

Appendix C

Calibration certificate

1. Dipole
D2450V2-SN 922
D5GHzV2-SN 1174
2. DAE
DAE4ip-SN 1826
3. Probe& Dipole
EX3DV4-SN 7735

Appendix C

Calibration certificate

1. Dipole
D2450V2-SN 922
D5GHzV2-SN 1174
2. DAE
DAE4ip-SN 1826
3. Probe& Dipole
EX3DV4-SN 7735

Add: No.52 HuaYuanBei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2117
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com http://www.caict.ac.cn

Client **SGS**

Certificate No: **J23Z60380**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 922**

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

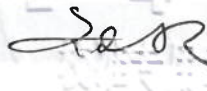
Calibration date: **August 28, 2023**

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	22-Sep-22 (CTTL, No.J22X09561)	Sep-23
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	22-Sep-22 (CTTL, No.J22X09561)	Sep-23
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Mar-23(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z23-60161)	Mar-24
DAE4	SN 1556	11-Jan-23(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z23-60034)	Jan-24
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	05-Jan-23 (CTTL, No. J23X00107)	Jan-24
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Jan-23 (CTTL, No. J23X00104)	Jan-24

	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: September 1, 2023

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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) 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-mounted 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"

Additional Documentation:

- c) 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	52.10.4
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	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.0 $\pm$ 6 %	1.84 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.7 W/kg $\pm$ 18.8 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.19 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.6 W/kg $\pm$ 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	53.2Ω+ 5.45jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.3dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.068 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feed-point 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 feed-point may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 2023-08-28

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 922

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.835$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.03$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.68, 7.68, 7.68) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2023-03-31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 2023-01-11
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Dipole Calibration/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 97.74 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

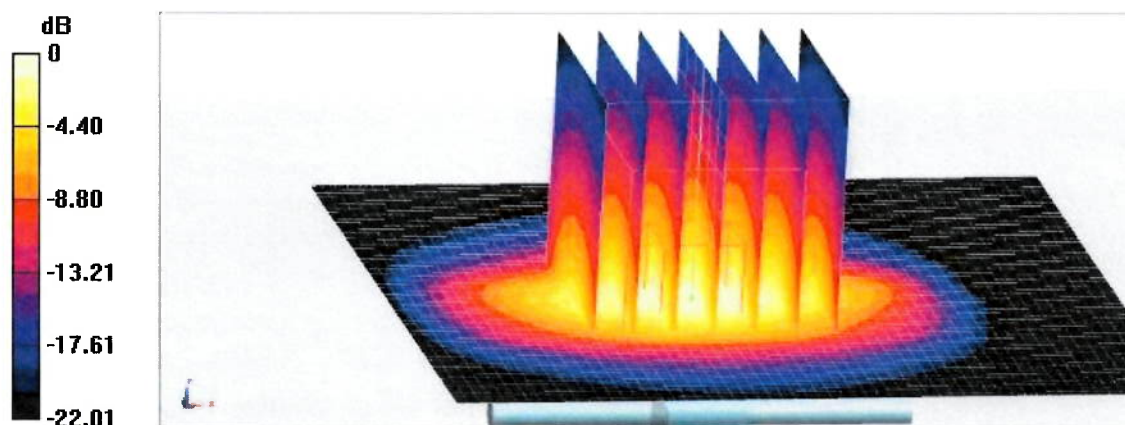
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.3 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.19 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 9 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 49.1%

