

6. Calibration Certificate

6.1. Probe Calibration Certificate

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



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Swiss Calibration Service

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **CIQ (Auden)**

Certificate No: **ES3-3292_Aug14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3292**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6**
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: **August 15, 2014**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01915)	Apr-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01919)	Apr-15
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01920)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3013_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 660	13-Dec-13 (No. DAE4-660_Dec13)	Dec-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

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

Issued: August 15, 2014

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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.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect 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 with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; D_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}**: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{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 ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle**: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM_x (no uncertainty required).

ES3DV3 – SN:3292

August 15, 2014

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3292

Manufactured:	July 6, 2010
Repaired:	July 28, 2014
Calibrated:	August 15, 2014

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

ES3DV3- SN:3292

August 15, 2014

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292**Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.89	0.95	1.46	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	107.1	106.1	103.9	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	209.7	$\pm 3.8 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		218.8	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		198.5	

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 NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 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.

ES3DV3- SN:3292

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DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292**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)
450	43.5	0.87	6.71	6.71	6.71	0.18	1.80	± 13.3 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.23	6.23	6.23	0.80	1.11	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.71	6.71	6.71	0.71	1.17	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	5.07	5.07	5.07	0.61	1.36	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.03	5.03	5.03	0.45	1.55	± 12.0 %
2100	39.8	1.49	5.04	5.04	5.04	0.77	1.17	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.73	1.23	± 12.0 %

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

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

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

ES3DV3- SN:3292

August 15, 2014

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body 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)
450	56.7	0.94	7.10	7.10	7.10	0.13	1.00	± 13.3 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.11	6.11	6.11	0.36	1.78	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	5.97	5.97	5.97	0.73	1.22	± 12.0 %
1810	53.3	1.52	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.59	1.45	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.66	4.66	4.66	0.41	1.79	± 12.0 %
2100	53.2	1.62	4.77	4.77	4.77	0.63	1.42	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.23	4.23	4.23	0.66	0.98	± 12.0 %

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

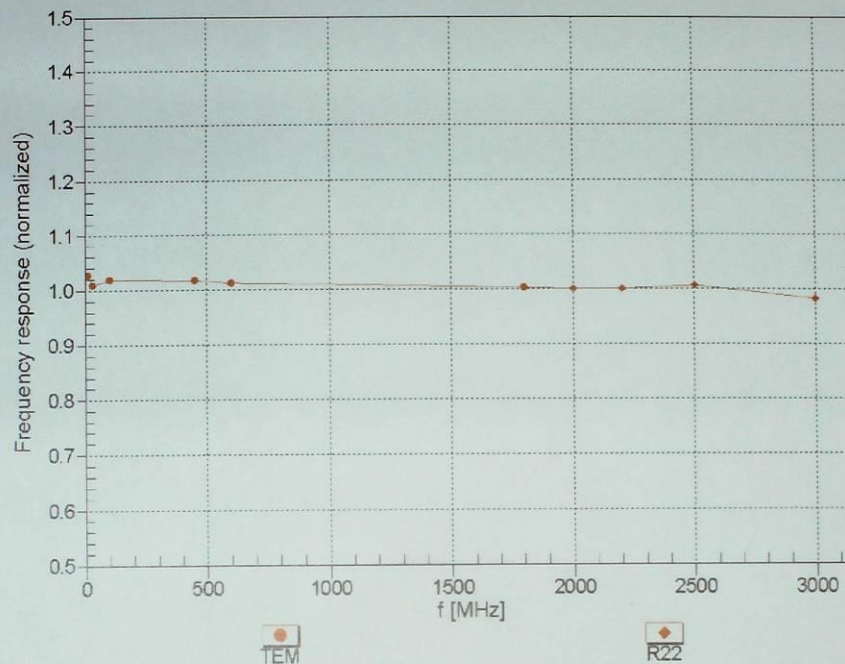
^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty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

