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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D750V3-1012\_Jun10**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D750V3 - SN: 1012**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v7**  
**Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **June 11, 2010**

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  $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01158)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Apr-10 (No. ES3-3205_Apr10)	Apr-11
DAE4	SN: 601	10-Jun-10 (No. DAE4-601_Jun10)	Jun-11

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dimce Iliev	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: June 14, 2010

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### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	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
- 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
- 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:

- DASY4/5 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	DASY5	V52.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	750 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.9	0.89 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	42.6 $\pm$ 6 %	0.92 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.5 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.13 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	8.52 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>8.28 mW /g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.38 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	5.52 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>5.40 mW /g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.5	0.96 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	55.8 ± 6 %	0.96 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(23.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.24 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	8.96 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>8.86 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.49 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	5.96 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>5.91 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.3 \Omega + 0.1 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 29.9 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$49.8 \Omega - 2.1 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 33.5 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.036 ns
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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	September 29, 2009

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 11.06.2010 11:56:37

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN:1012**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 750 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.93 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 42.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.37, 6.37, 6.37); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.2 Build 0, Version 52.2.0 (163)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.2 Build 2, Version 14.2.2 (1685)

**Pin=250mW; dip=15mm; dist=3.0mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:**

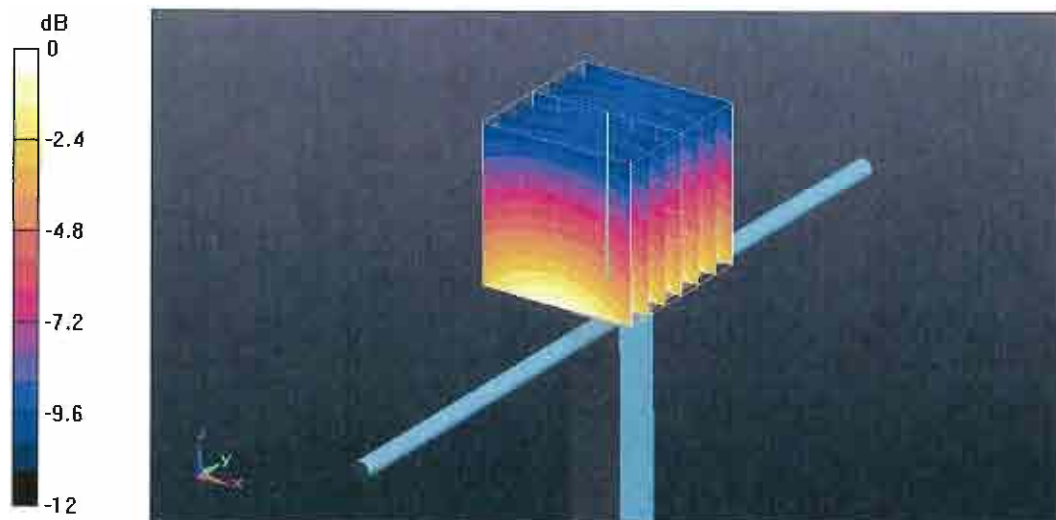
$dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 52.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.020 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.27 W/kg

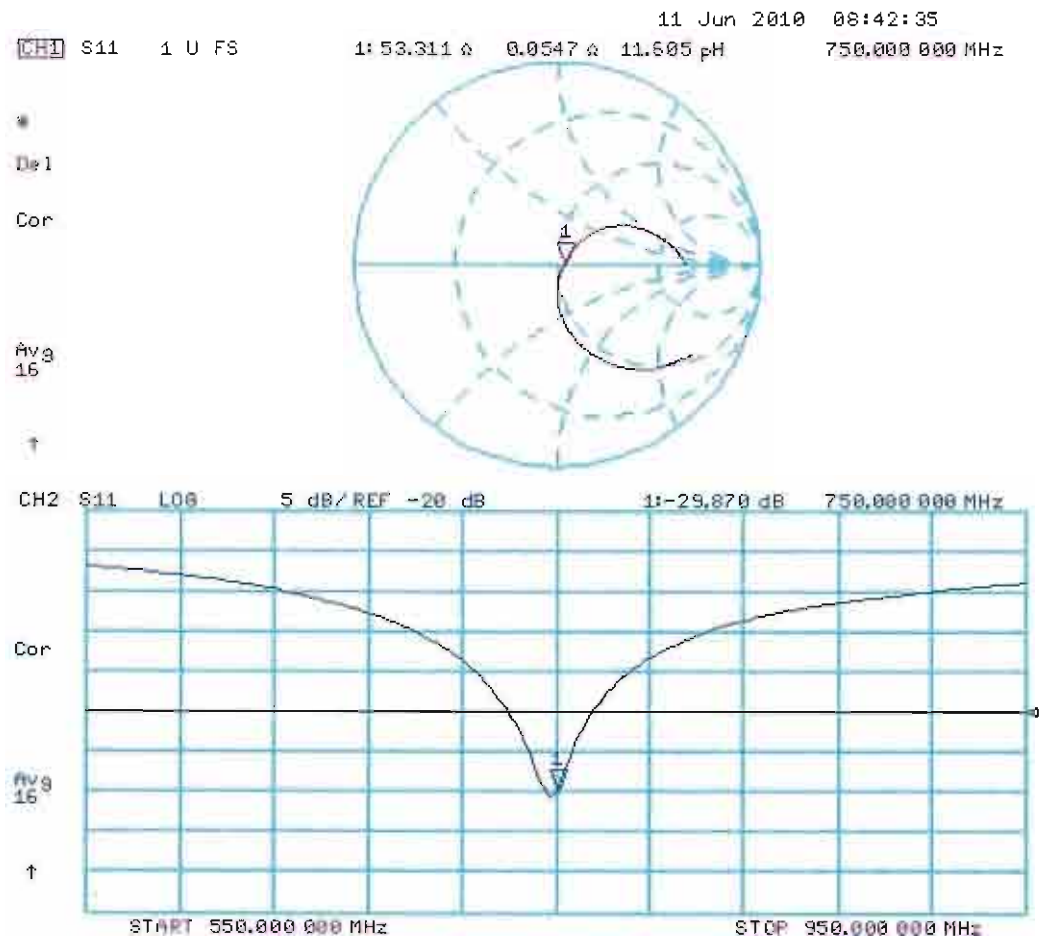
**SAR(1 g) = 2.13 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.38 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.5 mW/g



0 dB = 2.5mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 11.06.2010 14:16:51

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 750 MHz; Type: D750V3; Serial: D750V3 - SN:1012**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 750 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.97 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 55.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.08, 6.08, 6.08); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.2 Build 0, Version 52.2.0 (163)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.2 Build 2, Version 14.2.2 (1685)

**Pin=250mW; dip=15mm; dist=3.0mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:**

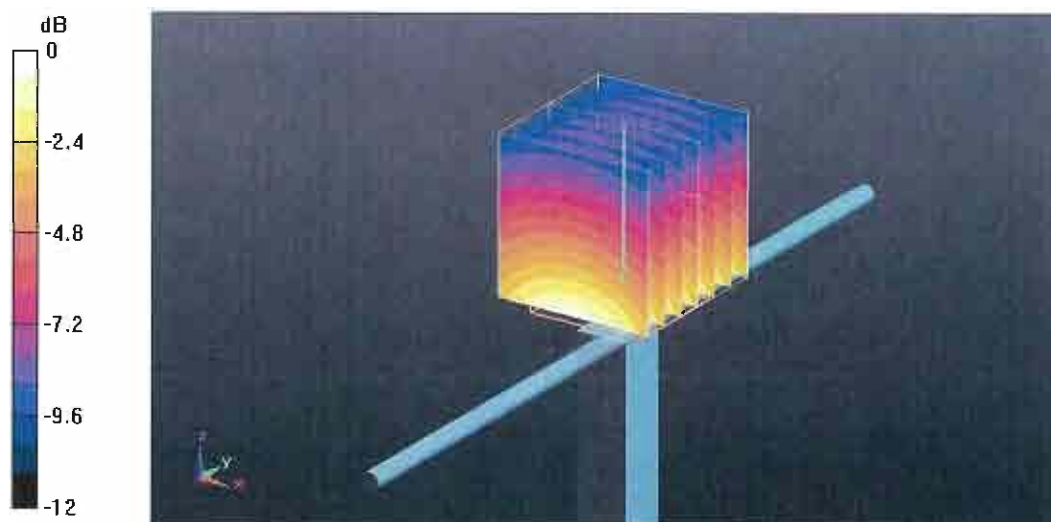
$dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 53.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.019 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.28 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.24 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.49 mW/g**

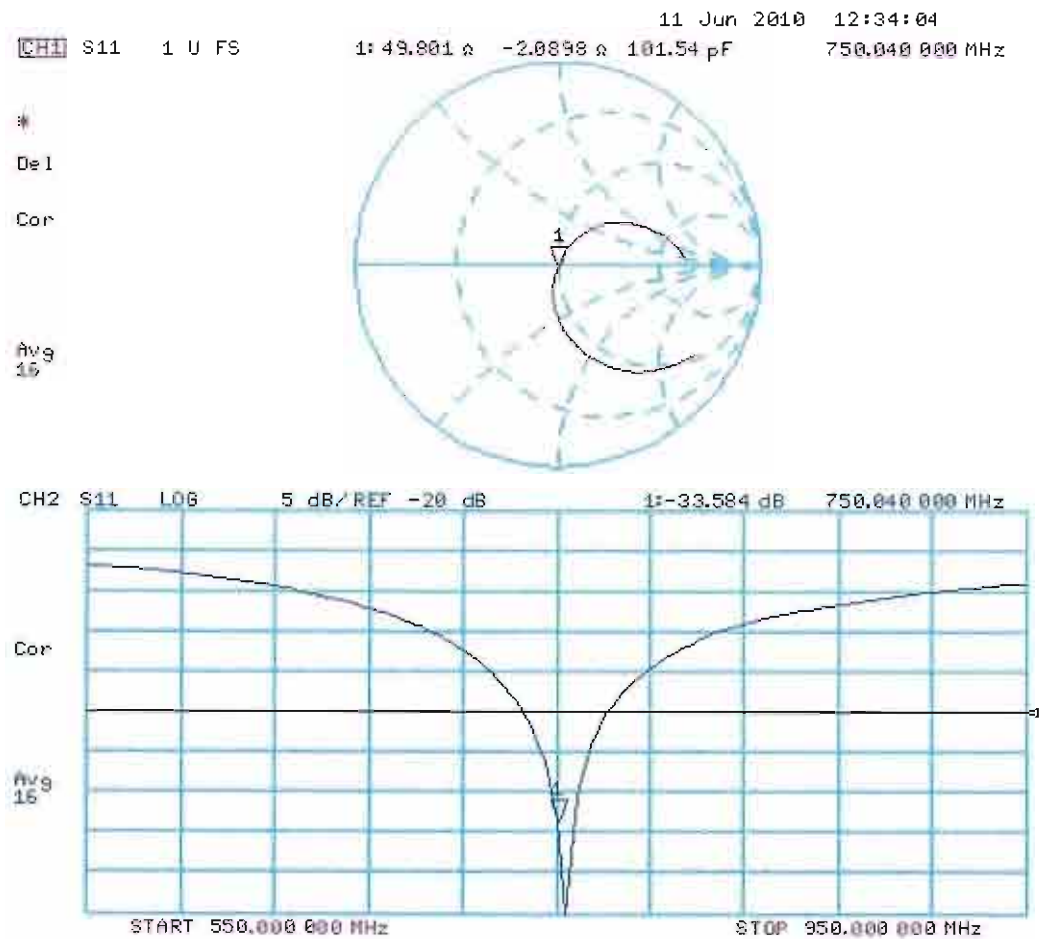
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.61 mW/g



0 dB = 2.61 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



## D750V2, serial no. 1012 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 450824, if dipoles are verified in return loss ( $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

### <Justification Procedure of Extended Dipole Calibration>

1. Setup a Network Analyzer (Agilent N5230A) and set the start frequency and stop frequency to Network Analyzer according to the dipole frequency, at least  $\pm 200\text{MHz}$  around the calibration point.
2. Using calibration kit to perform Network Analyzer Open, Short and Load calibration.
3. Connect the dipole with the calibrated Network Analyzer.
4. Place the dipole underneath the phantom which is filled with head-simulating or body-simulating liquid.
5. Set the Network Analyzer frequency by the dipole calibration frequency. Monitor the return-loss and impedance results with Log Magnitude format and Smith Chart, respectively.
6. Record the result and compare with the prior calibration. Please check the Appendix C for detail records.

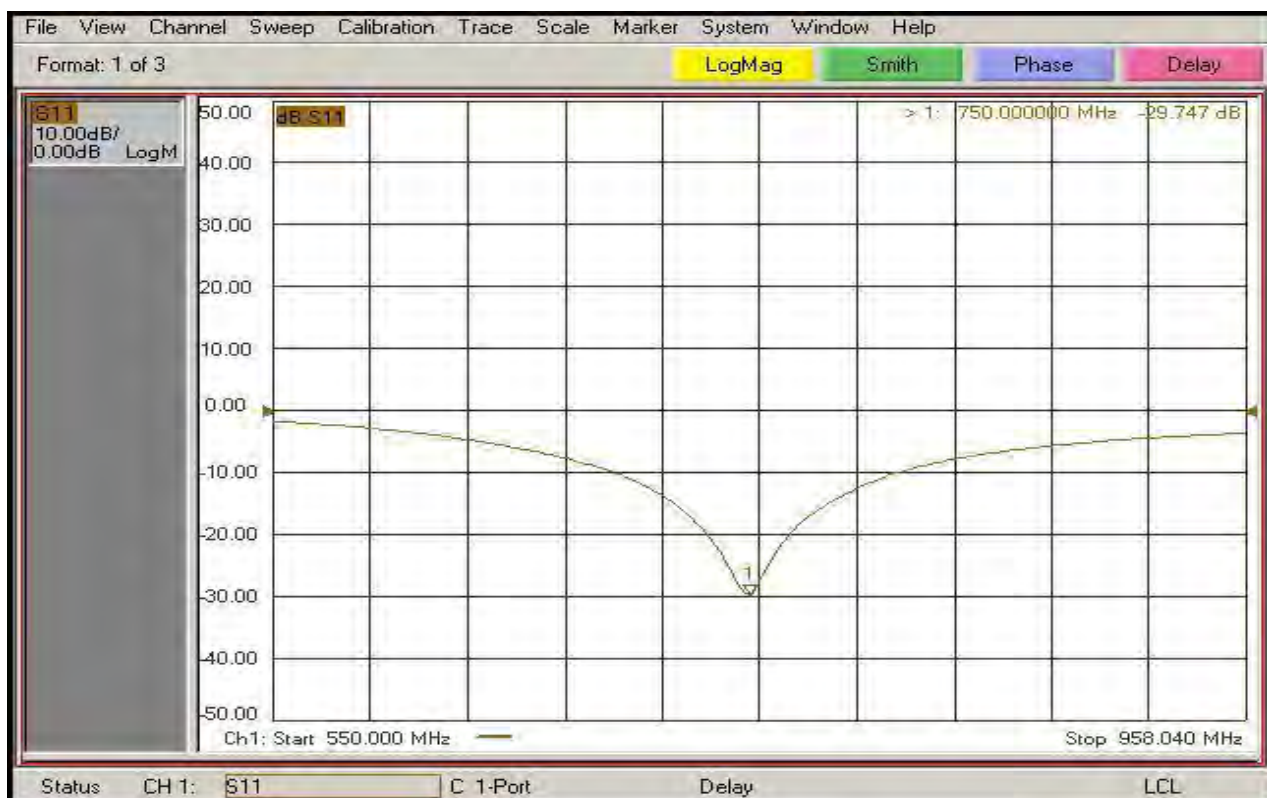
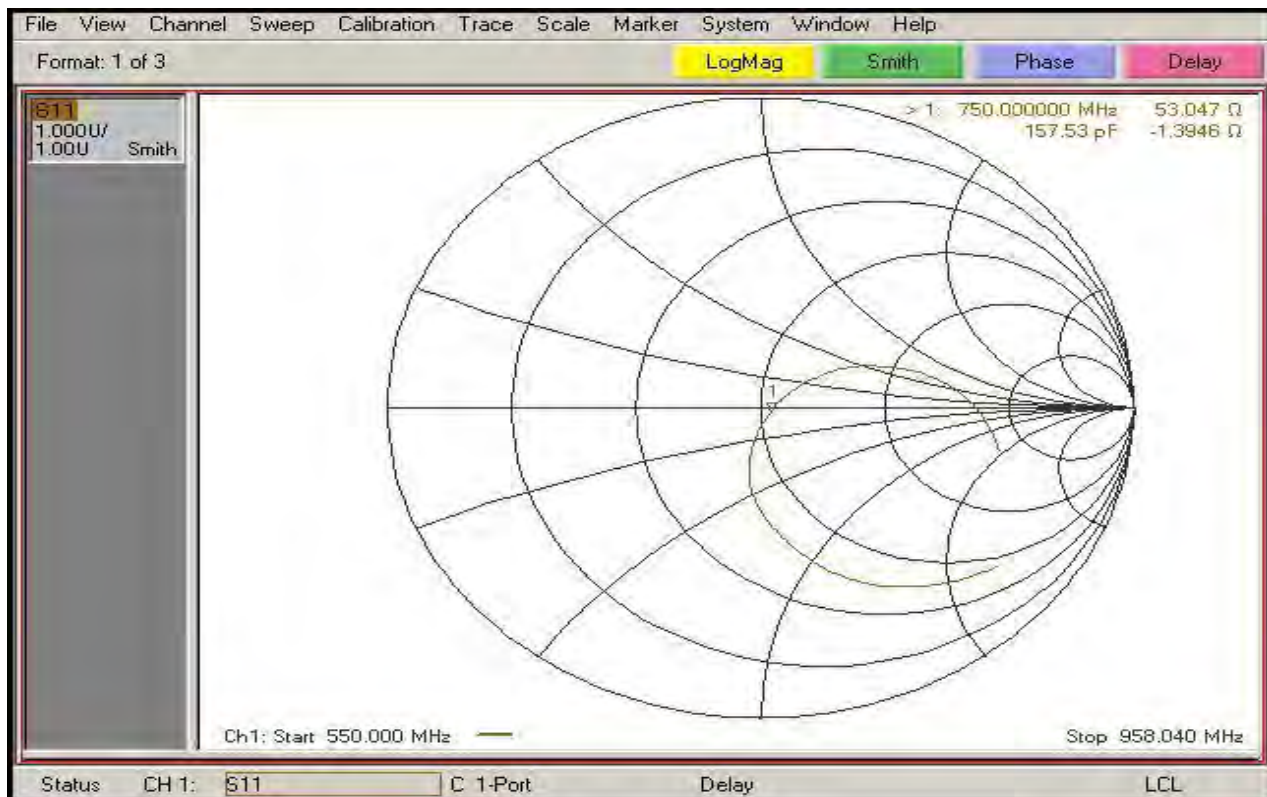
### <Justification of the extended calibration>

D750V2 – serial no. 1012												
Date of Measurement	750 Head						750 Body					
	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
6.11.2010	-29.87		53.311		0.0547		-33.584		49.801		-2.0898	
6.11.2011	-29.747	0.411	53.047	0.264	-1.395	1.45	-33.442	0.423	50.046	-0.245	-2.131	0.0412

The return loss is  $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

<Dipole Verification Data> - D750 V2, serial no. 1012 (Date of Measurement : 6.11.2011)

750 MHz - Head

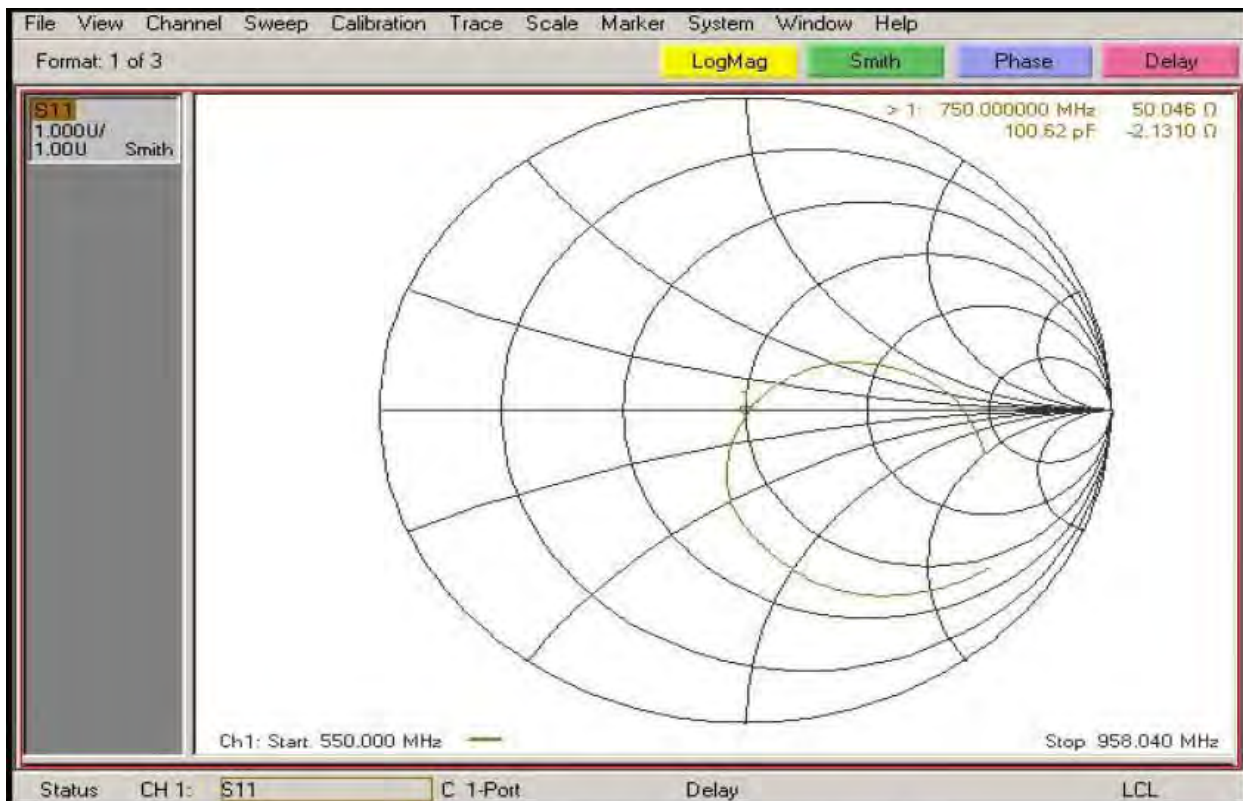


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## 750 MHz – Body



## D750V2, serial no. 1012 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 450824, if dipoles are verified in return loss ( $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

### <Justification Procedure of Extended Dipole Calibration>

1. Setup a Network Analyzer (Agilent N5230A) and set the start frequency and stop frequency to Network Analyzer according to the dipole frequency, at least  $\pm 200\text{MHz}$  around the calibration point.
2. Using calibration kit to perform Network Analyzer Open, Short and Load calibration.
3. Connect the dipole with the calibrated Network Analyzer.
4. Place the dipole underneath the phantom which is filled with head-simulating or body-simulating liquid.
5. Set the Network Analyzer frequency by the dipole calibration frequency. Monitor the return-loss and impedance results with Log Magnitude format and Smith Chart, respectively.
6. Record the result and compare with the prior calibration. Please check the Appendix C for detail records.

