

# SAR TEST REPORT

**REPORT NO.:** SA991202C08

**MODEL NO.:** F-07C

**FCC ID:** VQK-F07C

**RECEIVED:** Mar. 01, 2011

**TESTED:** Mar. 06 ~ Mar. 07, 2011

**ISSUED:** Mar. 30, 2011

**APPLICANT:** FUJITSU LIMITED

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## RELEASE CONTROL RECORD

ISSUE NO.	REASON FOR CHANGE	DATE ISSUED
Original release	N/A	Mar. 30, 2011

## 1. CERTIFICATION

**PRODUCT:** Mobile phone

**MODEL:** FOMA

**BRAND:** F-07C

**APPLICANT:** FUJITSU LIMITED

**TESTED:** Mar. 06 ~ Mar. 07, 2011

**TEST SAMPLE:** ENGINEERING SAMPLE

**STANDARDS:** FCC Part 2 (Section 2.1093)

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

RSS-102 Issue 4 (2010-03)

The above equipment (model: F-07C) has been tested by **Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample's EMC characteristics under the conditions specified in this report.

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Andrea Hsia / Specialist

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## 2. GENERAL INFORMATION

### 2.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EUT

EUT	Mobile phone				
MODEL NO.	F-07C				
FCC ID	VQK-F07C				
NOMINAL VOLTAGE	3.7Vdc (Li-ion battery) 5.0Vdc (Adapter)				
MODULATION TYPE	For WCDMA 850: WCDMA (Band 5) / HSDPA / HSUPA For PCS 1900: GSMK				
FREQUENCY RANGE	824MHz ~ 849MHz ; 1850MHz ~ 1910MHz				
CHANNEL FREQUENCIES UNDER TEST AND ITS CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER	CH	FREQ.	WCDMA 850	HSDPA 850	HSUPA 850
	4132	826.4MHz	23.709dBm	23.099dBm	23.162dBm
	4182	836.4MHz	23.619dBm	22.719dBm	22.914dBm
	4233	846.6MHz	23.540dBm	22.640dBm	22.831dBm
	CH	FREQ.	PCS1900	GPRS 1900 TS1	
	512	1850.2MHz	29.341dBm	29.391dBm	
	661	1880.0MHz	29.224dBm	29.234dBm	
	810	1909.8MHz	29.196dBm	29.116dBm	
	MAX. AVERAGE SAR (1g)	Head:	WCDMA 850 band: 0.730W/kg PCS1900 band: 0.274W/kg		
Body:		WCDMA 850 band: 0.521W/kg PCS1900 band: 0.142W/kg			
ANTENNA GAIN	λ/4 monopole antenna with -1dBi gain				
DATA CABLE	1.5m USB cable				
I/O PORTS	Refer to user’s manual				
ACCESSORY DEVICES	Battery, Adapter, Micphone (Brand: DoCoMo, 0.7m)				

#### NOTE:

- The EUT uses the following Li-ion battery & Adapter:

BATTERY	
<b>BRAND</b>	Fujitsu Limited
<b>MODEL</b>	F20
<b>RATING</b>	3.7Vdc, 1400mAh

ADAPTER	
<b>BRAND</b>	Fujitsu Limited
<b>MODEL</b>	F04
<b>INPUT POWER</b>	100-240Vac
<b>OUTPUT POWER</b>	5Vdc, 1A

- IMEI Code: 354128040006505.
- SW: R55.1
- HW: V 3.0.0.
- The above EUT information was declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.

## **2.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF APPLIED STANDARDS**

According to the specifications of the manufacturer, this product must comply with the requirements of the following standards:

**FCC Part 2 (2.1093)**

**FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (01- 01)**

**RSS-102 Issue 4 (2010-03)**

**IEEE 1528-2003**

All test items have been performed and recorded as per the above standards.

## 2.3 GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE SAR SYSTEM

DASY4 (**Software 4.7 Build 80**) consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY4 software defined. The DASY4 software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.

### EX3DV4 ISOTROPIC E-FIELD PROBE

<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
<b>FREQUENCY</b>	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
<b>DIRECTIVITY</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
<b>DYNAMIC RANGE</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically < 1 $\mu$ W/g)
<b>DIMENSIONS</b>	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
<b>APPLICATION</b>	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.

#### NOTE

1. The Probe parameters have been calibrated by the SPEAG. Please reference "APPENDIX D" for the Calibration Certification Report.
2. For frequencies above 800MHz, calibration in a rectangular wave-guide is used, because wave-guide size is manageable.
3. For frequencies below 800MHz, temperature transfer calibration is used because the wave-guide size becomes relatively large.

## TWIN SAM V4.0

### CONSTRUCTION

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 62209-1 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

$2 \pm 0.2\text{mm}$

### FILLING VOLUME

Approx. 25liters

### DIMENSIONS

Height: 810mm; Length: 1000mm; Width: 500mm

## SYSTEM VALIDATION KITS:

### CONSTRUCTION

Symmetrical dipole with I/4 balun enables measurement of feedpoint impedance with NWA matched for use near flat phantoms filled with brain simulating solutions. Includes distance holder and tripod adaptor

### CALIBRATION

Calibrated SAR value for specified position and input power at the flat phantom in brain simulating solutions

### FREQUENCY

835, 1900MHz

### RETURN LOSS

> 20dB at specified validation position

### POWER CAPABILITY

> 100W ( $f < 1\text{GHz}$ ); > 40W ( $f > 1\text{GHz}$ )

### OPTIONS

Dipoles for other frequencies or solutions and other calibration conditions upon request



## DEVICE HOLDER FOR SAM TWIN PHANTOM

### CONSTRUCTION

The device holder for the mobile phone device is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles. The holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity  $\epsilon_r = 3$  and loss tangent  $\tan \delta = 0.02$ . The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered. The device holder for the portable device makes up of the polyethylene foam. The dielectric parameters of material close to the dielectric parameters of the air.

## DATA ACQUISITION ELECTRONICS

### CONSTRUCTION

The data acquisition electronics (DAE3) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplex, a fast 16 bit AD converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The mechanical probe is mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The input impedance of the DAE3 box is 200M $\Omega$ ; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

## 2.4 TEST EQUIPMENT

### FOR SAR MEASUREMENT

ITEM	NAME	BRAND	TYPE	SERIES NO.	DATE OF CALIBRATION	DUE DATE OF CALIBRATION
1	SAM Phantom	S & P	QD000 P40 CA	TP-1202	NA	NA
2	Signal Generator	Anritsu	68247B	984703	May 31, 2010	May 30, 2011
3	E-Field Probe	S & P	EX3DV4	3590	Feb. 25, 2011	Feb. 24, 2012
4	DAE	S & P	DAE 3	579	Sep. 20, 2010	Sep. 19, 2011
5	Robot Positioner	Staubli Unimation	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Validation Dipole	S & P	D835V2	4d021	Apr. 29, 2010	Apr. 28, 2011
7	Validation Dipole	S & P	D1900V2	5d022	Jan. 26, 2011	Jan. 25, 2012

**NOTE:** Before starting, all test equipment shall be warmed up for 30min.

### FOR TISSUE PROPERTY

ITEM	NAME	BRAND	TYPE	SERIES NO.	DATE OF CALIBRATION	DUE DATE OF CALIBRATION
1	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E5071C	MY46104190	Apr. 06, 2010	Apr. 05, 2011
2	Dielectric Probe	Agilent	85070D	US01440176	NA	NA

**NOTE:**

1. Before starting, all test equipment shall be warmed up for 30min.
2. The tolerance ( $k=1$ ) specified by Agilent for general dielectric measurements, deriving from inaccuracies in the calibration data, analyzer drift, and random errors, are usually  $\pm 2.5\%$  and  $\pm 5\%$  for measured permittivity and conductivity, respectively. However, the tolerances for the conductivity is smaller for material with large loss tangents, i.e., less than  $\pm 2.5\%$  ( $k=1$ ). It can be substantially smaller if more accurate methods are applied

## 2.5 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION

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

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Norm <sub>i</sub> , a <sub>i0</sub> , a <sub>i1</sub> , a <sub>i2</sub>
	- Conversion factor	ConvF <sub>i</sub>
	- Diode compression point	dcp <sub>i</sub>
Device parameters:	- Frequency	F
	- Crest factor	Cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	
	- Density	

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:

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

V <sub>i</sub>	=compensated signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
U <sub>i</sub>	=input signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
Cf	=crest factor of exciting field	(DASY parameter)
dcp <sub>i</sub>	=diode compression point	(DASY parameter)

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

$$\text{E-fieldprobes: } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF}}}$$

$$\text{H-fieldprobes: } H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

$V_i$	=compensated signal of channel I	(i = x, y, z)
$\text{Norm}_i$	=sensor sensitivity of channel i $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$ for E-field Probes	(i = x, y, z)
$\text{ConvF}$	= 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	
$H_i$	= 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.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

SAR	= local specific absorption rate in mW/g
$E_{tot}$	= total field strength in V/m
	= conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
	= equivalent tissue density in g/cm <sup>3</sup>

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 entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the Post-processing 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 the following stages:

1. The extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
2. The calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
3. The generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
4. The interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
5. The extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
6. The calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g.

The probe is calibrated at the center of the dipole sensors that 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. The angle between the probe axis and the surface normal line is less than 30 degree.

The maximum search is automatically performed after each area scan measurement. It is based on splines in two or three dimensions. The procedure can find the maximum for most SAR distributions even with relatively large grid spacing. After the area scanning measurement, the probe is automatically moved to a position at the interpolated maximum. The following scan can directly use this position for reference, e.g., for a finer resolution grid or the cube evaluations. The 1g and 10g peak evaluations are only available for the predefined cube 7 x 7 x 7 scans. The routines are verified and optimized for the grid dimensions used in these cube measurements. The measured volume of 30 x 30 x 30mm contains about 30g of tissue. The first procedure is an extrapolation (incl. boundary correction) to get the points between the lowest measured plane and the surface. The next step uses 3D interpolation to get all points within the measured volume in a 1mm grid (42875 points). In the last step, a 1g cube is placed numerically into the volume and its averaged SAR is calculated. This cube is moved around until the highest averaged SAR is found. If the highest SAR is found at the edge of the measured volume, the system will issue a warning: higher SAR values might be found outside of the measured volume. In that case the cube measurement can be repeated, using the new interpolated maximum as the center.

## 2.6 DESCRIPTION OF SUPPORT UNITS

NO.	PRODUCT	BRAND	MODEL NO.	SERIAL NO.
1	Universal Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMU200	117260

NO.	SIGNAL CABLE DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SUPPORT UNITS
1	NA

**NOTE:** All power cords of the above support units are non shielded (1.8m).

### 3. DESCRIPTION OF ANTENNA LOCATION

Please Refer to TSup photo\_SAR.pdf

### 4. RECIPES FOR TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUIDS

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom, the phantom must be filled with 25 liters of tissue simulation liquid.

The following are some common ingredients :

- **WATER-** Deionized water (pure H<sub>2</sub>O), resistivity  $\geq 16$  M - as basis for the liquid
- **SUGAR-** Refined sugar in crystals, as available in food shops - to reduce relative permittivity
- **SALT-** Pure NaCl - to increase conductivity
- **CELLULOSE-** Hydroxyethyl-cellulose, medium viscosity (75-125mPa.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
- **DGMBE-** Diethylenglycol-monobuthyl ether (DGMBE), Fluka Chemie GmbH, CAS # 112-34-5 - to reduce relative permittivity

**THE RECIPES FOR 835MHz SIMULATING LIQUID TABLE**

INGREDIENT	HEAD SIMULATING LIQUID 835MHz (HSL-835)	MUSCLE SIMULATING LIQUID 835MHz (MSL-835)
Water	40.28%	50.07%
Cellulose	02.41%	NA
Salt	01.38%	0.94%
Preventtol D-7	00.18%	0.09%
Sugar	57.97%	48.2%
Dielectric Parameters at 22	f = 835MHz $\epsilon = 41.5 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\%$ S/m	f = 835MHz $\epsilon = 55.0 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.05 \pm 5\%$ S/m

### THE RECIPES FOR 1900MHz SIMULATING LIQUID TABLE

INGREDIENT	HEAD SIMULATING LIQUID 1900MHz (HSL-1900)	MUSCLE SIMULATING LIQUID 1900MHz (MSL-1900)
Water	55.24%	70.16%
DGMBE	44.45%	29.44%
Salt	0.306%	00.39%
Dielectric Parameters at 22	f= 1900MHz $\epsilon = 40.0 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ S/m}$	f= 1900MHz $\epsilon = 53.3 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\% \text{ S/m}$

Testing the liquids using the Agilent Network Analyzer E8358A and Agilent Dielectric Probe Kit 85070D. The testing procedure is following as

1. Turn Network Analyzer on and allow at least 30min. warm up.
2. Mount dielectric probe kit so that interconnecting cable to Network Analyzer will not be moved during measurements or calibration.
3. Pour de-ionized water and measure water temperature ( $\pm 1^\circ$ ).
4. Set water temperature in Agilent-Software (Calibration Setup).
5. Perform calibration.
6. Validate calibration with dielectric material of known properties (e.g. polished ceramic slab with  $>8\text{mm}$  thickness  $\epsilon' = 10.0$ ,  $\epsilon'' = 0.0$ ). If measured parameters do not fit within tolerance, repeat calibration ( $\pm 0.2$  for  $\epsilon'$ :  $\pm 0.1$  for  $\epsilon''$ ).
7. Conductivity can be calculated from  $\epsilon''$  by  $\sigma = \omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon'' = \epsilon'' f [\text{GHz}] / 18$ .
8. Measure liquid shortly after calibration. Repeat calibration every hour.
9. Stir the liquid to be measured. Take a sample ( $\sim 50\text{ml}$ ) with a syringe from the center of the liquid container.
10. Pour the liquid into a small glass flask. Hold the syringe at the bottom of the flask to avoid air bubbles.
11. Put the dielectric probe in the glass flask. Check that there are no air bubbles in front of the opening in the dielectric probe kit.
12. Perform measurements.
13. Adjust medium parameters in DASY4 for the frequencies necessary for the measurements ('Setup Config', select medium (e.g. Brain 900MHz) and press 'Option'-button.
14. Select the current medium for the frequency of the validation (e.g. Setup Medium Brain 900MHz).



### FOR SIMULATING LIQUID

<b>LIQUID TYPE</b>		HSL-835			
<b>SIMULATING LIQUID TEMP.</b>		21.7			
<b>TEST DATE</b>		Mar. 06, 2011			
<b>TESTED BY</b>		Morrison Huang			
<b>FREQ. (MHz)</b>	<b>LIQUID PARAMETER</b>	<b>STANDARD VALUE</b>	<b>MEASUREMENT VALUE</b>	<b>ERROR PERCENTAGE (%)</b>	<b>LIMIT( % )</b>
835.0	Permittivity	41.50	42.69	2.87	±5
836.4	( )	41.50	42.65	2.77	
835.0	Conductivity	0.90	0.92	2.22	
836.4	( ) S/m	0.90	0.92	2.22	

<b>LIQUID TYPE</b>		MSL-835			
<b>SIMULATING LIQUID TEMP.</b>		21.4			
<b>TEST DATE</b>		Mar. 06, 2011			
<b>TESTED BY</b>		Morrison Huang			
<b>FREQ. (MHz)</b>	<b>LIQUID PARAMETER</b>	<b>STANDARD VALUE</b>	<b>MEASUREMENT VALUE</b>	<b>ERROR PERCENTAGE (%)</b>	<b>LIMIT( % )</b>
835.0	Permittivity	55.20	56.86	3.01	±5
836.4	( )	55.20	56.81	2.92	
835.0	Conductivity	0.97	0.98	1.03	
836.4	( ) S/m	0.97	0.98	1.03	

<b>LIQUID TYPE</b>		HSL-1900			
<b>SIMULATING LIQUID TEMP.</b>		21.2			
<b>TEST DATE</b>		Mar. 07, 2011			
<b>TESTED BY</b>		Morrison Huang			
<b>FREQ. (MHz)</b>	<b>LIQUID PARAMETER</b>	<b>STANDARD VALUE</b>	<b>MEASUREMENT VALUE</b>	<b>ERROR PERCENTAGE (%)</b>	<b>LIMIT( % )</b>
1880.0	Permittivity	40.00	41.06	2.65	±5
1900.0	( )	40.00	40.83	2.08	
1880.0	Conductivity	1.40	1.40	0.00	
1900.0	( ) S/m	1.40	1.42	1.43	

<b>LIQUID TYPE</b>		MSL-1900			
<b>SIMULATING LIQUID TEMP.</b>		21.4			
<b>TEST DATE</b>		Mar. 07, 2011			
<b>TESTED BY</b>		Morrison Huang			
<b>FREQ. (MHz)</b>	<b>LIQUID PARAMETER</b>	<b>STANDARD VALUE</b>	<b>MEASUREMENT VALUE</b>	<b>ERROR PERCENTAGE (%)</b>	<b>LIMIT( % )</b>
1880.0	Permittivity	53.30	54.52	2.29	±5
1900.0	( )	53.30	54.29	1.86	
1880.0	Conductivity	1.52	1.53	0.66	
1900.0	( ) S/m	1.52	1.54	1.32	

## 5. SYSTEM VALIDATION

The system validation was performed in the flat phantom with equipment listed in the following table. Since the SAR value is calculated from the measured electric field, dielectric constant and conductivity of the body tissue and the SAR is proportional to the square of the electric field. So, the SAR value will be also proportional to the RF power input to the system validation dipole under the same test environment. In our system validation test, 250mW RF input power was used.

### 5.1 TEST PROCEDURE

Before the system performance check, we need only to tell the system which components (probe, medium, and device) are used for the system performance check; the system will take care of all parameters. The dipole must be placed beneath the flat section of the SAM 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 cross) 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.

1. The "Power Reference Measurement" and "Power Drift Measurement" jobs 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  $\pm 0.1$  dB), the system performance check should be repeated; some amplifiers have very high drift during warm-up. A stable amplifier gives drift results in the DASY system below  $\pm 0.02$ dB.
2. The "Surface Check" job tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY 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  $\pm 0.1$ mm). In that case it is better to abort the system performance check and stir the liquid.