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

ES3DV3- SN:3292

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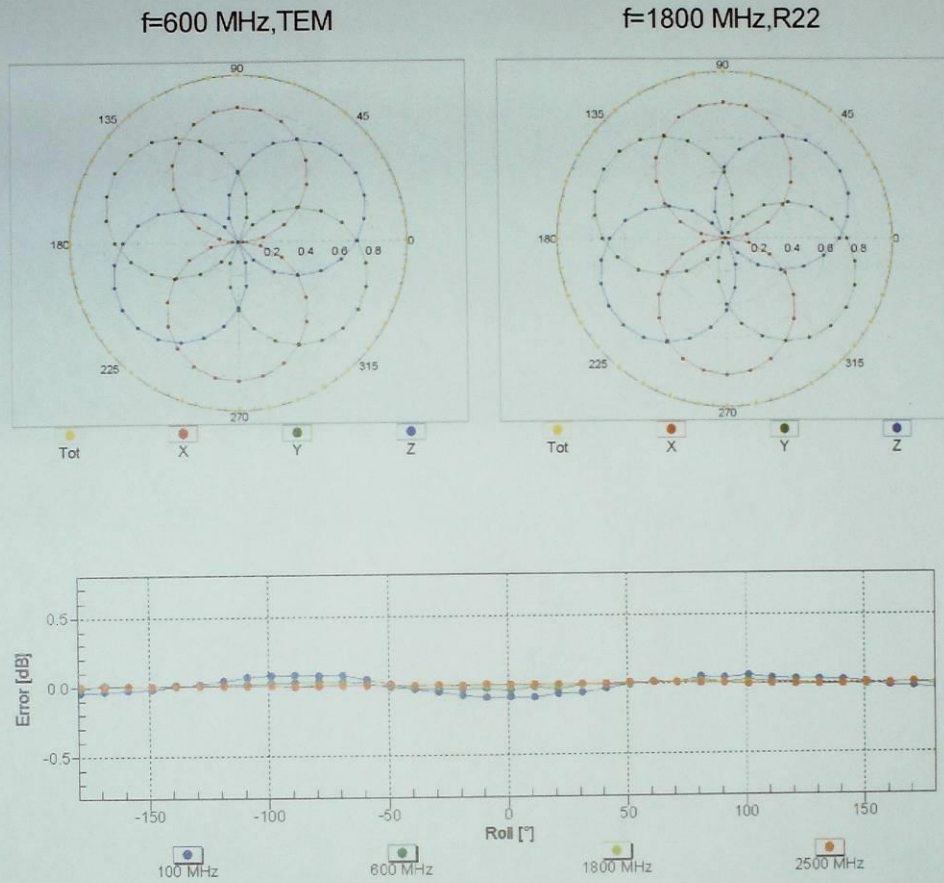
Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



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

ES3DV3- SN:3292

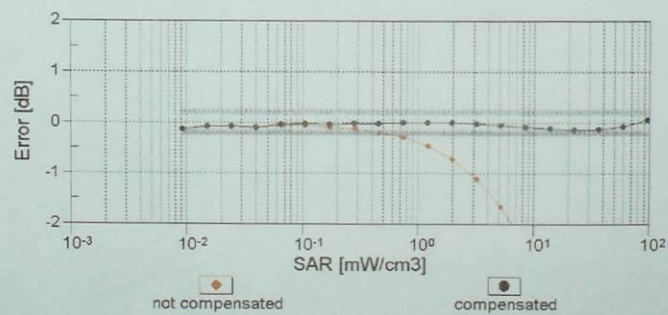
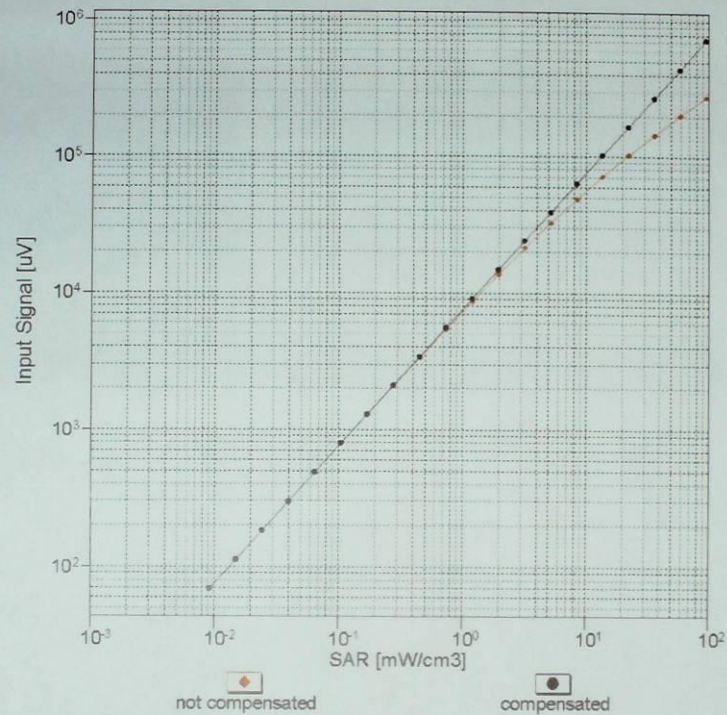
August 15, 2014