### <Justification of the extended calibration>

D750V2 – serial no. 1012												
Date of Measurement	750 Head						750 Body					
	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
6.11.2010	-29.87		53.311		0.0547		-33.584		49.801		-2.0898	
6.11.2011	-29.747	0.411	53.047	0.264	-1.395	1.45	-33.442	0.423	50.046	-0.245	-2.131	0.0412
6.11.2012	-29.902	-0.107%	50.811	2.5	-0.47838	0.533	-32.916	1.99%	50.328	-0.527	-2.6363	0.547

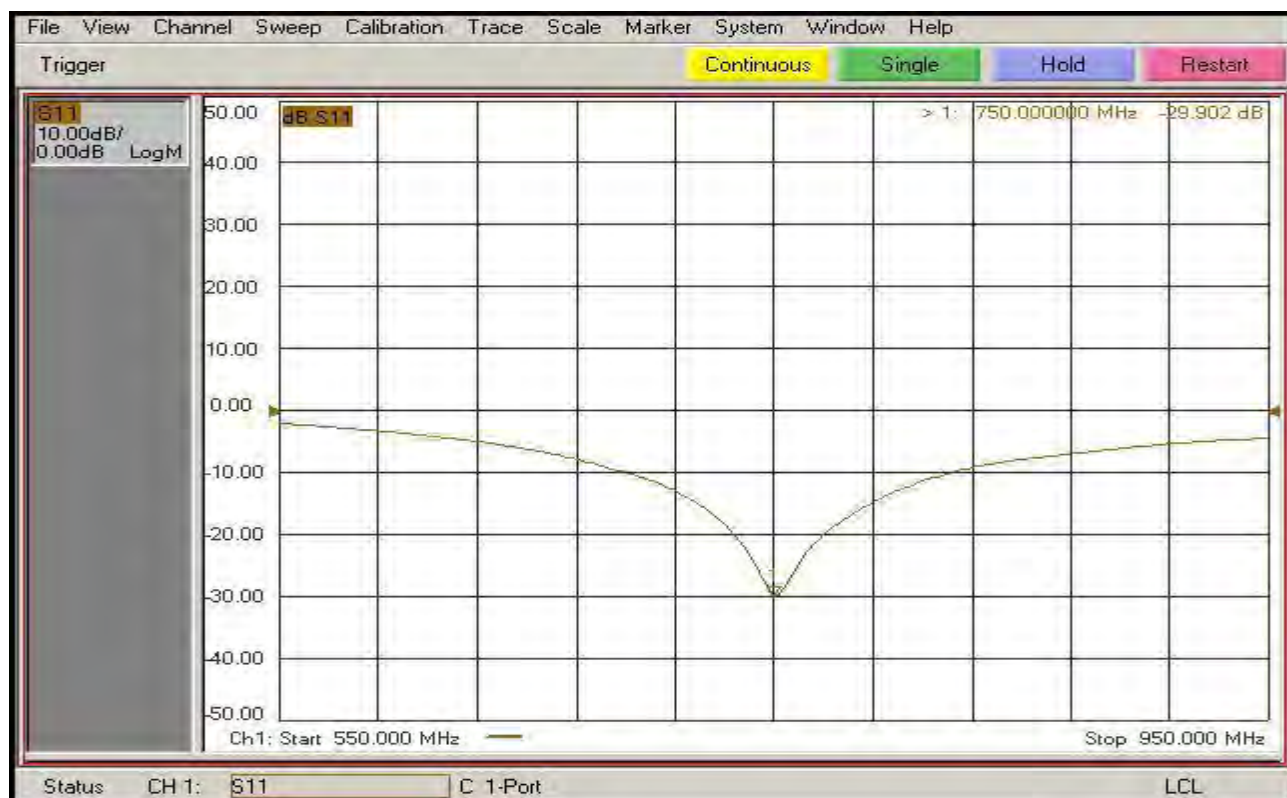
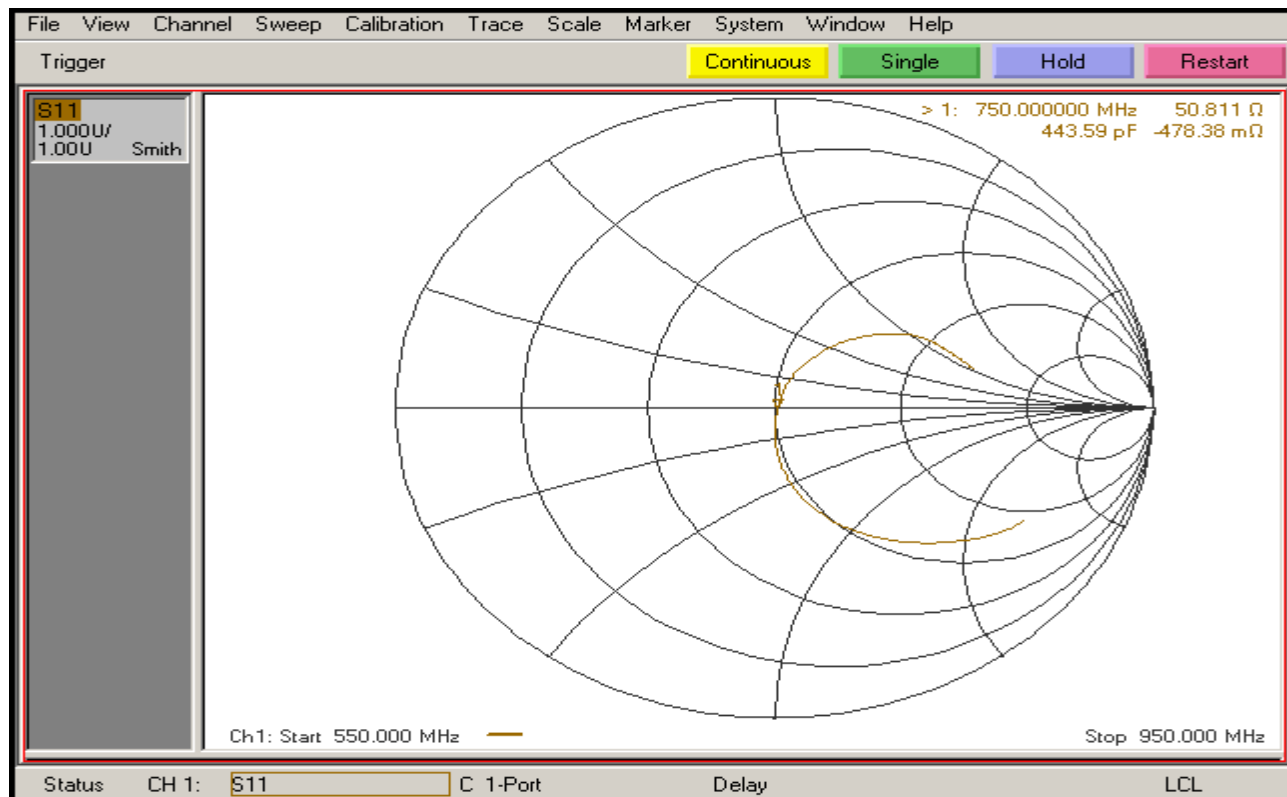
The return loss is  $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.



<Dipole Verification Data> - D750 V2, serial no. 1012 (Date of Measurement : 6.11.2012)

750 MHz - Head

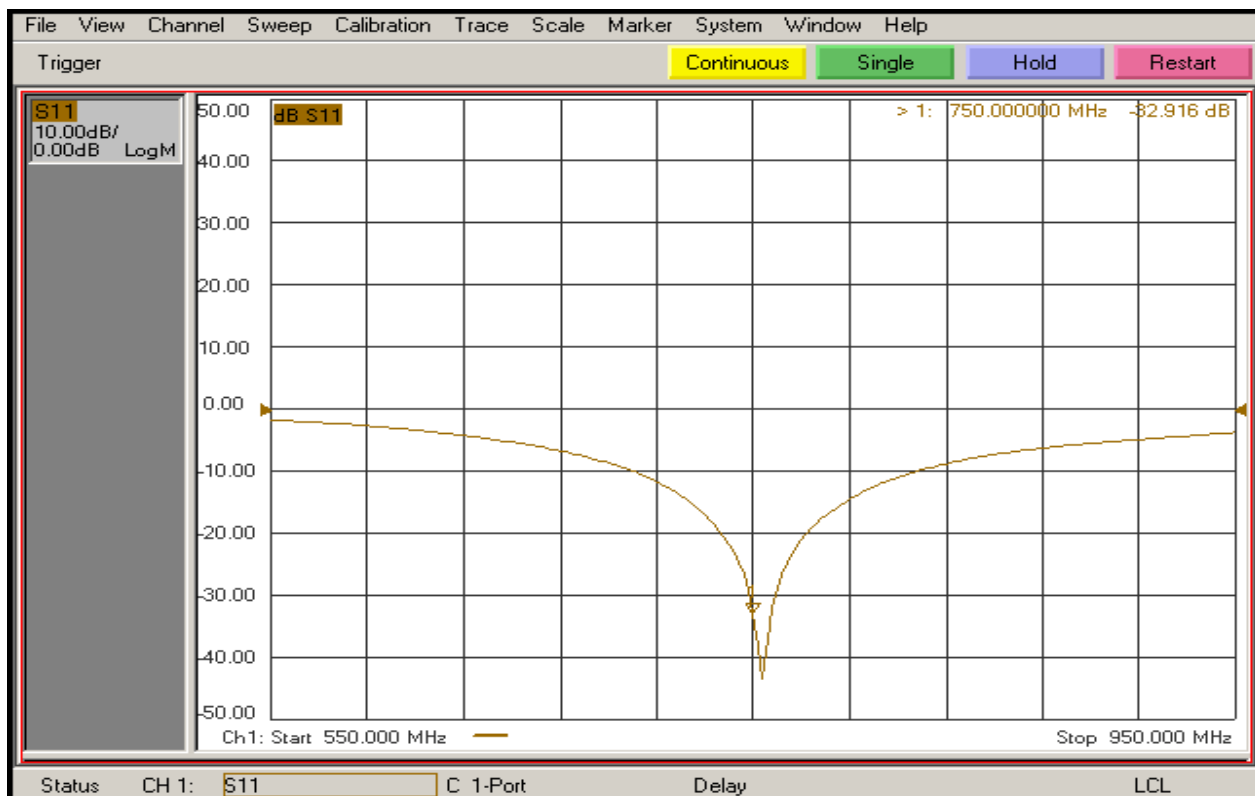
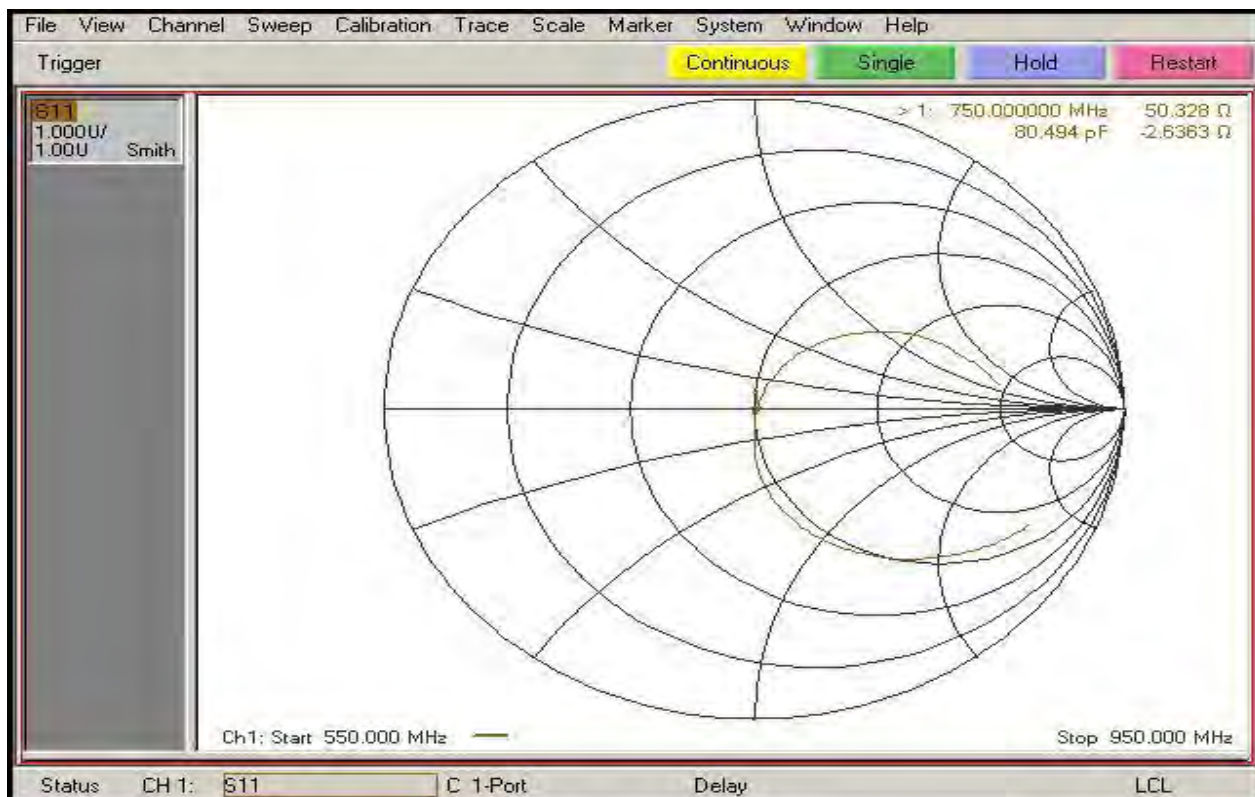


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## 750 MHz – Body





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-499\_Mar10**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 499**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA-CAL-05.v7**  
**Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **March 22, 2010**

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 ( $22 \pm 3$ )°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)	Mar-10
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	26-Jun-09 (No. ES3-3205_Jun09)	Jun-10
DAE4	SN: 601	02-Mar-10 (No. DAE4-601_Mar10)	Mar-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10

Calibrated by: **Dimca Iliev** Name **Dimca Iliev** Function **Laboratory Technician** Signature **D. Iliev**

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** Name **Katja Pokovic** Function **Technical Manager**

Issued: March 22, 2010

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	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
- 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
- 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:

- DASY4/5 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	DASY5	V5.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	42.9 $\pm$ 6 %	0.91 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.43 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.72 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.71 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.58 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.32 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.31 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	55.3 ± 6 %	1.01 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 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	2.53 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	10.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.82 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	1.66 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.64 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.49 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.2 $\Omega$ - 3.2 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 28.4 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.1 $\Omega$ - 5.9 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.7 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.391 ns
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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 10, 2003

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 22.03.2010 10:17:58

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:499**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL900

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.91 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 42.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.04, 6.04, 6.04); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

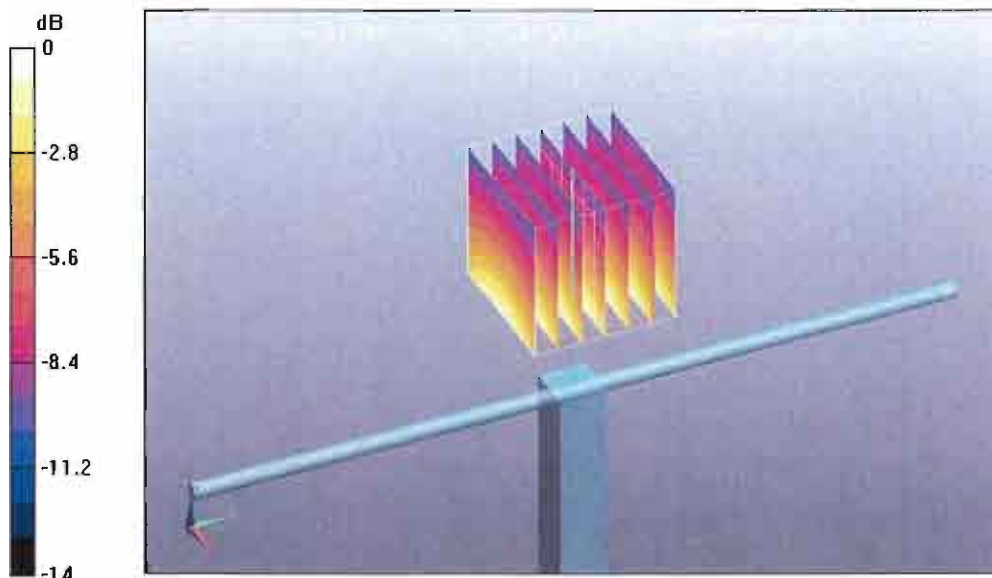
**Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement**  
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00691 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.63 W/kg

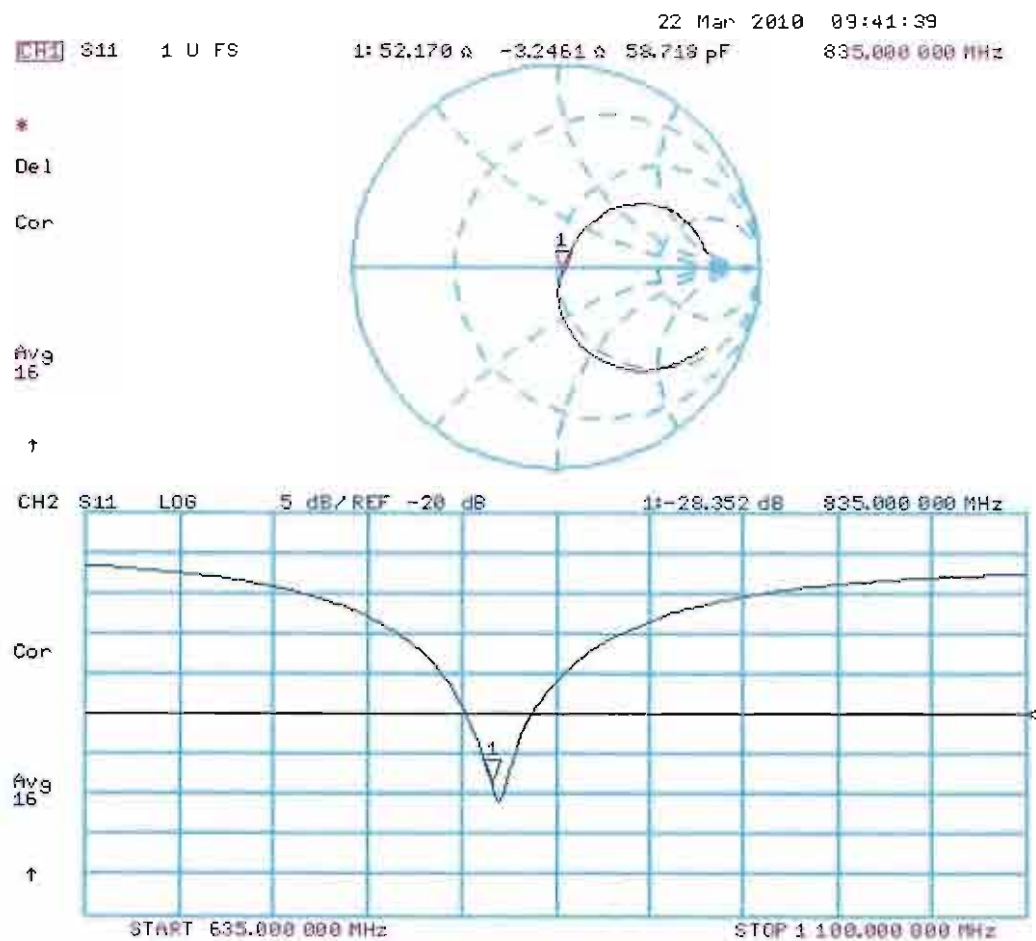
**SAR(1 g) = 2.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.58 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.84 mW/g



0 dB = 2.84mW/g

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 22.03.2010 14:07:53

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:499**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL900

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.01 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 55.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.97, 5.97, 5.97); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

**Pin250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement**

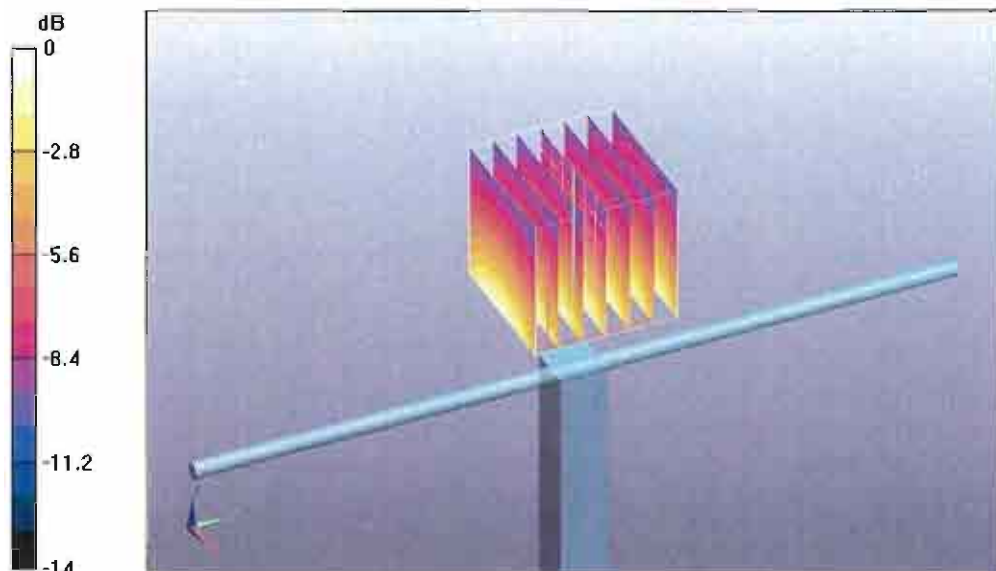
grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value =  $55.6 \text{ V/m}$ ; Power Drift =  $0.011 \text{ dB}$

Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $3.73 \text{ W/kg}$

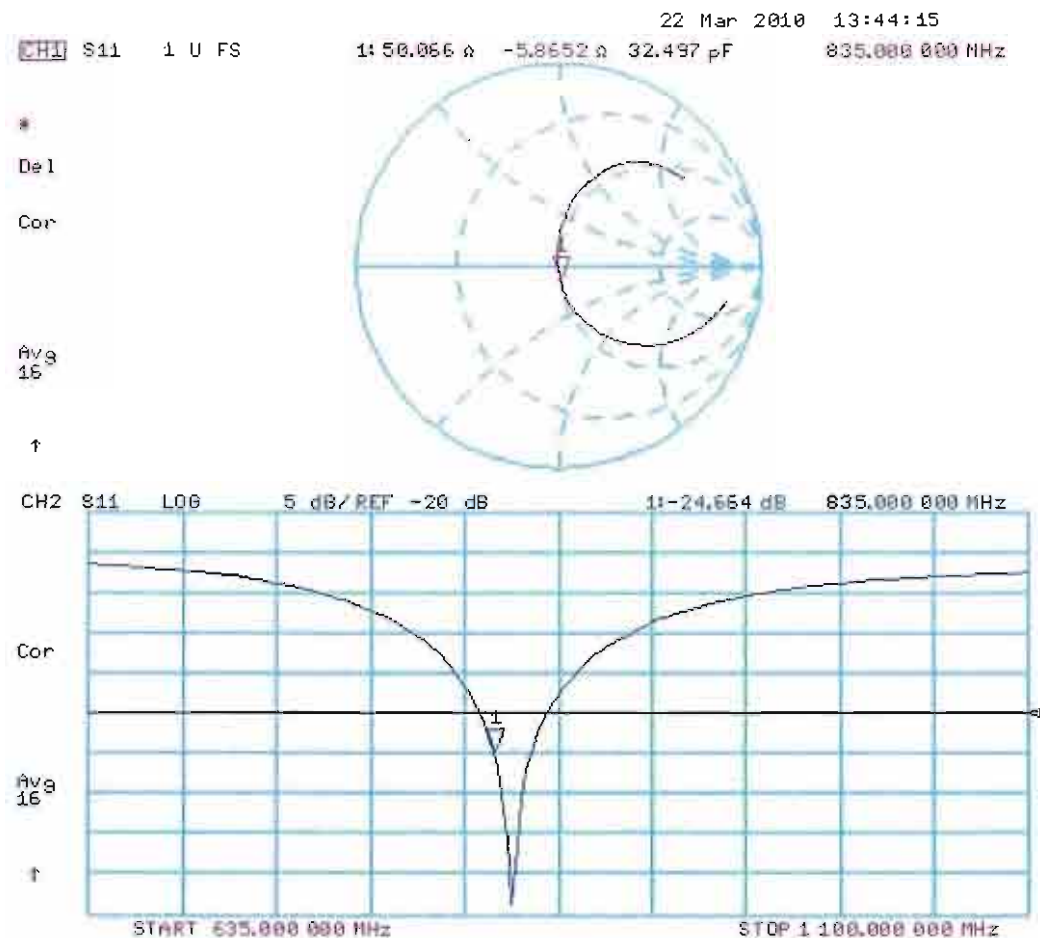
**SAR(1 g) =  $2.53 \text{ mW/g}$ ; SAR(10 g) =  $1.66 \text{ mW/g}$**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $2.94 \text{ mW/g}$



0 dB =  $2.94 \text{ mW/g}$

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





## D835V2, serial no. 499 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 450824, if dipoles are verified in return loss ( $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

### <Justification Procedure of Extended Dipole Calibration>

1. Setup a Network Analyzer (Agilent N5230A) and set the start frequency and stop frequency to Network Analyzer according to the dipole frequency, at least  $\pm 200\text{MHz}$  around the calibration point.
2. Using calibration kit to perform Network Analyzer Open, Short and Load calibration.
3. Connect the dipole with the calibrated Network Analyzer.
4. Place the dipole underneath the phantom which is filled with head-simulating or body-simulating liquid.
5. Set the Network Analyzer frequency by the dipole calibration frequency. Monitor the return-loss and impedance results with Log Magnitude format and Smith Chart, respectively.
6. Record the result and compare with the prior calibration. Please check the Appendix C for detail records.

