

The calibration was for CW signals only, and the axis of the probe was parallel to the direction of propagation of the incident field i.e. end-on to the incident radiation. The axial isotropy of the probe was measured by rotating the probe about its axis in 10 degree steps through 360 degrees in this orientation.

The reference point for the calibration is in the centre of the probe's cross-section at a distance of 2.7 mm from the probe tip in the direction of the probe amplifier. A value of 2.7 mm should be used for the tip to sensor offset distance in the software. The distance of 2.7mm for assembled probes has been confirmed by taking X-ray images of the probe tips (see Figure 5).

It is important that the diode compression point and air factors used in the software are the same as those quoted in the results tables, as these are used to convert the diode output voltages to a SAR value.

#### CALIBRATION EQUIPMENT

The table on page 19 indicates the calibration status of all test equipment used during probe calibration.

#### MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

A complete measurement uncertainty analysis for the SARA-C measurement system has been published in Reference [6]. Table 17 from that document is re-created below, and lists the uncertainty factors associated just with the calibration of probes.

Source of uncertainty	Uncertainty value ± %	Probability distribution	Divisor	Ci	Standard uncertainty ui ± %	V <sub>i</sub> or V <sub>eff</sub>
Forward power	3.92	N.	1.00	. 4	3.92	- 10
Reflected power	4.09	N -	1.00	1	4.09	- 12
Liquid conductivity	1.308	N :	1.00		1.31	
Liquid permittivity	1.271	N	1.00	- 1	1,27	
Field homogeneity	3.0	R	1.73		1.73	
Probe positioning	0.22	R:	1.73	.1	0.13	- 44
Field probe linearity	0.2	R	1.73	1	0.12	. 146
Combined standard uncertainty		RSS		:	6.20	

At the 95% confidence level, therefore, the expanded uncertainty is ±12.4%

# SUMMARY OF CAL FACTORS FOR PROBE IXP-050 S/N 0204

		Channel Sen imise Axial Is		************
	X	Y	Z	
Air Factors*	91.78	66.90	81.32	(V/m) <sup>2</sup> /m'V
DCPs	100	100	100	mV

Measured Isotropy	(+/-) dB
Axial Isotropy*	0.05±0.01

Physical Informatio	n
Sensor offset (mm)	2.7
Elbow - Tip dimension (mm)	0.0



		Head Fluid			Body Fluid		
requency* (MHz)	SAR Conv Factor	Boundary Correction f(0)	Boundary Correction d(mm)	SAR Conv Factor	Boundary Correction f(0)	Boundary Correction d(mm)	Notes
450	0.311	0.90	1.7	0.317	1.00	1.6	3
700	0.313	0.89	1.7	0.312	0.58	1,8	1,2
835	0.307	1.78	1.1	0.309	0.53	1.5	1,2
900	0.311	0.81	1.6	0.318	0.94	1.4	1,2
1800	0.357	0.70	1.5	0.382	0.51	1.9	1,2
1900	0.392	0.76	1.8	0.398	0.58	1.8	1,2
2100	0.395	0.70	2.0	0.434	0.62	1.5	1,2
2450	0.397	1.09	1.4	0.440	1.04	1.2	1,2
2600	0.382	1.30	1.5	0.446	1.11	1.4	1,2
Notes				-			

The valid frequency of SARA-C probe calibrations are ±100MHz (F<300MHz) and ±200MHz (F>300MHz).



# PROBE SPECIFICATIONS

Indexsar probe 0204, along with its calibration, is compared with BSEN 62209-1 and IEEE standards recommendations (Refs [1] and [2]) in the Tables below. A listing of relevant specifications is contained in the tables below:

Dimensions	S/N 0204	BSEN [1]	IEEE [2]
Overall length (mm)	350		
Tip length (mm)	10		
Body diameter (mm)	12		
Tip diameter (mm)	5.2	8	8
Distance from probe tip to dipole	2.7		
centers (mm)	1		

Typical Dynamic range	S/N 0204	BSEN [1]	IEEE [2]
Minimum (W/kg)	0.01	<0.02	0.01
Maximum (W/kg) N.B. only measured to > 100 W/kg	>100	>100	100
on representative probes			

Isotropy (measured at 900MHz)	S/N 0204	BSEN [1]	IEEE [2]
Axial rotation with probe normal to	0.05	0.5	0.25
source (+/- dB)			

NB Isotropy is frequency independent

Construction	Each probe contains three orthogonal dipole sensors arranged on a triangular prism core, protected against static charges by built-in shielding, and covered at the tip by PEEK cylindrical enclosure material. No adhesives are used in the immersed section. Outer case materials are PEEK and heat-shrink sleeving.
Chemical resistance	Tested to be resistant to TWEEN20 and sugar/salt-based simulant liquids but probes should be removed, cleaned and dried when not in use.  NOT recommended for use with glycol or soluble oil-based liquids.



#### REFERENCES

References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.

For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.

# [1] IEC 62209-1.

Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and bodymounted wireless communication devices — Human models, instrumentation, and procedures — Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)

#### [2] IEEE 1528

Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques

#### [3] IEC 62209-2

Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and bodymounted wireless communication devices – Human models, Instrumentation, and procedures – Part 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)

# [4] FCC KDB865664

- Indexsar Report IXS-0300, October 2007.
   Measurement uncertainties for the SARA2 system assessed against the recommendations of BS EN 62209-1:2006
- [6] SARA-C SAR Testing System: Measurement Uncertainty, v1.0.3. October 2011.



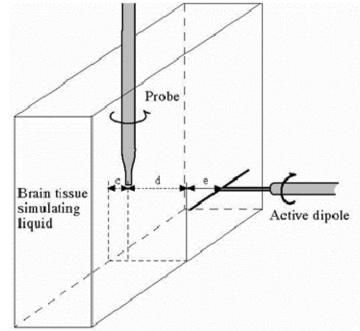


Figure 1. Spherical isotropy jig showing probe, dipole and box filled with simulated brain liquid (see Ref [2], Section A.5.2.1)

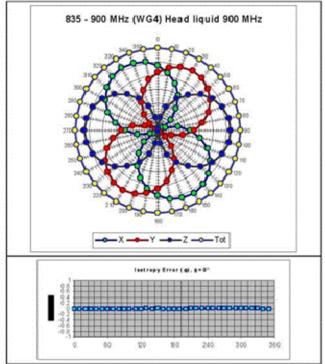


Figure 2. The axial isotropy of a typical IXP-050 probe obtained by rotating the probe in a liquid-filled waveguide at 900 MHz. (NB Axial Isotropy is largely frequency- independent)



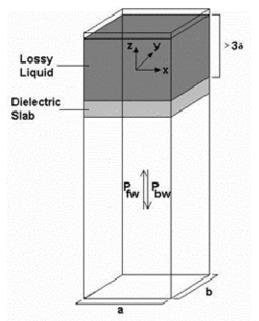
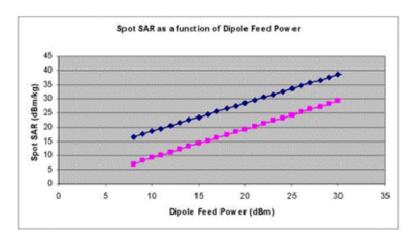


Figure 3. Geometry used for waveguide calibration (after Ref [2]. Section A.3.2.2)





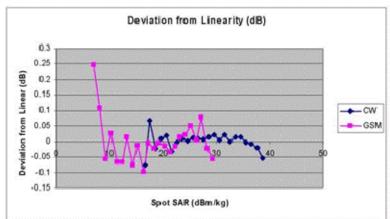


Figure 4: The typical linearity response of IXP-050 probes to both CW (blue) and GSM (pink) modulation in close proximity to a source dipole. The top diagram shows the SAR reading as a function of dipole feed power, with GSM modulation being approx a factor of 8 (ie 9dB) lower than CW. The lower diagram shows the departure from linearity of the same two datasets.