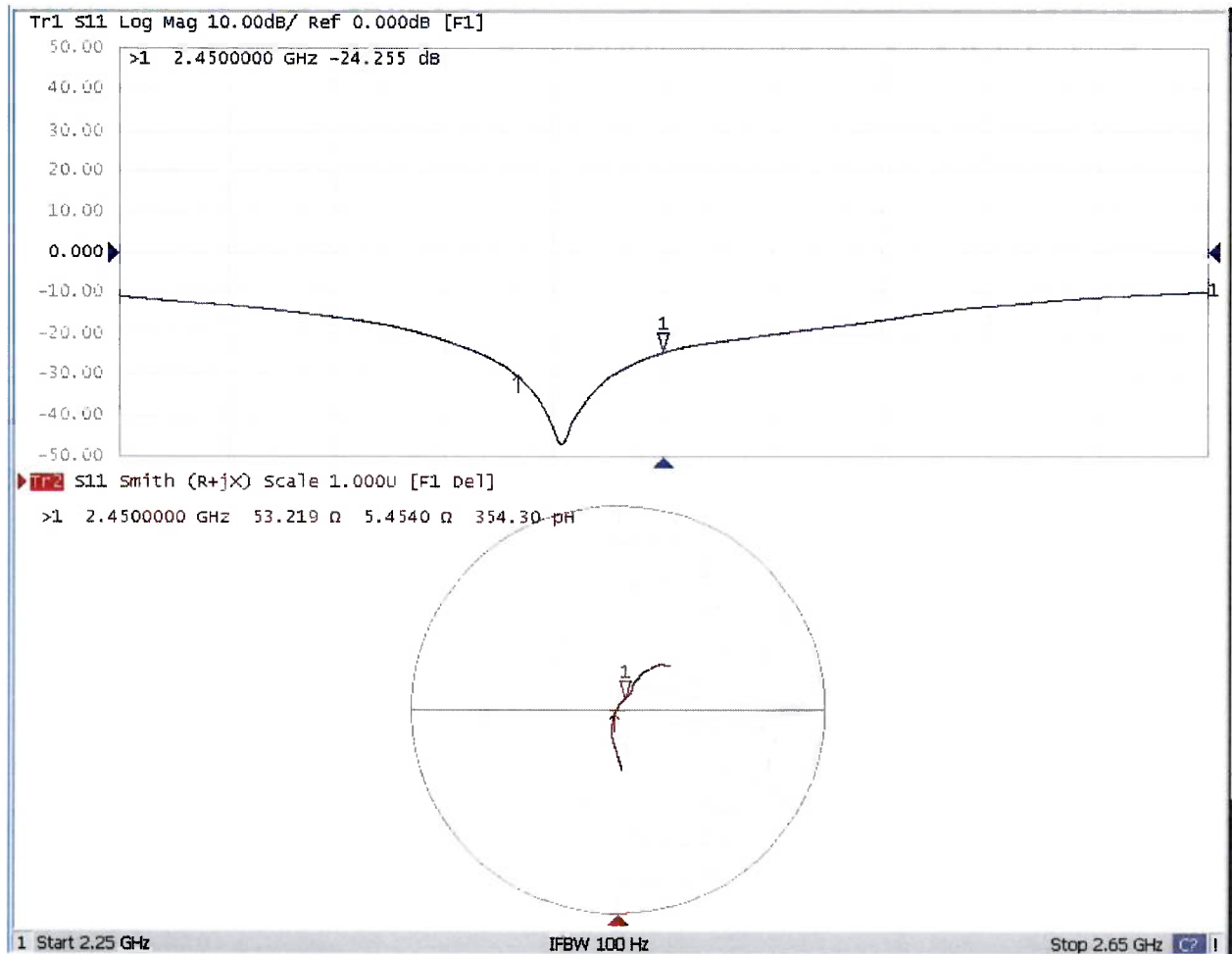
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 22.1 W/kg



0 dB = 22.1 W/kg = 13.44 dBW/kg

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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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Client **SGS**

Certificate No: **J23Z60381**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1174**

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

Calibration date: **August 23, 2023**

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.

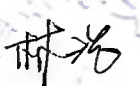
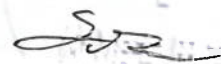
All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	22-Sep-22 (CTTL, No.J22X09561)	Sep-23
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	22-Sep-22 (CTTL, No.J22X09561)	Sep-23
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Mar-23(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z23-60161)	Mar-24
DAE4	SN 1556	11-Jan-23(CTTL-SPEAG,No.Z23-60034)	Jan-24
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	05-Jan-23 (CTTL, No. J23X00107)	Jan-24
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Jan-23 (CTTL, No. J23X00104)	Jan-24

	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: August 30, 2023

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Glossary:

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ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
N/A	not applicable or not measured

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-mounted 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"

Additional Documentation:

- c) 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	52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 4 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
Frequency	5250 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5600 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5750 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters at 5250MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.9	4.71 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	35.2 $\pm$ 6 %	4.63 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL at 5250MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.76 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.2 W/kg $\pm$ 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.20 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.9 W/kg $\pm$ 24.2 % (k=2)