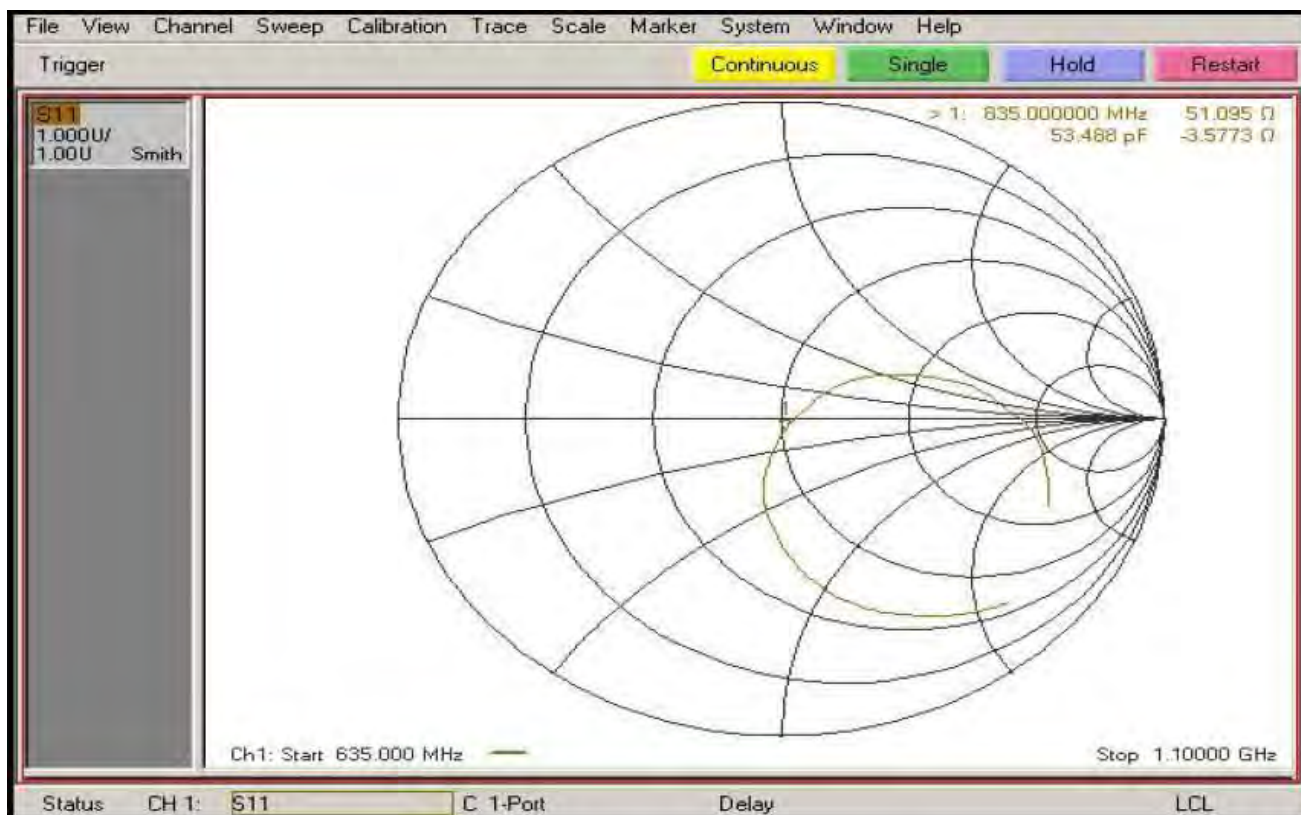
### <Justification of the extended calibration>

D835V2 – serial no. 499												
Date of Measurement	835 Head						835 Body					
	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
3.22.2010	-28.352		52.17		-3.2461		-24.664		50.066		-5.8652	
3.22.2011	-28.323	0.102	51.095	1.075	-3.5773	0.331	-24.665	-0.004	50.685	-0.619	-1.477	-4.388

The return loss is  $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

<Dipole Verification Data> - D835 V2, serial no. 499 (Date of Measurement : 3.22.2011)

835 MHz - Head

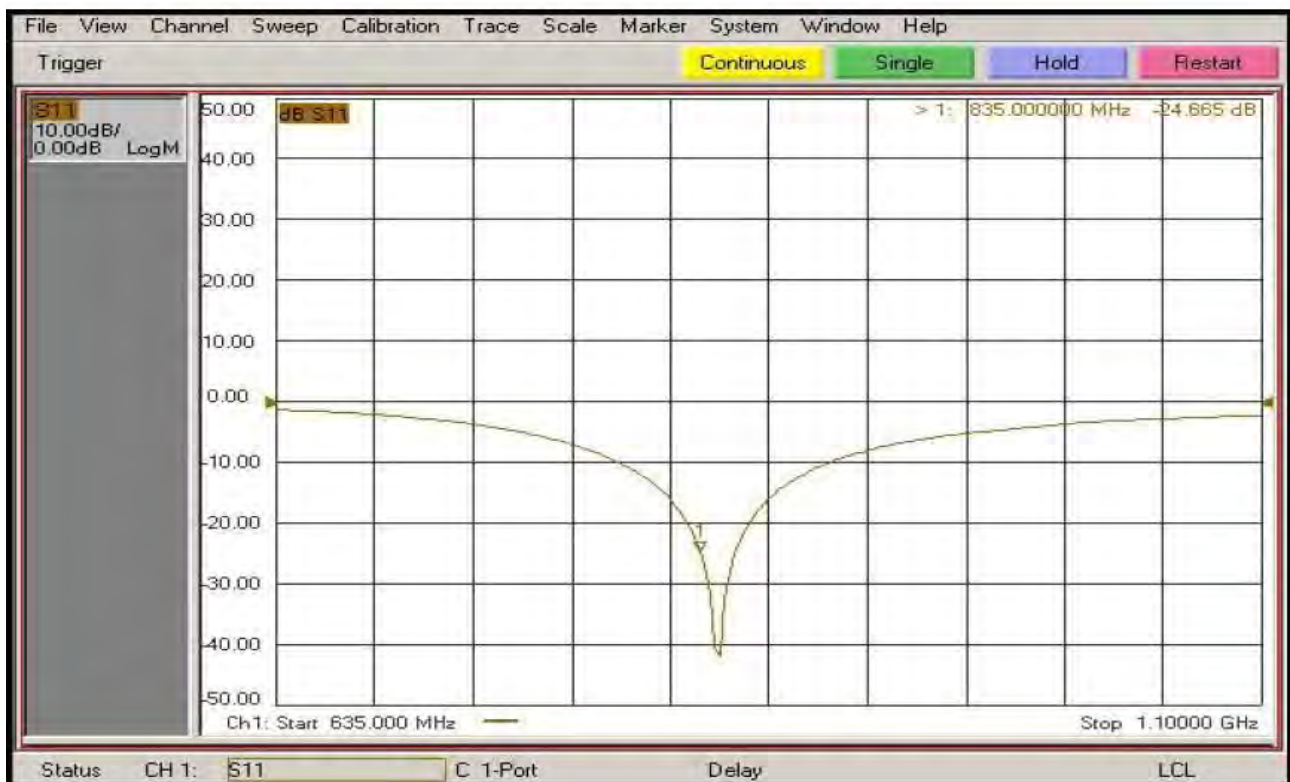
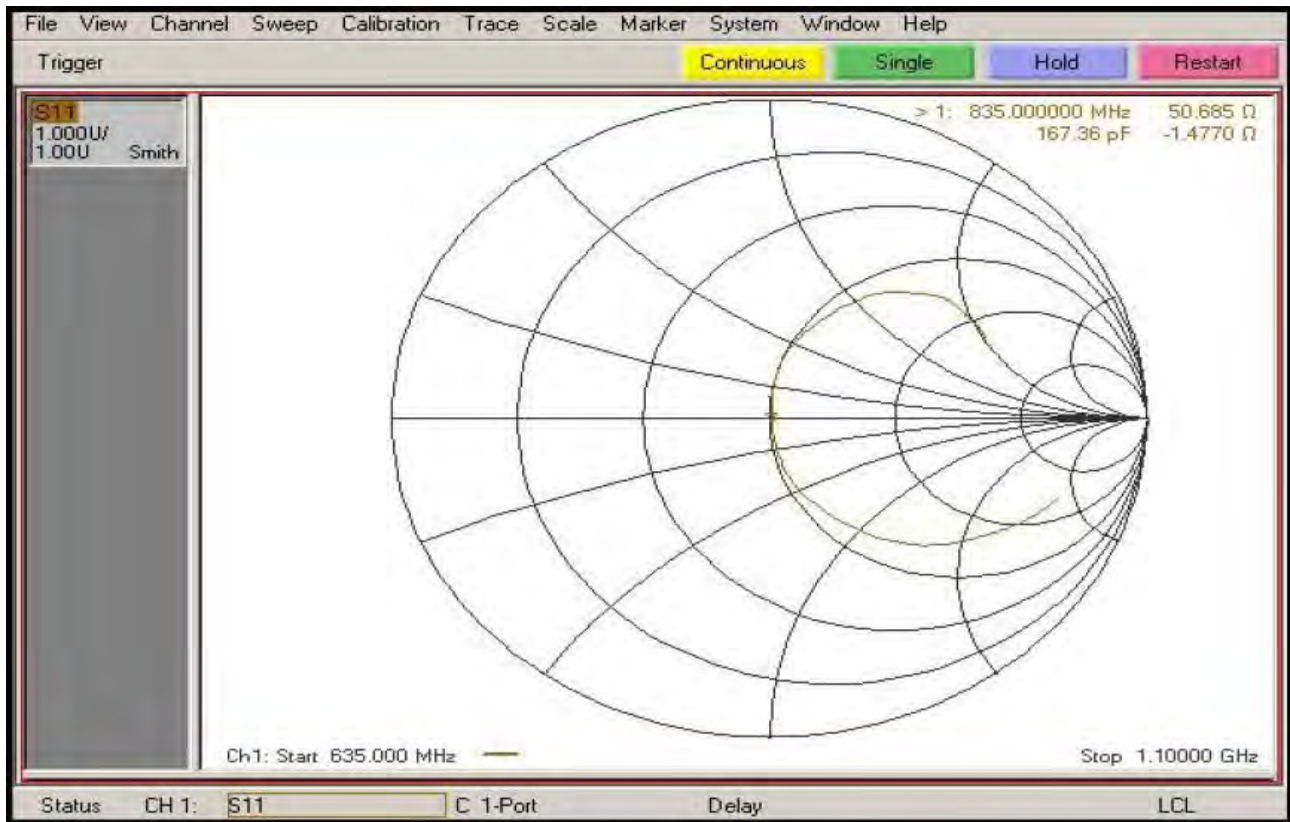


SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

TEL : 886-3-327-3456

FAX : 886-3-328-4978

## 835 MHz – Body



## D835V2, serial no. 499 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 450824, if dipoles are verified in return loss ( $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

### <Justification Procedure of Extended Dipole Calibration>

1. Setup a Network Analyzer (Agilent N5230A) and set the start frequency and stop frequency to Network Analyzer according to the dipole frequency, at least  $\pm 200\text{MHz}$  around the calibration point.
2. Using calibration kit to perform Network Analyzer Open, Short and Load calibration.
3. Connect the dipole with the calibrated Network Analyzer.
4. Place the dipole underneath the phantom which is filled with head-simulating or body-simulating liquid.
5. Set the Network Analyzer frequency by the dipole calibration frequency. Monitor the return-loss and impedance results with Log Magnitude format and Smith Chart, respectively.
6. Record the result and compare with the prior calibration. Please check the Appendix C for detail records.

### <Justification of the extended calibration>

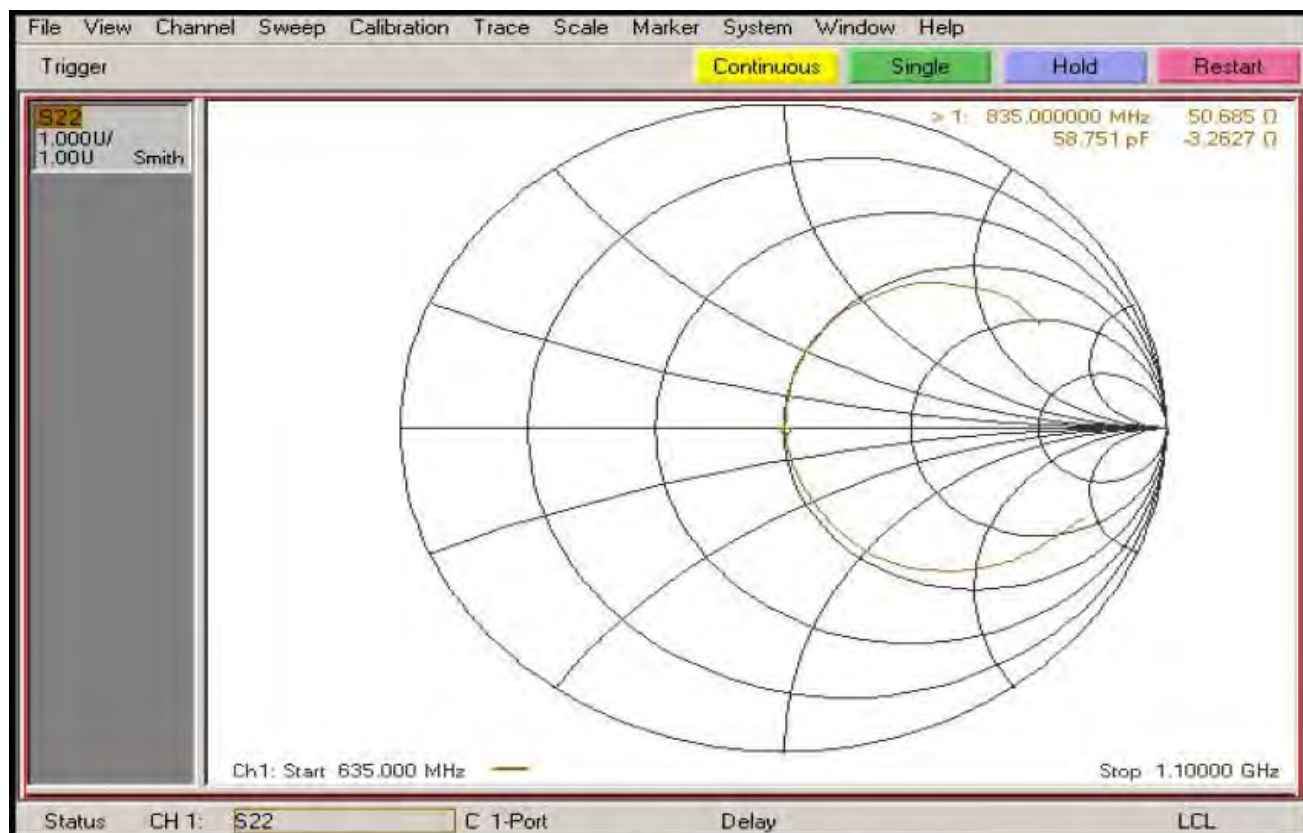
D835V2 – serial no. 499												
Date of Measurement	835 Head						835 Body					
	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
3.22.2010	-28.352		52.17		-3.2461		-24.664		50.066		-5.8652	
3.22.2011	-28.323	0.102	51.095	1.075	-3.5773	0.331	-24.665	-0.004	50.685	-0.619	-1.477	-4.388
3.22.2012	-28.265	0.307	50.685	1.485	-3.2627	0.0166	-23.821	3.42	50.977	-0.911	-3.2487	-2.6165

The return loss is  $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.



<Dipole Verification Data> - D835 V2, serial no. 499 (Date of Measurement : 3.22.2012)

835 MHz - Head

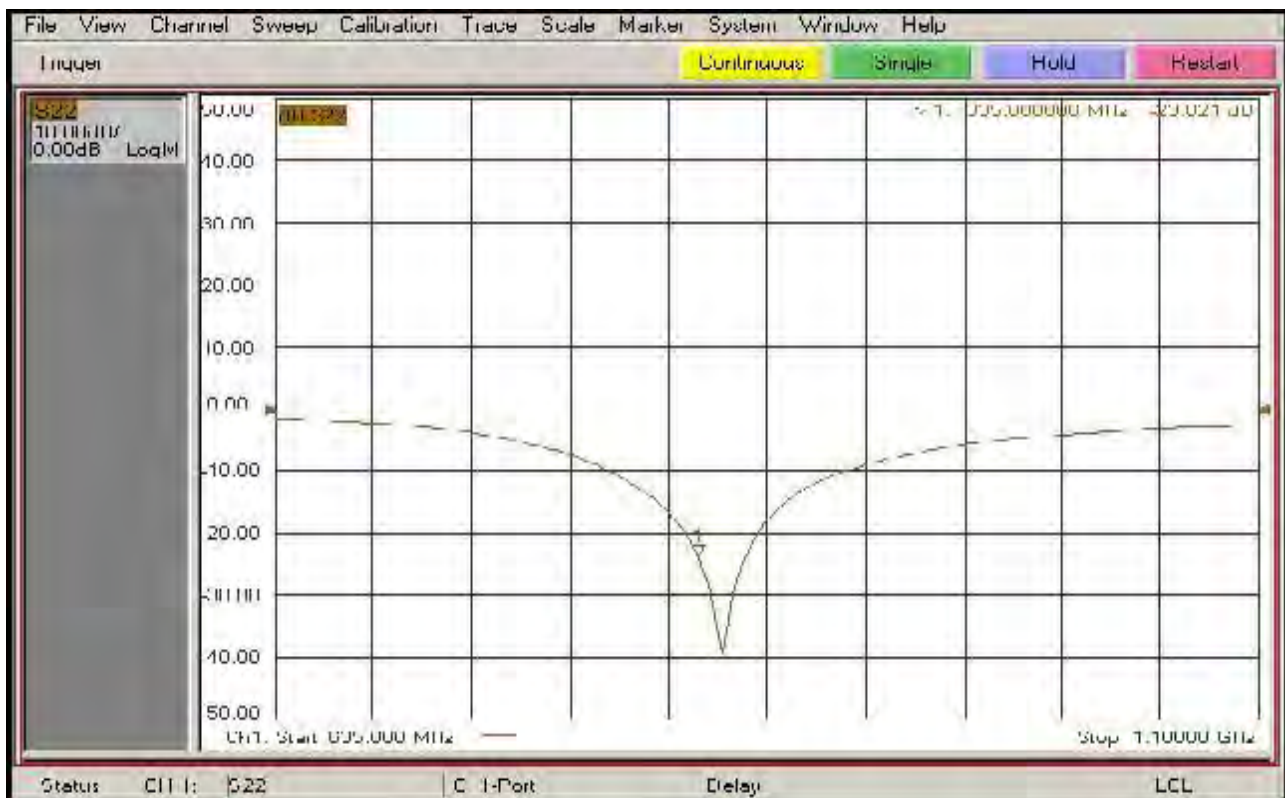
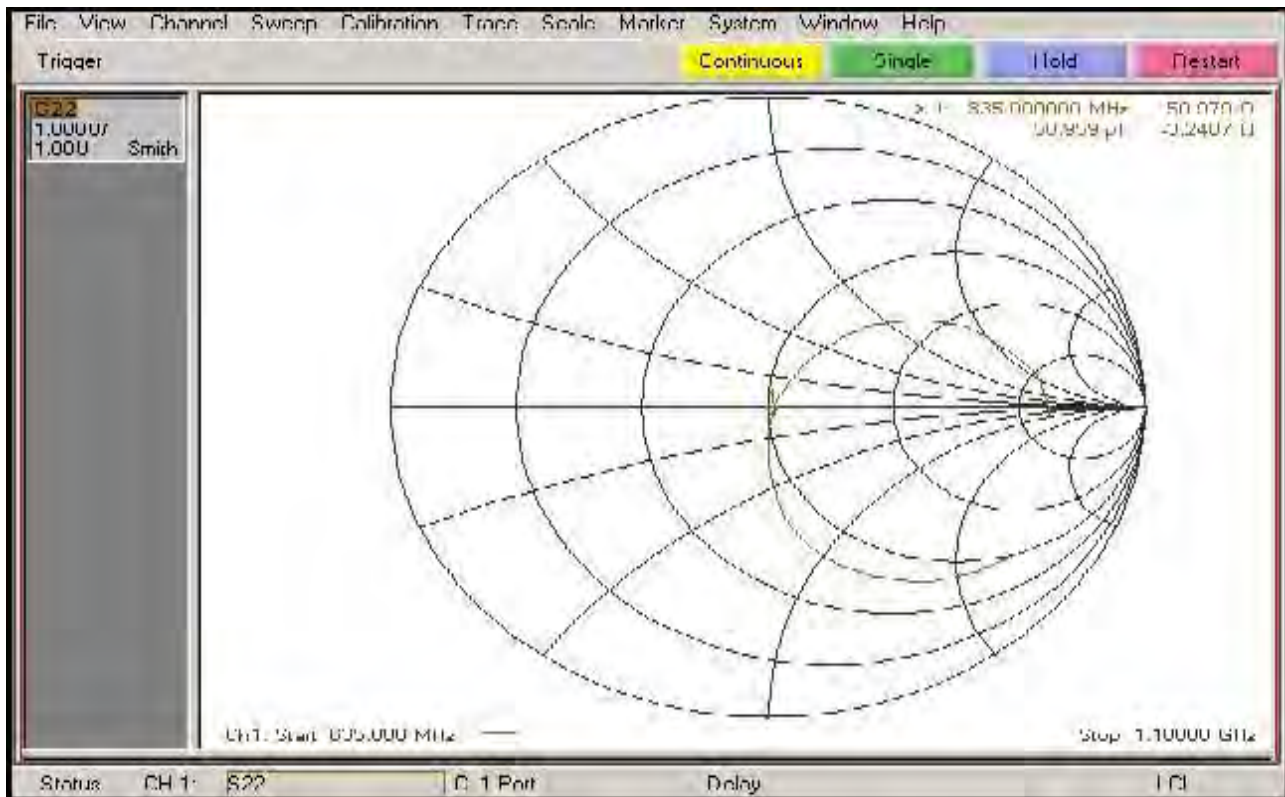


SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

TEL : 886-3-327-3456

FAX : 886-3-328-4978

## 835 MHz – Body





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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1750V2-1068\_Jun12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1750V2 - SN: 1068**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v8**  
**Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz**

Calibration date: **June 20, 2012**

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  $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3205_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by: **Israa El-Naouq** Name **Israa El-Naouq** Function **Laboratory Technician**

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** Name **Katja Pokovic** Function **Technical Manager**

Signature

*Israa El-Naouq*  
*Katja Pokovic*

Issued: June 20, 2012

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

**Glossary:**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	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
- 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
- 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:**

- DASY4/5 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.

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%.



## Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.8.1
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	1750 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	40.1	1.37 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	40.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.35 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	8.94 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>36.1 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.79 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>19.3 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	53.4	1.49 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	52.5 $\pm$ 6 %	1.47 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.16 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>36.8 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.95 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>19.9 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$49.8\ \Omega + 0.3\ j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 47.7 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$45.8\ \Omega + 0.7\ j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.2 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.220 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

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	June 15, 2010

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 20.06.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1068**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.35$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.22, 5.22, 5.22); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.1(838); SEMCAD X 14.6.5(6469)

### **Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

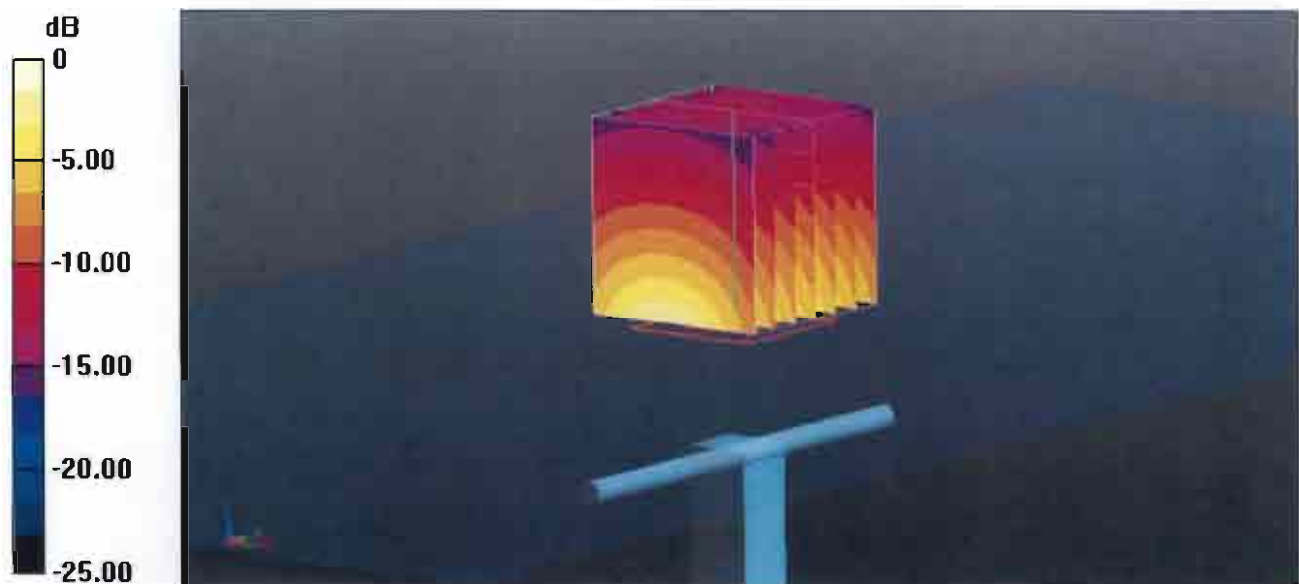
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.456 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.791 mW/g

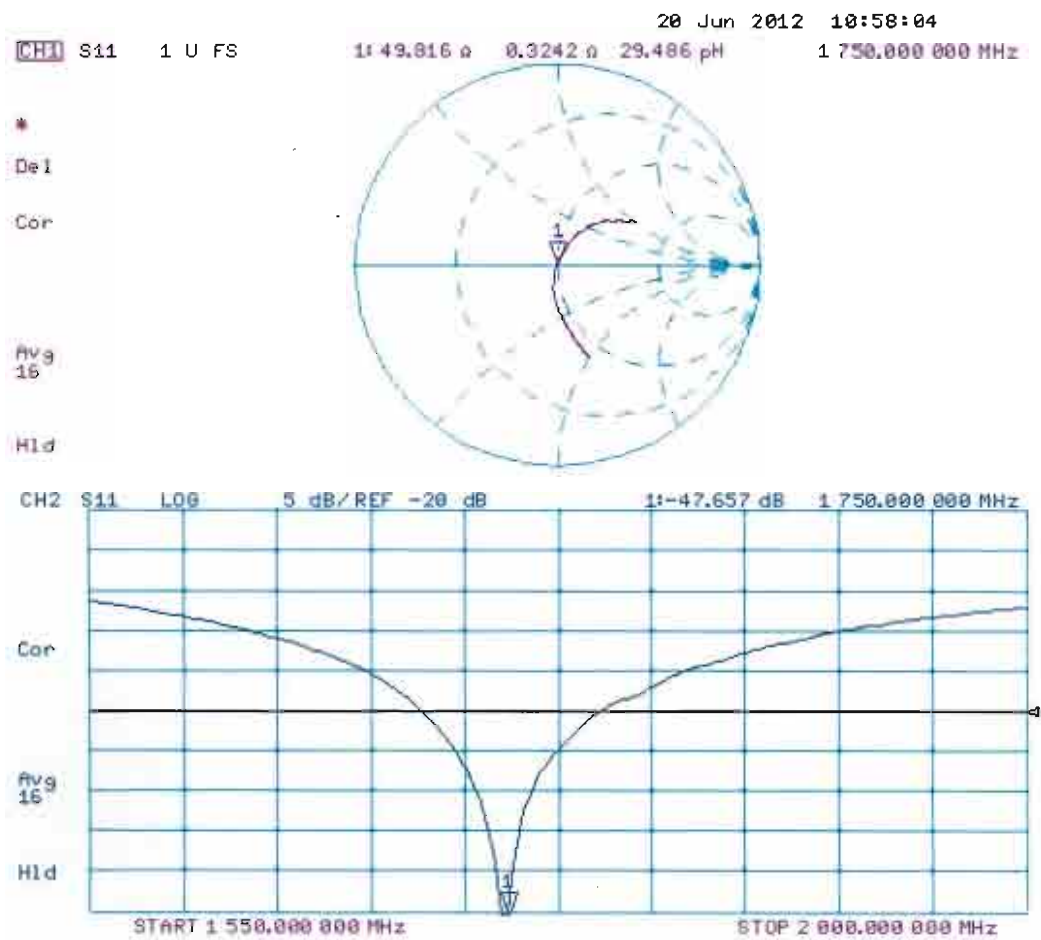
**SAR(1 g) = 8.94 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.79 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.0 mW/g



