

SAR Compliance Test Report

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Measurements made by: Janne Hirsimäki

Tested device: RM-109

FCC ID: QVVRM-109

IC: 661AE-RM109

Supplement reports: -

Testing has been carried out in accordance with:

47CFR 52.1093

Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices

FCC OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01)

Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields

RSS-102

Evaluation Procedure for Mobile and Portable Radio Transmitters with Respect to Health Canada's Safety Code 6 for Exposure of Humans to Radio Frequency Fields

IEEE 1528 - 2003

IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques

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

Test results: The tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the items tested. The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.

Date and signatures:

2005-05-27

For the contents:



Janne Hirsimäki
Test Engineer

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1. SUMMARY OF SAR TEST REPORT

1.1 Test Details

Period of test	2005-05-18 to 2005-05-19
SN, HW and SW numbers of tested device	SN:354350/00/336413/1 , HW: 5440, SW: 1.15.05, DUT: 10588
Batteries used in testing	BL-5C, DUT: 10590, 10591
Headsets used in testing	HS-3, DUT: 10592
Other accessories used in testing	-
State of sample	Prototype unit
Notes	-

1.2 Maximum Results

The maximum measured SAR values for Head configuration and Body Worn configuration are given in section 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 respectively. The device conforms to the requirements of the standard(s) when the maximum measured SAR value is less than or equal to the limit.

1.2.1 Head Configuration

Mode	Ch / f (MHz)	Radiated power	Position	Measured SAR value (1g avg)	Scaled* SAR value (1g avg)	SAR limit (1g avg)	Result
GSM1900	512 / 1850.2	30.7 dBm EIRP	Left Tilt	0.51 W/kg	0.57 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	PASSED

1.2.2 Body Worn Configuration

Mode	Ch / f (MHz)	Radiated power	Separation distance	Measured SAR value (1g avg)	Scaled* SAR value (1g avg)	SAR limit (1g avg)	Result
2-Slot GPRS 1900	512 / 1850.2	29.5 dBm EIRP	1.5 cm	0.51 W/kg	0.57 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	PASSED

*SAR values are scaled up by 12% to cover measurement drift.

1.2.3 Maximum Drift

Maximum drift covered by 12% scaling up of the SAR values	Maximum drift during measurements
0.5dB	0.12 dB

1.2.4 Measurement Uncertainty

Expanded Uncertainty (k=2) 95%	$\pm 27.4\%$
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2. DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVICE UNDER TEST

Device category	Portable
Exposure environment	General population / uncontrolled

Modes and Bands of Operation	GSM 1900	GPRS 1900	EGPRS 1900	BT
Modulation Mode	GMSK	GMSK	8PSK	GFSK
Duty Cycle	1/8	1/8 or 2/8	1/8 or 2/8	
Transmitter Frequency Range (MHz)	1850 - 1910	1850 - 1910	1850 - 1910	2402-2480

Outside of USA and Canada, the transmitter of the device is capable of operating also in GSM900, GSM1800 and WCDMA2100, which are not part of this filing.

2.1 Description of the Antenna

The device has an internal antenna.

3. TEST CONDITIONS

3.1 Temperature and Humidity

Ambient temperature (°C):	22.0 to 23.0
Ambient humidity (RH %):	35.0 to 45.0

3.2 Test Signal, Frequencies and Output Power

The device was put into operation by using a call tester. Communication between the device and the call tester was established by air link.

The device output power was set to maximum power level for all tests; a fully charged battery was used for every test sequence.

In all operating bands the measurements were performed on lowest, middle and highest channels.

The radiated output power of the device was measured by a separate test laboratory on the same unit as used for SAR testing.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT

4.1 Measurement System and Components

The measurements were performed using an automated near-field scanning system, DASY4 software version 4.5, manufactured by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Switzerland. The SAR extrapolation algorithm used in all measurements was the advanced extrapolation algorithm.

The following table lists calibration dates of SPEAG components:

Test Equipment	Serial Number	Calibration interval	Calibration expiry
DAE V1	388	12 months	2006-01
E-field Probe ET3DV6	1396	12 months	2006-01
Dipole Validation Kit, D1900V2	5d013	24 months	2006-07

Additional test equipment used in testing:

Test Equipment	Model	Serial Number	Calibration interval	Calibration expiry
Signal Generator	SML03	101265	12 months	2005-09
Amplifier	ZHL-42 (SMA)	N072095-5	12 months	2005-07
Power Meter	NRVS	849305/028	12 months	2005-07
Power Sensor	NRV-Z32	839176/020	12 months	2005-07
Call Tester	CMU 200	101111	12 months	2005-09
Call Tester	CMU 200	104983	-	-
Vector Network Analyzer	8753E	US38432928	12 months	2005-10
Dielectric Probe Kit	85070B	US33020420	-	-

4.1.1 Isotropic E-field Probe 1396

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

4.2 Phantoms

The phantom used for all tests i.e. for both system checking and device testing, was the twin-headed "SAM Phantom", manufactured by SPEAG. The phantom conforms to the requirements of IEEE 1528 - 2003.

