

SAR Compliance Test Report

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Number of pages: 54

Date of report: 2003-01-31

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Tested devices: Phone: PPINPL-2H, Battery: BL-4C
(Detailed information for each device is listed in section 1).

Supplement reports: -

Testing has been carried out in accordance with: FCC CFR. 47, Part 2.1093 and IEEE 1528-200X Draft CBD 1.0. Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques and FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C, Edition 01-01.

Documentation: The documentation of the testing performed on the tested devices is archived for 15 years at TCC Salo.

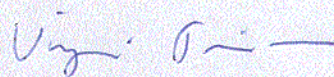
Test results: The tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test.
The test results and statements relate only to the items tested.

Date and signatures: 2003-01-31

For the contents:



Arto Hihnala
Engineering Manager. EMC



Virpi Tuominen
Senior Design Engineer. EMC

The test report must always be reproduced in full; reproduction of an excerpt only is subject to written approval of the testing laboratory.

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1. SUMMARY FOR SAR TEST REPORT

Date of receipt	2003-01-20
Date of test	2003-01-24 to 2003-01-28
Contact person	Tomi Vähätiitto
Test plan referred to	DTX05029-EN
FCC ID	PPINPL-2H
SN, HW, SW and DUT numbers	Phone: PPINPL-2H SN: 350991/60/001959/6 HW: 0582 SW: 4.01 DUT: 06258
Accessories	Battery: BL-4C, DUT #'s: 06236, 06259 Headset: HDB-4, DUT: 06223, HW: 1.0 Headset: HS-1C, DUT: 06261, HW: 0.3 Headset: HS-2R, DUT: 06273, HW: 1.2 Loopset: LPS-4, DUT: 06260, HW: 4.0M2, SW: B6.0
Notes	All tests were performed in GSM 1900 voice call mode at maximum power level.
Document code	T:\Projects\NPL-2\Results\EMC\SAR\SAR0305_04.doc
Responsible test engineer	Virpi Tuominen
Measurement performed by	Virpi Tuominen

1.1 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.

1.1.1 Head Configuration

Ch / f (MHz)	Power EIRP	Position	Limit (1g avg)	Measured (1g avg)	Result
810 / 1909	29.23 dBm	Right Cheek Position	1.6 mW/g	0.88 mW/g	PASSED

1.1.2 Body Worn Configuration

Ch / f (MHz)	Power EIRP	Accessor / Separation distance	Limit (1g avg)	Measured (1g avg)	Result
512 / 1850	29.21 dBm	Headset HS-2R / 15 mm	1.6 mW/g	0.60 mW/g	PASSED

1.1.3 Body Worn Configuration, SAR values doubled, corresponding to GPRS mode

Ch / f (MHz)	Power EIRP	Accessor / Separation distance	Limit (1g avg)	Measured (1g avg)	Result
512 / 1850	29.21 dBm	Headset HS-2R / 15 mm	1.6 mW/g	1.21 mW/g	PASSED

1.1.4 Measurement Uncertainty

Combined Standard Uncertainty	$\pm 14.0\%$
Expanded Standard Uncertainty (k=2)	$\pm 28.0\%$

1.2 EIRP Measurements

The measurement of the EIRP from the PPINPL-2H was performed in test laboratory TCC Tampere.

TCC Tampere
BOX 68
FIN-33271 Tampere
FINLAND

Tel. +358 7180 46800
Fax. +358 7180 46880

Report#: NPL2_504

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE TESTED DEVICE(S)

2.1 Device description

FCC ID Number	PPINPL-2H	
Device category	Portable	
RF Exposure Limits	General population / Uncontrolled	
Unit type	Prototype unit	
Case type	Fixed case	
Modes of Operation	GSM 1900	GPRS
Modulation Mode	GMSK	GMSK
Duty Cycle	1/8	2/8
Maximum Device Rating	Power class I	Power class I
Transmitter Frequency Range (MHz)	1850.2 - 1909.8	1850.2 - 1909.8

Acronyms: GMSK = Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying

Outside of USA transmitter of tested device is capable of operating also in GSM 900 and GSM 1800 modes, which are not part of this filing.

2.2 Picture of Phone



Fig. 2.2.1. Phone PPINPL-2H

2.3 Description of the Antenna

Type	Internal integrated antenna
Location	Inside the back cover, near the top of the device

2.4 Battery Options

There is only one battery available for the tested device, a rechargeable Li-ion battery, type BL-4C.

2.5 Accessories

Following accessories are available for the PPINPL-2H phone:

- Headset HDB-4
- Headset HS-1C
- Headset HS-2R
- Loopset LPS-4

2.6 Body Worn Accessories

The body worn measurements were made with 15 mm separation distance.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT

3.1 Automated near-field scanning system

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

Schmidt & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG)
Zeughausstrasse 43
8004 Zurich, Switzerland

Tel. +41 1 245 97 00
Fax. +41 1 245 97 79
www.speag.com

3.2 Robot

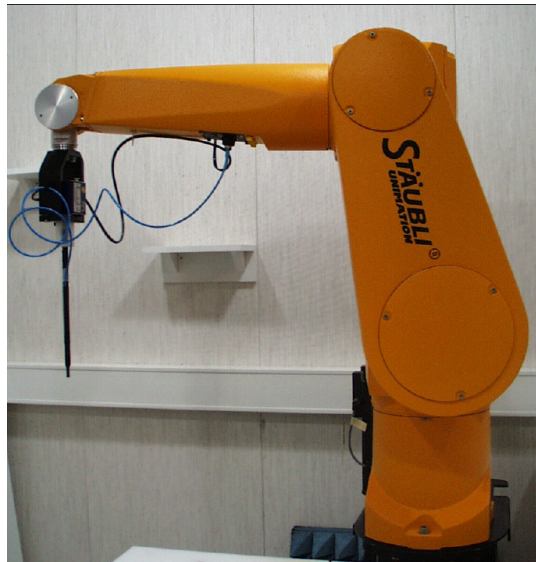


Fig. 3.2.1. Robot

The robot is a RX90L manufactured by Staubli France, www.staubli.com.

3.3 Isotropic E-field probe ET3DV6R

Serial number	1396
Frequency	10 MHz to 3 GHz
Linearity	± 0.2 dB
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic range	5 μ W/g to >100 mW/g
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 Tip distance to phantom inner surface: 1.5 mm
Calibration	2003-01-15 (see Appendix C)
Due date	Jan-04

In Figure 3.2.1 the E-field probe is connected to the robot arm.

3.4 Device holder



Fig. 3.4.1. Device holder

The holder was provided by SPEAG as a part of the DASY3 system.

3.5 Dipole antennas for validation

The dipole antennas are matched for use near flat phantoms filled with head/body simulation solutions. The dipoles are equipped with 10 or 15 mm distance holders.

