

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



**S** Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
**C** Service suisse d'étalonnage  
**S** Servizio svizzero di taratura  
**S** Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation  
 The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

#### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM $x,y,z$	sensitivity in free space
ConF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM $x,y,z$
DCP	diode compression point
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ 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

#### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz)", July 2001

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- $NORMx,y,z$ : Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide).  $NORMx,y,z$  are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of  $NORMx,y,z$  does not effect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- $NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency\_response$  (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- $DCPx,y,z$ : DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters*: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$  MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800$  MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to  $NORMx,y,z * ConvF$  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  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  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.

**ET3DV6 SN:1604**

**May 2, 2006**

# Probe ET3DV6

## SN:1604

Manufactured: July 30, 2001  
Last calibrated: March 18, 2005  
Recalibrated: May 2, 2006

**Calibrated for DASY Systems**

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

ET3DV6 SN:1604

May 2, 2006

**DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1604****Sensitivity in Free Space<sup>A</sup>**

NormX	<b>1.87</b> $\pm$ 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormY	<b>1.80</b> $\pm$ 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormZ	<b>1.91</b> $\pm$ 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$

**Diode Compression<sup>B</sup>**

DCP X	<b>93</b> mV
DCP Y	<b>93</b> mV
DCP Z	<b>93</b> mV

**Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)**

Please see Page 8.

**Boundary Effect**

TSL                    900 MHz                    Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance	<b>3.7</b> mm	<b>4.7</b> mm
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]      Without Correction Algorithm	7.9	4.1
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]      With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.2

TSL                    1810 MHz                    Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance	<b>3.7</b> mm	<b>4.7</b> mm
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]      Without Correction Algorithm	7.0	4.1
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]      With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.3

**Sensor Offset**Probe Tip to Sensor Center                    **2.7** mm

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%.