0 dB = 11.0 mW/g = 20.83 dB mW/g

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 20.06.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1750 MHz; Type: D1750V2; Serial: D1750V2 - SN: 1068**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1750$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.47$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.85, 4.85, 4.85); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.1(838); SEMCAD X 14.6.5(6469)

### **Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

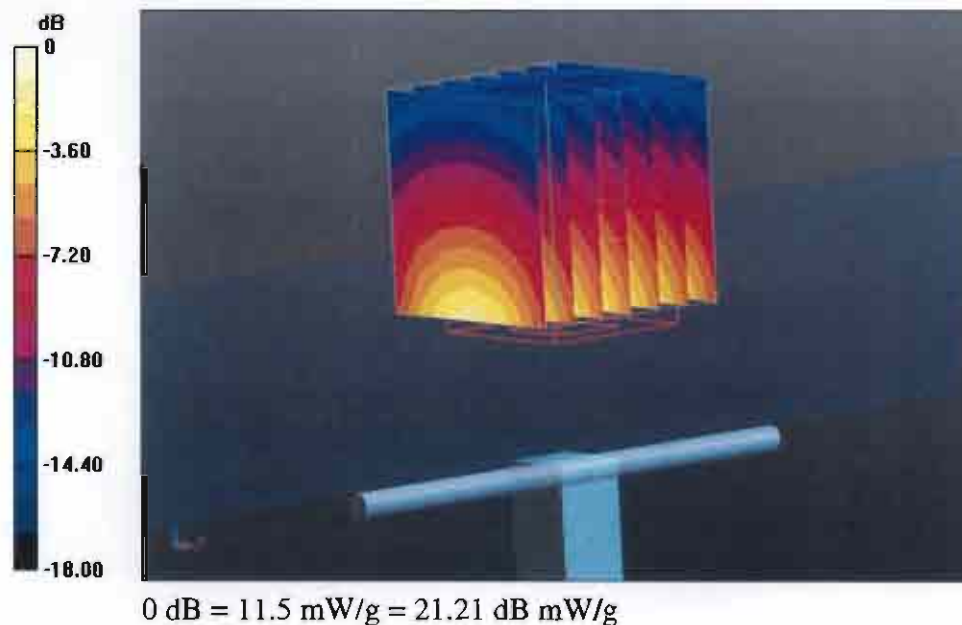
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 92.697 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

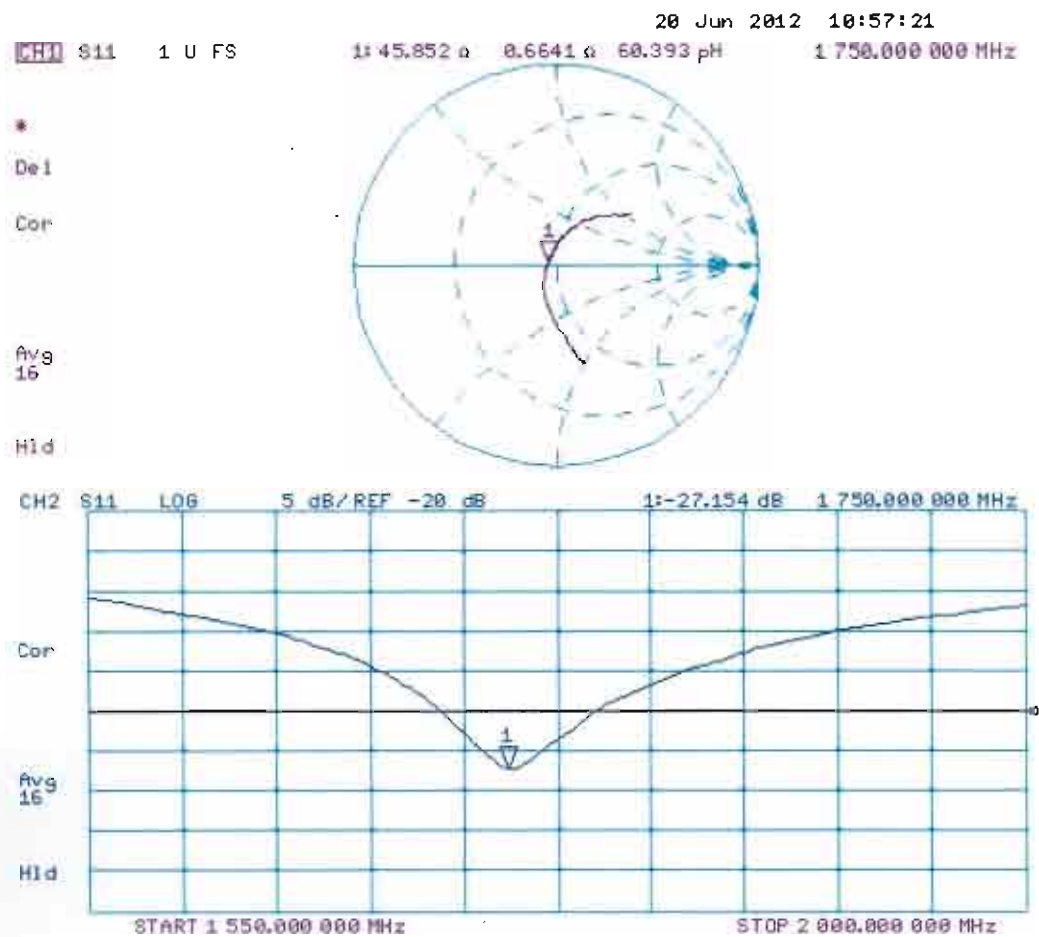
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 15.691 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 9.16 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.95 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.5 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d041\_Mar10**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d041**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v7  
 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **March 23, 2010**

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  $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)	Mar-10
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	26-Jun-09 (No. ES3-3205_Jun09)	Jun-10
DAE4	SN: 601	02-Mar-10 (No. DAE4-601_Mar10)	Mar-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10

Calibrated by: **Dimce Iliev** **Function: Laboratory Technician** **Signature: [Signature]**

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** **Technical Manager**

Issued: March 23, 2010

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

**Glossary:**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	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
- 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
- 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:**

- DASY4/5 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	DASY5	V5.2
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	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.1 $\pm$ 6 %	1.45 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.5 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.1 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	40.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>39.8 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.25 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.9 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.9 ± 6 %	1.58 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.5 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.4 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	41.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>40.0 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.57 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	22.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.1 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.9 \Omega + 5.9 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.6 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$46.3 \Omega + 5.7 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.1 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.202 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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 04, 2003

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 23.03.2010 12:03:30

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d041**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.45$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

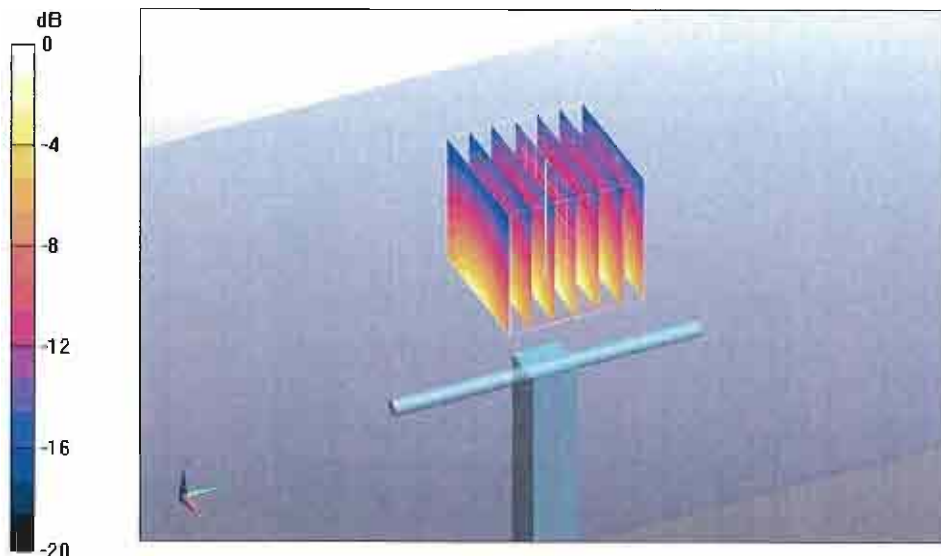
**Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.040 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.4 W/kg

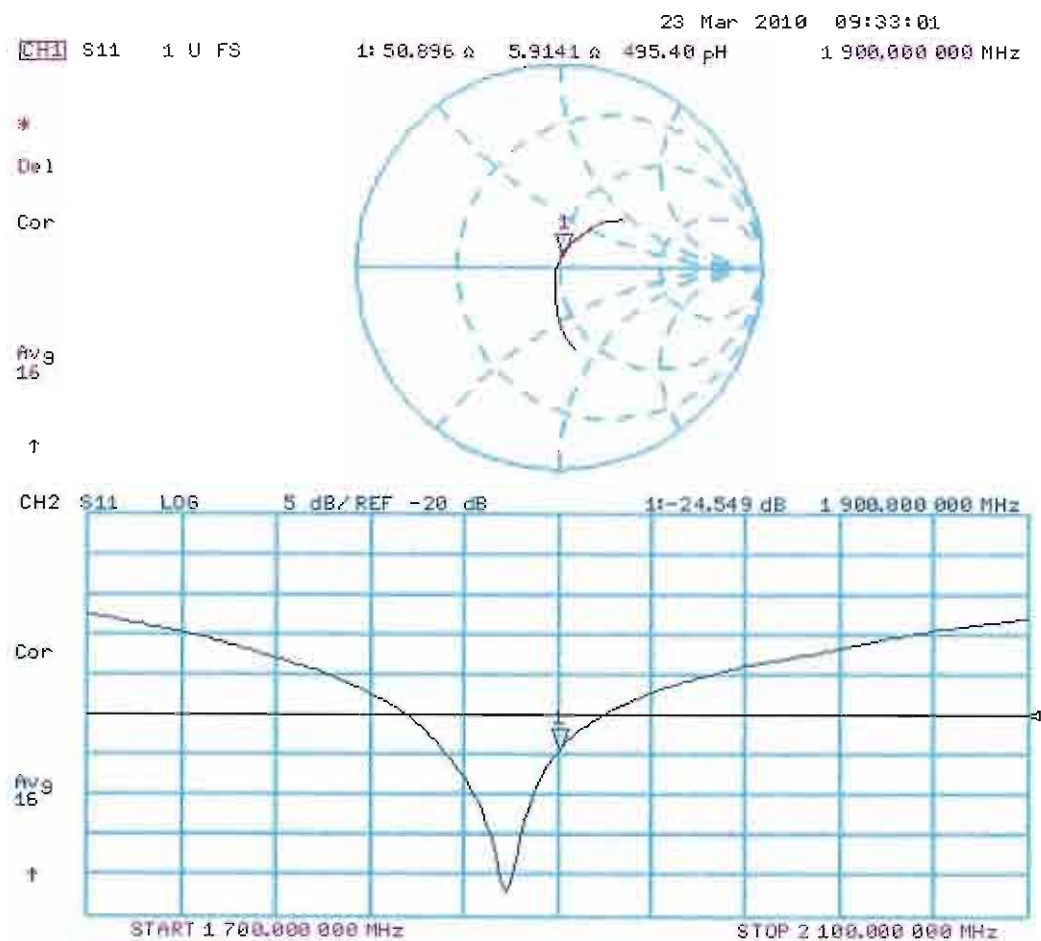
**SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.25 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.7 mW/g



0 dB = 12.7mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 17.03.2010 12:43:32

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d041**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL U11 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.58$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.59, 4.59, 4.59); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

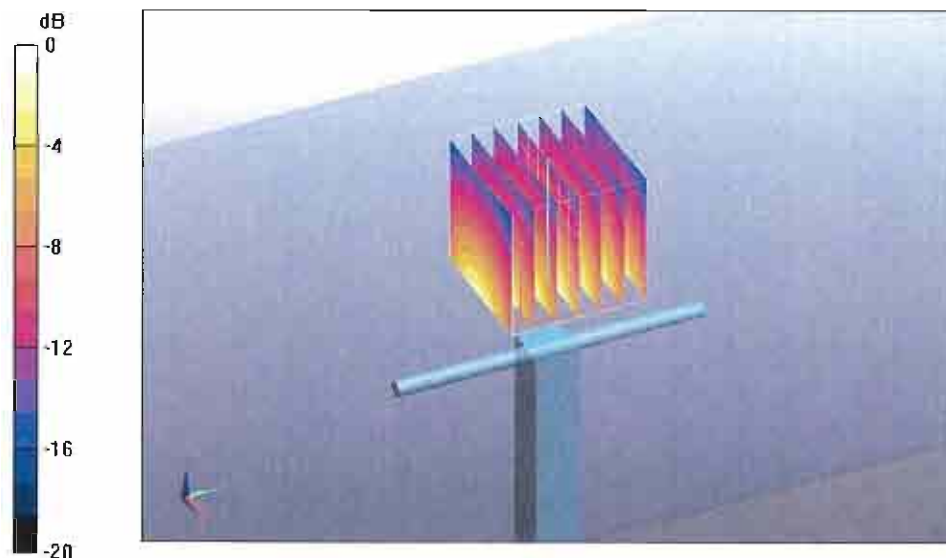
**Pin250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.017 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.5 W/kg

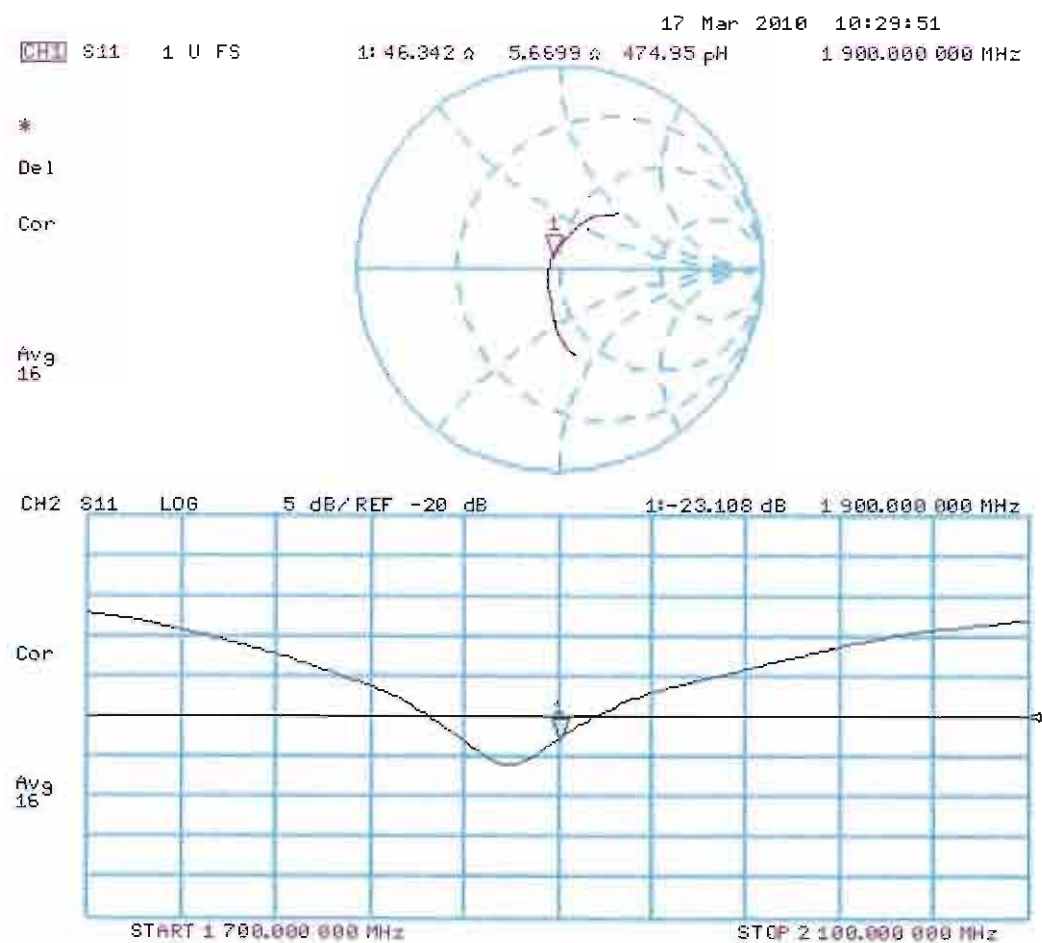
**SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.57 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.1 mW/g



0 dB = 13.1mW/g

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



## D1900V2, serial no. 5D041 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 450824, if dipoles are verified in return loss ( $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

### <Justification Procedure of Extended Dipole Calibration>

1. Setup a Network Analyzer (Agilent N5230A) and set the start frequency and stop frequency to Network Analyzer according to the dipole frequency, at least  $\pm 200\text{MHz}$  around the calibration point.
2. Using calibration kit to perform Network Analyzer Open, Short and Load calibration.
3. Connect the dipole with the calibrated Network Analyzer.
4. Place the dipole underneath the phantom which is filled with head-simulating or body-simulating liquid.
5. Set the Network Analyzer frequency by the dipole calibration frequency. Monitor the return-loss and impedance results with Log Magnitude format and Smith Chart, respectively.
6. Record the result and compare with the prior calibration. Please check the Appendix C for detail records.

### <Justification of the extended calibration>

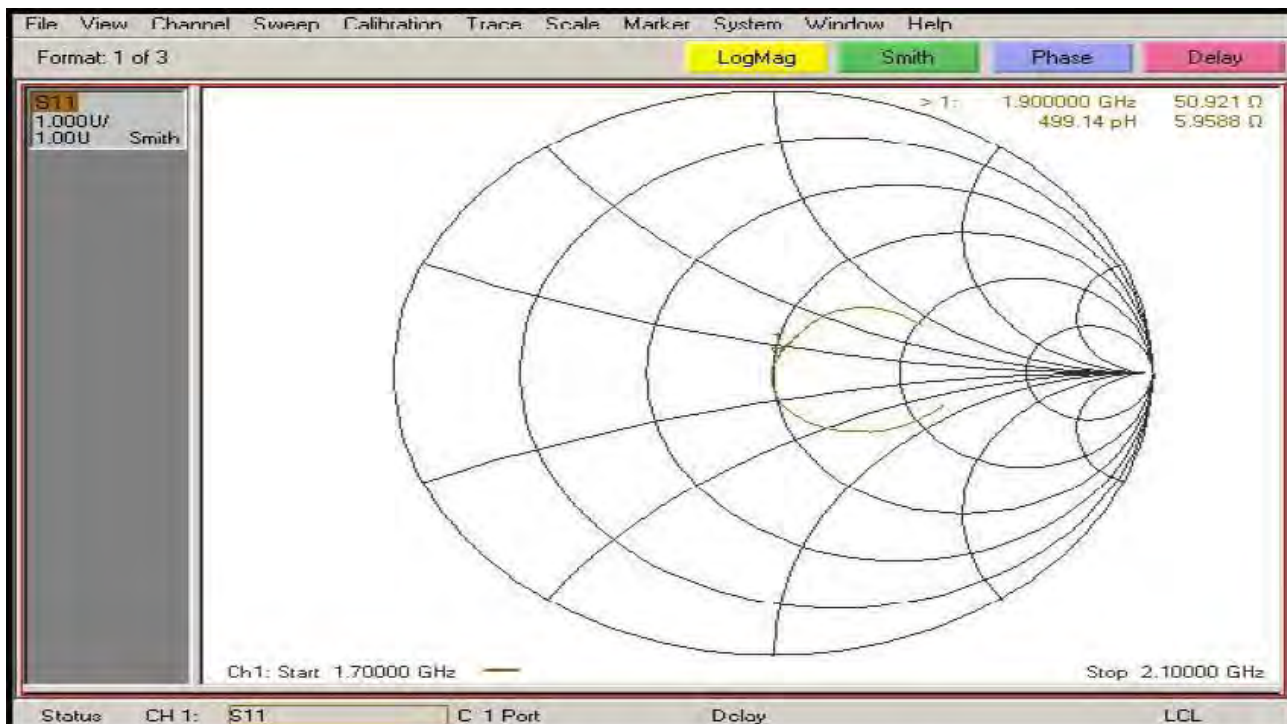
D1900V2 – serial no. 5D041												
Date of Measurement	1900 Head						1900 Body					
	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
3.23.2010	-24.549		50.896		5.9141		-23.108		46.342		5.669	
3.23.2011	-24.489	0.244	50.921	-0.025	5.9588	-0.045	-23.022	0.372	48.808	-2.466	6.991	-1.322

The return loss is  $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.



<Dipole Verification Data> - D1900 V2, serial no. 5D041 (Date of Measurement : 3.23.2011)

1900 MHz - Head

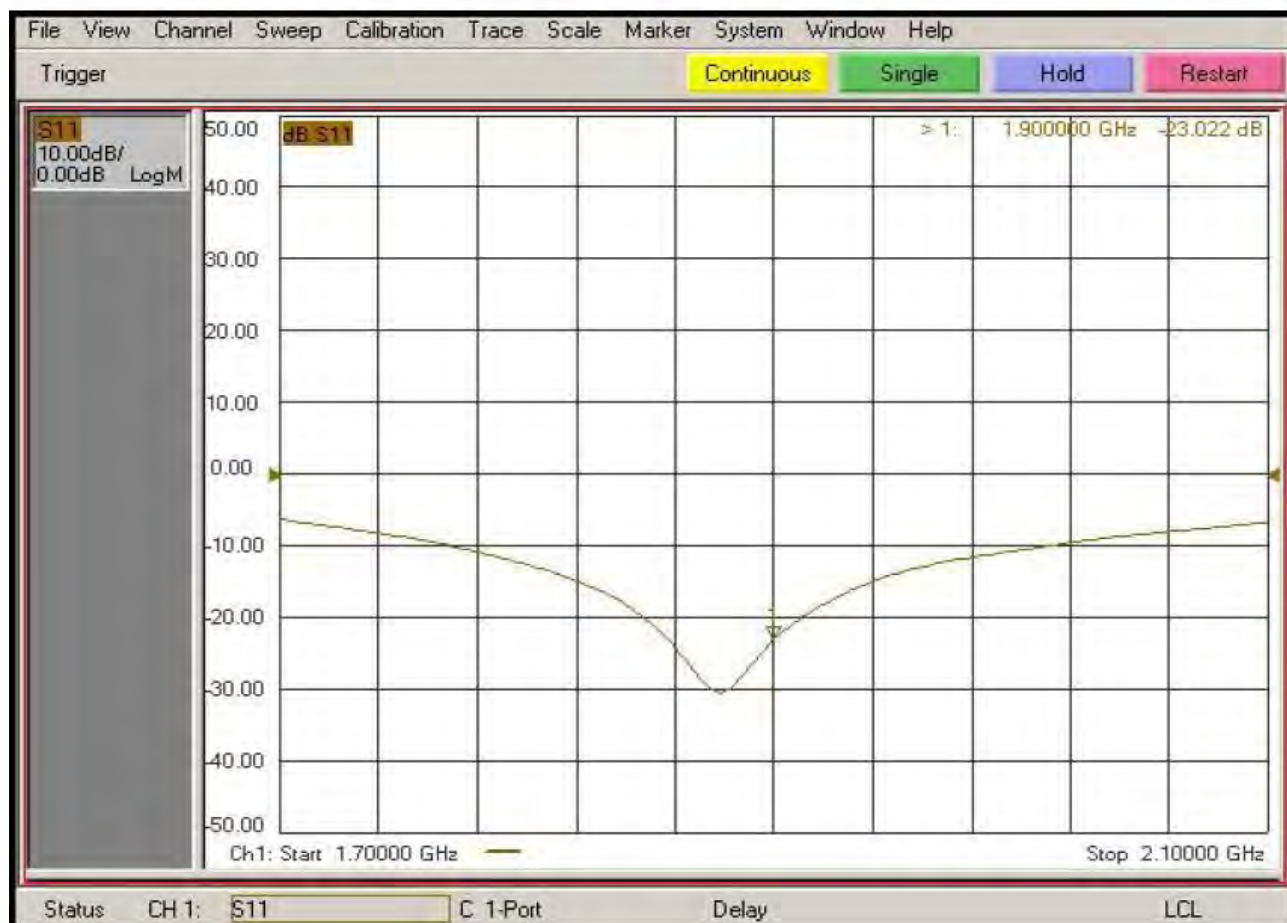
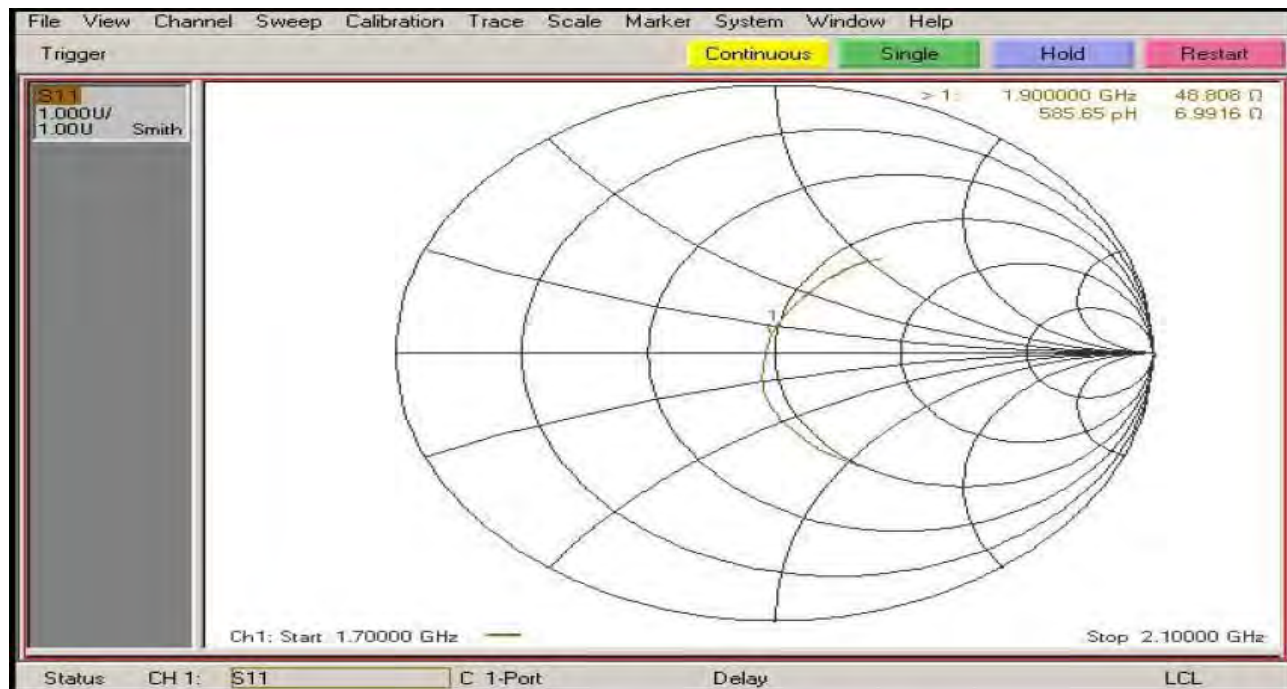


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FAX : 886-3-328-4978

## 1900 MHz – Body



## D1900V2, serial no. 5D041 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 450824, if dipoles are verified in return loss ( $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

### <Justification Procedure of Extended Dipole Calibration>

1. Setup a Network Analyzer (Agilent N5230A) and set the start frequency and stop frequency to Network Analyzer according to the dipole frequency, at least  $\pm 200\text{MHz}$  around the calibration point.
2. Using calibration kit to perform Network Analyzer Open, Short and Load calibration.
3. Connect the dipole with the calibrated Network Analyzer.
4. Place the dipole underneath the phantom which is filled with head-simulating or body-simulating liquid.
5. Set the Network Analyzer frequency by the dipole calibration frequency. Monitor the return-loss and impedance results with Log Magnitude format and Smith Chart, respectively.
6. Record the result and compare with the prior calibration. Please check the Appendix C for detail records.

