

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG WCDMA Band V 4182CH Back side 10mm

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040067607

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA (0); Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL900; Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.939$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.87$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3923; ConvF(10.34, 10.34, 10.34); Calibrated: 2019-10-22
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1428; Calibrated: 2020-03-03
- Phantom: SAM 3; Type: SAM; Serial: 1912
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.313 W/kg

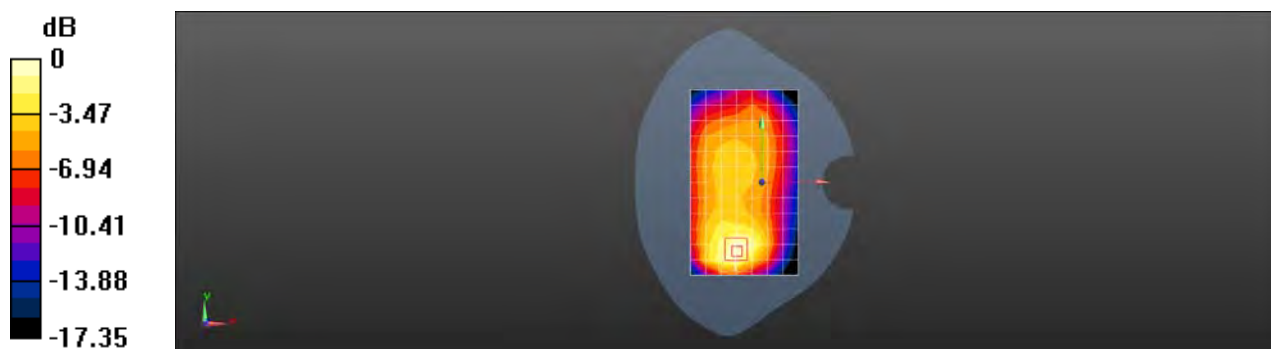
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.17 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.470 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.265 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.156 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.358 W/kg



0 dB = 0.358 W/kg = -4.46 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG LTE Band 2 20M QPSK 1RB50 18700CH Left cheek

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040067607

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-FDD BW 20MHz (0); Frequency: 1860 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL1900; Medium parameters used: $f = 1860$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.389$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.164$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3982; ConvF(8.48, 8.48, 8.48); Calibrated: 2019-09-11
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1428; Calibrated: 2020-03-03
- Phantom: SAM 3; Type: SAM; Serial: 1912
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Head/Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15$ mm, $dy=15$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.252 W/kg

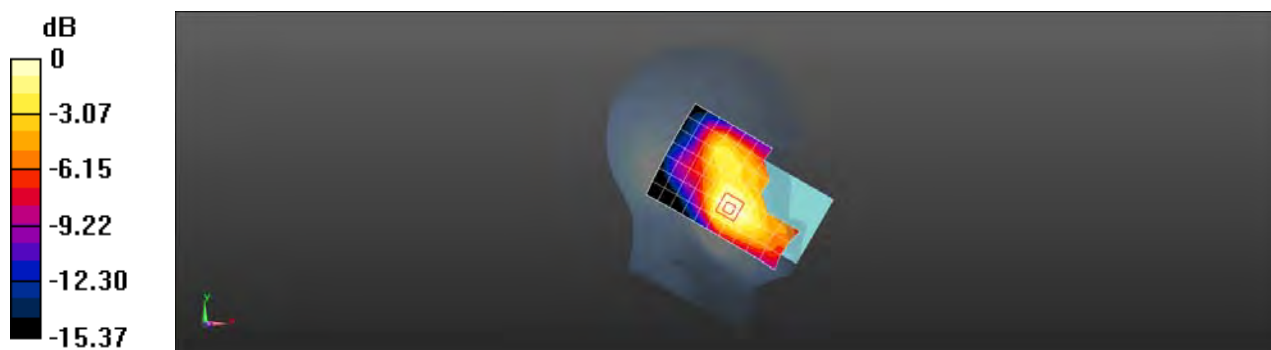
Configuration/Head/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8$ mm, $dy=8$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 3.832 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.292 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.194 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.123 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.242 W/kg



0 dB = 0.242 W/kg = -6.16 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG LTE Band 2 20M QPSK 1RB50 18700CH Back side 10mm

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040067607

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-FDD BW 20MHz (0); Frequency: 1860 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL1900; Medium parameters used: $f = 1860$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.389$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.614$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3982; ConvF(8.48, 8.48, 8.48); Calibrated: 2019-09-11
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1428; Calibrated: 2020-03-03
- Phantom: SAM 3; Type: SAM; Serial: 1912
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.607 W/kg

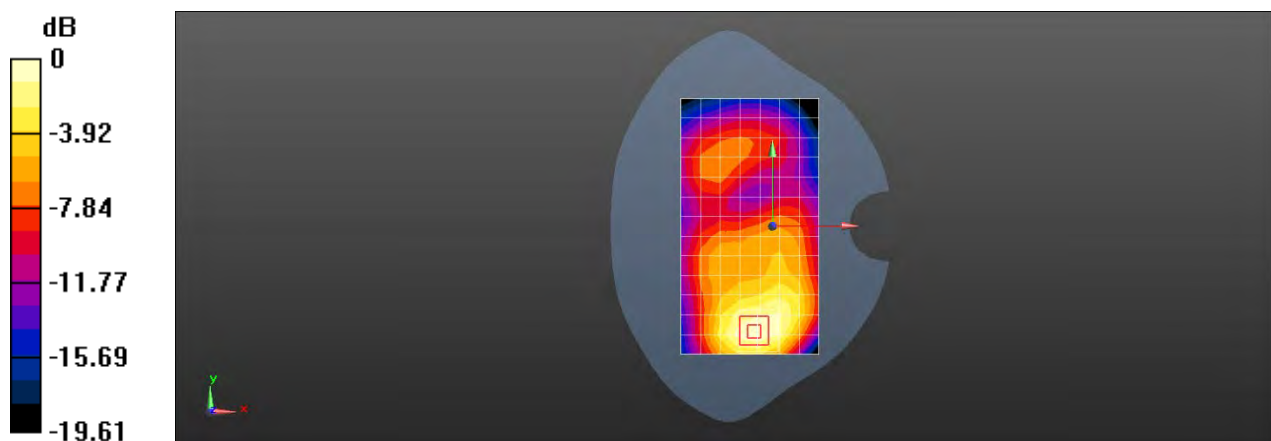
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.879 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.752 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.461 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.273 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.613 W/kg



0 dB = 0.613 W/kg = -2.13 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG LTE Band 2 20M QPSK 1RB50 18700CH Bottom side 15mm

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040067607

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-FDD BW 20MHz (0); Frequency: 1860 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL1900; Medium parameters used: $f = 1860$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.389$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.614$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3982; ConvF(8.48, 8.48, 8.48); Calibrated: 2019-09-11
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1428; Calibrated: 2020-03-03
- Phantom: SAM 3; Type: SAM; Serial: 1912
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.736 W/kg

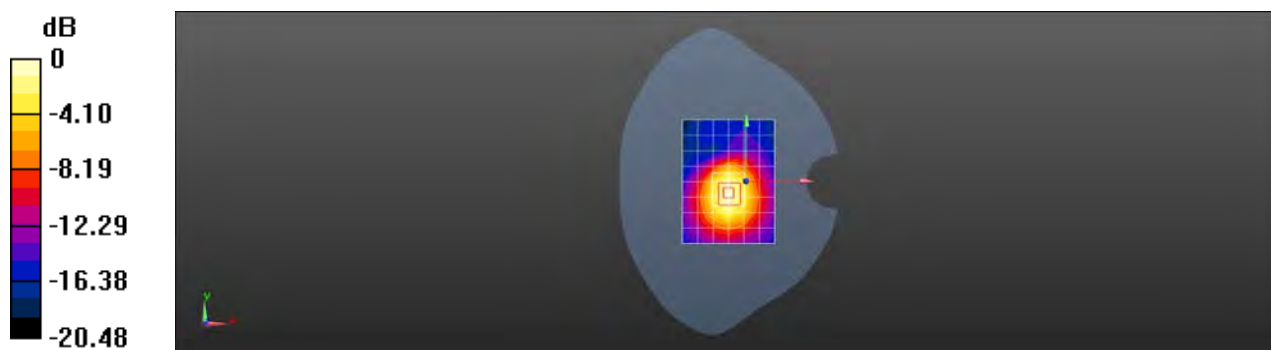
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.79 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.917 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.547 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.309 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.729 W/kg



0 dB = 0.729 W/kg = -1.37 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG LTE Band 4 20M QPSK 1RB50 20175CH Right cheek

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040067607

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-FDD BW 20MHz (0); Frequency: 1732.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

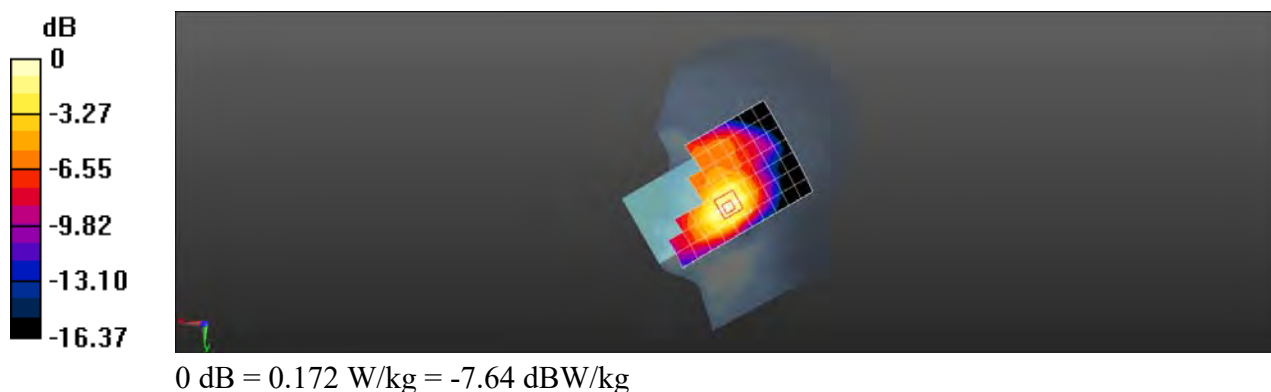
Medium: HSL1750; Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1732.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.328$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.678$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3982; ConvF(8.8, 8.8, 8.8); Calibrated: 2019-09-11
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1428; Calibrated: 2020-03-03
- Phantom: SAM 3; Type: SAM; Serial: 1912
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Head/Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.168 W/kg

Configuration/Head/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.694 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.205 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.137 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.087 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.172 W/kg



Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG LTE Band 4 20M QPSK 1RB50 20175CH Back side 15mm

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040062418

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-FDD BW 20MHz (0); Frequency: 1732.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL1750; Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1732.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.328$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.678$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3982; ConvF(8.8, 8.8, 8.8); Calibrated: 2019-09-11
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1428; Calibrated: 2020-03-03
- Phantom: SAM 3; Type: SAM; Serial: 1912
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.540 W/kg

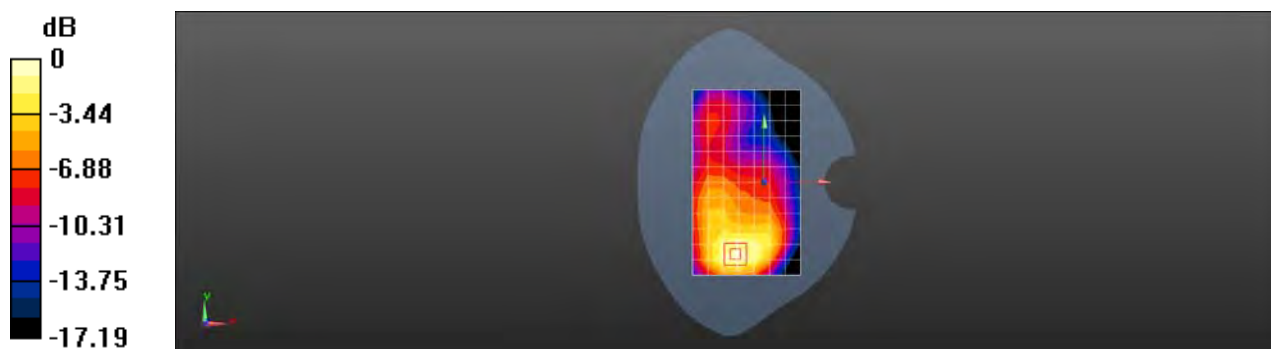
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.216 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.712 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.451 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.268 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.595 W/kg



