



TTI-P-G 158



Appendix for the Report

Dosimetric Assessment of the Portable Device

Wolfgang,

Chi Mei Communications Systems, Inc.

(FCC ID: QDJ-0208WAG01)

According to the FCC Requirements

Calibration Data

September 10, 2002
IMST GmbH
Carl-Friedrich-Gauß-Str. 2
D-47475 Kamp-Lintfort

Customer
7 layers AG
Borsigstrasse 11
D-40880-Ratingen

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approval of the testing laboratory.

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

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

Calibration Certificate

Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:

ET3DV6

Serial Number:

1669

Place of Calibration:

Zurich

Date of Calibration:

March 7, 2002

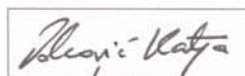
Calibration Interval:

12 months

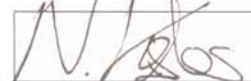
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies, that this device has been calibrated on the date indicated above. The calibration was performed in accordance with specifications and procedures of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

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:



Probe ET3DV6

SN:1669

Manufactured:	February 8, 2002
Last calibration:	March 7, 2002

Calibrated for System DASY3

DASY3 - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1669

Sensitivity in Free Space

NormX	1.79 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormY	1.89 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormZ	1.77 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$

Diode Compression

DCP X	99	mV
DCP Y	99	mV
DCP Z	99	mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid

Head	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
ConvF X	6.8 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	6.8 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.38
ConvF Z	6.8 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.37
Head	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
ConvF X	5.2 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	5.2 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.57
ConvF Z	5.2 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.20

Boundary Effect

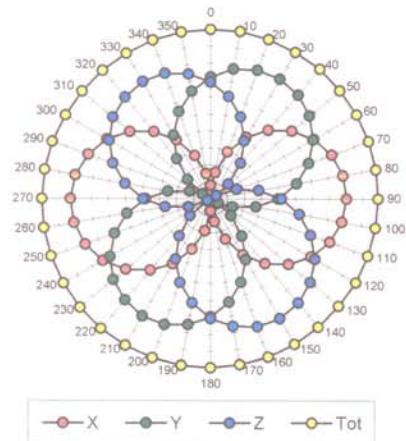
Head	835 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm		
Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm	
SAR _{be} [%] Without Correction Algorithm		9.1	5.0	
SAR _{be} [%] With Correction Algorithm		0.3	0.5	
Head	1900 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 9 % per mm		
Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm	
SAR _{be} [%] Without Correction Algorithm		11.6	7.7	
SAR _{be} [%] With Correction Algorithm		0.1	0.5	

Sensor Offset

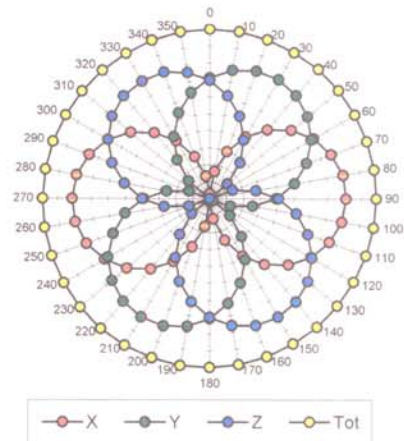
Probe Tip to Sensor Center	2.7	mm
Optical Surface Detection	1.4 $\pm$ 0.2	mm