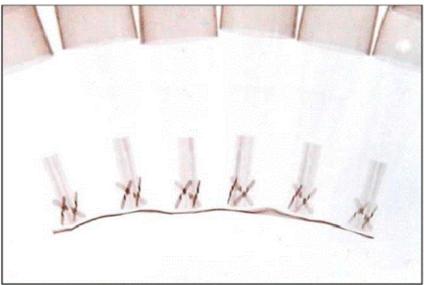


Figure 5 : X-ray positive image of 5mm probes

# Table indicating the dielectric parameters of the liquids used for calibrations at each frequency

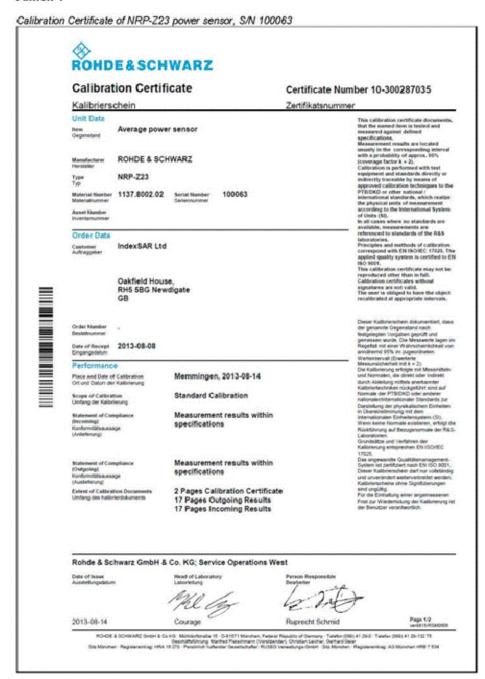
Frequency Fluid		Mea	sured	Ta	rget	% De	viation	Ves	rdict
Frequency (MHz)	Туре	Relative Permittivity	Conductivity (S/m)	Relative Permittivity	Conductivity (S/m)	Relative Permittivity	Conductivity	Relative Permittivity	Conductivity
450		43.52:	0.864	43.5	0.87	0.0	-0.7	Pass	Pass
700		43.349	0.888	42.2	0.89	2.8	0.1	Pass	Pass
835		41.55	0.898	41.5	0.90	0.1	-0.2	Pass	Pass
900		41.139	0.957	41.5	0.97	-0.9	-1.3	Pass	Pass
1800	Head	39.632	1.401	40.0	1.40	-0.9	0.1	Pass	Pass
1900		40.057	1.396	40.0	1.40	0.1	-0.3	Pass	Pass
2100		40.32	1.51	39.8	1.49	1.3	1.3	Pass	Pass
2450		39.03	1.849	39.2	1.80	-0.4	2.7	Pass	Pass
2600		38.587	1.972	39.0	1.96	-1.1	0.6	Pass	Pass.
450		56.86	0.938	56.7	0,94	0.3	-0.2	Pass	Pass
700		55.954	0.964	55.73	0.96	0.4	0.5	Pass	Pass
835		55.587	0.977	55.2	0.97	0.7	0.7	Pass	Pass
900		54.857	1.045	55	1.05	-0.3	-0.5	Pass	Pass
1800	Body	52.958	1.531	53.3	1.52	-0.6	0.7	Pass	Pass
1900		52.965	1.52:4	53.3	1.52	-0.6	0.3	Pass	Pass
2100	DOM:	53.886	1.618	53.2	1.62	1.3	-0.1	Pass	Pass
2450		52.768	1.965	52.7	1.95	0.1	0.8	Pass	Pass
2600		52.354	2.179	52.5	2.16	-0.3	0.9	Pass	Pass

# Table of test equipment calibration status

Instrument description	Supplier / Manufacturer	Modell	Serial No.	Last calibration date	Cal certificate number	See Annex	Galibration due date
Power sensor	Rohde & Schwarz	NRP-Z23	100063	14/08/2013	10-300287035	1	14/08/2015
Power sensor	Rohde & Schwarz	NRP-Z23	100169	06/08/2014	1400-48811	2	06/08/2016
Dielectric property measurement	Indexsar	DiLine (sensor lengths: 160mm, 80mm and 60mm)	N/A	(absolute) — checked against NPL, values using reference liquids	N/A		NA
Vector network analyser	Annitsu	MS6423B	003102	17/02/2015	RMA20027002	3	17/02/2016
SMA autocalibration module	Arritsu	36581KKF/1	001902	22/01/2015	RMA20021769	4	22/01/2016



#### Annex 1





 
 Material Number
 1137.0002.02
 Serial Number
 100003
 Certificate Number
 10-300287035

 Calibration Method Kalbrieranensung
 NRVC-1109.0930.32
 Relative Hamilton Relative Luffloudite
 20%-60%

Antient Temperature (23 1) °C

Type	Serial Number	Calibration Certificate Number	Cal. Due
110	Seneonummer	Katherstremunare	Kallor, bis
MRVD	100862	0114 D.K.15195-01-00 2013-08	2014-11-30
ZVM	836228/0020	0102-CK:D-K-16101-2011-08	2013-1-0-31
NRVC-82	84899T/0028	0085 D-K-15195-011-00 2013-01	2014-0-4-3
850548	_2705AL00160	217-01723 [METAS]	2015-0:3-31
	NRVD NRVD NRVD ZVM	Typ Sertennummer  MRYD 100842 MRYD 829543:0023 MRYC 82 84997:0028 MRYC 82 84997:0038 MRYC 82 84997:0038	Typ Sericonumenter Kalbrierscheitvrummer  http://doi.org/10.004/2 0154 D.W.15196-01-00 2013-08 889VD 828653-0023 0153 D.W.15196-01-00 2013-08 8290WD 0152 CWM 852280020 0152 CWD.X-15196-01-00 889VC-02 8489979028 005 D.W.15196-01-00 0150 CWD.X-15196-01-00 0150 CWD.X-15196-01-00 2013-01 01506-00 275-04523 MRTX-85]

Conformity statements take the measurement uncertainties into account.

Die Konformittinaussagen berückschiligen die Messursicherheiten.

Notes

Installed options are included in calibration. Depending on installed options, numbers of pages of the record are not sonsecutive.



# Annex 2 Calibration Certificate of NRP-Z23 power sensor, S/N 100169

		-	HWARZ		(8)	W-1
Calibration	Cer	tific	cate	Certificate Nu	mber	1400-48811
Kalibrie rschei	n			Zertifikatsnumm	er	
Unit data					This calibrat	ion certificate documents, that th
item ,	VERAGE	POWE	R SENSOR		rdefined spec	
	lohde & S	chwar	r		approx. M%	I results are located usually in a ng interval with a probability of (coverage factor k = 2), a performed with test equipment
Type B	IRP-Z23				and standard By means of	s performed with test opupment is directly or indirectly traceable approved calibration techniques KD or other national /
Material number 1 Materialnummer	137.800(2.0	02	Serial number ID: 1 Seriennummer Ser.	137.8002.02-100169-aj 100169	international physical unit the internation	standards, which realize the is of measurement according to onal System of Units (SI), in all no standards are available.
Asset number Anlagernummer			Recomended Calibrat	ion Interval 24 Months	the R&S labo Principles an	its are referenced to standards to
Order data	OHIOTE	101			requirements	of
Aufinaggeber C	idexSAIR i lakfield Ho lewdigate	RHS S	ec		In certified to This cellbrark reproduced o	TESS. The applied quality system EN ISO 9001. on certificate may not be other than in full. Calibration eithout signatures are not valid.
On behalf of (where applicable)	reat Brita	in			The user is o recalibrated a	bliged to have the object el appropriate intervals. exchein dickumentent, dass der ge
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Place and date of calibri On w. Datum d. Kalibrieru	ntion ng	Flee	t; 2014-08-06 (	777Y-888-00)	aind auf Norm mationalectrists Denstellung de	ale der PTIB/DKD oder anderer mationaler Standards zur ir physikalischen Einheiten in
Scope of calibration Umfong der Kalibrierung		Fact	ory Standard Calibration		Einheitensyste	ung mit dem Internationalen em (SI), Wienn keine Normale sigt die Rüsdrührung auf
Statement of Complianc (Incoming) Konformitätsaussage (Antieferung)	•	Alle	neasured values are <u>within the</u>	e data sheet specifications.	Bezugenomia Grundsätze ur sprechen im V Anfordenungen	ie der RBS-Laboratorien. nd Verfahren der Kalibinerung ent- Vesenflichen den technischen n der EN ISO/IEC 17025.
Statement of Complianc (Outgoing) Konformtätsaussage (Auslieferung)	•	All m	reasured values are within the	e data sheet specifications.	Deser Kalbris Unverändert is sicheine phras	die Guelfältsmanagement-System. ech EN ISIO 9001. rychein dierf nur vollständig und eiterverbreitet werden, Kullipher: Unterschriften sind ungüllig.
Extent of calibration doc Umlang der Kalibrierdoku	uments	2	Pages Calibration Certific		Für de Einhalt Wilederholung verantworksch	lung einer angemessenen Frist zur der Kallbrierung ist der Benutzer
		40	Pages Calibration Results Pages Incoming Report		,10200/500	
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2014-08-06 (YYY) N	M-00)	Caro	Mokenzie	Martin Gill	ب اب	



Material number Materialnummer	1137.8002.02		Certificate Number	1400-4881
Serial number Seriennummer	ID: 1137,8002,02-10016 Ser.: 100169	ra-aj	Zertifikatsnummer	
Calibration instructi Kalibrieranweisung Ambient temperatur Umgebungstemperatur		bration results.	Date of receipt Engangsdatum Reliative humidity Reliative Lufffeuchte	2014-08-06 (************************************
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Verwendete Gebrauchs ittem	normale (mit signifikantem Eli Type	nfluss auf die Genauigke Serial number	(a) Calibration certificate number	Cal. due
Gegenstand	Тур	Seriennummer	Kalibrierschein Nummer	Kalibr.bis
UGB1 A compliance Die Sestatigun UGB2 A non-compili Die Sestatigun Conformity sta	g der Konformität ist möglich, snoe statement may be posi- g der Nicht-Konformität ist mö tements take the m en berückslichtigen die Messi.	where a confidence le sofern ein Grad des Ver sible where a confiden gich, sofern ein Grad de neasurement un nsichedheiten.	vidatasheet limit vel of less than 95 % is acceptable trauens von weniger als 95% alzept se level off less than 95 % is accept se Ventrauens von weniger als 95% a neertainties into account fication (based on measurements and less	abel ist. table. ikzeptabel ist. nt.
Notes Anmerkungen			2	
				, ×



