A Test Lab Techno. Corp. RF Testing Lab

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SAR EVALUATION REPORT

Test Report No.：	**05-0723-S-00-02-00**
Applicant：	**Mertrologic Instruments, Inc.**
Model Name :	**SP5600**
FCC ID :	**LW5-MLPN5600**
EUT Type：	**Data Collector**
Dates of Test：	**Nov. 28 , 2005**
Test Environment：	**Ambient Temperature： 22 ± 2 ℃**
	Relative Humidity： ＜ 60％
Test Specification：	**Standard C95.1 -1999**
	IEEE Std. 1528 -2003
Max . SAR	**0.332 IEEE 802.11b Body SAR**

1. The test operations have to be performed with cautious behavior, the test results are as attached.
2. The test results are under chamber environment of ATL. ATL does not assume responsibility for any conclusions and generalizations drawn from the test results with regard to other specimens or samples.
3. The measurement report has to be written approval of ATL. It may only be reproduced or published in full.

Eddie Chen **20051206**
Testing Center Manager
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Contents

1. Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Applicant：	**Mertrologic Instruments, Inc.** 90Coles Road Blackwood, NJ08012
EUT Type：	IEEE 802.11b
Model Name：	SP5600
EUT Type：	Data Collector
FCC ID：	LW5-MLPN5600
Test Device：	Production Unit
Frequency Range：	2412MHz - 2462MHz (Ch.1–11)
Max. RF Output Power：	2.4GHz for 802.11b
	Ch 1 - 19.28 dBm (Conducted)
	Ch 6 - 18.65 dBm (Conducted)
	Ch11 - 18.01 dBm (Conducted)
Max. SAR Measurement：	0.332 W/kg IEEE 802.11b Body SAR
Device Category：	Portable
RF Exposure Environment：	General Population / Uncontrolled
Battery Option：	Standard
Application Type：	Certification

his wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment / general population exposure limits specified in Std. C95.1-1999 and had been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in IEEE Std. P1528-200X, also cite compliance with FCC RF exposure requirements as required by §2.1093.

Front view

Back view

Figure 1. EUT Photo

Figure 2. Battery Photo

Figure 3. Adaptor Photo

Figure 4. Charge Photo

Figure 5. Transmission line Photo

2. Introduction

The ATL Techno. Corp. RF Testing Laboratory has performed measurements of the maximum potential exposure to the user of **Mertrologic Instruments, Inc. Modle Name：SP5600.** The test procedures, as described in American National Standards, Institute C95.1 – 1999〔1〕, FCC OET 65 Supplemental C [July 2001] were employed and they specify the maximum exposure limit of 1.6mW/g as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20cm of the used in the uncontrolled environment. A description of the product and operating configuration, detailed summary of the test results, methodology and procedures used in the equipment used are included within this test report.

3. SAR Definition

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

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

Figure 2. SAR Mathematical Equation

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

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

Where：

σ = conductivity of body tissue in S/m

ρ = density of body tissue in kg/m³

Ei = RMS value of the electric field strength in the tissue in V/m

∗NOTE：

The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane〔1〕

4. SAR Measurement Setup

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG). The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9m) which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ±0.025mm. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines (length = 300mm) to the data acquisition unit.

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and remote control, is used to drive the robot motors. The Measurement Server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 166MHz low-power Pentium, 32MB chipdisk and 64MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with either the DAE3 electronic box as well as the 16-bit AD-converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY4 I/O-board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board. The PC consists of the Intel Pentium 4 2.4GHz computer with Windows2000 system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4, Post Processor SEMCAD, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection…etc. is connected to the Electro-optical converter (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the Measurement Server.

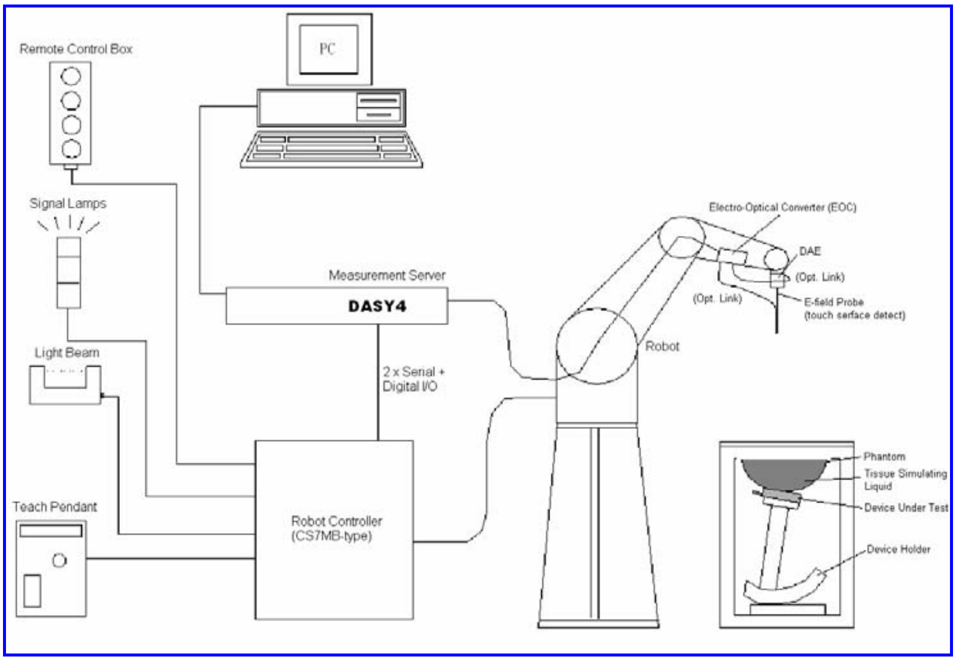


Figure 6. SAR Lab Test Measurement Setup

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

5. System Components

5.1. DASY4 E-Field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration〔3〕and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probes is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multi-fiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped when reaching the maximum.

5.1.1. ET3DV6 E-Field Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core
	Built-in optical fiber for surface detection
	System (ET3DV6 only)
	Built-in shielding against static charges
	PEEK enclosure material
	(resistant to organic solvents, e.q., glycol)
Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz
	In brain and muscle simulating tissue at
	frequencies of 450MHz, 900MHz, 1.8GHz and 2.45GHz
	(accuracy ±8%)
	Calibration for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	10 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ±0.2 dB
	(30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in brain tissue (rotation around probe axis)
	± 0.4 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 μW/g to > 100mW/g; Linearity: ±0.2dB
Surface Detection	± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids
	over diffuse reflecting surface(ET3DV6 only)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330mm
	Tip length: 16mm
	Body diameter: 12mm
	Tip diameter: 6.8mm
	Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3GHz
	Compliance tests of mobile phones
	Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

Figure 7.
ET3DV6 E-field Probe

Figure 8.
Probe setup on robot

5.1.2. ET3DV6 E-Field Probe Calibration

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

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

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

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

Where：

Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

Or

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

Where：

σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m^3).

5.2. Robot

Positioner：	Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX90L
Repeatability：	±0.025 mm
No. of Axis：	6

5.3. Measurement Server

Processor：	PC/104 with a 166MHz low-power Pentium
I/O-board：	Link to DAE3
	16-bit A/D converter for surface detection system
	Digital I/O interface
	Serial link to robot
	Direct emergency stop output for robot

5.4. Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the SAM Twin Phantom V4.0, the Mounting Device (POM) 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 repeat ably positioned according to the IEEE SCC34-SC2 and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, and 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〔6〕. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

Larger DUT cannot be tested using this device holder. Instead a support of bigger polystyrene cubes and thin polystyrene plates is used to position the DUT in all relevant positions to find and measure spots with maximum SAR values. Therefore those devices are normally only tested at the flat part of the SAM.

Figure 9. Device Holder

5.5. Phantom - SAM v4.0

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.