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$ **Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)**

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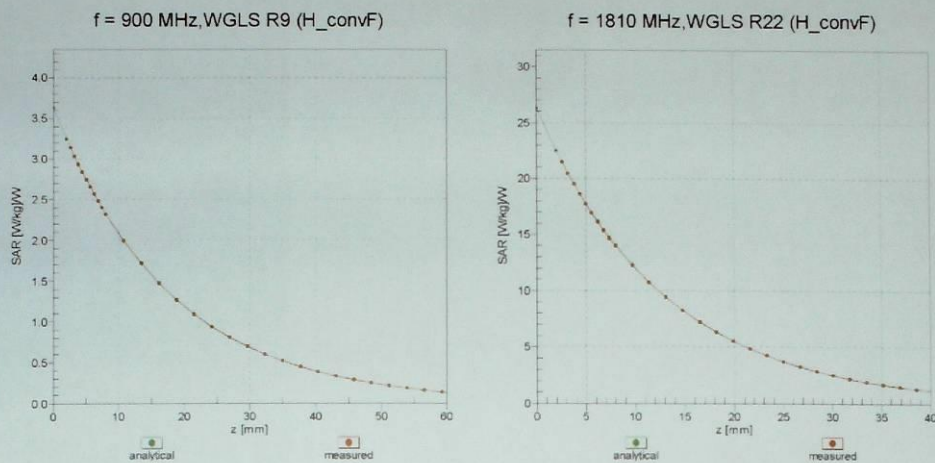
Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell, $f_{\text{eval}} = 1900 \text{ MHz}$)

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

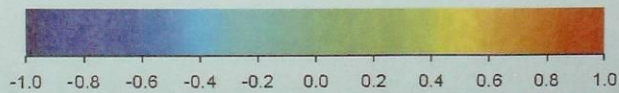
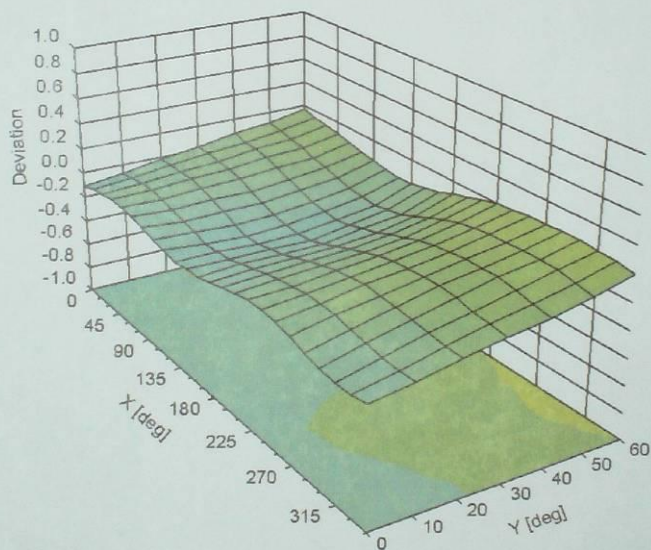
ES3DV3- SN:3292

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Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 2.6\%$ ($k=2$)

ES3DV3- SN:3292

August 15, 2014

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3292**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-8.9
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

6.2. D835V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com Http://www.chinattl.cn

Client **CIQ-SZ(Auden)** Certificate No: **Z14-97067**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d134**

Calibration Procedure(s) **TMC-OS-E-02-194
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