### <Justification of the extended calibration>

D1900V2 – serial no. 5D041												
Date of Measurement	1900 Head						1900 Body					
	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
3.23.2010	-24.549		50.896		5.9141		-23.108		46.342		5.669	
3.23.2011	-24.489	0.244	50.921	-0.025	5.9588	-0.045	-23.022	0.372	48.808	-2.466	6.991	-1.322
3.23.2012	-26.159	6.56	50.159	0.737	5.7824	0.1317	-24.341	5.33	47.059	-0.707	4.8668	0.8022

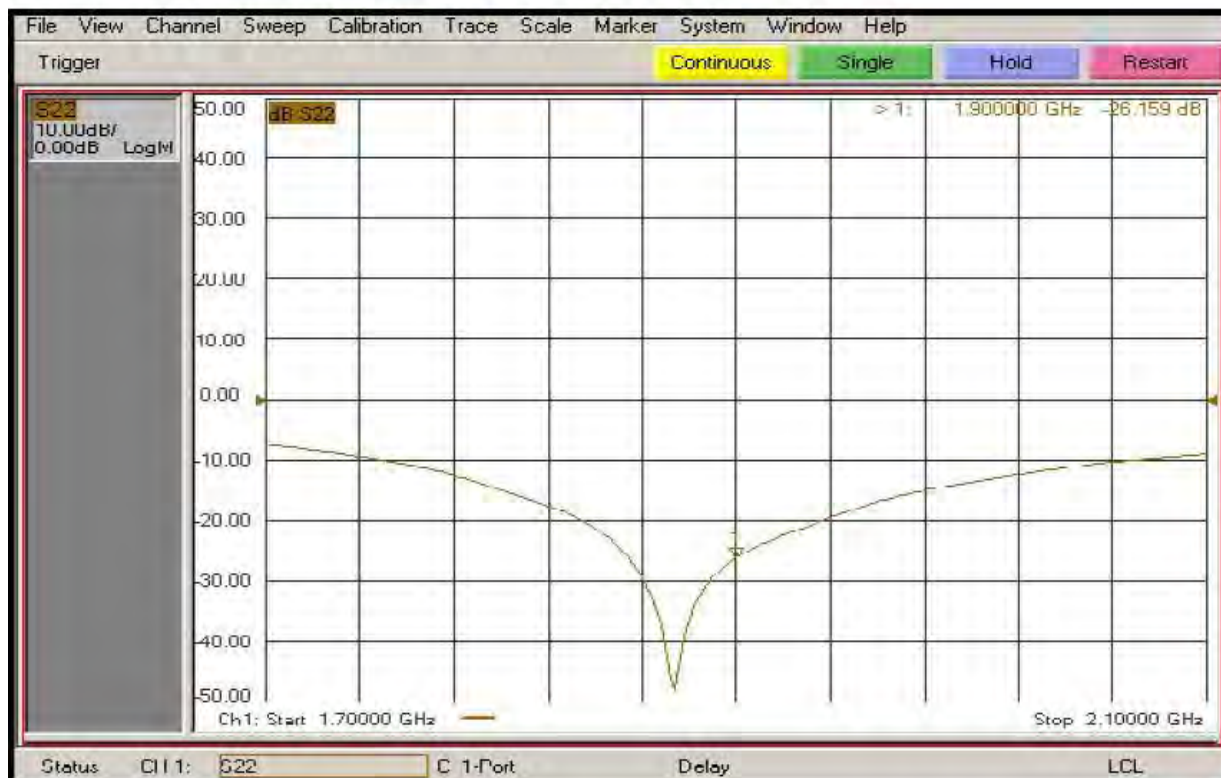
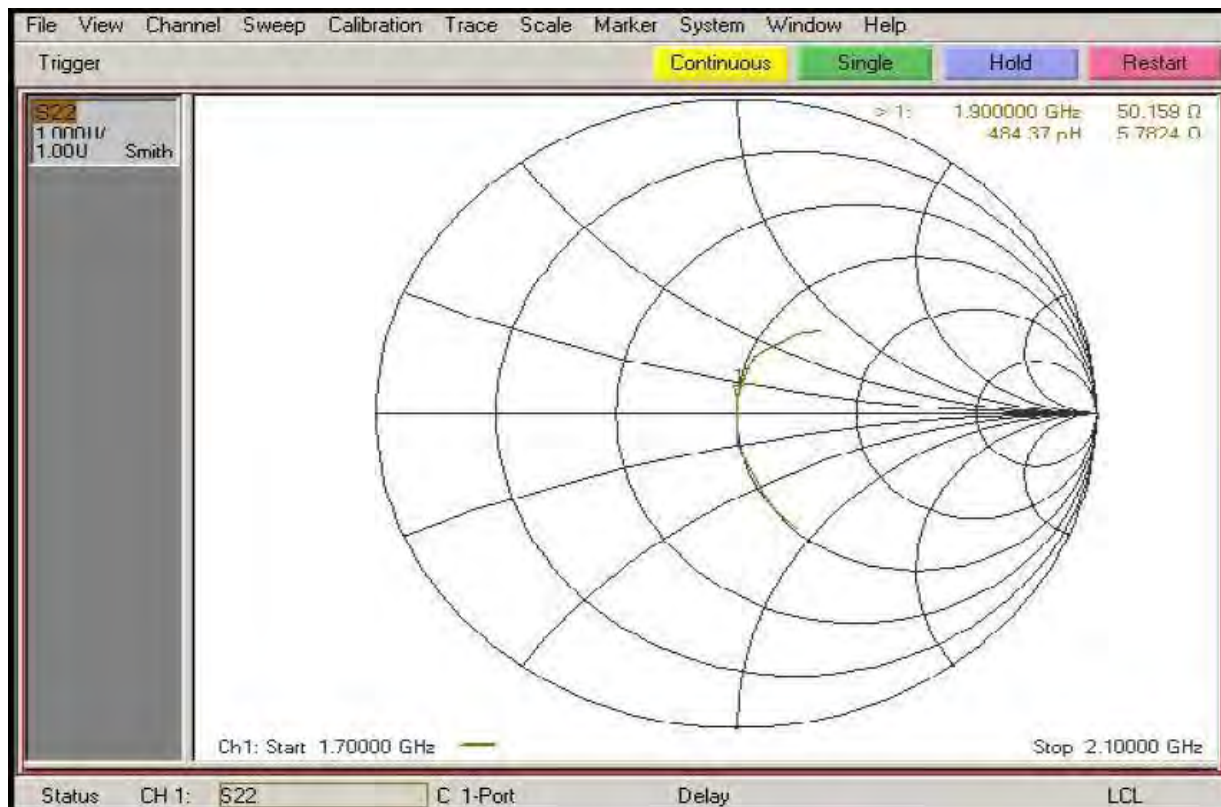
The return loss is  $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.

Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.



<Dipole Verification Data> - D1900 V2, serial no. 5D041 (Date of Measurement : 3.23.2012)

1900 MHz - Head

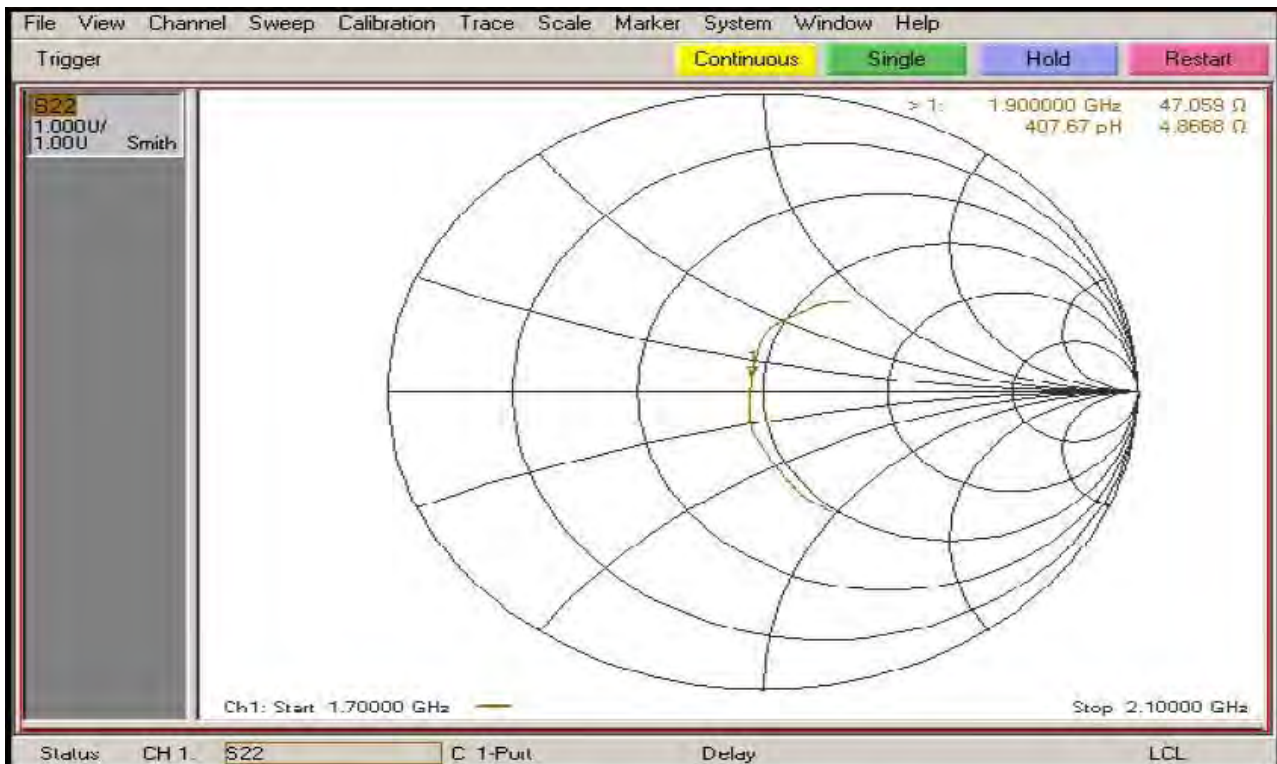


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FAX : 886-3-328-4978

## 1900 MHz - Body





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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-736\_Jul11**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 736**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v8**  
**Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz**

Calibration date: **July 25, 2011**

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  $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	29-Apr-11 (No. ES3-3205_Apr11)	Apr-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by: **Claudio Leubler** **Laboratory Technician**

Signature

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** **Technical Manager**

Issued: July 25, 2011

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	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
- 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
- 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:

- DASY4/5 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.

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.6.2
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	38.9 $\pm$ 6 %	1.85 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>54.8 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.44 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>25.6 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	51.7 $\pm$ 6 %	2.00 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>52.3 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.18 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.5 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$54.4 \Omega + 1.5 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.0 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.8 \Omega + 2.8 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 30.7 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.159 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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	August 26, 2003

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 25.07.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 736**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.85$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

**Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

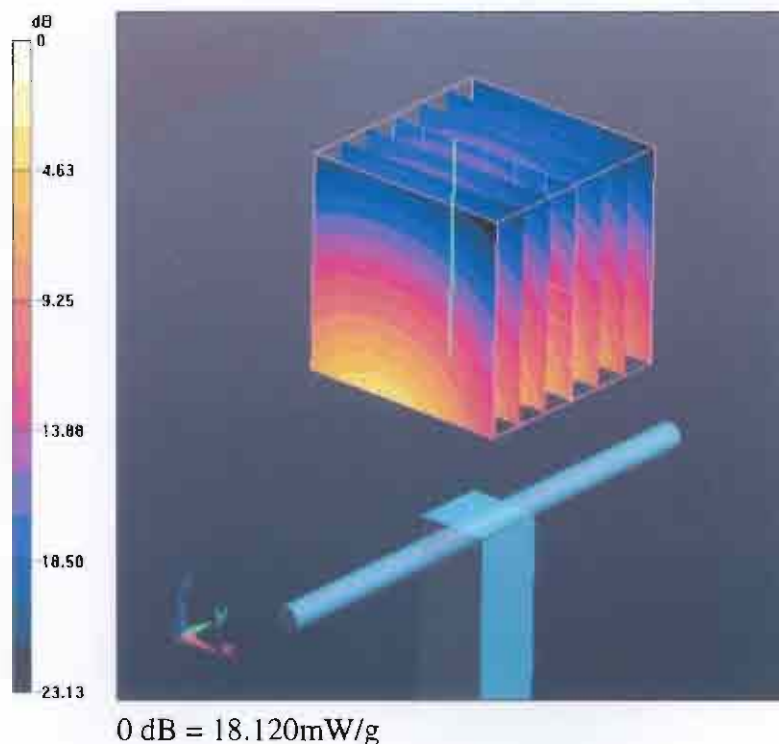
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.095 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

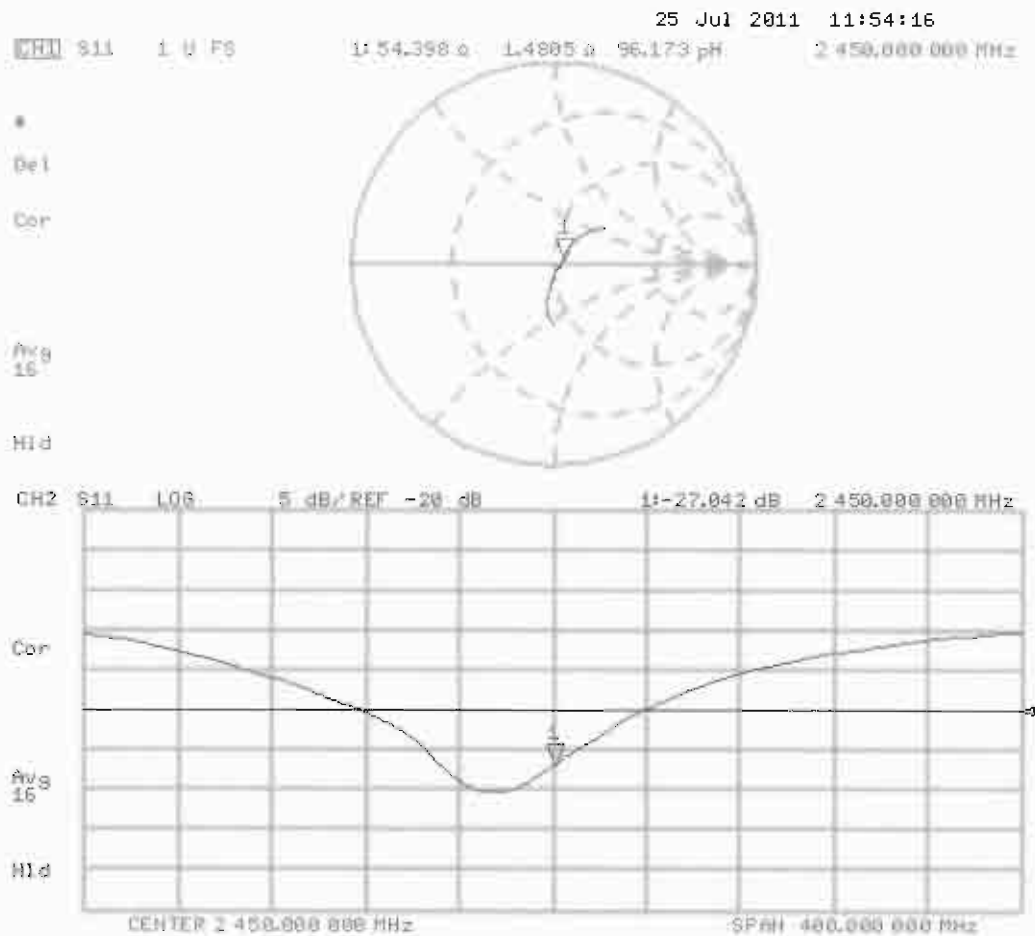
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.615 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.44 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.121 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 25.07.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 736**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 2$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.26, 4.26, 4.26); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

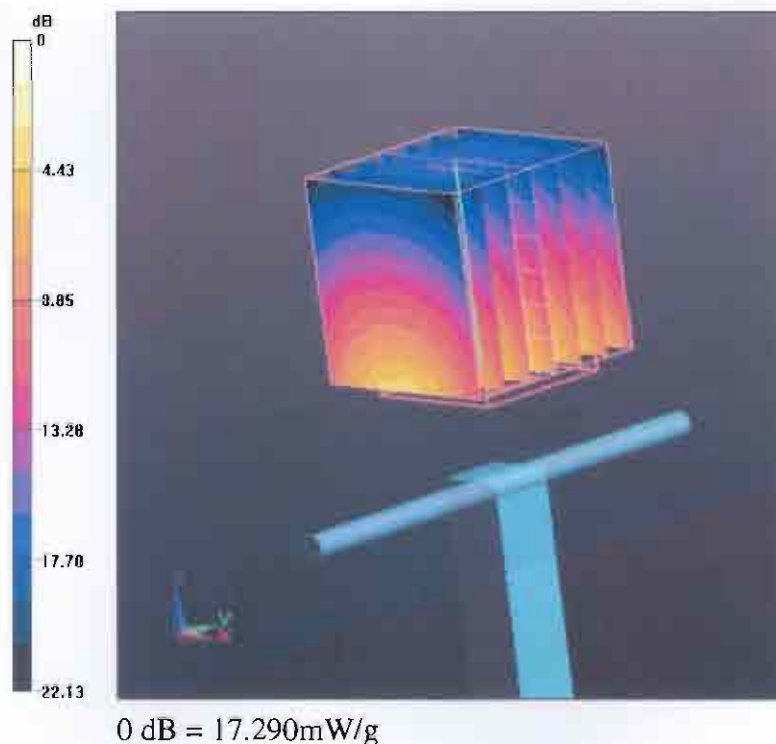
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.550 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

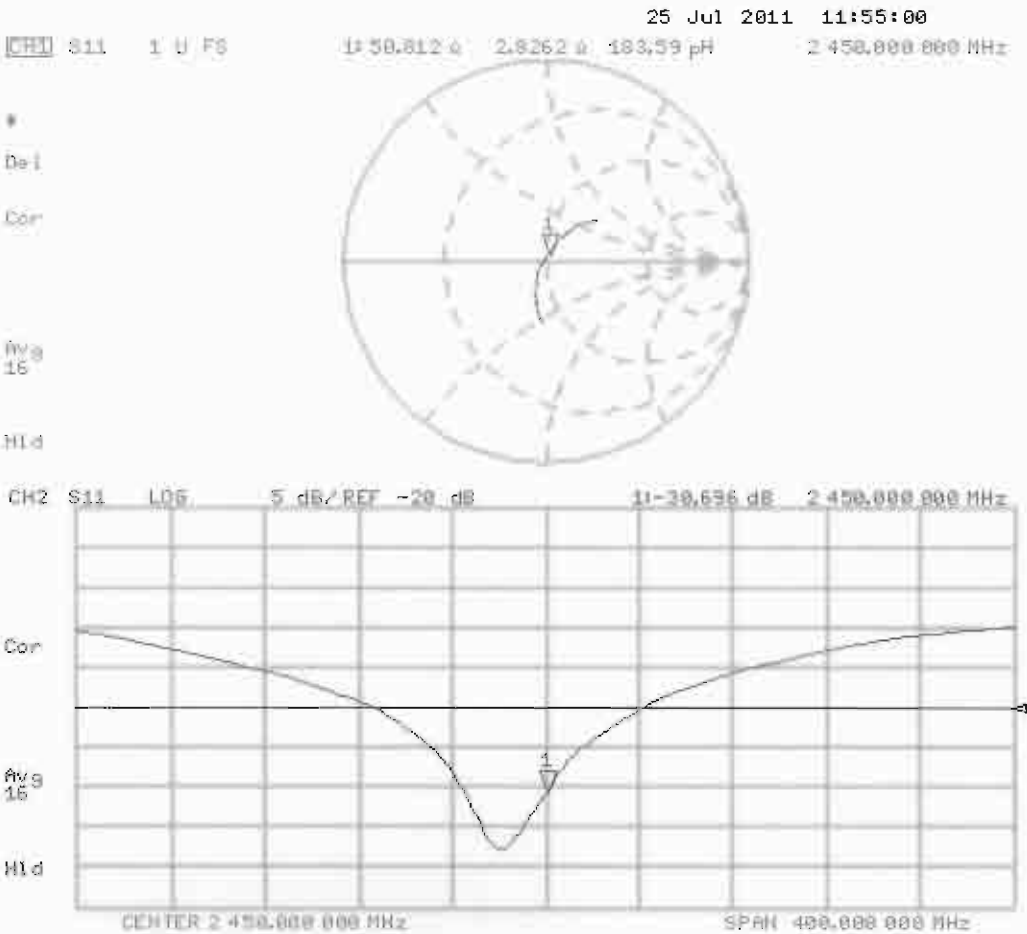
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.432 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.18 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.294 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



## D2450V2, serial no. 736 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 450824, if dipoles are verified in return loss ( $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

### <Justification Procedure of Extended Dipole Calibration>

1. Setup a Network Analyzer (Agilent N5230A) and set the start frequency and stop frequency to Network Analyzer according to the dipole frequency, at least  $\pm 200\text{MHz}$  around the calibration point.
2. Using calibration kit to perform Network Analyzer Open, Short and Load calibration.
3. Connect the dipole with the calibrated Network Analyzer.
4. Place the dipole underneath the phantom which is filled with head-simulating or body-simulating liquid.
5. Set the Network Analyzer frequency by the dipole calibration frequency. Monitor the return-loss and impedance results with Log Magnitude format and Smith Chart, respectively.
6. Record the result and compare with the prior calibration. Please check the Appendix C for detail records.

