

**Dosimetric Evaluation of the**

**CDP Bluetooth Cordless Phone**

(Serial No: 00096E003306(H))

(FCC ID: QSP-CDP24-01)

in accordance with the requirements of

**FCC Report and Order: ET Docket 93-62, 1996;  
FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C, June 2001**

Zurich, February 2003

**The names of IT'IS and any of the researchers involved may be mentioned only in connection with statements or results from this report. The mention of names to third parties other than certification bodies may be done so only after written approval from Prof. Dr. N. Kuster.**

## Executive Summary

IT'IS was mandated by RFI to evaluate the CDP Bluetooth Cordless Phone provided by RFI in accordance with the requirements for compliance testing defined in the FCC report and order ET Docket No. 93-62 [1] which was complimented with the Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields", in June, 2001 [2].

The FCC report and order ET Docket No. 93-62 is based on four normative references: (1) IEEE C95.1-1991: "Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", 1992 (new edition 1999 [3]) and (2) NCRP Report No.86 "Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields" [4] defining the applicable safety limits and (3) IEEE C95.3-1991: "IEEE Recommended Practice for Measurements and Computations with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", 1992 (new edition January 2000 [5]) and (4) IEEE Std. 1528-200X DRAFT "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorbtion Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques", new edition September 2002 [6] defining the measurements procedure

The study was performed by the Laboratory of IT'IS in Zurich. The dosimetric scanner employed was the DASY4 compact of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG, Zurich. All equipment was appropriately calibrated, and the procedures employed were in accordance with all requirements of the mentioned standards.

In summary, the maximum spatial peak SAR value for the CDP Bluetooth Cordless Phone handset averaged over 1 g was found to be:

Phantom	Position	Band	Frequency[MHz]	$SAR_{1g}$ [mW/g]
right-hand	tilt	Bluetooth	2480	0.07 $\pm$ 25.0 %*

\* worst case uncertainty of the DASY4 system (K=2)

In conclusion, the tested CDP Bluetooth Cordless Phone was found to be in compliance with the requirements of FCC report and order ET Docket No. 93-62 [1] including those in the Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 [2].

## Contents

<b>1 Purpose of Study</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2 Equipment Under Test (EUT)</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3 Applicable Standards</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4 Requirements for Compliance</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>5 Measurement System</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6 Measurement Uncertainty</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>7 Test Conditions and System Verification</b>	<b>8</b>
7.1 Ambient Environment . . . . .	8
7.2 Tissue Simulating Liquid . . . . .	8
7.3 System Performance Check . . . . .	9
<b>8 Test Results</b>	<b>10</b>
8.1 Device and Test Conditions . . . . .	10
8.2 Spatial Peak SAR . . . . .	11
<b>9 Compliance Statement</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>10 Appendix</b>	<b>13</b>

## 1 Purpose of Study

The purposes of this study is to evaluate whether the equipment under test (EUT) as defined in Section 2 is in compliance with the IEEE C95.1-1991: "Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", Edition 1999 [3] and NCRP Report No.86 "Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields" [4] evaluated according to FCC report and order ET Docket No. 93-62 [1] complimented with the Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields", in June, 2001 [2].

## 2 Equipment Under Test (EUT)

The EUT is the device described in Table 1 which was provided by RFI. The EUT has been evaluated as a black box, i.e., no further verification regarding appropriate function of the device has been conducted by IT'IS.

Model Type:	CDP Bluetooth Cordless Phone
Serial No.:	00096E003306(H)
Operational Modes:	Bluetooth
Max. Antenna Output Power:	16.6 dBm *

\* the power level is provided by RFI

Table 1: Equipment Under Test (EUT)

## 3 Applicable Standards

Since the EUT is a handheld phone designed to be operated next to the ear using operational modes between 300 MHz and 3 GHz, the following standards are applicable:

- FCC report and order ET Docket No. 93-62 [1] complimented with the Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields", in June, 2001 [2]
- IEEE C95.1-1991: "Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", Edition 1999 [3]
- IEEE C95.3-1991: "IEEE Recommended Practice for Measurements and Computations with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", Edition January 2000 [5]
- IEEE Std. 1528-200X DRAFT "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorbtion Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques", September 2002 [6]
- NCRP Report No.86 "Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields" [4]

## 4 Requirements for Compliance

The requirements for evaluation of compliance are defined in Part 2 - "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations" Sections §2.1091 and §2.1093 of FCC report and order ET Docket No. 93-62 [1], Section 1 of Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 [2] and in paragraph 4.2.2 of IEEE C95.1-1991 [3]. The SAR measurements need to be conducted according to IEEE C95.3-1991: "IEEE Recommended Practice for Measurements and Computations with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", Edition January 2000 [5] and IEEE Std. 1528-200X DRAFT "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorbtion Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques", September 2002 [6]. The results of measurements shall be compared directly to the limits of 1.6 W/kg averaged over any 1g of tissue [1], [2], [3]. The equipment is deemed to fulfill the requirements of these standards if the measured values are less than or equal to the limits.

## 5 Measurement System

The measurements were performed with the automated Dosimetric Assessment SYstem Version 4 (DASY4) from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG). The detailed specifications are provided in Table 2. More than a hundred DASY4 systems are currently used worldwide, including many by certification bodies. The study in [7] revealed that the probe employed is currently the best probe available for dosimetric evaluations. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure described in [8] which is consistent with the requirements of Appendix D [2], Annex A [6].

