

2.9.3 Belt Clip/Holster Configuration

Test configurations for body-worn operated EUTs are carried out while the belt-clip and/or holster is attached to the EUT and placed against the flat section of Twin phantom or flat phantom in a regular configuration (see Figure 9). An EUT with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device.

Body dielectric parameters are used.

There are two categories for accessories for body-worn operation configurations:

1. accessories not containing metallic components
2. accessories containing metallic components.

When the EUT is equipped with accessories not containing metallic components the tests are done with the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. For accessories containing metallic parts a test with each one is implemented. If the multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (e.g. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that has the closest spacing to the body is tested.

In case that a EUT authorized to be body-worn is not supplied or has no options to be operated with any accessories, a test configuration where a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. All test position spacings are documented.

Transmitters operating in front of a person's face (e.g. push-to-talk configurations) are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat platform. SAR Compliance tests for shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters are carried out with the accessories including headsets and microphones attached to the device and placed against a flat phantom in a regular configuration.

The SAR measurements are performed to investigate the worst-case positioning. This is documented and used to perform Body SAR testing. [2].



Figure 9

2.9.4 Headset Configuration

Headsets which have their radiating structure in close proximity to the head are measured according to the following conditions.

- Head tissue liquid is used.
- The EUT is positioned on the surface of the head of phantom according the picture below. Right and left position is tested according to the normal use (see figure 10).
- Additional metallic parts like clips or others are subject of testing, too.



Figure 10

Headsets which have their radiating structure in close proximity to the body are tested as body worn equipment.

2.10 Measurement uncertainty

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the DASY4 system performance check according to IEEE Str. 1528-2003, December 2003.

Error Description	Tol. (± %)	Prob. dist.	Div.	$(^c i)^1$ (1 g)	Std. unc. (1 g) (± %)	$(^v i)^2$
Measurement System						
Probe Calibration	4.8	N	1	1	4.8	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	$\sqrt[3]{3}$	0.7	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	R	$\sqrt[3]{3}$	0.7	3.9	∞
Boundary Effects	1.0	R	$\sqrt[3]{3}$	1	0.6	∞
Linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt[3]{3}$	1	2.7	∞
System Detection Limit	1.0	R	$\sqrt[3]{3}$	1	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	1.0	N	1	1	1.0	∞
Response Time	0.8	R	$\sqrt[3]{3}$	1	0.5	∞
Integration Time	2.6	R	$\sqrt[3]{3}$	1	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3.0	R	$\sqrt[3]{3}$	1	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	0.4	R	$\sqrt[3]{3}$	1	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning	2.9	R	$\sqrt[3]{3}$	1	1.7	∞
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	R	$\sqrt[3]{3}$	1	0.6	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device Positioning	2.9	N	1	1	2.9	145
Device Holder	3.6	N	1	1	3.6	5
Power Drift	5.0	R	$\sqrt[3]{3}$	1	2.9	∞
Phantom and Setup						
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	R	$\sqrt[3]{3}$	1	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.0	R.	$\sqrt[3]{3}$	0.64	1.8	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	2.6	N	1	0.64	1.7	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt[3]{3}$	0.6	1.7	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	3.8	N	1	0.6	2.3	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty						
Expanded Uncertainty $k_p = 2$						
Coverage Factor for 95 %						
					20.8	

The budget is valid for the frequency range 300 MHz - 3 GHz and represent a worst case analysis. For specific tests and configurations, the uncertainty could be considerably smaller.

3 Tissue and System Verification

3.1 Tissue Verification

Dielectric parameters of the simulating liquids were verified using a Dielectric Probe Kit Agilent 85070D to a tolerance of $\pm 5\%$.

Room Temperature: 22.1 - 22.6 °C

	Measured Tissue Parameters		
	1900 MHz Muscle		
	Target	Measured	Measured
Date:		20.03.2007	21.03.2007
Room Temperature: °C		22,1	22,3
Liquid Temperature: °C		22,1	22,2
Dielectric Constant: ϵ	53,3	51,9	51,9
Conductivity: σ	1,52	1,58	1,58

3.2 System Verification

Prior to the assessment, the system was verified by using a 1900 MHz validation dipole. Power level of 250 mW was supplied to the dipole antenna placed under the flat section of SAM Phantom. This system validation is valid for a frequency range of 900 ± 100 MHz.

The system was verified to a tolerance of $\pm 10\%$.

Liquid Temperature: 22.0 - 22.3 °C
Room Temperature: 22.1 - 22.6 °C
Liquid Depth: > 15.5 cm

System Dipole Validation Target & Measurement					
Date	System Validation Kit:	Liquid	Targeted SAR 1g (mW/g)	Measured SAR 1g (mW/g)	Deviation (%)
20.03.2007	D1900V2 SN5d025	1900 MHz Muscle	45,6	45,2	-0,88
21.03.2007	D1900V2 SN5d025	1900 MHz Muscle	45,6	44,4	-2,63

Comment: Please find attached the measurement plots.

4 Test Results

Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

The EUT was placed into simulated call mode (e.g. AMPS, Cellular CDMA & PCS CDMA modes) using manufacturers test codes. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [2]. The actual transmission is activated through a base station simulator or similar when test modes are not available or inappropriate for testing the EUT.

The EUT is rechargeable battery operated. The battery used for the SAR measurements was completely charged. The device was tested at full power verified by implementing conducted output power measurements. For confirming of the output power it was tested before and after each SAR measurement. The test was repeated if a conducted power deviation of more than 5 % occurred.

