

SAR TEST REPORT

Equipment Under Test	Wireless Data Collection Terminal
Model Name	PA600 Phone Edition
Company Name	unitech electronics co., ltd.
Company Address	8Fl., No. 118, Lane 235, Pao-Chiao Rd., Hsin-Tien City, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan 231, R.O.C.
Date of Receipt	2008.10.09
Date of Test(s)	2008.10.14
Date of Issue	2009.01.19

Standards:

**FCC OET Bulletin 65 supplement C,
ANSI/IEEE C95.1, C95.3, IEEE 1528**

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

Remarks:

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

This report may only be reproduced and distributed in full. If the product in this report is used in any configuration other than that detailed in the report, the manufacturer must ensure the new system complies with all relevant standards. Any mention of SGS Taiwan Electronic & Communication Laboratory or testing done by SGS Taiwan Electronic & Communication Laboratory in connection with distribution or use of the product described in this report must be approved by SGS Taiwan Electronic & Communication Laboratory in writing.

Tested by : Ricky Huang *Ricky Huang* Date : 2009.01.19
Asst. Supervisor

Approved by : Robert Chang *Robert Chang* Date : 2009.01.19
Tech. Manager

Contents

1. General Information	3
1.1 Testing Laboratory	3
1.2 Details of Applicant	3
1.3 Description of EUT	3
1.4 Test Environment	4
1.5 Operation description	4
1.6 Positioning Procedure	5
1.7 EVALUATION PROCEDURES	6
1.8 The SAR Measurement System	7
1.9 System Components	9
1.10 SAR System Verification	11
1.11 Tissue Simulant Fluid for the Frequency Band	12
1.12 Test Standards and Limits	13
2. Summary of Results	15
3. Instruments List	16
4. Measurements	17
5. System Verification	27
6. DAE & Probe Calibration certificate	28
7. Uncertainty Analysis	38
8. Phantom description	39
9. System Validation from Original equipment supplier	40

1. General Information

1.1 Testing Laboratory

SGS Taiwan Ltd. Electronics & Communication Laboratory	
134, Wu Kung Road, Wuku industrial zone	
Taipei county, Taiwan, R.O.C.	
Telephone	+886-2-2299-3279
Fax	+886-2-2298-0488
Internet	http://www.tw.sgs.com/

1.2 Details of Applicant

Company Name	unitech electronics co., ltd.
Company Address	8Fl., No. 118, Lane 235, Pao-Chiao Rd., Hsin-Tien City, Taipei Hsien, Taiwan 231, R.O.C.
Contact Person	Chris Yeh
TEL	02-8912-1122
E-mail	ChrisY@tw.ute.com

1.3 Description of EUT

EUT Name	Wireless Data Collection Terminal
FCC ID	HLEPA600BTGP
Model Name	PA600 Phone Edition
Brand Name	unitech
IMEI Code	355634007606707
Mode of Operation	WLAN802.11 b/g
Definition	Production unit

Modulation Mode	QPSK/ OFDM	
Duty Cycle	WLAN802.11 b/g 1	
Maximum RF Conducted Power (Average)	WLAN802.11 b 15.53dbm	WLAN802.11 g 10.51dbm
TX Frequency Range (MHz)	WLAN802.11 b/g 2412-2462	
Channel Number (ARFCN)	WLAN802.11 b/g 1-11	
Battery Type	3.7 V Lithium-Ion	
Antenna Type	Internal Antenna	
Max. SAR Measured (1 g)	Body 0.035 W/kg (At WLAN802.11b Body 11 Channel_repeated with Memory card)	

1.4 Test Environment

Ambient Temperature: 22.2° C

Tissue Simulating Liquid: 21.7° C

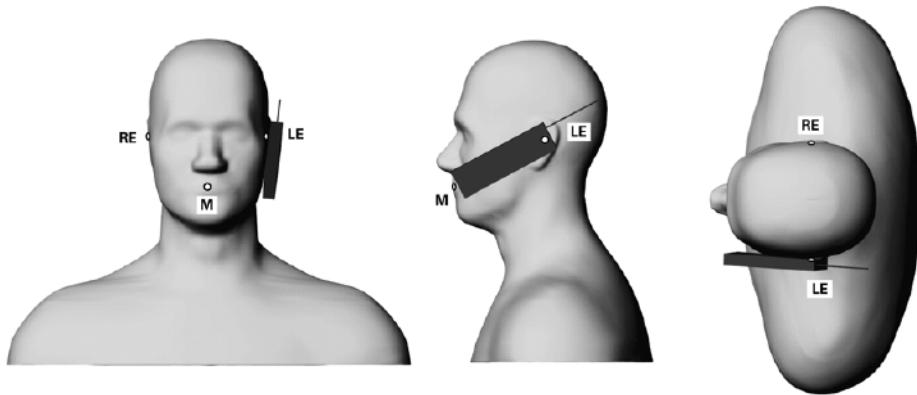
Relative Humidity: 62 %

1.5 Operation description

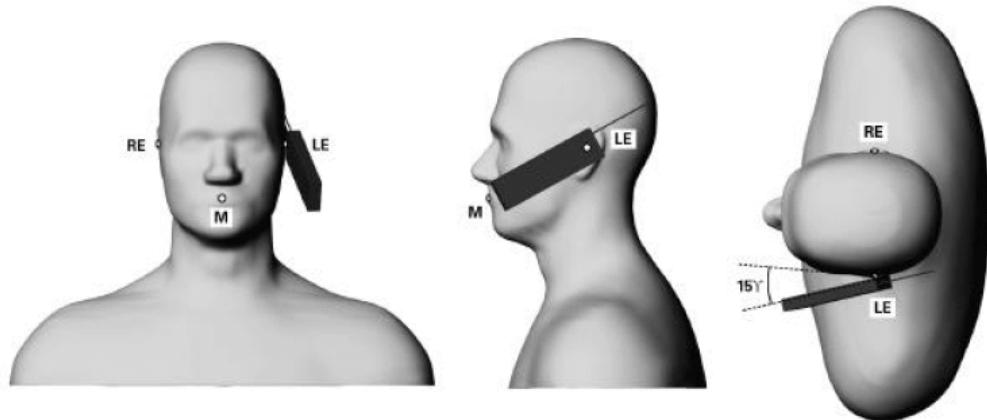
Use chipset specific software to control the EUT , and makes it transmit in maximum power. Measurements are performed respectively on the lowest, middle and highest channels of the operating band(s).

The EUT is set to maximum power level during all tests, and at the beginning of each test the battery is fully charged.

1.6 Positioning Procedure



Phone position 1, "cheek" or "touch" position. The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for phone positioning



Phone position 2, "tilted position." The reference points for the right ear (RE), left ear (LE) and mouth (M), which define the reference plane for phone positioning

Cheek/Touch Position:

the handset was brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting against the ear reference point until any point of the mouthpiece or keypad touched the phantom.

Ear/Tilt Position:

With the phone aligned in the Cheek/Touch position, the handset was tilted away from the mouth with respect to the test device reference point by 15 degrees.

1.7 EVALUATION PROCEDURES

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 1 g and 10 g 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.

In the Area Scan, the gradient of the interpolation function is evaluated to find all the extreme of the SAR distribution. The uncertainty on the locations of the extreme is less than 1/20 of the grid size. Only local maximum within -2 dB of the global maximum are searched and passed for the Cube Scan measurement.

In the Cube Scan, the interpolation function is used to extrapolate the Peak SAR from the lowest measurement points to the inner phantom surface (the extrapolation distance). The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5mm.

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 7x7x7 scans.

The routines are verified and optimized for the grid dimensions used in these cube measurements. The measured volume of 30x30x30mm 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 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.

1.8 The SAR Measurement System

A photograph of the SAR measurement System is given in Fig. a. This SAR Measurement System uses a Computer-controlled 3-D stepper motor system (SPEAG DASY 4 professional system). A Model EX3DV3 field probe is used to determine the internal electric fields. The SAR can be obtained from the equation $SAR = \sigma (|E_i|^2) / \rho$ where σ and ρ are the conductivity and mass density of the tissue-simulant.

