

D2600V2 - SN: 1103

August 14, 2025

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)**Antenna Parameters with HSL at 2600 MHz**

Impedance	49.7 Ω – 5.8 j Ω
Return Loss	-24.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.147 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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D2600V2 - SN: 1103

August 14, 2025

System Performance Check Report

Summary

Dipole	Frequency [MHz]	TSL	Power [dBm]
D2600V2 - SN1103	2600	HSL	24

Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section, TSL	Test Distance [mm]	Band	Group, UID	Frequency [MHz], Channel Number	Conversion Factor	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity
Flat	10	CW, 0--		2600, 0	7.26	1.99	38.2

Hardware Setup

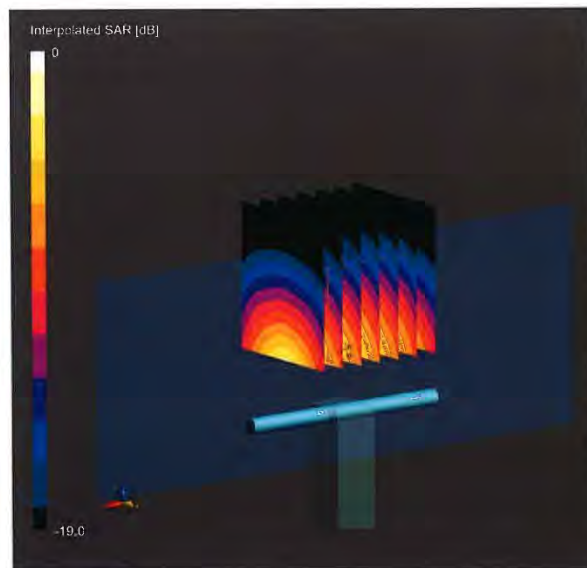
Phantom	TSL, Measured Date	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
MFP V8.0 Center	HSL, 2025-08-14	EX3DV4 - SN7349, 2025-01-10	DAE4lp Sn1836, 2025-04-17

Scans Setup

	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	30 x 30 x 30
Grid Steps [mm]	5.0 x 5.0 x 1.5
Sensor Surface [mm]	1.4
Graded Grid	Yes
Grading Ratio	1.5
MAIA	N/A
Surface Detection	VMS + 6p
Scan Method	Measured

Measurement Results

	Zoom Scan
Date	2025-08-14
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	14.2
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	6.45
Power Drift [dB]	0.00
Power Scaling	Disabled
Scaling Factor [dB]	
TSL Correction	Positive / Negative

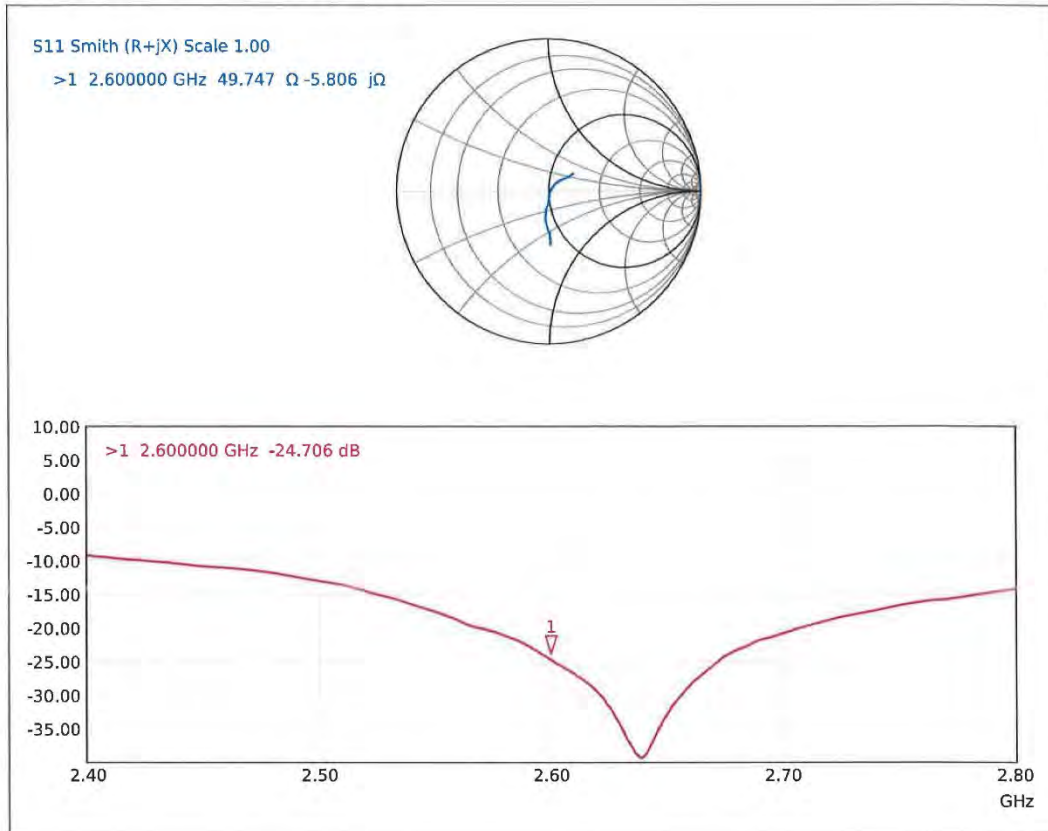


0 dB = 29.5 W/Kg

D2600V2 - SN: 1103

August 14, 2025

Impedance Measurement Plot for HSL



Calibration Laboratory of
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Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **Dt&C**
Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea

Certificate No. **D3500V2-1018_Sep25**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D3500V2 - SN: 1018**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-22.v7**
Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 3 - 10 GHz

