



## Certification Report on

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)  
Experimental Analysis

Chi Mei Communications Systems Inc.

Tri-Mode Cellular Phone  
Bach

Test Date: December 2002



ITSD-CMS GSM 1900 Handset GPRS-3968B

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Experimental Analysis SAR Report

Subject: **Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Head Report**

FCC ID: QDJ-0212BAC01

Product: Tri-Mode Cellular Telephone

Model: Bach

Client: Chi Mei Communications Systems Inc

Address: C/O ITS Taiwan Ltd

Project #: ITSD-CMS GSM 1900 Handset GPRS-3968B



Prepared by: APREL Laboratories

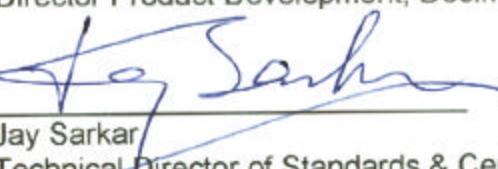
51 Spectrum Way  
Nepean, Ontario  
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Approved by

  
Stuart Nicol  
Director Product Development, Dosimetric R&D

Date: 10-01-03

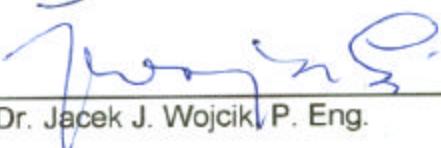
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Date:

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Date:

Jan 10/03



FCC ID: QDJ-0212BAC01  
Applicant: Chi Mei Communications Systems Inc  
Equipment: Tri-Mode Cellular Telephone  
Model: Bach  
Standard: FCC 96-326, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radio-Frequency Radiation

## ENGINEERING SUMMARY

This report contains the results of the engineering evaluation performed on the CMCS Bach GPRS Tri-Mode Cellular Telephone (Handset), operating in PCS mode. The measurements were carried out in accordance with FCC 96-326. Scientific and technical procedures as presented in IEEE P-1528 were also used for the assessment of the device tested. The Device Under Investigation (DUI) was evaluated for its **maximum power level** of 29.7dBm using a secondary handset as supplied by the manufacturer with an SMA connector permanently attached so as to make conducted power measurements. The manufacturer has supplied APREL laboratories with a letter of attestation, stating that both models have been manufactured using the same production process. A copy of this letter is contained as an appendix. The CMCS Cellular Telephone can operate with GPRS but for the purpose of this analysis only one Tx slot was used with a 1/8 duty cycle. The end user shall not be able to change the duty cycle. The CMCS Bach GPRS Tri-Mode Cellular Telephone is a Handheld unit with an external antenna.

The CMCS Bach GPRS Tri-Mode Cellular Telephone a Handheld unit with an external antenna.

The CMCS Bach GPRS Tri-Mode Cellular Telephone was tested at low(ch#512), middle(ch#661) and high(ch#810) channels for the right and left sides of the head in both the touch and tilt positions.

For head exposure, the maximum 1g SAR was found to be 0.24 W/kg for the peak RF output power on the low channel (ch#512, 1850.2 MHz) for the left head side at the touch position.

Test data and graphs are presented in this report.

Based on the test results and on how the device will be marketed and used, it is certified that the product meets the requirements as set forth in the above specifications, for the RF exposure environment.

The results presented in this report relate only to the sample evaluated.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Tests were conducted to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for a sample CMCS Bach GPRS Tri-Mode Cellular Telephone (Handset). These tests were conducted at APREL Laboratories facility located at 51 Spectrum Way, Nepean, Ontario, Canada. A view of the SAR measurement setup can be seen in Appendix A Figure 1. This report describes the results obtained.

## 2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

The following documents are applicable to the work performed:

- 1) FCC 96-326, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radio-Frequency Radiation
- 2) ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1999, IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.
- 3) ANSI/IEEE C95.3-1992, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields – RF and Microwave.
- 4) OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) Supplement C (Edition 01-01), “Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields”.
- 5) IEEE P-1528 Draft “Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communication Devices: Experimental Techniques.”

### 3. DEVICE UNDER INVESTIGATION

- CMCS Bach Tri Mode GPRS Cellular Telephone, received on December 15<sup>th</sup> 2002.

The CMCS Bach GPRS Tri-Mode Cellular Telephone shall be called DUI (Device Under Investigation) in the following test report.

**Table 1:** Measured Transmitted Power

Frequency	Channel #	L/M/H	Conducted Power
1850.2	512	Low	29.7 dB
1880	661	Mid	29.7 dB
1909.8	810	High	29.7 dB



**DUI:** CMCS Bach Tri Mode GPRS Cellular Telephone

## 4. TEST EQUIPMENT

- APREL Triangular Dosimetric Probe Model E-010, s/n 163
- ALIDX-500 Dosimetric SAR Measurement System
- APREL flat Phantom F1, Part # P-V-G8 (overall shell thickness 2mm)
- APREL 1.9 GHz Dipole
- APREL RF Amplifier
- Hewlett Packard Signal Generator
- Gigatronics Power Meter
- Gigatronics Power Sensor
- Hewlett Packard Dual Directional Coupler
- R&S CMD55 Radio Communications Testset

**Table 2:** Instrumentation

Instrument	Calibration Due	Asset Number/Serial Number
E-010 Probe	May 2003	163
ALIDX-500	March 2003	N/A
APREL Flat Phantom	N/A	APL-001
APREL UniPhantom	N/A	APL-085
APREL 2450MHz Dipole	CBT	N/A
APREL RF Amplifier	CBT	301467
HP-Signal Generator	September 2003	301468
Gigatronics Power Meter	September 2003	301393
Gigatronics Power Sensor	April 2003	301394
HP Directional Coupler	October 2003	100251
R&S CMD55	NCR	301496

## 5. SET UP

### 5.1 ALIDX-500 Measurement System

The image below shows the laboratory along with the ALIDX-500 Measurement system.



The ALIDX-500 Dosimetric SAR Measurement System was developed jointly with APREL Laboratories and IDX Robotics for use within wireless development and the compliance environment. The system consists of a six axis articulated arm, and controller for precise probe positioning (0.05 mm repeatability). Custom software has been developed to enable communications between the robot controller software and the host operating system.

An amplifier is located on the articulated arm, which is isolated from the custom designed end effector and robot arm. The end effector provides the mechanical touch detection functionality and probe connection interface. The amplifier is functionally validated within the manufacturers site and calibrated at NCL Calibration Laboratories. A Data Acquisition Card (DAC) is used to collect the signal as detected by the isotropic e-field probe. The DAC manufacturer calibrates the DAC to NIST standards. A formal validation is executed using all mechanical and electronic components to prove conformity of the measurement platform as a whole.

The ALIDX-500 has been designed to measure devices within the compliance environment to meet all recognized standards. The system also conforms to standards, which are currently being developed by the scientific and manufacturing community.

The course scan resolution is defined by the operator and reflects the requirements of the standard to which the device is being tested. Precise measurements are made within the predefined course scan area and the values are logged.

The user predefines the sample rate for which the measurements are made so as to ensure that the full duty-cycle of a pulse modulation device is covered during the sample. The following algorithm is an example of the function used by the system for linearisation of the output for the probe.

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

The APREL E-Field probe is evaluated to establish the diode compression point.

A complex algorithm is then used to calculate the values within the measured points down to a resolution of 1mm. The data from this process is then used to provide the co-ordinates from which the cube scan is created for the determination of the 1 g and 10 g averages.

Cube scan averaging consists of a number of complex algorithms, which are used to calculate the one, and ten gram averages. The basis for the cube scan process is centered on the location where the maximum measured SAR value was found. When a secondary peak value is found which is within 60% of the initial peak value, the system will report this back to the operator who can then asses the need for further analysis of both the peak values prior to the one and ten-gram cube scan averaging process. The algorithm consists of 3D cubic Spline, and Lagrange extrapolation to the surface, which form the matrix for calculating the measurement output for the one and ten gram average values. The resolution for the physical scan integral is user defined with a final calculated resolution down to 1mm.

In-depth analysis for the differential of the physical scanning resolution for the cube scan analysis has been carried out, to identify the optimum setting for the probe positioning steps, and this has been determined at 8mm increments on the X, & Y planes. The reduction of the physical step increment increased the time taken for analysis but did not provide a better uncertainty or return on measured values.