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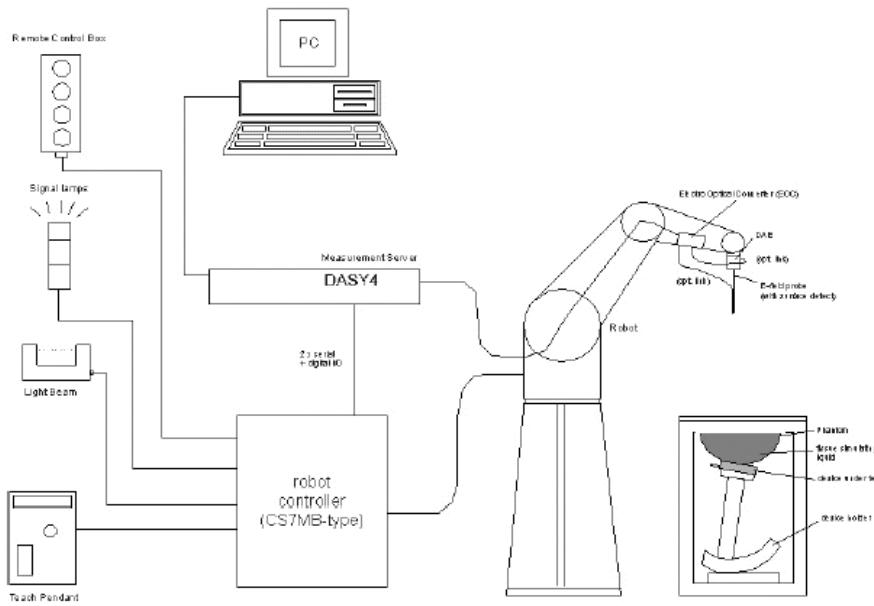


Fig.a The block diagram of SAR system

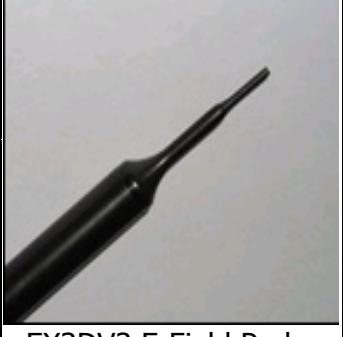
The DASY4 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Staubli RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension is for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- 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.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.

- A computer operating Windows 2000 or Windows XP.
- DASY4 software.
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom enabling testing left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- Validation dipole kits allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

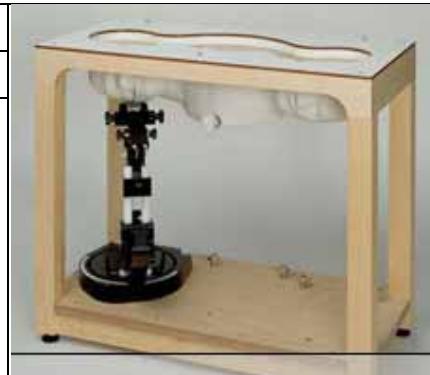
1.9 System Components

EX3DV3 E-Field Probe

Construction:	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	 A photograph of the EX3DV3 E-Field Probe, showing a black, tapered probe tip and a cylindrical body.
Calibration:	Basic Broad Band Calibration in air Conversion Factors (CF) for HSL2450 Additional CF for other liquids and frequencies upon request	EX3DV3 E-Field Probe
Frequency:	10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)	
Directivity:	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range:	10 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)	
Dimensions:	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	
Application:	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%.	

SAM PHANTOM V4.0C

Construction:	The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528-200X, CENELEC 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:	Height: 251 mm; Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm



DEVICE HOLDER

Construction	In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0/V4.0C or Twin SAM, the Mounting Device (made from POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates, whereby the rotation point is the ear opening. The devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC, IEEE, CENELEC, FCC or other specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).	 Device Holder
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1.10 SAR System Verification

The microwave circuit arrangement for system verification is sketched in Fig. b. The daily system accuracy verification occurs within the flat section of the SAM phantom. A SAR measurement was performed to see if the measured SAR was within $\pm 10\%$ from the target SAR values. These tests were done at 2450 MHz. The tests were conducted on the same days as the measurement of the DUT.

The obtained results from the system accuracy verification are displayed in the table 1. During the tests, the ambient temperature of the laboratory was in the range 22.2°C, the relative humidity was in the range 62% and the liquid depth above the ear reference points was above 15 cm in all the cases. It is seen that the system is operating within its specification, as the results are within acceptable tolerance of the reference values.

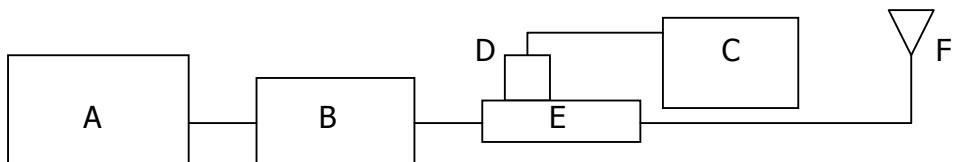


Fig.b The microwave circuit arrangement used for SAR system verification

- A. Agilent Model 8648D Signal Generator
- B. Mini circuits Model ZHL-42 Amplifier
- C. Agilent Model E4416A Power Meter
- D. Agilent Model 8481H Power Sensor
- E. Agilent Model 778D & 777D Dual directional coupling
- F. Reference dipole antenna



Photograph of the dipole Antenna

Validation Kit	Frequency (MHz)	Target SAR (1g) (Pin=250mW)	Measured SAR (1g)	Variation	Measured Date
D2450V2 S/N: 727	2450 MHz (Body)	13.2 mW/g	13.5mW/g	2.2%	2008/10/14

Table 1. System validation (follow manufacture target value)

1.11 Tissue Simulant Fluid for the Frequency Band

The dielectric properties for this Head-simulant fluid were measured by using the HP Model 85070D Dielectric Probe (rates frequency band 200 MHz to 20 GHz) in conjunction with HP 8753D Network Analyzer (30 KHz-6000MHz) by using a procedure detailed in Section V.

All dielectric parameters of tissue simulates were measured within 24 hours of SAR measurements. The depth of the tissue simulant in the ear reference point of the phantom was $15\text{cm}\pm5\text{mm}$ during all tests. (Appendix Fig .2)

Frequency (MHz)	Tissue type	Measurement date/ Limits	Dielectric Parameters		
			ρ	σ (S/m)	Simulated Tissue Temperature($^{\circ}$ C)
2450	Body	Measured, 2008.10.14	52.7	1.94	21.7
		Recommended Limits	50.07-55.34	1.85-2.05	20-24

Table 2. Dielectric Parameters of Tissue Simulant Fluid

The composition of the brain tissue simulating liquid for 2450 band:

Ingredient	2450Mhz (Body)
DGMBE	301.7 ml
Water	698.3 ml
Salt	X
Preventol D-7	X
Cellulose	X
Sugar	X
Total amount	1 L (1.0kg)

Table 3. Recipes for tissue simulating liquid

1.12 Test Standards and Limits

According to FCC 47CFR §2.1093(d) The limits to be used for evaluation are based generally on criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate ("SAR") in Section 4.2 of "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz," ANSI/IEEE C95.1–1992, Copyright 1992 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, New York 10017. These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) in "Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields," NCRP Report No. 86, Section 17.4.5. Copyright NCRP, 1986, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards. The criteria to be used are specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section and shall apply for portable devices transmitting in the frequency range from 100 kHz to 6 GHz. Portable devices that transmit at frequencies above 6 GHz are to be evaluated in terms of the MPE limits specified in § 1.1310 of this chapter. Measurements and calculations to demonstrate compliance with MPE field strength or power density limits for devices operating above 6 GHz should be made at a minimum distance of 5 cm from the radiating source.

(1) Limits for Occupational/Controlled exposure: 0.4 W/kg as averaged over the whole-body and spatial peak SAR not exceeding 8 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). Exceptions are the hands, wrists, feet and ankles where the spatial peak SAR shall not exceed 20 W/kg, as averaged over an 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). Occupational/Controlled limits apply when persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment provided these persons are fully aware of and exercise control over their exposure.

Awareness of exposure can be accomplished by use of warning labels or by specific training or education through appropriate means, such as an RF safety program in a work environment.

