

Test Report Serial No.:	082205O8F-T6	64-S24CW	Report Rev. No.:	Revision 0
Report Issue Date:	Oct. 01, 2005	Test Date(s):	May 26, August 22-	-26 & 30, 2005
Description of Test:	RF Exposure	SAR	FCC §2.1093	IC RSS-102

APPENDIX F - PROBE CALIBRATION

Applicant:	Palm	, Inc.	FCC ID:	O8FJIMI	IC ID:	3905A-JIMI	Model:	Treo XXX	Palm
DUT Type: Portable Dual-Band PCS/Cellular CDMA 2000 Phone with Bluetooth and 802.11b WLAN SDIO Card									
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Calibration Laboratory of

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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Certificate No: ET3-1387 Mar05

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client

Celltech Labs

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ET3DV6 - SN:1387**

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-01.v5

Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: March 18, 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 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	5-May-04 (METAS, No. 251-00388)	May-05
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	5-May-04 (METAS, No. 251-00388)	May-05
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	10-Aug-04 (METAS, No. 251-00403)	Aug-05
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	3-May-04 (METAS, No. 251-00389)	May-05
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	10-Aug-04 (METAS, No. 251-00404)	Aug-05
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	7-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan05)	Jan-06
DAE4	SN: 617	19-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-617_Jan05)	Jan-06
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092180	18-Sep-02 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-03)	In house check: Oct 05
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Dec-03)	In house check: Dec-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-04)	In house check: Nov 05
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Nico Vetterli	Laboratory Technician	101616
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Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	20
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Issued: March 18, 2005

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Glossary:

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

ConF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,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:

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 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:1387

Manufactured:

September 21, 1999

Last calibrated:

March 18, 2004

Recalibrated:

March 18, 2005

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1387

Sensitivity in Free	Diode C	ompression ^B	i		
NormX	1.61 ± 10.1%	μV/(V/m) ²	DCP X	92 mV	
NormY	1.70 ± 10.1%	μ V/(V/m) ²	DCP Y	92 mV	
NormZ	1.70 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Z	92 mV	

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL	900 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm
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Sensor Center to	3.7 mm	4.7 mm	
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	9.4	4.9
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.3

TSL 1810 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to	3.7 mm	4.7 mm	
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	14.3	9.6
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.6	0.1

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center 2.7 mm

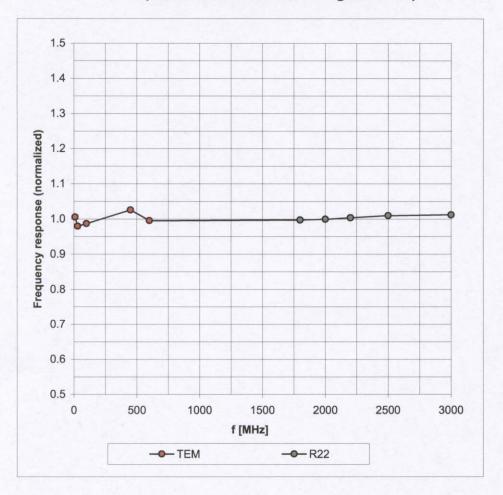
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^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

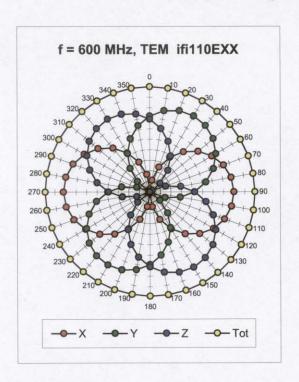
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

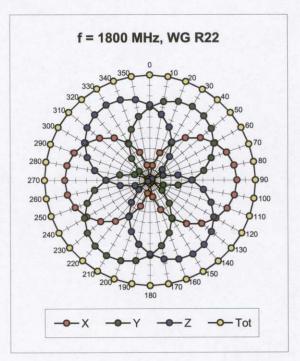


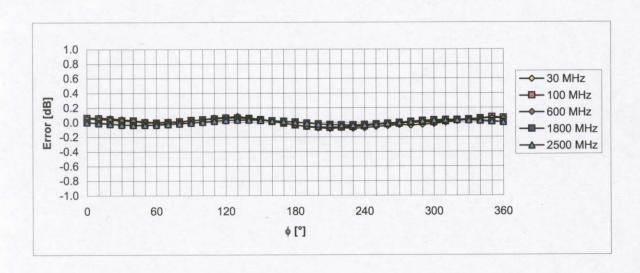
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