3. The "Area Scan" job measures the SAR above the dipole on a plane parallel to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR. 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.
4. The "Zoom Scan" job measures the field in a volume around the peak SAR value assessed in the previous "Area Scan" job (for more information see the application note on SAR evaluation).

About the validation dipole positioning uncertainty, the constant and low loss dielectric spacer is used to establish the correct distance between the top surface of the dipole and the bottom surface of the phantom, the error component introduced by the uncertainty of the distance between the liquid (i.e., phantom shell) and the validation dipole in the DASY4 system is less than  $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$ .

$$SAR_{\text{tolerance}} [\%] = 100 \times \left( \frac{(a + d)^2}{a^2} - 1 \right)$$

As the closest distance is 10mm, the resulting tolerance  $SAR_{\text{tolerance}} [\%]$  is <2%.

## 5.2 VALIDATION RESULTS

SYSTEM VALIDATION TEST OF SIMULATING LIQUID					
FREQUENCY (MHz)	REQUIRED SAR (mW/g)	MEASURED SAR (mW/g)	DEVIATION (%)	SEPARATION DISTANCE	TESTED DATE
HSL 850	2.37 (1g)	2.38	0.42	15mm	Mar. 06, 2011
MSL 850	2.52 (1g)	2.35	-6.75	15mm	Mar. 06, 2011
HSL 1900	10.40 (1g)	9.76	-6.15	10mm	Mar. 07, 2011
MSL 1900	10.40 (1g)	10.00	-3.85	10mm	Mar. 07, 2011
TESTED BY	Morrison Huang.				

**NOTE:** Please see Appendix for the photo of system validation test.

### 5.3 SYSTEM VALIDATION UNCERTAINTIES

In the table below, the system validation uncertainty with respect to the analytically assessed SAR value of a dipole source as given in the IEEE 1528 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 Description	Tolerance (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(C <sub>i</sub> )		Standard Uncertainty (±%)		(v <sub>i</sub> )
				(1g)	(10g)	(1g)	(10g)	
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	5.50	Normal	1	1	1	5.50	5.50	
Axial Isotropy	0.25	Rectangular	3	0.7	0.7	0.10	0.10	
Hemispherical Isotropy	1.30	Rectangular	3	0.7	0.7	0.53	0.53	
Boundary effects	1.00	Rectangular	3	1	1	0.58	0.58	
Linearity	0.30	Rectangular	3	1	1	0.17	0.17	
System Detection Limits	1.00	Rectangular	3	1	1	0.58	0.58	
Readout Electronics	0.30	Normal	1	1	1	0.30	0.30	
Response Time	0.80	Rectangular	3	1	1	0.46	0.46	
Integration Time	2.60	Rectangular	3	1	1	1.50	1.50	
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	Rectangular	3	1	1	1.73	1.73	9
RF Ambient Reflections	3.00	Rectangular	3	1	1	1.73	1.73	9
Probe Positioner	0.40	Rectangular	3	1	1	0.23	0.23	
Probe Positioning	2.90	Rectangular	3	1	1	1.67	1.67	
Max. SAR Eval.	1.00	Rectangular	3	1	1	0.58	0.58	
Test sample related								
Sample positioning	1.90	Normal	1	1	1	1.90	1.90	4
Device holder uncertainty	2.80	Normal	1	1	1	2.80	2.80	4
Output power variation-SAR drift measurement	4.50	Rectangular	3	1	1	2.60	2.60	1
Dipole Related								
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	1.60	Rectangular	3	1	1	0.92	0.92	4
Input Power Drift	1.91	Rectangular	3	1	1	1.10	1.10	1
Phantom and Tissue parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	Rectangular	3	1	1	2.31	2.31	
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.00	Rectangular	3	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24	
Liquid Conductivity (measurement)	2.22	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	1.42	0.95	9
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	Rectangular	3	0.6	0.49	1.73	1.41	
Liquid Permittivity (measurement)	3.01	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	1.81	1.47	9
Combined Standard Uncertainty						8.96	8.67	
Coverage Factor for 95%						Kp=2		
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)						17.92	17.34	

**NOTE:** About the system validation uncertainty assessment, please reference the section 7.

## 6. TEST RESULTS

### 6.1 TEST PROCEDURES

The EUT makes a phone call to the communication simulator station. Establish the simulation communication configuration rather the actual communication. Then the EUT could continuous the transmission mode. Adjust the PCL of the base station could controlled the EUT to transmitted the maximum output power. The base station also could control the transmission channel. The SAR value was calculated via the 3D spline interpolation algorithm that has been implemented in the software of DASY4 SAR measurement system manufactured and calibrated by SPEAG. According to the IEEE 1528 / EN 62209-1, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- Power reference measurement
- Verification of the power reference measurement
- Area scan
- Zoom scan
- Power reference measurement

The area scan was performed for the highest spatial SAR location. The zoom scan with volume was performed for SAR value averaged over 1g and 10g spatial volumes.

In the zoom scan, the distance between the measurement point at the probe sensor location (geometric center behind the probe tip) and the phantom surface is 3mm and maintained at a constant distance of  $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$  during a zoom scan to determine peak SAR locations. The distance is 2mm between the first measurement point and the bottom surface of the phantom. The secondary measurement point to the bottom surface of the phantom is with 7mm separation distance.

The measurement time is 0.5s at each point of the zoom scan. The probe boundary effect compensation shall be applied during the SAR test. Because of the tip of the probe to the Phantom surface separated distances are longer than half a tip probe diameter.

In the area scan, the separation distance is 2mm between the each measurement point and the phantom surface. The scan size shall be included the transmission portion of the EUT. The measurement time is the same as the zoom scan. At last the reference power drift shall be less than  $\pm 5\%$ .

## 6.2 DESCRIPTION OF TEST CONDITION

TEST DATE	TISSUE TYPE / FREQ.	TEMPERATURE (°C)		HUMIDITY (%RH)	TESTED BY
		AIMBENT	LIQUID		
Mar. 06, 2011	HSL835	23.1	21.7	61	Morrison Huang
Mar. 06, 2011	MSL835	22.8	21.4	61	Morrison Huang
Mar. 07, 2011	HSL1900	22.4	21.2	57	Morrison Huang
Mar. 07, 2011	MSL1900	22.5	21.4	58	Morrison Huang

### 6.3 MEASURED SAR RESULT

SAR (1g)				
HEAD	RIGHT		LEFT	
CHANNEL	CHEEK	TILT	CHEEK	TILT
<b>WCDMA 850</b>				
CH 4182: 836.4MHz	0.612	0.314	<b>0.730</b>	0.304
<b>PCS 1900</b>				
CH 661: 1880.0MHz	<b>0.274</b>	0.090	0.137	0.059

SAR (1g)		
Distance between EUT and phantom is 15mm		
CHANNEL	BODY / BOTTOM	BODY / FRONT
<b>WCDMA 850_Slider on</b>		
CH 4182: 836.4MHz	0.313	0.386
<b>WCDMA 850_Slider off</b>		
CH 4182: 836.4MHz	0.366	<b>0.521</b>
<b>GPRS 1900 TS1_Slider on</b>		
CH 661: 1880.0MHz	0.043	0.125
<b>GPRS 1900 TS1_Slider off</b>		
CH 661: 1880.0MHz	0.086	0.109
<b>PCS 1900_Slider on</b>		
CH 661: 1880.0MHz	0.045	0.126
<b>PCS 1900_Slider off</b>		
CH 661: 1880.0MHz	0.088	<b>0.142</b>

**NOTE:**

1. In this testing, the limit for General Population Spatial Peak averaged over 1g, 1.6 W/kg, is applied.
2. Please see the Appendix A for the data.
3. The variation of the EUT conducted power measured before and after SAR testing should not over 5%.
4. Body SAR for HSDPA & HSUPA mode is not required since the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSDPA & HSUPA active is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured without HSDPA using 12.2kbps RMC and maximum SAR for 12.2kbps RMC is less than 75% of the SAR limit.
5. Per DA-02-1438A1, when 1-g SAR for the middle channel is less than 0.8 W/kg, testing for the other channels is not required



## 6.4 SAR LIMITS

HUMAN EXPOSURE	SAR (W/kg)	
	(GENERAL POPULATION / UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE ENVIRONMENT)	(OCCUPATIONAL / CONTROLLED EXPOSURE ENVIRONMENT)
Spatial Peak (averaged over 1 g)	1.6	8.0

**NOTE:** This limits accord to 47 CFR 2.1093 – Safety Limit.

## 7. INFORMATION ON THE TESTING LABORATORIES

We, Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch, were founded in 1988 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved according to ISO/IEC 17025.

Copies of accreditation certificates of our laboratories obtained from approval agencies can be downloaded from our web site: [www.adt.com.tw/index.5.phtml](http://www.adt.com.tw/index.5.phtml). If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us at the following:

**Linko EMC/RF Lab:**

Tel: 886-2-26052180

Fax: 886-2-26051924

**Hsin Chu EMC/RF Lab:**

Tel: 886-3-5935343

Fax: 886-3-5935342

**Hwa Ya EMC/RF/Safety/Telecom Lab:**

Tel: 886-3-3183232

Fax: 886-3-3185050

**Web Site:** [www.adt.com.tw](http://www.adt.com.tw)

The address and road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

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Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch

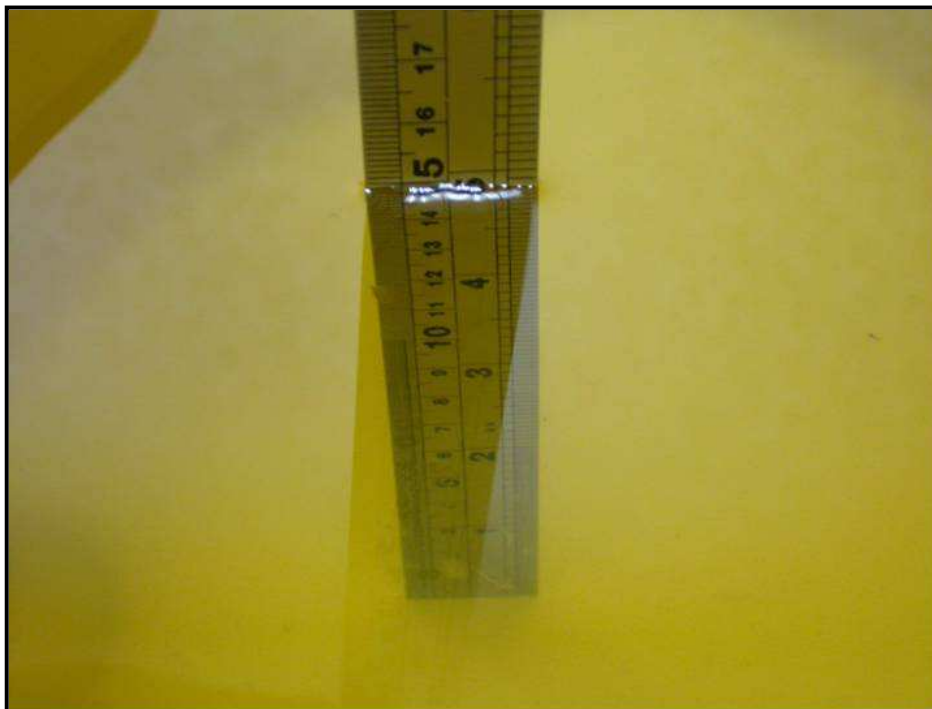
A D T

## APPENDIX A: TEST DATA

Product Name: Mobile Phone ; Model Number: F-07C

### Liquid Level Photo

Tissue 835MHz D=150mm



Tissue 1900MHz D=150mm



## M01-Right Head-Cheek-WCDMA850-Ch4182 / Slider off

Communication System: WCDMA850 ; Frequency: 836.4 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.4 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.92 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 42.65$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Right Section ; DUT test position : Cheek ; Modulation type: BPSK

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.21, 10.21, 10.21); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Touch position - Middle/Area Scan (8x11x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$   
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.673 mW/g

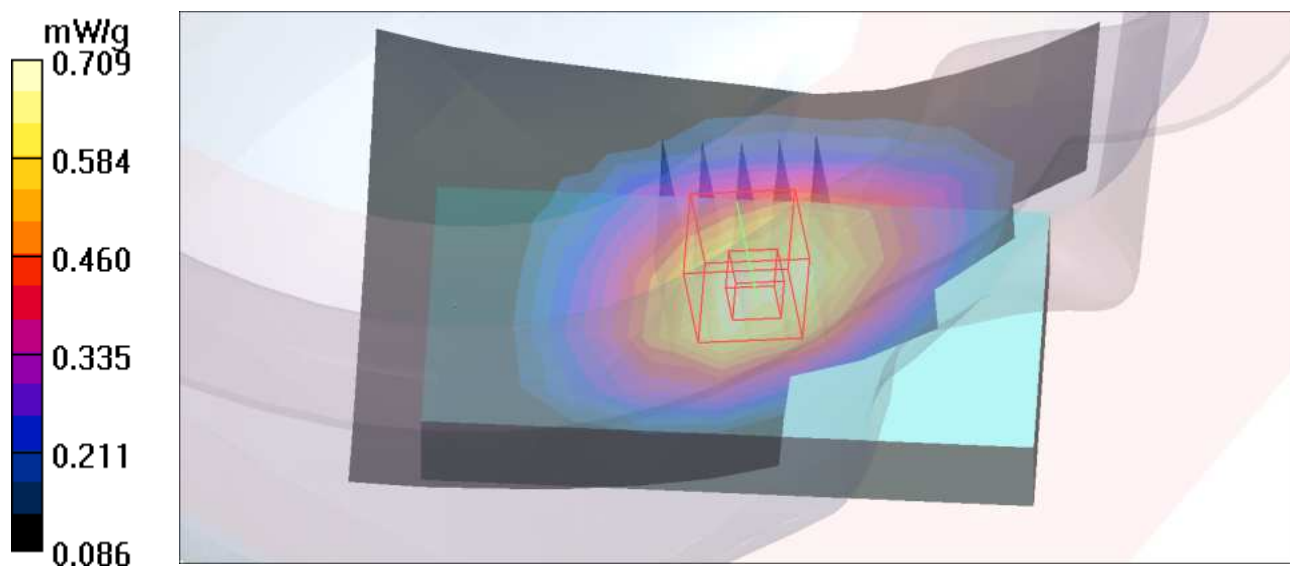
**Touch position - Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 8.55 V/m; Power Drift = -0.038 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.777 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.612 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.454 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.709 mW/g



## M02-Right Head-Tilt-WCDMA850-Ch4182 / Slider off

Communication System: WCDMA850 ; Frequency: 836.4 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.4$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.92$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.65$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section ; DUT test position : Tilt ; Modulation type: BPSK

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.21, 10.21, 10.21); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Tilt position - Middle/Area Scan (8x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.350 mW/g

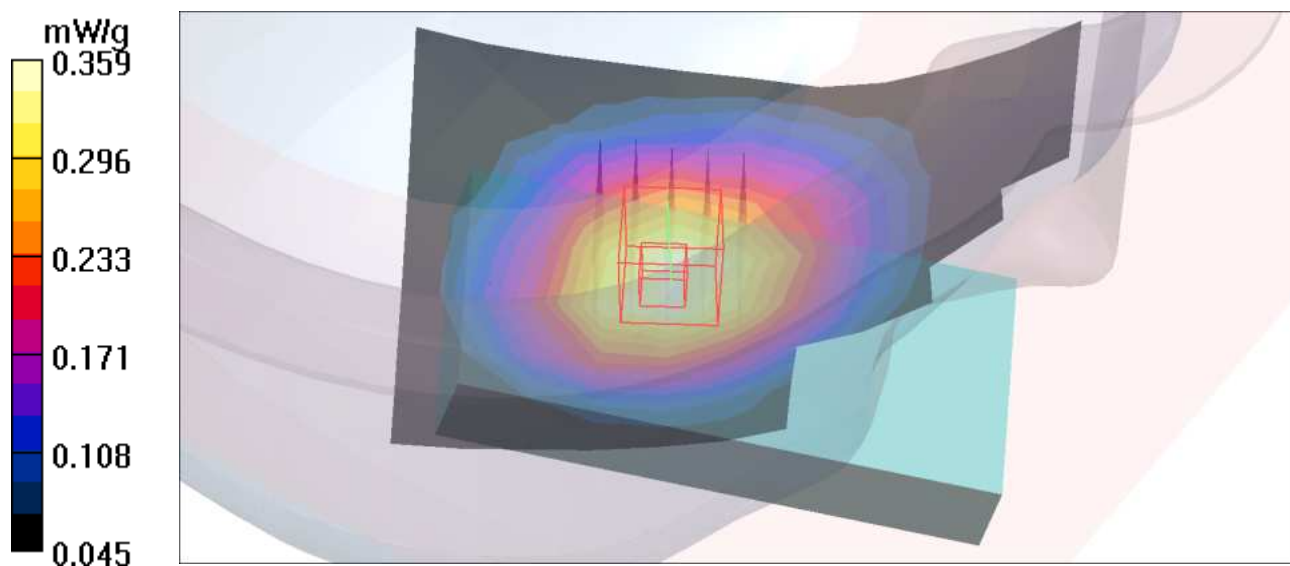
**Tilt position - Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.044 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.401 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.314 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.238 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.359 mW/g



### M03-Left Head-Cheek-WCDMA850-Ch4182 / Slider off

Communication System: WCDMA850 ; Frequency: 836.4 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.4 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.92 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 42.65$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section ; DUT test position : Cheek ; Modulation type: BPSK

#### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.21, 10.21, 10.21); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Touch position - Middle/Area Scan (8x11x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$   
Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $0.810 \text{ mW/g}$

