

Appendix C. Plots of SAR Test Data

SAR plots for the highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination according to FCC KDB 865664 D02

GSM850_Rear side_10mm

Date: 10/26/2019

Communication System: GSM 850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f=836.6$ MHz; $\sigma=0.965$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r=55.94$; $\rho=1000$ kg/m³;

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 -7396; ConvF(9.88, 9.88, 9.88); Calibrated: 5/6/2019;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.611 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 18.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.722 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.246 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.094 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.795 mW/g

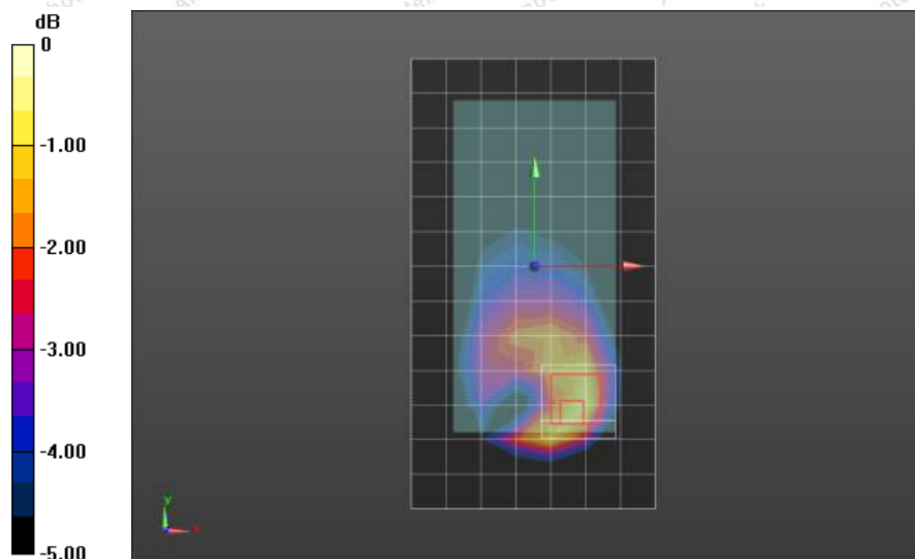


Figure 1: GSM850_Rear side_10mm

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GSM1900_Rear side_10mm

Date: 10/27/2019

Communication System: GSM 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.558$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.99$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 -7396; ConvF(7.97, 7.97, 7.97); Calibrated: 5/6/2019;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.244 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 11.14 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.430 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.204 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.099 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.321 mW/g

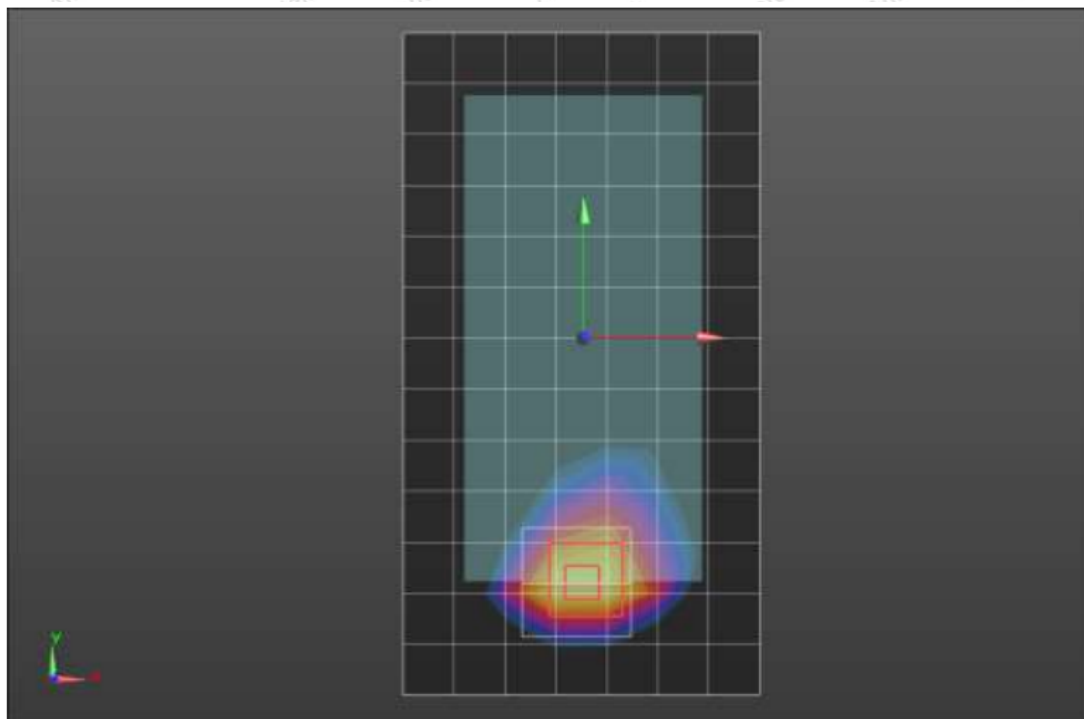
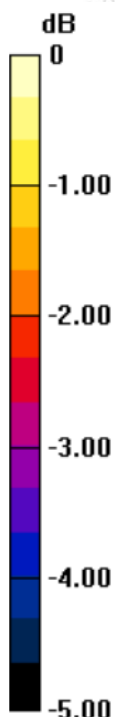


Figure 2: GSM1900_Rear side_10mm

WCDMA Band V_RCM_Rear side_10mm

Date: 10/26/2019

Communication System: W850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.01$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 -7396; ConvF(9.88, 9.88, 9.88); Calibrated: 5/6/2019;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.502 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 18.73 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.659 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.315 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.172 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.547 mW/g

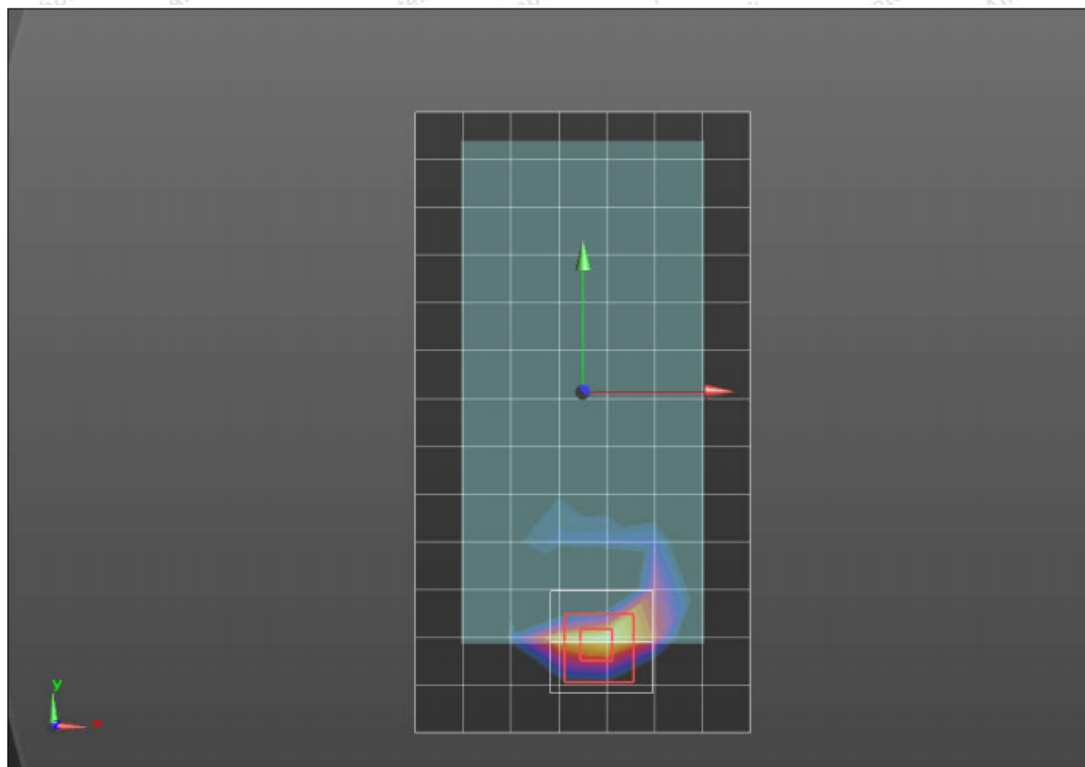
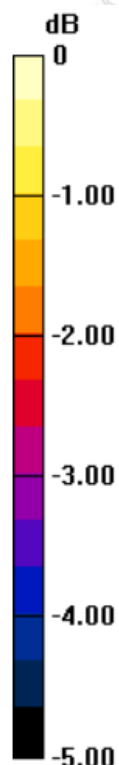


