

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 70.89 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.18 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.24 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 64.6%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.4 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5600 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 70.24 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 8.13 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.25 W/kg

Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 63.6%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.4 W/kg

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 68.12 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

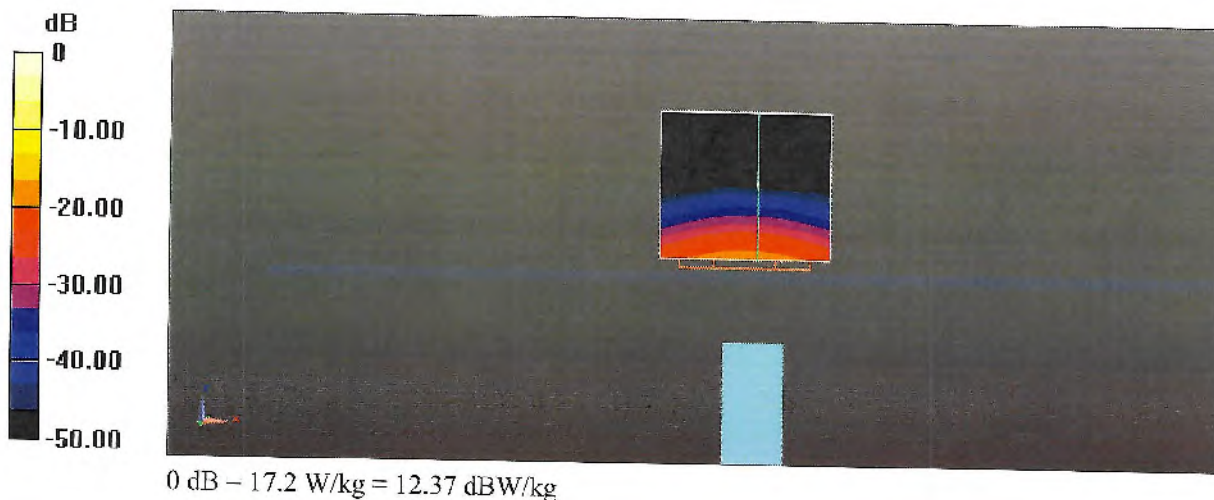
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 7.66 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 2.11 W/kg

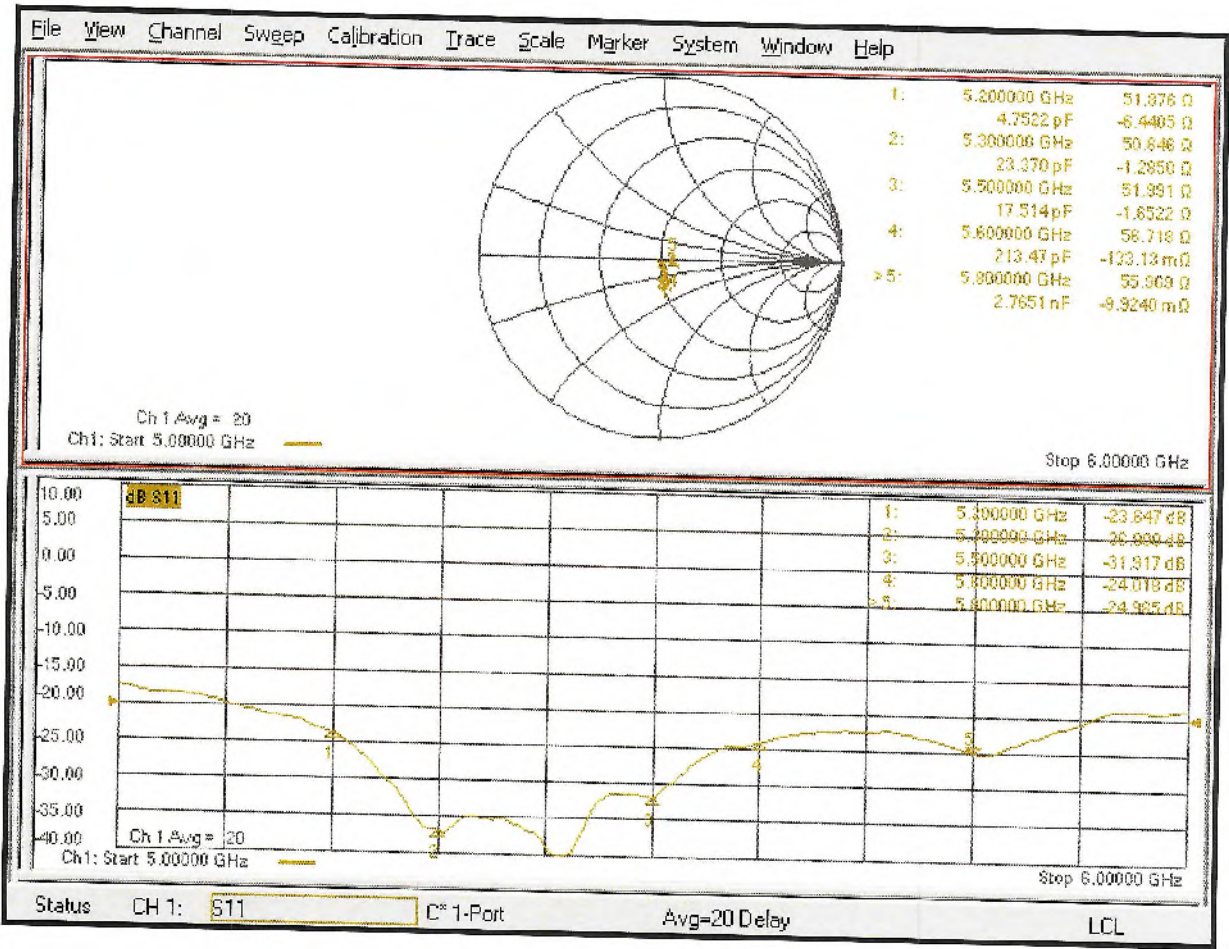
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 7.2 mm

Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 63%

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.6 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Element**

Certificate No: **EX3-3746_Nov20**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3746**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-12.v9, QA CAL-14.v6, QA CAL-23.v5,
 QA CAL-25.v7
 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **November 18, 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&IE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100/03101)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03101)	Apr-21
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: CC2552 (20x)	31-Mar-20 (No. 217-03106)	Apr-21
DAC4	SN: 660	27-Dec-19 (No. DAE4-660_Dec19)	Dec-20
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	31-Dec-19 (No. ES3-3013_Dec19)	Dec-20
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-21

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Michael Weber	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: November 24, 2020			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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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.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:

- 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 $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ 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.
- DCP_{x,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
- 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 $f < 800$ 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).

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3746

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.31	0.27	0.21	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	102.6	96.7	102.2	

Calibration Results for Modulation Response

UID	Communication System Name		A dB	B dB $\sqrt{\mu\text{V}}$	C	D dB	VR mV	Max dev.	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	138.7	$\pm 2.7 \%$	$\pm 4.7 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		137.0		
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		154.4		

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 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.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3746

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-114.6
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

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3746

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 ^c (mm)	Unc (k=2)
450	43.5	0.87	10.39	10.39	10.39	0.13	1.30	± 13.3 %
750	41.9	0.89	9.37	9.37	9.37	0.58	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	9.11	9.11	9.11	0.40	0.90	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.93	8.93	8.93	0.51	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.03	8.03	8.03	0.25	0.86	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.62	7.62	7.62	0.30	0.86	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.48	7.48	7.48	0.30	0.86	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.22	7.22	7.22	0.33	0.82	± 12.0 %
2550	39.1	1.91	6.94	6.94	6.94	0.26	0.86	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.75	6.75	6.75	0.30	1.30	± 13.1 %
3700	37.7	3.12	6.68	6.68	6.68	0.35	1.30	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.13	5.13	5.13	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.99	4.99	4.99	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.59	4.59	4.59	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.46	4.46	4.46	0.40	1.80	± 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 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.

