



# SAR TEST REPORT

**Applicant** Mercado Libre SRL

**FCC ID** 2A5U9-MP300

**Product** Mobile POS

**Brand** MercadoPago

**Model** MP300

**Report No.** R2203A0258-S1V3

**Issue Date** July 18, 2022

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. tested the above equipment in accordance with the requirements in **IEEE 1528- 2013, ANSI C95.1: 1992, IEEE C95.1: 1991**. The test results show that the equipment tested is capable of demonstrating compliance with the requirements as documented in this report.

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Version	Revision description	Issue Date
Rev.0	Initial issue of report.	May 26, 2022
Rev.1	Update Product name.	June 17, 2022
Rev.2	Update description.	July 15, 2022
Rev.3	Update data.	July 18, 2022

Note: This revised report (Report No. R2203A0258-S1V3) supersedes and replaces the previously issued report (Report No. R2203A0258-S1V2). Please discard or destroy the previously issued report and dispose of it accordingly.



## 1 Test Laboratory

### 1.1 Notes of the Test Report

This report shall not be reproduced in full or partial, without the written approval of **TA technology (shanghai) co., Ltd.** The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein .Measurement Uncertainties were not taken into account and are published for informational purposes only. This report is written to support regulatory compliance of the applicable standards stated above.

### 1.2 Test facility

#### **FCC (Designation number: CN1179, Test Firm Registration Number: 446626)**

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed on the US Federal Communications Commission list of test facilities recognized to perform measurements.

#### **A2LA (Certificate Number: 3857.01)**

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation to perform measurement.

### 1.3 Testing Location

Company: TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

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## 1.4 Laboratory Environment

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5 Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	



## 2 Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for the EUT are as follows:

Table 1: Highest Reported SAR

Mode	Highest Reported SAR (W/kg)	
	1g SAR Body-worn (Separation 15mm)	Extremity SAR (Separation 0mm)
GSM 850	0.057	0.048
GSM 1900	<b>0.095</b>	0.428
LTE eMTC Band 4	0.032	0.048
LTE eMTC Band 5	0.052	0.078
Wi-Fi (2.4G)	0.090	<b>0.540</b>

Date of Testing: May 18, 2022 ~July 8, 2022

Date of Sample Received: April 22, 2022

Note: 1. The device is in compliance with SAR for Uncontrolled Environment /General Population exposure limits (1.6 W/kg and 4.0 W/kg) specified in ANSI C95.1: 1992/IEEE C95.1: 1991, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013.

2. All indications of Pass/Fail in this report are opinions expressed by TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. based on interpretations and/or observations of test results. Measurement Uncertainties were not taken into account and are published for informational purposes only.

Table 2: Highest Simultaneous Transmission SAR

Exposure Configuration	1g SAR Body-worn (Separation 15mm)	Extremity SAR (Separation 0mm)
Highest Simultaneous Transmission SAR (W/kg)	0.185	0.672

Note: The detail for simultaneous transmission consideration is described in chapter 10.3.



### 3 Description of Equipment under Test

#### Client Information

Applicant	Mercado Libre SRL
Applicant address	Caseros 3039, Buenos Aires, Argentina Buenos Aires 1264 ARGENTINA
Manufacturer	Dspread Technology (Beijing) Inc.
Manufacturer address	Rm.407, b12c. #10 (Universal Business Park), Jiuxianqiao Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China,100015

#### General Technologies

Application Purpose	Original Grant
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Model	MP300
IMEI	864593058276063
Hardware Version	1.0
Software Version	1.0.1
Antenna Type	Internal Antenna
Device Class	C
Wi-Fi Hotspot	Wi-Fi 2.4G
Power Class	GSM 850: 4 GSM 1900: 1 LTE eMTC 4/5: 3
Power Level	GSM 850: level 5 GSM 1900: level 0 LTE eMTC 4/5: max power
EUT Accessory	
Battery	Manufacturer: Beijing Guocai Huayang Technology Co., Ltd. Model: GCHY 643656
Note: 1. The EUT is sent from the applicant to TA and the information of the EUT is declared by the applicant. 2. This product supports (WWAN) GSM 850/900/1800/1900/LTE eMTC Band 4/5/28, this report only tests FCC frequency band: GSM 850/1900/LTE eMTC Band 4/5.	

**Wireless Technology and Frequency Range**

Wireless Technology		Modulation	Operating mode	Tx (MHz)	
GSM	850	Voice(GMSK) GPRS(GMSK) EGPRS(GMSK,8PSK)	<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-slot Class:8-1UP	824 ~ 849	
	1900		<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-slot Class:10-2UP		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-slot Class:12-4UP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multi-slot Class:33-4UP	1850 ~ 1910	
Does this device support DTM (Dual Transfer Mode)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No					
LTE eMTC	FDD 4	QPSK, 16QAM	Rel.14 /Category M1	1710 ~ 1755	
	FDD 5			824 ~ 849	
	Does this device support Carrier Aggregation (CA) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				
Does this device support SV-LTE (1xRTT-LTE)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No					
Wi-Fi	2.4G	DSSS, OFDM	802.11b/g/n HT20	2412 ~ 2462	
	Does this device support MIMO <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				
NFC	13.56MHz				



## 4 Test Specification, Methods and Procedures

The tests documented in this report were performed in accordance with FCC 47 CFR § 2.1093, IEEE 1528- 2013, ANSI C95.1: 1992, IEEE C95.1: 1991, the following FCC Published RF exposure KDB procedures:

### Reference Standards

KDB 248227 D01 802.11Wi-Fi SAR v02r02  
KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06  
KDB 648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03  
KDB 690783 D01 SAR Listings on Grants v01r03  
KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04  
KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02  
KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01  
KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r05  
KDB 941225 D05A LTE Rel.10 KDB Inquiry Sheet v01r02  
KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode v02r01



## 5 Operational Conditions during Test

### 5.1 Test Positions

#### 5.1.1 Body Worn Configuration

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations.

Per FCC KDB Publication 648474 D04, Body-worn accessory exposure is typically related to voice mode operations when handsets are carried in body-worn accessories. The body-worn accessory procedures in FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01 should be used to test for body-worn accessory SAR compliance, without a headset connected to it. This enables the test results for such configuration to be compatible with that required for hotspot mode when the body-worn accessory test separation distance is greater than or equal to that required for hotspot mode, when applicable. When the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory, measured without a headset connected to the handset, is  $> 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ , the highest reported SAR configuration for that wireless mode and frequency band should be repeated for that body-worn accessory with a headset attached to the handset.

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are tested with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. Test position spacing was documented. Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom in head fluid. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessories, including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.



## 5.2 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01, 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 preformed 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 ( $\sim 10\%$  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

The same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

## 5.3 Test Configuration

### 5.3.1 GSM Test Configuration

According to specification 3GPP TS 51.010, the maximum power of the GSM can do the power reduction for the multi-slot. The allowed power reduction in the multi-slot configuration is as following:

Output power of reductions:

**Table 3: The allowed power reduction in the multi-slot configuration**

Number of timeslots in uplink assignment	Permissible nominal reduction of maximum output power (dB)
1	0
2	0 to 3,0
3	1,8 to 4,8
4	3,0 to 6,0

SAR test reduction for GPRS and EDGE modes is determined by the source-based time-averaged output power specified for production units, including tune-up tolerance. The data mode with highest specified time-averaged output power should be tested for SAR compliance in the applicable exposure conditions. For modes with the same specified maximum output power and tolerance, the higher number time-slot configuration should be tested. GSM voice and GPRS data use GMSK, which is a constant amplitude modulation with minimal peak to average power difference within the time-slot burst. For EDGE, GMSK is used for MCS 1 – MCS 4 and 8-PSK is used for MCS 5 – MCS 9; where 8-PSK has an inherently higher peak-to-average power ratio. The GMSK and 8-PSK EDGE configurations are considered separately for SAR compliance. The GMSK EDGE configurations are grouped with GPRS and considered with respect to time-averaged maximum output power to determine compliance. The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to 8-PSK EDGE with GMSK GPRS/EDGE as the primary mode.

### 5.3.2 eMTC Test Configuration

eMTC as LTE technology to the Internet of Things development of a technology, the detailed technology based on 3GPP36.101 and 3GPP36.521-1.

For UE category M1 power class 3, the allowed Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for the maximum output power as follows:

Table: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 3

Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (N <sub>RB</sub> )						MPR (dB)
	1.4 MHz	3.0 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz	
QPSK	>2	>2	>1	>4	>	>	≤ 1
QPSK	>5	>5	>	>	>	>	≤ 2
16 QAM	≤ 2	≤ 2	>1	>3	>	>	≤ 1
16QAM	>2	>2	>3	>5	>	>	≤ 2

For power measurements were performed on the configuration with the follow table from 3GPP36.521-1

Test Parameters for Channel Bandwidths			
	Downlink Configuration	Uplink Configuration	
Ch BW	N/A for Max UE output power testing	Mod'n	RB allocation
5MHz			FDD and HD-FDD
5MHz		QPSK	1
10MHz		QPSK	3(Note 5)
10MHz		QPSK	1
15MHz		QPSK	4(Note 4), 5(Note 5)
15MHz		QPSK	1
20MHz		QPSK	6
20MHz		QPSK	1
		QPSK	6

#### 1) Initial test configuration.

Start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK, using the RB offset and Index required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power. For the remaining required test channels with RB offset and index configuration is determine the highest output power for that channel.

#### 2) Higher order modulations

For 16QAM modulation, apply the QPSK procedures in 1) to determine the configurations that may need SAR measurement. For each configuration identified as required for testing, SAR is required only when the highest maximum output power for the configuration in the higher order modulation is  $> \frac{1}{2}$  dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK or when the report SAR for the QPSK configuration is  $> 75\%$  limit.

#### 3) Other channel bandwidth standalone SAR test requirements

For the other channel bandwidths used by the device in a frequency band, apply all the procedures required for the largest channel bandwidth in 1) and 2) to determine the channels and RB configurations that need SAR testing, then only measure SAR when the highest maximum output power of a configuration requiring testing in the smaller channel bandwidth is  $> \frac{1}{2}$  dB higher than the equivalent channel configurations in the largest channel bandwidth configuration.



### 5.3.3 Wi-Fi Test Configuration

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

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

- $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$ , further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and wireless mode combination within the frequency band or aggregated band. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures.
- $0.4 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR is repeated using the same wireless mode test configuration tested in the *initial test position* to measure the subsequent next closest/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position, on the highest maximum output power channel, until the *reported SAR* is  $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$  or all required test positions are tested.
  - ❖ For subsequent test positions with equivalent test separation distance or when exposure is dominated by coupling conditions, the position for maximum coupling condition should be tested.
  - ❖ When it is unclear, all equivalent conditions must be tested.
- For all positions/configurations tested using the *initial test position* and subsequent test positions, when the *reported SAR* is  $> 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ , measure the SAR for these positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the *reported SAR* is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$  or all required test channels are considered.
  - ❖ The additional power measurements required for this step should be limited to those necessary for identifying subsequent highest output power channels to apply the test reduction.

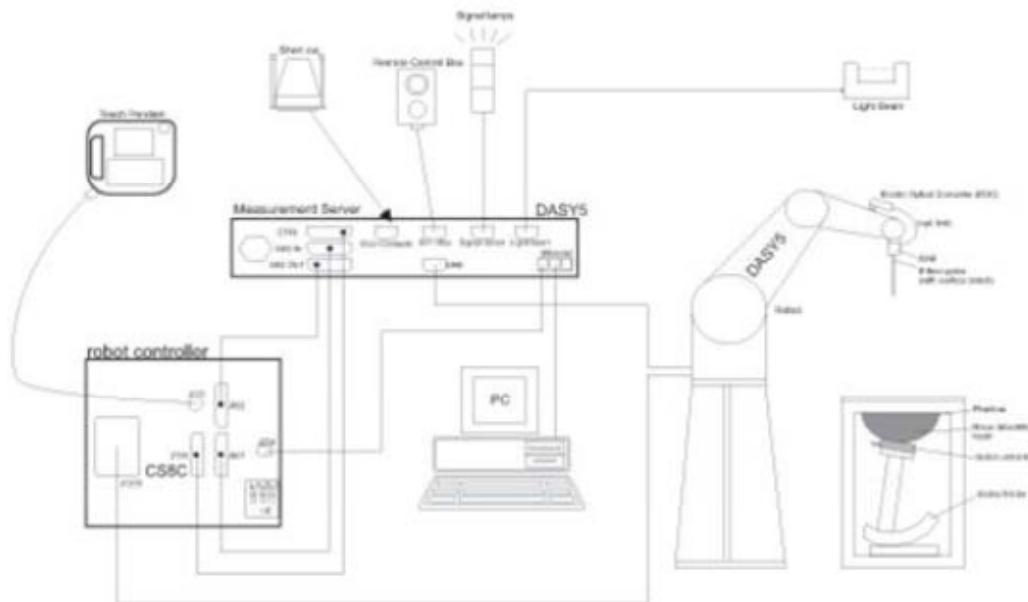
To determine the initial test position, Area Scans were performed to determine the position with the Maximum Value of SAR (measured). The position that produced the highest Maximum Value of SAR is considered the worst case position; thus used as the initial test position.

A Wi-Fi device must be configured to transmit continuously at the required data rate, channel bandwidth and signal modulation, using the highest transmission duty factor supported by the test mode tools for SAR measurement.

## 6 SAR Measurements System Configuration

### 6.1 SAR Measurement Set-up

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



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP or Win7 and the DASY software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

## 6.2 DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

### EX3DV4 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Calibration	ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	$\pm 0.3$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 $\mu$ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically < 1 $\mu$ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.



### E-field Probe Calibration

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than  $\pm 10\%$ . The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than  $\pm 0.25$  dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.

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

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



$$\mathbf{SAR = C \Delta T / \Delta t}$$

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

Or

$$\mathbf{SAR = IEI^2 \sigma / \rho}$$

Where:  $\sigma$  = Simulated tissue conductivity,  
 $\rho$  = Tissue density ( $\text{kg/m}^3$ ).

### 6.3 SAR Measurement Procedure

#### Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

#### Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	$\leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$> 3 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	$5 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$	$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 10 \text{ mm}$
	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 $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	



## Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

		≤3GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{zoom}$ $\Delta y_{zoom}$		≤2GHz: ≤8mm 2 – 3GHz: ≤5mm*	3 – 4GHz: ≤5mm* 4 – 6GHz: ≤4mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	Uniform grid: $\Delta z_{zoom}(n)$		3 – 4GHz: ≤4mm 4 – 5GHz: ≤3mm 5 – 6GHz: ≤2mm
	Graded grid	$\Delta z_{zoom}(1)$ : between 1 <sup>st</sup> two points closest to phantom surface	3 – 4GHz: ≤3mm 4 – 5GHz: ≤2.5mm 5 – 6GHz: ≤2mm
		$\Delta z_{zoom}(n > 1)$ : between subsequent points	≤1.5• $\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$
Minimum zoom scan volume	X, y, z	≥30mm	3 – 4GHz: ≥28mm 4 – 5GHz: ≥25mm 5 – 6GHz: ≥22mm

Note:  $\delta$  is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.

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

## Volume Scan Procedures

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

## Power Drift Monitoring

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



## 7 Main Test Equipment

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Last Cal.	Cal. Due Date
Network analyzer	Agilent	E5071B	MY42404014	2022-05-14	2023-05-13
Signal Generator	R&S	SBM100A	102594	2022-05-13	2023-05-14
Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent	85070E	US44020115	/	/
Power meter	R&S	NRP R&S	102186	2022-05-13	2023-05-14
Power sensor	R&S	NRP18S	101954	2022-05-13	2023-05-14
Dual directional coupler	UCL	UCL-DDC0 56G-S	20010600118	/	/
Amplifier	INDEXSAR	TPA-005060 G01	13030502	2022-05-13	2023-05-14
Wireless communication tester	Anritsu	MT8820C	6201342015	2021-12-12	2022-12-11
Wireless communication tester	Key sight	E5515C	MY48360988	2021-12-12	2022-12-11
Wideband radio communication tester	R&S	CMW 500	146734	2022-05-14	2023-05-13
E-field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3677	2021-08-12	2022-08-11
DAE	SPEAG	DAE4	1692	2021-10-04	2022-10-03
Validation Kit 835MHz	SPEAG	D835V2	4d020	2020-08-28	2023-08-27
Validation Kit 1750MHz	SPEAG	D1750V2	1033	2020-02-25	2023-02-24
Validation Kit 1900MHz	SPEAG	D1900V2	5d060	2020-08-27	2023-08-26
Validation Kit 2450MHz	SPEAG	D2450V2	786	2020-08-27	2023-08-26
Temperature Probe	Tianjin jinming	JM222	381	2022-05-14	2023-05-13
Hygrothermograph	Anymetr	HTC - 1	TY2020A001	2022-05-14	2023-05-13
Twin SAM Phantom	Speag	SAM2	1666	/	/
Software for Test	Speag	DASY52	/	/	/
Software for Tissue	Agilent	85070	/	/	/



## 8 Tissue Dielectric Parameter Measurements & System Verification

### 8.1 Tissue Verification

The temperature of the tissue-equivalent medium used during measurement must also be within 18°C to 25°C and within  $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  of the temperature when the tissue parameters are characterized. The dielectric parameters must be measured before the tissue-equivalent medium is used in a series of SAR measurements. The parameters should be re-measured after each 24 hours of use; or earlier if the dielectric parameters can become out of tolerance.

