

APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Latitude XT2 XFR; Type: Convertable Tablet PC with
850/1900 CDMA/EVDO/GSM/GPRS/EDGE/HSPA WWAN Radio; Serial: SAR**

Communication System: GSM850 GPRS; 2 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: 835 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$$f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}; \sigma = 0.98 \text{ mho/m}; \epsilon_r = 53.2; \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 10-07-2009; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.1°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(5.85, 5.85, 5.85); Calibrated: 9/18/2009

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 5/14/2009

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mode: GPRS850, Body SAR, Tablet Position, Mid.ch Right Edge, 2 Tx Slots

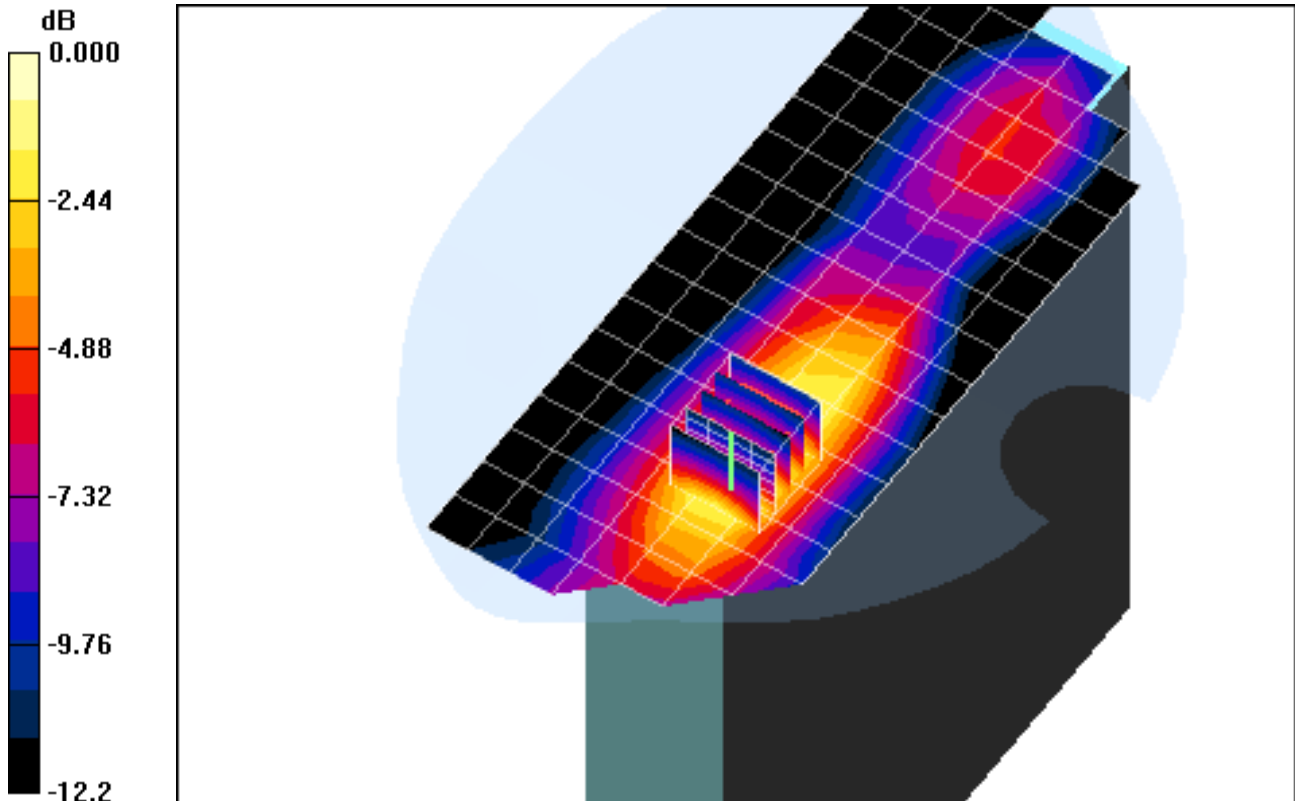
Area Scan (8x21x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 19.5 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.499 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.282 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.172 mW/g



0 dB = 0.349mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Latitude XT2 XFR; Type: Convertable Tablet PC with
850/1900 CDMA/EVDO/GSM/GPRS/EDGE/HSPA WWAN Radio; Serial: SAR**

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$$f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}; \sigma = 0.98 \text{ mho/m}; \epsilon_r = 53.2; \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 10-08-2009; Ambient Temp: 24.5 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(5.85, 5.85, 5.85); Calibrated: 9/18/2009

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 5/14/2009

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mode: WCDMA850, Body SAR, Tablet Position, Mid.ch, Right Edge

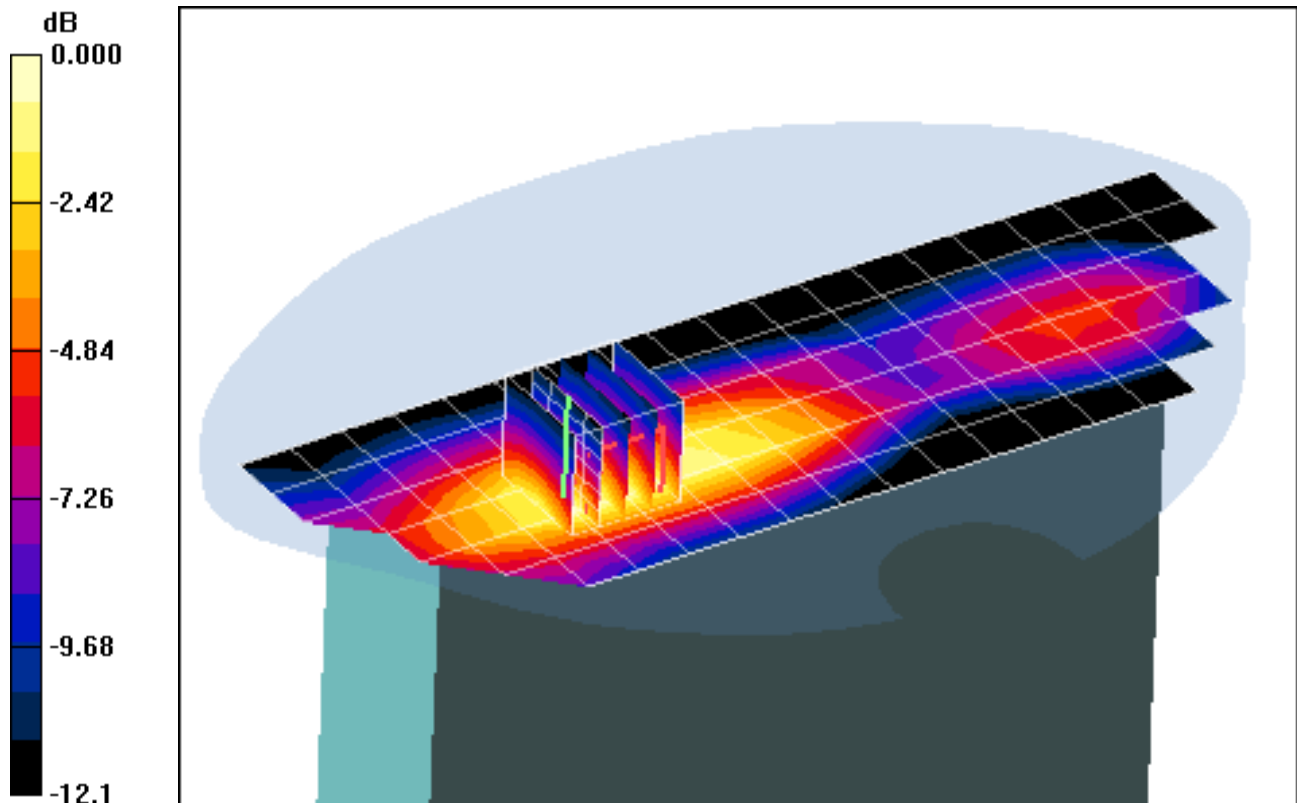
Area Scan (7x21x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.19 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.363 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.205 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.126 mW/g



0 dB = 0.255mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Latitude XT2 XFR; Type: Convertable Tablet PC with
850/1900 CDMA/EVDO/GSM/GPRS/EDGE/HSPA WWAN Radio; Serial: SAR**

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 835 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$$f = 836.52 \text{ MHz}; \sigma = 0.98 \text{ mho/m}; \epsilon_r = 53.2; \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 10-08-2009; Ambient Temp: 24.5 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(5.85, 5.85, 5.85); Calibrated: 9/18/2009

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 5/14/2009

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mode: EvDO Rev 0, Body SAR, Tablet Position, Mid.ch, Right Edge

