

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15968	15430
Channel Y	16010	16001
Channel Z	15992	14516

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	0.78	-0.56	1.81	0.43
Channel Y	-0.12	-1.48	1.00	0.48
Channel Z	-0.56	-2.23	1.59	0.60

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9

Client

SGS

Certificate No: 24J02Z000565

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN : 3836**

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

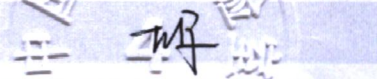
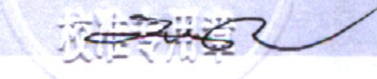
Calibration date: **September 19, 2024**

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	19-Oct-23(CTTL, No.J23X11026)	Oct-24
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	19-Oct-23(CTTL, No.J23X11026)	Oct-24
Power sensor NRP8S	104292	19-Oct-23(CTTL, No.J23X11026)	Oct-24
Reference 10dBAttenuator	18N50W-10dB	19-Jan-23(CTTL, No.J23X00212)	Jan-25
Reference 20dBAttenuator	18N50W-20dB	19-Jan-23(CTTL, No.J23X00211)	Jan-25
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 7307	28-May-24(SPEAG, No.EX-7307_May24)	May-25
DAE4	SN 771	19-Jan-24(SPEAG, No.DAE4-771_Jan24)	Jan-25
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator MG3700A	6201052605	12-Jun-24(CTTL, No.24J02X005419)	Jun-25
SignalGenerator APSIN26G	181-33A6D0700-1959	26-Mar-24(CTTL, No.24J02X002468)	Mar-25
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	25-Dec-23(CTTL, No.J23X13425)	Dec-24
Reference 10dBAttenuator	BT0520	11-May-23(CTTL, No.J23X04061)	May-25
Reference 20dBAttenuator	BT0267	11-May-23(CTTL, No.J23X04062)	May-25
OCP DAK-12	SN 1174	25-Oct-23(SPEAG, No.OCP-DAK12-1174_Oct23)	Oct-24

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

Issued: September 23, 2024

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:3836

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc ($k=2$)
Norm($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.40	0.46	0.44	$\pm 10.0\%$
DCP(mV) ^B	92.4	100.1	100.7	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB/ μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E ($k=2$)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	141.8	$\pm 2.3\%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		159.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		154.7	

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 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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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	9.43	9.43	9.43	0.34	0.82	± 12.7%
835	41.5	0.90	9.03	9.03	9.03	0.18	1.09	± 12.7%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.02	8.02	8.02	0.22	1.06	± 12.7%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.69	7.69	7.69	0.21	1.12	± 12.7%
2100	39.8	1.49	7.74	7.74	7.74	0.19	1.17	± 12.7%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.60	7.60	7.60	0.45	0.73	± 12.7%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.35	7.35	7.35	0.46	0.74	± 12.7%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.18	7.18	7.18	0.53	0.69	± 12.7%
3300	38.2	2.71	6.89	6.89	6.89	0.38	0.99	± 13.9%
3500	37.9	2.91	6.69	6.69	6.69	0.45	0.93	± 13.9%
3700	37.7	3.12	6.49	6.49	6.49	0.35	1.15	± 13.9%
3900	37.5	3.32	6.41	6.41	6.41	0.30	1.52	± 13.9%
4100	37.2	3.53	6.45	6.45	6.45	0.35	1.25	± 13.9%
4400	36.9	3.84	6.23	6.23	6.23	0.30	1.50	± 13.9%
4600	36.7	4.04	6.17	6.17	6.17	0.30	1.60	± 13.9%
4800	36.4	4.25	6.15	6.15	6.15	0.30	1.60	± 13.9%
4950	36.3	4.40	5.90	5.90	5.90	0.35	1.50	± 13.9%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.22	5.22	5.22	0.40	1.60	± 13.9%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.67	4.67	4.67	0.40	1.50	± 13.9%
5750	35.4	5.22	4.82	4.82	4.82	0.45	1.40	± 13.9%

