



# FCC SAR TEST REPORT

**APPLICANT** : Greater Goods,LLC  
**EQUIPMENT** : Omada LTE-M Scale 0020  
**Brand Name** : Greater Goods  
**Model Name** : Omada LTE-M Scale 0020  
**FCC ID** : Contains FCC ID : 2ADUL-0020  
**STANDARD** : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)  
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992  
IEEE 1528-2013

The product was installed a module during the test: M2M DATA MODULE (Model Name: IMA2A, FCC ID: 2ADUL-0020) during test.

The product was received on Jun. 20, 2019 and testing was completed on Aug. 01, 2019. We, Sporton International (ShenZhen) Inc., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures and has been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of Sporton International (ShenZhen) Inc., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Reviewed by: Long Liang / Supervisor

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## History of this test report



## 1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Greater Goods,LLC** , **Omada LTE-M Scale 0020, Omada LTE-M Scale 0020**, are as follows.

Highest Standalone 10g SAR Summary			
Equipment Class	Frequency Band		Extremity 10g SAR (W/kg) (Separation 0mm)
Licensed	LTE	Band 12	0.39
		Band 4	<b>0.83</b>
		Band 2	0.50
Date of Testing:		2019/8/1	

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (4.0 W/kg for Extremity 10g SAR) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications



## 2. Administration Data

Sportun International (Shenzhen) Inc. is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation with Certificate Number 5145.01.

Testing Laboratory		
<b>Test Firm</b>	Sportun International (Shenzhen) Inc.	
<b>Test Site Location</b>	1/F, 2/F, Bldg 5, Shiling Industrial Zone, Xinwei Village, Xili, Nanshan, Shenzhen, 518055 People's Republic of China TEL: +86-755-86379589 FAX: +86-755-86379595	
<b>Test Site No.</b>	<b>FCC Designation No.</b>	<b>FCC Test Firm Registration No.</b>
	CN1256	421272

Applicant	
<b>Company Name</b>	Greater Goods,LLC
<b>Address</b>	4427 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis MO 63110, United States

Manufacturer	
<b>Company Name</b>	Greater Goods,LLC
<b>Address</b>	4427 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis MO 63110, United States

## 3. Guidance Applied

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 941225 D05 SAR for LTE Devices v02r05



## 4. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

### 4.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	Omada LTE-M Scale 0020
Brand Name	Greater Goods
Model Name	Omada LTE-M Scale 0020
FCC ID	2ADUL-0020
IMEI Code	015230000029470
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	LTE Band 2: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1909.3 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz LTE Band 12: 699.7 MHz ~ 715.3 MHz
Mode	LTE: QPSK, 16QAM
HW Version	Rev1
SW Version	A02
EUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Remark:	1. This device has no voice function.



## 4.2 General LTE SAR Test and Reporting Considerations

Summarized necessary items addressed in KDB 941225 D05 v02r05								
FCC ID	2ADUL-0020							
Equipment Name	Omada LTE-M Scale 0020							
Operating Frequency Range of each LTE transmission band	LTE Band 2: 1850.7 MHz ~ 1909.3 MHz LTE Band 4: 1710.7 MHz ~ 1754.3 MHz LTE Band 12: 699.7 MHz ~ 715.3 MHz							
Channel Bandwidth	LTE Band 2: 1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz LTE Band 4: 1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz LTE Band 12: 1.4MHz, 3MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz							
uplink modulations used	QPSK / 16QAM							
LTE release	R13, Cat M1							
CA support	No.							
LTE Voice / Data requirements	Data only							
<b>Table 6.2.3E-1: Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for Power Class 3</b>								
LTE MPR permanently built-in by design	Modulation	Channel bandwidth / Transmission bandwidth ( $N_{RB}$ )						MPR (dB)
1.4 MHz	3.0 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz			
QPSK	>2	>2	>1	>4	-	-	≤ 1	
QPSK	>5	>5	-	-	-	-	≤ 2	
16 QAM	≤ 2	≤ 2	>1	>3	-	-	≤ 1	
16QAM	>2	>2	>3	>5	-	-	≤ 2	
LTE A-MPR	In the base station simulator configuration, Network Setting value is set to NS_01 to disable A-MPR during SAR testing and the LTE SAR tests was transmitting on all TTI frames (Maximum TTI)							
Spectrum plots for RB configuration	A properly configured base station simulator was used for the SAR and power measurement; therefore, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration are not included in the SAR report.							

**FCC SAR Test Report**

Report No. : FA962003

Transmission (H, M, L) channel numbers and frequencies in each LTE band												
LTE Band 2												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	18607	1850.7	18615	1851.5	18625	1852.5	18650	1855	18675	1857.5	18700	1860
M	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880	18900	1880
H	19193	1909.3	19185	1908.5	19175	1907.5	19150	1905	19125	1902.5	19100	1900
LTE Band 4												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz		Bandwidth 15 MHz		Bandwidth 20 MHz	
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	19957	1710.7	19965	1711.5	19975	1712.5	20000	1715	20025	1717.5	20050	1720
M	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5	20175	1732.5
H	20393	1754.3	20385	1753.5	20375	1752.5	20350	1750	20325	1747.5	20300	1745
LTE Band 12												
	Bandwidth 1.4 MHz		Bandwidth 3 MHz		Bandwidth 5 MHz		Bandwidth 10 MHz					
	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)	Ch. #	Freq. (MHz)
L	23017	699.7	23025	700.5	23035	701.5	23060					704
M	23095	707.5	23095	707.5	23095	707.5	23095					707.5
H	23173	715.3	23165	714.5	23155	713.5	23130					711



## 5. RF Exposure Limits

### 5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

### 5.2 Controlled Environment

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. The exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

**Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)**

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

**Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)**

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.



## 6. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

### 6.1 Introduction

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

### 6.2 SAR Definition

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

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

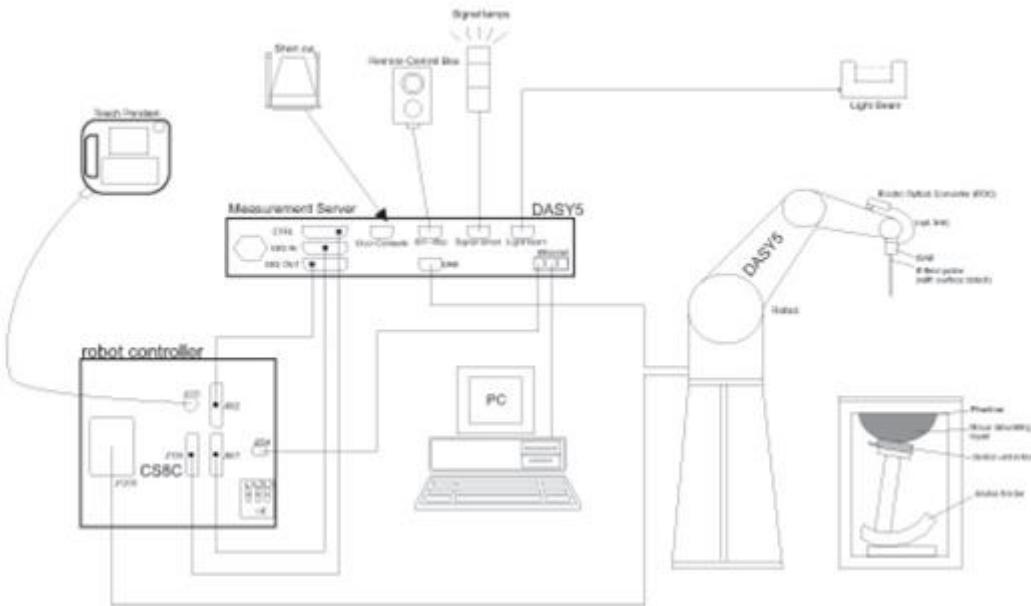
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

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

Where:  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue,  $\rho$  is the mass density of the tissue and  $E$  is the RMS electrical field strength.

## 7. System Description and Setup

The DASY system used for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP or Win7 and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.



### 7.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG).The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

#### <EX3DV4 Probe>

<b>Construction</b>	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz – >6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz – 6 GHz)	
<b>Directivity</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
<b>Dynamic Range</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically <1 $\mu$ W/g)	
<b>Dimensions</b>	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

### 7.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 M $\Omega$ ; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

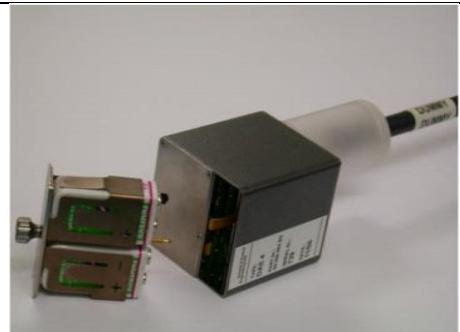


Photo of DAE



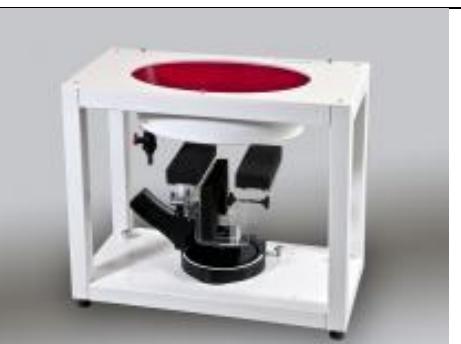
### 7.3 Phantom

#### <SAM Twin Phantom>

<b>Shell Thickness</b>	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm		
<b>Filling Volume</b>	Approx. 25 liters		
<b>Dimensions</b>	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet		
<b>Measurement Areas</b>	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom		

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

#### <ELI Phantom>

<b>Shell Thickness</b>	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)		
<b>Filling Volume</b>	Approx. 30 liters		
<b>Dimensions</b>	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm		

The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.



## 7.4 Device Holder

### <Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI phantoms, the Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters enables rotation of the mounted transmitter device to specified spherical coordinates. At the heads, the rotation axis is at the ear opening. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC 62209-1, IEEE 1528, FCC, or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat). And upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.



Mounting Device for Hand-Held  
Transmitters



Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

### <Mounting Device for Laptops and other Body-Worn Transmitters>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.



Mounting Device for Laptops



## 8. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

### <Conducted power measurement>

- (a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
- (b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
- (c) For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
- (d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power

### <SAR measurement>

- (a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

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

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

### 8.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

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

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

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



## 8.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

## 8.3 Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB0) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	$\leq 3 \text{ GHz}$	$> 3 \text{ GHz}$
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	$5 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
	$\leq 2 \text{ GHz}: \leq 15 \text{ mm}$ $2 - 3 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$	$3 - 4 \text{ GHz}: \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $4 - 6 \text{ GHz}: \leq 10 \text{ mm}$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Area}}, \Delta y_{\text{Area}}$	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	



## **8.4 Zoom Scan**

Zoom scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

		$\leq 3$ GHz	$> 3$ GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{Zoom}$ , $\Delta y_{Zoom}$		$\leq 2$ GHz: $\leq 8$ mm $2 - 3$ GHz: $\leq 5$ mm*	$3 - 4$ GHz: $\leq 5$ mm* $4 - 6$ GHz: $\leq 4$ mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$ graded grid	$\leq 5$ mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: $\leq 4$ mm $4 - 5$ GHz: $\leq 3$ mm $5 - 6$ GHz: $\leq 2$ mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$ : between 1 <sup>st</sup> two points closest to phantom surface	$\leq 4$ mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$ : between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z	$\geq 30$ mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: $\geq 28$ mm $4 - 5$ GHz: $\geq 25$ mm $5 - 6$ GHz: $\geq 22$ mm

Note:  $\delta$  is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.

\* When zoom scan is required and the *reported* SAR from the *area scan based 1-g SAR estimation* procedures of KDB 447498 is  $\leq 1.4$  W/kg,  $\leq 8$  mm,  $\leq 7$  mm and  $\leq 5$  mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

## **8.5 Volume Scan Procedures**

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

## **8.6 Power Drift Monitoring**

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



## 9. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	750MHz System Validation Kit	D750V3	1099	Dec. 06, 2018	Dec. 05, 2019
SPEAG	1750MHz System Validation Kit	D1750V2	1090	Mar. 27, 2019	Mar. 26, 2020
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d182	Dec. 07, 2018	Dec. 06, 2019
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1303	Jan. 03, 2019	Jan. 02, 2020
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3935	Nov. 26, 2018	Nov. 25, 2019
SPEAG	ELI4 Phantom	QD OVA 001 BB	TP-1232	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Radio communication analyzer	MT8821C	6201588572	Dec. 22, 2018	Dec. 21, 2019
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY50267224	Sep. 11, 2018	Sep. 10, 2019
Agilent	Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46523671	Oct. 18, 2018	Oct. 17, 2019
Speag	Dielectric Assessment KIT	DAK-3.5	1071	Nov. 20, 2018	Nov. 19, 2019
Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY50145381	Dec. 22, 2018	Dec. 21, 2019
Anritsu	Power Senor	MA2411B	1306099	Jul. 22, 2019	Jul. 21, 2020
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1349001	Jul. 22, 2019	Jul. 21, 2020
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1207253	Dec. 22, 2018	Dec. 21, 2019
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1218010	Dec. 22, 2018	Dec. 21, 2019
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP7	101164	Dec. 22, 2018	Dec. 21, 2019
LKM electronic	Hygrometer	DTM3000	3241	Aug. 10, 2018	Aug. 09, 2019
Anymetre	Thermo-Hygrometer	JR593	2015030903	Dec. 22, 2018	Dec. 21, 2019
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	Note	
PASTERNACK	Dual Directional Coupler	PE2214-10	N/A	Note	
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note	
MCL	Attenuation1	BW-S10W5	N/A	Note	
Weinschel	Attenuation2	3M-20	N/A	Note	
Zhongjilianhe	Attenuation3	MVE2214-03	N/A	Note	
AR	Amplifier	5S1G4	0333096	Note	
mini-circuits	Amplifier	ZVE-3W-83+	599201528	Note	

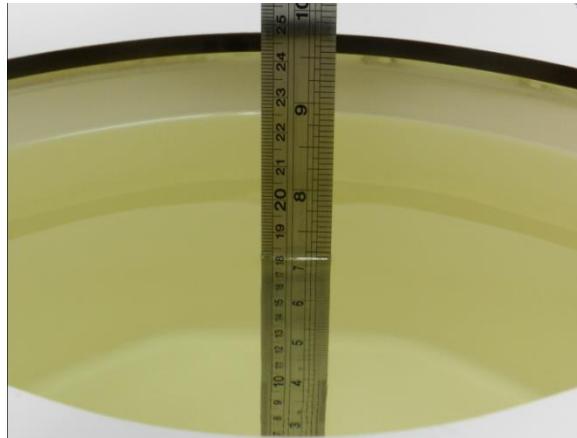
**Note:** Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.



