

# SAR TEST REPORT

<b>Equipment Under Test :</b>	54M Wireless USB Adapter
<b>Model No. :</b>	TL-WN321G
<b>Market name:</b>	TL-WN321G
<b>FCC ID:</b>	TE7WN321GV2
<b>Applicant :</b>	TP-LINK Technologies CO.,LTD
<b>Address of Applicant :</b>	Building 7,Section 2, Honghualing Industrial Park, Xili, Nanshan District
<b>Date of Receipt :</b>	2006.11.17
<b>Date of Test :</b>	2006.12.20 – 2006.12.22
<b>Date of Issue :</b>	2006.12.29

## Standards

### FCC OET Bulletin 65 supplement C, ANSI/IEEE C95.1, C95.3, IEEE 1528-2003

In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the standards specified above.

#### Remarks:

This report details the results of the testing carried out on one sample, the results contained in this test report do not relate to other samples of the same product. The manufacturer should ensure that all products in series production are in conformity with the product sample detailed in this report.

This report may only be reproduced and distributed in full. If the product in this report is used in any configuration other than that detailed in the report, the manufacturer must ensure the new system complies with all relevant standards. Any mention of SGS-CSTC Shanghai GSM Lab or testing done by SGS-CSTC Shanghai GSM Lab must approve SGS Shanghai GSM Lab in connection with distribution or use of the product described in this report in writing.

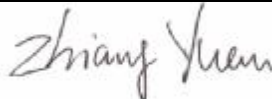
Tested by :



Date :

2006.12.29

Approved by :



Date :

2006.12.29

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# 1. General Information

## 1.1 Test Laboratory

GSM Lab  
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Zip code: 200233  
Telephone: +86 (0) 21 6495 1616  
Fax: +86 (0) 21 6495 3679  
Internet: <http://www.cn.sgs.com>

## 1.2 Details of Applicant

Name: TP-LINK Technologies CO.,LTD  
Address: Building 7,Section 2, Honghualing Industrial Park, Xili, Nanshan  
District

## 1.3 Description of EUT(s)

Brand name	TP-LINK
Model No.	TL-WN321G
Serial No.	06A2400505
MAC	00147818D4B2
Antenna Type	Inner Antenna
Operation Mode	802.11b/802.11g
Modulation Mode	CCK/OFDM
Frequency range	2.4-2.4385GHz
Maximum RF Conducted Power	802.11b:17 dBm, 802.11g:20 dBm

## 1.4 Test Environment

Ambient temperature: 22.0° C

Tissue Simulating Liquid: 22° C

Relative Humidity: 45%~55%

### **1.5 Operation Configuration**

Configuration 1: 802.11b, BodyWorn Vertical & Horizontal Position

Configuration 2: 802.11g, BodyWorn Vertical & Horizontal Position

### **1.6 SAM Twin Phantom**



The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

- Left hand
- Right hand
- Flat phantom

A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on the cover are possible.

On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

#### **Phantom specification:**

Construction: The shell corresponds to the specifications of Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin(SAM) Phantom defined in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 50361:2001 and IEC 62209. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover

	prevents evaporation of the liquid.
Shell Thickness	$2 \pm 0.2$ mm
Filling Volume	Approx.25 liters
Dimensions	Height: 850mm Length: 1000mm Width: 500mm

### **1.7 Device Holder for Transmitters**



The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source in 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of  $\pm 0.5$ mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of  $\pm 20\%$ . An accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions, in which the devices must be measured, are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales are the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity  $\epsilon_r = 3$  and loss tangent  $\tan \delta = 0.02$ . The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

### 1.8 Recipes for Tissue Simulating Liquid

The following tables give the recipes for tissue simulating liquids to be used in testing.

Ingredient	WiFi802.11b/g(Body)
Water	69.83%
DGBE	30.17%
Relative Permittivity	52.7
Conductivity (S/m)	1.95

### 1.9 Measurement procedure

#### Step 1: Power reference measurement

The SAR measurement was taken at a selected spatial reference point to monitor power variations during testing. This fixed location point was measured and used as a reference value.

#### Step 2: Area scan

The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 3.9mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 20mm\*20mm. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

#### Step 3: Zoom scan

Around this point, a volume of 30mm\*30mm\*34mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) was assessed by measuring 7\*7\*7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

The data at the surface was extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.1mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2mm. (This can be variable. Refer to the probe specification) The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10\*10\*10) were interpolated to calculate the average. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring

volume with a higher average value was found.

#### **Step 4: Power reference measurement (drift)**

The SAR value at the same location as in step 1 was again measured. ( If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.)

### **1.10 The SAR Measurement System**

A photograph of the SAR measurement System is given in Fig.a.

This SAR Measurement System uses a Computer-controlled 3-D stepper motor system (Speag Dasy 4 professional system). A Model ES3DV3 3088 E-field probe is used to determine the internal electric fields. The SAR can be obtained from the equation  $SAR = \sigma (|E_i|^2) / \rho$  where  $\sigma$  and  $\rho$  are the conductivity and mass density of the tissue-simulant.

The DASY4 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- ÿ A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stabile RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodation the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- ÿ A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- ÿ A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- ÿ The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.



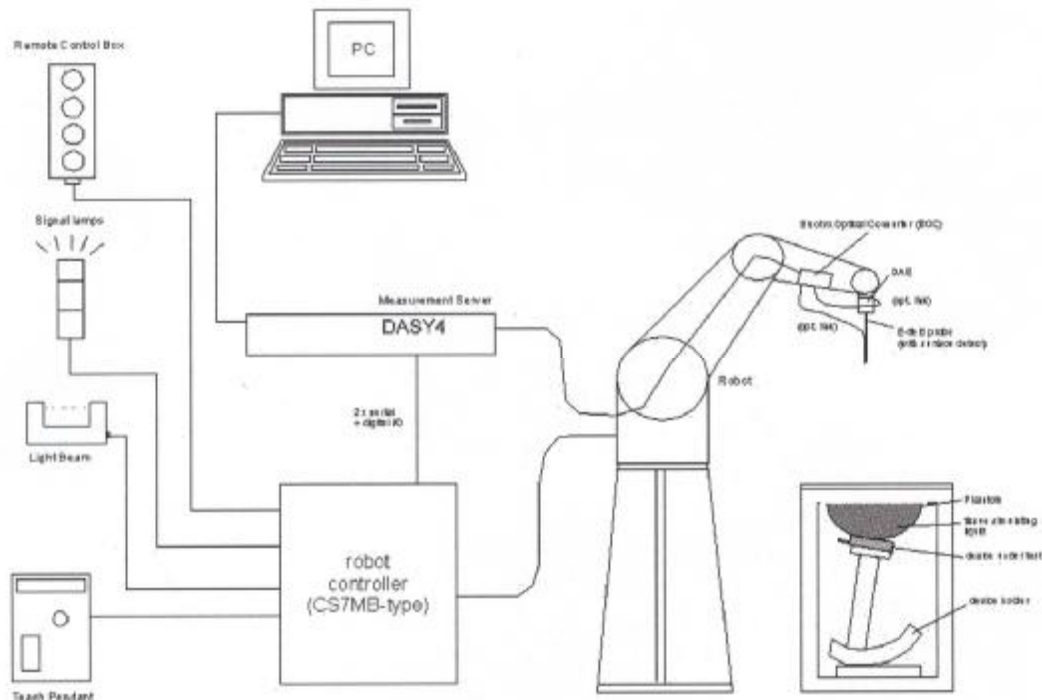


Fig. a SAR System Configuration

- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 2000.
- DASY4 software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand, right-hand and body-worn usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing validating the proper functioning of the system.

### 1.11 SAR System Verification

The microwave circuit arrangement for system verification is sketched in Fig. b. The daily system accuracy verification occurs within the flat section of the SAM phantom. A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within  $\pm 10\%$  from the target SAR values. These tests were done at 2450MHz. The tests were conducted on the same days as the measurement of the DUT. The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the table 1 (SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power delivered to the dipole). During the tests, the ambient temperature of the laboratory was in the range 22°C, the relative humidity was in the range 60% and the liquid depth above the ear reference points was above 15 cm in all the cases. It is seen that the system is operating within its specification, as the results are within acceptable tolerance of the reference values.

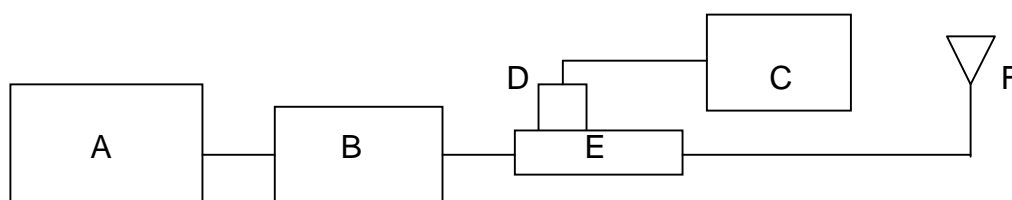


Fig. b the microwave circuit arrangement used for SAR system verification

- A. Agilent Model E4438C Signal Generator
- B. Mini-Circuit Model ZHL-42 Preamplifier
- C. Agilent Model E4416A Power Meter
- D. Agilent Model 8481H Power Sensor
- E. HT CP6100 20N Dual directional coupler
- F. Reference dipole antenna

Validation Kit	Frequency MHz	Target SAR 1g (250mW)	Target SAR 10g (250mW)	Measured SAR 1g	Measured SAR 10g	Measured Date
D2450V2 SN733	2450	13.5	6.25	13.63	6.28	2006-12-20
D2450V2 SN733	2450	13.5	6.25	13.60	6.26	2006-12-21
D2450V2 SN733	2450	13.5	6.25	13.55	6.23	2006-12-22

Table1. System Validation

### 1.12 Tissue Simulant Fluid for the Wlan 802.11b/g

The dielectric properties for this body-simulant fluid were measured by using the HP Model 85070D Dielectric Probe (rates frequency band 200 MHz to 20 GHz) in conjunction with Agilent E5071B Network Analyzer (300 KHz-8500 MHz). The Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) and Permittivity ( $\rho$ ) are listed in Table 2. For the SAR measurement given in this report. The temperature variation of the Tissue Simulant Fluid was 22°C.

Wireless Lan	Tissue Type	Limit/Measured	Permittivity ( $\rho$ )	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ )	Simulated Tissue Temp (°C)
802.11b/g	Body	Recommended Limit	52.5±5%	2.00±5%	20-24
		Measured, 2006-12-20	51.92	1.972	22.5
		Measured, 2006-12-21	52.12	1.965	22.1
		Measured, 2006-12-22	52.47	1.924	21.6

Table 2. Dielectric parameters for the Frequency Band 850MHz&amp;1900MHZ

### 1.13 Test Standards and Limits

According to FCC 47 CFR §2.1093(d) the limits to be used for evaluation are based generally on criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in Section 4.2 of "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields,

3KHz to 300GHz," ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, Copyright 1992 by the Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10071.

<b>Human Exposure</b>	<b>Uncontrolled Environment General Population</b>
Spatial Peak SAR	1.60 mW/g (averaged over a mass of 1g)

Table3. RF Exposure Limits

Notes:

1. Uncontrolled environments are defined as locations where there is potential exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their potential exposure.

## 2. Summary of Results

Frequency Band(MHz)	EUT position	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	1g Avg. (mW/g)	Power Drift	Amb. Temp (°C)	Verdict
802.11b	Body-Worn-Vertical-Low-Channel	17.4	0.095	-0.045	22	PASS
	Body-Worn-Vertical-Mid-Channel	18.5	0.112	-0.070	22	PASS
	Body-Worn-Vertical-High-Channel	18.4	0.121	-0.209	22	PASS
	Body-Worn-Vertical-High-Channel(5.5M)	18.4	0.141	-0.191	22	PASS
	Body-Worn-Horizontal-Low-Channel	17.4	0.631	-0.318	22	PASS
	Body-Worn-Horizontal-Mid-Channel	18.5	0.660	-0.123	22	PASS
	Body-Worn-Horizontal-High-Channel	18.4	0.766	-0.154	22	PASS
	Body-Worn-Horizontal-High-Channel(5.5M)	18.4	0.627	-0.345	22	PASS
802.11g	Body-Worn-Vertical-Low-Channel	18.1	0.039	-0.076	22	PASS
	Body-Worn-Vertical-Mid-Channel	19.2	0.043	-0.229	22	PASS
	Body-Worn-Vertical-High-Channel	19.5	0.049	-0.076	22	PASS
	Body-Worn-Vertical-High-Channel(24M)	19.5	0.057	-0.042	22	PASS
	Body-Worn-Horizontal-Low-Channel	18.1	0.428	-0.188	22	PASS
	Body-Worn-Horizontal-Mid-Channel	19.2	0.412	-0.049	22	PASS
	Body-Worn-Horizontal-High-Channel	19.5	0.437	-0.124	22	PASS
	Body-Worn-Horizontal-High-Channel(24M)	19.5	0.296	-0.118	22	PASS

### Maximum Values

Frequency Band(MHz)	EUT position	Conducted Output Power (dBm)	1g Average (W/Kg)	Power Drift (dB)	Amb. Temp (°C)	Verdict
802.11b	Body-Worn-Vertical-High-Channel(5.5M)	18.4	0.141	-0.191	22	PASS
	Body-Worn-Horizontal-High-Channel	18.4	0.766	-0.154	22	PASS

<b>802.11g</b>	<b>Body-Worn-Vertical-High-Channel(24M)</b>	19.5	0.057	-0.042	<b>22</b>	<b>PASS</b>
	<b>Body-Worn-Horizontal-High-Channel</b>	19.5	0.437	-0.124	<b>22</b>	<b>PASS</b>

## Note:

1. The low, middle and high channels are CH1/2412MHz, CH6/2437MHz and CH11/2462MHz separately.
2. For the Bodyworn measurements, in the horizontal position the notebook computer pressed close to the phantom; in the vertical position the distance from the sample to the phantom is 1.5 cm.

