



5. SAR Measurement with DASY4 System

Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 4. The results (see figure supplied) have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values measured with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN:1507 and applying the advanced extrapolation are:

averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of tissue: **42.0 mW/g ± 16.8 % (k=2)²**

averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of tissue: **22.0 mW/g ± 16.2 % (k=2)²**

6. Dipole Impedance and Return Loss

The dipole was positioned at the flat phantom sections according to section 4 and the distance spacer was in place during impedance measurements.

Feedpoint impedance at 1900 MHz: **Re{Z} = 46.6 Ω**

Im {Z} = 5.1 Ω

Return Loss at 1900 MHz **-24.0 dB**

7. Handling

Do not apply excessive force to the dipole arms, because they might bend. Bending of the dipole arms stresses the soldered connections near the feedpoint leading to a damage of the dipole.

8. Design

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.

Small end caps have been added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in Section 1. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

9. Power Test

After long term use with 40W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

² validation uncertainty



Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN5d041

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

Medium: HSL 1900 MHz;

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.96, 4.96, 4.96); Calibrated: 1/23/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn411; Calibrated: 11/6/2003
- Phantom: SAM with CRP - TP1006; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1006;
- Measurement SW: DASYS4, V4.2 Build 30; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 98

Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 93.8 V/m

Power Drift = 0.002 dB

Maximum value of SAR = 11.8 mW/g

Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

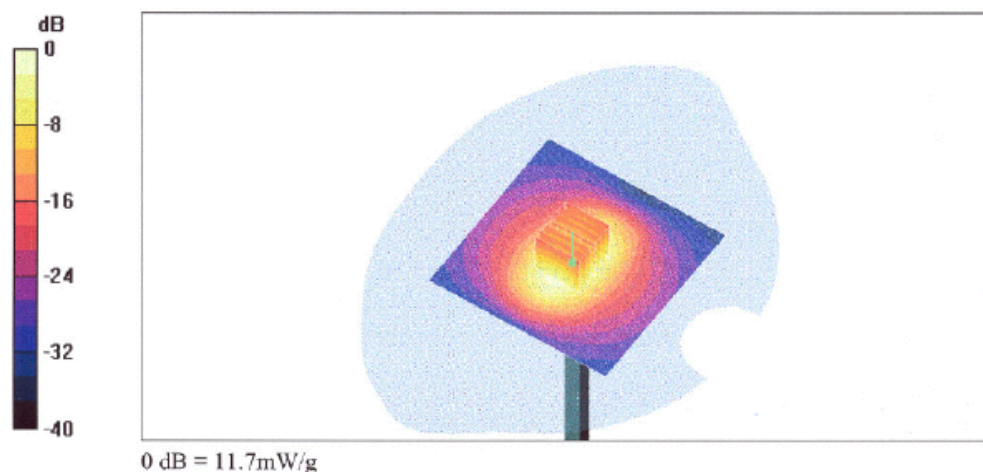
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.7 W/kg

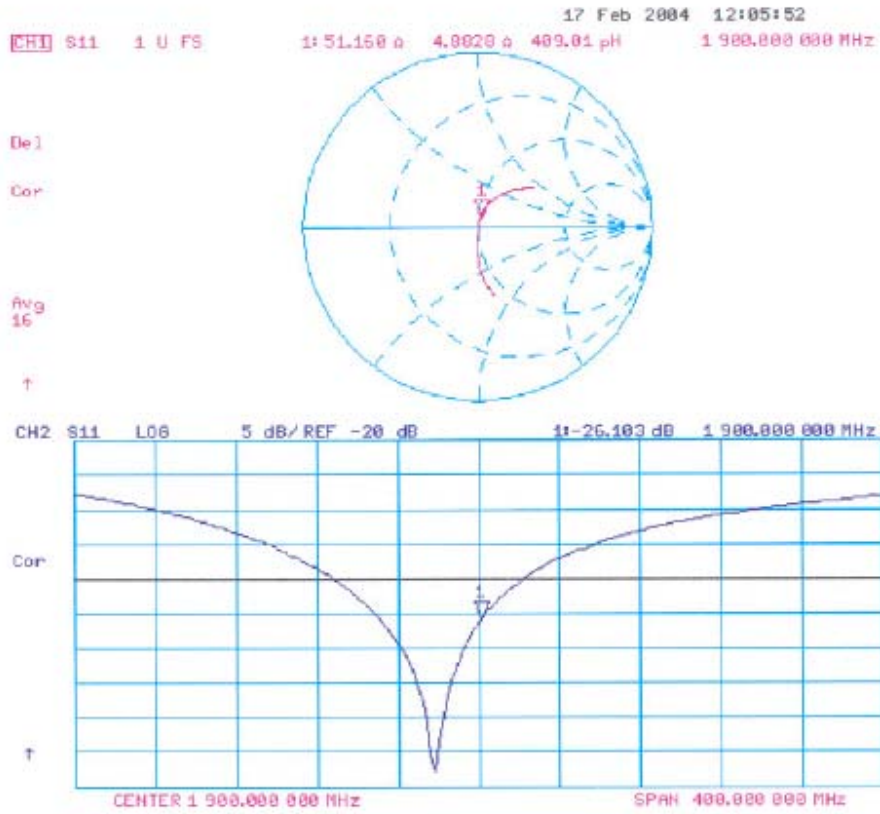
SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.39 mW/g

