Untertuerkheimer Str. 6-10, 66117 Saarbruecken, Germany Phone: +49 (0) 681 598-0 SAR-Laboratory Phone: +49 (0) 681 598-8454

Fax: -8475





Accredited testing laboratory

DAR registration number: DAT-P-176/94-D1

Federal Motor Transport Authority (KBA) DAR registration number: KBA-P 00070-97

Appendix to test report 1-1079-01-02/09 Calibration data, Phantom certificate and detail information of the DASY4 System

As of 2009-04-28 Page 1 of 29

Calibration Data and Phantom Information to test report no.: 1-1079-01-02/09



Table of Content

1	Calibration report "Probe ET3DV6"	3
2	Calibration report "1900 MHz System validation dipole"	
3	Calibration certificate of Data Aquisition Unit (DAE)	
4	Certificate of "SAM Twin Phantom V4.0/V4.0C"	
5	Application Note System Performance Check	24

As of 2009-04-28 Page 2 of 29



1 Calibration report "Probe ET3DV6"

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





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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client

Cetecom

Certificate No: ET3-1558_Aug08

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Object	ET3DV6 - SN:1	558	
Calibration procedure(s)		and QA CAL-23.v3 redure for dosimetric E-field probe	S
Calibration date:	August 15, 2008	3	
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance		
All calibrations have been condu	cted in the closed laborate	ory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C	C and humidity < 70%.
	TE critical for calibration)		
Calibration Equipment used (M& Primary Standards	ID#	Cai Date (Cortificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Calibration Equipment used (M& Primary Standards Power meter E4419B	ID# GB41293874	Cai Date (Certificate No.) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09
Calibration Equipment used (M& Primary Standards Power mater E4419B Power sensor E4412A	ID # GB41293874 MY41495277	Cai Date (Certificate No.) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09 Apr-09
Calibration Equipment used (M& Primary Standards Power meter E4419B Power sensor E4412A Power sensor E4412A	ID # GB41293874 MY41495277 MY41498087	Cai Date (Certificate No.) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09 Apr-09 Apr-09
Calibration Equipment used (M& Primary Standards Power meter E4419B Power sensor E4412A Power sensor E4412A Reference 3 dB Attenuator	ID # GB41293874 MY41495277 MY41498087 SN: S5054 (3c)	Cai Date (Certificate No.) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00865)	Арг-09 Арг-09 Арг-09 Ји+09
Calibration Equipment used (M8 Primary Standards Power mater E4419B Power sensor E4412A Power sensor E4412A Reference 3 dB Attenuator Reference 20 cB Attenuator	ID # GB41293874 MY41495277 MY41498087 SN: S5054 (3c) SN: S5086 (20b)	Cai Date (Certificate No.) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00768) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00768) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00766) 1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00767)	Apr-09 Apr-09 Apr-09 Jul-09 Apr-09
Calibration Equipment used (M& Primary Standards Power mater E4419B Power sensor E4412A Power sensor E4412A Reference 3 dB Attenuator Reference 20 cB Attenuator Reference 30 cB Attenuator	ID# GB41293874 MY41495277 MY41498087 SN: S5054 (3c) SN: S5086 (20b) SN: S5129 (30b)	Cai Date (Certificate No.) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00865) 31-Mar-08 (No. 217-00787) 1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00868)	Apr-09 Apr-09 Apr-09 Jul-09 Apr-09 Jul-06
Calibration Equipment used (M& Primary Standards Power meter E4419B Power sensor E4412A Power sensor E4412A Reference 3 dB Attenuator	ID # GB41293874 MY41495277 MY41498087 SN: S5054 (3c) SN: S5086 (20b)	Cai Date (Certificate No.) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00768) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00768) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00766) 1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00767)	Apr-09 Apr-09 Apr-09 Jul-09 Apr-09
Calibration Equipment used (M& Primary Standards Power mater E4419B Power sensor E4412A Power sensor E4412A Reference 3 dB Attenuator Reference 20 cB Attenuator Reference 30 cB Attenuator Reference Probe E83DV2	ID# GB41293874 MY41495277 MY41498087 SN: S5054 (3c) SN: S5086 (20b) SN: S5129 (30b) SN: 3013	Cai Date (Certificate No.) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00786) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Jul-05 (No. 217-00865) 31-Mar-08 (No. 217-00787) 1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00866) 2-Jan-08 (No. ES3-3013_Jan06)	Apr-09 Apr-09 Apr-09 Jul-09 Apr-09 Jul-09 Jan-09
Calibration Equipment used (M& Primary Standards Power meter E4419B Power sensor E4412A Power sensor E4412A Reference 3 dB Attenuator Reference 20 cB Attenuator Reference 30 cB Attenuator Reference Probe ES3DV2 DAE4	ID # GB41293874 MY41495277 MY41498087 SN: S5054 (3c) SN: S5086 (20b) SN: S5129 (30b) SN: 3013 SN: 660	Cai Date (Cortificate No.) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Jul-08 (No. 217-0085) 31-Mar-08 (No. 217-00787) 1-Jul-08 (No. 217-0068) 2-Jan-08 (No. ES3-3013_Jan06) 3-Sep-07 (No. DAE4-660_Sep07)	Apr-09 Apr-09 Apr-09 Jul-09 Jul-09 Jan-09 Sep-08
Calibration Equipment used (M8 Primary Standards Power meter E4419B Power sensor E4412A Power sensor E4412A Reference 3 dB Attenuator Reference 20 cB Attenuator Reference 30 cB Attenuator Reference Probe ES3DV2 DAE4 Secondary Standards RF generator HP 8648C	ID # GB41293874 MY41495277 MY41498087 SN: S5054 (3c) SN: S5086 (20b) SN: S5129 (30b) SN: S513 SN: 660	Cai Date (Certificate No.) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00865) 31-Mar-08 (No. 217-00787) 1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00988) 2-Jan-08 (No. ES3-3013_Jan06) 3-Sep-07 (No. DAE4-660_Sep07) Check Date (in house)	Apr-09 Apr-09 Apr-09 Jul-09 Jul-09 Jul-09 Jan-09 Sep-08 Scheduled Check
Calibration Equipment used (M8 Primary Standards Power mater E4419B Power sensor E4412A Power sensor E4412A Reference 3 dB Attenuator Reference 20 dB Attenuator Reference 30 dB Attenuator Reference Probe ES3DV2 DAE4 Secondary Standards RF generator HP 8548C Network Analyzer HP 8753E	ID# GB41293874 MY41495277 MY41498087 SN: S5054 (3c) SN: S5086 (20b) SN: S5129 (30b) SN: 3013 SN: 660 ID# US3642UD1700 US37390585 Name	Cai Date (Certificate No.) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Jul-08 (No. 217-0085) 31-Mar-08 (No. 217-0086) 2-Jan-08 (No. 217-00868) 2-Jan-08 (No. ES3-3013_Jan06) 3-Sep-07 (No. DAE4-660_Sep07) Check Date (in house) 4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07) 18-Oct-01 (In house check Oct-07)	Apr-09 Apr-09 Apr-09 Jul-09 Jul-09 Jan-09 Sep-08 Scheduled Check In house check: Oct-09
Calibration Equipment used (M8 Primary Standards Power meter E4419B Power sensor E4412A Power sensor E4412A Reference 3 dB Attenuator Reference 20 cB Attenuator Reference 30 cB Attenuator Reference Probe ES3DV2 DAE4 Secondary Standards RF generator HP 8648C	ID# GB41293874 MY41495277 MY41498087 SN: \$5054 (3c) SN: \$5086 (20b) SN: \$5129 (30b) SN: 3013 SN: 660 ID# US3642UD1700 US37390585	Cai Date (Certificate No.) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788) 1-Jul-08 (No. 217-0085) 31-Mar-08 (No. 217-00865) 31-Mar-08 (No. 217-00868) 2-Jan-08 (No. E93-3013_Jan06) 3-Sep-07 (No. DAE4-660_Sep07) Check Date (in house) 4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07) 18-Oct-01 (In house check Cct-07)	Apr-09 Apr-09 Apr-09 Jul-09 Apr-09 Jul-05 Jan-09 Sep-08 Scheduled Check In house check: Oct-09 In house check: Oct-08

