TEST REPORT

<table>
<tr><td>🜨 Dt&C</td><td>DT&C Co., Ltd.
42, Yurim-ro, 154Beon-gil, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea, 17042
Tel : 031-321-2664, Fax : 031-321-1664</td></tr>
</table>

1. Report No : DRRFCC2105-0026

2. Customer

　• Name : Point Mobile Co., LTD.

　• Address : B-9F, Kabul Great Valley 32 Digital-ro 9-gil, Geumcheon-gu Seoul South Korea 153-709

3. Use of Report : FCC Original Grant

4. Product Name / Model Name : RFID/USN Wireless / RF300

　FCC ID : V2X-RF300

5. FCC Regulation(s) : CFR 47 Part 2 subpart 2.1093

　Test Method Used : IEEE 1528-2013, FCC SAR KDB Publications (Details in test report)

6. Date of Test : 2021.04.08 ~ 2021.04.16

7. Location of Test : ☒ Permanent Testing Lab　　　☐ On Site Testing

8. Testing Environment : Refer to appended test report.

9. Test Result : Refer to the attached test result.

The results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested unless otherwise stated.

Affirmation	Tested by		Reviewed by	
	Name : BumJun Park	*(signature)*	Name : HakMin Kim	*(signature)*

2021 . 05 . 04 .

DT&C Co., Ltd.

This test report is a general report that does not use the KOLAS accreditation mark and is not related to KS Q ISO/IEC 17025 and KOLAS accreditation.

If this report is required to confirmation of authenticity, please contact to report@dtnc.net

Test Report Version

Test Report No.	Date	Description	Tested by	Reviewed by
DRRFCC2105-0026	May. 4, 2021	Initial issue	BumJun Park	HakMin Kim

Table of Contents

1. DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE

1.1 General Information

EUT type	RFID/USN Wireless		
FCC ID	V2X-RF300		
Equipment model name	RF300		
Equipment add model name	RF750		
Equipment serial no.	Identical prototype		
Mode(s) of Operation (RFID/USN Wireless Device)	RFID (900 MHz), Bluetooth		
TX Frequency Range	**Band**	**Operating Modes**	**Frequency**
	RFID (900 MHz)	Data	902.75 ~ 927.25 MHz
	Bluetooth	Data	2 402 ~ 2 480 MHz
RX Frequency Range	RFID (900 MHz)	Data	902.75 ~ 927.25 MHz
	Bluetooth	Data	2 402 ~ 2 480 MHz
Equipment Class	**Band**	**Reported SAR**	
		10g SAR (W/kg)	
		Extremity	
DSS	RFID (900 MHz)	0.80	
	Bluetooth	< 0.1	
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r03		0.84	
FCC Equipment Class	Part 15 Spread Spectrum Transmitter(DSS)		
Date(s) of Tests	2021.04.08 ~ 2021.04.16		
Antenna Type	Internal Antenna		
Information	• The Body SAR is not applicable because the RFID reader only transmits when user presses the scanning button and big separation distance from the human body in normal usage condition. • When evaluating SAR only for RFID readers, test was performed 7 sides (Top, Bottom, Front, Rear, Right and Left) for conservative evaluation. • Since the RFID antenna has high directionality, the test was performed by applying TCB Workshop Notes. • The operational description contains additional information.		

1.2 Power Reduction for SAR

There is no power reduction used for any band/mode implemented in this device for SAR purposes.

1.3 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

The Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications are in section 6 of this test report.

1.4 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

The Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities are in section 9 of this test report.

1.5 Guidance Applied

- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 (General RF Exposure Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04v01r03 (Handset SAR)
- FCC KDB Publication 690783 D01v01r03 (SAR Listings on Grants)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D02v01r02 (RF Exposure Reporting)
- April 2015 TCB Workshop Notes (Simultaneous transmission summation clarified)
- October 2020 TCB Workshop Notes (Handheld RFID/Barcode Scanners)

1.6 FCC & ISED MRA test lab designation no. : KR0034

1.7 ISED# : 5740A

2. INTROCUCTION

The FCC and Industry Canada have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 and Health Canada Safety Code 6 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices.

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave is used for guidance in measuring SAR due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86 NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, MD 20814. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ) It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 2.1)

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

Fig. 2.1 SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

where:
σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)
ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m^3)
E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

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

3. DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

3.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to
FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 and IEEE 1528-2013:

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 3.1) and IEEE1528-2013.
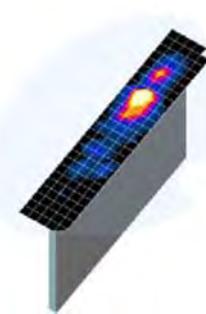
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.

Figure 3.1
Sample SAR Area Scan

3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 (See Table 3.1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):

   a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 3.1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).

   b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.

   c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 mm ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2)$ mm ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
		When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*

Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	≤ 1.5 · $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$ mm	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm

Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see IEEE Std 1528-2013 for details.

* When zoom scan is required and the *reported* SAR from the *area scan based 1-g SAR estimation* procedures of KDB Publication 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

Table 3.1 Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04*

4. RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

Uncontrolled Environment:

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Controlled Environment:

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Table 4.1.SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992

	HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS	
	General Public Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)	Occupational Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR * (Brain)	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR ** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR *** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.0

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

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

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

5. FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

Power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.

5.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, When SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance. For simultaneous transmission, the measured aggregate SAR must be scaled according to the sum of the differences between the maximum tune-up tolerance and actual power used to test each transmitter. When SAR is measured at or scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit, the results are referred to as reported SAR. The highest reported SAR results are identified on the grant of equipment authorization according to procedures in KDB 690783 D01v01r03.

5.2 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The following procedures are according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v03r01.

The device was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a RF shielded chamber. Establishing connections in this manner ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. Devices under test were evaluated prior to testing, with a fully charged battery and were configured to operate at maximum output power. In order to verify that the device was tested throughout the SAR test at maximum output power, the SAR measurement system measures a "point SAR" at an arbitrary reference point at the start and end of the 1 gram SAR evaluation, to assess for any power drifts during the evaluation. If the power drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

5.3 Generic device

The SAR evaluation shall be performed for all surfaces of the DUT that are accessible during intended use, as indicated in Figure 5.1. The separation distance in testing shall correspond to the intended use distance as specified in the user instructions provided by the manufacturer. If the intended use is not specified, all surfaces of the DUT shall be tested directly against the flat phantom.

The surface of the generic device (or the surface of the carry accessory holding the DUT) pointing towards the flat phantom shall be parallel to the surface of the phantom.
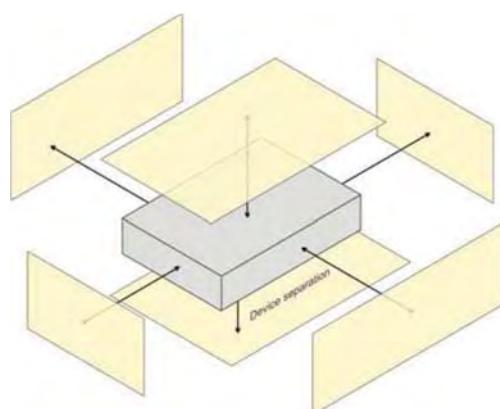
Figure 5.1 Test positions for a generic device

5.4 Extremity Exposure Configurations

Devices that are designed or intended for use on extremities or mainly operated in extremity only exposure conditions; i.e., hands, wrists, feet and ankles, may require extremity SAR evaluation. When the device also operates in close proximity to the user's body, SAR compliance for the body is also required. The 1-g body and 10-g extremity SAR Exclusion Thresholds found in KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 should be applied to determine SAR test requirements.

5.5 Handheld Devices Test Solutions (Oct 2020 TCB Workshop Notes)

Guidance Update: If the RFID antenna is highly directional you may apply the following testing guidance.
- Provide a directivity plot showing the directivity of the antenna.
- Provide a conservative minimum distance between the rear of the RFID antenna and the fingers during normal operation.
- Measure the 10g Extremity SAR from the front of the RFID antenna at that antenna-to-finger distance and use that SAR value in place of the rear side SAR data.
  Rear side of RFID antenna is 10 mm away from user's finger during normal operation.
  Test front surface at 10 mm away from flat phantom and use that SAR data in place of rear side SAR data.

- In the test setup section of the SAR report clearly explain the test setup and the fact the front side SAR was used in place of the rear side SAR data.