Prior to the measurement process the operator can insert the parameters for which the physical measurements are made, defining the X, Y, and Z probe movement integrals. For the FCC compliance process both OET 65 "Supplement C" and the IEEE draft standard "P-1528" were used to define the measurement parameters used during the assessment of the device.

The final output from the system provides data for the area scan measurements, physical and splined (1mm resolution) cube scan with physical and calculated values (1mm resolution).

The overall uncertainty for the methodology and algorithms the ALIDX500 used during the SAR calculation was evaluated using the data from IEEE P-1528 f3 algorithm:

$$f_3(x, y, z) = A \frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{4} + x'^2 + y'^2} \cdot \left( e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} + \frac{a^2}{2(a + 2z)^2} \right)$$

The probe used during the measurement process has been assessed to provide values for diode compression. These values are calculated during the probe calibration exercise and are used in the mathematical calculations for the assessment of SAR.

## 5.2 Validation

A full system validation was run prior to the SAR testing. The methodology used for the system validation was taken from IEEE P-1528 section 7 (where applicable). Further details of the tissue used during the system validation is provided in section 6.3 Simulated Tissue. The results from the system validation are provided in Annex A Measurement Results.

The image below shows the setup used for the system validation.



### 5.3 Simulated Tissue

The recipes used to make the simulated tissue to those as presented in OET Supplement C. Upon request further information shall be presented.

The density used to determine SAR from the measurements was the recommended 1.0 kg/m<sup>3</sup> found in Appendix C of "Supplement C OET Bulletin 65, Edition 01-01".

Dielectric parameters of the simulated tissue material were determined using an Anritsu 37347A Vector Network Analyzer, a Hewlett Packard 809B Slotted Line Carriage, and an APREL SLP-001 Slotted Line Probe.

**Table 3:** Properties of the Tissue

Brain Tissue	APREL	Target Value	D (%)
Dielectric constant, $\epsilon_r$	41.45	40	3.6
Conductivity, $\sigma$ [S/m]	1.47	1.4	5
Tissue Conversion Factor,	5.85	-	-

**Table 4:** Tissue Calibration Instrumentation

Instrument	Calibration Due	Asset Number/Serial Number
Anritsu VNA	CBT	301382
APREL Dielectric Probe	CBT	-

## 5.4 Methodology

1. The test methodology utilized in the certification of the CMCS handset complies with the requirements of FCC 96-326 and ANSI/IEEE C95.3-1992.
2. The E-field is measured with a small isotropic probe (output voltage proportional to  $E^2$ ).

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma |E|^2}{\rho}$$

3. The probe is moved precisely from one point to the next using the robot (10 mm increments for wide area scanning and 8 mm increments for zoom scanning in the X, Y directions) and (5.0 mm increments for the final depth profile measurement in the Z direction).
4. The probe travels in the homogeneous liquid simulating human tissue (head).

Section 5.3 contains information about the properties of the simulated tissue used for these measurements.

5. The liquid is contained in IEEE SAM phantoms simulating a portion of the human head one for the left side and another for the right side. The overall shell thickness of the phantoms is in line with the requirements of IEEE P-1528 mm.
6. For the touch position the DUI is positioned with the surface under investigation against the phantom with no separation distance. To achieve this the intersection of the MB/NF line and the acoustic output of the DUI is used to line up device prior to testing. The device is then positioned using views from above and to the side of the DUI. At this point the DUI is raised and brought into contact with the IEEE SAM Phantom where a minimum of three points of the DUI are in contact with the phantom. The angle of this position is then noted and referenced for repeatability.

7. For tilt position the recorded angle used during the touch assessment is increased by adding 15° to the (recorded) angle. The device is placed into the touch position and then lowered so that the +15° position can be achieved. Once the change in angle has been made the device is then raised and compensation made for the displacement of the acoustic output in respect to the intersection of the MB/NF line in for the "X" axis is executed.
  
8. All tests were performed with the highest power available from the sample DUI under transmit conditions.

More detailed descriptions of the test method are given in Section 6 where appropriate.

## 6. TEST RESULTS

### 6.1. TRANSMITTER CHARACTERISTICS

The battery-powered DUI will consume energy from its batteries, which may affect the DUI's transmission power characteristics. In order to gage this effect the sample DUI which was provided by CMCS to APREL for conducted power measurements was connected to the R&S CMD55 and set to transmit continuously for 30 minutes, at the low, mid, and high channels.

The power was measured at the inception of the call between the DUI and the communications tester connected to the desired channel at high power (1W 30 dB as per the PCS standard) and then measured again after 30 minutes. A final measurement was made using the above methodology on the device after 45 minutes and the results are presented in the table below.

#### Note

**TWO DEVICES WERE PRESENTED TO APREL, WHICH THE MANUFACTURER HAS ATTESTED TO BEING MANUFACTURED TO THE SAME PRODUCTION SPECIFICATIONS. ONE OF THE DEVICES WAS USED TO GAUGE CONDUCTED POWER DRIFT PRIOR TO SAR ANALYSIS WHILE THE OTHER WAS USED DURING THE SAR ASSESSMENT.**

Channel	Frequency MHz	Power at 30 Minutes dB	Power at 45 Minutes dB
512 Low	1850.2	29.7	29.6
661 Mid	1880	29.7	29.6
810 High	1909.8	29.7	29.6

## 6.2. SAR MEASUREMENTS

- 1) RF exposure is expressed as a Specific Absorption Rate (SAR). SAR is calculated from the E-field, measured in a grid of test points. SAR is expressed as RF power per kilogram of mass, averaged in 10 grams of tissue for the extremities and 1 gram of tissue elsewhere. The equation below is a representation of how SAR can theoretically equate.

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dW}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dW}{\rho dV} \right)$$

- 2) The DUI was put into test mode for the SAR measurements via a R&S CMD55 radio communications test set, which emulates a base station. The CMD55 controls the DUI operation frequency, slot, and power during the SAR analysis.
- 3) Table 6 provides the details in tabular form of the full measurement analysis, which was performed on the DUI. Appendix A provides contour plots of the SAR measurements on the DUI. The actual device is presented as an overlay superimposed onto the contour plot.
- 4) Wide area scans were performed for the low, middle and high channels of the DUI in both the touch and tilt positions using the right and left IEEE SAM phantoms following the protocols contained in IEEE P-1528. The DUI was operating with maximum output power and a duty cycle of 1/8.

### 6.3 User's Head Exposure

The acoustic output has been defined as per the image below where the physical form factor for the handset was used to determine where the intersection of the **NF** and **MB** lines would be for placing the device against the IEEE SAM phantom.



The handset was positioned against the SAM phantom, using the defined acoustic output for the device, and aligning it with the identifiable ERP (Ear Reference Point) on the IEEE SAM phantoms.

- 1) The device had an initial area scan executed to establish the location of the maximum peak SAR. A calculated resolution of 1 mm was used to further determine the location for the peak SAR.

- 2) The device was then explored on a refined 32 mm grid (Cube, Fine Scan) in three dimensions (X, Y & Z) measuring at 8 mm integrals X & Y and 5 mm integrals in the Z plane so as to create a physical measured point matrix. The system then runs a series of complex algorithms, which completes the matrix of calculated and measured values equivalent to a 1 mm resolution in the X, & Y planes.
- 3) The software runs a series of Lagrange functions to provide the data for the Z plane, which is inserted into the matrix.
- 4) To complete the calculated matrix (1 mm resolution) a fourth-order polynomial extrapolation is used to compute the surface values and the 1-gram averages are then calculated.
- 5) The device was fully assessed using the left hand IEEE SAM phantom, at both the touch and tilt positions using the above methodology, at all three channels, low, mid and high.
- 6) The Maximum SAR value averaged over 1 gram for the user's head exposure analysis was found to be 0.24W/kg at the low channel on the left hand IEEE SAM in the touch position (Table 6).
- 7) A second measurement using the right side IEEE SAM phantom was executed at the touch position while the device was transmitting on the low channel. The maximum measured 1g SAR was found to be 0.16 W/kg.