Calibration date **September 15, 2025**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Cal
Power Sensor R&S NRP-33T	SN: 100967	30-Apr-25 (No. 1020-300791789)	Apr-26
Power Sensor R&S NRP18A	SN: 101859	06-Feb-25 (No. 4030A315009541)	Feb-26
Spectrum Analyzer R&S FSV40	SN: 101832	29-Jan-25 (No. 4030A315009658)	Jan-26
3.5mm mismatch combination	SN: 1152	24-Mar-25 (No. 217-04293)	Mar-26
OCP DAK-12	SN: 1016	24-Sept-24 (No. OCP-DAK12-1016_Sep24)	Sep-25
OCP DAK-3.5	SN: 1249	23-Sept-24 (No. OCP-DAK3.5-1249_Sep24)	Sep-25
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	10-Jan-25 (No. EX3-7349_Jan25)	Jan-26
DAE4ip	SN: 1836	04-Sep-25 (No. DAE4ip-1836_Sep25)	Sep-26

Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
ACAD Setup 1	SN: 1000	27-May-25 (No. 675-ACAD_Source_Box-250527)	May-26
Signal Generator R&S SMB100A	SN: 182081	27-May-25 (No. 675-CAL16-S4588-250527)	May-26
Mismatch; SMA	SN: 1102	24-Apr-25 (No. 675-Mismatch_SMA-250424)	Apr-26
OCP DAK-12	SN: 1029	27-Feb-25 (No. OCP-DAK12-1029_Feb25)	Feb-26
OCP DAK-3.5	SN: 1336	09-Dec-24 (No. OCP-DAK3.5-1336_Dec24)	Dec-25

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by	Paulo Pina	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by	Sven Kühn	Technical Manager	
Issued: September 17, 2025			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			

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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificatesAccreditation No.: **SCS 0108****Glossary**

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards

- IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure For The Assessment Of Specific Absorption Rate Of Human Exposure To Radio Frequency Fields From Hand-Held And Body-Worn Wireless Communication Devices - Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)", October 2020.
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation

- DASY 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%.

D3500V2 - SN: 1018

September 15, 2025

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY8 Module SAR	17.0.0
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 5mm, dz = 1.4mm	Graded Ratio = 1.5 mm (Z direction)
Frequency	3500MHz $\pm$ 1MHz	

HSL parameters at 3500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal HSL parameters	22.0 °C	37.9	2.91 mho/m
Measured HSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2)°C	39.6 $\pm$ 6%	2.94 mho/m $\pm$ 6%
HSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C		

SAR result with HSL at 3500 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of HSL	Condition	
SAR for nominal HSL parameters	20 dBm input power	6.35 W/kg
SAR for nominal HSL parameters	normalized to 1W	63.5 W/kg $\pm$ 19.9% (k = 2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of HSL	Condition	
SAR for nominal HSL parameters	20 dBm input power	2.42 W/kg
SAR for nominal HSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.2 W/kg $\pm$ 19.5% (k = 2)

D3500V2 - SN: 1018

September 15, 2025

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)**Antenna Parameters with HSL at 3500 MHz**

Impedance	52.2 Ω – 5.4 j Ω
Return Loss	-24.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.14 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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D3500V2 - SN: 1018

September 15, 2025

System Performance Check Report

Summary

Dipole	Frequency [MHz]	TSL	Power [dBm]
D3500V2 - SN1018	3500	HSL	20

Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section, TSL	Test Distance [mm]	Band	Group, UID	Frequency [MHz], Channel Number	Conversion Factor	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity
Flat	10	CW, 0---	3500, 0		6.63	2.94	39.6

Hardware Setup

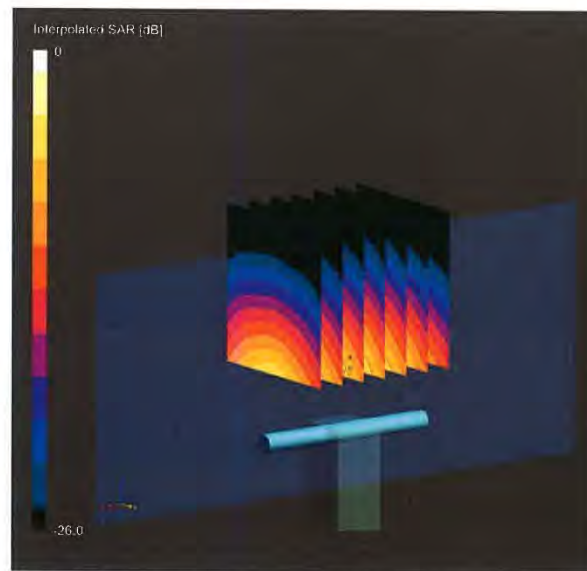
Phantom	TSL, Measured Date	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
MFP V8.0 Center	HSL, 2025-09-15	EX3DV4 - SN7349, 2025-01-10	DAE4lp Sn1836, 2025-09-04

Scans Setup

	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	28 x 28 x 28
Grid Steps [mm]	5.0 x 5.0 x 1.4
Sensor Surface [mm]	1.4
Graded Grid	Yes
Grading Ratio	1.5
MAJA	N/A
Surface Detection	VMS + 6p
Scan Method	Measured

