



## **SAR CALIBRATION DATA**

Test Of: Microcell Ltd.  
C62 Mobile Telephone Handset with Camera, Headset PTT  
and Case Accessories

To: OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C: (2001-01)

Test Report Serial No.:  
**RFI/EMCB1/45006\_Calibration Data**

**RADIO FREQUENCY INVESTIGATION LTD.**

**Operations Department**

**TEST REPORT**

**Calibration Data**

**RFI/EMCB1/45006\_Calibration Data**

**Test Of: Microcell Ltd.**

**C62 Mobile Telephone Handset**

**To: OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C: (2001-01)**

---

### **SAR Calibration Data**

This document contains the calibration data relating to RFI test report Serial No.:  
RFI/EMCB1/RP45006JD14A

*Handwritten:*  
4/11/03  
CHECKED  
06/08/03

Client

RFI

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object(s) **ET3DV6 - SN 1528**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v2  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **July 29, 2003**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance (according to the specific calibration document)**

This calibration statement documents traceability of M&TE used in the calibration procedures and conformity of the procedures with the ISO/IEC 17025 international standard.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature 22 +/- 2 degrees Celsius and humidity < 75%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Model Type	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
RF generator HP 8684C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Aug-02)	In house check: Aug-05
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	2-Apr-03 (METAS, No 252-0250)	Apr-04
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092180	18-Sep-02 (Agilent, No. 20020918)	Sep-03
Power meter EPM E4419B	GB41293874	2-Apr-03 (METAS, No 252-0250)	Apr-04
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (Agilent, No. 24BR1033101)	In house check: Oct 03
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	3-Sep-01 (ELCAL, No.2360)	Sep-03

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Signature</b>
Calibrated by:	Nico Vetterli	Technician	<i>[Signature]</i>
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Laboratory Director	<i>[Signature]</i>

Date issued: July 29, 2003

This calibration certificate is issued as an intermediate solution until the accreditation process (based on ISO/IEC 17025 International Standard) for Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG is completed.

# Probe ET3DV6

## SN:1528

Manufactured:	March 21, 2000
Last calibration:	February 6, 2003
Recalibrated:	July 29, 2003

**Calibrated for DASY Systems**

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

## DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1528

### Sensitivity in Free Space

NormX	<b>1.51</b> $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormY	<b>1.28</b> $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormZ	<b>1.34</b> $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$

### Diode Compression

DCP X	<b>99</b>	mV
DCP Y	<b>99</b>	mV
DCP Z	<b>99</b>	mV

### Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid

Head                      **900 MHz**                       $\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$                        $\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\%$  mho/m  
Valid for f=855-945 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

ConvF X	<b>6.3</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
ConvF Y	<b>6.3</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha <b>0.41</b>
ConvF Z	<b>6.3</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth <b>2.46</b>

Head                      **1800 MHz**                       $\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$                        $\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$  mho/m  
Valid for f=1710-1890 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

ConvF X	<b>5.0</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
ConvF Y	<b>5.0</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha <b>0.51</b>
ConvF Z	<b>5.0</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth <b>2.62</b>

### Boundary Effect

Head                      **900 MHz**                      Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

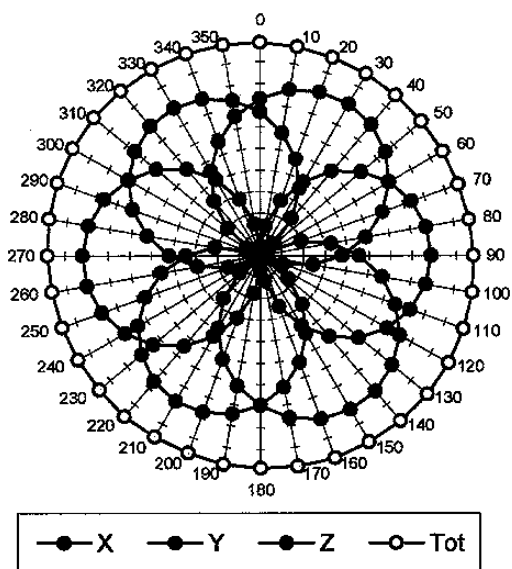
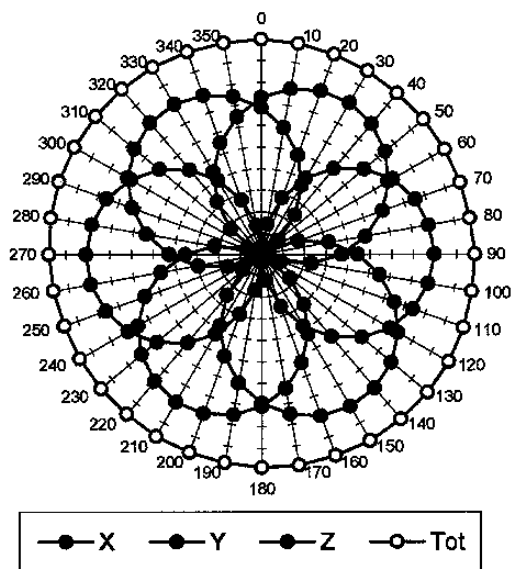
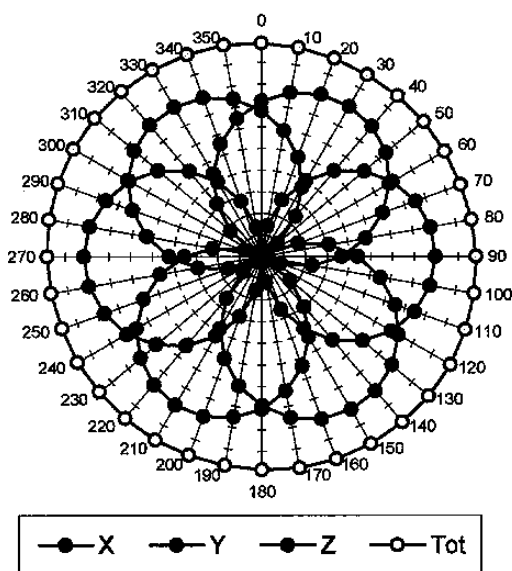
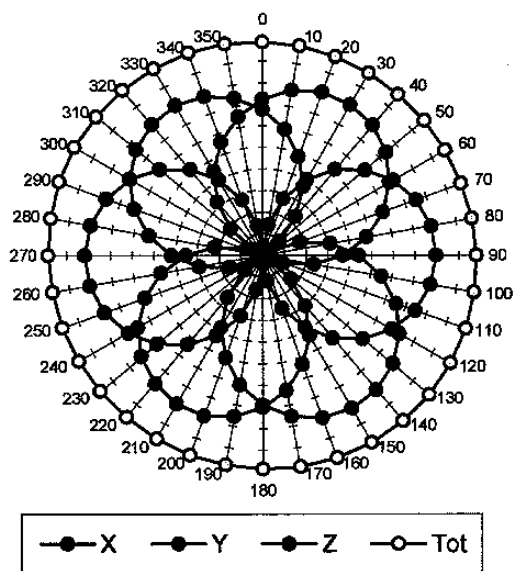
Probe Tip to Boundary	<b>1 mm</b>	<b>2 mm</b>
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%] Without Correction Algorithm	<b>10.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%] With Correction Algorithm	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>