#### Target values

Frequency (MHz)	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma(\text{s/m})$
835	41.5	0.90
1750	40.1	1.37
1900	40.0	1.40
2450	39.2	1.80

#### Measurements results

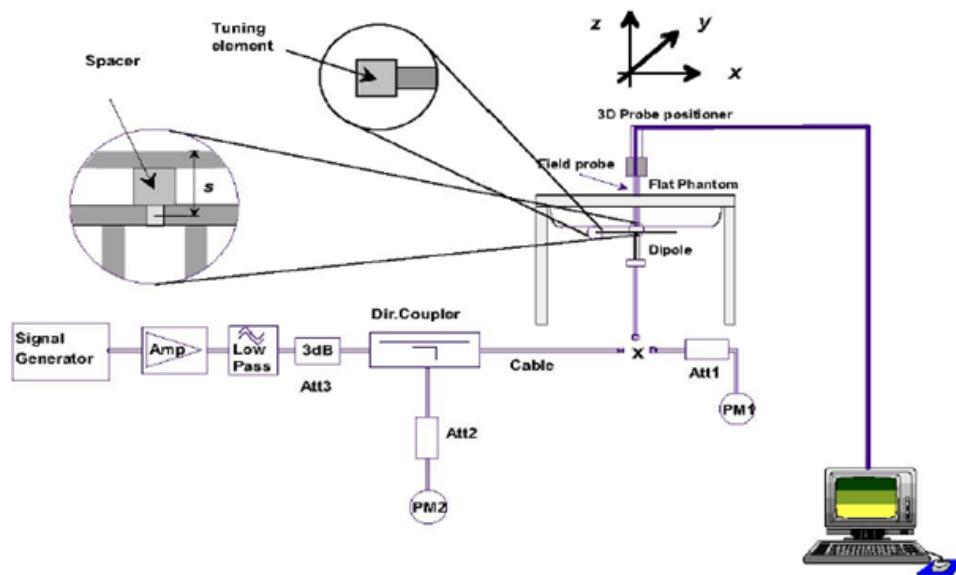
Frequency (MHz)	Test Date	Temp °C	Measured Dielectric Parameters		Target Dielectric Parameters		Limit (Within $\pm 5\%$ )	
			$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma(\text{s/m})$	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma(\text{s/m})$	Dev $\epsilon_r(\%)$	Dev $\sigma(\%)$
835	2022/5/18	21.5	41.4	0.88	41.5	0.90	-0.24	-2.22
1750	2022/5/18	21.5	40.2	1.34	40.1	1.37	0.25	-2.19
1900	2022/5/18	21.5	40.1	1.41	40.0	1.40	0.25	0.71
2450	2022/7/8	21.5	38.6	1.81	39.2	1.80	-1.53	0.56

Note: The depth of tissue-equivalent liquid in a phantom must be  $\geq 15.0$  cm for SAR measurements  $\leq 3$  GHz and  $\geq 10.0$  cm for measurements  $> 3$  GHz.

## 8.2 System Performance Check

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the tissue simulates were measured using the dielectric probe kit and the network analyzer. A system check measurement for every day was made following the determination of the dielectric parameters of the Tissue simulates, using the dipole validation kit. The dipole antenna was placed under the flat section of the twin SAM phantom.

System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the DASY system.



Picture 1 System Performance Check setup



Picture 2 Setup Photo



### Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

Usage of SAR dipoles calibrated less than 3 years ago but more than 1 year ago were confirmed in maintaining return loss (< -20 dB, within 20% of prior calibration) and impedance (within 5 ohm from prior calibration) requirements per extended calibrations in KDB 865664 D01:

Dipole		Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	Δ %	Impedance (Ω)	ΔΩ
Dipole D835V2 SN: 4d020	Head Liquid	8/28/2020	-26.2	/	54.8	/
		8/27/2021	-26.5	1.1	55.2	0.4
Dipole D1750V2 SN: 1033	Head Liquid	2/25/2020	-38.3	/	48.8	/
		2/24/2021	-40.0	4.4	49.9	1.1
		2/23/2022	-40.6	1.5	51.1	1.2
Dipole D1900V2 SN: 5d060	Head Liquid	8/27/2020	-23.3	/	52.5	/
		8/26/2021	-23.0	-1.3	51.9	-0.6
Dipole D2450V2 SN: 786	Head Liquid	8/27/2020	-26.9	/	54.5	/
		8/26/2021	-27.1	0.7	53.8	-0.7

### System Check results

Frequency (MHz)	Test Date	Temp °C	250mW Measured SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	1W Normalized SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	1W Target SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Δ % (Limit ±10%)	Plot No.
835	2022/5/18	21.5	2.44	9.76	9.65	1.14	1
1750	2022/5/18	21.5	8.95	35.80	35.90	-0.28	2
1900	2022/5/18	21.5	9.88	39.52	39.50	0.05	3
2450	2022/7/8	21.5	13.70	54.80	52.30	4.78	4

Note: Target Values used derive from the calibration certificate Data Storage and Evaluation.



### 8.3 SAR System Validation

Per FCC KDB 865664 D02v01, SAR system verification is required to confirm measurement accuracy. The SAR systems (including SAR probes, system components and software versions) used for this device were validated against its performance specifications prior to the SAR measurements. Reference dipoles are used with the required tissue-equivalent media for system validation, according to the procedures outlined in FCC KDB 865664 D01 and IEEE 1528-2013. Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point must be validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

A tabulated summary of the system validation status, measurement frequencies, SAR probes, calibrated signal type(s) and tissue dielectric parameters has been included.

Frequency [MHz]	Date	Probe SN	Probe Type	Probe Cal Point		PERM (Er)	COND (Σ)	CW Validation		
								Sensitivity	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy
835	8/12/2021	3677	EX3DV4	835	Head	42.22	0.90	PASS	PASS	PASS
1750	8/12/2021	3677	EX3DV4	1750	Head	39.91	1.32	PASS	PASS	PASS
1900	8/12/2021	3677	EX3DV4	1900	Head	39.43	1.42	PASS	PASS	PASS
2450	8/12/2021	3677	EX3DV4	2450	Head	38.19	1.83	PASS	PASS	PASS

NOTE: While the probes have been calibrated for both CW and modulated signals, all measurements were performed using communication systems calibrated for CW signals only. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664D01v01 for scenarios when CW probe calibrations are used with other signal types. SAR systems were validated for modulated signals with a periodic duty cycle, such as GMSK, or with a high peak to average ratio (>5dB), such as OFDM according to KDB 865664.



## 9 Normal and Maximum Output Power

KDB 447498 D01 at the maximum rated output power and within the tune-up tolerance range specified for the product, but not more than 2 dB lower than the maximum tune-up tolerance limit.

**The Output Power refers to the Module report (Report No.: R2108A0735-R1 / R2108A0735-R2 / R2108A0735-R3; FCC ID: XMR201910BG95M3).**

### 9.1 GSM Mode

GSM 850		Burst-Averaged output power(dBm)			Division Factors	Frame-Averaged output power(dBm)				
		Tune-up	Channel/Frequency(MHz)			Tune-up	Channel/Frequency(MHz)			
		MAX	128 /824.2	190 /836.6	251 /848.8	MAX	128 /824.2	190 /836.6	251 /848.8	
GSM	CS	33.00	32.13	32.20	32.24	9.03	23.97	23.10	23.17	23.21
GPRS/ EGPRS (GMSK)	1 Tx Slot	33.00	32.20	32.05	32.07	9.03	23.97	23.17	23.02	23.04
	2 Tx Slots	32.00	31.05	31.10	31.12	6.02	25.98	25.03	25.08	25.10
	3 Tx Slots	30.00	29.51	29.10	29.14	4.26	25.74	25.25	24.84	24.88
	4 Tx Slots	29.00	27.97	28.10	28.13	3.01	25.99	24.96	25.09	25.12
EGPRS (8PSK)	1 Tx Slot	26.00	25.07	25.01	25.00	9.03	16.97	16.04	15.98	15.97
	2 Tx Slots	25.00	24.32	24.12	24.20	6.02	18.98	18.30	18.10	18.18
	3 Tx Slots	23.00	22.16	22.07	22.42	4.26	18.74	17.90	17.81	18.16
	4 Tx Slots	22.00	20.87	21.02	21.03	3.01	18.99	17.86	18.01	18.02
GSM 1900		Burst-Averaged output power(dBm)			Division Factors	Frame-Averaged output power(dBm)				
		Tune-up	Channel/Frequency(MHz)			Tune-up	Channel/Frequency(MHz)			
		MAX	512 /1850.2	661 /1880	810 /1909.8	MAX	512 /1850.2	661 /1880	810 /1909.8	
GSM	CS	30.50	29.83	29.74	29.71	9.03	21.47	20.80	20.71	20.68
GPRS/ EGPRS (GMSK)	1 Tx Slot	30.50	29.80	29.66	29.59	9.03	21.47	20.77	20.63	20.56
	2 Tx Slots	29.50	28.56	28.71	28.50	6.02	23.48	22.54	22.69	22.48
	3 Tx Slots	28.00	27.90	27.53	27.22	4.26	23.74	23.64	23.27	22.96
	4 Tx Slots	27.00	26.26	25.87	25.56	3.01	23.99	23.25	22.86	22.55
EGPRS (8PSK)	1 Tx Slot	26.00	25.23	25.17	24.78	9.03	16.97	16.20	16.14	15.75
	2 Tx Slots	25.00	24.20	24.04	24.01	6.02	18.98	18.18	18.02	17.99
	3 Tx Slots	23.00	22.45	22.01	21.94	4.26	18.74	18.19	17.75	17.68
	4 Tx Slots	22.00	21.23	21.02	20.74	3.01	18.99	18.22	18.01	17.73

Notes: The worst-case configuration and mode for SAR testing is determined to be as follows:

1. Standalone: GSM 850 GMSK (GPRS) mode with 4 time slots for Max power, GSM 1900 GMSK (GPRS) mode with 4 time slots for Max power, based on the output power measurements above..



## 9.2 eMTC Mode

For UE category NB1 power class 3, the allowed Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for the maximum output power as follows:

**Table 6.2.3EA-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 3**

Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth (N <sub>RB</sub> )						MPR (dB)
	1.4 MHz	3.0 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz	
QPSK	>2	>2	>1	>4	-	-	≤ 1
QPSK	>5	>5	-	-	-	-	≤ 2
16 QAM	≤ 2	≤ 2	>1	>3	-	-	≤ 1
16QAM	>2	>2	>3	>5	-	-	≤ 2

LTE Band 4	Channel /Freq.(MHz)	Index	RB# RBstart	Maximum Output Power (dBm)				
				Tune up (MAX)	QPSK	MPR	Tune up (MAX)	16QAM
1.4MHz	19957 1710.7	0	1#0	21.00	20.83	0	21.00	19.76
		0	6#0	20.50	18.78	2	20.50	19.04
	20175/1732.5	0	1#0	21.00	20.57	0	21.00	19.62
		0	6#0	20.50	18.52	2	20.50	18.54
	20393/1754.3	0	1#5	21.00	19.92	0	21.00	19.75
		0	6#0	20.50	18.63	2	20.50	18.48
3MHz	19965/1711.5	0	1#0	21.00	20.41	0	21.00	20.02
		0	6#0	20.50	18.71	2	20.50	18.78
	20175/1732.5	0	1#0	21.00	20.32	0	21.00	19.37
		0	6#0	20.50	18.71	2	20.50	18.94
	20385/1753.5	1	1#5	21.00	20.15	0	21.00	19.15
		1	6#0	20.50	18.81	2	20.50	19.01
5MHz	19975/1712.5	0	1#0	21.00	20.39	0	21.00	20.51
		0	6#0	20.50	19.81	1	20.50	19.91
	20175/1732.5	0	1#0	21.00	20.28	0	21.00	20.39
		0	6#0	20.50	19.73	1	20.50	19.67
	20375/1752.5	3	1#5	21.00	20.11	0	21.00	20.17
		3	6#0	20.50	19.72	1	20.50	19.69
10MHz	20000/1715	0	1#0	21.00	20.38	0	21.00	20.49
		0	4#0	20.50	20.27	0	20.50	20.14
	20175/1732.5	0	1#0	21.00	20.16	0	21.00	20.24
		0	4#0	20.50	20.12	0	20.50	19.98
	20350/1750	7	1#5	21.00	19.94	0	21.00	20.07
		7	4#2	20.50	20.04	0	20.50	19.91
15MHz	20025/1717.5	0	1#0	21.00	20.33	0	21.00	20.48
		0	6#0	20.50	20.27	0	20.50	20.42
	20175/1732.5	0	1#0	21.00	20.16	0	21.00	20.31



	20325/1747.5	0	6#0	20.50	20.12	0	20.50	20.24	0
		11	1#5	21.00	19.97	0	21.00	20.11	0
		11	6#0	20.50	20.04	0	20.50	20.11	0
20MHz	20050/1720	0	1#0	21.00	<b>20.32</b>	0	21.00	20.46	0
		0	6#0	20.50	20.19	0	20.50	20.36	0
	20175/1732.5	0	1#0	21.00	20.24	0	21.00	20.38	0
		0	6#0	20.50	20.09	0	20.50	20.21	0
	20300/1745	15	1#5	21.00	20.11	0	21.00	20.14	0
		15	6#0	20.50	20.11	0	20.50	20.16	0

LTE Band 5	Channel /Freq.(MHz)	Index	RB# RBstart	Maximum Output Power (dBm)					
				Tune up (MAX)	QPSK	MPR	Tune up (MAX)	16QAM	MPR
1.4MHz	20407/824.7	0	1#0	21.00	20.87	0	21.00	19.50	1
		0	6#0	20.50	18.82	2	20.50	19.48	2
	20525/836.5	0	1#0	21.00	20.24	0	21.00	20.45	1
		0	6#0	20.50	18.83	2	20.50	18.39	2
	20643/848.3	0	1#5	21.00	20.44	0	21.00	19.36	1
		0	6#0	20.50	18.61	2	20.50	19.31	2
3MHz	20415/825.5	0	1#0	21.00	20.50	0	21.00	20.38	1
		0	6#0	20.50	18.79	2	20.50	19.02	2
	20525/836.5	0	1#0	21.00	20.53	0	21.00	20.07	1
		0	6#0	20.50	18.91	2	20.50	18.99	2
	20635/847.5	1	1#5	21.00	20.44	0	21.00	19.42	1
		1	6#0	20.50	18.67	2	20.50	19.09	2
5MHz	20425/826.5	0	1#0	21.50	20.37	0	21.50	20.68	0
		0	6#0	21.50	19.94	1	21.50	19.73	2
	20525/836.5	0	1#0	21.50	20.41	0	21.50	20.58	0
		0	6#0	21.50	19.97	1	21.50	19.89	2
	20625/846.5	3	1#5	21.50	20.03	0	21.50	20.41	0
		3	6#0	21.50	19.86	1	21.50	19.91	2
10MHz	20450/829	0	1#0	21.50	20.37	0	21.50	20.78	0
		0	4#0	21.50	<b>20.56</b>	0	21.50	20.28	1
	20525/836.5	0	1#0	21.50	20.41	0	21.50	20.74	0
		0	4#0	21.50	20.53	0	21.50	20.32	1
	20600/844	7	1#5	21.50	20.02	0	21.50	20.34	0
		7	4#2	21.50	20.30	0	21.50	20.08	1



### 9.3 WLAN Mode

Wi-Fi 2.4G	Channel /Frequency(MHz)	Average Output Power (dBm)	
		Tune-up	Meas.
Mode			
802.11b (1M)	1/2412	22.00	20.45
	2/2417	22.00	20.38
	3/2422	22.00	20.16
	6/2437	21.50	19.68
	11/2462	20.50	18.72
802.11g (6M)	1/2412	23.00	<b>22.21</b>
	6/2437	23.00	22.03
	11/2462	22.50	20.43
802.11n-HT20 (MCS0)	1/2412	23.00	21.94
	6/2437	23.00	21.88
	11/2462	22.50	20.21

Note: Initial test configuration is 802.11g mode.



## 10 Measured and Reported (Scaled) SAR Results

### 10.1 Measured SAR Results

Note: 1. The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

2. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:

- a)  $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $2.0 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100\text{MHz}$
- b)  $\leq 0.6 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $1.5 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between  $100 \text{ MHz}$  and  $200 \text{ MHz}$ .
- c)  $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $1.0 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\geq 200 \text{ MHz}$ .

