

FCC ID: PSMDATATAC002

Exhibit 11

RF Exposure Information SAR Report



Certification Report on

**Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)
Experimental Analysis**

THALES e-Transactions Inc.

Artema DataTAC POS Terminal

Test Date: May 2002



THLB-Artema P4432-051-3857

51 Spectrum Way Nepean ON K2R 1E6
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Experimental Analysis SAR Report

Subject: **Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Hand and Body Report**

FCC ID: PSMDATATAC002

Product: Artema DataTAC POS Terminal

Model: P4432-054E & -056E

Client: THALES e-Transactions, Inc.

Address: 53 Perimeter Center East,
Suite 175, Atlanta, GA 30346,
U.S.A.

Project #: THLB-Artema P4432-051-3857

Prepared by: APREL Laboratories
51 Spectrum Way
Nepean, Ontario
K2R 1E6



Approved by

Date:

22-May-2002

Stuart Nicol

Director Product Development, Dosimetric R&D

Submitted by

Date:

May 22, 2002

Jay Sarkar

Technical Director of Standards & Certification

Released by

Date:

May 22, 2002

Dr. Jacek J. Wojcik, P. Eng.



CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (SAR EVALUATION)

Applicant name and address

THALES e-Transactions Inc.
53 Perimeter Center East
Suite 175, Atlanta, GA 30346
U.S.A.

Date and Location of Testing

Date of Test: April 2002
Project No.: THLB-Artema P4432-051-3857
Test Location: APREL Laboratories, Nepean, ON
CANADA

FCC ID: PSMDATATAC002

APPLICANT: THALES e-Transactions Inc.

PRODUCT: Artema DataTAC POS Terminal
MODEL: P4432-054E & 056E
EUT TYPE: Licensed Non-Broadcast Station transmitter (TNB)
TX Frequency: 806 - 821 MHz
MEASURED ERP: 1.70W

This is a wireless POS Terminal that we have shown to comply with Part 90 Certification. This is an 800 MHz band transceiver system for wireless data communications on the DataTAC wireless system. Frequency band is limited to 806 MHz to 821 MHz.

It has also been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (2001) and IEEE Std. 1528-200X (July, 2001).

Based on the measured results and how the device will be marketed and used, it is certified that the product meets the requirements of FCC 96-326, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radio Frequency Radiation.



Jayanta (Jay) Sarkar

Technical Director, Standards & Certification



FCC ID: PSMDATATAC002
 Applicant: THALES e-Transactions, Inc.
 Equipment: Artema DataTAC POS Terminal
 Model: P4432-054E & -056E
 Standard: FCC 96 –326, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radio-Frequency Radiation

ENGINEERING SUMMARY

This report contains the results of the engineering evaluation performed on the Artema DataTAC POS Terminal. The measurements were carried out in accordance with FCC 96-326. The Artema DataTAC POS Terminal was evaluated for its compliance with FCC RF exposure requirements at **maximum power level** of 32.3 dBm (1.70 W) ERP and 25 % duty cycle.

The Artema DataTAC POS Terminal is a handheld unit with an internal integrated antenna. There is no metallic belt-clip options.

The Artema DataTAC POS Terminal was evaluated for body exposure and direct contact SAR (extremities) at low, middle and high channels for the frequency range 806 MHz to 821 MHz, with keyboard up, keyboard down, left and right sides up. The maximum 10 g SAR (0.66 W/kg) was found to coincide with the peak performance RF output power of channel 24B0-high (821.0 MHz) for the front side of the device (keyboard up, Graph 1, the hot spot was found at 5.6 cm from the top and 3.0 cm from the right side of the device).

At a separation distance of 15.0 mm from the front side of the device (keyboard up) the maximum 1 g SAR was found to be 1.07 W/kg. The operational manual will contain a warning stating that bystanders and parts of the user's body other than extremities, must be at least 15.0 mm away from the keyboard side of the device.

Evaluation data and graphs are presented in this report. All measurements conducted and documented in this report were performed while the DUI was used in wireless mode.

Based on the measured results and on how the device will be marketed and used, it is certified that the product meets the requirements as set forth in the above specifications, for the RF exposure environment.

The results presented in this report relate only to the sample evaluated.



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1. INTRODUCTION

Tests were conducted to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for a sample Artema DataTAC POS Terminal. These tests were conducted at APREL Laboratories facility located at 51 Spectrum Way, Nepean, Ontario, Canada. A view of the SAR measurement setup can be seen in Appendix A Figure 1. This report describes the results obtained.

2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

The following documents are applicable to the work performed:

- 1) FCC 96-326, Guidelines for Evaluating the Environmental Effects of Radio-Frequency Radiation
- 2) ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1999, IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.
- 3) ANSI/IEEE C95.3-1992, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields – RF and Microwave.
- 4) OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) Supplement C (Edition 01-01), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields".
- 5) IEEE P-1528 Draft "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communication Devices: Experimental Techniques."

3. DEVICE UNDER INVESTIGATION

- Thales Artema DataTAC POS Terminal, model no: P4432-054E &-056E, received in April, 2002.

The Artema DataTAC POS Terminal shall be called DUI (Device Under Investigation) in the following test report.

Table 1: Measured Transmitted Power

Frequency	Channel	E.R.P.
821 MHz	High	1.70 W



DUI: Thales Artema DataTAC POS Terminal

4. TEST EQUIPMENT

- APREL Triangular Dosimetric Probe Model E-010, s/n 154, Asset # 301485
- ALIDX-500 Dosimetric SAR Measurement System
- APREL flat Phantom F1, Part # P-V-G8 (overall shell thickness 2mm)
- APREL 835 MHz Dipole Asset # 301459
- APREL RF Amplifier, AL-RF-A
- Hewlett Packard Signal Generator Asset
- R&S Power Meter
- Hewlett Packard Dual Directional Coupler

Table 2: Instrumentation

Instrument	Calibration Due	Asset Number/Serial Number
E-010 Probe	May 2003	163
ALIDX-500	August 2002	N/A
APREL Flat Phantom	N/A	APL-001
APREL UniPhantom	N/A	APL-085
APREL 835 MHz Dipole	12 December 2003	301463
APREL RF Amplifier	N/A	301467
HP-Signal Generator	12 November 2002	301463
R&S Power Meter	September 2002	301451
R&S Power Sensor	September 2002	301461
HP Directional Coupler	10 October 2002	100251

5. SET UP

5.1 ALIDX-500 Measurement System

The image below shows the laboratory along with the ALIDX-500 Measurement system.



The ALIDX-500 Dosimetric SAR Measurement System was developed jointly with APREL Laboratories and IDX Robotics for use within wireless development and the compliance environment. The system consists of a six axis articulated arm, and controller for precise probe positioning (0.05 mm repeatability). Custom software has been developed to enable communications between the robot controller software and the host operating system.

An amplifier is located on the articulated arm, which is isolated from the custom designed end effector and robot arm. The end effector provides the mechanical touch detection functionality and probe connection interface. The amplifier is functionally validated within the manufacturers site and calibrated at NCL Calibration Laboratories. A Data Acquisition Card (DAC) is used to collect the signal as detected by the isotropic e-field probe. The DAC manufacturer calibrates the DAC to NIST standards. A formal validation is executed using all mechanical and electronic components to prove conformity of the measurement platform as a whole.

The ALIDX-500 has been designed to measure devices within the compliance environment to meet all recognized standards. The system also conforms to standards, which are currently being developed by the scientific and manufacturing community.

The course scan resolution is defined by the operator and reflects the requirements of the standard to which the device is being tested. Precise measurements are made within the predefined course scan area and the values are logged. The user predefines the sample rate for which the measurements are made where the sample rate is converted into the time domain which envelopes the whole cycle of the TX function for the given device.

A complex algorithm is then used to calculate the values within the measured points down to a resolution of 1mm. The data from this process is then used to provide the co-ordinates from which the cube scan is created for the determination of the 1 g and 10 g averages.