Antenna	Type	Serial number	Calibration	Due date
1900 MHz dipole	D1900V2	2264	- 2002-07-01 head calibration - 2003-01-09 body calibration	Jul-2004

3.6 Phantom

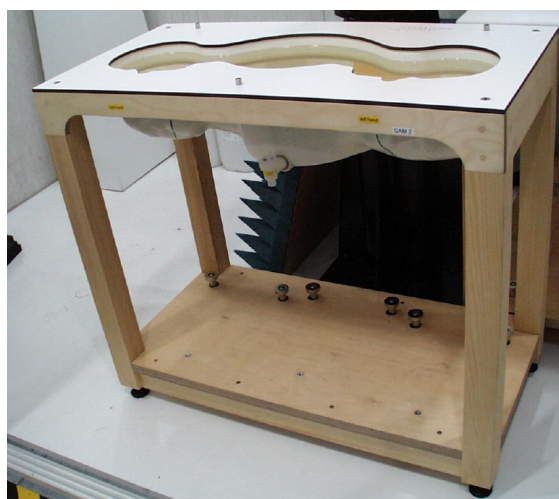


Fig. 3.6.1. SAM-phantom

The phantoms enable dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage, as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region.

Shell thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm, except at Ear Reference Point, where an integrated spacer provides a 6 mm spacing from tissue simulating liquid
Liquid depth	15 ± 0.5 cm

3.7 Base Station Simulator

The FCC-ID cellular phone was put into operation using a Rhode & Schwarz digital radio tester, CMU 200. Communication between the phone and the tester was established by air link.

Test Equipment	Digital radiocommunication Tester
Model	CMU 200
Serial number	1100.0008.02
Calibration	2002-03-07
Due date	Mar -03

3.8 Additional equipment needed in system check

Test Equipment	Model	Serial Number	Calibration	Due Date
Signal Generator	HP 8642B	2513A00178	Jan-02	Jan-03
Amplifier	Minicircuit ZHL-42	N072095-5	-	N/A
Power Meter	R&S NRVS	838624/032	Jul-02	Jul-04
Power Meter	R&S NRVS	849305/028	Jul-02	Jul-04
Power Sensor	R&S NRV-Z32	825600/004	Jul-02	Jul-04
Power Sensor	R&S NRV-Z32	839176/020	Jul/2002	Jul-04
Thermometer	Lambrecht	671297.0003	Nov-02	Nov-03
Vector Network Analyzer	HP8753E	US38432928	Oct-02	Oct-03
Dielectric Probe Kit	HP85070B	US33020420	-	-

3.9 RF characteristics of the test site

Tests were performed in RF shielded environment.

4. TEST CONDITIONS

4.1 Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature (°C)	22 ± 1°C
Humidity	35 - 45 % RH

4.2 System Performance Check

Manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the simulating liquids are measured using a dielectric probe kit HP85070B and a vector network analyzer HP8753E.

The SAR measurements of the DUT were done within 24 hours of system performance check, which was done using the dipole validation kit.

The dipole antenna has been designed such that the correct RF match is presented when used placed next to the flat section of the phantom filled with tissue simulating solution. Length of 1900 MHz dipole is 68 mm with overall height of 300mm. A specific distance holder is used in the positioning of relevant antenna to ensure correct spacing between the phantom and the dipole. Manufacturer's reference dipole data (=calibration data) is presented in Appendix C.

Power level of 250 mW was supplied to a dipole antenna placed under the flat section of SAM phantom. The results are in the table below and printout of the test is presented in Appendix A. The references are the calibration results of the dipole antenna. The reference results of the liquid parameters are those used by Speag during dipole calibrations. The requirements for SAR values are calculated from the reference results (reference ± 10%).

Tissue	Measuring date	SAR (W/kg), 1g	Dielectric Parameters	
			ϵ_r	σ (S/m)
Head 1900 MHz	Reference Result	11.0 ± 10%	39.8 ± 5%	1.46 ± 5%
	Limits	9.90 – 12.1	37.8 – 41.8	1.39 – 1.53
	2003-01-24	11.7	38.5	1.49
Muscle 1900 MHz	Reference Result	10.6 ± 10%	51.0 ± 5%	1.57 ± 5%
	Limits	9.54 – 11.66	48.5 – 53.6	1.49 – 1.65
	2003-01-28	10.8	53.2	1.52

4.3 Tissue Simulants

4.3.1 Measured values of liquid parameters

The tissue simulating liquids are measured by using a HP 85070B dielectric probe kit. The measured dielectric parameters are compared to the reference values given in OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C, Edition 01-01.

Tissue	Recommended		Measured		Measuring sate
	ϵ_r	σ	ϵ_r	σ	
HEAD 1880 MHz	38.0 – 42.0	1.33 – 1.47	38.6	1.47	2003-01-24
MUSCLE 1880 MHz	50.6 – 56.0	1.44 – 1.60	53.3	1.50	2003-01-28

4.3.2 Recipes of tissue simulating liquids

Tissue simulating liquids on 1800-1900 MHz

Ingredient	Head (% by weight)	Body (% by weight)
De-ionized water	54.88	69.02
Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether	44.91	30.76
Salt	0.21	0.22

5. DEVICE POSITIONING

5.1 Positioning procedures

The cellular phone was measured in 2 positions on both “left hand” and “right hand” side of the phantom. Furthermore, the cellular phone was measured under the flat section of the phantom. A headset or loopset was connected to the phone during the body SAR measurements.

5.1.1 Cheek/Touch Position

- 1) The phone was positioned with the vertical centerline of the body of the phone and the horizontal line crossing the center of the earpiece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom (“initial position”). While maintaining the phone in this plane, the vertical centerline was aligned with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference points (RE, LE and M) and the center of the earpiece was aligned with the line RE-LE.
- 2) The mobile phone was moved towards the phantom with the earpiece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the phone contact with the ear, the bottom of the phone was moved until any point of the phone was in contact with a phantom point below the ear.

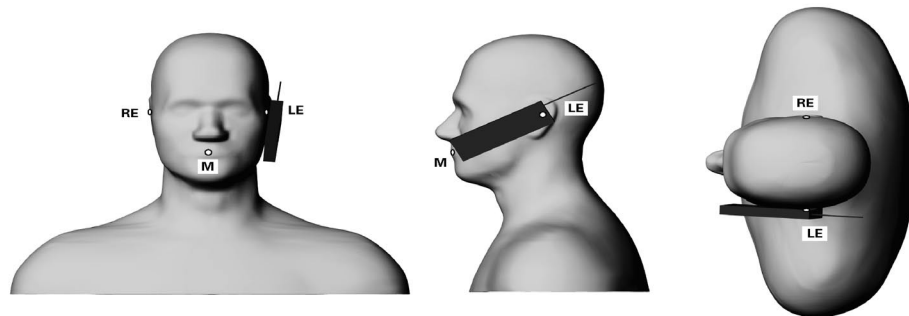


Fig. 5.1.1. Cheek/Touch position

5.1.2 Ear/Tilted Position

- 1) The phone was positioned in the “cheek/touch” position as described above.
- 2) While the phone was maintained in the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, the phone was moved outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear was lost.