### <Justification of the extended calibration>

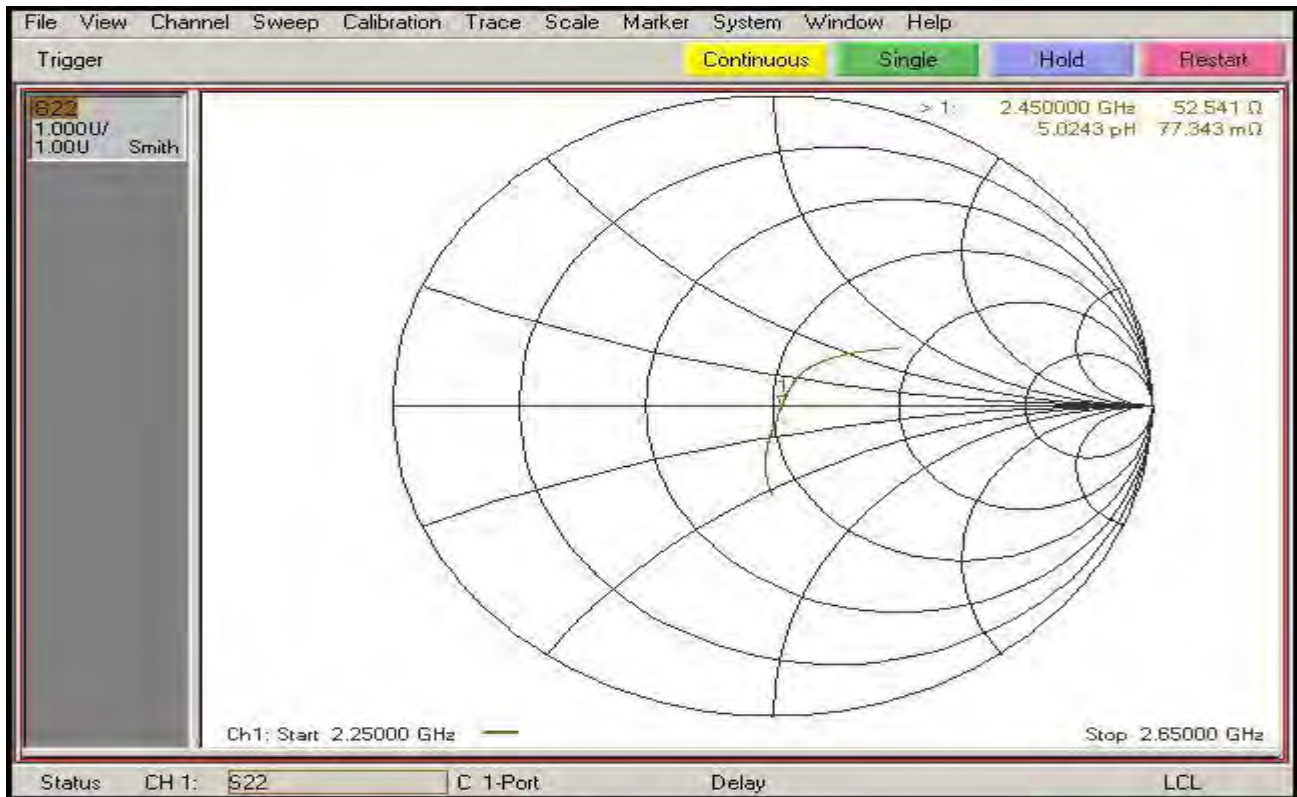
D2450V2 – serial no. 736												
Date of Measurement	2450 Head						2450 Body					
	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
7.25.2011	-27.042		54.398		1.4805		-30.696		50.812		2.8262	
7.25.2012	-27.950	-3.365	52.541	1.857	0.77343	0.707	-31.781	-3.535	50.572	0.24	1.5953	1.2309

The return loss is  $< -20\text{dB}$ , within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

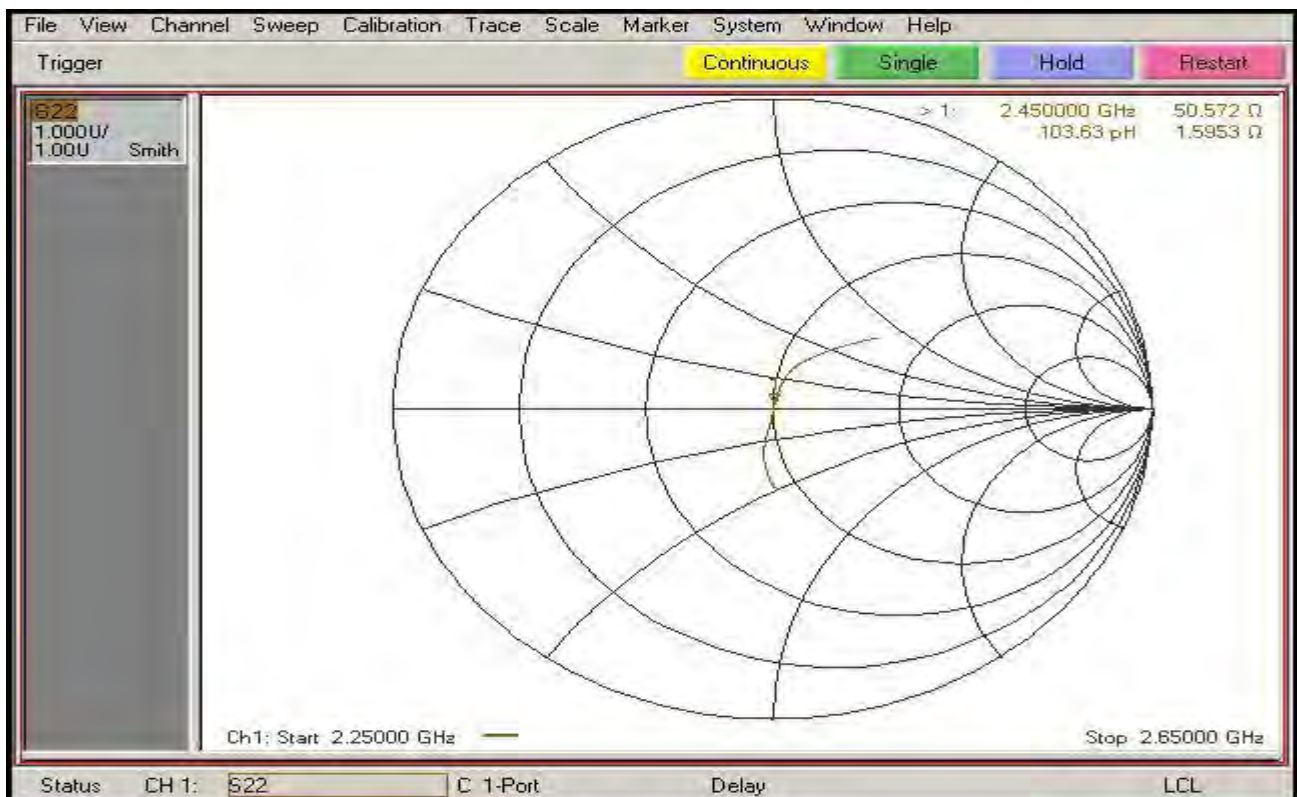


<Dipole Verification Data> - D2450 V2, serial no. 736 (Date of Measurement : 7.25.2012)

2450 MHz - Head



## 2450 MHz – Body





Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D5GHzV2-1128\_Jun12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D5GHzV2 - SN: 1128**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-22.v1**  
**Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits between 3-6 GHz**

Calibration date: **June 19, 2012**

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 ( $22 \pm 3$ )°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01530)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01533)	Apr-13
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 3503	30-Dec-11 (No. EX3-3503_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by: **Dimce Iliev**      Name: **Dimce Iliev**      Function: **Laboratory Technician**

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic**      Name: **Katja Pokovic**      Technical Manager

Issued: June 20, 2012

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### Glossary:

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

### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEC 62209-2, "Evaluation of Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Fields from Handheld and Body-Mounted Wireless Communication Devices in the Frequency Range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz: Human models, Instrumentation, and Procedures"; Part 2: "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for including accessories and multiple transmitters", March 2010
- 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:

- DASY4/5 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.

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%.

## Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V52.8.1
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy = 4.0 mm, dz = 1.4 mm	Graded Ratio = 1.4 (Z direction)
<b>Frequency</b>	5200 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5500 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz 5800 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	36.0	4.66 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	35.0 $\pm$ 6 %	4.52 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.18 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>81.3 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.35 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.3 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Head TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	35.6	4.96 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	34.6 $\pm$ 6 %	4.80 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature change during test</b>	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.79 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>87.3 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.51 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>24.9 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Head TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	35.3	5.27 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	34.1 ± 6 %	5.11 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.19 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>81.2 mW / g ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.35 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.3 mW / g ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5200 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	49.0	5.30 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.8 ± 6 %	5.45 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.59 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>75.6 mW / g ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.13 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.2 mW / g ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

### Body TSL parameters at 5500 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.6	5.65 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	47.2 ± 6 %	5.82 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

### SAR result with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	8.07 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>80.3 mW / g ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.24 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>22.3 mW / g ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>



## Body TSL parameters at 5800 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	48.2	6.00 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	46.7 ± 6 %	6.24 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	7.56 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>75.2 mW / g ± 19.9 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	100 mW input power	2.10 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>20.9 mW / g ± 19.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.6 $\Omega$ - 6.5 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.7 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.0 $\Omega$ - 2.3 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 28.6 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.4 $\Omega$ - 1.1 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.6 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5200 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.9 $\Omega$ - 4.6 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.8 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5500 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.1 $\Omega$ - 0.8 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 29.9 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL at 5800 MHz

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.1 $\Omega$ + 1.7 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.9 dB

## General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.210 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

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	September 08, 2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

### DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1128

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.52$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 35$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500$  MHz;  $\sigma = 4.8$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.11$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 34.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

#### DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(5.41, 5.41, 5.41); Calibrated: 30.12.2011, ConvF(4.91, 4.91, 4.91); Calibrated: 30.12.2011, ConvF(4.81, 4.81, 4.81); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.1(838); SEMCAD X 14.6.5(6469)

#### **Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:**

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 64.702 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.363 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 8.18 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.35 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.9 mW/g

#### **Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:**

Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 65.854 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.743 mW/g

**SAR(1 g) = 8.79 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.51 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.1 mW/g

#### **Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:**

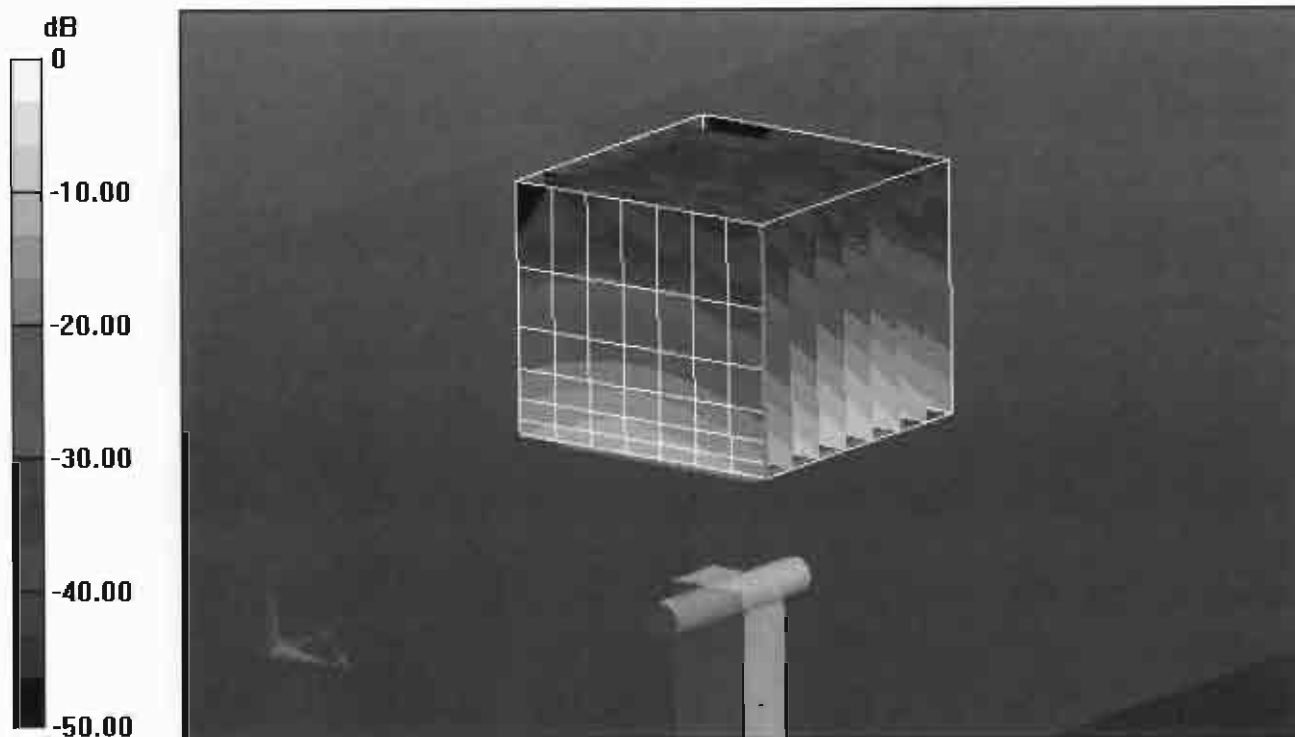
Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 62.190 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 33.917 mW/g

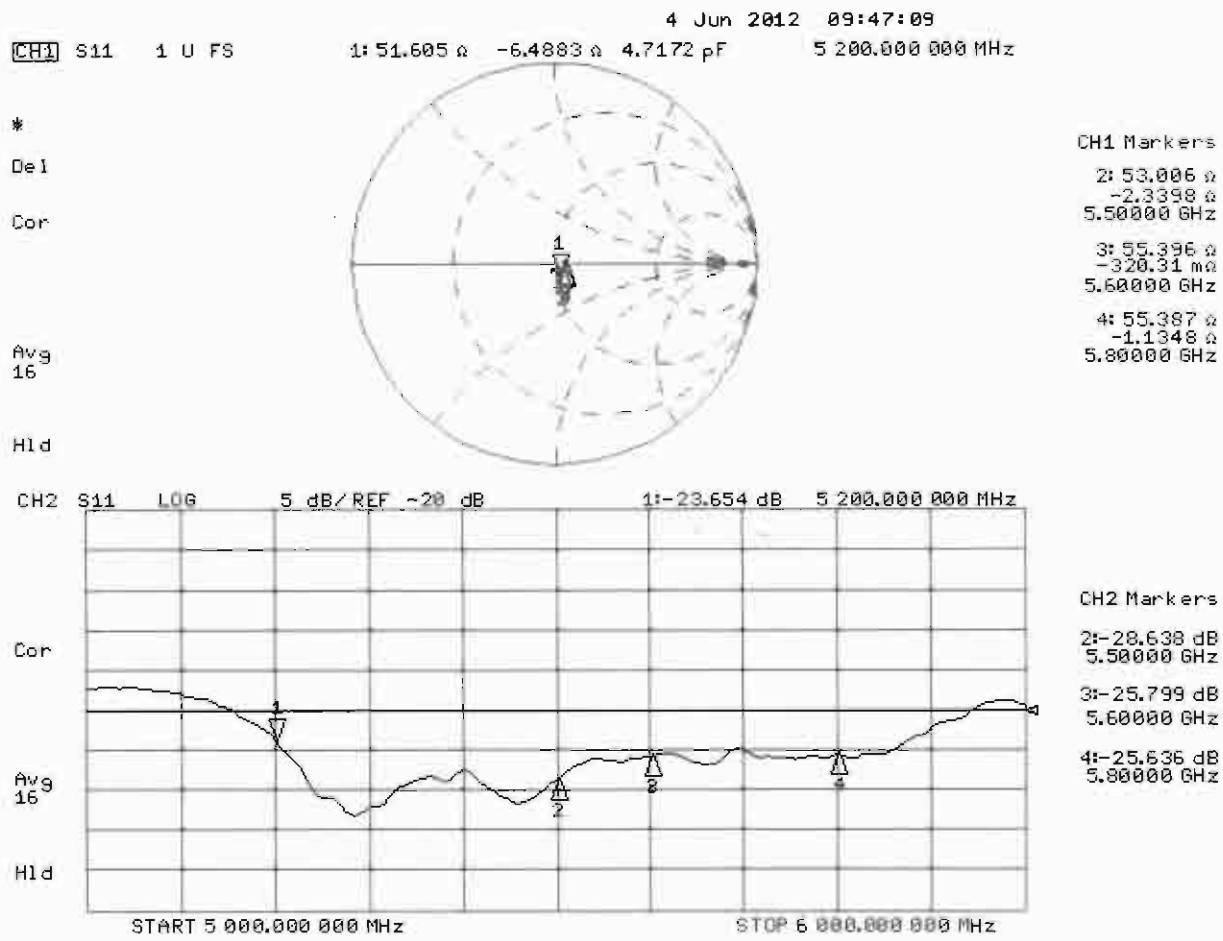
**SAR(1 g) = 8.19 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.35 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.1 mW/g



0 dB = 20.1 mW/g = 26.06 dB mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 01.06.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 5GHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: D5GHzV2 - SN: 1128**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz, Frequency: 5500 MHz, Frequency: 5800 MHz  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 5200$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.45$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5500$  MHz;  $\sigma = 5.82$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 47.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, Medium parameters used:  $f = 5800$  MHz;  $\sigma = 6.24$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3503; ConvF(4.91, 4.91, 4.91); Calibrated: 30.12.2011, ConvF(4.43, 4.43, 4.43); Calibrated: 30.12.2011, ConvF(4.38, 4.38, 4.38); Calibrated: 30.12.2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.1(838); SEMCAD X 14.6.5(6469)

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5200 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 58.702 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.833 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 7.59 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.13 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.6 mW/g

**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5500 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 58.890 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 34.712 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 8.07 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.24 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 19.5 mW/g

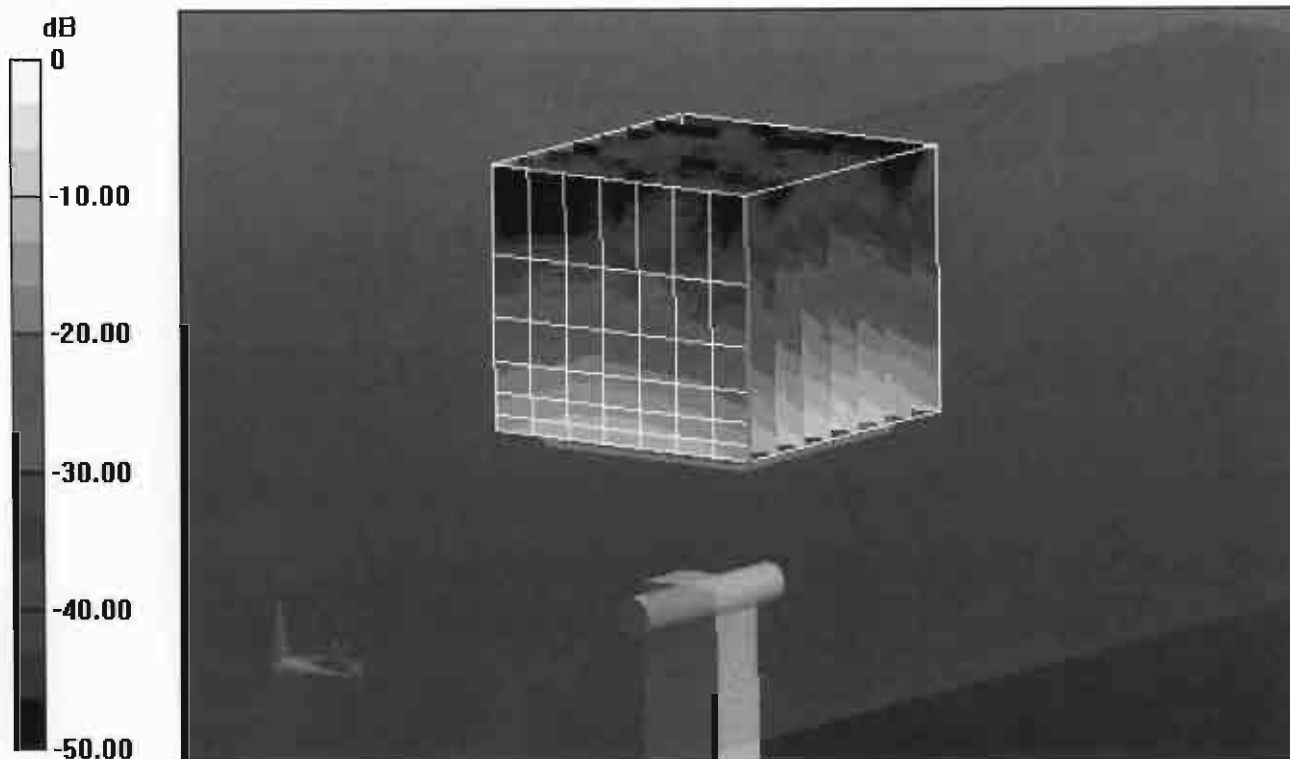
**Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=100mW, dist=10mm, f=5800 MHz/Zoom Scan, dist=1.4mm (8x8x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=1.4mm

Reference Value = 55.249 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 35.257 mW/g

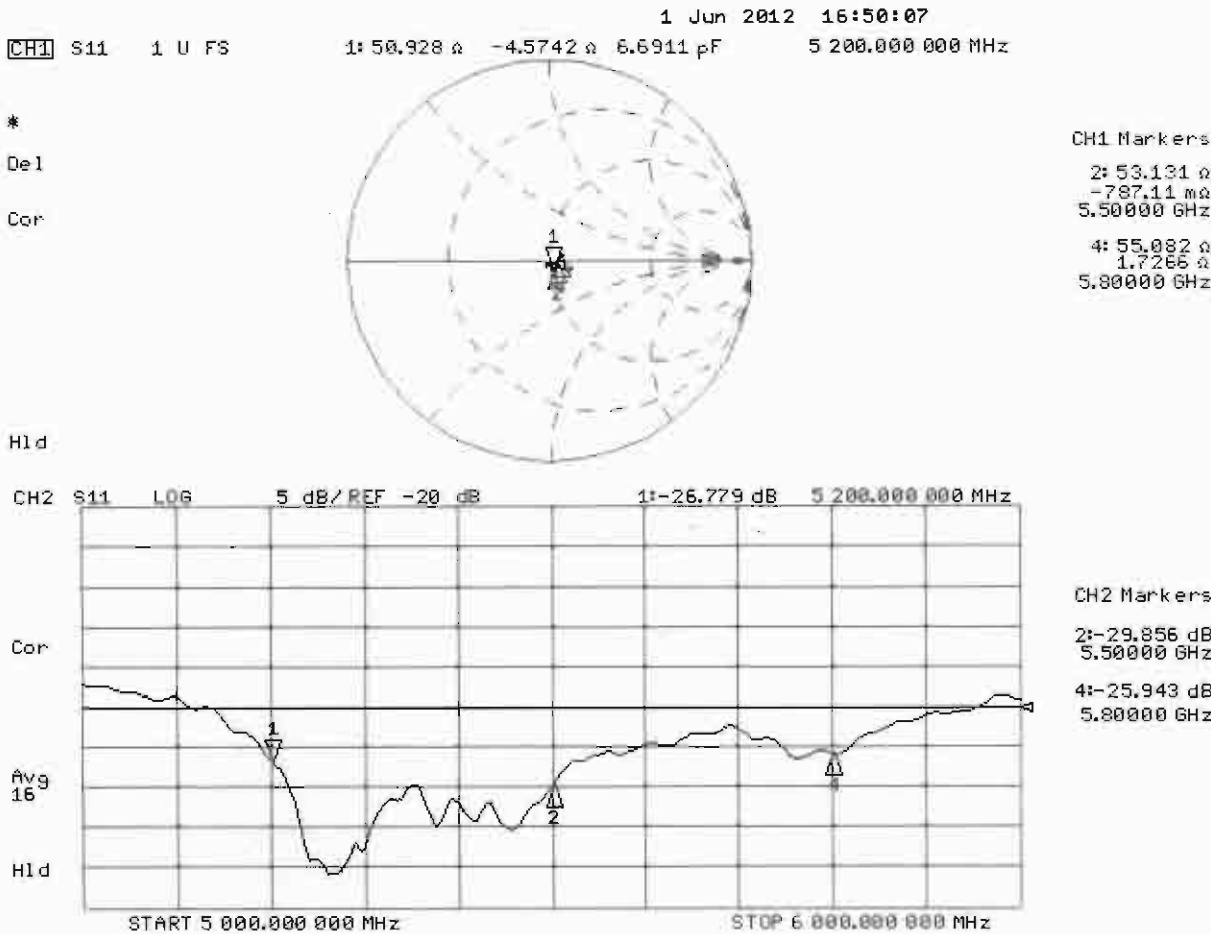
SAR(1 g) = 7.56 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.1 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.6 mW/g



0 dB = 18.6 mW/g = 25.39 dB mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL







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Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-778\_Aug12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 778**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v25  
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **August 27, 2012**

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  $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	28-Sep-11 (No:11450)	Sep-12
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	05-Jan-12 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-13

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Dominique Steffen	Technician	

Approved by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Fin Bornholt	R&D Director	

Issued: August 27, 2012

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

## Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- **DC Voltage Measurement:** Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- **Connector angle:** The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - **DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:** Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - **Common mode sensitivity:** Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - **Channel separation:** Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - **AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:** Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - **Input Offset Measurement:** Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - **Input Offset Current:** Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - **Input resistance:** Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - **Low Battery Alarm Voltage:** Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - **Power consumption:** Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

## DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1  $\mu$ V , full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61 nV , full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.663 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	403.465 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	405.010 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98578 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.96516 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.99894 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

## Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	283 ° $\pm$ 1 °
---	-----------------

## Appendix

### 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200000.39	2.63	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20001.58	1.36	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-19998.48	2.54	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200000.90	3.34	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20000.55	0.30	0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-19999.91	1.23	-0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	199999.59	1.90	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19998.55	-1.57	-0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-20004.33	-3.11	0.02

Low Range		Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.71	0.06	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	201.15	0.23	0.11
Channel X	- Input	-198.08	0.92	-0.46
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.36	-0.13	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	199.81	-0.98	-0.49
Channel Y	- Input	-200.22	-1.21	0.61
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.89	0.54	0.03
Channel Z	+ Input	200.06	-0.72	-0.36
Channel Z	- Input	-199.79	-0.68	0.34

### 2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Low Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-4.83	-5.89
	- 200	7.67	5.93
Channel Y	200	-1.95	-2.63
	- 200	-0.79	-0.35
Channel Z	200	-8.43	-9.27
	- 200	8.42	8.08

### 3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Y ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Z ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-	-1.46	-2.45
Channel Y	200	9.44	-	0.28
Channel Z	200	4.92	6.59	-

#### 4. AD-Converter Values with Inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16053	16715
Channel Y	16161	14601
Channel Z	16434	15429

#### 5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M $\Omega$

	Average ( $\mu$ V)	min. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	max. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	Std. Deviation ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	1.04	0.34	1.84	0.34
Channel Y	-1.10	-2.50	0.04	0.56
Channel Z	-0.63	-1.70	1.29	0.47