**Table 6: SAR Measurement Results**

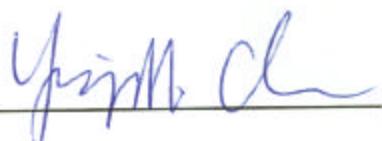
Type of Exposure	DUI Position	Phantom	Channel			1g SAR (W/kg) Limit: 1.6W/kg
			L/M/H	Ch #	Freq (MHz)	
Head	Cheek/Touch	LHS	Low	512	1850.2	0.24
	Cheek/Touch	LHS	Middle	661	1880	0.18
	Cheek/Touch	LHS	High	810	1909.8	0.16
	Ear/15° Tilt	LHS	Low	512	1850.2	0.08
	Ear/15° Tilt	LHS	Middle	661	1880	0.04
	Ear/15° Tilt	LHS	High	810	1909.8	0.03
	Cheek/Touch	RHS	Low	512	1850.2	0.16

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

The maximum Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) averaged over 1 gram for the user's head exposure analysis, determined at low channel (ch#512 touch position, LHS IEEE SAM  $f_{TX}=1850.2$  MHz) of the DUI, is 0.24 W/kg. The overall margin of uncertainty for this measurement is  $\pm 18.3\%$  K=2 (Appendix D). The SAR limit given in the FCC 96-326 Safety Guideline is 1.6 W/kg for body exposure for the general population.

Considering the above, this unit as tested, and as it will be marketed and used, is found to be compliant with the FCC 96-326 requirement.

Tested by:



Date: December 18th, 2002



## Appendix A

# TEST DATA AND GRAPHIC PLOTS

## SAR Data Report CMCS SAM LHS-Head-Low-Touch

Start : 17-Dec-02 05:39:03 pm  
End : 17-Dec-02 05:55:57 pm  
Code Version : 4.12  
Robot Version: 4.08

### Product Data:

Type : Clamshell Hanset  
Model Number : CMCS1  
Serial Number : 1  
Frequency : 1850.2 MHz  
Transmit Pwr : 1 W  
Antenna Type : Center Fed  
Antenna Posn. : Out

### Measurement Data:

Phantom Name : SAM LHS-01  
Phantom Type : SAM LHS  
Tissue Type : Brain  
Tissue Dielectric : 41.450  
Tissue Conductivity : 1.470  
Tissue Density : 1.000  
Crest Factor : 8.000  
Robot Name : CRS

### Probe Data:

Probe Name : 163  
Probe Type : E Fld Triangle  
Frequency : 1900 MHz  
Tissue Type : Brain  
Calibrated Dielectric : 41  
Calibrated Conductivity : 1.40  
Probe Offset : 2.500 mm  
Conversion Factor : 5.850  
Diode Compression Pt : 76.0 mV  
Probe Sensitivity : 0.580 0.580 0.580 mV/(mW/cm<sup>2</sup>)  
Amplifier Gains : 20.00 20.00 20.00  
Chan. Offset (mV) : 2.59 2.00 2.13

### Sample:

Rate: 6000 Samples/Sec  
Count: 1000 Samples  
NIDAQ Gain: 5  
Scan Time: 166.7 msec

### Comments:

Area Scan - Max Local SAR Value at x=45.0 y=2.0 = 0.12 W/kg  
Zoom Scan - Max Local SAR Value at x=54.0 y=1.0 z=0.0 = 0.50 W/kg  
Max 1g SAR at x=56.0 y=1.0 z=0.0 = 0.24 W/kg  
Max 10g SAR at x=50.0 y=2.0 z=0.0 = 0.09 W/kg

**GRAPH 1**



Frequency MHz	Channel	Tissue Temp °	Position & Phantom	Sigma	Epsilon	Conv F	1g SAR
1850.2	512	20	LHS- Touch- SAM	1.47	41.45	5.85	0.24

## SAR Data Report CMCS SAM LHS-Head-Mid-Touch

Start : 17-Dec-02 05:59:34 pm  
End : 17-Dec-02 06:16:10 pm  
Code Version : 4.12  
Robot Version: 4.08

### Product Data:

Type : Clamshell Hanset  
Model Number : CMCS1  
Serial Number : 1  
Frequency : 1880 MHz  
Transmit Pwr : 1 W  
Antenna Type : Center Fed  
Antenna Posn. : Out

### Measurement Data:

Phantom Name : SAM LHS-01  
Phantom Type : SAM LHS  
Tissue Type : Brain  
Tissue Dielectric : 41.450  
Tissue Conductivity : 1.470  
Tissue Density : 1.000  
Crest Factor : 8.000  
Robot Name : CRS

### Probe Data:

Probe Name : 163  
Probe Type : E Fld Triangle  
Frequency : 1900 MHz  
Tissue Type : Brain  
Calibrated Dielectric : 41  
Calibrated Conductivity : 1.40  
Probe Offset : 2.500 mm  
Conversion Factor : 5.850  
Diode Compression Pt : 76.0 mV  
Probe Sensitivity : 0.580 0.580 0.580 mV/(mW/cm<sup>2</sup>)  
Amplifier Gains : 20.00 20.00 20.00  
Chan. Offset (mV) : 2.59 2.00 2.13

### Sample:

Rate: 6000 Samples/Sec  
Count: 1000 Samples  
NIDAQ Gain: 5  
Scan Time: 166.7 msec

### Comments:

Area Scan - Max Local SAR Value at x=45.0 y=2.0 = 0.09 W/kg  
Zoom Scan - Max Local SAR Value at x=61.0 y=1.0 z=0.0 = 0.35 W/kg  
Max 1g SAR at x=56.0 y=2.0 z=0.0 = 0.18 W/kg  
Max 10g SAR at x=50.0 y=3.0 z=0.0 = 0.06 W/kg

**Graph 2**



Frequency MHz	Channel	Tissue Temp °	Position & Phantom	Sigma	Epsilon	Conv F	1g SAR
1880	661	20	LHS- Touch- SAM	1.47	41.45	5.85	0.18

## SAR Data Report CMCS SAM LHS-Head-Mid-Touch

Start : 17-Apr-02 06:24:57 pm  
End : 17-Apr-02 06:41:33 pm  
Code Version : 4.12  
Robot Version: 4.08

### Product Data:

Type : Clamshell Hanset  
Model Number : CMCS1  
Serial Number : 1  
Frequency : 1909.8 MHz  
Transmit Pwr : 1 W  
Antenna Type : Center Fed  
Antenna Posn. : Out

### Measurement Data:

Phantom Name : SAM LHS-01  
Phantom Type : SAM LHS  
Tissue Type : Brain  
Tissue Dielectric : 41.450  
Tissue Conductivity : 1.470  
Tissue Density : 1.000  
Crest Factor : 8.000  
Robot Name : CRS

### Probe Data:

Probe Name : 163  
Probe Type : E Fld Triangle  
Frequency : 1900 MHz  
Tissue Type : Brain  
Calibrated Dielectric : 41  
Calibrated Conductivity : 1.40  
Probe Offset : 2.500 mm  
Conversion Factor : 5.850  
Diode Compression Pt : 76.0 mV  
Probe Sensitivity : 0.580 0.580 0.580 mV/(mW/cm<sup>2</sup>)  
Amplifier Gains : 20.00 20.00 20.00  
Chan. Offset (mV) : 2.59 2.00 2.13

### Sample:

Rate: 6000 Samples/Sec  
Count: 1000 Samples  
NIDAQ Gain: 5  
Scan Time: 166.7 msec

### Comments:

Area Scan - Max Local SAR Value at x=45.0 y=2.0 = 0.09 W/kg  
Zoom Scan - Max Local SAR Value at x=58.0 y=1.0 z=0.0 = 0.29 W/kg  
Max 1g SAR at x=56.0 y=2.0 z=0.0 = 0.16 W/kg  
Max 10g SAR at x=50.0 y=2.0 z=0.0 = 0.06 W/kg

**Graph 3**



Frequency MHz	Channel	Tissue Temp °	Position & Phantom	Sigma	Epsilon	Conv F	1g SAR
1909.8	880	20	LHS- Touch- SAM	1.47	41.45	5.85	0.16

## SAR Data Report CMCS SAM LHS-Head-Low-Tilt

Start : 17-Dec-02 07:24:57 pm  
End : 17-Dec-02 07:41:33 pm  
Code Version : 4.12  
Robot Version: 4.08

### Product Data:

Type : Clamshell Hanset  
Model Number : CMCS1  
Serial Number : 1  
Frequency : 1850.2 MHz  
Transmit Pwr : 1 W  
Antenna Type : Center Fed  
Antenna Posn. : Out

### Measurement Data:

Phantom Name : SAM LHS-01  
Phantom Type : SAM LHS  
Tissue Type : Brain  
Tissue Dielectric : 41.450  
Tissue Conductivity : 1.470  
Tissue Density : 1.000  
Crest Factor : 8.000  
Robot Name : CRS