Certificate No: ET3-1558_Aug08

Page 1 of 9

As of 2009-04-28 Page 3 of 29

Calibration Data and Phantom Information to test report no.: 1-1079-01-02/09



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





S Schwelzerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
Servizio svizzero di tarature
S Swies Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z sensitivity in free space
ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP diode compression point
Polarization φ rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9 9 rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at

measurement center), i.e., 9 = 0 is normal to probe axis

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) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORMx,y,z: Assessed for E-field polarization 9 = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * 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.
- DCPx,y,z: 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 ≤ 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 NORMx,y,z * 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 ± 50 MHz to ± 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.

Certificate No: ET3-1558_Aug08 Page 2 of 9

As of 2009-04-28 Page 4 of 29



ET3DV6 SN:1558

August 15, 2008

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1558

Manufactured:

September 16, 2003

Last calibrated:

August 23, 2007

Recalibrated:

August 15, 2008

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

Certificate No: ET3-1558 Aug08

Page 3 of 9

As of 2009-04-28 Page 5 of 29



ET3DV6 SN:1558 August 15, 2008

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1558

Sensitivity in Free Space ^A	Diode Compression ^B
Gensilivity in thee Gbace	Didde Compression

NormX	2.03 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP X	93 mV
NormY	1.83 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Y	92 mV
NormZ	1.70 ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Z	95 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		3.7 mm	4.7 mm	
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	10.5	6.4	
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	8.0	0.4	

TSL 1750 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	10.1	6.1
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.8	0.6

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center 2.7 mm

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

Certificate No: ET3-1558_Aug08 Page 4 of 9

As of 2009-04-28 Page 6 of 29

 $^{^{6}}$ The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E 2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

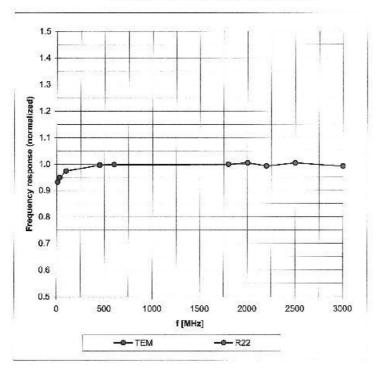
^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.