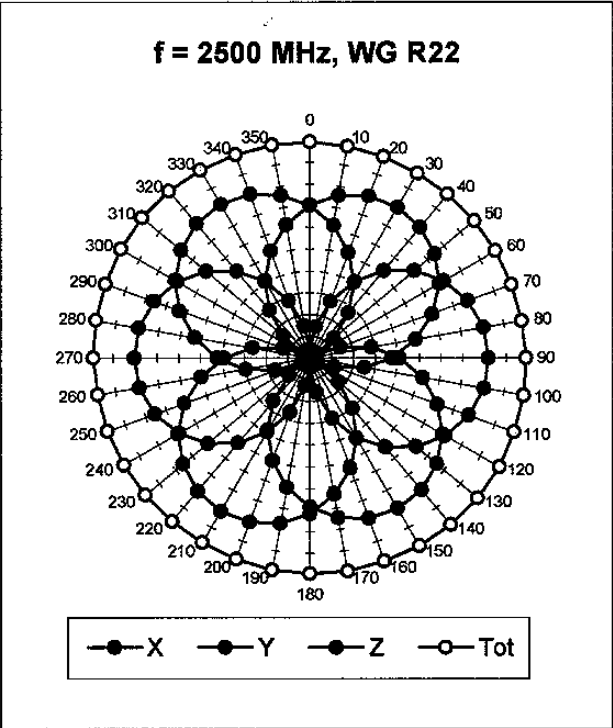
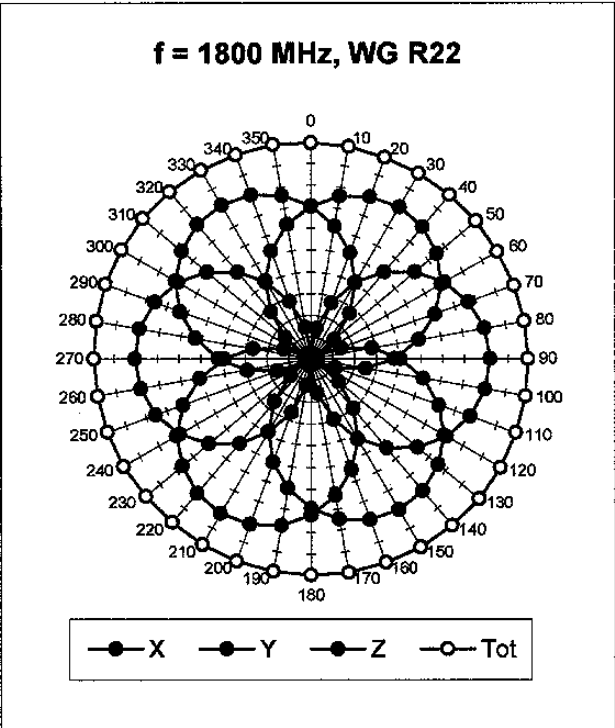
Head                      **1800 MHz**                      Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Probe Tip to Boundary	<b>1 mm</b>	<b>2 mm</b>
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%] Without Correction Algorithm	<b>13.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%] With Correction Algorithm	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>

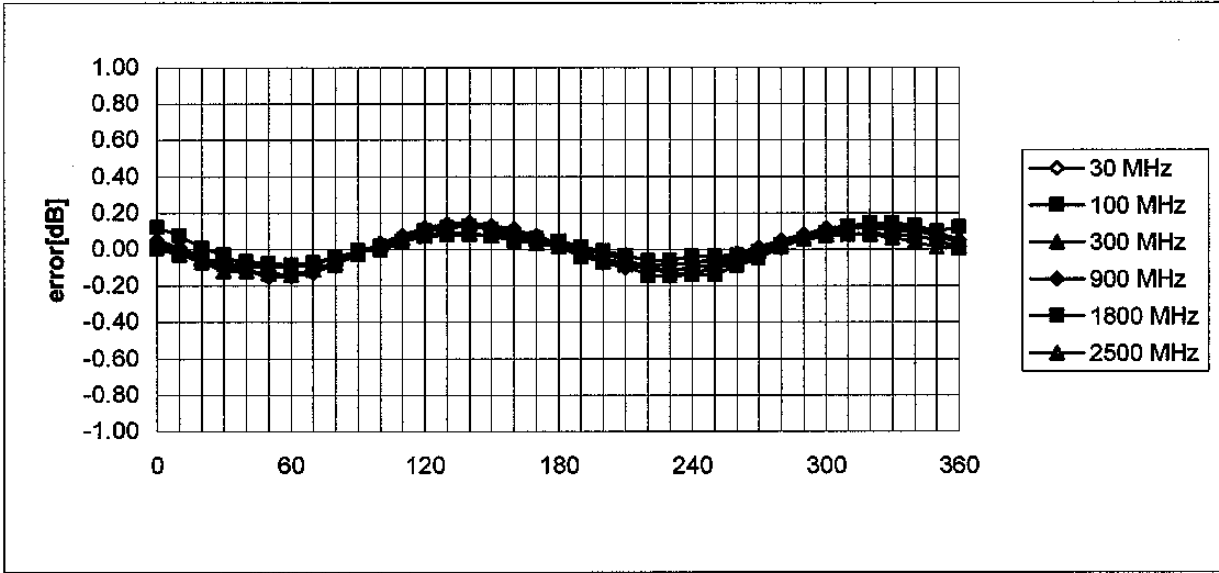
### Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center	<b>2.7</b>	mm
Optical Surface Detection	<b>1.6 <math>\pm</math> 0.2</b>	mm

Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ,  $\theta = 0^\circ$ )**f = 30 MHz, TEM cell ifi110****f = 100 MHz, TEM cell ifi110****f = 300 MHz, TEM cell ifi110****f = 900 MHz, TEM cell ifi110**