3. When the original highest measured SAR is  $\geq 0.80 \text{ W/kg}$ , the measurement was repeated once.

4. For GSM, when multiple slots are used, SAR should be tested to account for the maximum source-based time-averaged output power.

5. Initial test configuration is the highest channel bandwidth with QPSK modulation for eMTC mode.

6. Others modulations and channel bandwidth SAR test is required only when the highest maximum output power for the configuration in the other modulation or channel bandwidth is  $> \frac{1}{2} \text{ dB}$  higher than the same configuration in the highest channel bandwidth with QPSK or when the report SAR for the QPSK configuration is  $> 75\%$  limit.

### Body-Worn SAR

Band	Test Position	Dist. (mm)	Power Reduction	Mode	RB	offset	Ch./Freq. (MHz)	Tune-up (dBm)	Measured power (dBm)	Measured SAR1g (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Scaling Factor	Report SAR1g (W/kg)	Plot No.
GSM 850	Back Side	15	Full Power	4TX Slots	-	-	190/836.6	29.50	28.20	0.042	-0.010	1.35	0.057	5
	Front Side	15	Full Power	4TX Slots	-	-	190/836.6	29.50	28.20	0.000	0.000	1.35	0.000	/
GSM 1900	Back Side	15	Full Power	4TX Slots	-	-	661/1880	27.00	25.87	0.069	0.040	1.30	0.090	6
	Front Side	15	Full Power	4TX Slots	-	-	661/1880	27.00	25.87	0.000	0.000	1.30	0.000	/
LTE eMTC Band 4	Back Side	15	Full Power	QPSK	1	0	20050/1720	21.00	20.32	0.027	0.128	1.17	0.032	7
	Front Side	15	Full Power	QPSK	1	0	20050/1720	21.00	20.32	0.000	0.000	1.17	0.000	/
LTE eMTC Band 5	Back Side	15	Full Power	QPSK	4	0	20450/829	21.50	20.56	0.042	0.060	1.24	0.052	8
	Front Side	15	Full Power	QPSK	4	0	20450/829	21.50	20.56	0.000	0.000	1.24	0.000	/

Band	Test Position	Dist. (mm)	Mode	Duty Cycle	Power Reduction	Ch./Freq. (MHz)	Tune-up (dBm)	Measured power (dBm)	Measured SAR1g (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Scaling Factor	Report SAR1g (W/kg)	Plot No.
Wi-Fi 2.4G	Back Side	15	802.11g	86.0%	Full Power	1/2412	23.00	22.21	0.068	0.011	1.33	0.095	9
	Front Side	15	802.11g	86.0%	Full Power	1/2412	23.00	22.21	0.000	0.000	1.33	0.000	/



## Extremity SAR

Band	Test Position	Dist. (mm)	Power Reduction	Mode	RB	offset	Ch./Freq. (MHz)	Tune-up (dBm)	Measured power (dBm)	Measured SAR10g (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Scaling Factor	Report SAR10g (W/kg)	Plot No.
GSM 850	Back Side	0	Full Power	4TX Slots	-	-	190/836.6	29.00	28.10	0.039	0.012	1.23	0.048	10
	Front Side	0	Full Power	4TX Slots	-	-	190/836.6	29.00	28.10	0.016	0.010	1.23	0.020	/
	Left Edge	0	Full Power	4TX Slots	-	-	190/836.6	29.00	28.10	0.037	-0.080	1.23	0.046	/
	Right Edge	0	Full Power	4TX Slots	-	-	190/836.6	29.00	28.10	0.000	0.000	1.23	0.000	/
	Top Edge	0	Full Power	4TX Slots	-	-	190/836.6	29.00	28.10	0.016	0.050	1.23	0.020	/
	Bottom Edge	0	Full Power	4TX Slots	-	-	190/836.6	29.00	28.10	0.000	0.000	1.23	0.000	/
GSM 1900	Back Side	0	Full Power	4TX Slots	-	-	661/1880	27.00	25.87	0.330	0.012	1.30	0.428	11
	Front Side	0	Full Power	4TX Slots	-	-	661/1880	27.00	25.87	0.053	-0.024	1.30	0.069	/
	Left Edge	0	Full Power	4TX Slots	-	-	661/1880	27.00	25.87	0.268	-0.070	1.30	0.348	/
	Right Edge	0	Full Power	4TX Slots	-	-	661/1880	27.00	25.87	0.000	0.000	1.30	0.000	/
	Top Edge	0	Full Power	4TX Slots	-	-	661/1880	27.00	25.87	0.078	0.090	1.30	0.101	/
	Bottom Edge	0	Full Power	4TX Slots	-	-	661/1880	27.00	25.87	0.000	0.000	1.30	0.000	/
LTE eMTC Band 4	Back Side	0	Full Power	QPSK	1	0	20050/1720	21.00	20.32	0.041	0.032	1.17	0.048	12
	Front Side	0	Full Power	QPSK	1	0	20050/1720	21.00	20.32	0.011	0.090	1.17	0.013	/
	Left Edge	0	Full Power	QPSK	1	0	20050/1720	21.00	20.32	0.037	-0.015	1.17	0.043	/
	Right Edge	0	Full Power	QPSK	1	0	20050/1720	21.00	20.32	0.000	0.000	1.17	0.000	/
	Top Edge	0	Full Power	QPSK	1	0	20050/1720	21.00	20.32	0.013	-0.026	1.17	0.015	/
	Bottom Edge	0	Full Power	QPSK	1	0	20050/1720	21.00	20.32	0.000	0.000	1.17	0.000	/
LTE eMTC Band 5	Back Side	0	Full Power	QPSK	4	0	20450/829	21.50	20.56	0.063	-0.041	1.24	0.078	13
	Front Side	0	Full Power	QPSK	4	0	20450/829	21.50	20.56	0.010	0.000	1.24	0.012	/
	Left Edge	0	Full Power	QPSK	4	0	20450/829	21.50	20.56	0.042	0.025	1.24	0.052	/
	Right Edge	0	Full Power	QPSK	4	0	20450/829	21.50	20.56	0.000	0.000	1.24	0.000	/
	Top Edge	0	Full Power	QPSK	4	0	20450/829	21.50	20.56	0.008	-0.032	1.24	0.010	/
	Bottom Edge	0	Full Power	QPSK	4	0	20450/829	21.50	20.56	0.000	0.000	1.24	0.000	/

Band	Test Position	Dist. (mm)	Mode	Duty Cycle	Power Reduction	Ch./Freq. (MHz)	Tune-up (dBm)	Measured power (dBm)	Measured SAR10g (W/kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Scaling Factor	Report SAR10g (W/kg)	Plot No.
Wi-Fi 2.4G	Back Side	0	802.11g	86.0%	Full Power	1/2412	23.00	22.21	0.175	0.013	1.39	0.244	/
	Front Side	0	802.11g	86.0%	Full Power	1/2412	23.00	22.21	0.081	-0.020	1.39	0.113	/
	Left Edge	0	802.11g	86.0%	Full Power	1/2412	23.00	22.21	0.000	0.000	1.39	0.000	/
	Right Edge	0	802.11g	86.0%	Full Power	1/2412	23.00	22.21	0.145	0.080	1.39	0.202	/
	Top Edge	0	802.11g	86.0%	Full Power	1/2412	23.00	22.21	0.387	0.011	1.39	0.540	14
	Bottom Edge	0	802.11g	86.0%	Full Power	1/2412	23.00	22.21	0.000	0.000	1.39	0.000	/



## 10.2 Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Simultaneous Transmission Configurations	Body-worn	Extremity SAR
Main Antenna + Wi-Fi 2.4GHz	Yes	Yes

### General Note:

1. The Scaled SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
2. Per KDB 447498 D01, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
  - i) Scalar SAR summation  $< 1.6\text{W/kg}$ , simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
  - ii)  $\text{SPLSR} = (\text{SAR1} + \text{SAR2})^{1.5} / (\text{min. separation distance, mm})$ , and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of  $[(x1-x2)^2 + (y1-y2)^2 + (z1-z2)^2]$ , where  $(x1, y1, z1)$  and  $(x2, y2, z2)$  are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
  - iii) If  $\text{SPLSR} \leq 0.04$ , simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.

### About Wi-Fi and Main-Antenna

Test Position		SAR <sub>1g/10g</sub> (W/kg)	GSM 850	GSM 1900	LTE eMTC Band 4	LTE eMTC Band 5	Wi-Fi 2.4G	MAX. ΣSAR <sub>1g/10g</sub>
Body worn	Back Side	0.057	<b>0.090</b>	0.032	0.052	0.095	<b>0.185</b>	
	Front Side	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Extremity SAR	Back Side	0.048	<b>0.428</b>	0.048	0.078	0.244	<b>0.672</b>	
	Front Side	0.020	<b>0.069</b>	0.013	0.012	0.113	0.182	
	Left Edge	0.046	<b>0.348</b>	0.043	0.052	0.000	0.348	
	Right Edge	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.202	0.202	
	Top Edge	0.020	<b>0.101</b>	0.015	0.010	0.540	0.641	
	Bottom Edge	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	

Note: 1. The value with blue color is the maximum ΣSAR<sub>1g/10g</sub> Value.

2. MAX. ΣSAR<sub>1g/10g</sub> =Unlicensed SAR<sub>MAX</sub> +Licensed SAR<sub>MAX</sub>

MAX. ΣSAR<sub>1g</sub> = 0.185/kg < 1.6W/kg and MAX. ΣSAR<sub>10g</sub> = 0.672/kg < 4 W/kg, so the Simultaneous transmission SAR with volum scan are not required for Wi-Fi and Main-Antenna.



## 11 Measurement Uncertainty

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg, the extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528- 2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. This also applies to the 10-g SAR required for phablets in KDB Publication 648474.

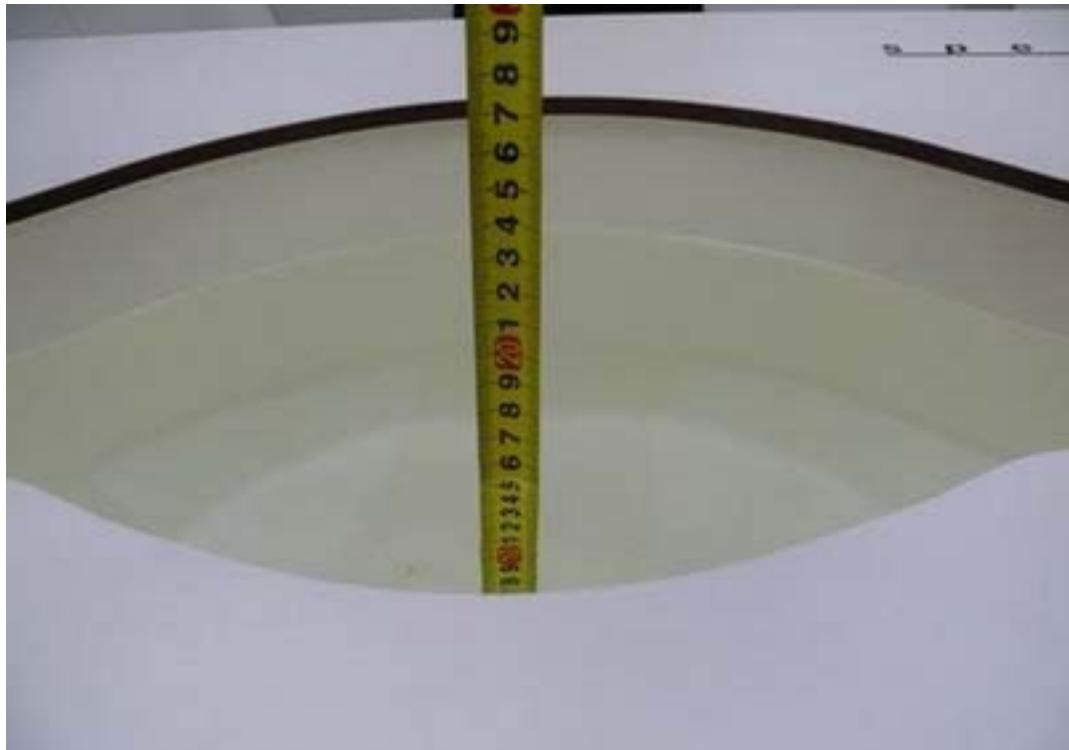
\*\*\*\*\*END OF REPORT\*\*\*\*\*

## ANNEX A: Test Layout



### Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the flat phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For Body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Picture 3.



Picture 3: Liquid depth in the flat Phantom

## ANNEX B: System Check Results

### Plot 1 System Performance Check at 835 MHz TSL

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d020

Date: 2022/5/18

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.88$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C      Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(9.30, 9.30, 9.30); Calibrated: 2021/8/12

Electronics: DAE4 SN1692; Calibrated: 2021/10/4

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1666

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (4x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.64 mW/g

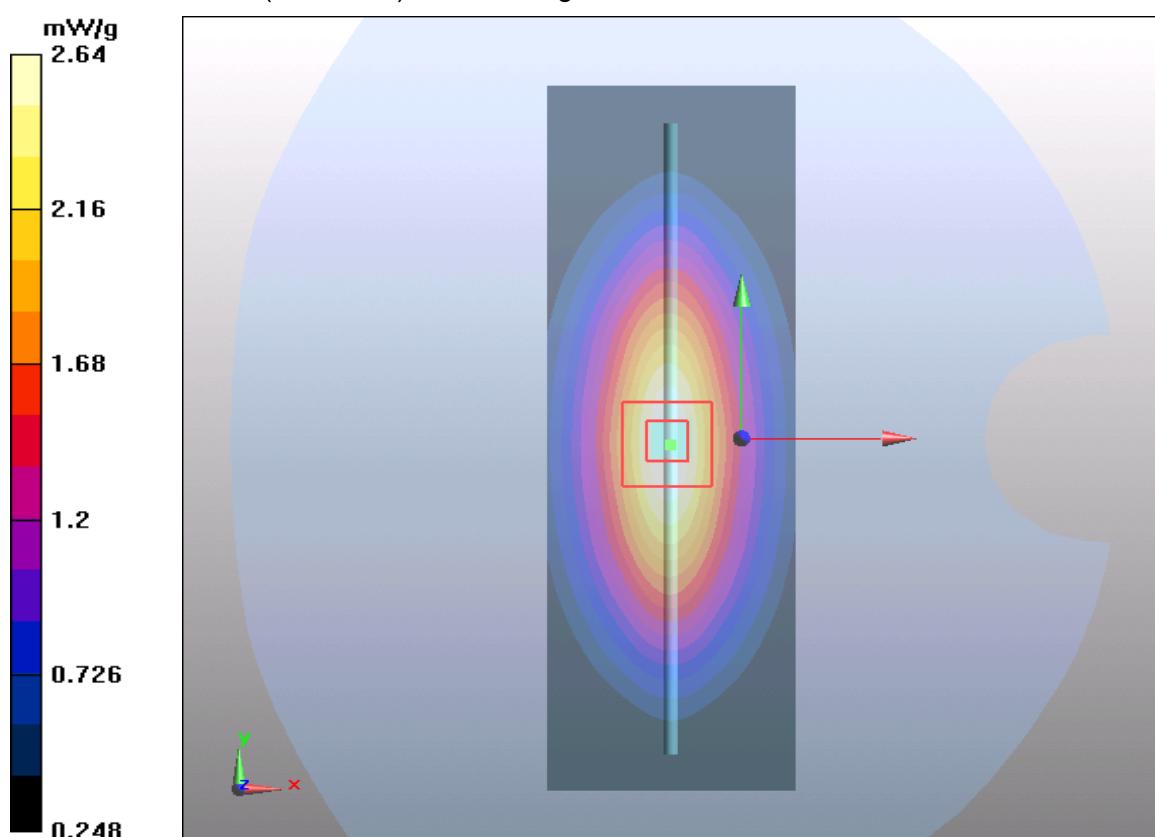
**d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.076 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.67 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.44 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.64 mW/g



## Plot 2 System Performance Check at 1750 MHz TSL

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: 1033

Date: 2022/5/18

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.34$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C      Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(8.22, 8.22, 8.22); Calibrated: 2021/8/12

Electronics: DAE4 SN1692; Calibrated: 2021/10/4

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1666

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (5x8x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 9.78 mW/g