<b>System</b>	Type: Software:	DASY4compact V4.0 Build 51
<b>Data Acquisition System</b>	Type: Serial No: Calibrated On: Manufacturer:	DAE3V.1 411 January 2003 Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (CH)
<b>Positioner</b>	Robot: Serial No: Range: Repeatability: Controller: Serial No: Manufacturer:	RX60L 597186-01 0.8 m 0.02 mm CS7M 597186-01 Stäubli (France)
<b>Phantom</b>	Name: Type: Serial No: Phone Holder: Serial No: Manufacturer:	SAM4.0C QD 000 P40 BA TP-1006 SD 000 H01 CA 1001 Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (CH)

Table 2: Measurement system

<b>Probe</b>	Type: Serial Number: Manufacturer: Calibrated On: Tip Diameter: Frequency Range: Dynamic Range: Dev. Axial Isotropy: Dev. Spherical Isotropy: Calibration Uncertainty:	ES3DV2 3013 Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (CH) November 2002 3.9 mm 10 MHz to 6 GHz 5 $\mu$ W/g to > 100 mW/g $\pm$ 0.05 $\pm$ 0.18 4.4% (k=1)
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Table 3: Probe

Model Type	ID#	Calibrated
D2450V2 (SPEAG)	707	January 2003
RF generator HP 8684C	US3642U01700	August 2002
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	March 2002
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092180	September 2002
Power meter EPM E4419B	GB41293874	September 2002

Table 4: Validation kit for system performance check at 2450 MHz

The measurement procedures employed are described in Appendix D of [2] and followed the protocol of Clause 5.6.3 of [6]. To satisfy the requirements of Clause 5.5 of [6], the following procedures have been implemented:

- The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm [9]. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
- The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1 g or 10 g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y and z-direction) [9], [10]. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal - algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.
- All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Several measures have been taken to conduct the evaluations according to the standards with the DASY4 system. Fully automated evaluations according to the latest standards is only possible with DASY4, including angle adjustment, evaluation of multi peaks, support for devices operating several modes simultaneously, boundary error corrections, etc.

## 6 Measurement Uncertainty

The preliminary uncertainty budget has been determined for the DASY4 measurement system according to Appendix D of [2], Clause 7.2 and Annex E of [6] (see Table 5). The expanded uncertainty ( $k_p = 2$ ) for 1g averaged SAR was assessed to be  $\pm 25.0\%$ .

Error Description	Uncertainty value $\pm \%$	Probability distribution	divisor	$(c_i)^1$ 1g	Std. unc. (1g)	$(v_i)^2$ or $v_{eff}$
<b>Measurement System</b>						
Probe calibration	$\pm 4.8\%$	normal	1	1	$\pm 4.8\%$	$\infty$
Axial isotropy of the probe	$\pm 4.7\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1 - c_p)^{1/2}$	$\pm 1.9\%$	$\infty$
Spherical isotropy of the probe	$\pm 9.6\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	$(c_p)^{1/2}$	$\pm 3.9\%$	$\infty$
Probe linearity	$\pm 4.7\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.7\%$	$\infty$
Detection limit	$\pm 1.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\infty$
Boundary effects	$\pm 1.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\infty$
Readout electronics	$\pm 1.0\%$	normal	1	1	$\pm 1.0\%$	$\infty$
Response time	$\pm 0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0\%$	$\infty$
Integration time	$\pm 0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0\%$	$\infty$
Probe positioner	$\pm 0.4\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.2\%$	$\infty$
Probe positioning	$\pm 2.9\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\infty$
Algorithms for max. SAR eval.	$\pm 1.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\infty$
RF ambient conditions	$\pm 3.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\infty$
<b>Test Sample Related</b>						
Device positioning	$\pm 6.0\%$	normal	1	1	$\pm 6.0\%$	11
Device holder	$\pm 5.0\%$	normal	1	1	$\pm 5.0\%$	7
Power drift	$\pm 6.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 3.5\%$	$\infty$
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>						
Phantom uncertainty	$\pm 4.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.3\%$	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	$\pm 10.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	$\pm 3.5\%$	$\infty$
Liquid permittivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\infty$
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	$\pm 5.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\infty$
Combined Std. Uncertainty					$\pm 12.5\%$	
<b>Coverage Factor for 95%</b>	<b><math>k_p=2</math></b>					
<b>Expanded Std. Uncertainty</b>					<b><math>\pm 25.0\%</math></b>	

Table 5: Preliminary uncertainty budget of DASY4

## 7 Test Conditions and System Verification

### 7.1 Ambient Environment

The ambient environment is regulated using the HIROSS air-conditioning system. The noise level is periodically verified by conducting measurement without the EUT. The following parameters were recorded:

Temperature (evaluation):	22 $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$
Temperature (liquid measurement):	22 $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$
Humidity:	20 - 50%
Noise:	<12 $\mu\text{W}/\text{kg}$

Table 6: Environmental Parameters

### 7.2 Tissue Simulating Liquid

The liquid used for the frequency range of 2400-2500 MHz consisted of 55% water and 45% glycol-monobutyl.

The dielectric parameters of the head simulating liquid were controlled prior to assessment using the HP85070A dielectric probe kit. The dielectric parameters were:

frequency	$\epsilon_r^*$	$\sigma^*$	$\rho^{**}$
2450 MHz	$37.4 \pm 5\%$	$1.88 \pm 10\% \text{ mho/m}$	$1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Bluetooth band			
frequency	$\epsilon_r^*$	$\sigma^*$	$\rho^{**}$
2402 MHz	$37.6 \pm 5\%$	$1.83 \pm 10\% \text{ mho/m}$	$1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
2441 MHz	$37.4 \pm 5\%$	$1.87 \pm 10\% \text{ mho/m}$	$1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
2480 MHz	$37.3 \pm 5\%$	$1.91 \pm 10\% \text{ mho/m}$	$1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

\*worst case uncertainty of the HP85070A dielectric probe kit

\*\*worst case assumption

Table 7: Parameters of the tissue simulating liquid used for the tests



Figure 1: The height of the liquid in the head section was 155 mm.

