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

S　Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C　Service suisse d'étalonnage
S　Servizio svizzero di taratura
S　Swiss Calibration Service

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
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 $\vartheta = 0$ (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 E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConF*).
  - *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 *ConF*.
  - *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.
  - *ConF 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 * ConF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConF*. A frequency dependent *ConF* 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.

ET3DV6 SN: 1736   December 1, 2006

Probe ET3DV6

SN: 1736

Manufactured:	September 27, 2002
Last calibrated:	November 25, 2005
Recalibrated:	December 1, 2006

Calibrated for DASY System

ET3DV6 SN: 1736   December 1, 2006

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1736

Sensitivity in Free Space[A]   Diode Compression[B]

NormX	1.97 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP X	93 mV
NormY	1.75 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Y	93 mV
NormZ	1.97 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Z	93 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL   900 MHz   Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	9.6	5.0
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.3

TSL   1810 MHz   Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	13.2	8.8
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.6	0.1

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center   2.7 mm

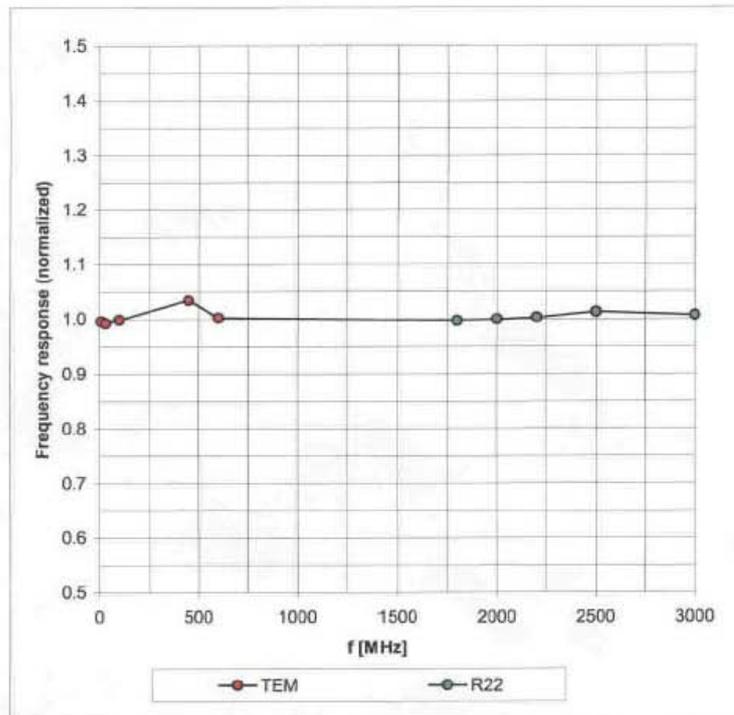Certificate No: ET3DV6-1736_Dec06   Page 4 of 9

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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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Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

f = 600 MHz, TEM ifi110EXX

f = 1800 MHz, WG R22
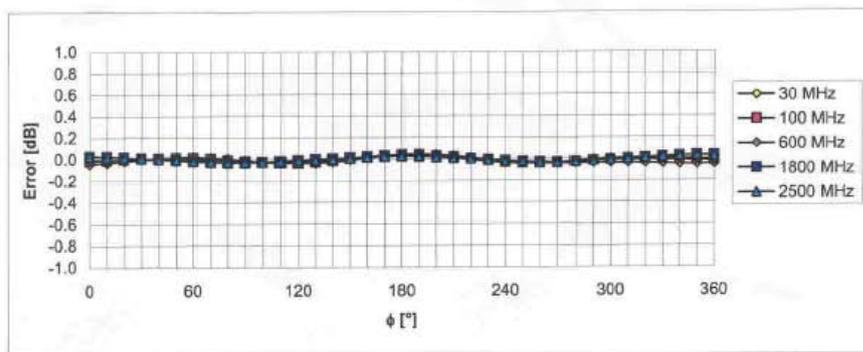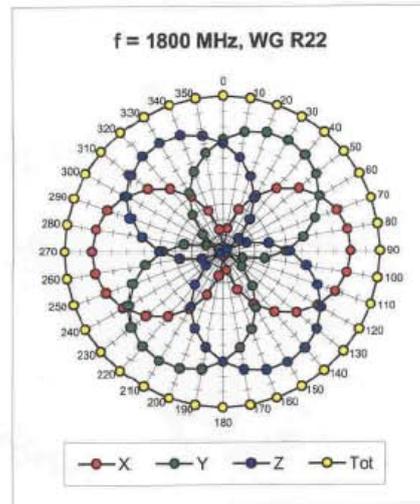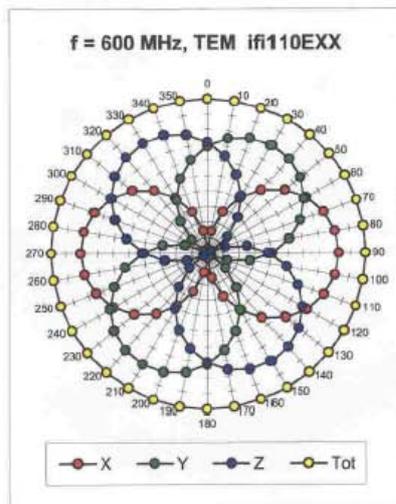
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