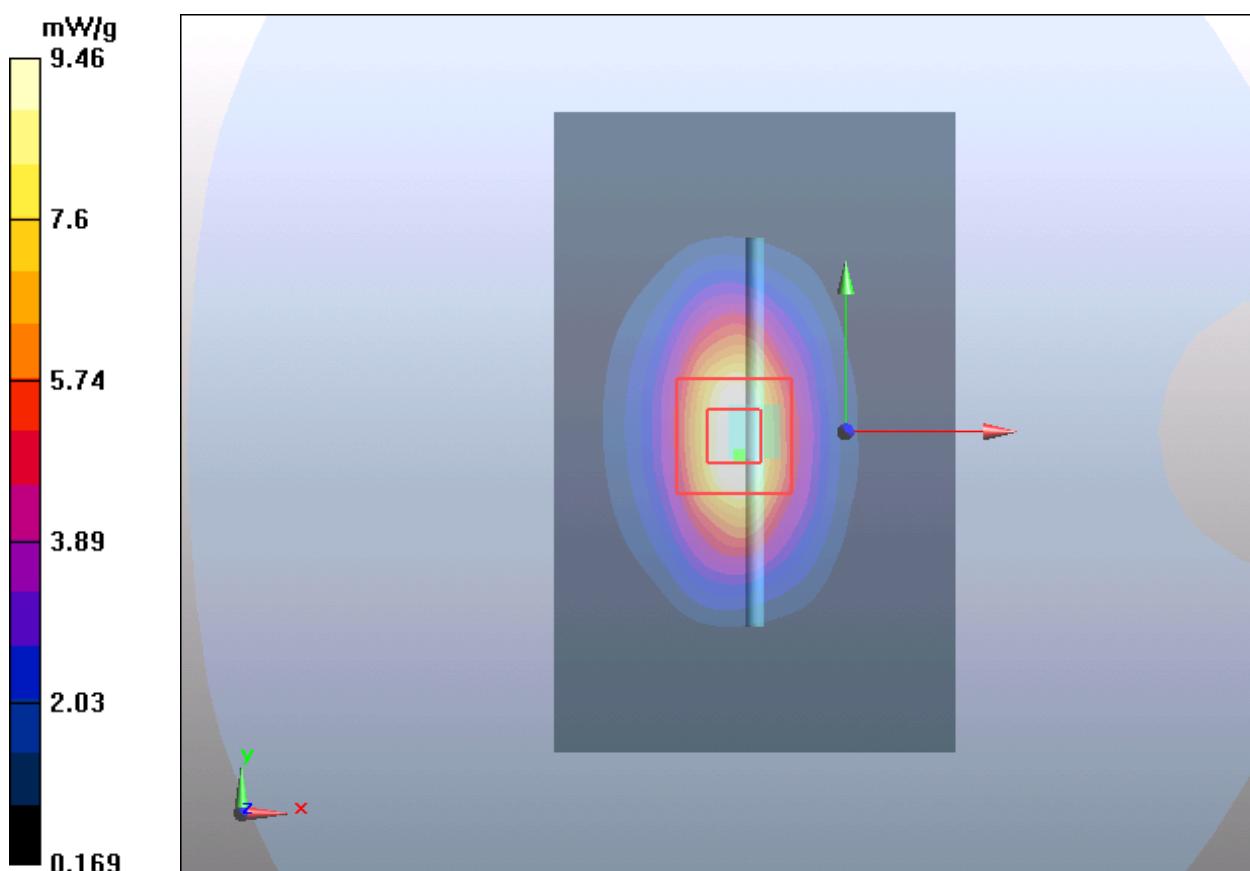
**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 80 V/m; Power Drift = 0.075 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.95 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.5 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 9.46 mW/g



## Plot 3 System Performance Check at 1900 MHz TSL

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d060

Date: 2022/5/18

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.41$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C      Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.88, 7.88, 7.88); Calibrated: 2021/8/12

Electronics: DAE4 SN1692; Calibrated: 2021/10/4

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1666

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (4x7x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.3 mW/g

**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm,

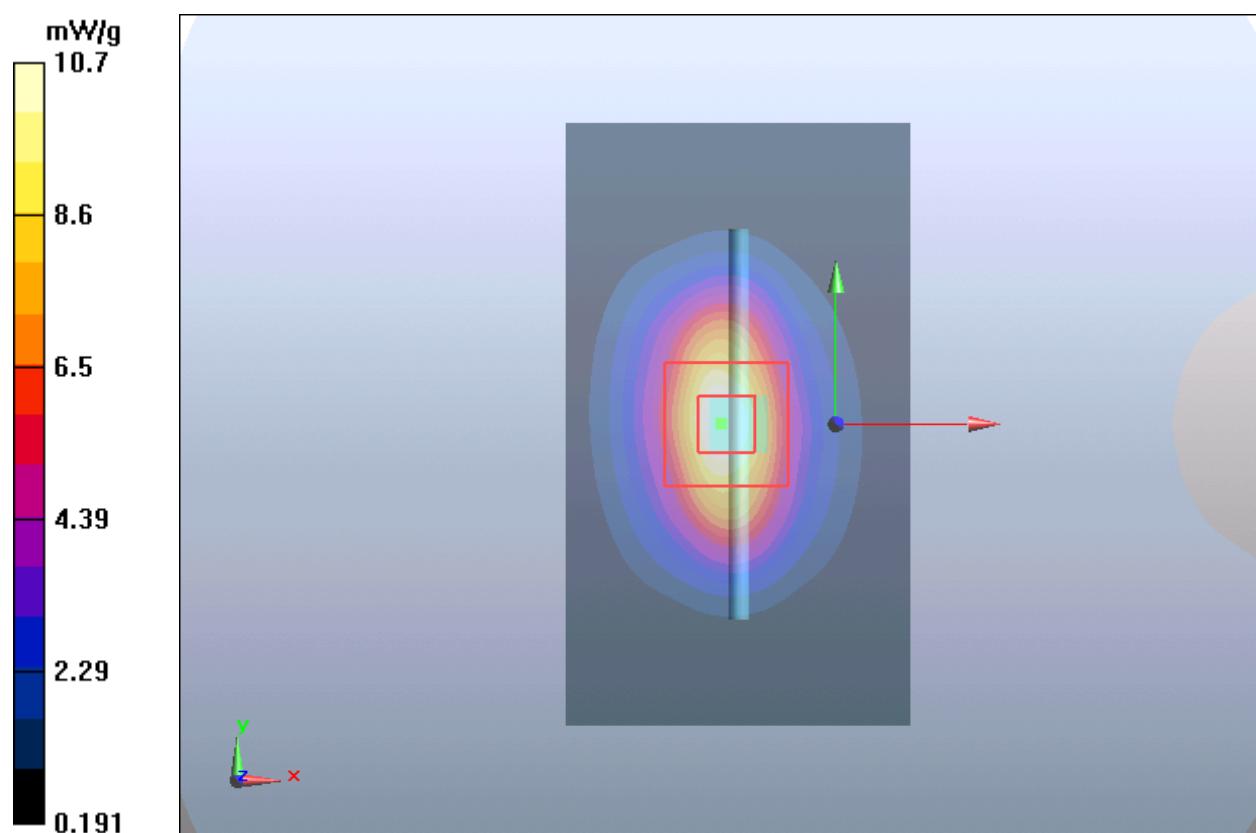
dz=5mm

Reference Value = 85.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.028 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.88 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.9 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.7 mW/g



## Plot 4 System Performance Check at 2450 MHz TSL

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 786

Date: 2022/7/8

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.81$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C      Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.50, 7.50, 7.50); Calibrated: 2021/8/12

Electronics: DAE4 SN1692; Calibrated: 2021/10/4

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1666

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (4x7x1):** Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.2 mW/g

**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm,

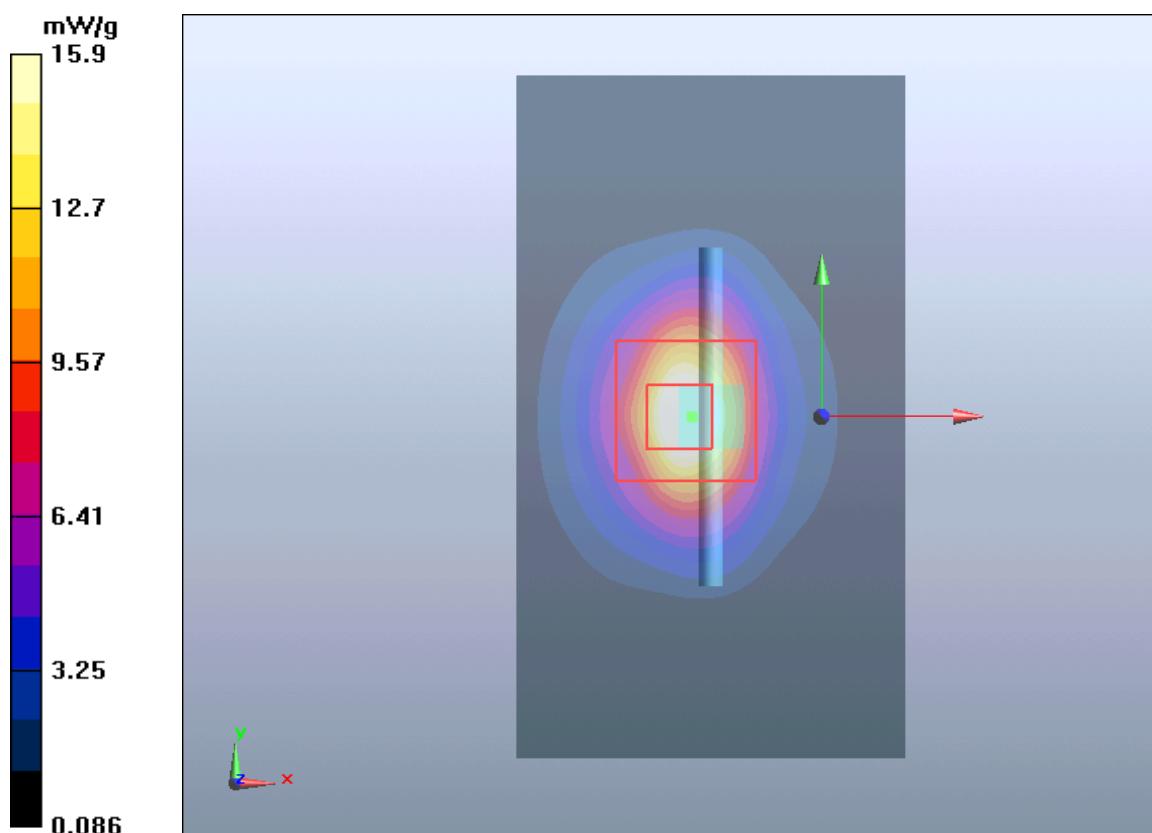
dz=5mm

Reference Value = 88.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.075 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.7 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.22 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.9 mW/g



## ANNEX C: Highest Graph Results

### Plot 5 GSM 850 GPRS (4Txslots) Back Side Middle (Distance 15mm)

Date: 2022/5/18

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS 4TX (0); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.07

Medium parameters used:  $f = 837$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.953$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.762$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C      Liquid Temperature: 21.5°C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(9.30, 9.30, 9.30); Calibrated: 2021/8/12

Electronics: DAE4 SN1692; Calibrated: 2021/10/4

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1666

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Back Side Middle/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.054 W/kg

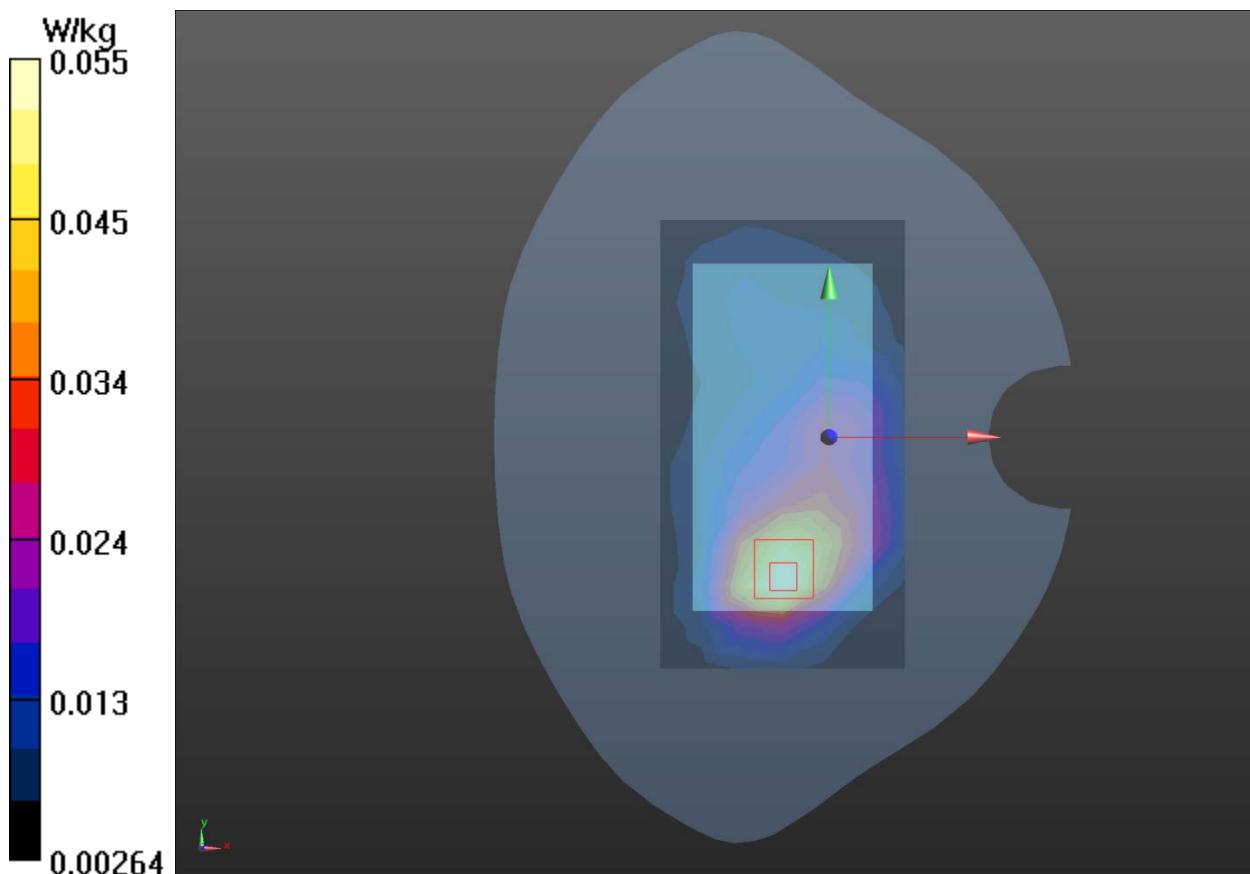
**Back Side Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.12 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.11 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.042 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.022W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.055 W/kg



## Plot 6 GSM 1900 GPRS (4Txslots) Back Side Middle (Distance 15mm)

Date: 2022/5/18

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS 4TX (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.07

Medium parameters used (extrapolated):  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.456$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.657$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C      Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.88, 7.88, 7.88); Calibrated: 2021/8/12

Electronics: DAE4 SN1692; Calibrated: 2021/10/4

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1666

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Back Side Middle/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.077 W/kg

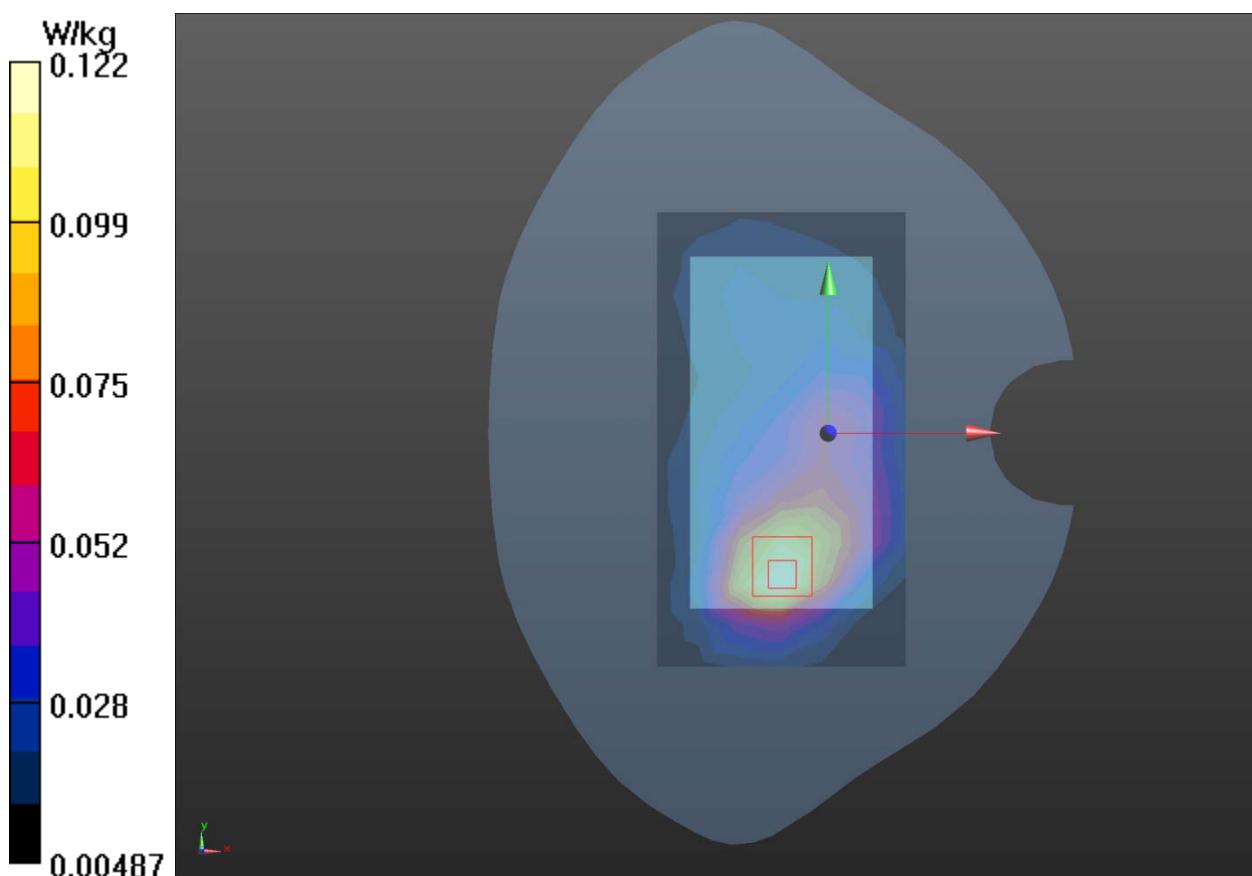
**Back Side Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.22 V/m; Power Drift = -0.040dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.241 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.069 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.036 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.122 W/kg