August 15, 2008

Frequency Response of E-Field

(TEM-Cell:Ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Certificate No: ET3-1558_Aug08

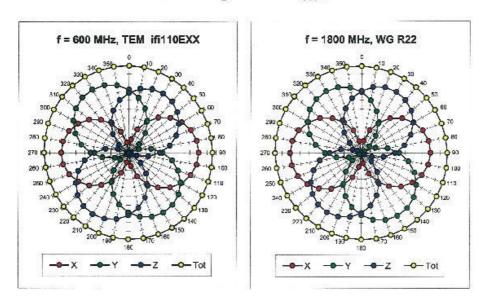
Page 5 of 9

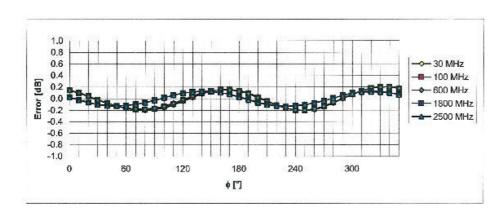
As of 2009-04-28 Page 7 of 29



August 15, 2008

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°





Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Certificate No: ET3-1558_Aug08

Page 6 of 9

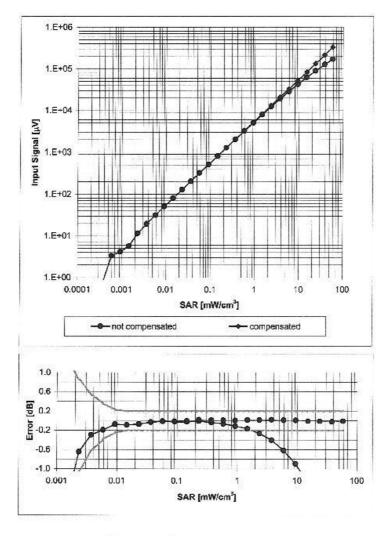
As of 2009-04-28 Page 8 of 29



August 15, 2008

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)



Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Certificate No: ET3-1558_Aug08

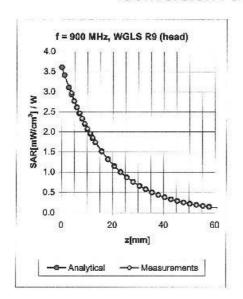
Page 7 of 9

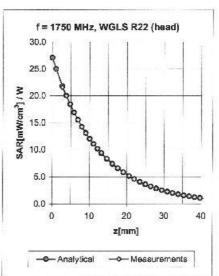
As of 2009-04-28 Page 9 of 29



August 15, 2008

Conversion Factor Assessment





± 50 / ± 100					ALC: UNKNOWN STREET	Name and Address of the Owner o
T 20 LT 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	$0.90 \pm 5\%$	0.30	2.90	6.19 ± 11.0% (k=2)
± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	$0.97 \pm 5\%$	0.30	2.90	5.99 ± 11.0% (k=2)
± 50 / ± 101	Head	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	0.65	1.98	5.19 ± 11.0% (k=2)
± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.69	1.84	4.96 ± 11.0% (k=2)
± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.90	1,45	4.40 ± 11.0% (k=2)
± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.30	2.90	5.96 ± 11.0% (k=2)
± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.32	2.95	5.80 ± 11.0% (k=2)
± 50 / ± 100	Body	$53.4 \pm 5\%$	1.49 ± 5%	0.65	2.03	4.62 ± 11.0% (k=2)
± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.71	1.88	4.39 ± 11.0% (k=2)
± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.92	1.45	3.86 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	± 50 / ± 100 ± 50 / ± 101 ± 50 / ± 100 ± 50 / ± 100	± 50 / ± 100 Head ± 50 / ± 101 Head ± 50 / ± 100 Head ± 50 / ± 100 Body ± 50 / ± 100 Body ± 50 / ± 100 Body ± 50 / ± 100 Body	# 50 / ± 100 Head 41.5 ± 5% # 50 / ± 101 Head 40.1 ± 5% # 50 / ± 100 Head 40.0 ± 5% # 50 / ± 100 Head 39.2 ± 5% # 50 / ± 100 Body 55.2 ± 5% # 50 / ± 100 Body 53.4 ± 5% # 50 / ± 100 Body 53.3 ± 5%	# 50 / ± 100 Head 41.5 ± 5% 0.97 ± 5% # 50 / ± 101 Head 40.1 ± 5% 1.37 ± 5% # 50 / ± 100 Head 40.0 ± 5% 1.40 ± 5% # 50 / ± 100 Head 39.2 ± 5% 1.80 ± 5% # 50 / ± 100 Body 55.2 ± 5% 0.97 ± 5% # 50 / ± 100 Body 53.4 ± 5% 1.49 ± 5% # 50 / ± 100 Body 53.3 ± 5% 1.52 ± 5%	# 50 / ± 100 Head 41.5 ± 5% 0.97 ± 5% 0.30 # 50 / ± 101 Head 40.1 ± 5% 1.37 ± 5% 0.65 # 50 / ± 100 Head 40.0 ± 5% 1.40 ± 5% 0.69 # 50 / ± 100 Head 39.2 ± 5% 1.80 ± 5% 0.90 # 50 / ± 100 Body 55.2 ± 5% 0.97 ± 5% 0.30 # 50 / ± 100 Body 53.4 ± 5% 1.49 ± 5% 0.65 # 50 / ± 100 Body 53.3 ± 5% 1.52 ± 5% 0.71	# 50 / ± 100 Head 41.5 ± 5% 0.97 ± 5% 0.30 2.90 # 50 / ± 101 Head 40.1 ± 5% 1.37 ± 5% 0.65 1.98 # 50 / ± 100 Head 40.0 ± 5% 1.40 ± 5% 0.69 1.84 # 50 / ± 100 Head 39.2 ± 5% 1.80 ± 5% 0.90 1.45 # 50 / ± 100 Body 55.2 ± 5% 0.97 ± 5% 0.30 2.90 # 50 / ± 100 Body 55.0 ± 5% 1.05 ± 5% 0.32 2.95 # 50 / ± 100 Body 53.4 ± 5% 1.49 ± 5% 0.65 2.03 # 50 / ± 100 Body 53.3 ± 5% 1.52 ± 5% 0.71 1.88

^c 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.

