

SAR Compliance Test Report

Test report no.:	SAR0308_01.doc	Date of report:	2003-02-21
Number of pages:	65	Contact person:	Mary Washington
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Tested devices: **QMNHRH-3P**
Battery: BL-5C, Headsets: HDB-4 and HDK-1K

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.

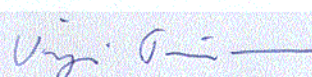
Test results: **The tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test.** The test results and statements relate only to the items tested.

Date and signatures: 2003-02-21

For the contents:



Arto Hihnala
Engineering Manager, EMC



Virpi Tuominen
Senior Design Engineer

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1. SUMMARY FOR SAR TEST REPORT

Date of receipt	2002-12-13
Date of test	2002-12-15 to 2002-12-17, 2003-02-14
Contact person	Mary Washington
Test plan referred to	-
FCC ID	QMNRH-3P
SN, HW, SW and DUT numbers	Phone: QMNRH-3P DUT #'s: 06217 and 06233 SN #'s: 072/01937001 and 072/01937005 HW: 3003 SW: V. G100b02.ner
Accessories	Battery: BL-5C DUT #'s: 06123, 06124, 06128, 06181, 06182, 06183, 06184, 06185, 06194, 06195, 06285 Headsets: HDB-4, DUT: 06196 HDK-1K, DUT: 06293
Notes	-
Document code	SAR0308_01.doc
Responsible test engineer	Virpi Tuominen
Measurement performed by	Virpi Tuominen, Tomi Lipponen

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)	Mode of operation	Conducted Power	Position / Antenna Option	Limit 1 g avg	Measured 1 g avg	Result
25 / 1851	CDMA 1900	23.0 dBm	Left hand tilt position / Antenna extended	1.6 mW/g	1.17 mW/g	PASSED

1.1.2 Body Worn Configuration

Ch / f (MHz)	Mode of operation	Conducted Power	Accessory / Antenna Option	Limit 1 g avg	Measured 1 g avg	Result
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25 / 1851	CDMA 1900	23.0 dBm	HDK-1K / Antenna extended	1.6 mW/g	0.83 mW/g	PASSED
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1.1.3 Measurement Uncertainty

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

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE TESTED DEVICE(S)

2.1 Device description

FCC ID Number	QMNRH-3P
Device category	Portable Device
RF Exposure Limits	General population / Uncontrolled
Unit type	Prototype unit
Case type	Fixed case
Modes of Operation	CDMA 1900
Modulation Mode	QPSK
Duty Cycle	1
Maximum Device Rating	Power class II
Transmitter Frequency Range (MHz)	1851.25 – 1908.75

Acronyms: QPSK = Quadrature Phase Shift Keying

2.2 Picture of Phone



Fig. 2.2.1.
QMNRH-3P antenna retracted.



Fig. 2.2.2.
QMNRH-3P antenna extended.

2.3 Description of the Antenna

Type	Retractable whip antenna with PIFA
Location	PIFA: inside the back cover at the top of the device. Retractable whip: back of phone, right hand side.

2.4 Battery Options

There is only one battery available for the tested device, a rechargeable Li-ion battery, type BL-5C.

2.5 Accessories

Headsets HDB-4 and HDK-1K were used for the measurements.

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

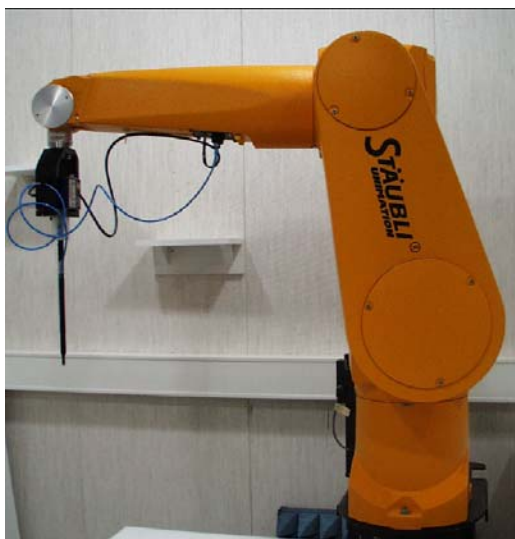


Fig. 3.2.1. Robot RX90L.

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

3.3 Isotropic E-field probe ET3DV6R

Serial number	1395 ^{*)}	1396 ^{**)}
Frequency	10 MHz to 3 GHz	10 MHz to 3 GHz
Linearity	± 0.2 dB	± 0.2 dB
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic range	5 µW/g to >100 mW/g	5 µW/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: 2.7mm Tip distance to phantom inner surface: 1.4mm	Overall length: 330 mm Tip length: 16 mm Body diameter: 12 mm Tip diameter: 6.8 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7mm Tip distance to phantom inner surface: 1.5mm
Calibration	Aug-02 (see Appendix C)	Jan-03 (see Appendix C)
Due date	Aug-03	Jan-04

^{*)} Used before Feb-03. ^{**)} Used since Feb-03

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 1800 MHz dipole antenna is matched for use near flat phantoms filled with head/body simulation solutions. The dipole is equipped with 10 mm distance holders.

Antenna	Type	Serial number	Calibration	Due date
1800 MHz dipole	D1800V2	256	Jan-02	Jan-04

3.6 Phantom



Fig. 3.6.1. SAM-phantom.

The phantoms enables 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 QMNRH-3P 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	101111
Calibration	Mar-02
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 ¹⁾ 2531A00362 ²⁾	Jan-02 Jan-02	Jan-03 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-02	Jul-04
Thermometer	Lambrecht ³⁾ 175-H2 ⁴⁾	671297.0003 20004475/211	Nov-02 Nov-02	Nov-03 Nov-03
Vector Network Analyzer	HP8753E	US38432928	Oct-02	Oct-03
Dielectric Probe Kit	HP85070B	US33020420	-	-

¹⁾ Used before Feb-03. ²⁾ Used since Feb-03. ³⁾ Used before Jan-03. ⁴⁾ Used since Jan-03.

3.9 RF characteristics of the test site

Tests were performed in RF shielded environment.

4. TEST CONDITIONS

4.1 Ambient Conditions

Date	2002-12-15	2002-12-16	2002-12-17	2003-02-14
Ambient temperature (°C)	21.4	21.2	22.3	22.0
Humidity (% RH)	41	40	36	47

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 liquid parameter measurements and system performance check.

The dipole antenna is matched to be used near flat section of the phantom filled with tissue simulating solution. Length of 1800 MHz dipole is 72 mm with overall height of 300 mm. 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 printouts of the tests are 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 $\pm 10\%$ -limits for SAR values and the $\pm 5\%$ -limits for liquid parameters are calculated from the reference values.

Tissue	Measuring date	SAR (W/kg), 1g	Dielectric Parameters	
			ϵ_r	σ (S/m)
Head 1800 MHz	Reference Result	9.99	39.6	1.37
	Requirement	9.29 - 10.49	37.6 - 41.6	1.30 - 1.44
	2002-12-15	10.00	38.5	1.37
	2002-12-17	9.84	38.6	1.35
Muscle 1800 MHz	Reference Result	9.87	53.5	1.45
	Requirement	8.88 - 10.86	50.8 - 56.2	1.38 - 1.52
	2002-12-16	9.70	53.8	1.40
	2003-02-14	10.20	53.1	1.42

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 recommended values for 1800-1900 MHz given in OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C, Edition 01-01.

Tissue	Measuring date	1880 MHz	
		ϵ_r	σ
Head 1880 MHz	Recommended	40.0	1.40
	Limits ($\pm 5\%$)	38.0-42.0	1.33-1.47
	2002-12-15	38.1	1.44
	2002-12-17	38.3	1.43
Muscle 1880 MHz	Recommended	53.3	1.52
	Limits ($\pm 5\%$)	50.6-56.0	1.44-1.60
	2002-12-16	53.5	1.49
	2002-12-17	53.6	1.47
	2003-02-14	52.8	1.51

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 with the antenna in both extended and retracted positions. Furthermore, the cellular phone was measured under the flat section of the phantom antenna side towards the phantom and antenna extended and retracted. A headset 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.

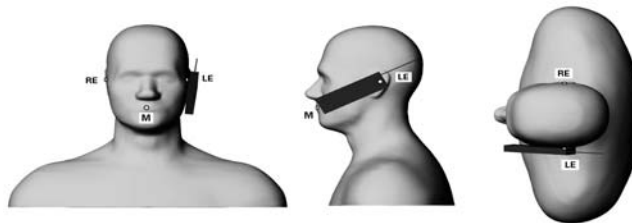


Fig. 5.1.1. Cheek/Touch position

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.