Figure 10. SAM Twin Phantom

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	810×1000×500 mm (H×L×W)

Table 1. Specification of SAM v4.0

5.6. Data Storage and Evaluation

5.6.1. Data Storage

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

To avoid unintentional parameter changes or data manipulations, the parameters in measured files are locked. In the administrator access mode of the software, the parameters can be unlocked (see Section 6.9 Unlocking a Setup). After changing the parameters, the measured scans can be reevaluated in the postprocessing engine.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type (e.g., [V/m], [A/m] or [mW/g]). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or give meaningless results, e.g., a SAR-output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

5.6.2. Data Evaluation

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

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

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.
The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as：

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

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

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

cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes：

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

H-field probes：

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

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

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

μ V/(V/m)^2 for E-field Probes

ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution

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

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Filed Probe	ET3DV6	1530	Sep.06, 2005	Sep.06, 2006
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	712	Feb.10,2005	Feb.10,2007
SPEAG	5GHz System Validation Kit	D5GHV2	1021	Mar 23 ,2004	Mar 23 ,2006
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	393	April.25, 2005	April.25, 2006
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phantom	SAM V4.0	1009	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Robot	Staubli RX90L	F00/589B1/A/01	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Software	DASY4 V4.6 Build 23	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Software	SEMCAD V1.8 Build 160	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Measurement Server	SE UMS 001 BA	1021	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070C	US99360094	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Power Meter	E4418B	GB40206143	Jun. 14, 2005	Jun. 14, 2006
Agilent	Power Sensor	8481H	US37299134	Jun. 14, 2005	Jun. 14, 2006
Agilent	Signal Generator	8648C	3847A05201	July 13, 2004	July 13, 2006
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50334	NCR	NCR
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZHL-42W-SMA	D111103#5	NCR	NCR

Table 2. Test Equipment List

7. Tissue Simulating Liquids

The Head and Muscle mixtures consist of a viscous gel using hydroxethylcellullouse (HEC) gelling agent and saline solution. Preservation with a bacteriacide is added and visual inspection is made to ensure air bubbles are not trapped during the mixing process. The mixture is calibrated to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the tissue.

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an 85070C Dielectric Probe Kit and an 8720ES Network Analyzer. The Table 4 show the detail solutions. The dielectric parameters of head and muscle tissues as proposed by FCC and CENELEC.

Frequency (MHz)	ε_r	σ (S/m)
300	45	0,85
450	44	0,88
900	42	0,99
1 450	41	1,20
1 800	40	1,38
2 450	39	1,84
3 000	39	2,40

Table 3. Dielectric properties of the liquid material

INGREDIENT	FREQUENCY	
	HSL2450 (Head)	MSL2450 (Body)
Water	45%	69.8%
Glycol monobutyl	55%	30.2%

Table 4. Recipes for Head & Muscle Tissue Simulating Liquids

7.1. Liquid Confirmation

7.1.1. Parameters

Liquid Verify

Ambient Temperature： 22±2 ℃；Relative Humidity：＜ 60 ％

Liquid Typ	Frequency	Temp (℃)	Parameters	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation (%)	Limit (%)	Measured Date
2450 MHz Body	**2450MHz**	22.0	ε r	52.3	53.33	**1.97 %**	±5 %	Nov. 28, 2005
			σ	2.01	1.96	**-2.48 %**	±5 %	

Table 5. Measured Tissue dielectric parameters for head and body phantoms

7.1.2. Liquid Depth

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

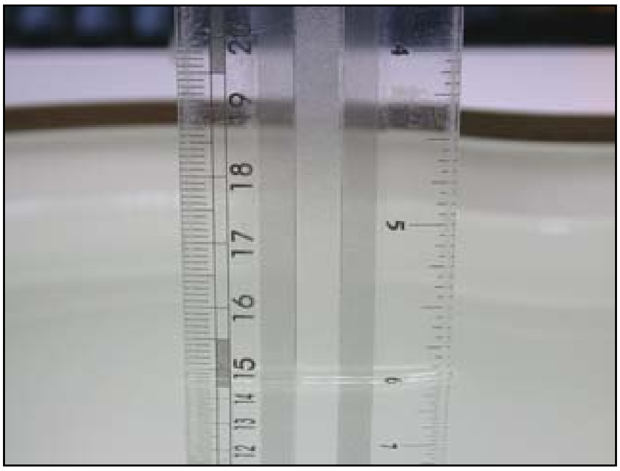


Figure 11. Head-Tissue-Simulating-Liquid 2450MHz

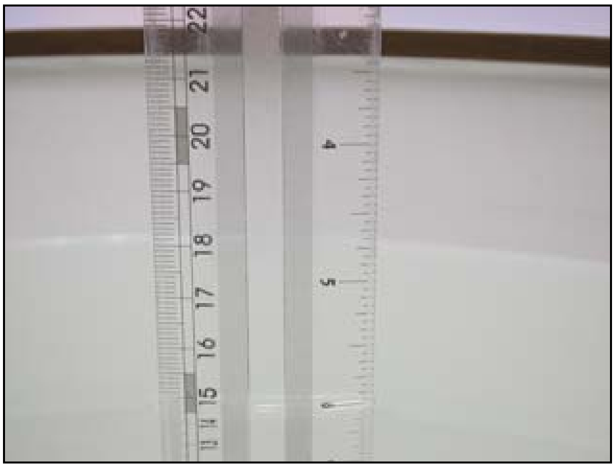


Figure 12. Body-Muscle-Tissue-Simulating-Liquid 2450MHz

8. Measurement Process

8.1. Device and Test Conditions

The Test Device was provided by **Mertrologic Instruments, Inc.** for this evaluation. The spatial peak SAR values were assessed for the lowest, middle and highest channels defined by **802.11b** (Ch1=2412MHz , Ch6=2437MHz,Ch11=2462MHz) systems. The antenna(s), battery and accessories shall be those specified by the manufacturer. The battery shall be fully charged before each measurement and there shall be no external connections.

8.2 System Performance Check

8.2.1 Symmetric Dipoles for System Validation

Construction Symmetrical dipole with l/4 balun enables measurement of feedpoint impedance with NWA matched for use near flat phantoms filled with brain simulating solutions Includes distance holder and tripod adaptor Calibration Calibrated SAR value for specified position and input power at the flat phantom in brain simulating solutions.

Frequency 900, 1800, 2450MHz , 5GHz

Return Loss > 20 dB at specified validation position

Power Capability > 100 W (f < 1GHz); > 40 W (f > 1GHz)

Options Dipoles for other frequencies or solutions and other calibration conditions are available upon request

Dimensions D900V2：dipole length 149 mm; overall height 330 mm
D1800V2：dipole length 72 mm; overall height 300 mm
D2450V2：dipole length 51.5 mm; overall height 300 mm
D5GV2：dipole length 20.6 mm; overall height 450 mm

Figure 13. Validation Kit

8.2.2 Validation

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of ± 7%. The validation was performed at 2450MHz.

Validation kit	Mixture Type	SAR_{1g} [mW/g]	SAR_{10g} [mW/g]	Date of Calibration
D2450V2-SN712	Body	**51.7**	**24.0**	Feb .10 , 2005

Frequency (MHz)	Power (mW)	SAR_{peak} (mW/g)	SAR_{1g} (mW/g)	Drift (dB)	Difference percentage		Date
					Peak	1g	
2450 (Body)	**250**	13.1	6.04	**0.0**	**1.4 %**	**0.7 %**	**Nov. 28 ,2005**
	Normalize to 1 Watt	**52.4**	**24.16**				

8.3. Dosimetric Assessment Setup

8.3.1. Handset Test Position - Head Position

A handset should be initially positioned with the earpiece region pressed against the ear spacer of a head phantom. For the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom, the device should be positioned parallel to the "N-F" line defined along the base of the ear spacer that contains the "ear reference point". For interim head phantoms, the device should be positioned parallel to the cheek for maximum RF energy coupling. The "test device reference point" is aligned to the "ear reference point" on the head phantom and the "vertical centerline" is aligned to the "phantom reference plane". This is called the "initial ear position". While maintaining these three alignments, the body of the handset is gradually adjusted to each of the following positions for evaluating SAR：