Certificate No: ET3-1558 Aug08

Page 8 of 9

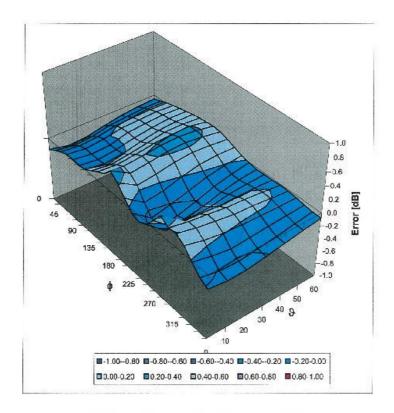
As of 2009-04-28 Page 10 of 29



August 15, 2008

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (φ, θ), f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

Certificate No: ET3-1558 Aug08

Page 9 of 9

As of 2009-04-28 Page 11 of 29



2 Calibration report "1900 MHz System validation dipole"

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





S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service sulsse d'étalonnage
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

Certificate No: D1900V2-531_May08 Cetecom CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE D1900V2 - SN: 531 Object QA CAL-05.v7 Calibration procedure(s) Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits May 14, 2008 Calibration date: In Tolerance Condition of the calibrated Item 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 EPM-442A GB37480704 04-Oct-07 (No. 217-00736) Oct-08 04-Oct-07 (No. 217-00736) Oct-08 Power sensor HP 8481A US37292783 SN: 5086 (20g) 07-Aug-07 (No. 217-00718) Aug-08 Reference 20 dB Attenuator Type-N mismatch combination SN: 5047.2 / 06327 08-Aug-07 (No. 217-00721) Aug-08 Reference Probe ES3DV2 SN: 3025 28-Apr-08 (No. ES3-3025_Apr08) Apr-09 SN: 601 14-Mar-08 (No. DAE4-601_Mar08) Mar-09 ID# Scheduled Check Secondary Standards Check Date (in house) Power sensor HP 8481A MY41092317 18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-07) In house check: Oct-08 RF generator R&S SMT-06 4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07) In house check: Oct-09 100005 US37390585 S4206 Network Analyzer HP 8753E 18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-07) In house check: Oct-08 Function Name Calibrated by: Marcel Fehr Laboratory Technician Approved by: Katja Pokovic Technical Manager Issued: May 14, 2008 This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory

Certificate No: D1900V2-531_May08 Page 1 of 9

As of 2009-04-28 Page 12 of 29

Calibration Data and Phantom Information to test report no.: 1-1079-01-02/09



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





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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA

Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid
ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z

N/A sensitivity in TSL / NORW x,y,z 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) DASY4/5 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.
- SAR for nominal TSL parameters: The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

Certificate No: D1900V2-531_May08

Page 2 of 9

As of 2009-04-28 Page 13 of 29

Calibration Data and Phantom Information to test report no.: 1-1079-01-02/09



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	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.4 ± 6 %	1.46 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.0 ± 0.2) °C	2228	

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm3 (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.67 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	38.7 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters 1	normalized to 1W	37.6 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.00 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	20.0 mW/g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters 1	normalized to 1W	19.7 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Certificate No: D1900V2-531_May08

Page 3 of 9

As of 2009-04-28 Page 14 of 29

¹ 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	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.0 ± 6 %	1.54 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(20.9 ± 0.2) °C	1	10 -10

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.78 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	39.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ²	normalized to 1W	38.3 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.13 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	20.5 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters 2	normalized to 1W	20.2 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Certificate No: D1900V2-531_May08

Page 4 of 9

As of 2009-04-28 Page 15 of 29

² Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"



Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.9 Ω + 4.7 jΩ	
Return Loss	- 24.6 dB	

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$48.2 \Omega + 5.3 j\Omega$	
Return Loss	- 24.9 dB	

General Antenna Parameters and Design

· ·	
Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.201 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	January 24, 2001			

Certificate No: D1900V2-531_May08 Page 5 of 9

As of 2009-04-28 Page 16 of 29



DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 08.05.2008 14:25:07

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:531

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

Medium: HSL U10 BB;

Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.44 mho/m; ϵ_r = 39.4; ρ = 1000 kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9); Calibrated: 28.04.2008

Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 14.03.2008

Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA;;

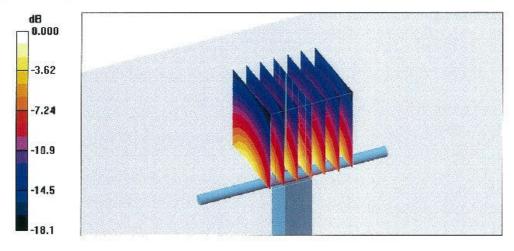
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

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

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 90.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.030 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.67 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5 mW/g Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.4 mW/g



0 dB = 11.4 mW/g

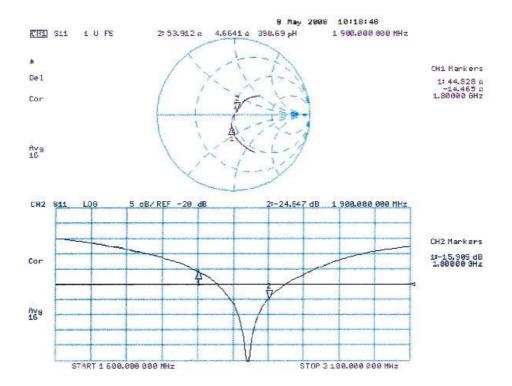
State of the state

Certificate No: D1900V2-531_May08 Page 6 of 9

As of 2009-04-28 Page 17 of 29



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: D1900V2-531_May08

Page 7 of 9

As of 2009-04-28 Page 18 of 29



DASY4 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 14.05.2008 16:36:27

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:531

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

Medium: MSL U10 BB;

Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.54 mho/m; ϵ_r = 52.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.5, 4.5, 4.5); Calibrated: 28.04.2008

· Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 14.03.2008

Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA;;

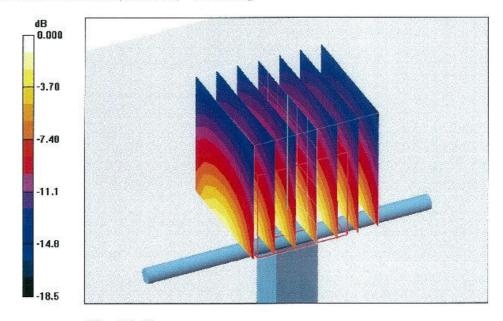
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

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

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 90.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.011 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.78 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.13 mW/g Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.8 mW/g



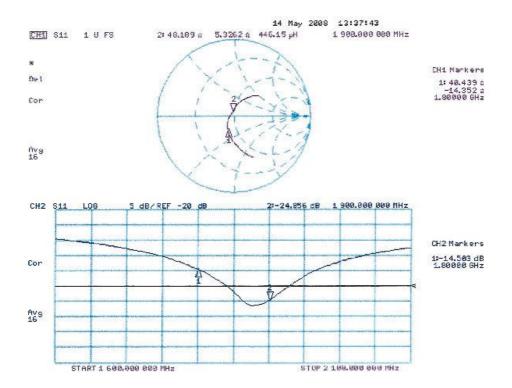
0 dB = 11.8 mW/g

Certificate No: D1900V2-531_May08 Page 8 of 9

As of 2009-04-28 Page 19 of 29



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certificate No: D1900V2-531_May08 Page 9 of 9

As of 2009-04-28 Page 20 of 29



3 Calibration certificate of Data Aquisition Unit (DAE)

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





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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client CETECOM

Certificate No: DAE3-413_Jan09

Object	DAE3 - SD 000 D	903 AA - SN: 413	
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v12 Calibration proces	dure for the data acquisition e	electronics (DAE)
Calibration date:	January 8, 2009		
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance		
All calibrations have been conducte Calibration Equipment used (M&TE	ed in the closed laboratory	obability are given on the following page y facility: environment temperature (22 :: Cal Date (Certificate No.)	: 3)*C and humidity < 70%.
nmary Sianuaros		Car Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
luke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	30-Sep-08 (No: 7673)	Sep-09
luke Process Calibrator Type 702	1000		
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702 (eithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 6295803	30-Sep-08 (No: 7673)	Sep-09
Primary Standards Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702 Keithley Multimeter Type 2001 Secondary Standards Calibrator Box V1.1	SN: 6295803 SN: 0810278	30-Sep-08 (No: 7673) 30-Sep-08 (No: 7670)	Sep-09 Sep-09
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702 Keithley Multimeter Type 2001 Secondary Stancards	SN: 6295803 SN: 0810278 ID# SE UMS 006 AB 1004	30-Sep-08 (No: 7673) 30-Sep-08 (No: 7670) Check Date (in house) 08-Jun-08 (in house check)	Sep-09 Sep-09 Scheduled Check In house check; Jun-09
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702 Keithley Multimeter Type 2001 Secondary Stancards	SN: 6295803 SN: 0810278	30-Sep-08 (No: 7673) 30-Sep-08 (No: 7670) Check Date (in house)	Sep-09 Sep-09 Scheduled Check
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702 Keithley Multimeter Type 2001 Secondary Stancards Calibrator Box V1.1	SN: 6295803 SN: 0810278 ID # SE UMS 006 AB 1004	30-Sep-08 (No: 7673) 30-Sep-08 (No: 7670) Check Date (in house) 08-Jun-08 (in house check)	Sep-09 Sep-09 Scheduled Check In house check; Jun-09

Certificate No: DAE3-413_Jan09

Page 1 of 5

As of 2009-04-28 Page 21 of 29



4 Certificate of "SAM Twin Phantom V4.0/V4.0C"

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

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



CETECOM ICT Services GmbH Bernd Rebmann Untertürkheimer Str. 6-10 66117 Saarbrücken Deutschland

Zurich, January 10, 2002

Certificate of Conformity

Dear Bernd

It has been a while since you have received your SAM Twin Phantom V4.0/V4.0C.

Several of our customers have required a document to justify to the authorities that the SAM phantom used for SAR measurements is conformant with the respective standards.

For your documentation please find enclosed a copy of the duly signed "Certificate of Conformity/First Article Inspection" (Document No. 881 - QD 000 P40 BA - B). With this certificate we confirm conformity with the CENELEC EN 50361, IEEE P1528-200x draft 6.5 and the IEC PT 62209 draft 0.9 standards.

Please do not hesitate to contact us in case you have any questions or are in need of further clarification. You can always reach us at +41-1-245 97 00 or by e-mail to <u>info@speag.com</u>.

Best regards,

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

As of 2009-04-28 Page 22 of 29



Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

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

Certificate of conformity / First Article Inspection

Item	SAM Twin Phantom V4.0
Type No	QD 000 P40 BA
Series No	TP-1002 and higher
Manufacturer / Origin	Untersee Composites Hauptstr. 69 CH-8559 Fruthwilen Switzerland

Tests

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

Test	Requirement	Details	Units tested
Shape	Compliance with the geometry according to the CAD model.	IT'IS CAD File (*)	First article, Samples
Material thickness	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards	2mm +/- 0.2mm in specific areas	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] CENELEC EN 50361

[2] IEEE P1528-200x draft 6.5

[3] IEC PT 62209 draft 0.9

(*) The IT'IS 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

18.11.2001

Signature / Stamp

Schmid & Partner Fin Brubolt
Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, CH-8004 Zurich Tel. +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

Doc No 881 - QD 000 P40 BA - B

Page

1 (1)

Page 23 of 29



5 Application Note System Performance Check

5.1.1.1 Purpose of system performance check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifica-tions. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check is performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results.

The measurement of the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is a complicated task and the result depends on the proper functioning of many components and the correct settings of many param-eters. Faulty results due to drift, failures or incorrect parameters might not be recognized, since they often look similar in distribution to the correct ones. The Dosimetric Assessment System DASY4 incorporates a system performance check procedure to test the proper functioning of the system. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup (the at section of the SAM Twin Phantom) with a well characterized source (a matched dipole at a specified distance). This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time (e.g., probe, liquid parameters, and software settings) and a low sensitivity to external effects inherent in the system (e.g., positioning uncertainty of the device holder). The system performance check does not replace the calibration of the components. The accuracy of the system performance check is not sufficient for calibration purposes. It is possible to calculate the field quite accurately in this simple setup; however, due to the open field situation some factors (e.g., laboratory re ections) cannot be accounted for. Calibrations in the at phantom are possible with transfer calibration methods, using either temperature probes or calibrated E-field probes. The system performance check also does not test the system performance for arbitrary field sit-uations encountered during real measurements of mobile phones. These checks are performed at SPEAG by testing the components under various conditions (e.g., spherical isotropy measurements in liquid, linearity measurements, temperature variations, etc.), the results of which are used for an error estimation of the system. The system performance check will indicate situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

5.1.1.2 System Performance check procedure

Preparation

The conductivity should be measured before the validation and the measured liquid parameters must be entered in the software. If the measured values differ from targeted values in the dipole document, the liquid composition should be adjusted. If the validation is performed with slightly different (measured) liquid parameters, the expected SAR will also be different. See the application note about SAR sensitivities for an estimate of possible SAR deviations. Note that the liquid parameters are temperature dependent with approximately – 0.5% decrease in permitivity and + 1% increase in conductivity for a temperature decrease of 1° C. The dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the Generic Twin Phantom with the correct distance holder in place. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking (little hole) and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. Accurate positioning is not necessary, since the system will search for the peak SAR location, except that the dipole arms should be parallel to the surface. The device holder for mobile phones can be left in place but should be rotated away from the dipole. The forward power into the dipole at the dipole SMA connector should be determined as accurately as possible. See section 4 for a description of the recommended setup to measure the dipole input power. The actual dipole input power level can be between 20mW and several watts. The result can later be normalized to any power level. It is strongly recommended to note the actually used power level in the "comment"-window of the measurement file; otherwise you loose this crucial information for later reference.

System Performance Check

The DASY4 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks, so you must save the finished validation under a different name. The validation document requires the Generic Twin Phantom, so this phantom must be properly installed in your system. (You can create your own measurement procedures by opening a new document or editing an existing document file). Before you start the validation, you just have to tell the system with which components (probe, medium, and device) you are performing the validation; the system will take care of all parameters. After the validation, which will take about 20 minutes, the results of each task are

As of 2009-04-28 Page 24 of 29

Calibration Data and Phantom Information to test report no.: 1-1079-01-02/09



displayed in the document window. Selecting all measured tasks and opening the predefined "validation" graphic format displays all necessary information for validation. A description of the different measurement tasks in the predefined document is given below, together with the information that can be deduced from their results:

- The "reference" and "drift" measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the amplifier output power. If it is too high (above \pm 0.1dB) the validation should be repeated; some amplifiers have very high drift during warm-up. A stable amplifier gives drift results in the DASY4 system below \pm 0.02 dB.
- The "surface check" measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY4 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above \pm 0.1mm). In that case it is better to abort the validation and stir the liquid. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within \pm 30°.) However, varying breaking indices of different liquid compositions might also influence the distance. If the indicated difference varies from the actual setting, the probe parameter "optical surface distance" should be changed in the probe settings (see manual). For more information see the application note about SAR evaluation.
- The "area scan" measures the SAR above the dipole on a parallel plane to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR with 2D spline interpolation. The proposed scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement; due to the symmetric field the peak detection is reliable. If a finer graphic is desired, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result.
- The zoom scan job measures the field in a volume around the peak SAR value assessed in the previous "area" scan (for more information see the application note on SAR evaluation).

If the validation measurements give reasonable results, the peak 1g and 10g spatial SAR values averaged between the two cubes and normalized to 1W dipole input power give the reference data for comparisons. The next section analyzes the expected uncertainties of these values. Section 6 describes some additional checks for further information or troubleshooting.

5.1.1.3 Uncertainty Budget

Please note that in the following Tables, the tolerance of the following uncertainty components depends on the actual equipment and setup at the user location and need to be either assessed or verified on-site by the end user of the DASY4 system:

- RF ambient conditions
- Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance
- Input power and SAR drift measurement
- Liquid permittivity measurement uncertainty
- Liquid conductivity measurement uncertainty

Note: All errors are given in percent of SAR, so 0.1 dB corresponds to 2.3%. The field error would be half of that.

the liquid parameter assessment give the targeted values from the dipole document. All errors are given in percent of SAR, so 0.1dB corresponds to 2.3%. The field error would be half of that.