0 dB = 0.595 W/kg = -2.25 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG LTE Band 5 10M QPSK 1RB25 20450CH Right cheek

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040067607

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-FDD BW 10MHZ (0); Frequency: 829 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL835;Medium parameters used: $f = 829$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.934$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.928$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3923; ConvF(10.34, 10.34, 10.34); Calibrated: 2019-10-22
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1428; Calibrated: 2020-03-03
- Phantom: SAM 3; Type: SAM; Serial: 1912
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Head/Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.153 W/kg

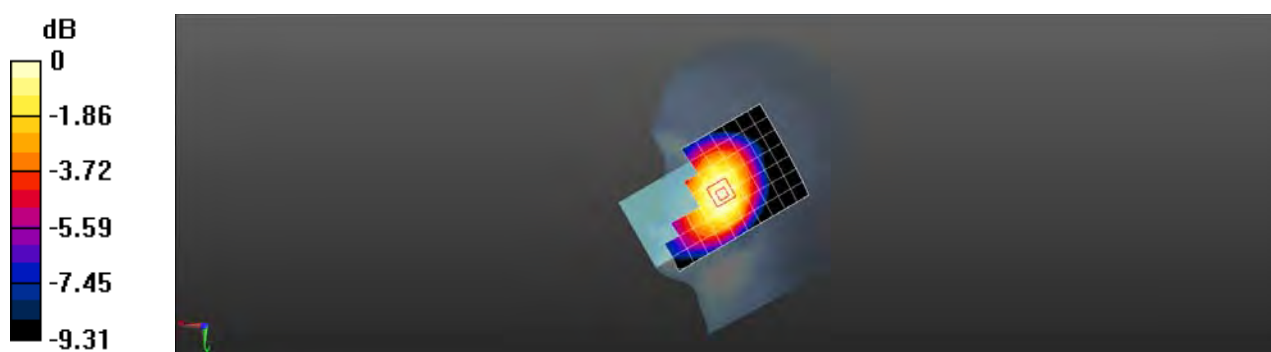
Configuration/Head/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.288 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.171 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.136 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.103 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.157 W/kg



0 dB = 0.157 W/kg = -8.04 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG LTE Band 5 10M QPSK 1RB25 20450CH Back side 10mm

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040062418

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-FDD BW 10MHZ (0); Frequency: 829 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL835; Medium parameters used: $f = 829$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.934$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.928$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3923; ConvF(10.34, 10.34, 10.34); Calibrated: 2019-10-22
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1428; Calibrated: 2020-03-03
- Phantom: SAM 3; Type: SAM; Serial: 1912
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.331 W/kg

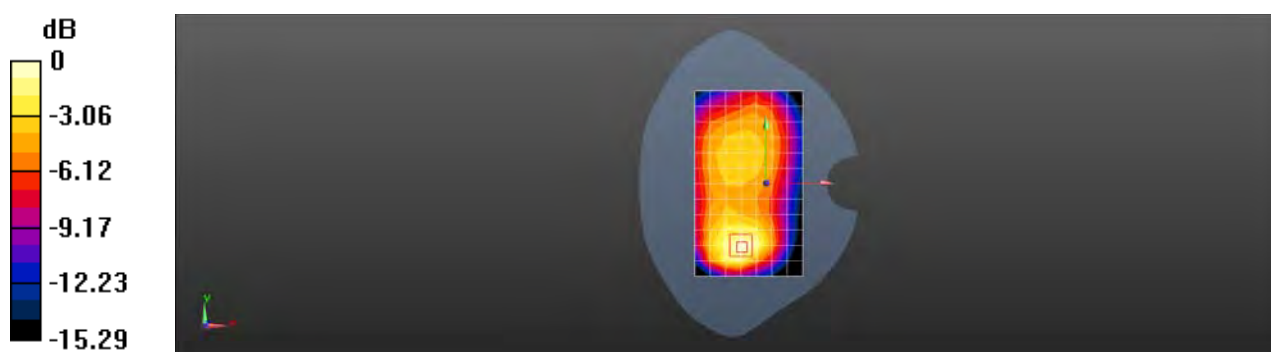
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.00 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.438 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.250 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.147 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.330 W/kg



0 dB = 0.330 W/kg = -4.81 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG LTE Band 7 20M QPSK 1RB50 21350CH Right cheek

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040067607

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-FDD BW 20MHz (0); Frequency: 2560 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL2600; Medium parameters used: $f = 2560$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.943$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.110$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3923; ConvF(7.74, 7.74, 7.74); Calibrated: 2019-10-22
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn896; Calibrated: 2019-09-18
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: 1913
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Head/Area Scan (9x16x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12$ mm, $dy=12$ mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.153 W/kg

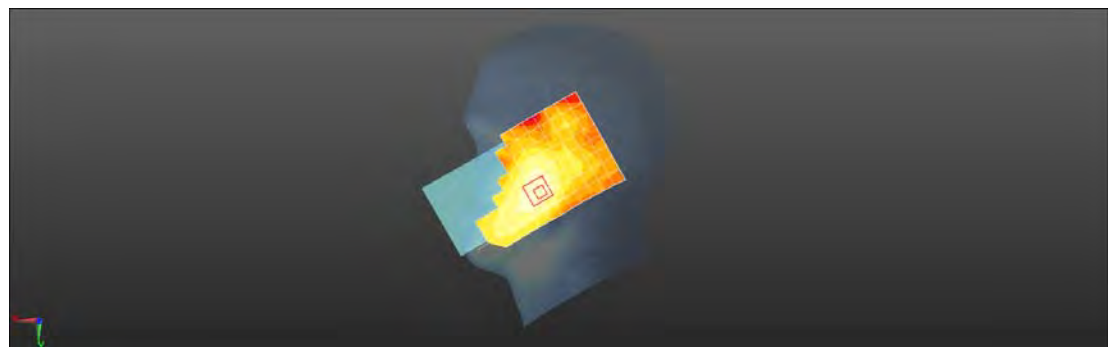
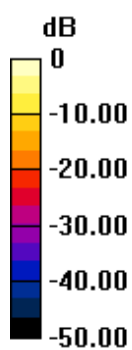
Configuration/Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 0.2770 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.211 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.181 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.0979 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.164 W/kg



0 dB = 0.164 W/kg = -7.85 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG LTE Band 7 20M QPSK 1RB50 21350CH Back side 15mm

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040067607

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-FDD BW 20MHz (0); Frequency: 2560 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL2600; Medium parameters used: $f = 2560$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.943$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.110$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3923; ConvF(7.74, 7.74, 7.74); Calibrated: 2019-10-22;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn896; Calibrated: 2019-09-18
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: 1913
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (10x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.323 W/kg

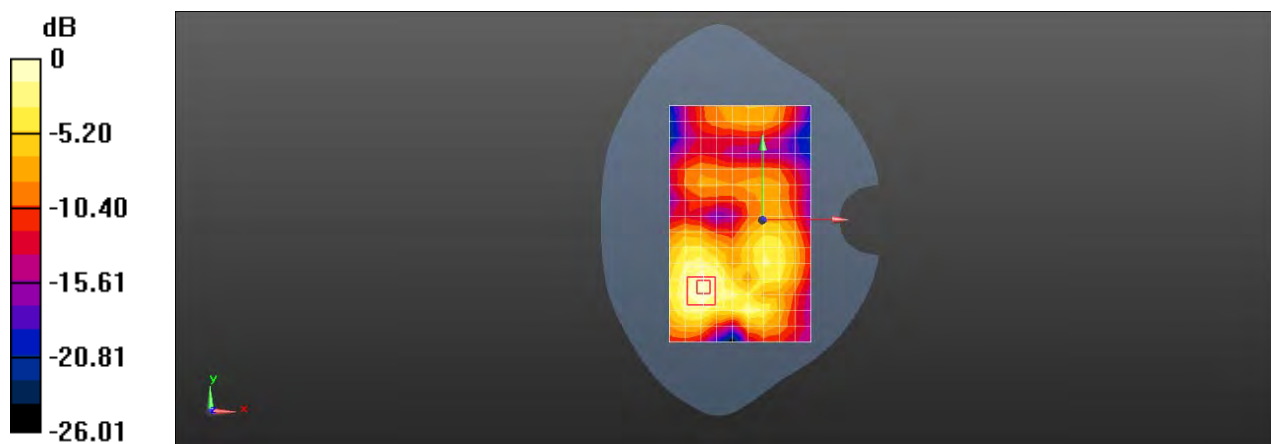
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.045 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.510 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.282 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.163 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.394 W/kg



Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG LTE Band 7 20M QPSK 1RB50 21350CH Bottom side 15mm

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040067607

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-FDD BW 20MHz (0); Frequency: 2560 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL2600; Medium parameters used: $f = 2560$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.943$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.110$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3923; ConvF(7.74, 7.74, 7.74); Calibrated: 2019-10-22
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn896; Calibrated: 2019-09-18
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: 1913
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12$ mm, $dy=12$ mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.433 W/kg

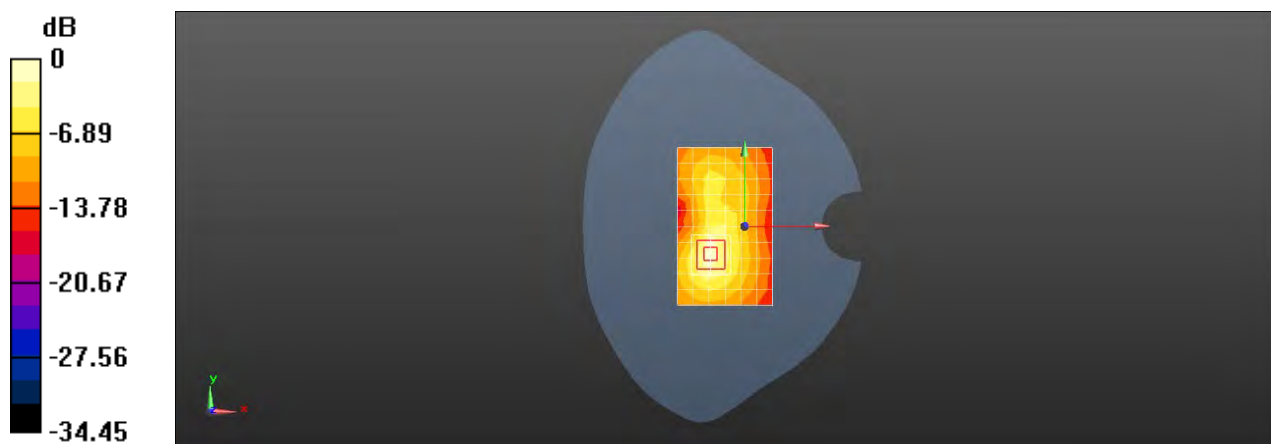
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 8.649 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.587 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.313 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.145 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.450 W/kg



0 dB = 0.450 W/kg = -3.47 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG LTE Band 38 20M QPSK 1RB50 38150CH Right cheek

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040067607

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-TDD BW 20MHz (0); Frequency: 2610 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.58

Medium: HSL2600; Medium parameters used: $f = 2610$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.001$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.795$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3923; ConvF(7.74, 7.74, 7.74); Calibrated: 2019-10-22
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn896; Calibrated: 2019-09-18
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: 1913
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Head/Area Scan (9x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.190 W/kg