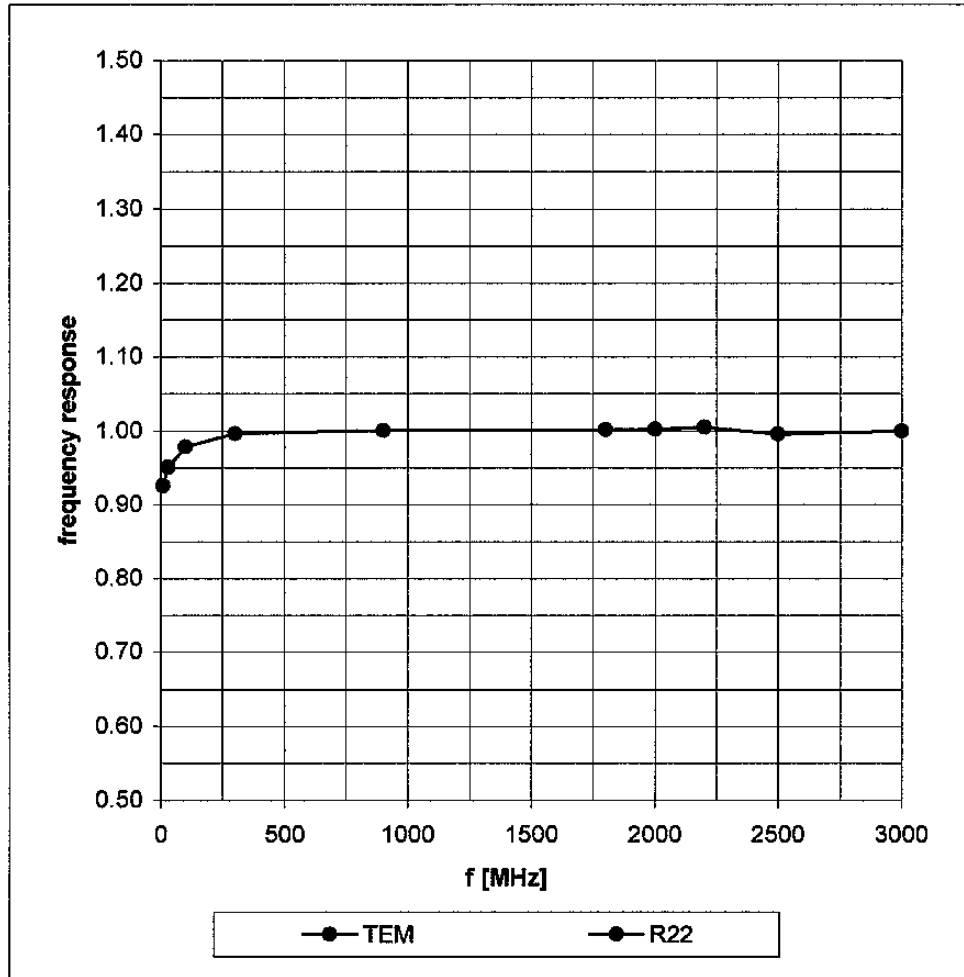


**Isotropy Error ( $\phi$ ),  $\theta = 0^\circ$**



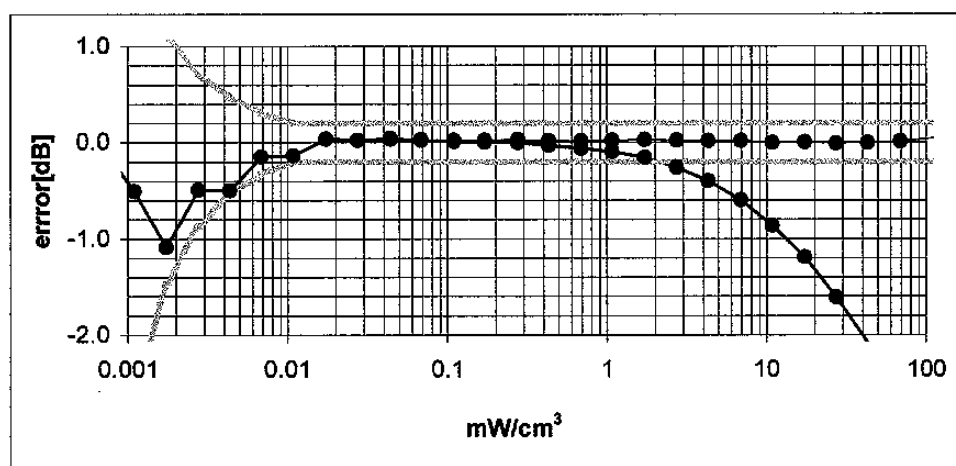
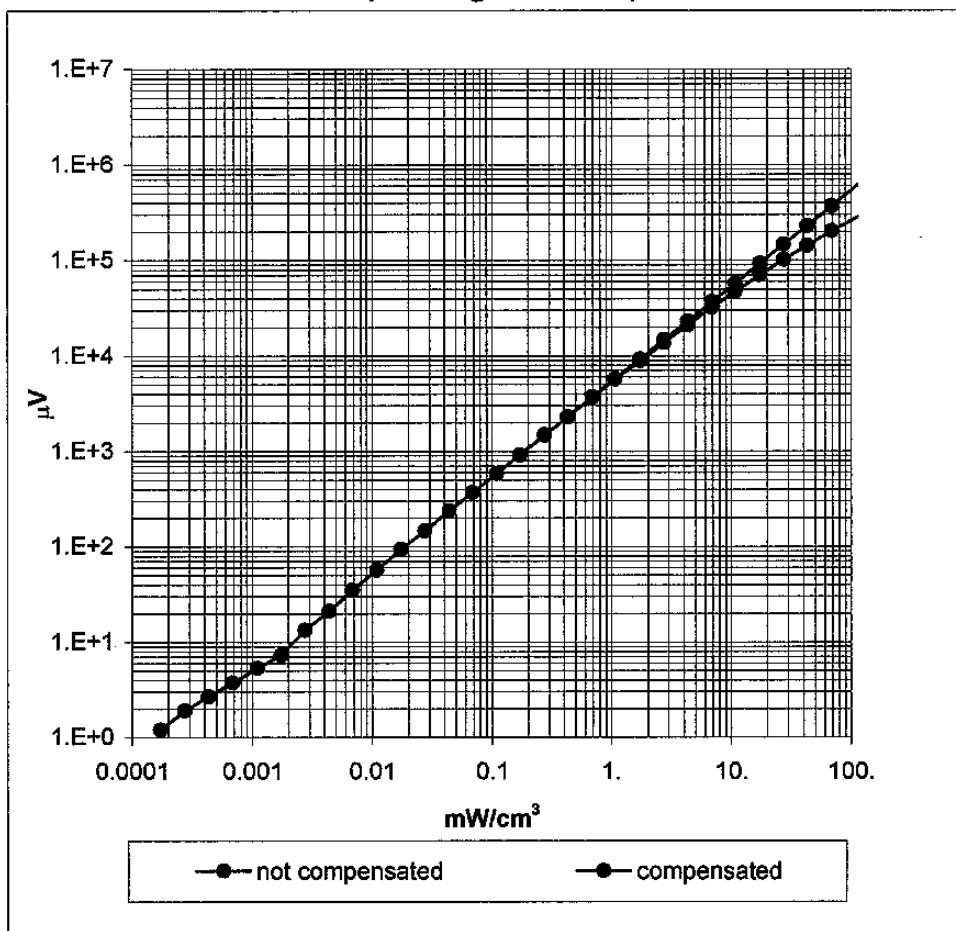
## Frequency Response of E-Field