Mixture Type: 1900 MHz Muscle
Date: 20.03.2007 - 21.03.2007
Liquid Temperature: 22.0 - 22.3 ° C **Room Temperature:** 22.1 - 22.6 ° C

Frequency			Power Drift dBm	Antenna Position	Phantom	Test Position	SAR (W/kg)
MHz	Channel	Modulation					
1924,99	2	DECT (UPCS)	-0,002	Integral	Flat	Front	0,000734
1924,99	2	DECT (UPCS)	0,023	Integral	Flat	Back	0,00196

Note: Device positioning: spacing from flat phantom was adjusted at 1.5 cm.

Limits:

Exposure Limits	SAR (W/kg)	
	Uncontrolled Exposure / General Population Environment	Controlled Exposure / Occupational Environment
Spatial Average SAR (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.40
Spatial Peak SAR (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.60	8.00
Spatial Peak SAR (Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrist) (averaged over any 10 g of tissue)	4.00	20.00

Notes:

1. Test data represent the worst case SAR value and test procedure used are according to OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (01-01).
2. All modes of operation were investigated.

5 References

- [1] ANSI/IEEE C95.3 - 1991, *IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic fields, 300 kHz to 100 GHz*, New York: IEEE, Aug. 1992
- [2] Federal Communications Commission, OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01), *Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields*, July 2001.
- [3] T. Schmid, O. Egger, N. Kuster, *Automated E-field scanning system for dosimetric assessments*, IEEE Transaction on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, Jan. 1996, pp. 105-113.
- [4] W. Gander, *Computer mathematics*, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.
- [5] W.H. Press, S.A. Teukolsky, W.T. Vetterling, and B.P. Flannery, *Numerical Recipes in C, The Art of Scientific Computing*, Second edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.
- [6] IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 34 – IEEE Std. 1528-2003, December 2003, *Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Absorption Rate (SAR in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques*.
- [7] DASY4 *Dosimetric Assessment System Manual*; Draft; September 6, 2002; Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

6 Appendix

1. Appendix A Calibration Certificate D1900V2 SN5d025
ET3DV6 SN1711
DAE3V1-522
2. Appendix B Measurement Plots
3. Appendix C Pictures

Appendix A

Calibration Certificate

Note:

According to ETS 's internal quality management instruction based on EN 17025 the calibration cycle for field probes and related equipment is determined to 2 years. Additionally, ETS has prolonged the calibration interval for SPEAG System Validation Dipoles by two additional years. These QM procedures are acknowledged by the accreditation bodies mentioned on page 3 of this report during several accreditation audits.



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

Client

DR. GÖTTSCHE

Certificate No. D1900V2-5d025_Sep06

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1900V2 - SN: 5d025		
Calibration procedure(s)	OA CAL-15 v6 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits		
Calibration date:	September 26, 2006		
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance		
<p>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.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.</p> <p>Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)</p>			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	04-Oct-05 (METAS, No. 251-00516)	Oct-06
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	04-Oct-05 (METAS, No. 251-00516)	Oct-06
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No 217-00591)	Aug-07
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 5047.2 (10r)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No 217-00591)	Aug-07
Reference Probe ET3DV6	SN: 1507	28-Oct-05 (SPEAG, No. ET3-1507_Oct05)	Oct-06
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3025	28-Oct-05 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3025_Oct05)	Oct-06
DAE4	SN: 601	15-Dec-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Dec05)	Dec-06
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-05)	In house check: Oct-07
RF generator Agilent E4421B	MY41000675	11-May-05 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-06
Calibrated by:	Name Marcel Fehr	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Name Katja Pekovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature 
Issued: September 27, 2006			
<p>This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.</p>			



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
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) 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
- b) 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
- c) 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:

- d) 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.

DASY Version	DASY4	V4.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	38.6 \pm 6 %	1.41 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.6 \pm 0.2) °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.65 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	38.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	37.7 mW / g \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.11 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	20.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	20.1 mW / g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

¹ Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.7 ± 6 %	1.56 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.4 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.2 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	40.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ²	normalized to 1W	39.9 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.40 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ²	normalized to 1W	21.3 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

² Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.8 \Omega + 4.5 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$47.3 \Omega + 3.9 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.3 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.198 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	July 29, 2002

DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 26.09.2006 13:01:39

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d025

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL U10 BB;

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.41$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507 (HF); ConvF(4.74, 4.74, 4.74); Calibrated: 28.10.2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 15.12.2005
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; ;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