Cube scan averaging consists of a number of complex algorithms, which are used to calculate the one, and ten gram averages. The basis for the cube scan process is centered on the location where the maximum measured SAR value was found. When a secondary peak value is found which is within 60% of the initial peak value, the system will report this back to the operator who can then assess the need for further analysis of both the peak values prior to the one and ten-gram cube scan averaging process. The algorithm consists of 3D cubic Spline, and Lagrange extrapolation to the surface, which form the matrix for calculating the measurement output for the one and ten gram average values. The resolution for the physical scan integral is user defined with a final calculated resolution down to 1mm.

In-depth analysis for the differential of the physical scanning resolution for the cube scan analysis has been carried out, to identify the optimum setting for the probe positioning steps, and this has been determined at 8mm increments on the X, & Y planes. The reduction of the physical step increment increased the time taken for analysis but did not provide a better uncertainty or return on measured values.

Prior to the measurement process the operator can insert the parameters for which the physical measurements are made, defining the X, Y, and Z probe movement integrals. For the FCC compliance process both OET 65 "Supplement C" and the IEEE draft standard "P-1528" were used to define the measurement parameters used during the assessment of the device.

The final output from the system provides data for the area scan measurements, physical and splined (1mm resolution) cube scan with physical and calculated values (1mm resolution).

The overall uncertainty for the methodology and algorithms the ALIDX500 used during the SAR calculation was evaluated using the data from IEEE P-1528 f3 algorithm:

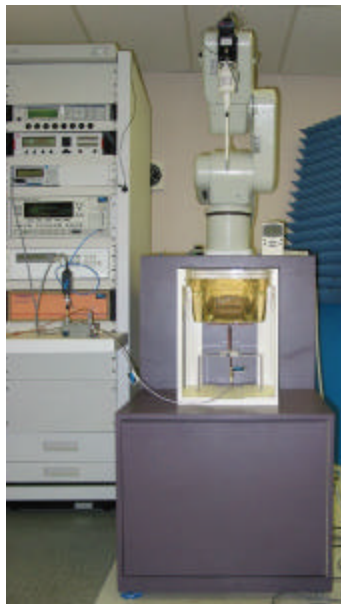
$$f_3(x, y, z) = A \frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{4} + x'^2 + y'^2} \cdot \left(e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} + \frac{a^2}{2(a + 2z)^2} \right)$$

The probe used during the measurement process has been assessed to provide values for diode compression. These values are calculated during the probe calibration exercise and are used in the mathematical calculations for the assessment of SAR.

5.2 Validation

A full system validation was run prior to the SAR testing. The methodology used for the system validation was taken from IEEE P-1528 section 7 (where applicable). Further details of the tissue used during the system validation is provided in section 6.3 Simulated Tissue. The results from the system validation are provided in Annex A Measurement Results.

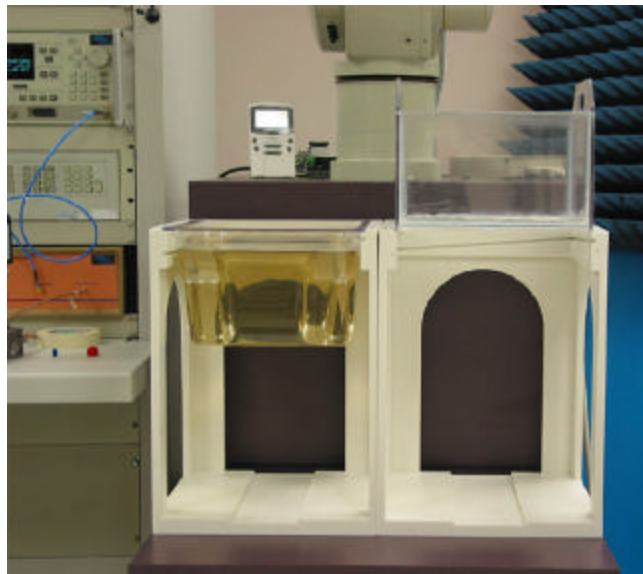
The image below shows the setup used for the system validation.



5.3 Body & Bystander Analysis

Measurements were made on the device using the APREL Universal Phantom, on the low, mid, and high channel of the device. The device was assed for the keyboard up and keyboard down permutations. The separation distance used was 0 mm for the conservative SAR assessment. A secondary assessment was executed on the device at the position and frequency for the conservative value at a distance of 15 mm from the phantom. The results from this exercise are presented in section 6 test results.

The image below shows part of the setup used for body measurements.



5.4 Simulated Tissue

The recipes used to make the simulated tissue was similar to those presented in “OET Supplement C” for body and consisted of the following ingredients,

BODY	Water	52.4%
	Salt	1.38%
	Sugar	45.0%
	HEC	1.0%
	PD7	0.02%

The density used to determine SAR from the measurements was the recommended 1.0 kg/m^3 found in Appendix C of “Supplement C OET Bulletin 65, Edition 01-01”.

Dielectric parameters of the simulated tissue material were determined using an Anritsu 37347A Vector Network Analyzer, a Hewlett Packard 809B Slotted Line Carriage, and an APREL SLP-001 Slotted Line Probe.

Table 3: Properties of the Tissue

BODY Tissue	APREL	Target Value	D (%)
Dielectric constant, ϵ_r	52.9	55.2	- 4.16
Conductivity, σ [S/m]	1.02	0.97	+ 5.15
Tissue Conversion Factor,	7.26	-	-

Table 4: Tissue Calibration Instrumentation

Instrument	Calibration Due	Asset Number/Serial Number
Anritsu VNA	7 August 2002	Z0107643 TEMP
HP Slotted Line	NA	100195
APREL Slotted Line Probe	December 2002	APL-SLP-001

5.5 Methodology

1. The test methodology utilized in the certification of the DUI complies with the requirements of FCC 96-326 and ANSI/IEEE C95.3-1992.
2. The E-field is measured with a small isotropic probe (output voltage proportional to E^2).

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma |E|^2}{\rho}$$

3. The probe is moved precisely from one point to the next using the robot (10 mm increments for wide area scanning and 8 mm increments for zoom scanning in the X, Y directions) and (5.0 mm increments for the final depth profile measurement in the Z direction).
4. The probe travels in the homogeneous liquid simulating human tissue (body).

Section 5.4 contains information about the properties of the simulated tissue used for these measurements.

5. The liquid is contained in a manikin simulating a portion of the human body with an overall shell thickness of 2 mm.
6. The DUI is positioned with the surface under investigation against the phantom with no separation distance for conservative analysis.
7. All tests were performed with the highest power available from the sample DUI under transmit conditions.

More detailed descriptions of the test method are given in Section 6 where appropriate.

6. TEST RESULTS

6.1. TRANSMITTER CHARACTERISTICS

The battery-powered DUI will consume energy from its batteries, which may affect the DUI's transmission power characteristics. In order to gage this effect the output of the transmitter is sampled before and after each SAR test. The following table shows the RF power sampled before and after each scan.

Note

The power measurement is not conducted and only relative to a true pin on pin conducted measurement. The spectrum analyzer provides the technician with the functionality of viewing the actual received Tx Signal from the DUI. This allows the technician to monitor any drift in power during the test process, and as a result assess the delta if any.

Table 5: Relative power measurement before and after the scanning

Type of Exposure	Scan Type	Power Readings (dBm)		DP _{TX} (dB)	Battery #
		Before scanning	After scanning		
Hand Exposure	Coarse	-30.00	-32.00	2.00	1
	Fine	-30.00	-32.00	2.00	1
Body Exposure	Coarse	-30.00	-32.00	2.00	1
	Fine - body	-30.00	-32.00	2.00	1

6.2. SAR MEASUREMENTS

- 1) RF exposure is expressed as a Specific Absorption Rate (SAR). SAR is calculated from the E-field, measured in a grid of test points. SAR is expressed as RF power per kilogram of mass, averaged in 10 grams of tissue for the extremities and 1 gram of tissue elsewhere. The equation below is a representation of how SAR can theoretically equate.

