



## CONFORMANCE TEST REPORT FOR HUMAN EXPOSURE TO ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS

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Report No. : SRMC2009-H024-E0011

Product Name: CDMA Digital Mobile Phone

Product Model: ZTE-C C366

ZTE C362+

Manufacture: ZTE Corporation

Specification: FCC OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01)

Supplement C (Edition 01-01)

47CFR 2.1093

FCC ID: Q78-ZTE-CC366

Q78-ZTEC362A

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State Radio Spectrum Monitoring and Testing Center

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## Executive Summary

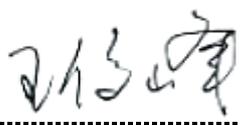
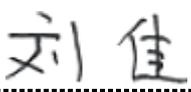
The ZTE-C C366 and ZTE C362+ are all the CDMA Digital Mobile Phones operating in the same frequency bands. These two devices are all the same on every functional aspect. The only difference between these two models of mobile phones is the enclosure color due to the marketing requirements. Therefore, the test result of ZTE C362+ could represent all the features which ZTE-C C366 has. The system concepts used are the IS2000 standards.

The objective of the measurements done by SRMC (The State radio monitoring center) was the dosimetric assessment of one device in the IS2000 standards. The examinations have been carried out with the dosimetric assessment system, "DASY4".

The measurements were made according to FCC OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01) and 47CFR 2.1093 Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields. All measurements have been performed in accordance to the recommendations given by SPEAG.

**The maximum SAR of the ZTE-C C366 and ZTE C362+ mobile phones is**

Mode	CH/f(MHz)	Power	Limit (mW/g)/1g	Measured (mW/g)	Result
SO55 RC3 Full rate Left/Cheek	384/836.52MHz	23.6dBm	1.6	0.996	PASS

Checked By:  Tested By: 

This Test Report Is Issued By: 

Issued date: 2009.5.6

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## 1. General information

### 1.1 Notes of the test report

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The test results relate only to individual items of the samples which have been tested.

### 1.2 Information about the testing laboratory

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### 1.3 Applicant's details

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### 1.4 Manufacturer's details

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### 1.5 Application details

Date of receipt of application: 2008-4-1

Date of receipt of test samples: 2008-4-1

Date of test: 2008-4-3

### 1.6 Information of Test Sample

Name of EUT	CDMA Digital Mobile Phone
FCC ID	Q78-ZTE-CC366 Q78-ZTEC362A
Frequency range	Tx:824~849MHz Rx:869~894MHz
Rated output power	23.0dBm
Modulation type	OQPSK
Duplex mode	FDD
Duplex spacing:	45MHz
Antenna type	Fixed Internal
Power Supply	Battery or charger
Rated Power Supply Voltage	Min 3.4 V Nor 3.7V Max 4.2V
Extreme Temperature	-30°C~+50°C
S/N:	321180340005

### 1.7 Auxiliary Equipment (AE)

AE No.	Name	Model	Manufacturer	Serial Number
AE 1	Adapter	STC-A22O50U8-C	Shenzhen Ruide Electronic Industrial Co. Ltd.	---
AE 2	Battery	Li3710T42P3h553457	ZTE Corporation	---

## 1.8 Reference Specification

**OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) and Supplement C(Edition 01-01):** Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits.

### **47CFR 2.1093**

**IEC 62209-1-2005:** Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures –Part 1:Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)

**ANSI C95.1-1999:** IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz

**IEEE 1528-2003:** Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques.

### **[DAY4]**

Schmid & partner Engineering AG: DAY4 Manual. Nov.2003

## 2. Subject of Investigation

The ZTE C362+ is a CDMA Digital Mobile Phone (Portable Device), operating in the 835MHz frequency range. The system concepts used are the IS2000 standards.



Fig 1: picture of the device under test

The objective of the measurements done by SRMC was the domestic assessment of one device in the IS2000 standards. The examinations have been carried out with the domestic assessment system "DASY4" described below.

### 2.1 The IEEE Standard C95.1 and the FCC Exposure Criteria

In the USA the FCC exposure criteria [OET 65] are based on the withdrawn IEEE Standard C95.1-1999 [IEEE C95.1-1999]. This version was replaced by the IEEE Standard C95.1-2005 [IEEE C95.1-2005] in October, 2005.

Both IEEE standards sets limits for human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields in the frequency range 3 kHz to 300 GHz. One of the major differences in the newly revised C95.1-2005 is the change in the basic restrictions for localized exposure, from 1.6 W/kg averaged over 1 g tissue to 2.0 W/kg averaged over 10 g tissue, which is now identical to the ICNIRP guidelines [ICNIRP 1998].

## 2.2 Distinction Between Exposed Population, Duration of Exposure and Frequencies

The American Standard [IEEE C95.1-1999] distinguishes between controlled and uncontrolled environment. Controlled environments are locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure as a concomitant of employment or by other cognizant persons. Uncontrolled environments are locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The exposures may occur in living quarters or workplaces. For exposure in controlled environments higher field strengths are admissible. In addition the duration of exposure is considered.

Due to the influence of frequency on important parameters, as the penetration depth of the electromagnetic fields into the human body and the absorption capability of different tissues, the limits in general vary with frequency.

## 2.3 Distinction between Maximum Permissible Exposure and SAR Limits

The biological relevant parameter describing the effects of electromagnetic fields in the frequency range of interest is the specific absorption rate SAR (dimension: power/mass). It is a measure of the power absorbed per unit mass. The SAR may be spatially averaged over the total mass of an exposed body or its parts. The SAR is calculated from the r.m.s. electric field strength  $E$  inside the human body, the conductivity  $\sigma$  and the mass density  $\rho$  of the biological tissue:

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma E_i^2}{\rho}$$
$$SAR = c_i \left. \frac{dT}{dt} \right|_{t=0}$$

The specific absorption rate describes the initial rate of temperature rise  $dT/dt$  as a function of the specific heat capacity  $c$  of the tissue. A limitation of the specific absorption rate prevents an excessive heating of the human body by electromagnetic energy.

As it is sometimes difficult to determine the SAR directly by measurement (e.g. whole body averaged SAR), the standard specifies more readily measurable maximum permissible exposures in terms of external electric  $E$  and magnetic field strength  $H$  and power density  $S$ , derived from the SAR limits. The limits for  $E$ ,  $H$  and

the SAR limits. The limits for E, H and S have been fixed so that even under worst case conditions, the limits for the specific absorption rate SAR are not exceeded.

For the relevant frequency range the maximum permissible exposure may be exceeded if the exposure can be shown by appropriate techniques to produce SAR values below the corresponding limits.

## 2.4 SAR Limit

In this report the comparison between the American exposure limits and the measured data is made using the spatial peak SAR; the power level of the device under test guarantees that the whole body averaged SAR is not exceeded. Having in mind a worst case consideration, the SAR limit is valid for uncontrolled environment and mobile respectively portable transmitters. According to Table 1 the SAR values have to be averaged over a mass of 1 g (SAR1g) with the shape of a cube.

Standards	Status	SAR limit [w/kg]
IEEE C95.1-1999	Replaced	1.6

Table 1: Relevant spatial peak SAR limit averaged over a mass of 1 g.

## 3 The FCC Measurement Procedure

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has published a report and order on the 1st of August 1996 [FCC 96-326], which requires routine dosimetric assessment of mobile telecommunications devices, either by laboratory measurement techniques or by computational modeling, prior to equipment authorization or use. In 2001 the Commission's Office of Engineering and Technology has released Edition 01-01 of Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65. This revised edition, which replaces Edition 97-01, provides additional guidance and information for evaluating compliance of mobile and Portable devices with FCC limits for human exposure to radiofrequency emissions [OET 65].

### 3.1 General Requirements

The test shall be performed using a miniature probe that is automatically positioned to measure the internal E-field distribution in a phantom model representing the human head exposed to the EM fields produced by mobile phones. From the measured E-field values, the SAR distribution and the maximum mass averaged SAR value shall be calculated.

The test shall be performed in a laboratory conforming to the following environmental conditions:

- the ambient temperature shall be in the range of 15 °C to 30°C and the

variation shall not exceed  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$  during the test;

- the mobile phone shall not interact with the local mobile networks;
- care shall be taken to avoid significant influence on SAR measurements by ambient EM sources;
- care shall be taken to avoid significant influence on SAR measurements by any reflection from the environment (such as floor, positioner, etc.).
- Validation of the system shall be done at least once a year according to the protocol defined in annex D of IEC 62209-1-2005 Standard.

### 3.2 Phantom specifications (shell and liquid)

#### *Phantom requirements*

The physical characteristics of the phantom model (size and shape) shall resemble the head and neck of a user since the shape is a dominant parameter for exposure. The phantom shall be made from material with dielectric properties similar to those of head tissues. To enable field scanning within it, the material shall be liquid contained in a head and neck shaped shell model. The shell model acts as a shaped container and shall be as unobtrusive as possible. The hand shall not be modeled.

The shell of the phantom shall be made of low loss and low permittivity material:  $\tan(\delta) \leq 0,05$  and  $\epsilon \leq 5$ . The thickness of the phantom is defined in the CAD files and the tolerance shall be  $\pm 0,2$  mm in the area defined in the CAD files (where the phone touches the head).

#### **Reference points on the phantom:**

The probe positioning shall be defined in relation to three well defined points on the phantom. These points R1, R2 and R3 shall be used to calibrate the positioning system. Three other points, M for mouth, LE for left ear and/or RE for right ear (maximum acoustic coupling), shall be defined on the phantom(s) (see Figure 2). These points shall be used to allow reproducible positioning of the mobile phone in relation to the phantom.

### 3.3 Specifications of the SAR measurement equipment

The measurement equipment shall be calibrated as a complete system. The probe shall be calibrated together with the amplifier, measurement device and data acquisition system.

The measurement equipment shall be calibrated in each tissue equivalent liquid at the appropriate operating frequency and temperature according to the methodology defined in IEC 62209-1-2005. The minimum detection limit shall be lower than  $0,02$  W/kg and the maximum detection limit shall be higher than  $100$  W/kg. The linearity shall be within  $0,5$  dB over the SAR range from  $0,02$  to  $100$  W/kg. The isotropy shall be within  $1$  dB. Sensitivity, linearity and isotropy shall be determined in the tissue equivalent liquid. The response time

shall be specified.

### 3.4 Scanning system specifications

The scanning system holding the probe shall be able to scan the whole exposed volume of the phantom in order to evaluate the three-dimensional SAR distribution. The mechanical structure of the scanning system shall not interfere with the SAR measurements.

The accuracy of the probe tip positioning over the measurement area shall be less than 0,2 mm. The sampling resolution shall be 1 mm or less.

