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

Certificate No: DAE4-896_Jun20





Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst Service suisse d'étalonnage 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

Glossary

DAE data acquisition electronics

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

coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- DC Voltage Measurement: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- Connector angle: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - DC Voltage Measurement Linearity: Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - Common mode sensitivity: Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - Channel separation: Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - AD Converter Values with inputs shorted: Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - Input Offset Measurement. Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - Input Offset Current: Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - Input resistance: Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - Low Battery Alarm Voltage: Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - Power consumption: Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: $1LSB = 6.1\mu V$, full range = -100...+300 mVLow Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1......+3mV

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.020 ± 0.02% (k=2)	404.270 ± 0.02% (k=2)	404.201 ± 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98028 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.99643 ± 1.50% (k=2)	3.97192 ± 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Apple to be used in DASV system	37.5 ° ± 1 °
Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	37.3 II

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200031.72	-0.85	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20003.84	-1.17	-0.01
Channel X - Input	-20002.90	3.17	-0.02
Channel Y + Input	200032.22	-0.65	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	20002.66	-2.27	-0.01
Channel Y - Input	-20005.59	0.56	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	200031.62	-1.12	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	20001.63	-3.29	-0.02
Channel Z - Input	-20006.11	0.11	-0.00

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000.46	-0.47	-0.02
Channel X + Input	201.01	0.15	0.07
Channel X - Input	-198.83	0.16	-0.08
Channel Y + Input	2000.11	-0.61	-0.03
Channel Y + Input	199.03	-1.65	-0.82
Channel Y - Input	-200.32	-1.15	0.57
Channel Z + Input	2000.58	-0.14	-0.01
Channel Z + Input	199.41	-1.29	-0.64
Channel Z - Input	-200.10	-0.86	0.43

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	12.27	10.72
	- 200	-9.94	-11.49
Channel Y	200	16.61	16.02
	- 200	-17.95	-18.85
Channel Z	200	5.05	5.08
	- 200	-6.58	-6.77

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200		-1.55	-4.57
Channel Y	200	6.73		0.61
Channel Z	200	9.49	4.63	

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15563	17646
Channel Y	15995	17799
Channel Z	15649	15511

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10MΩ

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	0.76	-0.05	2.07	0.40
Channel Y	-0.98	-2.24	0.08	0.48
Channel Z	-0.72	-1.67	0.77	0.37

6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

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

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

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

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

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

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Client

SGS

Certificate No: Z20-60083

CALIBRATION CERTIFICAT

Object

EX3DV4 - SN: 3962

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-004-01

Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date:

April 01, 2020

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)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	18-Jun-19(CTTL, No.J19X05125)	Jun-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91 101547		18-Jun-19(CTTL, No.J19X05125)	Jun-20
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	18-Jun-19(CTTL, No.J19X05125)	Jun-20
Reference 10dBAttenua	ator 18N50W-10dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00525)	Feb-22
Reference 20dBAttenua	ator 18N50W-20dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00526)	Feb-22
Reference Probe EX3D	V4 SN 7307	24-May-19(SPEAG, No.EX3-7307_May	19/2) May-20
DAE4	SN 1525	26-Aug-19(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1525_Aug	g19) Aug-20
Secondary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator MG370	00A 6201052605	18-Jun-19(CTTL, No.J19X05127)	Jun-20
Network Analyzer E507	1C MY46110673	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	12 may
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	柳光
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
			777 22

Issued: April 03, 2020

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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,Dmodulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization Φ Φ rotation around probe axis

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

 θ =0 is normal to probe axis

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≤900MHz in TEM-cell; f>1800MHz: waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E^2 -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 (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; VRx, y, z:A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.

- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f≤800MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f >800MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to 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 ±50MHz to ±100MHz.
- 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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DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3962

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)	
$Norm(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	0.42	0.47	0.44	±10.0%	
DCP(mV)B	102.2	101.8	94.3		

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication		A	В	С	D	VR	Unc E
	System Name		dB	dBõV		dB	mV	(k=2)
0 CW	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	158.8	±2.1%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		162.2	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		151.9	

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%.

^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 Page 4).