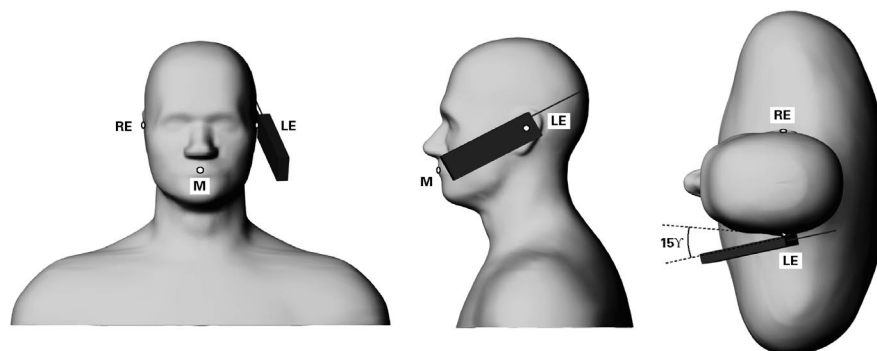


Fig. 5.1.2. Ear/Tilt Position.

5.1.3 Photos of setup



Fig. 5.1.3.1. Cheek position



Fig. 5.1.3.2. Tilt position

5.1.4 Body Worn Configuration

The phone was positioned into the holder and placed below the flat section of the phantom. The measurements were performed with 15 mm separation distance and with the antenna side towards the phantom.

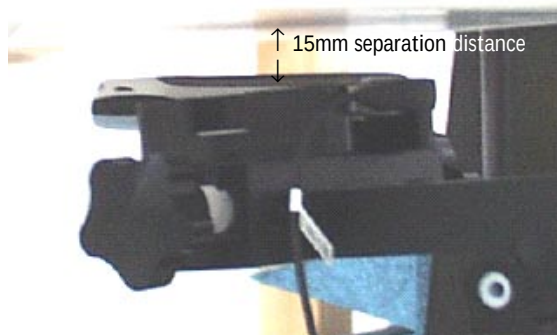


Fig. 5.1.4. PPINPL-2H in body position with a headset connected.

5.2 Scan Procedures

First coarse scan is used for quick determination of the field distribution. Next 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.

5.3 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.

6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Uncertainty description	Error	Probability distribution	Weight	Standard Deviation
Axial isotropy	± 0.2 dB	U-shape	0.5	$\pm 2.4\%$
Spherical Isotropy	± 0.4 dB	U-shape	0.5	$\pm 4.8\%$
Spatial resolution	± 0.5 %	normal	1	$\pm 0.5\%$
Linearity error	± 0.2 dB	rectangular	1	$\pm 2.7\%$
Calibration error	± 3.3 %	normal	1	$\pm 3.3\%$
Total Probe Uncertainty				$\pm 6.87\%$
Data acquisition error	$\pm 1\%$	rectangular	1	$\pm 0.6\%$
ELF and RF disturbances	$\pm 0.25\%$	normal	1	$\pm 0.25\%$
Conductivity assessment	$\pm 10\%$	rectangular	1	$\pm 5.8\%$
Total SAR Evaluation Uncertainty				$\pm 5.84\%$
Extrapolation + boundary effect	$\pm 3\%$	normal	1	$\pm 3\%$
Probe positioning error	± 0.1 mm	normal	1	$\pm 1\%$
Integration and cube orientation	$\pm 3\%$	normal	1	$\pm 3\%$
Cube shape inaccuracies	$\pm 2\%$	rectangular	1	$\pm 1.2\%$
Total Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation Uncertainty				$\pm 4.52\%$
Total Measurement Uncertainty				$\pm 10.09\%$
Device positioning	$\pm 6\%$	normal	1	$\pm 6\%$
Phantom dimensions	$\pm 7\%$	normal	1	$\pm 7\%$
Laboratory set up	$\pm 3\%$	normal	1	$\pm 3\%$
Total Source Uncertainty				$\pm 9.70\%$
Combined Uncertainty				$\pm 14.0\%$
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2) 95.5%				$\pm 28.0\%$

7. RESULTS

The SAR results shown in the tables are maximum SAR values averaged over 1g of tissue. The maximum results of the every different test configuration are included in the appendix B as SAR distribution plots. The other SAR distribution plots are substantially similar or equivalent to the plots submitted regardless of used channel in each mode and position.

7.1 Head Configuration

Options	GSM 1900			
	Channel	Low	Mid	High
	Channel #	512	661	810
	EIRP (dBm)	29.21	29.15	29.23
No antenna or slide options	Cheek, left hand	0.444	0.433	0.408
	Tilt, left hand	0.531	0.576	0.532
	Cheek, right hand	0.754	0.815	0.882
	Tilt, right hand	0.710	0.746	0.742

7.2 Body configuration

Measured values:

Body position	GSM 1900			
	Channel	Low	Mid	High
	Channel #	512	661	810
	EIRP (dBm)	29.21	29.15	29.23
- 15mm separation distance - antenna side towards phantom	Headset HDB-4	0.542	0.502	0.469
	Headset HS-1C	0.519	0.493	0.453
	Loopset LPS-4	0.552	0.544	0.455
	Headset HS-2R	0.604	0.542	0.425

SAR values doubled, corresponding to GPRS mode:

Body position	GSM 1900			
	Channel	Low	Mid	High
	Channel #	512	661	810
	EIRP (dBm)	29.21	29.15	29.23
- 15mm separation distance - antenna side towards phantom	Headset HDB-4	1.08	1.00	0.938
	Headset HS-1C	1.04	0.986	0.906
	Loopset LPS-4	1.10	1.09	0.910
	Headset HS-2R	1.21	1.08	0.850

APPENDIX A.

Validation Test Printouts

Dipole 1900 MHz

2003-01-24

t(liq.)=20.5°C

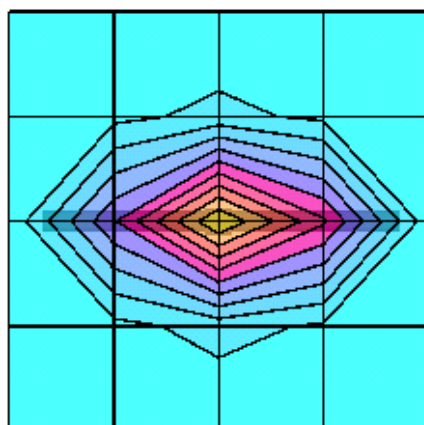
SAM 2; Flat

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.60,5.60,5.60); Crest factor: 1.0; Brain 1900 MHz: $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.5$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cubes (2): Peak: 22.7 mW/g ± 0.12 dB, SAR (1g): 11.7 mW/g ± 0.12 dB, SAR (10g): 5.88 mW/g ± 0.13 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Penetration depth: 7.6 (7.2, 8.5) [mm]

Powerdrift: -0.08 dB



Dipole 1900 MHz

2003-01-28

t(liq.)=21.5°C

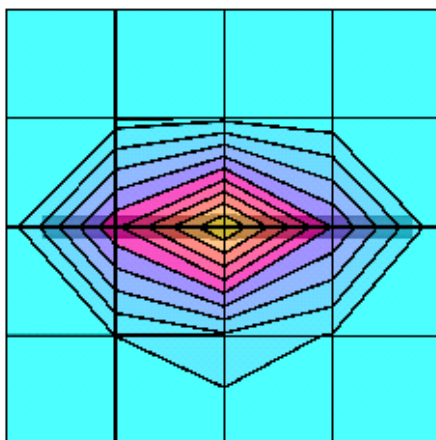
SAM 1; Flat

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.10,5.10,5.10); Crest factor: 1.0; BODY 1900 MHz: $\sigma = 1.52$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 53.2$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cubes (2): Peak: 20.3 mW/g ± 0.04 dB, SAR (1g): 10.8 mW/g ± 0.09 dB, SAR (10g): 5.56 mW/g ± 0.14 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Penetration depth: 8.8 (8.0, 10.2) [mm]

Powerdrift: 0.01 dB



APPENDIX B.

