

P27 LTE 5_QPSK10M_Rear Face_0mm_Ch20450_1RB_OS0_Holster_w_P-sensor_w_o

DUT: 200518C05

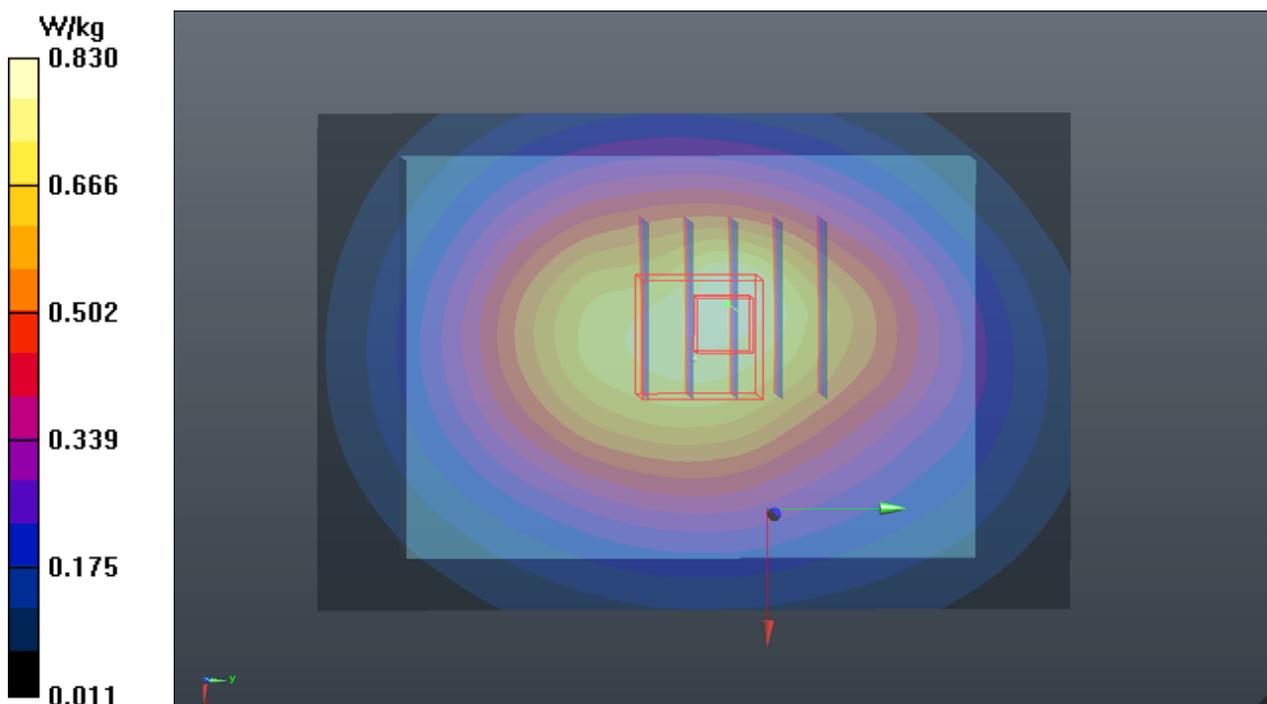
Communication System: UID 10175 - CAG, LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK);
Frequency: 829 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:3.74
Medium: H07T10N2_0902 Medium parameters used: $f = 829$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.901$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.897$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3971; ConvF(10.26, 10.26, 10.26) @ 829 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/01/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2020/01/24
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.830 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 31.25 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.890 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.641 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.465 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 22.7 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 70.6%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.813 W/kg



P28 LTE 7_QPSK20M_Rear Face_0mm_Ch20850_1RB_OS0_Holster_w_P-sensor_w_o

DUT: 200518C05

Communication System: UID 10169 - CAE, LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK);
Frequency: 2510 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:3.74

Medium: H19T27N1_0902 Medium parameters used: $f = 2510$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.959$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.158$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3971; ConvF(7.71, 7.71, 7.71) @ 2510 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/01/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2020/01/24
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.71 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 30.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

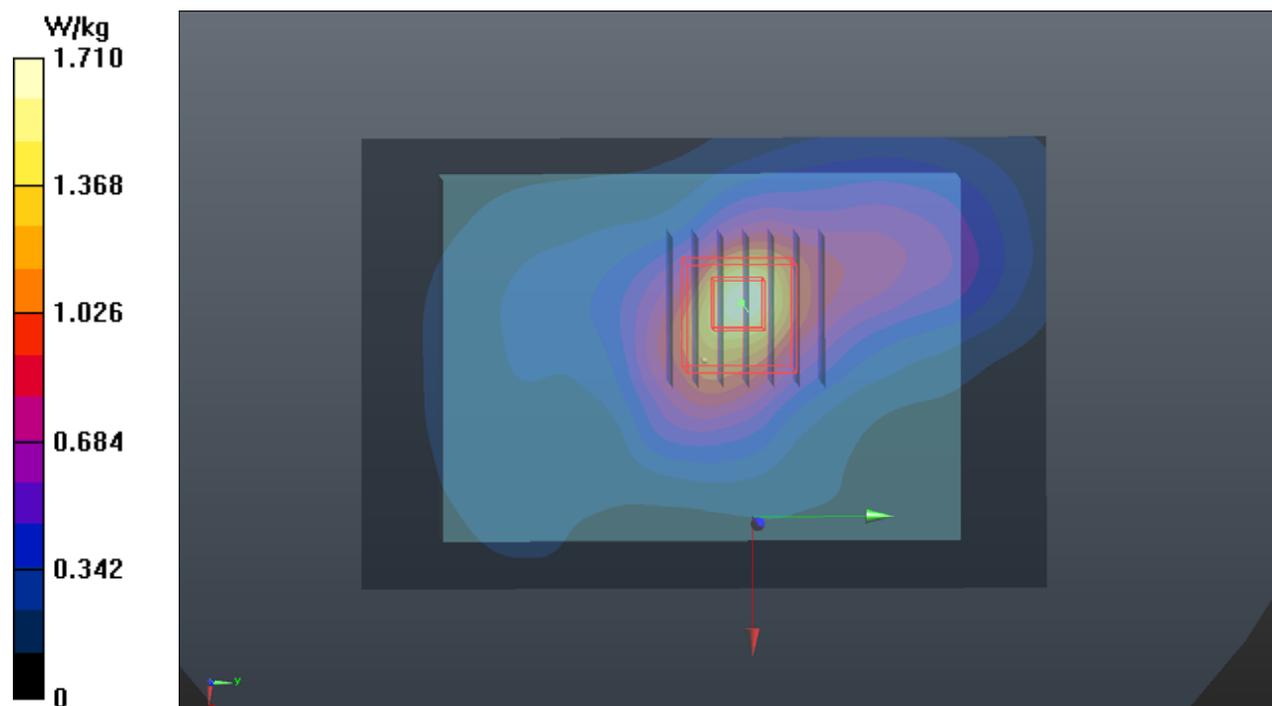
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.15 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.966 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.523 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 12.5 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 50.7%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.76 W/kg



P29 LTE 12_QPSK10M_Rear Face_0mm_Ch23095_1RB_OS0_Holster_w_P-sensor_w_o

DUT: 200518C05

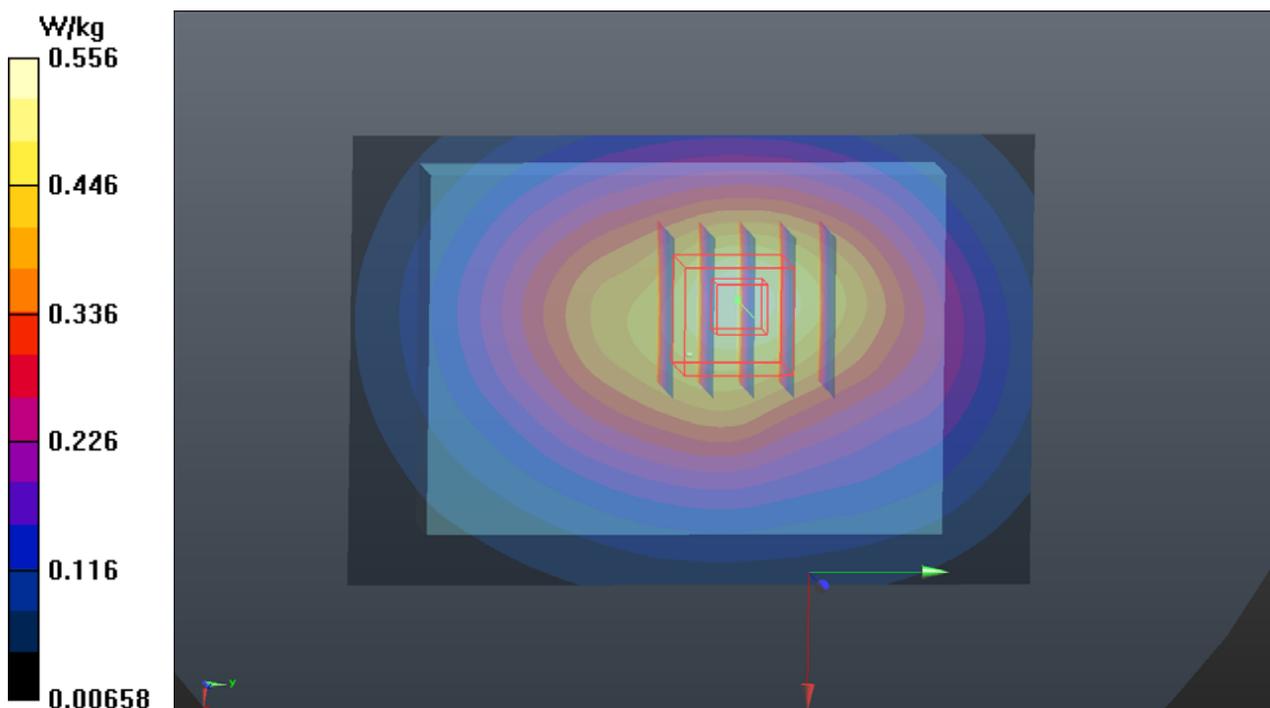
Communication System: UID 10175 - CAG, LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK);
Frequency: 707.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:3.74
Medium: H06T09N2_0902 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 707.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.853$ S/m;
 $\epsilon_r = 44.044$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3971; ConvF(10.6, 10.6, 10.6) @ 707.5 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/01/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2020/01/24
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.556 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 26.76 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.585 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.445 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.311 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below: Larger than measurement grid
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 72.4%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.539 W/kg



P30 LTE 13_QPSK10M_Rear Face_0mm_Ch23230_1RB_OS0_Holster_w_P-sensor_w_o

DUT: 200518C05

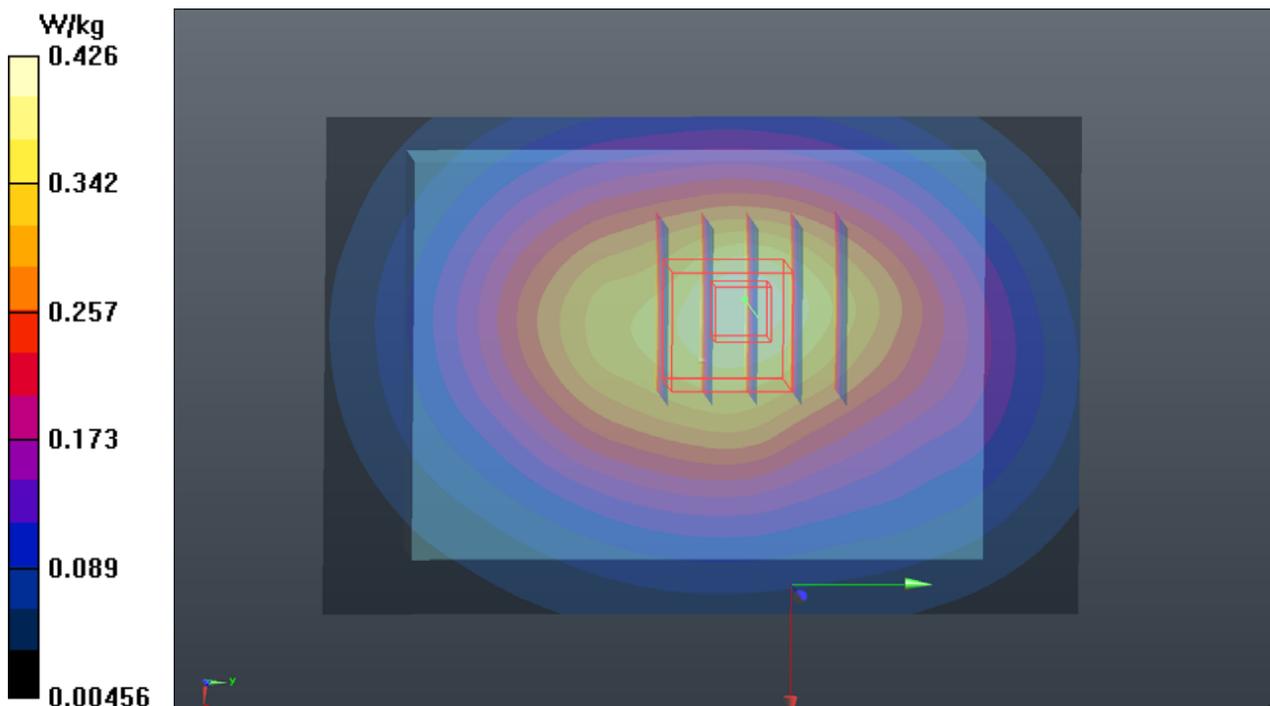
Communication System: UID 10175 - CAG, LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK);
Frequency: 782 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:3.74
Medium: H06T09N2_0902 Medium parameters used: $f = 782$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.924$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.074$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3971; ConvF(10.6, 10.6, 10.6) @ 782 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/01/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2020/01/24
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.426 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 22.50 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.460 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.328 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.233 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below: Larger than measurement grid
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 71.6%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.423 W/kg