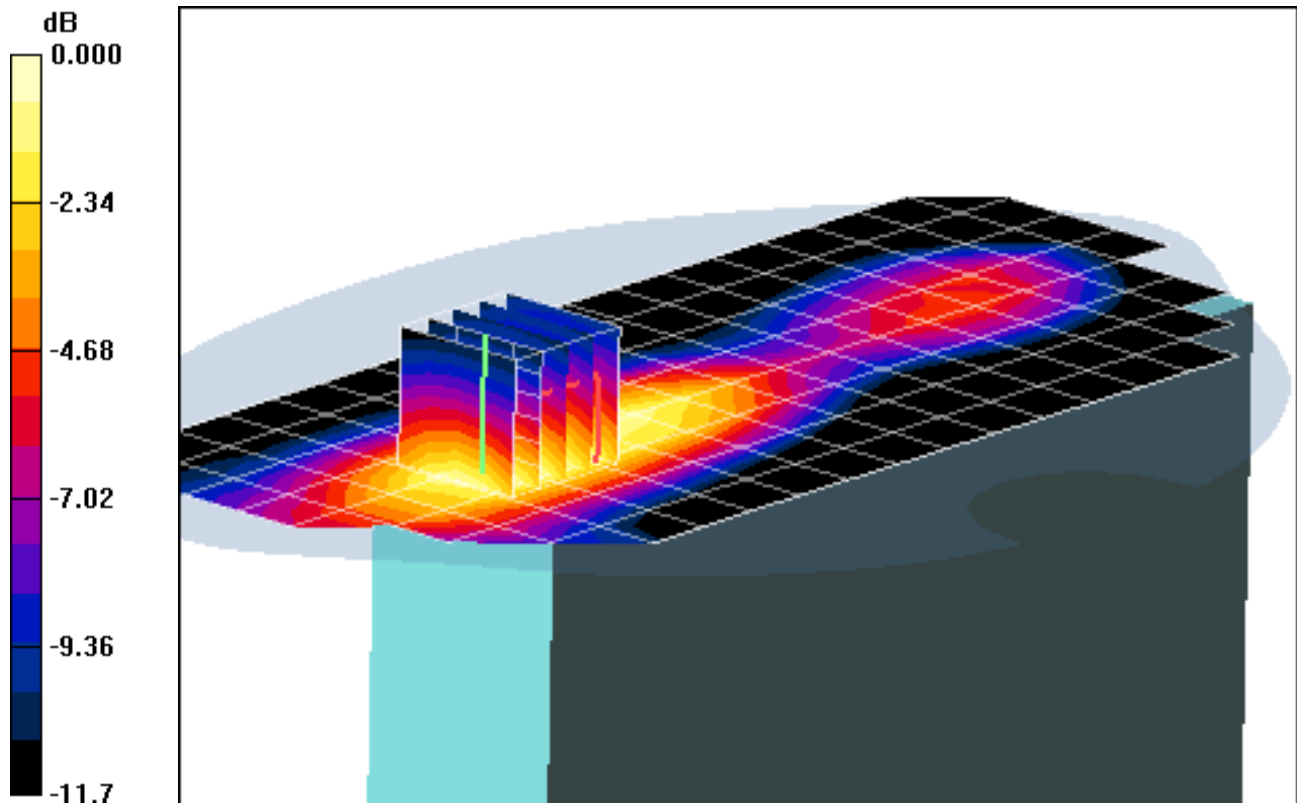
Area Scan (9x21x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.6 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.304 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.187 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.119 mW/g



0 dB = 0.223mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Latitude XT2 XFR; Type: Convertable Tablet PC with
850/1900 CDMA/EVDO/GSM/GPRS/EDGE/HSPA WWAN Radio; Serial: SAR**

Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 2 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: 1900 Muscle Medium parameters used:

$$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}; \sigma = 1.53 \text{ mho/m}; \epsilon_r = 51.1; \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 10-08-2009; Ambient Temp: 24.5° C; Tissue Temp: 22.8° C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.55, 4.55, 4.55); Calibrated: 4/15/2009

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 5/25/2009

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mode: GPRS1900, Body SAR, Mid.ch, Right Edge, 2 Tx Slots

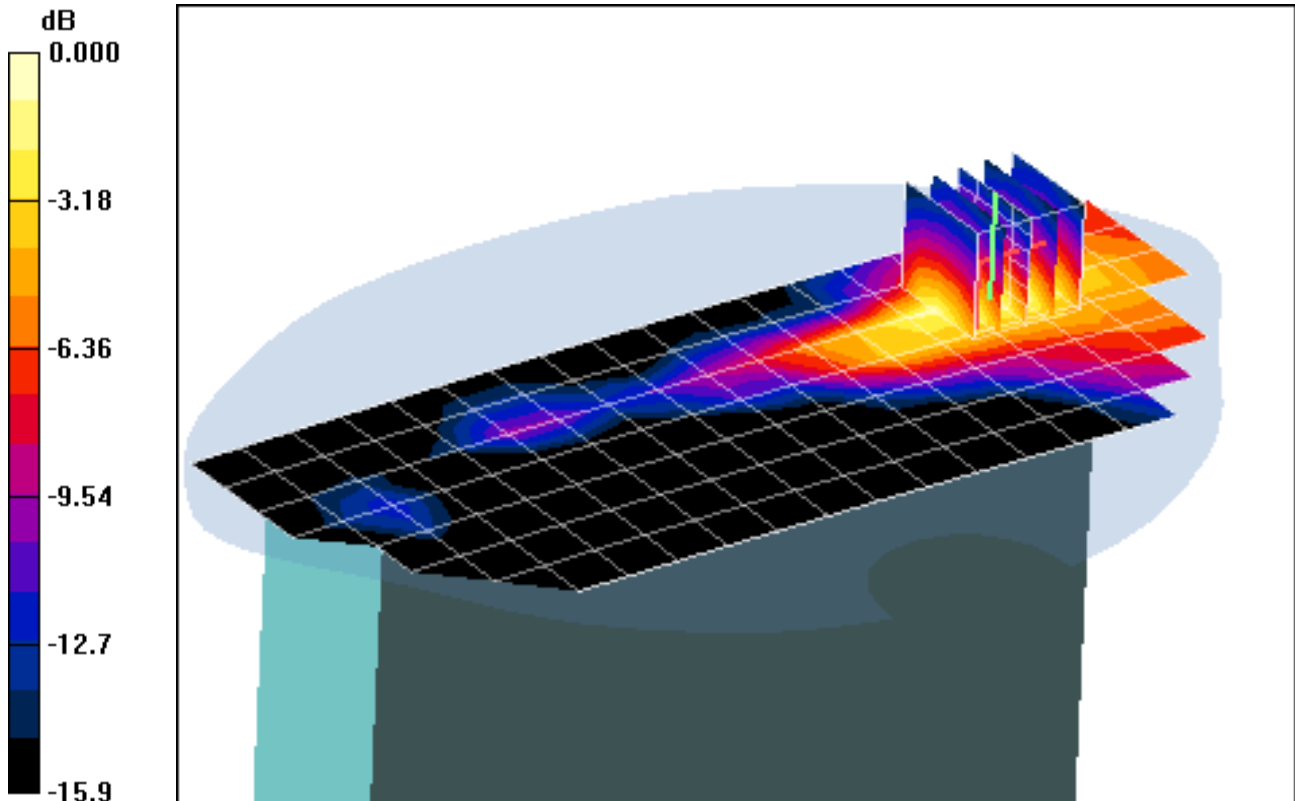
Area Scan (8x21x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.7 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.219 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.125 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.068 mW/g



0 dB = 0.158mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Latitude XT2 XFR; Type: Convertable Tablet PC with
850/1900 CDMA/EVDO/GSM/GPRS/EDGE/HSPA WWAN Radio; Serial: SAR**

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Muscle Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.58 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 10-15-2009; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.3°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42); Calibrated: 9/18/2009

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 5/14/2009

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mode: WCDMA1900, Body SAR, Mid.ch, Right Side Flat

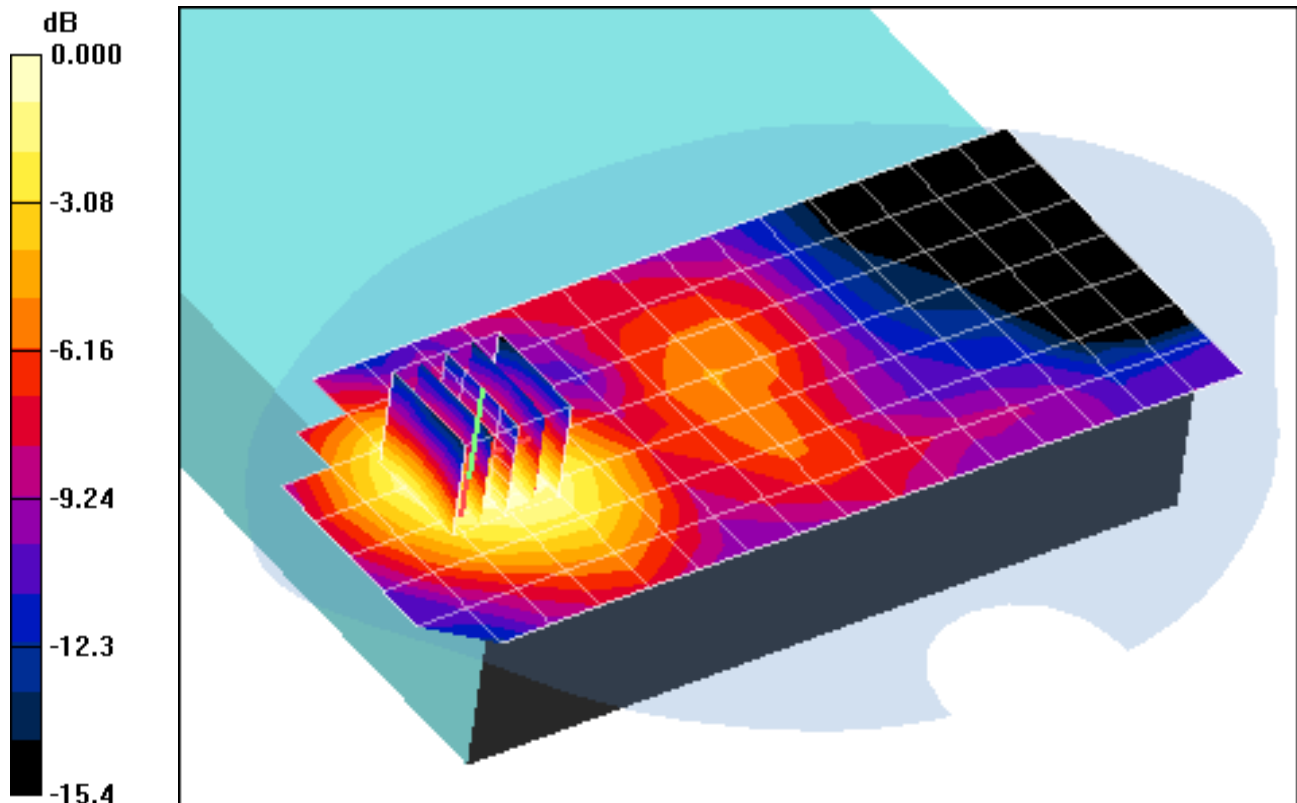
Area Scan (8x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.0 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.210 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.144 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.091 mW/g



0 dB = 0.169mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Latitude XT2 XFR; Type: Convertable Tablet PC with
850/1900 CDMA/EVDO/GSM/GPRS/EDGE/HSPA WWAN Radio; Serial: SAR**

