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



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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

S **Swiss Calibration Service** 

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

#### Client Sporton

Certificate No:	D835V2	2-4d167	Nov19
certificate NO.	000012		

# CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D835V2 - SN:4d	167	
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v11 Calibration Proce	dure for SAR Validation Sources	s between 0.7-3 GHz
Calibration date:	November 25, 20	)19	
		onal standards, which realize the physical ur robability are given on the following pages ar	
All calibrations have been conducte	ed in the closed laborato	ry 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	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02895)	Apr-20
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	29-May-19 (No. EX3-7349_May19)	May-20
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Apr-19 (No. DAE4-601_Apr19)	Apr-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB39512475	30-Oct-14 (in house check Feb-19)	In house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	in house check: Oct-20
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-20
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-19)	In house check: Oct-20
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	2202
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	leks
			Issued: November 25, 2019

### **Calibration Laboratory of**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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#### Glossary:

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

## Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for 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"

## 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	DASY5	V52.10.3
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	42.0 ± 6 %	0.91 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °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	2.40 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.55 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
	050 14/2 1	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.56 W/kg

### Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.8 Ω - 3.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.2 dB

#### **General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.390 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: 25.11.2019

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

#### DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d167

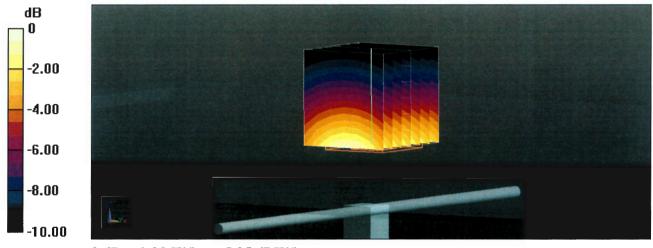
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 835 MHz Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.91$  S/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> Phantom section: Flat Section Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

#### DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 SN7349; ConvF(9.89, 9.89, 9.89) @ 835 MHz; Calibrated: 29.05.2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.04.2019
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9 (front); Type: QD 00L P49 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.3(1513); SEMCAD X 14.6.13(7474)

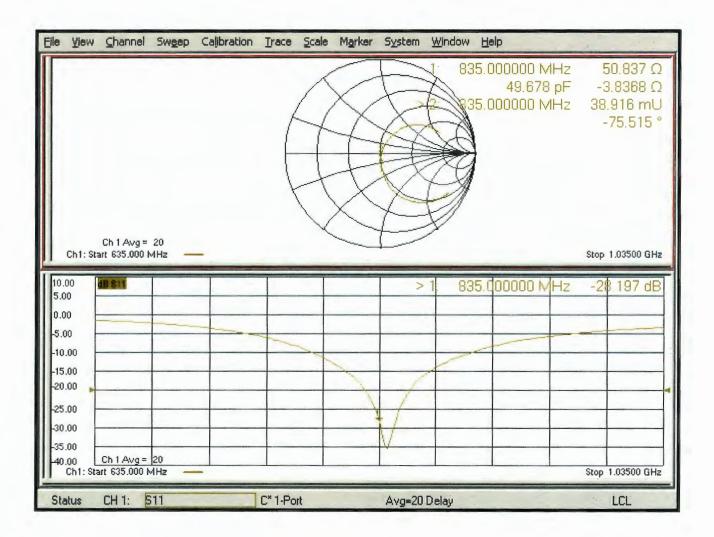
#### Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mmReference Value = 63.15 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.59 W/kg **SAR(1 g) = 2.4 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.56 W/kg** Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 16 mm Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 66.8% Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.20 W/kg



0 dB = 3.20 W/kg = 5.05 dBW/kg

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## Appendix: Transfer Calibration at Four Validation Locations on SAM Head<sup>1</sup>

#### **Evaluation Condition**

	Phantom	SAM Head Phantom	For usage with cSAR3DV2-R/L
L 1			

### SAR result with SAM Head (Top $\cong$ C0)

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.24 W/kg ± 17.5 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	

### SAR result with SAM Head (Mouth $\cong$ F90)

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.70 W/kg ± 17.5 % (k=2)
2		
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
		the second secon

#### SAR result with SAM Head (Neck $\cong$ H0)

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.22 W/kg ± 17.5 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	

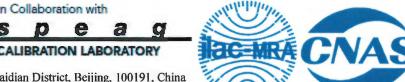
### SAR result with SAM Head (Ear $\cong$ D90)

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	7.93 W/kg ± 17.5 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.33 W/kg ± 16.9 % (k=2)

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm I}$  Additional assessments outside the current scope of SCS 0108





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**Certificate No:** Z19-60057 CALIBRATION

**CNAS L0570** 

## **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Sporton

Object

D1750V2 - SN: 1112

In Collaboration with

Calibration Procedure(s)

Client

FF-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

March 7, 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±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	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	透着
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	新治
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	STOK-
This calibration certificate sh	all not be reproc	lssued: March luced except in full without written approval of	

broduced except in tuil without written approval of the laboratory.



#### 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%.



#### **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, d <b>z =</b> 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	41.1 ± 6 %	1.39 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.20 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	36.7 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.87 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.4 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)

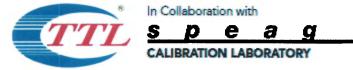
#### **Body TSL parameters**

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	( <b>2</b> 2.0 ± 0.2) °C	53.5 ± 6 %	1.47 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C		

#### SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.25 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	37.4 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.92 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	19.8 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)



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

#### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.8Ω- 1.87 jΩ
Return Loss	- 33.0 dB

#### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.4Ω- 1.07 jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.3 dB

#### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.080 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: 03.06.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1112 Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.389 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 41.13$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m3}$ Phantom section: Right Section **DASY5** Configuration:

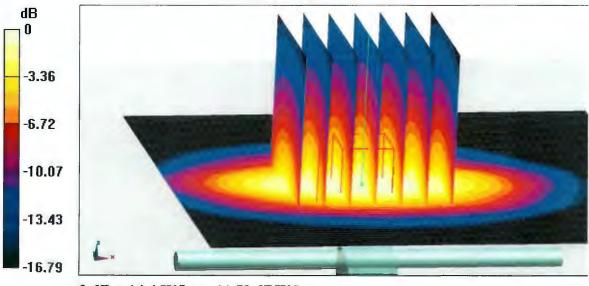
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- Probe: EX3DV4 SN3617; ConvF(8.38, 8.38, 8.38) @ 1750 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP\_V5.1C; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement 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=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.87 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dBPeak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.3 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 9.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.87 W/kg

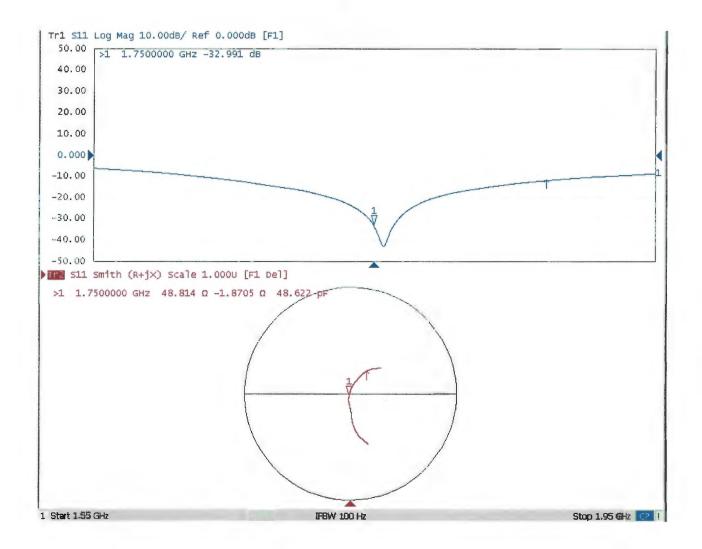
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.4 W/kg



0 dB = 14.4 W/kg = 11.58 dBW/kg



#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





**DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL** 

Date: 03.06.2019

#### Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1112 Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 1750 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.465 \text{ S/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 53.49$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m3}$ 

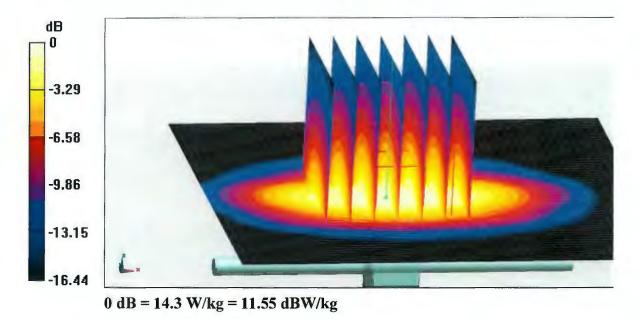
Phantom section: Center Section

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)

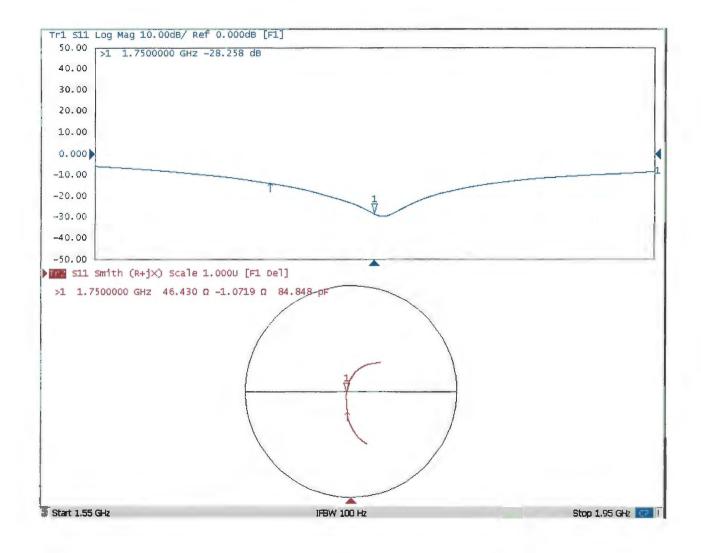
System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 91.64 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.0 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.25 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 4.92 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.3 W/kg





#### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





## D1750V2, serial no. 1112 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 450824, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

#### <Justification of the extended calibration>

D <b>1750</b> V2 – serial no. <b>1112</b>										
		1750MHZ								
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)				
03.07.2019 (Cal. Report)	-32.991		48.814		-1.8705					
03.06.2020 (extended)	-33.589	1.81	48.573	0.241	-4.0211	2.1506				

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



S11 Log Mag 10.00dB/ Ref 0.000dB [F1] >1 1.7500000 GHz -33.589 dB 0.000 IFBW 70 kHz Stop 1.95 GHz Cor 1 Start 1.55 GHz Tr1 S11 Smith (R+j×) Scale 1.000U [F1 Del] >1 1.7500000 GHz 48.573 Ω -4.0211 Ω 22-617 pF 1 Start 1.55 GHz IFBW 70 kHz Stop 1.95 GHz Cor

<Dipole Verification Data> - D1750 V2, serial no. 1112 (Data of Measurement : 03.06.2020) 1750 MHz - Head





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Client :

Http://www.chinattl.cn

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Certificate No: Z19-60447

CALIBRATION	CERTIFICA	TE				
Object	DAE4	- SN: 916				
Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-002-01 Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronic (DAEx)						
Calibration date:	Decer	mber 17, 2019				
measurements(SI). The pages and are part of the	measurements and e certificate. een conducted in sed (M&TE critical	e traceability to national standards, wh d the uncertainties with confidence pro the closed laboratory facility: enviro for calibration) al Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	bability are given on the following			
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	24-Jun-19 (CTTL, No.J19X05126)	Jun-20			
	Name	Function	Signature			
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	L. L.			
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	林格			
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	Qi Dianyuan SAR Project Leader				
This calibration certificate	e shall not be repr	oduced except in full without written ap	Issued: December 18, 2019 proval of the laboratory.			



## **Glossary:** DAE Connector angle

data acquisition electronics 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.



# DC Voltage Measurement A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range:	1LSB ≃	6.1μV,	full range =	-100+300 mV
Low Range:	1LSB =	61nV ,	full range =	-1+3mV
DASY measurement	parameters:	Auto Zero Tir	ne: 3 sec; Measu	iring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	z	
High Range	403.911 ± 0.15% (k=2)	403.704 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	403.830 ± 0.15% (k=2)	
Low Range	3.97485±0.7% (k=2)	$3.98954 \pm 0.7\%$ (k=2)	3.98174 ± 0.7% (k=2)	

### **Connector Angle**

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	239.5°±1°
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#### **Calibration Laboratory of** Schmid & Partner **Engineering AG** Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst S

Service suisse d'étalonnage

Servizio svizzero di taratura

S Swiss Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

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

Client Sporton Certificate No: ES3-3184\_Sep19

## **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object

ES3DV3 - SN:3184

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v7 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date:

September 25, 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 ± 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	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892/02893)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02892)	Apr-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	03-Apr-19 (No. 217-02893)	Apr-20
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	04-Apr-19 (No. 217-02894)	Apr-20
DAE4	SN: 660	19-Dec-18 (No. DAE4-660_Dec18)	Dec-19
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-18 (No. ES3-3013_Dec18)	Dec-19
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-18)	In house check: Jun-20
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-18)	In house check: Oct-19

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Michael Weber	Laboratory Technician	Miller
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	Ally
This calibration certificate	shall not be reproduced except in full	without written approval of the laboratory	Issued: September 26, 2019

#### Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner

Engineering AG Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst

- C Service suisse d'étalonnage
- Servizio svizzero di taratura
- Swiss Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

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

#### Glossarv: tissue simulating liquid TSL NORMx,y,z sensitivity in free space ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z DCP diode compression point crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal CF modulation dependent linearization parameters A, B, C, D φ rotation around probe axis Polarization φ 9 rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), Polarization & i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

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

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

- 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 handheld 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:

- NORMx, y, z: Assessed for E-field polarization 9 = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx, y, z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx, y, z 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.
- DCPx, y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *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 ≤ 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 ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORMx (no uncertainty required).

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## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3184

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm $(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	1.21	1.33	1.21	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	102.5	104.3	100.0	

#### **Calibration Results for Modulation Response**

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	С	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Unc <sup>는</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	211.1	±3.3 %	±4.7 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		219.6		
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		207.0		

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 Page 5).
 <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 fact uncertainty. field value.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3184

#### **Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	107.9
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3184

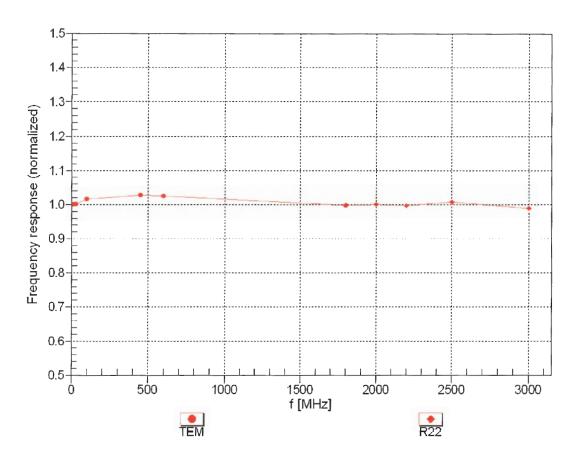
f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.61	6.61	6.61	0.80	1.15	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.41	6.41	6.41	0.71	1.21	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.30	6.30	6.30	0.73	1.21	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.45	5.45	5.45	0.53	1.34	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.23	5.23	5.23	0.51	1.42	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	5.16	5.16	5.16	0.71	1.16	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	4.96	4.96	4.96	0.61	1.35	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.76	1.26	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.49	4.49	4.49	0.75	1.28	± 12.0 %

#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

<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. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4-9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9-19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz. <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

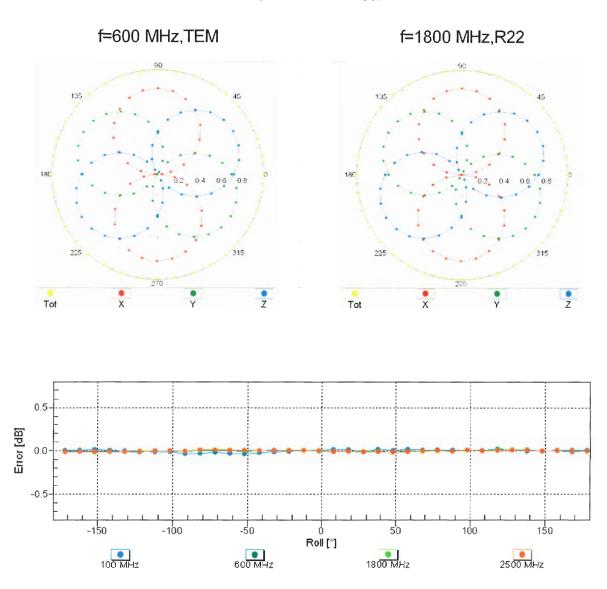
<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\varepsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\varepsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to  $\pm$  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

<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.



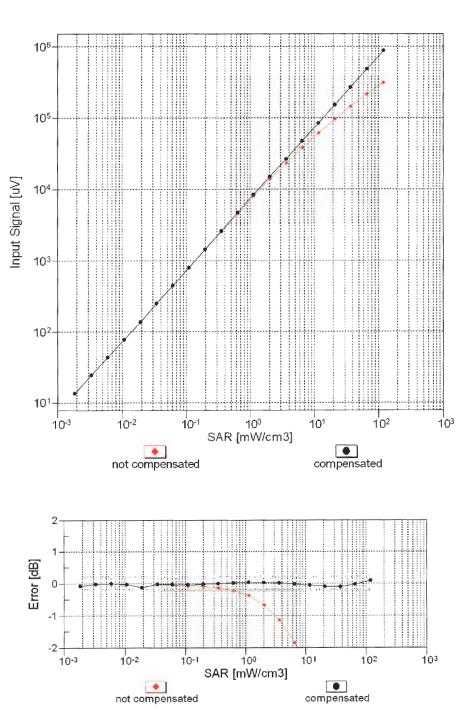
## Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)



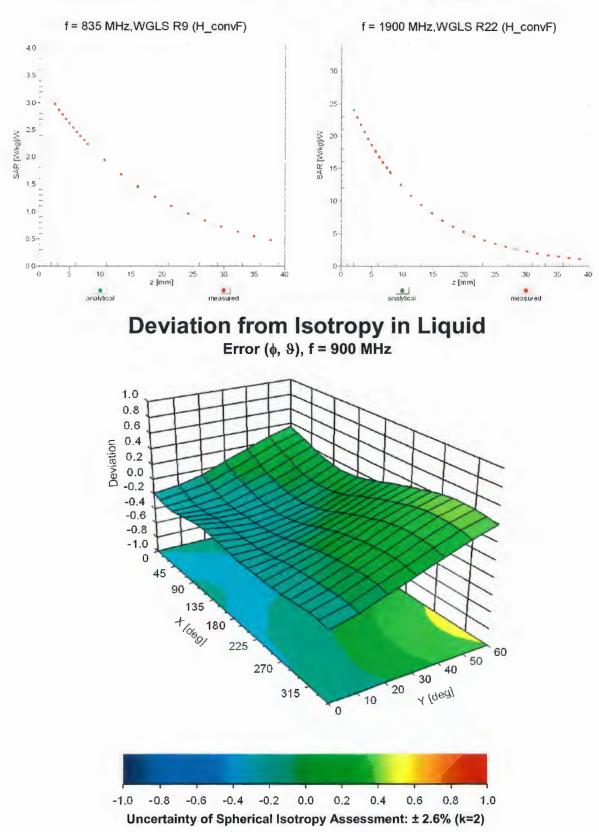
## Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$

Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 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**

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