### Probe Data:

Probe Name : 163  
Probe Type : E Fld Triangle  
Frequency : 1900 MHz  
Tissue Type : Brain  
Calibrated Dielectric : 41  
Calibrated Conductivity : 1.40  
Probe Offset : 2.500 mm  
Conversion Factor : 5.850  
Diode Compression Pt : 76.0 mV  
Probe Sensitivity : 0.580 0.580 0.580 mV/(mW/cm<sup>2</sup>)  
Amplifier Gains : 20.00 20.00 20.00  
Chan. Offset (mV) : 2.59 2.00 2.13

### Sample:

Rate: 6000 Samples/Sec  
Count: 1000 Samples  
NIDAQ Gain: 5  
Scan Time: 166.7 msec

### Comments:

Area Scan - Max Local SAR Value at x=11.0 y=-1.0 = 0.01 W/kg  
Zoom Scan - Max Local SAR Value at x=12.0 y=0.0 z=0.0 = 0.14 W/kg  
Max 1g SAR at x=13.0 y=1.0 z=0.0 = 0.08 W/kg  
Max 10g SAR at x=11.0 y=0.0 z=0.0 = 0.03 W/kg

**Graph 4**



Frequency MHz	Channel	Tissue Temp °	Position & Phantom	Sigma	Epsilon	Conv F	1g SAR
1850.2	512	20	LHS-Tilt- SAM	1.47	41.45	5.85	0.08



## SAR Data Report CMCS SAM RHS-Head-Low-Touch

Start : 17-Dec-02 09:14:12 pm  
End : 17-Dec-02 09:31:55 pm  
Code Version : 4.12  
Robot Version: 4.08

### Product Data:

Type : Clamshell Hanset  
Model Number : CMCS1  
Serial Number : 1  
Frequency : 1850.2 MHz  
Transmit Pwr : 1 W  
Antenna Type : Center Fed  
Antenna Posn. : Out

### Measurement Data:

Phantom Name : SAM RHS-01  
Phantom Type : SAM RHS  
Tissue Type : Brain  
Tissue Dielectric : 41.450  
Tissue Conductivity : 1.470  
Tissue Density : 1.000  
Crest Factor : 8.000  
Robot Name : CRS

### Probe Data:

Probe Name : 163  
Probe Type : E Fld Triangle  
Frequency : 1900 MHz  
Tissue Type : Brain  
Calibrated Dielectric : 41  
Calibrated Conductivity : 1.40  
Probe Offset : 2.500 mm  
Conversion Factor : 5.850  
Diode Compression Pt : 76.0 mV  
Probe Sensitivity : 0.580 0.580 0.580 mV/(mW/cm<sup>2</sup>)  
Amplifier Gains : 20.00 20.00 20.00  
Chan. Offset (mV) : 2.59 2.00 2.13

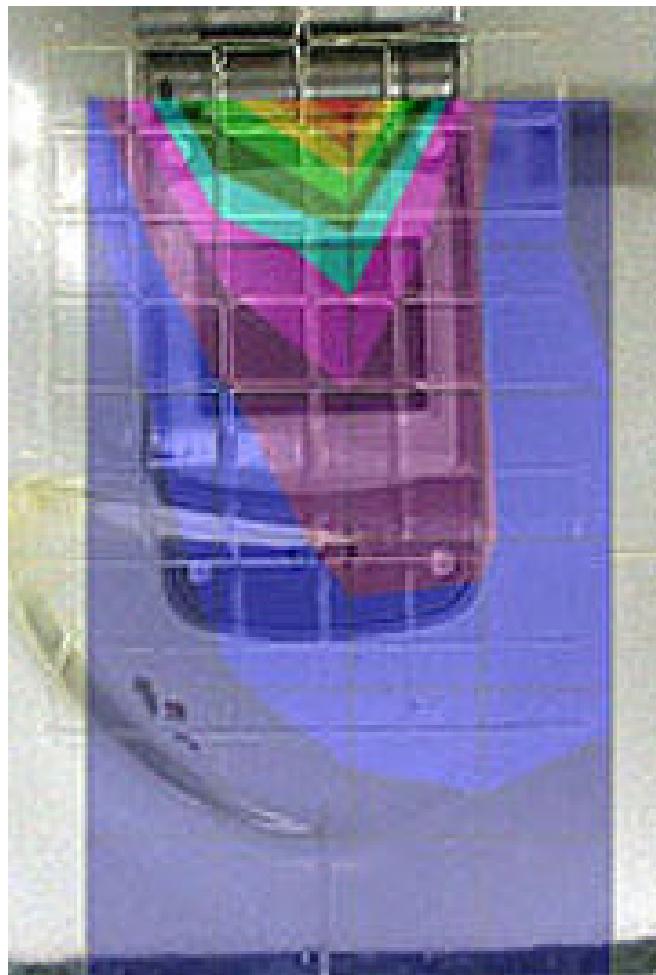
### Sample:

Rate: 6000 Samples/Sec  
Count: 1000 Samples  
NIDAQ Gain: 5  
Scan Time: 166.7 msec

### Comments:

Area Scan - Max Local SAR Value at x=11.0 y=-1.0 = 0.01 W/kg  
Zoom Scan - Max Local SAR Value at x=12.0 y=0.0 z=0.0 = 0.44 W/kg  
Max 1g SAR at x=13.0 y=1.0 z=0.0 = 0.16 W/kg  
Max 10g SAR at x=11.0 y=0.0 z=0.0 = 0.09 W/kg

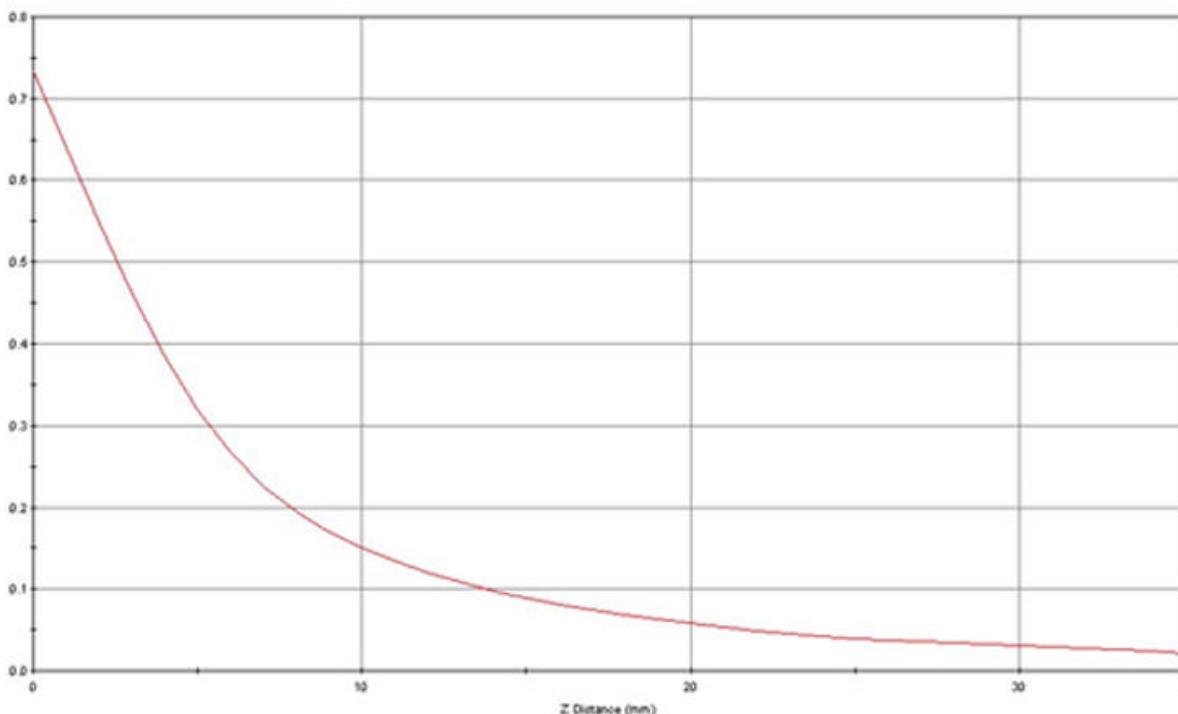
### Graph 5



Frequency MHz	Channel	Tissue Temp °	Position & Phantom	Sigma	Epsilon	Conv F	1g SAR
1850.2	512	20	RHS- Touch- SAM	1.47	41.45	5.85	0.16