^g Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAC 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:3746

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

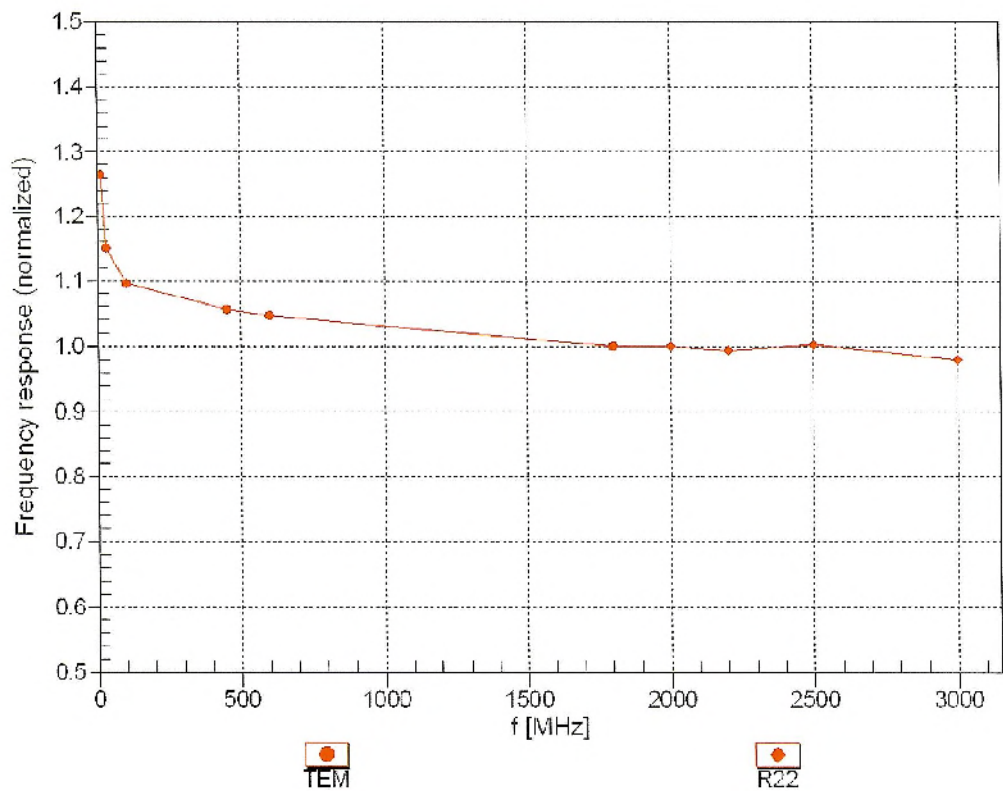
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unc (k=2)
450	56.7	0.94	10.41	10.41	10.41	0.08	1.20	± 13.3 %
750	55.5	0.96	9.35	9.35	9.35	0.39	0.80	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	9.08	9.08	9.08	0.40	0.89	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	9.01	9.01	9.01	0.37	0.80	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.78	7.78	7.78	0.31	0.88	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.41	0.80	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.47	7.47	7.47	0.46	0.86	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.35	7.35	7.35	0.38	0.80	± 12.0 %
2550	52.6	2.09	7.15	7.15	7.15	0.31	0.80	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.50	6.50	6.50	0.40	1.30	± 13.1 %
3700	51.0	3.55	6.32	6.32	6.32	0.40	1.30	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.31	4.31	4.31	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.20	4.20	4.20	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.83	3.83	3.83	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.77	3.77	3.77	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	0.50	1.90	± 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 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.

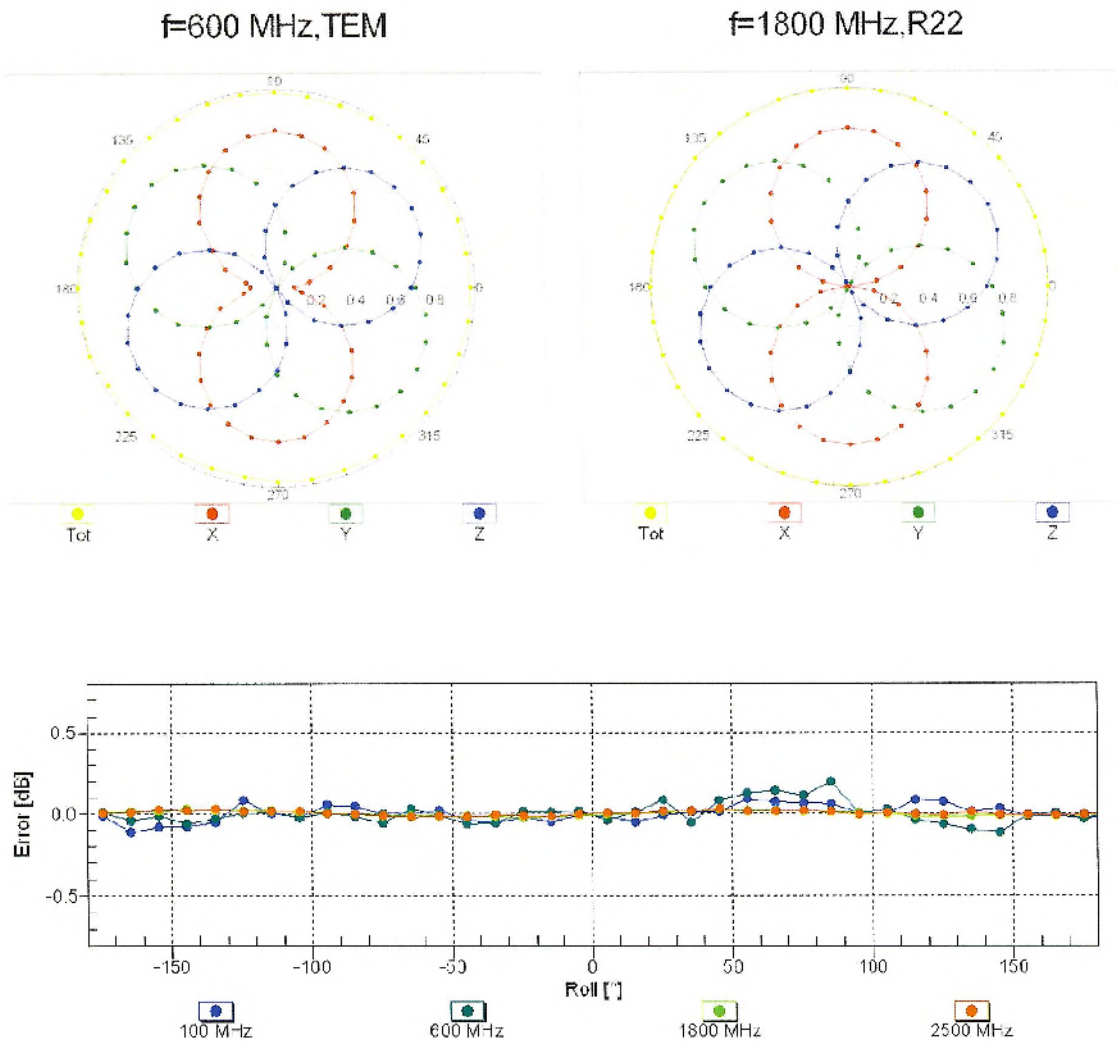
^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from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