( TEM-Cell:ifi110, Waveguide R22)

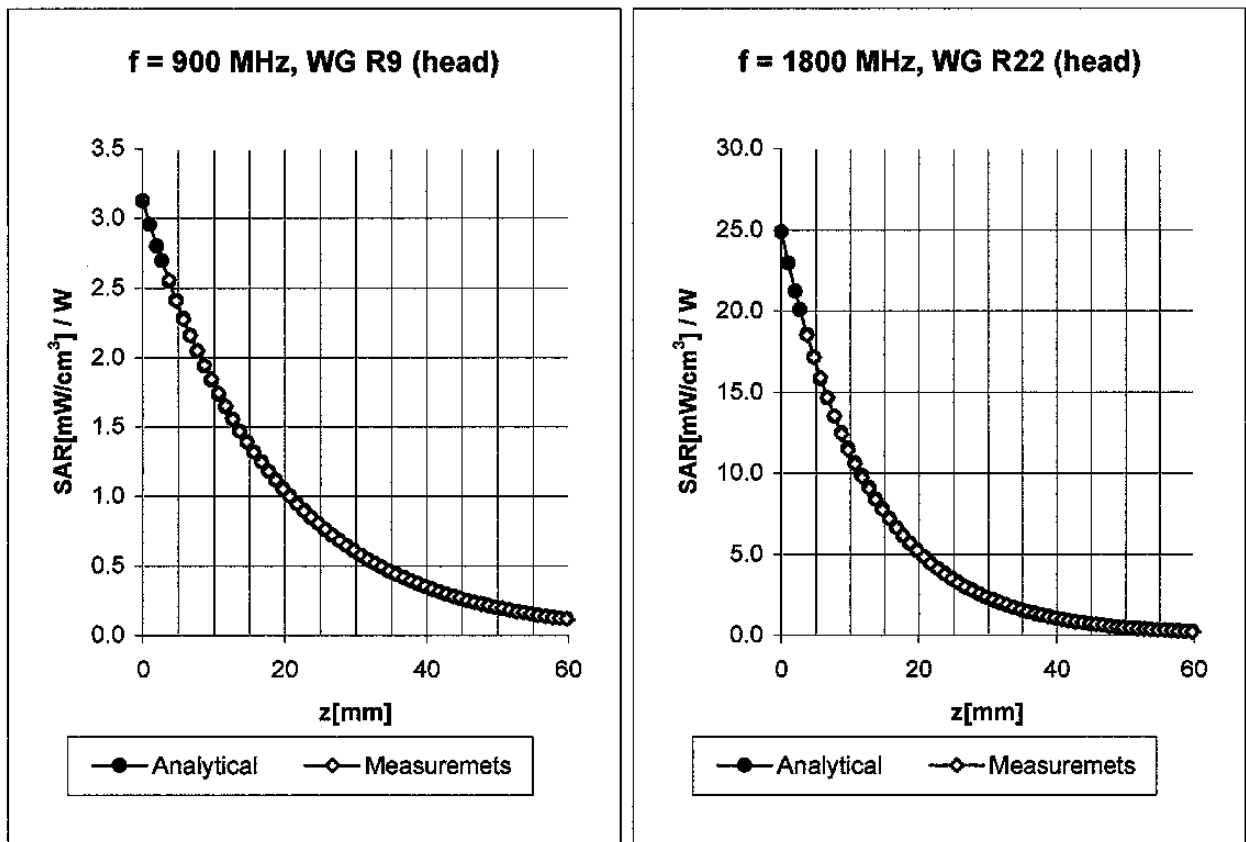




# Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{brain}})$ ( Waveguide R22 )



## Conversion Factor Assessment



**Head                      900 MHz                       $\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$                        $\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\%$  mho/m**

**Valid for f=855-945 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X**

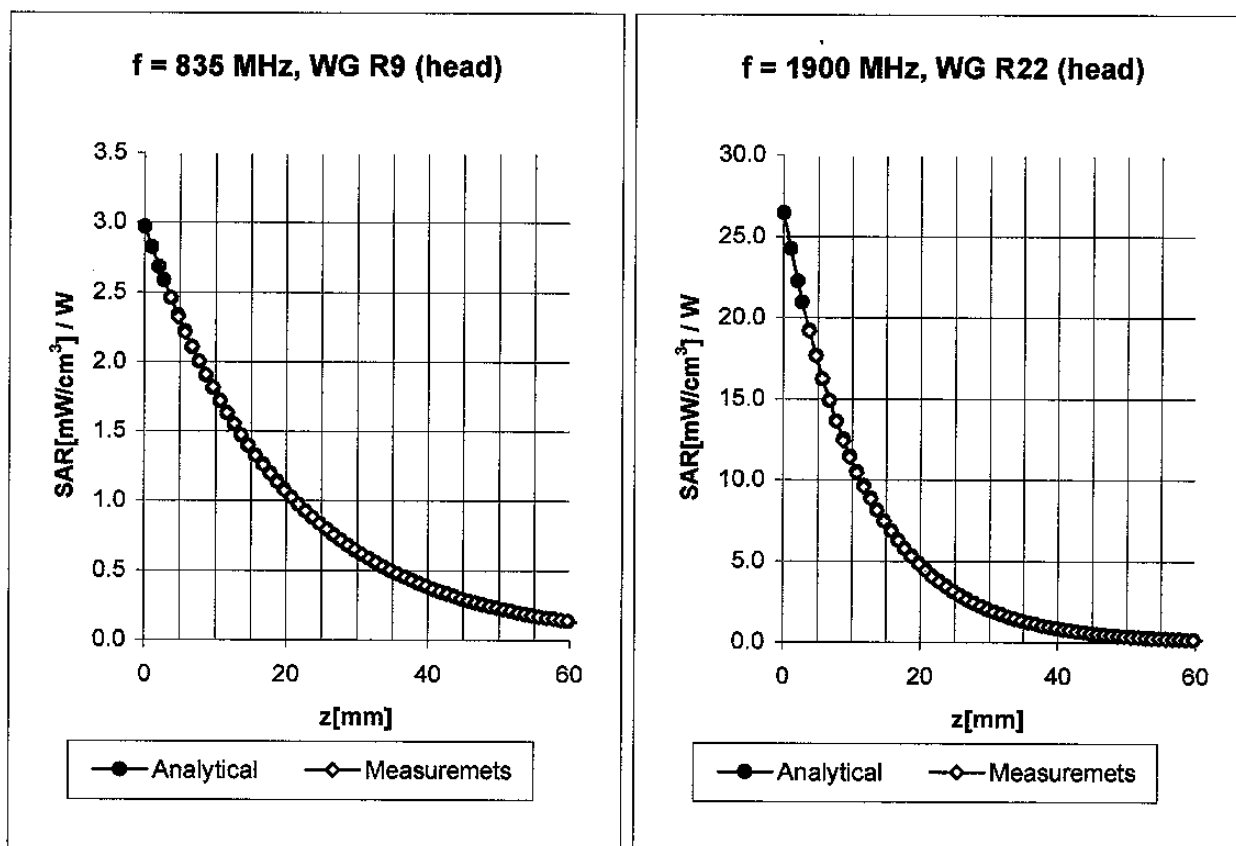
ConvF X	<b>6.3</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
ConvF Y	<b>6.3</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha <b>0.41</b>
ConvF Z	<b>6.3</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth <b>2.46</b>

