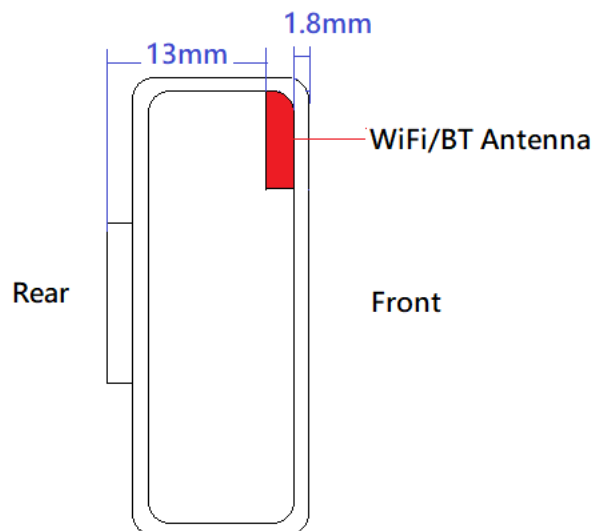
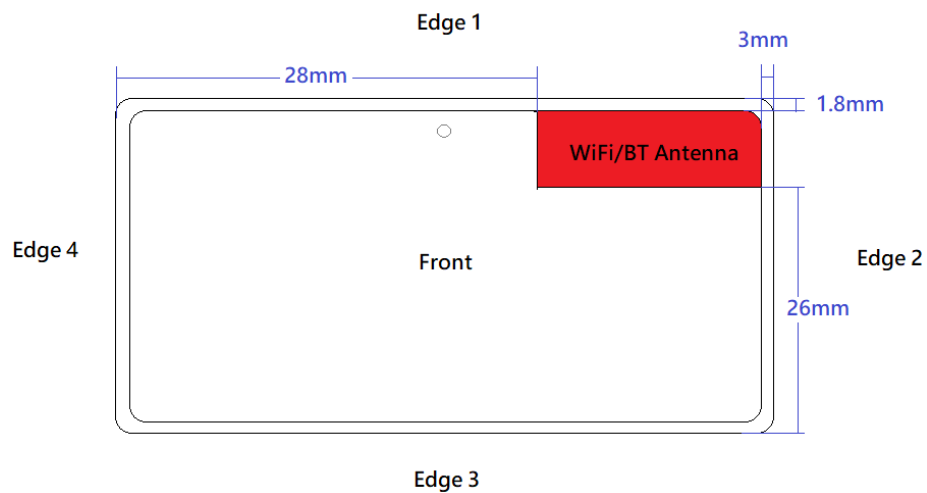
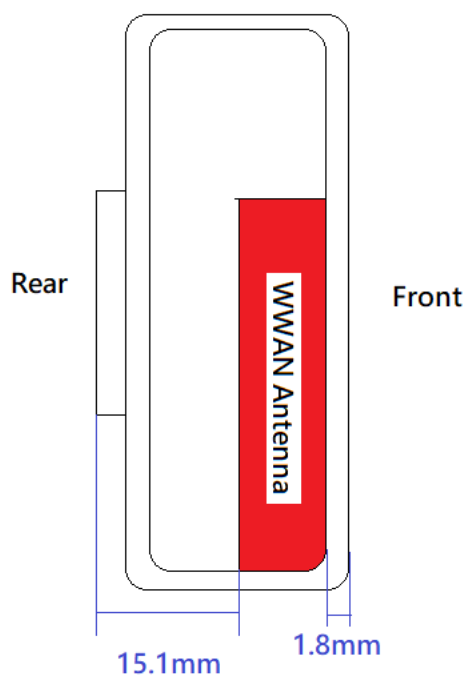
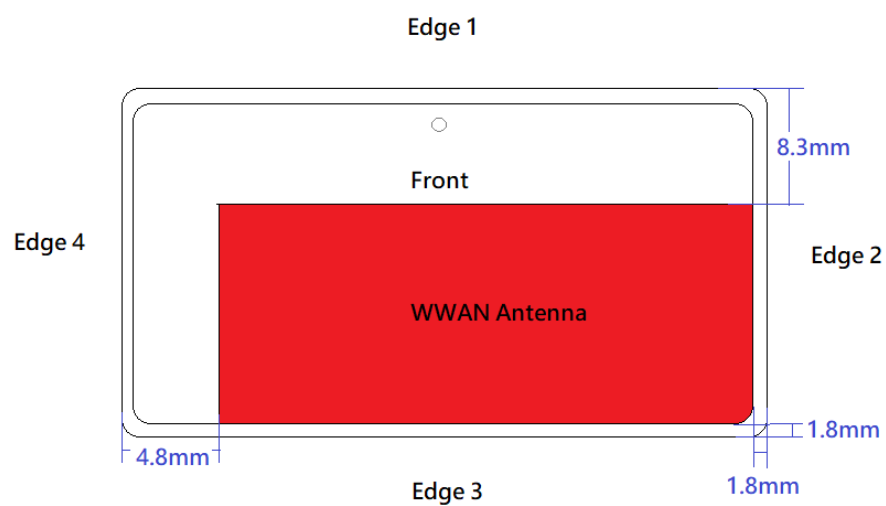


Appendix A: Antenna Dimensions and Separation Distances





Appendix B: SAR System Check Plots

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/3/21

SystemPerformanceCheck-D750V3 SN 1164

Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.001$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.787$; $\rho = 1000$ 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(10.1, 10.1, 10.1) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Body/Pin=250 mW/Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.76 W/kg

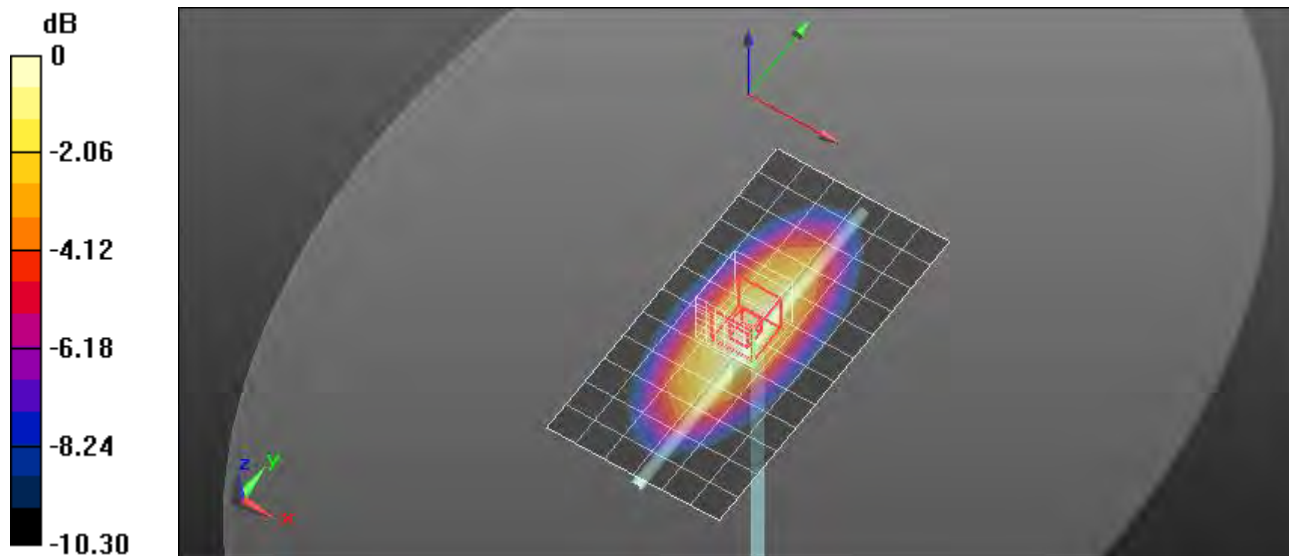
Body/Pin=250 mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 53.80 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.29 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.22 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.46 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.81 W/kg



0 dB = 2.81 W/kg = 4.49 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

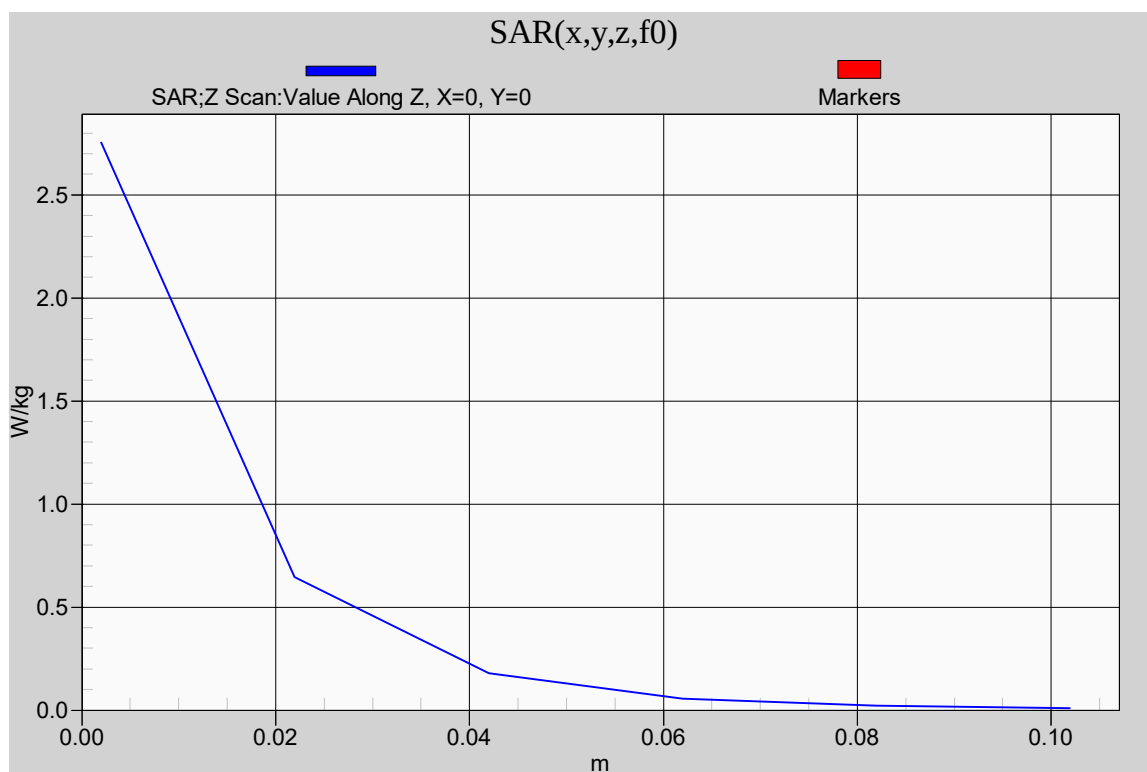
Date: 2019/3/21

SystemPerformanceCheck-D750V3 SN 1164

Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.001$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.787$; $\rho = 1000$ 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(10.1, 10.1, 10.1) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213



Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/4/2

SystemPerformanceCheck-D750V3 SN 1164

Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 750 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.999 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.736$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

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(10.1, 10.1, 10.1) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Body/Pin=250 mW/Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.97 W/kg

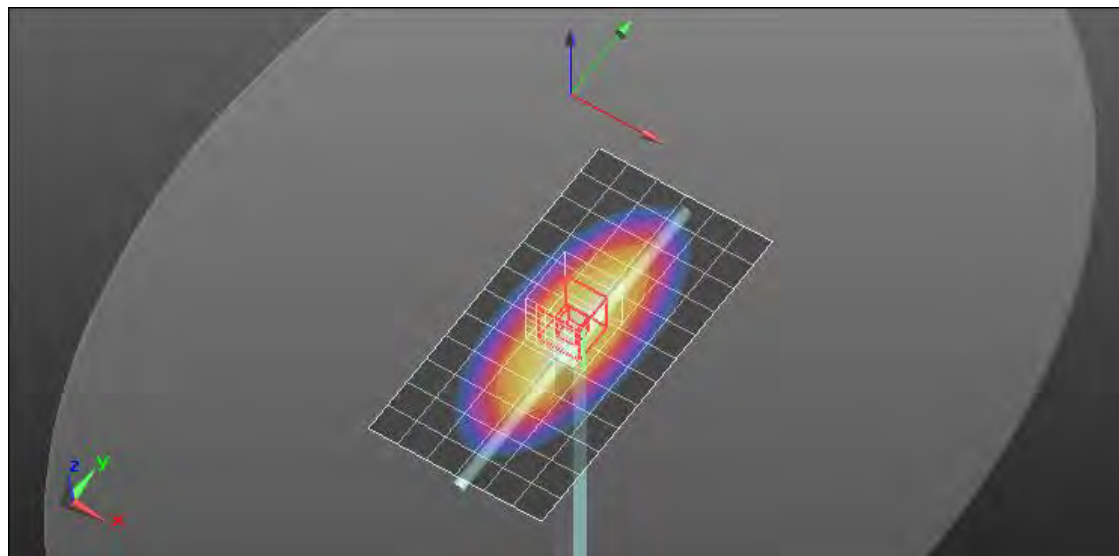
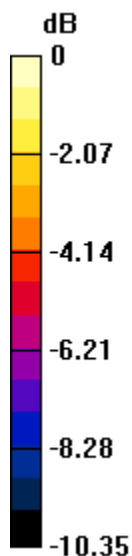
Body/Pin=250 mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 55.55 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.50 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.36 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.56 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.98 W/kg



0 dB = 2.98 W/kg = 4.74 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

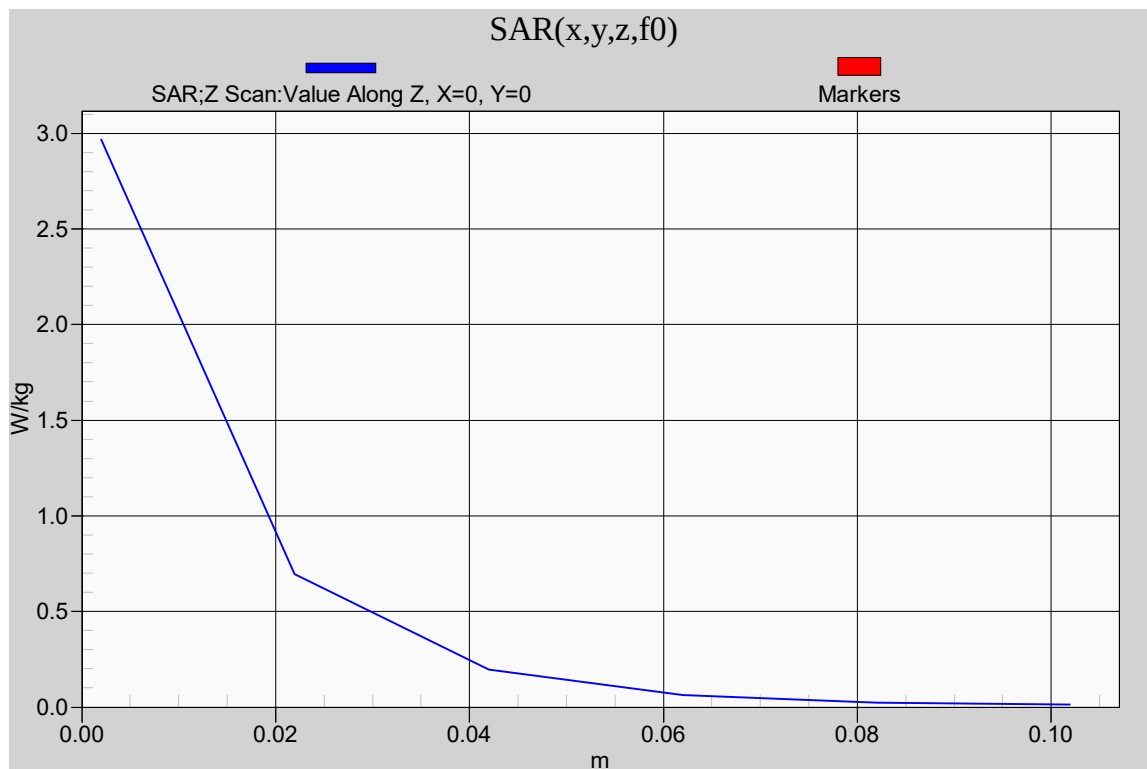
Date: 2019/4/2

SystemPerformanceCheck-D750V3 SN 1164

Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 750$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.999$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.736$; $\rho = 1000$ 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(10.1, 10.1, 10.1) @ 750 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213



Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/3/22

SystemPerformanceCheck-D1750V2 SN 1156

Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.464$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.354$; $\rho = 1000$ 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(8.24, 8.24, 8.24) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Body/Pin=250 mW/Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.8 W/kg

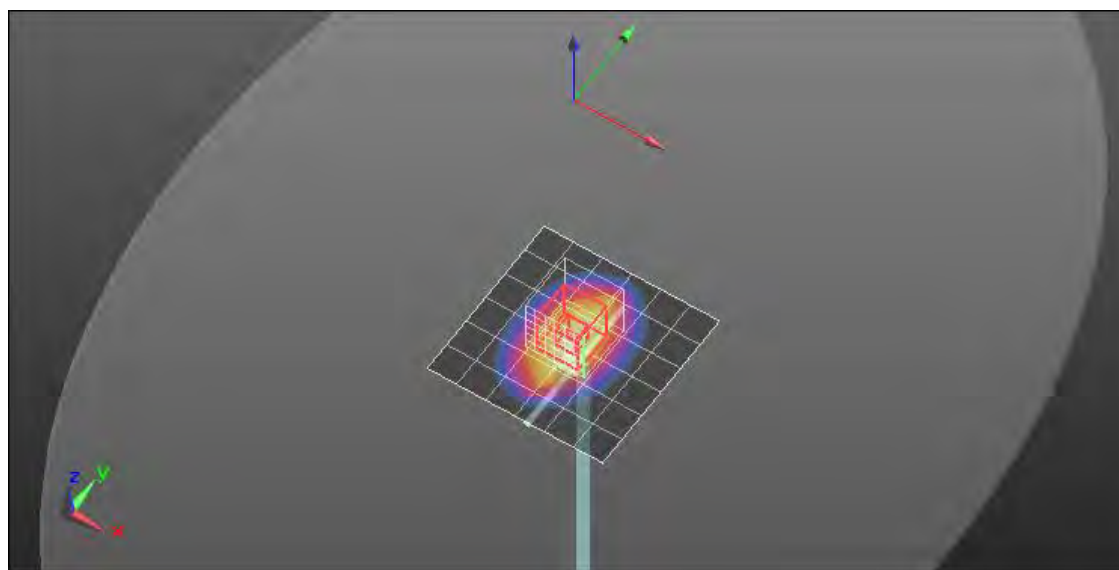
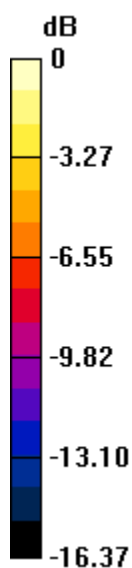
Body/Pin=250 mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.34 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.43 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.05 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.3 W/kg



0 dB = 13.3 W/kg = 11.24 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

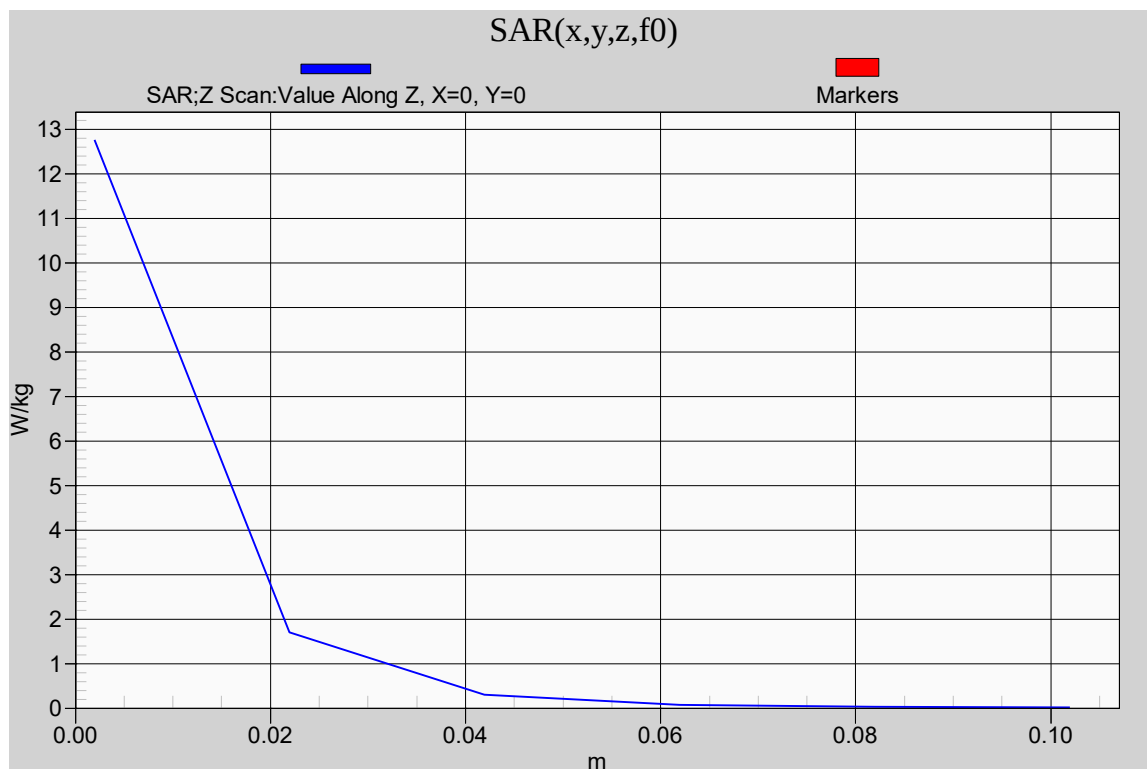
Date: 2019/3/22

SystemPerformanceCheck-D1750V2 SN 1156

Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.464$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.354$; $\rho = 1000$ 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(8.24, 8.24, 8.24) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213



Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/3/25

SystemPerformanceCheck-D1900V2 SN 5d217

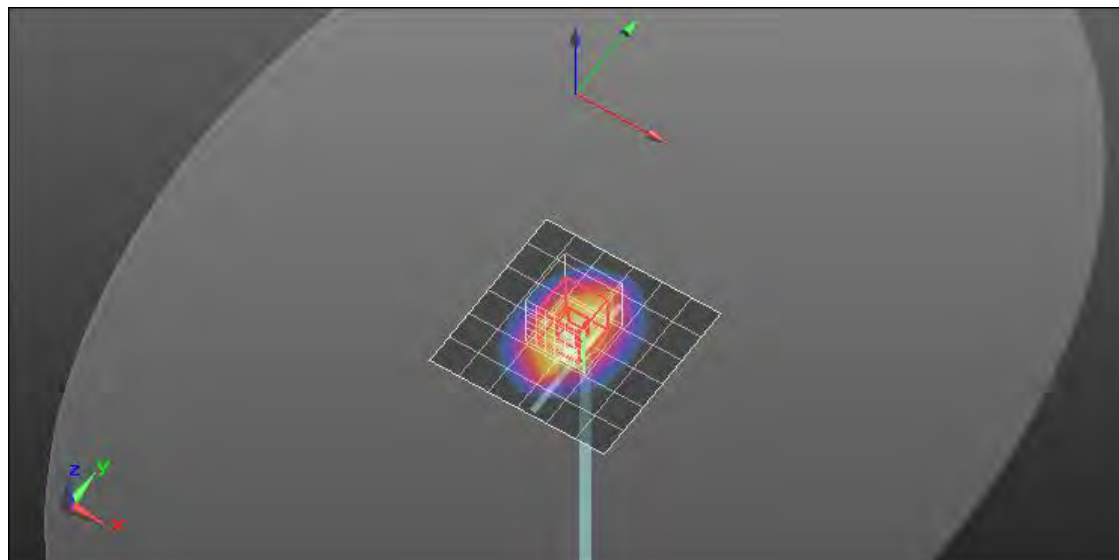
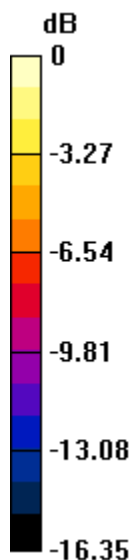
Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.546$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.683$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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(7.93, 7.93, 7.93) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Body/Pin=250 mW/Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.4 W/kg

Body/Pin=250 mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 94.81 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.83 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.25 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.8 W/kg



0 dB = 13.8 W/kg = 11.40 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

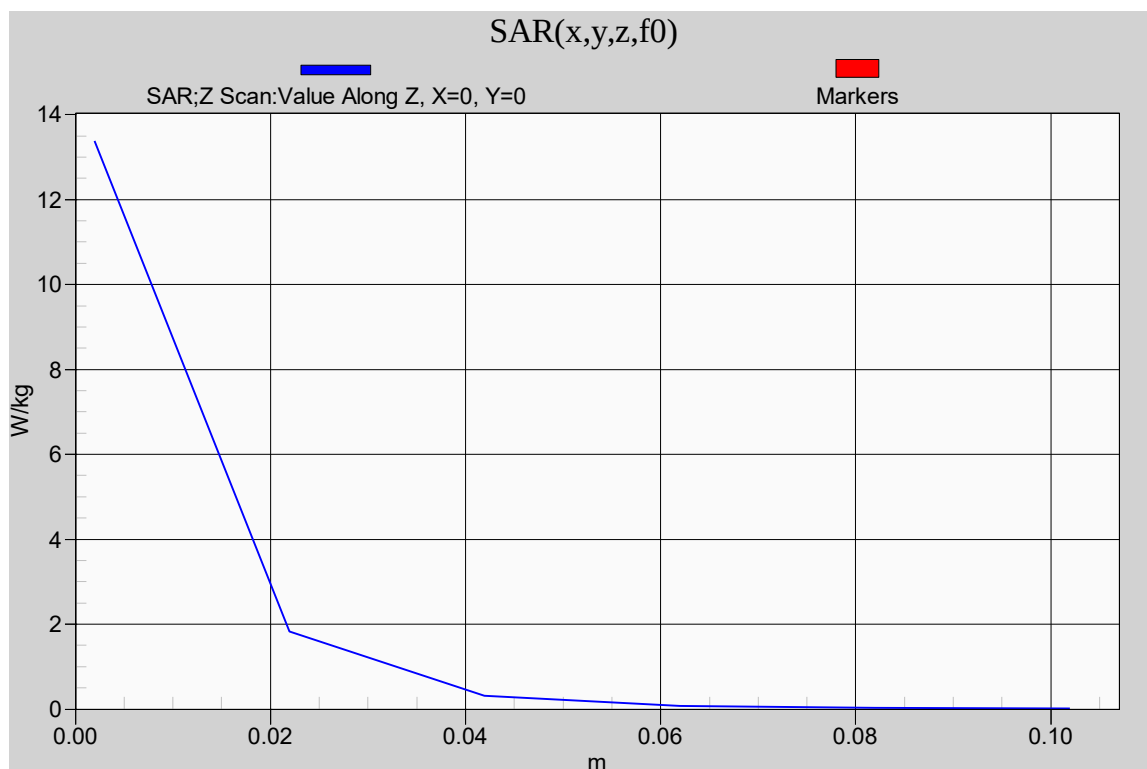
Date: 2019/3/25

SystemPerformanceCheck-D1900V2 SN 5d217

Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.546$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.683$; $\rho = 1000$ 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(7.93, 7.93, 7.93) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213



Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/3/26

SystemPerformanceCheck-D1900V2 SN 5d217

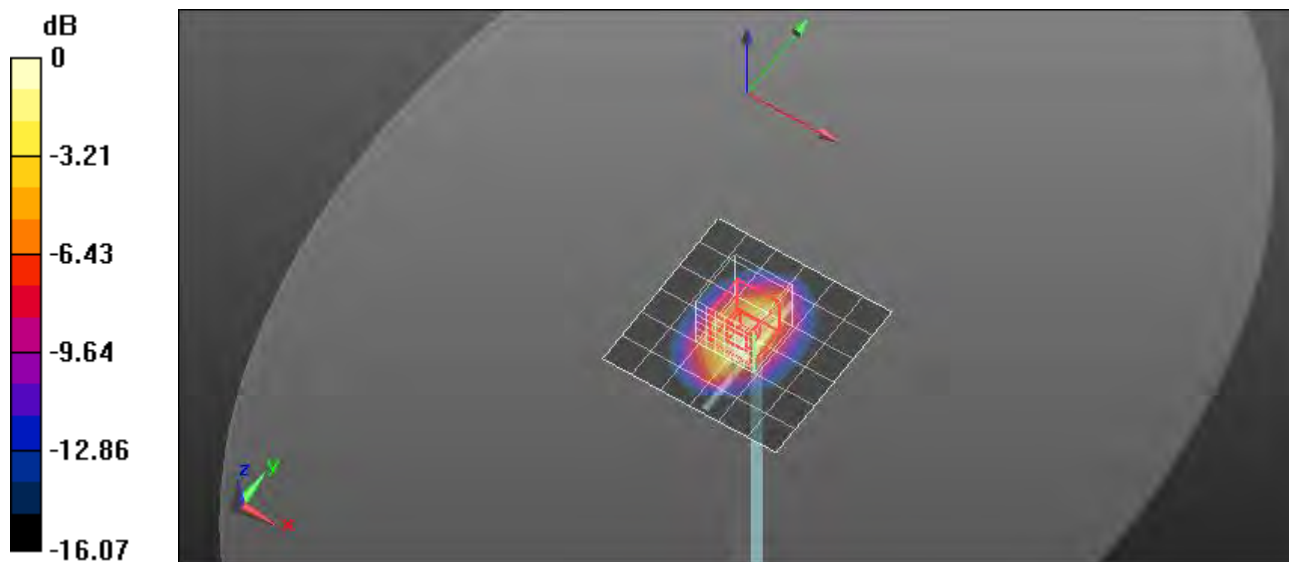
Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.546$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.683$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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(7.93, 7.93, 7.93) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Body/Pin=250 mW/Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.1 W/kg

Body/Pin=250 mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 97.10 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.7 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 10.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.47 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.3 W/kg



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

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

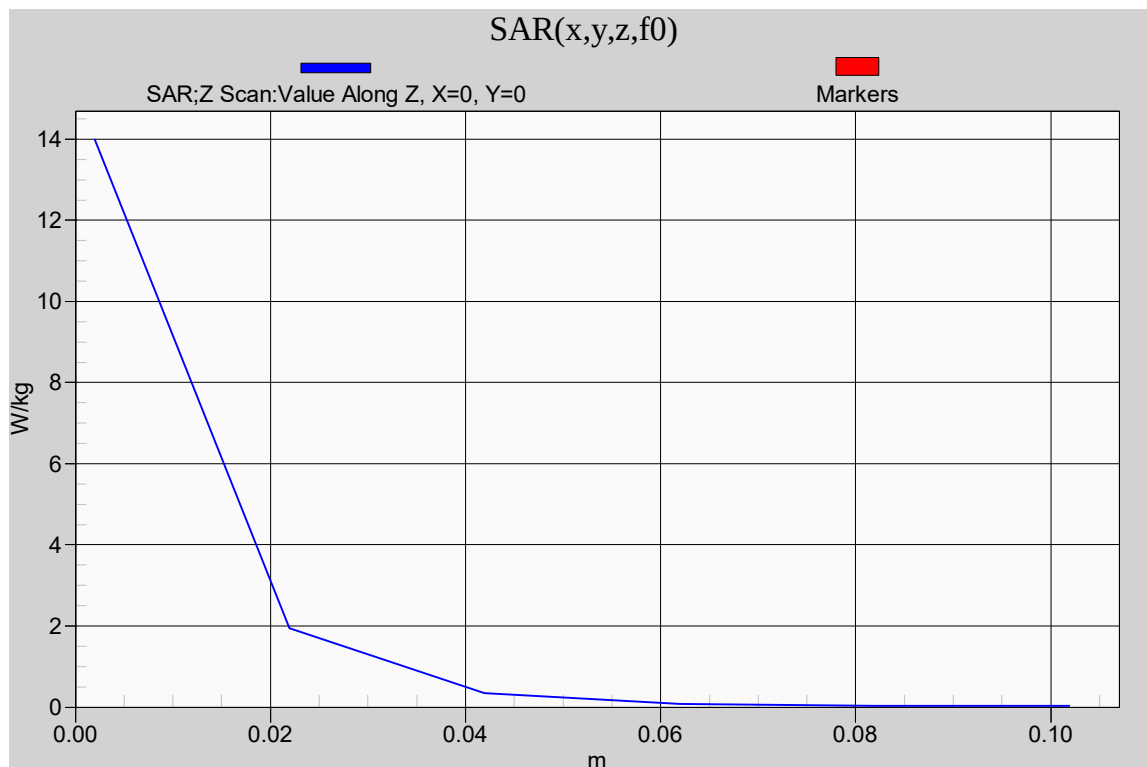
Date: 2019/3/26

SystemPerformanceCheck-D1900V2 SN 5d217

Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.546$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.683$; $\rho = 1000$ 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(7.93, 7.93, 7.93) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213



Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/3/19

SystemPerformanceCheck-D2450V2 SN 988

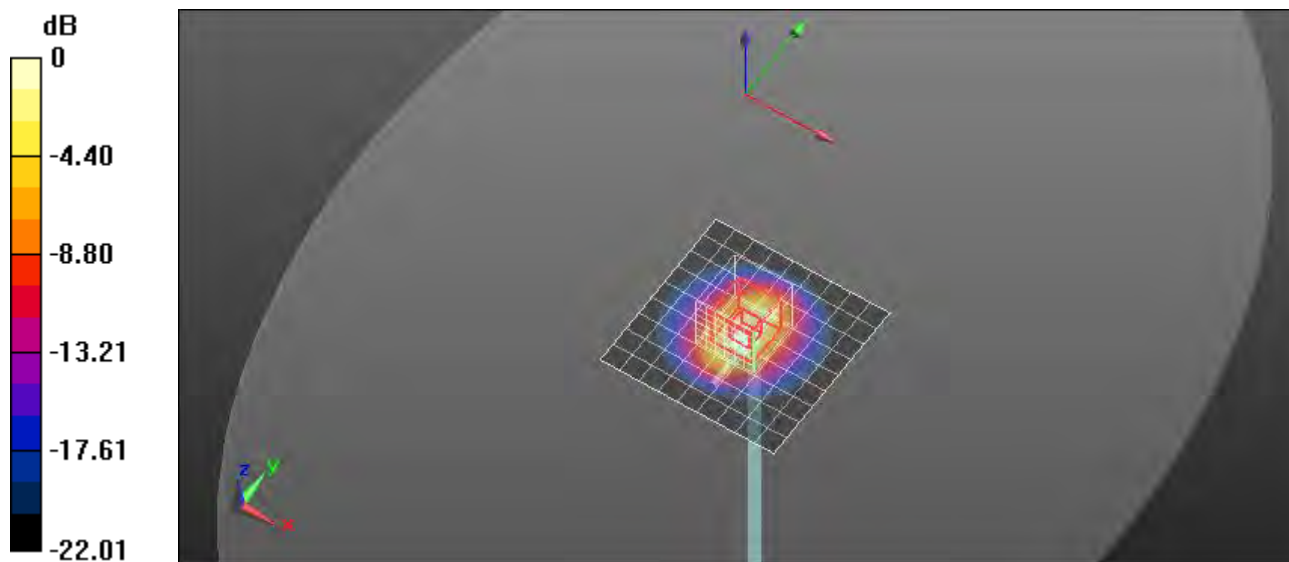
Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.033$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.694$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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 - SN7369; ConvF(7.55, 7.55, 7.55) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Body/Pin=250 mW/Area Scan (10x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.1 W/kg

Body/Pin=250 mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 98.15 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.4 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 12.6 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.86 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.2 W/kg



Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

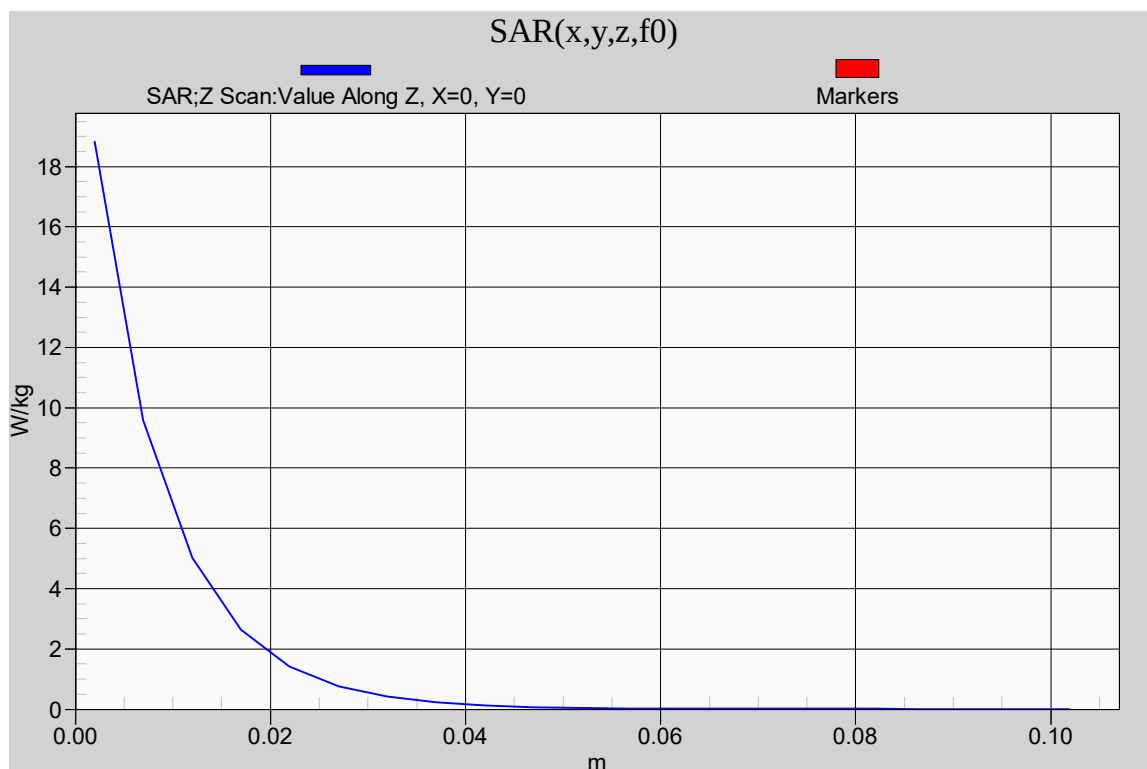
Date: 2019/3/19

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; $\sigma = 2.033$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.694$; $\rho = 1000$ 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 - SN7369; ConvF(7.55, 7.55, 7.55) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213



Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/3/20

SystemPerformanceCheck-D2450V2 SN 988

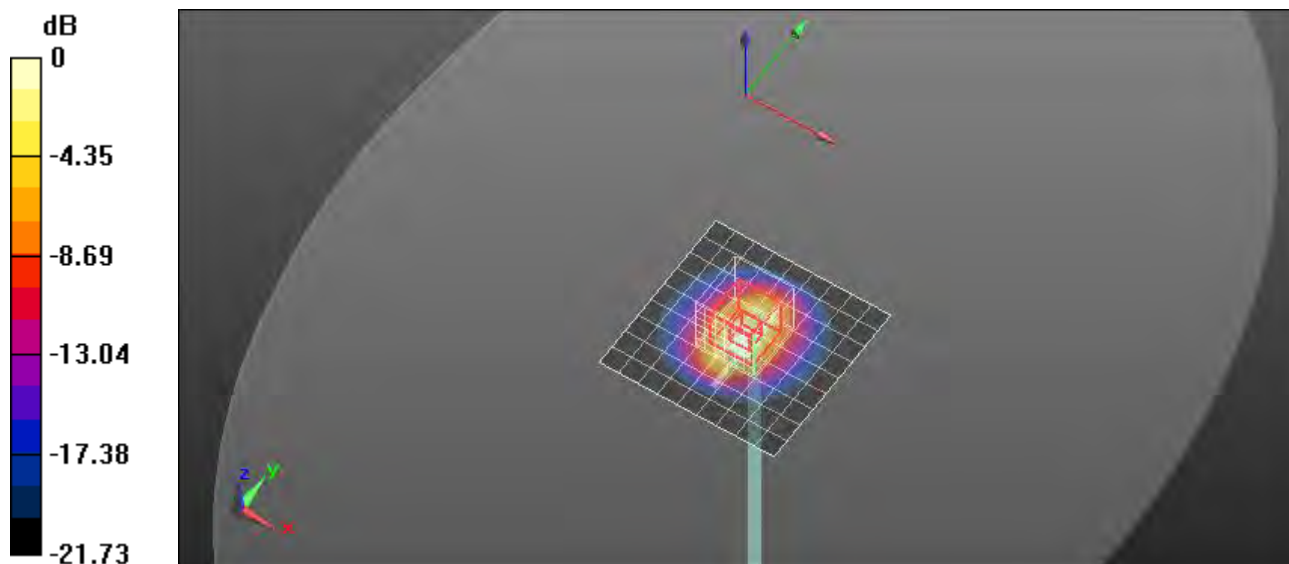
Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.033$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.694$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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 - SN7369; ConvF(7.55, 7.55, 7.55) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Body/Pin=250 mW/Area Scan (10x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.5 W/kg

Body/Pin=250 mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 99.11 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.0 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.1 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.7 W/kg



0 dB = 19.7 W/kg = 12.94 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

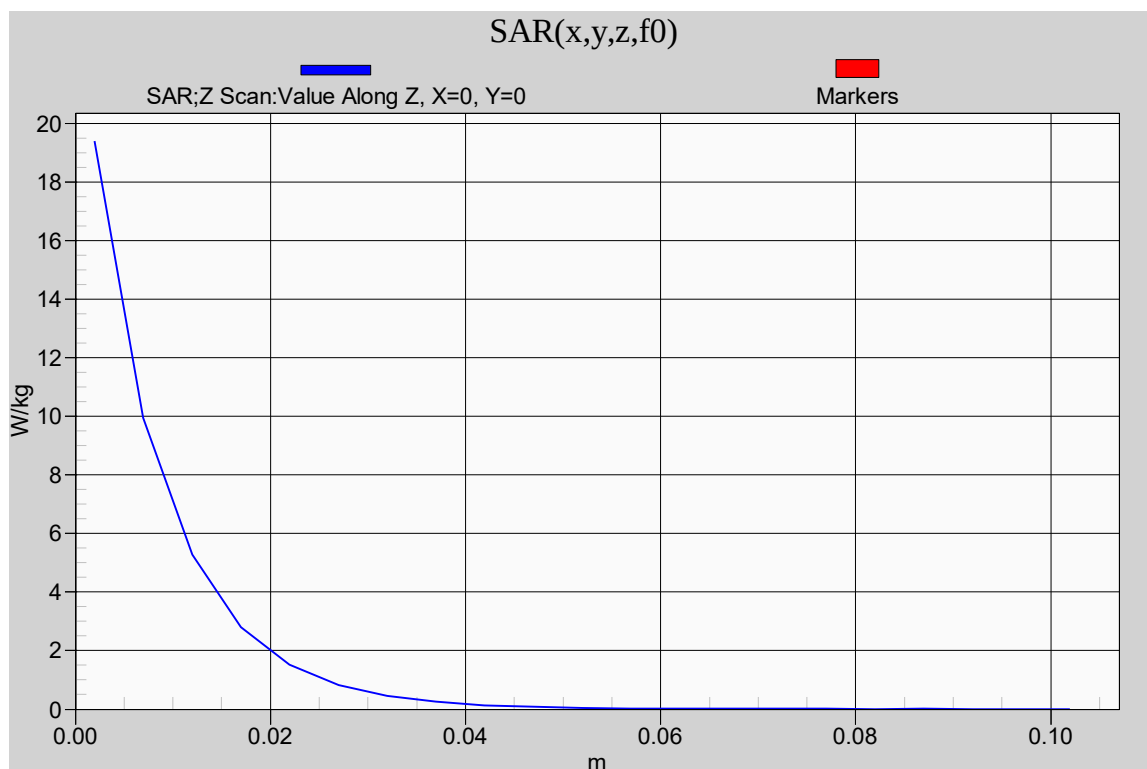
Date: 2019/3/20

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; $\sigma = 2.033$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.694$; $\rho = 1000$ 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 - SN7369; ConvF(7.55, 7.55, 7.55) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213



Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/4/3

SystemPerformanceCheck-D2450V2 SN 988

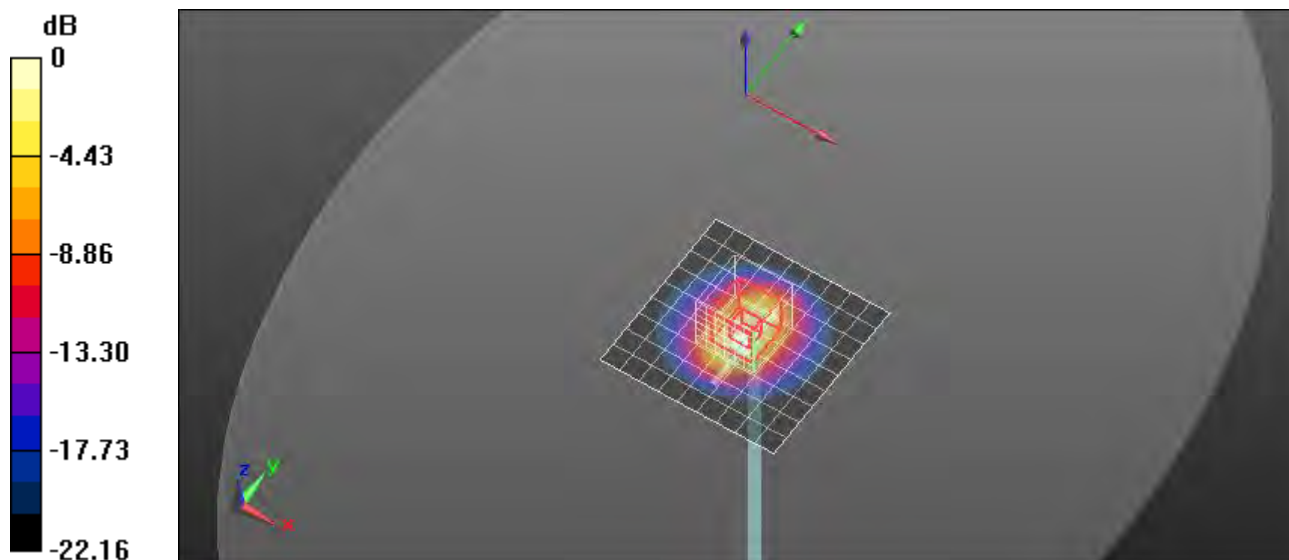
Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.006$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.889$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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(7.65, 7.65, 7.65) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Body/Pin=250 mW/Area Scan (10x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.4 W/kg

Body/Pin=250 mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 101.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.13 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.0 W/kg