### 3.5 Mobile phone holder specifications

The mobile phone holder shall permit the phone to be positioned according to a tolerance of 1° in the tilt angle. It shall be made of low loss and low permittivity material(s):  $\tan(\delta) \leq 0,05$  and  $\epsilon \leq 5$ .

## 4. Measurement preparation

### 4.1 General preparation

The dielectric properties of the tissue equivalent materials shall be measured prior to the SAR measurements and at the same temperature with a tolerance of 2° C. The measured values shall comply with the values defined at the specific frequencies in IEC 62209-1-2005 6.1.1. with a tolerance of 5 % for relative permittivity and conductivity.

The phantom shell shall be filled with the tissue equivalent liquid. The depth of the tissue equivalent liquid inside the phantom and at the vertical position of the ear canal shall be at least 15 cm. The liquid shall be carefully stirred before the measurement and it shall be free of air bubbles. The coordinate system of the scanning system shall be aligned to the coordinate system of the phantom with a tolerance of 0,2 mm.

### 4.2 Simplified performance checking

The purpose of the simplified performance check is to verify that the system operates within its specifications, check is a simple test of repeatability to make sure that the system works correctly during the compliance test. The check shall be performed in order to detect possible drift over short time periods and other errors in the system,

The simplified performance check shall be carried out according to annex D of IEC 62209-1-2005. The simplified performance check shall be performed prior to compliance tests and the result shall be within  $\pm 10\%$  of the target value. After the system validation check. The simplified performance check shall be performed at a central frequency of each transmitting band of the mobile phone.

### 4.3 Preparation of the mobile phone under test

The tested mobile phone shall use its internal transmitter. The battery shall be fully charged before each measurement. The output power and frequency (channel) shall be controlled by 8960(base station simulator). ZTE C362+ transmit its highest output peak power level allowed by the system. , The BTS antenna shall be placed at least 50 cm from the phone. The signal emitted by the emulator at antenna feed point shall be lower than the output level of the phone by at least 30 dB.

### 4.4 Position of the mobile phone in relation to the phantom

The mobile phone shall be tested in the cheek and tilted positions on left and right sides of the phantom.

#### *Definition of the cheek position:*

- a) Position the device with the vertical centre line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the centre of the ear piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical centre line with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference points (M, RE and LE) and align the centre of the ear piece with the line RE-LE;
- b) Translate the mobile phone box towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touches the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, move the bottom of the box until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost.

#### *Definition of the tilted position:*

- a) Position the device in the Tilt position described above;
- b) While maintaining the device in the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, move it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear is lost. (see Figure 2)



**Fig 2 - Definition of the reference lines and points, on the phone and on the phantom and initial position**

#### **4.5 Tests to be performed**

Tests shall be performed with both phone positions described in 4.4, on the left and right sides of the head and using the centre frequency of each operating band. The configuration giving rise to the maximum mass-averaged SAR shall be used to test the low-end and the high-end frequencies of the transmitting band. If the mobile phone has a retractable antenna, all of the tests described above shall be performed both with

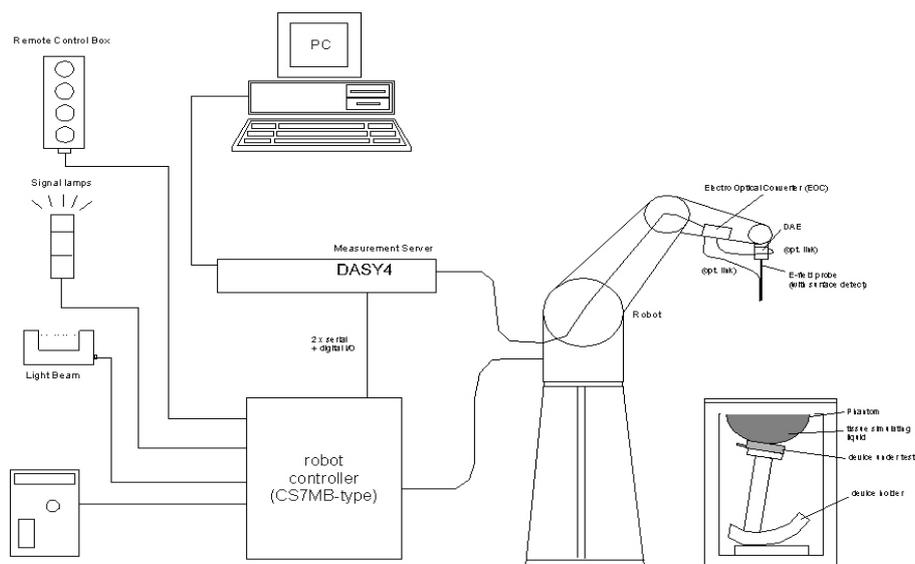
The antenna extended and with it retracted. When considering multi- mode and multi-band mobile phones, all of the above tests shall be performed in each transmitting mode/band with the corresponding maximum peak power level.

### **5. The Measurement system**

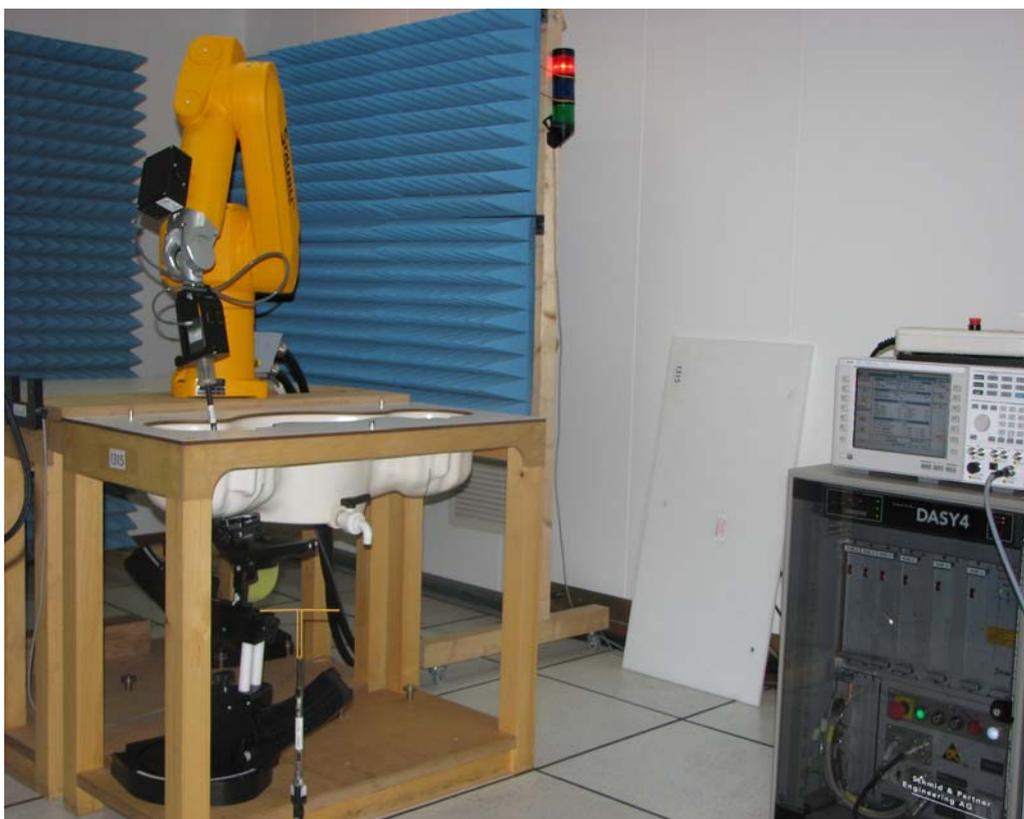
#### **5.1 DASY4 Information**

DASY4 is an abbreviation of "Dosimetric Assessment System" and describes a system that is able to determine the SAR distribution inside a phantom of a human being according to different standards. The DASY4 system consists of the following items as shown in Fig3. Fig4 shows the installation in the SRMC laboratory [DASY2004].

- High precision robot with controller
- Measurement server (for surveillance of the robot operation and signal filtering)
- Data acquisition electronics DAE (for signal amplification and altering)
- Field probes calibrated for use in liquids
- Electro-optical converter EOC (conversion from the optical into a digital signal)
- Light beam (improving of the absolute probe positioning accuracy)
- Two SAM phantoms filled with tissue simulating liquid
- DASY4 software
- SEMCAD



**Fig3. The DASY4 measurement system**



**Fig 4. The measurement set-up with two SAM phantoms containing tissue simulating liquid**

## 5.2 Test Equipments:

Name		Serial Number	Cal. Data
<b>DASY4 SYSTEM</b>			
Software Version	V4.2	N/A	N/A
Dosimetric E-Field probe	ET3DV6	1743	2007.12
Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	549	2007.12
Phantom	SAM	1267	N/A
Phantom	SAM	1315	N/A
<b>Performance checking</b>			
System Validation Dipole	D835V2	473	2007.12
System Validation Dipole	D1900V2	5d024	2007.12
RF source	ESG-D2000A	US36260147	2008.3
RF Amplifier	5S1G4	301305	N/A
Power Meter	NRVS	8363331050	2007.8
Power Meter probe	NRV-Z55	834558/008	2007.8
Power Meter probe	N1922A	US44510189	2007.8
Power Meter	N1911A	GB45100295	2007.8
Attenuator	2	BM0059	2007.8
Attenuator	2	BM6452	2007.8
Attenuator	2	BM8993	2007.8
Directional Coupler	778D-012	13733	2007.8
<b>Material Measurement</b>			
Network Analyzer	8714ET	US40372083	2007.8
Dielectric Probe Kit	85070D	US33030365	N/A
<b>General</b>			
Radio Tester	8960	GB43194054	2007.8
Call Tester	CMU200	100313	2007.8