**Head                      1800 MHz                       $\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$                        $\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$  mho/m**

**Valid for f=1710-1890 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X**

ConvF X	<b>5.0</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
ConvF Y	<b>5.0</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha <b>0.51</b>
ConvF Z	<b>5.0</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth <b>2.62</b>

## Conversion Factor Assessment



**Head**                      **835 MHz**                       $\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$                        $\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\%$  mho/m

Valid for f=793-877 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

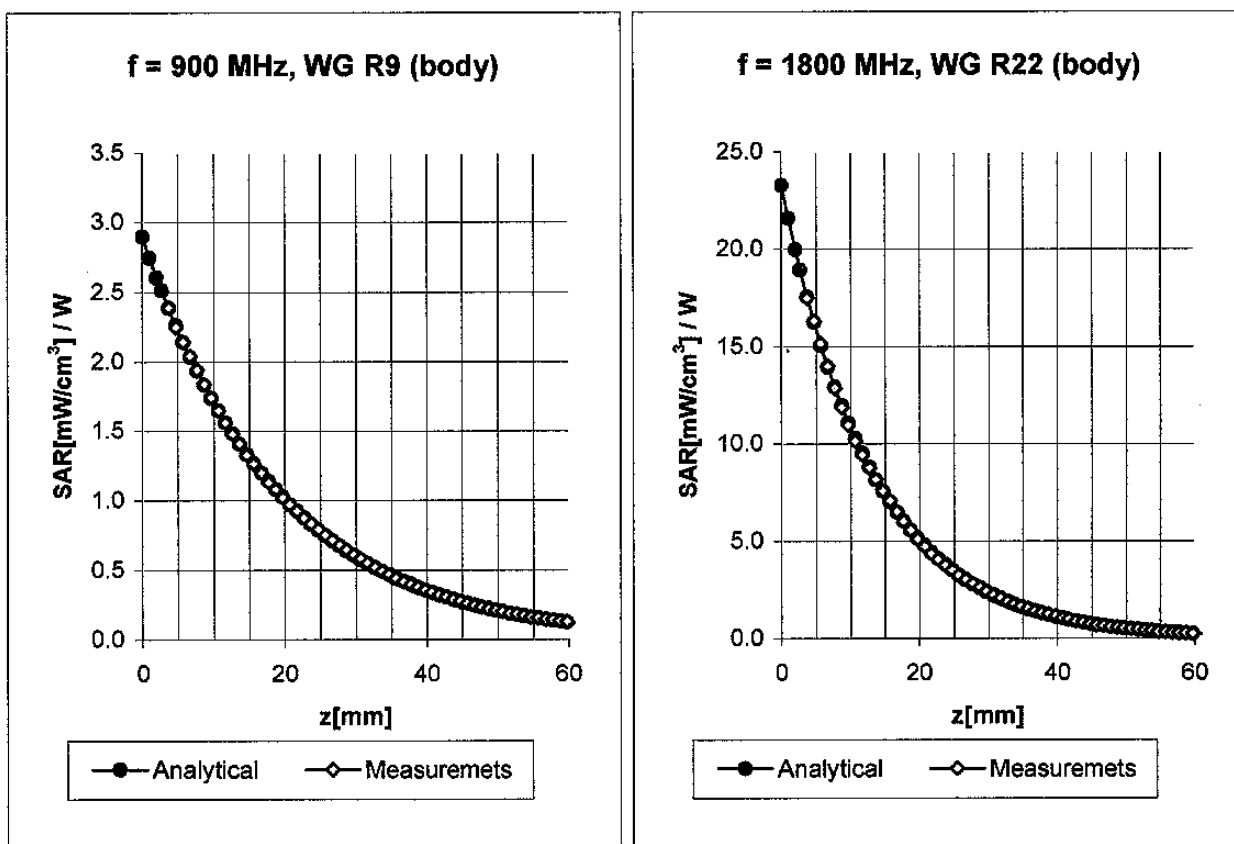
ConvF X	<b>6.4</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	<b>6.4</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	<b>0.46</b>
ConvF Z	<b>6.4</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	<b>2.20</b>

**Head**                      **1900 MHz**                       $\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$                        $\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$  mho/m

Valid for f=1805-1995 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X

ConvF X	<b>4.8</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	<b>4.8</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	<b>0.54</b>
ConvF Z	<b>4.8</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	<b>2.58</b>

## Conversion Factor Assessment



**Body**                      **900 MHz**                       $\epsilon_r = 55.0 \pm 5\%$                        $\sigma = 1.05 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$