#### 6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

#### 7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

#### 8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

#### 9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Amphenol (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE3-495\_Apr12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AD - SN: 495**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v24**  
**Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **April 23, 2012**

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 ( $22 \pm 3$ )°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	28-Sep-11 (No:11450)	Sep-12
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	05-Jan-12 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-13

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Eric Hainfeld</b>	Function <b>Technician</b>	Signature 
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Approved by:	Name <b>Fin Bornholt</b>	Function <b>R&amp;D Director</b>	Signature 
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Issued: April 23, 2012

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

## Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information; DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

## DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1  $\mu$ V, full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61 nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.352 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	405.327 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	405.654 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.95463 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.99214 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.96716 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

## Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	147.5 ° $\pm$ 1 °
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## Appendix

### 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	199997.08	-0.41	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20003.46	2.34	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-19997.49	2.47	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	199999.33	2.06	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20001.56	0.65	0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-19999.50	0.75	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199996.88	-0.61	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20002.89	1.96	0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-19998.27	1.91	-0.01

Low Range		Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2003.09	1.65	0.08
Channel X	+ Input	202.47	0.71	0.35
Channel X	- Input	-197.92	0.18	-0.09
Channel Y	+ Input	2001.21	0.06	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	201.12	-0.45	-0.22
Channel Y	- Input	-199.11	-0.70	0.35
Channel Z	+ Input	2002.44	1.11	0.06
Channel Z	+ Input	200.50	-1.13	-0.56
Channel Z	- Input	-198.21	-0.02	0.01

### 2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Low Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	3.65	2.03
	- 200	-1.07	-2.24
Channel Y	200	-0.86	-1.37
	- 200	0.62	0.64
Channel Z	200	1.94	1.92
	- 200	-2.48	-2.59

### 3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Y ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Z ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-	-2.83	-1.94
Channel Y	200	4.87	-	-5.00
Channel Z	200	14.63	-0.87	-

#### 4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15807	16448
Channel Y	15754	16462
Channel Z	15889	15649

#### 5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M $\Omega$

	Average ( $\mu$ V)	min. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	max. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	Std. Deviation ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	-0.14	-1.77	1.06	0.51
Channel Y	0.58	-1.02	2.16	0.57
Channel Z	-0.65	-2.31	1.22	0.68

#### 6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

#### 7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

#### 8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

#### 9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton – TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1338\_Jun12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 1338**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v24**  
**Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **June 12, 2012**

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  $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	28-Sep-11 (No:11450)	Sep-12
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box VZ.1	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	05-Jan-12 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-13

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Signature</b>
Calibrated by:	Eric Hainfeld	Technician	
Approved by:	Frit Bortolt	R&D Director	

Issued: June 12, 2012

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

## Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle:* The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - *Input Offset Measurement:* Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information; DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

## DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1  $\mu$ V, full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61 nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.366 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	404.310 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	404.168 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.99870 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.95735 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.96903 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

## Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	293 ° $\pm$ 1 °
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## Appendix

### 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200001.31	3.63	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20003.03	1.95	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-19999.40	0.63	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	200001.67	3.96	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	19999.92	-0.95	-0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-20002.00	-1.71	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	199999.59	2.13	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19998.38	-2.33	-0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-20000.67	-0.23	0.00

Low Range		Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2002.42	1.05	0.05
Channel X	+ Input	201.78	-0.10	-0.05
Channel X	- Input	-198.09	-0.02	0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	2002.29	1.07	0.05
Channel Y	+ Input	201.72	-0.00	-0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-198.35	-0.09	0.05
Channel Z	+ Input	2002.89	1.58	0.08
Channel Z	+ Input	200.81	-0.86	-0.43
Channel Z	- Input	-199.74	-1.50	0.76

### 2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Low Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-3.02	-4.63
	- 200	5.76	3.48
Channel Y	200	-14.73	-14.79
	- 200	13.33	13.35
Channel Z	200	22.85	22.46
	- 200	-26.37	-25.59

### 3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Y ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Z ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-	3.62	-2.93
Channel Y	200	8.50	-	4.83
Channel Z	200	9.97	5.98	-

#### 4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16034	14839
Channel Y	15828	15515
Channel Z	15288	15751

#### 5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M $\Omega$

	Average ( $\mu$ V)	min. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	max. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	Std. Deviation ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	0.33	-0.86	1.85	0.54
Channel Y	-0.48	-2.47	1.00	0.54
Channel Z	-1.66	-3.08	-0.24	0.50

#### 6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

#### 7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

#### 8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

#### 9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **ET3-1787\_May12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ET3DV6 - SN:1787**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **May 29, 2012**

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  $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013 Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	10-Jan-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jan12)	Jan-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
			Issued: May 29, 2012
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## Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\phi$	$\phi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\theta$	$\theta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\theta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

## 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
- 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:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\theta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below **ConvF**).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub> = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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**.
- DCP<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>; A, B, C** are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$  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 NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  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.

# Probe ET3DV6

## SN:1787

Manufactured: May 28, 2003  
Calibrated: May 29, 2012

**Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems**  
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1787

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	1.61	1.67	2.16	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	99.8	99.1	93.9	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	134.2	$\pm 1.9 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	141.3	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	158.6	

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%.

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter; uncertainty not required.

<sup>E</sup> Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1787

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.46	6.46	6.46	0.28	2.84	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.12	6.12	6.12	0.31	3.00	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	5.91	5.91	5.91	0.33	3.00	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	5.40	5.40	5.40	0.47	2.74	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.27	5.27	5.27	0.70	2.21	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.06	5.06	5.06	0.69	2.29	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	4.96	4.96	4.96	0.80	2.04	± 12.0 %
2150	39.7	1.53	4.78	4.78	4.78	0.80	1.98	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.31	4.31	4.31	0.80	1.66	± 12.0 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1787

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

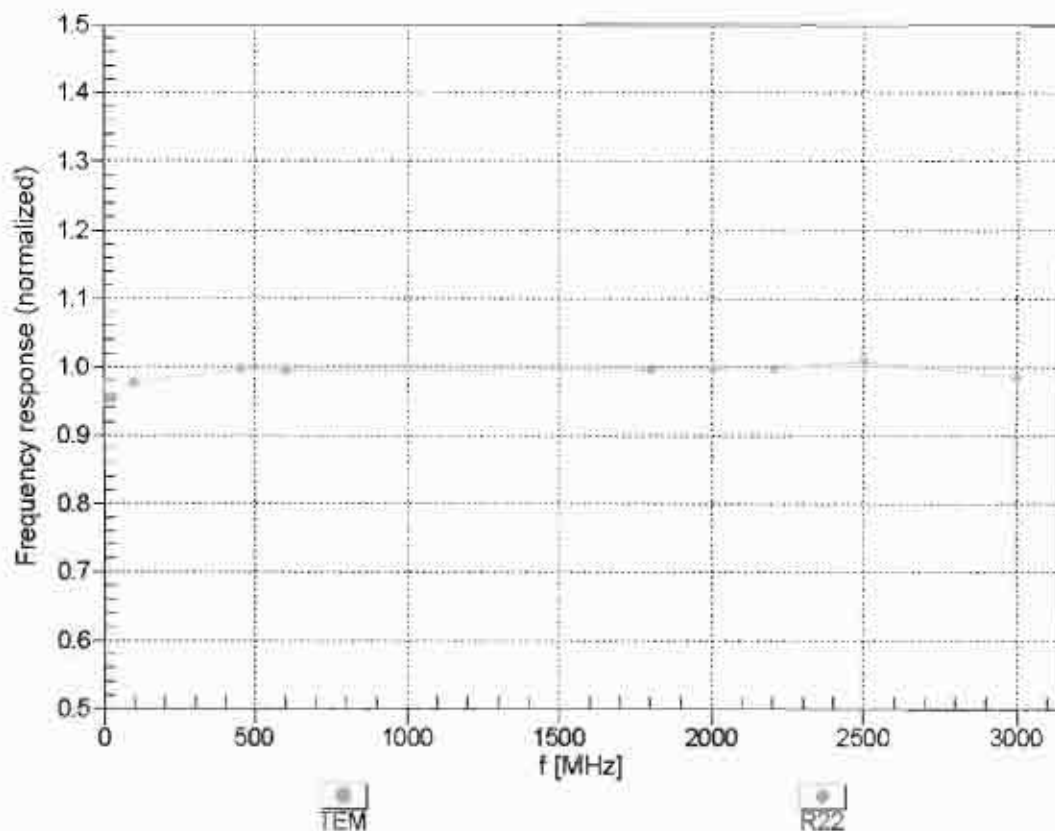
f (MHz) <sup>©</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>®</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>®</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.20	6.20	6.20	0.30	2.70	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.08	6.08	6.08	0.32	3.00	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.01	6.01	6.01	0.43	2.28	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	5.18	5.18	5.18	0.59	2.30	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.81	4.81	4.81	0.80	2.47	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.58	4.58	4.58	0.80	2.47	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	4.65	4.65	4.65	0.80	2.44	± 12.0 %
2150	53.1	1.66	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.80	2.17	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.04	4.04	4.04	0.67	1.35	± 12.0 %

<sup>©</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

<sup>®</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

## Frequency Response of E-Field

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



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  ( $k=2$ )

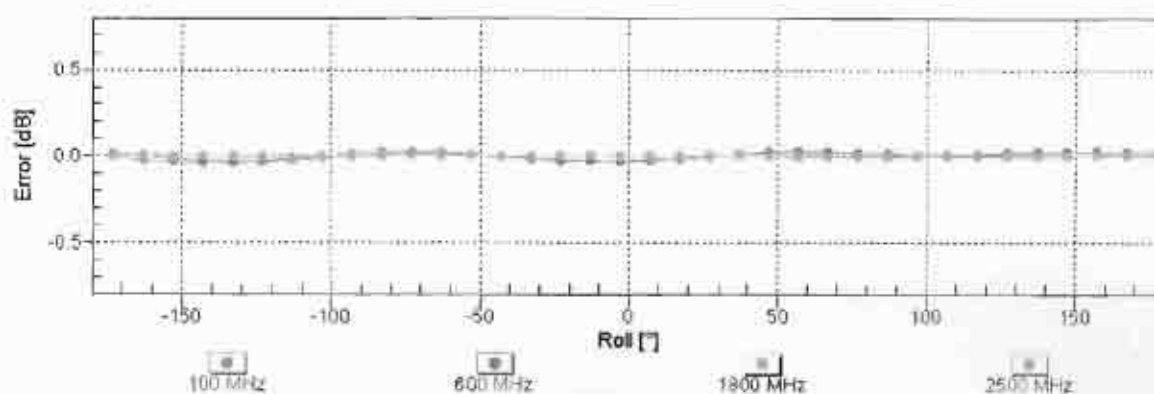
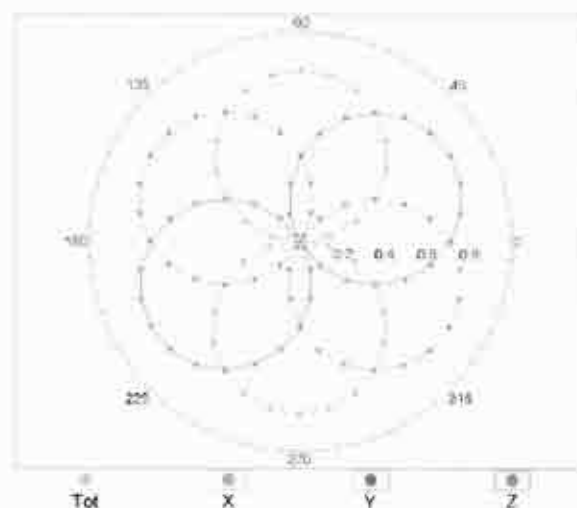


## Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

f=600 MHz,TEM

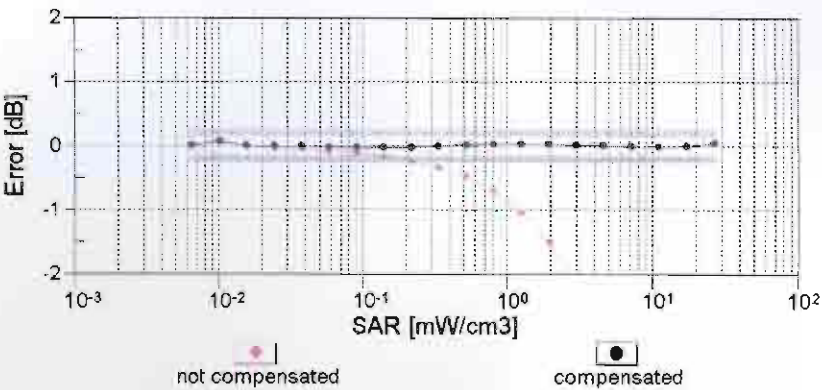
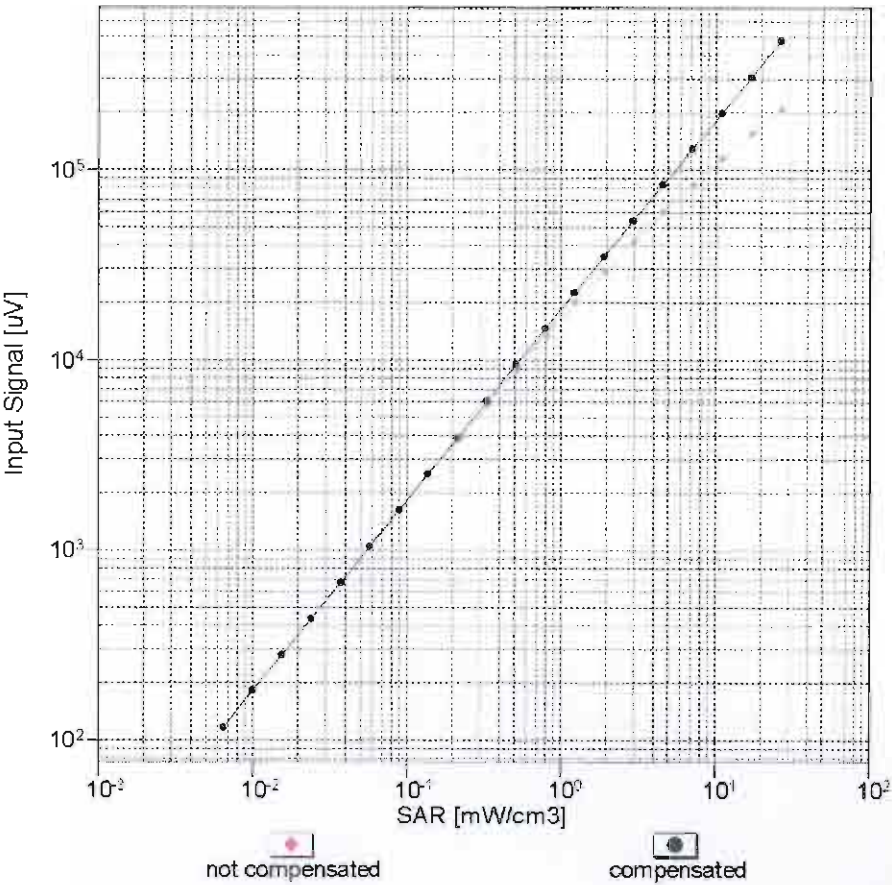


f=1800 MHz,R22



**Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )**

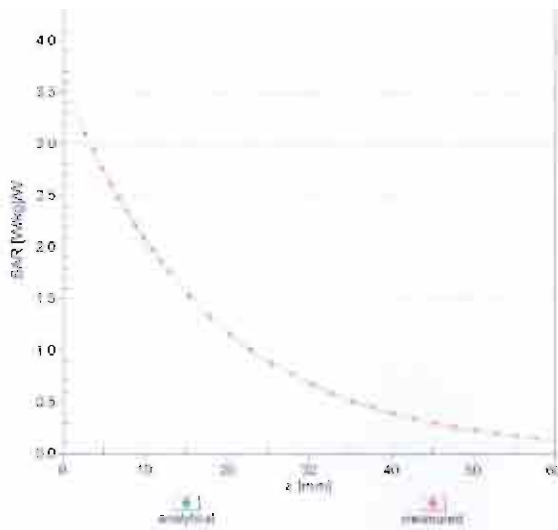
Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>)  
(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)



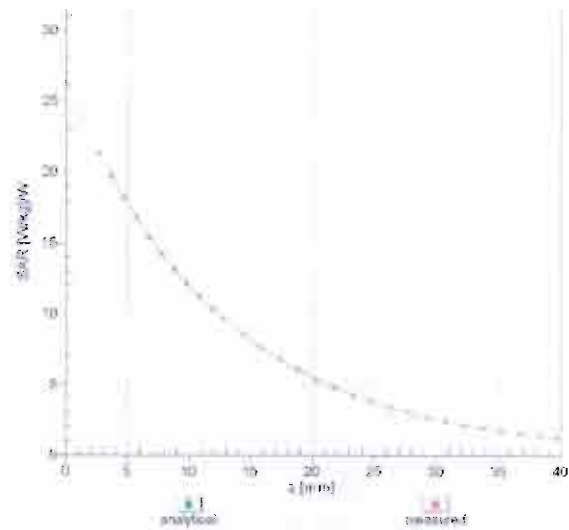
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

## Conversion Factor Assessment

$f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ , WGLS R9 (H\_convF)

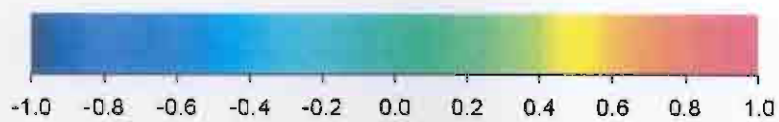
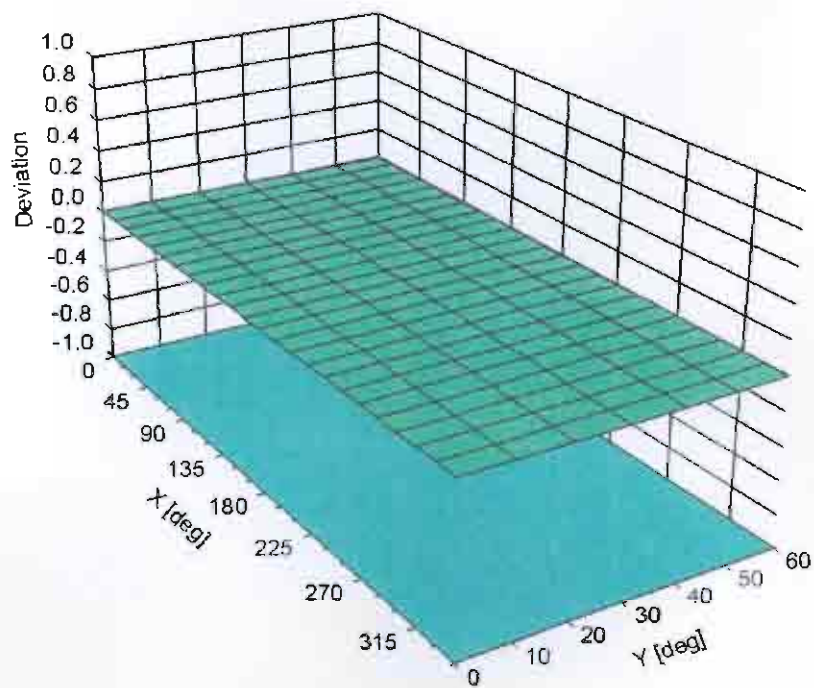


$f = 1750 \text{ MHz}$ , WGLS R22 (H\_convF)



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error ( $\phi$ ,  $\theta$ ),  $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 2.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 - SN:1787****Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	167
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	6.8 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	4 mm



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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3792\_Jun12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3792**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4**  
 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: **June 21, 2012**

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  $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$  and humidity  $< 70\%$ .

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	10-Jan-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jan12)	Jan-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrelli	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: June 22, 2012			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ 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:

- 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
- 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:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub>** = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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*.
- DCP<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>; A, B, C** are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$  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 NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  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.

# Probe EX3DV4

## SN:3792

Manufactured: April 5, 2011  
Calibrated: June 21, 2012

**Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems**  
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3792

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.64	0.54	0.53	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	99.0	99.4	103.0	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	136.2	±3.3 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	131.7	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	165.7	

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%.

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

<sup>E</sup> Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3792

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	41.5	0.90	9.02	9.02	9.02	0.41	0.85	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.89	8.89	8.89	0.57	0.73	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	8.16	8.16	8.16	0.75	0.61	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.73	7.73	7.73	0.41	0.83	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	7.68	7.68	7.68	0.44	0.78	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	7.27	7.27	7.27	0.65	0.64	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.82	6.82	6.82	0.36	0.87	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.72	6.72	6.72	0.44	0.78	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	6.83	6.83	6.83	0.41	0.93	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.07	5.07	5.07	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.96	4.96	4.96	0.38	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.71	4.71	4.71	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.66	4.66	4.66	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.48	1.80	± 13.1 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3792

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

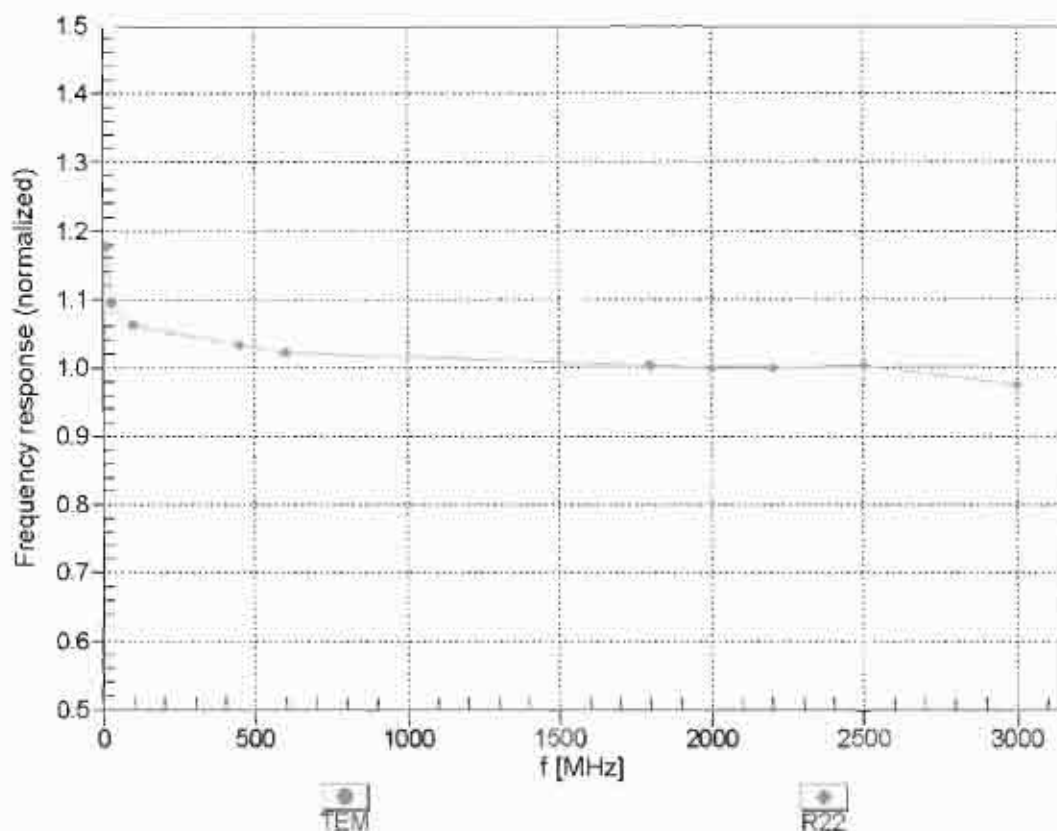
f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	55.2	0.97	8.99	8.99	8.99	0.80	0.62	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	8.98	8.98	8.98	0.66	0.67	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.71	7.71	7.71	0.37	0.92	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.29	7.29	7.29	0.40	0.88	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	7.44	7.44	7.44	0.40	0.89	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	7.14	7.14	7.14	0.57	0.72	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.10	7.10	7.10	0.80	0.55	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	6.84	6.84	6.84	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.13	6.13	6.13	0.37	1.15	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.20	4.20	4.20	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.01	4.01	4.01	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.81	3.81	3.81	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.72	3.72	3.72	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.89	3.89	3.89	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

## Frequency Response of E-Field

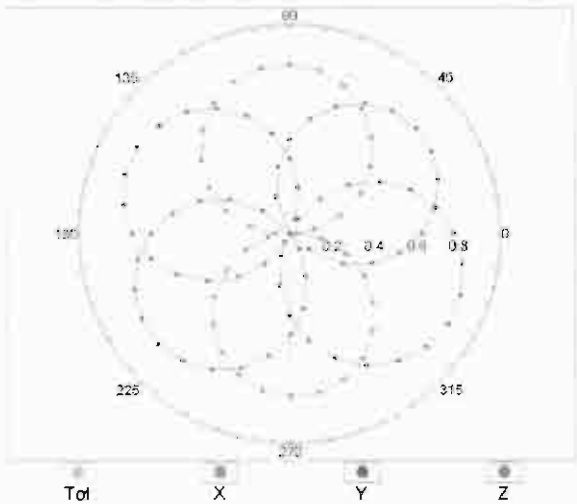
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



