

Appendix C: System Calibration Certificate

Calibration information for E-field probes

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **JYT**
Shenzhen

Certificate No. **EX-3924_Oct25**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3924**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v10, QA CAL-12.v10, QA CAL-14.v7, QA CAL-23.v6,
QA CAL-25.v8, QA CAL-48.v2
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date **October 08, 2025**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3) ^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Calibration Date (Certificate No.)	Sched. Cal.
Power Sensor R&S NRP-33T	SN: 100967	30-Apr-25 (No. 1020-300791789)	Apr-26
N-type mismatch combination	SN: L1119	26-Mar-25 (No. 217-04292)	Mar-26
OCP DAK-12	SN: 1016	16-Sept-25 (No. OCP-DAK12-1016_Sep25)	Sep-26
OCP DAK-3.5	SN: 1249	16-Sept-25 (No. OCP-DAK3.5-1249_Sep25)	Sep-26
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	10-Jan-25 (No. EX3-7349_Jan25)	Jan-26
DAE4	SN: 1301	07-Nov-24 (No. DAE4-1301_Nov24)	Nov-25

Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Sched. Check
ACAP 2020 Setup 1	SN: L1404	01-Oct-25 (No. IHCK_ACAP2020-1_Oct25)	Oct-26
OCP DAK-12	SN: 1029	27-Feb-25 (No. OCP-DAK12-1029_Feb25)	Feb-26
OCP DAK-3.5	SN: 1336	09-Dec-24 (No. OCP-DAK3.5-1336_Dec24)	Dec-25

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by	Sven Kühn	Technical Manager	
Issued: October 09, 2025			
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Certificate No: EX-3924_Oct25

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Glossary

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ 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:

- IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure For The Assessment Of Specific Absorption Rate Of Human Exposure To Radio Frequency Fields From Hand-Held And Body-Worn Wireless Communication Devices – Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)", October 2020.
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal. DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; D_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,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 $f \leq 800$ 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 NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 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 NORM_x (no uncertainty required).

Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3924**Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc ($k = 2$)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.63	0.57	0.65	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) ^B	107.5	108.5	107.1	$\pm 4.7\%$

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Max Unc ^E $k = 2$
0	CW	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	126.6	$\pm 1.6\%$	$\pm 4.7\%$
		Y	0.00	0.00	1.00		142.3		
		Z	0.00	0.00	1.00		128.1		

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k=2$, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^A The uncertainties of Norm X,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 5).

^B Linearization parameter uncertainty for maximum specified field strength.

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

Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3924

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle	29.2°
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	12 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

Note: Measurement distance from surface can be increased to 3–4 mm for an *Area Scan* job.

Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3924**Calibration Parameter Determined in HSL**

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity ^F (S/m)	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc ^H (k = 2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.00	9.39	9.50	0.35	1.27	±11.0%
835	41.5	0.90	9.80	9.21	9.31	0.35	1.27	±11.0%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.34	7.83	7.92	0.34	1.27	±11.0%
1900	40.0	1.40	7.88	7.40	7.49	0.33	1.27	±11.0%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.30	6.86	6.94	0.33	1.27	±11.0%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.20	6.77	6.85	0.33	1.27	±11.0%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.48	5.15	5.21	0.29	1.27	±13.1%
5600	35.5	5.07	5.06	4.76	4.81	0.27	1.27	±13.1%
5750	35.4	5.22	5.10	4.79	4.85	0.26	1.27	±13.1%