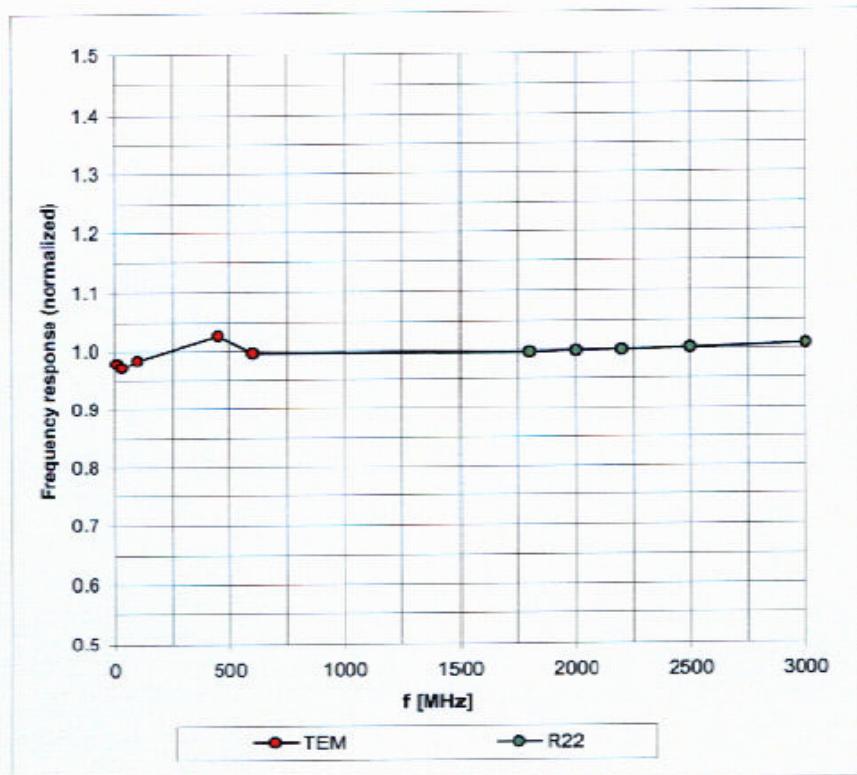
<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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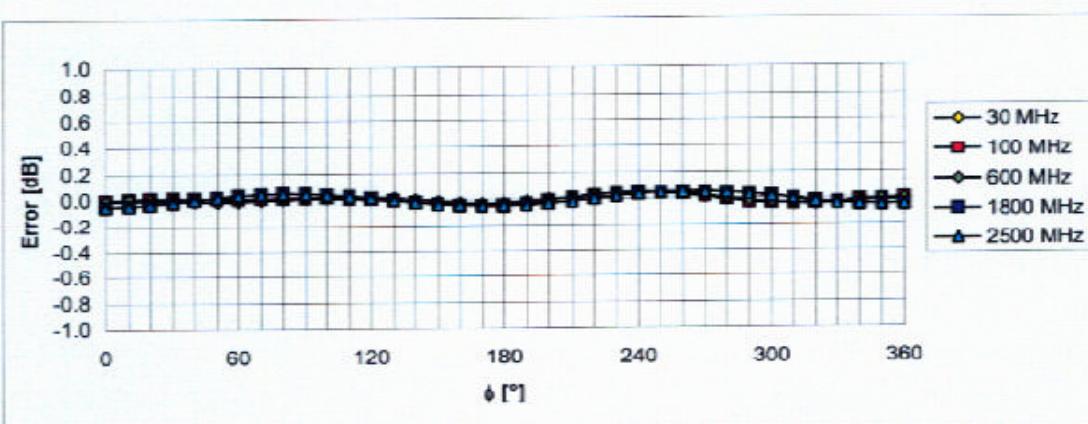
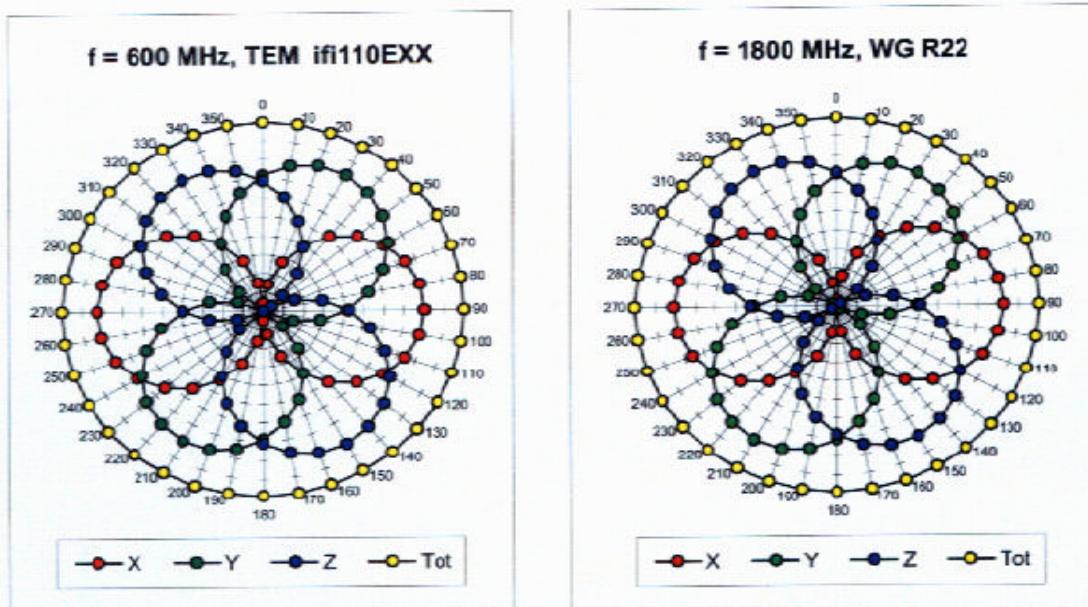
## Frequency Response of E-Field