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{\rho dV} \right)$$

- 2) The DUI was put into test mode for the SAR measurements via communications software supplied by the manufacturer running on the DUI to control the channel and operating TX power.
- 3) Table 6 provides the details in tabular form of the full measurement analysis, which was performed on the DUI. Appendix A provides contour plots of the SAR measurements on the DUI. Graph 1 provides the worst-case conservative SAR plot for channel 24B0 (821 MHz) with keyboard up that is presented as an overlay superimposed onto the contour plot of the DUI.
- 4) Wide area scans were performed for the low, middle and high channels of the DUI. The DUI was operating at maximum output power (32.3 dBm ERP) with the duty cycle set at 25 %. The DUI was placed up against the phantom during the test process. The phantom shell thickness is 2 mm overall.

6.3. DIRECT CONTACT SAR

All subsequent testing for the direct contact SAR (user's hand exposure) was performed on three channels (low: 806 MHz, middle: 815 MHz, high: 821 MHz) in all four positions - with the keyboard and the bottom side as well as left and right side of the DUI facing up against the phantom. The highest 10 g averaged SAR was measured on high channel with the keyboard facing up. The results are presented in Table 6 below.

- 1) The device had an initial course scan executed to establish the location of the maximum peak SAR. A calculated resolution of 1 mm was used to determine the location for the peak SAR.
- 2) All the devices were then explored on a refined 32 mm grid (Cube, Fine Scan) in three dimensions (X, Y & Z) measuring at 8 mm integrals X & Y and 5 mm integrals in the Z plane so as to create a physical measured point matrix. The system then runs a series of complex algorithms, which completes the matrix of calculated and measured values equivalent to a 1 mm resolution in the X, & Y planes.
- 3) The software runs a series of Lagrange functions to provide the data for the Z plane, which is inserted into the matrix.
- 4) To complete the calculated matrix (1 mm resolution) a fourth-order polynomial extrapolation is used to compute the surface values and the 1 and 10-gram averages are then calculated.
- 5) Where two (or more) peaks with similar values are measured the location of the peaks is recorded. A refined grid is then created to assess each peak location individually, and the maximum value from the assessment is used to record conservative SAR for this report. The highest conservative SAR value averaged over 10 grams for the direct contact exposure (user's hand exposure) analysis was found to be 0.66 W/kg (Table 6).

6.4. BODY EXPOSURE

All subsequent testing for the direct contact SAR (user's hand exposure) was performed on three channels (low: 806 MHz, middle: 815 MHz, high: 821 MHz) in all four positions - with the keyboard and the bottom side as well as left and right side of the DUI facing up against the phantom. The highest 1 g averaged SAR was measured on high channel with the keyboard facing up. The results are presented in **Table 6** below.

- 1) The device had an initial course scan executed to establish the location of the maximum peak SAR. A calculated resolution of 1mm was used to determine the location for the peak SAR.
- 2) All the devices were then explored on a refined 32 mm grid (Cube, Fine Scan) in three dimensions (X, Y & Z) measuring at 8 mm integrals X & Y and 5 mm integrals in the Z plane so as to create a physical measured point matrix. The system then runs a series of complex algorithms, which completes the matrix of calculated and measured values equivalent to a 1 mm resolution in the X, & Y planes.
- 3) The software runs a series of Lagrange functions to provide the data for the Z plane, which is inserted into the matrix.
- 4) To complete the calculated matrix (1 mm resolution) a fourth order polynomial is used to extrapolate the surface values and the 1 and 10-gram averages are then calculated.
- 5) Where two (or more) peaks with similar values are measured the location of the peaks is recorded. A refined grid is then created to assess each peak location individually, and the maximum value from the assessment is used to record conservative SAR for this report. Maximum conservative SAR value averaged over 1 gram for the body analysis was found to be 2.96 W/kg. At a separation distance of 15.0 mm from the front side of the device (keyboard) the highest 1 g SAR was found to be 1.07 W/kg. The operational manual for the DUI will contain a warning stating that bystanders and parts of the user's body other than extremities, must be at least 15.0 mm away from the front side of the device.

Table 6: Testing results - 1 g and 10 g SAR values for Thales-Artema POS terminal measured at the highest power (1.70 W ERP)

Type of Exposure	DUI position	Channel			Measured SAR (W/kg)	
		L/M/H	#	Freq (MHz)	1g SAR Limit: 1.6 W/kg	10g SAR Limit: 4.0 W/kg
Body/Hand Exposure	Keyboard Up	Low	2000	806	2.11	0.34
	Keyboard Up	Middle	22D0	815	2.82	0.32
	Keyboard Up	High	24B0	821	2.96	0.66
	Keyboard Up 15 mm separation distance	High	24B0	821	1.07	-
	Keyboard Down	Low	2000	806	0.80	0.15
	Keyboard Down	Middle	22D0	815	1.10	0.35
	Keyboard Down	High	24B0	821	0.90	0.23

All the tests were performed on 0 mm separation distance unless it is specified otherwise.



7. CONCLUSIONS

The maximum Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) averaged over 10 grams, determined at high channel (ch#24B0, $f_{TX}=821$ MHz) of the Artema DataTAC POS Terminal, is 0.66 W/kg (direct contact SAR for the exposed extremities – hands, wrists, feet and ankles). The overall margin of uncertainty for this measurement is $\pm 19.1\%$ (Appendix D). The SAR limit given in the FCC 96-326 Safety Guideline is 4 W/kg for direct contact exposure for the general population.

The maximum Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) averaged over 1 gram, determined at channel 24B0 (821 MHz) of the Artema DataTAC at 15 mm separation distance was 1.07 W/kg. The overall margin of uncertainty for this measurement is $\pm 19.1\%$ (Appendix D). The SAR limit given in the FCC 96-326 Safety Guideline is 1.6 W/kg for body exposure for the general population.

Considering the above, this unit as tested, and as it will be marketed and used, is found to be compliant with the FCC 96-326 requirement.

Tested by:

Yingshi Chen

Date: April, 2002

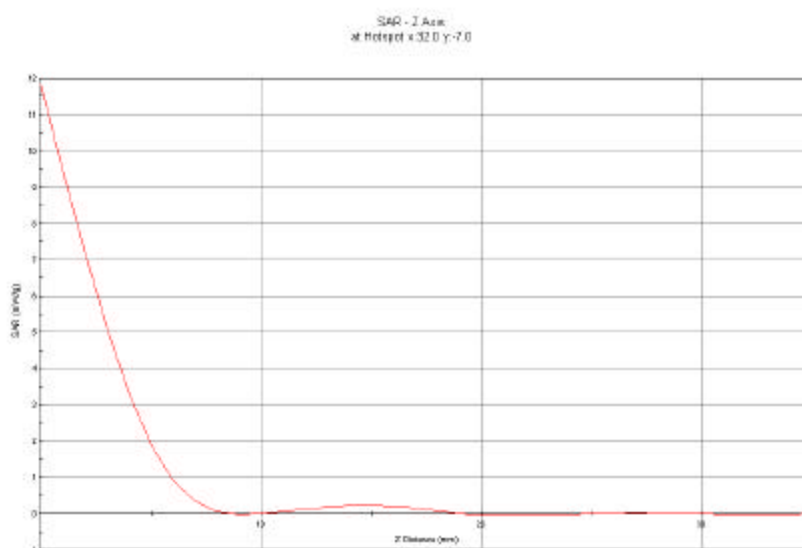
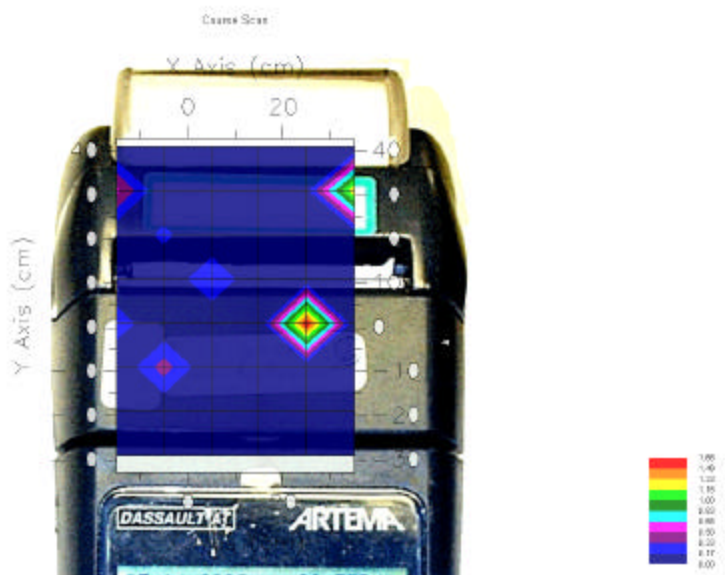


