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	47.0 ± 6 %	5.80 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^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.04 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**79.9 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.22 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**22.0 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

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	46.8 ± 6 %	5.95 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^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.94 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**78.9 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

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

Body TSL parameters at 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	46.4 ± 6 %	6.23 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^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.62 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**75.7 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.3 Ω - 3.7 jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.8 Ω - 0.1 jΩ
Return Loss	- 33.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.8 Ω + 1.4 jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.4 Ω + 3.1 jΩ
Return Loss	- 30.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.3 Ω + 3.2 jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.9 Ω - 3.7 jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.6 Ω + 2.0 jΩ
Return Loss	- 32.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.4 Ω + 3.1 jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.5 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.5 Ω + 4.0 jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.5 Ω + 4.4 jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.191 ns

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	November 14, 2014

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 14.02.2018

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1212

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; σ = 4.53 S/m; ε_r = 36.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5300 MHz; σ = 4.64 S/m; ε_r = 36.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5500 MHz; σ = 4.84 S/m; ε_r = 36; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz; σ = 4.95 S/m; ε_r = 35.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5800 MHz; σ = 5.16 S/m; ε_r = 35.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.75, 5.75, 5.75); Calibrated: 30.12.2017, ConvF(5.5, 5.5, 5.5); Calibrated: 30.12.2017, ConvF(5.2, 5.2, 5.2); Calibrated: 30.12.2017, ConvF(5.05, 5.05, 5.05); Calibrated: 30.12.2017, ConvF(4.96, 4.96, 4.96); Calibrated: 30.12.2017;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 26.10.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.0(1446); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7417)

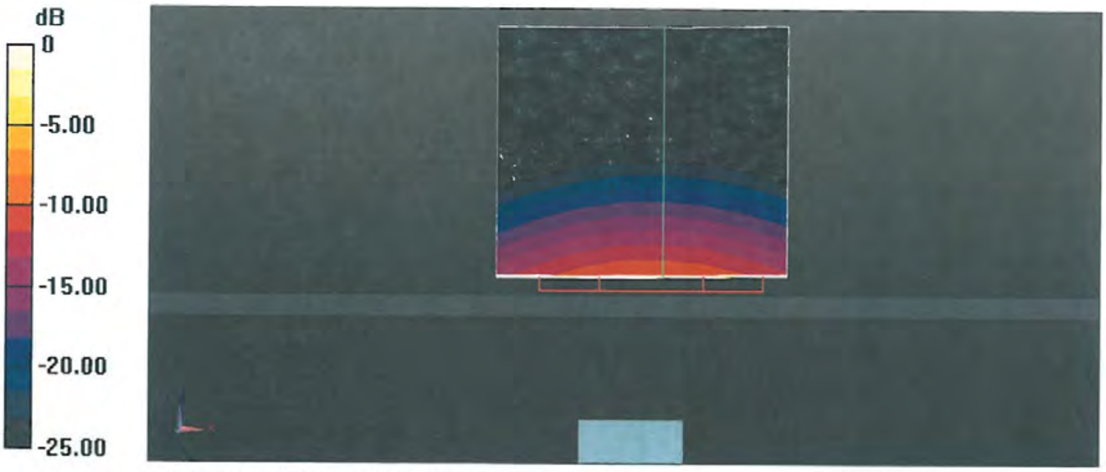
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 71.98 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.95 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.26 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.0 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 = 72.21 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.31 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.8 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 = 73.15 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.53 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.4 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.1 W/kg