SAR Distribution Printouts

PPINPL-2H, LEFT CHEEK POSITION

2003-01-24

t(liq.)=20.2°C

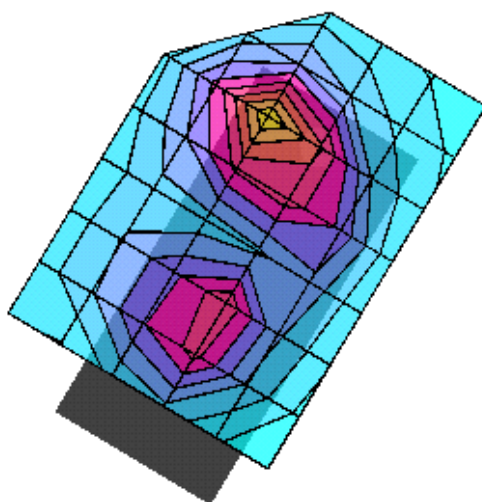
SAM 2 Phantom; Left Hand Section; Cheek Position; Frequency: 1850 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.60,5.60,5.60); Crest factor: 8.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.444 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.235 mW/g (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: -0.01 dB



PPINPL-2H, LEFT TILT POSITION

2003-01-24

t(liq.)=20.0°C

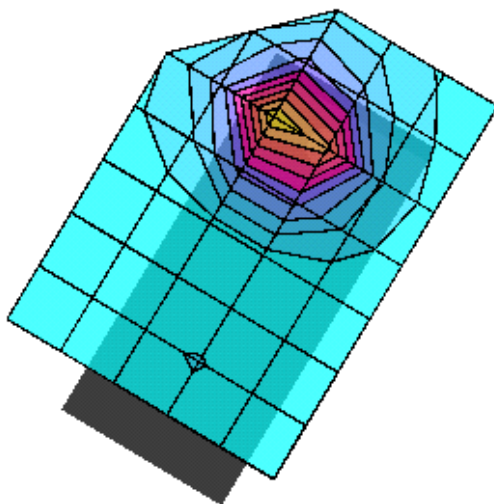
SAM 2 Phantom; Left Hand Section; Tilt Position; Frequency: 1880 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.60,5.60,5.60); Crest factor: 8.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.576 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.288 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: -0.03 dB



PPINPL-2H, RIGHT CHEEK POSITION

2003-01-24

t(liq.)=19.7°C

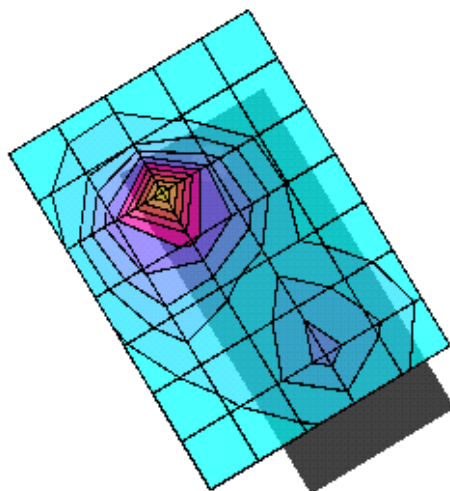
SAM 2 Phantom; Righ Hand Section; Cheek Position; Frequency: 1909 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.60,5.60,5.60); Crest factor: 8.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.882 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.401 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: -0.05 dB



PPINPL-2H, RIGHT TILT POSITION

2003-01-24

t(liq.)=19.8°C

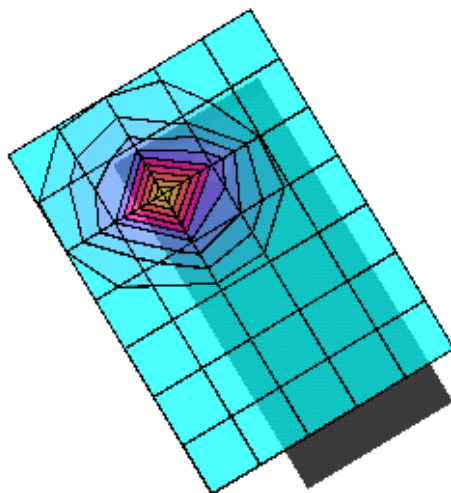
SAM 2 Phantom; Righ Hand Section; Tilt Position; Frequency: 1880 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.60,5.60,5.60); Crest factor: 8.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.746 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.348 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: -0.01 dB



PPINPL-2H with HDB-4, BODY POSITION

2003-01-28

t(liq.)=21.4°C

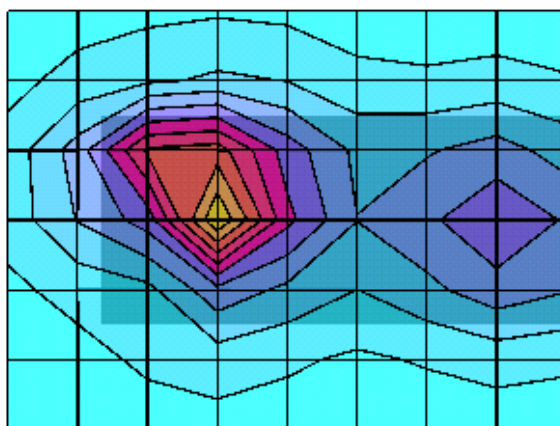
SAM 1 Phantom; Flat Section; Body Position; Frequency: 1850 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.10,5.10,5.10); Crest factor: 8.0; BODY 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.50$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 53.3$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.542 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.299 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: 0.07 dB



PPINPL-2H with HS-1C, BODY POSITION

2003-01-28

t(liq.)=19.9°C

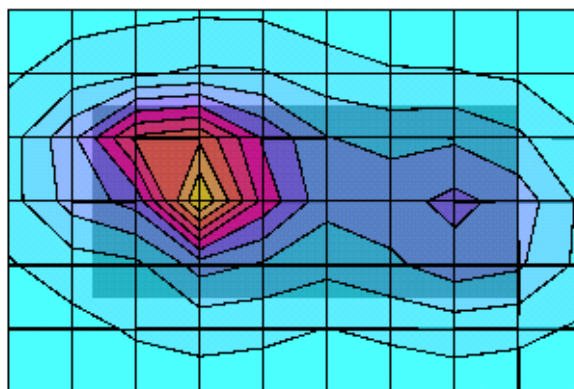
SAM 1 Phantom; Flat Section; Body Position; Frequency: 1850 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.10,5.10,5.10); Crest factor: 8.0; BODY 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.50$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 53.3$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.519 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.286 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: 0.03 dB