(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

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

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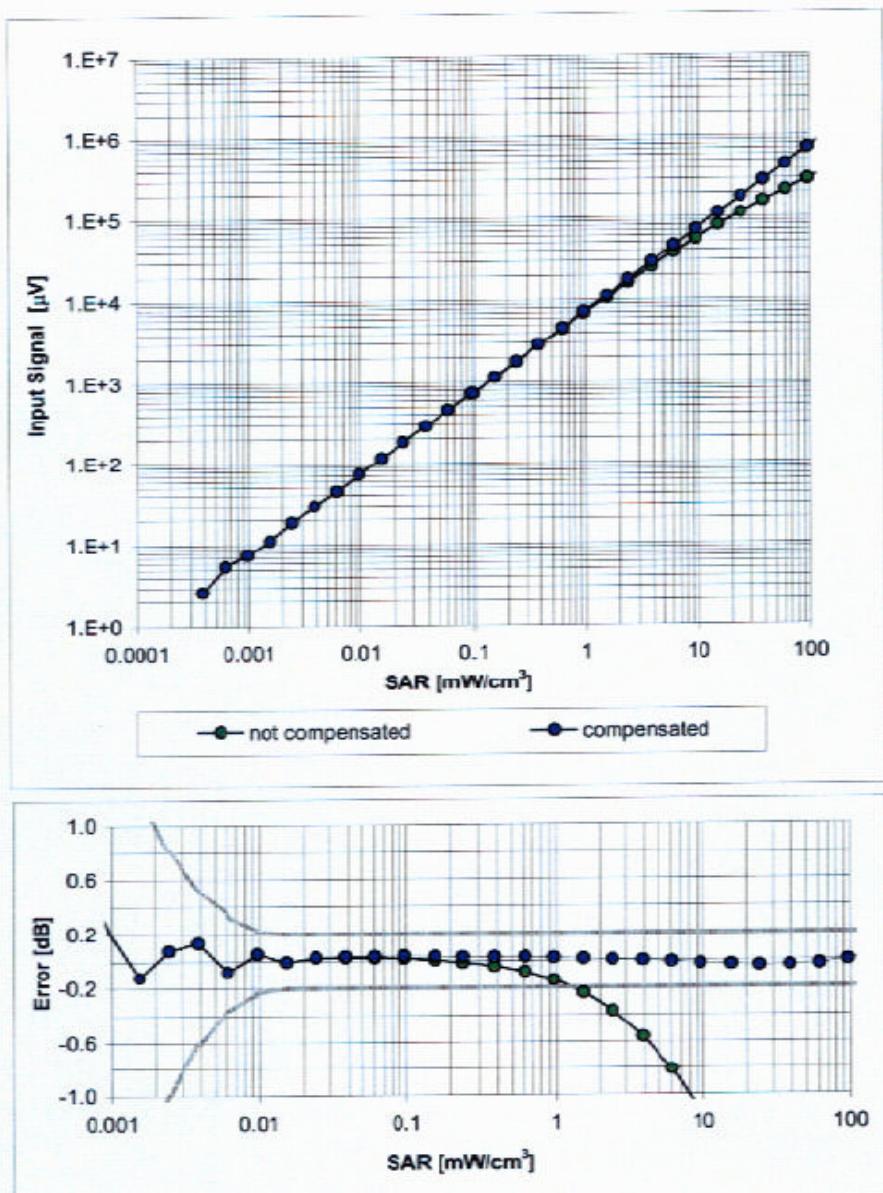
Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ),  $\theta = 0^\circ$ Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

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**Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>)**

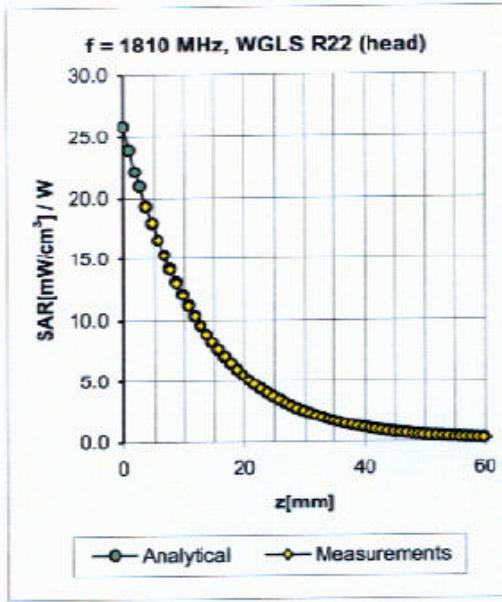
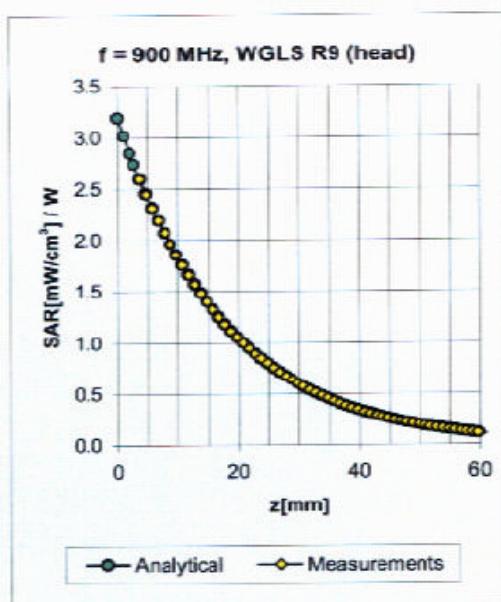
(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)



