

Prüfbericht-Nr.: <i>Test report no.:</i>	CN230FJC 003	Auftrags-Nr.: <i>Order no.:</i>	168454763	Seite 1 von 29 Page 1 of 29
Kunden-Referenz-Nr.: <i>Client reference no.:</i>	N/A	Auftragsdatum: <i>Order date:</i>	2023-11-27	
Auftraggeber: <i>Client:</i>	Harman International Industries, Incorporated 8500 Balboa Blvd, Northridge, California, 91329, United States			
Prüfgegenstand: <i>Test item:</i>	PORTABLE BLUETOOTH SPEAKER			
Bezeichnung / Typ-Nr.: <i>Identification / Type no.:</i>	CLIP5D (Trademark: JBL)			
Auftrags-Inhalt: <i>Order content:</i>	Type test			
Prüfgrundlage: <i>Test specification:</i>	FCC 47 CFR § 2.1093 IEEE Std 1528-2013 RSS-102 Issue 5: March 2015 IEC/62209-1528: 2020 Published RF exposure KDB procedures			
Wareneingangsdatum: <i>Date of sample receipt:</i>	2023-11-30	Please refer to Photo Document		
Prüfmuster-Nr.: <i>Test sample no.:</i>	A003613938			
Prüfzeitraum: <i>Testing period:</i>	2023-11-30 –2023-12-15			
Ort der Prüfung: <i>Place of testing:</i>	TÜV Rheinland (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.			
Prüflaboratorium: <i>Testing laboratory:</i>	TÜV Rheinland (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.			
Prüfergebnis*: <i>Test result*:</i>	Pass			
geprüft von: <i>tested by:</i>	genehmigt von: <i>authorized by:</i>			
Datum: <i>Date:</i> 2024-01-12	Ausstellungsdatum: <i>Issue date:</i> 2024-01-12			
Stellung / Position:	Project Manager	Stellung / Position:	Reviewer	
Sonstiges / Other:	FCC ID:APIJBLCLIP5D IC:6132A-JBLCLIP5D, HVIN: CLIP5D			
Zustand des Prüfgegenstandes bei Anlieferung: <i>Condition of the test item at delivery:</i>	Prüfmuster vollständig und unbeschädigt <i>Test item complete and undamaged</i>			
* Legende: P(ass) = entspricht o.g. Prüfgrundlage(n) F(ail) = entspricht nicht o.g. Prüfgrundlage(n) N/A = nicht anwendbar N/T = nicht getestet * Legend: P(ass) = passed a.m. test specification(s) F(ail) = failed a.m. test specification(s) N/A = not applicable N/T = not tested				
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Prüfbericht-Nr.: CN230FJC 003 Test report no.:	Page 2 of 29 Seite 2 von 29
Remarks Anmerkungen	
1	The equipment used during the specified testing period was calibrated according to our test laboratory calibration program. The equipment fulfils the requirements included in the relevant standards. The traceability of the test equipment used is ensured by compliance with the regulations of our management system. Detailed information regarding test conditions, equipment and measurement uncertainty is available in the test laboratory and could be provided on request. <i>Alle eingesetzten Prüfmittel waren zum angegebenen Prüfzeitraum gemäß eines festgelegten Kalibrierungsprogramms unseres Prüfhauses kalibriert. Sie entsprechen den in den Prüfprogrammen hinterlegten Anforderungen. Die Rückverfolgbarkeit der eingesetzten Prüfmittel ist durch die Einhaltung der Regelungen unseres Managementsystems gegeben.</i> <i>Detaillierte Informationen bezüglich Prüfkonditionen, Prüfequipment und Messunsicherheiten sind im Prüflabor vorhanden und können auf Wunsch bereitgestellt werden.</i>
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4	The decision rule for statements of conformity, based on numerical measurement results, in this test report is based on the "Zero Guard Band Rule" and "Simple Acceptance" in accordance with ILAC G8:2019 and IEC Guide 115:2021, unless otherwise specified in the applied standard mentioned on Page 1 of this report or requested by the customer. This means that measurement uncertainty is not taken in account and hence also not declared in the test report. For additional information to the resulting risk based of this decision rule please refer to ILAC G8:2019. <i>Die Entscheidungsregel für Konformitätserklärungen basierend auf numerischen Messergebnissen in diesem Prüfbericht basiert auf der "Null-Grenzwert-Regel" und der "Einfachen Akzeptanz" gemäß ILAC G8:2019 und IEC Guide 115:2021, es sei denn, in der auf Seite 1 dieses Berichts genannten angewandten Norm ist etwas anderes festgelegt oder vom Kunden gewünscht. Dies bedeutet, dass die Messunsicherheit nicht berücksichtigt wird und daher auch nicht im Prüfbericht angegeben wird. Zu weiteren Informationen bezueglich des Risikos durch diese Entscheidungsregel siehe ILAC G8:2019.</i>

Table of Contents

1.	GENERAL INFORMATION	5
1.1.	STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE.....	5
1.2.	EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) INFORMATION.....	6
1.2.1.	General Information.....	6
1.2.2.	Wireless Technologies	6
2.	TEST SITES.....	7
2.1.	TEST FACILITIES.....	7
2.2.	AMBIENT CONDITION.....	7
2.3.	LIST OF TEST AND MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS	8
3.	MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY	9
	TEST SPECIFICATION, METHODS AND PROCEDURES	10
4.	SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM	11
4.1.	DEFINITION OF SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE (SAR).....	11
4.2.	SPEAG DASY SYSTEM	11
4.2.1.	Robot.....	12
4.2.2.	Probes.....	13
4.2.3.	Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE).....	13
4.2.4.	Phantoms.....	14
4.2.5.	Device Holder	15
4.2.6.	System Validation Dipoles.....	15
4.2.7.	Tissue Simulating Liquids.....	16
4.2.8.	SAR System Verification	19
5.	SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE	20
5.1.	AREA & ZOOM SCAN PROCEDURE	20
5.2.	VOLUME SCAN PROCEDURE	20
5.3.	POWER DRIFT MONITORING.....	21
5.4.	SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION.....	21
5.5.	SAR AVERAGED METHODS	21
6.	SAR MEASUREMENT EVALUATION.....	22
6.1.	EUT CONFIGURATION AND SETTING.....	22
6.2.	EUT TESTING POSITION.....	23
6.2.1.	Body Exposure Conditions	23
6.3.	TISSUE VERIFICATION	24
6.4.	SYSTEM VALIDATION	24
6.5.	SYSTEM VERIFICATION.....	24
7.	SAR MEASUREMENT EVALUATION.....	25
7.1.	MAXIMUM CONDUCTED POWER.....	25
7.2.	SAR TESTING RESULTS.....	26
7.2.1.	SAR Test Reduction Considerations.....	26

Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN230FJC 003
Test Report No.Seite 4 von 29
Page 4 of 29

7.2.3.	SAR Results for Body Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 0 cm Gap)	27
7.2.4.	SAR Measurement Variability	28

APPENDIXES	29
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Appendix A: SAR Plots of System Verification**Appendix B: SAR Plots of SAR Measurement****Appendix C: Calibration Certificate for probe and Dipole****Appendix D: Photographs of EUT and setup**

1. General Information

1.1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for the EUT are as follows:

Mode	Highest Reported Body SAR _{1g} (0 cm Gap) (W/kg)
Bluetooth	0.02

Note:

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue; 10-gram SAR for Product Specific 10g SAR, limit: 4.0W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992/ IC RSS-102 Issue 5:2015, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.

Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN230FJC 003

Test Report No.

Seite 6 von 29

Page 6 of 29

1.2. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information**1.2.1. General Information**

Equipment Name	PORTABLE BLUETOOTH SPEAKER
FCC ID	APIJBLCLIP5D
IC	6132A-JBLCLIP5D
Brand Name	JBL
Model Name	CLIP5D
HW Version	V3.0
SW Version	V0.2.8.0
Antenna Type	PCB Antenna
EUT Stage	Production Unit

1.2.2. Wireless Technologies

Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Uplink Modulations	Bluetooth® GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8-DPSK, LE1M, LE2M

Note:

1. The above EUT information is declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description please refers to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.

2. Test Sites

2.1. Test Facilities

TÜV Rheinland (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

No. 362 Huanguan Road Middle Longhua District, Shenzhen 518110 People's Republic of China

A2LA Cert. No.: 5162.01

FCC Registration No.: 694916

IC Registration No.: 25069

2.2. Ambient Condition

Ambient Temperature	22.5°C
Relative Humidity	54%

2.3. List of Test and Measurement Instruments

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	SN	Cal. Date	Cal. Interval
System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	1014	May. 19, 2021	3 years
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	7506	Jun. 29, 2023	1 year
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1557	Jul. 06, 2023	1 year
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW500	166305	Jul. 25, 2023	1 year
Signal Analyzer	R&S	FSV 7	103665	Jul. 25, 2023	1 year
Vector Network Analyzer	R&S	ZNB 8	107040	Jul. 25, 2023	1 year
Dielectric assessment Kit	SPEAG	DAK-3.5	1269	Jun. 26, 2023	1 year
Signal Generator	R&S	SMB 100A	180840	Jul. 25, 2023	1 year
EPM Series Power Meter	Keysight	N1914A	MY58240005	Nov. 14, 2023	1 year
Power Sensor	Keysight	N8481H	MY58250002	Nov. 14, 2023	1 year
Power Sensor	Keysight	N8481H	MY58250006	Nov. 14, 2023	1 year
DC Power Supply	Topward	3303D	809332	Nov. 14, 2023	1 year
Coaxial Directional Coupler	Keysight	773D	MY52180552	Nov. 14, 2023	1 year
Coaxial Directional Coupler	shhuaxiang	DTO-0.4/3.9-10	18052101	Nov. 14, 2023	1 year
Coaxial attenuator	Keysight	8491A	MY52463219	Nov. 14, 2023	1 year
Coaxial attenuator	Keysight	8491A	MY52463210	Nov. 14, 2023	1 year
Coaxial attenuator	Keysight	8491A	MY52463222	Nov. 14, 2023	1 year
Digital Thermometer	LKM	DTM3000	3116	Nov. 14, 2023	1 year
Power Amplifier Mini circuit	mini-circuits	ZHL-42W	SN002101809	N/A	N/A
Power Amplifier Mini circuit	mini-circuits	ZVE-8G	SN070501814	N/A	N/A

3. Measurement Uncertainty

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance (± %)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)	Vi Veff
Measurement System Errors								
Probe Calibration	±13.3%	Normal (k=2)	2	1	1	± 6.65 %	± 6.65 %	∞
Probe Calibration Drift	±1.7%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.0%	±1.0%	∞
Probe Linearity	±4.7%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%	∞
Broadband Signal	±3.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Probe Isotropy	±7.6%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±4.4%	±4.4%	∞
Other Probe + Electronic	±0.7%	Normal	1	1	1	±0.7%	±0.7%	∞
RF Ambient	±1.8%	Normal	1	1	1	±1.8%	±1.8%	∞
Probe Positioning	±0.006mm	Normal	1	0.14	0.14	±0.10%	±0.10%	∞
Data Processing	±1.2%	Normal	1	1	1	±1.2%	±1.2%	∞
Phantom and Device Errors								
Conductivity (mass DAK)	±2.5%	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	±2.0%	±1.8%	100
Conductivity (temp.) ^{BB}	±3.3%	Rectangular	√3	0.78	0.71	±1.5%	±1.4%	∞
Phantom Permittivity	±14.0%	Rectangular	√3	0	0	±0%	±0%	∞
Distance DUT – TSL	±2.0%	Normal	1	2	2	±4.0%	±4.0%	∞
Device Positioning	±2.4%/±2.8 %	Normal	1	1	1	±2.8%	±2.8%	30
Device Holder	±3.4%/±3.5 %	Normal	1	1	1	±3.5%	±3.5%	30
DUT Modulation ^m	±2.4%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.4%	±1.4%	∞
Time-average SAR	±1.7%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.0%	±1.0%	∞
DUT drift	±2.5%	Normal	1	1	1	±2.5%	±2.5%	30
Val Antenna Unc. ^{val}	±0.0%	Normal	1	1	1	±0%	±0%	
Unc. Input Power ^{val}	±0.0%	Normal	1	1	1	±0%	±0%	
Correction to the SAR results								
C(ε,σ)	±1.9%	Normal	1	1	0.84	±1.9%	±1.6%	
SAR scaling ^p	±0.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±0%	±0%	
Combined Standard Uncertainty (K = 1)						±12.54%	±12.44%	
Expanded Uncertainty (K = 2)						±25.1%	±24.9%	

Uncertainty budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

Test Specification, Methods and Procedures

The tests documented in this report were performed in accordance with FCC 47 CFR § 2.1093, IEEE STD 1528- 2013, the following FCC Published RF exposure KDB procedures & manufacturer KDB inquiries:

- KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- KDB 865664 D02 RF Exposure Reporting v01r02
- KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- KDB 447498 D04 Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01
- IC RSS-102 Issue 5: March 2015
- IC RSS-102 Issue 5: Amendment 1 (February 2, 2021)
- IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020 Measurement procedure for the assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Part 1528: Human models, instrumentation, and procedures (Frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)

In addition to the above, the following information was used:

- [TCB workshop](#) April, 2019; Page 19, Tissue Simulating Liquids(TSL)

4. SAR Measurement System

4.1. Definition of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$\text{SAR} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{\rho dv} \right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

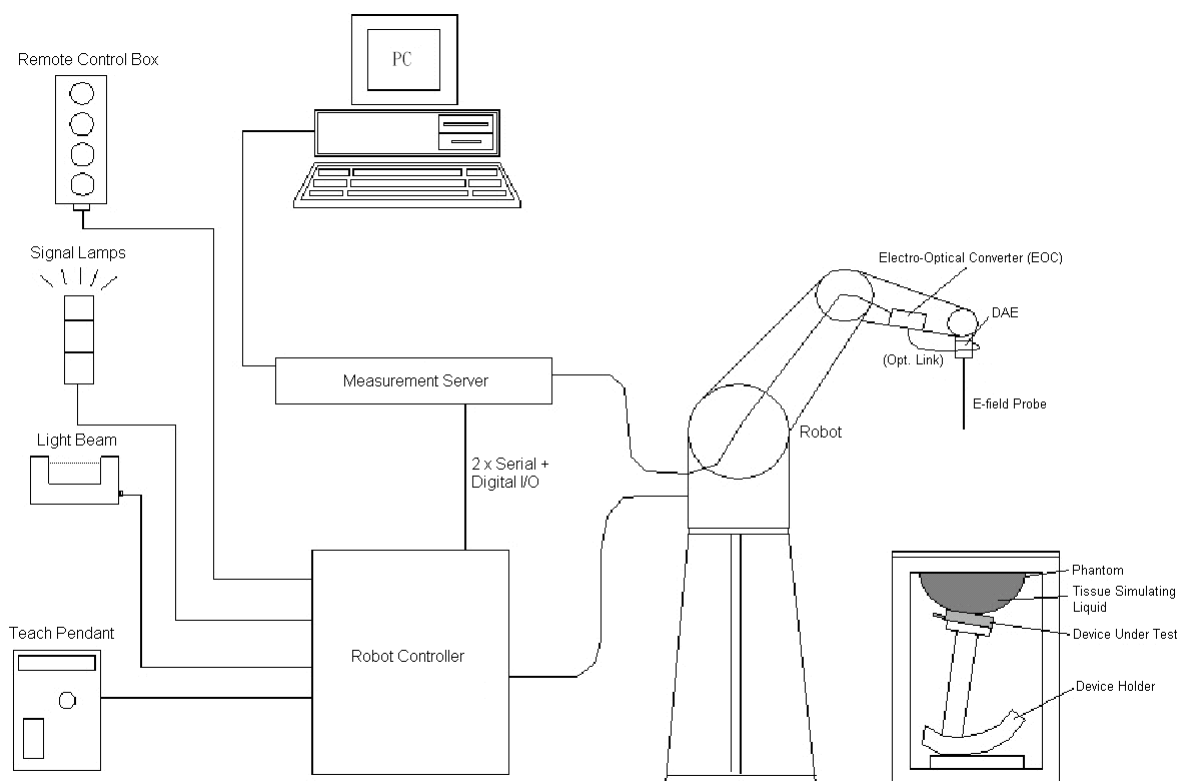
SAR measurement can be related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

4.2. SPEAG DASY System

DASY system consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY5 software defined. The DASY software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.

