



## **Appendix for the Report**

# Dosimetric Assessment of the Portable Device Vectron POSmobilePRO (FCC ID: WGC-MOBILEPRO)

## According to the FCC Requirements

## **Calibration Data**

February 24, 2009

IMST GmbH

Carl-Friedrich-Gauß-Str. 2

D-47475 Kamp-Lintfort

Customer
Phoenix Testlab GmbH
Königswinkel 10
D-32825 Blomberg

## Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner

Engineering AG Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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Client

IMST

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Certificate No: EX3-3536\_Sep08

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object EX3DV4 - SN:3536

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-14.v3 and QA CAL-23.v3

Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: September 19, 2008

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)

10 #

Filliary Standards	10 #	Cai Date (Certificate No.)	Ocheduled 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	SN: 3013	2-Jan-08 (No. ES3-3013_Jan08)	Jan-09
DAE4	SN: 660	9-Sep-08 (No. DAE4-660_Sep08)	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-07)	In house check: Oct-08

Cal Date (Certificate No.)

Calibrated by: Katja F

Function

Signature

Scheduled Calibration

Approved by:

Primary Standards

Katja Pokovic Technical Manager

Niels Kuster Quality Manager

Issued: September 19, 2008

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#### Glossary:

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

ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP diode compression point
Polarization 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) IEC 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 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,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 EX3DV4

SN:3536

Manufactured: April 30, 2004

Last calibrated: September 18, 2007 Recalibrated: September 19, 2008

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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## DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3536

NormX	$0.45 \pm 10.1\%$	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP X	91 mV
NormY	0.42 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Y	88 mV
NormZ	0.35 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Z	90 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

### **Boundary Effect**

TSL 5200 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 25 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		2.0 mm	3.0 mm
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	13.0	5.8
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.8	0.5

TSL 5800 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 30 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		2.0 mm	3.0 mm
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	14.4	7.7
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.8	0.6

#### Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center 1.0 mm

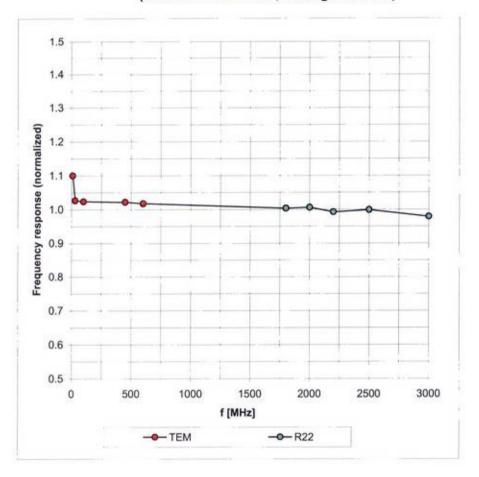
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

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

Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

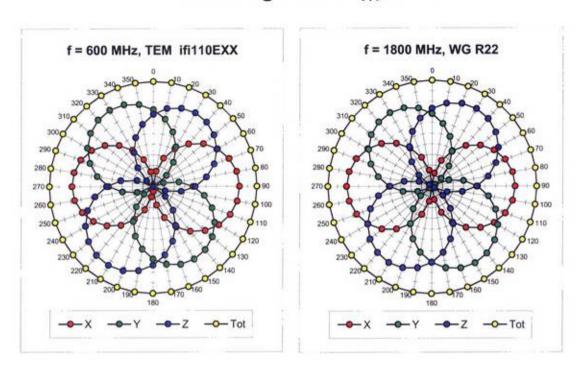
## Frequency Response of E-Field

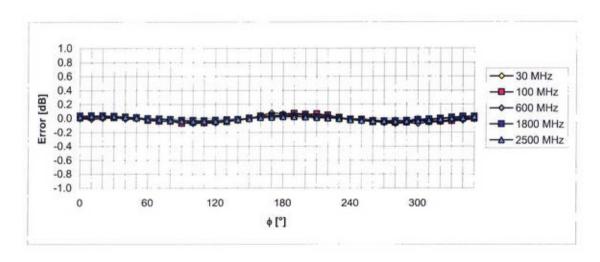
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



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

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

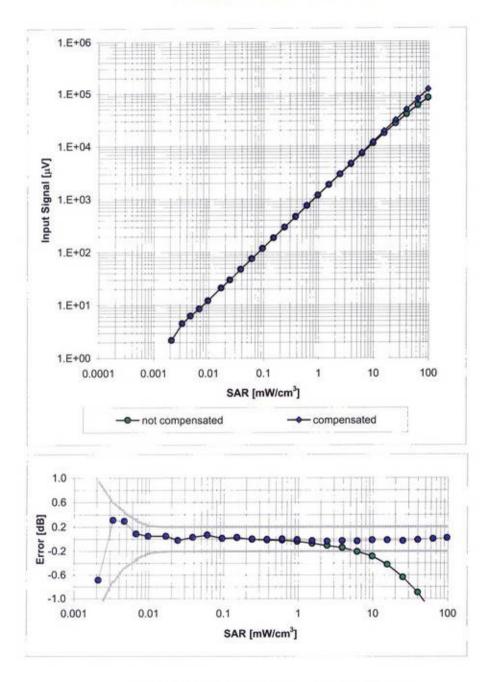




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

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

(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)