### 3. Instruments List

Instrument	Model	Serial number	NO.	Date of last Calibration
Desktop PC	COMPAQ EVO	N/A	GSM-SAR-025	N/A
Dasy 4 software	V 4.7 build 44	N/A	GSM-SAR-001	N/A
Probe	ES3DV3	3088	GSM-SAR-034	2006.12.12
DAE	DAE3	569	GSM-SAR-023	2006.12.08
2450MHz system validation dipole	D2450V2	733	GSM-SAR-029	2006.12.13
Phantom	SAM 12	TP-1283	GSM-SAR-005	N/A
Robot	RX90L	F03/5V32A1/A01	GSM-SAR-008	N/A
Dielectric probe kit	85070D	US01440168	GSM-SAR-016	2006.12.19
Agilent network analyzer	E5071B	MY42100549	GSM-SAR-007	2006.12.19
Agilent signal generator	E4438	14438CATO-19719	GSM-SAR-008	2006.12.19
Mini-Circuits preamplifier	ZHL-42	D041905	GSM-SAR-033	2006.04.19
Agilent power meter	E4416A	GB41292095	GSM-SAR-010	2006.12.19
Agilent power sensor	8481H	MY41091234	GSM-SAR-011	2006.12.19
HT CP6100 20N Coupling	6100	SCP301480120	GSM-SAR-012	2006.12.19
R&S Universal radio communication tester	CMU200	103633	GSM-AUD-002	2006.12.19

## 4. Measurements

### 4.1 Body-Worn-802.11b-Vertical-Low

Date/Time: 2006-12-20 9:34:47

Test Laboratory: SGS-GSM

Body-Worn-802.11b-Vertical-Low

DUT: GSMO061102382; Type: Body; Serial: 06A2400505

Communication System: WiFi(2450); Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL2450-Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2412$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.92$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3088; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2006-12-12
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2006-12-8
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1283
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Body Worn - Low/Area Scan (71x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.099 mW/g

Body Worn - Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

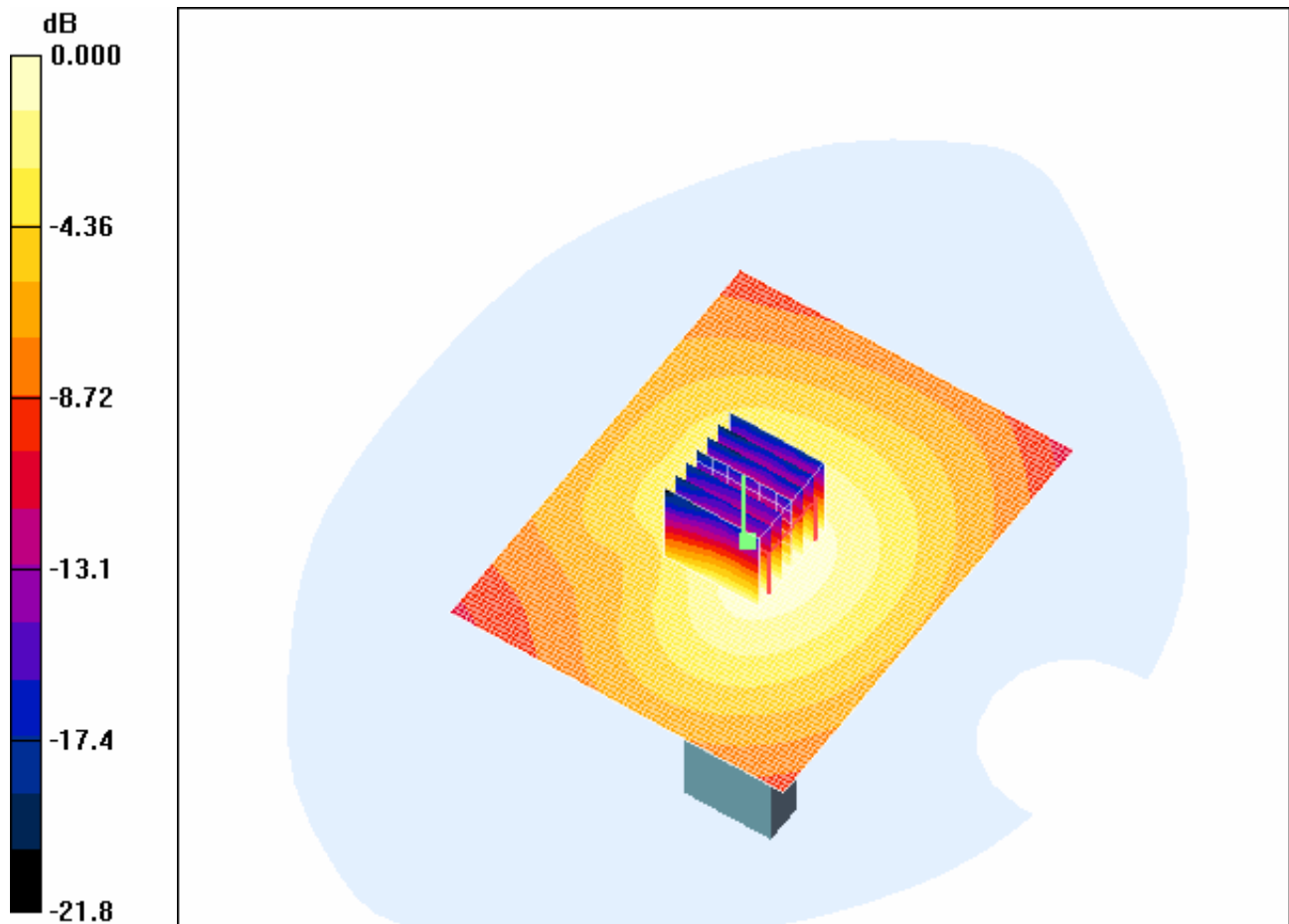
Reference Value = 7.27 V/m; Power Drift = -0.045 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.227 W/kg



SAR(1 g) = 0.095 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.053 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.098 mW/g



0 dB = 0.098mW/g

#### 4.2 Body-Worn-802.11b-Vertical-Middle

Date/Time: 2006-12-20 10:16:32

Test Laboratory: SGS-GSM

Body-Worn-802.11b-Vertical-Mid

DUT: GSMO061102382; Type: Body; Serial: 06A2400505

Communication System: WiFi(2450); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL2450-Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

#### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3088; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2006-12-12
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2006-12-8
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1283
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Body Worn - Middle/Area Scan (71x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.120 mW/g

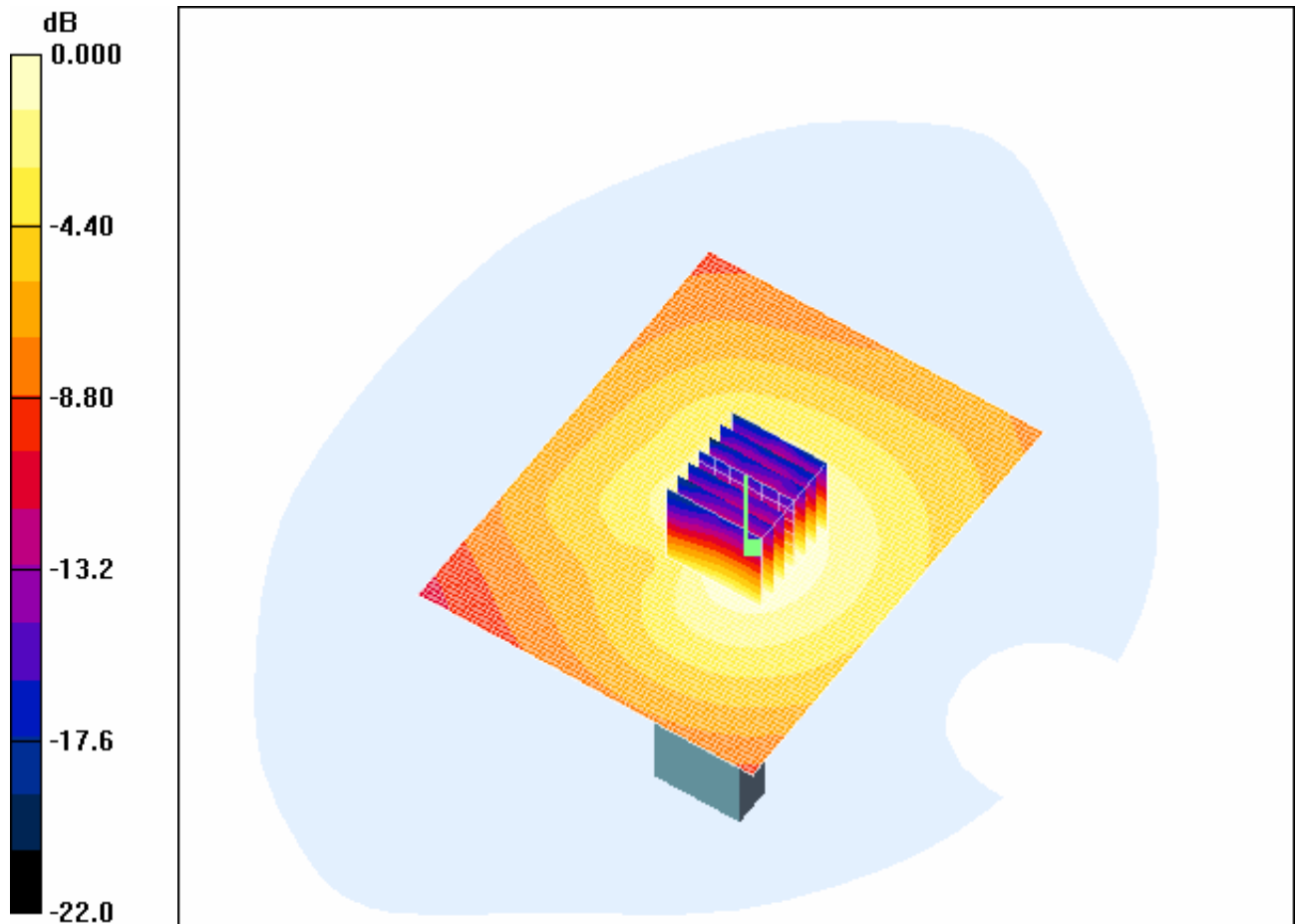
Body Worn - Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.66 V/m; Power Drift = -0.070 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.277 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.112 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.061 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.113 mW/g



0 dB = 0.113mW/g

### 4.3 Body-Worn-802.11b-Vertical-High

Date/Time: 2006-12-20 11:02:15

Test Laboratory: SGS-GSM

Body-Worn-802.11b-Vertical-High

DUT: GSMO061102382; Type: Body; Serial: 06A2400505

Communication System: WiFi(2450); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL2450-Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2462$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.9$ ;  $\rho =$

1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3088; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2006-12-12
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2006-12-8
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1283
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

**Body Worn - High/Area Scan (71x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.126 mW/g

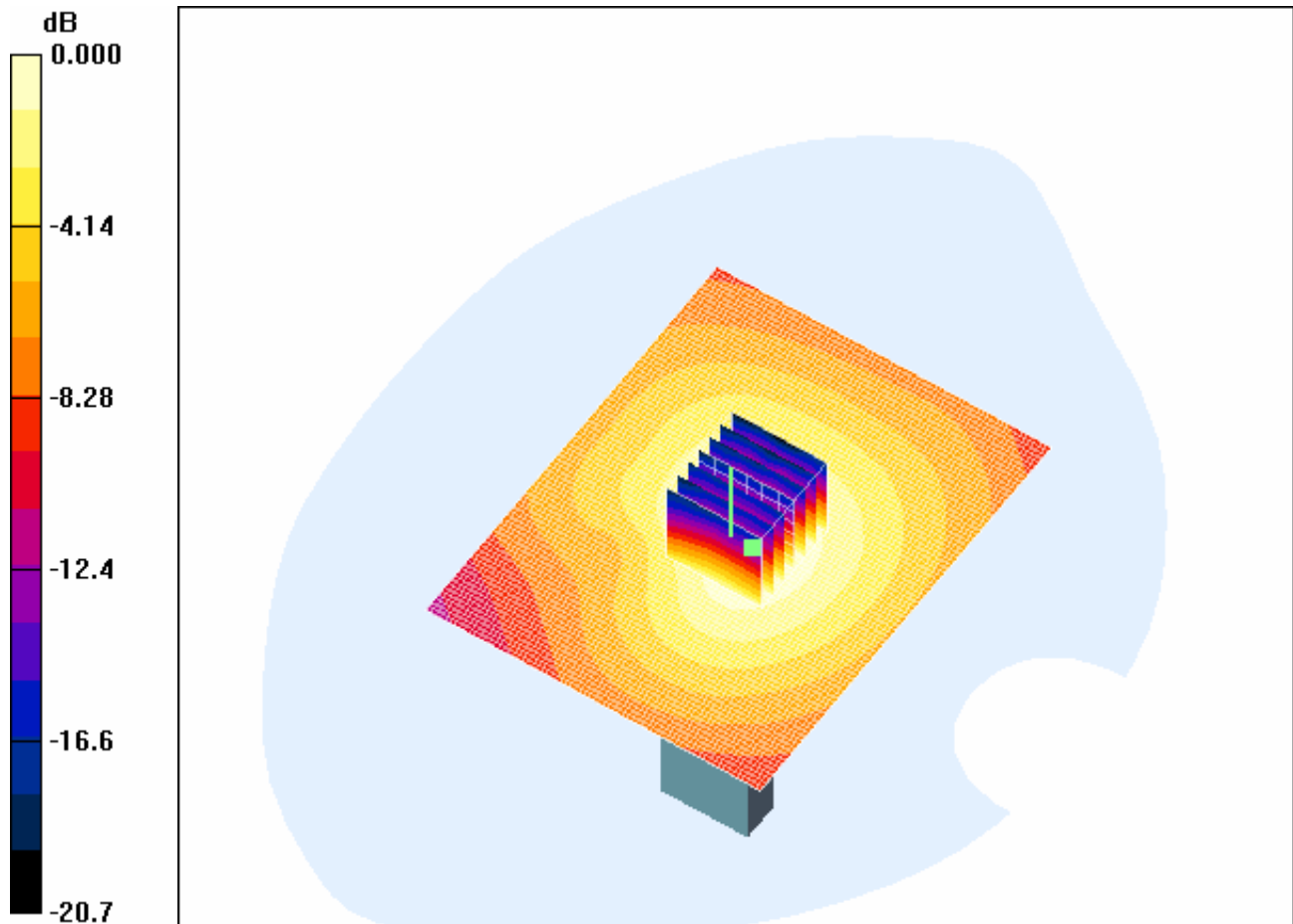
**Body Worn - High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.04 V/m; Power Drift = -0.209 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.294 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.121 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.066 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.122 mW/g



