

**Tissue Parameters****Recipe for liquids below 1GHz:**

Water 35-58%

Sugar 40-60%

Salt 0-6%

Hydroxyethyl-cellulose &lt;0.3%

Preventol-D7 0.1-0.7%

**Recipe for liquids above 1GHz:**

Water 52-75%

DGBE 25-48%

Salt &lt;1.0%

SAR measurements were made within 24 hours of the measurement of liquid parameters.

**850MHz Body Liquid:**

Date	Freq. (MHz)	Rel. Perm.	Condy (S/m)
2011-09-26	824.7	54.9	0.988
	835	54.77	1.001
	836.52	54.75	1.002
	848.31	54.57	1.015
2011-09-27	824.7	54.26	0.979
	835	54.08	0.991
	836.52	54.09	0.995
	848.31	53.94	1.009

**1900MHz Body Liquid:**

Date	Freq. (MHz)	Rel. Perm.	Condy (S/m)
2011-10-05	1851.25	53.44	1.448
	1880	53.96	1.471
	1900	52.72	1.467
	1908.75	52.66	1.461

**Test Equipment****SAR1 Lab**

<b>Instrument description</b>	<b>Supplier / Manufacturer</b>	<b>Model</b>	<b>Serial No.</b>	<b>Calibration (date)</b>	<b>Calibration Due (date)</b>
Robot	Staubli	TX90	F10/5D3NA 1/A/01	N/A	N/A
SAM Twin Phantom	Speag	SM 000 T01 DA	1592	N/A	N/A
Elliptical Phantom	Speag	QD OVA 001 BB	1092	N/A	N/A
Software	Speag	Dasy52.6.2.482	N/A	N/A	N/A
Device Holder	Speag	SD 000H01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Data Acquisition Electronics	Speag	DAE4	1233	2010/10/13	2011/10/13
SAR Probe	Speag	ES3DV3	3244	2010-10-13	2011-10-13

**SAR 3 Lab**

<b>Instrument description</b>	<b>Supplier / Manufacturer</b>	<b>Model</b>	<b>Serial No.</b>	<b>Calibration (date)</b>	<b>Calibration Due (date)</b>
Robot	Staubli	TX90	F11/5G2MA 1/C/01	N/A	N/A
SAM Twin Phantom	Speag	SM 000 T01 DA	1637	N/A	N/A
SAM Twin Phantom	Speag	SM 000 T01 DA	1638	N/A	N/A
Elliptical Phantom	Speag	QD OVA 001 BB	1124	N/A	N/A
Software	Speag	Dasy52.6.2.482	N/A	N/A	N/A
Device Holder	Speag	SD 000H01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Data Acquisition Electronics	Speag	DAE4	1266	2011/05/30	2012/05/30
SAR Probe	Speag	ES3DV3	3261	2011/08/18	2012/08/18

**Shared Equipment**

<b>Instrument description</b>	<b>Supplier / Manufacturer</b>	<b>Model</b>	<b>Serial No.</b>	<b>Calibration (date)</b>	<b>Calibration Due (date)</b>
850 MHz Body Tissue Simulant	Speag	MSL 900	110518-7	2011/09/26 – 2011/09/27	N/A
1900 MHz Body Tissue Simulant	Speag	MSL 1900	110530-3	2011/10/05	N/A
835 MHz Dipole	Speag	D835V2	4D113	2011-01-10	2012-01-10
1900 MHz Dipole	Speag	D1900V2	5D135	2011-01-05	2012-01-05
Network Analyzer	Agilent	E753ES	US39172511	2011/06/22	2012/06/22
Calibration Kit	HP	85052D	2830A00748	2011/03/22	2012/03/22
Directional coupler	Werlatone	C6529	11249	N/A	N/A
RF Amplifier	Vectawave	VTL5400	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dielectric Measurement Kit	IndexSAR	Di-Line	N/A	N/A	N/A
Synthesized CW Generator	Agilent	8371213	US37101255	N/A	N/A
Power Meter	Agilent	E4419B	MY45101996	2011/07/29	2012/07/29
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9300A	MY41498484	2011/08/05	2012/08/05
Power Sensor	Agilent	E9300A	MY41498492	2011/08/05	2012/08/05

SAR Test Report No: SAR\_CETE4\_015\_11001\_RDU71CW

FCC ID: L6ARDU70CW

IC ID: 2503A-RDU70CW

Date of Report: 2011-10-20



## Appendix C

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### **Equipment Calibration/Performance Documents:**

*Attached:*

*SAR Probe ES3DV3 Calibration Report*

*835 MHz Dipole Calibration Report*

*1900 MHz Dipole Calibration Report*



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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 **Cetecom USA**

Certificate No: **ES3-3244\_Oct10**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3244**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-23.v3 and QA CAL-25.v2  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **October 13, 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 E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01160)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-09 (No. ES3-3013_Dec09)	Dec-10
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-660_Apr10)	Apr-11

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	

Issued: October 13, 2010

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





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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 $\varphi$	$\varphi$ 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 effect 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.
- 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:3244

Manufactured:	May 5, 2009
Calibrated:	October 13, 2010

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

**DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3244****Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	1.31	1.37	1.34	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	94.5	99.7	94.3	

**Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dBuV	C	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	140.4	$\pm 2.6\%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	146.5	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	141.5	
10021	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	9.20	X	2.29	62.16	14.55	43.4	$\pm 4.7\%$
			Y	2.62	65.02	15.26	44.5	
			Z	2.03	61.64	14.13	42.9	
10039	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	5.30	X	3.61	58.73	15.04	47.3	$\pm 2.9\%$
			Y	3.76	59.88	15.47	48.4	
			Z	3.68	59.18	15.22	47.7	
10072	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 12 Mbps)	9.75	X	7.42	59.79	16.86	45.2	$\pm 3.1\%$
			Y	7.30	59.86	16.83	46.1	
			Z	7.39	59.85	16.90	45.4	

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 maximum deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3244

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>c</sup>	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	6.09	6.09	6.09	0.97	1.07 ± 11.0%
900	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	6.02	6.02	6.02	0.95	1.08 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	5.20	5.20	5.20	0.36	1.75 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	5.02	5.02	5.02	0.40	1.72 ± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	4.85	4.85	4.85	0.46	1.59 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.41	1.78 ± 11.0%

<sup>c</sup> The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 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.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3244