Note: the Dipole Calibration interval is 24 months

The diameter of the probe ET3DV6 1743: Tip: 6.8mm

Body: 12mm

**Table 1. Test Equipments lists**

### 5.3 Uncertainty Assessment

<b>DASY4 Uncertainty Budget</b>								
<b>According to IEC 62209-1 [3]</b>								
<b>Error description</b>	Uncertainty value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	$(c_i)$ 1g	$(c_i)$ 10g	Std.Unc (1g).	Std.Unc. (10g)	$(v_i)$ $V_{eff}$
<b>Measurement system</b>								
Probe calibration	±5.9%	N	1	1	1	±5.9%	±5.9%	∞
Axial isotropy	±4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±1.9%	±1.9%	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	±9.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±3.9%	±3.9%	∞
Boundary effects	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Linearity	±4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%	∞
System detection limits	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Readout electronics	±0.3%	N	1	1	1	±0.3%	±0.3%	∞
Response time	±0.8%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%	∞
Integration time	±2.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.5%	±1.5%	∞
RF ambient noise	±3.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
RF ambient reflections	±3.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Probe positioner	±0.4%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.2%	±0.2%	∞
Probe positioning	±2.9%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Max.SAR Eval.	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Device Positioning	±2.9%	N	1	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	145
Device holder	±3.6%	N	1	1	1	±3.6%	±3.6%	5
Power drift	±5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
Phantom uncertainty	±4.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3%	±2.3%	∞
Liquid conductivity(target)	±5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	±1.8%	±1.2%	∞
Liquid conductivity(meas.)	±2.5%	N	1	0.64	0.43	±1.6%	±1.1%	∞
Liquid conductivity(target)	±5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	±1.7%	±1.4%	∞
Liquid onductivity(means.)	±2.5%	N	1	0.6	0.49	±1.5%	±1.2%	∞
Combined std. Uncertainty						±10.9%	±10.7%	387
<b>Expanded STD Uncertainty</b>						<b>±21.9%</b>	<b>±21.4%</b>	

**Table 2. Uncertainty assessment**

## 6. Test Results

### 6.1 Test Environment:

The Ambient Conditions during SAR Test  
Relative Humidity: 34.5%

Temp.: 23° C~24° C  
Atmosphere: 101.0kPa

### 6.2 Test Method and Procedure

a) Measure the local SAR at a test point within 10 mm of the inner surface of the phantom. The test point shall also be close to the ear;

b) verify that the measured SAR at the point used in item 1 is stable after 3 minutes within  $\pm 5\%$  in order to ensure that there is no drift due to the mobile phone electronics;

c) Measure the SAR distribution within the phantom. The spatial grid step shall be less than 20 mm. If surface scanning is used, then the distance between the geometrical centre of the probe detectors and the inner surface of the phantom shall be constant within  $\pm 0,5$  mm and less than 8 mm. If volume scanning is performed, then the scanning volume shall be as close as possible to the inner surface of the phantom (less than 8 mm), the grid step shall be 5 mm or less, the grid shall extend to a depth of 25 mm and then go directly to item 6;

d) From the scanned SAR distribution, identify the position of the maximum SAR value, as well as the positions of any local maxima with SAR values of more than 50 % of the maximum value;

e) Measure SAR with a grid step less than 5 mm in a volume with a minimum size of 30 mm by 30 mm and 25 mm in depth. Separate grids shall be centred on each of the local SAR maxima;

f) Use interpolation and extrapolation procedures defined in annex C of IEC 62209-1-2005 to determine the local SAR values at the spatial resolution needed for mass averaging;

g) Repeat the SAR measurement at the initial test point used in item 1. If the two results differ by more than  $\pm 5\%$  from the final value obtained in item 2, the measurements shall be repeated with a fully charged battery or the actual drift shall be included in the uncertainty evaluation.

Tests shall be performed with both phone positions of cheek and tilted, on the left and right sides of the head and using the centre frequency of each operating band. Then the configuration giving rise to the maximum mass-averaged SAR shall be used to test the low-end and the high-end frequencies of the transmitting band. If the mobile phone has a retractable antenna, all of the tests described above shall be performed both with the antenna extended and with it retracted. When considering multi- mode and multi-band mobile phones, all of the above tests shall be performed in each transmitting mode/band with the corresponding maximum peak power level.

### 6.3 Test Configuration

The test shall be performed in the shield room.

Please refer to chapter 7.2 of this report for the test mode used during testing.

Please refer to chapter 7.8; 7.9 of this test report for photo of this test setup.

### 6.4 Test Results

**Mode: CDMA 835**

$f_L$ (MHz)=824.70MHz       $f_M$ (MHz)=836.52MHz       $f_H$ (MHz)= 848.31MHz

SAR Values (Head, 835MHz Band)

Limit of SAR (W/kg)	1 g Average
	1.6
Test Case RC3 SO55 Full rate	Measurement Result ( mW/g)
	1 g Average
Left hand, Touch cheek , $f_H$	0.957
Left hand, Touch cheek, $f_M$	<b>0.996</b>
Left hand, Touch cheek , $f_L$	0.730
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, $f_M$	0.727
Right hand, Touch cheek , $f_H$	0.846
Right hand, Touch cheek, $f_M$	0.867
Right hand, Touch cheek $f_L$	0.784
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, $f_M$	0.584

So, the maximum SAR is

Phantom Configuration	Device Test Position	SAR(mW/g)		
		$f_L$ (MHz)	$f_M$ (MHz)	$f_H$ (MHz)
Left Side	cheek	---	<b>0.996</b>	---

Note1: Please refer to 7.7 of this test report for graphical results.

**Table 3. SAR Results**

**Mode: CDMA 835**

$f_L(\text{MHz})=824.70\text{MHz}$

$f_M(\text{MHz})=836.52\text{MHz}$

$f_H(\text{MHz})= 848.31\text{MHz}$

SAR Values (Body, 835MHz Band with headset)

Limit of SAR (W/kg)		1g Average
		1.6
Test Case RC3 SO32 (FCH-SCH)		Measurement Result ( mW/g)
		1g Average
Towards ground	$f_H$	---
Towards ground	$f_M$	<b>0.787</b>
Towards ground	$f_L$	---
Back ground	$f_H$	---
Back ground	$f_M$	0.669
Back ground	$f_L$	---

So, the maximum SAR is

Phantom Configuration	SAR(mW/g)		
	$f_L(\text{MHz})$	$f_M(\text{MHz})$	$f_H(\text{MHz})$
Towards ground	---	<b>0.787</b>	---

**Table 4. SAR Results**

## 7. Appendix

### 7.1 Administrative Data

Date of measurement: 2008-4-3  
Data stored: SRMC2009-H024-E0011

### 7.2 Device under Test and Test Conditions

TYPE: ZTE C362+  
Date of receipt: 4. 1. 2008  
S/N: 321180340005  
Equipment class: Portable device  
EUT status: production  
Power Class: 23.0dBm  
RF exposure environment: General Population  
Power supply: Internal Battery (Other batteries not available)  
Measurement Standards: IS2000  
Method to establish a call: CDMA 2000 Base station simulator, using the air interface  
Modulation: OQPSK  
Tx: 824~849MHz  
Rx: 869~894MHz  
Used TX Channels: L: ch1013; M: ch384; H: ch777 (refer to the table 5)  
Duty cycle: 1:1(100%)

#### Head SAR Measurements

SAR for head exposure configurations was measured in RC3 with the EUT configured to transmit at full rate using Loopback Service Option SO55. SAR for RC1 was not required when the maximum average output of each channel was less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR was measured on the maximum output channel in RC1 using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

#### Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations was measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate on FCH with all other code channels disabled using TDSO / SO32. SAR for multiple code channels (FCH + SCHn) was not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel was less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than that measured with FCH only. Otherwise, SAR was measured on the maximum output channel (FCH + SCHn) with FCH at full rate and SCH0 enabled at 9600 bps using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel with FCH only. When multiple code channels were enabled, the DUT output may shift by more than 0.5 dB and lead to higher SAR drifts and SCH dropouts.

Body SAR in RC1 was not required when the maximum average output of each channel was less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR was measured on the maximum output channel in RC1; with Loopback

Service Option SO55, at full rate, using the body exposure configuration that resulted in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

**Note: All the procedures described above were followed according to FCC” SAR Measurement Procedure for 3G Devices, October 2007”**

Below shows the maximum power level vs RCs

configuration	Conducted power (dBm) CDMA 800		
	Ch 1013	Ch 384	Ch 777
	Avg	Avg	Avg
SO55,RC1 Full rate	24.0	23.5	23.8
<b>SO55,RC3 Full rate</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.7</b>
<b>TDSO/SO32,RC3(FCH/F-SCH)</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>23.6</b>
TDSO/SO32,RC3(FCH+SCH)	23.9	23.4	23.8

\*RC Configuration tested at “all up” power control bit.

Base station Simulator: 8960

Test Parameter setup for maximum RF output power according to section 4.4.5 of 3GPP2 C.S0011-B:

**Parameters for Max. Power for RC1**

Parameter	Units	Value
$I_{or}$	dBm/1.23 MHz	-104
$\frac{Pilot E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{Traffic E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

**Parameters for Max. Power for RC3**

Parameter	Units	Value
$I_{or}$	dBm/1.23 MHz	-86
$\frac{Pilot E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{Traffic E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

**Table5. Frequency and Measured power of EUT’s Tx channels**

For SAR test, the maximum power output is very important and essential; it is identical under the measurement uncertainty. It is proper to use typical Test Mode 3 (FW RC3, RVS RC3, SO55) as the worst case for SAR test.

Under the loop back mode between mobile station and 8960, the transmitter continuously emits with maximum power more strong than voice mode, so the SAR test was done with loop back mode.

Used Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0, as defined by IEC 62209-1-2005 and delivered by Schmid&Parb1er Engineering AG.

## 7.3 Tissue Recipes

### Head Tissue Simulant

The following recipes are provided in percentage by weight.

#### 835 MHz:

40.29 %	Water
57.90 %	Sugar
1.38%	NaCl salt
0.24%	Cellulose
0.18%	Preventol

### Body Tissue Simulant

The following recipes are provided in percentage by weight.

#### 835MHz:

50.75 %	Water
48.21 %	Sugar
0.94%	NaCl salt
0%	Cellulose
0.10%	Preventol

## 7.4 Material Parameters

For the measurement of the following parameters the HP 85070D dielectric probe kit is used, representing the open-ended coaxial probe measurement procedure. Liquid temperature during the test: 22.3°C.