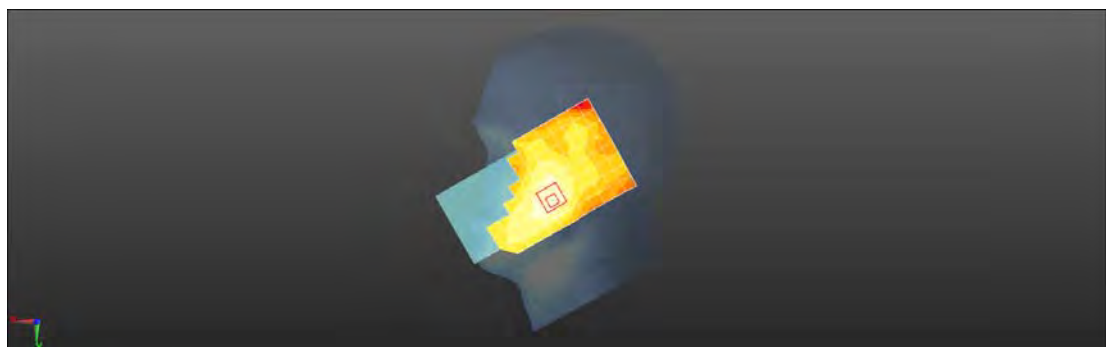
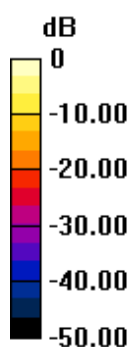
Configuration/Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.125 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.260 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.141 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.075 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.196 W/kg



0 dB = 0.196 W/kg = -7.08 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG LTE Band 38 20M QPSK 1RB50 38150CH Back side-15mm

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040067607

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-TDD BW 20MHz (0); Frequency: 2610 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.58

Medium: HSL2600; Medium parameters used: $f = 2610$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.001$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.795$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3923; ConvF(7.74, 7.74, 7.74); Calibrated: 2019-10-22
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn896; Calibrated: 2019-09-18
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: 1913
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (9x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.332 W/kg

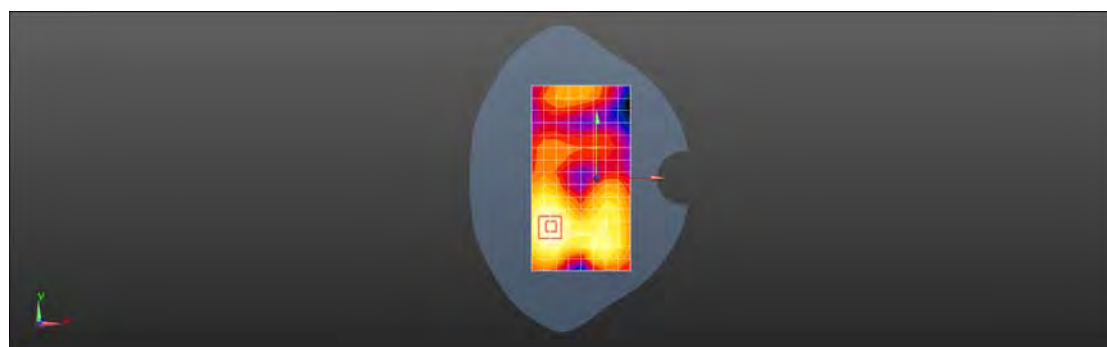
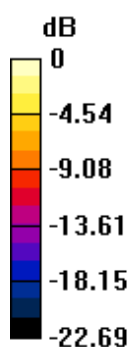
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.991 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.489 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.262 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.142 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.373 W/kg



0 dB = 0.373 W/kg = -4.28 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG LTE Band 41 20M QPSK 1RB50 40140CH Right cheek

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040067607

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-TDD BW 20MHz (0); Frequency: 2545 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.58

Medium: HSL2600; Medium parameters used: $f = 2545$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.908$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.032$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3923; ConvF(7.74, 7.74, 7.74); Calibrated: 2019-10-22
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn896; Calibrated: 2019-09-18
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: 1913
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Head/Area Scan (9x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.187 W/kg

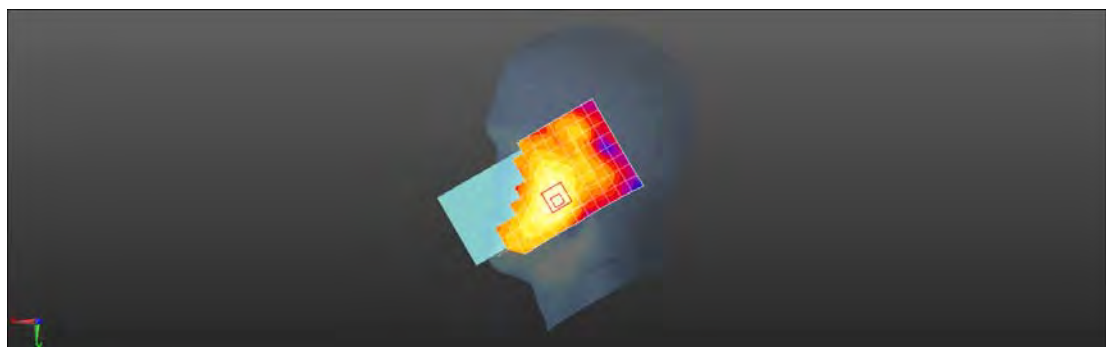
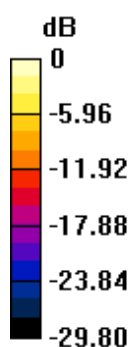
Configuration/Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.250 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.142 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.077 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.196 W/kg



0 dB = 0.196 W/kg = -7.08 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG LTE Band 41 20M QPSK 1RB50 41140CH Back side 10mm

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040067607

Communication System: UID 0, LTE-TDD BW 20MHz (0); Frequency: 2645 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1.58

Medium: HSL2600; Medium parameters used: $f = 2645$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.038$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.882$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3923; ConvF(7.74, 7.74, 7.74); Calibrated: 2019-10-22
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn896; Calibrated: 2019-09-18
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: 1913
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (9x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.393 W/kg

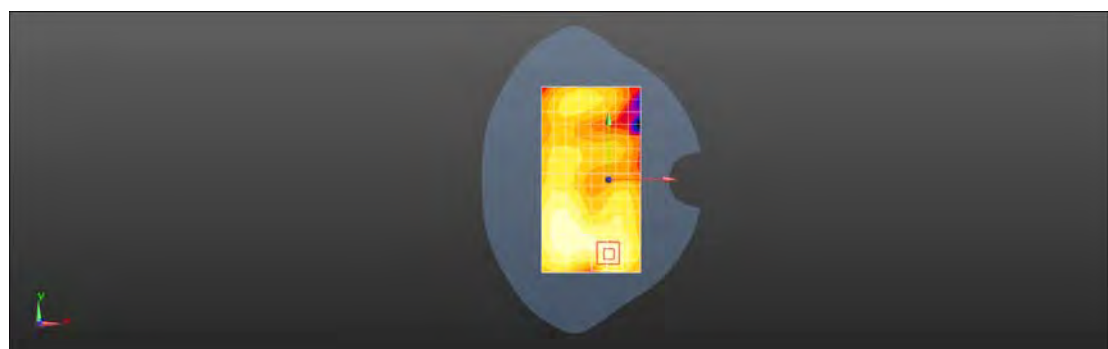
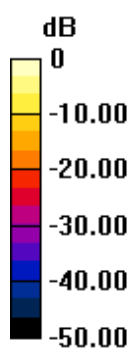
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.833 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.566 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.272 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.122 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.413 W/kg



0 dB = 0.413 W/kg = -3.84 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG WIFI 2.4G 802.11b 6CH Left cheek

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040067607

Communication System: UID 0, WI-FI(2.4GHz) (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.005

Medium: HSL2450;Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.801$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.177$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3923; ConvF(7.87, 7.87, 7.87); Calibrated: 2019-10-22
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn896; Calibrated: 2019-09-18
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: 1913
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Head/Area Scan (9x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.685 W/kg

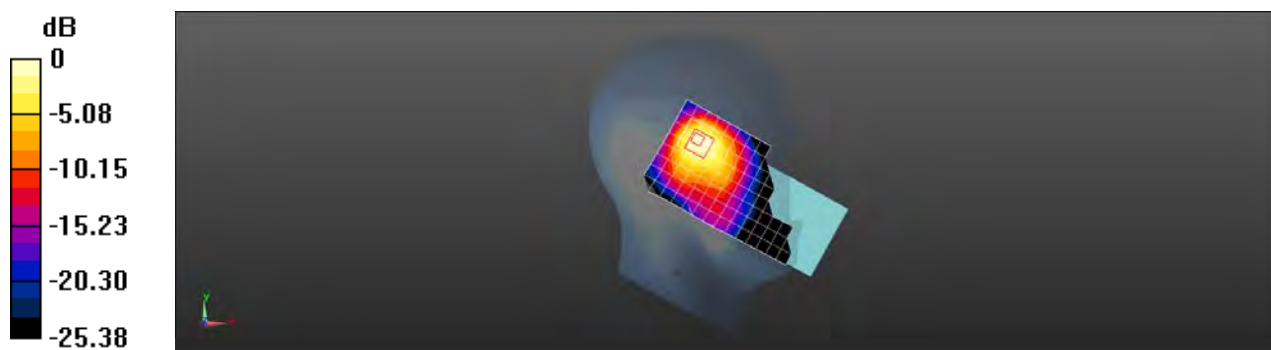
Configuration/Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.951 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.08 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.511 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.271 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.758 W/kg



0 dB = 0.758 W/kg = -1.20 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG WIFI 2.4G 802.11b 6CH Back side 10mm

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040067607

Communication System: UID 0, WI-FI(2.4GHz) (0); Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1.005

Medium: HSL2450;Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.801$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.177$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3923; ConvF(7.87, 7.87, 7.87); Calibrated: 2019-10-22
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn896; Calibrated: 2019-09-18
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: 1913
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Body/Area Scan (9x16x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12$ mm, $dy=12$ mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.278 W/kg

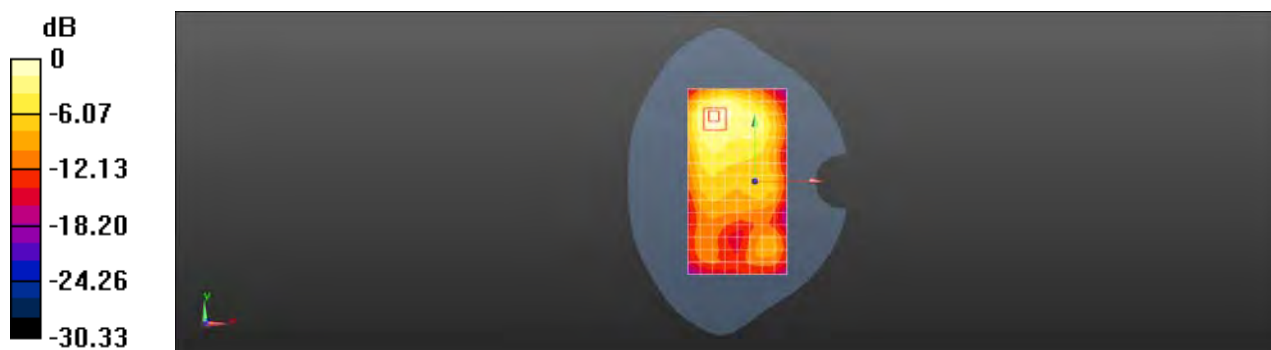
Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 4.446 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.387 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.190 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.098 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.280 W/kg



0 dB = 0.280 W/kg = -5.53 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: SGS-SAR Lab

M2006C3MG Bluetooth DH5 39CH Left cheek

DUT: M2006C3MG; Type: Mobile phone; Serial: 863827040067607

Communication System: UID 0, Bluetooth (0); Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL2450; Medium parameters used: $f = 2441$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.817$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.409$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY 5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3923; ConvF(7.87, 7.87, 7.87); Calibrated: 2019-10-22;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn896; Calibrated: 2019-09-18
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: SAM; Serial: 1913
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

Configuration/Head/Area Scan (9x9x1): Measurement grid: $dx=12$ mm, $dy=12$ mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0670 W/kg