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Tel: +86-10-62304633-2117

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Head TSL parameters at 5600MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.5	5.07 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.6 ± 6 %	5.00 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL at 5600MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.16 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	81.1 W/kg ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.30 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	22.8 W/kg ± 24.2 % (k=2)

Head TSL parameters at 5750MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.4	5.22 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.4 ± 6 %	5.16 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL at 5750MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.83 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	77.8 W/kg ± 24.4 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.19 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.7 W/kg ± 24.2 % (k=2)



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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5250MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.3Ω- 7.19jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.1dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5600MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.9Ω- 2.14jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.4dB

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5750MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.2Ω- 5.17jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.6dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.111 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feed-point 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 feed-point may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 2023-08-23

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1174

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5250 MHz, Frequency: 5600 MHz,
Frequency: 5750 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 5250$ MHz; $\sigma = 4.627$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 35.17$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Medium parameters used: $f = 5600$ MHz; $\sigma = 5$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.58$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Medium parameters used: $f = 5750$ MHz; $\sigma = 5.162$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 34.36$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(5.5, 5.5, 5.5) @ 5250 MHz; ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01) @ 5600 MHz; ConvF(5.15, 5.15, 5.15) @ 5750 MHz; Calibrated: 2023-03-31
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1556; Calibrated: 2023-01-11
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5250 MHz/Zoom Scan,

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 61.33 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.76 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.2 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 65.5%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.1 W/kg

Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan,

dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 62.15 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.16 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.3 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.4 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 62.9%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.6 W/kg

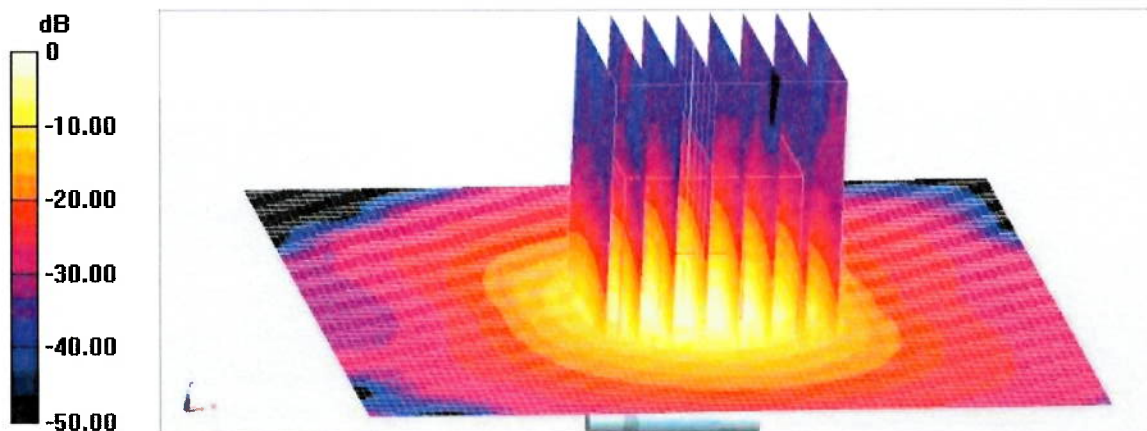
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Dipole Calibration /Pin=100mW, d=10mm, f=5750 MHz/Zoom Scan,
dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm
 Reference Value = 59.71 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 7.83 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.19 W/kg
 Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.4 mm
 Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 61.7%
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.6 W/kg

