



# FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : A2Z Development Center, Inc. dba  
EQUIPMENT : Tablet  
MODEL NAME : K29A5E  
FCC ID : 2ATNY-8330  
Standard : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)  
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992  
IEEE 1528-2013

The product was received on May 27, 2019 and testing was completed on Jun. 01, 2019. We, Sporton International (Kunshan) Inc., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and had been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of Sporton International (Kunshan) Inc., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Reviewed by: Rose Wang / Supervisor

Approved by: Kat Yin / Manager



**Sportun International (Kunshan) Inc.**  
No. 1098, Pengxi North Road, Kunshan Economic Development Zone Jiangsu Province 215300  
People's Republic of China



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## History of this test report



## 1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **A2Z Development Center, Inc. dba, Tablet, K29A5E**, are as follows.

Equipment Class		Frequency Band	Highest SAR Summary
			Body 1g SAR (W/kg) (0mm Gap)
DTS	WLAN	2.4GHz WLAN	1.16
NII		5GHz WLAN	<b>1.18</b>
DSS	Bluetooth	2.4GHz Bluetooth	0.14
Date of Testing:			2019/6/1

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg for Partial-Body 1g SAR) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.



## 2. Administration Data

Sportun International (Kunshan) Inc. is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation with Certificate Number 5145.02.

Testing Laboratory			
Test Firm	Sportun International (Kunshan) Inc.		
Test Site Location	No. 1098, Pengxi North Road, Kunshan Economic Development Zone Jiangsu Province 215300 People's Republic of China TEL : +86-512-57900158 FAX : +86-512-57900958		
Test Site No.	Sportun Site No.	FCC Designation No.	FCC Test Firm Registration No.
	SAR 01	CN1257	314309

Applicant	
Company Name	A2Z Development Center, Inc. dba
Address	1100 Enterprise way , Sunnyvale, CA, USA

## 3. Guidance Applied

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
- FCC KDB 616217 D04 SAR for laptop and tablets v01r02



## 4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

### 4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Tablet
Model Name	K29A5E
FCC ID	2ATNY-8330
SN Code	G0W16A028372F08F
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2472 MHz WLAN 5.2GHz Band: 5180 MHz ~ 5240 MHz WLAN 5.3GHz Band: 5260 MHz ~ 5320 MHz WLAN 5.5GHz Band: 5500 MHz ~ 5700 MHz WLAN 5.8GHz Band: 5745 MHz ~ 5825 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	WLAN 2.4GHz : 802.11b/g/n HT20 WLAN 5GHz : 802.11a/n HT20/HT40 Bluetooth BR/EDR/LE
SW Version	userdebug 6.0 NS6 100 1854
Remark:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. This device has no voice function.</li><li>2. 802.11n-HT40 is not supported in 2.4GHz WLAN.</li><li>3. There are three types of EUT, sample 1/3 are the 1st source, the difference between the two types are just for flash memory, the sample 2 is the 2nd source, the difference between 1st source and 2nd source are for speakerBox1/2. According to the difference, we only choose sample 1 to perform full SAR testing.</li></ol>



## 5. RF Exposure Limits

### 5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

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

### 5.2 Controlled Environment

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

**Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)**

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

**Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)**

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.



## 6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

### 6.1 Introduction

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

### 6.2 SAR Definition

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

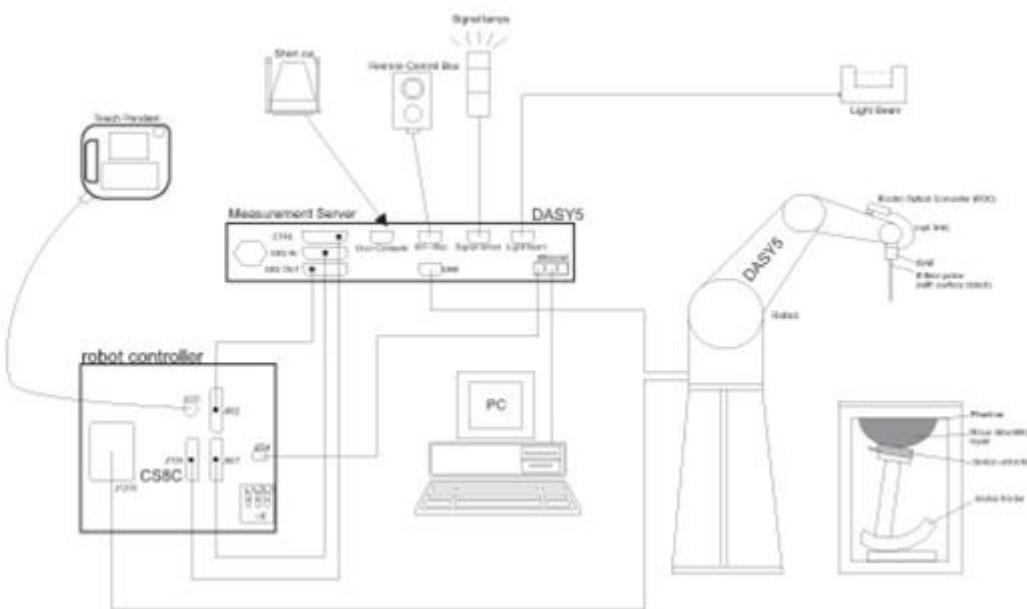
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

## 7. System Description and Setup

The DASY system used 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 DASY5 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.

## 7.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

### <EX3DV4 Probe>

<b>Construction</b>	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz – >6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz – 6 GHz)	
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically <1 $\mu$ W/g)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

## 7.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 M $\Omega$ ; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



Photo of DAE

### 7.3 Phantom

#### <SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom	

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

#### <ELI Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)	
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	

The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

## 7.4 Device Holder

### <Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI phantoms, the Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters enables rotation of the mounted transmitter device to specified spherical coordinates. At the heads, the rotation axis is at the ear opening. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC 62209-1, IEEE 1528, FCC, or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat). And upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.



Mounting Device for Hand-Held  
Transmitters



Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

### <Mounting Device for Laptops and other Body-Worn Transmitters>

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



Mounting Device for Laptops



## 8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

### <Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- (c) For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
- (d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power

### <SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

### 8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g



## 8.2 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.

## 8.3 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 dB0) 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 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

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



## 8.4 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 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

		$\leq 3$ GHz	$> 3$ GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Zoom}$ , $\Delta y_{Zoom}$		$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 8$ mm $2 - 3$ GHz: $\leq 5$ mm*	$3 - 4$ GHz: $\leq 5$ mm* $4 - 6$ GHz: $\leq 4$ mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$  graded grid	$\leq 5$ mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: $\leq 4$ mm $4 - 5$ GHz: $\leq 3$ mm $5 - 6$ GHz: $\leq 2$ mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$ : between 1 <sup>st</sup> two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4$ mm
Minimum zoom scan volume	$x, y, z$	$\geq 30$ mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: $\geq 28$ mm $4 - 5$ GHz: $\geq 25$ mm $5 - 6$ GHz: $\geq 22$ mm

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  $\leq 1.4$  W/kg,  $\leq 8$  mm,  $\leq 7$  mm and  $\leq 5$  mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

## 8.5 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 were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

## 8.6 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT installed 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.

**9. Test Equipment List**

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	908	2019/3/25	2020/3/24
SPEAG	5000MHz System Validation Kit	D5GHzV2	1006	2018/9/27	2019/9/26
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1358	2019/4/17	2020/4/16
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3954	2019/4/25	2020/4/24
SPEAG	ELI4 Phantom	QD 0VA 001 BB	TP-1127	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46111157	2019/4/18	2020/4/17
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1138	2018/11/20	2019/11/19
Anritsu	Vector Signal Generator	MG3710A	6201682672	2019/1/14	2020/1/13
R&S	Power Meter	NRVD	102081	2018/8/20	2019/8/19
R&S	Power Sensor	NRV-Z5	100538	2018/8/20	2019/8/19
R&S	Power Sensor	NRV-Z5	100539	2018/8/20	2019/8/19
R&S	CBT BLUETOOTH TESTER	CBT	101641	2019/1/14	2020/1/13
EXA	Spectrum Analyzer	FSV7	101631	2019/1/14	2020/1/13
Testo	Hygrometer	608-H1	1241332126	2018/8/21	2019/8/20
FLUKE	DIGITAC THERMOMETER	51II	97240029	2018/8/8	2019/8/7
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	Note	
PASTERNACK	Dual Directional Coupler	PE2214-10	N/A	Note	
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note	
BONN	POWER AMPLIFIER	BLMA 0830-3	087193A	Note	
BONN	POWER AMPLIFIER	BLMA 2060-2	087193B	Note	
MCL	Attenuation1	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note	
MCL	Attenuation2	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note	
MCL	Attenuation3	BW-S10W5+	N/A	Note	

**Note:** Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.



## 10. System Verification

### 10.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM 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 Fig. 10.1.



Fig 10.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR



## 10.2 Tissue Verification

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )
For Body								
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

## < Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results >

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity Target ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity Target ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Delta ( $\sigma$ ) (%)	Delta ( $\epsilon_r$ ) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
2450	Head	22.6	1.865	38.699	1.80	39.20	3.61	-1.28	±5	2019/6/1
5250	Head	22.6	4.627	36.406	4.71	35.90	-1.76	1.41	±5	2019/6/1
5600	Head	22.9	4.984	35.912	5.07	35.50	-1.70	1.16	±5	2019/6/1
5750	Head	22.8	5.141	35.697	5.22	35.40	-1.51	0.84	±5	2019/6/1

### 10.3 System Performance Check Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2019/6/1	2450	Head	250	908	3954	1358	12.90	52.80	51.6	-2.27
2019/6/1	5250	Head	100	1006	3954	1358	8.11	80.70	81.1	0.50
2019/6/1	5600	Head	100	1006	3954	1358	8.06	83.30	80.6	-3.24
2019/6/1	5750	Head	100	1006	3954	1358	7.44	80.40	74.4	-7.46

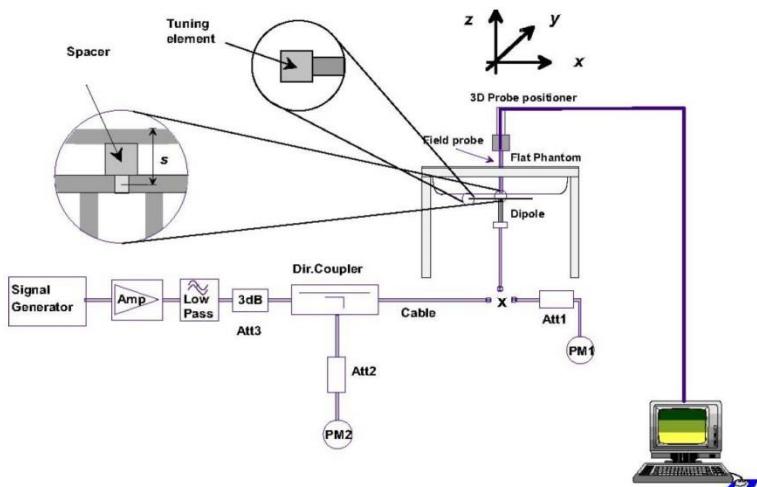


Fig 10.3.1 System Performance Check Setup



Fig 10.3.2 Setup Photo



## **11. RF Exposure Positions**

### **11.1 SAR Testing for Tablet**

This device can be used also in full sized tablet exposure conditions, due to its size. Per FCC KDB 616217, the back surface and edges of the tablet should be tested for SAR compliance with the tablet touching the phantom. The SAR exclusion threshold in KDB 447498 D01v06 can be applied to determine SAR test exclusion for adjacent edge configurations. The closest distance from the antenna to an adjacent tablet edge is used to determine if SAR testing is required for the adjacent edges, with the adjacent edge positioned against the phantom and the edge containing the antenna positioned perpendicular to the phantom.