(2) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure: 0.08 W/kg as averaged over the whole-body and spatial peak SAR not exceeding 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). Exceptions are the hands, wrists, feet and ankles where the spatial peak SAR shall not exceed 4 W/kg, as averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube). General Population/Uncontrolled limits apply when the general public may be exposed, or when persons that are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be fully aware of the potential for exposure or do not exercise control over their exposure. Warning labels placed on consumer devices such as cellular telephones will not be sufficient reason to allow these devices to be evaluated subject to limits for occupational/controlled exposure in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.(Table .6)

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
Spatial Peak SAR (Brain)	1.60 m W/g	8.00 m W/g
Spatial Average SAR (Whole Body)	0.08 m W/g	0.40 m W/g
Spatial Peak SAR (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.00 m W/g	20.00 m W/g

Table 4. RF exposure limits

Notes:

1. Uncontrolled environments are defined as locations where there is potential exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their potential exposure.
2. Controlled environments are defined as locations where there is potential exposure of individuals who have knowledge of their potential exposure and can exercise control over their exposure.

2. Summary of Results

WLAN802.11 b

Body worn						
Frequency	Channel	MHz	Conducted Output Power (Average)	Measured(W/kg) 1g	Amb. Temp[°C]	Liquid Temp[°C]
WLAN 802.11 b	1	2412	15.45dbm	0.024	22.1	21.7
	6	2437	15.01dbm	0.026	22.1	21.7
	11	2462	15.53dbm	0.033	22.1	21.7
Body worn- repeated for EUT Back to phantom						
Frequency	Channel	MHz	Conducted Output Power (Average)	Measured(W/kg) 1g	Amb. Temp[°C]	Liquid Temp[°C]
WLAN 802.11 b	11	2462	15.53dbm	0.00533	22.1	21.7
Body worn-repeated with Memory card						
Frequency	Channel	MHz	Conducted Output Power (Average)	Measured(W/kg) 1g	Amb. Temp[°C]	Liquid Temp[°C]
WLAN 802.11 b	11	2462	15.53dbm	0.035	22.1	21.7
Body worn- repeated with Bluetooth active						
Frequency	Channel	MHz	Conducted Output Power (Average)	Measured(W/kg) 1g	Amb. Temp[°C]	Liquid Temp[°C]
WLAN 802.11 b	11	2462	15.53dbm	0.033	22.1	21.7

WLAN 802.11 g

Body worn						
Frequency	Channel	MHz	Conducted Output Power (Average)	Measured(W/kg) 1g	Amb. Temp[°C]	Liquid Temp[°C]
WLAN 802.11 g	1	2412	10.22dbm	0.00202	22.1	21.7
	6	2437	10.51dbm	0.00326	22.1	21.7
	11	2462	10.48dbm	0.00484	22.1	21.7

Note: SAR measurement results for the Mobile Phone at maximum output power.

3. Instruments List

Manufacturer	Device	Type	Serial number	Date of last calibration
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Dosimetric E-FieldProbe	EX3DV3	3526	Aug.26.2008
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	2450MHz System Validation Dipole	D2450V2	727	Apr.11.2008
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Data acquisition Electronics	DAE4	547	Jan.24.2008
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Software	DASY 4 V4.7 Build71	N/A	Calibration isn't necessary
Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Phantom	SAM	N/A	Calibration isn't necessary
Agilent	Network Analyzer	8753D	3410A05547	Nov.14.2007
Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070D	US01440168	Calibration isn't necessary
Agilent	Dual-directional coupler	778D	50313	Aug.26.2008
		777D	50114	Aug.26.2008
Agilent	RF Signal Generator	E4438c	MY45093613	May.21.2008
Agilent	Power Sensor	8481H	MY41091361	May.20.2008
R&S	Radio Communication Test	CMU200	109326	Mar.11.2008

4. Measurements

Date/Time: 2008/10/14 17:38:26

BODY_CH1_WALN802.11 b

DUT: PA600 Phone Edition;

Communication System: Wireless LAN; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Muscle 2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.9$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3526; ConvF(8.18, 8.18, 8.18); Calibrated: 2008/8/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn547; Calibrated: 2008/1/24
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1419
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

BODY/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.025 mW/g

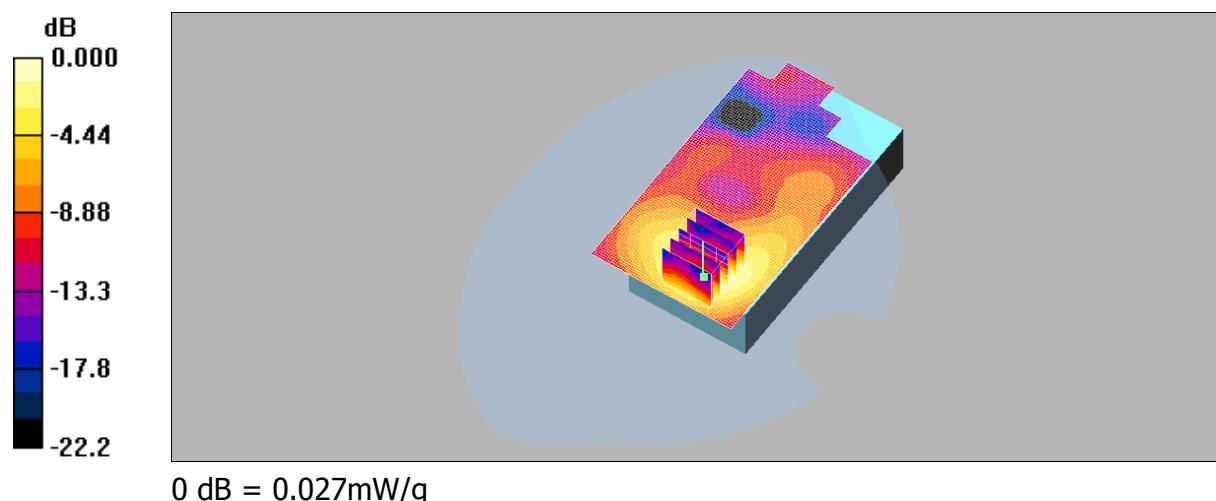
BODY/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.15 V/m; Power Drift = -0.124 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.044 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.024 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.013 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.027 mW/g



Date/Time: 2008/10/14 18:19:35

BODY_CH6_WALN802.11 b

DUT: PA600 Phone Edition;

Communication System: Wireless LAN; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Muscle 2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.92$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3526; ConvF(8.18, 8.18, 8.18); Calibrated: 2008/8/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn547; Calibrated: 2008/1/24
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1419
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

BODY/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.027 mW/g

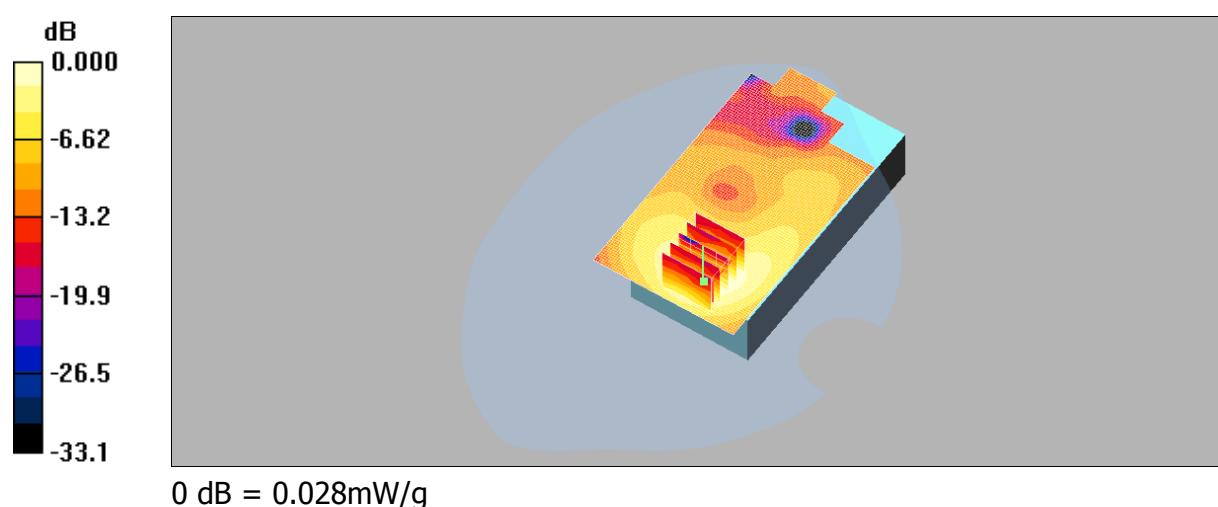
BODY/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.26 V/m; Power Drift = -0.076 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.048 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.026 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.014 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.028 mW/g