Measurement Results

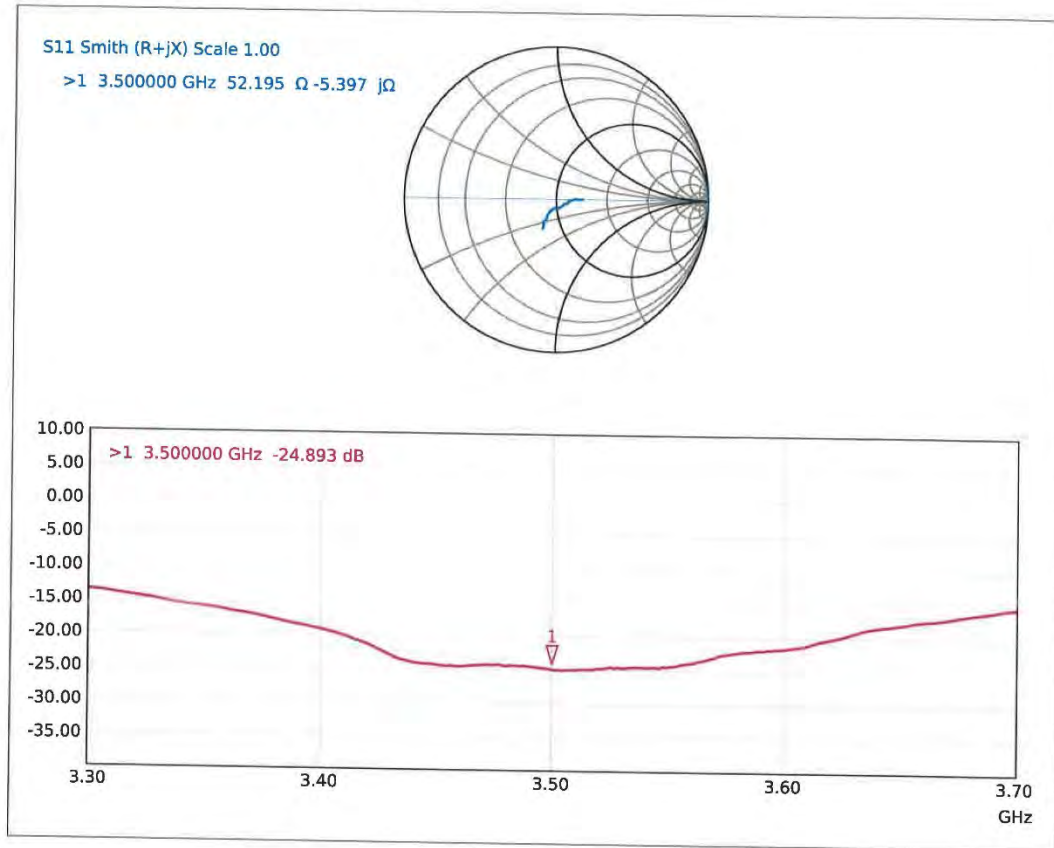
	Zoom Scan
Date	2025-09-15
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	6.35
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	2.42
Power Drift [dB]	0.01
Power Scaling	Disabled
Scaling Factor [dB]	
TSL Correction	Positive / Negative



0 dB = 16.3 W/Kg

D3500V2 - SN: 1018

September 15, 2025

Impedance Measurement Plot for HSL

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates**Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client

Dt&C

Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea

Certificate No.

D3700V2-1023_Sep25**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**Object **D3700V2 - SN: 1023**Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-22.v7
Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 3 - 10 GHz**Calibration date **September 15, 2025**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Cal
Power Sensor R&S NRP-33T	SN: 100967	30-Apr-25 (No. 1020-300791789)	Apr-26
Power Sensor R&S NRP18A	SN: 101859	06-Feb-25 (No. 4030A315009541)	Feb-26
Spectrum Analyzer R&S FSV40	SN: 101832	29-Jan-25 (No. 4030A315009658)	Jan-26
3.5mm mismatch combination	SN: 1152	24-Mar-25 (No. 217-04293)	Mar-26
OCP DAK-12	SN: 1016	24-Sept-24 (No. OCP-DAK12-1016_Sep24)	Sep-25
OCP DAK-3.5	SN: 1249	23-Sept-24 (No. OCP-DAK3.5-1249_Sep24)	Sep-25
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	10-Jan-25 (No. EX3-7349_Jan25)	Jan-26
DAE4ip	SN: 1836	04-Sep-25 (No. DAE4ip-1836_Sep25)	Sep-26

Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
ACAD Setup 1	SN: 1000	27-May-25 (No. 675-ACAD_Source_Box-250527)	May-26
Signal Generator R&S SMB100A	SN: 182081	27-May-25 (No. 675-CAL16-S4588-250527)	May-26
Mismatch; SMA	SN: 1102	24-Apr-25 (No. 675-Mismatch_SMA-250424)	Apr-26
OCP DAK-12	SN: 1029	27-Feb-25 (No. OCP-DAK12-1029_Feb25)	Feb-26
OCP DAK-3.5	SN: 1336	09-Dec-24 (No. OCP-DAK3.5-1336_Dec24)	Dec-25

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by	Paulo Pina	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by	Sven Kühn	Technical Manager	
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Issued: September 17, 2025

Certificate No: D3700V2-1023_Sep25

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Glossary

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards

- IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure For The Assessment Of Specific Absorption Rate Of Human Exposure To Radio Frequency Fields From Hand-Held And Body-Worn Wireless Communication Devices - Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)", October 2020.
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation

- DASY 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%.

D3700V2 - SN: 1023

September 15, 2025

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY8 Module SAR	17.0.0
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 5mm, dz = 1.4mm	Graded Ratio = 1.5 mm (Z direction)
Frequency	3700MHz $\pm$ 1MHz	

HSL parameters at 3700 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal HSL parameters	22.0 °C	37.7	3.12 mho/m
Measured HSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2)°C	39.4 $\pm$ 6%	3.10 mho/m $\pm$ 6%
HSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C		

SAR result with HSL at 3700 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of HSL	Condition	
SAR for nominal HSL parameters	20 dBm input power	6.76 W/kg
SAR for nominal HSL parameters	normalized to 1W	67.6 W/kg $\pm$ 19.9% (k = 2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of HSL	Condition	
SAR for nominal HSL parameters	20 dBm input power	2.50 W/kg
SAR for nominal HSL parameters	normalized to 1W	25.0 W/kg $\pm$ 19.5% (k = 2)

D3700V2 - SN: 1023

September 15, 2025

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)**Antenna Parameters with HSL at 3700 MHz**

Impedance	53.7 Ω – 5.5 j Ω
Return Loss	-23.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.131 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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D3700V2 - SN: 1023