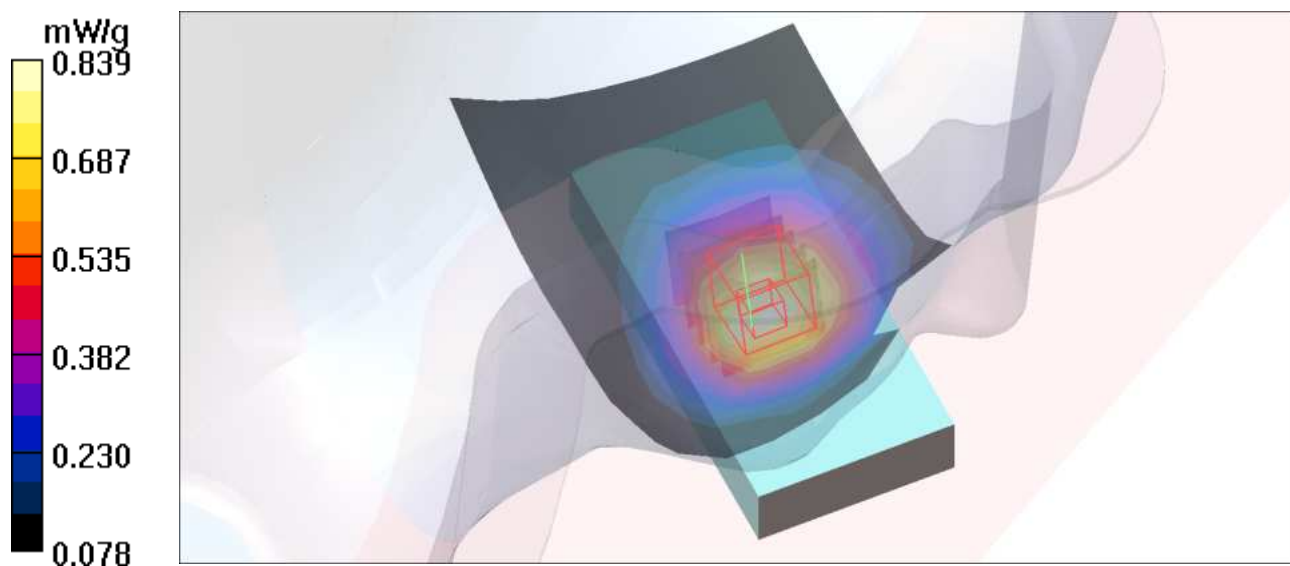
**Touch position - Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value =  $7.94 \text{ V/m}$ ; Power Drift =  $-0.160 \text{ dB}$

Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $0.937 \text{ W/kg}$

**SAR(1 g) =  $0.730 \text{ mW/g}$ ; SAR(10 g) =  $0.543 \text{ mW/g}$**

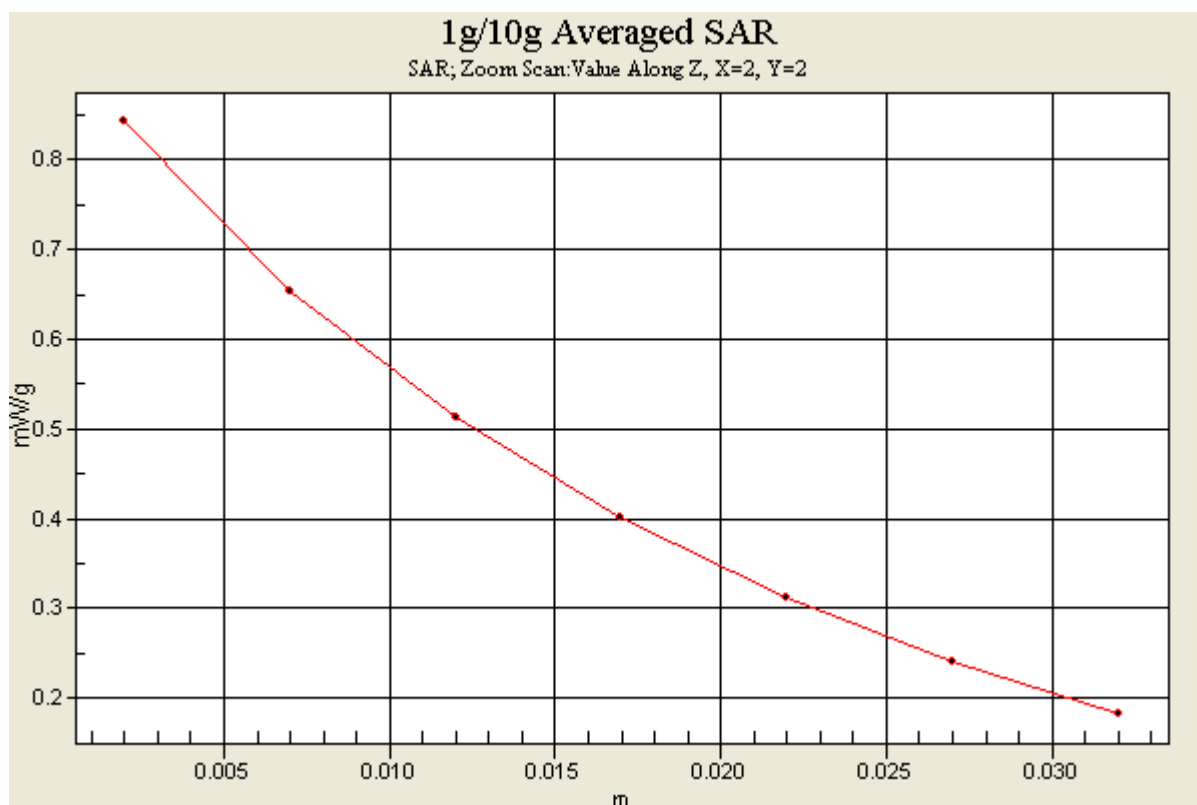
Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $0.839 \text{ mW/g}$





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## M04-Left Head-Tilt-WCDMA850-Ch4182 / Slider off

Communication System: WCDMA850 ; Frequency: 836.4 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.4 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.92 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 42.65$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Left Section ; DUT test position : Tilt ; Modulation type: BPSK

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.21, 10.21, 10.21); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Tilt position - Middle/Area Scan (8x11x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$   
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.349 mW/g

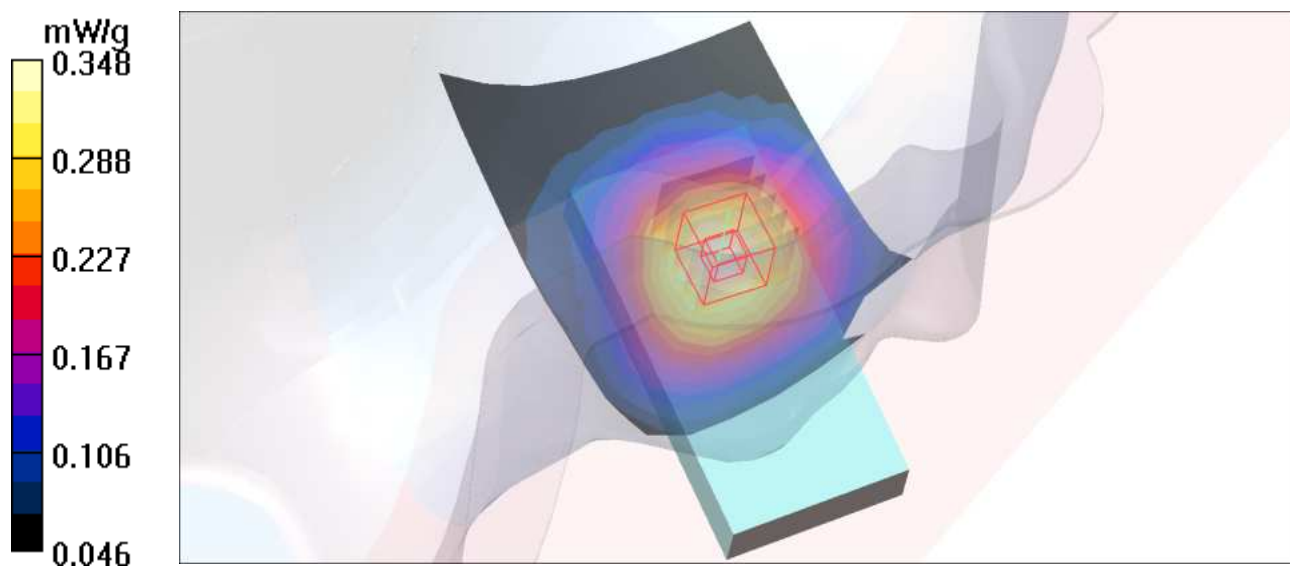
**Tilt position - Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 12.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.146 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.383 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.304 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.232 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.348 mW/g





## M05-Body-WCDMA850-Ch4182 / Slider on

Communication System: WCDMA850 ; Frequency: 836.4 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.4$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.98$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 56.81$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 15 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Body Position - Mid Ch4182/Area Scan (9x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.354 mW/g

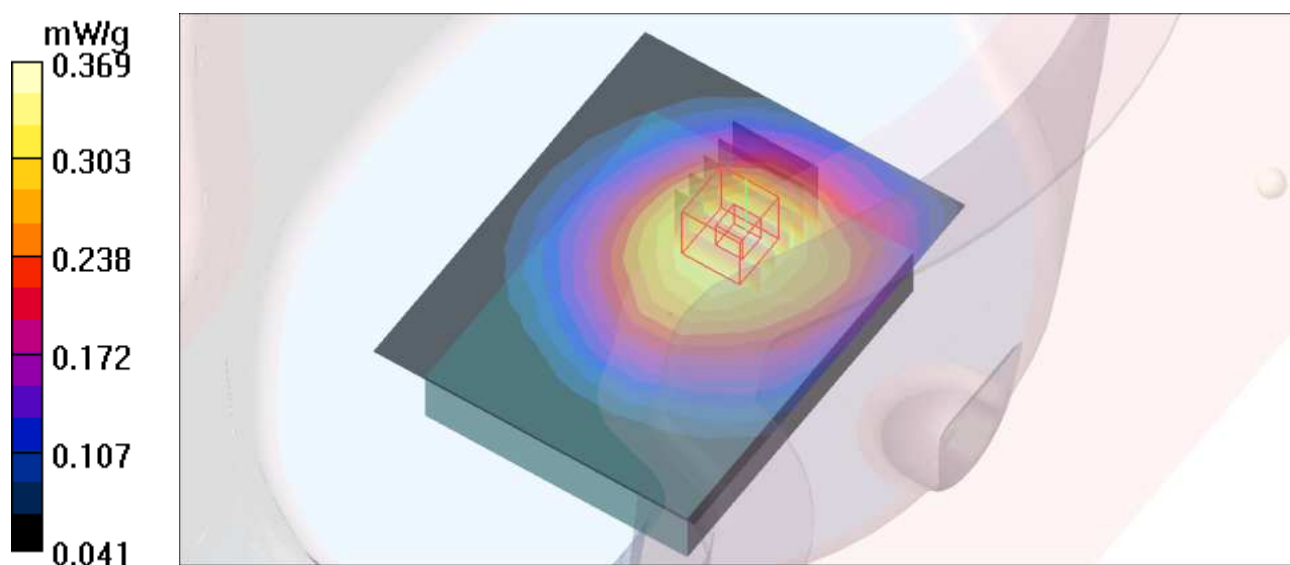
**Body Position - Mid Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.163 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.416 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.313 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.233 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.369 mW/g



## M06-Body-WCDMA850-Ch4182 / Slider on

Communication System: WCDMA850 ; Frequency: 836.4 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.4 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.98 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 56.81$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 15 mm (The front side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Body Position - Mid Ch4182/Area Scan (9x11x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $0.448 \text{ mW/g}$

**Body Position - Mid Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value =  $19.7 \text{ V/m}$ ; Power Drift =  $0.128 \text{ dB}$

Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $0.520 \text{ W/kg}$

**SAR(1 g) =  $0.386 \text{ mW/g}$ ; SAR(10 g) =  $0.282 \text{ mW/g}$**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $0.459 \text{ mW/g}$

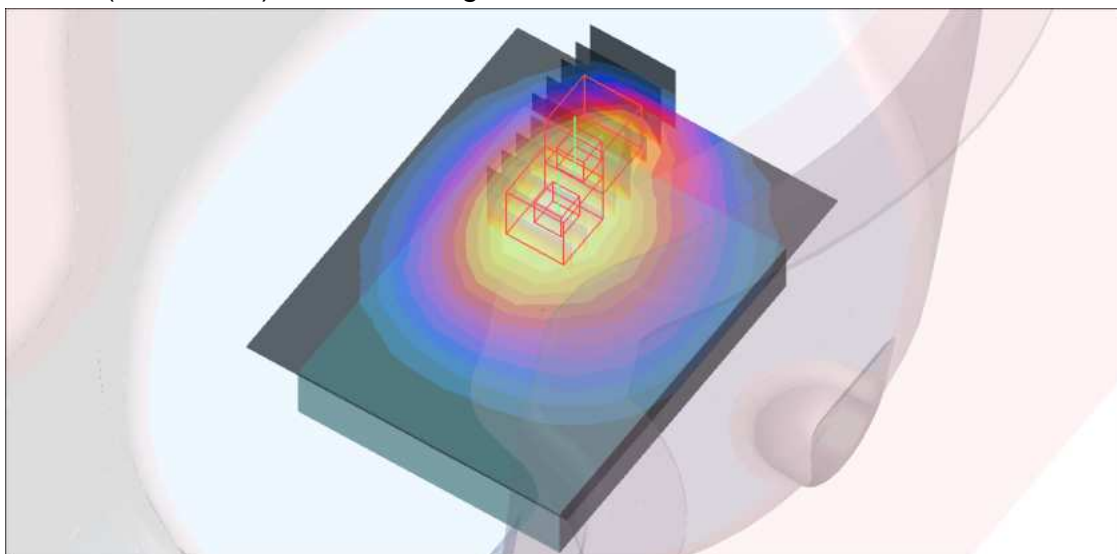
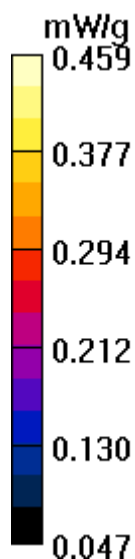
**Body Position - Mid Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value =  $19.7 \text{ V/m}$ ; Power Drift =  $0.128 \text{ dB}$

Peak SAR (extrapolated) =  $0.498 \text{ W/kg}$

**SAR(1 g) =  $0.326 \text{ mW/g}$ ; SAR(10 g) =  $0.213 \text{ mW/g}$**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) =  $0.425 \text{ mW/g}$



## M07-Body-WCDMA850-Ch4182 / Slider off

Communication System: WCDMA850 ; Frequency: 836.4 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.4 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.98 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 56.81$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 15 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Body Position - Mid Ch4182/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$   
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.413 mW/g

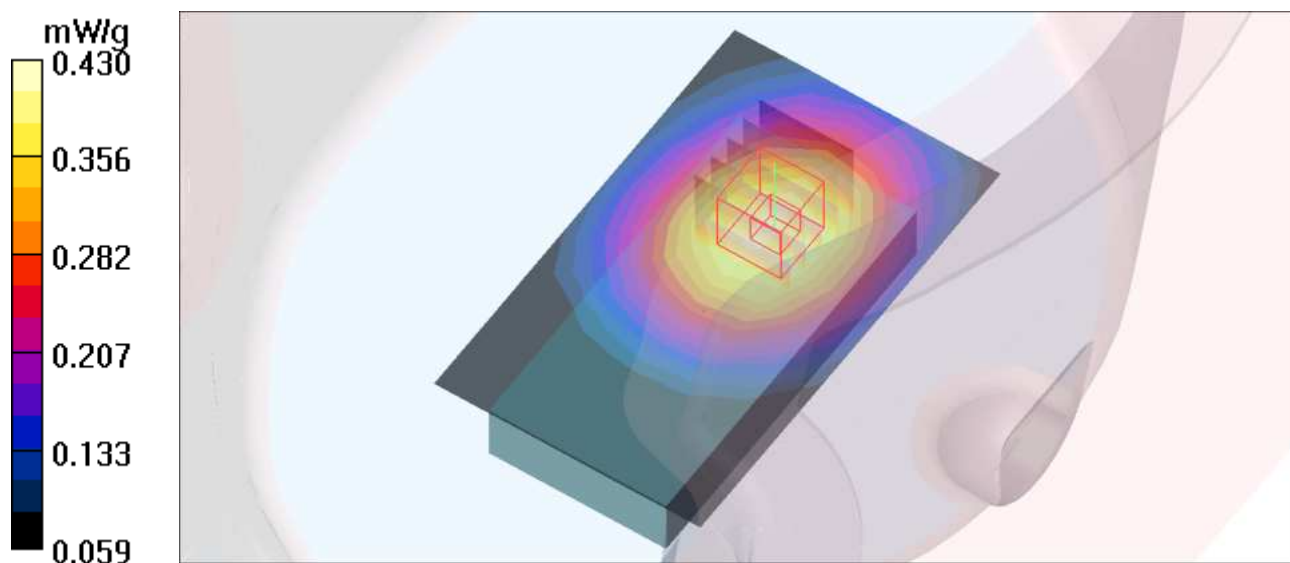
**Body Position - Mid Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 19.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.039 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.481 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.366 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.272 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.430 mW/g



## M08-Body-WCDMA850-Ch4182 / Slider off

Communication System: WCDMA850 ; Frequency: 836.4 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:1 ; Modulation type: BPSK

Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.4 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.98 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 56.81$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 15 mm (The front side of the EUT to the Phantom)

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Body Position - Mid Ch4182/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$   
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.608 mW/g

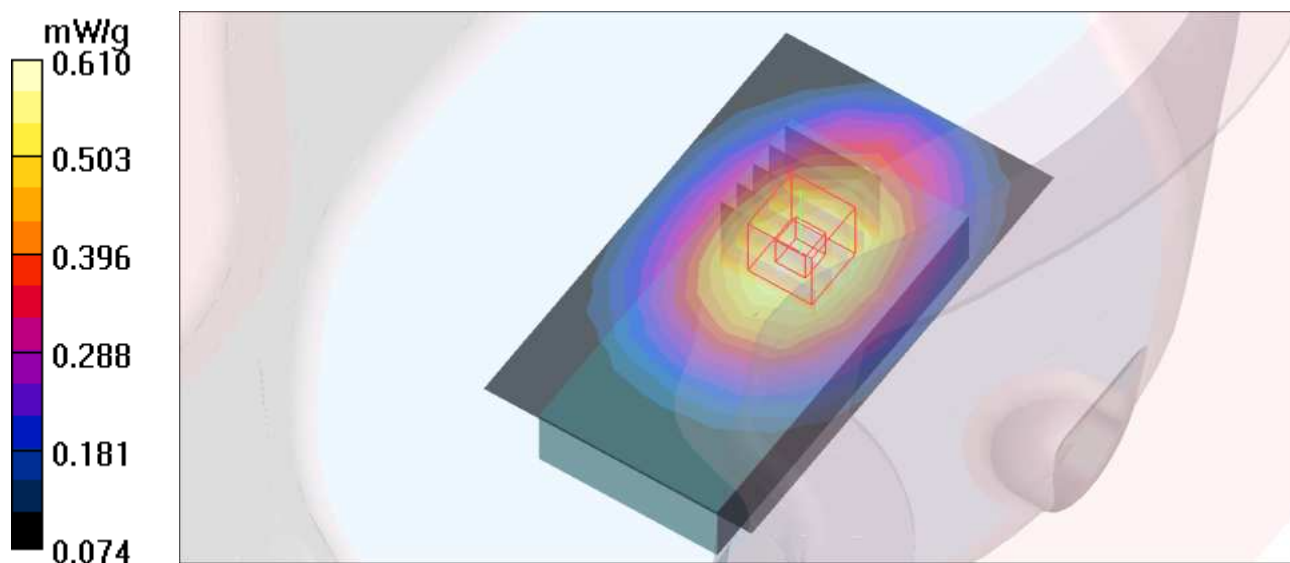
**Body Position - Mid Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 24.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.007 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.683 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.521 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.386 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.610 mW/g



## M09-Right Head-Cheek-PCS1900-Ch661 / Slider off

Communication System: PCS1900 ; Frequency: 1880 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.4$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.06$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section ; DUT test position : Cheek ; Modulation type: GMSK

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(8.45, 8.45, 8.45); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Touch position - Middle/Area Scan (8x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.324 mW/g

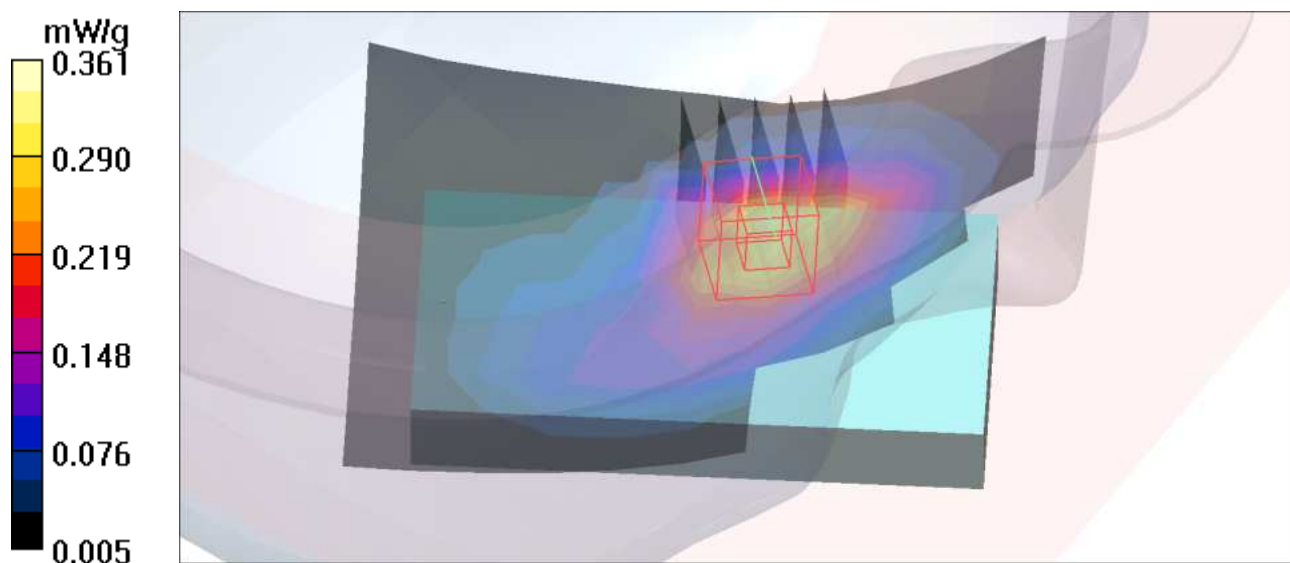
**Touch position - Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.55 V/m; Power Drift = -0.121 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.436 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.274 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.164 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.361 mW/g





## M10-Right Head-Tilt-PCS1900-Ch661 / Slider off

Communication System: PCS1900 ; Frequency: 1880 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.4$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.06$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section ; DUT test position : Tilt ; Modulation type: GMSK

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(8.45, 8.45, 8.45); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Tilt position - Middle/Area Scan (8x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.110 mW/g

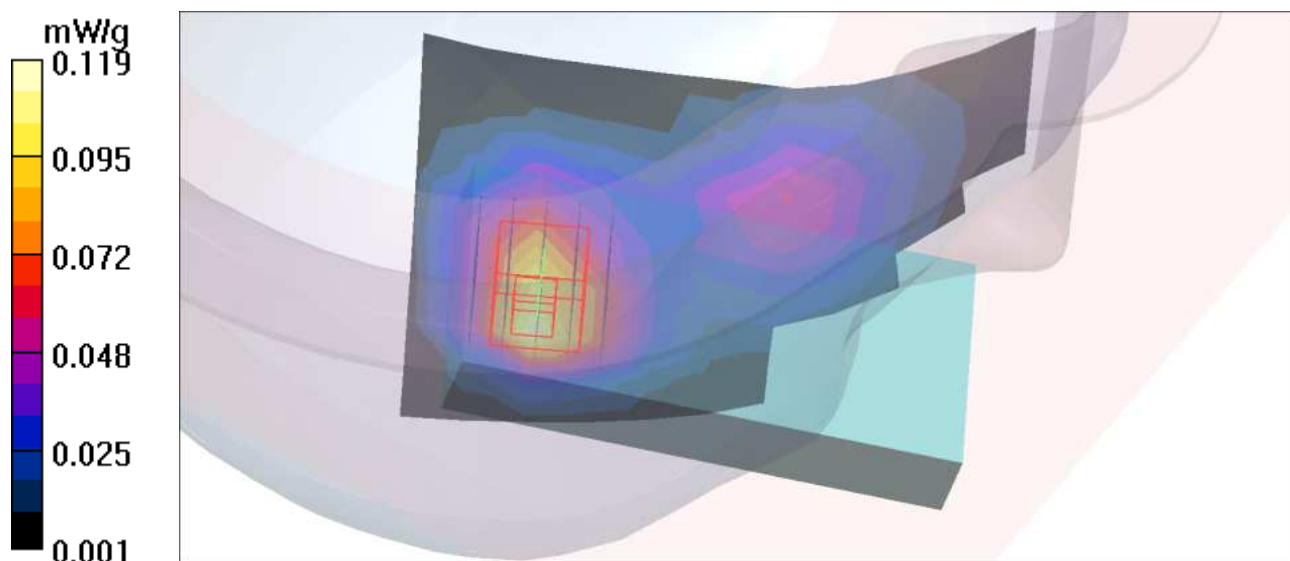
**Tilt position - Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.22 V/m; Power Drift = 0.041 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.143 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.090 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.053 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.119 mW/g



## M11-Left Head-Cheek-PCS1900-Ch661 / Slider off

Communication System: PCS1900 ; Frequency: 1880 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.4$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.06$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section ; DUT test position : Cheek ; Modulation type: GMSK

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(8.45, 8.45, 8.45); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Touch position - Middle/Area Scan (8x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.169 mW/g

**Touch position - Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.45 V/m; Power Drift = -0.073 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.196 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.131 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.085 mW/g**

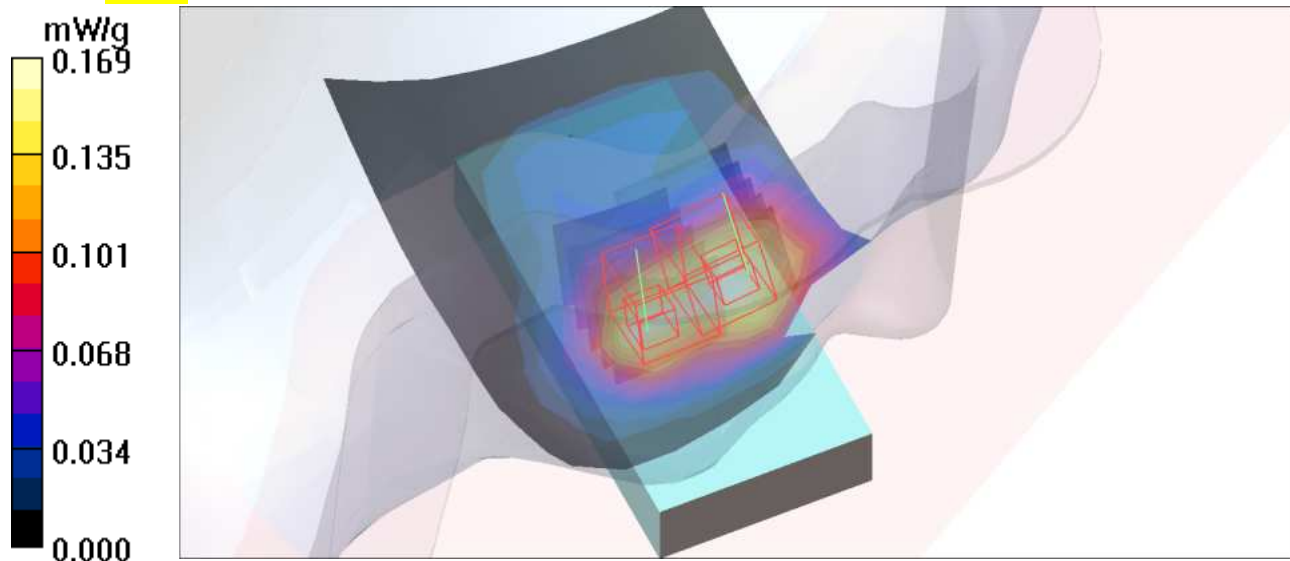
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.166 mW/g

**Touch position - Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.45 V/m; Power Drift = -0.073 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.202 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.137 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.090 mW/g**



## M12-Left Head-Tilt-PCS1900-Ch661 / Slider off

Communication System: PCS1900 ; Frequency: 1880 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.4$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.06$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section ; DUT test position : Tilt ; Modulation type: GMSK

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(8.45, 8.45, 8.45); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Tilt position - Middle/Area Scan (8x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.074 mW/g

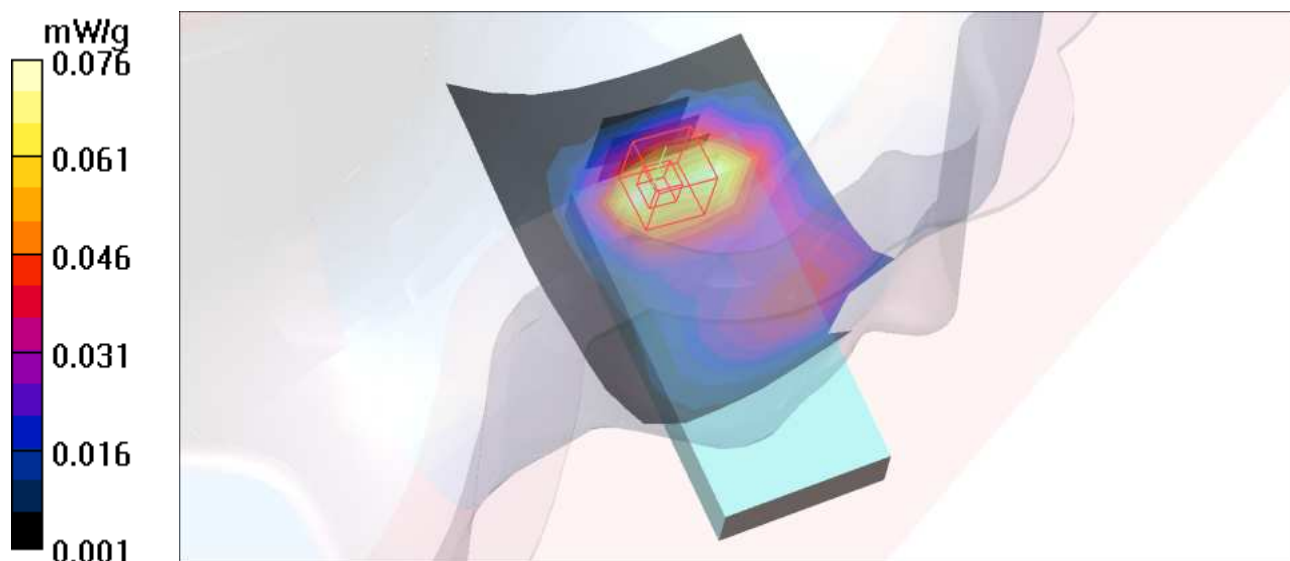
**Tilt position - Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.77 V/m; Power Drift = 0.023 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.093 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.059 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.037 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.076 mW/g





### M13-Body-PCS1900-Ch661 / Slider on

Communication System: PCS1900 ; Frequency: 1880 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3 ; Modulation type: GMSK

Medium: MSL1900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.53 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 54.52$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 15 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(8.49, 8.49, 8.49); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Area Scan (9x11x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.053 mW/g

**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Zoom Scan(5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 3.63 V/m; Power Drift = -0.189 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.069 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.043 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.027 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.056 mW/g

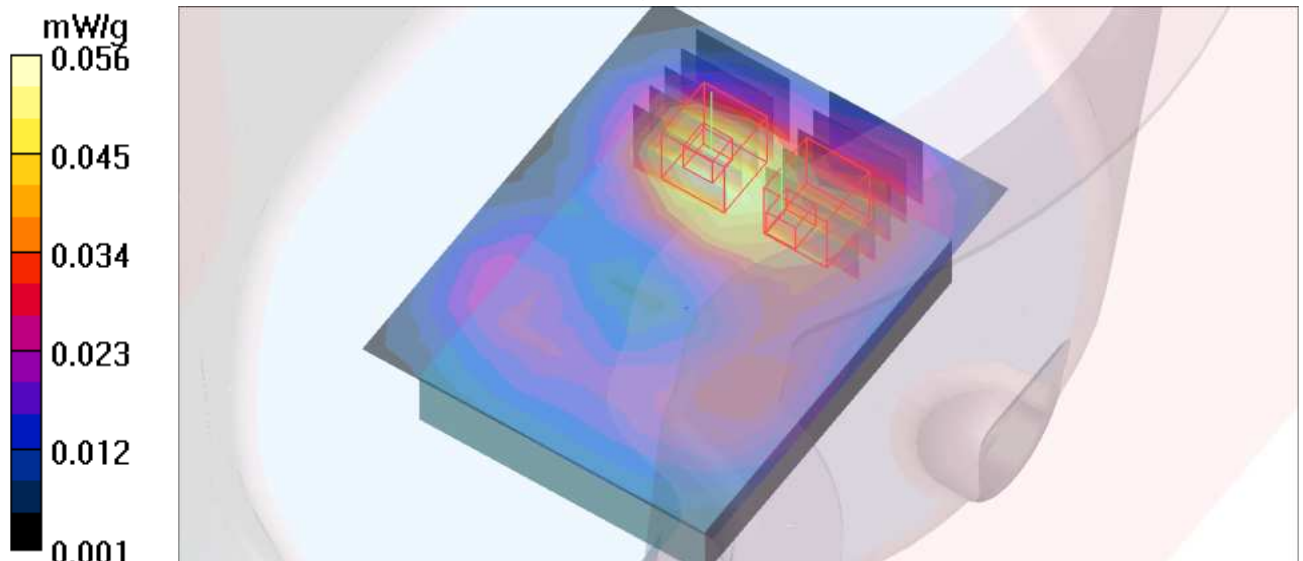
**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 3.63 V/m; Power Drift = -0.189 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.051 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.031 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.019 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.042 mW/g



## M14-Body-PCS1900-Ch661 / Slider on

Communication System: PCS1900 ; Frequency: 1880 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3 ; Modulation type: GMSK

Medium: MSL1900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.53 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 54.52$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 15 mm (The front side of the EUT to the Phantom)

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(8.49, 8.49, 8.49); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Area Scan (9x11x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$   
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.152 mW/g

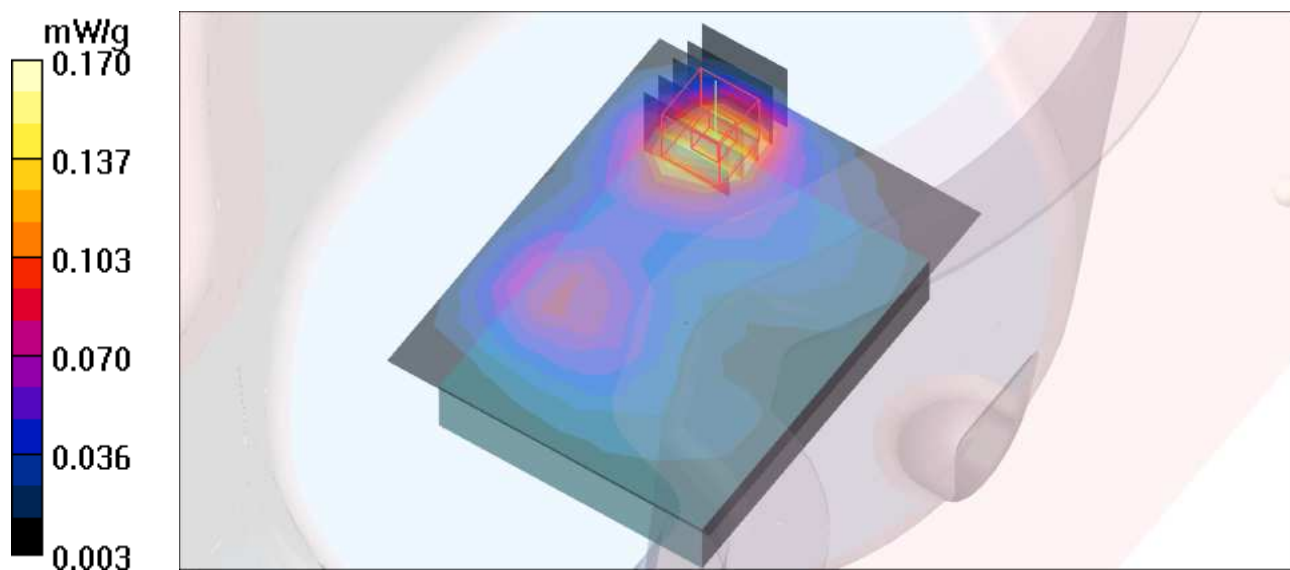
**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 4.71 V/m; Power Drift = 0.196 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.213 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.125 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.072 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.170 mW/g



## M15-Body-PCS1900-Ch661 / Slider off

Communication System: PCS1900 ; Frequency: 1880 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3 ; Modulation type: GMSK

Medium: MSL1900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.53 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 54.52$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 15 mm (The bottom of the EUT to the Phantom)

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(8.49, 8.49, 8.49); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$   
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.105 mW/g

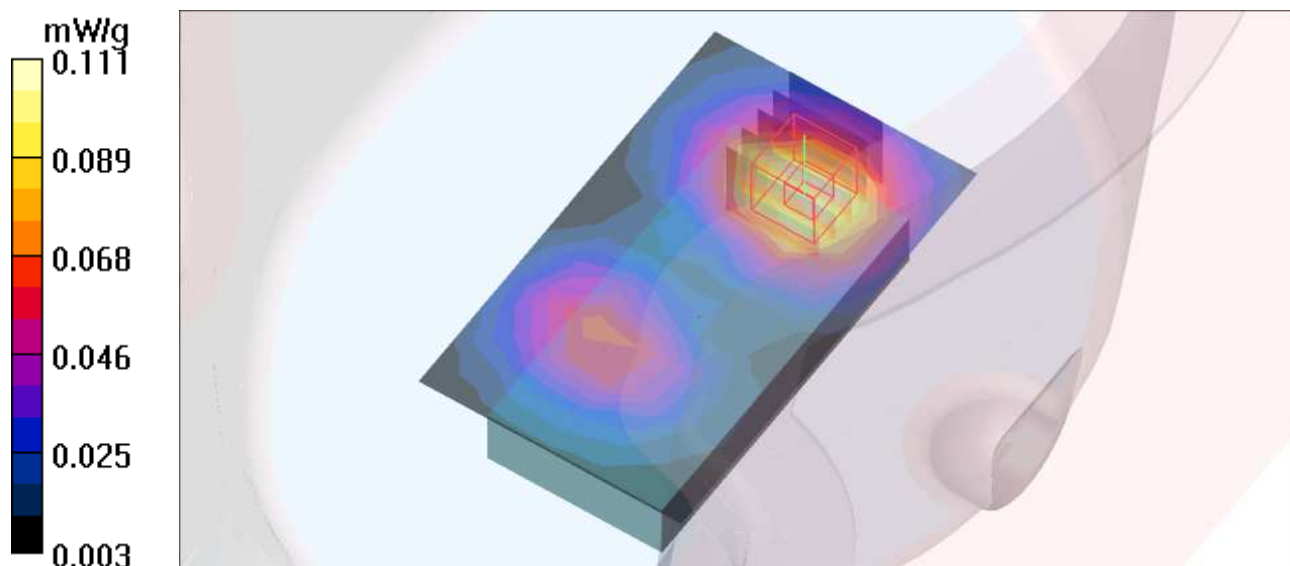
**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 2.95 V/m; Power Drift = -0.121 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.135 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.086 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.054 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.111 mW/g



## M16-Body-PCS1900-Ch661 / Slider off

Communication System: PCS1900 ; Frequency: 1880 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3 ; Modulation type: GMSK

Medium: MSL1900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 1.53 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 54.52$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 15 mm (The front side of the EUT to the Phantom)

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(8.49, 8.49, 8.49); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

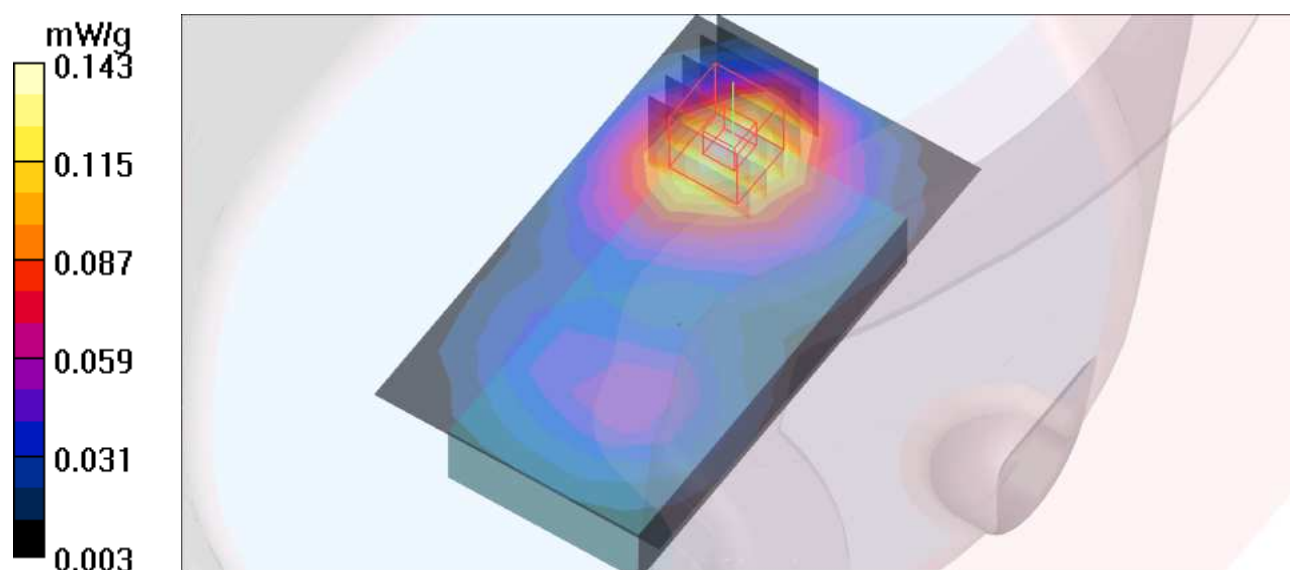
**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$   
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.143 mW/g

**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=8\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 4.67 V/m; Power Drift = -0.029 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.182 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.109 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.066 mW/g**



## M17-Body-GPRS1900 TS1-Ch661 / Slider on

Communication System: PCS1900 ; Frequency: 1880 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3 ; Modulation type: GMSK / UL 1 time slot

Medium: MSL1900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.53$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.52$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 15 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(8.49, 8.49, 8.49); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Area Scan (9x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.057 mW/g

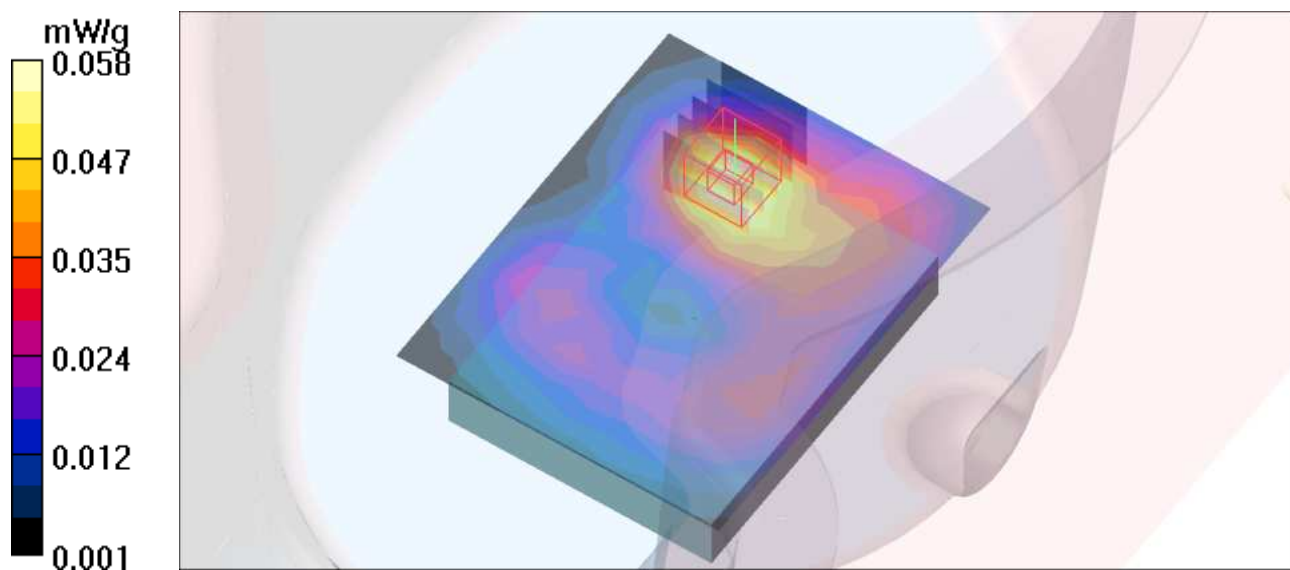
**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.15 V/m; Power Drift = -0.095 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.070 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.045 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.028 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.058 mW/g





## M18-Body-GPRS1900 TS1-Ch661 / Slider on

Communication System: PCS1900 ; Frequency: 1880 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3 ; Modulation type: GMSK / UL 1 time slot

Medium: MSL1900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.53$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.52$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 15 mm (The front side of the EUT to the Phantom)

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(8.49, 8.49, 8.49); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Area Scan (9x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.151 mW/g

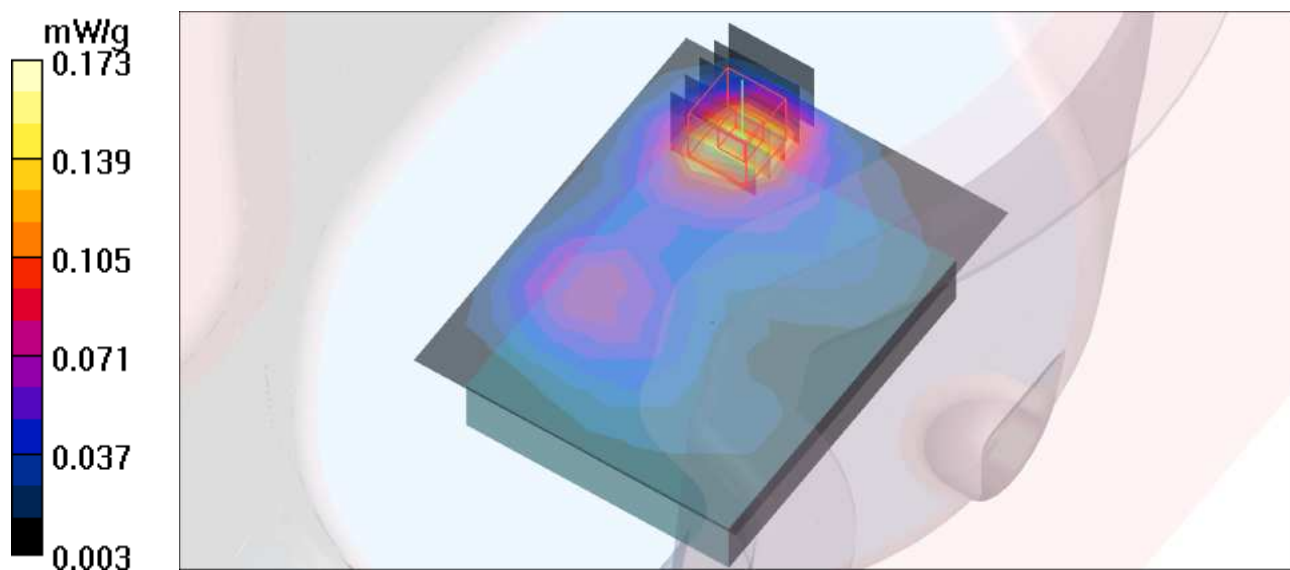
**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.73 V/m; Power Drift = 0.150 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.218 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.126 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.073 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.173 mW/g



## M19-Body-GPRS1900 TS1-Ch661 / Slider off

Communication System: PCS1900 ; Frequency: 1880 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3 ; Modulation type: GMSK / UL 1 time slot

Medium: MSL1900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.53$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.52$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 15 mm (The bottom side of the EUT to the Phantom)

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(8.49, 8.49, 8.49); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.103 mW/g

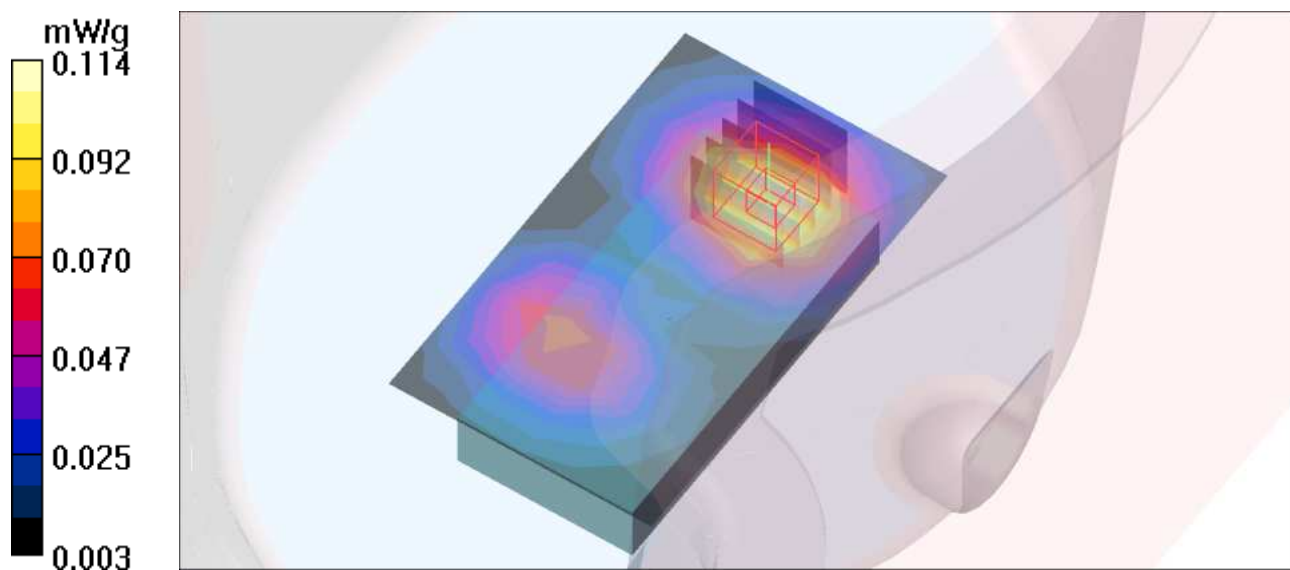
**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.89 V/m; Power Drift = 0.153 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.138 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.088 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.055 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.114 mW/g



## M20-Body-GPRS1900 TS1-Ch661 / Slider off

Communication System: PCS1900 ; Frequency: 1880 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3 ; Modulation type: GMSK / UL 1 time slot

Medium: MSL1900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.53$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.52$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 15 mm (The front side of the EUT to the Phantom)

### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(8.49, 8.49, 8.49); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.188 mW/g

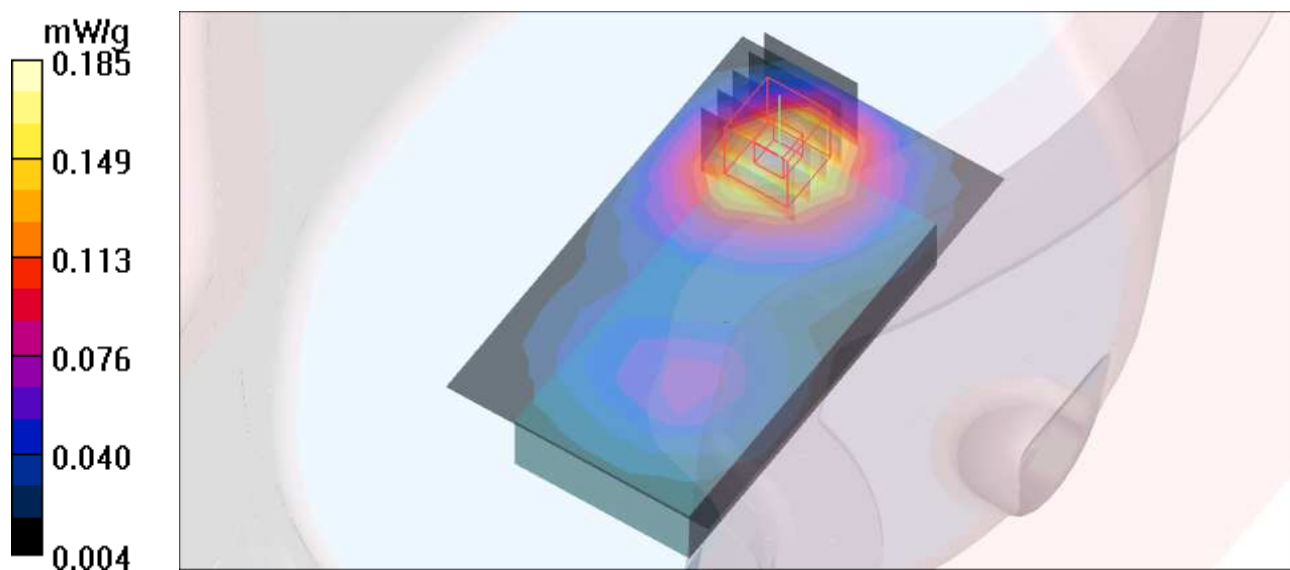
**Body Position - Mid Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.81 V/m; Power Drift = -0.035 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.233 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.142 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.087 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.185 mW/g