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Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)
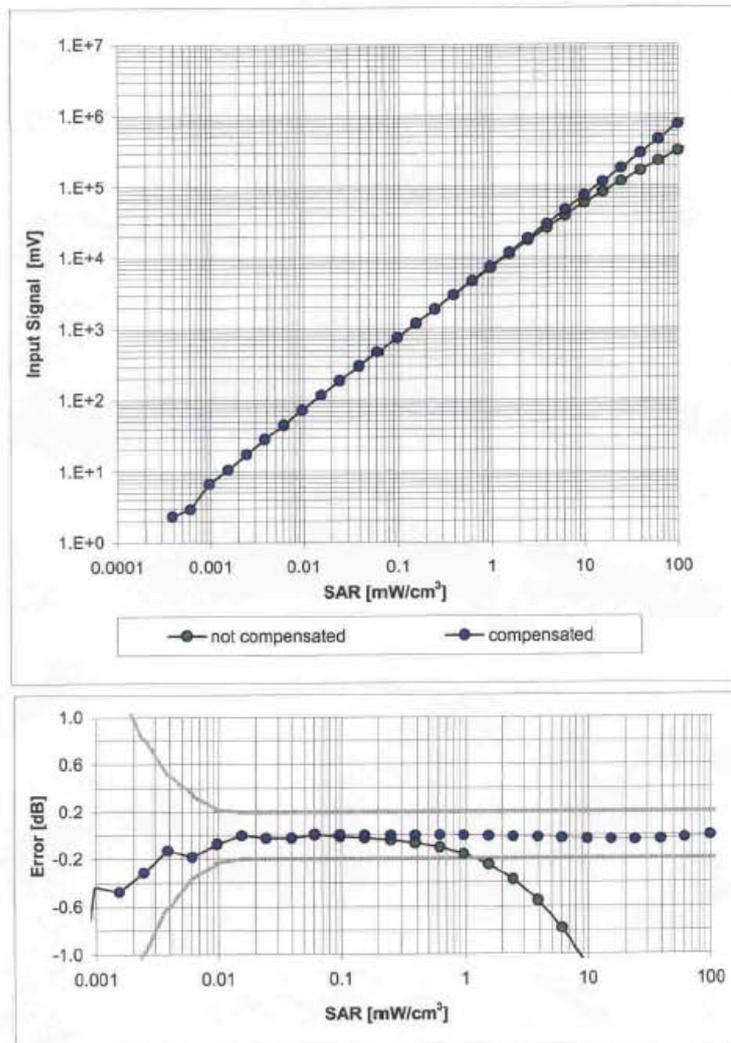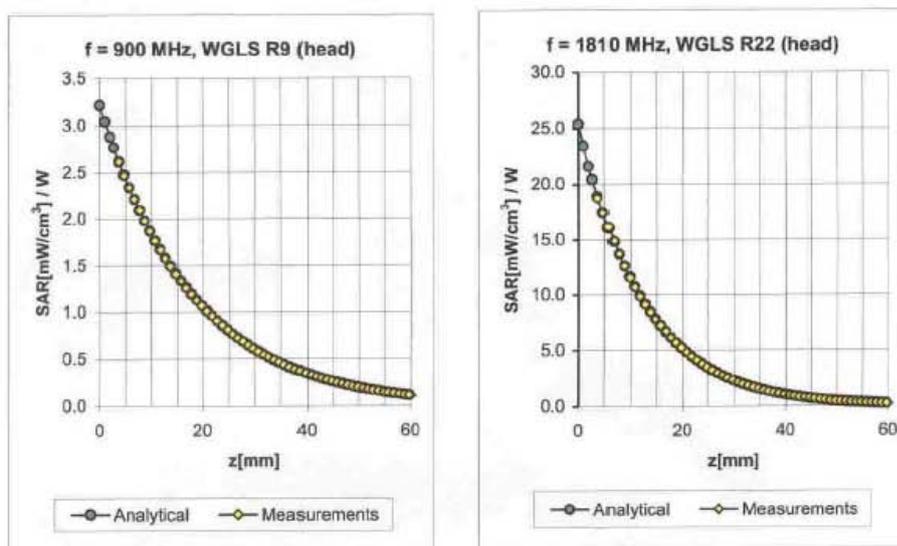

Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

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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%	0.56	1.85	6.51 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.57	2.47	5.40 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.62	2.29	4.67 ± 11.8% (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	56.7 ± 5%	0.94 ± 5%	0.12	1.61	7.74 ± 13.3% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.47	2.15	6.45 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.53	2.78	4.88 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.65	2.11	4.35 ± 11.8% (k=2)

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Deviation from Isotropy in HSL
Error (φ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz
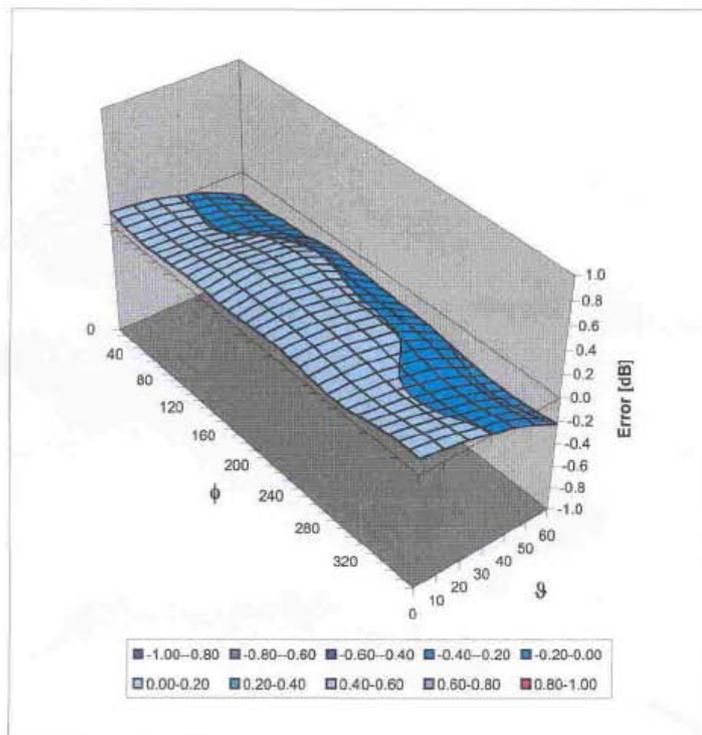
Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

ANNEX F DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Y357

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG

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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

Calibration Certificate

835 MHz System Validation Dipole

Type:	D835V2
Serial Number:	443
Place of Calibration:	Zurich
Date of Calibration:	September 3, 2005
Calibration Interval:	24 months

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies, that this device has been calibrated on the date indicated above. The calibration was performed in accordance with specifications and procedures of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

Wherever applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to international standards. In all other cases the standards of the Laboratory for EMF and Microwave Electronics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, Switzerland have been applied.

Calibrated by:

Approved by:

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

DASY

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D835V2

Serial: 443

Manufactured: July 26, 2001
Calibrated: September 3, 2005

1.   **Measurement Conditions**

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new generic twin phantom filled with head simulating solution of the following electrical parameters at 835 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	**41.0**	± 5%
Conductivity	**0.89 mho/m**	± 5%

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1c) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 6.27 at 900 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 15mm 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 5x5x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration. Probe isotropy errors were cancelled by measuring the SAR with normal and 90° turned probe orientations and averaging.
The dipole input power (forward power) was 250mW ± 3 %. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

2.   **SAR Measurement**

Standard SAR-measurements were performed with the phantom according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. The results have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values are:

averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of tissue:	**10.6 mW/g**
averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue:	**6.80 mW/g**

Note: If the liquid parameters for validation are slightly different from the ones used for initial calibration, the SAR-values will be different as well.

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:	**1.403 ns**	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	**0.995**	(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 835 MHz:	Re{Z} = **50.5 Ω**
	Im {Z} = **-5.3 Ω**
Return Loss at 835 MHz	**-25.6 dB**

4.   Handling

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.

Do not apply excessive force to the dipole arms, because they might bend. If the dipole arms have to be bent back, take care to release stress to the soldered connections near the feedpoint; they might come off.

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

Validation Dipole D835V2 SN:443, d = 15 mm

Frequency: 835 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]

SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(6.27,6.27,6.27) at 900 MHz; IEEE1528 835 MHz; σ = 0.89 mho/m ε_r = 41.0 ρ = 1.00 g/cm^3

Cubes (2): Peak: 4.23 mW/g ± 0.05 dB, SAR (1g): 2.65 mW/g ± 0.04 dB, SAR (10g): 1.70 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Penetration depth: 11.9 (10.5, 13.8) [mm]

Powerdrift: -0.02 dB

SAR$_{Tot}$ [mW/g]

	2.50E+0
	2.25E+0
	2.00E+0
	1.75E+0
	1.50E+0
	1.25E+0
	1.00E+0
	7.50E-1
	5.00E-1
	2.50E-1

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