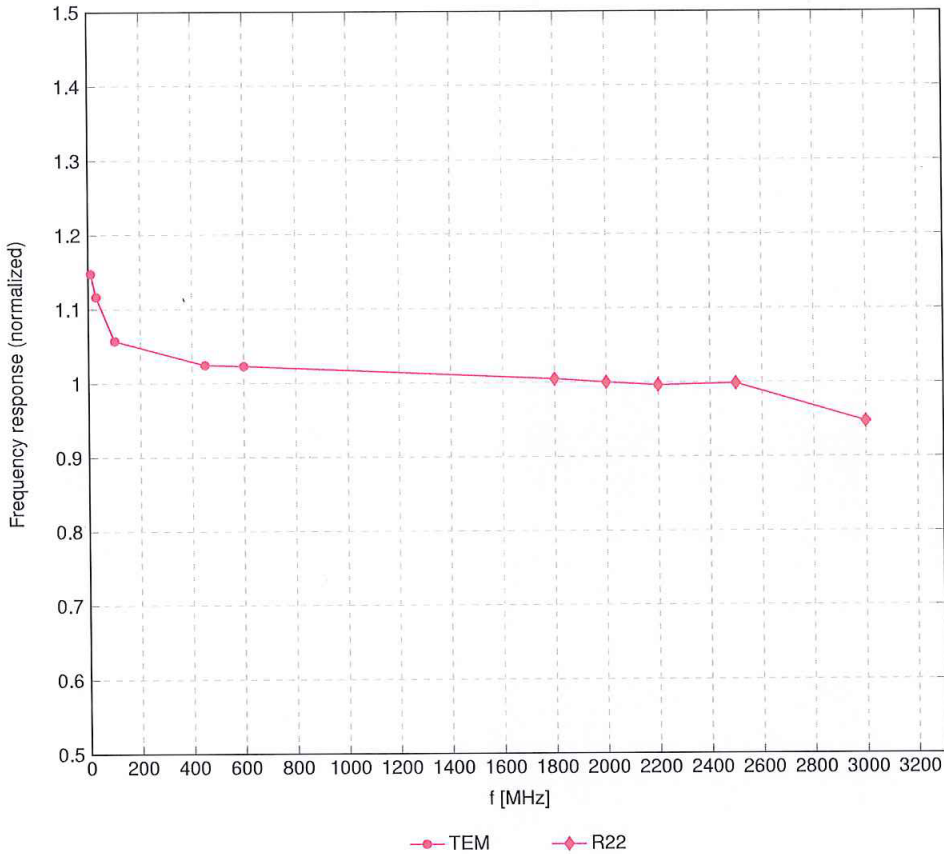
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ±100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ±50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ±10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Validity of ConvF assessed at 6 MHz is 4–9 MHz, and ConvF assessed at 13 MHz is 9–19 MHz. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ±110 MHz.

^F The probes are calibrated using tissue simulating liquids (TSL) that deviate for ϵ and σ by less than ±5% from the target values (typically better than ±3%) and are valid for TSL with deviations of up to ±10% if SAR correction is applied.

^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 frequencies between 3–6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

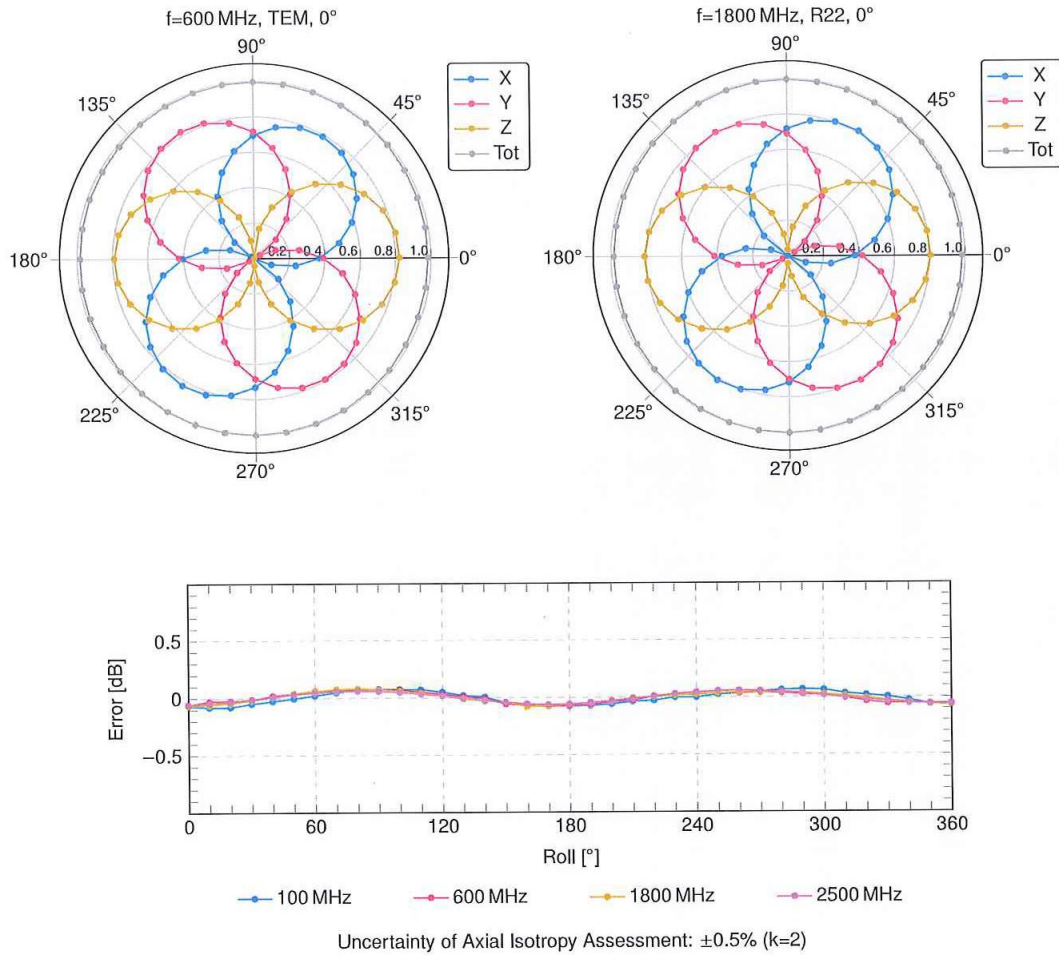
^H The stated uncertainty is the total calibration uncertainty (k = 2) of Norm-ConvF. This is equivalent to the uncertainty component with the symbol CF in Table 9 of IEC/IEEE 62209-1528:2020.