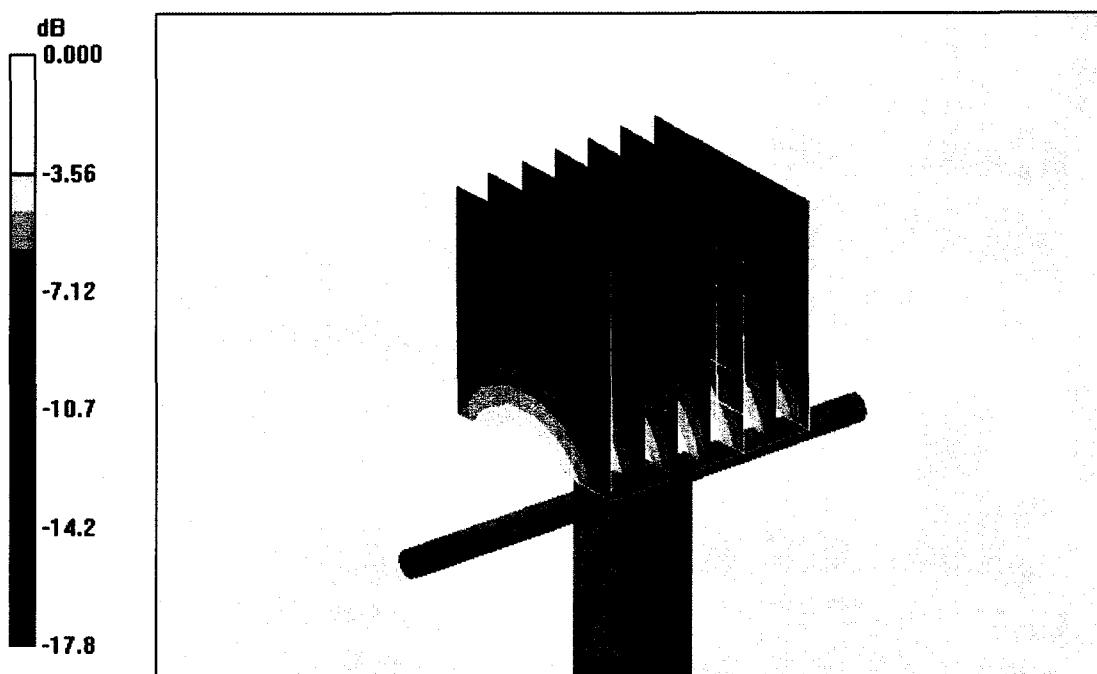
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.007 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.4 W/kg

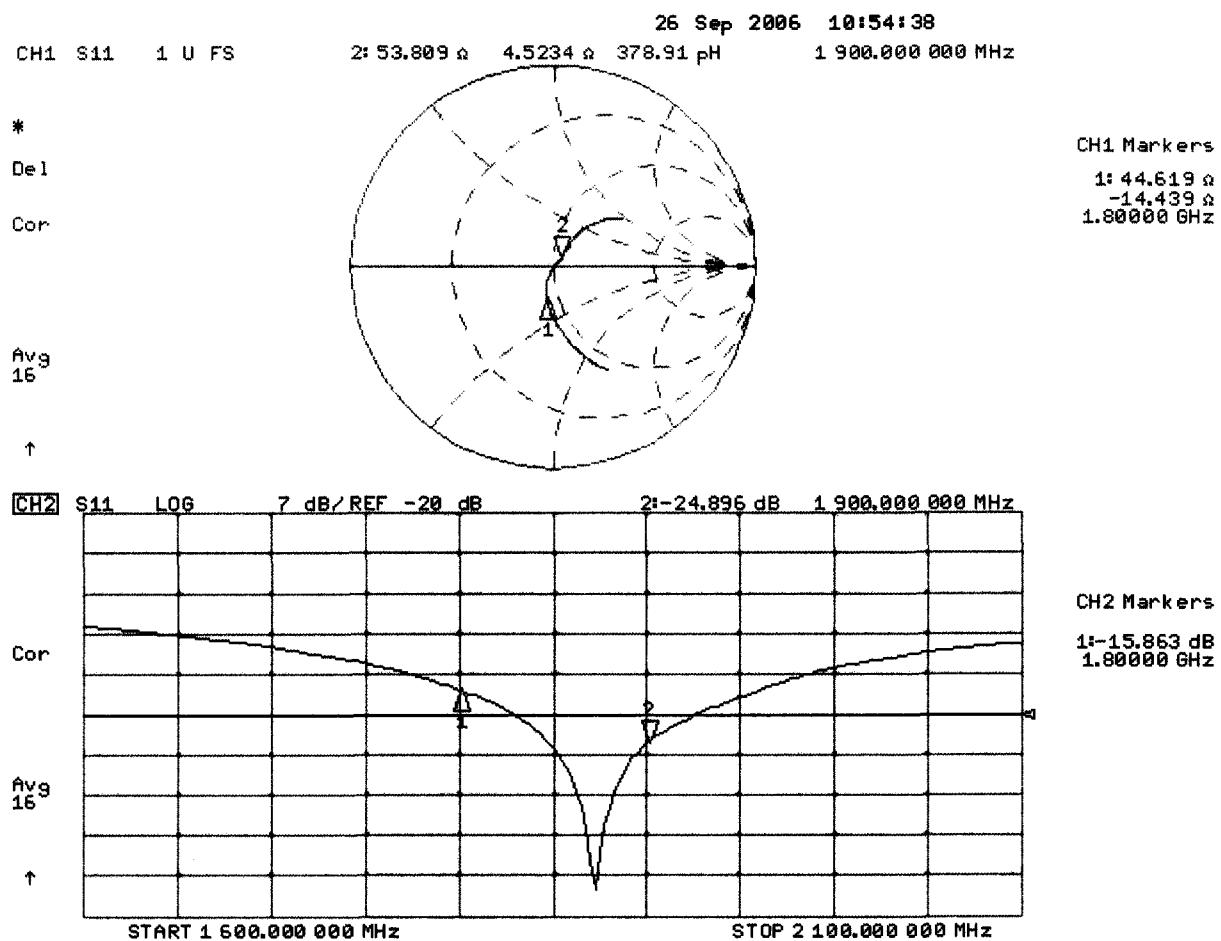
SAR(1 g) = 9.65 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.11 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.8 mW/g