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

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DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3962

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G	Unct.
	Permittivity F	(S/m) ^F					(mm)	(k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.16	10.16	10.16	0.40	0.80	±12.1%
835	41.5	0.90	9.85	9.85	9.85	0.13	1.47	±12.1%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.50	8.50	8.50	0.20	1.08	±12.1%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.21	8.21	8.21	0.28	1.02	±12.1%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.95	7.95	7.95	0.48	0.73	±12.1%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.60	7.60	7.60	0.47	0.77	±12.1%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.42	7.42	7.42	0.63	0.68	±12.1%
3300	38.2	2.71	7.48	7.48	7.48	0.65	0.69	±13.3%
3500	37.9	2.91	7.07	7.07	7.07	0.49	0.83	±13.3%
3700	37.7	3.12	6.67	6.67	6.67	0.54	0.81	±13.3%
3900	37.5	3.32	6.56	6.56	6.56	0.35	1.21	±13.3%
4100	37.2	3.53	6.46	6.46	6.46	0.40	1.20	±13.3%
4400	36.9	3.84	6.33	6.33	6.33	0.35	1.35	±13.3%
4600	36.7	4.04	6.15	6.15	6.15	0.40	1.40	±13.3%
4800	36.4	4.25	5.98	5.98	5.98	0.45	1.35	±13.3%
4950	36.3	4.40	5.82	5.82	5.82	0.40	1.35	±13.3%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.56	5.56	5.56	0.45	1.20	±13.3%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.82	4.82	4.82	0.45	1.50	±13.3%
5750	35.4	5.22	4.88	4.88	4.88	0.50	1.40	±13.3%

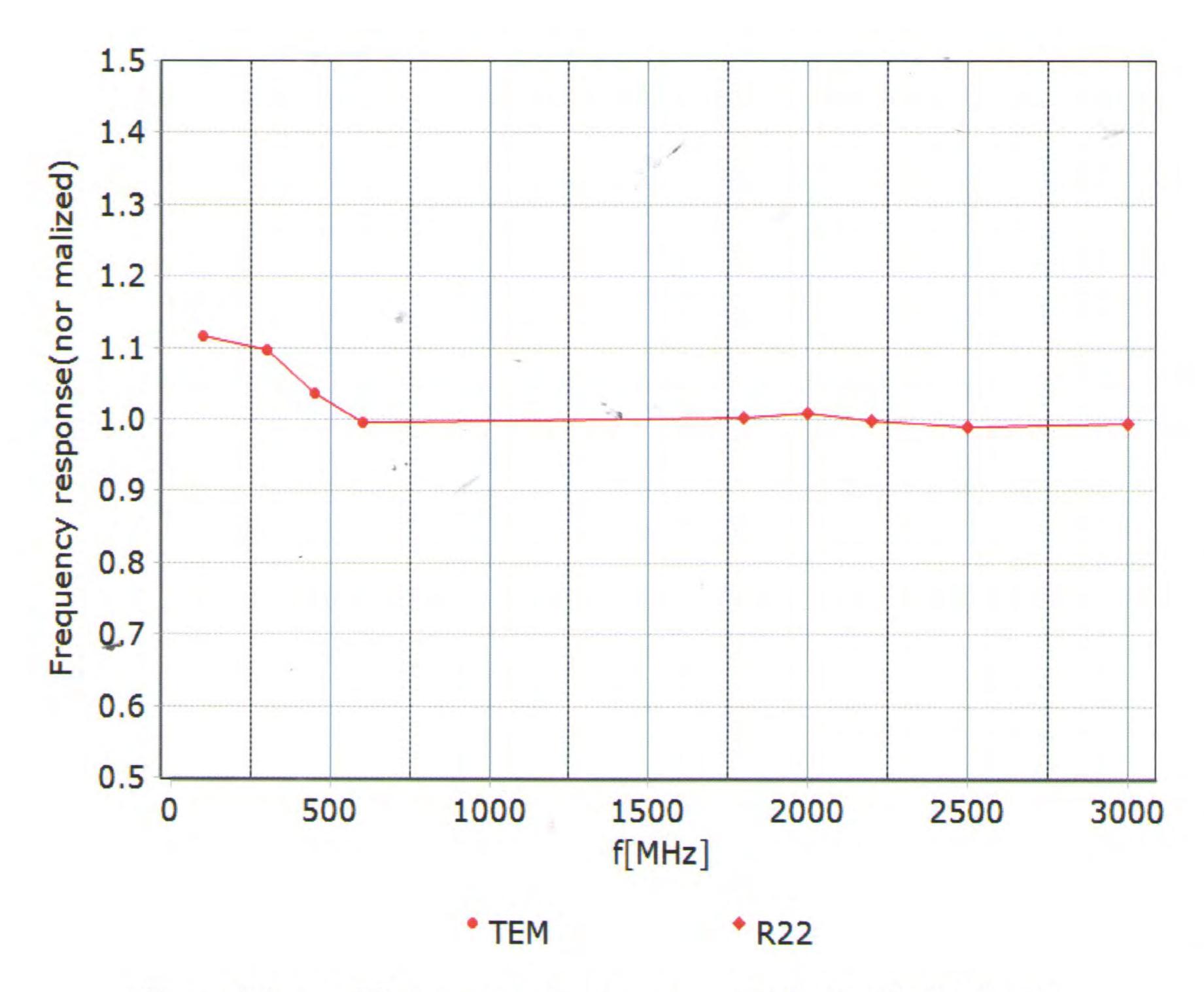
^c Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25,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

