1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom filled with **head simulating liquid** of the following electrical parameters at 1900 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	**38.8**	± 5%
Conductivity	**1.47 mho/m**	± 5%

The DASY4 System with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 4.96 at 1900 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feedpoint was positioned below the center marking of the flat phantom section and the dipole was oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 10mm from dipole center to the solution surface. The included distance spacer was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 15mm was aligned with the dipole. The 7x7x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration.
The dipole input power (forward power) was 250mW ± 3 %. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

2. SAR Measurement with DASY4 System

Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. 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 cm^3 (1 g) of tissue:	**41.6 mW/g** ± 16.8 % (k=2)[1]
averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue:	**21.6 mW/g** ± 16.2 % (k=2)[1]

[1] validation uncertainty

3. Dipole Impedance and Return Loss

The impedance was measured at the SMA-connector with a network analyzer and numerically transformed to the dipole feedpoint. The transformation parameters from the SMA-connector to the dipole feedpoint are:

Electrical delay:	**1.200 ns**	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	**0.993**	(voltage transmission, one direction)

The dipole was positioned at the flat phantom sections according to section 1 and the distance spacer was in place during impedance measurements.

Feedpoint impedance at 1900 MHz:	Re{Z} = **51.2 Ω**
	Im {Z} = **4.9Ω**
Return Loss at 1900 MHz	**-26.1 dB**

4. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom filled with **body simulating tissue** of the following electrical parameters at 1900 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	**52.5**	± 5%
Conductivity	**1.58 mho/m**	± 5%

The DASY4 System with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 4.57 at 1900 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feedpoint was positioned below the center marking of the flat phantom section and the dipole was oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 10mm from dipole center to the solution surface. The included distance spacer was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 15mm was aligned with the dipole. The 7x7x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration.
The dipole input power (forward power) was 250mW ± 3 %. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

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 cm^3 (1 g) of tissue:	**42.0 mW/g** ± 16.8 % (k=2)[2]
averaged over 10 cm^3 (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

Page 1 of 1

Date/Time: 02/17/04 14:13:01

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

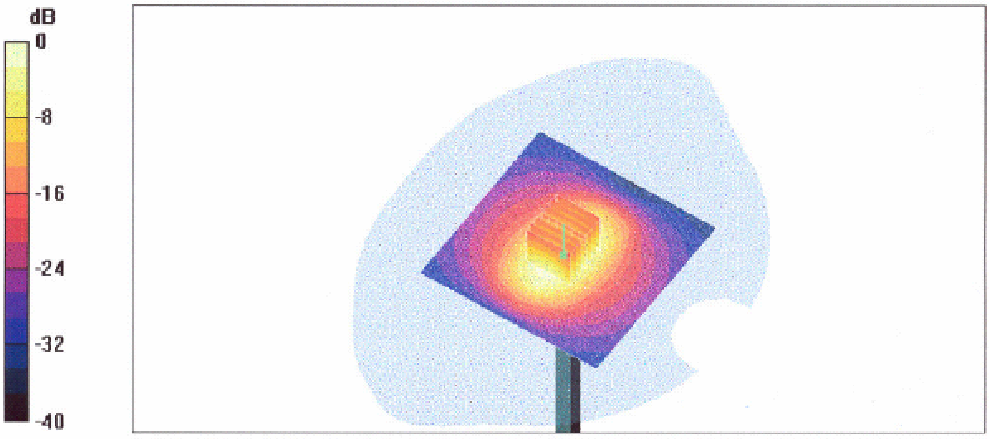
Communication System: CW-1900; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 1900 MHz;
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.47 mho/m; ε_r = 38.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