0 dB = 10.8mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY4 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 20.09.2006 11:37:46

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d025

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL U10;

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.56$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025 (HF); ConvF(4.38, 4.38, 4.38); Calibrated: 28.10.2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 15.12.2005
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

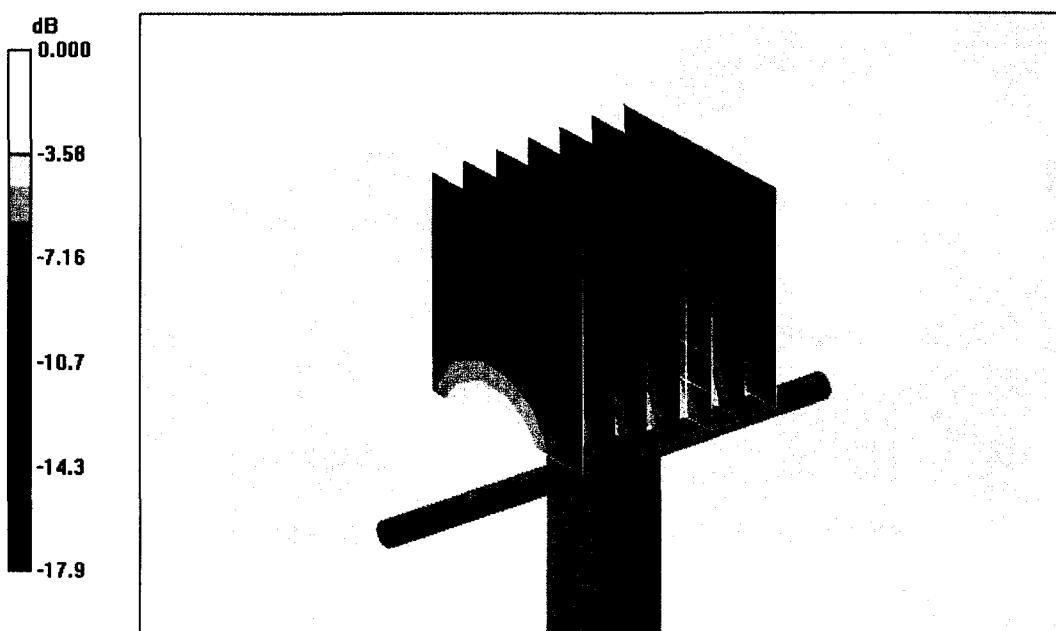
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 86.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.034 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.8 W/kg

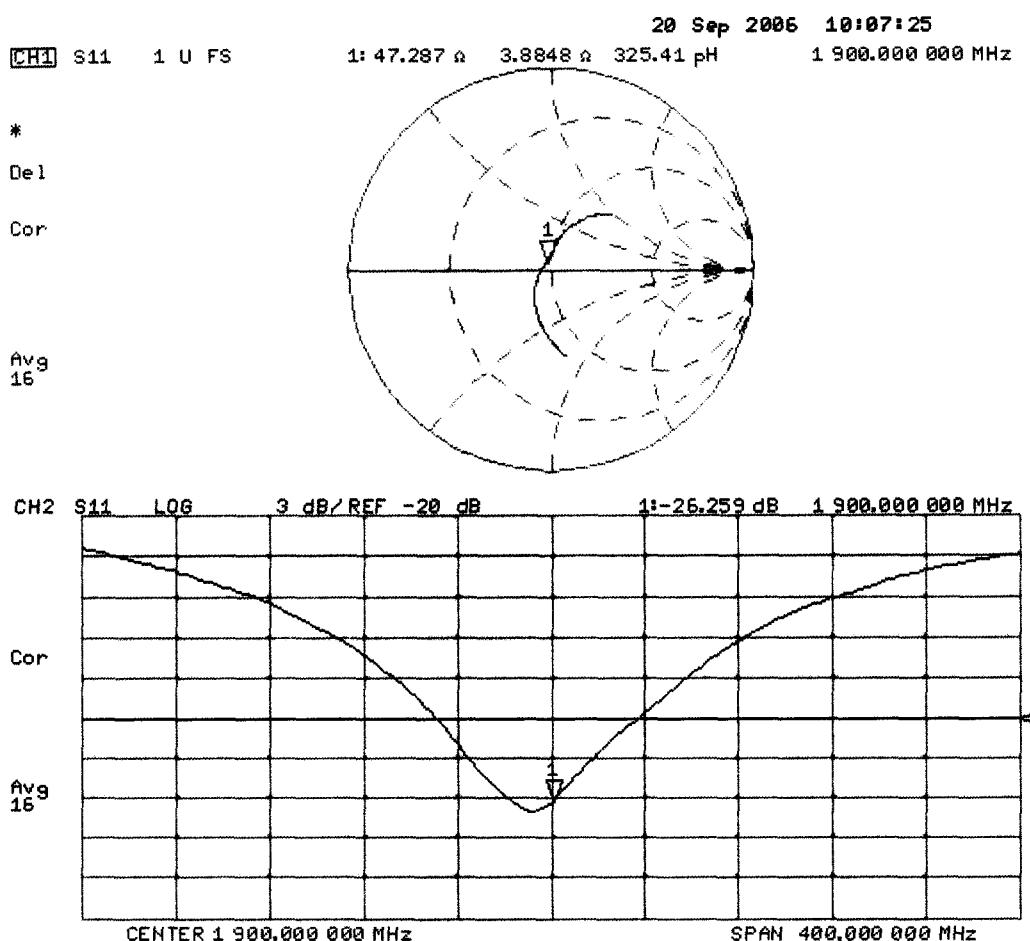
SAR(1 g) = 10.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.4 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.3 mW/g



