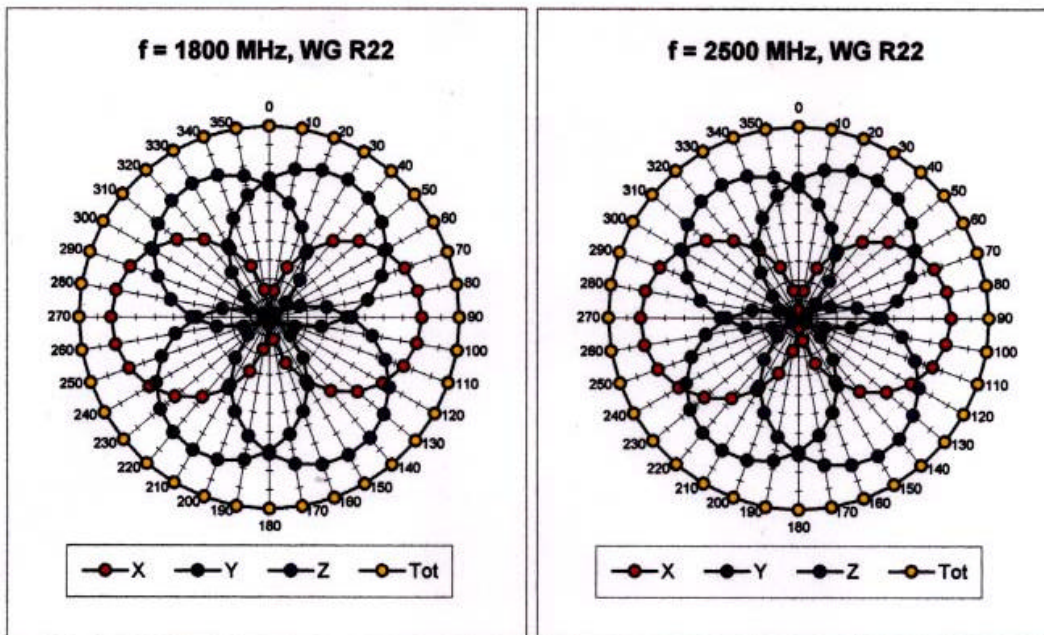
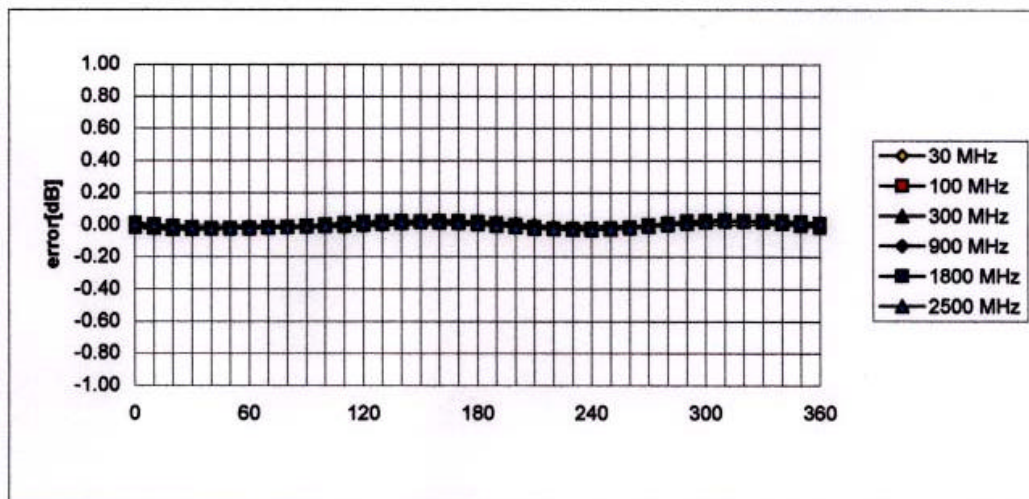