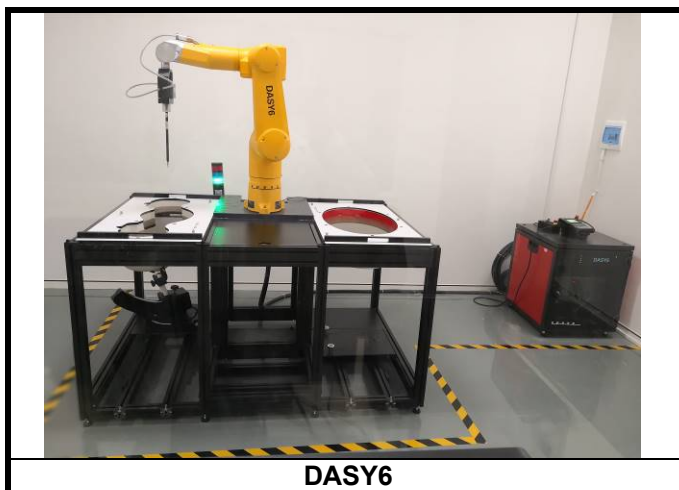


DASY System Setup

4.2.1. Robot

The DASY system uses the high precision robots from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ± 0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)



DASY6

4.2.2. Probes

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency.

Model	EX3DV4
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).
Frequency	4 MHz – 10 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz – 10 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.1 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm



4.2.3. Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

Model	DAE4
Construction	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.
Measurement Range	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)
Input Offset Voltage	< 5 μ V (with auto zero)
Input Bias Current	< 50 fA
Dimensions	60 x 60 x 68 mm



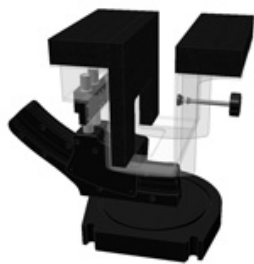
4.2.4. Phantoms

Model	Twin SAM	
Construction	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEC/IEEE 62209-1528. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body-mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by teaching three points with the robot.	
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (6 ± 0.2 mm at ear point)	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm Width: 500 mm Height: adjustable feet	
Filling Volume	approx. 25 liters	

Model	ELI	
Construction	The ELI phantom is used for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz. ELI is fully compatible with the IEC/IEEE 62209-1528 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 of SPEAG's dosimetric probes and dipoles.	
Material	Vinylester, glass fiber reinforced (VE-GF)	
Shell Thickness	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (bottom plate)	
Dimensions	Major axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	
Filling Volume	approx. 30 liters	

4.2.5. Device Holder

Model	Mounting Device	
Construction	In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom 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).	
Material	POM	

Model	Laptop Extensions Kit	
Construction	Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-1528 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.). It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner.	
Material	POM, Acrylic glass, Foam	

4.2.6. System Validation Dipoles

Model	D-Serial	
Construction	Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun. Enables measurement of feed point impedance with NWA. Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with tissue simulating solutions.	
Frequency	750 MHz to 5800 MHz	
Return Loss	> 20 dB	
Power Capability	> 100 W ($f < 1\text{GHz}$), > 40 W ($f > 1\text{GHz}$)	

4.2.7. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed.



Photo of Liquid Height for Head Position

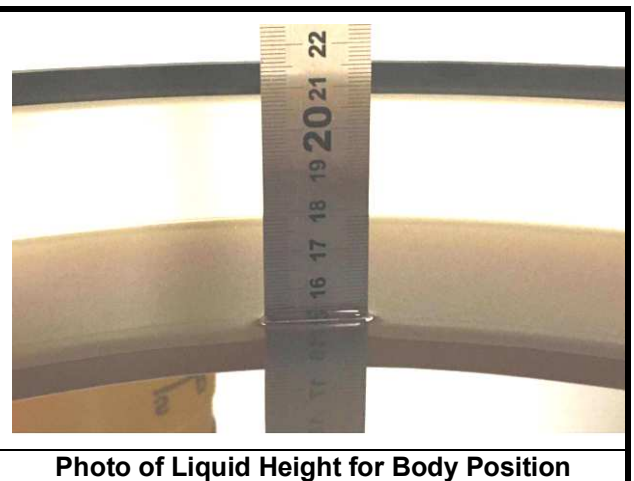


Photo of Liquid Height for Body Position

The dielectric properties of the head tissue simulating liquids are defined in IEEE 1528, and KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. For the body tissue simulating liquids, the dielectric properties are defined in KDB 865664 D01 Appendix A. The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using a dielectric assessment kit and a network analyzer.

Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency (MHz)	Target Permittivity	Range of ±5%	Target Conductivity	Range of ±5%
For Head				
750	41.9	39.8 ~ 44.0	0.89	0.85 ~ 0.93
835	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.90	0.86 ~ 0.95
900	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
1450	40.5	38.5 ~ 42.5	1.20	1.14 ~ 1.26
1640	40.3	38.3 ~ 42.3	1.29	1.23 ~ 1.35
1750	40.1	38.1 ~ 42.1	1.37	1.30 ~ 1.44
1800	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1900	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2000	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
2300	39.5	37.5 ~ 41.5	1.67	1.59 ~ 1.75
2450	39.2	37.2 ~ 41.2	1.80	1.71 ~ 1.89
2600	39.0	37.1 ~ 41.0	1.96	1.86 ~ 2.06
3500	37.9	36.0 ~ 39.8	2.91	2.76 ~ 3.06
5200	36.0	34.2 ~ 37.8	4.66	4.43 ~ 4.89
5300	35.9	34.1 ~ 37.7	4.76	4.52 ~ 5.00
5500	35.6	33.8 ~ 37.4	4.96	4.71 ~ 5.21
5600	35.5	33.7 ~ 37.3	5.07	4.82 ~ 5.32
5800	35.3	33.5 ~ 37.1	5.27	5.01 ~ 5.53
For Body				
750	55.5	52.7 ~ 58.3	0.96	0.91 ~ 1.01
835	55.2	52.4 ~ 58.0	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02
900	55.0	52.3 ~ 57.8	1.05	1.00 ~ 1.10
1450	54.0	51.3 ~ 56.7	1.30	1.24 ~ 1.37
1640	53.8	51.1 ~ 56.5	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47
1750	53.4	50.7 ~ 56.1	1.49	1.42 ~ 1.56
1800	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
1900	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
2000	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60
2300	52.9	50.3 ~ 55.5	1.81	1.72 ~ 1.90
2450	52.7	50.1 ~ 55.3	1.95	1.85 ~ 2.05
2600	52.5	49.9 ~ 55.1	2.16	2.05 ~ 2.27
3500	51.3	48.7 ~ 53.9	3.31	3.14 ~ 3.48
5200	49.0	46.6 ~ 51.5	5.30	5.04 ~ 5.57
5300	48.9	46.5 ~ 51.3	5.42	5.15 ~ 5.69
5500	48.6	46.2 ~ 51.0	5.65	5.37 ~ 5.93
5600	48.5	46.1 ~ 50.9	5.77	5.48 ~ 6.06
5800	48.2	45.8 ~ 50.6	6.00	5.70 ~ 6.30

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquids.

Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Tissue Type	Bactericide	DGBE	HEC	NaCl	Sucrose	Triton X-100	Water	Diethylene Glycol Mono-hexylether
H750	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	56.0	-	42.1	-
H835	0.2	-	0.2	1.5	57.0	-	41.1	-
H900	0.2	-	0.2	1.4	58.0	-	40.2	-
H1450	-	43.3	-	0.6	-	-	56.1	-
H1640	-	45.8	-	0.5	-	-	53.7	-
H1750	-	47.0	-	0.4	-	-	52.6	-
H1800	-	44.5	-	0.3	-	-	55.2	-
H1900	-	44.5	-	0.2	-	-	55.3	-
H2000	-	44.5	-	0.1	-	-	55.4	-
H2300	-	44.9	-	0.1	-	-	55.0	-
H2450	-	45.0	-	0.1	-	-	54.9	-
H2600	-	45.1	-	0.1	-	-	54.8	-
H3500	-	8.0	-	0.2	-	20.0	71.8	-
H5G	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	65.5	17.3
B750	0.2	-	0.2	0.8	48.8	-	50.0	-
B835	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	48.5	-	50.2	-
B900	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	48.2	-	50.5	-
B1450	-	34.0	-	0.3	-	-	65.7	-
B1640	-	32.5	-	0.3	-	-	67.2	-
B1750	-	31.0	-	0.2	-	-	68.8	-
B1800	-	29.5	-	0.4	-	-	70.1	-
B1900	-	29.5	-	0.3	-	-	70.2	-
B2000	-	30.0	-	0.2	-	-	69.8	-
B2300	-	31.0	-	0.1	-	-	68.9	-
B2450	-	31.4	-	0.1	-	-	68.5	-
B2600	-	31.8	-	0.1	-	-	68.1	-
B3500	-	28.8	-	0.1	-	-	71.1	-
B5G	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	78.6	10.7

Simulating Head Liquid (HBBL600-6000MHz), Manufactured by SPEAG:

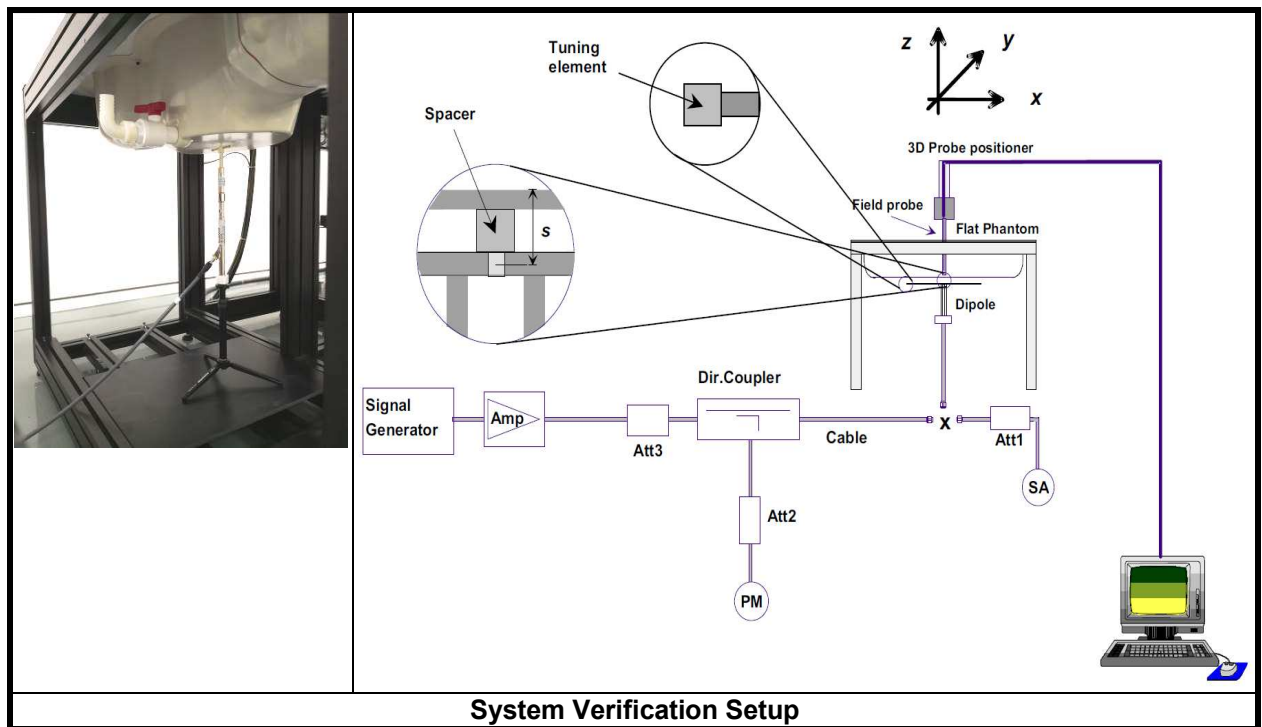
Water (% by weight)	Esters, Emulsifiers, Inhibitors (% by weight)	Sodium salt (% by weight)
50 - 65%	10 - 30%	8 - 25%

Simulating Body Liquid (MBBL600-6000MHz), Manufactured by SPEAG:

Water (% by weight)	Esters, Emulsifiers, Inhibitors (% by weight)	Sodium salt (% by weight)
60 - 80%	20 - 40%	0 - 1.5%

4.2.8.SAR System Verification

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It is performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurements in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system verification setup is shown as below.



The validation dipole is placed beneath the flat phantom with the specific spacer in place. The distance spacer is touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The spectrum analyzer measures the forward power at the location of the system check dipole connector. The signal generator is adjusted for the desired forward power (250 mW is used for 700 MHz to 3 GHz, 100 mW is used for 3.5 GHz to 6 GHz) at the dipole connector and the power meter is read at that level. After connecting the cable to the dipole, the signal generator is readjusted for the same reading at power meter.