Valid for f=855-945 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C

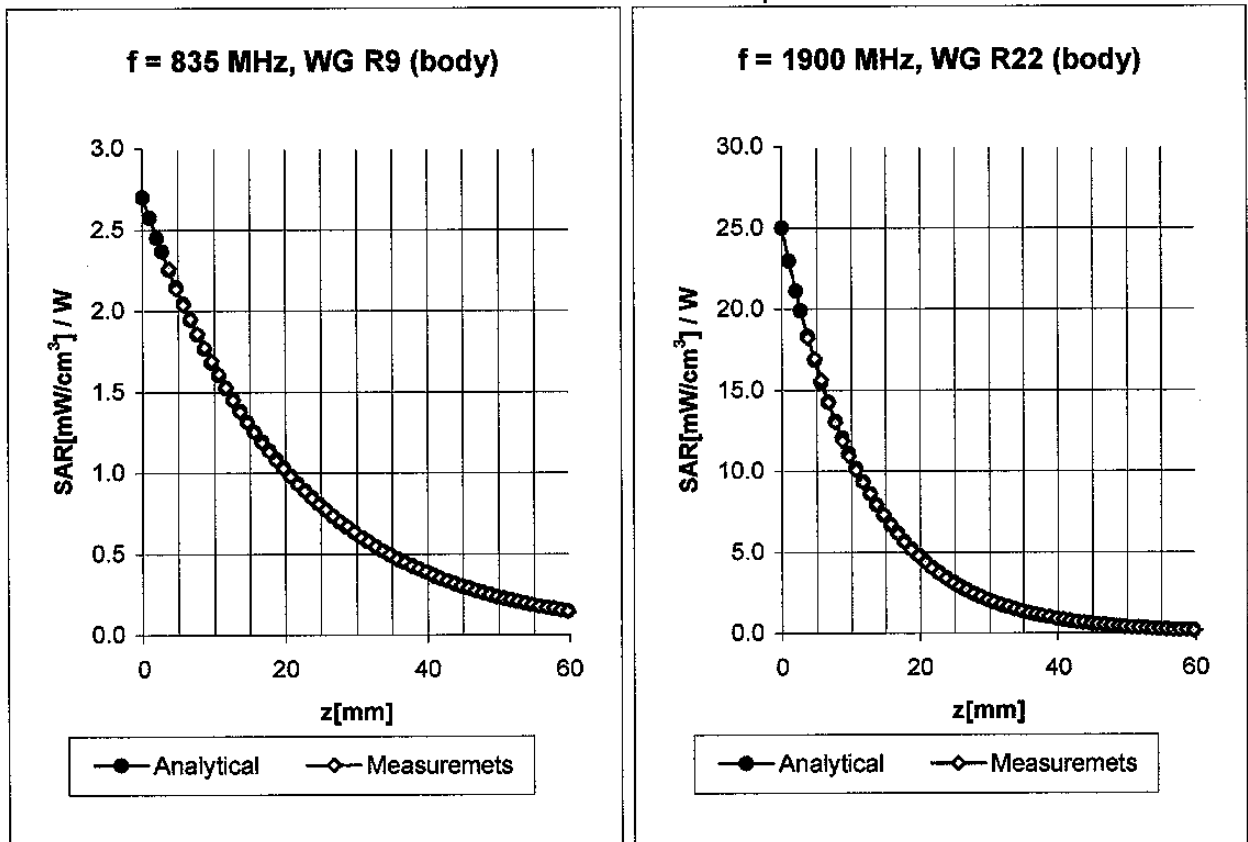
ConvF X	<b>6.2</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	<b>6.2</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	<b>0.56</b>
ConvF Z	<b>6.2</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	<b>2.08</b>

**Body**                      **1800 MHz**                       $\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$                        $\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$

Valid for f=1710-1890 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C

ConvF X	<b>4.7</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	<b>4.7</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	<b>0.62</b>
ConvF Z	<b>4.7</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	<b>2.59</b>

## Conversion Factor Assessment



**Body**                      **835 MHz**                       $\epsilon_r = 55.2 \pm 5\%$                        $\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$

Valid for f=793-877 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C

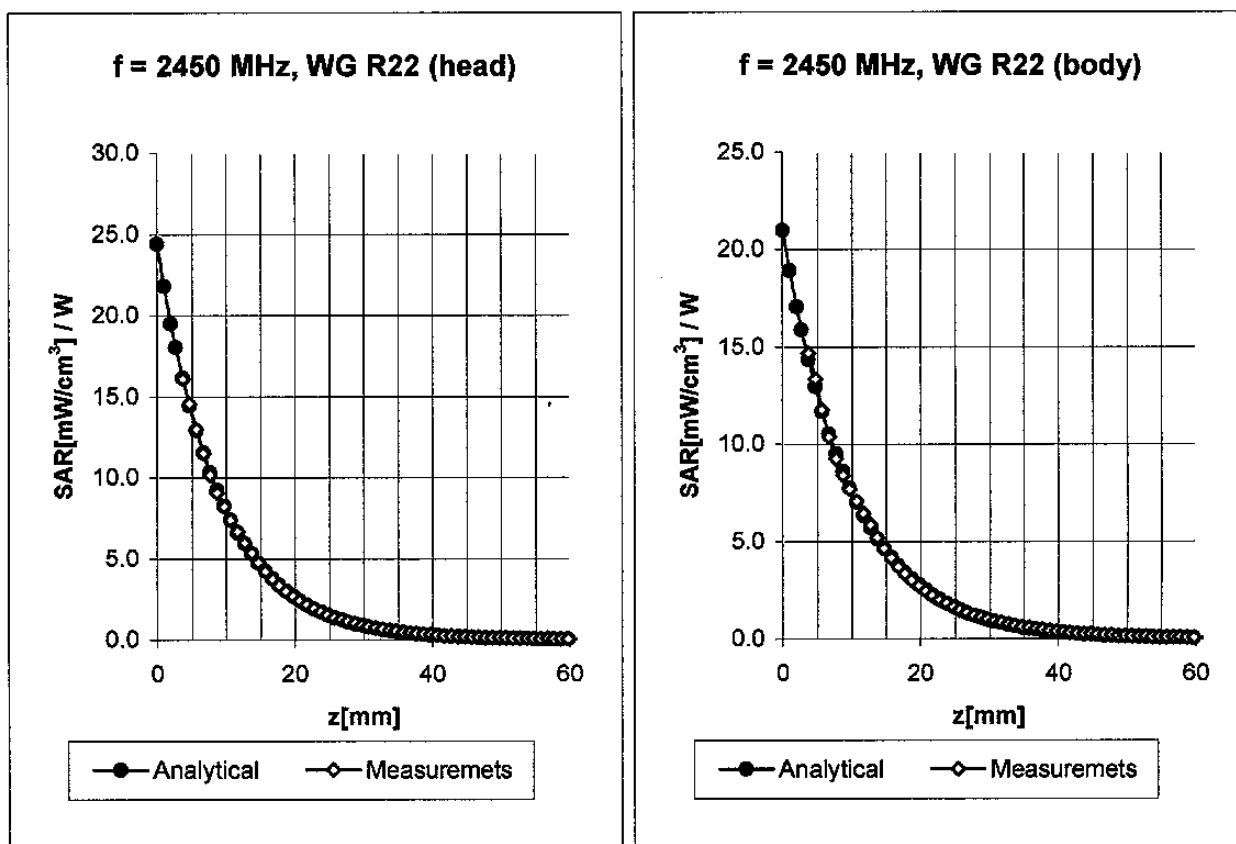
ConvF X	<b>6.3</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
ConvF Y	<b>6.3</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha <b>0.44</b>
ConvF Z	<b>6.3</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth <b>2.40</b>

**Body**                      **1900 MHz**                       $\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$                        $\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$

