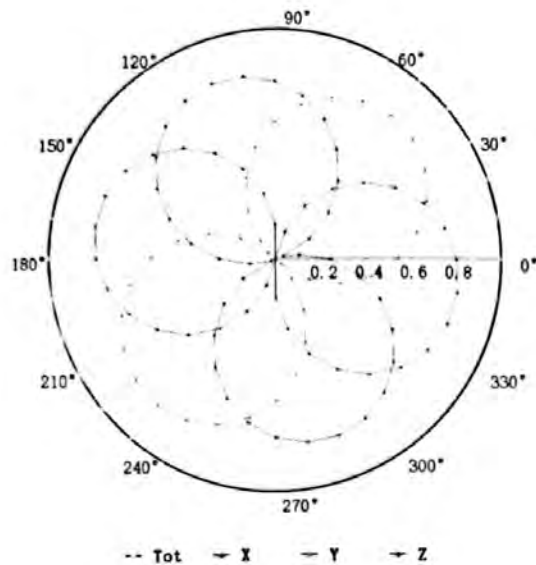


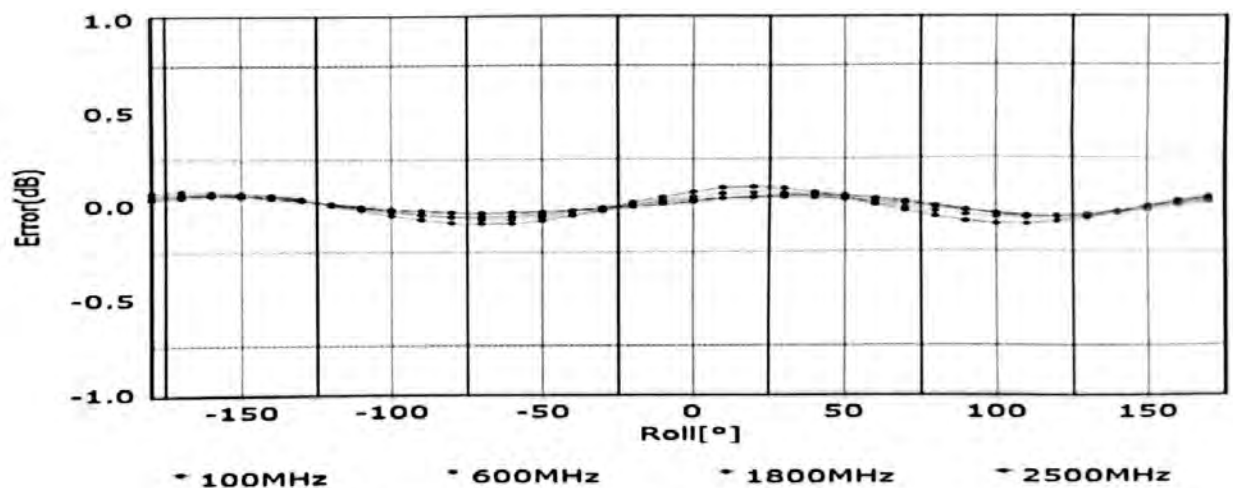
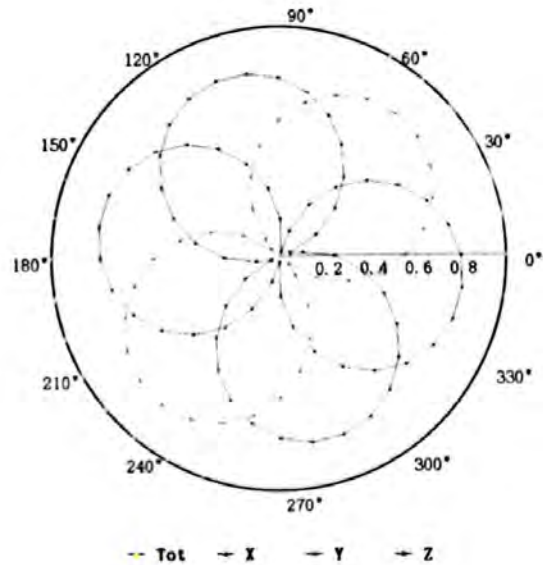
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Receiving Pattern (Φ), $\theta=0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM



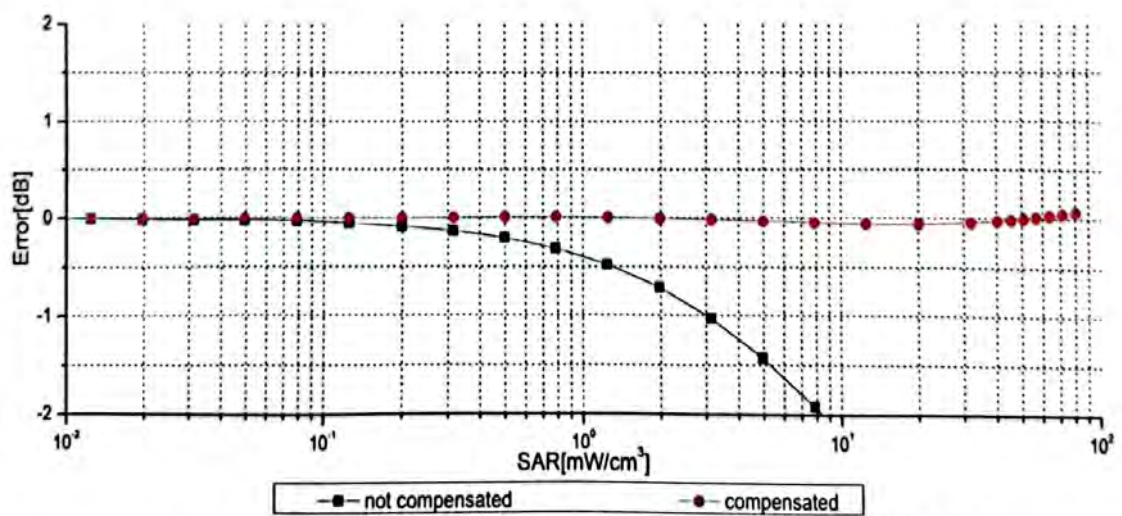
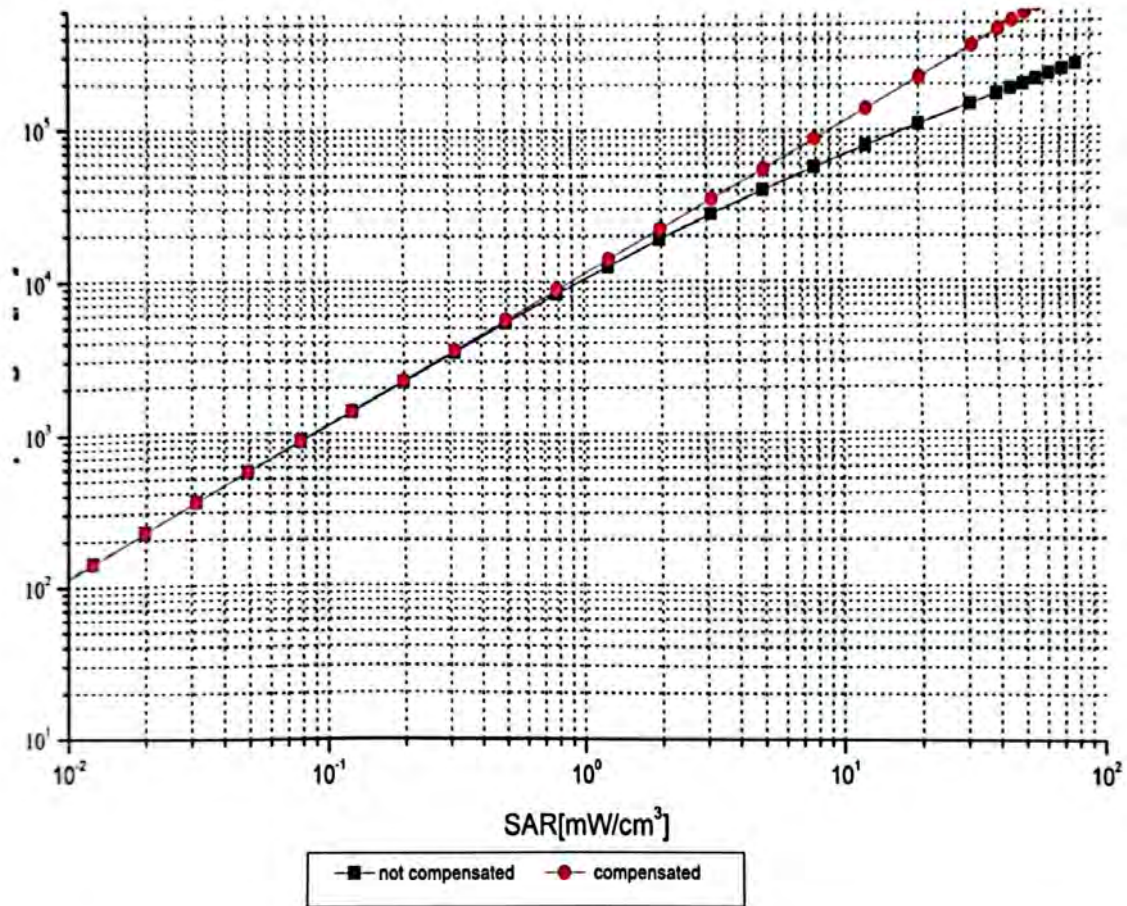
f=1800 MHz, R22



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

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Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell, $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$)



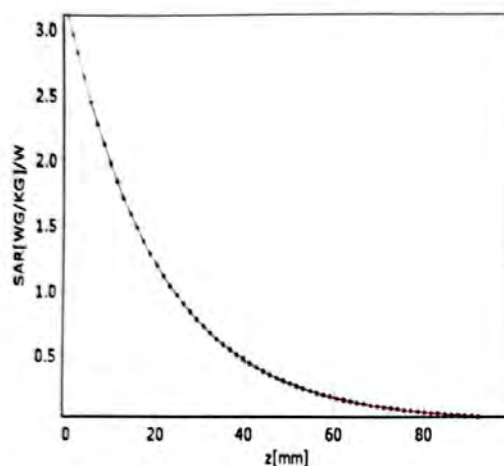
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.9\%$ ($k=2$)

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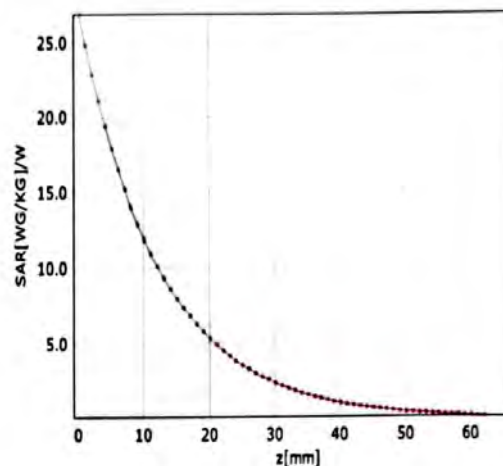
Conversion Factor Assessment

f=750 MHz,WGLS R9(H_convF)

f=1750 MHz,WGLS R22(H_convF)

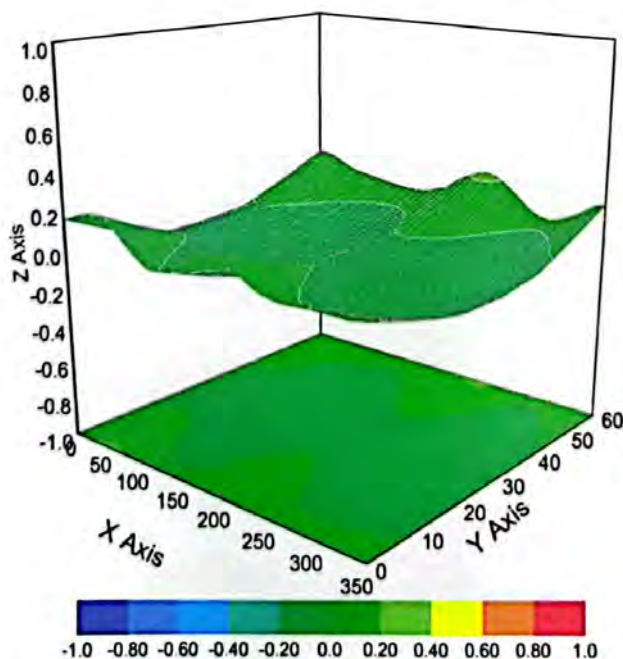


* analytical * measured



* analytical * measured

Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



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



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 – SN:3137

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	171.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	10mm
Tip Diameter	4mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3mm

Client **SGS**

Certificate No: **Z22-60369**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN : 3789**

Calibration Procedure(s) **FF-Z11-004-02**
Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date: **September 30, 2022**



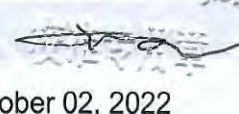
This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	14-Jun-22(CTTL, No.J22X04181)	Jun-23
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	14-Jun-22(CTTL, No.J22X04181)	Jun-23
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	14-Jun-22(CTTL, No.J22X04181)	Jun-23
Reference 10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	20-Jan-21(CTTL, No.J21X00486)	Jan-23
Reference 20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	20-Jan-21(CTTL, No.J21X00485)	Jan-23
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	20-May-22(SPEAG, No.EX3-3846_May22)	May-23
DAE4	SN 771	20-Jan-22(SPEAG, No.DAE4-771_Jan22)	Jan-23

Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator MG3700A	6201052605	14-Jun-22(CTTL, No.J22X04182)	Jun-23
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	14-Jan-22(CTTL, No.J22X00406)	Jan-23

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

Issued: October 02, 2022

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}:** Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta=0$ ($f \leq 900\text{MHz}$ in TEM-cell; $f > 1800\text{MHz}$: waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}:** DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR:** PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics.
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}; A,B,C** are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:** Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800\text{MHz}$) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800\text{MHz}$. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from $\pm 50\text{MHz}$ to $\pm 100\text{MHz}$.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):** in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset:** The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle:** The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORM_x (no uncertainty required).



