

C.4.4 Device Holder for Phantom

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$ would produce a SAR uncertainty of $\pm 20\%$. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with the different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss

POM material having the following dielectric

parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon=3$ and loss

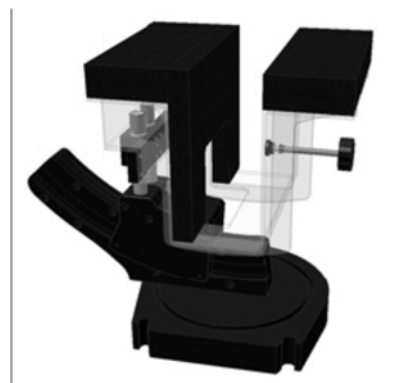
tangent $\delta =0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

<Laptop Extension Kit>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin-SAM and ELI phantoms.



Picture C.9-1: Device Holder



Picture C.9-2: Laptop Extension Kit

C.4.5 Phantom

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to

Represent the 90th percentile of the population. The phantom enables the dissymmetric evaluation of SAR for both left and right handed handset usage, as well as body-worn usage using the flat phantom region. 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. The shell phantom has a 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6 mm).

Shell Thickness: 2 ± 0.2 mm

Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters

Dimensions: 810 x 1000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)

Available: Special

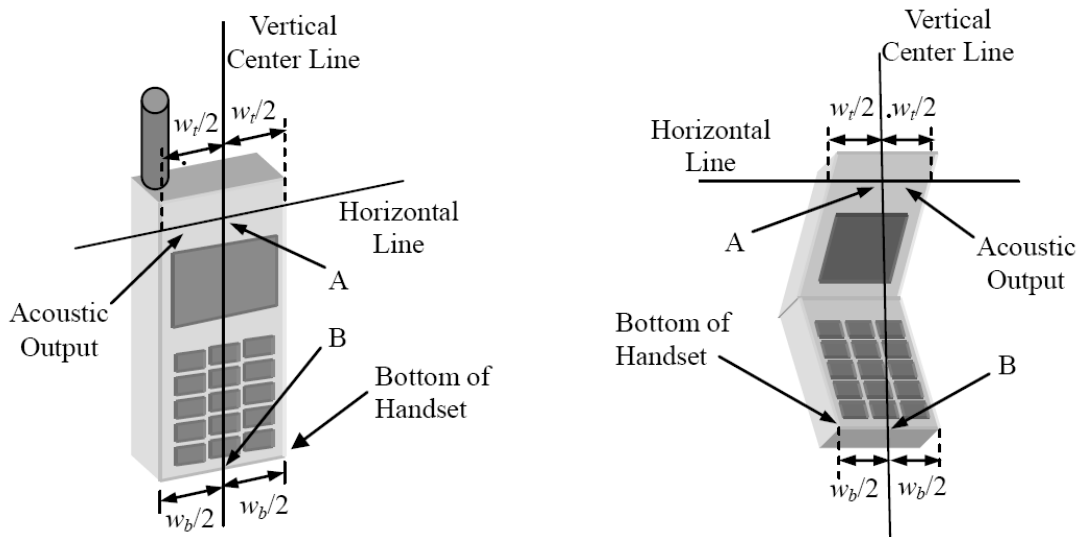


Picture C.10: SAM Twin Phantom

ANNEX D Position of the wireless device in relation to the phantom

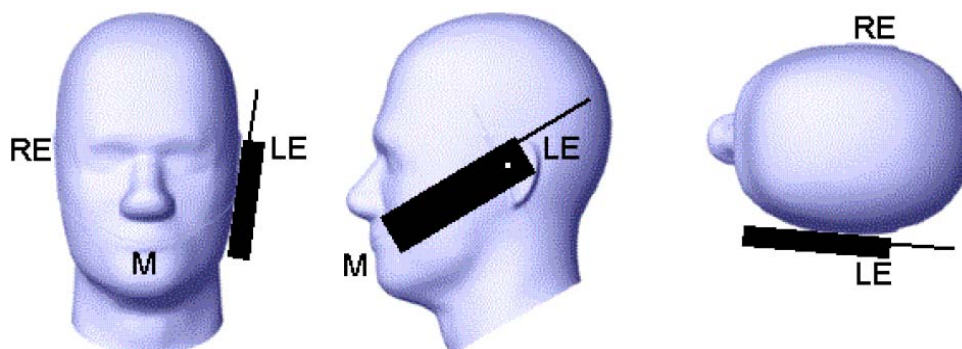
D.1 General considerations

This standard specifies two handset test positions against the head phantom – the “cheek” position and the “tilt” position.

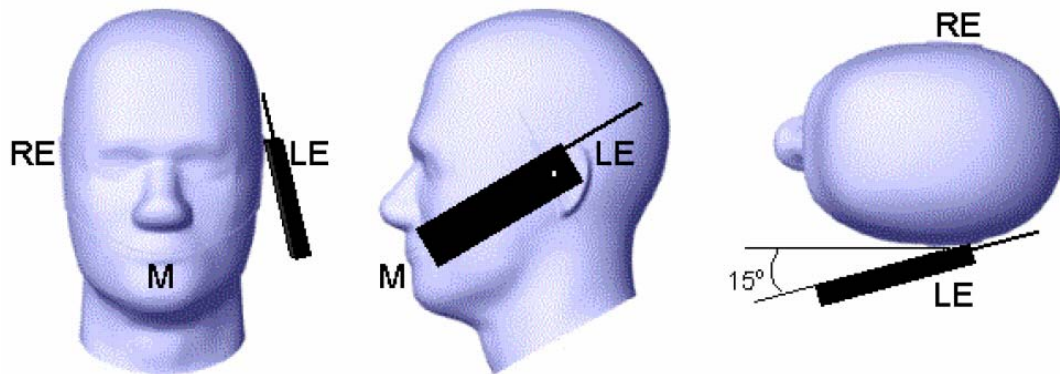


- w_t Width of the handset at the level of the acoustic
- w_b Width of the bottom of the handset
- A Midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output
- B Midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset

Picture D.1-a Typical “fixed” case handset Picture D.1-b Typical “clam-shell” case handset



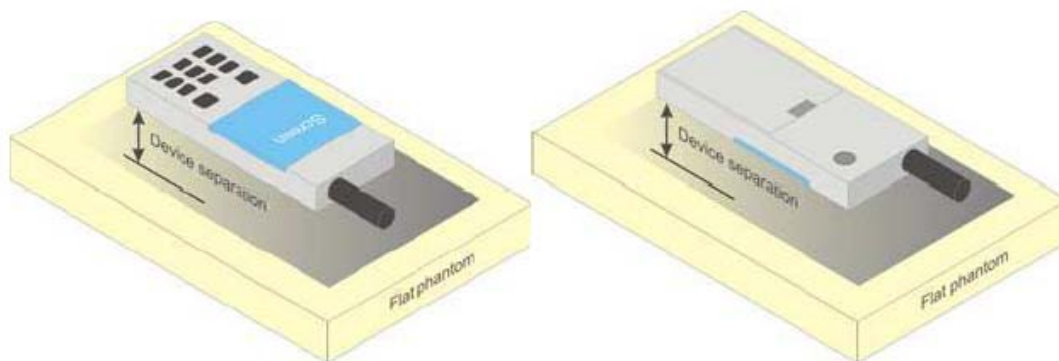
Picture D.2 Cheek position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM



Picture D.3 Tilt position of the wireless device on the left side of SAM

D.2 Body-worn device

A typical example of a body-worn device is a mobile phone, wireless enabled PDA or other battery operated wireless device with the ability to transmit while mounted on a person's body using a carry accessory approved by the wireless device manufacturer.

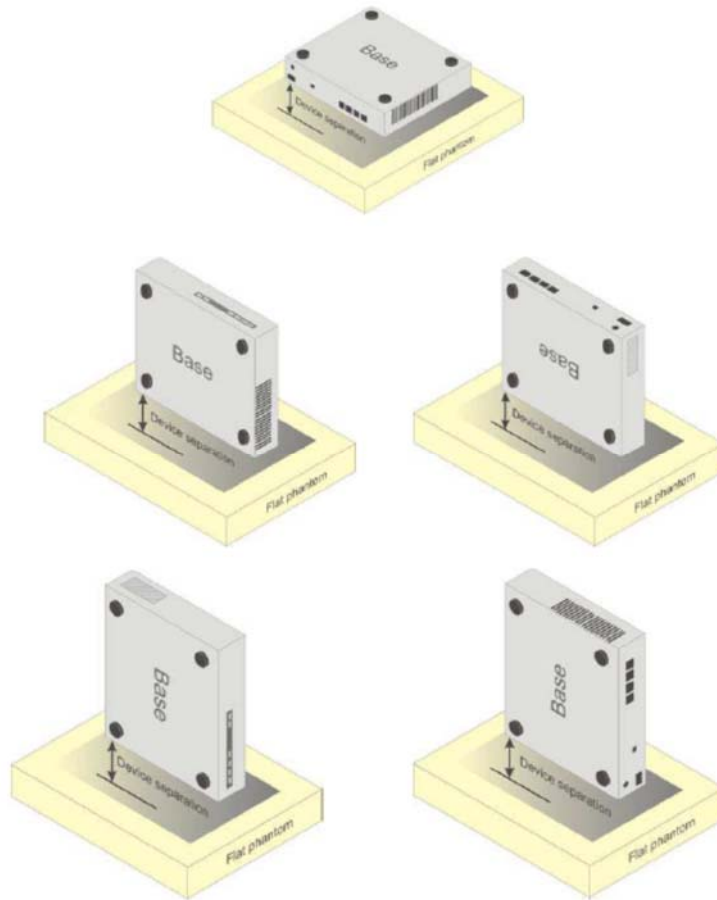


Picture D.4 Test positions for body-worn devices

D.3 Desktop device

A typical example of a desktop device is a wireless enabled desktop computer placed on a table or desk when used.

The DUT shall be positioned at the distance and in the orientation to the phantom that corresponds to the intended use as specified by the manufacturer in the user instructions. For devices that employ an external antenna with variable positions, tests shall be performed for all antenna positions specified. Picture 8.5 show positions for desktop device SAR tests. If the intended use is not specified, the device shall be tested directly against the flat phantom.



Picture D.5 Test positions for desktop devices

D.4 DUT Setup Photos



Picture D.6

ANNEX E Equivalent Media Recipes

The liquid used for the frequency range of 800-3000 MHz consisted of water, sugar, salt, preventol, glycol monobutyl and Cellulose. The liquid has been previously proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table E.1 shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209.