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

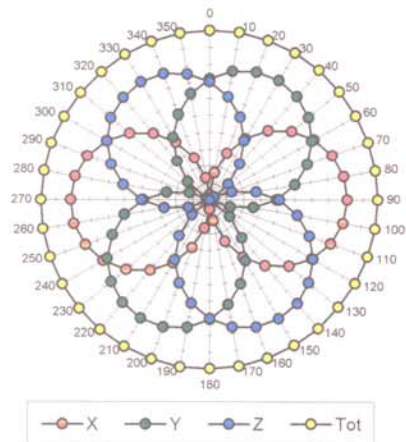
f = 30 MHz, TEM cell ifi110



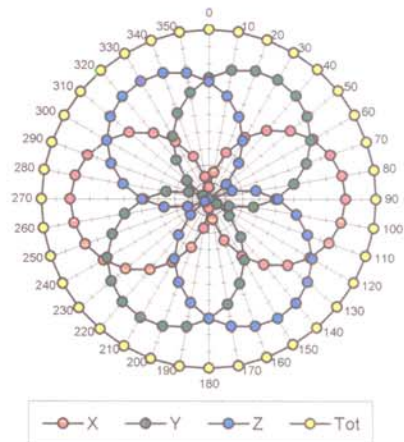
f = 100 MHz, TEM cell ifi110

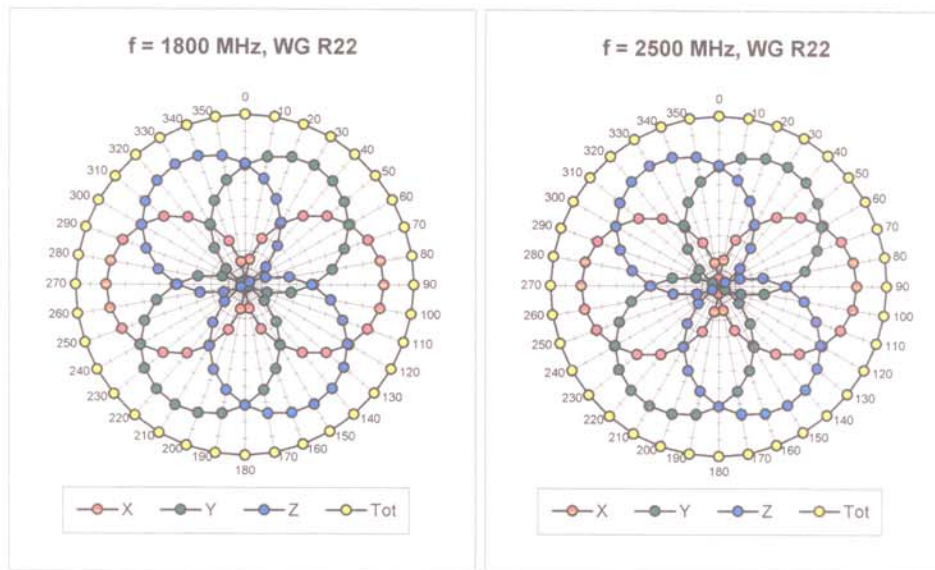


f = 300 MHz, TEM cell ifi110

