### **Calibration Laboratory of**

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
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Swiss Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Certificate No: EX3-7463\_Jul17

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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Client

**UL CCS USA** 

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE** 

Object EX3DV4 - SN:7463

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5,

QA CAL-25.v6

Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: July 5, 2017

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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521/02522)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02525)	Apr-18
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	07-Apr-17 (No. 217-02528)	Apr-18
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-16 (No. ES3-3013_Dec16)	Dec-17
DAE4	SN: 660	7-Dec-16 (No. DAE4-660_Dec16)	Dec-17
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-17

Calibrated by:

Name

Function

Signature

I aboratory Technician

Approved by:

Katja Pokovic

Technical Manager

Issued: July 5, 2017

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Certificate No: EX3-7463\_Jul17

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Glossarv:

TSL tissue simulating liquid NORMx,y,z sensitivity in free space

ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,v,z DCP diode compression point

CF crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal modulation dependent linearization parameters A. B. C. D

Polarization o φ rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9 3 rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center),

i.e., 9 = 0 is normal to probe axis

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

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

a) 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

b) IEC 62209-1, ", "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from handheld and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016

c) 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

d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization 9 = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- $NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response$  (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx,y,z \* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORMx (no uncertainty required).

Page 2 of 38 Certificate No: EX3-7463 Jul17

# Probe EX3DV4

SN:7463

Manufactured:

September 6, 2016

Calibrated:

July 5, 2017

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm $(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	0.37	0.43	0.38	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	96.0	96.2	98.6	

**Modulation Calibration Parameters** 

UID	Communication System Name		Α	В	С	D	VR	Unc
			dB	dB√μV		dB	mV	(k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	147.3	±3.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		134.1	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		148.7	

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix.

#### **Sensor Model Parameters**

	C1 fF	C2 fF	α V <sup>-1</sup>	T1 ms.V <sup>-2</sup>	T2 ms.V <sup>-1</sup>	T3 ms	T4 V <sup>-2</sup>	T5 V <sup>-1</sup>	Т6
Χ	44.36	331.9	35.93	11.95	1.109	4.934	0.638	0.396	1.003
Υ	58.24	439.3	36.30	13.08	1.320	4.950	0.000	0.658	1.006
Z	44.69	334.4	35.84	10.95	0.950	4.955	1.250	0.313	1.004

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%.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

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.

## Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)			
450	43.5	0.87	10.35	10.35	10.35	0.14	1.20	± 13.3 %			
750	41.9	0.89	10.04	10.04	10.04	0.41	0.95	± 12.0 %			
900	41.5	0.97	9.47	9.47	9.47	0.42	0.89	± 12.0 %			
1450	40.5	1.20	8.74	8.74	8.74	0.34	0.80	± 12.0 %			
1750	40.1	1.37	8.63	8.63	8.63	0.34	0.80	± 12.0 %			
1900	40.0	1.40	8.28	8.28	8.28	0.32	0.80	± 12.0 %			
2300	39.5	1.67	7.82	7.82	7.82	0.36	0.88	± 12.0 %			
2450	39.2	1.80	7.46	7.46	7.46	0.35	0.99	± 12.0 %			
2600	39.0	1.96	7.28	7.28	7.28	0.38	1.05	± 12.0 %			
3500	37.9	2.91	7.10	7.10	7.10	0.31	1.20	± 13.1 %			
3700	37.7	3.12	7.01	7.01	7.01	0.30	1.15	± 13.1 %			
4950	36.3	4.40	5.89	5.89	5.89	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %			
5250	35.9	4.71	5.40	5.40	5.40	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %			
5600	35.5	5.07	4.82	4.82	4.82	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %			
5750	35.4	5.22	5.05	5.05	5.05	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %			

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

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

validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

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

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
450	56.7	0.94	10.63	10.63	10.63	0.10	1.20	± 13.3 %
750	55.5	0.96	9.77	9.77	9.77	0.39	1.00	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.48	9.48	9.48	0.31	1.09	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	8.31	8.31	8.31	0.32	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.19	8.19	8.19	0.32	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.83	7.83	7.83	0.35	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.56	7.56	7.56	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.54	7.54	7.54	0.34	0.99	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.31	7.31	7.31	0.21	1.15	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.43	6.43	6.43	0.29	1.25	± 13.1 %
3700	51.0	3.55	6.28	6.28	6.28	0.30	1.20	± 13.1 %
4950	49.4	5.01	5.10	5.10	5.10	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5250	48.9	5.36	4.95	4.95	4.95	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.99	3.99	3.99	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
<b>5</b> 750	48.3	5.94	4.41	4.41	4.41	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

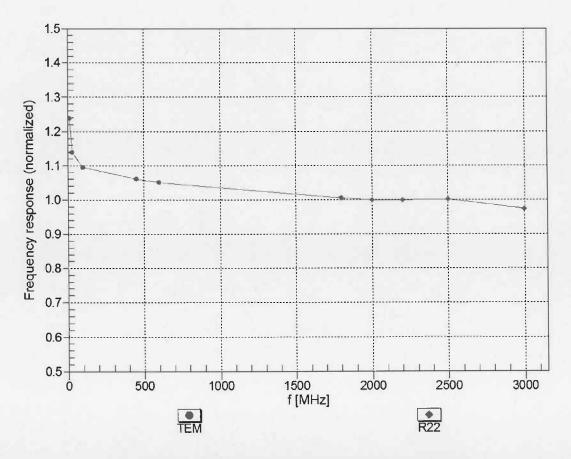
 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm C}$  Frequency validity above 300 MHz of  $\pm$  100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to  $\pm$  50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  110 MHz.

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

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

EX3DV4-SN:7463 July 5, 2017

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



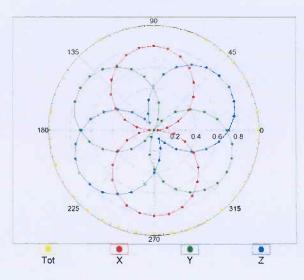
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

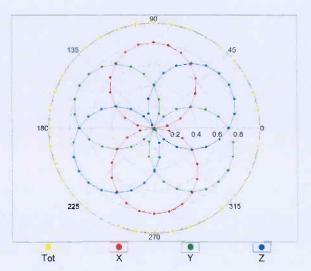
Certificate No: EX3-7463\_Jul17

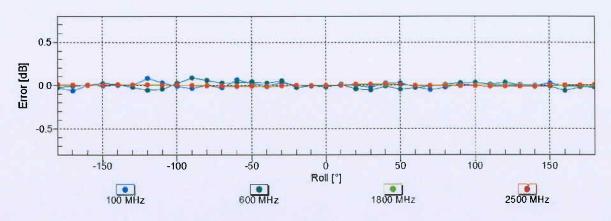
# Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$

