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CNAS L0570

Add: No.52 Hua YuanBei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, Ch

Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079

Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504

E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com

http://www.chinattl.cn

Client **sporton**

Certificate No: **Z21-60374**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1750V2 - SN: 1137**

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

Calibration date: **October 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 $(22\pm3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and humidity $<70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7517	03-Feb-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60001)	Feb-22
DAE4	SN 1556	15-Jan-21(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1556_Jan21)	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: October 24 2021

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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	1750 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

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

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.20 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	36.5 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.83 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.2 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	51.8Ω+ 0.34jΩ
Return Loss	- 34.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.123 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: 10.19.2021

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1137

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.382$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.76$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7517; ConvF(8.22, 8.22, 8.22) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-02-03
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 2021-01-15
- 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 (7501)

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

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

Reference Value = 97.97 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

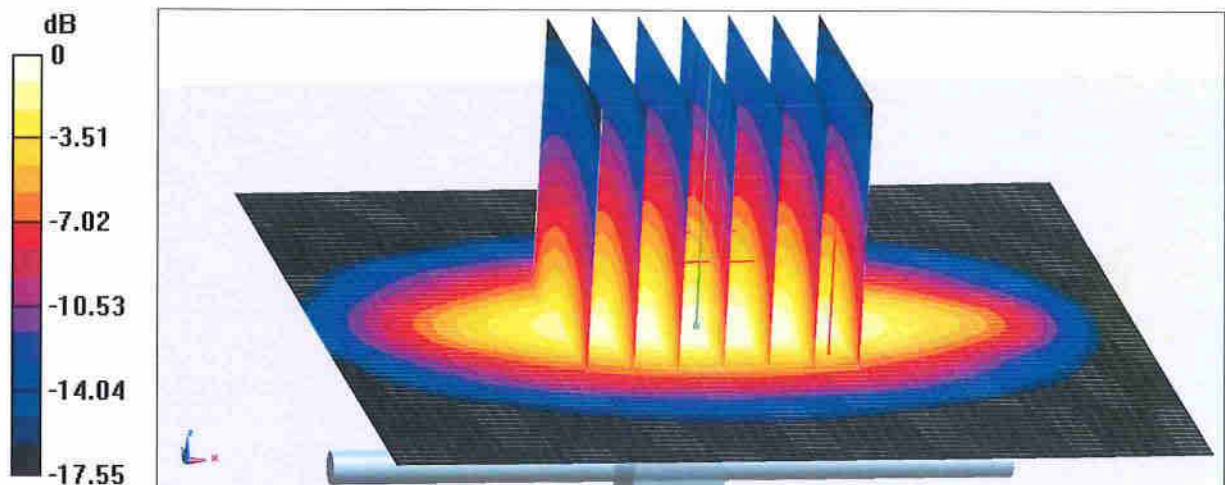
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.83 W/kg

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

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 53.1%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.3 W/kg



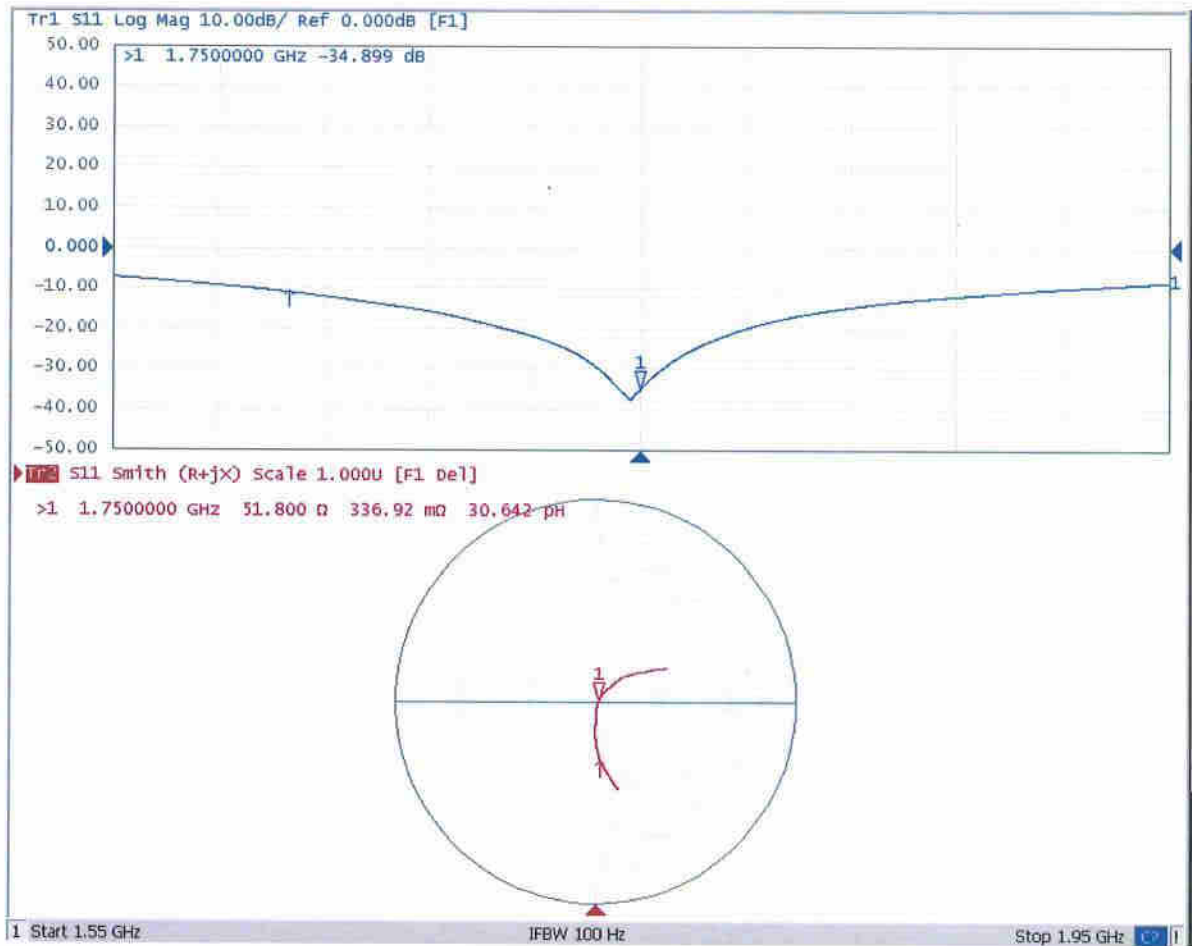
0 dB = 14.3 W/kg = 11.55 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