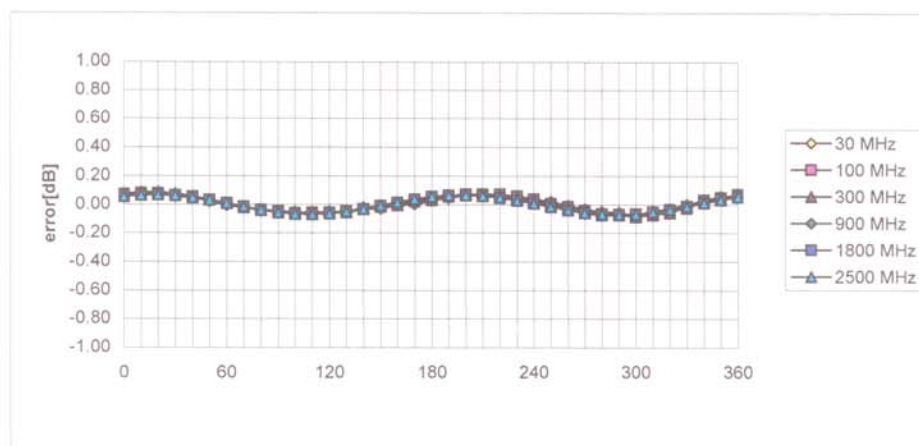


f = 900 MHz, TEM cell ifi110



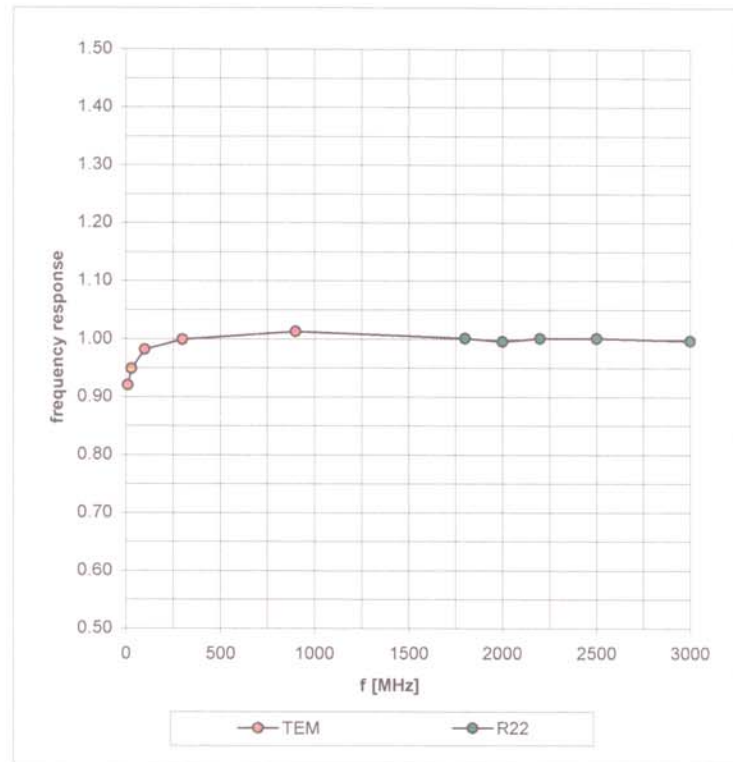


Isotropy Error (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

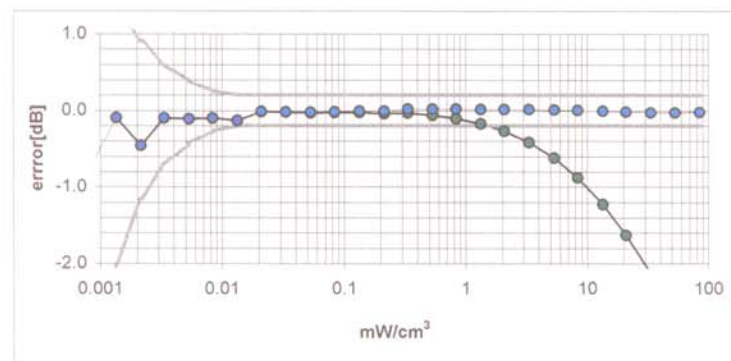
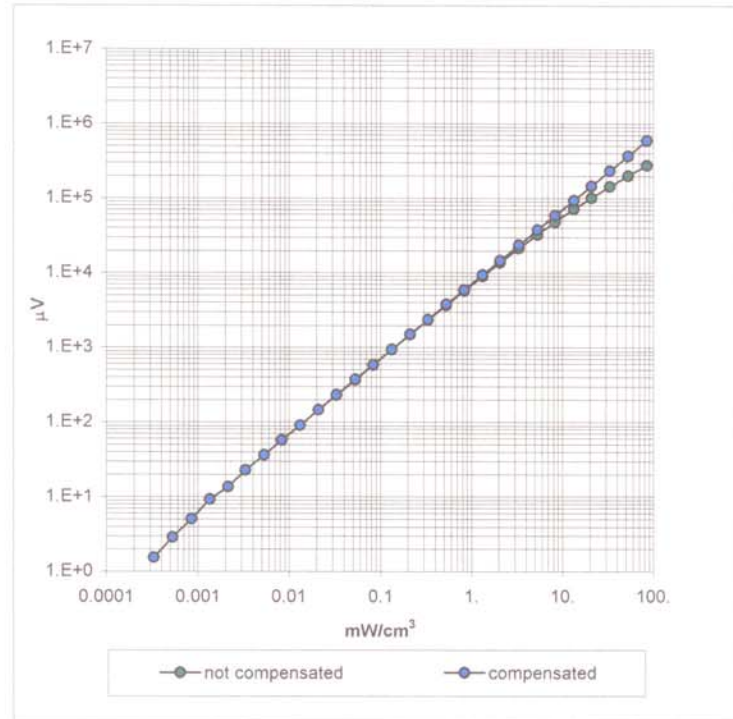