Figure 3: WCDMA Band V_RCM_Rear side_10mm

WCDMA Band II_RCM_Rear side_10mm

Date: 10/27/2019

Communication System: W1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.48$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 -7396; ConvF(7.97, 7.97, 7.97); Calibrated: 5/6/2019;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.361 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 13.57 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.600W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.289 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.139 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.441 mW/g

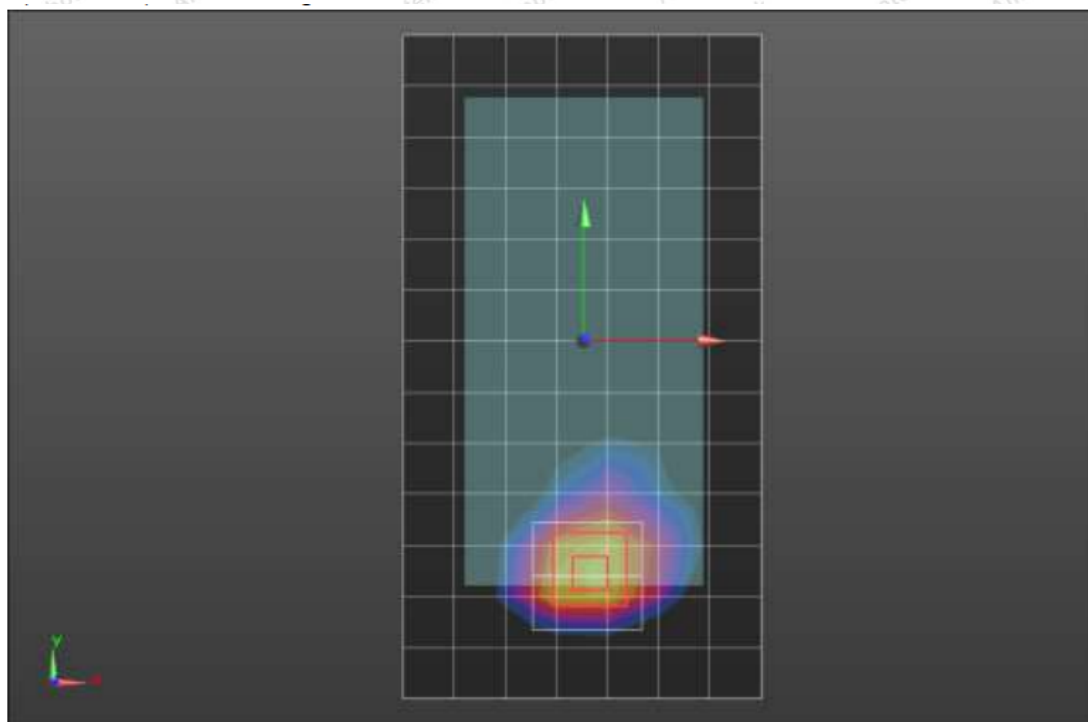
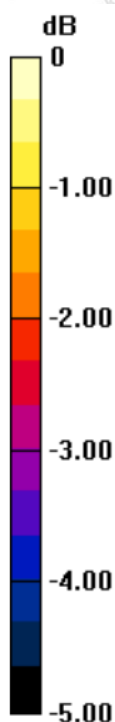


Figure 4: WCDMA Band II_RCM_Rear side_10mm

LTE Band 2_QPSK _Rear side _10mm

Date: 10/27/2019

Communication System: LTE B2; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.54$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.69$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 -7396; ConvF(7.97, 7.97, 7.97); Calibrated: 5/6/2019;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.205 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 10.40 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.306 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.156 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.079 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.238 mW/g

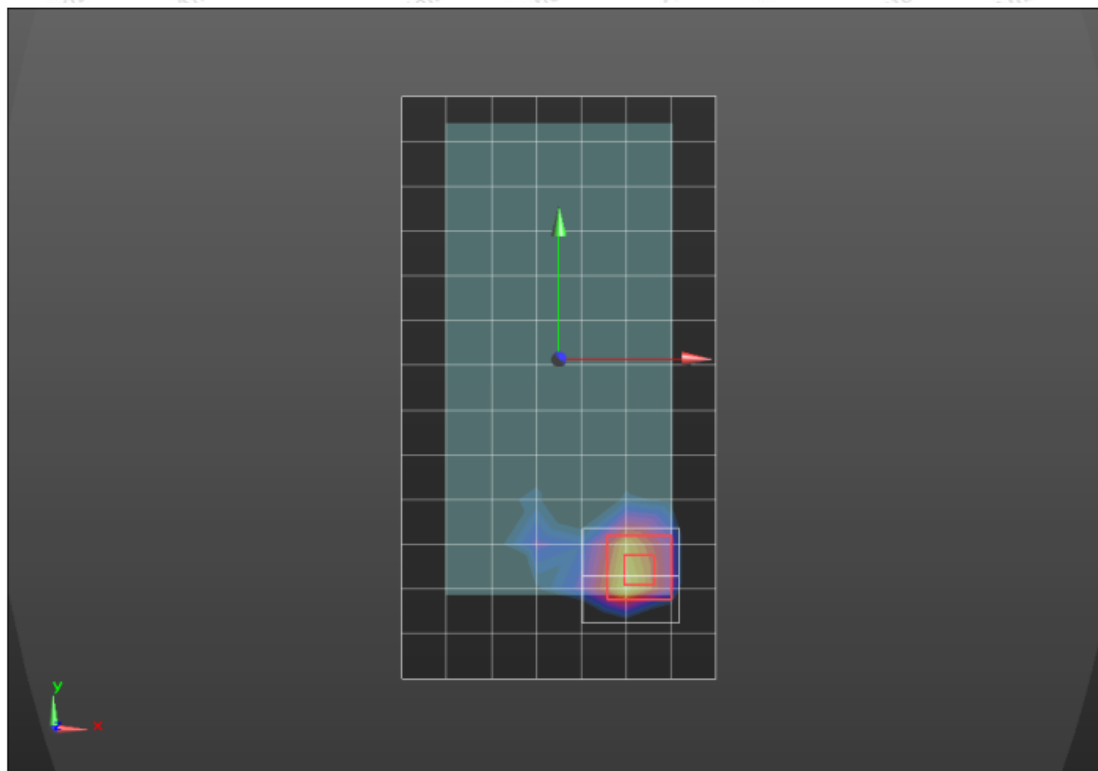
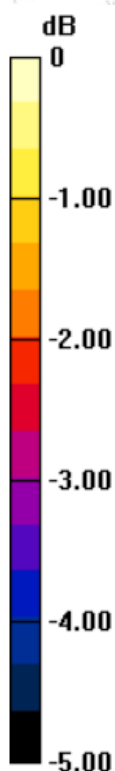


Figure 5: LTE Band 2_QPSK _Rear side _10mm

LTE Band 4_QPSK _Rear side_10mm

Date: 10/29/2019

Communication System: LTE B4; Frequency: 1732.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1732.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 -7396; ConvF(8.24, 8.24, 8.24); Calibrated: 5/6/2019;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.188 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 4.09 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.382 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.173 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.087 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.195 mW/g