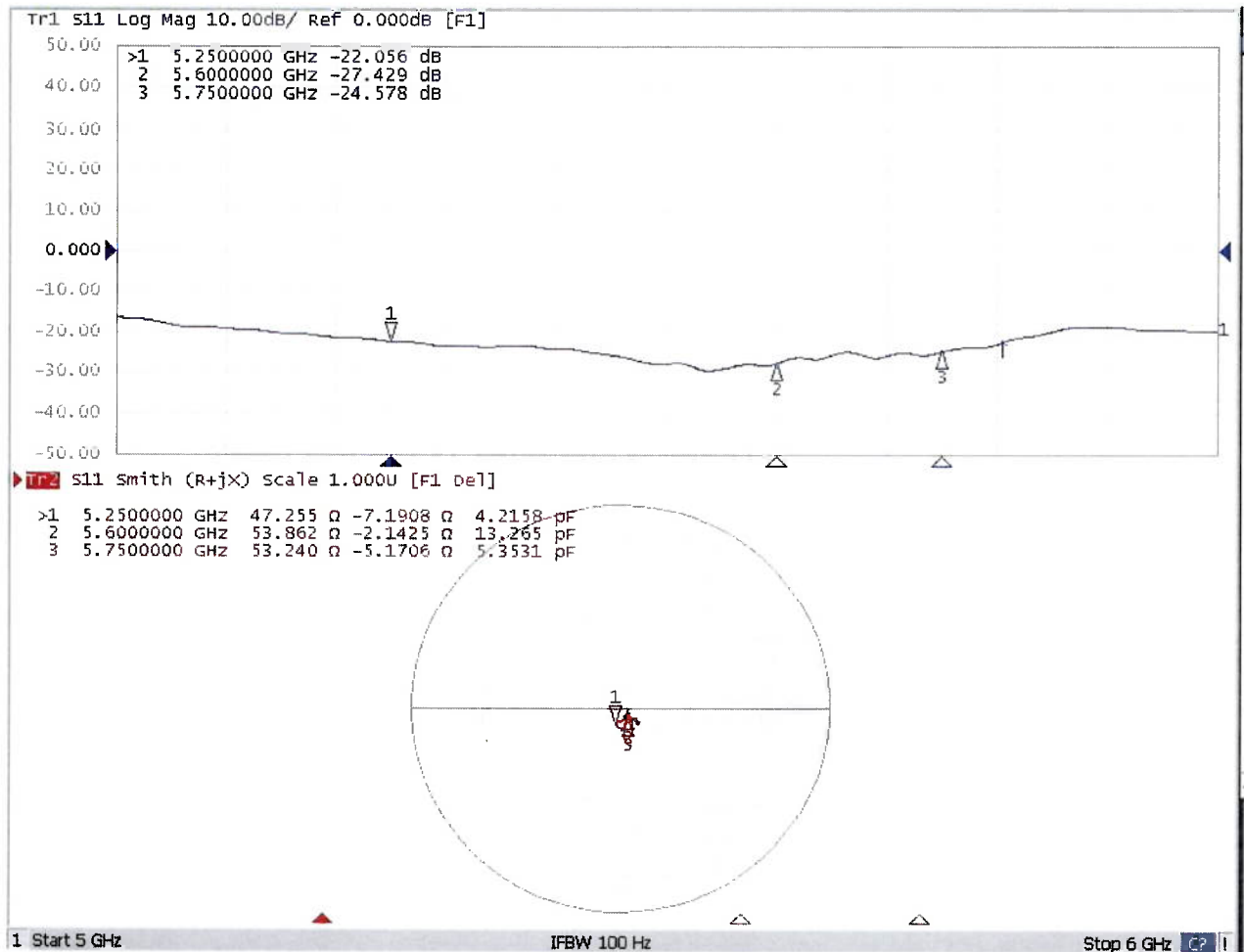


0 dB = 19.6 W/kg = 12.92 dBW/kg



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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF THE DAE4ip

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

Shipping of the DAE: Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration, pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts during transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

E-Stop Failures: Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, the customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

Repair: Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

DASY Configuration Files: Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 MOhm is given in the corresponding configuration file.

Important Note:

Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.

Important Note:

Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the calibration procedure.

Important Note:

To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **SGS**
Kunshan

Certificate No: **DAE4ip-1826_Dec23**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4ip - SD 000 D14 AG - SN: 1826**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v30**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **December 27, 2023**

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
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	29-Aug-23 (No:37421)	Aug-24
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	27-Jan-23 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-24
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	27-Jan-23 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-24

Calibrated by:

Name	Function	Signature
Dominique Steffen	Laboratory Technician	

Approved by:

Sven Kühn	Technical Manager
-----------	-------------------

Issued: December 27, 2023

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

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 following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity*: Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity*: Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation*: Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted*: Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current*: Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance*: Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage*: Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption*: Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V, full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61 nV, full range = -1...+3 mV

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$404.998 \pm 0.02\% (k=2)$	$404.997 \pm 0.02\% (k=2)$	$404.931 \pm 0.02\% (k=2)$
Low Range	$3.96544 \pm 1.50\% (k=2)$	$3.98282 \pm 1.50\% (k=2)$	$3.98874 \pm 1.50\% (k=2)$