### 7.3 System Performance Check

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications. The validation was performed at 2450 MHz, and the data were compared to the analytical target data. The results are summarized in Table 8 and are within the specified  $\pm 5\%$ .

validation kit	$SAR_{1g}$ [mW/g]/W targeted	$SAR_{1g}$ [mW/g]/W measured
D2450V2 SN:707	52.40	54.00

Table 8: Results of system performance check

The preliminary uncertainty budget has been determined for the system performance check with the DASY4 measurement system according to Appendix D of [2], Clause 7.2 and Annex E of [6] (see Table 9). The expanded uncertainty ( $kp = 2$ ) for 1 g averaged SAR was assessed to be  $\pm 17.5\%$ .

Error Description	Uncertainty value $\pm \%$	Probability distribution	divisor	$(c_i)^1$ 10g	Std. unc. (10g)	$(v_i)^2$ or $v_{eff}$
<b>Measurement System</b>						
Probe calibration	$\pm 4.4\%$	normal	1	1	$\pm 4.4\%$	$\infty$
Axial isotropy of the probe	$\pm 4.7\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1 - c_p)^{1/2}$	$\pm 2.7\%$	$\infty$
Spherical isotropy of the probe	$\pm 9.6\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	$(c_p)^{1/2}$	$\pm 0\%$	$\infty$
Probe linearity	$\pm 4.7\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.7\%$	$\infty$
Detection limit	$\pm 1.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\infty$
Boundary effects	$\pm 1.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\infty$
Readout electronics	$\pm 1.0\%$	normal	1	1	$\pm 1.0\%$	$\infty$
Response time (CW)	$\pm 0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0\%$	$\infty$
Integration time (CW)	$\pm 0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0\%$	$\infty$
Probe positioner	$\pm 0.4\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.2\%$	$\infty$
Probe positioning	$\pm 2.9\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\infty$
Algorithms for Max. SAR Eval.	$\pm 1.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\infty$
RF ambient conditions	$\pm 3.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\infty$
<b>Source (Validation Dipole)</b>						
Dipole-liquid distance	$\pm 1.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	11
Input power	$\pm 5.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.9\%$	7
<b>Phantom and Tissue Param.</b>						
Phantom uncertainty	$\pm 4.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\pm 2.3\%$	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	$\pm 10.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	$\pm 3.5\%$	$\infty$
Liquid permittivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\infty$
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	$\pm 5.0\%$	rectang.	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\infty$
Combined Std. Uncertainty					$\pm 8.8\%$	
Coverage Factor for 95%	$kp=2$					
Expanded Std. Uncertainty						$\pm 17.5\%$

Table 9: Preliminary uncertainty budget for the system performance check

## 8 Test Results

### 8.1 Device and Test Conditions

The EUT was put in operation using a Bluetooth Tester provided by RFI for the test. The center channel was channel 39 ( $f=2441$  MHz). Communication between the tester and the device was established by air link.

The device has an integrated antenna. SAR measurements were performed in both of the defined positions for left- and right-hand usage (some examples are shown in Figure 2). The worst-case position was then used to test the low-end and high-end frequencies of each band.

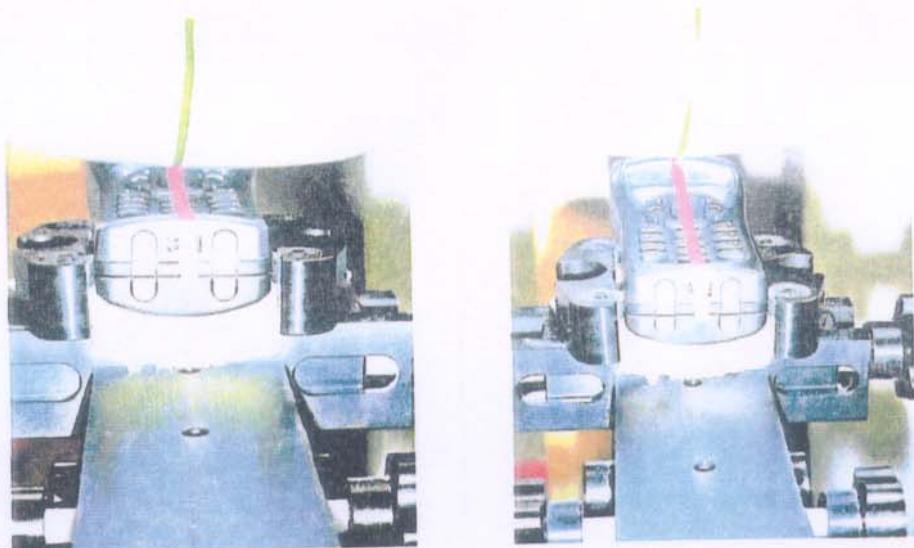


Figure 2: Examples of two positions used for compliance testing: cheek-right (left photo); and tilted-right (right photo).

## 8.2 Spatial Peak SAR

According to Appendix D of Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 [2], revised in June 2002 by FCC with a Public Notice DA 02-1438 [11], if the SAR value measured in a certain position at the centre frequency of a band is 3 dB lower than the limit 1.6 W/kg the measurements in the same position at the other two frequencies (the high-end and the low-end frequencies of the band) are optional.

The results of all evaluations are summarized in Table 10. The plots with the corresponding SAR distributions, which reveal information about the location of the maximum SAR with respect to the device, are added in the Appendix.

CDP Bluetooth Cordless Phone (Serial No.: 00096E003306(H))					
Bluetooth band, Duty Cycle 1:1					
		left-hand		right-hand	
position	frequency [MHz]	$SAR_{1g}$ [mW/g]	Drift [%]	$SAR_{1g}$ [mW/g]	Drift [%]
Cheek /Touch	2402	-	-	-	-
	2441	0.056	0.0	0.056	3.4
	2480	-	-	-	-
Ear /Tilted	2402	-	-	0.055	-5.9
	2441	0.060	2.3	0.062	1.1
	2480	-	-	<b>0.070</b>	2.3

Table 10: Summary of the dosimetric evaluation of the CDP Bluetooth Cordless Phone. Note: The uncertainty of the system (  $\pm 25.0\%$  ) is not included.