Frequency Response of E-Field

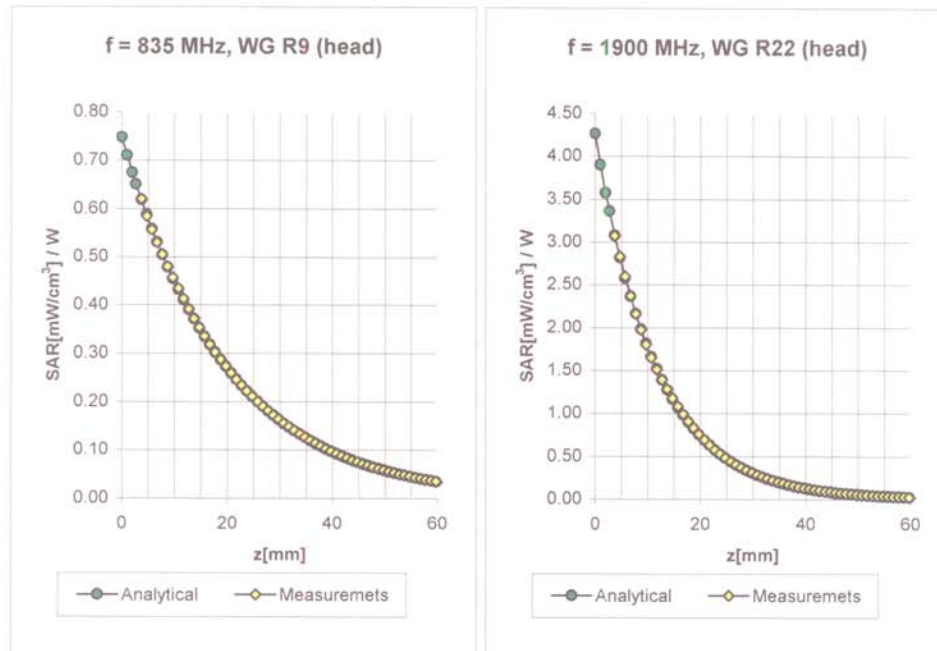
(TEM-Cell:ifi110, Waveguide R22)



Dynamic Range f(SAR_{brain}) (Waveguide R22)