PPINPL-2H with LPS-4, BODY POSITION

2003-01-28

t(liq.)=19.9°C

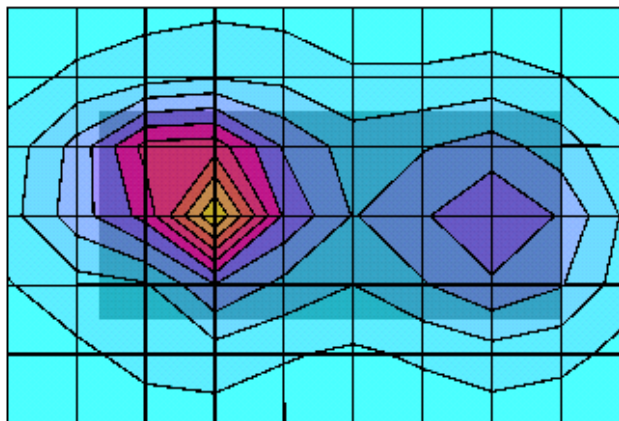
SAM 1 Phantom; Flat Section; Body Position; Frequency: 1850 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.10,5.10,5.10); Crest factor: 8.0; BODY 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.50$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 53.3$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.552 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.303 mW/g (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: 0.02 dB



PPINPL-2H with HS-2R, BODY POSITION

2003-01-28

t(liq.)=19.7°C

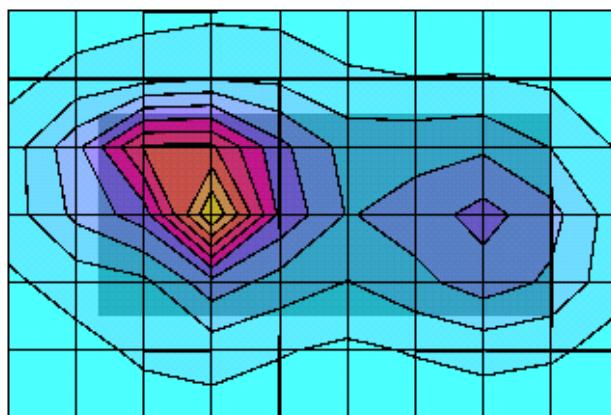
SAM 1 Phantom; Flat Section; Body Position; Frequency: 1850 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.10,5.10,5.10); Crest factor: 8.0; BODY 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.50$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 53.3$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.604 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.325 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: 0.07 dB



Z-PLOTS OF HEAD AND BODY CONFIGURATIONS' MAXIMUM RESULTS

PPINPL-2H, RIGHT CHEEK POSITION

2003-01-24

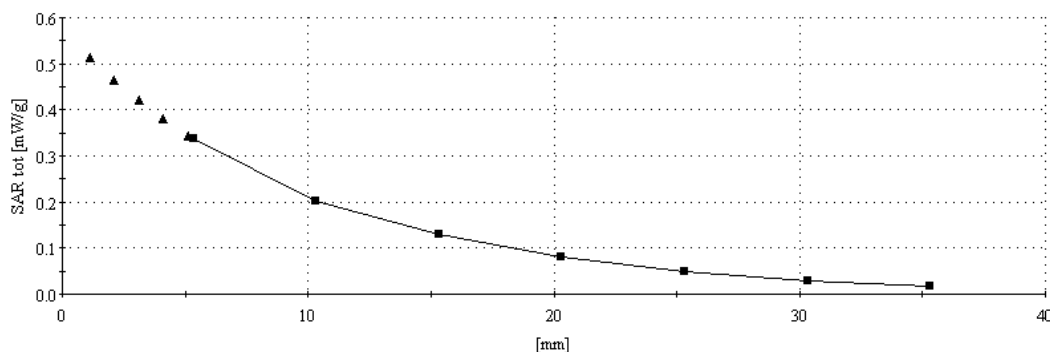
t(liq.)=19.7°C

SAM 2 Phantom; Right Hand Section; Cheek Position; Frequency: 1909 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.60,5.60,5.60); Crest factor: 8.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.882 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.401 mW/g (Worst-case extrapolation)

Cube 5x5x7: Dx = 8.0, Dy = 8.0, Dz = 5.0



PPINPL-2H with HS-2R, BODY POSITION

2003-01-28

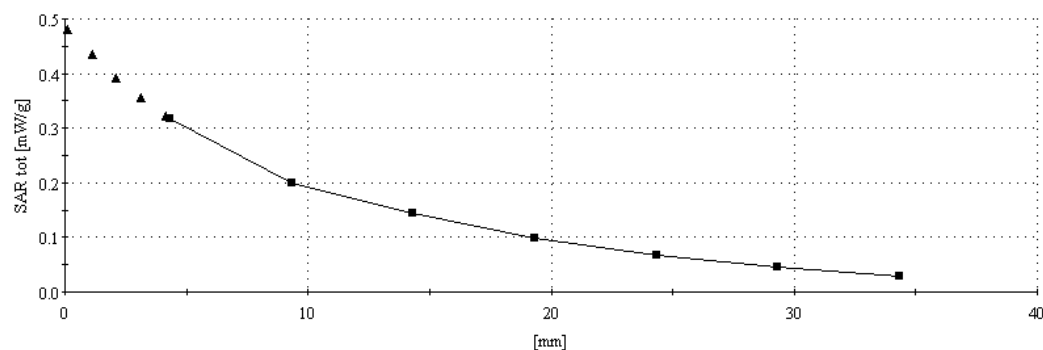
t(liq.)=19.7°C

SAM 1 Phantom; Flat Section; Body Position; Frequency: 1850 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.10,5.10,5.10); Crest factor: 8.0; BODY 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.50$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 53.3$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.604 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.325 mW/g (Worst-case extrapolation)

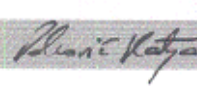
Cube 5x5x7: Dx = 8.0, Dy = 8.0, Dz = 5.0