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:3789

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc ($k=2$)
Norm($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.45	0.51	0.52	$\pm 10.0\%$
DCP(mV) ^B	102.7	100.9	99.0	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E ($k=2$)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	160.6	$\pm 2.0\%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		164.0	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		168.5	

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 4).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:3789

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.09	9.09	9.09	0.11	1.56	± 12.1%
835	41.5	0.90	8.76	8.76	8.76	0.16	1.31	± 12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	7.65	7.65	7.65	0.23	1.02	± 12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.30	7.30	7.30	0.24	1.07	± 12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.20	7.20	7.20	0.55	0.69	± 12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	6.98	6.98	6.98	0.50	0.72	± 12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	6.80	6.80	6.80	0.61	0.67	± 12.1%
3300	38.2	2.71	6.59	6.59	6.59	0.41	0.91	± 13.3%
3500	37.9	2.91	6.51	6.51	6.51	0.46	0.88	± 13.3%
3700	37.7	3.12	6.35	6.35	6.35	0.38	1.02	± 13.3%
3900	37.5	3.32	6.20	6.20	6.20	0.30	1.50	± 13.3%
4100	37.2	3.53	6.11	6.11	6.11	0.35	1.25	± 13.3%
4400	36.9	3.84	5.92	5.92	5.92	0.35	1.35	± 13.3%
4600	36.7	4.04	5.87	5.87	5.87	0.50	1.13	± 13.3%
4800	36.4	4.25	5.82	5.82	5.82	0.45	1.25	± 13.3%
4950	36.3	4.40	5.62	5.62	5.62	0.45	1.25	± 13.3%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.02	5.02	5.02	0.55	1.13	± 13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.55	1.15	± 13.3%
5750	35.4	5.22	4.55	4.55	4.55	0.55	1.20	± 13.3%

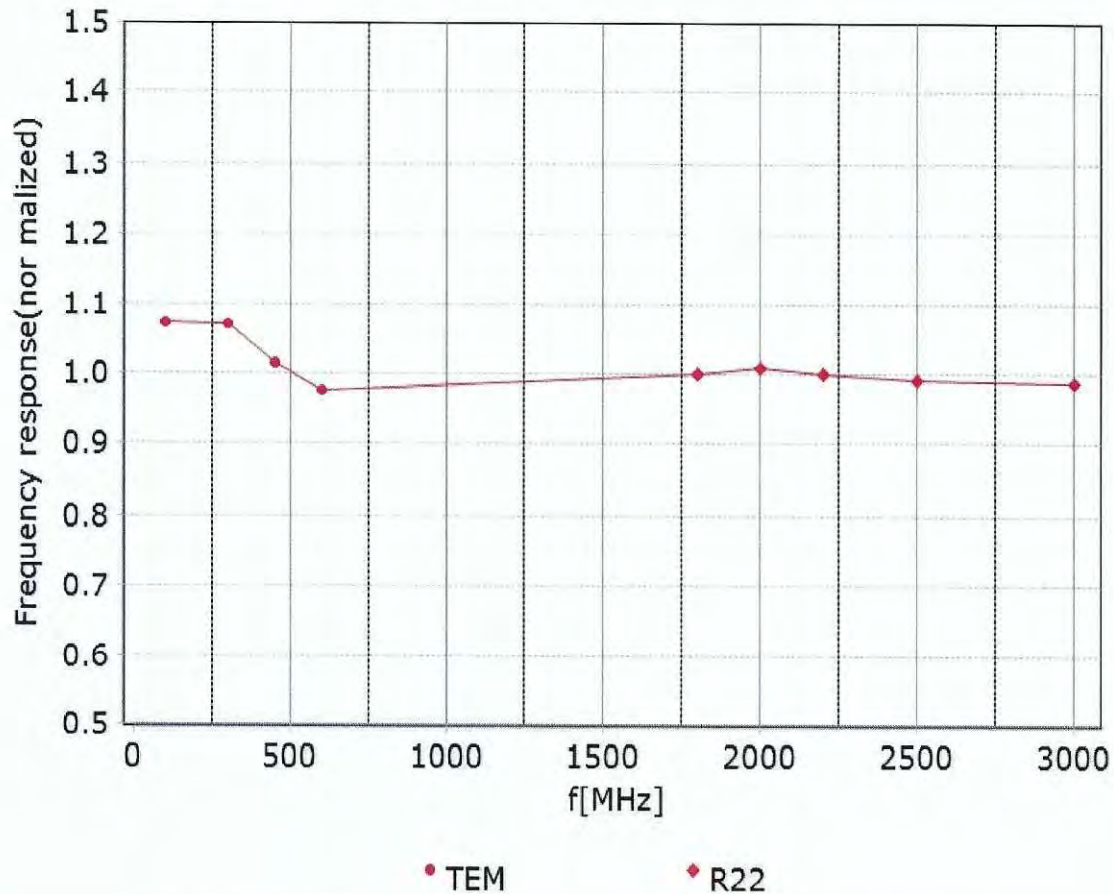
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25,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

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

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

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

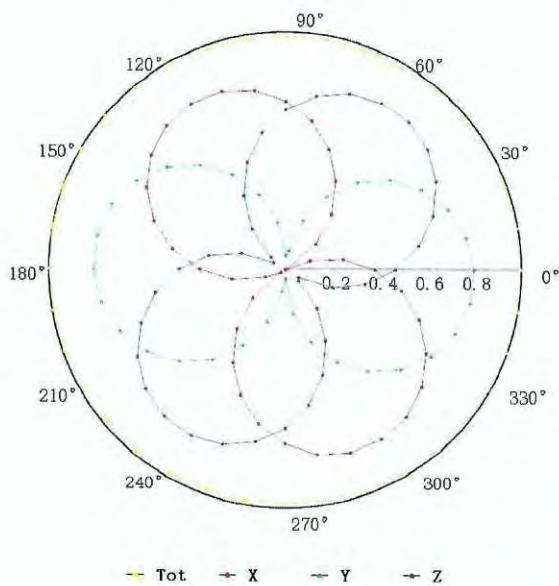


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 7.4\%$ ($k=2$)