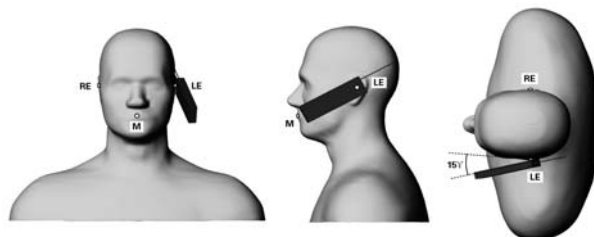


Fig. 5.1.2. Ear/Tilt Position.

5.1.3 Photos of setup



Fig. 5.1.3.1. QMNRH-3P in cheek position.



Fig. 5.1.3.2. QMNRH-3P in tilted 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 made to show compliance with 15 mm

separation distance. Measurements were performed with the antenna side towards the phantom.



Fig. 5.1.4.1. QMNRH-3P in body position with antenna extended and headset HDB-4 connected.

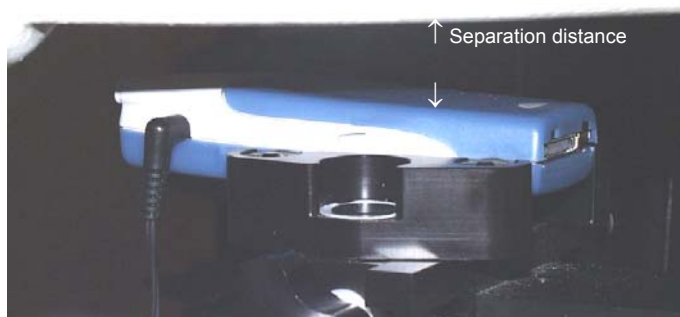


Fig. 5.1.4.2. QMNRH-3P in body position with antenna retracted and headset HDK-1K connected.

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 result of every different test configuration is 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

Position	CDMA 1900			
	Channel	Low	Mid	High
	Channel #	25	600	1175
	Conducted power (dBm)	23.0	23.1	23.3
Cheek, left hand	Antenna retracted	0.780	0.835	0.885
	Antenna extended	1.13	0.962	0.821
Tilt, left hand	Antenna retracted	0.714	0.827	0.865
	Antenna extended	1.17	1.07	0.843
Cheek, right hand	Antenna retracted	0.458	0.539	0.580
	Antenna extended	0.791	0.689	0.623
Tilt, right hand	Antenna retracted	0.544	0.672	0.736
	Antenna extended	0.836	0.825	0.716

7.2 Body configuration

Body SAR measurements were performed with the headset HDB-4 or headset HDK-1K connected. Antenna side of the phone was towards the phantom in order to achieve the highest SAR values. The results with 15 mm separation distance are listed in the tables below.

Accessory	CDMA 1900			
	Channel	Low	Mid	High
	Channel #	25	600	1175
	Conducted power (dBm)	23.0	23.1	23.3
Headset HDB-4	Antenna retracted	0.537	0.591	0.617
	Antenna extended	0.621	0.608	0.561
Headset HDK-1K	Antenna retracted	0.615	0.597	0.587
	Antenna extended	0.825	0.720	0.574

APPENDIX A.

Validation Test Printouts

Dipole 1800 MHz

2002-12-15

SAM 2; Flat

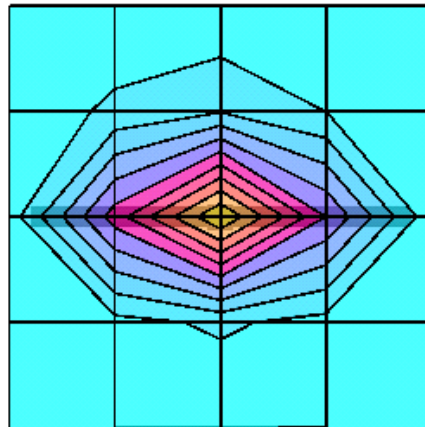
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1395; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40); Crest factor: 1.0;

Brain 1800 MHz: $\sigma = 1.37$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.5$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³; $t = 21.8^\circ\text{C}$

Cubes (2): Peak: 18.9 mW/g ± 0.07 dB, SAR (1g): 10.0 mW/g ± 0.04 dB, SAR (10g): 5.16 mW/g ± 0.02 dB,

Penetration depth: 8.2 (7.6, 9.3) [mm]

Powerdrift: -0.06 dB



Dipole 1800 MHz

2002-12-16

SAM 1; Flat

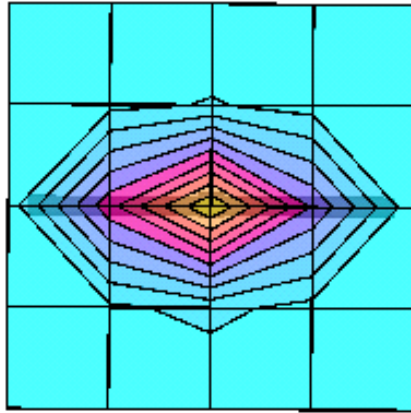
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1395; ConvF(4.90,4.90,4.90); Crest factor: 1.0;

BODY 1800 MHz: $\sigma = 1.40$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 53.8$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³; t=21.8°C

Cubes (2): Peak: 17.8 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, SAR (1g): 9.70 mW/g ± 0.03 dB, SAR (10g): 5.14 mW/g ± 0.04 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Penetration depth: 9.2 (8.3, 10.7) [mm]

Powerdrift: 0.03 dB



Dipole 1800 MHz

2002-12-17

SAM 2; Flat

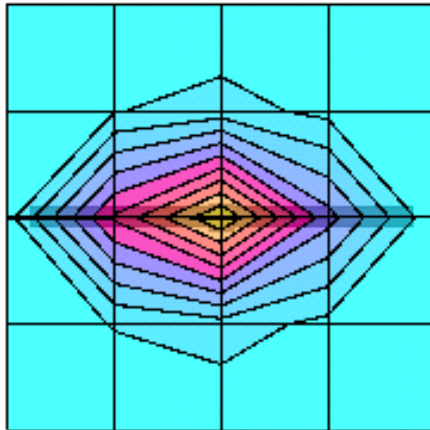
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1395; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40); Crest factor: 1.0;

Brain 1800 MHz: $\sigma = 1.35$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³; t=22.2°C

Cubes (2): Peak: 18.3 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, SAR (1g): 9.84 mW/g ± 0.00 dB, SAR (10g): 5.15 mW/g ± 0.03 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Penetration depth: 8.3 (7.8, 9.4) [mm]

Powerdrift: -0.01 dB



Dipole 1800 MHz

2003-02-14

$t(\text{liq.})=21.4^\circ$

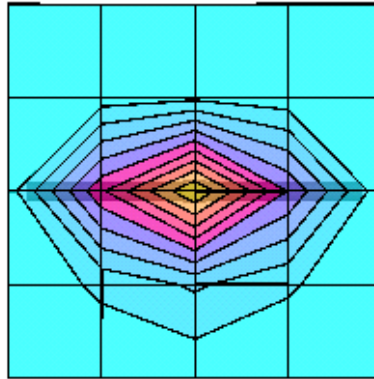
SAM 2; Flat

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.10,5.10,5.10); Crest factor: 1.0; BODY 1800 MHz: $\sigma = 1.42 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 53.1$ $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Cubes (2): Peak: $18.6 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.09 \text{ dB}$, SAR (1g): $10.2 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.12 \text{ dB}$, SAR (10g): $5.42 \text{ mW/g} \pm 0.14 \text{ dB}$, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Penetration depth: 9.3 (8.4, 10.7) [mm]

Powerdrift: -0.01 dB



APPENDIX B.

