



In Collaboration with

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CALIBRATION LABORATORY



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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 $\theta=0$ 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:

- 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, "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
- 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
- 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 $\theta=0$ ($f \leq 900\text{MHz}$ in TEM-cell; $f > 1800\text{MHz}$: waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E^2 -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.
- DCP_{x,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.
- A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,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 $f \leq 800\text{MHz}$) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800\text{MHz}$. 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 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 $\pm 50\text{MHz}$ to $\pm 100\text{MHz}$.
- 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).



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DASY/EASY – Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 – SN: 7838

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.70	0.70	0.78	±10.0%
DCP(mV) ^B	114.5	112.9	114.6	

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	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	222.3	±2.3%	±4.7%
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		219.9		
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		237.9		
10352-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 10%)	X	1.41	60.04	6.02	10.00	60	±3.0%	±9.6%
		Y	1.41	60.00	5.81		60		
		Z	1.51	60.38	5.84		60		
10353-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 20%)	X	0.86	60.00	4.85	6.99	80	±2.5%	±9.6%
		Y	0.90	60.00	4.45		80		
		Z	0.85	60.00	4.45		80		
10354-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 40%)	X	24.00	72.00	7.00	3.98	95	±2.2%	±9.6%
		Y	0.43	150.95	0.40		95		
		Z	0.25	151.92	1.33		95		
10355-AAA	Pulse Waveform (200Hz, 60%)	X	15.40	129.87	3.35	2.22	120	±1.6%	±9.6%
		Y	10.43	159.92	8.47		120		
		Z	4.91	159.88	13.92		120		
10387-AAA	QPSK Waveform, 1 MHz	X	0.42	60.00	8.52	1.00	150	±3.5%	±9.6%
		Y	0.40	60.16	9.02		150		
		Z	0.41	61.66	10.52		150		
10388-AAA	QPSK Waveform, 10 MHz	X	0.98	61.40	10.04	0.00	150	±1.2%	±9.6%
		Y	1.09	63.16	11.61		150		
		Z	1.17	64.77	12.92		150		
10396-AAA	64-QAM Waveform, 100 kHz	X	1.71	63.67	14.90	3.01	150	±0.9%	±9.6%
		Y	1.74	64.91	16.07		150		
		Z	1.78	65.99	17.03		150		
10414-AAA	WLAN CCDF, 64-QAM, 40MHz	X	3.53	65.04	14.06	0.00	150	±3.8%	±9.6%
		Y	3.70	65.79	14.78		150		
		Z	3.82	66.54	15.36		150		

Note: For details on UID parameters see Appendix

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 and Page 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.



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Sensor Model Parameters

	C1 fF	C2 fF	α V ⁻¹	T1 ms.V ⁻²	T2 ms.V ⁻¹	T3 ms	T4 V ⁻²	T5 V ⁻¹	T6
X	8.17	58.24	32.02	3.91	0.00	4.90	0.51	0.00	1.01
Y	9.03	64.43	32.40	3.22	0.00	4.90	0.47	0.00	1.01
Z	9.14	65.00	32.42	3.78	0.00	4.90	0.49	0.00	1.01

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	64.7
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disable
Probe Overall Length	337mm
Probe Body Diameter	10mm
Tip Length	9mm
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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Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz] ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	10.20	10.20	10.20	0.12	1.36	± 13%
835	41.5	0.90	9.77	9.77	9.77	0.13	1.29	± 13%
1750	40.1	1.37	8.40	8.40	8.40	0.25	0.96	± 13%
1900	40.0	1.40	8.03	8.03	8.03	0.21	1.14	± 13%
2100	39.8	1.49	8.04	8.04	8.04	0.19	1.20	± 13%
2300	39.5	1.67	7.80	7.80	7.80	0.57	0.67	± 13%
2450	39.2	1.80	7.55	7.55	7.55	0.58	0.69	± 13%
2600	39.0	1.96	7.37	7.37	7.37	0.57	0.69	± 13%
5250	35.9	4.71	5.35	5.35	5.35	0.50	1.30	± 14%
5600	35.5	5.07	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.50	1.30	± 14%
5750	35.4	5.22	4.86	4.86	4.86	0.45	1.40	± 14%

^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. 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 up to 6 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to $\pm 10\%$ if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. 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 $\pm 1\%$ for frequencies below 3 GHz and below $\pm 2\%$ for the frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.