

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



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

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client CCS-CN (Auden)

Certificate No: D2450V2-817\_Jul13

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D2450V2 - SN: 817

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-05.v9  
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: July 31, 2013

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37282783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01736)	Apr-14
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01739)	Apr-14
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	28-Dec-12 (No. ES3-3205_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (In house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41082317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMF-06	100005	04-Aug-89 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Israe El-Naouq	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: July 31, 2013

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Certificate No: D2450V2-817\_Jul13

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#### Glossary:

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

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

#### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

**Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

**Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.8 ± 6 %	1.81 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

**SAR result with Head TSL**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.6 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.18 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.5 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

**Body TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	50.5 ± 6 %	2.01 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

**SAR result with Body TSL**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.6 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	49.2 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.87 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.1 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.5 \Omega + 2.9 j\Omega$
Return Loss	-27.1 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$49.7 \Omega + 4.5 j\Omega$
Return Loss	-27.0 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.159 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
Manufactured on	October 23, 2007

**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 31.07.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 817**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.81$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 37.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurment Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.52, 4.52, 4.52); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

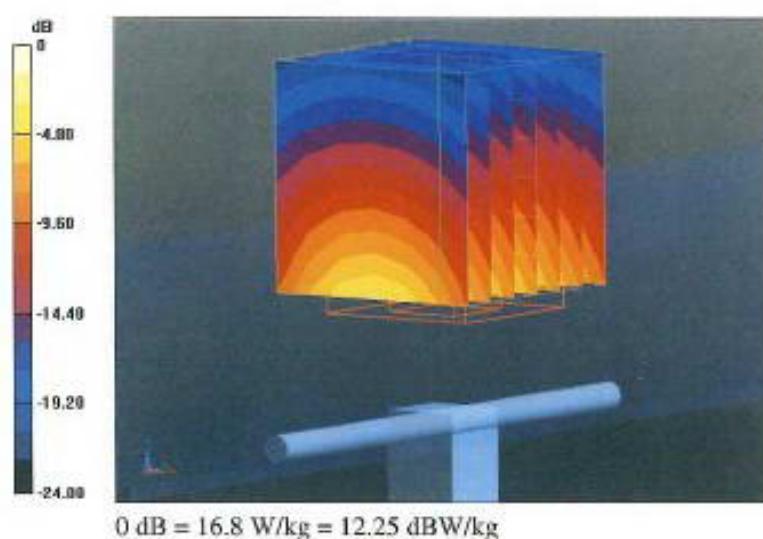
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.781 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

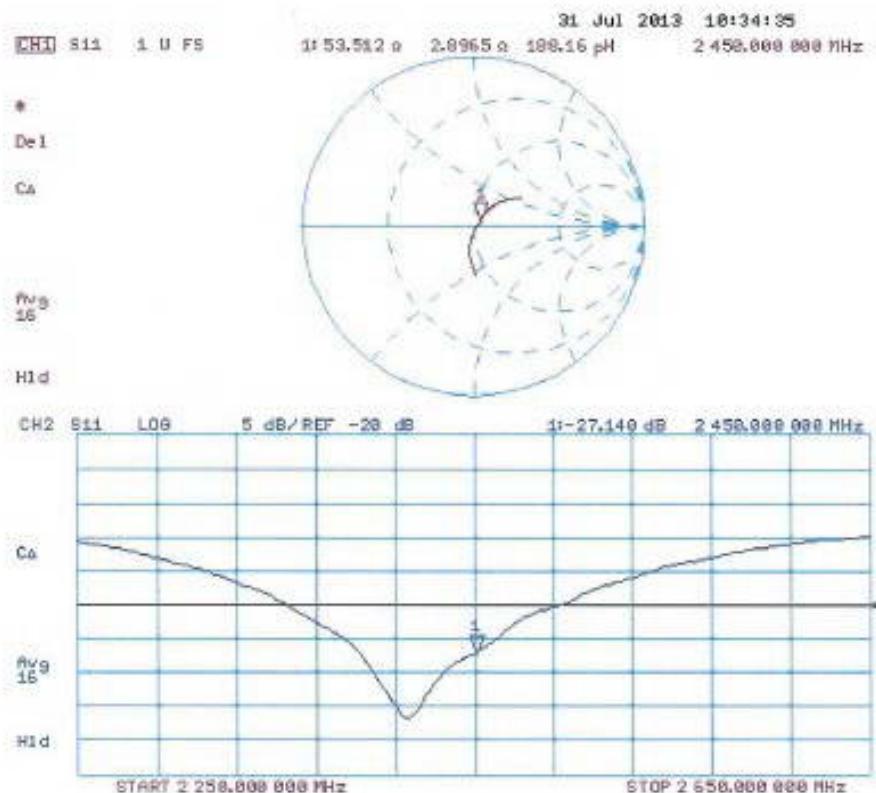
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.18 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.8 W/kg



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 31.07.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 817**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.01$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 50.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

## DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52.52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

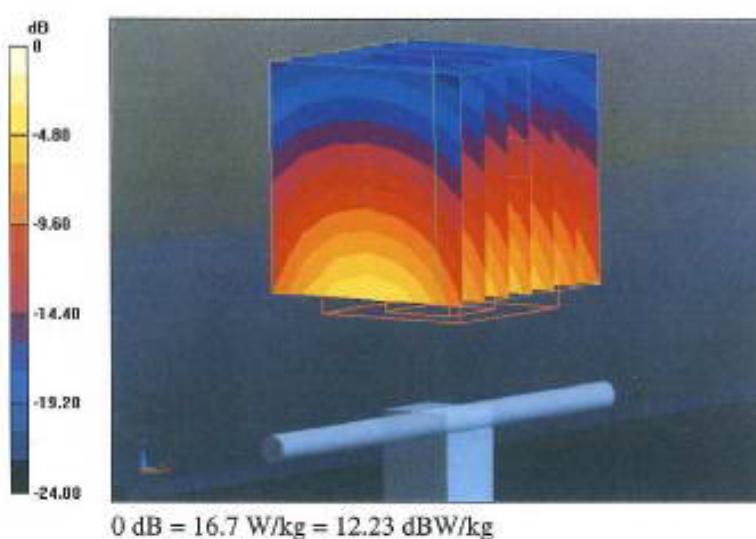
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.151 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

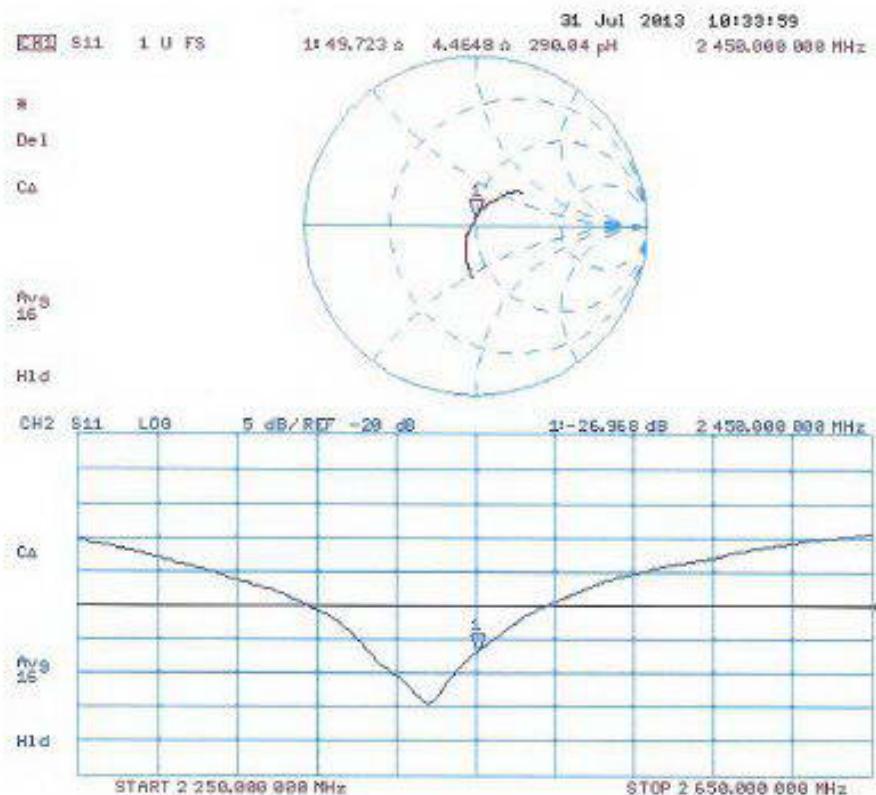
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.87 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.7 W/kg



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



**D2450V2, Serial No.817 Extended Dipole Calibrations**

Per IEEE Std 1528-2003, the dipole should have a return loss better than -20dB at the test frequency to reduce uncertainty in the power measurement.

Per KDB 865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

**Justification of the extended calibration**

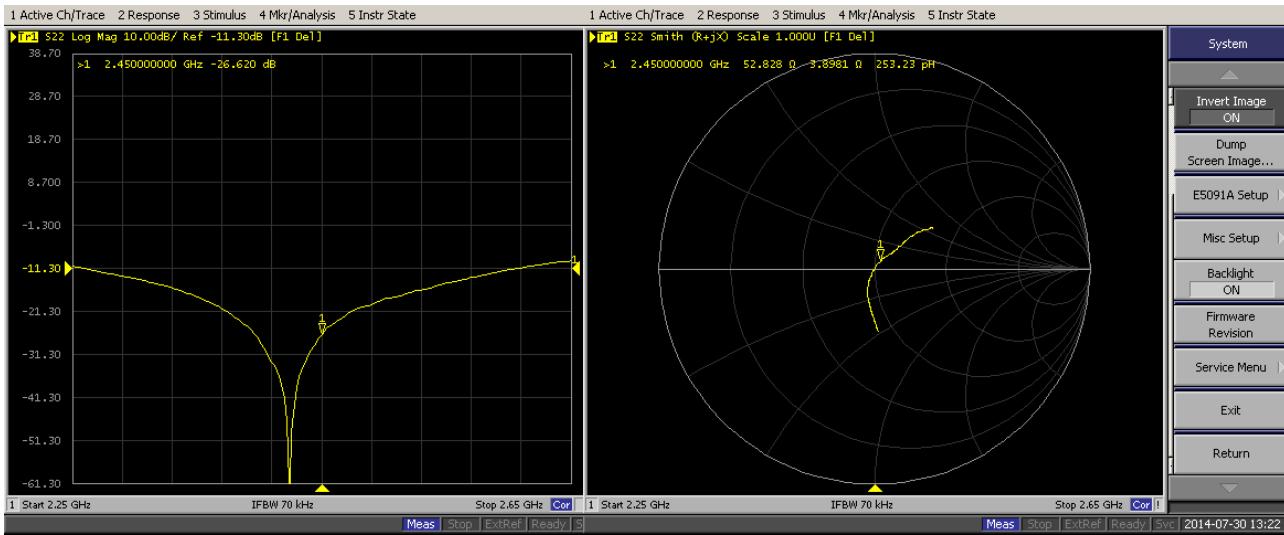
D2450V2 Serial No.817						
2450 Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
7.31.2013	-27.140	--	53.512	--	2.897	--
7.30.2014	-26.620	1.92	52.828	0.684	3.898	0.911