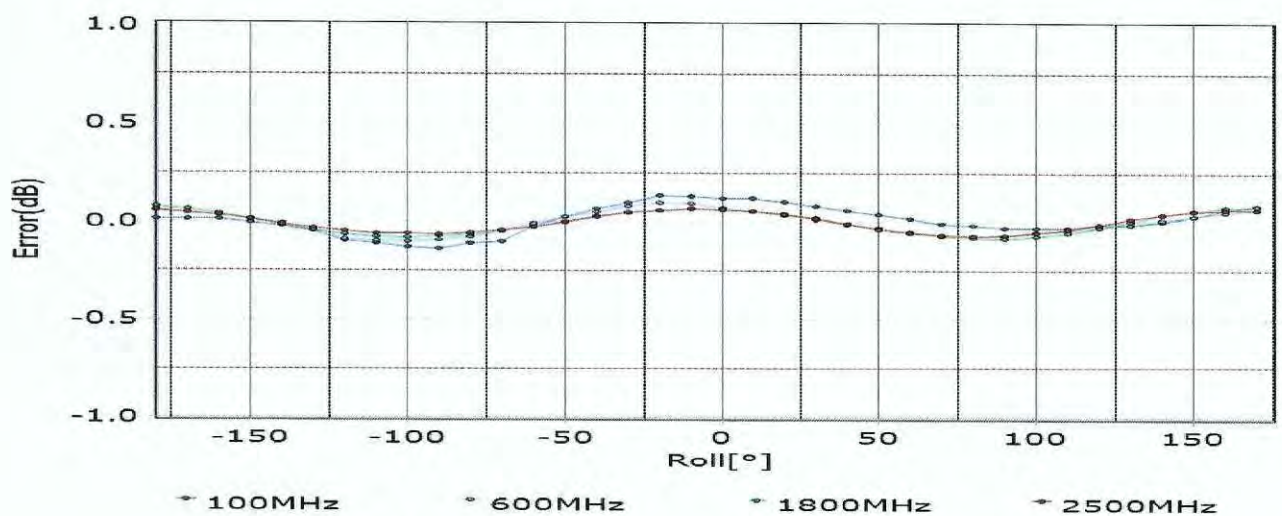
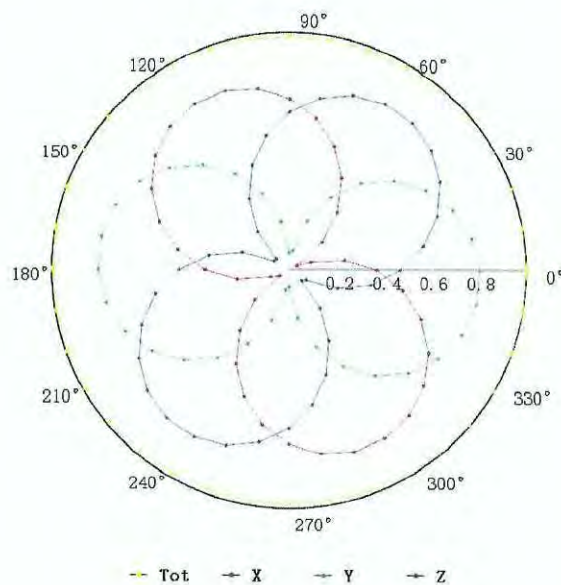
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Receiving Pattern (Φ), $\theta=0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM



f=1800 MHz, R22



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

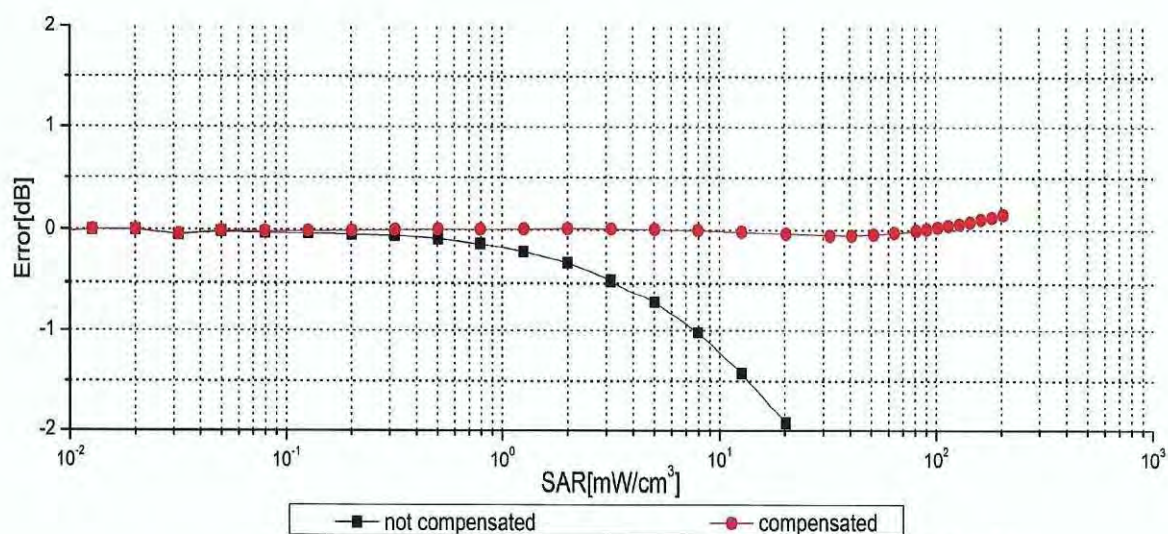
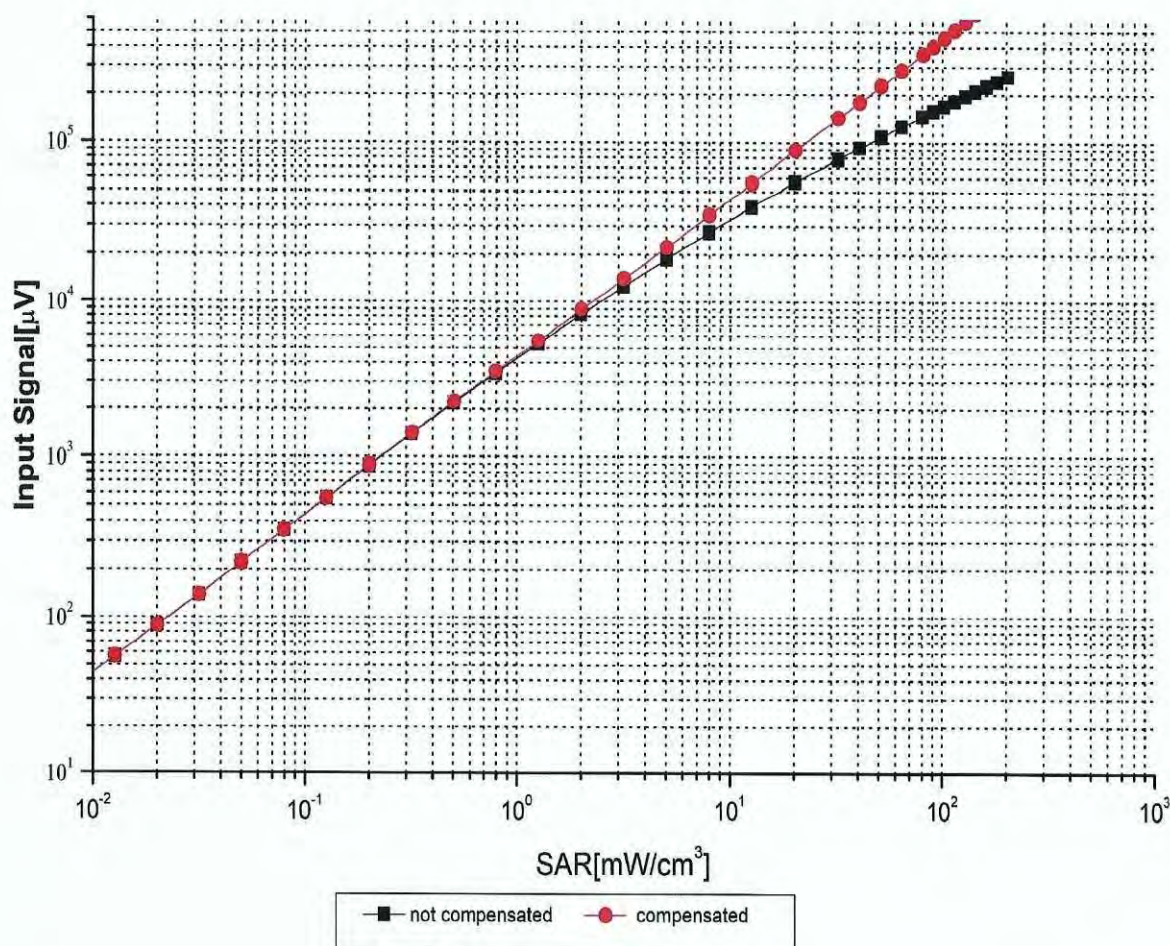
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Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell, $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$)



