

APPENDIX 2 : SAR Measurement data

1. Evaluation procedure

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the E-field at a fixed location above the ear point or central position of flat phantom was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop.

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of head or body position was measured at a distance of each device from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the antenna of EUT and the horizontal grid spacing was 15 mm x 15 mm . Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

Step 3: Around this point found in the Step 2 (area scan) , a volume of 30mm x 30mm x 30mm was assessed by measuring 7 x 7 x 7 points. And for any secondary peaks found in the Step2 which are within 2dB of maximum peak and not with this Step3 (Zoom scan) is repeated. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:

- (1). The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 1mm(EX3DV3) away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1 mm or 3mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm [4]. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
- (2). The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed by the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition (in x, y and z-directions) [4], [5]. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.
- (3). All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Step 4: Re-measurement of the E-field at the same location as in Step 1.

2. Measurement data

NSG-MR3U Body SAR Top edge WLAN 11b 1Mbps 2437MHz

Communication System: WLAN 11a/b/g/n ; Communication System Band: WLAN 11b/g/n; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3507; ConvF(7.61, 7.61, 7.61); Calibrated: 2011/03/16

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn509; Calibrated: 2010/07/07

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: xxxx

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.2 (0); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.065 mW/g

Zoom Scan (7x7x7) 2 (7x8x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.357 V/m; Power Drift = -0.17 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.105 W/kg

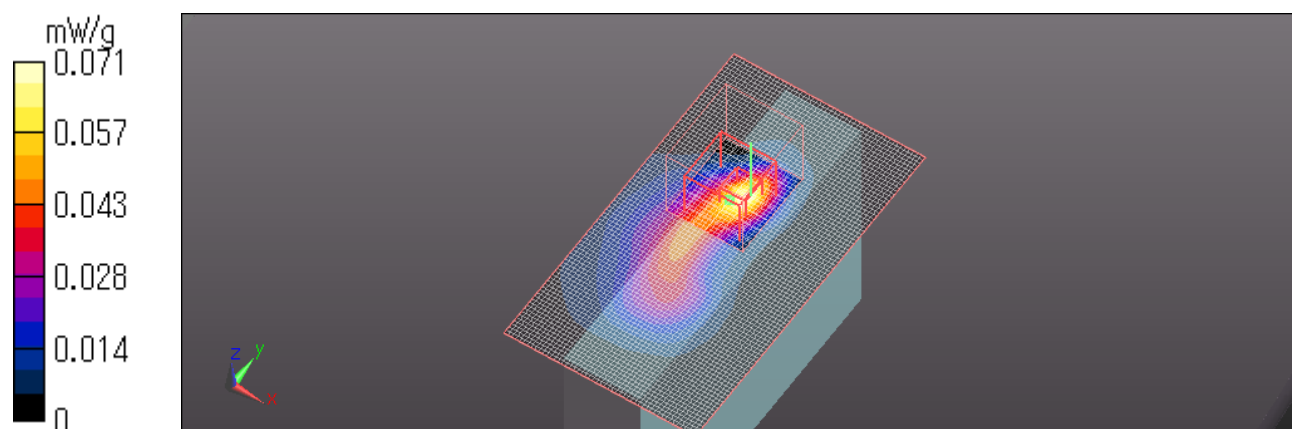
SAR(1 g) = 0.045 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.019 mW/g

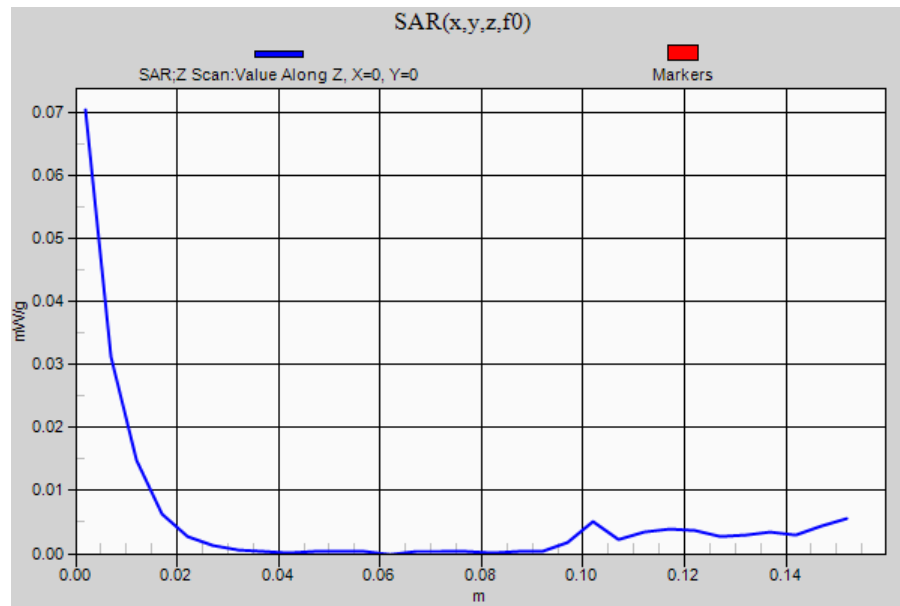
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.071 mW/g

Test Date = 04/26/2011

Ambient Temperature = 24.5 degree.c

Liquid Temperature = Before 23.5 degree.C , After 23.5 degree.C





NSG-MR3U Body SAR Bottom edge WLAN 11b 1Mbps 2437MHz

Communication System: WLAN 11a/b/g/n ; Communication System Band: WLAN 11b/g/n; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3507; ConvF(7.61, 7.61, 7.61); Calibrated: 2011/03/16

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn509; Calibrated: 2010/07/07

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: xxxx

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.00437 mW/g

Zoom Scan (7x7x7) 2 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.00749 W/kg

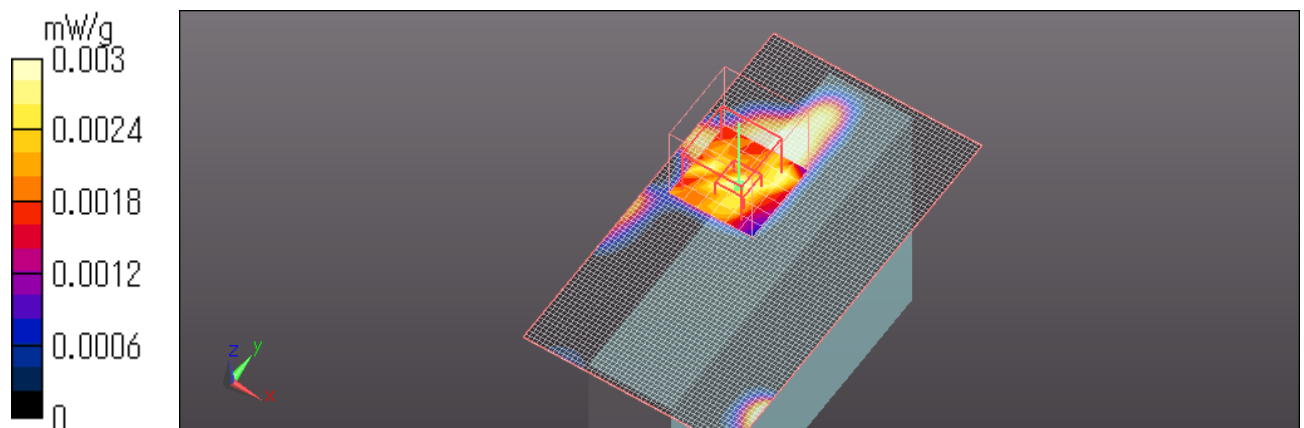
SAR(1 g) = 0.00247 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00124 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.003 mW/g