D2450V2 Serial No.817						
2450 Body						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
7.31.2013	-26.968	--	49.723	--	4.465	--
7.30.2014	-25.469	5.56	49.237	0.486	5.234	0.769

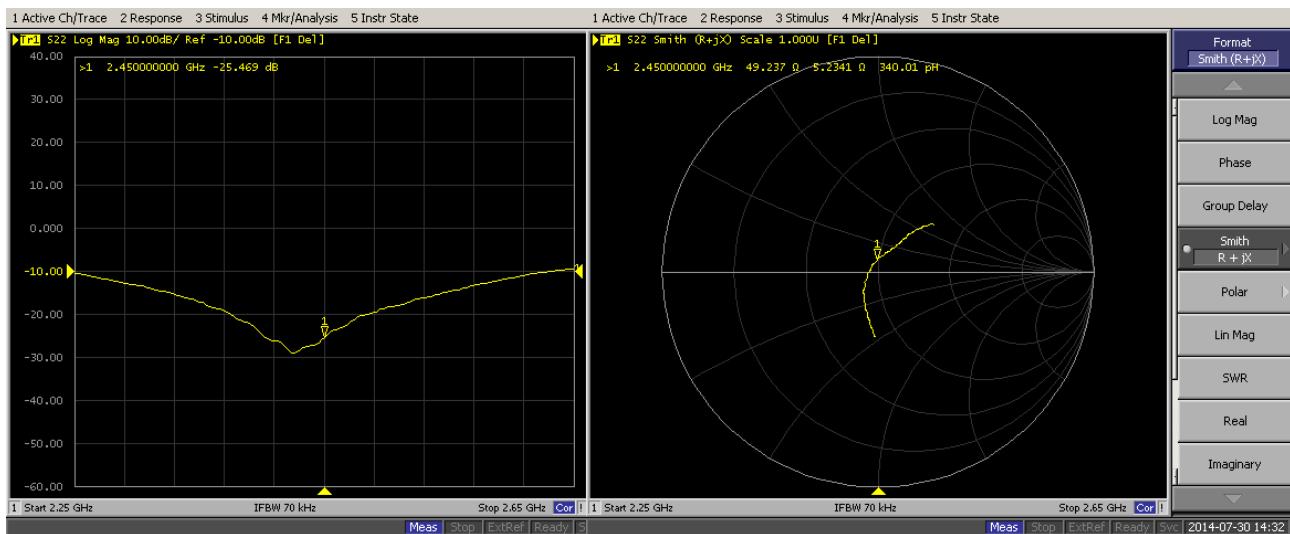
The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

## Dipole Verification Data D2450V2 Serial No.817

### 2450 MHz-Head



### 2450 MHz-Body



Per IEEE Std 1528-2003, the dipole should have a return loss better than -20dB at the test frequency to reduce uncertainty in the power measurement.

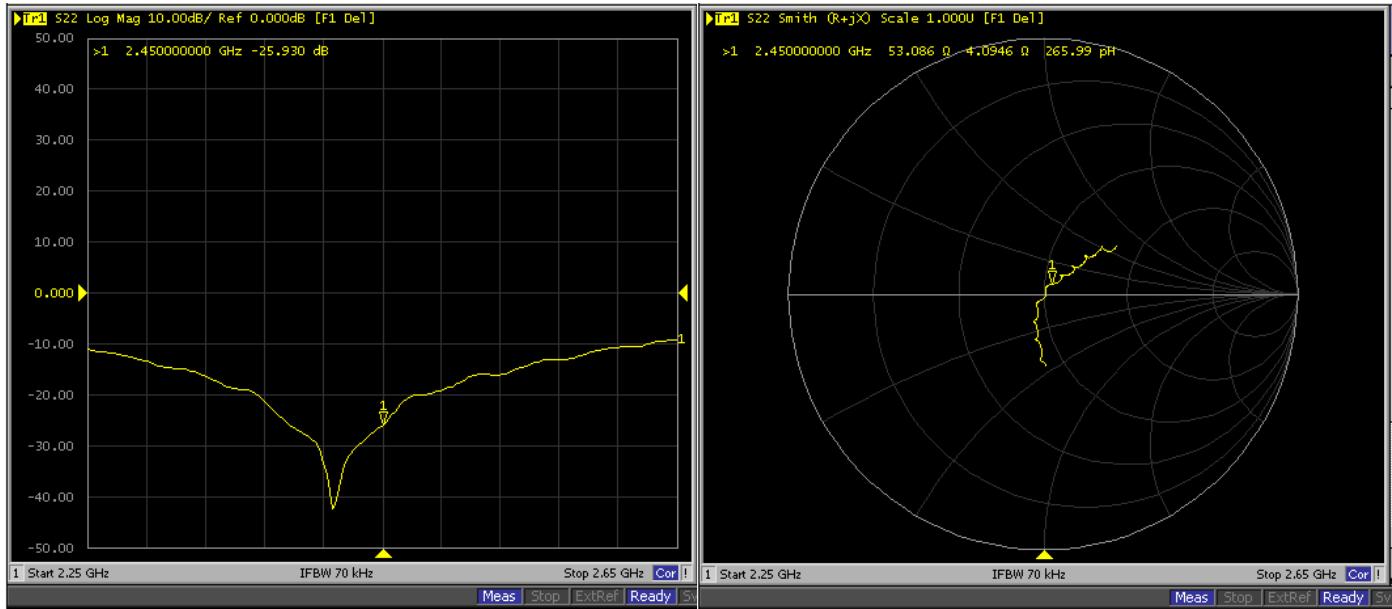
Per KDB 865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

#### Justification of the extended calibration

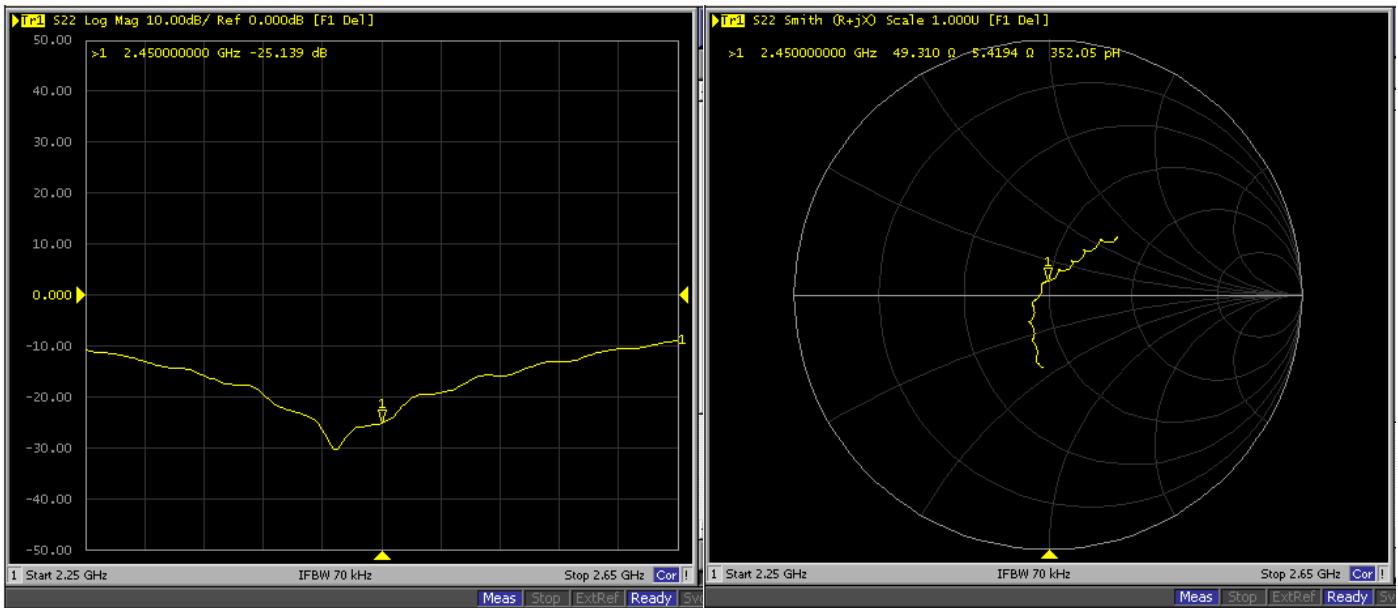
D2450V2 Serial No.817						
2450 Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
7.31.2013	-27.140	--	53.512	--	2.897	--
7.30.2014	-26.620	1.92	52.828	0.684	3.898	0.911
7.29.2015	-25.93	2.59	53.086	0.258	4.095	0.197

D2450V2 Serial No.817						
2450 Body						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
7.31.2013	-26.968	--	49.723	--	4.465	--
7.30.2014	-25.469	5.56	49.237	0.486	5.234	0.769
7.29.2015	-25.139	1.30	49.31	0.073	5.419	0.185

The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

Dipole Verification Data D2450V2 Serial No.817  
2450 MHz-Head

## 2450 MHz-Body



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client CCS-CN (Auden)

Certificate No: D5GHzV2-1095\_May13

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D5GHzV2 - SN: 1095

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-22.v2  
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz

Calibration date: May 31, 2013

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  $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	01-Nov-12 (No. 217-01640)	Oct-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01736)	Apr-14
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.3 / 06327	04-Apr-13 (No. 217-01739)	Apr-14
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	28-Dec-12 (No. EX3-3503_Dec12)	Dec-13
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-12)	In house check: Oct-13

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

Issued: May 31, 2013

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Certificate No: D5GHzV2-1095\_May13

