27-Jan-2003

NOKIA

NOKIA CORPORATION
Nokia GmbH
Rensingstrasse 15
D-44807 BOCHUM, GERMANY
Tel. +49 234 984 0
Fax. +49 234 984 3070

January 27th, 2003

Federal Communications Commission,
Authorization & Evaluation Division,
7435 Oakland Mills Road
Columbia, MD. 21046

Attention: Equipment Authorization Branch

We hereby certify that the transceiver FCC ID: OW3NEM-2 complies with ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.

Compliance was determined by testing appropriate parameters according to standard.

Nokia GmbH

Torsten Leickel
Product Program Manager, PCS Bochum (Germany)

Certification Information (SAR)

THIS MODEL PHONE MEETS THE GOVERNMENT'S REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPOSURE TO RADIO WAVES.

Your wireless phone is a radio transmitter and receiver. It is designed and manufactured not to exceed the emission limits for exposure to radio frequency (RF) energy set by the Federal Communications Commission of the U.S. Government. These limits are part of comprehensive guidelines and establish permitted levels of RF energy for the general population. The guidelines are based on standards that were developed by independent scientific organizations through periodic and thorough evaluation of scientific studies. The standards include a substantial safety margin designed to assure the safety of all persons, regardless of age and health.

The exposure standard for wireless mobile phones employs a unit of measurement known as the Specific Absorption Rate, or SAR. The SAR limit set by the FCC is 1.6W/kg.* Tests for SAR are conducted using standard operating positions accepted by the FCC with the phone transmitting at its highest certified power level in all tested frequency bands. Although the SAR is determined at the highest certified power level, the actual SAR level of the phone while operating can be well below the maximum value. This is because the phone is designed to operate at multiple power levels so as to use only the power required to reach the network. In general, the closer you are to a wireless base station antenna, the lower the power output.

Before a phone model is available for sale to the public, it must be tested and certified to the FCC that it does not exceed the limit established by the government-adopted requirement for safe exposure. The tests are performed in positions and locations (for example, at the ear and worn on the body) as required by the FCC for each model. The highest SAR value for this model phone as reported to the FCC when tested for use at the ear is 0.62 W/kg, and when worn on the body, as described in this user guide, is 0.87 W/kg. (Body-worn measurements differ among phone models, depending upon available accessories and FCC requirements).

While there may be differences between the SAR levels of various phones and at various positions, they all meet the government requirement.

The FCC has granted an Equipment Authorization for this model phone with all reported SAR levels evaluated as in compliance with the FCC RF exposure guidelines. SAR information on this model phone is on file with the FCC and can be found under the Display Grant section of **http://www.fcc.gov/oet/fccid** after searching on FCC ID **OW3NEM-2**.

For body worn operation, this phone has been tested and meets the FCC RF exposure guidelines when used with the Nokia accessories supplied or designated for this product. Use of other accessories may not ensure compliance with FCC RF exposure guidelines.

*In the United States and Canada, the SAR limit for mobile phones used by the public is 1.6 watts/kilogram (W/kg) averaged over one gram of tissue. The standard incorporates a substantial margin of safety to give additional protection for the public and to account for any variations in measurements. SAR values may vary depending on national reporting requirements and the network band. For SAR information in other regions please look under product information at www.nokia.com.

Use Accessories safely

A few practical rules for accessory operation:

- Keep all accessories out of the reach of small children.
- When you disconnect the power cord of any accessory, grasp and pull the plug, not the cord.
- Check regularly that any vehicle-installed accessories are mounted and are operating properly.
- Installation of any complex car accessories must be made by qualified personnel only.
- Use only batteries, chargers, and accessories that have been approved by the phone manufacturer. The use of any other types could

SAR Compliance Test Report

Test report no.:	03-SA-0008.001	**Date of report:**	25 April, 2003
Number of pages:	82	**Contact person:**	Nerina Walton
		Responsible test engineer:	Nerina Walton
Testing laboratory:	Test & Certification Center (TCC) Dallas Nokia Mobile Phones, Inc 6021 Connection Drive Irving TX 75039, USA Tel. +1 972 894 5000	**Client:**	Nokia Germany (GmbH) Product Creation Center Rensingstrasse 15 D-44807 Bochum Tel. +49 234 984 0

Tested devices: **OW3NEM-2, Model 3300b**
BLD-3, LPS-4, MMC

Supplement reports: -

Testing has been carried out in accordance with:
IEEE Std 1528-200X, Draft CBD 1.0 – April 4, 2002
Draft Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques
FCC Supplement C Edition, 01-01
Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields

Documentation: The documentation of the testing performed on the tested devices is archived for 15 years at Test & Certification Center (TCC) Dallas

Test results: **The tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test.**

The test results and statements relate only to the items tested. The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.

Date and signatures: 25 April, 2003

For the contents:

Randy Leenerts on behalf of:
Alan C. Ewing
TCC Line Manager

Nerina Walton
Test Engineer

CONTENTS

1. QUALITY SYSTEM

The quality system in place for TCC-Dallas conforms to ISO/IEC 17025 and has been audited to the standard by A2LA (American Association of Laboratory Accreditation). Appendix D of this report contains the scope of accreditation for A2LA. TCC – Dallas has also been audited using the ISO 9000 Quality System, as part of Nokia Mobile Phones, Inc., by ABS (American Bureau of Shipping) Quality Evaluations Inc.

TCC-Dallas is a recognized laboratory with the Federal Communications Commission in filing applications for Certification under Parts 15 and 18, Registration Number 100060, and Industry Canada, Registration Number IC 661.

2. SUMMARY FOR SAR TEST REPORT

Date of test	11- 17 April, 2003
Contact person	Nerina Walton
Test plan referred to	-
FCC ID	OW3NEM-2
SN, HW, SW and Type of tested device	IMEI: 001004000915216, HW: 0410, SW: 2.15, Type: NEM-2
Accessories used in testing	BLD-3 Battery, LPS-4 Loopset, MMC
Notes	-
Document code	03-SA-0008.001
Responsible test engineer	Nerina Walton
Measurement performed by	Elizabeth Parish / James Love

2.1 Maximum Results Found during SAR Evaluation

The equipment is deemed to fulfill the requirements if the measured values are less than or equal to the limit.

2.1.1 Head Configuration

Mode	Ch / *f* (MHz)	EDRP (dBm) [1]	Position	Limit (mW/g)	Measured (mW/g)	Result
GSM 850	128 / 824.2	29.55	Right Touch	1.6	0.62	PASSED

Mode	Ch / *f* (MHz)	EIRP (dBm) [1]	Position	Limit (mW/g)	Measured (mW/g)	Result
GSM 1900	661 / 1880.0	30.66	Left Tilt	1.6	0.52	PASSED

Note 1: An FCC accredited laboratory, TCC Dallas, performed the EDRP and EIRP measurements.

2.1.2 Body Worn Configuration

Mode	Ch / *f* (MHz)	EDRP (dBm) [1]	Position	Limit (mW/g)	Measured (mW/g)	Result
GSM 850	251 / 848.8	29.42	Flat - Back of Phone with 15mm Measurement Distance	1.6	0.81	PASSED

Mode	Ch / *f* (MHz)	EIRP (dBm) [1]	Position	Limit (mW/g)	Measured (mW/g)	Result
GSM 1900	512 / 1850.2	30.70	Flat - Back of Phone with 15mm Measurement Distance	1.6	0.62	PASSED

Note 1: An FCC accredited laboratory, TCC Dallas, performed the EDRP and EIRP measurements.

2.1.3 Measurement Uncertainty

Combined Standard Uncertainty	**± 13.6%**
Expanded Standard Uncertainty (k=2)	**± 27.1%**

3. DESCRIPTION OF TESTED DEVICE

Device category	Portable device			
Exposure environment	Uncontrolled exposure			
Unit type	Prototype unit			
Case type	Fixed case			
Mode of Operation	GSM 850	GPRS	GSM 1900	GPRS
Modulation Mode	Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying (GMSK)		Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying (GMSK)	
Duty Cycle	1/8		1/8	
Transmitter Frequency Range (MHz)	824.20 – 848.80		1850.20 – 1909.80	

3.1 Picture of Phone

The tested device, OW3NEM-2 is shown below: -

3.2 Description of the Antenna

Type	Internal Integrated Antenna
Location	Inside Back Cover, Near Top of the Device

3.3 Battery Options

There is only one battery currently available for the tested device, a rechargeable Li-ion battery, BLD-3.

3.4 Body Worn Operation

Body SAR was evaluated with a separation distance of 15mm with the LPS-4 loopset connected.

4. TEST CONDITIONS

4.1 Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature (°C)	22±2
Tissue simulating liquid temperature (°C)	20±2
Humidity (%)	31-34

4.2 RF characteristics of the test site

Tests were performed in a fully enclosed RF shielded environment.

4.3 Test Signal, Frequencies, and Output Power

The device was controlled by using a radio tester. Communication between the device and the tester was established by air link.

Measurements were performed on the lowest, middle and highest channels of the operating band.

The phone was set to maximum power level during all tests and at the beginning of each test the battery was fully charged.

The DASY3 system measures power drift during SAR testing by comparing e-field in the same location at the beginning and at the end of measurement. These records were used to monitor stability of power output.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT

The measurements were performed with an automated near-field scanning system, DASY3, manufactured by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Switzerland.

Test Equipment	Model	NMP #	Serial Number	Due Date
DASY3, Data Acquisition	DAE V1	2292	389	07/03
E-field Probe	ET3DV6	2954	1504	07/03
Dipole Validation Kit	D835V2	3453	455	07/03
Dipole Validation Kit	D900V2	N/A	025	10/03
Dipole Validation Kit	D1900V2	3457	5D004	07/03

E-field probe and dipole validation kit calibration records are presented in Appendix D.

Additional equipment (required for validation).

Test Equipment	Model	NMP #	Serial Number	Due Date
Signal Generator	HP 8648C	0409	3836A04346	06/03
Amplifier	AR 5S1G4	0188	25583	-
Coupler	AR DC7144	2057	25304	-
Power Meter	Boonton 4232A	2996	64701	05/03
Power Sensor	Boonton 51015	2997	32187	05/03
Power Sensor	Boonton 51015	2998	32188	05/03
Thermometer	Omega CL27	3392	T-228448	06/03
Network Analyzer	HP 8720D	0455	US38431353	06/03
Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent 85070C	3089	US99360172	-

The calibration interval on all items listed above can be obtained from the Engineering Services Group within NMP, Product Creation - Dallas. Where relevant, measuring equipment is subjected to in-service checks between testing. TCC - Dallas shall notify clients promptly, in writing, of identification of defective measuring equipment that casts doubt on the validity of results given in this report.

5.1 System Accuracy Verification

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the simulating liquids are measured using an Agilent 85070C dielectric probe kit and an HP 8720D network analyzer.

SAR measurements of the tested device were performed within 24 hours of system accuracy verification, which was done using the dipole validation kit.

The dipole antenna, which is manufactured by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, is matched to be used near a flat phantom filled with tissue simulating solution. Length of the 835MHz dipole is 161mm with an overall height of 330mm; length of the 900MHz dipole is 149mm with an overall height of 330mm; length of the 1900MHz dipole is 68mm with an overall height of 300mm. A specific distance holder is used in the positioning to ensure correct spacing between the phantom and the dipole.

A power level of 250 mW was supplied to the dipole antenna placed under the flat section of the SAM phantom. Validation results are in the table below and a print out of the validation tests are presented in Appendix B. All the measured parameters were within specification.

5.1.1 Head Tissue

Tissue	*f* (MHz)	Description (Date Measured)	SAR (W/kg), 1g	Dielectric Parameters		Temp (°C)
				ε_r	σ (S/m)	
Head	900	11-Apr-03	11.6	39.5	0.98	20.6
		14-Apr-03	12.0	39.6	0.98	21.0
		Reference Result	11.4	41.5	0.97	N/A
Head	1900	14-Apr-03	47.6	38.5	1.45	19.6
		Reference Result	44.0	39.8	1.46	N/A

5.1.2 Muscle Tissue

Tissue	*f* (MHz)	Description (Date Measured)	SAR (W/kg), 1g	Dielectric Parameters		Temp (°C)
				ε_r	σ (S/m)	
Muscle	835	16-Apr-03	10.9	54.8	0.96	20.6
		Reference Result	10.1	55.3	0.95	N/A
Muscle	1900	17-Apr-03	44.4	51.9	1.57	19.0
		Reference Result	44.0	54.4	1.57	N/A

5.2 Tissue Simulants

All dielectric parameters of tissue simulants were measured within 24 hours of SAR measurements. The depth of the tissue simulant in the ear reference point of the phantom was 15cm ± 5mm during all tests. Volume for each tissue simulant was 26 litres.

5.2.1 Head Tissue Simulant

The composition of the brain tissue simulating liquid for 835 MHz is: -

51.07%	De-Ionized Water
47.31%	Sugar
1.15%	Salt
0.23%	HEC
0.24%	Bactericide

f (MHz)	Description (Date Measured)	Dielectric Parameters		Temp (°C)
		ε_r	σ (S/m)	
836.52	11-Apr-03	40.3	0.93	20.6
	14-Apr-03	40.4	0.93	21.0
	Recommended Values	41.5	0.90	N/A

The composition of the brain tissue simulating liquid for 1900 MHz is: -

44.91%	2-(2-butoxyethoxy) Ethanol
54.88%	De-Ionized Water
0.21%	Salt

f (MHz)	Description (Date Measured)	Dielectric Parameters		Temp (°C)
		ε_r	σ (S/m)	
1880	14-Apr-03	38.6	1.43	19.6
	Recommended Values	40.0	1.40	N/A

Recommended values are adopted from OET Bulletin 65 (97-01) Supplement C (01-01).

5.2.2 Muscle Tissue Simulant

The composition of the muscle tissue simulating liquid for 835 MHz is: -

65.45% De-Ionized Water
34.31% Sugar
0.62% Salt
0.10% Bactericide

f (MHz)	Description (Date Measured)	Dielectric Parameters		Temp (°C)
		ε_r	σ (S/m)	
836.52	16-Apr-03	54.8	0.96	20.6
	Recommended Values	55.2	0.97	N/A

The composition of the muscle tissue simulating liquid for 1900 MHz is: -

69.02% De-Ionized Water
30.76% Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether
0.22% Salt

f (MHz)	Description (Date Measured)	Dielectric Parameters		Temp (°C)
		ε_r	σ (S/m)	
1880	17-Apr-03	52.0	1.54	19.0
	Recommended Values	53.3	1.52	N/A

Recommended values are adopted from OET Bulletin 65 (97-01) Supplement C (01-01).

5.3 Phantoms

"SAM v4.0" phantom", manufactured by SPEAG, was used during the measurement. It has a fiberglass shell integrated into a wooden table. The shape of the shell corresponds to the phantom defined by SCC34-SC2. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete set-up of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

The thickness of phantom shell is 2 mm except for the ear, where an integrated ear spacer provides a 6 mm spacing from the tissue boundary. Manufacturer reports tolerance in shell thickness to be ±0.1mm.

5.4 Isotropic E-Field Probe ET3DV6

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., glycol ether)
Calibration	Calibration certificate in Appendix D
Frequency	10 MHz to 3 GHz (dosimetry); Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Optical Surface Detection	± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surfaces
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 µW/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm Tip length: 16 mm Body diameter: 12 mm Tip diameter: 6.8 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE

6.1 Test Positions

The device was placed into a holder using a special positioning tool, which aligns the bottom of the device with the holder and ensures that holder contacts only to the sides of the device. After positioning is done, tool is removed. This method provides standard positioning and separation, and also ensures free space for antenna.

Device holder was provided by SPEAG together with DASY3.

6.1.1 Against Phantom Head

Measurements were made on both the "left hand" and "right hand" side of the phantom.

The device was positioned against phantom according to OET Bulletin 65 (97-01) Supplement C (01-01). Definitions of terms used in aligning the device to a head phantom are available in IEEE Draft Standard P1528-2001 "Recommended Practice for Determining the Spatial-Peak Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques"

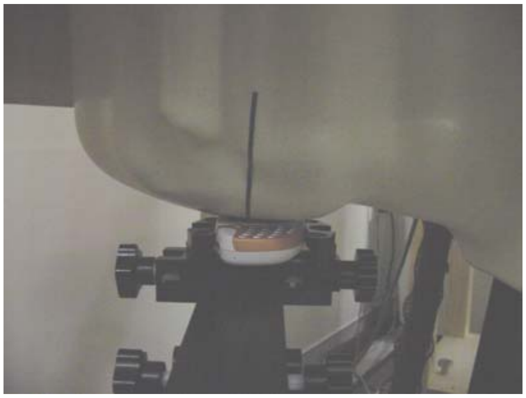
6.1.1.1 Initial Ear Position

The device was initially positioned with the earpiece region pressed against the ear spacer of a head phantom parallel to the "Neck-Front" line defined along the base of the ear spacer that contains the "ear reference point". The "test device reference point" is aligned to the "ear reference point" on the head phantom and the "vertical centerline" is aligned to the "phantom reference plane".

6.1.1.2 Touch Position

"Initial ear position" alignments are maintained and the device is brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting along the "Neck-Front" line until any point on the display, keypad or mouthpiece portions of the handset is in contact with the phantom or when any portion of a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover opened to its intended self-adjusting normal use position is in contact with the cheek or mouth of the phantom.

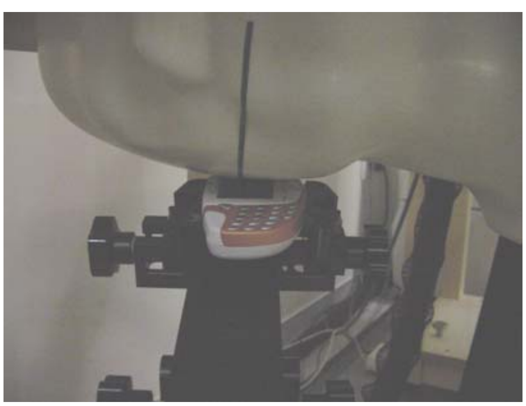
The following pictures show the tested device in the right touch position:



6.1.1.3 Tilt Position

In the "Touch Position", if the earpiece of the device is not in full contact with the phantom's ear spacer and the peak SAR location for the "touch position" is located at the ear spacer region or corresponds to the earpiece region of the handset, the device is returned to the "initial ear position" by rotating it away from the mouth until the earpiece is in full contact with the ear spacer. Otherwise, the device is moved away from the cheek perpendicular to the line passes through both "ear reference points" for approximate 2-3 cm. While it is in this position, the device is tilted away from the mouth with respect to the "test device reference point" by 15°. After the tilt, it is then moved back toward the head perpendicular to the line passes through both "ear reference points" until the device touches the phantom or the ear spacer. If the antenna touches the head first, the positioning process is repeated with a tilt angle less than 15° so that the device and its antenna would touch the phantom simultaneously.

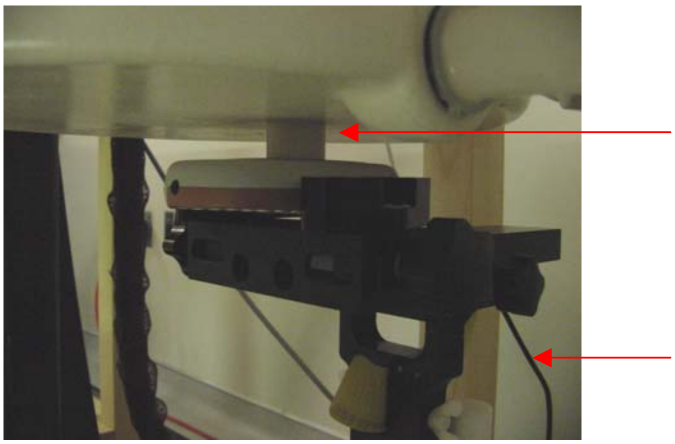
The following picture shows the tested device in the right tilt position:



6.1.2 Body Worn Configuration

Body SAR measurements were performed with the antenna facing towards the flat part of the phantom, with a separation distance of 15mm. Measurements were performed with the LPS-4 loopset connected.

The following picture shows the tested device in the body test position: -



Note: the 15mm spacer was removed before the SAR measurement.

6.2 Scan Procedures

First coarse scans are used for quick determination of the field distribution. Next a cube scan, 5x5x7 points; spacing between each point 8x8x5 mm, is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 1g.

6.3 SAR Averaging Methods

The maximum SAR value is averaged over its volume using interpolation and extrapolation.

The interpolation of the points is done with a 3d-Spline. The 3d-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" -condition [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p. 141-150] (x, y and z -directions) [Numerical Recipes in C, Second Edition, p 123].

The extrapolation is based on least square algorithm [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p.168-180]. Through the points in the first 30 mm in all z-axis, polynomials of order four are calculated. This polynomial is then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The points, calculated from the surface, have a distance of 1mm from one another.

7. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

7.1 Description of Individual Measurement Uncertainty

7.1.1 Assessment Uncertainty

Uncertainty description	Uncert. value %	Probability distribution	Div.	c_i	Stand. uncert (1g) %	v_i or v_{eff}
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 4.4	normal	1	1	± 4.4	∞
Axial isotropy of the probe	± 4.7	rectangular	√3	$(1-c_p)^{1/2}$	± 1.9	∞
Sph. Isotropy of the probe	± 9.6	rectangular	√3	$(c_p)1^{/2}$	± 3.9	∞
Spatial resolution	± 0.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.0	∞
Boundary effects	± 5.5	rectangular	√3	1	± 3.2	∞
Probe linearity	± 4.7	rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7	∞
Detection limit	± 1.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6	∞
Readout electronics	± 1.0	normal	1	1	± 1.0	∞
Response time	± 0.8	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.5	∞
Integration time	± 1.4	rectangular	√3	1	± 0.8	∞
RF ambient conditions	± 3.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7	∞
Mech. constrains of robot	± 0.4	rectangular	√3	**1**	± 0.2	∞
Probe positioning	± 2.9	rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7	∞
Extrap. and integration	± 3.9	rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3	∞
Test Sample Related						
Device positioning	± 6.0	normal	0.89	1	± 6.7	12
Device holder uncertainty	± 5.0	normal	0.84	1	± 5.9	8
Power drift	± 5.0	rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9	∞
Phantom and Setup						
Phantom uncertainty	± 4.0	rectangular	√3	**1**	± 2.3	∞
Liquid conductivity (target)	± 5.0	rectangular	√3	**0.6**	± 1.7	∞
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	± 10.0	rectangular	√3	**0.6**	± 3.5	∞
Liquid permittivity (target)	± 5.0	rectangular	√3	**0.6**	± 1.7	∞
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	± 5.0	rectangular	√3	**0.6**	± 1.7	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					± 13.6	
Expanded Standard Uncertainty (k=2)					± 27.1	

8. RESULTS

Corresponding SAR distribution print outs of maximum results in every operating mode and position are shown in Appendix C; it also includes Z-plots of maximum measurement results in head and body worn configurations. The SAR distributions are substantially similar or equivalent to the plots submitted regardless of used channel in each mode and position, unless otherwise presented.

8.1 Head Configuration

SAR measurements were performed on the tested device with the MMC inserted and removed.

With MMC inserted: -

Mode	Channel/ *f* (MHz)	EDRP (dBm) [1]	SAR, averaged over 1g (mW/g)			
			Left-hand		Right-hand	
			Touch	Tilt	Touch	Tilt
GSM 850	128 / 824.04	29.55	0.57	-	0.59	-
	190 / 836.60	29.49	0.51	0.30	0.57	0.30
	251 / 848.80	29.42	-	-	0.57	-

Mode	Channel/ *f* (MHz)	EIRP (dBm) [1]	SAR, averaged over 1g (mW/g)			
			Left-hand		Right-hand	
			Touch	Tilt	Touch	Tilt
GSM 1900	512 / 1850.20	30.70	-	0.47	-	-
	661 / 1880.00	30.66	0.41	0.52	0.36	0.50
	810 / 1909.80	30.06	-	0.39	-	-

Note 1: An FCC accredited laboratory, TCC Dallas, performed the EDRP and EIRP measurements.