# Annex 3

Calibration certificate of Anritsu MS4623B VNA





# Annex 4 Calibration certificate of Anritsu 36581KKF/1 auto-cal kit







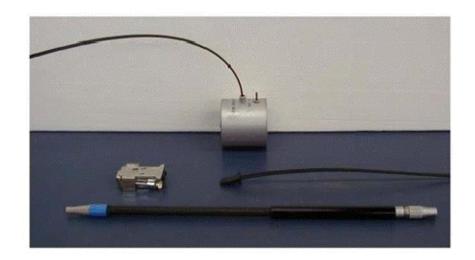
# IMMERSIBLE SAR PROBE

**CALIBRATION REPORT** 

Part Number: IXP - 050

S/N 0231

March 2015



Indexsar Limited Oakfield House Cudworth Lane Newdigate Surrey RH5 5BG

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# Calibration Certificate 1503/0231 Date of Issue: 31 March 2015 Immersible SAR Probe

Type:	IXP-050
Manufacturer:	IndexSAR, UK
Serial Number:	0231
Place of Calibration:	IndexSAR, UK
Date of Receipt of Probe:	10 February 2015
Calibration Dates:	25 February- 13 March 2015
calibrated for conformity to the 2, and FCC SAR standards usin Where applicable, the standard	that the IXP-050 Probe named above has been e current versions of IEEE 1528, IEC 62209-1, IEC 622 ng the methods described in this calibration documeds used in the calibration process are traceable to the
IndexSAR Ltd hereby declares calibrated for conformity to the 2, and FCC SAR standards using	that the IXP-050 Probe named above has been e current versions of IEEE 1528, IEC 62209-1, IEC 622 ng the methods described in this calibration docume is used in the calibration process are traceable to the



#### INTRODUCTION

Straight probes work on either SARA-C (to measure SAR values in flat phantoms containing Body tissue simulant fluid), or on SARA2 (where they, too, can measure in a flat phantom with Body fluid, or in a SAM phantom containing Head fluid).

This Report presents measured calibration data for a particular Indexsar SAR probe (S/N 0231) for use on SARA-C only. The calibration factors do not apply to, and will not give correct readings on, the IndexSAR SARA2 system.

Indexsar probes are characterised using procedures that, where applicable, follow the recommendations of IEC 62209-1 [Ref 1], IEEE 1528 [Ref 2], IEC 62209-2 [Ref 3] and FCC [Ref 4] standards. The procedures incorporate techniques for probe linearisation, isotropy assessment and determination of liquid factors (conversion factors). Calibrations are determined by comparing probe readings with analytical computations in canonical test geometries (waveguides) using normalised power inputs.

Each step of the calibration procedure and the equipment used is described in the sections below.

#### CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

#### 1. Objectives

The calibration process comprises the following stages

- Determination of the channel sensitivity factors which optimise the probe's overall axial isotropy
- Channel sensitivity factors are largely frequency independent.
   Consequently, they can be combined to model the exponential decay of SAR in a waveguide fluid cell at each frequency of interest, and hence derive the liquid conversion factors at that frequency.

# Probe output

The probe channel output signals are linearised in the manner set out in Refs [1] - [4]. The following equation is utilized for each channel:

$$U_{lin} = U_{olp} + U_{olp}^2 / DCP$$
 (1)

where  $U_{lin}$  is the linearised signal,  $U_{o/p}$  is the raw output signal in mV and DCP is the diode compression potential, also in mV.

DCP is determined from fitting equation (1) to measurements of U<sub>lin</sub> versus source feed power over the full dynamic range of the probe. The DCP is a characteristic of the Schottky diodes used as the sensors. For the IXP-020 probes with CW signals the DCP values are typically 100mV.



For this value of DCP, the typical linearity response of IXP-050 probes to CW and to GSM modulation is shown in Figure 4, along with departures of this same dataset from linearity.

In turn, measurements of E-field are determined using the following equation:

$$E_{liq}^{2} (V/m) = U_{linx} * Air Factor_{x} * Liq Factor_{x} + U_{liny} * Air Factor_{y} * Liq Factor_{y} + U_{linz} * Air Factor_{z} * Liq Factor_{z}$$
(3)

Here, "Air Factor" represents each channel's sensitivity, while "Liq Factor" represents the enhancement in signal level when the probe is immersed in tissue-simulant liquids at each frequency of interest.

# 3. Selecting channel sensitivity factors to optimise isotropic response

Within SARA-C, an L-probe's predominant mode of operation is with the tip pointing directly towards the source of radiation. Consequently, optimising the probe's response to boresight signals ("axial isotropy") is far more important than optimising its spherical isotropy (where the direction, as well as the polarisation angle, of the incoming radiation must be taken into account).

The setup for measuring the probe's axial isotropy is shown in Figure 1. Since isotropy is frequency-independent, measurements are normally made at a frequency of 900MHz as lower frequencies are more tolerant of positional inaccuracies.

A 900MHz waveguide containing head-fluid simulant is selected. Like all waveguides used during probe calibration, this particular waveguide contains two distinct sections: an air-filled launcher section, and a liquid cell section, separated by a dielectric matching window designed to minimise reflections at the air-liquid interface.

The waveguide stands in an upright position and the liquid cell section is filled with 900MHz brain fluid to within 10 mm of the open end. The depth of liquid ensures there is negligible radiation from the waveguide open top and that the probe calibration is not influenced by reflections from nearby objects.

During the measurement, a TE<sub>o1</sub> mode is launched into the waveguide by means of an N-type-to-waveguide adapter. The probe is then lowered vertically into the liquid until the tip is exactly 10mm above the centre of the dielectric window. This particular separation ensures that the probe is operating in a part of the waveguide where boundary corrections are not necessary.

Care must also be taken that the probe tip is centred while rotating.

The exact power applied to the input of the waveguide during this stage of the probe calibration is immaterial since only relative values are of interest while the probe rotates. However, the power must be sufficiently above the noise floor and free from drift.



The dedicated Indexsar calibration software rotates the probe in 10 degree steps about its axis, and at each position, an Indexsar 'Fast' amplifier samples the probe channels 500 times per second for 0.4 s. The raw  $U_{\text{olp}}$  data from each sample are packed into 10 bytes and transmitted back to the PC controller via an optical cable.  $U_{\text{linx}}$ ,  $U_{\text{liny}}$  and  $U_{\text{linz}}$  are derived from the raw  $U_{\text{olp}}$  values and written to an Excel template.

Once data have been collected from a full probe rotation, the Air Factors are adjusted using a special Excel Solver routine to equalise the output from each channel and hence minimise the axial isotropy. This automated approach to optimisation removes the effect of human bias.

Figure 2 represents the output from each diode sensor as a function of probe rotation angle.

### Determination of Conversion ("Liquid") Factors at each frequency of interest

A lookup table of conversion factors for a probe allows a SAR value to be derived at the measured frequencies, and for either brain or body fluid-simulant.

The method by which the conversion factors are assessed is based on the comparison between measured and analytical rates of decay of SAR with height above a dielectric window. This way, not only can the conversion factors for that frequency/fluid combination be determined, but an allowance can also be made for the scale and range of boundary layer effects.

The theoretical relationship between the SAR at the cross-sectional centre of the lossy waveguide as a function of the longitudinal distance (z) from the dielectric separator is given by Equation 4:

$$SAR(z) = \frac{4(P_f - P_b)}{\rho ab \delta} e^{-2z/\delta}$$
(4)

Here, the density  $\rho$  is conventionally assumed to be 1000 kg/m³, ab is the cross-sectional area of the waveguide, and  $P_f$  and  $P_b$  are the forward and reflected power inside the lossless section of the waveguide, respectively. The penetration depth  $\delta$  (which is the reciprocal of the waveguide-mode attenuation coefficient) is a property of the lossy liquid and is given by Equation (5).

$$\delta = \left[ \text{Re} \left\{ \sqrt{(\pi/a)^2 + j\omega \mu_o (\sigma + j\omega \varepsilon_o \varepsilon_r)} \right\} \right]^{-1}$$
(5)

where  $\sigma$  is the conductivity of the tissue-simulant liquid in S/m,  $\varepsilon_r$  is its relative permittivity, and  $\omega$  is the radial frequency (rad/s). Values for  $\sigma$  and  $\varepsilon_r$  are obtained prior to each waveguide test using an Indexsar DiLine measurement kit, which uses the TEM method as recommended in [2].  $\sigma$  and  $\varepsilon_r$  are both



temperature- and fluid-dependent, so are best measured using a sample of the tissue-simulant fluid immediately prior to the actual calibration.

Wherever possible, all DiLine and calibration measurements should be made in the open laboratory at  $22 \pm 2.0$ °C; if this is not possible, the values of  $\sigma$  and  $\varepsilon$  should reflect the actual temperature. Values employed for calibration are listed in the tables below.

By ensuring the liquid height in the waveguide is at least three penetration depths, reflections at the upper surface of the liquid are negligible. The power absorbed in the liquid is therefore determined solely from the waveguide forward and reflected power.

Different waveguides are used for 700MHz, 835/900MHz, 1450MHz, 1800/1900MHz, 2100/2450/2600MHz and 5200/5800MHz measurements. Table A.1 of [1] can be used for designing calibration waveguides with a return loss greater than 20 dB at the most important frequencies used for personal wireless communications, and better than 15dB for frequencies greater than 5GHz. Values for the penetration depth for these specific fixtures and tissue-simulating mixtures are also listed in Table A.1.