ET3DV6 SN:1609

June 20, 2002



Isotropy Error (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

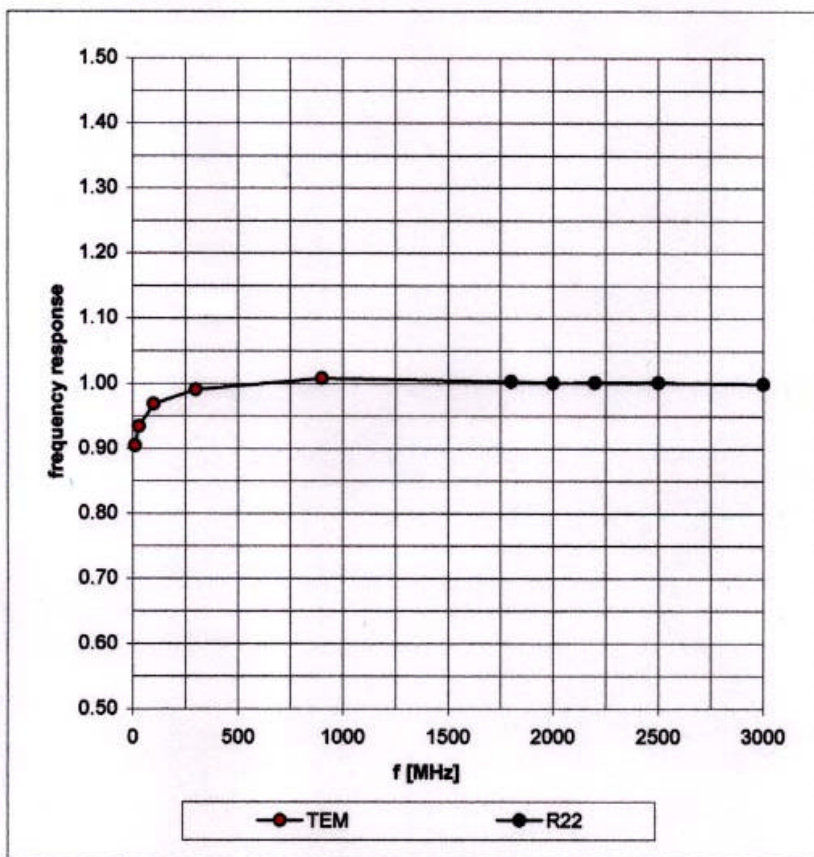


ET3DV6 SN:1609

June 20, 2002

Frequency Response of E-Field

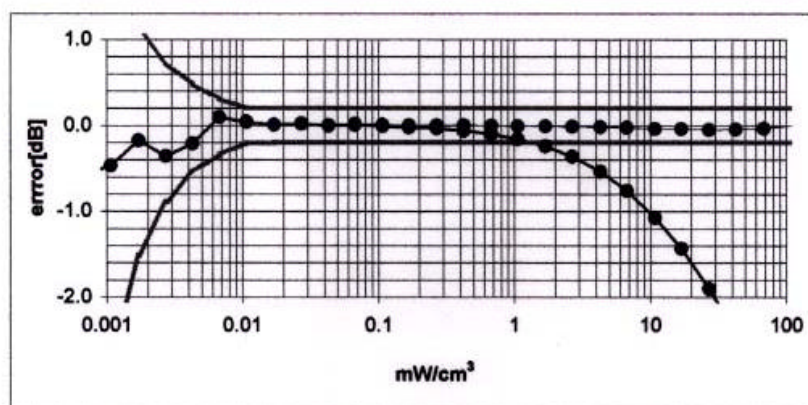
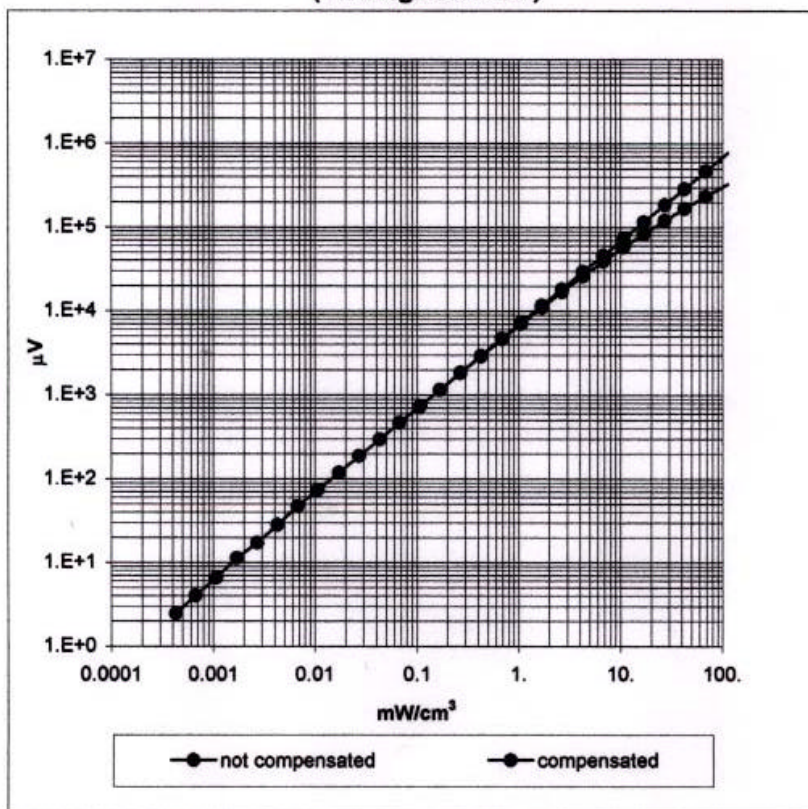
(TEM-Cell:ifi110, Waveguide R22)