September 15, 2025

System Performance Check Report

Summary

Dipole	Frequency [MHz]	TSL	Power [dBm]
D3700V2 - SN1023	3700	HSL	20

Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section, TSL	Test Distance [mm]	Band	Group, UID	Frequency [MHz], Channel Number	Conversion Factor	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity
Flat	10	CW, 0--	3700, 0		6.45	3.10	39.4

Hardware Setup

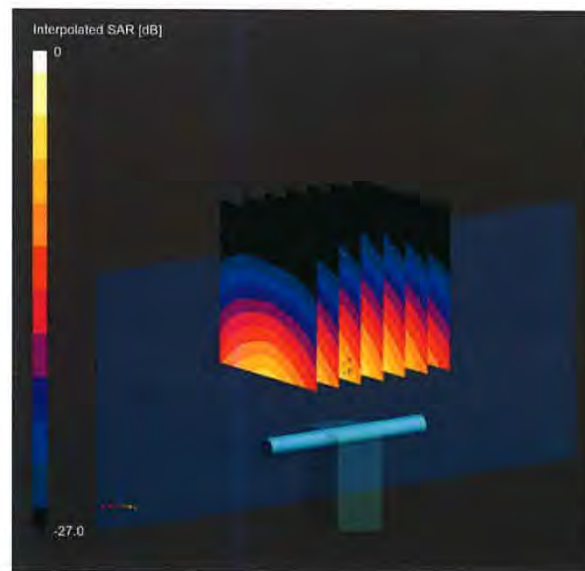
Phantom	TSL, Measured Date	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
MFP V8.0 Center	HSL, 2025-09-15	EX3DV4 - SN7349, 2025-01-10	DAE4ip 5n1836, 2025-09-04

Scans Setup

	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	28 x 28 x 28
Grid Steps [mm]	5.0 x 5.0 x 1.4
Sensor Surface [mm]	1.4
Graded Grid	Yes
Grading Ratio	1.5
MAIA	N/A
Surface Detection	VMS + 6p
Scan Method	Measured

Measurement Results

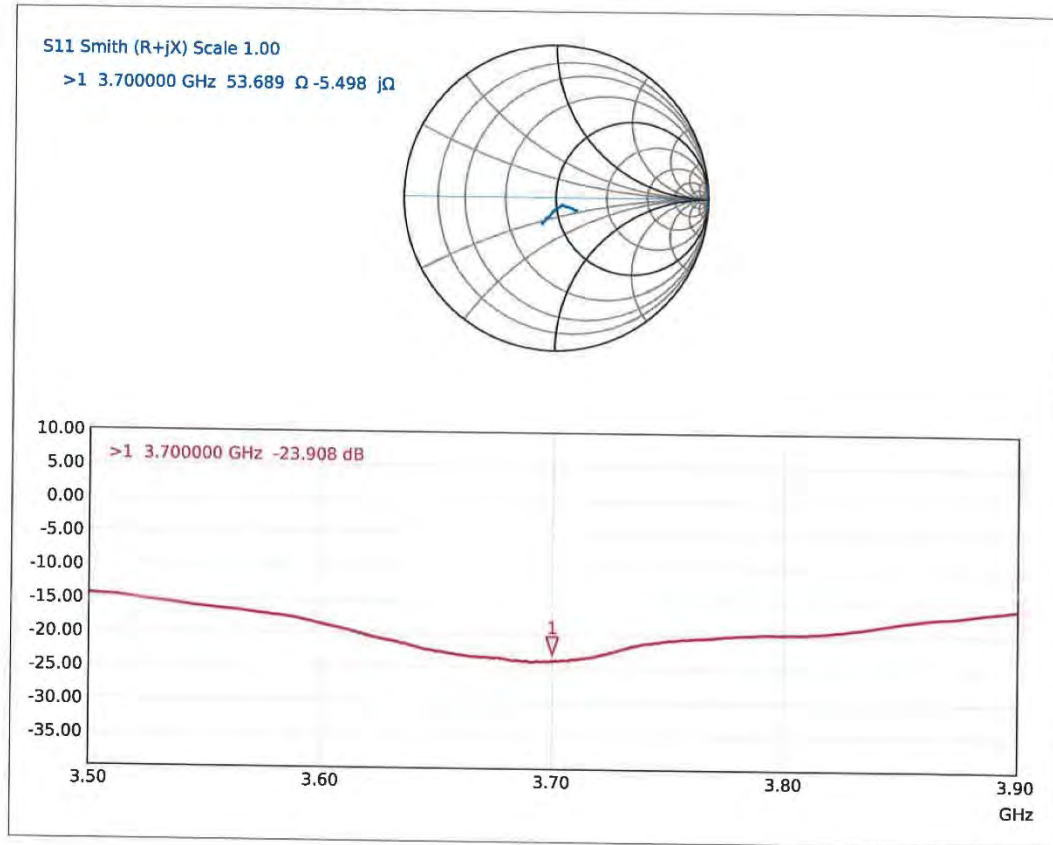
	Zoom Scan
Date	2025-09-15
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	6.76
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	2.50
Power Drift [dB]	0.00
Power Scaling	Disabled
Scaling Factor [dB]	
TSL Correction	Positive / Negative



0 dB = 18.0 W/Kg

D3700V2 - SN: 1023

September 15, 2025

Impedance Measurement Plot for HSL

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client
Dt&C
Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea

Certificate No. **D3900V2-1037_Jan26**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D3900V2 - SN: 1037**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-22.v8**
Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 3 - 10 GHz

Calibration date **January 21, 2026**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Cal
Power Sensor R&S NRP40T	SN: 101861	29-Apr-25 (No. 2025-001450)	Apr-26
Power Sensor R&S NRP18A	SN: 101859	06-Feb-25 (No. 4030A315009541)	Feb-26
Spectrum Analyzer R&S FSV40	SN: 101832	29-Jan-25 (No. 4030A315009658)	Jan-26
3.5mm mismatch combination	SN: 1152	24-Mar-25 (No. 217-04293)	Mar-26
OCP DAK-12	SN: 1016	16-Sept-25 (No. OCP-DAK12-1016_Sep25)	Sep-26
OCP DAK-3.5	SN: 1249	16-Sept-25 (No. OCP-DAK3.5-1249_Sep25)	Sep-26
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	10-Jan-25 (No. EX3-7349_Jan25)	Jan-26
DAE4ip	SN: 1836	26-Nov-25 (No. DAE4ip-1836_Nov25)	Nov-26

Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
ACAD Setup 1	SN: 1000	27-May-25 (No. 675-ACAD_Source_Box-250527)	May-26
Signal Generator R&S SMB100A	SN: 182081	27-May-25 (No. 675-CAL16-S4588-250527)	May-26
Mismatch; SMA	SN: 1102	24-Apr-25 (No. 675-Mismatch_SMA-250424)	Apr-26
OCP DAK-12	SN: 1029	27-Feb-25 (No. OCP-DAK12-1029_Feb25)	Feb-26
OCP DAK-3.5	SN: 1336	10-Dec-25 (No. OCP-DAK3.5-1336_Dec25)	Dec-26

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by	Henrique Almeida	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by	Sven Kühn	Technical Manager	

Issued: January 21, 2026

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Glossary

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards

- IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure For The Assessment Of Specific Absorption Rate Of Human Exposure To Radio Frequency Fields From Hand-Held And Body-Worn Wireless Communication Devices - Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)", October 2020.
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation

- DASY 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%.

D3900V2 - SN: 1037

January 21, 2026

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY8 Module SAR	17.0.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with spacer
Frequency	3900MHz $\pm$ 1MHz 4100MHz $\pm$ 1MHz	

HSL parameters at 3900 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal HSL parameters	22.0 °C	37.5	3.32 mho/m
Measured HSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2)°C	39.1 $\pm$ 6%	3.33 mho/m $\pm$ 6%
HSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C		

SAR result with HSL at 3900 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of HSL	Condition	
SAR for nominal HSL parameters	20 dBm input power	6.96 W/kg
SAR for nominal HSL parameters	normalized to 1W	69.6 W/kg $\pm$ 19.9% (k = 2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of HSL	Condition	
SAR for nominal HSL parameters	20 dBm input power	2.45 W/kg
SAR for nominal HSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.5 W/kg $\pm$ 19.5% (k = 2)

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HSL parameters at 4100 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal HSL parameters	22.0 °C	37.2	3.53 mho/m
Measured HSL parameters	(22.0 ±0.2)°C	38.9 ±6%	3.52 mho/m ±6%
HSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C		

SAR result with HSL at 4100 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of HSL	Condition	
SAR for nominal HSL parameters	20 dBm input power	6.71 W/kg
SAR for nominal HSL parameters	normalized to 1W	67.1 W/kg ±19.9% (k = 2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of HSL	Condition	
SAR for nominal HSL parameters	20 dBm input power	2.34 W/kg
SAR for nominal HSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.4 W/kg ±19.5% (k = 2)

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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)**Antenna Parameters with HSL at 3900 MHz**

Impedance	47.7 Ω – 5.9 j Ω
Return Loss	-23.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with HSL at 4100 MHz

Impedance	59.2 Ω – 0.8 j Ω
Return Loss	-21.4 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.1 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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System Performance Check Report

Summary

Dipole	Frequency [MHz]	TSL	Power [dBm]
D3900V2 - SN1037	3900	HSL	20

Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section, TSL	Test Distance [mm]	Band	Group, UID	Frequency [MHz], Channel Number	Conversion Factor	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity
Flat	10	CW, 0---		3900, 0	6.37	3.33	39.1

Hardware Setup

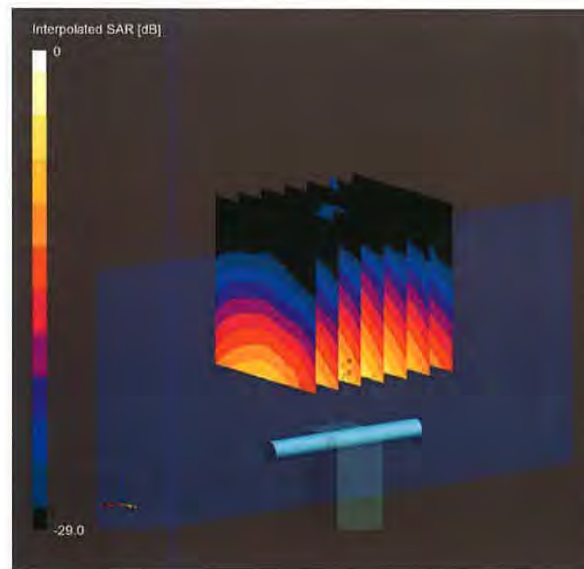
Phantom	TSL, Measured Date	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
MFP V8.0 Center	HSL, 2026-01-21	EX3DV4 - SN7349, 2025-01-10	DAE4ip Sn1836, 2025-11-26

Scans Setup

	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	28 x 28 x 28
Grid Steps [mm]	5.0 x 5.0 x 1.4
Sensor Surface [mm]	1.4
Graded Grid	Yes
Grading Ratio	1.5
MAIA	N/A
Surface Detection	VMS + 6p
Scan Method	Measured

Measurement Results

	Zoom Scan
Date	2026-01-21
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	6.96
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	2.45
Power Drift [dB]	-0.01
Power Scaling	Disabled
Scaling Factor [dB]	
TSL Correction	Positive / Negative



0 dB = 19.7 W/Kg

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System Performance Check Report

Summary

Dipole	Frequency [MHz]	TSL	Power [dBm]
D3900V2 - SN1037	4100	HSL	20

Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section, TSL	Test Distance [mm]	Band	Group, UID	Frequency [MHz], Channel Number	Conversion Factor	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity
Flat	10	CW, 0--		4100, 0	6.39	3.52	38.9