P31 LTE 14_QPSK10M_Rear Face_0mm_Ch23330_1RB_OS0_Holster_w_P-sensor_w_o

DUT: 200518C05

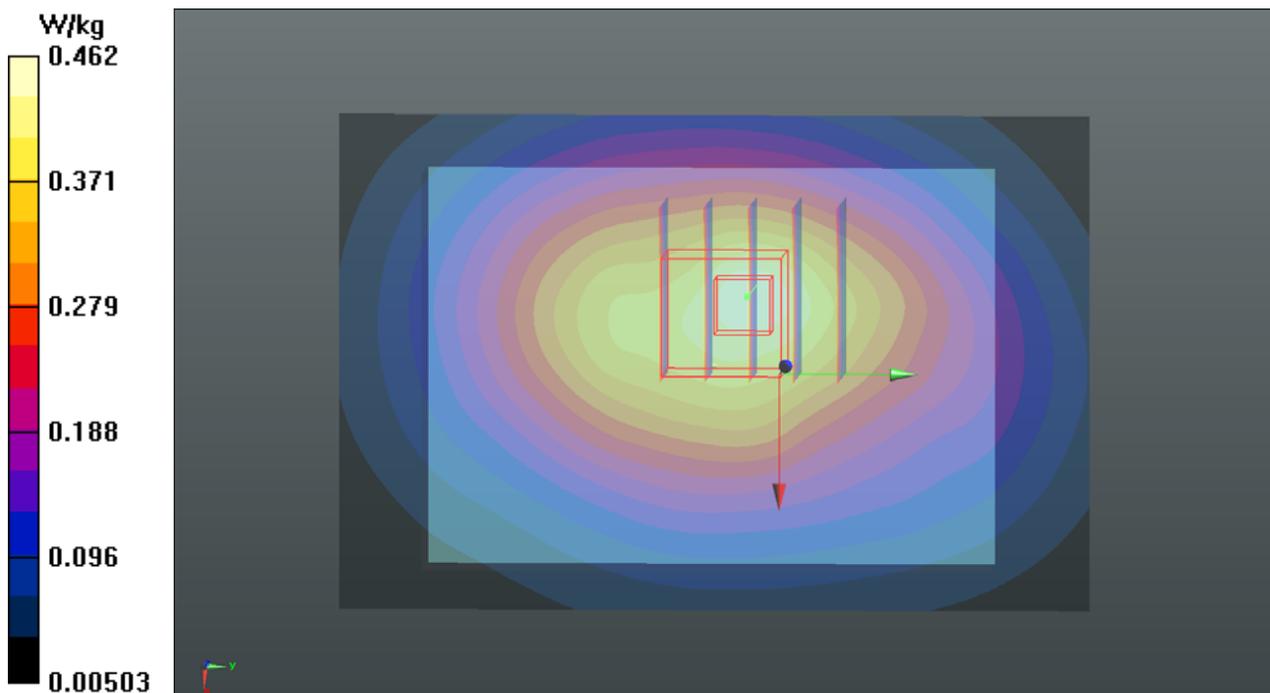
Communication System: UID 10175 - CAG, LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK);
Frequency: 793 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:3.74
Medium: H06T09N2_0902 Medium parameters used: $f = 793$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.935$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.934$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3971; ConvF(10.6, 10.6, 10.6) @ 793 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/01/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2020/01/24
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.462 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 23.26 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.499 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.351 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.252 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below: Larger than measurement grid
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 70.9%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.460 W/kg



P32 LTE 25_QPSK20M_Rear Face_0mm_Ch26140_1RB_OS0_Holster_w_P-sensor_w_o

DUT: 200518C05

Communication System: UID 10169 - CAE, LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK);
Frequency: 1860 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:3.74

Medium: H16T20N1_0902 Medium parameters used: $f = 1860$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.419$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.561$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3971; ConvF(8.54, 8.54, 8.54) @ 1860 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/01/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2020/01/24
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.783 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 23.21 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

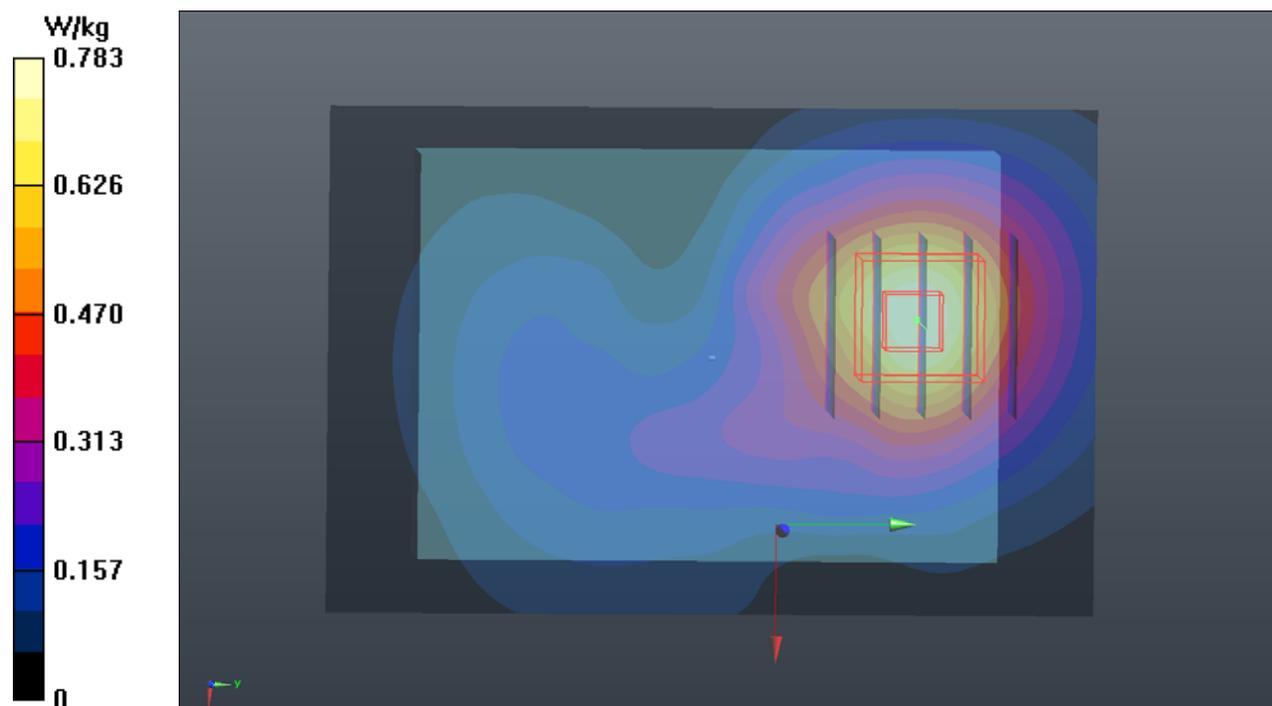
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.873 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.548 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.332 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 18.7 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 63.5%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.769 W/kg



P33 LTE 26_QPSK15M_Rear Face_0mm_Ch26765_1RB_OS0_Holster_w_P-sensor_w_o

DUT: 200518C05

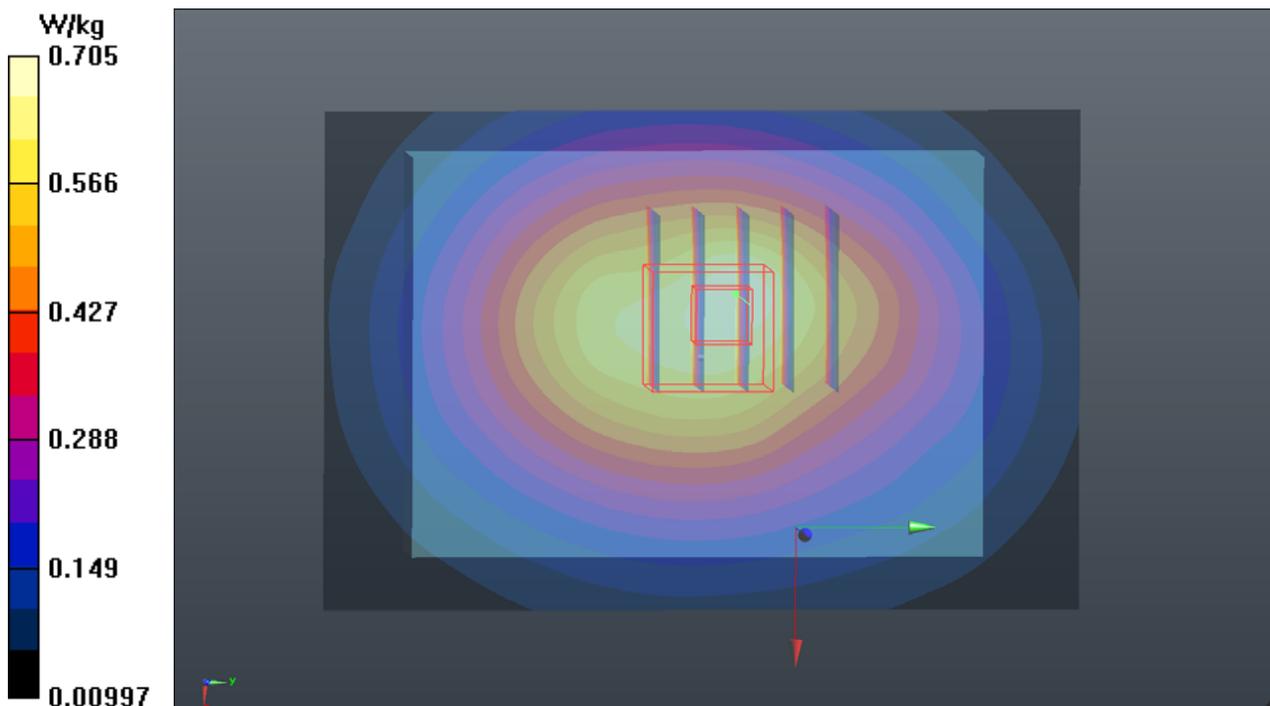
Communication System: UID 10181 - CAE, LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK);
Frequency: 821.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:3.74
Medium: H07T10N2_0902 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 821.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.894$ S/m;
 $\epsilon_r = 41.005$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3971; ConvF(10.26, 10.26, 10.26) @ 821.5 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/01/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2020/01/24
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.705 W/kg

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 29.13 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.759 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.556 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.402 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 22.7 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 71.1%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.697 W/kg