ET3DV6 SN:1609

June 20, 2002

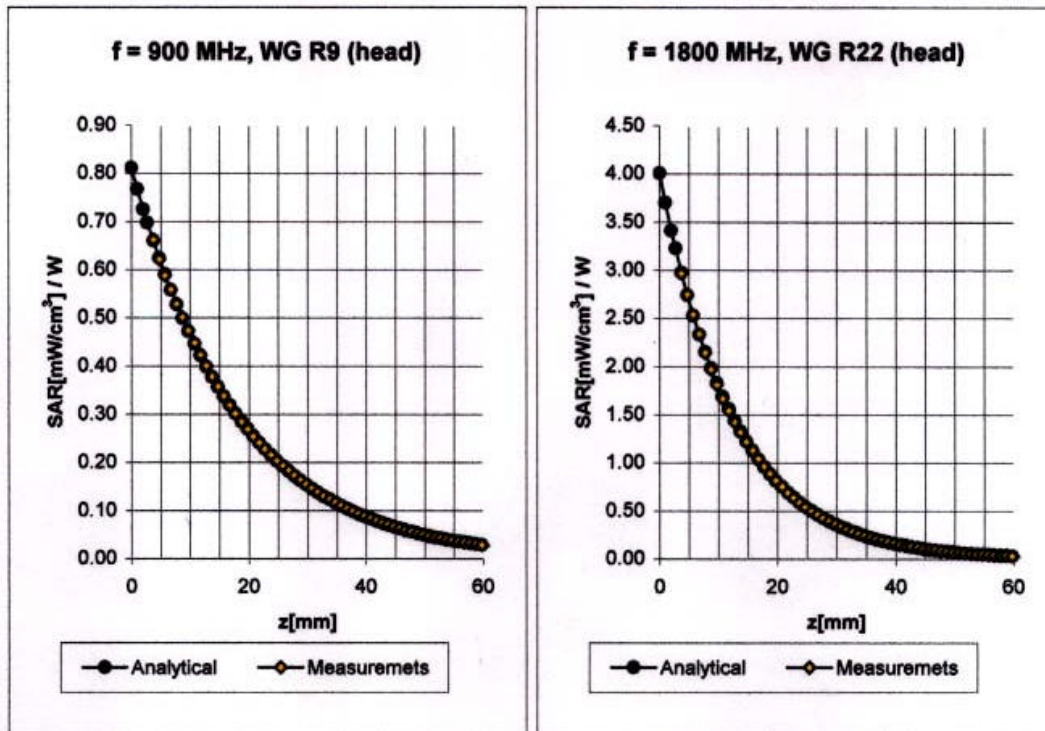
Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{brain}})$ (Waveguide R22)