After system check testing, the SAR result will be normalized to 1W forward input power and compared with the reference SAR value derived from validation dipole certificate report. The deviation of system check should be within 10 %.

5. SAR Measurement Procedure

According to the SAR test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

The SAR measurement procedures for each of test conditions are as follows:

- (a) Make EUT to transmit maximum output power
- (b) Measure conducted output power through RF cable
- (c) Place the EUT in the specific position of phantom
- (d) Perform SAR testing steps on the DASY system
- (e) Record the SAR value

5.1. Area & Zoom Scan Procedure

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. According to KDB 865664 D01, the resolution for Area and Zoom scan is specified in the table below.

Items	<= 2 GHz	2-3 GHz	3-4 GHz	4-5 GHz	5-6 GHz
Area Scan ($\Delta x, \Delta y$)	<= 15 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 12 mm	<= 10 mm	<= 10 mm
Zoom Scan ($\Delta x, \Delta y$)	<= 8 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 4 mm
Zoom Scan (Δz)	<= 5 mm	<= 5 mm	<= 4 mm	<= 3 mm	<= 2 mm
Zoom Scan Volume	>= 30 mm	>= 30 mm	>= 28 mm	>= 25 mm	>= 22 mm

Note:

When zoom scan is required and report SAR is <= 1.4 W/kg, the zoom scan resolution of $\Delta x / \Delta y$ (2-3GHz: <= 8 mm, 3-4GHz: <= 7 mm, 4-6GHz: <= 5 mm) may be applied.

5.2. Volume Scan Procedure

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

5.3. Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drift more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

5.4. Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

5.5. SAR Averaged Methods

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

6. SAR Measurement Evaluation

6.1. EUT Configuration and Setting

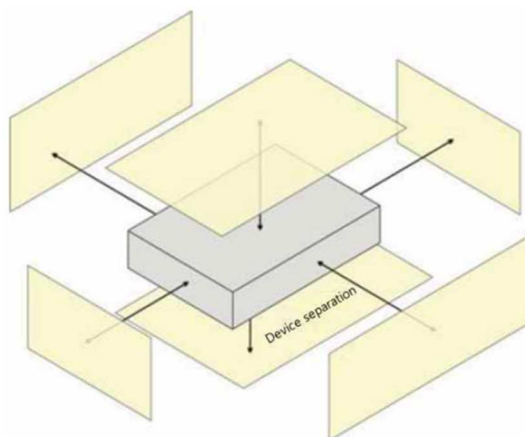
<Considerations Related to Bluetooth for Setup and Testing>

This device has installed Bluetooth engineering testing software which can provide continuous transmitting RF signal. During Bluetooth SAR testing, this device was operated to transmit continuously at the maximum transmission duty with specified transmission mode, operating frequency, lowest data rate, and maximum output power.

6.2. EUT Testing Position

6.2.1. Body Exposure Conditions

This device is a bluetooth speaker, SAR evaluation is required on all sides and edges with a transmitting antenna located within 25 mm from that surface or edge, at 0 mm separation from a flat phantom.



6.3. Tissue Verification

The measuring results for tissue simulating liquid are shown as below.

Test Date	Tissue Type	Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Target Conductivity (σ)	Target Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Deviation (%)	Permittivity Deviation (%)
Dec. 11, 2023	H2450	2450	1.789	39.948	1.80	39.20	-0.61	1.91
		2402	1.747	39.934	1.76	39.29	-0.63	1.64
		2440	1.780	39.958	1.79	39.21	-0.67	1.91
		2480	1.810	39.928	1.83	39.15	-1.25	1.99

Note:

The dielectric properties of the tissue simulating liquid must be measured within 24 hours before the SAR testing and within $\pm 5\%$ of the target values. Liquid temperature during the SAR testing must be within $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.

6.4. System Validation

The SAR measurement system was validated according to procedures in KDB 865664 D01. The validation status in tabulated summary is as below.

Test Date	Probe S/N	Calibration Point		Measured Conductivity (σ)	Measured Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Validation for CW			Validation for Modulation		
						Sensitivity Range	Probe Linearity	Probe Isotropy	Modulation Type	Duty Factor	PAR
Dec. 11, 2023	7506	Head	2450	1.789	39.948	Pass	Pass	Pass	GFSK	N/A	Pass

6.5. System Verification

The measuring result for system verification is tabulated as below.

Test Date	Frequency (MHz)	1W Target SAR-1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Normalized to 1W SAR-1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N
Dec. 11, 2023	2450	51.80	12.90	51.60	-0.39	1014	7506	1557

Note:

Comparing to the reference SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. The result indicates the system check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

7. SAR Measurement Evaluation

7.1. Maximum Conducted Power

<Bluetooth>

Mode	Bluetooth GFSK		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	0 (2402)	39 (2441)	78 (2480)
Average Power	3.40	3.54	3.37
Targeted Power	5.0		
Mode	Bluetooth $\pi/4$ -DQPSK		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	0 (2402)	39 (2441)	78 (2480)
Average Power	2.70	2.82	2.80
Targeted Power	3.0		
Mode	Bluetooth 8DPSK		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	0 (2402)	39 (2441)	78 (2480)
Average Power	2.88	2.72	2.38
Targeted Power	3.0		
Mode	Bluetooth LE 1M		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	0 (2402)	19 (2440)	39 (2480)
Average Power	6.44	6.41	6.08
Targeted Power	7.0		
Mode	Bluetooth LE 2M		
Channel / Frequency (MHz)	1 (2404)	19 (2440)	38 (2478)
Average Power	6.37	6.31	6.01
Targeted Power	7.0		

7.2. SAR Testing Results

7.2.1. SAR Test Reduction Considerations

<KDB 447498 D01, General RF Exposure Guidance>

Testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:

- (1) ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
- (2) ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
- (3) ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz

7.2.3.SAR Results for Body Exposure Condition (Separation Distance is 0 cm Gap)

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	Max. Tune-up Power (dBm)	Measured Conducted Power (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR-1g (W/kg)	Scaled SAR-1g (W/kg)
	BLE	1M	Front Face	0	0	7.0	6.44	1.14	0.02	0.00458	0.01
	BLE	1M	Rear Face	0	0	7.0	6.44	1.14	-0.09	0.00501	0.01
	BLE	1M	Right Side	0	0	7.0	6.44	1.14	-0.14	0.012	0.01
1	BLE	1M	Top Side	0	0	7.0	6.44	1.14	-0.04	0.014	0.02
	BLE	1M	Bottom Side	0	0	7.0	6.44	1.14	0.02	<0.01	<0.01
	BLE	1M	Top Side	0	19	7.0	6.41	1.15	0.08	0.013	0.01
	BLE	1M	Top Side	0	39	7.0	6.08	1.24	-0.01	0.012	0.01

7.2.4.SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. Alternatively, if the highest measured SAR for both head and body tissue-equivalent media are ≤ 1.45 W/kg and the ratio of these highest SAR values, i.e., largest divided by smallest value, is ≤ 1.10 , the highest SAR configuration for either head or body tissue-equivalent medium may be used to perform the repeated measurement. These additional measurements are repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device should be returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it is re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

Since all the measured SAR are less than 0.8 W/kg, the repeated measurement is not required.

Test Engineer: Warren Xiong

Appendixes

All attachments are integral parts of this test report. This applies especially to the following appendix:

Appendix A: SAR Plots of System Verification

The plots for system verification with largest deviation for each SAR system combination are shown as follows.

Appendix B: SAR Plots of SAR Measurement

The SAR plots for highest measured SAR in each exposure configuration, wireless mode and frequency band combination, and measured SAR > 1.5 W/kg are shown as follows.

Appendix C: Calibration Certificate for probe and Dipole

Appendix D: Photographs of EUT and setup

System Check-D2450V2_H2450

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz D2450V2 SN:1014

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: H2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.789$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.948$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7506; ConvF(7.98, 7.98, 7.98) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2023/6/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1557; Calibrated: 2023/7/6
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD 000 P40 CB; Serial: 1961
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

Pin=250 mW/Area Scan (71x81x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 22.2 W/kg

Pin=250 mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 113.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

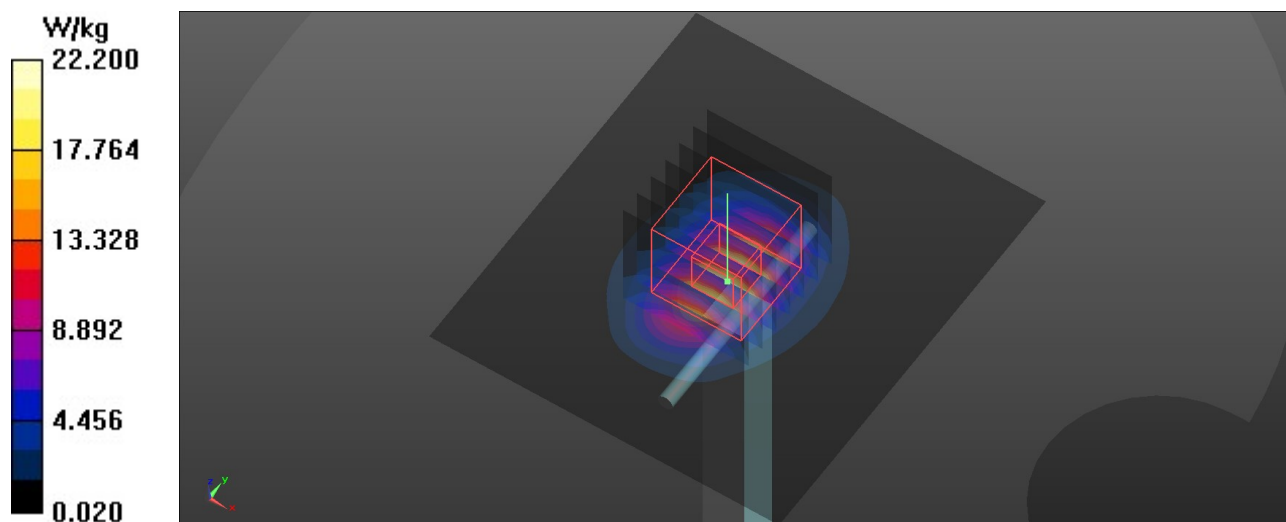
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.97 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8.9 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 48.3%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.5 W/kg



P01 BLE_1M_Top Side_0cm_Ch0

DUT: EUT

Communication System: BT; Frequency: 2402 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: H2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2402$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.747$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.934$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7506; ConvF(7.98, 7.98, 7.98) @ 2402 MHz; Calibrated: 2023/6/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1557; Calibrated: 2023/7/6
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: QD 000 P40 CB; Serial: 1961
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

- **Area Scan (61x101x1):** Interpolated grid: $dx=1.200$ mm, $dy=1.200$ mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0319 W/kg

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

Reference Value = 1.522 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

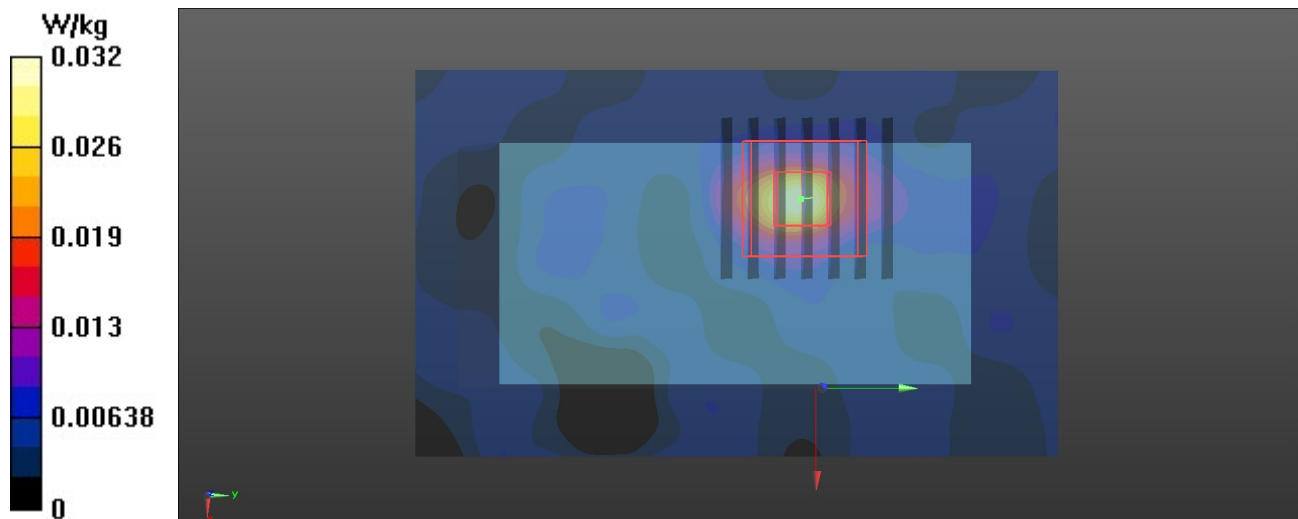
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0430 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.014 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.00472 W/kg

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

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 29.7%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0294 W/kg





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Client **TUV-CN**

Certificate No: **Z21-60202**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 1014**

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

Calibration date: **May 19, 2021**

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	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	23-Sep-20 (CTTL, No.J20X08336)	Sep-21
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4	SN 3846	26-Apr-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60084)	Apr-22
DAE4	SN 777	08-Jan-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60003)	Jan-22
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	01-Feb-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00593)	Jan-22
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-21 (CTTL, No.J21X00232)	Jan-22

	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 24, 2021

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



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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010
- KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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



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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	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	39.4 $\pm$ 6 %	1.79 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.9 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.8 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.89 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.6 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	53.8Ω- 1.16jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.3dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.053 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: 05.19.2021

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 1014

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.788$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.43$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(7.45, 7.45, 7.45) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-04-26
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn777; Calibrated: 2021-01-08
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (4); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.14 (7483)