**P34 LTE 30_QPSK10M_Rear
Face_0mm_Ch27710_1RB_OS0_Holster_w_P-sensor_w_o**

DUT: 200518C05

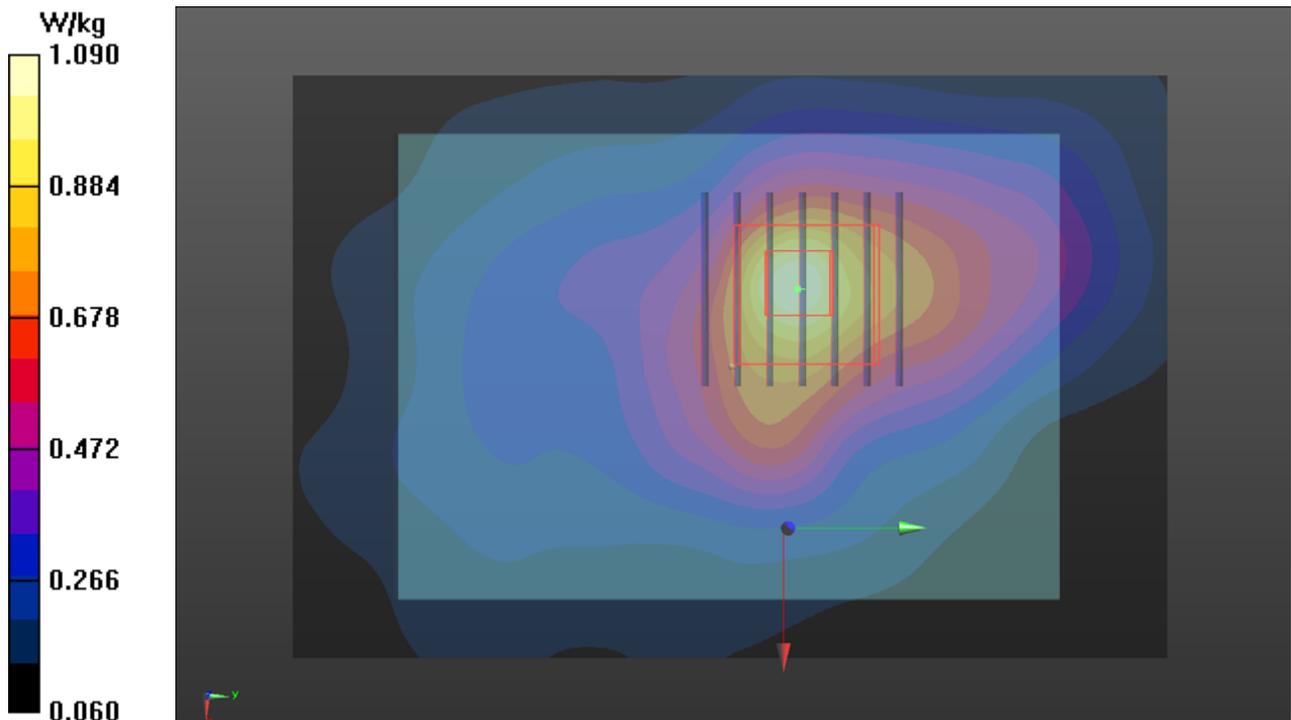
Communication System: UID 10175 - CAG, LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK);
 Frequency: 2310 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:3.74
 Medium: H19T27N1_0902 Medium parameters used: $f = 2310$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.728$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Ambient Temperature : 23.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3971; ConvF(8.06, 8.06, 8.06) @ 2310 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/1/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2020/1/24
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_1982; Type: QD 000 P41 Ax;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.09 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 25.42 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.32 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.716 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.425 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)
 Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 13.4 mm
 Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 56.6%
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.09 W/kg



P35 LTE 38_QPSK20M_Rear Face_0mm_Ch37850_1RB_OS0_Holster_w_P-sensor_w_o

DUT: 200518C05

Communication System: UID 10172 - CAG, LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK);
Frequency: 2580 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.33

Medium: H19T27N1_0902 Medium parameters used: $f = 2580$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.029$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 37.865$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3971; ConvF(7.71, 7.71, 7.71) @ 2580 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/01/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2020/01/24
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.04 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 22.03 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

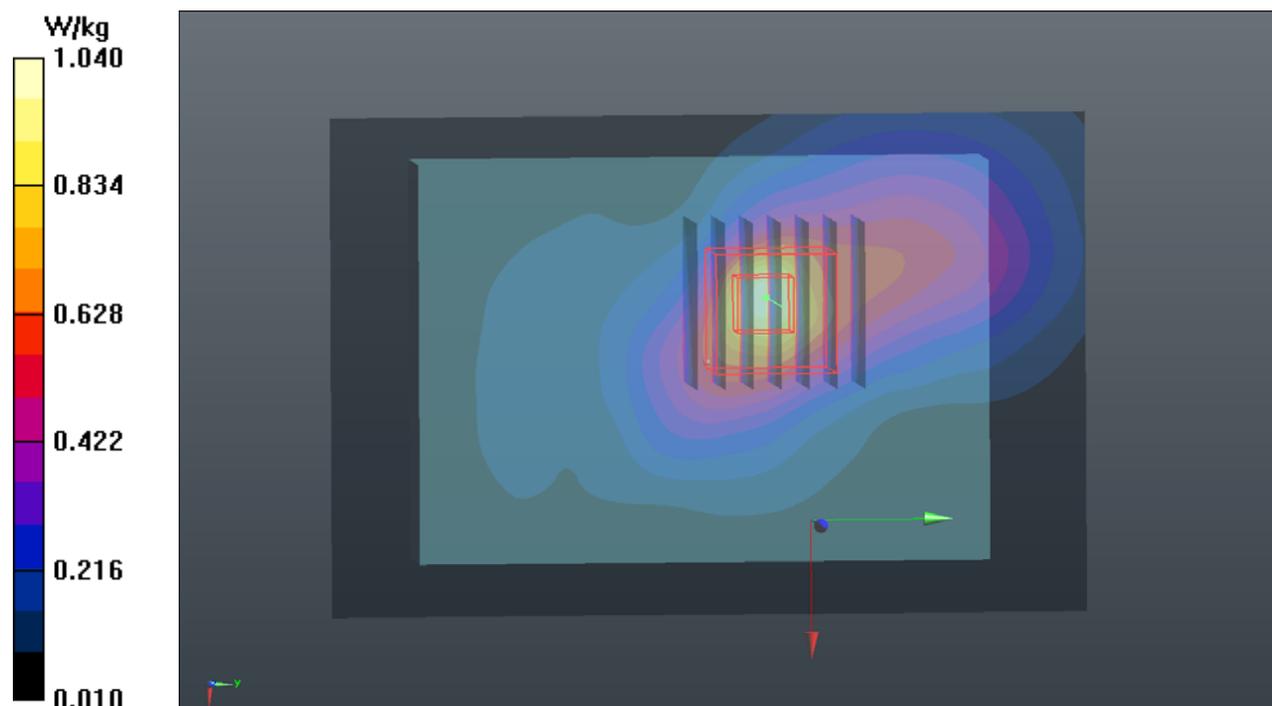
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.20 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.591 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.306 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 11.7 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 50.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.971 W/kg



P36 LTE 40_QPSK20M_Rear Face_0mm_Ch39550_1RB_OS0_Holster_w_P-sensor_w_o

DUT: 200518C05

Communication System: UID 10172 - CAG, LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK);

Frequency: 2390 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.33

Medium: H19T27N1_0902 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2390$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.802$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.025$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.8 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3971; ConvF(8.06, 8.06, 8.06) @ 2390 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/1/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2020/1/24
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_1982; Type: QD 000 P41 Ax;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (81x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.20 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 25.13 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

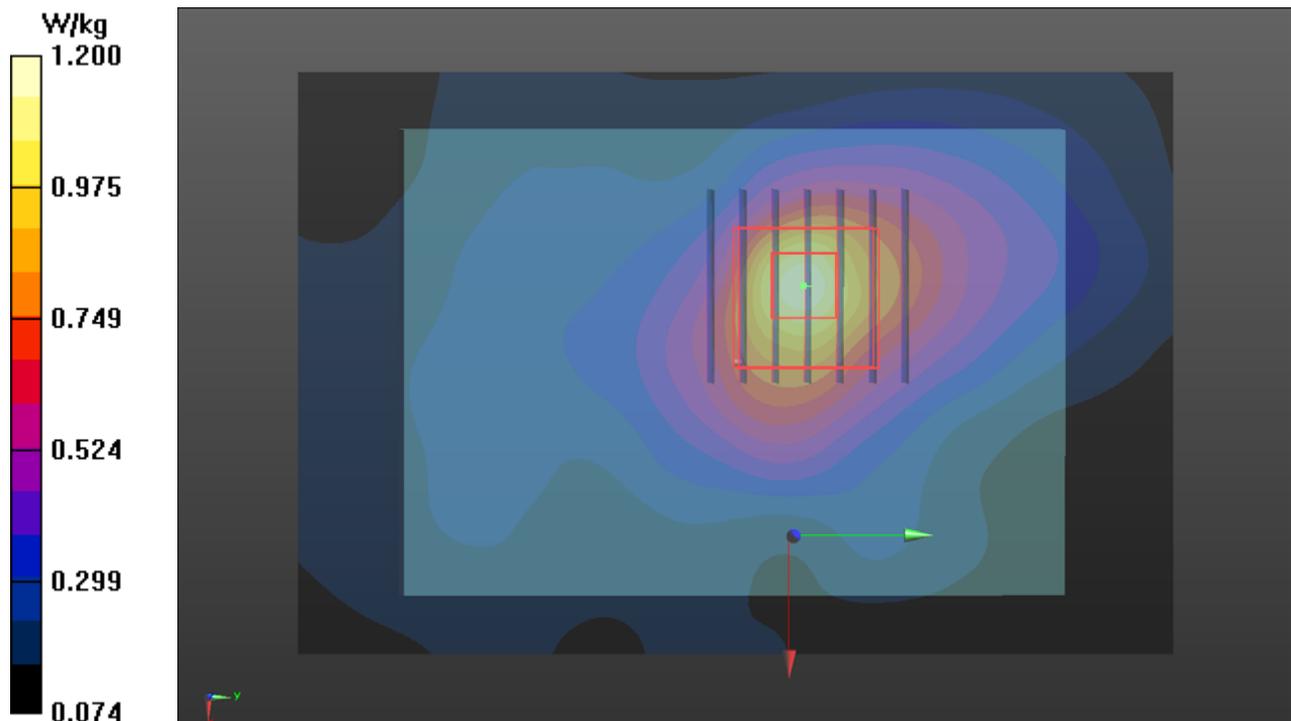
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.40 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.759 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.457 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 13.6 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 55.3%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.17 W/kg



P37 LTE 66_QPSK20M_Rear Face_0mm_Ch132072_1RB_OS0_Holster_w_P-sensor_w_o

DUT: 200518C05

Communication System: UID 10169 - CAE, LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK);
Frequency: 1720 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:3.74

Medium: H16T20N1_0902 Medium parameters used: $f = 1720$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.297$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.117$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3971; ConvF(8.73, 8.73, 8.73) @ 1720 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/01/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1277; Calibrated: 2020/01/24
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (61x91x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.500 mm, dy=1.500 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.06 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 27.94 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB

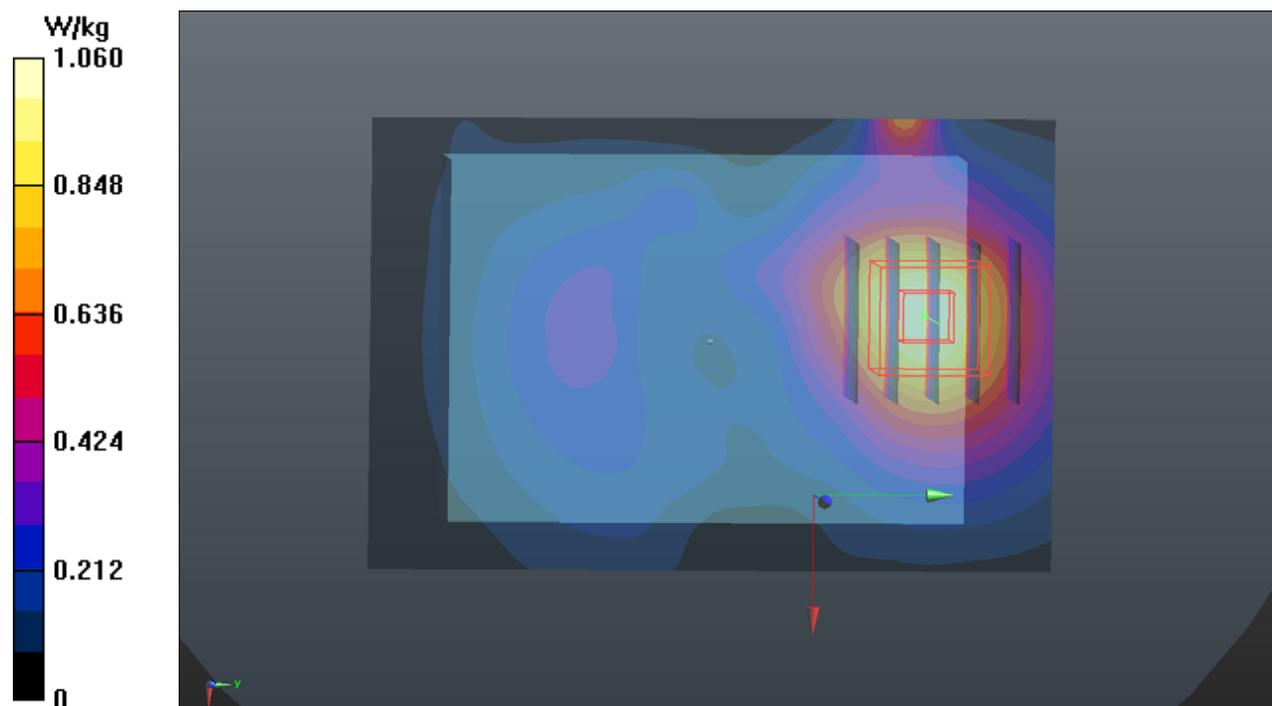
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.20 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.782 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.478 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 19.5 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 64.1%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.05 W/kg