## Plot 7 LTE eMTC Band 4 Back Side Low (Distance 15mm)

Date: 2022/5/18

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 1720 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1720$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.38$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.103$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C      Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(8.22, 8.22, 8.22); Calibrated: 2021/8/12

Electronics: DAE4 SN1692; Calibrated: 2021/10/4

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1666

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Back Side Low/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.044 W/kg

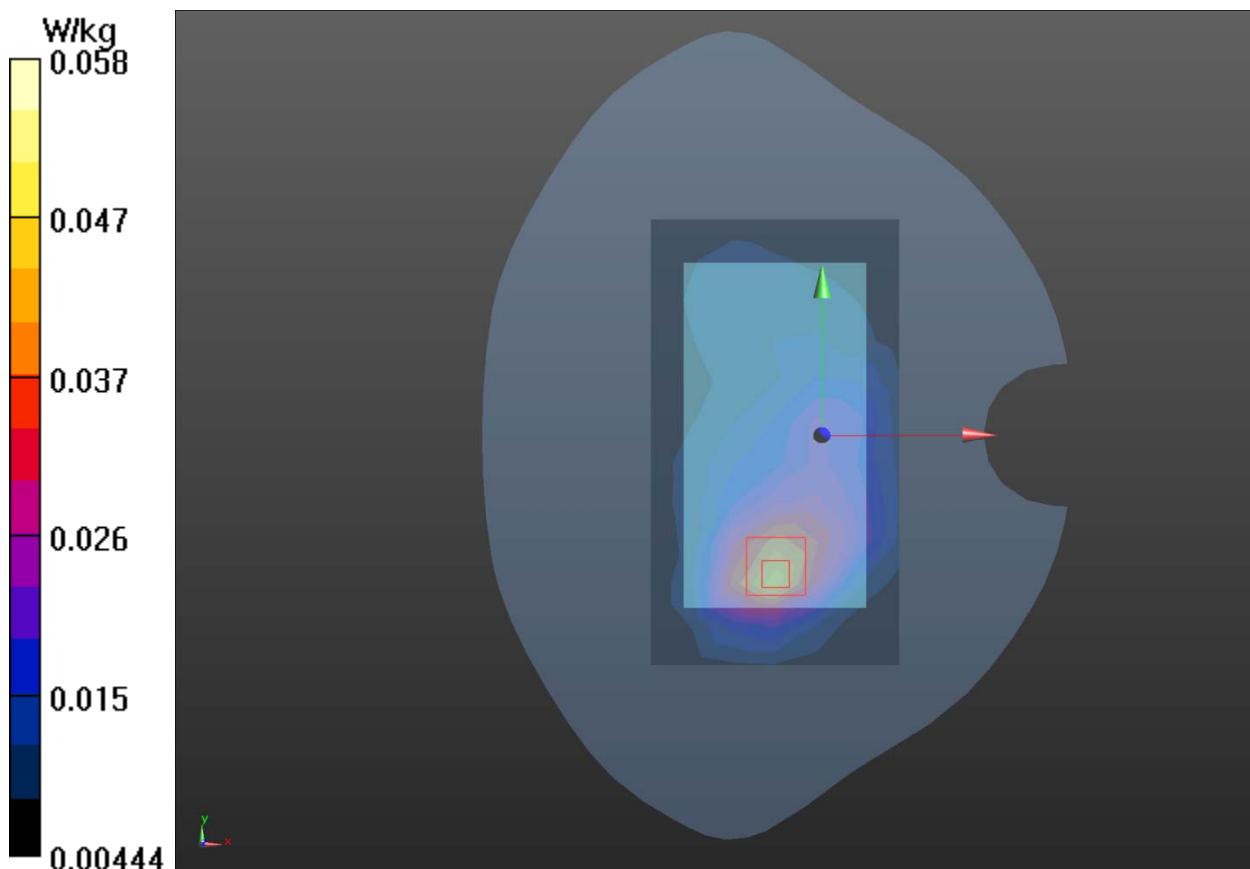
**Back Side Low/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.96 V/m; Power Drift = 0.128 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.101 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.027 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.014 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.058 W/kg



## Plot 8 LTE eMTC Band 5 1RB Back Side Low (Distance 15mm)

Date: 2022/5/18

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 829 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 829$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.946$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.678$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C      Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(9.30, 9.30, 9.30); Calibrated: 2021/8/12

Electronics: DAE4 SN1692; Calibrated: 2021/10/4

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1666

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Back Side Low/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.085 W/kg

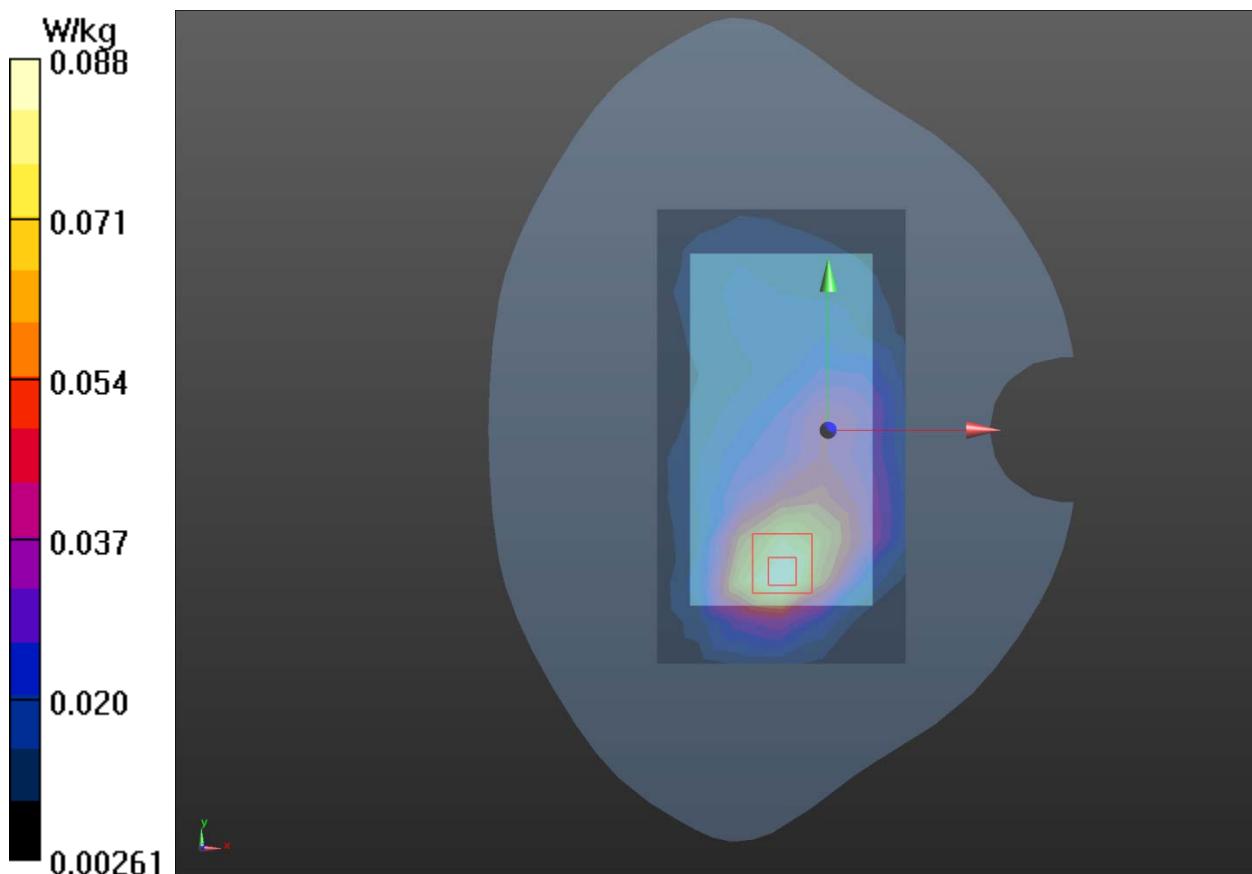
**Back Side Low/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.08 V/m; Power Drift = 0.060 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.188W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.042 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.033 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.088 W/kg



## Plot 9 802.11g Back Side Low (Distance 15mm)

Date: 2022/7/8

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11g (0); Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.16

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2412 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.757 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 40.66$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C      Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.50, 7.50, 7.50); Calibrated: 2021/8/12

Electronics: DAE4 SN1692; Calibrated: 2021/10/4

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1666

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Back Side Low/Area Scan (9x15x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=12\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=12\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.076 W/kg

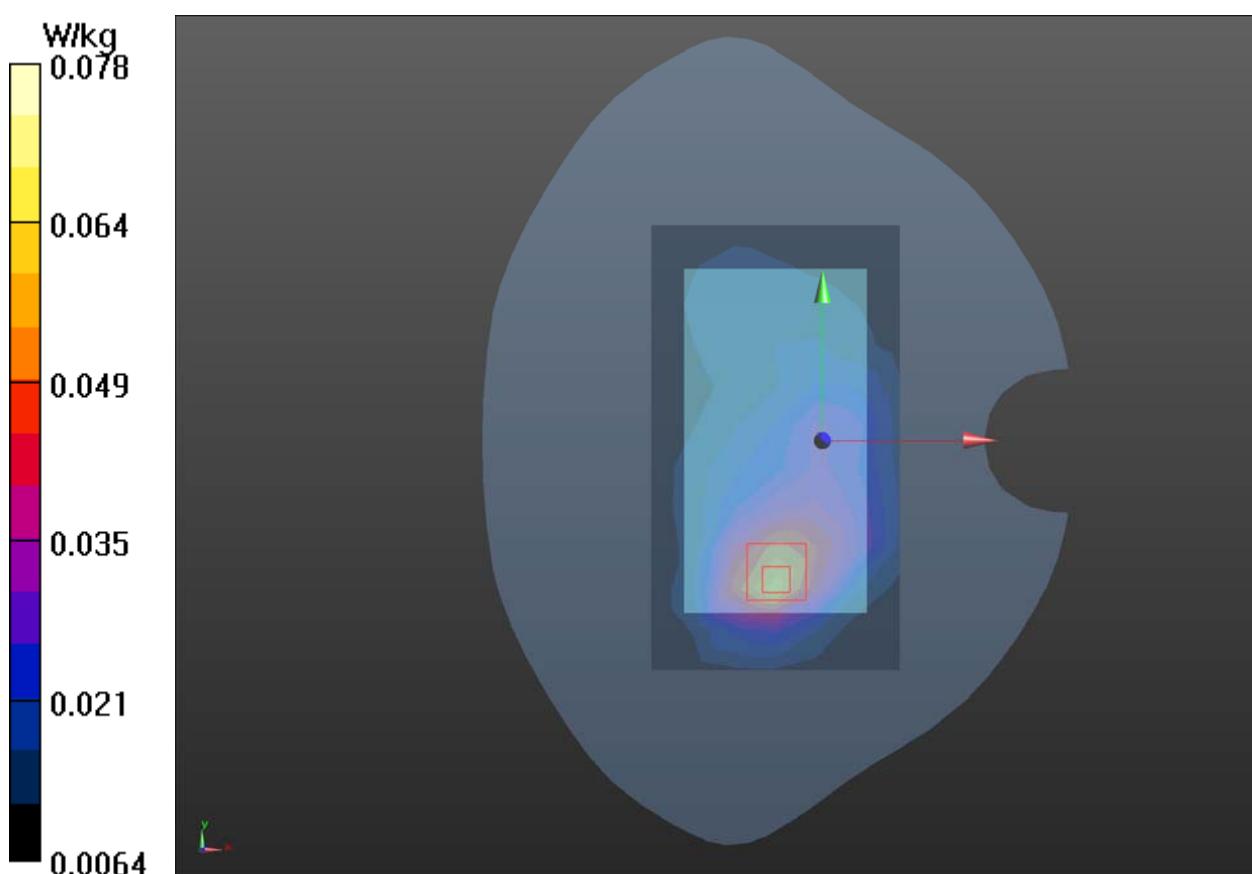
**Back Side Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 12.72 V/m; Power Drift = 0.011 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.158 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.068 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.034 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.078 W/kg



**Plot 10 GSM 850 GPRS (4Txslots) Back Side Middle (Distance 0mm)**

Date: 2022/5/18

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS 4TX (0); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.07

Medium parameters used:  $f = 837$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.953$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.762$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C      Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(9.30, 9.30, 9.30); Calibrated: 2021/8/12

Electronics: DAE4 SN1692; Calibrated: 2021/10/4

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1666

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Back Side Middle/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.11 W/kg

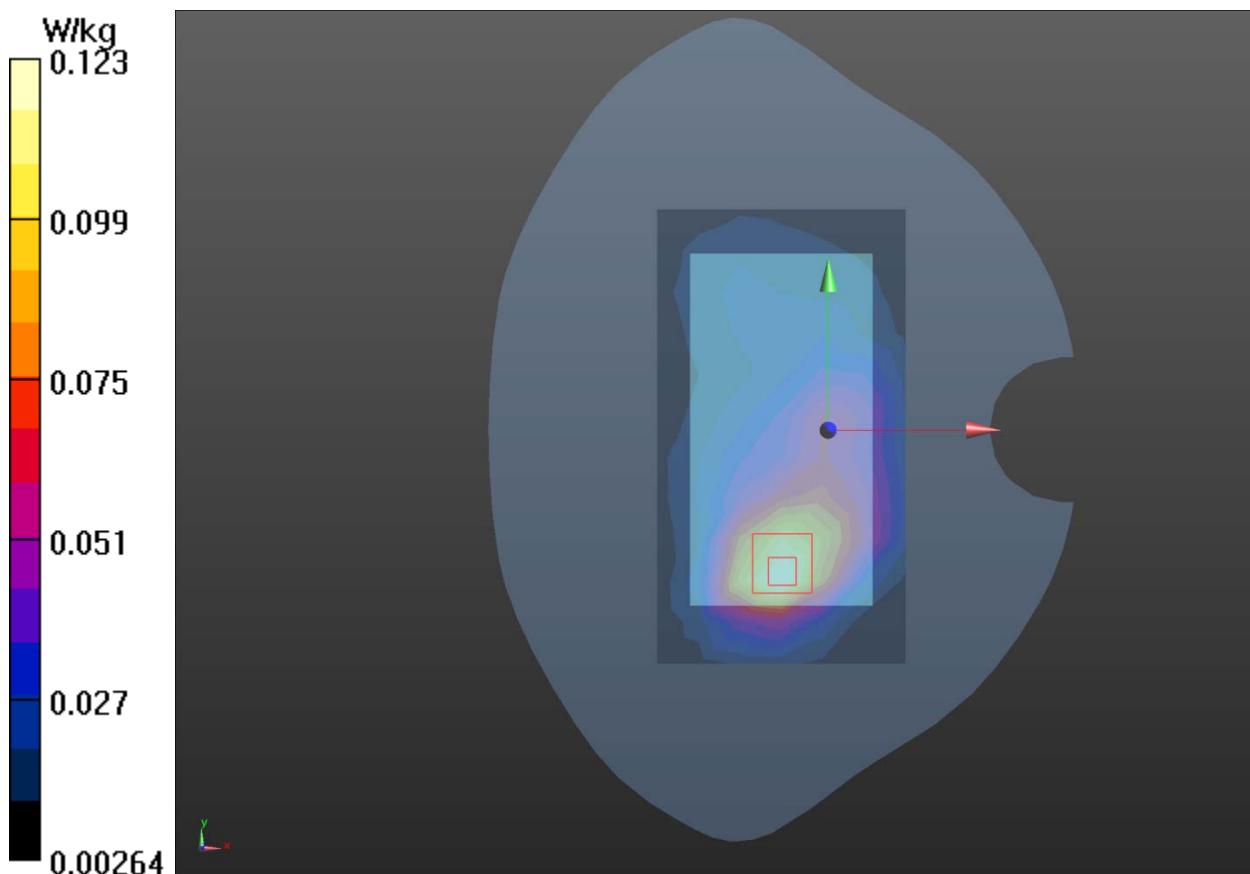
**Back Side Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.12 V/m; Power Drift = 0.012 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.259 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.087 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.039 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.123 W/kg