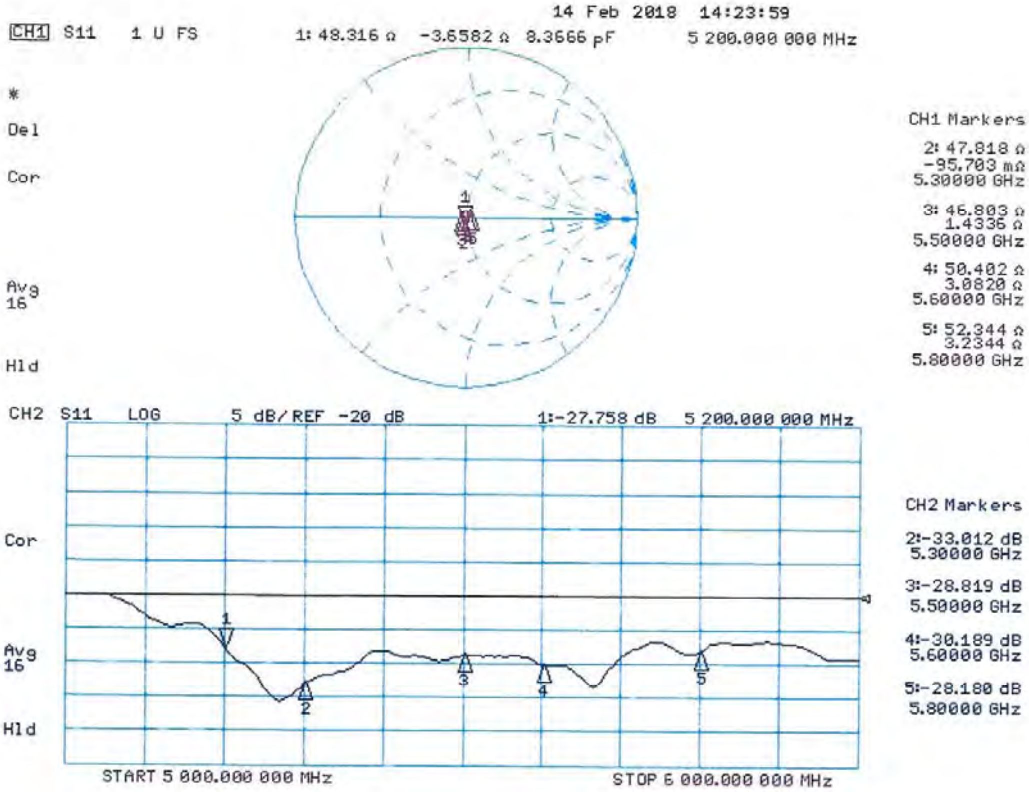
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 72.01 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.36 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.38 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.0 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 = 70.08 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.95 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.24 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.4 W/kg



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

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 15.02.2018

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1212

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; σ = 5.41 S/m; ε_r = 47.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5300 MHz; σ = 5.54 S/m; ε_r = 47.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5500 MHz; σ = 5.8 S/m; ε_r = 47; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5600 MHz; σ = 5.95 S/m; ε_r = 46.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3 ,
Medium parameters used: f = 5800 MHz; σ = 6.23 S/m; ε_r = 46.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.35, 5.35, 5.35); Calibrated: 30.12.2017, ConvF(5.15, 5.15, 5.15); Calibrated: 30.12.2017, ConvF(4.7, 4.7, 4.7); Calibrated: 30.12.2017, ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 30.12.2017, ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); Calibrated: 30.12.2017;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 26.10.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.0(1446); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7417)

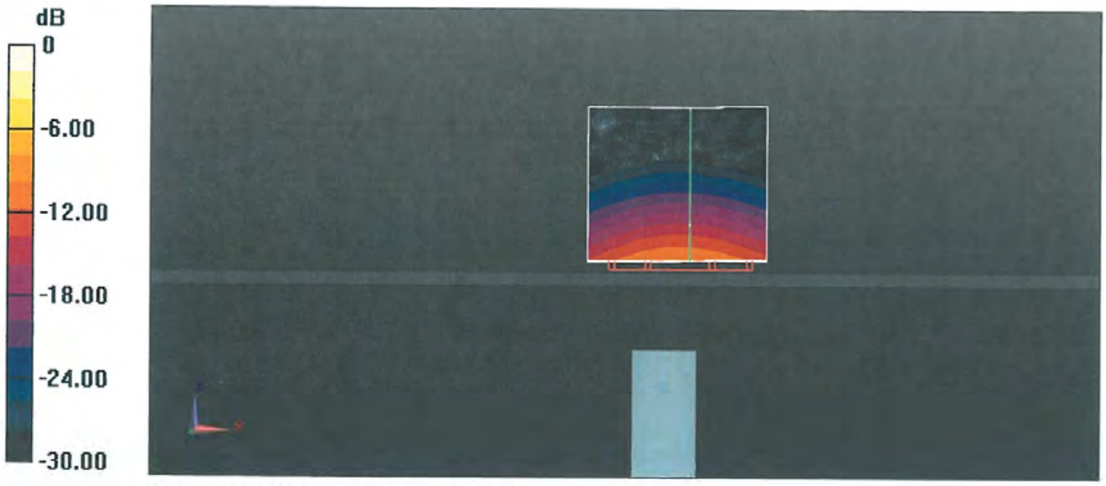
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 64.59 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.31 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.03 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.9 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 = 64.99 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.57 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.11 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.7 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 = 65.88 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.04 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.22 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.3 W/kg

