

SAR Compliance Test Report

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Tested devices:	NHL-8		
FCC ID (USA):	QFXNHL-8X	Industry Canada ID:	661Z-NHL8X
Supplement reports:	-		
Testing has been carried out in accordance with:	47CFR §2.1093 Radiofrequency Radiation Exposure Evaluation: Portable Devices FCC OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01), Supplement C (Edition 01-01) Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields RSS-102 Evaluation Procedure for Mobile and Portable Radio Transmitters with Respect to Health Canada's Safety Code 6 for Exposure of Humans to Radio Frequency Fields IEEE P1528/D1.2, April 21, 2003 Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques		
Documentation:	The documentation of the testing performed on the tested devices is archived for 15 years at TCC Salo.		
Test results:	The tested device complies with the requirements in respect of all parameters subject to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the items tested. The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.		

Date and signatures:

2003-08-28

For the contents:



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1. SUMMARY OF SAR TEST REPORT

1.1 Test Details

Period of test	2003-08-07 to 2003-08-19
SN, HW, SW and DUT numbers of tested device	SN: 004400/29/171257/6, HW: B1.0, SW: R09, DUT: 06644
Accessories used in testing	Battery BL-5C, DUT #'s: 06526, 06527, 06639, 06640 Headset HDE-2, DUT: 06420
Notes	-

1.2 Maximum Results

The maximum measured SAR values for Head configuration and Body Worn configuration are given in section 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 respectively. The device conforms to the requirements of the standard(s) when the maximum measured SAR value is less than or equal to the limit.

1.2.1 Head Configuration

Mode	Ch / f (MHz)	EIRP	Position	SAR limit (1g avg)	Measured SAR value (1g avg)	Result
GSM 1900	514 / 1850	32.0 dBm	Right Tilt	1.6 W/kg	0.77W/kg	PASSED

The radiated power for this device was measured by an accredited test lab.

1.2.2 Body Worn Configuration

Mode	Ch / f (MHz)	EIRP	Separation distance	SAR limit (1g avg)	Measured SAR value (1g avg)	Result
2 slot GPRS 1900	514 / 1850	32.0 dBm	1.5 cm	1.6 W/kg	1.13 W/kg	PASSED

1.2.3 Maximum Drift

Maximum drift during measurements	-0.09 dB
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1.2.4 Measurement Uncertainty

Extended Uncertainty (k=2) 95%	±29.1%
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2. DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVICE UNDER TEST (DUT)

Device category	Portable		
Exposure environment	General population/uncontrolled		
Unit type	Prototype unit		
Modes of Operation	GSM 1900	GPRS (GSM)	BT
Modulation Mode	GMSK	GMSK	GFSK
Duty Cycle	1/8	2/8	
Transmitter Frequency Range (MHz)	1850.2 - 1909.8	1850.2 - 1909.8	2402 - 2480

Outside of USA and Canada, the transmitter of tested device is capable of operating also in GSM900 and GSM1800, which are not part of this filing.

2.1 Picture of Device



2.2 Description of the Antenna

The device has an internal patch antenna.

2.3 Batteries

The device was measured with battery BL-5C.

2.4 Headsets

The device was measured with headset HDE-2.

3. TEST CONDITIONS

3.1 Temperature and Humidity

Period of measurement:	2003-08-19
Ambient temperature (°C):	22.2
Ambient humidity (RH %):	55

3.2 Test Signal, Frequencies, and Output Power

The device was put into operation by using a call tester. Communication between the device and the call tester was established by air link.

The device output power was set to maximum power level for all tests; a fully charged battery was used for every test sequence.

In all operating bands the measurements were performed on low, middle and high channels.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST EQUIPMENT

4.1 Measurement system and components

The measurements were performed using an automated near-field scanning system, DASY 3 software version 3.1d, manufactured by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Switzerland. The SAR extrapolation algorithm used in all measurements on the test device was the 'worst-case extrapolation' algorithm.

The following table lists calibration dates of SPEAG components:

Test Equipment	Serial Number	Calibration expiry
DASY3 DAE V1	388	05/2004
E-field Probe ET3DV6	1396	01/2004
Dipole Validation Kit, D835V2	462	07/2004
Dipole Validation Kit, D1900V2	5d013	07/2004

Additional test equipment used in testing:

Test Equipment	Model	Serial Number	Calibration expiry
Signal Generator	SML03	101265	06/2004
Amplifier	TL-2001	501137	-
Power Meter	NRVS	849305/028	07/2004
Power Sensor	NRV-Z32	839176/020	07/2004
Call Tester	CMU 200	101111	07/2004
Digital Radiocommunication Tester	CMU 200	835734/049	04/2004
Vector Network Analyzer	8753E	US38432928	10/2003
Dielectric Probe Kit	85070C	US33020420	-