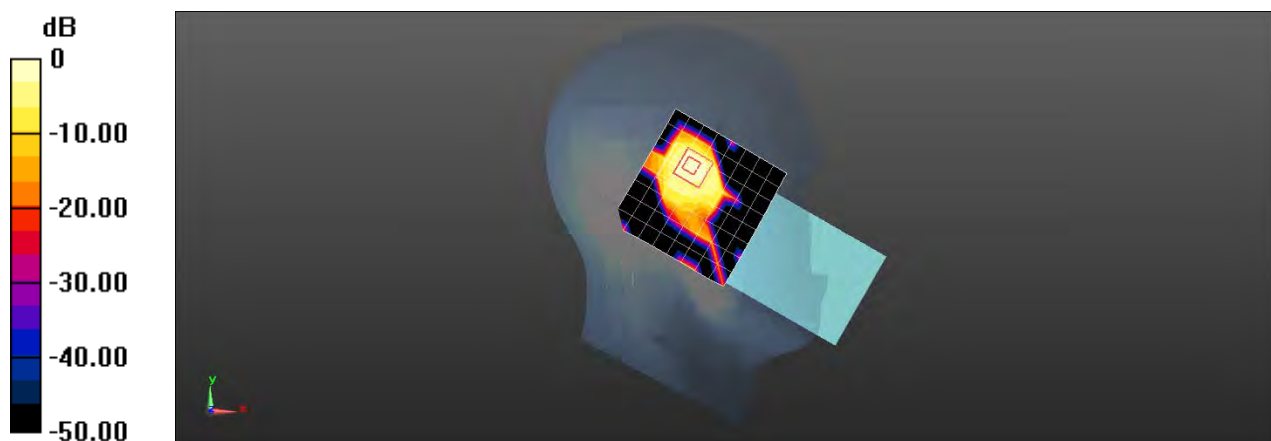
Configuration/Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 1.293 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.109 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.028 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.015 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0627 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0627 W/kg = -12.03 dBW/kg



Appendix C

Calibration certificate

1. Dipole
D835V2-SN 4d105(2019-12-17)
D1750V2-SN 1149(2019-05-21)
D1900V2-SN 5d028 (2019-12-17)
D2450V2-SN 733(2019-12-17)
D2600V2-SN 1125(2019-05-20)
2. DAE
DAE4-SN 896(2019-09-18)
DAE4-SN 1428(2020-03-03)
3. Probe
EX3DV4-SN 3982(2019-09-11)
EX3DV4-SN 3923(2019-10-22)



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Client **SGS**

Certificate No: **Z19-60472**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D835V2 - SN: 4d105

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

December 17, 2019

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±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: December 23, 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	V52.10.3
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	41.4 $\pm$ 6 %	0.88 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	2.37 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.64 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	1.55 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.29 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)



Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.5Ω- 4.96jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.0dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.261 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: 12.17.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d105

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.879$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(9.75, 9.75, 9.75) @ 835 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 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

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

Reference Value = 58.62 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

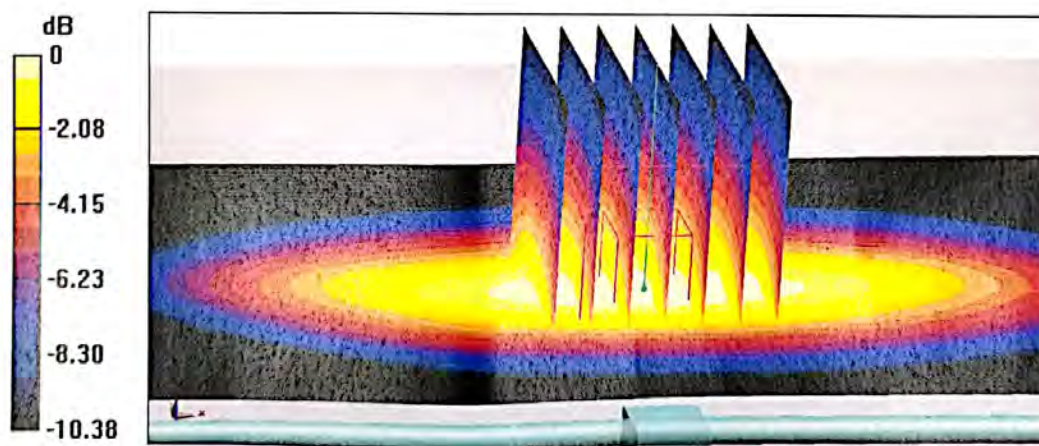
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.58 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.37 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.55 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 19.8 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 66.2%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.18 W/kg



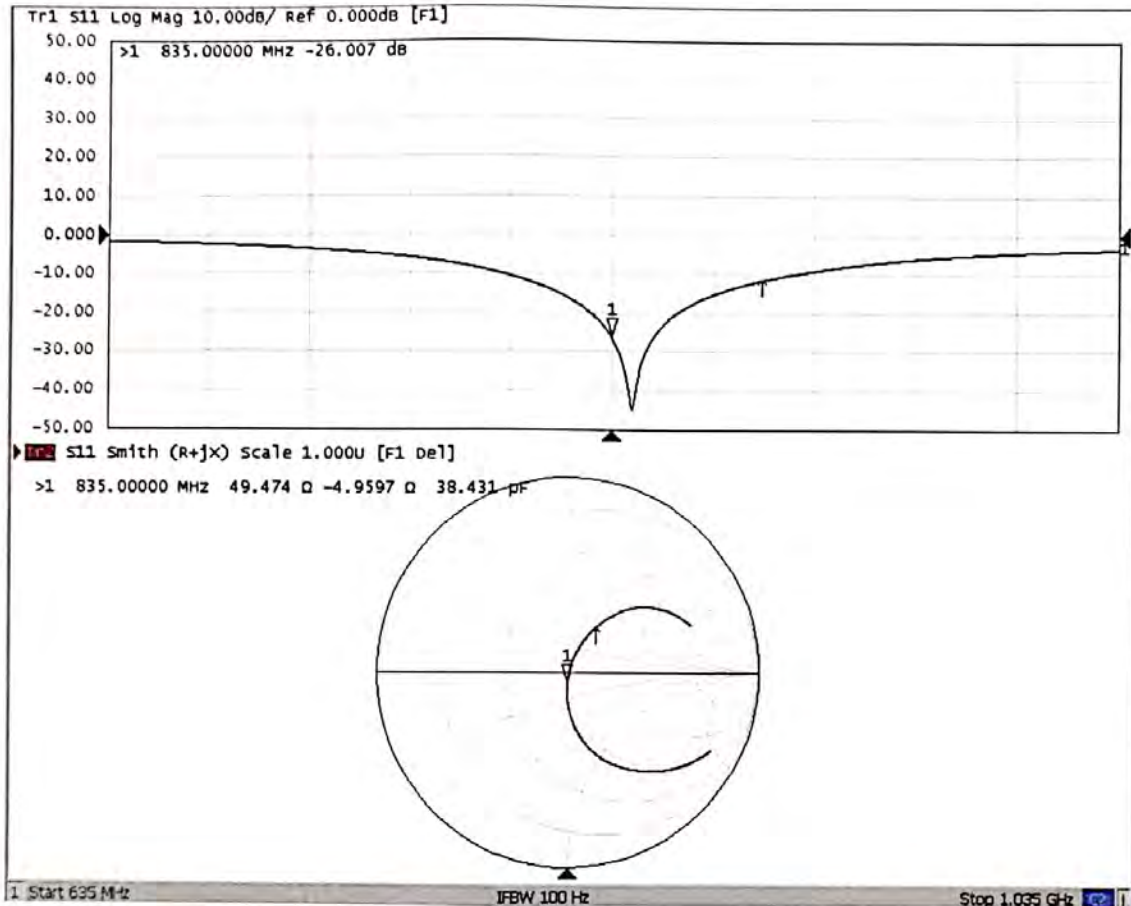
0 dB = 3.18 W/kg = 5.02 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Client **SGS**

Certificate No: **Z19-60153**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1750V2 - SN: 1149**

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

Calibration date: **May 21, 2019**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1331	06-Feb-19(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1331_Feb19)	Feb-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

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

Signature

Issued: May 25, 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%.



Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1750 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.1	1.37 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.8 $\pm$ 6 %	1.38 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.12 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	36.3 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	4.81 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.2 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.4	1.49 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	54.2 $\pm$ 6 %	1.48 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.34 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	37.6 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.90 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.7 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	47.6Ω+ 0.70 jΩ
Return Loss	- 31.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	44.9Ω+ 0.29 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.3 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.082 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: 05.21.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1149

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.379$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.84$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(8.38, 8.38, 8.38) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

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

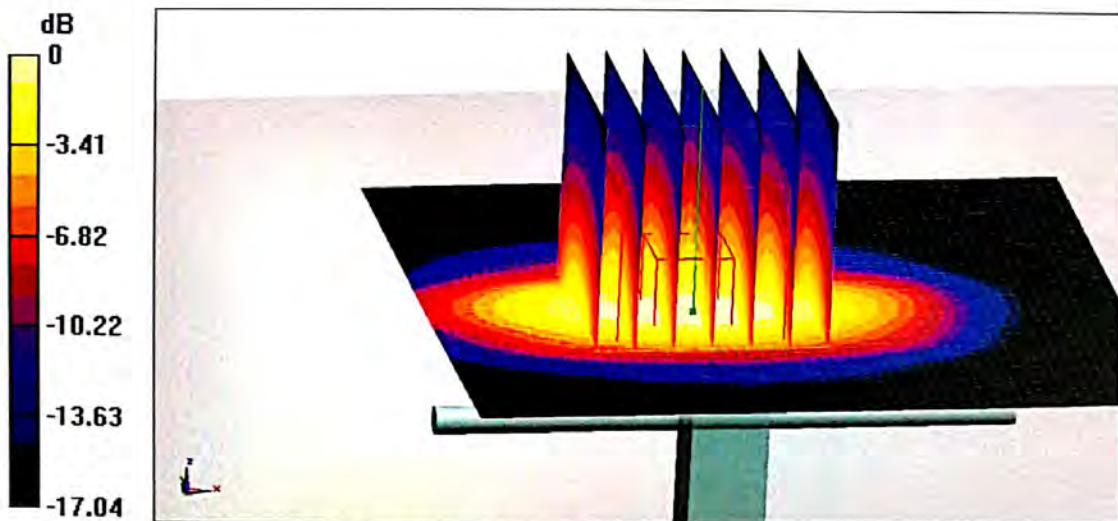
$dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 88.07 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.12 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.81 W/kg

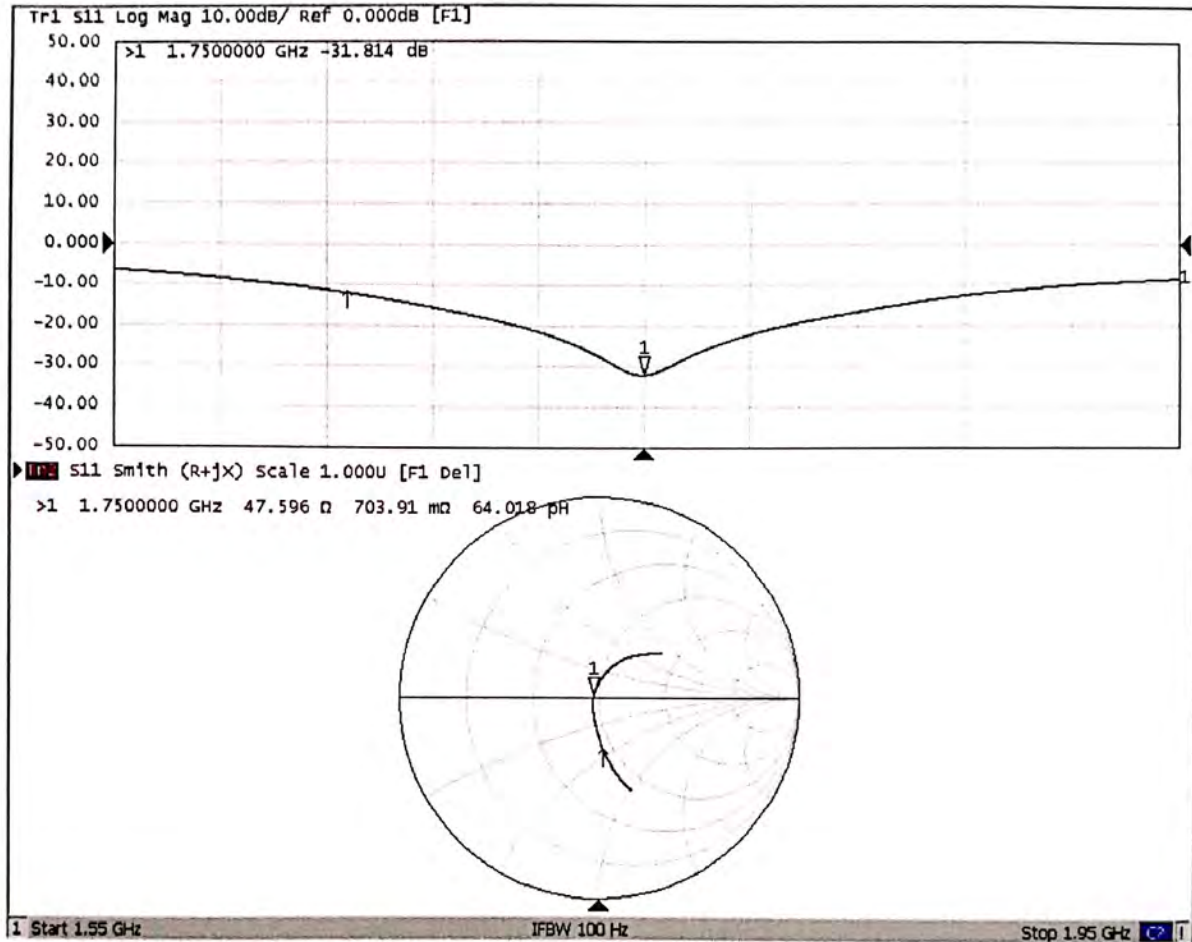
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.2 W/kg