According to [1], this calibration technique provides excellent accuracy, with standard uncertainty of less than 3.6% depending on the frequency and medium. The calibration itself is reduced to power measurements traceable to a standard calibration procedure. The practical limitation to the frequency band of 800 to 5800 MHz because of the waveguide size is not severe in the context of compliance testing.

During calibration, the probe is lowered carefully until it is just touching the cross-sectional centre of the dielectric window. 240 samples are then taken and written to an Excel template file before moving the probe vertically upwards. This cycle is repeated 150 times. The vertical separation between readings is determined from practical considerations of the expected SAR decay rate, and range from 0.35mm steps below 3GHz, down to 0.05mm at 5GHz.

Once the data collection is complete, a Solver routine is run which optimises the measured-theoretical fit by varying the conversion factor, and the boundary correction size and range.

For calibrations at 450MHz, where waveguide calibrations become unfeasible, a full 3D SAR scan over a tuned dipole is performed, and the conversion factor adjusted to make the measured 1g and 10g volume-averaged SAR values agree with published targets.

#### CALIBRATION FACTORS MEASURED FOR PROBE S/N 0231

The probe was calibrated at 700, 835, 900, 1800, 1900, 2100, 2450 and 2600 MHz in liquid samples representing brain and body liquid at these frequencies.



The calibration was for CW signals only, and the axis of the probe was parallel to the direction of propagation of the incident field i.e. end-on to the incident radiation. The axial isotropy of the probe was measured by rotating the probe about its axis in 10 degree steps through 360 degrees in this orientation.

The reference point for the calibration is in the centre of the probe's crosssection at a distance of 2.7 mm from the probe tip in the direction of the probe amplifier. A value of 2.7 mm should be used for the tip to sensor offset distance in the software. The distance of 2.7mm for assembled probes has been confirmed by taking X-ray images of the probe tips (see Figure 5).

It is important that the diode compression point and air factors used in the software are the same as those quoted in the results tables, as these are used to convert the diode output voltages to a SAR value.

#### CALIBRATION EQUIPMENT

The table on page 19 indicates the calibration status of all test equipment used during probe calibration.

#### MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

A complete measurement uncertainty analysis for the SARA-C measurement system has been published in Reference [6]. Table 17 from that document is re-created below, and lists the uncertainty factors associated just with the calibration of probes.

Source of uncertainty	Uncertainty value ± %	Probability distribution	Divisor	č,	Standard uncertainty ui ± %	V <sub>i</sub> Of V <sub>eff</sub>
Forward power	3.92	N	1.00	1	3.92	- 14
Reflected power	4.09	N N	1.00	1	4.09	-
Liquid conductivity	1.308	N	1.00	C.1.	1.31	
Liquid permittivity	1.271	. N	1.00	1.1	1.27	-
Field homogeneity	3.0	R	1.73	1.	1.73	
Probe positioning	0.22	R	1.73	1	0.13	
Field probe linearity	0.2	R	1.73	1.	0.12	- (4)
Combined standard uncertainty	/	RSS			6.20	¥

At the 95% confidence levell, therefore, the expanded uncertainty is ±12.4%

#### SUMMARY OF CAL FACTORS FOR PROBE IXP-050 S/N 0231

		Channel Sen mise Axial Is		
	X	Υ	Z	
Air Factors*	75.38	86.20	78.42	(V/m) <sup>2</sup> /mV
DCPs	100	100	100	mV

Measured Isotropy	(+/-) dB
Axial Isotropy*	0.05±0.01

Physical Informatio	n
Sensor offset (mm)	2.7
Elbow - Tip dimension (mm)	0.0



		Head Fluid			Body Fluid			
Frequency* (MHz)	SAR Conv Factor	Boundary Correction f(0)	Boundary Correction d(mm)	SAR Comv Factor	Boundary Correction f(0)	Boundary Correction d(mm)	Notes	
450	0.274	1.00	1.90	0.270	0.80	1.66	3	
700	0.268	0.86	1.51	0.270	0.92	1.53	1,2	
835	0.292	1.09	1.43	0.291	0.50	1.67	1,2	
900	0.298	0.73	1.62	0.289	0.87	1.40	1,2	
1800	0.348	0.66	1.93	0.365	0.46	2.06	1,2	
1900	0.362	0.60	1.83	0,386	0.48	1.82	1,2	
2100	0.382	0.66	2.28	0.448	0.58	1.49	1,2	
2450	0.407	1.08	1.41	0.447	1.00	1.56	1,2	
2600	0.407	1.19	1.67	0.449	0.87	1.21	1,2	
Notes	PARTICIPATE OF THE PARTICIPATE O						THE PERSON NAMED IN	



# PROBE SPECIFICATIONS

Indexsar probe 0231, along with its calibration, is compared with BSEN 62209-1 and IEEE standards recommendations (Refs [1] and [2]) in the Tables below. A listing of relevant specifications is contained in the tables below:

Dimensions	S/N 0231	BSEN [1]	IEEE [2]
Overall length (mm)	350		
Tip length (mm)	10		
Body diameter (mm)	12		
Tip diameter (mm)	5.2	8	8
Distance from probe tip to dipole centers (mm)	2.7		

Typical Dynamic range	S/N 0231	BSEN [1]	IEEE [2]
Minimum (W/kg)	0.01	<0.02	0.01
Maximum (W/kg) N.B. only measured to > 100 W/kg	>100	>100	100
on representative probes			

Isotropy (measured at 900MHz)	S/N 0231	BSEN [1]	IEEE [2]
Axial rotation with probe normal to	0.05	0.5	0.25
source (+/- dB)			

NB Isotropy is frequency independent

Construction	Each probe contains three orthogonal dipole sensors arranged on a triangular prism core, protected against static charges by built-in shielding, and covered at the tip by PEEK cylindrical enclosure material. No adhesives are used in the immersed section. Outer case materials are PEEK and heat-shrink sleeving.
Chemical resistance	Tested to be resistant to TWEEN20 and sugar/salt-based simulant liquids but probes should be removed, cleaned and dried when not in use.  NOT recommended for use with glycol or soluble oil-based liquids.



#### REFERENCES

References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.

For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.

#### [1] IEC 62209-1.

Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and bodymounted wireless communication devices — Human models, instrumentation, and procedures — Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)

# [2] IEEE 1528

Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques

#### [3] IEC 62209-2

Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and bodymounted wireless communication devices – Human models, Instrumentation, and procedures – Part 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)

#### [4] FCC KDB865664

- [5] Indexsar Report IXS-0300, October 2007.Measurement uncertainties for the SARA2 system assessed against the recommendations of BS EN 62209-1:2006
- [6] SARA-C SAR Testing System: Measurement Uncertainty, v1.0.3. October 2011.



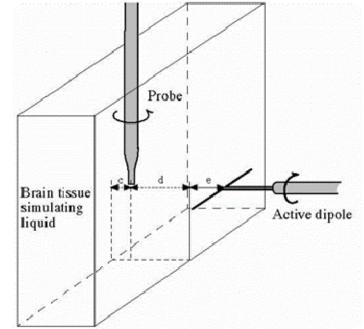


Figure 1. Spherical isotropy jig showing probe, dipole and box filled with simulated brain liquid (see Ref [2], Section A.5.2.1)

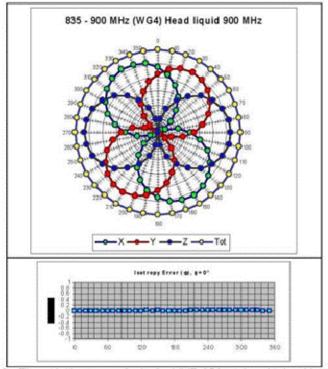


Figure 2. The axial isotropy of a typical IXP-050 probe obtained by rotating the probe in a liquid-filled waveguide at 900 MHz. (NB Axial Isotropy is largely frequency-independent)



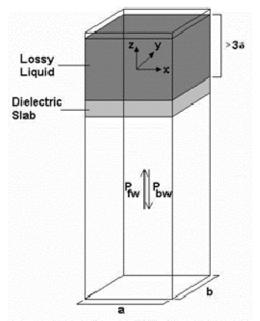
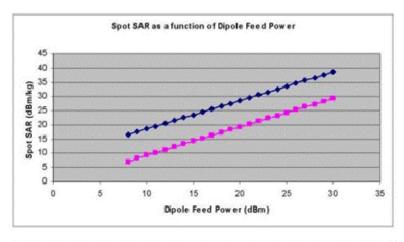


Figure 3. Geometry used for waveguide calibration (after Ref [2]. Section A.3.2.2)





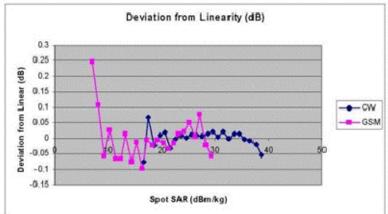


Figure 4: The typical linearity response of IXP-050 probes to both CW (blue) and GSM (pink) modulation in close proximity to a source dipole. The top diagram shows the SAR reading as a function of dipole feed power, with GSM modulation being approx a factor of 8 (ie 9dB) lower than CW. The lower diagram shows the departure from linearity of the same two datasets.