## 12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

### <WLAN Conducted Power>

#### **General Note:**

1. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, SAR test reduction is determined according to 802.11 transmission mode configurations and certain exposure conditions with multiple test positions. In the 2.4 GHz band, separate SAR procedures are applied to DSSS and OFDM configurations to simplify DSSS test requirements. For OFDM, in both 2.4 and 5 GHz bands, an initial test configuration must be determined for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, according to the transmission mode configuration with the highest maximum output power specified for production units to perform SAR measurements. If the same highest maximum output power applies to different combinations of channel bandwidths, modulations and data rates, additional procedures are applied to determine which test configurations require SAR measurement. When applicable, an initial test position may be applied to reduce the number of SAR measurements required for next to the ear, UMPC mini-tablet or hotspot mode configurations with multiple test positions.
2. For 2.4 GHz 802.11b DSSS, either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test positions or the DSSS procedure for fixed exposure position is applied; these are mutually exclusive. For 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz OFDM configurations, the initial test configuration is applied to measure SAR using either the initial test position procedure for multiple exposure test position configurations or the initial test configuration procedures for fixed exposure test conditions. Based on the reported SAR of the measured configurations and maximum output power of the transmission mode configurations that are not included in the initial test configuration, the subsequent test configuration and initial test position procedures are applied to determine if SAR measurements are required for the remaining OFDM transmission configurations. In general, the number of test channels that require SAR measurement is minimized based on maximum output power measured for the test sample(s).
3. For OFDM transmission configurations in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands, When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel for each frequency band.
4. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures. SAR is measured in the initial test position using the 802.11 transmission mode configuration required by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s) according to the OFDM procedures.<sup>18</sup> The initial test position procedure is described in the following:
  - a. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is  $\leq 0.4$  W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band.
  - b. When the reported SAR of the test position is  $> 0.4$  W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode 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 report SAR is  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg or all required test position are tested.
  - c. For all positions/configurations, when the reported SAR is  $> 0.8$  W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is  $\leq 1.2$  W/kg or all required channels are tested.

**<2.4GHz WLAN>**

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Duty Cycle %
2.4GHz WLAN	802.11b	1	2412	13.92	15.00	100.00
		6	2437	13.57	15.00	
		11	2462	13.62	15.00	
		12	2467	12.90	14.00	
		13	2472	12.63	13.50	
	802.11g	1	2412	13.95	14.00	100.00
		6	2437	13.35	14.00	
		11	2462	13.45	14.00	
		12	2467	10.71	11.50	
		13	2472	9.10	10.00	
	802.11n-HT20	1	2412	13.95	14.00	100.00
		6	2437	13.06	14.00	
		11	2462	13.36	14.00	
		12	2467	11.88	12.50	
		13	2472	9.81	10.50	

**<5GHz WLAN>**

	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
5.2GHz WLAN	802.11a 6Mbps	36	5180	13.24	13.50	100.00
		40	5200	13.02	13.50	
		44	5220	12.65	13.50	
		48	5240	12.68	13.50	
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	36	5180	13.18	13.50	100.00
		40	5200	12.76	13.50	
		44	5220	12.88	13.50	
		48	5240	12.96	13.50	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	38	5190	11.54	13.50	100.00
		46	5230	12.91	13.50	



5.3GHz WLAN	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
	802.11a 6Mbps	52	5260	13.03	13.50	100.00
		56	5280	13.25	13.50	
		60	5300	12.88	13.50	
		64	5320	12.86	13.50	
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	52	5260	13.22	13.50	100.00
		56	5280	13.35	13.50	
		60	5300	12.88	13.50	
		64	5320	12.92	13.50	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	54	5270	13.46	13.50	100.00
		62	5310	10.81	12.50	

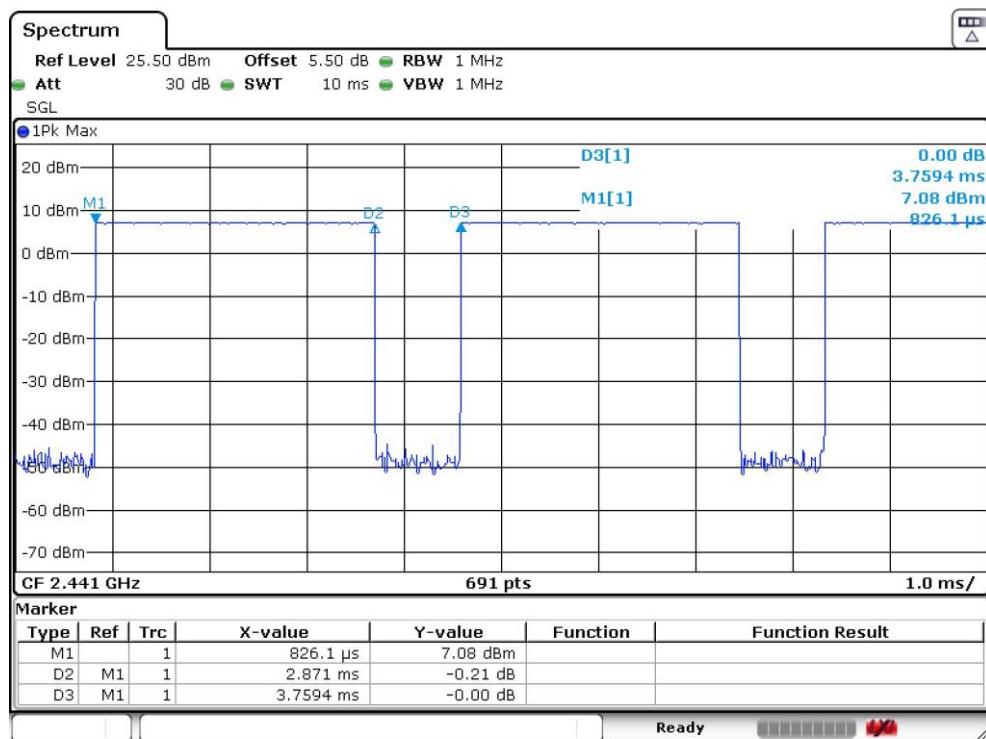
5.5GHz WLAN	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
	802.11a 6Mbps	100	5500	12.68	13.50	100.00
		116	5580	13.44	13.50	
		132	5660	13.14	13.50	
		140	5700	12.71	13.50	
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	100	5500	13.15	13.50	100.00
		116	5580	13.26	13.50	
		132	5660	13.40	13.50	
		140	5700	12.89	13.50	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	102	5510	13.18	13.50	100.00
		110	5550	13.02	13.50	
		134	5670	12.68	13.50	



5.8GHz WLAN	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
	802.11a MCS0	149	5745	13.05	13.50	100.00
		157	5785	13.15	13.50	
		165	5825	12.93	13.50	
	802.11n-HT20 MCS0	149	5745	12.98	13.50	100.00
		157	5785	13.35	13.50	
		165	5825	13.36	13.50	
	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	151	5755	12.79	13.50	100.00
		159	5795	12.95	13.50	

**<2.4GHz Bluetooth>****General Note:**

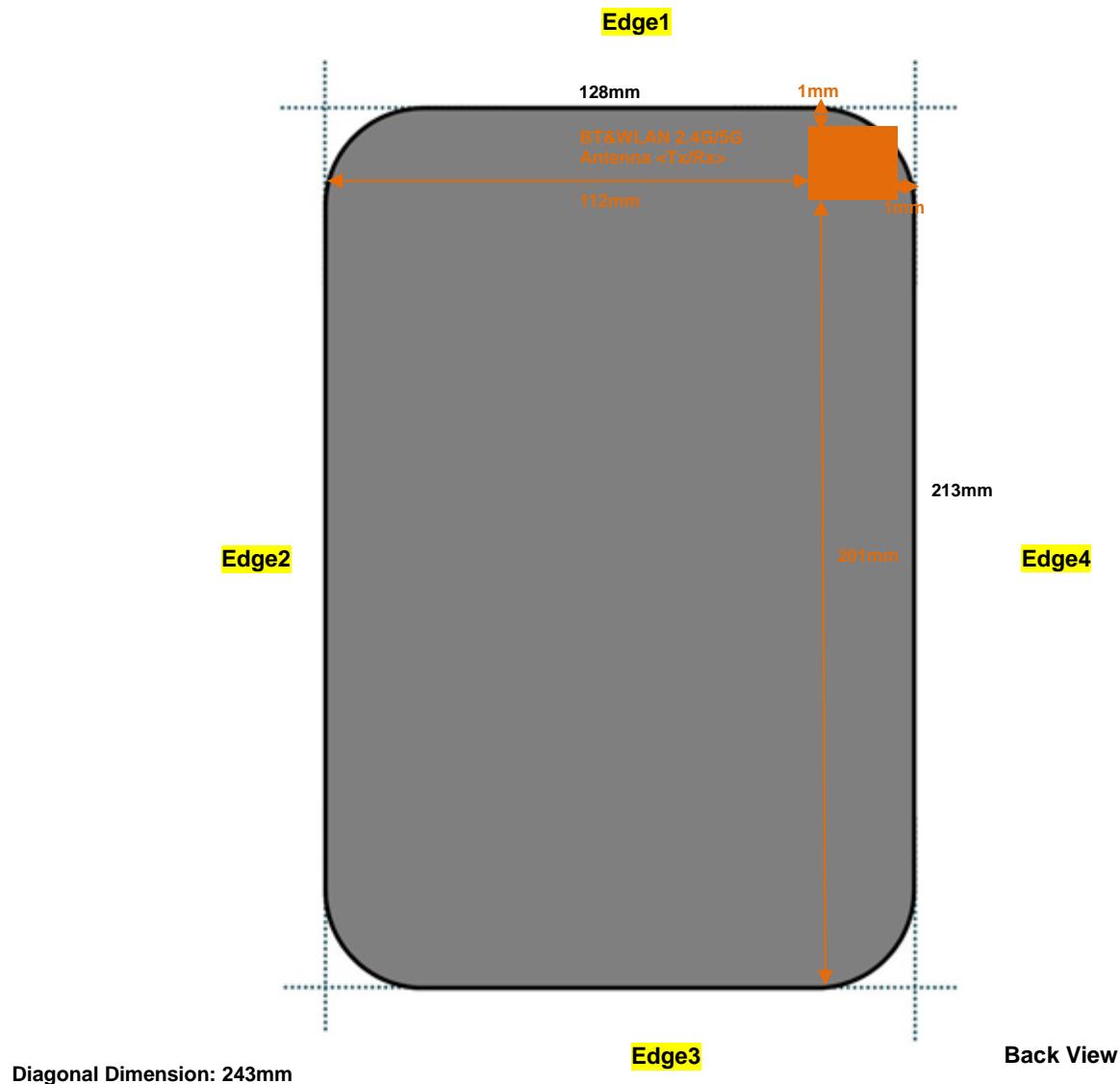
1. For 2.4GHz Bluetooth SAR testing was selected 1Mbps, due to its highest average power.
2. The Bluetooth duty cycle is 76.37 % as following figure, according to 2016 Oct. TCB workshop for Bluetooth SAR scaling need further consideration and the theoretical duty cycle is 83.3%, therefore the actual duty cycle will be scaled up to the theoretical value of Bluetooth reported SAR calculation.



Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	
			1Mbps	Tune-up limit (dBm)
BR/EDR	CH 00	2402	6.90	8.0
	CH 39	2441	7.28	8.0
	CH 78	2480	7.20	8.0

Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)	
			GFSK	Tune-up limit (dBm)
LE	CH 00	2402	-0.20	0
	CH 19	2440	-0.18	0
	CH 39	2480	-0.30	0

### 13. Antenna Location



**General Note:**

1. The below table, when the distance is < 50 mm exclusion threshold is "Ratio", when the distance is > 50 mm exclusion threshold is "mW"
2. Maximum power is the source-based time-average power and represents the maximum RF output power among production units
3. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for larger devices, the test separation distance of adjacent edge configuration is determined by the closest separation between the antenna and the user.
4. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, standalone SAR test exclusion threshold is applied; If the test separation distance is < 5mm, 5mm is used to determine SAR exclusion threshold.
5. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm are determined by:  

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$$
 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR
  - $f(\text{GHz})$  is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
  - Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
  - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
6. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, at 100 MHz to 6 GHz and for *test separation distances* > 50 mm, the SAR test exclusion threshold is determined according to the following
  - a) [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm) · (f(MHz)/150)] mW, at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz
  - b) [Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm) · 10] mW at > 1500 MHz and ≤ 6 GHz

	Wireless Interface	BT	2.4GHz WLAN	5GHz WLAN
Exposure Position	Calculated Frequency	2480MHz	2462MHz	5825MHz
	Maximum power (dBm)	8	15	13.5
	Maximum rated power(mW)	6.0	32.0	22.0
	Separation distance(mm)		5.0	
Bottom Face	exclusion threshold	1.9	10.0	10.6
	Testing required?	No	Yes	Yes
	Separation distance(mm)		5.0	
Edge 1	exclusion threshold	1.9	10.0	10.6
	Testing required?	No	Yes	Yes
	Separation distance(mm)		112.0	
Edge 2	exclusion threshold	715.0	716.0	682.0
	Testing required?	No	No	No
	Separation distance(mm)		201.0	
Edge 3	exclusion threshold	1605.0	1606.0	1572.0
	Testing required?	No	No	No
	Separation distance(mm)		5.0	
Edge 4	exclusion threshold	1.9	10.0	10.6
	Testing required?	No	Yes	Yes



## **14. SAR Test Results**

**General Note:**

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
  - a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
  - b. For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
  - c. For WLAN/Bluetooth: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)\* Duty Cycle scaling factor \* Tune-up scaling factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, 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:
  - $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $2.0 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100 \text{ MHz}$
  - $\leq 0.6 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $1.5 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between  $100 \text{ MHz}$  and  $200 \text{ MHz}$
  - $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $1.0 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\geq 200 \text{ MHz}$
3. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is  $\geq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ .

**WLAN Note:**

1. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, for 2.4GHz 802.11g/n SAR testing is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ .
2. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02, U-NII-1 SAR testing is not required when the U-NII-2A band highest reported SAR for a test configuration is  $\leq 1.2 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR is not required for U-NII-1 band.
3. When the reported SAR of the test position is  $> 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode 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 report SAR is  $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$  or all required test position are tested.
4. For all positions / configurations, when the reported SAR is  $> 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ , SAR is measured for these test 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 channels are tested.
5. During SAR testing the WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.

**14.1 Body SAR****<WLAN 2.4GHz SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
01	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0	1	2412	13.92	15.00	1.282	100	1.000	-0.05	0.737	0.945
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Edge 1	0	1	2412	13.92	15.00	1.282	100	1.000	-0.08	0.259	0.332
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Edge 4	0	1	2412	13.92	15.00	1.282	100	1.000	-0.03	0.063	0.080
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0	6	2437	13.57	15.00	1.390	100	1.000	-0.05	0.836	1.162
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0	11	2462	13.62	15.00	1.374	100	1.000	-0.09	0.820	1.127
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0	12	2467	12.90	14.00	1.288	100	1.000	-0.01	0.580	0.747
	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0	13	2472	12.63	13.50	1.222	100	1.000	0.04	0.557	0.681

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
02	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Bottom Face	0	39	2441	7.28	8.00	1.180	76.37	1.091	0.01	0.085	0.110
	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Edge 1	0	39	2441	7.28	8.00	1.180	76.37	1.091	-0.05	0.034	0.044
	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Edge 4	0	39	2441	7.28	8.00	1.180	76.37	1.091	-0.1	0.005	0.006
	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Bottom Face	0	0	2402	6.90	8.00	1.288	76.37	1.091	0.14	0.096	0.135
	Bluetooth	1Mbps	Bottom Face	0	78	2480	7.20	8.00	1.202	76.37	1.091	-0.09	0.082	0.107

**<WLAN 5GHz SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
03	WLAN5.3GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	0	54	5270	13.46	13.50	1.009	100	1.000	-0.06	1.030	1.040
	WLAN5.3GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Edge 1	0	54	5270	13.46	13.50	1.009	100	1.000	-0.08	0.758	0.765
	WLAN5.3GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Edge 4	0	54	5270	13.46	13.50	1.009	100	1.000	-0.05	0.267	0.269
	WLAN5.3GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	0	62	5310	10.81	12.50	1.476	100	1.000	-0.08	0.683	1.008
	WLAN5.5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	0	102	5510	13.18	13.50	1.076	100	1.000	-0.06	0.885	0.953
	WLAN5.5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Edge 1	0	102	5510	13.18	13.50	1.076	100	1.000	-0.02	0.710	0.764
	WLAN5.5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Edge 4	0	102	5510	13.18	13.50	1.076	100	1.000	-0.03	0.284	0.306
04	WLAN5.5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	0	110	5550	13.02	13.50	1.117	100	1.000	-0.08	0.828	0.925
	WLAN5.5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	0	134	5670	12.68	13.50	1.208	100	1.000	-0.05	0.963	1.163
	WLAN5.8GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	0	159	5795	12.95	13.50	1.135	100	1.000	-0.03	1.040	1.180
	WLAN5.8GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Edge 1	0	159	5795	12.95	13.50	1.135	100	1.000	-0.07	0.850	0.965
05	WLAN5.8GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Edge 4	0	159	5795	12.95	13.50	1.135	100	1.000	-0.03	0.577	0.655
	WLAN5.8GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	0	151	5755	12.79	13.50	1.178	100	1.000	-0.01	0.975	1.148

**14.2 Repeated SAR Measurement**

No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
1st	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0	6	2437	13.57	15.00	1.390	100	1.000	-0.05	0.836	1	1.162
2nd	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Bottom Face	0	6	2437	13.57	15.00	1.390	100	1.000	0.06	0.821	1.018	1.141
1st	WLAN5.8GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	0	159	5795	12.95	13.50	1.135	100	1.000	-0.03	1.040	1	1.180
2nd	WLAN5.8GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Bottom Face	0	159	5795	12.95	13.50	1.135	100	1.000	0.08	1.020	1.020	1.158

**General Note:**

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is  $\geq 0.8\text{W/kg}$ .
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is  $\leq 1.2$  and the measured SAR  $< 1.45\text{W/kg}$ , only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated *measured SAR*.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.



## 15. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

NO.	Simultaneous Transmission Configurations
1.	None

**General Note:** WLAN2.4G/5G and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.

**Test Engineer :** Nick Hu



## **16. Uncertainty Assessment**

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg. The expanded SAR measurement uncertainty must be  $\leq 30\%$ , for a confidence interval of  $k = 2$ . If these conditions are met, extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. For this device, the highest measured 1-g SAR is less 1.5W/kg. Therefore, the measurement uncertainty table is not required in this report.



## 17. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", Sep 2013
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015.
- [6] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations" Oct 2015.
- [7] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", Oct 2015
- [8] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, "SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (WiFi) Transmitters", Oct 2015.
- [9] FCC KDB 616217 D04 v01r02, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop, Notebook, Netbook and Tablet Computers", Oct 2015



## **Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check**

The plots are shown as follows.

**System Check\_Head\_2450MHz****DUT: D2450V2 - SN:908**

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL\_2450 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.865$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.699$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

## DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(7.62, 7.62, 7.62); Calibrated: 2019.4.25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2019.4.17
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

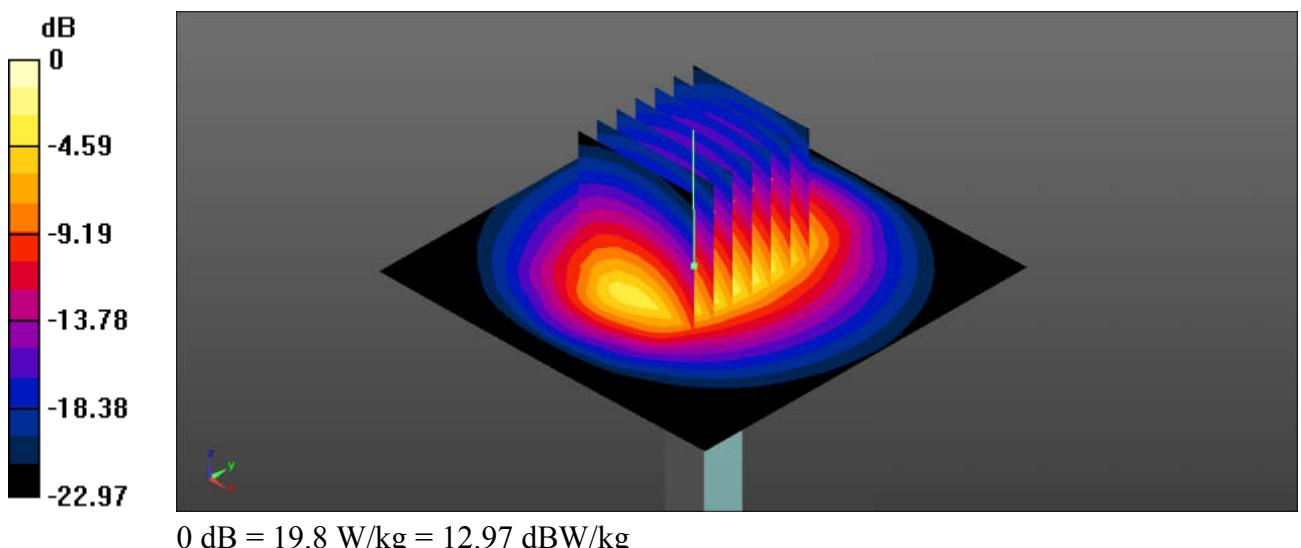
**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (71x71x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 20.4 W/kg