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.9\%$ ($k=2$)

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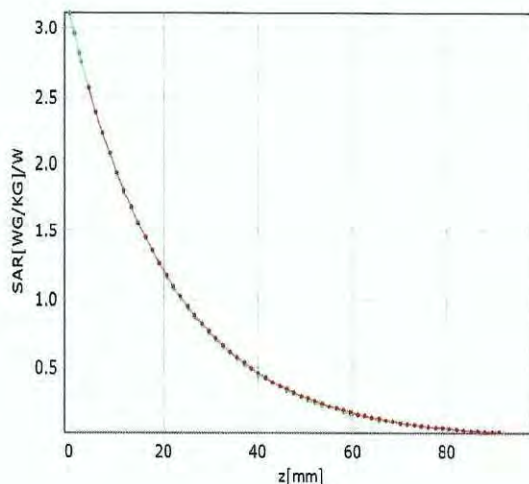
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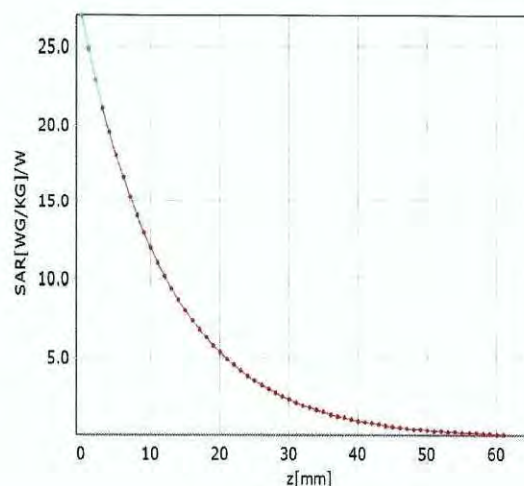
Conversion Factor Assessment

f=750 MHz,WGLS R9(H_convF)

f=1750 MHz,WGLS R22(H_convF)

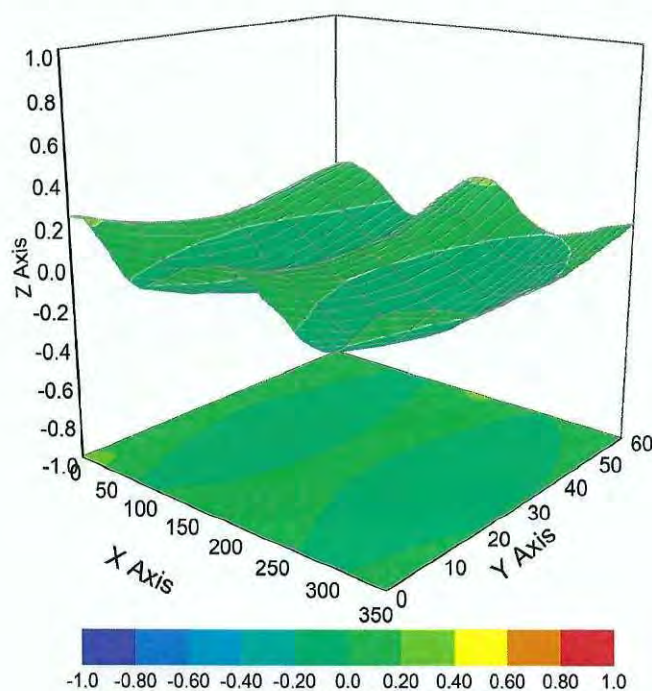


* analytical * measured



* analytical * measured

Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



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



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:3789

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	44.8
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
Tip Diameter	2.5mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm



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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client

SGS-CN (Auden)

Certificate No

EX-3793_Sep22

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

EX3DV4 - SN:3793

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-14.v6, QA CAL-23.v5,
QA CAL-25.v7
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date