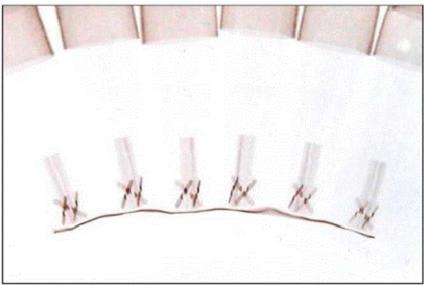


Figure 5 : X-ray positive image of 5mm probes

#### Table indicating the dielectric parameters of the liquids used for calibrations at each frequency

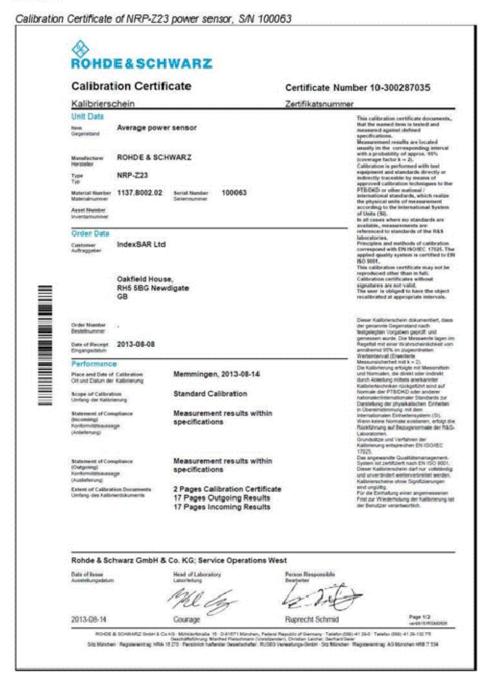
Frequency (MHz)		Measured		Target		% Deviation		Verdict	
	Fluid Type	Relative Permittivity	Conductivity (S/m)	Relative Permittivity	Conductivity (S/m)	Relative Permittivity	Conductivity	Relative Permittivity	Conductivity
450		43.546	0.866	43.5	0.87	0.1	-0.5	Pass	Pass .
700		43.349	0.888	42.2	0.89	2.8	0.1	Pass	Pass .
835		41.55	0.898	41.5	0.90	0.1	-0.2	Pass	Pass
900	Head	41.139	0.957	41.5	0.97	-0.9	-1.3	Pass	Pass
1800		39.628	1,408	40.0	1.40	-0.9	0.6	Pass	Pass
1900		40.052	1,403	40.0	1.40	0.1	0.2	Pass	Pass
2100		40.315	1.513	39.8	1.49	1.3	1.5	Pass	Pass
2450		.39.226	1.765	39.2	1.80	0.1	-1.9	Pass	Pass
2600		38.664	1.942	39.0	1.96	-0.9	-0.9	Pass	Pass
450		56.85	0.943	56.7	0.94	0.3	0.3	Pass	Pass
700		55.968	0.963	55.73	0.96	0.4	.0.4	Pass	Pass
835		55.584	0.977	55.2	0.97	0.7	0.7	Pass	Pass
900		54,943	1.043	55	1.05	-0.1	-0.7	Pass	Pass
1800	Body	52.807	1.516	53.3	1.52	-0.9	-0.3	Pass	Pass
1900		52.965	1.524	53.3	1.52	-0.6	0.3	Pass	Pass
2100		53.858	1,601	53.2	1.62	1.2	-1.2	Pass	Pass
2450		52.774	1.972	52.7	1.95	0.1	1.1	Pass	Pass
2600		52.354	2.175	52.5	2.16	-0.3	0.7	Pass	Pass

# Table of test equipment calibration status

Instrument description	Supplier / Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Last calibration date	Cal certificate number	See Annex	Calibration due date
Power sensor	Rohde & Schwarz	NRP-Z23	100063	14/08/2013	10-300287035	1	14/08/2015
Power sensor	Rohde & Schwarz	NRP-Z23	100169	06/08/2014	1400-48811	2	06/08/2016
Direlectric property measurement	Indexsar	DiLine (sensor lengths: 160mm, 80mm and 60mm)	IN/A	(absolute) – checked against NPL values using reference liquids	NOA		N/A
Vector network analyser	Anritsu	MS6423B	003102	17/02/2015	RMA20027002	3	17/02/2016
SMA autocalibration module	Anritsu	36581KKF/1	001902	22/01/2015	RMA20021769	4	22/01/2016



### Annex 1





Material Number 137,002,02 Serial Number 100063 Certificate Number 10-300287035

Calibration Method National Temperature Unspellungstemperature

(23 "1 ) "C

Verwendete Gebrauchsnormale (mit signifikantern Einfluss auf die Gehaugkeit)						
Berm Gegenstand	Type Typ	Serial Number Seriennummer	Calibration Certificate Number Kalbrienscheinnummer	Call, Due Kallor, bis		
Dual Channell Powermerter Dual Channell Power Meter Vector Hetwork Analyzer Acress Set for Lin. Measurement Calibration Kirt Type-81 ;56 Ohm	NRVD NRVD ZVM NRVC-852 850548	100862 826583/0023 835228/0020 848997/0028 2705A30160	0114 (D. K. 1519-6-01-00-20-13-08 0113 (D. K. 1519-6-01-00-20-13-08 0102 (D. K. 1519-6-01-00-20-13-08 0005 (D. K. 1519-6-01-00-20-13-01 2017-0-1723 (METAS) 0002 (D. K. 1519-6-01-00-20-13-01	2014-11-30 2014-11-30 2013-10-31 2014-04-30 2016-03-31		

Conformity statements take the measurement uncertainties into account.

Notes Annerkunger

installed options are included in calibration. Depending on installed options, numbers of pages of the record are not consecutive.



# Annex 2 Calibration Certificate of NRP-Z23 power sensor, S/N 100169

NONDE	00.0	20	HWARZ		- 00	4:
Calibration	Cert	tific	ate	Certificate Nur	mber	1400-48811
Kalibrierscheir	n			Zertifikatsnumme	r	
Unit data					This calibrat	on certificate documents, that to s tested and measured against
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	ohide & Sc	Bancar			correspondic	remults are located usually in in interval with a probability of
Hersteller	UTHUR OLDS	niwar	5		Calibration is	[coverage faction k = 2]. performed with test equipment
	RP-Z23					s directly or indirectly traceable approved calibration technique
Typ						© or other national I standards, which realizes the
Material number 11 Materialnummer	37.8002.0	2	Serial number ID: 11	37.800:2.02-100:169-aj	physical unit	off measurement according to real System of Units (St., in all
			Seriennummer Ser.:	100169	cases where	no standards are available.
Asset number Anlagennumner			Recomended Calibrati	on Interval 24 Months	the RAS labo	
					correspond o	d methods of calibration ssentially with the technical
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						ther than in full. Calibration
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On behalf of (where applicable)						
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Scope of calibration Umfang der Kalibrierung		Fact	ory Standard Calibration		Eigheitersyste	ing mit dem Internationalem m (5%). Wenn heine Normale
Statement of Compliance				macacina como como appropri	Depugarornal	igt die Rückfühnung auf e der R&S-Laboratorien.
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Statement of Compliance (Outpoing)		All n	easured values are within the	data sheet specifications.	ist peutifipen n	ech EN ISO 9001. rechein derf nur vollständig und
Konformitätsaussage (Auslieferung)					unvertinged w	eterverbreitet werden. Kalibrior- Interschriften wind ungülfig.
Extent of calibration docu	uments	2	Pages Calibration Certifica	da.	Für die Einhalt	ung einer angemessenen Frist zu der Kalibrierung ist der Bemutzer
Umfang der Kalibrierdokum		40	Pages Calibration Results		verantworks).	
		2	Pages Incoming Report			
Rohde & S-chwar Date of issue	z UK	Macri	of blooming		COMMON CO	
Ausstellungsdatum		Labo	of laboratory rieitung	Person resp Bearbeter	onsible	
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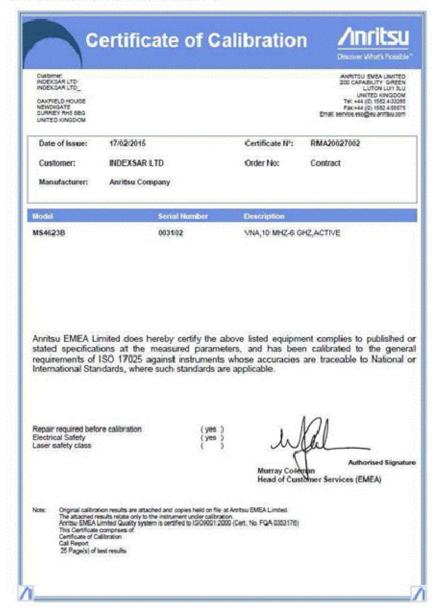


Material number Material number	1137.800	12.02		Certificate Number	1400-4881	
Serial number	ID: 1137.	8002.02-100169	-aj	Zestifik atau wasan		
Seriennummer	Ser.: 100169			Zertifikatsnummer		
Calibration instructi Calibrataweisung Ambient temperatur Umgebungstemperatur		first page of calibr	ation results	Date of receipt Eingangsdatum Relative humidity Relative Luffleuchte	2014-08-06 (************************************	
This calibration fulfils Diese Kalibrierung entsp	oricht den Flor	rderungen der Norm	n / Richtlinie	::		
Working standards un Verwendete Gebrauch		signifikantem Einf	luss auf die Genauigk			
Item Gegenstand		Typ-e Typ	Serial number Seriennummer	Calibration certificate number Kalibrierschein Nummer	Call due Kalibr bis	
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#### Annex 3