Test Date = 04/26/2011

Ambient Temperature = 24.5 degree.c

Liquid Temperature = Before 23.5 degree.C , After 23.5 degree.C



NSG-MR3U Body SAR Left edge WLAN 11b 1Mbps 2437MHz

Communication System: WLAN 11a/b/g/n ; Communication System Band: WLAN 11b/g/n; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3507; ConvF(7.61, 7.61, 7.61); Calibrated: 2011/03/16

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn509; Calibrated: 2010/07/07

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: xxxx

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.00603 mW/g

Zoom Scan (7x7x7) 2 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.636 V/m; Power Drift = -0.19B

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.00936 W/kg

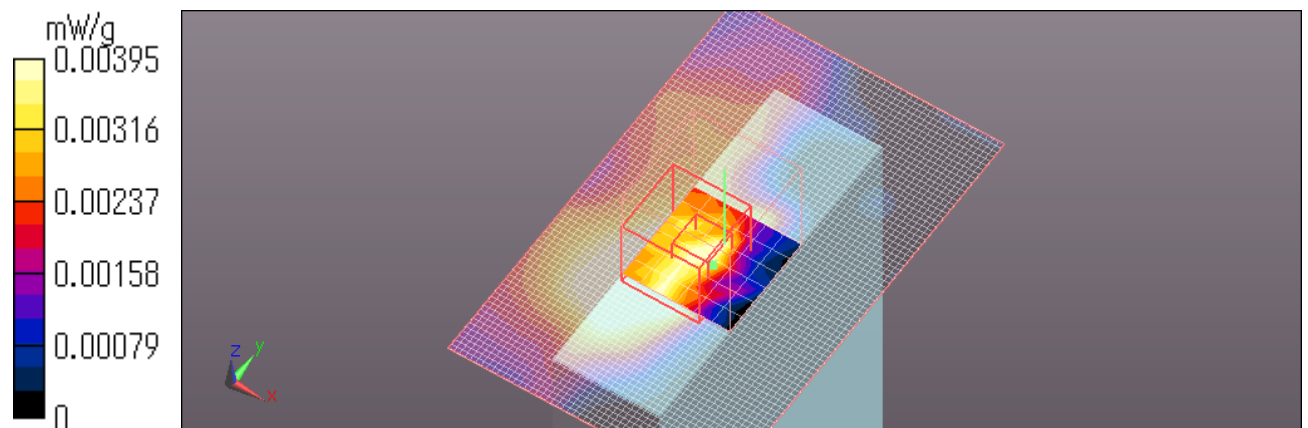
SAR(1 g) = 0.00343 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00158 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00395 mW/g

Test Date = 04/26/2011

Ambient Temperature = 24.5 degree.c

Liquid Temperature = Before 23.5 degree.C , After 23.5 degree.C



NSG-MR3U Body SAR Right edge WLAN 11b 1Mbps 2437MHz

Communication System: WLAN 11a/b/g/n ; Communication System Band: WLAN 11b/g/n; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3507; ConvF(7.61, 7.61, 7.61); Calibrated: 2011/03/16

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn509; Calibrated: 2010/07/07

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: xxxx

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.016 mW/g

Zoom Scan (7x7x7) 2 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.747 V/m; Power Drift = -0.21dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.018 W/kg

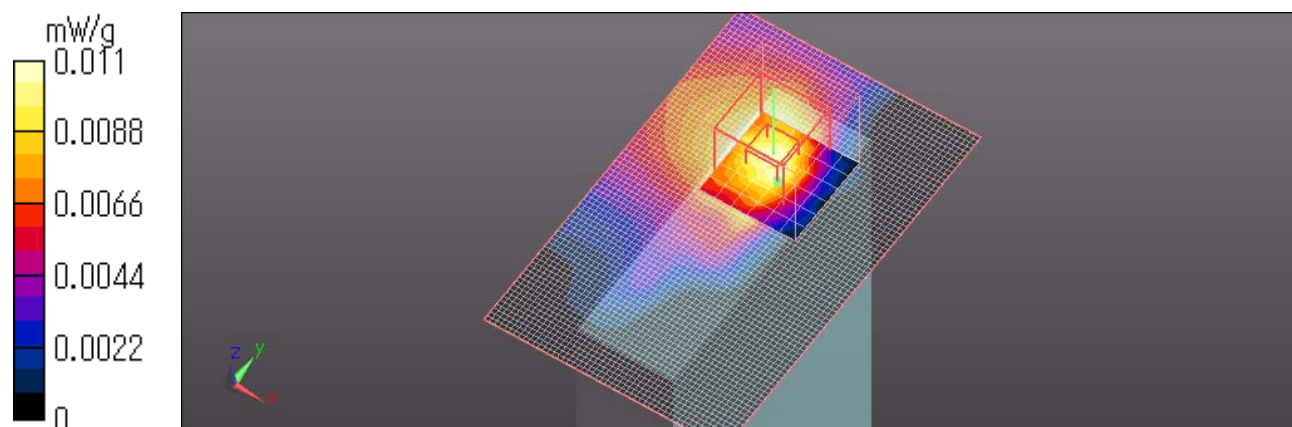
SAR(1 g) = 0.00972 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00476 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.011 mW/g

Test Date = 04/26/2011

Ambient Temperature = 24.5 degree.c

Liquid Temperature = Before 23.5 degree.C , After 23.5 degree.C



NSG-MR3U Body SAR Front surface WLAN 11b 1Mbps 2437MHz

Communication System: WLAN 11a/b/g/n ; Communication System Band: WLAN 11b/g/n; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3507; ConvF(7.61, 7.61, 7.61); Calibrated: 2011/03/16

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn509; Calibrated: 2010/07/07

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: xxxx

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

Area Scan (81x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.015 mW/g

Zoom Scan (7x7x7) 2 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0 V/m; Power Drift = 0 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.019 W/kg

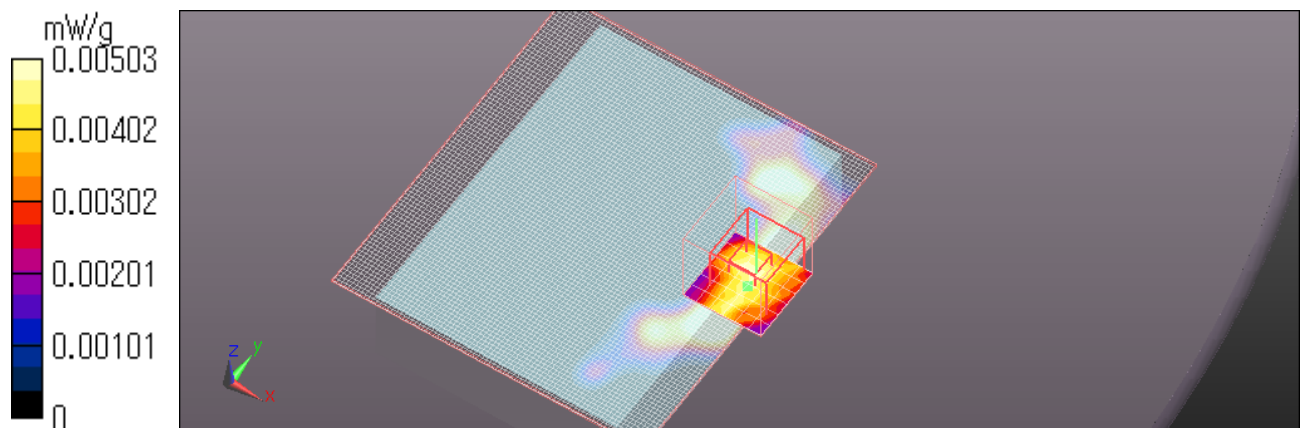
SAR(1 g) = 0.00446 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.0022 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.00503 mW/g