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

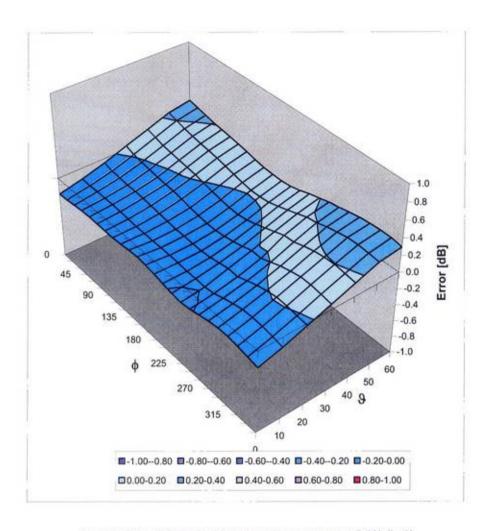
## **Conversion Factor Assessment**

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.64	0.64	8.04	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.54	0.70	7.62	± 11.0% (k=2)
2600	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.0 ± 5%	1.96 ± 5%	0.43	0.81	7.55	± 11.0% (k=2)
3500	± 50 / ± 100	Head	37.9 ± 5%	2.91 ± 5%	0.30	1.10	7.46	± 13.1% (k=2)
5200	± 50 / ± 100	Head	36.0 ± 5%	4.66 ± 5%	0.40	1.65	5.42	± 13.1% (k=2)
5300	± 50 / ± 101	Head	35.9 ± 5%	4.76 ± 5%	0.43	1.65	5.02	± 13.1% (k=2)
5600	± 50 / ± 101	Head	35.5 ± 5%	5.07 ± 5%	0.43	1.65	4.75	± 13.1% (k=2)
5800	± 50 / ± 100	Head	35.3 ± 5%	5.27 ± 5%	0.45	1.65	4.66	± 13.1% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.94	0.56	8.15	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	$1.95 \pm 5\%$	0.53	0.78	7.39	± 11.0% (k=2)
2600	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.5 ± 5%	$2.16 \pm 5\%$	0.48	0.81	7.39	± 11.0% (k=2)
3500	± 50 / ± 100	Body	51.3 ± 5%	3.31 ± 5%	0.35	1.08	6.94	± 13.1% (k=2)
5200	± 50 / ± 100	Body	49.0 ± 5%	5.30 ± 5%	0.50	1.65	4.74	± 13.1% (k=2)
5300	± 50 / ± 101	Body	48.5 ± 5%	5.42 ± 5%	0.55	1.65	4.58	± 13.1% (k=2)
5600	± 50 / ± 101	Body	48.5 ± 5%	5.77 ± 5%	0.50	1.65	4.50	± 13.1% (k=2)
5800	± 50 / ± 100	Body	48.2 ± 5%	6.00 ± 5%	0.48	1.65	4.53	± 13.1% (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 (φ, θ), f = 900 MHz



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

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Client

IMST

Certificate No: D2450V2-709 Dec07

## **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object

D2450V2 - SN: 709

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-05.v7

Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

Calibration date:

December 20, 2007

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 EPM-442A	GB37480704	04-Oct-07 (METAS, No. 217-00736)	Oct-08
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	04-Oct-07 (METAS, No. 217-00736)	Oct-08
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	07-Aug-07 (METAS, No 217-00718)	Aug-08
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 5047.2 (10r)	07-Aug-07 (METAS, No 217-00718)	Aug-08
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3025	26-Oct-07 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3025_Oct07)	Oct-08
DAE4	SN: 601	30-Jan-07 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jan07)	Jan-08
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-08
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-08
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Mike Meili	Laboratory Technician	Media
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	20 110

Issued: December 20, 2007

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#### Glossary:

TSL

tissue simulating liquid

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

#### 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
- b) IEC 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
- 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	2450 MHz ± 1 MHz	

## **Body TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.7 ± 6 %	1.98 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.5 ± 0.2) °C		

## SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.9 mW/g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	55.6 mW/g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters 1	normalized to 1W	55.2 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.43 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	25.7 mW/g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters 1	normalized to 1W	25.7 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Certificate No: D2450V2-709\_Dec07

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

## **Appendix**

## Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$47.9 \Omega + 2.7 j\Omega$	
Return Loss	– 29.0 dB	

## General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.161ns

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 5, 2002	

Certificate No: D2450V2-709\_Dec07 Page 4 of 6

## **DASY4 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date/Time: 20.12.2007 11:04:47

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN709

Communication System: CW-2450; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL U10 BB;

Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.98 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 52.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

#### DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025 (HF); ConvF(4.02, 4.02, 4.02); Calibrated: 26.10.2007

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.01.2007

Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

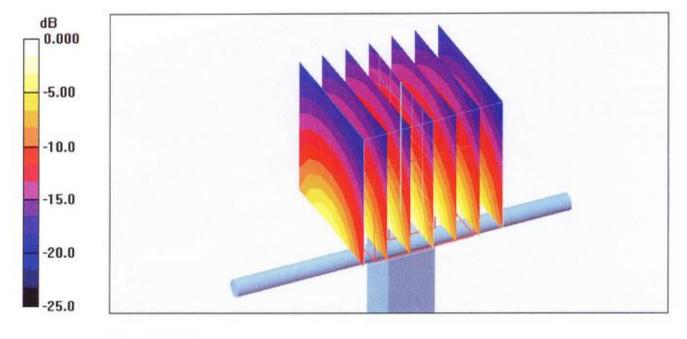
## Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

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

Reference Value = 89.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.034 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.43 mW/gMaximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.6 mW/g



0 dB = 15.6 mW/g

Certificate No: D2450V2-709\_Dec07

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