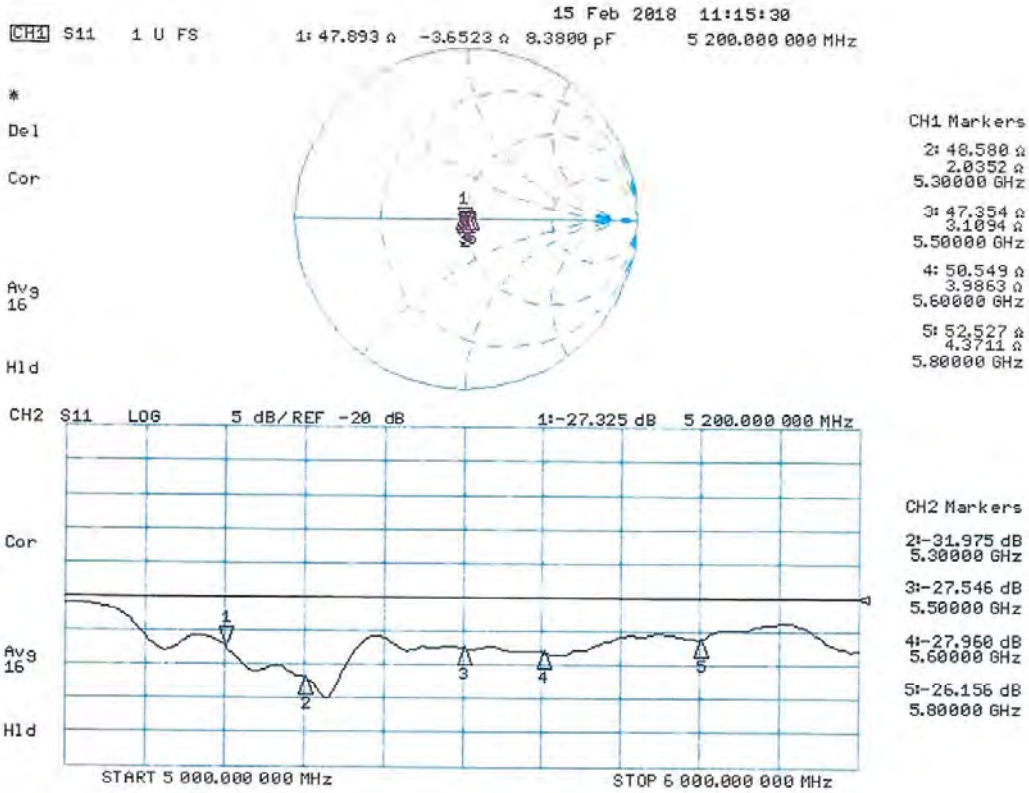
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 64.59 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.94 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.2 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.0 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 = 63.42 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.62 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.7 W/kg



0 dB = 16.9 W/kg = 12.28 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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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		1900		2450		5200 ~ 5800	
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:	
$H^{2}O$	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-methyyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone, 0.1 – 0.6%

Table C.3 HSL/MSL1750 (Head and Body liquids for 1700 – 1800 MHz)

Item	Head Tissue Simulation Liquids HSL1750
	Muscle (body) Tissue Simulation Liquids MSL1750
Type No	SL AAH 175, SL AAM 175
Manufacturer	SPEAG
The item is composed of the following ingredients:	
$H^{2}O$	Water, 52 – 75%
C8H18O3	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (DGBE), 25 – 48%
NaCl	Sodium Chloride, < 1.0%

