

In Collaboration with

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CALIBRATION LABORATORY



Client

SGS

Certificate No: Z20-60364

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

EX3DV4 - SN: 3982

Calibration Procedure(s)

FF-Z11-004-02

Calibration Procedures for Dosimetric E-field Probes

Calibration date:

October 28, 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.

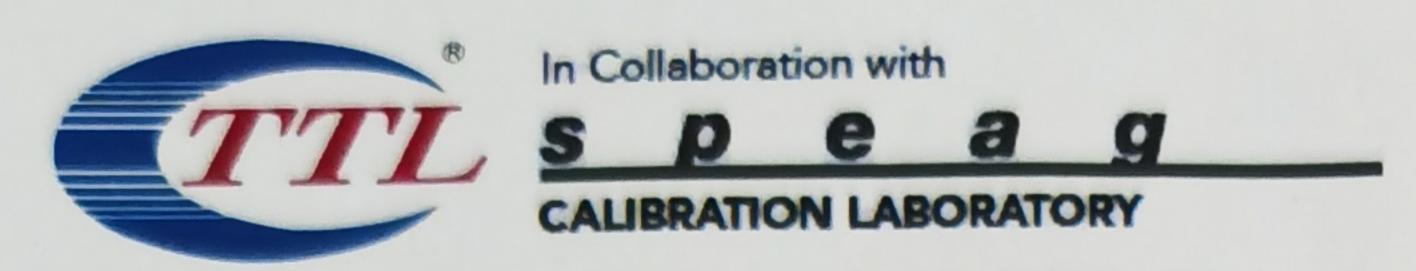
All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)°C and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards		ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2		101919	16-Jun-20(CTTL, No.J20X04344)	Jun-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91		101547	16-Jun-20(CTTL, No.J20X04344)	Jun-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91		101548	16-Jun-20(CTTL, No.J20X04344)	Jun-21
Reference 10dBAttenuator		18N50W-10dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00525)	Feb-22
Reference 20dBAttenuator		18N50W-20dB	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00526)	Feb-22
Reference Probe EX3DV4		SN 7307	29-May-20(SPEAG, No.EX3-7307_May	20) May-21
DAE4		SN 1556	4-Feb-20(SPEAG, No.DAE4-1556_Feb2	20) Feb-21
Secondary Standards		ID#	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
SignalGenerator MG3700A		6201052605	23-Jun-20(CTTL, No.J20X04343)	Jun-21
Network Analyzer E5071C		MY46110673	10-Feb-20(CTTL, No.J20X00515)	Feb-21
Nan		ne	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu	Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	2-17
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao		SAR Test Engineer	林场
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan		SAR Project Leader	20
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Issued: October 30, 2020

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Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid sensitivity in free space 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 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 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 (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).