Valid for f=1805-1995 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C

ConvF X	<b>4.6</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
ConvF Y	<b>4.6</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha <b>0.65</b>
ConvF Z	<b>4.6</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth <b>2.48</b>

## Conversion Factor Assessment



**Head      2450      MHz       $\epsilon_r = 39.2 \pm 5\%$        $\sigma = 1.80 \pm 5\%$  mho/m**

**Valid for f=2328-2573 MHz with Head Tissue Simulating Liquid according to EN 50361, P1528-200X**

ConvF X	<b>4.6 <math>\pm 8.9\%</math> (k=2)</b>	Boundary effect:
ConvF Y	<b>4.6 <math>\pm 8.9\%</math> (k=2)</b>	Alpha <b>1.04</b>
ConvF Z	<b>4.6 <math>\pm 8.9\%</math> (k=2)</b>	Depth <b>1.85</b>

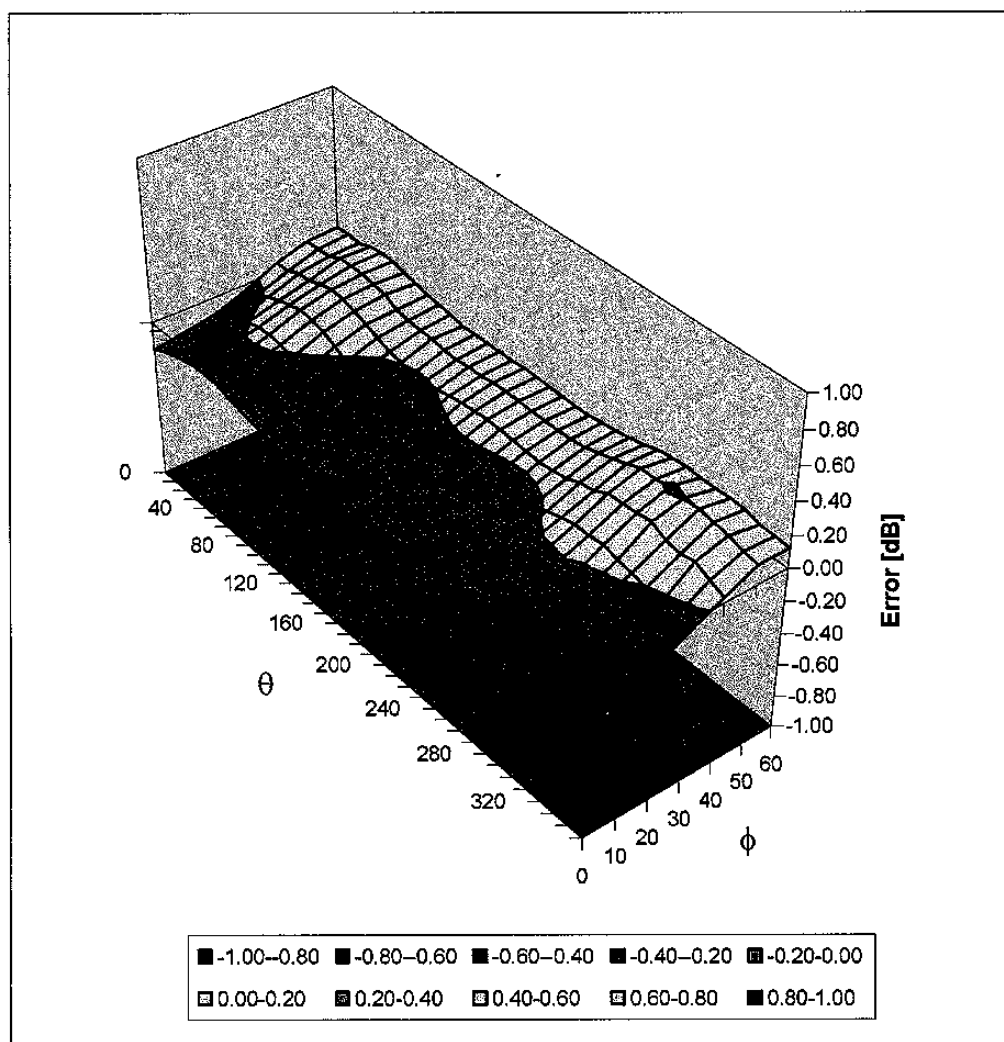
**Body      2450      MHz       $\epsilon_r = 52.7 \pm 5\%$        $\sigma = 1.95 \pm 5\%$  mho/m**

**Valid for f=2328-2573 MHz with Body Tissue Simulating Liquid according to OET 65 Suppl. C**

ConvF X	<b>4.3 <math>\pm 8.9\%</math> (k=2)</b>	Boundary effect:
ConvF Y	<b>4.3 <math>\pm 8.9\%</math> (k=2)</b>	Alpha <b>1.10</b>
ConvF Z	<b>4.3 <math>\pm 8.9\%</math> (k=2)</b>	Depth <b>1.75</b>

## Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error ( $\theta\phi$ ),  $f = 900$  MHz



A1237

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

*Y. Hoffmann*  
*Curcuso*  
*11/06/03*

Client

RFI

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object(s)

D1900V2 - SN 540

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-05 v2  
 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

June 4, 2003

Condition of the calibrated item

In Tolerance (according to the specific calibration document)

This calibration statement documents traceability of M&TE used in the calibration procedures and conformity of the procedures with the ISO/IEC 17025 international standard.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature 22 +/- 2 degrees Celsius and humidity < 75%.

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

Model Type	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
RF generator R&S SML-03	100698	27-Mar-2002 (R&S, No. 20-92389)	In house check: Mar-05
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (Agilent, No. 20021018)	Oct-04
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	30-Oct-02 (METAS, No. 252-0236)	Oct-03
Power meter EPM E442	GB37480704	30-Oct-02 (METAS, No. 252-0236)	Oct-03
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (Agilent, No. 24BR1033101)	In house check: Oct 03

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Judith Mueller	Technician	<i>J. Mueller</i>

	Name	Function	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Laboratory Director	<i>K. Pokovic</i>

Date issued: June 4, 2003

This calibration certificate is issued as an intermediate solution until the accreditation process (based on ISO/IEC 17025 International Standard) for Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG is completed.



# DASY

## Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D1900V2

Serial: 540

Manufactured: July 26, 2001  
Calibrated: June 4, 2003

## **1. Measurement Conditions**

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom filled with head simulating solution of the following electrical parameters at 1900 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	<b>38.8</b>	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	<b>1.44 mho/m</b>	$\pm 5\%$

The DASY4 System with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 5.2 at 1900 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 section and the dipole was oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 10mm from dipole center to the solution surface. The included distance holder was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 15mm was aligned with the dipole. The 7x7x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration.

The dipole input power (forward power) was  $250 \text{ mW} \pm 3 \%$ . The results are normalized to 1W input power.