**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 87.46 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.0 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 12.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.99 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.8 W/kg



**System Check\_Head\_5250MHz****DUT: D5GHzV2 - SN:1006**

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 5250 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5000 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5250$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.627$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 36.406$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(4.98, 4.98, 4.98); Calibrated: 2019.4.25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2019.4.17
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

**Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

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

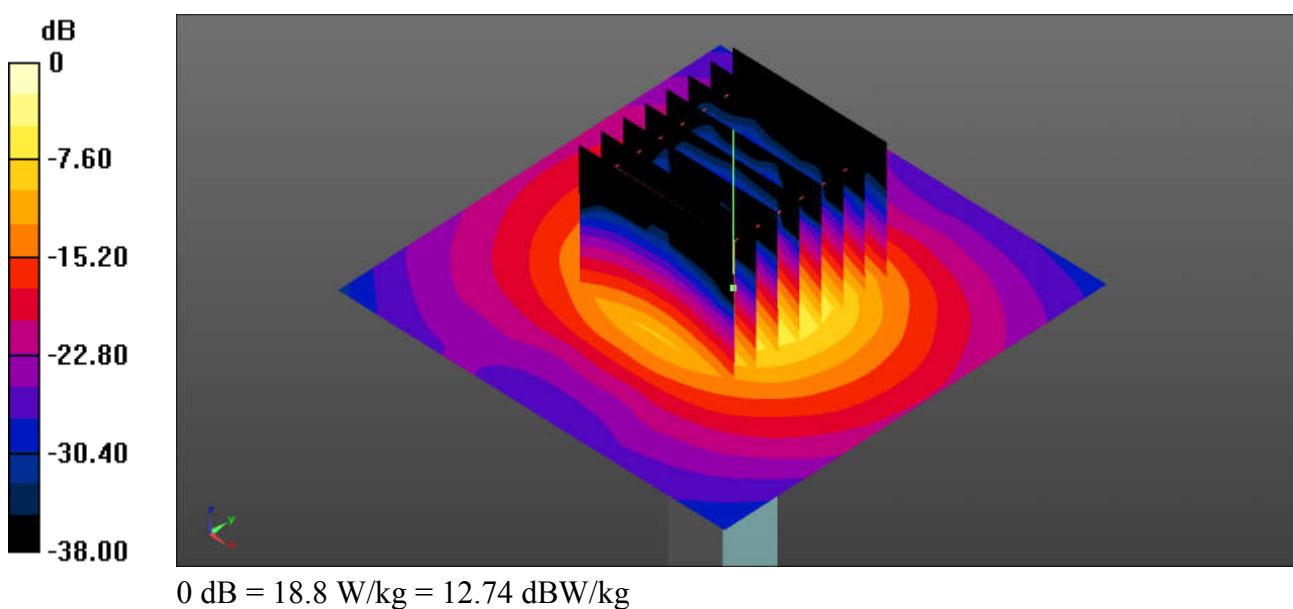
**Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 44.22 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.3 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.11 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.31 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.8 W/kg



**System Check\_Head\_5600MHz****DUT: D5GHzV2 - SN:1006**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 5600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL\_5000 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.984$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.912$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(4.51, 4.51, 4.51); Calibrated: 2019.4.25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2019.4.17
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

**Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 19.6 W/kg

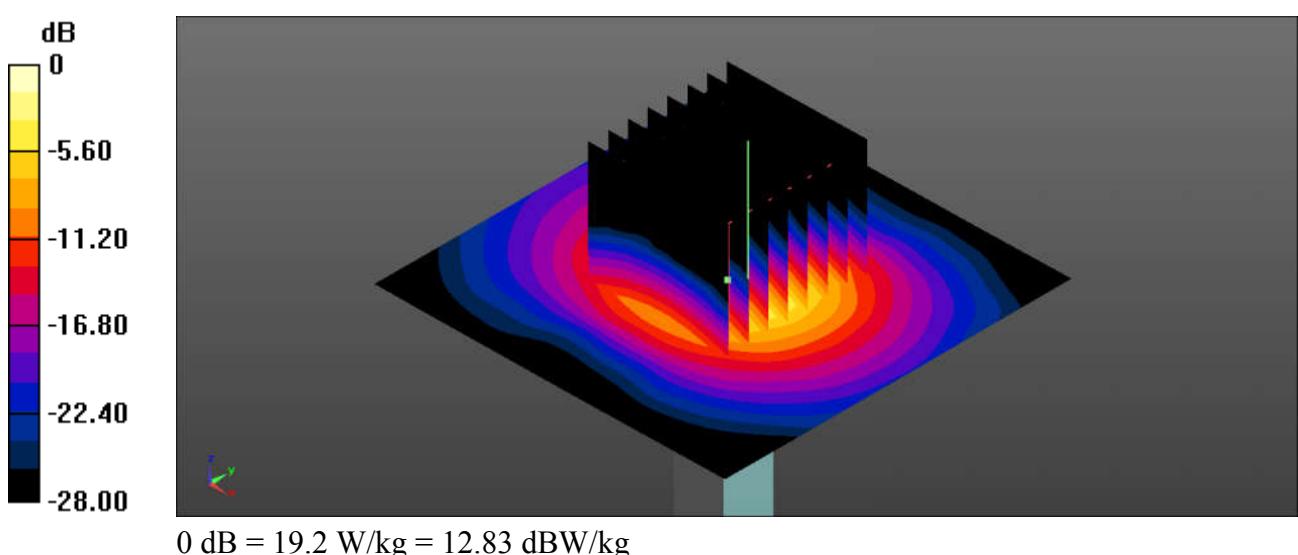
**Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 42.19 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.6 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.06 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.34 W/kg**

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



**System Check\_Head\_5750MHz****DUT: D5GHzV2 - SN:1006**

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 5750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL\_5000 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.141$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.697$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

## DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 2019.4.25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2019.4.17
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

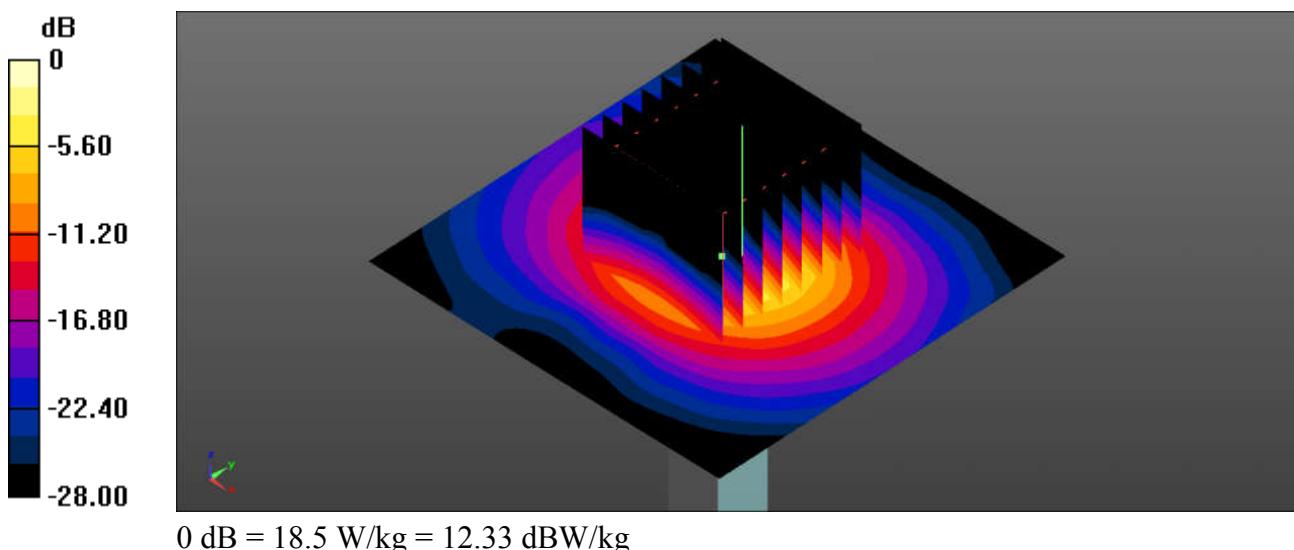
**Pin=100mW/Area Scan (71x71x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 17.9 W/kg

**Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm  
Reference Value = 39.05 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.0 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.44 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.5 W/kg





## **Appendix B. Plots of High SAR Measurement**

The plots are shown as follows.

**01\_WLAN2.4G\_802.11b 1Mbps\_Bottom Face\_0mm\_Ch6**

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11b (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL\_2450 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.85$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.757$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(7.62, 7.62, 7.62); Calibrated: 2019.4.25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2019.4.17
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

**Ch6/Area Scan (61x71x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.62 W/kg

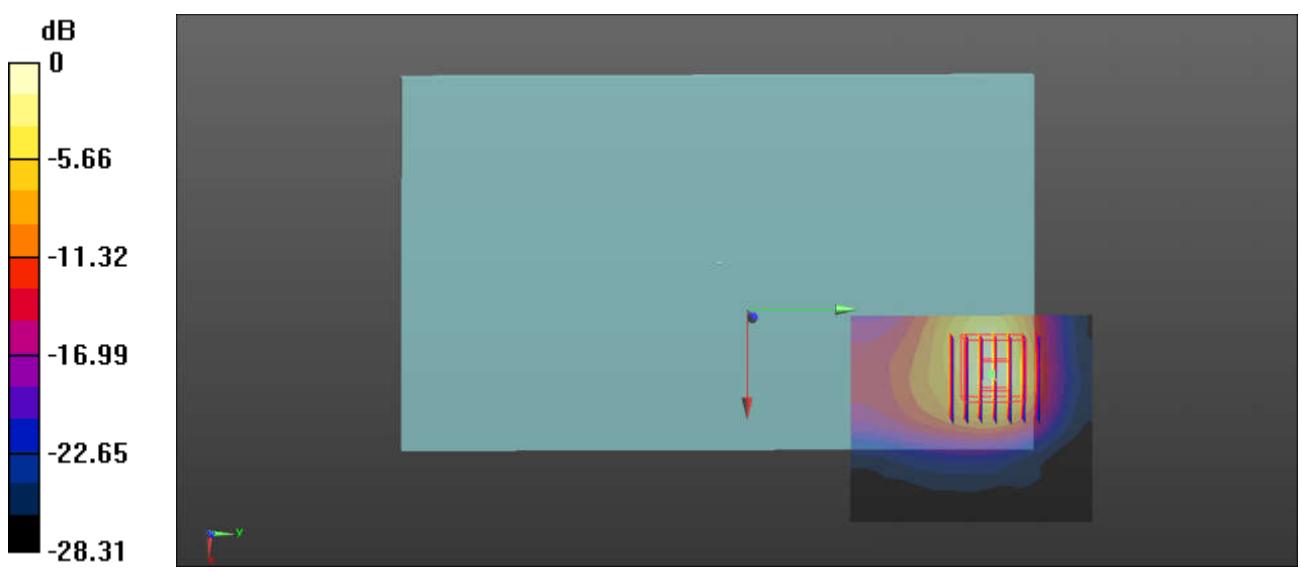
**Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 23.34 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.06 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.836 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.331 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.59 W/kg