P38 WLAN2.4G_802.11b_Rear Face_0mm_Ch1_Holster_w**DUT: 200518C05**

Communication System: UID 10012 - CAB, IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps);

Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.01

Medium: H19T27N3_0902 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.834$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.16$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7537; ConvF(7.4, 7.4, 7.4) @ 2412 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/05/29

- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 2019/10/16

- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40;

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

Area Scan (71x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.244 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 11.93 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

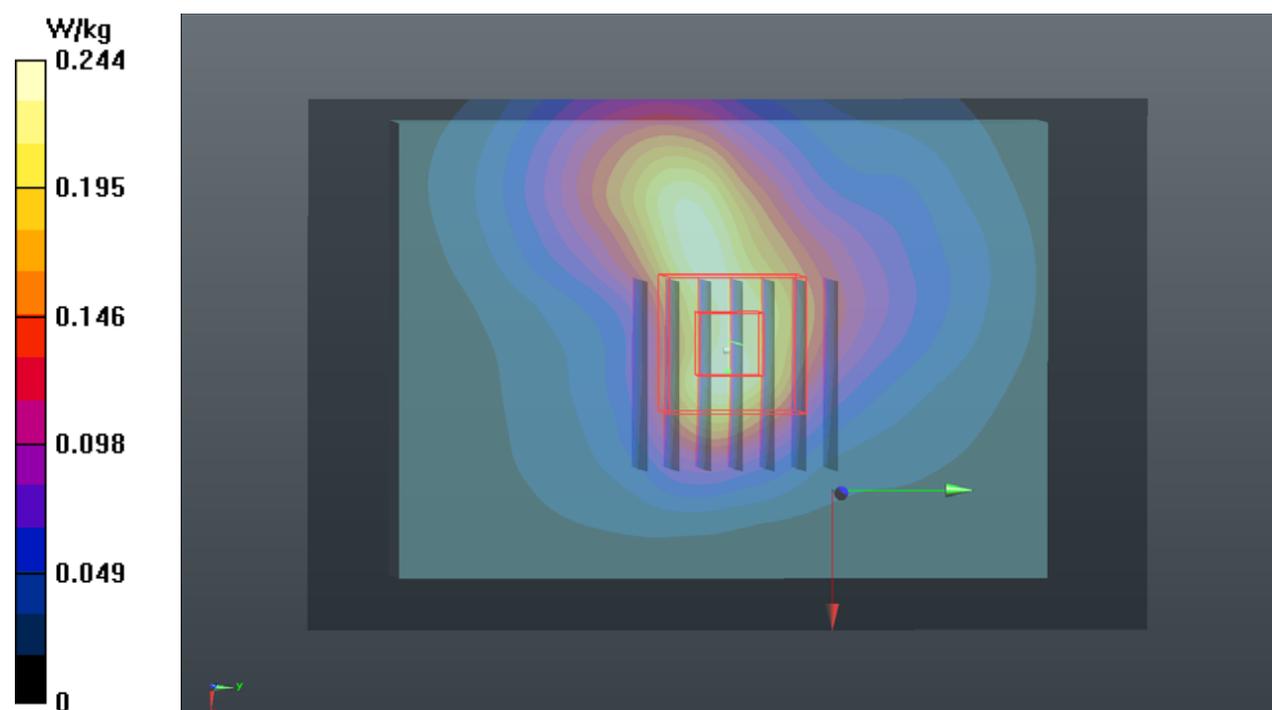
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.314 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.172 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.094 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 11.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 58.8%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.265 W/kg



P39 WLAN5.3G_802.11ac VHT80_Rear Face_0mm_Ch58_Holster_w

DUT: 200518C05

Communication System: UID 10626 - AAB, IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, MCS0, 90pc duty cycle); Frequency: 5290 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.06

Medium: H34T60N1_0902 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 5290 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 4.775 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 36.932$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2°C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7537; ConvF(5.35, 5.35, 5.35) @ 5290 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/05/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 2019/10/16
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (111x141x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.000 \text{ mm}$, $dy=1.000 \text{ mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.523 W/kg

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=4\text{mm}$, $dy=4\text{mm}$, $dz=1.4\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 11.12 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

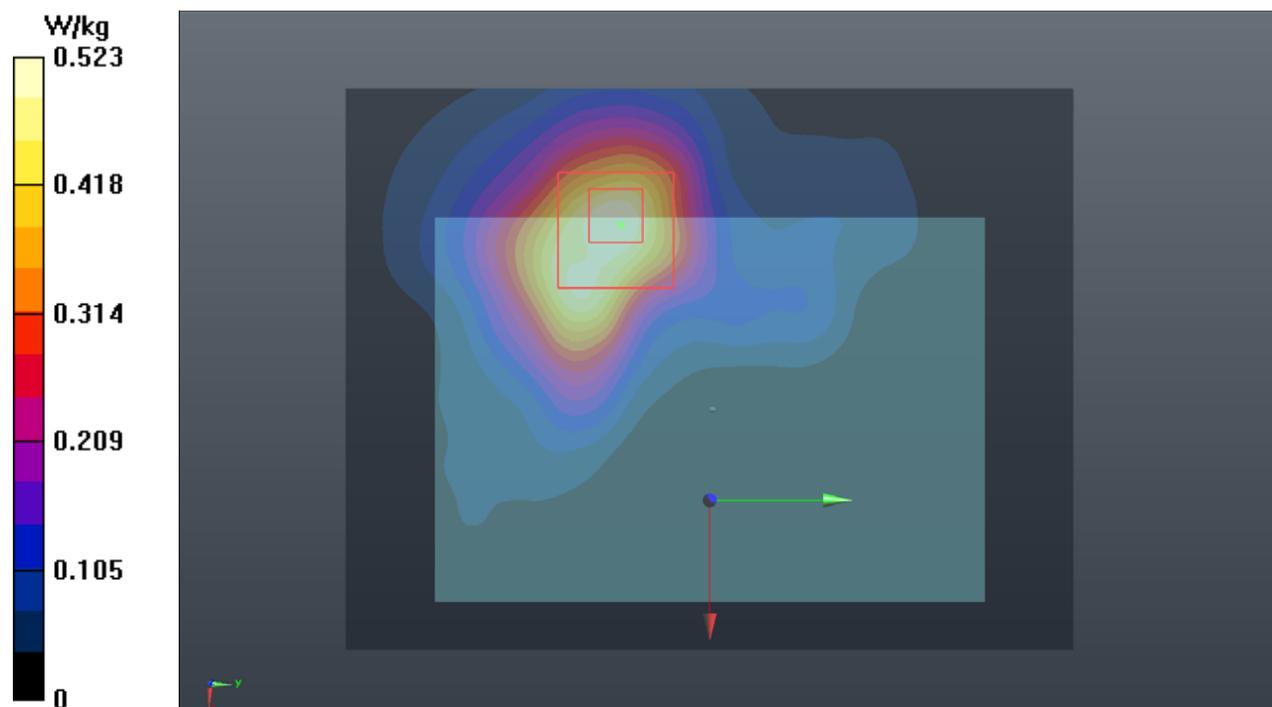
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.731 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.238 W/kg ; SAR(10 g) = 0.106 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 13.4 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 68.7%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.501 W/kg



P40 WLAN5.6G_802.11ac VHT80_Rear Face_0mm_Ch138_Holster_w

DUT: 200518C05

Communication System: UID 10626 - AAB, IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, MCS0, 90pc duty cycle); Frequency: 5690 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.06

Medium: H34T60N1_0902 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 5690$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.185$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 36.371$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7537; ConvF(4.95, 4.95, 4.95) @ 5690 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/05/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 2019/10/16
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (111x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.329 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 7.641 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

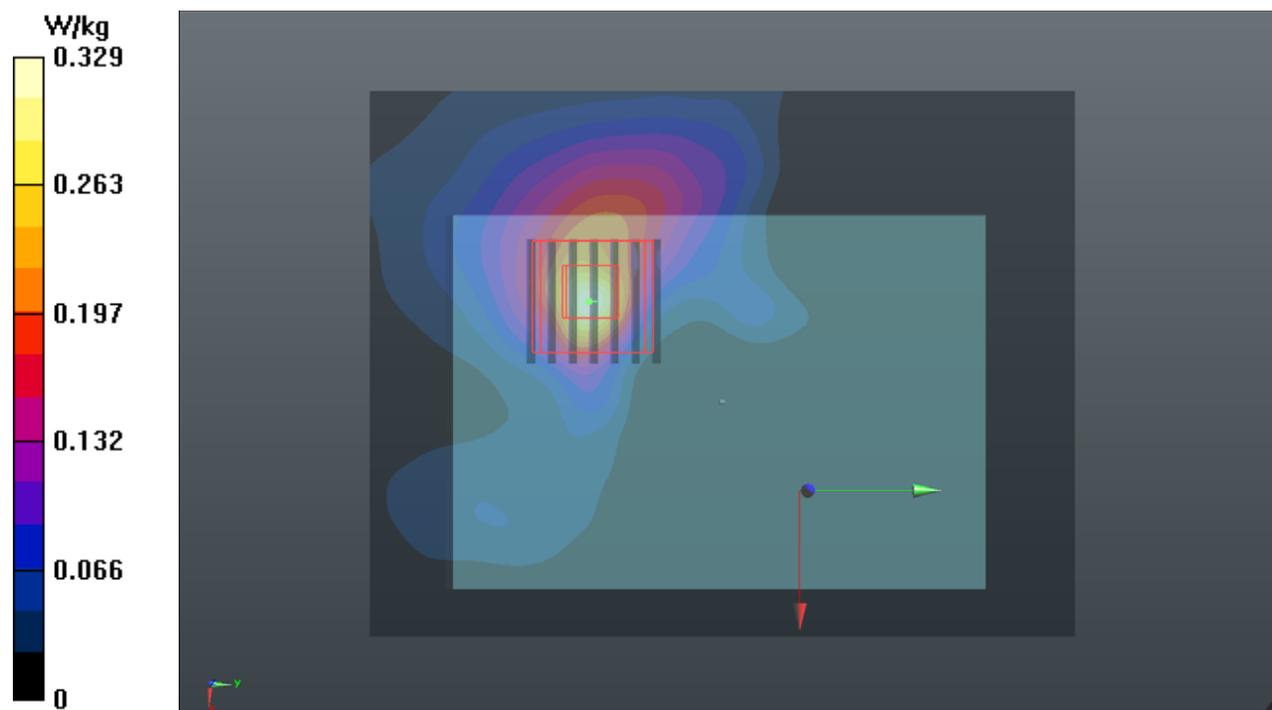
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.752 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.107 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.035 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9.1 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 64%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.302 W/kg



P41 WLAN5.8G_802.11ac VHT80_Rear Face_0mm_Ch155_Holster_w

DUT: 200518C05

Communication System: UID 10626 - AAB, IEEE 802.11ac WiFi (80MHz, MCS0, 90pc duty cycle); Frequency: 5775 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.06

Medium: H34T60N1_0902 Medium parameters used: $f = 5775$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.274$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 36.261$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7537; ConvF(4.95, 4.95, 4.95) @ 5775 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/05/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 2019/10/16
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (111x141x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.000 mm, dy=1.000 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.350 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 8.066 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