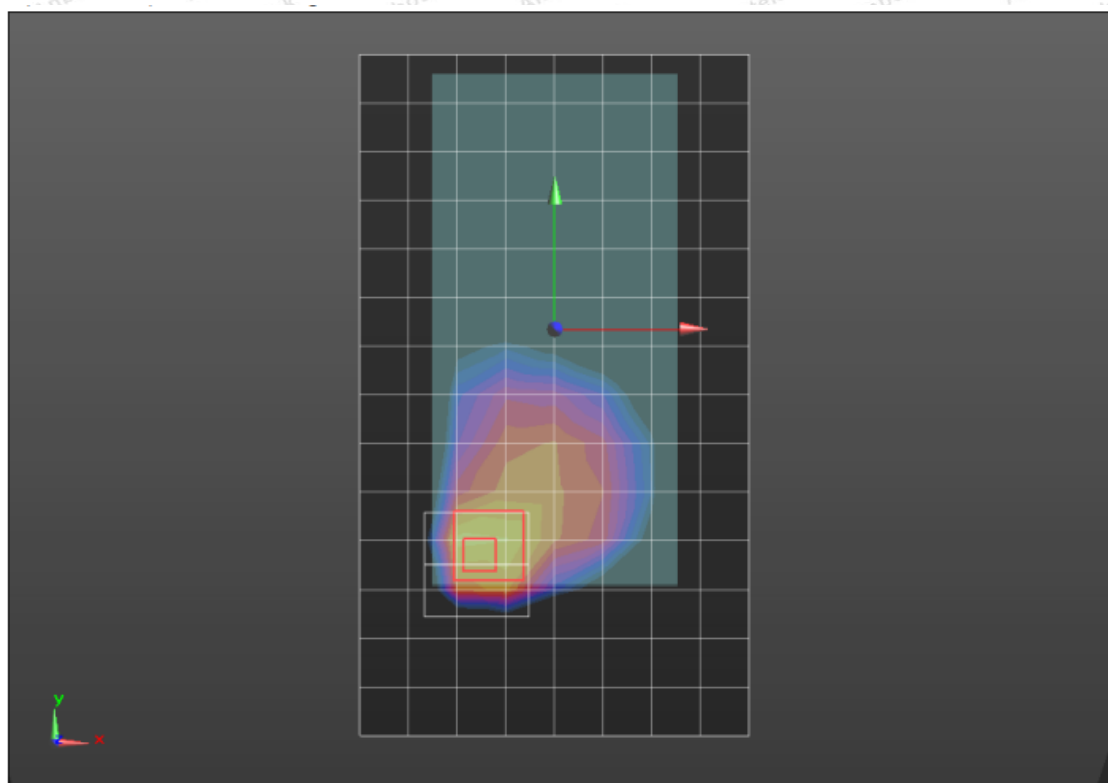
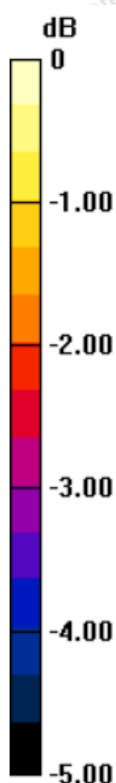


Figure 6: LTE Band 4_QPSK _Rear side_10mm

LTE Band 5_QPSK _Rear side_10mm

Date: 10/26/2019

Communication System: LTE B5; Frequency: 836.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.979$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.306$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 -7396; ConvF(9.88, 9.88, 9.88); Calibrated: 5/6/2019;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.502 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 19.73 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.659 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.317 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.175 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.502 mW/g

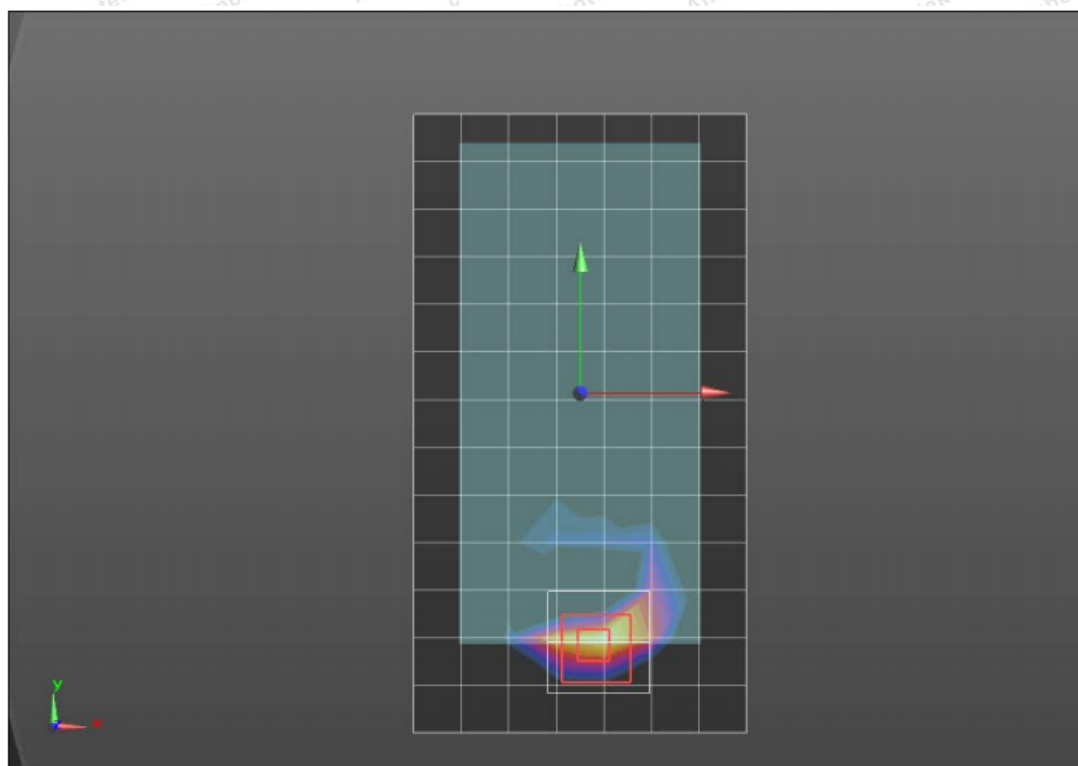
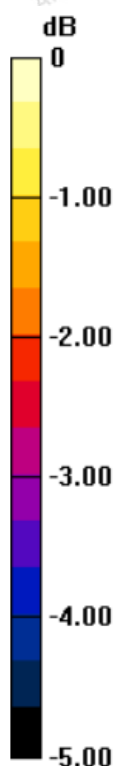


Figure 7: LTE Band 5_QPSK _Rear side_10mm

LTE Band 7_QPSK _Rear side_10mm

Date: 10/28/2019

Communication System: LTE B7; Frequency: 2535 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2535$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.88$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 -7396; ConvF(7.38, 7.38, 7.38); Calibrated: 5/6/2019;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (10x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.370 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 11.52 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.492 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.224 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.128 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.385 mW/g

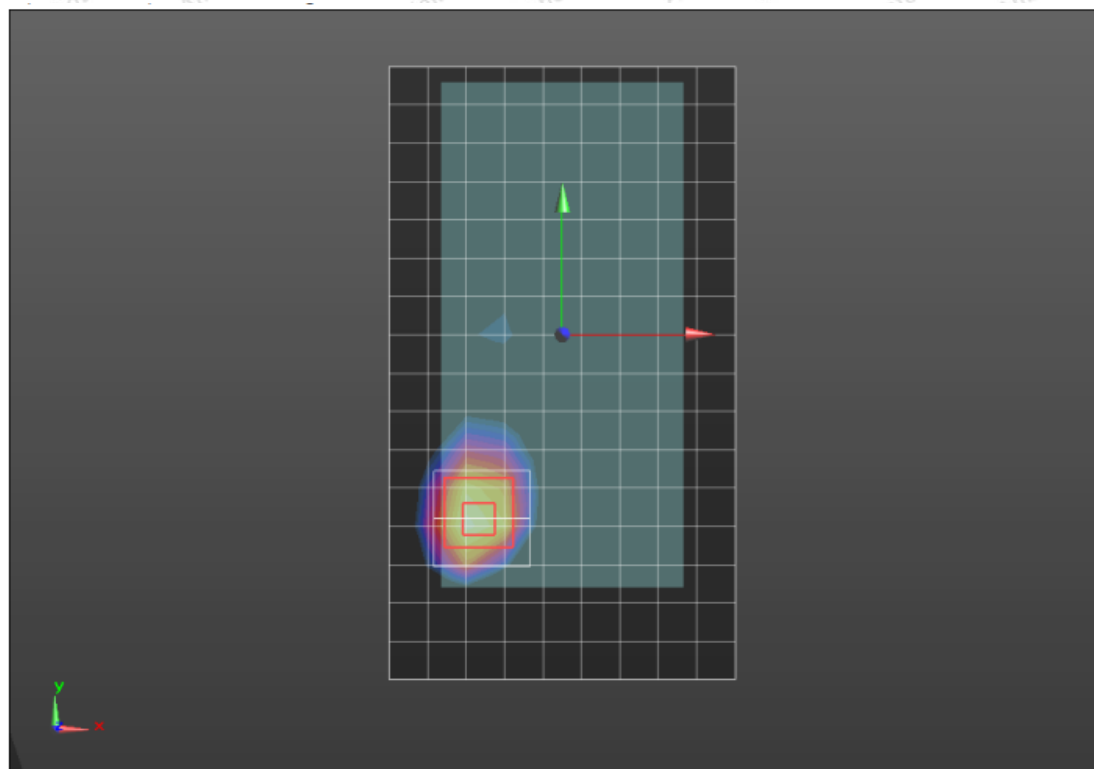
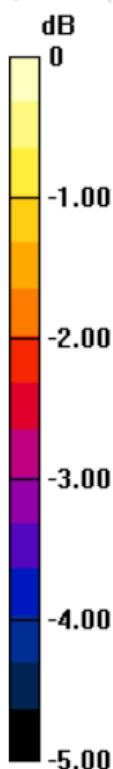