## 10. System Verification

### 10.1 Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 10.1.



**Fig 10.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR**



## **10.2 Tissue Verification**

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )
For Head								
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0

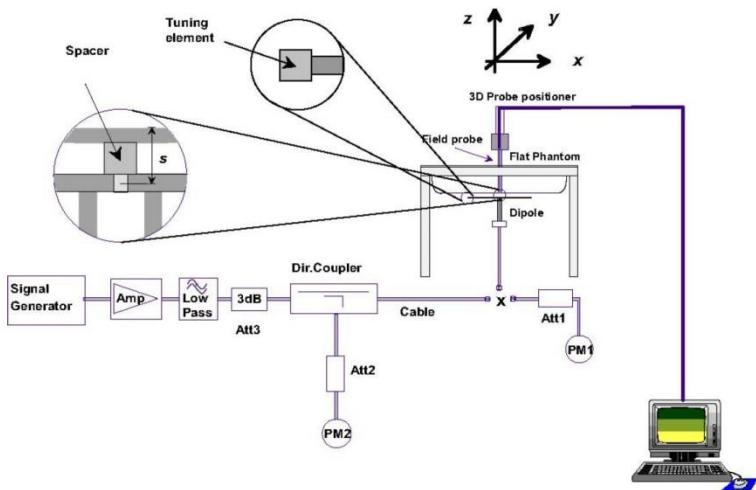
### **<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>**

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Conductivity Target ( $\sigma$ )	Permittivity Target ( $\epsilon_r$ )	Delta ( $\sigma$ ) (%)	Delta ( $\epsilon_r$ ) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
750	Head	22.4	0.883	40.810	0.89	41.90	-0.79	-2.60	±5	2019/8/1
1750	Head	22.6	1.388	41.364	1.37	40.10	1.31	3.15	±5	2019/8/1
1900	Head	22.4	1.417	40.994	1.40	40.00	1.21	2.49	±5	2019/8/1

### **10.3 System Performance Check Results**

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 10g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 10g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2019/8/1	750	Head	250	1099	3935	1303	1.37	5.64	5.48	-2.84
2019/8/1	1750	Head	250	1090	3935	1303	4.89	19.20	19.56	1.88
2019/8/1	1900	Head	250	5d182	3935	1303	5.12	20.70	20.48	-1.06



**Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup**



**Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo**



## 11. RF Exposure Positions

### 11.1 Extremity Exposure

Devices that are designed or intended for use on extremities, or mainly operated in extremity only exposure conditions, i.e., hands, wrists, feet and ankles, may require extremity SAR evaluation. When extremity SAR testing is required, a flat phantom must be used if the exposure condition is more conservative than the actual use conditions

#### <EUT Setup Photos>

Please refer to Appendix D for the test setup photos.



## **12. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)**

### **<LTE Conducted Power>**

#### **General Note:**

1. Anritsu MT8821C base station simulator was used to setup the connection with EUT; the frequency band, channel bandwidth, RB allocation configuration, modulation type are set in the base station simulator to configure EUT transmitting at maximum power and at different configurations which are requested to be reported to FCC, for conducted power measurement and SAR testing.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a properly configured base station simulator is used for the SAR and power measurements, spectrum plots for each RB allocation and offset configuration is not required.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
4. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are  $\leq 0.8$  W/kg. Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is  $> 1.45$  W/kg, the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
6. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is  $>$  not  $\frac{1}{2}$  dB higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is  $\leq 1.45$  W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
7. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, Smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is  $>$  not  $\frac{1}{2}$  dB higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is  $\leq 1.45$  W/kg; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.
8. For LTE B4 / B12 the maximum bandwidth does not support three non-overlapping channels, per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a device supports overlapping channel assignment in a channel bandwidth configuration, the middle channel of the group of overlapping channels should be selected for testing.



## &lt;LTE Band 2&gt;

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Index			Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				L	M	H	18700	18900	19100		
Frequency (MHz)							1860	1880	1900		
20	QPSK	1	0	0	0	15	23.12	23.02	22.87	24.50	0.00
20	QPSK	1	5	0	0	15	23.22	23.08	22.90		
20	QPSK	3	0	0	0	15	23.13	23.07	22.93	24.50	0.00
20	QPSK	3	3	0	0	15	23.11	22.98	22.92		
20	QPSK	6	0	0	0	15	23.11	23.01	22.95		
20	16QAM	1	0	0	0	15	23.75	23.54	23.48	24.50	0.00
20	16QAM	1	5	0	0	15	23.82	23.62	23.55		
20	16QAM	3	0	0	0	15	23.18	23.09	22.88	24.50	0.00
20	16QAM	3	3	0	0	15	23.25	23.13	23.02		
20	16QAM	6	0	0	0	15	23.28	23.16	23.01		
Channel				L	M	H	18675	18900	19125	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)							1857.5	1880	1902.5		
15	QPSK	1	0	0	0	11	22.74	23.04	22.85	24.50	0.00
15	QPSK	1	5	0	0	11	23.08	22.95	22.99		
15	QPSK	3	0	0	0	11	23.23	22.46	22.81	24.50	0.00
15	QPSK	3	3	0	0	11	23.20	22.99	22.95		
15	QPSK	6	0	0	0	11	23.14	22.60	22.81		
15	16QAM	1	0	0	0	11	23.66	23.53	23.45	24.50	0.00
15	16QAM	1	5	0	0	11	23.61	23.58	23.46		
15	16QAM	3	0	0	0	11	23.15	23.06	23.01	24.50	0.00
15	16QAM	3	3	0	0	11	23.18	23.09	23.09		
15	16QAM	6	0	0	0	11	23.23	23.11	23.02		
Channel				L	M	H	18650	18900	19150	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)							1855	1880	1905		
10	QPSK	1	0	0	0	7	23.14	22.96	22.82	24.50	0.00
10	QPSK	1	5	0	0	7	23.11	23.00	22.83		
10	QPSK	3	0	0	0	7	23.16	22.95	22.42	24.50	0.00
10	QPSK	3	3	0	0	7	23.10	22.90	22.87		
10	QPSK	6	0	0	0	7	22.39	22.22	21.73		
10	16QAM	1	0	0	0	7	23.56	23.41	23.43	24.50	0.00
10	16QAM	1	5	0	0	7	23.61	23.37	23.47		
10	16QAM	3	0	0	0	7	23.16	23.00	22.91	24.50	0.00
10	16QAM	3	3	0	0	7	23.08	22.99	22.92		
10	16QAM	6	0	0	0	7	21.77	21.59	21.51		



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Channel							L	M	H	18625	18900	19175	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)										1852.5	1880	1907.5		
5	QPSK	1	0	0	0	3	22.60	22.99	22.87	23.09	22.98	22.88	24.50	0.00
5	QPSK	1	5	0	0	3								
5	QPSK	3	0	0	0	3	22.47	22.25	22.20	22.44	22.23	22.16	24.50	0.00
5	QPSK	3	3	0	0	3								
5	QPSK	6	0	0	0	3	22.35	22.24	22.09	23.63	23.39	23.33	24.50	0.00
5	16QAM	1	0	0	0	3								
5	16QAM	1	5	0	0	3	23.56	23.41	23.31	22.62	22.43	22.08	24.50	0.00
5	16QAM	3	0	0	0	3								
5	16QAM	3	3	0	0	3	22.55	22.33	22.09	21.75	21.52	21.45	24.50	0.00
5	16QAM	6	0	0	0	3								
Channel							L	M	H	18615	18900	19185	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)										1851.5	1880	1908.5		
3	QPSK	1	0	0	0	1	22.74	23.04	22.85	23.08	22.95	22.99	24.50	0.00
3	QPSK	1	5	0	0	1								
3	QPSK	3	0	0	0	1	23.23	22.46	22.81	23.20	22.99	22.95	24.50	0.00
3	QPSK	3	3	0	0	1								
3	QPSK	6	0	0	0	1	23.14	22.60	22.81	23.66	23.53	23.45	24.50	0.00
3	16QAM	1	0	0	0	1								
3	16QAM	1	5	0	0	1	23.61	23.58	23.46	23.15	23.06	23.01	24.50	0.00
3	16QAM	3	0	0	0	1								
3	16QAM	3	3	0	0	1	23.18	23.09	23.09	23.23	23.11	23.02	24.50	0.00
3	16QAM	6	0	0	0	1								
Channel							L	M	H	18607	18900	19193	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)										1850.7	1880	1909.3		
1.4	QPSK	1	0	0	0	0	22.57	22.96	22.84	23.06	22.95	22.85	24.50	0.00
1.4	QPSK	1	5	0	0	0								
1.4	QPSK	3	0	0	0	0	22.44	22.22	22.17	22.41	22.20	22.13	24.50	0.00
1.4	QPSK	3	3	0	0	0								
1.4	QPSK	6	0	0	0	0	22.32	22.21	22.06	23.60	23.36	23.30	24.50	0.00
1.4	16QAM	1	0	0	0	0								
1.4	16QAM	1	5	0	0	0	23.53	23.38	23.28	22.59	22.40	22.05	24.50	0.00
1.4	16QAM	3	0	0	0	0								
1.4	16QAM	3	3	0	0	0	22.52	22.30	22.06	21.72	21.49	21.42	24.50	0.00
1.4	16QAM	6	0	0	0	0								



## &lt;LTE Band 4&gt;

BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Index			Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				L	M	H	20050	20175	20300		
Frequency (MHz)							1720	1732.5	1745		
20	QPSK	1	0	0	0	15	23.37	23.46	23.23	24.50	0.00
20	QPSK	1	5	0	0	15	23.56	23.52	23.26		
20	QPSK	3	0	0	0	15	23.45	23.36	23.38	24.50	0.00
20	QPSK	3	3	0	0	15	23.54	23.43	23.32		
20	QPSK	6	0	0	0	15	23.45	23.47	23.25	24.50	0.00
20	16QAM	1	0	0	0	15	23.87	23.81	23.81		
20	16QAM	1	5	0	0	15	23.81	23.75	23.71	24.50	0.00
20	16QAM	3	0	0	0	15	23.36	23.33	23.28	24.50	0.00
20	16QAM	3	3	0	0	15	23.35	23.25	23.21		
20	16QAM	6	0	0	0	15	23.35	23.34	23.23	24.50	0.00
Channel				L	M	H	20025	20175	20325	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)							1717.5	1732.5	1747.5		
15	QPSK	1	0	0	0	11	23.38	23.32	23.28	24.50	0.00
15	QPSK	1	5	0	0	11	23.43	23.35	23.22		
15	QPSK	3	0	0	0	11	23.50	23.34	23.29	24.50	0.00
15	QPSK	3	3	0	0	11	23.45	23.40	23.33		
15	QPSK	6	0	0	0	11	23.40	23.44	23.34	24.50	0.00
15	16QAM	1	0	0	0	11	23.69	23.65	23.42	24.50	0.00
15	16QAM	1	5	0	0	11	23.76	23.76	23.47		
15	16QAM	3	0	0	0	11	23.47	23.52	23.19	24.50	0.00
15	16QAM	3	3	0	0	11	23.45	23.52	23.17		
15	16QAM	6	0	0	0	11	23.41	23.26	23.12	24.50	0.00
Channel				L	M	H	20000	20175	20350	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)							1715	1732.5	1750		
10	QPSK	1	0	0	0	7	23.42	23.26	23.16	24.50	0.00
10	QPSK	1	5	0	0	7	23.43	23.28	23.18		
10	QPSK	3	0	0	0	7	23.46	23.31	23.23	24.50	0.00
10	QPSK	3	3	0	0	7	23.44	23.29	23.21		
10	QPSK	6	0	0	0	7	22.75	22.59	22.39	24.50	0.00
10	16QAM	1	0	0	0	7	23.78	23.71	23.48		
10	16QAM	1	5	0	0	7	23.81	23.70	23.46	24.50	0.00
10	16QAM	3	0	0	0	7	23.53	23.40	23.27	24.50	0.00
10	16QAM	3	3	0	0	7	23.49	23.39	23.28		
10	16QAM	6	0	0	0	7	22.15	22.04	21.90	24.50	0.00



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Report No. : FA962003

Channel							L	M	H	19975	20175	20375	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)										1712.5	1732.5	1752.5		
5	QPSK	1	0	0	0	3	23.43	23.32	23.17				24.50	0.00
5	QPSK	1	5	0	0	3	23.45	23.27	23.21					
5	QPSK	3	0	0	0	3	22.69	22.55	22.51				24.50	0.00
5	QPSK	3	3	0	0	3	22.72	22.56	22.48					
5	QPSK	6	0	0	0	3	22.68	22.57	22.45					
5	16QAM	1	0	0	0	3	23.86	23.77	23.64				24.50	0.00
5	16QAM	1	5	0	0	3	23.82	23.79	23.59					
5	16QAM	3	0	0	0	3	22.79	22.69	22.59				24.50	0.00
5	16QAM	3	3	0	0	3	22.78	22.70	22.56					
5	16QAM	6	0	0	0	3	22.16	22.03	21.96					
Channel							L	M	H	19965	20175	20385	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)										1711.5	1732.5	1753.5		
3	QPSK	1	0	0	0	1	23.39	23.23	23.13				24.50	0.00
3	QPSK	1	5	0	0	1	23.40	23.25	23.15					
3	QPSK	3	0	0	0	1	23.43	23.28	23.20				24.50	0.00
3	QPSK	3	3	0	0	1	23.41	23.26	23.18					
3	QPSK	6	0	0	0	1	22.72	22.56	22.36					
3	16QAM	1	0	0	0	1	23.75	23.68	23.45				24.50	0.00
3	16QAM	1	5	0	0	1	23.78	23.67	23.43					
3	16QAM	3	0	0	0	1	23.50	23.37	23.24				24.50	0.00
3	16QAM	3	3	0	0	1	23.46	23.36	23.25					
3	16QAM	6	0	0	0	1	22.12	22.01	21.87					
Channel							L	M	H	19957	20175	20393	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)										1710.7	1732.5	1754.3		
1.4	QPSK	1	0	0	0	0	23.30	23.24	23.20				24.50	0.00
1.4	QPSK	1	5	0	0	0	23.35	23.27	23.14					
1.4	QPSK	3	0	0	0	0	23.42	23.26	23.21				24.50	0.00
1.4	QPSK	3	3	0	0	0	23.37	23.32	23.25					
1.4	QPSK	6	0	0	0	0	23.32	23.36	23.26					
1.4	16QAM	1	0	0	0	0	23.61	23.57	23.34				24.50	0.00
1.4	16QAM	1	5	0	0	0	23.68	23.68	23.39					
1.4	16QAM	3	0	0	0	0	23.39	23.44	23.11				24.50	0.00
1.4	16QAM	3	3	0	0	0	23.37	23.44	23.09					
1.4	16QAM	6	0	0	0	0	23.33	23.18	23.04					