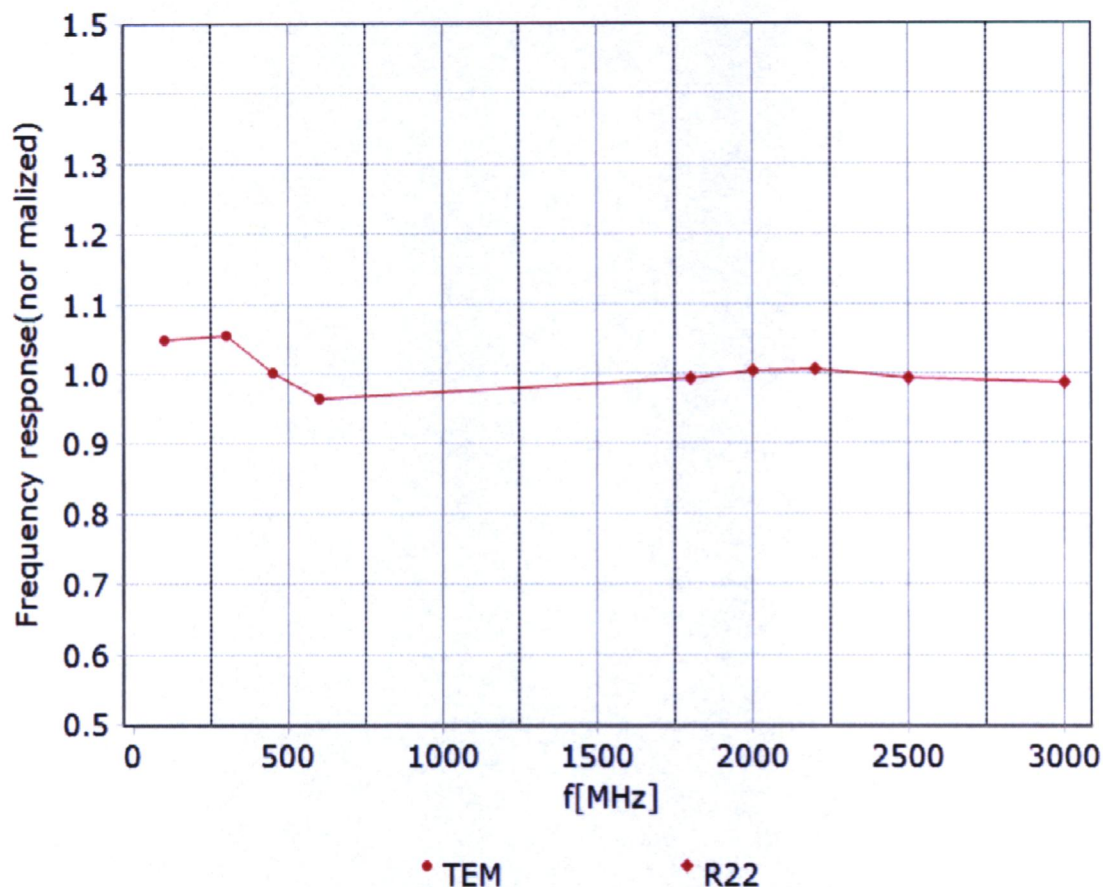
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 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 up to 6 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 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)

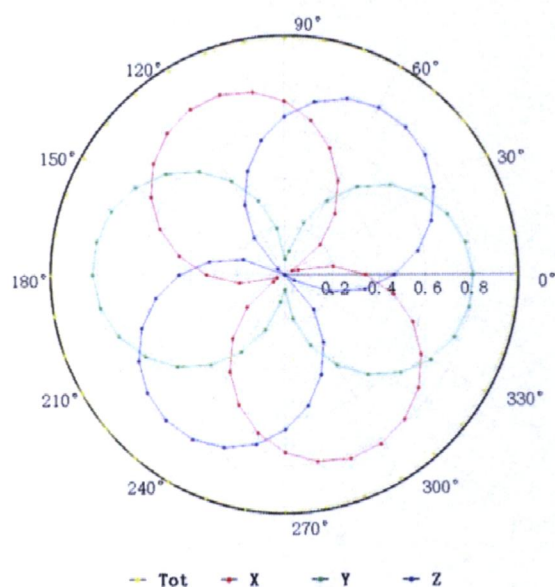


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 7.4\%$ ($k=2$)