0 dB = 11.3mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
C Servizio svizzero di taratura
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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client

ETS Dr. Ganz

Object number: ET3-1711

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV6 - SN-1711		
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01-v5 and QA CAL-12-v4 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes		
Calibration date:	October 16, 2006		
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance		
<p>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.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.</p> <p>Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)</p>			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No. 217-00592)	Aug-07
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	4-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00558)	Apr-07
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No. 217-00593)	Aug-07
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-06 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan06)	Jan-07
DAE4	SN: 654	21-Jun-06 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Jun06)	Jun-07
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov 06
Calibrated by:	Name Klaus Pfeiffer	Function Quality Manager	Signature
Approved by:	Name Niels Kuster	Function Quality Manager	Signature

Issued: October 16, 2006

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



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 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

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:

- 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 effect 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*.
- 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 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.

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1711

Manufactured:	August 7, 2002
Last calibrated:	November 21, 2005
Repaired:	September 28, 2006
Recalibrated:	October 16, 2006

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1711

Sensitivity in Free Space ^A			Diode Compression ^B		
NormX	1.94 \pm 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	93 mV	
NormY	1.84 \pm 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	95 mV	
NormZ	2.04 \pm 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Z	94 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	3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%] Without Correction Algorithm	8.5	4.7
SAR _{be} [%] With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.1

TSL 1810 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance	3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%] Without Correction Algorithm	7.2	3.8
SAR _{be} [%] With Correction Algorithm	0.2	0.1

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center **2.7 mm**

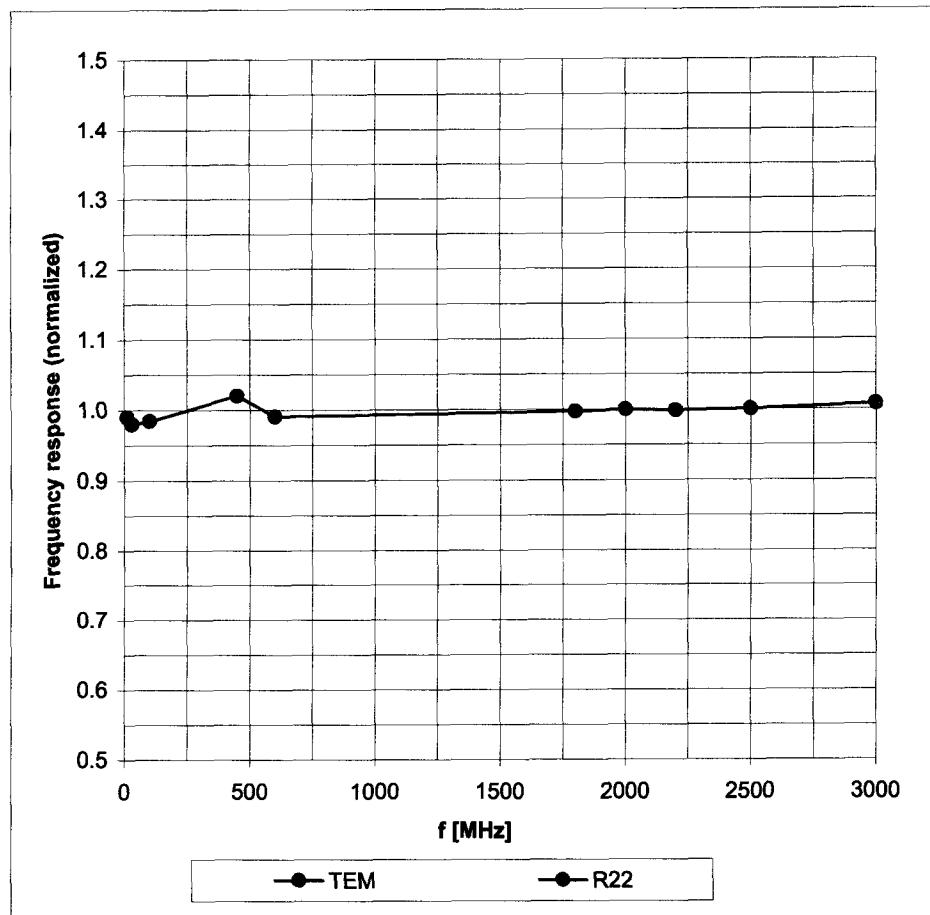
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k=2$, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