Reference Value = 93.8 V/m

Power Drift = 0.002 dB

Maximum value of SAR = 11.7 mW/g







Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN5d041

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

Medium: Muscle 1900 MHz;

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.58$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASy4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASy4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.57, 4.57, 4.57); Calibrated: 1/23/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 - SN411; Calibrated: 11/6/2003
- Phantom: SAM with CRP - TP1006; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1006;
- Measurement SW: DASy4, V4.2 Build 25; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 101

Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Reference Value = 92.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0 dB

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.8 mW/g

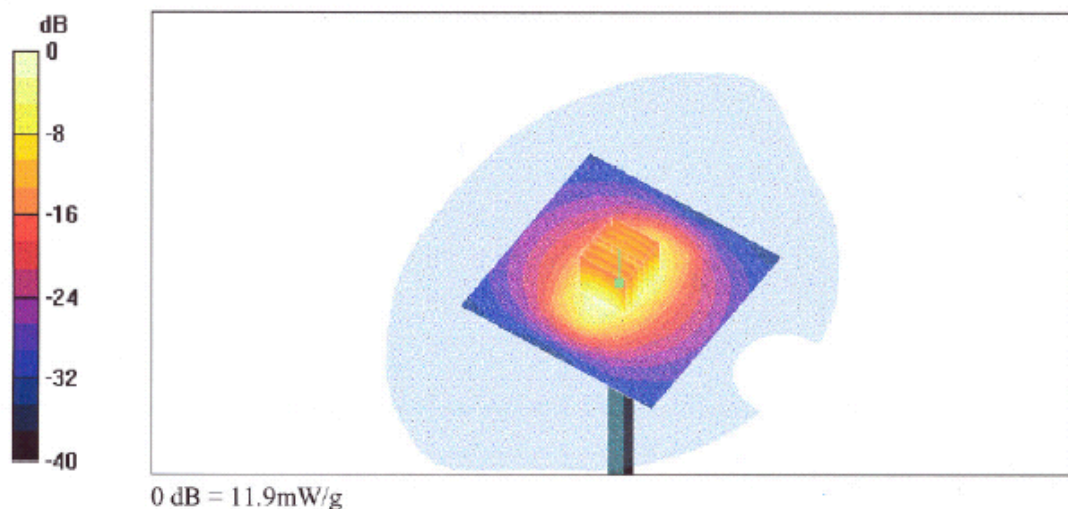
Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