ET3DV6 SN:1609

June 20, 2002

Conversion Factor Assessment

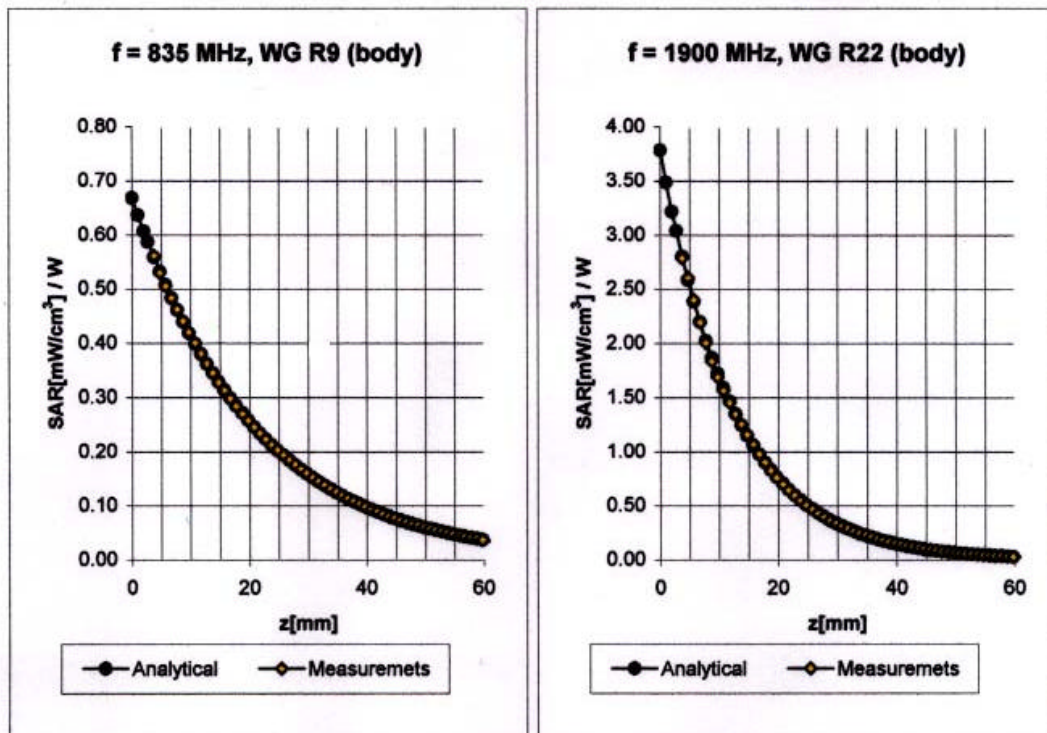


Head	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Head	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
	ConvF X	$6.5 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$6.5 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha 0.38
	ConvF Z	$6.5 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth 2.56
Head	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Head	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
	ConvF X	$5.4 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$5.4 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha 0.60
	ConvF Z	$5.4 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth 2.14