As of 2009-04-28 Page 25 of 29

Calibration Data and Phantom Information to test report no.: 1-1079-01-02/09



System validation

In the table below, the system validation uncertainty with respect to the analytically assessed SAR value of a dipole source as given in the P1528 standard is given. This uncertainty is smaller than the expected uncertainty for mobile phone measurements due to the simplified setup and the symmetric field distribution.

Error Sources	Uncertainty Value	Probability Distribution	Divi- sor	c _i	c _i 10g	Standard Uncertainty	Standard Uncertainty	v _i ² or v _{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	± 4.8%	Normal	1	1	1	± 4.8%	± 4.8%	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7%	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9%	± 1.9%	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	± 0.0%	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 0.0%	± 0.0%	∞
Boundary effects	± 1.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6%	± 0.6%	∞
Probe linearity	± 4.7%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7%	± 2.7%	8
System detection limits	± 1.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6%	± 0.6%	∞
Readout electronics	± 1.0%	Normal	1	1	1	± 1.0%	± 1.0%	∞
Response time	± 0.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.0%	± 0.0%	∞
Integration time	± 0.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.0%	± 0.0%	∞
RF ambient conditions	± 3.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7%	± 1.7%	∞
Probe positioner	± 0.4%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.2%	± 0.2%	∞
Probe positioning	± 2.9%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7%	± 1.7%	∞
Max. SAR evaluation	± 1.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6%	± 0.6%	∞
Dipole								
Dipole axis toliquid distance	± 2.0%	Normal	1	1	1	± 1.2%	± 1.2%	∞
Input power and power drift	± 4.7%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7%	± 2.7%	∞
Phantom and Set-up								
Phantom uncertainty	± 4.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3%	± 2.3%	∞
Liquid conductivity (target)	± 5.0%	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	± 1.8%	± 1.2%	∞
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	± 2.5%	Rectangular	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6%	± 1.1%	∞
Liquid permittivity (target)	± 5.0%	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	± 1.7%	± 1.4%	∞
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	± 2.5%	Rectangular	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5%	± 1.2%	∞
Combined Uncertainty						± 8.4%	± 8.1%	∞
Expanded Std. Uncertainty						± 16.8%	± 1.2%	

As of 2009-04-28 Page 26 of 29

Calibration Data and Phantom Information to test report no.: 1-1079-01-02/09



Performance check repeatability

The repeatability check of the validation is insensitive to external effects and gives an indication of the variations in the DASY4 measurement system, provided that the same power reading setup is used for all validations. The repeatability estimate is given in the following table:

Error Sources	Uncertainty Value	Probability Distribution	Divi- sor	c _i	c _i 10g	Standard Uncertainty	Standard Uncertainty	v _i ² or v _{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	± 4.8%	Normal	1	1	1	0	0	∞
Axial isotropy	± 4.7%	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	0	0	8
Hemispherical isotropy	± 0.0%	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	0	0	8
Boundary effects	± 1.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0	0	∞
Probe linearity	± 4.7%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0	0	∞
System detection limits	± 1.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0	0	∞
Readout electronics	± 1.0%	Normal	1	1	1	0	0	∞
Response time	± 0.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0	0	∞
Integration time	± 0.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0	0	∞
RF ambient conditions	± 3.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0	0	∞
Probe positioner	± 0.4%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0	0	∞
Probe positioning	± 2.9%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0	0	∞
Max. SAR evaluation	± 1.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0	0	∞
Dipole								
Dipole axis toliquid distance	± 2.0%	Normal	1	1	1	± 1.2%	± 1.2%	∞
Input power and power drift	± 4.7%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7%	± 2.7%	∞
Phantom and Set-up								
Phantom uncertainty	± 4.0%	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3%	± 2.3%	∞
Liquid conductivity (target)	± 5.0%	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	± 1.8%	± 1.2%	∞
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	± 2.5%	Rectangular	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6%	± 1.1%	∞
Liquid permittivity (target)	± 5.0%	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	± 1.7%	± 1.4%	∞
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	± 2.5%	Rectangular	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5%	± 1.2%	∞
Combined Uncertainty	_					± 5.3%	± 4.9%	∞
Expanded Std. Uncertainty						± 10.6%	± 9.7%	

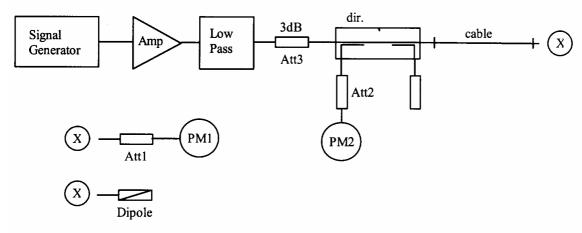
The expected repeatability deviation is low. Excessive drift (e.g., drift in liquid parameters), partial system failures or incorrect parameter settings (e.g., wrong probe or device settings) will lead to unexpectedly high repeatability deviations. The repeatability gives an indication that the system operates within its initial specifications. Excessive drift, system failure and operator errors are easily detected.