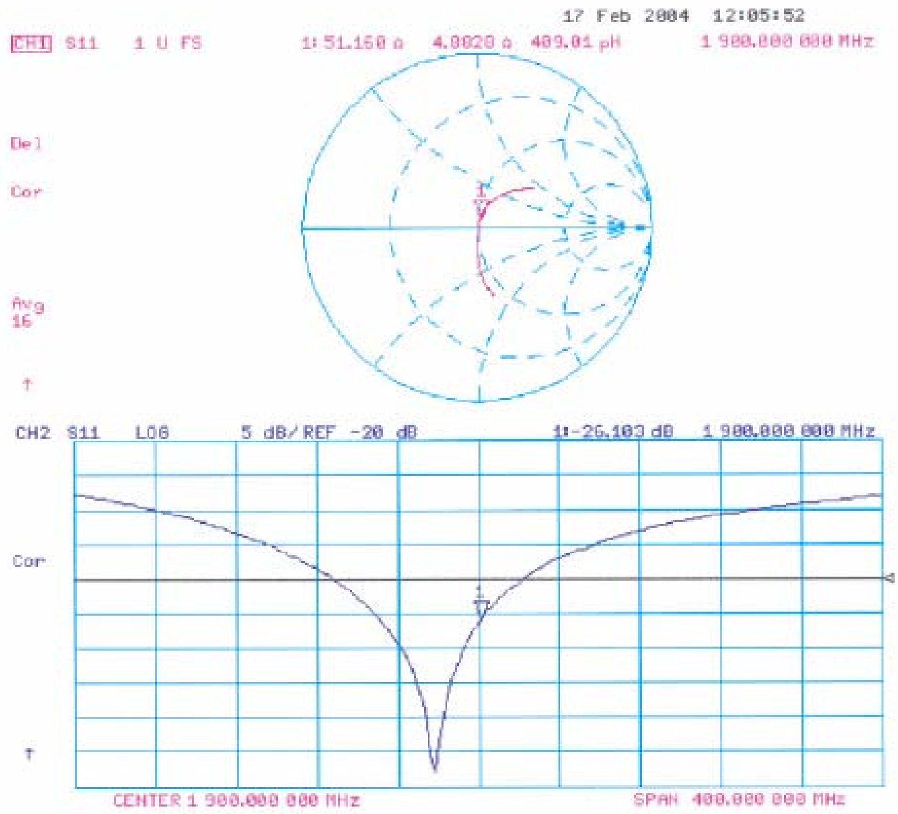
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.96, 4.96, 4.96); Calibrated: 1/23/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn411; Calibrated: 11/6/2003
- Phantom: SAM with CRP - TP1006; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1006;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.2 Build 30; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, 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



0 dB = 11.7mW/g


17 Feb 2004 12:05:52
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1 900.000 000 MHz
Del
Cor
Avg
16
CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/ REF -20 dB
1:-26.103 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz
Cor
CENTER 1 900.000 000 MHz
SPAN 400.000 000 MHz

Date/Time: 02/09/04 15:58:45

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

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

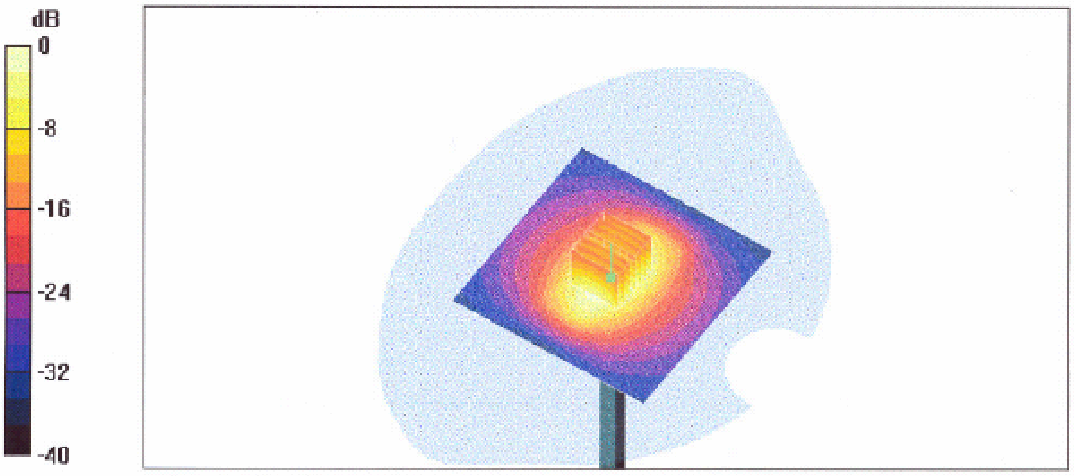
Communication System: CW-1900; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Muscle 1900 MHz;
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; $\sigma = 1.58$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 52.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