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

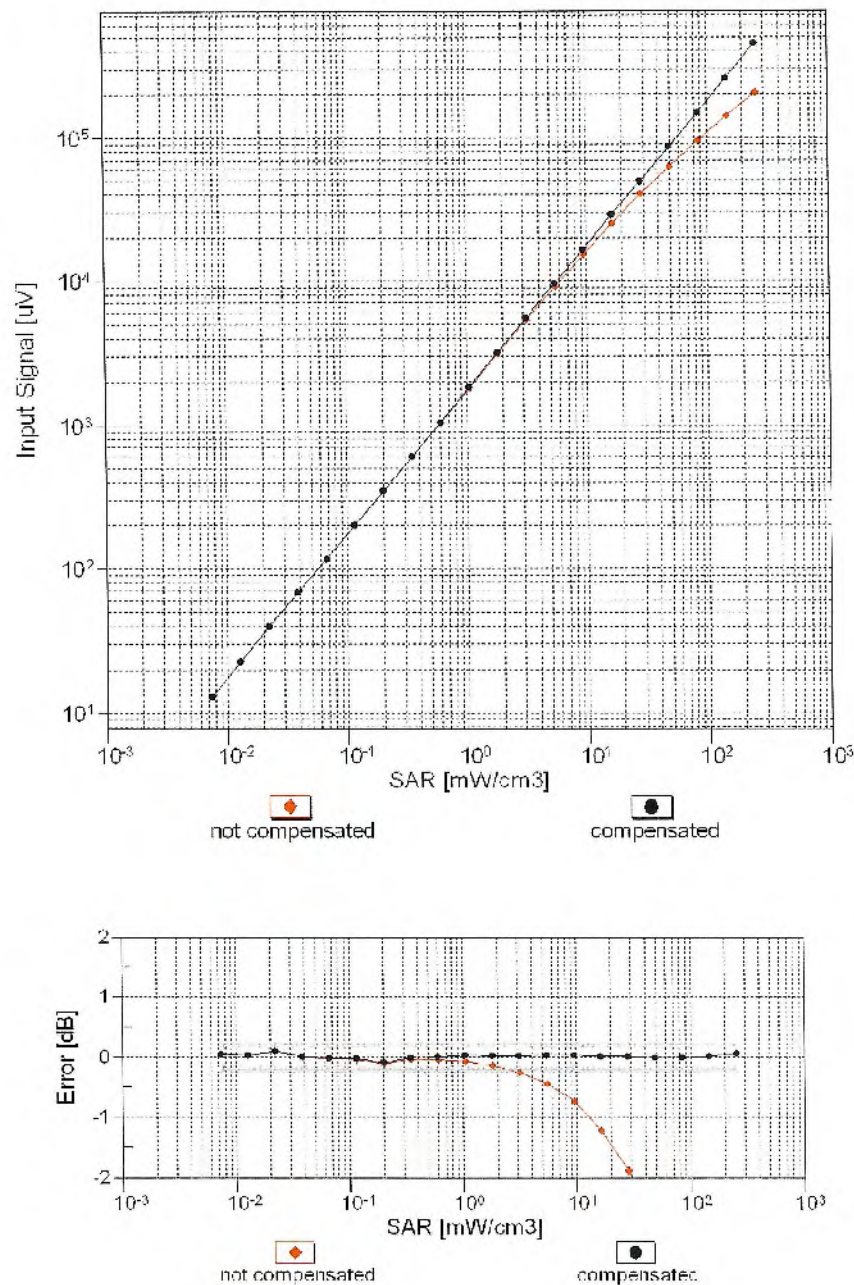


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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

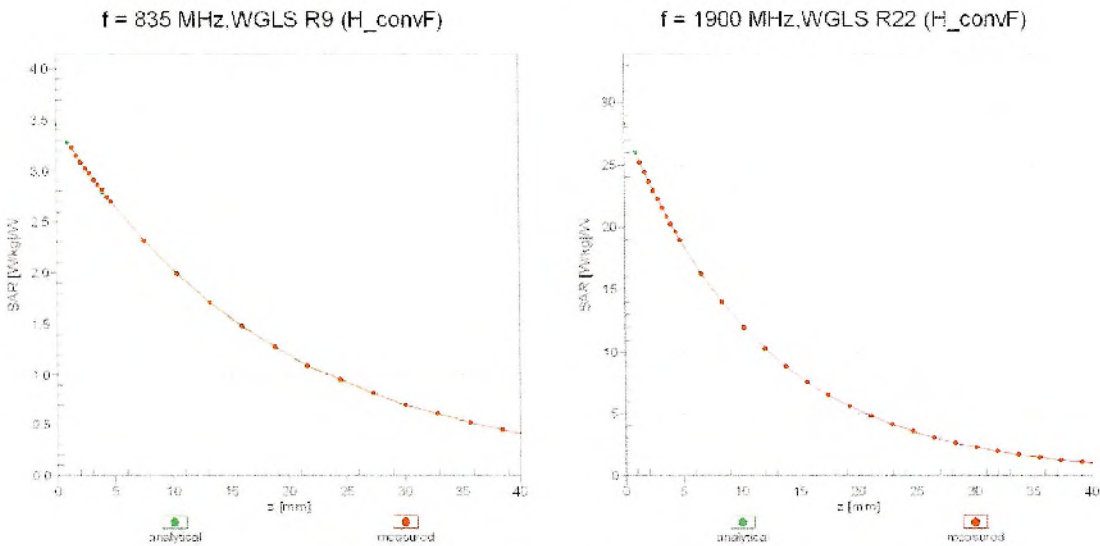


Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(TEM cell , f_{eval}= 1900 MHz)



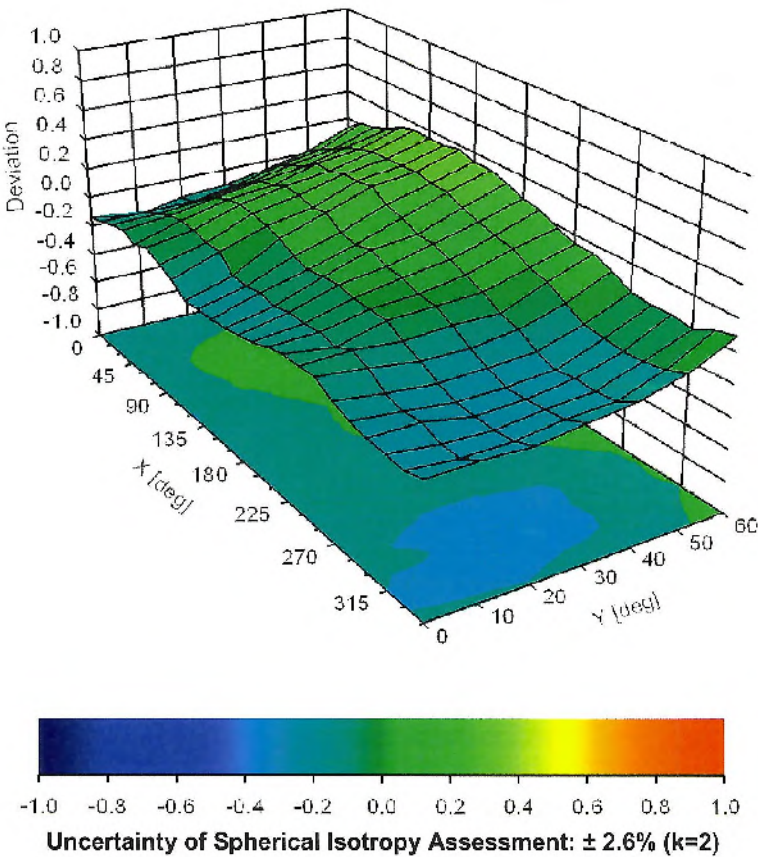
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