ET3DV6 SN:1609

June 20, 2002

Conversion Factor Assessment

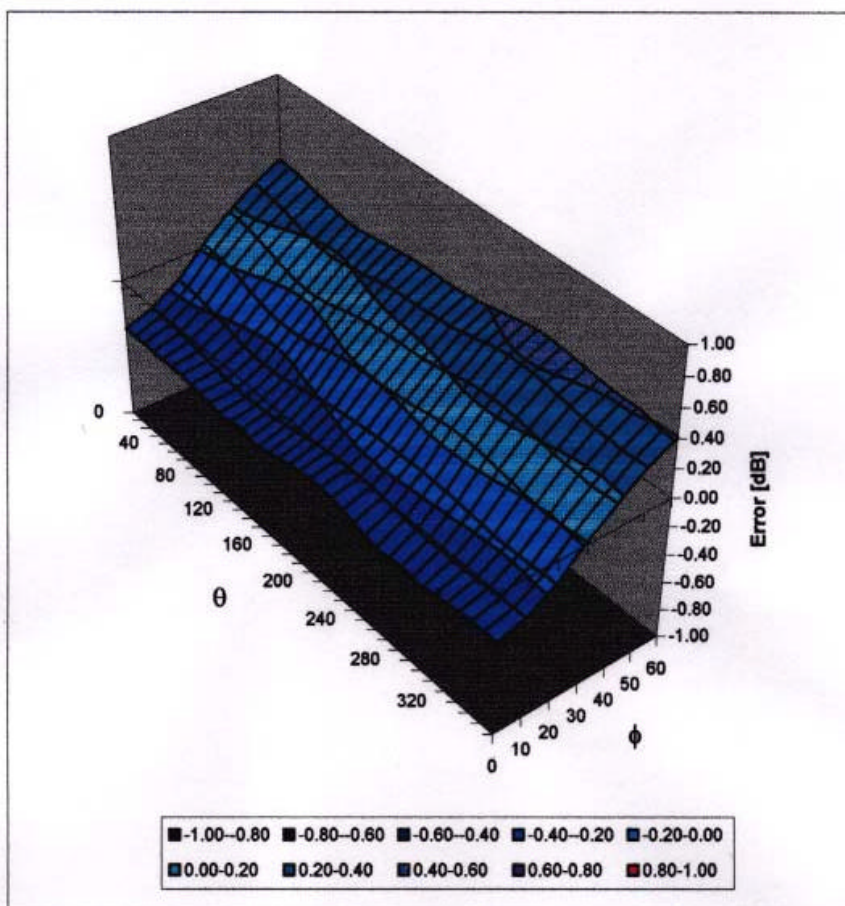


Body	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 55.2 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Body	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 55.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.05 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
	ConvF X	$6.3 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$6.3 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha 0.36
	ConvF Z	$6.3 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth 2.71
Body	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Body	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
	ConvF X	$4.9 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$4.9 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha 0.77
	ConvF Z	$4.9 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth 2.05

ET3DV6 SN:1609

June 20, 2002

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (θ, ϕ), $f = 900$ MHz

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

Additional Conversion Factors for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:

ET3DV6

Serial Number:

1609

Place of Assessment:

Zurich

Date of Assessment:

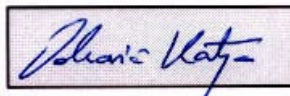
June 21, 2002

Probe Calibration Date:

June 20, 2002

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies that conversion factor(s) of this probe have been evaluated on the date indicated above. The assessment was performed using the FDTD numerical code SEMCAD of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. The evaluation is coupled with measured conversion factors. The uncertainty of the numerical assessment is based on the extrapolation from measured value at 900 MHz or at 1800 MHz.

Assessed by:



Dosimetric E-Field Probe ET3DV6 SN:1609Conversion factor ($\pm$ standard deviation)**450 MHz** ConvF **$7.4 \pm 8\%$**

$\epsilon_r = 43.5 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 0.87 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$ (head tissue)

450 MHz ConvF **$7.6 \pm 8\%$**

$\epsilon_r = 56.7 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 0.94 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$ (body tissue)

APPENDIX F – DIPOLE CALIBRATION DATA

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

Calibration Certificate

450 MHz System Validation Dipole

Type:

D450V2

Serial Number:

1007

Place of Calibration:

Zurich

Date of Calibration:

July 4, 2002

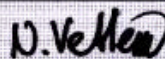
Calibration Interval:

24 months

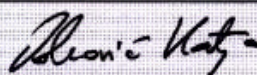
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies, that this device has been calibrated on the date indicated above. The calibration was performed in accordance with specifications and procedures of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

Wherever applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to international standards. In all other cases the standards of the Laboratory for EMF and Microwave Electronics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, Switzerland have been applied.

Calibrated by:



Approved by:



Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

DASY

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D450V2

Serial: 1007

Manufactured: July 1, 2002

Calibrated: July 4, 2002

1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat phantom filled with head simulating liquid of the following electrical parameters at 450 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	44.4	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	0.87 mho/m	$\pm 5\%$

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1d) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 7.2 at 450 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feedpoint was positioned below the center marking of the flat phantom and the dipole was oriented parallel to the longer side of the phantom. The standard measuring distance was 15mm from dipole center to the liquid surface including the 6mm thick phantom shell. The included distance holder was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 20mm was aligned with the dipole. The 5x5x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration. Probe isotropy errors were cancelled by measuring the SAR with normal and 90° turned probe orientations and averaging.