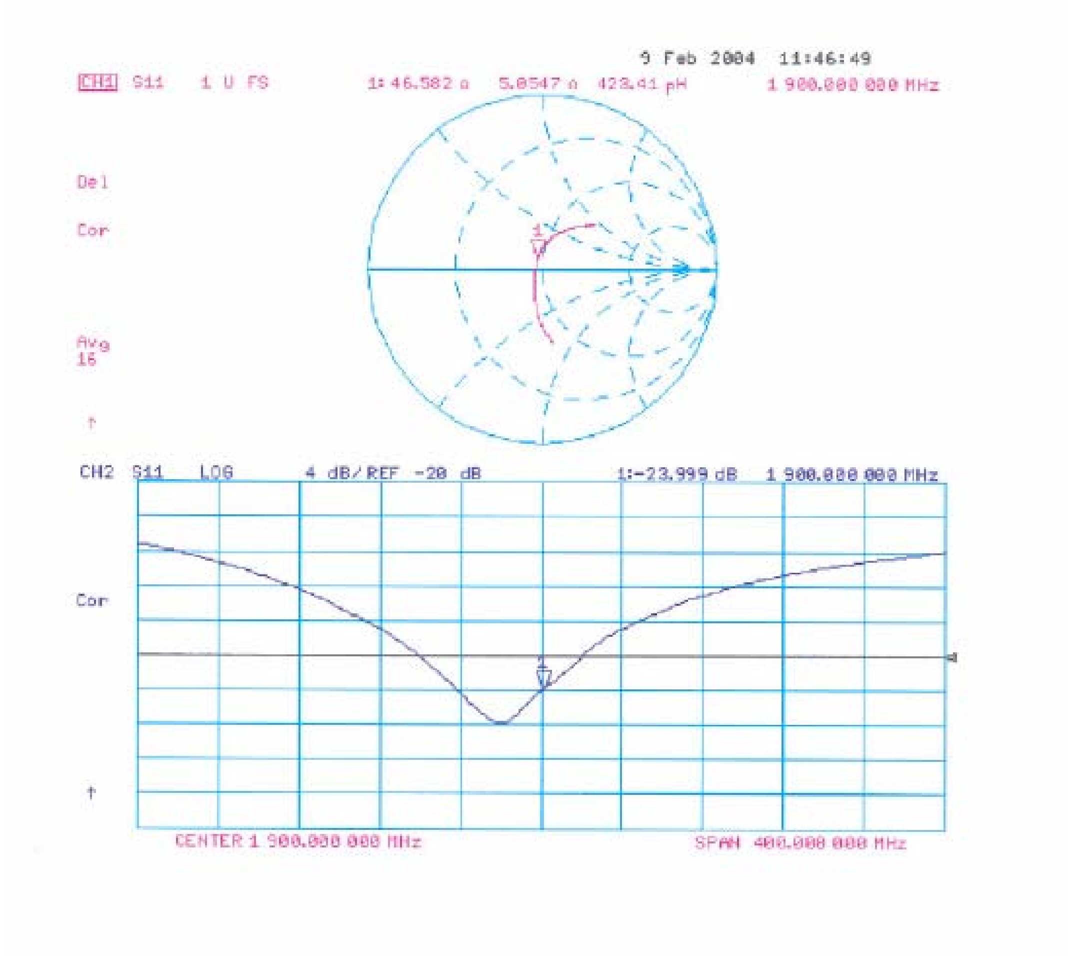
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.57, 4.57, 4.57); Calibrated: 1/23/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 - SN411; Calibrated: 11/6/2003
- Phantom: SAM with CRP - TP1006; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1006;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.2 Build 25; Postprocessing SW: 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



