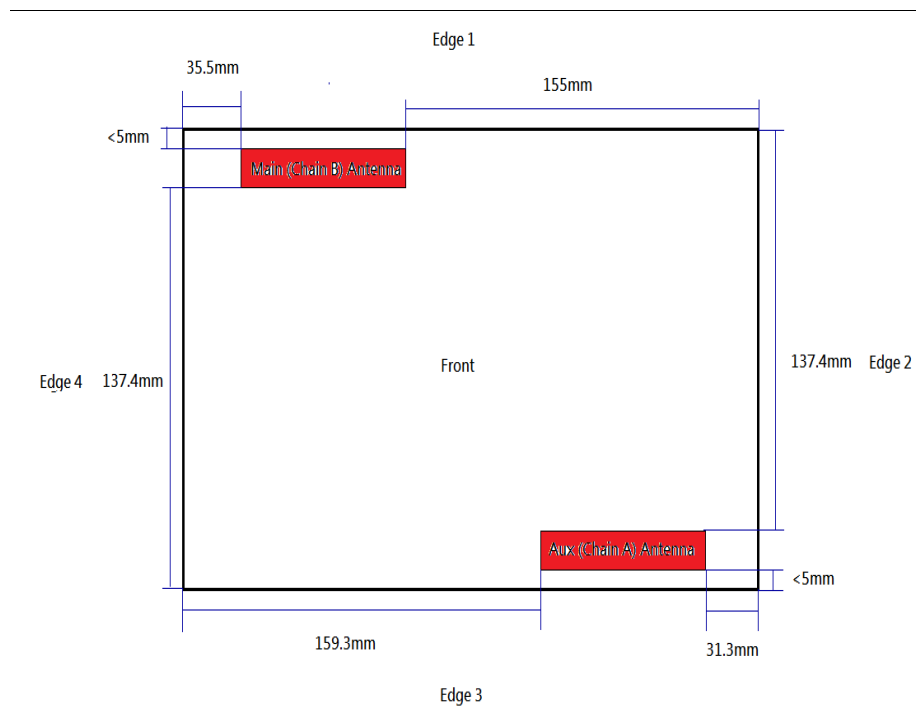
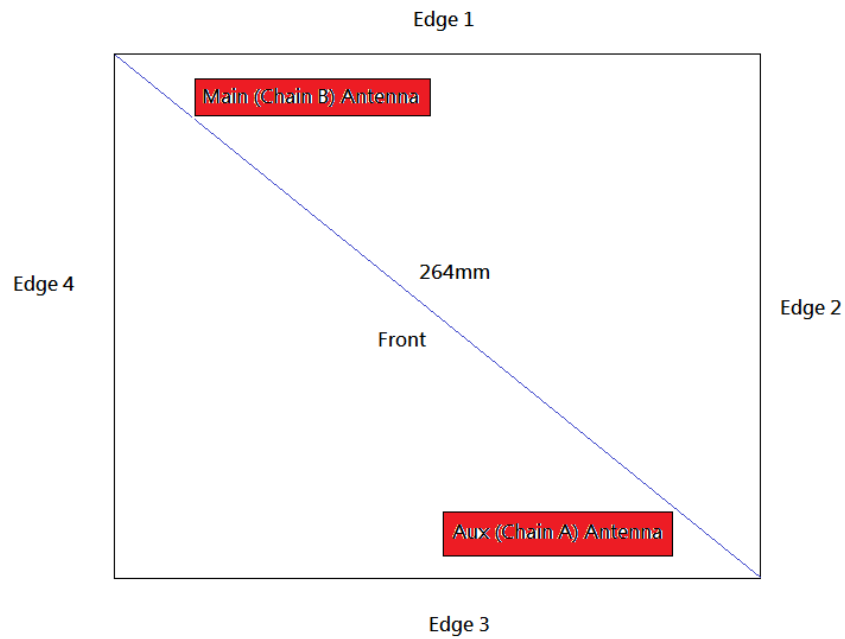
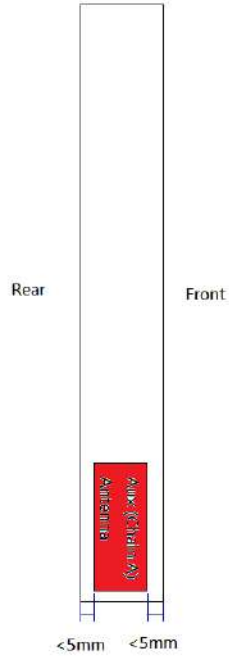
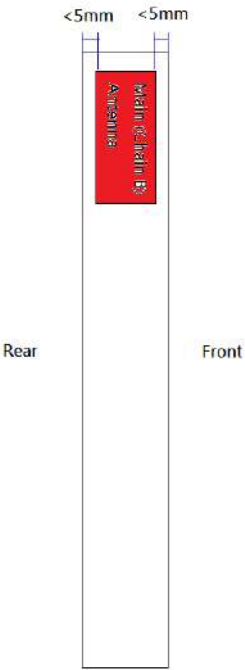


Appendix A: Antenna Dimensions and Separation Distances





Appendix B: SAR System Check Plots

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/7/23

SystemPerformanceCheck-D2450V2 SN 988

Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.886$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.994$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Area Scan Setting: Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0 dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.0012W/kg
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1360; Calibrated: 2018/12/18
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7400; ConvF(7.44, 7.44, 7.44) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/4/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Head/Pin=250 mW/Area Scan (10x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.5 W/kg

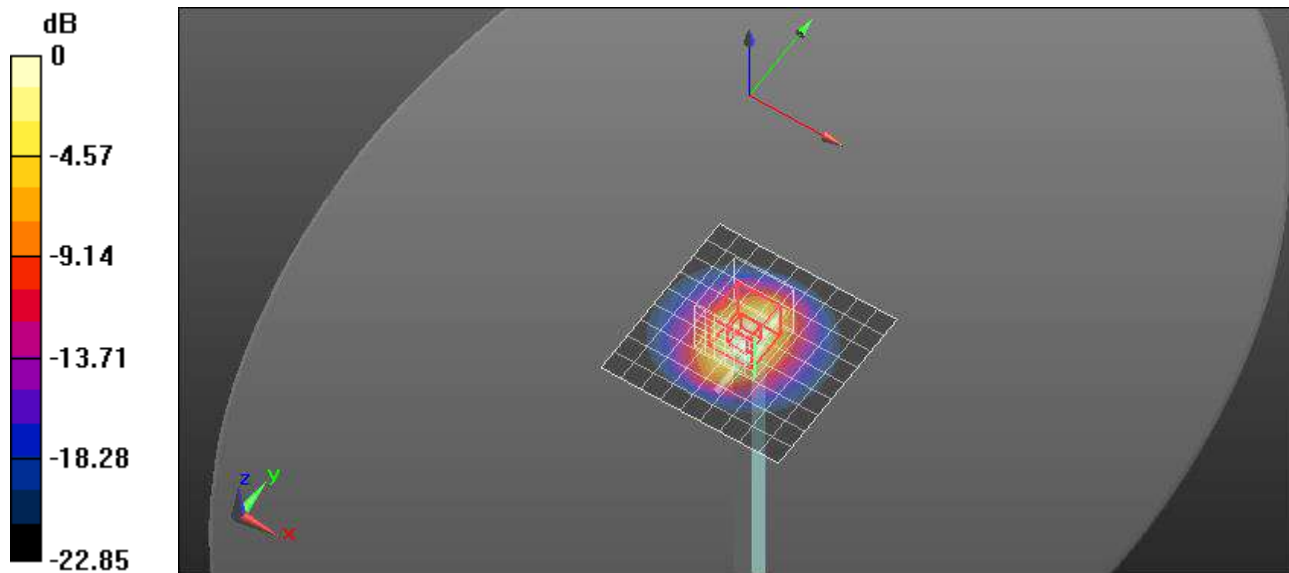
Head/Pin=250 mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 111.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 14 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.42 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 23.9 W/kg



Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

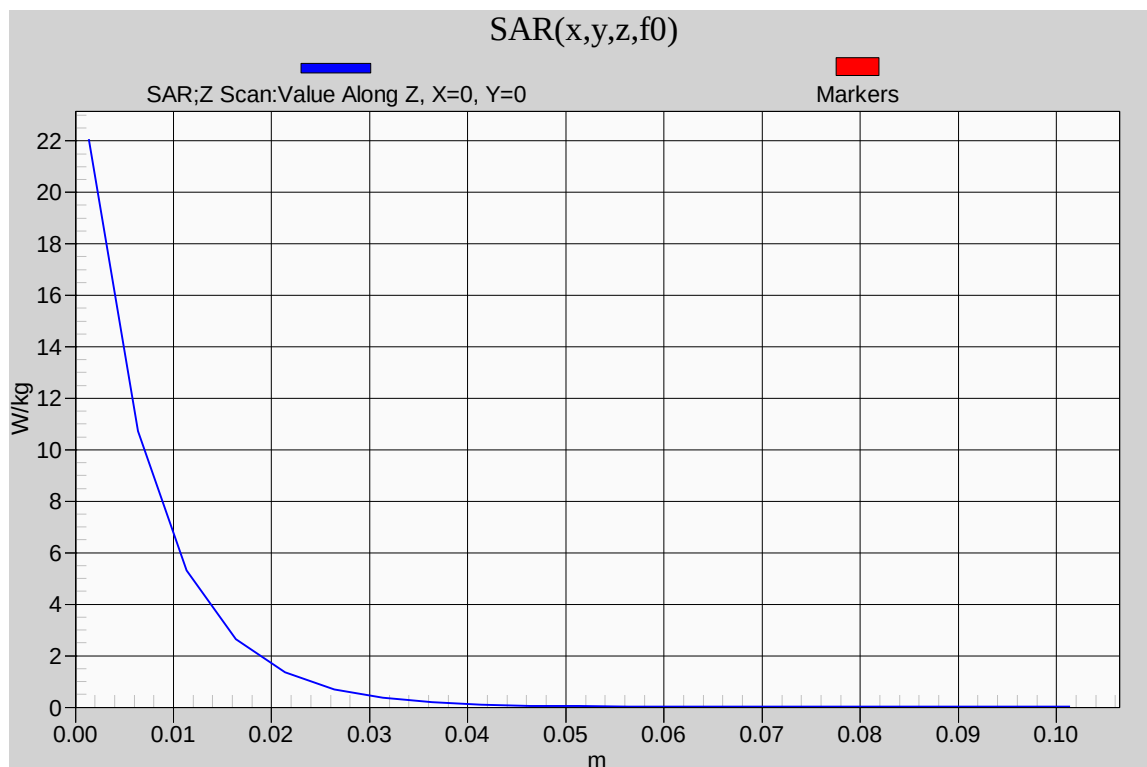
Date: 2019/7/23

SystemPerformanceCheck-D2450V2 SN 988

Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.886$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.994$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Area Scan Setting: Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0 dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.0012W/kg
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1360; Calibrated: 2018/12/18
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7400; ConvF(7.44, 7.44, 7.44) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/4/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213



Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/7/24

SystemPerformanceCheck-D2450V2 SN 988

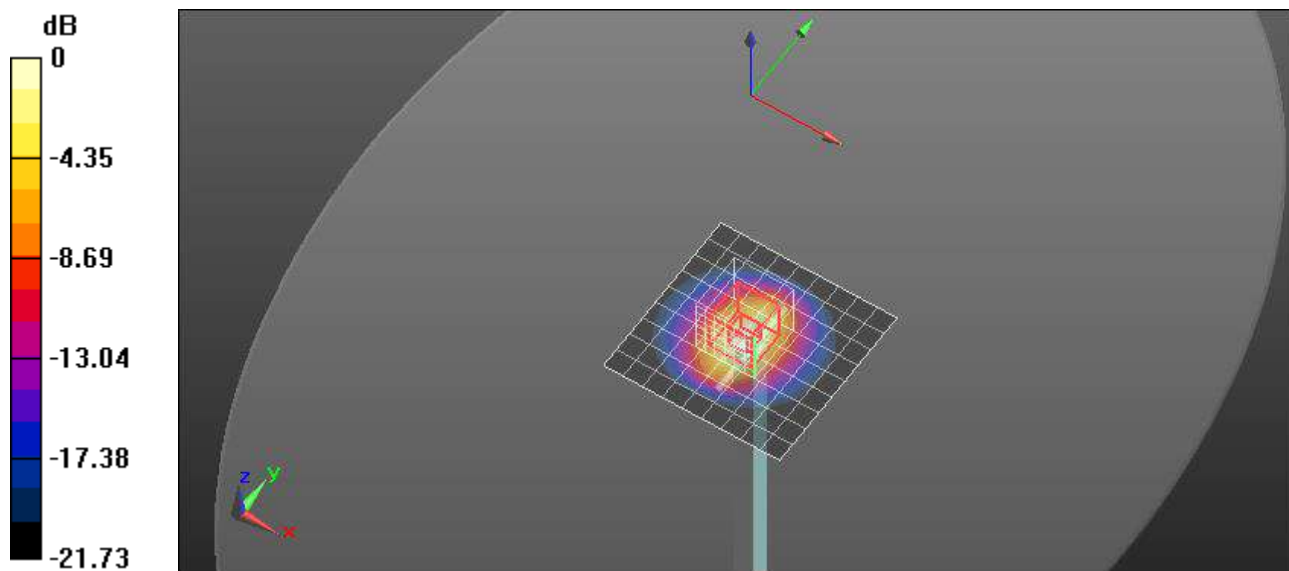
Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.886$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.994$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Area Scan Setting: Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0 dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.0012W/kg
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1360; Calibrated: 2018/12/18
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7400; ConvF(7.44, 7.44, 7.44) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/4/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Head/Pin=250 mW/Area Scan (10x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.8 W/kg

Head/Pin=250 mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 112.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.0 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.7 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.42 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.8 W/kg