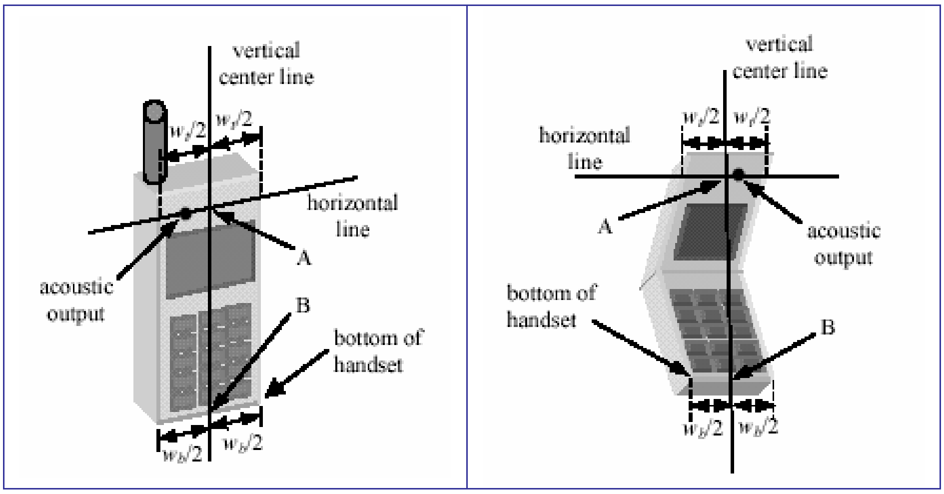


Figure 13. Handset vertical and horizontal Reference Lines
- Fixed Case & Clam Shell

1) "Cheek/Touch Position" — the device is brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting against the "ear reference point" or along the "N-F" line for the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom.
   This test position is established:
   i) When any point on the display, keypad or mouthpiece portions of the handset is in contact with the phantom.
   ii) (Or) when any portion of a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover opened to its intended self-adjusting normal use position is in contact with the cheek or mouth of the phantom.
   For existing head phantoms — when the handset loses contact with the phantom at the pivoting point, rotation should continue until the device touch the cheek of the phantom or breaks its last contact from the ear spacer.

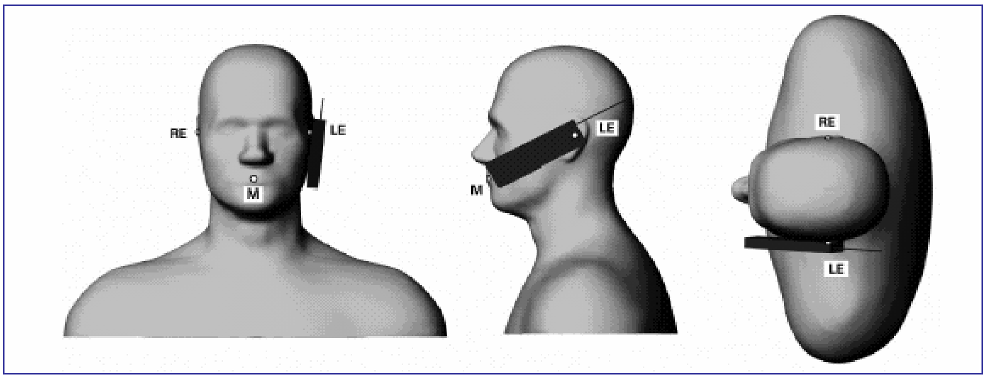


Figure 14. Phone Position 1, Cheek or Touch Position

2) "Ear/Tilt Position" — With the handset aligned in the "Cheek/Touch Position":
i) If the earpiece of the handset is not in full contact with the phantom's ear spacer (in the "Cheek/Touch position") and the peak SAR location for the "Cheek/Touch" position is located at the ear spacer region or corresponds to the earpiece region of the handset, the device should be returned to the "initial ear position" by rotation it away from the mouth until the earpiece is in full contact with the ear spacer.
ii) (Otherwise) the handset should be moved (translated) away from the cheek perpendicular to the line passes through both "ear reference points" (note: one of these ear reference points may not physically exist on a split head model) for approximate 2-3cm. While it is in this position, the handset is tilted away from the mouth with respect to the "test device reference point" by 15°. After the tilt, it is then moved (translated) back toward the head perpendicular to the line passes through both "ear reference points" until the device touches the phantom or the ear spacer. If the antenna touches the head first, the positioning process should be repeated with a tilt angle less than 15° so that the device and its antenna would touch the phantom simultaneously. This test position may require a device holder or positioner to achieve the translation and tilting with acceptable positioning repeatability.

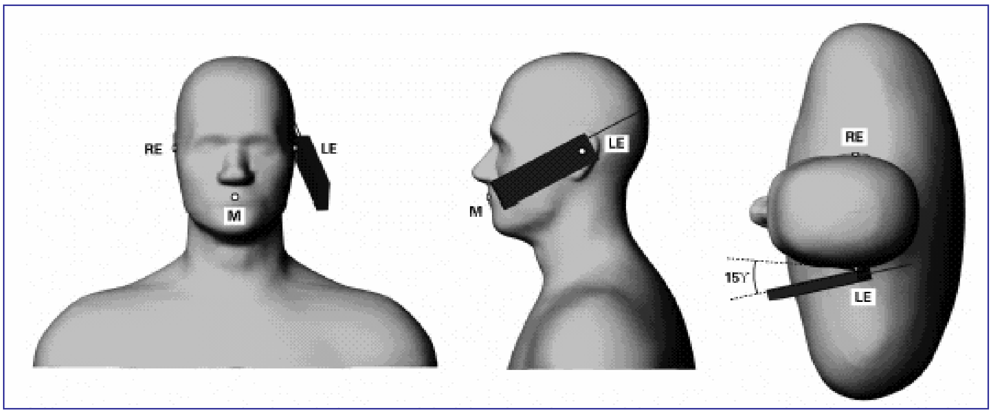


Figure 15.Phone Position 2, Tilted Position

8.3.2. Handset Test Position – Body-Worn

Body-Worn Configuration

Body–worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. Devices with a headset output should be tested with a headset connected to the device.
Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices that are intended to be authorized for body-worn use. A separation distance of 1.5 cm between the back of the device and a flat phantom is recommended for testing body-worn SAR compliance under such circumstances.
For this test：

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

■ Since this EUT doesn't supply any body-worn accessory to the end user, a distance of 1.5 cm was tested to confirm the necessary "minimum SAR separation distance".
(∗**Note**：this distance includes the 2 mm phantom shell thickness.)

8.3.3. Measurement Procedures

The evaluation was performed with the following procedures：

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

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

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

Zoom Scan： Zoom scans are used to assess the highest averaged SAR for cubic averaging volumes with 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures 5 x 5 x 7 points in a 32 x 32 x 30 mm cube whose base faces are centered around the maxima returned from a preceding area scan within the same procedure.

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

8.4. Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

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

The base for the evaluation is a ”cube” measurement in a volume of (32x32x30)mm3 (5x5x7 points). The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan. If the 10g cube or both cubes are not entirely inside the measured volumes, the system issues a warning regarding the evaluated spatial peak values within the Postprocessing engine (SEMCAD). This means that if the measured volume is shifted, higher values might be possible. To get the correct values you can use a finer measurement grid for the area scan. In complicated field distributions, a large grid spacing for the area scan might miss some details and give an incorrectly interpolated peak location.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the Postprocessing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into three stages:

Interpolation and Extrapolation

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

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

9 Measurement Uncertainty

Measurement uncertainties in SAR measurements are difficult to quantify due to several variables including biological, physiological, and environmental. However, we estimate the measurement uncertainties in SAR to be less than ± 27 %〔8〕.