## SystemPerformanceCheck-D835V2-HSL835 MHz

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz ; Type: D835V2 ; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d021 ; Test Frequency: 835 MHz**

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Modulation type: CW  
 Medium: HSL835; Medium parameters used:  $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.92 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 42.69$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ;  
 Liquid level : 150 mm  
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 15 mm (The feet point of the dipole to the Phantom) Air temp. : 23.1 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.7 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.21, 10.21, 10.21); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (7x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.02 mW/g

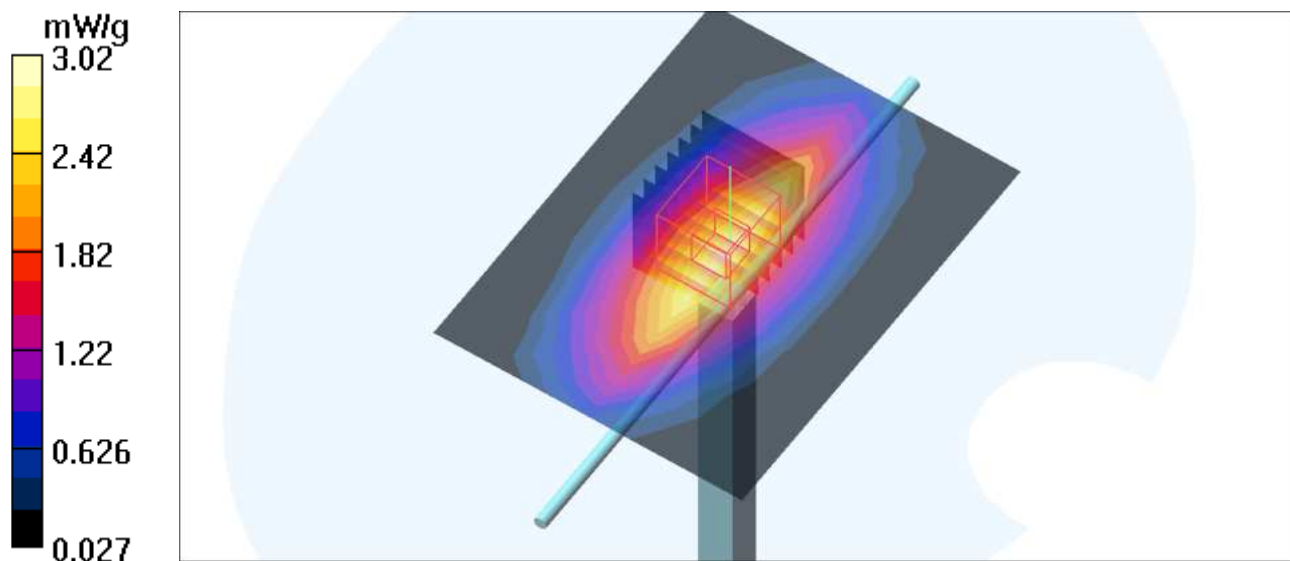
**d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.082 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.62 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.38 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.54 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.05 mW/g



## SystemPerformanceCheck-D835V2-MSL835 MHz

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz ; Type: D835V2 ; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d021 ; Test Frequency: 835 MHz**

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Modulation type: CW  
 Medium: MSL835;Medium parameters used:  $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.98 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 56.86$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ; Liquid level : 150 mm  
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 15 mm (The feet point of the dipole to the Phantom)Air temp. : 22.8 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.4 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (7x9x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.98 mW/g

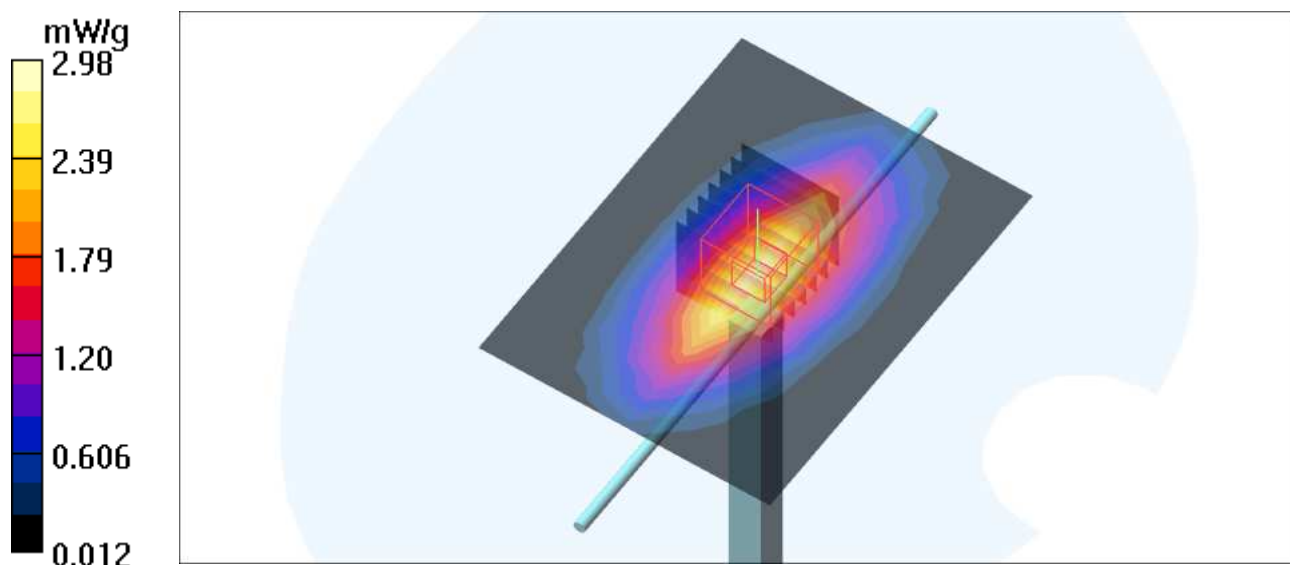
**d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.026 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.57 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.35 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.52 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.01 mW/g



## SystemPerformanceCheck-D1900V2-HSL1900 MHz

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz ; Type: D1900V2 ; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d022 ; Test Frequency: 1900 MHz**

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Modulation type: CW  
Medium: HSL1900;Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.42$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.83$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ; Liquid level : 150 mm  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 10 mm (The feet point of the dipole to the Phantom)Air temp. : 22.4 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.2 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(8.45, 8.45, 8.45); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (7x7x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.9 mW/g

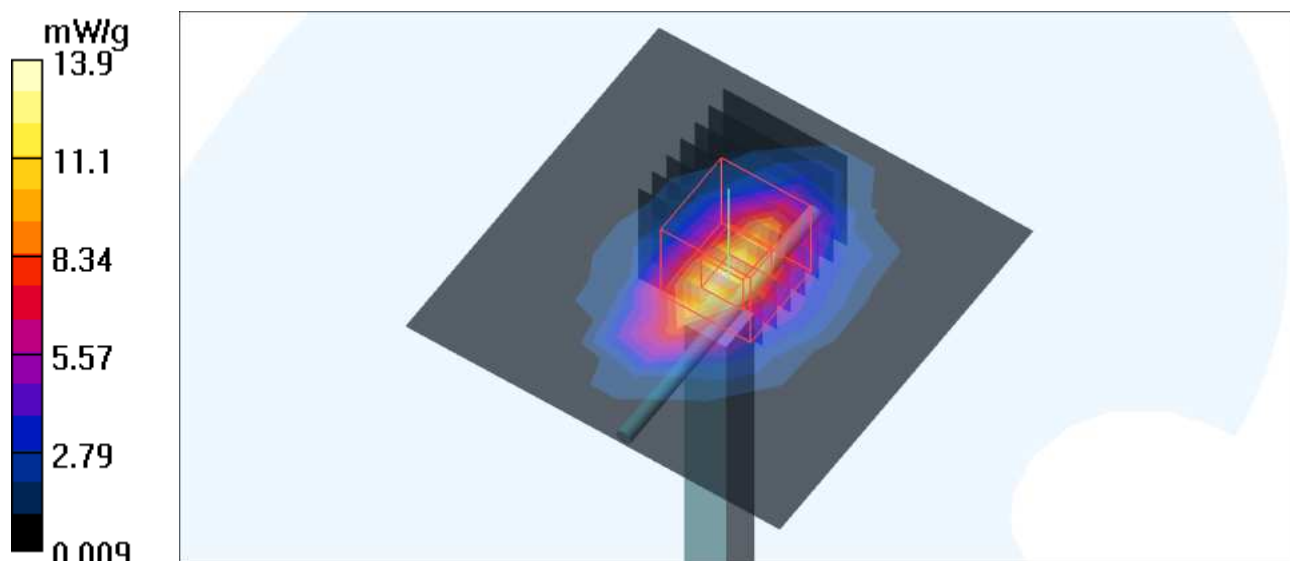
**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.018 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.76 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.96 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.4 mW/g



## System Performance Check-D1900V2-MSL1900 MHz

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz ; Type: D1900V2 ; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d022 ; Test Frequency: 1900 MHz

Communication System: CW ; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1; Modulation type: CW  
 Medium: MSL1900; Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.54$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.29$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> ; Liquid level : 150 mm  
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; Separation distance : 10 mm (The feet point of the dipole to the Phantom) Air temp. : 22.5 degrees ; Liquid temp. : 21.4 degrees

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(8.49, 8.49, 8.49); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Twin Phantom V4.0; Type: QD 000 P40 CA; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (7x7x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.1 mW/g

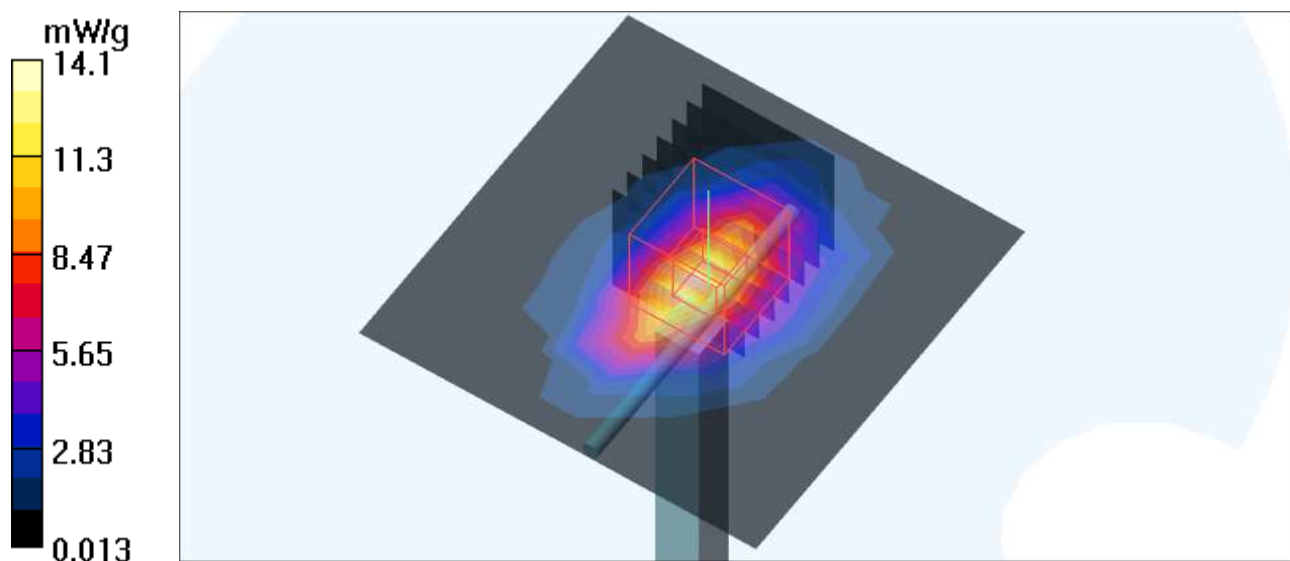
**d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 102.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.010 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.3 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.16 mW/g**

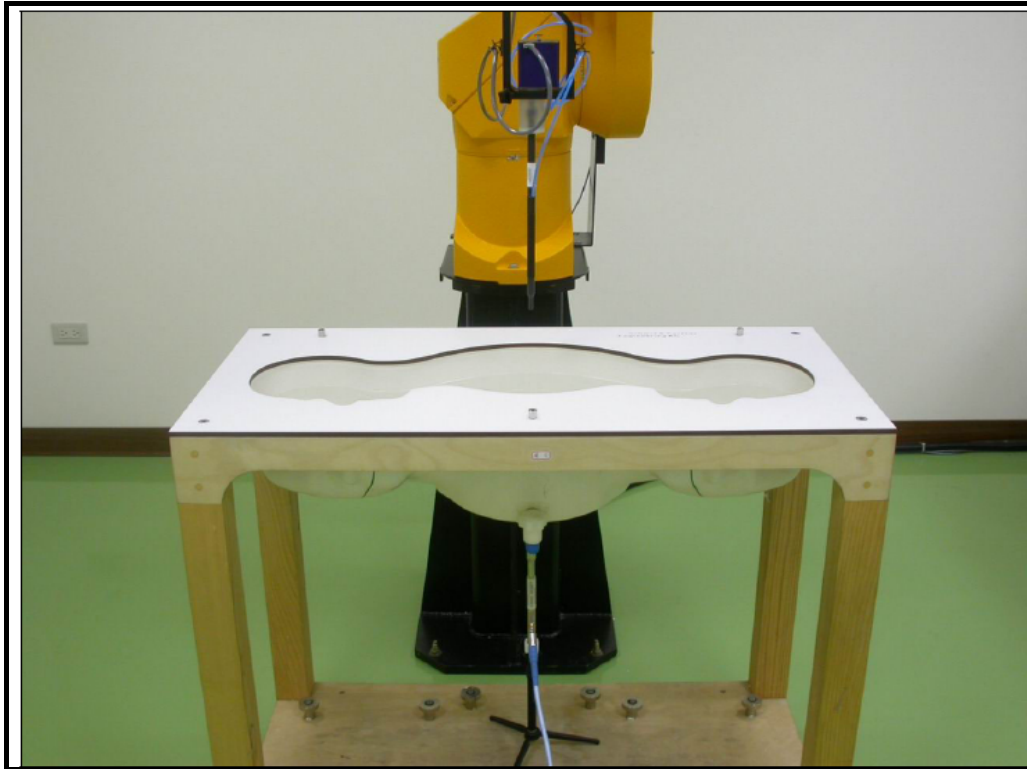
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.7 mW/g



## APPENDIX B: BV ADT SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM



## APPENDIX C: PHOTOGRAPHS OF SYSTEM VALIDATION





## **APPENDIX D: SYSTEM CERTIFICATE & CALIBRATION**

### **D1: PHANTOM**

# 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 CA
Series No	TP-1150 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

28.02.2002

Signature / Stamp

*F. Bumbult*

**Schmid & Partner  
Engineering AG**

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

*Volker Kapp*



## D2: DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Client **BV ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3590\_Feb11**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3590**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v7, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v3**  
**Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **February 25, 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  $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$  and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01160)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-10 (No. ES3-3013_Dec10)	Dec-11
DAE4	SN: 654	23-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-654_Apr10)	Apr-11
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:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	
Issued: February 25, 2011			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\phi$	$\phi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\theta$	$\theta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\theta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\theta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not affect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub>** = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* frequency\_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- DCP<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep 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
- A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>** are numerical linearization parameters in dB assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media.
- VR**: VR is the validity range of the calibration related to the average diode voltage or DAE voltage in mV.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for  $f \leq 800$  MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800$  MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

# Probe EX3DV4

## SN:3590

Manufactured: March 23, 2009  
Calibrated: February 25, 2011

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

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3590

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.51	0.48	0.51	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	94.6	95.5	92.8	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	119.0	$\pm 2.7 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	141.4	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	115.0	

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

<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the  $E^2$ -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter; uncertainty not required.