0 dB = 0.122mW/g

#### 4.4 Body-Worn-802.11b-Vertical-High(Rate 5.5M)

Date/Time: 2006-12-20 11:55:21

Test Laboratory: SGS-GSM

Body-Worn-802.11b-Vertical-High(5.5M)

DUT: GSMO061102382; Type: Body; Serial: 06A2400505

Communication System: WiFi(2450); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL2450-Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2462$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.9$ ;  $\rho =$

1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3088; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2006-12-12
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2006-12-8
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1283
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

**Body Worn - High (Half Rate)/Area Scan (71x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.154 mW/g

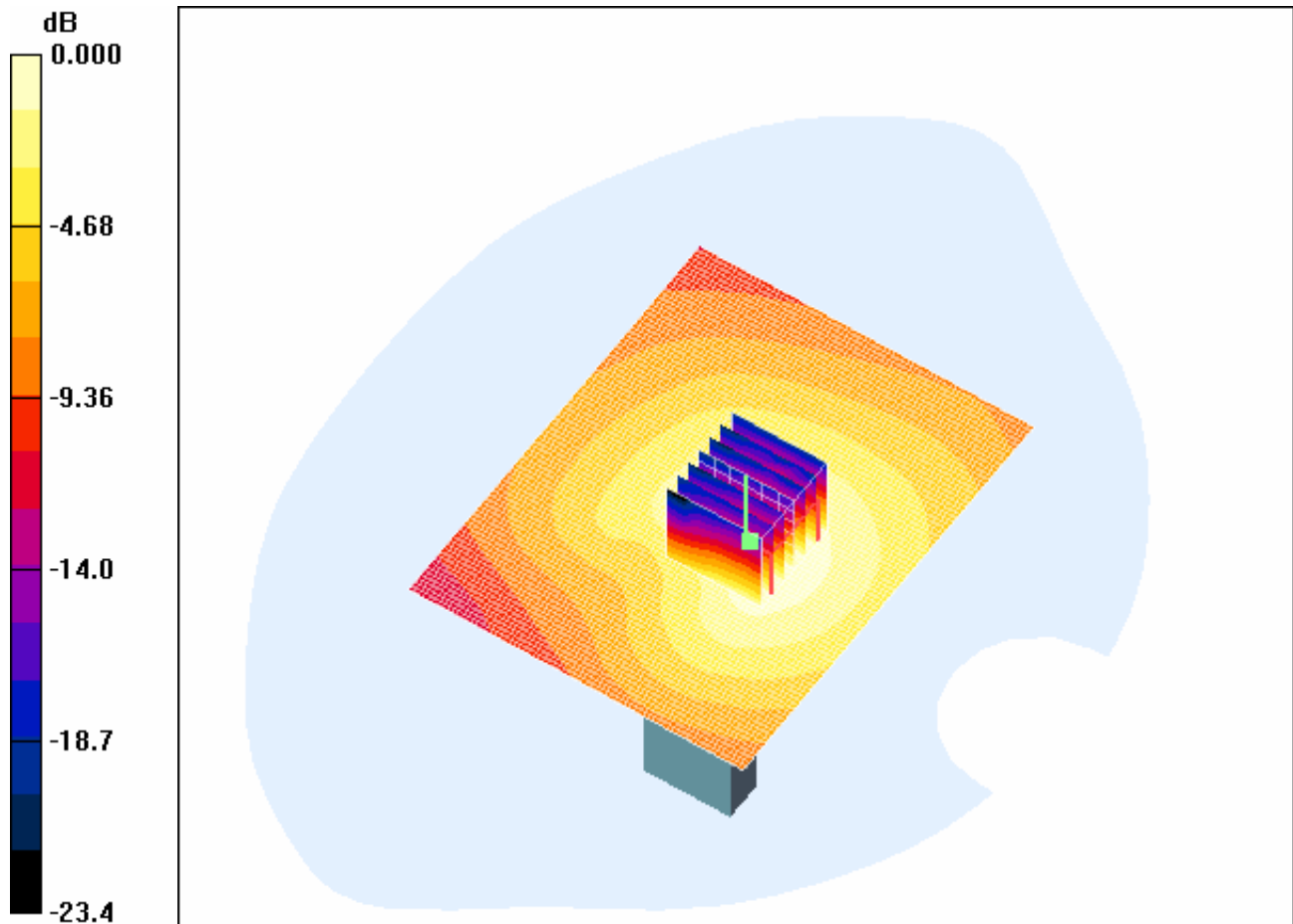
**Body Worn - High (Half Rate)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.16 V/m; Power Drift = -0.191 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.361 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.141 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.075 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.145 mW/g



0 dB = 0.145mW/g

#### 4.5 Body-Worn-802.11b-Horizontal-Low

Date/Time: 2006-12-20 13:05:19

Test Laboratory: SGS-GSM

Body-Worn-802.11b-Horizontal-Low

DUT: GSMO061102382; Type: Body; Serial: 06A2400505

Communication System: WiFi(2450); Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL2450-Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2412$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.92$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52$ ;  $\rho =$

1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3088; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2006-12-12
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2006-12-8
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1283
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

**Body Worn - Low/Area Scan (71x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.670 mW/g

**Body Worn - Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

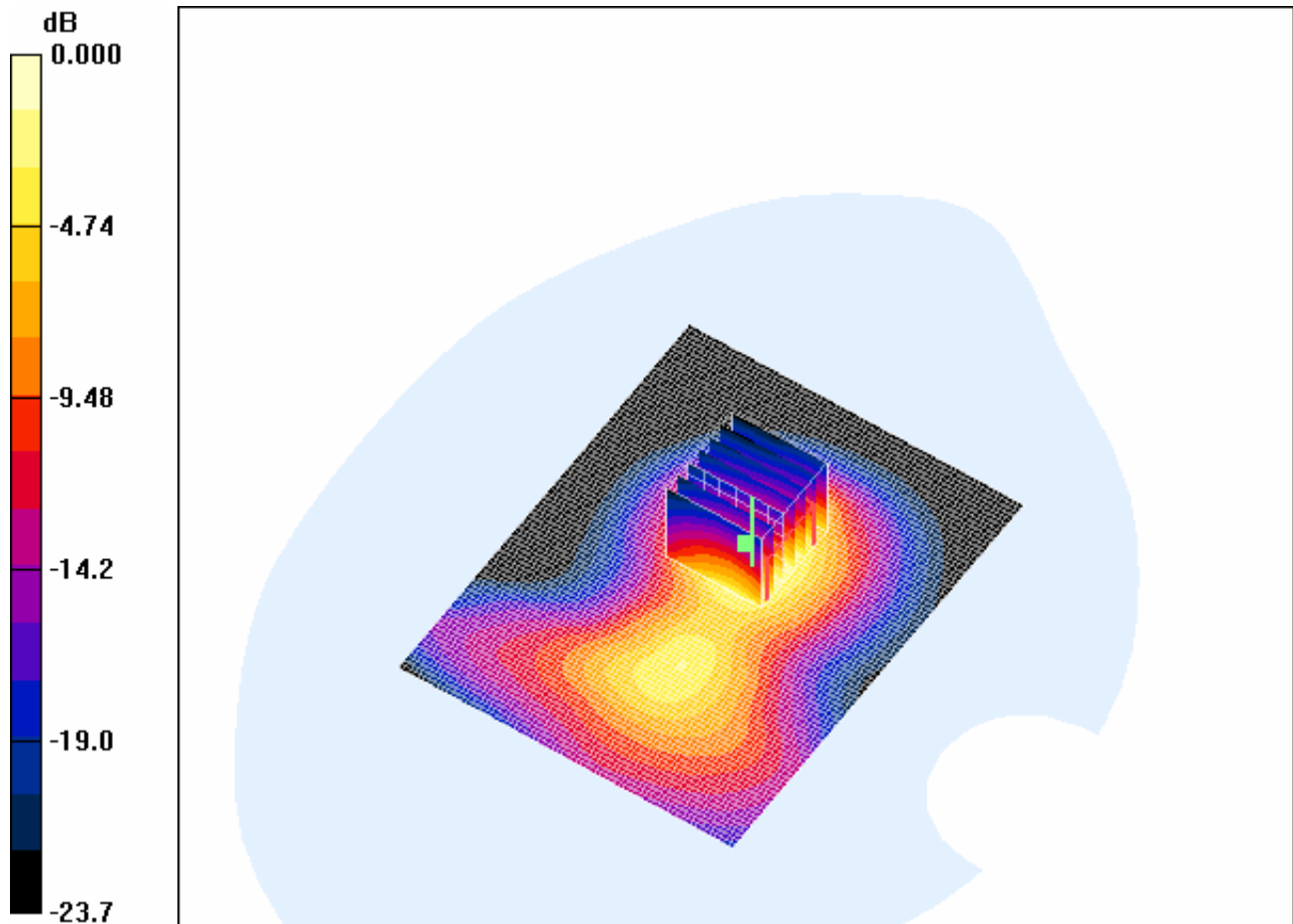
Reference Value = 9.54 V/m; Power Drift = -0.318 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.81 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.631 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.289 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.670 mW/g





0 dB = 0.670mW/g

#### 4.6 Body-Worn-802.11b-Horizontal-Middle

Date/Time: 2006-12-20 13:50:54

Test Laboratory: SGS-GSM

Body-Worn-802.11b-Horizontal-Mid

DUT: GSMO061102382; Type: Body; Serial: 06A2400505

Communication System: WiFi(2450); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL2450-Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.9$ ;  $\rho =$

1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3088; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2006-12-12
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2006-12-8
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1283
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

**Body Worn - Middle/Area Scan (71x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.750 mW/g

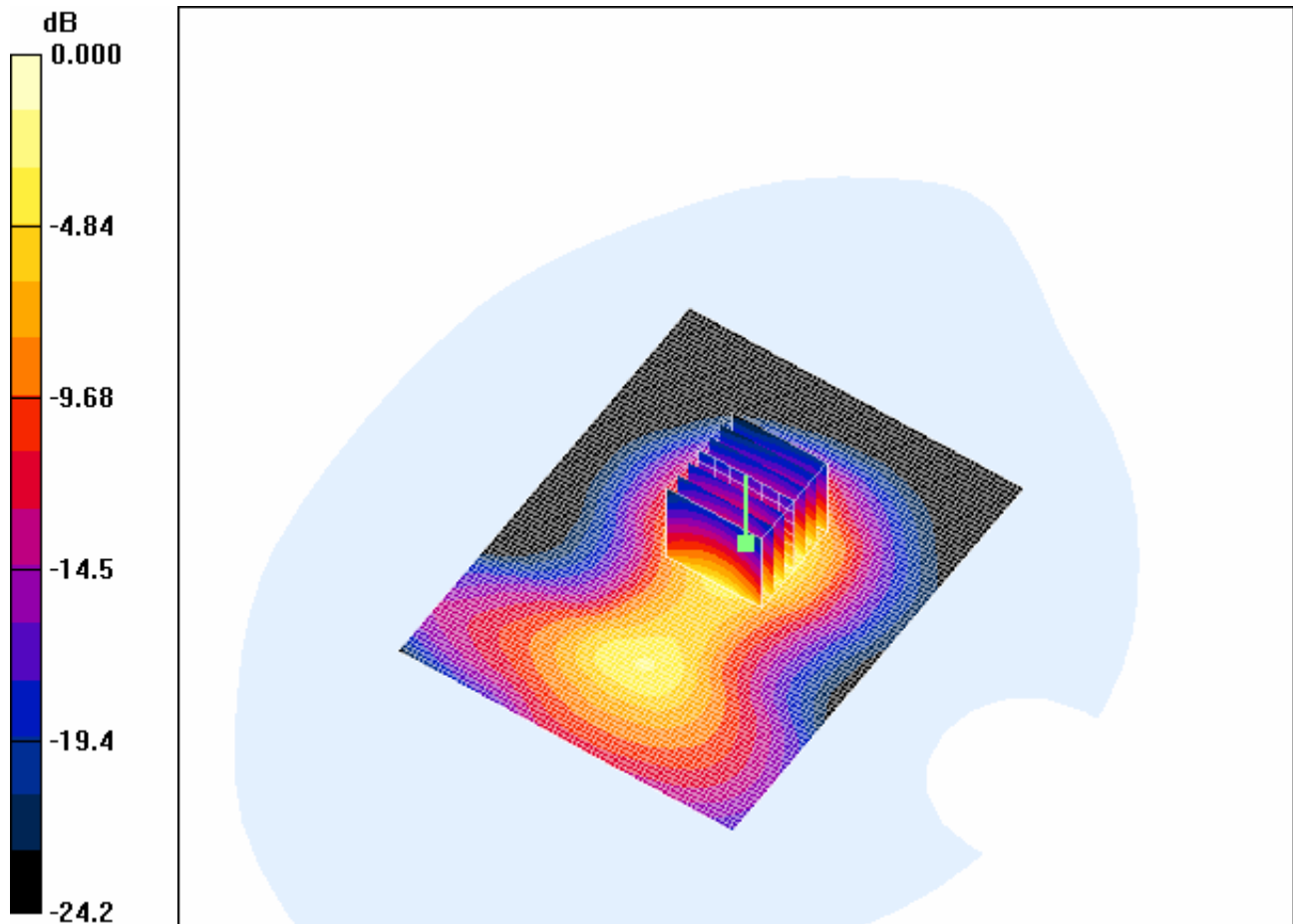
**Body Worn - Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.123 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.85 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.660 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.304 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.678 mW/g



0 dB = 0.678mW/g

#### **4.7 Body-Worn-802.11b-Horizontal-High**

Date/Time: 2006-12-20 14:31:24

Test Laboratory: SGS-GSM

Body-Worn-802.11b-Horizontal-High

DUT: GSMO061102382; Type: Body; Serial: 06A2400505

Communication System: WiFi(2450); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL2450-Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2462$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.9$ ;  $\rho =$

1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3088; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2006-12-12
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2006-12-8
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1283
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