## **2. SAR Measurement with DASY4 System**

Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. The results (see figure supplied) have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values measured with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN:1507 and applying the advanced extrapolation are:

averaged over $1 \text{ cm}^3$ (1 g) of tissue:	<b>41.2 mW/g <math>\pm 16.8 \%</math> (<math>k=2</math>)<sup>1</sup></b>
averaged over $10 \text{ cm}^3$ (10 g) of tissue:	<b>21.2 mW/g <math>\pm 16.2 \%</math> (<math>k=2</math>)<sup>1</sup></b>

---

<sup>1</sup> validation uncertainty

### **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:	<b>1.196 ns</b>	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	<b>0.993</b>	(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 1900 MHz:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 50.3 \, \Omega$
	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = 3.8 \, \Omega$
Return Loss at 1900 MHz	<b>-28.5 dB</b>

### **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.

Small end caps have been added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in Section 1. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

### **6. Power Test**

After long term use with 40W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

Date/Time: 06/04/03 18:39:25

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland  
 File Name: SN540\_SN1507\_HSL1900\_040603.da4

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN540**  
**Program: Dipole Calibration**

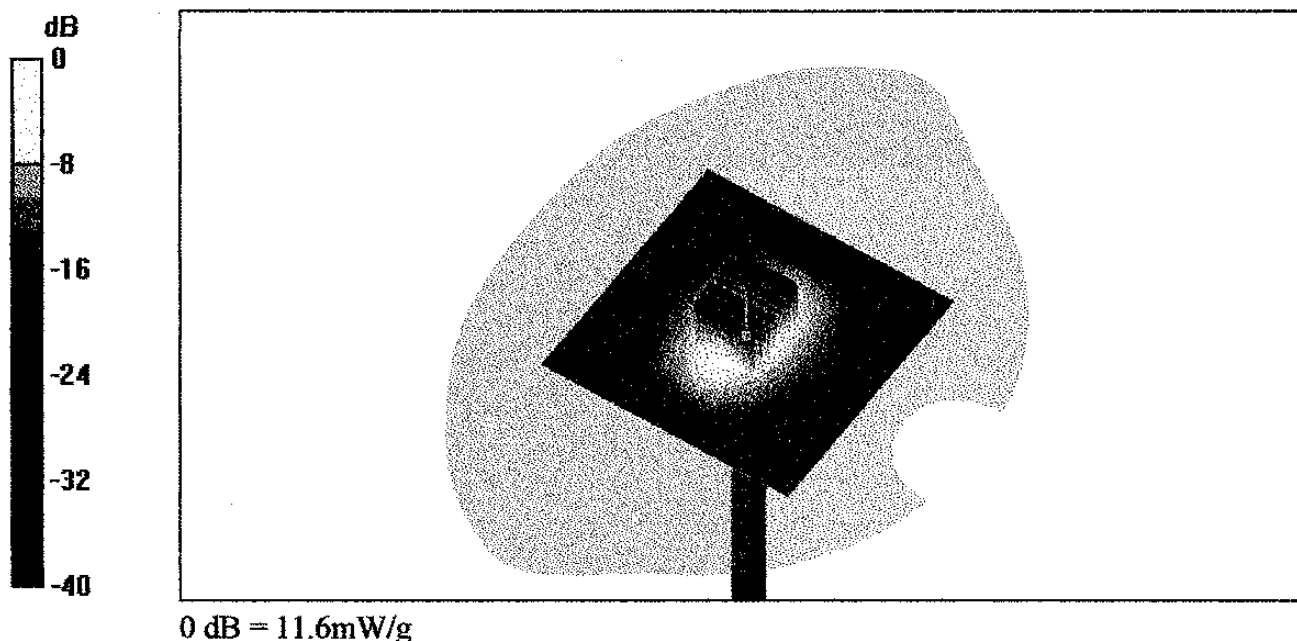
Communication System: CW-1900; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
 Medium: HSL 1900 MHz ( $\sigma = 1.44$  mho/m,  $\epsilon_r = 38.78$ ,  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 Phantom section: Flat Section  
 Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

#### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(5.2, 5.2, 5.2); Calibrated: 1/18/2003
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 - SN411; Calibrated: 1/16/2003
- Phantom: SAM with CRP - TP1006; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1006
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.6 Build 115

**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
 Reference Value = 94.4 V/m  
 Power Drift = 0.01 dB  
 Maximum value of SAR = 11.4 mW/g

**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18 W/kg  
 SAR(1 g) = 10.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.29 mW/g  
 Reference Value = 94.4 V/m  
 Power Drift = 0.01 dB  
 Maximum value of SAR = 11.6 mW/g



4 Jun 2003 16:31:50

[CH1] S11 1 U FS

1: 50.270  $\Omega$  3.7598  $\Omega$  314.94 pF

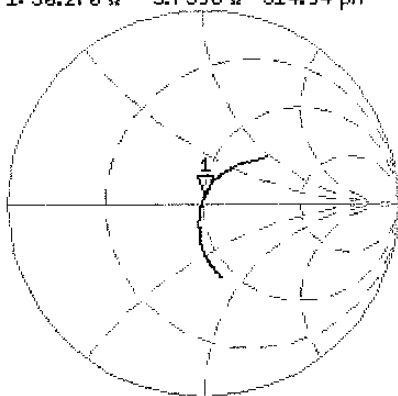
1 900.000 000 MHz

Del

Cor

Avg  
16

↑



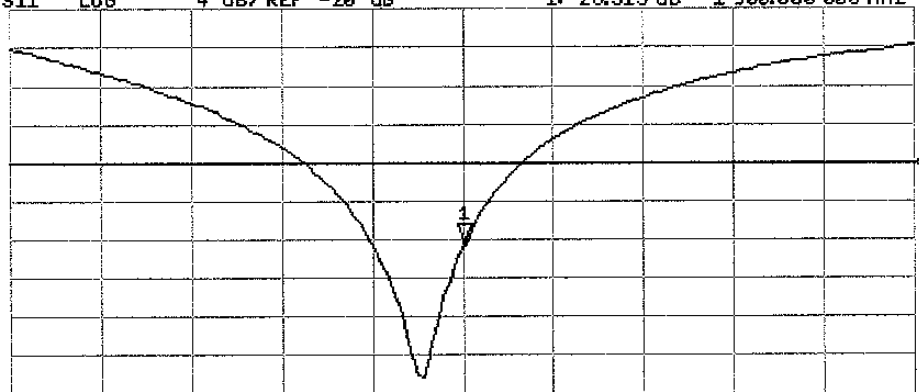
CH2 S11 LOG 4 dB/REF -20 dB

1: -28.513 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

Del

Cor

↑



CENTER 1 900.000 000 MHz

SPAN 400.000 000 MHz