D1750V2, Serial No. 1137 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss ($< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

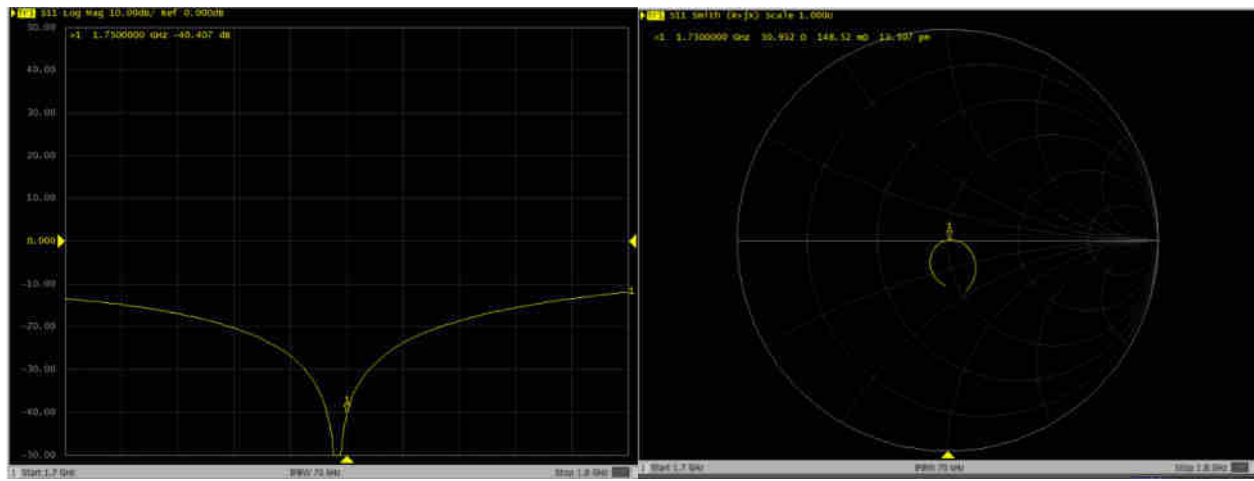
D1750V2 – serial no. 1137												
	1750 Head											
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)						
2011.10.19	-34.9		51.8		0.34							
2022.10.18	-40.4	15.8	51	0.8	0.15	0.19						

<Justification of the extended calibration>

The return loss is $< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

Dipole Verification Data> D1750V2, serial no. 1137

1750MHz – Head----2022.10.18





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Client

Sporton

Certificate No: **Z21-60553**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D1900V2 - SN: 5d182

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

December 20, 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 $(22\pm3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and humidity $<70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7307	26-May-21(SPEAG,No.EX3-7307_May21)	May-22
DAE4	SN 1556	15-Jan-21(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1556_Jan21)	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: December 27, 2021

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lossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.4 $\pm$ 6 %	1.41 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.0 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.6 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.07 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.2 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	54.3Ω+ 6.57jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.5dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.112 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard. No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 2021-12-20

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d182

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.414$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.36$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7307; ConvF(8.32, 8.32, 8.32) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-05-26
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 2021-01-15
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