**Body Worn - High(11M)/Area Scan (71x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.811 mW/g

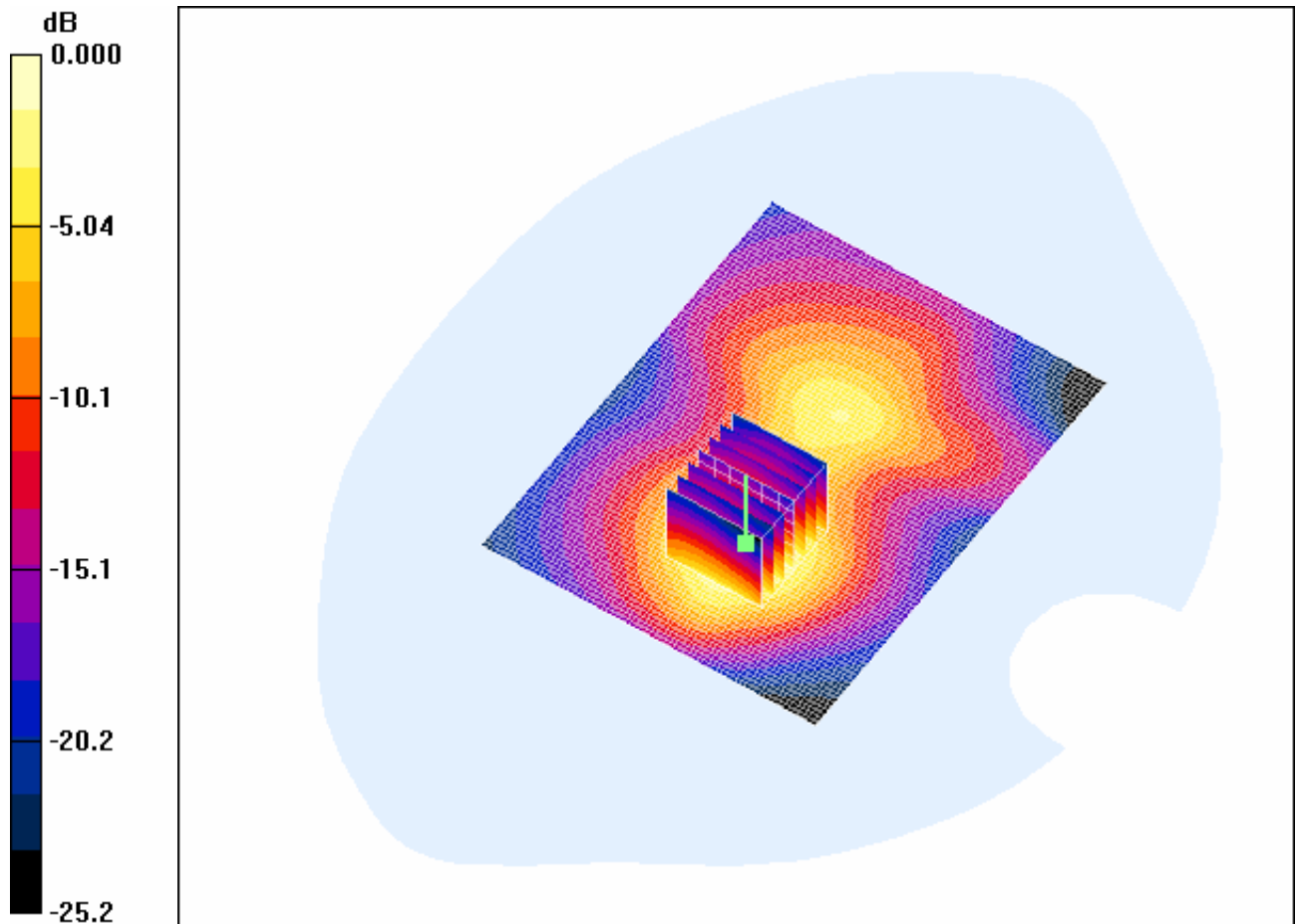
**Body Worn - High(11M)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.154 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.08 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.766 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.362 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.802 mW/g



0 dB = 0.802mW/g

#### **4.8 Body-Worn-802.11b-Horizontal-High(Rate 5.5M)**

Date/Time: 2006-12-20 15:53:22

Test Laboratory: SGS-GSM

Body-Worn-802.11b-Horizontal-High(5.5M)

DUT: GSMO061102382; Type: Body; Serial: 06A2400505

Communication System: WiFi(2450); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL2450-Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2462$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.9$ ;  $\rho =$

1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3088; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2006-12-12
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2006-12-8
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1283
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

**Body Worn - High(5.5M)/Area Scan (71x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.680 mW/g

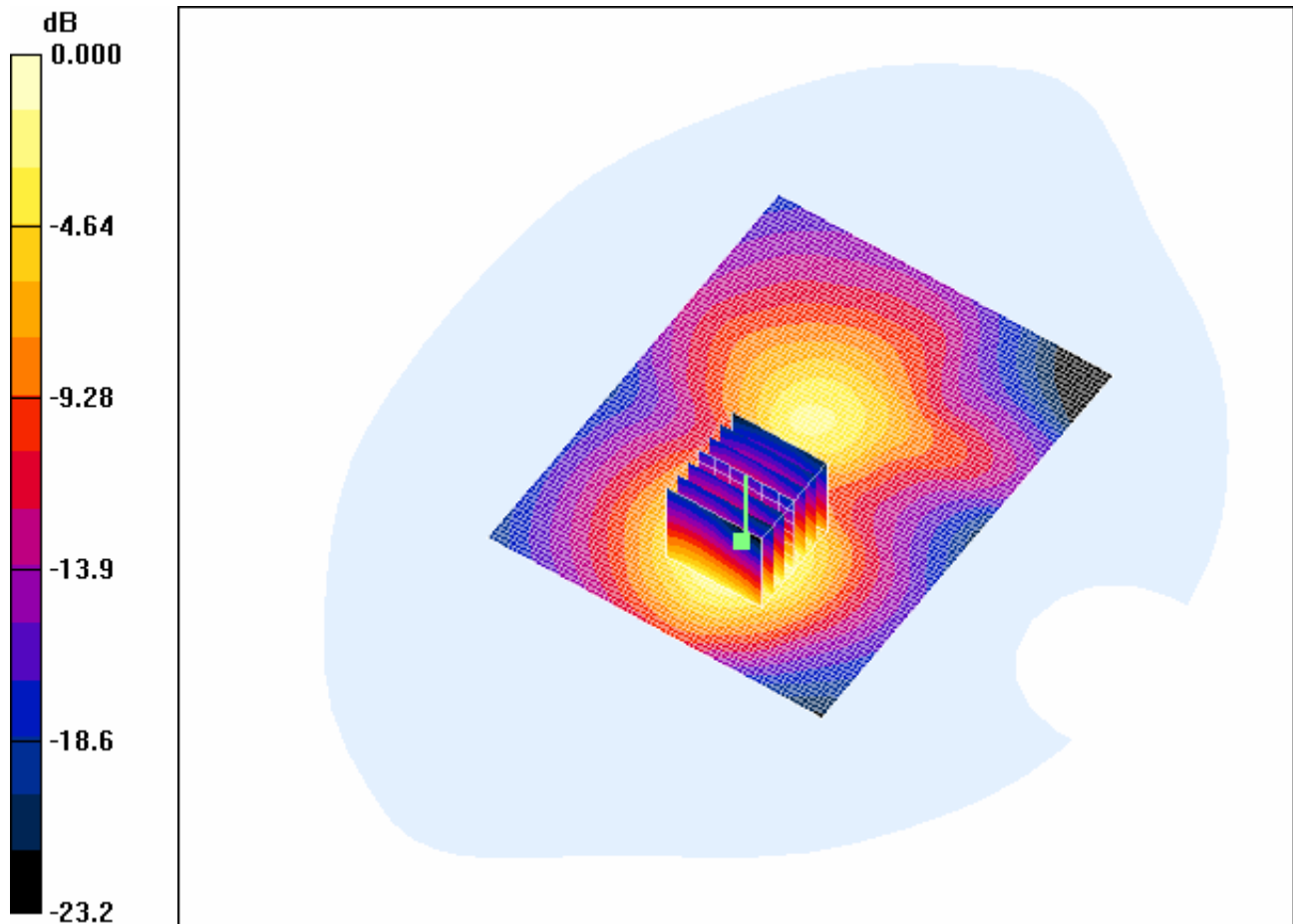
**Body Worn - High(5.5M)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.59 V/m; Power Drift = -0.345 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.66 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.627 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.303 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.645 mW/g



0 dB = 0.645mW/g

#### 4.9 Body-Worn-802.11g-Vertical-Low

Date/Time: 2006-12-20 18:31:08

Test Laboratory: SGS-GSM

Body-Worn-802.11g-Vertical-Low

DUT: GSMO061102382; Type: Body; Serial: 06A2400505

Communication System: WiFi(2450); Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL2450-Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2412$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.92$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52$ ;  $\rho =$

1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3088; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2006-12-12
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2006-12-8
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1283
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

**Body Worn - Low/Area Scan (71x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.040 mW/g

**Body Worn - Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

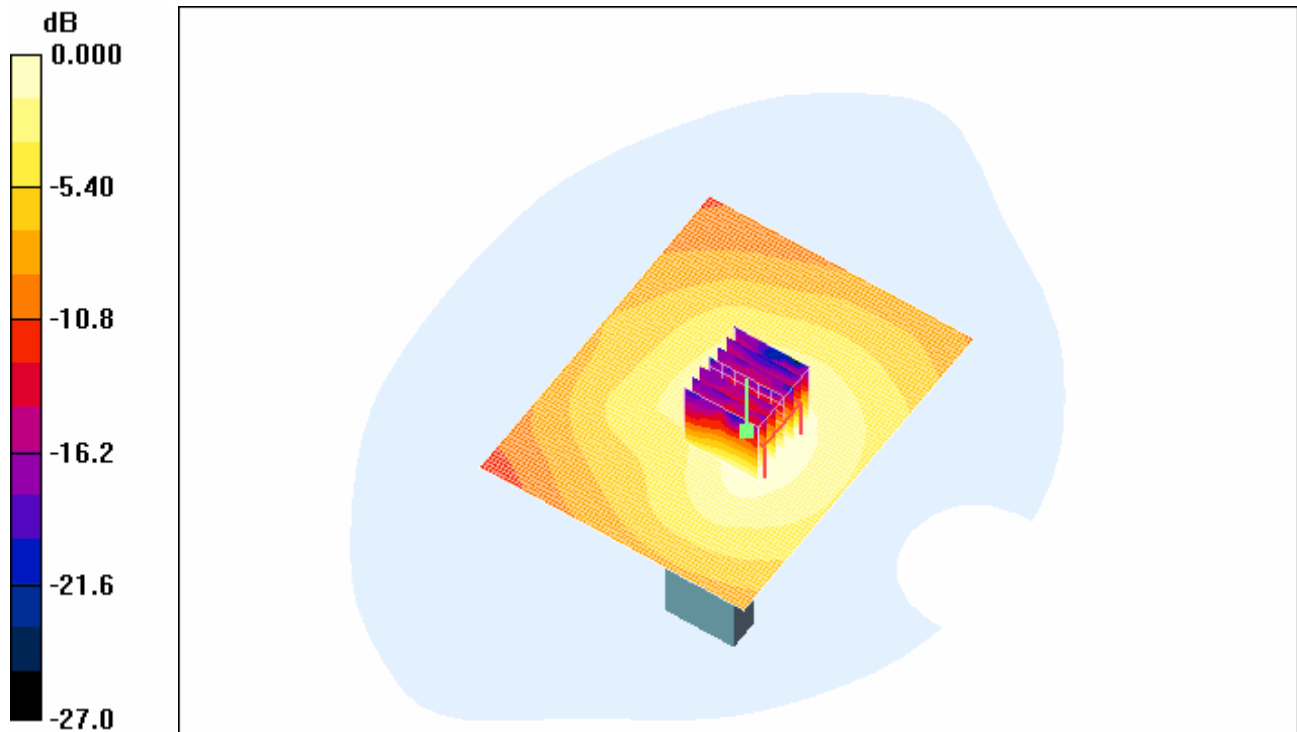
Reference Value = 4.28 V/m; Power Drift = -0.076 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.098 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.039 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.021 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.040 mW/g





0 dB = 0.040mW/g

#### 4.10 Body-Worn-802.11g-Vertical-Middle

Date/Time: 2006-12-21 11:08:17

Test Laboratory: SGS-GSM

Body-Worn-802.11g-Vertical-Mid

DUT: GSMO061102382; Type: Body; Serial: 06A2400505

Communication System: WiFi(2450); Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL2450-Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3088; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2006-12-12

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2006-12-8
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1283
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Body Worn - Middle/Area Scan (71x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.043 mW/g

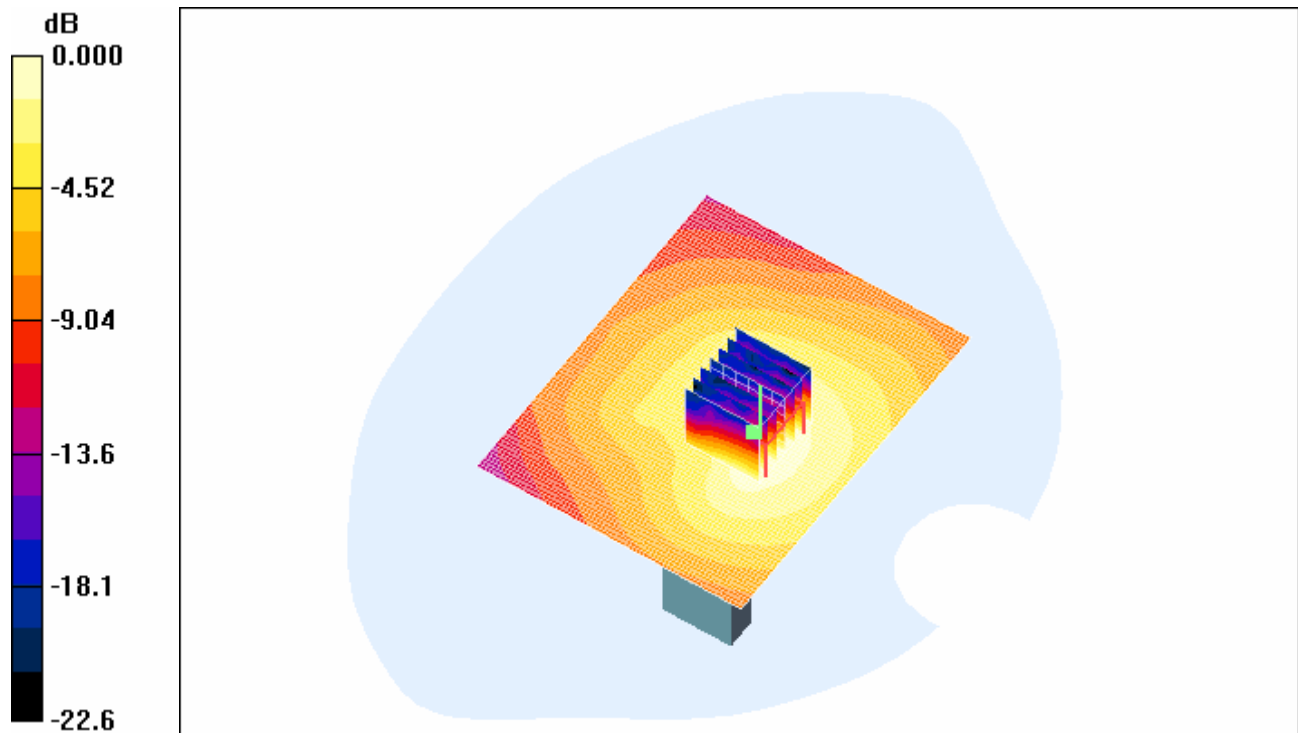
Body Worn - Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.31 V/m; Power Drift = -0.229 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.106 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.043 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.023 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.044 mW/g