With MMC removed: -

Mode	Channel/ *f* (MHz)	EDRP (dBm) [1]	SAR, averaged over 1g (mW/g)			
			Left-hand		Right-hand	
			Touch	Tilt	Touch	Tilt
GSM 850	128 / 824.04	29.55	0.56	-	0.62	-
	190 / 836.60	29.49	0.52	0.31	0.56	0.30
	251 / 848.80	29.42	-	-	0.56	-

Mode	Channel/ *f* (MHz)	EIRP (dBm) [1]	SAR, averaged over 1g (mW/g)			
			Left-hand		Right-hand	
			Touch	Tilt	Touch	Tilt
GSM 1900	512 / 1850.20	30.70	-	0.48	-	-
	661 / 1880.00	30.66	0.39	0.51	0.35	0.52
	810 / 1909.80	30.06	-	0.34	-	-

Note 1: An FCC accredited laboratory, TCC Dallas, performed the EDRP and EIRP measurements.

8.2 Body Worn Configuration

Measurements were performed with the LPS-4 loopset connected.

SAR measurements were performed on the tested device with the MMC inserted and removed.

With MMC inserted: -

Mode	Channel/ *f* (MHz)	EDRP (dBm) [1]	SAR, averaged over 1g (mW/g)
			LPS-4
GSM 850	128 / 824.04	29.55	0.79
	190 / 836.60	29.49	0.74
	251 / 848.80	29.42	0.80

Mode	Channel/ *f* (MHz)	EIRP (dBm) [1]	SAR, averaged over 1g (mW/g)
			LPS-4
GSM 1900	512 / 1850.20	30.70	0.54
	661 / 1880.00	30.66	0.50
	810 / 1909.80	30.06	0.42

Note 1: An FCC accredited laboratory, TCC Dallas, performed the EDRP and EIRP measurements.

With MMC removed: -

Mode	Channel/ *f* (MHz)	EDRP (dBm) [1]	SAR, averaged over 1g (mW/g)
			LPS-4
GSM 850	128 / 824.04	29.55	0.80
	190 / 836.60	29.49	0.78
	251 / 848.80	29.42	0.81

Mode	Channel/ *f* (MHz)	EIRP (dBm) [1]	SAR, averaged over 1g (mW/g)
			LPS-4
GSM 1900	512 / 1850.20	30.70	0.62
	661 / 1880.00	30.66	0.55
	810 / 1909.80	30.06	0.43

Note 1: An FCC accredited laboratory, TCC Dallas, performed the EDRP and EIRP measurements.

APPENDIX A: SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION FOR A2LA

TCC-Dallas is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) as shown in the scope below:

THE AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION
FOR LABORATORY
ACCREDITATION

ACCREDITED LABORATORY

A2LA has accredited

NOMIA MOBILE PHONES

Test & Certification Center - Dallas
Irving, TX

for technical competence in the field of

Electrical Testing

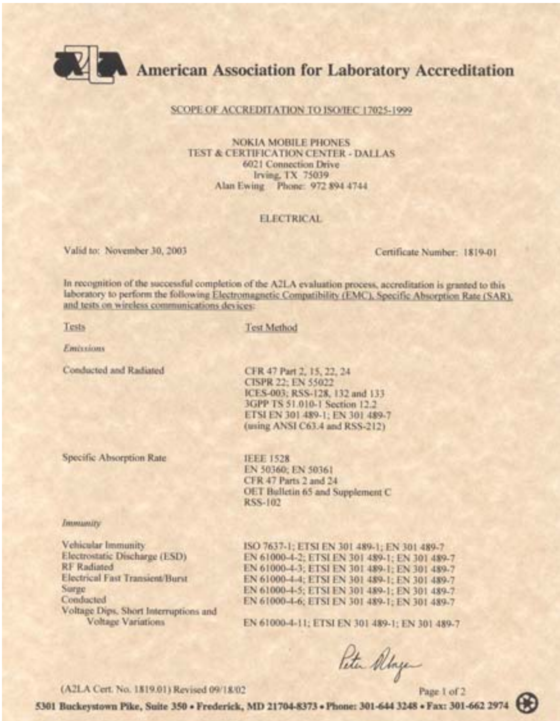
The accreditation covers the specific tests and types of tests listed on the agreed scope of accreditation. This laboratory meets the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 - 1999 "General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories" and any additional program requirements in the identified field of testing. Testing and calibration laboratories that comply with this International Standard also operate in accordance with ISO 9001 or ISO 9002.

Presented this 1st day of October, 2001.

SEAL

President
For the Accreditation Council
Certificate Number 1819.01
Valid to November 30, 2003

For tests or types of tests to which this accreditation applies, please refer to the laboratory's Electrical Scope of Accreditation



American Association for Laboratory Accreditation

SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION TO ISO/IEC 17025-1999

NOKIA MOBILE PHONES
TEST & CERTIFICATION CENTER - DALLAS
6021 Connection Drive
Irving, TX 75039
Alan Ewing Phone: 972 894 4744

ELECTRICAL

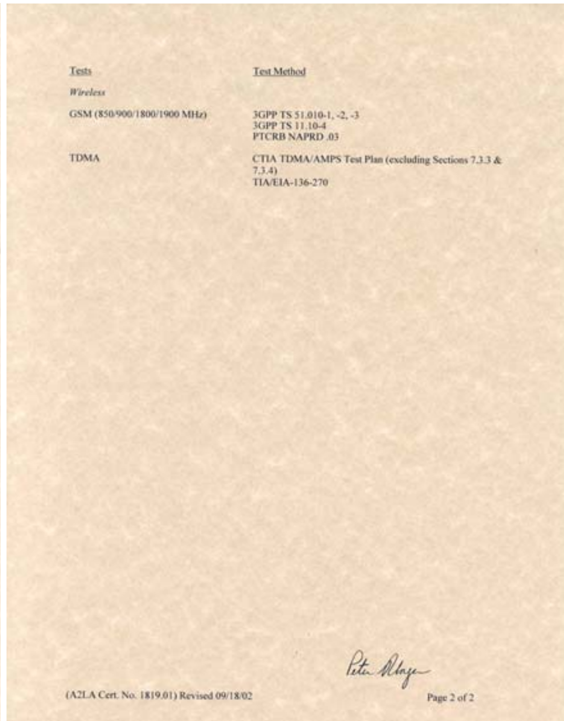
Valid to: November 30, 2003 — Certificate Number: 1819-01

In recognition of the successful completion of the A2LA evaluation process, accreditation is granted to this laboratory to perform the following Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC), Specific Absorption Rate (SAR), and tests on wireless communications devices:

Tests	Test Method
Emissions	
Conducted and Radiated	CFR 47 Part 2, 15, 22, 24 CISPR 22; EN 55022 ICES-003; RSS-128, 132 and 133 3GPP TS 51.010-1 Section 12.2 ETSI EN 301 489-1; EN 301 489-7 (using ANSI C63.4 and RSS-212)
Specific Absorption Rate	IEEE 1528 EN 50360; EN 50361 CFR 47 Parts 2 and 24 OET Bulletin 65 and Supplement C RSS-102
Immunity	
Vehicular Immunity	ISO 7637-1; ETSI EN 301 489-1; EN 301 489-7
Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)	EN 61000-4-2; ETSI EN 301 489-1; EN 301 489-7
RF Radiated	EN 61000-4-3; ETSI EN 301 489-1; EN 301 489-7
Electrical Fast Transient/Burst	EN 61000-4-4; ETSI EN 301 489-1; EN 301 489-7
Surge	EN 61000-4-5; ETSI EN 301 489-1; EN 301 489-7
Conducted	EN 61000-4-6; ETSI EN 301 489-1; EN 301 489-7
Voltage Dips, Short Interruptions and Voltage Variations	EN 61000-4-11; ETSI EN 301 489-1; EN 301 489-7

(A2LA Cert. No. 1819.01) Revised 09/18/02 — Page 1 of 2

5301 Buckeystown Pike, Suite 350 • Frederick, MD 21704-8373 • Phone: 301-644 3248 • Fax: 301-662 2974



Tests	Test Method
Wireless	
GSM (850/900/1800/1900 MHz)	3GPP TS 51.010-1, -2, -3 3GPP TS 11.10-4 PTCRB NAPRD .03
TDMA	CTIA TDMA/AMPS Test Plan (excluding Sections 7.3.3 & 7.3.4) TIA/EIA-136-270

(A2LA Cert. No. 1819.01) Revised 09/18/02 — Page 2 of 2

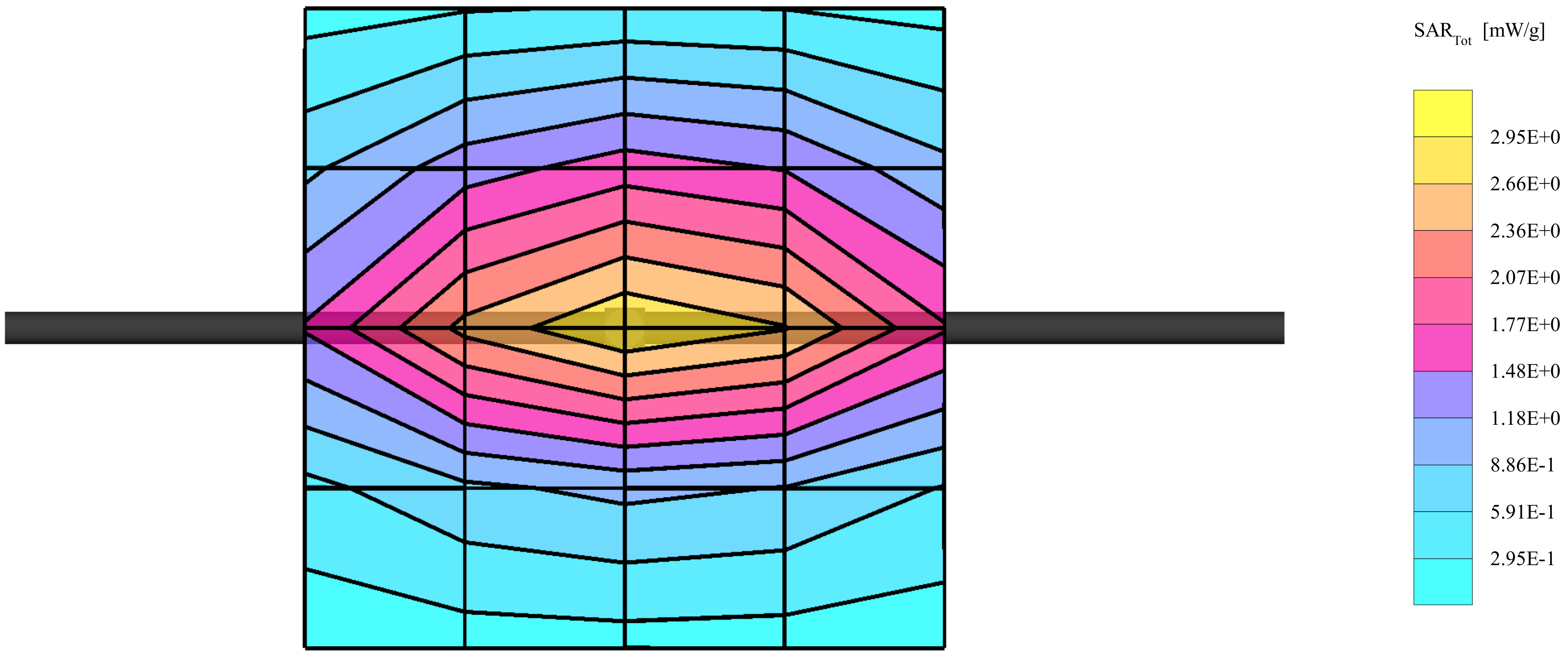
"This laboratory is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) and the results shown in this report have been determined to be in accordance with the laboratory's terms of accreditation unless stated otherwise in the report."

Should this report contain any data for tests for which we are not accredited, such data would not be covered by this laboratory's A2LA accreditation.

APPENDIX B: VALIDATION TEST PRINTOUTS

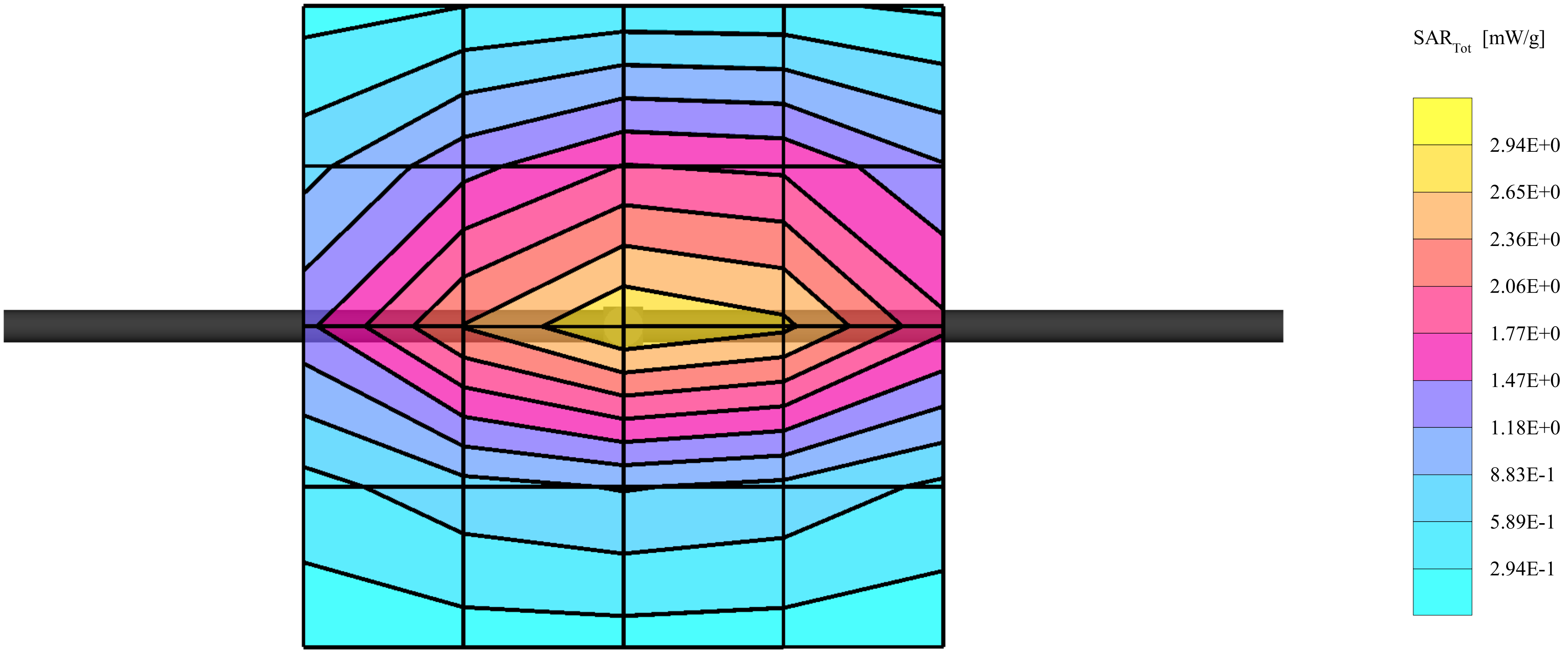
Dipole 900 MHz, Head Validation

SAM 1 (Cellular - Brain Tissue)
Frequency: 900 MHz; Crest factor: 1.0
Validation 900MHz - Brain Tissue: $\sigma = 0.98$ mho/m $\varepsilon_r = 39.5$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(6.50,6.50,6.50)
Cubes (2): Peak: 4.72 mW/g ± 0.06 dB, SAR (1g): 2.90 mW/g ± 0.07 dB, SAR (10g): 1.81 mW/g ± 0.07 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 11.0 (10.0, 12.5) [mm]
Powerdrift: -0.17 dB
Liquid Temperature (°C): 20.6



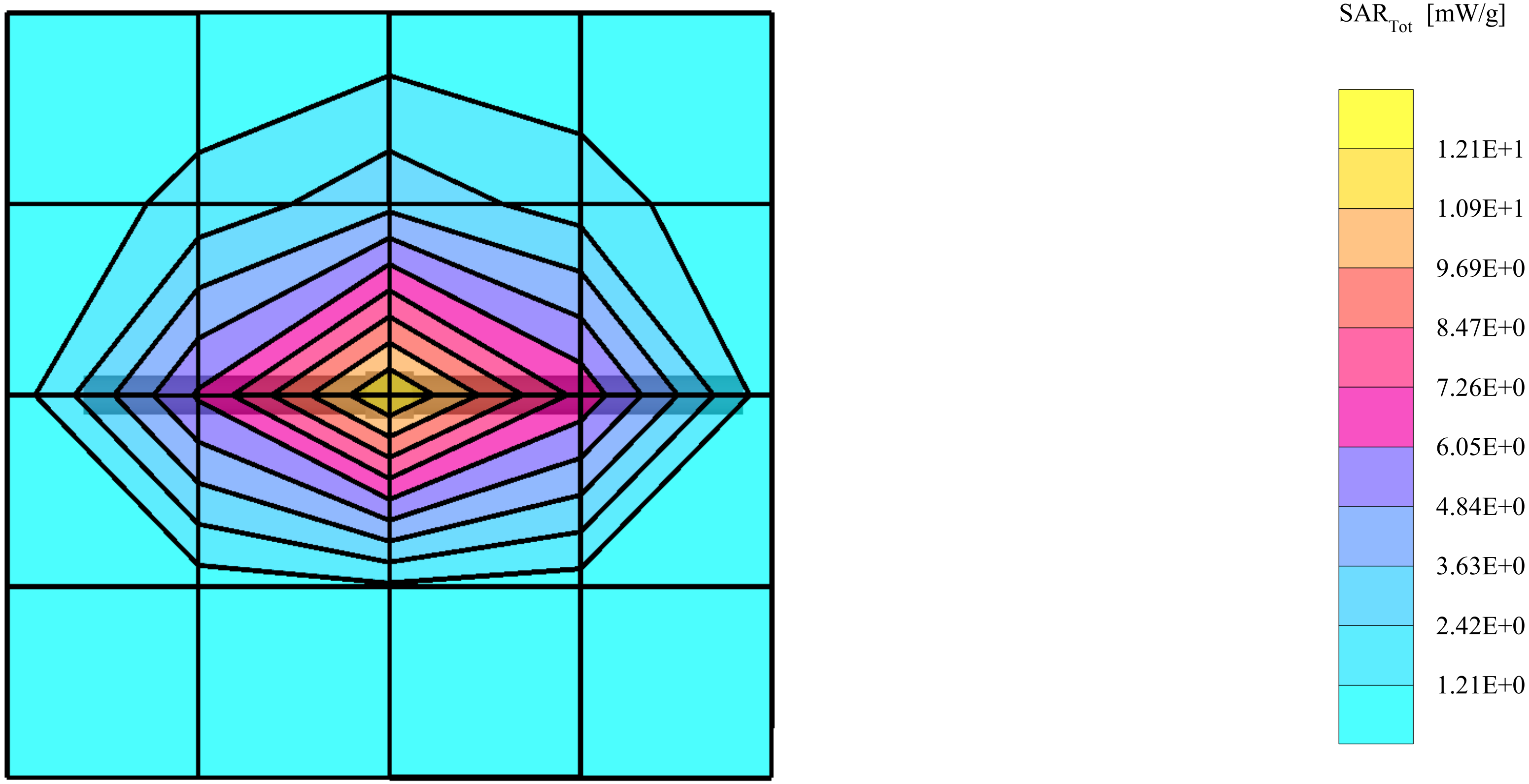
Dipole 900 MHz, Head Validation

SAM 1 (Cellular - Brain Tissue)
Frequency: 900 MHz; Crest factor: 1.0
Validation 900MHz - Brain Tissue: $\sigma = 0.98$ mho/m $\varepsilon_r = 39.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm^3
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(6.50,6.50,6.50)
Cubes (2): Peak: 4.86 mW/g ± 0.06 dB, SAR (1g): 2.99 mW/g ± 0.06 dB, SAR (10g): 1.87 mW/g ± 0.06 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 11.2 (10.1, 12.7) [mm]
Powerdrift: -0.12 dB
Liquid Temperature (°C): 21.0



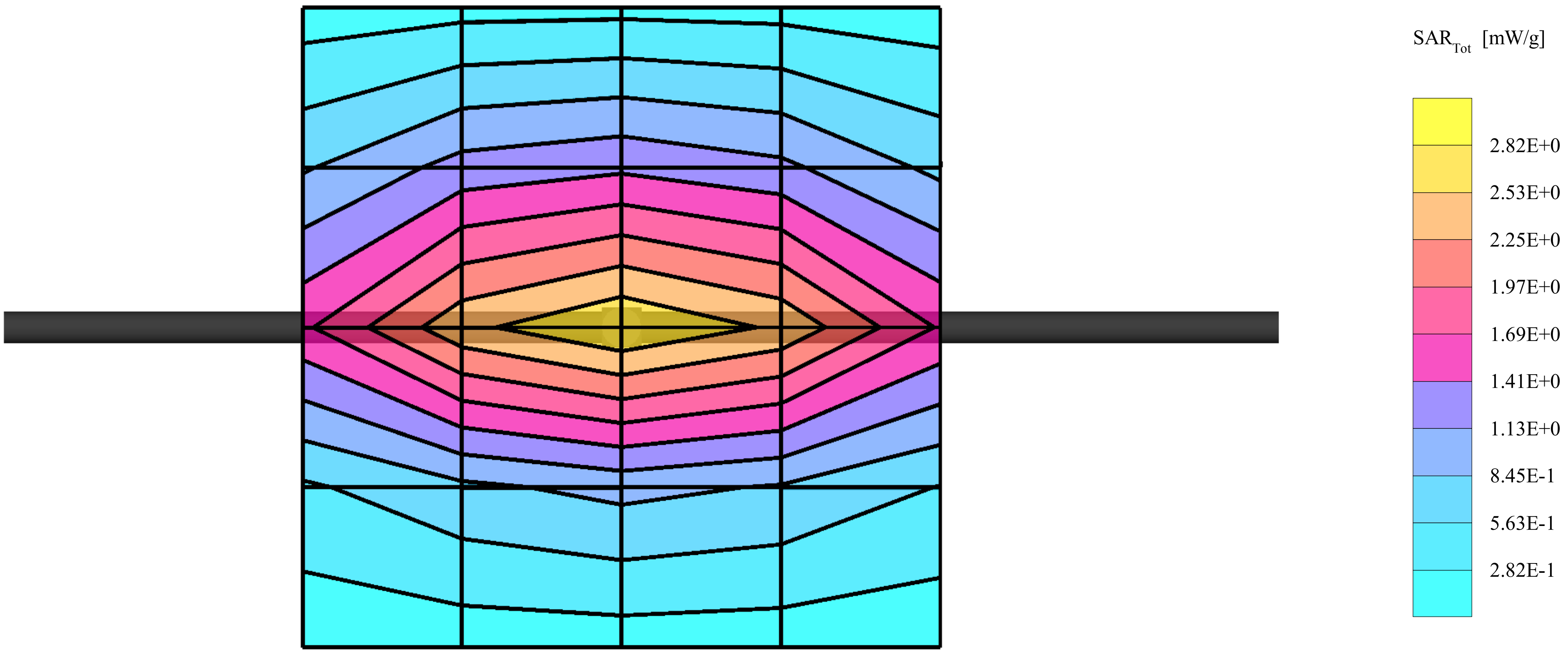
Dipole 1900 MHz, Head Validation

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue)
Frequency: 1900 MHz; Crest factor: 1.0
Validation 1900MHz - Brain Tissue: σ = 1.45 mho/m ε_r = 38.5 ρ = 1.00 g/cm³
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40)
Cubes (2): Peak: 22.4 mW/g ± 0.13 dB, SAR (1g): 11.9 mW/g ± 0.08 dB, SAR (10g): 6.07 mW/g ± 0.05 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 8.1 (7.7, 8.9) [mm]
Powerdrift: -0.30 dB
Liquid Temperature (°C): 19.6