Hardware Setup

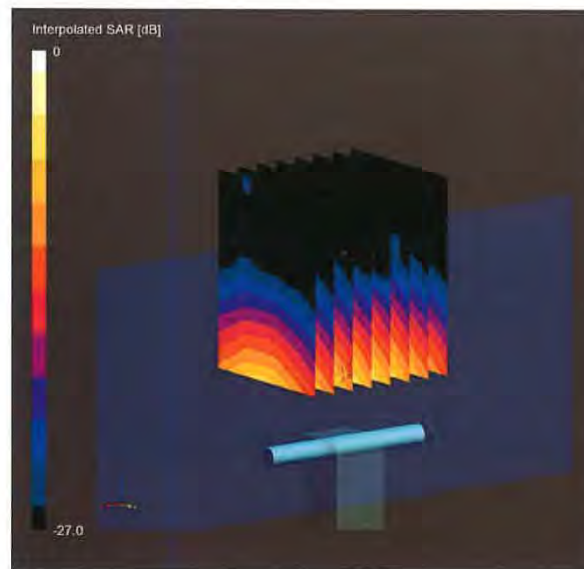
Phantom	TSL, Measured Date	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
MFP V8.0 Center	HSL, 2026-01-21	EX3DV4 - SN7349, 2025-01-10	DAE4lp Sn1836, 2025-11-26

Scans Setup

	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	25 x 25 x 25
Grid Steps [mm]	4.0 x 4.0 x 1.4
Sensor Surface [mm]	1.4
Graded Grid	Yes
Grading Ratio	1.4
MAIA	N/A
Surface Detection	VMS + 6p
Scan Method	Measured

Measurement Results

	Zoom Scan
Date	2026-01-21
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	6.71
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	2.34
Power Drift [dB]	0.00
Power Scaling	Disabled
Scaling Factor [dB]	
TSL Correction	Positive / Negative

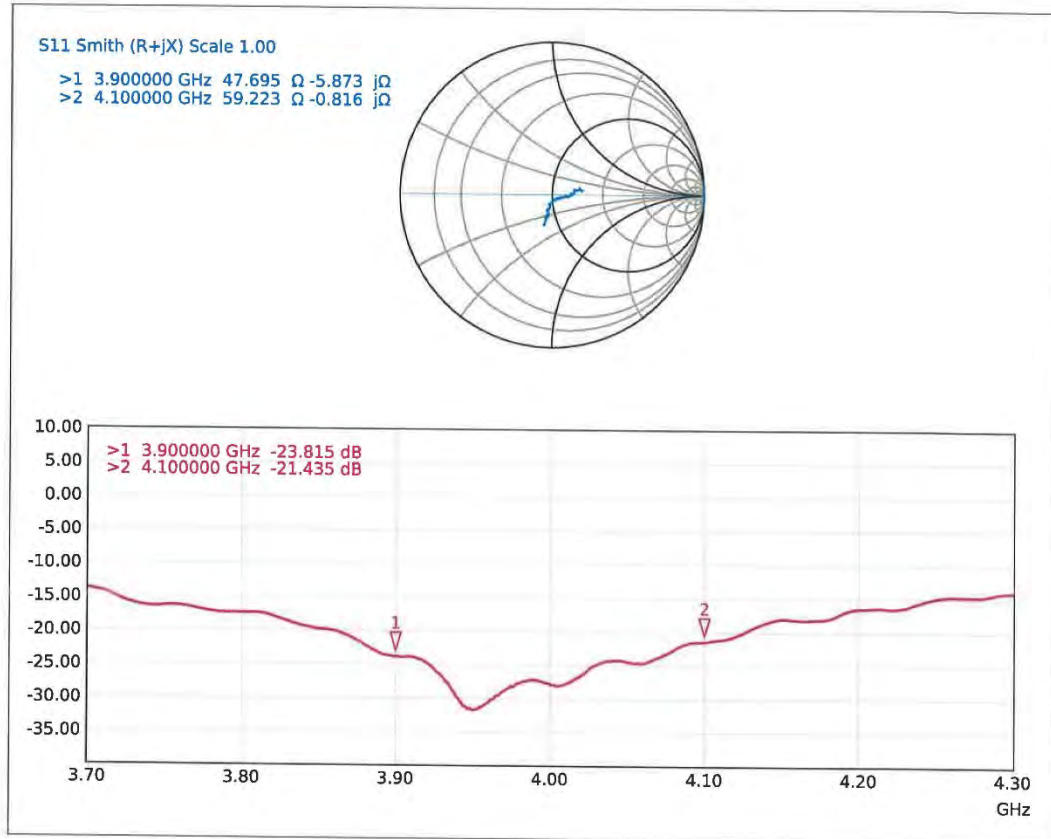


0 dB = 19.7 W/Kg

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Impedance Measurement Plot for HSL



APPENDIX C. – SAR Tissue Specifications

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydrox-ethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 3.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Harts grove.



Figure 3.9 Simulated Tissue

Table C.1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)							
	835		1 900		2 450		5 200 ~ 5 800	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	40.19	50.75	55.24	70.23	71.88	73.40	65.52	80.00
Salt (NaCl)	1.480	0.940	0.310	0.290	0.160	0.060	-	-
Sugar	57.90	48.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEC	0.250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bactericide	0.180	0.100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triton X-100	-	-	-	-	19.97	-	17.24	-
DGBE	-	-	44.45	29.48	7.990	26.54	-	-
Diethylene glycol hexyl ether	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.24	-
Polysorbate (Tween) 80	-	-	-	-	-	-		20.00
Target for Dielectric Constant	41.5	55.2	40.0	53.3	39.2	52.7	-	-
Target for Conductivity (S/m)	0.90	0.97	1.40	1.52	1.80	1.95	-	-

Salt:	99 % Pure Sodium Chloride	Sugar:	98 % Pure Sucrose
Water:	De-ionized, 16M resistivity	HEC:	Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
DGBE:	99 % Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether,[2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol]		
Triton X-100(ultra pure):	Polyethylene glycol mono[4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl] ether		