Appendix A: GRAPHIC PLOTS FROM SAR MEASUREMENTS

GRAPH 1

KEYBOARD UP

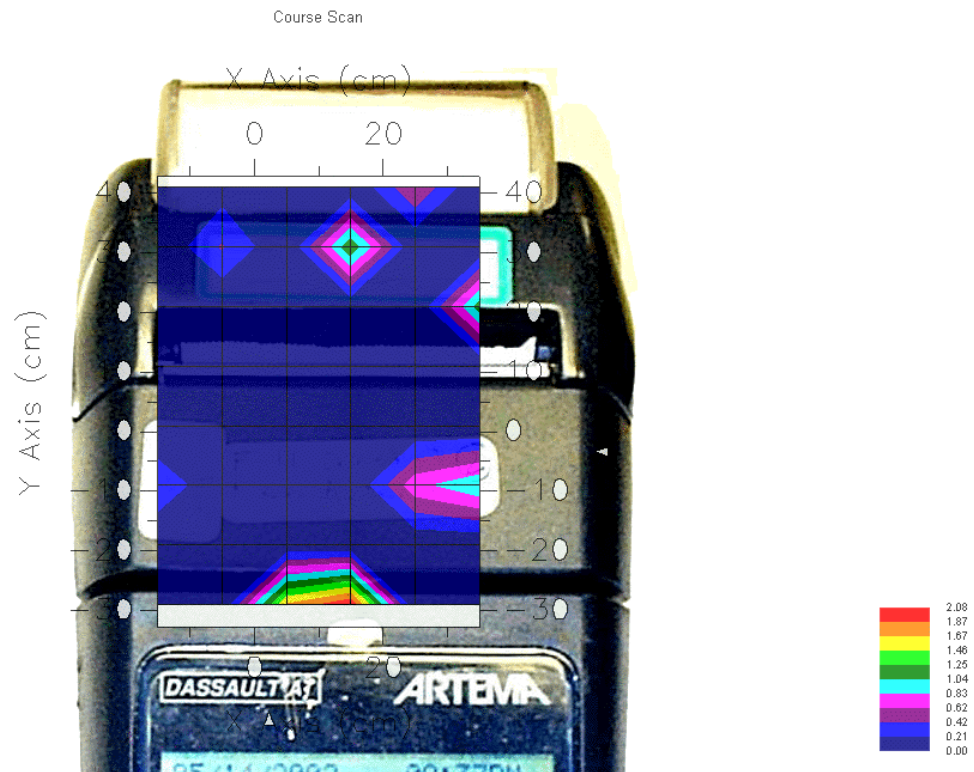
Distance 0 mm, Frequency: 821 MHz



GRAPH 2

KEYBOARD UP

Distance 0 mm, Frequency 815 MHz



SAR DATA REPORT: THALES-ARTEMA, SCAN 15 – MIDDLE CHANNEL 815MHZ, KEYBOARD UP

Comments:

Separation Distance= 0.0 mm

Area Scan - Max Peak SAR Value at x=12.0 y=-29.0 = 2.30 W/kg

Zoom Scan - Max Peak SAR Value at x=21.0 y=-21.0 z=0.0 = 12.45 W/kg

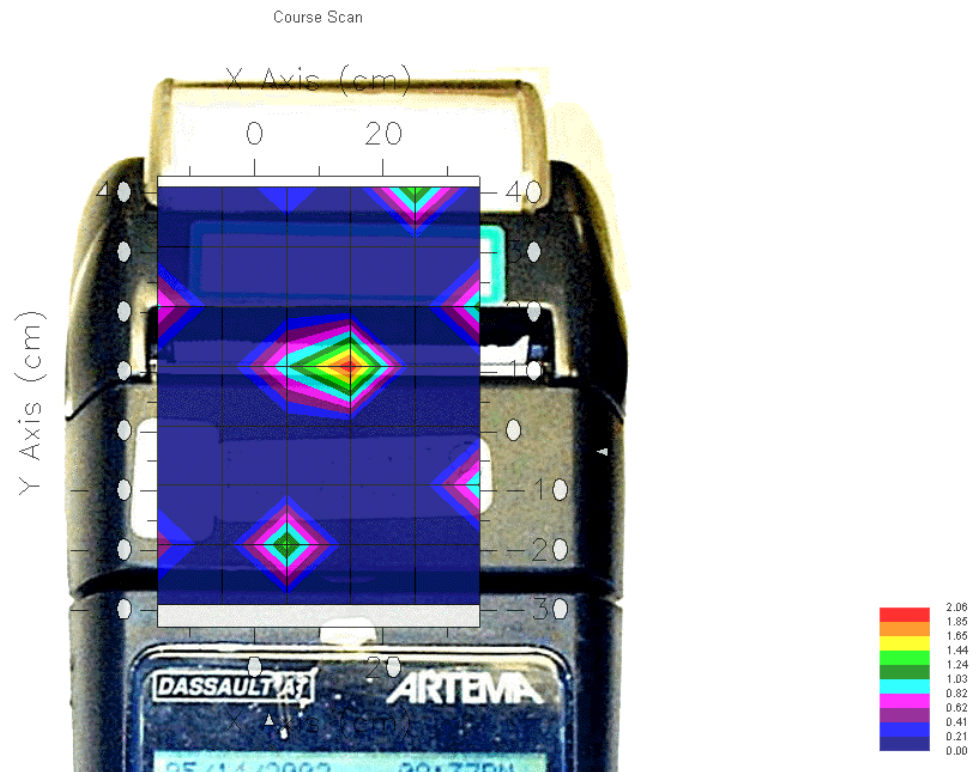
Max 1g SAR at x=22.0 y=-20.0 z=0.0 = 2.8156303.2 W/kg

Max 10g SAR at x=13.0 y=-24.0 z=0.0 = 0.32 W/kg

GRAPH 3

KEYBOARD UP

Distance 0 mm, Frequency 806 MHz



SAR DATA REPORT: THALES-ARTEMA, SCAN 13 – LOW CHANNEL 806MHZ, KEYBOARD UP

Comments:

Separation Distance= 0.0 mm

Area Scan - Max Peak SAR Value at x=14.0 y=11.0 = 2.11 W/kg

Zoom Scan - Max Peak SAR Value at x=30.0 y=-5.0 z=0.0 = 12.20 W/kg

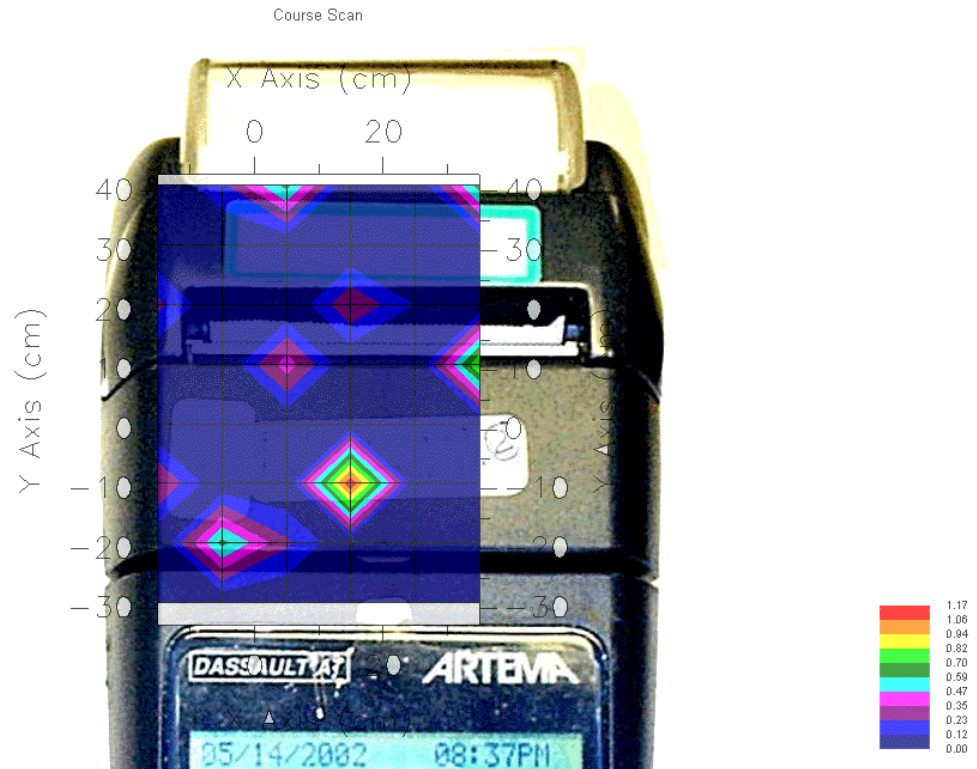
Max 1g SAR at x=15.0 y=4.0 z=0.0 = 2.1134593.2 W/kg

Max 10g SAR at x=14.0 y=6.0 z=0.0 = 0.34 W/kg

GRAPH 4

KEYBOARD UP

Distance 15 mm, Frequency 821 MHz



SAR DATA REPORT: THALES-ARTEMA, SCAN 16 – HIGH CHANNEL 821MHZ, KEYBOARD UP

Comments:

Separation Distance= 15.0 mm

Area Scan - Max Peak SAR Value at x=15.0 y=-9.0 = 1.17 W/kg

Zoom Scan - Max Peak SAR Value at x=17.0 y=0.0 z=0.0 = 6.26 W/kg

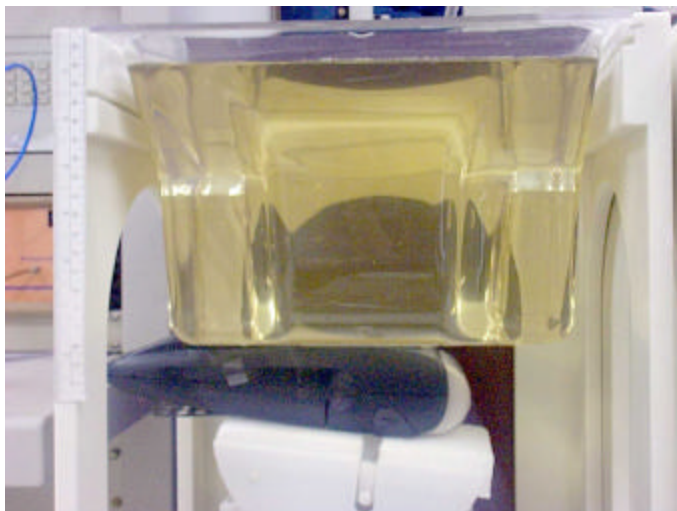
Max 1g SAR at x=17.0 y=1.0 z=0.0 = 1.0652233 W/kg

Max 10g SAR at x=10.0 y=-4.0 z=0.0 = 0.19 W/kg

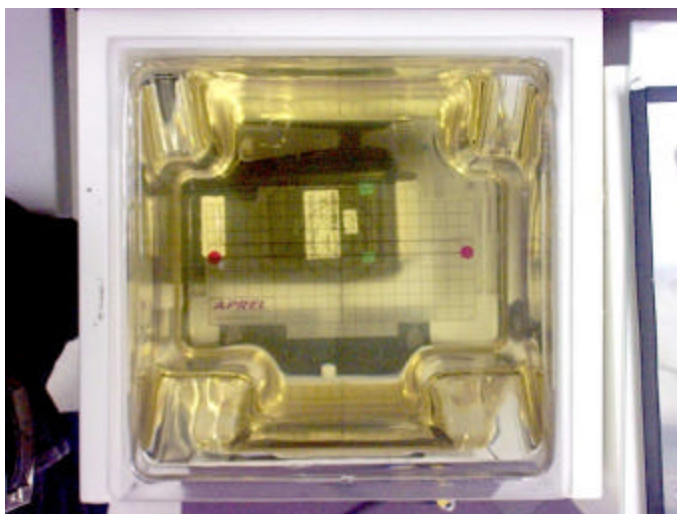
Appendix B: PICTURES OF THE EVALUATION SETUP