Test Date = 04/26/2011

Ambient Temperature = 24.5 degree.c

Liquid Temperature = Before 23.5 degree.C , After 23.5 degree.C



NSG-MR3U Body SAR Rear surface WLAN 11b 1Mbps 2437MHz

Communication System: WLAN 11a/b/g/n ; Communication System Band: WLAN 11b/g/n; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3507; ConvF(7.61, 7.61, 7.61); Calibrated: 2011/03/16

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn509; Calibrated: 2010/07/07

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: xxxx

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

Area Scan (81x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.051 mW/g

Zoom Scan (7x7x7) 2 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.028 V/m; Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.061 W/kg

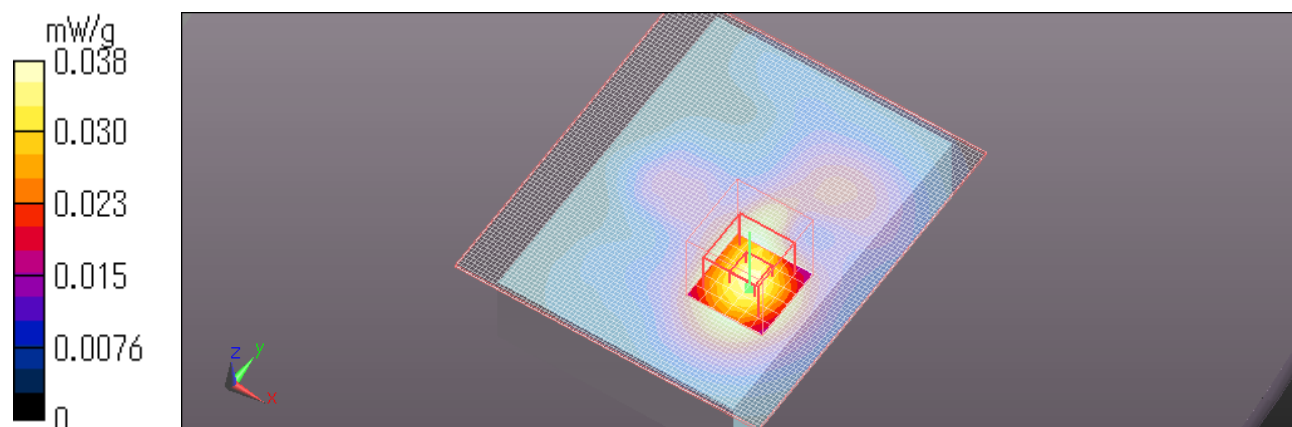
SAR(1 g) = 0.034 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.019 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.038 mW/g

Test Date = 04/26/2011

Ambient Temperature = 24.5 degree.c

Liquid Temperature = Before 23.5 degree.C , After 23.5 degree.C



APPENDIX 3 : Test instruments

1. Equipment used

Control No.	Instrument	Manufacturer	Model No	Serial No	Test Item	Calibration Date * Interval(month)
MPM-09	Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	6K00003348	Power measurement	2010/09/10 * 12
MPSE-12	Power sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	011598	Power measurement	2010/09/10 * 12
MAT-20	Attenuator(10dB)(above 1GHz)	HIROSE ELECTRIC CO.,LTD.	AT-110	-	Power measurement	2011/01/06 * 12
MPM-01	Power Meter	Agilent	E4417A	GB41290639	SAR	2011/02/01 * 12
MPSE-01	Power Sensor	Agilent	E9300B	US40010300	SAR	2011/01/28 * 12
MPSE-03	Power sensor	Agilent	E9327A	US40440576	SAR	2011/02/02 * 12
MAT-15	Attenuator(30dB)	Agilent	8498A	US40010300	SAR	2011/02/16 * 12
MSG-10	Signal Generator	Agilent	N5181A	MY47421098	SAR	2010/09/08 * 12
MPA-12	MicroWave System Amplifier	Agilent	83017A	MY39500780	SAR	2011/03/10 * 12
MHDC-11	Dual Directional Coupler	Hewlett Packard	778D	16605	SAR	Pre Check
MNA-01	Network Analyzer	Agilent/HP	E8358A	US41080381	SAR	2010/08/19 * 12
MDPK-01	Dielectric probe kit	Agilent	85070D	702	SAR	2010/10/25 * 12
MNCK-01	Type N Calibration Kit	Agilent	85032F	MY41495257	SAR	2010/08/10 * 12
MPB-03	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	EX3DV3	3507	SAR	2011/03/16 * 12
MDAE-01	Data Acquisition Electronics	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	DAE3 V1	509	SAR	2010/07/07 * 12
MPF-02	2mmOval Flat Phantom ERI 4.0	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	QD VA 001B (ERI4.0)	1045	SAR	Pre Check
COTS-MSAR-02	DASY5	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	DASY52 V52.6	-	SAR	-
COTS-MSAR-02	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	-	-	SAR	-
MDA-07	Dipole Antenna	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	D2450V2	713	SAR	2010/09/06 * 36
MPS-01	SAM Phantom	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	SAM Twin Phantom V4.0	1196	SAR	Pre Check
MRENT-87	Data Acquisition Electronics	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	DAE4	539	SAR	2010/09/13 * 12
MDH-01	Device holder	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	Mounting device for transmitter	-	SAR	Pre Check
MOS-05	Thermo-Hygrometer	Custom	CTH-190	810201	SAR	2010/04/21 * 12
MOS-10	Digital thermometer	HANNA	Checktemp-2	MOS-10	SAR	2010/08/02 * 12
MBM-13	Barometer	Sunoh	SBR121	837	SAR	2011/03/14 * 36
HSL/MSL2450					Daily check	Target value $\pm$ 5%
SAR room					Daily check	Ambient Noise<0.012W/kg

The expiration date of the calibration is the end of the expired month.