Calibration certificate of Anntsu MS4623B VNA





# Annex 4





# **ANNEX B**

# **DIPOLE CALIBRATION REPORTS**



Test Equipment Number (TE): 3857

Calibration Class: A

# **TUV SUD Product Service**

# **Internal Calibration Laboratory Report**

Date of Calibration:	19/02/2014	Report Number: 26553
Calibration Expiry Dat	te: 19/02/201	7 Page 1 of 6
It is certified that the tes	st(s) detailed	in the above Calibration Report have been carried out to the
requirement of the spec	cification, unl	ess otherwise stated above. The quality control arrangements
adopted in respect of th	nese tests ha	ve accorded with the conditions of our UKAS registration. The
uncertainties are for an	estimated co	onfidence probability of not less than 95%.
Manufacturer:	Speag	
Item:	Dipoles	
Model:	D835V2	
Serial No:	447	
Calibration Procedure	e, as per: CP	2036/CAL
The results recorded, w	ere taken af	ter a warm up period of 1 Hour(s) in an
ambient temperature of	f 22.6°C ±3°C	C @ 43.9% RH ±10% RH. The mains voltage was 240V ±10%.
Calibration Engineer:		M. R. Grigsby
Approved Signatory:		Allen_

A. T. Pearce



Report № 26553 Page 2 of 6

# **CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT**

# TUV SUD Product Service

Calibration Classification and Key to Results

- (X) Class A: All results measured, lie within the specification limits, even when extended by their measurement uncertainties. The instrument therefore complies with the specification.
- ( ) Class B: Some/all results measured, lie INSIDE the specification limits, by a margin less than their measurement uncertainties. It is therefore not possible to state compliance of these results. However, these results indicate that compliance is more probable than non-compliance. (\*\*\*)
- ( ) Class C: Some/all results measured, lie OUTSIDE the specification limits, by a margin less than their measurement uncertainties. It is therefore not possible to state compliance of these results. However, these results indicate that non-compliance is more probable than compliance. (\*\*)
- ( ) Class D: Some/all results measured, lie OUTSIDE the specification limits, by a margin greater than their measurement uncertainties. Those results therefore, do not comply with the specification. (\*)
- ( ) Class R: The instrument was repaired prior to calibration. Refer to enclosed repair report for details.

# Test Equipment Used On This Calibration

Make & Model	Description	<b>Calibration Due</b>	TE ID
Rohde & Schwarz: NRV-Z1	Power Sensor	14/06/2014	TE0060
Hewlett Packard: ESG4000A	Signal Generator	22/05/2014	TE0061
Narda: 766F-20	Attenuator (20dB, 20W)	13/06/2014	TE0483
Hewlett Packard: 8753D	Network Analyser	23/04/2014	TE1149
Hewlett Packard: 85054A	'N' Calibration Kit	24/12/2014	TE1309
IndexSar Ltd: 7401 (VDC0830-20)	Bi-directional Coupler		TE2414
IndexSar Ltd: VBM2500-3	Validation Amplifier (10MHz - 2.5GH	z)	TE2415
Rotronic: I-1000	Hygromer	03/04/2014	TE2784
Rohde & Schwarz: NRV- Z5	Power Sensor	14/06/2014	TE2878
Rohde & Schwarz: NRVD	Dual Channel Power Meter	14/06/2014	TE3259
R.S Components: Meter 615-8206 & Type K T/C	Meter & T/C	08/07/2014	TE3612
IndexSar Ltd: Cartesian Leg Extension	Part of SARAC System		TE4078
IndexSar Ltd: SARAC	Cartesian 4-axis Robot		TE4079
IndexSar Ltd: White Benchtop	Part of SARAC System		TE4080
IndexSar Ltd: Wooden Bench	Part of SARAC System		TE4081
IndexSar Ltd: IPX-050	Immersible SAR Probe	07/03/2015	TE4313
IndexSar Ltd: IXB-2HF 700- 6000MHz	Flat Phantom		TE4400



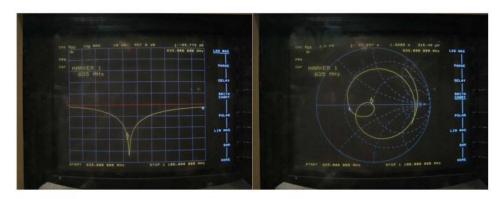
Report № 26553 Page 3 of 6

# **CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT**

# Dipole impedance and return loss

The dipoles are designed to have low return loss ONLY when presented against a lossy-phantom at the specified distance. A Vector Network Analyser (VNA) was used to perform a return loss measurement on the specific dipole when in the measurement-location against the box phantom. The distance was as specified in the standard i.e. 15mm from the liquid (for 835MHz).

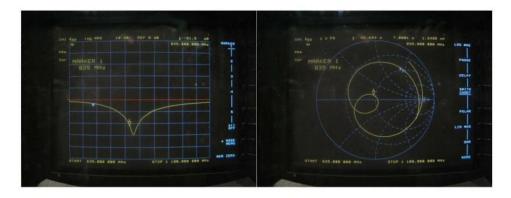
The impedance was measured at the SMA-connector with the network analyser. The following parameters were measured against Head fluid:



Dinale immediance at 935MU-	$Re{Z} = 47.30 \Omega$	
Dipole impedance at 835MHz	$Im{Z} = 1.56 \Omega$	
Return loss at 835MHz	-29.77 dB	

Standards [1][2][3][4] call for dipoles to have a return loss better than 20dB

The measurements repeated against Body fluid:





Report № 26553 Page 4 of 6

# CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

Dipole impedance at 835MHz	Re{Z} = 46.68 Ω Im{Z} = 7.08 Ω	
Return loss at 835 MHz	-21.90 dB	

Standards [1][2][3][4] call for dipoles to have a return loss better than 20dB

#### **SAR Validation Measurement in Brain Fluid**

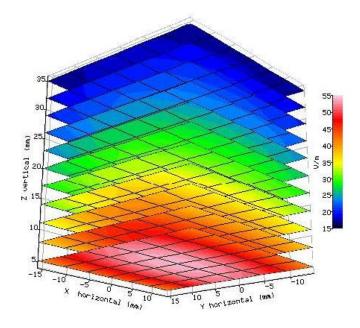
SAR validation checks have been performed using the 835MHz dipole and the box-phantom located on the SARA-C phantom support base on the SARA-C robot system. Tests were then conducted at a feed power level of approx. 0.25W. The actual power level was recorded and used to normalise the results obtained to the standard input power conditions of 1W (forward power). The ambient temperature was 22.6 °C and the relative humidity was 43.9% during the measurements.

The phantom was filled with 835MHz brain liquid using a recipe from [1], which has the following electrical parameters (measured using an Indexsar DiLine kit) at 835MHz at the measurement temperature:

Relative Permittivity
Conductivity
Fluid Temperature

41.67
0.895 S/m
22.6 °C
22.6 °C

The SARA-C software version v6.08.11 was used with Indexsar IXP\_050 probe Serial Number 204 previously calibrated using waveguides.





Report № 26553 Page 5 of 6

#### CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

The validation results normalised to an input power of 1W (forward power) were:

	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (250m/W input power)	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (Normalised to 1W feed power) and % Variance from target Value.		Target SAR values (W/kg) derived from system validation (Normalised to 1W feed power)
		Measured	% Variance	390010000000000000000000000000000000000
1g SAR	2.65	10.55	1.93	10.35
10g SAR	1.73	6.88	2.12	6.74

All validation measurements are with ±10% of Target values as required in standards [1][2][3][4]

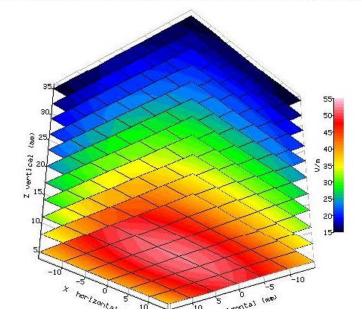
# SAR Measurement in Body Fluid

SAR validation checks have been performed using the 835MHz dipole and the box-phantom located on the SARA-C phantom support base on the SARA-C robot system. Tests were then conducted at a feed power level of approx. 0.25W. The actual power level was recorded and used to normalise the results obtained to the standard input power conditions of 1W (forward power). The ambient temperature was 22.9 °C and the relative humidity was 35.4% during the measurements.

The phantom was filled with 835MHz body liquid using a recipe from [1][4], which has the following electrical parameters (measured using an Indexsar DiLine kit) at 835MHz at the measurement temperature:

Relative Permittivity 56.6 Conductivity 1.006 S/m Fluid Temperature 22.5 °C

The SARA-C software version v6.08.11 was used with Indexsar IXP\_050 probe Serial Number 204 previously calibrated using waveguides.





Report № 26553 Page 6 of 6

## CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

The validation results normalised to an input power of 1W (forward power) were:

	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (250mW input power)	(W (Normalised power) and %	SAR values //kg) d to 1W feed Variance from Value.	Target SAR values (W/kg) derived from system validation (Normalised to 1W feed power)
		Measured	% Variance	30 - 00
1g SAR	2.65	10.56	2.01**	10.35*
10g SAR	1.77	7.05	4.60**	6.74*

<sup>\*</sup> In the specifications, SAR validation target values are only define for standardised measurements in brain fluid. Using the target values (W/kg) derived from system validation with brain fluid the validation measurements are within ± 10% of Target values.