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May 2, 2006

## Conversion Factor Assessment



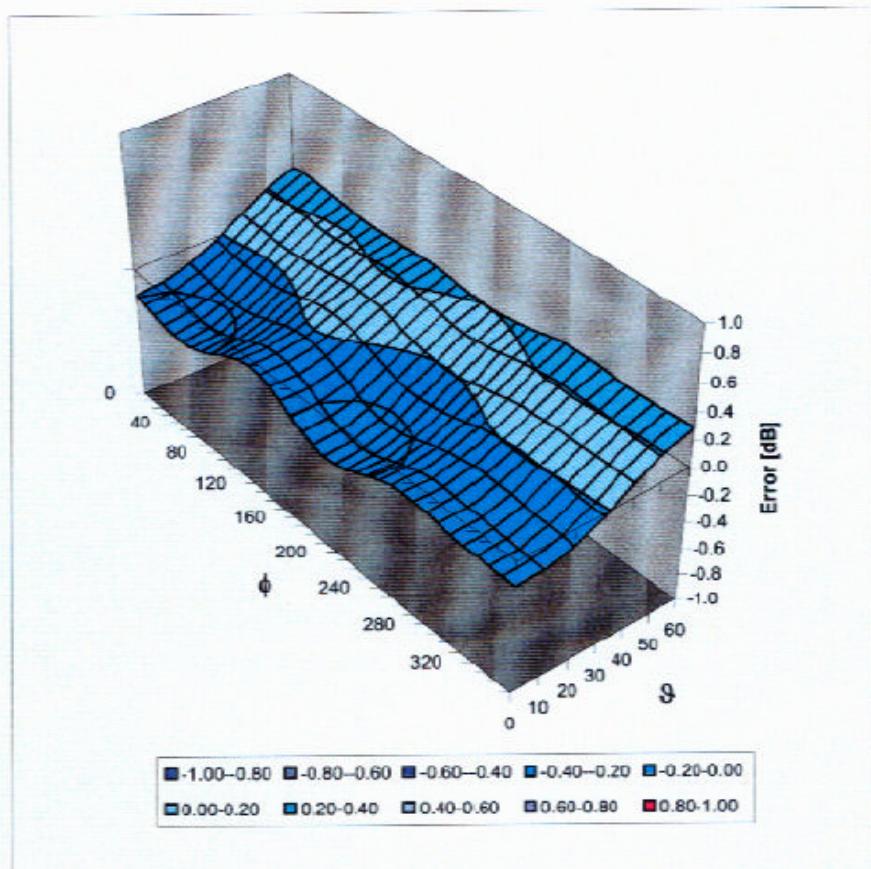
f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>c</sup>	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
450	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Head	$43.5 \pm 5\%$	$0.87 \pm 5\%$	0.26	2.94	$7.14 \pm 13.3\% (\text{k}=2)$
900	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Head	$41.5 \pm 5\%$	$0.97 \pm 5\%$	0.56	1.81	$6.60 \pm 11.0\% (\text{k}=2)$
1810	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Head	$40.0 \pm 5\%$	$1.40 \pm 5\%$	0.50	2.59	$5.29 \pm 11.0\% (\text{k}=2)$
2450	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Head	$39.2 \pm 5\%$	$1.80 \pm 5\%$	0.68	1.85	$4.60 \pm 11.8\% (\text{k}=2)$