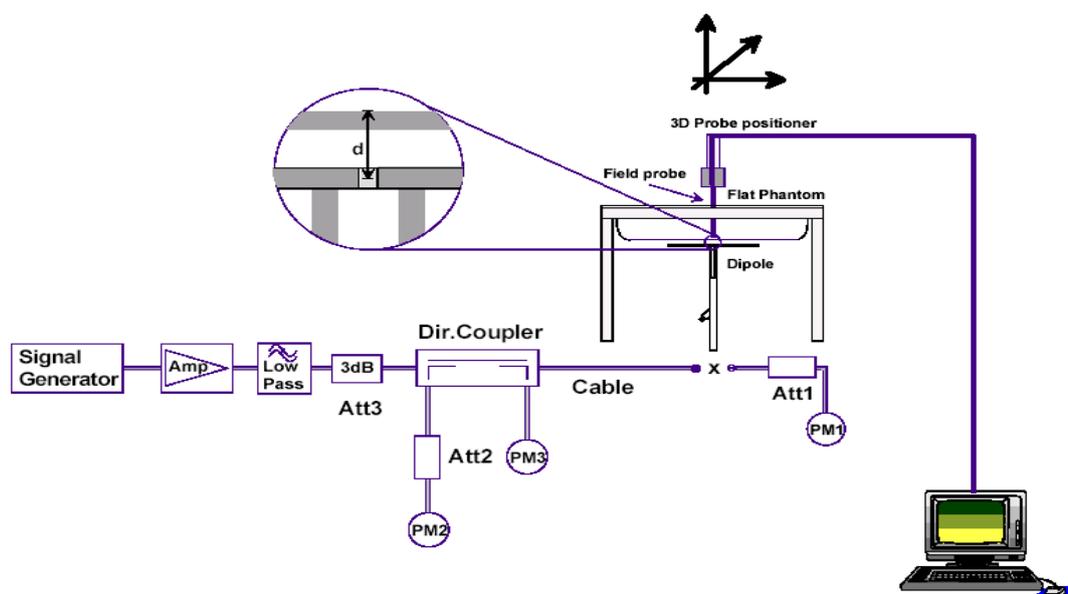
Head		$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma[S/m]$	Temperature	
				Ambient [°C]	Liquid [°C]
835MHz	Recommended Value	41.5±2.1	0.9±0.045	15-30	-
	Measured Value	41.5	0.89	24.0	22.3

Body		$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma[S/m]$	Temperature	
				Ambient [°C]	Liquid [°C]
835MHz	Recommended Value	55.2±2.76	0.97±0.0485	15-30	---
	Measured Value	53.7	0.99	24.0	22.3

**Table6: Parameters of the head tissue simulating liquids**

## 7.5 Setup for System Performance Check

(see also Chapter 15 System Performance Check of DAY 4 System handbook)



**Fig5. Setup for system performance Check**

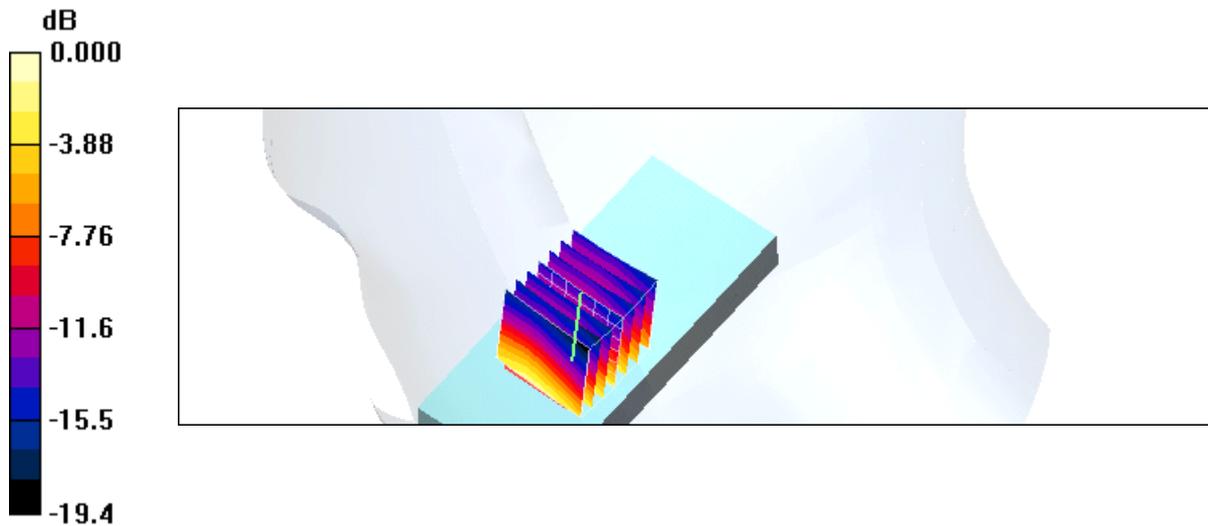
First the power meter PM1 is connected to the cable and it measures the forward power at the location of the dipole connector (X). The signal generator is adjusted for the desired forward power at the dipole connector (taking into account the (Att1) value) and the power meter PM2 is read at that level. Then after connecting the cable to the dipole, the signal generator is readjusted for the same reading at the power meter PM2. If the signal generator does not allow a setting in 0,01 dB steps, the remaining difference at PM2 must be taken into consideration. PM3 records the reflected power from the dipole and ensures that the value is not changed from the previous value. The reflected power should be 20 dB below the forwarded power.

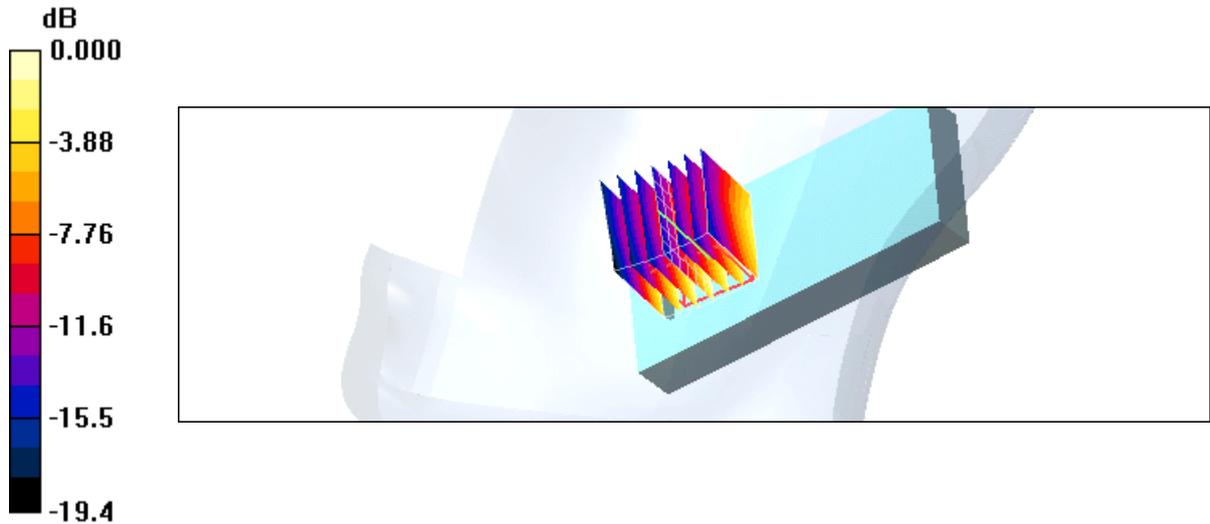
<b>Error description</b>	ToL.	Prob. Dist.	Div.	( $c_i$ ) 1g	( $c_i$ ) 10g	Std.Unc (1g).	Std.Unc (10g)	( $v_i$ ) $V_{eff}$
<b>Measurement system</b>								
Probe calibration	±5.9%	N	1	1	1	±5.9%	±5.9%	∞
Axial isotropy	±4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	±9.6%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	0	0	∞
Boundary effects	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Linearity	±4.7%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%	∞
System detection limits	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Readout electronics	±0.3%	N	1	1	1	±0.3%	±0.3%	∞
Response time	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
Integration time	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
RF ambient noise	±3.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
RF ambient reflections	±3.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Probe positioner	±0.4%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.2%	±0.2%	∞
Probe positioning	±2.9%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Algorithms for Max.SAR Eval.	±1.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
<b>Dipole</b>								
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	±2.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.2%	±1.2%	∞
Input power and SAR drift meas.	±4.7%	N	1	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%	∞
<b>Phantom and Tissue Param</b>								
Phantom uncertainty	±4.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3%	±2.3%	∞
Liquid conductivity(target)	±5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	±1.8%	±1.2%	∞
Liquid conductivity(meas.)	±2.5%	N	1	0.64	0.43	±1.6%	±1.1%	∞
Liquid conductivity(target)	±5.0%	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	±1.7%	±1.4%	∞
Liquid conductivity (means.)	±2.5%	N	1	0.6	0.49	±1.5%	±1.2%	∞
Combined std. Uncertainty						±9.2%	±8.9%	∞
Coverage Factor for 95%		$k_p = 2$						
<b>Expanded STD Uncertainty</b>						<b>±18.4%</b>	<b>±17.8%</b>	

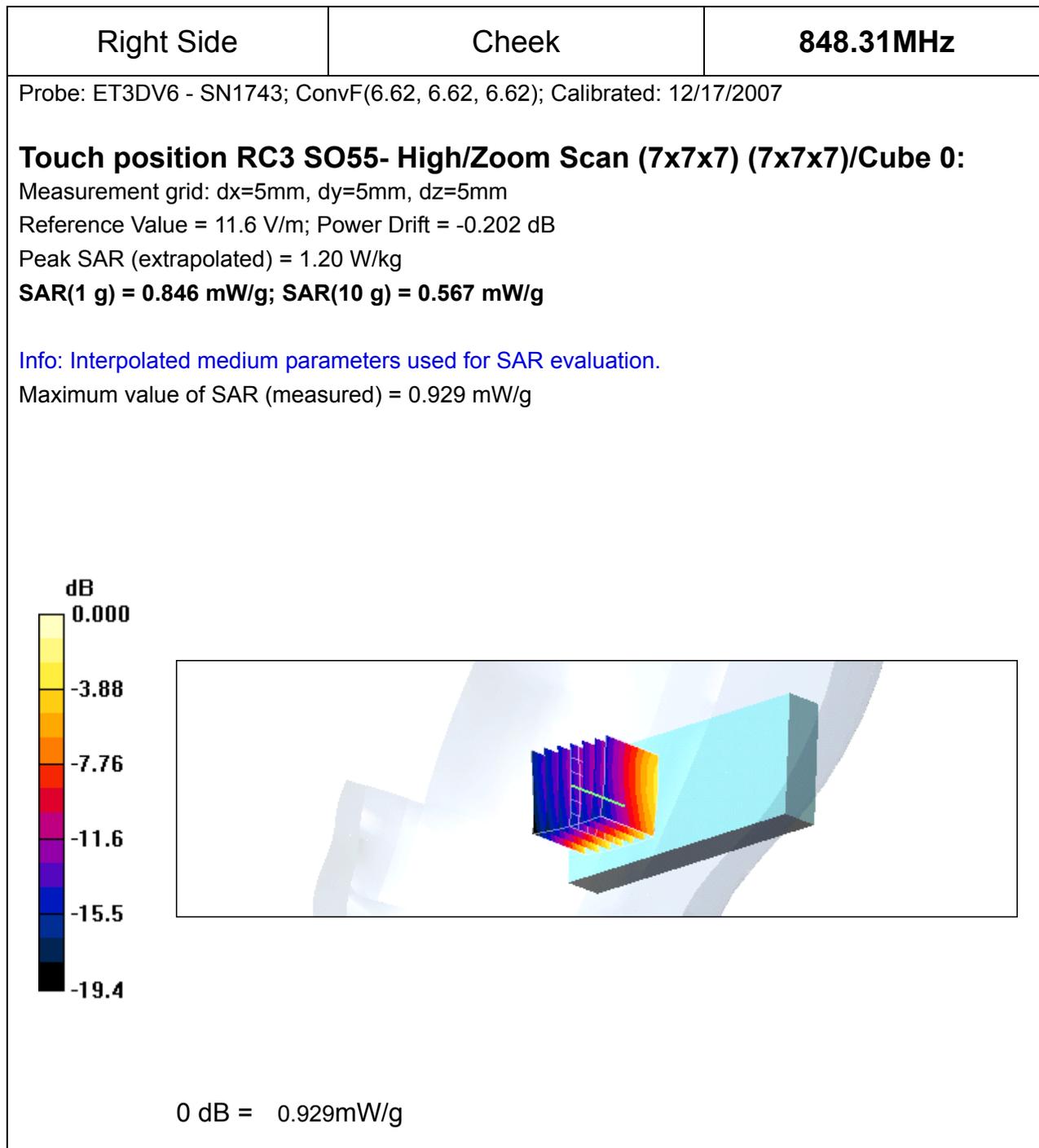
**Table 7:Uncertainty Budget for the system performance check**