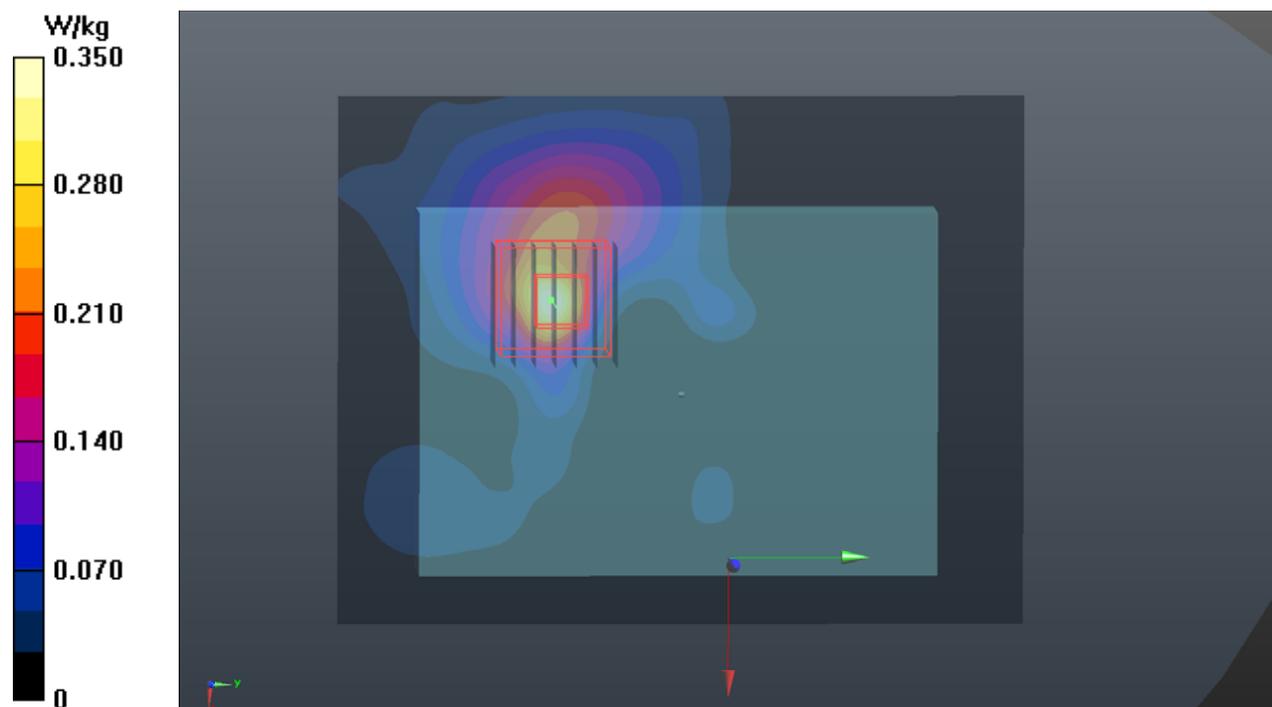
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.522 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.134 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.050 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

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

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 64.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.306 W/kg



P42 BT_BDR_Rear Face_0mm_Ch0_Holster_w

DUT: 200518C05

Communication System: UID 10032 - CAA, IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5); Frequency: 2402 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.3

Medium: H19T27N3_0902 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2402$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.823$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.188$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5°C ; Liquid Temperature : 23.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7537; ConvF(7.4, 7.4, 7.4) @ 2402 MHz; Calibrated: 2020/05/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 2019/10/16
- Phantom: Twin SAM Phantom_1822; Type: QD000P40;
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Area Scan (81x111x1): Interpolated grid: dx=1.200 mm, dy=1.200 mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0644 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 5.072 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

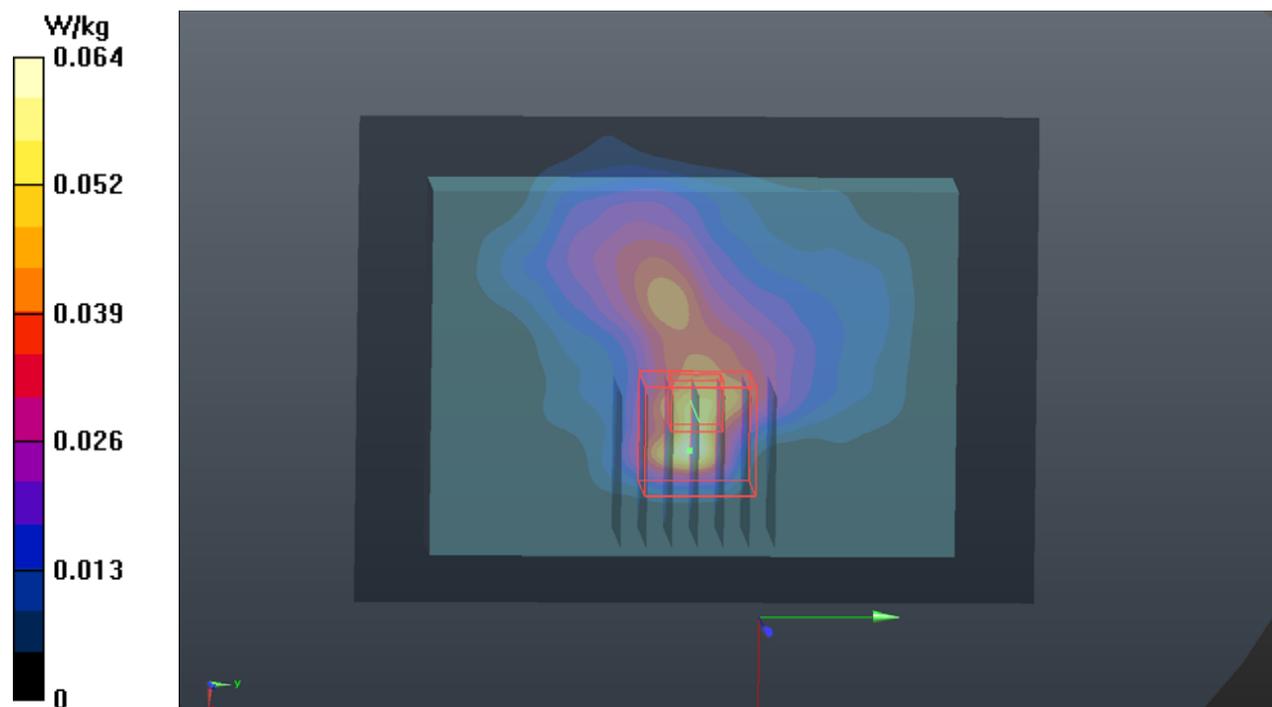
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0620 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.034 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.016 W/kg (SAR corrected for target medium)

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below: Larger than measurement grid

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 58.6%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0519 W/kg



Appendix C. Calibration Certificate for Probe and Dipole

The SPEAG calibration certificates are shown as follows.



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Client **AUDEN**

Certificate No: **Z20-60152**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D750V3 - SN: 1106**

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

Calibration date: **April 30, 2020**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	04-Sep-19 (CTTL, No.J19X07825)	Sep-20
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	04-Sep-19 (CTTL, No.J19X07825)	Sep-20
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4	SN 7307	24-May-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-7307_May19)	May-20
DAE4	SN 1555	22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z19-60295)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	25-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21

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

Issued: May 5, 2020

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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, "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%.



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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.9	0.89 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	42.5 ± 6 %	0.87 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.07 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	8.49 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.39 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.67 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)



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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.7 Ω - 1.33j Ω
Return Loss	- 26.7dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	0.901 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: 04.30.2020

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1106

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 750$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.865$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7307; ConvF(10.58, 10.58, 10.58) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated: 2019-05-24
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 2019-08-22
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

Reference Value = 56.06 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

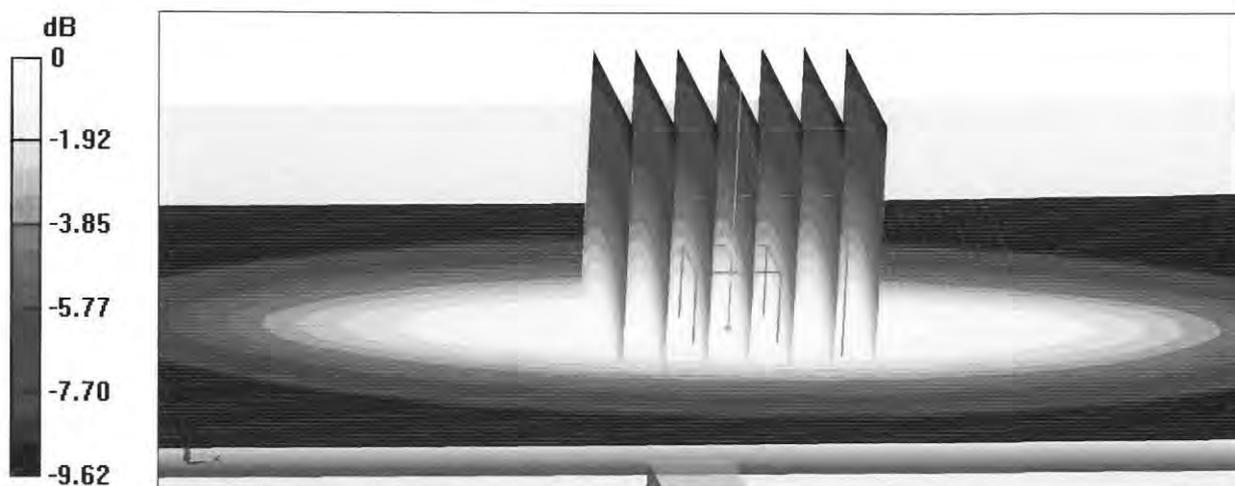
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.95 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.07 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.39 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 19.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 69.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.68 W/kg

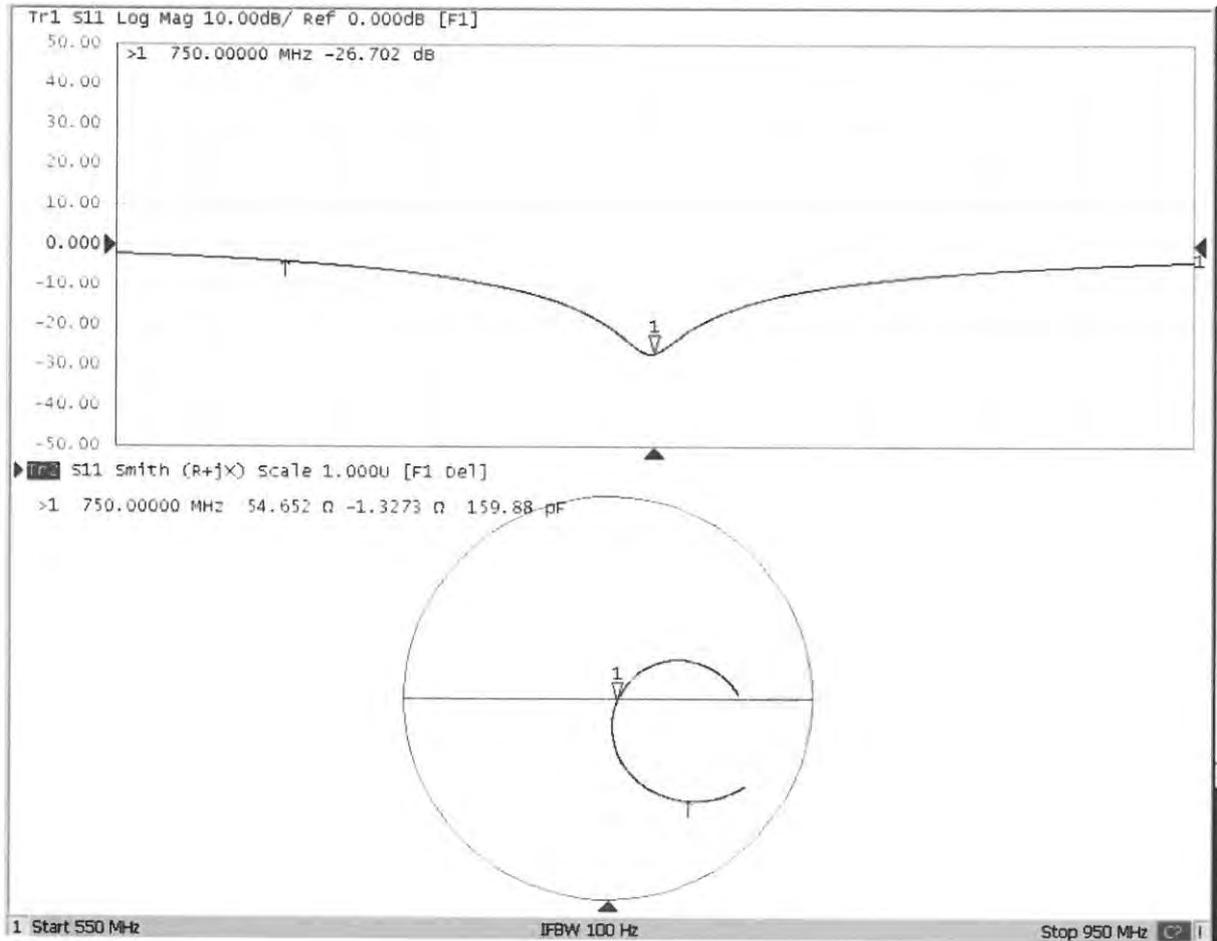


0 dB = 2.68 W/kg = 4.28 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Client **AUDEN**

Certificate No: **Z20-60153**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d166**

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

Calibration date: **April 29, 2020**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	04-Sep-19 (CTTL, No.J19X07825)	Sep-20
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	04-Sep-19 (CTTL, No.J19X07825)	Sep-20
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4	SN 7307	24-May-19(SPEAG, No.EX3-7307_May19)	May-20
DAE4	SN 1555	22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG, No.Z19-60295)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	25-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21

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

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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, "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%.