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#### Glossary:

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

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

- IEC 62209-2, "Evaluation of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices in the Frequency Range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz: Human models, Instrumentation, and Procedures"; Part 2: "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for including accessories and multiple transmitters", March 2010
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

#### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

**Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.6
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4.0 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5200 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5300 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5500 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5800 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

**Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	36.0	4.66 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	36.5 $\pm$ 6 %	4.50 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	---	---

**SAR result with Head TSL at 5200 MHz**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.94 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	79.6 W/kg $\pm$ 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.27 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.7 W/kg $\pm$ 19.5 % (k=2)

**Head TSL parameters at 5300 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	35.9	4.76 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	36.3 ± 6 %	4.60 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	---	---

**SAR result with Head TSL at 5300 MHz**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.30 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	83.1 W / kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.37 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.7 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

**Head TSL parameters at 5500 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	35.6	4.96 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	36.1 ± 6 %	4.79 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	---	---

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

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	84.3 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.40 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.0 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

**Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	36.0 ± 6 %	4.89 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

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

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.24 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	82.5 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.34 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.4 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

**Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.7 ± 6 %	5.11 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

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

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.86 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	78.7 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.23 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.3 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

**Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	49.0	5.30 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	49.6 ± 6 %	5.41 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	---	---

**SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.44 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	74.6 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.08 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.9 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

**Body TSL parameters at 5300 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	48.9	5.42 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	49.4 ± 6 %	5.53 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	---	---

**SAR result with Body TSL at 5300 MHz**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.58 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	76.0 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.12 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.3 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

**Body TSL parameters at 5500 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.6	5.65 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	49.1 ± 6 %	5.80 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	---	---

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

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.89 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	79.1 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.19 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.0 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

**Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	49.0 ± 6 %	5.80 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	---	---

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

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.76 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.8 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.15 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.6 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

**Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	48.6 ± 6 %	6.24 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

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

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.47 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	75.0 W/kg ± 19.9 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.06 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.7 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

**Appendix****Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.2 $\Omega$ - 6.4 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.9 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.2 $\Omega$ - 3.3 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 29.6 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.2 $\Omega$ - 2.2 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 28.5 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.0 $\Omega$ - 1.1 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.8 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.4 $\Omega$ - 2.8 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.8 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.7 $\Omega$ - 5.3 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.5 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.8 $\Omega$ - 1.5 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 35.5 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.8 $\Omega$ - 1.2 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 28.4 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	56.2 $\Omega$ + 1.1 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.5 dB

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.6 $\Omega$ + 0.3 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.5 dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.208 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
Manufactured on	September 24, 2010

**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date: 30.05.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1095**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 4.5 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 36.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 4.6 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 36.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 4.79 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 36.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 4.89 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 36$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.11 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 35.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.41, 5.41, 5.41); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.91, 4.91, 4.91); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.6(1115); SEMCAD X 14.6.9(7117)

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 65.153 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.94 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.27 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.3 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 65.596 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.37 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.3 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 65.084 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.42 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.4 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.0 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 64.341 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.24 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.34 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.9 W/kg

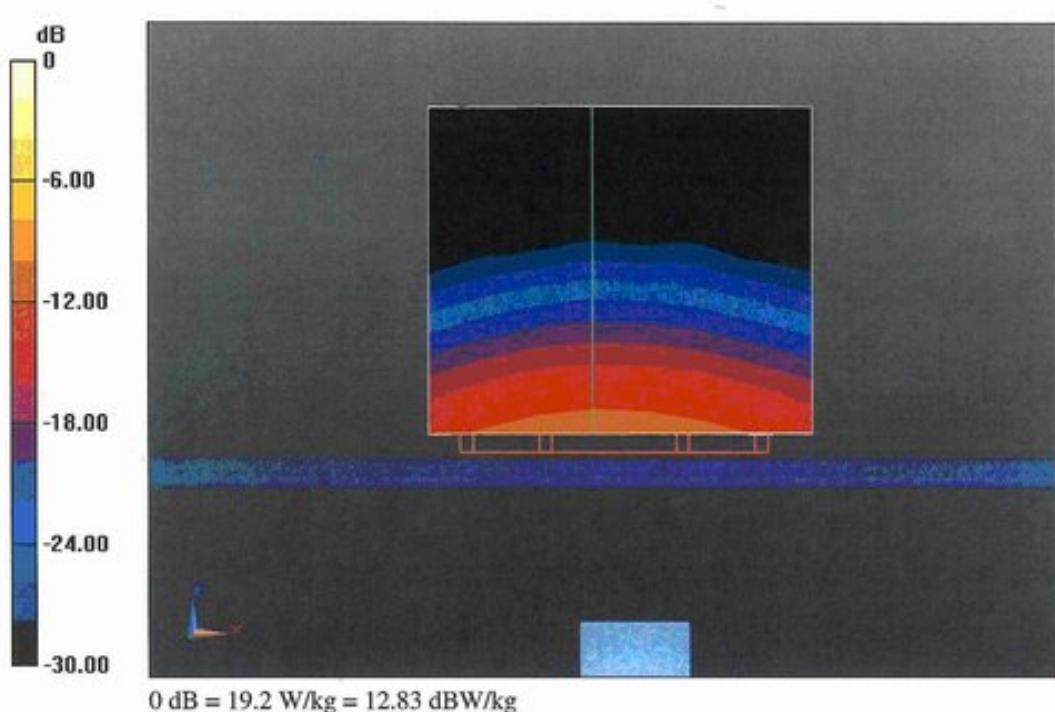
**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 61.473 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

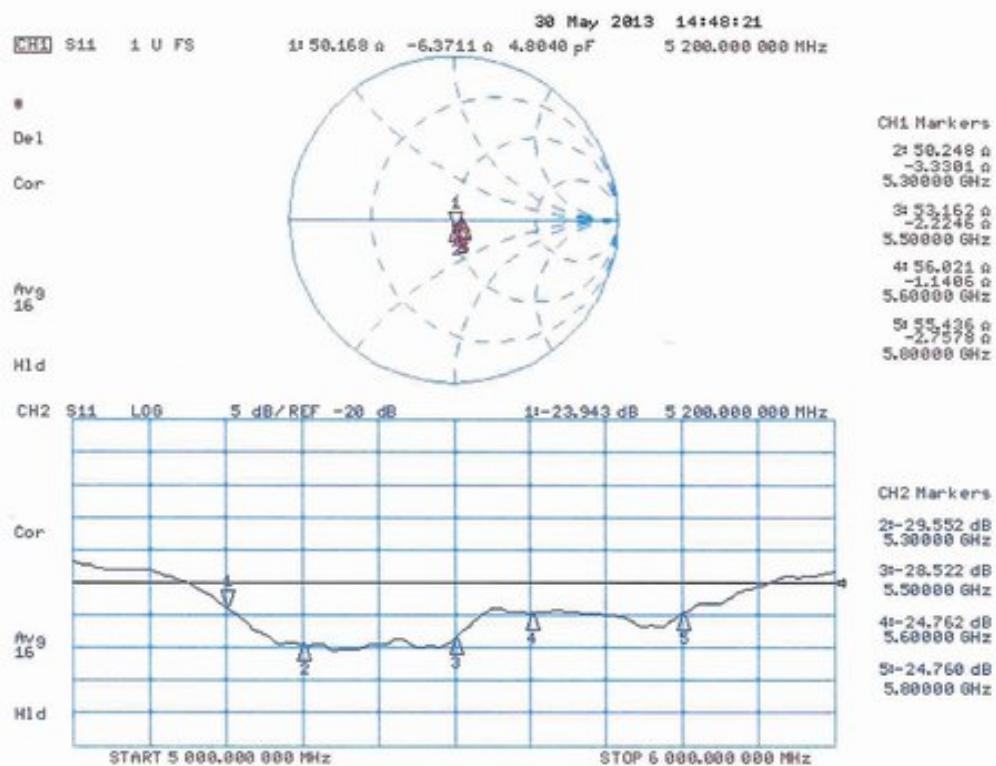
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.86 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.23 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.2 W/kg



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date: 31.05.2013

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1095**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.41 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 49.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5300 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.53 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 49.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.8 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 49.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.8 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 49$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 6.24 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 48.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(4.91, 4.91, 4.91); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.67, 4.67, 4.67); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.43, 4.43, 4.43); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.22, 4.22, 4.22); Calibrated: 28.12.2012, ConvF(4.38, 4.38, 4.38); Calibrated: 28.12.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.6(1115); SEMCAD X 14.6.9(7117)

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 58.744 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.44 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.08 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.0 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 58.871 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.58 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.12 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.5 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 58.666 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

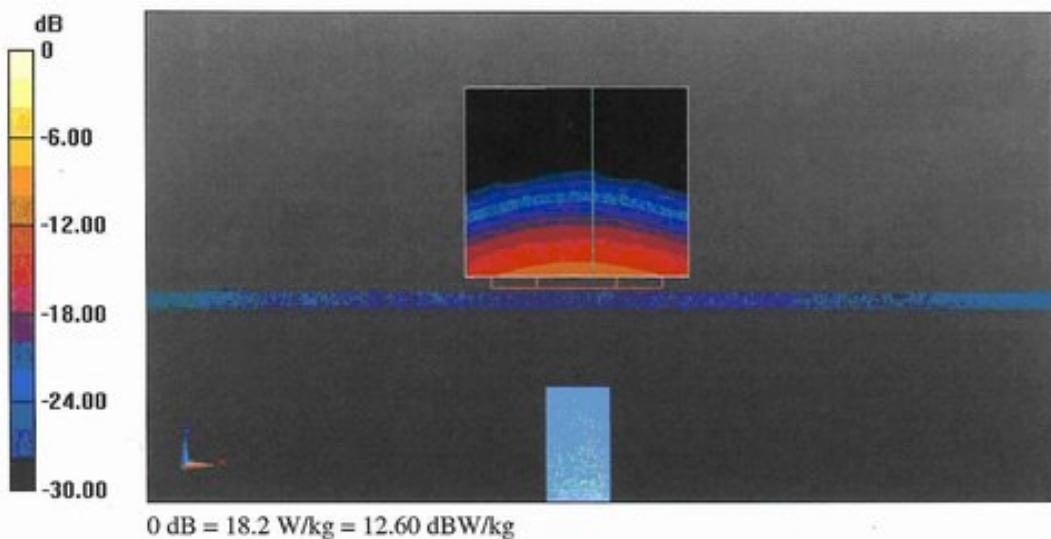
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.89 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.19 W/kg