f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22

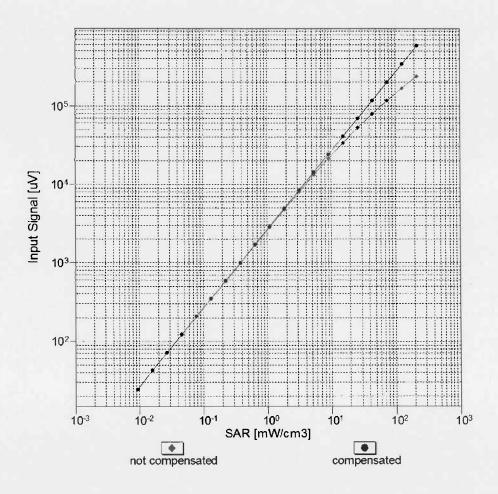


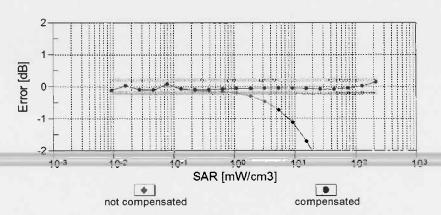




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

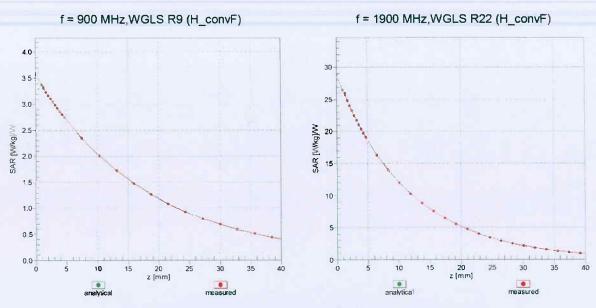
## Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell , f<sub>eval</sub>= 1900 MHz)



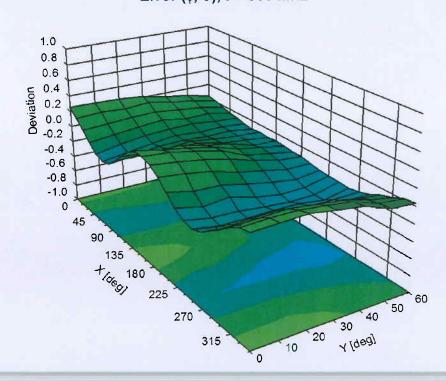


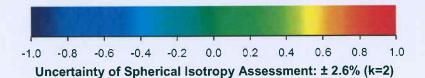
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

## **Conversion Factor Assessment**



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





#### **Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-19.6
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Certificate No: EX3-7335\_Mar17

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Client

**UL CCS USA** 

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object EX3DV4 - SN:7335

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA

CAL-25.v6

Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: March 15, 2017

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)

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Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02293)	Apr-17
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-16 (No. ES3-3013_Dec16)	Dec-17
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RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-17

Name Function Signature

Calibrated by: Michael Weber Laboratory Technician

Approved by: Katja Pokovic Technical Manager

Issued: March 16, 2017

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#### Glossary:

TSL NORMx,y,z tissue simulating liquid sensitivity in free space

ConvF DCP

sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,v,z diode compression point

CF A. B. C. D crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal modulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization φ

φ rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9

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

i.e., 9 = 0 is normal to probe axis

Connector Angle

Certificate No: EX3-7335\_Mar17

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

## Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) 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

b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

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

d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

*NORMx, y, z:* Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  (f  $\leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).

 $NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response$  (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.

DCPx, v.z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.

PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics

Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.

ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx,y,z \* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100

Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.

Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Connector Angle: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORMx (no uncertainty required).

# Probe EX3DV4

SN:7335

Manufactured:

December 11, 2014

Calibrated:

March 15, 2017

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7335

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (µV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>A</sup>	0.38	0.42	0.51	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	103.7	97.5	95.2	

**Modulation Calibration Parameters** 

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	С	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>±</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	X 0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	143.4	±3.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		141.8	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		144.4	

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix.

#### **Sensor Model Parameters**

- 1	C1	C2	α V-1	T1	T2	Т3	T4 V <sup>-2</sup>	T5 V-1	Т6
	TH	TF	V .	ms.V <sup>-2</sup>	ms.V⁻¹	ms	V -	V	
X	29.18	213.3	34.57	7.427	0.821	4.931	0	0.199	0.999
Υ	46.91	351.1	35.82	8.844	1.057	4.948	0.137	0.403	1.001
Z	62.88	479.4	36.98	11.84	0.904	5.024	0.863	0.378	1.007

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%.

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7335

## Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.40	10.40	10.40	0.39	0.98	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.77	9.77	9.77	0.32	1.09	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.82	8.82	8.82	0.31	0.85	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.51	8.51	8.51	0.32	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.99	7.99	7.99	0.29	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.71	7.71	7.71	0.30	0.91	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.41	7.41	7.41	0.30	0.90	± 12.0 %
5250	35.9	4.71	5.55	5.55	5.55	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	5.03	5.03	5.03	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	5.10	5.10	5.10	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm C}$  Frequency validity above 300 MHz of  $\pm$  100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to  $\pm$  50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  110 MHz.

Certificate No: EX3-7335\_Mar17 Page 5 of 38

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

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7335

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

EX3DV4-SN:7335

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.59	10.59	10.59	0.57	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	10.01	10.01	10.01	0.54	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.44	8.44	8.44	0.44	0.85	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	8.18	8.18	8.18	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.45	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.87	7.87	7.87	0.32	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.52	7.52	7.52	0.25	1.00	± 12.0 %
5250	48.9	5.36	4.86	4.86	4.86	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.21	4.21	4.21	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5750	48.3	5.94	4.27	4.27	4.27	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

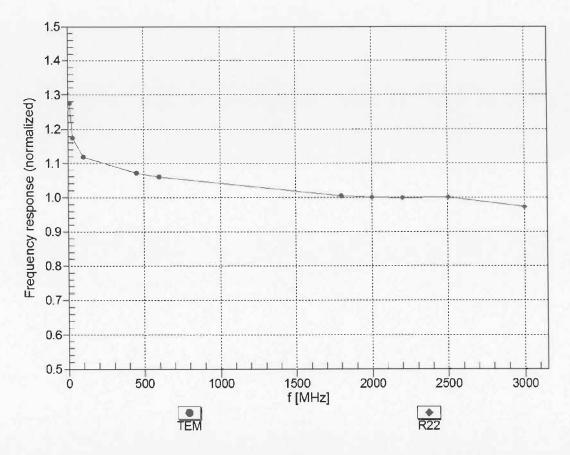
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency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

validity can be extended to  $\pm$  110 MHz. F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to  $\pm$  5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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

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



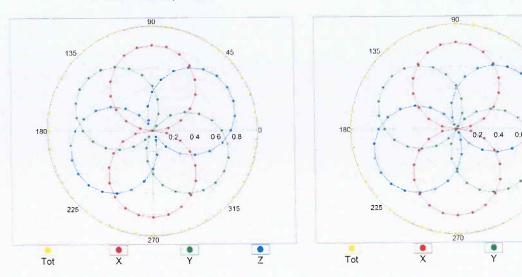
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