SAR Distribution Printouts

QMNRH-3P, ANTENNA RETRACTED, LEFT CHEEK, HIGH CHANNEL

2002-12-15

t(liq.)=21.6°C

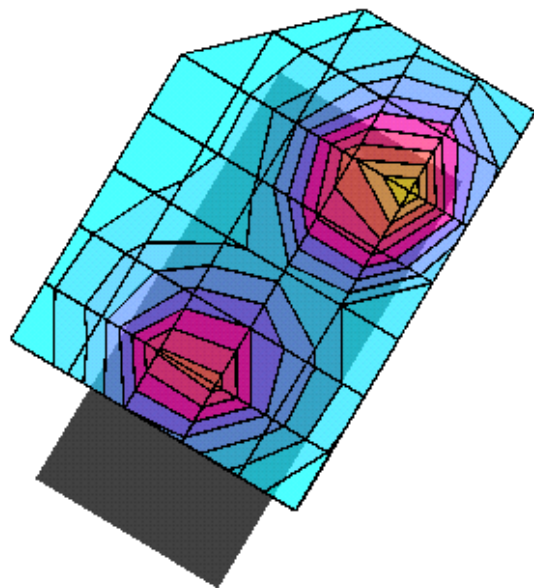
SAM 2 Phantom; Left Hand Section; Cheek Position; Frequency: 1909 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1395; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40); Crest factor: 1.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.1$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.885 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.480 mW/g (Worst-case extrapolation)

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

Powerdrift: -0.04 dB



QMNRRH-3P, ANTENNA EXTENDED, LEFT CHEEK, LOW CHANNEL

2002-12-17

t(liq.)=20.1°C

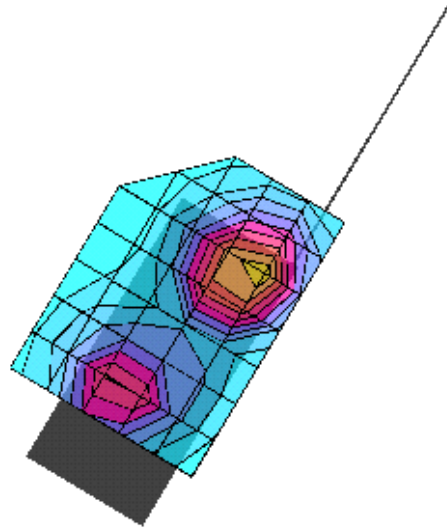
SAM 2 Phantom; Left Hand Section; Cheek Position; Frequency: 1851 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1395; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40); Crest factor: 1.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.43$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.3$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 1.13 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.621 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

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

Powerdrift: -0.12 dB



QMRH-3P, ANTENNA RETRACTED, LEFT TILT, HIGH CHANNEL

2002-12-15

t(liq.)=20.5°C

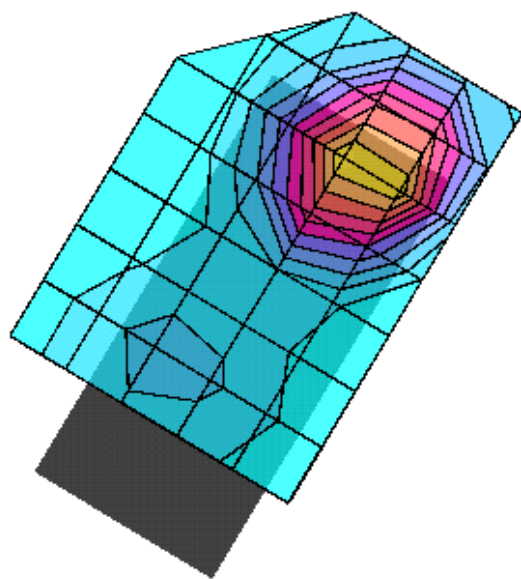
SAM 2 Phantom, Left Hand Section, Tilt Position, Frequency: 1909 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1395; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40); Crest factor: 1.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 38.1$ $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Cube 5x5x7: SAR(1g): 0.865 mW/g, SAR(10g): 0.471 mW/g (Worst-case extrapolation)

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

Powerdrift: -0.32 dB



QMNHRH-3P, ANTENNA EXTENDED, LEFT TILT, LOW CHANNEL

2002-12-15

t(liq.)=20.3°C

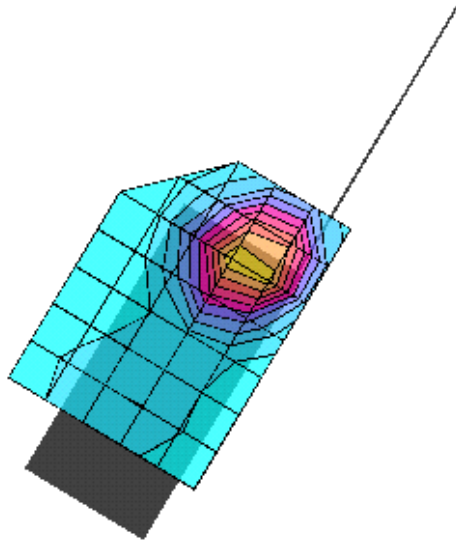
SAM 2 Phantom; Left Hand Section; Tilt Position; Frequency: 1851 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1395; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40); Crest factor: 1.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.1$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR(1g): 1.17 mW/g, SAR(10g): 0.645 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

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

Powerdrift: -0.03 dB



QMNRRH-3P, ANTENNA RETRACTED, RIGHT CHEEK, HIGH CHANNEL

2002-12-15

t(liq.)=20.1°C

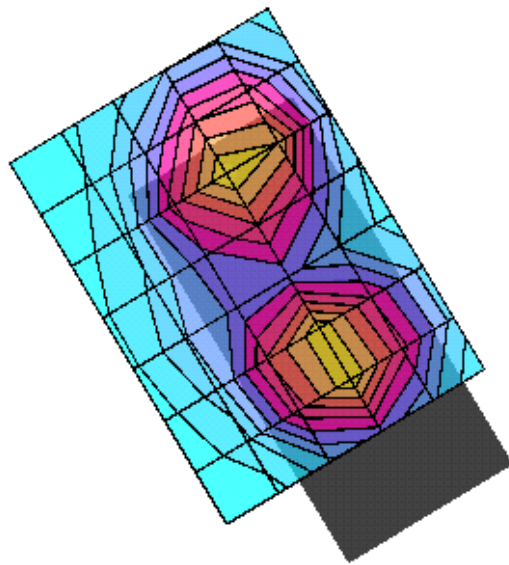
SAM 2 Phantom; Righ Hand Section; Cheek Position; Frequency: 1909 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1395; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40); Crest factor: 1.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 38.1$ $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.580 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.356 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

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

Powerdrift: -0.09 dB



The lower hot spot was evaluated automatically by the DASY-3 and the SAR-value is 0.580 mW/g. The other maximum was scanned manually, but its SAR-value was lower (1g averaged result: 0.576 mW/g).

QMNRH-3P, ANTENNA EXTENDED, RIGHT CHEEK, LOW CHANNEL

2002-12-15

t(liq.)=19.9°C

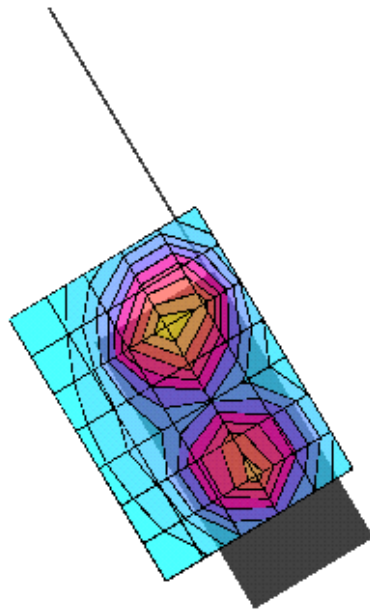
SAM 2 Phantom; Righ Hand Section; Cheek Position; Frequency: 1851 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1395; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40); Crest factor: 1.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.1$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.791 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.466 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

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

Powerdrift: -0.04 dB



QMNHRH-3P, ANTENNA RETRACTED, RIGHT TILT, HIGH CHANNEL

2002-12-15

t(liq.)=19.9°C

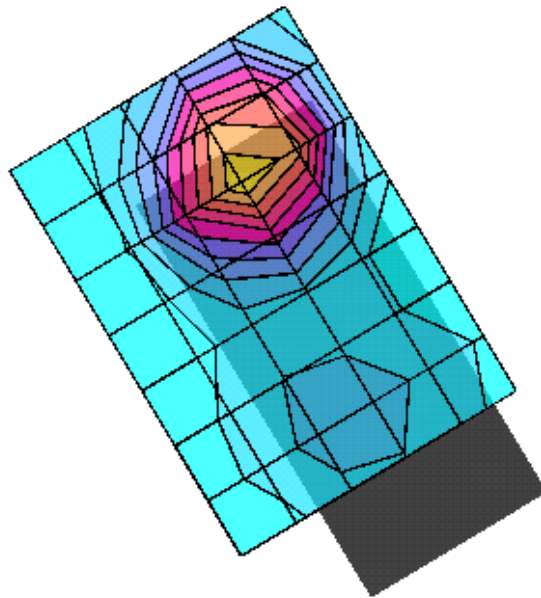
SAM 2 Phantom; Right Hand Section; Tilt Position; Frequency: 1909 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1395; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40); Crest factor: 1.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.1$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.736 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.411 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