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

Reference Value = 105.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

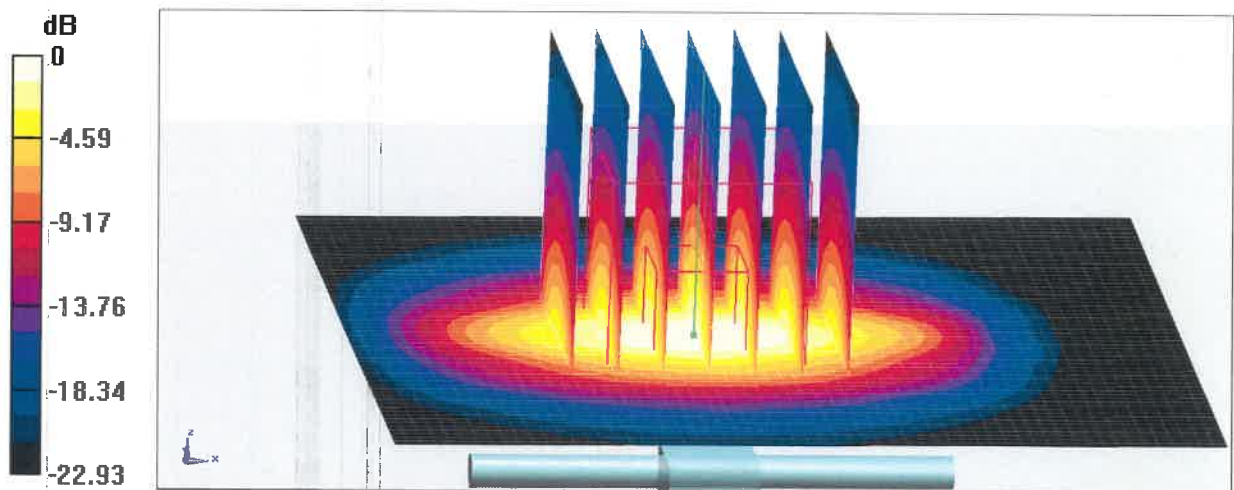
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.89 W/kg

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

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 46.5%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.1 W/kg



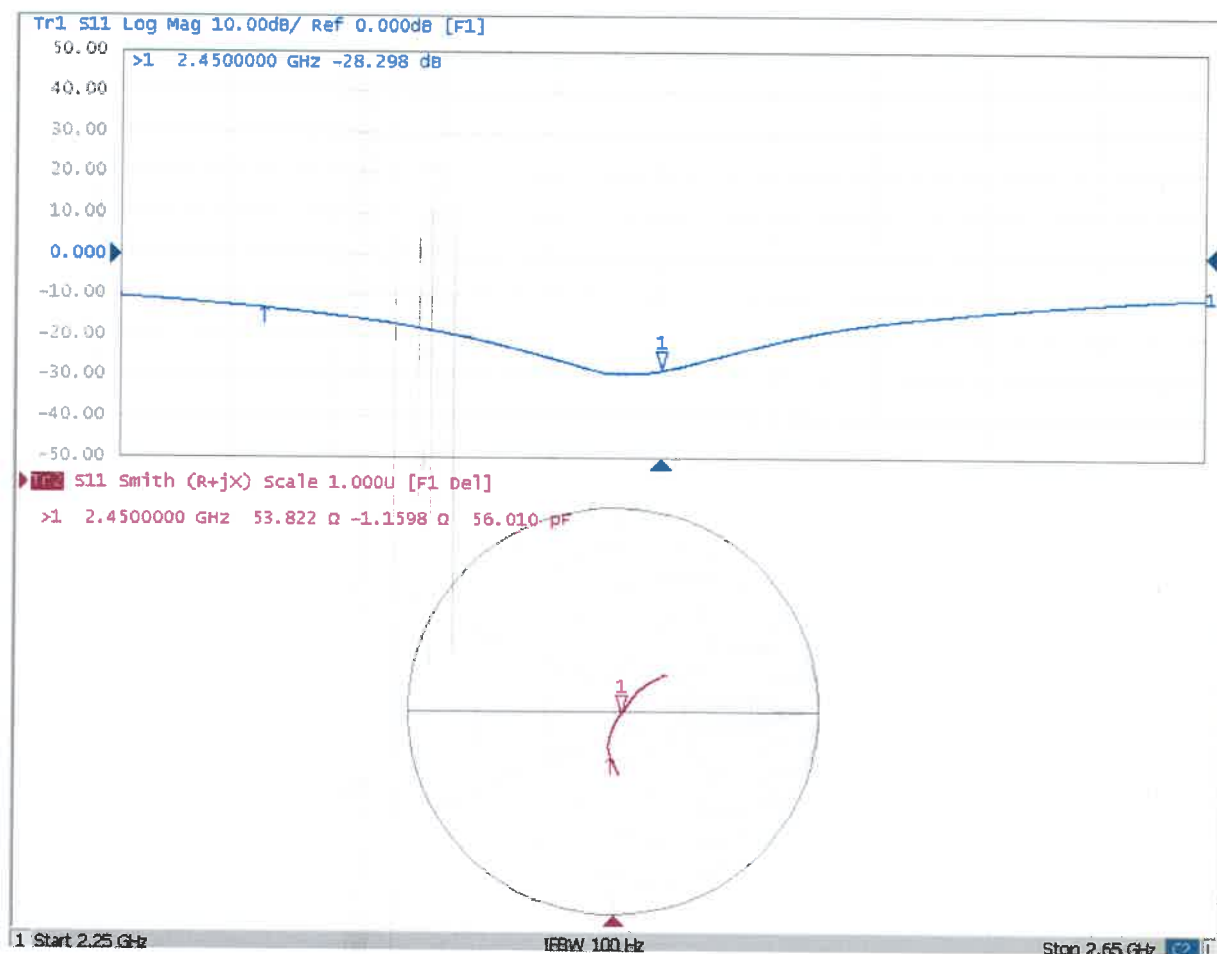
0 dB = 22.1 W/kg = 13.44 dBW/kg



In Collaboration with
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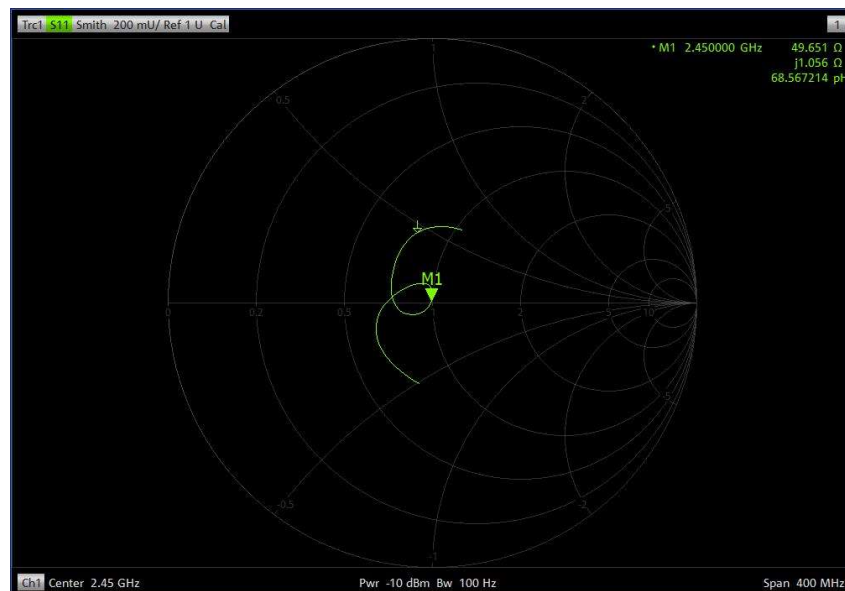
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

Dipole	Date of Measurement	Return Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
Head 2450MHz	May 19, 2021	-28.3	-2.71	53.8	-4.17
	May 17, 2022	-27.5		49.7	

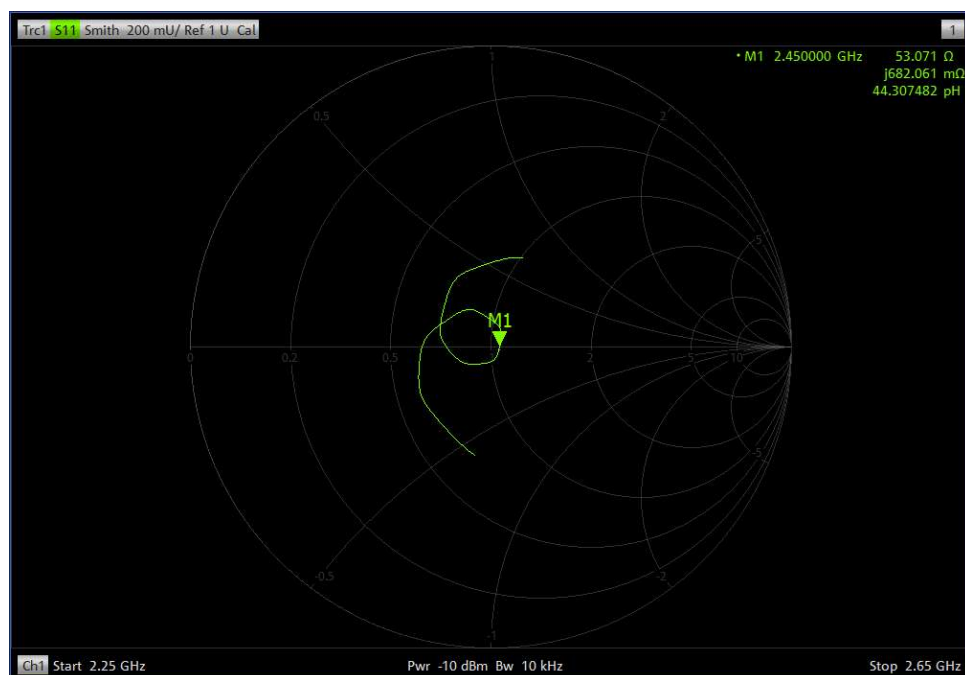
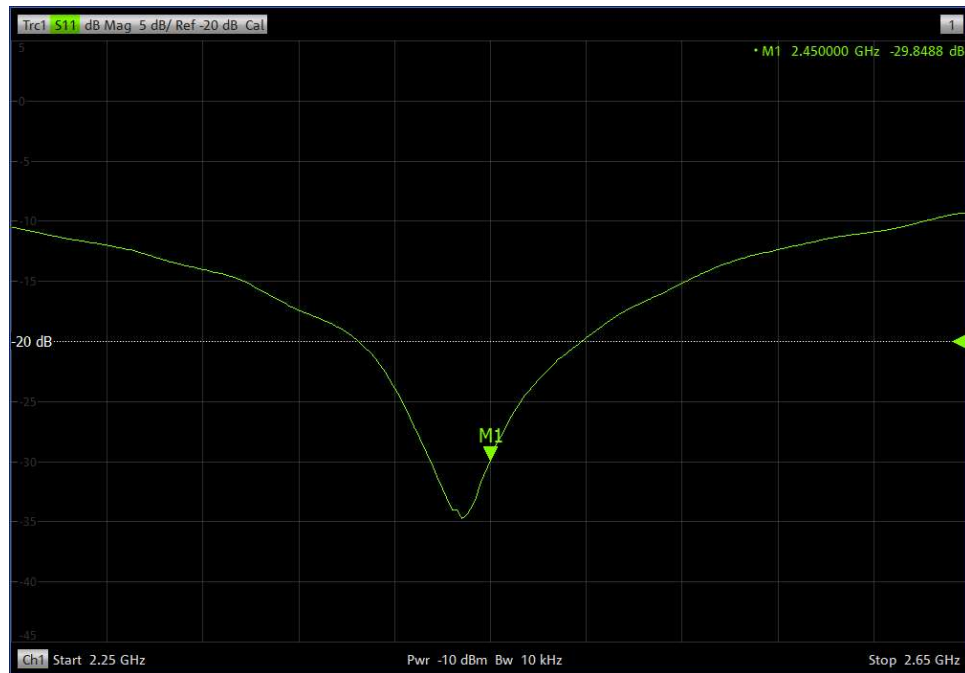
Note: The return loss is <-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification results meet the requirement of extended calibration.



Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

Dipole	Date of Measurement	Return Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
Head 2450MHz	May 19, 2021	-28.3	5.66	53.8	-0.72
	May 20, 2023	-29.9		53.1	

Note: The return loss is <-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification results meet the requirement of extended calibration.



Calibration Laboratory of**Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG**

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Client

TUV**Shenzhen**

Certificate No.

EX-7506_Jun23**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object

EX3DV4 - SN:7506

Calibration procedure(s)

**QA CAL-01.v10, QA CAL-12.v10, QA CAL-14.v7, QA CAL-23.v6,
QA CAL-25.v8****Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date

June 29, 2023

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 Calibration
Power meter NRP2	SN: 104778	30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03804/03805)	Mar-24
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03804)	Mar-24
OCP DAK-3.5 (weighted)	SN: 1249	20-Oct-22 (OCP-DAK3.5-1249_Oct22)	Oct-23
OCP DAK-12	SN: 1016	20-Oct-22 (OCP-DAK12-1016_Oct22)	Oct-23
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: CC2552 (20x)	30-Mar-23 (No. 217-03809)	Mar-24
DAE4	SN: 660	16-Mar-23 (No. DAE4-660_Mar23)	Mar-24
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	06-Jan-23 (No. ES3-3013_Jan23)	Jan-24

Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-22)	In house check: Oct-24

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by	Sven Kühn	Technical Manager	

Issued: July 05, 2023

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ 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. 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).

Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7506

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc ($k = 2$)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.55	0.41	0.50	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) ^B	99.2	99.5	97.8	$\pm 4.7\%$

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B $\text{dB}\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Max Unc ^E $k = 2$
0	CW	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	140.5	$\pm 3.0\%$	$\pm 4.7\%$
		Y	0.00	0.00	1.00		145.2		
		Z	0.00	0.00	1.00		138.7		

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 Linearization parameter uncertainty for maximum specified field strength.

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

Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7506**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle	-118.9°
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

Note: Measurement distance from surface can be increased to 3–4 mm for an *Area Scan* job.

Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7506

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

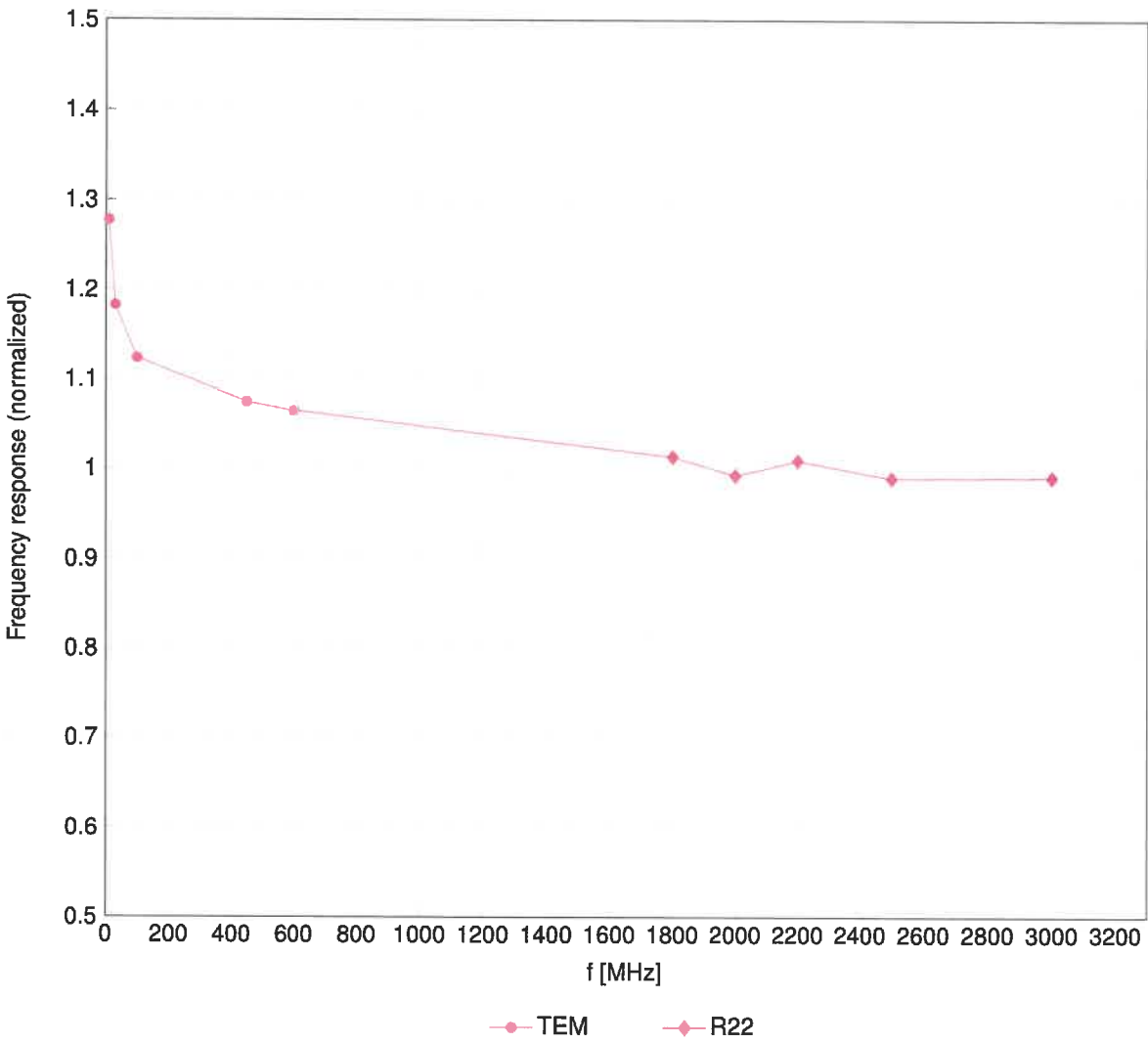
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity ^F (S/m)	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k = 2)
450	43.5	0.87	11.25	11.25	11.25	0.16	1.30	±13.3%
750	41.9	0.89	10.54	10.54	10.54	0.31	1.12	±12.0%
835	41.5	0.90	10.35	10.35	10.35	0.38	0.94	±12.0%
900	41.5	0.97	10.06	10.06	10.06	0.47	0.80	±12.0%
1450	40.5	1.20	9.04	9.04	9.04	0.30	0.80	±12.0%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.99	8.99	8.99	0.34	0.86	±12.0%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.56	8.56	8.56	0.35	0.86	±12.0%
2000	40.0	1.40	8.31	8.31	8.31	0.38	0.86	±12.0%
2300	39.5	1.67	8.18	8.18	8.18	0.32	0.90	±12.0%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.98	7.98	7.98	0.30	0.90	±12.0%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.64	7.64	7.64	0.42	0.90	±12.0%
3500	37.9	2.91	6.82	6.82	6.82	0.35	1.30	±14.0%
3700	37.7	3.12	6.81	6.81	6.81	0.30	1.35	±14.0%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.48	5.48	5.48	0.40	1.80	±14.0%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.99	4.99	4.99	0.40	1.80	±14.0%
5800	35.3	5.27	4.95	4.95	4.95	0.40	1.80	±14.0%

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

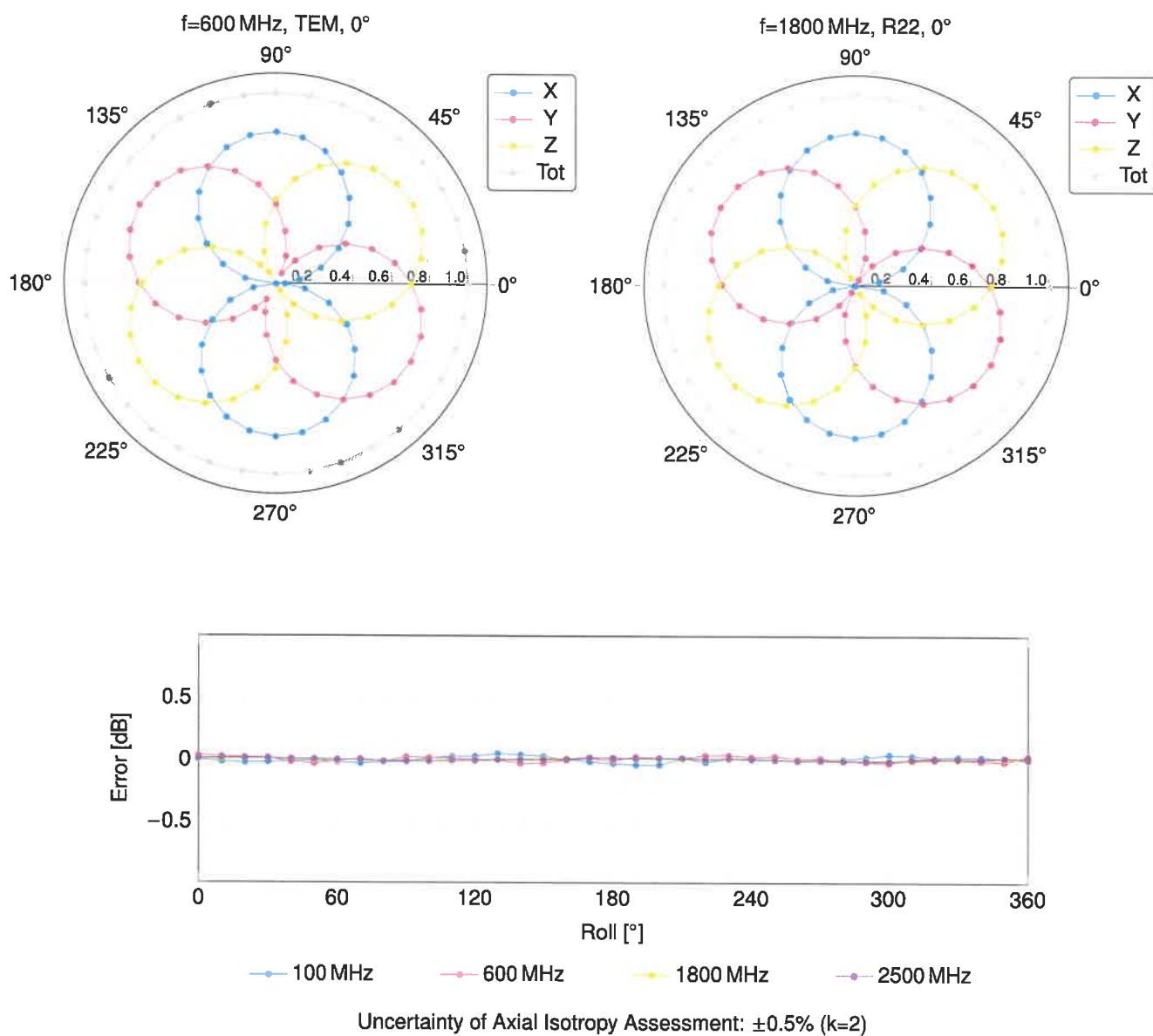
^F The probes are calibrated using tissue simulating liquids (TSL) that deviate for ϵ and σ by less than ±5% from the target values (typically better than ±3%) and are valid for TSL with deviations of up to ±10%. If TSL with deviations from the target of less than ±5% are used, the calibration uncertainties are 11.1% for 0.7 - 3 GHz and 13.1% for 3 - 6 GHz.

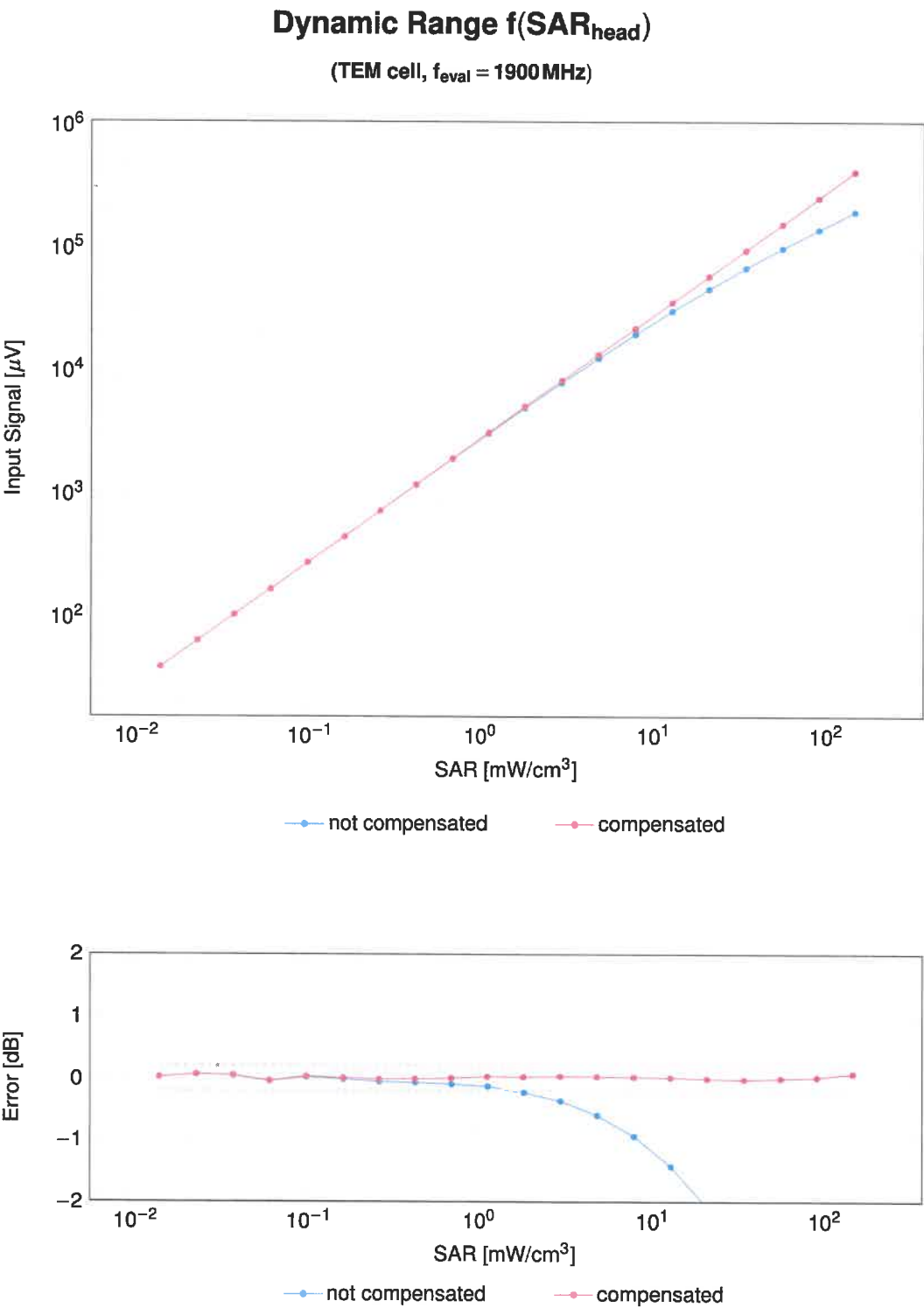
^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ±1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ±2% for frequencies between 3–6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the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

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



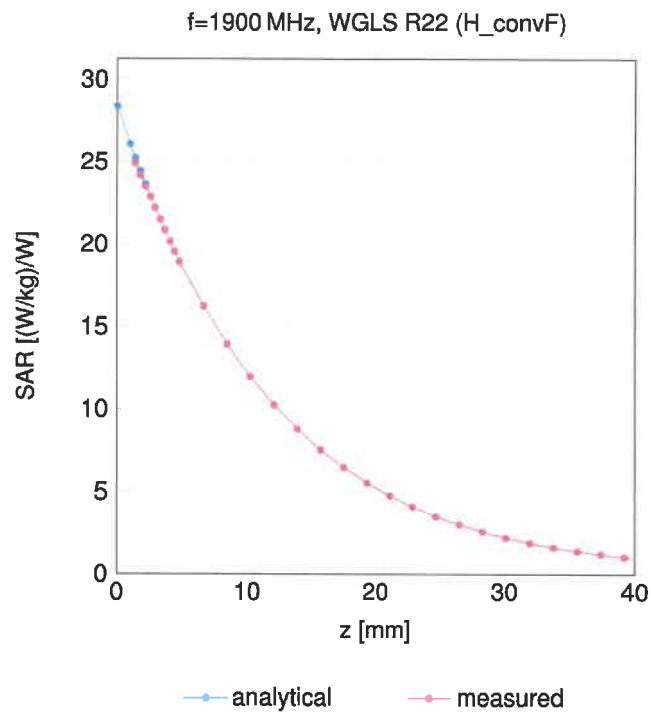
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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