## SAR Z Axis Plot

SAR - Z Axis  
at Hotspot x:27.0 y:-34.0

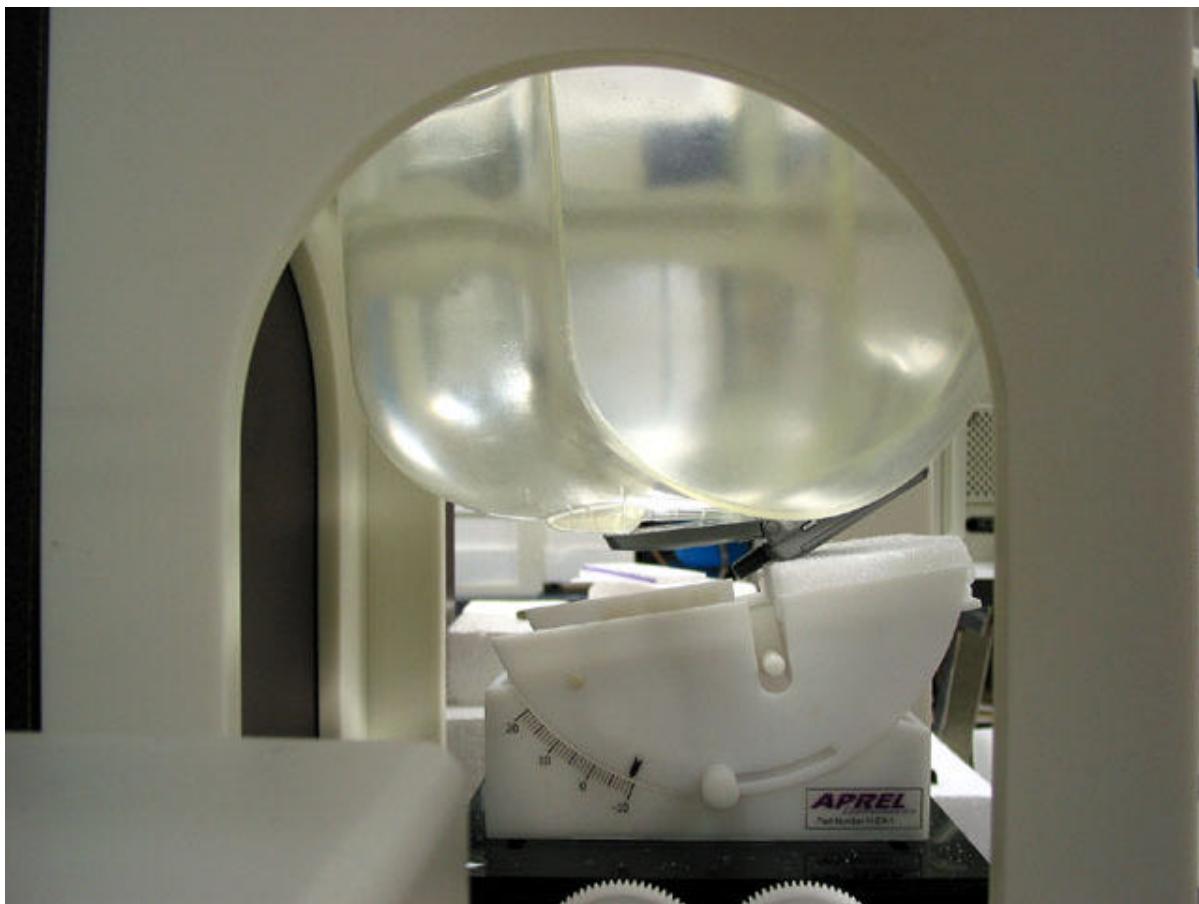


### 1850.2 MHz Low Channel LHS SAM Touch Conservative SAR

## Appendix B

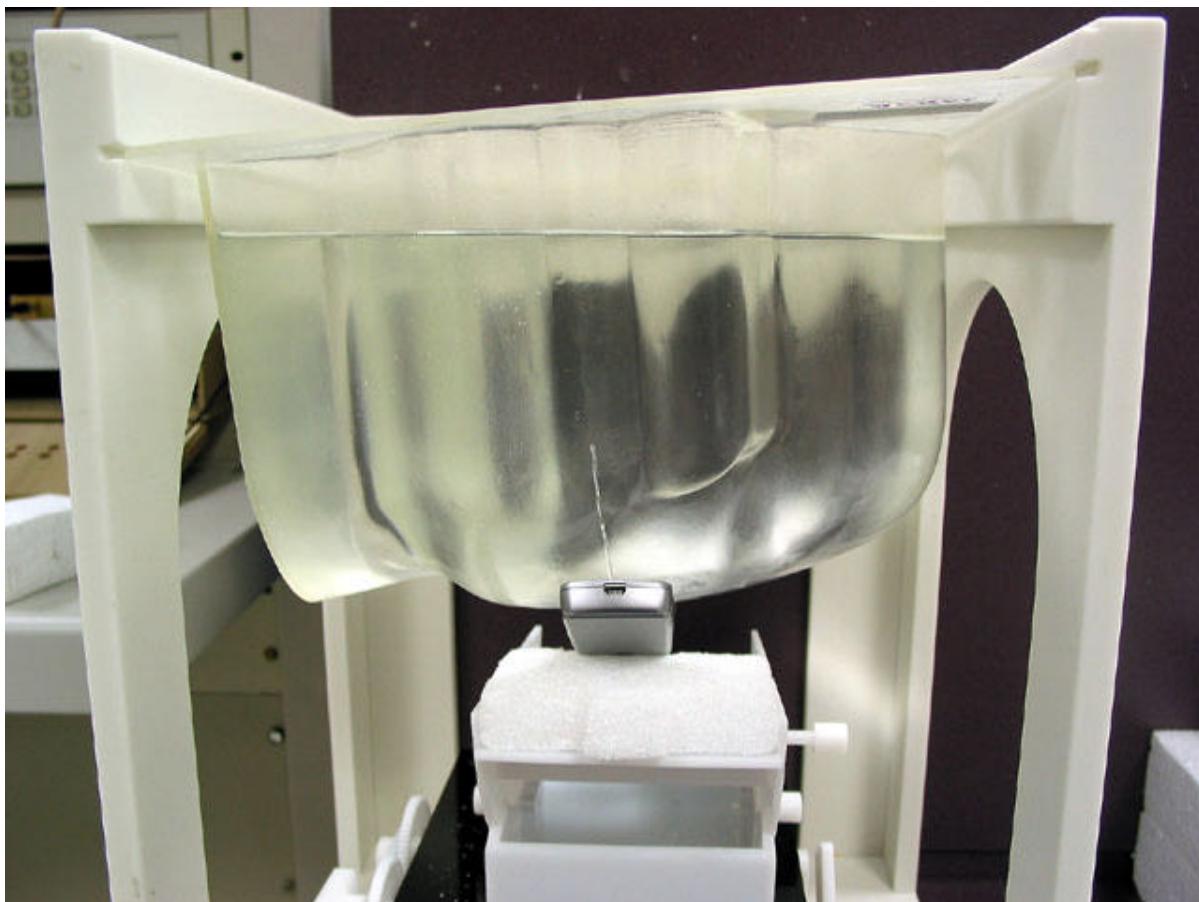
## Test Setup Images

## SAM Phantom LHS



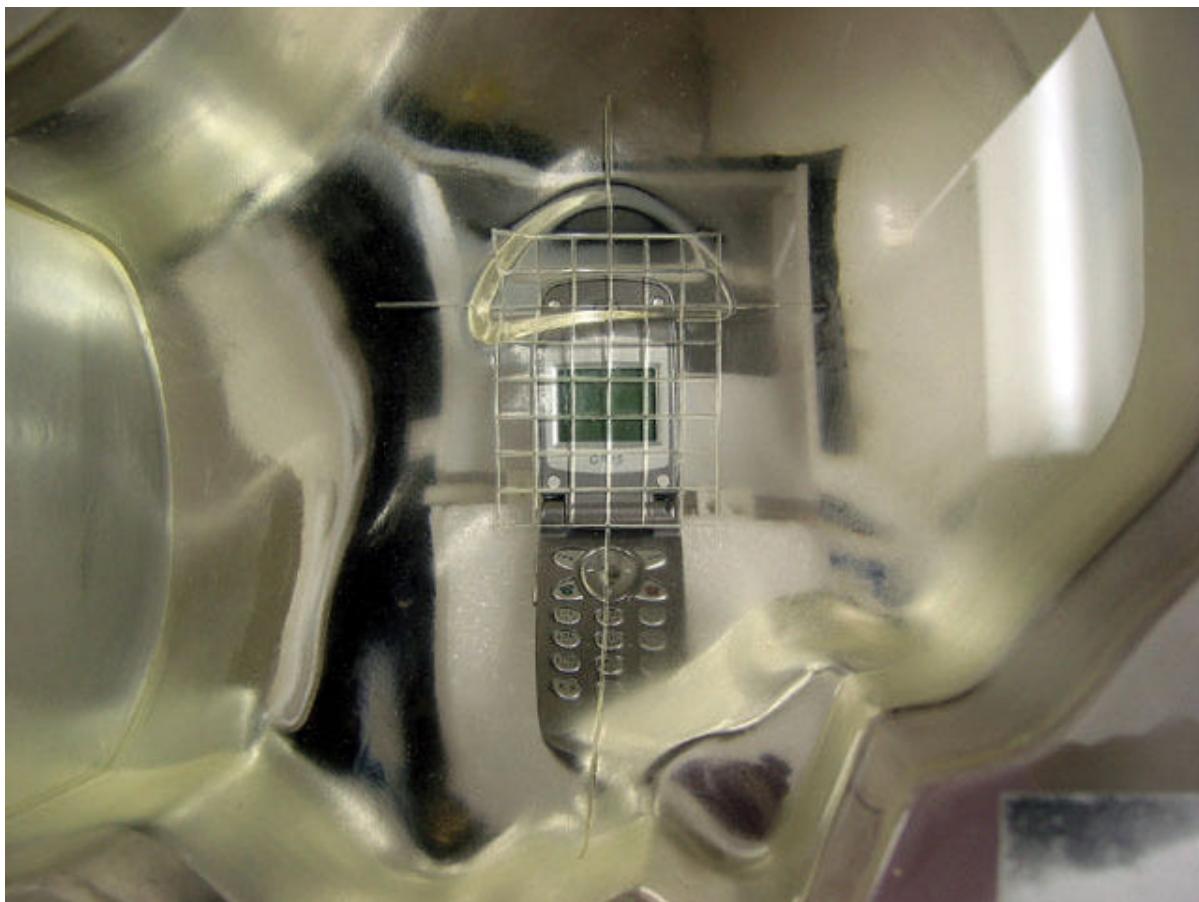
## DUT Touch Side View

## SAM Phantom LHS



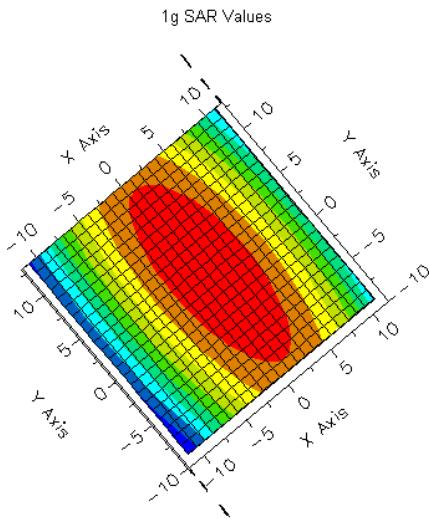
## DUT Touch Front View

## SAM Phantom LHS



## DUT Touch Top View

## APPENDIX C: VALIDATION SCAN



**Figure 5. Contour Plot of 1 gram Validation Scan**

Validation Date: 17 December 2002

Frequency: 1900 MHz

Tissue Type: Brain

Conversion Factor: 5.85

Input Power to Dipole: 1 W

Distance from Dipole to Tissue: 10 mm

Tissue Temp: 20°C

Epsilon: 41.45

Sigma: 1.47

Tissue Depth: 15 cm

Measured 1 Gram SAR (W/Kg)	Target 1 Gram SAR (W/Kg)	Delta (%)
41.4	39.7	3

Measured 10 Gram SAR (W/Kg)	Target 10 Gram SAR (W/Kg)	Delta (%)
20.49	20.5	.02

# Appendix D

# UNCERTAINTY BUDGET

Source of Uncertainty	Description (Annex)	Tolerance Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	$c_i^1 (1-g)$	$c_i^1 (10-g)$	Standard Uncertainty (1-g)	Standard Uncertainty (10-g)	$v_i^2$ or $v_{eff}$
<b>Measurement System</b>									
Probe Calibration	E1.1	3.5	normal	1	1	1	3.5	3.5	
Axial Isotropy	E1.2	3.7	rectangular	3	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	1.5	1.5	
Hemispherical Isotropy	E1.2	10.9	rectangular	3	cp	cp	4.4	4.4	
Boundary Effect	E1.3	1.0	rectangular	3	1	1	0.6	0.6	
Linearity	E1.4	4.7	rectangular	3	1	1	2.7	2.7	
Detection Limit	E1.5	1.0	rectangular	3	1	1	0.6	0.6	
Readout Electronics	E1.6	1.0	normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	
Response Time	E1.7	0.8	rectangular	3	1	1	0.5	0.5	
Integration Time	E1.8	1.7	rectangular	3	1	1	1.0	1.0	
RF Ambient Condition	E5.1	3.0	rectangular	3	1	1	1.7	1.7	
Probe Positioner Mech. Restrictions	E5.2	0.4	rectangular	3	1	1	0.2	0.2	
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	E5.3	2.9	rectangular	3	1	1	1.7	1.7	
Extrapolation and Integration	E4.2	3.7	rectangular	3	1	1	2.1	2.1	
Test Sample Positioning	E3.1.3	4.0	normal	1	1	1	4.0	4.0	11
Device Holder Uncertainty	E3.1.2	2.0	normal	1	1	1	2.0	2.0	8
Drift of Output Power	Section 5.6.2	1	rectangular	3	1	1	0.6	0.6	
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>									
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerance)	E2.1	3.4	rectangular	3	1	1	2.0	2.0	
Liquid Conductivity (target)	E2.2	5	rectangular	3	0.7	0.5	2	1.4	