# References

[1] IEEE Std 1528-2013. IEEE recommended practice for determining the peak spatial-average specific absorption rate (SAR) in the human body due to wireless communications devices: Measurement Techniques – Description.

[2]BS EN 62209-1:2006 Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices — Human models, instrumentation, and procedures — Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)

[3]BS EN 62209-2:2010 Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices — Human models, instrumentation, and procedures — Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz) (IEC 62209-2:2010)

[4] FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz V01r03

<sup>\*\*</sup>Variance against target values (W/kg) derived from system validation with brain fluid.



Test Equipment Number (TE): 3876

Report Number: 26575

Calibration Class: A

# **TUV SUD Product Service**

# **Internal Calibration Laboratory Report**

Calibration Expiry Da	te: 19/02/2017	Page 1 of 6
It is certified that the tes	st(s) detailed in the above Cali	bration Report have been carried out to the
requirement of the spec	cification, unless otherwise sta	ted above. The quality control arrangements
adopted in respect of the	nese tests have accorded with	the conditions of our UKAS registration. The
uncertainties are for an	estimated confidence probabi	lity of not less than 95%.
Manufacturer:	Speag	
Item:	Dipoles	
Model:	D1900V2	
Serial No:	546	
Calibration Procedure	e, as per: CP036/CAL	
The results recorded, w	vere taken after a warm up per	iod of 1 Hour(s) in an
ambient temperature of	f 22.4°C ±3°C @ 43.4% RH ±1	0% RH. The mains voltage was 240V $\pm 10\%.$
Calibration Engineer:	N. R. Grigsby	
Approved Signatory:	A. T. Pearce	

Date of Calibration: 19/02/2014



Report № 26575 Page 2 of 6

# **CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT**

# TUV SUD Product Service

Calibration Classification and Key to Results

- (X) Class A: All results measured, lie within the specification limits, even when extended by their measurement uncertainties. The instrument therefore complies with the specification.
- ( ) Class B: Some/all results measured, lie INSIDE the specification limits, by a margin less than their measurement uncertainties. It is therefore not possible to state compliance of these results. However, these results indicate that compliance is more probable than non-compliance. (\*\*\*)
- ( ) Class C: Some/all results measured, lie OUTSIDE the specification limits, by a margin less than their measurement uncertainties. It is therefore not possible to state compliance of these results. However, these results indicate that non-compliance is more probable than compliance. (\*\*)
- ( ) Class D: Some/all results measured, lie OUTSIDE the specification limits, by a margin greater than their measurement uncertainties. Those results therefore, do not comply with the specification. (\*)
- ( ) Class R: The instrument was repaired prior to calibration. Refer to enclosed repair report for details.

#### Test Equipment Used On This Calibration

Make & Model	Description	Calibration Due	TE ID
Rohde & Schwarz: NRV-Z1	Power Sensor	14/06/2014	TE0060
Hewlett Packard: ESG4000A	Signal Generator	22/05/2014	TE0061
Narda: 766F-20	Attenuator (20dB, 20W)	13/06/2014	TE0483
Hewlett Packard: 8753D	Network Analyser	23/04/2014	TE1149
Hewlett Packard: 85054A	'N' Calibration Kit	24/12/2014	TE1309
IndexSar Ltd: 7401 (VDC0830-20)	Bi-directional Coupler		TE2414
IndexSar Ltd: VBM2500-3	Validation Amplifier (10MHz - 2.50	GHz)	TE2415
Rotronic: I-1000	Hygromer	03/04/2014	TE2784
Rohde & Schwarz: NRV- Z5	Power Sensor	14/06/2014	TE2878
Rohde & Schwarz: NRVD	<b>Dual Channel Power Meter</b>	14/06/2014	TE3259
R.S Components: Meter 615-8206 & Type K T/C	Meter & T/C	08/07/2014	TE3612
IndexSar Ltd: SARAC	Cartesian 4-axis Robot		TE4079
IndexSar Ltd: White Benchtop	Part of SARAC System		TE4080
IndexSar Ltd: Wooden Bench	Part of SARAC System		TE4081
IndexSar Ltd: IPX-050	Immersible SAR Probe	07/03/2015	TE4313
IndexSar Ltd: IXB-2HF 700- 6000MHz	Flat Phantom		TE4400



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# **CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT**

# Dipole impedance and return loss

The dipoles are designed to have low return loss ONLY when presented against a lossy-phantom at the specified distance. A Vector Network Analyser (VNA) was used to perform a return loss measurement on the specific dipole when in the measurement-location against the box phantom. The distance was as specified in the standard i.e. 10mm from the liquid (for 1900MHz).

The impedance was measured at the SMA-connector with the network analyser. The following parameters were measured against Head fluid:



Dipole impedance at 1900MHz	Re{Z} = 47.36 Ω Im{Z} = -1.06 Ω
Return loss at 1900MHz	-30.59 dB

Standards [1][2][3][4] call for dipoles to have a return loss better than 20dB

The measurements repeated against Body fluid:





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#### CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

Dipole impedance at 1900MHz	$Re{Z} = 49.46 \Omega$
Dipole impedance at 1300 Mil 12	$Im{Z} = -5.06 \Omega$
Return loss at 1900MHz	-25.73 dB

Standards [1][2][3][4] call for dipoles to have a return loss better than 20dB

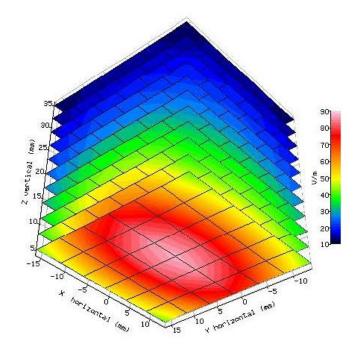
#### SAR Validation Measurement in Brain Fluid

SAR validation checks have been performed using the 1900MHz dipole and the box-phantom located on the SARA-C phantom support base on the SARA-C robot system. Tests were then conducted at a feed power level of approx. 0.25W. The actual power level was recorded and used to normalise the results obtained to the standard input power conditions of 1W (forward power). The ambient temperature was 22.4°C and the relative humidity was 43.4% during the measurements.

The phantom was filled with 1900MHz brain liquid using a recipe from [1], which has the following electrical parameters (measured using an Indexsar DiLine kit) at 1900MHz at the measurement temperature:

Relative Permittivity
Conductivity
1.433 S/m
Fluid Temperature
22.6 °C

The SARA-C software version v6.08.11 was used with Indexsar IXP\_050 probe Serial Number 204 previously calibrated using waveguides.





Report № 26575 Page 5 of 6

#### CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

The validation results normalised to an input power of 1W (forward power) were:

	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (250m/V input power)	(W (Normalise power) and %	SAR values (/kg) d to 1W feed o Variance from : Value.	Target SAR values (W/kg) derived from system validation (Normalised to 1W feed power)
	Je104001 000001	Measured	% Variance	2600142000000000000000000000000000000000
1g SAR	10.37	41.28	3.10	40.04
10g SAR	5.464	21.75	2.17	21.29

All validation measurements are with ± 10% of Target values as required in standards [1][2][3][4]

# SAR Measurement in Body Fluid

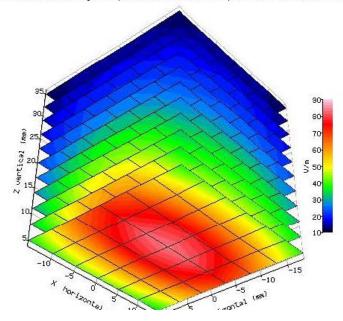
SAR validation checks have been performed using the 1900MHz dipole and the box-phantom located on the SARA-C phantom support base on the SARA-C robot system. Tests were then conducted at a feed power level of approx. 0.25W. The actual power level was recorded and used to normalise the results obtained to the standard input power conditions of 1W (forward power). The ambient temperature was 22.2 °C and the relative humidity was 49.1% during the measurements.

The phantom was filled with 1900MHz body liquid using a recipe from [1][4], which has the following electrical parameters (measured using an Indexsar DiLine kit) at 1900MHz at the measurement temperature:

Relative Permittivity
Conductivity
Fluid Temperature

5321
1.596 S/m
22.7 °C

The SARA-C software version v6.08.11 was used with Indexsar IXP\_050 probe Serial Number 204 previously calibrated using waveguides.





Report № 26575 Page 6 of 6

## CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

The validation results normalised to an input power of 1W (forward power) were:

	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (250mW input power)	(W (Normalised power) and %	SAR values /kg) d to 1W feed Variance from Value.	Target SAR values (W/kg) derived from system validation (Normalised to 1W feed power)
		Measured	% Variance	30 - 00
1g SAR	10.12	40.29	0.63**	40.04*
10g SAR	5.38	21.41	0.54**	21.29*

<sup>\*</sup> In the specifications, SAR validation target values are only define for standardised measurements in brain fluid. Using the target values (W/kg) derived from system validation with brain fluid the validation measurements are within ± 10% of Target values.

# References

[1] IEEE Std 1528-2013. IEEE recommended practice for determining the peak spatial-average specific absorption rate (SAR) in the human body due to wireless communications devices: Measurement Techniques – Description.