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

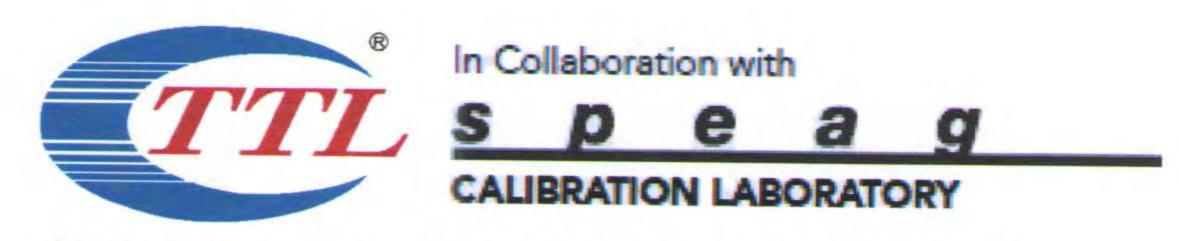
^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from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

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



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ±7.4% (k=2)

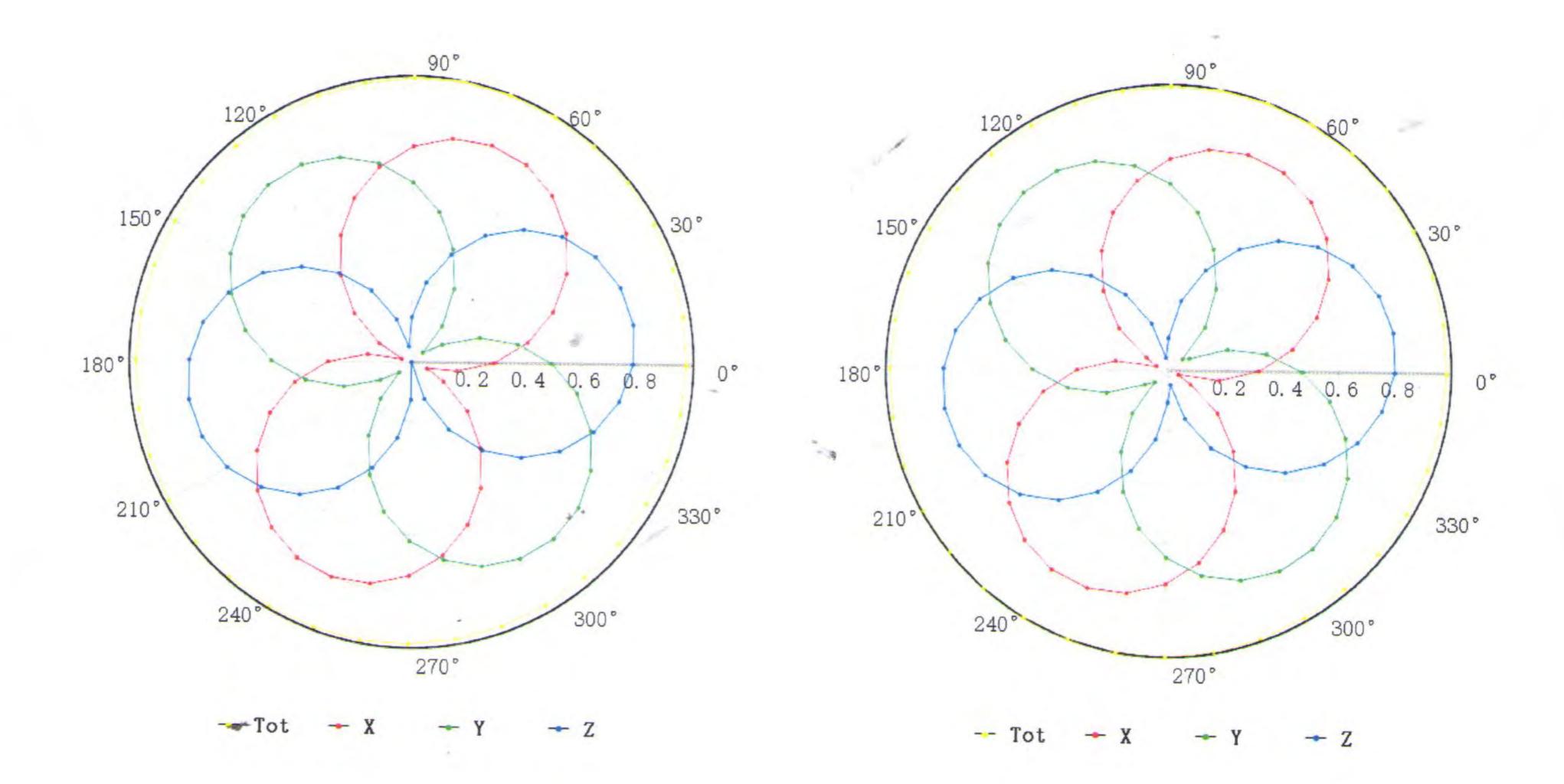


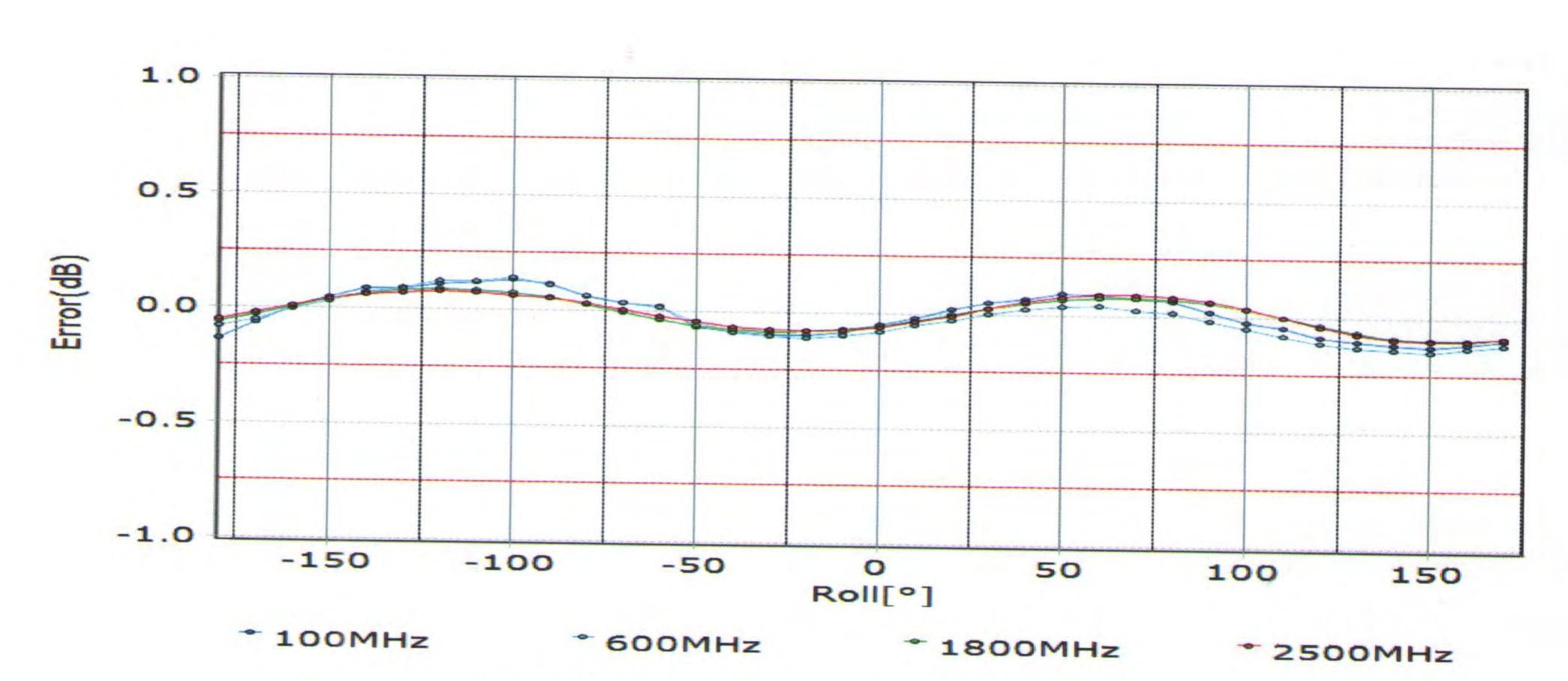
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Receiving Pattern (Φ), θ=0°