Figure 8: LTE Band 7_QPSK _Rear side_10mm

LTE Band 12_QPSK _ Rear side _10mm

Date: 10/25/2019

Communication System: LTE B12; Frequency: 704.0 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 704.0\text{MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.952\text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.5$; $\rho = 1000\text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 -7396; ConvF(10.09, 10.09, 10.09); Calibrated: 5/6/2019;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (9x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.231 mW/g

Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 15.22 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.334 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.255mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.203 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.310 mW/g

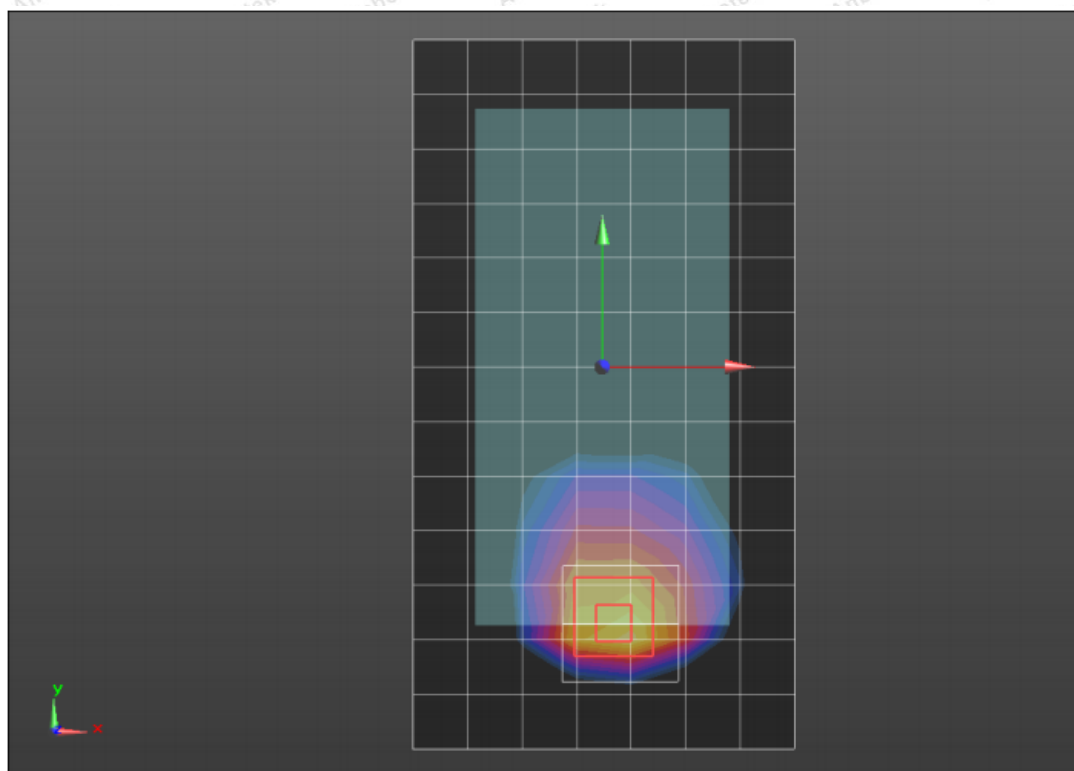
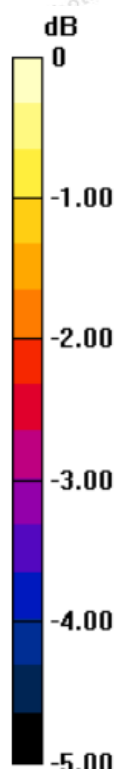


Figure 9: LTE Band 12_QPSK _ Rear side _10mm

LTE Band 17_QPSK _ Rear side_10mm

Date: 10/25/2019

Communication System: LTE B17; Frequency: 709.0 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 709.0$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.961$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.679$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 -7396; ConvF(7.38, 7.38, 7.38); Calibrated: 5/6/2019;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement griddx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.587 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 15.59V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.639 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.355mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.154mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.722mW/g

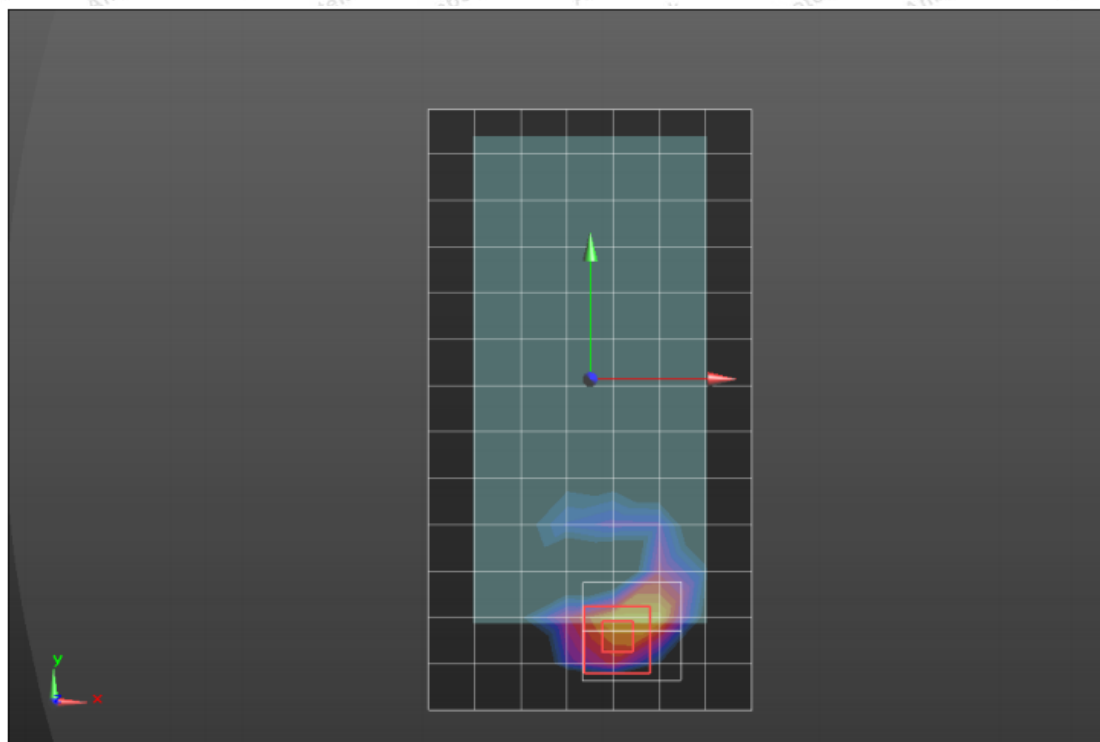
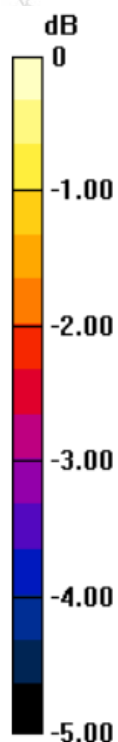


Figure 10: LTE Band 17_QPSK _ Rear side_10mm

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LTE Band 38_QPSK _ Rear side _10mm

Date: 10/28/2019

Communication System: LTE B38; Frequency: 2610.0 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.58052