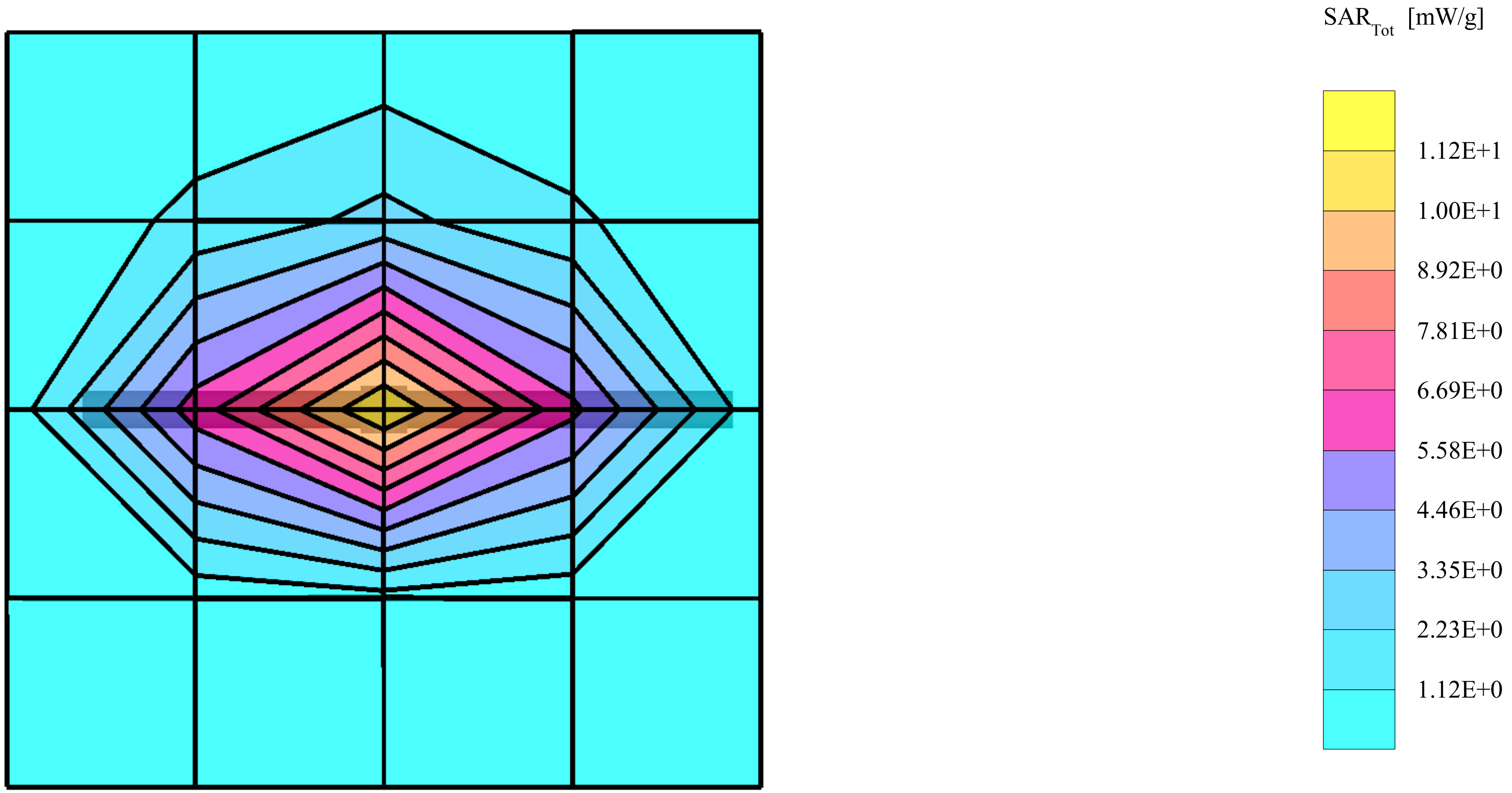
Dipole 835 MHz, Body Validation

SAM 2 (Cellular - Muscle Tissue)
Frequency: 835 MHz; Crest factor: 1.0
Validation 835MHz - Muscle Tissue: σ = 0.96 mho/m ε_r = 54.8 ρ = 1.00 g/cm^3
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(6.50,6.50,6.50)
Cubes (2): Peak: 4.26 mW/g ± 0.05 dB, SAR (1g): 2.72 mW/g ± 0.06 dB, SAR (10g): 1.76 mW/g ± 0.06 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 12.6 (11.1, 14.4) [mm]
Powerdrift: -0.18 dB
Liquid Temperature (°C): 20.6



Dipole 1900 MHz, Body Validation

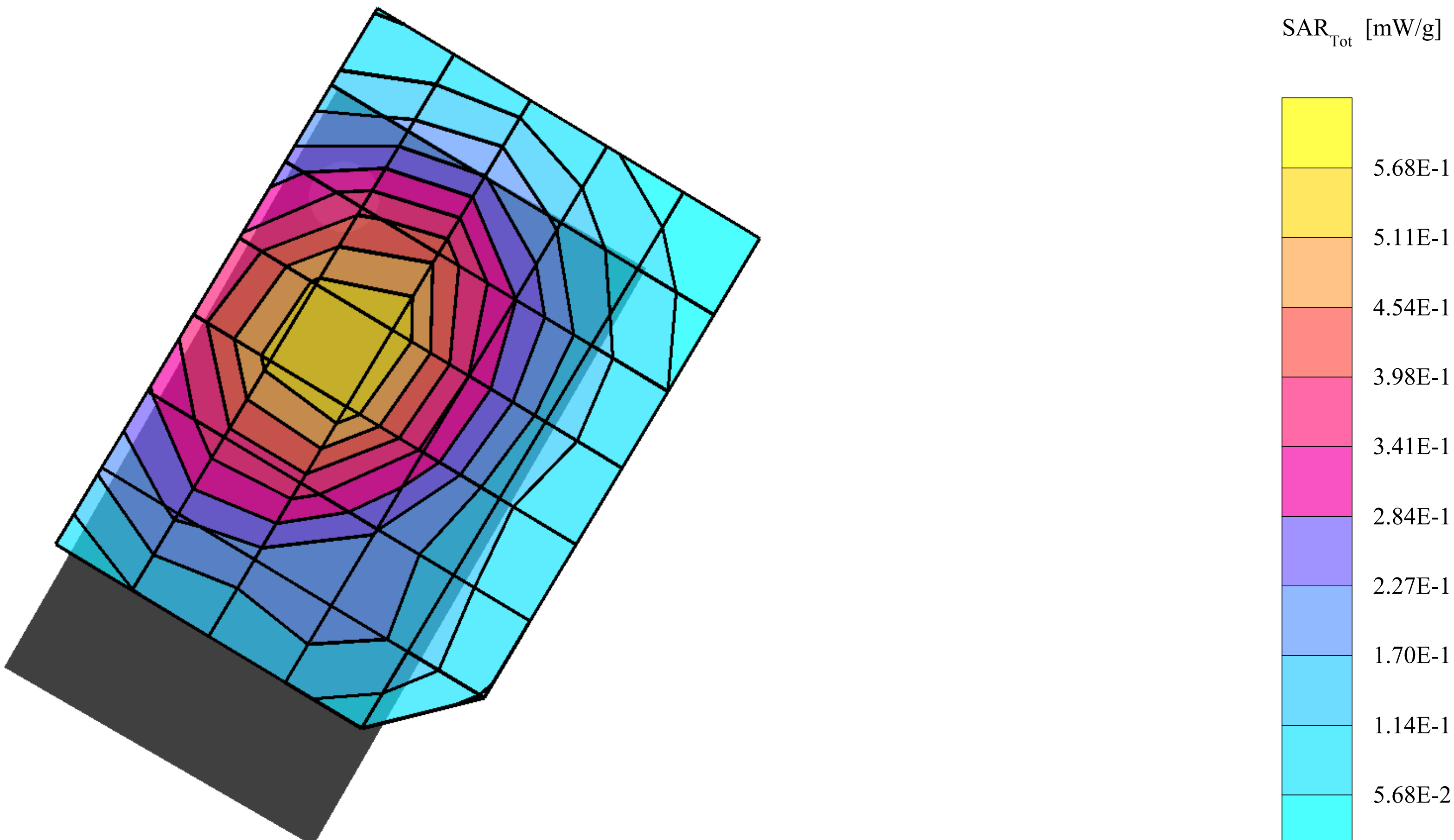
SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom
Frequency: 1900 MHz; Crest factor: 1.0
Validation 1900MHz - Muscle Tissue: σ = 1.57 mho/m ε_r = 51.9 ρ = 1.00 g/cm^3
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.00,5.00,5.00)
Cubes (2): SAR (1g): 11.1 mW/g ± 0.09 dB, SAR (10g): 5.71 mW/g ± 0.05 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Coarse: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Powerdrift: -0.25 dB
Liquid Temperature (°C): 19.0



APPENDIX C: SAR DISTRIBUTION PRINTOUTS

OW3NEM-2, GSM 850, Channel 128, Left Touch Position with MMC

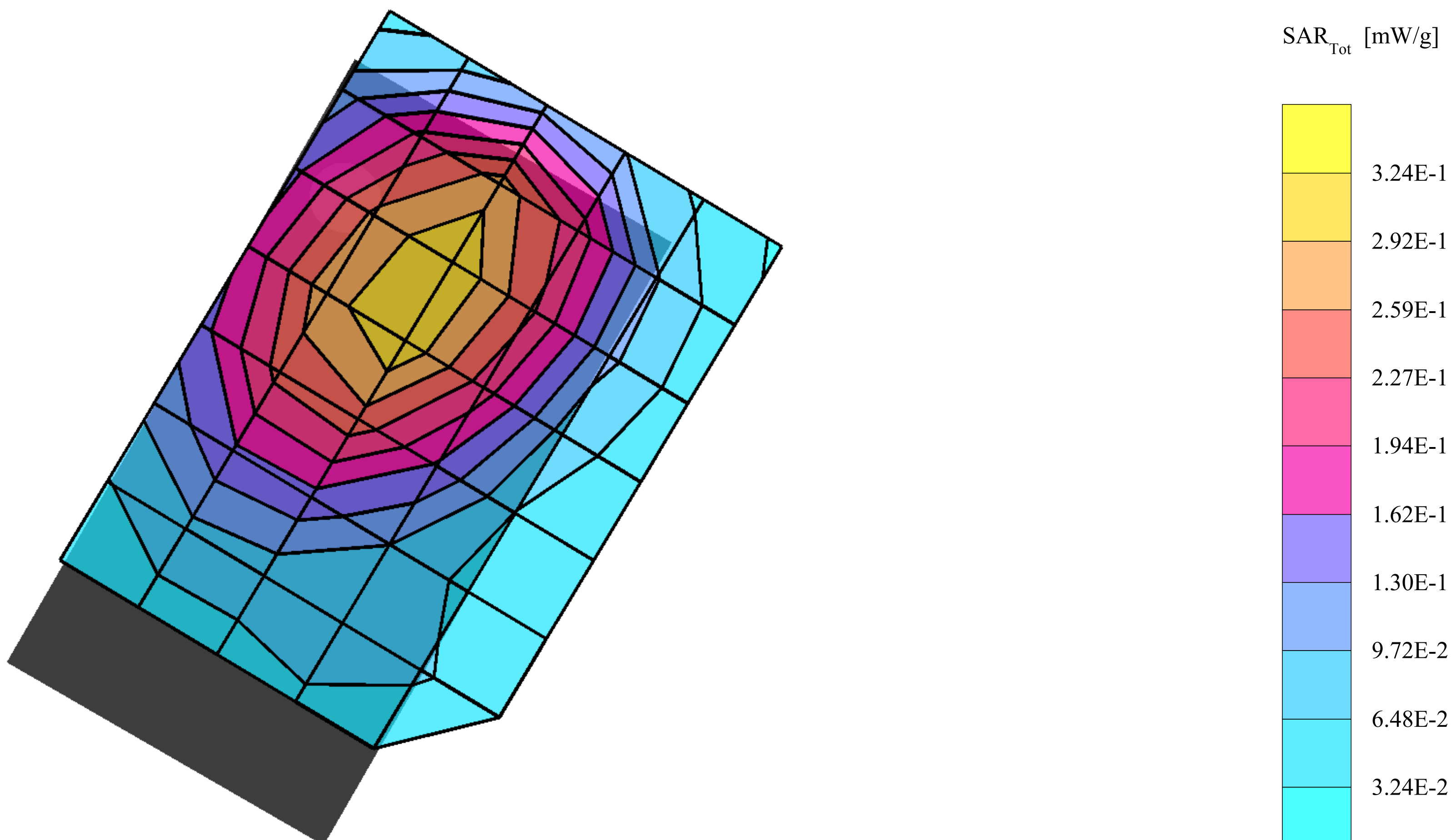
SAM 1 (Cellular - Brain Tissue) Phantom
Frequency: 824 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0
Cellular Band - Brain Tissue: $\sigma = 0.93$ mho/m $\varepsilon_r = 40.4$ $\rho = 0.93$ g/cm^3
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(6.50,6.50,6.50)
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.566 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.388 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0
Powerdrift: -0.39 dB
Liquid Temperature: 21.0



04/11/03

OW3NEM-2, GSM 850, Channel 190, Left Tilt Position without MMC

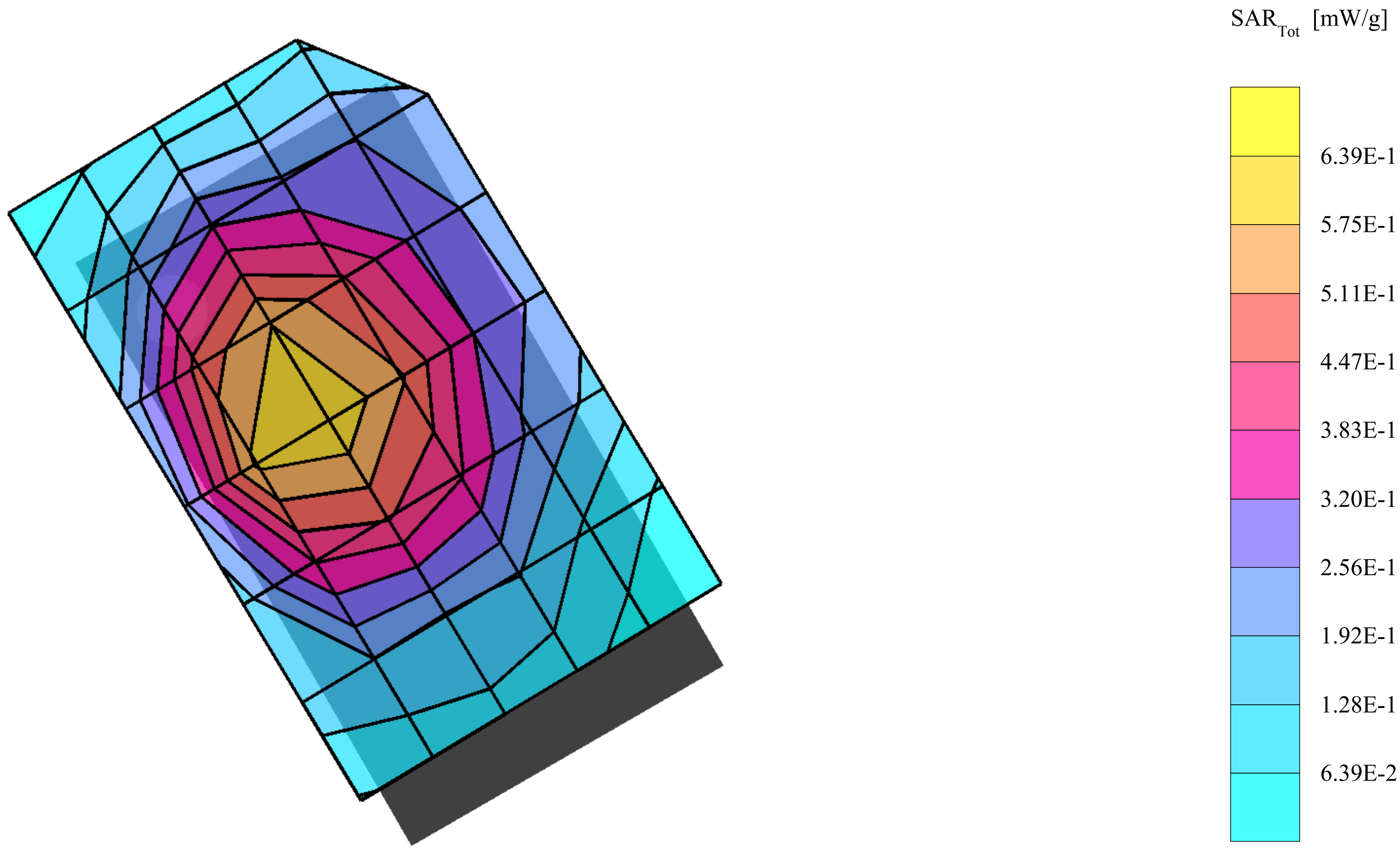
SAM 1 (Cellular - Brain Tissue) Phantom
Frequency: 837 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0
Cellular Band - Brain Tissue: σ = 0.93 mho/m ε_r = 40.3 ρ = 0.96 g/cm^3
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(6.50,6.50,6.50)
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.309 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.217 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0
Powerdrift: -0.09 dB
Liquid Temperature: 20.6



TCC Dallas

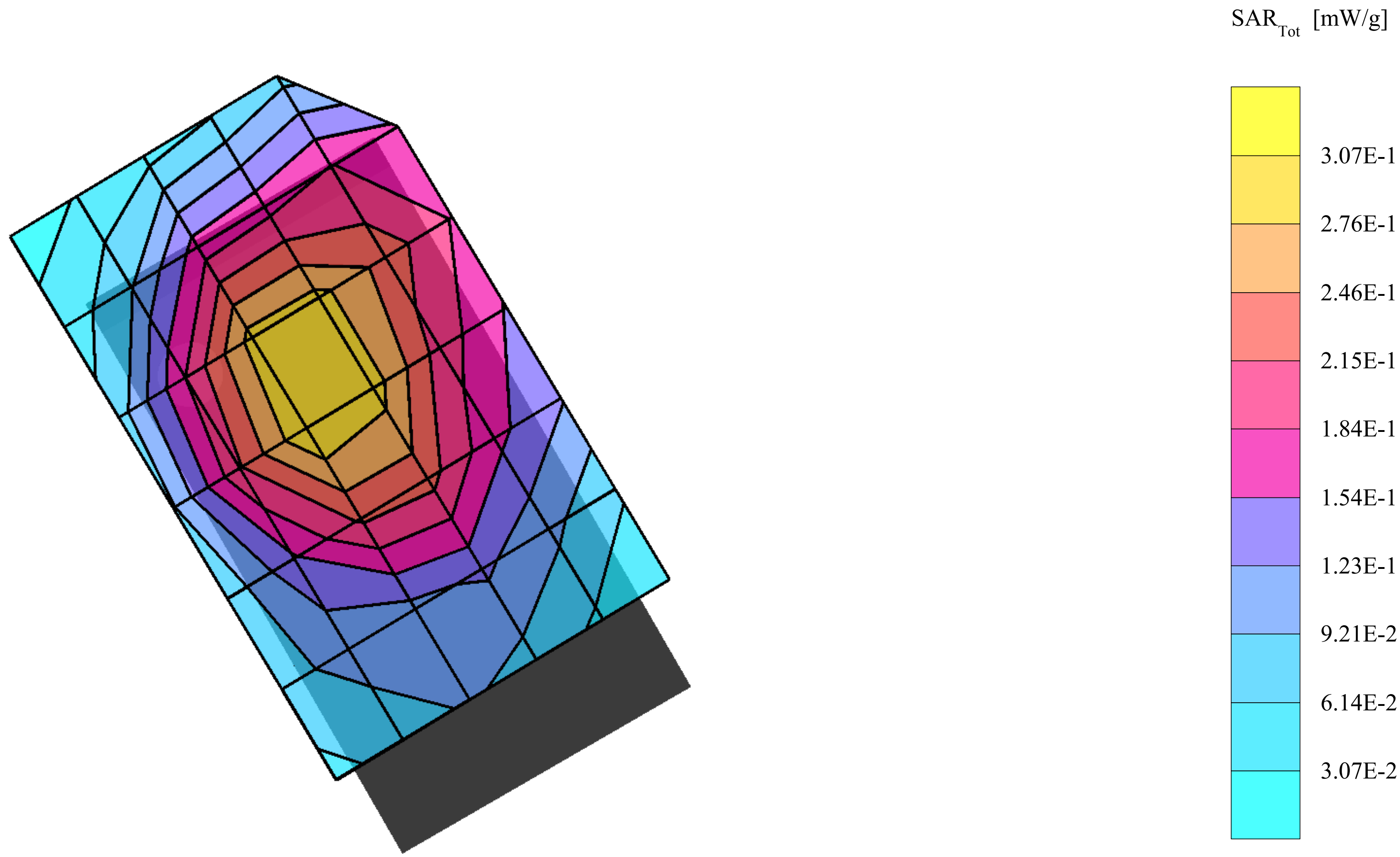
OW3NEM-2, GSM 850, Channel 128, Right Touch Position without MMC

SAM 1 (Cellular - Brain Tissue) Phantom
Frequency: 824 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0
Cellular Band - Brain Tissue: $\sigma = 0.93$ mho/m $\varepsilon_r = 40.4$ $\rho = 0.93$ g/cm^3
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(6.50,6.50,6.50)
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.624 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.428 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Coarse: Dx = 19.0, Dy = 14.0, Dz = 10.0
Powerdrift: -0.37 dB
Liquid Temperature: 21.0



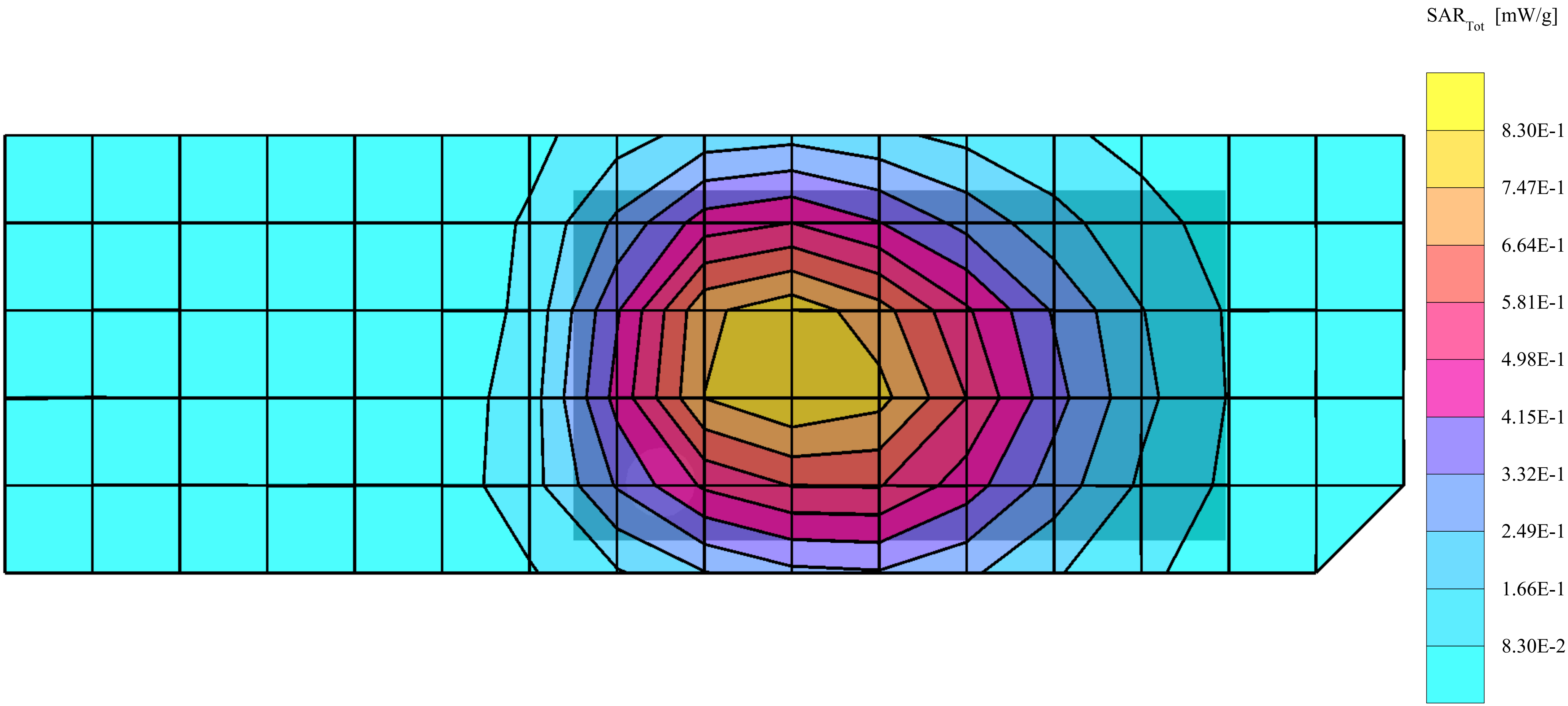
OW3NEM-2, GSM 850, Channel 190, Right Tilt Position with MMC