0 dB = 14.2 W/kg = 11.52 dBW/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 05.21.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1149

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.482$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.22$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(8.03, 8.03, 8.03) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

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

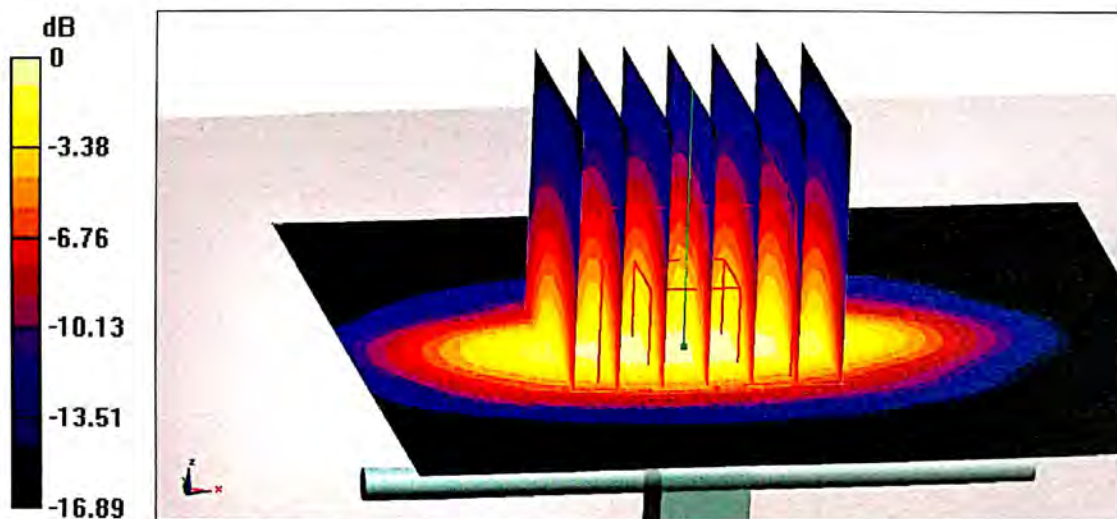
$dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 93.60 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.34 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.9 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.6 W/kg

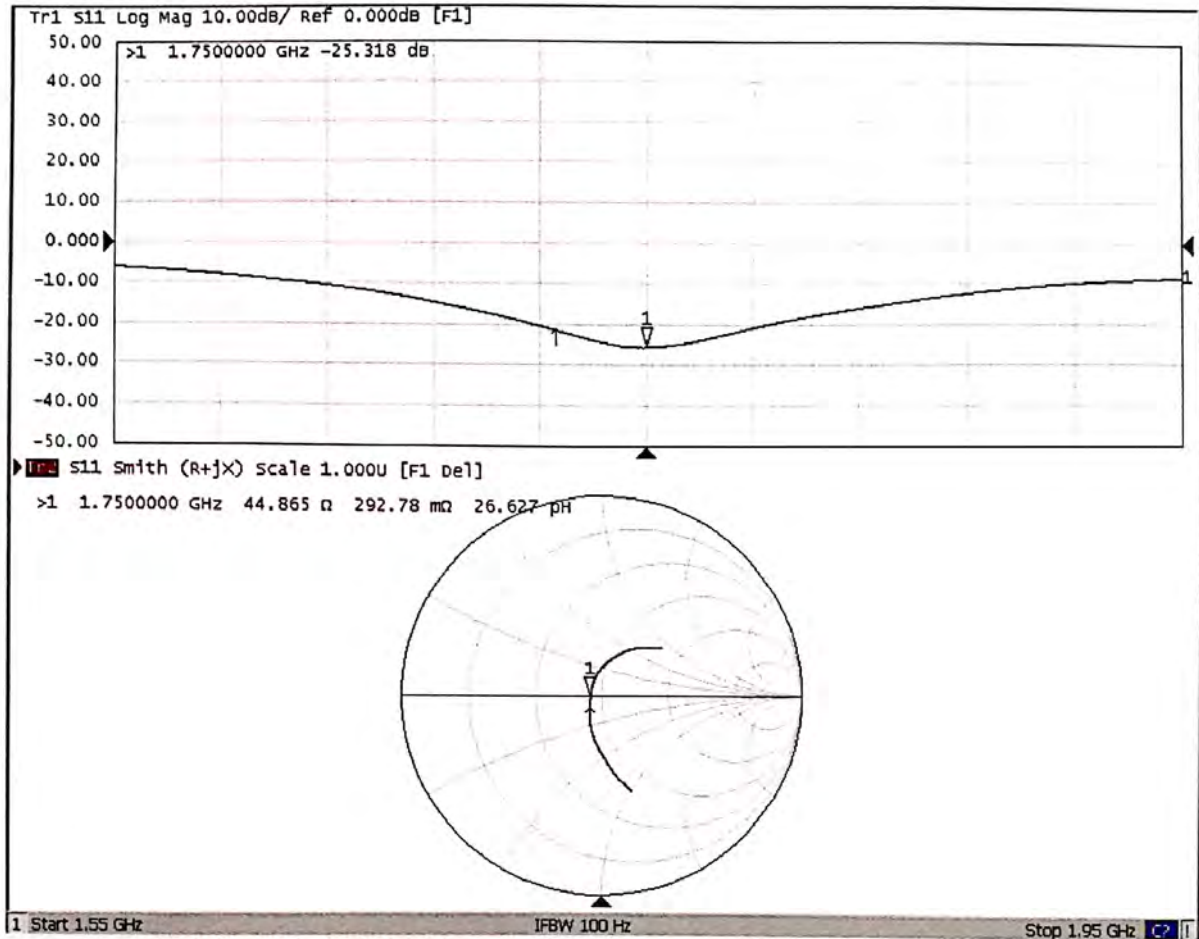


0 dB = 14.6 W/kg = 11.64 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Client **SGS**

Certificate No: **Z19-60473**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d028**

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

Calibration date: **December 17, 2019**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22 ± 3) $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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: December 23, 2019

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lossary:

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 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
- c) 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
- d) KDB865664, 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	DASY52	V52.10.3
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	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	40.5 $\pm$ 6 %	1.39 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.75 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.3 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	5.02 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.2 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)



Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.2Ω+ 7.80jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.2dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.064 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: 12.17.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d028

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.387$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.48$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(8.14, 8.14, 8.14) @ 1900 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 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

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

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

Reference Value = 97.62 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

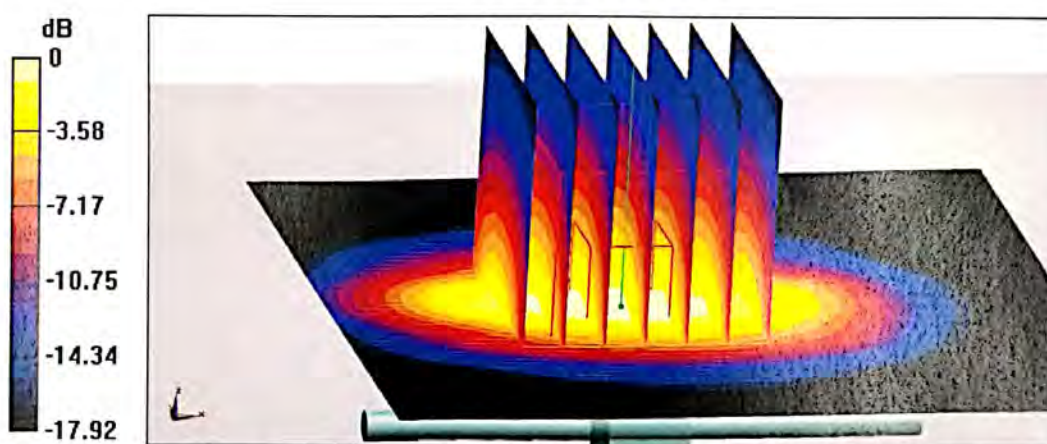
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.75 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.02 W/kg

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

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 52.5%

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



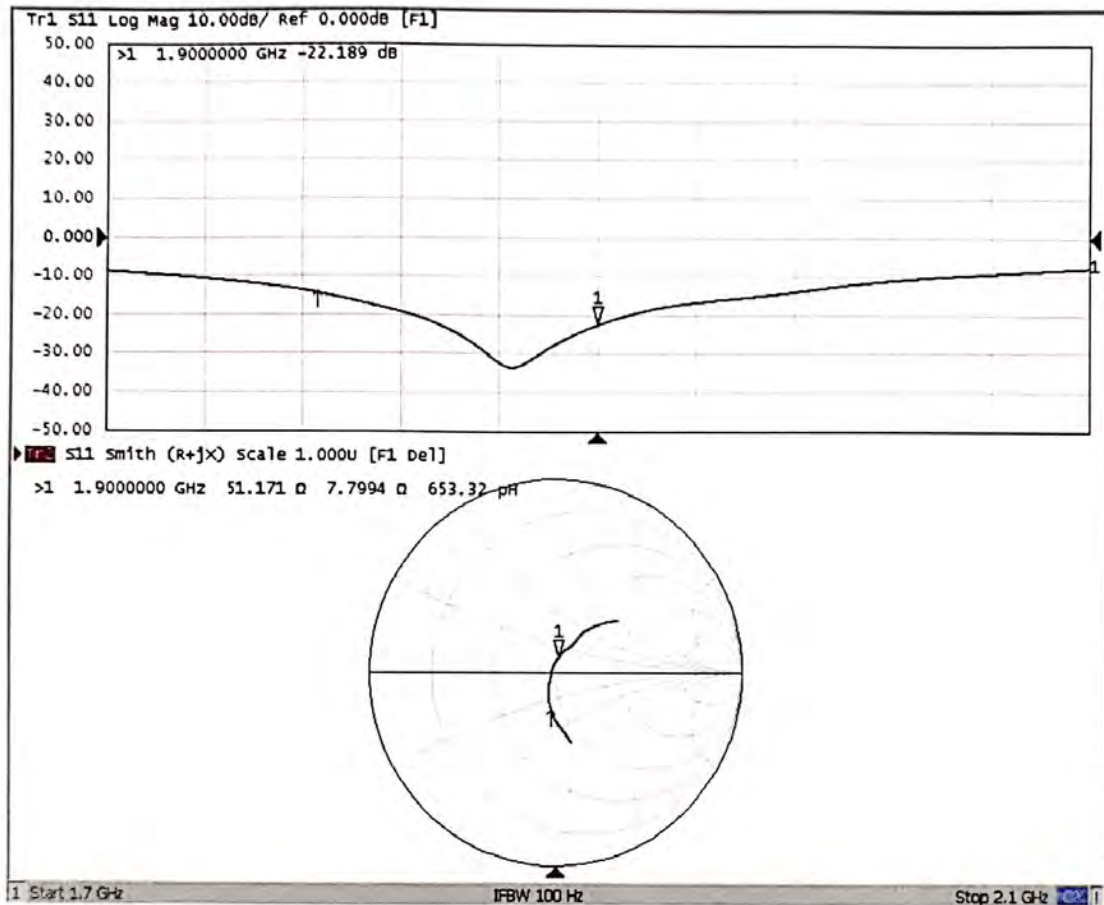
0 dB = 15.5 W/kg = 11.90 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Client