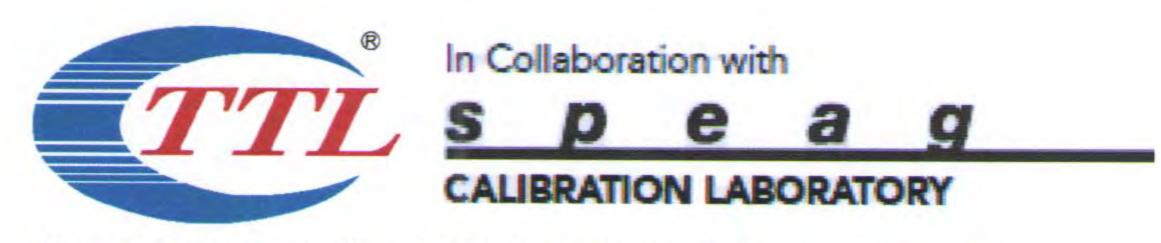
f=600 MHz, TEM

f=1800 MHz, R22



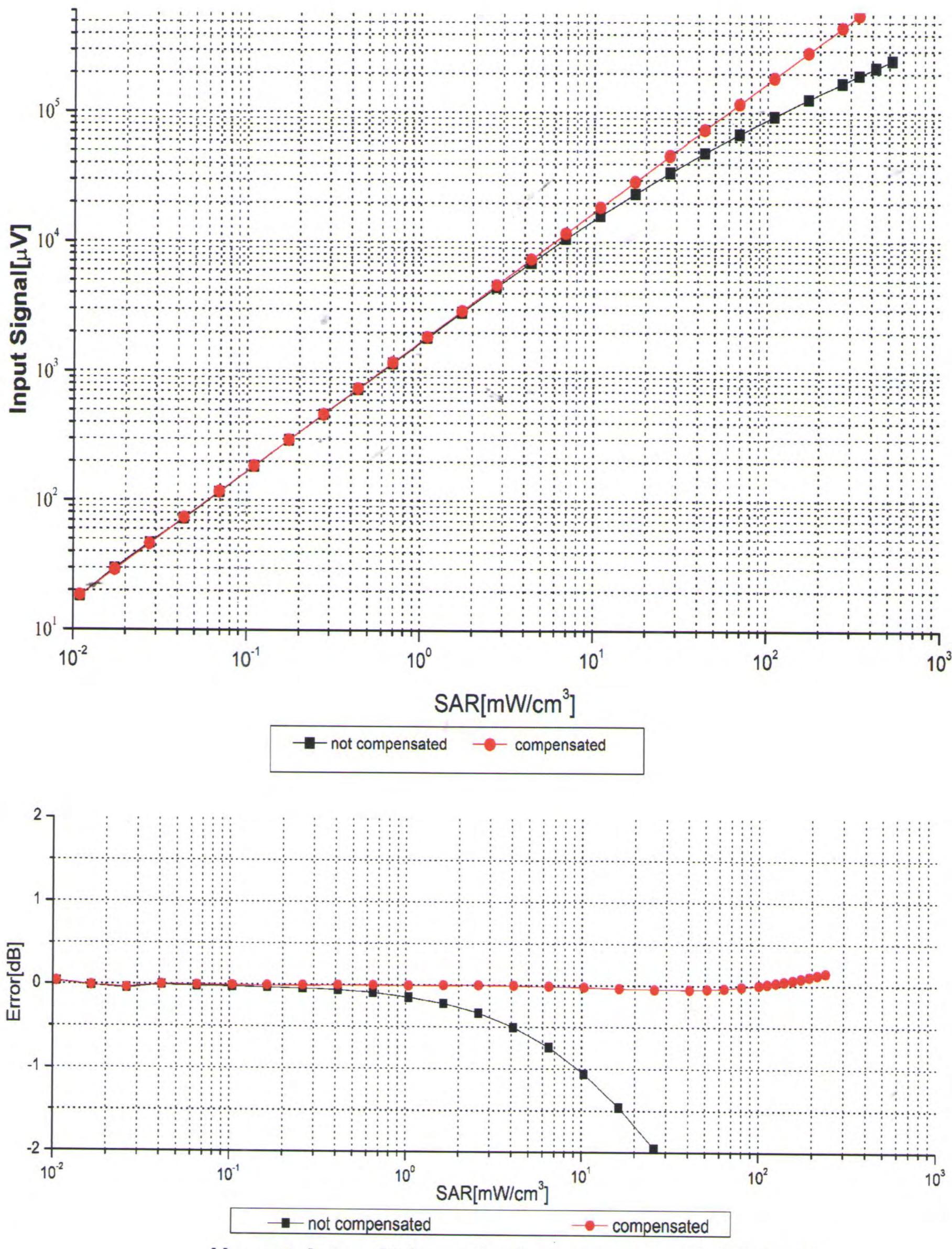


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ±1.2% (k=2)

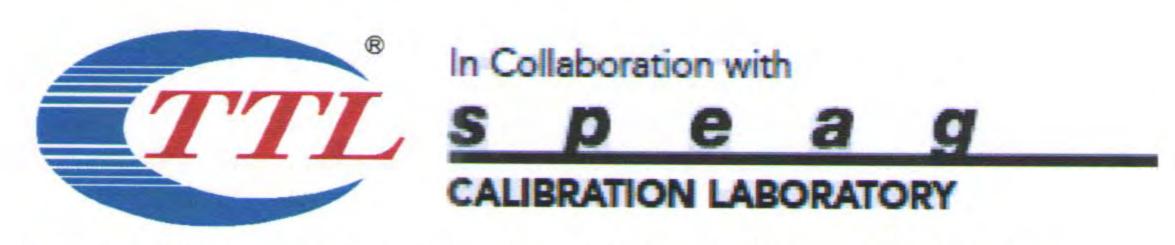


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Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head}) (TEM cell, f = 900 MHz)



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.9% (k=2)