## 9 Compliance Statement

The maximum spatial peak SAR value for the sample of the CDP Bluetooth Cordless Phone averaged over 1 g assessed in all the positions was 0.07 mW/g  $\pm 25.0\%$ , which is in compliance with the requirements defined in FCC report and order ET Docket No. 93-62 [1] including those in the Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 [2].

Neviana Nikoloski, February 2003



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## References

- [1] FCC. “*Report and order: Guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radiofrequency radiation*”. Technical Report FCC 96-326, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554, 1996.
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- [3] IEEE C95.1-1991. “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, NY 10017, 1999.
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- [6] IEEE P1528-200X. *Draft* “Recommended Practice for Determining the Spatial-Peak Specific Absorbtion Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques”, September 2002.
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- [8] Katja Poković, Thomas Schmid, and Niels Kuster. “Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies”. *ICE-COM'97*, Dubrovnik, pp. 120-124, October 1997.
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- [10] W. H. Press, S. A. Teukolsky, W. T. Vetterling, and B. P. Flannery. “Numerical Recepies in C”. In *The Art of Scientific Computing*. Cambridge University Press, second edition, 1996.
- [11] FCC. “Public Notice DA 02-1438”. Washington, D.C., Federal Communications Commision, Office of Engineering & Technology, June 2002.

## 10 Appendix

Plots of the measured SAR distributions inside the phantom are given in this Appendix for all tested configurations. The spatial peak SAR values were assessed with the procedure described in the report. It should be noted here that these values might differ from the ones indicated in the report, since the plotted 1g and 10g averaged SAR values do not include the added power drops.

Please be aware that the graphical visualization of the phone position onto the SAR distribution gives only limited information on the current distribution of the device, since the curvature of the head results in graphical distortion. Full information can only be obtained either by H-field scans in free space or SAR evaluations with a flat phantom.

Test Laboratory: IT'IS, Zurich, Switzerland  
File Name: ValidationSN707.da4

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz Type & Serial Number: D2450V2 - SN707**  
**Program: System Performance Check; Pin 250mW; d=10mm**

Communication System: CW-2450; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL 2450 MHz ( $\sigma = 1.88$  mho/m,  $\epsilon = 37.4$ ,  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
Phantom section: FlatSection

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3013; ConvF(4.8, 4.8, 4.8); Calibrated: 11/7/2002
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn411; Calibrated: 1/16/2003
- Phantom: SAM 4.0 - TP:1006
- Software: DASY4, V4.1 Build 10

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

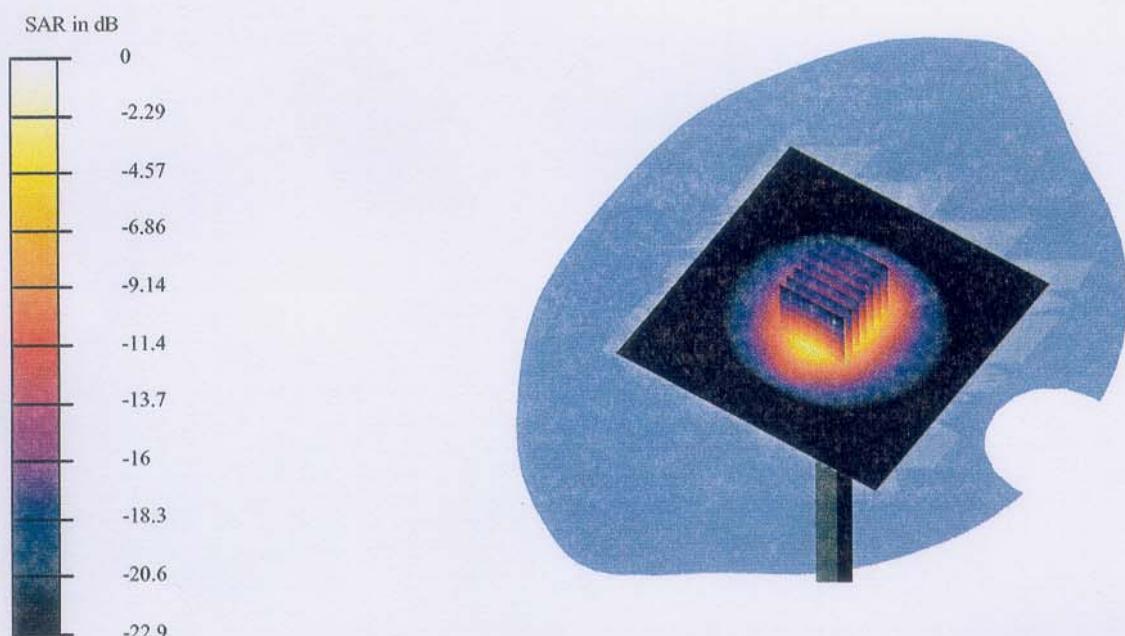
Reference Value = 90.2 V/m

Peak SAR = 29.7 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 13.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.95 mW/g

Power Drift = -0.04 dB

**Area Scan (81x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm



Test Laboratory: IT'IS, Zurich, Switzerland  
File Name: phone testing.da4

**DUT: CDP Handset Type & Serial Number: 00096E003306(H)**  
**Program: Compliance testing; Right Cheek**

Communication System: Bluetooth; Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL 2450 MHz ( $\sigma = 1.87 \text{ mho/m}$ ,  $\epsilon = 37.4$ ,  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ )  
Phantom section: RightSection