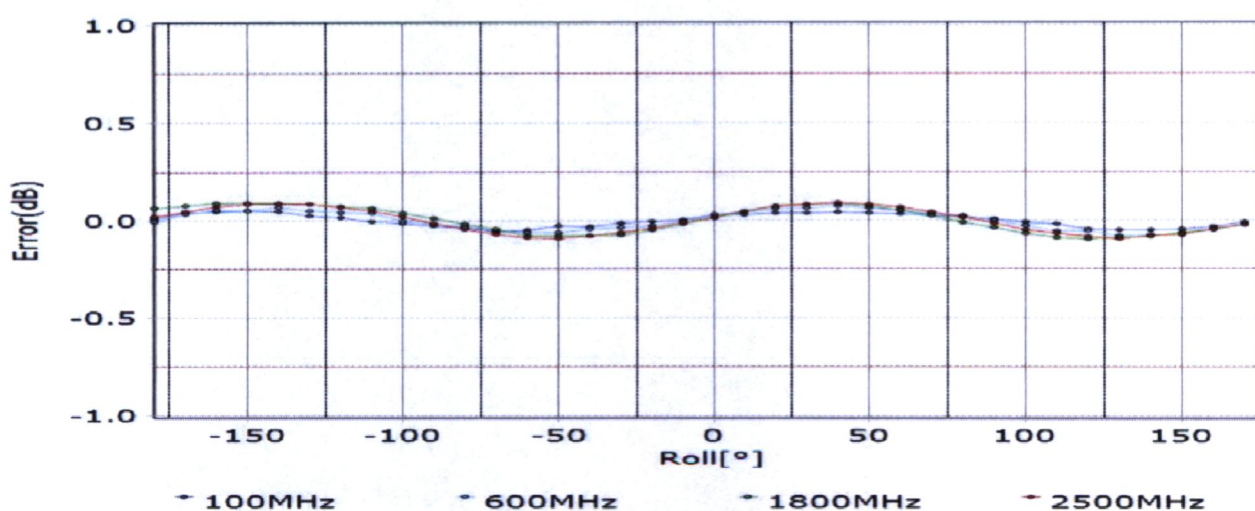
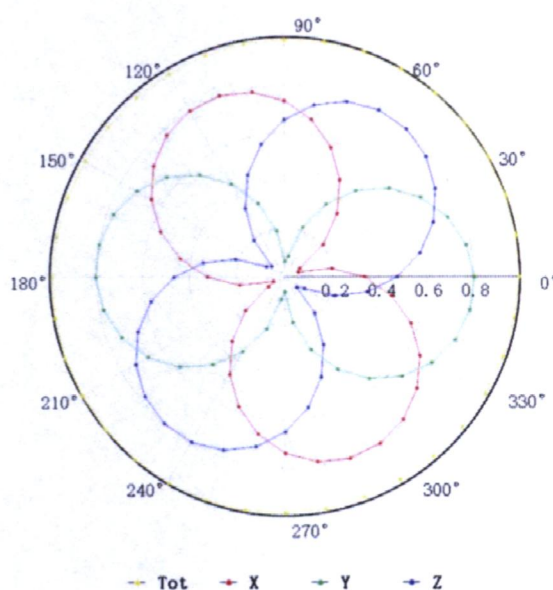
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Receiving Pattern (Φ), $\theta=0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM



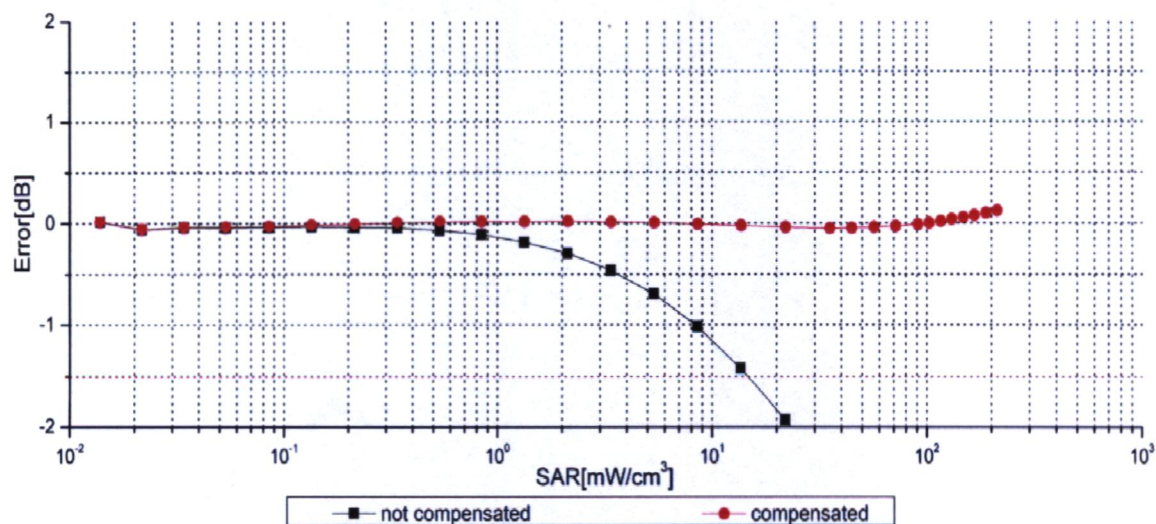
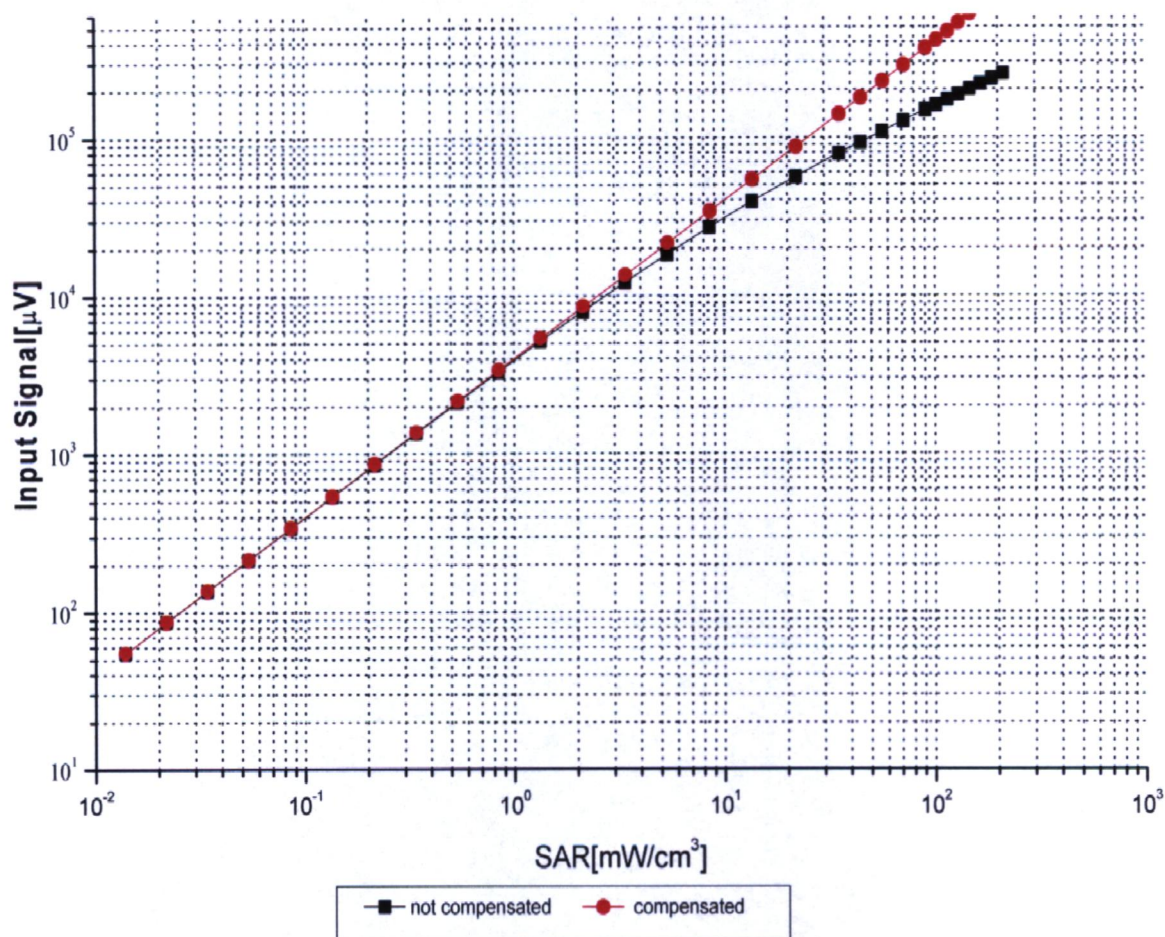
f=1800 MHz, R22