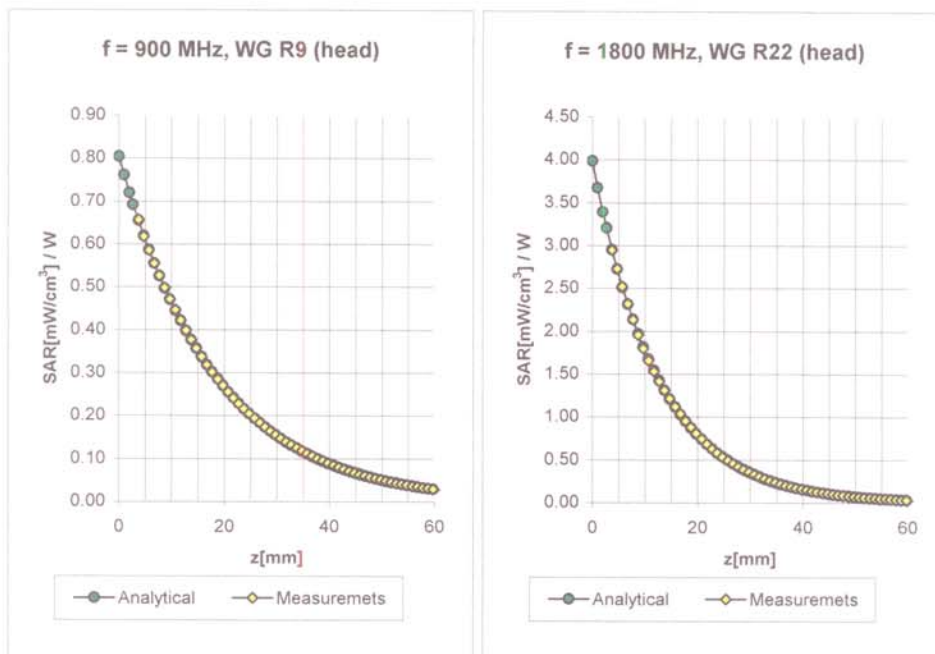


Conversion Factor Assessment



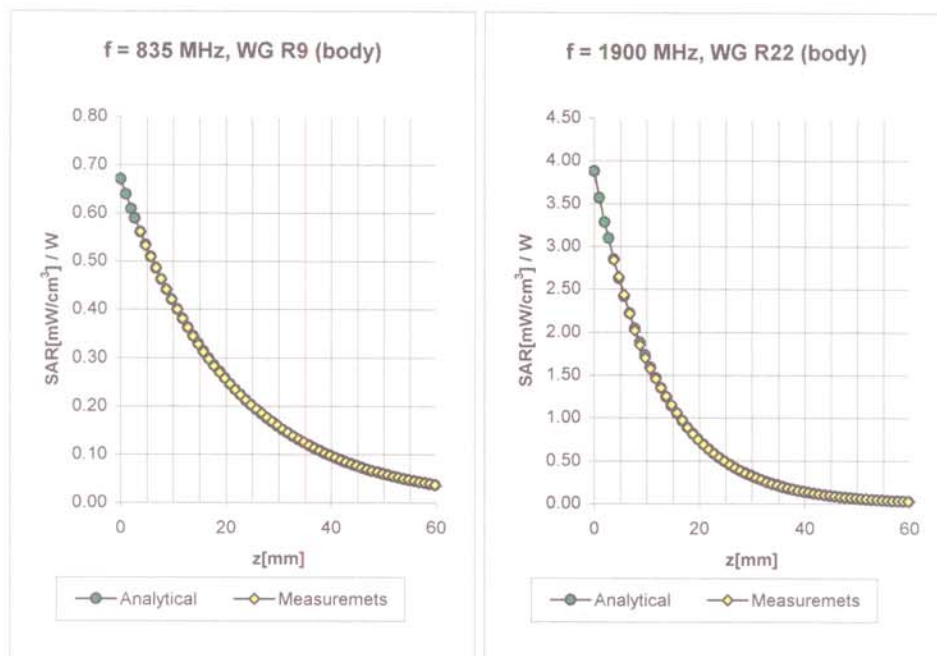
Head	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
	ConvF X	$6.8 \pm 8.9\% (k=2)$	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$6.8 \pm 8.9\% (k=2)$	Alpha 0.38
	ConvF Z	$6.8 \pm 8.9\% (k=2)$	Depth 2.37
Head	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
	ConvF X	$5.2 \pm 8.9\% (k=2)$	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$5.2 \pm 8.9\% (k=2)$	Alpha 0.57
	ConvF Z	$5.2 \pm 8.9\% (k=2)$	Depth 2.20

Conversion Factor Assessment



Head	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
	ConvF X	6.7 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	6.7 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Alpha 0.49
	ConvF Z	6.7 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Depth 2.00
Head	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
	ConvF X	5.4 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	5.4 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Alpha 0.50
	ConvF Z	5.4 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Depth 2.31