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Muscle Medium parameters used:

$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.58 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 10-15-2009; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.3°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42); Calibrated: 9/18/2009

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 5/14/2009

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mode: PCS EvDO Rev 0, Body SAR, Mid.ch, Right Edge

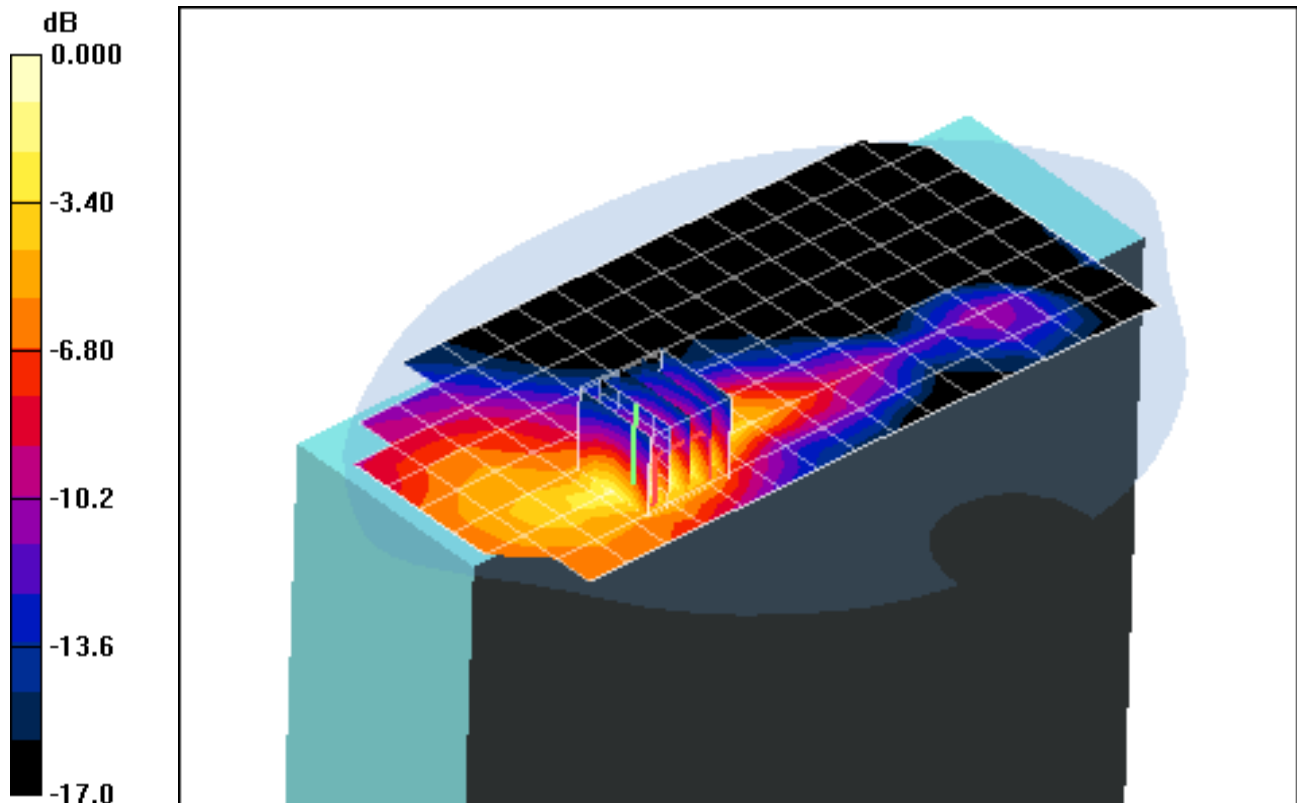
Area Scan (9x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.40 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.239 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.137 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.074 mW/g



0 dB = 0.171mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Latitude XT2 XFR; Type: Convertable Tablet PC with
850/1900 CDMA/EVDO/GSM/GPRS/EDGE/HSPA WWAN Radio; Serial: SAR**

Communication System: GSM850 GPRS; 2 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.15
Medium: 835 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$$f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}; \sigma = 0.98 \text{ mho/m}; \epsilon_r = 53.2; \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 10-07-2009; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.1°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(5.85, 5.85, 5.85); Calibrated: 9/18/2009

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 5/14/2009

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mode: GPRS850, Body SAR, Tablet Position, Mid.ch Right Edge, 2 Tx Slots

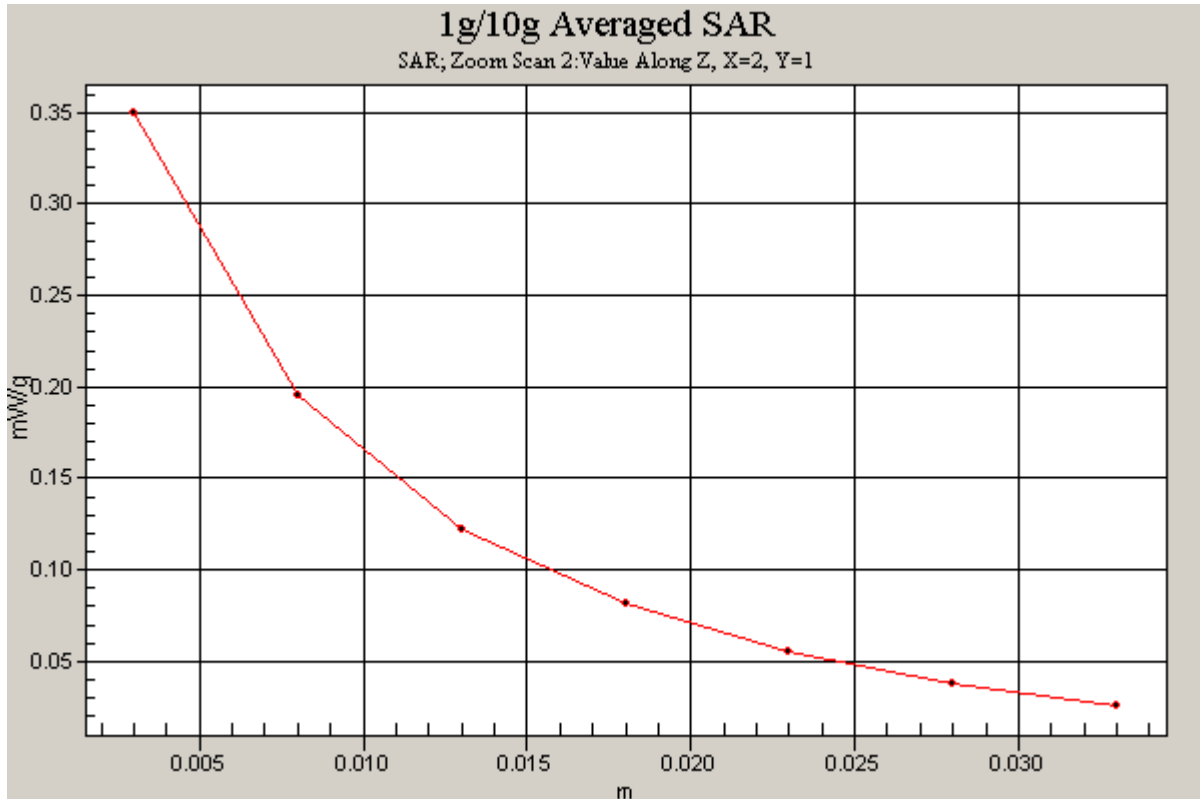
Area Scan (8x21x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 19.5 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.499 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.282 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.172 mW/g



PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

**DUT: Latitude XT2 XFR; Type: Convertable Tablet PC with
850/1900 CDMA/EVDO/GSM/GPRS/EDGE/HSPA WWAN Radio; Serial: SAR**

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: 1900 Muscle Medium parameters used:

$$f = 1880 \text{ MHz}; \sigma = 1.58 \text{ mho/m}; \epsilon_r = 51.1; \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 10-15-2009; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.3°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42); Calibrated: 9/18/2009

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 5/14/2009

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Mode: WCDMA1900, Body SAR, Mid.ch, Right Side Flat

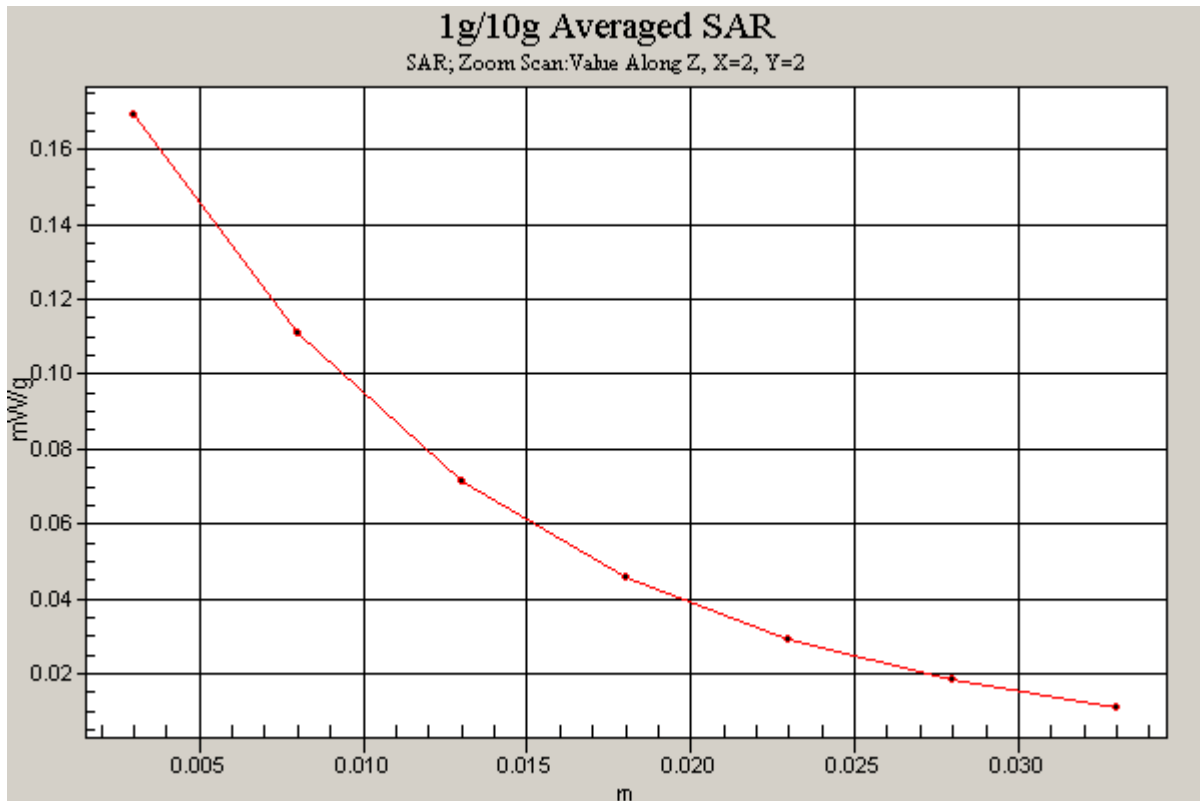
Area Scan (8x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.0 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.210 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.144 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.091 mW/g