As for some calibrations performed after the tested dates, those test equipment have been controlled by means of an unbroken chains of calibration

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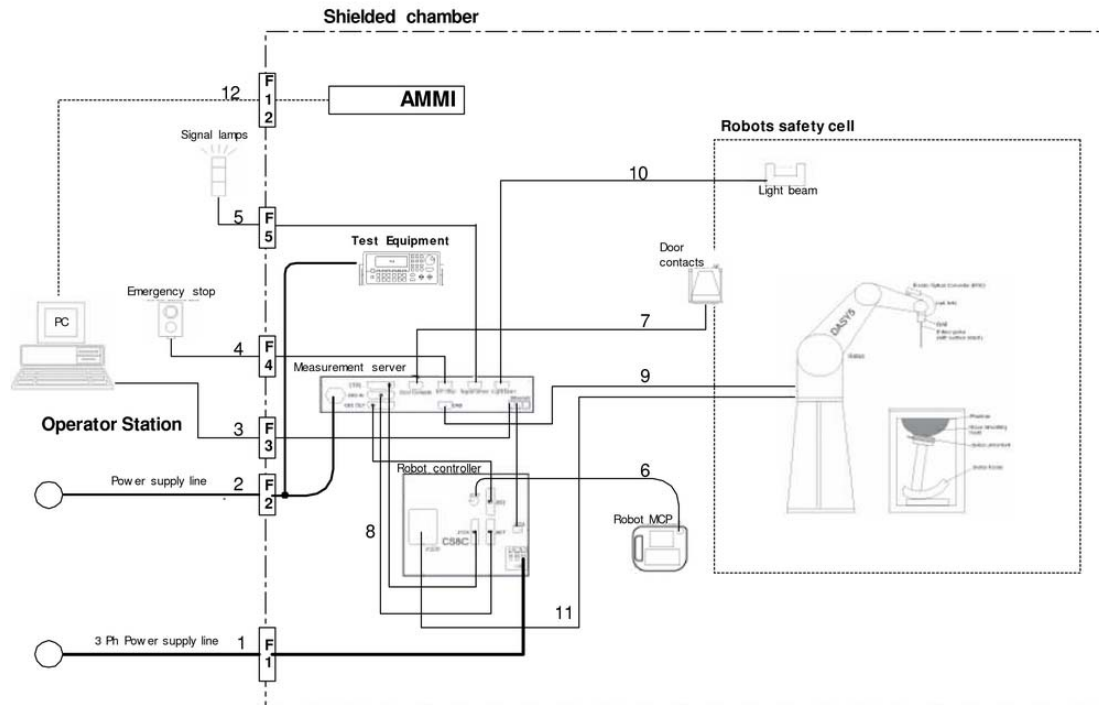
Facsimile: +81 596 24 8124

2. Dosimetry assessment setup

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG). The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9 m), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ± 0.02 mm. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit. The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetry probe EX3DV3, SN: 3507 manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure described in [2] with accuracy of better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [3] and found to be better than ± 0.25 dB. The phantom used was the

SAM Twin Phantom as described in FCC supplement C, IEEE P1528 and CENELEC EN50361.

3. Configuration and peripherals



The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consist of the following items:

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software.
An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2. An isotropic field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
3. A data acquisition electronic (DAE), which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
4. The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to the DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection.
The EOC is connected to the measurement server.
5. The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
6. The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
7. A computer running WinXP and the DASY5 software.
8. Remote control with teaches pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
9. The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

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4. System components

EX3DV3 Probe Specification

Construction:

Symmetrical design with triangular core

Built-in shielding against static charges

PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., glycol ether)

Calibration(S/N 3507):

Basic Broad Band Calibration in air : 10-3000 MHz

Conversion Factors(Head and Body): 450MHz,900 MHz,1810MHz,2000MHz,2450MHz,
5.2GHz,5.3GHz,5.5GHz,5.6GHz,5.8GHz

Frequency:

10 MHz to > 6GHz; Linearity: +/-0.2 dB(30 MHz to 3 GHz)

Directivity:

+/-0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)

+/-0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal probe axis)

Dynamic Range:

10uW/g to > 100 mW/g;Linearity: +/-0.2 dB(noise: typically < 1uW/g)

Dimensions:

Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm)

Tip diameter: 2.5mm (Body: 12 mm)

Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm

Application:

Highprecision dosimetric measurement in any exposure scenario
(e.g., very strong gradient fields).Only probe which enables compliance
testing for frequencies up to 6GHz with precision of better 30%.



EX3DV3 E-field Probe

SAM Twin Phantom

Construction:

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528-200X, CENELEC EN 50361 and IEC 62209. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points with the robot.

Shell Thickness:

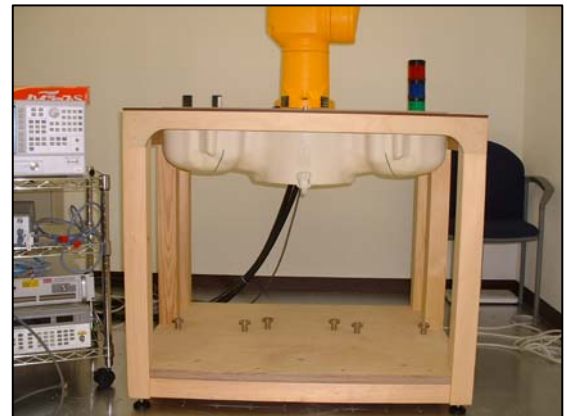
2 +/-0.2 mm

Filling Volume:

Approx. 25 liters

Dimensions:

(H x L x W): 810 x 1000 x 500 mm



SAM Twin Phantom

Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the SAM Twin Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter

in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatedly positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

* Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produced infinite number of configurations.

To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.



Device Holder

2mm Flat phantom ERI4.0

Description

Phantom for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with the latest draft of the standard IEC 62209 Part II and all known tissue simulating liquids. ELI4 has been optimized regarding its performance and can be integrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids, by teaching three points. The phantom is supported by software version DASY4.5 and higher and is compatible with all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles.

Shell Thickness

2.0 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)

Filling Volume

approx. 30 liters

Dimensions

Major ellipse axis: 600 mm

Minor axis: 400 mm

Compatibilities

- Standard: IEC 62209 Part II (Draft 0.9 and higher)
- Software release: DASY 4.5 or higher
- SPEAG standard phantom table
- all SPEAG dosimetric probes and dipoles

Device Holder

For this measurement, the urethane foam was used as device holder.

5. Test system specifications

Robot TX60L

Number of Axes	:	6
Nominal Load	:	2 kg
Maximum Load	:	5kg
Reach	:	920mm
Repeatability	:	+/-0.03mm
Control Unit	:	CS8c
Programming Language:		VAL3
Weight	:	52.2kg
Manufacture	:	Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: TX60L

DASY5 Measurement server

Features	:	Intel ULV Celeron 400MHz 128MB chip disk and 128MB RAM 16 Bit A/D converter for surface detection system Vacuum Fluorescent Display Robot Interface Serial link to DAE (with watchdog supervision) Door contact port (Possibility to connect a light curtain) Emergency stop port (to connect the remote control) Signal lamps port Light beam port Three Ethernet connection ports Two USB 2.0 Ports Two serial links Expansion port for future applications
Dimensions	:	(L x W x H): 440 x 241 x 89 mm
Manufacture	:	Schimid & Partner Engineering AG

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE)

Features	:	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic Serial optical link for communication with DASY5 embedded system (fully remote controlled) 2 step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop (not in -R version)
Measurement Range	:	1 μ V to > 200 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)
Input Offset voltage	:	< 1 μ V (with auto zero)
Input Resistance	:	200 M Ω
Battery Power	:	> 10 h of operation (with two 9 V battery)
Dimension	:	60 x 60 x 68 mm
Manufacture	:	Schimid & Partner Engineering AG

Software

Item	:	Dosimetric Assesment System DASY5
Type No.	:	SD 000 401A, SD 000 402A
Software version No.	:	DASY52, Version 52.6 (1)
Manufacture / Origin	:	Schimid & Partner Engineering AG