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

Powerdrift: -0.13 dB



QMNRRH-3P, ANTENNA EXTENDED, RIGHT TILT, LOW CHANNEL

2002-12-15

t(liq.)=19.9°C

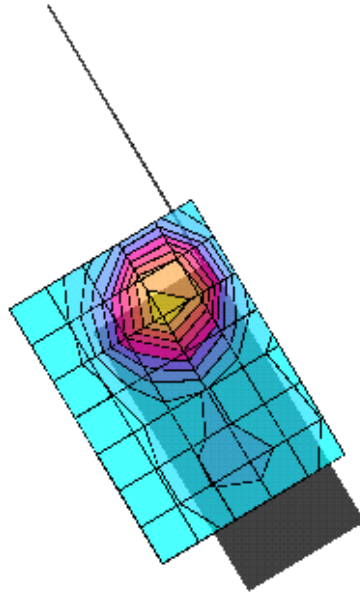
SAM 2 Phantom; Righ Hand Section;Tilt Position; Frequency: 1851 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1395; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40); Crest factor: 1.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.1$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.836 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.484 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

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

Powerdrift: -0.10 dB



QMNHRH-3P WITH HDB-4, ANTENNA RETRACTED, BODY, HIGH CHANNEL

2002-12-17

t(liq.)=22.0°C

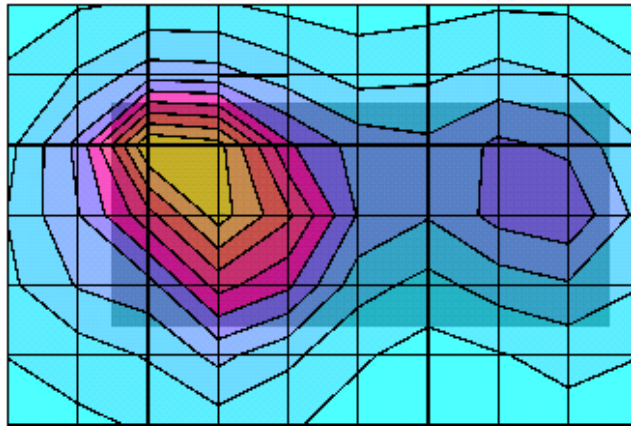
SAM 1 Phantom; Flat Section; Body Position; Frequency: 1909 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1395; ConvF(4.90,4.90,4.90); Crest factor: 1.0; BODY 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 53.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.617 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.348 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

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

Powerdrift: 0.02 dB



QMNRRH-3P WITH HDB-4, ANTENNA EXTENDED, BODY, LOW CHANNEL

2002-12-16

t(liq.)=20.5°C

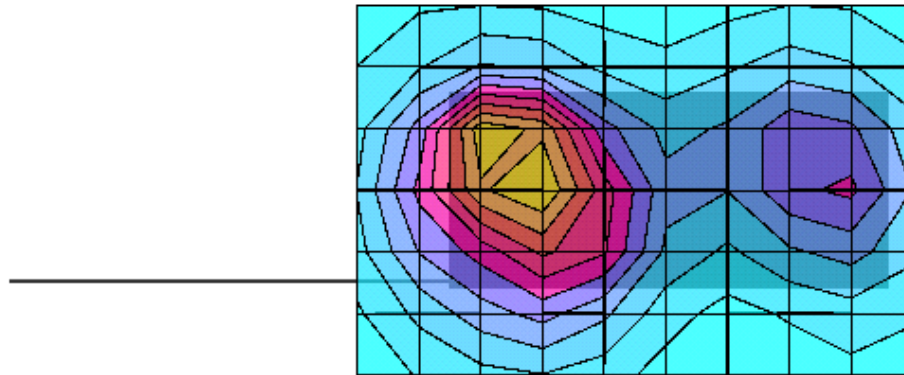
SAM 1 Phantom; Flat Section; Body Position; Frequency: 1851 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1395; ConvF(4.90,4.90,4.90); Crest factor: 1.0; BODY 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 53.5$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.621 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.360 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

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

Powerdrift: 0.19 dB



QMNRRH-3P WITH HDK-1K, ANTENNA RETRACTED, BODY, LOW CHANNEL

2003-02-14

t(liq.)=20.7°C

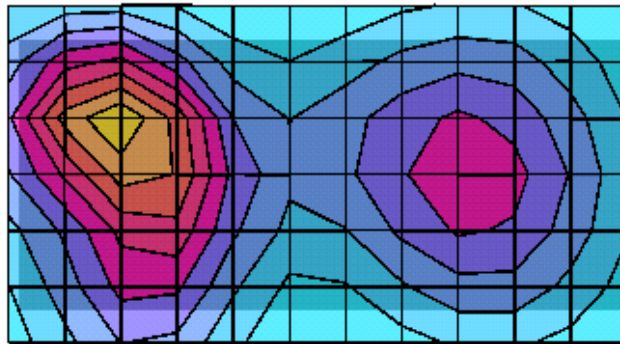
SAM 2 Phantom; Flat Section; Body Position: (270°,90°); Frequency: 1908 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.10,5.10,5.10); Crest factor: 1.0; BODY 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.50$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 52.8$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.615 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.343 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

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

Powerdrift: -0.00 dB



QMNHRH-3P WITH HDK-1K, ANTENNA EXTENDED, BODY, LOW CHANNEL

2003-02-14

t(liq.)=20.1°C

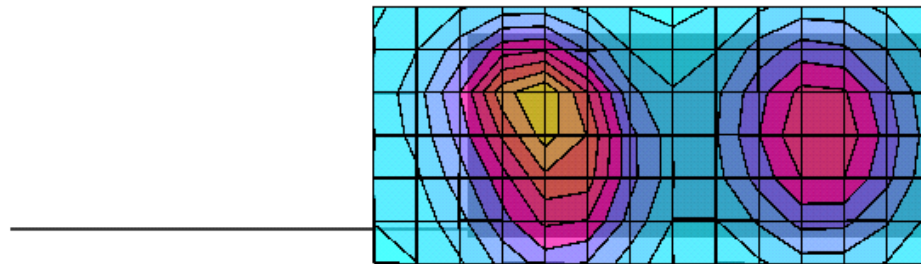
SAM 2 Phantom; Flat Section; Body Position: (270°,90°); Frequency: 1851 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.10,5.10,5.10); Crest factor: 1.0; BODY 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.50$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 52.8$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.825 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.467 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

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

Powerdrift: -0.03 dB



Z-PLOTS OF THE MAXIMUM RESULTS OF HEAD AND BODY CONFIGURATIONS:

QMNRRH-3P, ANTENNA EXTENDED, LEFT TILT, LOW CHANNEL

2002-12-15

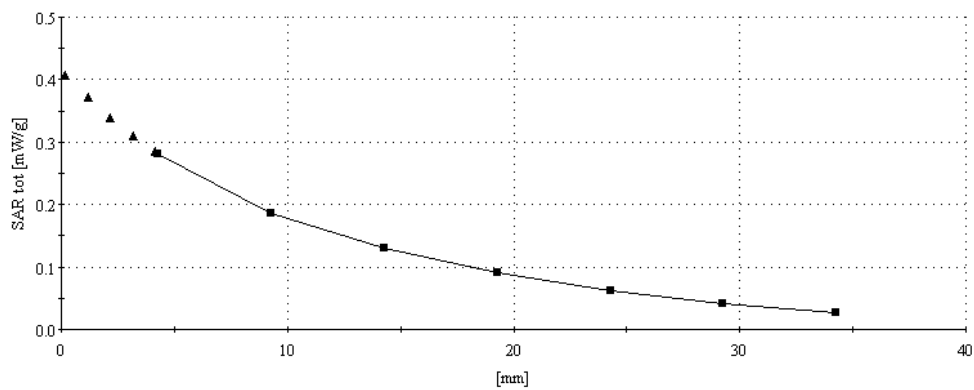
t(liq.)=20.3°C

SAM 2 Phantom; Left Hand Section; Tilt Position; Frequency: 1851 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1395; ConvF(5.40,5.40,5.40); Crest factor: 1.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.1$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 1.17 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.645 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