IPRA

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

Client **Element**

Certificate No: **OCP-DAKS-0012_Nov19**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAKS-3.5 - SN: 0012**

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

Calibration date: **November 12, 2019**

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 #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
OCP DAK-3.5 (weighted)	SN: 1249	08-Oct-19 (OCP-DAK3.5-1249_Oct19)	Oct-20
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Rohde & Schwarz ZVA67	T4383	16-Jan-18 (in house check Jun-19)	Jun-20
Digital Thermometer DTM3000	3612	21-May-19 (DTM-3612_May19)	May-20
Methanol 99.9% Type 34860	STBH5818	15-Jan-19 (bottle opened, check May-19)	May-20
Head Liquid, HBBL U16	190423-0	23-Apr-19 (in house check May-19)	May-20
0.1 mol/L NaCl solution	180820-1	20-Aug-18 (in house check May-19)	May-20
0.05 mol/L NaCl solution	180820-2	20-Aug-18 (in house check May-19)	May-20
Head Gel, SL AGH U08 AB-B	150430	06-May-15 (in house check May-19)	May-20
Ecostock0005	1507101	01-Jul-15 (in house check May-19)	May-20

Calibrated by: **Name** **Function**
Claudio Leubler **Laboratory Technician**

Signature

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** **Technical Manager**

Issued: November 12, 2019

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References

- [1] 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
- [2] 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
- [3] IEC 62209-2 Ed.1, "Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices – Human models, Instrumentation, and Procedures Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for mobile wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
- [4] A. P. Gregory and R. N. Clarke, "NPL Report MAT 23", January 2012
Tables of the Complex Permittivity of Dielectric Reference Liquids at Frequencies up to 5 GHz
- [5] DAK Professional Handbook, SPEAG, September 2018
- [6] A. Toropainen et al, "Method for accurate measurement of complex permittivity of tissue equivalent liquids", Electronics Letters 36 (1) 2000 pp32-34
- [7] J. Hilland, "Simple sensor system for measuring the dielectric properties of saline solutions", Meas. Sci. Technol. 8 pp901–910 (1997)
- [8] K. Nörtemann, J. Hilland and U. Kaatze, "Dielectric Properties of Aqueous NaCl Solutions at Microwave Frequencies", J. Phys. Chem. A 101 pp6864-6869 (1997)
- [9] R. Buchner, G. T. Heftner and Peter M. May, "Dielectric Relaxation of Aqueous NaCl Solutions", J. Phys. Chem. A 103 (1) (1999)

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 and 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 $= (\epsilon''/\epsilon')$

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.

- The measurement on semi-solid / solid materials is sensitive to the quality and planarity of the probe contact area, such as air gaps due to imperfect probes (resulting lower permittivity values).
9. Table for the probe uncertainty: The uncertainty of the probe depending on probe type, size, material parameter range and frequency is given in a table. It represents the best measurement capability of the specific probe but does not include the material (deviation from the target values).
 10. Appendix with detailed results of all measurements with the uncertainties for the specific measurement. In addition to the probe uncertainty (see above), it includes the uncertainty of the reference material used for the measurement. A set of results from independent calibrations represents the capability of the setup and the lossy materials used, including the precision of the measured material and the influence of temperature deviations. Temperature and operator influence was minimized and gives a good indication of the achievable repeatability of a measurement.
 11. Summary assessment of the measured deviations and detailed comments if not typical for the probe type.

Dielectric probe identification and configuration data

Item description

Probe type	OCP Open-ended coaxial probe
Probe name	SPEAG Dielectric Assessment Kit DAK-3.5
Type No	SM DAK 520 AA
Serial No	0012
Description	Open-ended coaxial probe with flange Flange diameter: 19.0 mm Dielectric diameter: 3.5 mm Material: stainless steel
Connector 1	N pos.
Software version	DAK Measurement Solver 2.6.0.5 Calibration Type: Air / short / water (set to measured water temp.) Probe type: "DAK3.5" (software setting)
Further settings	VNA bandwidth setting: 50 Hz

SCS 0108 Accessories used for customer probe calibration

Cable	Huber & Suhner Sucoflex 404, SN: 4394, length 1 m, PC3.5 neg. – PC3.5 neg.
Short	DAK-3.5 shorting block, type SM DAK 200 BA Contact area covered with cleaned Cu stripe

Additional items used during measurements

Adapter 1	PC3.5 pos. – PC2.4 (VNA side)
Adapter 2	PC3.5 pos. – PC3.5 neg. (probe side)
Adapter 3	N neg. – PC3.5 neg. (probe side, between probe and cable)

Notes

- Before the calibration, the connectors of the probe and cable were inspected and cleaned.
- Probe visual inspection: according to requirements
- Short inspection: according to the requirements

Probe Uncertainty

The following tables provide material and frequency specific uncertainties (k=2) for the dielectric probe. The values in the tables represent the measurement capability for the probe when measuring a material in the indicated parameter range. They include all uncertainties of

- probe system
- possible systematic errors due to the design
- calibration
- temperature differences during the calibration and measurements, as described,
- VNA noise

Apart from the material used for the calibration (de-ionized water), material uncertainties of the reference materials used during the measurement in Appendix A are not included in these tables.

DAK-3.5				
Permittivity range		Frequency range	(sigma / LT range)	Unc. (k=2)
	1 – 15	200 MHz - 3 GHz	LT < 0.1	2.4%
		3 GHz - 6 GHz	LT < 0.1	2.0%
		6 GHz - 20 GHz	LT < 0.1	2.1%
		6 GHz - 20 GHz	sigma > 1	3.5%
	10 – 40	200 MHz - 3 GHz	sigma : 1 – 10 S/m	1.9%
		3 GHz - 6 GHz	sigma : 1 – 10 S/m	2.3%
		6 GHz - 20 GHz	sigma > 10 S/m	3.5%
	35 – 100	200 MHz - 3 GHz	sigma : 1 – 10 S/m	1.7%
		3 GHz - 6 GHz	sigma : 1 – 10 S/m	1.9%
		6 GHz - 20 GHz	sigma > 10 S/m	2.4%
Conductivity range (S/m)		Frequency range	(epsilon / LT range)	Unc. (k=2)
	1 – 10	200 MHz - 3 GHz	eps : 35 - 100	2.7%
		3 GHz - 6 GHz	eps : 35 - 100	3.0%
		6 GHz - 20 GHz	eps : 10 - 40	3.0%
Loss tangent range		Frequency range	(epsilon / LT range)	Unc. (k=2)
	< 0.1	200 MHz - 3 GHz	eps : 1 - 15	0.03
		3 GHz - 6 GHz	eps : 1 - 15	0.03
		6 GHz - 20 GHz	eps : 1 - 15	0.03

Calibration Results

Uncertainty limits ($k=2$) for the material measurements in the figures of Appendix A are represented with red dashed lines. These uncertainties contain - in addition to probe uncertainty - the uncertainty of the material target parameter determination.

The measurements show the results obtained from independent calibrations for the same material. The differences between the individual measurement curves give therefore an indication for the obtainable repeatability and shall lie within the uncertainties stated in the tables.

Materials for DAK-3.5 calibration:

Appendix A with curves for Methanol, HSL, and 0.05 mol/L NaCl solution (200 MHz - 6 GHz, optional 14 GHz), HS gel and low loss solid substrate are optional.