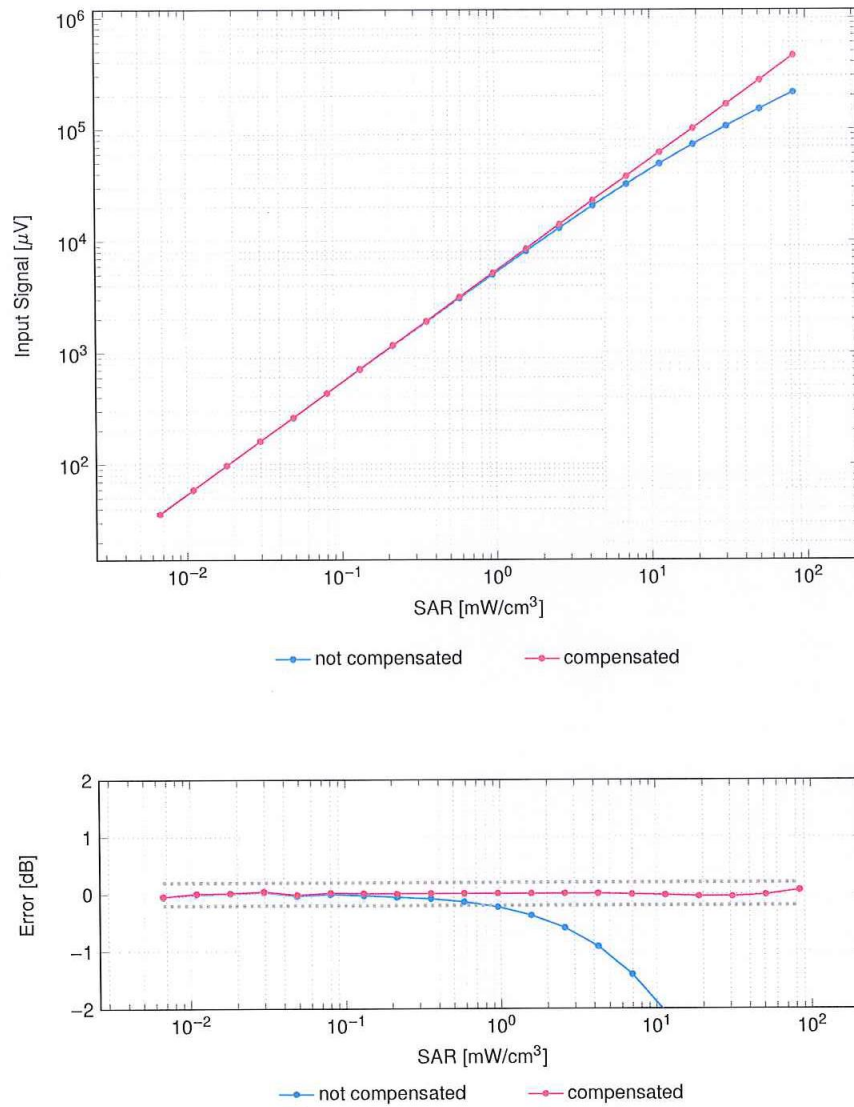
Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide:R22)