0 dB = 0.044mW/g

#### **4.11 Body-Worn-802.11g-Vertical-High**

Date/Time: 2006-12-21 12:13:13

Test Laboratory: SGS-GSM

#### **Body-Worn-802.11g-Vertical-High**

DUT: GSMO061102382; Type: Body; Serial: 06A2400505

Communication System: WiFi(2450); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL2450-Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2462$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

#### **DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3088; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2006-12-12
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2006-12-8
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1283
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

**Body Worn - High/Area Scan (71x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.052 mW/g

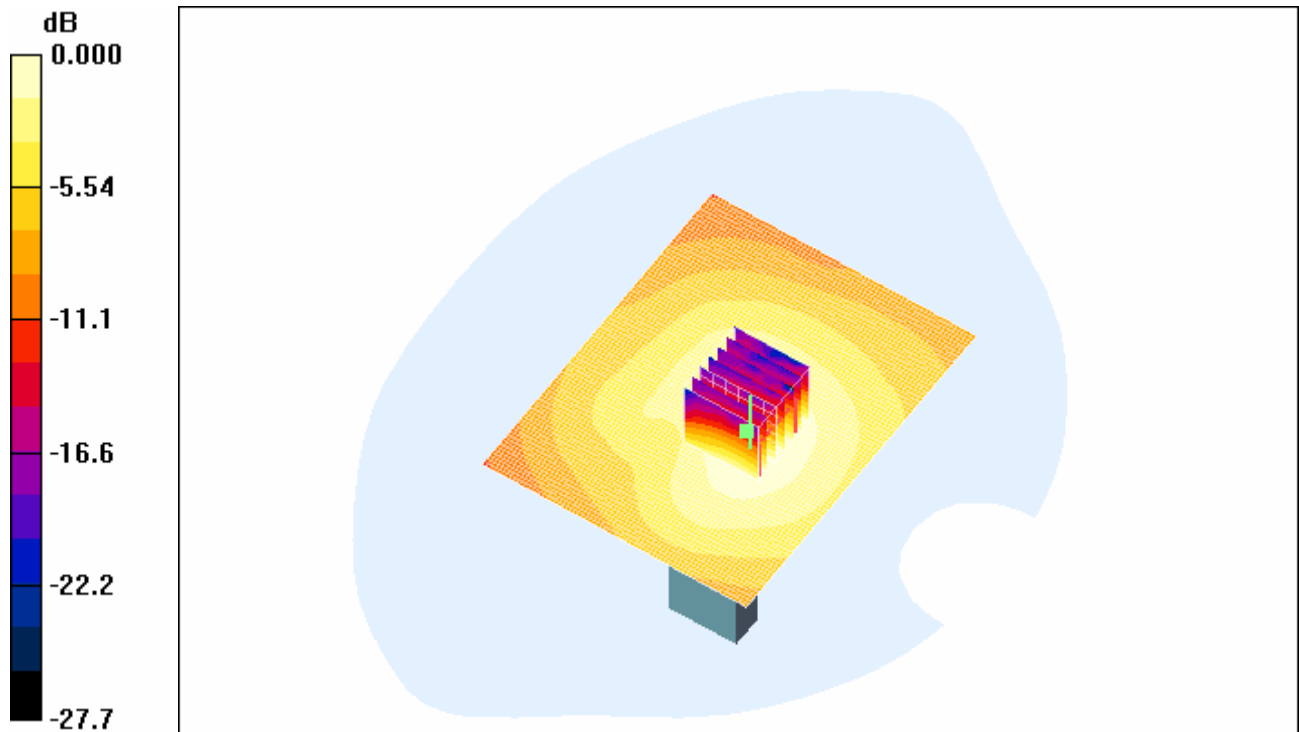
**Body Worn - High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.81 V/m; Power Drift = -0.076 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.123 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.049 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.026 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.049 mW/g



0 dB = 0.049mW/g

#### 4.12 Body-Worn-802.11g-Vertical-High(Rate 24M)

Date/Time: 2006-12-21 13:19:54

Test Laboratory: SGS-GSM

Body-Worn-802.11g-Vertical-High(24M)

DUT: GSMO061102382; Type: Body; Serial: 06A2400505

Communication System: WiFi(2450); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL2450-Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2462$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3088; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2006-12-12
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2006-12-8
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1283
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Body Worn - High(24M)/Area Scan (71x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.060 mW/g

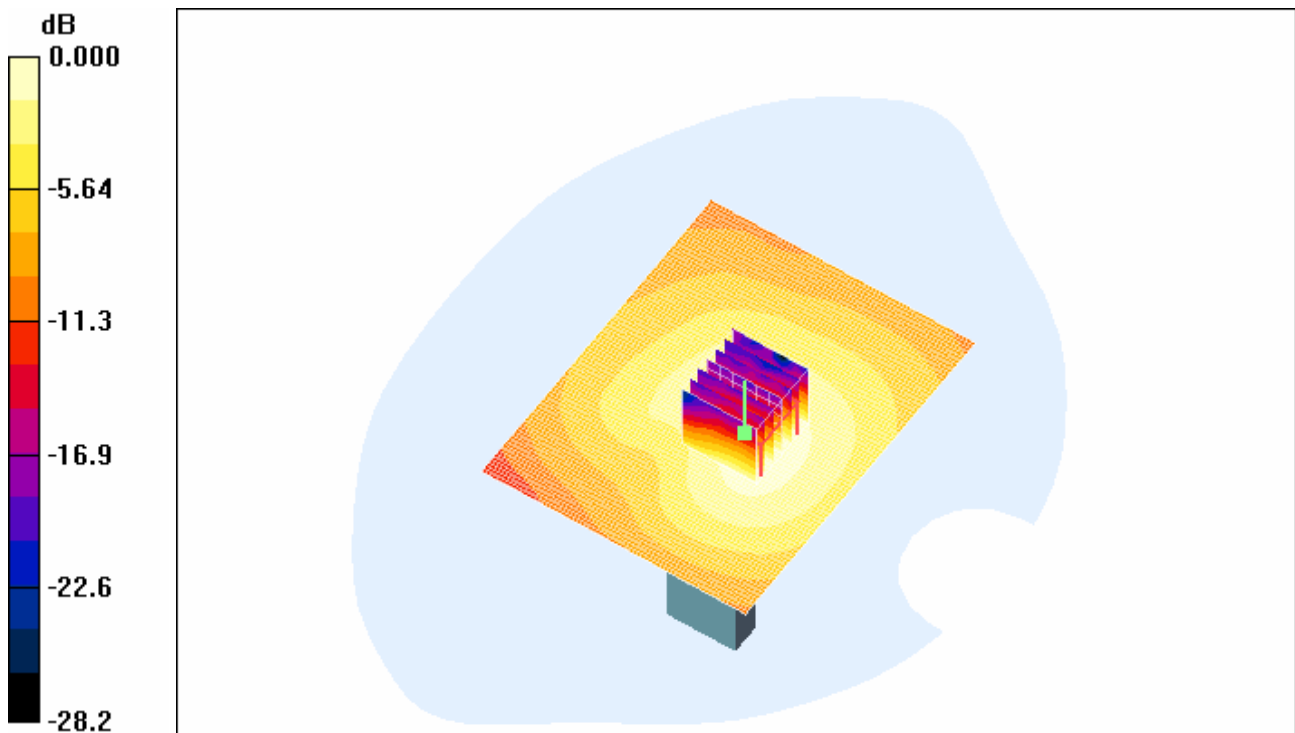
Body Worn - High(24M)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.27 V/m; Power Drift = -0.042 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.145 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.057 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.030 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.057 mW/g



0 dB = 0.057mW/g

#### **4.13 Body-Worn-802.11g-Horizontal-Low**

Date/Time: 2006-12-21 15:08:35

Test Laboratory: SGS-GSM

#### **Body-Worn-802.11g-Horizontal-Low**

DUT: GSMO061102382; Type: Body; Serial: 06A2400505

Communication System: WiFi(2450); Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL2450-Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2412$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.92$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

#### **DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3088; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2006-12-12
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2006-12-8
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1283
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

**Body Worn - Low/Area Scan (71x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.459 mW/g

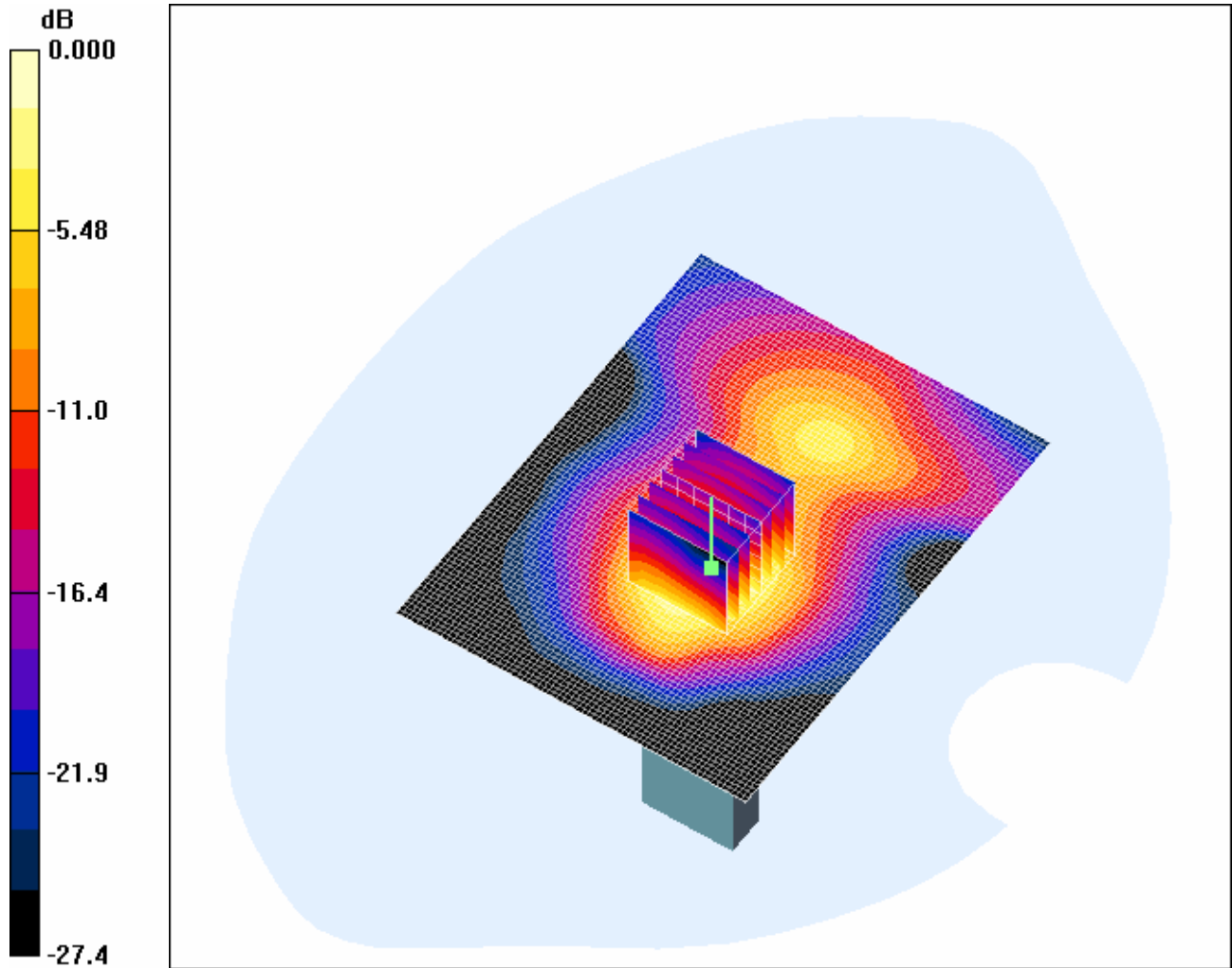
**Body Worn - Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.188 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.22 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.428 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.196 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.449 mW/g



0 dB = 0.449mW/g

**4.14 Body-Worn-802.11g-Horizontal-Middle**

Date/Time: 2006-12-21 16:17:24

Test Laboratory: SGS-GSM

Body-Worn-802.11g-Horizontal-Mid

DUT: GSMO061102382; Type: Body; Serial: 06A2400505

Communication System: WiFi(2450); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL2450-Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2437$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

#### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3088; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2006-12-12
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2006-12-8
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1283
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Body Worn - Middle/Area Scan (71x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.469 mW/g