4.1.1 Isotropic E-field probe SN: 1396

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., butyl diglycol)
Calibration	Calibration certificate in Appendix A
Frequency	10 MHz to 3 GHz (dosimetry); Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Optical Surface Detection	± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surfaces
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm Tip length: 16 mm Body diameter: 12 mm Tip diameter: 6.8 mm
Application	Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

4.2 Phantoms

The phantom used for all tests i.e. for both validation testing and device testing, was the twin-headed "SAM Phantom", manufactured by SPEAG. The phantom conforms to the requirements of IEEE P1528/D1.2, April 21, 2003 (as established by sub committee SCC-34/SC-2).

Validation tests were performed using the flat section, whilst Head SAR tests used the left and right head profile sections. Body SAR testing also used the flat section between the head profiles.

The SPEAG device holder (see Section 5.1) was used to position the test device in all tests whilst a tripod was used to position the validation dipoles against the flat section of phantom.

4.3 Simulating Liquids

Recommended values for the dielectric parameters of the simulating liquids are given in IEEE P1528/D1.2, April 21, 2003 and FCC Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65. All tests were carried out using liquids whose dielectric parameters were within $\pm 5\%$ of the recommended values. All tests were carried out within 24 hours of measuring the dielectric parameters.

The depth of the liquid was 15.0 ± 0.5 cm measured from the ear reference point during validation and device measurements.

4.3.1 Liquid recipes

The following recipes were used for Head and Body liquids:

1900MHz band		
Ingredient	Head (% by weight)	Muscle (% by weight)
Deionised Water	54.88	69.02
Butyl Diglycol	44.91	30.76
Salt	0.21	0.22

4.3.2 Verification of the System

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the simulating liquids were measured every day using the dielectric probe kit and the network analyser. A SAR measurement was made following the determination of the dielectric parameters of the liquids, using the dipole validation kit. A power level of 250 mW was supplied to the dipole antenna, which was placed under the flat section of the twin SAM phantom. The validation results (dielectric parameters and SAR values) are given in the table below.

System verification, head tissue simulant

f [MHz]	Description	SAR [W/kg], 1g	Dielectric Parameters		Temp [°C]
			ϵ_r	σ [S/m]	
1900	Reference result	11.0	39.8	1.46	N/A
	$\pm 10\%$ window	9.90 to 12.1			
	2003-08-19	11.2	38.3	1.46	21.7

System verification, body tissue simulant

f [MHz]	Description	SAR [W/kg], 1g	Dielectric Parameters		Temp [°C]
			ϵ_r	σ [S/m]	
1900	Reference result	10.6	51.0	1.57	N/A
	$\pm 10\%$ window	9.54 to 11.7			
	2003-08-19	9.92	50.6	1.53	21.0

4.3.3 Tissue simulants used in the measurements

Head tissue simulant measurements

f [MHz]	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Temp [°C]
		ϵ_r	σ [S/m]	
1880	Recommended value	40.0	1.40	N/A
	$\pm 5\%$ window	38.0 to 42.0	1.33 to 1.47	
	2003-08-19	38.4	1.44	21.0

Body tissue simulant measurements

f [MHz]	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Temp [°C]
		ϵ_r	σ [S/m]	
1880	Recommended value	53.3	1.52	N/A
	$\pm 5\%$ window	50.6 to 56.0	1.44 to 1.60	
	2003-08-19	50.6	1.51	21.0

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST PROCEDURE

5.1 Device Holder

The test device was placed in the device holder (illustrated below) that is supplied by SPEAG as an integral part of the Dasy system.



Device holder supplied by SPEAG

A Nokia designed spacer (illustrated below) was used to position the test device within the SPEAG holder. The spacer positions the test device so that the holder has minimal effect on the test results but still holds the device securely. The spacer was removed before the tests.



Nokia spacer

5.2 Test Positions

5.2.1 Against Phantom Head

Measurements were made in “cheek” and “tilt” positions on both the left hand and right hand sides of the phantom.

The positions used in the measurements were according to IEEE P1528/D1.2 April 21 2003 “Recommended Practice for Determining the Spatial-Peak Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques”.