0 dB = 20.0 W/kg = 13.01 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

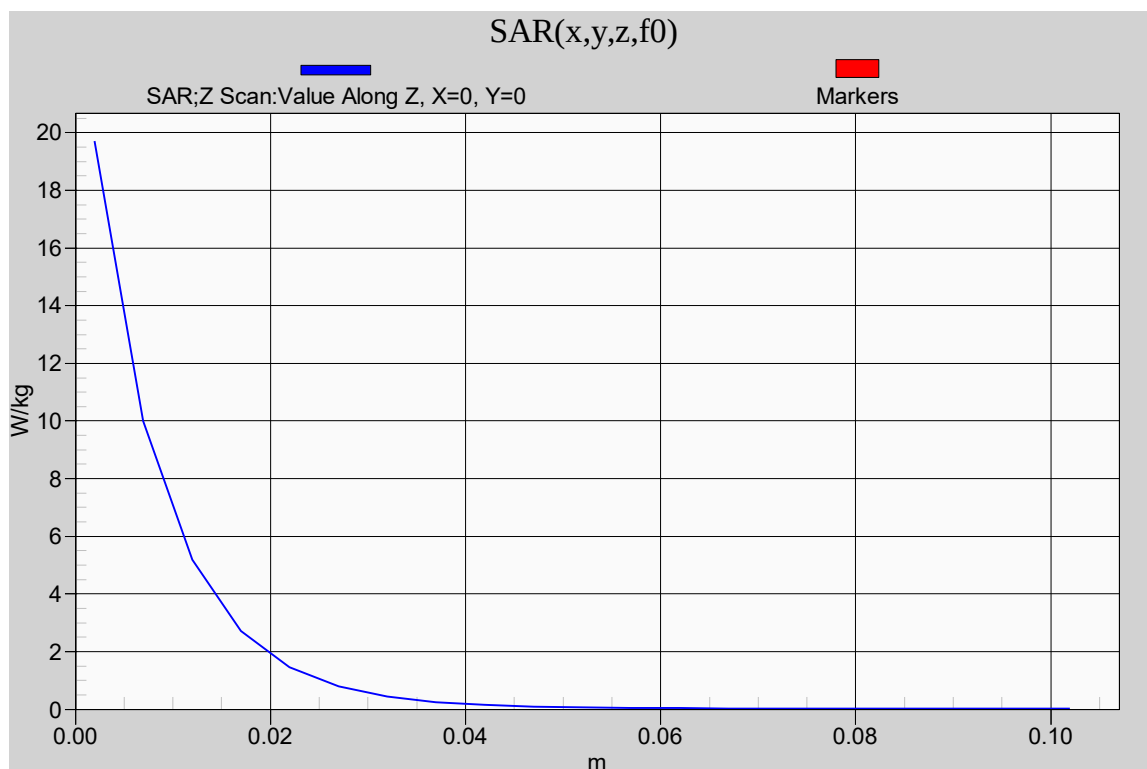
Date: 2019/4/3

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; $\sigma = 2.006$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.889$; $\rho = 1000$ 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(7.65, 7.65, 7.65) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/27
- 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: 2019/3/26

LTE Band 2

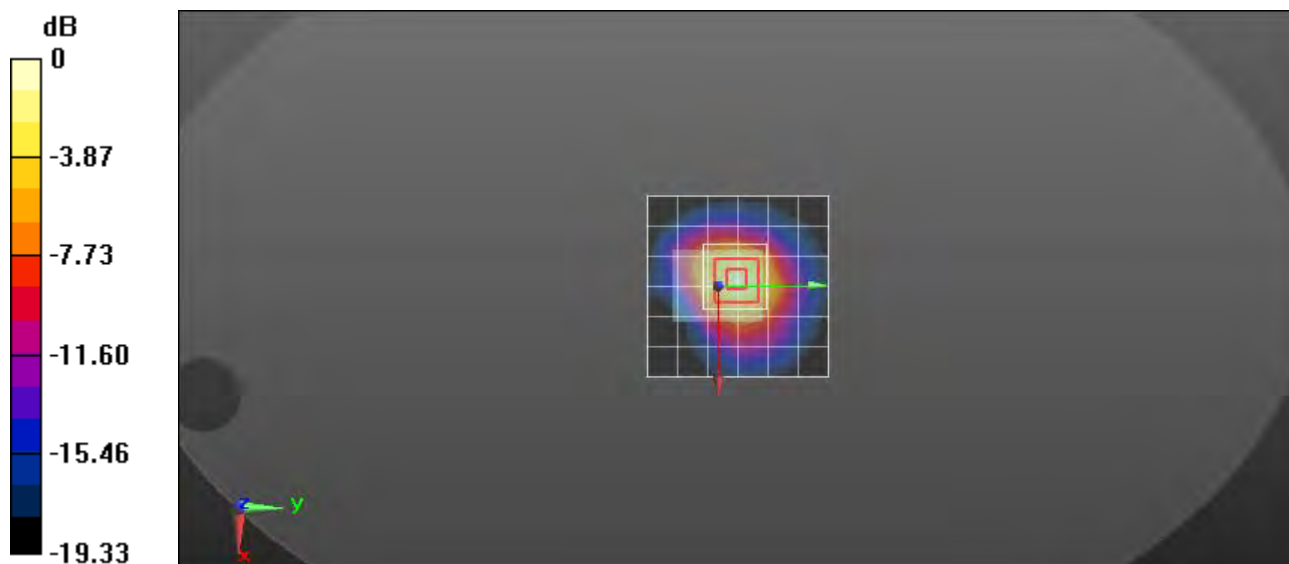
Frequency: 1860 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
 Medium parameters used: $f = 1860$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.505$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.852$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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(7.93, 7.93, 7.93) @ 1860 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Front/QPSK RB 3/0 RB Index 0_Ch 18700_5 mm/Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement
 grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.24 W/kg

Front/QPSK RB 3/0 RB Index 0_Ch 18700_5 mm/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
 Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 24.55 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.67 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.960 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.520 W/kg
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.32 W/kg



0 dB = 1.32 W/kg = 1.21 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/3/22

LTE Band 4

Frequency: 1745 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used: $f = 1745$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.462$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.399$; $\rho = 1000$ 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(8.24, 8.24, 8.24) @ 1745 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

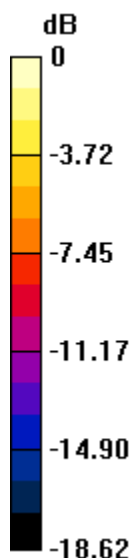
Front/QPSK RB 6/0 RB Index 0_Ch 20300_5 mm/Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement
grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.997 W/kg

Front/QPSK RB 6/0 RB Index 0_Ch 20300_5 mm/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 27.71 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.83 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.09 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.608 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.46 W/kg



0 dB = 1.46 W/kg = 1.64 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/3/21

LTE Band 12

Frequency: 707.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 707.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.956$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.499$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

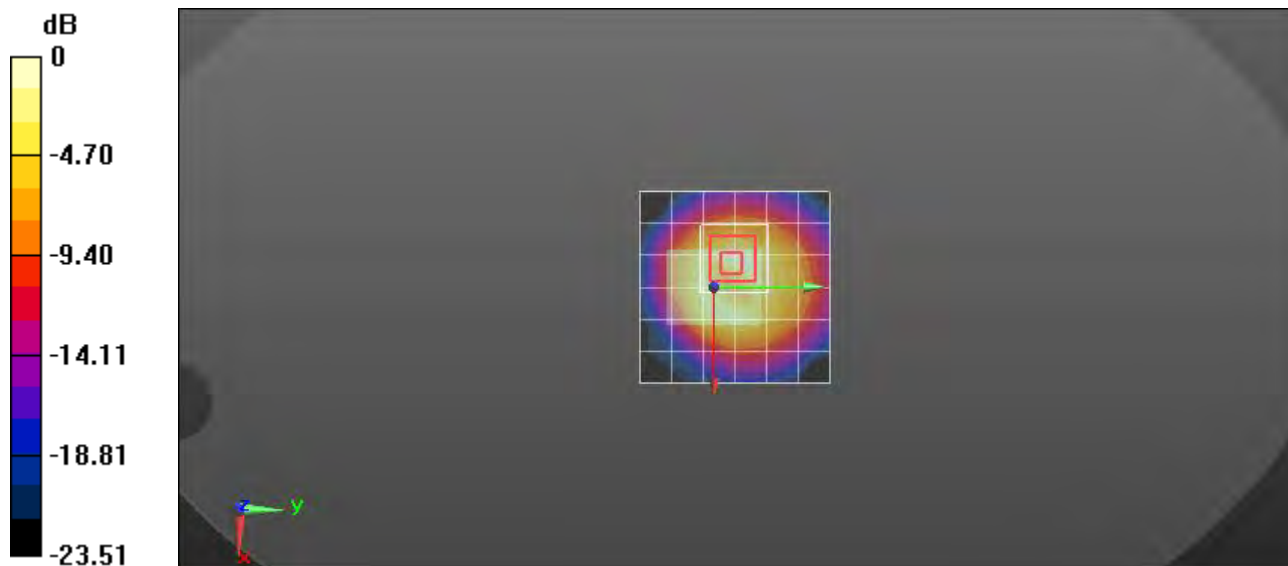
DASY5 Configuration:

- 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(10.1, 10.1, 10.1) @ 707.5 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/27
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Front/QPSK RB 1/0 RB Index 3_Ch 23095_5 mm/Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement
grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.529 W/kg

Front/QPSK RB 1/0 RB Index 3_Ch 23095_5 mm/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 18.53 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.934 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.386 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.180 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.579 W/kg



0 dB = 0.579 W/kg = -2.37 dBW/kg

Test Laboratory: Underwriters Laboratories Taiwan Co., Ltd

Date: 2019/3/20

WiFi 2.4GHz

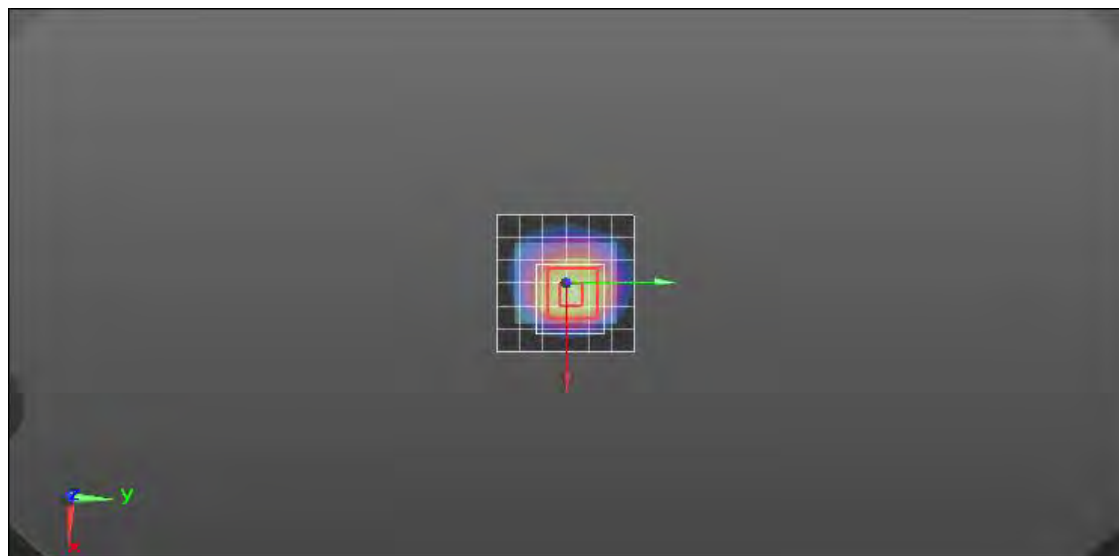
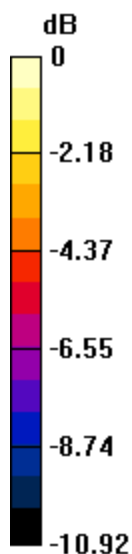
Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Room Ambient Temperature: 23.0°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.0°C
Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.015$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.751$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

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 - SN7369; ConvF(7.55, 7.55, 7.55) @ 2437 MHz; Calibrated: 2018/9/30
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: ELI v5.0_1213; Type: QDOVA001BB; Serial: 1213

Front/802.11b_ch 6_5mm/Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.316 W/kg

Front/802.11b_ch 6_5mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.03 V/m; Power Drift = -0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.473 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.247 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.118 W/kg
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.361 W/kg



0 dB = 0.361 W/kg = -4.42 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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CNAS L0570

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)

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.



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Fax: +86-10-62304633-2504

E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com

Http://www.chinattl.cn

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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E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com

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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = $6.1\mu\text{V}$, 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	$18^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
---	------------------------



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client **UL-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3901_Sep18**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3901**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6
 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **September 27, 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 $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ 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-18 (No. 217-02672/02673)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02672)	Apr-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02673)	Apr-19
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-18 (No. 217-02682)	Apr-19
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-17 (No. ES3-3013_Dec17)	Dec-18
DAE4	SN: 660	21-Dec-17 (No. DAE4-660_Dec17)	Dec-18
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-17)	In house check: Oct-18

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Michael Weber	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: September 29, 2018			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
 The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration 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:

- 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).

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3901

Manufactured: October 9, 2012
Calibrated: September 27, 2018

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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	0.39	0.39	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	104.0	105.8	105.5	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	149.5	$\pm 3.0 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		138.3	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		146.8	

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

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	10.22	10.22	10.22	0.55	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.93	9.93	9.93	0.47	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.70	9.70	9.70	0.30	1.05	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.94	8.94	8.94	0.34	0.80	± 12.0 %
1640	40.2	1.31	8.73	8.73	8.73	0.30	0.84	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.51	8.51	8.51	0.35	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.21	8.21	8.21	0.28	0.84	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.19	8.19	8.19	0.34	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	8.03	8.03	8.03	0.32	0.86	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.66	7.66	7.66	0.40	0.90	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.46	7.46	7.46	0.41	0.88	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.99	6.99	6.99	0.25	1.20	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.80	4.80	4.80	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.66	4.66	4.66	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.58	4.58	4.58	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. 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	10.10	10.10	10.10	0.44	0.85	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.85	9.85	9.85	0.37	0.93	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.57	9.57	9.57	0.39	0.87	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	8.77	8.77	8.77	0.27	0.80	± 12.0 %
1640	53.7	1.42	8.57	8.57	8.57	0.43	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.24	8.24	8.24	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.93	7.93	7.93	0.38	0.86	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	7.95	7.95	7.95	0.29	1.02	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.87	7.87	7.87	0.37	0.88	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.65	7.65	7.65	0.35	0.99	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.43	7.43	7.43	0.31	1.05	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.69	6.69	6.69	0.23	1.25	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.35	4.35	4.35	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.28	4.28	4.28	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.96	3.96	3.96	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.99	3.99	3.99	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

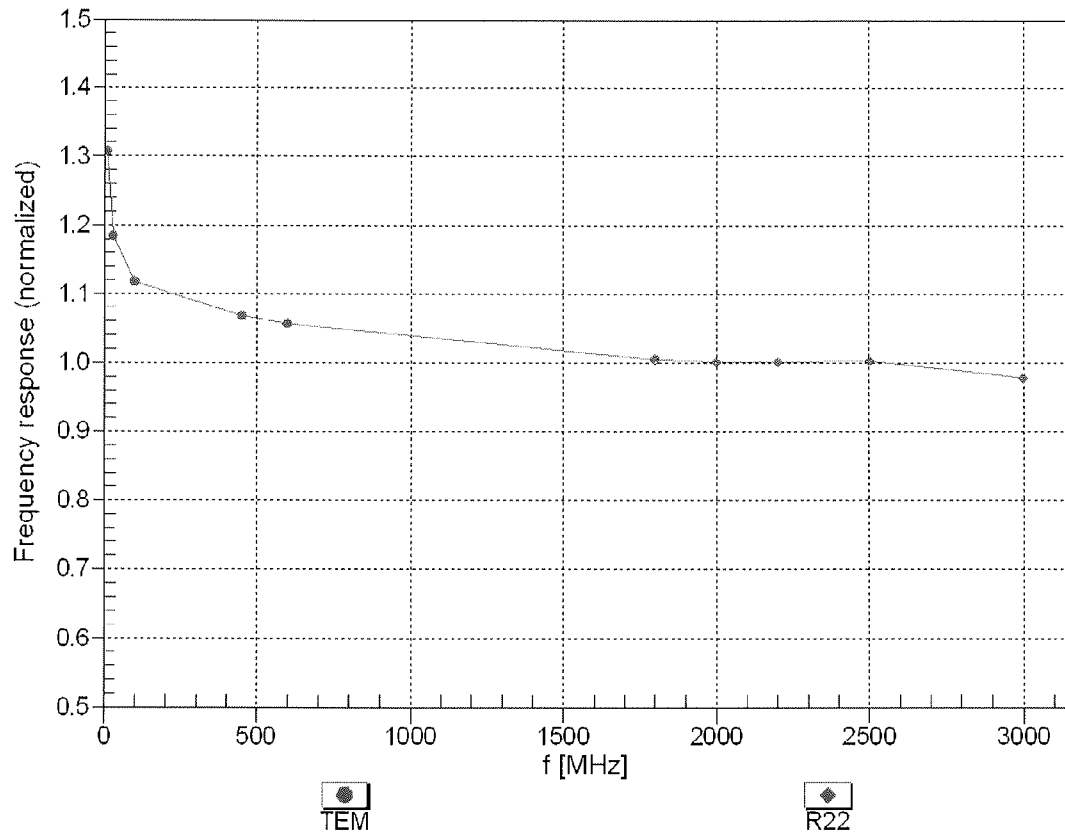
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is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