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Measurement Conditions

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

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

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.5 ± 6 %	0.88 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.33 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.44 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.55 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.27 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)



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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.9 Ω - 5.22j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.6dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.256 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: 04.29.2020

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d166

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.879$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7307; ConvF(10.45, 10.45, 10.45) @ 835 MHz; Calibrated: 2019-05-24
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 2019-08-22
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 58.41 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

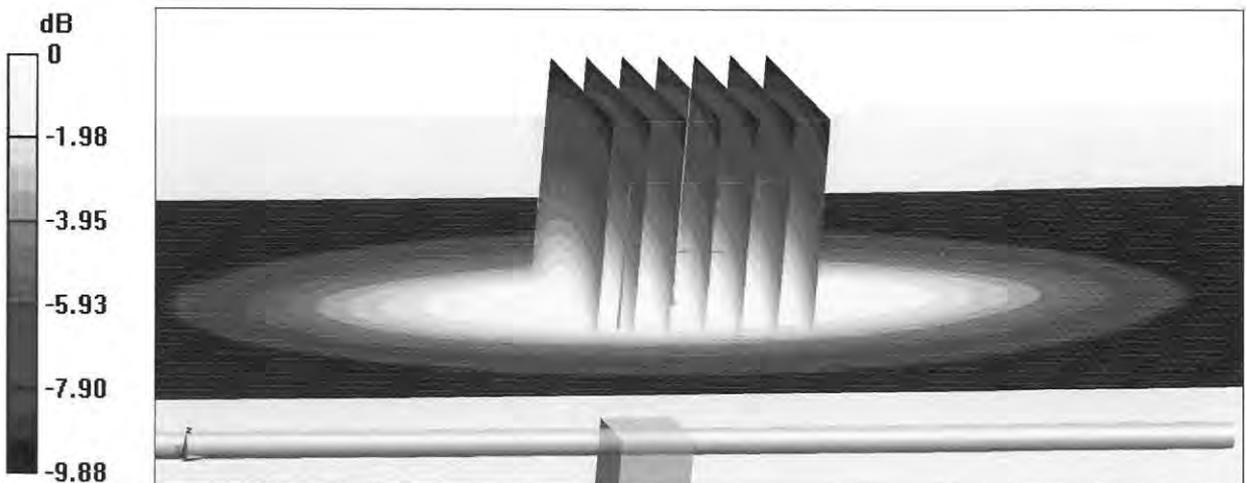
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.38 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.33 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.55 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 18 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 68.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.05 W/kg

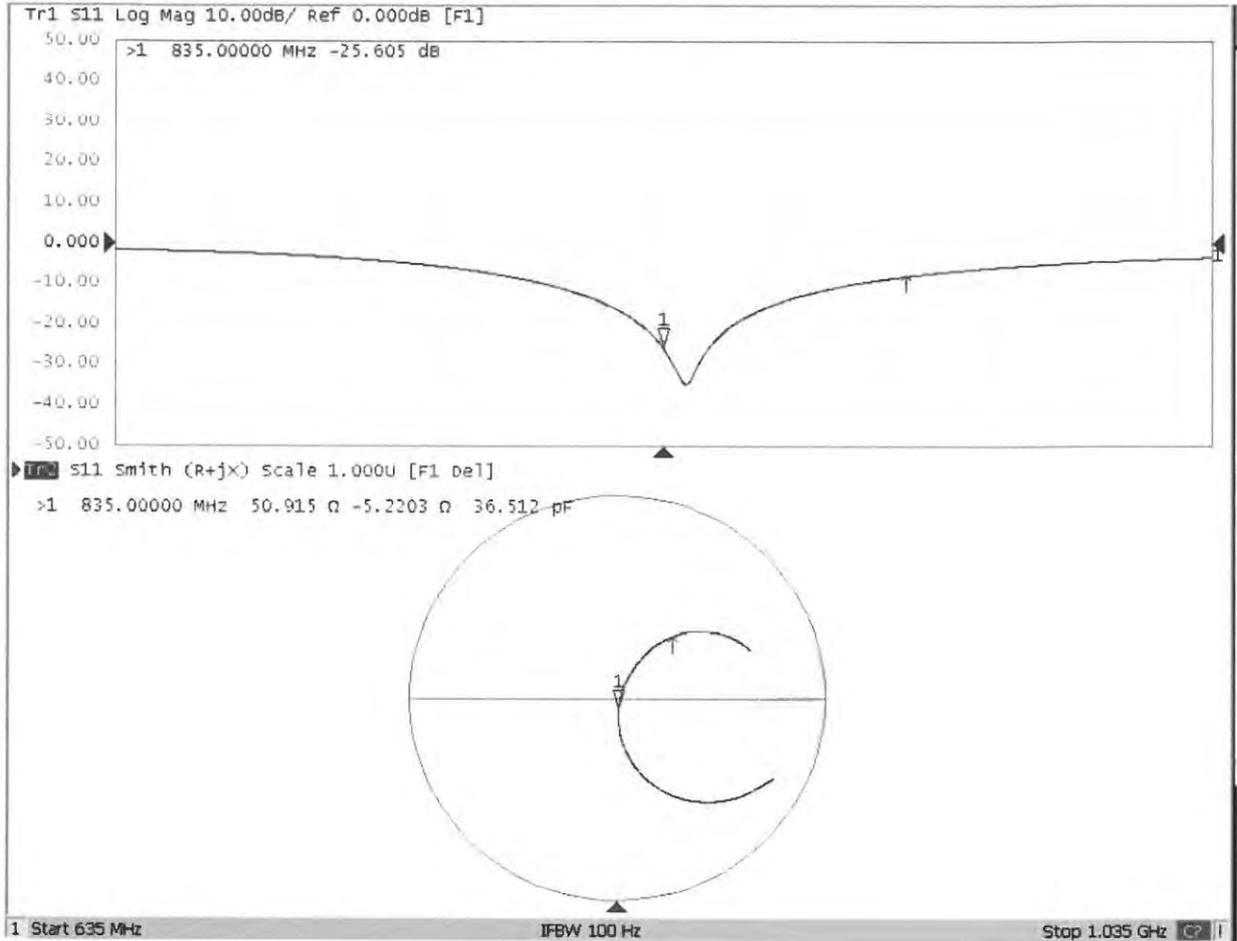


0 dB = 3.05 W/kg = 4.84 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Client **AUDEN**

Certificate No: **Z20-60155**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1750V2 - SN: 1111**

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

Calibration date: **April 29, 2020**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	04-Sep-19 (CTTL, No.J19X07825)	Sep-20
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	04-Sep-19 (CTTL, No.J19X07825)	Sep-20
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4	SN 7307	24-May-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-7307_May19)	May-20
DAE4	SN 1555	22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z19-60295)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	25-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21

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

Issued: May 5, 2020

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CALIBRATION LABORATORY

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
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E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com http://www.chinattl.cn

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for 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%.



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Measurement Conditions

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

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

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.1	1.37 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.8 ± 6 %	1.35 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	8.80 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	35.5 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.64 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	18.7 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)



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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.7Ω- 3.24 jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.8 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.084 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: 04.29.2020

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1111

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.348$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.78$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7307; ConvF(8.86, 8.86, 8.86) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 2019-05-24
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 2019-08-22
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

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

Reference Value = 93.73 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

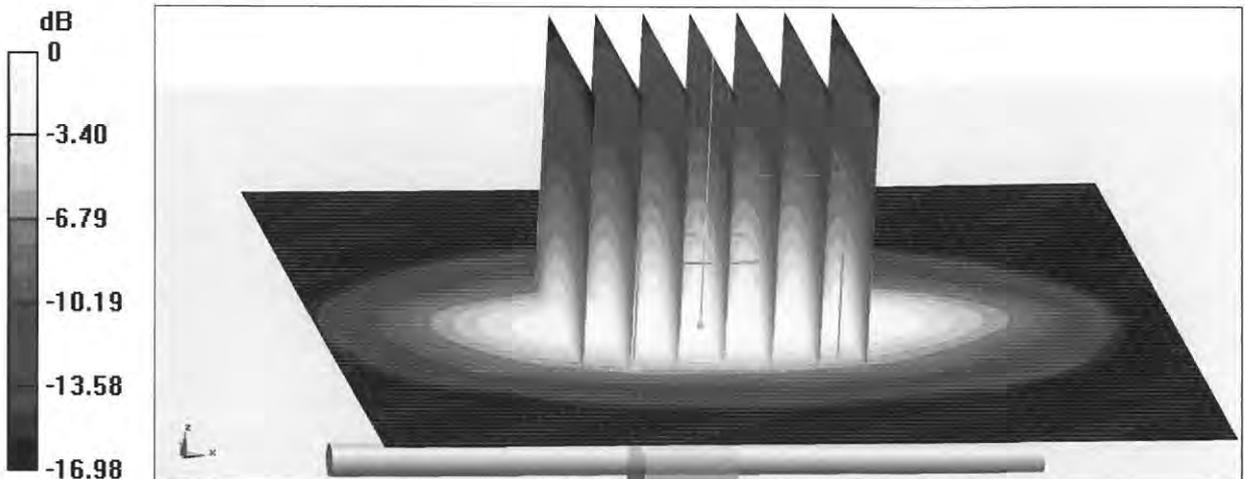
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.64 W/kg