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		
							(εr)	(σ)	Sensi-tivity	Probe Linearity	Probe Isortopy	MOD. Type	Duty Factor	PAR
B	750	2018.04.09	3328	ES3DV3	750	Head	41.251	0.885	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
B	835	2018.04.10	3328	ES3DV3	835	Head	41.212	0.876	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
B	1800	2018.04.11	3328	ES3DV3	1800	Head	41.115	1.443	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
B	1900	2018.04.12	3328	ES3DV3	1900	Head	41.051	1.414	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
A	2450	2018.04.13	3328	ES3DV3	2450	Head	39.115	1.775	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	PASS	PASS
B	2600	2018.04.16	3328	ES3DV3	2600	Head	38.889	1.955	PASS	PASS	PASS	TDD	PASS	N/A
A	5200	2018.06.12	3866	EX3DV4	5200	Head	35.442	4.715	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
A	5300	2018.06.12	3866	EX3DV4	5300	Head	35.216	4.815	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
A	5500	2018.06.13	3866	EX3DV4	5500	Head	35.056	5.015	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
A	5600	2018.06.13	3866	EX3DV4	5600	Head	34.915	5.212	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
A	5800	2018.06.14	3866	EX3DV4	5800	Head	34.826	5.336	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
B	750	2018.04.09	3328	ES3DV3	750	Body	54.332	0.981	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
B	835	2018.04.10	3328	ES3DV3	835	Body	54.168	0.977	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
B	1800	2018.04.11	3328	ES3DV3	1800	Body	52.164	1.524	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
B	1900	2018.04.12	3328	ES3DV3	1900	Body	52.006	1.544	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
A	2450	2018.04.13	3328	ES3DV3	2450	Body	51.414	1.977	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM/TDD	PASS	PASS
B	2600	2018.04.16	3328	ES3DV3	2600	Body	51.056	2.211	PASS	PASS	PASS	TDD	PASS	N/A
B	2600	2018.11.22	7337	EX3DV4	2600	Body	51.842	2.118	PASS	PASS	PASS	TDD	PASS	N/A
A	5200	2018.06.12	3866	EX3DV4	5200	Body	48.884	5.446	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
A	5300	2018.06.12	3866	EX3DV4	5300	Body	48.226	5.516	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
A	5500	2018.06.13	3866	EX3DV4	5500	Body	47.886	5.779	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
A	5600	2018.06.13	3866	EX3DV4	5600	Body	47.514	5.836	PASS	PASS	PASS	OFDM	N/A	PASS
A	5800	2018.06.14	3866	EX3DV4	5800	Body	47.224	6.223	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 i7-2600/i7-4770 3.40 GHz desktop computer with Windows 7 system and SAR Measurement Software DASY5,A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robotis 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.

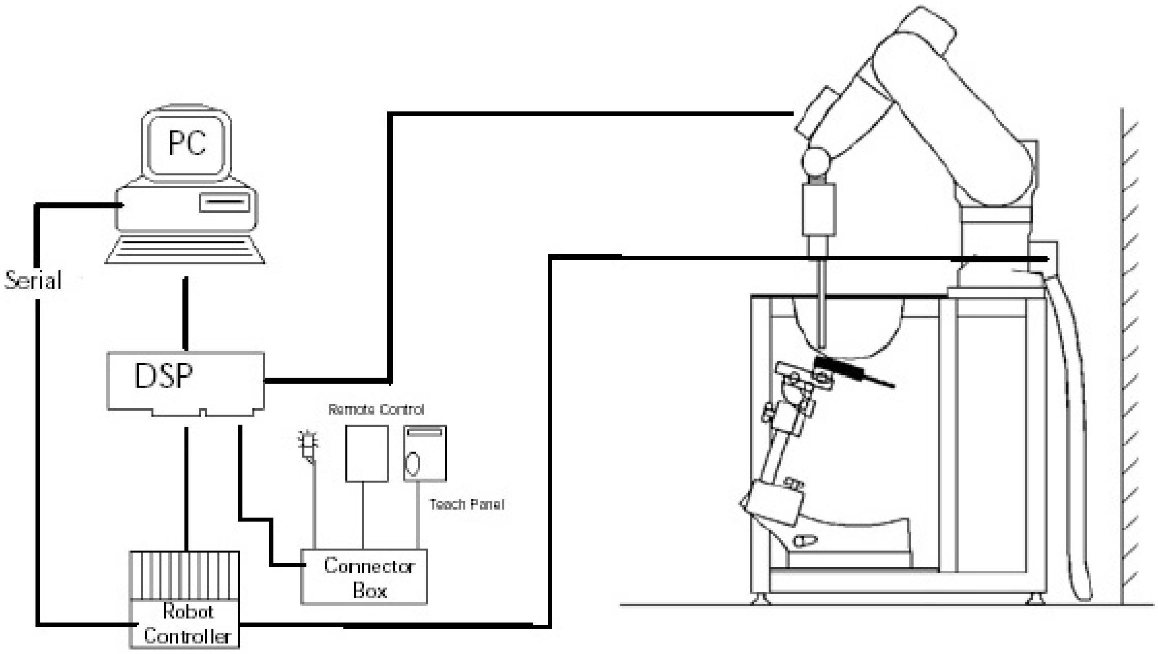

Figure E.1.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

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

Calibration In air from 10 MHz to 4 GHz/10 MHz to 6 GHz
In brain and muscle simulating tissue at Frequencies of
750 MHz, 835 MHz, 900 MHz, 1750 MHz, 1900 MHz, 2450 MHz, 2600 MHz /
750 MHz, 835 MHz, 900 MHz, 1750 MHz, 1900 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2450 MHz, 2600 MHz,
3500 MHz, 5200 MHz, 5300 MHz, 5500 MHz, 5600 MHz, 5800 MHz
835 MHz, 900 MHz, 1750 MHz, 1900 MHz, 2450 MHz, 2600 MHz,
5200 MHz, 5300 MHz, 5500 MHz, 5600 MHz, 5800 MHz