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	E2.2	2.0	rectangular	3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	
Liquid Permittivity (target)	E2.2	3.6	rectangular	3	0.6	0.5	1.2	1	
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	E2.2	2.0	rectangular	3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	
<b>Combined Uncertainty</b>			RSS				9.1	9	
Combined Uncertainty (coverage factor = 2)		Normal (k=2)					18.3	17.9	

This uncertainty budget assessment was carried out in accordance with the methodology and format described in the document **IEEE Std 1528-200X: DRAFT Recommend Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques**.

The combined standard uncertainty is determined from the root-sum-square combination of the standard uncertainties of the individual components. The expanded uncertainty is computed by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor = 2 to determine the total uncertainty at a 95% confidence level.



## Appendix E

## Probe Calibration

## NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

Calibration File No.: C-P-0249

## C E R T I F I C A T E   O F   C A L I B R A T I O N

It is certified that the equipment identified below has been calibrated in the  
**NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES** by qualified personnel following recognized  
procedures and using transfer standards traceable to NRC/NIST.

Equipment: Miniature Isotropic RF Probe 1900 MHz

Manufacturer: APREL Laboratories

Model No.: E-010

Serial No.: 163

Calibration Procedure: SSI/DRB-TP-D01-032

Project No: Probe Cal Internal

Calibrated: May 8<sup>th</sup> 2002  
Recalibration required: May 7<sup>th</sup> 2003  
Released on: May 8<sup>th</sup> 2002

Released By: \_\_\_\_\_

## NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

51 SPECTRUM WAY  
NEPEAN, ONTARIO  
CANADA K2R 1E6

Division of APREL Lab.  
TEL: (613) 820-4988  
FAX: (613) 820-4161





## INTRODUCTION

This Calibration Report reproduces the results of the calibration performed in line with the SSI/DRB-TP-D01-032 E-Field Probe Calibration Procedure. The results contained within this report are for APREL E-Field Probe E-010 163.

## REFERENCES

SSI/DRB-TP-D01-032 E-Field Probe Calibration Procedure

IEEE P-1528 *DRAFT* "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques"

SSI-TP-014 Tissue Calibration Procedure

### Conditions

Probe 163 was a new probe taken from stock prior to calibration.