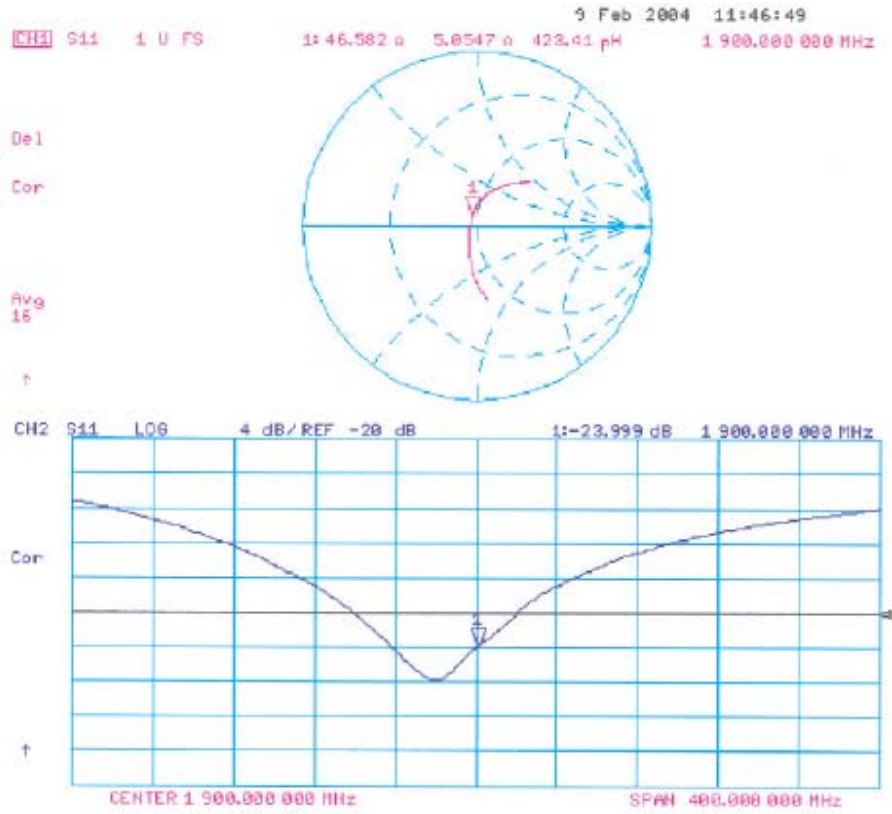
Reference Value = 92.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0 dB

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.9 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.49 mW/g







Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Sporton (Auden)

Certificate No: ET3-1788_Sep04

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object ET3DV6 - SN:1788
Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-01.v5
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date: September 30, 2004
Condition of the calibrated item In Tolerance

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Table with 4 columns: Primary Standards, ID #, Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.), Scheduled Calibration. Lists equipment like Power meter E4419B, Reference 3 dB Attenuator, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Secondary Standards, ID #, Check Date (in house), Scheduled Check. Lists equipment like Power sensor HP 8481A, RF generator HP 8648C, etc.

Calibrated by: Nico Vetterli, Laboratory Technician
Approved by: Katja Pokovic, Technical Manager

Issued: October 1, 2004

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



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
Polarization ϕ	ϕ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORM_{x,y,z}*: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). *NORM_{x,y,z}* are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of *NORM_{x,y,z}* does not effect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)_{x,y,z}* = *NORM_{x,y,z}* * *frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- *DCP_{x,y,z}*: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters*: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ 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_{x,y,z}* * *ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY 4.3 B17 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.



ET3DV6 SN:1788

September 30, 2004

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1788

Manufactured:	May 28, 2003
Last calibrated:	August 29, 2003
Recalibrated:	September 30, 2004

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)



ET3DV6 SN:1788

September 30, 2004

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1788

Sensitivity in Free Space^A

Diode Compression^B

NormX	1.68 ± 9.9%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP X	94 mV
NormY	1.70 ± 9.9%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Y	94 mV
NormZ	1.74 ± 9.9%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Z	94 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	8.1	4.4
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.7	0.1

TSL 1810 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	12.0	8.2
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.1