<sup>E</sup> 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: EX3DV4 - SN:3590

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	41.5	0.90	10.21	10.21	10.21	0.56	0.68	± 12.0 %
1640	40.3	1.29	9.25	9.25	9.25	0.68	0.60	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	9.03	9.03	9.03	0.79	0.58	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	8.45	8.45	8.45	0.55	0.66	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	8.14	8.14	8.14	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.73	7.73	7.73	0.29	1.00	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.53	7.53	7.53	0.28	1.06	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	7.55	7.55	7.55	0.36	1.03	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.51	5.51	5.51	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.17	5.17	5.17	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.52	4.52	4.52	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.53	4.53	4.53	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %

<sup>C</sup> 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.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4- SN:3590

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

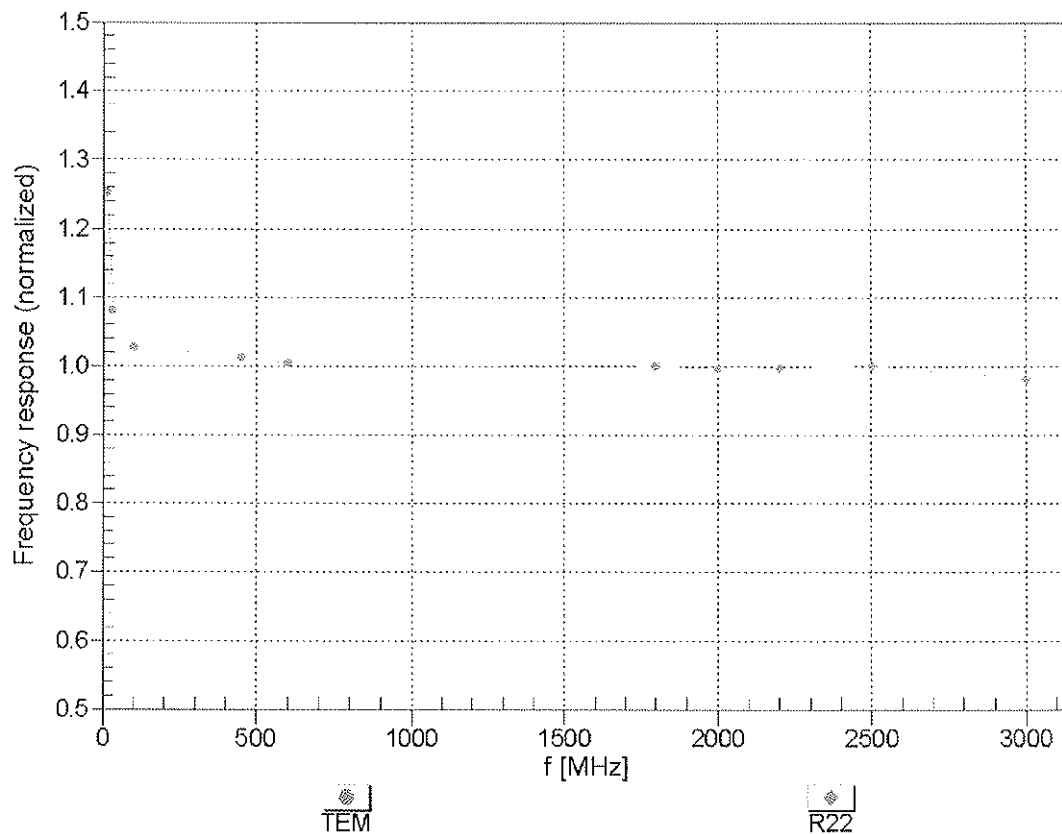
f (MHz) <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>f</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>f</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	55.2	0.97	10.32	10.32	10.32	0.38	0.82	± 12.0 %
1640	53.8	1.40	9.72	9.72	9.72	0.51	0.79	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.77	8.77	8.77	0.37	0.92	± 12.0 %
1950	53.3	1.52	8.49	8.49	8.49	0.60	0.67	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	8.08	8.08	8.08	0.30	1.00	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.91	7.91	7.91	0.42	0.82	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.78	7.78	7.78	0.25	1.17	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	7.14	7.14	7.14	0.43	0.96	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.81	4.81	4.81	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.56	4.56	4.56	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.32	4.32	4.32	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.01	4.01	4.01	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.55	4.55	4.55	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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 ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) 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)

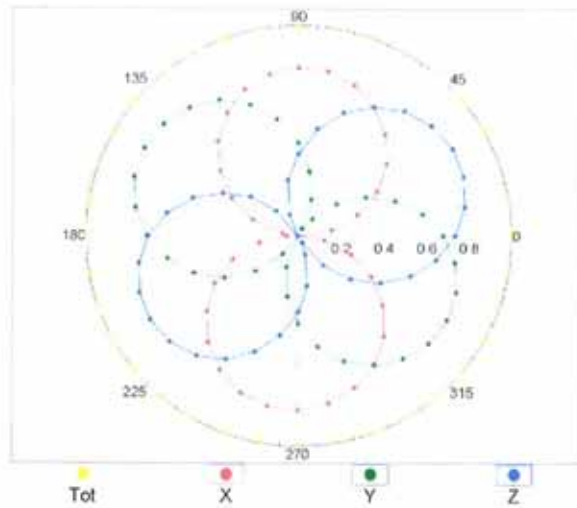


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  ( $k=2$ )

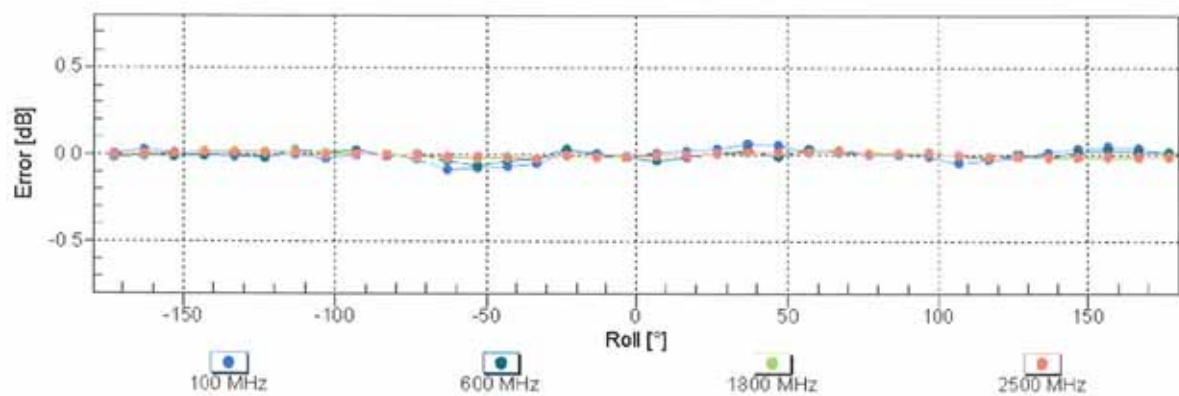
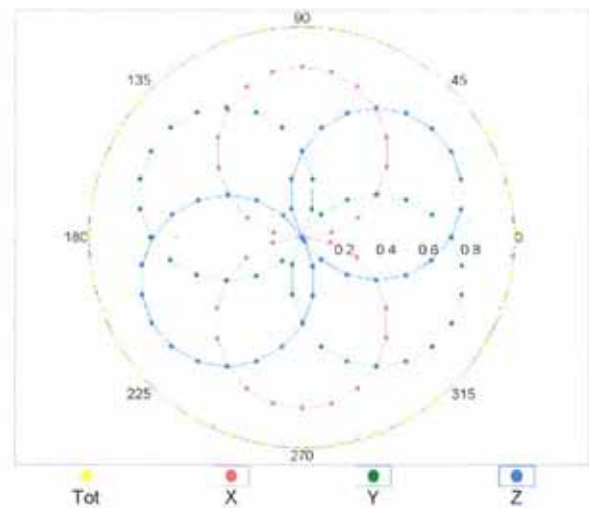


## Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM



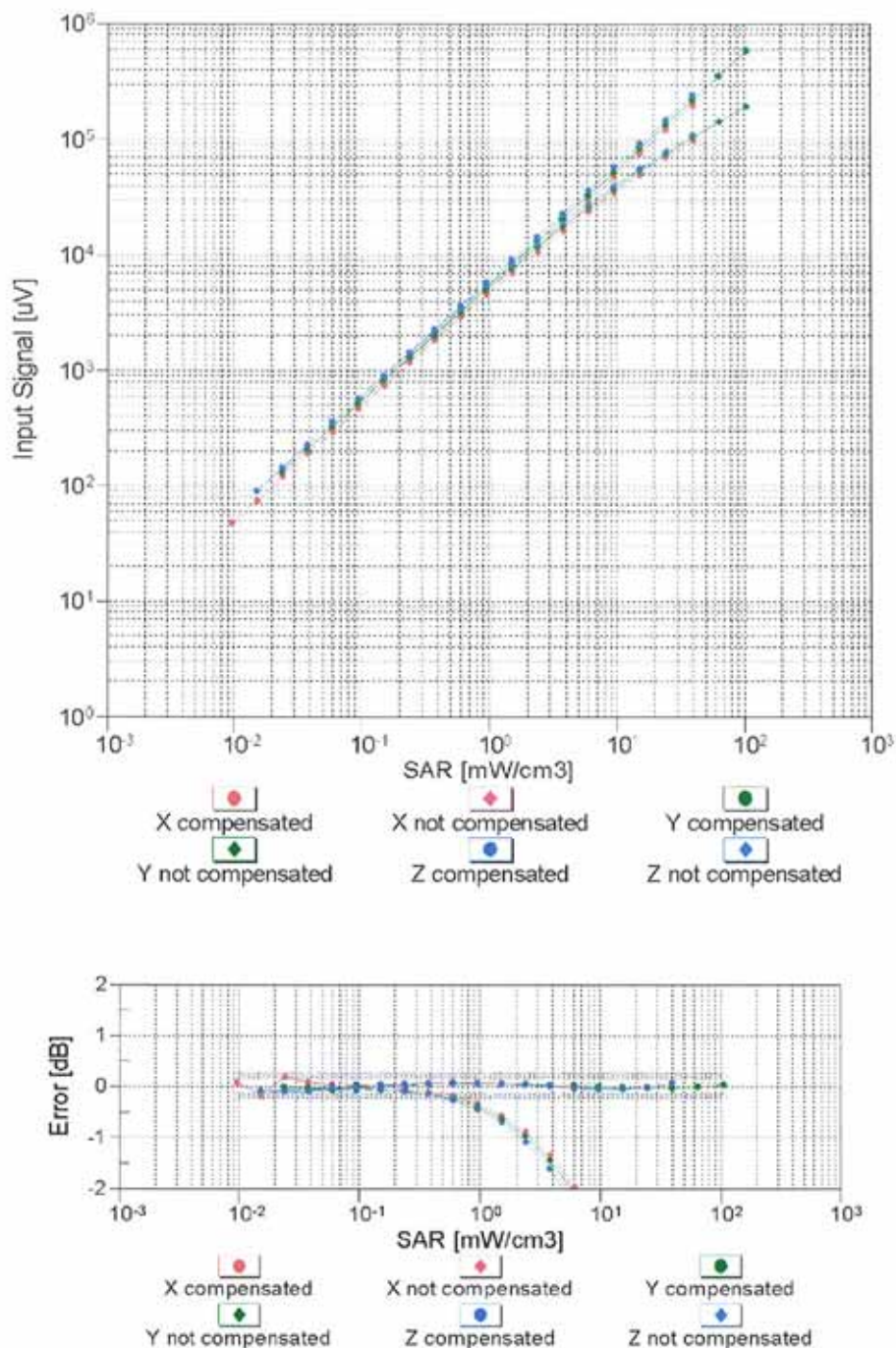
f=1800 MHz, R22



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

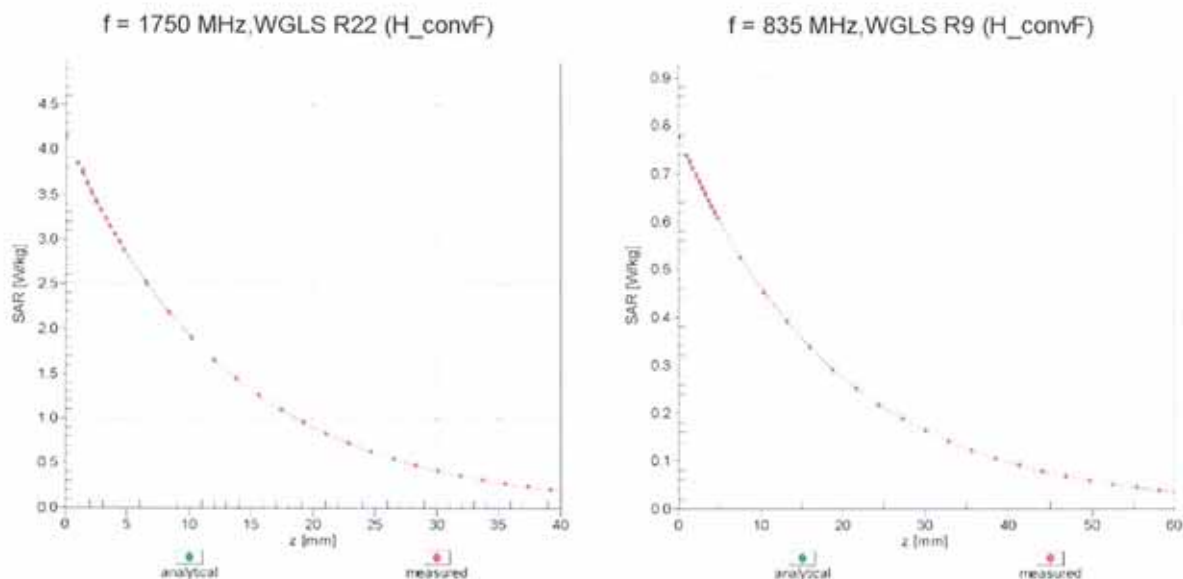
# Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>)

(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)



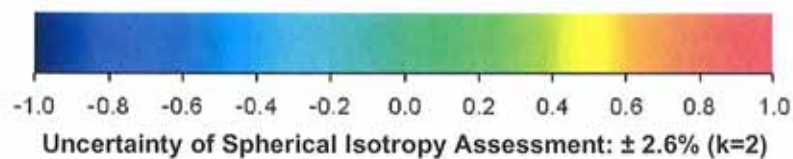
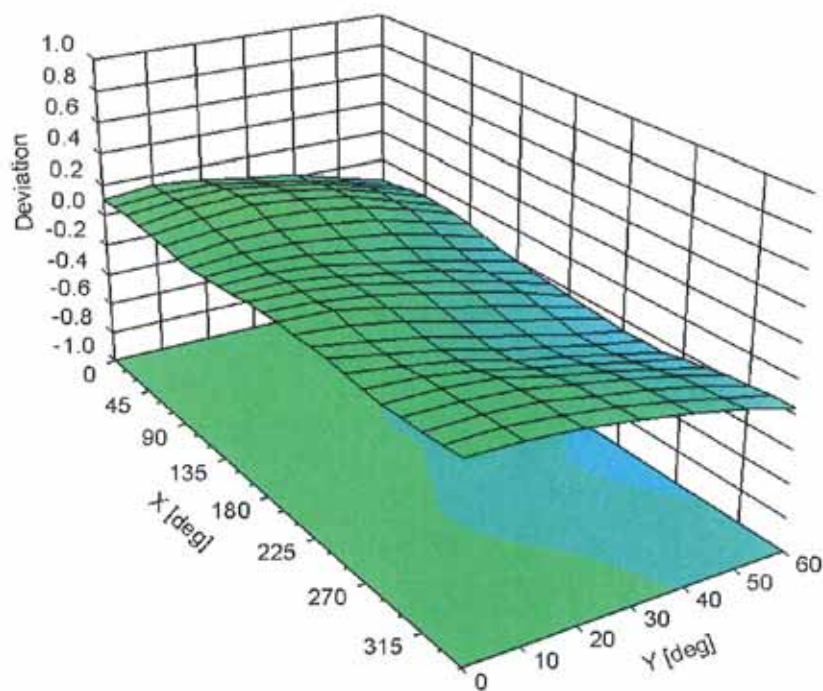
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  (k=2)

## Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Air

Error ( $\phi, \vartheta$ ),  $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3590

### 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	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm

**D3: DAE**



## IMPORTANT NOTICE

### USAGE OF THE DAE 3

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

**Battery Exchange:** The battery cover of the DAE3 unit is connected to a fragile 3-pin battery connector. Customer is responsible to apply utmost caution not to bend or damage the connector when changing batteries.

**Shipping of the DAE:** Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration the customer shall remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

**E-Stop Failures:** Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, Customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

**Repair:** Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

**DASY Configuration Files:** Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 MOhm is given in the corresponding configuration file.

**Important Note:**

**Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.**

**Important Note:**

**Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.**

**Important Note:**

**To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.**



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **BV-ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE3-579\_Sep10**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 579**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v22  
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **September 20, 2010**

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  $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$  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	1-Oct-09 (No: 9055)	Oct-10
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1004	07-Jun-10 (in house check)	In house check: Jun-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dominique Steffen	Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	

Issued: September 20, 2010

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

## 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 = 6.1  $\mu$ V, full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61 nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.327 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	404.379 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)	404.160 $\pm$ 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.98675 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.99301 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)	3.94834 $\pm$ 0.7% (k=2)

## Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	358.0 $^{\circ}$ $\pm$ 1 $^{\circ}$
---	-------------------------------------

## Appendix

### 1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200003.9	0.96	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20003.19	3.09	0.02
Channel X	- Input	-19994.55	4.75	-0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	199992.4	-0.09	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	19999.51	0.41	0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-19997.22	3.18	-0.02
Channel Z	+ Input	200002.0	0.91	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20001.93	2.03	0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-19997.58	2.82	-0.01

Low Range		Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Difference ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.0	0.02	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	199.82	0.12	0.06
Channel X	- Input	-200.46	-0.56	0.28
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.3	0.47	0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	199.12	-0.78	-0.39
Channel Y	- Input	-201.36	-1.16	0.58
Channel Z	+ Input	1999.9	-0.07	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199.18	-0.72	-0.36
Channel Z	- Input	-201.47	-1.47	0.73

### 2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Low Range Average Reading ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	7.07	5.75
	- 200	-4.60	-6.25
Channel Y	200	9.48	9.62
	- 200	-10.39	-10.96
Channel Z	200	8.79	8.42
	- 200	-9.64	-9.80

### 3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Y ( $\mu\text{V}$ )	Channel Z ( $\mu\text{V}$ )
Channel X	200	-	0.03	0.35
Channel Y	200	1.14	-	2.31
Channel Z	200	2.01	0.80	-

#### 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	16343	16314
Channel Y	16194	16427
Channel Z	15816	16265

#### 5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10M $\Omega$

	Average ( $\mu$ V)	min. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	max. Offset ( $\mu$ V)	Std. Deviation ( $\mu$ V)
Channel X	-0.70	-1.94	0.80	0.49
Channel Y	-1.55	-2.12	-0.66	0.27
Channel Z	0.57	-0.11	5.61	0.62

#### 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

## D4: SYSTEM VALIDATION DIPOLE



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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

Client **ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d021\_Apr10**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d021**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v7**  
**Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **April 29, 2010**

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  $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$  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	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01158)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	26-Jun-09 (No. ES3-3205_Jun09)	Jun-10
DAE4	SN: 601	02-Mar-10 (No. DAE4-601_Mar10)	Mar-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10

Calibrated by: **Dimce Iliev** **Function** Laboratory Technician **Signature** *D. Iliev*

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** **Technical Manager** *K. Pokovic*

Issued: April 29, 2010

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



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.