0 dB = 11.9mW/g


9 Feb 2004 11:46:49
CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 46.582 Ω 5.0547 Ω 423.41 pH 1 900.000 000 MHz
Del
Cor
Avg
16
CH2 S11 LOG 4 dB/ REF -20 dB 1:-23.999 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz
Cor
CENTER 1 900.000 000 MHz
SPAN 400.000 000 MHz

Calibration Laboratory of
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The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA 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)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	5-May-04 (METAS, No. 251-00388)	May-05
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	5-May-04 (METAS, No. 251-00388)	May-05
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	3-Apr-03 (METAS, No. 251-00403)	Aug-05
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	3-May-04 (METAS, No. 251-00389)	May-05
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	3-Apr-03 (METAS, No. 251-00404)	Aug-05
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN:3013	8-Jan-04 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan04)	Jan-05
DAE4	SN: 617	26-May-04 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-617_May04)	May-05

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092180	18-Sep-02 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-03)	In house check: Oct 05
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Dec-03)	In house check: Dec-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-03)	In house check: Nov 04

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Nico Vetterli	Laboratory Technician	D. Vetter
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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Swiss Calibration Service

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,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., ϑ = 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:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- *NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,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*.
- *DCPx,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 ≤ 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 *NORMx,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.

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!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1788

Sensitivity in Free Space[A]

NormX	**1.68** ± 9.9%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$
NormY	**1.70** ± 9.9%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$
NormZ	**1.74** ± 9.9%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$

Diode Compression[B]

DCP X	**94** mV
DCP Y	**94** mV
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%.

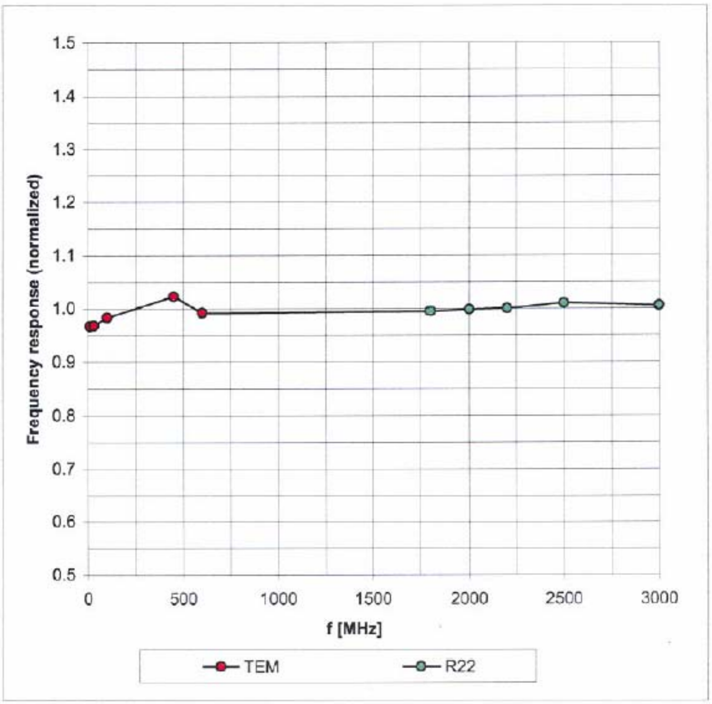
[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

[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: ± 6.3% (k=2)