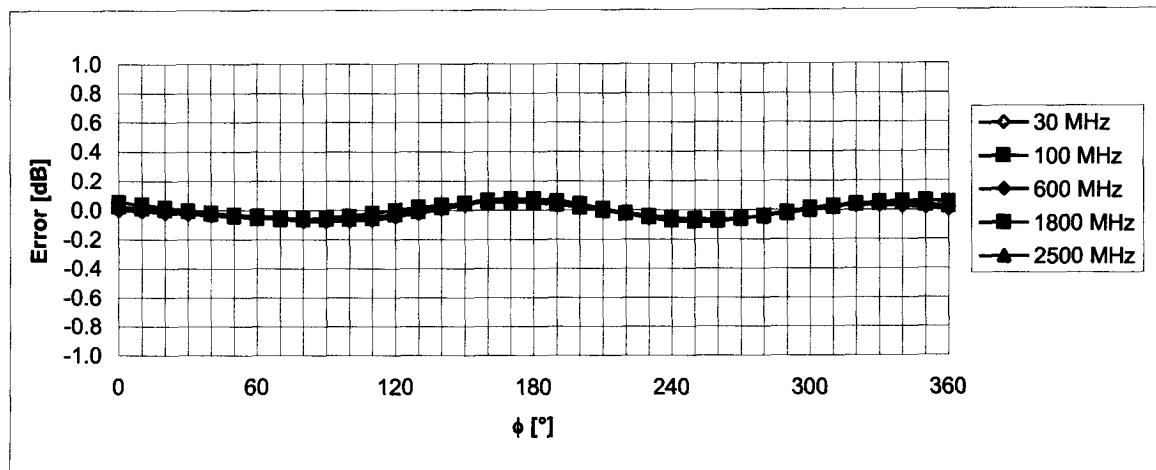
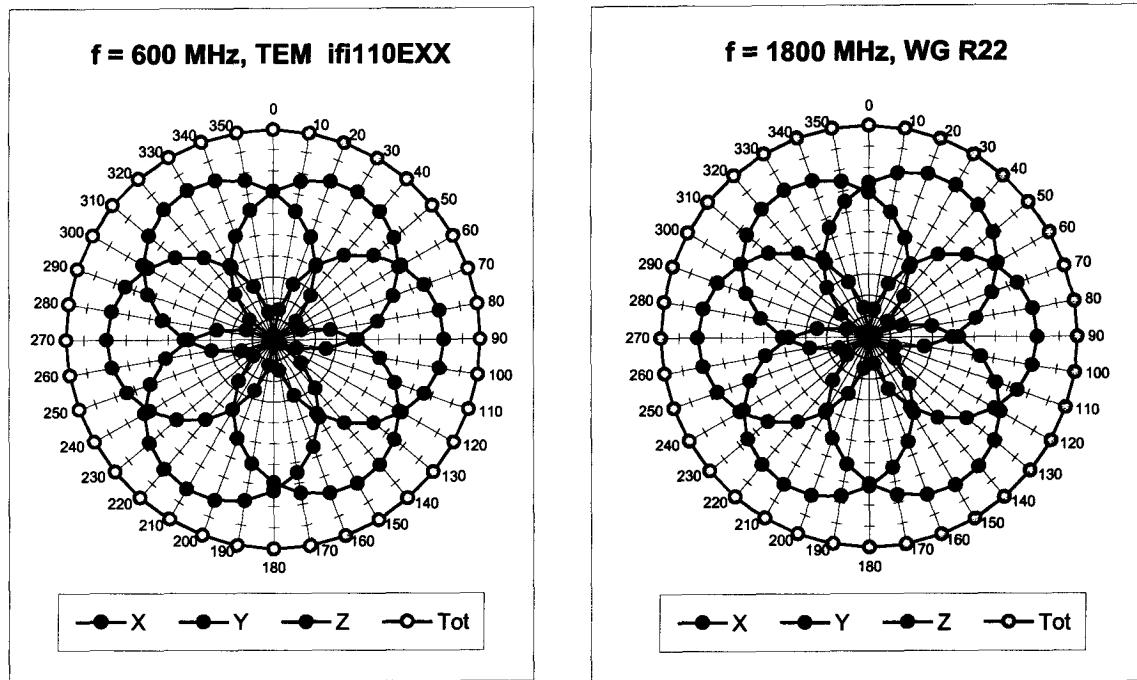
Frequency Response of E-Field