## Plot 11 GSM 1900 GPRS (4Txslots) Back Side Middle (Distance 0mm)

Date: 2022/5/18

Communication System: UID 0, GPRS 4TX (0); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.07

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.442$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.65$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C      Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.88, 7.88, 7.88); Calibrated: 2021/8/12

Electronics: DAE4 SN1692; Calibrated: 2021/10/4

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1666

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Back Side Middle/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.822 W/kg

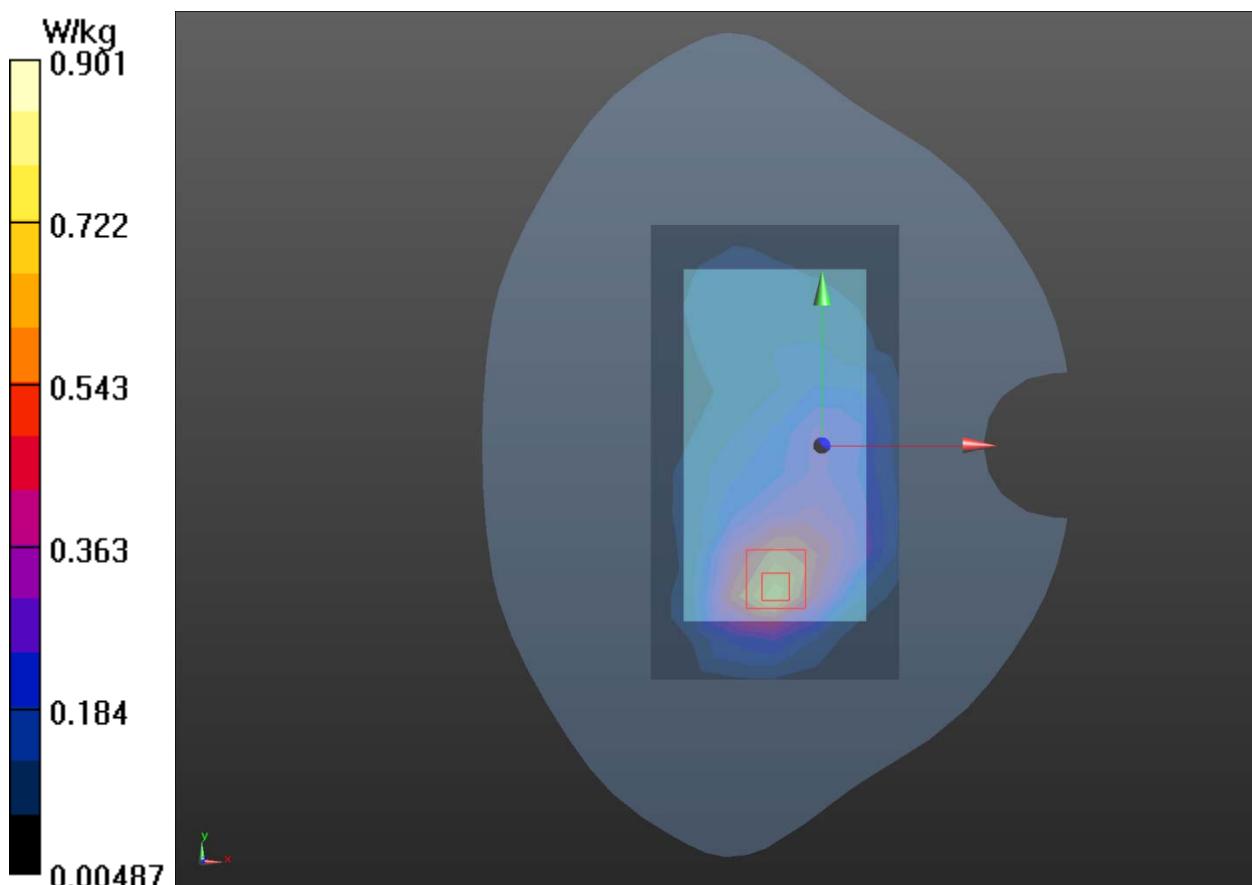
**Back Side Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.28 V/m; Power Drift = 0.012 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.21 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.812 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.330 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.901 W/kg



## Plot 12 LTE eMTC Band 4 1RB Back Side Low (Distance 0mm)

Date: 2022/5/18

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 1720 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1720$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.38$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.103$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C      Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(8.22, 8.22, 8.22); Calibrated: 2021/8/12

Electronics: DAE4 SN1692; Calibrated: 2021/10/4

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1666

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Back Side Low/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.101 W/kg

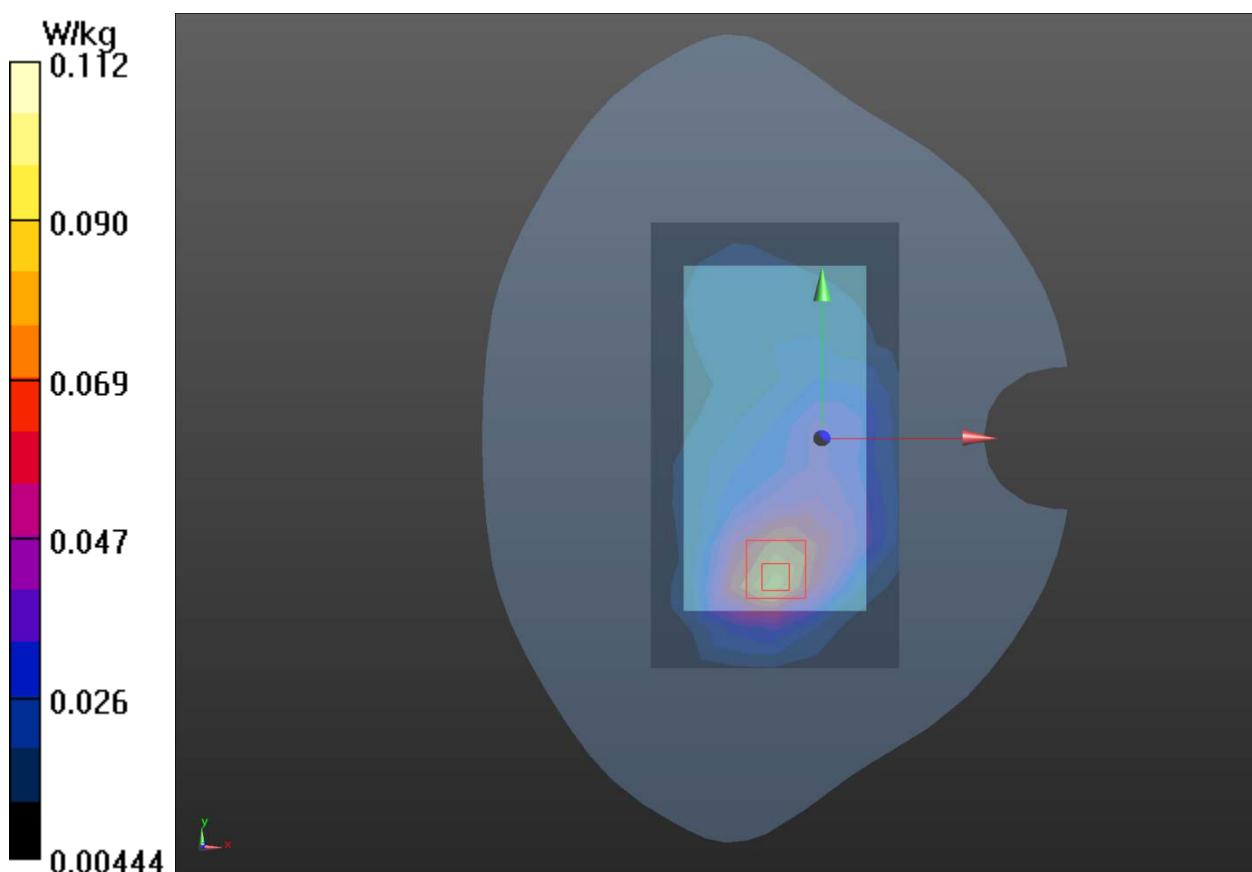
**Back Side Low/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.96 V/m; Power Drift = 0.032 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.222 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.085 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.041 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.112 W/kg



## Plot 13 LTE eMTC Band 5 1RB Back Side Low (Distance 0mm)

Date: 2022/5/18

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 829 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 829$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.946$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.678$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C      Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(9.30, 9.30, 9.30); Calibrated: 2021/8/12

Electronics: DAE4 SN1692; Calibrated: 2021/10/4

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1666

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Back Side Low/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.11 W/kg

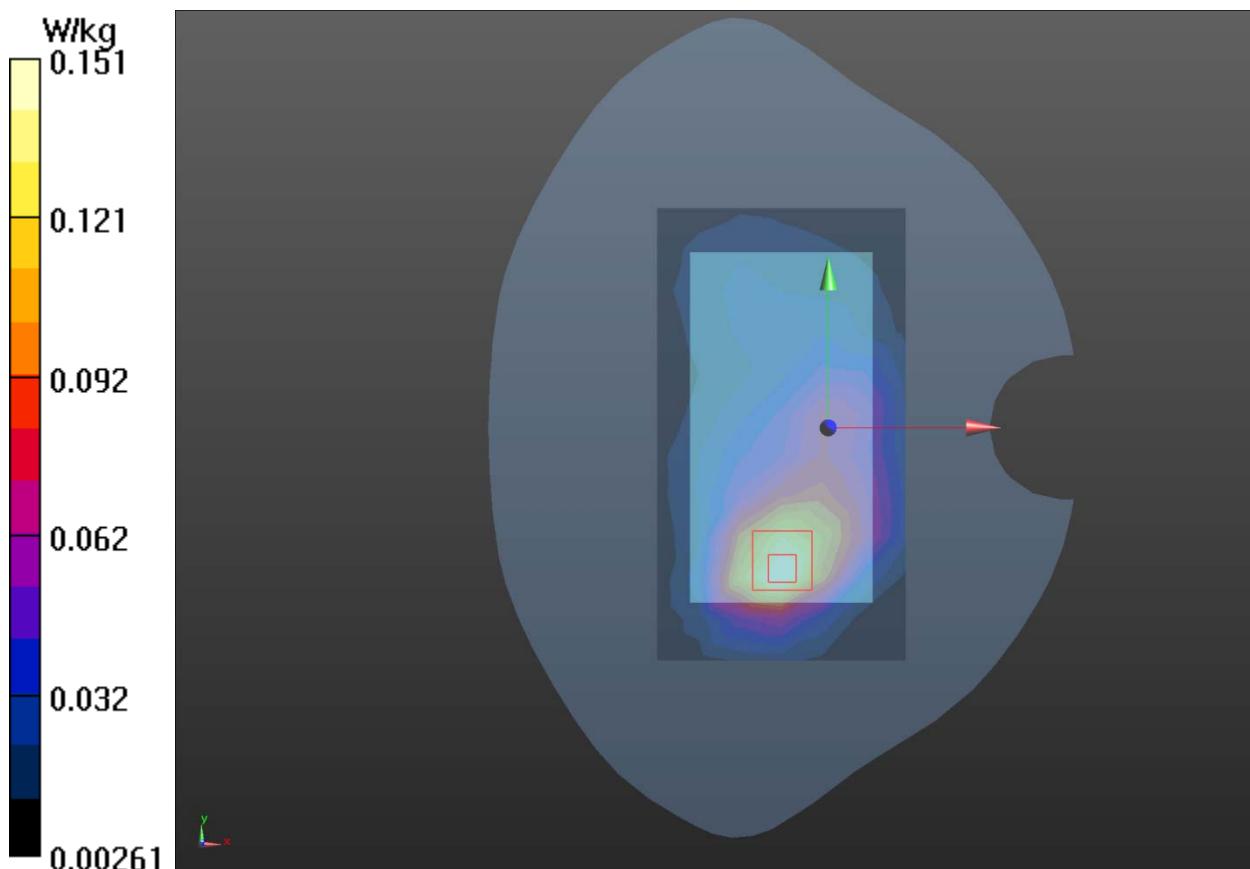
**Back Side Low/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.08 V/m; Power Drift = -0.041 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.231 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.129 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.063 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.151 W/kg



## Plot 14 802.11g Top Edge Low (Distance 0mm)

Date: 2022/7/8

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11g (0); Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.16

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2412$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.801$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 37.737$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 °C      Liquid Temperature: 21.5 °C

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3677; ConvF(7.50, 7.50, 7.50); Calibrated: 2021/8/12

Electronics: DAE4 SN1692; Calibrated: 2021/10/4

Phantom: SAM 2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1666

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**Top Edge Low/Area Scan (4x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.13 W/kg

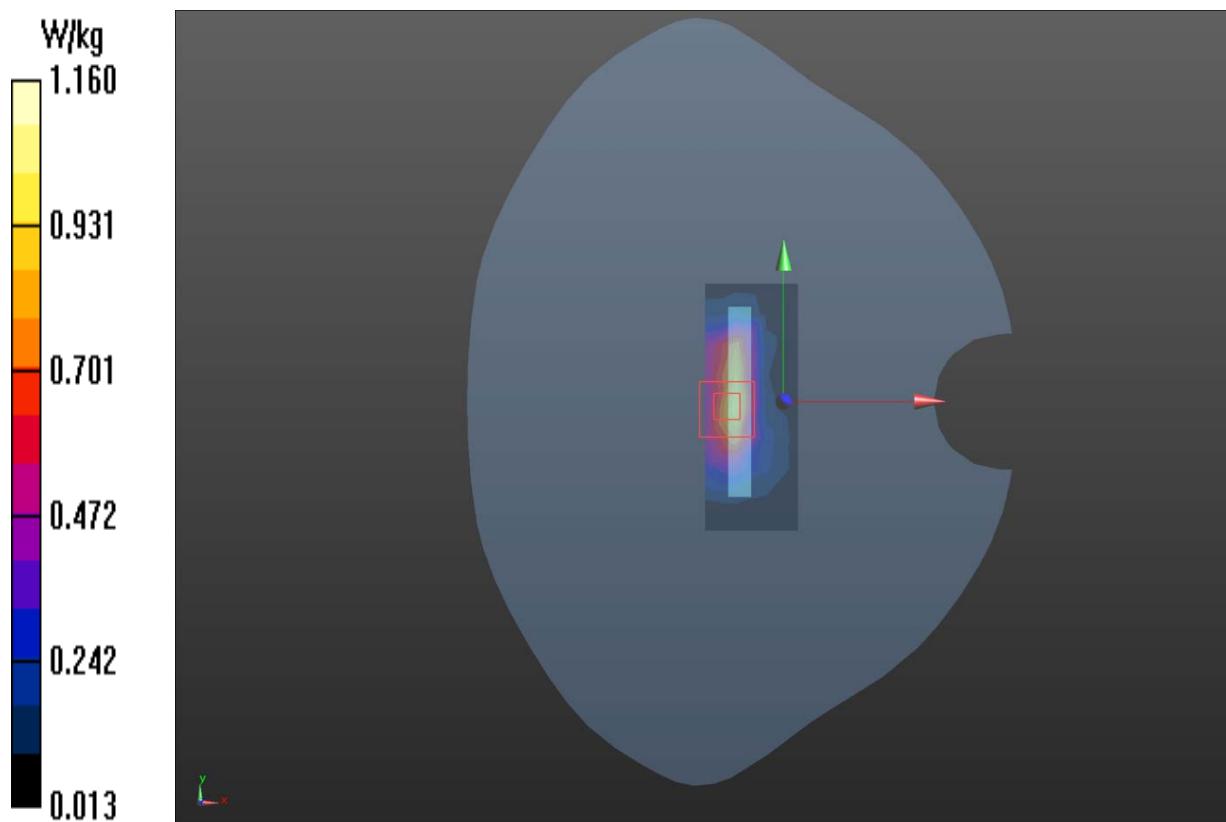
**Top Edge Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 43.07 V/m; Power Drift = 0.011 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.92 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.925 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.387 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.16 W/kg





## ANNEX D: Probe Calibration Certificate



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 CALIBRATION  
 CNAS L0570

Client

TA(Shanghai)

Certificate No: Z21-60285

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN : 3677
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Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-004-02 Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes
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Calibration date:	August 12, 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( $22\pm3$ )°C and humidity<70%.

## Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	15-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04466)	Jun-22
Reference 10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00525)	Feb-22
Reference 20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00526)	Feb-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	27-Jan-21(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Jan21)	Jan-22
DAE4	SN 1556	15-Jan-21(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1556_Jan21)	Jan-22

Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator MG3700A	6201052605	16-Jun-21(CTTL, No.J21X04467)	Jun-22
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	21-Jan-21(CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Jan-22

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: August 14, 2021

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



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**Glossary:**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A,B,C,D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\Phi$	$\Phi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\theta$	$\theta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i $\theta=0$ 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  $\theta=0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: waveguide).  $NORM_{x,y,z}$  are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of  $NORM_{x,y,z}$  does not effect the  $E^2$ -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 (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.
- $A_{x,y,z}$ ;  $B_{x,y,z}$ ;  $C_{x,y,z}$ ;  $VR_{x,y,z}$ ; A,B,C 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  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: In a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle*: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the  $NORM_x$  (no uncertainty required).



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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:3677

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm( $\mu$ V/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>A</sup>	0.41	0.46	0.40	$\pm 10.0\%$
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	99.3	101.9	101.5	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ $\mu$ V	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	158.2	$\pm 2.0\%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		170.4	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		156.9	

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%.

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 4).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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



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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:3677

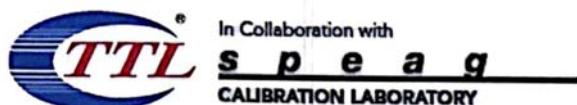
### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.64	9.64	9.64	0.40	0.80	±12.1%
835	41.5	0.90	9.30	9.30	9.30	0.16	1.29	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.22	8.22	8.22	0.24	1.00	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.88	7.88	7.88	0.24	1.10	±12.1%
2000	40.0	1.40	7.96	7.96	7.96	0.21	1.17	±12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.67	7.67	7.67	0.66	0.68	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.66	0.70	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.25	7.25	7.25	0.62	0.73	±12.1%
3300	38.2	2.71	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.45	0.94	±13.3%
3500	37.9	2.91	6.92	6.92	6.92	0.45	0.98	±13.3%
3700	37.7	3.12	6.71	6.71	6.71	0.45	1.04	±13.3%
3900	37.5	3.32	6.62	6.62	6.62	0.40	1.25	±13.3%
4100	37.2	3.53	6.66	6.66	6.66	0.30	1.38	±13.3%
4400	36.9	3.84	6.43	6.43	6.43	0.35	1.35	±13.3%
4600	36.7	4.04	6.35	6.35	6.35	0.50	1.13	±13.3%
4800	36.4	4.25	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.45	1.25	±13.3%
4950	36.3	4.40	6.13	6.13	6.13	0.45	1.25	±13.3%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.45	5.45	5.45	0.50	1.30	±13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.60	1.15	±13.3%
5750	35.4	5.22	5.04	5.04	5.04	0.55	1.26	±13.3%

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of 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. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

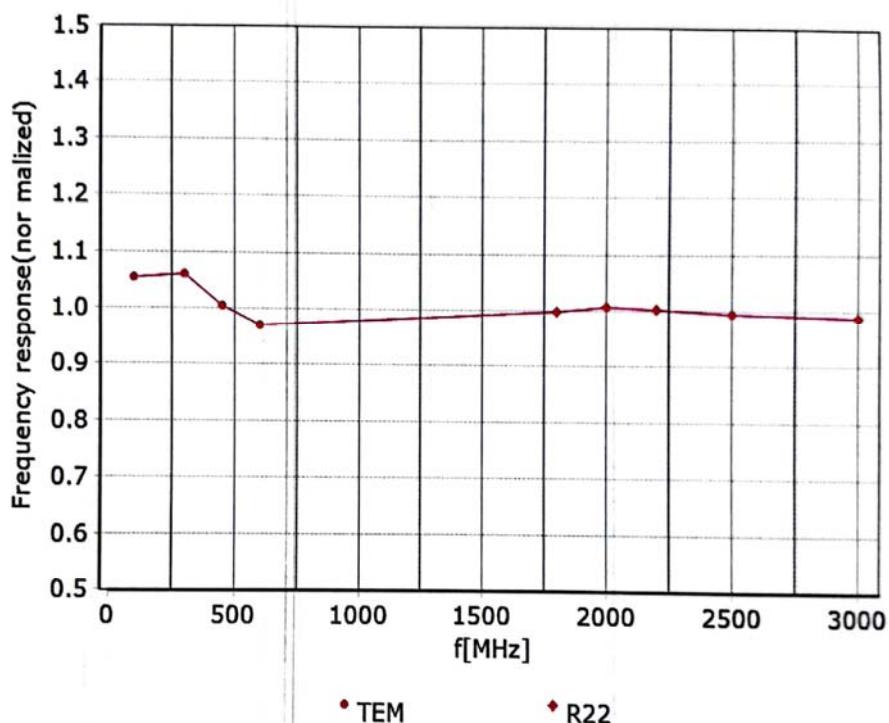
<sup>F</sup> At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ±5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>G</sup> 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 the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



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



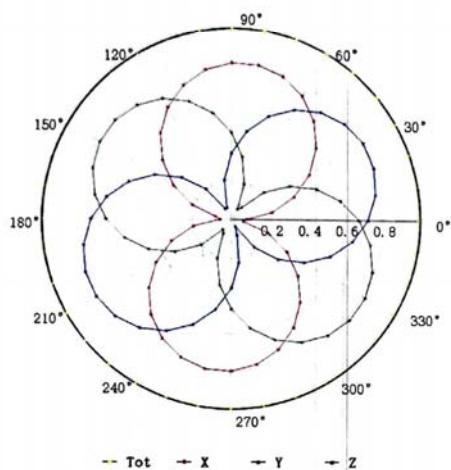
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 7.4\% (k=2)$



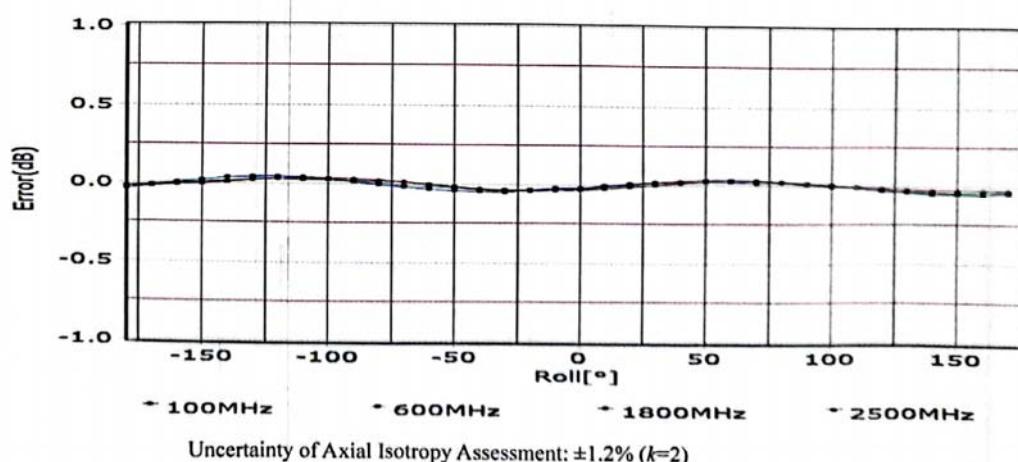
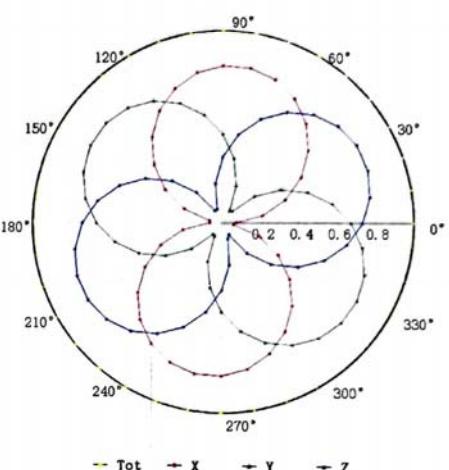
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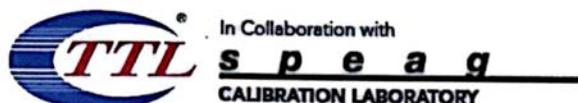
## Receiving Pattern ( $\Phi$ ), $\theta=0^\circ$

**f=600 MHz, TEM**



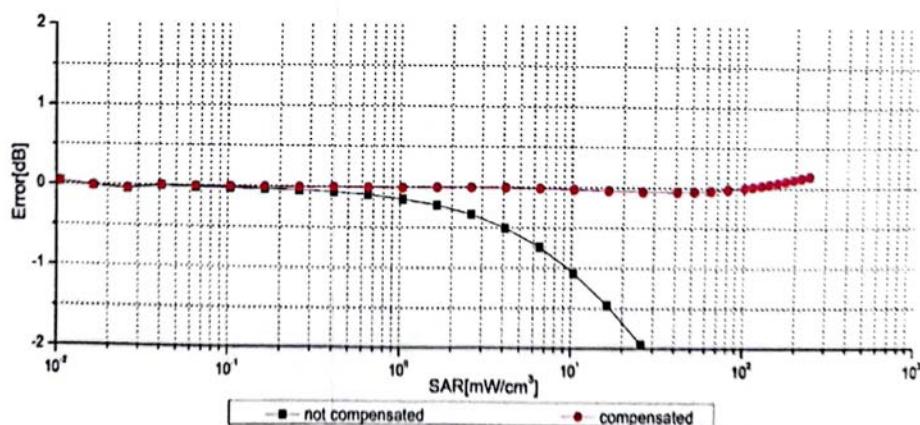
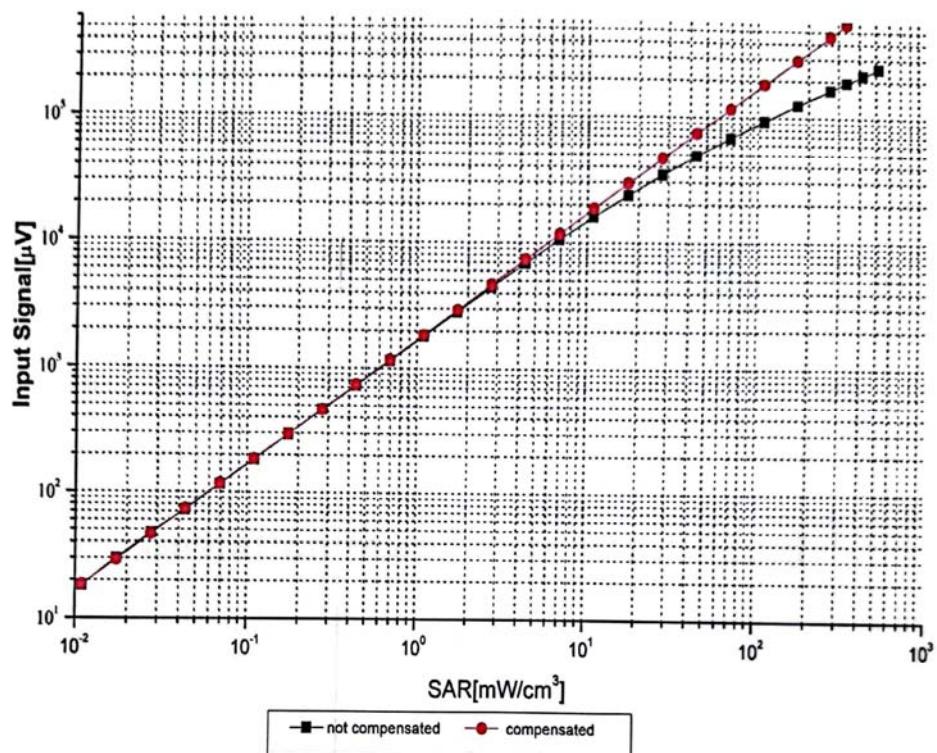
**f=1800 MHz, R22**





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### Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell, $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ )



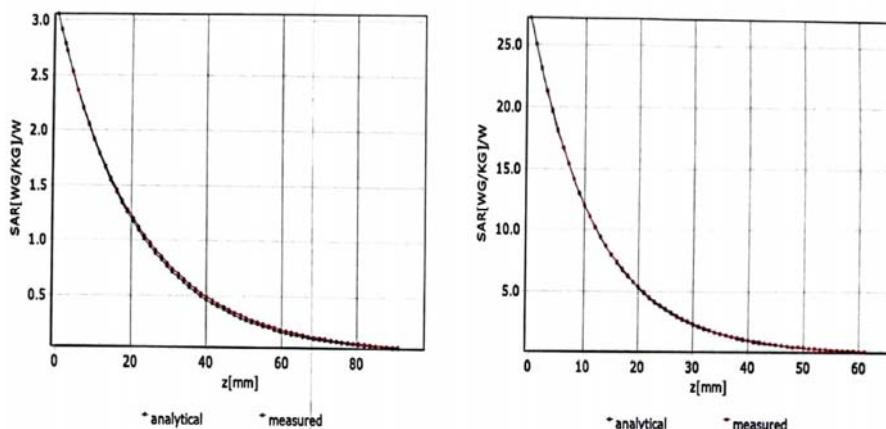
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.9\% (k=2)$



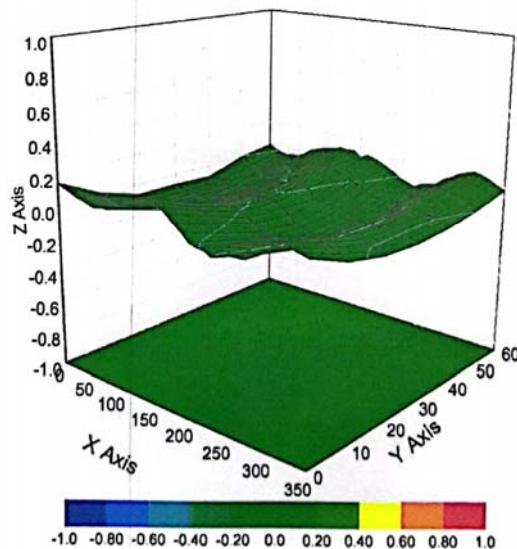
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## Conversion Factor Assessment

$f=750 \text{ MHz, WGLS R9(H_convF)}$        $f=1750 \text{ MHz, WGLS R22(H_convF)}$



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 3.2\% (k=2)$



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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:3677

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	117.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm



## ANNEX E: D835V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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Client

TA(Shanghai)

Certificate No: Z20-60296

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D835V2 - SN: 4d020

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-003-01  
 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: August 28, 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&amp;TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106276	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	30-Jan-20(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Jan20)	Jan-21
DAE4	SN 771	10-Feb-20(CTTL-SPEAG, No.Z20-60017)	Feb-21
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	25-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: September 3, 2020

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**Glossary:**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

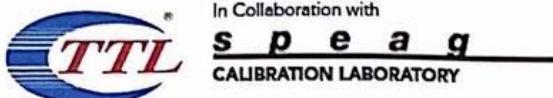
**Additional Documentation:**

- e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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



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### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.2 ± 6 %	0.88 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.37 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.65 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.57 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.37 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)

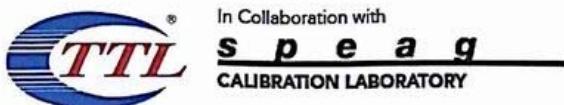
### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	55.0 ± 6 %	0.96 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.76 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.59 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.40 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)



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### Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.8Ω+ 1.73jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.2dB

#### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.0Ω- 2.47jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.2dB

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

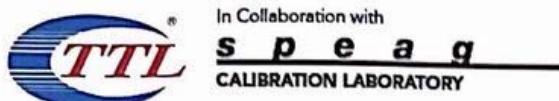
Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.258 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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
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**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 08.28.2020

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d020**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.877$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.23$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(9.66, 9.66, 9.66) @ 835 MHz; Calibrated: 2020-01-30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2020-02-10
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

Reference Value = 58.09 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

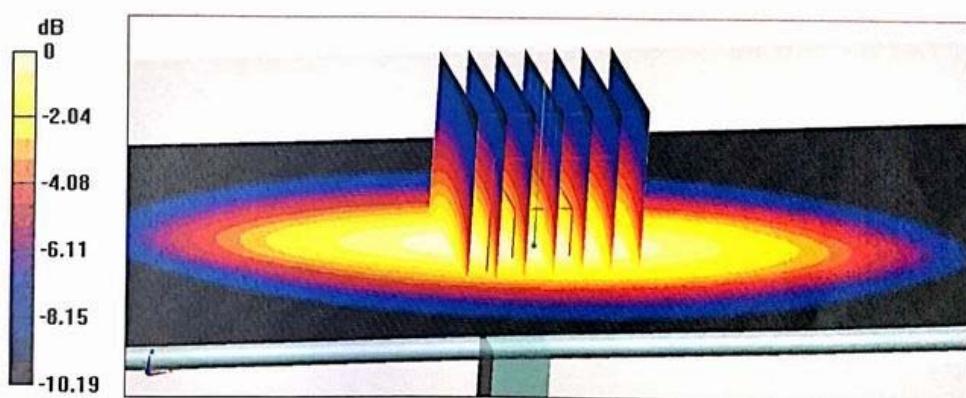
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.46 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.37 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.57 W/kg**