Table C.2 HSL/MSL750 (Head and Body liquids for 700 – 800 MHz)

Item	Head Tissue Simulation Liquids HSL750
	Muscle (body) Tissue Simulation Liquids MSL750
Type No	SL AAH 075, SL AAM 075
Manufacturer	SPEAG
The item is composed of the following ingredients:	
H ₂ O	Water, 35 – 58%
Sucrose	Sucrose, 40 – 60%
NaCl	Sodium Chloride, 0 – 6%
Hydroxyethyl-cellulose	Medium Viscosity (CAS# 9004-62-0), < 0.3%
Preventol-D7	Preservative: aqueous preparation, (CAS# 55965-84-9), containing 5-chloro-2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone and 2-methyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone, 0.1 – 0.6%

Table C.3 HSL/MSL1750 (Head and Body liquids for 1 700 – 1 800 MHz)

Item	Head Tissue Simulation Liquids HSL1750
	Muscle (body) Tissue Simulation Liquids MSL1750
Type No	SL AAH 175, SL AAM 175
Manufacturer	SPEAG
The item is composed of the following ingredients:	
H ₂ O	Water, 52 – 75%
C ₈ H ₁₈ O ₃	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (DGBE), 25 – 48%
NaCl	Sodium Chloride, < 1.0%

APPENDIX D. – SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

SAR System Validation

Per FCC KDB 865664 D02v01r02, SAR system validation status should be documented to confirm measurement accuracy. The SAR systems (including SAR probes, system components and software versions) used for this device were validated against its performance specifications prior to the SAR measurements. Reference dipoles were used with the required tissue- equivalent media for system validation, according to the procedures outlined in FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04. Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

A tabulated summary of the system validation status including the validation date(s), measurement frequencies, SAR probes and tissue dielectric parameters has been included.

Table D.1 SAR System Validation Summary

SAR System	Freq. [MHz]	Date	Probe SN	Probe Type	Probe CAL. Point		PERM.	COND.	CW Validation			MOD. Validation		
							(ϵ_r)	(σ)	Sensi- tivity	Probe Linearity	Probe Isortopy	MOD. Type	Duty Factor	PAR
B	750	2025.12.03	7898	EX3DV4	750	Head	41.020	0.916	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
B	835	2025.12.03	7898	EX3DV4	835	Head	40.890	0.918	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
B	1 800	2025.12.04	7898	EX3DV4	1 800	Head	40.028	1.402	PASS	PASS	PASS	N/A	N/A	N/A
B	1 900	2025.12.04	7898	EX3DV4	1 900	Head	39.661	1.444	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
B	2 600	2025.12.05	7898	EX3DV4	2 600	Head	38.576	1.993	PASS	PASS	PASS	TDD	PASS	N/A
B	3 500	2025.12.08	7898	EX3DV4	3 500	Head	39.058	2.983	PASS	PASS	PASS	TDD	PASS	N/A
B	3 500	2026.04.16	3916	EX3DV4	3 500	Head	36.987	2.834	PASS	PASS	PASS	TDD	PASS	N/A
B	3 700	2025.12.08	7898	EX3DV4	3 700	Head	38.948	3.207	PASS	PASS	PASS	TDD	PASS	N/A
B	3 700	2026.04.16	3916	EX3DV4	3 700	Head	36.844	3.028	PASS	PASS	PASS	TDD	PASS	N/A
B	3 900	2026.04.16	3916	EX3DV4	3 900	Head	36.798	3.219	PASS	PASS	PASS	TDD	PASS	N/A

NOTE: While the probes have been calibrated for both a CW and modulated signals, all measurements were performed using communication systems calibrated for CW signals only. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r04 for scenarios when CW probe calibrations are used with other signal types. SAR systems were validated for modulated signals with a periodic duty cycle, such as GMSK, or with a high peak to average ratio (>5 dB), such as OFDM according to KDB 865664.

APPENDIX E. – Description of Test Equipment

Measurements are performed using the DASY5 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY5 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, desktop computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the generic twin phantom containing the brain equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Fig. E.1.1).

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller each pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Intel Xeon W-2 253 3.70 GHz desktop computer with Windows 11 Professional system and SAR Measurement Software DASY5, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robotis connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

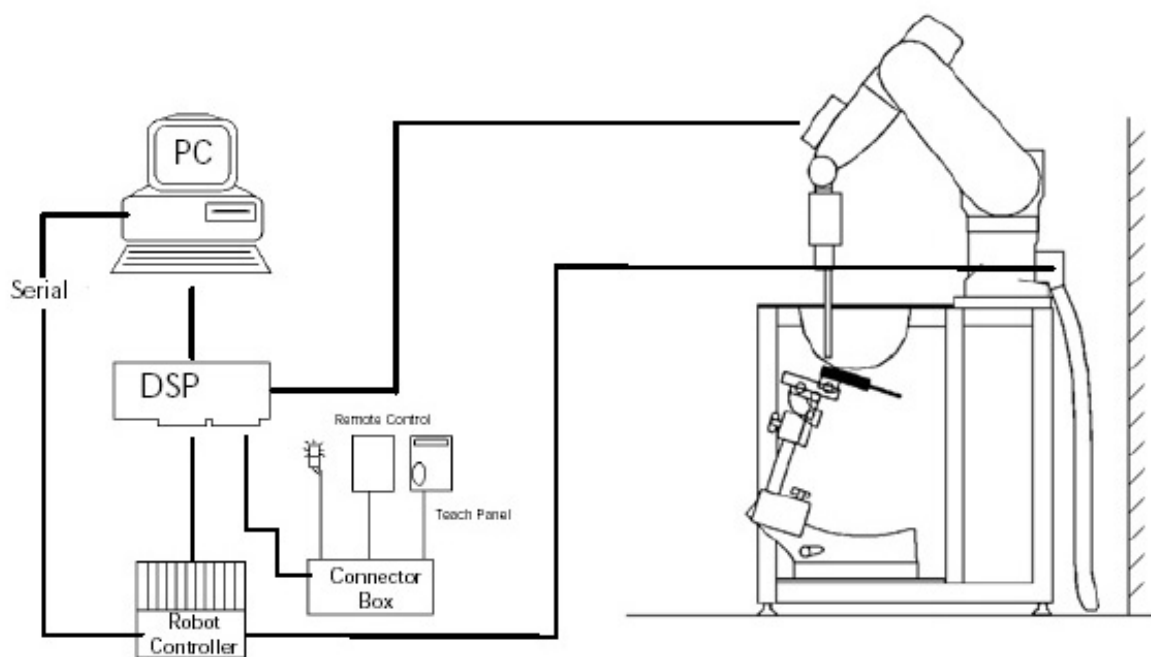


Figure E.1.1 SAR Measurement System Setup

The DAE4 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail.