0 dB = 22.8 W/kg = 13.58 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

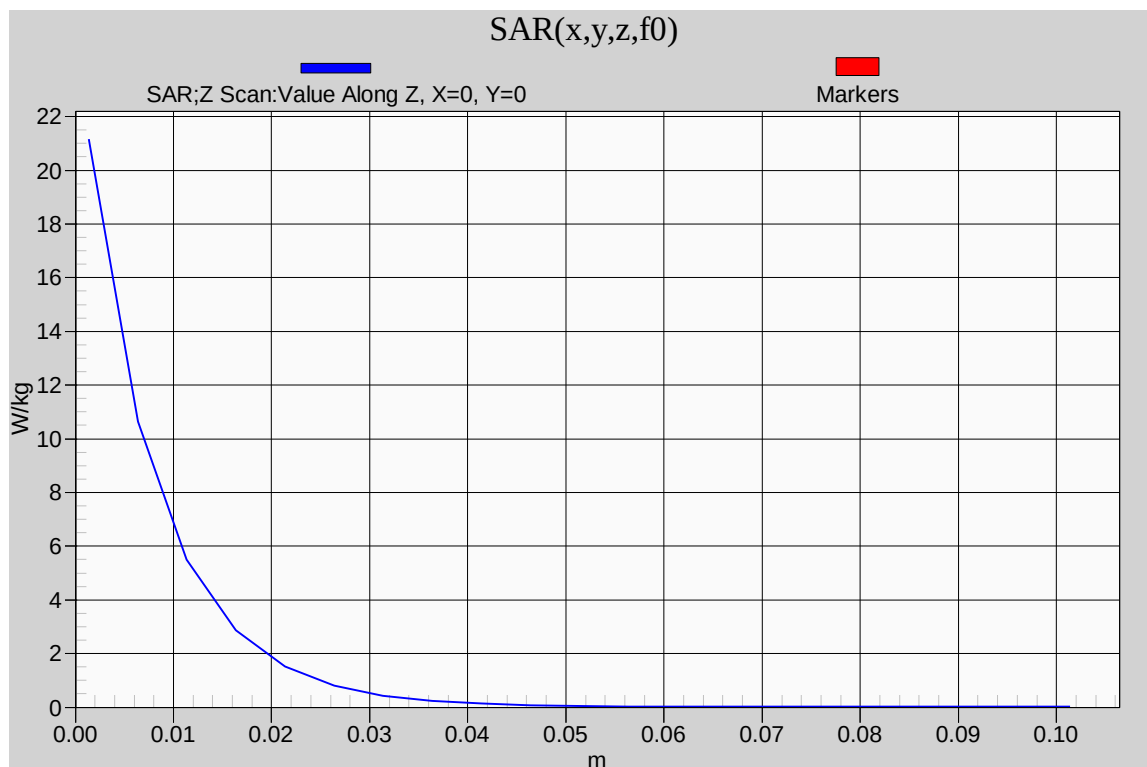
Date: 2019/7/24

SystemPerformanceCheck-D2450V2 SN 988

Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.886$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.994$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Area Scan Setting: Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0 dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.0012W/kg
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1360; Calibrated: 2018/12/18
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7400; ConvF(7.44, 7.44, 7.44) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/4/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213



Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/10/7

SystemPerformanceCheck-D2450V2 SN 988

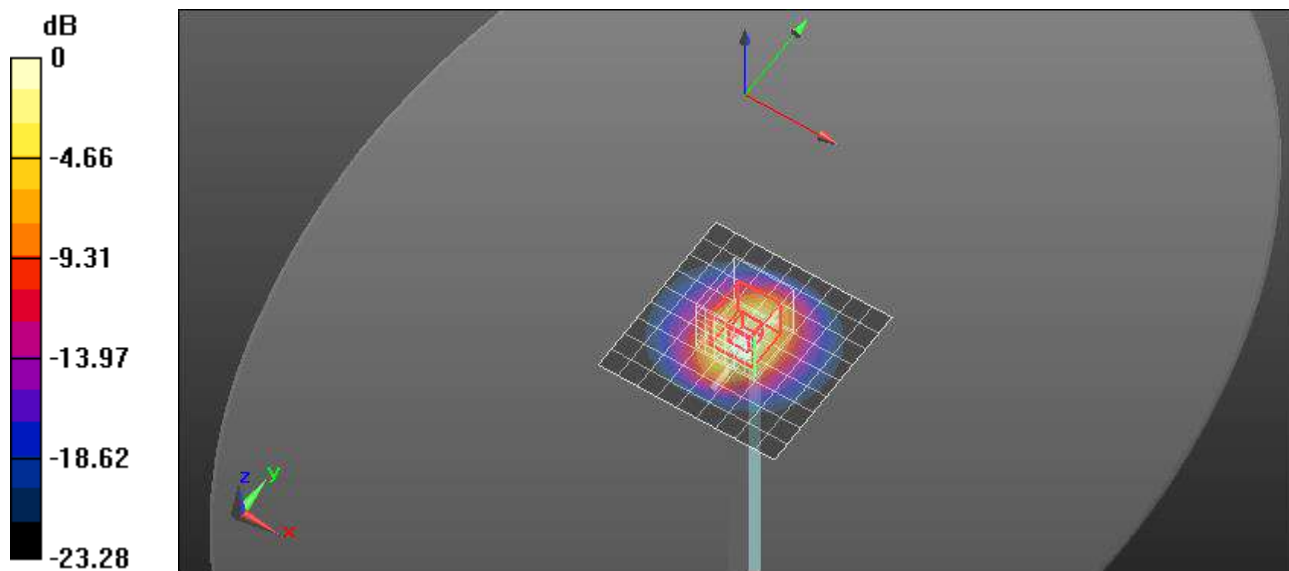
Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.883$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.237$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Area Scan Setting: Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0 dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.0012W/kg
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1360; Calibrated: 2018/12/18
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3901; ConvF(7.48, 7.48, 7.48) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/8/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Head/Pin=250 mW/Area Scan (10x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.4 W/kg

Head/Pin=250 mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 111.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.95 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.1 W/kg



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

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

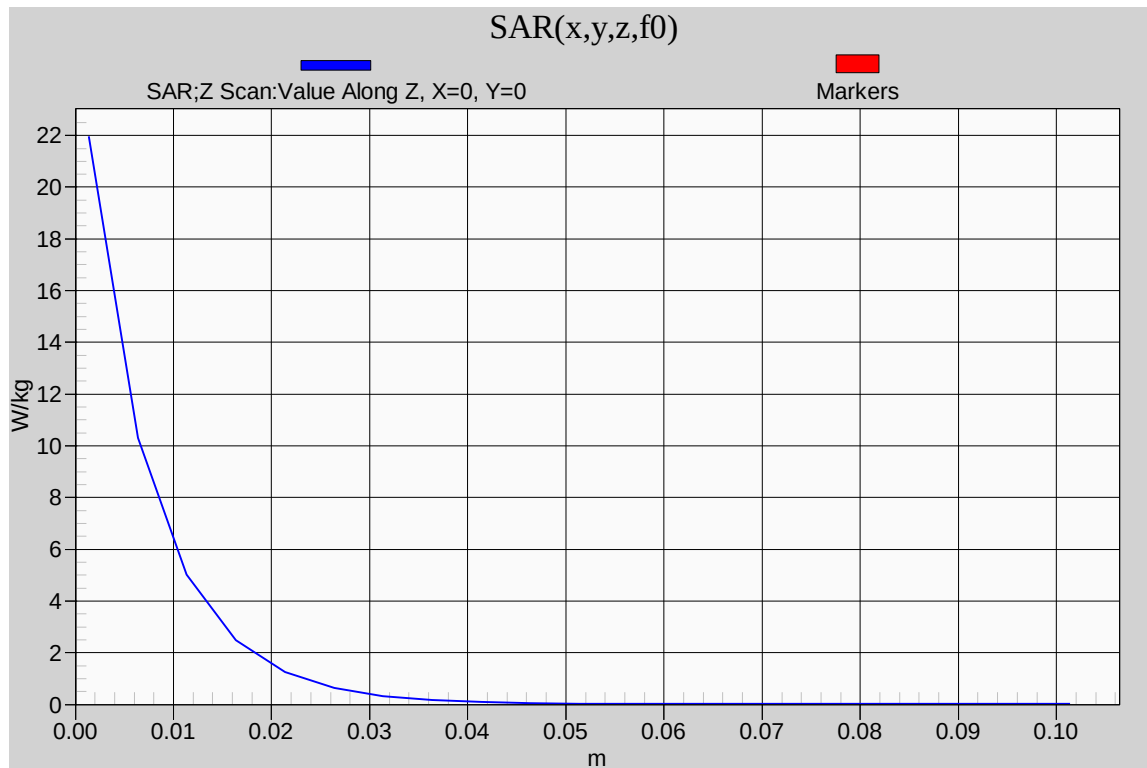
Date: 2019/10/7

SystemPerformanceCheck-D2450V2 SN 988

Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.883$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.237$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Area Scan Setting: Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0 dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.0012W/kg
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1360; Calibrated: 2018/12/18
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3901; ConvF(7.48, 7.48, 7.48) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/8/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213



Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/8/1

SystemPerformanceCheck-D5300V2 SN 1244

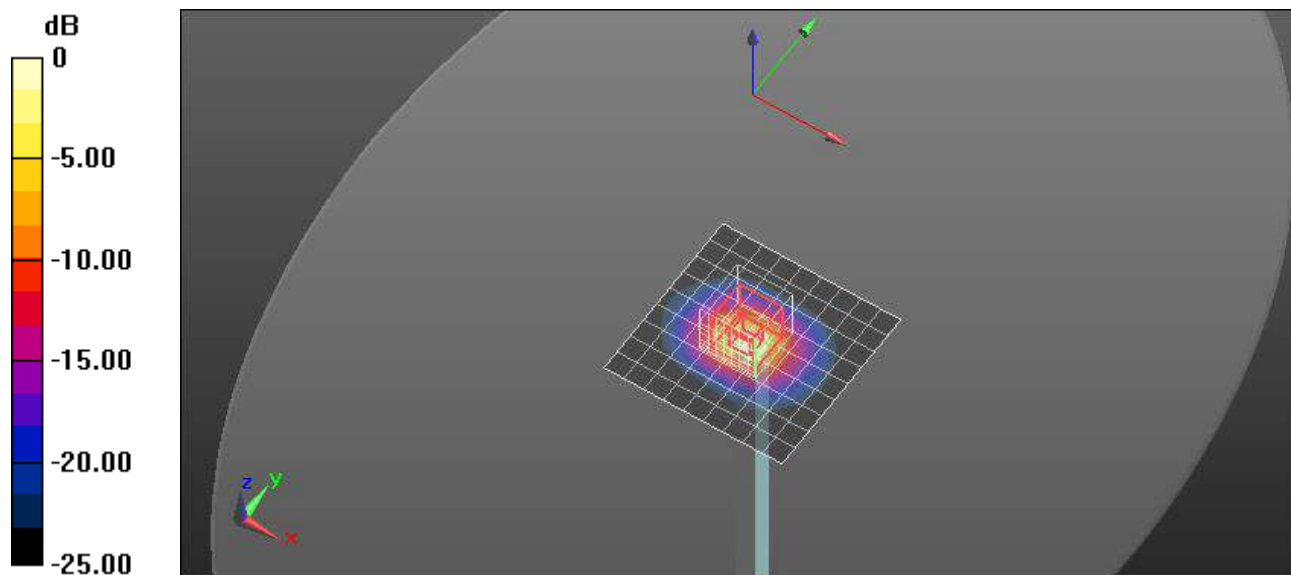
Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.577$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 36.516$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Area Scan Setting: Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0 dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.0012W/kg
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1360; Calibrated: 2018/12/18
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7400; ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1) @ 5300 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/4/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Head/Pin=100 mW/Area Scan (10x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.0 W/kg

Head/Pin=100 mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 68.35 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.3 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.47 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.13 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.4 W/kg



0 dB = 17.4 W/kg = 12.41 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

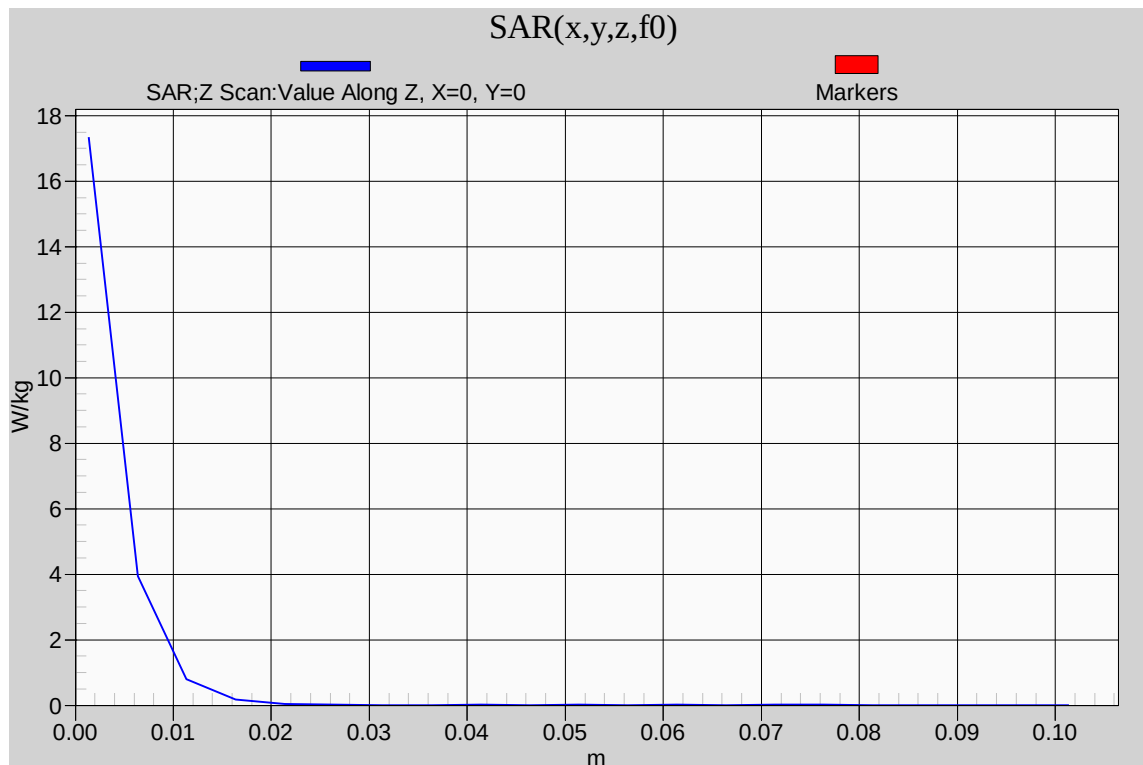
Date: 2019/8/1

SystemPerformanceCheck-D5300V2 SN 1244

Frequency: 5300 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.577$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 36.516$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Area Scan Setting: Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0 dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.0012W/kg
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1360; Calibrated: 2018/12/18
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7400; ConvF(5.1, 5.1, 5.1) @ 5300 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/4/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213



Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/8/2

SystemPerformanceCheck-D5600V2 SN 1244

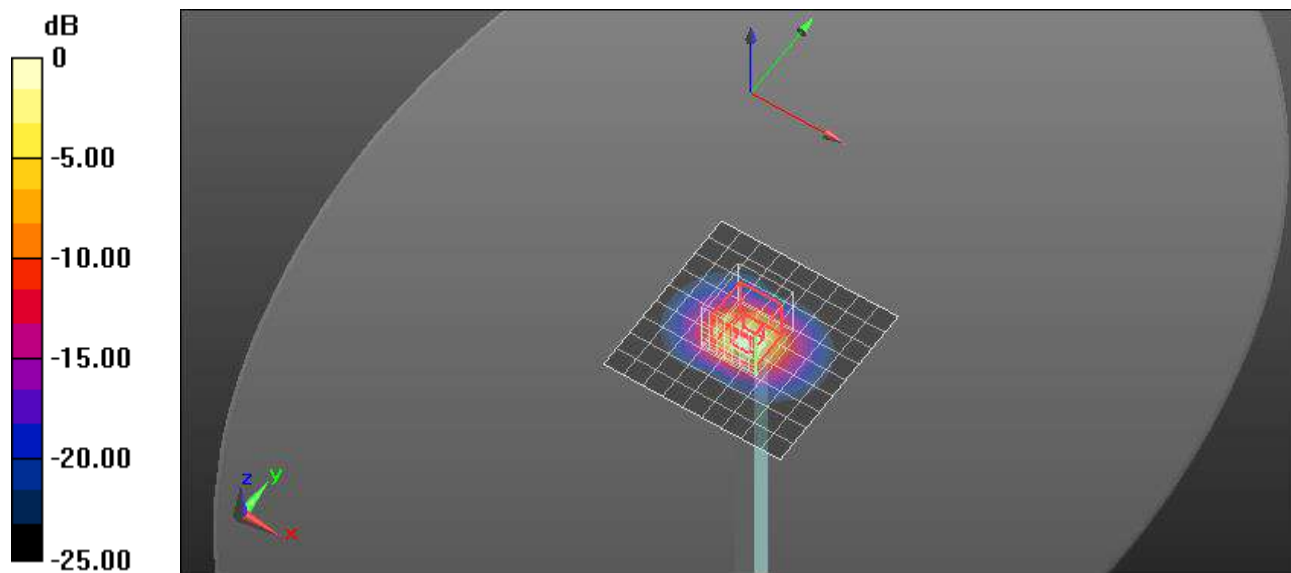
Frequency: 5600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.936$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.949$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Area Scan Setting: Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0 dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.0012W/kg
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1360; Calibrated: 2018/12/18
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7400; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75) @ 5600 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/4/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Head/Pin=100 mW/Area Scan (10x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.1 W/kg

Head/Pin=100 mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 70.52 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.19 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.32 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.3 W/kg



0 dB = 19.3 W/kg = 12.86 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

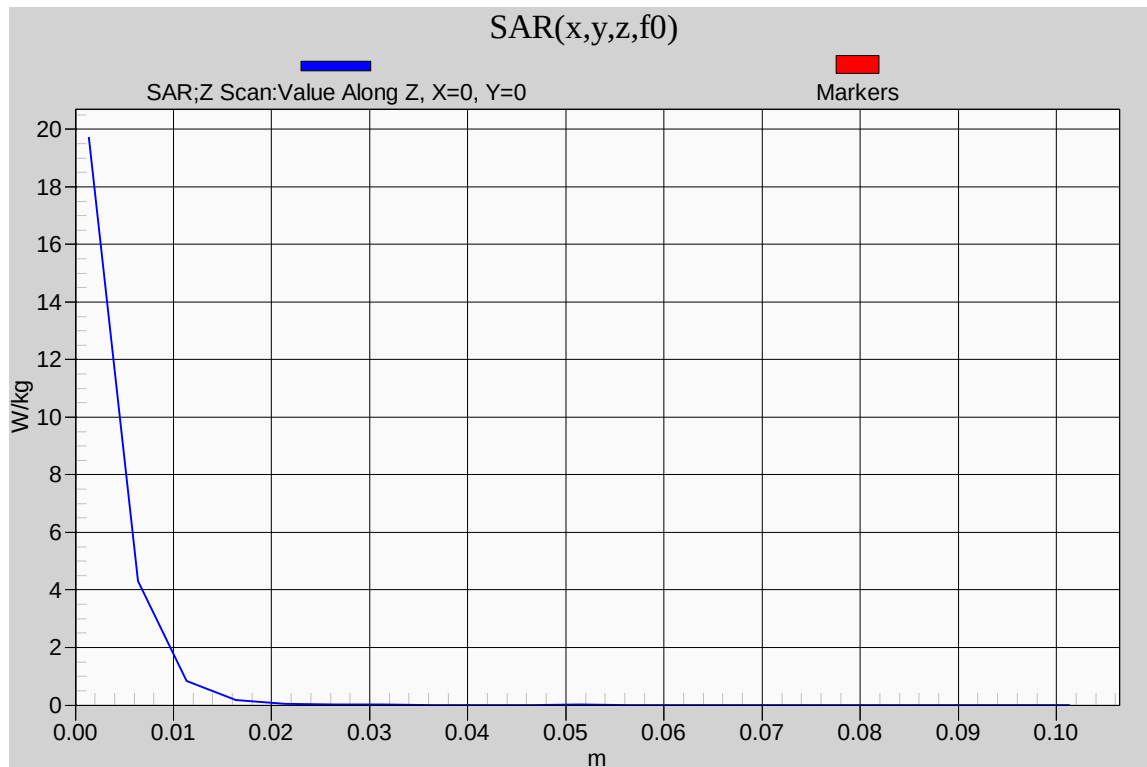
Date: 2019/8/2

SystemPerformanceCheck-D5600V2 SN 1244

Frequency: 5600 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.936$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.949$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Area Scan Setting: Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0 dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.0012W/kg
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1360; Calibrated: 2018/12/18
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7400; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75) @ 5600 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/4/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213



Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/8/5

SystemPerformanceCheck-D5800V2 SN 1244

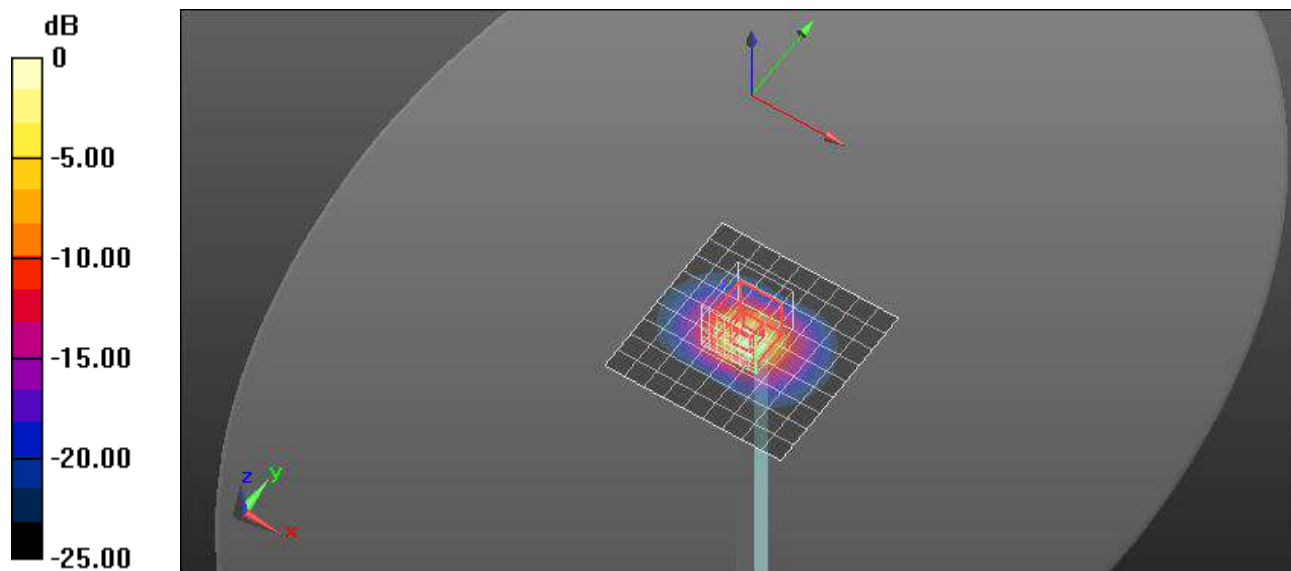
Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.224$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.94$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Area Scan Setting: Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0 dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.0012W/kg
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1360; Calibrated: 2018/12/18
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7400; ConvF(4.69, 4.69, 4.69) @ 5800 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/4/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Head/Pin=100 mW/Area Scan (10x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.9 W/kg

Head/Pin=100 mW/Zoom Scan (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 69.04 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 36.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.4 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.3 W/kg



0 dB = 20.3 W/kg = 13.07 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

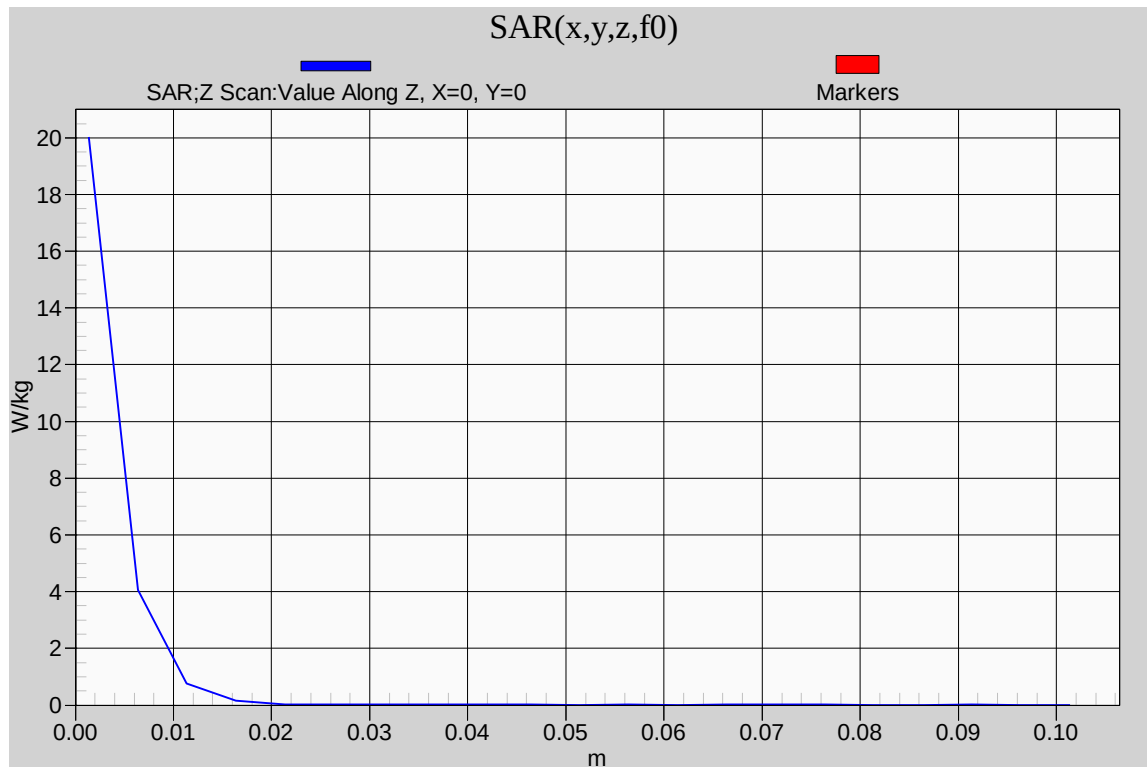
Date: 2019/8/5

SystemPerformanceCheck-D5800V2 SN 1244

Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.224$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.94$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Area Scan Setting: Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0 dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.0012W/kg
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1360; Calibrated: 2018/12/18
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7400; ConvF(4.69, 4.69, 4.69) @ 5800 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/4/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213



Appendix C: Highest SAR Test Plots

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/7/24

WiFi 2.4GHz_Chain B

Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.902$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.954$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Area Scan Setting: Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0 dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.0012W/kg
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1360; Calibrated: 2018/12/18
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7400; ConvF(7.44, 7.44, 7.44) @ 2462 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/4/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Edge 1/802.11b_ch 11_0mm/Area Scan (11x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.67 W/kg