**Ambient Temperature of the Laboratory:** 23 °C +/- 0.5 °C  
**Temperature of the Tissue:** 22 °C +/- 0.5 °C

## CALIBRATION RESULTS SUMMARY

**Probe Type:** E-Field Probe E-010

**Serial Number:** 163

**Frequency:** 1900 MHz

**Sensor Offset:** 2.4 mm

Sensor Length: **2.5 mm**

Tip Enclosure: **Glass\***

Tip Diameter: **7 mm**

Tip Length: **40 mm**

Total Length: **290 mm**

\*Resistive to recommended tissue recipes per IEEE-P1528

### 8. SENSITIVITY IN AIR

**Channel X:** 0.58  $\mu$ V/(V/m)<sup>2</sup>

**Channel Y:** 0.58  $\mu$ V/(V/m)<sup>2</sup>

**Channel Z:** 0.58  $\mu$ V/(V/m)<sup>2</sup>

**Diode Compression Point:** 76 mV

## SENSITIVITY IN HEAD TISSUE

**Frequency:** 1900 MHz

**Epsilon:** 40.0(+/-5%) **Sigma:** 1.40 S/m (+/-10%)

### ConvF

**Channel X:** 5.85

**Channel Y:** 5.85

**Channel Z:** 5.85

Tissue sensitivity values were calculated using a load impedance of 5 MΩ.

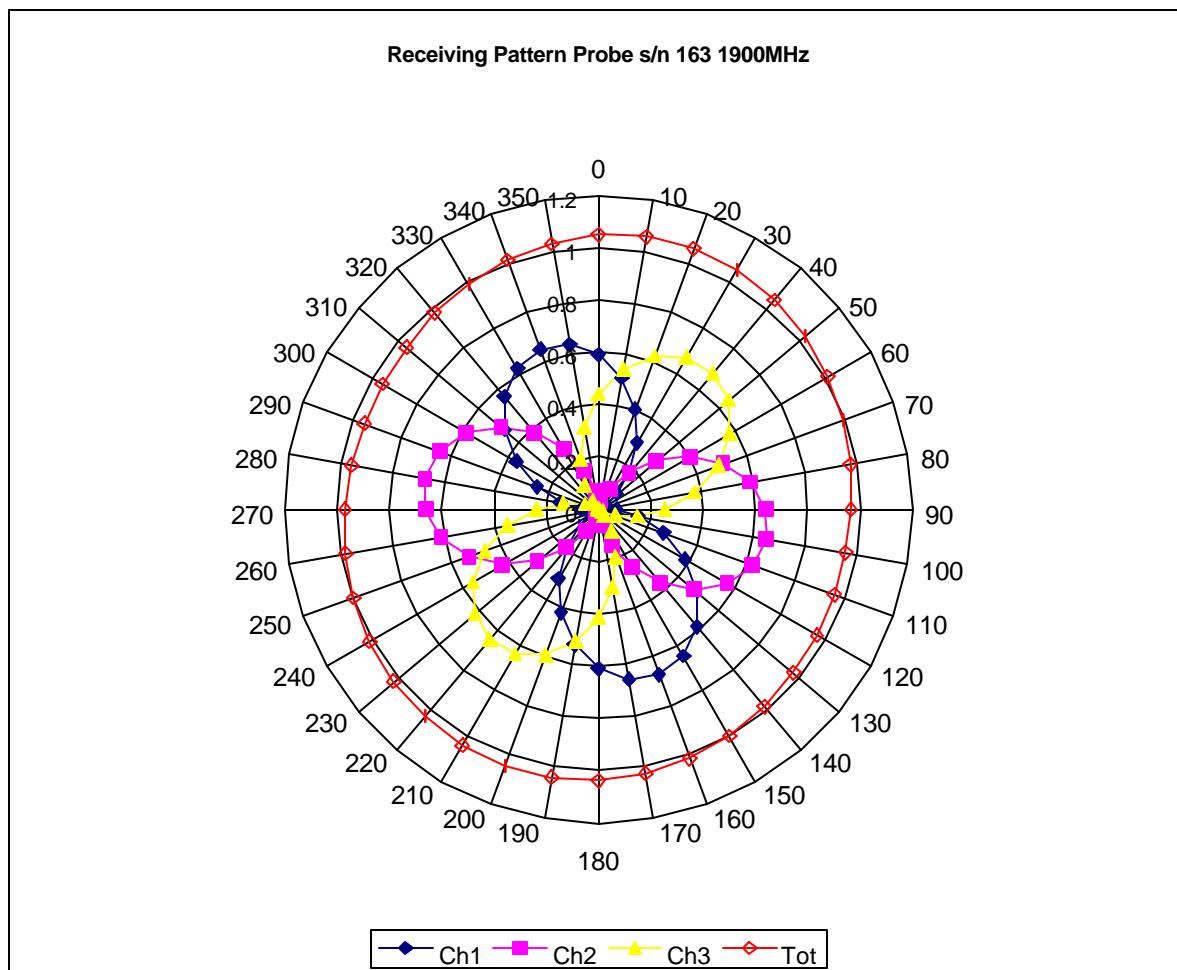
### Boundary Effect:

Uncertainty resulting from the boundary effect is less than 2% for the distance between the tip of the probe and the tissue boundary, when less than 2.6mm.

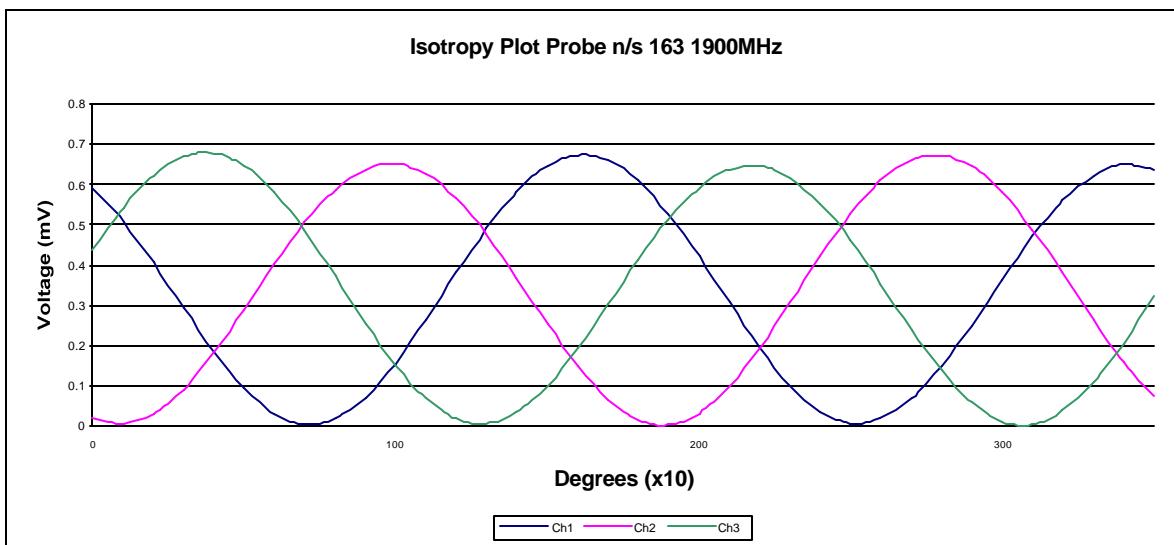
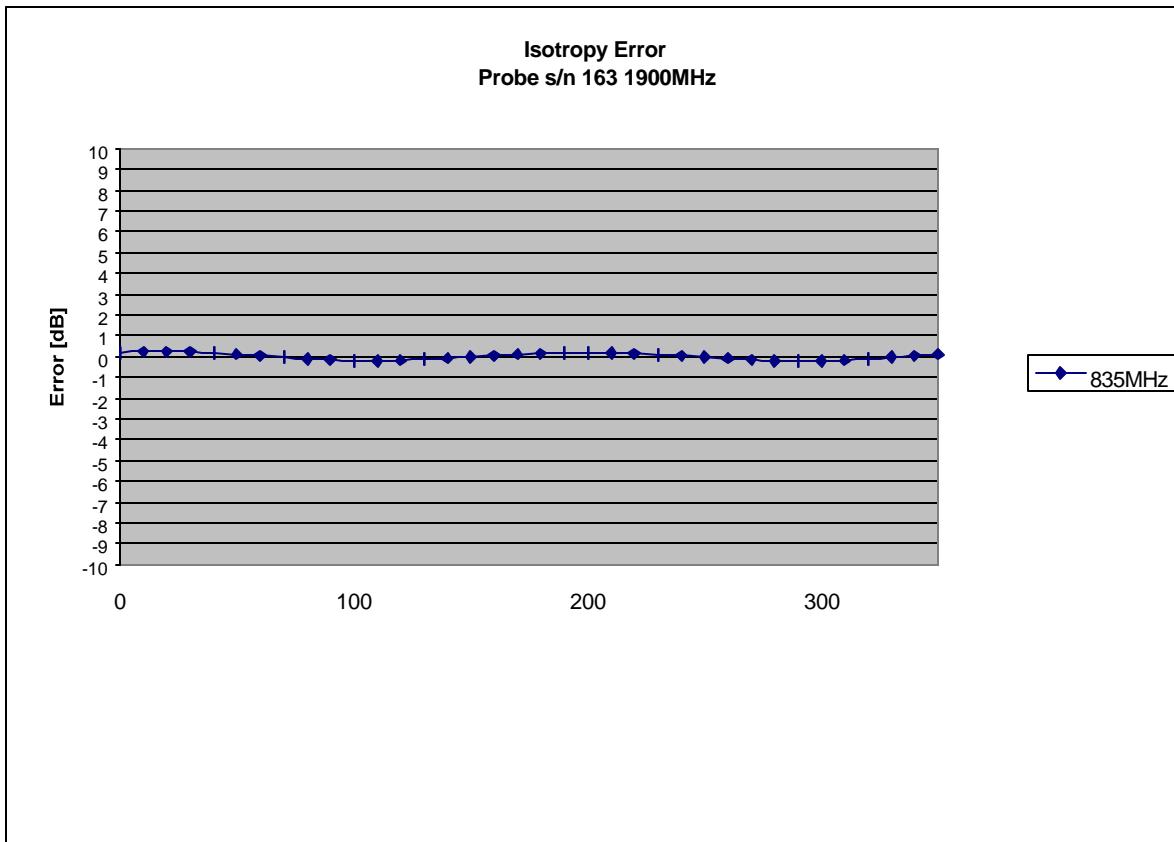
### Spatial Resolution:

The measured probe tip diameter is 7 mm (+/- 0.01 mm) and therefore meets the requirements of SSI/DRB-TP-D01-032 for spatial resolution.

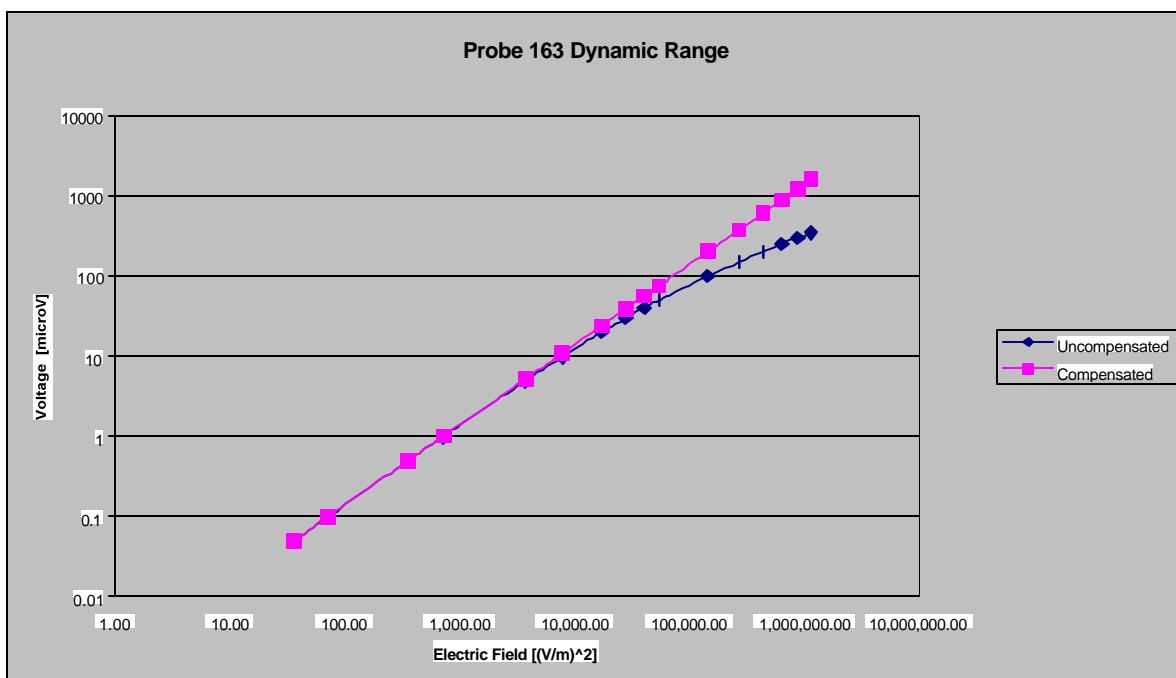
## RECEIVING PATTERN 1900 MHZ (AIR)



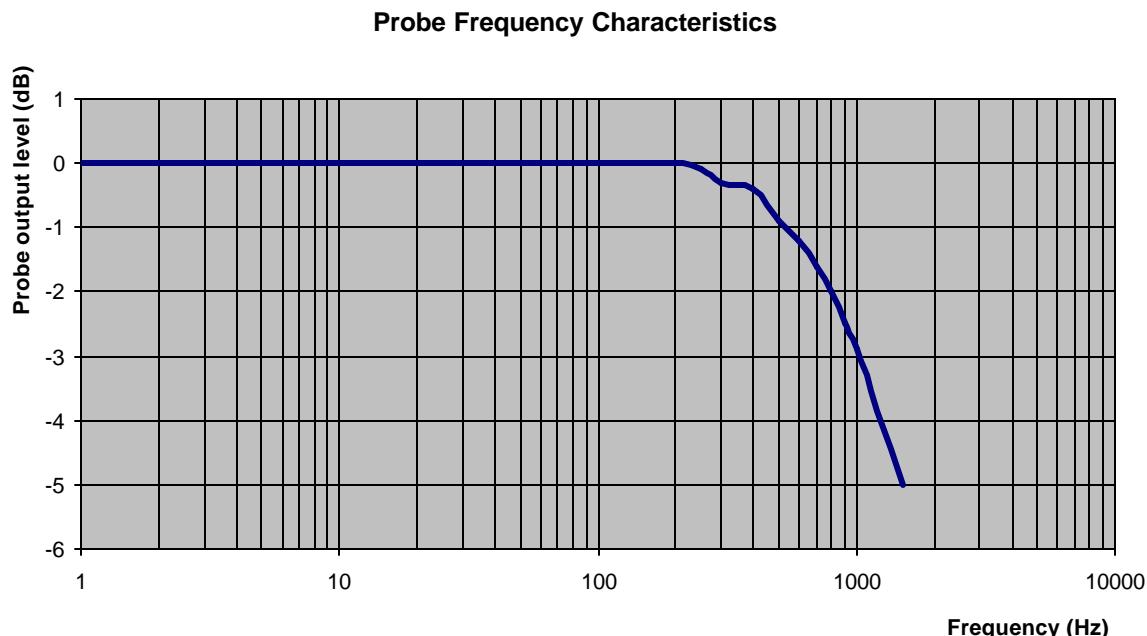
## ISOTROPY ERROR 1900 MHZ (AIR)



## DYNAMIC RANGE



## Video Bandwidth



**Video Bandwidth at 500 Hz** 1 dB  
**Video Bandwidth at 1.02 KHz:** 3 dB

## CONVERSION FACTOR UNCERTAINTY ASSESSMENT

**Frequency:** 1900 MHz

**Epsilon:** 40.0 (+/-5%)

**Sigma:** 1.40 S/m (+/-10%)

### ConvF

Channel X: **5.85** 7%(K=2)

Channel Y: **5.85** 7%(K=2)

**Channel Z:** 5.85 7%(K=2)

To minimize the uncertainty calculation all tissue sensitivity values were calculated using a load impedance of 5 MΩ.

Boundary Effect:

For a distance of 2.6mm the evaluated uncertainty (increase in the probe sensitivity) is less than 2%.

## TEST EQUIPMENT

The test equipment used during Probe Calibration, manufacturer, model number and, current calibration status are listed and located on the main APREL server R:\NCL\Calibration Equipment\Instrument List May 2002