Appendix A: Detailed Results

A.1 Probe appearance and calibration sequence

A.1.1 Appearance

The OCP appearance is fully according to the expectations:

- the flange surface is intact

A.1.2 Calibration sequence

The following sequence was repeated 3 times in the low frequency range from 200 – 300 MHz in 5 MHz steps and in the high frequency range from 300 to 6000 MHz in 50 MHz steps, and from 6 GHz to 14 GHz in 250 MHz steps.

- Air
- Short 1 short, then immediate verification with a second short (with eventual repetition)
- Water De-ionized water, temperature measured and set in the software (for DAK-12 0.1 mol/L saline solution, temperature measured and set in the software)
- Methanol Pure methanol, temperature measured and set in the software
- Liquids Measurement of further liquids (e.g. Head tissue simulating liquid and 0.05 mol/l saline)
- Cleaning Probe washed with water and isopropanol at the end of the sequence.
- Shorts 4 additional separate short measurements to determine the deviation from the original
- Refresh Refresh with Air
- Solid 4 separate solid low loss planar substrate measurements to determine one average (optional)
- Semisolid 4 separate head gel measurements on fresh intact surface to determine one average (optional)
- Cleaning Probe washed with water and isopropanol at the end of the sequence

Evaluation of the additional shorts from the calibrated (ideal) short point at the left edge of the Smith Chart, represented as magnitude over the frequency range (fig. 2.1.x) and in polar representation (fig. 2.2.x).

Evaluation of the Liquid measurements and representation of the permittivity and conductivity deviation from their reference data at the measurement temperature. The results of each of the 3 calibrations is shown in the appendix for each material (fig. 3ff) in black, red, blue. The red dashed line shows the uncertainty of the reference material parameter determination.

Evaluation of the Semisolid measurements (optional) by representing the 3 average deviations (each resulting from the 4 separate measurements per set), equivalent to the liquid measurement. Representation of the permittivity and conductivity deviation from their reference data at the nominal temperature.

Evaluation of the Solid measurements (optional) by representing the 3 average deviations (each resulting from the 4 separate measurements per set), equivalent to the liquid measurement. Representation of the permittivity deviation from their reference data and the loss tangent at the nominal temperature.

A.2 Short residual magnitudes

After each of the 3 calibrations with a single short (as per the DAK software), 4 additional separate, short measurements were performed after the liquid measurements and evaluated from the S11 data. The residuals in the graphs represent the deviation from the ideal short point on the polar representation on the VNA screen.

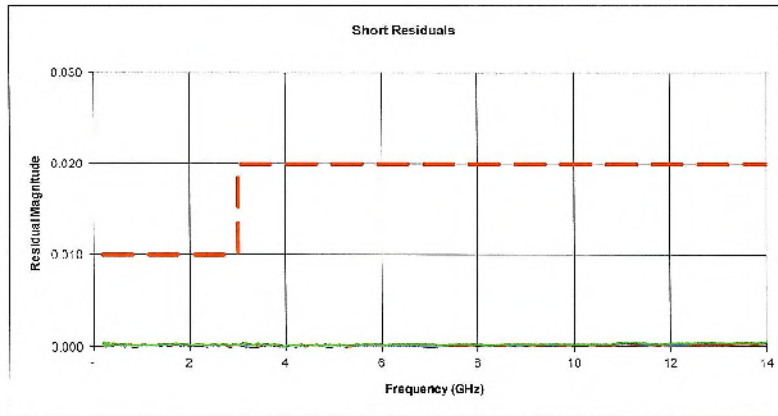


Fig. 2.1a Magnitude of the residual of the shorts, 200 MHz – 14 GHz, after calibration a)

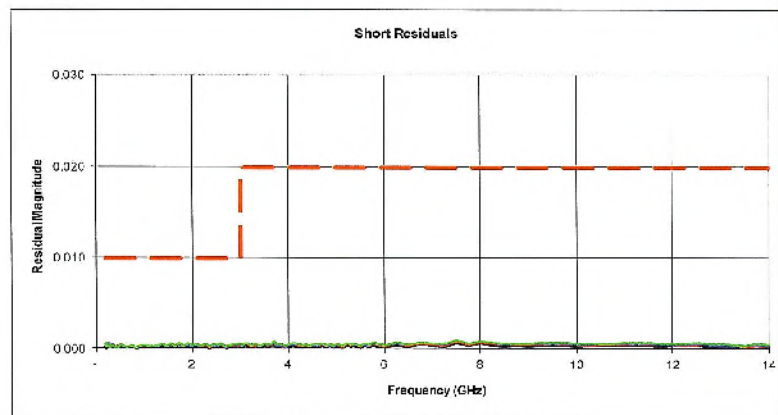


Fig. 2.1b Magnitude of the residual of the shorts, 200 MHz – 14 GHz, after calibration b)

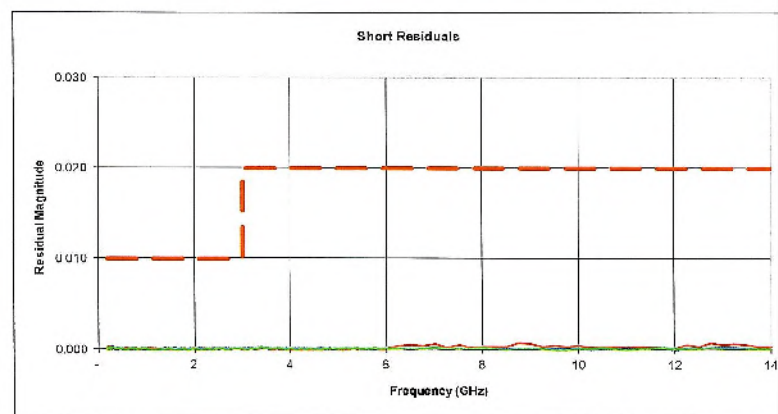


Fig. 2.1c Magnitude of the residual of the shorts, 200 MHz – 14 GHz, after calibration c)