System checking was performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections. Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.

The SPEAG device holder (see Section 5.1) was used to position the device in all tests whilst a tripod was used to position the validation dipoles against the flat section of phantom.

4.3 Tissue Simulants

Recommended values for the dielectric parameters of the tissue simulants are given in IEEE 1528 - 2003 and FCC Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65. All tests were carried out using simulants whose dielectric parameters were within $\pm 5\%$ of the recommended values. All tests were carried out within 24 hours of measuring the dielectric parameters.

The depth of the tissue simulant was 15.0 ± 0.5 cm measured from the ear reference point during system checking and device measurements.

4.3.1 Tissue Simulant Recipes

The following recipes were used for Head and Body tissue simulants:

1900MHz band		
Ingredient	Head (% by weight)	Body (% by weight)
Deionised Water	54.5	69.02
Butyl Diglycol	-	30.76
Tween 20	45.23	-
Salt	0.27	0.22

4.3.2 System Checking

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the tissue simulants were measured every day using the dielectric probe kit and the network analyser. A system check measurement was made following the determination of the dielectric parameters of the simulant, using the dipole validation kit. A power level of 250 mW was supplied to the dipole

antenna, which was placed under the flat section of the twin SAM phantom. The system checking results (dielectric parameters and SAR values) are given in the table below.

System checking, head tissue simulant

f [MHz]	Description	SAR [W/kg], 1g	Dielectric Parameters		Temp [°C]
			ϵ_r	σ [S/m]	
1900	Reference result	10.0	39.4	1.44	
	$\pm 10\%$ window	9.0 – 11.0			
	2005-05-18	10.1	38.9	1.42	21

System checking, body tissue simulant

f [MHz]	Description	SAR [W/kg], 1g	Dielectric Parameters		Temp [°C]
			ϵ_r	σ [S/m]	
1900	Reference result	10.4	52.2	1.58	
	$\pm 10\%$ window	9.4 – 11.4			
	2005-05-19	9.91	52.1	1.52	21

Plots of the system checking scans are given in Appendix A.

4.3.3 Tissue Simulants used in the Measurements

Head tissue simulant measurements

f [MHz]	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Temp [°C]
		ϵ_r	σ [S/m]	
1880	Recommended value	40.0	1.40	
	$\pm 5\%$ window	38.0 – 42.0	1.33 – 1.47	
	2005-05-18	39.0	1.40	21

Body tissue simulant measurements

f [MHz]	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Temp [°C]
		ϵ_r	σ [S/m]	
1880	Recommended value	53.3	1.52	
	$\pm 5\%$ window	50.6 – 56.0	1.44 – 1.60	
	2005-05-18	52.1	1.50	21
	2005-05-19	52.2	1.50	21

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE

5.1 Device Holder

The device was placed in the device holder (illustrated below) that is supplied by SPEAG as an integral part of the Dasy system.



Device holder supplied by SPEAG

A Nokia designed spacer (illustrated below) was used to position the device within the SPEAG holder. The spacer positions the device so that the holder has minimal effect on the test results but still holds the device securely. The spacer was removed before the tests.



Nokia spacer

5.2 Scan Procedures

First, area scans were used for determination of the field distribution. Next, a zoom scan, a minimum of 5x5x7 points covering a volume of at least 30x30x30mm, was performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR value. Drift was determined by measuring the same point at the start of the area scan and again at the end of the zoom scan.

5.3 SAR Averaging Methods

The maximum SAR value was averaged over a cube of tissue using interpolation and extrapolation.

The interpolation, extrapolation and maximum search routines within Dasy4 are all based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method (Robert J. Renka, "Multivariate Interpolation Of Large Sets Of Scattered Data", University of North Texas ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, vol. 14, no. 2, June 1988, pp. 139-148).

The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method with a weighted average method. A trivariate 3-D / bivariate 2-D quadratic function is computed for each

measurement point and fitted to neighbouring points by a least-square method. For the zoom scan, inverse distance weighting is incorporated to fit distant points more accurately. The interpolating function is finally calculated as a weighted average of the quadratics.

In the zoom scan, the interpolation function is used to extrapolate the Peak SAR from the deepest measurement points to the inner surface of the phantom.

6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Table 6.1 – Measurement uncertainty evaluation