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

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



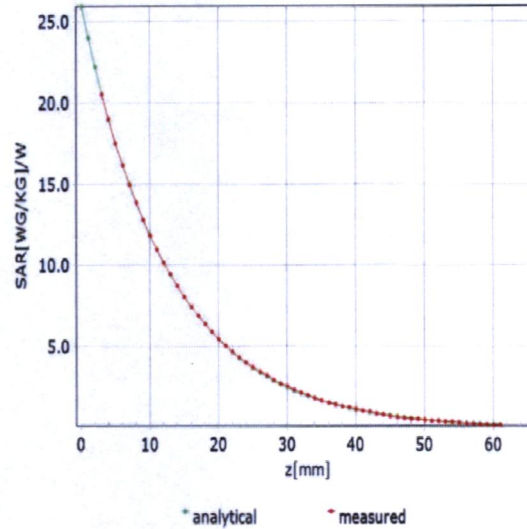
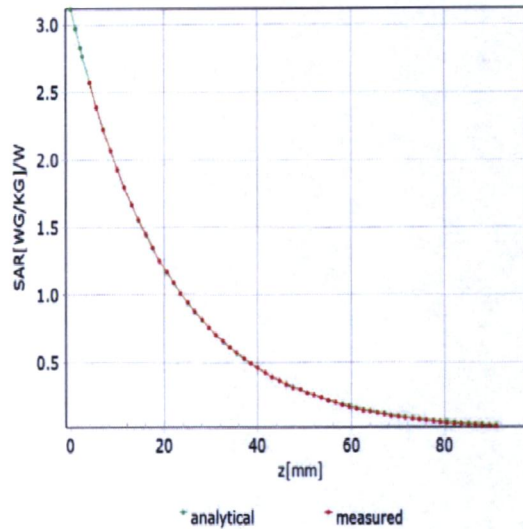
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.9\%$ ($k=2$)

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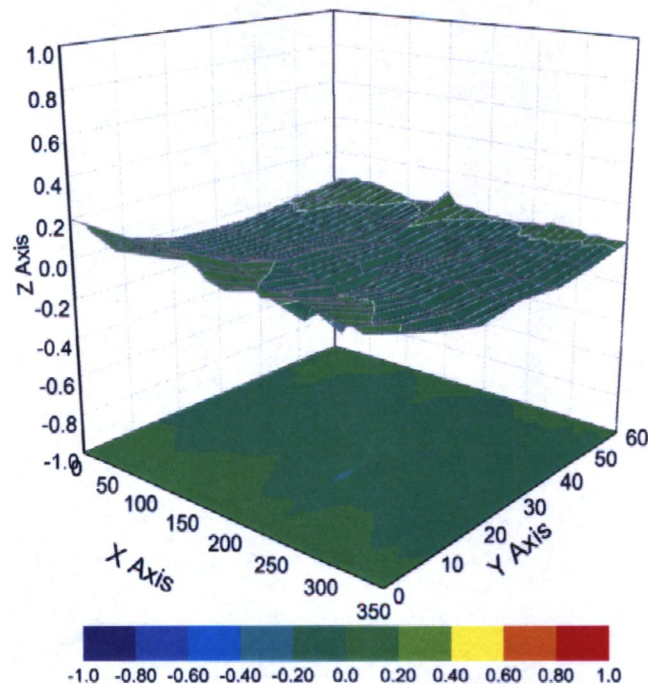
Conversion Factor Assessment

f=750 MHz, WGLS R9(H_convF)

f=1750 MHz, WGLS R22(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



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



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:3836

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	47.4
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

Dipole D835V2- SN 4d105				
Head Liquid				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	Δ %	Impedance (Ω)	$\Delta\Omega()$
2022/11/2	-27.5	/	50.3	/
2024/10/31	-27.2	1.10%	50.6	0.3 Ω

Dipole D1750V2 SN 1149				
Head Liquid				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	Δ %	Impedance (Ω)	$\Delta\Omega()$
2022/6/17	-31.9	/	47.6	/
2024/6/13	-32.5	1.88%	49.4	1.8 Ω

Dipole D1950V3 SN 1138				
Head Liquid				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	Δ %	Impedance (Ω)	$\Delta\Omega()$
2022/10/31	-31.2	/	49.5	/
2024/10/29	-31.8	1.92%	50.1	0.6 Ω

Dipole D2450V2 SN 733				
Head Liquid				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	Δ %	Impedance (Ω)	$\Delta\Omega()$
2022/11/2	-28.7	/	50.2	/
2024/10/31	-28.1	2.14%	50.7	0.5 Ω

Dipole D2600V2 SN 1125				
Head Liquid				
Date of Measurement	Return Loss(dB)	Δ %	Impedance (Ω)	$\Delta\Omega()$
2022/6/14	-25.1	/	46.9	/
2024/6/12	-25.9	3.19%	48.2	1.3 Ω

- End of the Appendix -