APPENDIX C.
Calibration Certificates

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

Client **Nokia Salo (TTC)**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE																															
Object(s)	ET3DV6 - SN 1396																														
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v2 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes																														
Calibration date:	January 15, 2003																														
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance (according to the specific calibration document)																														
This calibration statement documents traceability of M&TE used in the calibration procedures and conformity of the procedures with the ISO/IEC 17025 international standard. All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature 22 +/- 2 degrees Celsius and humidity < 75%. Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Model Type</th> <th>ID #</th> <th>Cal Date</th> <th>Scheduled Calibration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RF generator HP 8684C</td> <td>US3642U01700</td> <td>4-Aug-99 (in house check Aug-02)</td> <td>In house check: Aug-05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Power sensor E4412A</td> <td>MY41495277</td> <td>8-Mar-02</td> <td>Mar-03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Power sensor HP 8481A</td> <td>MY41092180</td> <td>18-Sep-02</td> <td>Sep-03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Power meter EPM E4419B</td> <td>GB41293874</td> <td>13-Sep-02</td> <td>Sep-03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Network Analyzer HP 8753E</td> <td>US38432426</td> <td>3-May-00</td> <td>In house check: May 03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702</td> <td>SN: 6295803</td> <td>3-Sep-01</td> <td>Sep-03</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Model Type	ID #	Cal Date	Scheduled Calibration	RF generator HP 8684C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Aug-02)	In house check: Aug-05	Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	8-Mar-02	Mar-03	Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092180	18-Sep-02	Sep-03	Power meter EPM E4419B	GB41293874	13-Sep-02	Sep-03	Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US38432426	3-May-00	In house check: May 03	Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	3-Sep-01	Sep-03
Model Type	ID #	Cal Date	Scheduled Calibration																												
RF generator HP 8684C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Aug-02)	In house check: Aug-05																												
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	8-Mar-02	Mar-03																												
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Power meter EPM E4419B	GB41293874	13-Sep-02	Sep-03																												
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US38432426	3-May-00	In house check: May 03																												
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	3-Sep-01	Sep-03																												
Calibrated by:	Name Nico Vetterli	Function Technician	Signature 																												
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Laboratory Director	Signature 																												
Date issued: January 16, 2003																															
This calibration certificate is issued as an intermediate solution until the accreditation process (based on ISO/IEC 17025 International Standard) for Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG is completed.																															

**Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG**

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

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1396

Manufactured:	October 1, 1999
Last calibration:	January 29, 2002
Recalibrated:	January 15, 2003

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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ET3DV6 SN:1396

January 15, 2003

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1396

Sensitivity in Free Space

NormX	1.72 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$
NormY	1.73 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$
NormZ	1.84 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$

Diode Compression

DCP X	93	mV
DCP Y	93	mV
DCP Z	93	mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid

Head	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Head	836 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
ConvF X	6.9 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	6.9 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.35
ConvF Z	6.9 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.53
Head	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Head	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
ConvF X	5.6 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	5.6 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.46
ConvF Z	5.6 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.71

Boundary Effect

Head	900 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm	
Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm
SAR ₉₀ [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	9.2	5.2
SAR ₉₀ [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.3	0.5
Head	1800 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm	
Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm
SAR ₉₀ [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	13.1	8.9
SAR ₉₀ [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.2	0.1

Sensor Offset

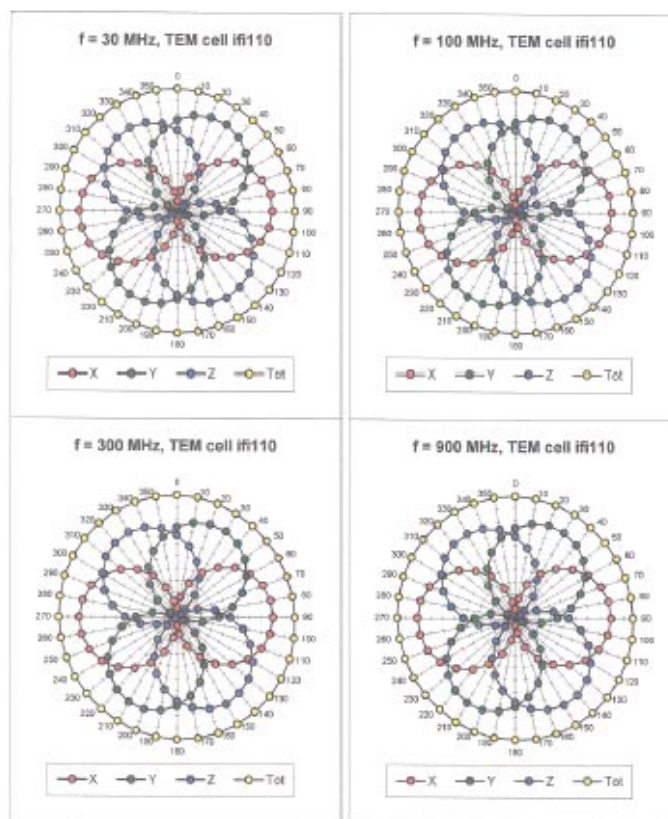
Probe Tip to Sensor Center	2.7	mm
Optical Surface Detection	1.5 $\pm$ 0.2	mm

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ET3DV6 SN:1396

January 15, 2003

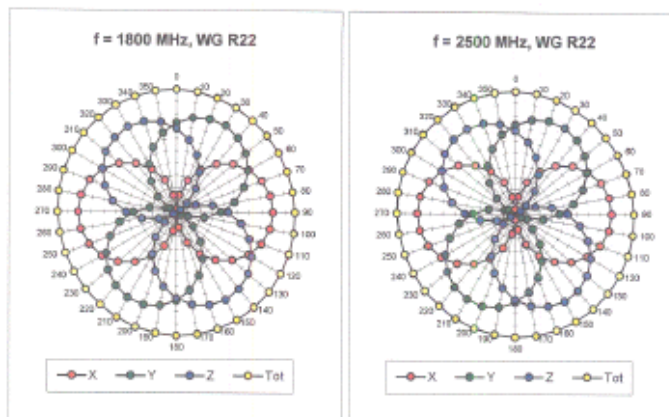
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$



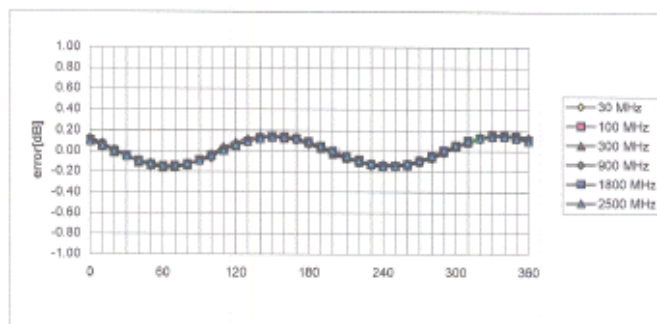
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ET3DV6 SN:1396

January 15, 2003



Isotropy Error (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$



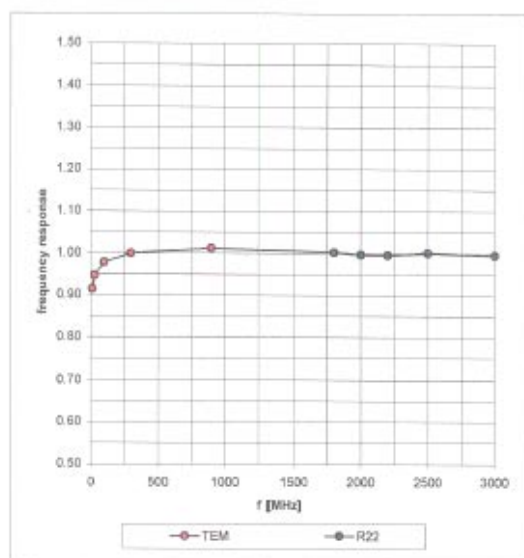
Page 4 of 9

ET3DV6 SN:1396

January 15, 2003

Frequency Response of E-Field

(TEM-Cell:ifi1110, Waveguide R22)