Directivity plots of RFID antenna
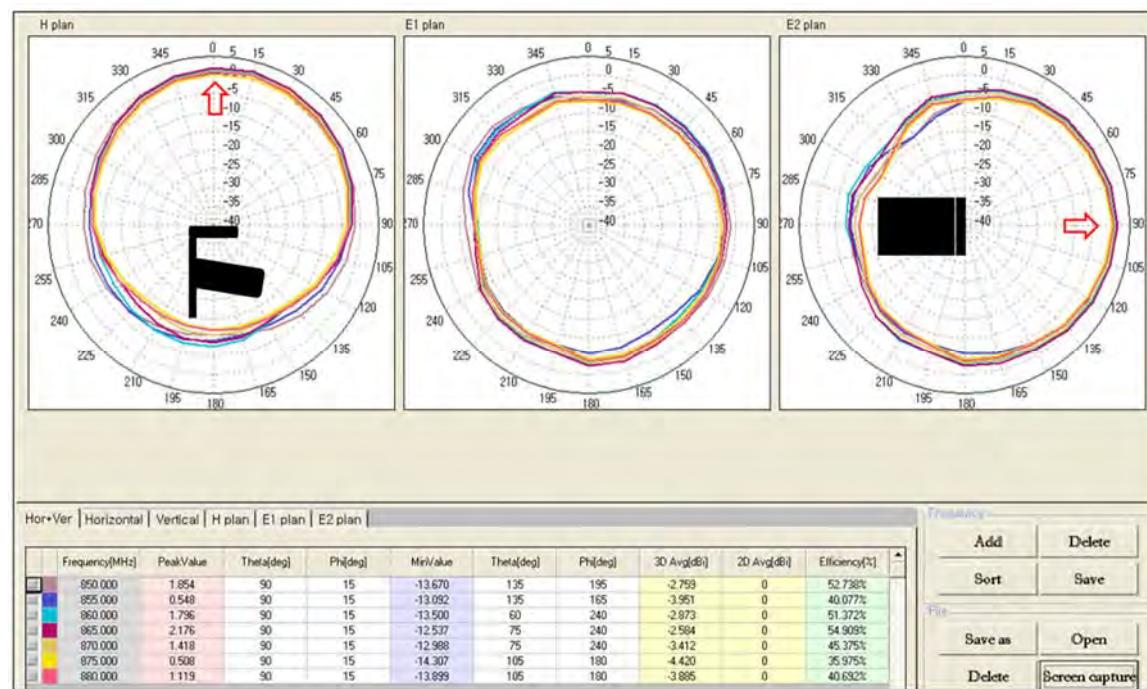
6. Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec and RF Conducted Powers

This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.

6.1 RFID Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec and Conducted Powers

Band	Frequency [MHz]	Channel	Frame Modulated Average[dBm]	
			Maximum	Nominal
RFID	902.75	1	23.81	23.41
	915.25	**26**	**23.81**	**23.41**
	927.25	50	23.81	23.41

Table 6.1.1 RFID Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec (Frame)

Band	Freq. (MHz)	Channel	RFID Frame AVG Conducted Power (dBm)
RFID	902.75	1	23.57
	915.25	**26**	**23.18**
	927.25	50	23.02

Table 6.1.2 RFID Frame Average RF Power

Figure 6.1.1 Power Measurement Setup

This device was tested with continuous modulated transmission and below duty cycle.

Duty Cycle = On time / (On time + OFF time)
= 62 ms / 205 ms
= 30.2 %

Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Duty Cycle [%]	Crest Factor
1	902.75	30.2	3.306
26	915.25	30.2	3.306
50	927.25	30.2	3.306

● **RFID Transmission Plot**

Figure 6.1.2 RFID Transmission Plot

6.2 Bluetooth Conducted Powers

Frame Modulated Average[dBm]		Low Ch.	Mid Ch.	High Ch.
Bluetooth 1 Mbps	Maximum	7.5	7.5	7.5
	Nominal	7.0	7.0	7.0
Bluetooth 2 Mbps	Maximum	4.5	4.5	4.5
	Nominal	4.0	4.0	4.0
Bluetooth 3 Mbps	Maximum	4.5	4.5	4.5
	Nominal	4.0	4.0	4.0

Table 6.2.1 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec (Frame)

Frame Modulated Average[dBm]		Low Ch.	Mid Ch.	High Ch.
Bluetooth (LE)	Maximum	6.46	6.46	6.46
	Nominal	5.96	5.96	5.96

Table 6.2.2 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Spec (Frame)

Channel	Frequency	Frame AVG Output Power (1Mbps)	Frame AVG Output Power (2Mbps)	Frame AVG Output Power (3Mbps)
	(MHz)	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dBm)
Low	2 402	6.65	3.87	3.86
Mid	2 441	7.10	4.36	4.35
High	2 480	5.52	2.73	2.74

Table 6.2.3 Bluetooth Frame Average RF Power

Channel	Frequency	Frame AVG Output Power(LE)
	(MHz)	(dBm)
Low	2 402	5.80
Mid	2 440	6.17
High	2 480	5.75

Table 6.2.4 Bluetooth LE Frame Average RF Power

● **Bluetooth Conducted Powers procedures**

1. Bluetooth (BDR, EDR)
    1) Enter DUT mode in EUT and operate it.
       When it operating, The EUT is transmitting at maximum power level and duty cycle fixed.
    2) Instruments and EUT were connected like Figure 6.2.1.
    3) The maximum output powers of BDR(1 Mbps), EDR(2, 3 Mbps) and each frequency were set by a Bluetooth Tester.
    4) Power levels were measured by a Power Meter.

```
┌──────────┐     ┌──────────────┐
│          │     │ Power Meter  │
│   EUT    │─────│ Power Sensor │
│          │     │              │
└──────────┘     └──────────────┘
```
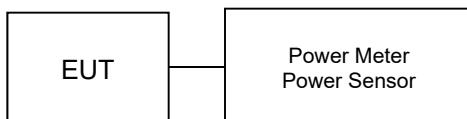
Figure 6.2.1 Average Power Measurement Setup

● **Bluetooth Transmission Plot**
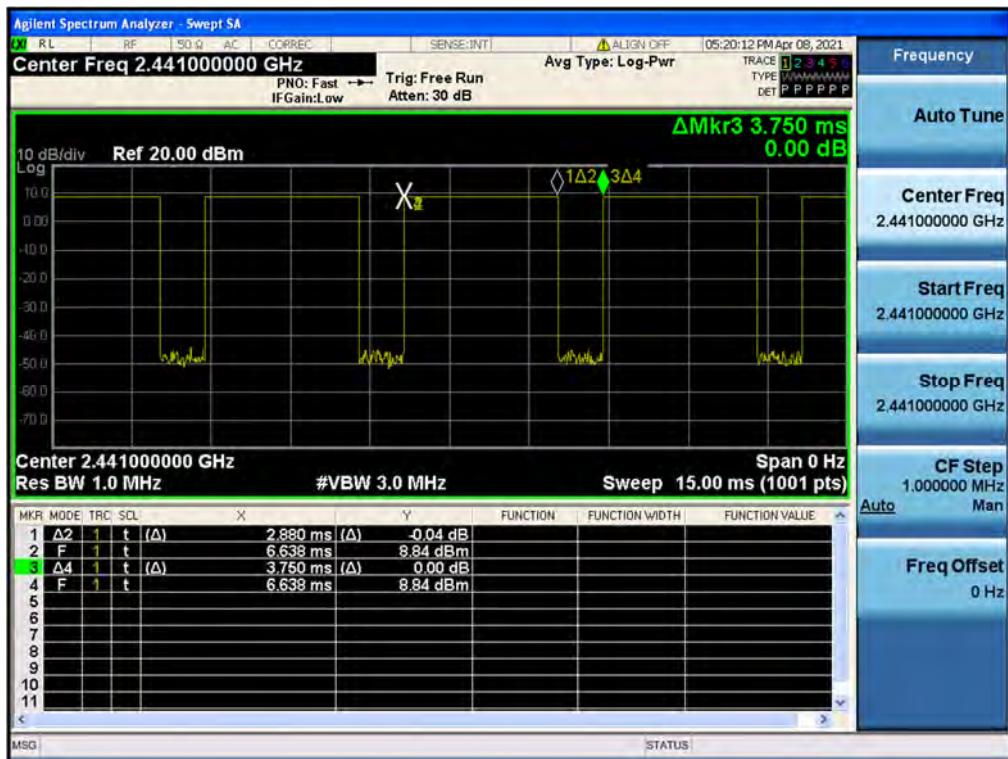
Figure 6.2.2 Bluetooth Transmission Plot