E-Field Probe

Model	:	EX3DV3
Serial No.	:	3507
Construction	:	Symmetrical design with triangular core
Frequency	:	10 MHz to 6 GHz
Linearity	:	+/-0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Manufacture	:	Schimid & Partner Engineering AG

Phantom

Type	:	SAM Twin Phantom V4.0
Shell Material	:	Fiberglass
Thickness	:	2.0 +/-0.2 mm
Volume	:	Approx. 25 liters
Manufacture	:	Schimid & Partner Engineering AG
Type	:	2mm Flat phantom ERI4.0
Shell Thickness	:	2.0 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)
Filling Volume	:	approx. 30 liters
Dimensions	:	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm
Manufacture	:	Schimid & Partner Engineering AG

6. 2450MHz Simulated Tissues Composition

Ingredient	MiXTURE(%)	
	Head 2450MHz	Muscle 2450MHz
Water	55.0	68.64
DGMBE	45.0	31.37

Note:DGMBE(Diethylenglycol-monobuthyl ether)

7. 2450MHz Validation Measurement

Simulated tissue liquid parameter

7-a Simulated Tissue Liquid Parameter confirmation

The dielectric parameters were checked prior to assessment using the HP85070D dielectric probe kit.
The dielectric parameters measurement are reported in each correspondent section.

7-b Muscle 2450 MHz

Type of liquid : **Muscle 2450 MHz**

Ambient temperature (deg.c.) : **24.5**

Relative Humidity (%) : **41**

Liquid depth (cm) : **15.0**

DIELECTRIC PARAMETERS MEASUREMENT RESULTS								
Date	Frequency	Liquid Temp [deg.c]		Parameters	Target Value *1	Measured	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
		Before	After					
26-Apr	2450	23.5	23.5	Relative Permittivity ϵ_r	52.7	51.4	-2.5	+/-5
				Coductivity σ [mho/m]	1.95	1.95	0.0	+/-5

*1 The target values is a parameter defined in FCC OET 65.

DIELECTRIC PARAMETERS MEASUREMENT RESULTS								
Date	Frequency	Liquid Temp [deg.c]		Parameters	Target Value *2	Measured	Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
		Before	After					
26-Apr	2450	23.5	23.5	Relative Permittivity ϵ_r	52.5	51.4	-2.1	+/-5
				Coductivity σ [mho/m]	1.95	1.95	0.0	+/-5

*2 The target value is the calibrated dipole TSL parameters. (D2450V2 SN:713)

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8. Body 2450MHz System validation data

We performed the system validation based on FCC requirement, [The 1-g or 10-g SAR values measured using the required tissue dielectric parameters should be within 10% of manufacturer calibrated dipole SAR values. However these manufacturer calibrated dipole target SAR values should be substantially similar to those defined in IEEE Standard 1528.] and FCC permits [SAR system verification with the actual liquid used for DUT SAR measurement should be the default operating procedures.]

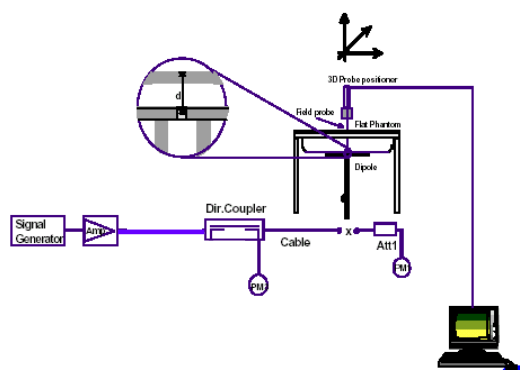
We confirmed the this dipole manufacture's validation date for head is within 5% against IEEE Standard 1528. so we can only use Body liquid validation data for our system verification

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK										
Date	Liquid (Body 2450MHz)						System dipole validation target & measured			
	Liquid Temp [deg.c.]		Relative Permittivity ϵ_r		Conductivity σ [mho/m]		SAR 1g [W/kg]		Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
	Before	After	Target*1	Measured	Target*1	Measured	Target*2	Measured		
26-Apr	23.5	23.5	52.5	51.4	1.95	1.95	13.0	13.9	7.1	+/-10

*1 The target value is the calibrated dipole Body TSL parameters. (D2450V2 SN:713)

*2 Because the forward power of the dipole was checked with 250mW, the target value is 1/4 values of the parameter defined in a manufacturer calibrated dipole Body SAR value. (D2450V2 SN:713)

Note: Please refer to Attachment for the result representation in plot format



2450MHz System
performance check setup

Test system for the system performance check setup diagram

9. 2450MHz Validation Measurement data

Body /2450MHz System Validation Forward Conducted Power : 250mW

Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial:713

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D2450 (2450.0 MHz); Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3507; ConvF(7.61, 7.61, 7.61); Calibrated: 2011/03/16

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE3 Sn509; Calibrated: 2010/07/07

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: xxxx

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (1); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.2 (2595)

Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 22.742 mW/g

Zoom Scan (7x7x7) 2 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 105.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.049 W/kg

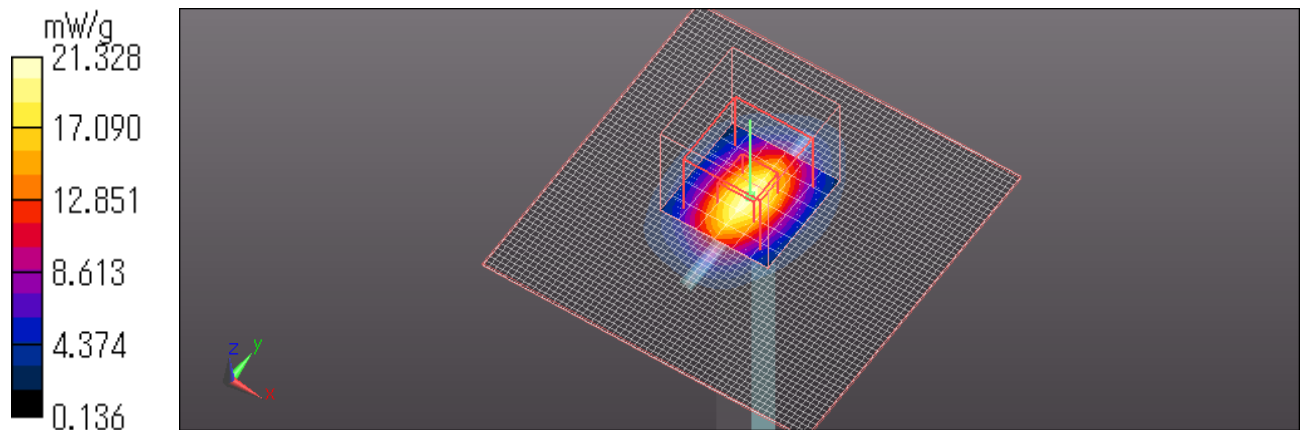
SAR(1 g) = 13.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.42 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.328 mW/g

Test Date = 04/26/2011

Ambient Temperature = 24.5 degree.c

Liquid Temperature = Before 23.5 degree.C , After 23.5 degree.C



10. Validation uncertainty

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the DASY5 measurement system according to the SPEAG documents[6] and is given in the following Table.