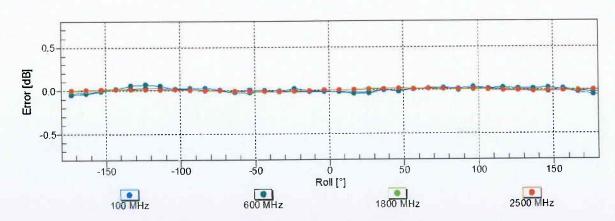
EX3DV4- SN:7335 March 15, 2017

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



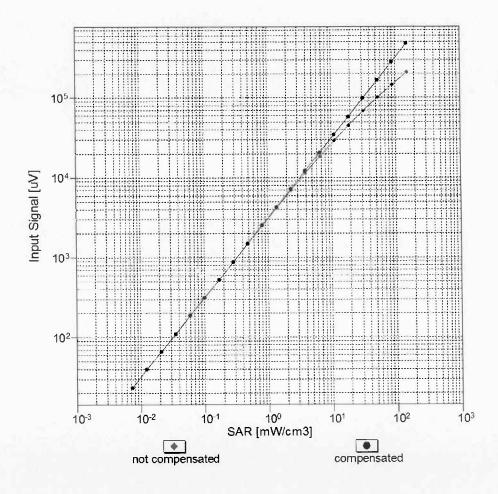
f=1800 MHz,R22

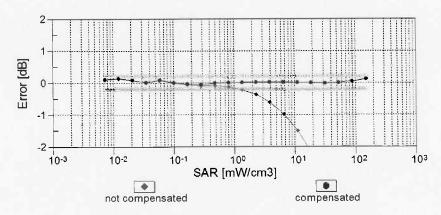




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

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

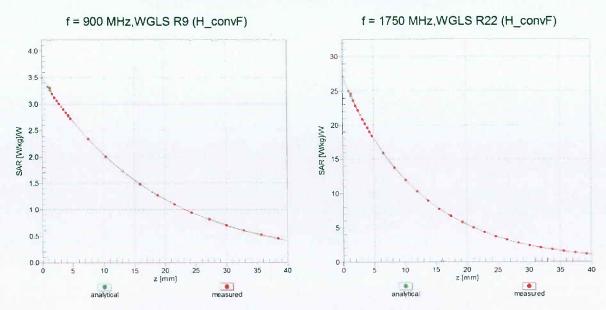




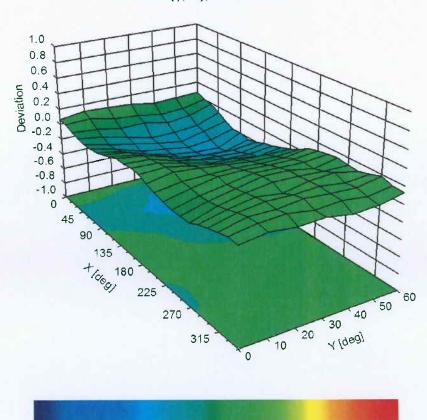
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

EX3DV4-- SN:7335 March 15, 2017

## **Conversion Factor Assessment**



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



0.0

Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

0.2

0.4

0.6

-0.4

-0.6

Certificate No: EX3-7335\_Mar17

# DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:7335

#### **Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-3.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

### **Calibration Laboratory of** Schmid & Partner **Engineering AG**

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst Service suisse d'étalonnage C Servizio svizzero di taratura S **Swiss Calibration Service** 

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client

**UL CCS USA** 

Certificate No: EX3-3929\_Mar17

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

EX3DV4 - SN:3929 Object

QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, Calibration procedure(s)

**QA CAL-25.v6** 

Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

March 15, 2017 Calibration date:

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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02293)	Apr-17
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-16 (No. ES3-3013_Dec16)	Dec-17
DAE4	SN: 660	7-Dec-16 (No. DAE4-660_Dec16)	Dec-17
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E SN: US37390585		18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-17

Name Function Calibrated by: Michael Weber Laboratory Technician

Katja Pokovic Technical Manager Approved by:

Issued: March 16, 2017

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

Certificate No: EX3-3929\_Mar17 Page 1 of 38

#### Calibration Laboratory of

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

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The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Glossary:

DCP

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

crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal CF modulation dependent linearization parameters A, B, C, D

Polarization o φ rotation around probe axis

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

i.e., 9 = 0 is normal to probe axis

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

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

a) 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

b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

c) 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

d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx.v.z:* Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \le 900$  MHz in TEM-cell: f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z \* frequency response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx.v.z \* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORMx (no uncertainty required).

Page 2 of 38 Certificate No: EX3-3929\_Mar17

# Probe EX3DV4

SN:3929

Manufactured:

March 8, 2013

Calibrated:

March 15, 2017

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (μV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>A</sup>	0.53	0.49	0.39	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	97.6	96.5	96.8	

**Modulation Calibration Parameters** 

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	С	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>±</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	145.5	±3.5 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		137.9	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		136.7	

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix.

#### **Sensor Model Parameters**

	C1 fF	C2 fF	α V⁻¹	T1 ms.V <sup>-2</sup>	T2 ms.V <sup>-1</sup>	T3 ms	T4 V <sup>-2</sup>	T5 V⁻¹	Т6
Х	61.06	467.8	37.5	13.87	0.894	4.976	0.587	0.48	1.005
Υ	60.19	460.4	37.39	12.29	0.921	4.981	1.219	0.342	1.006
Z	44.18	334.8	36.77	6.637	0.896	4.957	1.003	0.293	1.003

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%.

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

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

EX3DV4-SN:3929

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3929

### **Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media**

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
450	43.5	0.87	10.74	10.74	10.74	0.16	1.30	± 13.3 %
750	41.9	0.89	9.20	9.20	9.20	0.50	0.90	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.69	8.69	8.69	0.52	0.81	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	8.04	8.04	8.04	0.38	0.85	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.06	8.06	8.06	0.30	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.81	7.81	7.81	0.31	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.40	7.40	7.40	0.34	0.85	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.13	7.13	7.13	0.37	0.82	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.84	6.84	6.84	0.34	0.85	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.75	6.75	6.75	0.25	1.25	± 13.1 %
3700	37.7	3.12	6.66	6.66	6.66	0.25	1.25	± 13.1 %
4950	36.3	4.40	5.32	5.32	5.32	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5250	35.9	4.71	4.85	4.85	4.85	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm C}$  Frequency validity above 300 MHz of  $\pm$  100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to  $\pm$  50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  110 MHz

validity can be extended to  $\pm$  110 MHz.

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

G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is

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

#### **Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media**

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
450	56.7	0.94	10.48	10.48	10.48	0.09	1.40	± 13.3 %
750	55.5	0.96	9.01	9.01	9.01	0.55	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	8.81	8.81	8.81	0.46	0.87	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	7.82	7.82	7.82	0.30	0.85	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.72	7.72	7.72	0.36	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.49	7.49	7.49	0.26	1.09	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.35	7.35	7.35	0.37	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.26	7.26	7.26	0.36	0.85	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.03	7.03	7.03	0.23	1.05	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.60	6.60	6.60	0.30	1.20	± 13.1 %
3700	51.0	3.55	6.39	6.39	6.39	0.30	1.20	± 13.1 %
4950	49.4	5.01	4.47	4.47	4.47	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5250	48.9	5.36	4.28	4.28	4.28	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.72	3.72	3.72	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5750	48.3	5.94	4.04	4.04	4.04	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm C}$  Frequency validity above 300 MHz of  $\pm$  100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to  $\pm$  50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  110 MHz.

F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to

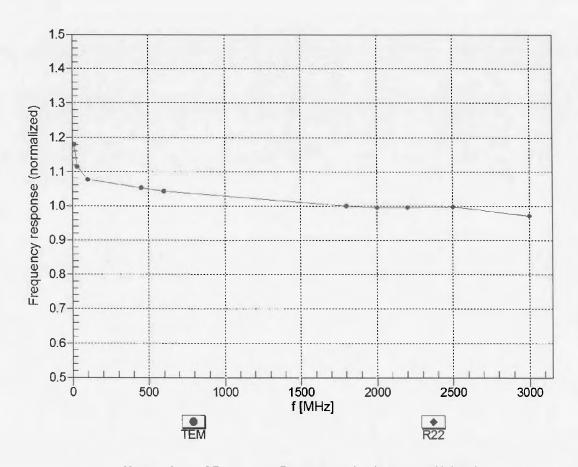
At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to  $\pm$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

<sup>G</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is

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

# Frequency Response of E-Field

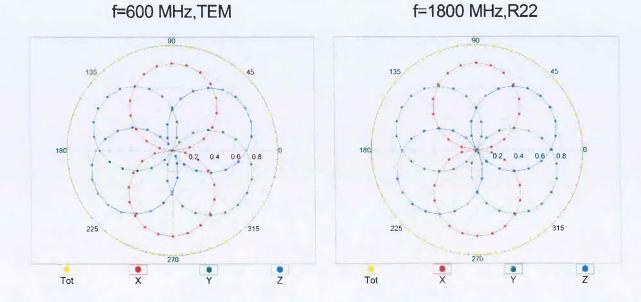
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

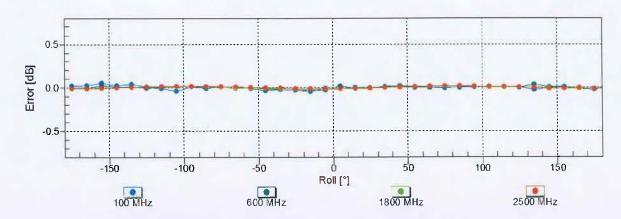


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

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

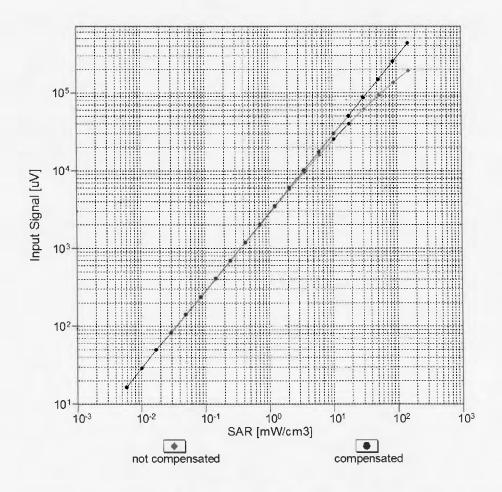
itecerving rattern (ψ), σ

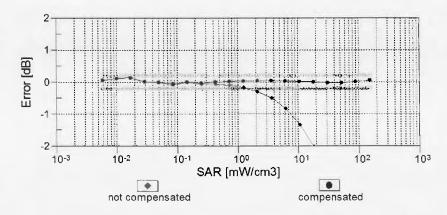




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

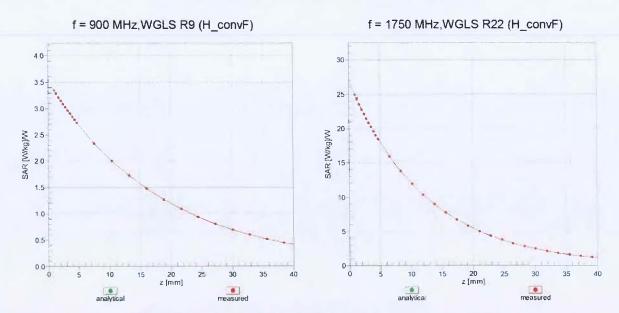
## Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell , f<sub>eval</sub>= 1900 MHz)



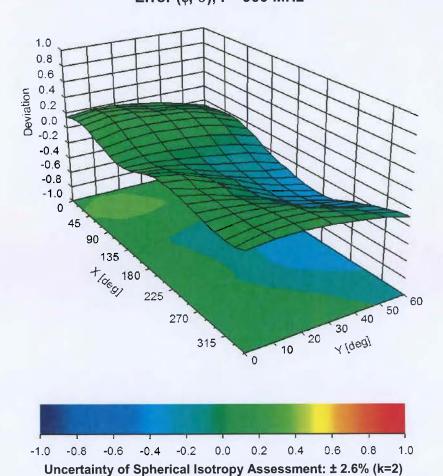


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

## **Conversion Factor Assessment**



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



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3929

#### **Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-15.2
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

# Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner

Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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Servizio svizzero di taratura
Swiss Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client

**UL CCS USA** 

Certificate No: EX3-3772\_Feb17

## **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object EX3DV4 - SN:3772

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6

Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: February 16, 2017

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	10	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02293)	Apr-17
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-16 (No. ES3-3013_Dec16)	Dec-17
DAE4	SN: 660	7-Dec-16 (No. DAE4-660_Dec16)	Dec-17
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-17

Calibrated by:

Claudio Leubler

Claudio Leubler

Claudio Leubler

Eunction

Laboratory Technician

Approved by:

Katja Pokovic

Technical Manager

Issued: February 16, 2017

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Certificate No: EX3-3772\_Feb17 Page 1 of 38

#### Calibration Laboratory of

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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#### Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid NORMx,y,z sensitivity in free space

ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z DCP diode compression point

CF crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal A, B, C, D modulation dependent linearization parameters

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

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

i.e., 9 = 0 is normal to probe axis

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

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

- a) 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
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- c) 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
- d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Certificate No: EX3-3772\_Feb17 Page 2 of 38

EX3DV4 - SN:3772 February 16, 2017

# Probe EX3DV4

SN:3772

Manufactured:

January 10, 2011 February 16, 2017

Calibrated:

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

#### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3772

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm $(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	0.48	0.54	0.53	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	100.4	98.4	99.7	

#### **Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Communication System Name		Α	В	С	D	VR	Unc
			dB	dB√μV		dB	mV	(k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	130.1	±2.7 %
		_ Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		146.8	
		Z	0.0	0,0	1.0		143.6	

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix.

#### Sensor Model Parameters

	C1	C2	α	T1	T2	Т3	T4	T5	Т6
	fF	fF	V-1	ms.V⁻²	ms.V <sup>~1</sup>	ms	V^-2	V-1	
X	41.69	310.8	35.71	15.7	0.941	5.006	0.634	0.296	1.005
Υ	48.04	361.6	36.11	18.19	1.308	5.016	0.75	0.492	1.007
Z	47.61	353.7	35.23	14.27	1.163	5.011	1.51	0.251	1.007

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%.

B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

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

EX3DV4- SN:3772

#### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3772

#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m)	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup>	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	8.85	8.85	8,85	0.50	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.05	9.05	9.05	0.50	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7,77	7.7 <b>7</b>	7.77	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.58	7.58	7.58	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.48	7.48	7.48	0.35	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.16	7.16	7.16	0.37	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.84	6.84	6.84	0.37	0.88	± 12.0 %
5250	35.9	4.71	5.13	5.13	5.13	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.56	4.56	4.56	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to  $\pm$  5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvE uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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

#### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3772

#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>5</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.30	9.30	9.30	0.49	0.81	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	8.95	8.95	8.95	0.51	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.61	7.61	7.61	0.38	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.32	7.32	7.32	0.39	0.85	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.16	7.16	7.16	0.42	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.07	7.07	7.07	0.38	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.84	6.84	6.84	0.35	0.80	± 12.0 %
5250	48.9	5.36	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.35	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.93	3.93	3.93	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5750	48.3	5.94	4.22	4,22	4.22	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %

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

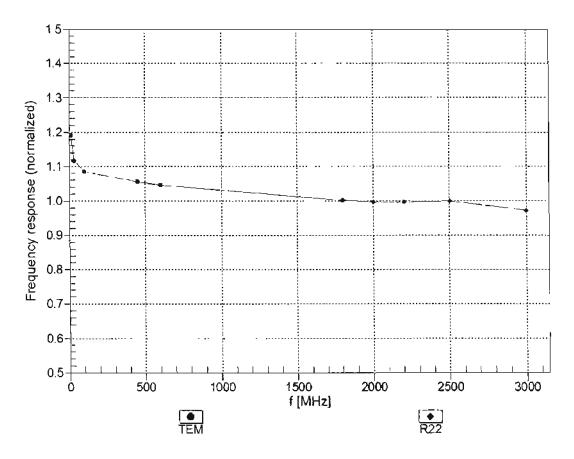
F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConyF uncertainty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

the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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

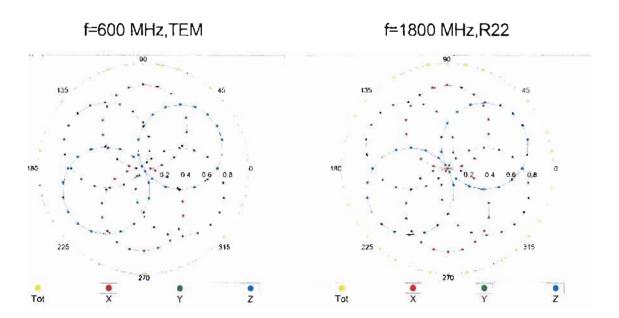
# Frequency Response of E-Field

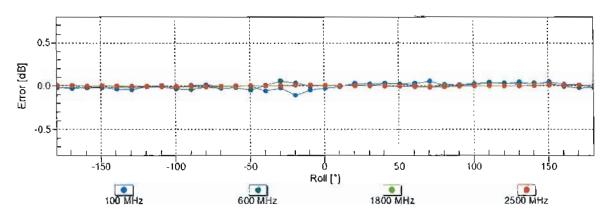
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

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

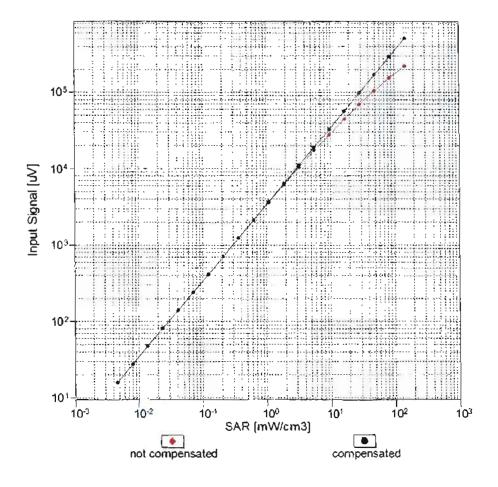


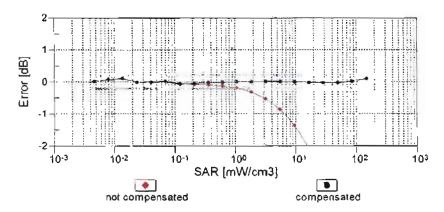


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

# Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>)

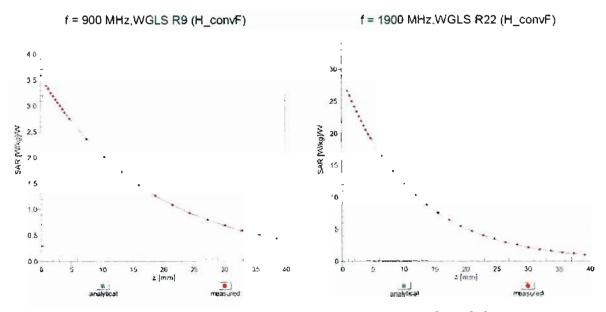
(TEM cell, f<sub>eval</sub>= 1900 MHz)



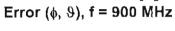


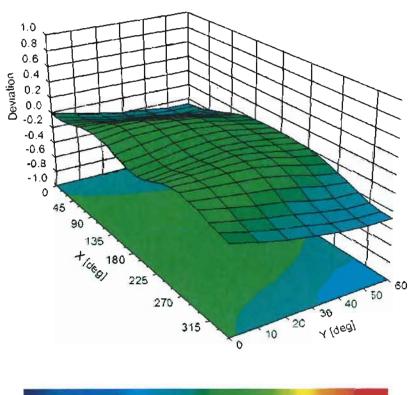
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

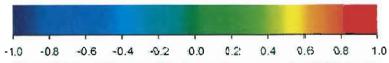
### **Conversion Factor Assessment**



# Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid







Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

EX3DV4-SN:3772

# DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3772

#### **Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	80.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

#### Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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Client

**UL CCS USA** 

Certificate No: EX3-3773\_Apr17

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

EX3DV4 - SN:3773

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6

Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date:

April 21, 2017

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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521/02522)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02525)	Apr-18
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	07-Apr-17 (No. 217-02528)	Apr-18
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-16 (No. ES3-3013_Dec16)	Dec-17
DAE4	SN: 660	7-Dec-16 (No. DAE4-660_Dec16)	Dec-17
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
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Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-17

Calibrated by:

Name Claudio Leubler Function

Laboratory Technician

Approved by:

Katja Pokovic

Technical Manager

Issued: April 24, 2017

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#### Calibration Laboratory of

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

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Glossary:

TSL NORMx,y,z tissue simulating liquid sensitivity in free space

ConvF DCP sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z diode compression point

CF A, B, C, D crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal modulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization φ

φ rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9

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

i.e., 9 = 0 is normal to probe axis

Connector Angle

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

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

- a) 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
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- c) 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
- d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Certificate No: EX3-3773\_Apr17

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# Probe EX3DV4

SN:3773

Manufactured:

January 10, 2011

Calibrated:

April 21, 2017

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm $(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	0.56	0.54	0.51	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	100.2	101.3	102.8	

#### **Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Communication System Name		Α	В	С	D	VR	Unc
			dB	dB√μV		dB	mV	(k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	172.4	±2.7 %
		Υ	0.0	0.0	1.0		171.8	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		189.8	

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix.

#### **Sensor Model Parameters**

	C1 fF	C2 fF	α V <sup>-1</sup>	T1 ms.V <sup>-2</sup>	T2 ms.V <sup>-1</sup>	T3 ms	T4 V <sup>-2</sup>	T5 V <sup>-1</sup>	Т6
Χ	45.61	344.6	36.34	16.06	1.137	5.04	0.774	0.336	1.007
Υ	50.56	381.9	36.27	19.48	1.328	5.019	0.751	0.459	1.007
Z	52.02	389.7	35.81	18.52	1.337	5.029	1.327	0.323	1.007

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%.

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

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

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.24	9.24	9.24	0.37	0.98	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.73	8.73	8.73	0.44	0.84	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.79	7.79	7.79	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.52	7.52	7.52	0.33	0.88	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.07	7.07	7.07	0.33	0.87	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.78	6.78	6.78	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.53	6.53	6.53	0.36	0.91	± 12.0 %
5250	35.9	4.71	4.88	4.88	4.88	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.51	4.51	4.51	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	4.68	4.68	4.68	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm C}$  Frequency validity above 300 MHz of  $\pm$  100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to  $\pm$  50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  110 MHz.

validity can be extended to  $\pm$  110 MHz.

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

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

#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.13	9.13	9.13	0.42	0.89	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.06	9.06	9.06	0.48	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.39	7.39	7.39	0.51	0.81	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.26	7.26	7.26	0.43	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.10	7.10	7.10	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.95	6.95	6.95	0,37	0.84	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.76	6.76	6.76	0.31	0.99	± 12.0 %
5250	48.9	5.36	4.35	4.35	4.35	0.40	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.77	3.77	3.77	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5750	48.3	5.94	3.96	3.96	3.96	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

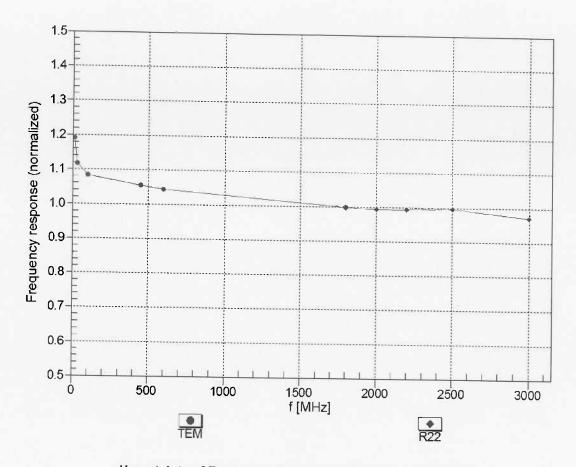
 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm C}$  Frequency validity above 300 MHz of  $\pm$  100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to  $\pm$  50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  110 MHz.

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

the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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

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

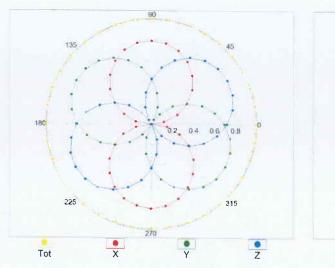


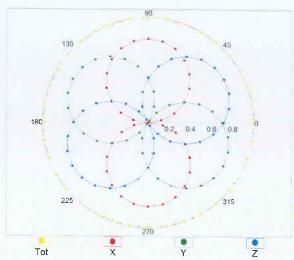
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm$  6.3% (k=2)

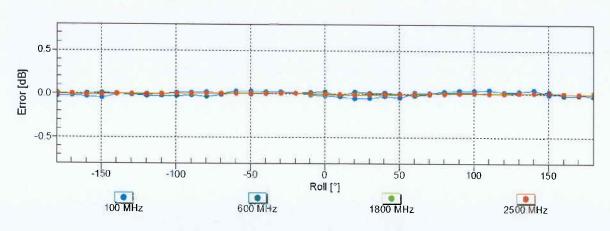
# Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$

f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22

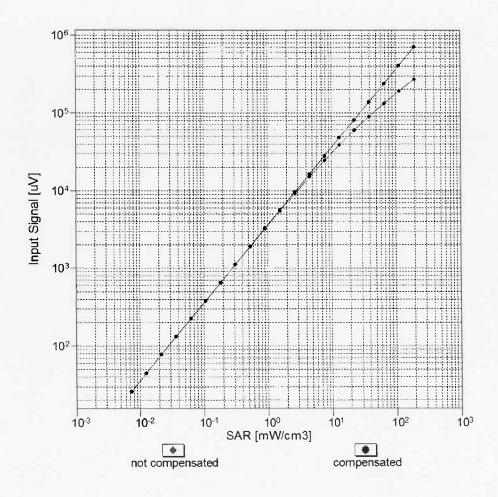


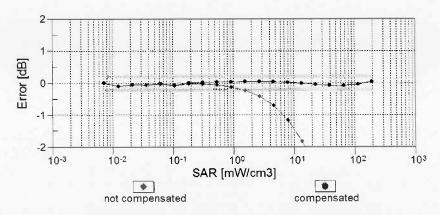




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

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

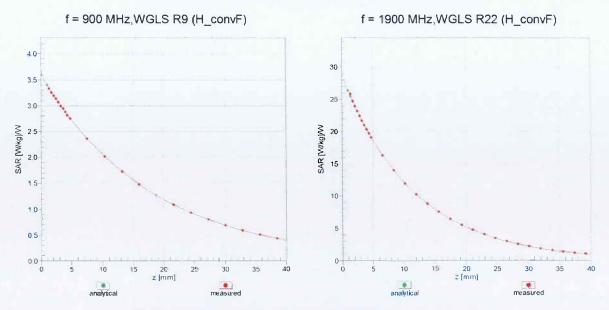




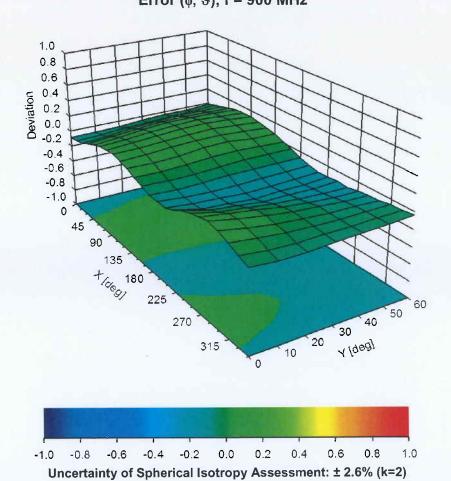
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Certificate No: EX3-3773\_Apr17

### **Conversion Factor Assessment**



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



#### **Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-19.6
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

#### Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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Client

**UL CCS USA** 

Certificate No: EX3-3989 Feb17

#### **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object EX3DV4 - SN:3989

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6

Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: February 16, 2017

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 (Certificate No.) Scheduled Calibration	
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288/02289)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02288)	Apr-17
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	06-Apr-16 (No. 217-02289)	Apr-17
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	05-Apr-16 (No. 217-02293)	Apr-17
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-16 (No. ES3-3013_Dec16)	Dec-17
DAE4	SN: 660	7-Dec-16 (No. DAE4-660_Dec16)	Dec-17
_			
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4/198	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-17

Calibrated by:

Claudio Leubler

Laboratory Technician

Approved by:

Kafja Pokovic

Technical Manager

Issued<sup>-</sup> February 16, 2017

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Certificate No: EX3-3989\_Feb17 Page 1 of 38

#### Calibration Laboratory of

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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#### Glossary:

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

CF crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal A, B, C, D modulation dependent linearization parameters

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

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

i.e., 9 = 0 is normal to probe axis

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

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

- a) 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, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- c) 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
- d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORMx,y,z: Assessed for E-field polarization 9 = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide).
   NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx.y,z \* frequency\_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is
  implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included
  in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx,y,z \* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORMx (no uncertainty required).

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# Probe EX3DV4

SN:3989

Manufactured: November 11, 2013 Calibrated: February 16, 2017

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

EX3DV4- SN:3989 February 16, 2017

#### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3989

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm $(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	0.54	0.51	0.47	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	101.3	100.3	101.2	

#### **Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB√μV	С	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>t</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	195.9	±3.3 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		191.2	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		178.7	

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix.