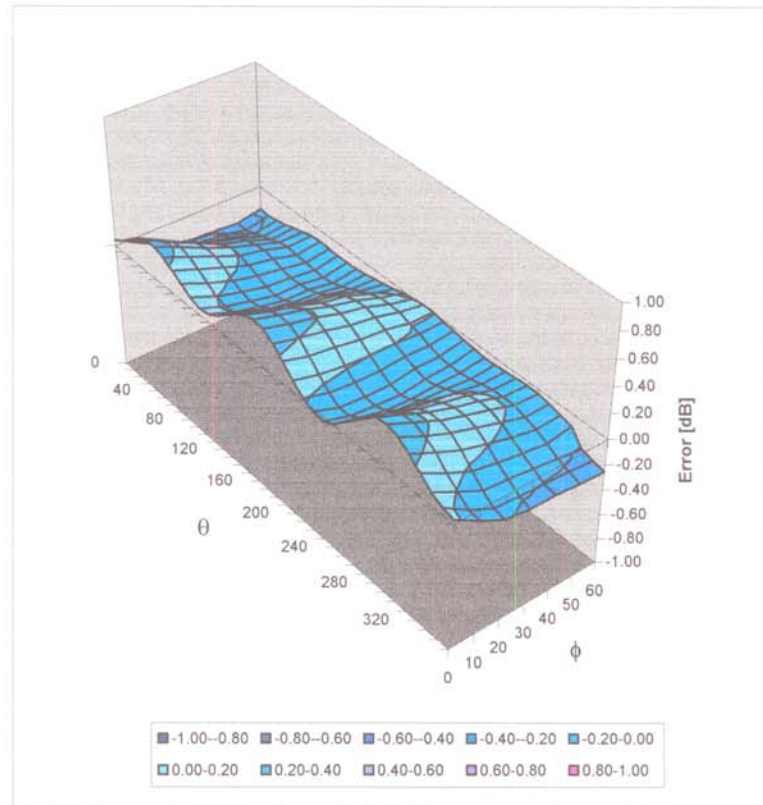
Conversion Factor Assessment



Body	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 55.2 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
ConvF X	6.4 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	6.4 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.48
ConvF Z	6.4 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.12
Body	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
ConvF X	4.8 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	4.8 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.77
ConvF Z	4.8 $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Depth	1.98

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (θ, ϕ), $f = 900$ MHz



Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

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Calibration Certificate

1900 MHz System Validation Dipole

Type:

D1900V2

Serial Number:

535

Place of Calibration:

Zurich

Date of Calibration:

Apr. 24, 2001

Calibration Interval:

24 months

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Calibrated by:

M. Folesi, M. Folesi

Approved by:

Johni Kaja

**Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG**

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DASY3

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D1900V2

Serial: 535

Manufactured: March 22, 2001
Calibrated: April 24, 2001

1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new generic twin phantom filled with brain simulating sugar solution of the following electrical parameters at 1900 MHz:

Relative permittivity	39.2	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	1.47 mho/m	$\pm 10\%$

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1c) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, conversion factor 5.57 at 1800 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole feedpoint was positioned below the center marking and oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 10mm 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 $\pm 3\%$. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

2. SAR Measurement

Standard SAR-measurements were performed with the head phantom according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. The results (see figure) 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:	43.2 mW/g
averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of tissue:	21.9 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. The estimated sensitivities of SAR-values and penetration depths to the liquid parameters are listed in the DASY Application Note 4: 'SAR Sensitivities'.

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:	1.204 ns	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	0.988	(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 1900 MHz:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = \mathbf{51.0\ \Omega}$
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	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = \mathbf{-0.1\ \Omega}$
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Return Loss at 1900 MHz	- 40.3 dB
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4. Handling

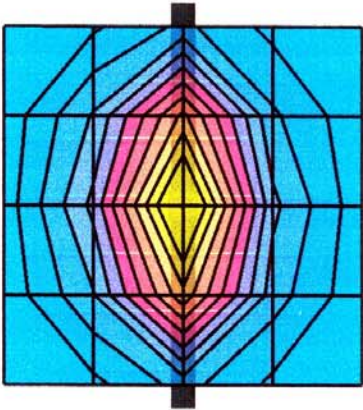
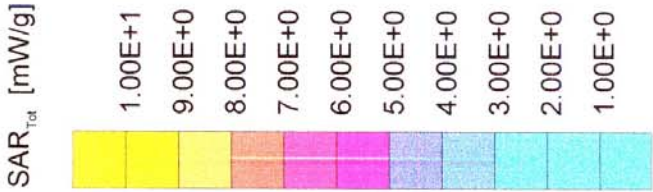
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

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 40W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN:535, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 1900 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
Generic Twin Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(5.57,5.57,5.57) at 1800 MHz; IEEE1528 1900 MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 39.2$, $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
Cubes (2): Peak: 20.8 mW/g ± 0.04 dB; SAR (1g): 10.8 mW/g ± 0.03 dB; SAR (10g): 5.48 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 7.8 (7.4, 8.9) [mm]
Powerdrift: 0.01 dB