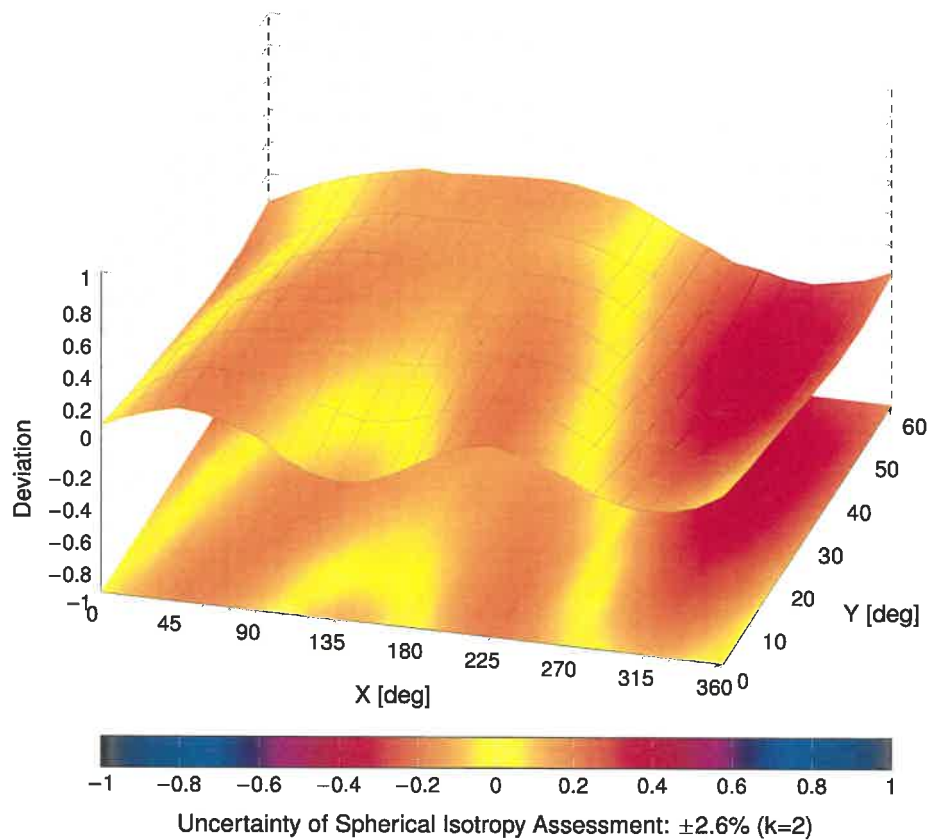
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), f = 900 MHz





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **TUV**
Shenzhen

Certificate No. **OCP-DAK3.5-1269_Jun23**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAK-3.5 - SN: 1269**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-33.v3**
Calibration of dielectric parameter probes

Calibration date: **June 26, 2023**

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 Calibration
OCP DAK-3.5 (weighted)	SN: 1249	20-Oct-22 (OCP-DAK3.5-1249_Oct22)	Oct-23
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Rohde & Schwarz ZVA67	T4383	14-Jun-23 (in house check Jun-23)	Jun-24
Digital Thermometer DTM3000	4026	31-Mar-23 (DTM-4026_Mar23)	Mar-24
Methanol 99.9% Type 34860	STBH5818	06-May-19 (bottle opened, check May-23)	May-24
Head Liquid, HBBL U16	200311-0	11-Mar-20 (in house check May-23)	May-24
0.1 mol/L NaCl solution	190926-1	20-Sep-19 (in house check May-23)	May-24
0.05 mol/L NaCl solution	190926-0	20-Sep-19 (in house check May-23)	May-24
Head Gel, SLAGH U08 AA-B	200227-1	07-Apr-20 (in house check Apr-23)	Apr-24
Eccostock0005	1507101	01-Jul-15 (in house check May-23)	May-24

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Cindy Karina	External Engineer	

Approved by:	Sven Kühn	Technical Manager
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Issued: June 26, 2023

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References

- [1] 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
- [2] 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
- [3] IEC 62209-2 Ed.1, "Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices – Human models, Instrumentation, and Procedures Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for mobile wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- [4] A. P. Gregory and R. N. Clarke, "NPL Report MAT 23", January 2012
Tables of the Complex Permittivity of Dielectric Reference Liquids at Frequencies up to 5 GHz
- [5] DAK Professional Handbook, SPEAG, September 2018
- [6] A. Toropainen et al, "Method for accurate measurement of complex permittivity of tissue equivalent liquids", Electronics Letters 36 (1) 2000 pp32-34
- [7] J. Hilland, "Simple sensor system for measuring the dielectric properties of saline solutions", Meas. Sci. Technol. 8 pp901–910 (1997)
- [8] K. Nörtemann, J. Hilland and U. Kaatz, "Dielectric Properties of Aqueous NaCl Solutions at Microwave Frequencies", J. Phys. Chem. A 101 pp6864-6869 (1997)
- [9] R. Buchner, G. T. Hefter and Peter M. May, "Dielectric Relaxation of Aqueous NaCl Solutions", J. Phys. Chem. A 103 (1) (1999)

Description of the dielectric probe

Dielectric probes are used to measure the dielectric parameters of tissue simulating media in a wide frequency range. The complex permittivity $\epsilon_r^* = (\epsilon'/\epsilon_0) - j(\epsilon''/\epsilon_0)$ is determined from the S parameters measured with a vector network analyzer (VNA) with software specific to the probe type. The parameters of interest e.g. in standards [1, 2, 3] and for other applications are presented are calculated as follows:

(Relative) permittivity ϵ' (real part of $\epsilon_r^* = (\epsilon'/\epsilon_0) - j(\epsilon''/\epsilon_0)$ where $\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \text{ pF/m}$ is the permittivity in free space)

Conductivity $\sigma = 2 \pi f \epsilon'' \epsilon_0$,

Loss Tangent = (ϵ''/ϵ')

The **OCP** (open ended coaxial) is a cut off section of 50 Ohm transmission line, similar to the system described in [1, 2, 3, 5], used for contact measurement. The material is measured either by touching the probe to the surface of a solid/gelly or by immersing it into a liquid media. The electromagnetic fields at the probe end fringe into the material to be measured, and its parameters are determined from the change of the S_{11} parameters. With larger diameter of the dielectrics, the probe can be used down to lower frequencies.

The flange surrounding the active area shapes the near field similar to a semi-infinite geometry and is inserted fully into the measured lossy liquid.

The probe is connected with a phase and amplitude stable cable to a VNA which is then calibrated with Open, Short and a Liquid with well-known parameters.
All parts in the setup influencing the amplitude and phase of the signal are important and shall remain stable.

Handling of the item

Before usage, the active probe area has to be cleaned from any material residuals potentially contaminating the reference standards. The metal and dielectric surface must be protected to keep the precision of the critical mechanical dimensions. The connector and cable quality are critical; any movements between calibration and measurement shall be avoided.
The temperature must be stable and must not differ from the material temperature.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

The calibration of the dielectric probe system is done in the steps described below for the desired frequency range and calibration package (SAR/MRI liquids, Semi-solid/solid material). Because the standard calibration in step 3 is critical for the results in steps 4 to 8, the sequence 3 to 8 is repeated 3 times. As a result, the result from these 3 sets is represented.

1. Configuration and mechanical / optical status.
2. Measurement resolution is 5 MHz from 10 to 300 MHz, 50 MHz from 300 to 6000 MHz and 250 MHz from 6 to 20 GHz.
3. Standard calibration uses Air / Short / Liquid. 1 liter liquid quantity is used to reduce the influence the reflections. The liquid type is selected depending on the lowest frequency and probe diameter:
DAK-1.2, DAK-3.5, Agilent OCP: de-ionized water (approx. 22 °C)
DAK-12: saline solution with static conductivity 1 S/m (approx. 22 °C)
NPL OCP: pure ethanol (approx. 22 °C)
4. The cable used in the setup stays in a fixed position, i.e. the probe is fixed and measuring from the top in an angle of typ. 20° from the vertical axis. For DAK and Agilent probes, the refresh function (air standard) is used previous to the individual measurements in order to compensate for possible deviations from cable movements. After insertion of the probe into a liquid, the possible air bubbles are removed from the active surface.
5. Measurement of multiple shorts if not already available from the calibration in the previous step (NPL). Evaluation of the deviation from the previous calibration short with graphical representation of the complex quantities and magnitude over the frequency range. Probe specific short is used. This assessment shows ability to define a short circuit at the end of the probe for the VNA calibration in the setup which is essential at high frequencies and depends on the probe surface quality.
6. Measurement of validation liquids in a quantity of 1 liter at well defined temperature. Evaluation of the deviations from the target. The targets base on traceable data from reference sources. The deviation of the measurement is graphically presented for permittivity and conductivity (for lossy liquids) or loss tangent (for low losses at low frequencies).
7. Measurement of lossy liquids in a quantity of 1 liter at well defined temperature. Head tissue simulating liquid or saline solution with 0.5 S/m static conductivity are representative. The target data base on traceable data from reference sources or from multiple measurements with precision reference probes or different evaluations such as transmission line or slotted line methods. Evaluation of the deviation from the target and graphical representation for permittivity and conductivity over the frequency range
8. Semi-solid / solid material calibration:
Measurements of an elastic lossy broadband semi-solid gel with parameters close to the head tissue target. Measurements of a planar very low loss solid microwave-substrate. The average of 4 measurements of the same sample at different location is shown as a single result. The deviation of the permittivity and conductivity from the reference data is evaluated.
Measurements of a planar very low loss solid microwave-substrate. The average of 4 measurements of the same sample at different location is shown as a single result. The relative deviation of the permittivity and the absolute deviation of the loss tangent is evaluated.
The targets base on multiple measurements (on the same material batch at identical temperature) on convex and planar surfaces with precision reference OCP.

- The measurement on semi-solid / solid materials is sensitive to the quality and planarity of the probe contact area, such as air gaps due to imperfect probes (resulting lower permittivity values).
9. Table for the probe uncertainty: The uncertainty of the probe depending on probe type, size, material parameter range and frequency is given in a table. It represents the best measurement capability of the specific probe but does not include the material (deviation from the target values).
 10. Appendix with detailed results of all measurements with the uncertainties for the specific measurement. In addition to the probe uncertainty (see above), it includes the uncertainty of the reference material used for the measurement. A set of results from independent calibrations represents the capability of the setup and the lossy materials used, including the precision of the measured material and the influence of temperature deviations. Temperature and operator influence was minimized and gives a good indication of the achievable repeatability of a measurement.
 11. Summary assessment of the measured deviations and detailed comments if not typical for the probe type.

Dielectric probe identification and configuration data

Item description

Probe type	OCP Open-ended coaxial probe
Probe name	SPEAG Dielectric Assessment Kit DAK-3.5
Type No	SM DAK 040 CA
Serial No	1269
Description	Open-ended coaxial probe with flange Flange diameter: 19.0 mm Dielectric diameter: 3.5 mm Material: stainless steel
Connector 1	PC 3.5 pos.
Software version	DAK Measurement Solver 3.0.6.14 Calibration Type: Air / short / water (set to measured water temp.) Probe type: "DAK3.5" (software setting)
Further settings	VNA bandwidth setting: 100 Hz

SCS 0108 Accessories used for customer probe calibration

Cable	Huber & Suhner Sucoflex 100, SN: 512046/126, length 1 m, PC3.5 neg. – PC3.5 neg.
Short	DAK-3.5 shorting block, type SM DAK 200 CA Contact area covered with cleaned Cu stripe

Additional items used during measurements

Adapter 1	PC3.5 pos. – PC1.85 (VNA side)
Adapter 2	PC3.5 pos. – PC3.5 neg. (probe side)

Notes

- Before the calibration, the connectors of the probe and cable were inspected and cleaned.
- Probe visual inspection: according to requirements
- Short inspection: according to the requirements

Probe Uncertainty

The following tables provide material and frequency specific uncertainties (k=2) for the dielectric probe. The values in the tables represent the measurement capability for the probe when measuring a material in the indicated parameter range. They include all uncertainties of

- probe system
- possible systematic errors due to the design
- calibration
- temperature differences during the calibration and measurements, as described,
- VNA noise

Apart from the material used for the calibration (de-ionized water), material uncertainties of the reference materials used during the measurement in Appendix A are not included in these tables.

DAK-3.5				
Permittivity range		Frequency range	(sigma / LT range)	Unc. (k=2)
	1 – 15	200 MHz - 3 GHz	LT < 0.1	2.4%
		3 GHz - 6 GHz	LT < 0.1	2.0%
		6 GHz - 20 GHz	LT < 0.1	2.1%
		6 GHz - 20 GHz	sigma > 1	3.5%
	10 – 40	200 MHz - 3 GHz	sigma: 0.1 – 10	1.9%
		3 GHz - 6 GHz	sigma: 1 – 10 S/m	2.3%
		6 GHz - 20 GHz	sigma > 10 S/m	3.5%
	35 – 100	200 MHz - 3 GHz	sigma: 0.1 – 10	1.8%
		3 GHz - 6 GHz	sigma: 1 – 10 S/m	1.9%
		6 GHz - 20 GHz	sigma > 10 S/m	2.4%
Conductivity range (S/m)		Frequency range	(epsilon / LT range)	Unc. (k=2)
	0.1 – 10	200 MHz - 3 GHz	eps: 35 - 100	2.7%
		3 GHz - 6 GHz	eps: 35 - 100	3.0%
		6 GHz - 20 GHz	eps: 10 - 40	3.0%
Loss tangent range		Frequency range	(epsilon / LT range)	Unc. (k=2)
	< 0.1	200 MHz - 3 GHz	eps: 1 - 15	0.03
		3 GHz - 6 GHz	eps: 1 - 15	0.03
		6 GHz - 20 GHz	eps: 1 - 15	0.03

Calibration Results

Uncertainty limits ($k=2$) for the material measurements in the figures of Appendix A are represented with red dashed lines. These uncertainties contain - in addition to probe uncertainty - the uncertainty of the material target parameter determination.

The measurements show the results obtained from independent calibrations for the same material. The differences between the individual measurement curves give therefore an indication for the obtainable repeatability and shall lie within the uncertainties stated in the tables.

Materials for DAK-3.5 calibration:

Appendix A with curves for Methanol, HBBL, and 0.05 mol/L NaCl solution (200 MHz - 6 GHz, optional 20 GHz), HS gel and low loss solid substrate are optional.

Appendix A: Detailed Results

A.1 Probe appearance and calibration sequence

A.1.1 Appearance

The OCP appearance is fully according to the expectations:

- the flange surface is intact

A.1.2 Calibration sequence

The following sequence was repeated 3 times in the low frequency range from 200 – 300 MHz in 5 MHz steps and in the high frequency range from 300 to 6000 MHz in 50 MHz steps, and from 6 GHz to 20 GHz in 250 MHz steps.

- Air
- Short 1 short, then immediate verification with a second short (with eventual repetition)
- Water De-ionized water, temperature measured and set in the software (for DAK-12 0.1 mol/L saline solution, temperature measured and set in the software)
- Methanol Pure methanol, temperature measured and set in the software
- Liquids Measurement of further liquids (e.g. Head tissue simulating liquid and 0.05 mol/l saline)
- Cleaning Probe washed with water and isopropanol at the end of the sequence.
- Shorts 4 additional separate short measurements to determine the deviation from the original
- Refresh Refresh with Air
- Solid 4 separate solid low loss planar substrate measurements to determine one average (optional)
- Semisolid 4 separate head gel measurements on fresh intact surface to determine one average (optional)
- Cleaning Probe washed with water and isopropanol at the end of the sequence

Evaluation of the additional shorts from the calibrated (ideal) short point at the left edge of the Smith Chart, represented as magnitude over the frequency range (fig. 2.1.x) and in polar representation (fig. 2.2.x).