#### **Sensor Model Parameters**

	C1	C2	α	T1	T2	Т3	T4	T5	Т6
	fF	fF	V <sup>-1</sup>	ms.V <sup>-2</sup>	ms.V⁻¹	ms	V-2	V <sup>-1</sup>	
X	51.95	386.6	35.56	14.14	1.055	4.986	1.516	0.233	1.006
Υ	56.33	427.4	36.61	15.6	1.214	5.006	0.736	0.489	1.006
Z	49.34	367.4	35.5	11.16	1.054	4.99	0.728	0.328	1.005

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%.

Certificate No: EX3-3989\_Feb17 Page 4 of 38

A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>B</sup> 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.

Certificate No: EX3-3989\_Feb17

#### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3989

#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittlvity <sup>f</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)							
750	41.9	0.89	10.91	10.91	10.91	0.52	0.80	<u>± 12</u> .0 %							
900	41.5	0.97	10.33	10.33	10.33	0.51	0.80	± 12.0 %							
1750	40.1	1.37	8.90	8.90	8.90	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %_							
1900	40.0	1.40	8.65	8.65	8.65	0.38	0.80	± 12.0 %							
2300	39.5	1.67	8.28	8.28	8.28	0.34	0.80	± 12.0 %							
2450	39.2	1.80	7.98	7 98	7.98	0.40	0.81	± 12.0 %							
2600	39.0	1.96	7.71	7.71	7.71	0.31	0.99	± 12.0 %							
5250	35.9	4.71	5.46	5.46	5.46	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %							
5600	35.5	5.07	5.05	5.05	5.05	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %							
5750	35.4	5.22	5.21	5.21	5.21	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %							

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

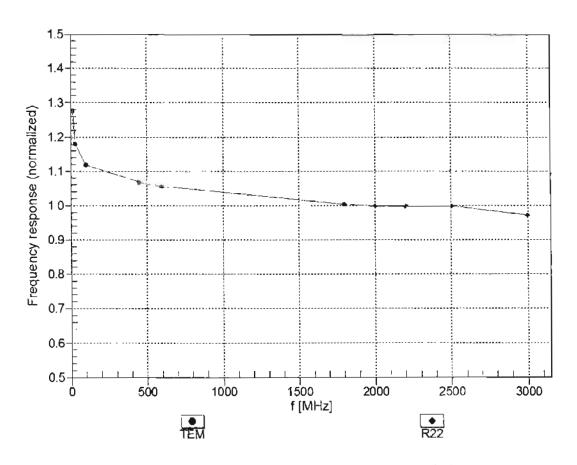
At frequencies below 3 GHz, the until the of the convE assessment at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively.

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

the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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

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

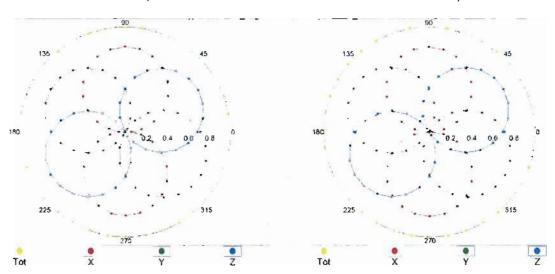


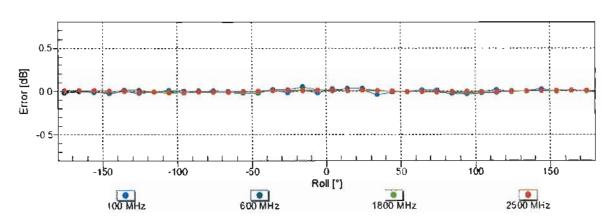
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

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



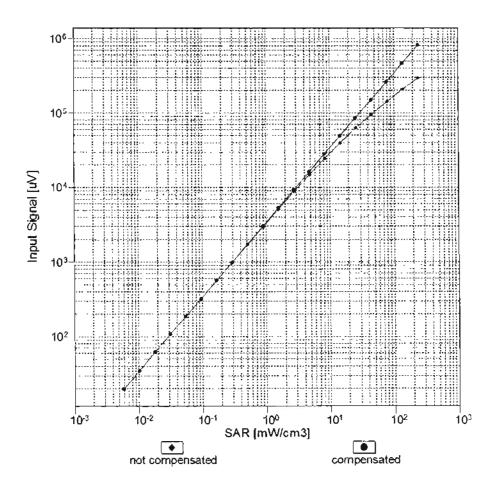
f=1800 MHz,R22

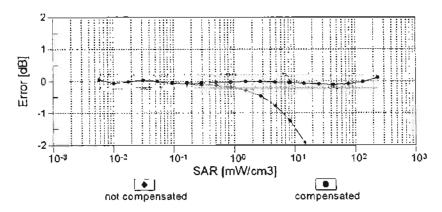




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

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

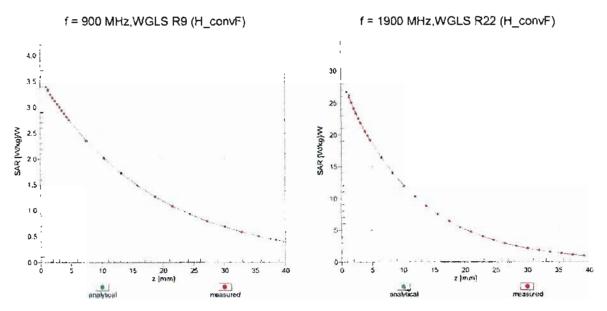




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

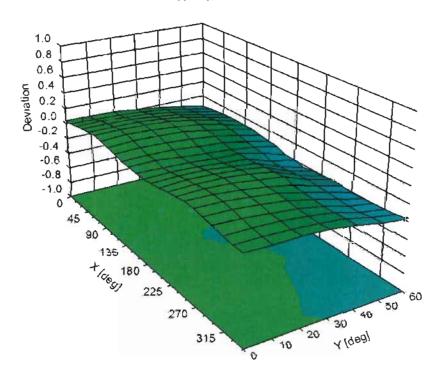
Certificate No: EX3-3989\_Feb17 Page 9 of 38 EX3DV4- SN:3989 February 16, 2017

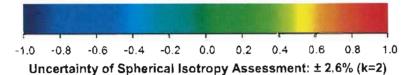
### **Conversion Factor Assessment**



# **Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid**

Error  $(\phi, \vartheta)$ , f = 900 MHz





#### **Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	84.4
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm

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#### Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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Certificate No: EX3-3871\_Aug17

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Client

**UL USA (RTP)** 

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE** 

Object

EX3DV4 - SN:3871

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v4, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6

Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date:

August 23, 2017

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	dards ID Cal Date (Certificate No.)		Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521/02522)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02521)	Apr-18
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	04-Apr-17 (No. 217-02525)	Apr-18
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	07-Apr-17 (No. 217-02528)	Apr-18
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-16 (No. ES3-3013_Dec16)	Dec-17
DAE4	SN: 660	7-Dec-16 (No. DAE4-660_Dec16)	Dec-17
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-16)	In house check: Jun-18
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	SN: US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-16)	In house check: Oct-17

Calibrated by:

Leif Klysner

Laboratory Technician

Approved by:

Katja Pokovic

Technical Manager

Issued: August 24, 2017

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Glossary:

TSL NORMx,y,z tissue simulating liquid sensitivity in free space

ConvF DCP sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z diode compression point

CF A, B, C, D

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

Polarization φ

φ rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9

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

i.e.,  $\theta = 0$  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:

- a) 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
- b) 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
- c) 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
- d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

#### **Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

# Probe EX3DV4

SN:3871

Manufactured:

February 2, 2012

Calibrated:

August 23, 2017

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm $(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	0.40	0.30	0.49	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	97.8	108.9	100.9	

**Modulation Calibration Parameters** 

0	Communication System Name	A dB	B dB√μV	С	D dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)	
	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	140.0	±3.0 %
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		143.8	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		138.9	

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%.