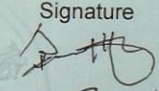
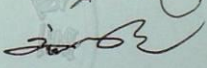
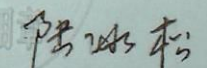
Calibration date: **July 24, 2014**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±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 NRVD	102083	11-Sep-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-443)	Sep-14
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	11-Sep-13 (TMC, No. JZ13-443)	Sep -14
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	3- Sep-13 (SPEAG, No.EX3-3846_Sep13)	Sep-14
DAE4	SN 1331	23-Jan-14 (SPEAG, DAE4-1331_Jan14)	Jan -15
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49070393	13-Nov-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-394)	Nov-14
Network Analyzer E8362B	MY43021135	19-Oct-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-278)	Oct-14

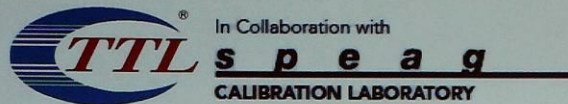
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: July 28, 2014

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Certificate No: Z14-97067

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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, "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
- 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	52.8.8.1222
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	41.7 $\pm$ 6 %	0.90 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	2.41 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.62 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	1.57 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.27 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)

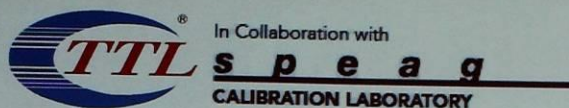
Body TSL parameters

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	55.6 $\pm$ 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	2.47 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.77 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	1.64 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.50 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)



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Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$48.8\Omega + 3.34j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 28.9dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.9\Omega + 7.08j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.0dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.261 ns
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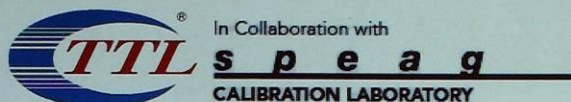
After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 24.07.2014

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d134

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.904 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Center Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(9.32, 9.32, 9.32); Calibrated: 2013-09-03;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2014-01-23
- Phantom: Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51 CA; Serial: 1161/2
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

System Performance Check at Frequencies below 1 GHz/d=15mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

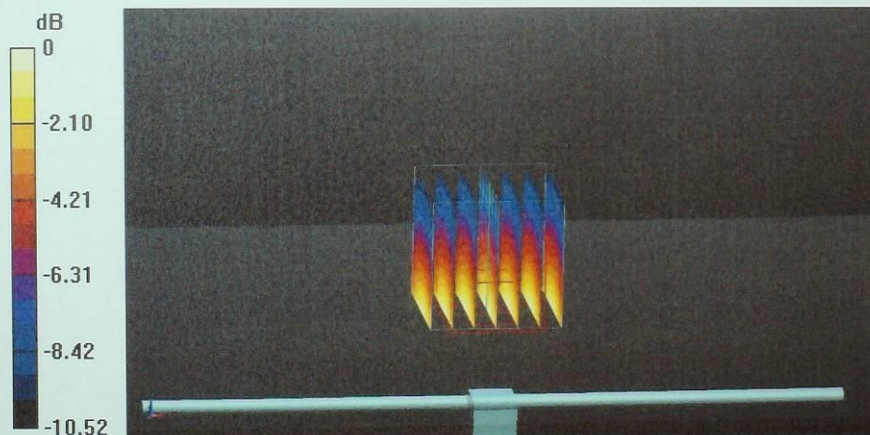
$dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 58.91 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

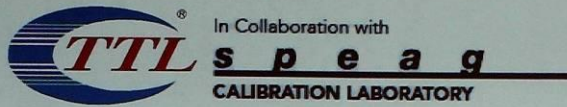
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.60 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.41 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.57 W/kg