450	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Body	$56.7 \pm 5\%$	$0.94 \pm 5\%$	0.25	4.44	$7.42 \pm 13.3\% (\text{k}=2)$
900	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Body	$55.0 \pm 5\%$	$1.05 \pm 5\%$	0.47	2.08	$6.27 \pm 11.0\% (\text{k}=2)$
1810	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Body	$53.3 \pm 5\%$	$1.52 \pm 5\%$	0.56	2.66	$4.88 \pm 11.0\% (\text{k}=2)$
2450	$\pm 50 / \pm 100$	Body	$52.7 \pm 5\%$	$1.95 \pm 5\%$	0.66	1.95	$4.27 \pm 11.8\% (\text{k}=2)$

<sup>c</sup> The validity of  $\pm 100$  MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

ET3DV6 SN:1604

May 2, 2006

**Deviation from Isotropy in HSL**Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ),  $f = 900$  MHzUncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 2.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

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**s p e a g**

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland  
Phone +41 1 245 9700, Fax +41 1 245 9779  
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

## **Additional Conversion Factors for Dosimetric E-Field Probe**

Type:

**ET3DV6**

Serial Number:

**1604**

Place of Assessment:

**Zurich**

Date of Assessment:

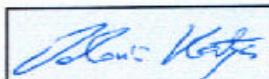
**May 4, 2006**

Probe Calibration Date:

**May 2, 2006**

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. Since the evaluation is coupled with measured conversion factors, it has to be recalculated yearly, i.e., following the re-calibration schedule of the probe. The uncertainty of the numerical assessment is based on the extrapolation from measured value at 900 MHz or at 1810 MHz.

Assessed by:



Schmid &amp; Partner Engineering AG

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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland  
Phone +41 1 245 9700, Fax +41 1 245 9779  
info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

**Dosimetric E-Field Probe ET3DV6 SN:1604**Conversion factor ( $\pm$  standard deviation)**f = 300 MHz**

ConvF

**8.05 ± 9 %** $\epsilon_r = 45.3 \pm 5\%$  $\sigma = 0.87 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$ 

(head tissue)

**f = 300 MHz**

ConvF

**8.07 ± 9 %** $\epsilon_r = 58.2 \pm 5\%$  $\sigma = 0.92 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$ 

(body tissue)

**Important Note:**

For numerically assessed probe conversion factors, parameters Alpha and Delta in the DASY software must have the following entries: Alpha = 0 and Delta = 1.

Please see also Section 4.7 of the DASY4 Manual.

## APPENDIX C – DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**Client **Bay Area (BACL)**Certificate No: **D450V2-1010\_Oct05****CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**Object **D450V2 - SN: 1010**Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-15.v4**  
**Calibration Procedure for dipole validation kits below 800 MHz**Calibration date: **October 26, 2005**Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**

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 ( $22 \pm 3$ )°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00489)	Aug-06
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00487)	May-06
Reference Probe ET30V6	SN 1507	11-Jul-05 (SPEAG, No. ET3-1507_Jul05)	Jul-06
DAE4	SN: 601	7-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jan05)	Jan-06

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Dec-03)	In house check: Dec-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	16-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-04)	In house check: Nov 05

Name	Function	Signature
Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Approved by:	Fin Bornholt	R&D Director	
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Issued: October 26, 2005

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

Certificate No: **D450V2-1010\_Oct05**

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

#### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

#### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz)", July 2001
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

#### Additional Documentation:

- DASY4 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

**Measurement Conditions**

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY4	V4.6
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Flat Phantom V4.4	Shell thickness: $6 \pm 0.2$ mm
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	15 mm	with Spacer
<b>Area Scan resolution</b>	$dx, dy = 15$ mm	
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	$dx, dy, dz = 5$ mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	$450$ MHz $\pm 1$ MHz	

**Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	43.5	0.8 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	$(22.0 \pm 0.2)$ °C	$44.6 \pm 6$ %	$0.86$ mho/m $\pm 6$ %
<b>Head TSL temperature during test</b>	$(22.0 \pm 0.2)$ °C	—	—

**SAR result with Head TSL**

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	398 mW input power	2.04 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	5.13 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>5.21 mW / g <math>\pm 18.1</math> % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	398 mW input power	1.37 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	3.44 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>3.48 mW / g <math>\pm 17.6</math> % (k=2)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"