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3013; ConvF(4.8, 4.8, 4.8); Calibrated: 11/7/2002
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn411; Calibrated: 1/16/2003
- Phantom: SAM 4.0 - TP:1006
- Software: DASY4, V4.1 Build 10

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

Reference Value = 5.36 V/m

Peak SAR = 0.109 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.0555 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.0279 mW/g

Power Drift = 0.3 dB

**Area Scan (61x101x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

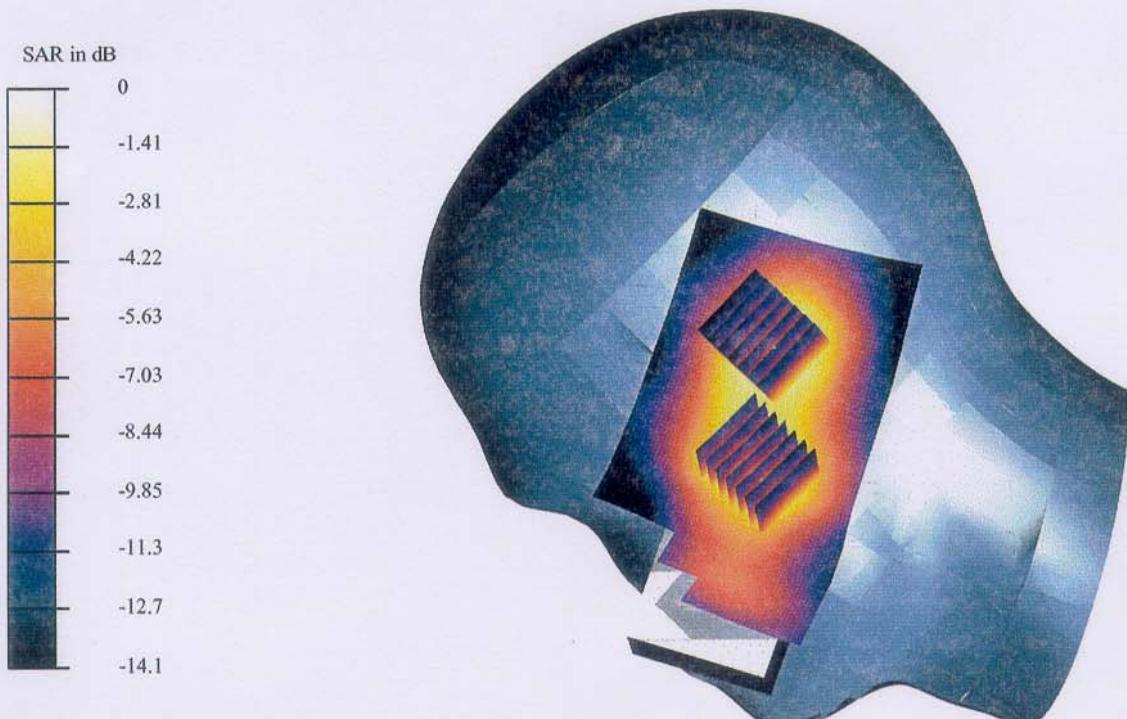
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm

Reference Value = 5.36 V/m

Peak SAR = 0.0756 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.0427 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.0243 mW/g

Power Drift = 0.3 dB



Test Laboratory: IT'IS, Zurich, Switzerland  
File Name: phone testing.da4

**DUT: CDP Handset Type & Serial Number: 00096E003306(H)**  
**Program: Compliance testing; Right Tilt**

Communication System: Bluetooth; Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL 2450 MHz ( $\sigma = 1.87 \text{ mho/m}$ ,  $\epsilon = 37.4$ ,  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ )  
Phantom section: RightSection

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3013; ConvF(4.8, 4.8, 4.8); Calibrated: 11/7/2002
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn411; Calibrated: 1/16/2003
- Phantom: SAM 4.0 - TP:1006
- Software: DASY4, V4.1 Build 10