PICTURE 1

KEYBOARD DOWN, Distance 0 mm



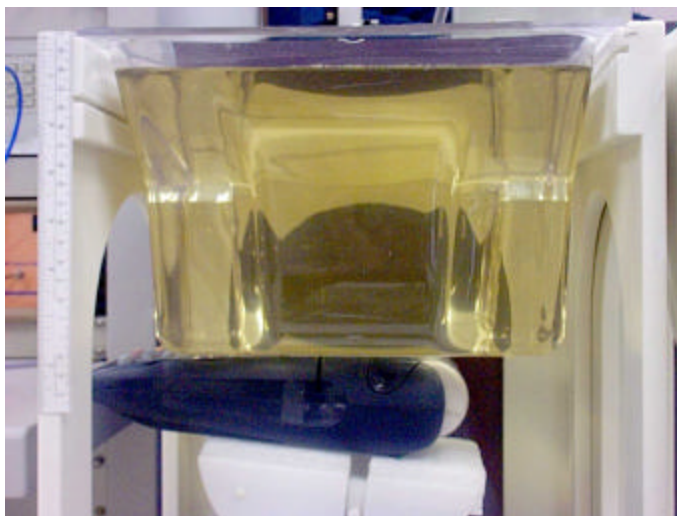
Side View



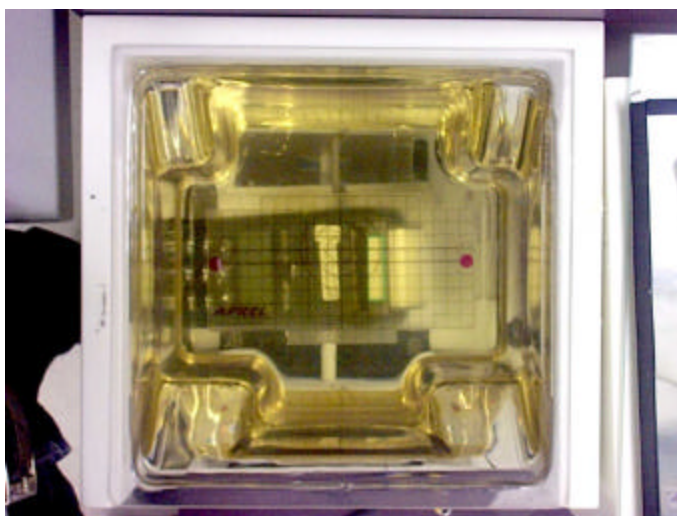
Top View

PICTURE 2

KEYBOARD UP, Distance 0 mm



Side View



Top View

PICTURE 3

LEFT SIDE UP, Distance 0 mm



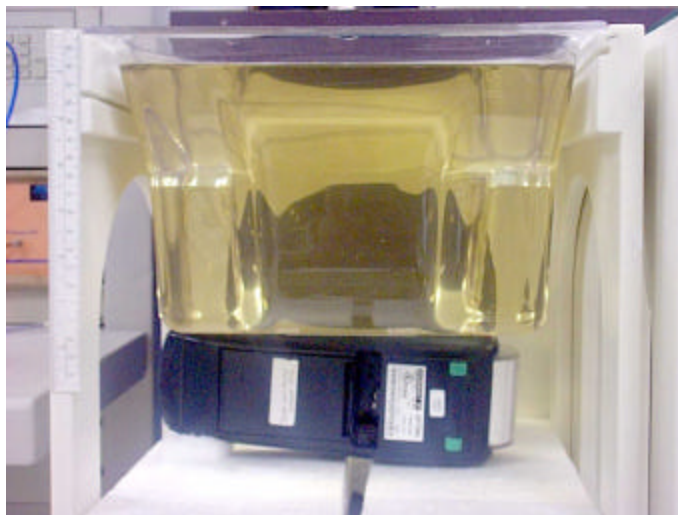
Side View



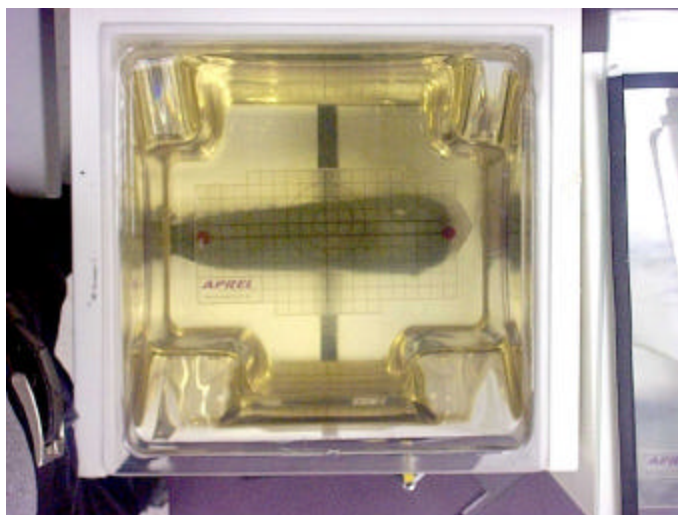
Top View

PICTURE 4

RIGHT SIDE UP, Distance 0 mm



Side View



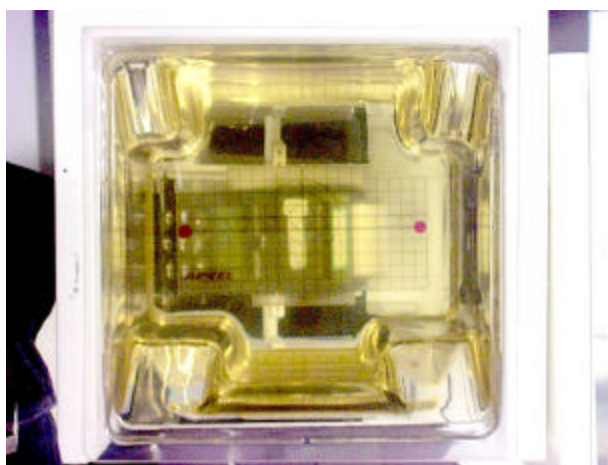
Top View

PICTURE 5

KEYBOARD UP, Distance 15 mm



Side View



Top View

APPENDIX C: VALIDATION SCAN

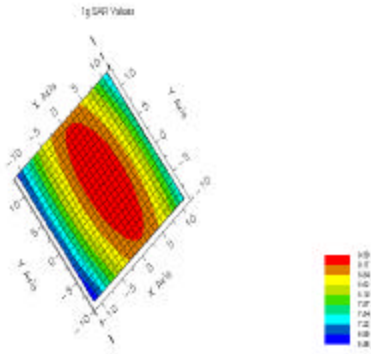


Figure 5. Contour Plot of 1 gram Validation Scan

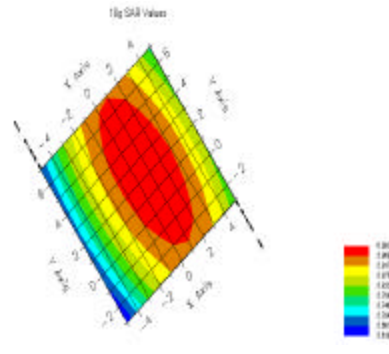


Figure 6. Surface Plot of 1 gram Validation

Frequency: 835 MHz
Input Power to Dipole: 1 W
Distance from Dipole to Tissue: 15 mm
Tissue Depth: 15 mm

Measured 1 Gram SAR (W/Kg)	Target 1 Gram SAR (W/Kg)	Delta (%)
9.1	9.5	3.0

Measured 10 Gram SAR (W/Kg)	Target 10 Gram SAR (W/Kg)	Delta (%)
5.8	6.20	6

Appendix D: UNCERTAINTY BUDGET

Calculated Uncertainties		
Type of Uncertainty	Specific to	Uncertainty
Power variation due to battery condition	DUI	1.0%
Extrapolation due to depth measurement	Setup	3.8%
Conductivity	Setup	1.0%
Permittivity	Setup	2.0%
Probe Calibration	Setup	6.0%
Probe Positioning	Setup	1.0%
Probe Isotropy	Setup	1.5%
Other Setup Uncertainty (Ambient,,)	Setup	3.0%
		16.6% Expanded Uncertainty K²

Appendix E: Probe Calibration

NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

Calibration File No.: C-P-0248

CERTIFICATE OF CALIBRATION

It is certified that the equipment identified below has been calibrated in the
NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES by qualified personnel following recognized
procedures and using transfer standards traceable to NRC/NIST.

Equipment: Miniature Isotropic RF Probe 835 MHz

Manufacturer: APREL Laboratories

Model No.: E-010

Serial No.: 163

Calibration Procedure: SSI/DRB-TP-D01-032

Project No: Probe Cal Internal

Calibrated: May 8th 2002
Recalibration required: May 7th 2003
Released on: May 8th 2002

Released By: _____

NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

51 SPECTRUM WAY
NEPEAN, ONTARIO
CANADA K2R 1E6

Division of APREL Lab.
TEL: (613) 820-4988
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Introduction

This Calibration Report reproduces the results of the calibration performed in line with the SSI/DRB-TP-D01-032 E-Field Probe Calibration Procedure. The results contained within this report are for APREL E-Field Probe E-010 163.

References

SSI/DRB-TP-D01-032 E-Field Probe Calibration Procedure
IEEE P-1528 *DRAFT* "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques"
SSI-TP-014 Tissue Calibration Procedure

Conditions

Probe 163 was a new probe taken from stock prior to calibration.

Ambient Temperature of the Laboratory: 23 °C +/- 0.5 °C

Temperature of the Tissue: 22 °C +/- 0.5 °C



Calibration Results Summary

Probe Type: E-Field Probe E-010

Serial Number: 163

Frequency: 835 MHz

Sensor Offset: 2.4 mm

Sensor Length: 2.5 mm

Tip Enclosure: Glass*

Tip Diameter: 7 mm

Tip Length: 40 mm

Total Length: 290 mm

*Resistive to recommended tissue recipes per IEEE-P1528

Sensitivity in Air

Channel X: $0.58 \text{ } \mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$

Channel Y: $0.58 \text{ } \mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$

Channel Z: $0.58 \text{ } \mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$

Diode Compression Point: 76 mV

Sensitivity in Head Tissue

Frequency: 835 MHz
Epsilon: 41.5 (+/-5%)
Sigma: 0.90 S/m (+/-10%)

ConvF

Channel X: 8.6
Channel Y: 8.6
Channel Z: 8.6

Tissue sensitivity values were calculated using a load impedance of 5 M Ω .