Date/Time: 2008/10/14 18:58:33

BODY_CH11_WALN802.11 b

DUT: PA600 Phone Edition;

Communication System: Wireless LAN; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Muscle 2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3526; ConvF(8.18, 8.18, 8.18); Calibrated: 2008/8/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn547; Calibrated: 2008/1/24
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1419
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

BODY/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.032 mW/g

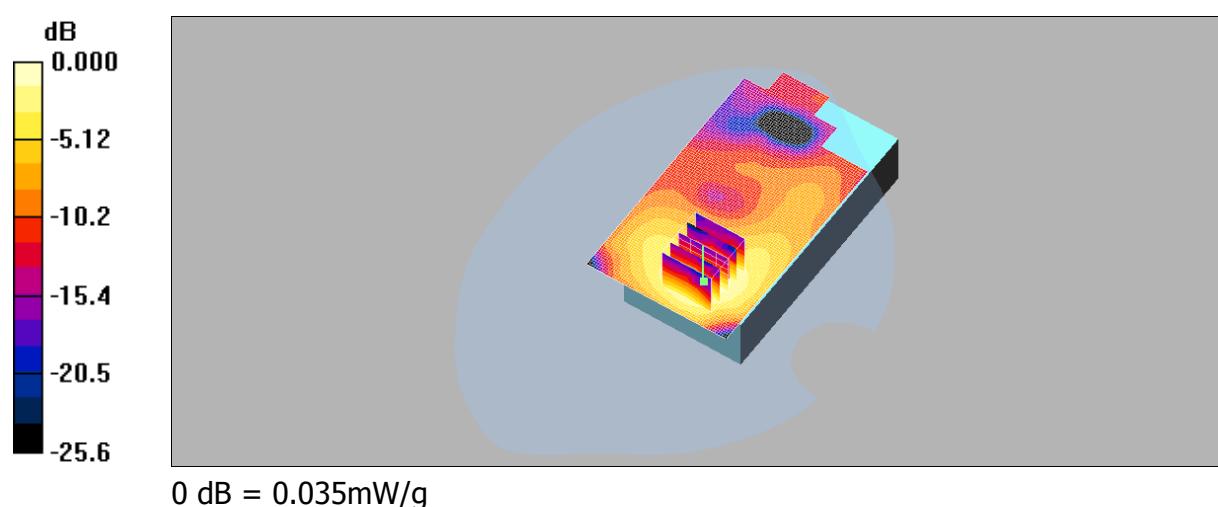
BODY/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.75 V/m; Power Drift = -0.182 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.064 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.033 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.017 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.035 mW/g



Date/Time: 2008/10/14 21:22:43

BODY_CH11_WLAN802.11 b_repeated for EUT Back to phantom

DUT: PA600 Phone Edition;

Communication System: Wireless LAN; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Muscle 2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3526; ConvF(8.18, 8.18, 8.18); Calibrated: 2008/8/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn547; Calibrated: 2008/1/24
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1419
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

BODY/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.006 mW/g

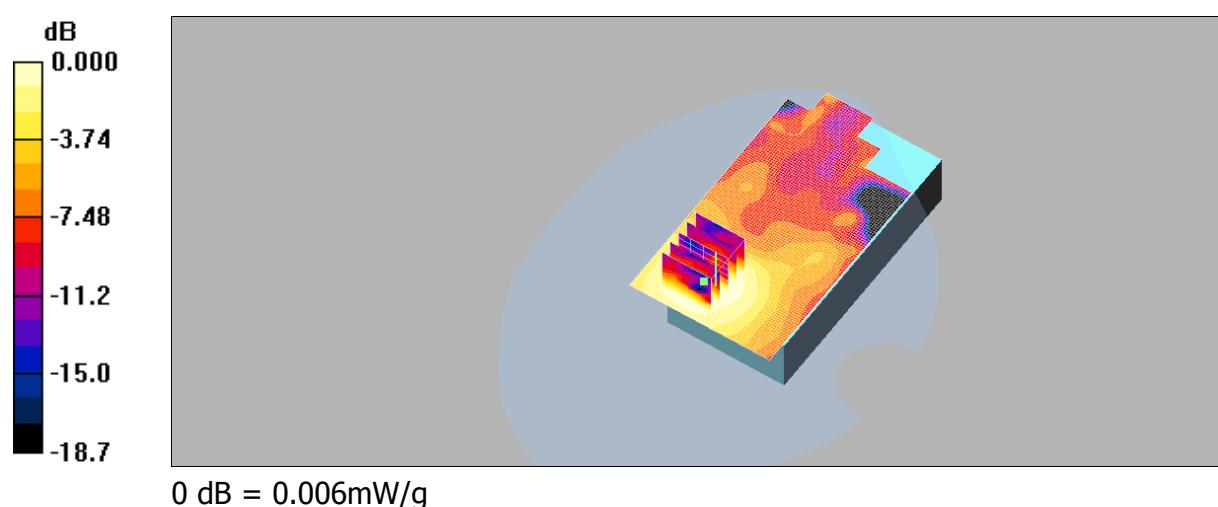
BODY/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.66 V/m; Power Drift = -0.164 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.008 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00533 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00296 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.006 mW/g



Date/Time: 2008/10/14 22:06:12

BODY_CH11_WLAN802.11 b_repeated with Memory card

DUT: PA600 Phone Edition;

Communication System: Wireless LAN; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Muscle 2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3526; ConvF(8.18, 8.18, 8.18); Calibrated: 2008/8/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn547; Calibrated: 2008/1/24
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1419
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

BODY/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

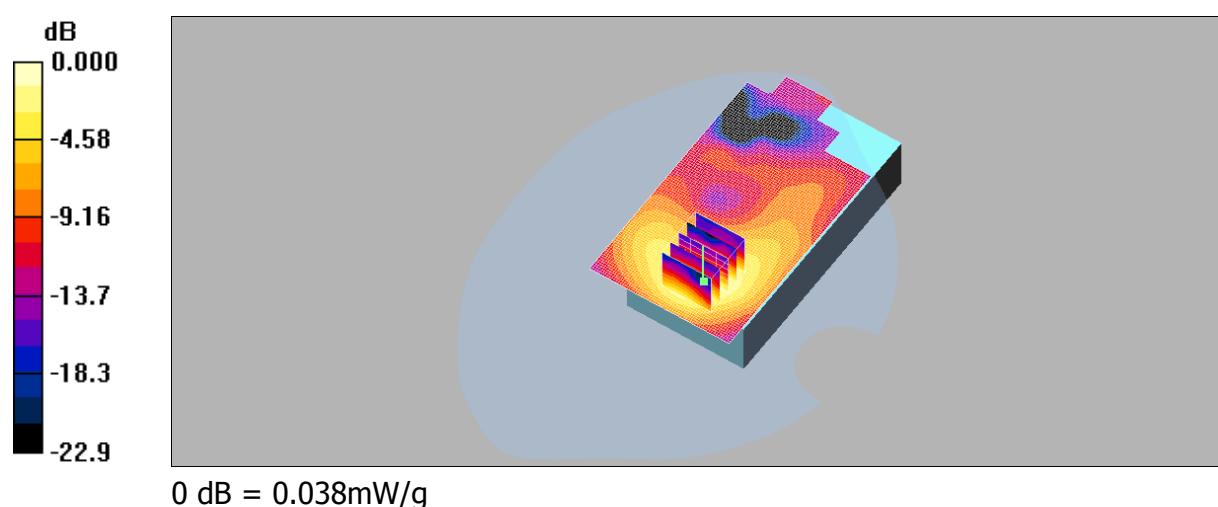
BODY/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.22 V/m; Power Drift = 0.145 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.067 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.035 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.018 mW/g

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





Date/Time: 2008/10/14 22:55:01

BODY_CH11_WLAN802.11 b_repeated with Bluetooth active

DUT: PA600 Phone Edition;

Communication System: Wireless LAN; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Muscle 2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3526; ConvF(8.18, 8.18, 8.18); Calibrated: 2008/8/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn547; Calibrated: 2008/1/24
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1419
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