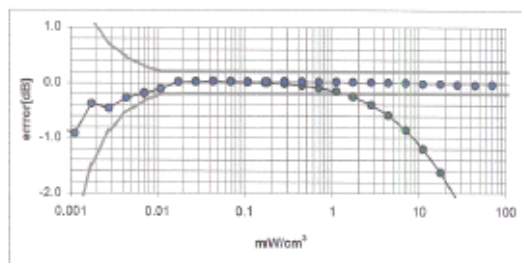
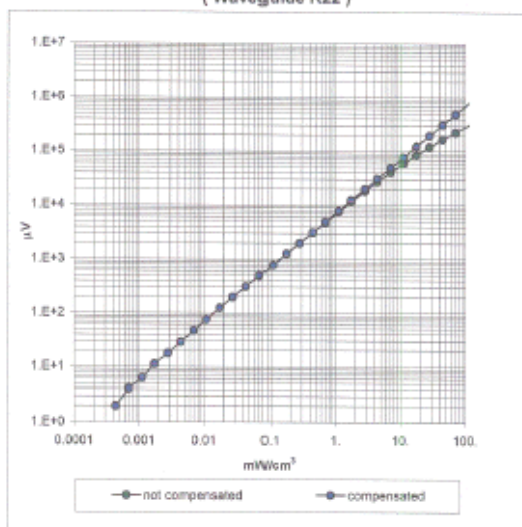


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ET3DV6 SN:1396

January 15, 2003

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{brain}})$
(Waveguide R22)

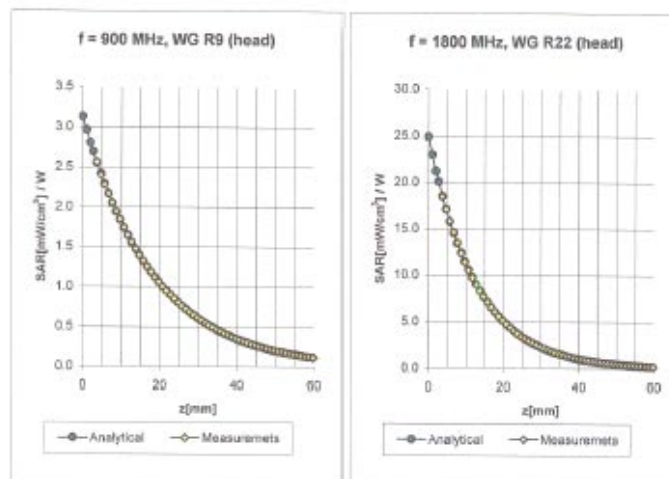


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ET3DV6 SN:1396

January 15, 2003

Conversion Factor Assessment



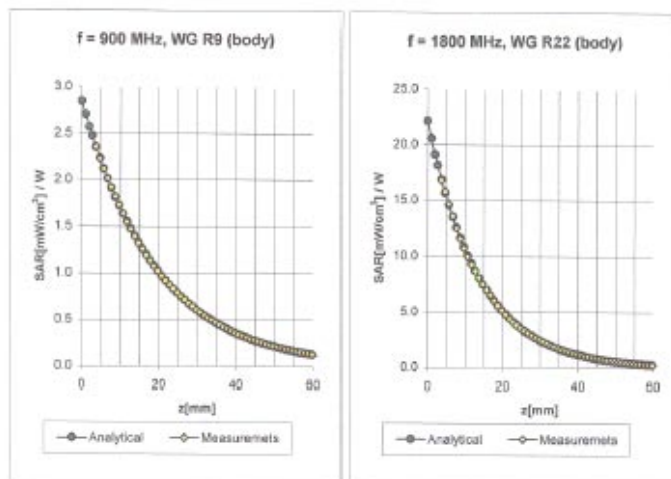
Head	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Head	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
	ConvF X	$6.9 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$6.9 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha 0.35
	ConvF Z	$6.9 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth 2.53
Head	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Head	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
	ConvF X	$5.6 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$5.6 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha 0.46
	ConvF Z	$5.6 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth 2.71

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ET3DV6 SN:1396

January 15, 2003

Conversion Factor Assessment



Body	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 55.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.05 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Body	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 55.2 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
	ConvF X	$6.6 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$6.6 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha 0.36
	ConvF Z	$6.6 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth 2.57
Body	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Body	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
	ConvF X	$5.1 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	$5.1 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha 0.53
	ConvF Z	$5.1 \pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth 2.75

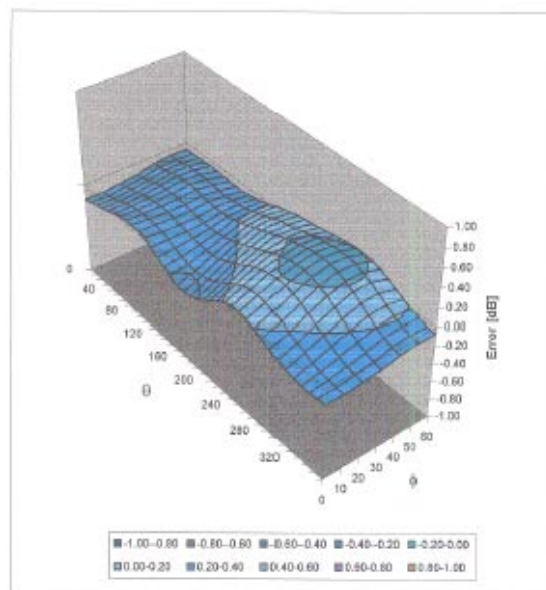
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ET3DV6 SN:1396

January 15, 2003

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (θ, ϕ), $f = 900$ MHz



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1900 MHz Dipole / HEAD CALIBRATION

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:	5d013
Place of Calibration:	Zurich
Date of Calibration:	July 1, 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:	D. Veltew
Approved by:	Shari Katz

**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: 5d013

Manufactured: April 30, 2002
Calibrated: July 1, 2002

1. Measurement Conditions

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

Relative permittivity	39.8	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	1.46 mho/m	$\pm 10\%$

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 $\pm 3\%$. 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:	22.8 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:	21.4 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:	1.194 ns	κ(one direction)
Transmission factor:	0.993	κ(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:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 50.1 \Omega$
	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = 3.0 \Omega$
Return Loss at 1900 MHz	-30.6 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.

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.