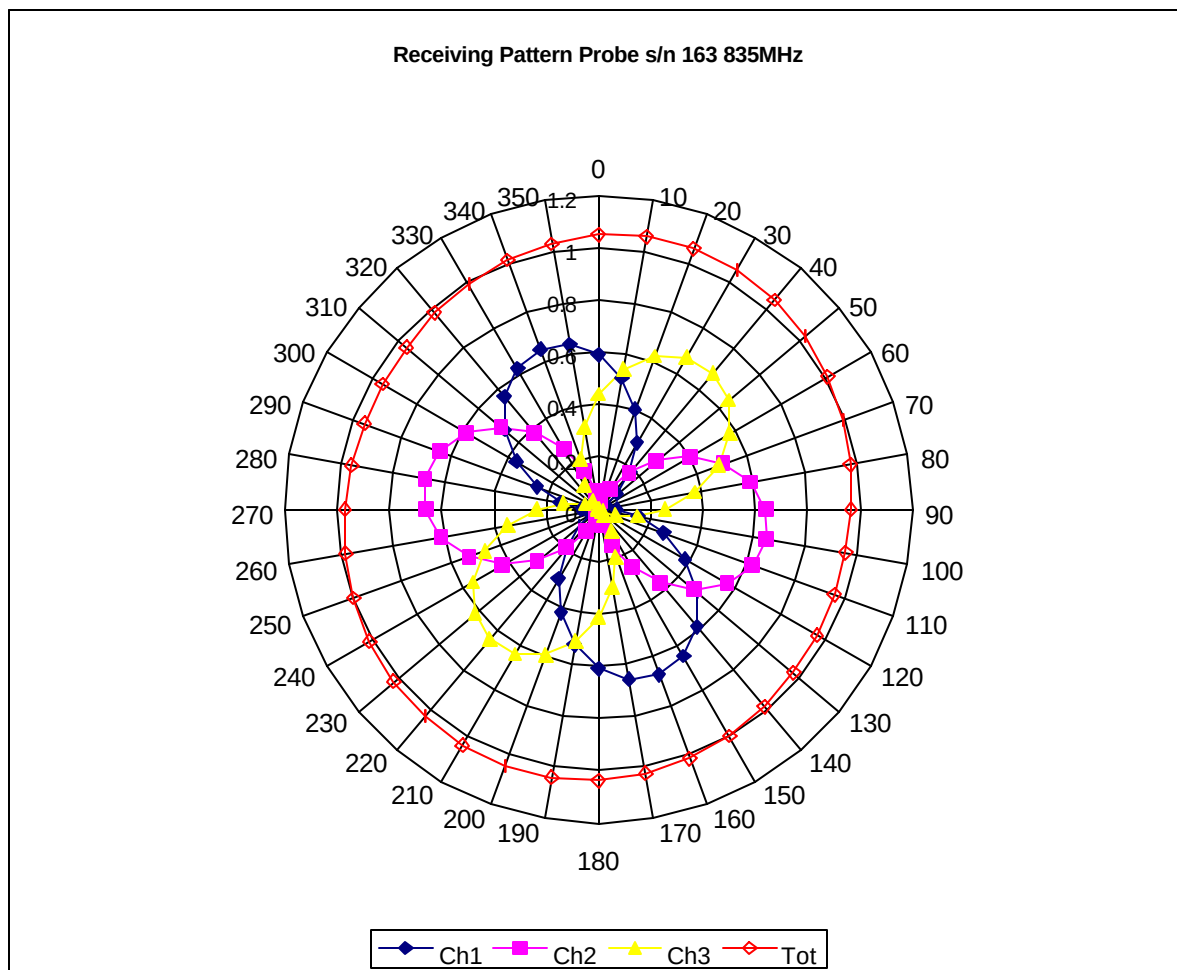
Boundary Effect:

Uncertainty resulting from the boundary effect is less than 2% for the distance between the tip of the probe and the tissue boundary, when less than 2.6mm.

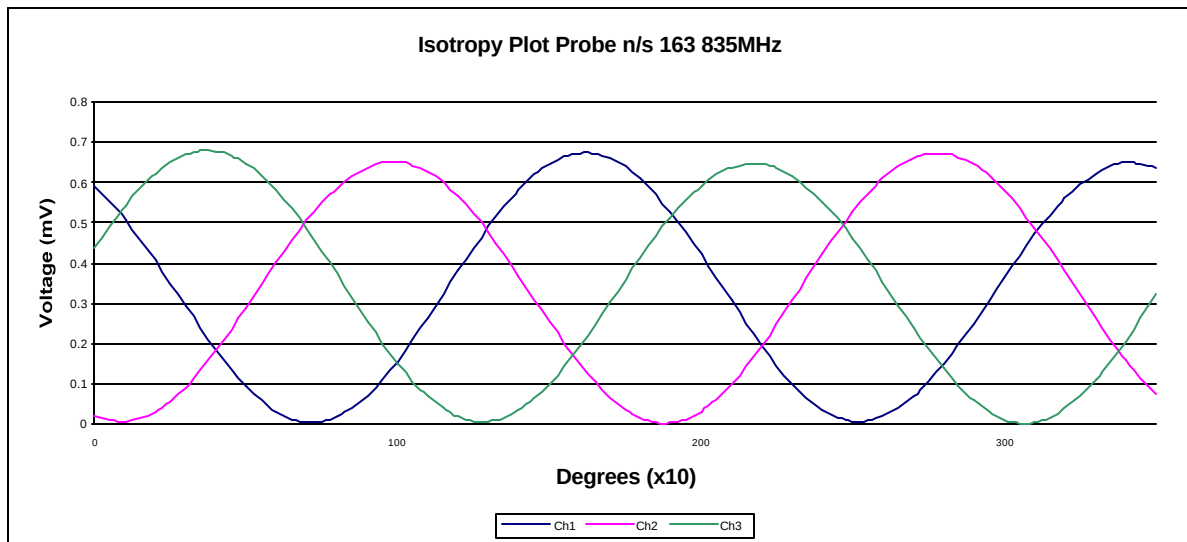
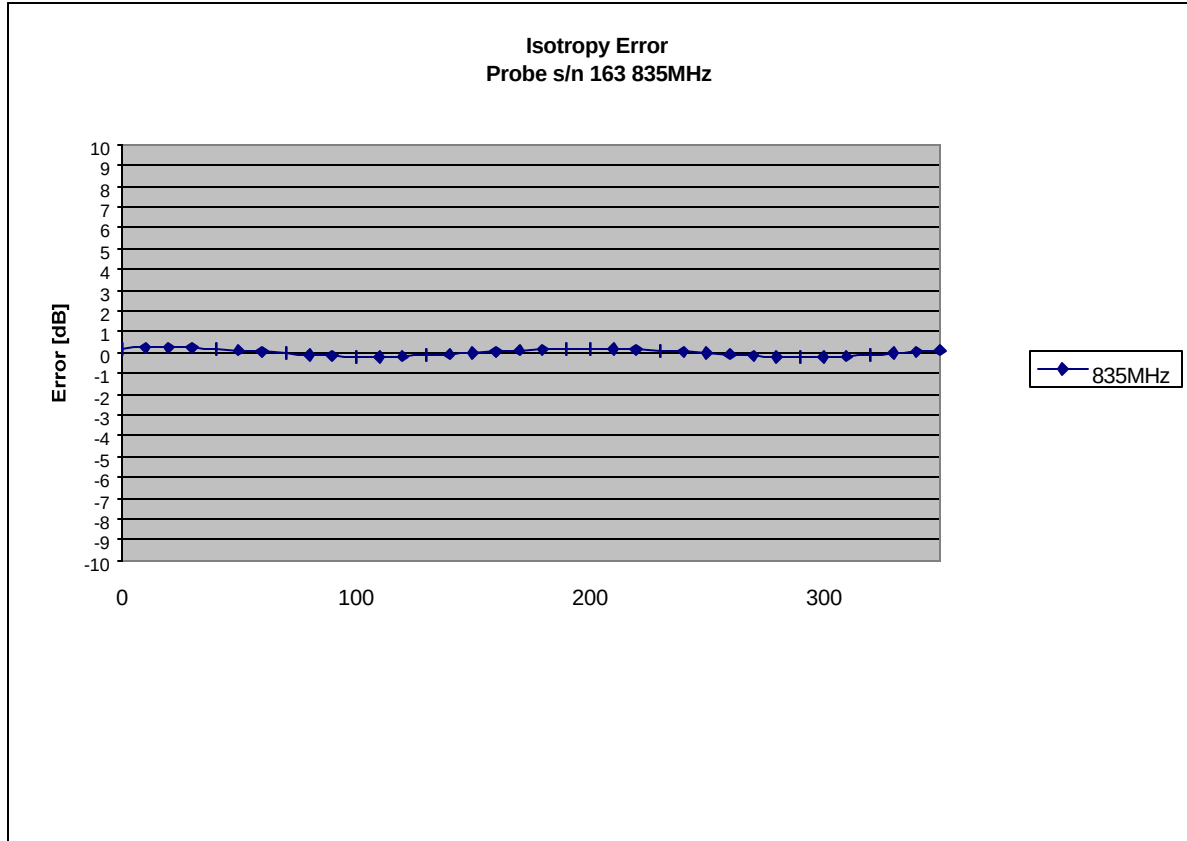
Spatial Resolution:

The measured probe tip diameter is 7 mm (+/- 0.01 mm) and therefore meets the requirements of SSI/DRB-TP-D01-032 for spatial resolution.