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



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

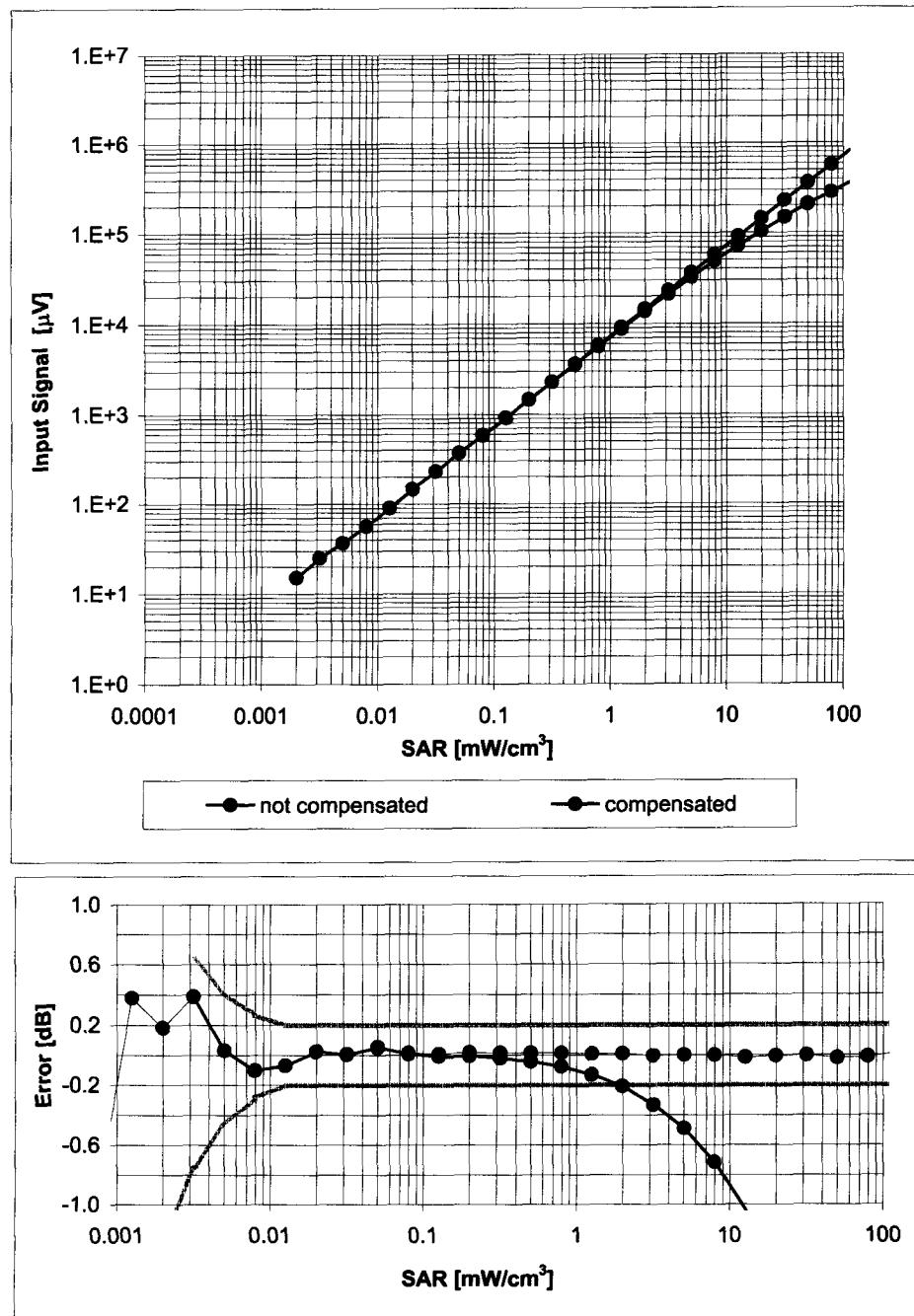
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$



Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

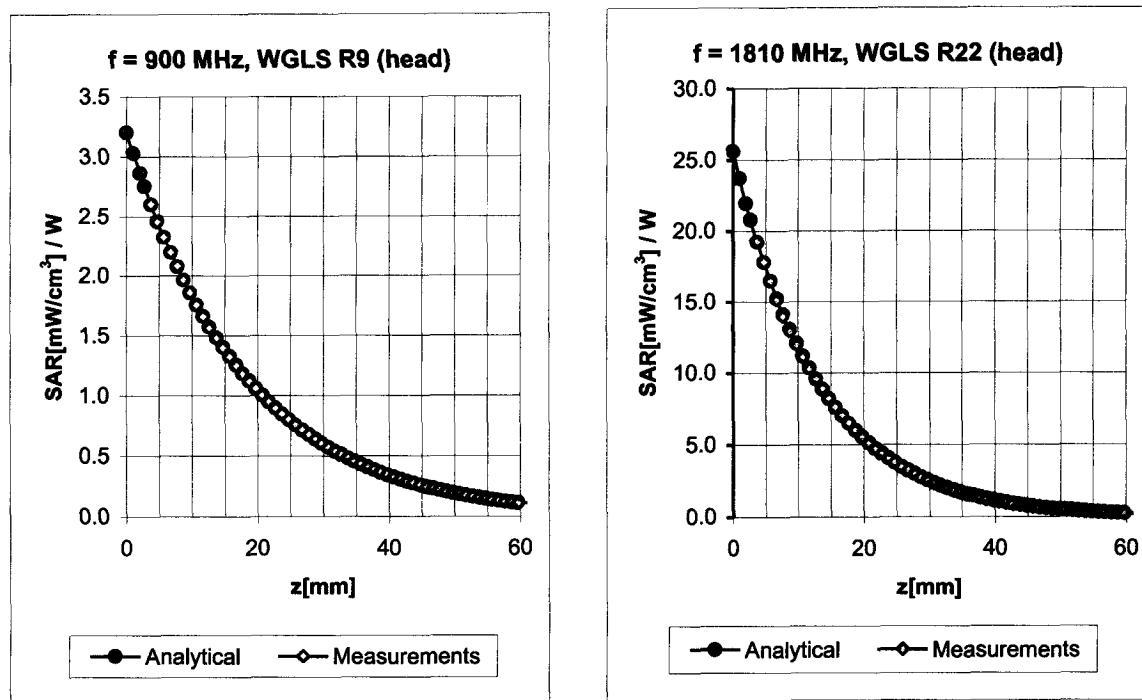
Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$

(Waveguide R22, $f = 1800 \text{ MHz}$)