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center 2.7 mm

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

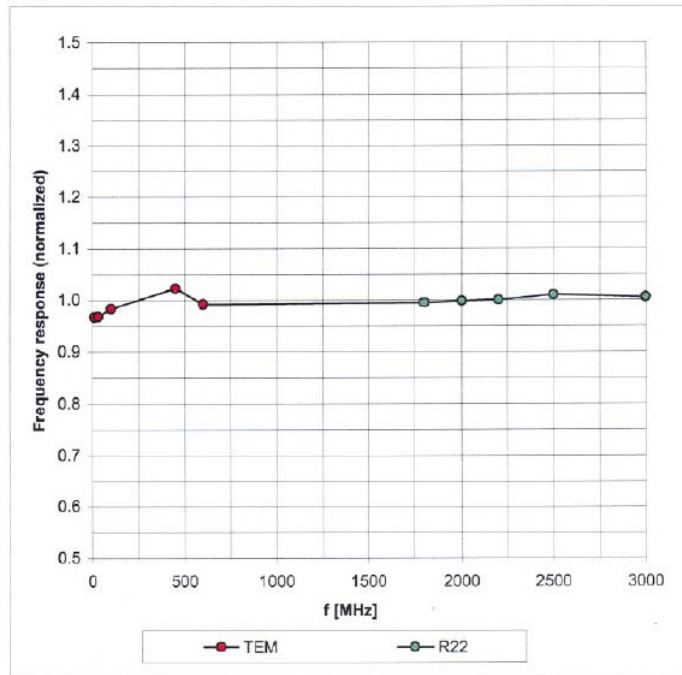


ET3DV6 SN:1788

September 30, 2004

Frequency Response of E-Field

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



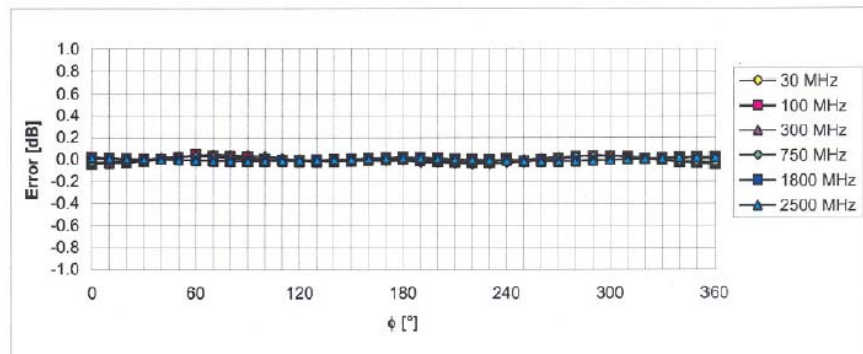
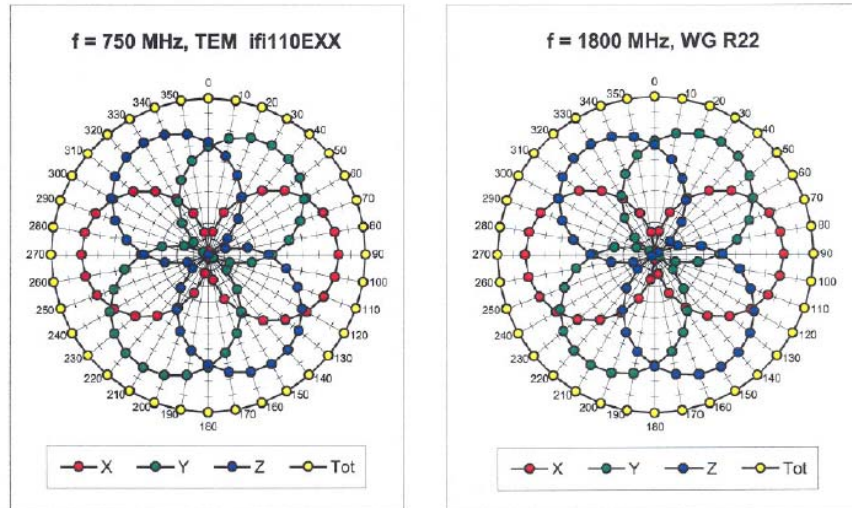
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($\kappa=2$)