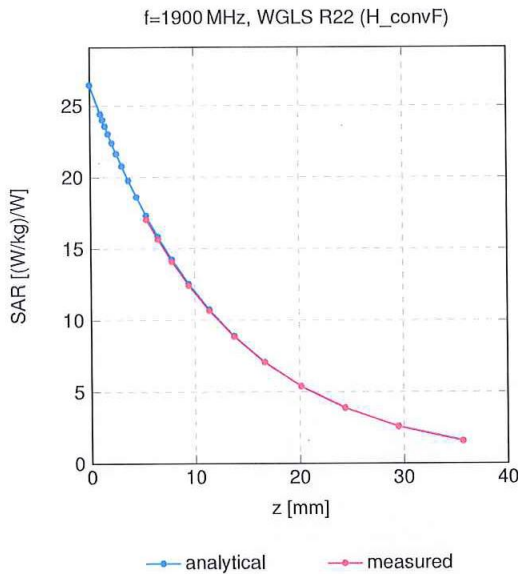
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

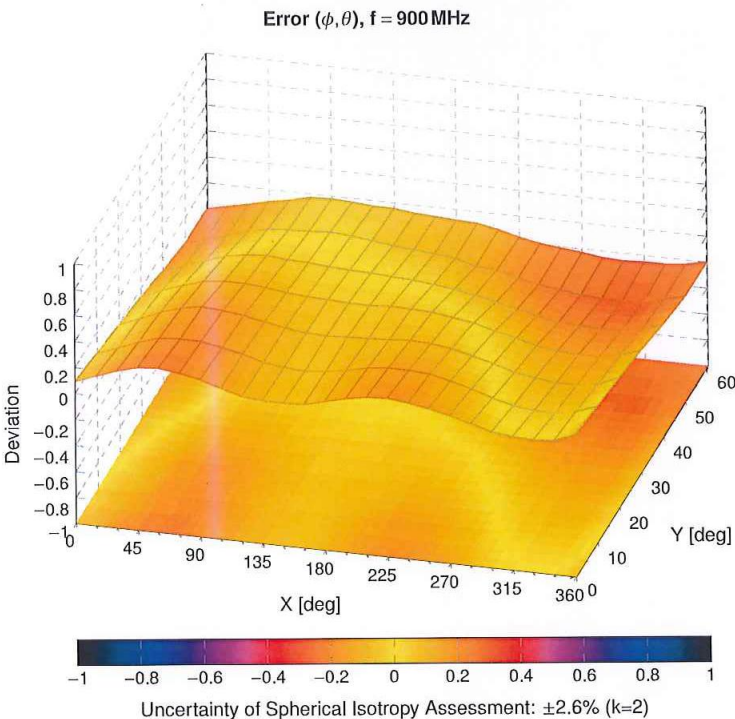


Dynamic Range f(SAR_{HSL})(TEM cell, $f_{\text{eval}} = 1900\text{MHz}$)Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid



Calibration information for Dipole



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



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Client

JYT(Shenzhen)

Certificate No: 25J02Z000314

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D2450V2 - SN: 910

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

Calibration date: May 9, 2025

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	101919	12-Jun-24 (CTTL, No.24J02X005418)	Jun-25
Power sensor NRP-Z91	101547	12-Jun-24 (CTTL, No.24J02X005418)	Jun-25
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3846	19-Jun-24(CTTL-SPEAG, No. 24J02Z000266)	Jun-25
DAE4	SN 1588	13-Sep-24(CTTL-SPEAG, No. 24J02Z000713)	Sep-25
Secondary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	19-Dec-24 (CTTL, No. 24J02X103931)	Dec-25
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	18-Dec-24 (CTTL, No. 24J02X103932)	Dec-25
OCP DAKS	SN 0015	09-Oct-24(SPEAG, No. OCP-DAKS-0015_Oct24)	Oct -25

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Jun	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: May 21, 2025

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Certificate No: 25J02Z000314

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Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure for The Assessment of Specific Absorption Rate of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Hand-held and Body-mounted Wireless Communication Devices- Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation and Procedures (Frequency range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)", October 2020
- b) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

- c) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k=2$, which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.