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Certificate No: Z19-60474

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D2450V2 - SN: 733

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

Calibration date: December 17, 2019

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±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: December 23, 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	V52.10.3
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	39.0 $\pm$ 6 %	1.77 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	12.9 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.9 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	5.92 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.8 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	52.2Ω+ 3.88 jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.2dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.018 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: 12.17.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 733

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.772$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.01$; $\rho = 1000$ 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 (3); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.13 (7474)

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

Reference Value = 100.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

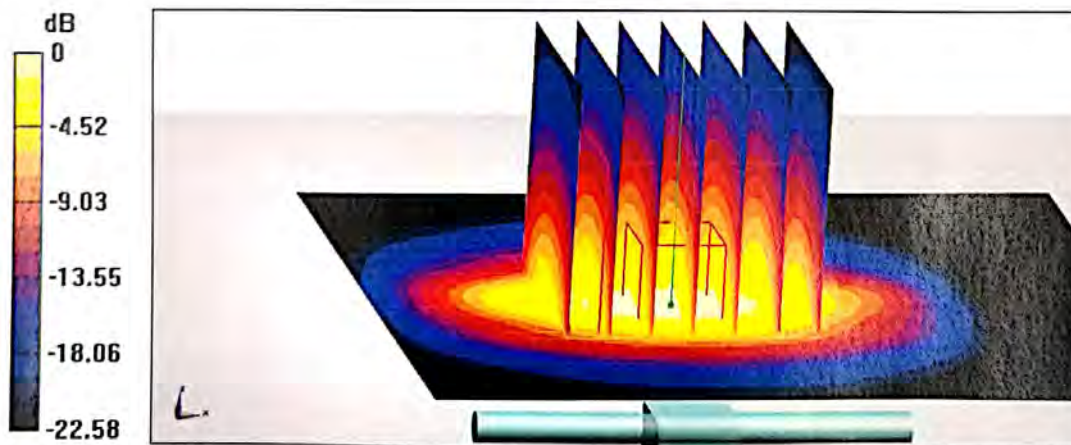
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.92 W/kg

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

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 47.5%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.8 W/kg



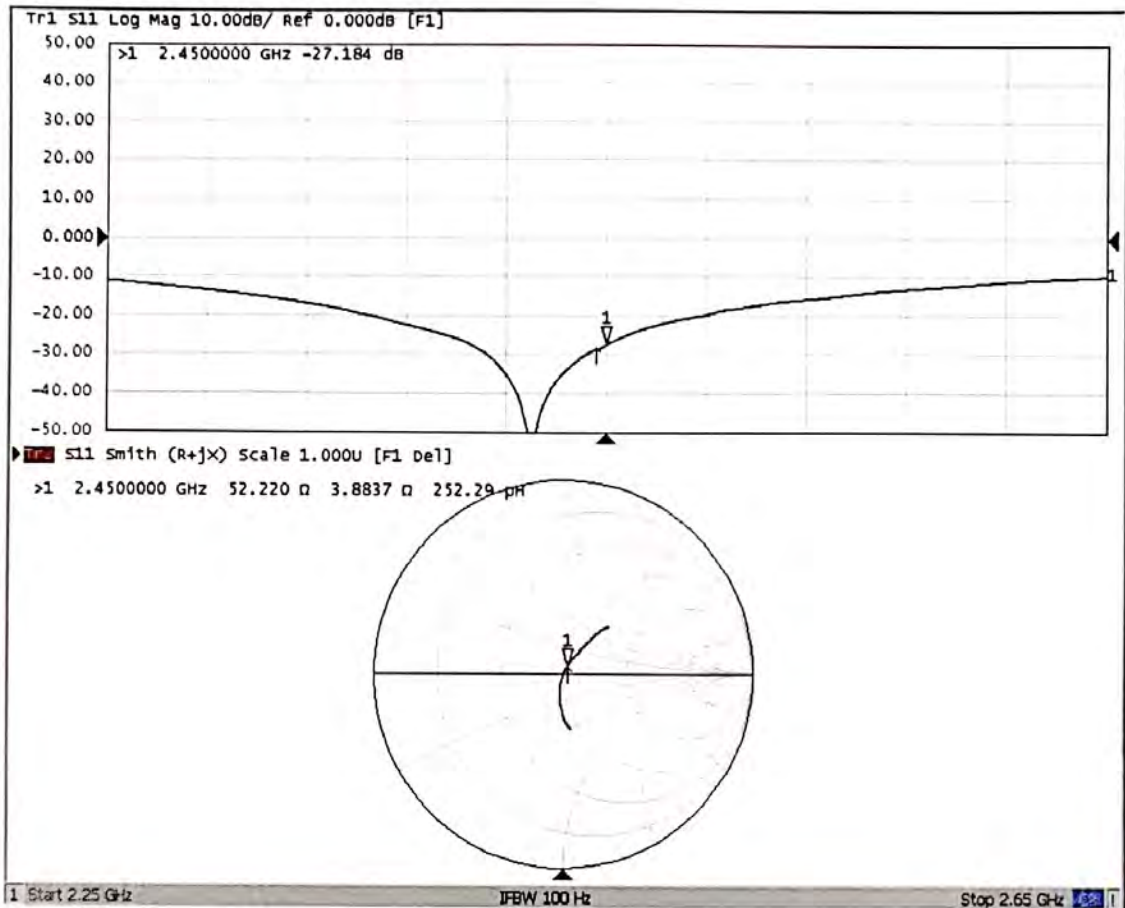
0 dB = 21.8 W/kg = 13.38 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Certificate No: Z19-60155

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D2600V2 - SN: 1125

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

May 20, 2019

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1331	06-Feb-19(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1331_Feb19)	Feb-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
Network Analyzer 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: May 25, 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%.



Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.0	1.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	38.6 $\pm$ 6 %	1.95 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	14.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	56.8 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.22 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.9 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.5	2.16 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	52.9 $\pm$ 6 %	2.17 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	13.5 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	54.0 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.90 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.6 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)



Appendix(Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.9Ω- 5.00jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.7dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.4Ω- 4.25jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.8dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.020 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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

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

Additional EUT Data

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Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China

Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079

E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com

Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504

http://www.chinattl.cn

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 05.20.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1125

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.952$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.59$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.19, 7.19, 7.19) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

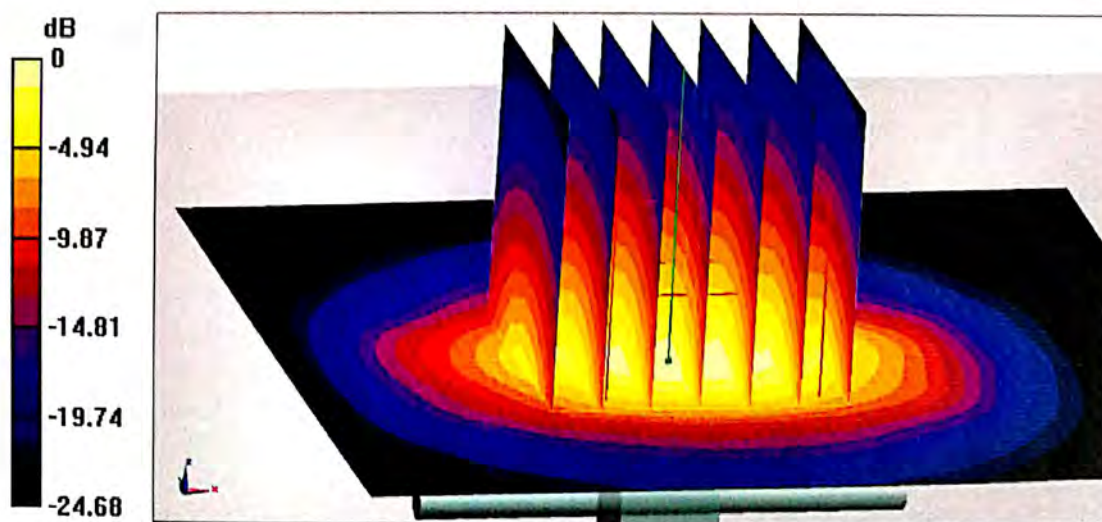
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.31 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.22 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 24.6 W/kg



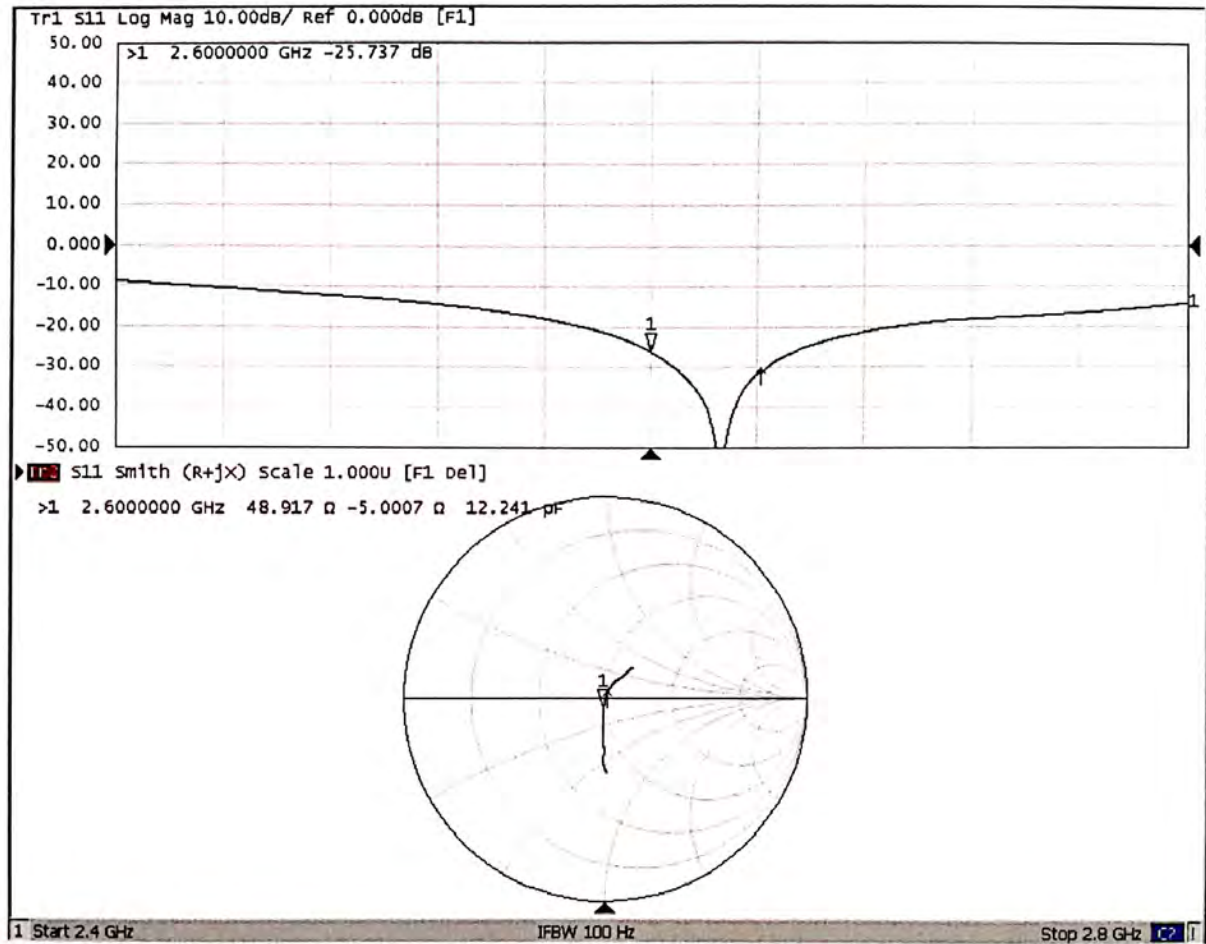
0 dB = 24.6 W/kg = 13.91 dBW/kg



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Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com http://www.chinattl.cn