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

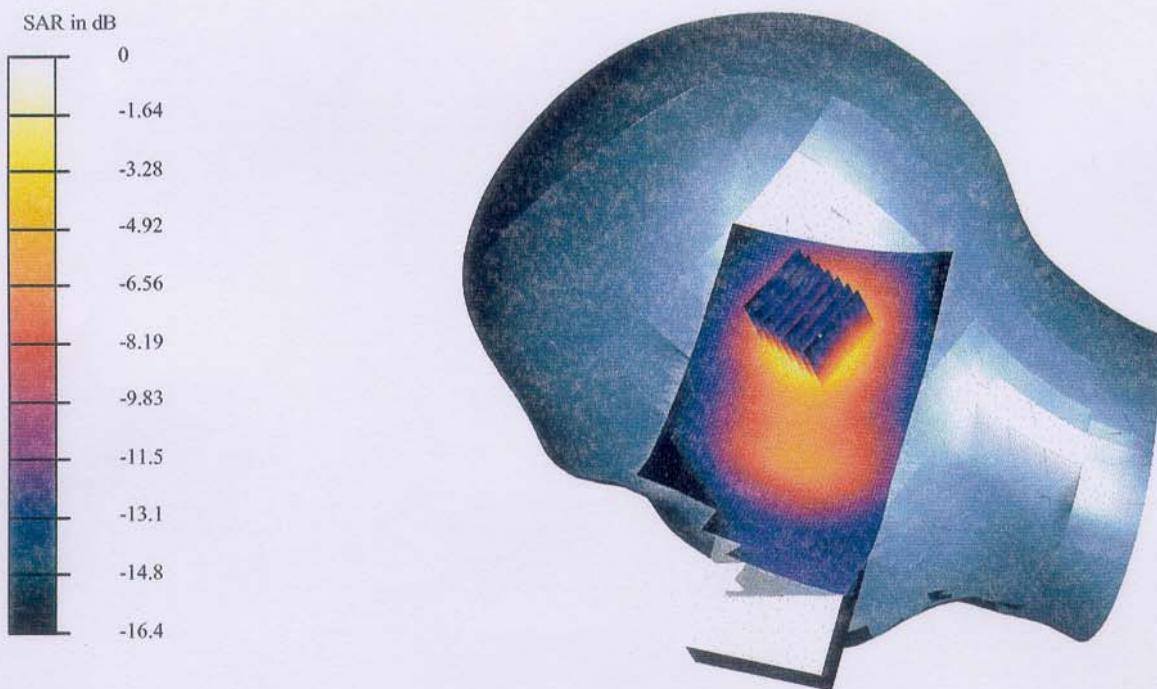
Reference Value = 5.59 V/m

Peak SAR = 0.12 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.0622 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.0307 mW/g

Power Drift = 0.1 dB

**Area Scan (61x101x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm



Test Laboratory: IT'IS, Zurich, Switzerland  
File Name: worst case testing.da4

**DUT: CDP Handset Type & Serial Number: 00096E003306(H)**  
**Program: Compliance testing; Right Tilt Low-End**

Communication System: Bluetooth; Frequency: 2402 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL 2450 MHz ( $\sigma = 1.83$  mho/m,  $\epsilon = 37.6$ ,  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
Phantom section: RightSection

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3013; ConvF(4.8, 4.8, 4.8); Calibrated: 11/7/2002
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn411; Calibrated: 1/16/2003
- Phantom: SAM 4.0 - TP:1006
- Software: DASY4, V4.1 Build 10

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

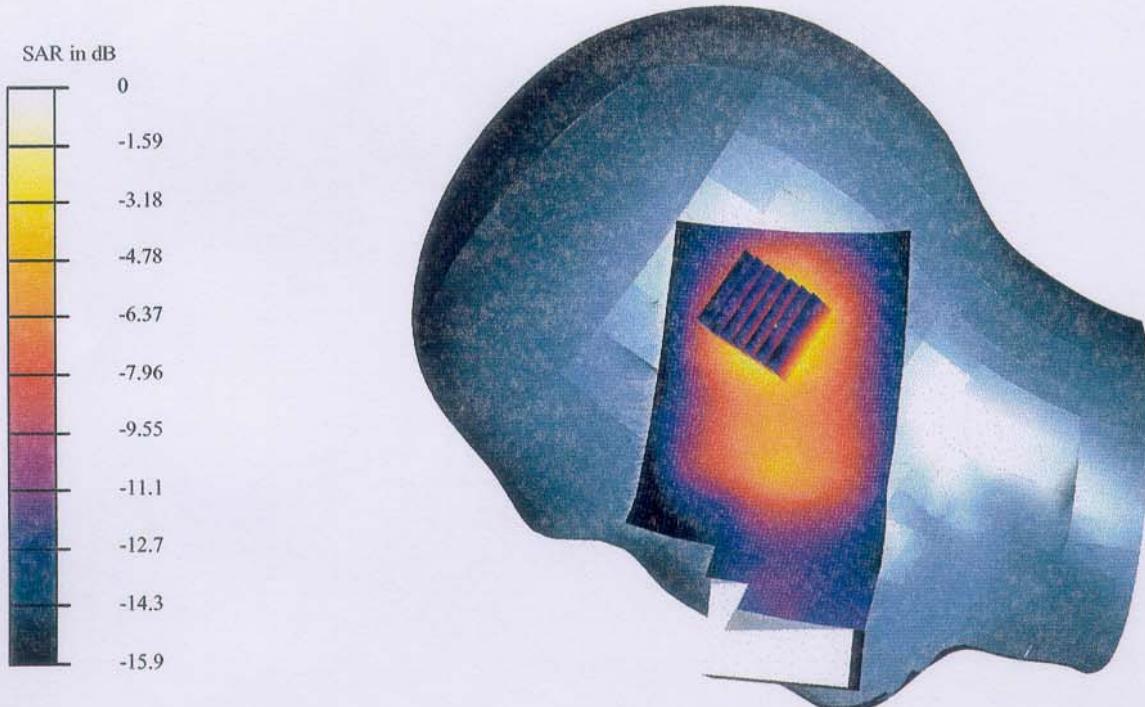
Reference Value = 5.1 V/m

Peak SAR = 0.11 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.0551 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.0275 mW/g

Power Drift = -0.5 dB

**Area Scan (61x101x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm



Test Laboratory: IT'IS, Zurich, Switzerland  
File Name: worst case testing2.da4

**DUT: CDP Handset Type & Serial Number: 00096E003306(H)**  
**Program: Compliance testing; Right Tilt High-End**

Communication System: Bluetooth; Frequency: 2480 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL 2450 MHz ( $\sigma = 1.91 \text{ mho/m}$ ,  $\epsilon = 37.3$ ,  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ )  
Phantom section: RightSection

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3013; ConvF(4.8, 4.8, 4.8); Calibrated: 11/7/2002
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn411; Calibrated: 1/16/2003
- Phantom: SAM 4.0 - TP:1006
- Software: DASY4, V4.1 Build 10

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

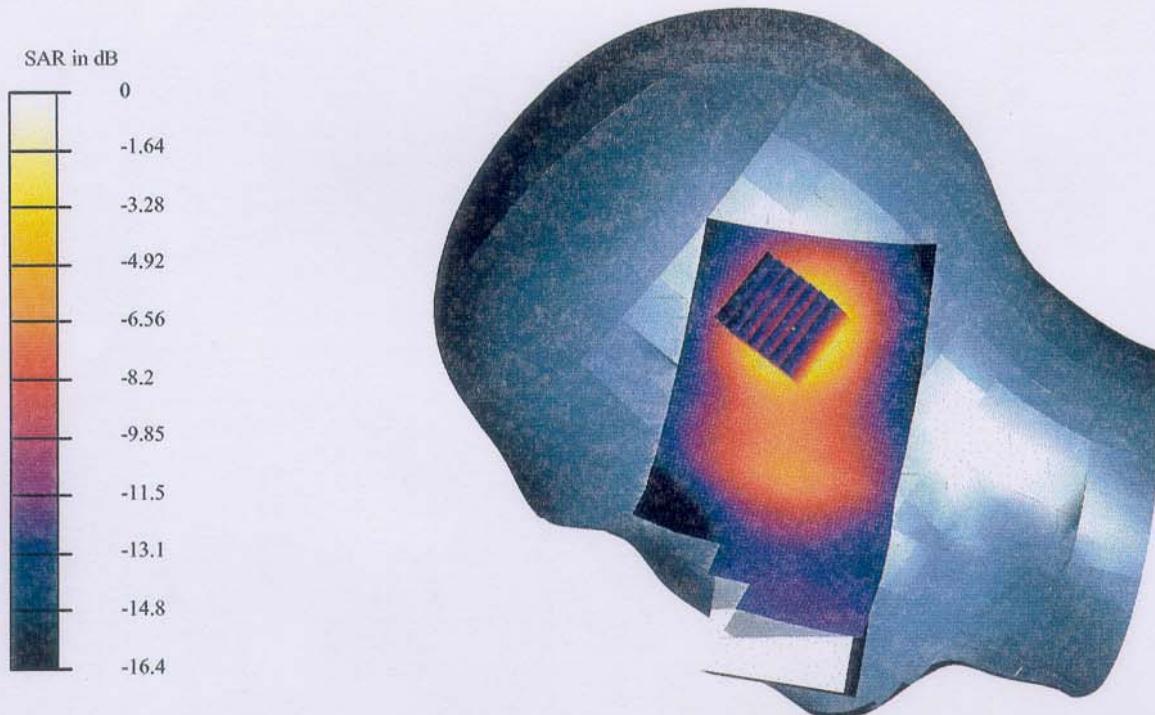
Reference Value = 5.46 V/m

Peak SAR = 0.134 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.0697 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.0344 mW/g

Power Drift = 0.2 dB

**Area Scan (61x101x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm



Test Laboratory: IT'IS, Zurich, Switzerland  
File Name: leftphone testing.da4

**DUT: CDP Handset Type & Serial Number: 00096E003306(H)**  
**Program: Compliance testing; Left Tilt**

Communication System: Bluetooth; Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL 2450 MHz ( $\sigma = 1.87 \text{ mho/m}$ ,  $\epsilon = 37.4$ ,  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ )  
Phantom section: LeftSection

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3013; ConvF(4.8, 4.8, 4.8); Calibrated: 11/7/2002
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn411; Calibrated: 1/16/2003
- Phantom: SAM 4.0 - TP:1006
- Software: DASY4, V4.1 Build 10

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

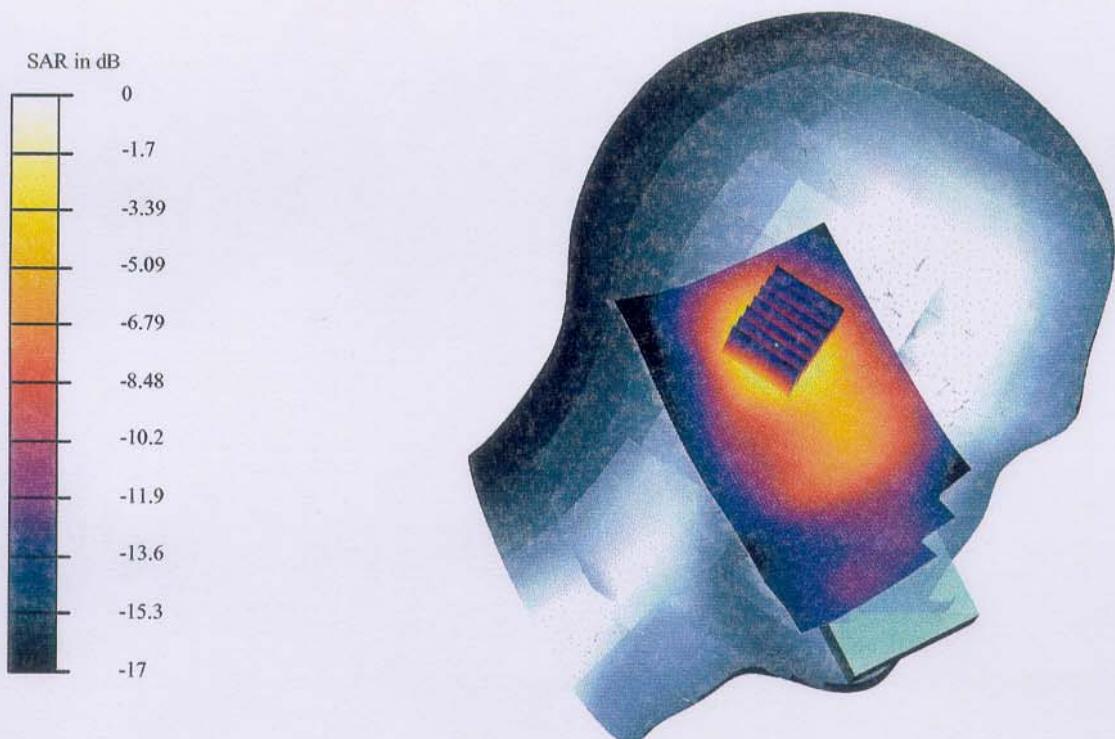
Reference Value = 5.87 V/m

Peak SAR = 0.119 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.0603 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.0299 mW/g