Body Worn - Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

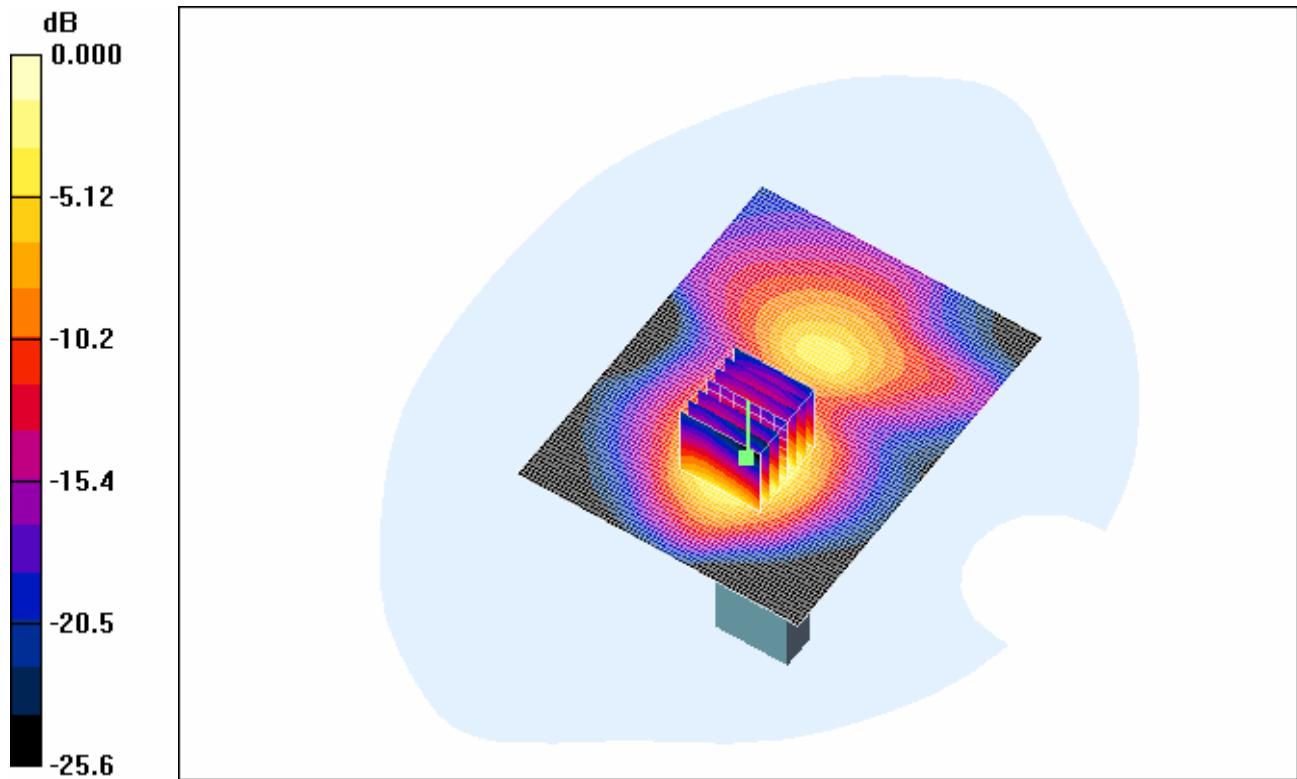
Reference Value = 11.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.049 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.17 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.412 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.190 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.427 mW/g





0 dB = 0.427mW/g

#### 4.15 Body-Worn-802.11g-Horizontal-High

Date/Time: 2006-12-21 17:21:32

Test Laboratory: SGS-GSM

Body-Worn-802.11g-Horizontal-High

DUT: GSMM061102382; Type: Body; Serial: 06A2400505

Communication System: WiFi(2450); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL2450-Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2462$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3088; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2006-12-12
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2006-12-8
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1283
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Body Worn - High/Area Scan (71x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.511 mW/g

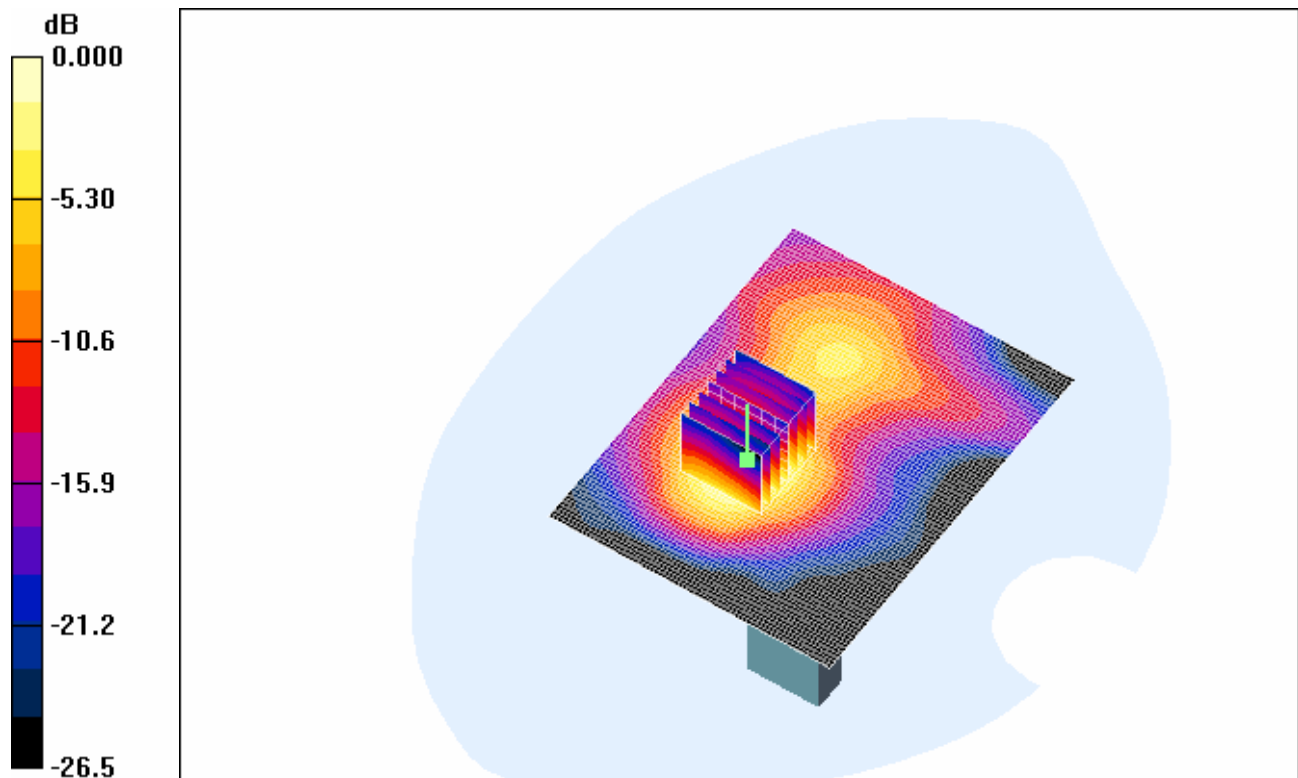
Body Worn - High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.68 V/m; Power Drift = -0.124 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.23 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.437 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.203 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.457 mW/g



0 dB = 0.457mW/g

#### **4.16 Body-Worn-802.11g-Horizontal-High(Rate 24M)**

Date/Time: 2006-12-21 18:12:22

Test Laboratory: SGS-GSM

Body-Worn-802.11g-Horizontal-High(24M)

DUT: GSMO061102382; Type: Body; Serial: 06A2400505

Communication System: WiFi(2450); Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL2450-Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2462$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3088; ConvF(4.33, 4.33, 4.33); Calibrated: 2006-12-12
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn569; Calibrated: 2006-12-8
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP-1283
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

Body Worn - High(24M)/Area Scan (71x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.337 mW/g

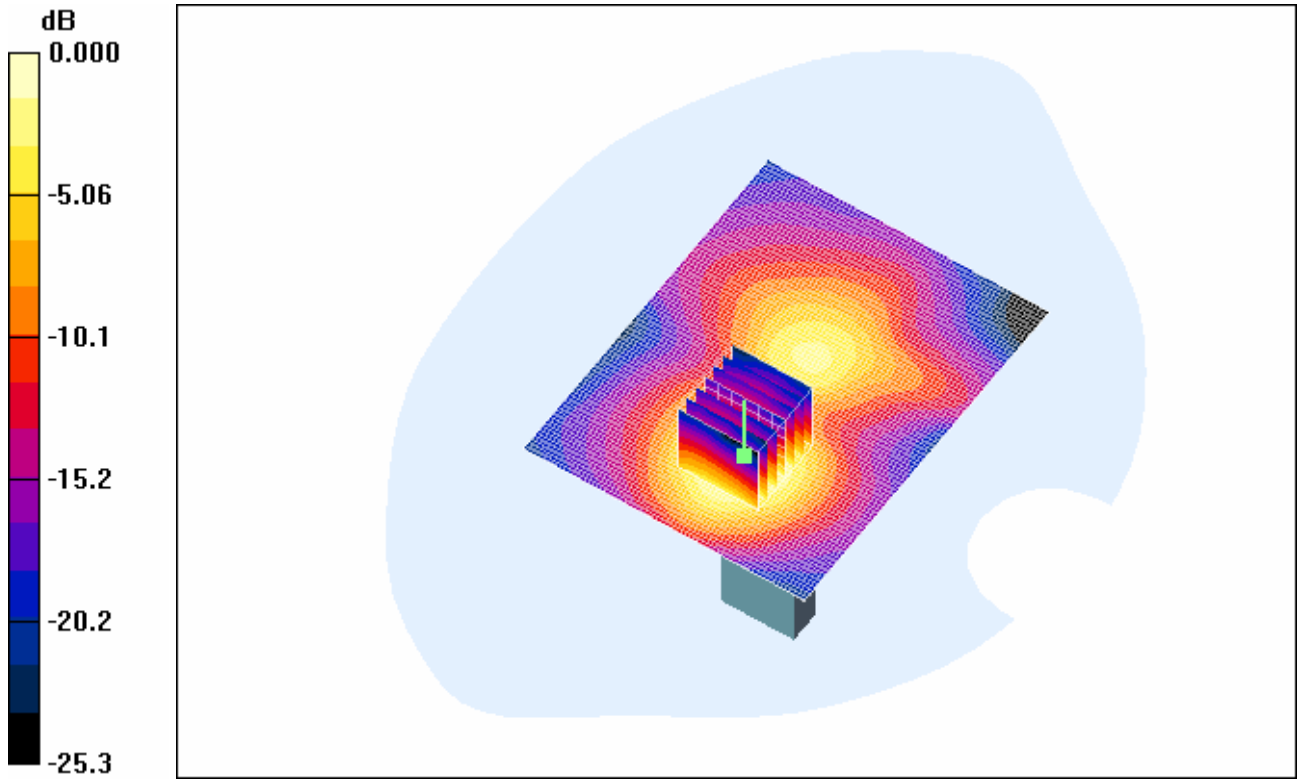
Body Worn - High(24M)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm,  
dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.38 V/m; Power Drift = -0.118 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.820 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.296 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.139 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.305 mW/g



0 dB = 0.305mW/g

## Appendix

### 1. Photographs of Test Setup

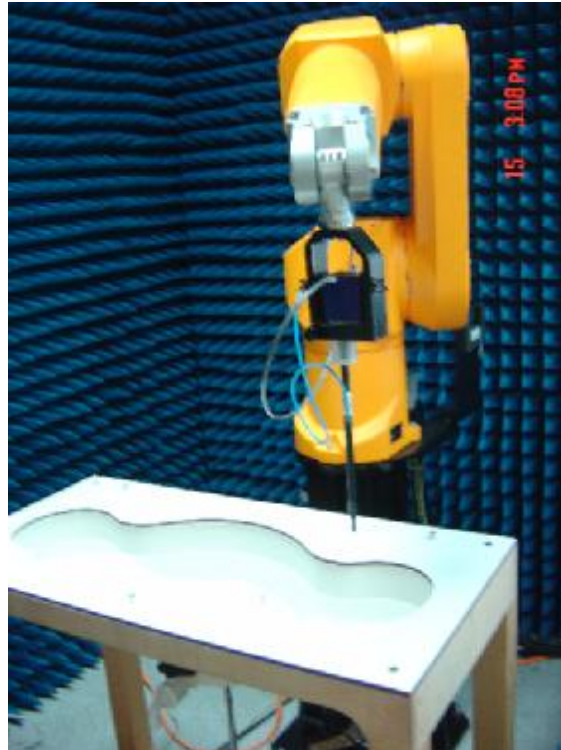


Fig.1 Photograph of the SAR measurement System

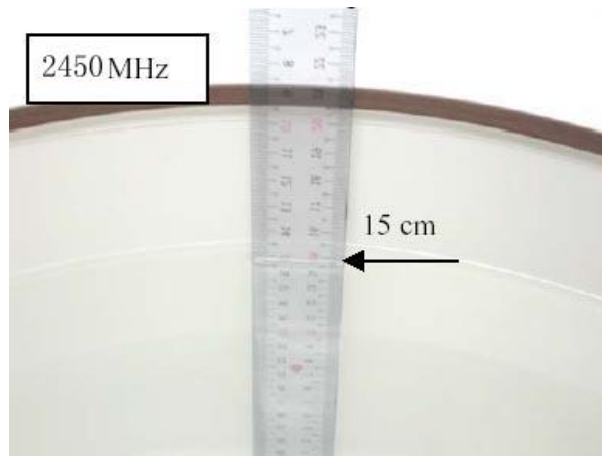


Fig.2 Photograph of the Tissue Simulant  
Liquid depth 15cm for Body-Worn

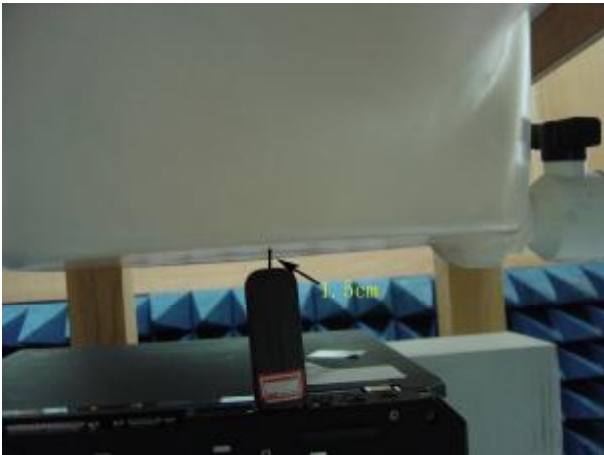


Fig.3 Photograph of the Body Vertical & Horizontal status

## 2. Photographs of the EUT



Fig.4 Front View



Fig.5 Back View



Fig.6 Side View

**3. Probe Calibration certification**

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



**S** Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
**S** Service suisse d'étalonnage  
**C** 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**

Client **SGS-CSTC (MTT)**

Certificate No: **ES3-3088\_Dec06**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object: **ES3DV3 - SN:3088**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-01.v5  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **December 12, 2006**

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	G841293874	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	5-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00557)	Apr-07
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No. 217-00592)	Aug-07
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5088 (20b)	4-Apr-06 (METAS, No. 251-00558)	Apr-07
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No. 217-00593)	Aug-07
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-06 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan06)	Jan-07
DAE4	SN: 654	21-Jun-06 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Jun06)	Jun-07

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-06)	In house check: Oct-07

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

Issued: December 13, 2006

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

#### 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 $\phi$	$\phi$ 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
- CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001

#### 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.



ES3DV3 SN:3088

December 12, 2006

# Probe ES3DV3

## SN:3088

Manufactured:	July 20, 2005
Last calibrated:	September 13, 2005
Recalibrated:	December 12, 2006

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

ES3DV3 SN:3088

December 12, 2006

**DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3088**

Sensitivity in Free Space<sup>A</sup>

Diode Compression<sup>B</sup>

NormX	1.31 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	94 mV
NormY	1.23 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	94 mV
NormZ	1.27 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Z	93 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL                    900 MHz    Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.0 mm	4.0 mm
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	2.4	0.6
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	1.0	0.0

TSL                    1810 MHz    Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.0 mm	4.0 mm
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	7.6	4.5
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.2

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center                    2.0 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.