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

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.7 W/kg



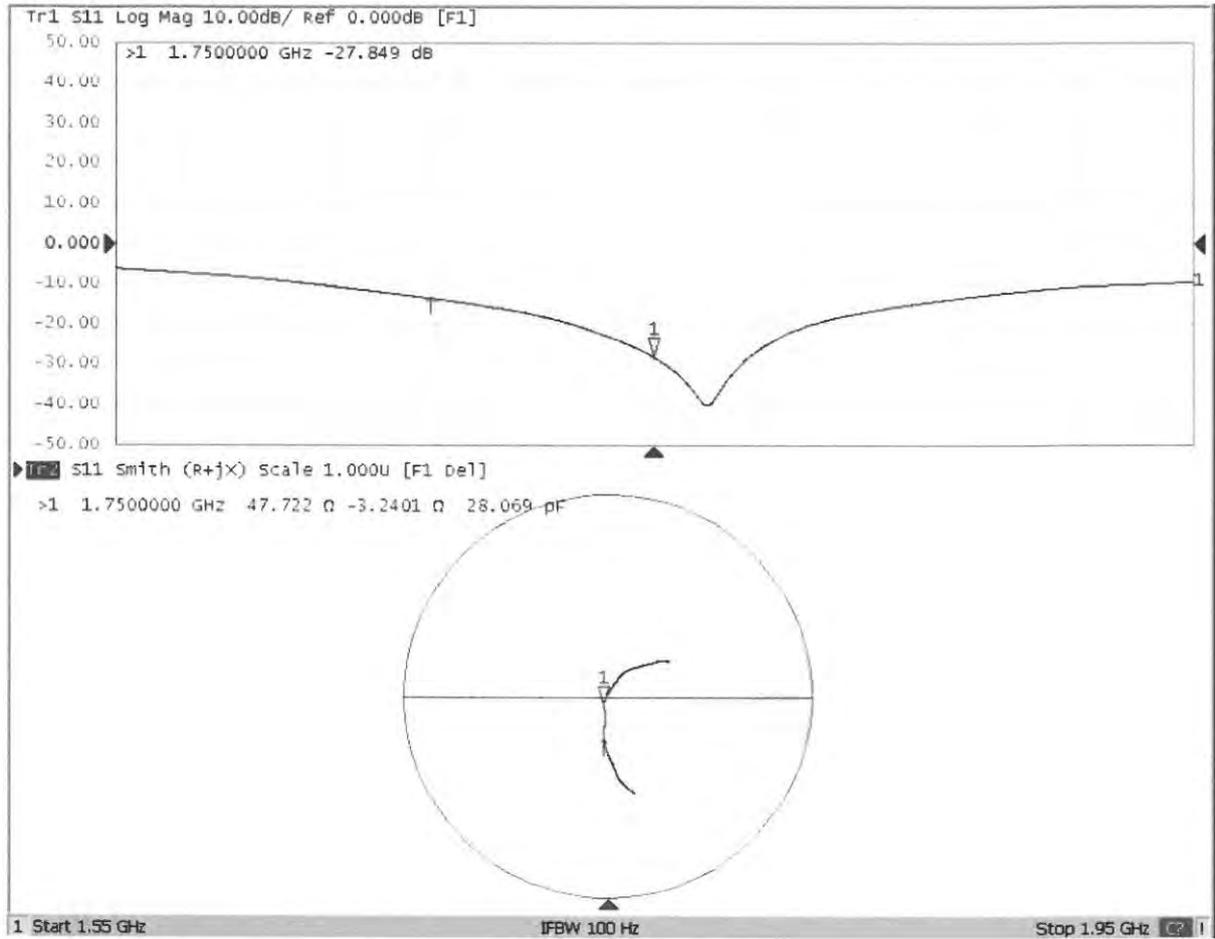
0 dB = 13.7 W/kg = 11.37 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d036_Jan20**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN:5d036**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v11
Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 0.7-3 GHz**

Calibration date: **January 21, 2020**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02895)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	31-Dec-19 (No. EX3-7349_Dec19)	Dec-20
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Dec-19 (No. DAE4-601_Dec19)	Dec-20

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB39512475	30-Oct-14 (in house check Feb-19)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-19)	In house check: Oct-20

Calibrated by:	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: January 22, 2020

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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, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.3
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	41.4 \pm 6 %	1.39 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.95 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.3 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.18 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.9 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.8 Ω + 5.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.3 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.195 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: 21.01.2020

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d036

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.39$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.6, 8.6, 8.6) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 31.12.2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.12.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

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

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

Reference Value = 109.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

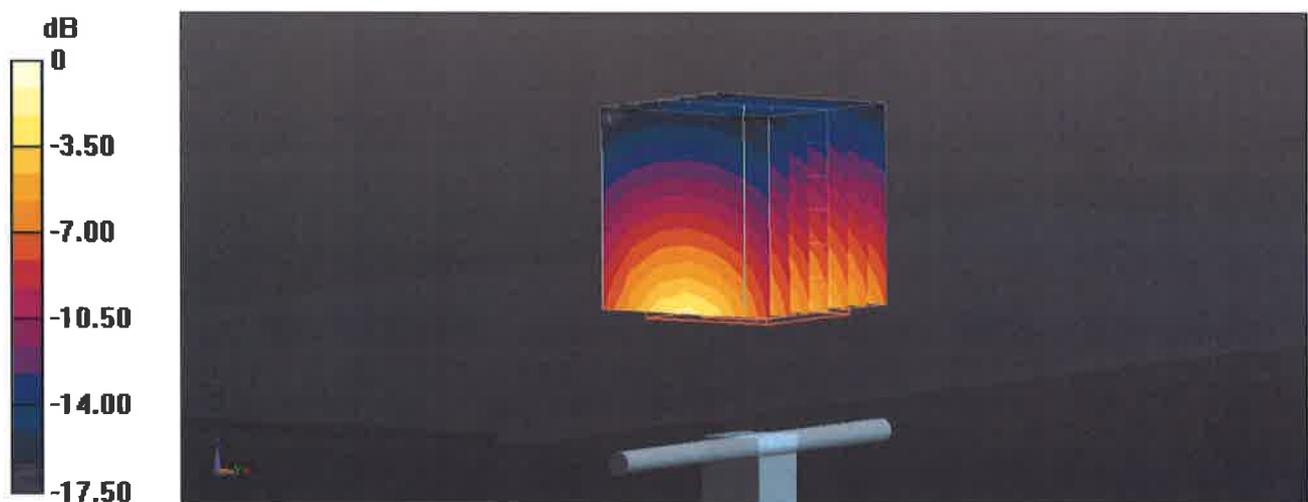
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.95 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.18 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9.8 mm

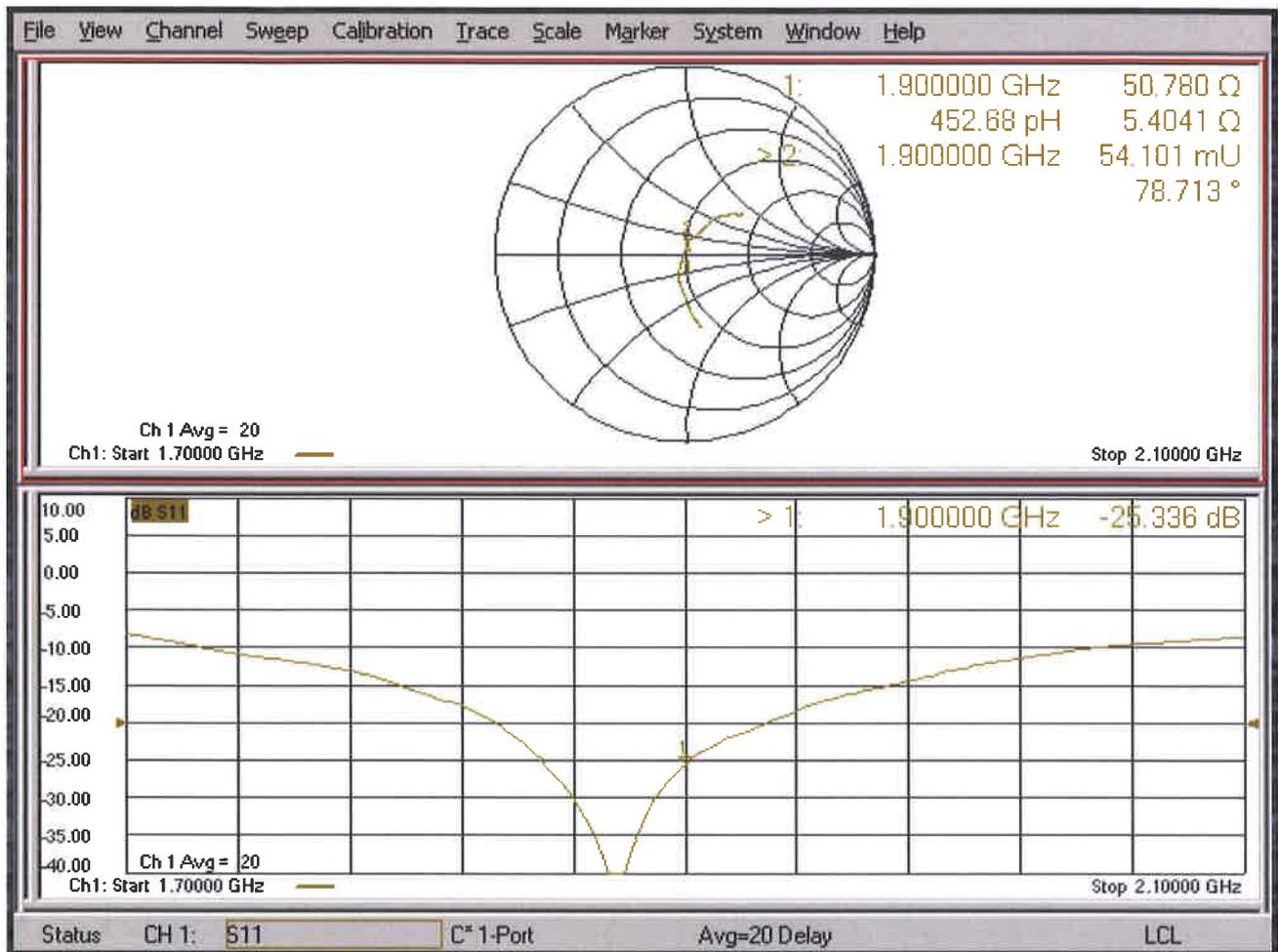
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 54.4%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.5 W/kg



0 dB = 15.5 W/kg = 11.90 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2300V2-1004_Jan20**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2300V2 - SN:1004**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v11
Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 0.7-3 GHz**

Calibration date: **January 21, 2020**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02895)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	31-Dec-19 (No. EX3-7349_Dec19)	Dec-20
DAE4	SN: 601	27-Dec-19 (No. DAE4-601_Dec19)	Dec-20

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB39512475	30-Oct-14 (in house check Feb-19)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-19)	In house check: Oct-20

Calibrated by: **Claudio Leubler** Laboratory Technician

Signature

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** Technical Manager

Issued: January 22, 2020

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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:

- 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	V52.10.3
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2300 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.5	1.67 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	39.8 \pm 6 %	1.70 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	48.8 W/kg \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.85 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.3 W/kg \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.3 Ω - 2.6 j Ω
Return Loss	- 28.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.162 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: 21.01.2020

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2300 MHz; Type: D2300V2; Serial: D2300V2 - SN:1004

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2300 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2300$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.7$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7349; ConvF(8.15, 8.15, 8.15) @ 2300 MHz; Calibrated: 31.12.2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 27.12.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

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

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

Reference Value = 115.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

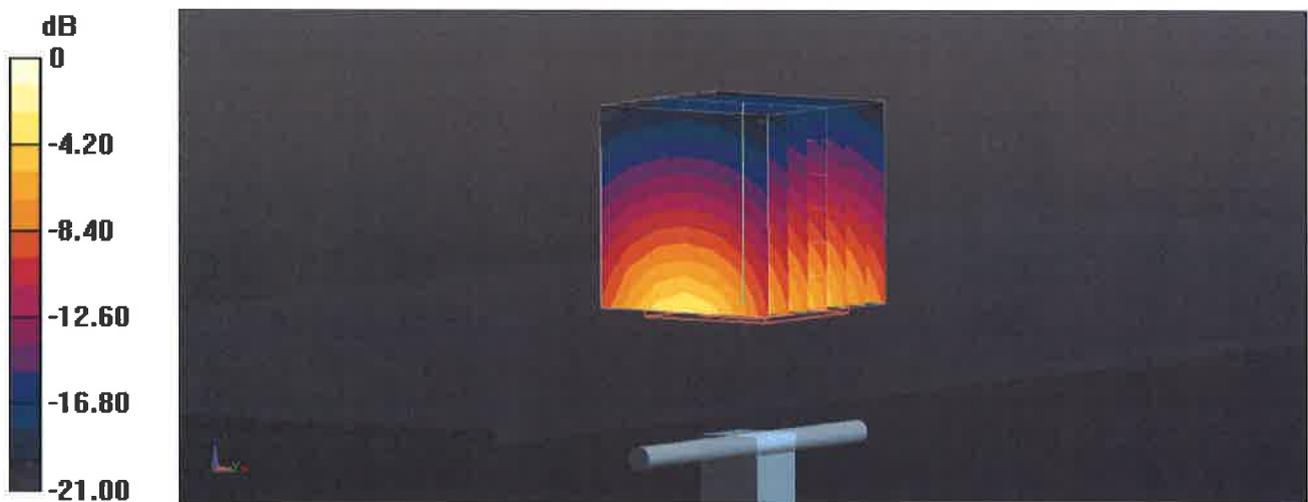
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 23.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.85 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9 mm