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

Reference Value = 101.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

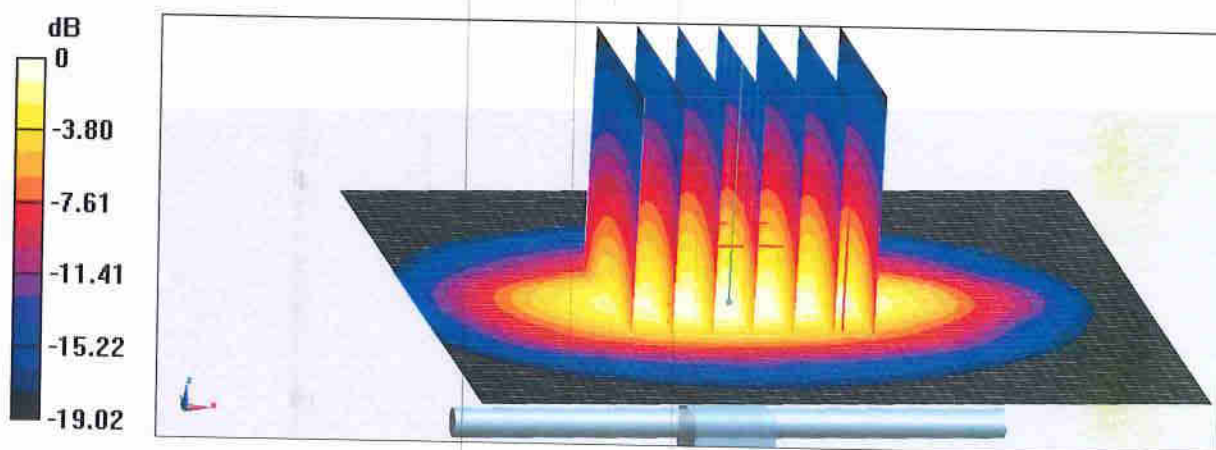
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.07 W/kg

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

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 51%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.9 W/kg



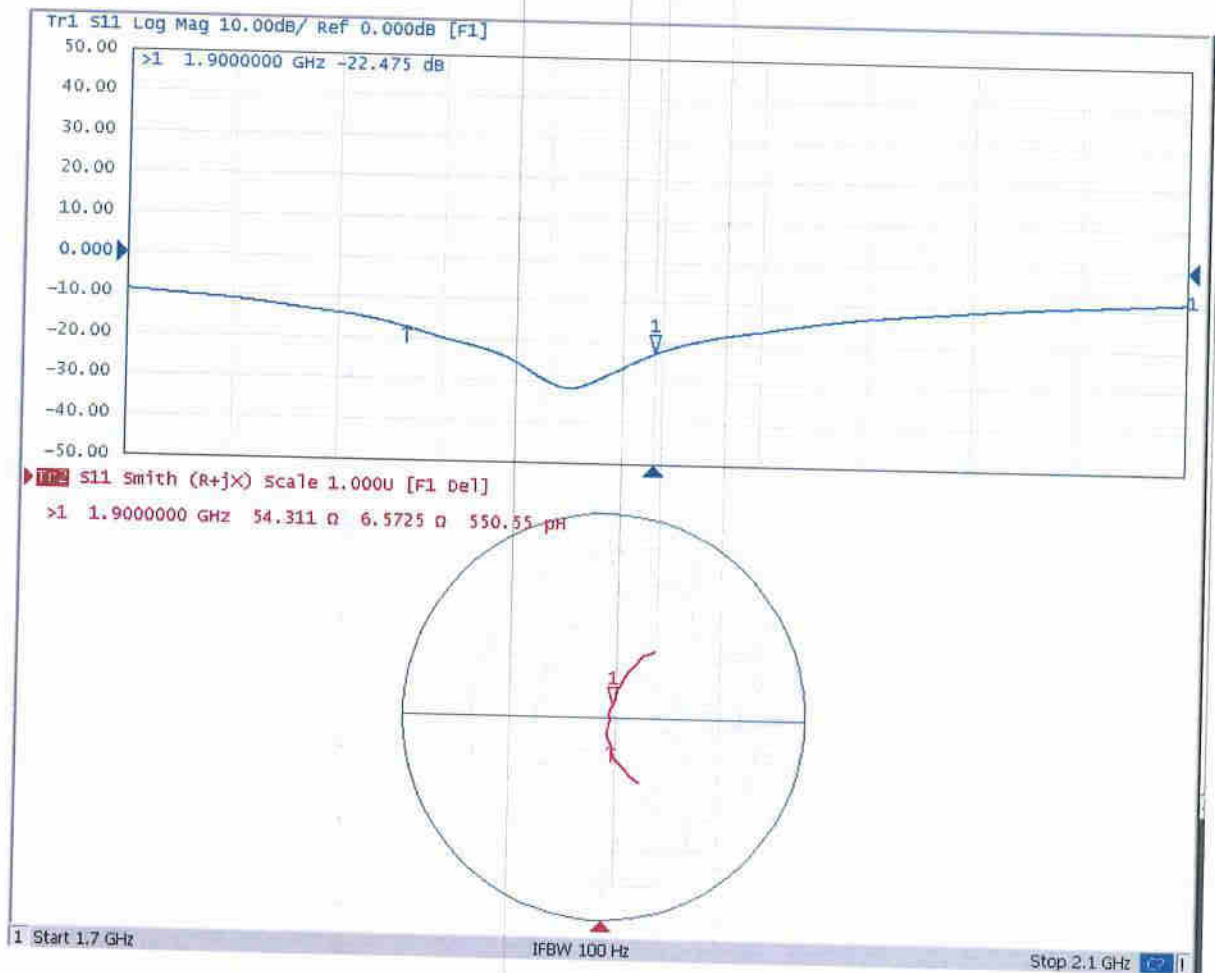
0 dB = 15.9 W/kg = 12.01 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



D1900V2, Serial No. 5d182 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss ($< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