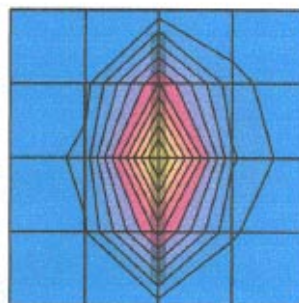
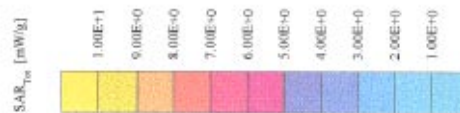
6. Power Test

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

077001402

Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN5d013, d = 10 mm

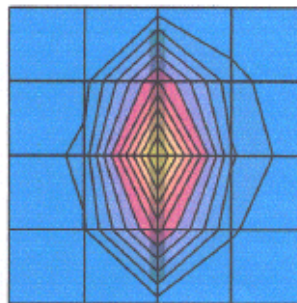
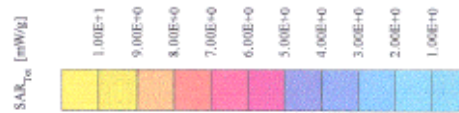
Frequency: 1900 MHz, Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
SAR Phantom: Ear Section, Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ETHDV6 - SN1807, Cross-Fix 20.5, 20.5, 20.5 at 1900 MHz, IEEE1528
Cubes (2): Peak: 20.5 mW/g $\pm$ 0.03 dB, SAR (1g): 11.6 mW/g $\pm$ 0.02 dB, SAR (10g): 5.70 mW/g $\pm$ 0.01 dB, (Worst case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 3.1 (7.8, 8.9) [mm]
Powerdntf: 0.02 dB

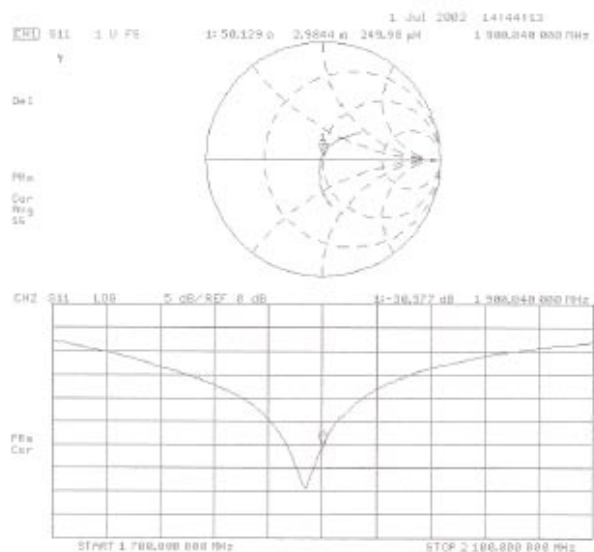


07/01/02

Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN5d013, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 1900 MHz, Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
SAM Platform: Flat Section, Grid Spacing: $D_x = 20.0$, $D_y = 20.0$, $D_z = 10.0$
Probe: ETIDV6 - SN1507, Coax: 4.20, 5.20, 5.20 at 1900 MHz, IEEE1528 1900 MHz, $\alpha = 1.46$ mho/m, $\sigma = 39.8$, $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
Cubes (2): Pred: 17.7 mW/g $\pm$ 0.05 dB, SAR (1g): 10.1 mW/g $\pm$ 0.02 dB, SAR (10g): 5.34 mW/g $\pm$ 0.01 dB, (Advanced extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 8.8 (8.7, 9.0) [mm]
Power diff: 0.02 dB





1900 MHz Dipole / BODY CALIBRATION

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

Client **Nokia Inc. Salo TTC**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE			
Object(s)	D1900V2 - SN:5d013		
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v2 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits		
Calibration date:	January 9, 2003		
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance (according to the specific calibration document)		
This calibration statement documents traceability of M&T used in the calibration procedures and conformity of the procedures with the ISO/IEC 17025 International standard.			
All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature 22 +/- 2 degrees Celsius and humidity < 75%.			
Calibration Equipment used (M&T critical for calibration)			
Model Type	ID #	Cal Date	Scheduled Calibration
RF generator HP 8656C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-02 (in house check Aug 02)	In house check: Aug 05
Power sensor E4412A	MY41466277	8-Mar-02	Mar-03
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092190	18-Sep-02	Sep-03
Power meter EPM E4419B	GB41293674	13-Sep-02	Sep-03
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US38432426	3-May-00	In house check: May 03
Fuke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 8295803	3-Sep-01	Sep-03
Calibrated by:	Name Rico Verbeek	Function Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Name Kajko Pekonen	Function Laboratory Director	Signature 
Date issued: January 11, 2003.			
This calibration certificate is issued as an intermediate solution until the accreditation process (based on ISO/IEC 17025 International Standard) for Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG is completed.			

**Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG**

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

DASY

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D1900V2

Serial: 5d013

Manufactured: April 30, 2002
Calibrated: January 9, 2003

1. Measurement Conditions

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

Relative Dielectricity	51.0	± 5%
Conductivity	1.57 mho/m	± 5%

The DASY4 System with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 4.9 at 1900 MHz) was used for the measurements.

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

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 15mm was aligned with the dipole. The 7x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration.

The dipole input power (forward power) was 250mW ± 3 %. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

2. SAR Measurement with DASY4 System

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

averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of tissue:	42.4 mW/g
averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of tissue:	21.7 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:	1.193 ns	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	0.997	(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:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 46,7 \Omega$
	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = 2,8 \Omega$
Return Loss at 1900 MHz	-26,9 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.

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.

6. Power Test

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

Date/Time: 01/09/03 17:04:5

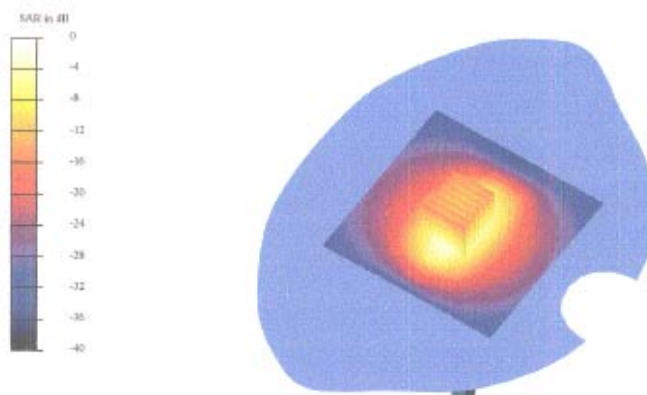
Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland
File Name: SN5d013_SN1507_M1900_090103.das4

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz Type & Serial Number: D1900V2 - SN5d013
Program: Dipole Calibration; Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm

Communication System: CW-1900, Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Muscle 1900 MHz ($\sigma = 1.57$ mho/m, $\epsilon = 50.97$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)
Phantom section: FlatSection

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9); Calibrated: 1/24/2002
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 - SN410; Calibrated: 7/18/2002
- Phantom: SAM 4.0 - TP:1006
- Software: DASY4, V4.0 Build 51

Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Reference Value = 91.7 V/m
Peak SAR = 19.4 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 10.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.44 mW/g
Power Drift = -0.003 dB



Date/Time: 01/07/03 13:43:44

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland
File Name: SN5d013_SN1507_HSL1900_070103.da4

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz Type & Serial Number: D1900V2 - SN5d013
Program: Dipole Calibration; Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm

Communication System: CW-1900; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 1900 MHz ($\sigma = 1.45 \text{ mho/m}$, $\epsilon = 39.18$, $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)
Phantom section: FlatSection

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(5.2, 5.2, 5.2); Calibrated: 1/24/2002
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 - SN410; Calibrated: 7/18/2002
- Phantom: SAM 4.0 - TP:1006
- Software: DASY4, V4.0 Build 51

Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Reference Value = 93.9 V/m
Peak SAR = 19.2 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 10.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.33 mW/g
Power Drift = -0.04 dB