Evaluation of the Liquid measurements and representation of the permittivity and conductivity deviation from their reference data at the measurement temperature. The results of each of the 3 calibrations is shown in the appendix for each material (fig. 3ff) in black, red, blue. The red dashed line shows the uncertainty of the reference material parameter determination.

Evaluation of the Semisolid measurements (optional) by representing the 3 average deviations (each resulting from the 4 separate measurements per set), equivalent to the liquid measurement. Representation of the permittivity and conductivity deviation from their reference data at the nominal temperature.

Evaluation of the Solid measurements (optional) by representing the 3 average deviations (each resulting from the 4 separate measurements per set), equivalent to the liquid measurement. Representation of the permittivity deviation from their reference data and the loss tangent at the nominal temperature.

A.2 Short residual magnitudes

After each of the 3 calibrations with a single short (as per the DAK software), 4 additional separate, short measurements were performed after the liquid measurements and evaluated from the S11 data. The residuals in the graphs represent the deviation from the ideal short point on the polar representation on the VNA screen.



Fig. 2.1a Magnitude of the residual of the shorts, 200 MHz – 20 GHz, after calibration a)

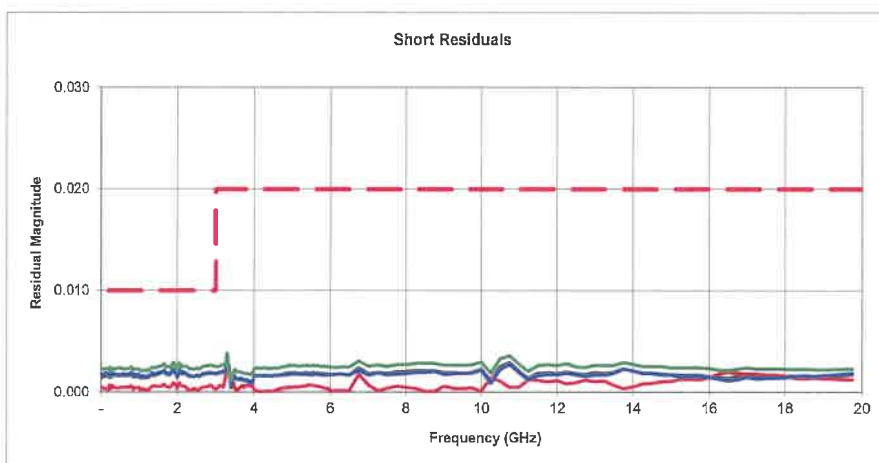


Fig. 2.1b Magnitude of the residual of the shorts, 200 MHz – 20 GHz, after calibration b)

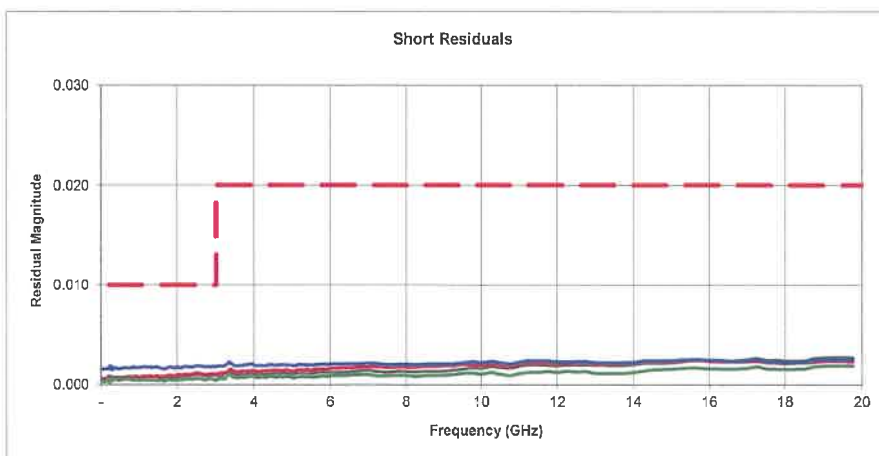


Fig. 2.1c Magnitude of the residual of the shorts, 200 MHz – 20 GHz, after calibration c)

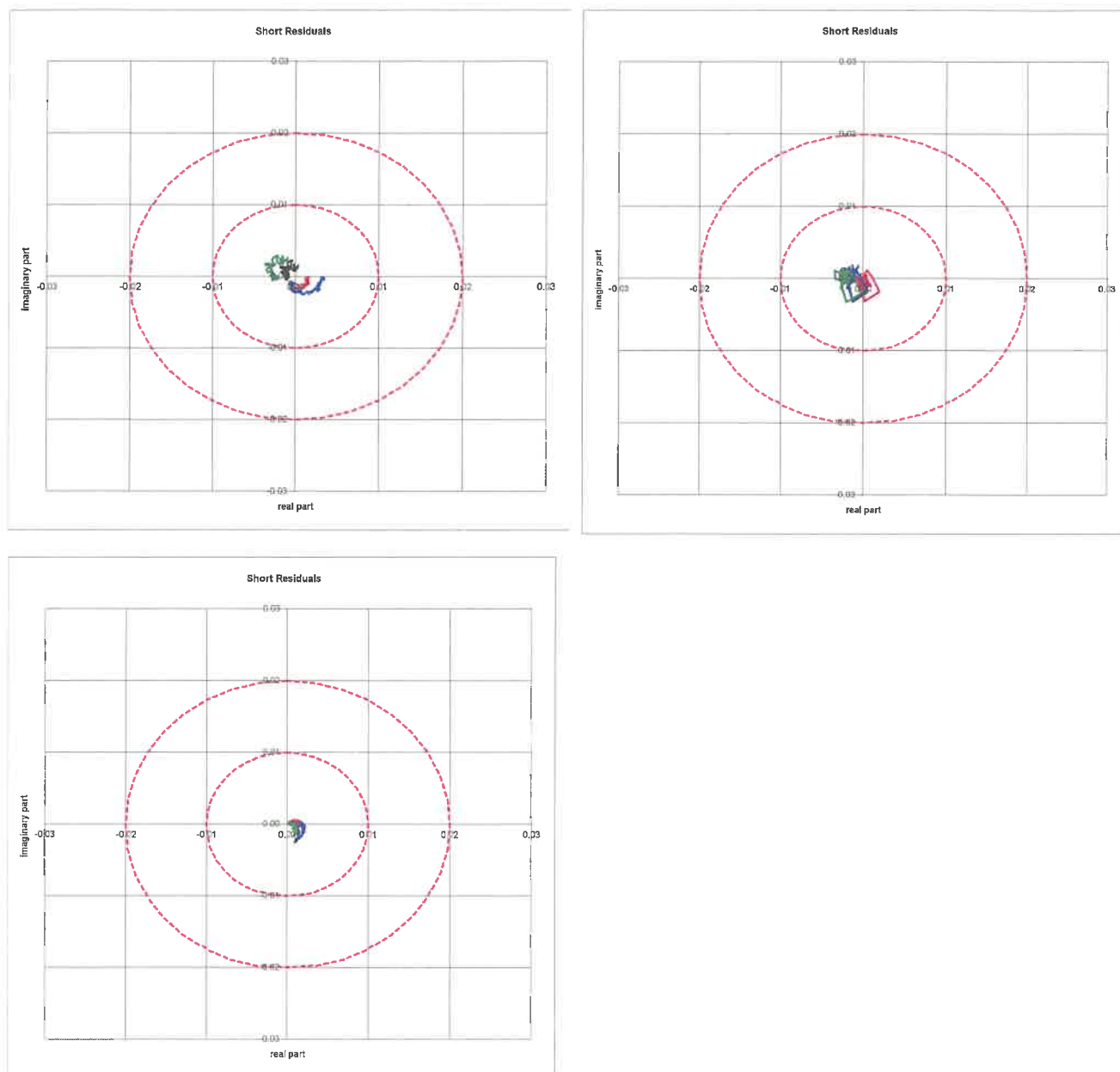


Fig. 2.2a-c Complex representation of the residuals of the shorts, 200 MHz - 20 GHz, after calibrations a)-b) in the top and c) in the bottom

All shorts have good quality. Some minor deviations might be visible from contact quality (left - right).

A.3 Methanol

Methanol (99.9% pure) was measured at a temperature of 22 +/- 2 °C. The liquid temperature was stabilized within 0.05 °C of the desired temperature. Deviations are presented relative to the nominal material parameters at this temperature, calculated from NPL data for this temperature. For the measurements the Noise Filter was activated in the software.

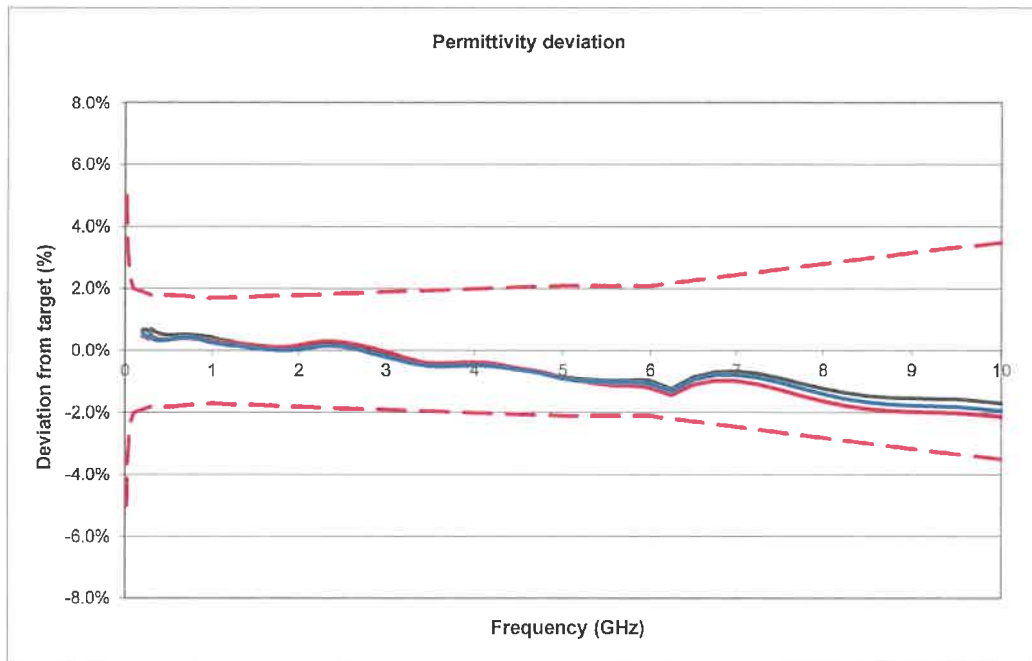


Fig. 3.1 Methanol permittivity deviation from target, 200 MHz – 10 GHz

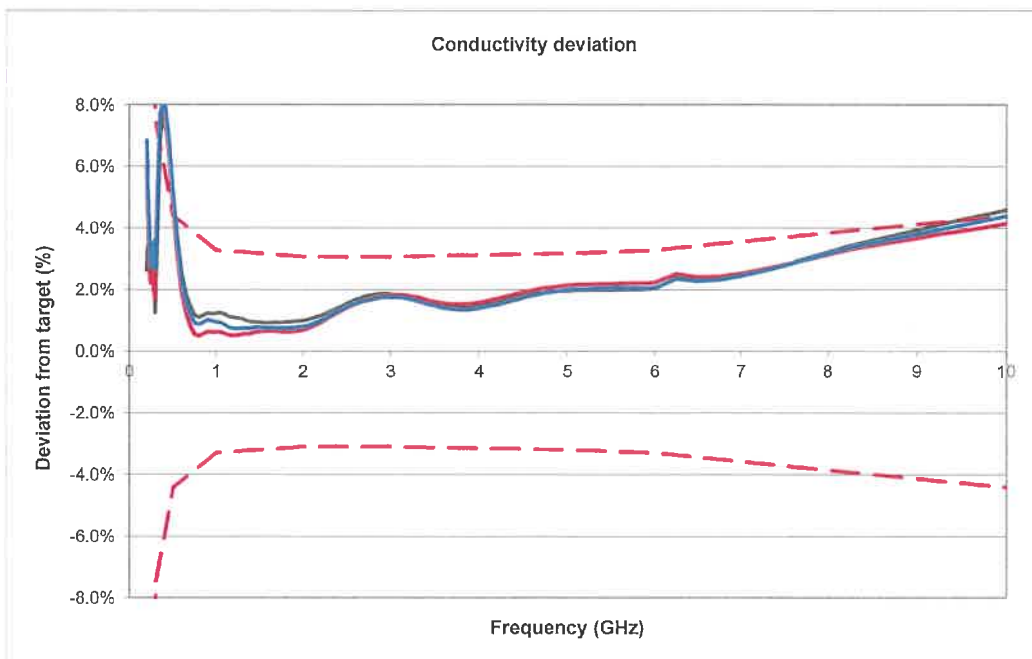


Fig. 3.2 Methanol conductivity deviation from target, 200 MHz – 10 GHz

Note: Conductivity error can be high at low frequencies due to the low absolute conductivity values.

A.4 Head Tissue

Broadband head simulating liquid was measured at a temperature of 22 ± 2 °C. The liquid temperature was stabilized within 0.05 °C of the desired temperature. Deviations are presented relative to the reference data for this material. Those parameters have been evaluated from multiple measurements on the used bath with precision reference OCP and further methods. For the measurements the Noise Filter was activated in the software.