Error Description	Uncertainty value $\pm$ %	Probability distribution	divisor	(ci) 1g	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	vi or v _{eff}
Measurement System						
Probe calibration	± 6.55	Normal	1	1	± 6.55	∞
Axial isotropy of the probe	± 4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 2.7	∞
Spherical isotropy of the probe	± 9.6	Rectangular	0	0	0	∞
Boundary effects	± 1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 1.2	∞
Probe linearity	± 4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 2.7	∞
Detection limit	± 1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 0.6	∞
Readout electronics	± 0.3	Normal	1	1	± 0.3	∞
Response time	0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	∞
Integration time	0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	∞
RF ambient Noise	± 1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 1.7	∞
RF ambient Reflections	± 1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 1.7	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 0.5	∞
Probe positioning	± 6.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 3.9	∞
Algorithms for Max.SAR Eval.	± 2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 1.2	∞
Dipole						
Deviation of exp.dipole	± 5.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 3.2	∞
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	± 2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 1.2	∞
Input power and SAR drift meas.	± 3.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 2.7	∞
Phantom and Setup						
Phantom uncertainty	± 4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 2.3	∞
SAR correction	± 1.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	± 1.1	
Liquid conductivity (target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	± 2.3	∞
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	± 5.0	Rectangular	1	0.26	± 1.3	∞
Liquid permittivity (target)	± 5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	± 2.3	∞
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	± 5.0	Rectangular	1	0.23	± 1.2	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty					± 11.01	
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)					± 22.02	

11. System Validation Dipole (D2450V2,S/N: 713)

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



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **UL Japan (PTF)**Certificate No: **D2450V2-713_Sep10****CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**Object **D2450V2 - SN: 713**Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v7
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**Calibration date: **September 06, 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	08-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	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-09)	In house check: Oct-10

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: September 8, 2010

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

Certificate No: D2450V2-713_Sep10

Page 1 of 9

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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	V52.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.0 $\pm$ 6 %	1.74 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.8 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	-----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.9 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	51.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.4 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.08 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.4 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.5 ± 6 %	1.95 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.0 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	52.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.9 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.04 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.1 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$53.0 \Omega + 1.0 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 30.4 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$49.6 \Omega + 2.1 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 33.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.160 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	July 05, 2002

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 03.09.2010 15:07:26

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:713

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

Medium: HSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.74$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); 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, V52.2 Build 0, Version 52.2.0 (163)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.2 Build 2, Version 14.2.2 (1685)

Head/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

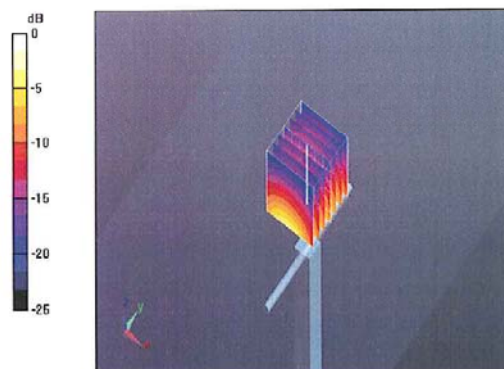
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 100.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.050 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.3 W/kg

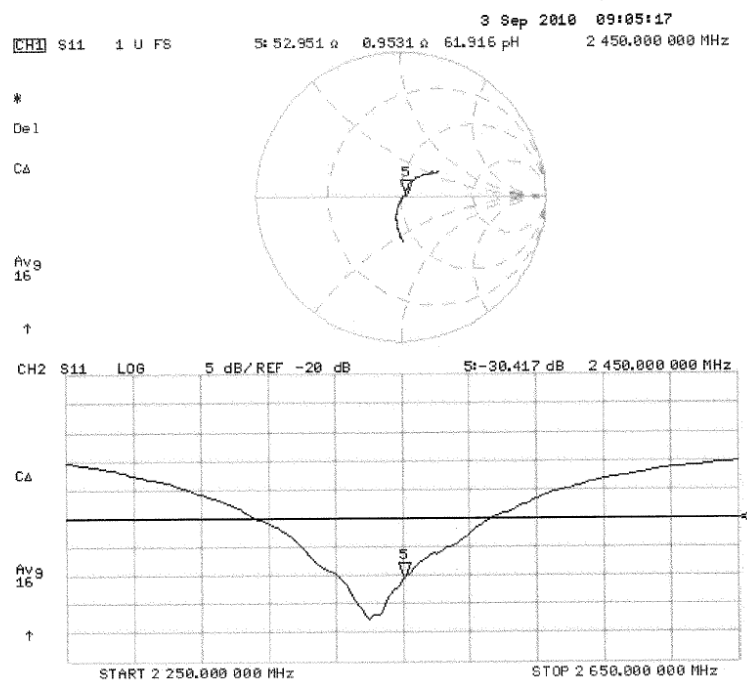
SAR(1 g) = 12.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.08 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.2 mW/g



0 dB = 16.2mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 06.09.2010 13:42:13

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:713

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

Medium: MSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASYS Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); 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: DASYS2, V52.2 Build 0, Version 52.2.0 (163)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.2 Build 2, Version 14.2.2 (1685)

Body/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

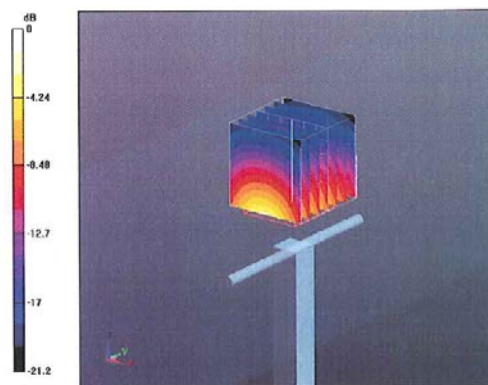
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.030 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27 W/kg

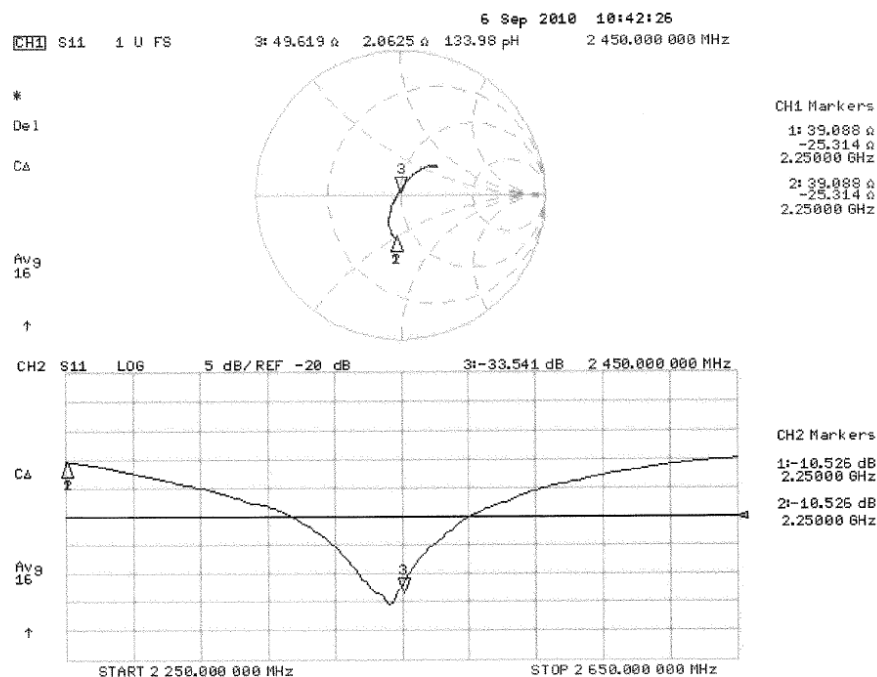
SAR(1 g) = 13 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.04 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.9 mW/g