Medium parameters used: $f = 2610\text{MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.15\text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.15$; $\rho = 1000\text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 -7396; ConvF(7.38, 7.38, 7.38); Calibrated: 5/6/2019;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (10x17x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.232 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 15.38V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.256 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.255 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.089mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.341mW/g

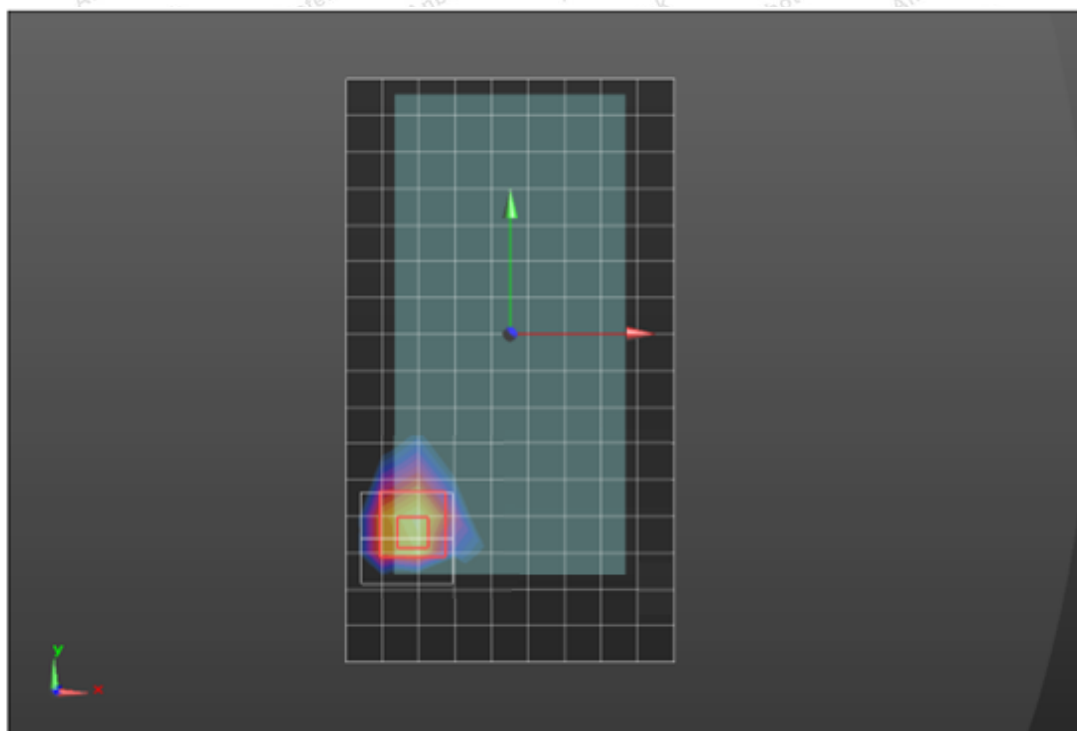
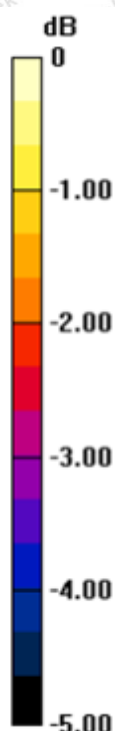


Figure 11: LTE Band 38_QPSK _ Rear side _10mm

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LTE Band 41_QPSK _ Rear side_10mm

Date: 10/28/2019

Communication System: LTE B41; Frequency: 2680.0 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.58052

Medium parameters used: $f = 2680.0\text{MHz}$; $\sigma = 2.24\text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.68$; $\rho = 1000\text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 -7396; ConvF(7.38, 7.38, 7.38); Calibrated: 5/6/2019;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

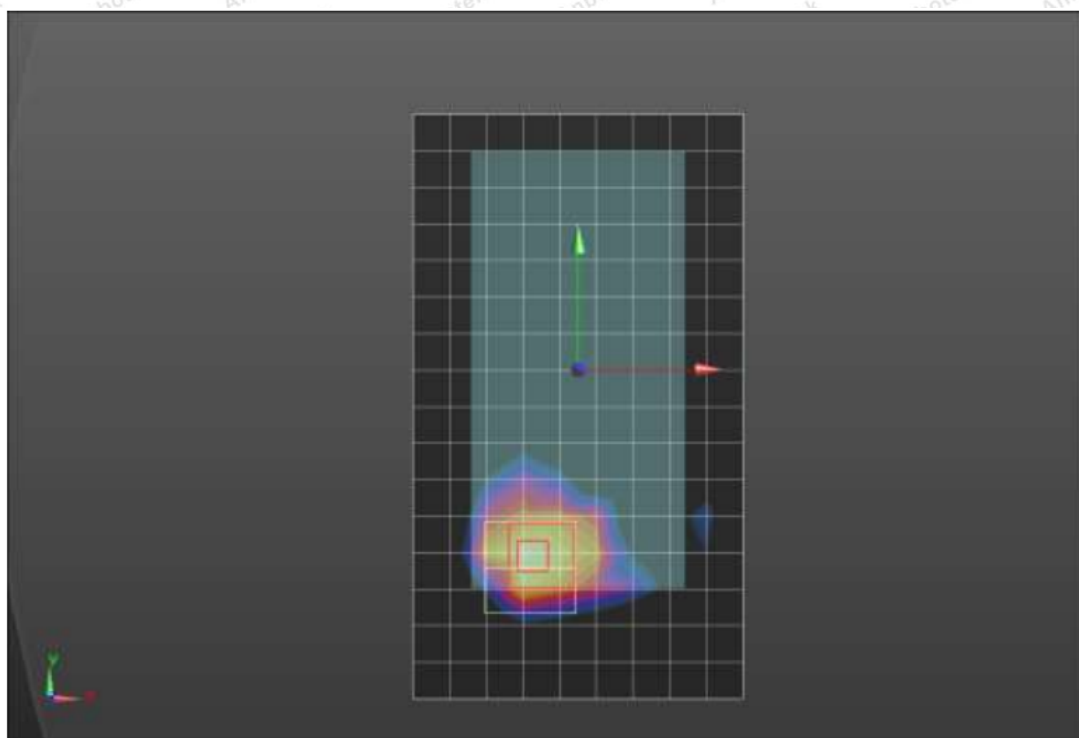
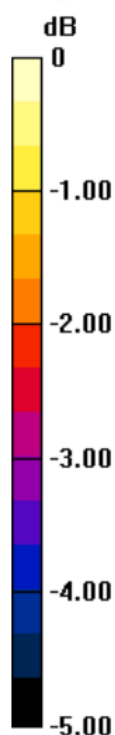
Area Scan (10x17x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$ Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.310 mW/g **Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$ Reference Value = 16.87 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.02 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.401 W/kg **SAR(1 g) = 0.305mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.122mW/g** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.502mW/g 

Figure 12: LTE Band 41 _QPSK _ Rear side_10mm

WLAN 2.4G_ Rear side_10mm

Date: 10/29/2019

Communication System: 802.11; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.97$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 -7396; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53); Calibrated: 5/6/2019;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 1549; Calibrated: 3/19/2019
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA;

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.656 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 16.55 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.966 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.486 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.267 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.774 mW/g