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com http://www.chinattl.cn

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 05.20.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1125

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.169$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.88$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.49, 7.49, 7.49) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

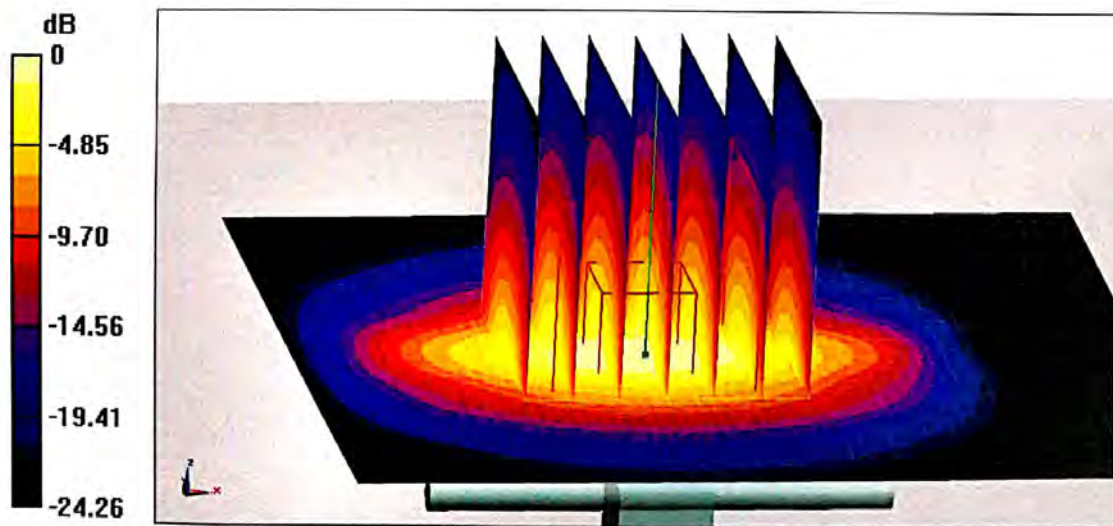
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.11 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.9 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 23.6 W/kg



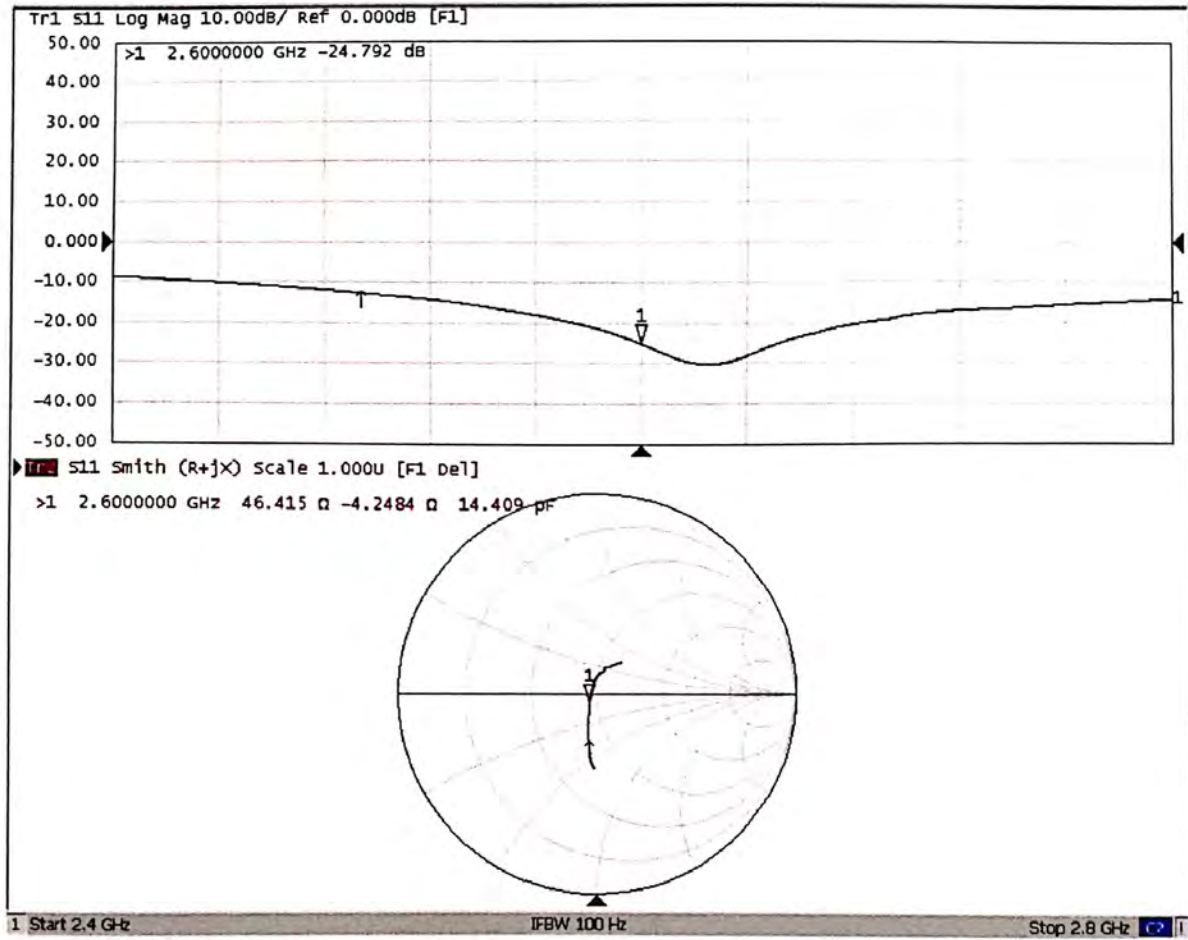
0 dB = 23.6 W/kg = 13.73 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client **SGS - CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-896_Sep19**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 896**

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

Calibration date: **September 18, 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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Sep-19 (No:25949)	Sep-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-19 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-20
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-19 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-20

Calibrated by:	Name Dominique Steffen	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Sven Kühn	Deputy Manager	

Issued: September 18, 2019

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

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

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

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

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.022 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	404.257 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	404.191 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98013 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.99657 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.97235 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	37.5 ° $\pm$ 1 °
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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200040.89	5.76	0.00
Channel X + Input	20006.10	0.48	0.00
Channel X - Input	-20002.92	2.55	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200032.08	-3.21	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	20004.20	-1.29	-0.01
Channel Y - Input	-20004.09	1.52	-0.01
Channel Z + Input	200033.60	-1.56	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	20003.49	-2.00	-0.01
Channel Z - Input	-20004.81	0.85	-0.00

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000.63	-0.76	-0.04
Channel X + Input	201.08	-0.29	-0.15
Channel X - Input	-199.07	-0.39	0.20
Channel Y + Input	2001.55	0.25	0.01
Channel Y + Input	199.66	-1.59	-0.79
Channel Y - Input	-199.65	-0.88	0.45
Channel Z + Input	2001.32	0.14	0.01
Channel Z + Input	200.72	-0.51	-0.25
Channel Z - Input	-200.26	-1.43	0.72

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	11.76	10.55
	- 200	-10.27	-11.69
Channel Y	200	15.87	16.13
	- 200	-17.91	-18.33
Channel Z	200	5.47	5.16
	- 200	-7.23	-6.76

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	-0.54	-4.17
Channel Y	200	7.56	-	0.46
Channel Z	200	9.61	5.52	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15562	17474
Channel Y	15992	17482
Channel Z	15642	14726

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	0.71	-0.23	2.09	0.45
Channel Y	-0.40	-1.78	0.63	0.55
Channel Z	-0.76	-1.83	0.29	0.47

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

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

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

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

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF THE DAE4

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

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

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

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

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

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

Important Note:

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

Important Note:

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

Important Note:

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



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Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.cn Http://www.chinattl.cn

Client : **SGS**

Certificate No: **Z20-60084**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

DAE4 - SN: 1428

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-002-01

Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics
(DAEx)

Calibration date:

March 03, 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
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	24-Jun-19 (CTTL, No.J19X05126)	Jun-20

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

Issued: March 05, 2020

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Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China

Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512

Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504

E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com

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Glossary:

DAE

data acquisition electronics

Connector angle

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.



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Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China

Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512

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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

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

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	405.213 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	405.026 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	405.038 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98856 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.97099 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	4.01019 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	162.5° $\pm$ 1 °
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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **SGS-CN (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3982_Sep19**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3982**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v5, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v7**
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: **September 11, 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 (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: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
DAE4	SN: 660	19-Dec-18 (No. DAE4-660_Dec18)	Dec-19
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-18 (No. ES3-3013_Dec18)	Dec-19
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-19

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Leif Klysner	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: September 11, 2019			
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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, "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"

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 E²-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).

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3982

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.53	0.57	0.50	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	98.9	97.0	100.0	

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	131.5	$\pm 3.0 \%$	$\pm 4.7 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		130.2		
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		142.6		

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix

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

^A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5).

^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.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3982

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-10.8
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3982

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)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.68	10.68	10.68	0.50	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	10.39	10.39	10.39	0.53	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.80	8.80	8.80	0.36	0.86	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.48	8.48	8.48	0.39	0.86	± 12.0 %
3300	38.2	2.71	7.19	7.19	7.19	0.30	1.35	± 13.1 %
3500	37.9	2.91	7.07	7.07	7.07	0.30	1.35	± 13.1 %
3700	37.7	3.12	7.04	7.04	7.04	0.35	1.35	± 13.1 %
3900	37.5	3.32	6.93	6.93	6.93	0.40	1.60	± 13.1 %
4100	37.2	3.53	6.63	6.63	6.63	0.40	1.60	± 13.1 %
4400	36.9	3.84	6.62	6.62	6.62	0.40	1.70	± 13.1 %
4600	36.7	4.04	6.37	6.37	6.37	0.40	1.70	± 13.1 %
4800	36.4	4.25	6.22	6.22	6.22	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
4950	36.3	4.40	5.83	5.83	5.83	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

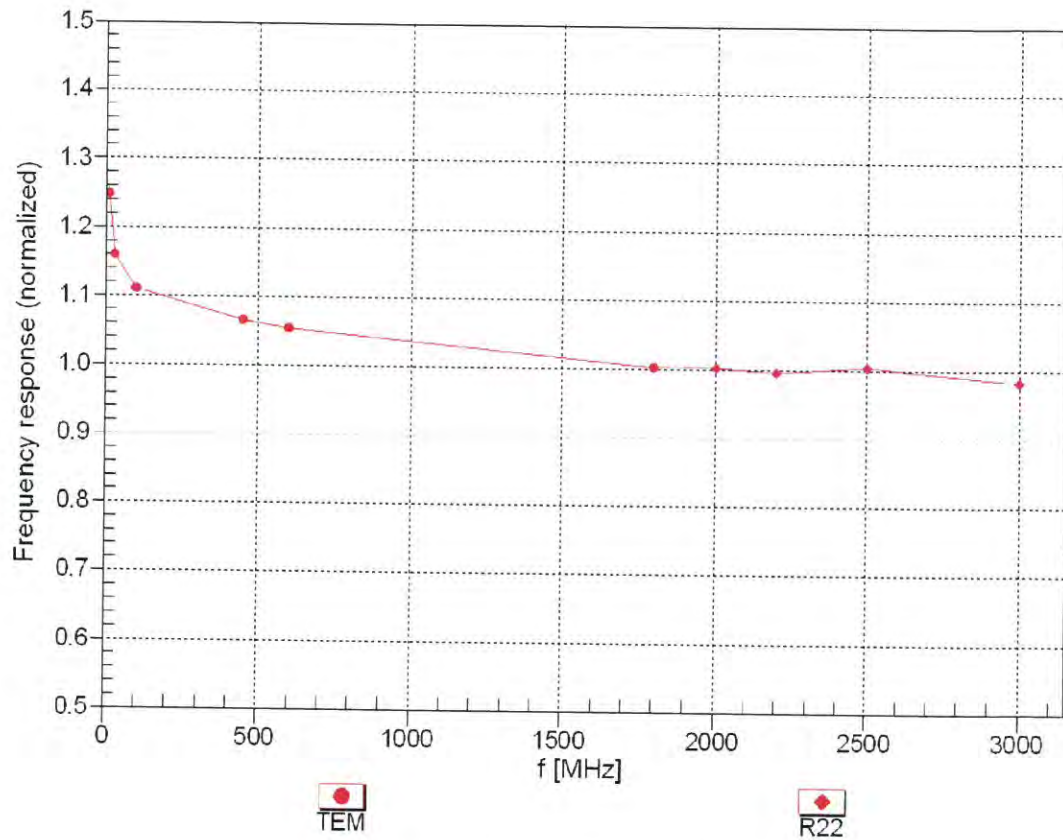
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. 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.

