

## 4. Probe Calibration Process

### Dosimetric Assessment Procedure

Each E-Probe/Probe amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. A TEM calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the Probe to a known E-field density (1mW/cm<sup>2</sup>) using an RF Signal generator, TEM cell, and RF Power Meter. The SAR measurement software is used for Probe calibration.

### Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and in a waveguide or some other methodologies above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, we place the probe in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. We then rotate the probe 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equates to 1mW/cm<sup>2</sup>.

### Temperature Assessment

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe (see Fig. 4.2).

$$SAR = C \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

where:

$\Delta t$  = exposure time (30 seconds),

C = heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

$\Delta T$  = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

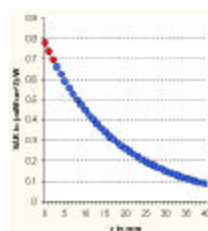
SAR is proportional to  $\Delta T / \Delta t$ , the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. Now it's possible to quantify the electric field in the simulated tissue by equating the thermally derived SAR to the E- field;

$$SAR = \frac{|E|^2 \cdot s}{r}$$

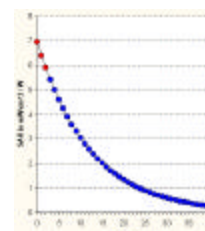
where:

$\sigma$  = simulated tissue conductivity,

$\rho$  = Tissue density (1.25 g/cm<sup>3</sup> for brain tissue)



**Figure 4.1 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz**



**Figure 4.2 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz**

|                                           |                                                                                     |                                          |                                                                                       |                                        |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
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| <b>SAR Filename:</b><br>SAR.220311104.A3L | <b>Test Dates:</b><br>March 11-12, 2002                                             | <b>Phone Type:</b><br>Tri-Mode Dual-Band | <b>FCC ID:</b><br>A3LSPHN240                                                          | Page 6 of 34                           |

## 5. PHANTOM & EQUIVALENT TISSUES

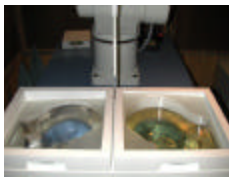
### SAM Phantom



**Figure 5.1**  
SAM Phantoms

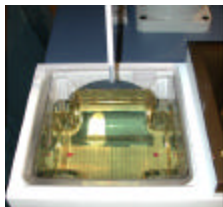
The Left and Right SAM Phantoms are constructed of a vivac composite integrated in a corian stand. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users [7][8]. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. (see Fig. 5.1)

### Brain & Muscle Simulating Mixture Characterization



**Figure 5.2**  
Head Simulated  
Tissue

The brain and muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxyethylcellulose (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution (see Table 6.1). Preservation with a bactericide is added and visual inspection is made to make sure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the desired tissue. The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 have been incorporated in the following table. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations. The mixture characterizations used for the brain and muscle tissue simulating liquids are according to the data by C. Gabriel and G. Hartsgrrove [9].(see Table 5.1)



**Figure 5.3**  
Body/Muscle  
Simulated Tissue

| Ingredients<br>(% by weight) | Frequency (MHz) |       |       |      |       |       |       |      |      |      |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
|                              | 450             |       | 835   |      | 915   |       | 1900  |      | 2450 |      |
| Tissue Type                  | Head            | Body  | Head  | Body | Head  | Body  | Head  | Body | Head | Body |
| Water                        | 38.56           | 51.16 | 41.45 | 52.4 | 41.05 | 56.0  | 54.9  | 40.4 | 62.7 | 73.2 |
| Salt (NaCl)                  | 3.95            | 1.49  | 1.45  | 1.4  | 1.35  | 0.76  | 0.18  | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.04 |
| Sugar                        | 56.32           | 46.78 | 56.0  | 45.0 | 56.5  | 41.76 | 0.0   | 58.0 | 0.0  | 0.0  |
| HEC                          | 0.98            | 0.52  | 1.0   | 1.0  | 1.0   | 1.21  | 0.0   | 1.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  |
| Bactericide                  | 0.19            | 0.05  | 0.1   | 0.1  | 0.1   | 0.27  | 0.0   | 0.1  | 0.0  | 0.0  |
| Triton X-100                 | 0.0             | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 36.8 | 0.0  |
| DGBE                         | 0.0             | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 44.92 | 0.0  | 0.0  | 26.7 |

Salt: 99% Pure Sodium Chloride      Sugar: 98% Pure Sucrose  
 Water: De-ionized, 16 MΩ resistivity      HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose  
 DGBE: 99% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]  
 Triton X-100 (ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl] ether

**Table 5.1**

**Composition of the Brain & Muscle Tissue Equivalent Matter**

### Device Holder



**Figure 5.4**  
Device Positioner

In combination with the SAM Phantom, the EUT Holder (see Fig. 6.2) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. Device positioning is accurate and repeatable according to the FCC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

\* Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produce infinite number of configurations [8]. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

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