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 16.6 mm

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.12 W/kg

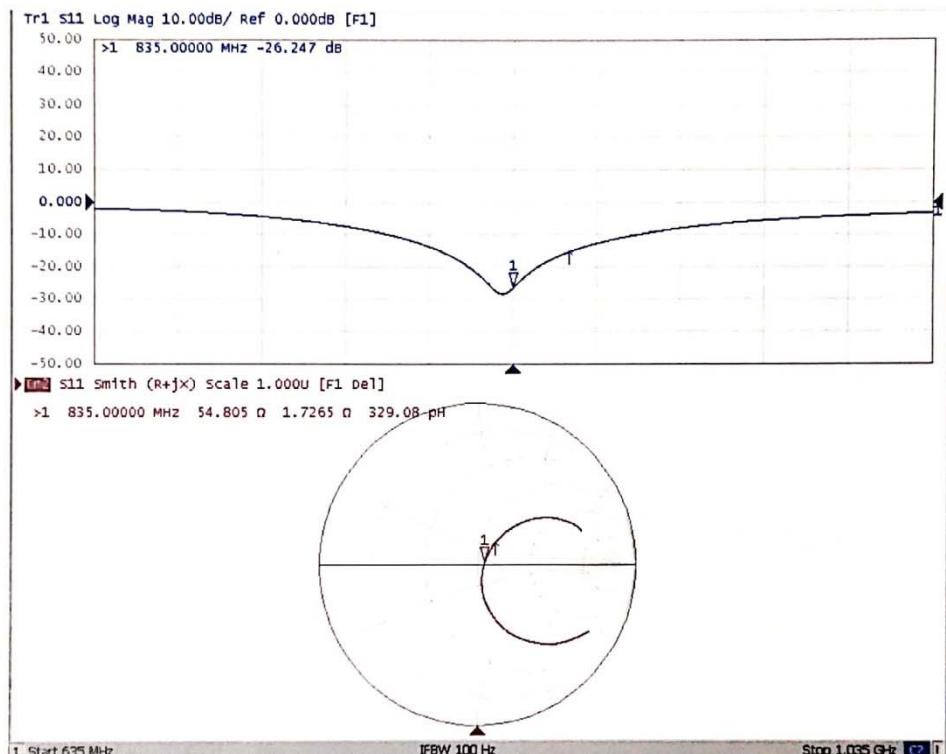


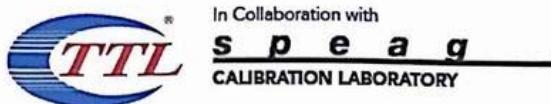


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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 08.28.2020

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d020**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.958$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.02$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(9.53, 9.53, 9.53) @ 835 MHz; Calibrated: 2020-01-30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2020-02-10
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

Reference Value = 56.88 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

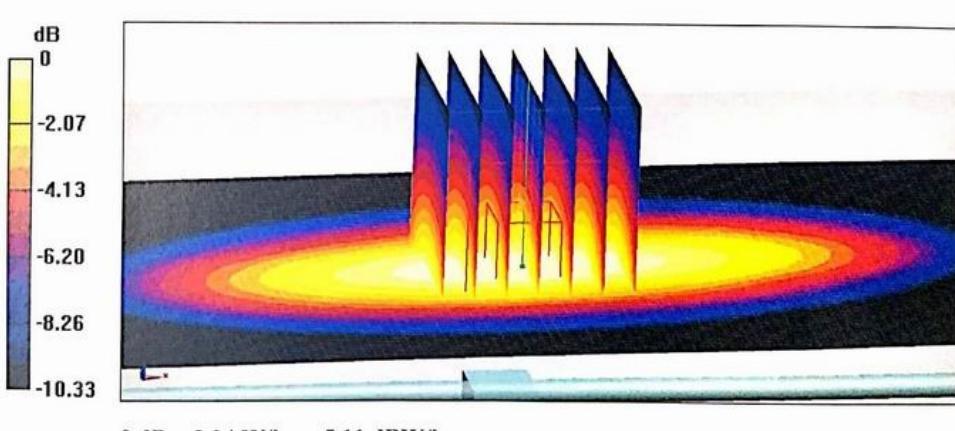
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.65 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.42 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.59 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 15.8 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 66.5%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.24 W/kg

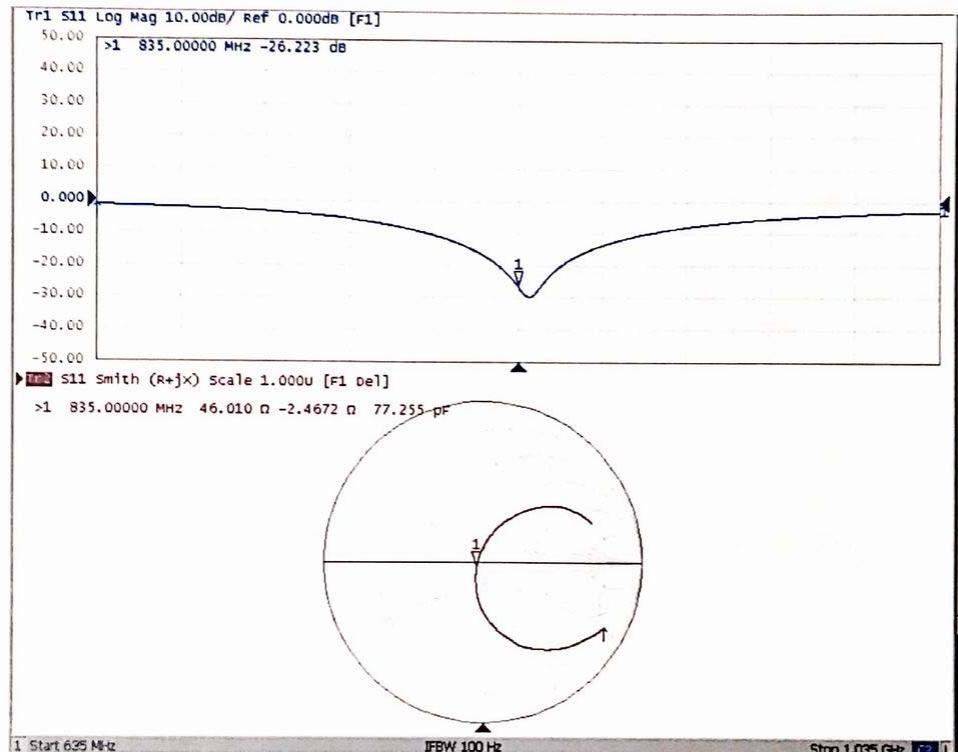




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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





## ANNEX F: D1750V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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中国认可  
 国际互认  
 校准  
 CALIBRATION  
 CNAS L0570

Client

TA(Shanghai)

Certificate No: Z20-60079

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D1750V2 - SN: 1033

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-003-01  
 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: Febrary 25, 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( $22\pm3$ )°C and humidity<70%.

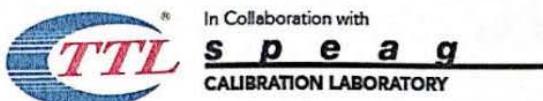
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106276	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	25-Mar-19(CTTL-SPEAG, No.Z19-60064)	Mar-20
DAE4	SN 1555	22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG, No.Z19-60295)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: Febrary 29, 2020

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



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**Glossary:**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

**Additional Documentation:**

- e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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



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### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.1	1.37 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.1 ± 6 %	1.35 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	8.93 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	35.9 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.71 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	18.9 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)

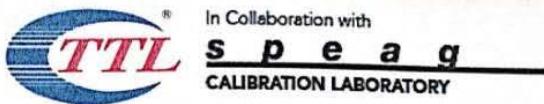
### Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.4	1.49 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.4 ± 6 %	1.48 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.24 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	36.9 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.95 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.8 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)



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### Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.8Ω- 0.06 jΩ
Return Loss	- 38.3 dB

#### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	44.5Ω- 0.85 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.5 dB

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

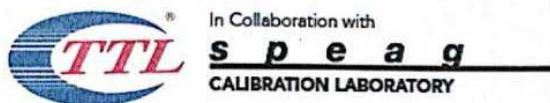
Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.085 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

#### Additional EUT Data

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

Date: 02.25.2020

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1033**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.349$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.06$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(8.2, 8.2, 8.2) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 2019-03-25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 2019-08-22
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

**System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:**

dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.26 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

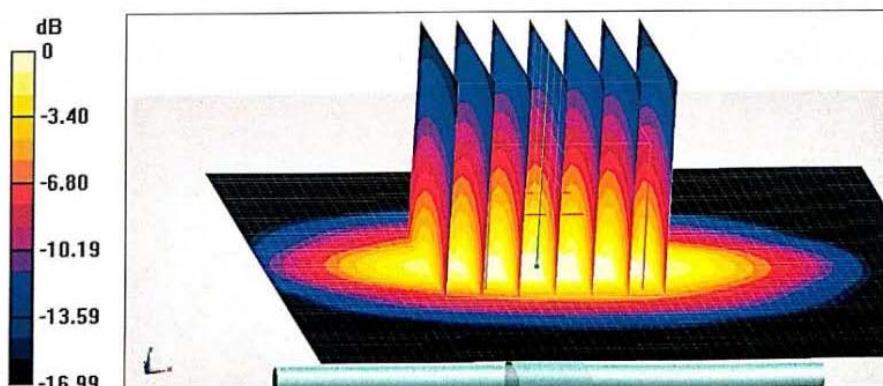
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.93 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.71 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 10 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 53.5%

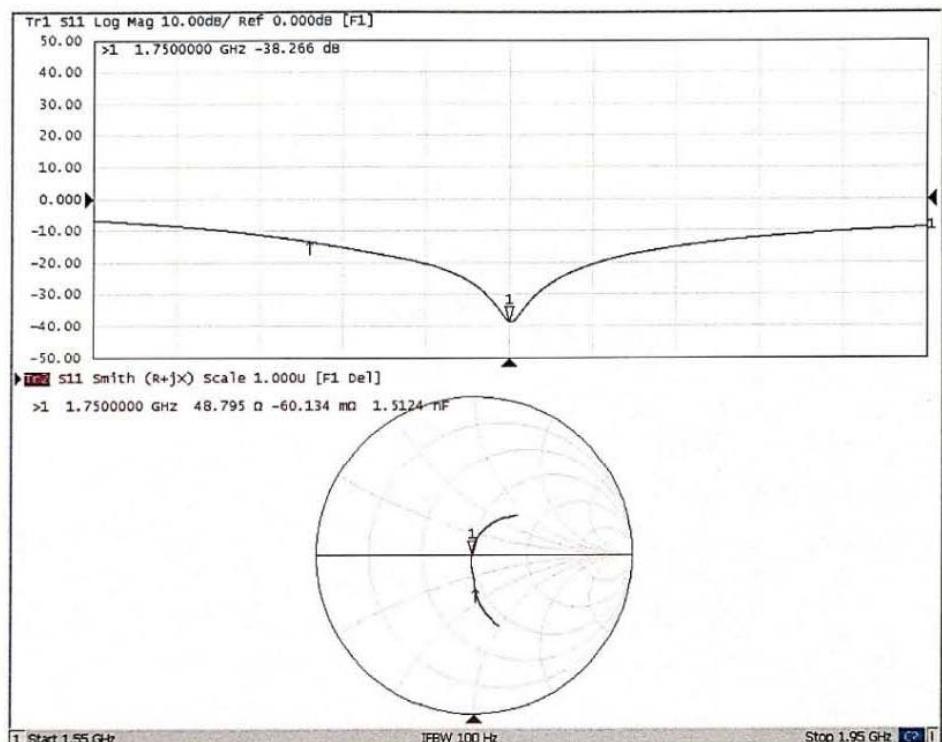
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.9 W/kg

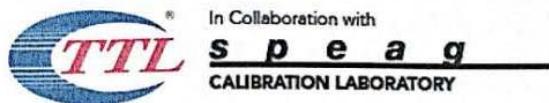




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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 02.25.2020

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1033**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.482$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.35$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(7.8, 7.8, 7.8) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 2019-03-25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 2019-08-22
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

Reference Value = 94.32 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

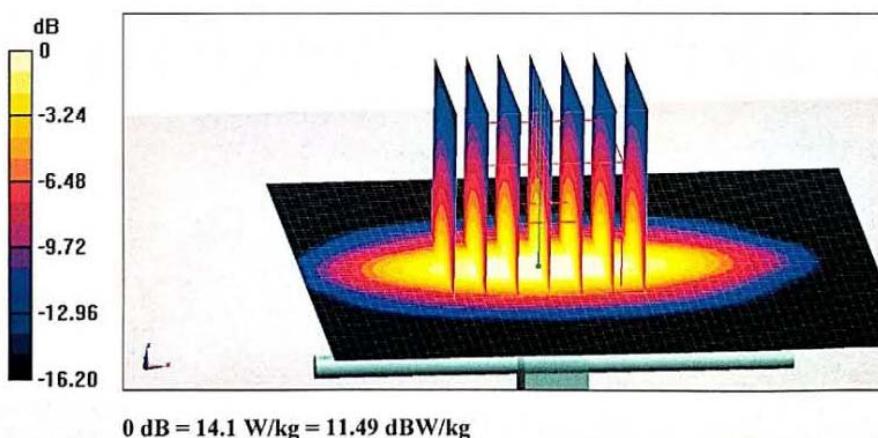
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.24 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.95 W/kg**

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9.2 mm

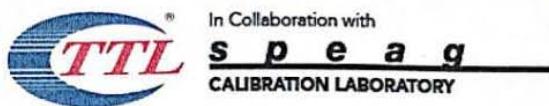
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 56%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.1 W/kg



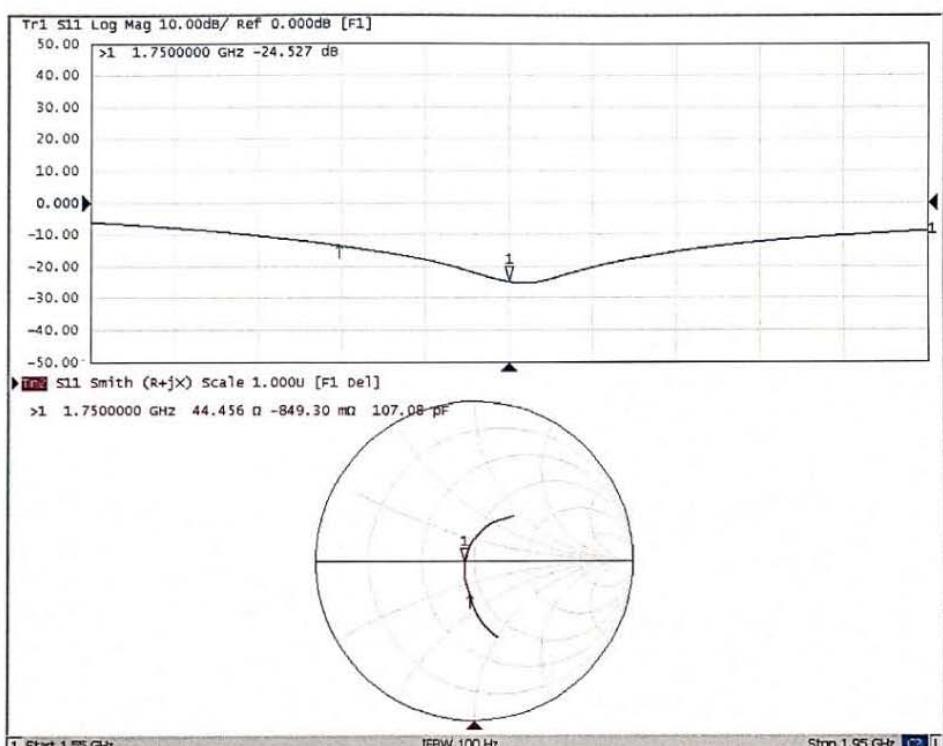
Certificate No: Z20-60079

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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





## ANNEX G: D1900V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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 CALIBRATION LABORATORY



中国认可  
 国际互认  
 校准  
 CALIBRATION  
 CNAS L0570

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Client

TA(Shanghai)

Certificate No: Z20-60297

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D1900V2 - SN: 5d060

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

August 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&amp;TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106276	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	12-May-20 (CTTL, No.J20X02965)	May-21
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	30-Jan-20(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Jan20)	Jan-21
DAE4	SN 771	10-Feb-20(CTTL-SPEAG, No.Z20-60017)	Feb-21
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	25-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21

Calibrated by:

Name

Zhao Jing

Function

SAR Test Engineer

Signature

Reviewed by:

Name

Lin Hao

Function

SAR Test Engineer

Approved by:

Name

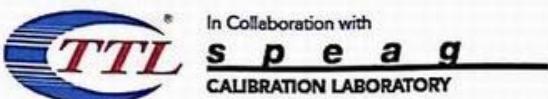
Qi Dianyuan

Function

SAR Project Leader

Issued: September 3, 2020

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



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**lossary:**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

**Additional Documentation:**

- e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

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