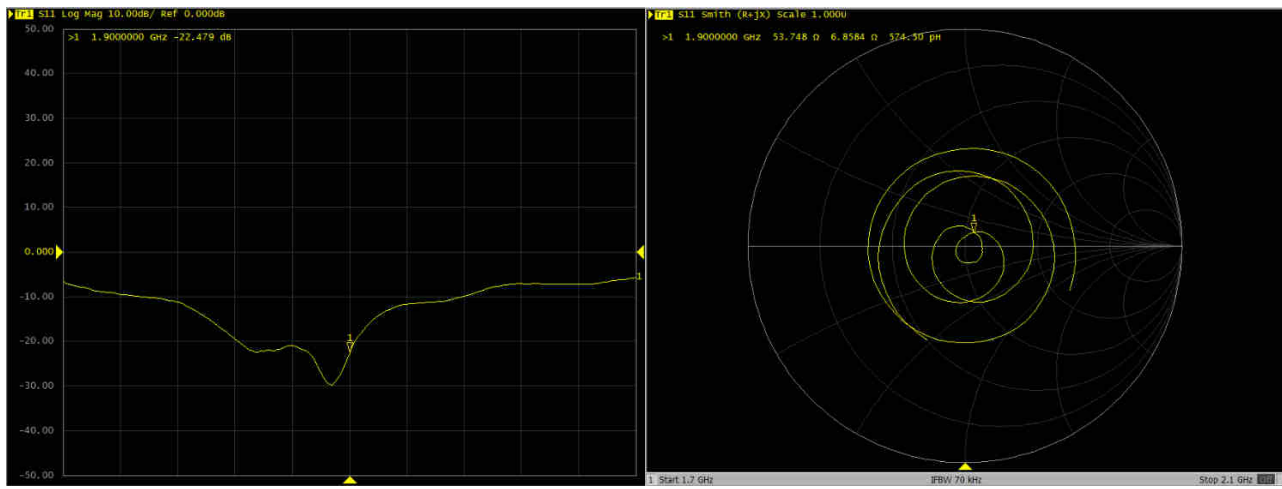
D1900V2 – serial no. 5d182						
	1900 Head					
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2021.12.20	-22.5		54.3		6.57	
2022.12.19	-22.5	0.0	53.7	0.6	6.9	-0.33

<Justification of the extended calibration>

The return loss is $< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

Dipole Verification Data> D1900V2, serial no. 5d182

1900MHz – Head---2022.12.19





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Client **sporton**

Certificate No: **Z21-60376**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2300V2 - SN: 1056**

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

Calibration date: **October 20, 2021**

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Power sensor NRP8S	104291	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7517	03-Feb-21(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z21-60001)	Feb-22
DAE4	SN 1556	15-Jan-21(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1556_Jan21)	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: October 27 2021

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Glossary:

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

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- 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.
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- Electrical Delay:** One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
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- SAR normalized:** SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters:** The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

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



Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	V52.10.4
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	2300 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.5	1.67 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.2 $\pm$ 6 %	1.66 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	12.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	48.8 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.71 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.8 W/kg $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)



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Tel: +86-10-62304633-2079

Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504

E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com

http://www.chinattl.cn

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.3Ω- 4.07jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.0dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.076 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 10.20.2021

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2300 MHz; Type: D2300V2; Serial: D2300V2 - SN: 1056

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2300$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.662$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.17$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7517; ConvF(7.58, 7.58, 7.58) @ 2300 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-02-03
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 2021-01-15
- 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 (7501)

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

Reference Value = 106.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

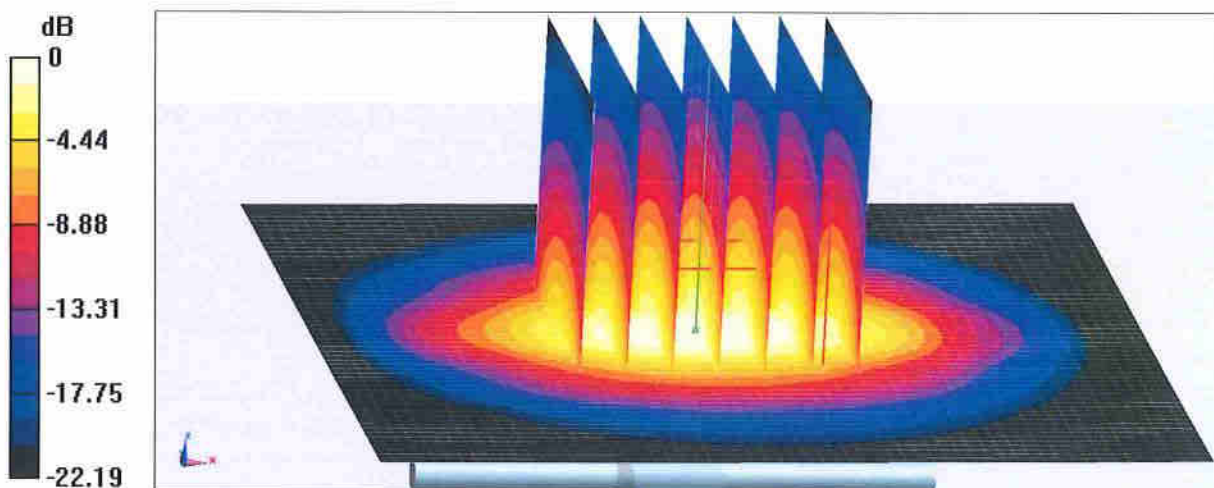
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.71 W/kg

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

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.4 W/kg



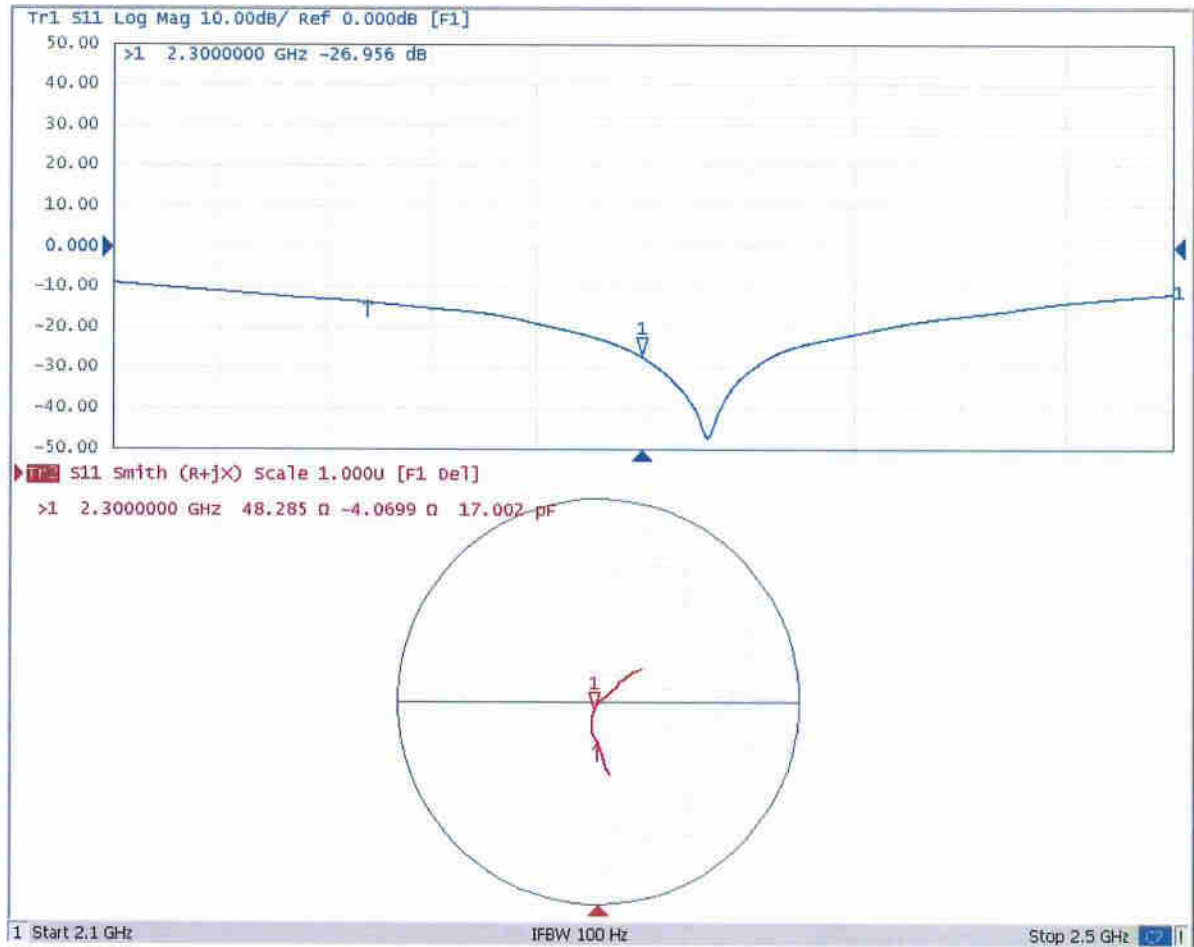
0 dB = 20.4 W/kg = 13.10 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



D2300V2, Serial No. 1056 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss ($< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

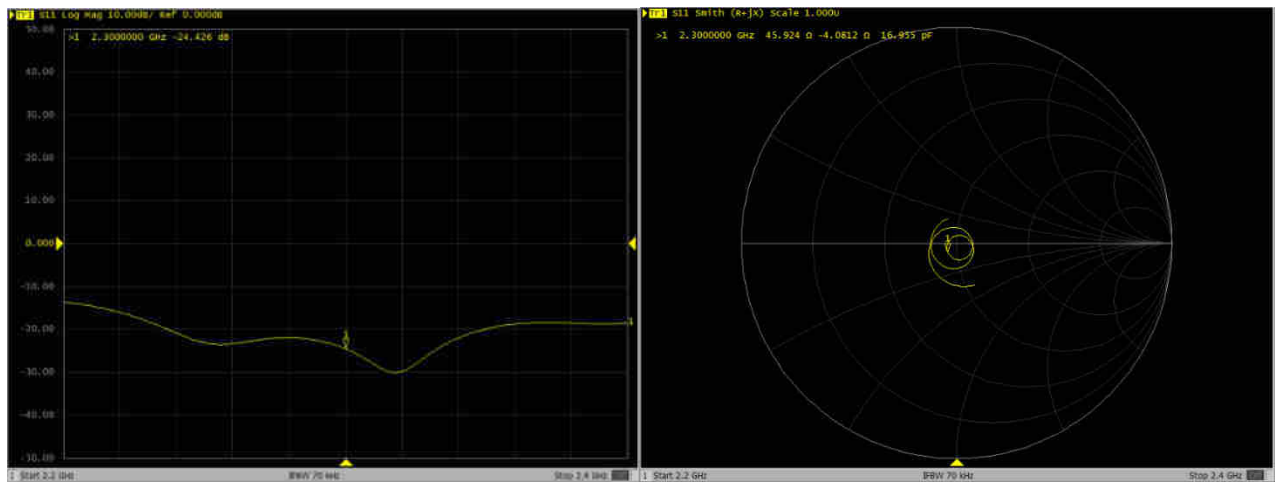
D2300V2 – serial no. 1056												
	2300 Head											
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)						
2021.10.20	-27.0		48.3		-4.07							
2022.10.19	-24.4	-9.6	45.9	2.4	-4.08	0.01						