Uncertainty Component	Section in IEEE 1528	Tol. (%)	Prob Dist	Div	G_i	$G_i \cdot U_i$ (%)	V_i
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	E2.1	±5.8	N	1	1	±5.8	∞
Axial Isotropy	E2.2	±4.7	R	√3	$(1-c_p)^{1/2}$	±1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E2.2	±9.6	R	√3	$(c_p)^{1/2}$	±3.9	∞
Boundary Effect	E2.3	±8.3	R	√3	1	±4.8	∞
Linearity	E2.4	±4.7	R	√3	1	±2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	E2.5	±1.0	R	√3	1	±0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	E2.6	±1.0	N	1	1	±1.0	∞
Response Time	E2.7	±0.8	R	√3	1	±0.5	∞
Integration Time	E2.8	±2.6	R	√3	1	±1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	E6.1	±3.0	R	√3	1	±1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	E6.1	±3.0	R	√3	1	±1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E6.2	±0.4	R	√3	1	±0.2	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	E6.3	±2.9	R	√3	1	±1.7	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E5.2	±3.9	R	√3	1	±2.3	∞
Test sample Related							
Test Sample Positioning	E4.2.1	±6.0	N	1	1	±6.0	11
Device Holder Uncertainty	E4.1.1	±5.0	N	1	1	±5.0	7
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.3	±0.0	R	√3	1	±0.0	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters							
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	E3.1	±4.0	R	√3	1	±2.3	∞
Conductivity Target - tolerance	E3.2	±5.0	R	√3	0.64	±1.8	∞
Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E3.3	±5.5	N	1	0.64	±3.5	5
Permittivity Target - tolerance	E3.2	±5.0	R	√3	0.6	±1.7	∞
Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E3.3	±2.9	N	1	0.6	±1.7	5
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS			±13.7	148
Coverage Factor for 95%			k=2				
Expanded Uncertainty						±27.4	

7. RESULTS

The measured Head SAR values for the test device are tabulated below:

1900 MHz Head SAR results

Options	Test configuration		SAR, averaged over 1g (W/kg)		
			Ch 512 1850.2 MHz	Ch 661 1880.0 MHz	Ch 810 1909.8 MHz
GSM	Power		30.7 dBm	29.8 dBm	30.6 dBm
Without MMC	Left	Cheek	-	0.320	-
		Tilt	0.465	0.342	0.276
	Right	Cheek	-	0.231	-
		Tilt	-	0.298	-
With MMC	Left Tilt		0.500	-	-
With MMC, BT active	Left Tilt		0.511	-	-

The measured Body SAR values for the test device are tabulated below:

1900 MHz Body SAR results

Options	Test configuration		SAR, averaged over 1g (W/kg)		
			Ch 512 1850.2 MHz	Ch 661 1880.0 MHz	Ch 810 1909.8 MHz
GSM	Power		30.7 dBm	29.8 dBm	30.6 dBm
Without MMC	Without headset		0.450	-	-
2-Slot EGPRS	Power		27.9 dBm	27.9 dBm	28.0 dBm
Without MMC	Without headset		0.317	-	-
2-Slot GPRS	Power		29.5 dBm	29.2 dBm	28.3 dBm
Without MMC	Without headset		0.506	0.459	0.467
	Headset HS-3		0.473	0.481	0.436
With MMC	Without Headset		0.497	-	-
Without MMC, BT active	Without Headset		0.473	-	-

Plots of the Measurement scans are given in Appendix B.

APPENDIX A: SYSTEM CHECKING SCANS

Date: 2005-05-18

Test Laboratory: TCC Nokia

Type: D1900V2, System Performance Check

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.25, 5.25, 5.25); Calibrated: 20.01.2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn388; Calibrated: 07.01.2005
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: Twin SAM 040 CA; Serial: TP - 1177
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 146

d=15mm, Pin=250mW, t=22.0 C/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.8 mW/g

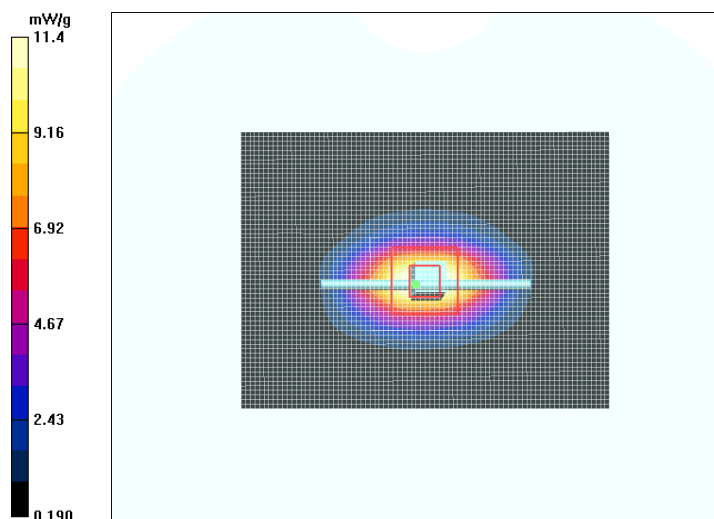
d=15mm, Pin=250mW, t=22.0 C/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.032 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.36 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.4 mW/g



Date: 2005-05-19

Test Laboratory: TCC Nokia

Type: D1900V2, System Performance Check

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.52$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(4.64, 4.64, 4.64); Calibrated: 20.01.2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn388; Calibrated: 07.01.2005
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: Twin SAM 040 CA; Serial: TP-1179
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 146

d=15mm, Pin=250mW, t=21.6 C/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.0 mW/g