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



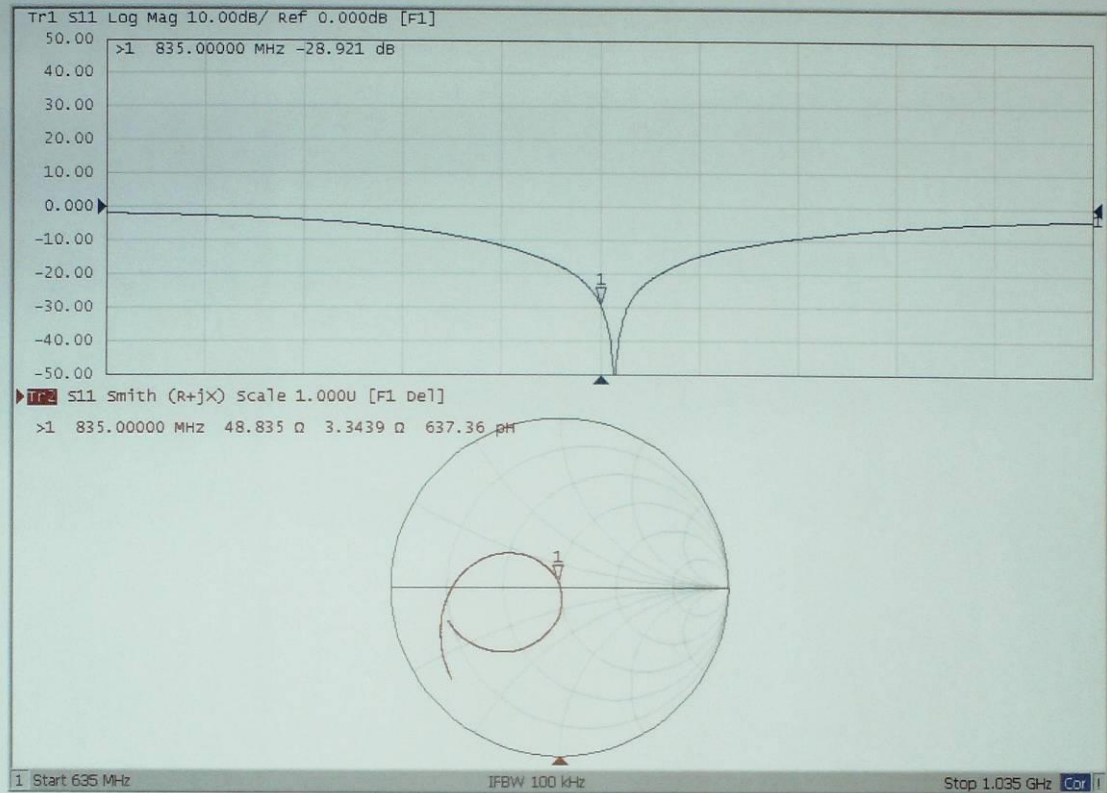
0 dB = 3.05 W/kg = 4.84 dBW/kg

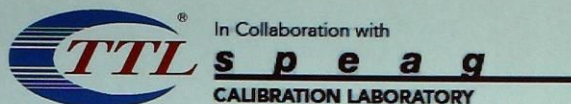


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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 24.07.2014

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d134

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.986 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.6$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(8.96, 8.96, 8.96); Calibrated: 2013-09-03;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2014-01-23
- 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 (7331)

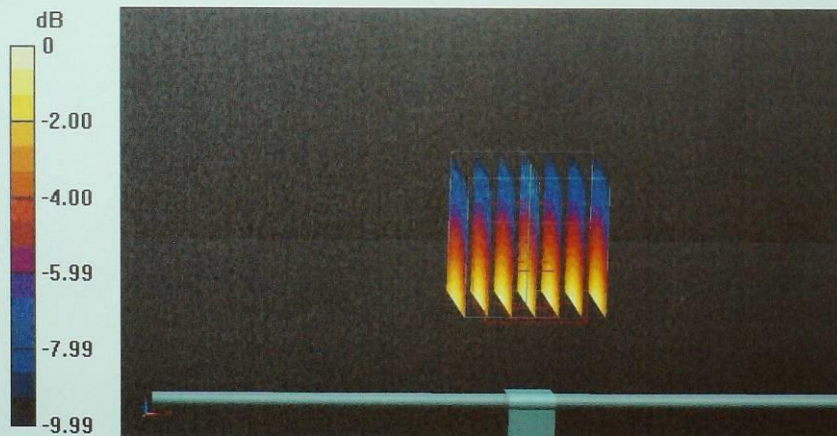
System Performance Check at Frequencies below 1 GHz/d=15mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=2.0mm (EX-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.01 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.66 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.64 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.10 W/kg