<Justification of the extended calibration>

The return loss is $< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

Dipole Verification Data> D2300V2, serial no. 1056

2300MHz – Head--2022.10.19





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E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com http://www.chinattl.cn

Client

Sporton

Certificate No: **Z21-60554**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D2600V2 - SN: 1070

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-003-01

Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

December 20, 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 $(22\pm3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and humidity $<70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	24-Sep-21 (CTTL, No.J21X08326)	Sep-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7307	26-May-21(SPEAG,No.EX3-7307_May21)	May-22
DAE4	SN 1556	15-Jan-21(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1556_Jan21)	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
Network Analyzer 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: December 27, 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	2600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.0	1.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	40.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.97 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	14.0 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	56.2 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.14 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.6 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	50.5Ω- 6.60jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.6dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.058 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard. No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 2021-12-20

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN: 1070

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2600$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.97$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.05$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7307; ConvF(7.5, 7.5, 7.5) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 2021-05-26
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 2021-01-15
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

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

Reference Value = 106.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

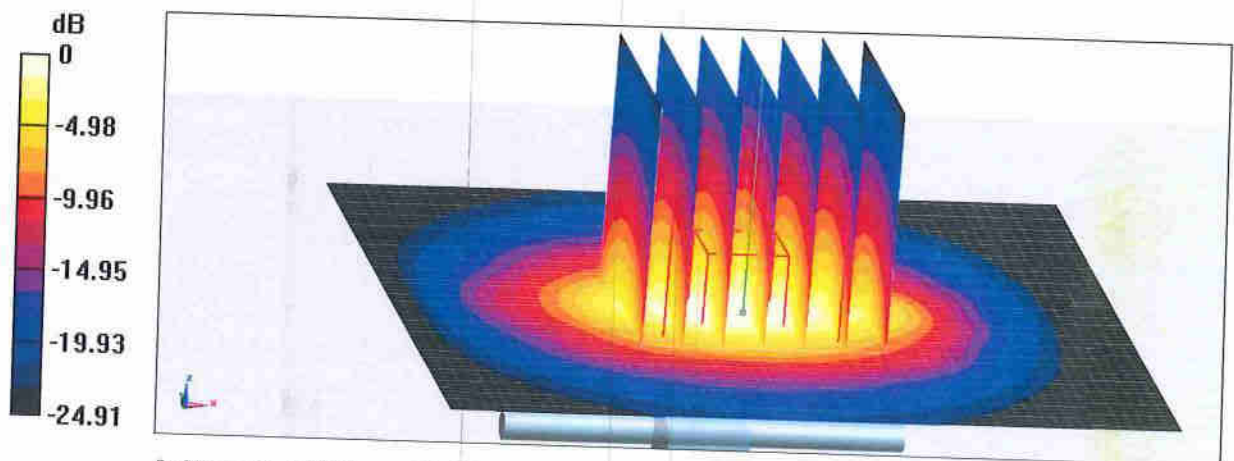
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.14 W/kg

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

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 44.7%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 24.5 W/kg