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

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.7 $\pm$ 6 %	1.78 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.9 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.1 W/kg $\pm$ 20 % (k=2)
SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.06 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.4 W/kg $\pm$ 20 % (k=2)

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E-mail: emf@caict.ac.cn <http://www.caict.ac.cn>

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.5Ω+ 2.99jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.4dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.063 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feed-point can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feed-point may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

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

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 2025-05-09

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 910

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.778$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.73$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3846; ConvF(7.43, 7.43, 7.43) @ 2450 MHz; Calibrated: 2024-06-19
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1588; Calibrated: 2024-09-13
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C (20deg probe tilt); Type: QD 000 P51 Cx; Serial: 1062
- DASY52 52.10.4(1535); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7501)

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

Reference Value = 86.94 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

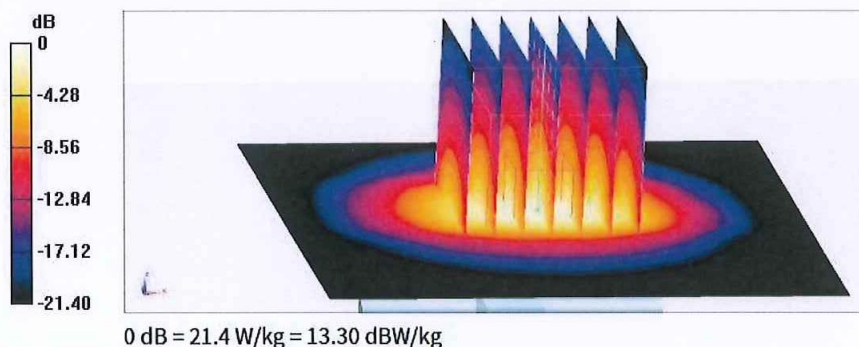
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 12.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.06 W/kg

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

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 50.3%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.4 W/kg