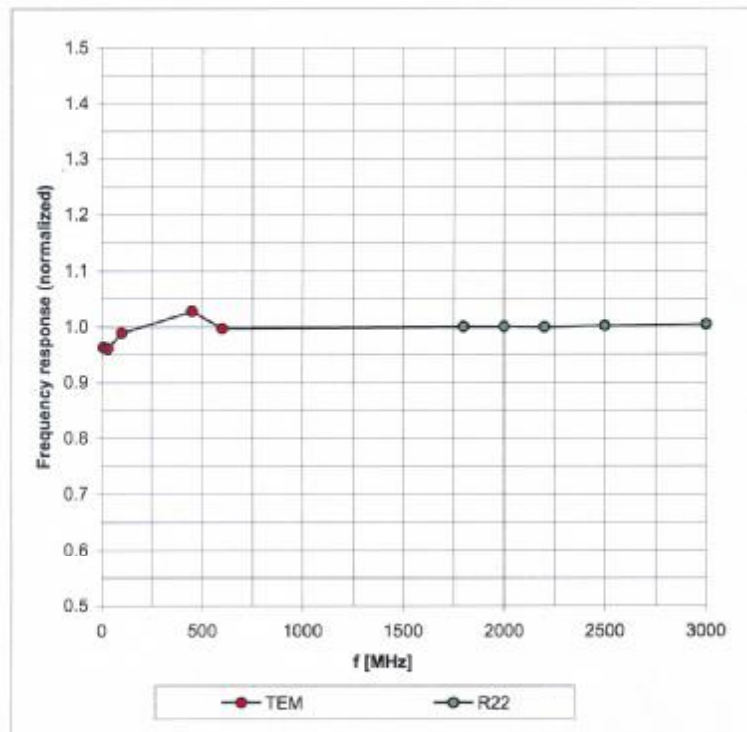
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ES3DV3 SN:3088

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### Frequency Response of E-Field

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

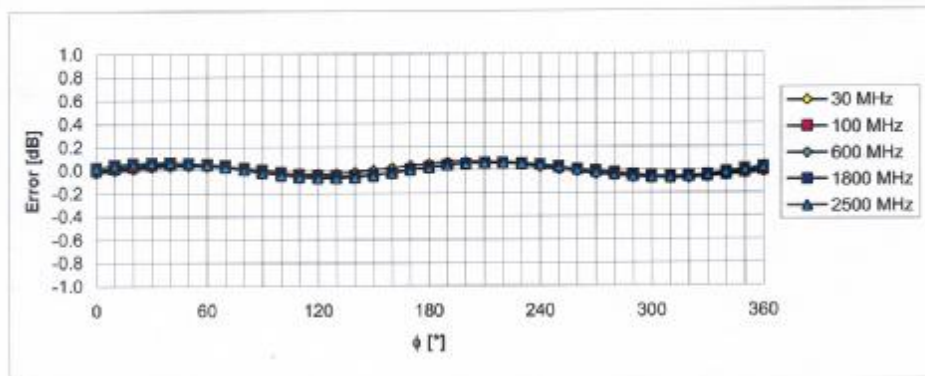
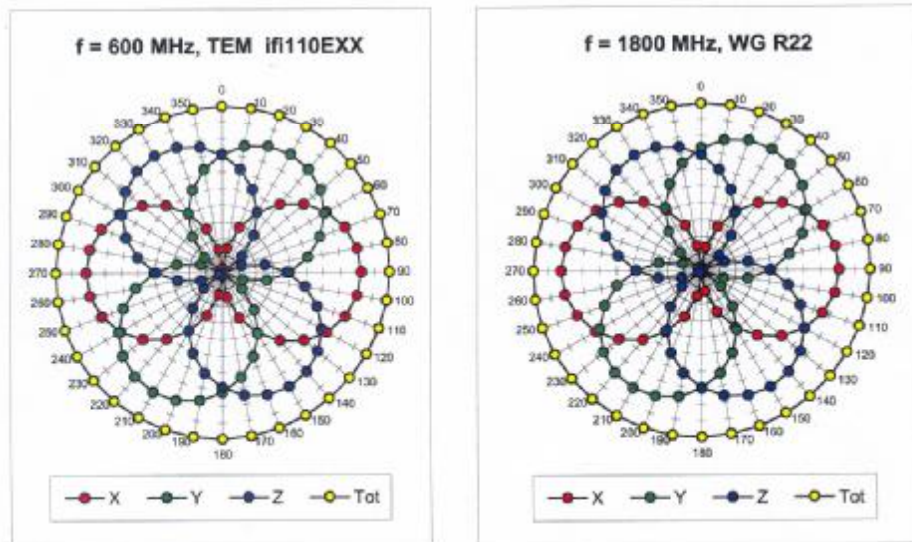


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

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

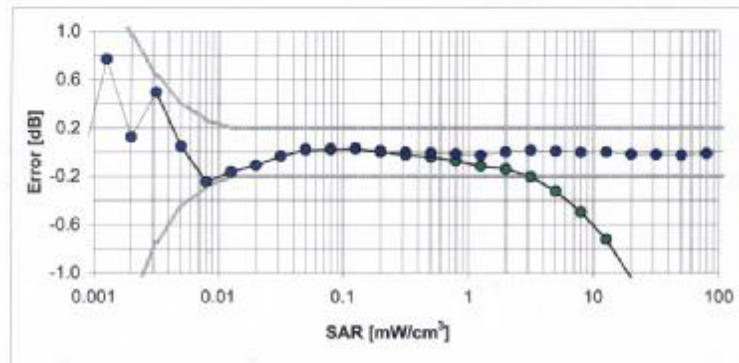
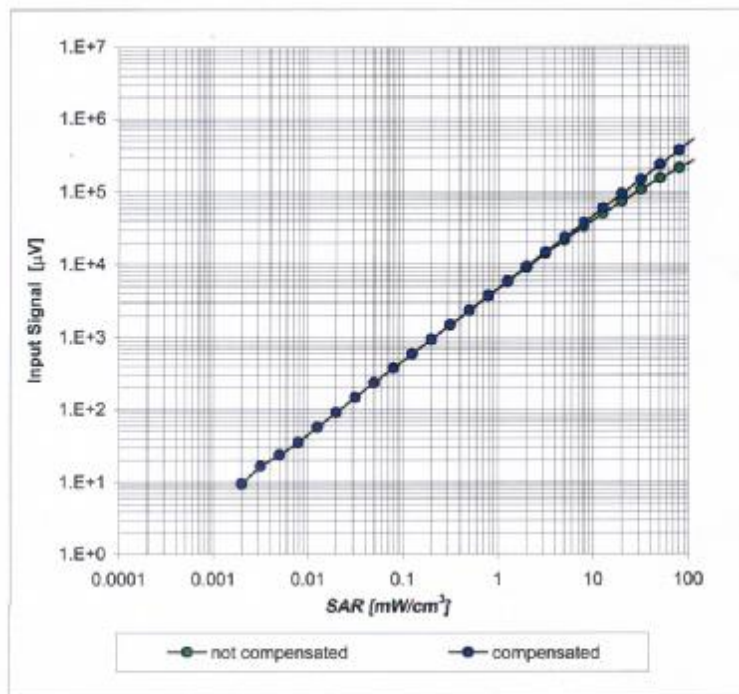


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )

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

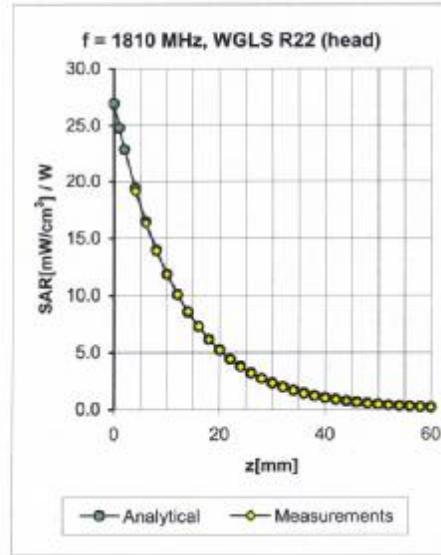
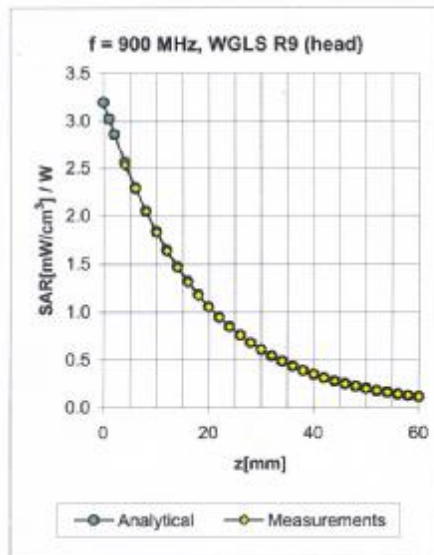


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

ES3DV3 SN:3088

December 12, 2006

### Conversion Factor Assessment



f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>c</sup>	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	1.00	1.18	6.00 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.73	1.39	5.07 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2000	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.73	1.38	4.97 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.74	1.36	4.69 ± 11.8% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	1.00	1.17	5.92 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	1.00	1.18	4.68 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2000	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.89	1.27	4.51 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.80	1.12	4.33 ± 11.8% (k=2)

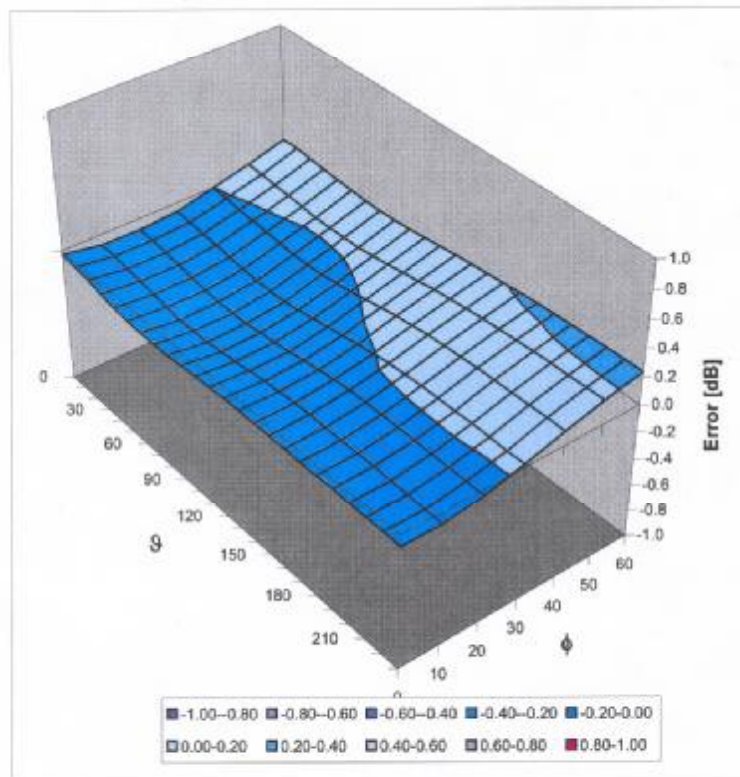
<sup>c</sup> The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

ES3DV3 SN:3088

December 12, 2006

### Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

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



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

**4. DAE Calibration certification**

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **SGS – CSTC (MTT)**

Certificate No: **DAE3-569\_Dec06**

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object **DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 569**

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

Calibration date: **December 8, 2006**

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	13-Oct-06 (Eical AG, No: 5492)	Oct-07
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-06 (Eical AG, No: 5478)	Oct-07
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1002	15-Jun-06 (SPEAG, in house check)	In house check Jun-07

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Stefano Giannotta</b>	Function <b>Technician</b>	Signature 
Approved by:	Name <b>Fin Bornholt</b>	Function <b>R&amp;D Director</b>	Signature 

Issued: December 8, 2006

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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 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 = 6.1µV, 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	404.742 ± 0.1% (k=2)	404.327 ± 0.1% (k=2)	404.103 ± 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.93547 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.93513 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.93385 ± 0.7% (k=2)

**Connector Angle**

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	80 ° ± 1 °
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## Appendix

## 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Input ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200000	199999.9	0.00
Channel X + Input	20000	20002.27	0.01
Channel X - Input	20000	-19998.87	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200000	200000.1	0.00
Channel Y + Input	20000	19999.20	0.00
Channel Y - Input	20000	-20003.47	0.02
Channel Z + Input	200000	200000.0	0.00
Channel Z + Input	20000	20001.01	0.01
Channel Z - Input	20000	-20001.46	0.01

