensor Status (Bottom surface)	LTE B7 Cond. Power (dBm)	Trigg. dist. (mm)	SAR meas. Dist. (mm)	Dist. to the DUT (mm)	Capacitive Sensor Status (Bottom surface)	LTE B7 Cond. Power (dBm)	Trigg. dist. (mm)	SAR meas. Dist. (mm)	
40	Inactive (Far)	23.2	20	19	30	Inactive (Far)	23.2	20	19	19
37					29					
34					28					
31					27					
28					26					
25					25					
24					24					
23					23					
22					22					
21					21					
20	Active (Near)	19.5	20	19	20	Active (Near)	19.5	20	19	
19					19					
18					18					
17					17					
16					16					
15					15					
14					14					
13					13					
12					12					
11					11					
10	10									
9	9									
8	8									
7	7									
6	6									
5	5									
4	4									
3	3									
2	2									
1	1									
0	0									

Moving toward the phantom					Moving away from the phantom					Final SAR Measurement Distance (mm)
Dist. to the DUT (mm)	Capacitive Sensor Status (Bottom surface)	LTE B41 Cond. Power (dBm)	Trigg. dist. (mm)	SAR meas. Dist. (mm)	Dist. to the DUT (mm)	Capacitive Sensor Status (Bottom surface)	LTE B41 Cond. Power (dBm)	Trigg. dist. (mm)	SAR meas. Dist. (mm)	
40	Inactive (Far)	22.7	20	19	30	Inactive (Far)	22.7	20	19	19
37					29					
34					28					
31					27					
28					26					
25					25					
24					24					
23					23					
22					22					
21					21					
20	Active (Near)	21.7	20	19	20	Active (Near)	21.7	20	19	
19					19					
18					18					
17					17					
16					16					
15					15					
14					14					
13					13					
12					12					
11					11					
10	10									
9	9									
8	8									
7	7									
6	6									
5	5									
4	4									
3	3									
2	2									
1	1									
0	0									

#### - Cap Sensor SAR Test Plan for XM75P

The smallest separation distance determined by the sensor triggering and sensor coverage for normal and/or tilt positions in KDB 616217 D04v01r02 section 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 for front, rear surface and edge triggering conditions, minus 1 mm, must be used as the test separation distance for SAR testing.

(1) The proximity sensor SAR will be tested at the following distances when:

- a) The **rear surface** will be tested with the **maximum powers** of the device is **19 mm** from the phantom.
- b) **Other surfaces** (Front surface & Bottom/Right/Left edges) will be tested with the **maximum powers** of the device is **0 mm** from the phantom.
- c) The **rear surface** will be tested with the **reduction powers** of the device is **0 mm** from the phantom.

Per FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04v01r02, this device was tested by test lab(DT&C) to determine the proximity sensor triggering distances for all applicable sides and edges of the device. The measured output power at distances within  $\pm 5$  mm of the triggering points (or until touching the phantom) is included for rear and front sides and each applicable edge per Step i) in Section 6.2 of the KDB. The technical descriptions in the filing contain the complete set of triggering data required by Section 6 of FCC Publication 616217 D04v01r02.

To ensure all production units are compliant, it is necessary to test SAR at a distance 1 mm less than the smallest distance between the device and SAR phantom (determined from the sensor triggering tests according to FCC KDB 616217 D04v01r02) with the device at the maximum output power (without power reduction). These SAR tests are included in addition to the SAR tests for the device touching the SAR phantom (at the reduced output power level).

The operational description contains information explaining how this device remains compliant in the event of a sensor malfunction.

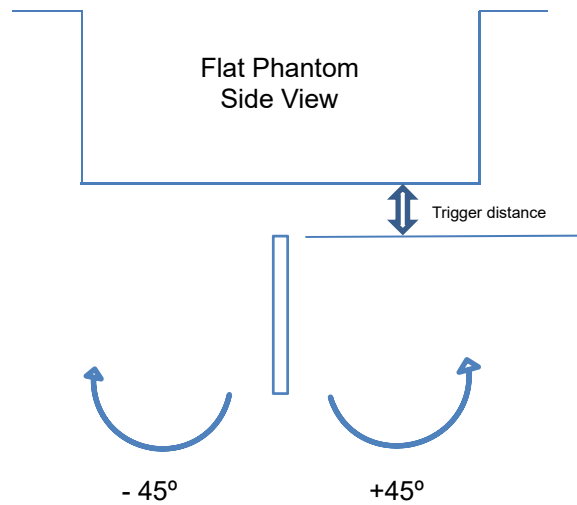
### F.2 Cap Sensor (proximity sensor) Tilt Angle Assessment

The DUT was positioned perpendicular to the flat phantom, at the minimum sensor triggering test distance.

The DUT was rotated about bottom for angles  $\pm 45^\circ$ .

If sensor triggering is released and normal maximum output power is restored within the  $\pm 45^\circ$ , the DUT was moved 1mm toward the phantom and the rotation repeated.

This procedures should be repeated by until the proximity sensor no longer releases triggering, and maximum output power remains in the reduced mode.



**Table F.2.1 Tilt Angle Influence to Proximity Sensor Triggering (Bottom)**

Band	Minimum triggering Distance (Rear)	Minimum distance at which power reduction was maintained over $\pm 45^\circ$	Power reduction status											
			$-45^\circ$	$-40^\circ$	$-30^\circ$	$-20^\circ$	$-10^\circ$	$0^\circ$	$10^\circ$	$20^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$40^\circ$	$45^\circ$	
WCDMA B2, LTE B25/B2/B7/B41	20 mm	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Note(s):

- SAR evaluation for this tilt position is not needed, because we measured the Bottom-EDGE SAR test at 10mm with no power reduction.
- Cap sensor (proximity sensor) works only on the rear side of the device.