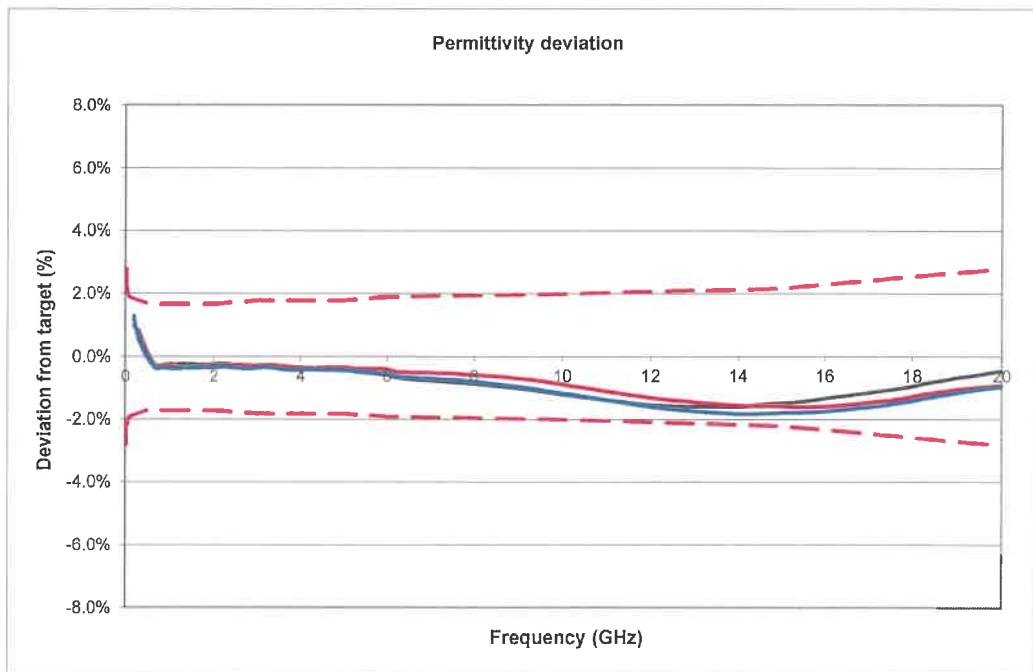


Fig. 4.1 HBBL permittivity deviation from target, 200 MHz – 20 GHz

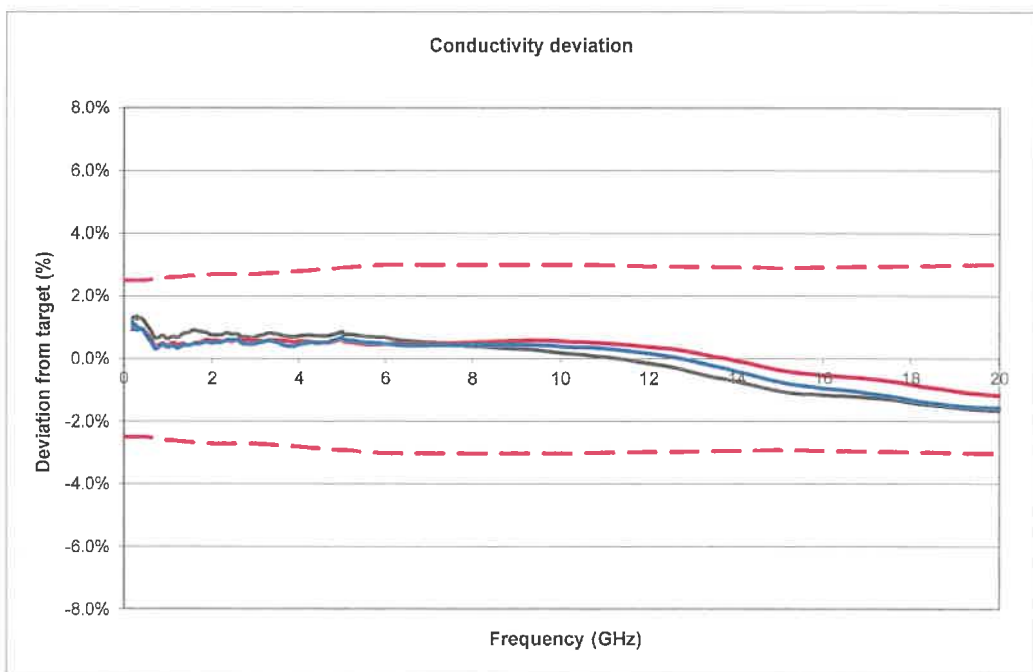


Fig. 4.2 HBBL conductivity deviation from target, 200 MHz – 20 GHz

A.5 0.05 mol/L NaCl solution

0.05 mol/L NaCl / water solution has a static conductivity of 0.5 S/m, similar to MRI HCL (High Conductivity Liquid). It was measured at a temperature of 22 ± 2 °C. The liquid temperature was stabilized within 0.05 °C of the desired temperature. Deviations are presented relative to the reference data for this material. These parameters have been derived from the theoretical model according to [7], matched to the measurements from reference probes and other sources.

A quantity of 1 liter was used for the measurement. For the measurements the Noise Filter was activated in the software.

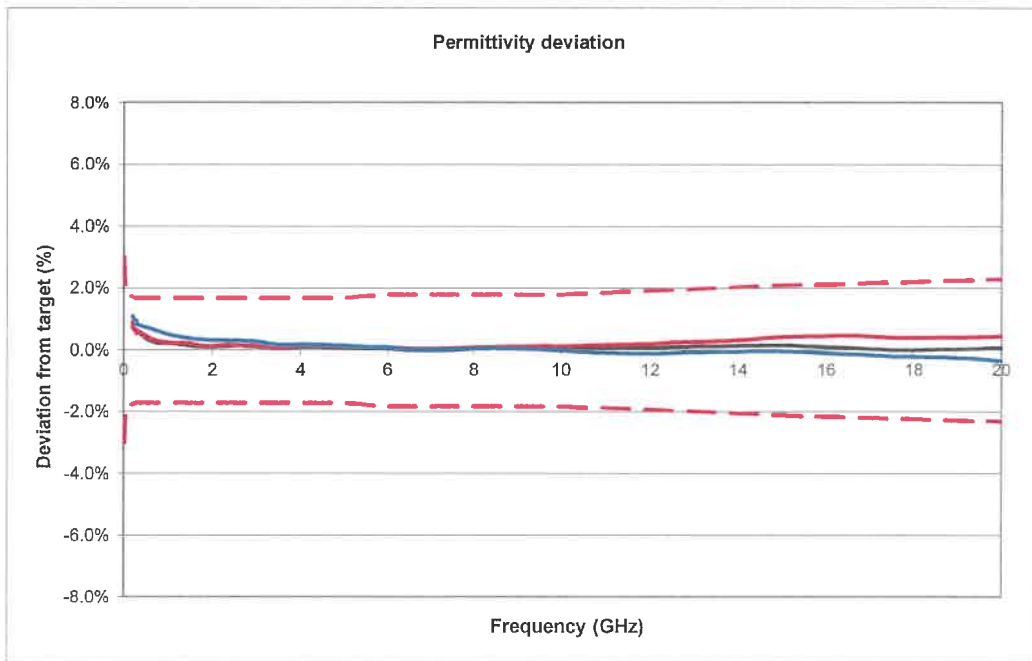


Fig. 5.1 0.05 mol/L solution permittivity deviation from target, 200 MHz – 20 GHz

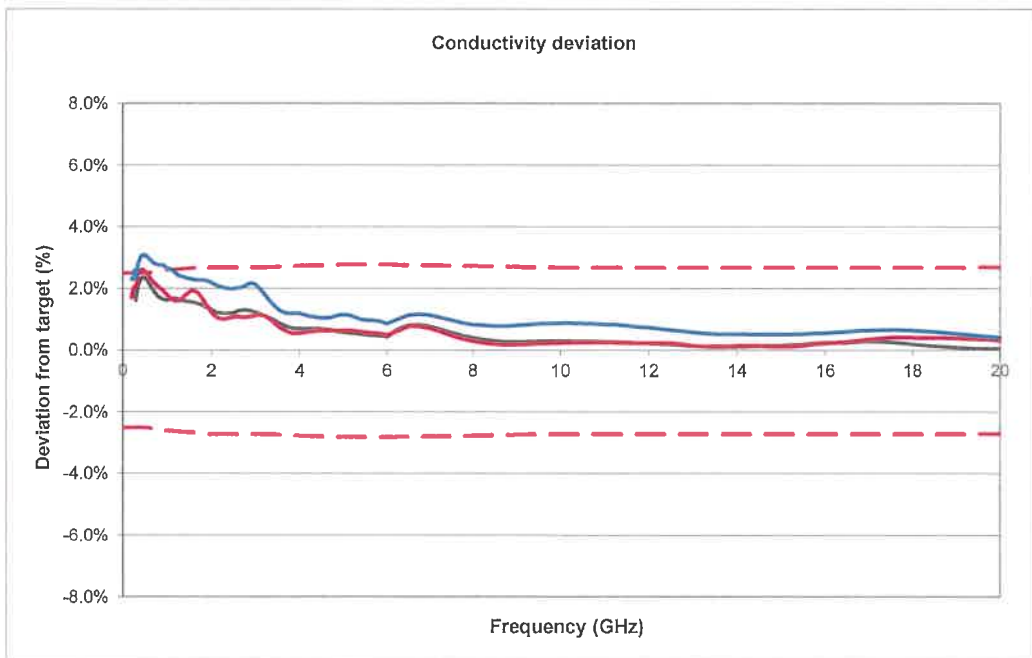


Fig. 5.2 0.05 mol/L solution conductivity deviation from target, 200 MHz – 20 GHz

Appendix B: Nominal parameters of reference materials used for calibration (additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

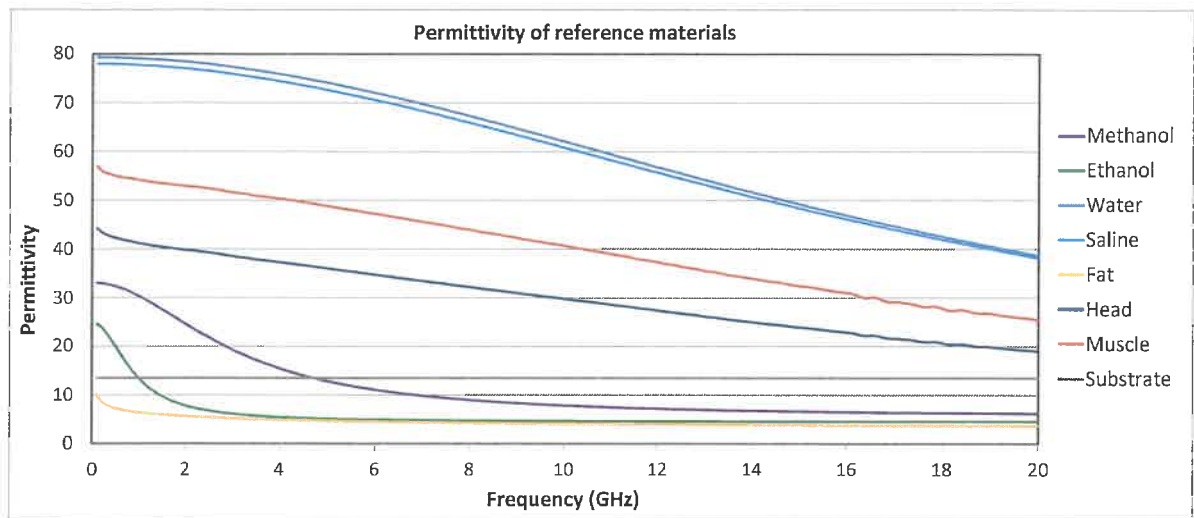


Fig. B.1 Permittivity of reference materials

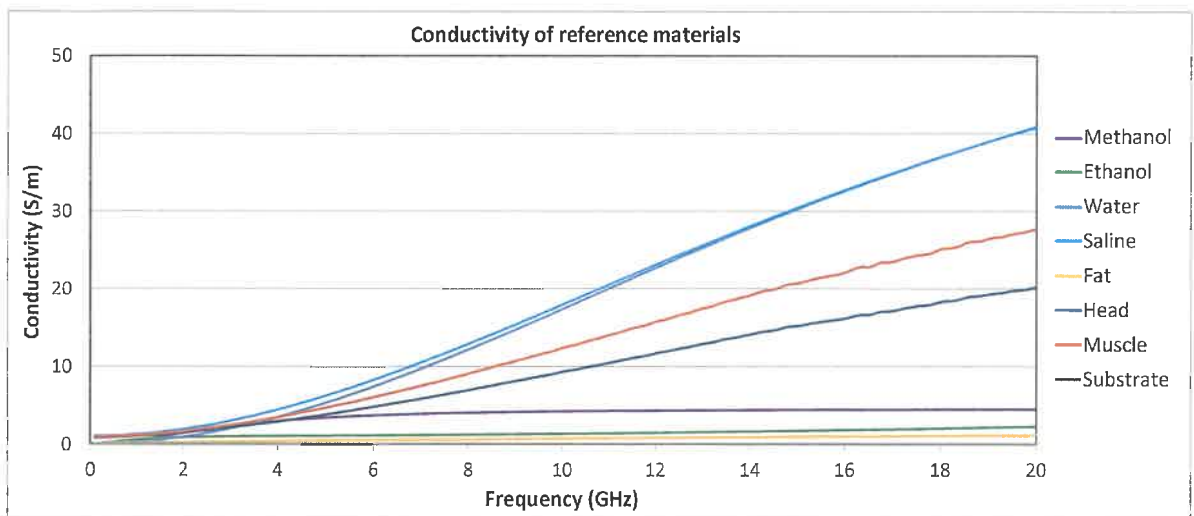


Fig. B.2 Conductivity of reference materials

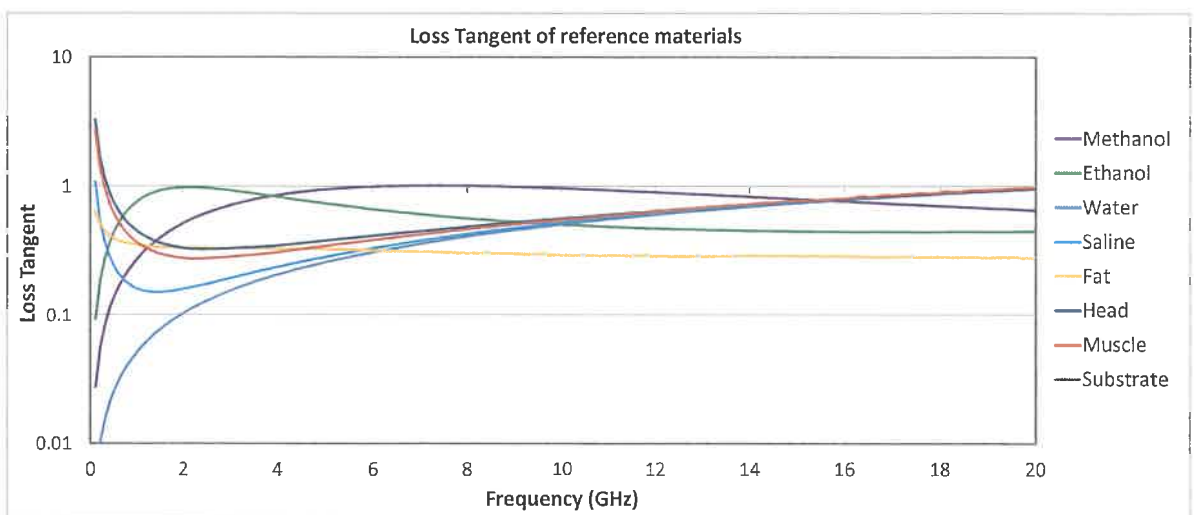


Fig. B.3 Loss tangent of reference materials