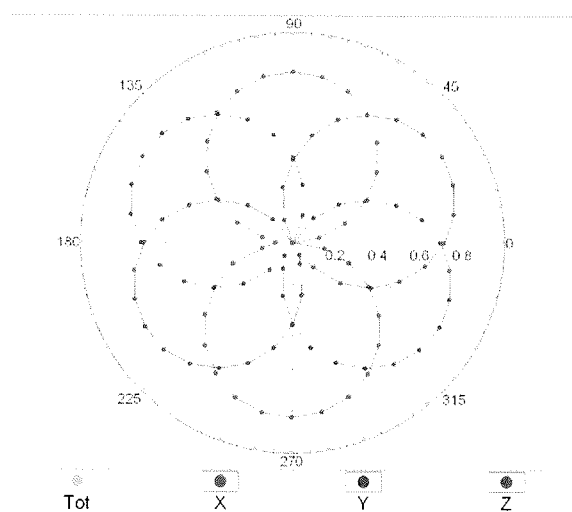
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



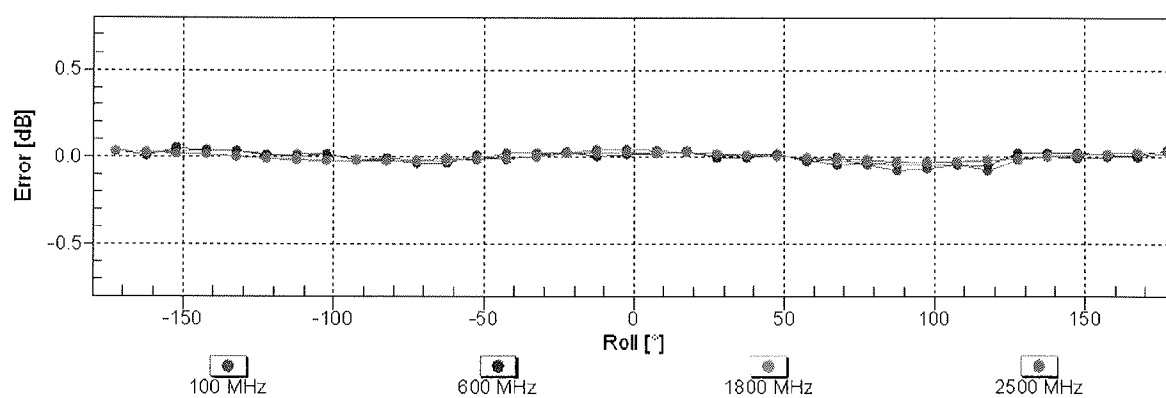
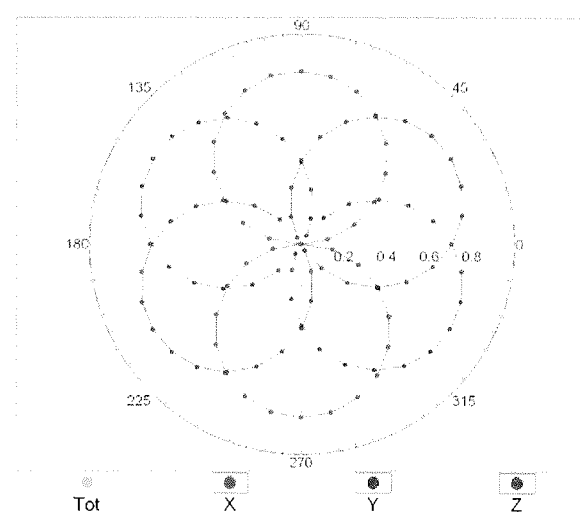
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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

f=600 MHz, TEM

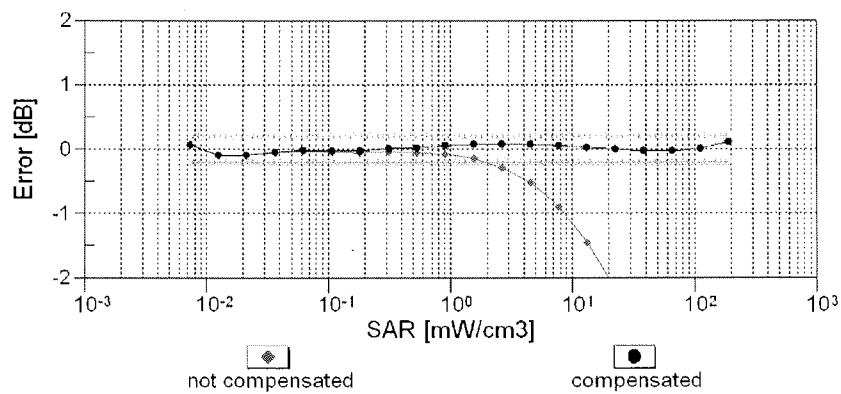
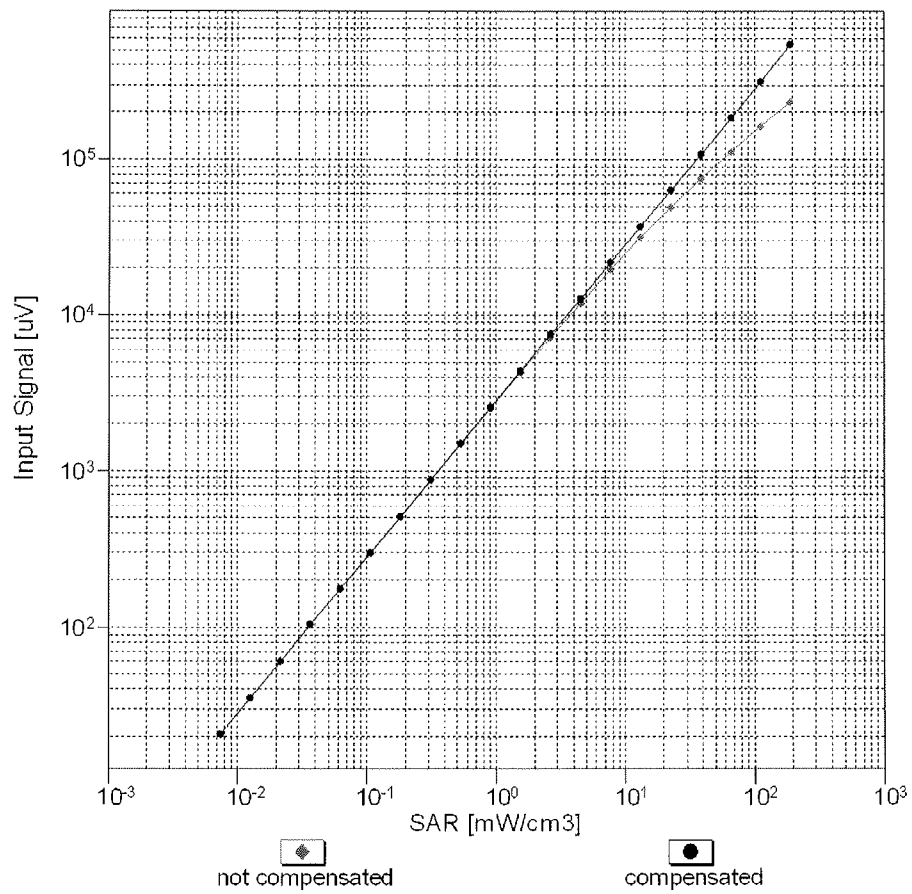


f=1800 MHz, R22



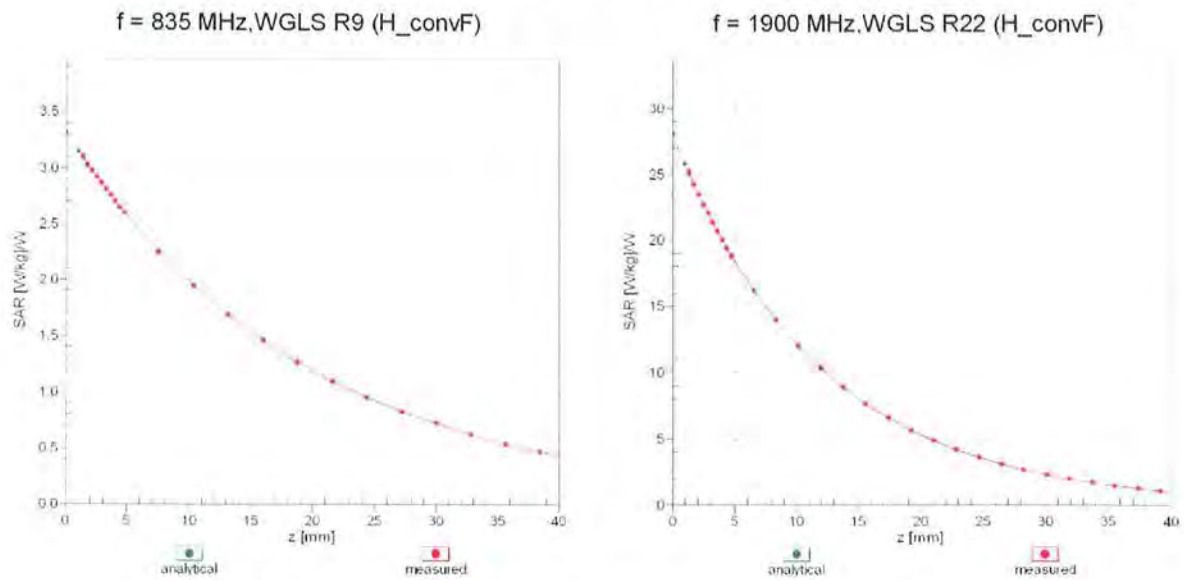
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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

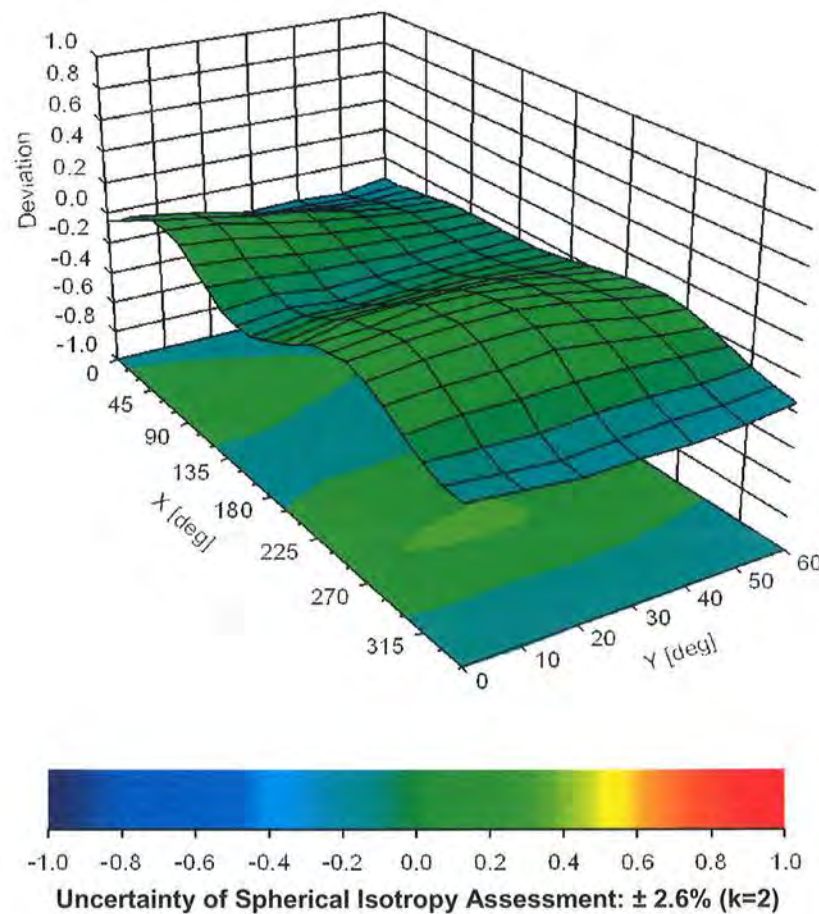


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



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



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

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	7.7
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



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CNAS L0570

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Client

BTL Inc .

Certificate No: Z18-60372

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object EX3DV4 - SN:7369

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-004-01
Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: September 30, 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 NRP2	101919	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05032)	Jun-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05032)	Jun-19
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	20-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05032)	Jun-19
Reference10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	09-Feb-18(CTTL, No.J18X01133)	Feb-20
Reference20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	09-Feb-18(CTTL, No.J18X01132)	Feb-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	25-Jan-18(SPEAG,No.EX3-3846_Jan18)	Jan-19
DAE4	SN 777	15-Dec-17(SPEAG, No.DAE4-777_Dec17)	Dec -18
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGeneratorMG3700A	6201052605	21-Jun-18 (CTTL, No.J18X05033)	Jun-19
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00561)	Jan -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: October 09, 2018

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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 $\theta=0$ is normal to probe axis

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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 $\theta=0$ ($f \leq 900\text{MHz}$ in TEM-cell; $f > 1800\text{MHz}$: waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E^2 -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 (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}; VR_{x,y,z}; A,B,C** 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 $f \leq 800\text{MHz}$) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800\text{MHz}$. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued 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 $\pm 50\text{MHz}$ to $\pm 100\text{MHz}$.
- 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).



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Probe EX3DV4

SN: 7369

Calibrated: September 30, 2018

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7369

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.40	0.48	0.41	±10.0%
DCP(mV) ^B	102.5	99.2	108.1	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	148.7	±2.2%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		161.6	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		151.1	

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 E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5 and Page 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.