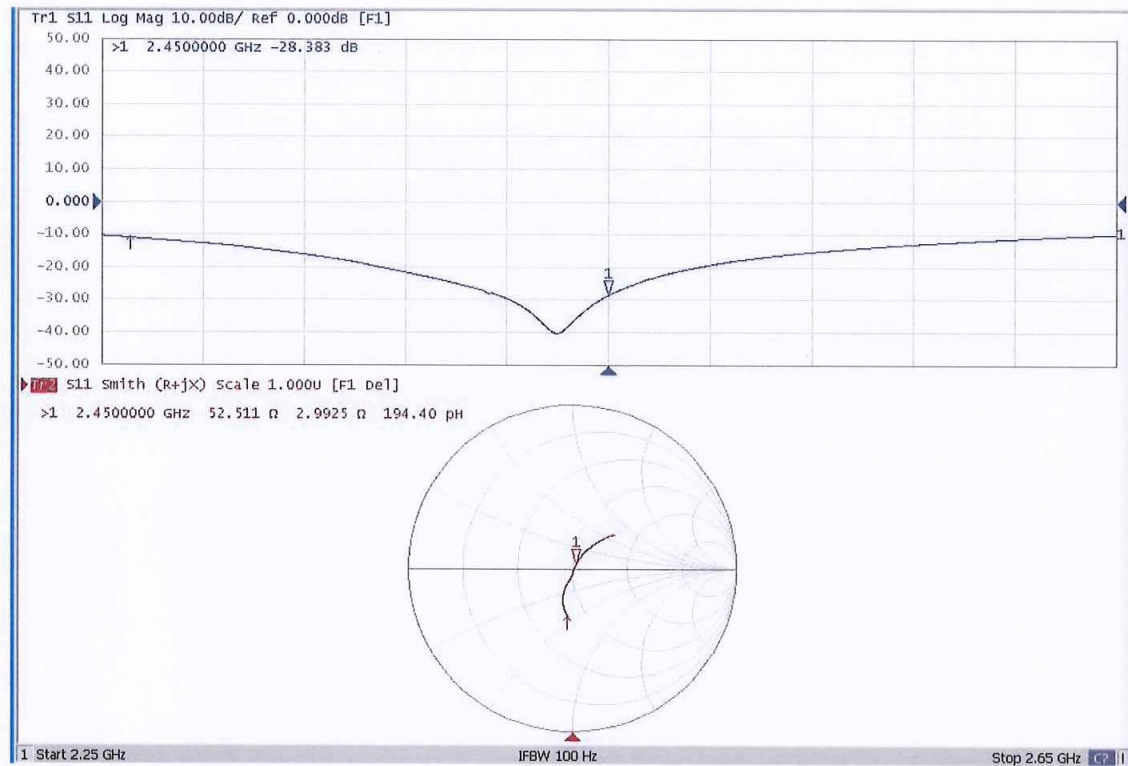


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Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: 25J02Z000314

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Calibration information for DAE



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Client : JYT

Certificate No: 25J02Z000181

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object DAE4 - SN: 1452

Calibration Procedure(s) FF-Z11-002-01
Calibration Procedure for the Data Acquisition Electronics (DAEx)

Calibration date: April 10, 2025

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
Process Calibrator 753	1971018	11-Jun-24 (CTTL, No.24J02X005147)	Jun-25

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Yu Zongying	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Jun	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: April 14, 2025

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Certificate No: 25J02Z000181

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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 report provide only calibration results for DAE, it does not contain other performance test results.



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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

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

Low 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	404.435 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	404.768 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)	405.344 $\pm$ 0.15% (k=2)
Low Range	3.99291 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.99699 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	4.01582 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	51.5° $\pm$ 1 °
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Calibration information for DAK3.5 probe

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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **JYT**
Shenzhen

Certificate No: **OCP-DAK3.5-1119_Feb25**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAK-3.5 - SN: 1119**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-33.v3**
Calibration of dielectric parameter probes

Calibration date: **February 17, 2025**

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
OCP DAK-3.5 (weighted)	SN: 1249	23-Sep-24 (OCP-DAK3.5-1249_Sep24)	Sep-25
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Rohde & Schwarz ZVA67	T4383	1-Oct-24 (in house check Oct-24)	Oct-25
Digital Thermometer DTM3000	4026	30-Jan-25 (DTM-4026_Jan25)	Jan-26
Methanol 99.9% Type 34860	STBH5818	06-May-19 (bottle opened, check May-24)	May-25
Ethanol 99.9% Type 1.0983	241014-1	14-Oct-20 (bottle opened, check Oct-24)	Oct-25
Head Liquid, HBBL U16	200311-0	02-Feb-25 (in house check Feb-25)	Feb-26
0.1 mol/L NaCl solution	190926-1	20-Sep-19 (in house check May-24)	May-25
0.05 mol/L NaCl solution	190926-0	20-Sep-19 (in house check May-24)	May-25
Head Gel, SLAGH U08 AA-B	200227-1	07-Apr-20 (in house check Apr-24)	Apr-25
Eccostock0005	1507101	01-Jul-15 (in house check May-24)	May-25

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Cindy Karina	External Engineer	
Approved by:	Sven Kühn	Technical Manager	

Issued: February 18, 2025

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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Description of the dielectric probe

Dielectric probes are used to measure the dielectric parameters of tissue simulating media in a wide frequency range. The complex permittivity $\epsilon_r^* = (\epsilon'/\epsilon_0) - j(\epsilon''/\epsilon_0)$ is determined from the S parameters measured with a vector network analyzer (VNA) with software specific to the probe type. The parameters of interest e.g. in standards [1, 2, 3] and for other applications are presented are calculated as follows:

(Relative) permittivity ϵ' (real part of $\epsilon_r^* = (\epsilon'/\epsilon_0) - j(\epsilon''/\epsilon_0)$ where $\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \text{ pF/m}$ is the permittivity in free space)

Conductivity $\sigma = 2 \pi f \epsilon'' \epsilon_0$,

Loss Tangent = (ϵ''/ϵ')

The **OCP** (open ended coaxial) is a cut off section of 50 Ohm transmission line, similar to the system described in [1, 2, 3, 5], used for contact measurement. The material is measured either by touching the probe to the surface of a solid/gel or by immersing it into a liquid media. The electromagnetic fields at the probe end fringe into the material to be measured, and its parameters are determined from the change of the S_{11} parameters. With larger diameter of the dielectrics, the probe can be used down to lower frequencies.