As of 2009-04-28 Page 27 of 29



5.1.1.4 Power set-up for validation

The uncertainty of the dipole input power is a significant contribution to the absolute uncertainty and the expected deviation in interlaboratory comparisons. The values in Section 2 for a typical and a sophisticated setup are just average values. Refer to the manual of the power meter and the detector head for the evaluation of the uncertainty in your system. The uncertainty also depends on the source matching and the general setup. Below follows the description of a recommended setup and procedures to increase the accuracy of the power reading:



The figure shows the recommended setup. The PM1 (incl. Att1) measures the forward power at the location of the validation dipole connector. The signal generator is adjusted for the desired forward power at the dipole connector and the power meter PM2 is read at that level. After connecting the cable to the dipole, the signal generator is readjusted for the same reading at power meter PM2. If the signal generator does not allow a setting in 0.01dB steps, the remaining difference at PM2 must be noted and considered in the normalization of the validation results. The requirements for the components are:

- The signal generator and amplifier should be stable (after warm-up). The forward power to the dipole should be above 10mW to avoid the influence of measurement noise. If the signal generator can deliver 15dBm or more, an amplifier is not necessary. Some high power amplifiers should not be operated at a level far below their maximum output power level (e.g. a 100W power amplifier operated at 250mW output can be quite noisy). An attenuator between the signal generator and amplifier is recommended to protect the amplifier input.
- The low pass filter after the amplifier reduces the effect of harmonics and noise from the amplifier. For most amplifiers in normal operation the filter is not necessary.
- The attenuator after the amplifier improves the source matching and the accuracy of the power head. (See power meter manual.) It can also be used also to make the amplifier operate at its optimal output level for noise and stability. In a setup without directional coupler, this attenuator should be at least 10dB.
- The directional coupler (recommended ³ 20dB) is used to monitor the forward power and adjust the signal generator output for constant forward power. A medium quality coupler is sufficient because the loads (dipole and power head) are well matched. (If the setup is used for reflective loads, a high quality coupler with respect to directivity and output matching is necessary to avoid additional errors.)
- The power meter PM2 should have a low drift and a resolution of 0.01dBm, but otherwise its accuracy has no impact on the power setting. Calibration is not required.
- The cable between the coupler and dipole must be of high quality, without large attenuation and phase changes when it is moved. Otherwise, the power meter head PM1 should be brought to the location of the dipole for measuring.
- The power meter PM1 and attenuator Att1 must be high quality components. They should be calibrated, preferably together. The attenuator (310dB) improves the accuracy of the power reading. (Some higher power

As of 2009-04-28 Page 28 of 29

Calibration Data and Phantom Information to test report no.: 1-1079-01-02/09



heads come with a built-in calibrated attenuator.) The exact attenuation of the attenuator at the frequency used must be known; many attenuators are up to 0.2dB off from the specified value.

- Use the same power level for the power setup with power meter PM1 as for the actual measurement to avoid linearity and range switching errors in the power meter PM2. If the validation is performed at various power levels, do the power setting procedure at each level.
- The dipole must be connected directly to the cable at location "X". If the power meter has a different connector system, use high quality couplers. Preferably, use the couplers at the attenuator Att1 and calibrate the attenuator with the coupler.
- Always remember: We are measuring power, so 1% is equivalent to 0.04dB.

5.1.1.5 Laboratory reflections

In near-field situations, the absorption is predominantly caused by induction effects from the magnetic near-field. The absorption from reflected fields in the laboratory is negligible. On the other hand, the magnetic field around the dipole depends on the currents and therefore on the feedpoint impedance. The feedpoint impedance of the dipole is mainly determined from the proximity of the absorbing phantom, but reflections in the laboratory can change the impedance slightly. A 1% increase in the real part of the feedpoint impedance will produce approximately a 1% decrease in the SAR for the same forward power. The possible influence of laboratory reflections should be investigated during installation. The validation setup is suitable for this check, since the validation is sensitive to laboratory reflections. The same tests can be performed with a mobile phone, but most phones are less sensitive to reflections due to the shorter distance to the phantom. The fastest way to check for reflection effects is to position the probe in the phantom above the feedpoint and start a continuous field measurement in the DASY4 multimeter window. Placing absorbers in front of possible reflectors (e.g. on the ground near the dipole or in front of a metallic robot socket) will reveal their influence immediately. A 10dB absorber (e.g. ferrite tiles or flat absorber mats) is probably sufficient, as the influence of the reflections is small anyway. If you place the absorber too near the dipole, the absorber itself will interact with the reactive near-field. Instead of measuring the SAR, it is also possible to monitor the dipole impedance with a network analyzer for reflection effects. The network analyzer must be calibrated at the SMA connector and the electrical delay (two times the forward delay in the dipole document) must be set in the NWA for comparisons with the reflection data in the dipole document. If the absorber has a significant influence on the results, the absorber should be left in place for validation or measurements. The reference data in the dipole document are produced in a low reflection environment.

5.1.1.6 Additional system checks

While the validation gives a good check of the DASY4 system components, it does not include all parameters necessary for real phone measurements (e.g. device modulation or device positioning). For system validation (repeatability) or comparisons between laboratories a reference device can be useful. This can be any mobile phone with a stable output power (preferably a device whose output power can be set through the keyboard). For comparisons, the same device should be sent around, since the SAR variations between samples can be large. Several measurement possibilities in the DASY software allow additional tests of the performance of the DASY system and components. These tests can be useful to localize component failures:

- The validation can be performed at different power levels to check the noise level or the correct compensation of the diode compression in the probe.
- If a pulsed signal with high peak power levels is fed to the dipole, the performance of the diode compression compensation can be tested. The correct crest factor parameter in the DASY software must be set (see manual). The system should give the same SAR output for the same averaged input power.
- The probe isotropy can be checked with a 1D-probe rotation scan above the feedpoint. The automatic probe alignment procedure must be passed through for accurate probe rotation movements (optional DASY4 feature with a robot-mounted light beam unit). Otherwise the probe tip might move on a small circle during rotation, producing some additional isotropy errors in gradient fields.

As of 2009-04-28 Page 29 of 29