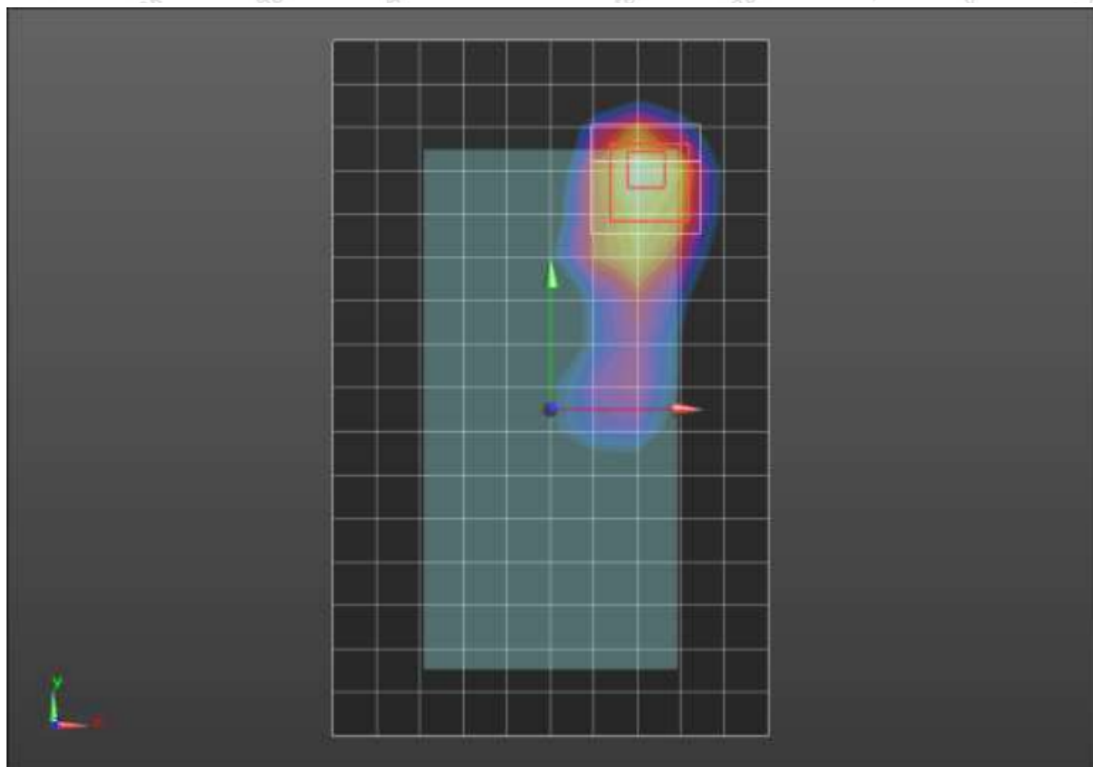
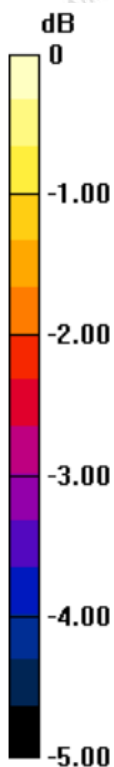


Figure 13: WLAN 2.4G_ Rear side_10mm

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Appendix D. DASY System Calibration Certificate

In Collaboration with
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Tel: +86-10-62304633-2218 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2209
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

Client

Anbotek (Auden)

Certificate No: Z19-68716

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object EX3DV4 - SN:7396

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-007-03

Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: May06, 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	101919	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X07447)	Jun-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X07447)	Jun-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X07447)	Jun-19
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	13-Mar-19(CTTL, No.J19X01547)	Mar-20
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	13-Mar-19(CTTL, No.J19X01548)	Mar-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7433	26-Sep-18(SPEAG, No.EX3-7433_Sep18)	Sep-19
DAE4	SN 549	13-Dec-18(SPEAG, No.DAE4-549_Dec18)	Dec -19
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	27-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X04776)	Jun-19
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	13-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00285)	Jan -20

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

Issued: May07, 2019

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Certificate No: Z19-68716

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A,B,C,D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization Φ	Φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i $\theta=0$ is normal to probe axis

Connector Angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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





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Probe EX3DV4

SN: 7396

Calibrated: May 06, 2019

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)





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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7396

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.54	0.53	0.50	±10.0%
DCP(mV) ^B	97.8	104.5	102.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	199.9	±2.4%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		203.3	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		195.0	

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

^A The uncertainties of Norm X, Y, Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5 and Page 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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





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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7396

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
150	52.3	0.76	13.25	13.25	13.25	0.00	1.00	±13.3%
450	43.5	0.87	10.98	10.98	10.98	0.02	1.02	±13.3%
750	41.9	0.89	9.82	9.82	9.82	0.30	0.85	±12.1%
835	41.5	0.90	9.71	9.71	9.71	0.15	1.36	±12.1%
900	41.5	0.97	9.87	9.87	9.87	0.16	1.37	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.61	8.61	8.61	0.25	1.04	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.13	8.13	8.13	0.24	1.01	±12.1%
2100	39.8	1.49	8.14	8.14	8.14	0.24	1.04	±12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.85	7.85	7.85	0.40	0.75	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.50	0.75	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.38	7.38	7.38	0.64	0.68	±12.1%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.33	5.33	5.33	0.45	1.30	±13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.89	4.89	4.89	0.45	1.35	±13.3%
5750	35.4	5.22	4.92	4.92	4.92	0.45	1.45	±13.3%

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

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

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





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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7396

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^E	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
150	61.9	0.80	12.58	12.58	12.58	0.00	1.00	±13.3%
450	56.7	0.94	12.08	12.08	12.08	0.06	1.20	±13.3%
750	55.5	0.96	10.09	10.09	10.09	0.30	0.90	±12.1%
835	55.2	0.97	9.88	9.88	9.88	0.19	1.32	±12.1%
900	55.0	1.05	9.82	9.82	9.82	0.23	1.15	±12.1%
1750	53.4	1.49	8.24	8.24	8.24	0.24	1.06	±12.1%
1900	53.3	1.52	7.97	7.97	7.97	0.19	1.24	±12.1%
2100	53.2	1.62	8.18	8.18	8.18	0.19	1.39	±12.1%
2300	52.9	1.81	7.88	7.88	7.88	0.55	0.80	±12.1%
2450	52.7	1.95	7.53	7.53	7.53	0.46	0.89	±12.1%
2600	52.5	2.16	7.38	7.38	7.38	0.52	0.80	±12.1%
5250	48.9	5.36	4.93	4.93	4.93	0.45	1.80	±13.3%
5600	48.5	5.77	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.48	1.90	±13.3%
5750	48.3	5.94	4.52	4.52	4.52	0.48	1.95	±13.3%

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

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

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



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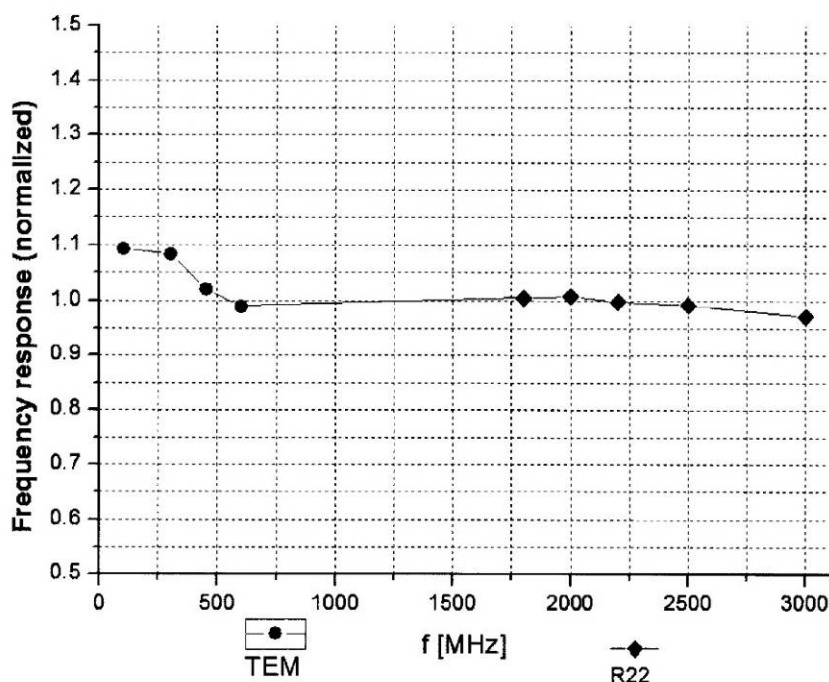
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Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell: ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