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V5.2
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	15 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.8 $\pm$ 6 %	0.89 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature during test</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.37 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.48 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>9.58 mW /g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.55 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.20 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>6.24 mW /g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.9 ± 6 %	0.99 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.52 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	10.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>9.91 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.65 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.60 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>6.52 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>



## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.5 $\Omega$ - 2.5 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 31.0 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.1 $\Omega$ - 3.9 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.1 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.392 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	April 22, 2004

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 21.04.2010 10:38:05

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d021**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL900

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.89 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 41.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.04, 6.04, 6.04); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

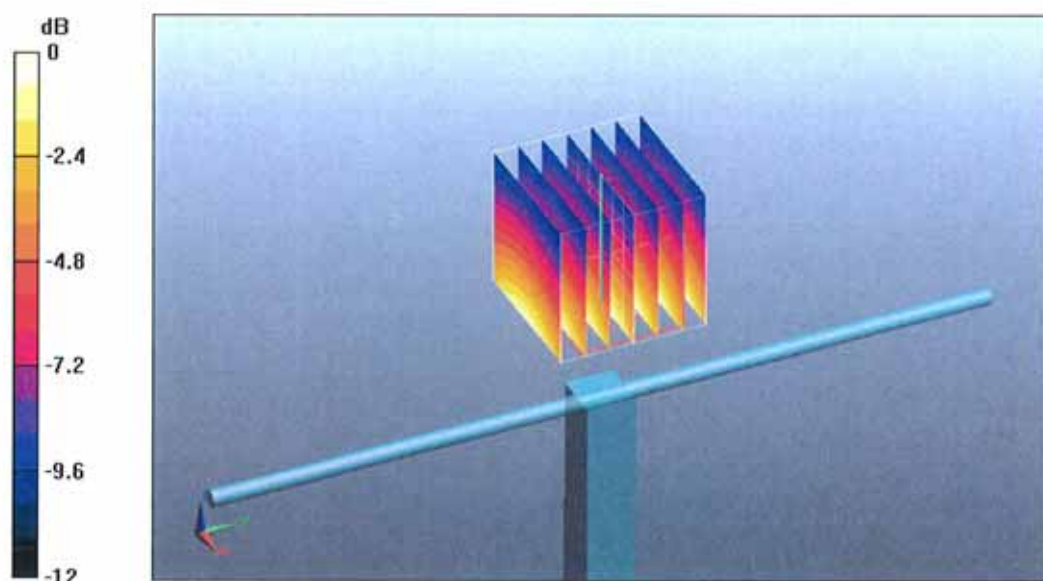
**Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 57.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.018 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.55 W/kg

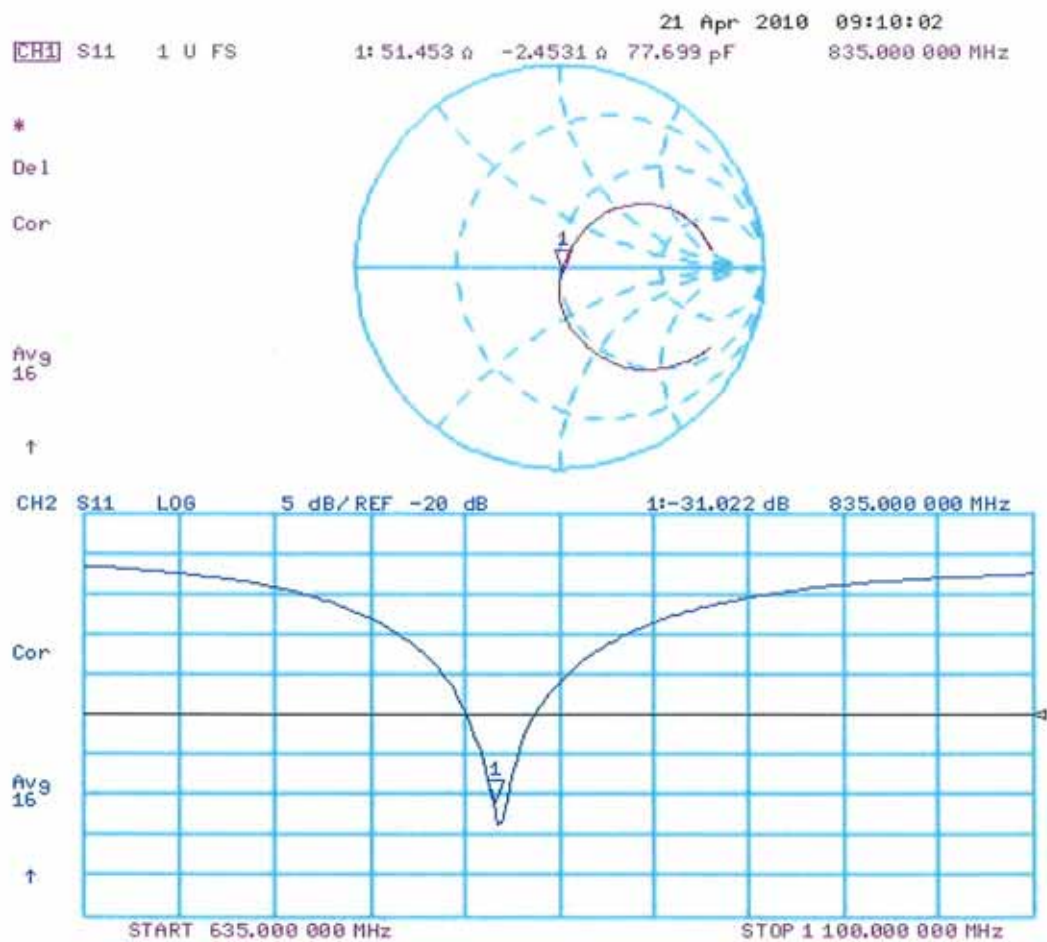
**SAR(1 g) = 2.37 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.55 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.77 mW/g



0 dB = 2.77mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 29.04.2010 13:27:42

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d021**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL900

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.97, 5.97, 5.97); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.03.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

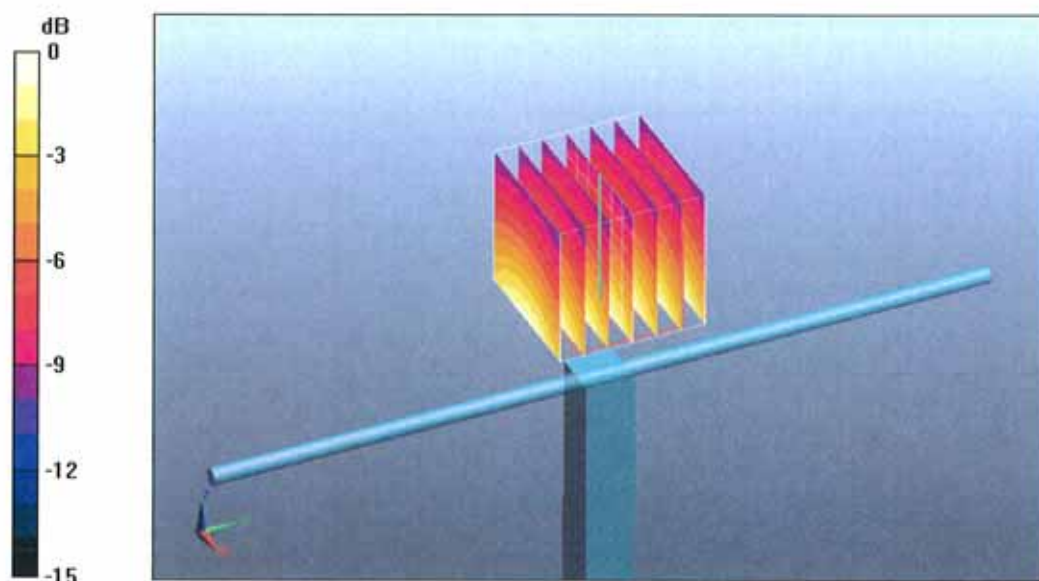
**Pin250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.030 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.73 W/kg

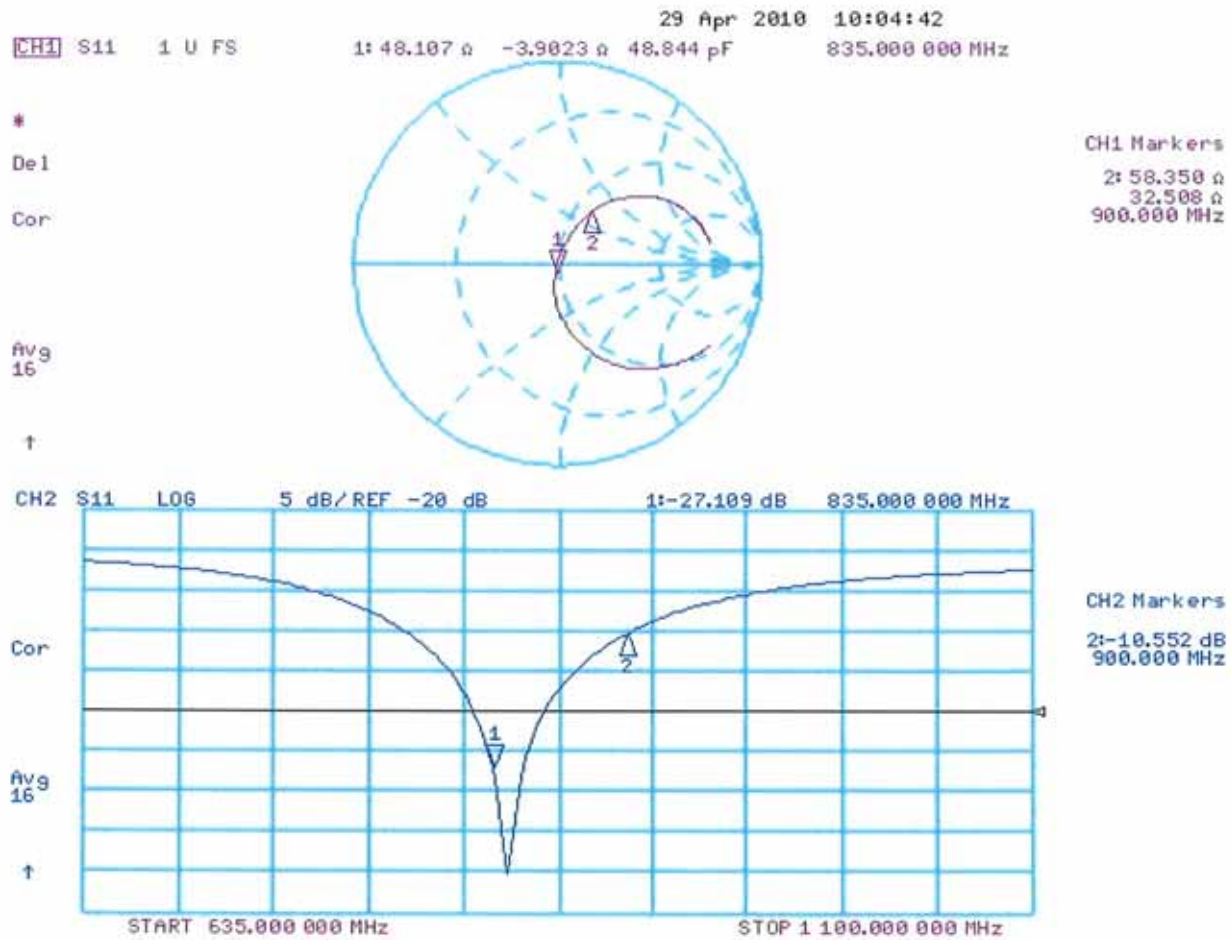
**SAR(1 g) = 2.52 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.65 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.93 mW/g



0 dB = 2.93mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL







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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d022\_Jan11**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d022**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v8  
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **January 26, 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  $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$  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	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01158)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Apr-10 (No. ES3-3205_Apr10)	Apr-11
DAE4	SN: 601	10-Jun-10 (No. DAE4-601_Jun10)	Jun-11

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Dimce Iliev	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: January 27, 2011

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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:**

- 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
- 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
- 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:**

- 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	V52.6
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 $\pm$ 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 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	38.5 $\pm$ 6 %	1.43 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(20.5 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.4 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	41.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>40.9 mW /g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.37 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.5 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.3 mW /g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>



## 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	52.9 ± 6 %	1.56 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(20.8 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.4 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	41.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>40.9 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.48 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>21.7 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$51.5 \Omega + 4.0 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.6 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$46.2 \Omega + 4.0 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.9 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.193 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	August 29, 2002

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 24.01.2011 11:20:43

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d022**

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

Medium: HSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.42$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.1 Build (408)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

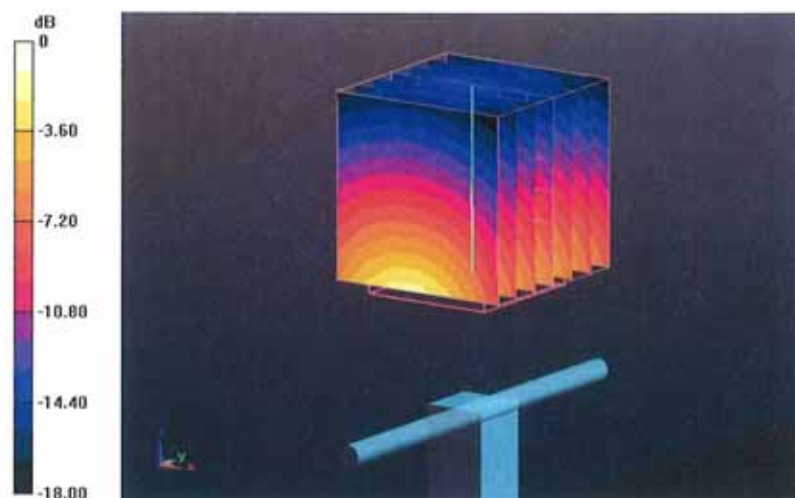
**Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.002 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

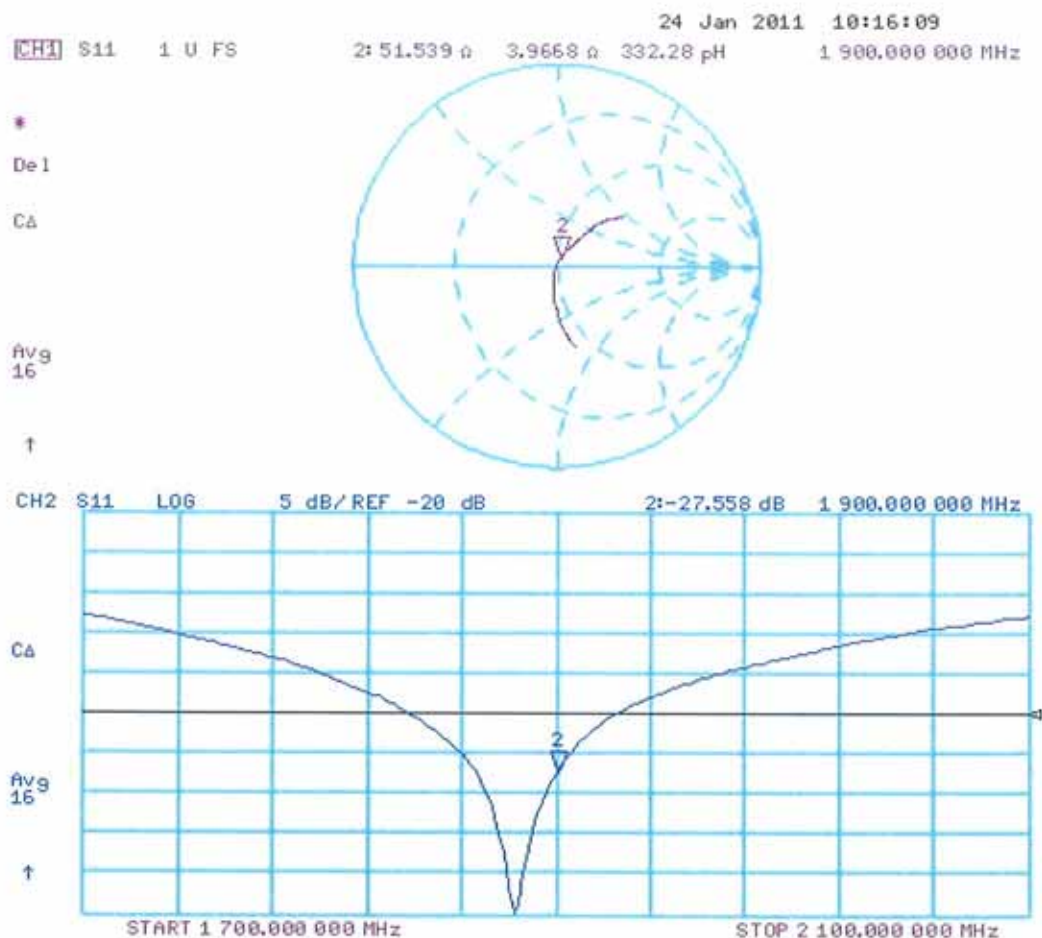
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.131 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.37 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.963 mW/g



# Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 26.01.2011 12:06:07

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d022**

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

Medium: MSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.56$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.59, 4.59, 4.59); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.1 Build (408)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

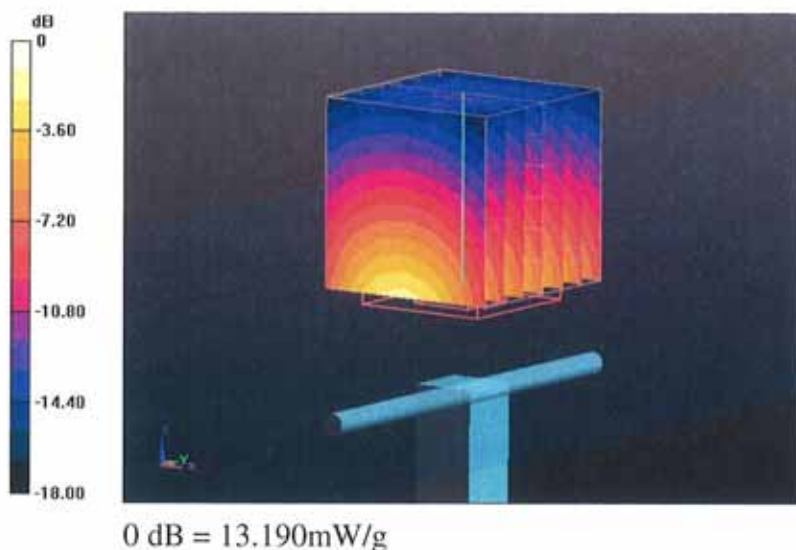
**Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement**  
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.936 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0021 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.774 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.48 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.186 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