## &lt;LTE Band 12&gt;

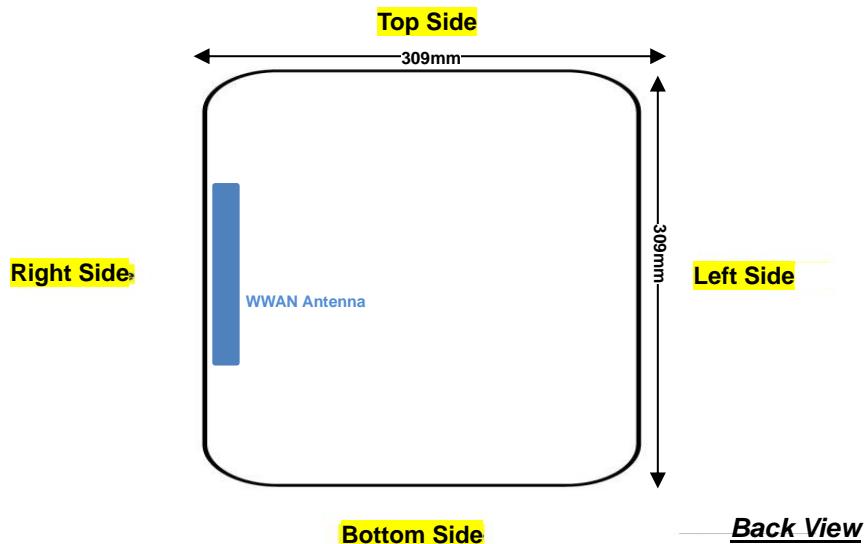
BW [MHz]	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Index			Power Low Ch. / Freq.	Power Middle Ch. / Freq.	Power High Ch. / Freq.	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Channel				L	M	H	23060	23095	23130		
Frequency (MHz)							704	707.5	711		
10	QPSK	1	0	0	0	7	23.42	23.35	23.22	24.50	0.00
10	QPSK	1	5	0	0	7	23.46	23.49	23.33		
10	QPSK	3	0	0	0	7	23.37	23.41	23.36	24.50	0.00
10	QPSK	3	3	0	0	7	23.39	23.44	23.26		
10	QPSK	6	0	0	0	7	22.76	22.63	22.49		
10	16QAM	1	0	0	0	7	23.74	23.79	23.69	24.50	0.00
10	16QAM	1	5	0	0	7	23.72	23.76	23.68		
10	16QAM	3	0	0	0	7	23.63	23.54	23.44	24.50	0.00
10	16QAM	3	3	0	0	7	23.57	23.51	23.42		
10	16QAM	6	0	0	0	7	22.26	22.32	22.09		
Channel				L	M	H	23035	23095	23155	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)							701.5	707.5	713.5		
5	QPSK	1	0	0	0	3	23.42	23.34	23.22	24.50	0.00
5	QPSK	1	5	0	0	3	23.44	23.36	23.26		
5	QPSK	3	0	0	0	3	22.81	22.79	22.68	24.50	0.00
5	QPSK	3	3	0	0	3	22.80	22.77	22.63		
5	QPSK	6	0	0	0	3	22.79	22.73	22.58		
5	16QAM	1	0	0	0	3	23.76	23.71	23.56	24.50	0.00
5	16QAM	1	5	0	0	3	23.74	23.66	23.50		
5	16QAM	3	0	0	0	3	22.83	22.77	22.57	24.50	0.00
5	16QAM	3	3	0	0	3	22.82	22.78	22.54		
5	16QAM	6	0	0	0	3	22.30	22.17	21.92		
Channel				L	M	H	23025	23095	23165	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)							700.5	707.5	714.5		
3	QPSK	1	0	0	0	1	23.35	23.28	23.15	24.50	0.00
3	QPSK	1	5	0	0	1	23.39	23.32	23.26		
3	QPSK	3	0	0	0	1	23.40	23.34	23.29	24.50	0.00
3	QPSK	3	3	0	0	1	23.42	23.37	23.19		
3	QPSK	6	0	0	0	1	22.69	22.56	22.42		
3	16QAM	1	0	0	0	1	23.67	23.72	23.62	24.50	0.00
3	16QAM	1	5	0	0	1	23.65	23.69	23.61		
3	16QAM	3	0	0	0	1	23.56	23.47	23.37	24.50	0.00
3	16QAM	3	3	0	0	1	23.50	23.44	23.35		
3	16QAM	6	0	0	0	1	22.19	22.25	22.02		

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Channel				L	M	H	23017	23095	23173	Tune-up limit (dBm)	MPR (dB)
Frequency (MHz)							699.7	707.5	715.3		
1.4	QPSK	1	0	0	0	0	23.31	23.23	23.11	24.50	0.00
1.4	QPSK	1	5	0	0	0	23.33	23.25	23.15		
1.4	QPSK	3	0	0	0	0	22.70	22.68	22.57	24.50	0.00
1.4	QPSK	3	3	0	0	0	22.69	22.66	22.52		
1.4	QPSK	6	0	0	0	0	22.68	22.62	22.47		
1.4	16QAM	1	0	0	0	0	23.65	23.60	23.45	24.50	0.00
1.4	16QAM	1	5	0	0	0	23.63	23.55	23.39		
1.4	16QAM	3	0	0	0	0	22.72	22.66	22.46	24.50	0.00
1.4	16QAM	3	3	0	0	0	22.71	22.67	22.43		
1.4	16QAM	6	0	0	0	0	22.19	22.06	21.81		



### 13. Antenna Location





## **14. SAR Test Results**

### **General Note:**

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
  - a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
  - b. For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)\*Tune-up Scaling Factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
  - $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $2.0 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\leq 100 \text{ MHz}$
  - $\leq 0.6 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $1.5 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between  $100 \text{ MHz}$  and  $200 \text{ MHz}$
  - $\leq 0.4 \text{ W/kg}$  or  $1.0 \text{ W/kg}$ , for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is  $\geq 200 \text{ MHz}$
3. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, if the extremity repeated SAR is necessary, the same procedures should be adapted for measurements according to extremity and occupational exposure limits by applying a factor of 2.5 for extremity exposure and a factor of 5 for occupational exposure to the corresponding SAR thresholds.

### **LTE Note:**

1. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, start with the largest channel bandwidth and measure SAR for QPSK with 1 RB allocation, using the RB offset and required test channel combination with the highest maximum output power for RB offsets at the upper edge, middle and lower edge of each required test channel.
2. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 50% RB allocation for QPSK SAR testing follows 1RB QPSK allocation procedure.
3. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, For QPSK with 100% RB allocation, SAR is not required when the highest maximum output power for 100 % RB allocation is less than the highest maximum output power in 50% and 1 RB allocations and the highest reported SAR for 1 RB and 50% RB allocation are  $\leq 0.8 \text{ W/kg}$ . Otherwise, SAR is measured for the highest output power channel; and if the reported SAR is  $> 1.45 \text{ W/kg}$ , the remaining required test channels must also be tested.
4. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM output power for each RB allocation configuration is  $>$  not  $\frac{1}{2} \text{ dB}$  higher than the same configuration in QPSK and the reported SAR for the QPSK configuration is  $\leq 1.45 \text{ W/kg}$ ; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, 16QAM SAR testing is not required.
5. Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, Smaller bandwidth output power for each RB allocation configuration is  $>$  not  $\frac{1}{2} \text{ dB}$  higher than the same configuration in the largest supported bandwidth, and the reported SAR for the largest supported bandwidth is  $\leq 1.45 \text{ W/kg}$ ; Per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, smaller bandwidth SAR testing is not required.
6. For LTE B4 / B12 the maximum bandwidth does not support three non-overlapping channels, per KDB 941225 D05v02r05, when a device supports overlapping channel assignment in a channel bandwidth configuration, the middle channel of the group of overlapping channels should be selected for testing.

### **14.1 Extremity 10g SAR**

#### **<FDD LTE SAR>**

Plot No.	Band	BW (MHz)	Modulation	RB Size	RB Offset	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 10g SAR (W/kg)
01	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	1	5	Front	0	23095	707.5	23.49	24.50	1.262	0.03	0.301	0.380
02	LTE Band 12	10M	QPSK	3	3	Front	0	23095	707.5	23.44	24.50	1.276	0.01	0.304	<b>0.388</b>
03	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	1	5	Front	0	20175	1732.5	23.52	24.50	1.253	-0.01	0.663	<b>0.831</b>
	LTE Band 4	20M	QPSK	3	3	Front	0	20175	1732.5	23.43	24.50	1.279	0.08	0.623	0.797
03	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	1	5	Front	0	18700	1860	23.22	24.50	1.343	0.03	0.370	<b>0.497</b>
	LTE Band 2	20M	QPSK	3	0	Front	0	18700	1860	23.13	24.50	1.371	-0.05	0.361	0.495

**Test Engineer :** Changlin Huang, Bin He, Mengming Dai



## 15. Uncertainty Assessment

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg and the measured 10-g SAR within a frequency band is < 3.75 W/kg. The expanded SAR measurement uncertainty must be  $\leq 30\%$ , for a confidence interval of  $k = 2$ . If these conditions are met, extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. For this device, the highest measured 10-g SAR is less than 3.75W/kg. Therefore, the measurement uncertainty table is not required in this report.



## **16. References**

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", Sep 2013
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015.
- [6] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations" Oct 2015.
- [7] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", Oct 2015
- [8] FCC KDB 941225 D05 v02r05, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for LTE Devices", Dec 2015



## Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

## System Check\_Head\_750MHz

### DUT:D750V3-SN:1099

Communication System: UID 0, CW (0); Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL\_750\_190801 Medium parameters used:  $f = 750 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.883 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 40.81$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3935; ConvF(10.83, 10.83, 10.83); Calibrated: 2018.11.26
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2019.01.03
- Phantom: ELI V5.0 (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD OVA 002 Ax; Serial: 1232
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

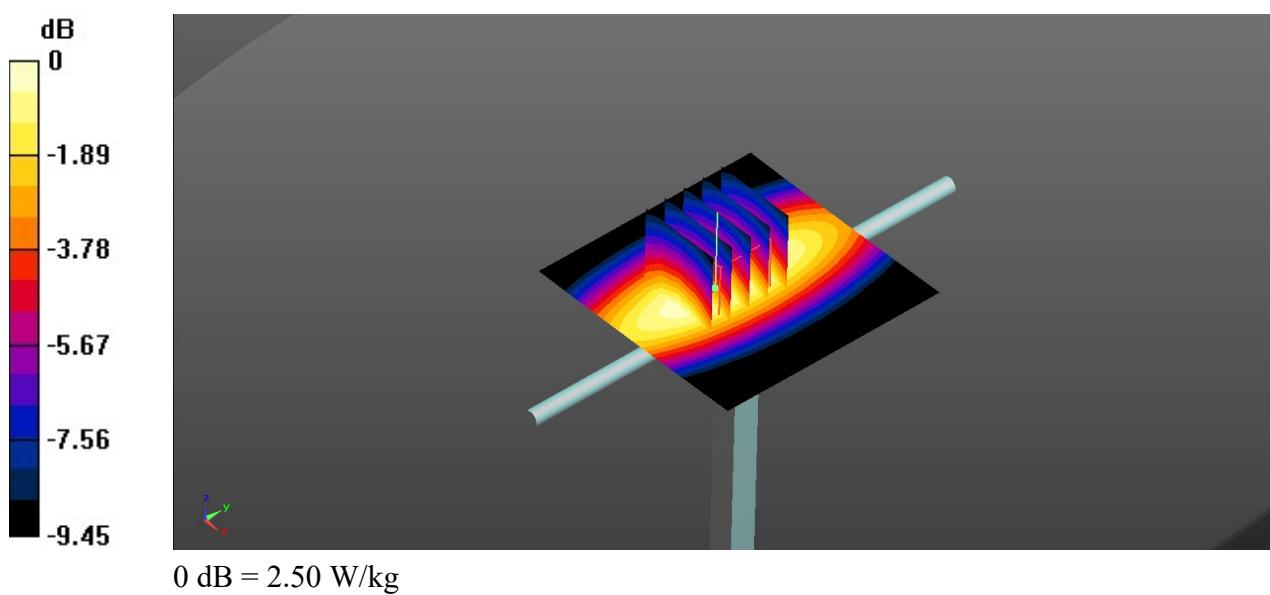
**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.51 W/kg

**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 53.35 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.90 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.01 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.37 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.50 W/kg



## System Check\_Head\_1750MHz

### DUT: D1750V2-SN:1090

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

Medium: HSL\_1750\_190801 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.388$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.364$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3935; ConvF(8.91, 8.91, 8.91); Calibrated: 2018.11.26
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2019.01.03
- Phantom: ELI V5.0 (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD OVA 002 Ax; Serial: 1232
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.1 W/kg

