A Test Lab Techno Corp.

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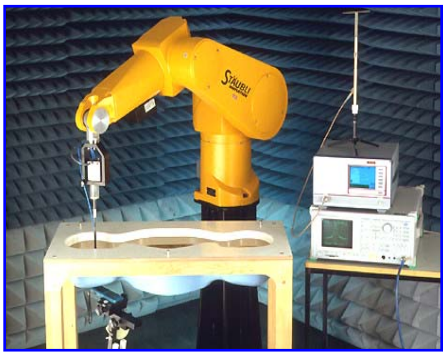
SAR EVALUATION REPORT

Test Report No.	:	1203FS17
Applicant	:	Binatone Electronics International Limited
EUT Type	:	1.9GHz DECT6.0 Speaker Pod
FCC ID	:	VLJ80-8815-00
Trade Name	:	Motorola
Model Number	:	S702BT
Dates of Receive	:	Mar. 22, 2012
Dates of Test	:	Mar. 23, 2012
Date of Issued	:	Mar. 29, 2012
Test Environment	:	Ambient Temperature： 22 ±2 ° C
		Relative Humidity：40 - 70 %
Test Specification	:	Standard C95.1-1992
		IEEE Std. 1528-2003
		2.1093;FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [July 2001]
Max. SAR	:	0.033 W/kg UPCS Body SAR
Test Lab Location	:	Chang-an Lab



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Approved By : (Yung Tan Tsai) Tested By : (Bill Hu)

Contents

1. Description of Equipment under Test (EUT)

Applicant	:	Binatone Electronics International Limited
Applicant Address	:	Floor 23A, 9 Des Voeux Road West, Sheung Wan,Hong Kong
Manufacturer	:	VTech (Dongguan) Telecommunications Limited
Manufacturer Address	:	VTech Science Park, Xia Ling Bei Management Zone, Liaobu, Dongguan, Guangdong, China
EUT Type	:	1.9GHz DECT6.0 Speaker Pod
FCC ID	:	VLJ80-8815-00
Trade Name	:	Motorola
Model Number	:	S702BT
Battery Type	:	Ni-MH battery (2.4V, 600mAh)
Headset information	:	Headway / HEC-W206-03-R, 1 meter
Test Device	:	Production Unit
Tx Frequency	:	1921.536 -1928.448 MHz (UPCS)
Max. RF Conducted Power	:	0.069 W (18.40 dBm) UPCS
Max. SAR Measurement	:	0.033 W/kg UPCS Body SAR
Antenna Type	:	Fixed Type
Antenna Gain	:	0dBi
Device Category	:	Portable
RF Exposure Environment	:	General Population / Uncontrolled
Battery Option	:	Standard
Application Type	:	Certification

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment / general population exposure limits specified in Standard C95.1-1992 and had been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in IEEE Std. 1528-2003.

2. *Introduction*

The A Test Lab Techno Corp. has performed measurements of the maximum potential exposure to the user of **Binatone Electronics International Limited Trade Name：Motorola Model(s)：S702BT.** The test procedures, as described in American National Standards, Institute C95.1 - 1992〔1〕, FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [July 2001] were employed and they specify the maximum exposure limit of 1.6mW/g as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20cm between user and EUT in the uncontrolled environment. A description of the product and operating configuration, detailed summary of the test results, methodology and procedures used in the equipment used are included within this test report.

3. SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dw) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Figure 2).

$$\text{SAR} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dw}{dm}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dw}{\rho dv}\right)$$

Figure 2. SAR Mathematical Equation

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

$$\text{SAR} = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

Where：

σ = conductivity of the tissue (S/m)

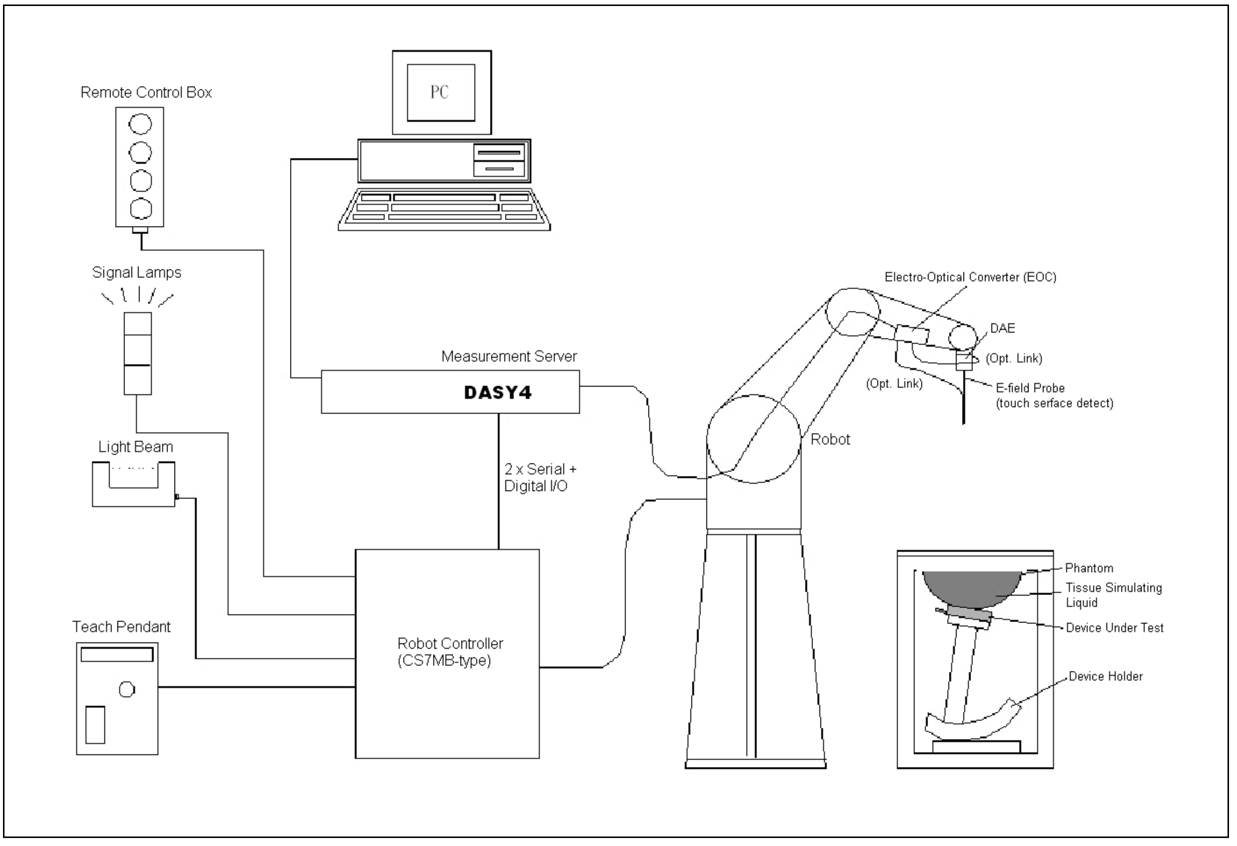
ρ = mass density of the tissue (kg/m^3)

E = RMS electric field strength (V/m)

＊**Note**：

The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane〔2〕

4. SAR Measurement Setup



These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG). The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9m) which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ± 0.02mm. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines (length = 300mm) to the data acquisition unit.

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teaches pendant (Joystick) and remote control, and is used to drive the robot motors. The Measurement Server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 166MHz low-power Pentium, 32MB chipdisk and 64MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with either the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronic box as well as the 16-bit AD-converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY4 I/O-board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board. The PC consists of the Intel Pentium 4 2.4GHz computer with Windows XP system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, Post Processor SEMCAD, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection…etc. is connected to the Electro-optical converter (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the Measurement Server.

The DAE4 (or DAE3) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer. The system is described in detail in〔3〕.

5. System Components

5.1 DASY4 E-Field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration〔3〕and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probes is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multi-fiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped when reaching the maximum.

5.1.1 E-Field Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core
	Built-in optical fiber for surface detection System
	Built-in shielding against static charges
	PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.q., glycol)
Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 6 GHz
	In brain and muscle simulating tissue at frequencies of 1950MHz (accuracy ±8%)
	Calibration for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	±0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz) for ES3DV3
Directivity	±0.3 dB in brain tissue (rotation around probe axis)
	±0.5 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μW/g to > 100mW/g; Linearity: ±0.2dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337mm
	Tip length: 20mm
	Body diameter: 12mm
	Tip diameter: 3.9mm for ES3DV3
	Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0mm for ES3DV3
Application	General dosimetry up to 6GHz
	Compliance tests of mobile phones
	Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

Figure 3. E-field Probe

Figure 4. Probe setup on robot

5.1.2 E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in〔4〕with accuracy better than ±10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in〔5〕and found to be better than ±0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies bellow 1GHz, and in a wave guide above 1GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$\mathrm{SAR} = C\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

Where：

Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

C = Heat capacity of tissue (head or body),

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

Or

$$\mathrm{SAR} = \frac{|E|^2 \sigma}{\rho}$$

Where：

σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m^3).

5.2 Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller

Processor：	Intel Pentium 4
Clock Speed：	2.4GHz
Operating System：	Windows XP Professional

Data Converter

Features：	Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter, and control logic
Software：	DASY4 v4.7 (Build 80) & SEMCAD X Version 1.8 Build 186
Connecting Lines：	Optical downlink for data and status info
	Optical uplink for commands and clock

5.3 Robot

Positioner：	Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: TX90XL
Repeatability：	±0.02 mm
No. of Axis：	6

5.4 Measurement Server

Processor：	PC/104 with a 400MHz intel ULV Celeron
I/O-board：	Link to DAE4(or DAE3)
	16-bit A/D converter for surface detection system
	Digital I/O interface
	Serial link to robot
	Direct emergency stop output for robot

5.5 Device Holder for Transmitters

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε=3 and loss tangent δ=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.

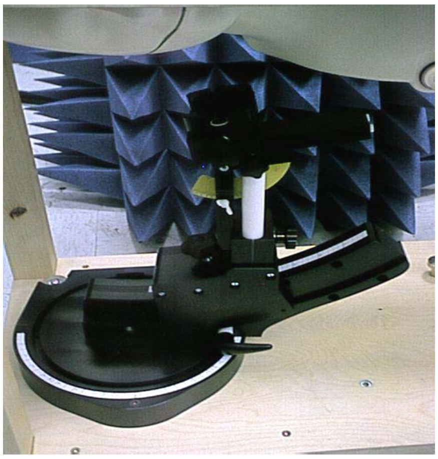


Figure 5. Device Holder

5.6 Phantom - SAM v4.0

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528 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. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points with the robot.

Shell Thickness	2 ±0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	1000×500 mm (L×W)

Table 1. Specification of SAM v4.0

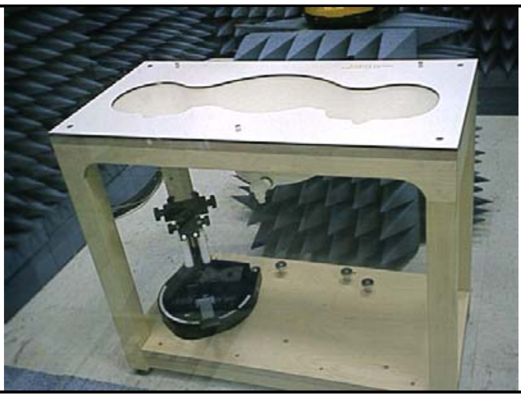


Figure 6. SAM Twin Phantom

5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation

5.7.1 Data Storage

The DASY4 software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension .DA4. The post processing software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of erroneous parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

5.7.2 Data Evaluation

The DASY4 post processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software：

Probe parameters：	- Sensitivity	Normi, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point	dcpi
Device parameters：	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters：	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as：

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

U_i = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

From the compensated input signals the primary field data for each channel can be evaluated：

E-field probes：

$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

H-field probes：

$$H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1} f + a_{i2} f^2}{f}$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)

μV/(V/m)^2 for E-field Probes

$ConvF$ = sensitivity enhancement in solution

a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

Hi = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

The RSS value of the field components gives the total field strength (Hermitian magnitude)：

$$E_{tot} = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2}$$

The primary field data are used to calculate the derived field units.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

with **SAR** = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m

σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]

ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

＊**Note**：That the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770} \quad \text{or} \quad P_{pwe} = \frac{H_{tot}^2}{37.7}$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm^2

E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

H_{tot} = total magnetic field strength in A/m

6. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	3270	Sep. 12. 2011	Sep. 12. 2012
SPEAG	1950MHz System Validation Kit	D1950V3	1117	Feb. 23, 2012	Feb. 23, 2013
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	541	Jul. 21, 2011	Jul. 21, 2012
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phantom	SAM V4.0	TP-1009	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Robot	Staubli TX90XL	F07/564ZA1/C/01	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Software	DASY4 V4.7 Build 80	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Software	SEMCAD X V1.8 Build 186	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Measurement Server	SE UMS 011 AA	1025	NCR	NCR
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071B	MY42402996	Jan. 07, 2011	Jan. 07, 2013
Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070C	US99360094	NCR	NCR
R&S	Power Sensor	NRP-Z22	100179	May 27, 2011	May 27, 2012
Agilent	MXG Vector Signal Generator	N5182A	MY47420962	May 24, 2011	May 24, 2013
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50334	NCR	NCR
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZHL-42W-SMA	D111103#5	NCR	NCR
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-8G-SMA	D042005 671800514	NCR	NCR

Table 2. Test Equipment List

7. Tissue Simulating Liquids

The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the tissue. The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an 85070C Dielectric Probe Kit and an E5071B Network Analyzer.

IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in 1528 recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in 1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in 1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equation and extrapolated according to the head parameter specified in 1528.

€	Head		Body	
(MHz)	εr	σ (S/m)	εr	σ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800 - 2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00
(εr = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and ρ = 1000 kg/m3)				

Table 3. Tissue dielectric parameters for head and body phantoms

7.1 Ingredients

The following ingredients are used:

- Water: deionized water (pure H_20), resistivity ≥ 16 M Ω -as basis for the liquid
- Sugar: refied white sugar (typically 99.7 % sucrose, available as crystal sugar in food shops) to reduce relative permittivity
- Salt: pure NaCl -to increase conductivity
- Cellulose: Hydroxyethyl-cellulose, medium viscosity (75-125 mPa.s, 2% in water, 20°C), CAS # 54290 -to increase viscosity and to keep sugar in solution.
- Preservative: Preventol D-7 Bayer AG, D-51368 Leverkusen, CAS # 55965-84-9 -to prevent the spread of bacteria and molds
- DGBE: Diethylenglycol-monobuthyl ether (DGBE), Fluka Chemie GmbH, CAS # 112-34-5 -to reduce relative permittivity

7.2 Recipes

The following tables give the recipes for tissue simulating liquids to be used in different frequency bands.

Note: The goal dielectric parameters (at 22 ℃) must be achieved within a tolerance of ±5% for ε and ±5% for σ.

Liquid type	MSL 1950-B	
Ingredient	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Water	697.94	69.79
DGBE	300.03	30.00
Salt	2.03	0.20
Total amount	1,000.00	100.00
Goal dielectric parameters		
Frequency [MHz]	1800-2000	
Relative Permittivity	53.3	
Conductivity [S/m]	1.52	

7.3 Liquid Confirmation

7.3.1 Parameters

Liquid Verify								
Ambient Temperature： 22 ± 2 °C；Relative Humidity：40 -70%								
Liquid Type	Frequency	Temp (°C)	Parameters	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)	Measured Date
1950MHz Body	1920MHz	22.0	εr	53.30	51.25	-3.85%	± 5 %	Mar. 23, 2012
			σ	1.52	1.52	0.00%	± 5 %	
	1950MHz	22.0	εr	53.30	51.17	-4.00%	± 5 %	
			σ	1.52	1.55	1.97%	± 5 %	
	1978MHz	22.0	εr	53.30	51.14	-4.05%	± 5 %	
			σ	1.52	1.58	3.95%	± 5 %	

Table 4. Measured Tissue dielectric parameters for body phantom

7.3.2 Liquid Depth

The liquid level was during measurement 15cm ±0.5cm.

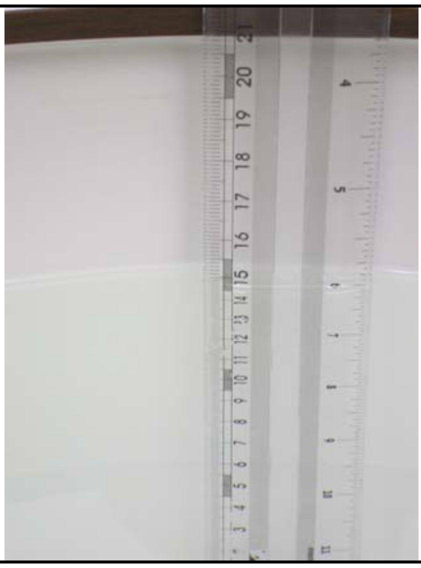


Figure 7. Body-Tissue-Simulating-Liquid

8. *Measurement Process*

8.1 Device and Test Conditions

The Test Device was provided by **Binatone Electronics International Limited** for this evaluation. The spatial peak SAR values were assessed for the middle channels defined by UPCS (Ch2 = 1924.992MHz) systems. The antenna(s), battery and accessories shall be those specified by the manufacturer. The battery shall be fully charged before each measurement and there shall be no external connections.

<table>
<tr><td>Usage</td><td colspan="4">Operates with normal mode by client</td></tr>
<tr><td>Distance between antenna axis at the joint and the liquid surface:</td><td colspan="4">For body, EUT with belt-clip and headset, the front surface to phantom 0mm separation.
For body, EUT with belt-clip and headset, the back surface to phantom 0mm separation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Simulating human Head/Body</td><td colspan="4">Body</td></tr>
<tr><td>EUT Battery</td><td colspan="4">Fully-charged with Ni-MH batteries.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Conducted power</td><td>Channel</td><td>Frequency (MHz)</td><td>Before SAR Test (dBm)</td><td>After SAR Test (dBm)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Middle Ch. - 2</td><td>1924.992</td><td>18.40</td><td>18.35</td></tr>
</table>

8.2 System Performance Check

8.2.1 Symmetric Dipoles for System Validation

Construction	Symmetrical dipole with l/4 balun enables measurement of feed point impedance with NWA matched for use near flat phantoms filled with head simulating solutions Includes distance holder and tripod adaptor Calibration Calibrated SAR value for specified position and input power at the flat phantom in head simulating solutions.
Frequency	1950 MHz
Return Loss	> 20 dB at specified validation position
Power Capability	> 100 W (f < 1GHz); > 40 W (f > 1GHz)
Options	Dipoles for other frequencies or solutions and other calibration conditions are available upon request
Dimensions	D1950V3：dipole length 67.5 mm; overall height 300 mm

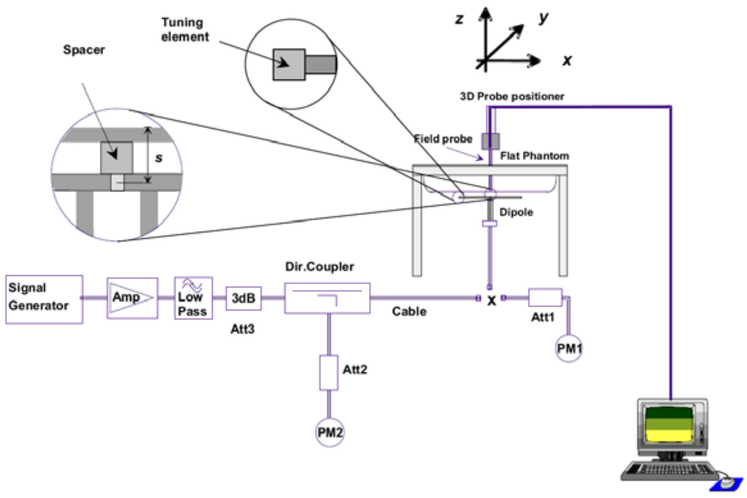


Figure 8. System Verification Setup Diagram

Figure 9. Validation Kit

8.2.2 Validation

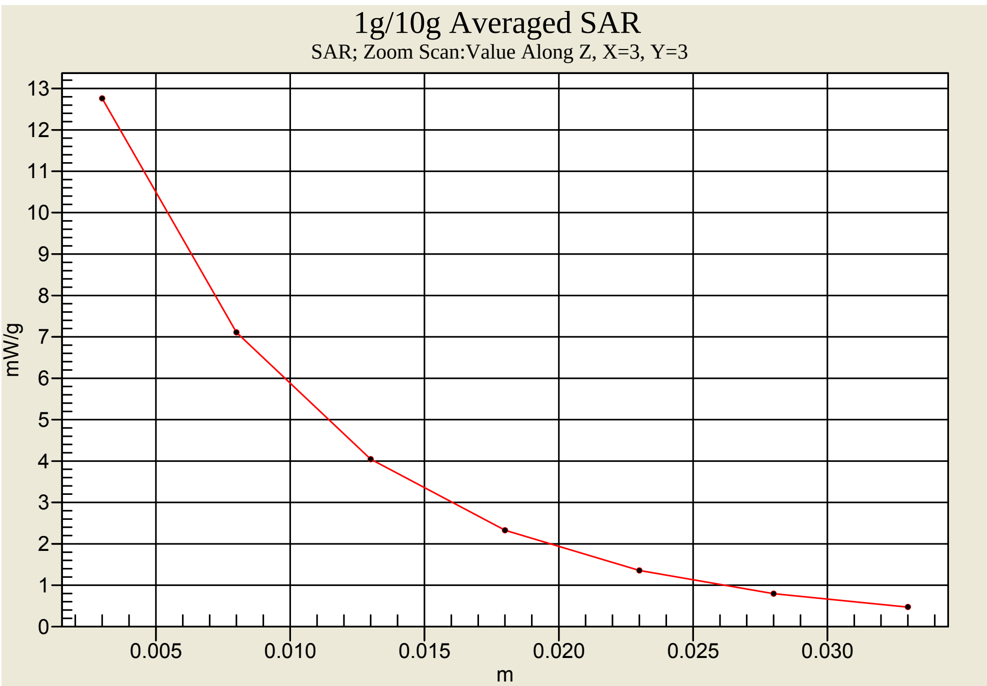
Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of ± 7%. The validation was performed at 1950MHz.

Validation kit	Mixture Type	SAR_{1g} [mW/g]	SAR_{10g} [mW/g]	Date of Calibration
D1950V3 – SN1117	Body	39.20	20.60	Feb. 23, 2012

Frequency (MHz)	Power	SAR_{1g} (mW/g)	SAR_{10g} (mW/g)	Drift (dB)	Difference percentage		Validation Date
					1g	10g	
1950 (Body)	250mW	9.9	5.05	-0.003	1.0 %	-1.9 %	Mar. 23, 2012
	Normalize to 1 Watt	39.6	20.2				

Detail results see Appendix A.

Z-axis Plot of System Performance Check



Body-Tissue-Simulating-Liquid 1950MHz

8.3 Dosimetric Assessment Setup

8.3.1 Body Test Position

Body - Worn Configuration

Body - Worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. Devices with a headset output should be tested with a headset connected to the device.

Body - Worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices that are intended to be authorized for body-worn use. A separation distance of 15 mm between the back of the device and a flat phantom is recommended for testing body-worn SAR compliance under such circumstances.

For this test：

■ The EUT is placed into the holster/belt clip and the holster is positioned against the surface of the phantom in a normal operating position.

☐ Belt clip sold with the product is not available. Therefore for SAR measurement, 0mm separation between the product and phantom is done for worst-case compliance.

8.3.2 Measurement Procedures

The evaluation was performed with the following procedures：

Surface Check： A surface checks job gathers data used with optical surface detection. It determines the distance from the phantom surface where the reflection from the optical detector has its peak. Any following measurement jobs using optical surface detection will then rely on this value. The surface check performs its search a specified number of times, so that the repeatability can be verified. The probe tip distance is 1.3mm to phantom inner surface during scans.

Reference： The reference job measures the field at a specified reference position, at 4 mm from the selected section's grid reference point.

Area Scan： The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. When an area scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maxima found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. Any following zoom scan within the same procedure will then perform fine scans around these maxima. The area covered the entire dimension of the EUT and the horizontal grid spacing was 15 mm × 15 mm.

Zoom Scan： Zoom scans are used to assess the highest averaged SAR for cubic averaging volumes with 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures 7 x 7 x 9 points in a 30 x 30 x 24 mm cube whose base faces are centered around the maxima returned from a preceding area scan within the same procedure.

Drift： The drift job measures the field at the same location as the most recent reference job within the same procedure, with the same settings. The drift measurement gives the field difference in dB from the last reference measurement. Several drift measurements are possible for each reference measurement. This allows monitoring of the power drift of the device in the batch process. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

8.4 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The DASY4 software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR values. Based on the Draft: SCC-34, SC-2, WG-2 - Computational Dosimetry, IEEE P1529/D0.0 (Draft Recommended Practice for Determining the Spatial-Peak Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) Associated with the Use of Wireless Handsets - Computational Techniques), a new algorithm has been implemented. The spatial-peak SAR can be computed over any required mass.

The base for the evaluation is a ”cube” measurement in a volume of (30 x 30 x 24 mm^3) (7 x 7 x 9 points). The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan. If the 10g cube or both cubes are not entirely inside the measured volumes, the system issues a warning regarding the evaluated spatial peak values within the Postprocessing engine (SEMCAD). This means that if the measured volume is shifted, higher values might be possible. To get the correct values you can use a finer measurement grid for the area scan. In complicated field distributions, a large grid spacing for the area scan might miss some details and give an incorrectly interpolated peak location.
The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the Postprocessing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into three stages:

Interpolation and Extrapolation

The probe is calibrated at the center of the dipole sensors which is located 1 to 2.7mm away from the probe tip. During measurements, the probe stops shortly above the phantom surface, depending on the probe and the surface detecting system. Both distances are included as parameters in the probe configuration file. The software always knows exactly how far away the measured point is from the surface. As the probe cannot directly measure at the surface, the values between the deepest measured point and the surface must be extrapolated.

In DASY4, the choice of the coordinate system defining the location of the measurement points has no influence on the uncertainty of the interpolation, Maxima Search and SAR extrapolation routines. The interpolation, Maxima Search and extrapolation routines are all based on the modified Quadratic Shepard’s method [7].

9. Measurement Uncertainty

Measurement uncertainties in SAR measurements are difficult to quantify due to several variables including biological, physiological, and environmental. However, we estimate the measurement uncertainties in SAR to be less than ±19.62%〔8〕.

According to Std. C95.3〔9〕, the overall uncertainties are difficult to assess and will vary with the type of meter and usage situation. However, accuracy's of ±1 to 3 dB can be expected in practice, with greater uncertainties in near-field situations and at higher frequencies (shorter wavelengths), or areas where large reflecting objects are present. Under optimum measurement conditions, SAR measurement uncertainties of at least ±2dB can be expected.

According to CENELEC〔10〕, typical worst-case uncertainty of field measurements is ±5 dB. For well-defined modulation characteristics the uncertainty can be reduced to ±3 dB.

Uncertainty Component	Uncertainty Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c_i (1g)	c_i (10g)	Standard Uncertainty ±1% (1-g)	Standard Uncertainty ±1% (10-g)	v_i or V_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration (k=1)	±5.05%	Normal	1	1	1	±5.05%	±5.05%	∞
Probe Isotropy	±7.6%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±3.1%	±3.1%	∞
Boundary Effect	±1.0%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Linearity	±4.7%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7%	±2.7%	∞
System Detection Limit	±1.0%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.58%	±0.58%	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3%	Normal	1	1	1	±0.3%	±0.3%	∞
Response Time	±0.8%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5%	±0.5%	∞
Integration Time	±2.6%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.5%	±1.5%	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	±0%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0%	±0%	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	±0%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0%	±0%	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	±0.4%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.2%	±0.2%	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	±2.9%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7%	±1.7%	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algorithms for Max. SAR	±1.0%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6%	∞
Test sample Related								
Test sample Positioning	±3.6%	Normal	1	1	1	±3.6%	±3.6%	89
Device Holder Uncertainty	±3.5%	Normal	1	1	1	±3.5%	±3.5%	5
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	±5.0%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.9%	±2.9%	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	±4.0%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3%	±2.3%	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	±5.0%	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	±1.8%	±1.2%	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	±1.93%	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	±1.24%	±0.83%	69
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	±5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	±1.7%	±1.4%	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	±1.4%	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	±0.84%	±0.69%	69
Combined standard uncertainty		RSS				±9.81%	±9.62%	313
Expanded uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)		k=2				±19.62%	±19.24%	

Table 5. System uncertainty: 300MHz -3000MHz

Uncertainty Component	Uncertainty Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c_i (1g)	c_i (10g)	Standard Uncertainty ±1% (1-g)	Standard Uncertainty ±1% (10-g)	v_i or V_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	±6.55 %	Normal	1	1	1	±6.55 %	±6.55 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	±4.7 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7 %	±2.7 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±9.6 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0	±0 %	±0 %	∞
Boundary Effects	±1.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6%	±0.6 %	∞
Linearity	±4.7 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7 %	±2.7 %	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Modulation Response	±0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0 %	±0 %	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3 %	Normal	1	1	1	±0.3 %	±0.3 %	∞
Response Time	±0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0 %	±0 %	∞
Integration Time	±0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0 %	±0 %	∞
RF Ambient Noise	±1.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	±1.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Probe Positioner	±0.8 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5 %	±0.5 %	∞
Probe Positioning	±6.7 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±3.9 %	±3.9 %	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	±2.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.2 %	±1.2 %	∞
Dipole Related								
Deviation of exp. dipole	±5.5 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±3.2 %	±3.2 %	∞
Dipole Axis to Liquid Dist.	±2.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.2 %	±1.2 %	∞
Input power & SAR drift	±3.4 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.0 %	±2.0 %	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	±4.0 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3 %	±2.3 %	∞
SAR correction	±1.9 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.84	±1.1 %	±0.9 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	±2.5 %	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	±2.0 %	±1.8 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	±2.5 %	Normal	1	0.26	0.26	±0.7 %	±0.7 %	∞
Temp. unc. -Conductivity	±1.7 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	±0.8 %	±0.7 %	∞
Temp. unc. -Permittivity	±0.3 %	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	±0.0 %	±0.0 %	∞
Combined standard uncertainty		RSS				±10.1%	±10.1 %	
Expanded uncertainty		k=2				±20.2%	±20.1 %	

Table 6. Uncertainty Budget for System Validation for the 0.3 -6 GHz range

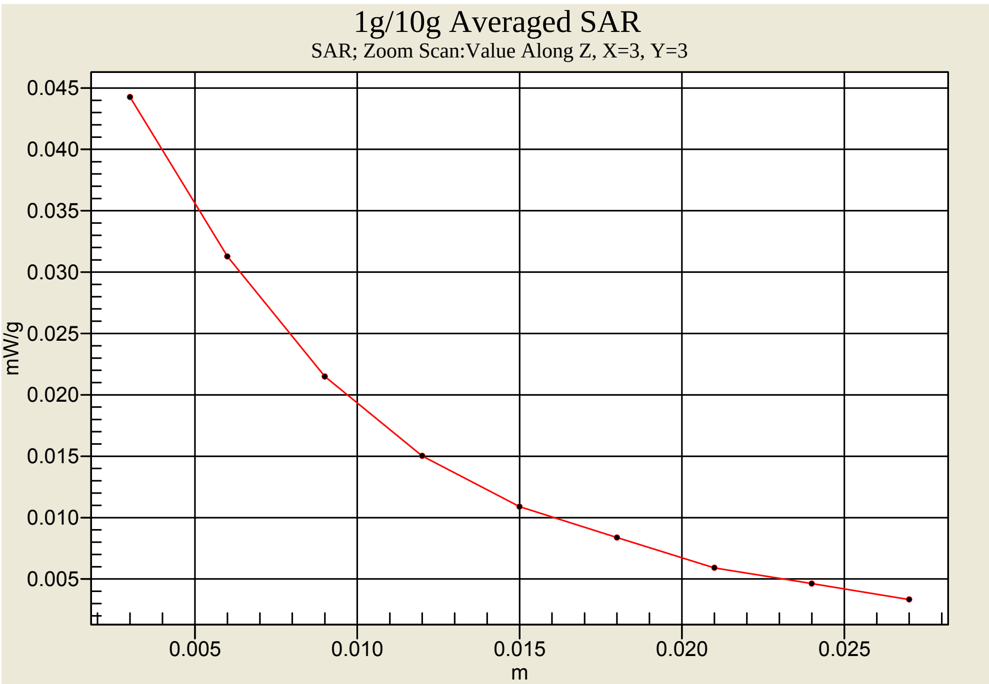
10. SAR Test Results Summary

10.1 Body SAR

Measurement Results									
Band	Frequency		Battery	Phantom Position	Accessory	SAR_{1g} [mW/g]	Power Drift (dB)	Amb Temp	Remark
	CH	MHz							
UPCS	2	1924.992	Ni-MH	Flat	Headset& Belt-Clip	0.011	-0.041	22.0	Back surface to phantom
	2	1924.992	Ni-MH	Flat	Headset& Belt-Clip	**0.033**	0.026	22.0	Front surface to phantom
Std. C95.1-1992 - Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						**1.6 W/kg (mW/g) Averaged over 1 gram**			

Detail results see Appendix B.

Z-axis Plot of SAR Measurement



CH2 _ Front surface with Headset and Belt-Clip to phantom 0mm

10.2 Std. C95.1-1992 RF Exposure Limit

Human Exposure	Population Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)	Occupational Controlled Exposure (W/kg) or (mW/g)
Spatial Peak SAR* (head)	1.60	8.00
Spatial Peak SAR** (Whole Body)	0.08	0.40
Spatial Peak SAR*** (Partial-Body)	1.60	8.00
Spatial Peak SAR**** (Hands / Feet / Ankle / Wrist)	4.00	20.00

Table 7. Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure

Notes：

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.
(defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole – body.

*** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the partial – body.

**** The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue.
(defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

Population / Uncontrolled Environments：are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

Occupational / Controlled Environments：are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

11. Conclusion

The SAR test values found for the portable mobile phone **Binatone Electronics International Limited Trade Name：Motorola Model(s)：S702BT** is below the maximum recommended level of 1.6 W/kg (mW/g).

12. References

[1] Std. C95.1-1992, "*American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 300KHz to 100GHz",* New York.

[2] NCRP, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, "*Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields"*, NCRP report NO. 86, 1986.

[3] T. Schmid, O. Egger, and N. Kuster, "*Automatic E-field scanning system for dosimetric assessments*", IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques, vol. 44, pp, 105-113, Jan. 1996.

[4] K. Poković, T. Schmid, and N. Kuster, "*Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequency*", in ICECOM'97, Dubrovnik, October 15-17, 1997, pp.120-124.

[5] K. Poković, T. Schmid, and N. Kuster, "*E-field probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids*", in Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, Croatia, 23-25 June, 1996, pp.172-175.

[6] N. Kuster, and Q. Balzano, "*Energy absorption mechanism by biological bodies in the near field of dipole antennas above 300MHz"*, IEEE Transaction on Vehicular Technology, vol. 41, no. 1, Feb. 1992, pp. 17-23.

[7] Robert J. Renka, "*Multivariate Interpolation Of Large Sets Of Scattered Data*", University of North Texas ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software, vol. 14, no. 2, June 1988 , pp. 139-148.

[8] N. Kuster, R. Kastle, T. Schmid, *Dosimetric evaluation of mobile communications equipment with known precision*, IEEE Transaction on Communications, vol. E80-B, no. 5, May 1997, pp. 645-652.

[9] Std. C95.3-1991, "*IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields – RF and Microwave,* New York: IEEE, Aug. 1992.

[10] CENELEC CLC/SC111B, European Prestandard (prENV 50166-2), *Human Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields High-frequency*: 10KHz-300GHz, Jan. 1995.

Appendix A - System Performance Check

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp.

Date/Time: 2012/3/23 PM 02:31:30

System Performance Check at 1950MHz_20120323_Body

DUT: Dipole 1950 MHz; Type: D1950V3; Serial: D1950V3 - SN:1117

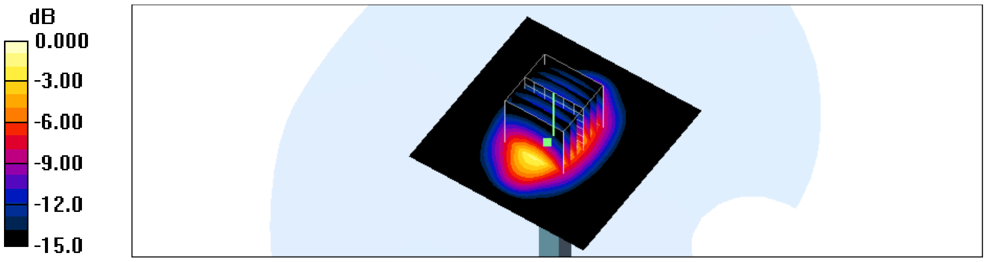
Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1950 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium parameters used: f = 1950 MHz; σ = 1.55 mho/m; ε_r = 51.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Area Scan setting - Find Secondary Maximum Within:2.0dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.5 W/Kg
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3270; ConvF(4.71, 4.71, 4.71); Calibrated: 2011/9/12
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn541; Calibrated: 2011/7/21
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80;Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

System Performance Check at 1950MHz/Area Scan (61x61x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 13.1 mW/g

System Performance Check at 1950MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 94.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.003 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.05 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.8 mW/g



0 dB = 12.8mW/g

Appendix B - SAR Measurement Data

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp.

Date/Time: 2012/3/23 PM 04:33:50

Flat_DECT CH2_Back Surface to phantom 0mm_Headset

DUT: S702BT; Type: 1.9GHz DECT6.0 Speaker Pod; FCC ID: VLJ80-8815-00

Communication System: DECT; Frequency: 1924.992 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:24
Medium parameters used: f = 1924.992 MHz; σ = 1.53 mho/m; ε_r = 51.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

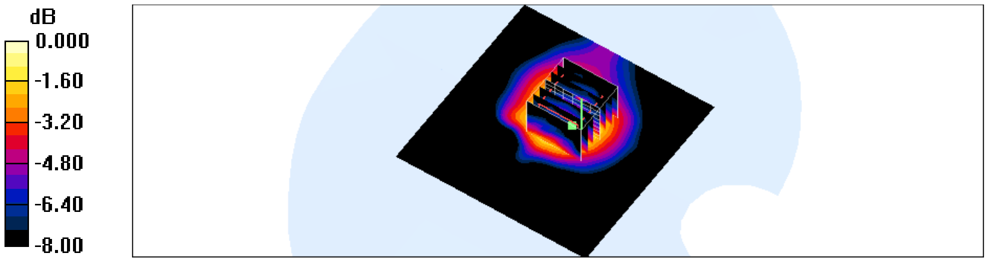
- Area Scan setting - Find Secondary Maximum Within:2.0dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.5 W/Kg
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3270; ConvF(4.71, 4.71, 4.71); Calibrated: 2011/9/12
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn541; Calibrated: 2011/7/21
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80;Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Flat/Area Scan (71x71x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.012 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 2.69 V/m; Power Drift = -0.041 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.017 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.011 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00652 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.012 mW/g



0 dB = 0.012mW/g

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp.

Date/Time: 2012/3/23 PM 05:23:46

Flat_DECT CH2_Front Surface to phantom 0mm_Headset

DUT: S702BT; Type: 1.9GHz DECT6.0 Speaker Pod; FCC ID: VLJ80-8815-00

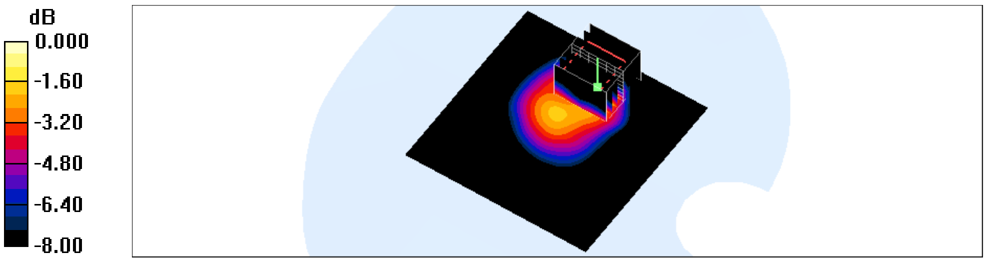
Communication System: DECT; Frequency: 1924.992 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:24
Medium parameters used: f = 1924.992 MHz; σ = 1.53 mho/m; ε_r = 51.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Area Scan setting - Find Secondary Maximum Within:2.0dB and with a peak SAR value greater than 0.5 W/Kg
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3270; ConvF(4.71, 4.71, 4.71); Calibrated: 2011/9/12
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn541; Calibrated: 2011/7/21
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80;Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Flat/Area Scan (71x71x1):
Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.048 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=3mm
Reference Value = 4.15 V/m; Power Drift = 0.026 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.060 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.033 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.016 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.044 mW/g



0 dB = 0.044mW/g

Appendix C - Calibration

All of the instruments Calibration information are listed below.

- Dipole _ D1950V3 SN:1117 Calibration No.D1950V3-1117_Feb12
- Probe _ ES3DV3 SN:3270 Calibration No.ES3-3270_Sep11
- DAE _ DAE4 SN:541 Calibration No.DAE4-541_Jul11

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

S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
C 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 **ATL (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1950V3-1117_Feb12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1950V3 - SN: 1117
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v8 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz
Calibration date:	February 23, 2012

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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01368)	Apr-12
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3205_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Check Date (in house)**	**Scheduled Check**
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Israe El-Naouq	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: February 23, 2012

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

Certificate No: D1950V3-1117_Feb12 Page 1 of 8

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**

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) 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
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.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.0
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1950 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	40.8 ± 6 %	1.35 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**41.0 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.27 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**21.4 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

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	53.7 ± 6 %	1.48 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.62 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**39.2 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.10 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.6 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.0 Ω - 0.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 27.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.6 Ω - 0.8 jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.8 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.197 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. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
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	October 20, 2006

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 23.02.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

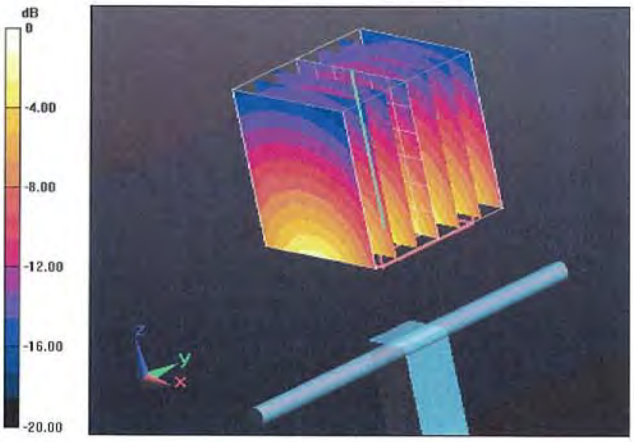
DUT: Dipole 1950 MHz; Type: D1950V3; Serial: D1950V3 - SN: 1117

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1950 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1950 MHz; σ = 1.35 mho/m; ε_r = 40.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

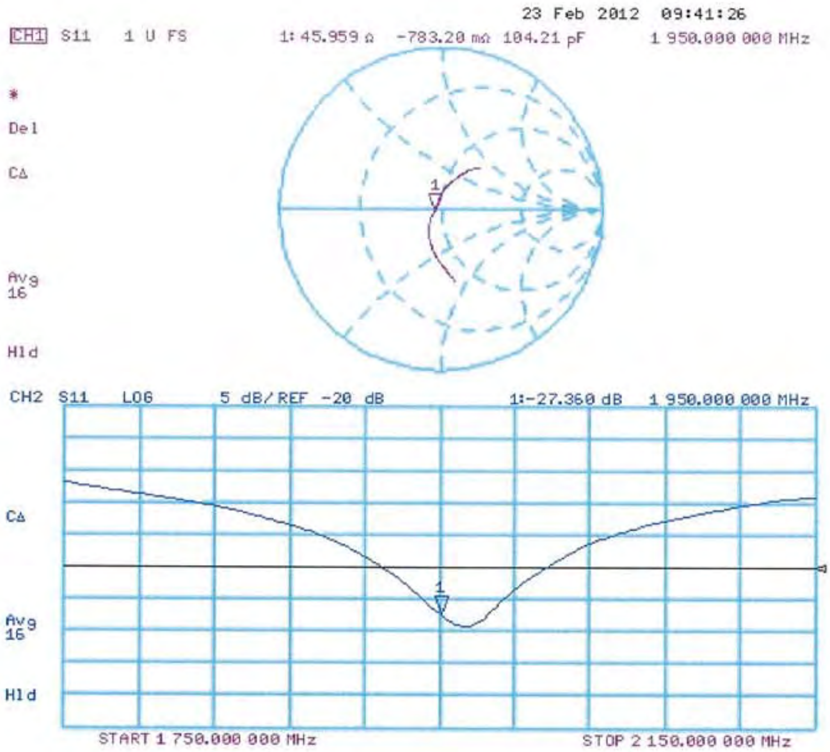
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.86, 4.86, 4.86); Calibrated: 30.12.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.0(692); SEMCAD X 14.6.4(4989)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 99.546 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.9980
SAR(1 g) = 10 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.27 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.491 mW/g



0 dB = 12.490mW/g = 21.93 dB mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 23.02.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

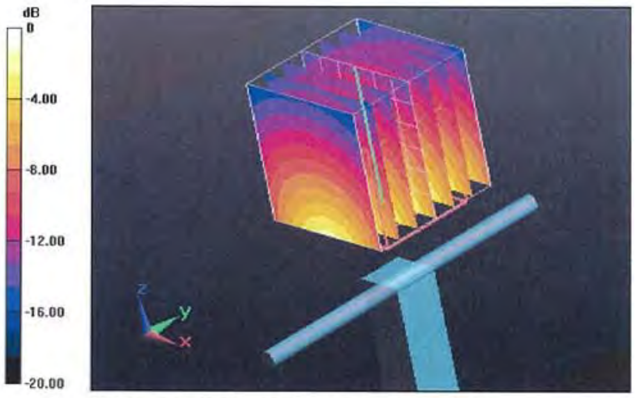
DUT: Dipole 1950 MHz; Type: D1950V3; Serial: D1950V3 - SN: 1117

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1950 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1950 MHz; σ = 1.48 mho/m; ε_r = 53.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

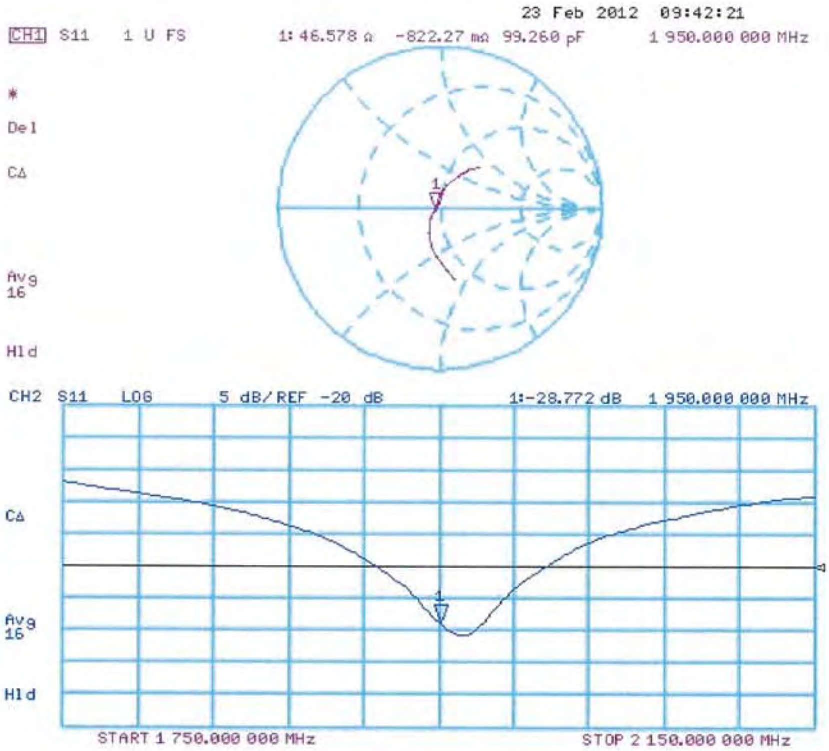
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.73, 4.73, 4.73); Calibrated: 30.12.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.0(692); SEMCAD X 14.6.4(4989)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 94.502 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0015 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.6760
SAR(1 g) = 9.62 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.1 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.159 mW/g



0 dB = 12.160mW/g = 21.70 dB mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Sporton-TW (Auden)

Certificate No: ES3-3270_Sep11

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: ES3DV3 - SN:3270

Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: September 12, 2011

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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01369)	Apr-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01370)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-10 (No. ES3-3013_Dec10)	Dec-11
DAE4	SN: 654	3-May-11 (No. DAE4-654_May11)	May-12
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: September 12, 2011

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., ϑ = 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 ϑ = 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 affect the E^2-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 with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- *PAR:* PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- *Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z, VRx,y,z: A, B, C* are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. *VR* is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- *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.

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3270

Manufactured: February 25, 2010
Calibrated: September 12, 2011

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3270

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	1.11	1.20	1.22	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV)[B]	100.4	98.9	101.1	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	102.9	±2.7 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	111.6	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	108.5	

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%.

[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.
[E] Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3270

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	41.5	0.90	6.04	6.04	6.04	0.80	1.00	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	5.95	5.95	5.95	0.80	1.00	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.32	5.32	5.32	0.80	1.24	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.14	5.14	5.14	0.80	1.25	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	5.12	5.12	5.12	0.80	1.24	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.52	4.52	4.52	0.80	1.23	± 12.0 %

[C] Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3- SN:3270

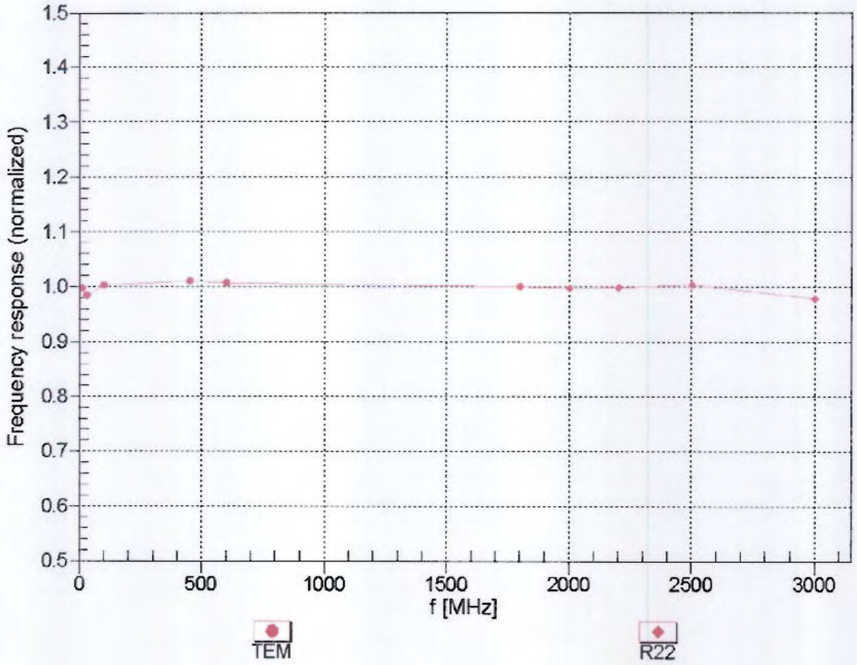
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) [C]	Relative Permittivity [F]	Conductivity (S/m) [F]	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	55.2	0.97	6.16	6.16	6.16	0.80	1.00	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.80	1.00	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.87	4.87	4.87	0.80	1.31	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.64	4.64	4.64	0.80	1.31	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	4.71	4.71	4.71	0.80	1.31	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.28	4.28	4.28	0.80	1.00	± 12.0 %

[C] Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.
[F] At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

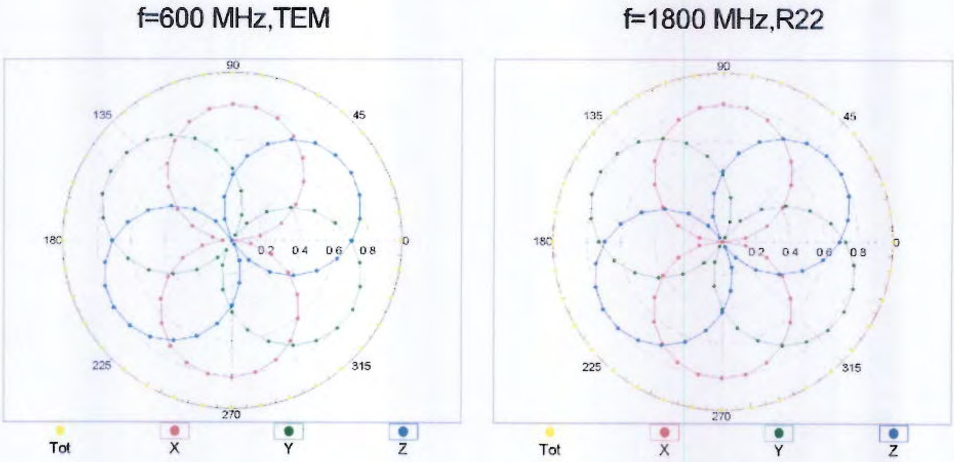
Frequency Response of E-Field

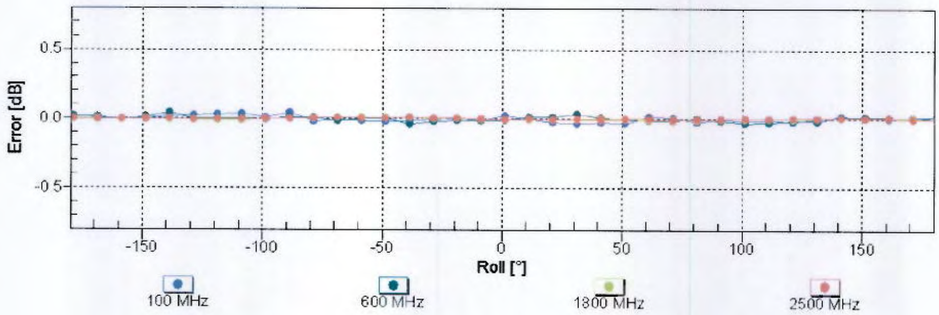
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