March 18, 2005

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



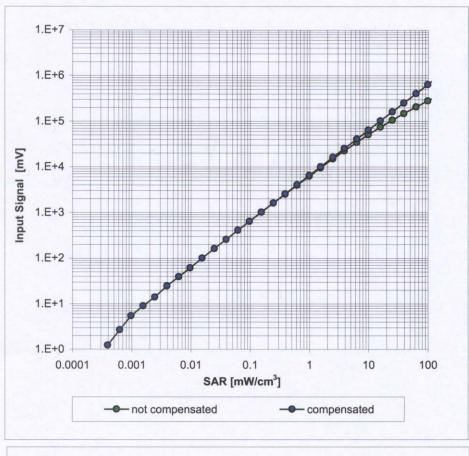


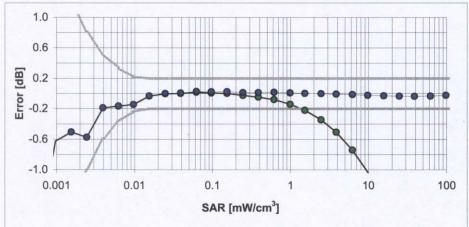


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

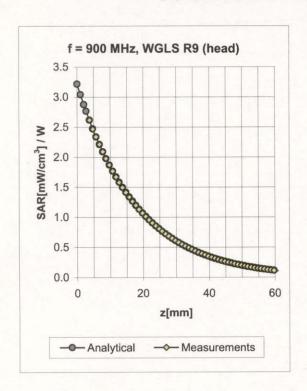
(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)

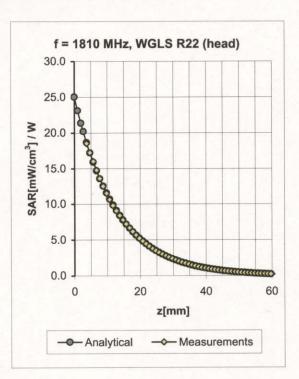




Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



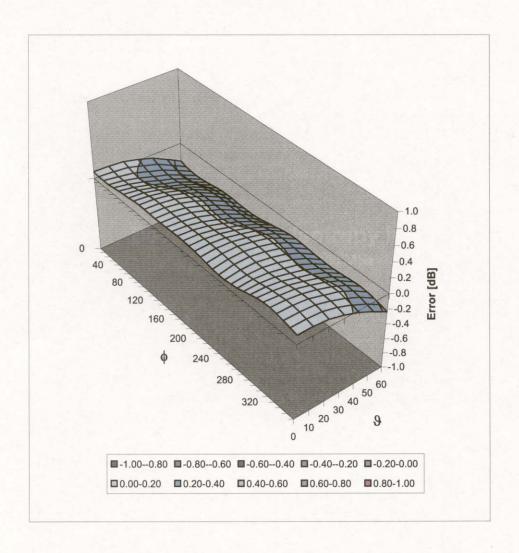


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.65	1.81	6.47 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.62	2.39	5.18 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.76	2.09	4.56 ± 11.8% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.60	2.01	6.10 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.60	2.67	4.75 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.82	1.82	4.30 ± 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: ± 2.6% (k=2)

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Additional Conversion Factors

for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:	ET3DV6
Serial Number:	1387
Place of Assessment:	Zurich
Date of Assessment:	March 21, 2005
Probe Calibration Date:	March 18, 2005

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 1800 MHz.

Assessed by:

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:1387

Conversion factor (± standard deviation)

f = 150 MHz	ConvF	$8.8 \pm 10\%$	$\epsilon_r = 52.3 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 0.76 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$ (head tissue)
f = 300 MHz	ConvF	7.9 ± 9%	$\epsilon_r = 45.3 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 0.87 \pm 5\%$ mho/m (head tissue)
f = 450 MHz	ConvF	7.5 ± 8%	$\epsilon_r = 43.5 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 0.87 \pm 5\%$ mho/m (head tissue)
f = 150 MHz	ConvF	$8.4 \pm 10\%$	$\epsilon_r = 61.9 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 0.80 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$ (body tissue)
f = 450 MHz	ConvF	7.5 ± 8%	$\epsilon_r = 56.7 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 0.94 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$ (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.