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



QMNRRH-3P WITH HDK-1K, ANTENNA EXTENDED, BODY, LOW CHANNEL

2003-02-14

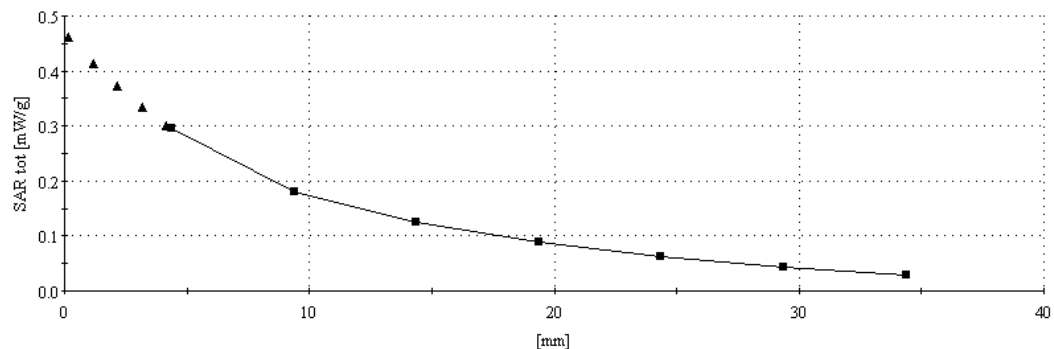
t(liq.)=20.1°C

SAM 2 Phantom; Flat Section; Body Position: (270°,90°); Frequency: 1851 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.10,5.10,5.10); Crest factor: 1.0; BODY 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.50$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 52.8$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.825 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.467 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

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



APPENDIX C.
Calibration Certificates

**Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG**

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

Calibration Certificate

Dosimetric E-Field Probe

Type:

ET3DV6

Serial Number:

1395

Place of Calibration:

Zurich

Date of Calibration:

August 27, 2002

Calibration Interval:

12 months

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

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

Calibrated by:

D. Vetter

Approved by:

Heidi Käty

**Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG**

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

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1395

Manufactured:	October 1, 1999
Last calibration:	July 25, 2001
Recalibrated:	August 27, 2002

Calibrated for System DASY3

DASY3 - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1395**Sensitivity in Free Space****Diode Compression**

NormX	1.69 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	94	mV
NormY	1.73 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	94	mV
NormZ	1.67 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Z	94	mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid

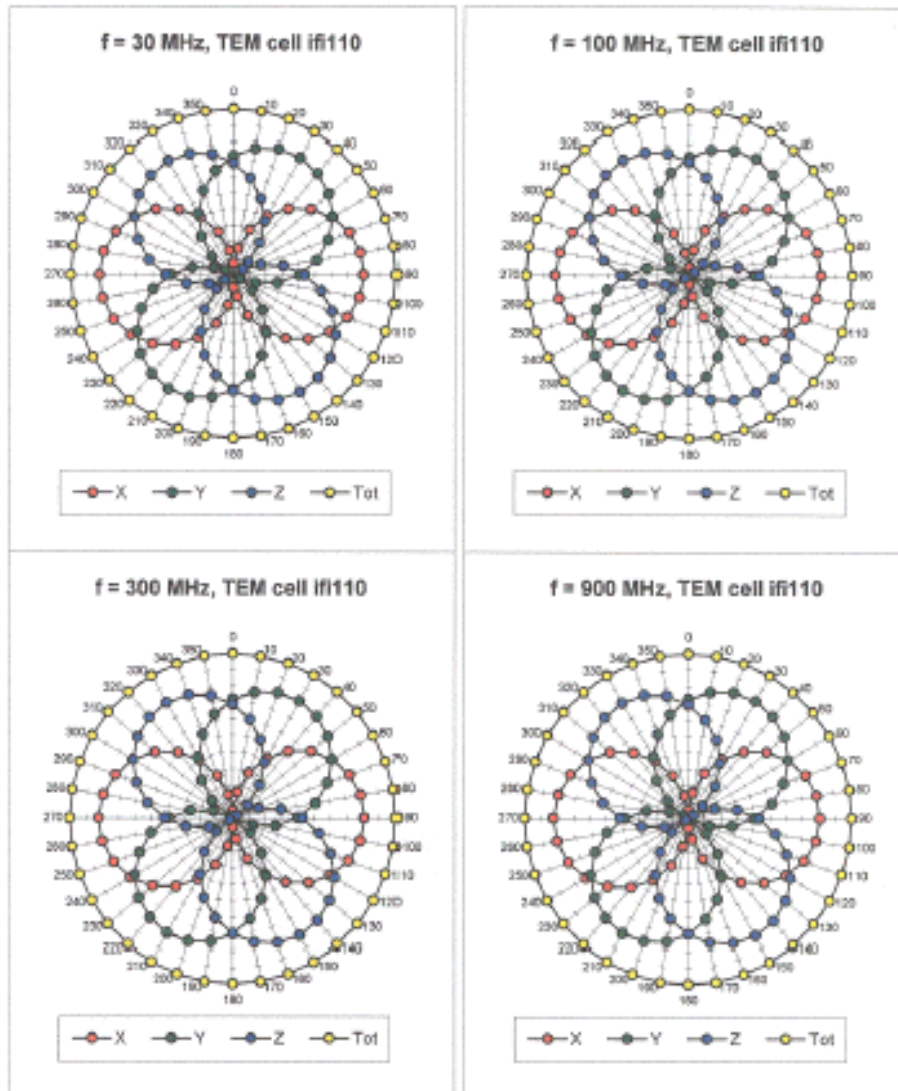
Head	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Head	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
ConvF X	6.3 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	6.3 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.42
ConvF Z	6.3 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.57
Head	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Head	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
ConvF X	5.4 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	5.4 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.61
ConvF Z	5.4 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.26

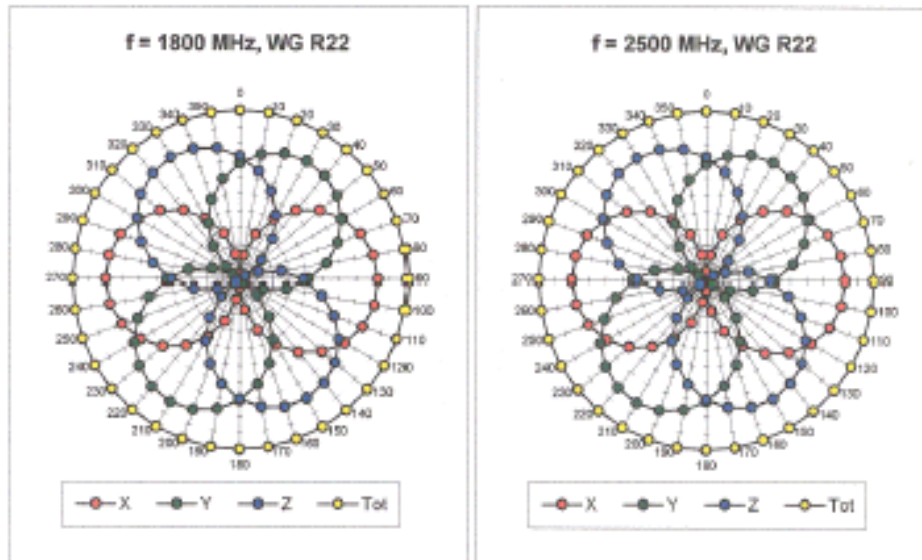
Boundary Effect

Head	900 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm		
Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm	
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	11.5	6.7	
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.3	0.6	
Head	1800 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm		
Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm	
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	13.2	8.4	
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.2	

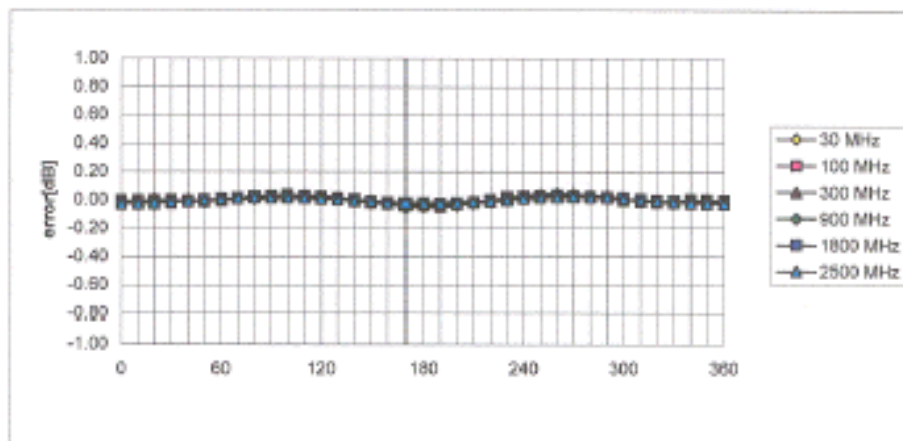
Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center	2.7	mm
Optical Surface Detection	1.4 $\pm$ 0.2	mm