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



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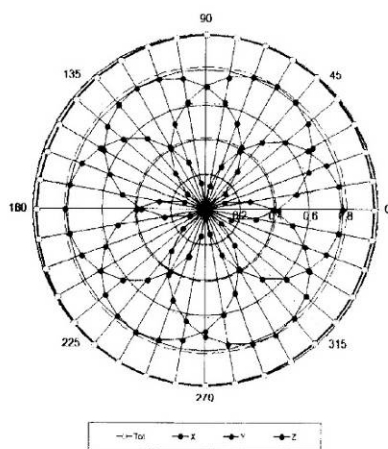
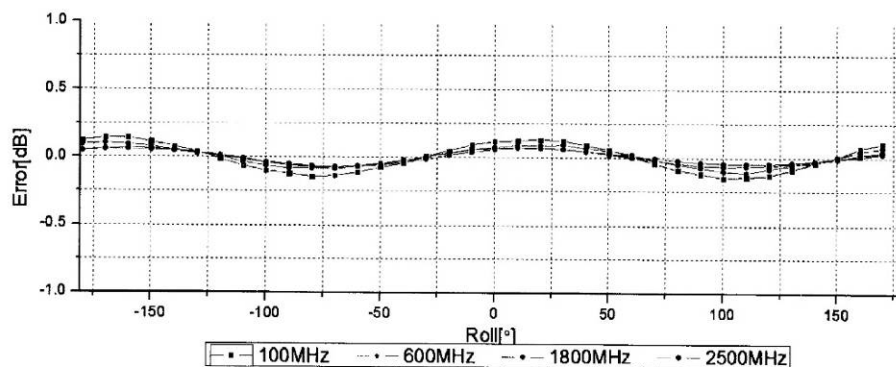
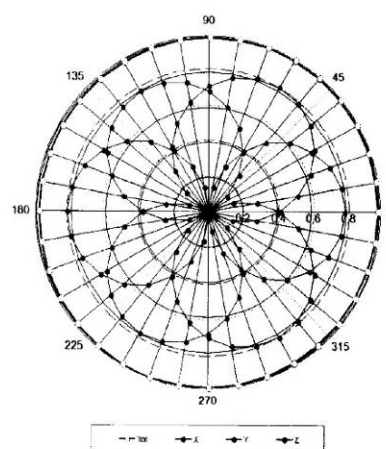
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Receiving Pattern (Φ), $\theta=0^\circ$ **f=600 MHz, TEM****f=1800 MHz, R22****Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 1.2\%$ ($k=2$)**



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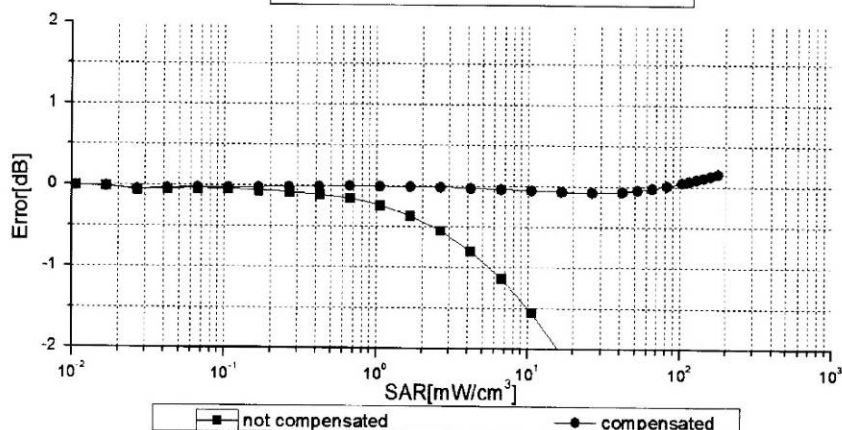
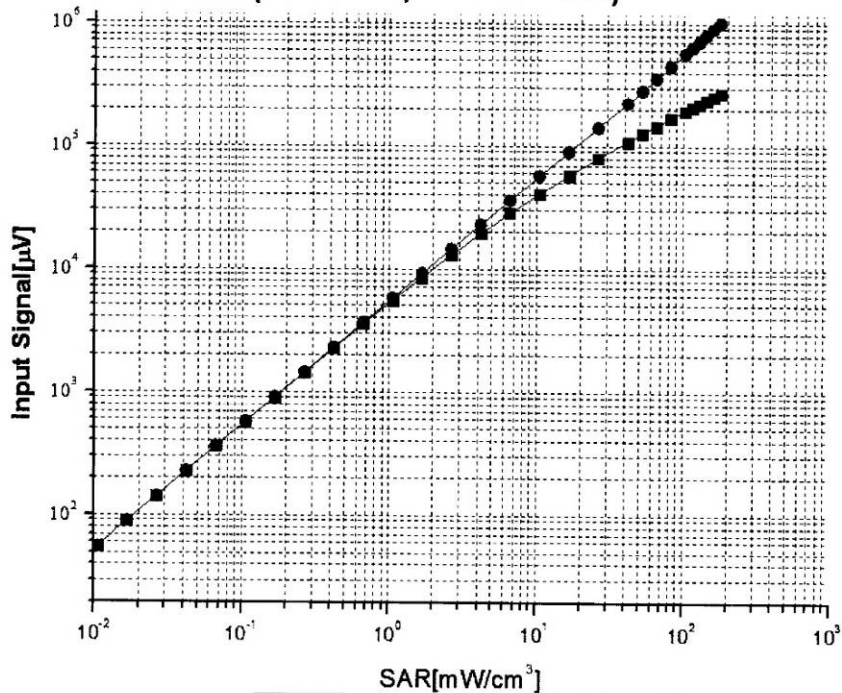
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Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell, $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$)

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

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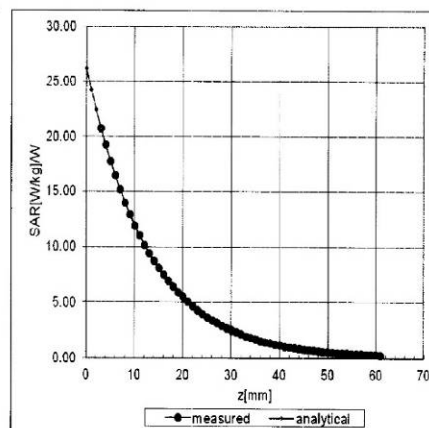
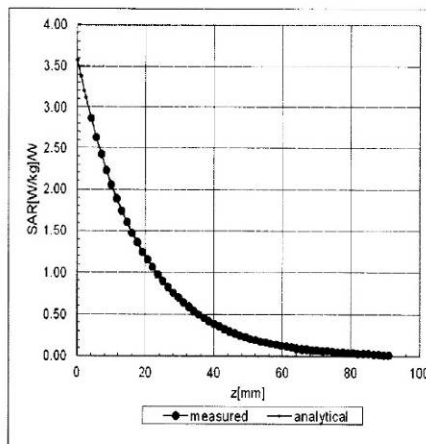
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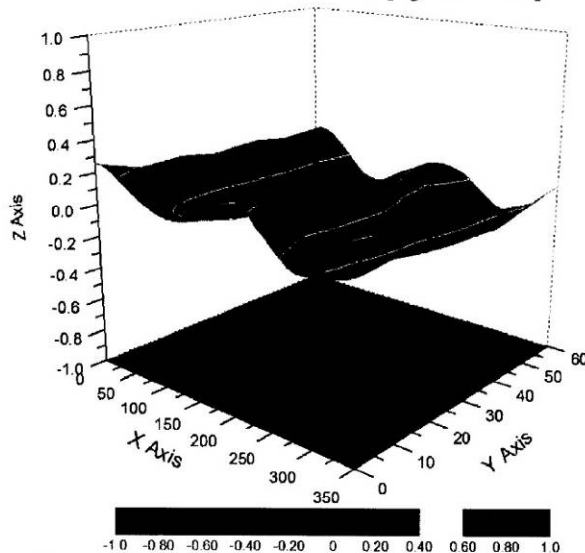
Conversion Factor Assessment

f=900 MHz, WGLS R9(H_convF)

f=1750 MHz, WGLS R22(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

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

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7396

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	156.9
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm





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Client : HTW

Certificate No: Z19-60066

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

DAE4 - SN: 1549

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-002-01

Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics
(DAEx)

Calibration date:

March 19, 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
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05034)	June-19

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

Signature

Issued: March 20, 2019

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Certificate No: Z19-60066

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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 report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.





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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

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

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	406.354 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	406.056 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	406.182 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98644 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.99365 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.99469 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	18° $\pm$ 1°
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CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D835V2 - SN: 4d154

Calibration Procedure(s) FD-Z11-2-003-01
Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: Jun 16, 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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	01-Jul-17 (CTTL, No.J17X04256)	Jun-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	01-Jul-17 (CTTL, No.J17X04256)	Jun-18
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7307	19-Feb-18(SPEAG,No.EX3-7307_Feb18)	Feb-19
DAE4	SN 771	02-Feb-18(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z18-97011)	Feb-19
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00893)	Jan-19
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00894)	Jan-19

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

Issued: Jun 17, 2018

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Certificate No: Z18-97089

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- 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%.