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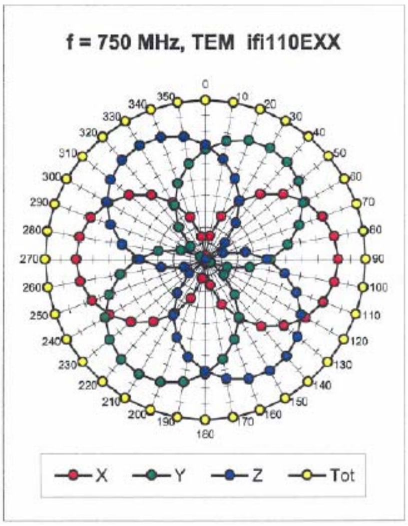
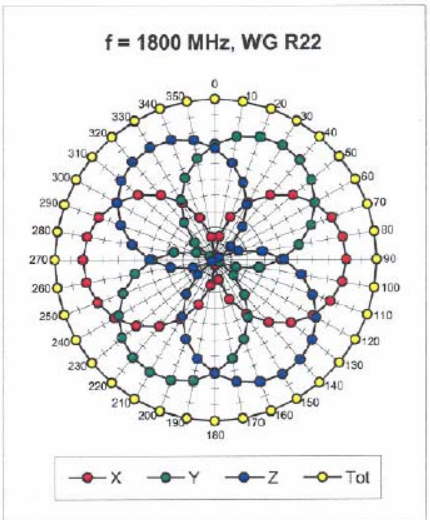
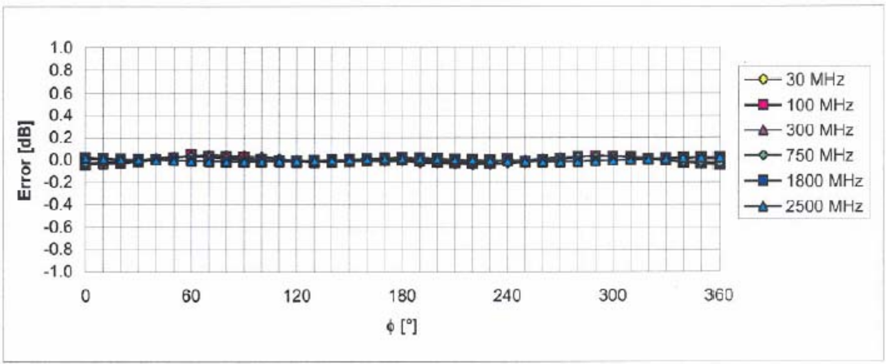
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0°$







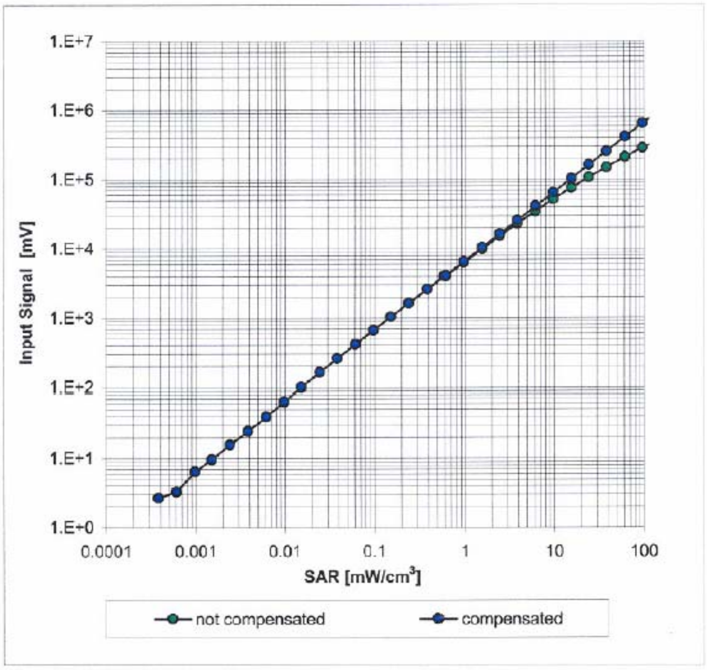
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

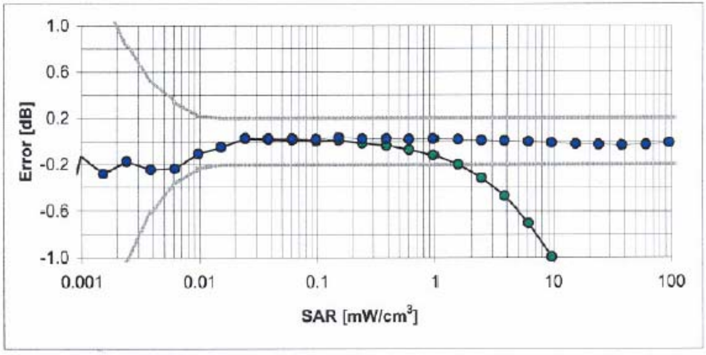
ET3DV6 SN:1788

September 30, 2004

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)





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

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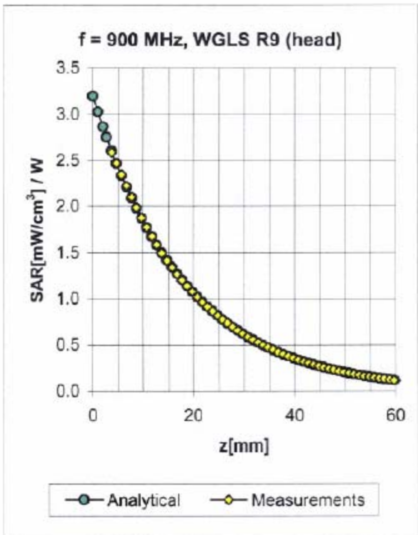
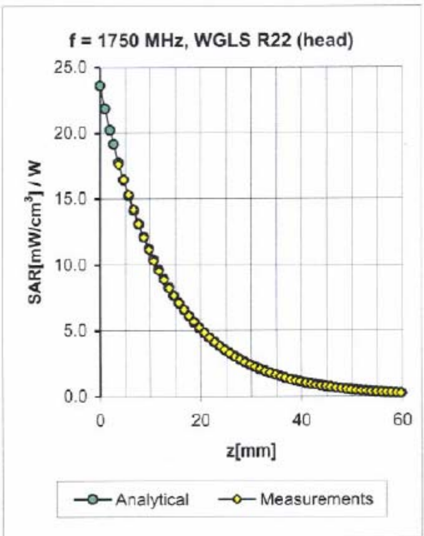
Conversion Factor Assessment





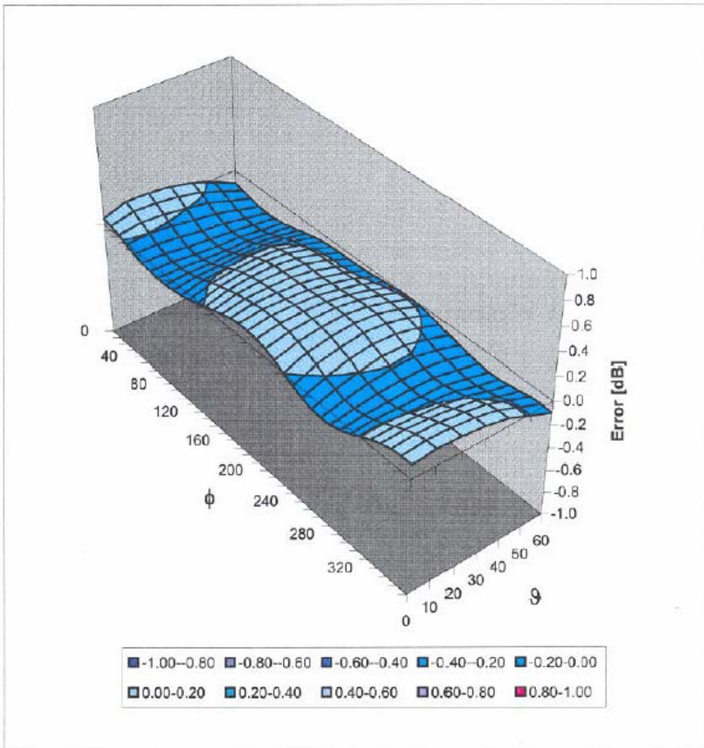
f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][c]	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty	
835	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	1.12	1.42	6.74	± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	1.07	1.44	6.63	± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.56	2.31	5.37	± 11.0% (k=2)
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: ± 2.6% (k=2)