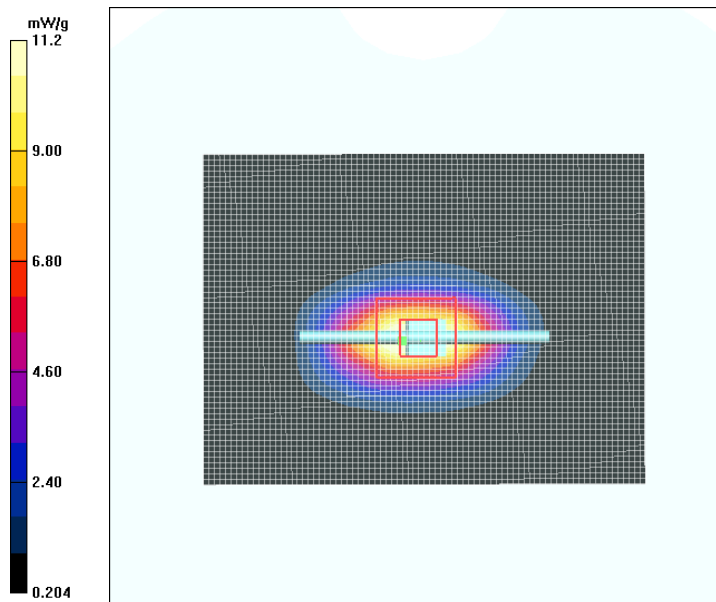
d=15mm, Pin=250mW, t=21.6 C/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 90.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.91 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.25 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.2 mW/g



APPENDIX B: MEASUREMENT SCANS

Date: 2005-05-18

Test Laboratory: TCC Nokia

Type: RM-109, Head Measurement - Left, t=21.6 C, no MMC, no BT

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.4$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.25, 5.25, 5.25); Calibrated: 20.01.2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn388; Calibrated: 07.01.2005
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: Twin SAM 040 CA; Serial: TP - 1177
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 146

Cheek position/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.349 mW/g

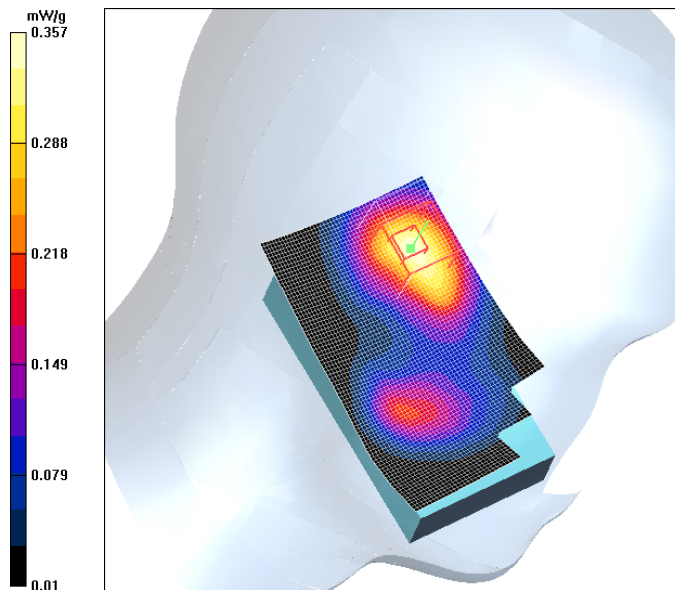
Cheek position/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=7.5mm, dy=7.5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.104 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.498 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.320 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.186 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.357 mW/g



Date: 2005-05-18

Test Laboratory: TCC Nokia

Type: RM-109, Head Measurement - Left, t=20.7 C, no MMC, no BT

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.25, 5.25, 5.25); Calibrated: 20.01.2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn388; Calibrated: 07.01.2005
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: Twin SAM 040 CA; Serial: TP - 1177
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 146

Tilt position/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.504 mW/g

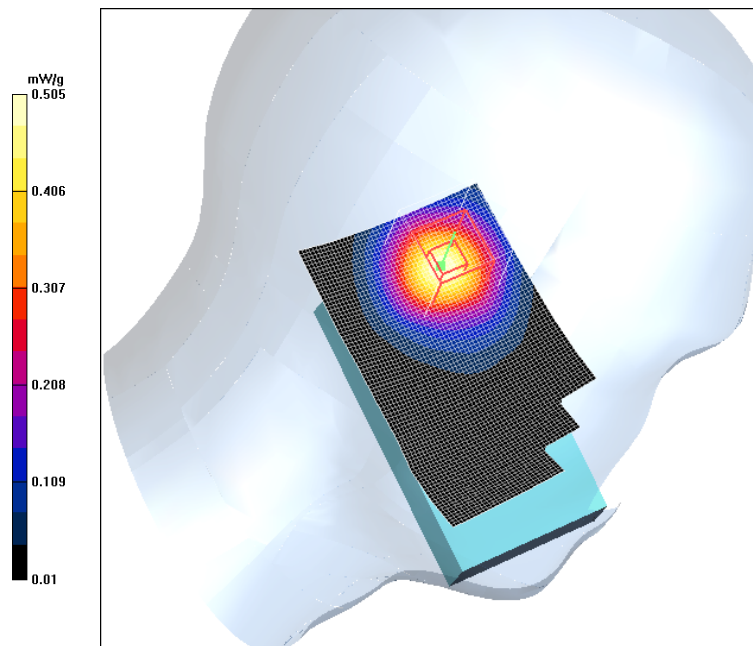
Tilt position/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=7.5mm, dy=7.5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.046 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.735 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.465 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.268 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.505 mW/g