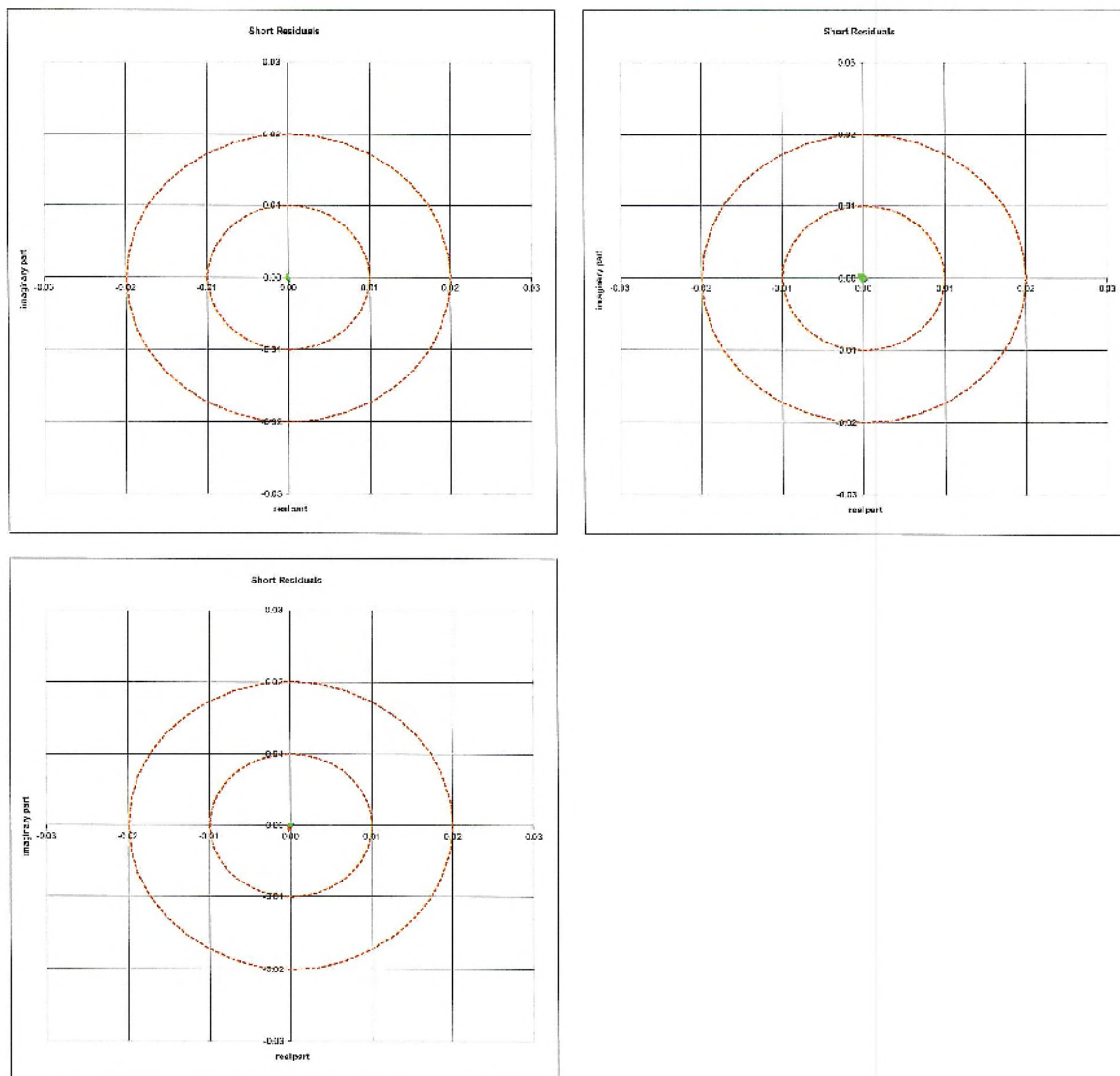


Fig. 2.2a-c Complex representation of the residuals of the shorts, 200 MHz - 14 GHz, after calibrations a)-b) in the top and c) in the bottom

All shorts have good quality. Some minor deviations might be visible from contact quality (left - right).

A.3 Methanol

Methanol (99.9% pure) was measured at a temperature of 22 ± 2 °C. The liquid temperature was stabilized within 0.05 °C of the desired temperature. Deviations are presented relative to the nominal material parameters at this temperature, calculated from NPL data for this temperature. For the measurements the Noise Filter was activated in the software.

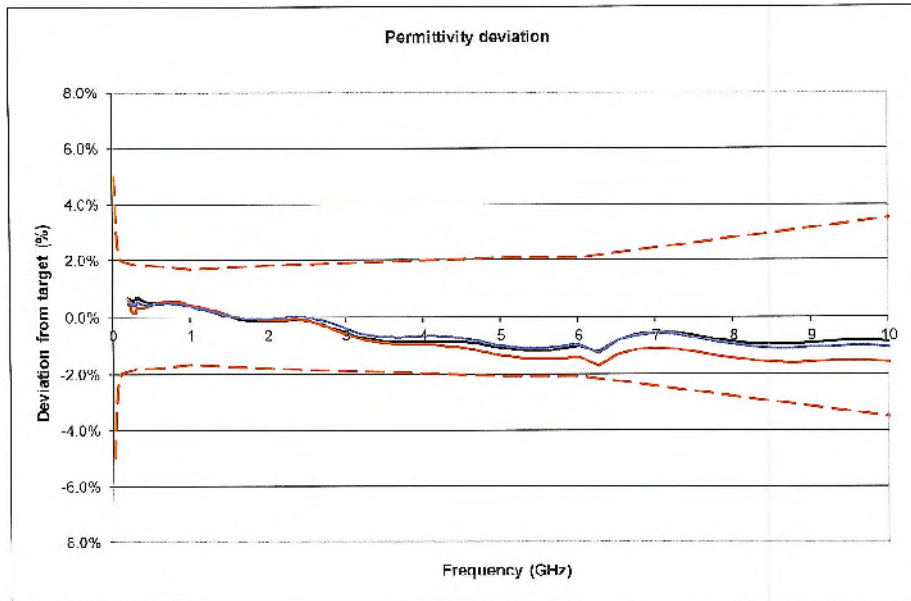


Fig. 3.1 Methanol permittivity deviation from target, 200 MHz – 10 GHz

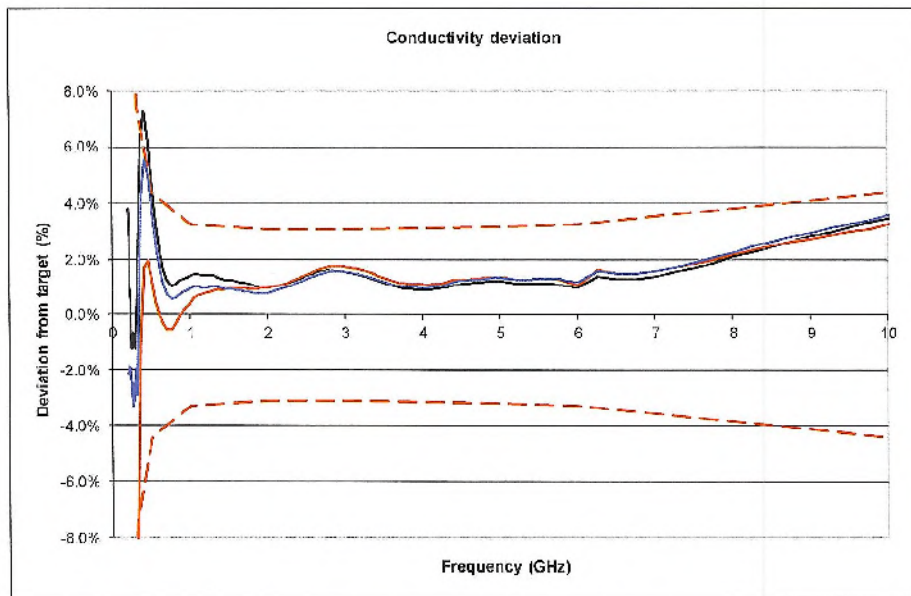


Fig. 3.2 Methanol conductivity deviation from target, 200 MHz – 10 GHz

Note: Conductivity error can be high at low frequencies due to the low absolute conductivity values.

A.4 Head Tissue

Broadband head simulating liquid was measured at a temperature of 22 ± 2 °C. The liquid temperature was stabilized within 0.05 °C of the desired temperature. Deviations are presented relative to the reference data for this material. Those parameters have been evaluated from multiple measurements on the used bath with precision reference OCP and further methods. For the measurements the Noise Filter was activated in the software.