September 30, 2022

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

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-22 (No. 217-03525/03524)	Apr-23
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-22 (No. 217-03524)	Apr-23
OCP DAK-3.5 (weighted)	SN: 1249	20-Oct-21 (OCP-DAK3.5-1249_Oct21)	Oct-22
OCP DAK-12	SN: 1016	20-Oct-21 (OCP-DAK12-1016_Oct21)	Oct-22
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: CC2552 (20x)	04-Apr-22 (No. 217-03527)	Apr-23
DAE4	SN: 660	13-Oct-21 (No. DAE4-660_Oct21)	Oct-22
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	27-Dec-21 (No. ES3-3013_Dec21)	Dec-22

Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-22)	In house check: Jun-24
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by	Leif Klysner	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by	Sven Kühn	Technical Manager	

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Issued: October 6, 2022

Calibration Laboratory of

Schmid & Partner
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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary

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

- 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.
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3793

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc ($k = 2$)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$) ^A	0.49	0.43	0.45	±10.1%
DCP (mV) ^B	104.6	105.0	102.0	±4.7%

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu V}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Max Unc ^E $k = 2$
0	CW	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	157.5	±2.7%	±4.7%
		Y	0.00	0.00	1.00		154.0		
		Z	0.00	0.00	1.00		154.7		
10352	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 10%)	X	20.00	92.04	21.70	10.00	60.0	±2.8%	±9.6%
		Y	20.00	90.58	20.59		60.0		
		Z	20.00	91.76	21.42		60.0		
10353	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 20%)	X	20.00	92.75	20.82	6.99	80.0	±1.5%	±9.6%
		Y	20.00	91.68	20.18		80.0		
		Z	20.00	92.45	20.46		80.0		
10354	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 40%)	X	20.00	94.45	20.08	3.98	95.0	±1.1%	±9.6%
		Y	20.00	95.52	20.82		95.0		
		Z	20.00	93.39	19.31		95.0		
10355	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 60%)	X	20.00	94.19	18.45	2.22	120.0	±1.1%	±9.6%
		Y	20.00	101.60	22.41		120.0		
		Z	20.00	91.94	17.15		120.0		
10387	QPSK Waveform, 1 MHz	X	1.56	65.43	14.21	1.00	150.0	±3.1%	±9.6%
		Y	1.72	67.95	15.70		150.0		
		Z	1.46	65.22	13.85		150.0		
10388	QPSK Waveform, 10 MHz	X	2.10	67.29	15.07	0.00	150.0	±1.0%	±9.6%
		Y	2.27	69.14	16.35		150.0		
		Z	1.98	66.73	14.79		150.0		
10396	64-QAM Waveform, 100 kHz	X	2.75	68.96	18.00	3.01	150.0	±0.8%	±9.6%
		Y	2.99	71.80	19.50		150.0		
		Z	2.67	69.09	18.02		150.0		
10399	64-QAM Waveform, 40 MHz	X	3.44	66.91	15.50	0.00	150.0	±2.3%	±9.6%
		Y	3.52	67.64	16.05		150.0		
		Z	3.35	66.63	15.34		150.0		
10414	WLAN CCDF, 64-QAM, 40 MHz	X	4.84	65.69	15.47	0.00	150.0	±4.2%	±9.6%
		Y	4.82	66.01	15.72		150.0		
		Z	4.71	65.49	15.34		150.0		

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix

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

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

^B Linearization parameter uncertainty for maximum specified field strength.

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

Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3793

Sensor Model Parameters

	C1 fF	C2 fF	α V^{-1}	T1 $ms V^{-2}$	T2 $ms V^{-1}$	T3 ms	T4 V^{-2}	T5 V^{-1}	T6
x	44.8	335.80	35.66	15.84	0.56	5.10	0.00	0.49	1.01
y	38.8	283.89	34.35	19.36	0.09	5.10	1.15	0.20	1.01
z	39.6	296.04	35.48	12.96	0.50	5.10	0.44	0.37	1.01

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle	-61.1°
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.

Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3793

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity ^F (S/m)	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k = 2)
13	55.0	0.75	15.30	15.30	15.30	0.00	1.00	±13.3%
750	41.9	0.89	9.58	9.58	9.58	0.57	0.80	±12.0%
835	41.5	0.90	9.30	9.30	9.30	0.46	0.89	±12.0%
1450	40.5	1.20	8.26	8.26	8.26	0.45	0.80	±12.0%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.17	8.17	8.17	0.30	0.86	±12.0%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.97	7.97	7.97	0.30	0.86	±12.0%
2100	39.8	1.49	7.77	7.77	7.77	0.31	0.86	±12.0%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.58	7.58	7.58	0.32	0.90	±12.0%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.26	7.26	7.26	0.36	0.90	±12.0%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.07	7.07	7.07	0.33	0.90	±12.0%
3300	38.2	2.71	6.84	6.84	6.84	0.30	1.35	±13.1%
3500	37.9	2.91	6.77	6.77	6.77	0.30	1.35	±13.1%
3700	37.7	3.12	6.48	6.48	6.48	0.30	1.35	±13.1%
3900	37.5	3.32	6.19	6.19	6.19	0.40	1.60	±13.1%
4100	37.2	3.53	6.13	6.13	6.13	0.40	1.60	±13.1%
4400	36.9	3.84	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.40	1.70	±13.1%
4600	36.7	4.04	5.84	5.84	5.84	0.40	1.70	±13.1%
4800	36.4	4.25	5.62	5.62	5.62	0.40	1.80	±13.1%
4950	36.3	4.40	5.51	5.51	5.51	0.40	1.80	±13.1%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.40	1.80	±13.1%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.56	4.56	4.56	0.40	1.80	±13.1%
5800	35.3	5.27	4.64	4.64	4.64	0.40	1.80	±13.1%

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

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

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

Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3793

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity ^F (S/m)	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k = 2)
6500	34.5	6.07	5.05	5.05	5.05	0.20	2.50	±18.6%