● **Bluetooth Duty Cycle Calculation**

Duty Cycle = Pulse/Period * 100% = (2.880/3.750) * 100 = 76.8%

7. SYSTEM VERIFICATION

7.1 Tissue Verification

				MEASURED TISSUE PARAMETERS						
Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp.[°C]	Liquid Temp.[°C]	Measured Frequency [MHz]	Target Dielectric Constant, εr	Target Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, εr	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Er Deviation [%]	σ Deviation [%]
Apr. 9. 2021	900 Head	21.1	21.0	900.00	41.500	0.970	41.505	0.962	0.01	-0.82
				902.75	41.496	0.971	41.476	0.965	-0.05	-0.62
				914.75	41.475	0.976	41.341	0.976	-0.32	0.00
				915.25	41.473	0.976	41.335	0.977	-0.33	0.10
				927.25	41.451	0.981	41.198	0.988	-0.61	0.71
Apr. 16. 2021	2450 Head	20.7	20.6	2402.0	39.282	1.757	38.959	1.772	-0.82	0.85
				2441.0	39.215	1.792	38.854	1.817	-0.92	1.40
				2450.0	39.200	1.800	38.827	1.827	-0.95	1.50
				2480.0	39.160	1.832	38.708	1.858	-1.15	1.42

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per KDB 865664 and IEEE 1528-2013 6.6.1.2). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:

1) The network analyzer and probe system was configured and calibrated.
2) The probe was immersed in the sample which was placed in a nonmetallic container. Trapped air bubbles beneath the flange were minimized by placing the probe at a slight angle.
3) The complex admittance with respect to the probe aperture was measured
4) The complex relative permittivity , for example from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\varepsilon_r\varepsilon_0}{[\ln(b/a)]^2}\int_a^b\int_a^b\int_0^\pi \cos\phi'\frac{\exp[-j\omega r(\mu_0\varepsilon_r'\varepsilon_0)^{1/2}]}{r}d\phi'd\rho'd\rho$$

where Y is the admittance of the probe in contact with the sample, the primed and unprimed coordinates refer to source and observation points, respectively, $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho'\cos\phi'$, ω is the angular frequency, and $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

7.2 Test System Verification

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to the ± 10 % of the specifications by using the SAR Dipole kit(s). (Graphic Plots Attached)

Table 7.2.1 System Verification Results (10g)

				SYSTEM DIPOLE VERIFICATION TARGET & MEASURED								
SAR System #	Freq. [MHz]	SAR Dipole kits	Date(s)	Tissue Type	Ambient Temp. [°C]	Liquid Temp. [°C]	Probe S/N	Input Power (mW)	1 W Target SAR10g (W/kg)	Measured SAR10g (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR10g (W/kg)	Deviation [%]
D	900	D900V2, SN: 1d175	Apr. 9. 2021	Head	21.1	21.0	3327	250	6.85	1.73	6.92	1.02
D	2450	D2450V2, SN: 920	Apr. 16. 2021	Head	20.7	20.6	7368	100	24.3	2.47	24.70	1.65

Note: Full system validation status and results can be found in Appendix D.
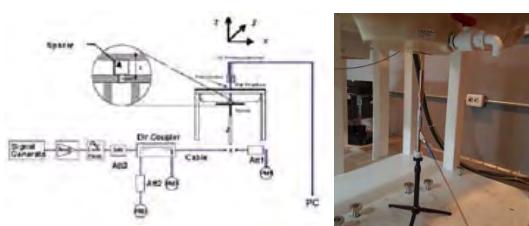
Figure 7.1 Dipole Verification Test Setup Diagram & Photo

8. SAR TEST RESULTS

8.1 Extremity SAR Results

Table 8.1.1 RFID Extremity SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS											
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	10g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	10g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch										
915.25	26	RFID	23.81	23.18	-0.020	0 mm [Top]	FCC #1	0.187	1.156	0.216	
915.25	26	RFID	23.81	23.18	-0.150	0 mm [Bottom]	FCC #1	0.326	1.156	0.377	
915.25	26	RFID	23.81	23.18	-0.140	10 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.688	1.156	0.795	
915.25	26	RFID	23.81	23.18	-0.010	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.034	1.156	0.039	
915.25	26	RFID	23.81	23.18	0.150	0 mm [Right]	FCC #1	0.691	1.156	**0.799**	A1
915.25	26	RFID	23.81	23.18	-0.030	0 mm [Left]	FCC #1	0.622	1.156	0.719	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure							Extremity 4.0 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 10 gram				

Table 8.1.2 Bluetooth Extremity SAR

MEASUREMENT RESULTS											
FREQUENCY		Mode	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Drift Power [dB]	Phantom Position	Device Serial Number	10g SAR (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	10g Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Plots #
MHz	Ch										
2441.0	39	Bluetooth	7.50	7.10	0.000	0 mm [Top]	FCC #1	0.069	1.096	**0.076**	A2
2441.0	39	Bluetooth	7.50	7.10	0.000	0 mm [Bottom]	FCC #1	< 0.001	1.096	< 0.001	
2441.0	39	Bluetooth	7.50	7.10	-0.090	0 mm [Front]	FCC #1	0.001	1.096	0.001	
2441.0	39	Bluetooth	7.50	7.10	-0.140	0 mm [Rear]	FCC #1	0.001	1.096	0.001	
2441.0	39	Bluetooth	7.50	7.10	0.090	0 mm [Right]	FCC #1	0.033	1.096	0.036	
2441.0	39	Bluetooth	7.50	7.10	0.000	0 mm [Left]	FCC #1	< 0.001	1.096	< 0.001	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1-1992– SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population Exposure							Extremity 4.0 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 10 gram				

8.2 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013, and FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
2. Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements. A standard battery was used for all SAR measurements.
3. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
4. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units
5. SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06.
6. SAR measurements were performed using the DASY5 automated system. The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the IEEE 1528 standard. During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each area scan measurement. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within 2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions. All local maxima within 2 dB of the global maximum were searched and passed for the Zoom Scan measurement.

9. FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as Bluetooth LE devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

9.2 Simultaneous Transmission Procedures

This device contains transmitters that may operate simultaneously. Therefore simultaneous transmission analysis is required. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v06 4.3.2 and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2,simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the sum 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is $\leq$ 1.6 W/kg. The different test positon in an exposure condition may be considered collectively to determine SAR test exclusion according to the sum of 1-g or 10-g SAR.

9.3 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

According to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06, transmitters are considered to be transmitting simultaneously when there is overlapping transmission, with the exception of transmissions during network hand-offs with maximum hand-off duration less than 30 seconds.

Table 9.3.1 Simultaneous SAR Cases

No.	Capable Transmit Configuration	Extremity SAR	Note
1	RFID + Bluetooth	Yes	

9.4 Extremity Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Table 9.4.1 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario : RFID + Bluetooth (Extremity)

Exposure Condition	RFID SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
	1	2	1+2
Top	0.216	0.076	0.292
Bottom	0.377	< 0.001	< 0.378
Front	0.795	0.001	0.796
Rear	0.039	0.001	0.040
Right	**0.799**	**0.036**	**0.835**
Left	0.719	< 0.001	< 0.720

9.5 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numerical summed SAR results for all the worst-case simultaneous transmission conditions were below the SAR limit. Therefore, the above analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit and therefore no measured volumetric simultaneous SAR summation is required per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v06 and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2.

10. SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

10.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR Measurement Variability was assessed using the following procedures for each frequency band:

1. When the original highest measured SAR is $\geq$ 0.80 W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.
2. A second repeated measurement was performed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was $\geq$ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
3. A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was $\geq$ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.
4. Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg
5. The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

10.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR was < 3.75 W/kg for 10g for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2013 was not required.

11. EQUIPMENT LIST

Table 11.1.1 Test Equipment Calibration

	Type	Manufacturer	Model	Cal.Date	Next.Cal.Date	S/N
☒	SEMITEC Engineering	SEMITEC	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shield Room
☒	Robot	SPEAG	TX90XL	N/A	N/A	F13/5RR2A1/A/01
☒	Robot Controller	SPEAG	CS8C	N/A	N/A	F13/5RR2A1/C/01
☒	Joystick	SPEAG	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-13200990
☒	Intel Core i7-3 770 3.40 GHz Windows 7 Professional	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	Probe Alignment Unit LB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SE UKS 030 AA
☒	Device Holder	SPEAG	SD000H01HA	N/A	N/A	N/A
☒	Twin SAM Phantom	SPEAG	QD000P40CD	N/A	N/A	1785
☒	Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE3V1	2020-11-24	2021-11-24	520
☒	Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4V1	2020-08-25	2021-08-25	1396
☒	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	ES3DV3	2021-01-27	2022-01-27	3327
☒	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	2020-11-27	2021-11-27	7368
☒	900MHz SAR Dipole	SPEAG	D900V2	2020-05-19	2022-05-19	1d175
☒	2450MHz SAR Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	2020-08-18	2022-08-18	920
☒	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	2020-06-24	2021-06-24	MY46106970
☒	Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde Schwarz	FSQ26	2020-12-16	2021-12-16	200445
☒	Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	2020-06-24	2021-06-24	US41461520
☒	Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS3Q7ELU	2020-06-24	2021-06-24	1020
☒	High Power RF Amplifier	EMPOWER	BBS3Q8CCJ	2020-06-24	2021-06-24	1005
☒	Power Meter	HP	EPM-442A	2020-12-16	2021-12-16	GB37170267
☒	Power Meter	HP	EPM-442A	2020-12-16	2021-12-16	GB37170413
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2020-12-16	2021-12-16	US37294267
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2020-12-16	2021-12-16	2702A61707
☒	Power Sensor	HP	8481A	2020-12-16	2021-12-16	2702A65976
☒	Dual Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D-012	2020-12-16	2021-12-16	50228
☒	Directional Coupler	HP	772D	2020-06-24	2021-06-24	2889A01064
☒	Low Pass Filter 1.5GHz	Micro LAB	LA-15N	2020-06-24	2021-06-24	2
☒	Low Pass Filter 6.0GHz	Micro LAB	LA-60N	2020-12-16	2021-12-16	03942
☒	Attenuators(10 dB)	WEINSCHEL	23-10-34	2020-12-16	2021-12-16	BP4387
☒	Attenuators	Cernexwave	CFADC2603U5	2020-06-24	2021-06-24	C11711
☒	Dielectric Probe kit	SPEAG	DAK-3.5	2020-11-25	2021-11-25	1092
☒	Power Splitter	Anritsu	K241B	2020-12-16	2021-12-16	1301183
☒	Bluetooth Tester	TESCOM	TC-3000C	2020-06-24	2021-06-24	3000C000563

NOTE(S):
1. The E-field probe was calibrated by SPEAG, by temperature measurement procedure. Dipole Verification measurement is performed by DT&C before each test. The brain and muscle simulating material are calibrated by DT&C using the dielectric probe system and network analyzer to determine the conductivity and permittivity (dielectric constant) of the brain and muscle-equivalent material. Each equipment item was used solely within its respective calibration period.
2. CBT(Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.

12. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

900 MHz Head (SN: 3327)

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1 g	(Ci) 10 g	Standard 1 g (± %)	Standard 10 g (± %)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	5.5	5.5	∞
Boundary Effects	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.46	0.46	∞
Probe Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Probe modulation response	0.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Detection limits	0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.14	0.14	∞
Readout Electronics	1.0	Normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Response time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.46	0.46	∞
Integration time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.23	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	2.9	2.9	145
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	5
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
SAR Scaling	2.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Physical Parameters								
Phantom Shell	7.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	4.4	4.4	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	3.9	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	3.0	2.8	10
Liquid permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	3.8	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	0.87	1.0	10
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	1.8	Rectangular	√3	0.78	0.71	0.81	0.74	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	1.9	Rectangular	√3	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.29	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						**13**	**13**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)						**26**	**26**	

$U(1\ g) = k \cdot u_c$
$= 2 \cdot 13\ \%$
$= 26\ \%$ (The confidence level is about 95 % k = 2)
$U(10\ g) = k \cdot u_c$
$= 2 \cdot 13\ \%$
$= 26\ \%$ (The confidence level is about 95 % k = 2)

2 450 MHz Head (SN: 7368)

Error Description	Uncertainty value ±%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1 g	(Ci) 10 g	Standard 1 g (± %)	Standard 10 g (± %)	vi 2 or Veff
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	5.5	5.5	∞
Boundary Effects	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.46	0.46	∞
Probe Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Probe modulation response	0.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0	∞
Detection limits	0.25	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.14	0.14	∞
Readout Electronics	1.0	Normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Response time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.46	0.46	∞
Integration time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions – Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.23	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	2.9	2.9	145
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	5
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
SAR Scaling	2.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.2	1.2	∞
Physical Parameters								
Phantom Shell	7.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	4.4	4.4	∞
Liquid conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid conductivity (Meas.)	4.2	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	3.3	3.0	10
Liquid permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid permittivity (Meas.)	4.0	Normal	1	0.23	0.26	0.92	1.0	10
Temp. unc. - Conductivity	1.9	Rectangular	√3	0.78	0.71	0.86	0.78	∞
Temp. unc. - Permittivity	1.9	Rectangular	√3	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.29	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						**13**	**13**	330
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)						**26**	**26**	

$U(1\ g) = k \cdot u_c$
$= 2 \cdot 13\ \%$
$= 26\ \%$ (The confidence level is about 95 % $k = 2$)
$U(10\ g) = k \cdot u_c$
$= 2 \cdot 13\ \%$
$= 26\ \%$ (The confidence level is about 95 % $k = 2$)

13. CONCLUSION

Measurement Conclusion

The SAR measurement indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC. These measurements are taken to simulate the RF effects exposure under the worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The tested device complies with the requirements in respect to all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are every complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role impossible biological effect are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease).

Because innumerable factors may interact to determine the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide shall consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables.

14. REFERENCES

[1] Federal Communications Commission, ET Docket 93-62, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radiofrequency Radiation, Aug. 1996.

[2] ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields, 3kHz to 300GHz, New York: IEEE, 2006.

[3] ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields, 3kHz to 300GHz, New York: IEEE, Sept. 1992.

[4] ANSI/IEEE C95.3-2002, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave, New York: IEEE, December 2002.

[5] IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 39 –Standards Coordinating Committee 34 – IEEE Std. 1528-2013,Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices.

[6] NCRP, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, NCRP Report No. 86, 1986. Reprinted Feb. 1995.

[7] T. Schmid, O. Egger, N. Kuster, Automated E-field scanning system for dosimetric assessments, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, Jan. 1996, pp. 105-113.

[8] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, N. Kuster, Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies, ICECOM97, Oct. 1997, pp. 1-124.

[9] K. Pokovic, T. Schmid, and N. Kuster, E-field Probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids, Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, Croatia, June 23-25, 1996, pp. 172-175.

[10] Schmid& Partner Engineering AG, Application Note: Data Storage and Evaluation, June 1998, p2.

[11] V. Hombach, K. Meier, M. Burkhardt, E. Kuhn, N. Kuster, The Dependence of EM Energy Absorption upon Human Modeling at 900 MHz, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44 no. 10, Oct.1996, pp. 1865-1873.

[12] N. Kuster and Q. Balzano, Energy absorption mechanism by biological bodies in the near field of dipole antennas above 300MHz, IEEE Transaction on Vehicular Technology, vol. 41, no. 1, Feb. 1992, pp. 17-23.

[13] G. Hartsgrove, A. Kraszewski, A. Surowiec, Simulated Biological Materials for Electromagnetic Radiation Absorption Studies, University of Ottawa, Bio electromagnetics, Canada: 1987, pp. 29-36.

[14] Q. Balzano, O. Garay, T. Manning Jr., Electromagnetic Energy Exposure of Simulated Users of Portable Cellular Telephones, IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 44, no.3, Aug. 1995.

[15] W. Gander, Computer mathematick, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.

[16] W.H. Press, S.A. Teukolsky, W.T. Vetterling, and B.P. Flannery, Numerical Recipes in C, The Art of Scientific Computing, Second edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.

[17] N. Kuster, R. Kastle, T. Schmid, Dosimetric evaluation of mobile communications equipment with known precision, IEEE Transaction on Communications, vol. E80-B, no. 5, May 1997, pp. 645-652.

[18] CENELEC CLC/SC111B, European Prestandard (prENV 50166-2), Human Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields High-frequency: 10kHz-300GHz, Jan. 1995.

[19] Prof. Dr. Niels Kuster, ETH, Eidgenössische Hoschschule Zürich, Dosimetric Evaluation of the Cellular Phone.

[20] IEC 62209-1, Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3 GHz), 2016.

[21] RSS-102 Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radio communication Apparatus (All Frequency Bands) Issue 5, March 2015.

[22] Health Canada Safety Code 6 Limits of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz – 300 GHz, 2015

[23] SAR Measurement procedures for IEEE 802.11a/b/g KDB Publication 248227 D01v02

[24] FCC SAR Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas, KDB Publications 648474D02-D04

[25] FCC SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop, Notebook, Netbook and Tablet Computers, FCC KDB Publication 616217 D04

[26] FCC SAR Measurement and Reporting Requirements for 100MHz – 6 GHz, KDB Publications 865664 D01-D02

[27] FCC General RF Exposure Guidance and SAR Procedures for Dongles, KDB Publication 447498, D01-D02

[28] Anexo à Resolução No. 533, de 10 de September de 2009.

[29] IEC 62209-2, Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 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), 2010.

APPENDIX A. – Probe Calibration Data

Dt&C

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client   **DT&C (Dymstec)**   Certificate No: **ES3-3327_Jan21**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3327
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v6, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v7 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	January 27, 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: CC2552 (20x)	31-Mar-20 (No. 217-03106)	Apr-21
DAE4	SN: 660	23-Dec-20 (No. DAE4-660_Dec20)	Dec-21
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-20 (No. ES3-3013_Dec20)	Dec-21

Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-21

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

Issued: January 28, 2021

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

Certificate No: ES3-3327_Jan21   Page 1 of 10

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

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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

b) IEC 62209-1, ", "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016

c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).

- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.

- *DCPx,y,z:* DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.

- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics

- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z:* A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.

- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:* Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.

- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):* in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.

- *Sensor Offset:* The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

- *Connector Angle:* The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

Certificate No: ES3-3327_Jan21   Page 2 of 10

Ɗt&C

ES3DV3 – SN:3327   January 27, 2021

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3327

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	1.15	1.09	1.03	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	103.6	106.2	107.2	

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	193.6	± 2.5 %	± 4.7 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		202.9		
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		195.9		

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

[A] The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

Certificate No: ES3-3327_Jan21   Page 3 of 10

Dt&C

ES3DV3– SN:3327

January 27, 2021

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3327

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-125.9
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

Note: Measurement distance from surface can be increased to 3-4 mm for an *Area Scan* job.

Certificate No: ES3-3327_Jan21

Page 4 of 10

ES3DV3– SN:3327

January 27, 2021

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3327

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^{C}	Relative Permittivity ^{F}	Conductivity (S/m) ^{F}	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^{G}	Depth ^{G} (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.49	6.49	6.49	0.80	1.26	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.26	6.26	6.26	0.77	1.23	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.08	6.08	6.08	0.40	1.75	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.41	5.41	5.41	0.73	1.31	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.13	5.13	5.13	0.68	1.32	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.68	4.68	4.68	0.80	1.40	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.47	4.47	4.47	0.80	1.37	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	4.23	4.23	4.23	0.90	1.40	± 13.1 %
3700	37.7	3.12	4.13	4.13	4.13	0.90	1.40	± 13.1 %

^{C} Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
^{F} At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
^{G} Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

Certificate No: ES3-3327_Jan21

Page 5 of 10

Dt&C

ES3DV3– SN:3327   January 27, 2021

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3327

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^{C}	Relative Permittivity ^{F}	Conductivity (S/m) ^{F}	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^{G}	Depth ^{G} (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.51	6.51	6.51	0.43	1.58	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.34	6.34	6.34	0.80	1.18	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.23	6.23	6.23	0.57	1.39	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	5.26	5.26	5.26	0.48	1.59	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	5.01	5.01	5.01	0.48	1.64	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.49	4.49	4.49	0.80	1.28	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.80	1.25	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	3.81	3.81	3.81	0.80	1.60	± 13.1 %
3700	51.0	3.55	3.71	3.71	3.71	0.80	1.60	± 13.1 %

^{C} Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
^{F} At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
^{G} Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

Certificate No: ES3-3327_Jan21   Page 6 of 10

ES3DV3– SN:3327

January 27, 2021

Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)
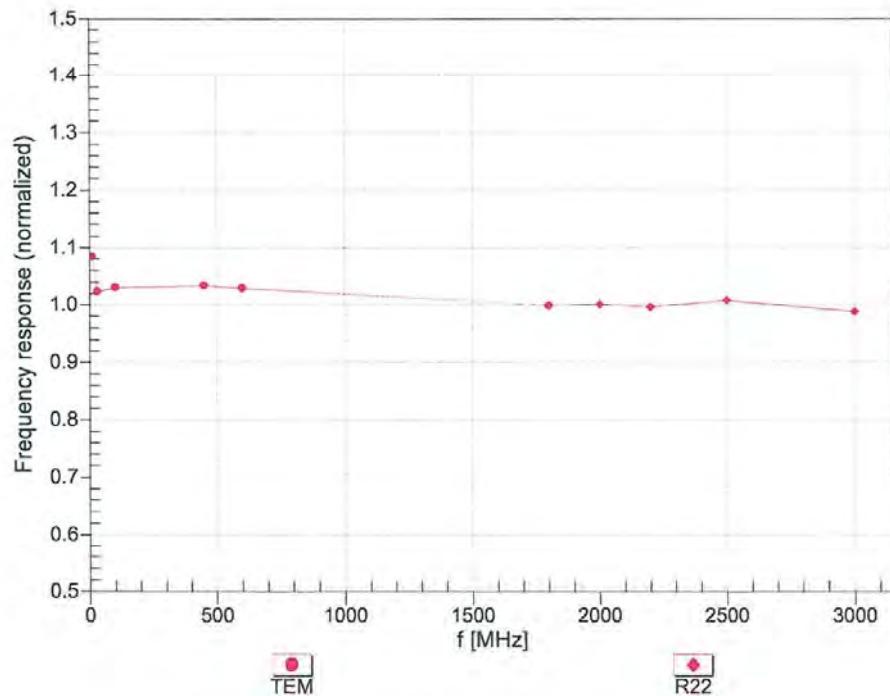
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Certificate No: ES3-3327_Jan21

Page 7 of 10

Dt&C

Receiving Pattern (φ), ϑ = 0°

f=600 MHz,TEM
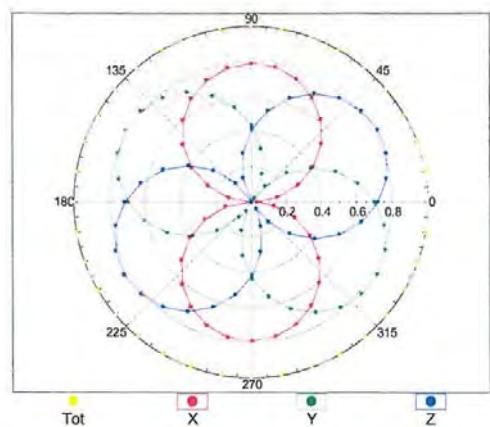
f=1800 MHz,R22

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

TRF-RF-601(03)161101

Prohibits the copying and re-issue of this report without DT&C approval.

Pages: 32 /86

Dt&C

Dynamic Range f(SAR_head)
(TEM cell , f_eval= 1900 MHz)

Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

TRF-RF-601(03)161101

Prohibits the copying and re-issue of this report without DT&C approval.

Pages: 33 /86

Dt&C
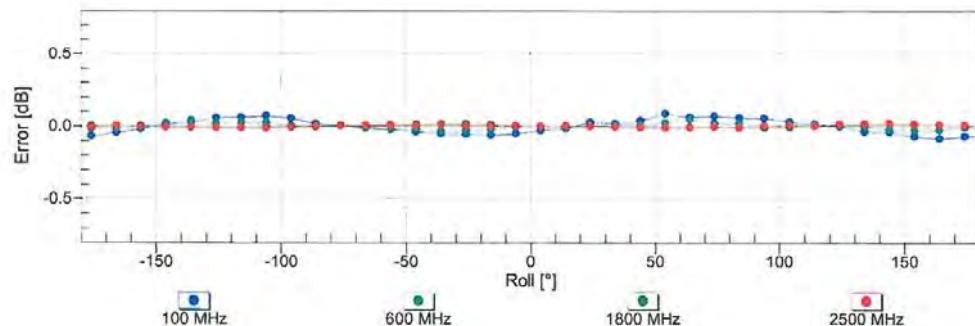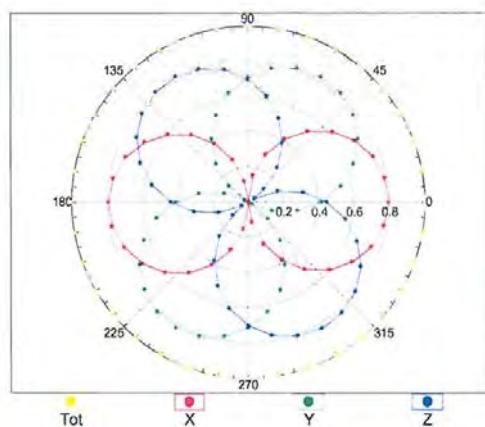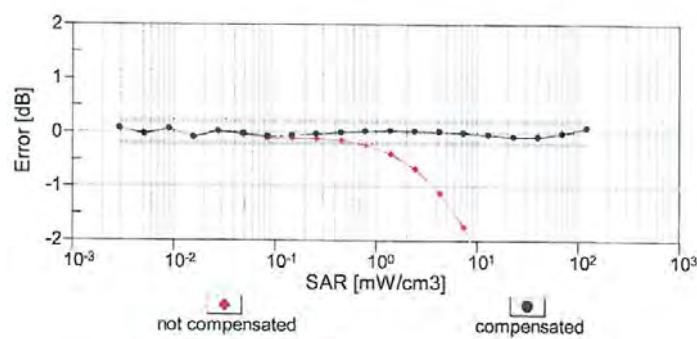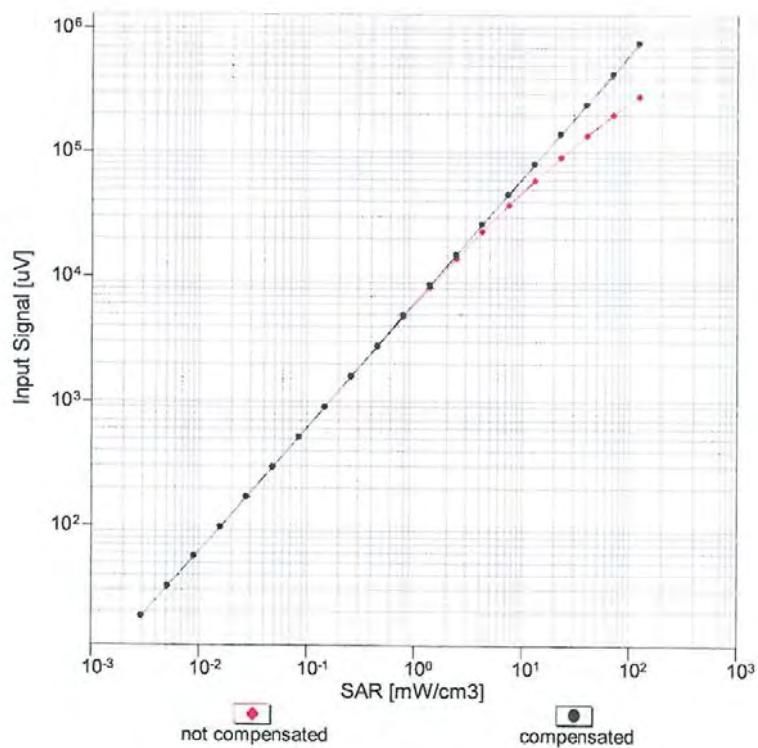
ES3DV3– SN:3327

January 27, 2021

Conversion Factor Assessment

f = 835 MHz,WGLS R9 (H_convF)

f = 1900 MHz,WGLS R22 (H_convF)

Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid
Error (φ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz

Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

Certificate No: ES3-3327_Jan21

Page 10 of 10

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

ilac-MRA

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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Client   **DT&C (Dymstec)**

Certificate No: **EX3-7368_Nov20**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN:7368
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v6, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v7 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	November 27, 2020

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: CC2552 (20x)	31-Mar-20 (No. 217-03106)	Apr-21
DAE4	SN: 660	27-Dec-19 (No. DAE4-660_Dec19)	Dec-20
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-19 (No. ES3-3013_Dec19)	Dec-20

Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-21

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: December 1, 2020

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

Certificate No: EX3-7368_Nov20   Page 1 of 23

Dt&C

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

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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z*: Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCPx,y,z*: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR*: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z*: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters*: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- *Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the *NORMx* (no uncertainty required).

Certificate No: EX3-7368_Nov20   Page 2 of 23

⦿ Dt&C

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7368

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (µV/(V/m)²)[A]	0.48	0.56	0.42	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	100.7	97.7	102.2	

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√µV	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Max Unc[E] (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	160.3	± 3.0 %	± 4.7 %
		Y	0.00	0.00	1.00		150.0		
		Z	0.00	0.00	1.00		153.7		
10352-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 10%)	X	3.59	70.12	12.21	10.00	60.0	± 3.6 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	7.31	77.83	15.34		60.0		
		Z	2.34	65.07	9.45		60.0		
10353-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 20%)	X	8.27	79.42	14.40	6.99	80.0	± 2.5 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	20.00	89.19	17.66		80.0		
		Z	1.05	62.05	7.32		80.0		
10354-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 40%)	X	20.00	90.35	16.92	3.98	95.0	± 1.6 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	20.00	92.58	17.99		95.0		
		Z	1.31	67.09	8.70		95.0		
10355-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 60%)	X	20.00	100.56	20.68	2.22	120.0	± 0.9 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	20.00	98.82	19.84		120.0		
		Z	20.00	90.18	15.38		120.0		
10387-AAA	QPSK Waveform, 1 MHz	X	1.76	66.72	15.53	1.00	150.0	± 1.7 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	1.70	65.34	14.63		150.0		
		Z	1.89	69.82	16.78		150.0		
10388-AAA	QPSK Waveform, 10 MHz	X	2.32	68.49	16.16	0.00	150.0	± 1.1 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.23	67.27	15.31		150.0		
		Z	2.39	70.02	17.05		150.0		
10396-AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 100 kHz	X	2.94	71.30	19.25	3.01	150.0	± 0.9 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	2.70	69.06	18.13		150.0		
		Z	2.46	69.81	18.76		150.0		
10399-AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 40 MHz	X	3.59	67.39	16.00	0.00	150.0	± 0.8 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	3.40	66.17	15.27		150.0		
		Z	3.50	67.50	16.15		150.0		
10414-AAA	WLAN CCDF, 64-QAM, 40MHz	X	4.93	65.84	15.67	0.00	150.0	± 1.3 %	± 9.6 %
		Y	4.80	65.05	15.20		150.0		
		Z	4.73	65.78	15.70		150.0		

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix

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

[A] The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

Dt&C

EX3DV4– SN:7368   November 27, 2020

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7368

Sensor Model Parameters

	C1 fF	C2 fF	α V^{-1}	T1 $ms.V^{-2}$	T2 $ms.V^{-1}$	T3 ms	T4 V^{-2}	T5 V^{-1}	T6
X	45.0	330.78	34.68	8.53	0.00	4.98	1.90	0.05	1.01
Y	48.5	362.65	35.59	7.00	0.00	5.00	1.12	0.18	1.01
Z	35.0	255.74	34.42	6.18	0.00	4.95	1.32	0.00	1.00

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	155.8
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

Note: Measurement distance from surface can be increased to 3-4 mm for an *Area Scan* job.

Certificate No: EX3-7368_Nov20   Page 4 of 23

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7368

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz)^C	Relative Permittivity^F	Conductivity (S/m)^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha^G	Depth^G (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.90	9.90	9.90	0.51	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.68	9.68	9.68	0.43	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.59	9.59	9.59	0.46	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.52	8.52	8.52	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.27	8.27	8.27	0.29	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.89	7.89	7.89	0.36	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.53	7.53	7.53	0.37	0.80	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	7.03	7.03	7.03	0.35	1.30	± 13.1 %
3700	37.7	3.12	6.92	6.92	6.92	0.35	1.30	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.65	5.65	5.65	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.39	5.39	5.39	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	5.04	5.04	5.04	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.84	4.84	4.84	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	5.03	5.03	5.03	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

^{C} Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.
^{F} At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.
^{G} Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

TRF-RF-601(03)161101

Prohibits the copying and re-issue of this report without DT&C approval.

Pages: 39 /86

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7368

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha [G]	Depth [G] (mm)	Unc (k=2)
6500	34.5	6.07	5.50	5.50	5.50	0.20	2.50	± 18.6 %

[C] Frequency validity above 6GHz is ± 700 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

[F] At frequencies 6-10 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

[G] Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz; below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz; and below ± 4% for frequencies between 6-10 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

Certificate No: EX3-7368_Nov20

Page 6 of 23

Dt&C

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

Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Dt&C
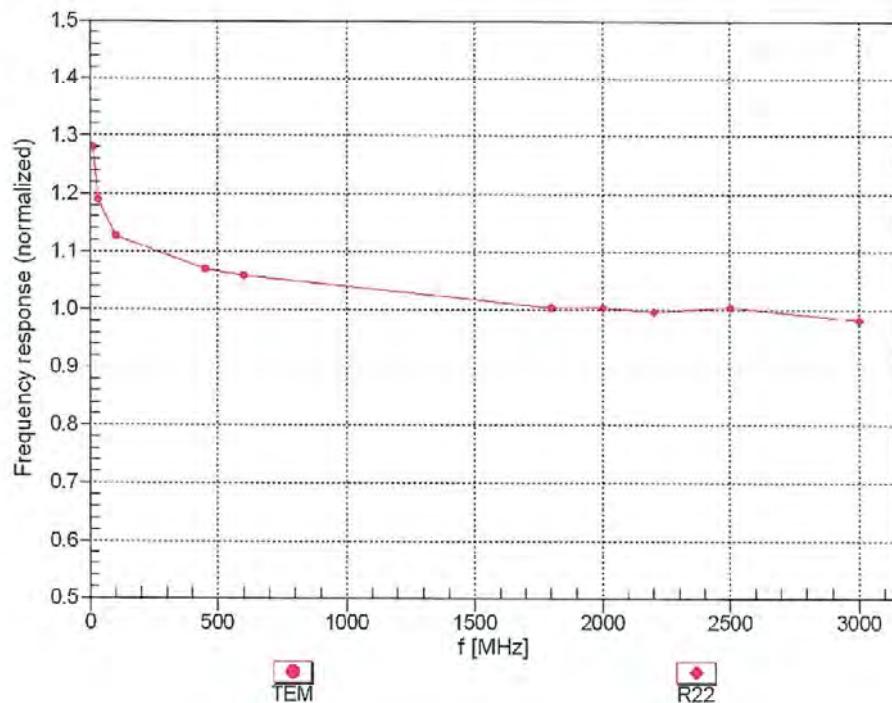
EX3DV4– SN:7368

November 27, 2020

Receiving Pattern (φ), ϑ = 0°
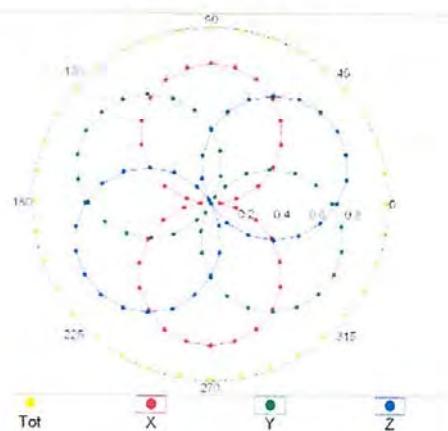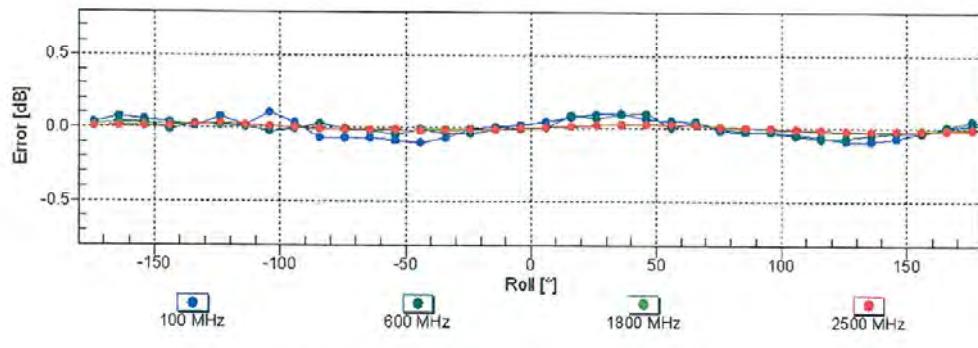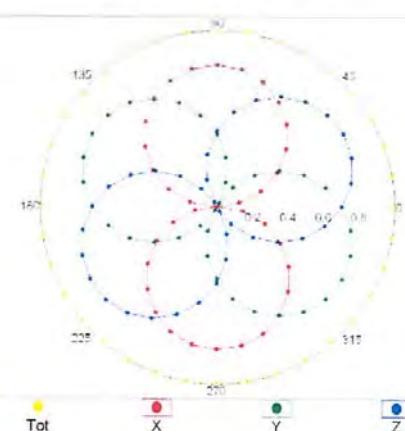
f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22

| Tot | X | Y | Z |

| Tot | X | Y | Z |

| 100 MHz | 600 MHz | 1800 MHz | 2500 MHz |

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

Certificate No: EX3-7368_Nov20

Page 8 of 23

Dynamic Range f(SAR$_{head}$)
(TEM cell , f$_{eval}$= 1900 MHz)

Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

🎯 **Dt&C**
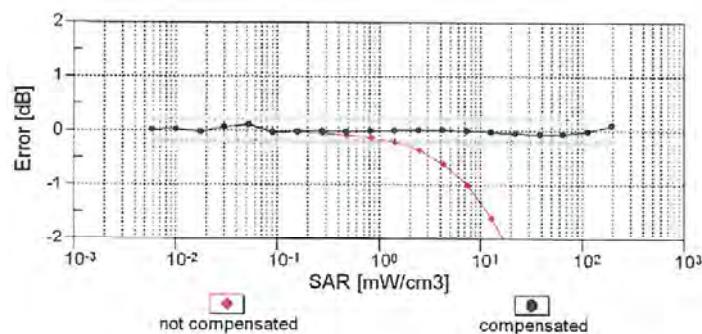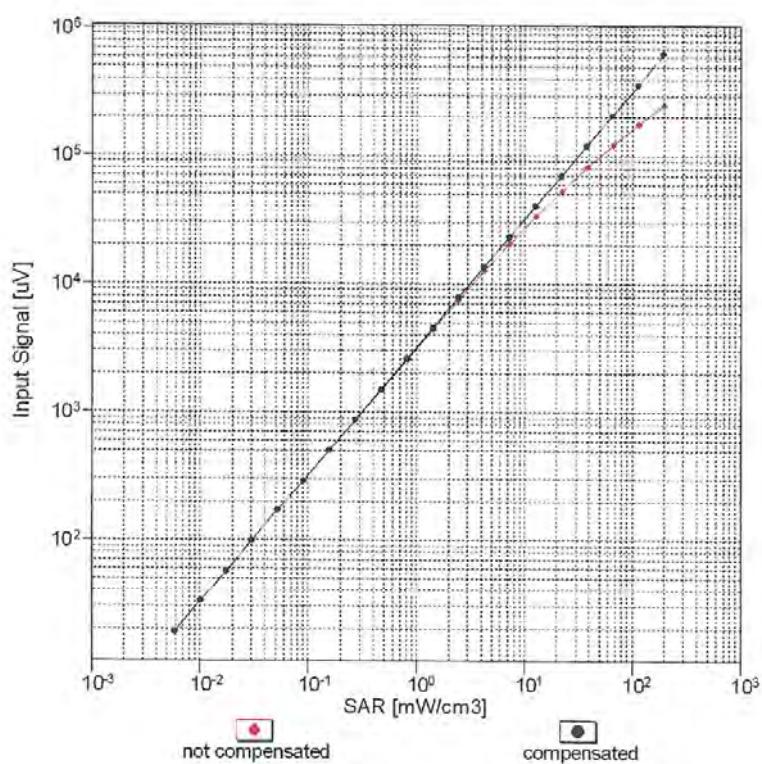
EX3DV4– SN:7368

November 27, 2020

Conversion Factor Assessment
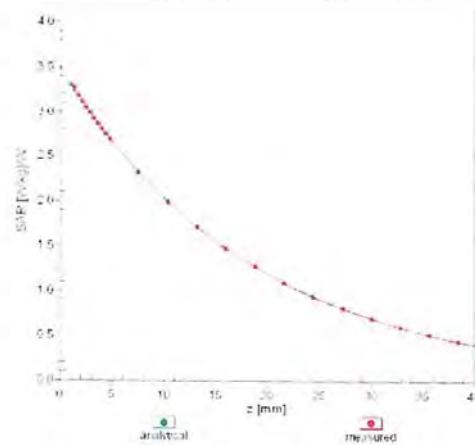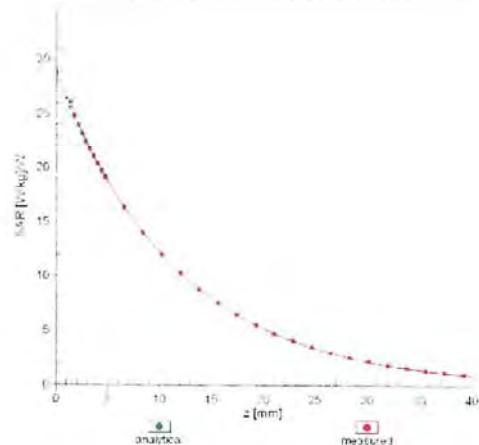
f = 835 MHz,WGLS R9 (H_convF)

f = 1900 MHz,WGLS R22 (H_convF)

Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid
Error (φ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz

Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

Certificate No: EX3-7368_Nov20

Page 10 of 23
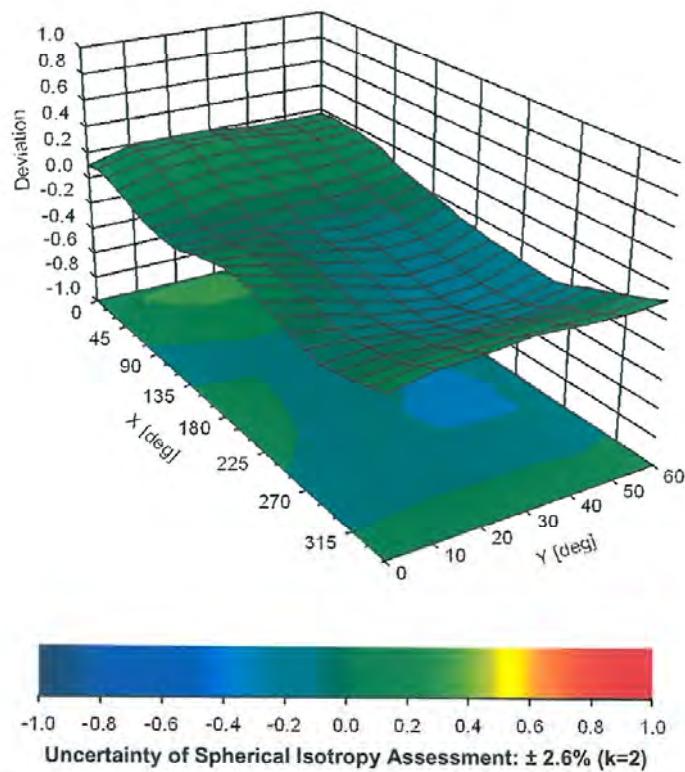
Appendix: Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Rev	Communication System Name	Group	PAR (dB)	Unc^E (k=2)
0		CW	CW	0.00	± 4.7 %
10010	CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	Test	10.00	± 9.6 %
10011	CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	WCDMA	2.91	± 9.6 %
10012	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	WLAN	1.87	± 9.6 %
10013	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps)	WLAN	9.46	± 9.6 %
10021	DAC	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	GSM	9.39	± 9.6 %
10023	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	GSM	9.57	± 9.6 %
10024	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	GSM	6.56	± 9.6 %
10025	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0)	GSM	12.62	± 9.6 %
10026	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1)	GSM	9.55	± 9.6 %
10027	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	GSM	4.80	± 9.6 %
10028	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	GSM	3.55	± 9.6 %
10029	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1-2)	GSM	7.78	± 9.6 %
10030	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH1)	Bluetooth	5.30	± 9.6 %
10031	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH3)	Bluetooth	1.87	± 9.6 %
10032	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	Bluetooth	1.16	± 9.6 %
10033	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH1)	Bluetooth	7.74	± 9.6 %
10034	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH3)	Bluetooth	4.53	± 9.6 %
10035	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (PI/4-DQPSK, DH5)	Bluetooth	3.83	± 9.6 %
10036	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH1)	Bluetooth	8.01	± 9.6 %
10037	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH3)	Bluetooth	4.77	± 9.6 %
10038	CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (8-DPSK, DH5)	Bluetooth	4.10	± 9.6 %
10039	CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	CDMA2000	4.57	± 9.6 %
10042	CAB	IS-54 / IS-136 FDD (TDMA/FDM, PI/4-DQPSK, Halfrate)	AMPS	7.78	± 9.6 %
10044	CAA	IS-91/EIA/TIA-553 FDD (FDMA, FM)	AMPS	0.00	± 9.6 %
10048	CAA	DECT (TDD, TDMA/FDM, GFSK, Full Slot, 24)	DECT	13.80	± 9.6 %
10049	CAA	DECT (TDD, TDMA/FDM, GFSK, Double Slot, 12)	DECT	10.79	± 9.6 %
10056	CAA	UMTS-TDD (TD-SCDMA, 1.28 Mcps)	TD-SCDMA	11.01	± 9.6 %
10058	DAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	GSM	6.52	± 9.6 %
10059	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 2 Mbps)	WLAN	2.12	± 9.6 %
10060	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 5.5 Mbps)	WLAN	2.83	± 9.6 %
10061	CAB	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 11 Mbps)	WLAN	3.60	± 9.6 %
10062	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 6 Mbps)	WLAN	8.68	± 9.6 %
10063	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 9 Mbps)	WLAN	8.63	± 9.6 %
10064	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 12 Mbps)	WLAN	9.09	± 9.6 %
10065	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 18 Mbps)	WLAN	9.00	± 9.6 %
10066	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 24 Mbps)	WLAN	9.38	± 9.6 %
10067	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 36 Mbps)	WLAN	10.12	± 9.6 %
10068	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 48 Mbps)	WLAN	10.24	± 9.6 %
10069	CAD	IEEE 802.11a/h WiFi 5 GHz (OFDM, 54 Mbps)	WLAN	10.56	± 9.6 %
10071	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 9 Mbps)	WLAN	9.83	± 9.6 %
10072	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 12 Mbps)	WLAN	9.62	± 9.6 %
10073	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 18 Mbps)	WLAN	9.94	± 9.6 %
10074	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 24 Mbps)	WLAN	10.30	± 9.6 %
10075	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 36 Mbps)	WLAN	10.77	± 9.6 %
10076	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 48 Mbps)	WLAN	10.94	± 9.6 %
10077	CAB	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 54 Mbps)	WLAN	11.00	± 9.6 %
10081	CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	CDMA2000	3.97	± 9.6 %
10082	CAB	IS-54 / IS-136 FDD (TDMA/FDM, PI/4-DQPSK, Fullrate)	AMPS	4.77	± 9.6 %
10090	DAC	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-4)	GSM	6.56	± 9.6 %
10097	CAC	UMTS-FDD (HSDPA)	WCDMA	3.98	± 9.6 %
10098	DAC	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 2)	WCDMA	3.98	± 9.6 %

Certificate No: EX3-7368_Nov20   Page 11 of 23

10099	CAC	EDGE-FDD (TDMA, 8PSK, TN 0-4)	GSM	9.55	± 9.6 %
10100	CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.67	± 9.6 %
10101	CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.42	± 9.6 %
10102	CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.60	± 9.6 %
10103	DAC	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.29	± 9.6 %
10104	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.97	± 9.6 %
10105	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.01	± 9.6 %
10108	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.80	± 9.6 %
10109	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.43	± 9.6 %
10110	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.75	± 9.6 %
10111	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.44	± 9.6 %
10112	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.59	± 9.6 %
10113	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.62	± 9.6 %
10114	CAG	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.10	± 9.6 %
10115	CAG	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 81 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.46	± 9.6 %
10116	CAG	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 135 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.15	± 9.6 %
10117	CAG	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	WLAN	8.07	± 9.6 %
10118	CAD	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 81 Mbps, 16-QAM)	WLAN	8.59	± 9.6 %
10119	CAD	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 135 Mbps, 64-QAM)	WLAN	8.13	± 9.6 %
10140	CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.49	± 9.6 %
10141	CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.53	± 9.6 %
10142	CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10143	CAD	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.35	± 9.6 %
10144	CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 3 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.65	± 9.6 %
10145	CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.76	± 9.6 %
10146	CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.41	± 9.6 %
10147	CAC	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.72	± 9.6 %
10149	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.42	± 9.6 %
10150	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.60	± 9.6 %
10151	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.28	± 9.6 %
10152	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.92	± 9.6 %
10153	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.05	± 9.6 %
10154	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.75	± 9.6 %
10155	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.43	± 9.6 %
10156	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.79	± 9.6 %
10157	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.49	± 9.6 %
10158	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.62	± 9.6 %
10159	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.56	± 9.6 %
10160	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.82	± 9.6 %
10161	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.43	± 9.6 %
10162	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.58	± 9.6 %
10166	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.46	± 9.6 %
10167	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.21	± 9.6 %
10168	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 1.4 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.79	± 9.6 %
10169	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10170	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10171	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.49	± 9.6 %
10172	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-TDD	9.21	± 9.6 %
10173	CAE	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-TDD	9.48	± 9.6 %
10174	CAF	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-TDD	10.25	± 9.6 %
10175	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.72	± 9.6 %
10176	CAF	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10177	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	LTE-FDD	5.73	± 9.6 %
10178	CAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 16-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.52	± 9.6 %
10179	AAE	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %
10180	CAG	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 5 MHz, 64-QAM)	LTE-FDD	6.50	± 9.6 %

Certificate No: EX3-7368_Nov20   Page 12 of 23