The dipole input power (forward power) was $397 \text{ mW} \pm 3\%$. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

2. SAR Measurement

Standard SAR-measurements were performed with the phantom according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. The results have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values are:

averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of tissue:	4.78 mW/g (Advanced Extrapolation)
averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue:	3.17 mW/g (Advanced Extrapolation)

Advanced extrapolation has been applied to the measured SAR values to compensate for the probe boundary effect (see DASY User Manual for details).

Note: If the liquid parameters for validation are slightly different from the ones used for initial calibration, the SAR-values will be different as well.

3. Dipole Impedance and Return Loss

The impedance was measured at the SMA-connector with a network analyzer and numerically transformed to the dipole feedpoint. The transformation parameters from the SMA-connector to the dipole feedpoint are:

Electrical delay:	1.352 ns	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	0.996	(voltage transmission, one direction)

The dipole was positioned at the flat phantom sections according to section 1 and the distance holder was in place during impedance measurements.

Feedpoint impedance at 450 MHz:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 57.7 \Omega$
---------------------------------	--------------------------------

	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = -5.7 \Omega$
--	--------------------------------

Return Loss at 450 MHz	-21.0 dB
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4. Handling

Do not apply excessive force to the dipole arms, because they might bend. Bending of the dipole arms stresses the soldered connections near the feedpoint leading to a damage of the dipole.

5. Design

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.

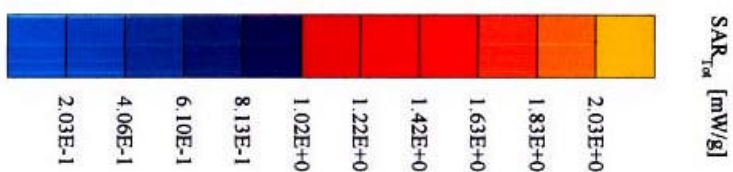
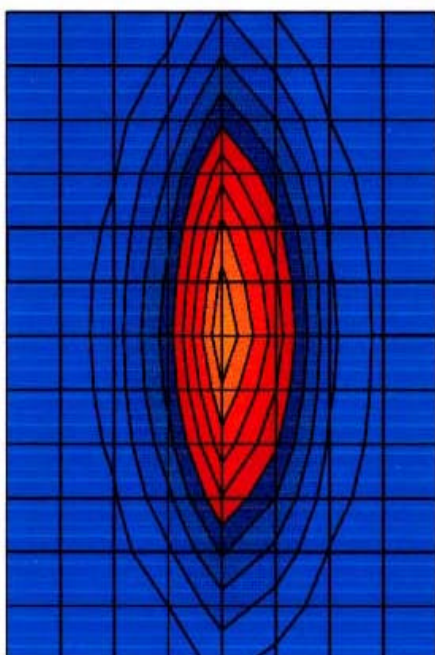
6. Power Test

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

07/04/02

Validation Dipole D450V2 SN:1007, d = 15 mm

Frequency: 450 MHz, Antenna Input Power: 397 [mW]
Phantom Name: Calibration, Grid Spacing: $D_x = 20.0$, $D_y = 20.0$, $D_z = 10.0$
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507, ConvF(7.20, 7.20), Crest factor: 1.0, Head 450 MHz: $\sigma = 0.87$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 44.4$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
Cubes (2): Peak: 2.87 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, SAR (1g): 1.89 mW/g ± 0.03 dB, SAR (10g): 1.26 mW/g ± 0.03 dB, (Advanced extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 13.2 (11.9, 14.8) [mm]



Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Zurich, Switzerland

07/04/02

Validation Dipole D450V2 SN:1007, d = 15 mm

Frequency: 450 MHz, Antenna Input Power: 397 [mW]
Phantom Name: Calibration, Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507, ConvF(7.20, 7.20), Crest factor: 1.0, Head 450 MHz: $\sigma = 0.87 \text{ mho/m}$, $\epsilon_r = 44.4$, $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$
Cubes (2): Peak: $3.17 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.02 \text{ dB}$, SAR (1g): $2.00 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.03 \text{ dB}$, SAR (10g): $1.31 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.03 \text{ dB}$, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 12.4 (10.7, 14.5) [mm]