Table E.1: Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

| Frequency (MHz) | 835 Head | 835 Body | 1900 Head | 1900 Body | 2450 Head | 2450 Body | 5800 Head | 5800 Body |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ingredients (% by weight) | | | | | | | | |
| Water | 41.45 | 52.5 | 55.242 | 69.91 | 58.79 | 72.60 | 65.53 | 65.53 |
| Sugar | 56.0 | 45.0 | \ | \ | \ | \ | \ | \ |
| Salt | 1.45 | 1.4 | 0.306 | 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.18 | \ | \ |
| Preventol | 0.1 | 0.1 | \ | \ | \ | \ | \ | \ |
| Cellulose | 1.0 | 1.0 | \ | \ | \ | \ | \ | \ |
| Glycol Monobutyl | \ | \ | 44.452 | 29.96 | 41.15 | 27.22 | \ | \ |
| Diethylenglycol monohexylether | \ | \ | \ | \ | \ | \ | 17.24 | 17.24 |
| Triton X-100 | \ | \ | \ | \ | \ | \ | 17.24 | 17.24 |
| Dielectric Parameters Target Value | $\epsilon=41.5$ $\sigma=0.90$ | $\epsilon=55.2$ $\sigma=0.97$ | $\epsilon=40.0$ $\sigma=1.40$ | $\epsilon=53.3$ $\sigma=1.52$ | $\epsilon=39.2$ $\sigma=1.80$ | $\epsilon=52.7$ $\sigma=1.95$ | $\epsilon=35.3$ $\sigma=5.27$ | $\epsilon=48.2$ $\sigma=6.00$ |

Note: There are a little adjustment respectively for 750, 1750 and 2300 based on the recipe of closest frequency in table E.1.

ANNEX F System Validation

The SAR system must be validated against its performance specifications before it is deployed. When SAR probes, system components or software are changed, upgraded or recalibrated, these must be validated with the SAR system(s) that operates with such components.

Table F.1: System Validation for 7514

| Probe SN. | Liquid name | Validation date | Frequency point | Status (OK or Not) |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 7514 | Head 750MHz | Sep.10,2018 | 750 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Head 850MHz | Sep.10,2018 | 835 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Head 900MHz | Sep.10,2018 | 900 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Head 1750MHz | Sep.10,2018 | 1750 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Head 1810MHz | Sep.10,2018 | 1810 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Head 1900MHz | Sep.11,2018 | 1900 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Head 2000MHz | Sep.11,2018 | 2000 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Head 2100MHz | Sep.11,2018 | 2100 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Head 2300MHz | Sep.11,2018 | 2300 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Head 2450MHz | Sep.11,2018 | 2450 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Head 2600MHz | Sep.12,2018 | 2600 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Head 3500MHz | Sep.12,2018 | 3500 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Head 3700MHz | Sep.12,2018 | 3700 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Head 5200MHz | Sep.12,2018 | 5250 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Head 5500MHz | Sep.12,2018 | 5600 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Head 5800MHz | Sep.12,2018 | 5800 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Body 750MHz | Sep.12,2018 | 750 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Body 850MHz | Sep.9,2018 | 835 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Body 900MHz | Sep.9,2018 | 900 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Body 1750MHz | Sep.9,2018 | 1750 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Body 1810MHz | Sep.9,2018 | 1810 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Body 1900MHz | Sep.9,2018 | 1900 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Body 2000MHz | Sep.13,2018 | 2000 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Body 2100MHz | Sep.13,2018 | 2100 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Body 2300MHz | Sep.13,2018 | 2300 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Body 2450MHz | Sep.13,2018 | 2450 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Body 2600MHz | Sep.13,2018 | 2600 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Body 3500MHz | Sep.8,2018 | 3500 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Body 3700MHz | Sep.8,2018 | 3700 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Body 5200MHz | Sep.8,2018 | 5250 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Body 5500MHz | Sep.8,2018 | 5600 MHz | OK |
| 7514 | Body 5800MHz | Sep.8,2018 | 5800 MHz | OK |

ANNEX G Probe Calibration Certificate

Probe 7514 Calibration Certificate

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
S 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

Client **CTTL-BJ (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-7514_Aug18**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:7514**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5,
QA CAL-25.v6
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**



Calibration date: **August 27, 2018**

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 | 04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672/02673) | Apr-19 |
| Power sensor NRP-Z91 | SN: 103244 | 04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672) | Apr-19 |
| Power sensor NRP-Z91 | SN: 103245 | 04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02673) | Apr-19 |
| Reference 20 dB Attenuator | SN: S5277 (20x) | 04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02682) | Apr-19 |
| Reference Probe ES3DV2 | SN: 3013 | 30-Dec-17 (No. ES3-3013_Dec17) | Dec-18 |
| DAE4 | SN: 660 | 21-Dec-17 (No. DAE4-660_Dec17) | Dec-18 |
| Secondary Standards | ID | Check Date (in house) | Scheduled Check |
| Power meter E4419B | SN: GB41293874 | 06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18) | In house check: Jun-20 |
| Power sensor E4412A | SN: MY41498087 | 06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18) | In house check: Jun-20 |
| Power sensor E4412A | SN: 000110210 | 06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18) | In house check: Jun-20 |
| RF generator HP 8648C | SN: US3642U01700 | 04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-18) | In house check: Jun-20 |
| Network Analyzer E8358A | SN: US41080477 | 31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-17) | In house check: Oct-18 |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Calibrated by: | Name Jeton Kastrati | Function Laboratory Technician | Signature  |
| Approved by: | Name Katja Pokovic | Function Technical Manager | Signature  |
| | | | Issued: August 27, 2018 |

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

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 |
| NORM _{x,y,z} | sensitivity in free space |
| ConvF | sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,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., $\vartheta = 0$ 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:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,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.
- DCP_{x,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
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; D_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,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 $f \leq 800$ 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 NORM_{x,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 NORM_x (no uncertainty required).