Date: 2005-05-18

Test Laboratory: TCC Nokia

Type: RM-109, Head Measurement - Right, t=21.0 C, no MMC, no BT

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.4$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.25, 5.25, 5.25); Calibrated: 20.01.2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn388; Calibrated: 07.01.2005
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: Twin SAM 040 CA; Serial: TP - 1177
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 146

Cheek position/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.259 mW/g

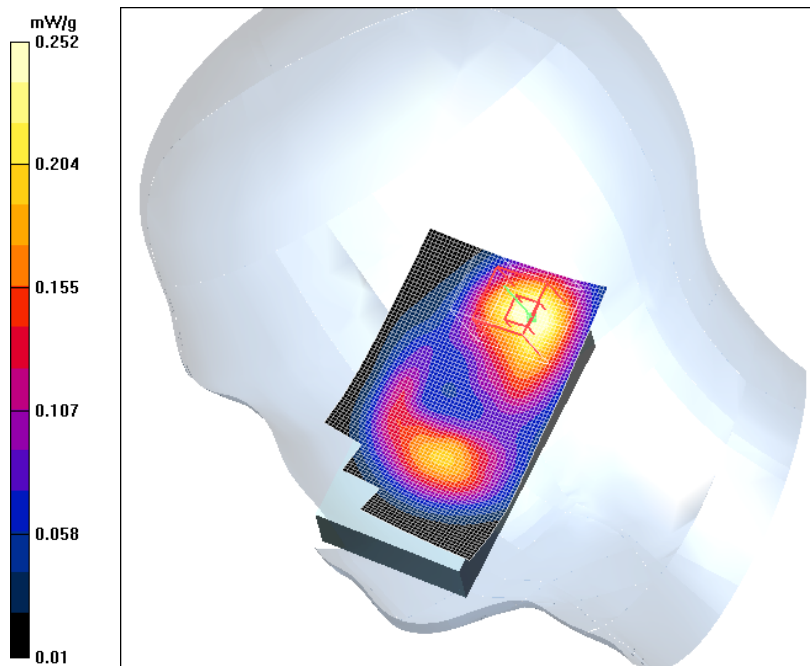
Cheek position/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=7.5mm, dy=7.5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.085 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.340 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.231 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.141 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.252 mW/g



Date: 2005-05-18

Test Laboratory: TCC Nokia

Type: RM-109, Head Measurement - Right, t=20.8 C, no MMC, no BT

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.4$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.25, 5.25, 5.25); Calibrated: 20.01.2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn388; Calibrated: 07.01.2005
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: Twin SAM 040 CA; Serial: TP - 1177
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 146

Tilt position/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.335 mW/g

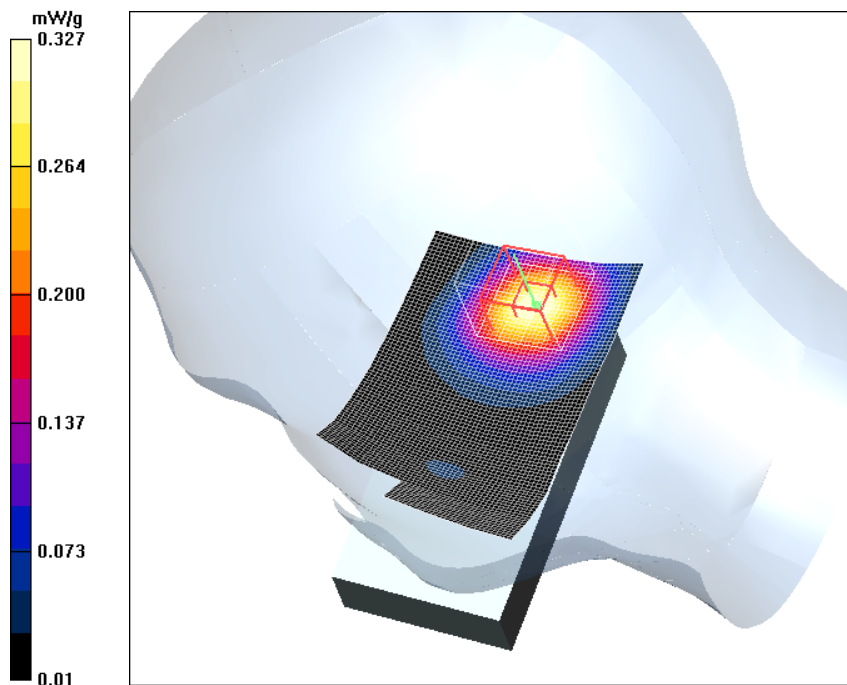
Tilt position/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=7.5mm, dy=7.5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.059 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.457 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.298 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.176 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.327 mW/g