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

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

Uncertainty Component	Uncertainty Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c_i (1g)	c_i (10g)	Standard Uncertainty ±1% (1-g)	Standard Uncertainty ±1% (10-g)	v_i or V_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration (*k*=1)	4.8	Normal	1	1	1	4.8	4.8	∞
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	1.9	1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	3.9	3.9	∞
Boundary Effect	0.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
System Detection Limit	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	1.0	Normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	1.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Integration Time	1.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.1	1.1	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	1.4	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.8	0.8	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	4.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.6	2.6	∞
Test sample Related								
Test sample Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	2.9	2.9	145
Device Holder Uncertainty	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	5
Output Power Variation – SAR drift measurement	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity – deviation from target values	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity – measurement uncertainty	5.0	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	3.2	2.2	∞
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	5.0	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	3.0	2.5	∞
Combined standard uncertainty		RSS				11.2	10.7	388
Expanded uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)		*k*=2				22.4	21.5	

Table 6. Uncertainty Budget of DASY

10 SAR Test Results Summary

10.1 SAR Test Results - IEEE 802.11b Body SAR 0cm

Ambient：

Temperature (℃)：	22 ± 2	Relative HUMIDITY (%)：	< 60

Liquid：

Mixture Type：	MSL2450	Liquid Temperature (℃)：	22.0
Dielectric Constant：	53.33	Depth of liquid (cm)：	15
Conductivity：	1.96		

Measurement：

Crest Factor：	8.3	Probe S/N：	1530

Frequency		Band	Power (dBm)	Phantom Position	Antenna Position	SAR_{1g} [mW/g]	Power Drift	Temp. Liq. / Amb.	Remark
MHz	Ch.								
2412	1	802.11b	19.28	Flat	Fixed	0.332	-0.127	22.0 / 22.3	-
2437	6	802.11b	18.65	Flat	Fixed	0.301	-0.081	22.0 / 22.4	-
2462	11	802.11b	18.01	Flat	Fixed	0.289	-0.062	22.0 / 22.4	-
Std. C95.1 1999 - Safety Limit Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						1.6 W/kg (mW/g) Averaged over 1 gram			

Table 7. SAR Test Results for Bottom Position

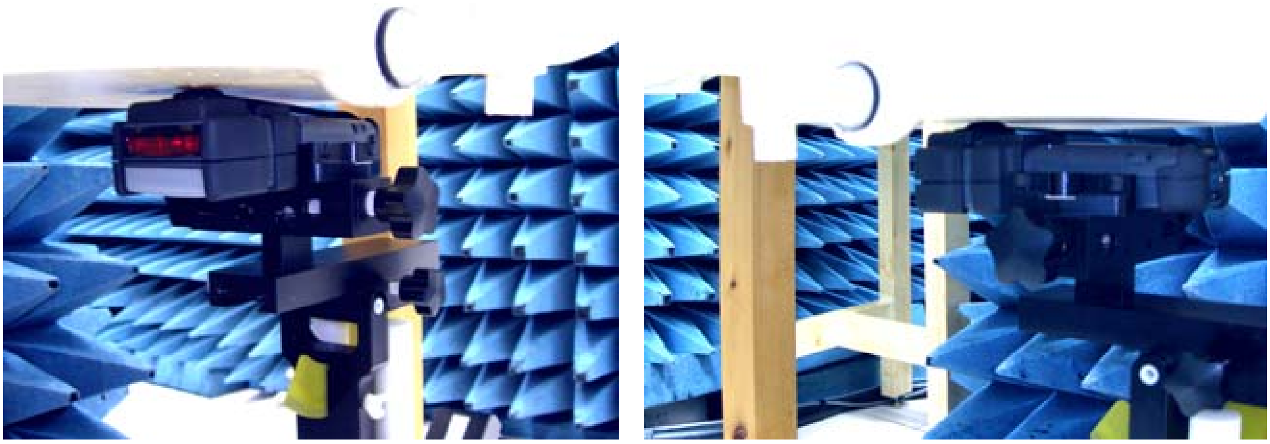


Figure 14. Body SAR Test Setup (Flat Section)

10.2 Std. C95.1 – 1999 RF Exposure Limit

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

Table 8. Safety Limits for Partial Body Exposure

Notes：

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

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

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

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

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

11 Conclusion

The SAR test values found for the portable mobile phone **Mertrologic Instruments, Inc. Model Name：SP5600** are below the maximum recommended level of 1.6 W/kg (mW/g).

12 References

[1] Std. C95.1-1999, "*American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 300KHz to 100GHz",* New York: IEEE, Aug. 1992.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix A – System Performance Check

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 11/28/2005 3:57:13 PM

System Performance Check at 2450MHz_20051128_Body

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:712

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: body 2450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; s = 1.96 mho/m;
e_r = 53.33; density = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

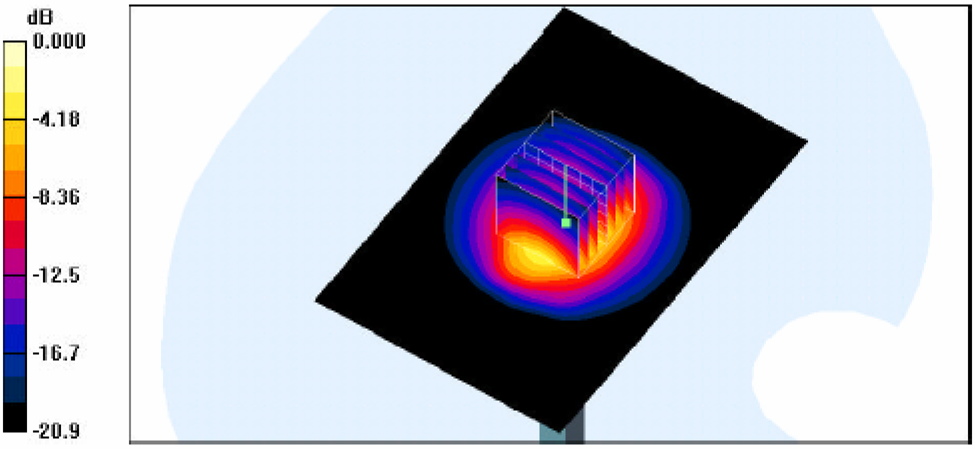
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(4.07, 4.07, 4.07); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

System Performance Check at 2450MHz/Area Scan (61x91x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.8 mW/g

System Performance Check at 2450MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

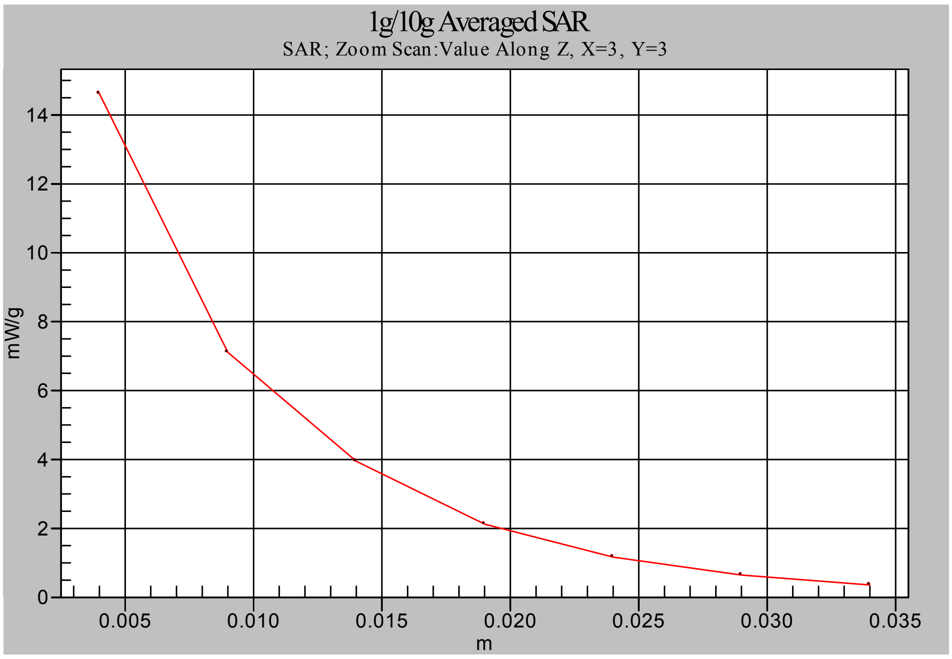
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 89.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.026 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.6 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.04 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.6 mW/g



0 dB = 14.6mW/g

2450MHz System Performance Check - Body

Z-axis Plot of System Performance Check



Body-Tissue-Simulating-Liquid 2450MHz

Appendix B – SAR Measurement Data

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 11/28/2005 4:36:43 PM

05-0723-S_SP5600_Flat_IEEE 802.11b ch1_20051128_Body

DUT: SP5600; Type: Dual Band Mobile Phone; Serial: 000000000000000

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2412 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: body 2450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 2412 MHz;
s = 1.91 mho/m; e_r = 53.5; density = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

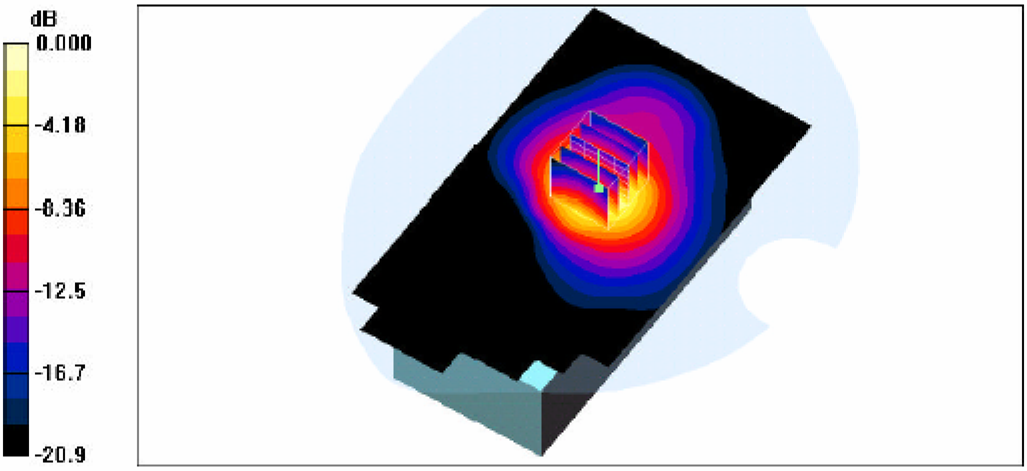
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(4.07, 4.07, 4.07); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (81x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.337 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.127 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.709 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.332 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.167 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.365 mW/g



0 dB = 0.365mW/g

IEEE 802.11b Body SAR _CH 1

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 11/28/2005 4:59:38 PM

05-0723-S_SP5600_Flat_IEEE 802.11b ch6_20051128_Body

DUT: SP5600; Type: Dual Band Mobile Phone; Serial: 000000000000000

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: body 2450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz;

s = 1.94 mho/m; e_r = 53.4; density = 1000 kg/m^3

Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

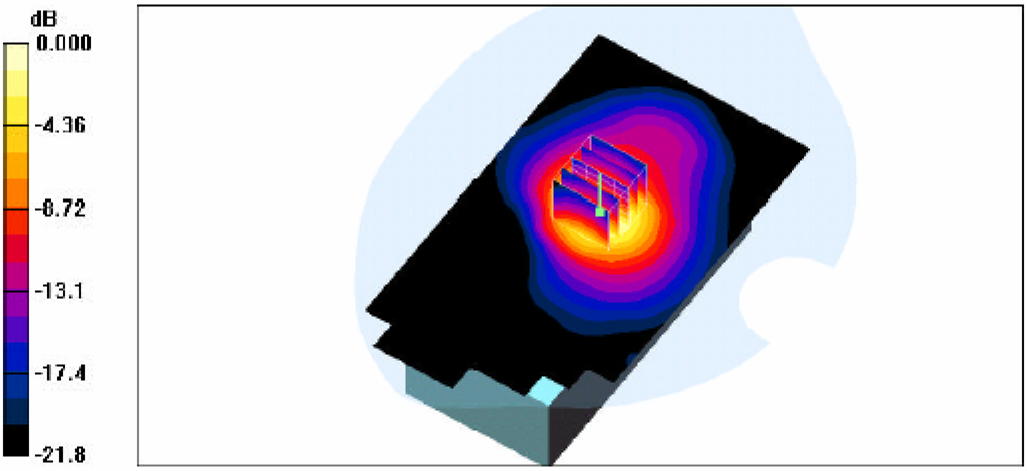
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(4.07, 4.07, 4.07); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (81x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.307 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.081 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.643 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.301 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.151 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.326 mW/g



0 dB = 0.326mW/g

IEEE 802.11b Body SAR _CH 6

Test Laboratory: A Test Lab Techno Corp. Date/Time: 11/28/2005 5:29:38 PM

05-0723-S_SP5600_Flat_IEEE 802.11b ch11_20051128_Body

DUT: SP5600; Type: Dual Band Mobile Phone; Serial: 000000000000000

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: body 2450MHz Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz;
s = 1.98 mho/m; e_r = 53.3; density = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

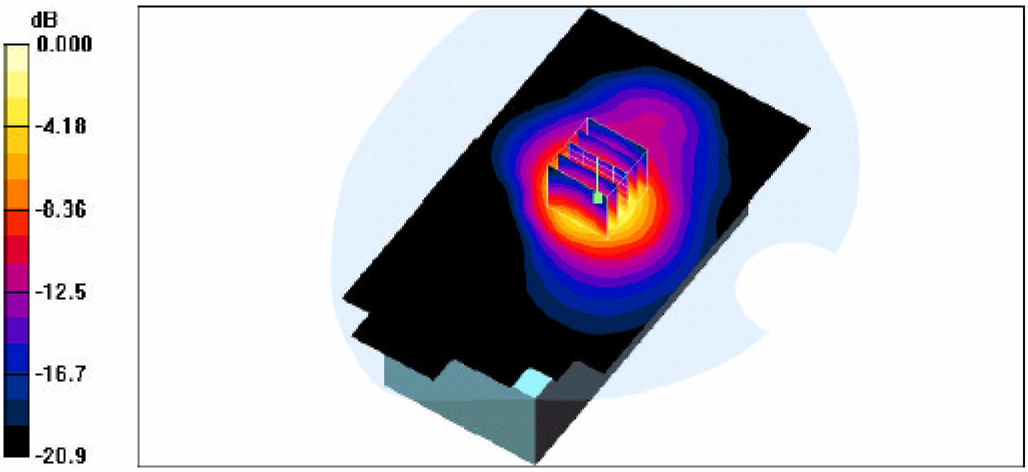
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1530; ConvF(4.07, 4.07, 4.07); Calibrated: 9/6/2005
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn393; Calibrated: 4/25/2005
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM v4.0; Serial: TP:1009
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

Flat/Area Scan (81x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm ; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.294 mW/g

Flat/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:
Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 10.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.062 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.625 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.289 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.143 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.313 mW/g



0 dB = 0.313mW/g

IEEE 802.11b Body SAR _CH 11

Appendix C – Dipole Calibration

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

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

Accredited by the Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Auden

Certificate No: D2450V2-712_Feb05

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2450V2 - SN: 712
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v6 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	February 10, 2005
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
Power meter EPM E442	GB37480704	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412)	Oct-05
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412)	Oct-05
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402)	Aug-05
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 5047.2 (10r)	10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402)	Aug-05
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN 3025	29-Oct-04 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3025_Oct04)	Oct-05
DAE4	SN 601	07-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jan05)	Jan-06

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-03)	In house check: Oct-05
RF generator R&S SML-03	100698	27-Mar-02 (SPEAG, in house check Dec-03)	In house check: Dec-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-04)	In house check: Nov-05

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Mike Meili	Laboratory Technician	Mike Meili
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: February 10, 2005

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

Certificate No: D2450V2-712_Feb05 Page 1 of 9

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

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

Accredited by the Swiss Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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) CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001
c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Certificate No: D2450V2-712_Feb05 Page 2 of 9

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY4	V4.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Area Scan resolution	dx, dy = 15 mm	
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz ± 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	(23.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.9 ± 6 %	1.78 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(23.0 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.7 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	54.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**53.7 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.44 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	25.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters [1]	normalized to 1W	**25.2 mW / g ± 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	52.3 ± 6 %	2.01 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.5 ± 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	**51.7 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.12 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.5 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters [2]	normalized to 1W	**24.0 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

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

Certificate No: D2450V2-712_Feb05 Page 4 of 9

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.3 Ω + 1.2 jΩ
Return Loss	- 31.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.2 Ω + 3.0 jΩ
Return Loss	- 28.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.156 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 5, 2002

DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 09.02.2005 14:24:40

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

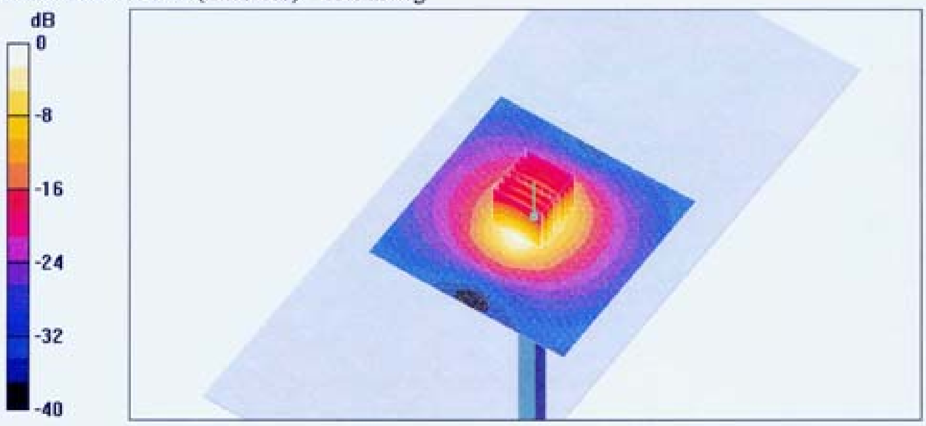
DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN712

Communication System: CW-2450; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL U10 BB;
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 1.78 mho/m; ε_r = 39.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.4, 4.4, 4.4); Calibrated: 29.10.2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 22.07.2004
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0; Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 11; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 142

Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.7 mW/g

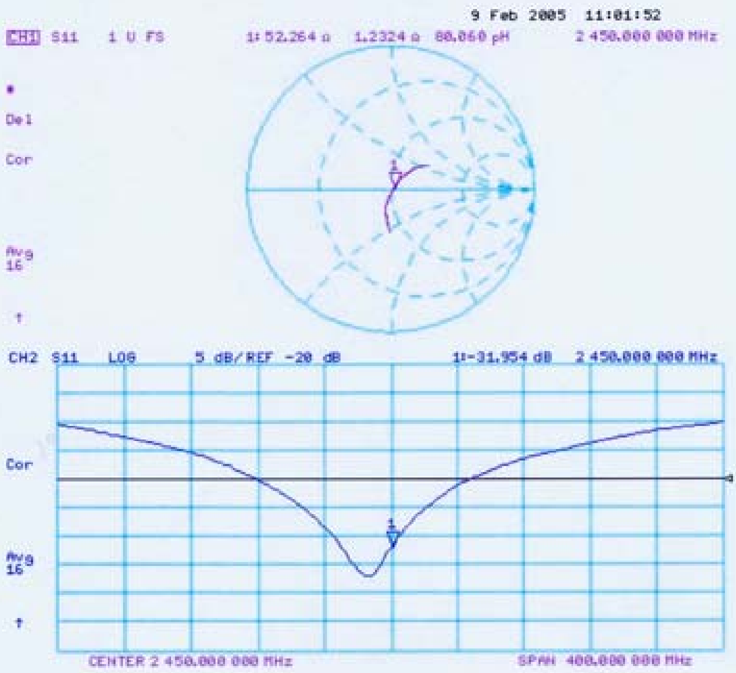
Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 91.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.1 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.7 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.44 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.6 mW/g



0 dB = 15.6 mW/g

Certificate No: D2450V2-712_Feb05 Page 6 of 9

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: D2450V2-712_Feb05 Page 7 of 9

DASY4 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 10.02.2005 10:51:40

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN712

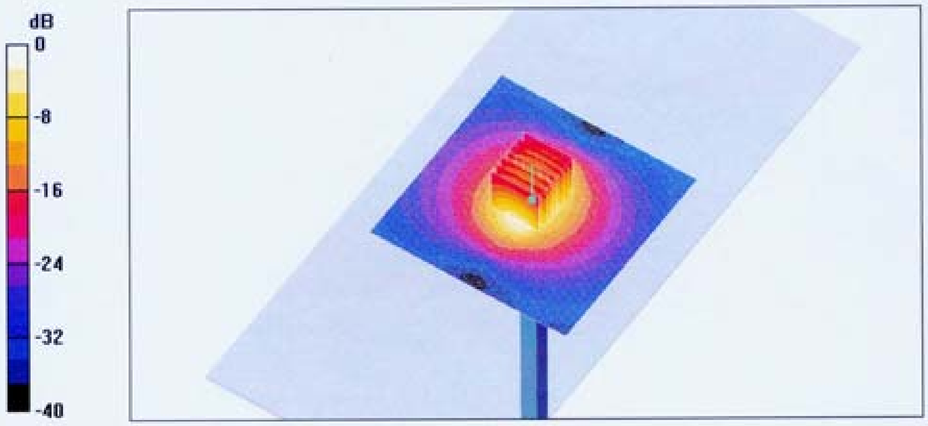
Communication System: CW-2450; Frequency: 2450 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: M2450;
Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; σ = 2.01 mho/m; ε_r = 52.3; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.13, 4.13, 4.13); Calibrated: 29.10.2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 22.07.2004
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0; Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 11; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 142

Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.2 mW/g

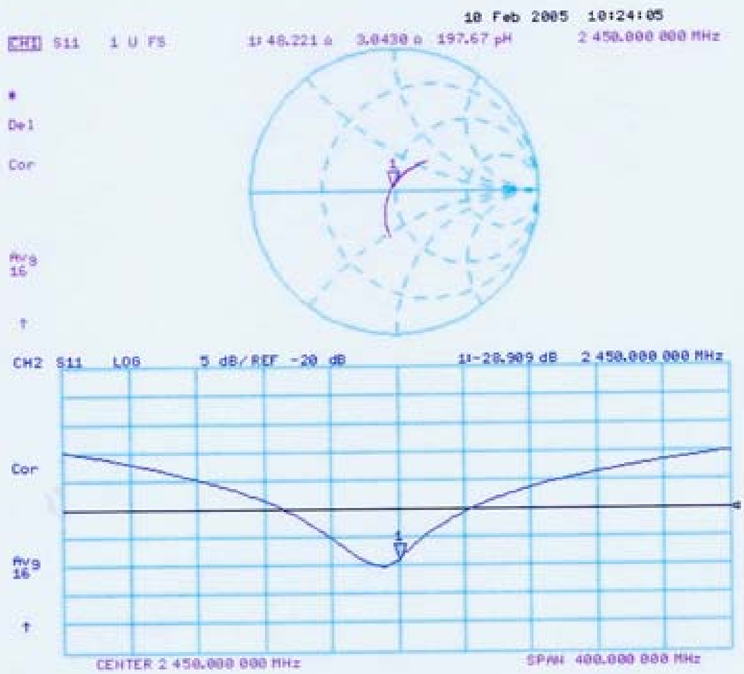
Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 95.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 13.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.12 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.2 mW/g



0 dB = 15.2 mW/g

Certificate No: D2450V2-712_Feb05 Page 8 of 9

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certificate No: D2450V2-712_Feb05 Page 9 of 9

Appendix D – Probe Calibration

Calibration Laboratory of
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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **ATL (Auden)**

Certificate No: **ET3-1530_Sep05**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ET3DV6 - SN:1530
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v5 and QA CAL-12.v4 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	September 6, 2005
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
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466)	May-06
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00499)	Aug-06
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00467)	May-06
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00500)	Aug-06
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	7-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan05)	Jan-06
DAE4	SN: 654	29-Nov-04 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Nov04)	Nov-05

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Dec-03)	In house check: Dec-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-04)	In house check: Nov 05

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Nico Vetterli	Laboratory Technician	D.Vetterli
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: September 6, 2005

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Certificate No: ET3-1530_Sep05 Page 1 of 9

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,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., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
b) CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *NORMx,y,z:* Assessed for E-field polarization ϑ = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not 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 ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to *NORMx,y,z * ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- *Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)*: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- *Sensor Offset*: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Certificate No: ET3-1530_Sep05 Page 2 of 9

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1530

Manufactured:	July 15, 2000
Last calibrated:	September 1, 2004
Repaired:	August 26, 2005
Recalibrated:	September 6, 2005

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1530

Sensitivity in Free Space[A]

NormX	**1.40** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP X	**94** mV
NormY	**1.49** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Y	**94** mV
NormZ	**1.49** ± 10.1%	$\mu V/(V/m)^2$	DCP Z	**94** mV

Diode Compression[B]

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**3.7 mm**	**4.7 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	8.9	5.0
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.0	0.2

TSL 1810 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		**3.7 mm**	**4.7 mm**
SAR_{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	13.5	9.1
SAR_{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.0

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center **2.7** mm

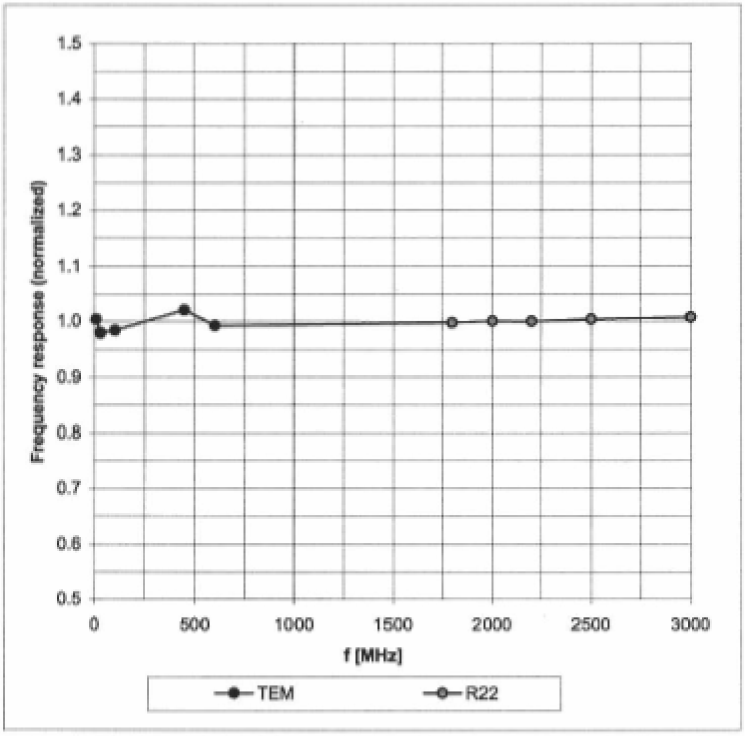
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).
[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

ET3DV6 SN:1530 September 6, 2005

Frequency Response of E-Field

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

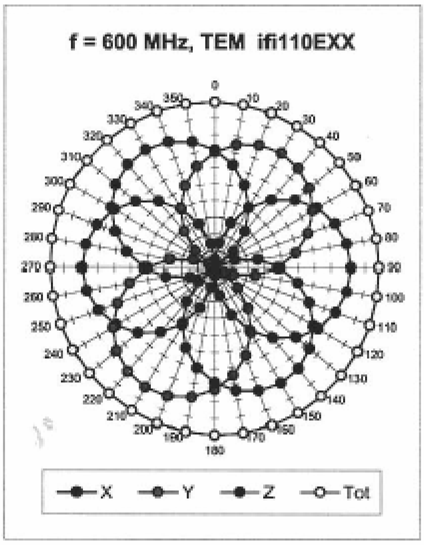


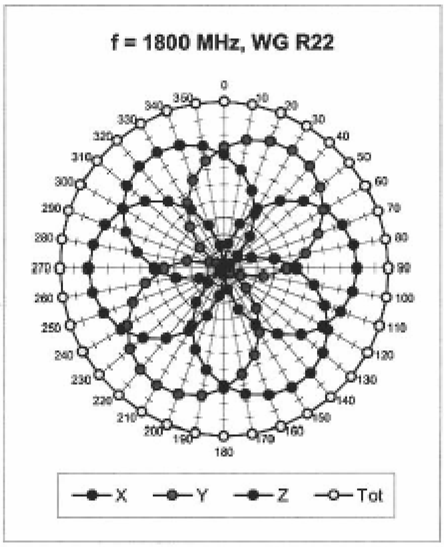
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

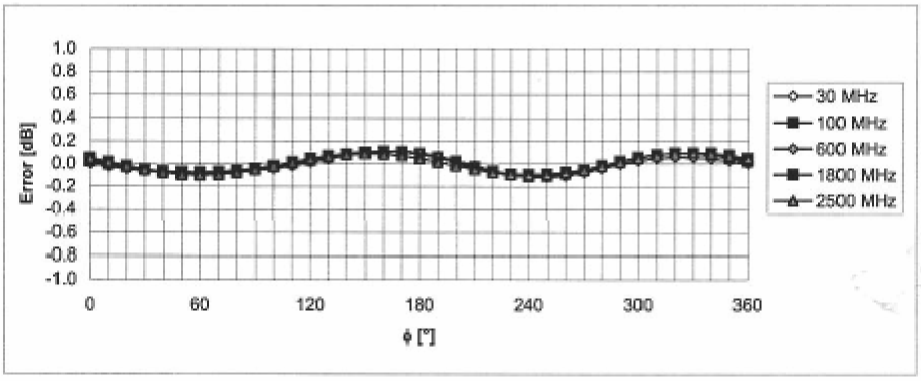
Certificate No: ET3-1530_Sep05 Page 5 of 9

ET3DV6 SN:1530 September 6, 2005

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°







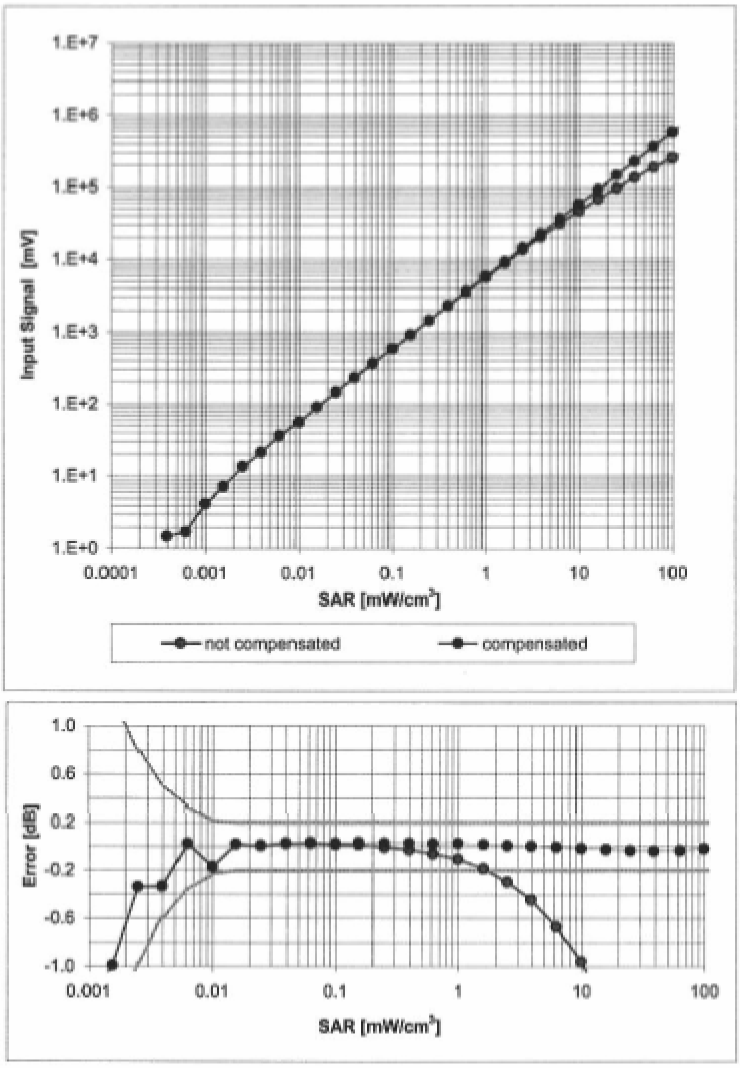
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

Certificate No: ET3-1530_Sep05 Page 6 of 9

ET3DV6 SN:1530 **September 6, 2005**

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)

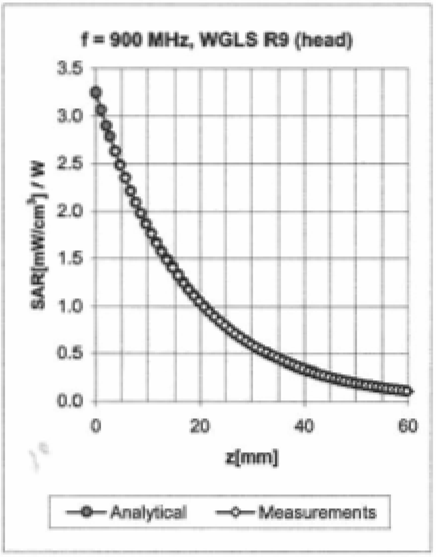


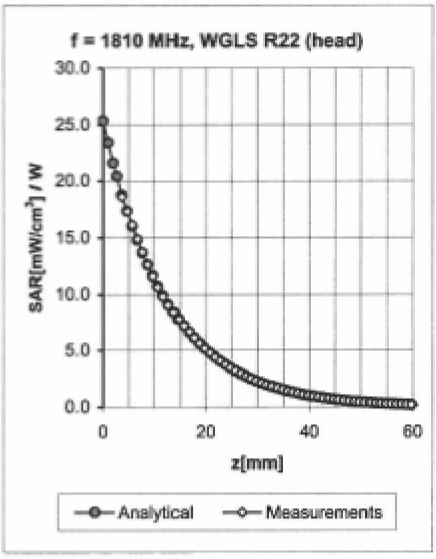
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Certificate No: ET3-1530_Sep05 Page 7 of 9

ET3DV6 SN:1530 September 6, 2005

Conversion Factor Assessment





f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	43.5 ± 5%	0.87 ± 5%	0.02	1.10	6.50 ± 13.3% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.51	2.00	5.90 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.59	2.42	4.98 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2000	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.59	2.54	4.62 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.71	2.14	4.33 ± 11.8% (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	56.7 ± 5%	0.94 ± 5%	0.01	2.40	6.86 ± 13.3% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.54	2.06	5.85 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.57	2.69	4.32 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2000	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.62	2.47	4.13 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.86	1.69	4.07 ± 11.8% (k=2)

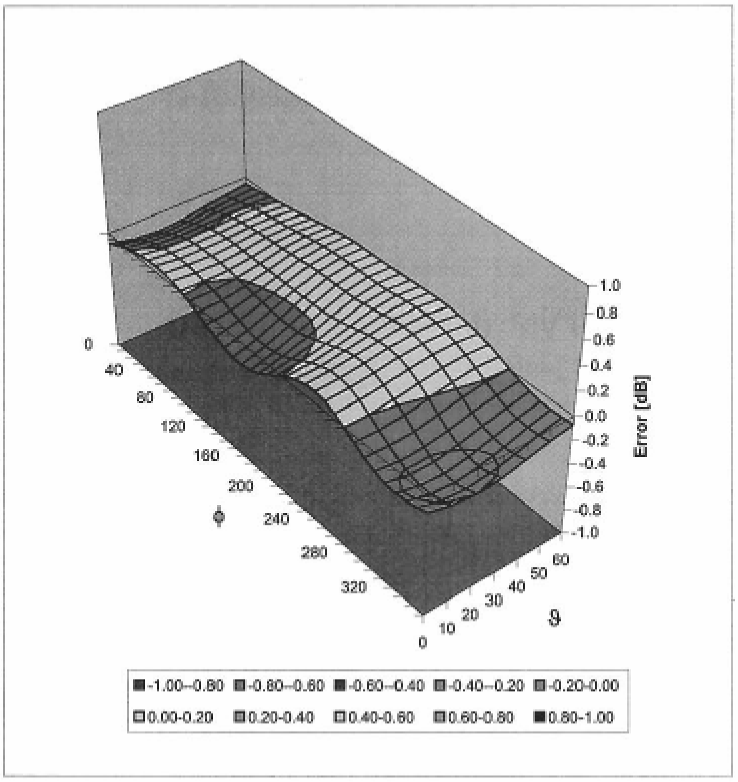
[C] The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

Certificate No: ET3-1530_Sep05 Page 8 of 9

ET3DV6 SN:1530 **September 6, 2005**

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

Certificate No: ET3-1530_Sep05 Page 9 of 9

Appendix E – Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) Calibration

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Auden**

Certificate No: **DAE3-393_Apr05**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 393
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v11 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition unit (DAE)
Calibration date:	April 25, 2005
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	7-Sep-04 (Sintrel, No.E-040073)	Sep-05
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Check Date (in house)**	**Scheduled Check**
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1002	16-Jul-04 (SPEAG, in house check)	In house check Jul-05

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Daniel Steinacher	Technician	[signature]
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	[signature]

Issued: April 25, 2005

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Certificate No: DAE3-393_Apr05 Page 1 of 5

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary

DAE	digital acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
- *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
- *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
- *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
- *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
- *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
- *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
- *Input resistance:* DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
- *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
- *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1μV , full range = -100...+300 mV

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

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.034 ± 0.1% (k=2)	404.290 ± 0.1% (k=2)	404.188 ± 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.97015 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.95219 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.95274 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	18 ° ± 1 °

Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Input (μV)	Reading (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200000	200000.3	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20000	19997.98	-0.01
Channel X	- Input	20000	-19991.49	-0.04
Channel Y	+ Input	200000	199999.8	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20000	19995.58	-0.02
Channel Y	- Input	20000	-19991.04	-0.04
Channel Z	+ Input	200000	200000.5	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20000	19996.71	-0.02
Channel Z	- Input	20000	-20001.13	0.01

Low Range		Input (μV)	Reading (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000	1999.9	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	200	199.99	0.00
Channel X	- Input	200	-200.44	0.22
Channel Y	+ Input	2000	1999.9	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	200	199.28	-0.36
Channel Y	- Input	200	-200.86	0.43
Channel Z	+ Input	2000	1999.9	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	200	199.22	-0.39
Channel Z	- Input	200	-201.08	0.54

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	12.51	11.50
	- 200	-10.12	-11.21
Channel Y	200	9.52	9.45
	- 200	-10.88	-11.19
Channel Z	200	3.35	2.94
	- 200	-4.99	-5.03

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	3.00	-0.31
Channel Y	200	1.48	-	5.95
Channel Z	200	-0.82	1.03	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16144	16008
Channel Y	16013	16872
Channel Z	16448	16957

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	1.00	0.39	2.17	0.24
Channel Y	-1.33	-2.17	-0.42	0.26
Channel Z	-0.62	-2.27	1.61	0.40

6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance

	Zeroing (MOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	0.1999	200.6
Channel Y	0.2001	200.4
Channel Z	0.1999	200.1

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (verified during pre test)

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

9. Power Consumption (verified during pre test)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.0	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	–0.01	-8	-9

10. Common Mode Bit Generation (verified during pre test)

Typical values	Bit set to High at Common Mode Error (V_{DC})
Channel X, Y, Z	+1.25