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

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°

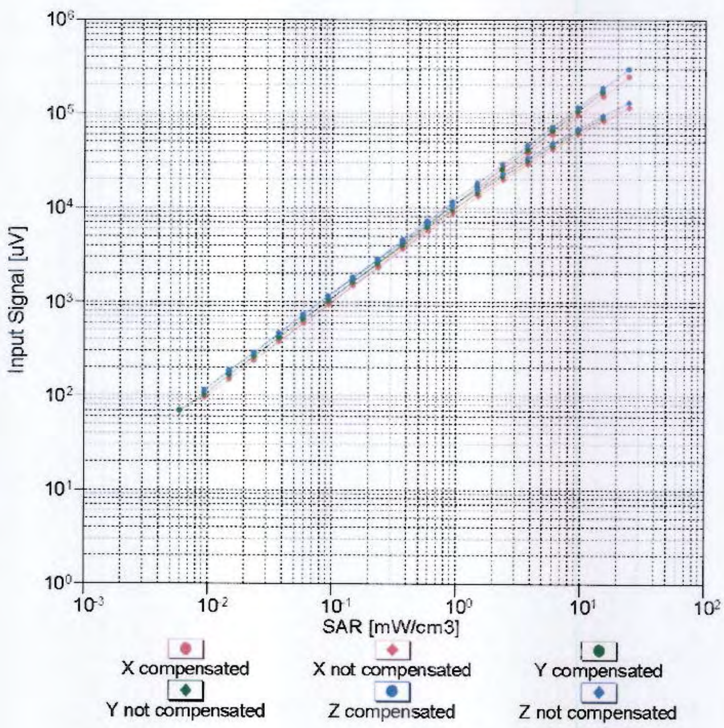


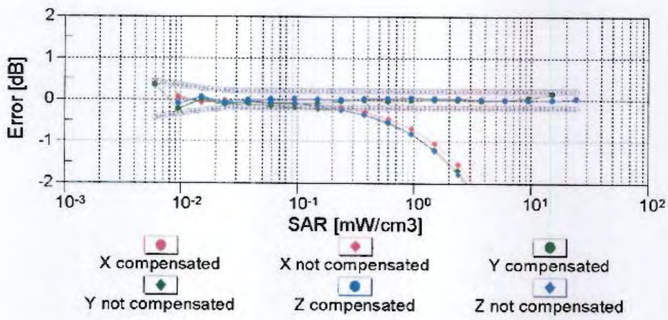


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)

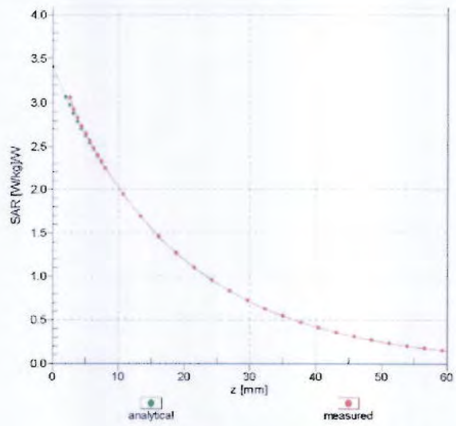




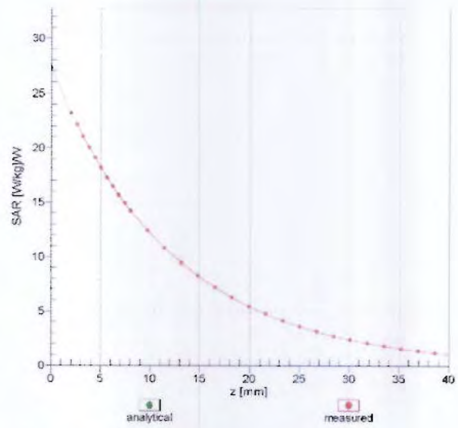
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment

f = 835 MHz,WGLS R9 (H_convF)

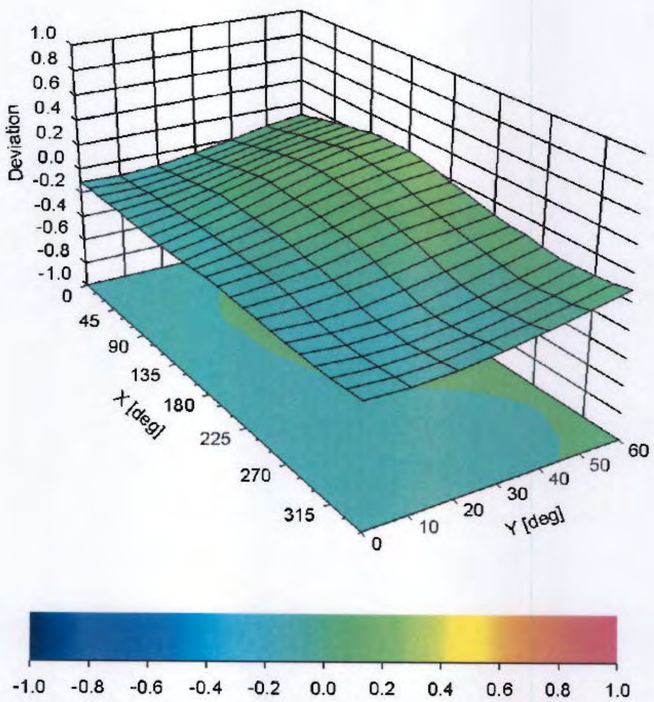


f = 1900 MHz,WGLS R22 (H_convF)



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3270

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **ATL (Auden)**

Certificate No: DAE4-541_Jul11

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 541
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v23 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)
Calibration date:	July 21, 2011

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 (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	28-Sep-10 (No:10376)	Sep-11
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Check Date (in house)**	**Scheduled Check**
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1004	08-Jun-11 (in house check)	In house check: Jun-12

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Andrea Guntli	Technician	[signature]
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	i.V. [signature]

Issued: July 21, 2011

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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 as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: 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	404.582 ± 0.1% (k=2)	404.459 ± 0.1% (k=2)	404.224 ± 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.96870 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.93611 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.97524 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	289.5 ° ± 1 °

Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200008.1	-0.88	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20002.50	3.10	0.02
Channel X	- Input	-19996.27	4.53	-0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	199996.8	-1.55	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	19997.00	-2.30	-0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-19998.95	1.65	-0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	199999.3	1.60	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20001.15	1.75	0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-19996.29	3.21	-0.02

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.5	0.58	0.03
Channel X	+ Input	200.06	-0.04	-0.02
Channel X	- Input	-200.23	-0.23	0.11
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.2	0.25	0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	199.49	-0.51	-0.25
Channel Y	- Input	-200.76	-0.76	0.38
Channel Z	+ Input	2000.0	-0.07	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	198.95	-0.95	-0.47
Channel Z	- Input	-200.96	-0.76	0.38

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 (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	12.21	10.17
	- 200	-8.92	-10.93
Channel Y	200	1.33	1.31
	- 200	-3.20	-2.56
Channel Z	200	1.32	0.71
	- 200	-1.57	-2.26

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	2.77	-0.01
Channel Y	200	1.35	-	4.90
Channel Z	200	0.02	0.12	-

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	16012	16048
Channel Y	15790	15279
Channel Z	15978	16594

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec
Input 10MΩ

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	-0.14	-1.06	0.50	0.27
Channel Y	-0.69	-2.35	0.18	0.36
Channel Z	-0.84	-1.32	-0.29	0.23

6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

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

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

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