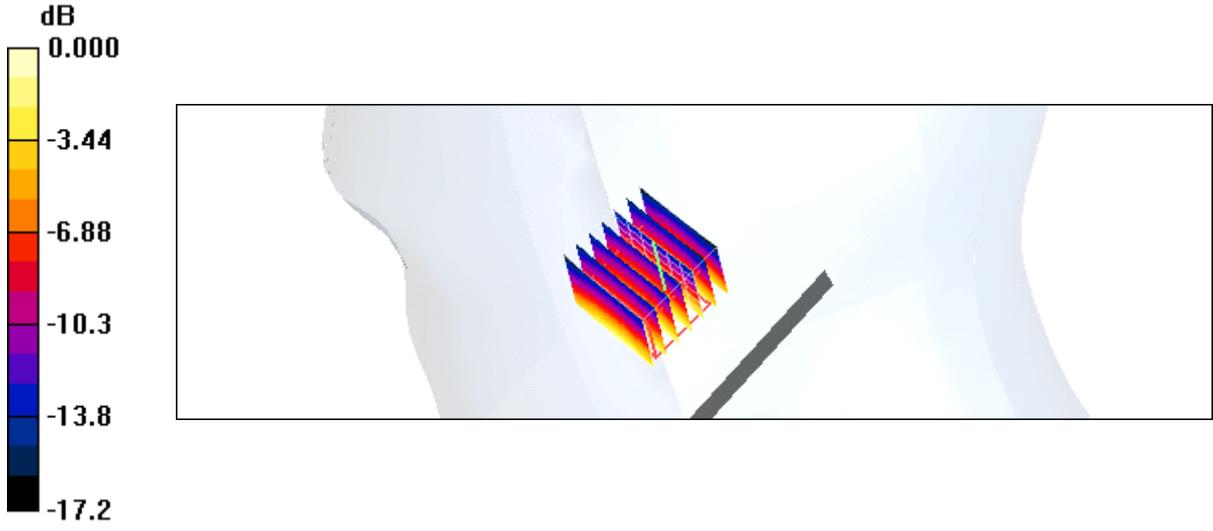
## 7.6 Test Results

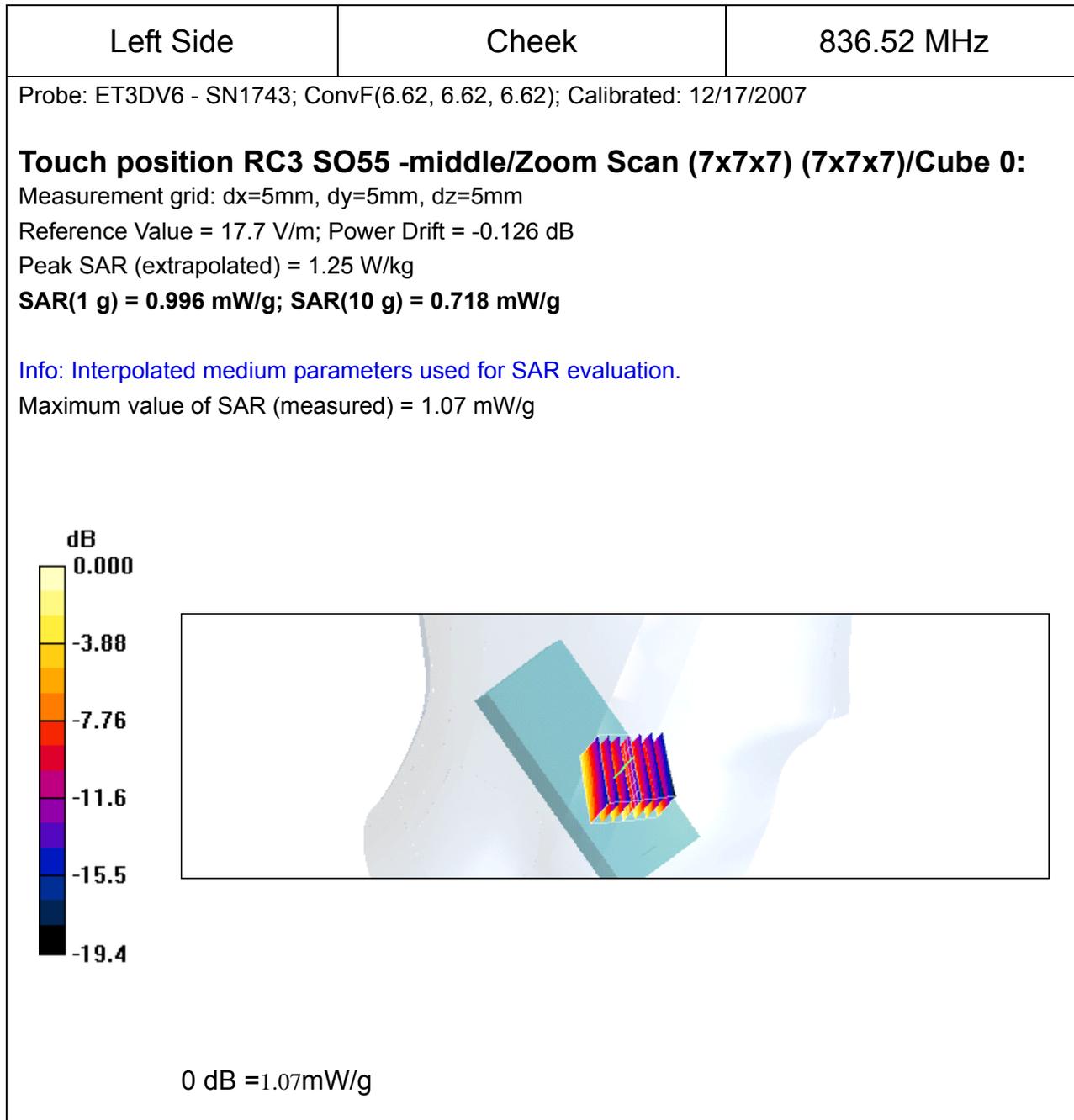
### 835MHz/Head

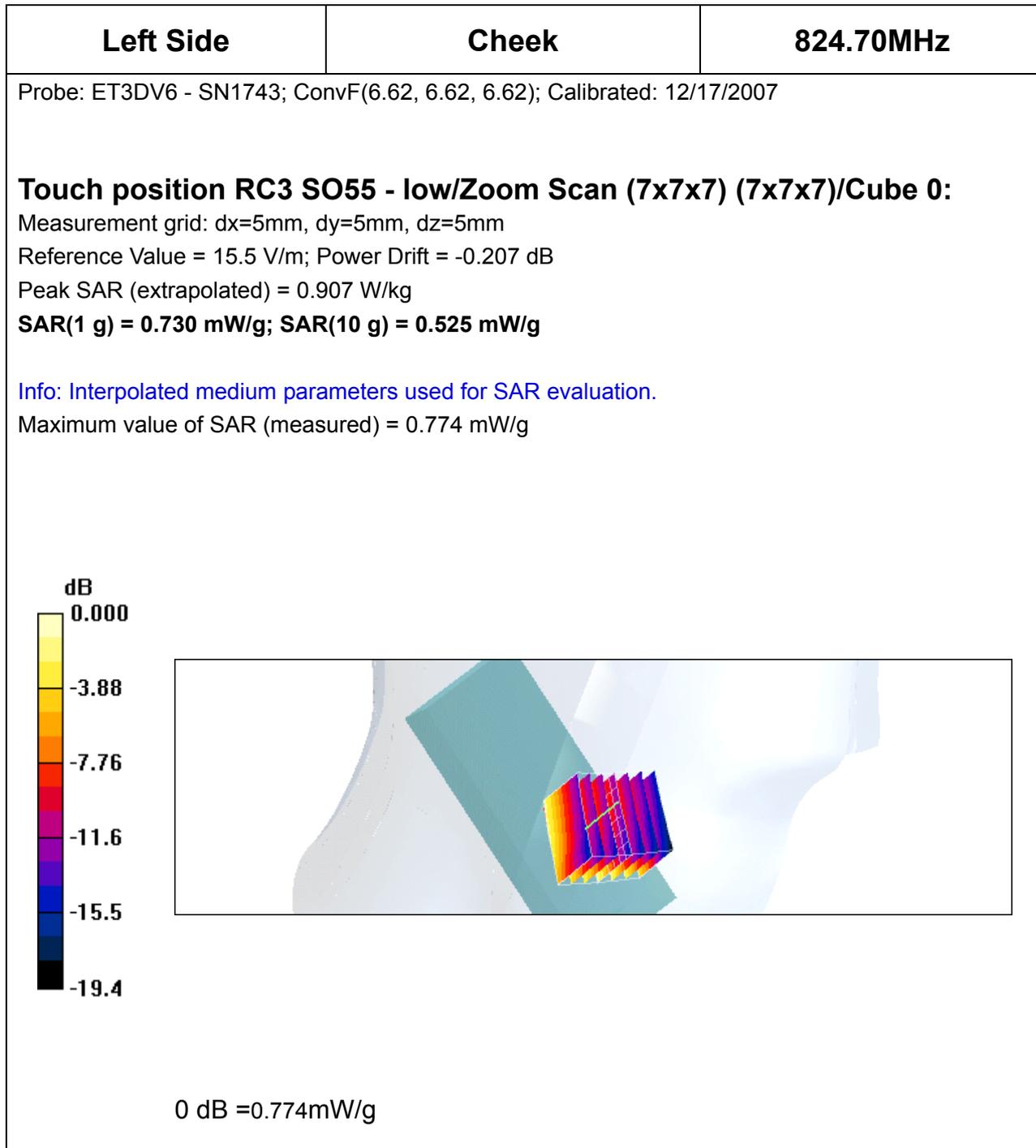
Right Side	Cheek	836.52MHz
<p>Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1743; ConvF(6.62, 6.62, 6.62); Calibrated: 12/17/2007</p> <p><b>Touch position RC3 SO55-middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:</b> Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 12.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.021 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.23 W/kg <b>SAR(1 g) = 0.867 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.582 mW/g</b></p> <p><a href="#">Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.</a> Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.953 mW/g</p> <div data-bbox="188 1198 1396 1724"></div> <p data-bbox="363 1843 632 1877">0 dB = 0.953 mW/g</p>		