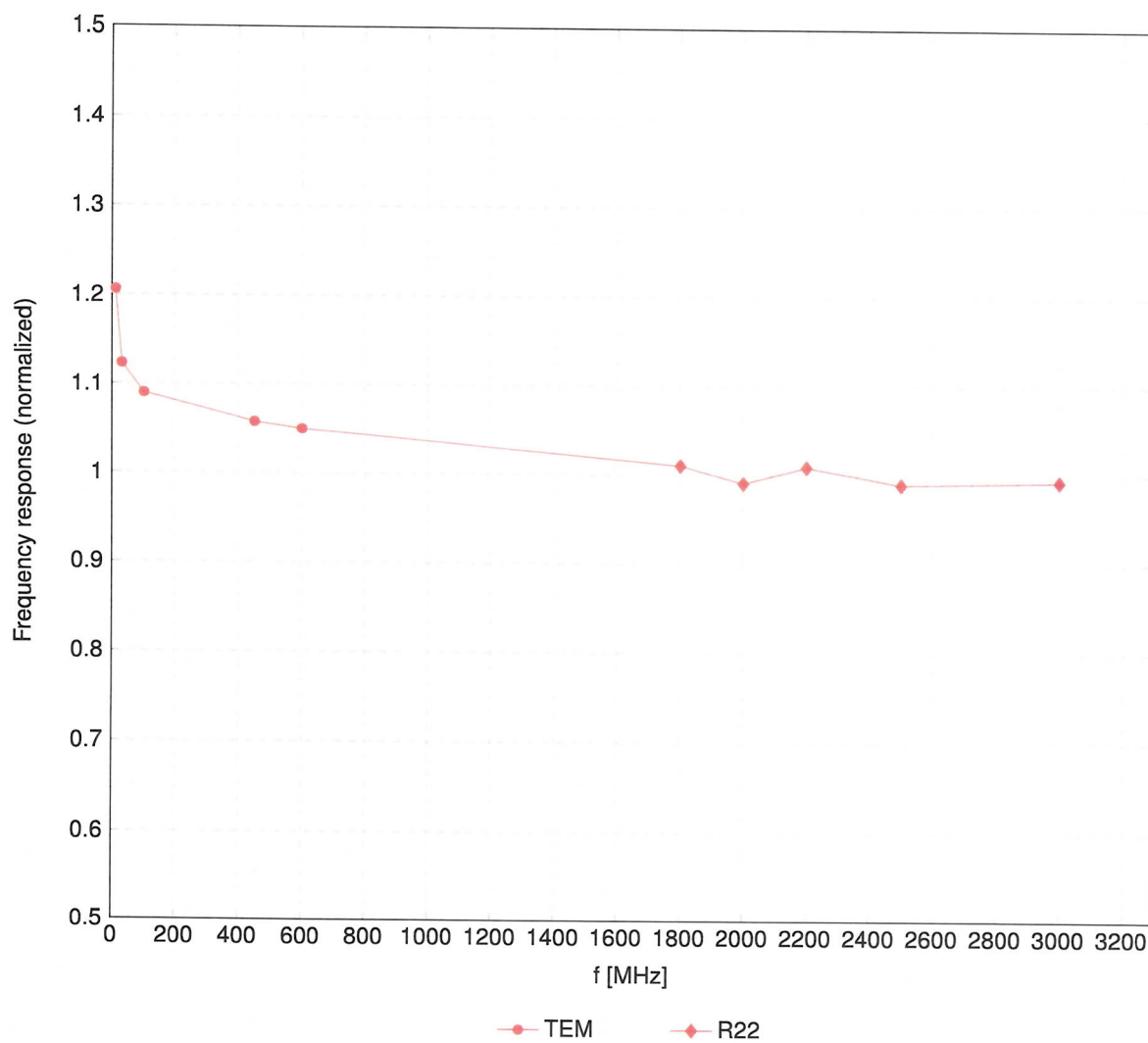
^C Frequency validity at 6.5 GHz is -600/+700 MHz, and ±700 MHz at or above 7 GHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

^F At frequencies 6–10 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ±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.

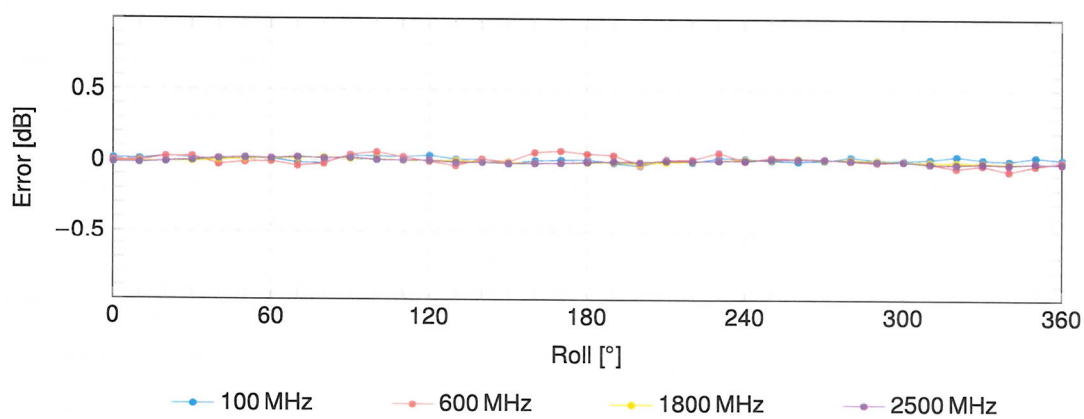
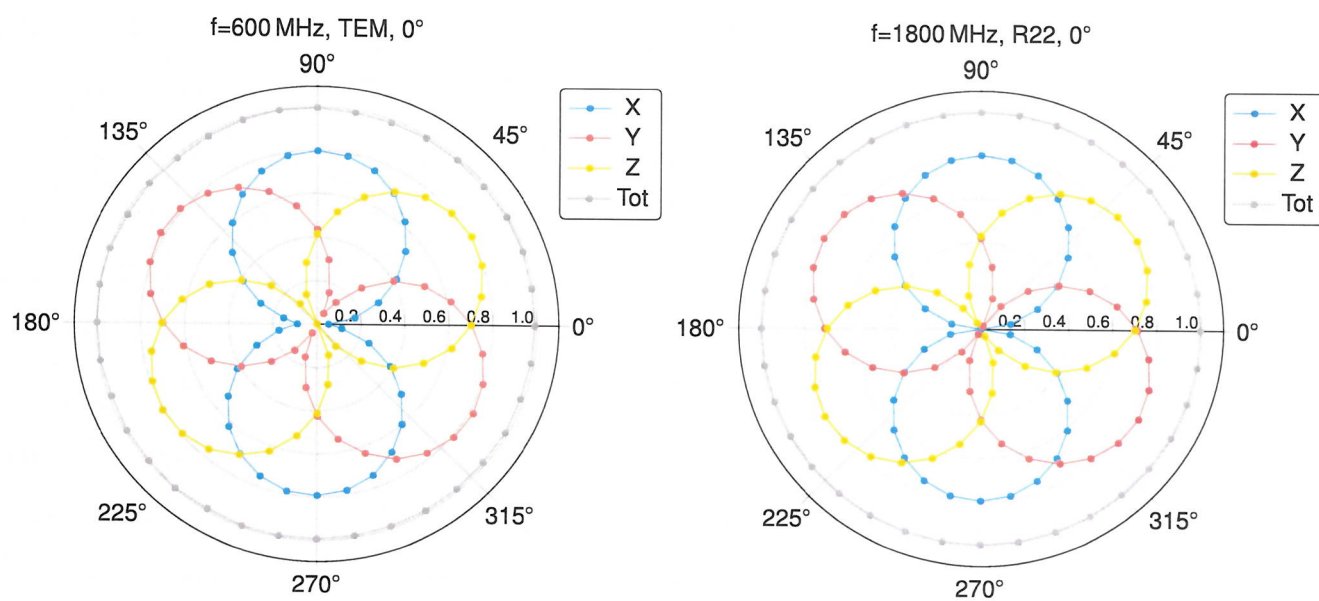
^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ±1% for frequencies below 3 GHz; below ±2% for frequencies between 3–6 GHz; and below ±4% for frequencies between 6–10 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