0 dB = 3.10 W/kg = 4.91 dBW/kg



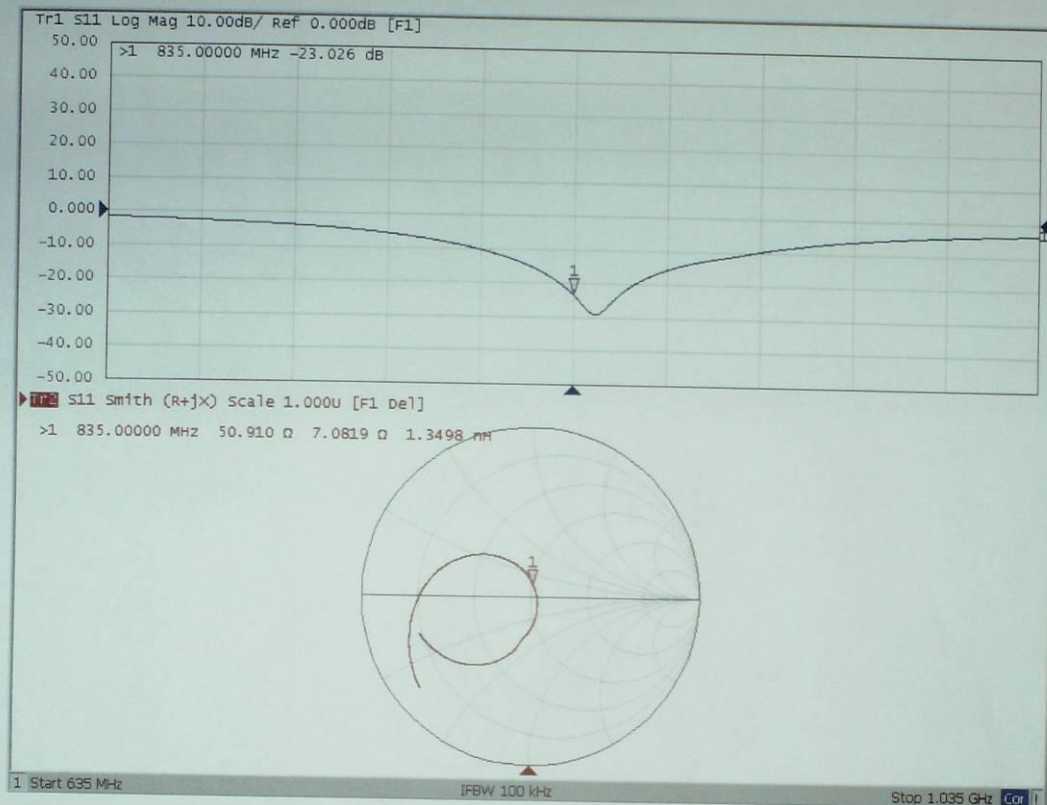
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CALIBRATION
No. L0570

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



6.3. D1900V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate



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Client **SZJT**Certificate No: **J13-2-3052****CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d072**

Calibration Procedure(s) **TMC-OS-E-02-194**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

Calibration date: **December 12, 2013**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102083	11-Sep-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-443)	Sep-14
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100595	11-Sep-13 (TMC, No. JZ13-443)	Sep -14
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN 3149	5- Sep-13 (SPEAG, No.ES3-3149_Sep13)	Sep-14
DAE4	SN 777	22-Feb-13 (SPEAG, DAE4-777_Feb13)	Feb -14
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49070393	13-Nov-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-394)	Nov-14
Network Analyzer E8362B	MY43021135	19-Oct-13 (TMC, No.JZ13-278)	Oct-14

	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: December 17, 2013

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



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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / 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
- 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	52.8.7.1137
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Twin 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	38.9 $\pm$ 6 %	1.42 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.71 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	38.3 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	5.08 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.2 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	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	53.7 $\pm$ 6 %	1.53 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.98 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.9 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	5.26 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.0 mW / g $\pm$ 20.4 % (k=2)



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Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.3Ω+ 3.17jΩ
Return Loss	- 30.0dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.8Ω+ 3.92jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.7dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.048 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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