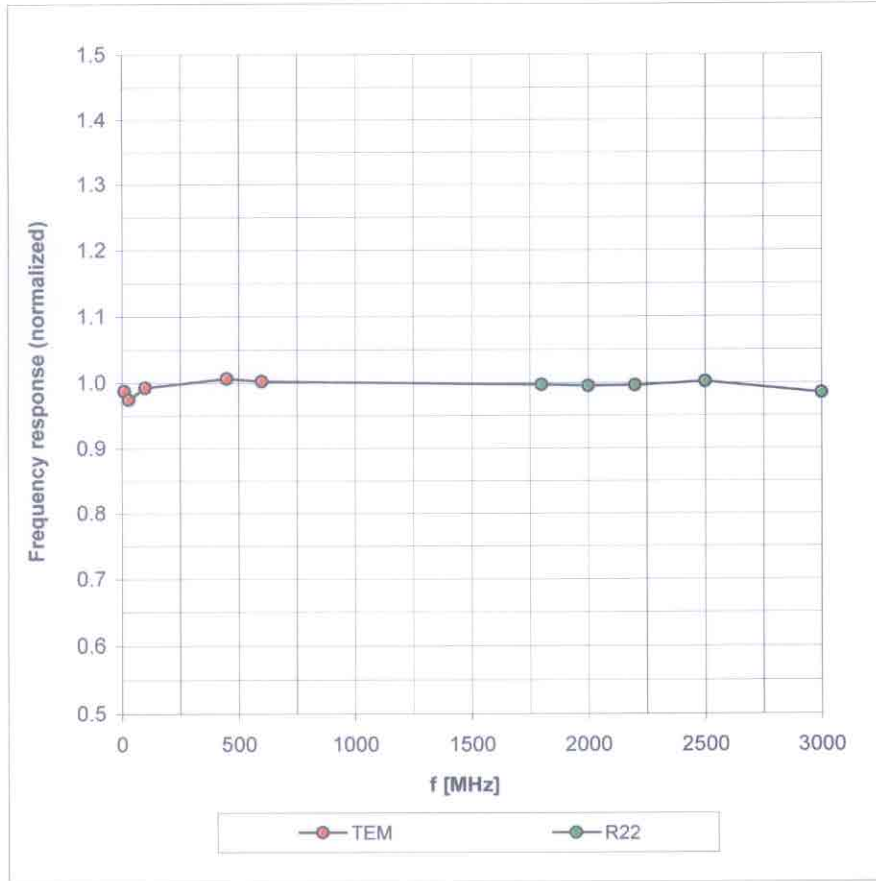
### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>c</sup>	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	6.05	6.05	6.05	0.80	1.18 ± 11.0%
900	± 50 / ± 100	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	5.96	5.96	5.96	0.79	1.19 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	4.85	4.85	4.85	0.31	2.22 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	4.62	4.62	4.62	0.35	2.21 ± 11.0%
1950	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	4.75	4.75	4.75	0.35	2.18 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	4.24	4.24	4.24	0.75	1.24 ± 11.0%

<sup>c</sup> The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 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.

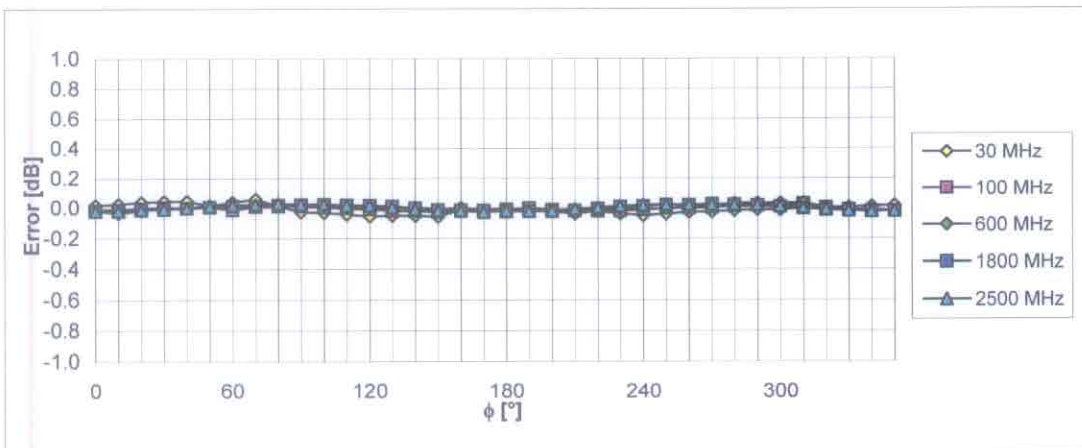
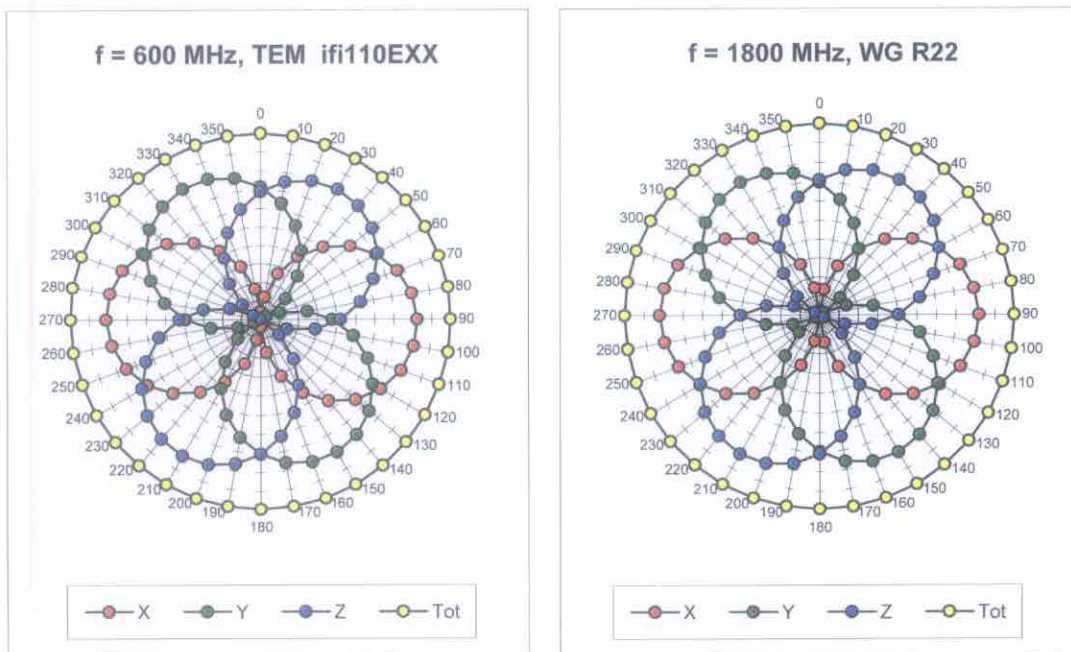
# Frequency Response of E-Field