Frequency Response of E-Field

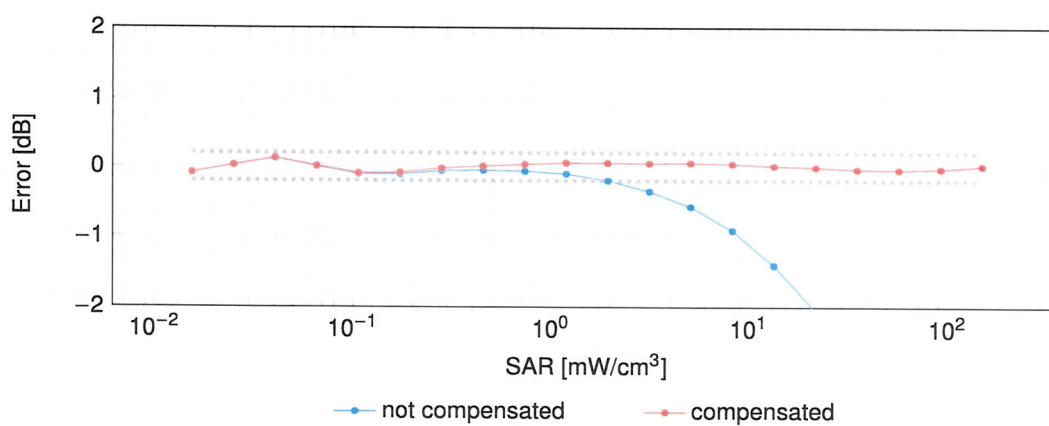
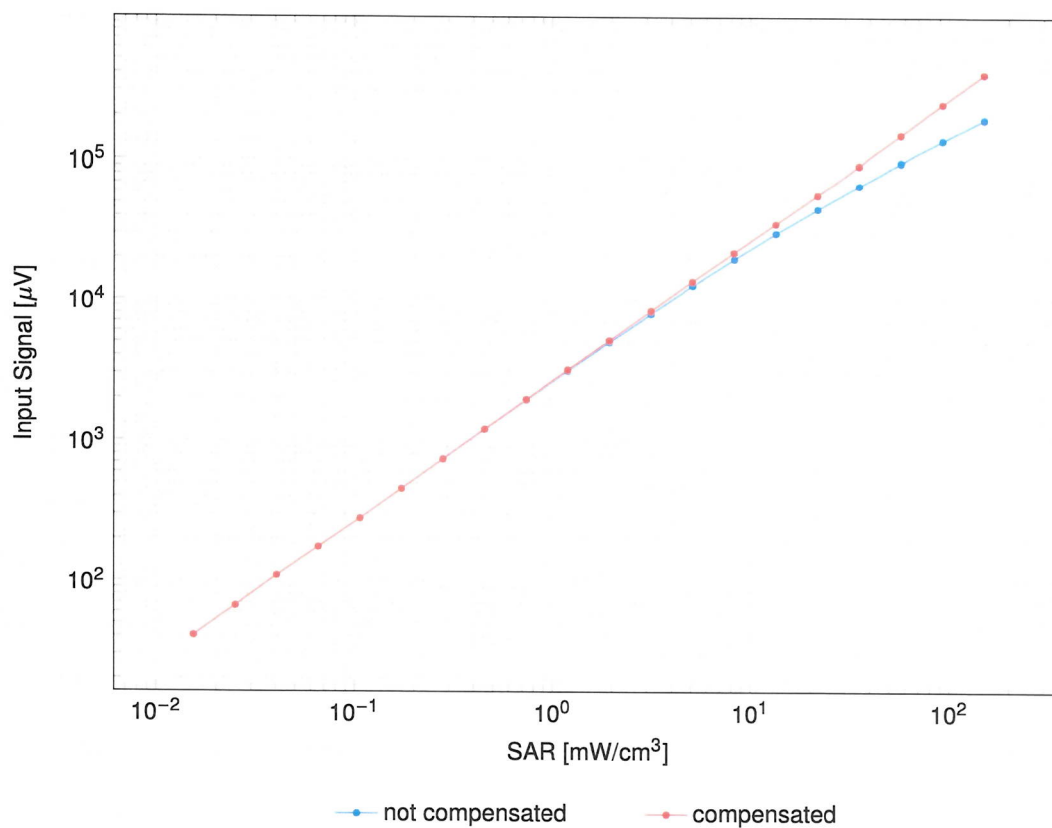
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide:R22)



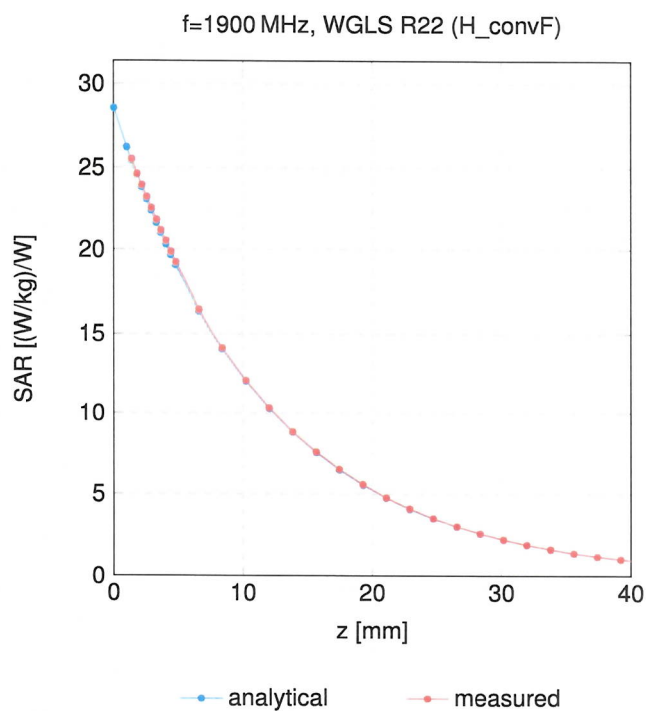
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

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

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell, $f_{\text{eval}} = 1900 \text{ MHz}$)Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), f = 900 MHz