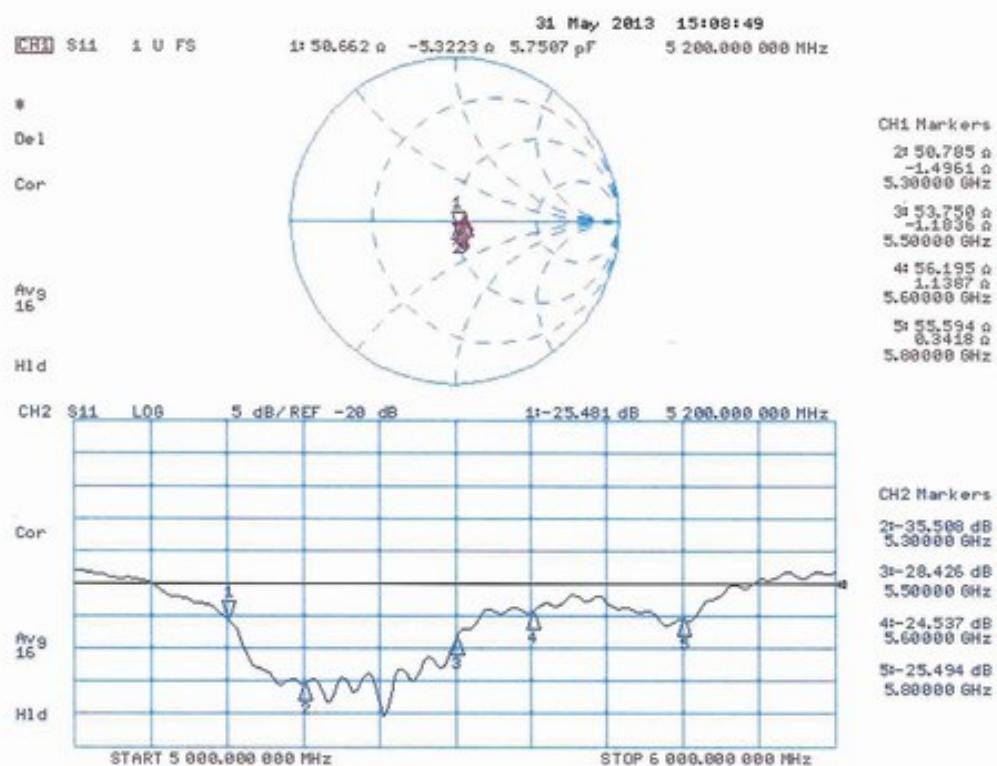
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.7 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/** $P_{in}=100\text{mW}$ ,  $dist=10\text{mm}$ ,  $f=5600\text{ MHz}/$ Zoom Scan,  $dist=1.4\text{mm}$  (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:  $dx=4\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=4\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=1.4\text{mm}$   
Reference Value = 58.108 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.2 W/kg  
 $SAR(1\text{ g}) = 7.76\text{ W/kg}$ ;  $SAR(10\text{ g}) = 2.15\text{ W/kg}$   
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.5 W/kg

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/** $P_{in}=100\text{mW}$ ,  $dist=10\text{mm}$ ,  $f=5800\text{ MHz}/$ Zoom Scan,  $dist=1.4\text{mm}$  (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:  $dx=4\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=4\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=1.4\text{mm}$   
Reference Value = 55.451 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.6 W/kg  
 $SAR(1\text{ g}) = 7.47\text{ W/kg}$ ;  $SAR(10\text{ g}) = 2.06\text{ W/kg}$   
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.2 W/kg



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



**D5GHzV2, Serial No.1095 Extended Dipole Calibrations**

Per IEEE Std 1528-2003, the dipole should have a return loss better than -20dB at the test frequency to reduce uncertainty in the power measurement

Per KDB 865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

**Justification of the extended calibration**

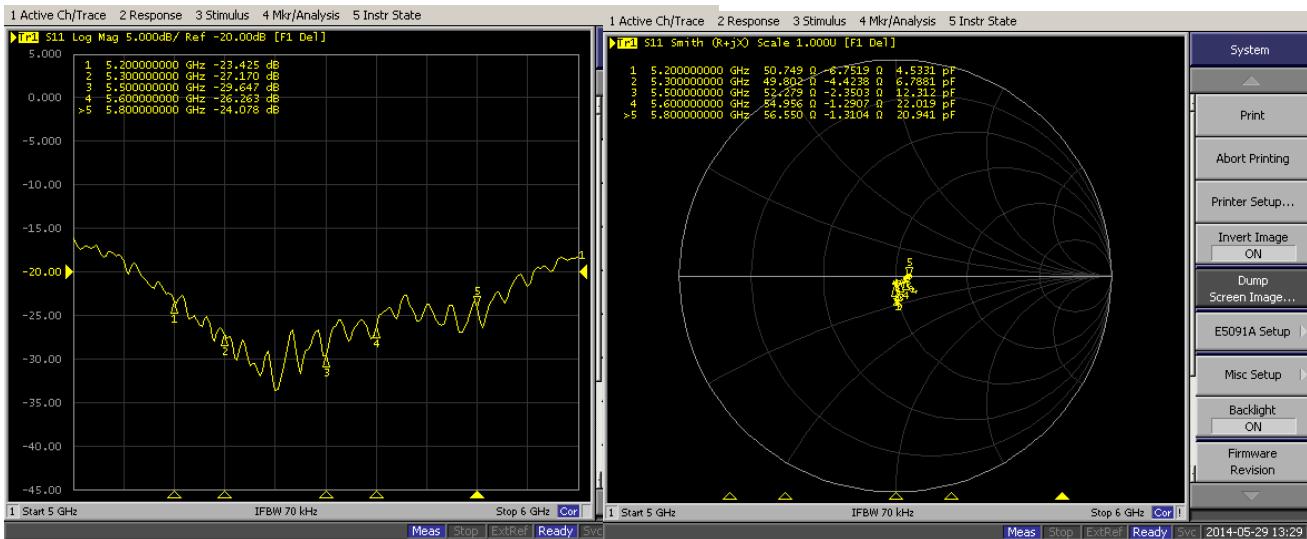
D5GHzV2 Serial No.1095							
Head							
Date of Measurement		Return Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
5200MHz	5.31.2013	-23.943	--	50.168	--	-6.371	--
	5.29.2014	-23.425	2.16	50.749	0.581	-6.752	0.381
5300MHz	5.31.2013	-29.552	--	50.248	--	-3.330	--
	5.29.2014	-27.170	8.06	49.802	0.446	-4.424	1.094
5500MHz	5.31.2013	-28.522	--	53.162	--	-2.225	--
	5.29.2014	-29.647	3.94	52.249	0.913	-2.350	0.125
5600MHz	5.31.2013	-24.762	--	56.021	--	-1.141	--
	5.29.2014	-26.263	6.06	54.956	1.065	-1.291	0.150
5800MHz	5.31.2013	-24.760	--	55.436	--	-2.758	--
	5.29.2014	-24.078	2.75	56.550	1.114	-1.310	1.448

D5GHzV2 Serial No.1095							
Body							
Date of Measurement		Return Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
5200MHz	5.31.2013	-25.481	--	50.662	--	-5.322	--
	5.29.2014	-23.945	6.03	50.975	0.313	-6.336	1.014
5300MHz	5.31.2013	-35.508	--	50.785	--	-1.496	--
	5.29.2014	-31.173	12.21	49.992	0.793	-2.732	1.236
5500MHz	5.31.2013	-28.426	--	53.750	--	-1.184	--
	5.29.2014	-28.353	0.26	52.867	0.883	-2.742	1.558
5600MHz	5.31.2013	-24.537	--	56.195	--	1.139	--
	5.29.2014	-24.330	0.84	56.344	0.149	0.347	0.792
5800MHz	5.31.2013	-25.494	--	55.594	--	0.342	--
	5.29.2014	-24.908	2.30	55.887	0.293	-1.203	1.545

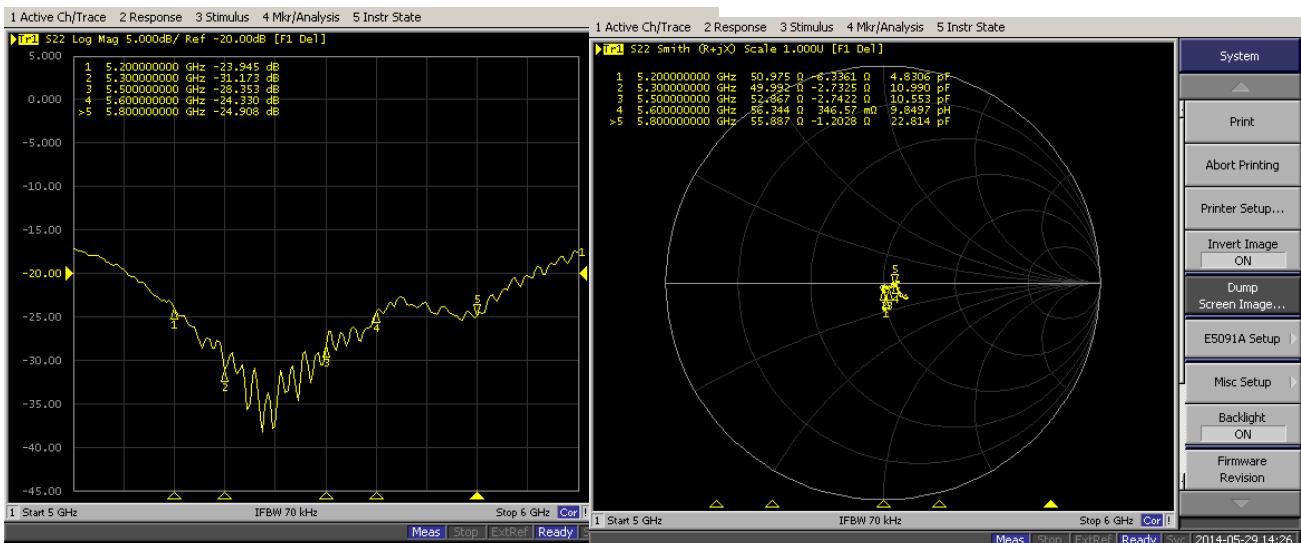
The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