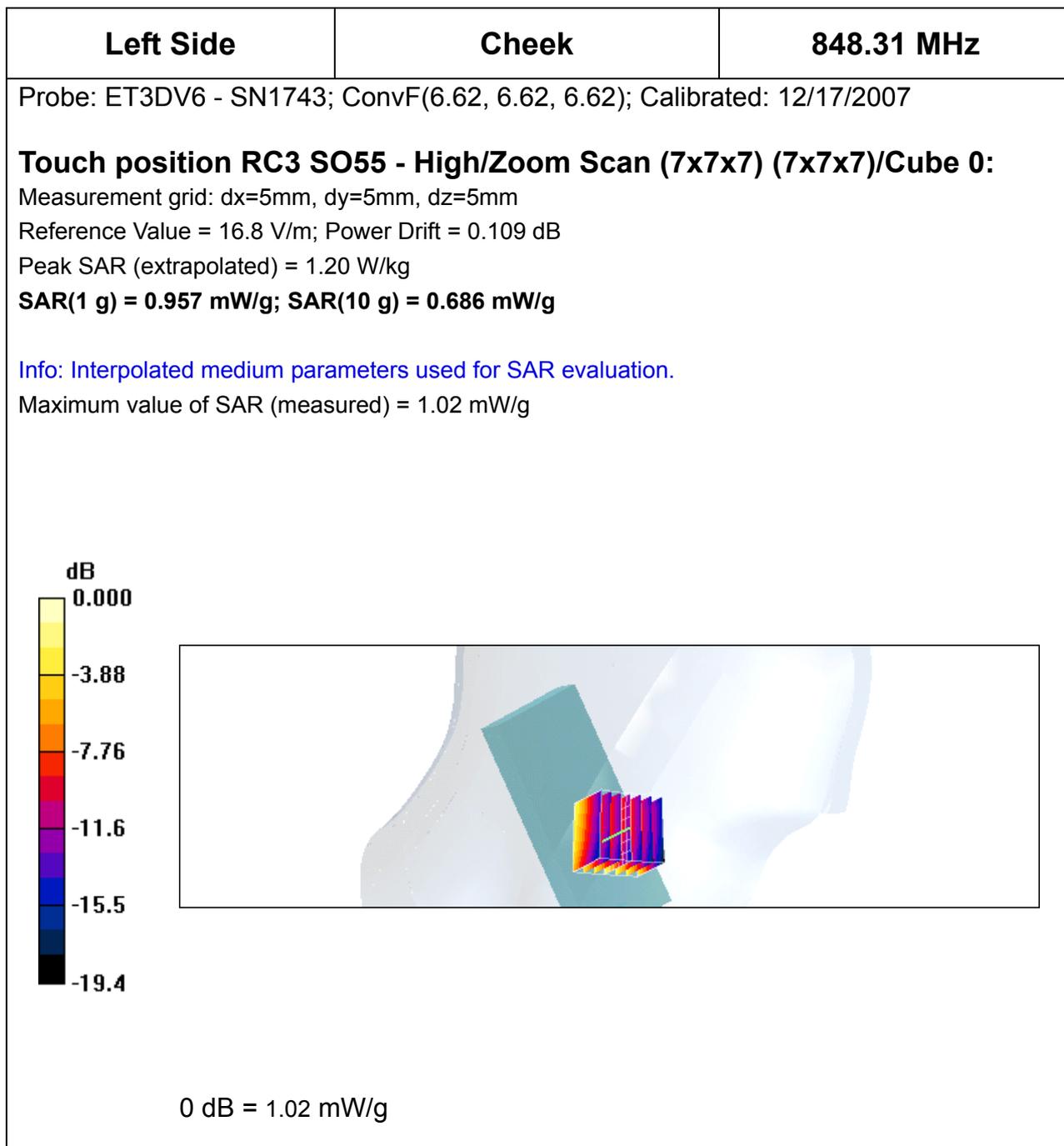
Right Side	Cheek	824.70MHz
<p>Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1743; ConvF(6.62, 6.62, 6.62); Calibrated: 12/17/2007</p> <p><b>Touch position RC3 SO55 - low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:</b> Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.215 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.05 W/kg <b>SAR(1 g) = 0.784 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.539 mW/g</b></p> <p><a href="#">Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.</a> Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.841 mW/g</p> <div data-bbox="188 1227 1398 1751"></div> <p data-bbox="363 1868 635 1908">0 dB = 0.841mW/g</p>		

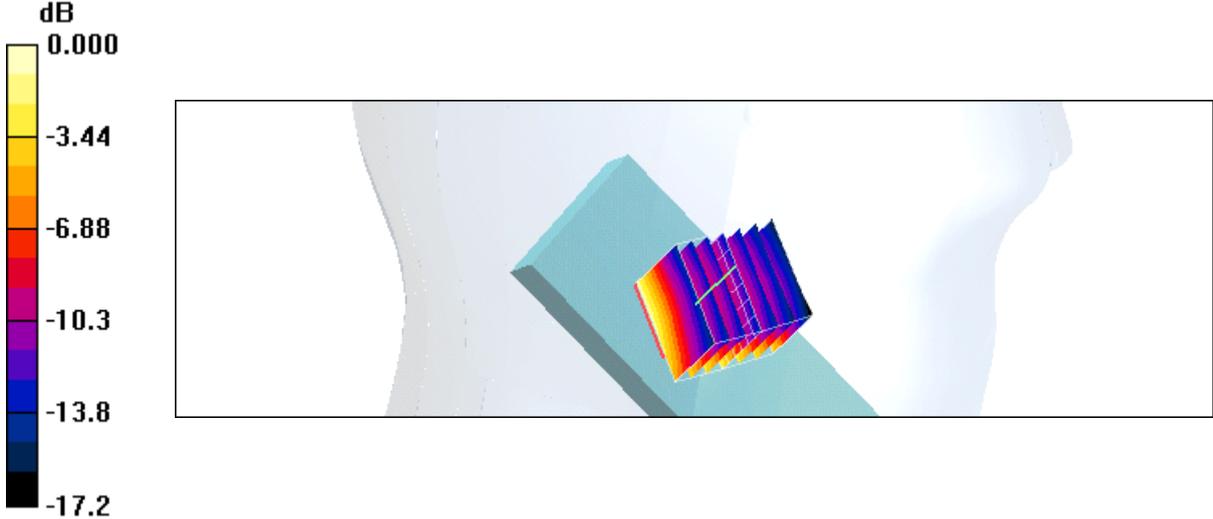


Right Side	Tilt	836.52MHz
<p>Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1743; ConvF(6.62, 6.62, 6.62); Calibrated: 12/17/2007</p> <p><b>Tilt position RC3 SO55- middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:</b> Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 19.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.100 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.725 W/kg <b>SAR(1 g) = 0.584 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.425 mW/g</b></p> <p><a href="#">Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.</a> Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.618 mW/g</p> <div data-bbox="188 1048 1401 1579"></div> <p data-bbox="359 1724 646 1765">0 dB = 0.618mW/g</p>		







Left Side	Tilt	836.52 MHz
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1743; ConvF(6.62, 6.62, 6.62); Calibrated: 12/17/2007		
<b>Tilt position RC3 SO55 - middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:</b>		
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm		
Reference Value = 23.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.158 dB		
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.926 W/kg		
<b>SAR(1 g) = 0.727 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.518 mW/g</b>		
<a href="#">Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.</a>		
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.778 mW/g		
 <p data-bbox="359 1765 635 1809">0 dB = 0.778mW/g</p>		

### 835MHz/ Body

Towards ground

836.52 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1743; ConvF(6.51, 6.51, 6.51); Calibrated: 12/17/2007

#### towards ground RC3 SO32 FCH-SCH -middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)

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

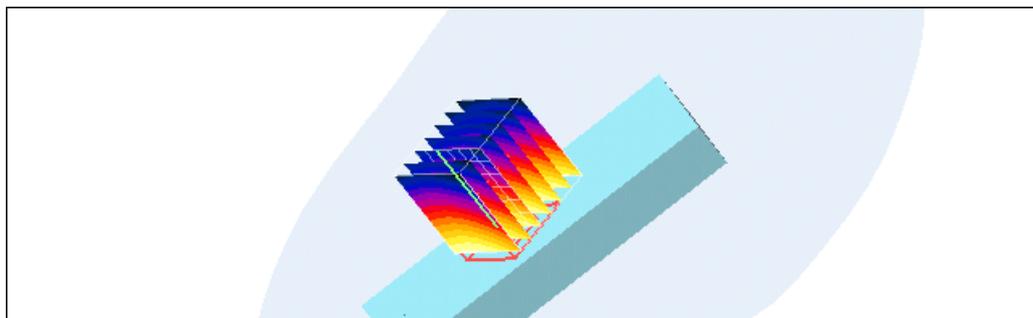
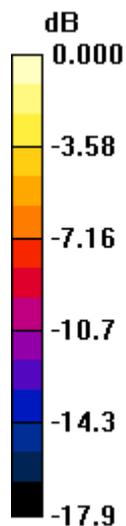
Reference Value = 24.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.121 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.02 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.787 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.587 mW/g**

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.824 mW/g



0 dB = 0.824 mW/g

Back ground

836.52 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1743; ConvF(6.51, 6.51, 6.51); Calibrated: 12/17/2007