Date: 2005-05-18

Test Laboratory: TCC Nokia

Type: RM-109, Head Measurement - Left, t=20.2 C, MMC, BT

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.38$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.25, 5.25, 5.25); Calibrated: 20.01.2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn388; Calibrated: 07.01.2005
- Phantom: SAM 2; Type: Twin SAM 040 CA; Serial: TP - 1177
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 146

Tilt position/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.558 mW/g

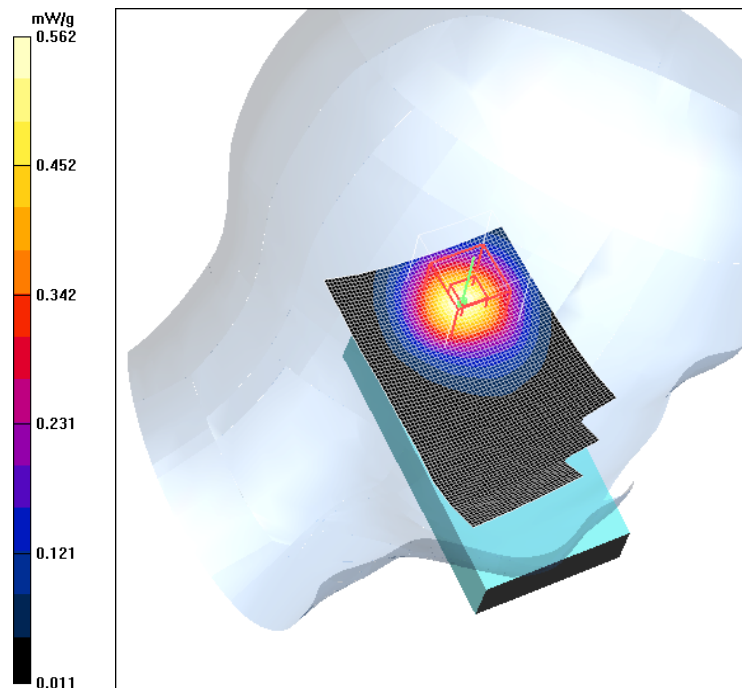
Tilt position/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=7.5mm, dy=7.5mm, dz=5mm

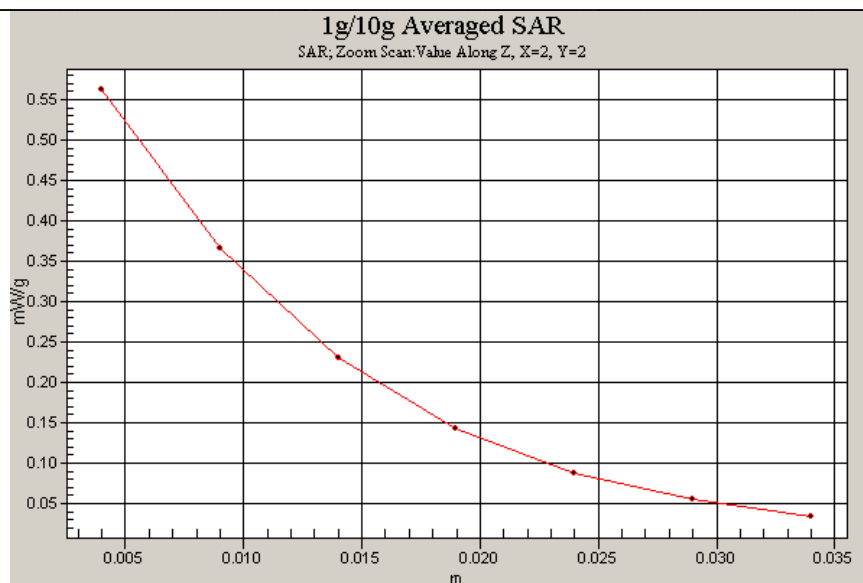
Reference Value = 19.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.102 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.787 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.511 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.294 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.562 mW/g





Date: 2005-05-18

Test Laboratory: TCC Nokia

Type: RM-109, Body measurement, t=20.8 C, Headset: no, no MMC, no BT

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(4.64, 4.64, 4.64); Calibrated: 20.01.2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn388; Calibrated: 07.01.2005
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: Twin SAM 040 CA; Serial: TP-1179
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 146