0 dB = 16.9mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



12. Dosimetric E-Field Probe Calibration (EX3DV3,S/N: 3507)

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



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **UL Japan (PTT)**Certificate No: **EX3-3507_Mar11****CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**Object **EX3DV3 - SN:3507**

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: **March 16, 2011**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	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:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	
Issued: March 16, 2011			

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z** 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_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

EX3DV3 – SN:3507

March 16, 2011

Probe EX3DV3

SN:3507

Manufactured: December 15, 2003
Calibrated: March 16, 2011

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

EX3DV3- SN:3507

March 16, 2011

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV3 - SN:3507**Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$) ^A	0.68	0.76	0.68	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ^B	101.3	100.9	100.1	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	106.0	±1.7 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	135.2	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	107.9	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^E Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

EX3DV3- SN:3507

March 16, 2011

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV3 - SN:3507

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	41.5	0.90	10.35	10.35	10.35	0.50	0.79	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	10.15	10.15	10.15	0.59	0.76	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	9.14	9.14	9.14	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	8.87	8.87	8.87	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.78	8.78	8.78	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.71	8.71	8.71	0.80	0.54	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.88	7.88	7.88	0.60	0.64	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.67	7.67	7.67	0.50	0.75	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.95	4.95	4.95	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.59	4.59	4.59	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.42	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.07	4.07	4.07	0.42	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.29	4.29	4.29	0.42	1.80	± 13.1 %

^C Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV3- SN:3507

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	55.2	0.97	10.49	10.49	10.49	0.77	0.60	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	10.18	10.18	10.18	0.69	0.65	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.56	8.56	8.56	0.63	0.66	± 12.0 %
1810	53.3	1.52	8.25	8.25	8.25	0.61	0.67	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	8.09	8.09	8.09	0.70	0.63	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	8.21	8.21	8.21	0.56	0.68	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.61	7.61	7.61	0.73	0.55	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.44	7.44	7.44	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.36	4.36	4.36	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.17	4.17	4.17	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.70	3.70	3.70	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.50	3.50	3.50	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.69	3.69	3.69	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %

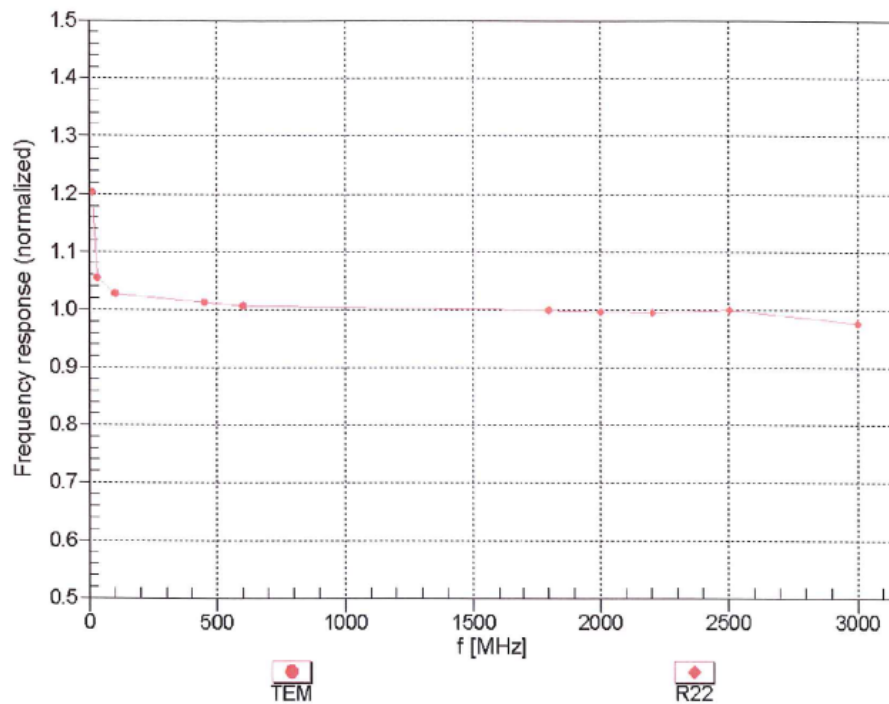
^C Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

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Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

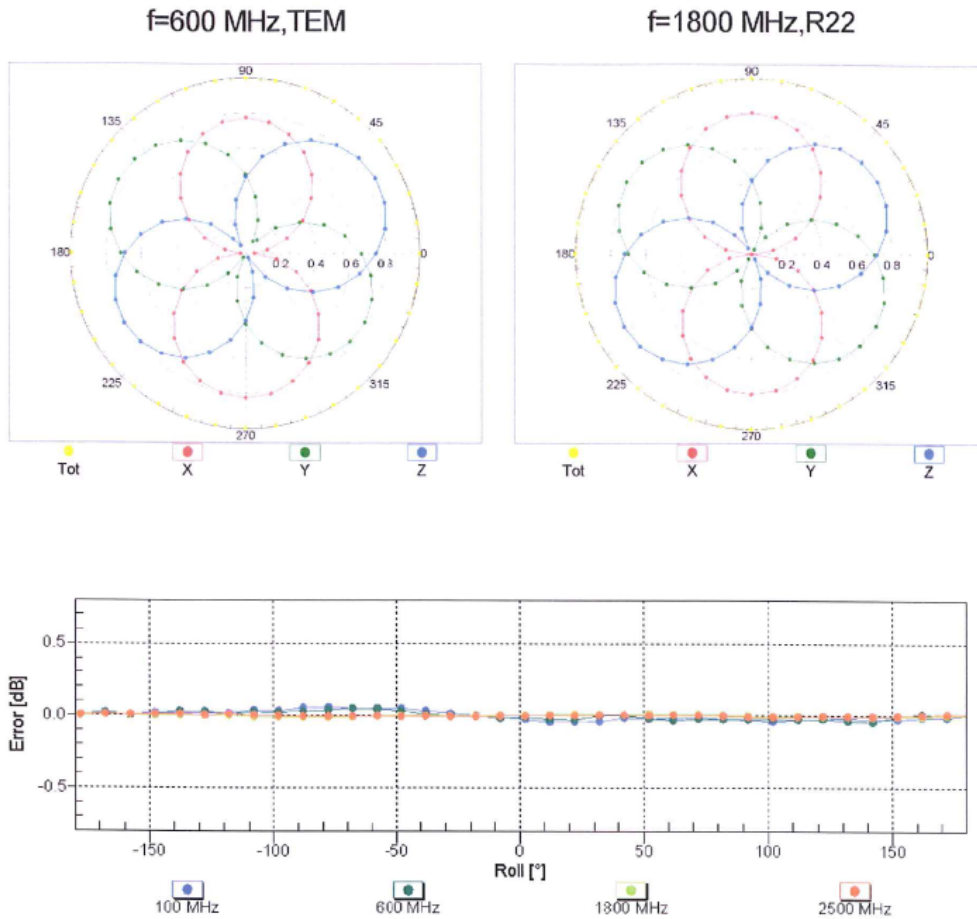


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

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Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