ET3DV6 SN:1788

September 30, 2004

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



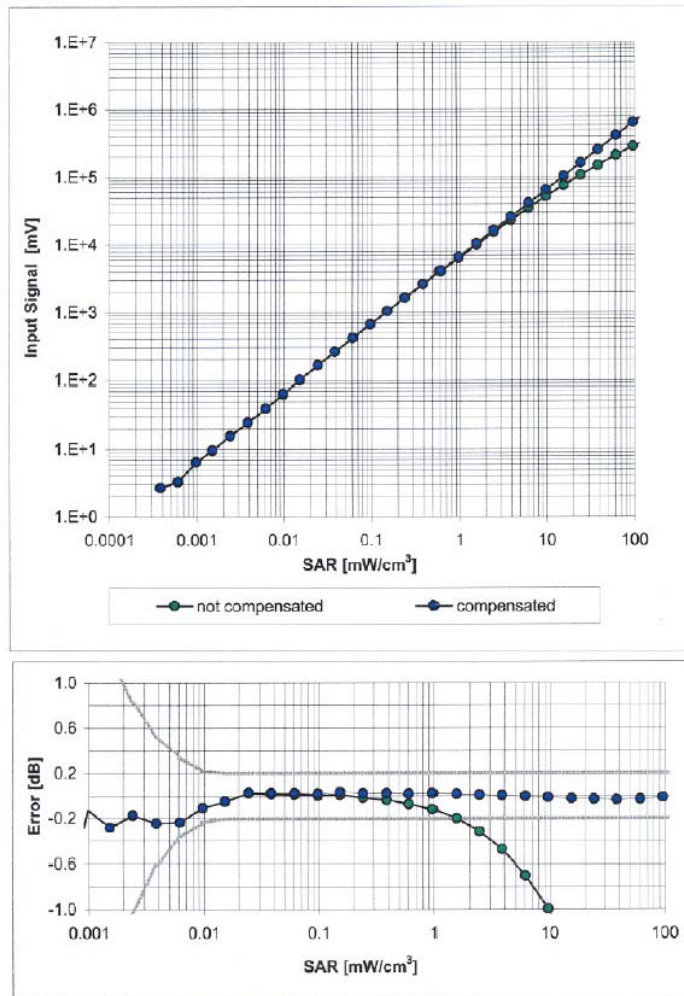
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)



ET3DV6 SN:1788

September 30, 2004

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head}) (Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)



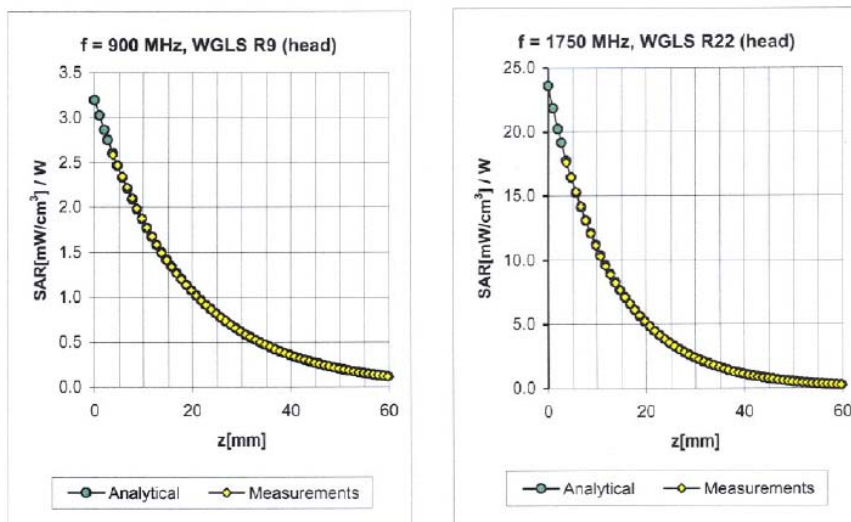
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)



ET3DV6 SN:1788

September 30, 2004

Conversion Factor Assessment



f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
835	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	1.12	1.42	6.74 ± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	1.07	1.44	6.63 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.56	2.31	5.37 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.55	2.42	5.16 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2000	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.54	2.59	4.88 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.65	2.22	4.56 ± 11.8% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	1.04	1.52	6.53 ± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.99	1.56	6.17 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.53	2.74	4.73 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.55	2.82	4.56 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2000	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.54	2.98	4.43 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.72	2.00	4.26 ± 11.8% (k=2)

^c The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY 4.3 B17 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