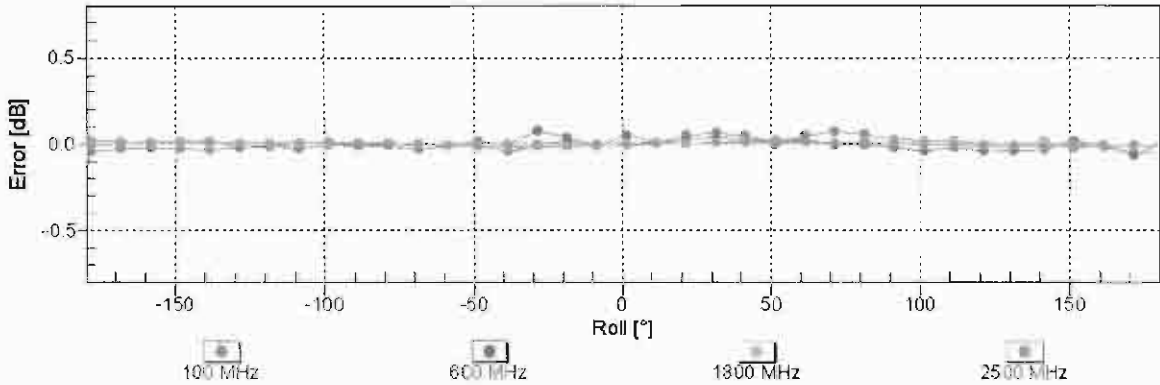
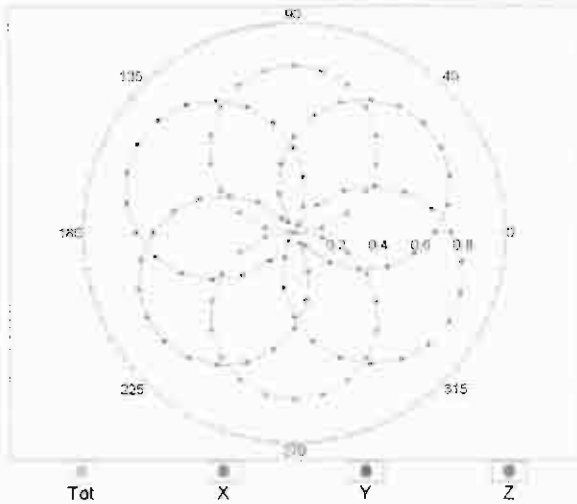
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  ( $k=2$ )

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

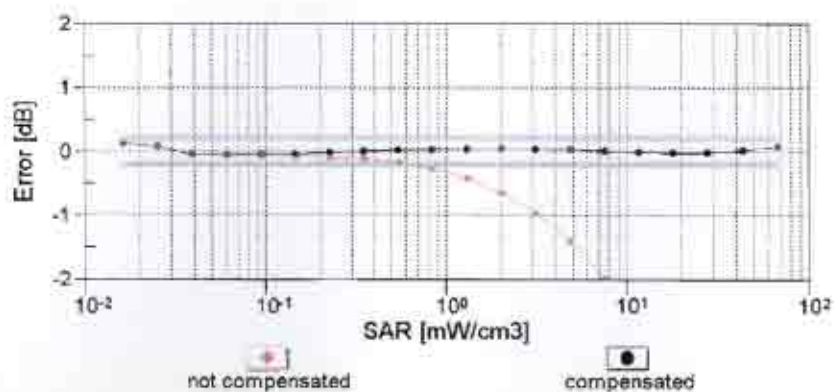
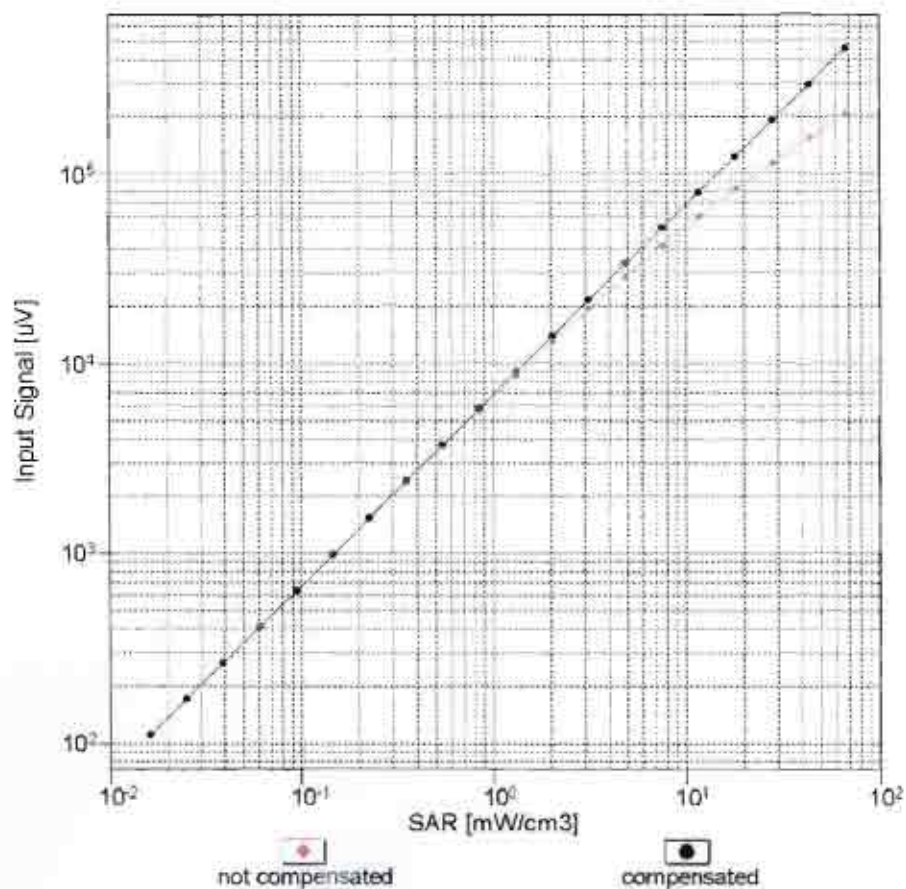


f=1800 MHz,R22



Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

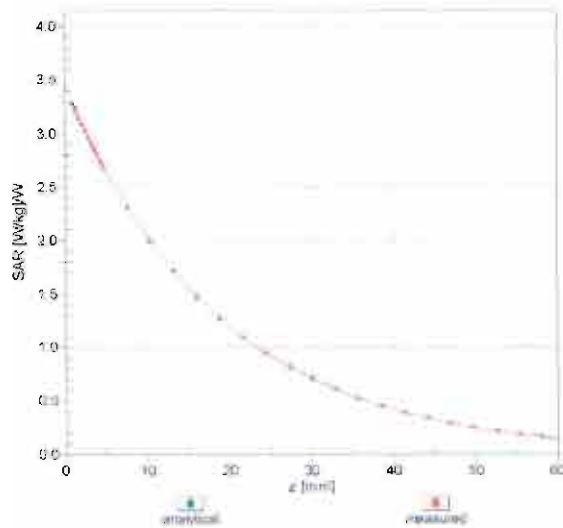
# Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell, $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ )



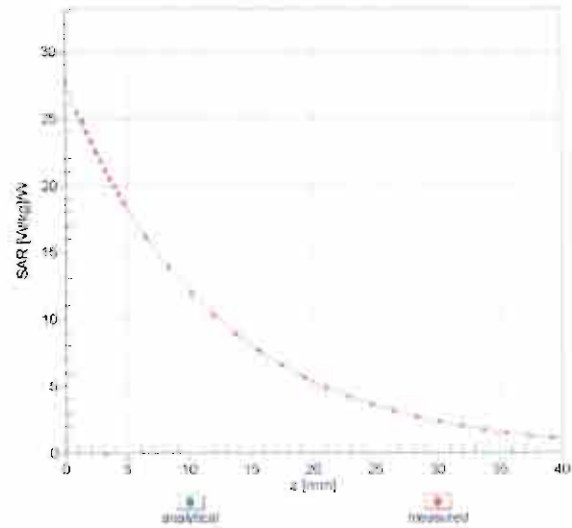
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

## Conversion Factor Assessment

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ , WGLS R9 (H\_convF)

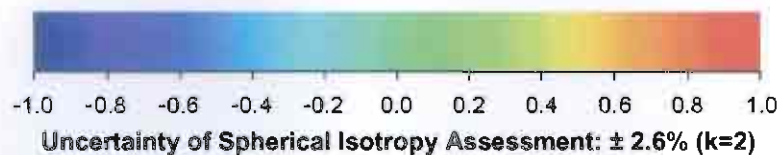
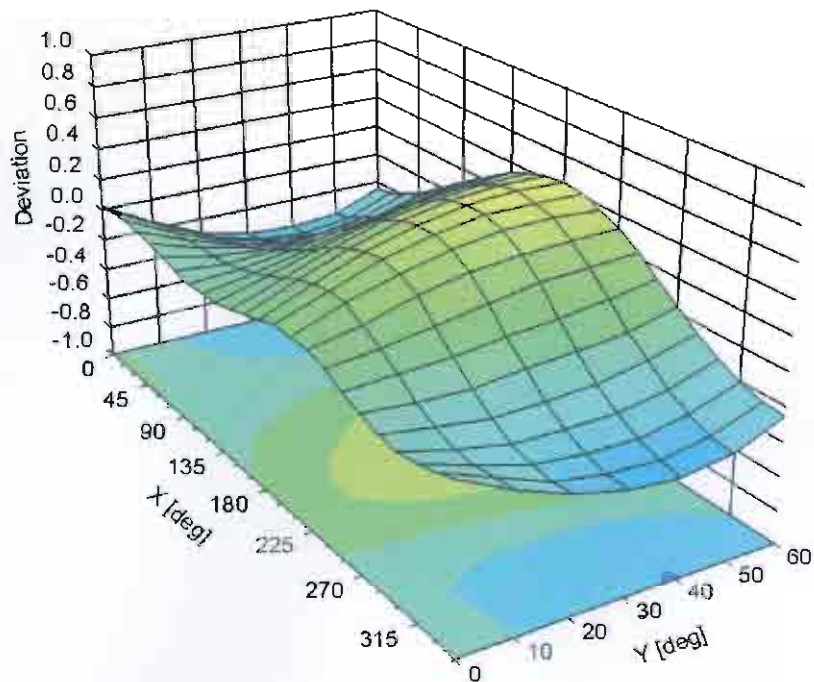


$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$ , WGLS R22 (H\_convF)



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ),  $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 2.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3792****Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	31.3
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton-TW (Auden)**

Certificate No: **ES3-3270\_Sep12**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3270**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4**  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: **September 28, 2012**

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 ( $22 \pm 3$ )°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Jun-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jun12)	Jun-13
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Claudio Leubler</b>	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	<b>Katja Pokovic</b>	Technical Manager	
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			Issued: October 1, 2012



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\phi$	$\phi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ 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:

- 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
- 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:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub>** = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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.
- DCP<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>; A, B, C** are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$  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 NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  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.

# Probe ES3DV3

## SN:3270

Manufactured: February 25, 2010  
Calibrated: September 28, 2012

**Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems**  
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3270

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	1.11	1.21	1.22	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	101.7	100.7	99.1	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	143.0	±3.0 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	114.5	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	149.7	

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%.

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

<sup>E</sup> Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3270

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>f</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>f</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	41.5	0.90	6.20	6.20	6.20	0.41	1.53	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.12	6.12	6.12	0.24	2.13	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.58	1.35	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.05	5.05	5.05	0.74	1.20	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	5.02	5.02	5.02	0.76	1.20	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.77	1.30	± 12.0 %

<sup>c</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

<sup>f</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3270

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

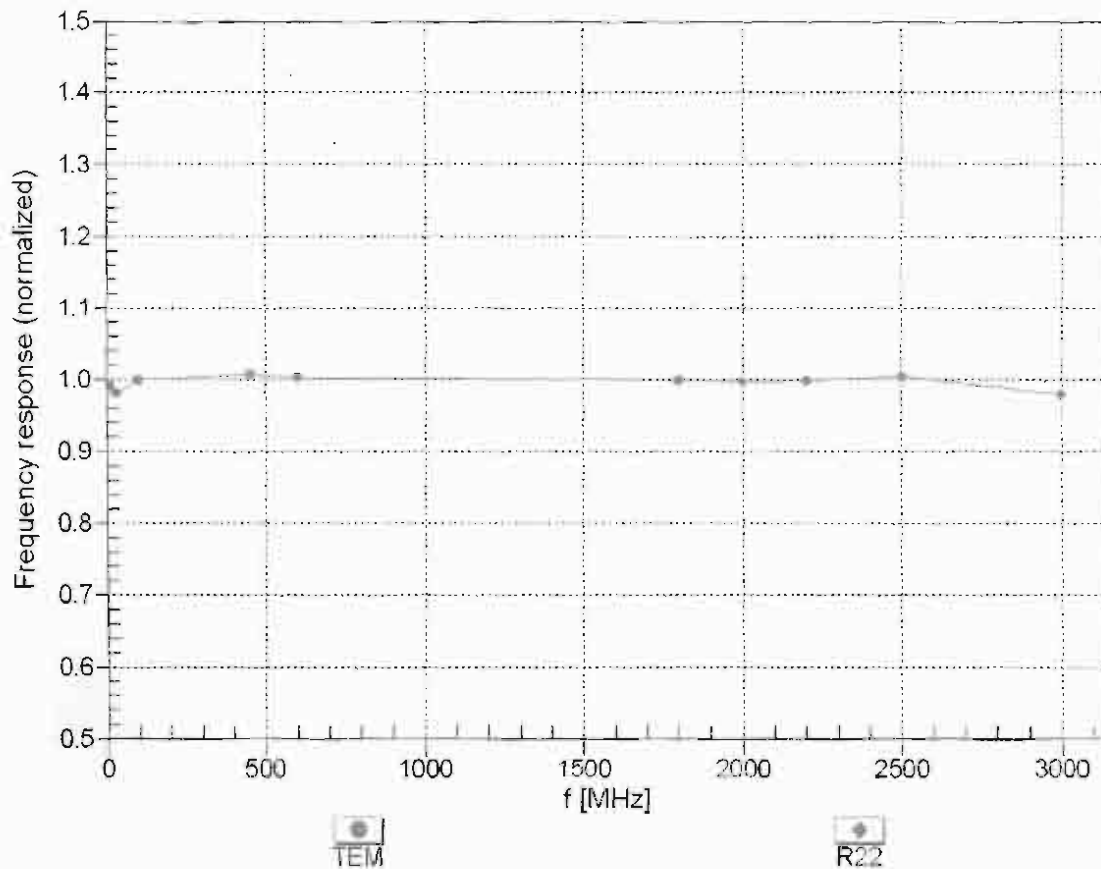
f (MHz) <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>f</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>f</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	55.2	0.97	6.16	6.16	6.16	0.36	1.73	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.10	6.10	6.10	0.48	1.51	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.98	4.98	4.98	0.41	1.79	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.67	4.67	4.67	0.80	1.18	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.76	1.29	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.17	4.17	4.17	0.75	1.08	± 12.0 %

<sup>c</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

<sup>f</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

## Frequency Response of E-Field

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

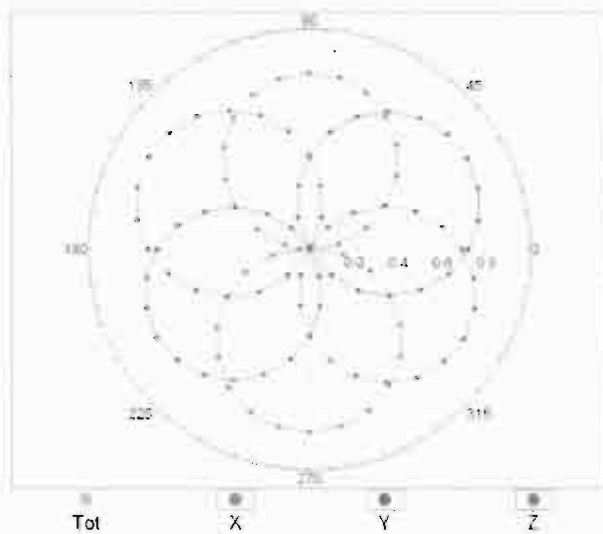


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  ( $k=2$ )

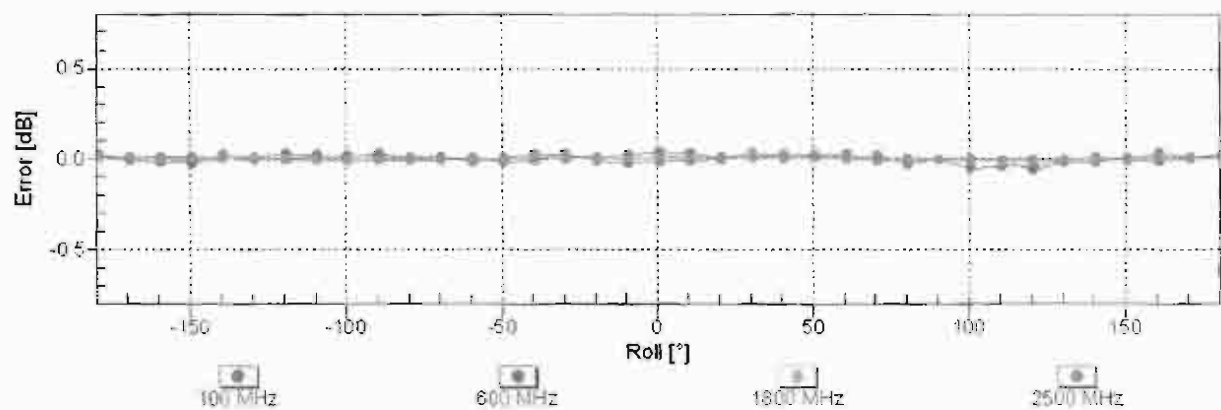


## Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

f=600 MHz,TEM

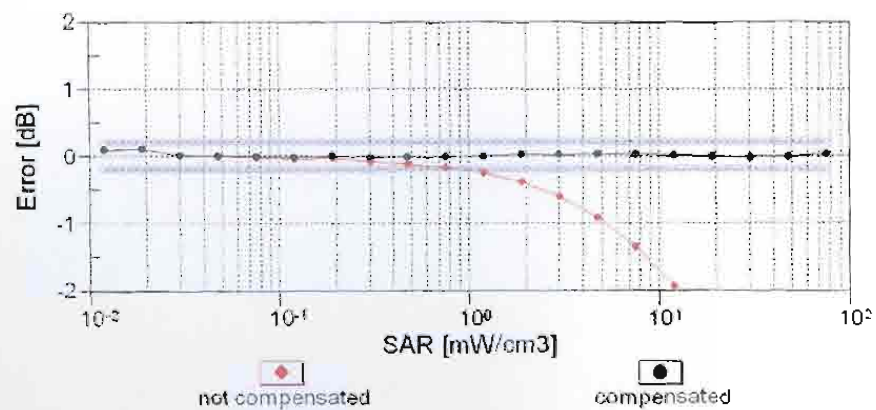
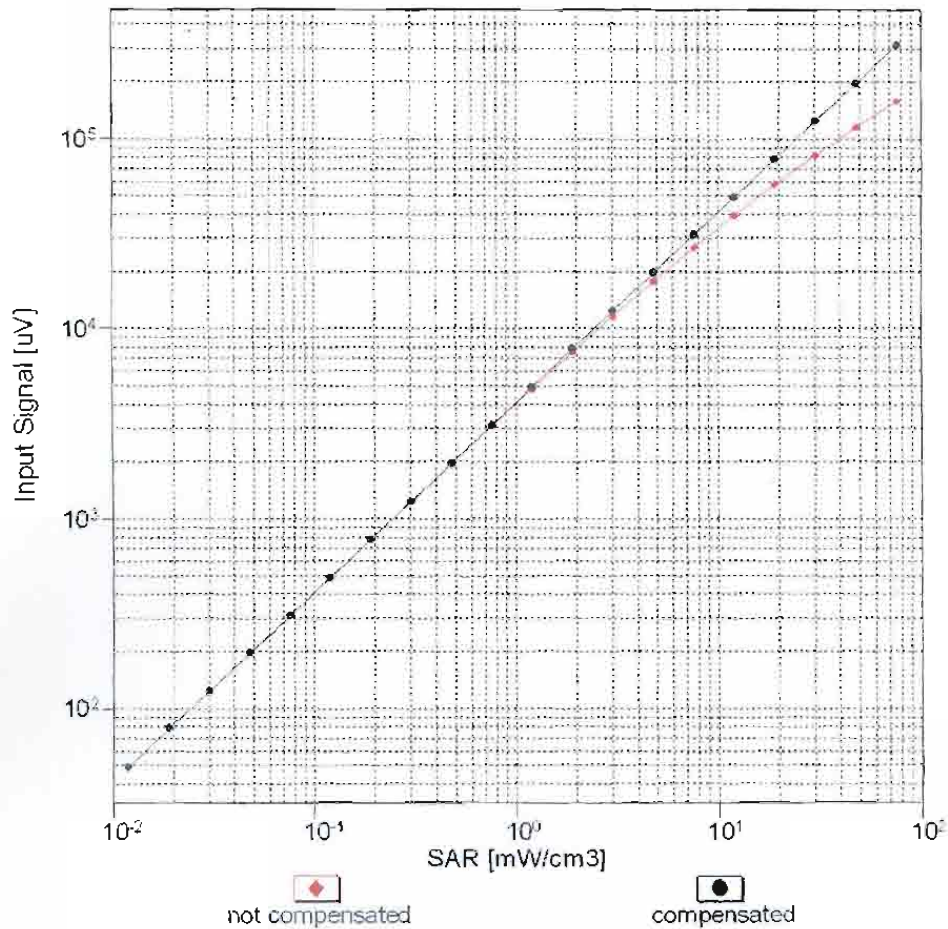


f=1800 MHz,R22



Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )

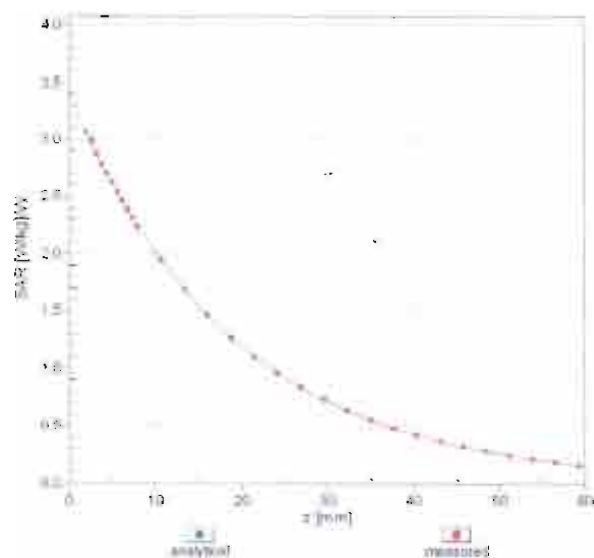
## Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell , $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$ )



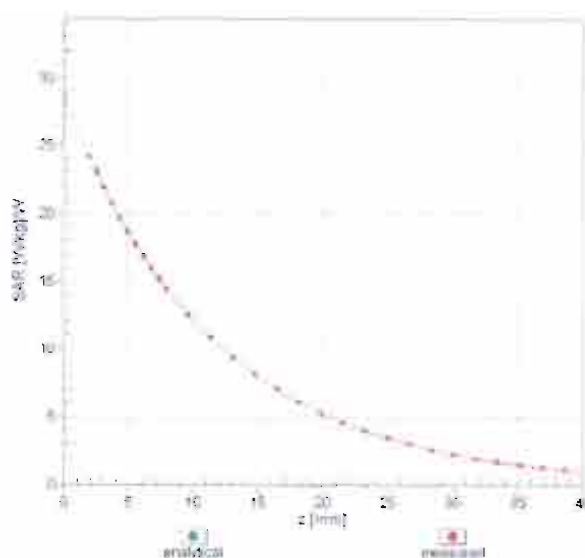
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

## Conversion Factor Assessment

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ , WGLS R9 ( $H_{\text{convF}}$ )

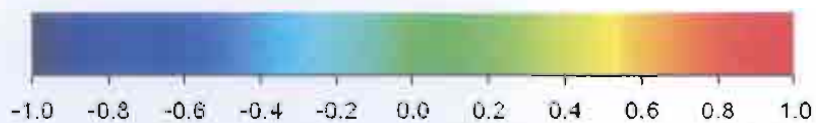
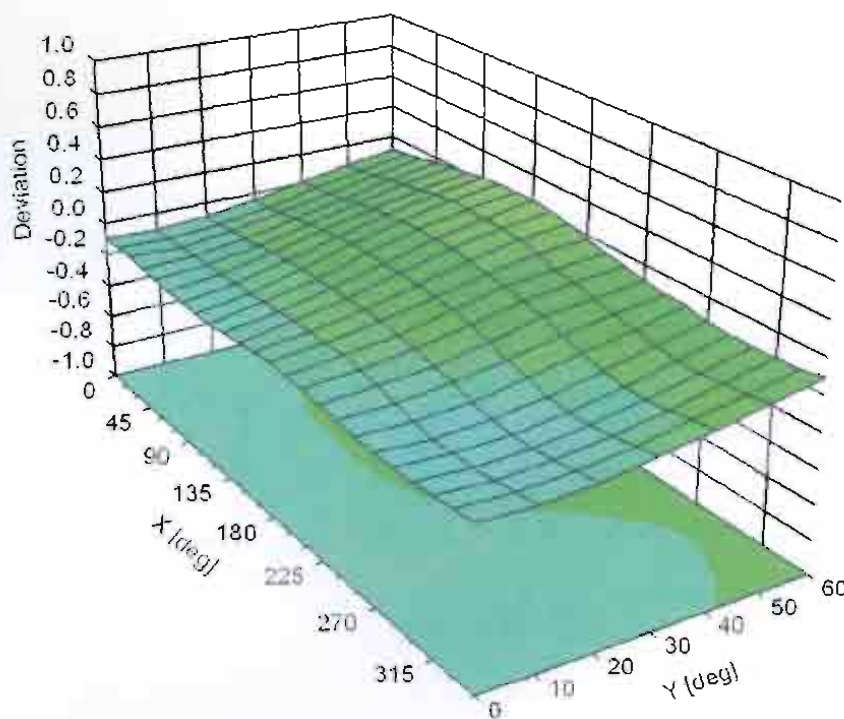


$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$ , WGLS R22 ( $H_{\text{convF}}$ )



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ),  $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 2.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3270

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-19.3
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm