APPENDIX C CALIBRATION DOCUMENTS

- 1. E-Field Probe Model ET3DV6 S/N 1380
- 2. Antenna Dipole Model D2450V2 S/N 724





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





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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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EMC Technologies		Certificate	Certificate No: ET3-1380_Dec08	
CALIBRATION (CERTIFICAT	E		
Object	ET3DV6 - SN:1	380		
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-12.v5 and QA CAL-23.v3 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes			
Calibration date:	December 18, 2	2008		
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance			
All calibrations have been conducted Calibration Equipment used (M&T		ory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)	°C and humidity < 70%.	
Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration	
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09	
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09	
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09	
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00865)	Jul-09	
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	31-Mar-08 (No. 217-00787)	Apr-09	
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00866)	Jul-09	
Reference Probe ES3DV2 DAE4	SN: 3013 SN: 660	2-Jan-08 (No. ES3-3013_Jan08) 9-Sep-08 (No. DAE4-660_Sep08)	Jan-09 Sep-09	
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check	
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09	
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-08)	In house check: Oct-09	
No. Character of the second	Name	Function	Signature	
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	Softy fles	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager		
		,/	1//30	

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Glossary:

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

ConvF DCP sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z diode compression point

Polarization ϕ

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
- EC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORMx,y,z: Assessed for E-field polarization 9 = 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,y,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.

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Probe ET3DV6

SN:1380

Manufactured:

August 16, 1999

Last calibrated:

December 18, 2007

Repaired: Recalibrated: December 12, 2008

d: December 18, 2008

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1380

Sensitivity in Free Space ^A	Diode Compression ^B
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NormX	1.63 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP X	88 mV
NormY	1.58 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Y	88 mV
NormZ	1.69 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Z	89 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Cente	r to Phantom Surface Distance	3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	10.4	6.3
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.5

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	10.9	6.3	
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.6	

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%.

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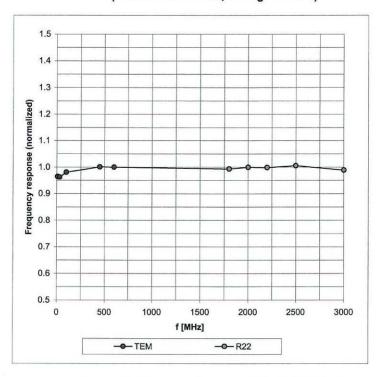
^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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Frequency Response of E-Field

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



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

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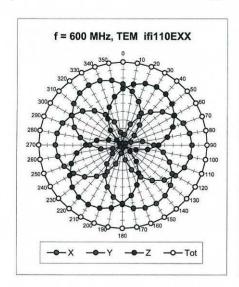
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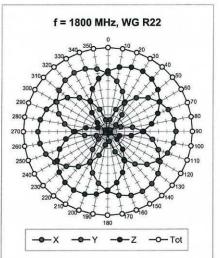


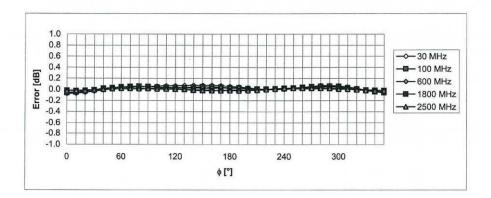


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Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$







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

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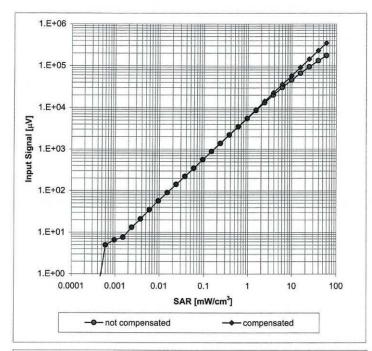


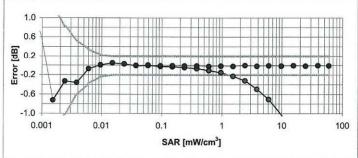


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Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)





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

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