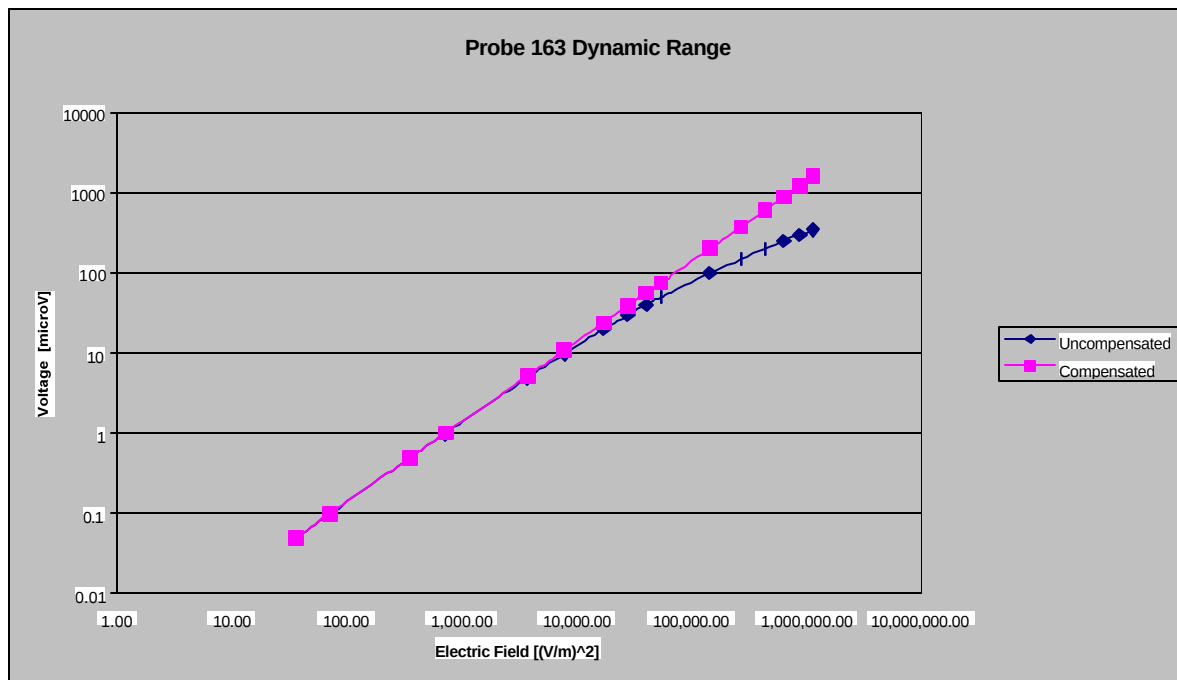
Receiving Pattern 835 MHz (Air)



Isotropy Error 835 MHz (Air)

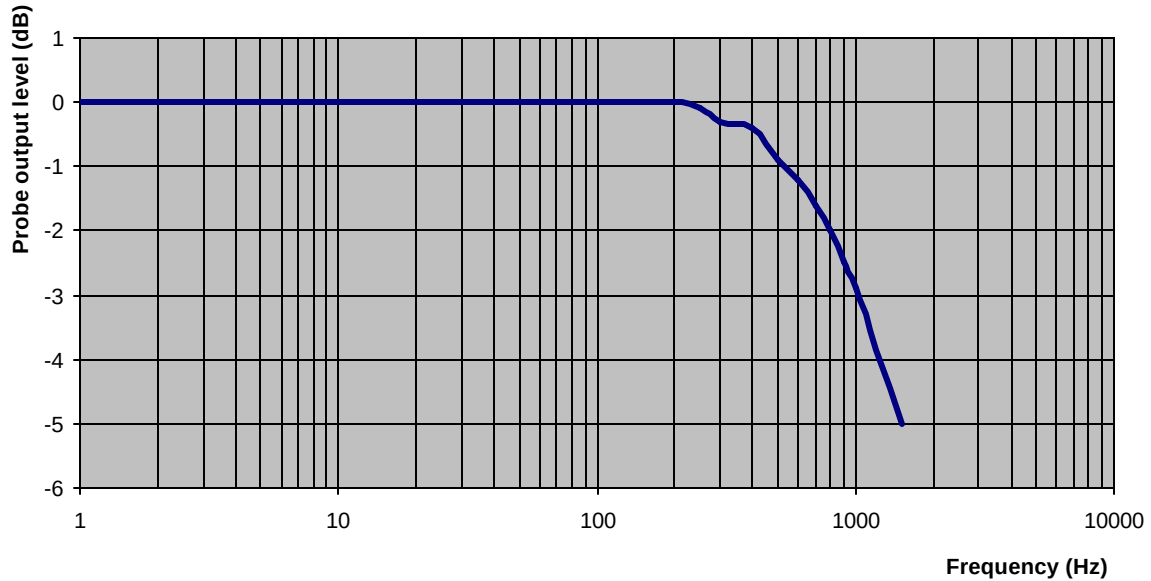


Dynamic Range



Video Bandwidth

Probe Frequency Characteristics



Video Bandwidth at 500 Hz 1 dB
Video Bandwidth at 1.02 KHz: 3 dB

Conversion Factor Uncertainty Assessment

Frequency: 835 MHz
Epsilon: 41.5 (+/-5%)
Sigma: 0.90 S/m (+/-10%)

ConvF

Channel X: 8.6 7%(K=2)
Channel Y: 8.6 7%(K=2)
Channel Z: 8.6 7%(K=2)

To minimize the uncertainty calculation all tissue sensitivity values were calculated using a load impedance of 5 M Ω .

Boundary Effect:

For a distance of 2.6mm the evaluated uncertainty (increase in the probe sensitivity) is less than 2%.

Test Equipment

The test equipment used during Probe Calibration, manufacturer, model number and, current calibration status are listed in the following table:

Instrument	Manufacturer	Model Number	Asset Number Serial Number	Calibration Due
UniPhantom	APREL		APL-085	-
Universal Frame	APREL		APL-114	-
<1GHz TEM Cell			APL-1GHZ-TEM	Jan 2003
>1GHz-2GHz Tem Cell			APL-2GHZ-TEM	Jan 2003
E-010 Probe			160	March 2003
ALIDX-500	APREL/IDX		-	March 2003
RF Amplifier	APREL		301467	October 2003
Signal Generator	HP		301463	November 2002
Power Meter	R&S		301451	September 2002
Power Sensor	R&S		301461	September 2002
Directional Coupler	HP		100251	October 2002
VNA	Anritsu		Z0107643 TEMP	August 2002
Slotted Line	HP		100195	-
Slotted Line Probe	APREL		APL-SLP-001	December 2002
APREL D-835-S1			301463	March 2003
D-900-S1	APREL		301472	March 2003
D-1900-S1	APREL		301459	March 2003
Measuring Amplifier	B&K		100675	Feb 2003
Signal Generator	B&K		100677	Feb 2003