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



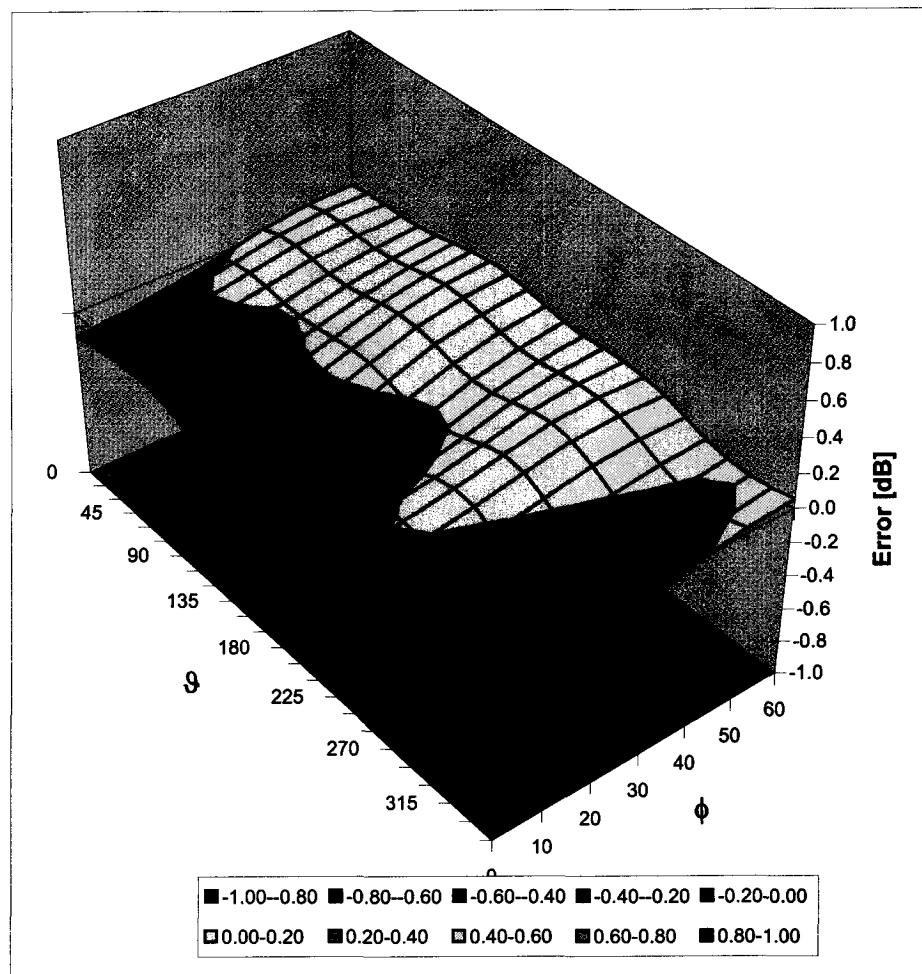
f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	43.5 ± 5%	0.87 ± 5%	0.36	1.84	6.99	± 13.3% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.55	1.90	6.38	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.49	2.67	5.16	± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.58	2.45	4.89	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.65	2.07	4.52	± 11.8% (k=2)

450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	56.7 ± 5%	0.94 ± 5%	0.30	1.90	7.72	± 13.3% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.51	2.05	6.11	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.63	2.57	4.57	± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.72	2.42	4.42	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.64	1.92	4.06	± 11.8% (k=2)

^c The validity of ± 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.

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, θ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 2.6\%$ (k=2)



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **ETS**

Certificate No: DAE3-522_Sep06

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 522**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v12**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **September 21, 2006**

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 $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	7-Oct-05 (Sintrel, No.E-050073)	Oct-06
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1002	15-Jun-06 (SPEAG, in house check)	In house check Jun-07

Calibrated by: **Daniel Steinacher** **Name** **Technician**

Approved by: **Fin Bornholt** **R&D Director**

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

Issued: September 21, 2006



Accredited by the Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation
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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- **DC Voltage Measurement:** Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- **Connector angle:** The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
- **DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:** Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
- **Common mode sensitivity:** Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
- **Channel separation:** Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
- **AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:** Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
- **Input Offset Measurement:** Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
- **Input Offset Current:** Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
- **Input resistance:** DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
- **Low Battery Alarm Voltage:** Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
- **Power consumption:** Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = $6.1\mu\text{V}$, full range = $-100...+300\text{ mV}$

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = $-1.....+3\text{mV}$

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$404.296 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$403.959 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$404.794 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$
Low Range	$3.95220 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.93931 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.94312 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$59^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
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Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Input (μV)	Reading (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200000	200000.1	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20000	20004.16	0.02
Channel X	- Input	20000	-19999.50	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	200000	200000.2	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20000	20004.75	0.02
Channel Y	- Input	20000	-19999.93	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	200000	199999.7	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20000	20002.63	0.01
Channel Z	- Input	20000	-20001.06	0.01

Low Range		Input (μV)	Reading (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000	1999.9	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	200	199.36	-0.32
Channel X	- Input	200	-200.02	0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	2000	2000.1	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	200	199.32	-0.34
Channel Y	- Input	200	-200.30	0.15
Channel Z	+ Input	2000	1999.9	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	200	199.77	-0.12
Channel Z	- Input	200	-200.39	0.19

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	-4.35	-5.20
	-200	6.12	5.53
Channel Y	200	0.14	0.72
	-200	-0.21	-2.36
Channel Z	200	16.34	16.58
	-200	-17.88	-18.43

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	3.41	-0.46
Channel Y	200	0.54	-	3.51
Channel Z	200	-2.42	-0.05	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15736	16552
Channel Y	15745	15304
Channel Z	16042	16452

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10MΩ

	Average (µV)	min. Offset (µV)	max. Offset (µV)	Std. Deviation (µV)
Channel X	1.32	-0.10	4.21	0.65
Channel Y	-1.99	-4.00	-0.76	0.64
Channel Z	-0.69	-1.56	0.68	0.54

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance

	Zeroing (MΩ)	Measuring (MΩ)
Channel X	0.2000	199.0
Channel Y	0.2000	199.7
Channel Z	0.2001	196.7

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (verified during pre test)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (verified during pre test)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.0	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9