

## **Appendix C:**

**Probe Calibration Parameters** 

#### **Calibration Laboratory of**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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Swiss Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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Client

Kyocera USA

Certificate No: DAE4-527\_Sep05

CALIBRATION C	ERTIFICATE		
Object	DAE4 - SD 000 D0	04 BA - SN: 527	
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v12 Calibration proced	lure for the data acquisition unit ([	DAE)
Calibration date:	September 22, 20	05	
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance		
The measurements and the uncer	rtainties with confidence pro	anal standards, which realize the physical units obability are given on the following pages and a racility: environment temperature (22 $\pm$ 3)°C a	are part of the certificate.
Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 5101B	SN: 5015004	29-Jun-05 (ELCAL AG, No. 366856)	Jun-06
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1		29-Jun-05 (SPEAG, in house check)	In house check Jun-06
Calibrated by:	Name Philipp Storchenegger	Function Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	- Tenhalt
			Issued: September 22, 2005

Certificate No: DAE4-527\_Sep05

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#### **Glossary**

DAE dig

digital 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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	403.729 ± 0.1% (k=2)	403.708 ± 0.1% (k=2)	403.861 ± 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.92476 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.92727 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.91703 ± 0.7% (k=2)

#### **Connector Angle**

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	259°±1°

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#### **Appendix**

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Input (μV)	Reading (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200000	199999.4	0.00
Channel X + Input	20000	19997.92	-0.01
Channel X - Input	20000	-19999.98	0.00
Channel Y + Input	200000	199999.6	0.00
Channel Y + Input	20000	20000.22	0.00
Channel Y - Input	20000	-19998.26	-0.01
Channel Z + Input	200000	199999.9	0.00
Channel Z + Input	20000	19996.10	-0.02
Channel Z - Input	20000	-20000.25	0.00

Low Range		Input (μV)	Reading (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000	1999.9	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	200	200.14	0.07
Channel X	- Input	200	-200.23	0.11
Channel Y	+ Input	2000	1999.9	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	200	199.46	-0.27
Channel Y	- Input	200	-200.96	0.48
Channel Z	+ Input	2000	2000.1	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	200	199.10	-0.45
Channel Z	- Input	200	-201.06	0.53

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	-6.66	-7.24
***************************************	- 200	8.45	6.80
Channel Y	200	14.28	13.67
	- 200	-14.77	-15.09
Channel Z	200	4.33	4.08
	- 200	-5.97	-5.79

#### 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	-	2.46	0.95
Channel Y	200	0.05	-	4.25
Channel Z	200	-1.59	0.86	-

#### 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	16084	16678	
Channel Y	15834	16041	
Channel Z	16580	16802	

#### 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	0.11	-0.65	0.80	0.29
Channel Y	-1.65	-2.29	-0.12	0.43
Channel Z	0.08	-0.73	0.95	0.28

#### 6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance

	Zeroing (MOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	0.2000	202.5
Channel Y	0.1999	199.4
Channel Z	0.2000	202.3

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

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Client

Kyocera USA

Certificate No: ET3-1664 Jun06

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

#### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE ET3DV6 - SN:1664 Object QA CAL-01.v5 Calibration procedure(s) Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes Calibration date: June 22, 2006 In Tolerance Condition of the calibrated item 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 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%. Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration) Scheduled Calibration ID# Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.) Primary Standards Power meter E4419B GB41293874 5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557) Apr-07 Apr-07 5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557) Power sensor E4412A MY41495277 Power sensor E4412A MY41498087 5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557) Apr-07 Reference 3 dB Attenuator 11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00499) Aug-06 SN: S5054 (3c) Арг-07 Reference 20 dB Attenuator SN: S5086 (20b) 4-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00558) 11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00500) Aug-06 Reference 30 dB Attenuator SN: S5129 (30b) Jan-07 Reference Probe ES3DV2 2-Jan-06 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013\_Jan06) SN: 3013 SN: 654 2-Feb-06 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654\_Feb06) Feb-07 DAE4 Scheduled Check Secondary Standards ID# Check Date (in house) 4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05) In house check: Nov-07 RF generator HP 8648C US3642U01700 In house check: Nov 06 Network Analyzer HP 8753E US37390585 18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05) Function Signature Katja Pokovic Technical Manager Calibrated by: Niels Kuster Approved by: Quality Manager Issued: June 24, 2006

Certificate No: ET3-1664\_Jun06

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#### Glossary:

TSL NORMx,y,z tissue simulating liquid sensitivity in free space

ConF

sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z

DCP Polarization φ diode compression point φ rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9

9 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:

- 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

#### **Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- NORMx,y,z: Assessed for E-field polarization θ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,v,z does not effect the E²-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 ≤ 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 ± 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:1664

Manufactured:

February 8, 2002

Last calibrated:

June 15, 2005

Recalibrated:

June 22, 2006

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

#### DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1664

Diode Compression <sup>B</sup>

NormX	<b>1.92</b> ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP X	<b>90</b> mV
NormY	<b>1.87</b> ± 10.1%	μV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup>	DCP Y	<b>99</b> mV
NormZ	<b>1.70</b> ± 10.1%	μ <b>V/(V/m)</b> ²	DCP Z	<b>95</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	3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	7.9	3.8
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.4	0.4

TSL 1750 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center t	o Phantom Surface Distance	3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	3.9	0.5
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	2.5	2.5

#### Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center 2.7 mm

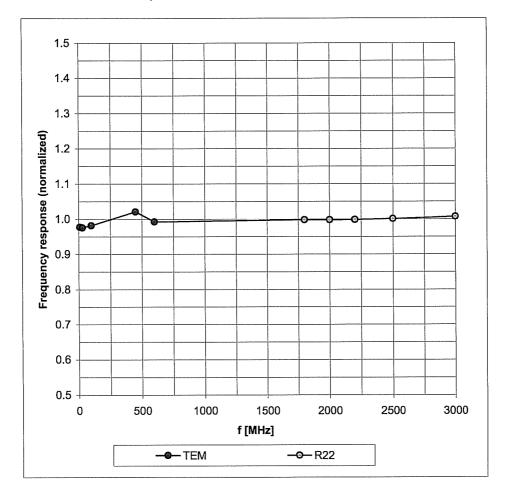
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

<sup>&</sup>lt;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>&</sup>lt;sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

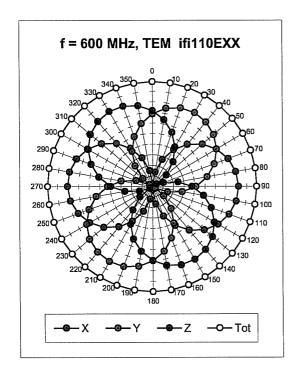
## Frequency Response of E-Field

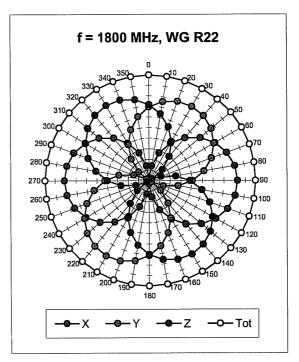
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

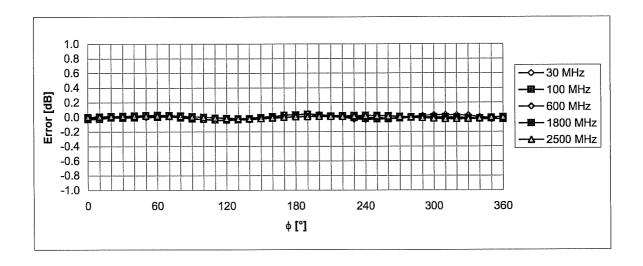


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

## Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta$ = 0°



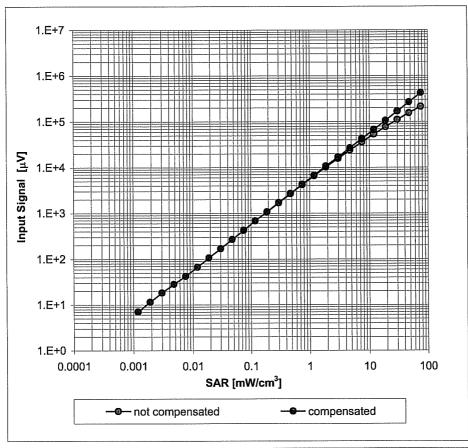


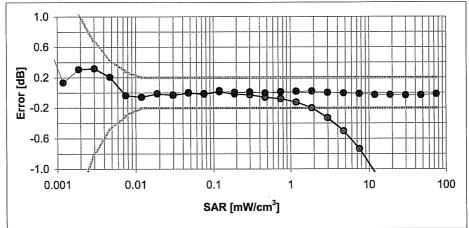


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

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

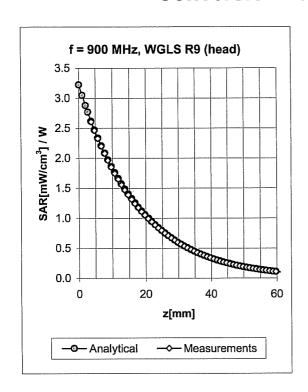
(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)

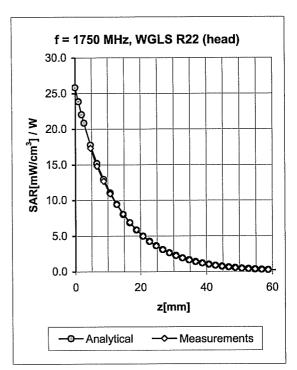




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

### **Conversion Factor Assessment**



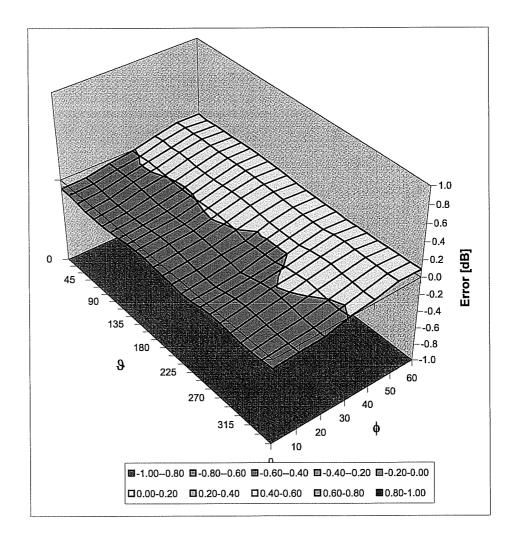


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>c</sup>	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
835	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	0.52	2.22	6.58 ± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.54	2.08	6.40 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	0.49	2.71	5.27 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.51	2.60	5.05 ± 11.0% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.2 ± 5%	$0.97 \pm 5\%$	0.46	2.34	6.43 ± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.40	2.73	6.49 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	0.57	2.61	4.72 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.73	2.19	4.57 ± 11.0% (k=2)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> 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  $(\phi, \vartheta)$ , f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)