The flange surrounding the active area shapes the near field similar to a semi-infinite geometry and is inserted fully into the measured lossy liquid.

The probe is connected with a phase and amplitude stable cable to a VNA which is then calibrated with Open, Short and a Liquid with well-known parameters.
All parts in the setup influencing the amplitude and phase of the signal are important and shall remain stable.

Handling of the item

Before usage, the active probe area has to be cleaned from any material residuals potentially contaminating the reference standards. The metal and dielectric surface must be protected to keep the precision of the critical mechanical dimensions. The connector and cable quality are critical; any movements between calibration and measurement shall be avoided.
The temperature must be stable and must not differ from the material temperature.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

The calibration of the dielectric probe system is done in the steps described below for the desired frequency range and calibration package (SAR/MRI liquids, Semi-solid/solid material). Because the standard calibration in step 3 is critical for the results in steps 4 to 8, the sequence 3 to 8 is repeated 3 times. As a result, the result from these 3 sets is represented.

1. Configuration and mechanical / optical status.
2. Measurement resolution is 5 MHz from 10 to 300 MHz, 50 MHz from 300 to 6000 MHz and 250 MHz from 6 to 20 GHz.
3. Standard calibration uses Air / Short / Liquid. 1 liter liquid quantity is used to reduce the influence the reflections. The liquid type is selected depending on the lowest frequency and probe diameter:
DAK-1.2, DAK-3.5, Agilent OCP: de-ionized water (approx. 22 °C)
DAK-12: saline solution with static conductivity 1 S/m (approx. 22 °C)
NPL OCP: pure ethanol (approx. 22 °C)
4. The cable used in the setup stays in a fixed position, i.e. the probe is fixed and measuring from the top in an angle of typ. 20° from the vertical axis. For DAK and Agilent probes, the refresh function (air standard) is used previous to the individual measurements in order to compensate for possible deviations from cable movements. After insertion of the probe into a liquid, the possible air bubbles are removed from the active surface.
5. Measurement of multiple shorts if not already available from the calibration in the previous step (NPL). Evaluation of the deviation from the previous calibration short with graphical representation of the complex quantities and magnitude over the frequency range. Probe specific short is used. This assessment shows ability to define a short circuit at the end of the probe for the VNA calibration in the setup which is essential at high frequencies and depends on the probe surface quality.
6. Measurement of validation liquids in a quantity of 1 liter at well defined temperature. Evaluation of the deviations from the target. The targets base on traceable data from reference sources. The deviation of the measurement is graphically presented for permittivity and conductivity (for lossy liquids) or loss tangent (for low losses at low frequencies).
7. Measurement of lossy liquids in a quantity of 1 liter at well defined temperature. Head tissue simulating liquid or saline solution with 0.5 S/m static conductivity are representative. The target data base on traceable data from reference sources or from multiple measurements with precision reference probes or different evaluations such as transmission line or slotted line methods. Evaluation of the deviation from the target and graphical representation for permittivity and conductivity over the frequency range
8. Semi-solid / solid material calibration:
Measurements of an elastic lossy broadband semi-solid gel with parameters close to the head tissue target. Measurements of a planar very low loss solid microwave-substrate. The average of 4 measurements of the same sample at different location is shown as a single result. The deviation of the permittivity and conductivity from the reference data is evaluated.
Measurements of a planar very low loss solid microwave-substrate. The average of 4 measurements of the same sample at different location is shown as a single result. The relative deviation of the permittivity and the absolute deviation of the loss tangent is evaluated.
The targets base on multiple measurements (on the same material batch at identical temperature) on convex and planar surfaces with precision reference OCP.