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

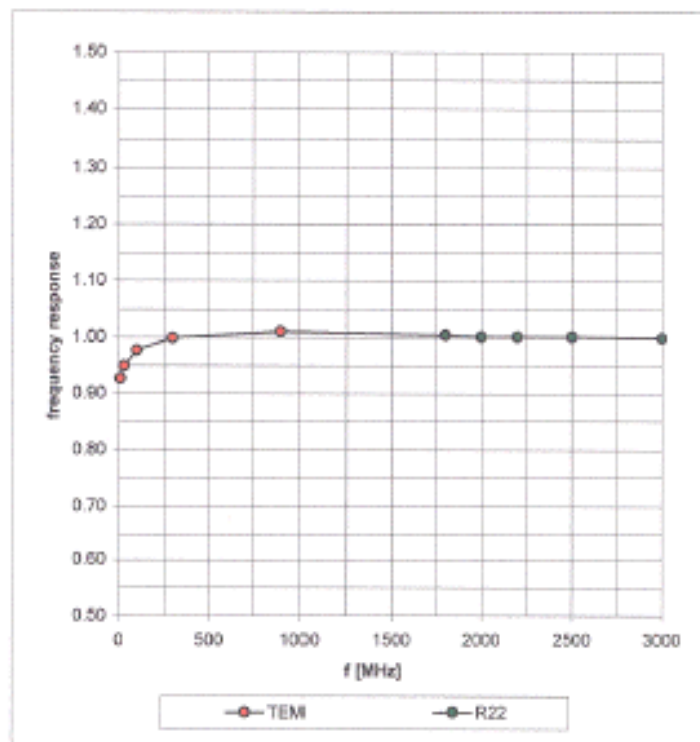


Isotropy Error (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

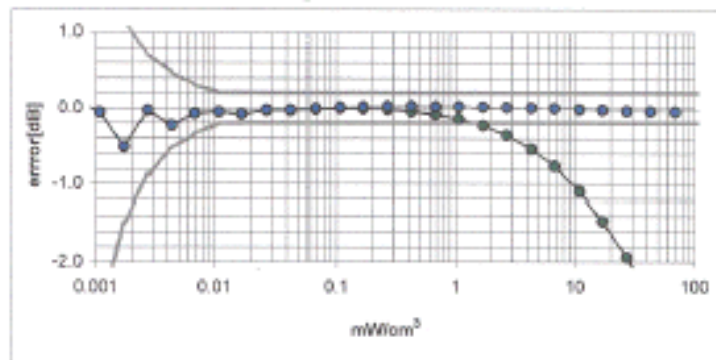
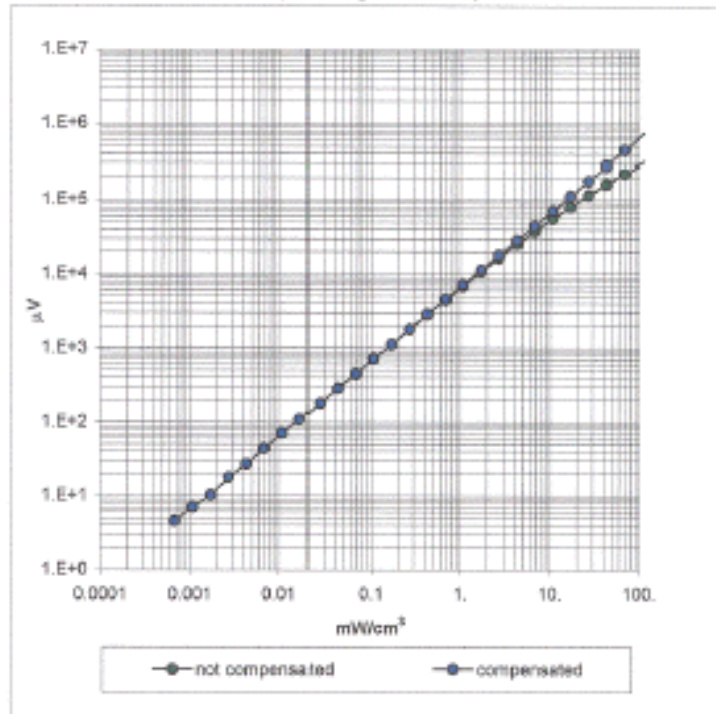


Frequency Response of E-Field

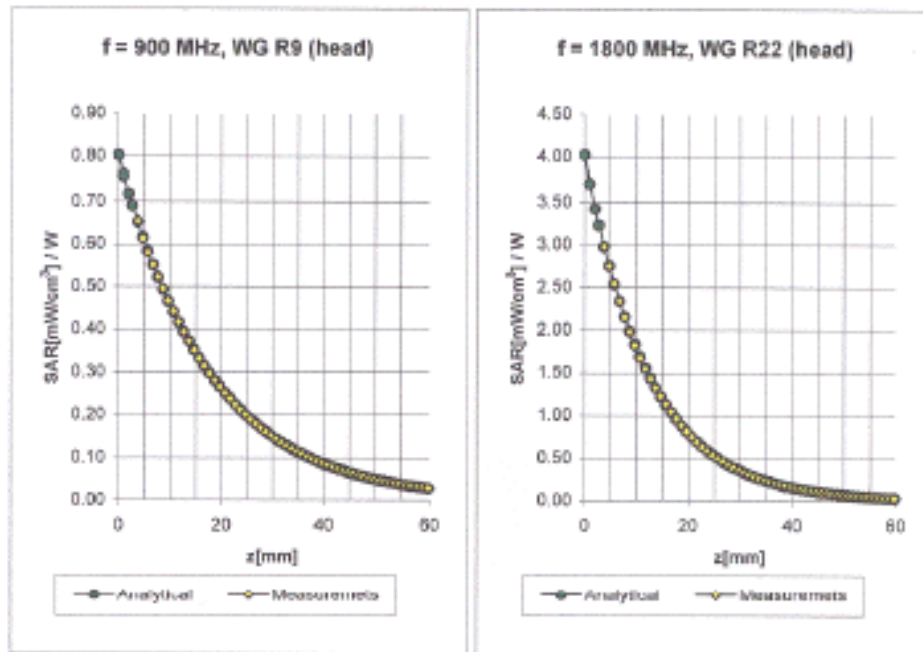
(TEM-Cell:ifi110, Waveguide R22)



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

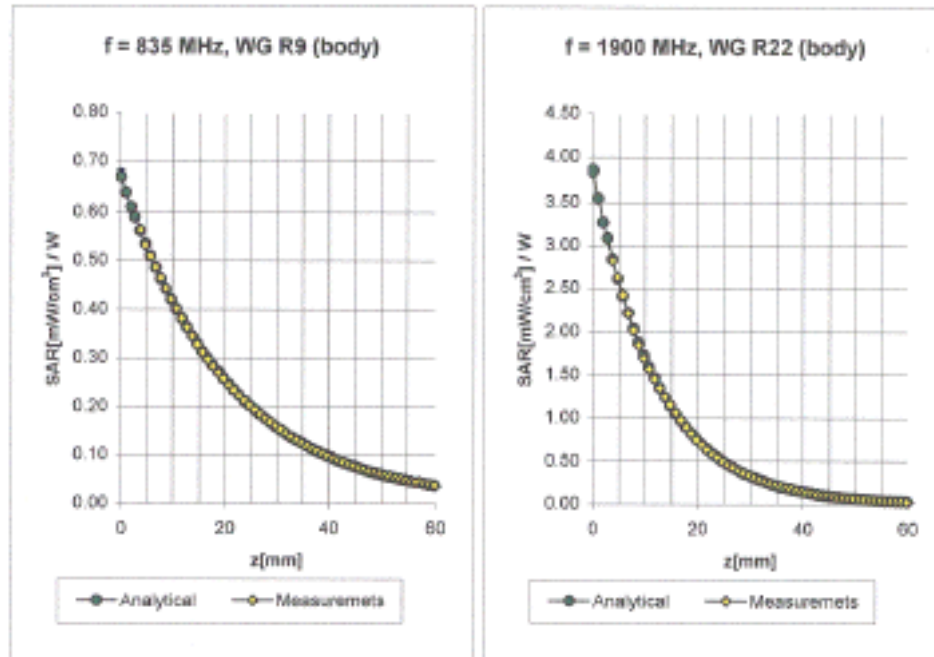


Conversion Factor Assessment



Head	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Head	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
ConvF X	6.3 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	6.3 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.42
ConvF Z	6.3 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.57
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	5.4 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	5.4 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.61
ConvF Z	5.4 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.26