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$44.5^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
---	--------------------------

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200026.55	5.13	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	19991.55	0.01	0.00
Channel X	- Input	-20021.43	-0.49	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	200021.86	0.45	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	19989.29	-2.35	-0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-20022.88	-2.07	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200022.09	0.67	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19991.17	-0.50	-0.00
Channel Z	- Input	-20021.15	-0.46	0.00

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	1986.36	-0.23	-0.01
Channel X	+ Input	185.86	-0.54	-0.29
Channel X	- Input	-214.55	-1.12	0.53
Channel Y	+ Input	1986.41	-0.36	-0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	185.56	-1.10	-0.59
Channel Y	- Input	-213.87	-0.60	0.28
Channel Z	+ Input	1986.27	-0.58	-0.03
Channel Z	+ Input	185.83	-0.85	-0.45
Channel Z	- Input	-213.36	-0.20	0.10

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	-12.32	-13.70
	- 200	14.81	13.33
Channel Y	200	6.62	6.45
	- 200	-8.97	-8.82
Channel Z	200	-9.23	-9.23
	- 200	7.29	8.07

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	0.64	-2.58
Channel Y	200	5.74	-	-3.70
Channel Z	200	9.03	4.09	-

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	15892	17594
Channel Y	15588	16409
Channel Z	15928	14197

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	0.58	-0.12	1.52	0.34
Channel Y	-0.67	-2.68	0.59	0.46
Channel Z	-0.31	-2.05	0.60	0.46

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: 23J02Z80027

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

EX3DV4 - SN : 7735

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-004-02

Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date:

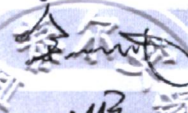
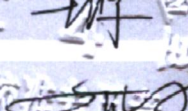
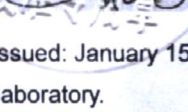
October 17, 2023

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	12-Jun-23(CTTL, No.J23X05435)	Jun-24
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	12-Jun-23(CTTL, No.J23X05435)	Jun-24
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	12-Jun-23(CTTL, No.J23X05435)	Jun-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 3846	31-May-23(SPEAG, No.EX-3846_May23)	May-24
DAE4	SN 1555	24-Aug-23(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1555_Aug23)	Aug-24
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator MG3700A	6201052605	12-Jun-23(CTTL, No.J23X05434)	Jun-24
Network Analyzer E5071C	MY46110673	10-Jan-23(CTTL, No.J23X00104)	Jan-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-3.5	SN 1040	18-Jan-23(SPEAG, No.OCP-DAK3.5-1040_Jan23)	Jan-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: January 15, 2024

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



Add: No.52 HuaYuanBei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2117
E-mail: emf@caict.ac.cn <http://www.caict.ac.cn>

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), $\theta=0$ 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).



Add: No.52 HuaYuanBei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, 100191, China
Tel: +86-10-62304633-2117
E-mail: emf@caict.ac.cn <http://www.caict.ac.cn>

DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7735

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc ($k=2$)
Norm($\mu V/(V/m)^2$) ^A	0.49	0.51	0.49	±10.0%
DCP(mV) ^B	106.3	107.6	107.9	

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	181.6	±2.0%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		187.2	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		178.1	

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 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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Tel: +86-10-62304633-2117
E-mail: emf@caict.ac.cn <http://www.caict.ac.cn>

DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN:7735

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	9.61	9.61	9.61	0.17	1.24	± 12.7%
835	41.5	0.90	9.20	9.20	9.20	0.15	1.35	± 12.7%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.12	8.12	8.12	0.24	1.10	± 12.7%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.81	7.81	7.81	0.27	0.99	± 12.7%
2100	39.8	1.49	7.86	7.86	7.86	0.28	1.01	± 12.7%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.66	7.66	7.66	0.61	0.68	± 12.7%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.41	7.41	7.41	0.66	0.67	± 12.7%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.16	7.16	7.16	0.53	0.76	± 12.7%
3300	38.2	2.71	6.95	6.95	6.95	0.45	0.88	± 13.9%
3500	37.9	2.91	6.82	6.82	6.82	0.38	1.06	± 13.9%
3700	37.7	3.12	6.67	6.67	6.67	0.38	1.07	± 13.9%
3900	37.5	3.32	6.57	6.57	6.57	0.35	1.35	± 13.9%
4100	37.2	3.53	6.47	6.47	6.47	0.35	1.25	± 13.9%
4600	36.7	4.04	6.25	6.25	6.25	0.45	1.20	± 13.9%
4800	36.4	4.25	6.20	6.20	6.20	0.50	1.15	± 13.9%
4950	36.3	4.40	5.95	5.95	5.95	0.50	1.20	± 13.9%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.40	1.48	± 13.9%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.71	4.71	4.71	0.45	1.40	± 13.9%
5750	35.4	5.22	4.79	4.79	4.79	0.40	1.58	± 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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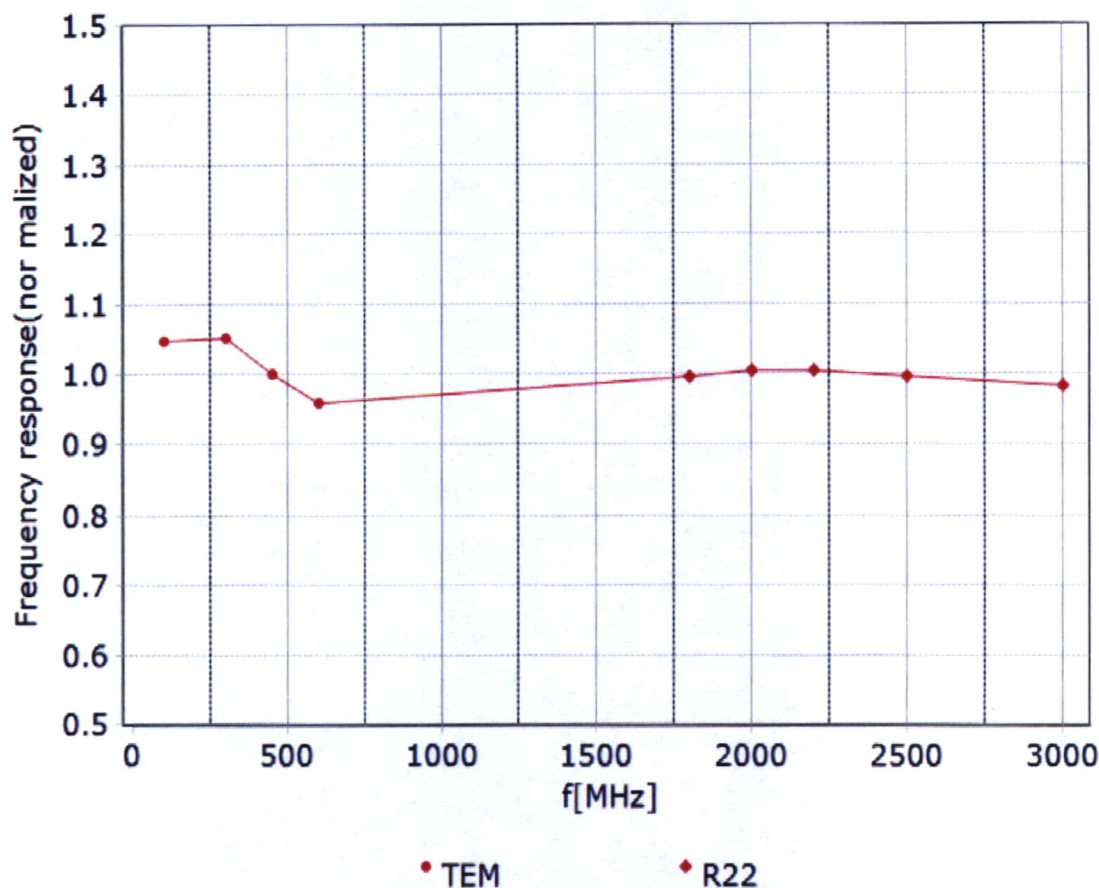
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Tel: +86-10-62304633-2117