Frequency 10 MHz to 4 GHz/10 MHz to 6 GHz

Linearity ± 0.2 dB(30 MHz to 4 GHz/30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Dynamic 10 μW/g to > 100 mW/g

Range Linearity : ±0.2dB

Dimensions Overall length : 337 mm

Tip length 20 mm

Body diameter 12 mm

Tip diameter 3.9 mm/2.5 mm

Distance from probe tip to sensor center 2.0 mm/1.0 mm

Application SAR Dosimetry Testing
Compliance tests of mobile phones

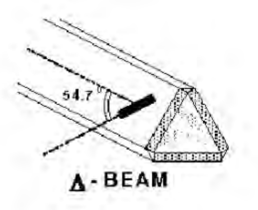

Figure E.2.1 Triangular Probe Configurations

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 +/-0.25dB. 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.

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

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

where:

Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),

C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

where:

σ = simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm^3 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;

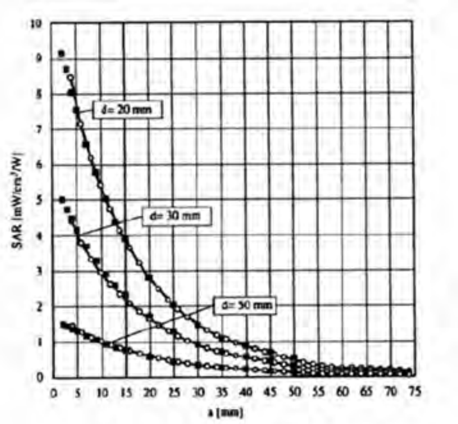

Figure E.3.1 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 900MHz

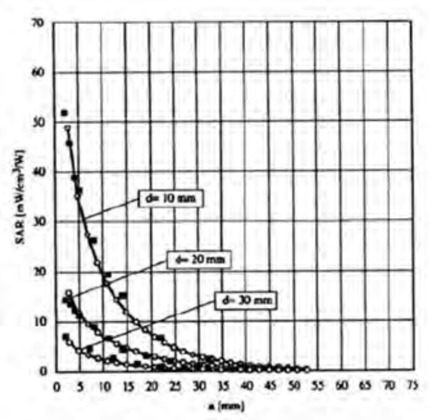

Figure E.3.2 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 1800MHz

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
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

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

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

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm^2
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:

Construction	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.
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	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


Figure E.6.1 Mounting Device

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.

E.7 Automated Test System Specifications

Positioner

Robot	Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: TX60L
Repeatability	0.02 mm
No. of axis	6

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor	Intel Core i7-2600/Intel Core i7-4770
Clock Speed	3.40 GHz
Operating System	Windows 7 Professional
Data Card	DASY5 PC-Board

Data Converter

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

PC Interface Card

Function	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

Model	ES3DV3 S/N: 3327, 3328, EX3DV4 S/N: 3866, 7337
Construction	Triangular core fiber optic detection system
Frequency	10 MHz to 4 GHz/10 MHz to 6 GHz
Linearity	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz/30 MHz to 6 GHz)

Phantom

Phantom	SAM Twin Phantom (V5.0)
Shell Material	Composite
Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm

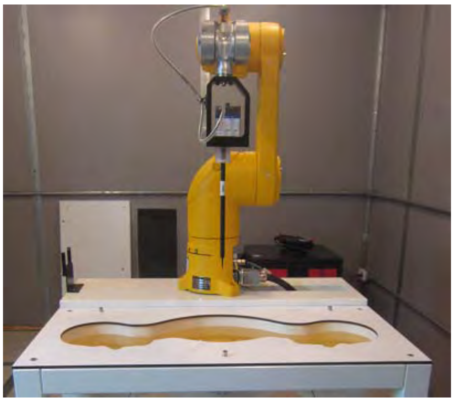

Figure E.7.1 DASY5 Test System