Body Measurement/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.496 mW/g

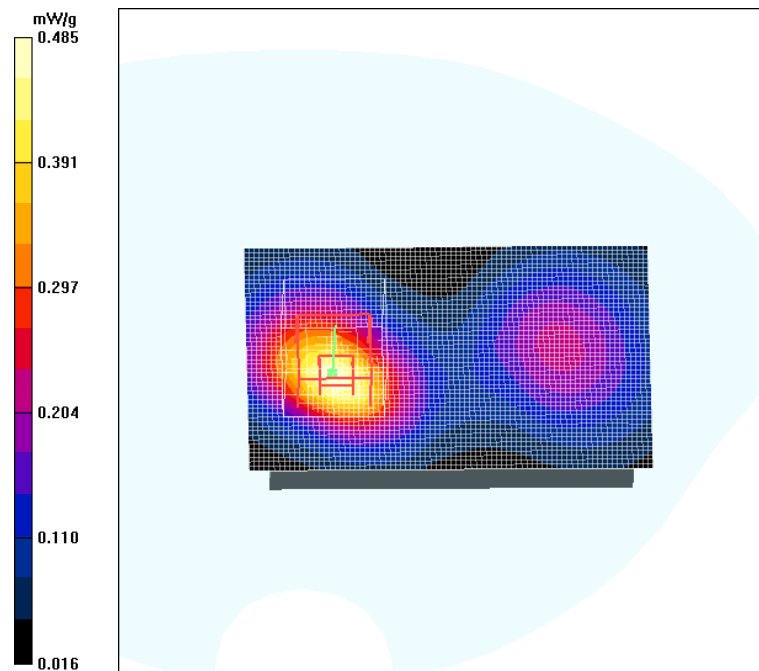
Body Measurement/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=7.5mm, dy=7.5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.014 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.721 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.450 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.265 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.485 mW/g



Date: 2005-05-19

Test Laboratory: TCC Nokia

Type: RM-109, Body measurement, t=21.6 C, Headset: no, no MMC, no BT

Communication System: E-GPRS1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.2

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(4.64, 4.64, 4.64); Calibrated: 20.01.2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn388; Calibrated: 07.01.2005
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: Twin SAM 040 CA; Serial: TP-1179
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 146

Body Measurement/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.357 mW/g

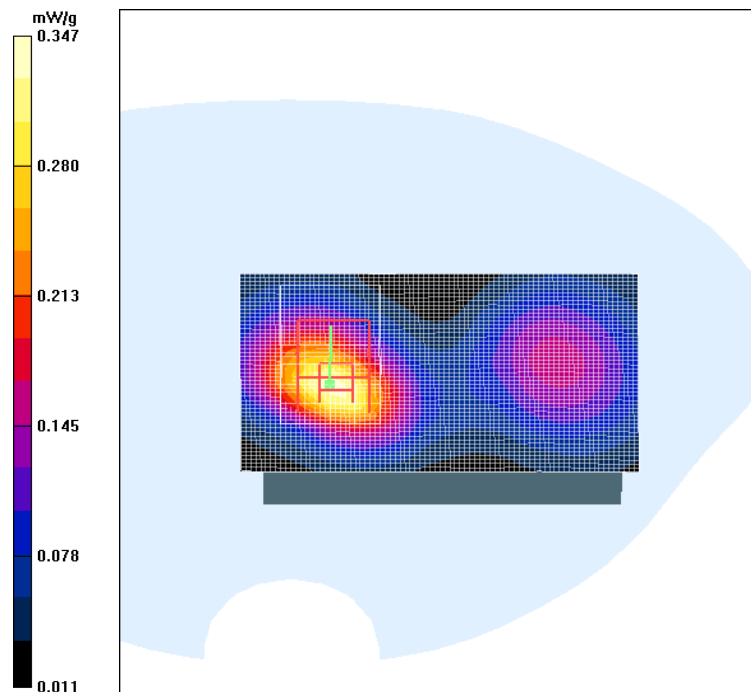
Body Measurement/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=7.5mm, dy=7.5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.123 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.494 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.317 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.187 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.347 mW/g



Date: 2005-05-18

Test Laboratory: TCC Nokia

Type: RM-109, Body measurement, t=21.2 C, Headset: no, no MMC, no BT

Communication System: GPRS1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.2

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.47 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(4.64, 4.64, 4.64); Calibrated: 20.01.2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn388; Calibrated: 07.01.2005
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: Twin SAM 040 CA; Serial: TP-1179
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 146

Body Measurement/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.564 mW/g

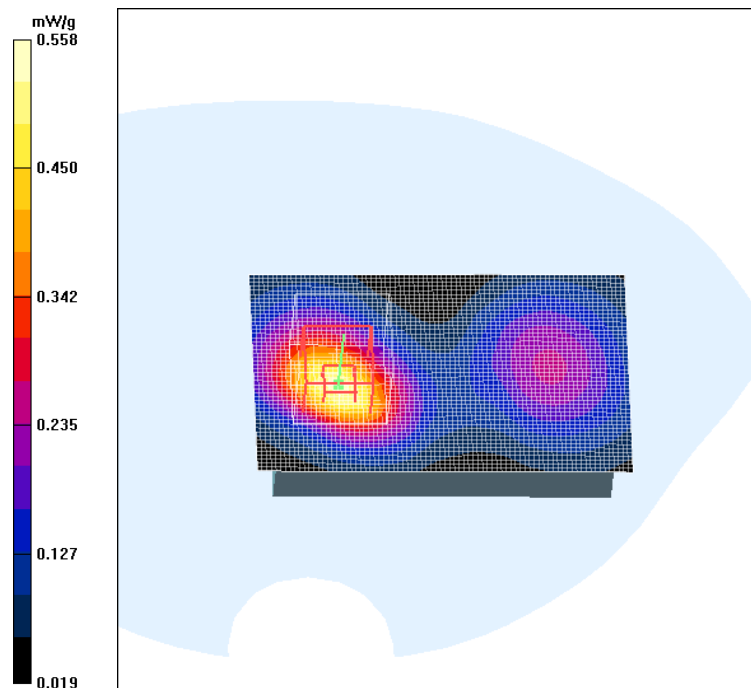
Body Measurement/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=7.5\text{mm}$, $dy=7.5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