## 02\_Bluetooth\_1Mbps\_Bottom Face\_0mm\_Ch0

Communication System: UID 0, Bluetooth (0); Frequency: 2402 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.309  
Medium: HSL\_2450 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2402$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.809$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.885$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(7.62, 7.62, 7.62); Calibrated: 2019.4.25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2019.4.17
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

**Ch0/Area Scan (61x71x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.133 W/kg

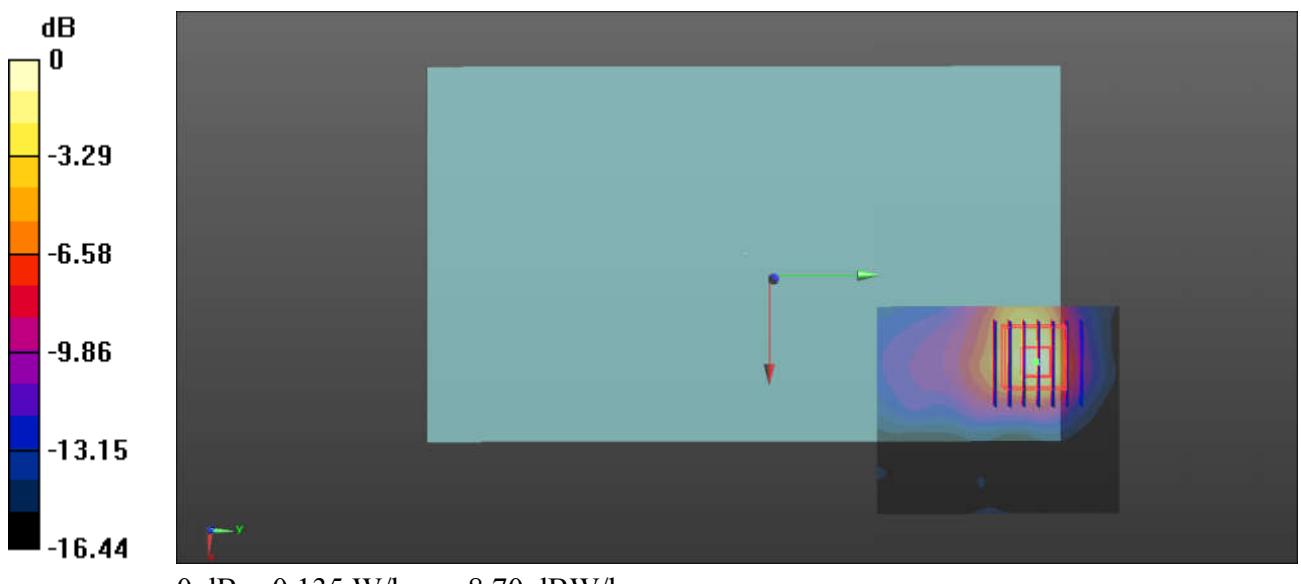
**Ch0/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.455 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.241 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.096 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.040 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.135 W/kg



**03\_WLAN5.3G\_802.11n-HT40 MCS0\_Bottom Face\_0mm\_Ch54**

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11n (0); Frequency: 5270 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL\_5000 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5270$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.646$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 36.37$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(4.98, 4.98, 4.98); Calibrated: 2019.4.25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2019.4.17
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

**Ch54/Area Scan (61x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.98 W/kg

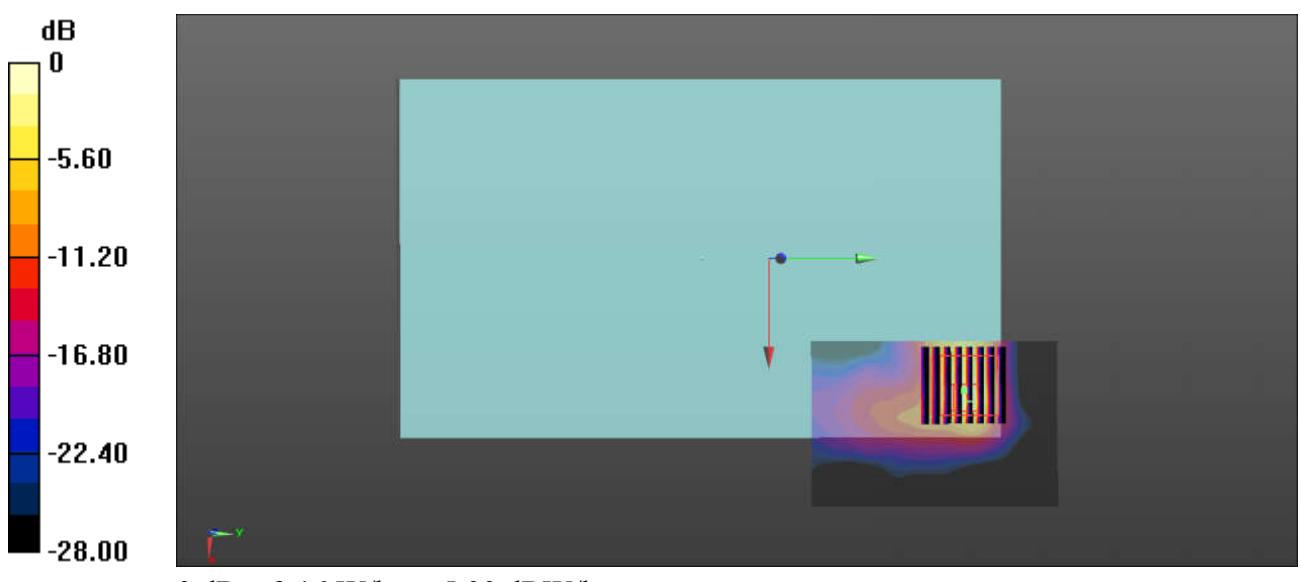
**Ch54/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 20.31 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.18 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.03 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.288 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.16 W/kg



**04\_WLAN5.5G\_802.11n-HT40 MCS0\_Bottom Face\_0mm\_Ch134**

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11n (0); Frequency: 5670 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL\_5000 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5670$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.058$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.816$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.9 °C

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(4.51, 4.51, 4.51); Calibrated: 2019.4.25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2019.4.17
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

**Ch134/Area Scan (61x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.99 W/kg

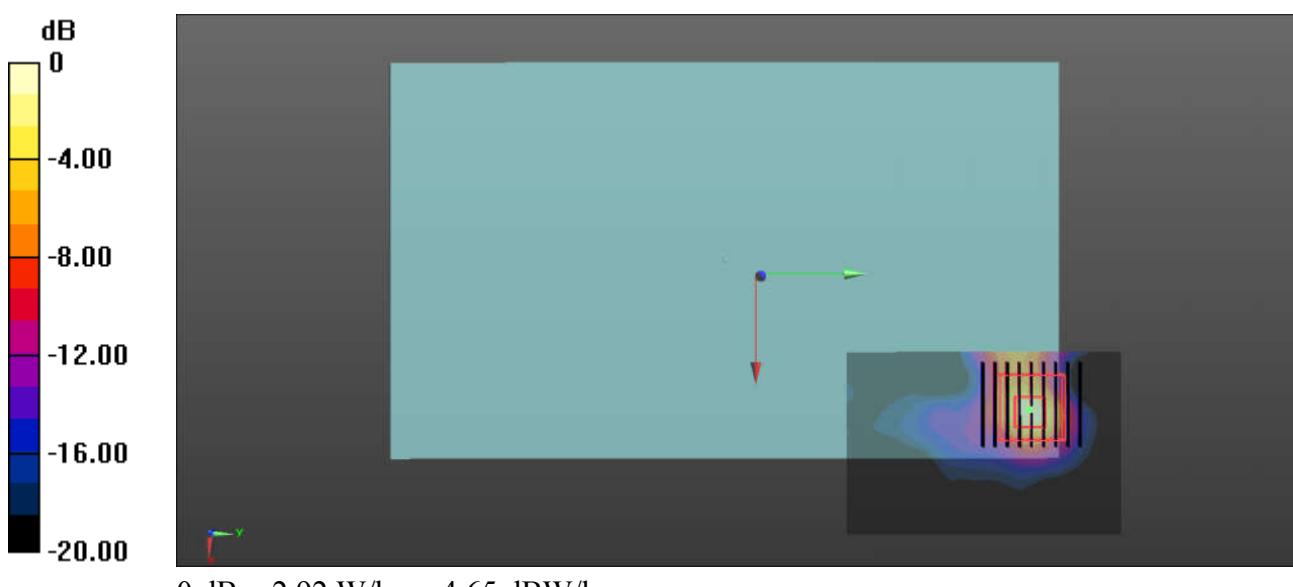
**Ch134/Zoom Scan (8x9x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 20.56 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.96 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.963 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.230 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.92 W/kg



**05\_WLAN5.8GHz\_802.11n-HT40 MCS0\_Bottom Face\_0mm\_Ch159**

Communication System: UID 0, 802.11n (0); Frequency: 5795 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL\_5000 Medium parameters used:  $f = 5795$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.187$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35.643$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.3 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3954; ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65); Calibrated: 2019.4.25
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1358; Calibrated: 2019.4.17
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1127
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.11 (7439)

**Ch159/Area Scan (61x91x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.54 W/kg

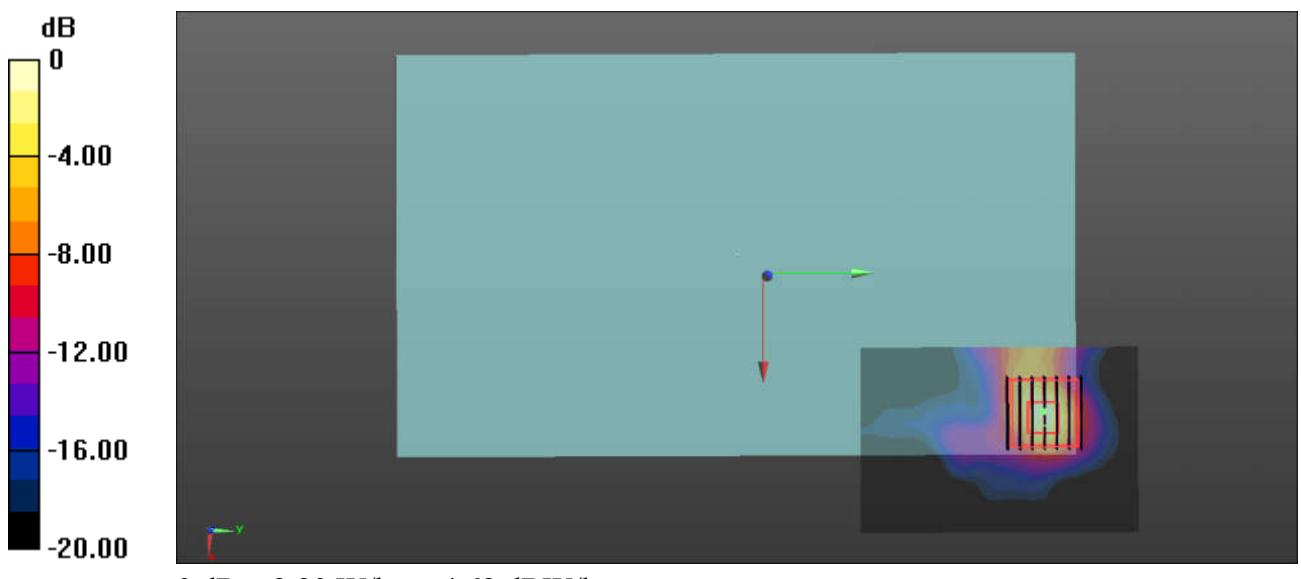
**Ch159/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 15.17 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.21 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.04 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.253 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.90 W/kg





## **Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate**

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.