EX3DV4 – SN:7514

August 27, 2018

Probe EX3DV4

SN:7514

Manufactured: November 13, 2017
Calibrated: August 27, 2018

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

EX3DV4- SN:7514

August 27, 2018

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7514

Basic Calibration Parameters

| | Sensor X | Sensor Y | Sensor Z | Unc (k=2) |
|---|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A | 0.46 | 0.44 | 0.39 | $\pm 10.1\%$ |
| DCP (mV) ^B | 96.5 | 101.1 | 97.9 | |

Modulation Calibration Parameters

| UID | Communication System Name | | A dB | B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$ | C | D dB | VR mV | Unc ^E (k=2) |
|-----|---------------------------|---|---------|------------------------------|-----|---------|----------|---------------------------|
| 0 | CW | X | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 | 179.1 | $\pm 3.5\%$ |
| | | Y | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | | 177.3 | |
| | | Z | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | | 158.1 | |

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix.

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 | 31.17 | 241.1 | 37.77 | 3.625 | 0.025 | 5.031 | 0.000 | 0.325 | 1.005 |
| Y | 34.86 | 259.7 | 35.41 | 7.412 | 0.000 | 5.026 | 0.323 | 0.291 | 1.002 |
| Z | 33.14 | 259.6 | 38.65 | 3.827 | 0.264 | 5.046 | 0.000 | 0.373 | 1.008 |

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.



EX3DV4- SN:7514

August 27, 2018

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7514

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 (mm) ^G | Unc (k=2) |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 150 | 52.3 | 0.76 | 12.79 | 12.79 | 12.79 | 0.00 | 1.00 | ± 13.3 % |
| 300 | 45.3 | 0.87 | 11.57 | 11.57 | 11.57 | 0.07 | 1.20 | ± 13.3 % |
| 450 | 43.5 | 0.87 | 10.68 | 10.68 | 10.68 | 0.14 | 1.20 | ± 13.3 % |
| 750 | 41.9 | 0.89 | 9.47 | 9.47 | 9.47 | 0.45 | 0.89 | ± 12.0 % |
| 835 | 41.5 | 0.90 | 9.09 | 9.09 | 9.09 | 0.53 | 0.85 | ± 12.0 % |
| 900 | 41.5 | 0.97 | 9.03 | 9.03 | 9.03 | 0.49 | 0.85 | ± 12.0 % |
| 1450 | 40.5 | 1.20 | 8.24 | 8.24 | 8.24 | 0.35 | 0.80 | ± 12.0 % |
| 1640 | 40.2 | 1.31 | 8.22 | 8.22 | 8.22 | 0.38 | 0.81 | ± 12.0 % |
| 1750 | 40.1 | 1.37 | 8.10 | 8.10 | 8.10 | 0.36 | 0.83 | ± 12.0 % |
| 1810 | 40.0 | 1.40 | 7.82 | 7.82 | 7.82 | 0.35 | 0.81 | ± 12.0 % |
| 1900 | 40.0 | 1.40 | 7.73 | 7.73 | 7.73 | 0.31 | 0.80 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2000 | 40.0 | 1.40 | 7.64 | 7.64 | 7.64 | 0.30 | 0.84 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2100 | 39.8 | 1.49 | 7.57 | 7.57 | 7.57 | 0.27 | 0.85 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2300 | 39.5 | 1.67 | 7.42 | 7.42 | 7.42 | 0.31 | 0.80 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2450 | 39.2 | 1.80 | 6.95 | 6.95 | 6.95 | 0.38 | 0.98 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2600 | 39.0 | 1.96 | 6.92 | 6.92 | 6.92 | 0.25 | 1.05 | ± 12.0 % |
| 3500 | 37.9 | 2.91 | 6.78 | 6.78 | 6.78 | 0.79 | 0.64 | ± 13.1 % |
| 3700 | 37.7 | 3.12 | 6.61 | 6.61 | 6.61 | 0.42 | 0.93 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5200 | 36.0 | 4.66 | 5.05 | 5.05 | 5.05 | 0.40 | 1.80 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5250 | 35.9 | 4.71 | 5.02 | 5.02 | 5.02 | 0.40 | 1.80 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5300 | 35.9 | 4.76 | 4.99 | 4.99 | 4.99 | 0.40 | 1.80 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5500 | 35.6 | 4.96 | 4.59 | 4.59 | 4.59 | 0.40 | 1.80 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5600 | 35.5 | 5.07 | 4.41 | 4.41 | 4.41 | 0.40 | 1.80 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5750 | 35.4 | 5.22 | 4.47 | 4.47 | 4.47 | 0.40 | 1.80 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5800 | 35.3 | 5.27 | 4.42 | 4.42 | 4.42 | 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 at 150 MHz is ± 50 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.