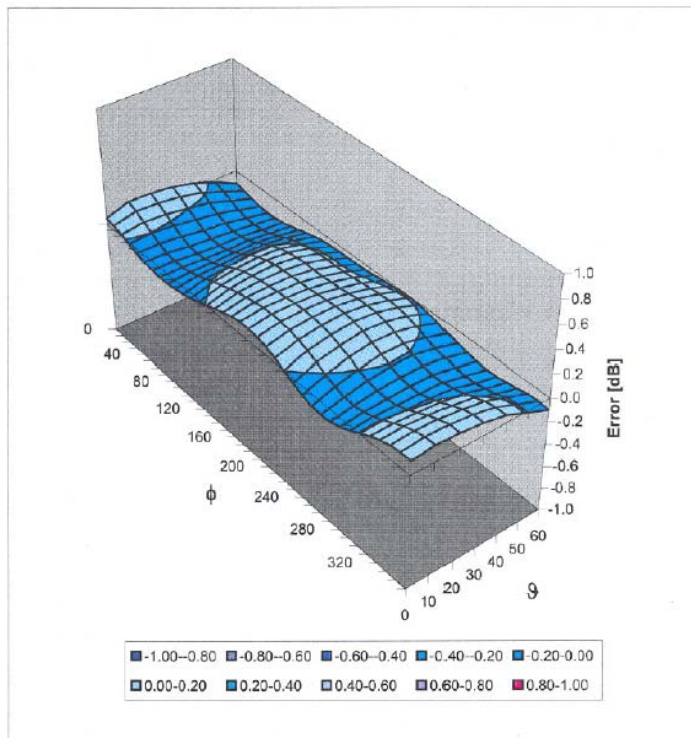


ET3DV6 SN:1788

September 30, 2004

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ , θ), $f = 900$ MHz



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



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Client **Auden**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE			
Object(s)	DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 541		
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v7 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition unit (DAE)		
Calibration date:	26.04.2004		
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance (according to the specific calibration document)		
This calibration statement documents traceability of M&TE used in the calibration procedures and conformity of the procedures with the ISO/IEC 17025 international standard.			
All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature 22 +/- 2 degrees Celsius and humidity < 75%.			
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)			
Model Type	ID #	Cal Date	Scheduled Calibration
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 8295803	8-Sep-03	Sep-04
Calibrated by:	Name Philipp Storchenegger	Function Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Fin Bornholt	Function R&D Director	Signature
Date issued: 26.04.2004			
This calibration certificate is issued as an intermediate solution until the accreditation process (based on ISO/IEC 17025 International Standard) for Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG is completed.			



1. DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1µV, full range = -100...+300 mV
 Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.738	404.586	404.348
Low Range	3.95132	3.93433	3.97979
Connector Angle to be used	in DASY System		296 °

High Range	Input (µV)	Reading (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200000	200000.3	0.00
Channel X + Input	20000	19997.5	-0.01
Channel X - Input	20000	-19993.7	-0.03
Channel Y + Input	200000	199999.5	0.00
Channel Y + Input	20000	19995.5	-0.02
Channel Y - Input	20000	-19998.2	-0.01
Channel Z + Input	200000	200000	0.00
Channel Z + Input	20000	19996.6	-0.02
Channel Z - Input	20000	-19995.1	-0.02

Low Range	Input (µV)	Reading (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000	1999.95	0.00
Channel X + Input	200	200.08	0.04
Channel X - Input	200	-200.46	0.23
Channel Y + Input	2000	2000.07	0.00
Channel Y + Input	200	200.15	0.07
Channel Y - Input	200	-199.84	-0.08
Channel Z + Input	2000	2000.04	0.00
Channel Z + Input	200	199.12	-0.44
Channel Z - Input	200	-201.33	0.67

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Reading (µV)	Low Range Reading (µV)
Channel X	200	10.14	8.76
	-200	-7.92	-9.44
Channel Y	200	-0.13	-0.13
	-200	-0.64	-1.48
Channel Z	200	-0.33	0.30
	-200	-1.32	-2.05



3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μ V)	Channel Y (μ V)	Channel Z (μ V)
Channel X	200	-	1.57	0.38
Channel Y	200	1.15	-	3.56
Channel Z	200	-1.23	-0.99	-

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	15913	16186
Channel Y	15730	15569
Channel Z	15932	17108

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec
Input 10M Ω

	Average (μ V)	min. Offset (μ V)	max. Offset (μ V)	Std. Deviation (μ V)
Channel X	0.24	-0.44	0.87	0.24
Channel Y	-2.29	-3.41	-1.33	0.33
Channel Z	-0.82	-1.95	0.03	0.33

6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance

	Zeroing (M Ω)	Measuring (M Ω)
Channel X	0.2000	199.8
Channel Y	0.2001	202.7
Channel Z	0.2000	203.0

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage

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

9. Power Consumption

typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.0	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9