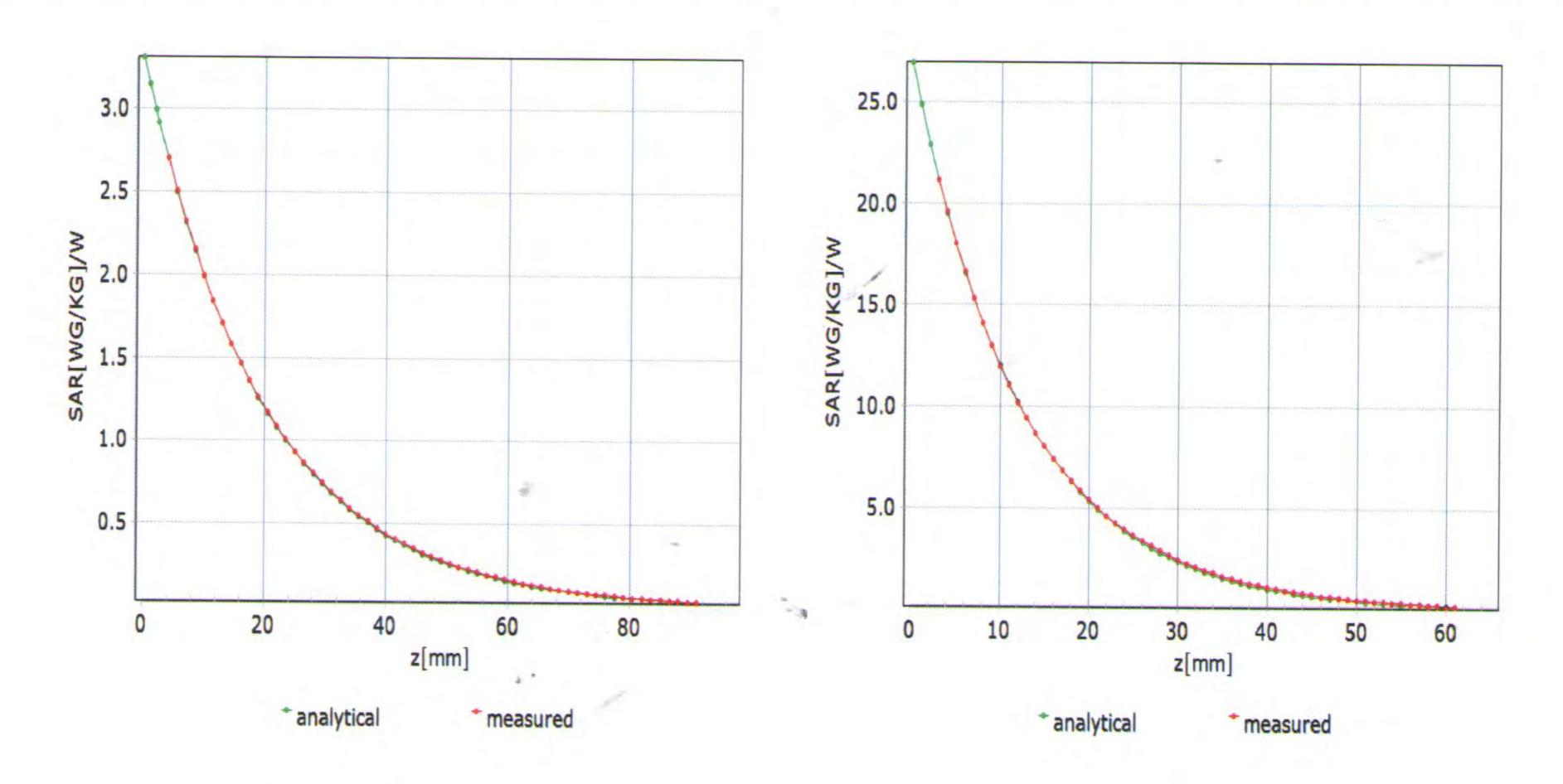


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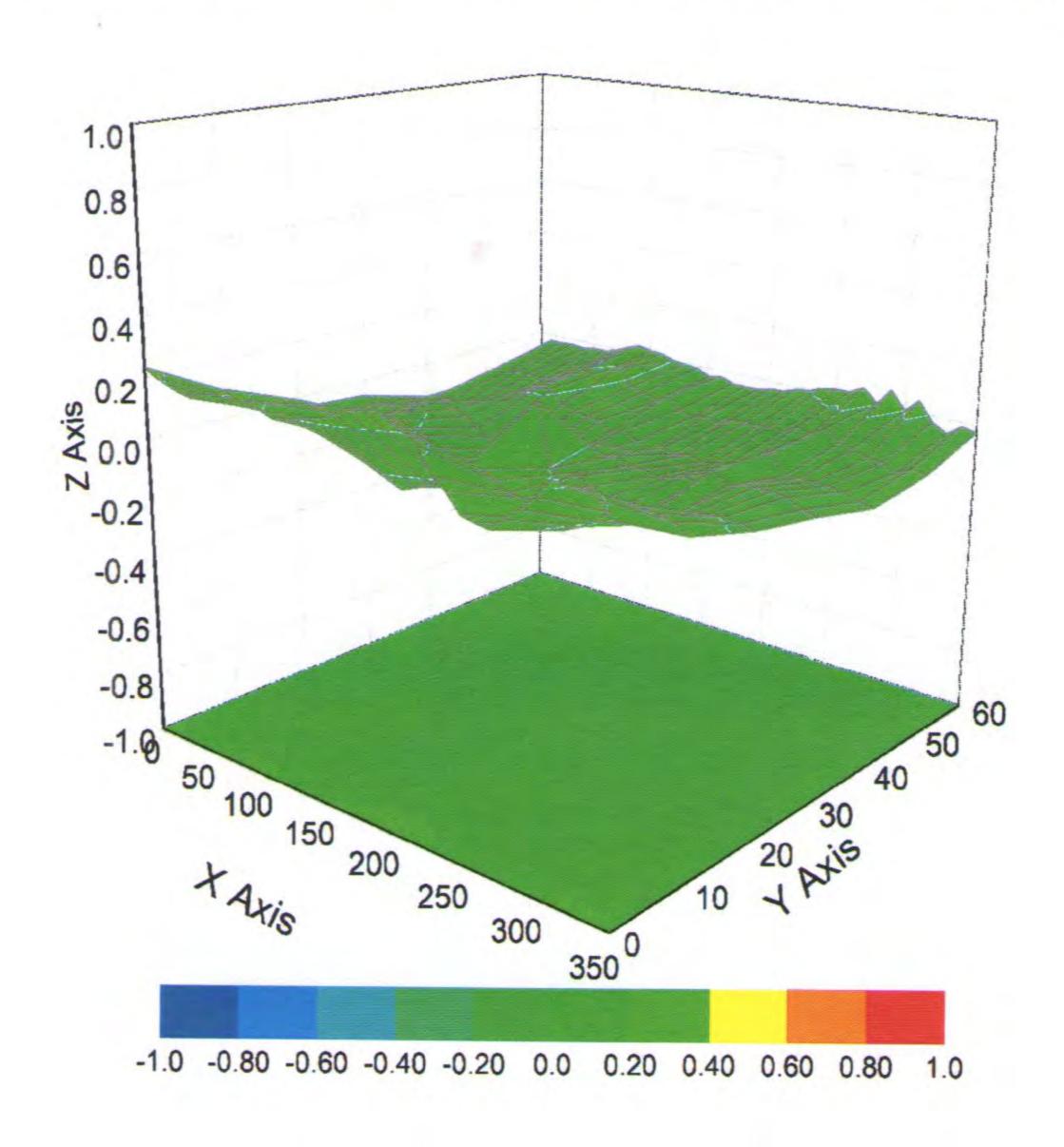
Conversion Factor Assessment