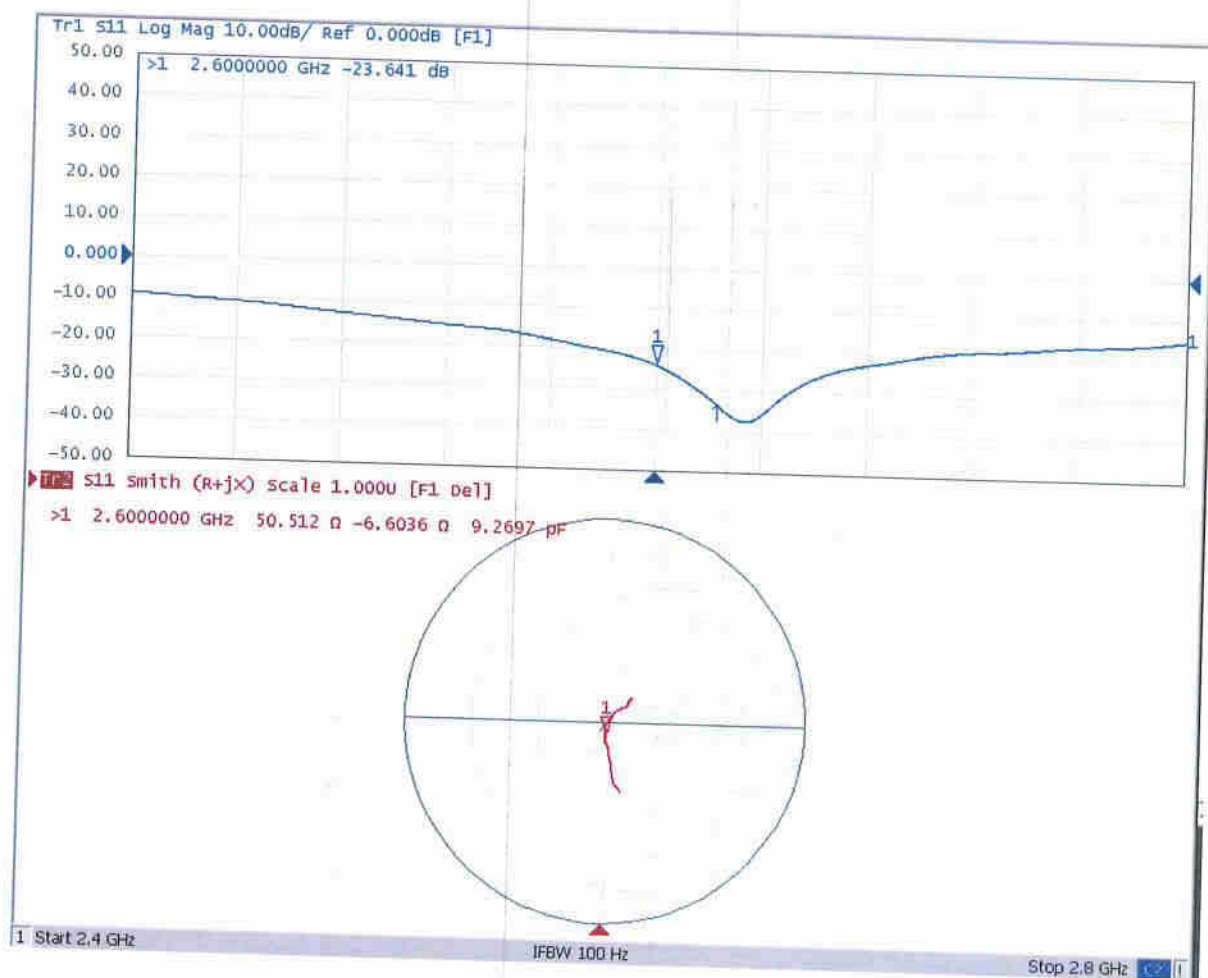
0 dB = 24.5 W/kg = 13.89 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



D2600V2, Serial No. 1070 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss ($< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

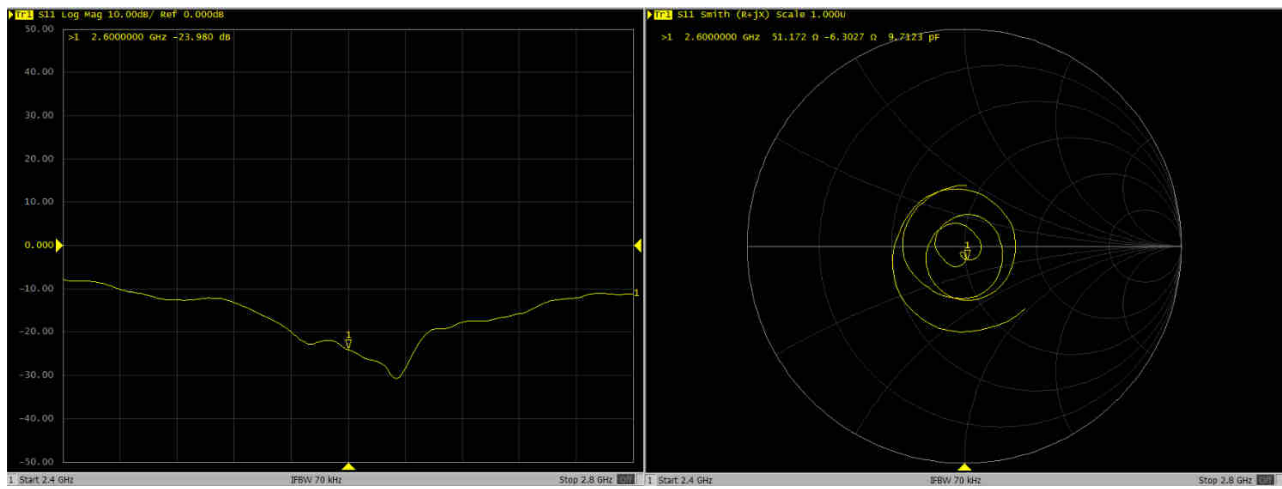
D2600V2 – serial no. 1070						
	2600 Head					
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2021.12.20	-23.6		50.5		-6.6	
2022.12.19	-24.0	1.6%	51.2	-0.7	-6.3	-0.3

<Justification of the extended calibration>

The return loss is $< -20\text{dB}$, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

Dipole Verification Data> D2600V2, serial no. 1070

2600MHz – Head---2022.12.19



IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF THE DAE4

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

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

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

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

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

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

Important Note:

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

Important Note:

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

Important Note:

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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Sporton**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1210_Apr22**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BM - SN: 1210**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v30**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **April 12, 2022**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	31-Aug-21 (No:31368)	Aug-22
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	24-Jan-22 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-23
	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	24-Jan-22 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-23

Calibrated by:	Name Adrian Gehring	Function Laboratory Technician
Approved by:	Sven Kühn	Deputy Manager