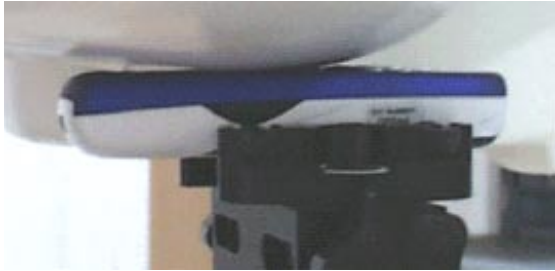


Photo of the device in "cheek" position



Photo of the device in "tilt" position

5.2.2 Body Worn Configuration

The device was placed in the SPEAG holder using the Nokia spacer and placed below the flat section of the phantom. The distance between the device and the phantom was kept at 1.5 cm using a separate flat spacer that was removed before the start of the measurements. The device was oriented with its antenna facing the phantom since this orientation gave higher results.

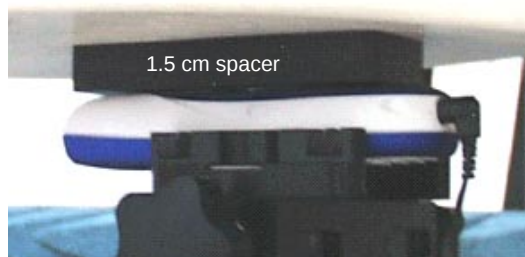


Photo of the device positioned for Body SAR measurement.
The spacer was removed for the tests.

5.3 Scan Procedures

First coarse scans were used for determination of the field distribution. Next a cube scan, 5x5x7 was performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR value. Drift was determined by measuring the same point at the start of the coarse scan and again at the end of the cube scan.

5.4 SAR Averaging Methods

The maximum SAR value was averaged over a cube of tissue using interpolation and extrapolation.

The interpolation of the points was done with a 3d-Spline. The 3d-Spline comprised three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" -condition [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p. 141-150] (x, y and z -directions) [Numerical Recipes in C, Second Edition, p 123].

The extrapolation was based on least square algorithm [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p.168-180]. Through the points in the first 30 mm in all z-axis, a fourth order polynomial was calculated. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the phantom surface and the probe tip. The points, calculated from the phantom surface, were at 1mm spacing.

6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Table 6.1 – Measurement uncertainty evaluation

Uncertainty Component	P1528 Sec	Tol. (%)	Prob Dist	Div	C_i	U_i (%)	V_i
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	E2.1	±4.8	N	1	1	±4.8	∞
Axial Isotropy	E2.2	±4.7	R	√3	$(1-c_p)^{1/2}$	±1.9	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E2.2	±9.6	R	√3	$(c_p)^{1/2}$	±3.9	∞
Boundary Effect	E2.3	±8.3	R	√3	1	±4.8	∞
Linearity	E2.4	±4.7	R	√3	1	±2.7	∞
System Detection Limits	E2.5	±1.0	R	√3	1	±0.6	∞
Readout Electronics	E2.6	±1.0	N	1	1	±1.0	∞
Response Time	E2.7	±0.8	R	√3	1	±0.5	∞
Integration Time	E2.8	±2.6	R	√3	1	±1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Noise	E6.1	±3.0	R	√3	1	±1.7	∞
RF Ambient Conditions - Reflections	E6.1	±3.0	R	√3	1	±1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E6.2	±0.4	R	√3	1	±0.2	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	E6.3	±2.9	R	√3	1	±1.7	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E5.2	±3.9	R	√3	1	±2.3	∞
Test sample Related							
Test Sample Positioning	E4.2.1	±6.0	N	1	1	±6.0	11
Device Holder Uncertainty	E4.1.1	±5.0	N	1	1	±5.0	7
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.3	±10.0	R	√3	1	±5.8	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters							
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	E3.1	±4.0	R	√3	1	±2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity Target - tolerance	E3.2	±5.0	R	√3	0.64	±1.8	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E3.3	±5.5	N	1	0.64	±3.5	5
Liquid Permittivity Target tolerance	E3.2	±5.0	R	√3	0.6	±1.7	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E3.3	±2.9	N	1	0.6	±1.7	5
Combined Standard Uncertainty							
			RSS			±14.5	208
Coverage Factor for 95%			k=2				
Expanded Standard Uncertainty						±29.1	

7. RESULTS

The measured Head SAR values for the test device are tabulated below:

1900 MHz Head SAR results

Mode	Position		SAR, averaged over 1g (W/kg)		
			Ch 514 1850 MHz	Ch 661 1880 MHz	Ch 804 1909 MHz
GSM 1900	Power level		32.0 dBm	32.3 dBm	31.2 dBm
	Left	Cheek, without MMC-card	-	0.534	-
		Tilt, without MMC-card	-	0.611	-
	Right	Cheek, without MMC-card	-	0.575	-
		Tilt, without MMC-card	0.736	0.661	0.587
	Highest SAR value measurement in Right Tilt position repeated with MMC-card		0.761	-	-
	Highest SAR value measurement in in Right Tilt positin with MMC-card repeated with BT active		0.765	-	-

The measured Body SAR values for the test device are tabulated below:

1900 MHz Body SAR results

Mode	Body-worn location 1.5 cm separation distance	SAR, averaged over 1g (W/kg)		
		Ch 514 1850 MHz	Ch 661 1880 MHz	Ch 804 1909 MHz
2 slot GPRS 1900	Power level	32.0 dBm	32.2 dBm	31.2 dBm
	Headset HDE-2, without MMC-card	1.13	1.00	0.890
	Headset HDE-2, with MMC-card	1.12	-	-
	Headset HDE-2, without MMC-card, BT active	1.12	-	-

APPENDIX A: VALIDATION SCANS

System Verification, head tissue simulant, 1900 MHz

2003-08-19

t(liq.)=21.7°C

Dipole 1900 MHz

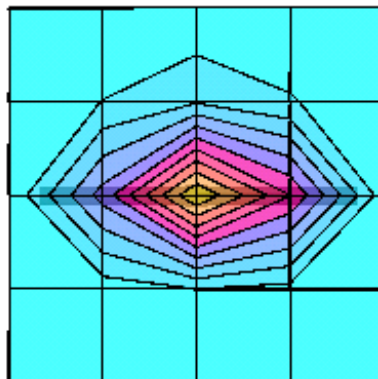
SAM; Flat

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.60,5.60,5.60); Crest factor: 1.0; Brain 1900 MHz: $\sigma = 1.46$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.3$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cubes (2): Peak: 21.3 mW/g ± 0.15 dB, SAR (1g): 11.2 mW/g ± 0.15 dB, SAR (10g): 5.66 mW/g ± 0.14 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Penetration depth: 7.9 (7.4, 8.9) [mm]

Powerdrift: 0.03 dB



System Verification, body tissue simulant, 1900 MHz

2003-08-19

t(liq.)=21.0°C

Dipole 1900 MHz

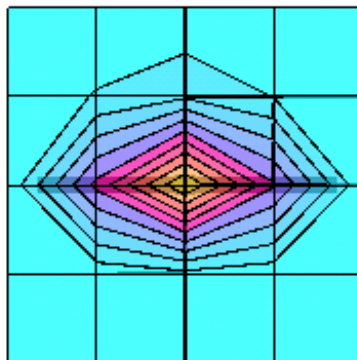
SAM; Flat

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.10,5.10,5.10); Crest factor: 1.0; BODY 1900 MHz: $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 50.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cubes (2): Peak: 17.3 mW/g ± 0.17 dB, SAR (1g): 9.92 mW/g ± 0.17 dB, SAR (10g): 5.26 mW/g ± 0.15 dB, (Advanced extrapolation)

Penetration depth: 9.5 (9.3, 9.9) [mm]

Powerdrift: 0.05 dB



APPENDIX B: MEASUREMENT SCANS

LH Cheek, GSM 1900

NHL-8, without MMC-card

2003-08-19

t(liq.)=21.3°C

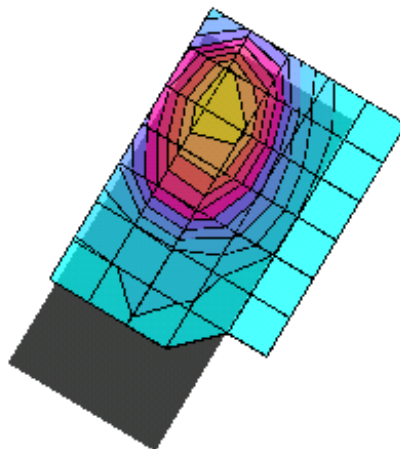
SAM Phantom; Left Hand Section; Position: (90°,59°); Frequency: 1880 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.60,5.60,5.60); Crest factor: 8.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 38.4$ $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Cube 5x5x7: SAR(1g): 0.534 mW/g, SAR(10g): 0.325 mW/g (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: -0.05 dB



LH Tilt, GSM 1900

NHL-8, without MMC-card

2003-08-19

t(liq.)=21.2°C

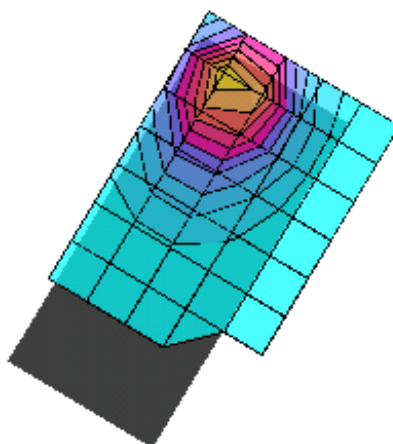
SAM Phantom; Left Hand Section; Position: (90°,59°); Frequency: 1880 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.60,5.60,5.60); Crest factor: 8.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 38.4$ $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.611 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.346 mW/g (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: 0.00 dB



RH Cheek, GSM 1900

NHL-8, without MMC-card

2003-08-19

t(liq.)=21.5°C

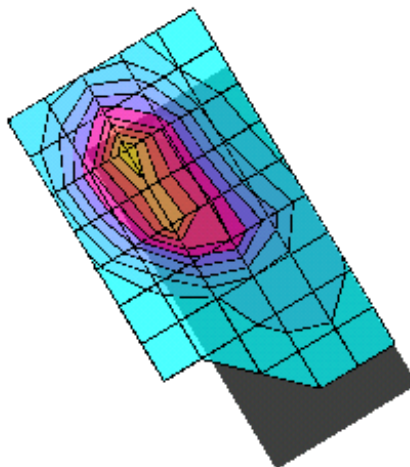
SAM Phantom, Right Hand Section, Position: (90°,301°); Frequency: 1880 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.60,5.60,5.60); Crest factor: 8.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 38.4$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.575 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.332 mW/g (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: 0.02 dB



RH Tilt, GSM 1900

NHL-8, without MMC-card

2003-08-19

t(liq.)=21.2°C

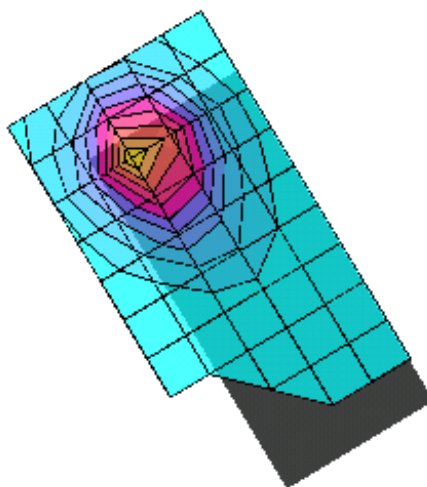
SAM Phantom, Righ Hand Section; Position: (90°,301°); Frequency: 1850 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.60,5.60,5.60); Crest factor: 8.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 38.4$ $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.736 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.416 mW/g (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: -0.00 dB



RH Tilt, GSM 1900

NHL-8, with MMC-card, BT active

2003-08-19

t(liq.)=21.1°C

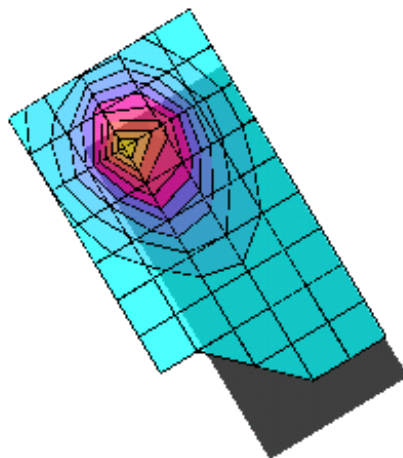
SAM Phantom; Righ Hand Section; Position: (90°,301°); Frequency: 1850 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.60,5.60,5.60); Crest factor: 8.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 38.4$ $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.765 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.426 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: 0.05 dB



Body 1.5 cm, 2 slot GPRS 1900

NHL-8, HDE-2, without MMC-card

2003-08-19

t(liq.)=21.1°C

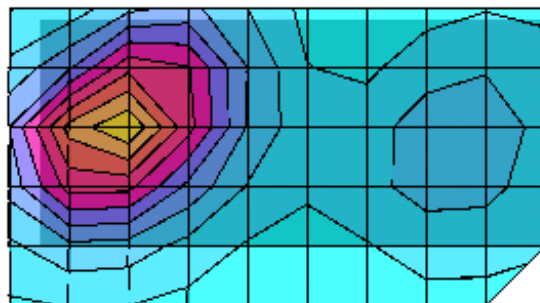
SAM Phantom; Flat Section, Position: (270°,90°); Frequency: 1850 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.10,5.10,5.10); Crest factor: 4.0; BODY 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 50.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 1.13 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.655 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: -0.04 dB



Body 1.5 cm, 2 slot GPRS 1900

NHL-8, HDE-2, without MMC-card, BT active

2003-08-19

t(liq.)=21.1°C

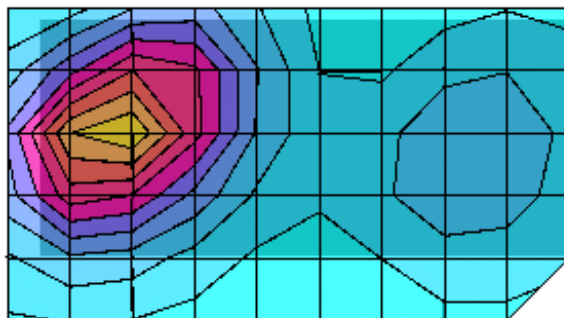
SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Position: (270°,90°); Frequency: 1850 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.10,5.10,5.10); Crest factor: 4.0; BODY 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 50.6$ $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 1.12 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.668 mW/g, (Worst-case extrapolation)

Coarse: Dx = 15.0, Dy = 15.0, Dz = 10.0

Powerdrift: -0.09 dB



Z-PLOT corresponding Maximum Head SAR result / GSM 1900:

NHL-8, with MMC-card, BT active, RH Tilt

2003-08-19

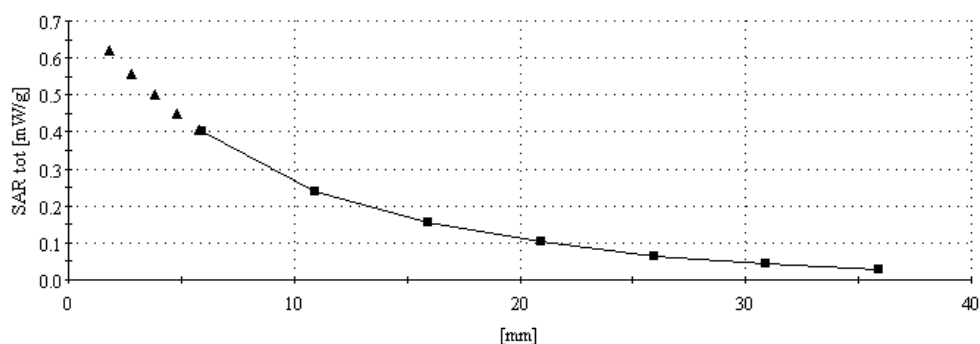
t(liq.)=21.1°C

SAM Phantom; Right Hand Section; Position: (90°,301°); Frequency: 1850 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.60,5.60,5.60); Crest factor: 8.0; Brain 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.44 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 38.4$ $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 0.765 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.426 mW/g (Worst-case extrapolation)

Cube 5x5x7: Dx = 8.0, Dy = 8.0, Dz = 5.0



Z-PLOT corresponding Maximum Body SAR result / GPRS 1900:

NHL-8, HDE-2, without MMC-card

2003-08-19

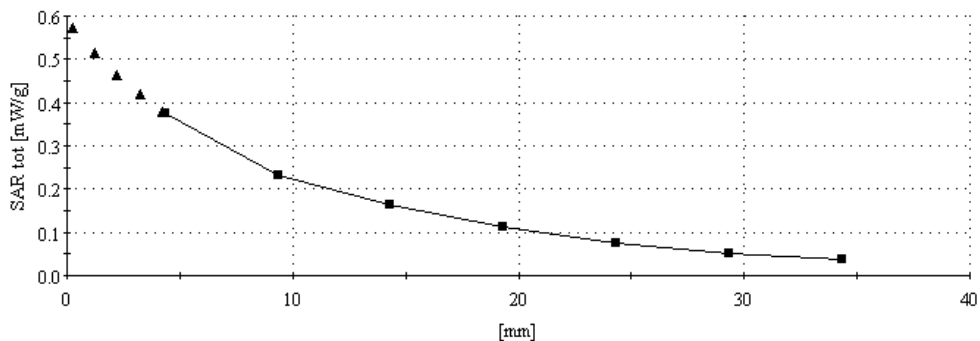
t(liq.)=21.1°C

SAM Phantom; Flat Section; Position: (270°,90°); Frequency: 1850 MHz

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1396; ConvF(5.10,5.10,5.10); Crest factor: 4.0; BODY 1880 MHz: $\sigma = 1.51 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 50.6$ $\rho = 1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Cube 5x5x7: SAR (1g): 1.13 mW/g, SAR (10g): 0.655 mW/g (Worst-case extrapolation)

Cube 5x5x7: Dx = 8.0, Dy = 8.0, Dz = 5.0



APPENDIX C: RELEVANT PAGES FROM PROBE CALIBRATION REPORT

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

Client **Nokia Salo (TTC)**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE			
Object(s)	ET3DV6 - SN 1396		
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v2 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes		
Calibration date:	January 15, 2003		
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance (according to the specific calibration document)		
This calibration statement documents traceability of M&TE used in the calibration procedures and conformity of the procedures with the ISO/IEC 17025 international standard.			
All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature 22 +/- 2 degrees Celsius and humidity < 75%.			
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)			
Model Type	ID #	Cal Date	Scheduled Calibration
RF generator HP 8684C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Aug-02)	In house check: Aug-05
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	8-Mar-02	Mar-03
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092180	18-Sep-02	Sep-03
Power meter EPM E4419B	GB41293874	13-Sep-02	Sep-03
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US38432426	3-May-00	In house check: May 03
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	3-Sep-01	Sep-03
Calibrated by:	Name Nico Velteri	Function Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Laboratory Director	
Date issued: January 16, 2003			
This calibration certificate is issued as an intermediate solution until the accreditation process (based on ISO/IEC 17025 International Standard) for Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG is completed.			

ET3DV6 SN:1396

January 15, 2003

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1396

Sensitivity in Free Space

NormX	1.72 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormY	1.73 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormZ	1.84 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$

Diode Compression

DCP X	93	mV
DCP Y	93	mV
DCP Z	93	mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid

Head	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Head	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
	ConvF X	6.9 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect
	ConvF Y	6.9 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha 0.35
	ConvF Z	6.9 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth 2.53
Head	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Head	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
	ConvF X	5.6 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect
	ConvF Y	5.6 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha 0.46
	ConvF Z	5.6 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth 2.71

Boundary Effect

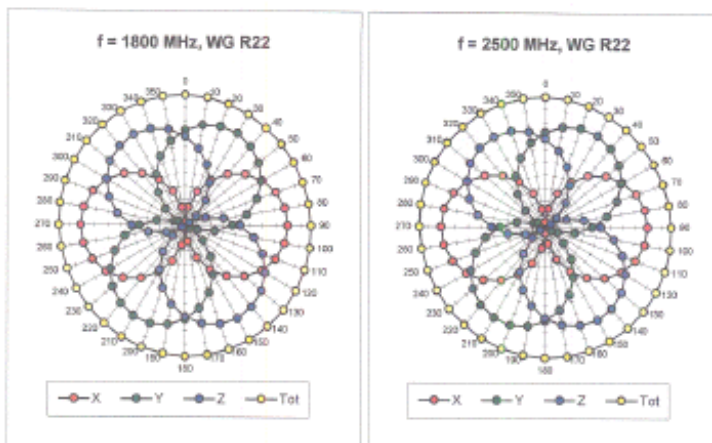
Head	900 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm	
	Probe Tip to Boundary	1 mm	2 mm
	SAR _{iso} [%] Without Correction Algorithm	9.2	5.2
	SAR _{iso} [%] With Correction Algorithm	0.3	0.5
Head	1800 MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm	
	Probe Tip to Boundary	1 mm	2 mm
	SAR _{iso} [%] Without Correction Algorithm	13.1	8.9
	SAR _{iso} [%] With Correction Algorithm	0.2	0.1

Sensor Offset

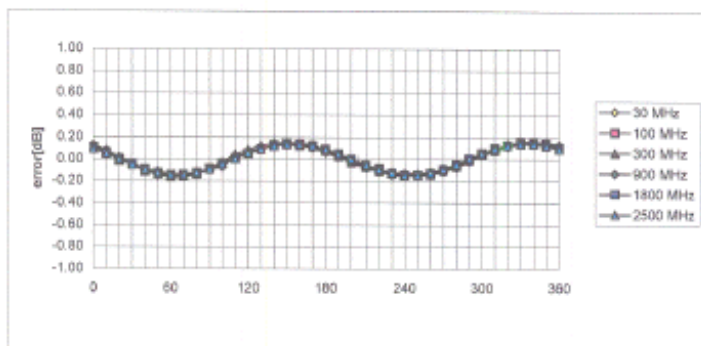
Probe Tip to Sensor Center	2.7	mm
Optical Surface Detection	1.5 $\pm$ 0.2	mm

ET3DV6 SN:1396

January 15, 2003



Isotropy Error (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

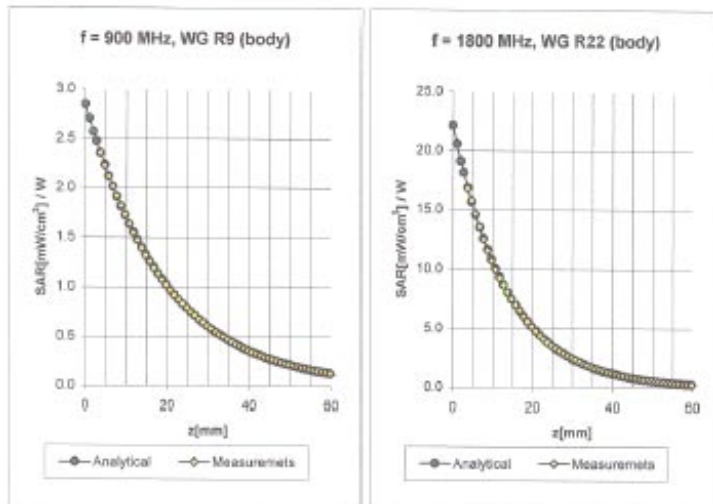


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ET3DV6 SN:1396

January 15, 2003

Conversion Factor Assessment



Body	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 55.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.05 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Body	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 55.2 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
	ConvF X	6.6 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	6.6 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha 0.36
	ConvF Z	6.6 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth 2.57
Body	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
Body	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 53.3 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\%$ mho/m
	ConvF X	5.1 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	5.1 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha 0.53
	ConvF Z	5.1 $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth 2.75

APPENDIX D: RELEVANT PAGES FROM DIPOLE VALIDATION KIT REPORT

1900 MHz DIPOLE; HEAD CALIBRATION:

**Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG**

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

DASY3

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D1900V2

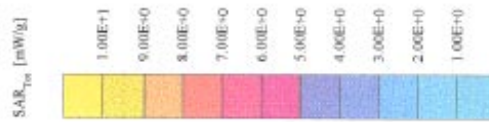
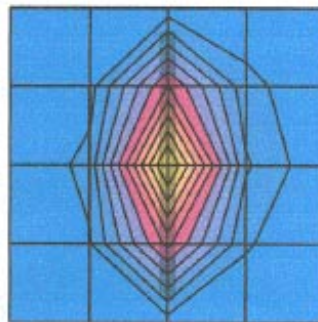
Serial: 5d013

Manufactured: April 30, 2002
Calibrated: July 1, 2002

07/01/02

Validation Dipole D1900V2 SN5d013, d = 10 mm

Frequency: 1900 MHz, Antenna Input Power: 250 [mW]
SAR Phantom: Flat Section, Grid Spacing: Dx = 20.0, Dy = 20.0, Dz = 10.0
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(5 20.5 20.5 20) at 1900 MHz; IEEE1528 1900 MHz; $\sigma = 1.46$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.8$; $\rho = 1.00$ g/cm³
Cubes (2): Peak: 20.5 mW/g $\pm$ 0.63 dB, SAR (1g): 11.0 mW/g $\pm$ 0.02 dB, SAR (10g): 5.70 mW/g $\pm$ 0.01 dB, (Worst-case extrapolation)
Penetration depth: 8.1 (7.8, 8.9) [mm]
Powerdiff: 0.02 dB



1900 MHz DIPOLE, BODY CALIBRATION:

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

Client **Nokia Inc. Salo TTC**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object(s) **D1900V2 - SN:5d013**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v2
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **January 9, 2003**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance (according to the specific calibration document)**

This calibration statement documents traceability of M&E used in the calibration procedures and conformity of the procedures with the ISO/IEC 17025 International standard.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature 22 +/- 2 degrees Celsius and humidity < 75%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&E critical for calibration)

Model Type	ID #	Cal Date	Scheduled Calibration
RF generator HP 8664C	US3642U01706	4-Aug-02 (in house check Aug-02)	In house check: Aug-05
Power sensor S4412A	MY41496277	8-Mar-02	Mar-03
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY410902180	18-Sep-02	Sep-03
Power meter EPM E4419B	GB41293874	13-Sep-02	Sep-03
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US38432426	3-May-00	In house check: May-03
Fuke Precision Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	3-Sep-01	Sep-03

Calibrated by: **Name: Risto Vesteri, Function: Technician, Signature: [Signature]**

Approved by: **Name: Kirsi Pekoniemi, Function: Laboratory Director, Signature: [Signature]**

Date issued: January 11, 2003

This calibration certificate is issued as an intermediate solution until the accreditation process (based on ISO/IEC 17025 International Standard) for Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG is completed.

Date/Time: 01/09/03 17:04:5

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland
File Name: SN5d013_SN1507_M1900_090103.das4

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz Type & Serial Number: D1900V2 - SN5d013
Program: Dipole Calibration; Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm

Communication System: CW-1900; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Muscle 1900 MHz ($\sigma = 1.57$ mho/m, $\epsilon = 50.97$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)
Phantom section: FlatSection

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; CorvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9); Calibrated: 1/24/2002
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 - SN410; Calibrated: 7/18/2002
- Phantom: SAM 4.0 - TP:1006
- Software: DASY4, V4.0 Build 51

Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Reference Value = 91.7 V/m
Peak SAR = 19.4 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 10.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.44 mW/g
Power Drift = -0.003 dB