SAM 1 (Cellular - Brain Tissue) Phantom
Frequency: 837 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0
Cellular Band - Brain Tissue: σ = 0.93 mho/m ε_r = 40.3 ρ = 0.96 g/cm³
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(6.50,6.50,6.50)
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.300 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.213 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Coarse: Dx = 19.0, Dy = 14.0, Dz = 10.0
Powerdrift: -0.03 dB
Liquid Temperature: 20.6



OW3NEM-2, GSM 850, Channel 251, Flat Position - Back of Phone with 15mm Spacer and LPS-4 Loopset, without MMC

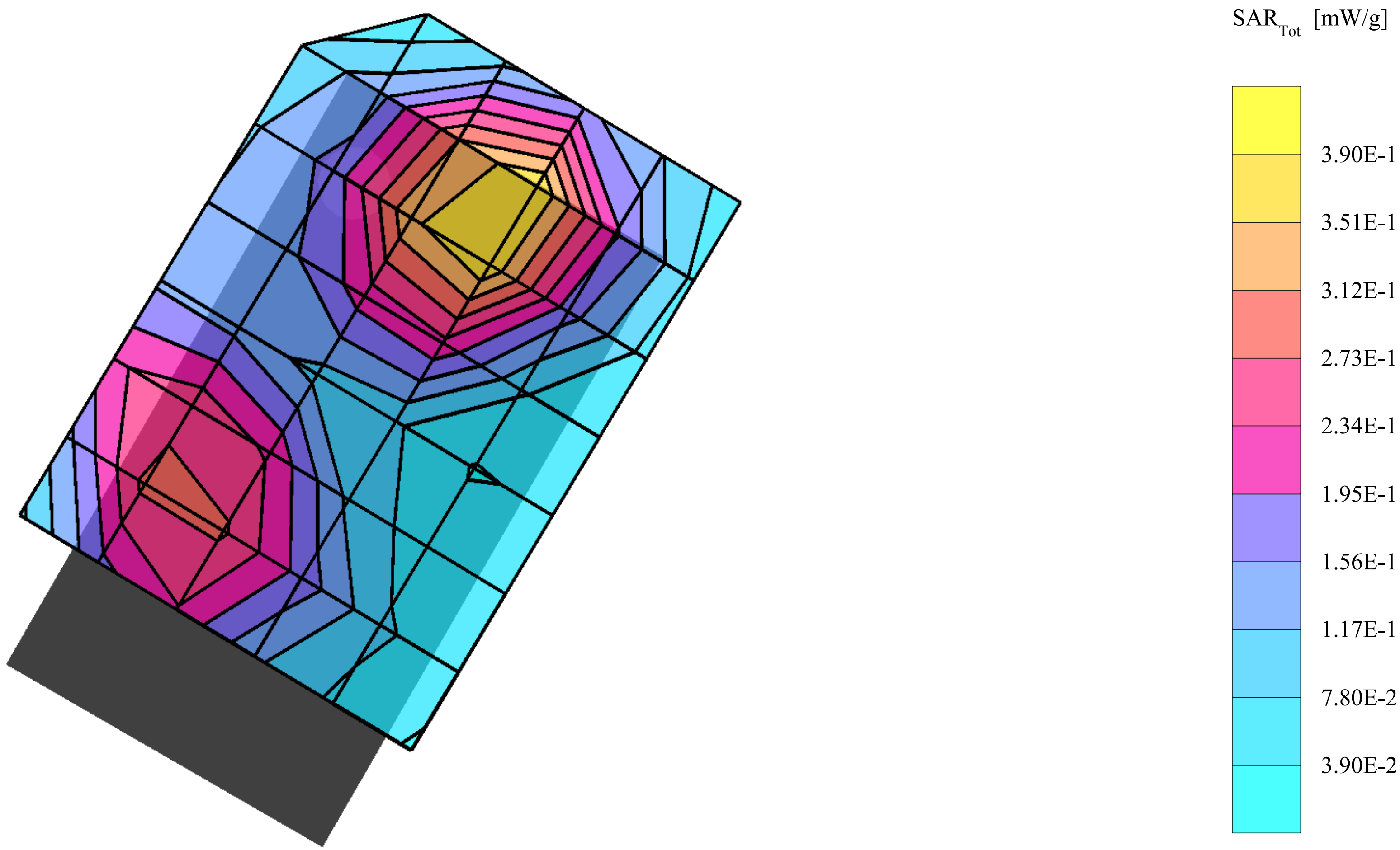
SAM 2 (Cellular - Muscle Tissue) Phantom
Frequency: 849 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0
Cellular Band - Muscle Tissue: $\sigma = 0.96$ mho/m $\varepsilon_r = 54.8$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(6.50,6.50,6.50)
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.811 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.574 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 12.0
Powerdrift: -0.09 dB
Liquid Temperature: 20.6



04/14/03

OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 661, Left Touch Position with MMC

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0
PCS Band - Brain Tissue: σ = 1.43 mho/m ε_r = 38.6 ρ = 1.00 g/cm^3
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40)
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.411 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.230 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0
Powerdrift: -0.10 dB
Liquid Temperature: 19.6

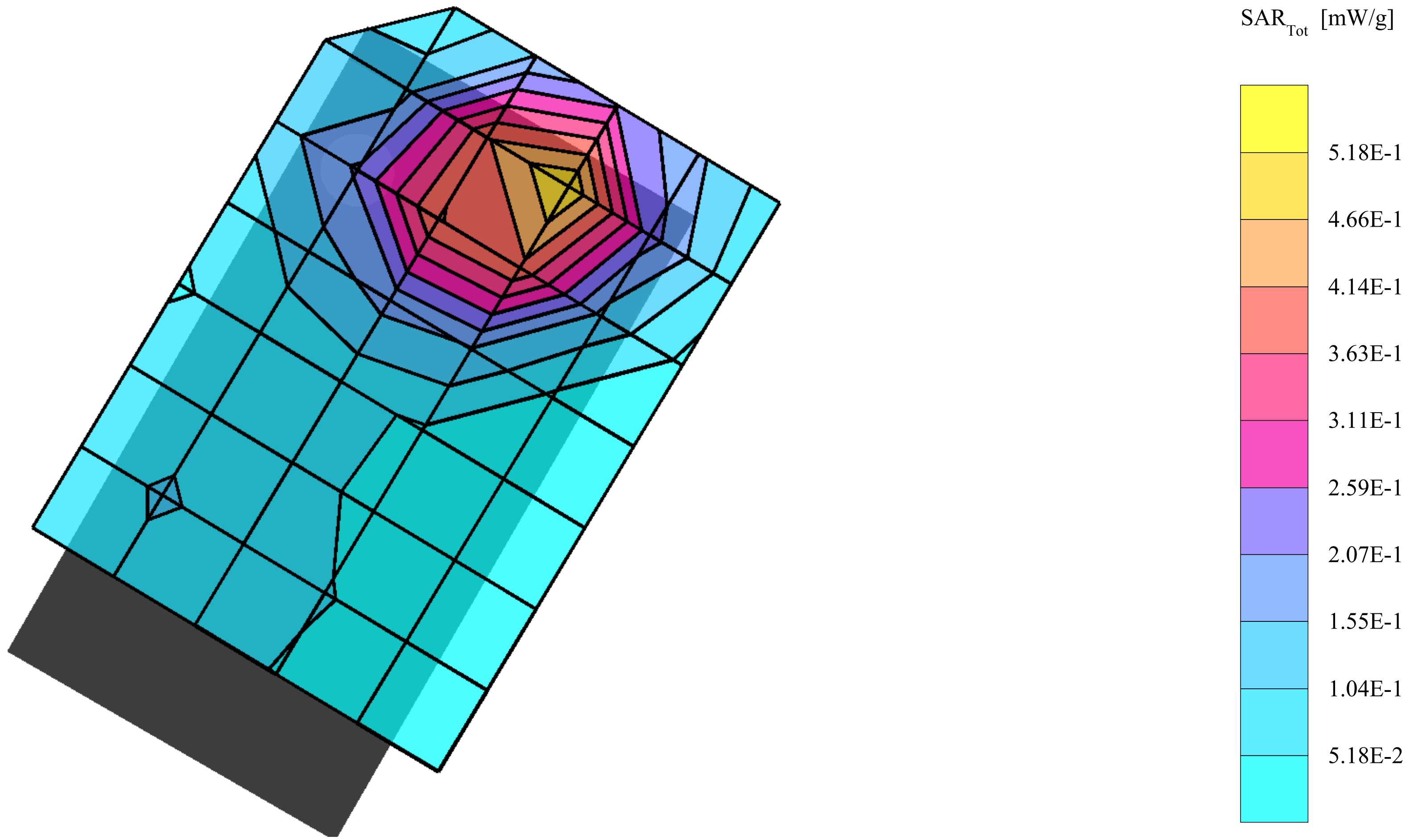


TCC Dallas

04/14/03

OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 661, Left Tilt Position with MMC

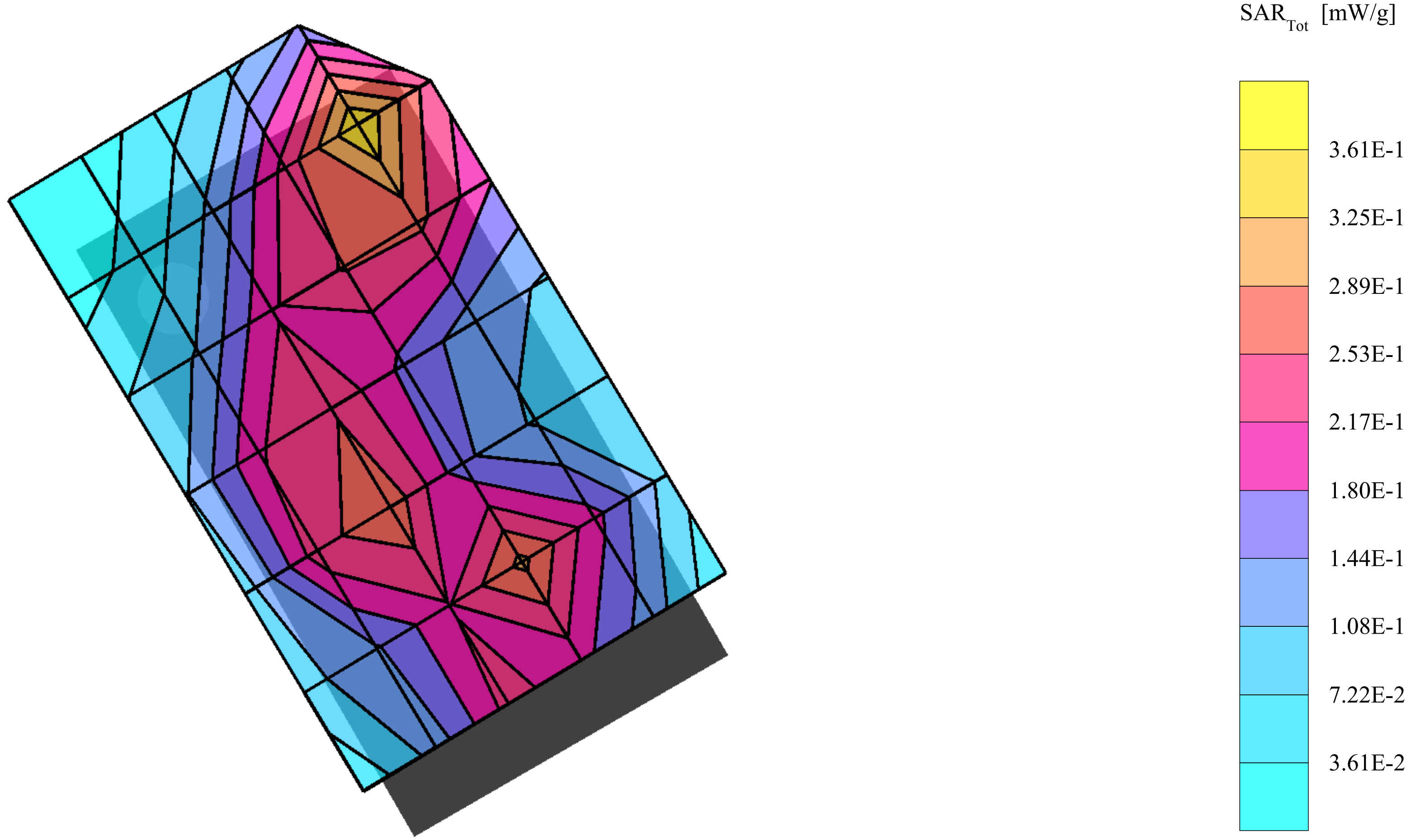
SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0
PCS Band - Brain Tissue: σ = 1.43 mho/m ε_r = 38.6 ρ = 1.00 g/cm^3
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40)
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.522 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.285 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0
Powerdrift: -0.06 dB
Liquid Temperature: 19.6



TCC Dallas

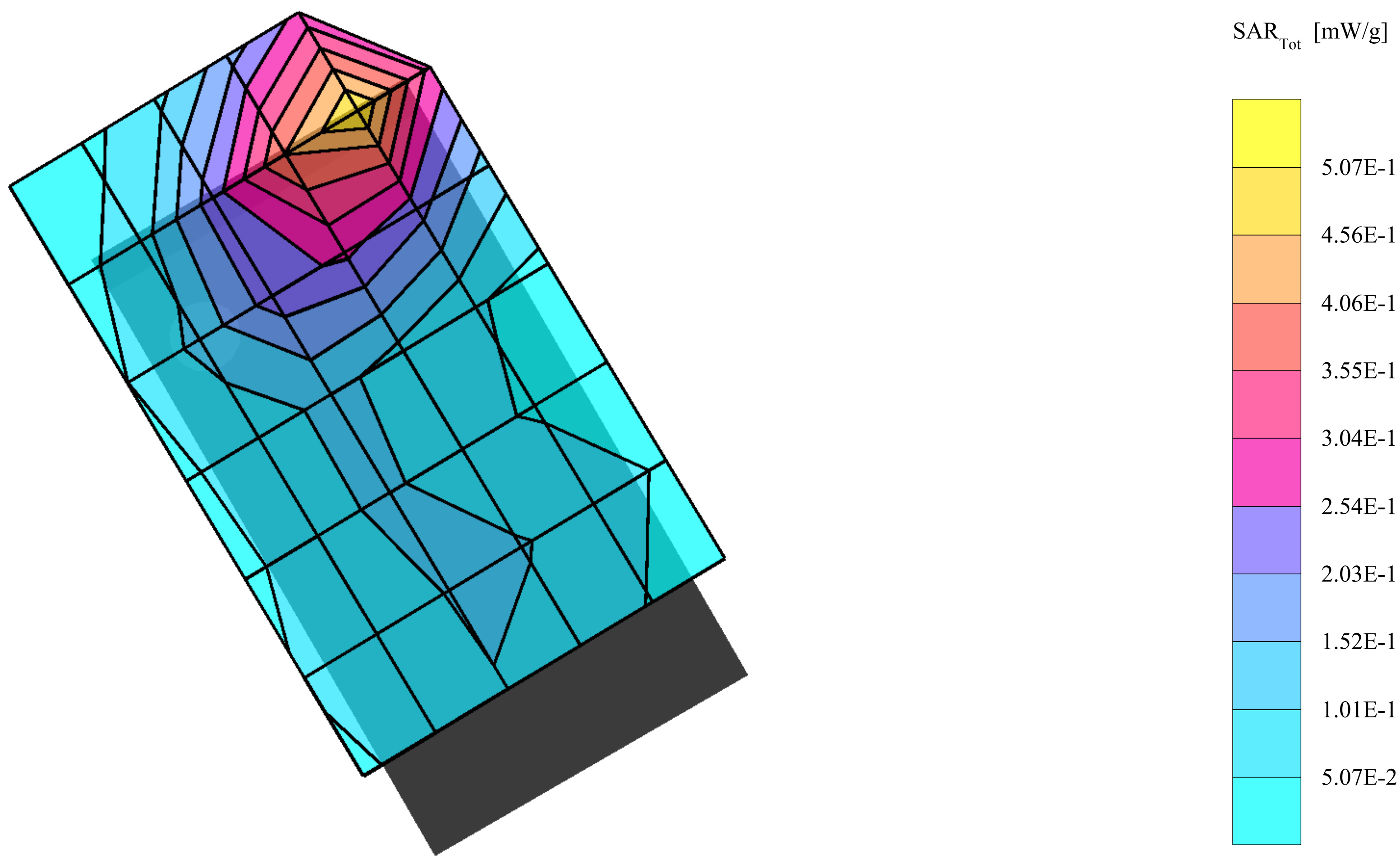
OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 661, Right Touch Position with MMC

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0
PCS Band - Brain Tissue: σ = 1.43 mho/m ε_r = 38.6 ρ = 1.00 g/cm³
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40)
Cubes (2): SAR (1g): 0.356 mW/g ± 0.05 dB, SAR (10g): 0.196 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Coarse: Dx = 19.0, Dy = 14.0, Dz = 10.0
Powerdrift: -0.04 dB
Liquid Temperature: 19.6



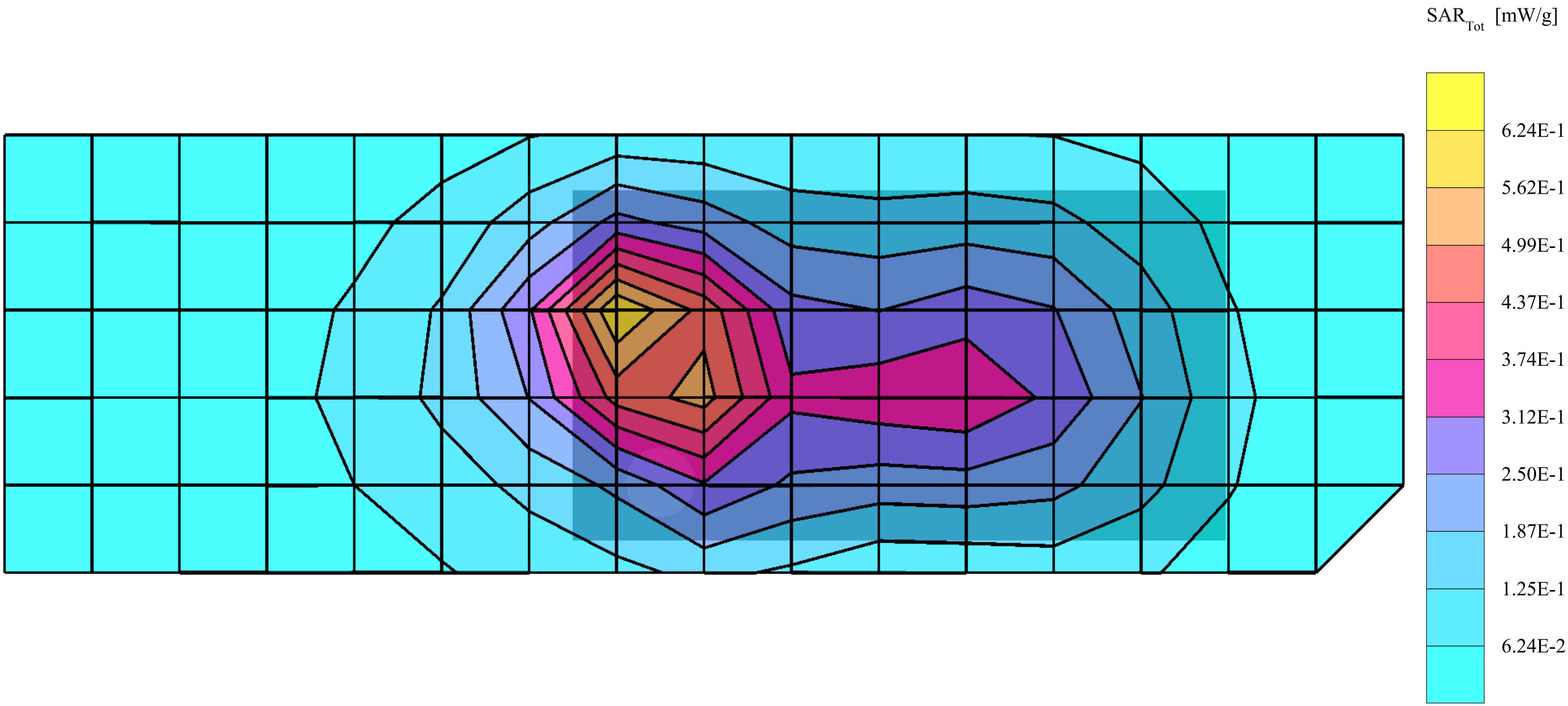
OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 661, Right Tilt Position without MMC

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0
PCS Band - Brain Tissue: σ = 1.43 mho/m ε_r = 38.6 ρ = 1.00 g/cm³
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40)
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.518 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.272 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Coarse: Dx = 19.0, Dy = 14.0, Dz = 10.0
Powerdrift: -0.04 dB
Liquid Temperature: 19.6



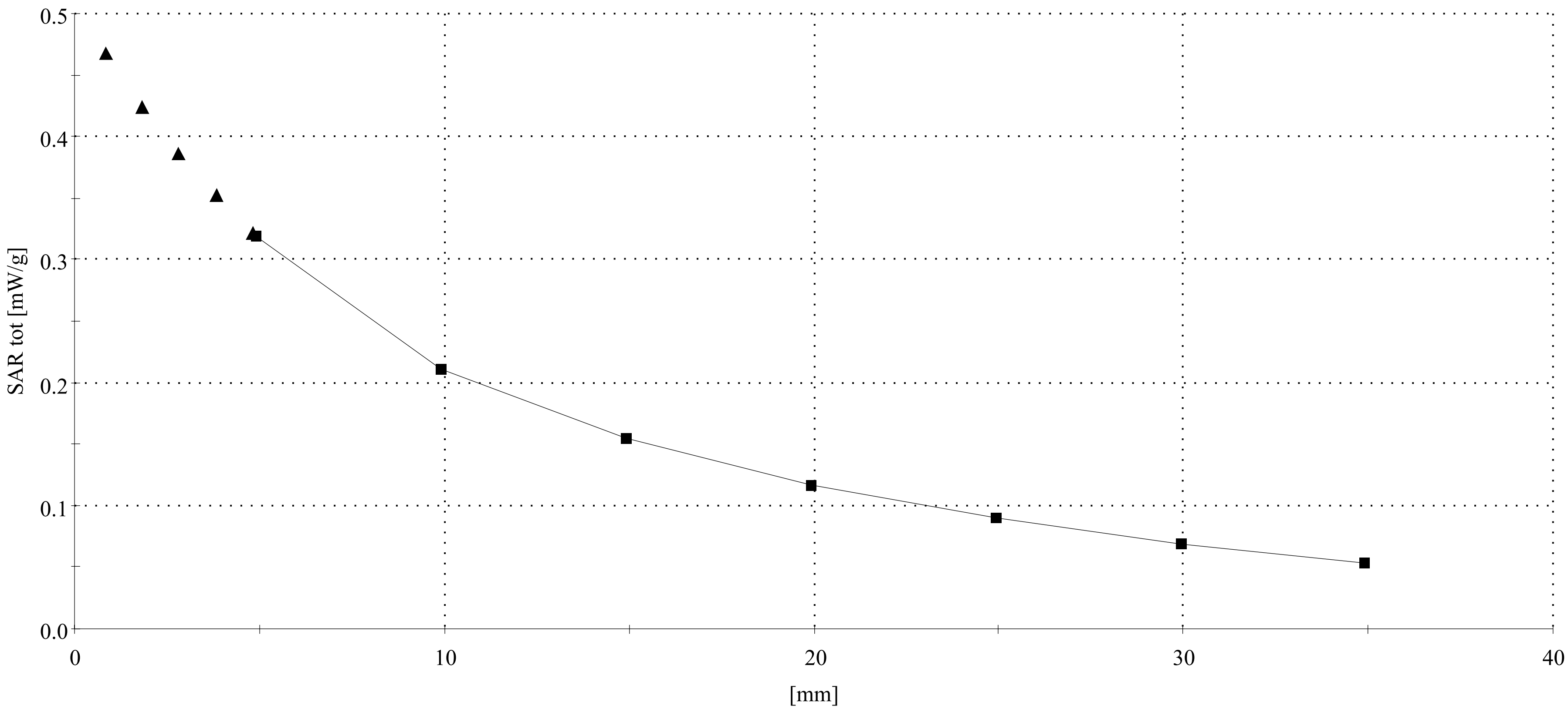
OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 512, Flat Position - Back of Phone with 15mm Spacer and LPS-4 Loopset, without MMC