f=835 MHz,WGLS R9(H_convF)

f=1750 MHz,WGLS R22(H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ±3.2% (K=2)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3962

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular		
Connector Angle (°)	151.2		
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled		
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable		
Probe Overall Length	337mm		
Probe Body Diameter	10mm		
Tip Length	10mm		
Tip Diameter	2.5mm		
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1mm		
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1mm		
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1mm		
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	1.4mm		

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Certificate No: Z20-60202

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

EX3DV4 - SN: 3789

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-004-01

Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date:

June 16, 2020

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.

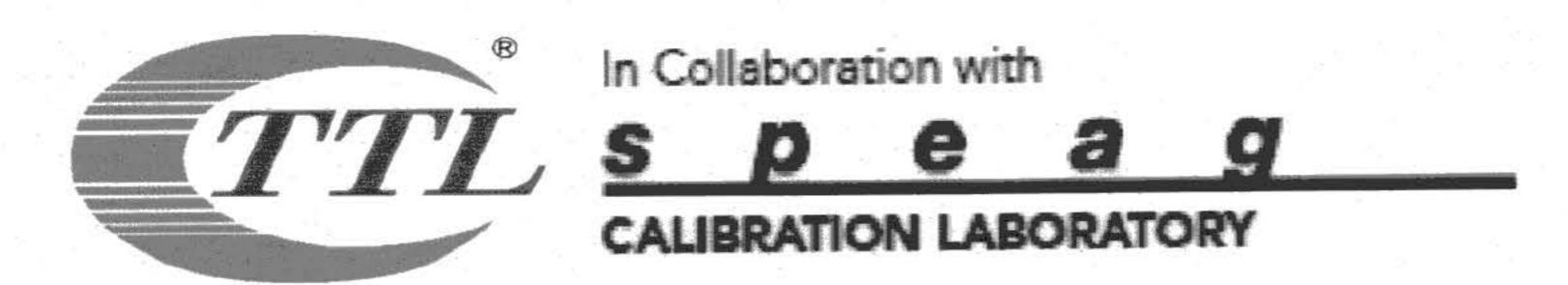
All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

D: 01 I	10.41	Oal Data (Calibrated by Cartificate Na)	Sahadulad Calibration		
Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration		
Power Meter NRP2	101919	18-Jun-19(CTTL, No.J19X05125)	Jun-20		
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	18-Jun-19(CTTL, No.J19X05125)	Jun-20		
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101548	18-Jun-19(CTTL, No.J19X05125)	Jun-20		
Reference 10dBAttenua	tor 18N50W-10dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00525)	Feb-22		
Reference 20dBAttenua	tor 18N50W-20dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00526)	Feb-22		
Reference Probe EX3D'	V4 SN 3617	30-Jan-20(SPEAG, No.EX3-3617_Jan20/2) Jan-21			
DAE4	SN 1556	4-Feb-20(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1556_Feb20) Feb-21			
Secondary Standards	ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration		
SignalGenerator MG370	00A 6201052605	18-Jun-19(CTTL, No.J19X05127)	Jun-20		
Network Analyzer E507	1C MY46110673	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21		
	Name	Function	Signature		
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	122 HT		
Reviewed by: Lin Hao		SAR Test Engineer			
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader			

Issued: June 18, 2020

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Glossary:

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

ConvF

sensitivity in TSL / NORMx, y, z

DCP

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 θ

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

 θ =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≤900MHz in TEM-cell; f>1800MHz: waveguide). NORMx, y, z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx, y, z does not effect the E^2 -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 (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;VRx,y,z:A,B,C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the
 data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor
 media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f≤800MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f >800MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty valued are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to 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±50MHz to±100MHz.

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).