Low Range	Input ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000	1999.9	0.00
Channel X + Input	200	199.91	-0.05
Channel X - Input	200	-200.86	0.43
Channel Y + Input	2000	1999.9	0.00
Channel Y + Input	200	199.35	-0.32
Channel Y - Input	200	-200.57	0.28
Channel Z + Input	2000	2000.1	0.00
Channel Z + Input	200	200.37	0.19
Channel Z - Input	200	-201.04	0.52

## 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	-6.08	-11.00
	- 200	8.46	12.92
Channel Y	200	6.85	6.78
	- 200	-8.07	-8.07
Channel Z	200	-5.10	-5.59
	- 200	4.40	3.64

## 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	-	0.47	0.37
Channel Y	200	1.04	-	3.88
Channel Z	200	-1.66	0.07	-

**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	16395	15608
Channel Y	15744	16385
Channel Z	16312	16061

**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	0.16	-0.70	1.24	0.30
Channel Y	-1.80	-2.48	-0.86	0.32
Channel Z	-0.29	-1.19	0.92	0.39

**6. Input Offset Current**

Nominal input circuitry offset current on all channels: &lt;25fA

**7. Input Resistance**

	Zeroing (MOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200.2	0.2001
Channel Y	204.0	0.2001
Channel Z	205.8	0.2000

**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

**5. Dipole Calibration certification**

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **SGS-CSTC (MTT)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-733\_Dec06**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE																																															
Object	D2450V2 - SN: 733																																														
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v6 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits																																														
Calibration date:	December 13, 2006																																														
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance																																														
<p>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.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility; environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity &lt; 70%.</p> <p>Calibration Equipment used (M&amp;TE critical for calibration)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Primary Standards</th> <th>ID #</th> <th>Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)</th> <th>Scheduled Calibration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Power meter EPM-442A</td> <td>GB37480704</td> <td>03-Oct-06 (METAS, No. 217-00608)</td> <td>Oct-07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Power sensor HP 8481A</td> <td>US37292783</td> <td>03-Oct-06 (METAS, No. 217-00608)</td> <td>Oct-07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reference 20 dB Attenuator</td> <td>SN: 5086 (20g)</td> <td>10-Aug-06 (METAS, No 217-00591)</td> <td>Aug-07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reference 10 dB Attenuator</td> <td>SN: 5047.2 (10r)</td> <td>10-Aug-06 (METAS, No 217-00591)</td> <td>Aug-07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reference Probe ES3DV2</td> <td>SN 3025</td> <td>19-Oct-06 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3025_Oct06)</td> <td>Oct-07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DAE4</td> <td>SN 601</td> <td>15-Dec-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Dec05)</td> <td>Dec-06</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Secondary Standards</th> <th>ID #</th> <th>Check Date (In house)</th> <th>Scheduled Check</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Power sensor HP 8481A</td> <td>MY41082317</td> <td>18-Oct-02 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-05)</td> <td>In house check: Oct-07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RF generator Agilent E4421B</td> <td>MY41000675</td> <td>11-May-05 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)</td> <td>In house check: Nov-07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Network Analyzer HP 8753E</td> <td>US37390585 S4206</td> <td>18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-06)</td> <td>In house check: Oct-07</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration	Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	03-Oct-06 (METAS, No. 217-00608)	Oct-07	Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	03-Oct-06 (METAS, No. 217-00608)	Oct-07	Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No 217-00591)	Aug-07	Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 5047.2 (10r)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, No 217-00591)	Aug-07	Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN 3025	19-Oct-06 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3025_Oct06)	Oct-07	DAE4	SN 601	15-Dec-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Dec05)	Dec-06	Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (In house)	Scheduled Check	Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41082317	18-Oct-02 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-05)	In house check: Oct-07	RF generator Agilent E4421B	MY41000675	11-May-05 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-07	Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-06)	In house check: Oct-07
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Calibrated by:	Name Marcel Fehr	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 																																												
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature 																																												
			Issued: December 14, 2006																																												
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**S** Swiss Calibration Service

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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:**

TSL tissue simulating liquid  
ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z  
N/A not applicable or not measured

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

- a) 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
- b) CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001
- c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DASY4 System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.<sup>1,2</sup>
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

**Measurement Conditions**

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY4	V4.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

**Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	37.7 $\pm$ 6 %	1.77 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.8 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	-----	-----

**SAR result with Head TSL**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.4 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	53.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>52.9 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.18 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.7 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>24.4 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

**Body TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	51.3 ± 6 %	1.96 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.3 ± 0.2) °C	-----	-----

**SAR result with Body TSL**

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.5 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	54.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters <sup>2</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>53.1 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.25 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	25.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters <sup>2</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>24.7 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

<sup>2</sup> Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"



## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$52.8 \Omega + 3.1 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.7 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$48.4 \Omega + 4.4 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.4 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.150 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

### Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	May 07, 2003

**DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date/Time: 13.12.2006 13:02:35

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN733**

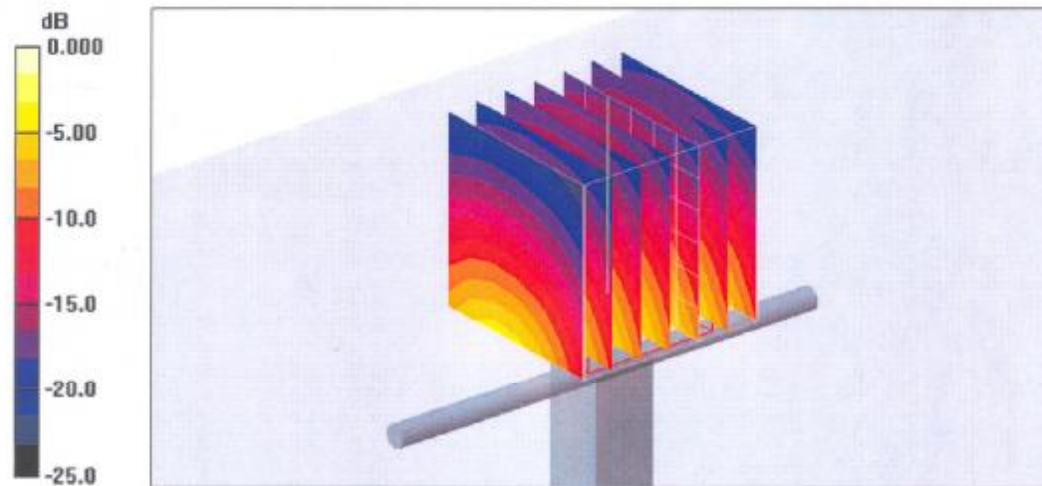
Communication System: CW-2450; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL U10 BB\_060425;  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.77$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 37.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section  
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025 (HF); ConvF(4.5, 4.5, 4.5); Calibrated: 19.10.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 15.12.2005
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; ;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

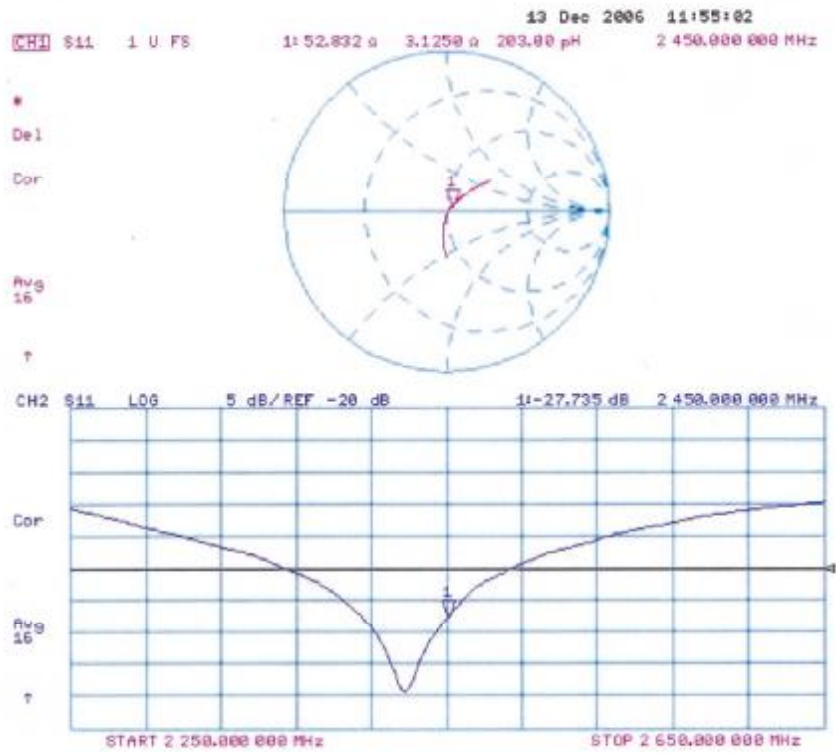
**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 88.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.091 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.3 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 13.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.18 mW/g**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.9 mW/g



0 dB = 14.9mW/g

### Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



**DASY4 Validation Report for Body TSL**

Date/Time: 13.12.2006 15:14:05

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN733**

Communication System: CW-2450; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL U10;

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.96$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 51.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025 (HF); ConvF(4.16, 4.16, 4.16); Calibrated: 19.10.2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 15.12.2005
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; ;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 171

**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:**

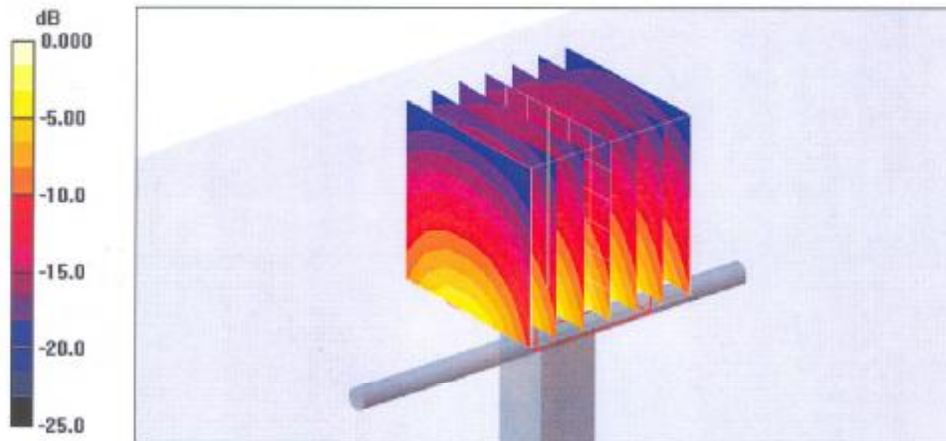
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 89.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.036 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.2 W/kg

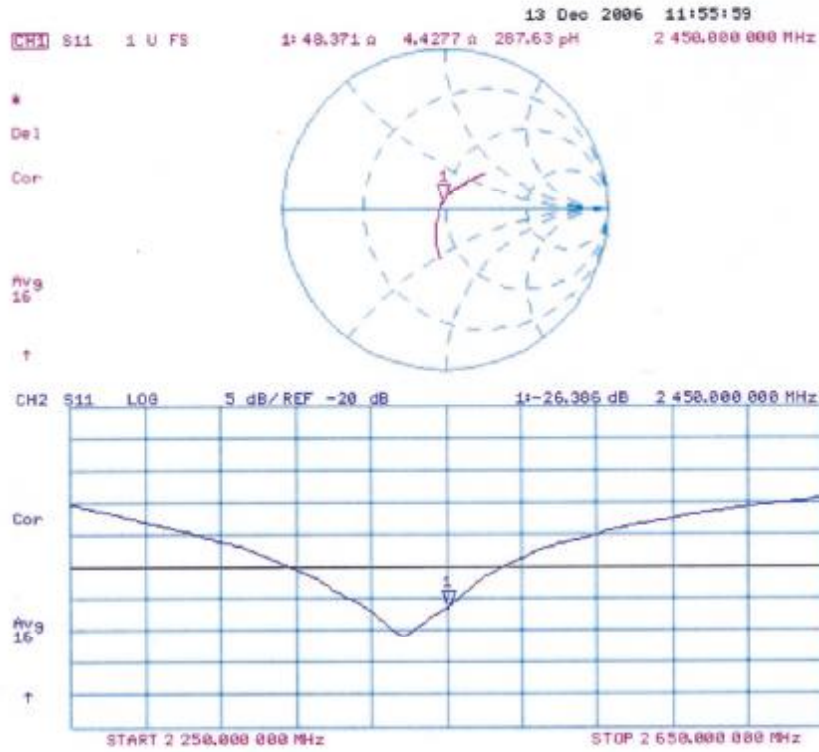
**SAR(1 g) = 13.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.25 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.3 mW/g



0 dB = 15.3mW/g

### Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



## 6. Uncertainty analysis

Error Description	Tol. (± %)	Prob. dist.	Div.	( $c_i$ ) (1g)	( $c_i$ ) (10g)	Std. unc. (± %)		( $v_i$ )
						(1g)	(10g)	
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	4.8	N	1	1	1	4.8	4.8	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	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 Limit	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	1.0	N	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
Integration Time	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	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	R	$\sqrt{3}$	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 Permittivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.2	∞
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>						<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>∞</b>
<b>Coverage Factor for 95%</b>		<b>kp=2</b>						
<b>Expanded Uncertainty</b>						<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>	

Dasy4 Uncertainty Budget

## 7. Phantom description

## Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

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### Certificate of conformity / First Article Inspection

Item	SAM Twin Phantom V4.0
Type No	QD 000 P40 CA
Series No	TP-1150 and higher
Manufacturer / Origin	Unterse Composite Hauptstr. 69 CH-8559 Fruttwilen 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.	ITIS CAD File (*)	First article, Samples
Material thickness	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards	2mm +/- 0.2mm in specific areas	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	Liquid type HSL 1800 and others according to the standard.	Pre-series, First article

#### Standards

- [1] GENELEC EN 50361
- [2] IEEE P1528-200x draft 6.5
- [3] IEC PT 62209 draft 0.9
- (\*) The ITIS CAD file is derived from [2] and is also within the tolerance requirements of the shapes of [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 28.02.2002

Signature / Stamp

*F. Bumbult*

**Schmid & Partner  
Engineering AG**

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*Volker Kofler*

The end