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7369

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)	Unct. (k=2)
2450	39.2	1.80	7.70	7.70	7.70	0.62	0.71	± 12.1%
5200	36.0	4.66	5.27	5.27	5.27	0.45	1.45	± 13.3%
5300	35.9	4.76	5.03	5.03	5.03	0.40	1.60	± 13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.72	4.72	4.72	0.40	1.40	± 13.3%
5800	35.3	5.27	4.81	4.81	4.81	0.45	1.45	± 13.3%

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of 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. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

^F At frequency 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 the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7369

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)	Unct. (k=2)
2450	52.7	1.95	7.55	7.55	7.55	0.70	0.71	± 12.1%
5200	49.0	5.30	4.80	4.80	4.80	0.45	1.75	± 13.3%
5300	48.9	5.42	4.68	4.68	4.68	0.45	1.70	± 13.3%
5600	48.5	5.77	4.04	4.04	4.04	0.50	1.75	± 13.3%
5800	48.2	6.00	4.07	4.07	4.07	0.55	1.65	± 13.3%

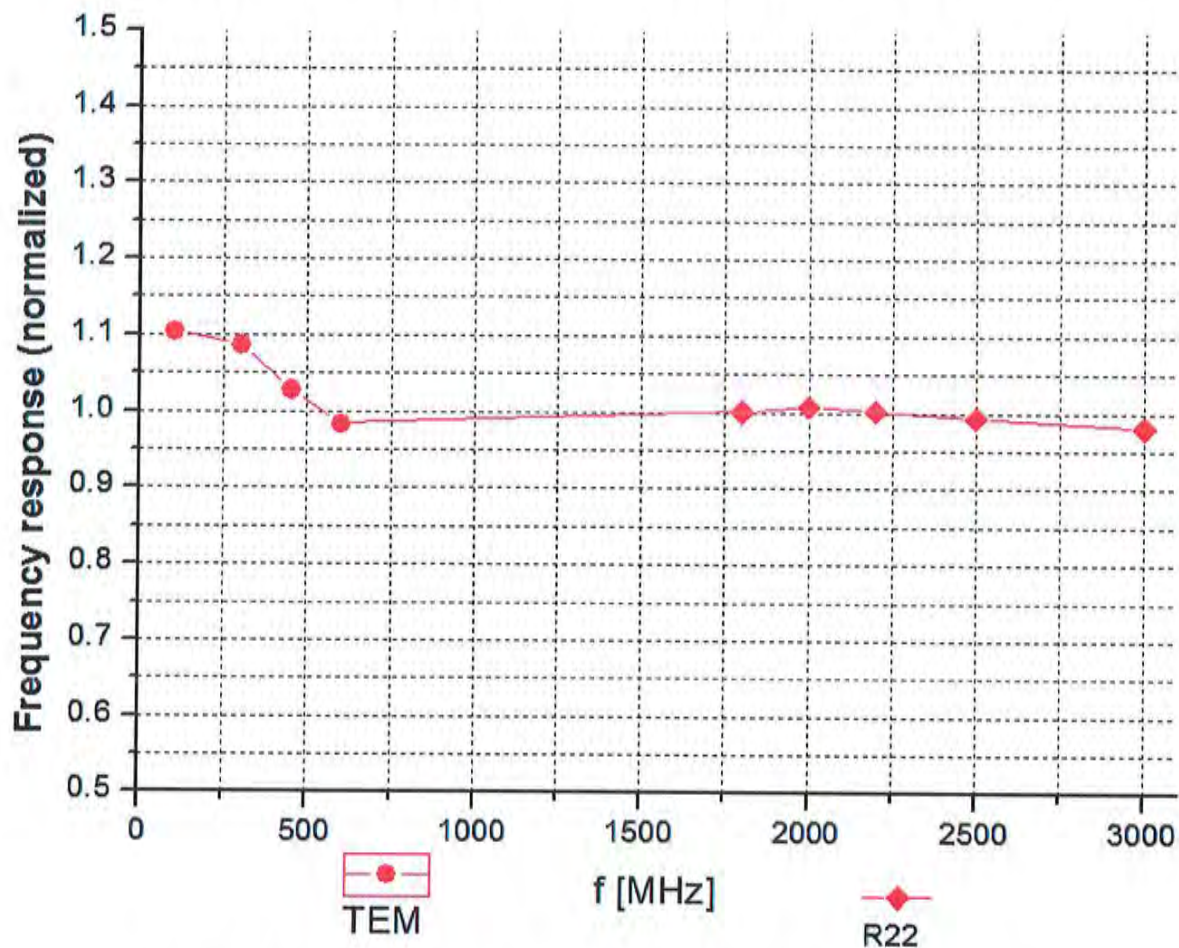
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25,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

^F At frequency 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 the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.



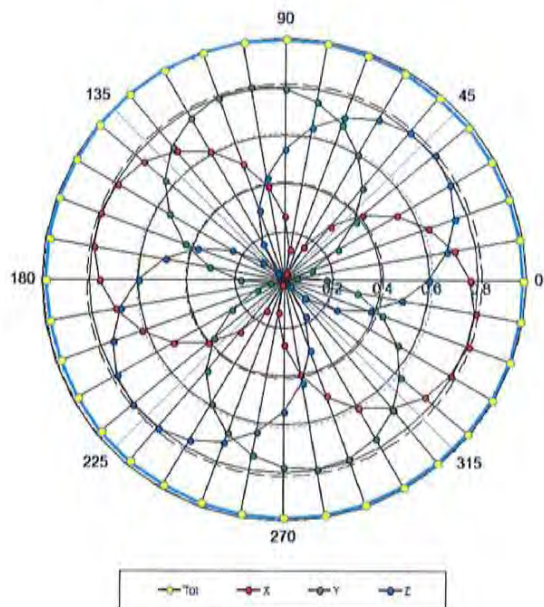
Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell: ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



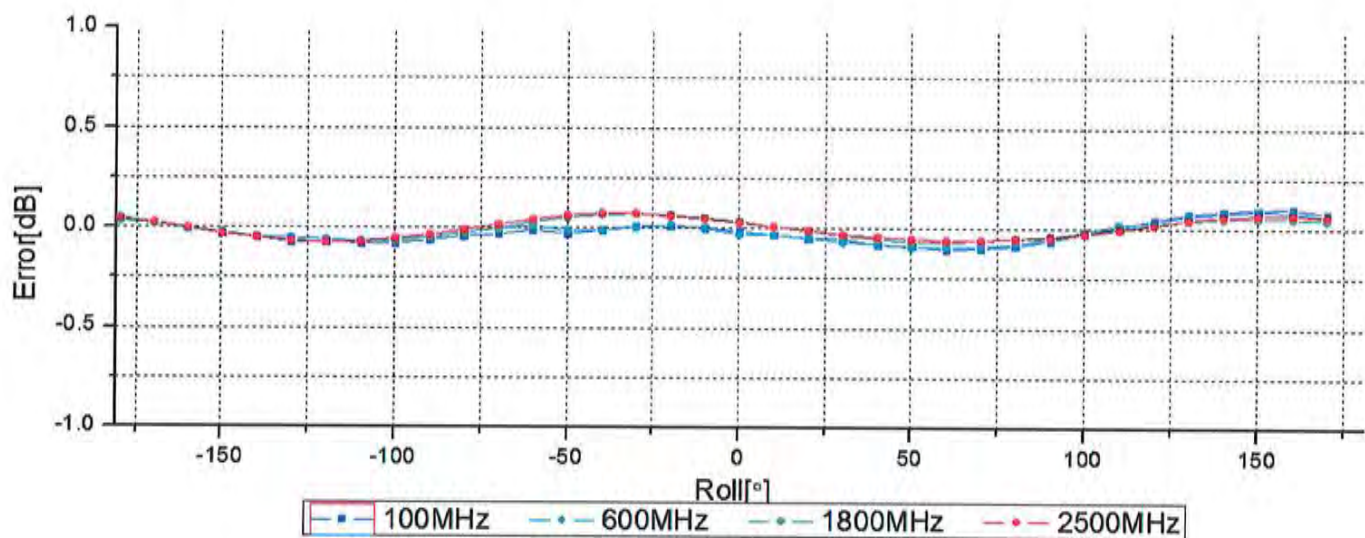
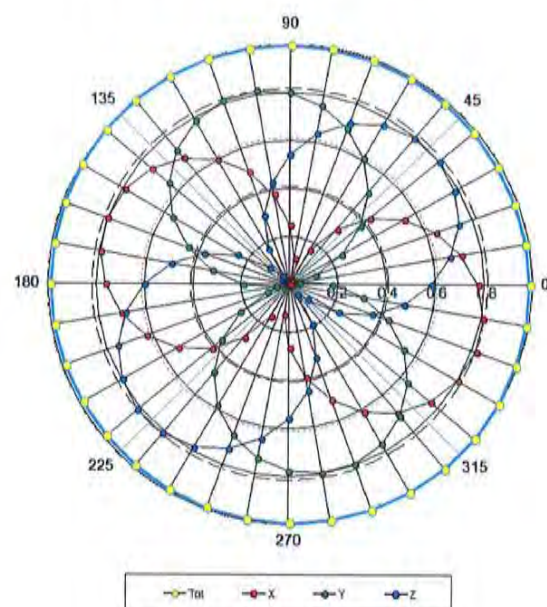
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 7.4\%$ ($k=2$)

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

f=600 MHz, TEM



f=1800 MHz, R22



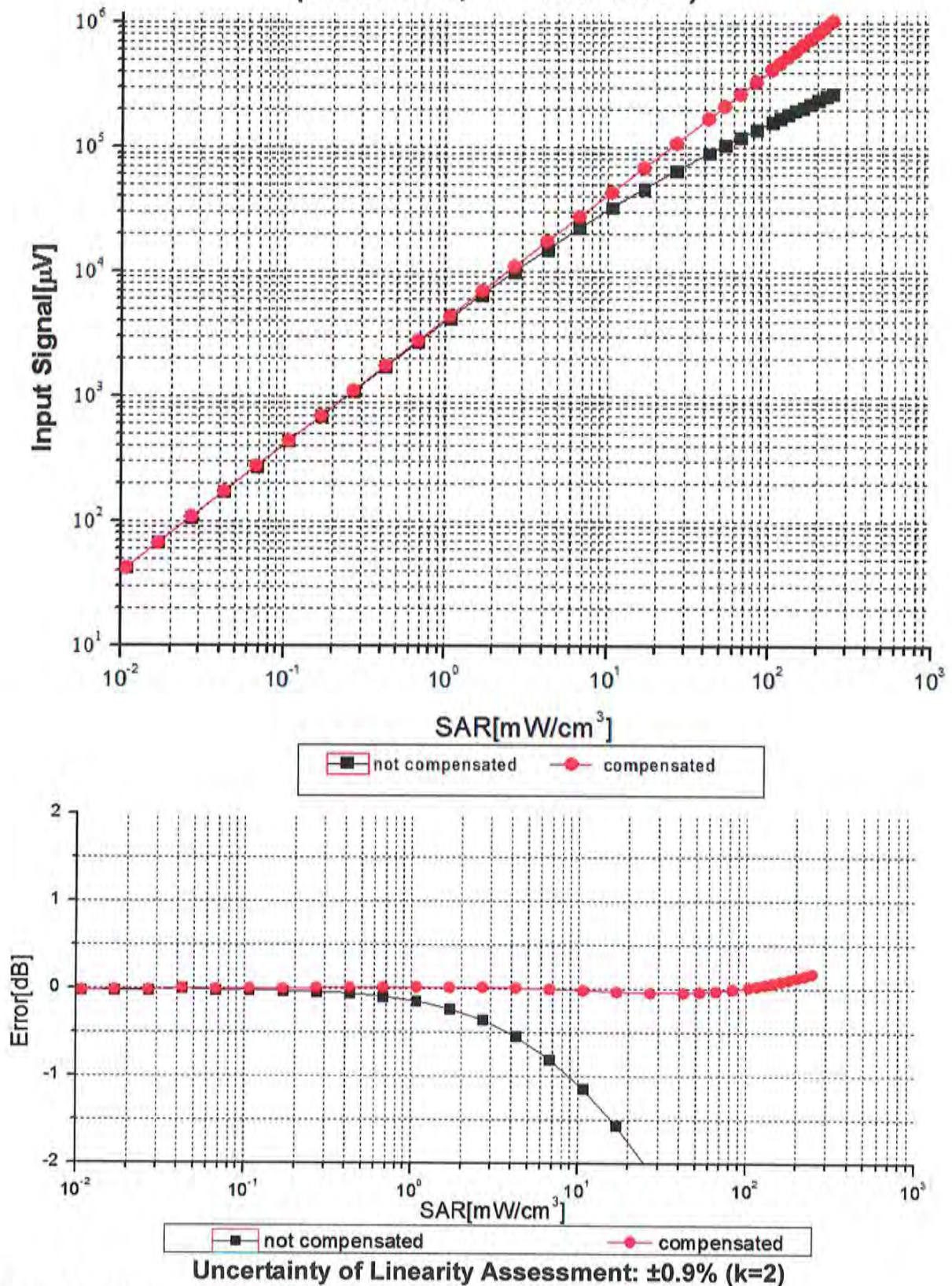
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 1.2\%$ ($k=2$)



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Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head}) (TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)





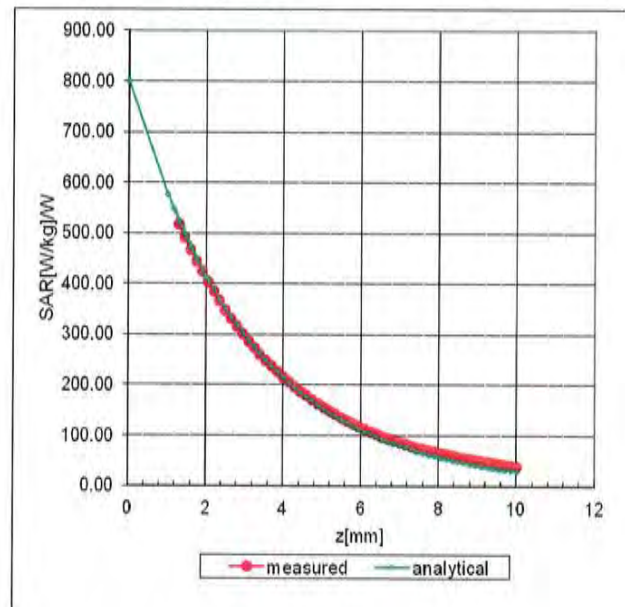
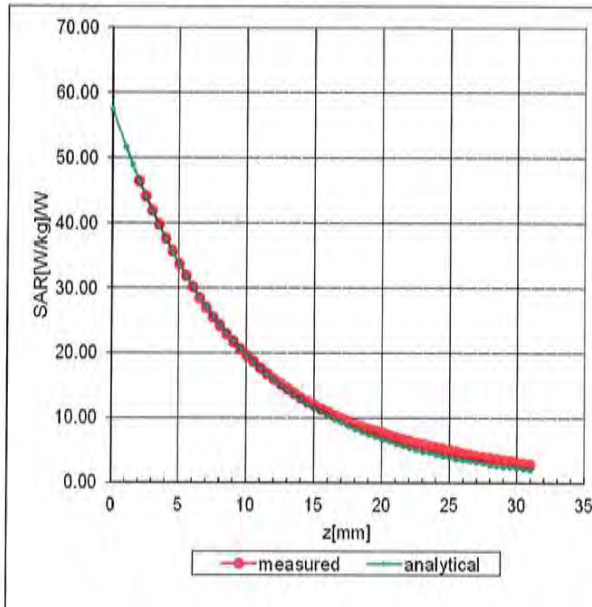
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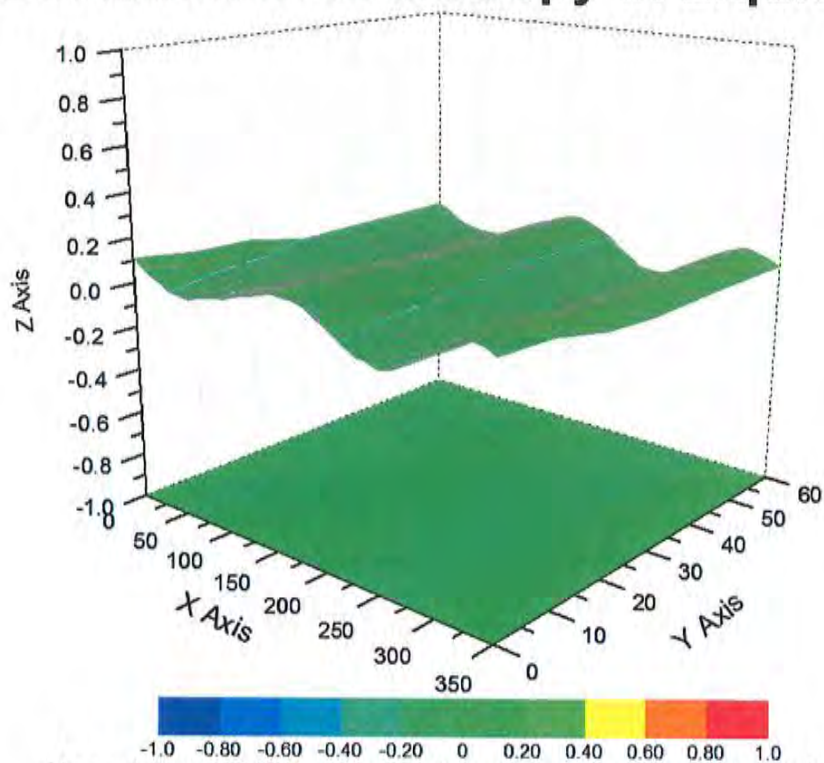
Conversion Factor Assessment

f=2450 MHz, WGLS R26(H_convF)

f=5800 MHz, WGLS R58(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 3.2\%$ (K=2)



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7369

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	64.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm



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Client **UL**

Certificate No: **Z18-60447**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1750V2 - SN: 1156**

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

Calibration date: **October 31, 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	102083	01-Nov-17 (CTTL, No.J17X08756)	Oct-18
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100542	01-Nov-17 (CTTL, No.J17X08756)	Oct-18
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 Jun	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: November 5, 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, 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	40.4 $\pm$ 6 %	1.39 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.09 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	36.1 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.82 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.2 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	53.4	1.49 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	54.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.49 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.34 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	37.4 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.98 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.9 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	48.2- 0.73 j Ω
Return Loss	- 33.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.4 Ω + 1.10 j Ω
Return Loss	- 28.1 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.085 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: 10.30.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1156

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.387$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.36$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7514; ConvF(8.1, 8.1, 8.1) @ 1750 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)

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

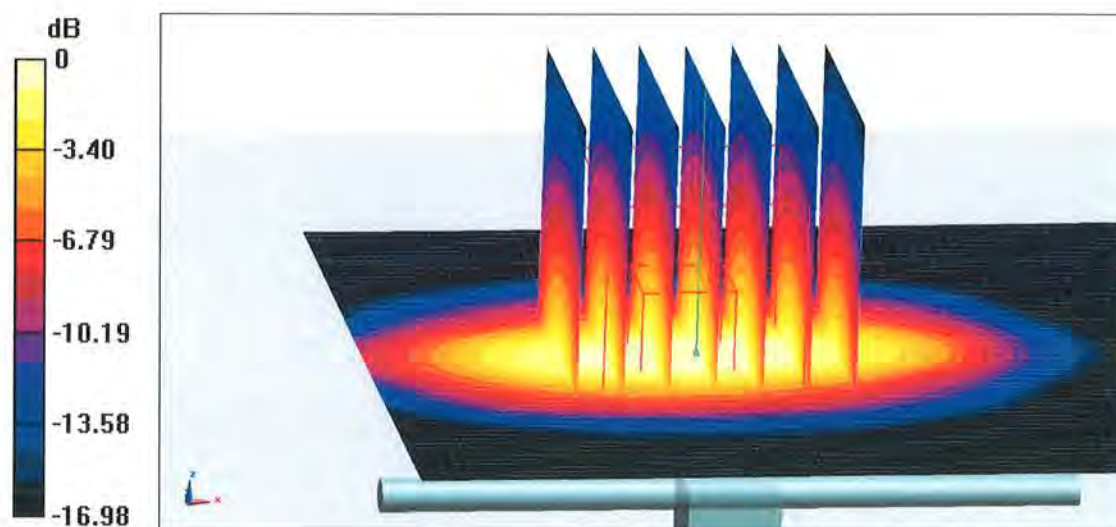
$dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 95.72 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.09 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.82 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.1 W/kg



0 dB = 14.1 W/kg = 11.49 dBW/kg

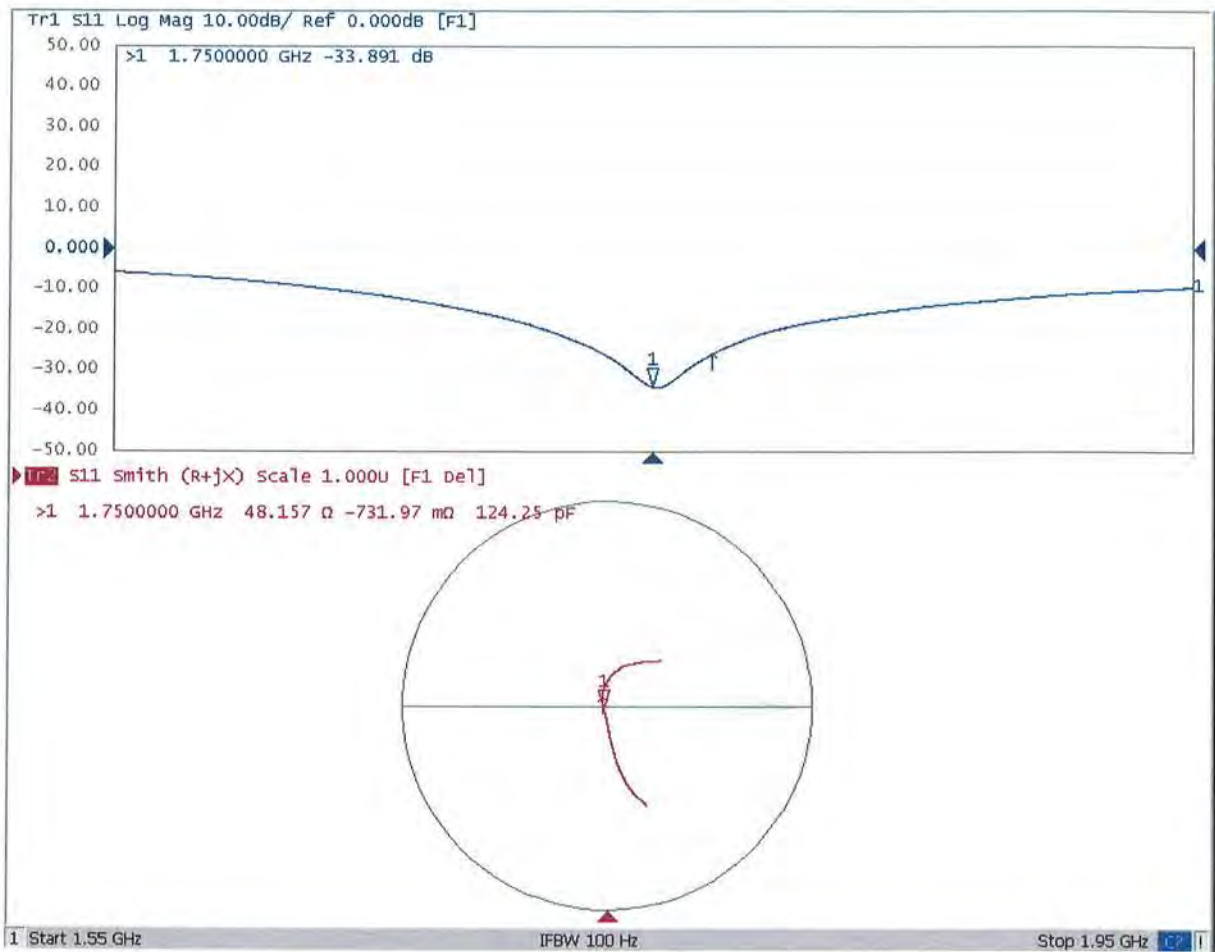


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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 10.30.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1156

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.492$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.06$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7514; ConvF(7.82, 7.82, 7.82) @ 1750 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)

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

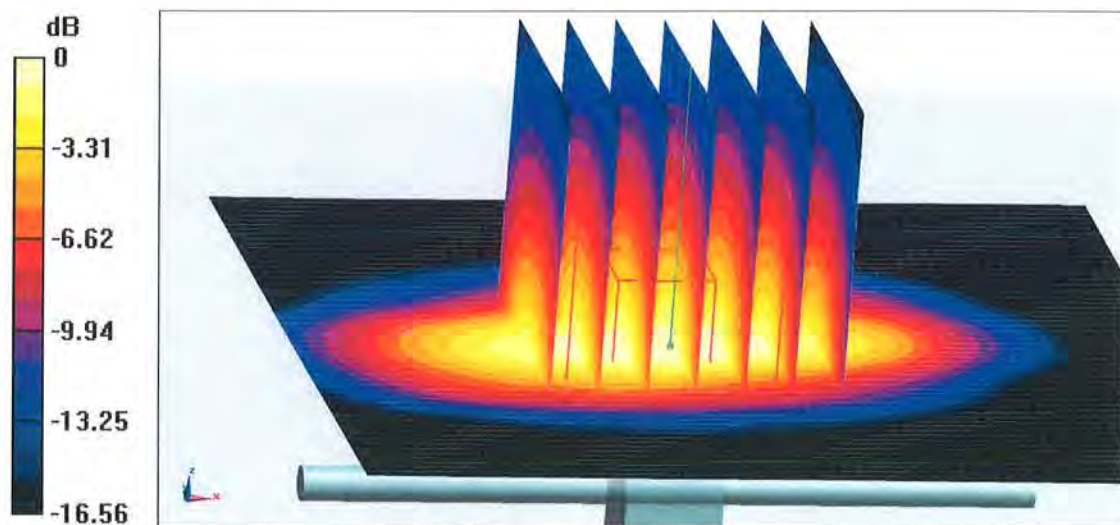
$dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 94.19 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.34 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.98 W/kg

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



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



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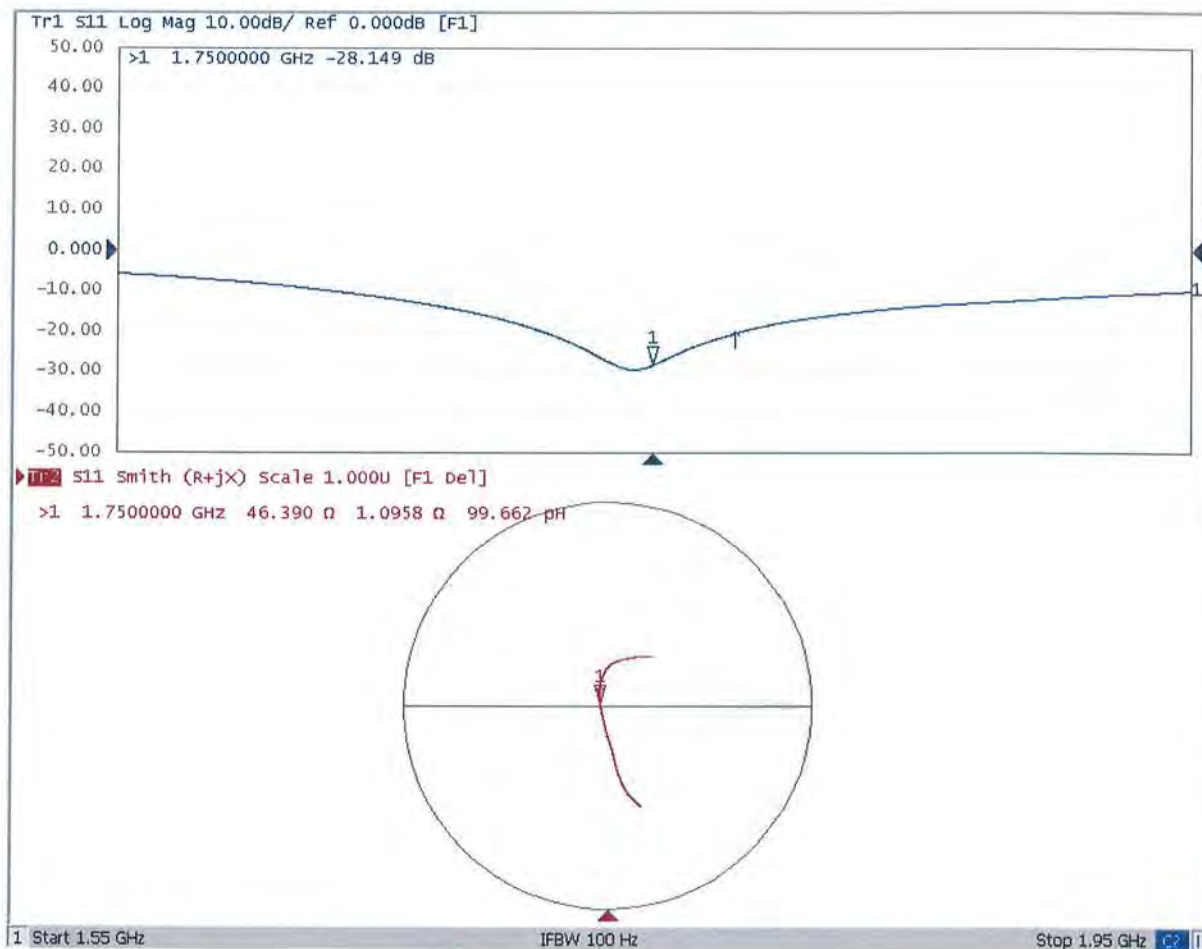
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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Client **UL**

Certificate No: **Z18-60448**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d217**

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

Calibration date: **October 24, 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	102083	01-Nov-17 (CTTL, No.J17X08756)	Oct-18
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100542	01-Nov-17 (CTTL, No.J17X08756)	Oct-18
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: October 28, 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, 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	41.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.37 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	9.84 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.2 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.13 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.8 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	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	52.6 $\pm$ 6 %	1.55 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.6 mW / g $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.42 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.5 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	$51.5\Omega + 6.12j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.2dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$47.7\Omega + 5.75j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.0dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.065 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: 10.24.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d217

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.367$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7514; ConvF(7.73, 7.73, 7.73) @ 1900 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)

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

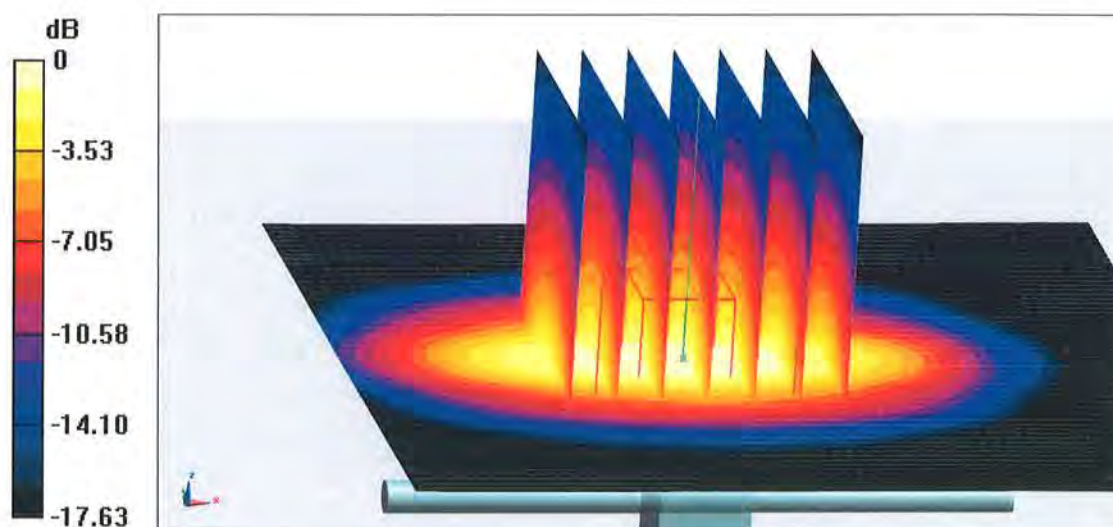
$dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 101.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.84 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.13 W/kg

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



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

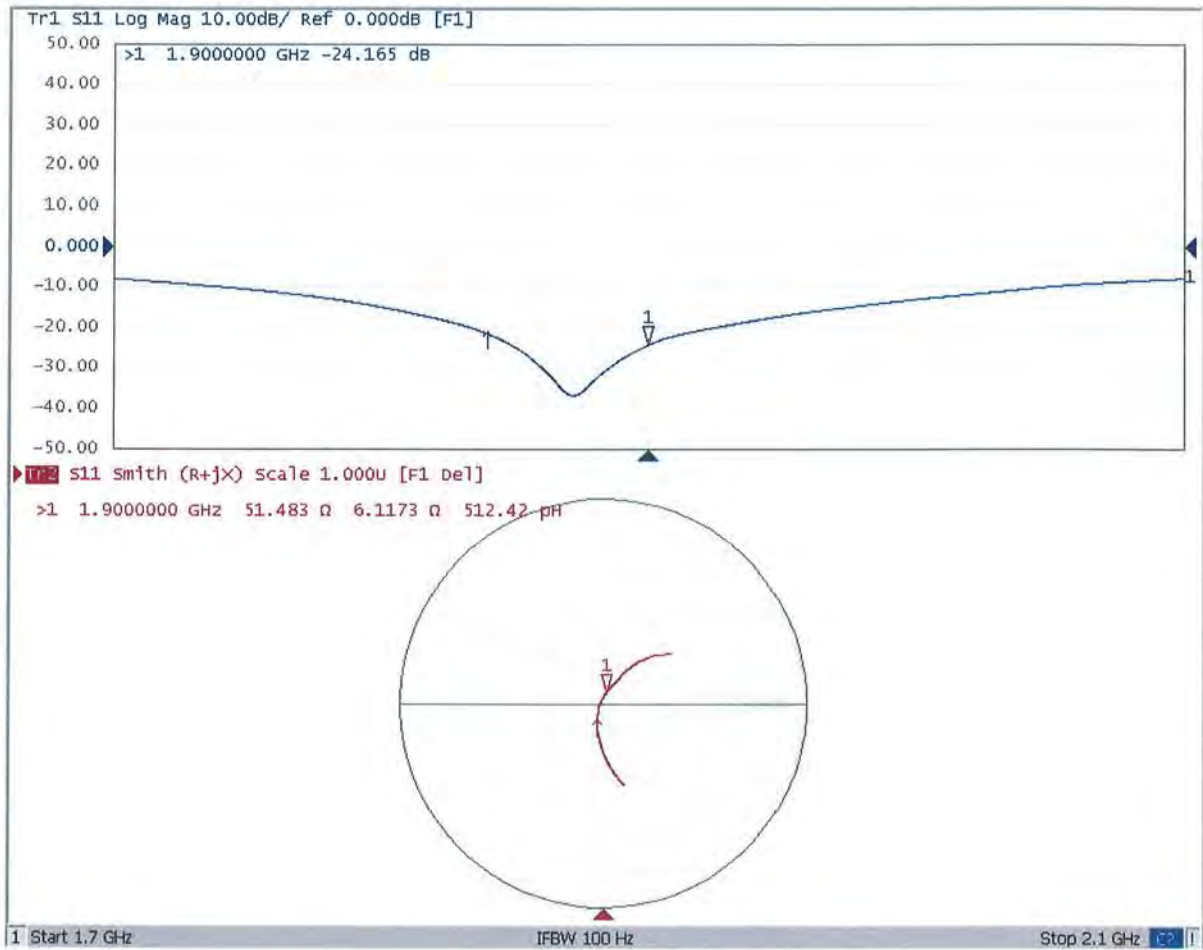


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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 10.24.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d217

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.551$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.63$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7514; ConvF(7.53, 7.53, 7.53) @ 1900 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)

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

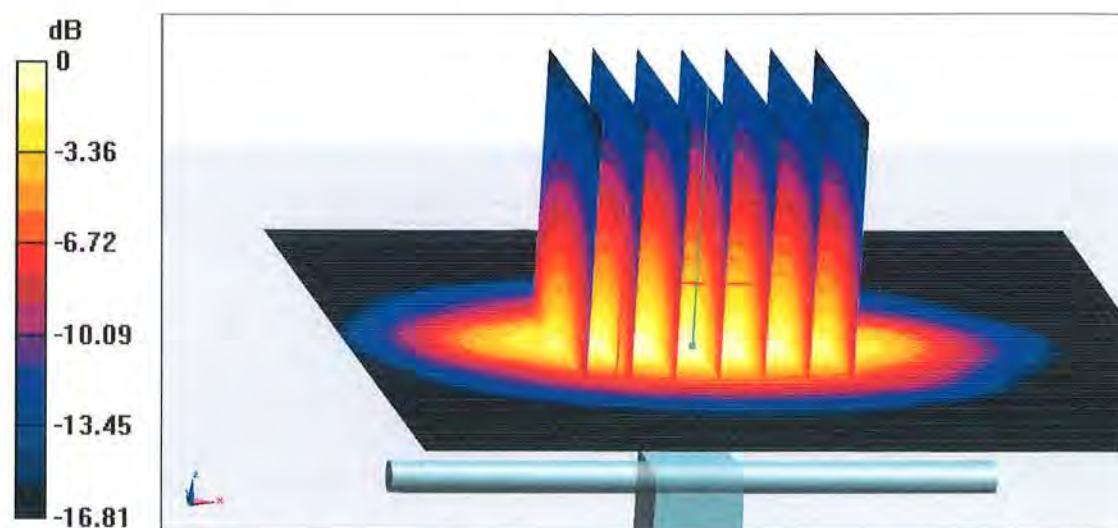
$dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 97.92 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.42 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.1 W/kg



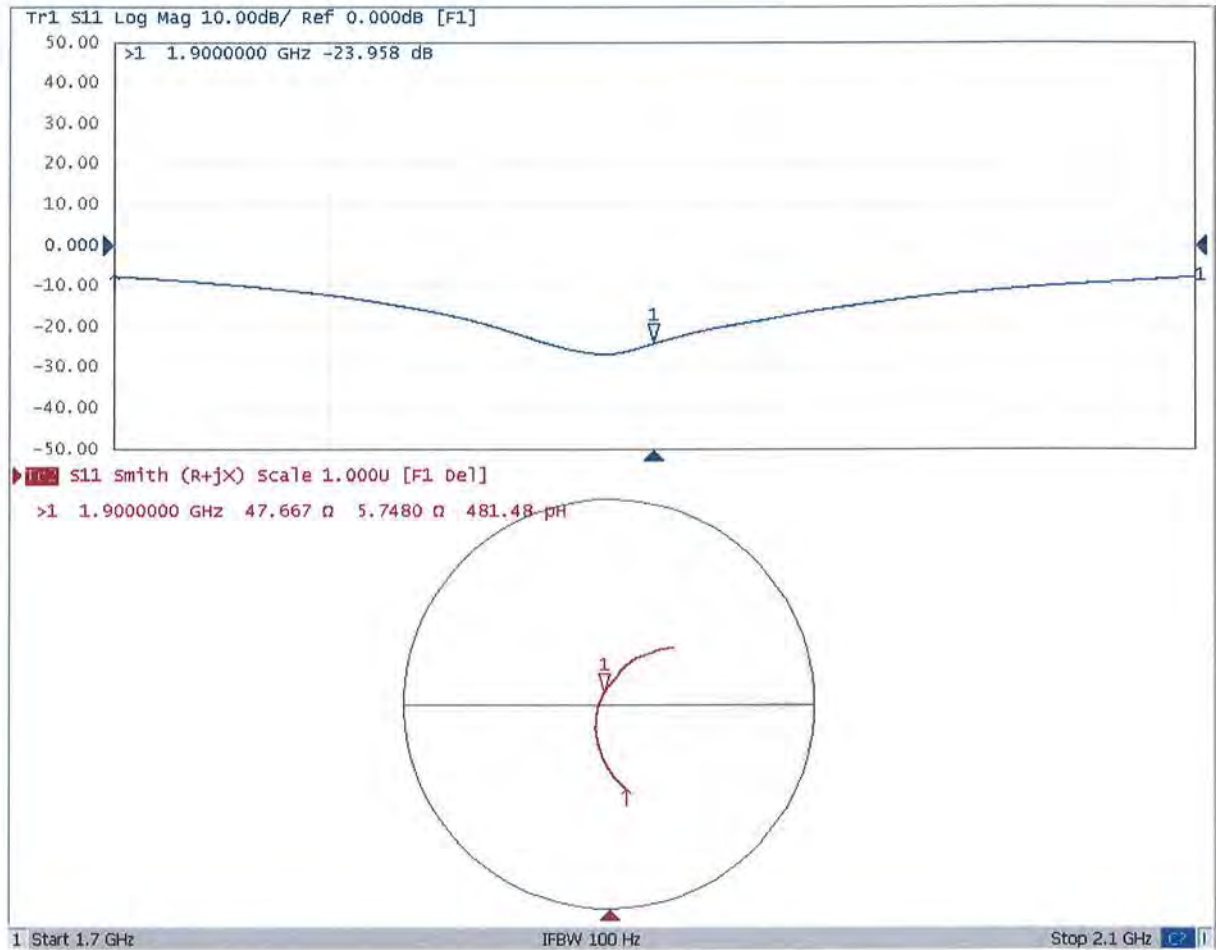
0 dB = 16.1 W/kg = 12.07 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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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)℃ 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:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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



Measurement Conditions

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

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

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)

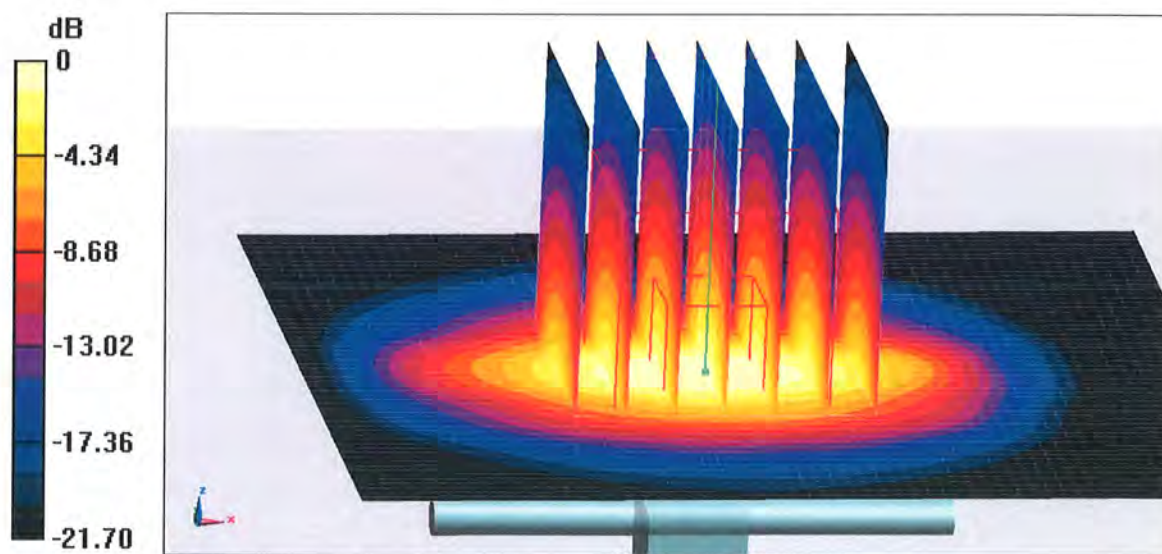
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

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



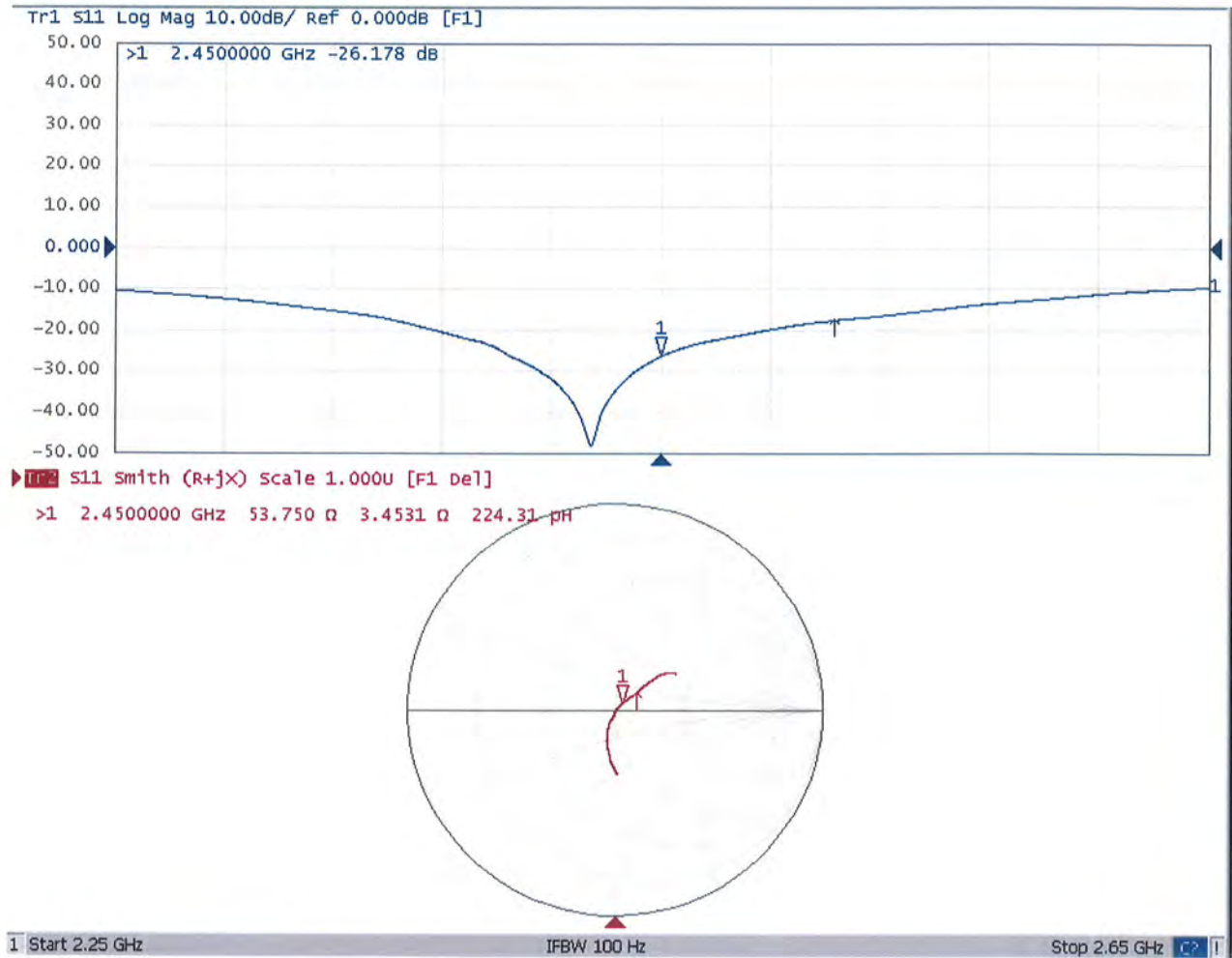
0 dB = 21.8 W/kg = 13.38 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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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)

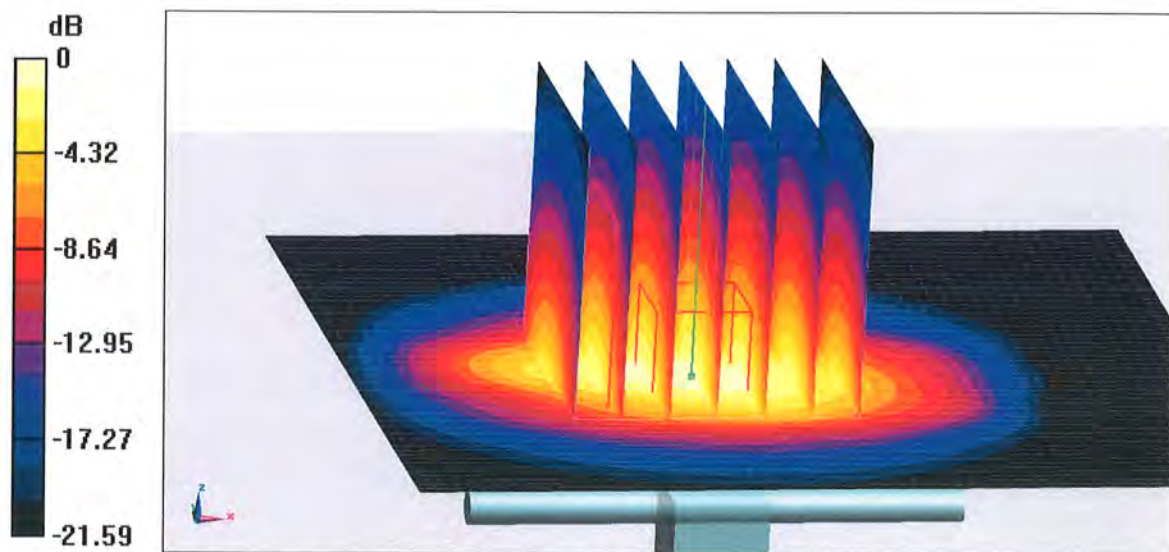
Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

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