## Dipole Verification Data D5GHzV2 Serial No.1095

## D5GHzV2-Head



## D5GHzV2-Body



Per IEEE Std 1528-2003, the dipole should have a return loss better than -20dB at the test frequency to reduce uncertainty in the power measurement

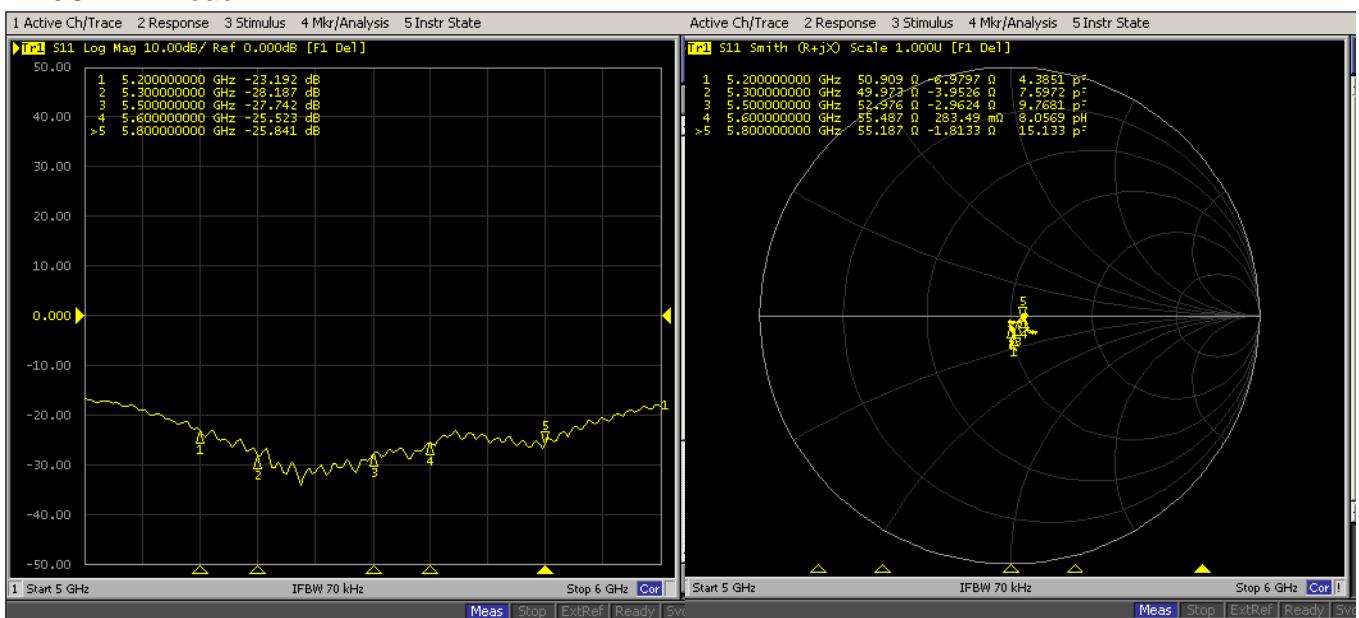
Per KDB 865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

### Justification of the extended calibration

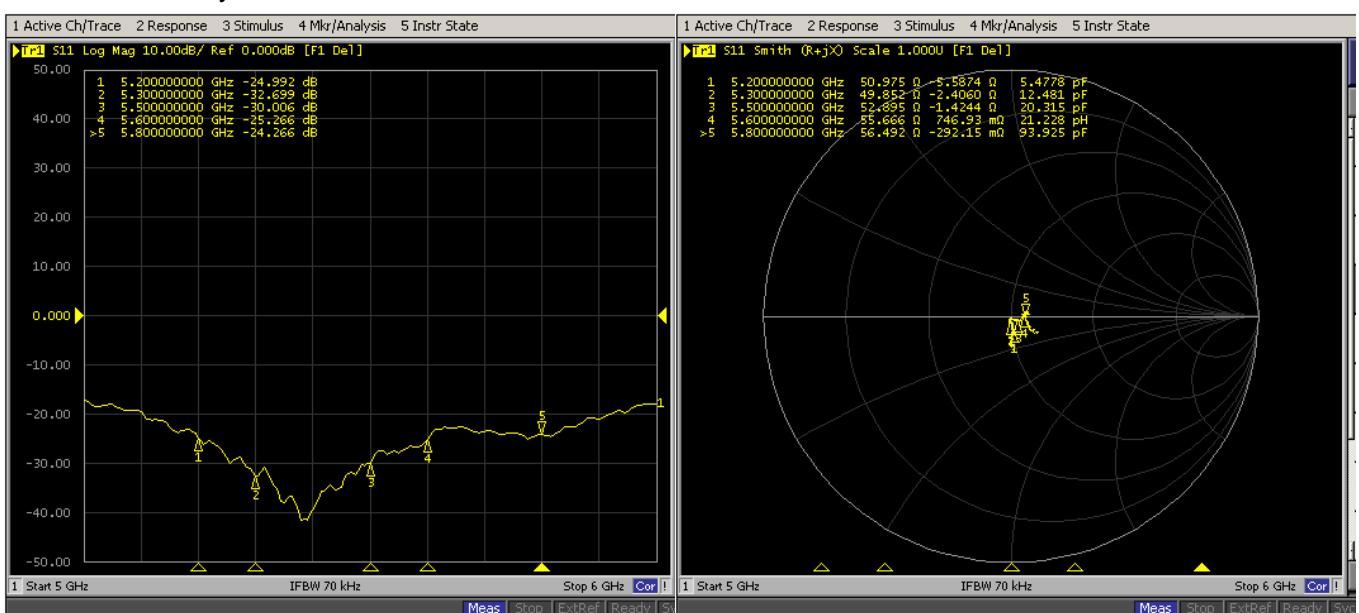
D5GHzV2 Serial No.1095							
Head							
Date of Measurement		Return Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
5200MHz	5.31.2013	-23.943	--	50.168	--	-6.371	--
	5.29.2014	-23.425	2.16	50.749	0.581	-6.752	0.381
	5.28.2015	-23.192	0.99	50.909	0.16	-6.980	0.228
5300MHz	5.31.2013	-29.552	--	50.248	--	-3.330	--
	5.29.2014	-27.170	8.06	49.802	0.446	-4.424	1.094
	5.28.2015	-28.187	3.74	49.973	0.171	-3.953	0.471
5500MHz	5.31.2013	-28.522	--	53.162	--	-2.225	--
	5.29.2014	-29.647	3.94	52.249	0.913	-2.350	0.125
	5.28.2015	-27.742	6.43	52.976	0.727	-2.962	0.612
5600MHz	5.31.2013	-24.762	--	56.021	--	-1.141	--
	5.29.2014	-26.263	6.06	54.956	1.065	-1.291	0.150
	5.28.2015	-25.523	2.82	55.487	0.531	0.283	1.008
5800MHz	5.31.2013	-24.760	--	55.436	--	-2.758	--
	5.29.2014	-24.078	2.75	56.550	1.114	-1.310	1.448
	5.28.2015	-25.841	7.32	55.187	1.363	-1.813	0.503

D5GHzV2 Serial No.1095						
Body						
Date of Measurement		Return Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)
5200MHz	5.31.2013	-25.481	--	50.662	--	-5.322
	5.29.2014	-23.945	6.03	50.975	0.313	-6.336
	5.28.2015	-24.992	4.37	50.975	0	-5.587
5300MHz	5.31.2013	-35.508	--	50.785	--	-1.496
	5.29.2014	-31.173	12.21	49.992	0.793	-2.732
	5.28.2015	-32.699	4.90	49.852	0.14	-2.406
5500MHz	5.31.2013	-28.426	--	53.750	--	-1.184
	5.29.2014	-28.353	0.26	52.867	0.883	-2.742
	5.28.2015	-30.006	5.83	52.895	0.028	-1.424
5600MHz	5.31.2013	-24.537	--	56.195	--	1.139
	5.29.2014	-24.330	0.84	56.344	0.149	0.347
	5.28.2015	-25.266	3.85	55.666	0.678	0.746
5800MHz	5.31.2013	-25.494	--	55.594	--	0.342
	5.29.2014	-24.908	2.30	55.887	0.293	-1.203
	5.28.2015	-24.266	2.58	56.492	0.605	-0.292

The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

Dipole Verification Data D5GHzV2 Serial No.1095  
D5GHzV2-Head

## D5GHzV2-Body





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 E-mail: ctll@chinatll.com [Http://www.chinatll.com](http://www.chinatll.com)



CALIBRATION  
No. L0570

Client

Auden

Certificate No: Z15-97057

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object EX3DV4 - SN:3661

Calibration Procedure(s) FD-Z11-2-004-01  
 Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: April 24, 2015

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3°C and humidity<70%.

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

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02146)	Jun-15
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	13-Mar-14(TMC, No.JZ14-1103)	Mar-16
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	13-Mar-14(TMC, No.JZ14-1104)	Mar-16
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	28-Aug-14(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Aug14)	Aug-15
DAE4	SN 777	17-Sep-14 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Sep14)	Sep-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	01-Jul-14 (CTTL, No.J14X02145)	Jun-15
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	03-Feb-15 (CTTL, No.J15X00728)	Feb-16

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: April 26, 2015

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), $\theta=0$ 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, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\theta=0$  (fs800MHz in TEM-cell; f>1800MHz: waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not effect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub> = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>\*frequency\_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (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<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>; 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 fs800MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f>800MHz. 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>\*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<sub>x</sub> (no uncertainty required).



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# Probe EX3DV4

SN: 3661

Calibrated: April 24, 2015

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



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### DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3661

#### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm( $\mu$ V/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>A</sup>	0.48	0.51	0.48	±10.8%
DCP(mV) <sup>B</sup>	102.1	100.0	101.6	

#### 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	199.7	±2.0%
		Y 0.0	0.0	1.0		206.6	
		Z 0.0	0.0	1.0		200.9	

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 5 and Page 6).

<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: 3661

### 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	9.71	9.71	9.71	0.12	1.00	±12%
835	41.5	0.90	9.60	9.60	9.60	0.10	1.57	±12%
900	41.5	0.97	9.37	9.37	9.37	0.11	1.49	±12%
1450	40.5	1.20	8.76	8.76	8.76	0.07	1.88	±12%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.43	8.43	8.43	0.13	1.73	±12%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.94	7.94	7.94	0.20	1.11	±12%
2000	40.0	1.40	7.74	7.74	7.74	0.21	1.12	±12%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.17	7.17	7.17	0.22	1.85	±12%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.10	7.10	7.10	0.26	1.38	±12%
5200	36.0	4.66	5.47	5.47	5.47	0.47	1.22	±13%
5300	35.9	4.76	5.17	5.17	5.17	0.49	1.14	±13%
5500	35.6	4.96	5.02	5.02	5.02	0.50	1.16	±13%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.96	4.96	4.96	0.50	1.15	±13%
5800	35.3	5.27	4.78	4.78	4.78	0.49	1.20	±13%

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity 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.

<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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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3661

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body 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	55.5	0.96	9.72	9.72	9.72	0.15	1.25	±12%
835	55.2	0.97	9.68	9.68	9.68	0.13	1.59	±12%
900	55.0	1.05	9.37	9.37	9.37	0.21	1.18	±12%
1450	54.0	1.30	8.23	8.23	8.23	0.14	1.34	±12%
1750	53.4	1.49	7.92	7.92	7.92	0.15	1.56	±12%
1900	53.3	1.52	8.08	8.08	8.08	0.14	1.93	±12%
2000	53.3	1.52	7.68	7.68	7.68	0.15	2.17	±12%
2450	52.7	1.95	7.31	7.31	7.31	0.27	1.42	±12%
2600	52.5	2.16	7.24	7.24	7.24	0.29	1.20	±12%
5200	49.0	5.30	4.92	4.92	4.92	0.54	0.99	±13%
5300	48.9	5.42	4.64	4.64	4.64	0.55	0.90	±13%
5500	48.6	5.65	4.33	4.33	4.33	0.50	1.30	±13%
5600	48.5	5.77	4.26	4.26	4.26	0.49	1.43	±13%
5800	48.2	6.00	4.35	4.35	4.35	0.50	1.67	±13%

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity 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.

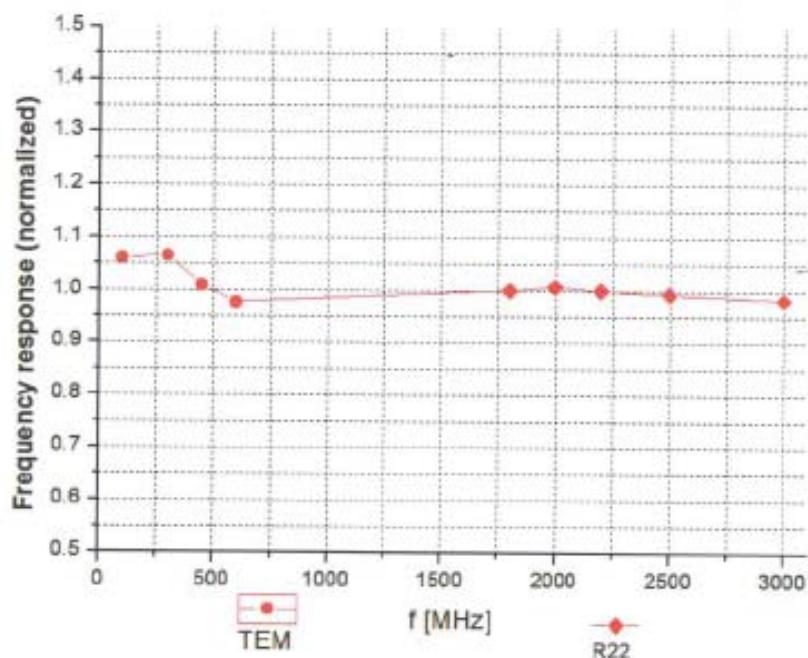
<sup>F</sup> At frequency below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ±10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to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



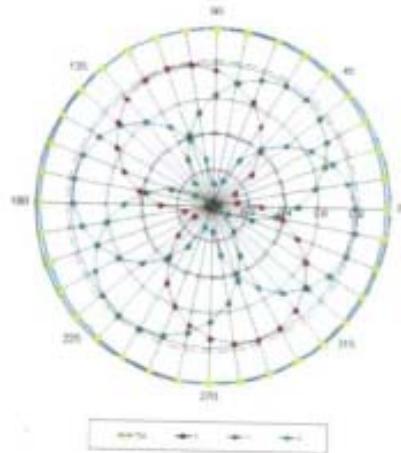
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 7.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )



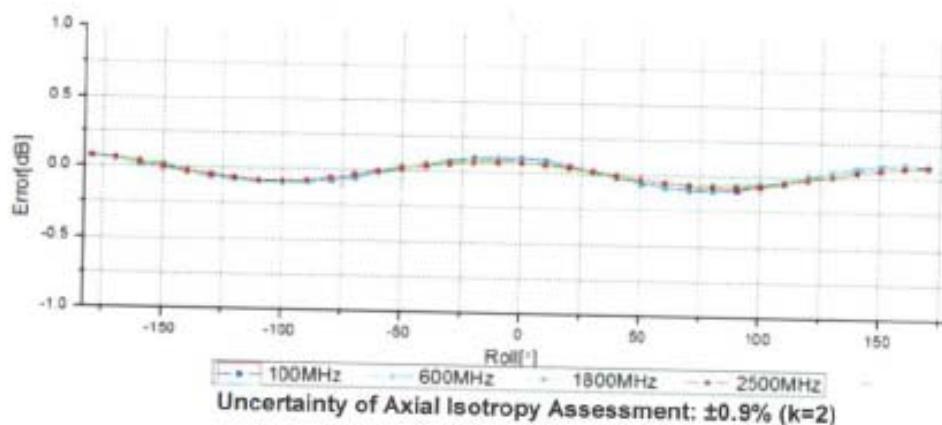
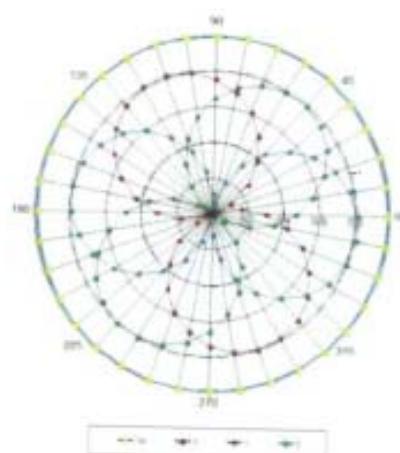
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### Receiving Pattern ( $\Phi$ ), $\theta=0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM



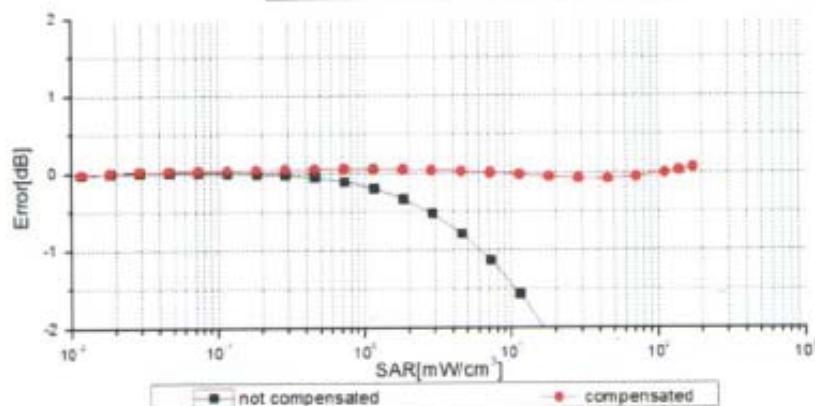
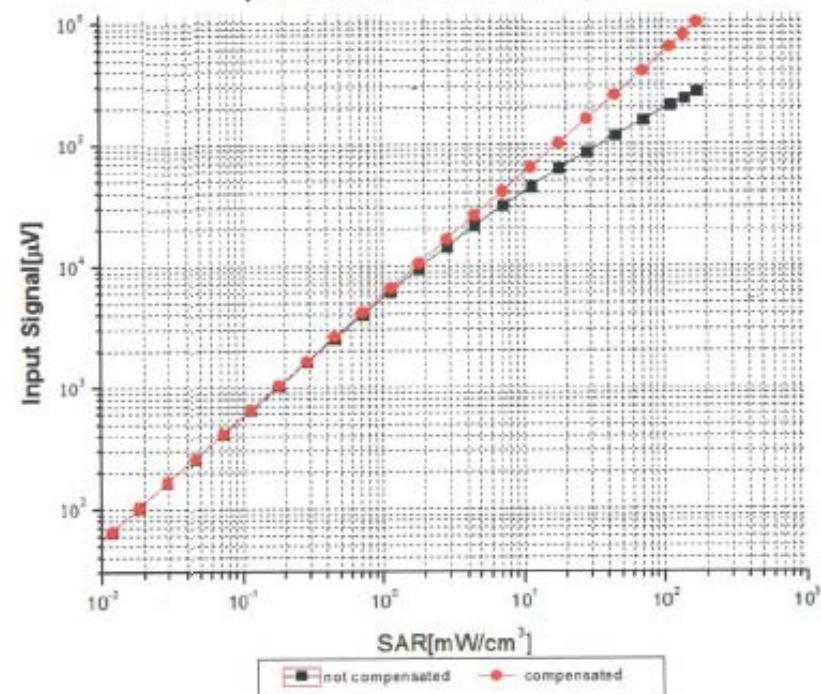
f=1800 MHz, R22





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### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)



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

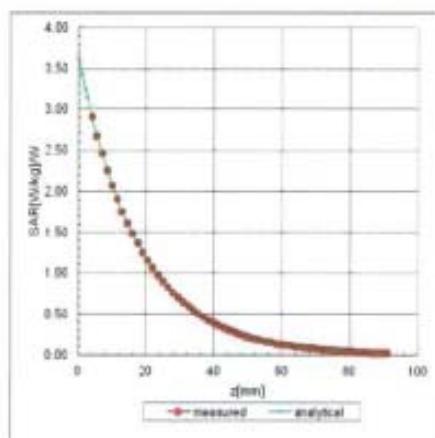


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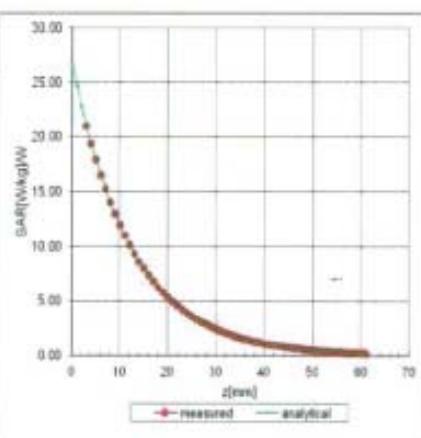
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## Conversion Factor Assessment

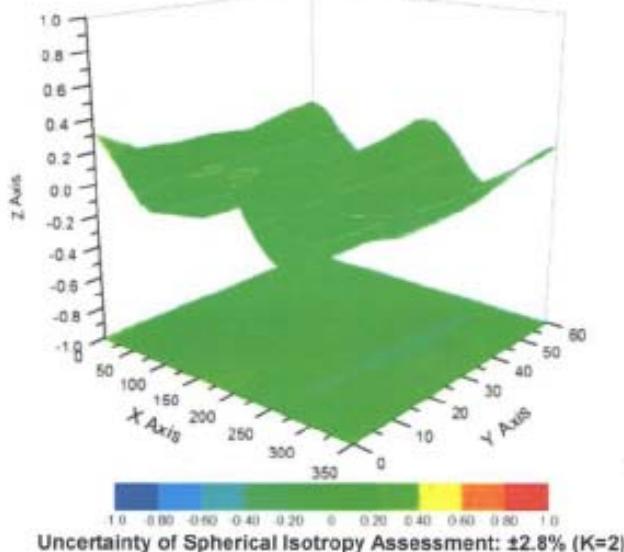
$f=900$  MHz, WGLS R9(H\_convF)



$f=1750$  MHz, WGLS R22(H\_convF)



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid





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## DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 3661

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	-	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)		131.7
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

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE

### USAGE OF THE DAE 4

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

**Battery Exchange:** The battery cover of the DAE4 unit is closed using a screw, over tightening the screw may cause the threads inside the DAE to wear out.

**Shipping of the DAE:** Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration, remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts during transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

**E-Stop Failures:** Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, the customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

**Repair:** Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

**DASY Configuration Files:** Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 MΩ is given in the corresponding configuration file.

**Important Note:**

**Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.**

**Important Note:**

**Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.**

**Important Note:**

**To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.**

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11.12.2009

Calibration Laboratory of  
Schmid & Partner  
Engineering AG  
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The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Auden

Certificate No.: DAE4-918\_Dec14

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BK - SN: 918

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-06.v28  
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: December 29, 2014

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  $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$  and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-14 (No:15573)	Oct-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-14 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-15

Calibrated by: Name Eric Hainfeld Function Technician Signature

Approved by: Name Bir Bomholt Function Deputy Technical Manager Signature

Issued: December 29, 2014

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

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

#### Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement*: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity*: Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - *Common mode sensitivity*: Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - *Channel separation*: Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted*: Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - *Input Offset Current*: Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - *Input resistance*: Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage*: Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - *Power consumption*: Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

**DC Voltage Measurement**

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 $\mu$ V, full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$404.263 \pm 0.02\% (k=2)$	$404.441 \pm 0.02\% (k=2)$	$403.975 \pm 0.02\% (k=2)$
Low Range	$3.99223 \pm 1.50\% (k=2)$	$3.98766 \pm 1.50\% (k=2)$	$3.99058 \pm 1.50\% (k=2)$

**Connector Angle**

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$321.5^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
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## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS108)

## 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200032.31	-4.38	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20003.84	-0.13	-0.00
Channel X - Input	-20004.78	1.10	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200032.27	-4.06	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	20002.00	-1.87	-0.01
Channel Y - Input	-20006.00	0.05	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	200034.27	-2.10	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	20002.22	-1.48	-0.01
Channel Z - Input	-20008.25	-2.23	0.01

Low Range	Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000.31	0.03	0.00
Channel X + Input	200.99	0.68	0.34
Channel X - Input	-198.48	1.20	-0.60
Channel Y + Input	2000.13	0.00	0.00
Channel Y + Input	199.66	-0.39	-0.20
Channel Y - Input	-199.91	-0.16	0.08
Channel Z + Input	1999.95	-0.05	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	198.93	-1.21	-0.60
Channel Z - Input	-201.20	-1.44	0.72

## 2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (µV)	Low Range Average Reading (µV)
Channel X	200	5.38	3.39
	-200	-1.40	-3.69
Channel Y	200	11.47	11.14
	-200	-12.53	-12.38
Channel Z	200	-14.52	-14.40
	-200	11.50	11.86

## 3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (µV)	Channel Y (µV)	Channel Z (µV)
Channel X	200	-	-0.57	-5.19
Channel Y	200	8.22	-	0.42
Channel Z	200	9.83	6.01	-

**4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15962	16466
Channel Y	16023	17247
Channel Z	15984	16328

**5. Input Offset Measurement**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10MΩ

	Average (µV)	min. Offset (µV)	max. Offset (µV)	Std. Deviation (µV)
Channel X	-0.60	-2.24	1.43	0.75
Channel Y	1.14	-0.87	2.02	0.43
Channel Z	-0.52	-1.84	0.61	0.42

**6. Input Offset Current**

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: &lt;25fA

**7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)**

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

**8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)**

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

**9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)**

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9

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s p e a g

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1245

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

### USAGE OF THE DAE 4

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

**Battery Exchange:** The battery cover of the DAE4 unit is closed using a screw, over tightening the screw may cause the threads inside the DAE to wear out.

**Shipping of the DAE:** Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration, remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts during transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

**E-Stop Failures:** Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, the customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

**Repair:** Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

**DASY Configuration Files:** Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 MΩ is given in the corresponding configuration file.

**Important Note:**

**Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.**

**Important Note:**

**Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.**

**Important Note:**

**To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.**

Schmid & Partner Engineering

TN\_BR040315AD DAE4.doc

11.12.2009

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client CCS - CN (Auden)

Certificate No.: DAE4-1245\_Jul15

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1245

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-06.v29  
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date July 22, 2015

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  $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-14 (No:15573)	Oct-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	06-Jan-15 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-16
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	06-Jan-15 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-16

Calibrated by:

Name  
Eric Hatfield

Function  
Technician

Signature

Approved by:

Fin Bomholt

Deputy Technical Manager

Issued: July 22, 2015

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

#### Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement*: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity*: Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - *Common mode sensitivity*: Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - *Channel separation*: Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted*: Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - *Input Offset Current*: Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - *Input resistance*: Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage*: Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - *Power consumption*: Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

**DC Voltage Measurement**

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 $\mu$ V, full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61mV, full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$405.968 \pm 0.02\%$ (k=2)	$404.691 \pm 0.02\%$ (k=2)	$405.828 \pm 0.02\%$ (k=2)
Low Range	$4.00326 \pm 1.50\%$ (k=2)	$3.98439 \pm 1.50\%$ (k=2)	$4.02655 \pm 1.50\%$ (k=2)

**Connector Angle**

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$28.5^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
---	--------------------------

## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

## 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200028.69	-6.39	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20006.54	1.92	0.01
Channel X - Input	-20003.38	1.71	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200030.86	-3.89	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	20003.32	-1.15	-0.01
Channel Y - Input	-20004.69	0.56	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	200028.63	-11.14	-0.01
Channel Z + Input	20003.37	-0.96	-0.00
Channel Z - Input	-20004.54	0.81	-0.00

Low Range	Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000.94	0.10	0.01
Channel X + Input	200.71	-0.31	-0.15
Channel X - Input	-199.09	-0.05	0.03
Channel Y + Input	2000.77	-0.04	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	200.24	-0.79	-0.39
Channel Y - Input	-199.48	-0.35	0.18
Channel Z + Input	2001.26	0.43	0.02
Channel Z + Input	199.86	-1.00	-0.50
Channel Z - Input	-201.97	-2.78	1.38

## 2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (µV)	Low Range Average Reading (µV)
Channel X	200	-7.52	-8.59
	-200	10.21	8.63
Channel Y	200	-7.45	-7.28
	-200	6.40	6.24
Channel Z	200	-5.86	-6.35
	-200	4.39	3.77

## 3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (µV)	Channel Y (µV)	Channel Z (µV)
Channel X	200	-	3.60	-3.27
Channel Y	200	9.38	-	3.62
Channel Z	200	9.93	6.83	-

**4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15877	17010
Channel Y	16451	16190
Channel Z	15943	17349

**5. Input Offset Measurement**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10MΩ

	Average (µV)	min. Offset (µV)	max. Offset (µV)	Std. Deviation (µV)
Channel X	1.17	-0.54	2.46	0.56
Channel Y	0.34	-0.62	1.45	0.44
Channel Z	-0.68	-1.73	0.92	0.51

**6. Input Offset Current**

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: &lt;25fA

**7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)**

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

**8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)**

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

**9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)**

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client: CCS-CN (Auden)

Certificate No: EX3-3798\_Jul15

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: EX3DV4 - SN:3798

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

Calibration date: July 24, 2015

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  $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02128)	Mar-16
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02129)	Mar-16
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02132)	Mar-16
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	01-Apr-15 (No. 217-02133)	Mar-16
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3013, Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 660	14-Jan-15 (No. DAE4-660, Jan15)	Jan-16
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8045C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-09 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390505	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

Calibrated by:	Name: Claudio Leutbier	Function: Laboratory Technician	Signature:
Approved by:	Name: Kaja Pokovic	Function: Technical Manager	Signature:

Issued: July 24, 2015

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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 $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\beta$	$\beta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\beta = 0$ 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, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- 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 B65684, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>:** Assessed for E-field polarization  $\beta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub> = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>:** DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR:** PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; D<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>; A, B, C, D:** are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:** Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$  MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800$  MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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 NORMx (no uncertainty required).

EX3DV4 - SN:3798

July 24, 2015

# Probe EX3DV4

## SN:3798

Manufactured: April 5, 2011  
Calibrated: July 24, 2015

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

EX3DV4-SN:3798

July 24, 2015

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3798

## Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu$ Vi $/(V/m)^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.54	0.51	0.59	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	101.3	100.9	102.8	

## Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>C</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	140.4	$\pm 3.5\%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		136.3	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		128.7	

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 Pages 5 and 6).

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

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

EX3DV4- SN:3798

July 24, 2015

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3798

## Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>f</sup>	Conductivity (Sim) <sup>f</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>g</sup>	Depth <sup>h</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
835	41.5	0.90	9.13	9.13	9.13	0.38	0.97	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.88	8.88	8.88	0.23	1.50	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	7.68	7.68	7.68	0.38	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.63	7.63	7.63	0.42	0.81	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.60	6.97	6.97	6.97	0.36	0.84	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.08	5.08	5.08	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.84	4.84	4.84	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.81	4.81	4.81	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.59	4.59	4.59	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.67	4.67	4.67	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

<sup>c</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

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

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

EX3DV4- SN:3798

July 24, 2015

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3798

## Calibration Parameter Determined in Body 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>h</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
835	55.2	0.97	8.87	8.87	8.87	0.30	1.10	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	8.59	8.59	8.59	0.29	1.11	± 12.0 %
1810	53.3	1.52	7.40	7.40	7.40	0.39	0.81	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.29	7.29	7.29	0.30	0.96	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.08	7.08	7.08	0.25	0.80	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.64	4.64	4.64	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.01	4.01	4.01	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.90	3.90	3.90	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.16	4.16	4.16	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

<sup>c</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

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

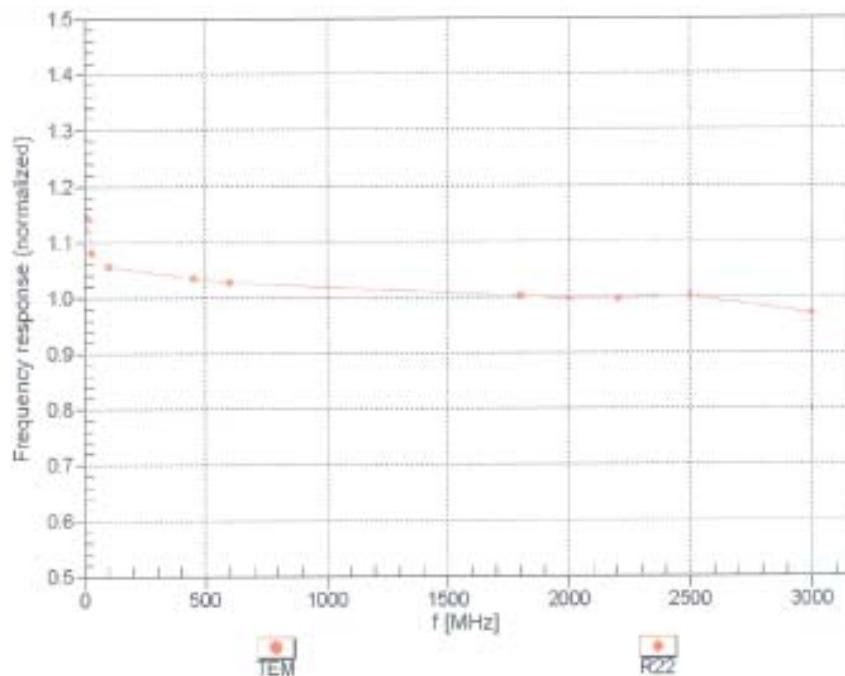
<sup>g</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter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

EX3DV4- SN:3798

July 24, 2015

### Frequency Response of E-Field

(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

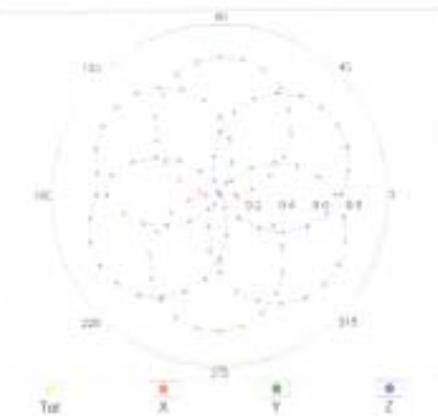
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  ( $k=2$ )

EX3DV4- SN:3798

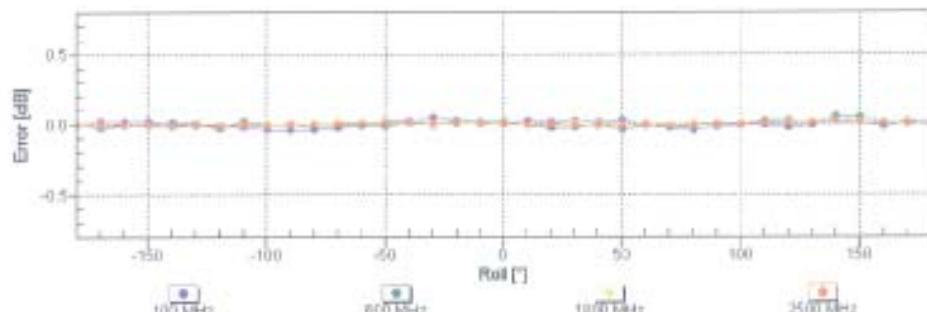
July 24, 2015

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

f=600 MHz, TEM



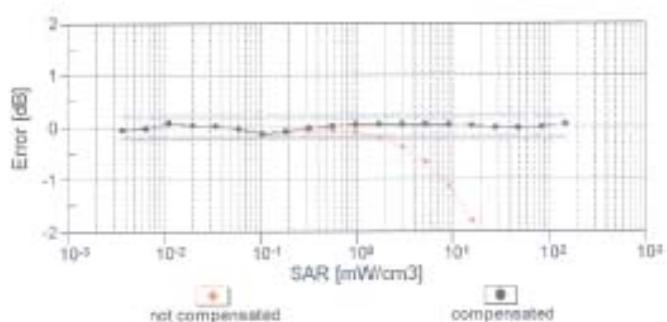
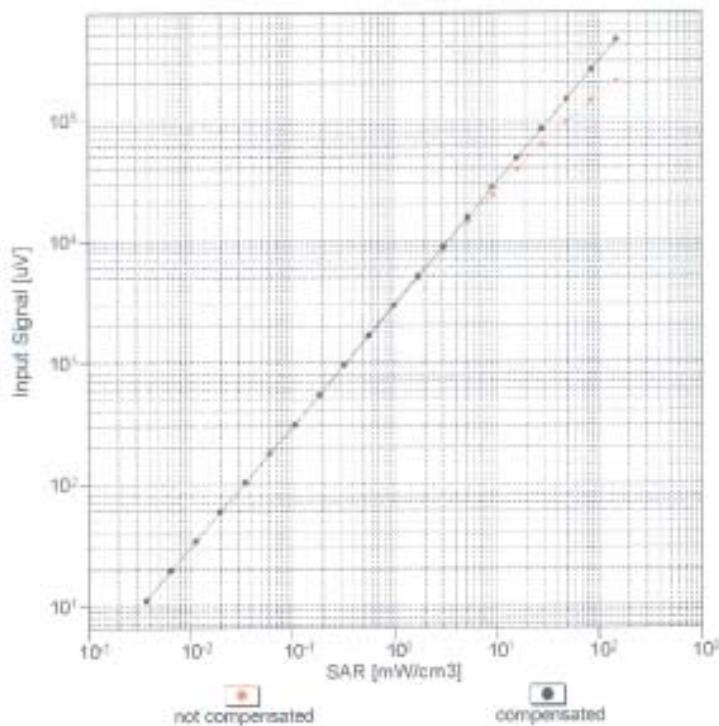
f=1800 MHz, R22

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

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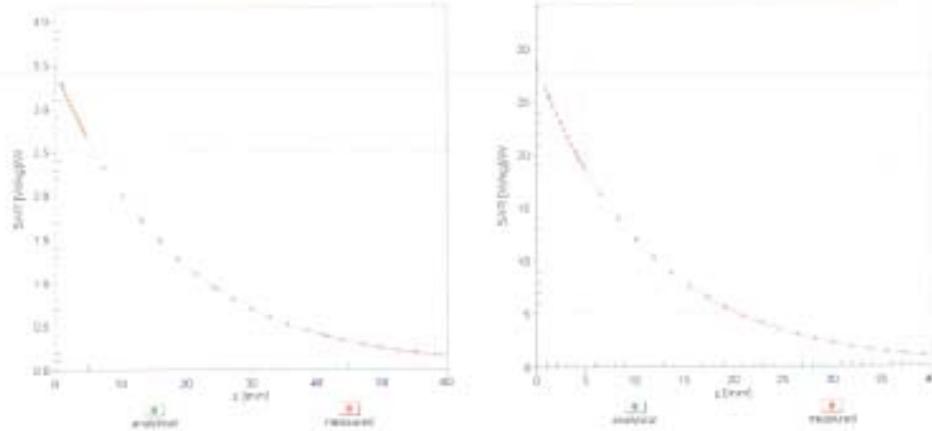
**Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>)**  
(TEM cell, f<sub>RFN</sub>= 1900 MHz)

Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

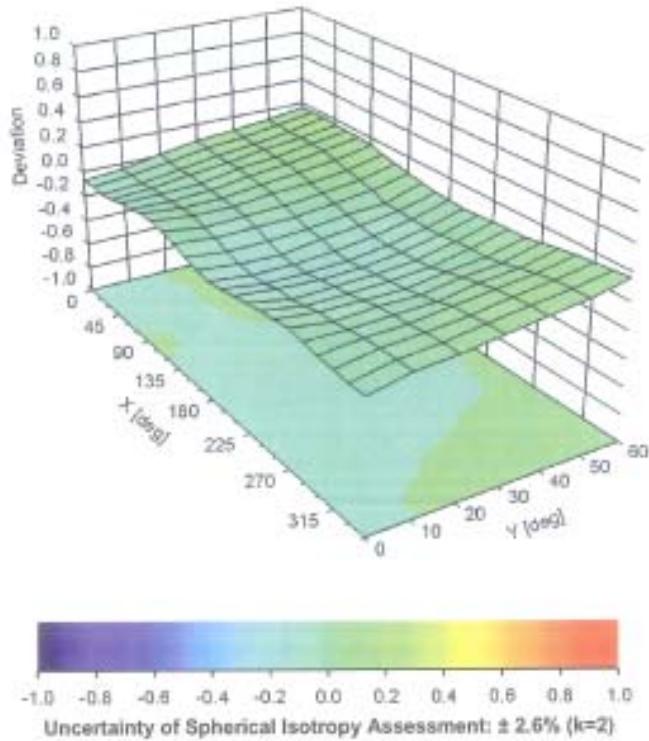
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## Conversion Factor Assessment

 $f = 835 \text{ MHz, WGLS R9 (H_convF)}$  $f = 1900 \text{ MHz, WGLS R22 (H_convF)}$ 

## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ),  $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ 

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## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3798

## Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (")	140.3
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm