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S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
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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

Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z sensitivity in free space
ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP diode compression point

CF crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal modulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization  $\varphi$   $\varphi$  rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9 9 rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center),

i.e.,  $\vartheta = 0$  is normal to probe axis

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

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

- a) IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure For The Assessment Of Specific Absorption Rate Of Human Exposure To Radio Frequency Fields From Hand-Held And Body-Worn Wireless Communication Devices Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)", October 2020.
- b) 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 θ = 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 E²-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).

### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7306

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm $(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	0.48	0.58	0.46	± 10.1 %
D¢P (mV) <sup>B</sup>	103.2	98.6	103.2	

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	С	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Unc <sup>±</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	196.4	±3.0 %	± 4.7 %
		Υ	0.0	0.0	1.0		183.2		
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		199.1		

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

A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5).

Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

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#### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-122.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

Note: Measurement distance from surface can be increased to 3-4 mm for an Area Scan job.

Certificate No: EX3-7306\_Jul21

# DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7306

### 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)
6	55.0	0.75	18.59	18.59	18.59	0.00	1.00	± 13.3 %
750	41.9	0.89	10.09	10.09	10.09	0.52	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.82	9.82	9.82	0.48	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.54	9.54	9.54	0.39	0.95	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.40	8.40	8.40	0.28	0.86	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.12	8.12	8.12	0.31	0.86	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.67	7.67	7.67	0.32	0.90	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.52	7.52	7.52	0.32	0.90	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.46	7.46	7.46	0.33	0.90	± 12.0 %
5250	48.9	5.36	5.33	5.33	5.33	0.40	1.80	± 14.0 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.66	4.66	4.66	0.40	1.80	± 14.0 %
5750	48.3	5.94	4.95	4.95	4.95	0.40	1.80	± 14.0 %

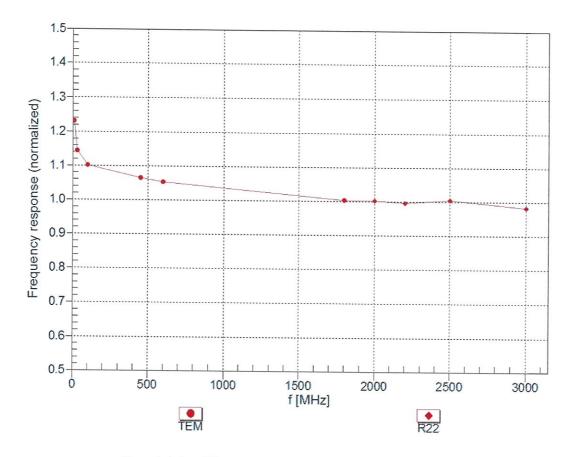
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency 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.

At frequencies up to 6 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to

measured SAR values. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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

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



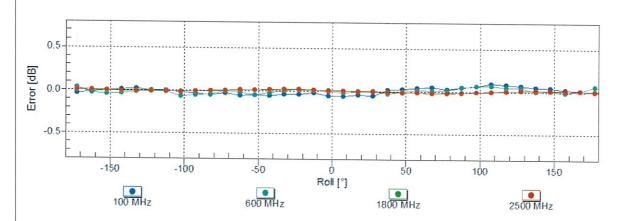
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm$  6.3% (k=2)

EX3DV4- SN:7306 July 26, 2021

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



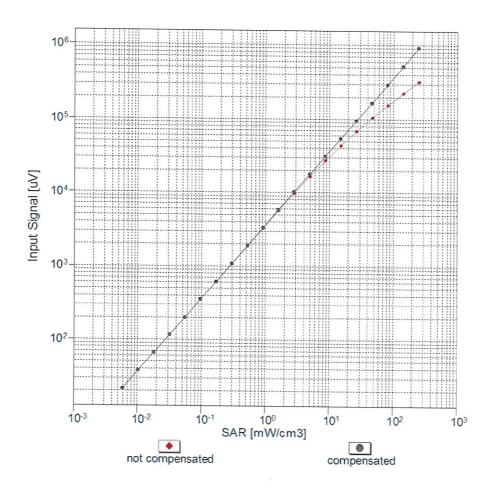
Tot

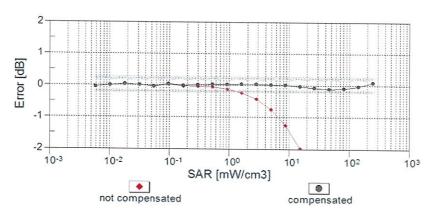


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Tot

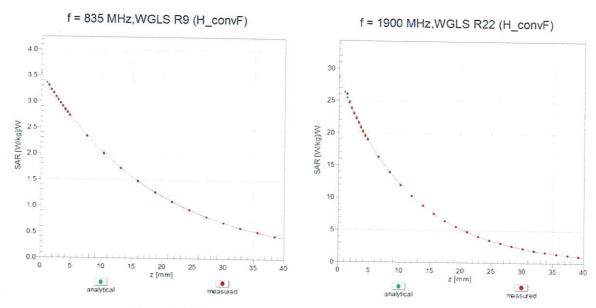
### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell , f<sub>eval</sub>= 1900 MHz)





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

# **Conversion Factor Assessment**



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (φ, θ), f = 900 MHz