[2]BS EN 62209-1:2006 Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices — Human models, instrumentation, and procedures — Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)

[3]BS EN 62209-2:2010 Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices — Human models, instrumentation, and procedures — Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz) (IEC 62209-2:2010)

[4] FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz V01r03

<sup>\*\*</sup>Variance against target values (W/kg) derived from system validation with brain fluid.



Test Equipment Number (TE): 3875

Calibration Class: A

# **TUV SUD Product Service**

# **Internal Calibration Laboratory Report**

Date of Calibration:	19/02/2014	Report Number: 26576
Calibration Expiry Da	ite: 19/02/2017	Page 1 of 6
It is certified that the te	est(s) detailed in the above	Calibration Report have been carried out to the
requirement of the spe	cification, unless otherwise	e stated above. The quality control arrangements
adopted in respect of t	hese tests have accorded	with the conditions of our UKAS registration. The
uncertainties are for ar	n estimated confidence pro	obability of not less than 95%.
Manufacturer:	Speag	
Item:	Dipoles	
Model:	D2450V2	
Serial No:	715	
Calibration Procedure	e, as per: CP036/CAL	
The results recorded, v	were taken after a warm up	p period of 1 Hour(s) in an
ambient temperature o	of 22.6°C ±3°C @ 34.0% R	RH ±10% RH. The mains voltage was 240V ±10%.
		101
Calibration Engineer:	. /	Un-
Campianion Engineeri	N. R. Grigsb	
	W. K. Oligon	4
	an	
Approved Signatory:	Gillen_	
	A. T. Pearce	•



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# CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

# **TUV SUD Product Service**

Calibration Classification and Key to Results

- (X) Class A: All results measured, lie within the specification limits, even when extended by their measurement uncertainties. The instrument therefore complies with the specification.
- ( ) Class B: Some/all results measured, lie INSIDE the specification limits, by a margin less than their measurement uncertainties. It is therefore not possible to state compliance of these results. However, these results indicate that compliance is more probable than non-compliance. (\*\*\*)
- ( ) Class C: Some/all results measured, lie OUTSIDE the specification limits, by a margin less than their measurement uncertainties. It is therefore not possible to state compliance of these results. However, these results indicate that non-compliance is more probable than compliance. (\*\*)
- ( ) Class D: Some/all results measured, lie OUTSIDE the specification limits, by a margin greater than their measurement uncertainties. Those results therefore, do not comply with the specification. (\*)
- ( ) Class R: The instrument was repaired prior to calibration. Refer to enclosed repair report for details.

#### Test Equipment Used On This Calibration

Make & Model	Description	Calibration Due	TE ID
Rohde & Schwarz: NRV-Z1	Power Sensor	14/06/2014	TE0060
Hewlett Packard: ESG4000A	Signal Generator	22/05/2014	TE0061
Narda: 766F-20	Attenuator (20dB, 20W)	13/06/2014	TE0483
Hewlett Packard: 8753D	Network Analyser	23/04/2014	TE1149
Hewlett Packard: 85054A	'N' Calibration Kit	24/12/2014	TE1309
IndexSar Ltd: 7401 (VDC0830-20)	Bi-directional Coupler		TE2414
IndexSar Ltd: VBM2500-3	Validation Amplifier (10MHz - 2.5G	Hz)	TE2415
Rotronic: I-1000	Hygromer	03/04/2014	TE2784
Rohde & Schwarz: NRV- Z5	Power Sensor	14/06/2014	TE2878
Rohde & Schwarz: NRVD	<b>Dual Channel Power Meter</b>	14/06/2014	TE3259
R.S Components: Meter 615-8206 & Type K T/C	Meter & T/C	08/07/2014	TE3612
IndexSar Ltd: SARAC	Cartesian 4-axis Robot		TE4079
IndexSar Ltd: White Benchtop	Part of SARAC System		TE4080
IndexSar Ltd: Wooden Bench	Part of SARAC System		TE4081
IndexSar Ltd: IPX-050	Immersible SAR Probe	07/03/2015	TE4313
IndexSar Ltd: IXB-2HF 700- 6000MHz	Flat Phantom		TE4400



Report № 26576 Page 3 of 6

# **CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT**

# Dipole impedance and return loss

The dipoles are designed to have low return loss ONLY when presented against a lossy-phantom at the specified distance. A Vector Network Analyser (VNA) was used to perform a return loss measurement on the specific dipole when in the measurement-location against the box phantom. The distance was as specified in the standard i.e. 10mm from the liquid (for 2450MHz).

The impedance was measured at the SMA-connector with the network analyser. The following parameters were measured against Head fluid:



Re{Z} = $47.69 \Omega$ Im{Z} = $2.827 \Omega$	
3.63 dB	
۰	

Standards [1][2][3][4] call for dipoles to have a return loss better than 20dB

The measurements repeated against Body fluid:





Report № 26576 Page 4 of 6

#### CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

Dipole impedance at 2450MHz	$Re{Z} = 45.97 \Omega$
Dipole impedance at 2450 Min2	$Im{Z} = 0.41 \Omega$
Return loss at 2450MHz	-27.32 dB
0. 1 1 1410101101141 11 4 1 1 1 1	

Standards [1][2][3][4] call for dipoles to have a return loss better than 20dB

#### SAR Validation Measurement in Brain Fluid

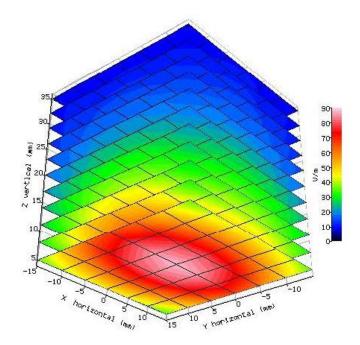
SAR validation checks have been performed using the 2450MHz dipole and the box-phantom located on the SARA-C phantom support base on the SARA-C robot system. Tests were then conducted at a feed power level of approx. 0.25W. The actual power level was recorded and used to normalise the results obtained to the standard input power conditions of 1W (forward power). The ambient temperature was 22.6 °C and the relative humidity was 34.0% during the measurements.

The phantom was filled with 2450MHz brain liquid using a recipe from [1], which has the following electrical parameters (measured using an Indexsar DiLine kit) at 2450MHz at the measurement temperature:

Relative Permittivity
Conductivity
Fluid Temperature

39.11
1.797 S/m
22.6 °C

The SARA-C software version v6.08.11 was used with Indexsar IXP\_050 probe Serial Number 204 previously calibrated using waveguides.





Report № 26576 Page 5 of 6

## CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

The validation results normalised to an input power of 1W (forward power) were:

	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (250m/V input power)	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (Normalised to 1W feed power) and % Variance from target Value.		Target SAR values (W/kg) derived from system validation (Normalised to 1W feed power)
		Measured	% Variance	380010000000000000000000000000000000000
1g SAR	13.64	54.30	2.50	52.98
10g SAR	6.39	25.45	2.48	24.83

All validation measurements are with ± 10% of Target values as required in standards [1][2][3][4]

# SAR Measurement in Body Fluid

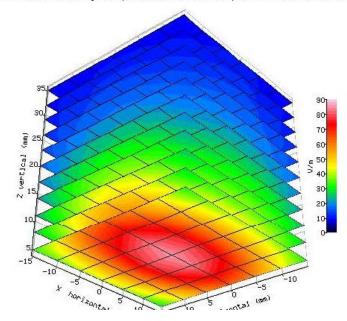
SAR validation checks have been performed using the 2450MHz dipole and the box-phantom located on the SARA-C phantom support base on the SARA-C robot system. Tests were then conducted at a feed power level of approx. 0.25W. The actual power level was recorded and used to normalise the results obtained to the standard input power conditions of 1W (forward power). The ambient temperature was 22.8 °C and the relative humidity was 30.2% during the measurements.

The phantom was filled with 2450MHz body liquid using a recipe from [1][4], which has the following electrical parameters (measured using an Indexsar DiLine kit) at 2450MHz at the measurement temperature:

Relative Permittivity
Conductivity
Fluid Temperature

51.09
1.983 S/m
22.7 °C

The SARA-C software version v6.08.11 was used with Indexsar IXP\_050 probe Serial Number 204 previously calibrated using waveguides.





Report № 26576 Page 6 of 6

# CALIBRATION LABORATORY REPORT

The validation results normalised to an input power of 1W (forward power) were:

	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (250mW input power)	Measured SAR values (W/kg) (Normalised to 1W feed power) and % Variance from target Value.		Target SAR values (W/kg) derived from system validation (Normalised to 1W feed power)
		Measured	% Variance	10 - 0:
1g SAR	13.47	53.64	1.25**	52.98*
10g SAR	6.37	25.36	2.13**	24.83*

<sup>\*</sup> In the specifications, SAR validation target values are only define for standardised measurements in brain fluid. Using the target values (W/kg) derived from system validation with brain fluid the validation measurements are within  $\pm$  10% of Target values.

\*\*Variance against target values (W/kg) derived from system validation with brain fluid.

#### References

[1] IEEE Std 1528-2013. IEEE recommended practice for determining the peak spatial-average specific absorption rate (SAR) in the human body due to wireless communications devices: Measurement Techniques - Description.

[2]BS EN 62209-1:2006 Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices — Human models, instrumentation, and procedures — Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3

[3]BS EN 62209-2:2010 Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices — Human models, instrumentation, and procedures — Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz) (IEC 62209-2:2010)

[4] FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz V01r03