EX3DV4– SN:7514

August 27, 2018

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7514

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 (mm) ^G | Unc (k=2) |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 150 | 61.9 | 0.80 | 12.43 | 12.43 | 12.43 | 0.00 | 1.00 | ± 13.3 % |
| 300 | 58.2 | 0.92 | 11.39 | 11.39 | 11.39 | 0.05 | 1.20 | ± 13.3 % |
| 450 | 56.7 | 0.94 | 11.34 | 11.34 | 11.34 | 0.08 | 1.20 | ± 13.3 % |
| 750 | 55.5 | 0.96 | 9.60 | 9.60 | 9.60 | 0.31 | 1.04 | ± 12.0 % |
| 835 | 55.2 | 0.97 | 9.47 | 9.47 | 9.47 | 0.46 | 0.80 | ± 12.0 % |
| 900 | 55.0 | 1.05 | 9.34 | 9.34 | 9.34 | 0.46 | 0.83 | ± 12.0 % |
| 1450 | 54.0 | 1.30 | 8.02 | 8.02 | 8.02 | 0.31 | 0.80 | ± 12.0 % |
| 1640 | 53.7 | 1.42 | 7.85 | 7.85 | 7.85 | 0.42 | 0.81 | ± 12.0 % |
| 1750 | 53.4 | 1.49 | 7.82 | 7.82 | 7.82 | 0.39 | 0.83 | ± 12.0 % |
| 1810 | 53.3 | 1.52 | 7.69 | 7.69 | 7.69 | 0.32 | 0.92 | ± 12.0 % |
| 1900 | 53.3 | 1.52 | 7.53 | 7.53 | 7.53 | 0.35 | 0.83 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2000 | 53.3 | 1.52 | 7.45 | 7.45 | 7.45 | 0.39 | 0.80 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2100 | 53.2 | 1.62 | 7.39 | 7.39 | 7.39 | 0.32 | 0.94 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2300 | 52.9 | 1.81 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 0.37 | 0.85 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2450 | 52.7 | 1.95 | 7.13 | 7.13 | 7.13 | 0.32 | 0.97 | ± 12.0 % |
| 2600 | 52.5 | 2.16 | 7.06 | 7.06 | 7.06 | 0.24 | 1.10 | ± 12.0 % |
| 3500 | 51.3 | 3.31 | 6.85 | 6.85 | 6.85 | 0.00 | 1.00 | ± 13.1 % |
| 3700 | 51.0 | 3.55 | 6.75 | 6.75 | 6.75 | 0.00 | 1.00 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5200 | 49.0 | 5.30 | 4.59 | 4.59 | 4.59 | 0.50 | 1.90 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5250 | 48.9 | 5.36 | 4.54 | 4.54 | 4.54 | 0.50 | 1.90 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5300 | 48.9 | 5.42 | 4.49 | 4.49 | 4.49 | 0.50 | 1.90 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5500 | 48.6 | 5.65 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 0.50 | 1.90 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5600 | 48.5 | 5.77 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 0.50 | 1.90 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5750 | 48.3 | 5.94 | 3.98 | 3.98 | 3.98 | 0.50 | 1.90 | ± 13.1 % |
| 5800 | 48.2 | 6.00 | 3.94 | 3.94 | 3.94 | 0.50 | 1.90 | ± 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 at 150 MHz is ± 50 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

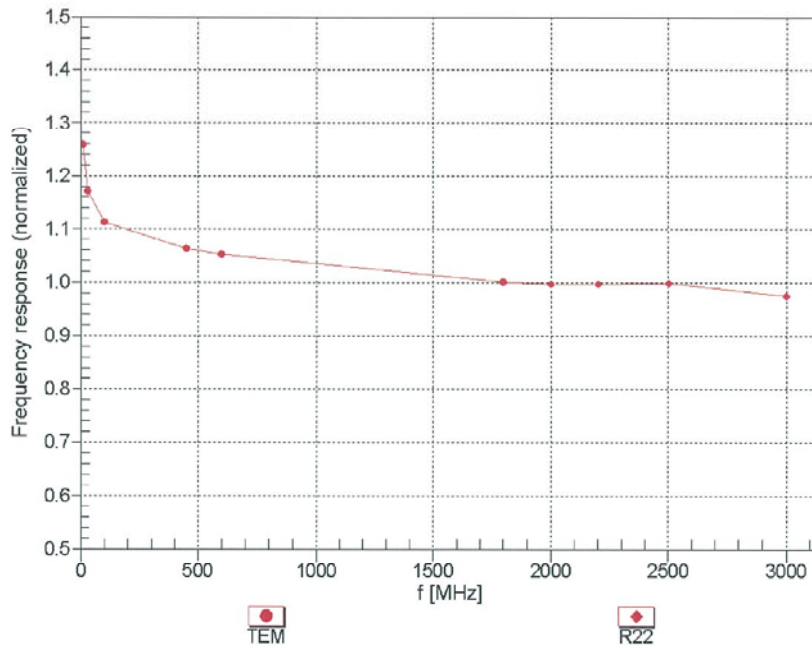
^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty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