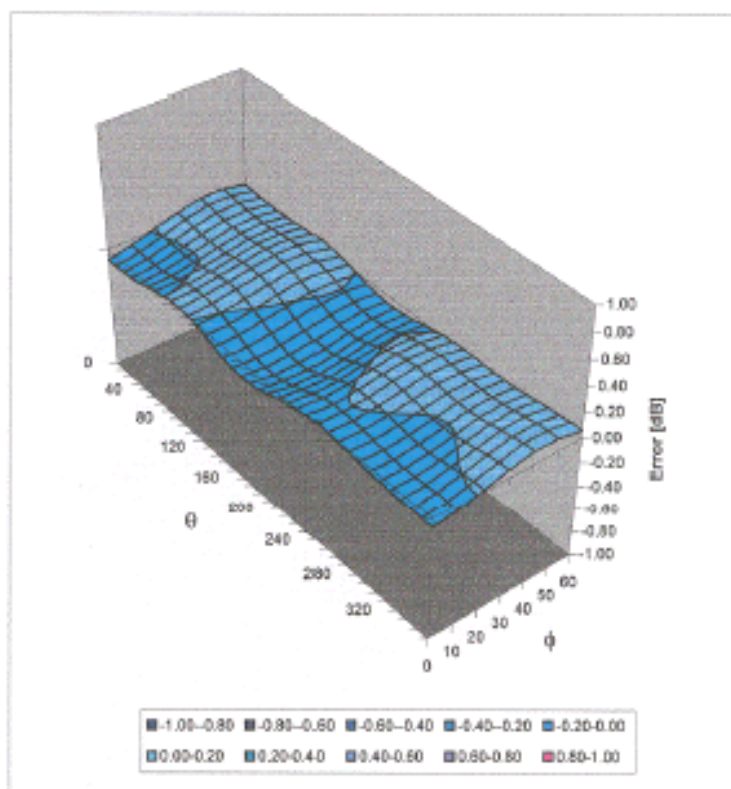
Conversion Factor Assessment



Body	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 55.2 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Body	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 55.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.05 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
ConvF X	6.2 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	6.2 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.50
ConvF Z	6.2 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.28
Body	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Body	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
ConvF X	4.9 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	4.9 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha	0.84
ConvF Z	4.9 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth	2.01

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (θ, ϕ) , $f = 900$ MHz



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)

Model Type	ID #	Cal Date	Scheduled Calibration
RF generator HP 8684C	US3842U01700	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

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Nico Vetterli	Technician	

	Name	Function	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Laboratory Director	

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.

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!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1396**Sensitivity in Free Space****Diode Compression**

NormX	1.72 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	93	mV
NormY	1.73 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	93	mV
NormZ	1.84 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	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	835 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

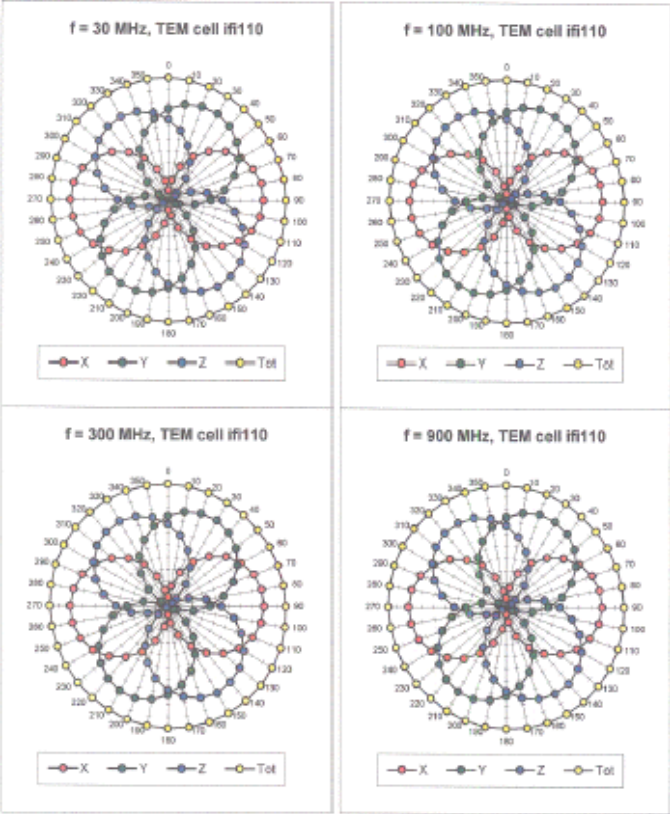
Boundary Effect

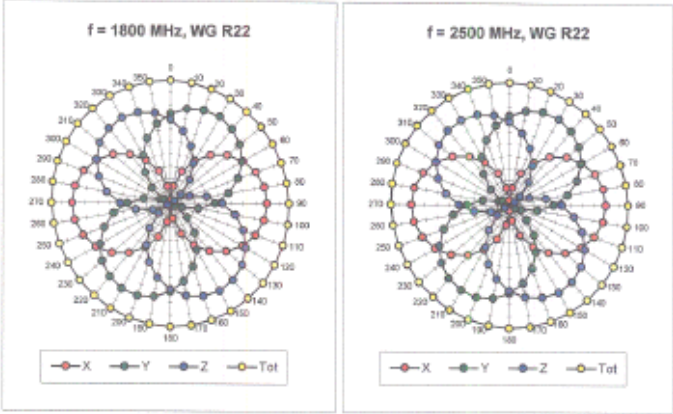
Head	900 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm	
Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm
SAR ₉₀₀ [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	9.2	5.2
SAR ₉₀₀ [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.3	0.5
Head	1800 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm	
Probe Tip to Boundary		1 mm	2 mm
SAR ₁₈₀₀ [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	13.1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

Sensor Offset

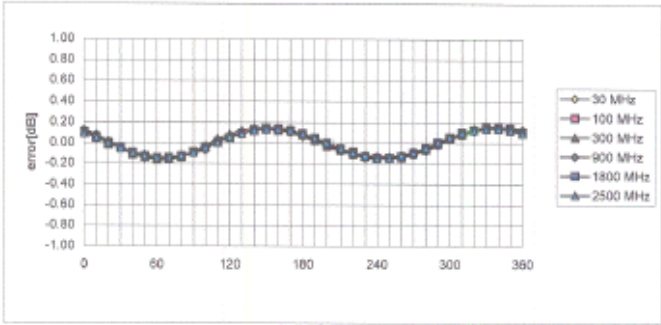
Probe Tip to Sensor Center	2.7	mm
Optical Surface Detection	1.5 $\pm$ 0.2	mm

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

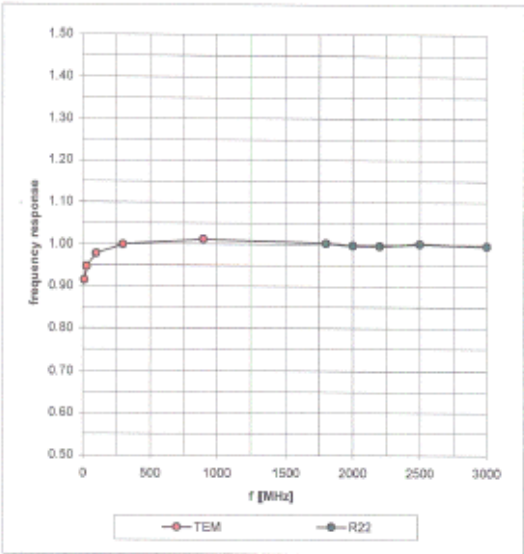




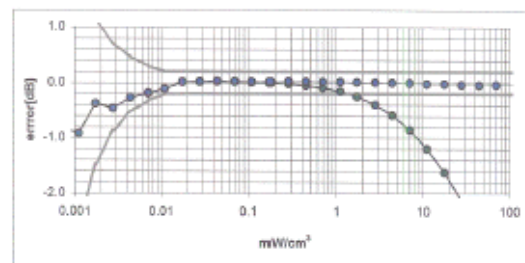
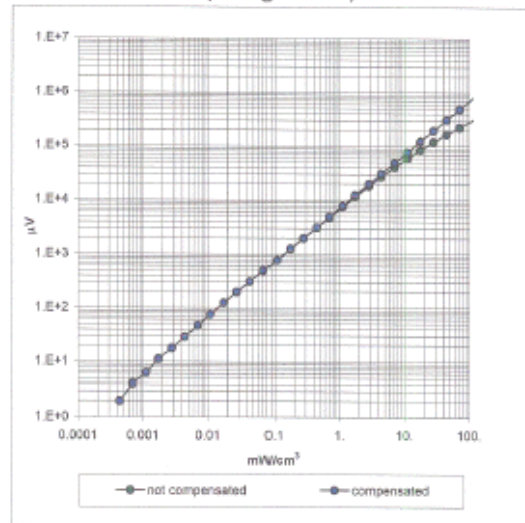
Isotropy Error (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$