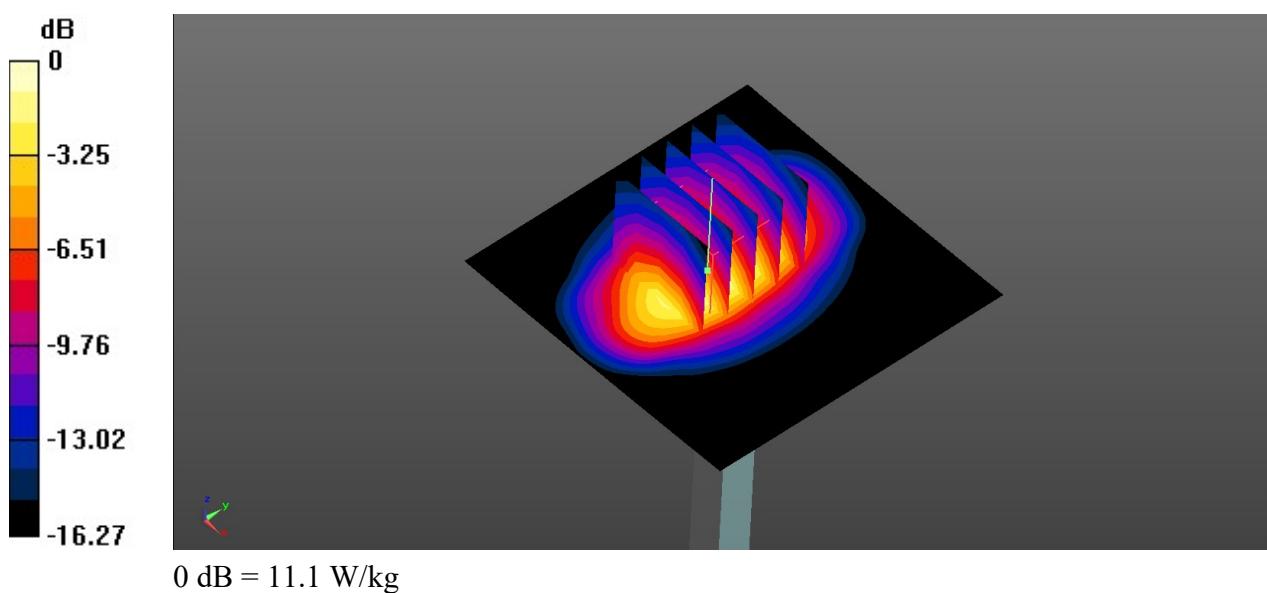
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 77.64 V/m; Power Drift = 0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 13.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.18 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.89 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.1 W/kg



## System Check\_Head\_1900MHz

### DUT:D1900V2-SN:5d182

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

Medium: HSL\_1900\_190801 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.417$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.994$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3935; ConvF(8.5, 8.5, 8.5); Calibrated: 2018.11.26
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2019.01.03
- Phantom: ELI V5.0 (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD OVA 002 Ax; Serial: 1232
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

**Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.5 W/kg

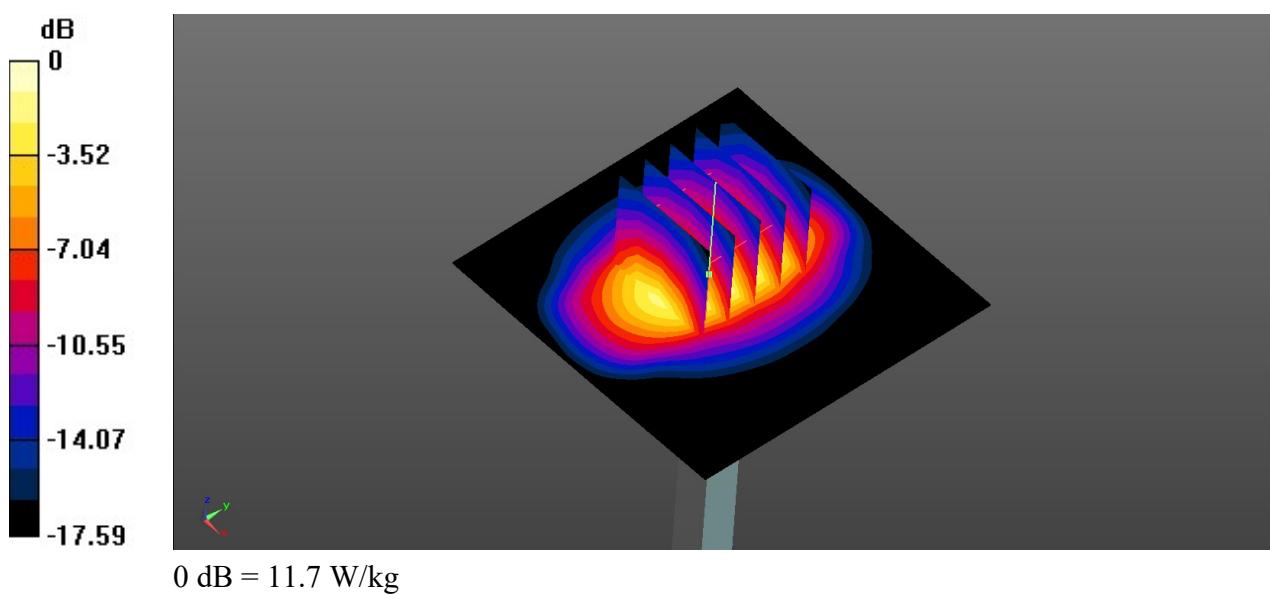
**Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 83.14 V/m; Power Drift = 0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 14.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.55 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.12 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.7 W/kg





## Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

**01\_LTE Band 12\_10M\_QPSK\_3RB\_3Offset\_Front\_0mm\_Ch23095**

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 707.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL\_750\_190801 Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 707.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.86$  S/m;  
 $\epsilon_r = 41.73$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

## DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3935; ConvF(10.83, 10.83, 10.83); Calibrated: 2018.11.26
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2019.01.03
- Phantom: ELI V5.0 (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD OVA 002 Ax; Serial: 1232
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

**Ch23095/Area Scan (141x81x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.580 W/kg

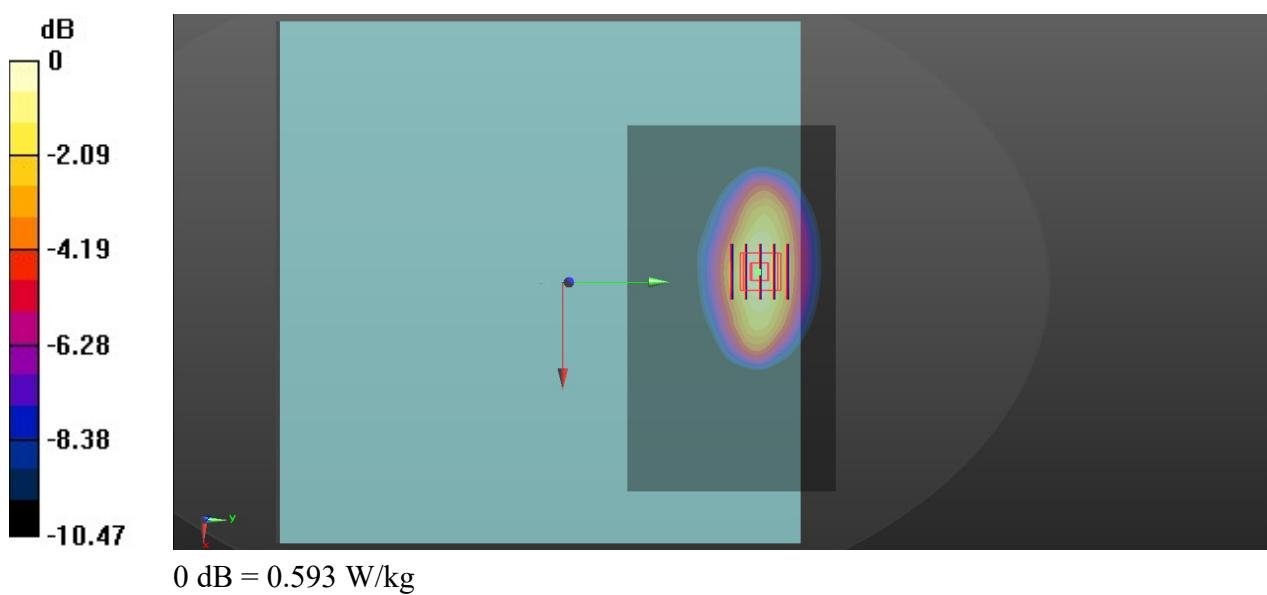
**Ch23095/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.165 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.703 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.462 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.304 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.593 W/kg



**02\_LTE Band 4\_20M\_QPSK\_1RB\_5Offset\_Front\_0mm\_Ch20175**

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 1732.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL\_1750\_190801 Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1732.5$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.37$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.453$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

## DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3935; ConvF(8.91, 8.91, 8.91); Calibrated: 2018.11.26
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2019.01.03
- Phantom: ELI V5.0 (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD OVA 002 Ax; Serial: 1232
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

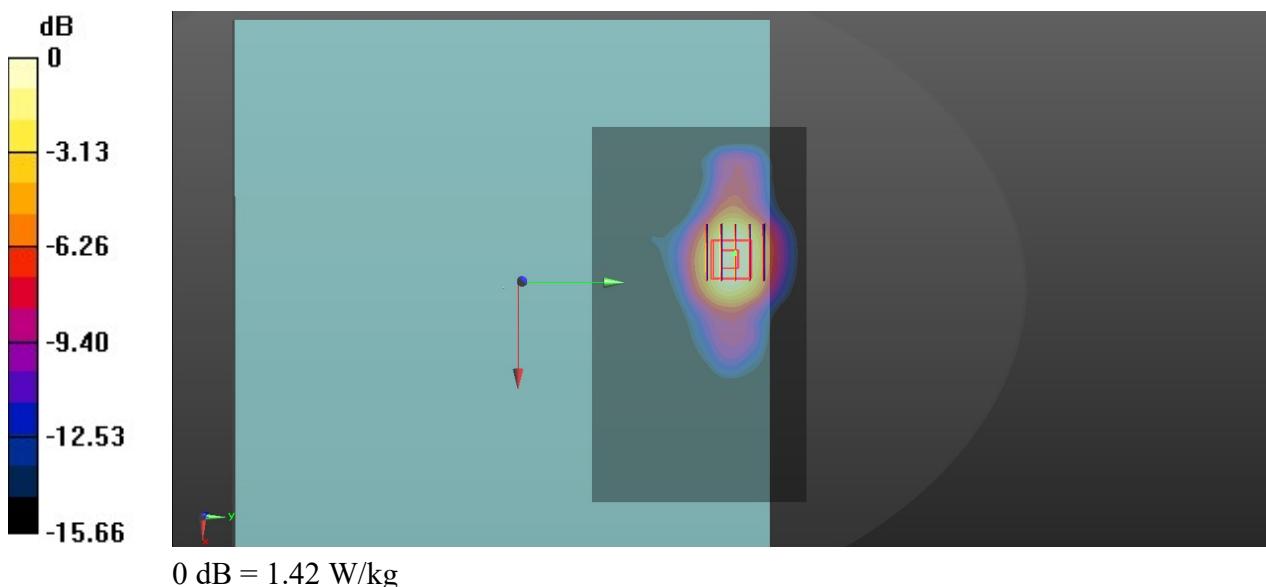
**Ch20175/Area Scan (141x81x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.62 W/kg

**Ch20175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 10.07 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.81 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.12 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.663 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.42 W/kg



**03\_LTE Band 2\_20M\_QPSK\_1RB\_5Offset\_Front\_0mm\_Ch18700**

Communication System: UID 0, LTE (0); Frequency: 1860 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL\_1900\_190801 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1860$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.372$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.179$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.4 °C

**DASY5 Configuration:**

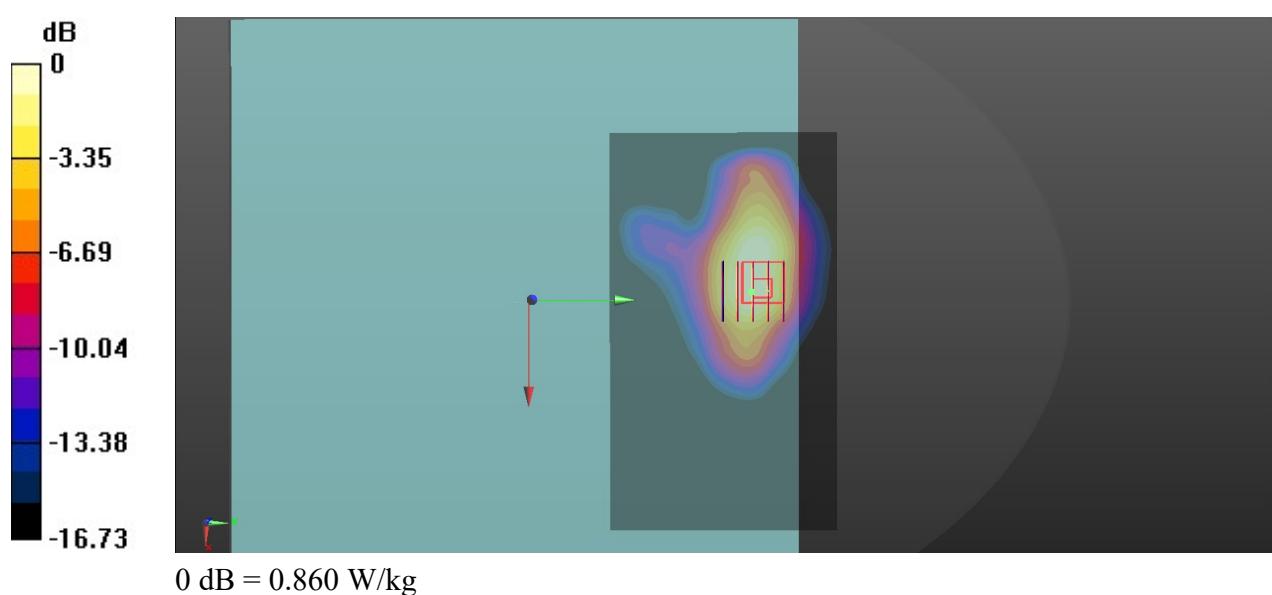
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3935; ConvF(8.5, 8.5, 8.5); Calibrated: 2018.11.26
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2019.01.03
- Phantom: ELI V5.0 (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD OVA 002 Ax; Serial: 1232
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

**Ch18700/Area Scan (141x81x1):** Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.894 W/kg

**Ch18700/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 6.185 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.12 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.651 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.370 W/kg**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.860 W/kg





## Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.



In Collaboration with  
**s p e a g**  
 CALIBRATION LABORATORY

Add: No.51 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China  
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 E-mail: ctll@chinattl.com http://www.chinattl.cn



中国认可  
 国际互认  
 校准  
 CALIBRATION  
 CNAS L0570

Client

Sporton

Certificate No: Z18-60532

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D750V3 - SN: 1099

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

Calibration date: December 6, 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( $22\pm3$ )°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

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

Issued: December 9, 2018

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



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### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,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.

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	15 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	750 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	41.9	0.89 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	43.1 ± 6 %	0.87 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	<1.0 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.07 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	8.52 mW /g ± 18.8 % (k=2)
<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.38 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.64 mW /g ± 18.7 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	55.5	0.96 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.0 ± 6 %	0.95 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	<1.0 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.15 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	8.61 mW /g ± 18.8 % (k=2)
<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.44 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.77 mW /g ± 18.7 % (k=2)



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## Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	54.2Ω- 1.12jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.7dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.8Ω- 3.37jΩ
Return Loss	- 29.4dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	0.900 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: 12.05.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1099**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 750 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.865 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 43.13$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7514; ConvF(9.47, 9.47, 9.47) @ 750 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)

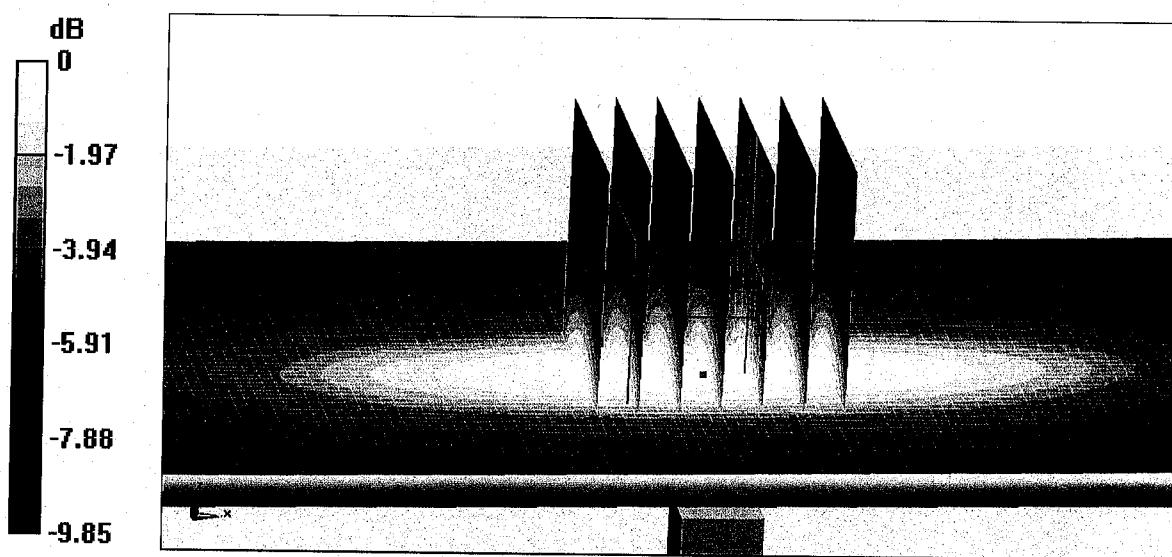
**Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 53.37 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.12 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.07 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.38 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.75 W/kg

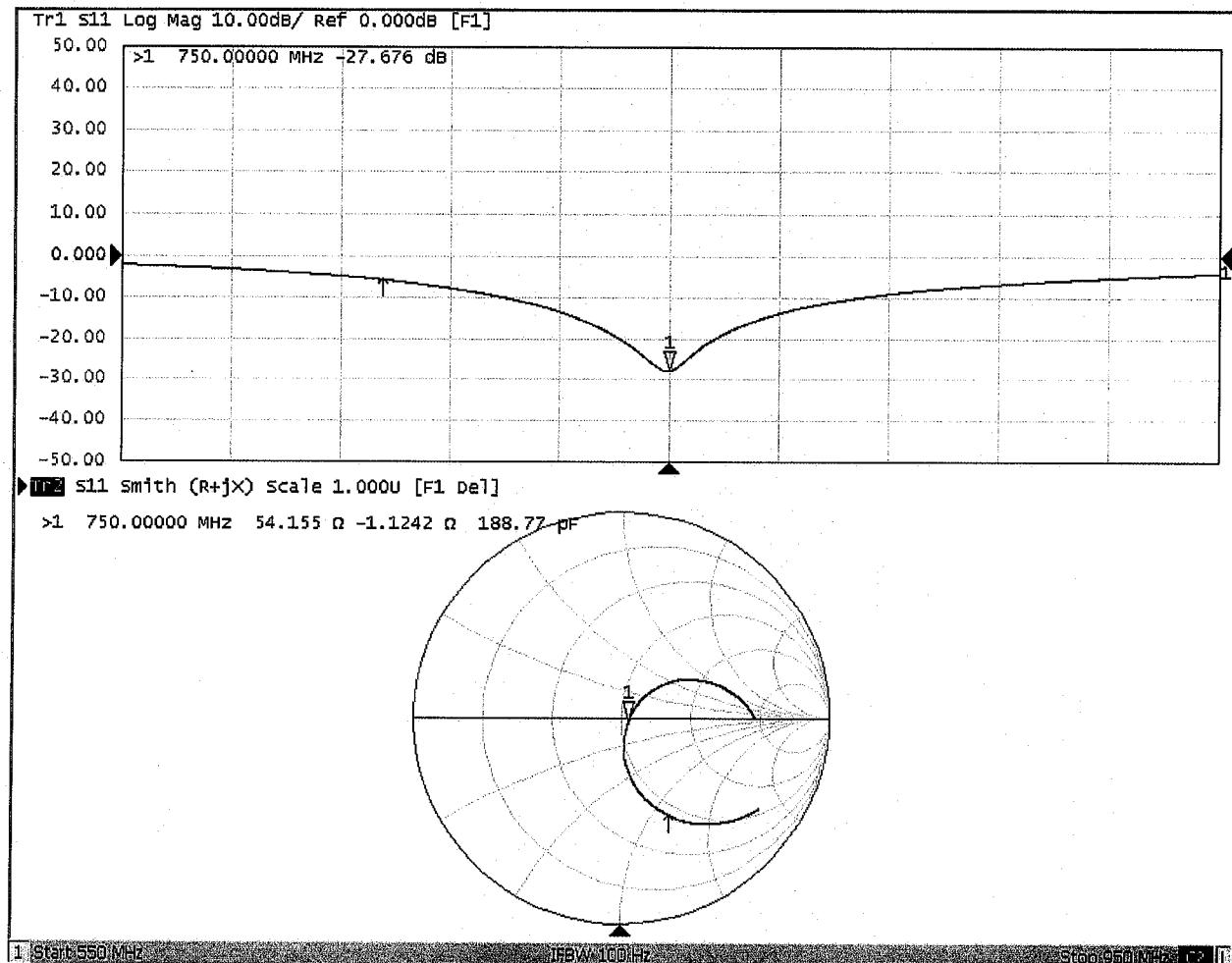




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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 12.05.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN: 1099**

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 750 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.951 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 54.02$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7514; ConvF(9.68, 9.68, 9.68) @ 750 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)

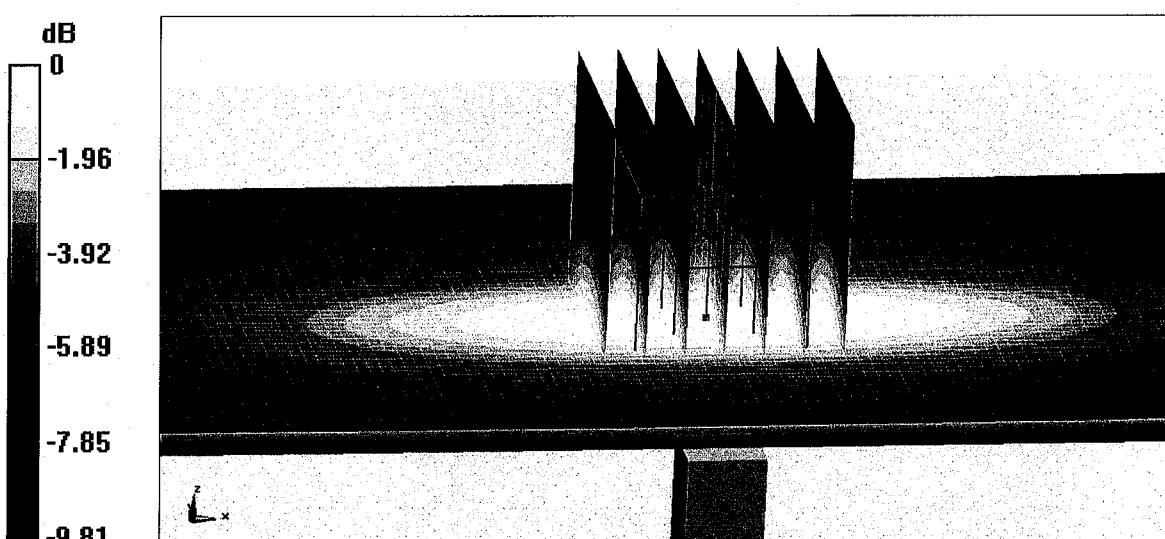
**Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 51.51 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.29 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.15 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.44 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.88 W/kg



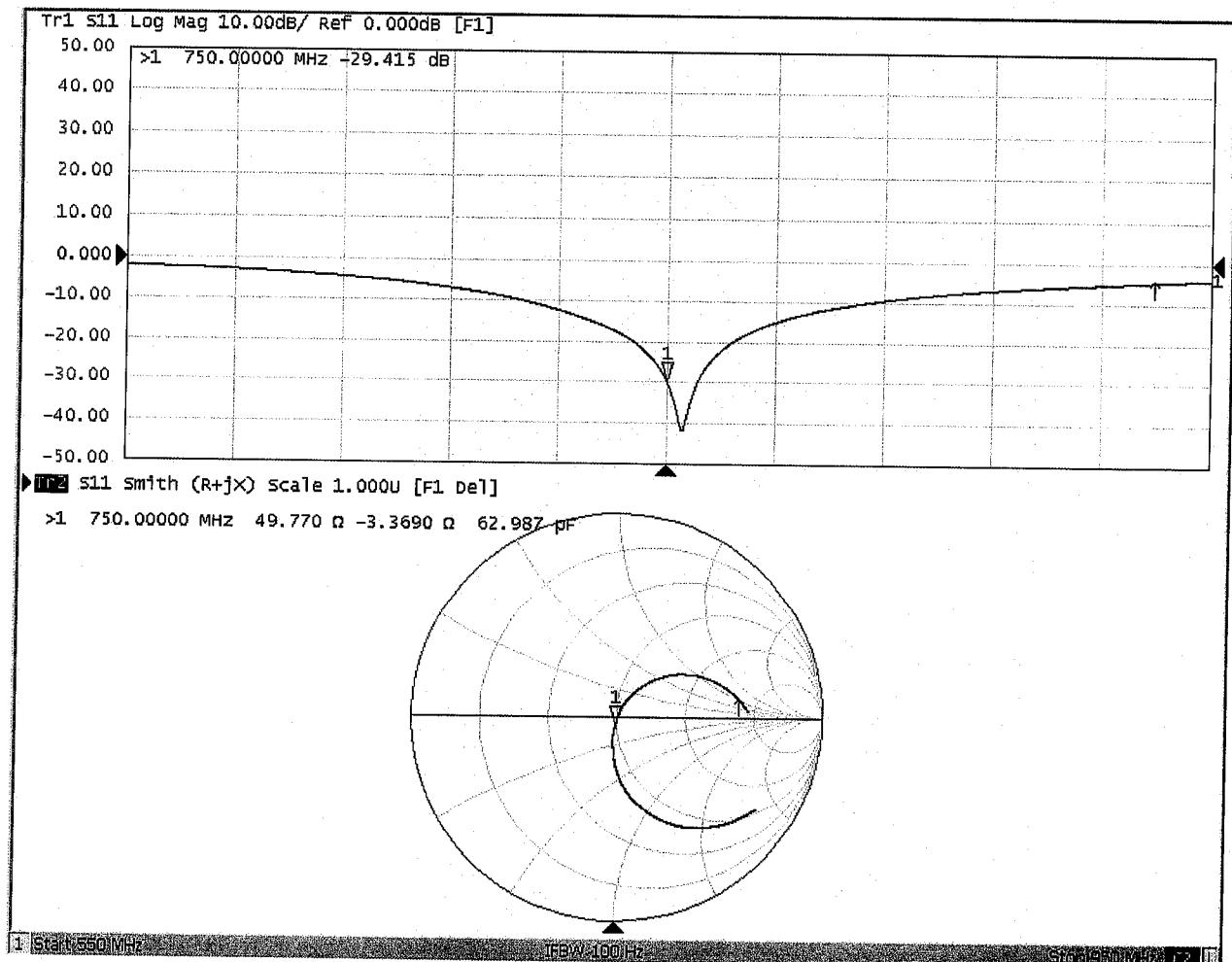
**0 dB = 2.88 W/kg = 4.59 dBW/kg**



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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 CNAS L0570

Client **Sporton**

Certificate No: **Z19-60084**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D1750V2 - SN: 1090

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

Calibration date: March 27, 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( $22\pm3$ )°C and humidity<70%.

### Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1331	06-Feb-19(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1331_Feb19)	Feb-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

	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: March 29, 2019

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#### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,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 ± 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 ± 0.2) °C	41.3 ± 6 %	1.37 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.04 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	36.4 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.79 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.2 W/kg ± 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 ± 0.2) °C	55.0 ± 6 %	1.45 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.21 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	37.7 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.89 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.9 W/kg ± 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	47.5Ω- 2.34 jΩ
Return Loss	- 29.2 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	43.9Ω- 2.19 jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.2 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.085 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: 03.26.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1090**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.37 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 41.27$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(8.38, 8.38, 8.38) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

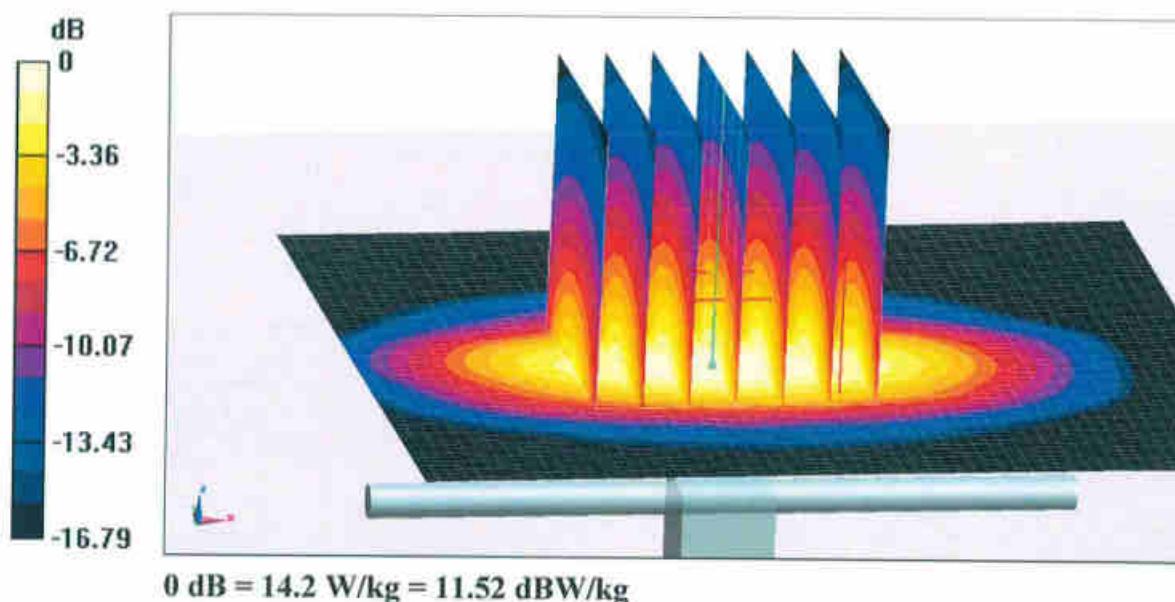
**System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 89.03 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.1 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.04 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.79 W/kg**

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

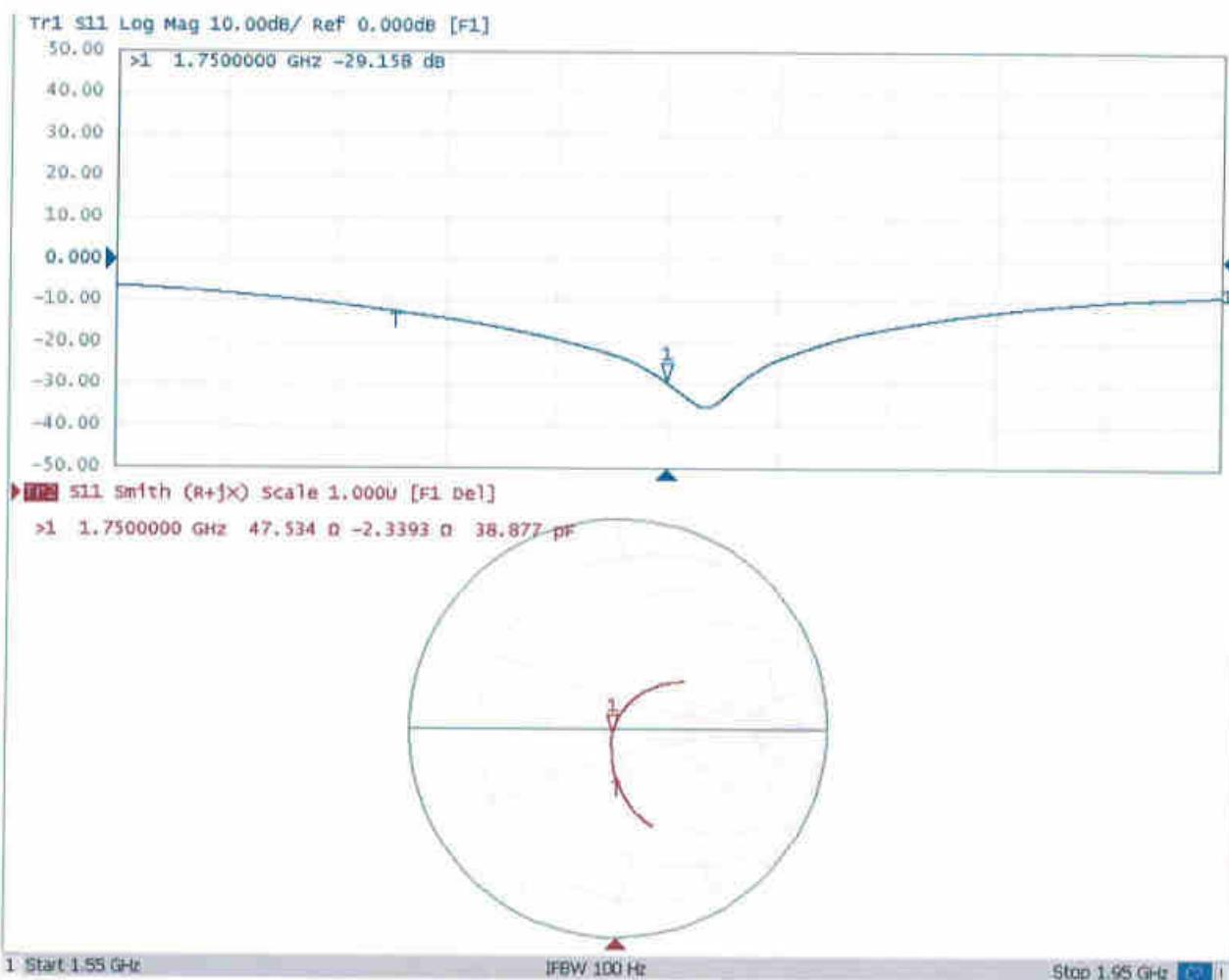




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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 03.26.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1090**

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.449 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 54.97$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(8.03, 8.03, 8.03) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

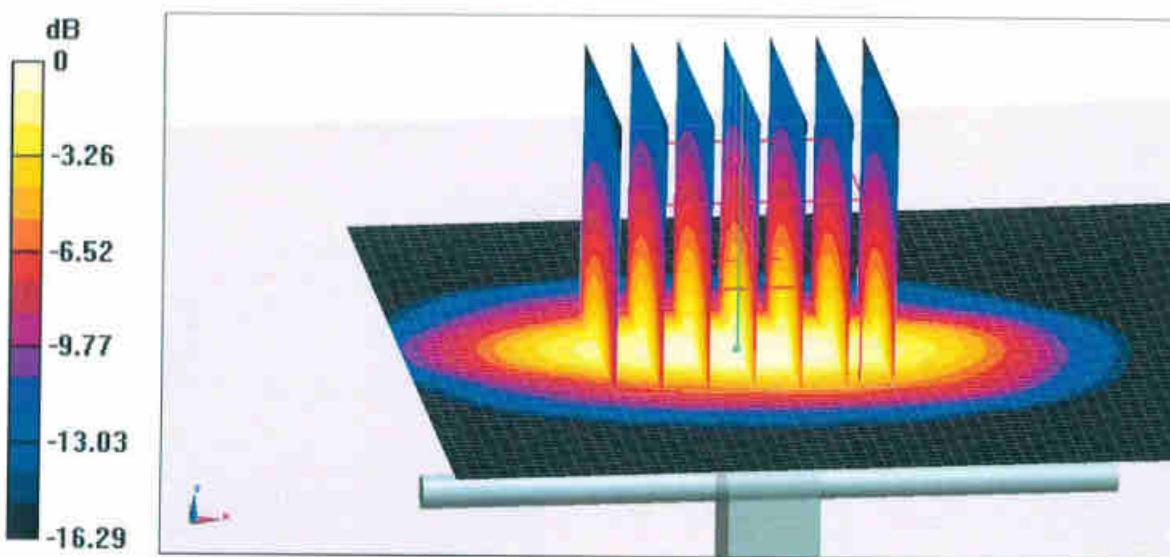
**System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 93.13 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.21 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.89 W/kg**

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



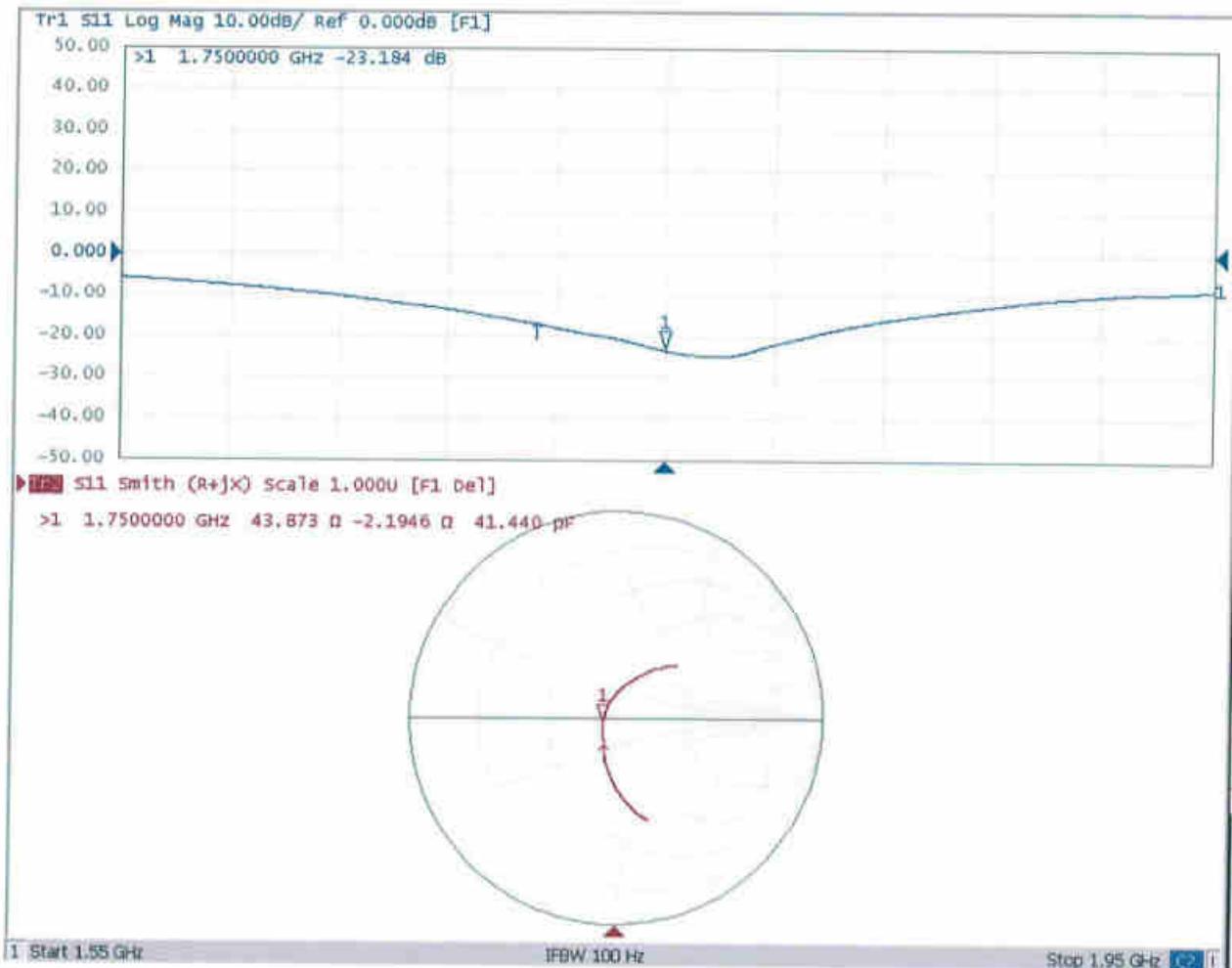
$$0 \text{ dB} = 14.2 \text{ W/kg} = 11.52 \text{ dBW/kg}$$



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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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 CNAS L0570

Client

Sporton

Certificate No: Z18-60536

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

D1900V2 - SN: 5d182

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( $22\pm3$ )°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;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
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-18 (CTTL, No.J18X00561)	Jan-19

	Name	Function
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader

Signature

Issued: December 10, 2018

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#### lossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,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	1900 MHz ± 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 ± 0.2) °C	39.6 ± 6 %	1.44 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.6 mW /g ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.25 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.7 mW /g ± 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 ± 0.2) °C	51.8 ± 6 %	1.56 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.9 mW /g ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.31 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.9 mW /g ± 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	52.1Ω+ 5.35jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.0dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.9Ω+ 6.19jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.0dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.067 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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Date: 12.06.2018

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

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

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.441 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 39.59$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

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:

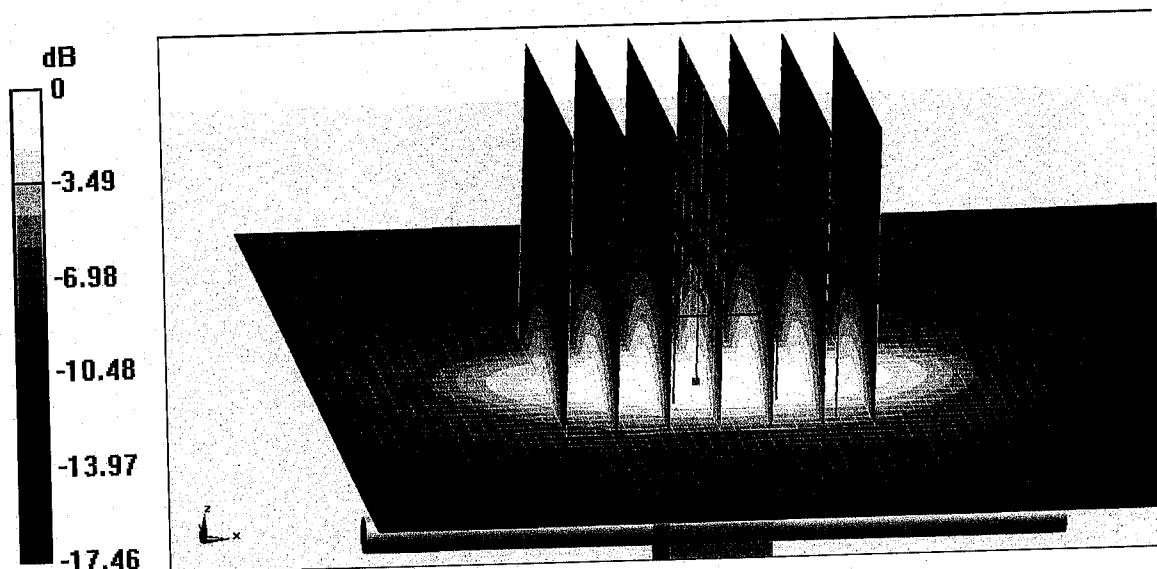
$dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 95.91 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.3 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.25 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.8 W/kg