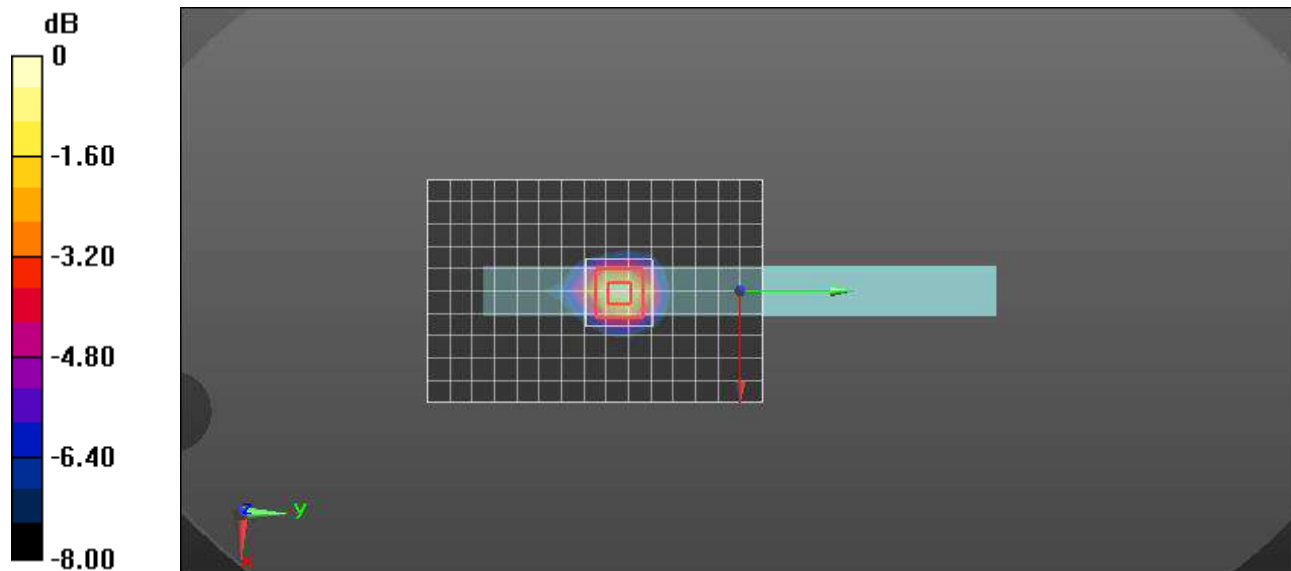
Edge 1/802.11b_ch 11_0mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.04 V/m; Power Drift = -0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.12 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.08 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.508 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.75 W/kg



0 dB = 1.75 W/kg = 2.43 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/8/2

WiFi 5GHz_Chain B

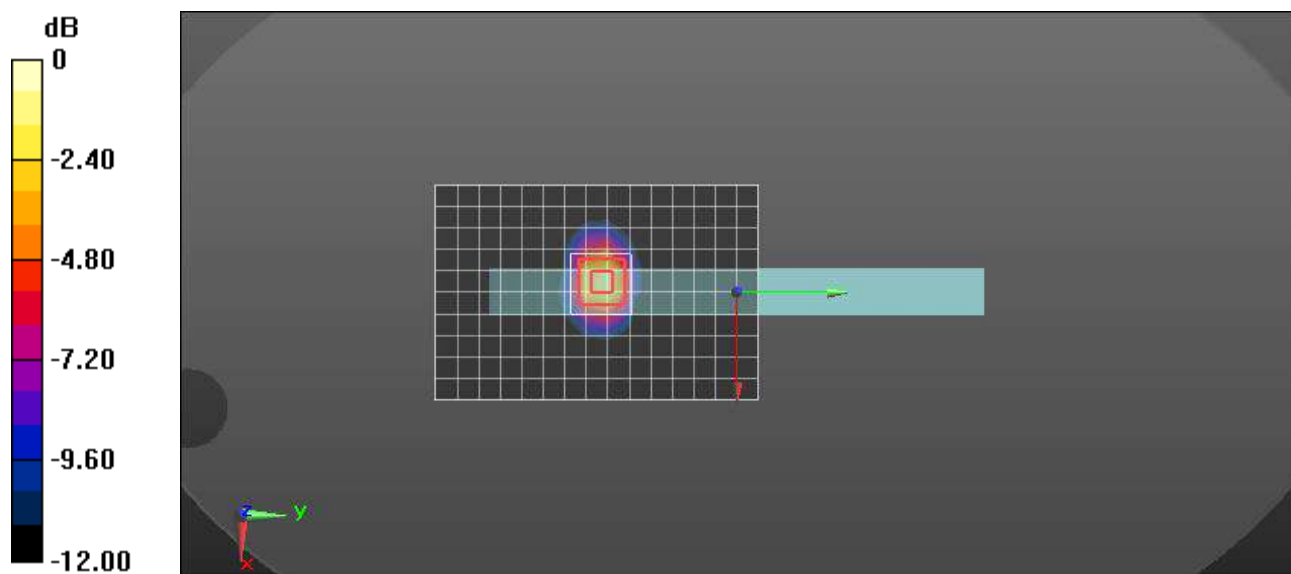
Frequency: 5670 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
 Medium parameters used: $f = 5670$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.026$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.821$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Area Scan Setting: Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0 dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.0012W/kg
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1360; Calibrated: 2018/12/18
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7400; ConvF(4.75, 4.75, 4.75) @ 5670 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/4/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Edge 1/802.11n40_ch 134_0mm/Area Scan (11x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.592 W/kg

Edge 1/802.11n40_ch 134_0mm/Zoom Scan (8x8x6)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm
 Reference Value = 2.023 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.22 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.305 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.100 W/kg
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.716 W/kg



0 dB = 0.716 W/kg = -1.45 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/7/24

Bluetooth_Chain A

Frequency: 2480 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
 Medium parameters used: $f = 2480$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.922$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.884$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY5 Configuration:

- Area Scan Setting: Find Secondary Maximum Within: 2.0 dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.0012W/kg
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1360; Calibrated: 2018/12/18
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7400; ConvF(7.44, 7.44, 7.44) @ 2480 MHz; Calibrated: 2019/4/29
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Edge 3/Bluetooth_ch 78_0mm/Area Scan (11x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0640 W/kg

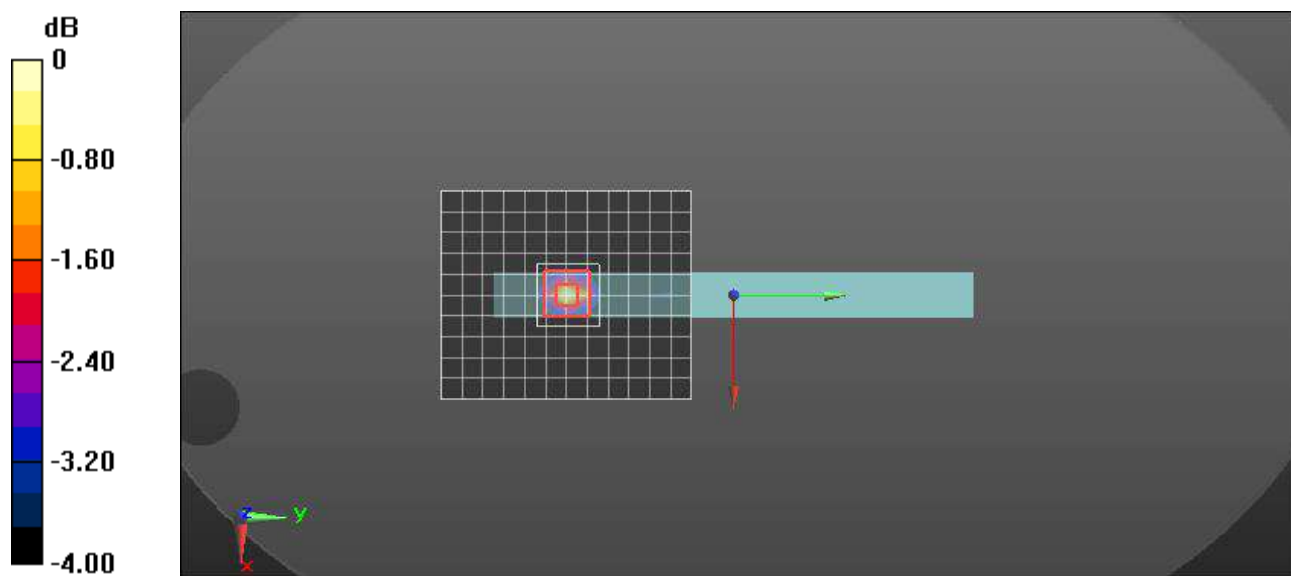
Edge 3/Bluetooth_ch 78_0mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.486 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0810 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.036 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.015 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0637 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0637 W/kg = -11.96 dBW/kg

Appendix D: SAR Liquid Tissue Ingredients

Body Tissue Simulating Liquids

Body Tissue (Muscle)	Parameters according to FCC KDB 865664 D01		
Narrow-Band Solutions ($\pm 5\%$ tolerance)	Product MSL300V2 MSL450V2 MSL750V2 MSL900V2 MSL1450V2 MSL1750V2 MSL1800V2 MSL1900V2 MSL1950V2 MSL2450V2	Test Frequency (MHz) 300 400, 450 750 835, 900 1450, 1500, 1640 1750 1800, 1900 1900 1950, 2100 2450, 2600	Main Ingredients Water, Sugar Water, Sugar Water, Sugar Water, Sugar Water, DGBE Water, DGBE Water, DGBE Water, DGBE Water, DGBE Water, DGBE
Broad-Band Solutions ($\pm 5\%$ tolerance)	Product MBBL130-250V3 MBBL1350-1850V3 MBBL1550-1950V3 MBBL1900-3800V3 MBBL3500-5800V5	Test Frequency (MHz) 130-250 1350-1800 1550-1850 1950-3800 3500-5800	Main Ingredients Water, Tween Water, Tween Water, Tween Water, Tween Water, Oil

Appendix E: SAR Probe and Dipole Calibration Certificates



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CALIBRATION LABORATORY

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2512 Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com [Http://www.chinattl.cn](http://www.chinattl.cn)



中国认可
国际互认
校准
CALIBRATION
CNAS L0570

Client : **UL**

Certificate No: **Z18-60541**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SN: 1360**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-002-01**
Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)

Calibration date: **December 18, 2018**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05034)	June-19

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

Issued: December 20, 2018

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



In Collaboration with

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CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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Glossary:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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



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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	403.568 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	404.006 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	404.125 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.97711 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.99388 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.97591 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	18° $\pm$ 1 °
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Client **UL**

Certificate No: **Z18-60539**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 988**

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

Calibration date: **December 7, 2018**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102196	07-Mar-18 (CTTL, No.J18X01510)	Mar-19
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100596	07-Mar-18 (CTTL, No.J18X01510)	Mar-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7514	27-Aug-18(SPEAG,No.EX3-7514_Aug18)	Aug-19
DAE4	SN 1555	20-Aug-18(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1555_Aug18)	Aug-19
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00560)	Jan-19
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00561)	Jan-19

	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 10, 2018

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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:

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

Additional Documentation:

- e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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



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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	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	39.7 $\pm$ 6 %	1.81 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	13.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.9 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.20 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.8 mW / g $\pm$ 18.7 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	52.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.98 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	50.7 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.93 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.6 mW / g $\pm$ 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+ 3.45 jΩ
Return Loss	- 26.2dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.5Ω+ 5.75 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.8dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.021 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

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 12.07.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 988

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.806$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.74$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7514; ConvF(6.95, 6.95, 6.95) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 8/27/2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/20/2018
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

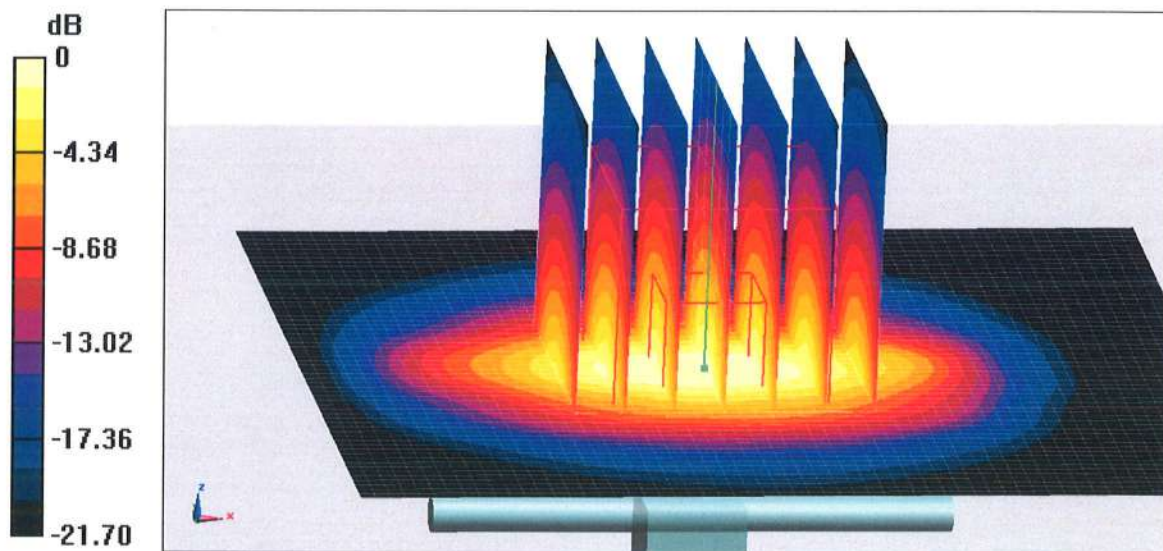
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 105.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.2 W/kg

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



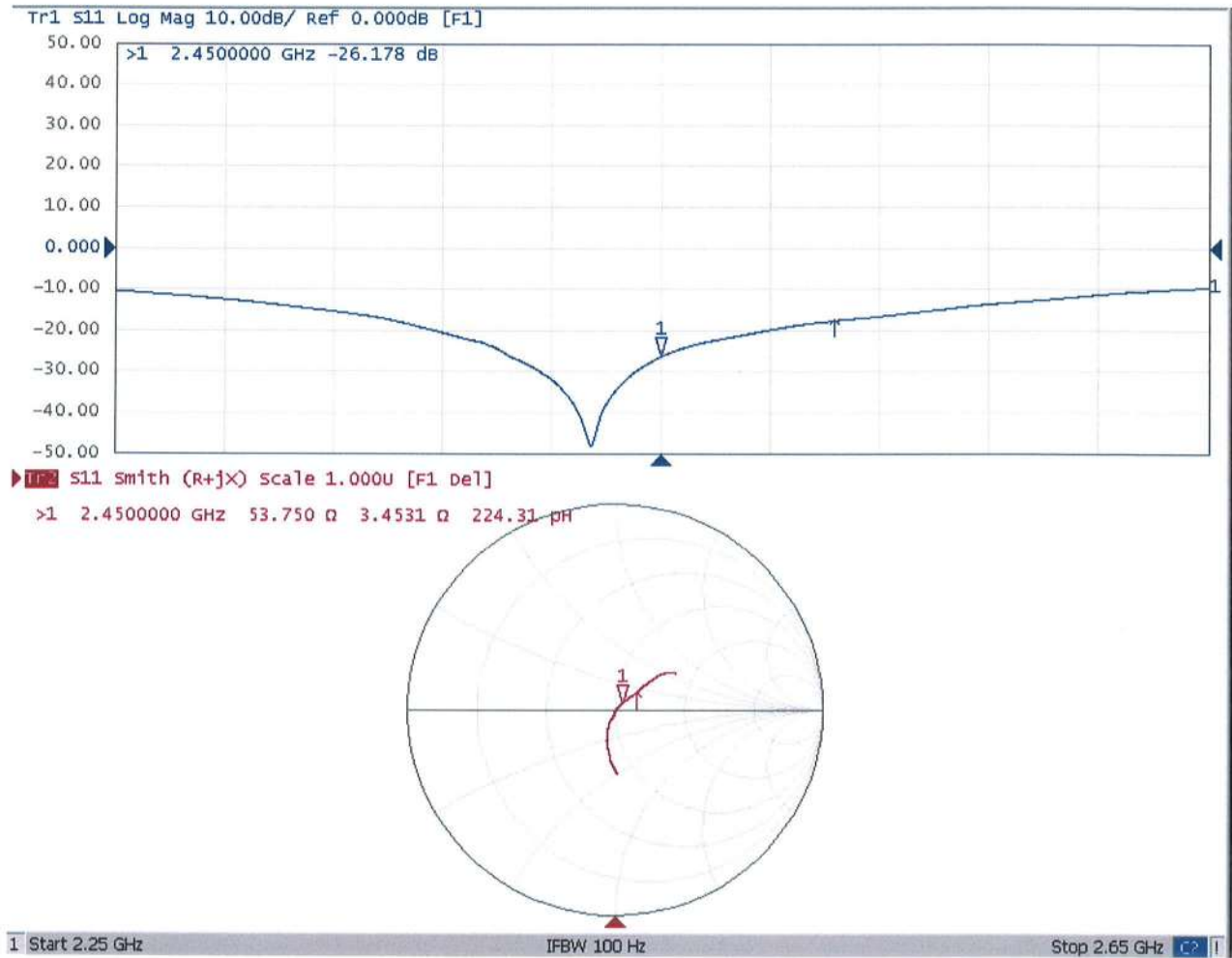
0 dB = 21.8 W/kg = 13.38 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 12.06.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 988

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.98$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.08$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7514; ConvF(7.13, 7.13, 7.13) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 8/27/2018
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/20/2018
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

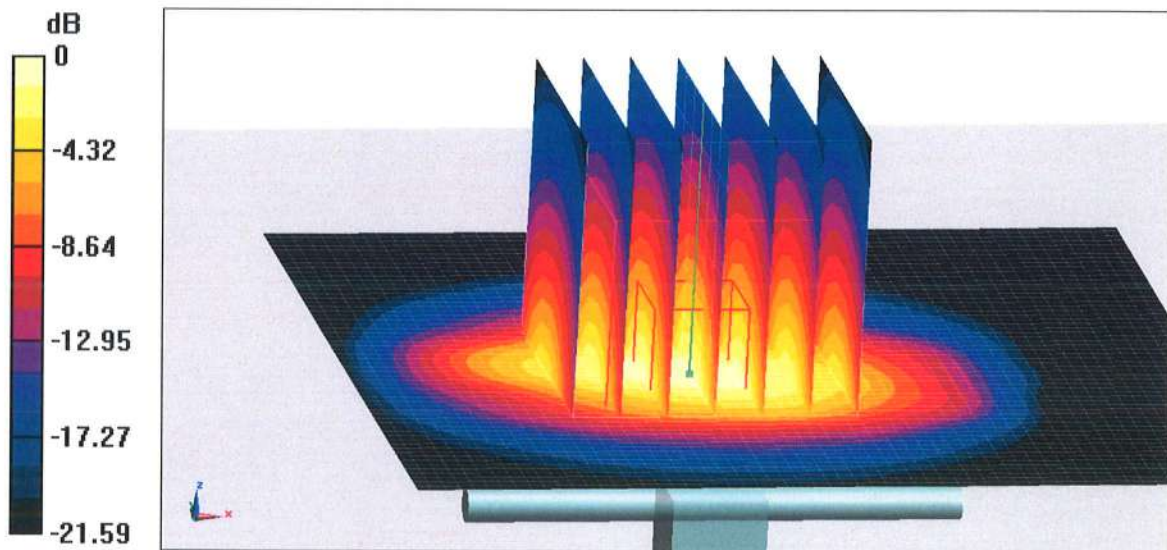
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 85.01 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.8 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.93 W/kg

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

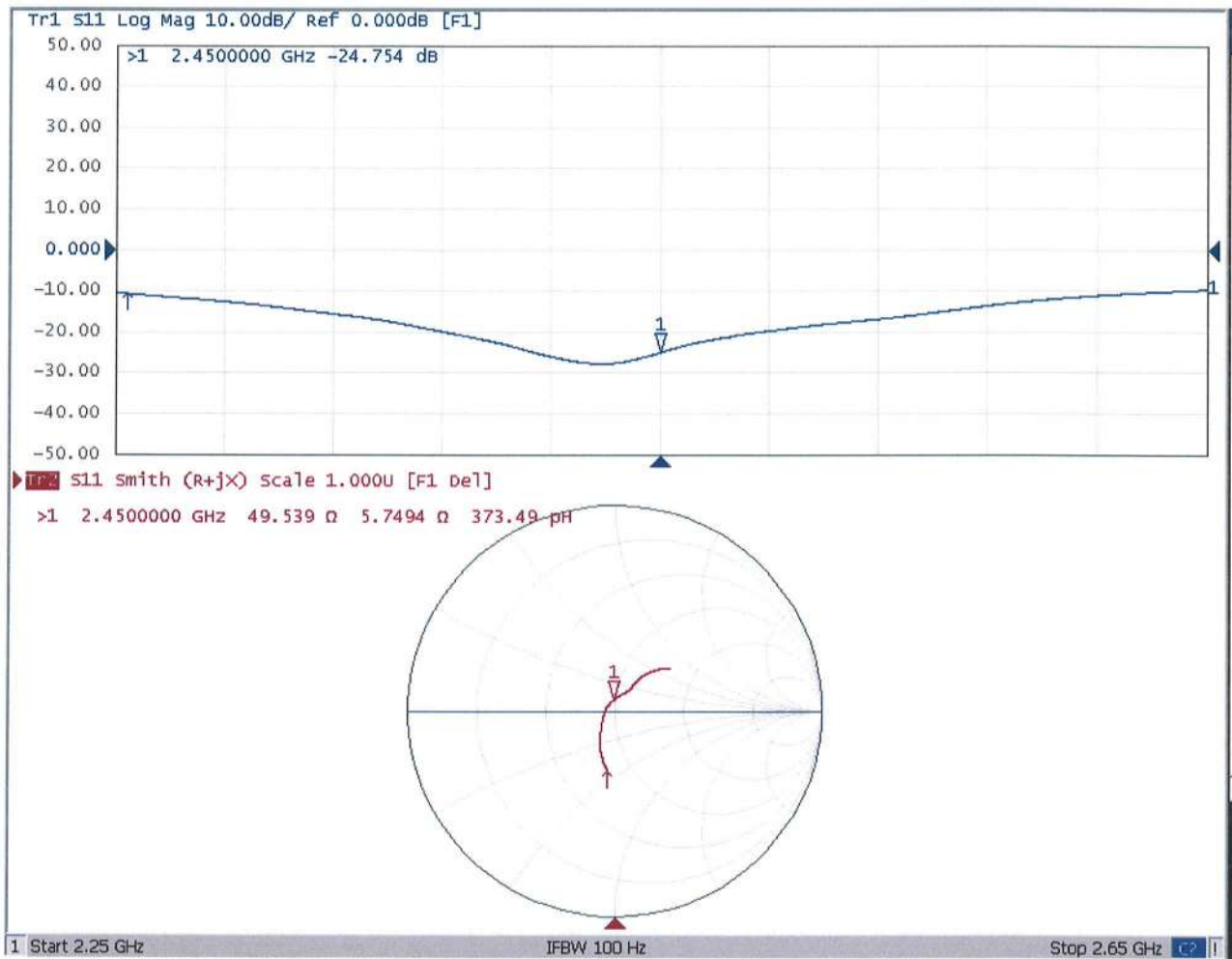


0 dB = 21.5 W/kg = 13.32 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Client **UL**

Certificate No: **Z18-60540**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1244**

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

Calibration date: **December 14, 2018**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	102196	07-Mar-18 (CTTL, No.J18X01510)	Mar-19
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100596	07-Mar-18 (CTTL, No.J18X01510)	Mar-19
ReferenceProbe EX3DV4	SN 7514	27-Aug-18(SPEAG,No.EX3-7514_Aug18)	Aug-19
DAE4	SN 1555	20-Aug-18(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1555_Aug18)	Aug-19
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00560)	Jan-19
NetworkAnalyzerE5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00561)	Jan-19

	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 16, 2018

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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	52.10.2.1495
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5250 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5300 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5800 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.71 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	35.2 $\pm$ 6 %	4.78 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.85 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	78.3 mW /g $\pm$ 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.25 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.4 mW /g $\pm$ 24.2 % (k=2)



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Head TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.76 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	35.2 ± 6 %	4.84 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.98 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	79.5 mW /g ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.30 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.9 mW /g ± 24.2 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.8 ± 6 %	4.94 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.18 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	81.4 mW /g ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.35 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	23.4 mW /g ± 24.2 % (k=2)



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Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.7 ± 6 %	5.12 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.91 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	78.7 mW /g ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.26 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.5 mW /g ± 24.2 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5250 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.36 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.9 ± 6 %	5.28 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.40 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	73.7 mW /g ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.11 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.0 mW /g ± 24.2 % (k=2)



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Body TSL parameters at 5300 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.9	5.42 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.7 ± 6 %	5.35 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.54 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	75.0 mW /g ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.17 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.6 mW /g ± 24.2 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters at 5600 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.5	5.77 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.2 ± 6 %	5.78 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.89 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	78.5 mW /g ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.25 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.4 mW /g ± 24.2 % (k=2)



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Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.9 ± 6 %	6.05 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.50 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	74.6 mW /g ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.12 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.1 mW /g ± 24.2 % (k=2)



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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.0Ω - 6.21jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.6dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.3Ω - 4.22jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.3dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.2Ω - 1.04jΩ
Return Loss	- 33.6dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	57.7Ω +0.19jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.9dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5250 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.6Ω - 5.05jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.9dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5300 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.3Ω - 3.24jΩ
Return Loss	- 29.8dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5600 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.5Ω - 0.76jΩ
Return Loss	- 35.2dB



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Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$59.4\Omega + 1.50j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 21.2dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.060 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 12.14.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1244

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz,
Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz,

Medium parameters used: $f = 5250$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.783$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.24$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.843$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.19$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.944$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.78$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.123$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.67$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7514; ConvF(5.02, 5.02, 5.02) @ 5250 MHz; Calibrated: 8/27/2018, ConvF(4.99, 4.99, 4.99) @ 5300 MHz; Calibrated: 8/27/2018, ConvF(4.41, 4.41, 4.41) @ 5600 MHz; Calibrated: 8/27/2018, ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42) @ 5800 MHz; Calibrated: 8/27/2018,
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/20/2018
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 68.30 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 31.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.85 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.25 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.5 W/kg

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 68.13 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.98 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.3 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.8 W/kg

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 69.14 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 8.18 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.35 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.9 W/kg



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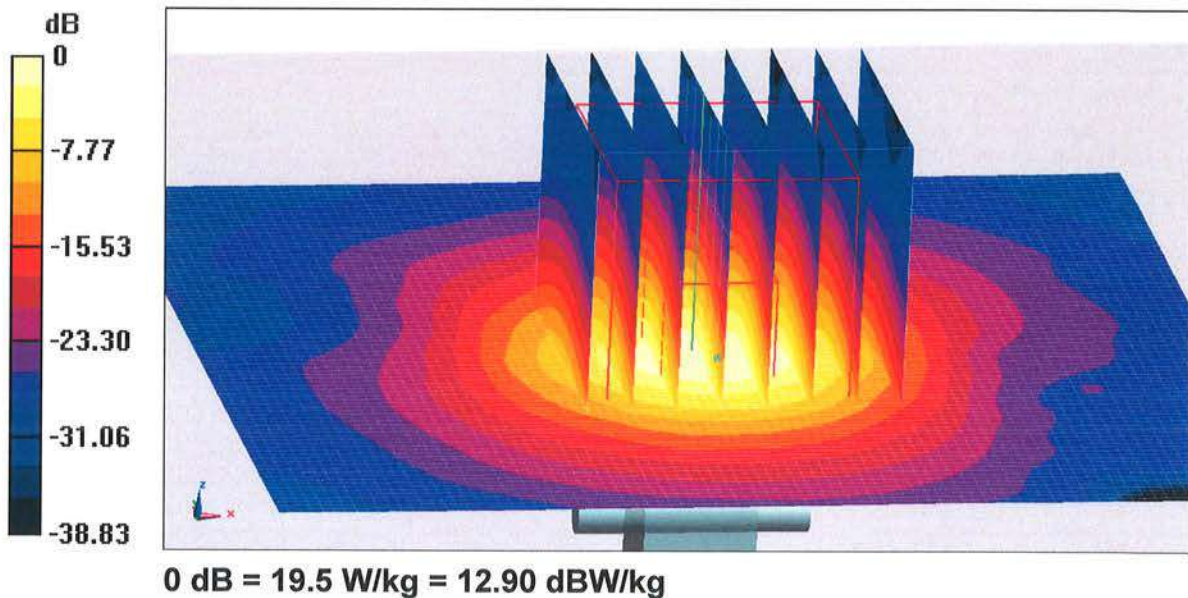
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Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan,
dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 64.11 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.91 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.26 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.5 W/kg





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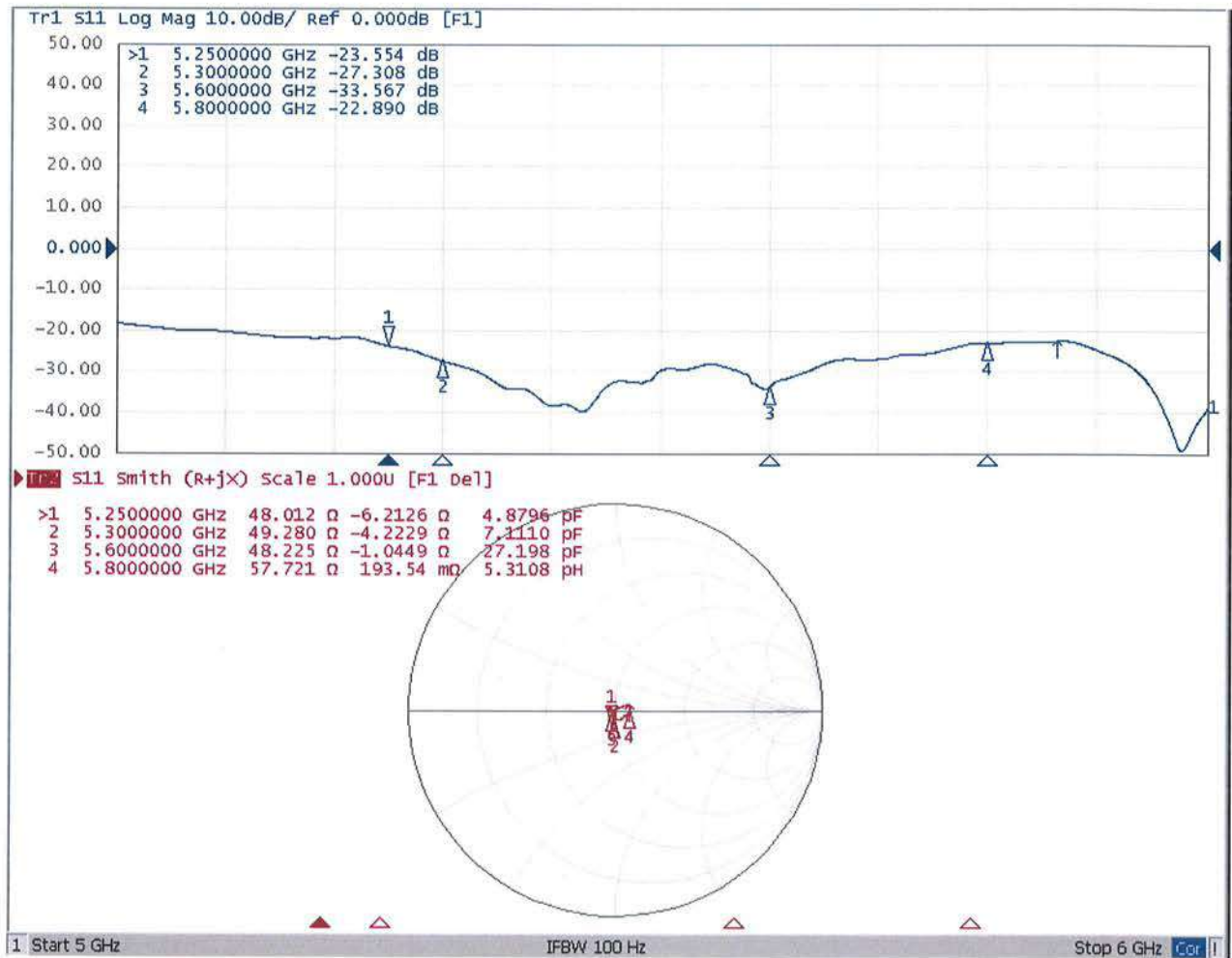
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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 12.12.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1244

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5300 MHz,
Frequency: 5600 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz,

Medium parameters used: $f = 5250$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.281$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.92$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5300$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.351$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.74$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.78$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 47.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 5800$ MHz; $\sigma = 6.046$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 46.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³,

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7514; ConvF(4.54, 4.54, 4.54) @ 5250 MHz; Calibrated: 8/27/2018, ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49) @ 5300 MHz; Calibrated: 8/27/2018, ConvF(4, 4, 4) @ 5600 MHz; Calibrated: 8/27/2018, ConvF(3.94, 3.94, 3.94) @ 5800 MHz; Calibrated: 8/27/2018,
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1555; Calibrated: 8/20/2018
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 53.28 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.11 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.7 W/kg

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5300 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 57.50 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.54 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.17 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.4 W/kg

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 57.49 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 32.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.89 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.25 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.5 W/kg



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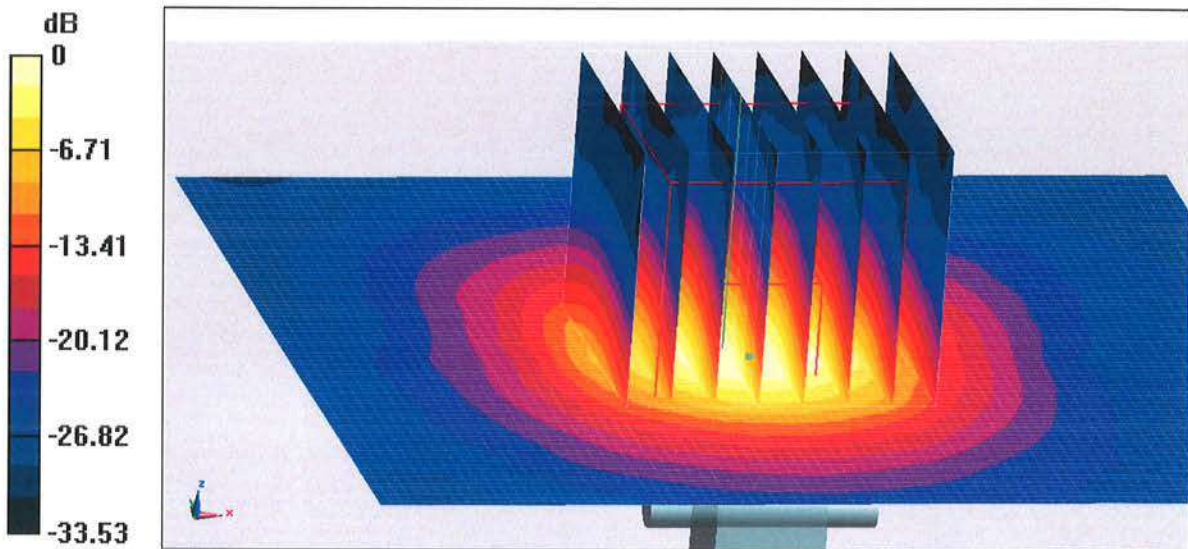
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Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan,
dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
Reference Value = 55.76 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.12 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.9 W/kg



0 dB = 17.9 W/kg = 12.53 dBW/kg



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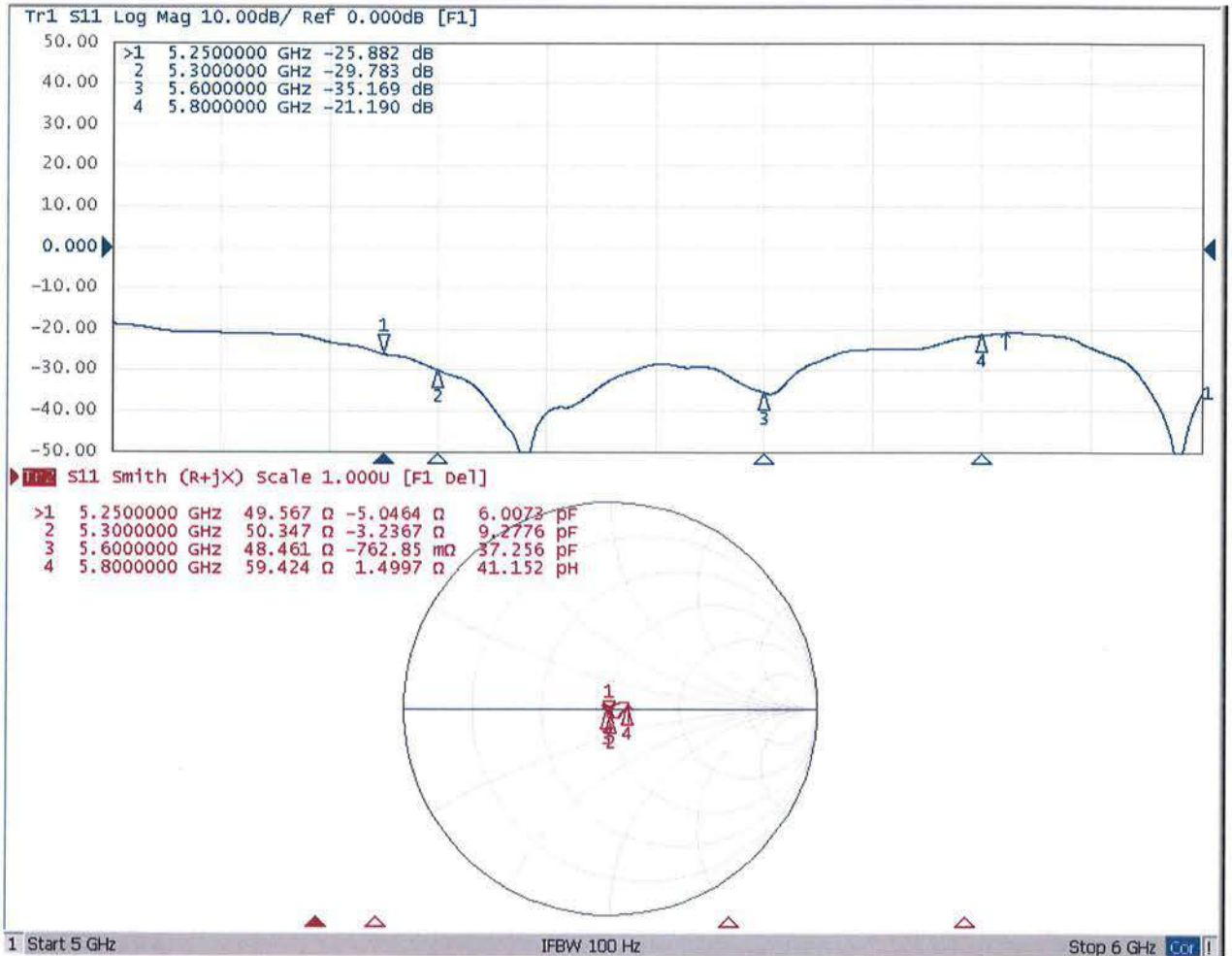
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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **TuV-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-7400_Apr19**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:7400**

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

Calibration date: **April 29, 2019**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
DAE4	SN: 660	19-Dec-18 (No. DAE4-660_Dec18)	Dec-19
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-18 (No. ES3-3013_Dec18)	Dec-19
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-19

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

Issued: April 30, 2019

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization ϕ	ϕ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; D_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}**: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle**: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM_x (no uncertainty required).

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7400

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.39	0.42	0.47	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	101.6	98.4	102.0	

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	138.0	$\pm 2.7 \%$	$\pm 4.7 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		148.4		
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		151.4		

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7400

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-26.2
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7400

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^f	Conductivity (S/m) ^f	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^g	Depth ^g (mm)	Unc (k=2)
835	41.5	0.90	9.68	9.68	9.68	0.62	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.63	9.63	9.63	0.58	0.80	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	8.22	8.22	8.22	0.52	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.11	8.11	8.11	0.37	0.84	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	7.94	7.94	7.94	0.43	0.85	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.44	7.44	7.44	0.37	0.88	± 12.0 %
5250	35.9	4.71	5.10	5.10	5.10	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

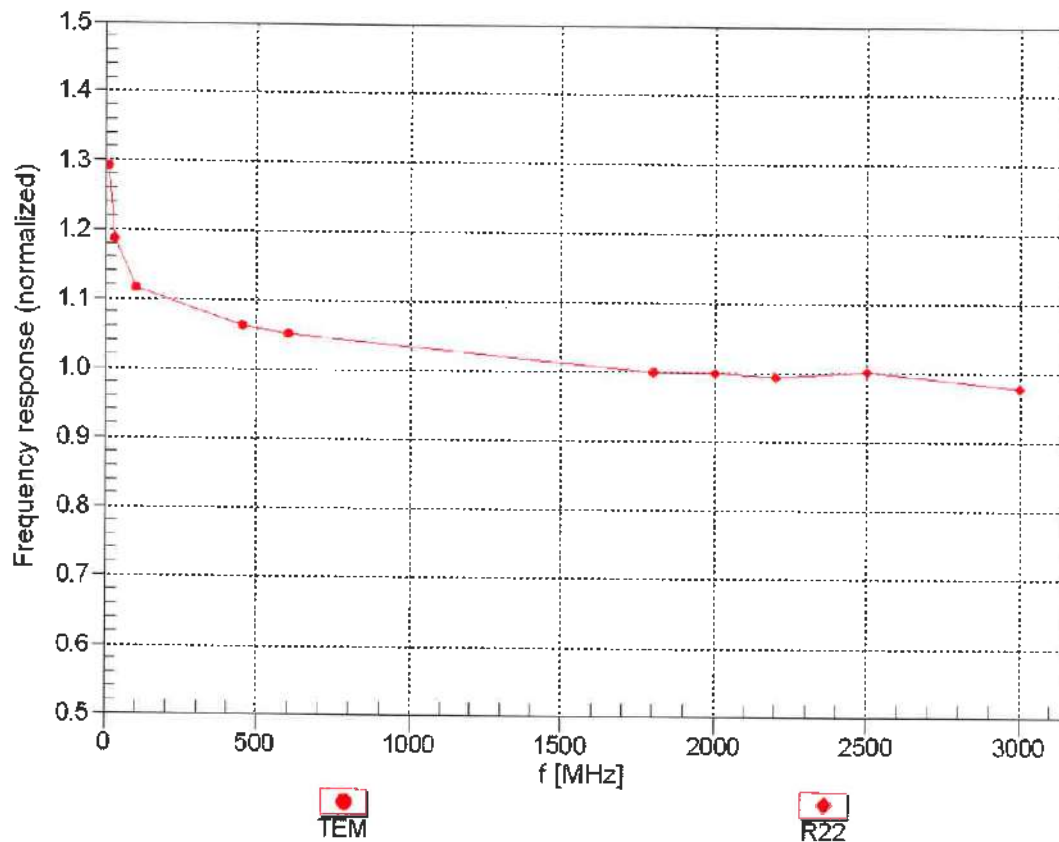
^c Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

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

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

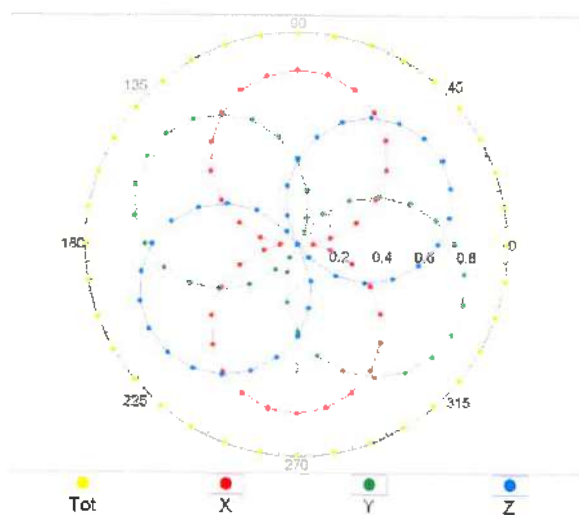
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



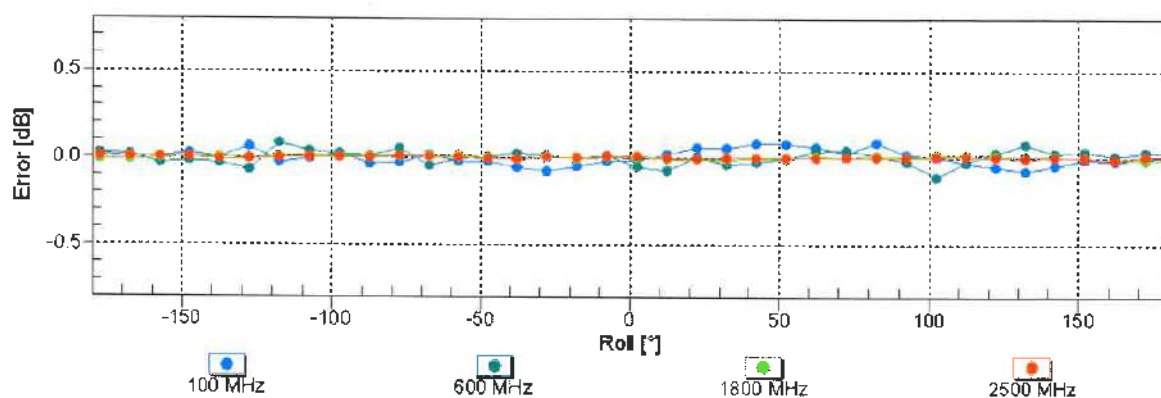
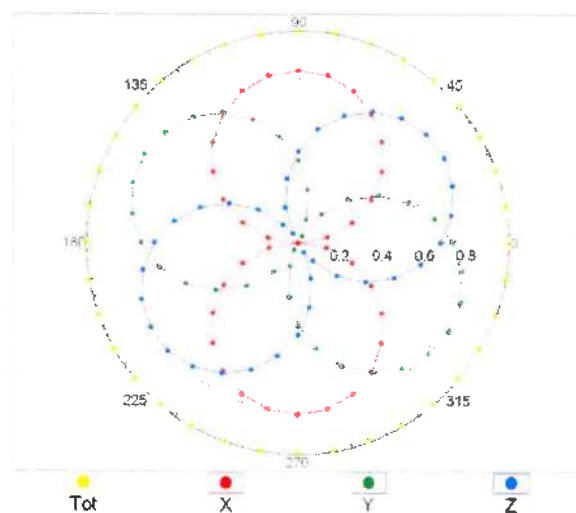
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz, TEM

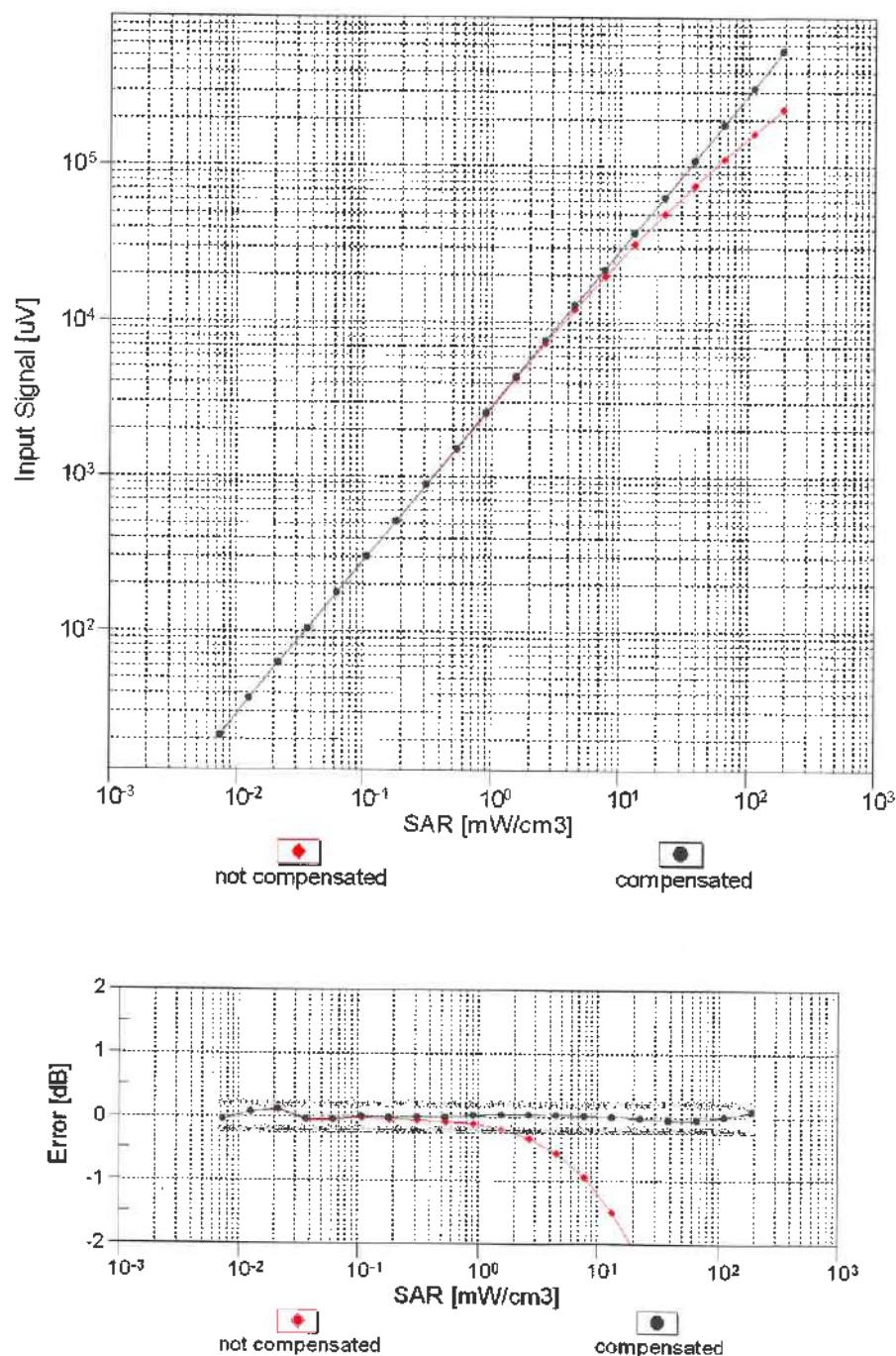


f=1800 MHz, R22



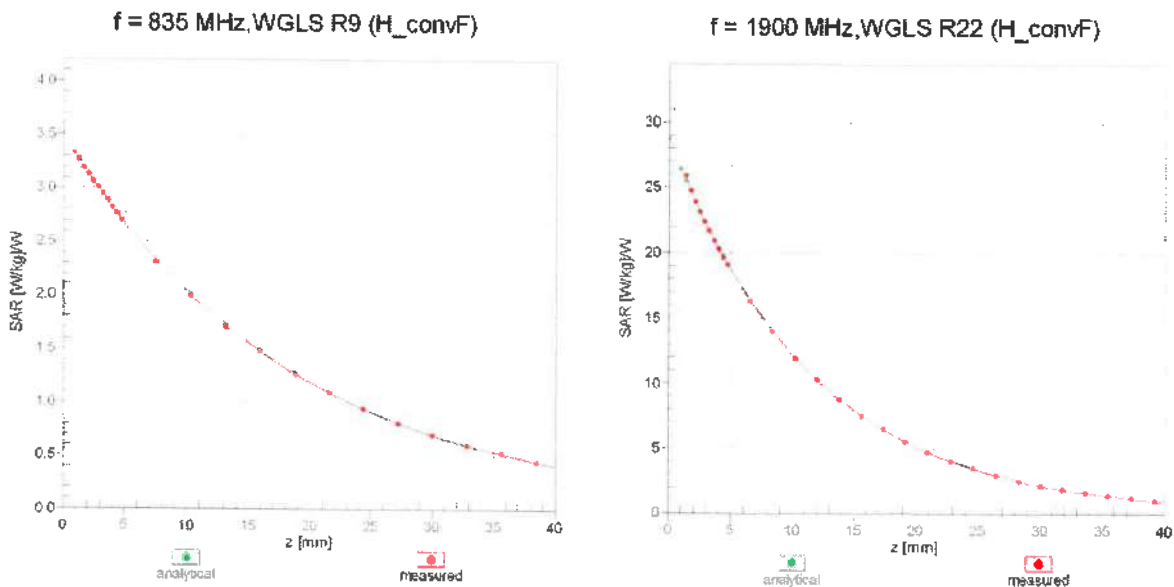
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

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

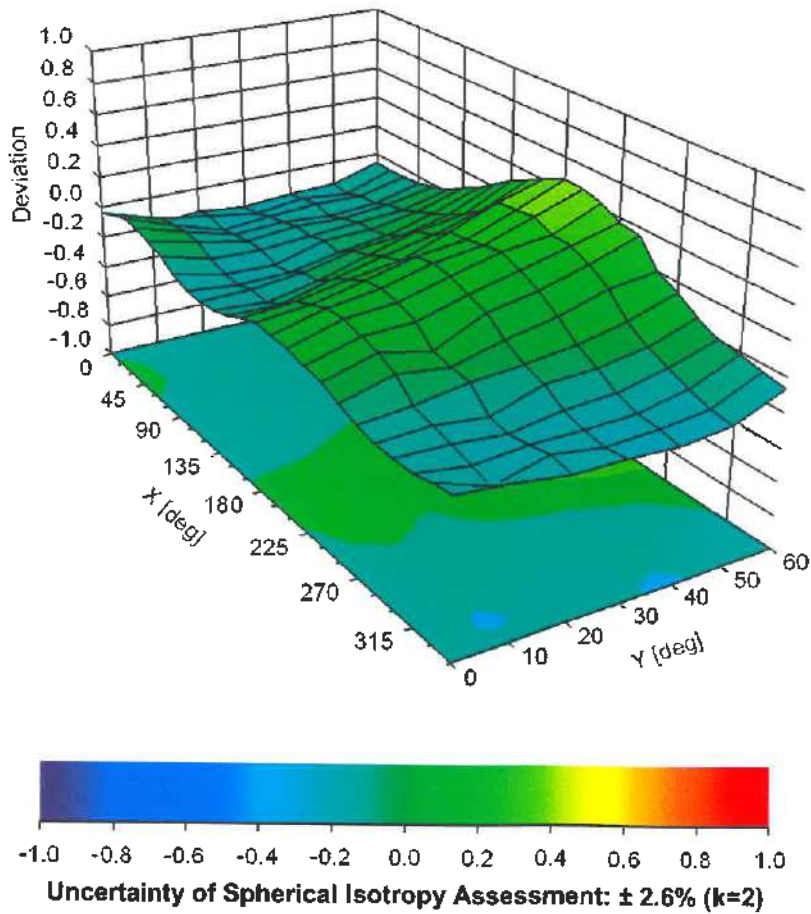


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$





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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **UL-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3901_Aug19**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3901**

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

Calibration date: **August 29, 2019**

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ 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	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
DAE4	SN: 660	19-Dec-18 (No. DAE4-660_Dec18)	Dec-19
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-18 (No. ES3-3013_Dec18)	Dec-19
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-19

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Michael Weber	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
			Issued: August 31, 2019

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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
- IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; D_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}**: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle**: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM_x (no uncertainty required).

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3901

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.41	0.46	0.39	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	106.2	103.5	108.3	

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	190.2	±3.0 %	± 4.7 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		183.9		
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		177.9		

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 Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3901**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	97.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3901

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.05	10.05	10.05	0.47	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.79	9.79	9.79	0.49	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.53	9.53	9.53	0.35	0.99	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.66	8.66	8.66	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
1640	40.2	1.31	8.54	8.54	8.54	0.28	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.42	8.42	8.42	0.33	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.19	8.19	8.19	0.35	0.87	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.10	8.10	8.10	0.25	0.87	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.78	7.78	7.78	0.32	0.88	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.48	7.48	7.48	0.31	0.90	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.35	7.35	7.35	0.41	0.90	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.78	6.78	6.78	0.35	1.30	± 13.1 %
5250	35.9	4.71	5.09	5.09	5.09	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.46	4.46	4.46	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.51	4.51	4.51	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3901

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

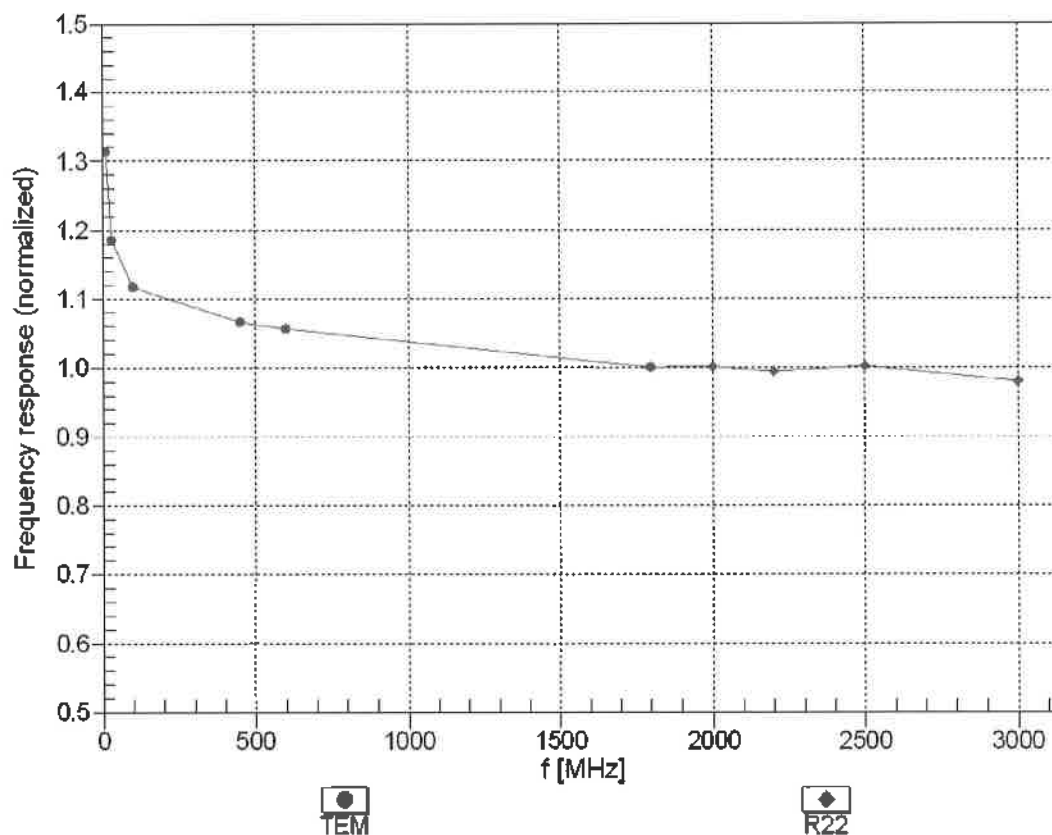
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.81	9.81	9.81	0.45	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.62	9.62	9.62	0.51	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.47	9.47	9.47	0.49	0.80	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	8.38	8.38	8.38	0.26	0.85	± 12.0 %
1640	53.7	1.42	8.36	8.36	8.36	0.42	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.94	7.94	7.94	0.26	1.04	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.77	7.77	7.77	0.34	0.87	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	7.58	7.58	7.58	0.41	0.95	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.61	7.61	7.61	0.33	0.95	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.26	0.99	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.37	7.37	7.37	0.24	0.99	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.38	6.38	6.38	0.40	1.30	± 13.1 %
5250	48.9	5.36	4.40	4.40	4.40	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.32	4.32	4.32	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.85	3.85	3.85	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.91	3.91	3.91	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

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

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

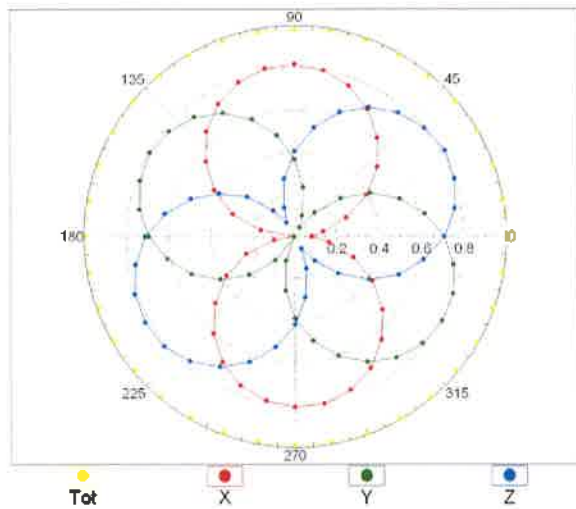
Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



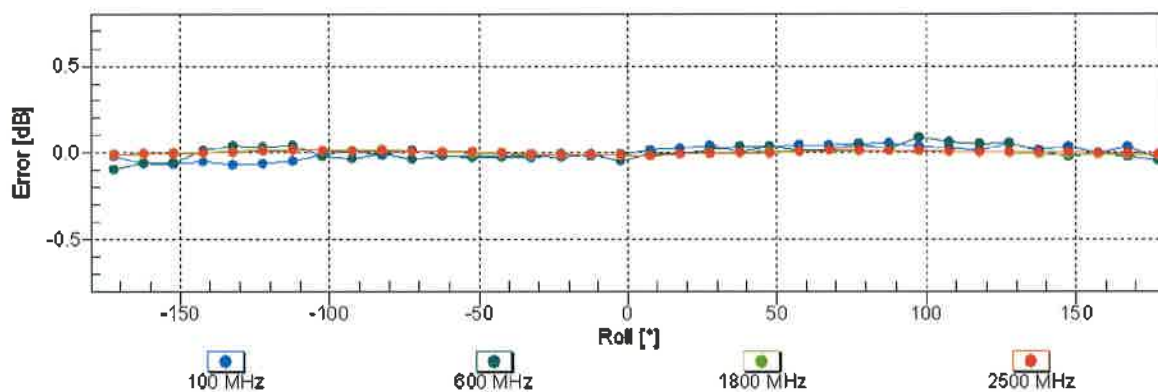
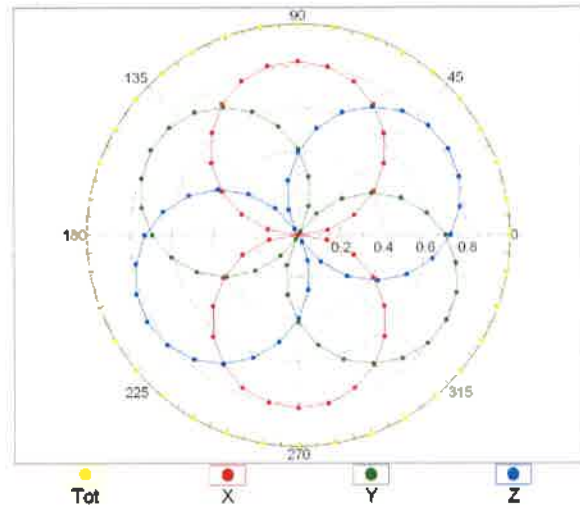
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

$f=600$ MHz, TEM

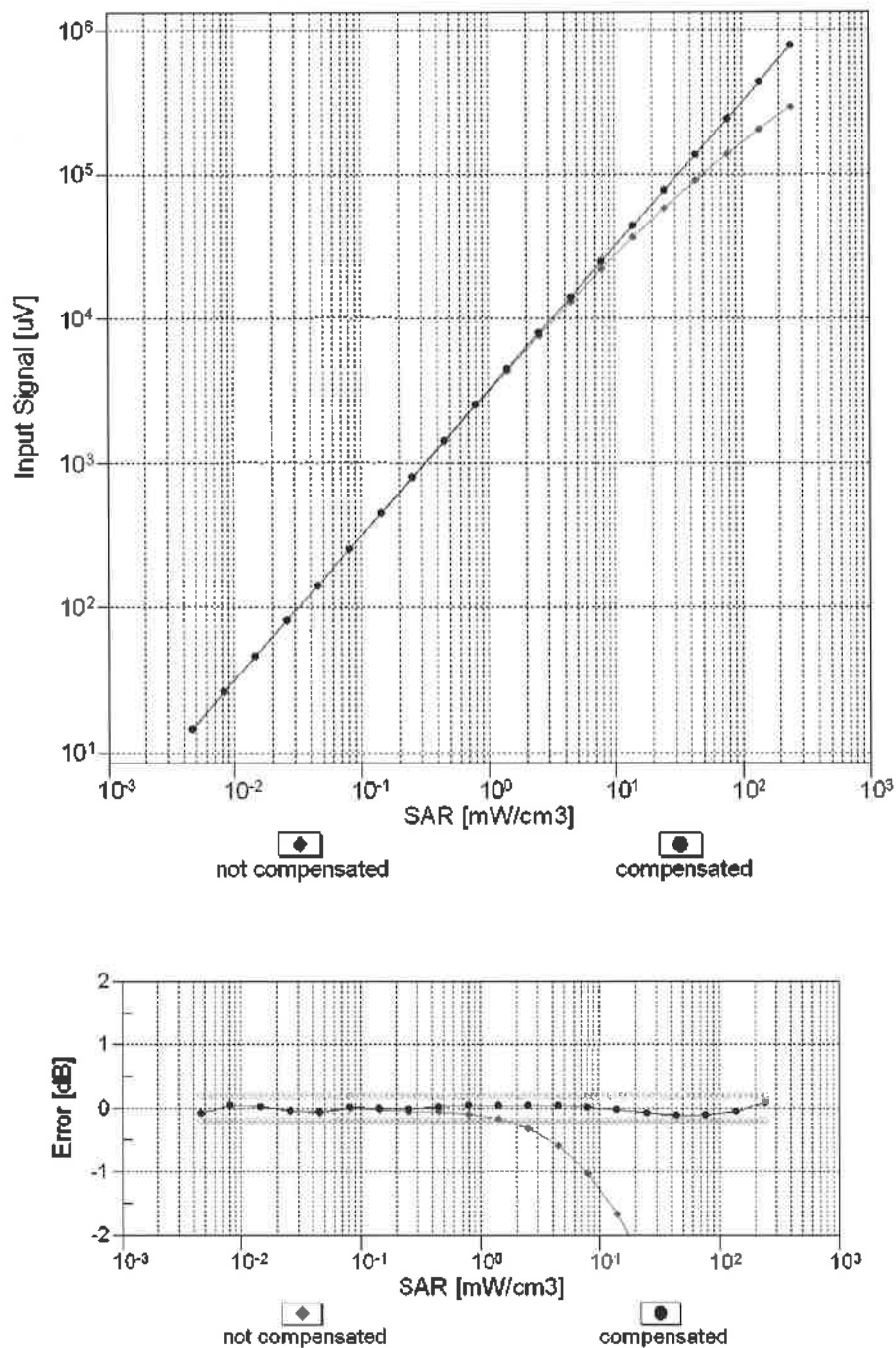


$f=1800$ MHz, R22



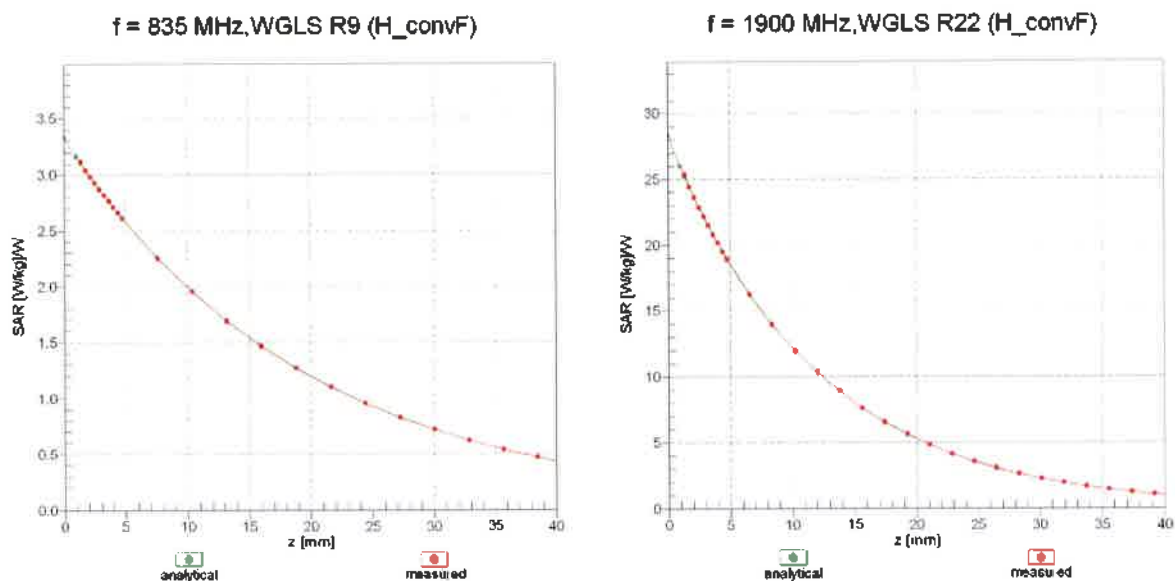
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head}) (TEM cell , f_{eval}= 1900 MHz)



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

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$