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



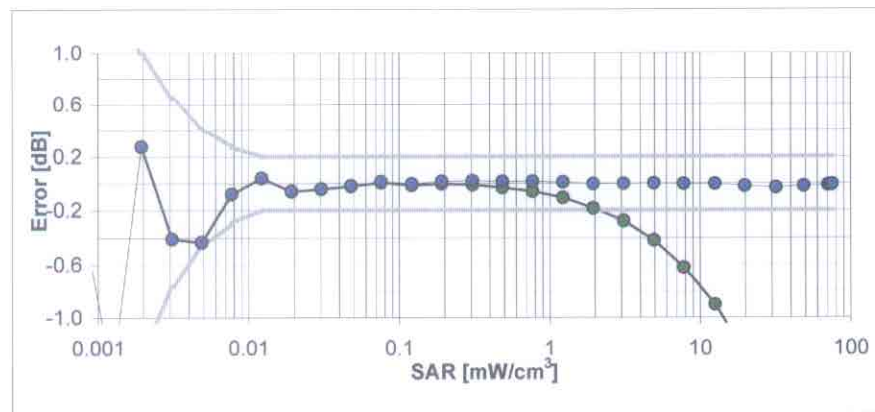
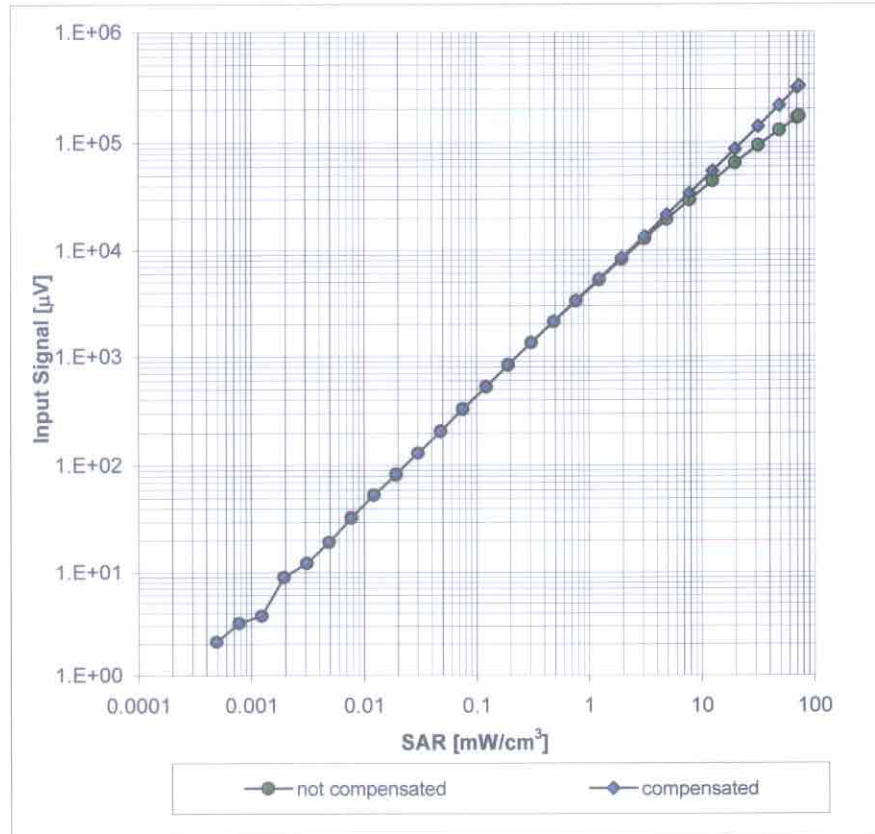
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

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



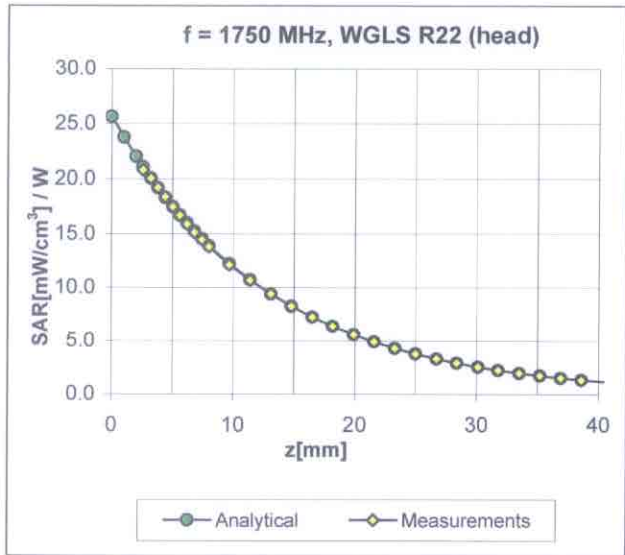
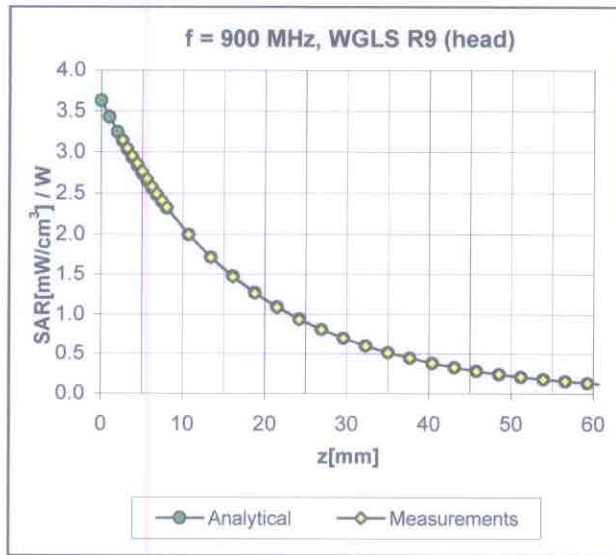
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )

### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)



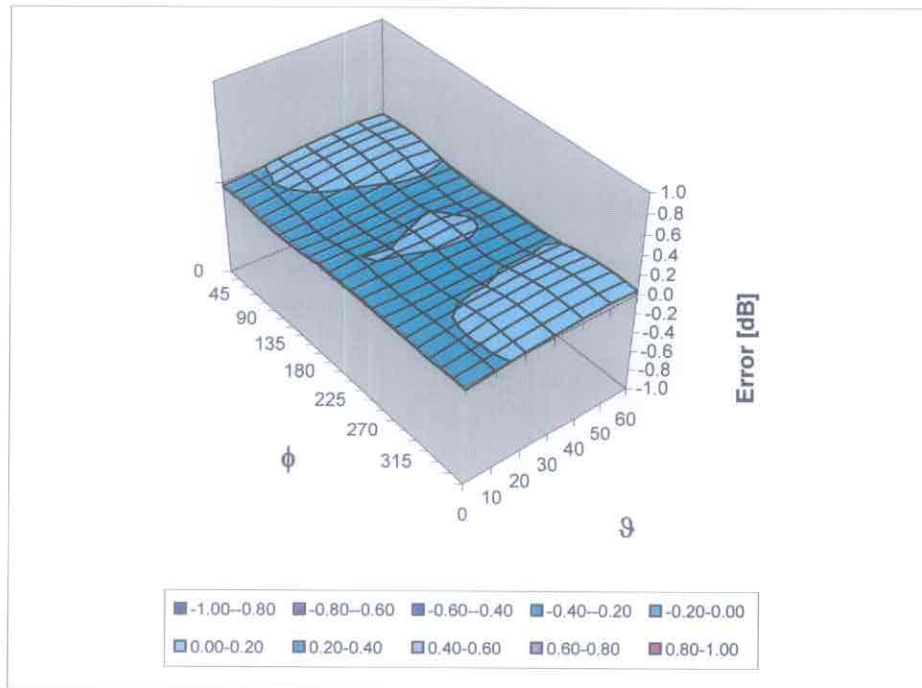
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

## Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error ( $\phi, \vartheta$ ), f = 900 MHz



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



## Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
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	4.0 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



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Cetecom USA**

Certificate No: **ES3-3261\_Aug11**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3261**

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

Calibration date: **August 18, 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 ± 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	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01369)	Apr-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01370)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-10 (No. ES3-3013_Dec10)	Dec-11
DAE4	SN: 654	3-May-11 (No. DAE4-654_May11)	May-12
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Claudio Leubler</b>	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Name <b>Katja Pokovic</b>	Function Technical Manager	

Issued: August 18, 2011

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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<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 ES3DV3

## SN:3261

Manufactured: January 25, 2010  
Calibrated: August 18, 2011

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



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3261

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu V/(V/m)^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	1.14	1.25	1.23	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	102.1	100.3	99.3	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	149.6	$\pm 3.0\%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	148.2	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	115.5	
10021	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	9.20	X	7.83	83.6	22.6	117.9	$\pm 1.7\%$
			Y	30.28	99.6	29.1	124.1	
			Z	29.84	99.6	29.5	142.3	
10039	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	5.30	X	5.01	65.9	19.1	116.9	$\pm 1.2\%$
			Y	5.41	66.2	19.0	121.3	
			Z	5.66	67.2	19.8	131.8	
10072	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS/OFDM, 12 Mbps)	9.75	X	10.32	69.6	23.2	103.7	$\pm 4.6\%$
			Y	12.61	72.8	24.4	124.8	
			Z	13.65	75.5	26.3	138.0	
10100	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	7.34	X	7.76	68.4	21.4	131.5	$\pm 2.7\%$
			Y	8.00	68.7	21.3	133.6	
			Z	8.34	70.0	22.4	144.6	
10101	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, 16-QAM)	8.93	X	9.73	70.2	23.2	140.7	$\pm 3.5\%$
			Y	10.02	70.3	23.0	144.9	
			Z	9.66	69.4	22.8	107.9	
10154	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	7.40	X	7.27	67.5	21.0	125.3	$\pm 2.7\%$
			Y	7.58	67.7	20.8	129.6	
			Z	7.90	68.9	21.9	139.9	
10155	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	8.10	X	8.39	68.8	22.0	132.2	$\pm 3.0\%$
			Y	8.77	68.8	21.7	138.4	
			Z	9.10	70.0	22.8	149.7	
10175	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	6.50	X	5.29	66.0	19.9	109.4	$\pm 1.4\%$
			Y	5.72	66.2	19.7	114.3	
			Z	6.00	67.2	20.5	124.5	
10176	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, 16-QAM)	7.20	X	6.32	68.9	22.0	149.5	$\pm 2.2\%$
			Y	6.56	67.4	20.7	115.6	
			Z	6.89	68.5	21.5	126.7	

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:3261

### 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	6.37	6.37	6.37	1.00	1.00	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.16	6.16	6.16	1.00	1.00	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.05	6.05	6.05	1.00	1.00	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.18	5.18	5.18	1.00	1.07	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.02	5.02	5.02	0.93	1.10	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	4.89	4.89	4.89	0.94	1.13	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.40	4.40	4.40	0.77	1.26	± 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:3261

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

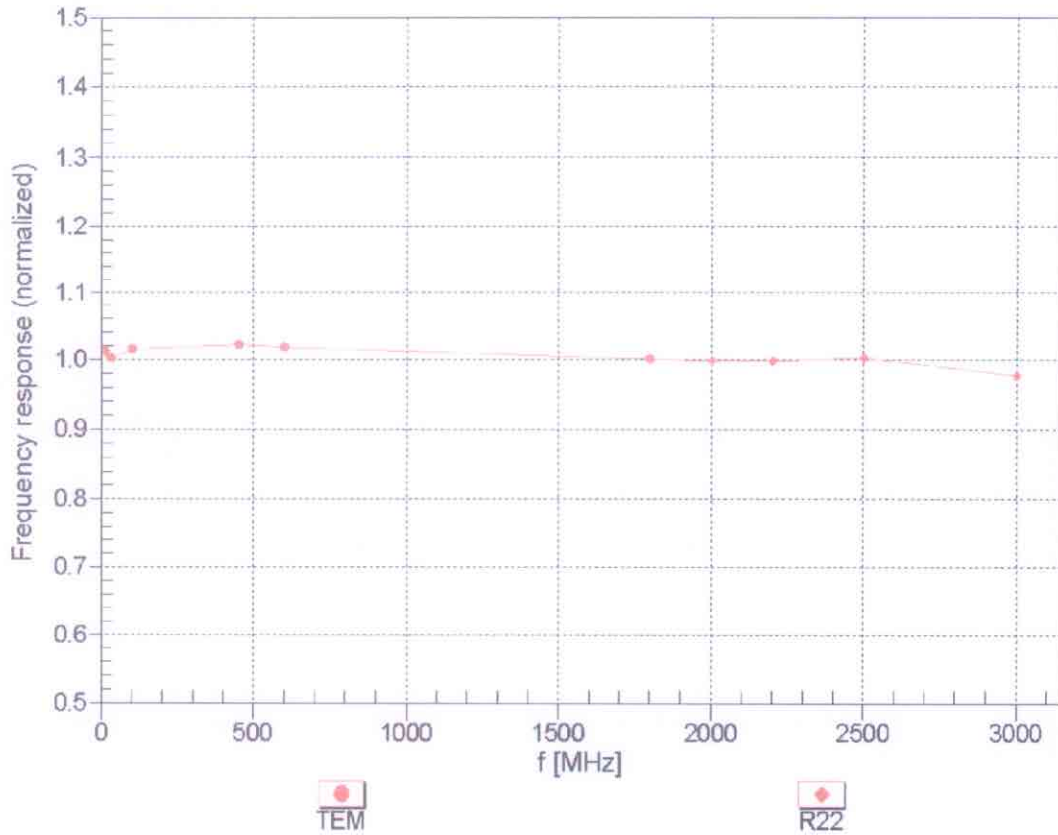
f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.20	6.20	6.20	1.00	1.17	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.17	6.17	6.17	1.00	1.00	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.06	6.06	6.06	1.00	1.00	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.80	4.80	4.80	1.00	1.17	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.57	4.57	4.57	1.00	1.15	± 12.0 %
1950	53.3	1.52	4.71	4.71	4.71	1.00	1.16	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.16	4.16	4.16	1.00	1.07	± 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)

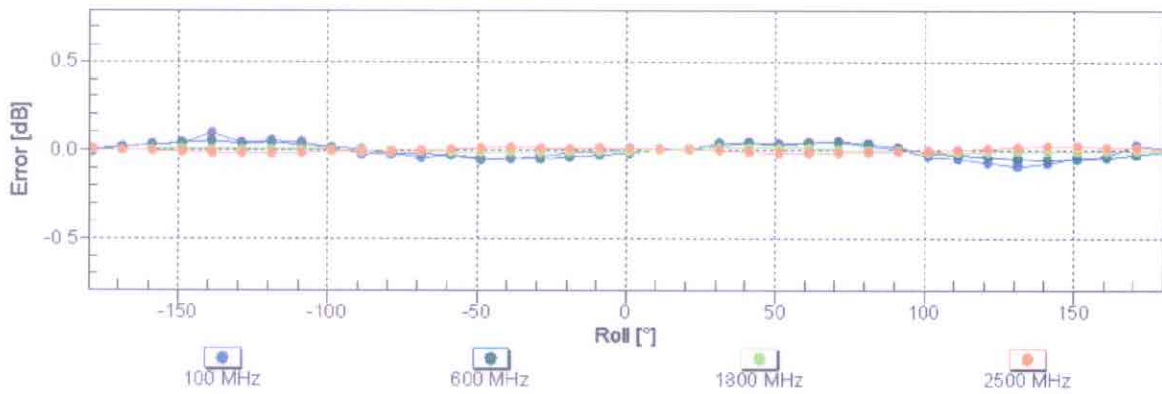
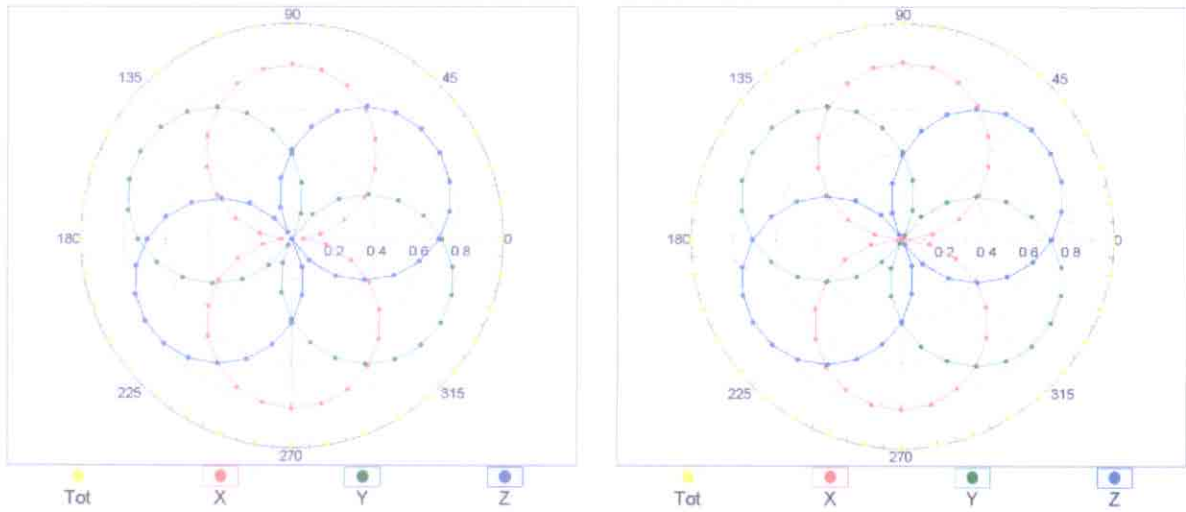


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

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

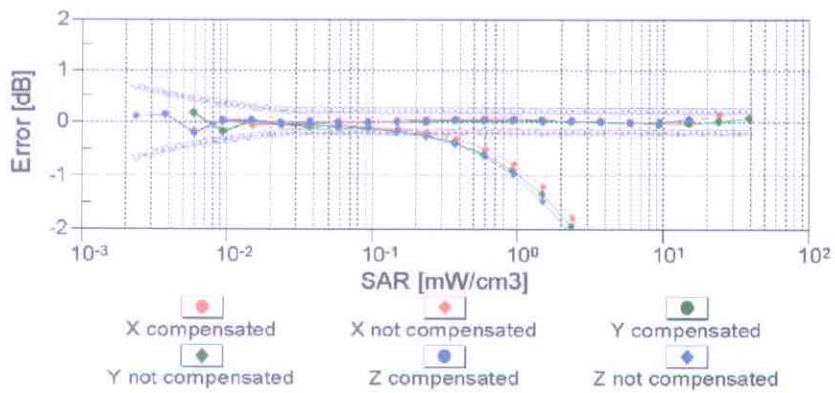
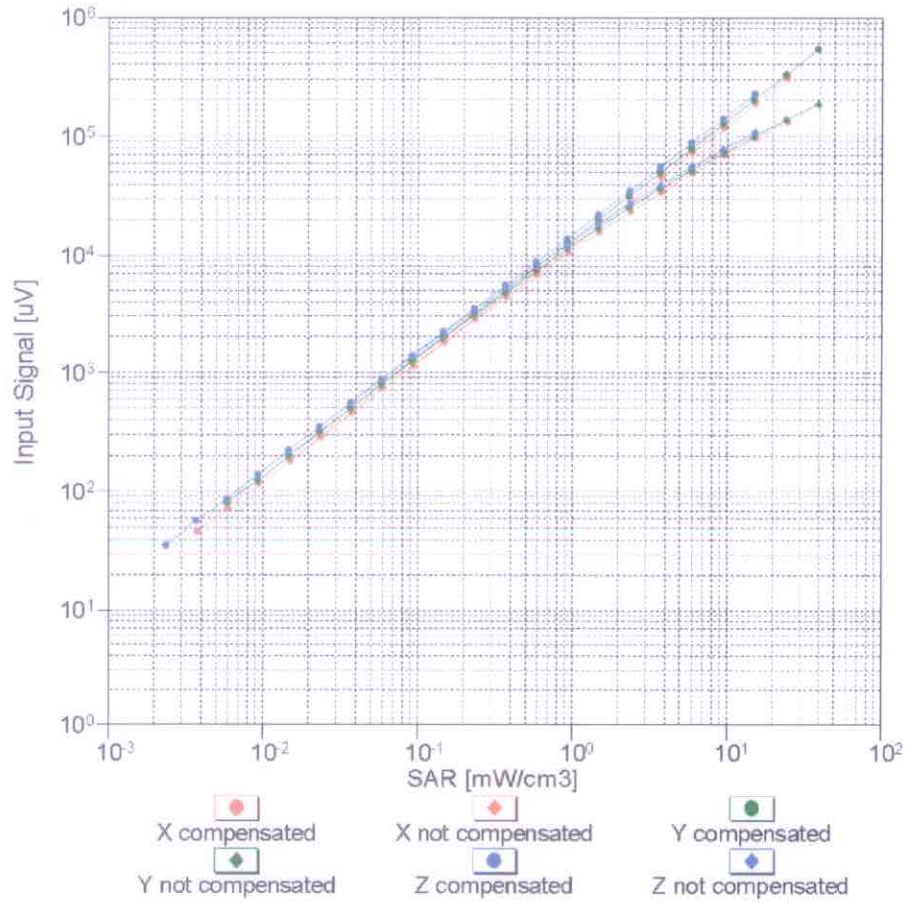
f=600 MHz, TEM

f=1800 MHz, R22



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

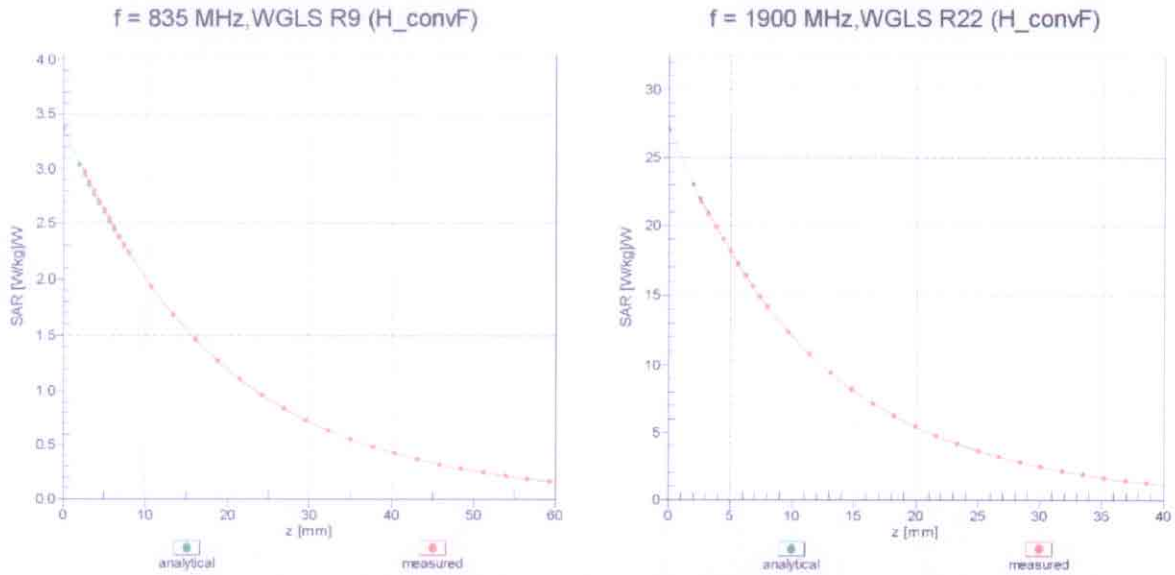
### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)



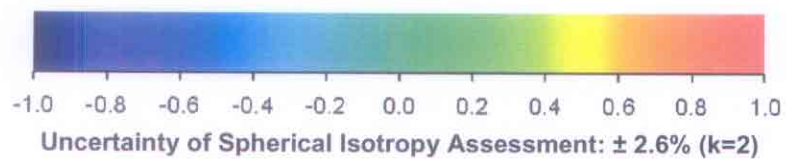
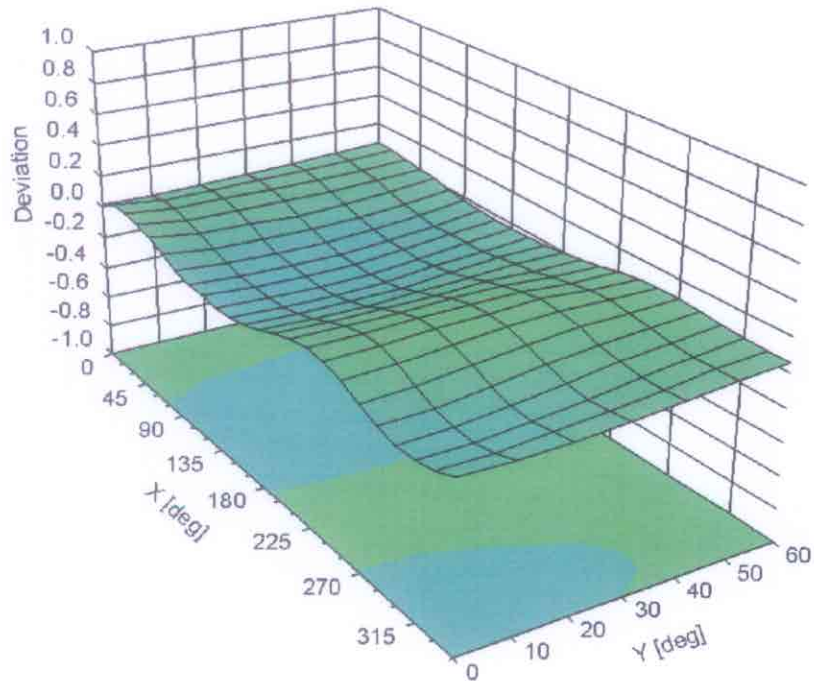
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)



# Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error ( $\phi, \vartheta$ ), f = 900 MHz





## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3261

### Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
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



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Cetecom USA**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d113\_Jan11**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d113**

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

Calibration date: **January 10, 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 ( $22 \pm 3$ )°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: 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-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by: **Jeton Kastrati**      Name: **Jeton Kastrati**      Function: **Laboratory Technician**

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

Signature

Issued: January 10, 2011

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
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	V52.6
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	41.3 $\pm$ 6 %	0.89 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.0 $\pm$ 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	2.41 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.64 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>9.69 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	1.57 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.28 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>6.31 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	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.1 ± 6 %	0.99 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.6 ± 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	2.54 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	10.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>9.96 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.67 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.68 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>6.59 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.3 $\Omega$ - 2.2 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 30.1 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.1 $\Omega$ - 4.1 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.8 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.394 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	May 26, 2010



## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 03.01.2011 14:35:06

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d113**

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

Medium: HSL900

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.89 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 40.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.03, 6.03, 6.03); 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, V52.6.1 Build (408)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

**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 = 57.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00506 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.63 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.41 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.57 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.59 mW/g

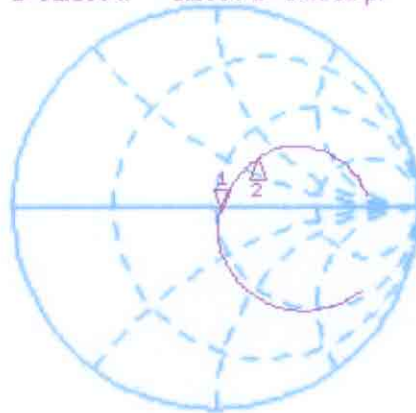


# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

3 Jan 2011 12:04:11

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 52.295  $\Omega$  -2.2363  $\Omega$  85.231 pF 835.000 000 MHz

\*  
De1  
Cor



CH1 Markers  
2: 64.754  $\Omega$   
33.477  $\Omega$   
900.000 MHz

Avg  
16

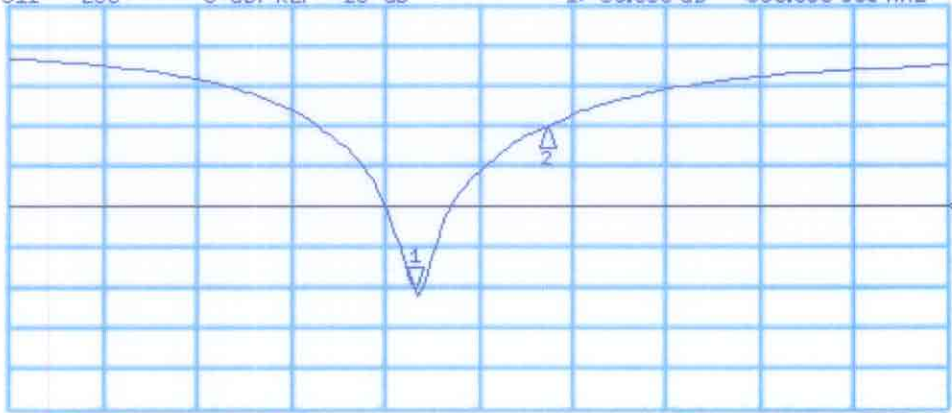
↑

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -30.066 dB 835.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg  
16

↑



CH2 Markers  
2: -10.284 dB  
900.000 MHz

START 635.000 000 MHz

STOP 1 100.000 000 MHz

## DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 10.01.2011 10:33:12

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d113**

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

Medium: MSL900

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.86, 5.86, 5.86); 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, V52.6.1 Build (408)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

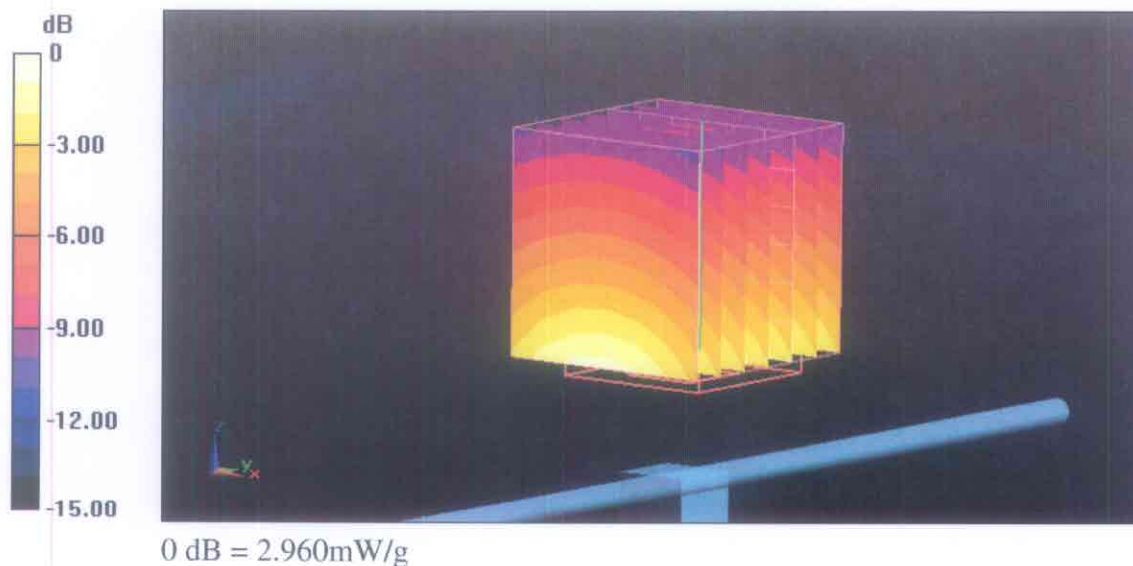
**Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.484 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0072 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.752 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.54 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.67 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.963 mW/g

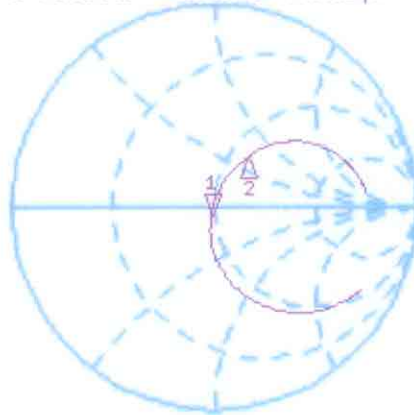


# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

10 Jan 2011 10:28:12

CH1 S11 1 U FS 1: 48.055  $\Omega$  -4.0527  $\Omega$  47.031 pF 835.000 000 MHz

\*  
Del  
Cor

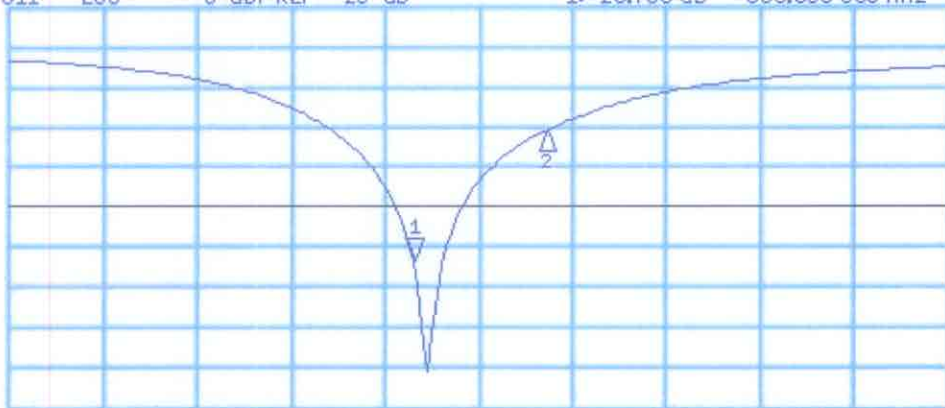


CH1 Markers  
2: 60.053  $\Omega$   
32.367  $\Omega$   
900.000 MHz

Avg  
16  
↑

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1: -26.788 dB 835.000 000 MHz

Cor



CH2 Markers  
2: -10.589 dB  
900.000 MHz

Avg  
16  
↑

START 635.000 000 MHz

STOP 1 100.000 000 MHz





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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Cetecom USA**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d135\_Jan11**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d135**

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

Calibration date: **January 05, 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 ± 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-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
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-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: January 5, 2011

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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	V52.6
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 ± 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 ± 0.2) °C	38.5 ± 6 %	1.43 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(20.6 ± 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	10.3 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	41.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>40.5 mW /g ± 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	5.33 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.1 mW /g ± 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	52.9 ± 6 %	1.56 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.2 ± 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	10.2 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	40.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>40.1 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.36 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.3 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$52.8 \Omega + 7.6 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.2 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$47.3 \Omega + 7.3 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.0 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.205 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	April 14, 2010

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 04.01.2011 11:41:00

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d135**

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

Medium: HSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.42$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  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: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6 Build (401)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

**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 = 97.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.031 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.33 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.6 mW/g



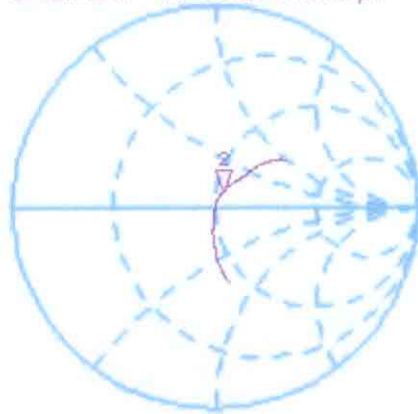
0 dB = 12.6mW/g

# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

4 Jan 2011 10:40:28

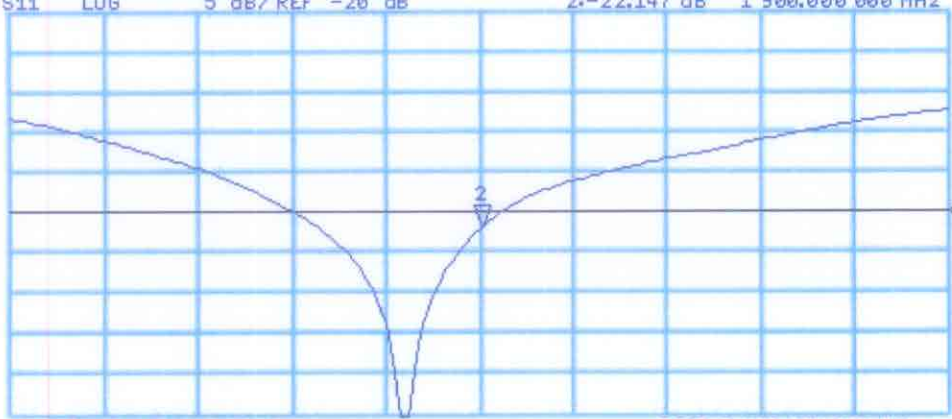
[CH1] S11 1 U FS 2: 52.752  $\Omega$  7.5566  $\Omega$  632.99  $\mu\text{H}$  1 900.000 000 MHz

\*  
Del  
CA  
Avg  
16  
↑



CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 2:-22.147 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

CA  
Avg  
16  
↑



START 1 700.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 100.000 000 MHz



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 05.01.2011 10:23:19

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d135**

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

Medium: MSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.56$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  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: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6 Build (401)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

**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 = 96.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.042 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.36 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.9 mW/g

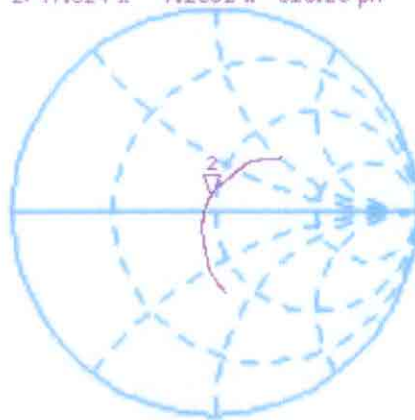


# Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

5 Jan 2011 09:39:56

CH1 S11 1 U FS 2: 47.324  $\Omega$  7.2852  $\Omega$  610.25  $\mu$ H 1 900.000 000 MHz

\*  
De 1  
Ca



Avg  
16

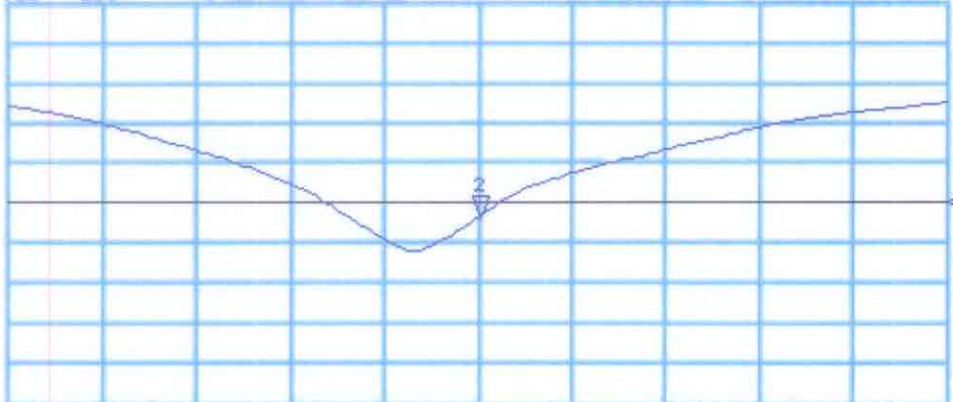
↑

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 2: -21.990 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

Ca

Avg  
16

↑



START 1 700.000 000 MHz

STOP 2 100.000 000 MHz