Client

Sporton

Certificate No: Z19-60087

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D2450V2 - SN: 908

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

Calibration date: March 25, 2019

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	106277	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1331	06-Feb-19(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1331_Feb19)	Feb-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

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: March 28, 2019

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:

- 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 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
- 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
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

#### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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



Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
 Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504  
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## Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
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	2450 MHz $\pm$ 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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.6 $\pm$ 6 %	1.84 mho/m $\pm$ 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	13.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.8 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.07 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.2 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	53.8 $\pm$ 6 %	2.00 mho/m $\pm$ 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	12.8 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	50.8 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.91 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.6 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)



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Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504  
E-mail: [ctl@chinattl.com](mailto:ctl@chinattl.com) <http://www.chinattl.cn>

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

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$57.3\Omega + 5.18 \text{ j}\Omega$
Return Loss	- 21.6dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$52.6\Omega + 5.81 \text{ j}\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.1dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.020 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: 03.25.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 908**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.841$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.63$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.62, 7.62, 7.62) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

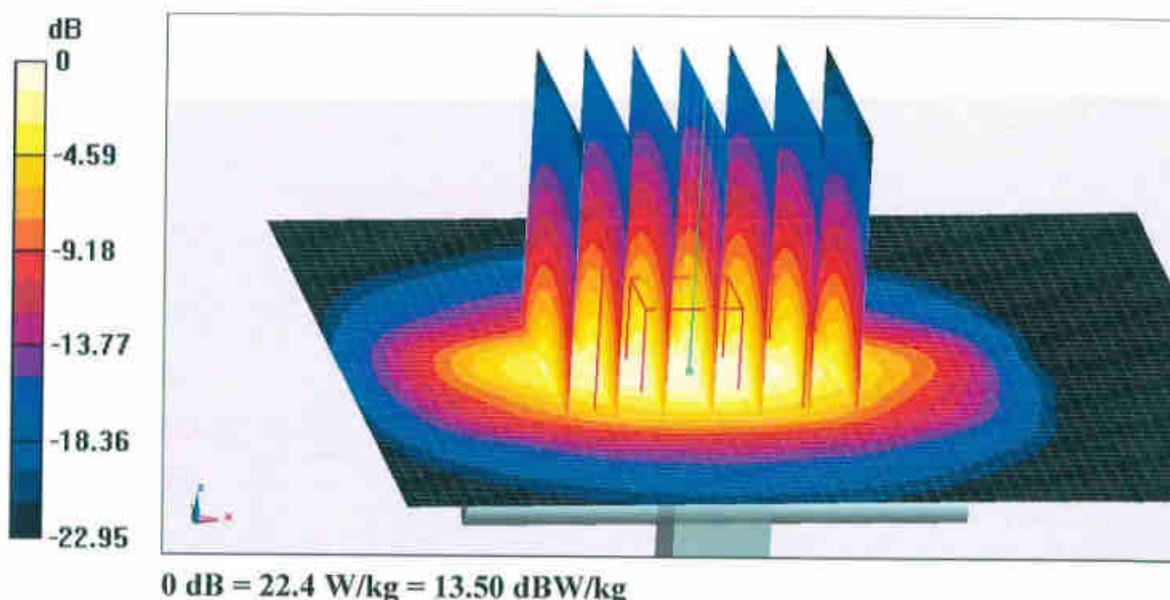
**Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.04 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.3 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.07 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.4 W/kg

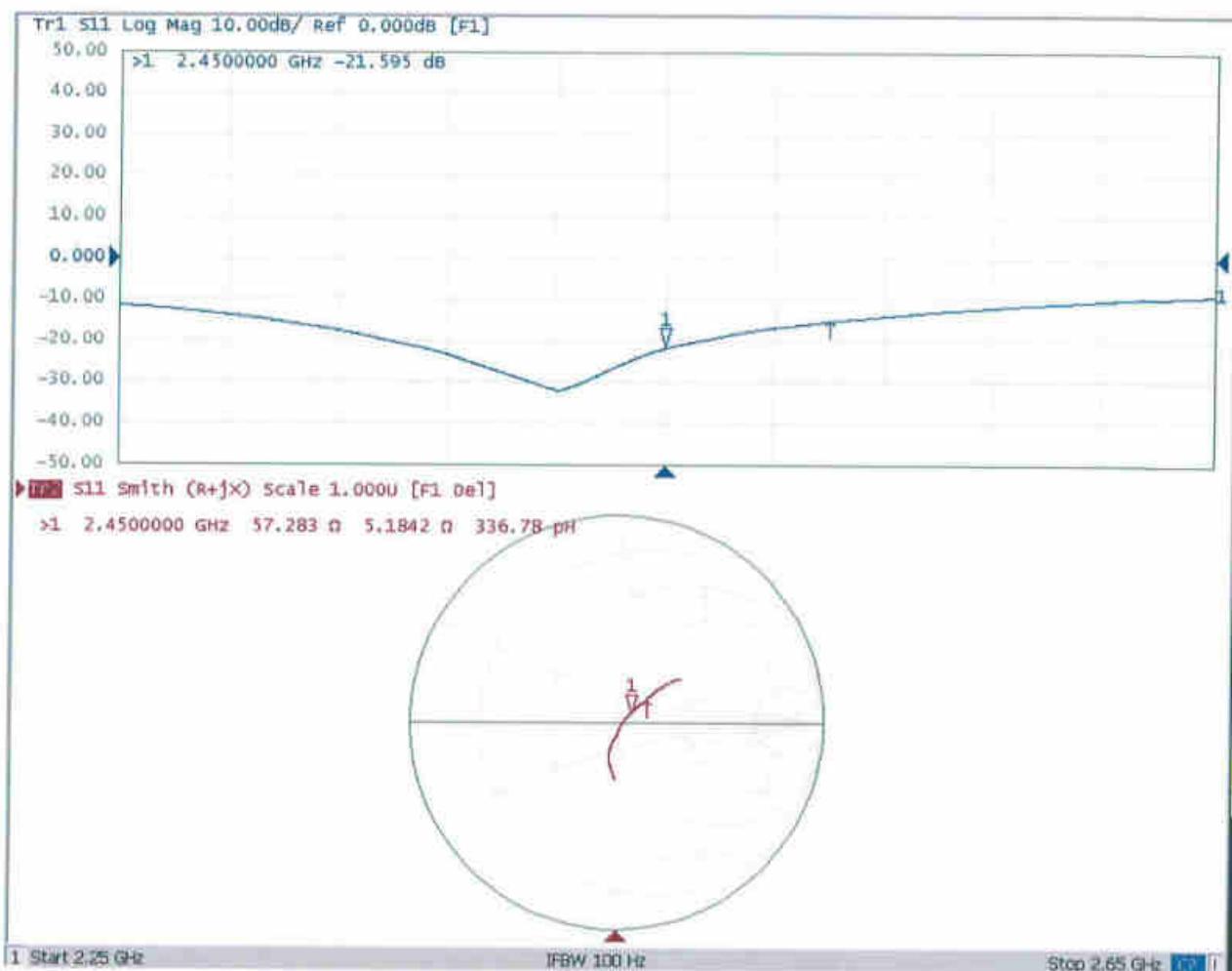




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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504  
E-mail: [cttl@chinattl.com](mailto:cttl@chinattl.com) <http://www.chinattl.cn>

## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 03.25.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 908**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2.003$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.78$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.79, 7.79, 7.79) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

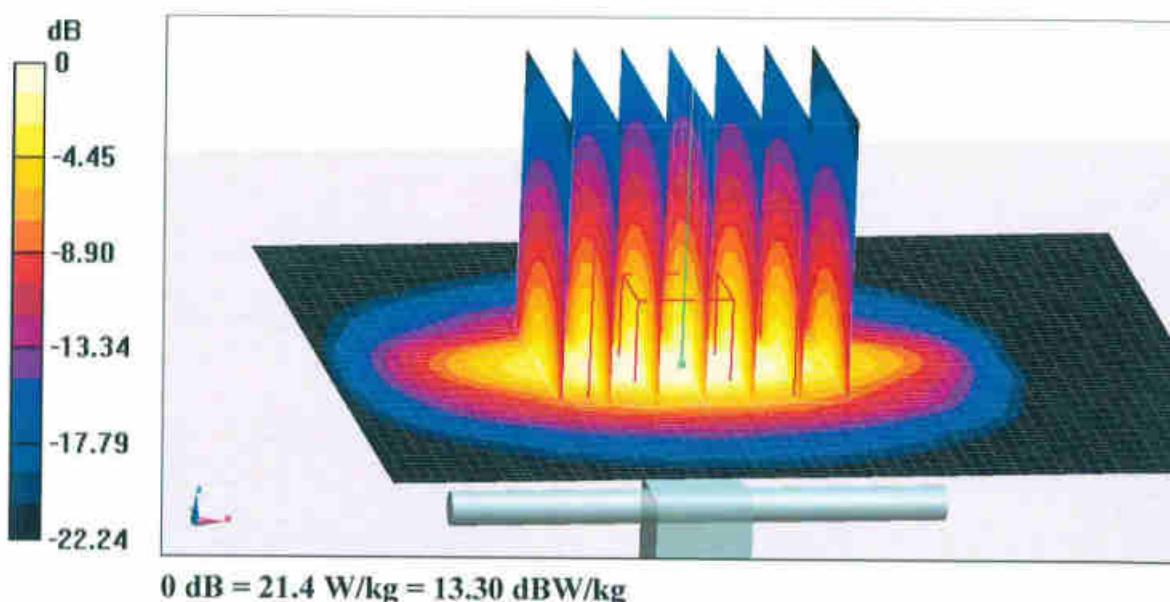
**Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid; dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm**

Reference Value = 95.51 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.1 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 12.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.91 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.4 W/kg

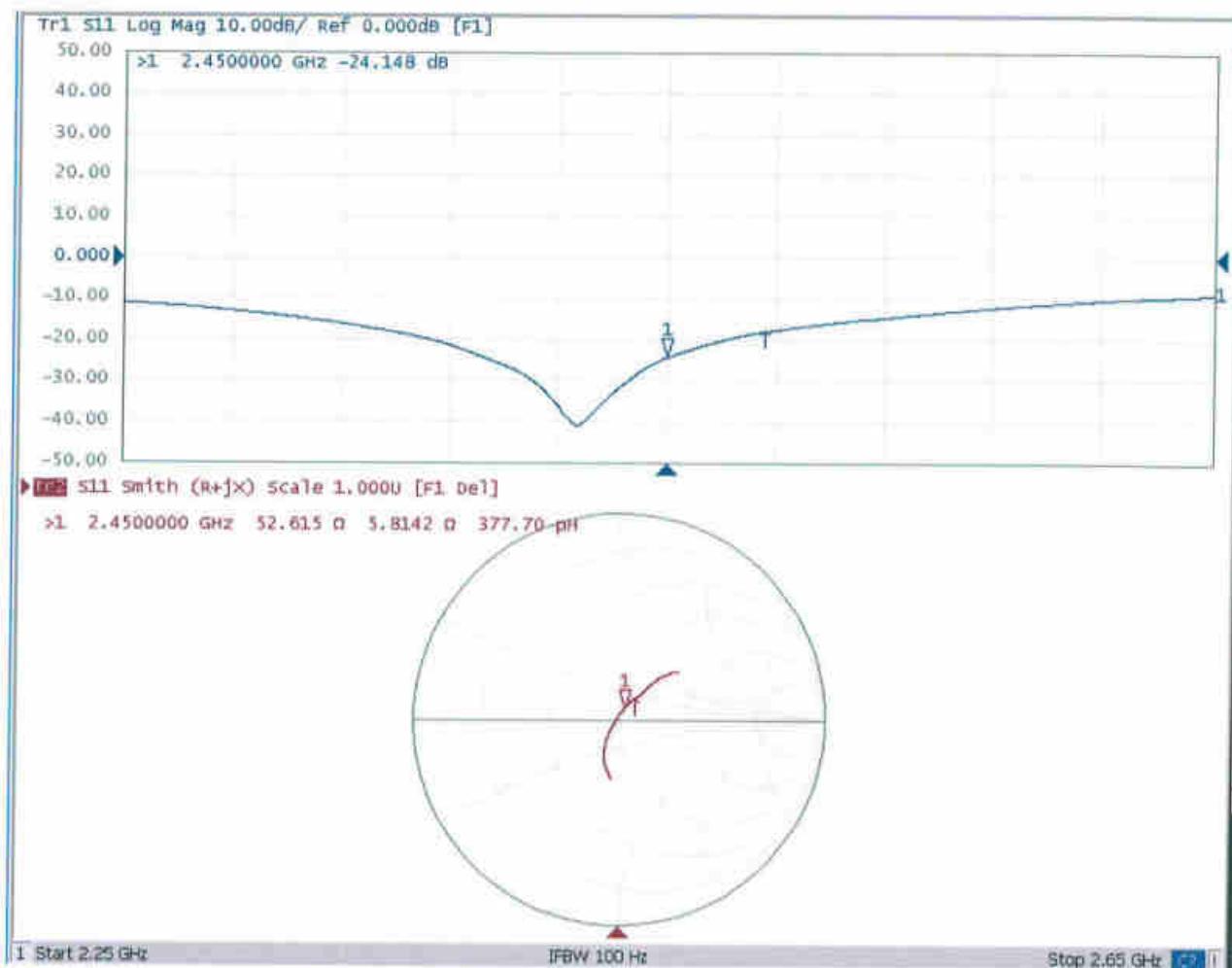




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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1006\_Sep18**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN:1006**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-22.v3**  
 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz

Calibration date: **September 27, 2018**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672/02673)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02673)	Apr-19
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02682)	Apr-19
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02683)	Apr-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Dec-17 (No. EX3-3503_Dec17)	Dec-18
DAE4	SN: 601	26-Oct-17 (No. DAE4-601_Oct17)	Oct-18
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM-442A	SN: GB37480704	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-18
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-17)	In house check: Oct-18

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

Issued: September 28, 2018

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

### **Glossary:**

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

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

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

### **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%.

## Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.1
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	$dx, dy = 4.0 \text{ mm}, dz = 1.4 \text{ mm}$	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5250 MHz $\pm 1 \text{ MHz}$ 5600 MHz $\pm 1 \text{ MHz}$ 5750 MHz $\pm 1 \text{ MHz}$	

## Head TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.71 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm 0.2$ ) °C	36.0 $\pm 6$ %	4.61 mho/m $\pm 6$ %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.07 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	80.7 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	2.32 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.2 W/kg $\pm 19.5$ % (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	35.4 ± 6 %	4.98 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 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	8.34 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	83.3 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	2.38 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.8 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Head TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	35.4	5.22 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.2 ± 6 %	5.14 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	---	---

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.05 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	80.4 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	2.29 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.9 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	48.9	5.36 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.9 ± 6 %	5.46 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL at 5250 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	78.3 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	21.7 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.3 ± 6 %	5.93 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 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	8.17 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	81.0 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	2.28 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.5 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters at 5750 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	48.3	5.94 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.0 ± 6 %	6.14 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	---	---

## SAR result with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.81 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.4 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	21.3 W/kg ± 19.5 % (k=2)

## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$54.6 \Omega - 7.6 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 21.5 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$57.2 \Omega - 6.3 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 21.0 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$60.0 \Omega + 4.5 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 20.1 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$54.2 \Omega - 5.6 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.5 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$58.2 \Omega - 5.3 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 20.9 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5750 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$59.6 \Omega + 5.6 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 19.9 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.201 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	August 28, 2003

# DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 27.09.2018

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

## DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1006

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5750 MHz  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5250 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 4.61 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 36$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 4.98 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 35.4$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5750 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.14 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 35.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

### DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.51, 5.51, 5.51) @ 5250 MHz,  
ConvF(5.05, 5.05, 5.05) @ 5600 MHz, ConvF(4.98, 4.98, 4.98) @ 5750 MHz; Calibrated: 30.12.2017
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 26.10.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.1(1476); SEMCAD X 14.6.11(7439)

### Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid:  $dx=4 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=4 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dz=1.4 \text{ mm}$

Reference Value = 79.28 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.07 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.32 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.1 W/kg

### Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid:  $dx=4 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=4 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dz=1.4 \text{ mm}$

Reference Value = 76.15 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.34 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.38 W/kg**

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

### Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:

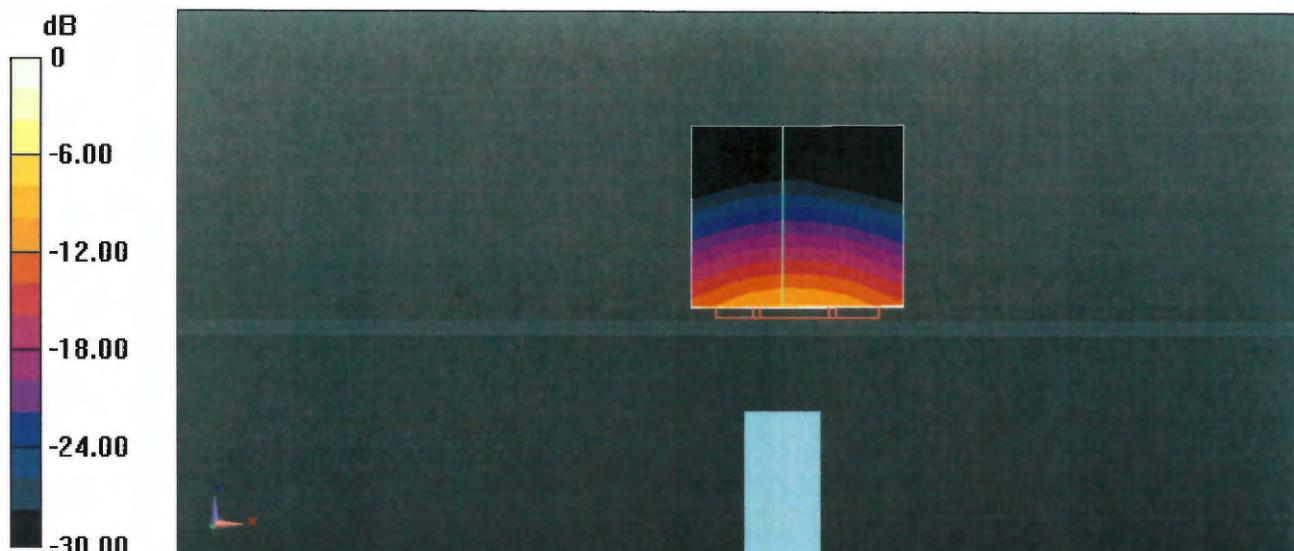
Measurement grid:  $dx=4 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dy=4 \text{ mm}$ ,  $dz=1.4 \text{ mm}$

Reference Value = 74.61 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

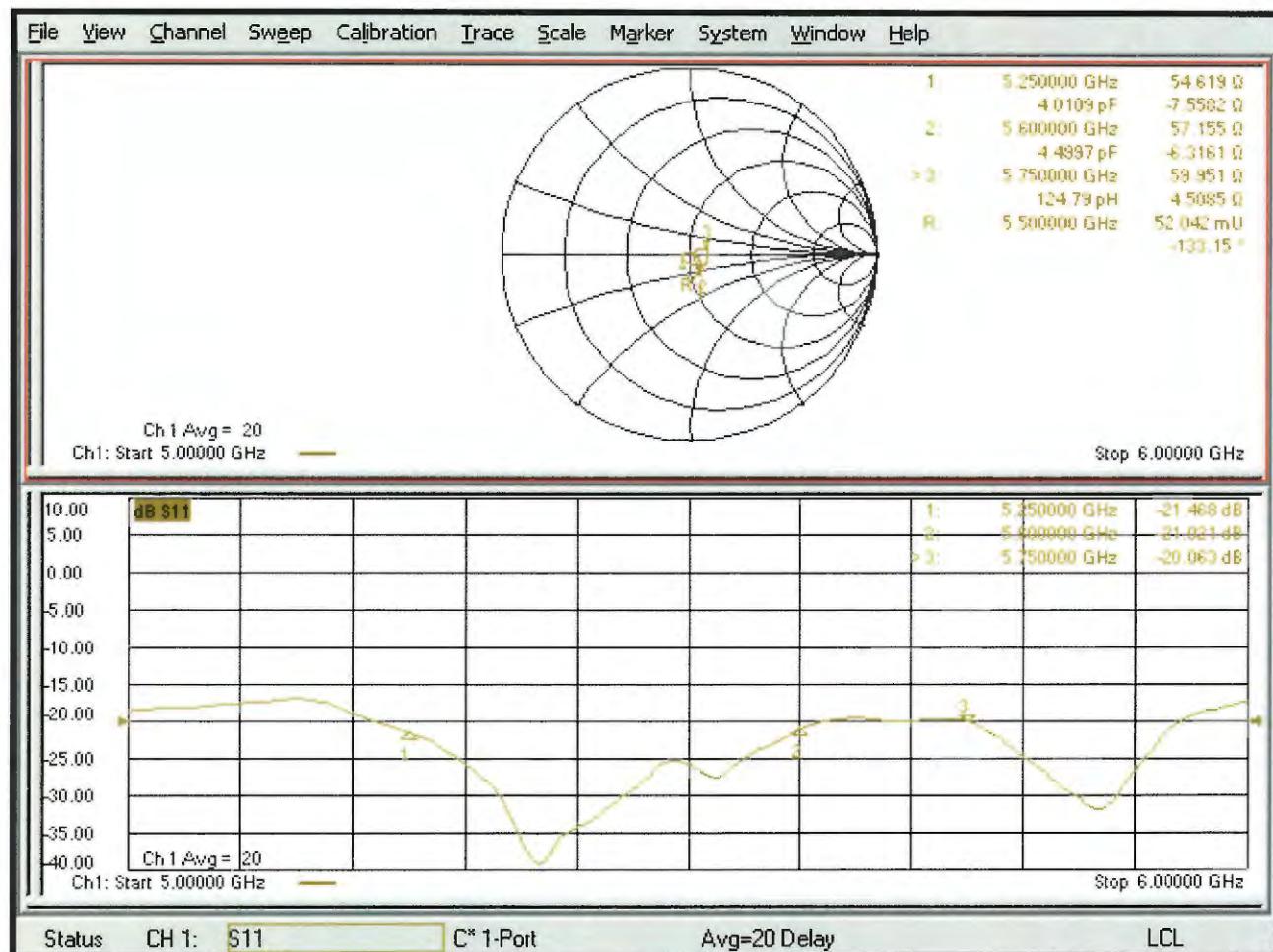
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.05 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.29 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.9 W/kg