**towards phatom RC3 SO32 FCH-SCH -middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)**

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

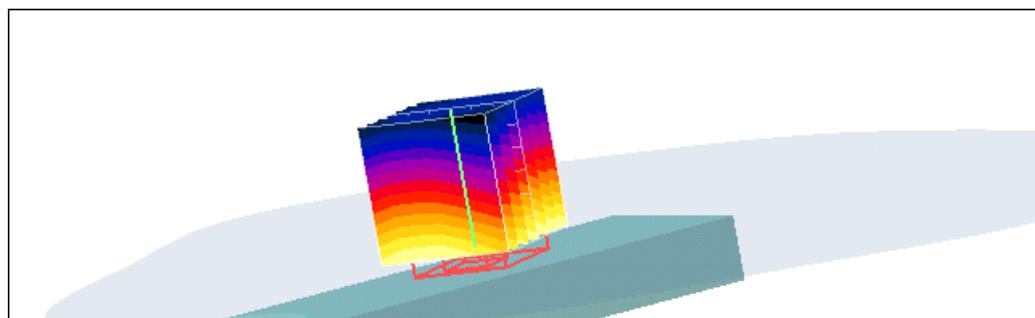
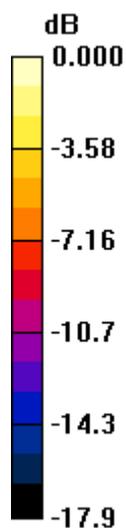
Reference Value = 25.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.017 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.835 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.669 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.492 mW/g**

[Info: Interpolated medium parameters used for SAR evaluation.](#)

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.710 mW/g



0 dB = 0.710 mW/g

## 7.7 Pictures of the device under test



Front view of the device



back view of the device

## 7.8 Test Positions for the Device under test



**Cheek position, left side**



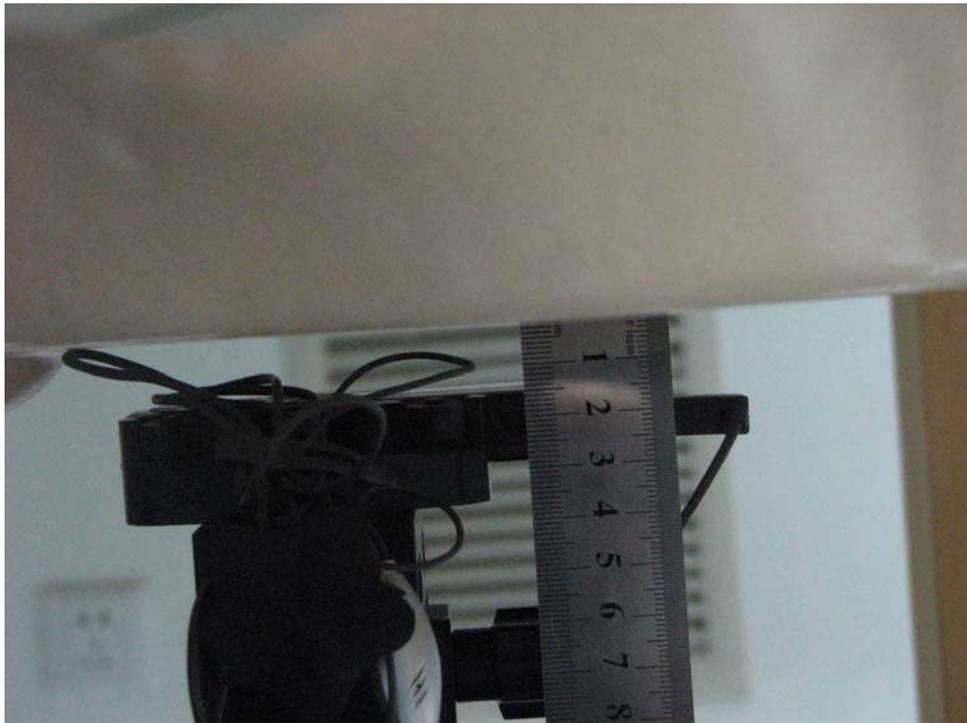
**Tilt position, left side**



**Cheek position, Right side**

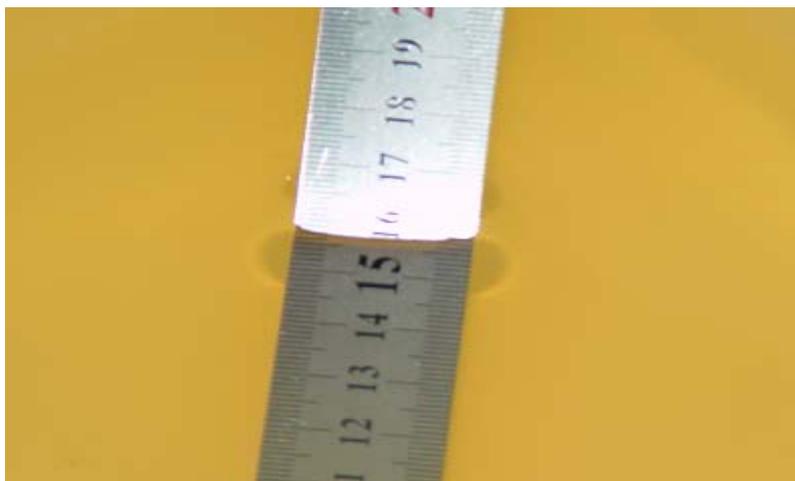


**Tilt position, Right side**



**Body position with a headset**

**7.9 Picture to demonstrate the required liquid depth**  
the liquid depth in the used SAM phantoms



**Liquid depth for SAR Measurement**

## 7.10 Simplified Performance Checking

The simplified performance check was realized using the dipole validation kits. The input power of the dipole antennas were 250mW (cw signal) and they were placed under the flat part of the SAM phantom. The results are listed in the Table 8 and Table 9 .The target values were adopted from the IEEE1528. Table 7 includes the uncertainty assessment for the system performance checking which was suggested by the IEC 62209-1-2005 and determined by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. The expanded uncertainty is assessed to be  $\pm 21.9\%$ . Measurement is made at temperature 24 °C, relative humidity 34.5%, Liquid temperature during the test: 22.3°C. System validation date: 2008.4.3.

		SAR <sub>1g</sub> [w/kg]	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ [S/m]	Temperature	
					Ambient[°C]	Liquid[°C]
835MHz	Target Value	9.5	41.5±2.1	0.9±0.045	15-30	---
	Measured Value	9.3	41.5	0.89	24.0	22.3

All SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power

**Table8: Validation results, 835 MHz**

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
 C Service suisse d'étalonnage  
 S Servizio svizzero di taratura  
 S Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)  
 The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **CTTL (MTT)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-549\_Dec07**

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BA - SN: 549**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-06.v12  
 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **December 18, 2007**

Condition of the calibrated item: **In Tolerance**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).  
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	04-Oct-07 (Eical AG, No: 6467)	Oct-08
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-07 (Eical AG, No: 6465)	Oct-08
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 005 AB 1004	25-Jun-07 (SPEAG, in house check)	In house check Jun-08

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Eric Hainfeld</b>	Function <b>Technician</b>	Signature 
Approved by:	Name <b>Fin Bomholt</b>	Function <b>R&amp;D Director</b>	Signature 

Issued: December 18, 2007

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

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



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C Service suisse d'étalonnage  
S Servizio svizzero di taratura  
S Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation  
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

#### Glossary

DAE data acquisition electronics  
Connector angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement*: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity*: Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - *Common mode sensitivity*: Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - *Channel separation*: Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted*: Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - *Input Offset Current*: Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - *Input resistance*: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage*: Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - *Power consumption*: Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

**DC Voltage Measurement**

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 $\mu$ V , full range = -100...+300 mV  
Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.487 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	403.473 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	403.617 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.95358 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.94179 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.96118 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

**Connector Angle**

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	277 $^{\circ}$ $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$
---	-----------------------------------

Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Input ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200000	200000.5	0.00
Channel X + Input	20000	20007.6	0.04
Channel X - Input	20000	-19999.34	0.00
Channel Y + Input	200000	200000.1	0.00
Channel Y + Input	20000	20004.41	0.02
Channel Y - Input	20000	-20002.11	0.01
Channel Z + Input	200000	199999.8	0.00
Channel Z + Input	20000	19999.84	0.00
Channel Z - Input	20000	-20003.63	0.02

Low Range	Input ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000	2000.1	0.00
Channel X + Input	200	200.05	0.03
Channel X - Input	200	-199.92	-0.04
Channel Y + Input	2000	2000.1	0.00
Channel Y + Input	200	199.44	-0.28
Channel Y - Input	200	-200.78	0.39
Channel Z + Input	2000	1999.9	0.00
Channel Z + Input	200	199.30	-0.35
Channel Z - Input	200	-200.85	0.42

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Low Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-8.56	-9.26
	- 200	10.38	9.42
Channel Y	200	20.45	20.17
	- 200	-21.71	-22.12
Channel Z	200	15.82	15.86
	- 200	-17.85	-18.11

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Y ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Z ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-	2.90	-1.17
Channel Y	200	0.24	-	2.95
Channel Z	200	-1.36	0.53	-

**4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16249	15755
Channel Y	15641	16458
Channel Z	16057	15697

**5. Input Offset Measurement**

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10M $\Omega$

	Average ( $\mu$ V)	min. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	max. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	Std. Deviation ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	-0.31	-1.95	1.74	0.37
Channel Y	-2.05	-2.84	-0.96	0.29
Channel Z	-0.93	-1.88	-0.23	0.25

**6. Input Offset Current**

Nominal input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

**7. Input Resistance**

	Zeroing (M $\Omega$ m)	Measuring (M $\Omega$ m)
Channel X	0.2000	199.5
Channel Y	0.1999	199.6
Channel Z	0.1999	197.9

**8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage** (verified during pre test)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

**9. Power Consumption** (verified during pre test)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.0	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9

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



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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **CTTL (MTT)**

Certificate No: **ET3-1743\_Dec07**

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **ET3DV6 - SN:1743**

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

Calibration date: **December 17, 2007**

Condition of the calibrated item: **In Tolerance**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).  
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00670)	Mar-08
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	8-Aug-07 (METAS, No. 217-00719)	Aug-08
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-07 (METAS, No. 217-00671)	Mar-08
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	8-Aug-07 (METAS, No. 217-00720)	Aug-08
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	4-Jan-07 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan07)	Jan-08
DAE4	SN: 654	20-Apr-07 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Apr07)	Apr-08
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-08

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Issued: December 17, 2007

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

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**Glossary:**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

**Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:**

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>:** Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not effect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- NORM(*f*)<sub>x,y,z</sub> = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* frequency\_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- DCP<sub>x,y,z</sub>:** DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:** Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$  MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800$  MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* *ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):** in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset:** The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

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December 17, 2007

# Probe ET3DV6

## SN:1743

Manufactured:	September 27, 2002
Last calibrated:	July 18, 2006
Recalibrated:	December 17, 2007