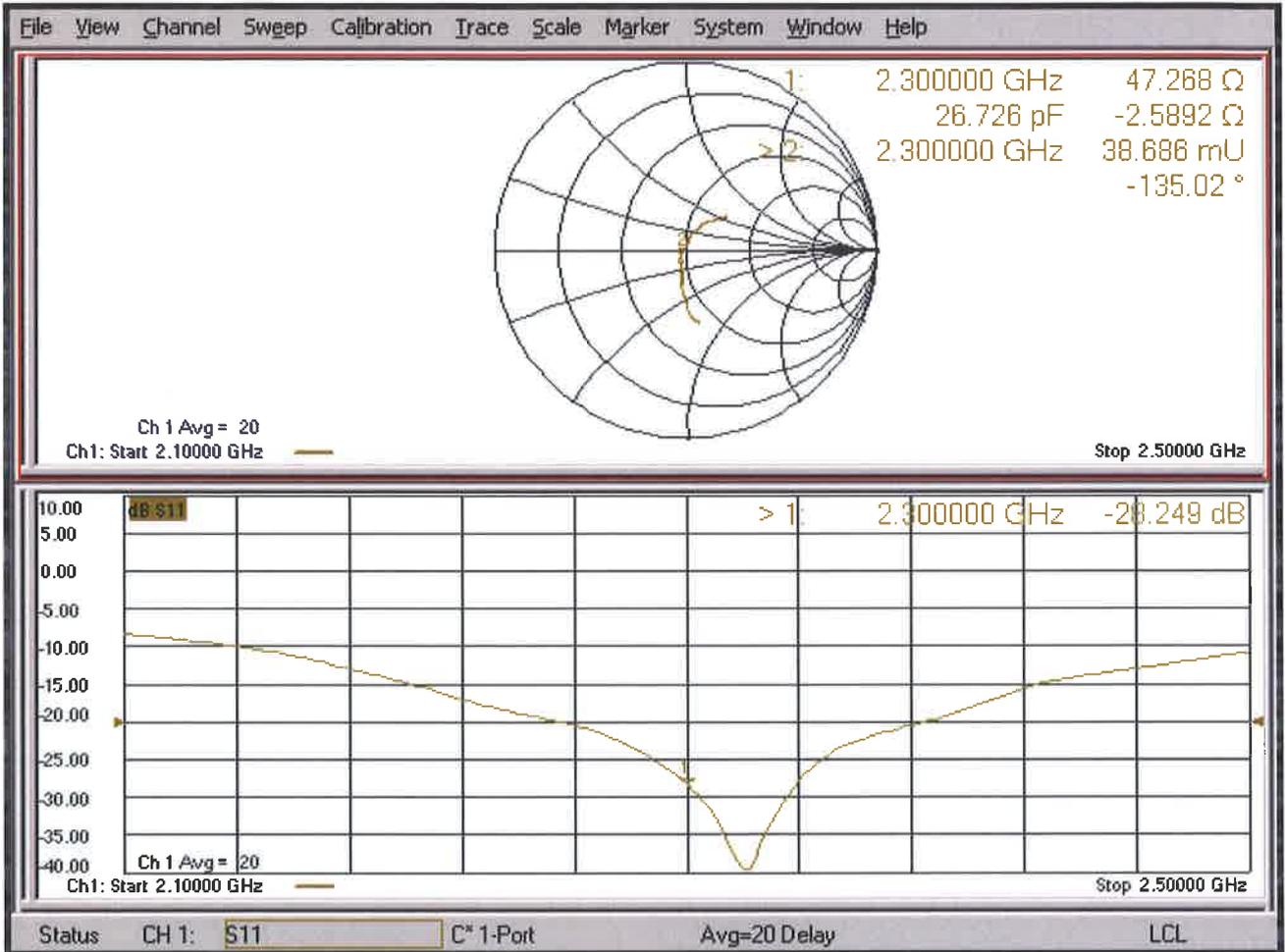
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 52%

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



0 dB = 20.0 W/kg = 13.01 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Client **AUDEN**

Certificate No: **Z19-60366**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 903**

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

Calibration date: **October 15, 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	106276	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP6A	101369	11-Apr-19 (CTTL, No.J19X02605)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1555	22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z19-60295)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

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

Issued: October 19, 2019

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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, "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%.



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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.2
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	39.8 \pm 6 %	1.76 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	12.6 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.1 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	5.80 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.4 W/kg \pm 18.7 % (k=2)



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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.0Ω+ 2.78 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.3dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.022 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: 10.15.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 903

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.759$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.82$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/22/2019
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7470)

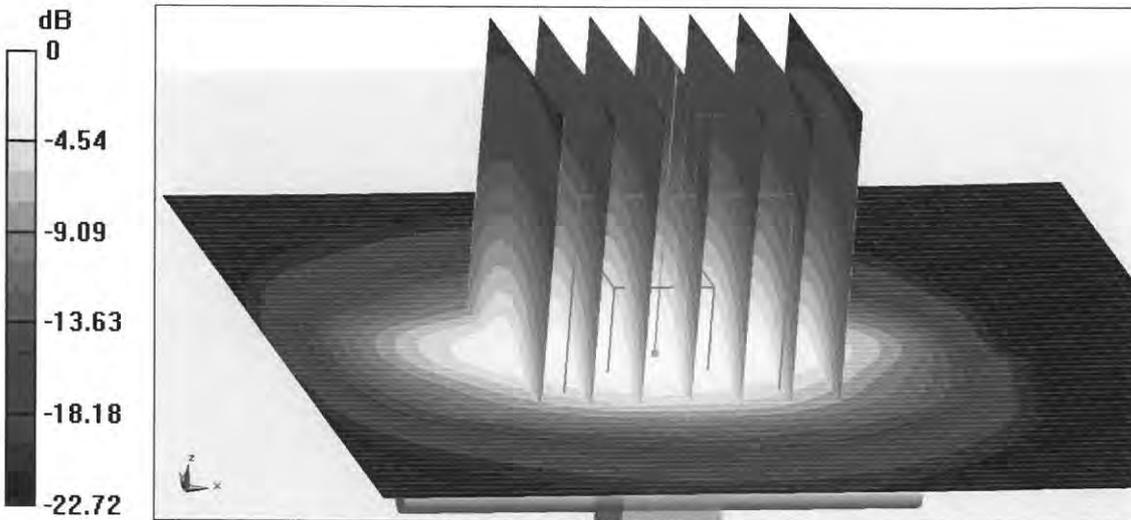
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 100.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.8 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.3 W/kg

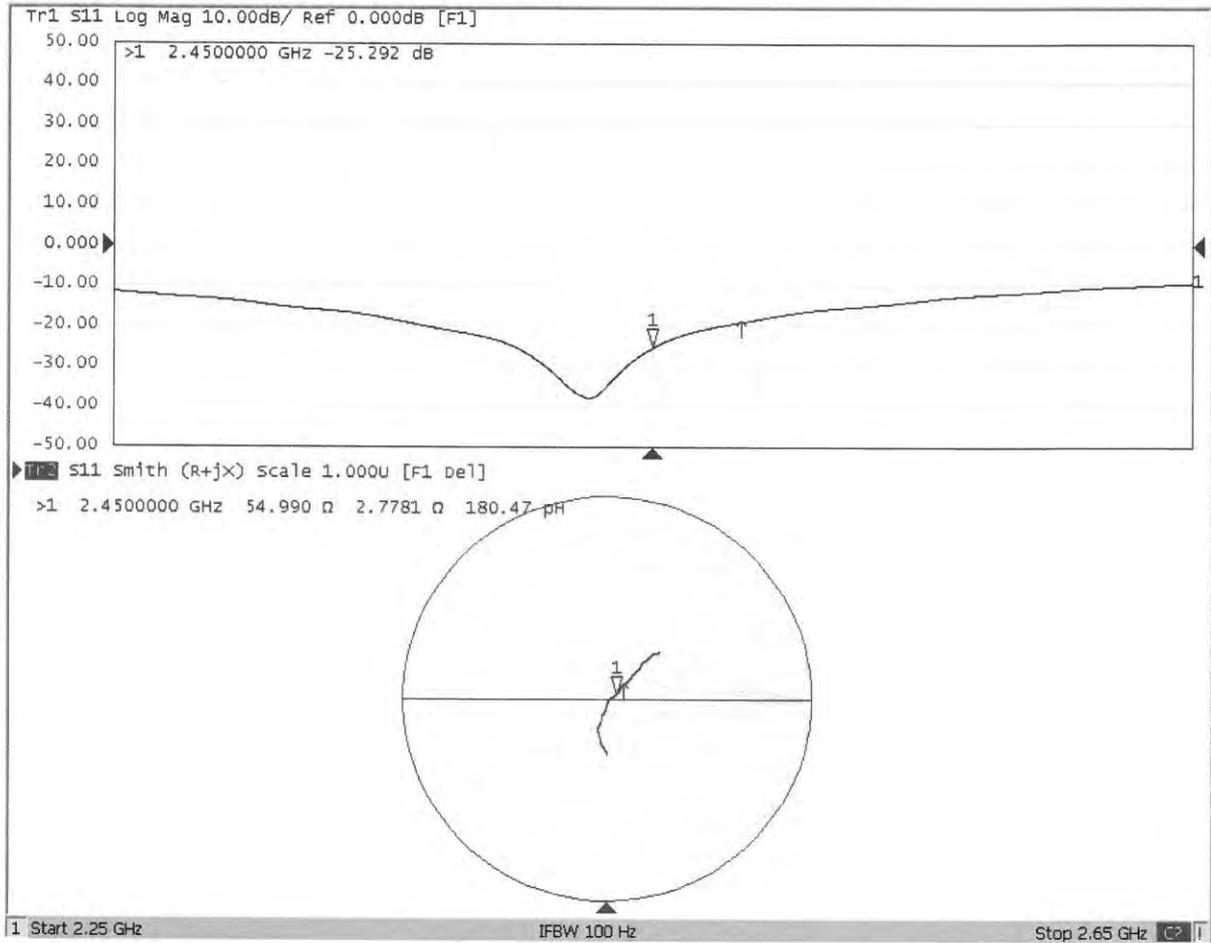


0 dB = 21.3 W/kg = 13.28 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Client **AUDEN**

Certificate No: **Z20-60156**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2600V2 - SN: 1077**

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

Calibration date: **April 26, 2020**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	04-Sep-19 (CTTL, No.J19X07825)	Sep-20
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	04-Sep-19 (CTTL, No.J19X07825)	Sep-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7307	24-May-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-7307_May19)	May-20
DAE4	SN 1555	22-Aug-19(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z19-60295)	Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	25-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00516)	Feb-21
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Feb-20 (CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21

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

Issued: April 30, 2020

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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, "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%.



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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2600 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.0	1.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.5 ± 6 %	1.95 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.9 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	55.9 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.11 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.5 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)



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Appendix(Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.5Ω- 6.81jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.3dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.017 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: 04.26.2020

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1077

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.949$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.51$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7307; ConvF(7.65, 7.65, 7.65) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 2019-05-24
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 2019-08-22
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

Reference Value = 106.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

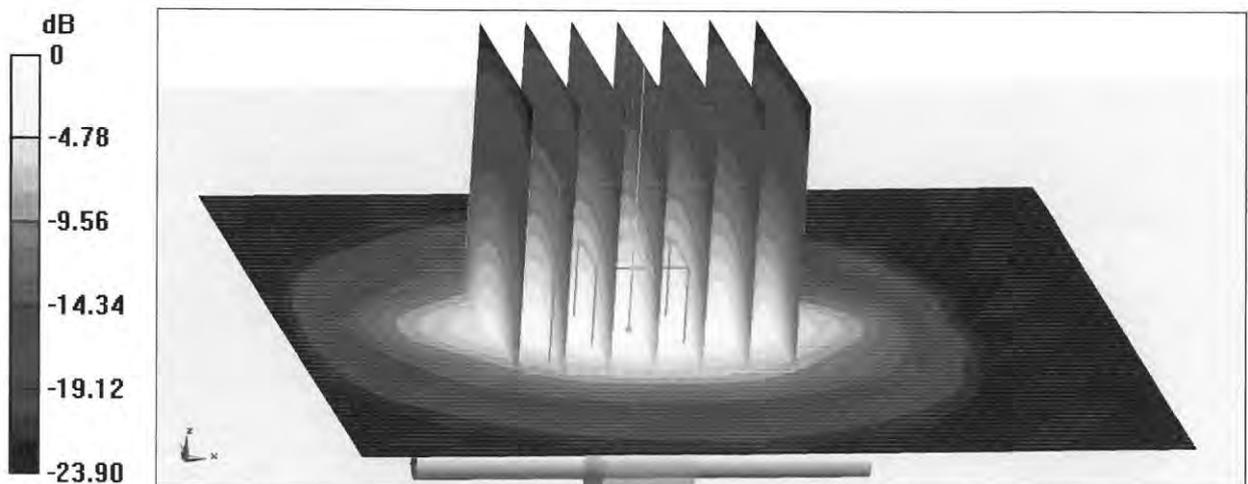
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.11 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 44.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 24.3 W/kg



0 dB = 24.3 W/kg = 13.86 dBW/kg