Frequency Response of E-Field

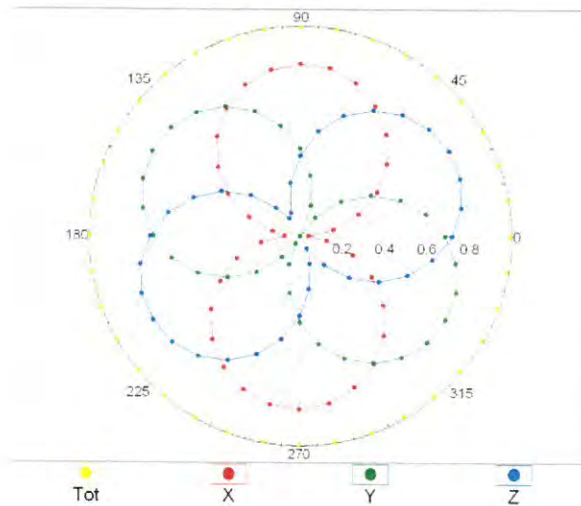
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



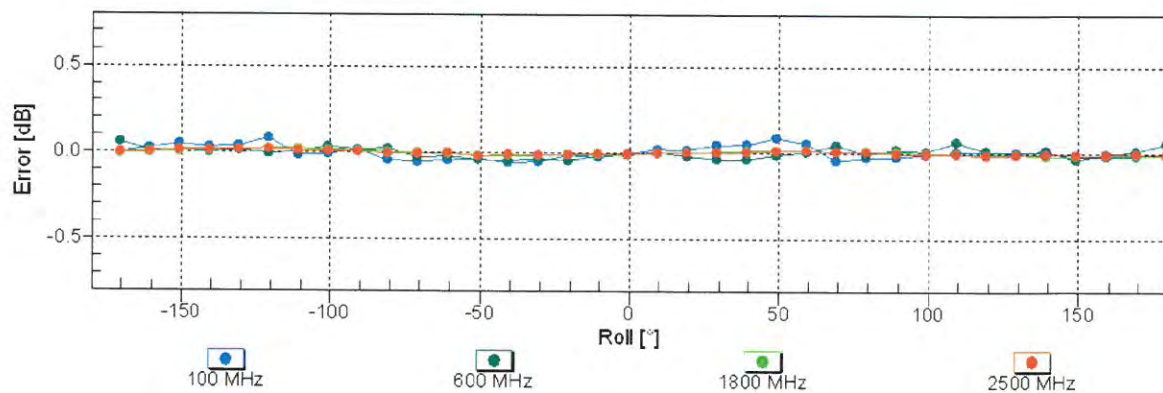
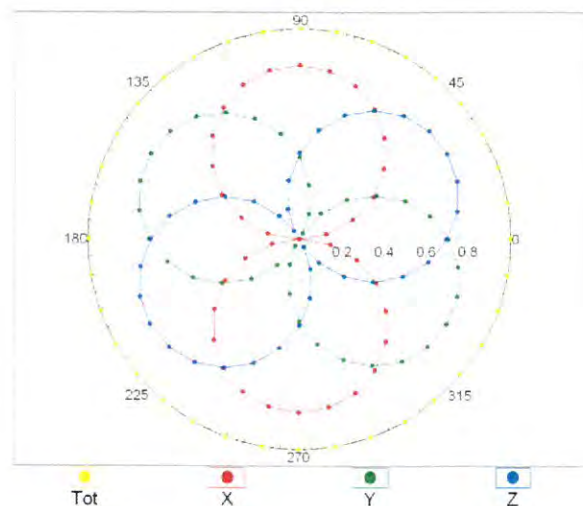
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM

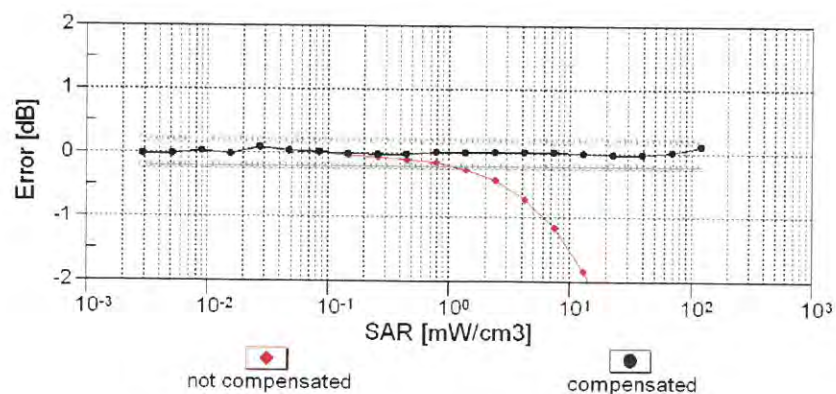
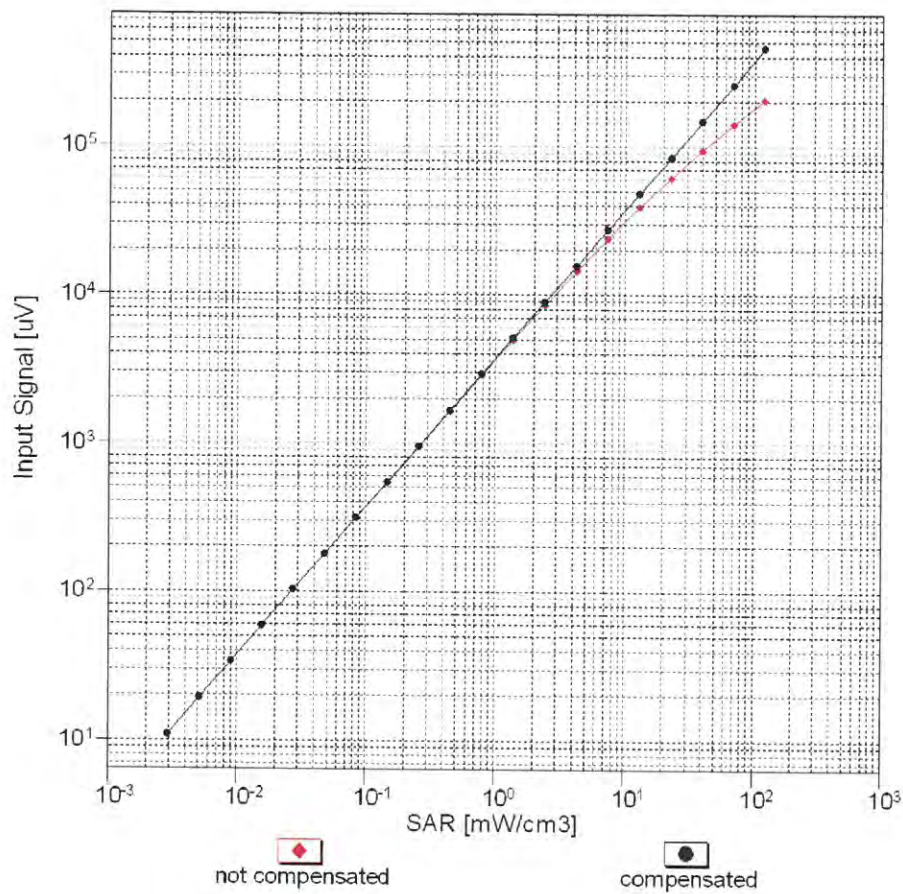


f=1800 MHz, R22



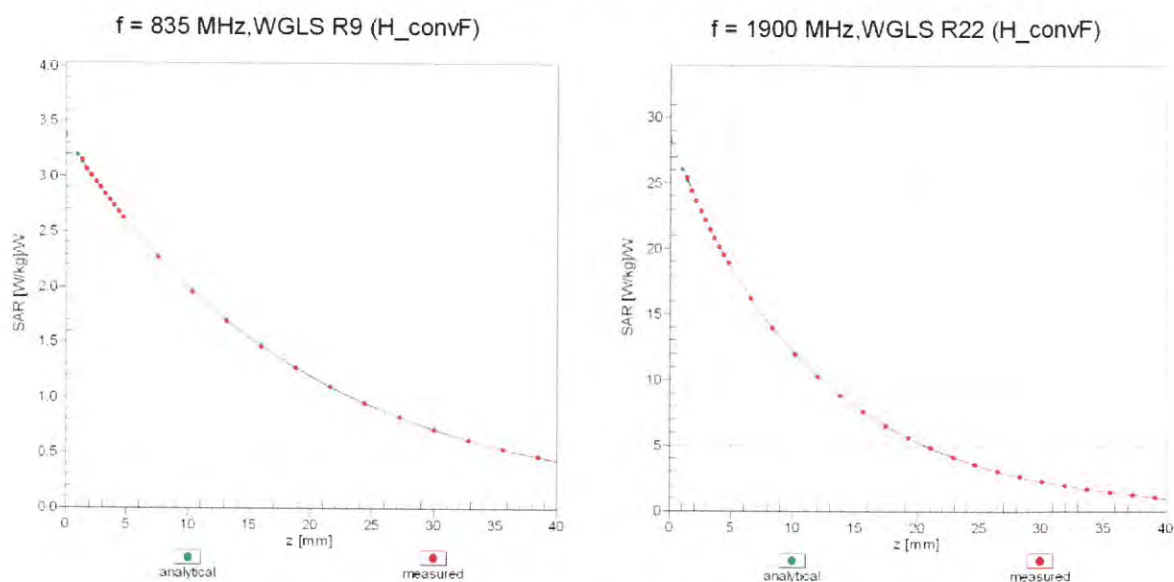
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

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



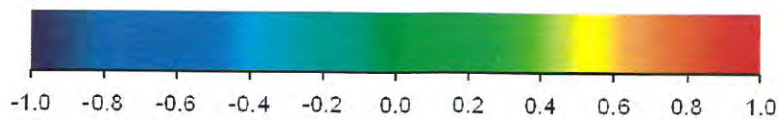
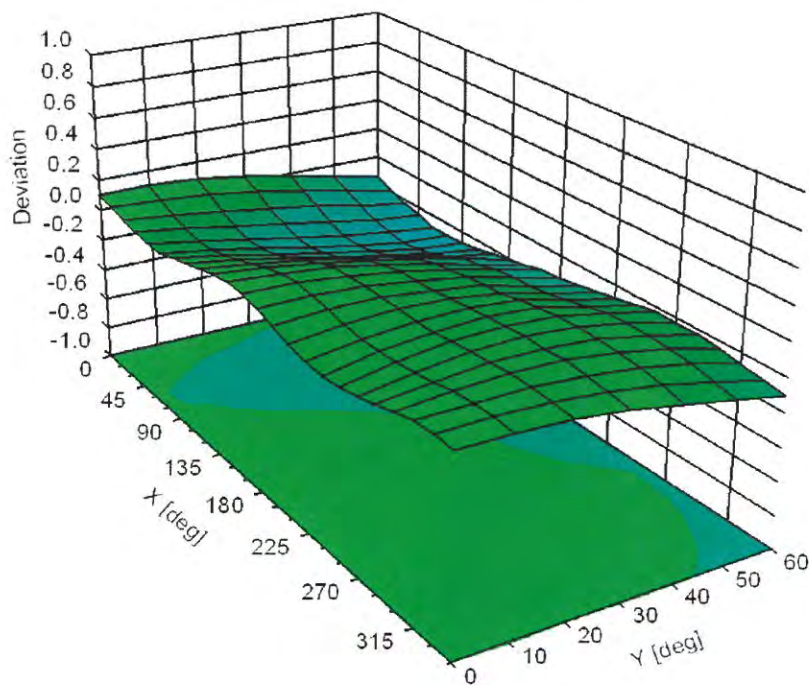
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ , θ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 2.6\%$ (k=2)