EX3DV4- SN:7514

August 27, 2018

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

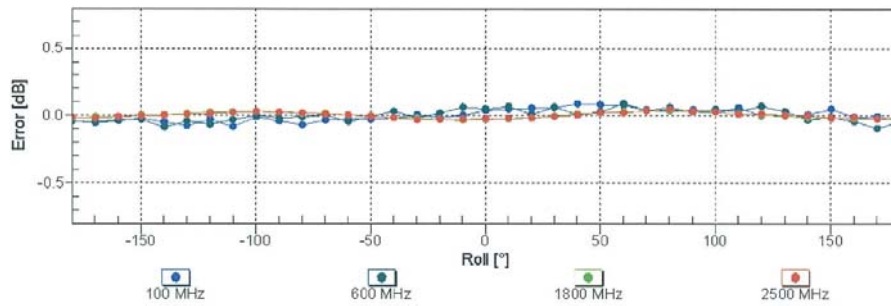
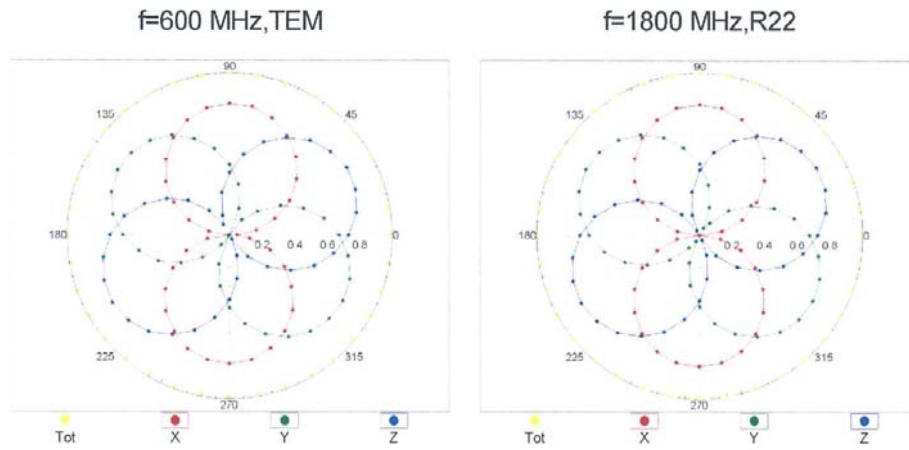


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

EX3DV4- SN:7514

August 27, 2018

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

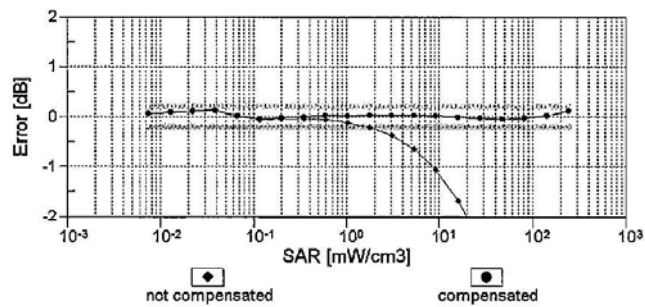
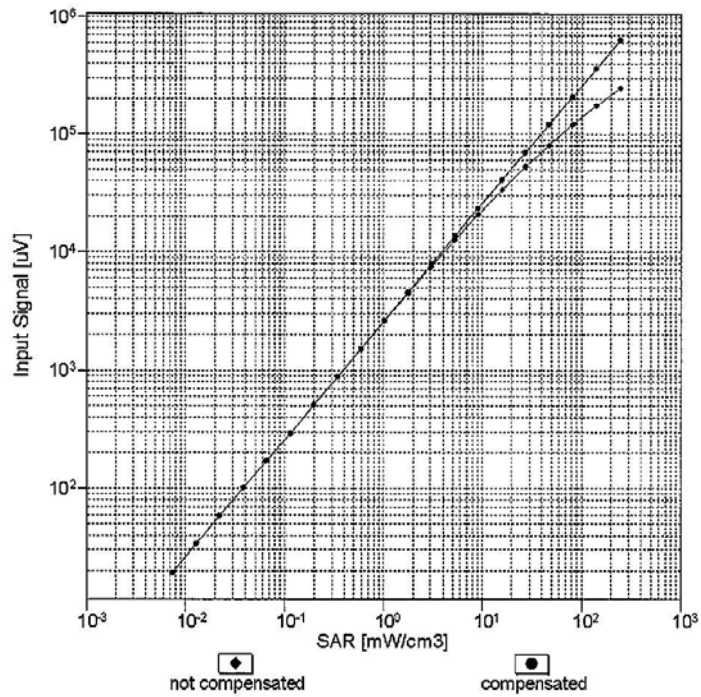


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

EX3DV4- SN:7514

August 27, 2018

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(TEM cell , f_{eval}= 1900 MHz)