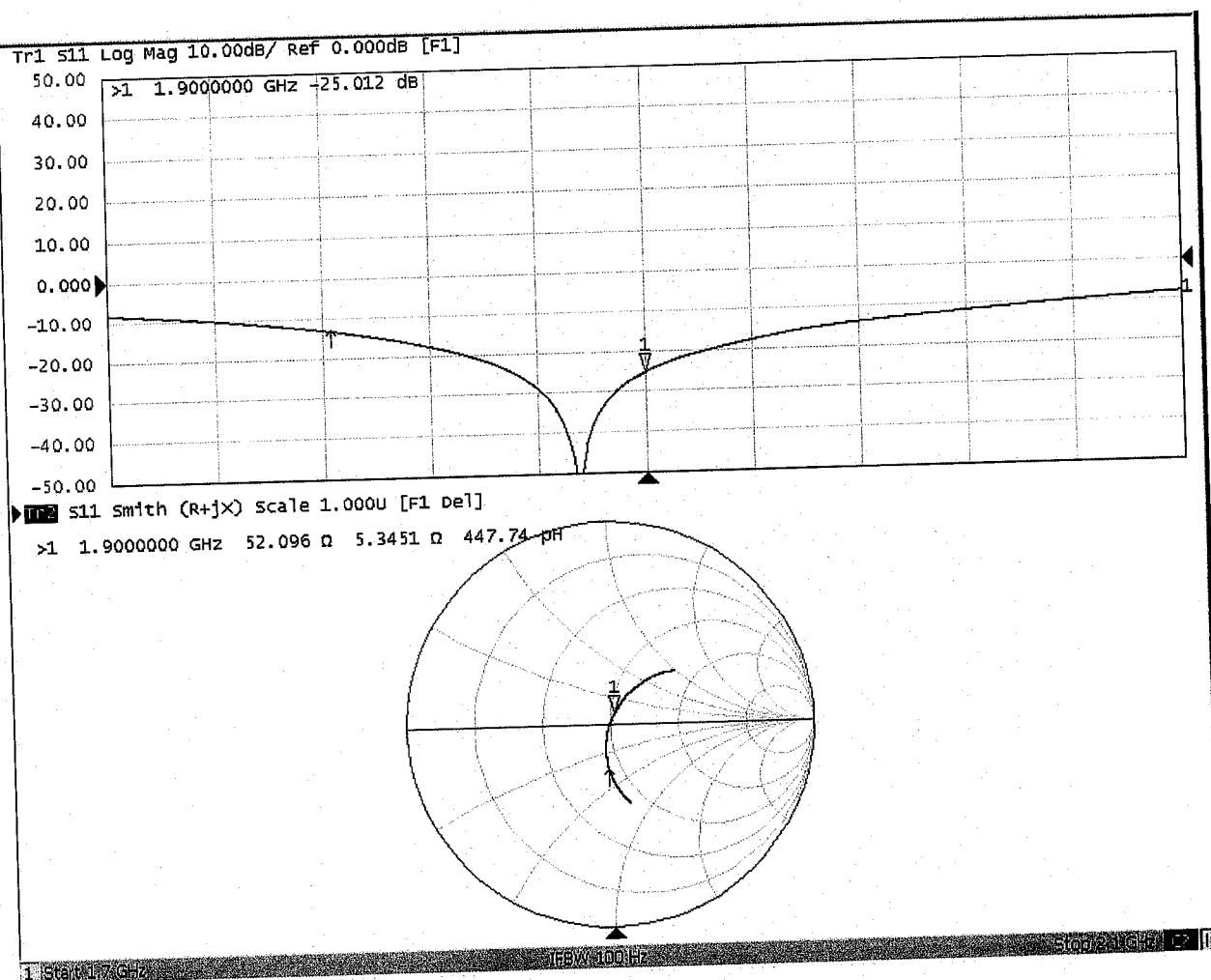
$$0 \text{ dB} = 15.8 \text{ W/kg} = 11.99 \text{ dBW/kg}$$



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## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





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## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 12.05.2018

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

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

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

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.564 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 51.82$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

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:

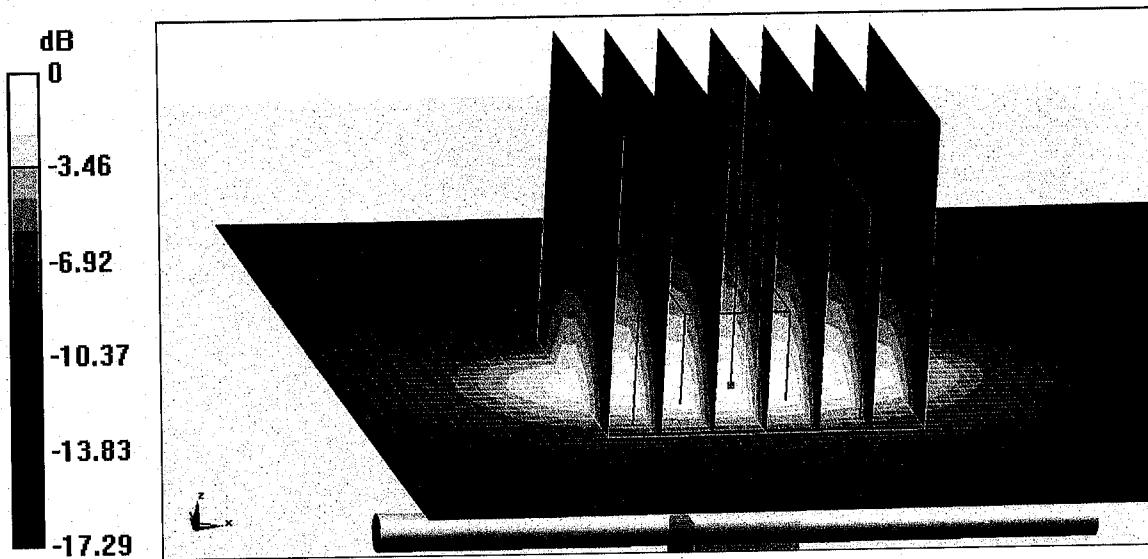
$dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 84.07 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.31 W/kg**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.7 W/kg

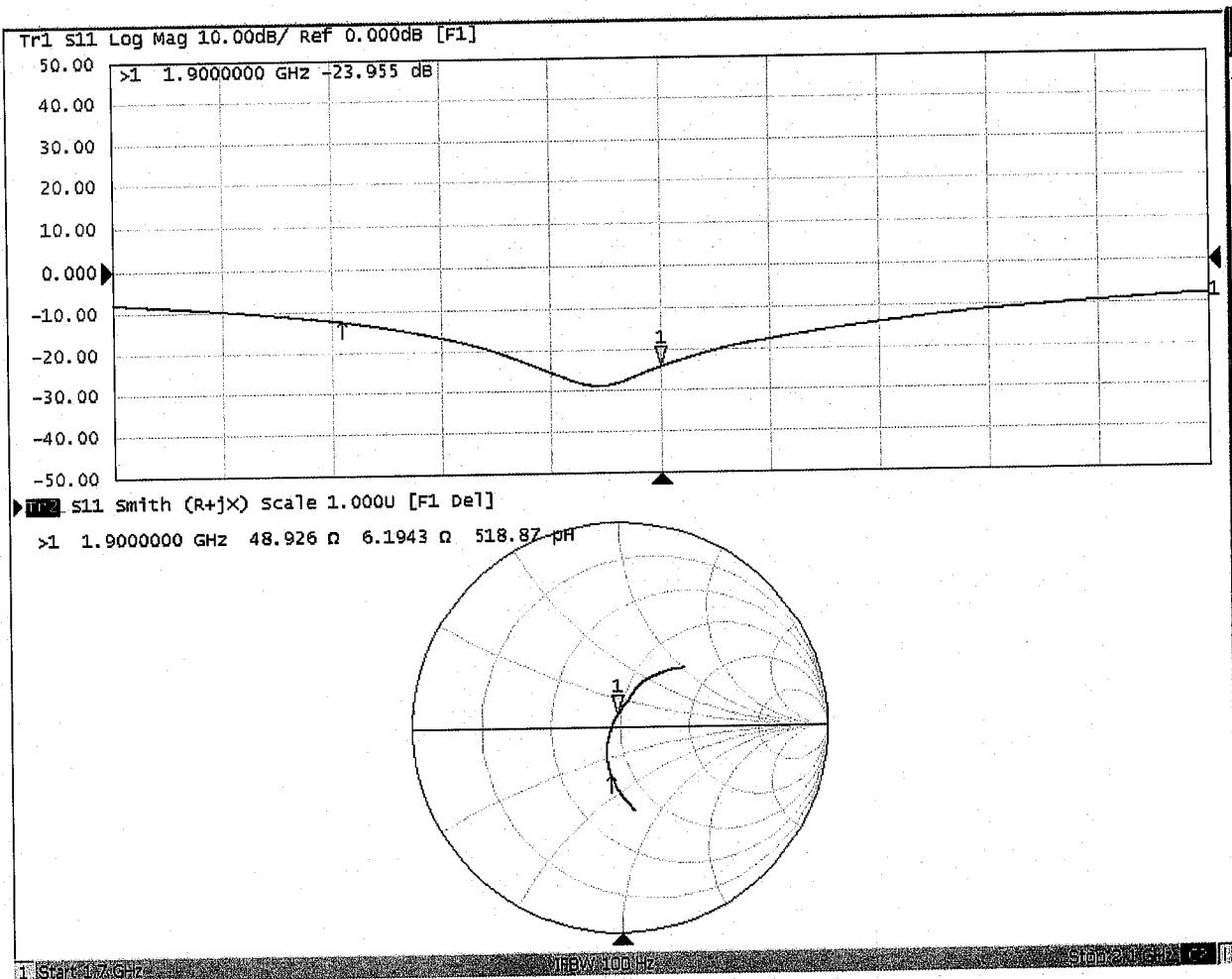




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### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Client : Sporton

Certificate No: Z18-60552

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object DAE4 - SN: 1303

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-002-01

Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics  
(DAEx)

Calibration date: January 03, 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( $22\pm3$ )°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

Calibrated by: Name Yu Zongying Function SAR Test Engineer Signature

Reviewed by: Lin Hao SAR Test Engineer

Approved by: Qi Dianyuan SAR Project Leader

Issued: January 05, 2019

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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 =  $6.1\mu V$ , 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	$405.579 \pm 0.15\% (k=2)$	$403.444 \pm 0.15\% (k=2)$	$404.887 \pm 0.15\% (k=2)$
Low Range	$3.96462 \pm 0.7\% (k=2)$	$3.99174 \pm 0.7\% (k=2)$	$4.01338 \pm 0.7\% (k=2)$

## Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$37^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
---	------------------------

**Calibration Laboratory of**  
**Schmid & Partner**  
**Engineering AG**  
**Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland**



**S** Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client Sporton

Certificate No.: EX3-3935\_Nov18

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object EX3DV4 - SN: 3935

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

Calibration date: November 26, 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 ( $22 \pm 3$ )°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-18)	In house check: Oct-19

Calibrated by:	Name Manu Seitz	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: November 27, 2018

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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

### Glossary:

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

### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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 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
- c) 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
- d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\theta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- $NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency\_response$  (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<sub>x,y,z</sub>: 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
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,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  $NORMx,y,z * ConvF$  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  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  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 NORMx (no uncertainty required).

**Probe EX3DV4**

**SN:3935**

Manufactured: July 24, 2013  
Calibrated: November 26, 2018

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

# DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3935

## Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.48	0.52	0.47	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	107.8	103.4	108.1	

## Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ $\mu\text{V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	184.3	$\pm 3.0 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		192.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		188.3	

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%.