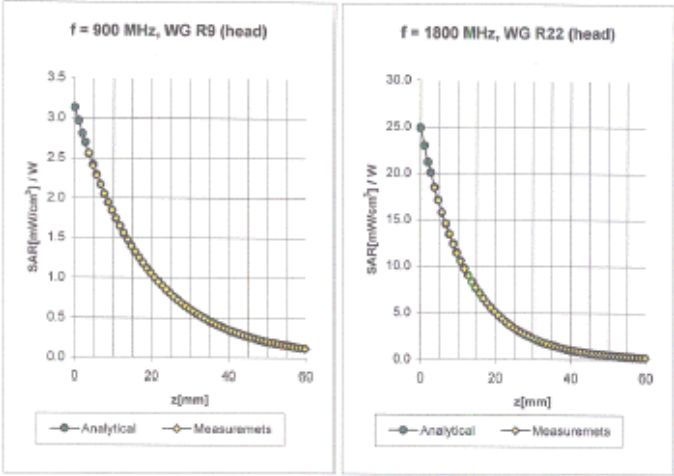
Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:if1110, Waveguide R22)



Dynamic Range f(SAR_{brain})
(Waveguide R22)

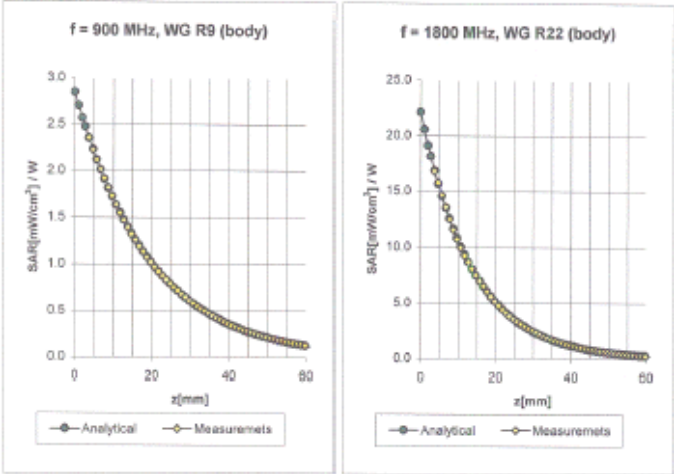


Conversion Factor Assessment



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

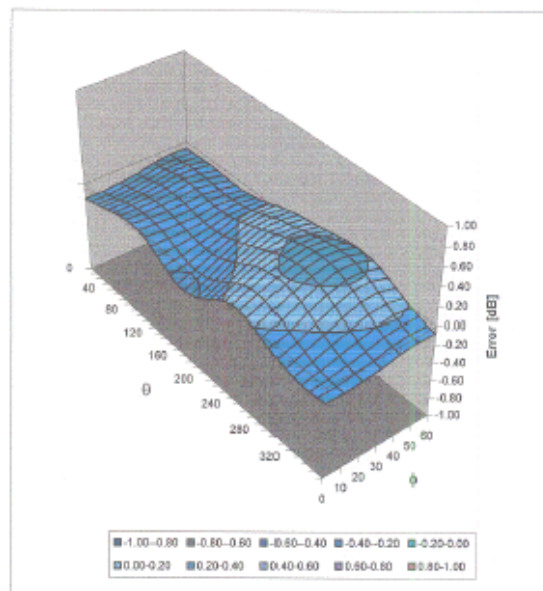
Conversion Factor Assessment



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

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (θ, ϕ), $f = 900$ MHz



Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

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

Calibration Certificate

1800 MHz System Validation Dipole

Type:

D1800V2

Serial Number:

256

Place of Calibration:

Zurich

Date of Calibration:

January 29, 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:

Michaela Perona

Approved by:

Christian Kötter

**Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG**

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

DASY

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D1800V2

Serial: 256

Manufactured: December 23, 1999

Calibrated: January 29, 2002

1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new generic twin phantom filled with head simulating glycol solution of the following electrical parameters at 1800 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	39.6	± 5%
Conductivity	1.37 mho/m	± 5%

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1d) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 5.31 at 1800 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 20mm was aligned with the dipole. The 5x5x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration. Probe isotropy errors were cancelled by measuring the SAR with normal and 90° turned probe orientations and averaging.

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

2. SAR Measurement

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

averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of tissue:	40.0 mW/g
averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of tissue:	20.8 mW/g

Note: If the liquid parameters for validation are slightly different from the ones used for initial calibration, the SAR-values will be different as well. The estimated sensitivities of SAR-values and penetration depths to the liquid parameters are listed in the DASY Application Note 4: 'SAR Sensitivities'.

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:	1.180 ns	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	0.980	(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 1800 MHz:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 47.3 \, \Omega$
	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = -6.6 \, \Omega$
Return Loss at 1800 MHz	-22.7 dB

4. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new generic twin phantom filled with body simulating glycol solution of the following electrical parameters at 1800 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	53.5	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	1.45 mho/m	$\pm 5\%$

The DASY3 System (Software version 3.1d) with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 5.0 at 1800 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 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.

5. SAR Measurement

Standard SAR-measurements were performed with the phantom according to the measurement conditions described in section 4. The results have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values are:

averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of tissue:	39.5 mW/g
averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of tissue:	20.4 mW/g

6. Dipole Impedance and Return Loss

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

Feedpoint impedance at 1800 MHz:	Re{Z} = 43.2 Ω
	Im {Z} = -6.3 Ω
Return Loss at 1800 MHz	-20.1 dB

7. Handling

Do not apply excessive force to the dipole arms, because they might bend. Bending of the dipole arms stresses the soldered connections near the feedpoint leading to a damage of the dipole.

8. Design

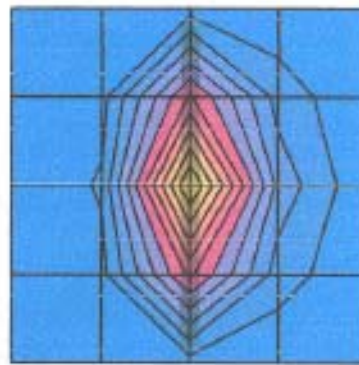
The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

9. Power Test

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

Validation Dipole D1800V2 SN:256, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 1800 MHz, Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
 SAM Phantom, Flat Section, Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
 Probe: ET3DM3 - SN1507, ConvF(5.31,5.31,5.31) at 1800 MHz; IEEE1528 1800 MHz; $\sigma = 1.37$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 39.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
 Cubes (2): Peak: 18.9 mW/kg $\pm$ 0.04 dB, SAR (10g): 9.99 mW/kg $\pm$ 0.01 dB, SAR (10g): 5.19 mW/kg $\pm$ 0.01 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
 Penetration depth: 8.2 (7.7, 9.2) [mm]
 Powerdrift: -0.02 dB



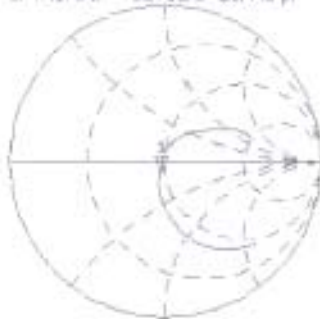
25 Jan 2002 19:02:46
 (CR) S41 1.0 FS 11.47,275 s -6.5762 s 13.445 pF 1.000,000 000 MHz

Del

Cur

Mag

IS



CH2 S11 1.00 5 dB/REF 8 dB 11-22.737 dB 1.000,000 000 MHz

Mag

IS



CENTER 1.000,000 000 MHz

SPAN 800,000 000 MHz

01/29/02

Validation Dipole D1800V2 SN:256, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 1800 MHz; Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
SAR Phantom: Flat Section; Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ET30V6 - SN1507; ConvF(5.00,5.00,5.00) at 1800 MHz; Muscle 1800 MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 53.5$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
Cubes (2): Peak: 18.7 mW/g ± 0.02 dB, SAR (1g): 9.87 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, SAR (10g): 5.11 mW/g ± 0.01 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 8.4 (7.7, 8.8) [mm]
Powerdirt: -0.01 dB