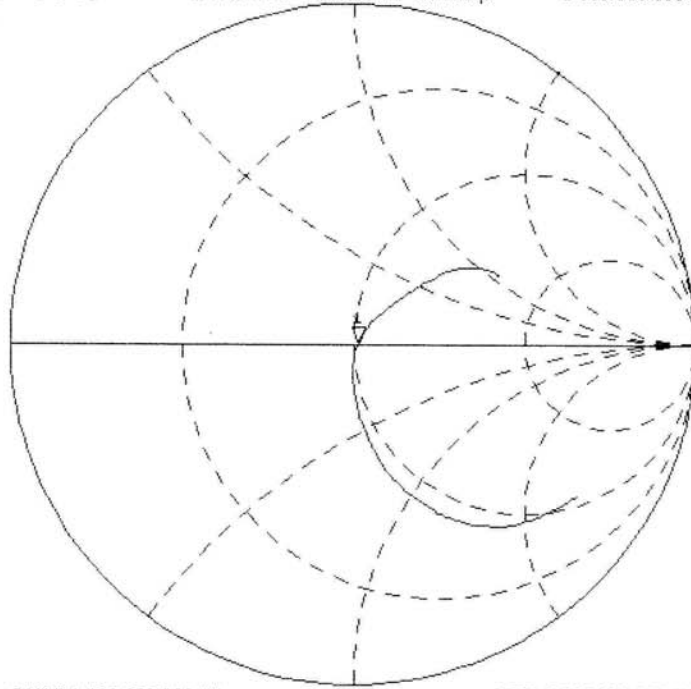


23 Apr 2001 19:00:09
CHI S11 1 U FS 1: 51.025 Ω -142.58 $m\Omega$ 587.51 pF 1 900.000 000 MHz

PRm
Del

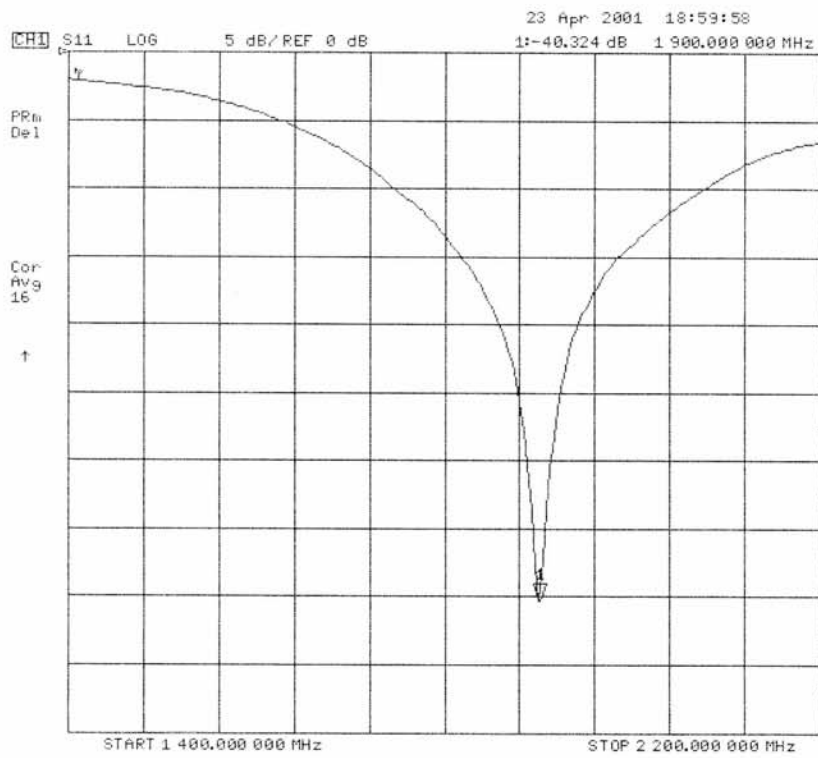
Cor
Avg
16

↑



START 1 400.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 200.000 000 MHz



Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

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

Calibration Certificate

1900 MHz System Validation Dipole (Muscle Tissue)

Type:

D1900V2

Serial Number:

535

Place of Calibration:

Zurich

Date of Calibration:

August 23, 2001

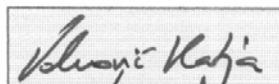
Calibration Interval:

24 months

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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: D1900V2

Serial: 535

Manufactured: March 22, 2001

Calibrated: August 23, 2001

1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new generic twin phantom filled with muscle simulating solution of the following electrical parameters at 1900 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	53.5	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	1.46 mho/m	$\pm 5\%$

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1c) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 5.0 at 1900 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 10mm 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 20mm 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 $\pm 3\%$. 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:	40.8 mW/g
averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of tissue:	21.2 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. The estimated sensitivities of SAR-values and penetration depths to the liquid parameters are listed in the DASY Application Note 4: 'SAR Sensitivities'.

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:	1.203 ns	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	0.993	(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 1900 MHz:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 42.0 \Omega$
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$\text{Im}\{Z\} = -9.5 \Omega$

Return Loss at 1900 MHz	-17.5 dB
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4. Handling

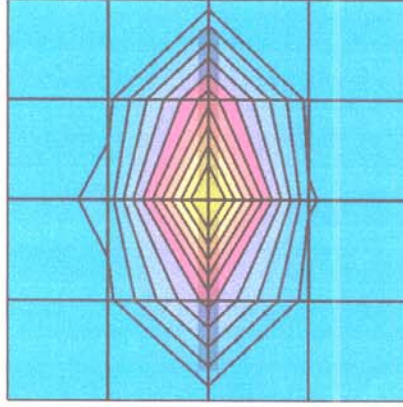
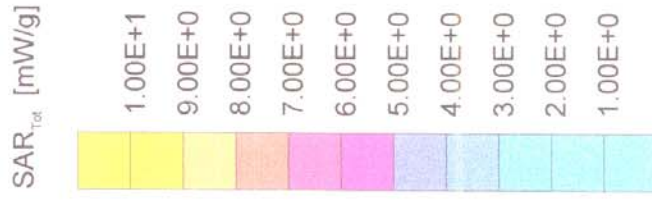
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

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 40W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN:535, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 1900 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(5.00,5.00,5.00) at 1900 MHz; Muscle 1900 MHz, $\sigma = 1.46$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 53.5$, $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
Cubes (2): Peak: 19.1 mW/g ± 0.04 dB, SAR (1g): 10.2 mW/g ± 0.03 dB, SAR (10g): 5.29 mW/g ± 0.03 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 8.8 (7.9, 10.5) [mm]
Powerdrift: 0.01 dB



23 Aug 2001 19:21:40

CH1 S11 1 U F8 1: 42.004 Ω -9.5430 Ω 8.7777 pF 1 900.000 000 MHz

↑

Del

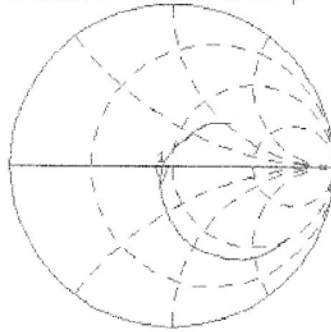
PRM

Cor

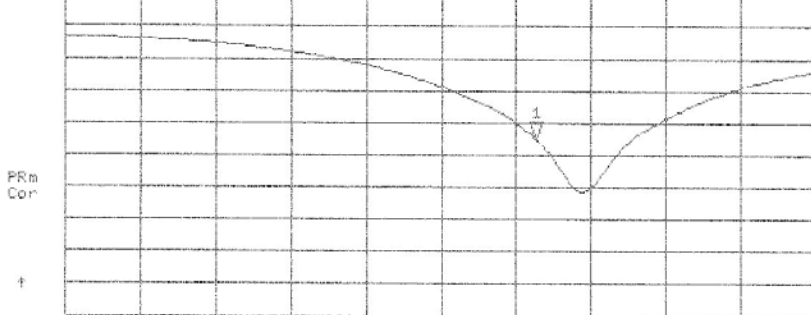
Avg

16

↑



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF 0 dB 1: -17.469 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz



START 1 400.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 200.000 000 MHz