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



# DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 25.09.2018

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

## DUT: Dipole D5GHzV2; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN:1006

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5750 MHz  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5250 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.46 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 46.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5600 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 5.93 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 46.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5750 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 6.14 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 46$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.26, 5.26, 5.26) @ 5250 MHz,  
ConvF(4.65, 4.65, 4.65) @ 5600 MHz, ConvF(4.57, 4.57, 4.57) @ 5750 MHz; Calibrated: 30.12.2017
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 26.10.2017
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.10.1(1476); SEMCAD X 14.6.11(7439)

## Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 69.77 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.6 W/kg

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.6 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 69.30 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.2 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 8.17 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.28 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.8 W/kg

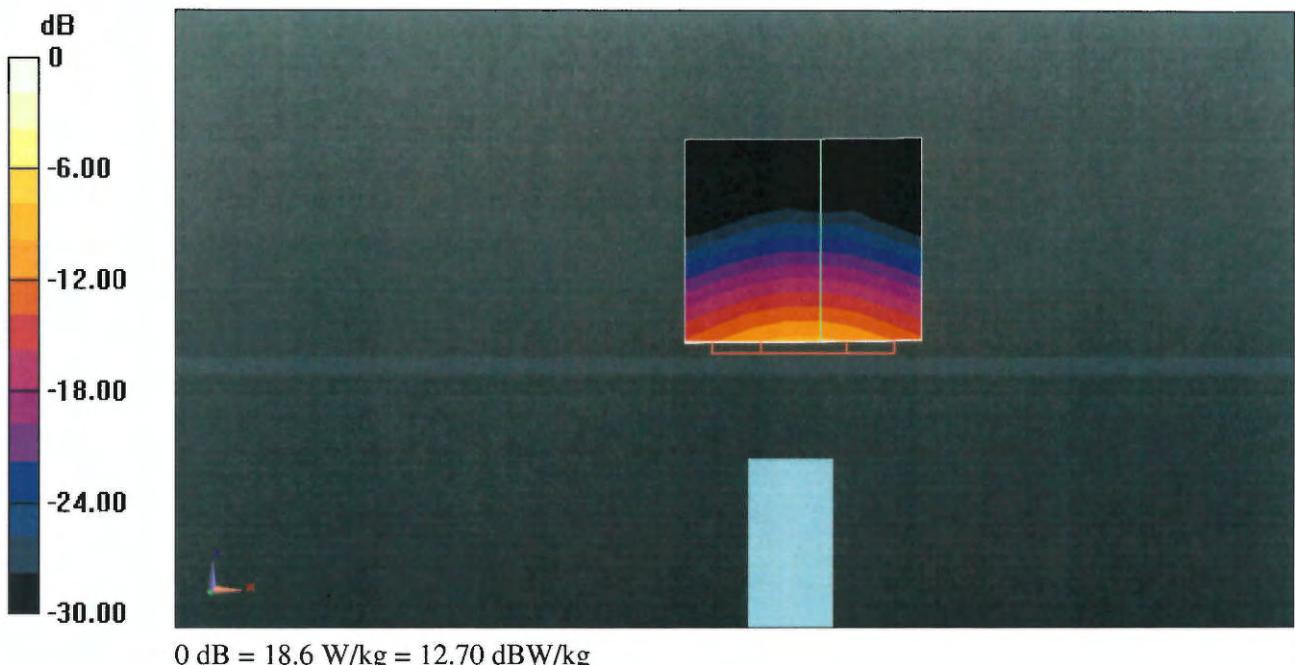
## Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 67.65 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

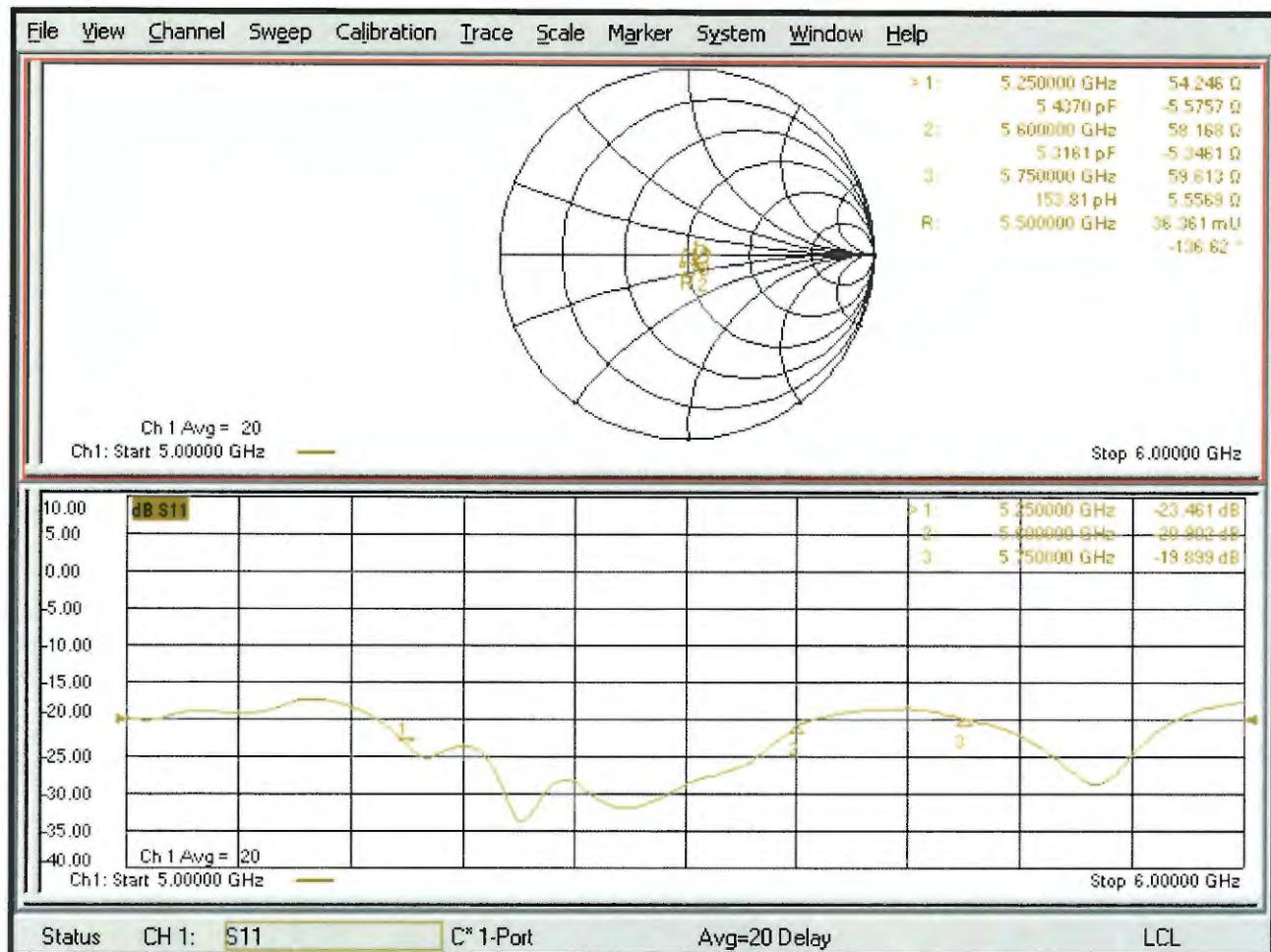
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.0 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 7.81 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.15 W/kg**

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



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



## IMPORTANT NOTICE

### USAGE OF THE DAE4

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 fixed 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 M $\Omega$  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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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client **Sporton**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1358\_Apr19**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BN - SN: 1358**

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

Calibration date: **April 17, 2019**

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-Sep-18 (No:23488)	Sep-19
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-19 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-20
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-19 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-20

Calibrated by: Name **Eric Hainfeld** Function **Laboratory Technician**

Approved by: Name **Sven Kühn** Function **Deputy Manager**

Issued: April 17, 2019

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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 =  $6.1\mu\text{V}$ , full range =  $-100\ldots+300\text{ mV}$

Low Range: 1LSB =  $61\text{nV}$ , full range =  $-1\ldots+3\text{mV}$

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
<b>High Range</b>	$403.463 \pm 0.02\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$403.495 \pm 0.02\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$403.499 \pm 0.02\% \text{ (k=2)}$
<b>Low Range</b>	$3.96163 \pm 1.50\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.98764 \pm 1.50\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.99290 \pm 1.50\% \text{ (k=2)}$

## Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$113.0^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
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## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

### 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	199991.46	-1.31	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20003.38	2.07	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-19999.84	1.82	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	199991.03	-1.92	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20000.40	-0.91	-0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-20002.77	-1.13	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	199994.09	1.49	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20001.51	0.27	0.00
Channel Z	- Input	-20002.76	-1.19	0.01

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.92	0.16	0.01
Channel X	+ Input	201.43	0.28	0.14
Channel X	- Input	-198.26	0.46	-0.23
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.61	-0.03	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	200.72	-0.33	-0.17
Channel Y	- Input	-199.37	-0.63	0.32
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.74	0.14	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	199.99	-1.04	-0.52
Channel Z	- Input	-200.11	-1.38	0.69

### 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	23.19	21.08
	-200	-19.67	-21.90
Channel Y	200	-27.40	-27.73
	-200	26.53	26.79
Channel Z	200	-11.13	-11.37
	-200	9.54	9.31

### 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	-	2.83	-3.89
Channel Y	200	8.40	-	3.80
Channel Z	200	9.80	6.24	-