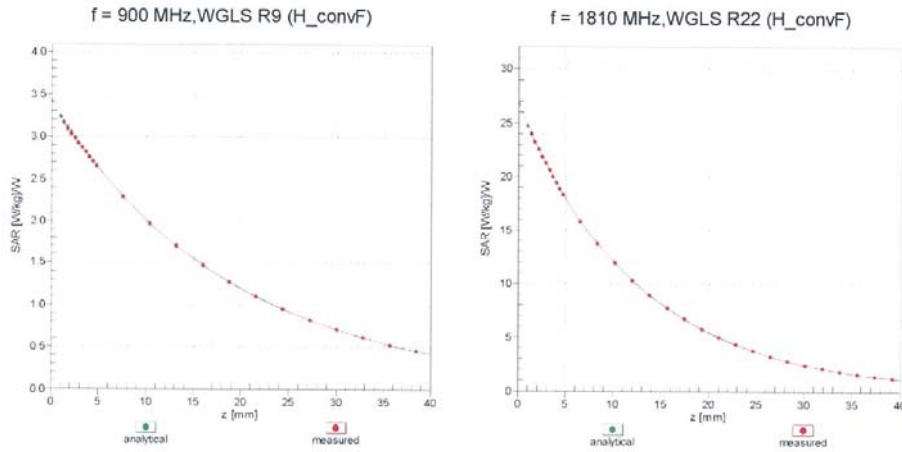


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

EX3DV4- SN:7514

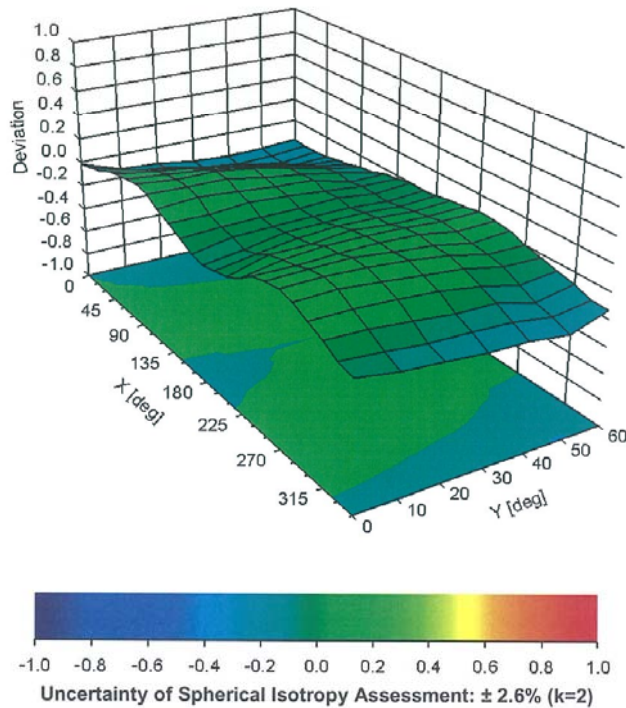
August 27, 2018

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz





EX3DV4- SN:7514

August 27, 2018

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7514

Other Probe Parameters

| | |
|---|------------|
| Sensor Arrangement | Triangular |
| Connector Angle (°) | -19.8 |
| 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 |

ANNEX H Dipole Calibration Certificate

750 MHz Dipole Calibration Certificate

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

Client **CTTL-BJ (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D750V3-1017_Jul17**

| CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Object | D750V3 - SN:1017 | | |
| Calibration procedure(s) | QA CAL-05.v9 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz | | |
| Calibration date: | July 19, 2017 | | |
| This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate. | | | |
| All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%. | | | |
| Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration) | | | |
| Primary Standards | ID # | Cal Date (Certificate No.) | Scheduled Calibration |
| Power meter NRP | SN: 104778 | 04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521/02522) | Apr-18 |
| Power sensor NRP-Z91 | SN: 103244 | 04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521) | Apr-18 |
| Power sensor NRP-Z91 | SN: 103245 | 04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02522) | Apr-18 |
| Reference 20 dB Attenuator | SN: 5058 (20k) | 07-Apr-17 (No. 217-02528) | Apr-18 |
| Type-N mismatch combination | SN: 5047.2 / 06327 | 07-Apr-17 (No. 217-02529) | Apr-18 |
| Reference Probe EX3DV4 | SN: 7349 | 31-May-17 (No. EX3-7349_May17) | May-18 |
| DAE4 | SN: 601 | 28-Mar-17 (No. DAE4-601_Mar17) | Mar-18 |
| Secondary Standards | ID # | Check Date (in house) | Scheduled Check |
| Power meter EPM-442A | SN: GB37480704 | 07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16) | In house check: Oct-18 |
| Power sensor HP 8481A | SN: US37292783 | 07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16) | In house check: Oct-18 |
| Power sensor HP 8481A | SN: MY41092317 | 07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16) | In house check: Oct-18 |
| RF generator R&S SMT-06 | SN: 100972 | 15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-16) | In house check: Oct-18 |
| Network Analyzer HP 8753E | SN: US37390585 | 18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-16) | In house check: Oct-17 |
| Calibrated by: | Name Johannes Kurikka | Function Laboratory Technician | Signature  |
| Approved by: | Name Katja Pokovic | Function Technical Manager | Signature  |
| This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory. | | | Issued: July 20, 2017 |

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



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S Service suisse d'étalonnage
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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 |
| ConvF | sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z |
| N/A | not applicable or not measured |

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| DASY Version | DASY5 | V52.10.0 |
| Extrapolation | Advanced Extrapolation | |
| Phantom | Modular Flat Phantom | |
| Distance Dipole Center - TSL | 15 mm | with Spacer |
| Zoom Scan Resolution | dx, dy, dz = 5 mm | |
| Frequency | 750 MHz ± 1 MHz | |

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

| | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
|---|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Nominal Head TSL parameters | 22.0 °C | 41.9 | 0.89 mho/m |
| Measured Head TSL parameters | (22.0 ± 0.2) °C | 41.0 ± 6 % | 0.89 mho/m ± 6 % |
| Head TSL temperature change during test | < 0.5 °C | ---- | ---- |

SAR result with Head TSL

| SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL | Condition | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | 2.09 W/kg |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1W | 8.32 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2) |

| SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL | condition | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | 1.36 W/kg |
| SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters | normalized to 1W | 5.42 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2) |

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

| | Temperature | Permittivity | Conductivity |
|---|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Nominal Body TSL parameters | 22.0 °C | 55.5 | 0.96 mho/m |
| Measured Body TSL parameters | (22.0 ± 0.2) °C | 55.0 ± 6 % | 0.99 mho/m ± 6 % |
| Body TSL temperature change during test | < 0.5 °C | ---- | ---- |

SAR result with Body TSL

| SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL | Condition | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | 2.22 W/kg |
| SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters | normalized to 1W | 8.66 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2) |

| SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL | condition | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| SAR measured | 250 mW input power | 1.45 W/kg |
| SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters | normalized to 1W | 5.68 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2) |

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Impedance, transformed to feed point | 54.4 Ω +0.5 j Ω |
| Return Loss | - 27.5 dB |