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom
Frequency: 1850 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0
PCS Band - Muscle Tissue: σ = 1.54 mho/m ε_r = 52.0 ρ = 1.00 g/cm^3
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.00,5.00,5.00)
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.624 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.349 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 12.0
Powerdrift: 0.05 dB
Liquid Temperature: 19.0



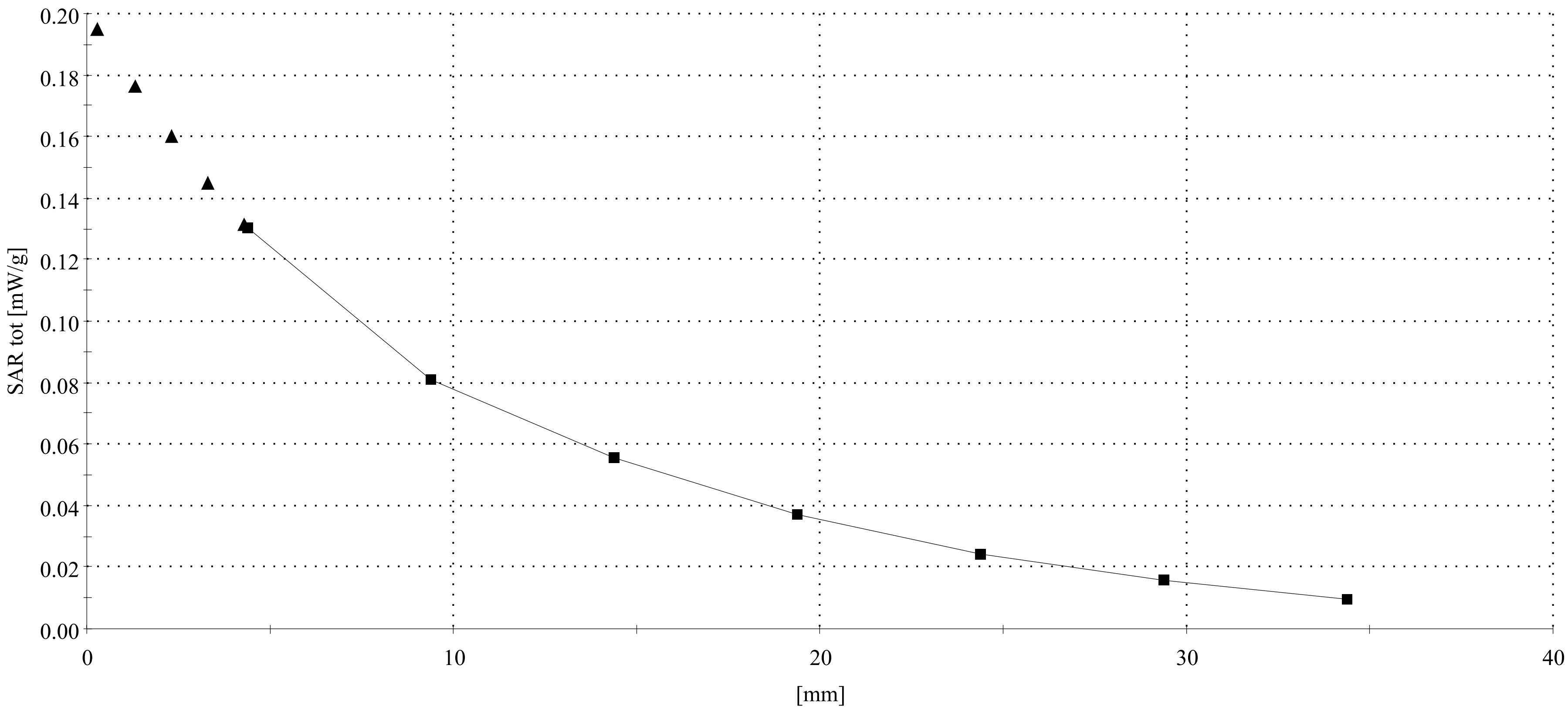
OW3NEM-2, GSM 850, Channel 128, Left Touch Position with MMC

SAM 1 (Cellular - Brain Tissue) Phantom
Frequency: 824 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0
Cellular Band - Brain Tissue: σ = 0.93 mho/m ε_r = 40.4 ρ = 0.93 g/cm³
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(6.50,6.50,6.50)
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.566 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.388 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Cube 5x5x7: Dx = 8.0, Dy = 8.0, Dz = 5.0
Liquid Temperature (°C): 21.0



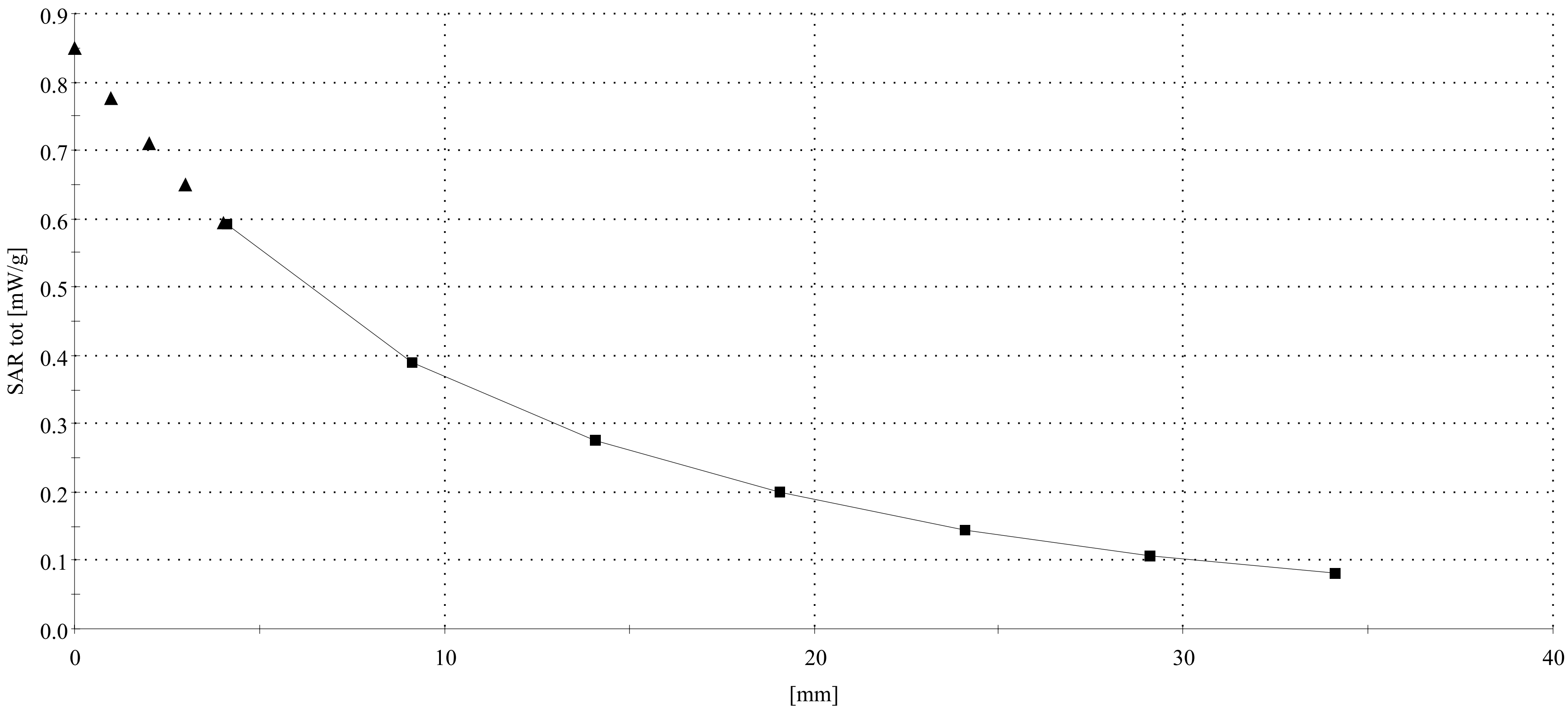
OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 661, Left Tilt Position with MMC

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0
PCS Band - Brain Tissue: σ = 1.43 mho/m ε_r = 38.6 ρ = 1.00 g/cm^3
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40)
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.522 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.285 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Cube 5x5x7: Dx = 8.0, Dy = 8.0, Dz = 5.0
Liquid Temperature (°C): 19.6



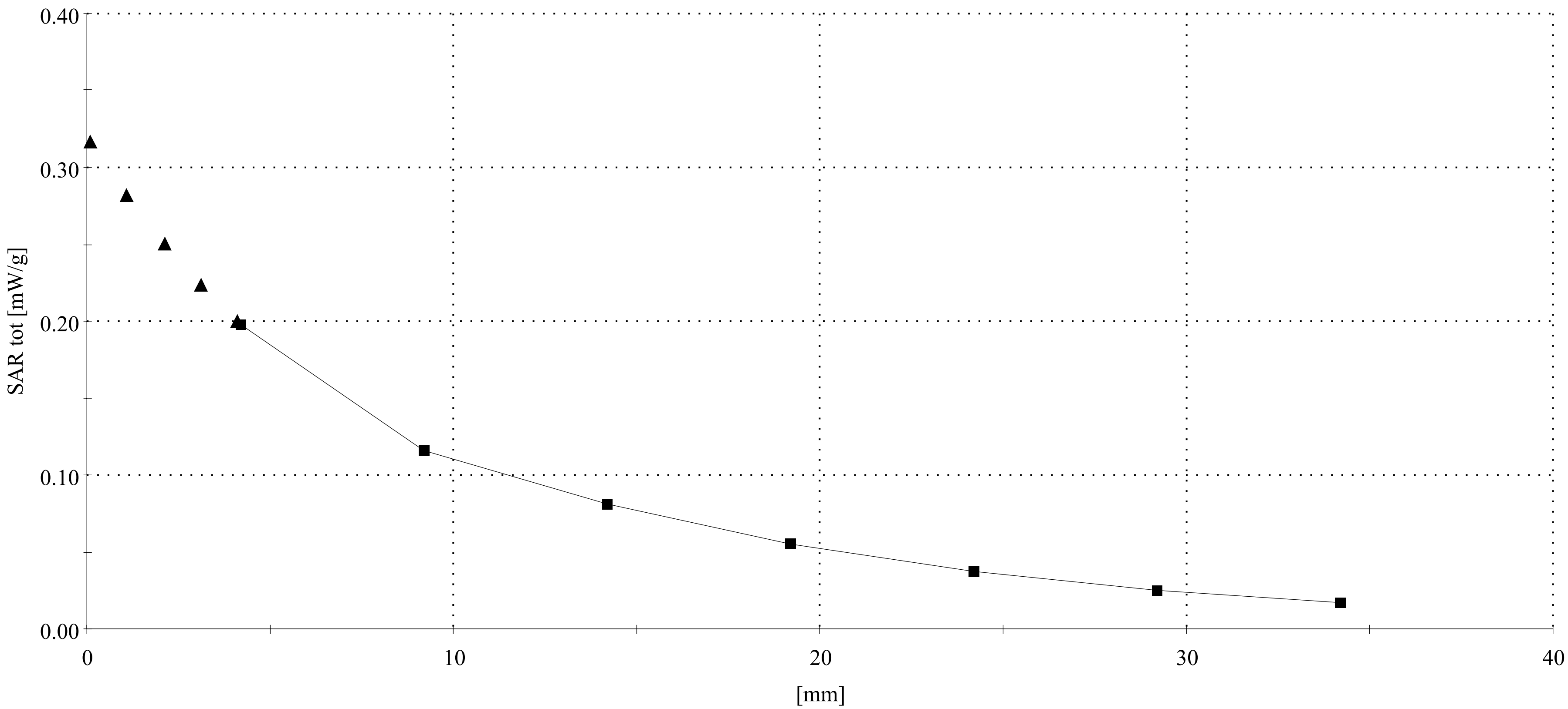
OW3NEM-2, GSM 850, Channel 251, Flat Position - Back of Phone without MMC, 15mm Spacer and LPS-4 Loopset

SAM 2 (Cellular - Muscle Tissue) Phantom
Frequency: 849 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0
Cellular Band - Muscle Tissue: $\sigma = 0.96$ mho/m $\varepsilon_r = 54.8$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm^3
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(6.50,6.50,6.50)
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.811 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.574 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Cube 5x5x7: Dx = 8.0, Dy = 8.0, Dz = 5.0
Liquid Temperature (°C): 20.6



OW3NEM-2, GSM 1900, Channel 512, Flat Position - Back of phone without MMC, 15mm Spacer and LPS-4 Loopset

SAM 3 (PCS - Brain / Muscle Tissue) Phantom
Frequency: 1850 MHz; Crest factor: 8.0
PCS Band - Muscle Tissue: σ = 1.54 mho/m ε_r = 52.0 ρ = 1.00 g/cm^3
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1504; ConvF(5.00,5.00,5.00)
Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.624 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.349 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Cube 5x5x7: Dx = 8.0, Dy = 8.0, Dz = 5.0
Liquid Temperature (°C): 19.0



APPENDIX D: CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

Calibration Certificate

Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:	**ET3DV6**
Serial Number:	**1504**
Place of Calibration:	**Zurich**
Date of Calibration:	**July 26, 2002**
Calibration Interval:	**12 months**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies, that this device has been calibrated on the date indicated above. The calibration was performed in accordance with specifications and procedures of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

Wherever applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to international standards. In all other cases the standards of the Laboratory for EMF and Microwave Electronics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, Switzerland have been applied.

Calibrated by: N. Vetter

Approved by: [signature]

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Telephone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1504

Manufactured:	October 24, 1999
Last calibration:	January 10, 2002
Recalibrated:	July 26, 2002

Calibrated for System DASY3

DASY3 - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1504

Sensitivity in Free Space

NormX	**2.02**	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$
NormY	**1.78**	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$
NormZ	**1.73**	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$

Diode Compression

DCP X	**95**	mV
DCP Y	**95**	mV
DCP Z	**95**	mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid

Head 835 MHz ε_r **= 41.5 ± 5%** σ **= 0.90 ± 5% mho/m**
Head 900 MHz ε_r **= 41.5 ± 5%** σ **= 0.97 ± 5% mho/m**

ConvF X	**6.5**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**6.5**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.39**
ConvF Z	**6.5**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**2.42**

Head 1880 MHz ε_r **= 40.0 ± 5%** σ **= 1.40 ± 5% mho/m**
Head 1800 MHz ε_r **= 40.0 ± 5%** σ **= 1.40 ± 5% mho/m**

ConvF X	**5.4**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**5.4**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.53**
ConvF Z	**5.4**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**2.44**

Boundary Effect

Head 835 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Probe Tip to Boundary		**1 mm**	**2 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	9.6	5.3
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.3	0.5

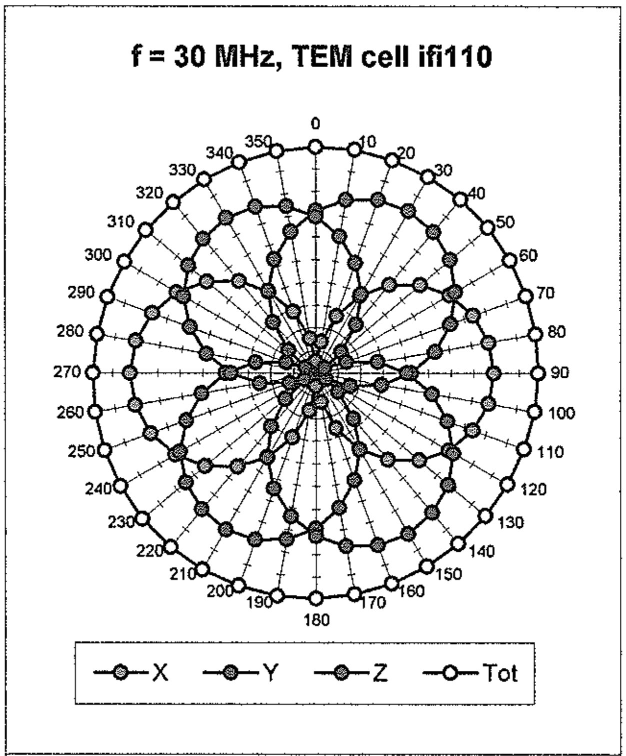
Head 1880 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

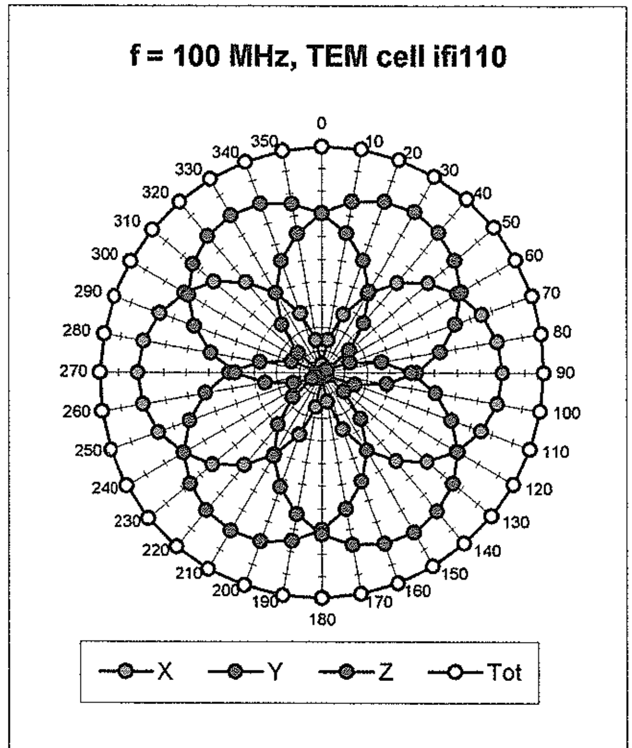
Probe Tip to Boundary		**1 mm**	**2 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	13.0	8.5
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.2	0.2

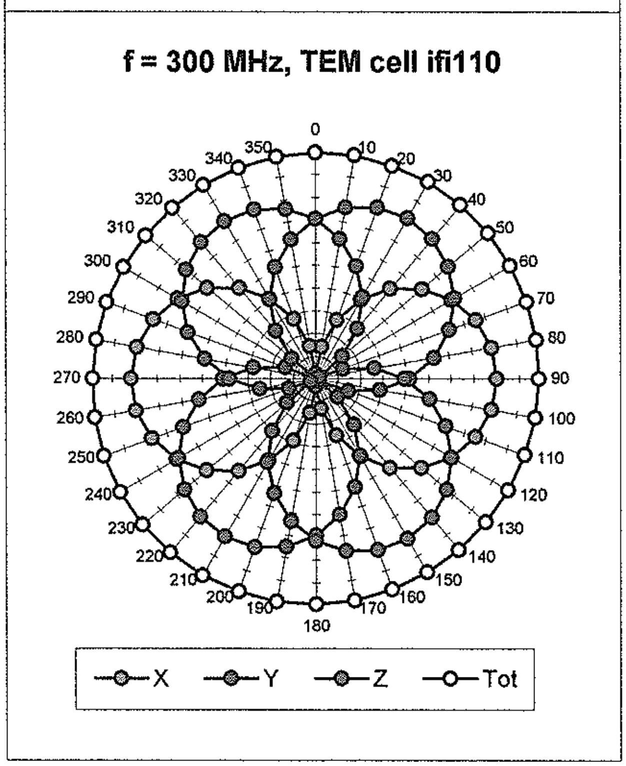
Sensor Offset

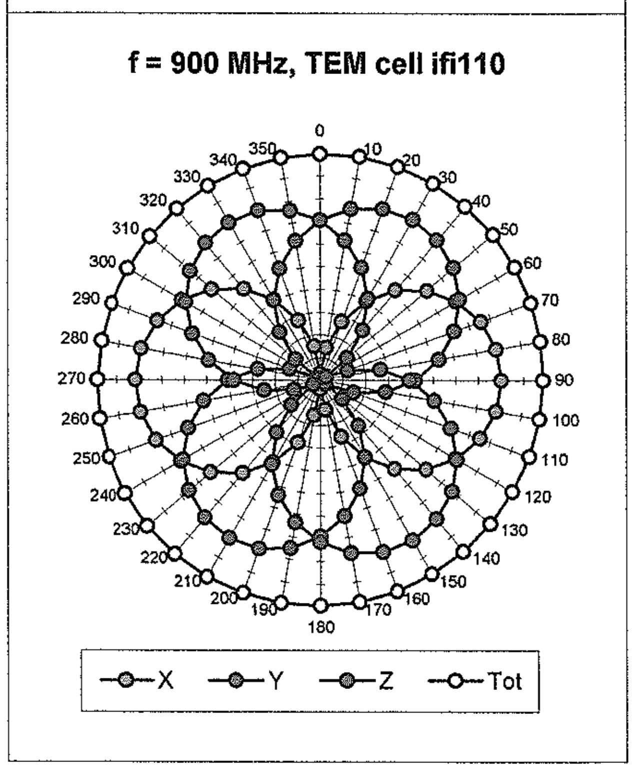
Probe Tip to Sensor Center	**2.7**	mm
Optical Surface Detection	**1.4 ± 0.2**	mm

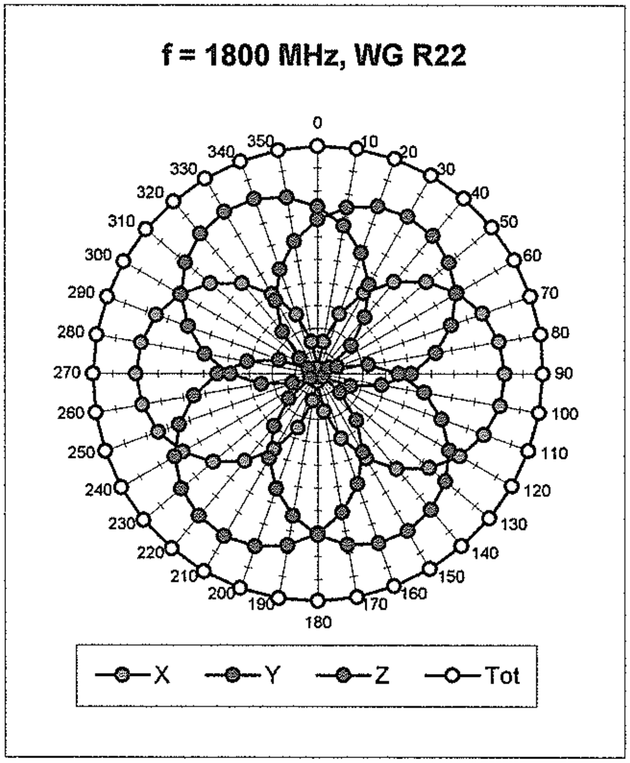
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), θ = 0°

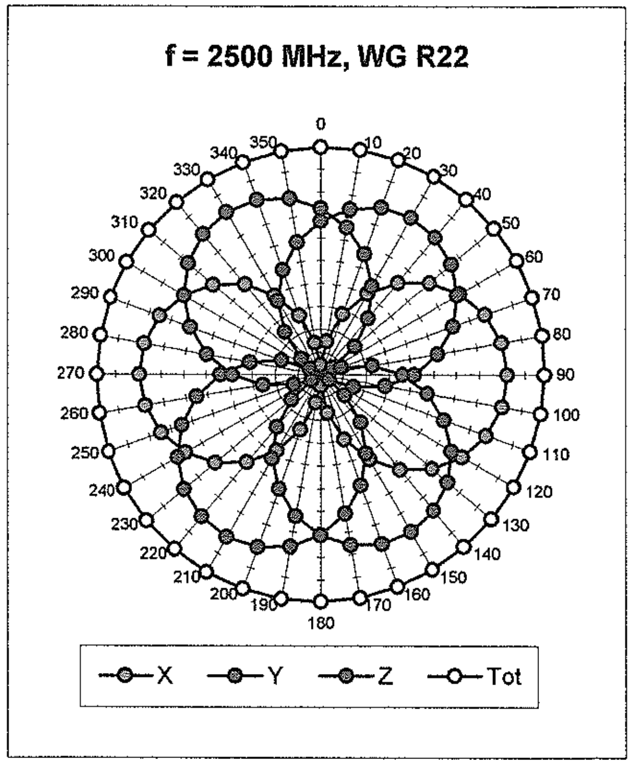




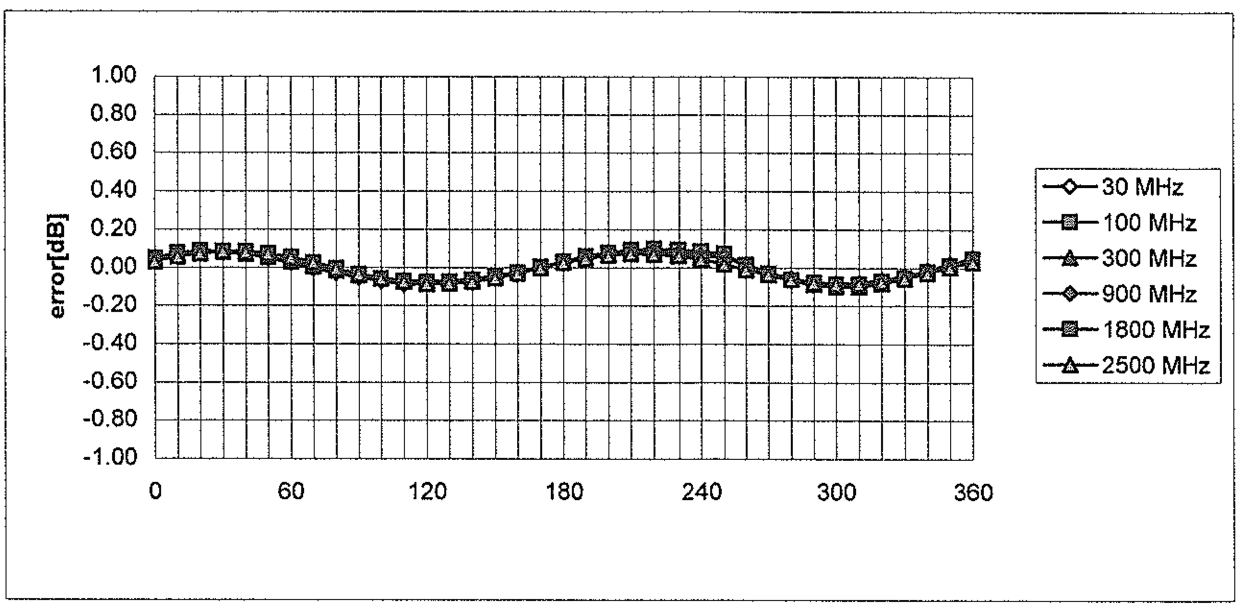






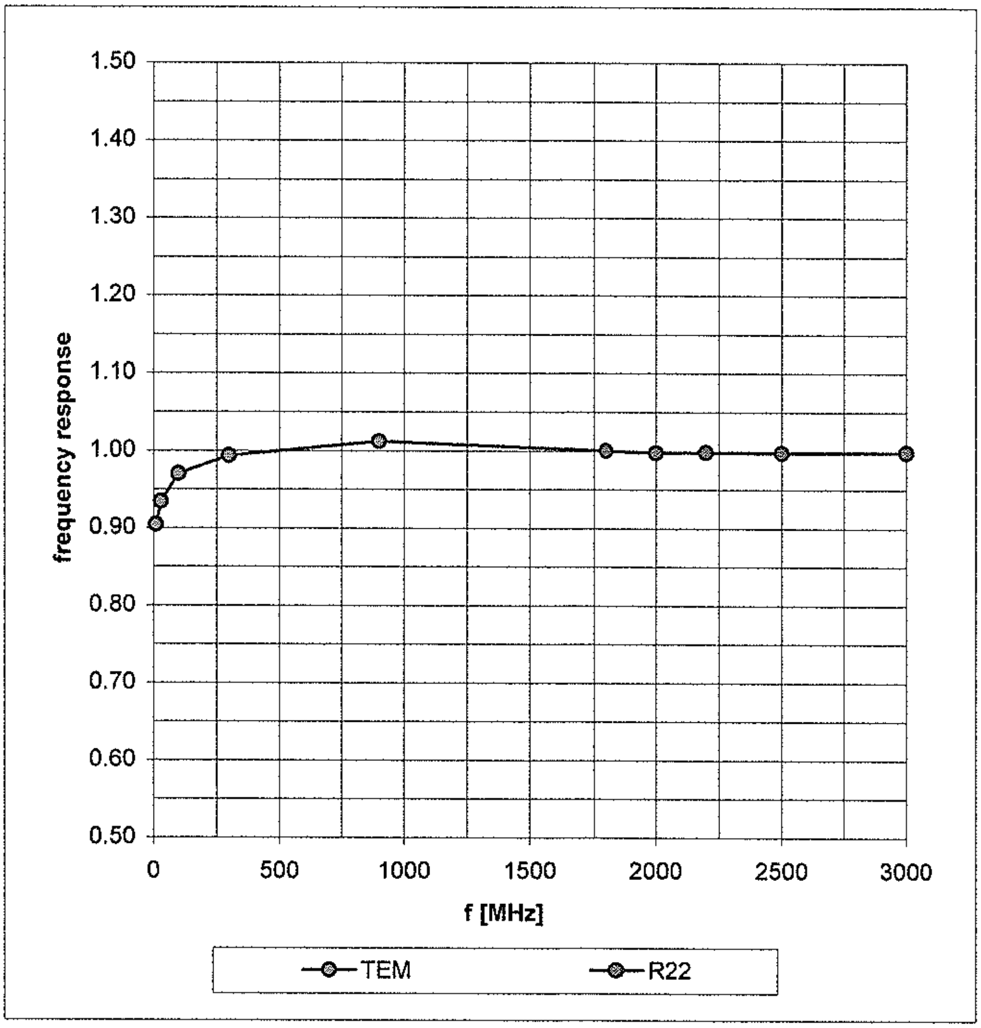


Isotropy Error (ϕ), θ = 0°



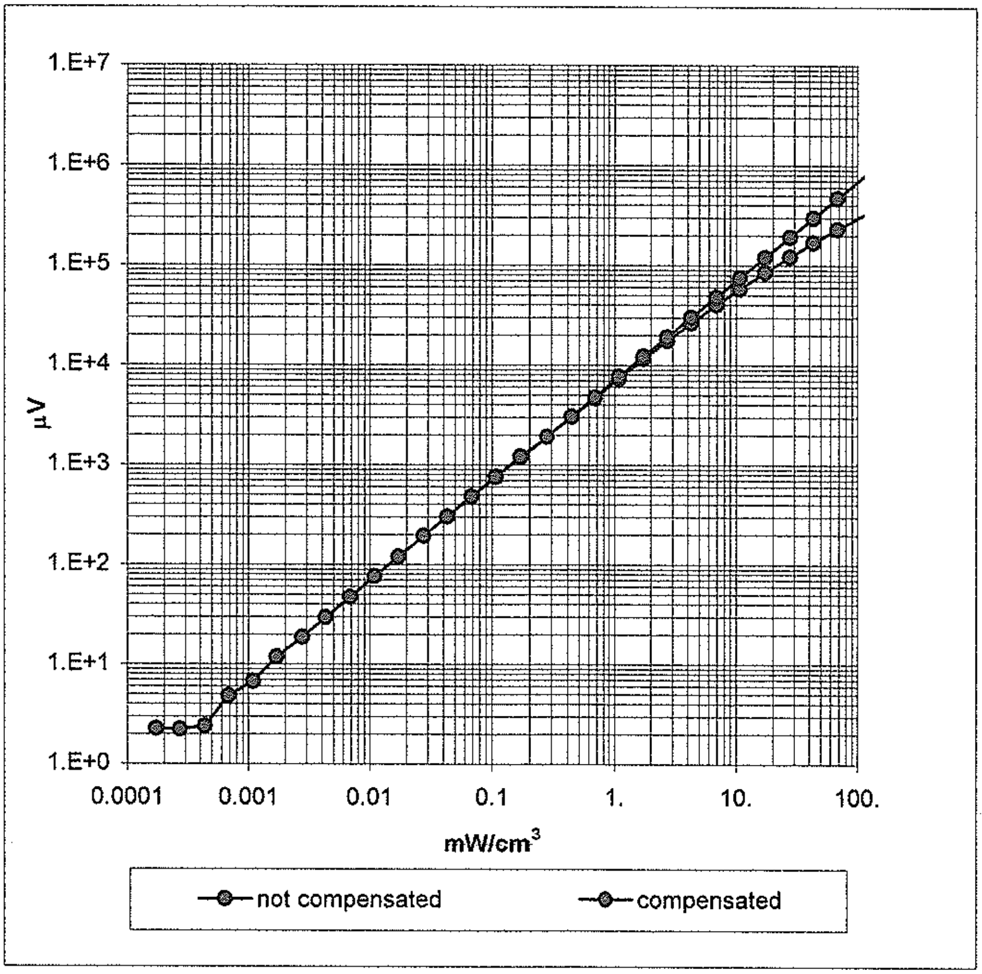
Frequency Response of E-Field

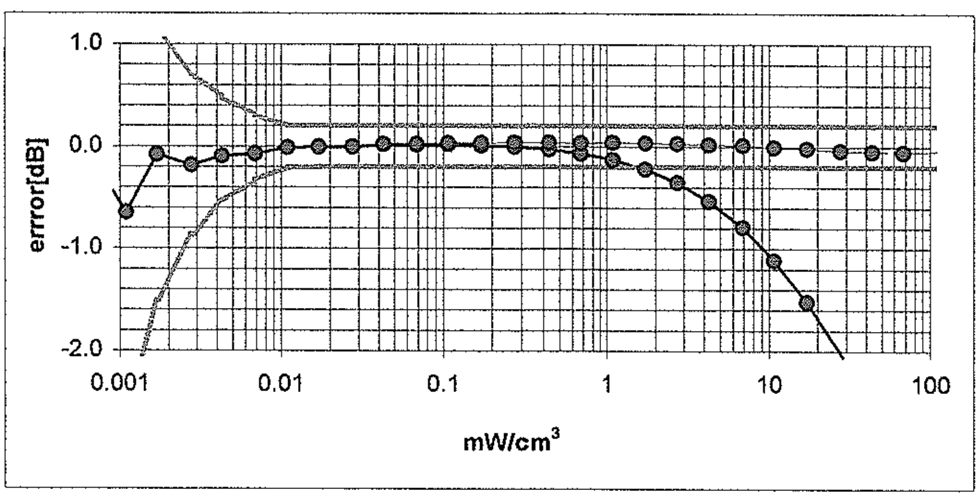
(TEM-Cell:ifi110, Waveguide R22)



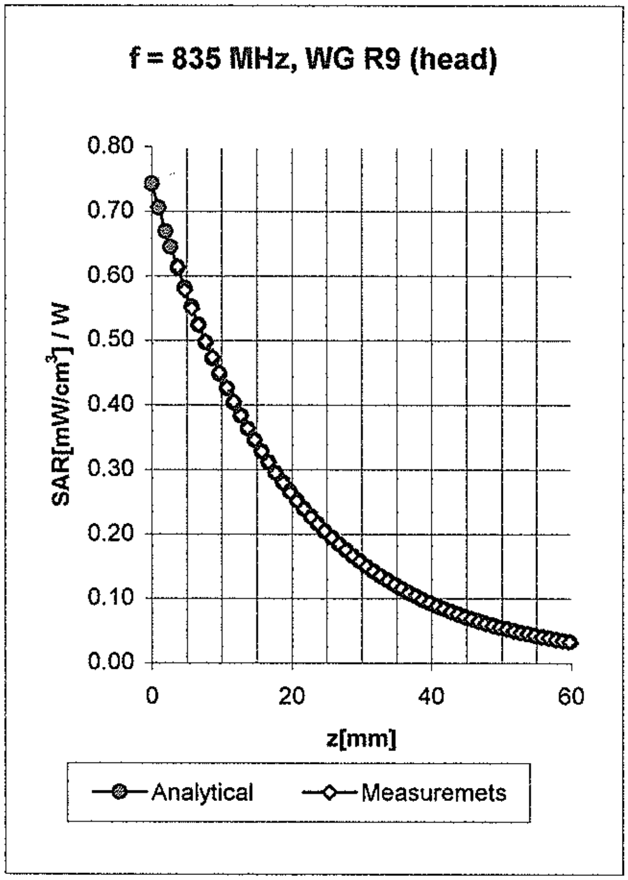
Dynamic Range f(SAR_{brain})

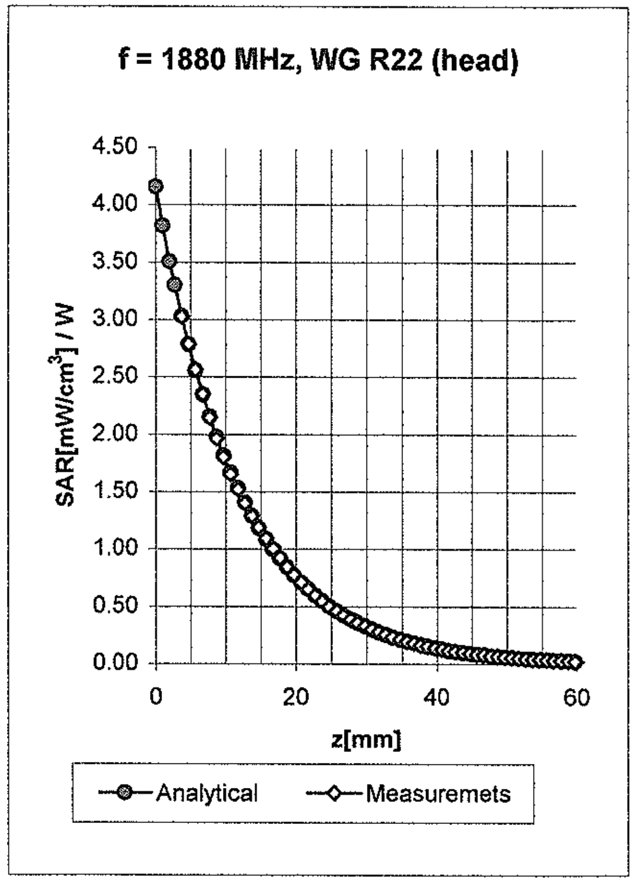
(Waveguide R22)





Conversion Factor Assessment

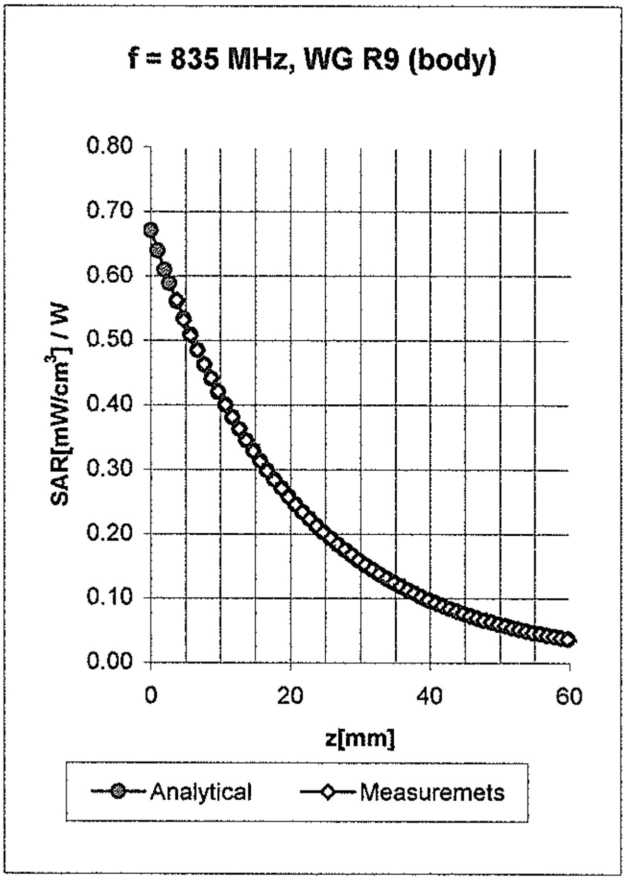


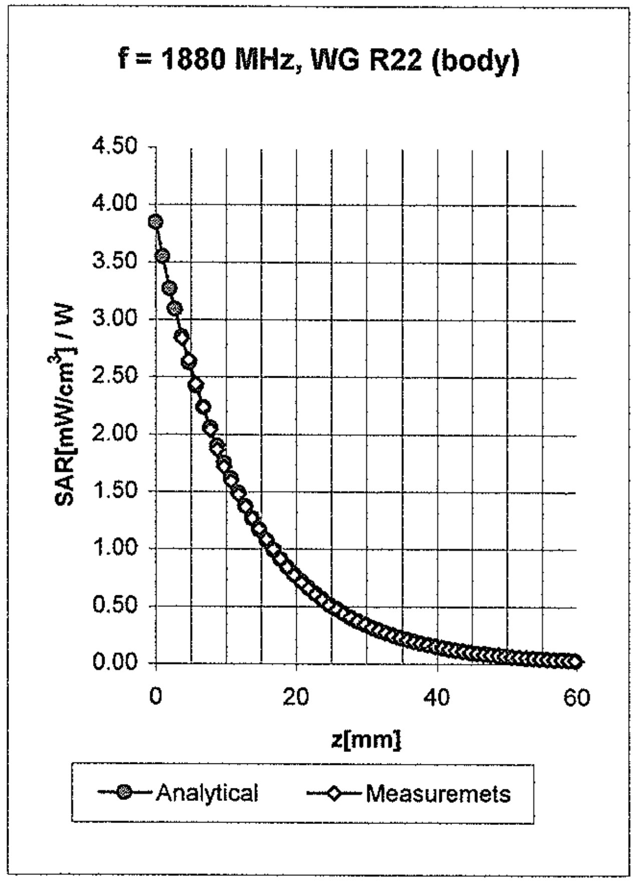


Head	**835 MHz**		ε_r = **41.5 ± 5%**	σ = **0.90 ± 5% mho/m**	
Head	**900 MHz**		ε_r = **41.5 ± 5%**	σ = **0.97 ± 5% mho/m**	
	ConvF X	**6.5**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
	ConvF Y	**6.5**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.39**
	ConvF Z	**6.5**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**2.42**

Head	**1880 MHz**		ε_r = **40.0 ± 5%**	σ = **1.40 ± 5% mho/m**	
Head	**1800 MHz**		ε_r = **40.0 ± 5%**	σ = **1.40 ± 5% mho/m**	
	ConvF X	**5.4**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
	ConvF Y	**5.4**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.53**
	ConvF Z	**5.4**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**2.44**

Conversion Factor Assessment



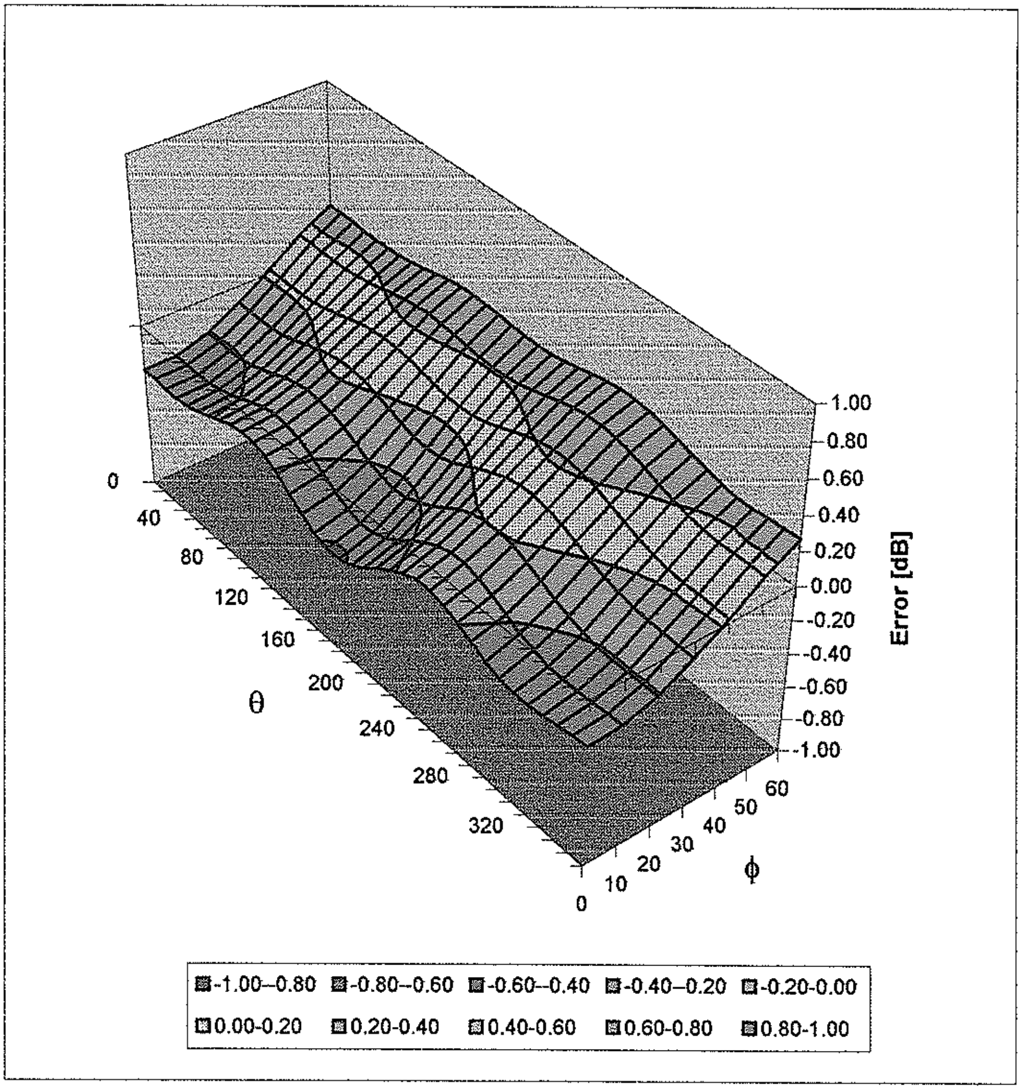


Body	**835 MHz**	ε_r **= 55.2 ± 5%**	σ **= 0.97 ± 5% mho/m**	
Body	**900 MHz**	ε_r **= 55.0 ± 5%**	σ **= 1.05 ± 5% mho/m**	
ConvF X	**6.5**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**6.5**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.42**
ConvF Z	**6.5**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**2.38**

Body	**1880 MHz**	ε_r **= 53.3 ± 5%**	σ **= 1.52 ± 5% mho/m**	
Body	**1800 MHz**	ε_r **= 53.3 ± 5%**	σ **= 1.52 ± 5% mho/m**	
ConvF X	**5.0**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	**5.0**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Alpha	**0.74**
ConvF Z	**5.0**	± 9.5% (k=2)	Depth	**2.06**

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (θ,φ), f = 900 MHz



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Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

Calibration Certificate

835 MHz System Validation Dipole

Type:	**D835V2**
Serial Number:	**455**
Place of Calibration:	**Zurich**
Date of Calibration:	**July 16, 2002**
Calibration Interval:	**24 months**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies, that this device has been calibrated on the date indicated above. The calibration was performed in accordance with specifications and procedures of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

Wherever applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to international standards. In all other cases the standards of the Laboratory for EMF and Microwave Electronics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, Switzerland have been applied.

Calibrated by:	N. Vetter
Approved by:	[signature]

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

DASY

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D835V2

Serial: 455

Manufactured: January 31, 2002
Calibrated: July 16, 2002

1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new generic twin phantom filled with head simulating solution of the following electrical parameters at 835 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	**42.5**	± 5%
Conductivity	**0.90 mho/m**	± 5%

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1d) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 6.6 at 835 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 15mm from dipole center to the solution surface. The included distance holder was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 20mm was aligned with the dipole. The 5x5x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration. Probe isotropy errors were cancelled by measuring the SAR with normal and 90° turned probe orientations and averaging.
The dipole input power (forward power) was 250mW ± 3 %. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

2.1. SAR Measurement with DASY3 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 worst-case extrapolation are:

averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of tissue: **9.84 mW/g**

averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue: **6.32 mW/g**

2.2 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: **9.20 mW/g**

averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue: **6.08 mW/g**

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:	**1.375 ns**	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	**0.992**	(voltage transmission, one direction)

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

Feedpoint impedance at 835 MHz:	Re{Z} = **49.6 Ω**
	Im {Z} = **-1.8 Ω**
Return Loss at 835 MHz	**-34.7 dB**

4. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new generic twin phantom filled with body simulating solution of the following electrical parameters at 835 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	**55.3**	± 5%
Conductivity	**0.95 mho/m**	± 5%

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1d) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 6.2 at 835 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 15mm from dipole center to the solution surface. The included distance holder was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 20mm was aligned with the dipole. The 5x5x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration. Probe isotropy errors were cancelled by measuring the SAR with normal and 90° turned probe orientations and averaging.
The dipole input power (forward power) was 250mW ± 3 %. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

5.1. SAR Measurement with DASY3 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 worst-case extrapolation are:

averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of tissue: **10.1 mW/g**

averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue: **6.60 mW/g**

5.2 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: **9.24 mW/g**

averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue: **6.20 mW/g**

6. Dipole Impedance and Return Loss

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

Feedpoint impedance at 835 MHz: Re{Z} = **45.6 Ω**

Im {Z} = **-4.3 Ω**

Return Loss at 835 MHz **-23.7 dB**

4. 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.

5. Design

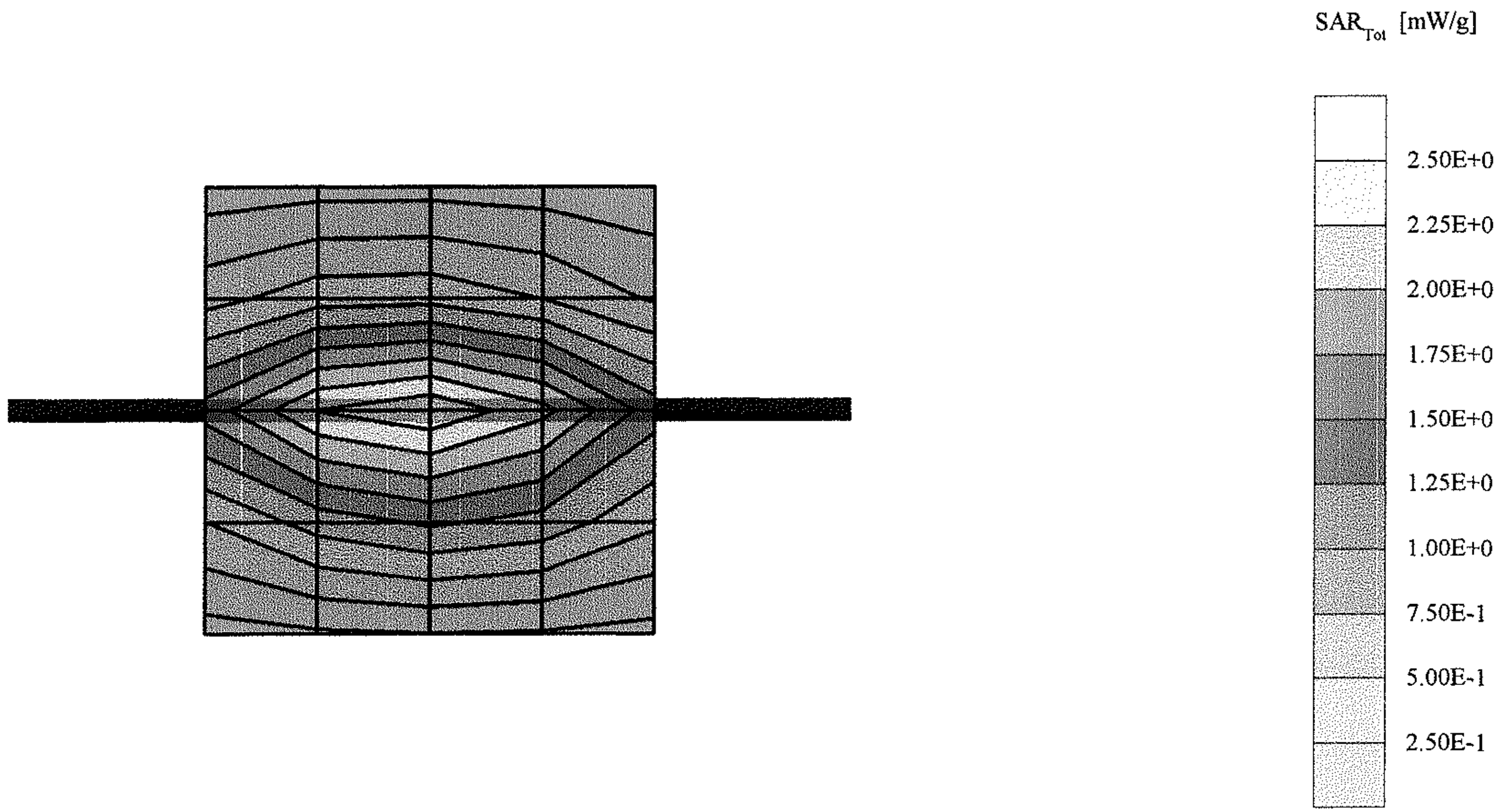
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

6. Power Test

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

Validation Dipole D835V2 SN455, d = 15 mm

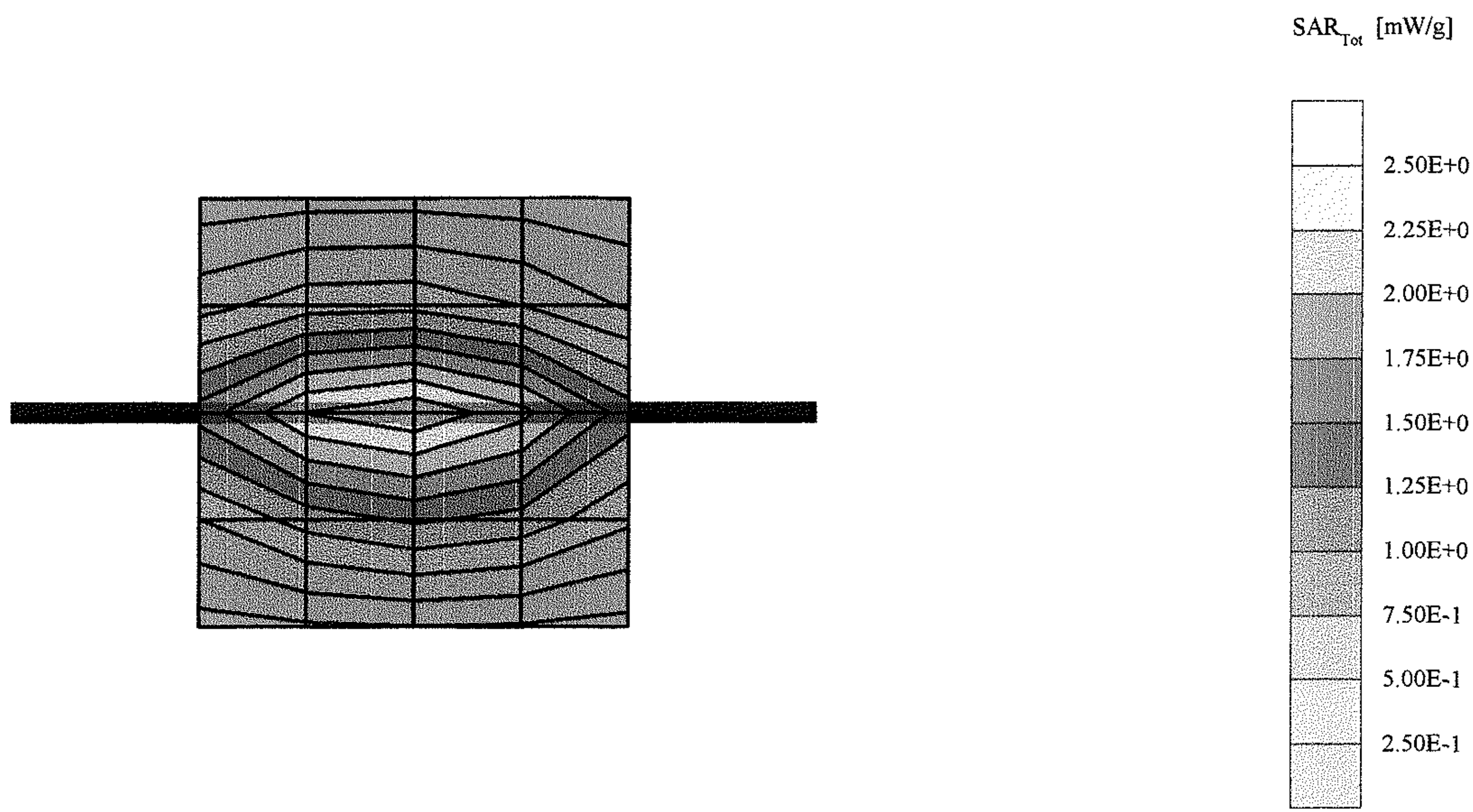
Frequency: 835 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(6.60,6.60,6.60) at 835 MHz; IEEE1528 835 MHz: σ = 0.90 mho/m ε_r = 42.5 ρ = 1.00 g/cm^3
Cubes (2): Peak: 3.84 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, SAR (1g): 2.46 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, SAR (10g): 1.58 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 12.1 (11.1, 13.5) [mm]
Powerdrift: 0.00 dB

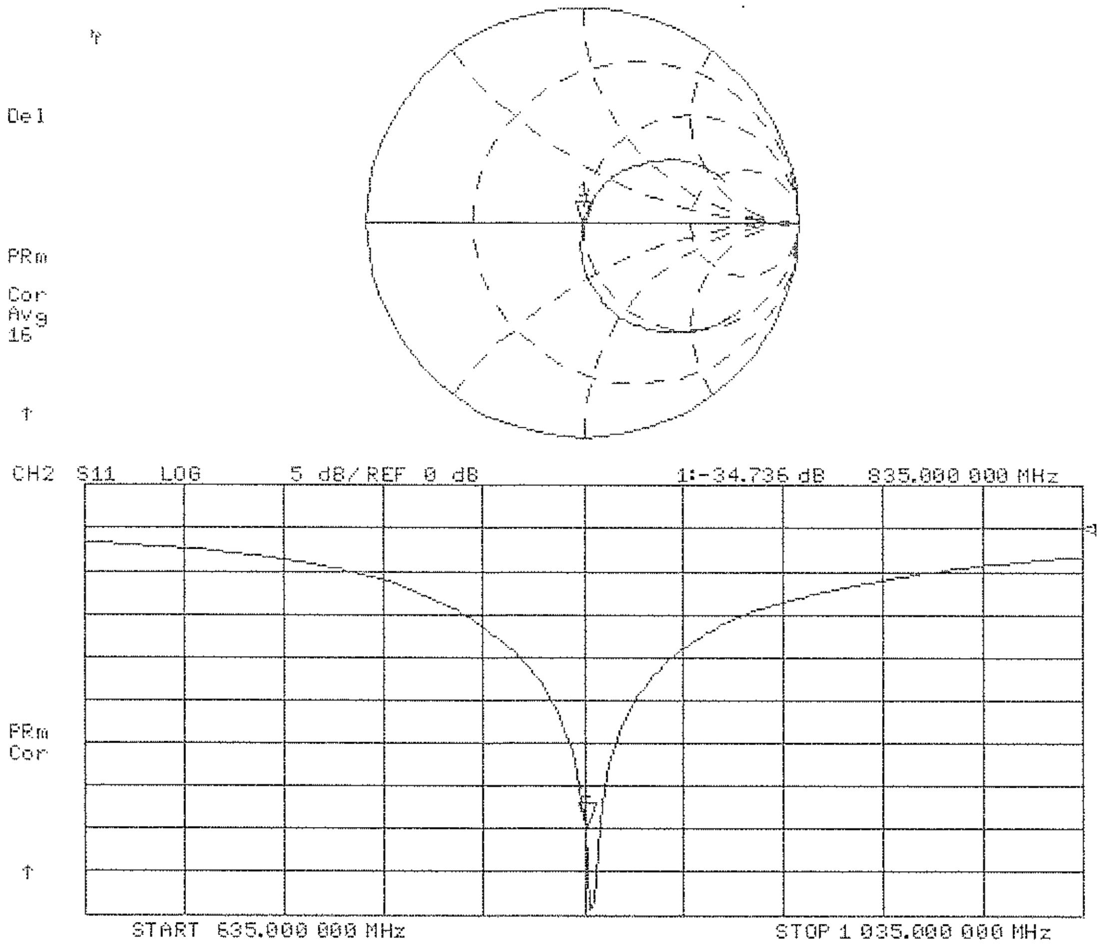


07/15/02

Validation Dipole D835V2 SN455, d = 15 mm

Frequency: 835 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(6.60,6.60,6.60) at 835 MHz; IEEE1528 835 MHz: $\sigma = 0.90$ mho/m $\varepsilon_r = 42.5$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm^3
Cubes (2): Peak: 3.40 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, SAR (1g): 2.30 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, SAR (10g): 1.52 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, (Advanced extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 13.1 (12.8, 13.6) [mm]
Powerdrift: 0.00 dB

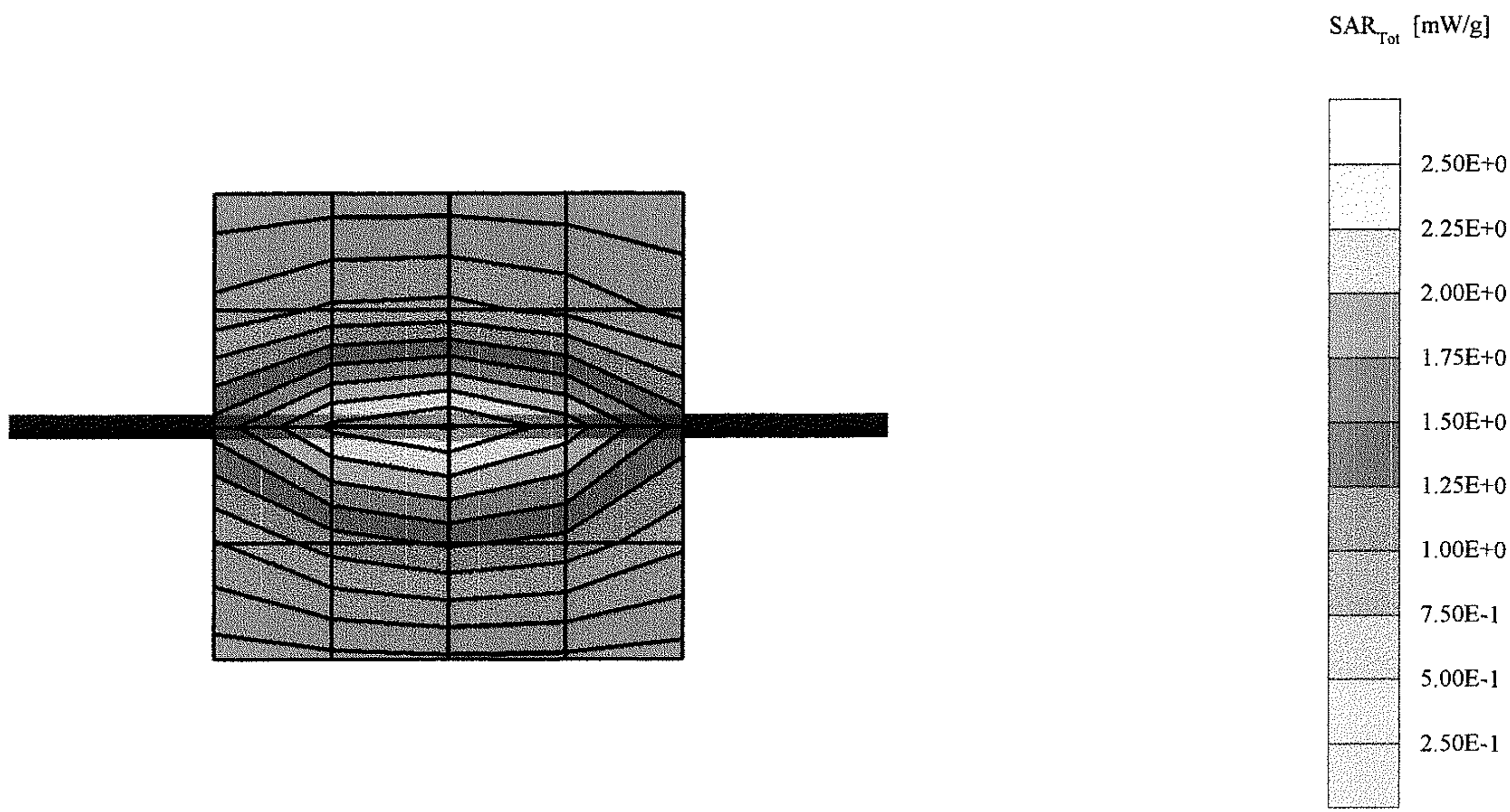




Del
PRm
Cor
Avg
16
CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/ REF 0 dB 1:-34.736 dB 835.000 000 MHz
PRm
Cor
START 635.000 000 MHz
STOP 1 035.000 000 MHz

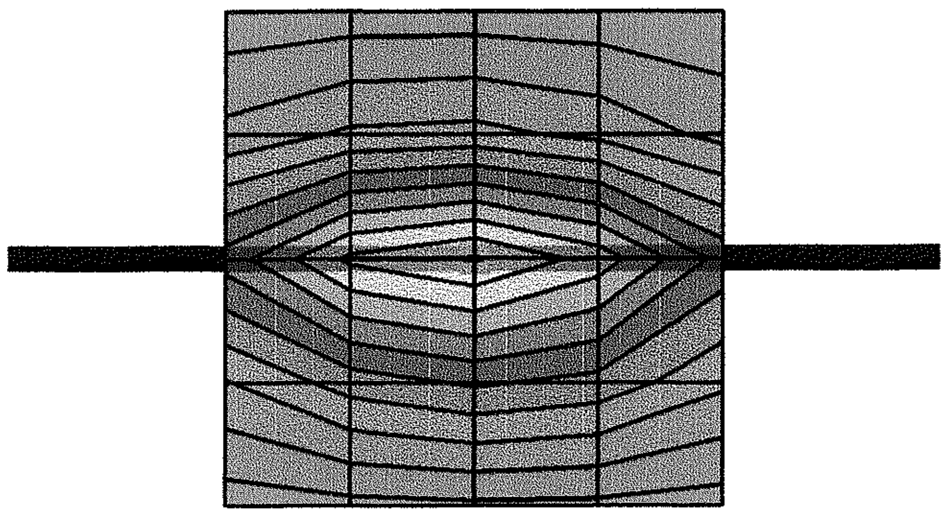
Validation Dipole D835V2 SN455, d = 15 mm

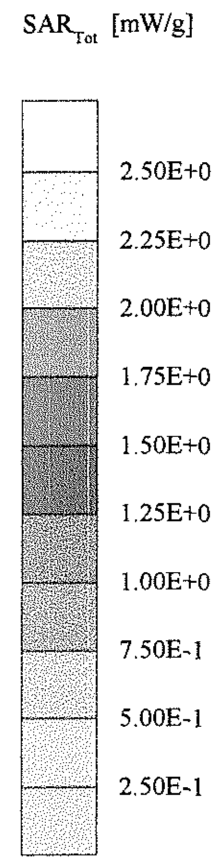
Frequency: 835 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(6.20,6.20,6.20) at 835 MHz; IEEE1528 835 MHz: σ = 0.95 mho/m ε_r = 55.3 ρ = 1.00 g/cm^3
Cubes (2): Peak: 3.91 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, SAR (1g): 2.53 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, SAR (10g): 1.65 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 12.7 (11.6, 14.2) [mm]
Powerdrift: 0.01 dB

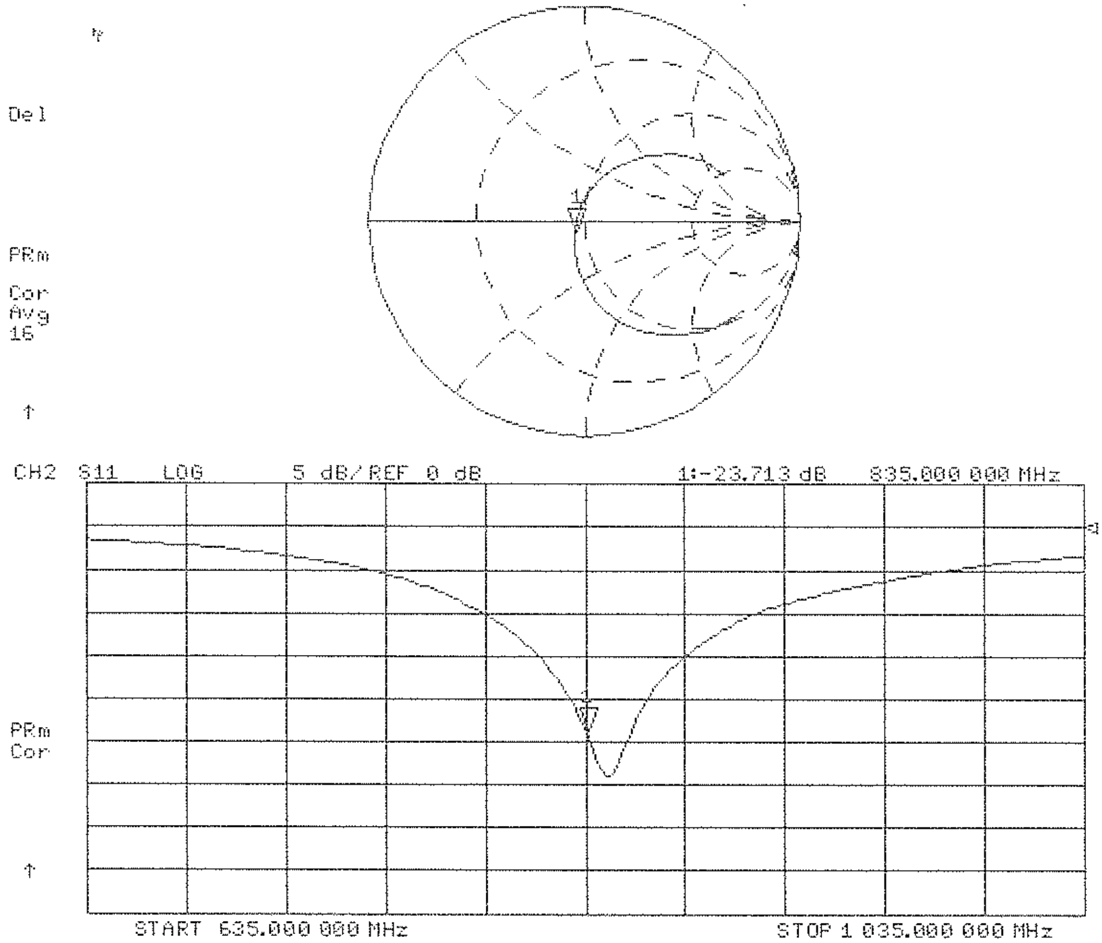


Validation Dipole D835V2 SN455, d = 15 mm

Frequency: 835 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(6.20,6.20,6.20) at 835 MHz; IEEE1528 835 MHz: σ = 0.95 mho/m ε_r = 55.3 ρ = 1.00 g/cm^3
Cubes (2): Peak: 3.30 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, SAR (1g): 2.31 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, SAR (10g): 1.55 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, (Advanced extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 14.3 (14.2, 14.5) [mm]
Powerdrift: 0.01 dB






Del
PRm
Cor
Avg
16
CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF 0 dB 1:-23.713 dB 835.000 000 MHz
PRm
Cor
START 635.000 000 MHz
STOP 1 035.000 000 MHz

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

Calibration Certificate

900 MHz System Validation Dipole

Type:	**D900V2**
Serial Number:	**025**
Place of Calibration:	**Zurich**
Date of Calibration:	**October 23, 2001**
Calibration Interval:	**24 months**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies, that this device has been calibrated on the date indicated above. The calibration was performed in accordance with specifications and procedures of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

Wherever applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to international standards. In all other cases the standards of the Laboratory for EMF and Microwave Electronics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, Switzerland have been applied.

Calibrated by:

Approved by:

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

DASY

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D900V2

Serial: 025

Manufactured: November 12, 1997
Calibrated: October 23, 2001

1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new generic twin phantom filled with head simulating solution of the following electrical parameters at 900 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	**41.5**	± 5%
Conductivity	**0.97 mho/m**	± 5%

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1c) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 6.27 at 900 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 15mm from dipole center to the solution surface. The included distance holder was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 15mm was aligned with the dipole. The 5x5x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration. Probe isotropy errors were cancelled by measuring the SAR with normal and 90° turned probe orientations and averaging.
The dipole input power (forward power) was 250mW ± 3 %. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

2. SAR Measurement

Standard SAR-measurements were performed with the phantom according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. The results have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values are:

averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of tissue:	**11.36 mW/g**
averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue:	**7.20 mW/g**

Note: If the liquid parameters for validation are slightly different from the ones used for initial calibration, the SAR-values will be different as well.