E.2 Probe Specification

Frequency	4 MHz to 10 GHz
Linearity	± 0.2 dB(30 MHz to 10 GHz)
Dynamic	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g
Range	Linearity : ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length : 337 mm
Tip length	9 mm
Body diameter	12 mm
Tip diameter	2.5 mm
Distance from probe tip to sensor center	1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields); the only probe that enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better than 30%

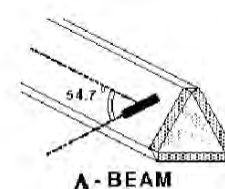


Figure E.2.1 Triangular Probe Configurations



Figure E.2.2 Probe Thick-Film Technique



DAE System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe EX3DV4 designed in the classical triangular configuration (see E.2.1) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multitier line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY5 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

E.3 E-Probe Calibration Process

Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure and found to be better than ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (Norm X, Norm Y, Norm Z), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (Conv F) of the probe is tested.

Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies below 1 GHz, and in a waveguide above 1GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

Temperature Assessment *

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium, correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent the remits or based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$SAR = C \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

where:

- Δt = exposure time (30 seconds),
 C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),
 ΔT = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

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

where:

- σ = simulated tissue conductivity,
 ρ = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm³ for brain tissue)

SAR is proportional to $\Delta T / \Delta t$, the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

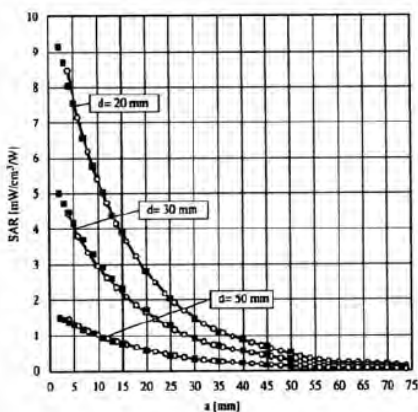


Figure E.3.1 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 900MHz

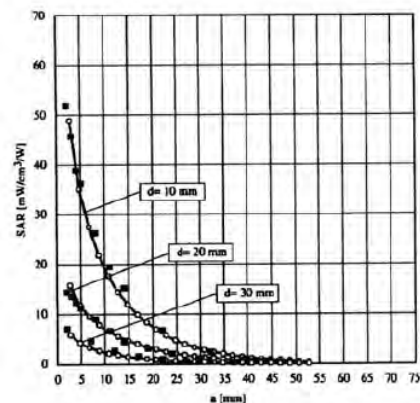


Figure E.3.2 E-Field and Temperature Measurements at 1800MHz

E.4 Data Extrapolation

The DASY5 software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given like below;

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i ($i=x,y,z$)
 U_i = input signal of channel i ($i=x,y,z$)
 cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
 dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated:

E-field probes:

$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i ($i = x,y,z$)
 $Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i ($i = x,y,z$)
 $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ for E-field probes
 $ConvF$ = sensitivity of enhancement in solution
 E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermetian magnitude):

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in W/g
 E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
 σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
 ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{free} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770}$$

with P_{free} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in W/cm²
 E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

E.5 ELI PHANTOM

Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid.

Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles. ELI V5.0 has the same shell geometry and is manufactured from the same material as ELI4, but has reinforced top structure. (see Fig. F.5.1)

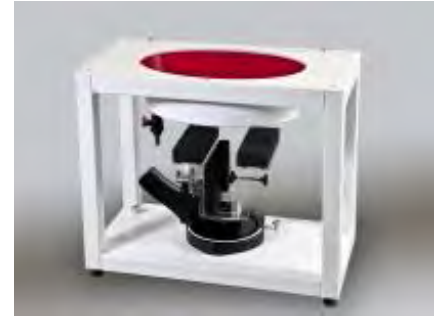


Figure E.6.1 ELI Phantom

ELI Phantom Specification

Shell Thickness	(2.0 ± 0.2) mm (bottom plate)
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm, Minor: 400 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters

E.6 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0/V4.0c, V5.0 or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Rotation point is the ear opening point. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat).

Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produce infinite number of configurations. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.



Figure E.7.1 Mounting Device

E.7 Automated Test System Specifications

Positioner

Robot	Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: TX60L
Repeatability	0.02 mm
No. of axis	6

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor	Intel Xeon W-2 253
Clock Speed	3.70 GHz
Operating System	Windows 11 Professional
Data Card	DASY6 PC-Board

Data Converter

Features	Signal, multiplexer, A/D converter. & control logic
Software	DASY6
Connecting Lines	Optical downlink for data and status info Optical uplink for commands and clock

PC Interface Card

Function	24 bit (64 MHz) DSP for real time processing Link to DAE 4 16 bit A/D converter for surface detection system serial link to robot direct emergency stop output for robot
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E-Field Probes

Model	EX3DV4 S/N: 7898/3916
Construction	Triangular core fiber optic detection system
Frequency	4 MHz to 10 GHz
Linearity	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 10 GHz)

Phantom

Phantom	ELI Phantom (V6.0)
Shell Material	Composite
Thickness	(2.0 ± 0.2) mm



Figure E.8.1 DASY5 Test System

-End-