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

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

#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.52	10.52	10.52	0.42	0.86	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.95	9.95	9.95	0.32	1.02	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	9.14	9.14	9.14	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.92	8.92	8.92	0.39	0.84	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.53	8.53	8.53	0.35	0.87	± 12.0 %
2100	39.8	1.49	8.61	8.61	8.61	0.28	0.95	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.95	7.95	7.95	0.37	0.83	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.57	7.57	7.57	0.36	0.86	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.45	7.45	7.45	0.32	0.93	± 12.0 %
5250	35.9	4.71	5.35	5.35	5.35	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.92	4.92	4.92	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5750	35.4	5.22	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm C}$  Frequency validity above 300 MHz of  $\pm$  100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to  $\pm$  50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  110 MHz.

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

<sup>6</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is

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

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha <sup>G</sup>	Depth <sup>G</sup> (mm)	Unc (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	10.56	10.56	10.56	0.49	0.80	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	10.04	10.04	10.04	0.45	0.85	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	8.86	8.86	8.86	0.32	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.53	8.53	8.53	0.37	0.85	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	8.12	8.12	8.12	0.36	0.92	± 12.0 %
2100	53.2	1.62	8.70	8.70	8.70	0.36	0.92	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.98	7.98	7.98	0.38	0.88	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.71	7.71	7.71	0.41	0.85	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.60	7.60	7.60	0.40	0.85	± 12.0 %
5250	48.9	5.36	4.70	4.70	4.70	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.10	4.10	4.10	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5750	48.3	5.94	4.32	4.32	4.32	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %

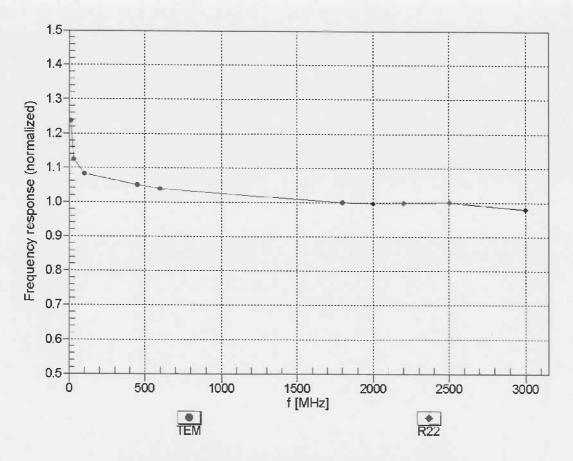
 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm C}$  Frequency validity above 300 MHz of  $\pm$  100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to  $\pm$  50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is  $\pm$  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  $\pm$  110 MHz.

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

<sup>6</sup> Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is

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

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

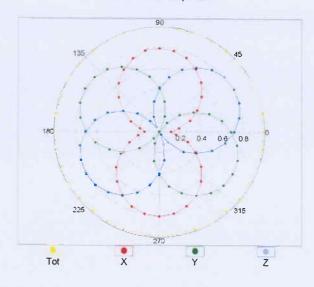


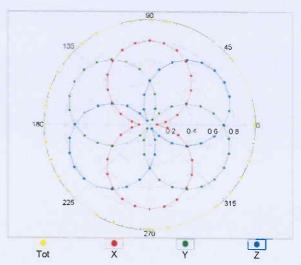
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

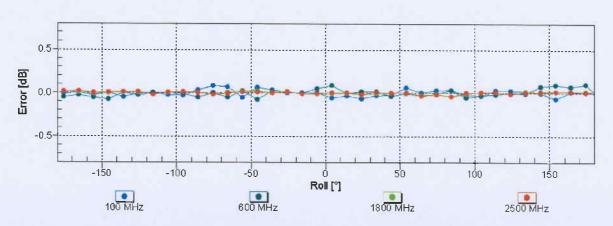
# Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$

f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22

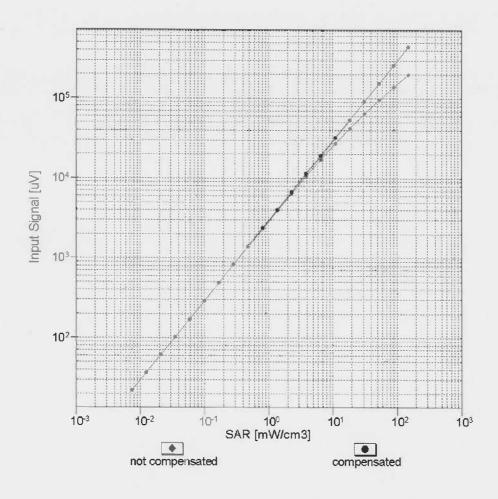


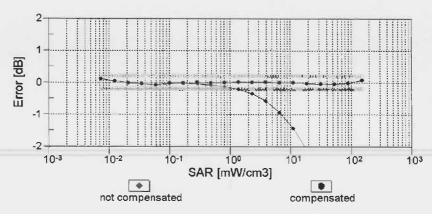




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

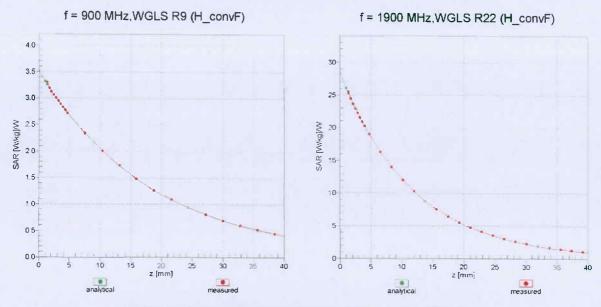
# Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell , f<sub>eval</sub>= 1900 MHz)



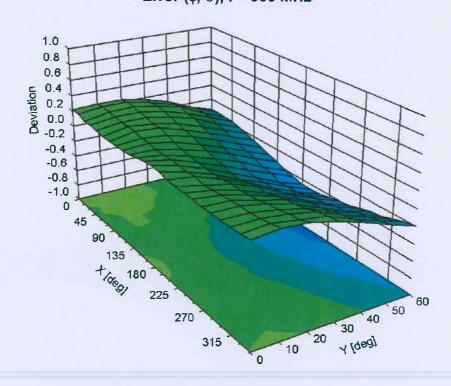


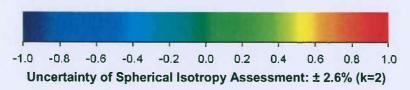
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

# **Conversion Factor Assessment**



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





#### **Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular	
Connector Angle (°)	-15.8	
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled	
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled	
Probe Overall Length	337 mm	
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm	
Tip Length	9 mm	
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm	
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm	
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm	
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm	
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4 mm	