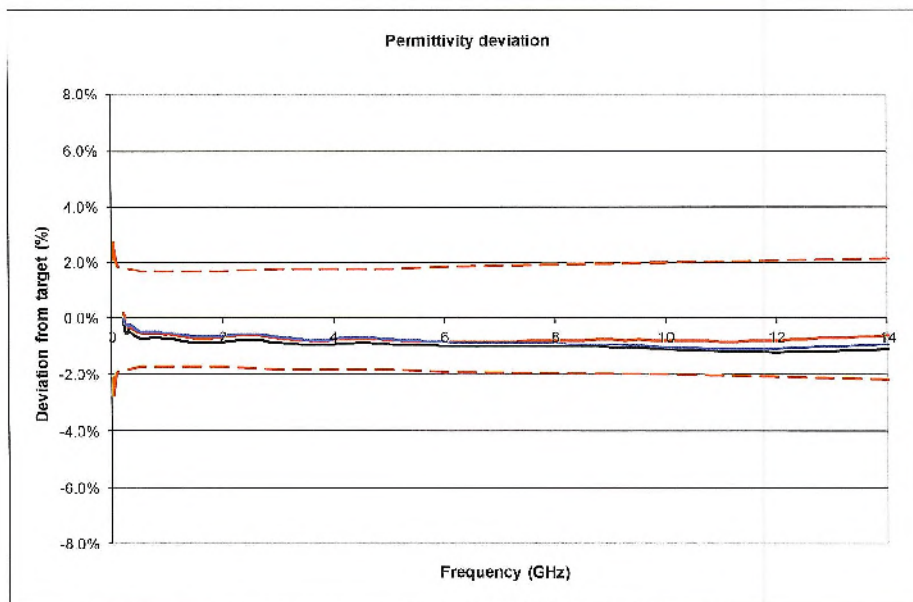


Fig. 4.1 HBBL permittivity deviation from target, 200 MHz – 14 GHz

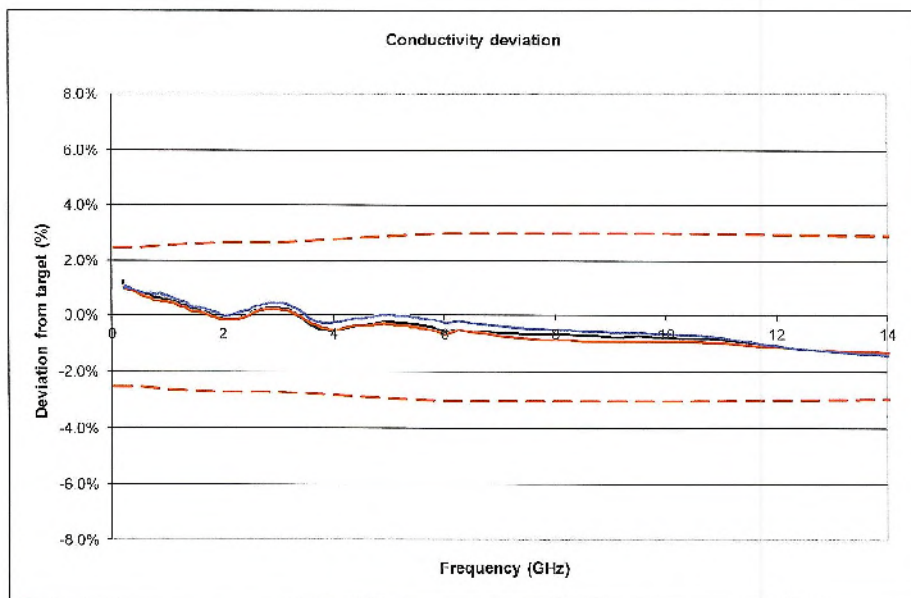


Fig. 4.2 HBBL conductivity deviation from target, 200 MHz – 14 GHz

A.5 0.05 mol/L NaCl solution

0.05 mol/L NaCl / water solution has a static conductivity of 0.5 S/m, similar to MRI HCL (High Conductivity Liquid). It was measured at a temperature of 22 ± 2 °C. The liquid temperature was stabilized within 0.05 °C of the desired temperature. Deviations are presented relative to the reference data for this material.

These parameters have been derived from the theoretical model according to [7], matched to the measurements from reference probes and other sources.

A quantity of 1 liter was used for the measurement. For the measurements the Noise Filter was activated in the software.

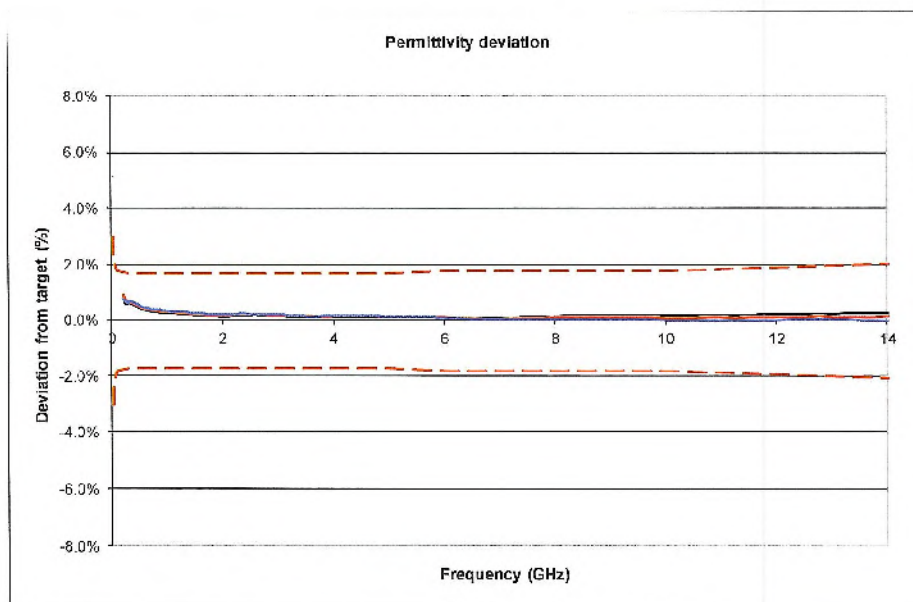


Fig. 5.1 0.05 mol/L solution permittivity deviation from target, 200 MHz – 14 GHz

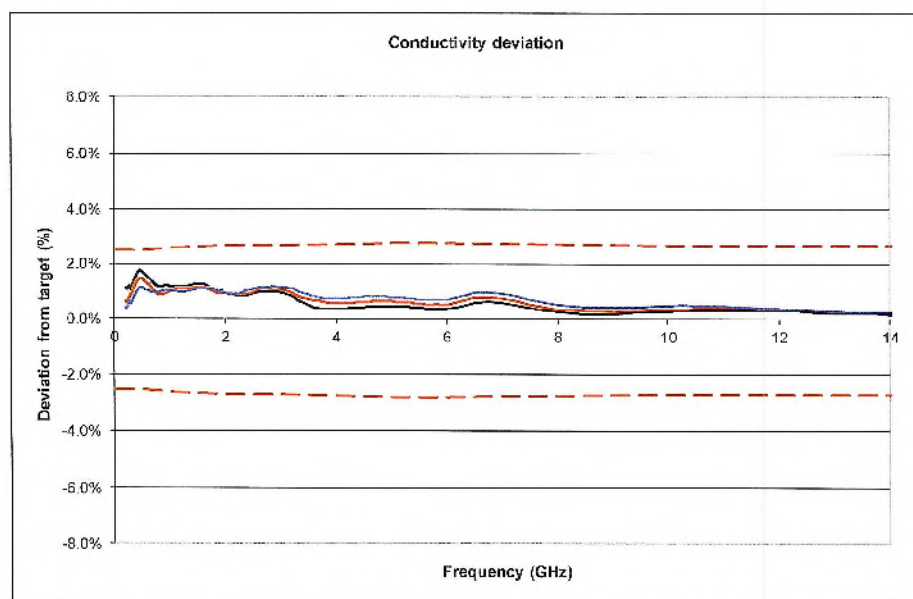


Fig. 5.2 0.05 mol/L solution conductivity deviation from target, 200 MHz – 14 GHz

Appendix B: Nominal parameters of reference materials used for calibration (additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