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Impedance, transformed to feed point | 49.3 Ω - 3.4 j Ω |
| Return Loss | - 29.1 dB |

General Antenna Parameters and Design

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Electrical Delay (one direction) | 1.033 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 | March 22, 2010 |

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 19.07.2017

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN:1017

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 750 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 750$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.89$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(10.49, 10.49, 10.49); Calibrated: 31.05.2017;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 28.03.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9 (front); Type: QD 00L P49 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.0(1446); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7417)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

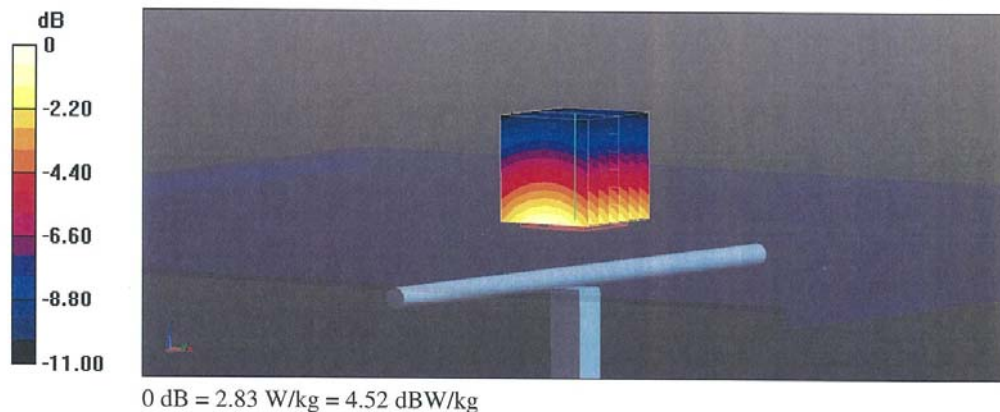
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 58.85 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

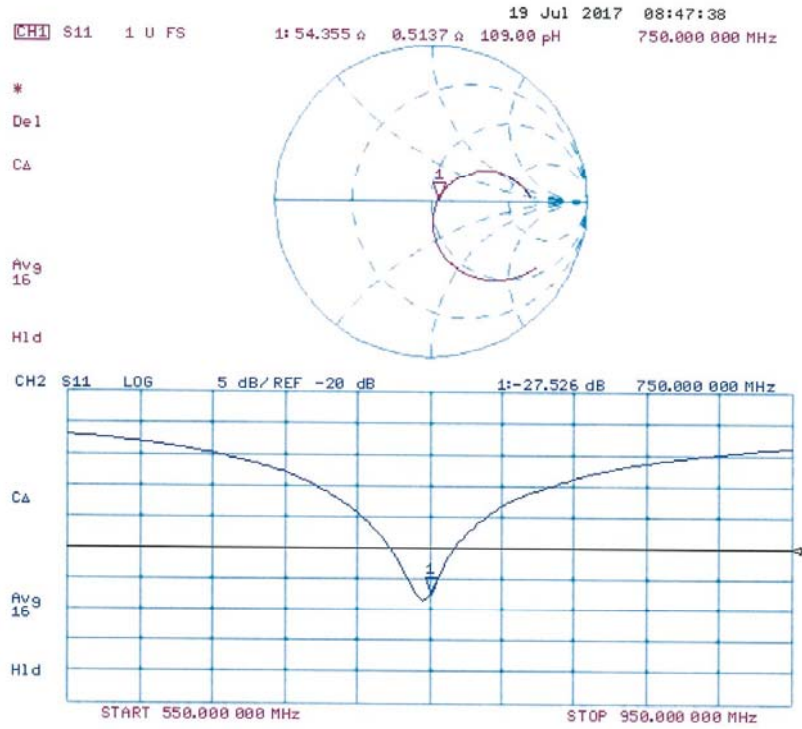
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.22 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.09 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.36 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.83 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 19.07.2017

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN:1017

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 750 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 750$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.99$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 55$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(10.35, 10.35, 10.35); Calibrated: 31.05.2017;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 28.03.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9 (Back); Type: QD 00R P49 AA; Serial: 1005
- DASY52 52.10.0(1446); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7417)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

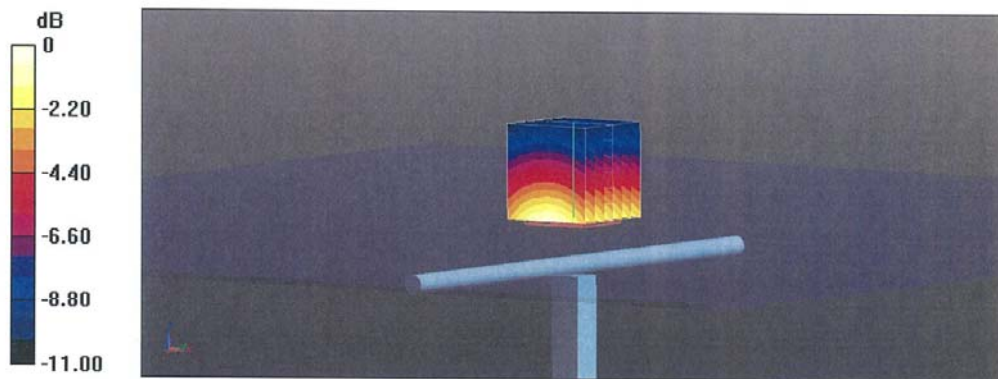
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.67 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.34 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.22 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.45 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.96 W/kg



0 dB = 2.96 W/kg = 4.71 dBW/kg