Signature

Issued: April 12, 2022

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

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

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

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

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.304 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	405.025 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)	404.439 $\pm$ 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98747 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.97254 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)	3.98649 $\pm$ 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	345.5 $^{\circ}$ $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$
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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200034.27	-4.82	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20007.80	1.97	0.01
Channel X - Input	-20003.01	2.83	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200040.96	6.66	0.00
Channel Y + Input	20003.50	-2.14	-0.01
Channel Y - Input	-20008.78	-2.75	0.01
Channel Z + Input	200032.00	-2.42	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	20004.35	-1.29	-0.01
Channel Z - Input	-20006.24	-0.09	0.00

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2001.09	-0.27	-0.01
Channel X + Input	201.46	0.11	0.06
Channel X - Input	-198.65	0.03	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	2001.07	-0.17	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200.38	-0.79	-0.39
Channel Y - Input	-199.94	-1.09	0.55
Channel Z + Input	2001.26	0.13	0.01
Channel Z + Input	200.60	-0.46	-0.23
Channel Z - Input	-199.35	-0.48	0.24

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	24.21	22.26
	- 200	-22.93	-23.92
Channel Y	200	-10.72	-10.99
	- 200	9.31	8.79
Channel Z	200	-15.35	-15.84
	- 200	14.57	14.52

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	2.48	-3.75
Channel Y	200	7.94	-	3.86
Channel Z	200	9.70	6.29	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15716	15644
Channel Y	16222	16304
Channel Z	15930	16151

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	1.09	-1.13	2.70	0.57
Channel Y	-0.58	-1.47	0.64	0.43
Channel Z	-0.33	-2.37	0.63	0.44

6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

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

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

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

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client

Auden

Certificate No

EX-3826_Aug22

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3826**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-14.v6, QA CAL-23.v5,
QA CAL-25.v7
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date **August 08, 2022**

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 NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-22 (No. 217-03525/03524)	Apr-23
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-22 (No. 217-03524)	Apr-23
OCP DAK-3.5 (weighted)	SN: 1249	20-Oct-21 (OCP-DAK3.5-1249_Oct21)	Oct-22
OCP DAK-12	SN: 1016	20-Oct-21 (OCP-DAK12-1016_Oct21)	Oct-22
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: CC2552 (20x)	04-Apr-22 (No. 217-03527)	Apr-23
DAE4	SN: 660	13-Oct-21 (No. DAE4-660_Oct21)	Oct-22
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	27-Dec-21 (No. ES3-3013_Dec21)	Dec-22

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-20)	In house check: Oct-22

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by	Leif Klysner	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Issued: August 8, 2022

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

Calibration Laboratory of

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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 $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal. 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:3826

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc ($k = 2$)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.48	0.39	0.34	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) ^B	99.0	101.0	103.5	$\pm 4.7\%$

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	156.3	$\pm 2.2\%$	$\pm 4.7\%$
		Y	0.00	0.00	1.00		161.2		
		Z	0.00	0.00	1.00		151.4		
10352	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 10%)	X	20.00	90.19	20.30	10.00	60.0	$\pm 2.8\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	20.00	88.63	19.16		60.0		
		Z	20.00	87.86	18.53		60.0		
10353	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 20%)	X	20.00	91.53	20.06	6.99	80.0	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	20.00	89.15	18.03		80.0		
		Z	20.00	89.21	18.04		80.0		
10354	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 40%)	X	20.00	95.86	20.95	3.98	95.0	$\pm 1.2\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	20.00	88.95	16.34		95.0		
		Z	20.00	92.19	18.11		95.0		
10355	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 60%)	X	20.00	101.38	22.23	2.22	120.0	$\pm 1.0\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	20.00	83.41	12.50		120.0		
		Z	20.00	94.69	17.98		120.0		
10387	QPSK Waveform, 1 MHz	X	1.78	66.52	15.34	1.00	150.0	$\pm 3.0\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	1.42	64.65	13.73		150.0		
		Z	1.55	66.56	14.72		150.0		
10388	QPSK Waveform, 10 MHz	X	2.39	68.89	16.08	0.00	150.0	$\pm 1.0\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	2.07	67.31	15.13		150.0		
		Z	2.06	67.60	15.47		150.0		
10396	64-QAM Waveform, 100 kHz	X	3.26	71.99	19.46	3.01	150.0	$\pm 1.1\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	2.39	67.23	17.26		150.0		
		Z	2.73	70.66	18.77		150.0		
10399	64-QAM Waveform, 40 MHz	X	3.48	66.92	15.68	0.00	150.0	$\pm 2.6\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	3.43	66.91	15.55		150.0		
		Z	3.38	66.94	15.62		150.0		
10414	WLAN CCDF, 64-QAM, 40 MHz	X	4.85	65.37	15.40	0.00	150.0	$\pm 4.3\%$	$\pm 9.6\%$
		Y	4.82	65.73	15.54		150.0		
		Z	4.69	65.60	15.46		150.0		

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix

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

^A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^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:3826

Sensor Model Parameters

	C1 fF	C2 fF	α V^{-1}	T1 msV^{-2}	T2 msV^{-1}	T3 ms	T4 V^{-2}	T5 V^{-1}	T6
x	52.2	391.01	35.72	20.83	0.00	5.10	1.55	0.27	1.01
y	41.4	313.73	36.39	8.53	0.32	5.07	0.00	0.41	1.01
z	36.8	271.47	34.75	10.97	0.00	5.07	1.50	0.10	1.01

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle	-126.6°
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.