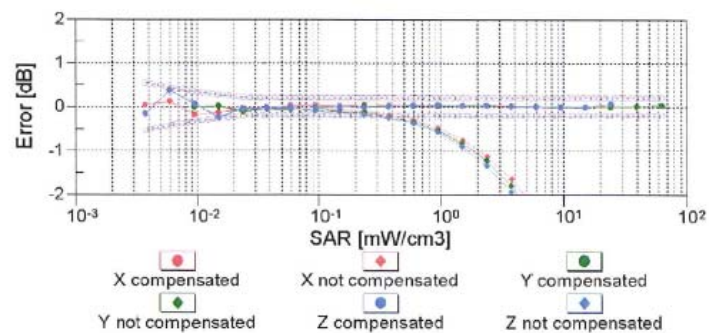
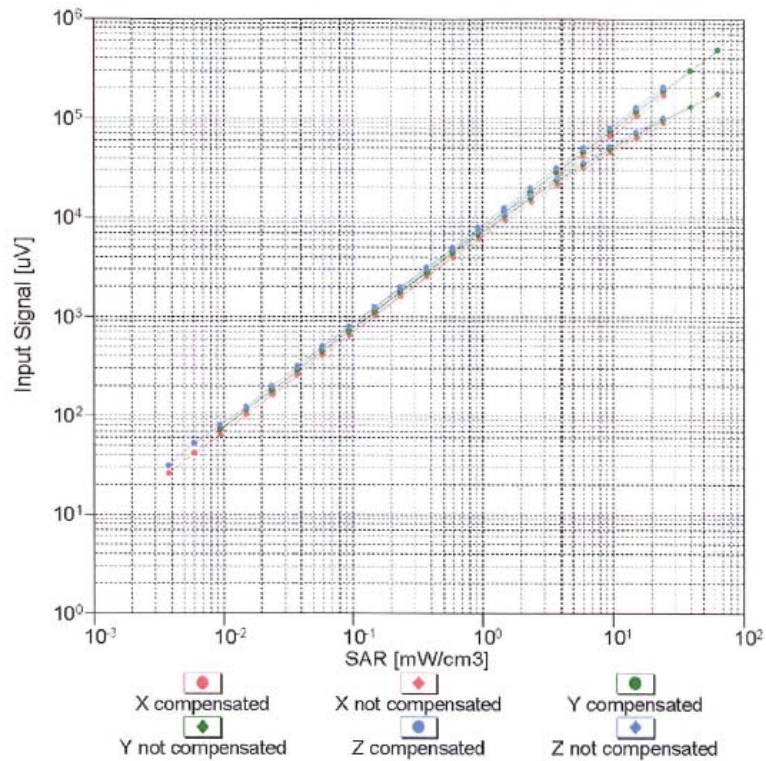


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell, $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$)

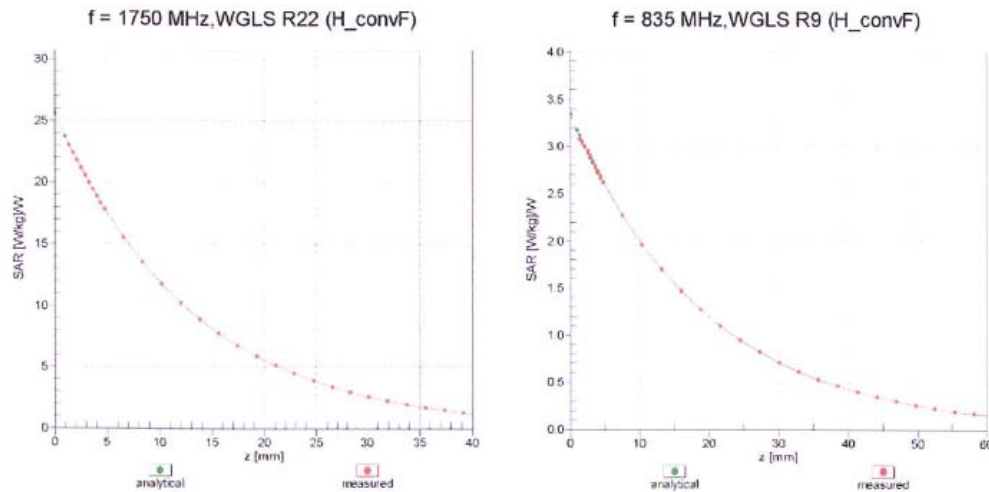


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

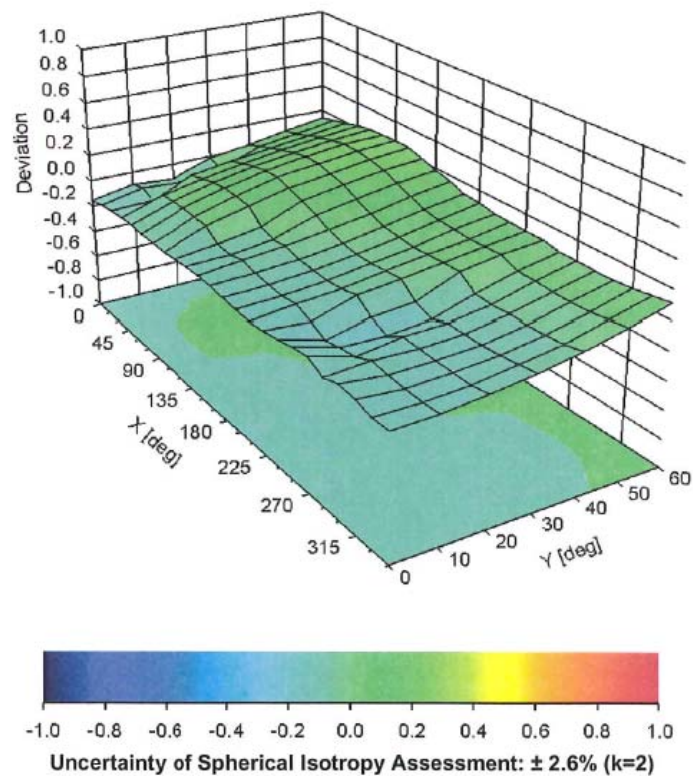
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Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ , θ), f = 900 MHz



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DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV3 - SN:3507**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

13. References

- [1]ANSI, ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz, The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, NY 10017, 1992.
- [2] Katja Pokovic, Thomas Schmid, and Niels Kuster, "Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies", in ICECOM '97, Dubrovnik, October 15-17, 1997, pp. 120-124.
- [3] Katja Pokovic, Thomas Schmid, and Niels Kuster, "E-field probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids", in Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, Croatia, 23-25 June, 1996, pp.172-175.
- [4] W. Gander, Computermathematik, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.
- [5] W. H. Press, S. A. Teukolsky, W. T. Vetterling, and B. P. Flannery, Numerical Recipes in C, The Art of Scientific Computing, Second Edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.
- [6]SPEAG uncertainty document (AN 15-7/AN19-17) for DASY 5 System from SPEAG (Shimid & Partner Engineering AG).