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:	**1.401 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 holder was in place during impedance measurements.

Feedpoint impedance at 900 MHz:	Re{Z} = **49.2 Ω**
	Im {Z} = **-3.6 Ω**
Return Loss at 900 MHz	**-28.7 dB**

4. Handling

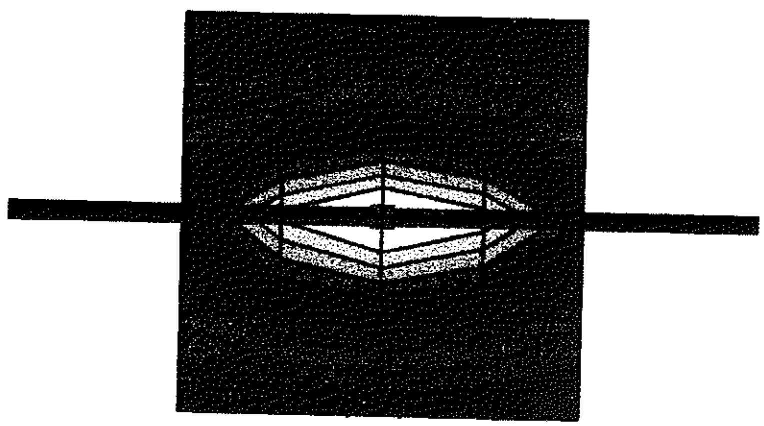
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

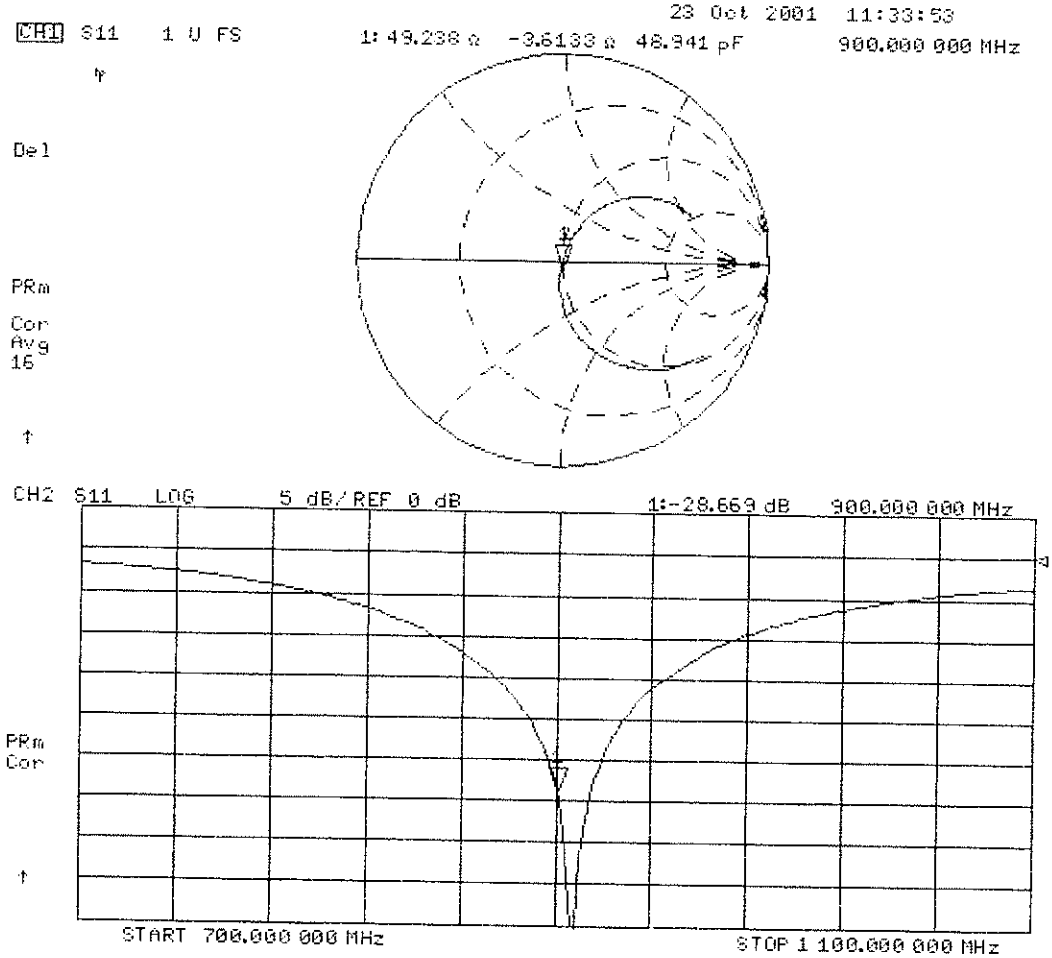
Do not apply excessive force to the dipole arms, because they might bend. If the dipole arms have to be bent back, take care to release stress to the soldered connections near the feedpoint; they might come off.

After prolonged use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

/alidation Dipole D900V2 SN:025, d = 15 mm

'requency: 900 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
;AM Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
'robe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(6.27,6.27,6.27) at 900 MHz; IEEE1528 900 MHz; σ = 0.97 mho/m ε_r = 41.5 ρ = 1.00 g/cm^3
;ubes (2): Peak: 4.59 mW/g ± 0.00 dB, SAR (1g): 2.84 mW/g ± 0.00 dB, SAR (10g): 1.80 mW/g ± 0.00 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
'enetration depth: 11.5 (10.3, 13.2) [mm]
'owerdrift: 0.03 dB




23 Oct 2001 11:33:53
CH1 S11 1 U FS
1: 49.238 Ω -3.6133 Ω 48.941 pF 900.000 000 MHz
Del
PRm
Cor
Avg
16
CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/ REF 0 dB 1:-28.669 dB 900.000 000 MHz
PRm
Cor
START 700.000 000 MHz
STOP 1 100.000 000 MHz

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Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

Calibration Certificate

1900 MHz System Validation Dipole

Type:	**D1900V2**
Serial Number:	**5d004**
Place of Calibration:	**Zurich**
Date of Calibration:	**July 17, 2002**
Calibration Interval:	**24 months**

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies, that this device has been calibrated on the date indicated above. The calibration was performed in accordance with specifications and procedures of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

Wherever applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to international standards. In all other cases the standards of the Laboratory for EMF and Microwave Electronics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, Switzerland have been applied.

Calibrated by:	N. Vetter
Approved by:	Pokovic Katja

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

DASY3

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D1900V2

Serial: 5d004

Manufactured: February 14, 2002
Calibrated: July 17, 2002

1. Measurement Conditions

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

Relative permitivity	**39.8**	± 5%
Conductivity	**1.46 mho/m**	± 10%

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1d) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, conversion factor 5.2 at 1900 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole feedpoint was positioned below the center marking and 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 holder was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 20mm was aligned with the dipole. The 5x5x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration. Probe isotropy errors were cancelled by measuring the SAR with normal and 90° turned probe orientations and averaging.
The dipole input power (forward power) was 250mW ± 3 %. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

2.1. SAR Measurement with DASY3 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 worst-case extrapolation are:

averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of tissue: **44.0 mW/g**

averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue: **22.7 mW/g**

2.2 SAR Measurement with DASY4 System

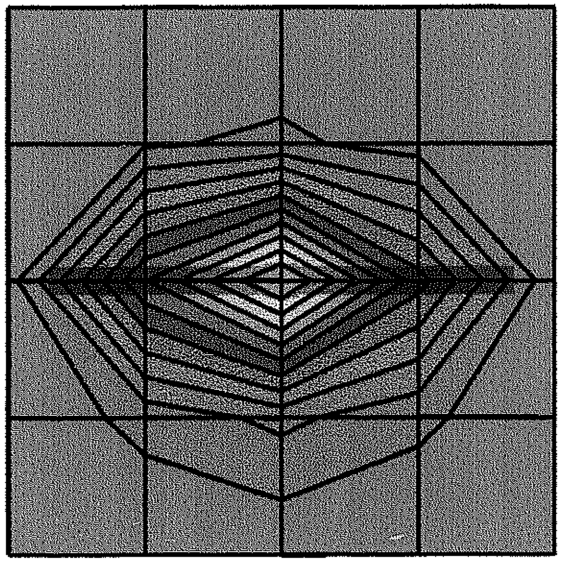
Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. The results (see figure supplied) have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values measured with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN:1507 and applying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

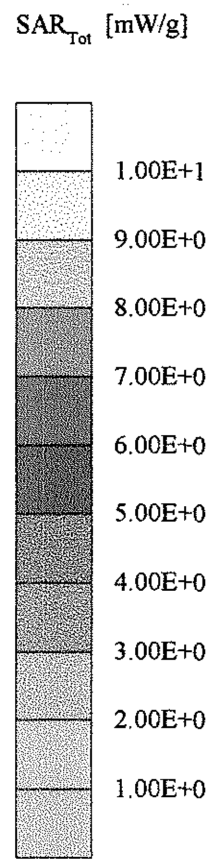
averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of tissue: **40.4 mW/g**

averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue: **21.3 mW/g**

Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN5d004, d = 10 mm

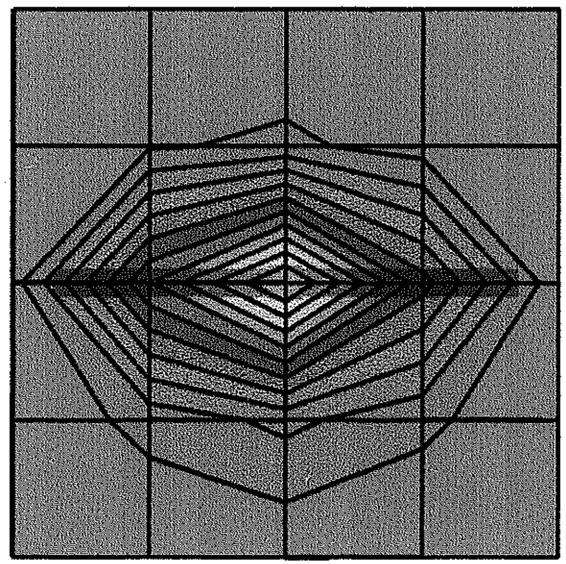
Frequency: 1900 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(5.20,5.20,5.20) at 1900 MHz; IEEE1528 1900 MHz: σ = 1.46 mho/m ε_r = 39.8 ρ = 1.00 g/cm^3
Cubes (2): Peak: 20.5 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, SAR (1g): 11.0 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, SAR (10g): 5.68 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 8.1 (7.8, 8.8) [mm]
Powerdrift: -0.01 dB

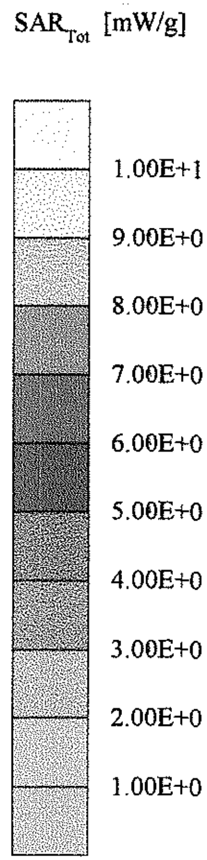


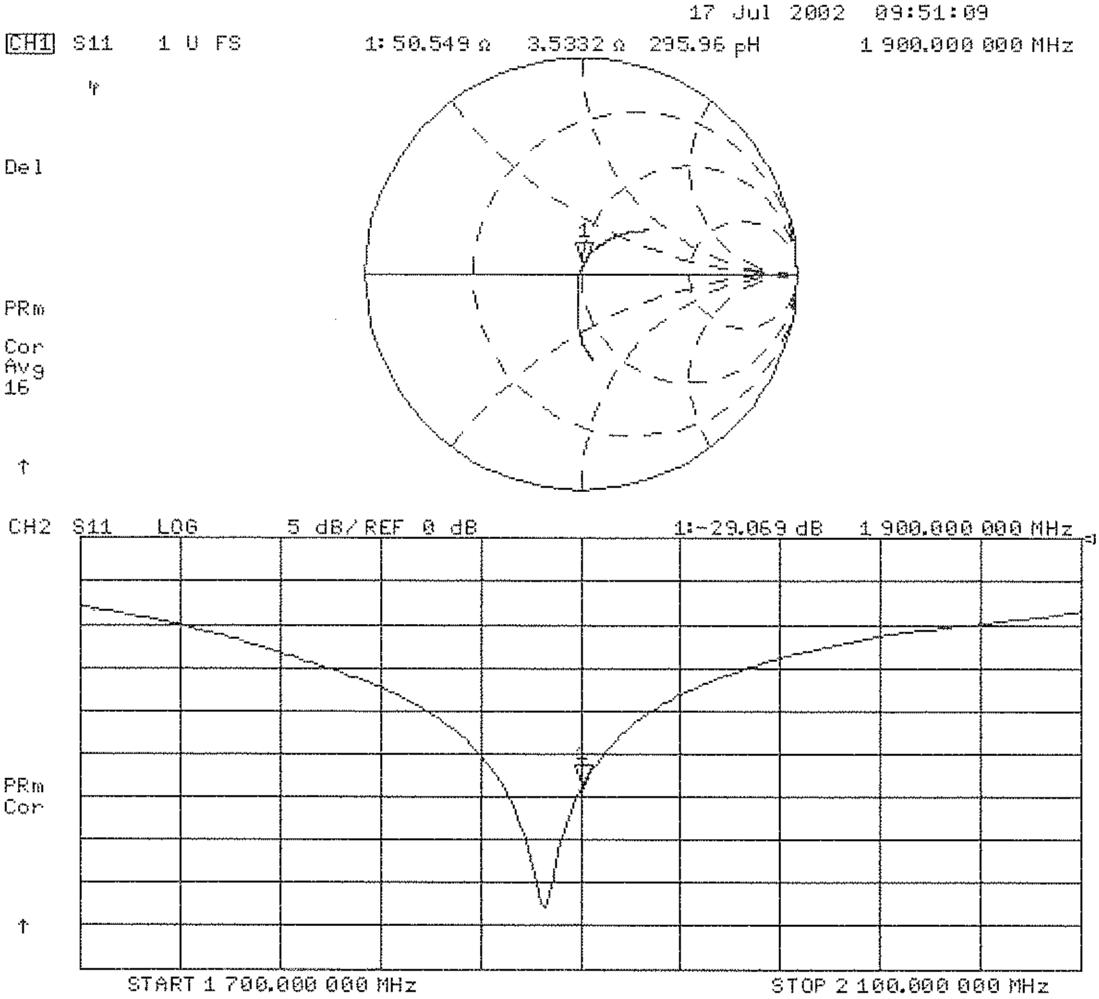


Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN5d004, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 1900 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(5.20,5.20,5.20) at 1900 MHz; IEEE1528 1900 MHz: σ = 1.46 mho/m ε_r = 39.8 ρ = 1.00 g/cm^3
Cubes (2): Peak: 17.7 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, SAR (1g): 10.1 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, SAR (10g): 5.32 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, (Advanced extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 8.7 (8.6, 8.9) [mm]
Powerdrift: -0.01 dB






17 Jul 2002 09:51:09
CH1 S11 1 U FS
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Del
PRm
Cor
Avg
16
CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/ REF 0 dB
1:-29.069 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz
PRm
Cor
START 1 700.000 000 MHz
STOP 2 100.000 000 MHz

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:	**1.179 ns**	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	**0.989**	(voltage transmission, one direction)

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

Feedpoint impedance at 1900 MHz:	Re{Z} = **50.5 Ω**
	Im {Z} = **3.5 Ω**
Return Loss at 1900 MHz	**- 29.1 dB**

4. Measurement Conditions

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

Relative permitivity	**54.4**	± 5%
Conductivity	**1.57 mho/m**	± 10%

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1d) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, conversion factor 4.9 at 1900 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole feedpoint was positioned below the center marking and 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 holder was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 20mm was aligned with the dipole. The 5x5x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration. Probe isotropy errors were cancelled by measuring the SAR with normal and 90° turned probe orientations and averaging.
The dipole input power (forward power) was 250mW ± 3 %. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

5.1. SAR Measurement with DASY3 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 worst-case extrapolation are:

averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of tissue:	**44.0 mW/g**
averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue:	**22.9 mW/g**

5.2 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:	**40.4 mW/g**
averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue:	**21.4 mW/g**

6. Dipole Impedance and Return Loss

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

Feedpoint impedance at 1900 MHz:	Re{Z} = **46.7 Ω**
	Im {Z} = **3.6 Ω**
Return Loss at 1900 MHz	**- 25.9 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.

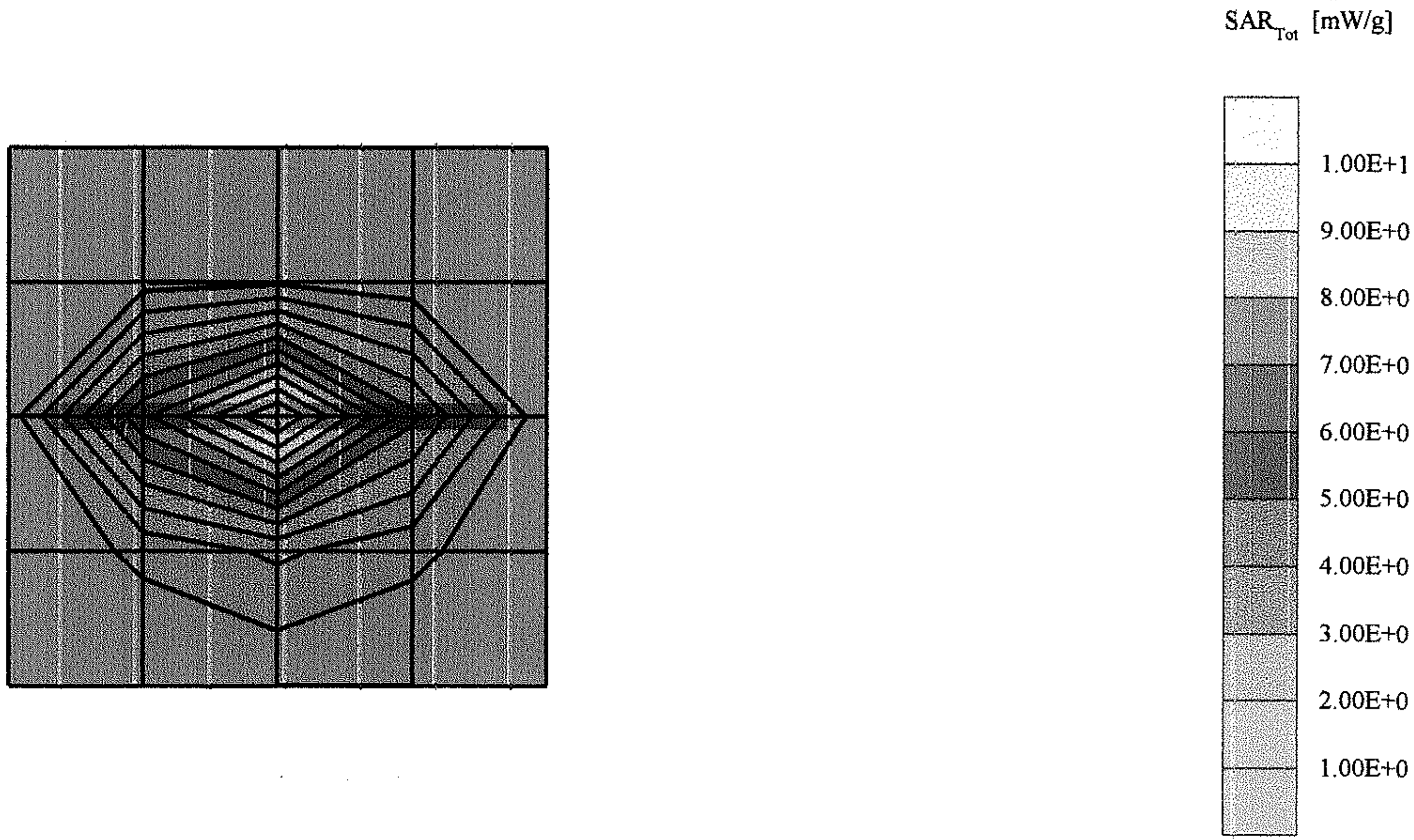
Small end caps have been added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in Section 1. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

9. Power Test

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

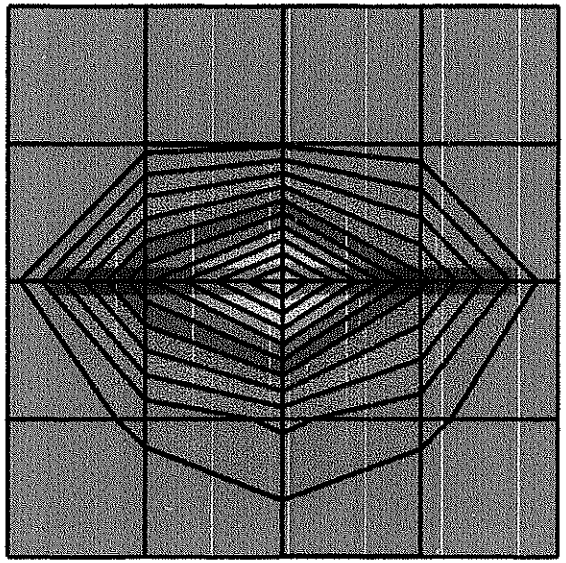
Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN5d004, d = 10 mm

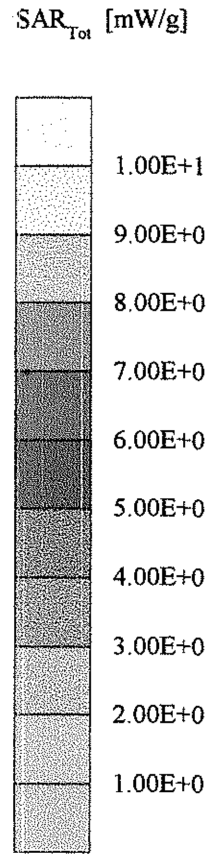
Frequency: 1900 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.90,4.90,4.90) at 1900 MHz; IEEE1528 1900 MHz: $\sigma = 1.57$ mho/m $\varepsilon_r = 54.4$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
Cubes (2): Peak: 20.4 mW/g ± 0.00 dB, SAR (1g): 11.0 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, SAR (10g): 5.73 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 8.5 (8.0, 9.5) [mm]
Powerdrift: 0.00 dB



Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN5d004, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 1900 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.90,4.90,4.90) at 1900 MHz; IEEE1528 1900 MHz: $\sigma = 1.57$ mho/m $\varepsilon_r = 54.4$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm^3
Cubes (2): Peak: 17.5 mW/g ± 0.00 dB, SAR (1g): 10.1 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, SAR (10g): 5.36 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, (Advanced extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 9.3 (9.1, 9.6) [mm]
Powerdrift: 0.00 dB





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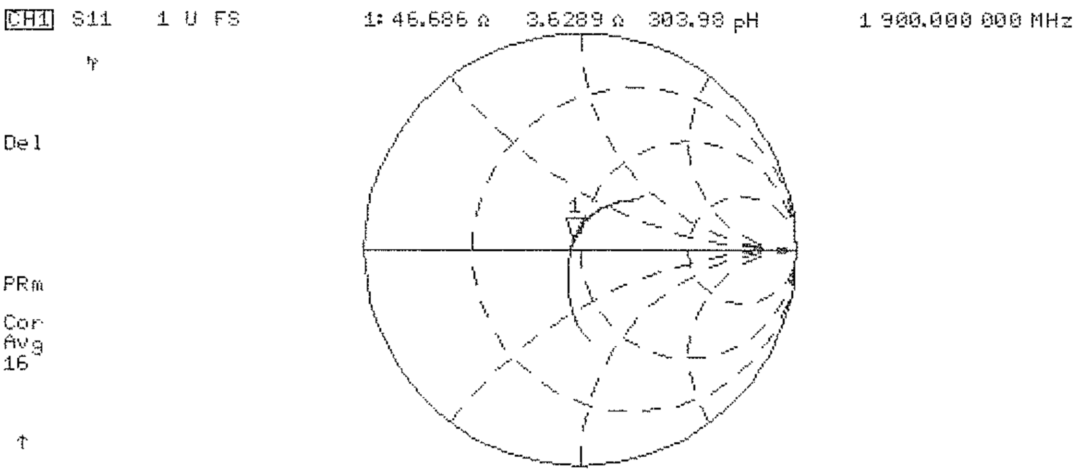

Muscle