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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### DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1743

Sensitivity in Free Space <sup>A</sup>			Diode Compression <sup>B</sup>	
NormX	2.00 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP X	95 mV
NormY	1.82 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Y	91 mV
NormZ	1.98 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Z	96 mV

#### Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

#### Boundary Effect

TSL	835 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm		
	Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
	SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	10.0	6.4
	SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.8	0.7

TSL	1900 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm		
	Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
	SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	11.3	6.6
	SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.4	0.3

#### Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center **2.7 mm**

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

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

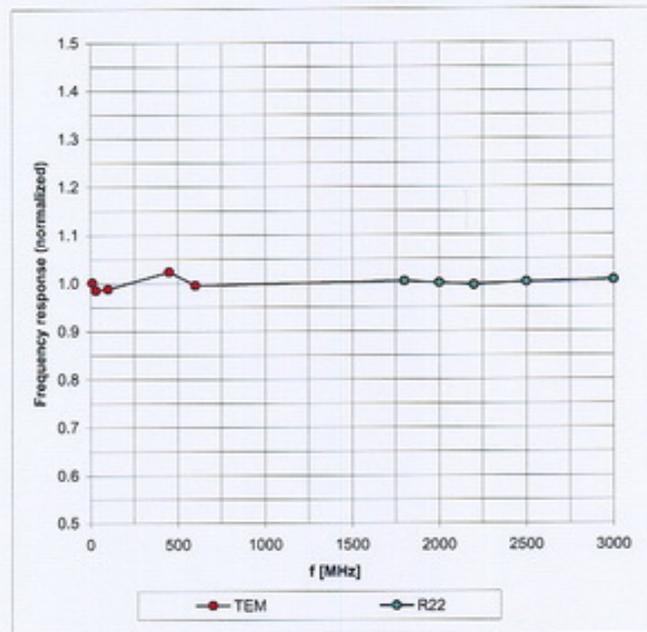
<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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### Frequency Response of E-Field

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

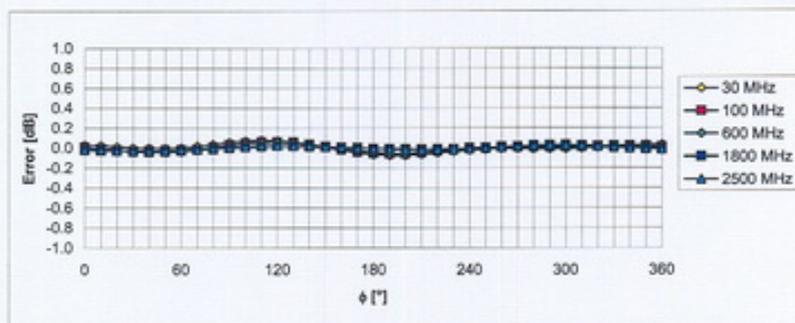
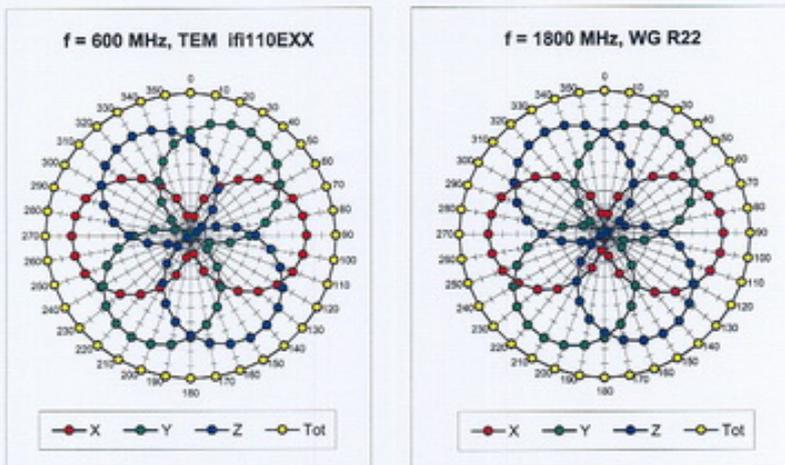


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  ( $k=2$ )

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

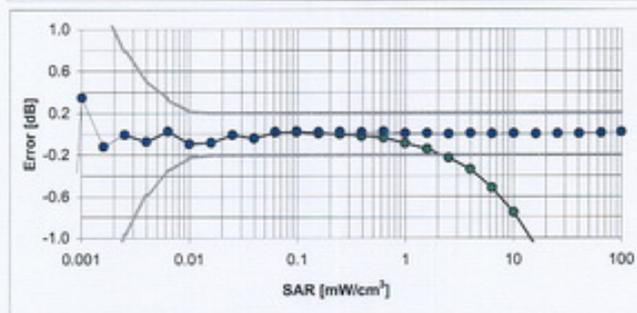
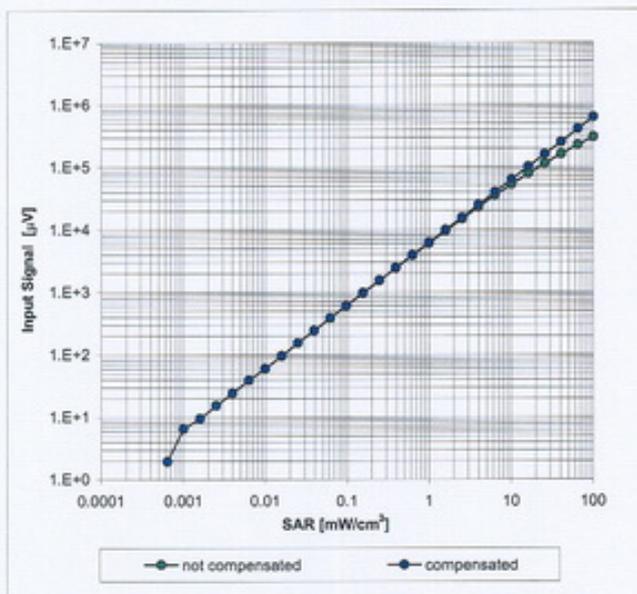


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )

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

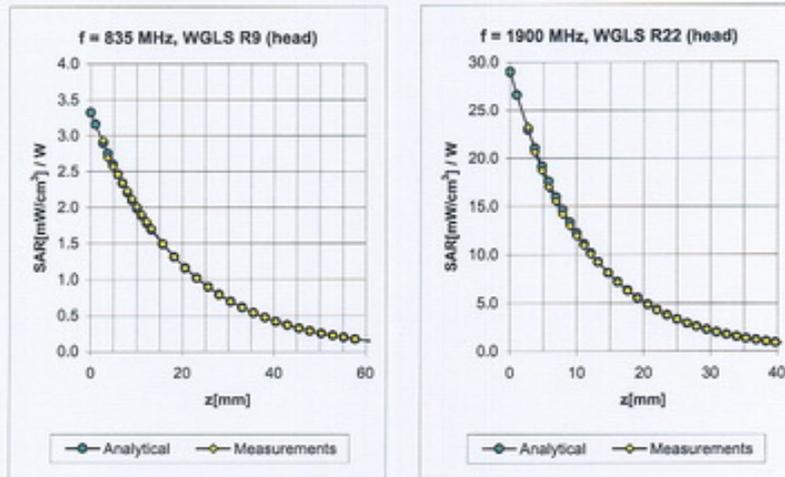


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

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### Conversion Factor Assessment



f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>c</sup>	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
835	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	0.49	2.47	6.62 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.61	2.15	5.18 ± 11.0% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.58	2.12	6.51 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.65	2.08	4.76 ± 11.0% (k=2)

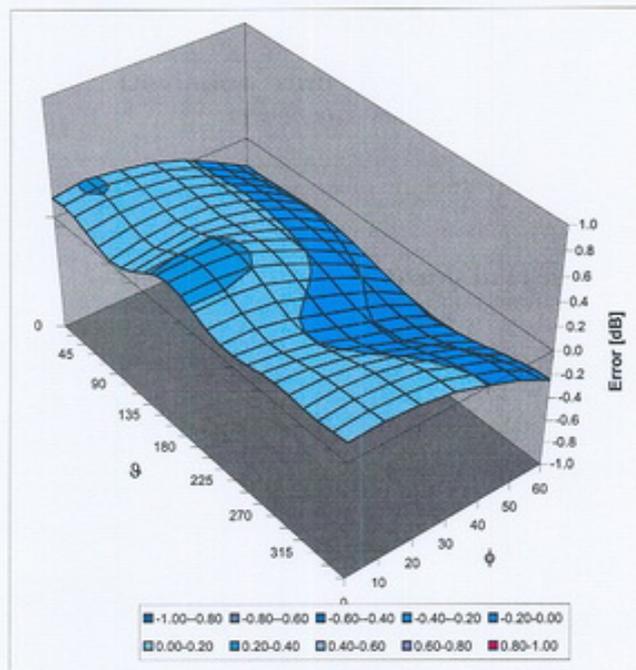
<sup>c</sup> The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

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### Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

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



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

## 7.11 Certificate of conformity

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

**s p e a g**

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 info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

### Certificate of conformity / First Article Inspection

Item	SAM Twin Phantom V4.0
Type No	QD 000 P40 C
Series No	TP-1150 and higher
Manufacturer / Origin	Untersee Composites Hauptstr. 69 CH-8559 Fruthwilen Switzerland

#### Tests

The series production process used allows the limitation to test of first articles.  
 Complete tests were made on the pre-series Type No. QD 000 P40 AA, Serial No. TP-1001 and on the series first article Type No. QD 000 P40 BA, Serial No. TP-1006. Certain parameters have been retested using further series units (called samples).

Test	Requirement	Details	Units tested
Shape	Compliance with the geometry according to the CAD model.	IT'IS CAD File (*)	First article, Samples
Material thickness	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards	2mm +/- 0.2mm in specific areas; 6mm +/- 0.2mm at ERP	First article, Samples
Material parameters	Dielectric parameters for required frequencies	200 MHz – 3 GHz Relative permittivity < 5 Loss tangent < 0.05.	Material sample TP 104-5
Material resistivity	The material has been tested to be compatible with the liquids defined in the standards if handled and cleaned according to the instructions	DEGMBE based simulating liquids	Pre-series, First article, Samples

#### Standards

- [1] CENELEC EN 50361
  - [2] IEEE Std 1528-200x Draft CD 1.1 (Dec 02)
- [1] and [3].

#### Conformity

Based on the sample tests above, we certify that this item is in compliance with the uncertainty requirements of SAR measurements specified in standard [1] and draft standards [2] and [3].

Date 7.8.2003

Signature / Stamp 

**Schmid & Partner  
Engineering AG**



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