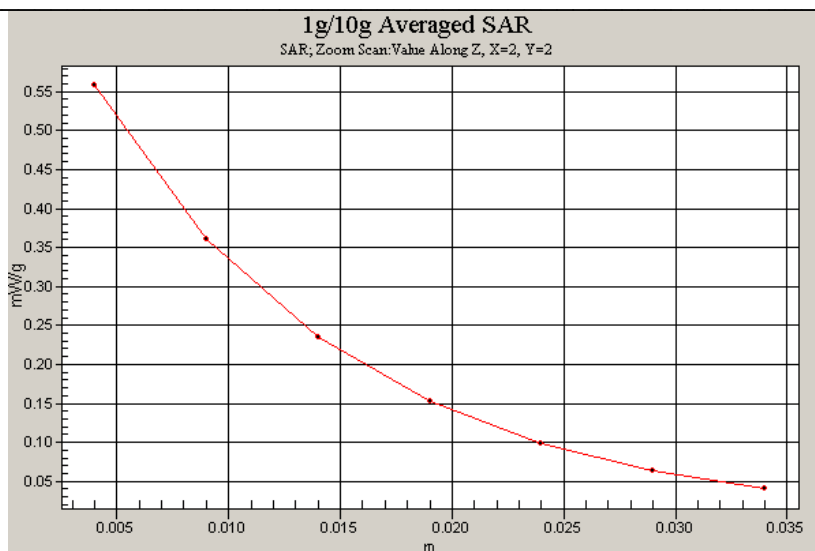
Reference Value = 18.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.040 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.802 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.506 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.299 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.558 mW/g





Date: 2005-05-19

Test Laboratory: TCC Nokia

Type: RM-109, Body measurement, t=21.6 C, Headset: no, MMC, no BT

Communication System: GPRS1900; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.2

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(4.64, 4.64, 4.64); Calibrated: 20.01.2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical And Optical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn388; Calibrated: 07.01.2005
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: Twin SAM 040 CA; Serial: TP-1179
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 19; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 146

Body Measurement/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.553 mW/g

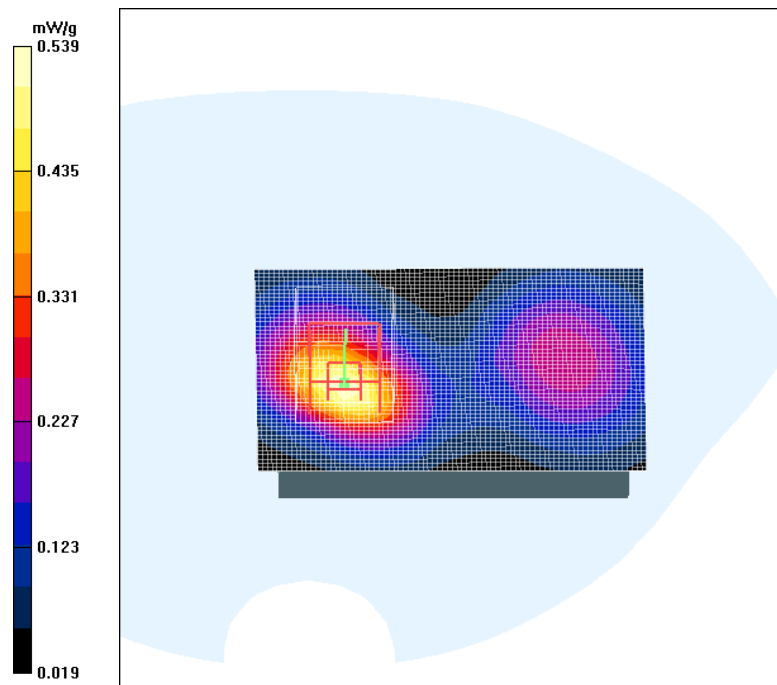
Body Measurement/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=7.5mm, dy=7.5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.775 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.497 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.297 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.539 mW/g



APPENDIX C: RELEVANT PAGES FROM PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT(S)

E-field probe, SN: 1396
See the next three pages.

APPENDIX D: RELEVANT PAGES FROM DIPOLE VALIDATION KIT REPORT(S)

1900 MHz Dipole; SN: 5d013
See the next three pages.