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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.8.1258
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.0 $\pm$ 6 %	0.89 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	2.30 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.24 mW / g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.50 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.02 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	55.4 $\pm$ 6 %	0.99 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	2.43 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.57 mW / g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.61 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.36 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)

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Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.2Ω- 3.11jΩ
Return Loss	- 29.8dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.6Ω- 2.33jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.4dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.508 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

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 06.16.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d154

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.891 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.97$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7307; ConvF(10.01, 10.01, 10.01); Calibrated: 2/19/2018;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2018-02-02
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

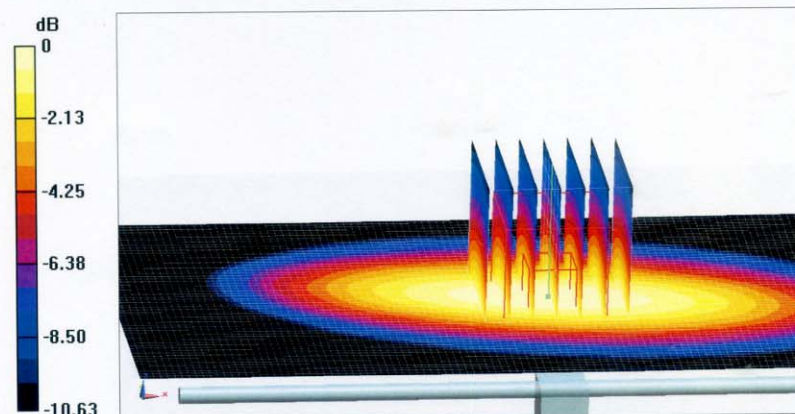
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 58.14V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.41 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.5 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.91 W/kg



0 dB = 2.91 W/kg = 4.64 dBW/kg

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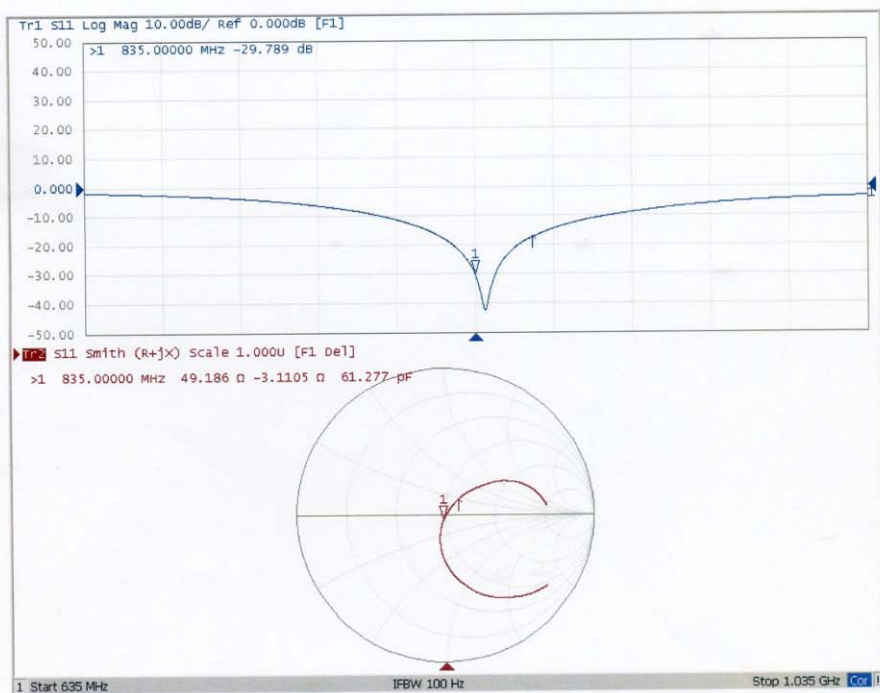


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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 06.16.2018

Test Laboratory: CCTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d154

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.991 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.41$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Center Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7307; ConvF(9.83,9.83, 9.83); Calibrated: 2/19/2018;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibrated: 2018-02-02
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/1
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7372)

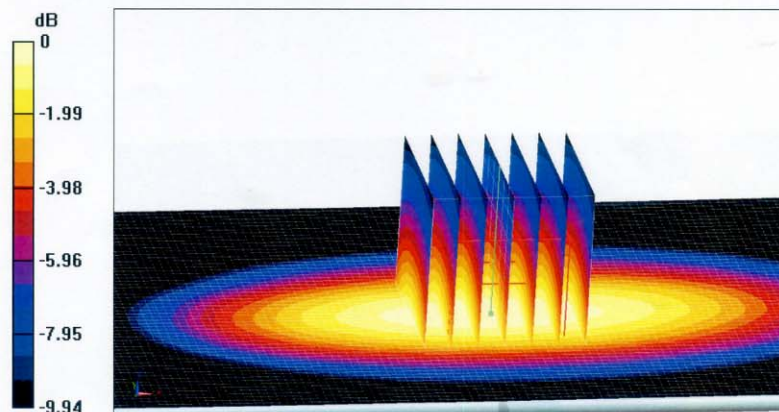
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 54.01 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.53 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.43 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.61 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.04 W/kg



0 dB = 3.04 W/kg = 4.83 dBW/kg

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400-003-0500

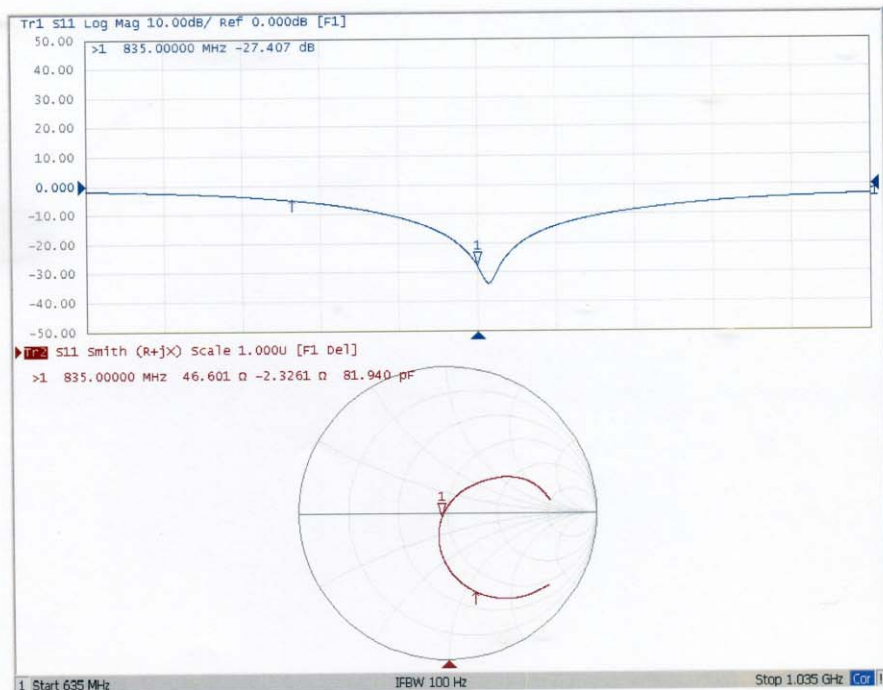
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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Client **Anbotek (Auden)**

Certificate No: **Z19-97103**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1750V2 - SN: 1021**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FD-Z11-2-003-01**
Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: **July 3, 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	101919	27-Jun-19 (CTTL, No.J19X04777)	Jun-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	27-Jun-19 (CTTL, No.J19X04777)	Jun-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7307	19-Feb-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-7307_Feb19)	Feb-20
DAE4	SN 771	02-Feb-19(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z19-97011)	Feb-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00893)	Jan-20
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	26-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00894)	Jan-20

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

Issued: July 4, 2019

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

Certificate No: Z19-97103

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005
- 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%.





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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.8.8.1258
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1750 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.1	1.37 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	40.5 $\pm$ 6 %	1.36 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	9.17 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	36.9 mW / g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.94 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.8 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.4	1.49 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	53.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.51 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	9.25 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	36.7 mW / g $\pm$ 20.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.94 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.7 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)

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Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.6Ω- 1.40jΩ
Return Loss	- 33.9dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.0Ω+ 0.61jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.5dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.318 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

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