APPENDIX B: DIPOLE VALIDATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: SAR Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d047

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

Medium: 835 Muscle Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.978 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 10-07-2009; Ambient Temp: 23.7°C; Tissue Temp: 22.1°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(5.85, 5.85, 5.85); Calibrated: 9/18/2009

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 5/14/2009

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

835 MHz Dipole Validation

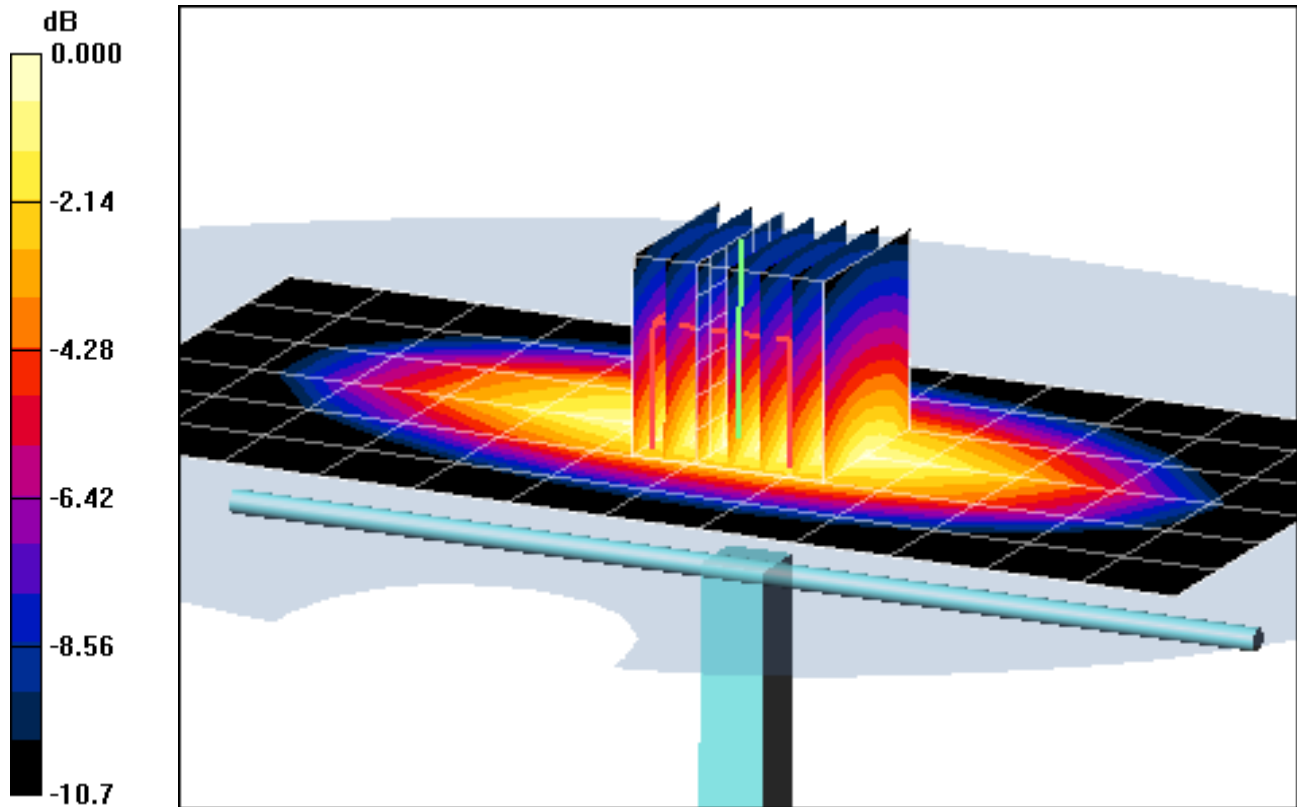
Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 17.78 dBm (60 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 0.631 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.414 mW/g

Deviation = 7.09%



0 dB = 0.731mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: 1900MHz SAR Dipole 502; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

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

Medium: 1900 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.55 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 10-08-2009; Ambient Temp: 24.5 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3209; ConvF(4.55, 4.55, 4.55); Calibrated: 4/15/2009

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn665; Calibrated: 5/25/2009

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

1900MHz Dipole Validation

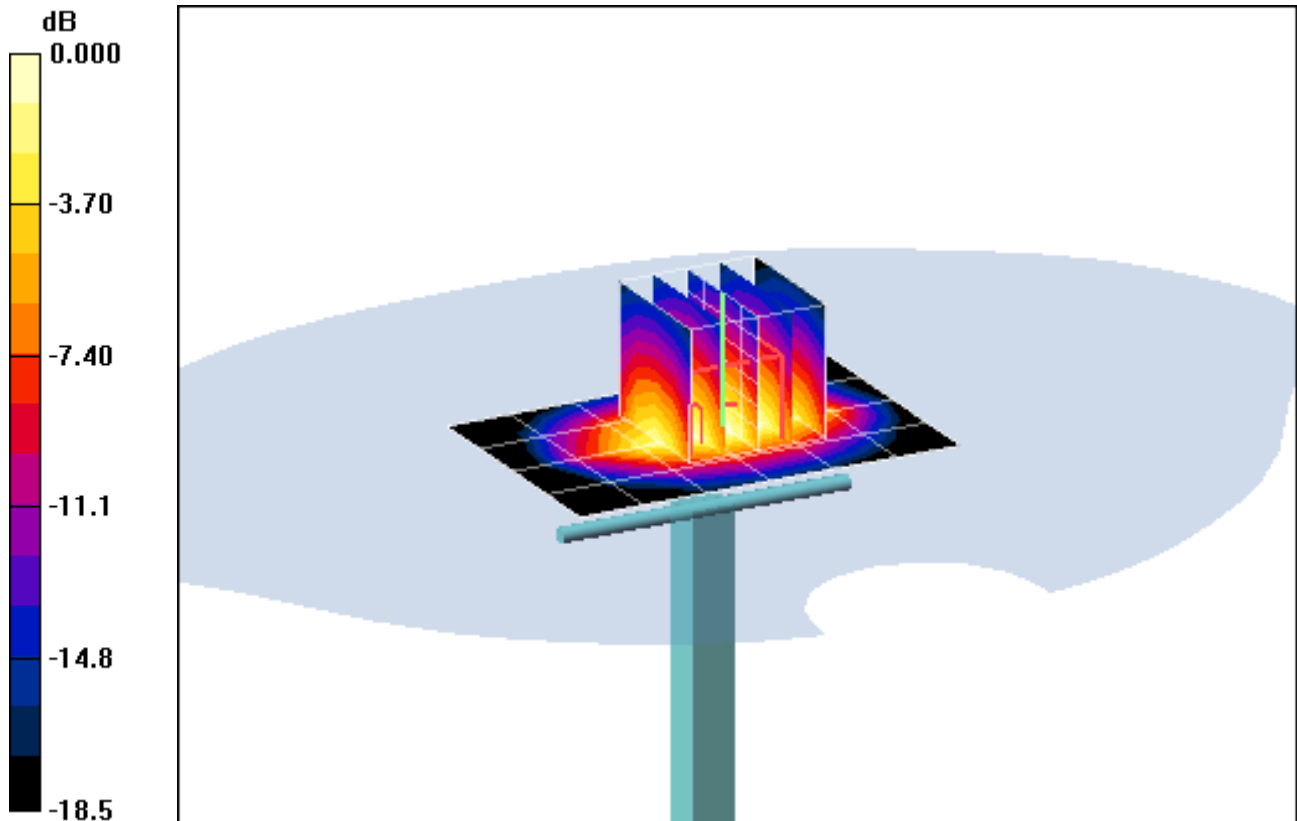
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 4.06 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.13 mW/g

Deviation = - 2.17 %



0 dB = 5.06mW/g

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

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

Medium: 1900 Muscle Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.58 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 51.01$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 10-15-2009; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.3°C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.42, 4.42, 4.42); Calibrated: 9/18/2009

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 5/14/2009

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1403

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

1900MHz Dipole Validation

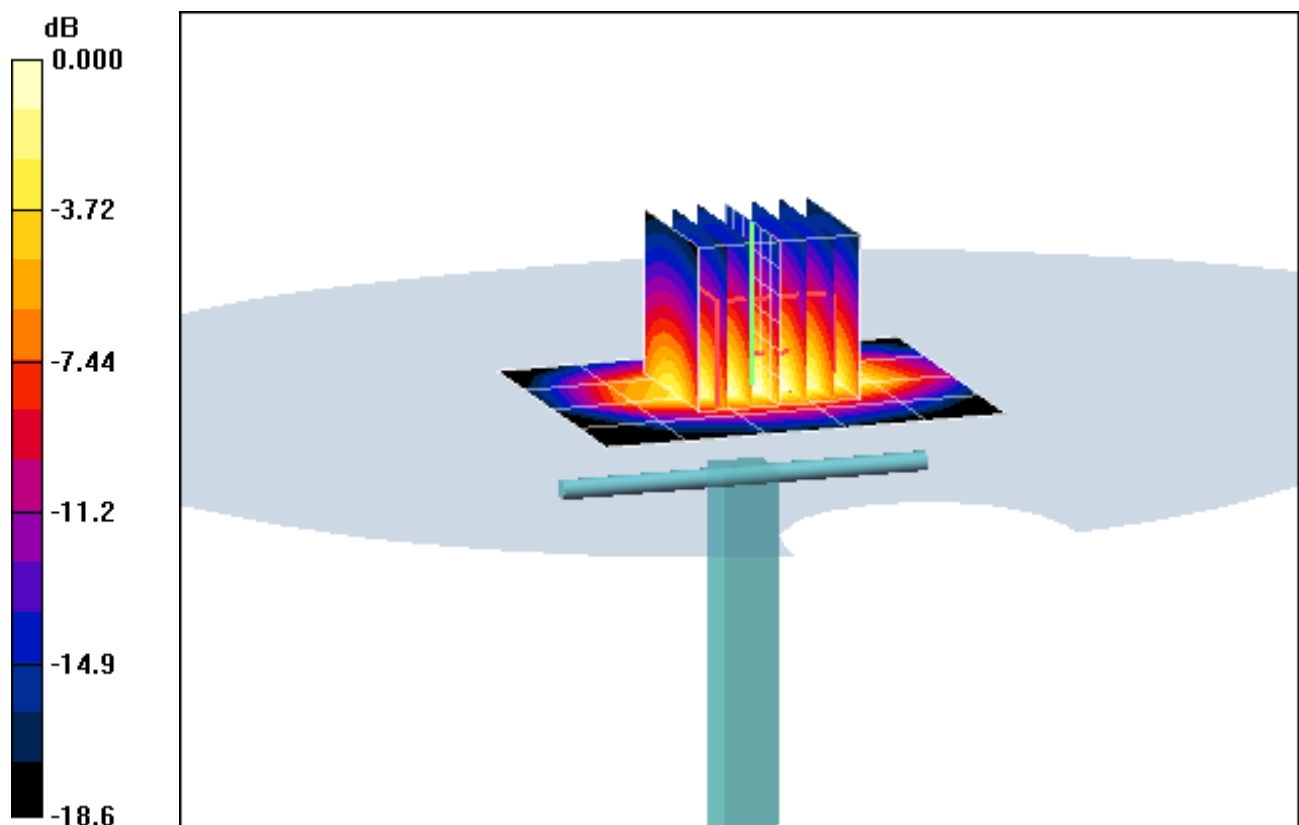
Area Scan (5x6x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Input Power = 20.0 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 4.17 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.13 mW/g

Deviation = 0.48 %



0 dB = 5.37mW/g

APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
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 **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3022_Sep09**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV2 - SN:3022**

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: **September 18, 2009**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**

✓
52
9/18/09

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	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01026)	Mar-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01028)	Mar-10
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01027)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-09 (No. ES3-3013_Jan09)	Jan-10
DAE4	SN: 660	9-Sep-08 (No. DAE4-660_Sep08)	Sep-09
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-08)	In house check: Oct-09

Calibrated by: **Jeton Kastrati** Laboratory Technician *[Signature]*

Approved by: **Kalja Pokovic** Technical Manager *[Signature]*

Issued: September 21, 2009

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
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
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	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:

- 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_{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 E²-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 version 4.4 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 ES3DV2

SN:3022

Manufactured:	April 15, 2003
Last calibrated:	October 21, 2008
Recalibrated:	September 18, 2009

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 SN:3022

Sensitivity in Free Space^A

Diode Compression^B

NormX	1.01 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	92 mV
NormY	1.05 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	92 mV
NormZ	1.01 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Z	92 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL 835 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.0 mm	4.0 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	8.8	5.3
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.6

TSL 1750 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.0 mm	4.0 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	8.7	5.7
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.6	0.3

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center **2.0 mm**

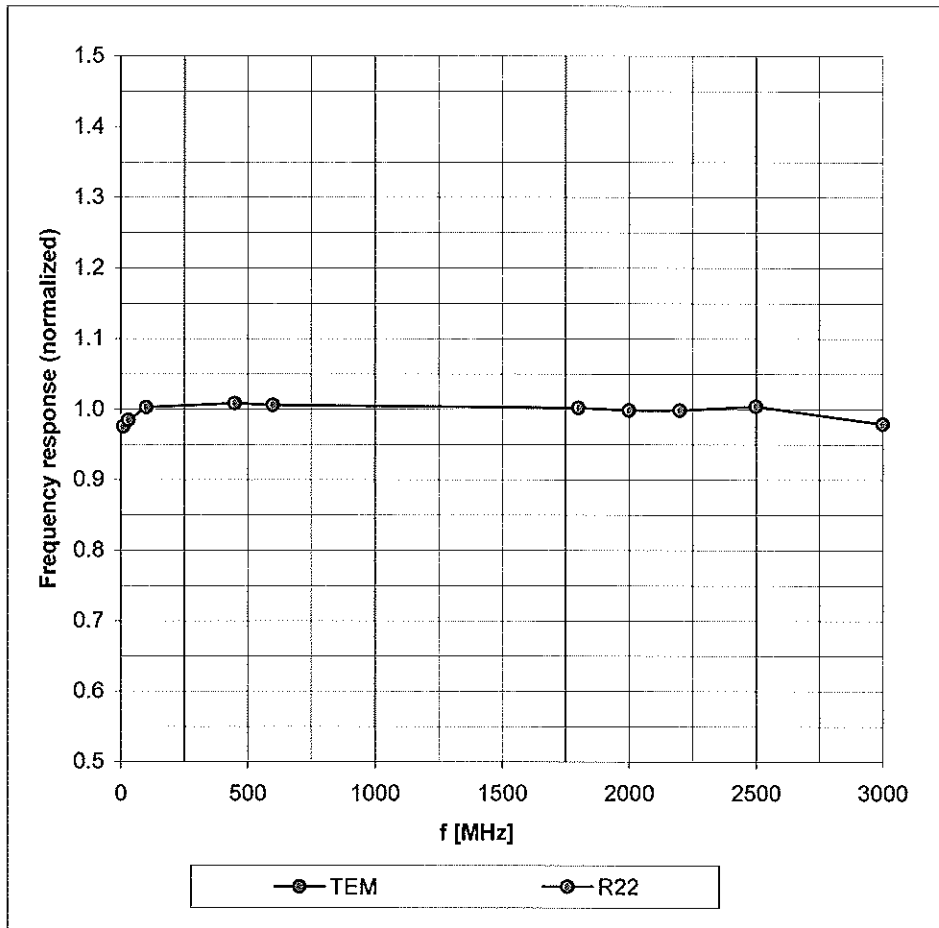
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^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.

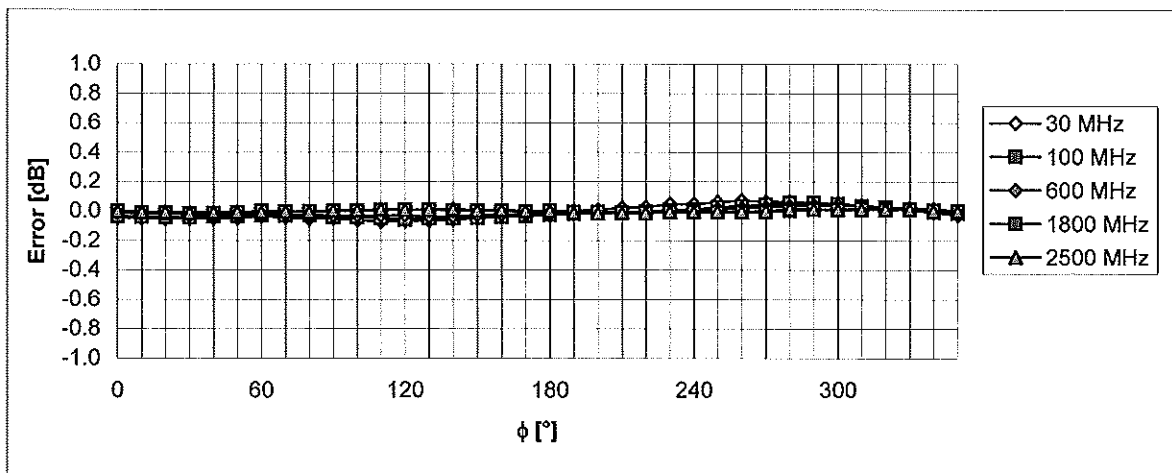
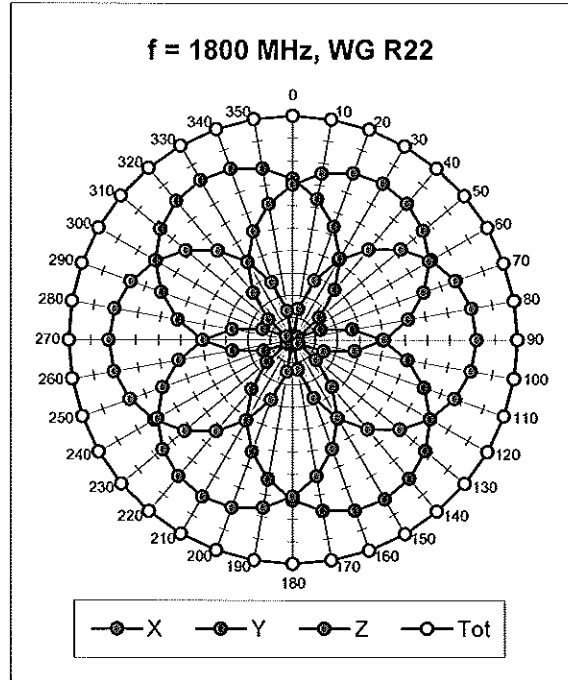
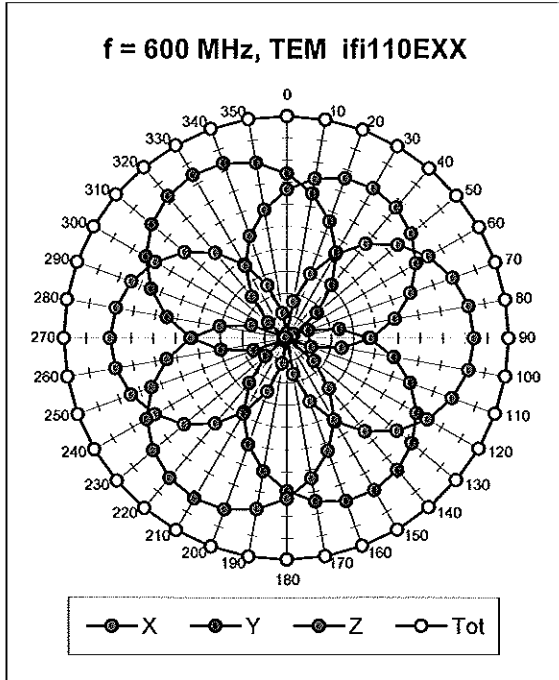
Frequency Response of E-Field

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



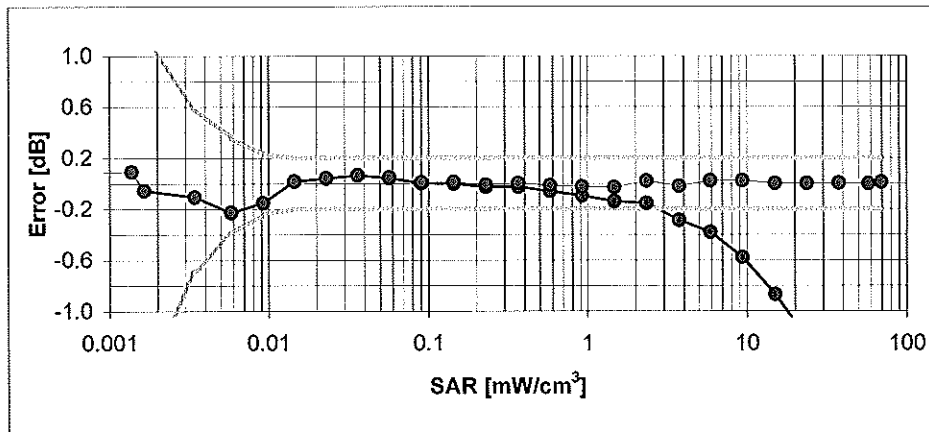
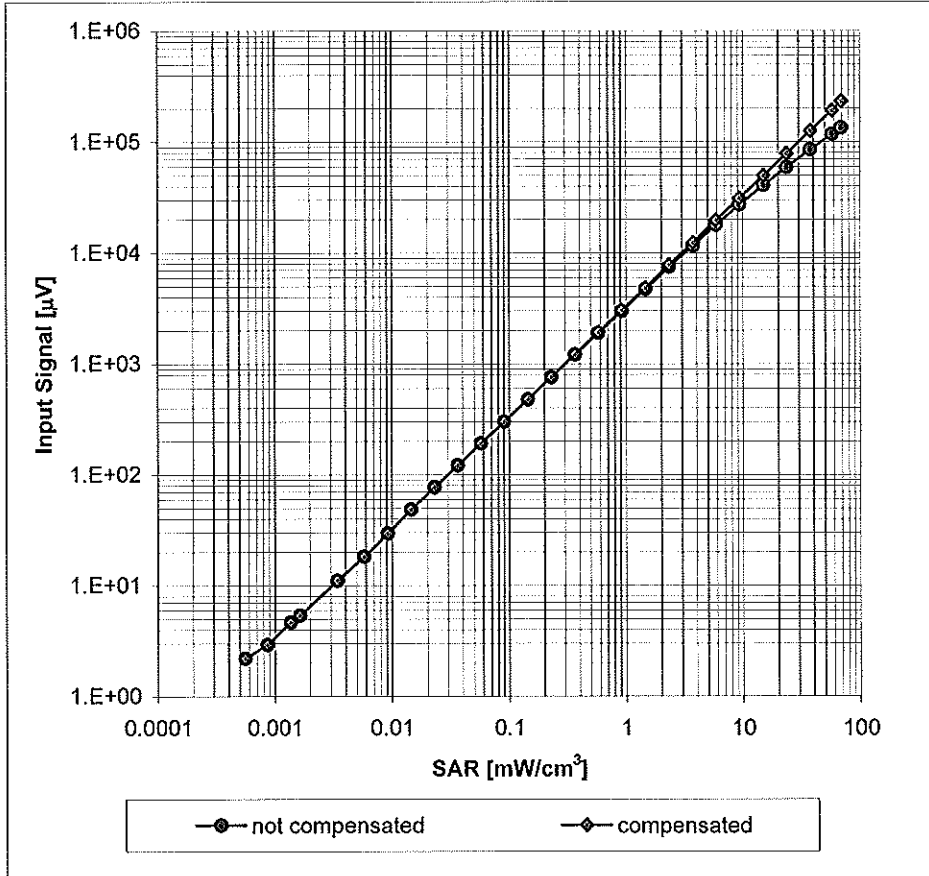
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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



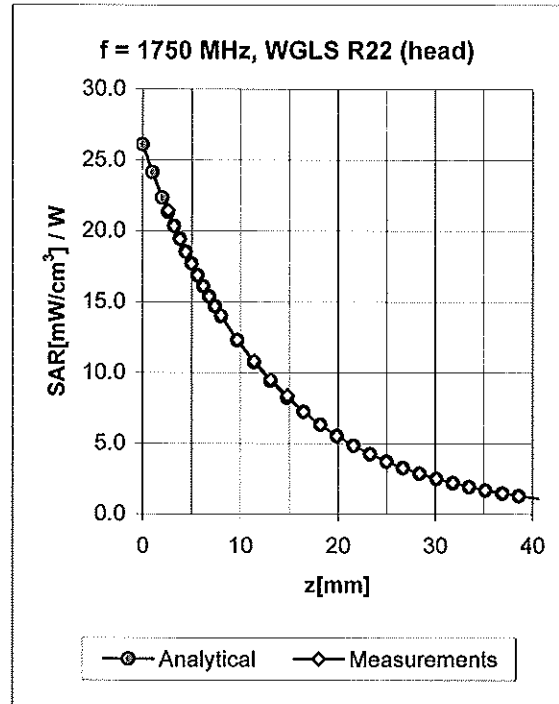
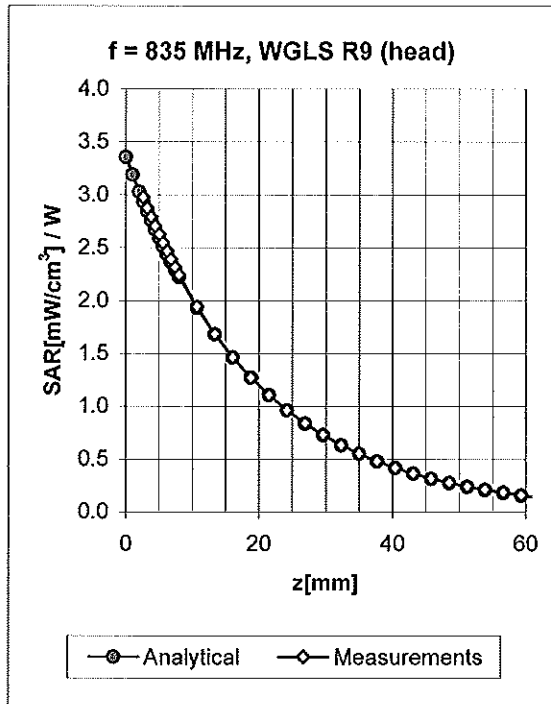
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (Waveguide R22, $f = 1800 \text{ MHz}$)



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

Conversion Factor Assessment

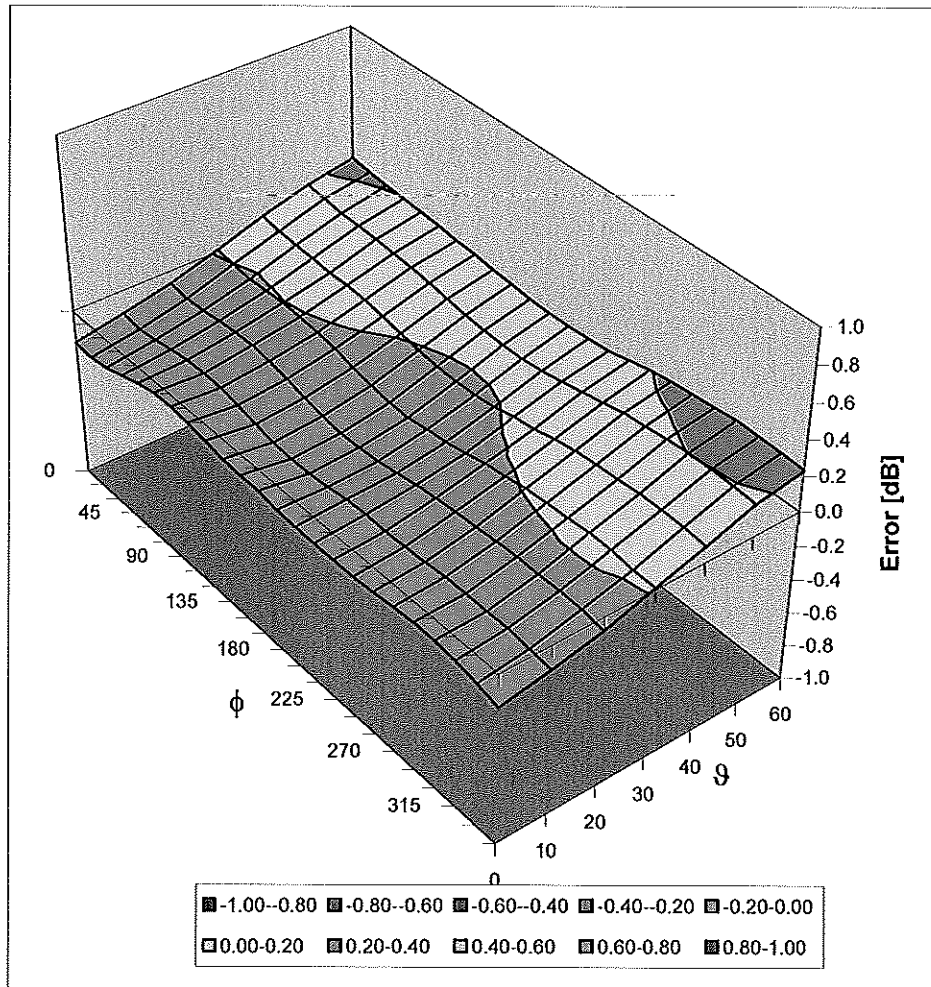


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
835	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	0.60	1.19	6.04 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	0.32	1.84	5.11 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.39	1.67	4.86 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.33	1.91	4.25 ± 11.0% (k=2)
750	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.5 ± 5%	0.96 ± 5%	0.63	1.20	5.83 ± 11.0% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.51	1.35	5.85 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1640	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.8 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.27	2.64	4.93 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	0.28	2.76	4.66 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.26	3.47	4.42 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.48	1.45	4.05 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2600	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.5 ± 5%	2.16 ± 5%	0.68	1.21	3.95 ± 11.0% (k=2)

^c 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.

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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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 **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3209_Apr09**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3209**

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

Calibration date: **April 15, 2009**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**

*OK
4/23/09
[Signature]*

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	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01026)	Mar-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01028)	Mar-10
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01027)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-09 (No. ES3-3013_Jan09)	Jan-10
DAE4	SN: 660	9-Sep-08 (No. DAE4-660_Sep08)	Sep-09

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-08)	In house check: Oct-09

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

Issued: April 15, 2009

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
ConvF	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:

- 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_{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 E²-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 version 4.4 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 ES3DV3

SN:3209

Manufactured: October 14, 2008
Calibrated: April 15, 2009

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3209

Sensitivity in Free Space ^A			Diode Compression ^B	
NormX	1.33 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP X	91 mV
NormY	1.34 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Y	93 mV
NormZ	1.14 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Z	92 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL **835 MHz** Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.0 mm	4.0 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	9.5	5.5
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.8	0.5

TSL **1750 MHz** Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.0 mm	4.0 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	8.6	5.1
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.8	0.3

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center **2.0 mm**

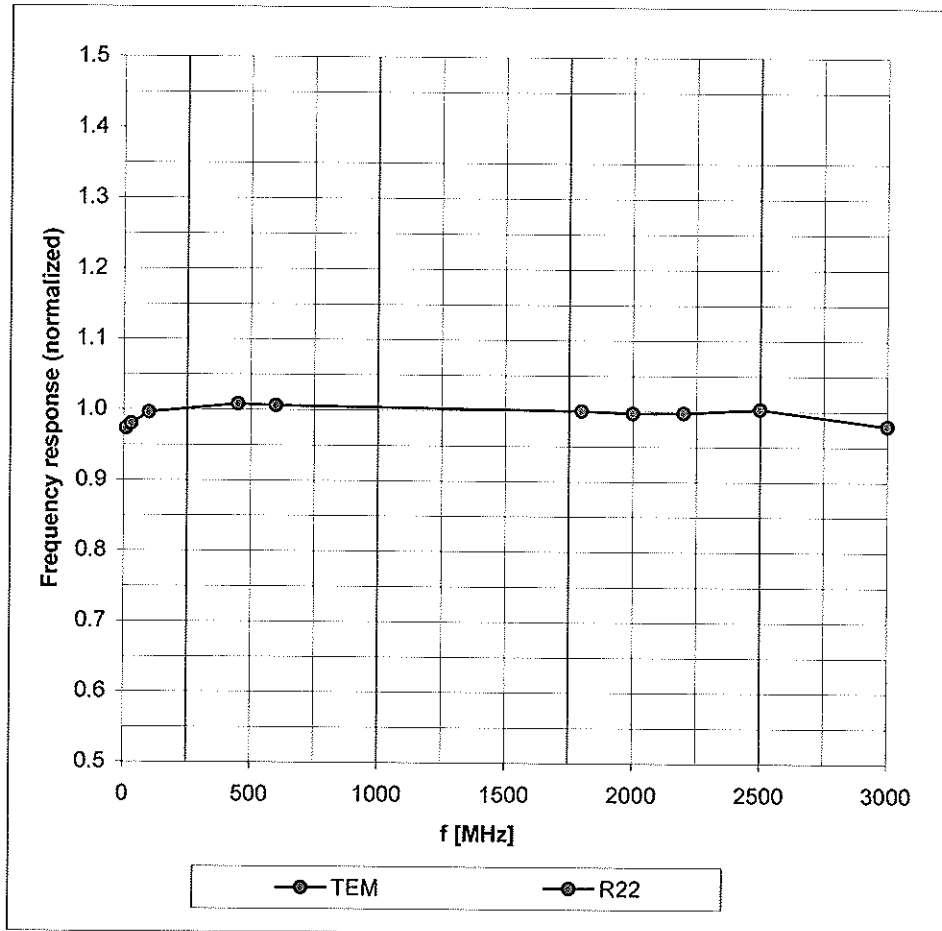
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^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.

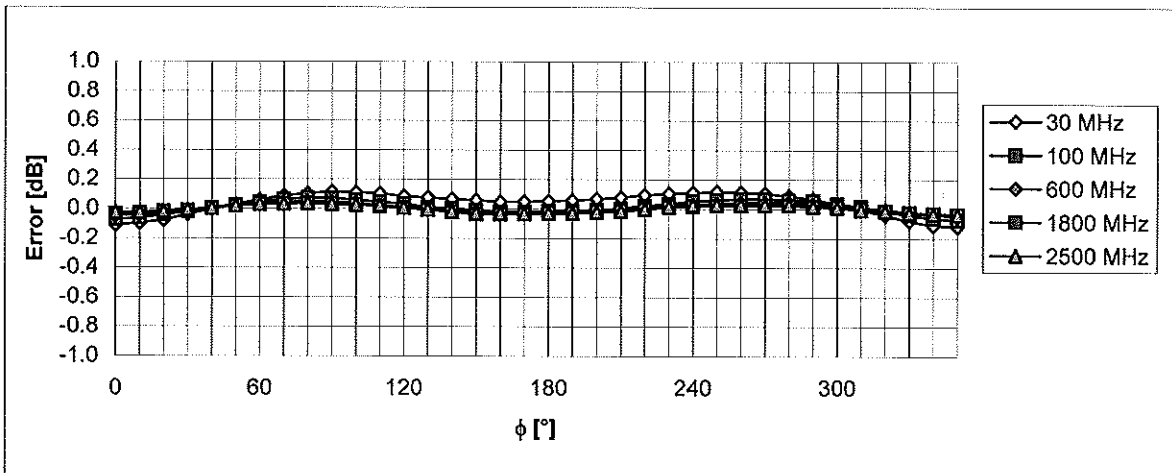
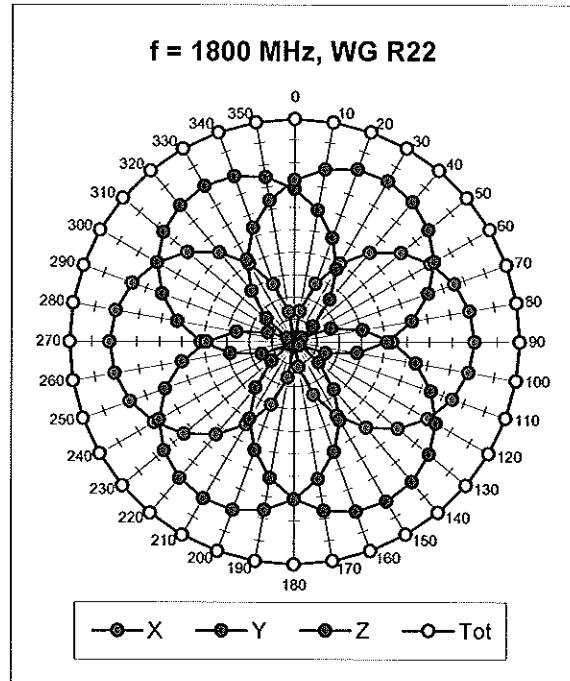
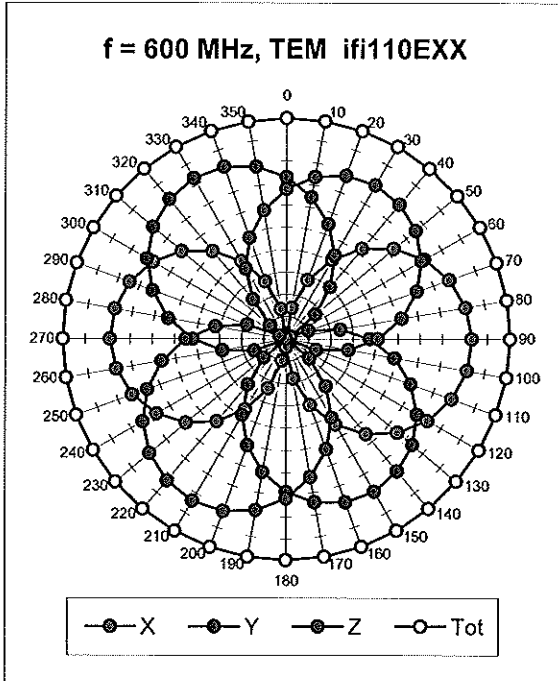
Frequency Response of E-Field

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



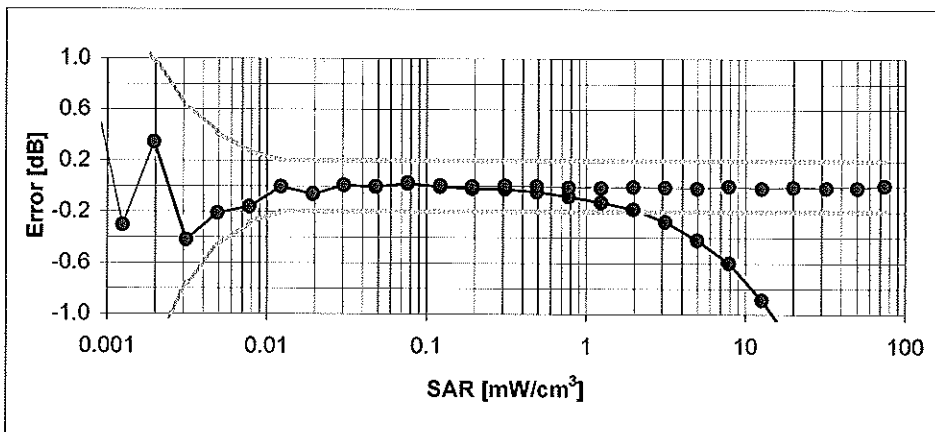
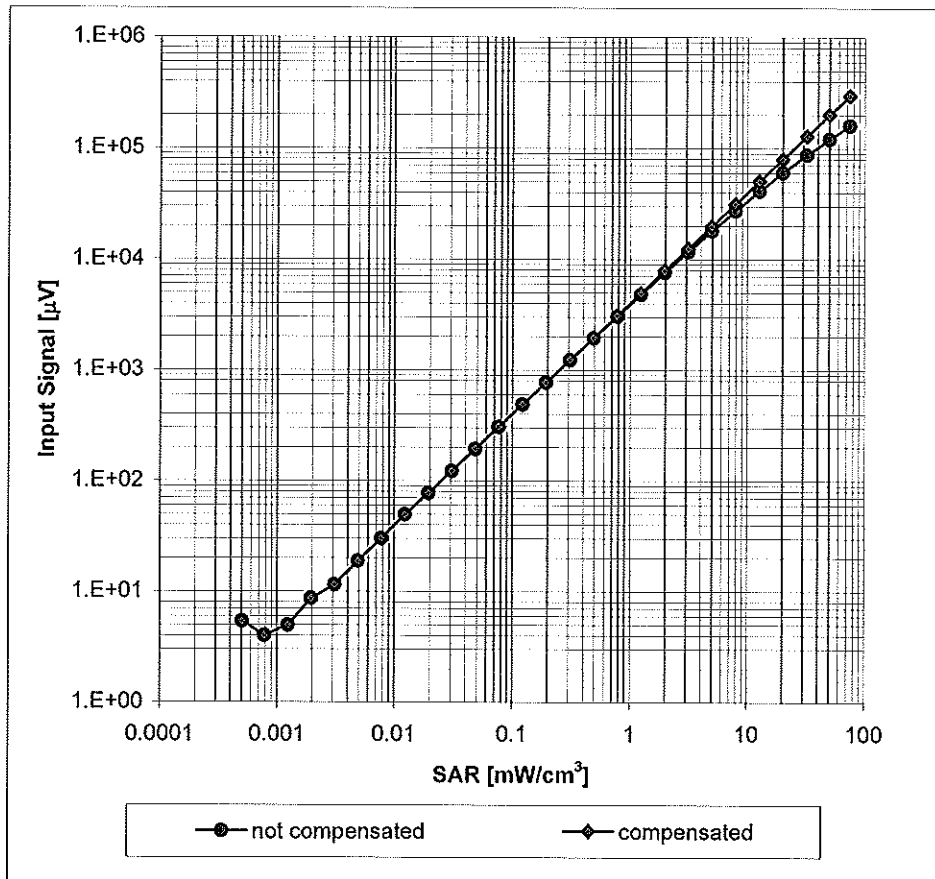
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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



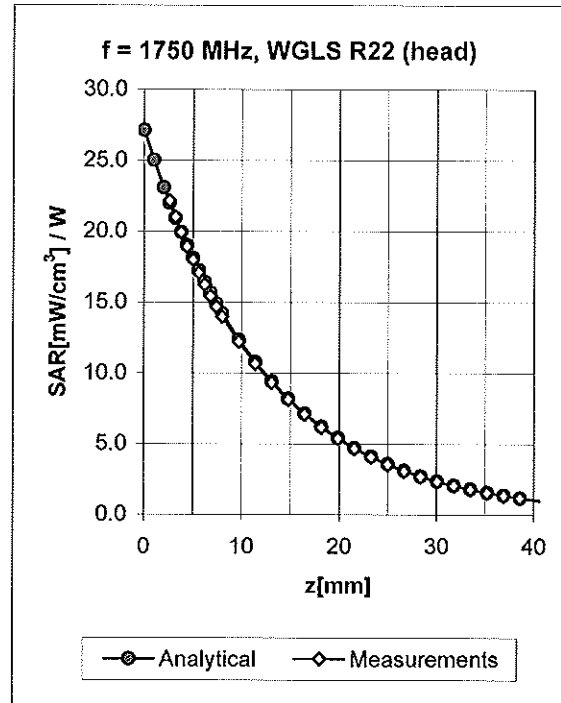
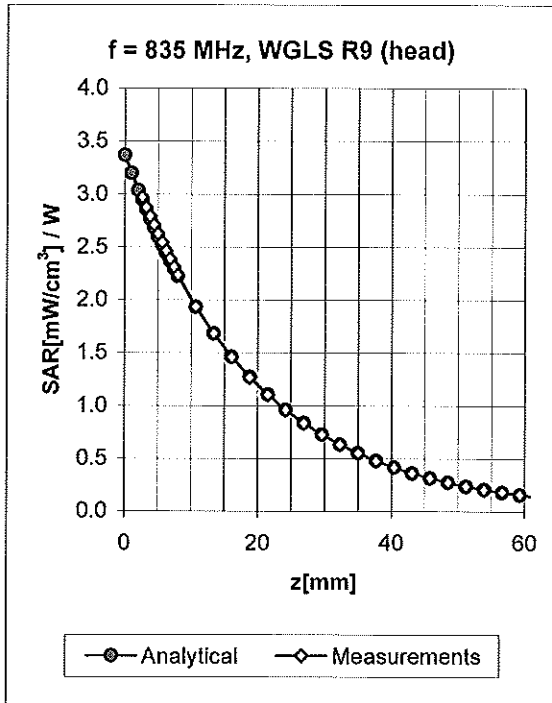
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

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



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

Conversion Factor Assessment

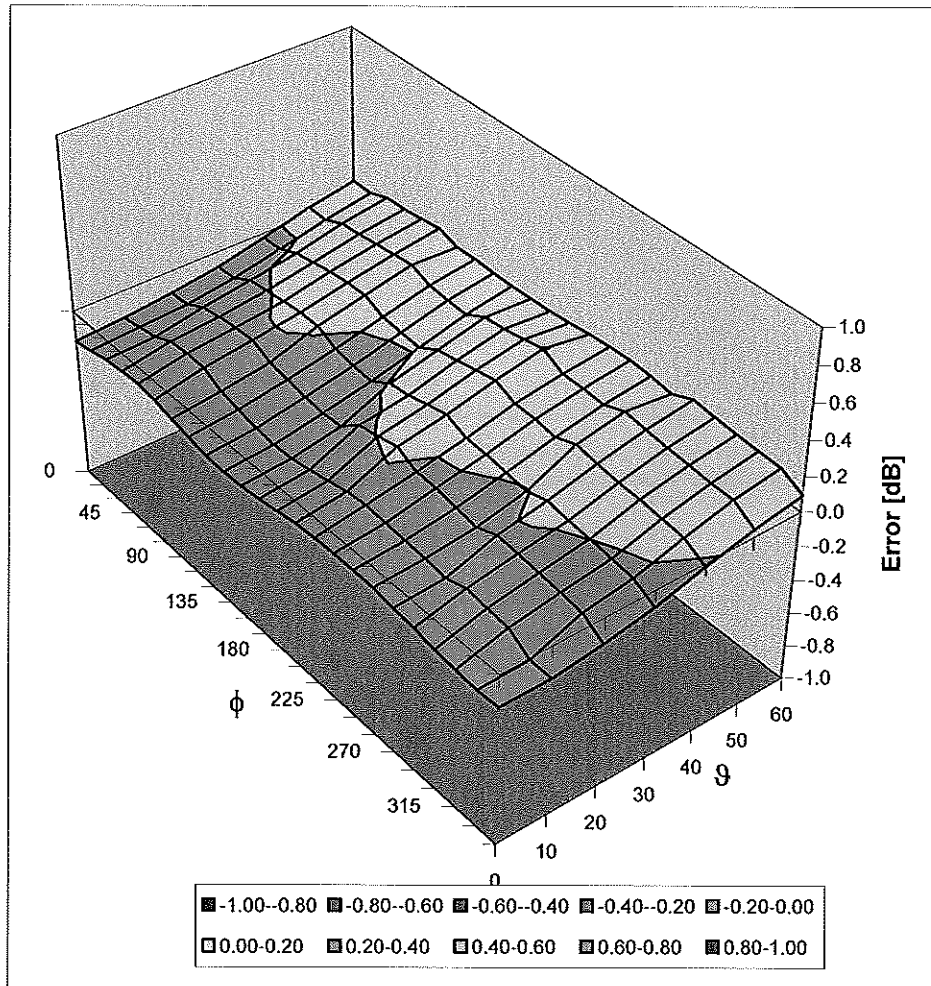


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
835	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	0.84	1.10	6.10 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	0.40	1.74	5.29 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.36	1.83	5.10 ± 11.0% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.78	1.17	6.07 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	0.33	2.21	4.83 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.31	2.41	4.55 ± 11.0% (k=2)

^c 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.

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, ϑ), $f = 900$ MHz



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

Additional Conversion Factors

for Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:

ES3DV3

Serial Number:

3209

Place of Assessment:

Zurich

Date of Assessment:

September 17, 2009

Probe Calibration Date:

April 15, 2009

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies that conversion factor(s) of this probe have been evaluated on the date indicated above. The assessment was performed using the FDTD numerical code SEMCAD of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. The evaluation is coupled with measured conversion factors (probe calibration date indicated above). The uncertainty of the numerical assessment is based on the extrapolation from measured value at 835 MHz or at 1750 MHz.

Assessed by:

Dosimetric E-Field Probe ES3DV3 SN:3209

Conversion factor (\pm standard deviation)

750 \pm 50 MHz

ConvF

6.17 \pm 7%

$\epsilon_r = 55.5 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 0.96 \pm 5\%$ mho/m (body tissue)

Important Note:

For numerically assessed probe conversion factors, parameters Alpha and Delta in the DASY software must have the following entries: Alpha = 0 and Delta = 1.

Please see also Section 4.7 of the DASY4 Manual.