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

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

<sup>E</sup> 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:3935

## Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.83	10.83	10.83	0.54	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	10.48	10.48	10.48	0.50	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	10.38	10.38	10.38	0.50	0.85	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.91	8.91	8.91	0.39	0.85	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.50	8.50	8.50	0.28	0.85	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.33	8.33	8.33	0.32	0.84	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.99	7.99	7.99	0.26	0.96	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.69	7.69	7.69	0.39	0.82	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.38	7.38	7.38	0.32	0.98	± 12.0 %

<sup>C</sup> 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>G</sup> 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:3935

## Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

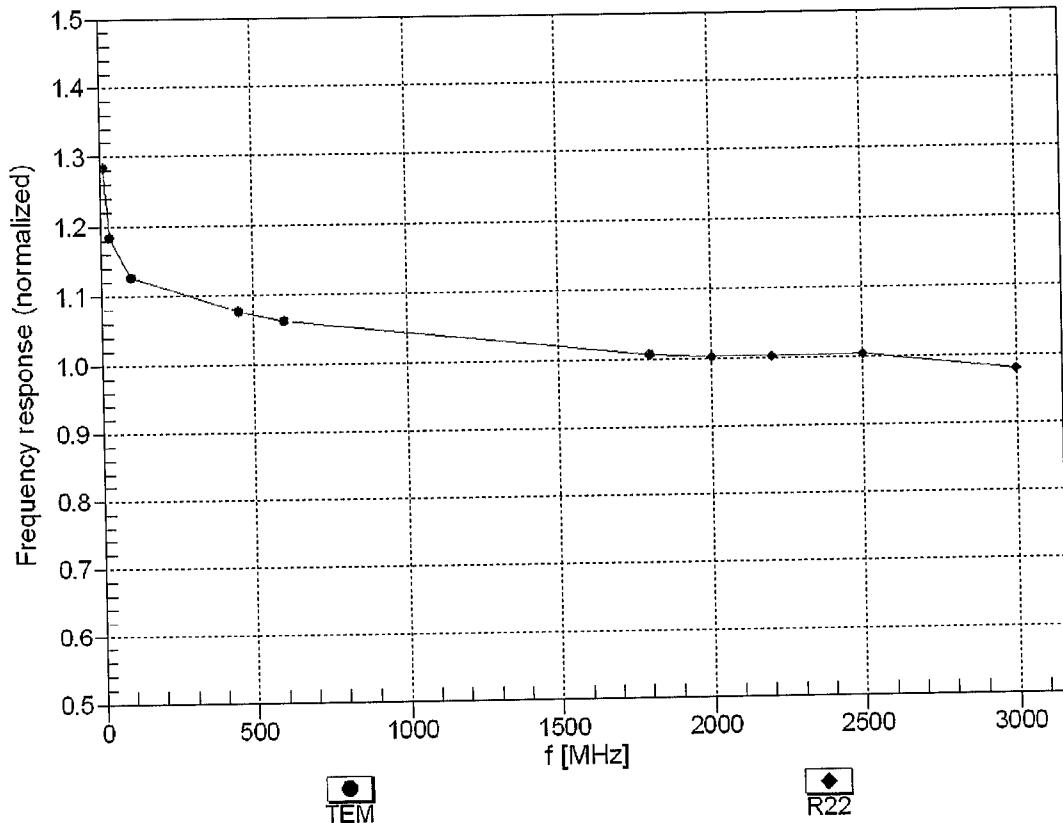
f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.72	10.72	10.72	0.53	0.81	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	10.41	10.41	10.41	0.49	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.45	8.45	8.45	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	8.07	8.07	8.07	0.41	0.81	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.86	7.86	7.86	0.35	0.86	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.68	7.68	7.68	0.35	0.89	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.52	7.52	7.52	0.29	0.99	± 12.0 %

<sup>C</sup> 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

<sup>G</sup> 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.

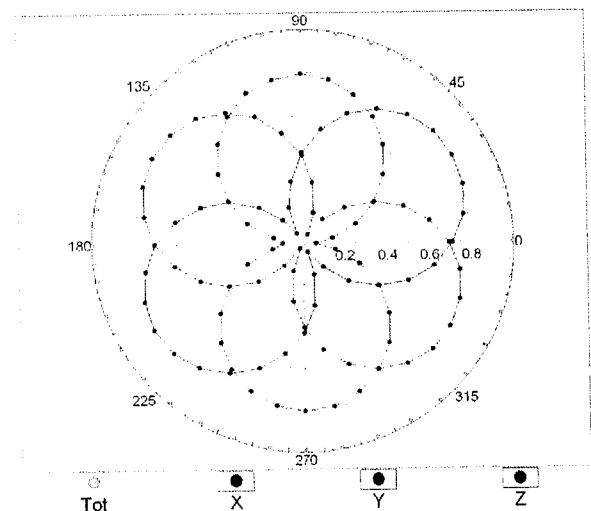
## Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



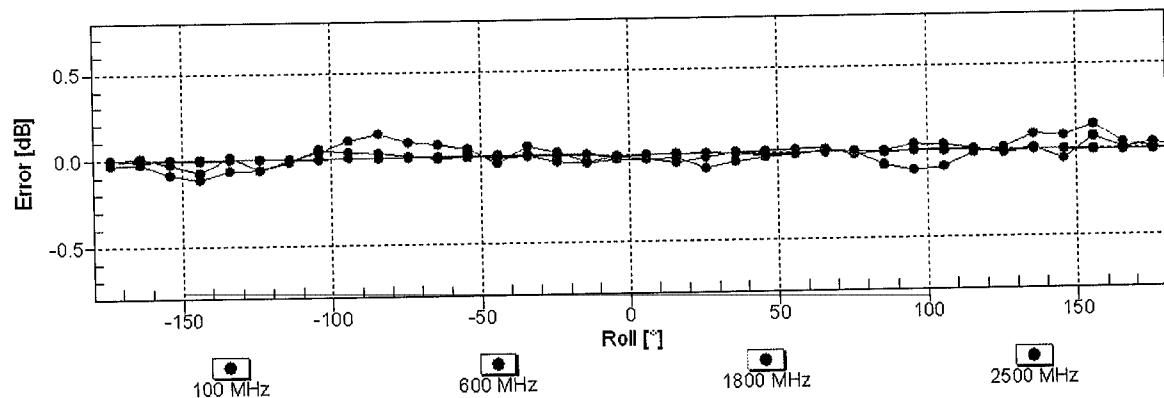
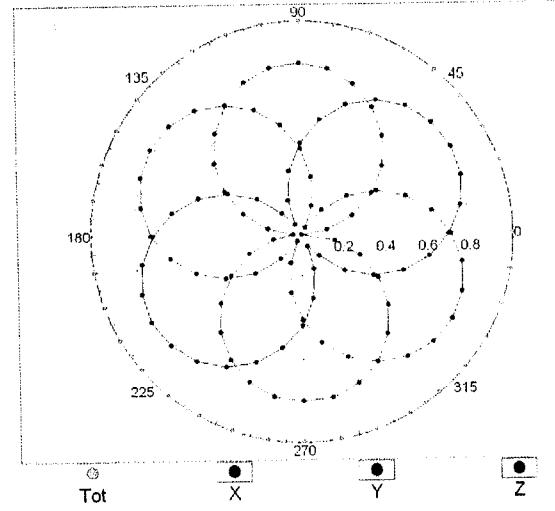
**Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\% \text{ (k=2)}$**

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

f=600 MHz, TEM



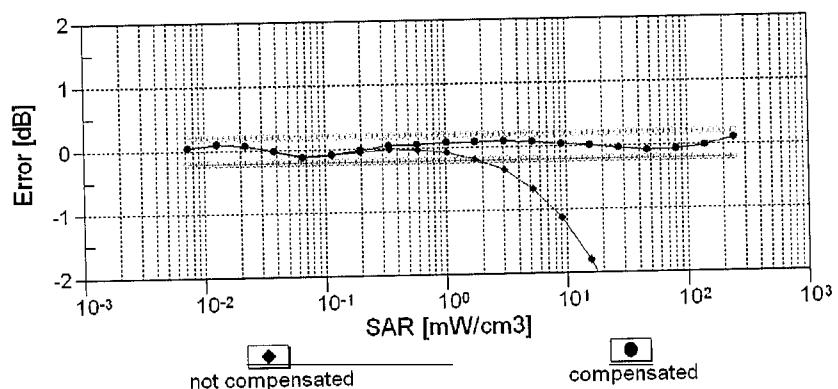
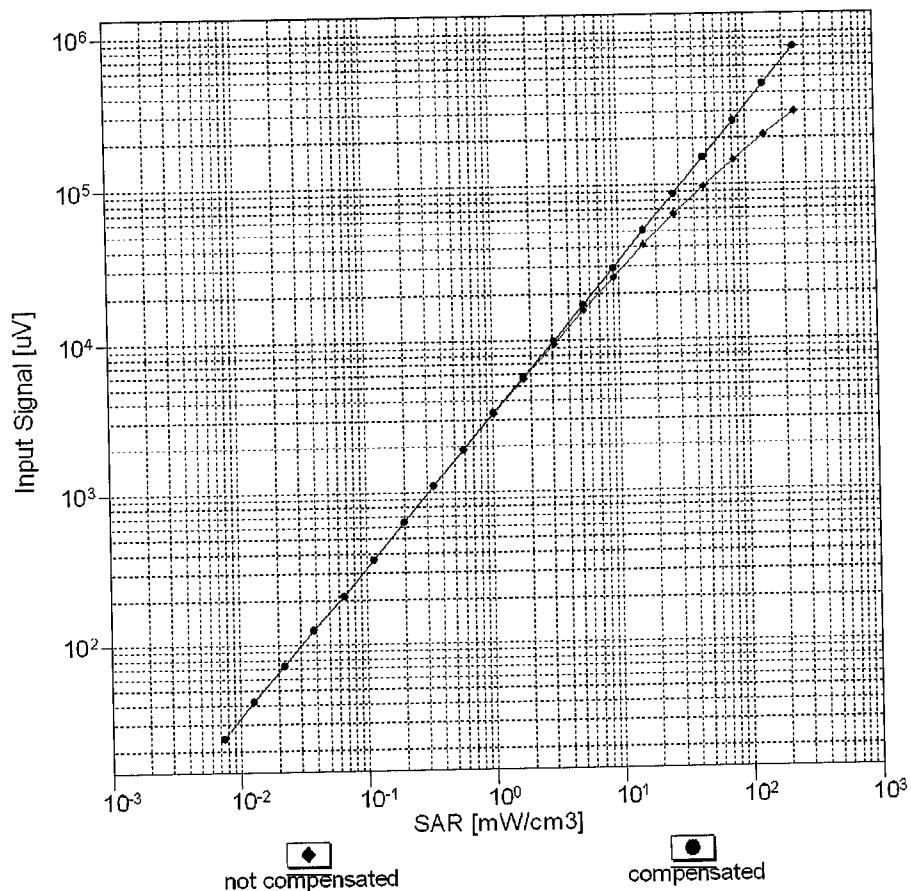
f=1800 MHz, R22



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

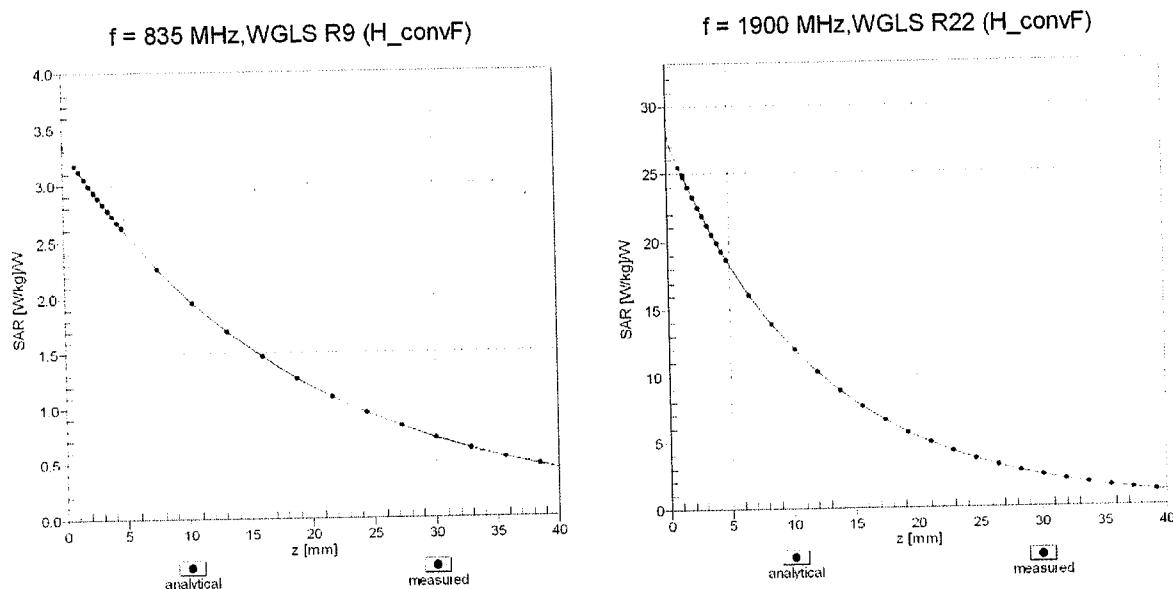
## Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>)

(TEM cell , f<sub>eval</sub>= 1900 MHz)

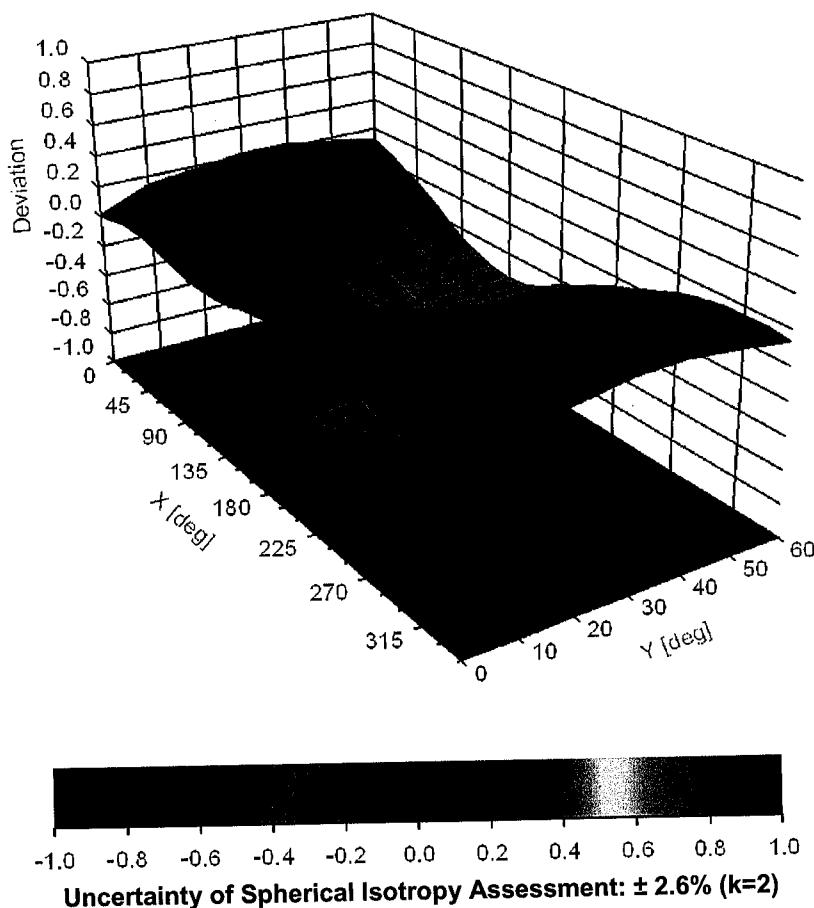


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

## Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3935

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	45.8
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