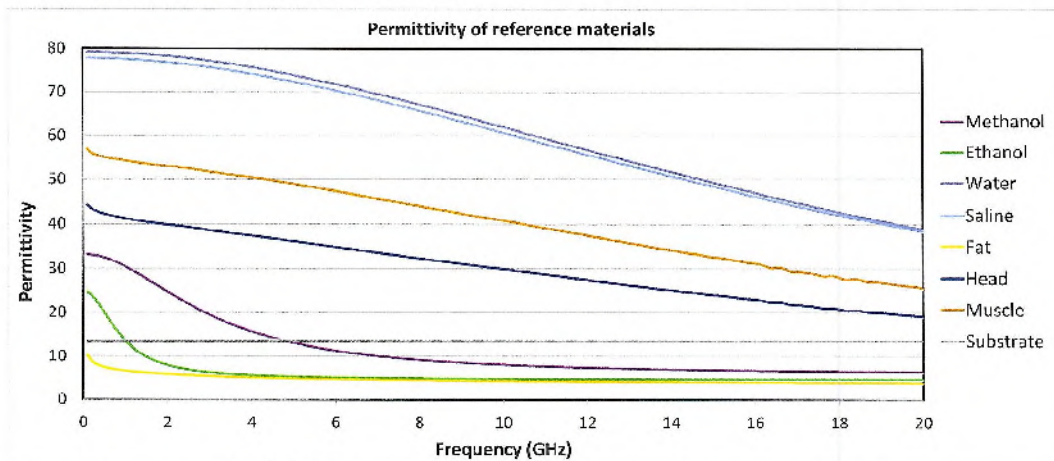


Fig. B.1 Permittivity of reference materials

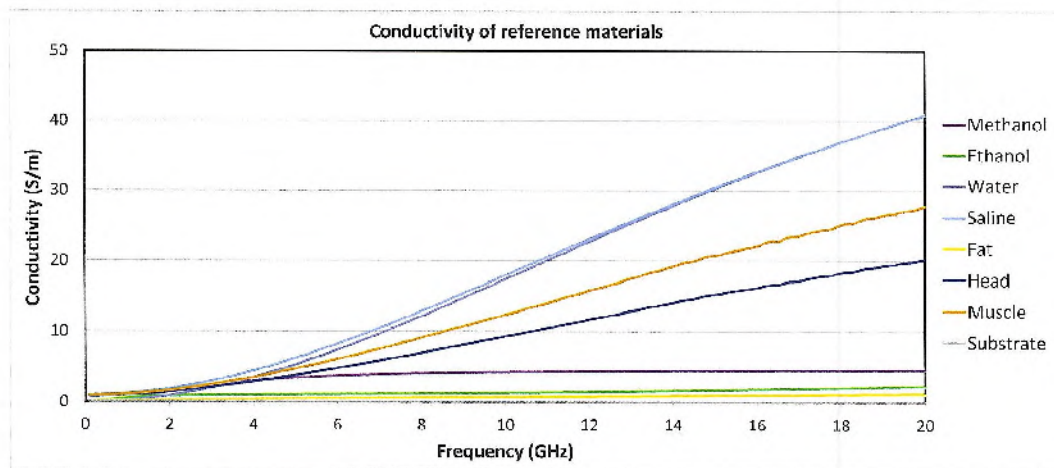


Fig. B.2 Conductivity of reference materials

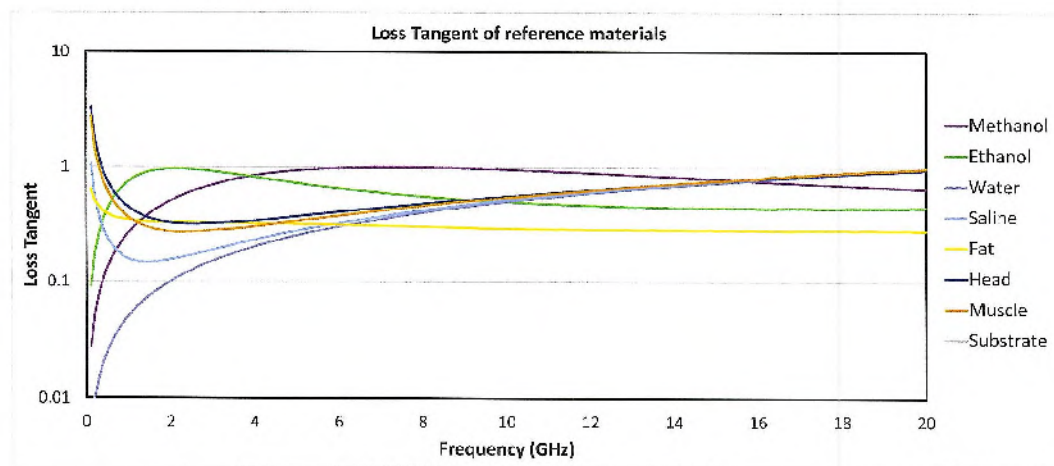


Fig. B.3 Loss tangent of reference materials

PHOTOS

Photo labels indicate side facing tissue tank.

BOTTOM SIDE

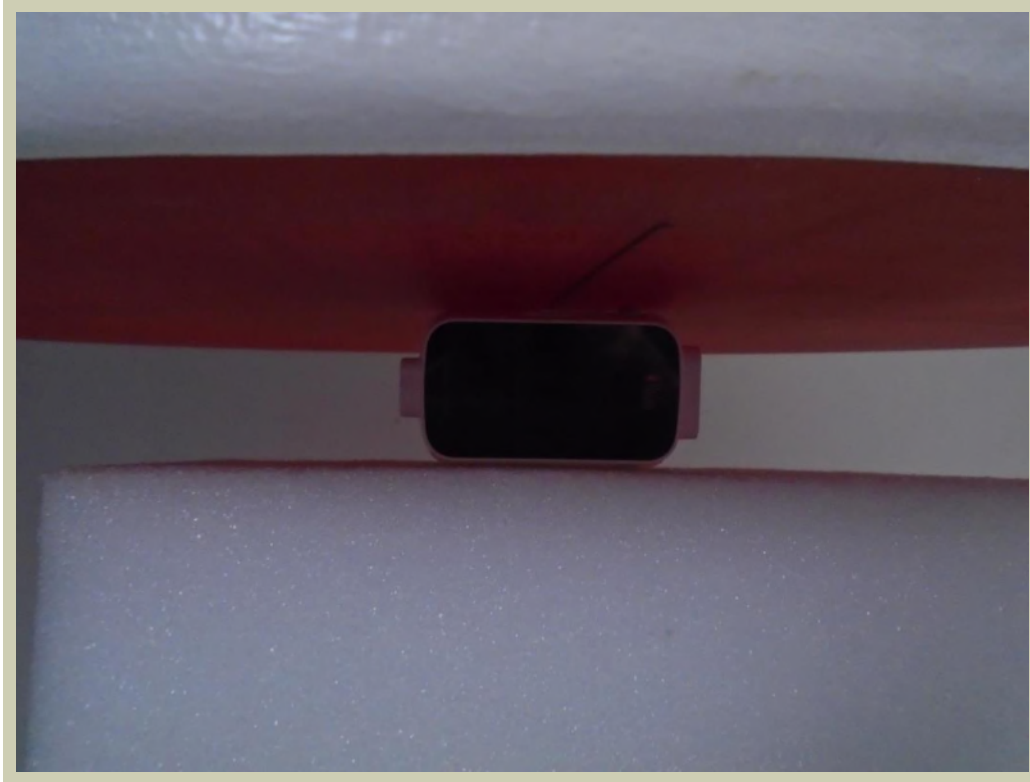


TOP SIDE



PHOTOS

LEFT SIDE



RIGHT SIDE



PHOTOS

FRONT SIDE



BACK SIDE