E-mail: emf@caict.ac.cn

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

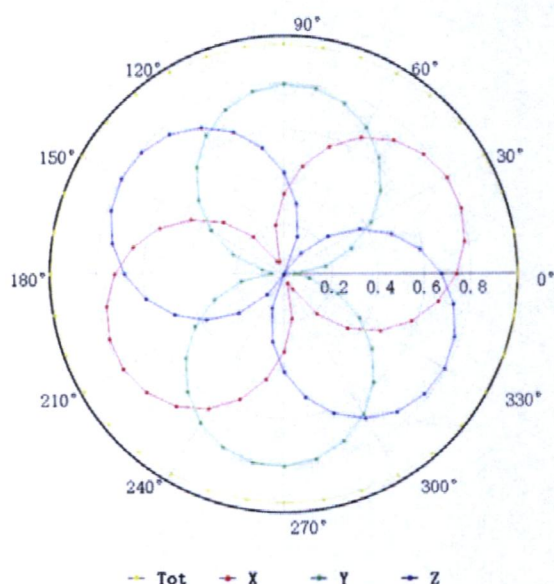


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 7.4\%$ ($k=2$)

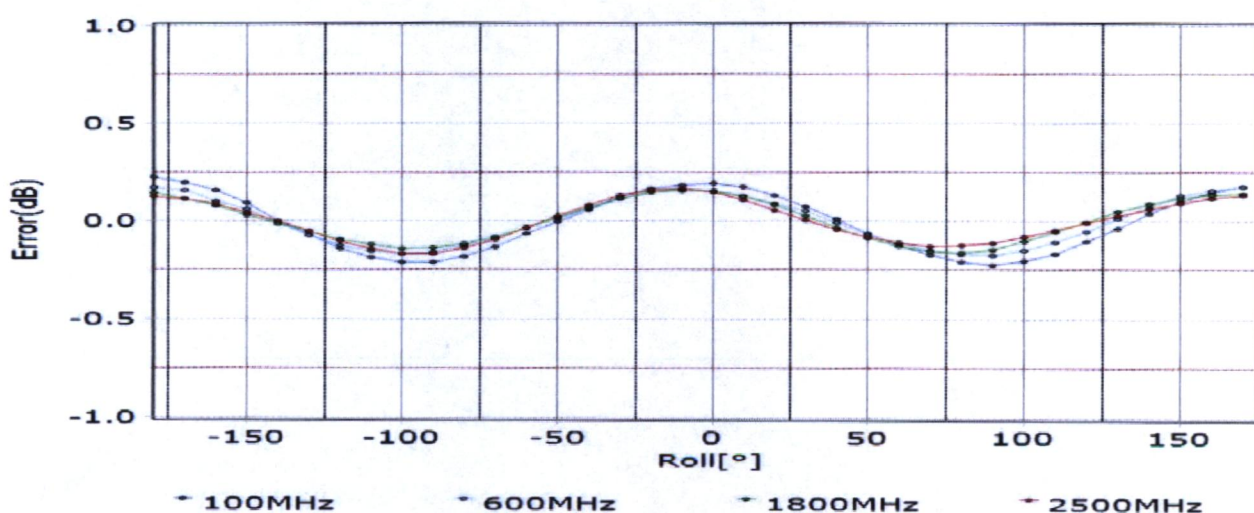
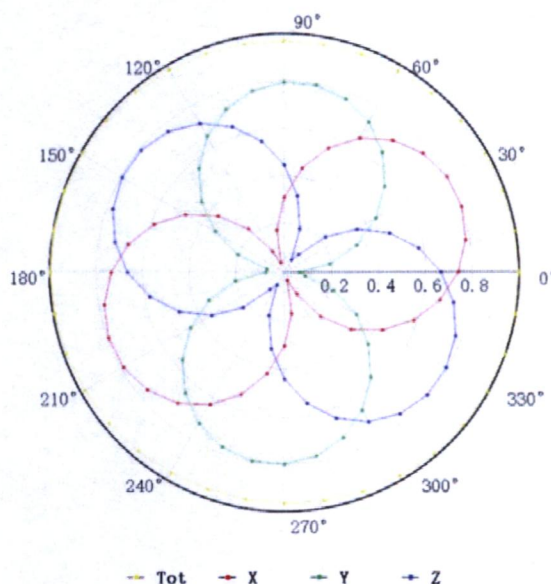
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Receiving Pattern (Φ), $\theta=0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM



f=1800 MHz, R22



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