BODY/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.035 mW/g

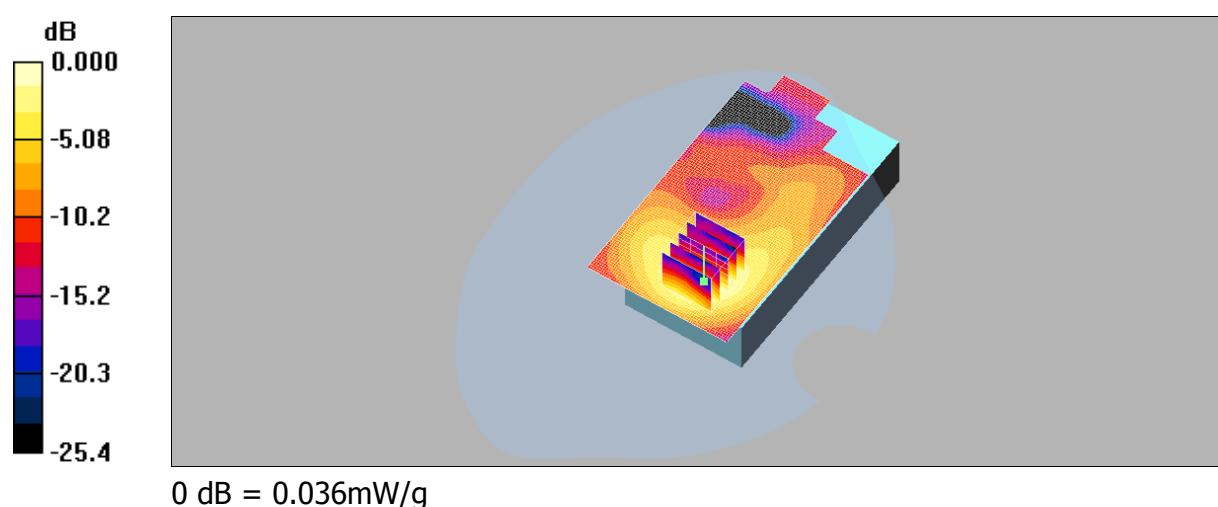
BODY/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.83 V/m; Power Drift = 0.034 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.066 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.033 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.017 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.036 mW/g



Date/Time: 2008/10/14 19:33:38

BODY_CH1_WALN802.11 g

DUT: PA600 Phone Edition;

Communication System: Wireless LAN; Frequency: 2412 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Muscle 2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.9$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3526; ConvF(8.18, 8.18, 8.18); Calibrated: 2008/8/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn547; Calibrated: 2008/1/24
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1419
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

BODY/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.005 mW/g

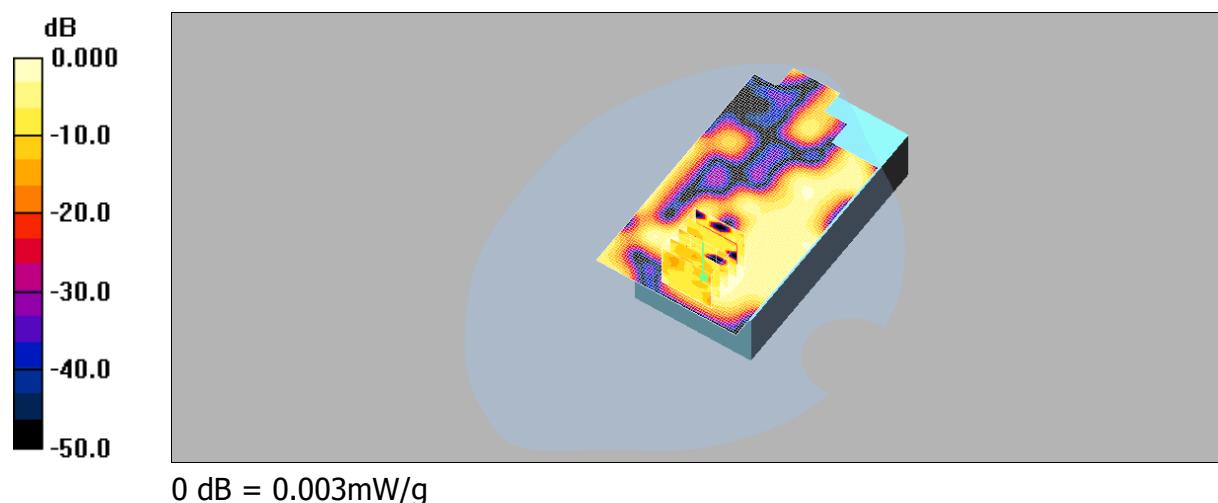
BODY/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.996 V/m; Power Drift = 0.129 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.003 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00202 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.000899 mW/g

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



Date/Time: 2008/10/14 20:08:32

BODY_CH6_WALN802.11 g

DUT: PA600 Phone Edition;

Communication System: Wireless LAN; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Muscle 2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.92$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3526; ConvF(8.18, 8.18, 8.18); Calibrated: 2008/8/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn547; Calibrated: 2008/1/24
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1419
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

BODY/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.004 mW/g

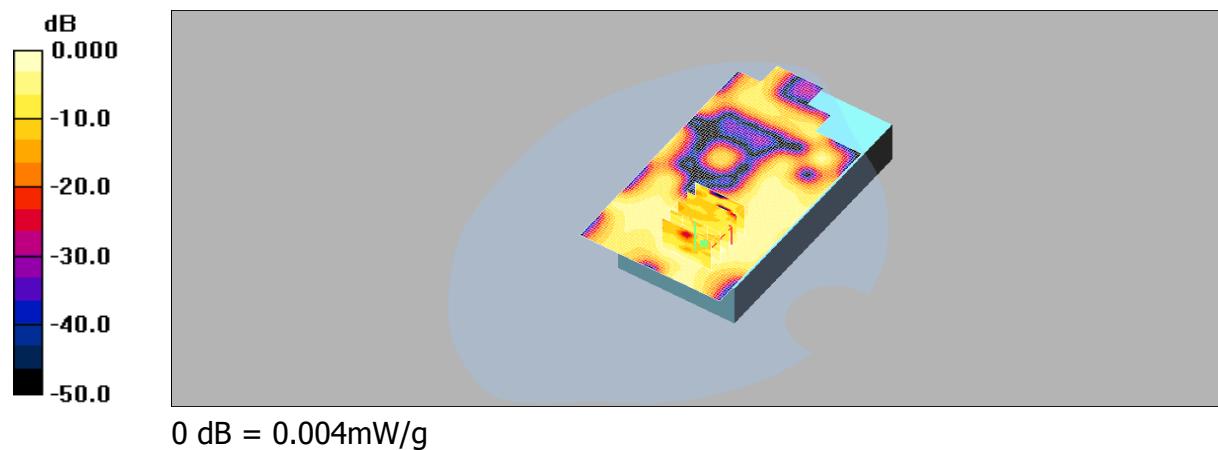
BODY/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm,
dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.17 V/m; Power Drift = 0.204 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.006 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00326 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.0015 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.004 mW/g



Date/Time: 2008/10/14 20:46:23

BODY_CH11_WALN802.11 g

DUT: PA600 Phone Edition;

Communication System: Wireless LAN; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Muscle 2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3526; ConvF(8.18, 8.18, 8.18); Calibrated: 2008/8/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn547; Calibrated: 2008/1/24
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1419
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

BODY/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.006 mW/g

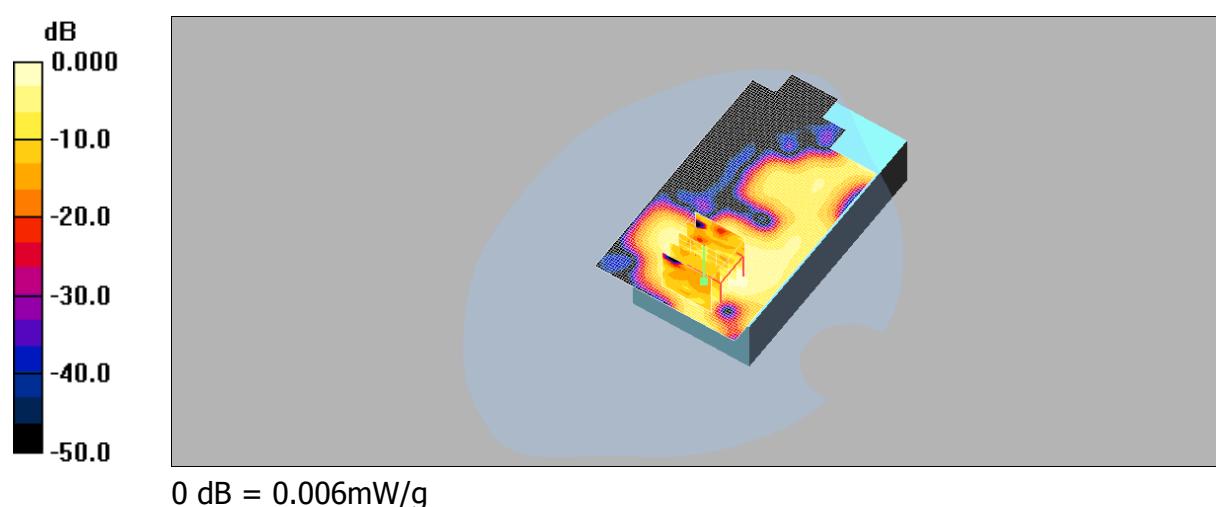
BODY/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.51 V/m; Power Drift = -0.061 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.012 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00484 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00215 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.006 mW/g



5. System Verification

Date/Time: 2008/10/14 16:55:08

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz;

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: M 2450 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.94$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

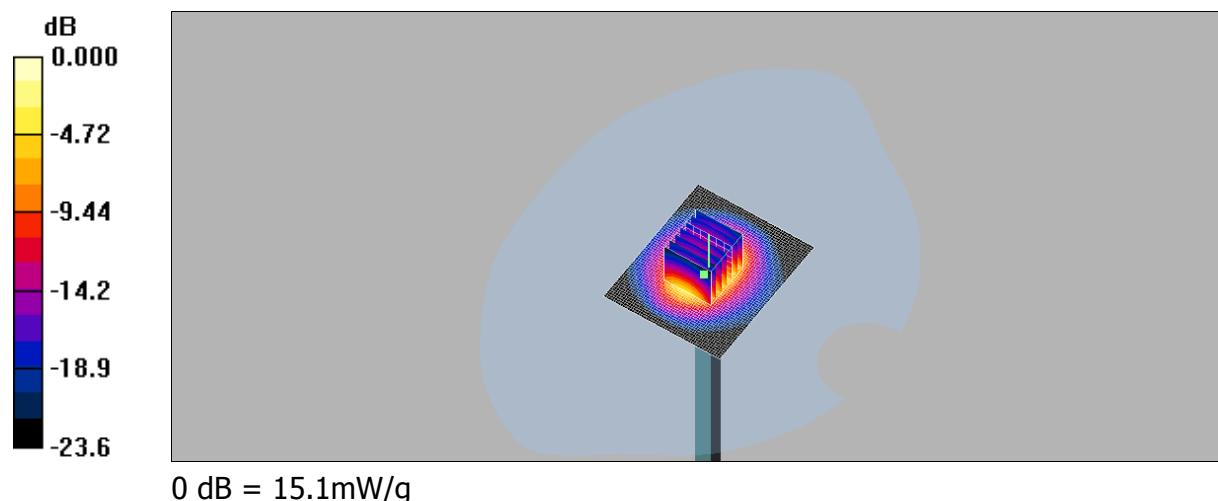
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV3 - SN3526; ConvF(8.08, 8.08, 8.08); Calibrated: 2008/8/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn547; Calibrated: 2008/1/24
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP:1419
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (51x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 17.8 mW/g

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 88.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.016 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.7 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.13 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.1 mW/g



6. DAE & Probe Calibration certificate

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client SGS (Auden)

Certificate No: DAE4-547_Jan08

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BA - SN: 547

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

Calibration date: January 24, 2008

Condition of the calibrated item In Tolerance

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration):

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	04-Oct-07 (Eical AG, No: 6467)	Oct-08
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-07 (Eical AG, No: 6466)	Oct-08
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1004	25-Jun-07 (SPEAG, in house check)	In house check Jun-08

Calibrated by:	Name Daniel Hess	Function Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Pin-Bornholdt	R&D Director	

Issued: January 24, 2008

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

Calibration Laboratory of
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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client SGS (Auden)

Certificate No: EX3-3526_Aug08

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object EX3DV3 - SN:3526

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-01.V6, QA CAL-14.V3 and QA CAL-23.V3
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

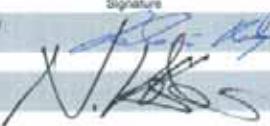
Calibration date: August 26, 2008

Condition of the calibrated item In Tolerance

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (MATE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495067	1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: 55054 (3c)	1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00889)	Jul-09
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 55066 (20b)	31-Mar-08 (No. 217-00767)	Apr-09
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: 55129 (30b)	1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00896)	Jul-09
Reference Probe E530V2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-08 (No. E53-3013_Jan08)	Jan-09
DAE4	SN: 680	3-Sep-07 (No. DAE4-680_Sep07)	Sep-08
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US537390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-08
Calibrated by:	Name: Karla Pokorni	Function: Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Name: Nels Kuster	Function: Quality Manager	

Issued: August 26, 2008

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Certificate No: EX3-3526_Aug08

Page 1 of 9

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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.: SC5 108

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
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., $\theta = 0$ 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:

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

EX3DV3 SN:3526

August 26, 2008

Probe EX3DV3

SN:3526

Manufactured: March 19, 2004
Last calibrated: August 29, 2007
Recalibrated: August 26, 2008

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

EX3DV3 SN:3526

August 26, 2006

DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV3 SN:3526

Sensitivity in Free Space ^A			Diode Compression ^B	
NormX	0.99 \pm 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	93 mV
NormY	0.81 \pm 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	94 mV
NormZ	0.89 \pm 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Z	94 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL	900 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm	
Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		2.0 mm	3.0 mm
SAR ₁₀ [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	8.9	5.3
SAR ₁₀ [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.8	0.4
TSL	1810 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm	
Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		2.0 mm	3.0 mm
SAR ₁₀ [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	6.8	3.6
SAR ₁₀ [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.5	0.2

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center 1.0 mm

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

⁸ The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

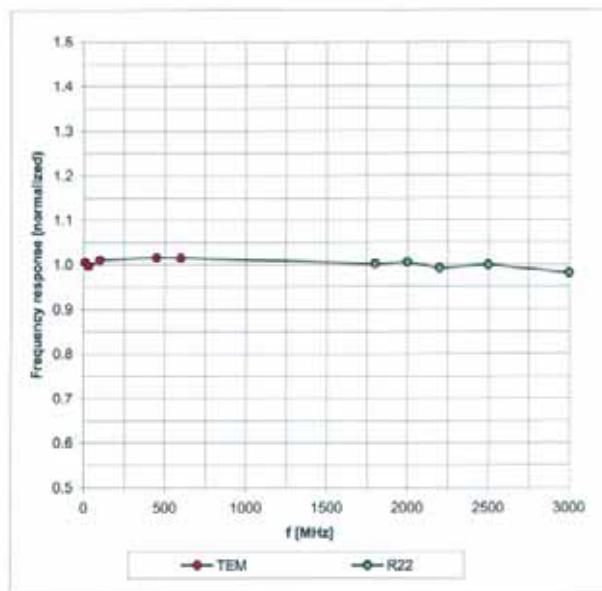
⁸ Numerical linearization parameter; uncertainty not required.

EX3DV3 SN:3526

August 26, 2008

Frequency Response of E-Field

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

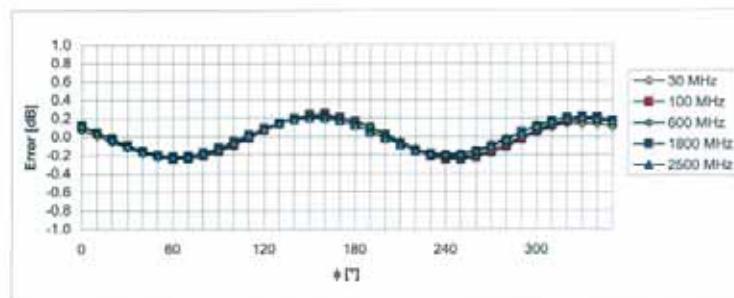
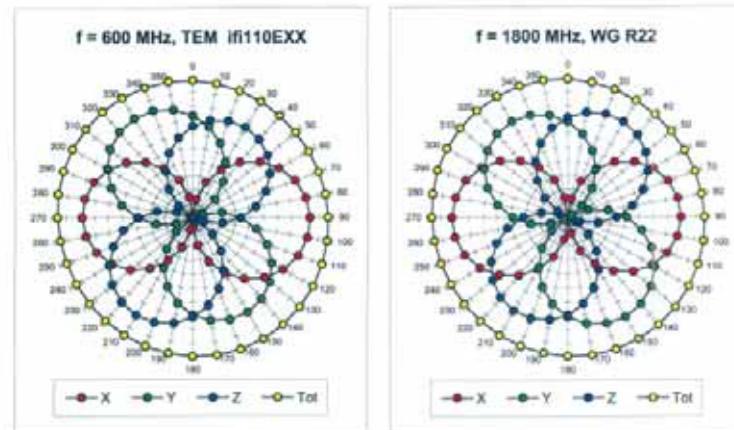


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

EX3DV3 SN:3526

August 26, 2008

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

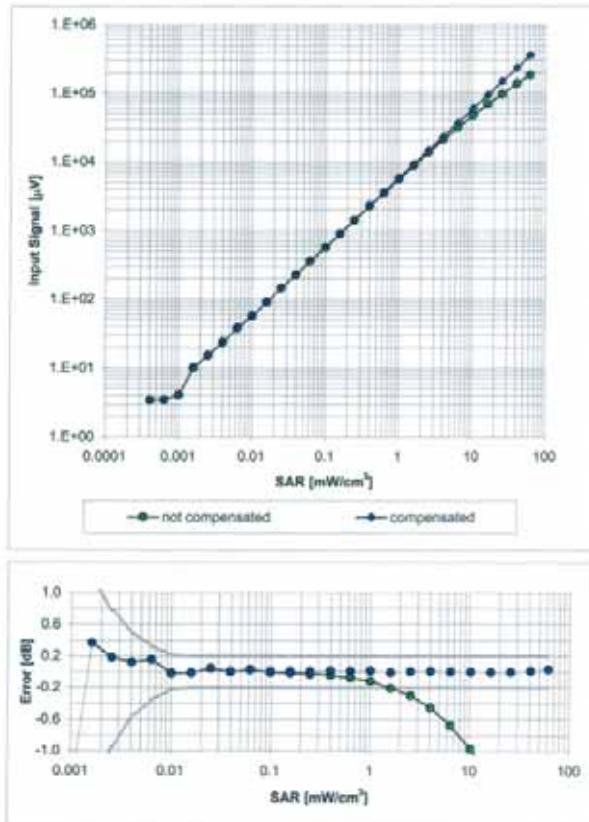


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

EX3DV3 SN:3526

August 26, 2008

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)



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

EX3DV3 SN:3526

August 26, 2008

Conversion Factor Assessment

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.54	0.76	10.93	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.52	0.68	9.46	± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.58	0.61	9.15	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.42	0.74	8.49	± 11.0% (k=2)
2600	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.0 ± 5%	1.96 ± 5%	0.42	0.75	8.53	± 11.0% (k=2)
3500	± 50 / ± 100	Head	37.9 ± 5%	2.91 ± 5%	0.30	1.20	8.15	± 13.1% (k=2)
5200	± 50 / ± 100	Head	36.0 ± 5%	4.66 ± 5%	0.40	1.65	5.68	± 13.1% (k=2)
5500	± 50 / ± 100	Head	35.8 ± 5%	4.96 ± 5%	0.40	1.65	5.01	± 13.1% (k=2)
5800	± 50 / ± 100	Head	35.3 ± 5%	5.27 ± 5%	0.40	1.65	4.90	± 13.1% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.66	0.68	10.87	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.50	0.74	9.28	± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.45	0.78	9.17	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.44	0.80	8.18	± 11.0% (k=2)
2600	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.5 ± 5%	2.16 ± 5%	0.47	0.76	8.14	± 11.0% (k=2)
3500	± 50 / ± 100	Body	51.3 ± 5%	3.31 ± 5%	0.30	1.20	7.36	± 13.1% (k=2)
5200	± 50 / ± 100	Body	49.0 ± 5%	5.30 ± 5%	0.40	1.70	4.89	± 13.1% (k=2)
5500	± 50 / ± 100	Body	48.6 ± 5%	5.65 ± 5%	0.40	1.70	4.39	± 13.1% (k=2)
5800	± 50 / ± 100	Body	48.2 ± 5%	6.00 ± 5%	0.40	1.70	4.44	± 13.1% (k=2)

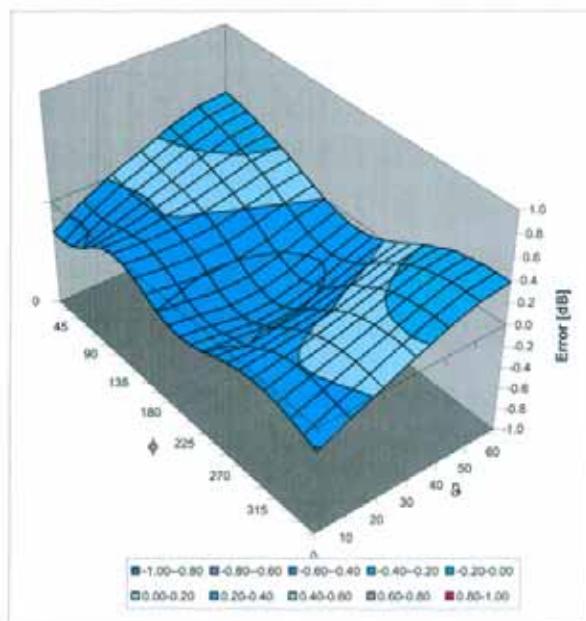
^c The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

EX3DV3 SN:3526

August 26, 2008

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900$ MHz



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

7. Uncertainty Analysis

DASY4 Uncertainty Budget									
According to IEEE P1528 [1]									
Error Description	Uncertainty value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c_i) 1g	(c_i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v_i) v_{eff}	
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	$\pm 4.8\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 4.8\%$	$\pm 4.8\%$	∞	
Axial Isotropy	$\pm 4.7\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	$\pm 1.9\%$	$\pm 1.9\%$	∞	
Hemispherical Isotropy	$\pm 9.6\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	$\pm 3.9\%$	$\pm 3.9\%$	∞	
Boundary Effects	$\pm 1.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞	
Linearity	$\pm 4.7\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.7\%$	$\pm 2.7\%$	∞	
System Detection Limits	$\pm 1.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞	
Readout Electronics	$\pm 1.0\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 1.0\%$	$\pm 1.0\%$	∞	
Response Time	$\pm 0.8\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.5\%$	$\pm 0.5\%$	∞	
Integration Time	$\pm 2.6\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.5\%$	$\pm 1.5\%$	∞	
RF Ambient Conditions	$\pm 3.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.7\%$	∞	
Probe Positioner	$\pm 0.4\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.2\%$	$\pm 0.2\%$	∞	
Probe Positioning	$\pm 2.9\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.7\%$	∞	
Max. SAR Eval.	$\pm 1.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞	
Test Sample Related									
Device Positioning	$\pm 2.9\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 2.9\%$	$\pm 2.9\%$	875	
Device Holder	$\pm 3.6\%$	N	1	1	1	$\pm 3.6\%$	$\pm 3.6\%$	5	
Power Drift	$\pm 5.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.9\%$	$\pm 2.9\%$	∞	
Phantom and Setup									
Phantom Uncertainty	$\pm 4.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.3\%$	$\pm 2.3\%$	∞	
Liquid Conductivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	$\pm 1.8\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞	
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	$\pm 2.5\%$	N	1	0.64	0.43	$\pm 1.6\%$	$\pm 1.1\%$	∞	
Liquid Permittivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.4\%$	∞	
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	$\pm 2.5\%$	N	1	0.6	0.49	$\pm 1.5\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞	
Combined Std. Uncertainty						$\pm 10.3\%$	$\pm 10.0\%$	331	
Expanded STD Uncertainty						$\pm 20.6\%$	$\pm 20.1\%$		

8. Phantom description

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Certificate of Conformity / First Article Inspection

Item	SAM Twin Phantom V4.0
Type No.	QD 000 P40 C
Series No.	TP-1150 and higher
Manufacturer	SPEAG Zeughausstrasse 43 CH-8004 Zürich 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 items (called samples) or are tested at each item.

Test	Requirement	Details	Units tested
Dimensions	Compliant with the geometry according to the CAD model.	IT'IS CAD File (*)	First article, Samples
Material thickness of shell	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards	2mm +/- 0.2mm in flat and specific areas of head section	First article, Samples, TP-1314 ff.
Material thickness at ERP	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards	6mm +/- 0.2mm at ERP	First article, All items
Material parameters	Dielectric parameters for required frequencies	300 MHz – 6 GHz: Relative permittivity < 5, Loss tangent < 0.05	Material samples
Material resistivity	The material has been tested to be compatible with the liquids defined in the standards if handled and cleaned according to the instructions. Observe technical Note for material compatibility.	DEGMBe based simulating liquids	Pre-series, First article, Material samples
Sagging	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards. Sagging of the flat section when filled with tissue simulating liquid.	< 1% typical < 0.8% if filled with 155mm of HSL900 and without DUT below	Prototypes, Sample testing

Standards

- [1] CENELEC EN 50361
- [2] IEEE Std 1528-2003
- [3] IEC 62209 Part 1
- [4] FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C, Edition 01-01

(*) The IT'IS CAD file is derived from [2] and is also within the tolerance requirements of the shapes of the other documents.

Conformity

Based on the sample tests above, we certify that this item is in compliance with the uncertainty requirements of SAR measurements specified in standards [1] to [4].

Date

07.07.2005

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Signature / Stamp

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9. System Validation from Original equipment supplier

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client: SGS (Auden)

Certificate No: D2450V2-727_Apr08

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE			
Object	D2450V2 - SN: 727		
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v7 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits		
Calibration date:	April 11, 2008		
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance		
This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.			
All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility, environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.			
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	04-Oct-07 (No. 217-00736)	Oct-08
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	04-Oct-07 (No. 217-00736)	Oct-08
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	07-Aug-07 (No. 217-00718)	Aug-08
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3025	01-Mar-08 (No. ES3-3025_Mar08)	Mar-09
DAE4	SN: 601	14-Mar-08 (No. DAE4-601_Mar08)	Mar-09
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 84208	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-06
Calibrated by:	Name Mike Meili	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Kaja Pokovic	Technical Manager	 Issued: April 14, 2008
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			

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



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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:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

SAR for nominal TSL parameters: The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

Measurement Conditions

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

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

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	39.4 \pm 6 %	1.84 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.6 \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	13.9 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	55.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	55.2 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	6.44 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	25.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	25.7 mW / g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

¹ Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	50.9 ± 6 %	1.98 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.2 ± 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	13.2 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	52.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ²	normalized to 1W	51.4 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.15 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ²	normalized to 1W	24.2 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

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

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.2 Ω + 3.3 $\mu\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.6 Ω + 7.5 $\mu\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.149 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	January 9, 2003

DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 11.04.2008 13:11:14

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN727

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

Medium: HSL_U10_BB;

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.84$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvFI4.4, 4.4, 4.4; Calibrated: 01.03.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4_Sn601; Calibrated: 14.03.2008
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

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

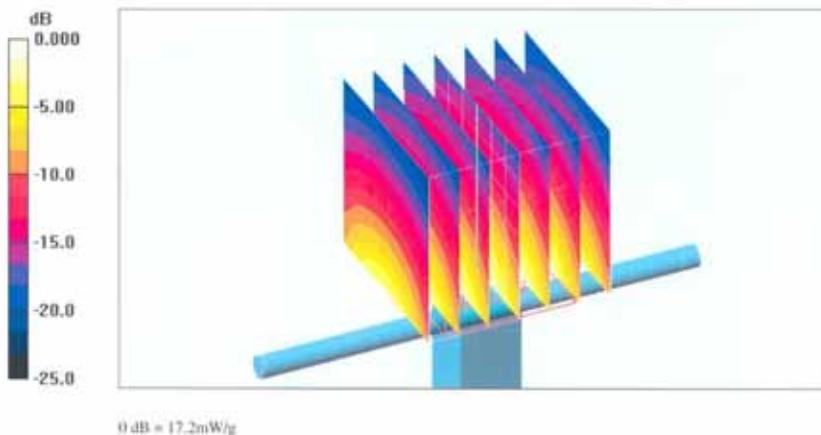
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.015 dB

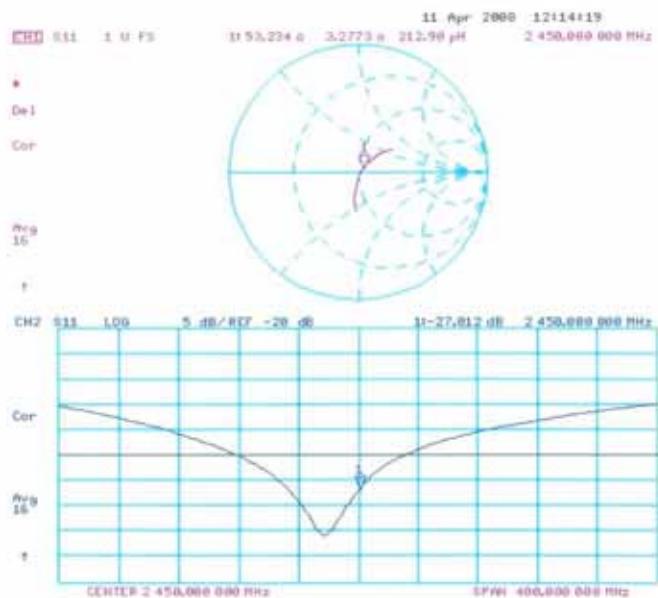
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.44 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.2 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY4 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 11.04.2008 15:23:03

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN727

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

Medium: MSL_U10;

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.99$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.07, 4.07, 4.07); Calibrated: 01.03.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4_So601; Calibrated: 14.03.2008
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

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

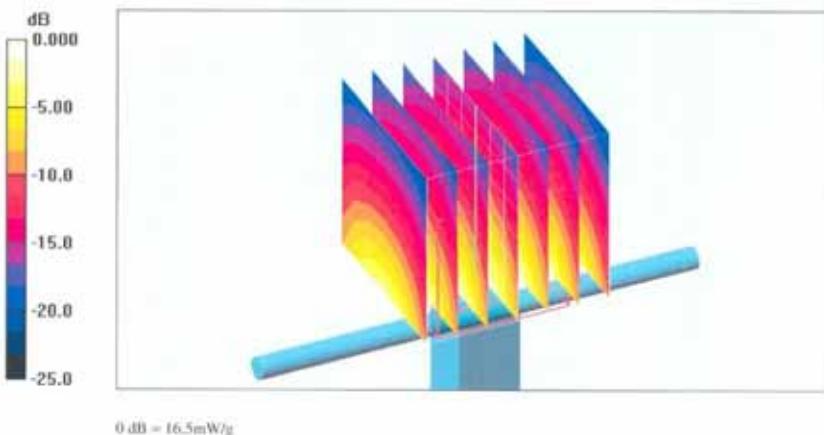
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.010 dB

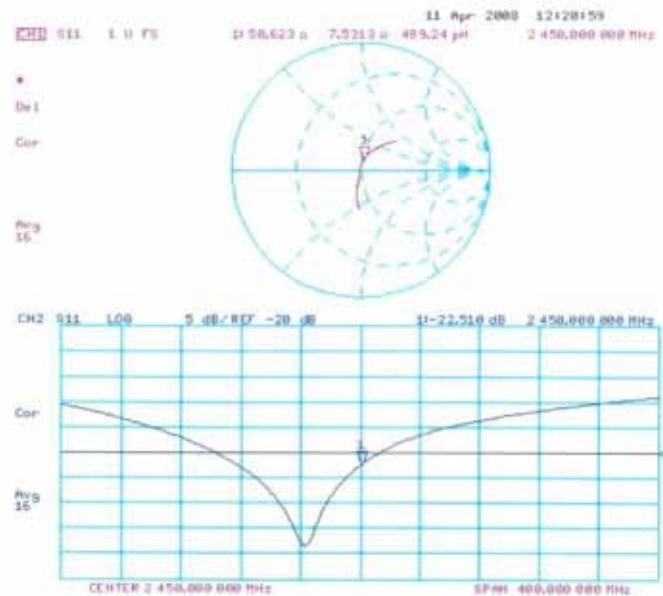
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 13.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.15 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.5 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



End of 1st part of report