Power Drift = 0.2 dB

**Area Scan (61x101x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm



Test Laboratory: IT'IS, Zurich, Switzerland  
File Name: leftphone testing.da4

**DUT: CDP Handset Type & Serial Number: 00096E003306(H)**  
**Program: Compliance testing; Left Cheek**

Communication System: Bluetooth; Frequency: 2441 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL 2450 MHz ( $\sigma = 1.87 \text{ mho/m}$ ,  $\epsilon = 37.4$ ,  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ )  
Phantom section: LeftSection

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3013; ConvF(4.8, 4.8, 4.8); Calibrated: 11/7/2002
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn411; Calibrated: 1/16/2003
- Phantom: SAM 4.0 - TP:1006
- Software: DASY4, V4.1 Build 10

**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 1:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm

Reference Value = 5.77 V/m

Peak SAR = 0.0771 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.0458 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.026 mW/g

Power Drift = 0.002 dB

**Area Scan (61x101x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

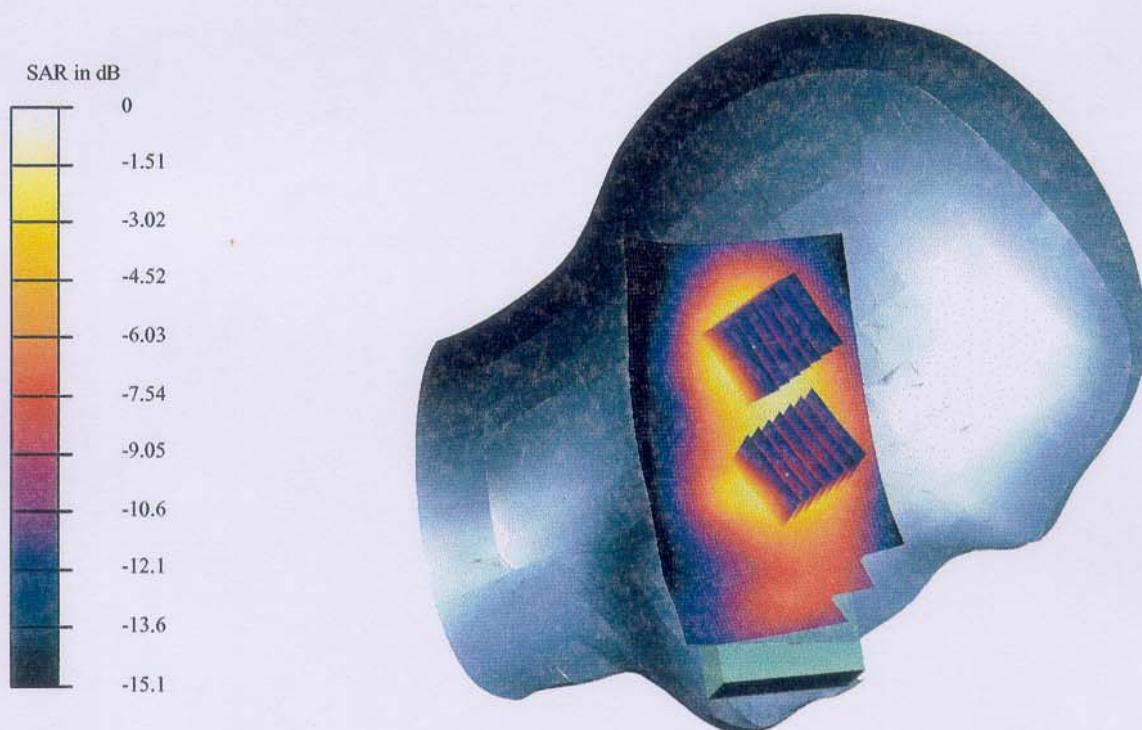
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm

Reference Value = 5.77 V/m

Peak SAR = 0.107 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.0552 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.0282 mW/g

Power Drift = 0.002 dB



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

**Client**

**Speag**

## **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object(s)	<b>DAE3 - SN:411</b>		
Calibration procedure(s)	<b>QA CAL-06 v2</b> <b>Calibration procedure for the data acquisition unit (DAE)</b>		
Calibration date:	<b>January 16, 2003</b>		
Condition of the calibrated item	<b>In Tolerance (according to the specific calibration document)</b>		
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
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	3-Sep-01	Sep-03
Calibrated by:	Name <b>Philipp Storchenegger</b>	Function <b>Technician</b>	Signature 
Approved by:	Name <b>Florin Bonholt</b>	Function <b>R&amp;D Director</b>	Signature 
Date issued: January 10, 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.			

## 1. DC Voltage Measurement

DA - Converter Values from DAE

High Range:	1LSB =	6.1 $\mu$ V ,	full range =	400 mV
Low Range:	1LSB =	61nV ,	full range =	4 mV

Software Set-up: Calibration time: 3 sec Measuring time: 3 sec

Setup	X	Y	Z
High Range	405.2999528	404.8718663	405.2449427
Low Range	3.98322	3.97236	3.95178
Connector Position		118 °	

High Range	Input	Reading in $\mu$ V	% Error
Channel X + Input	200mV	200000.4	0.00
	20mV	20002.1	0.01
Channel X - Input	20mV	-19998.4	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200mV	200000.3	0.00
	20mV	19997.5	-0.01
Channel Y - Input	20mV	-20001.57	0.01
Channel Z + Input	200mV	200000.1	0.00
	20mV	20001.21	0.01
Channel Z - Input	20mV	-20000.53	0.00

Low Range	Input	Reading in $\mu$ V	% Error
Channel X + Input	2mV	2000.01	0.00
	0.2mV	200.363	0.18
Channel X - Input	0.2mV	-200.907	0.45
Channel Y + Input	2mV	1999.94	0.00
	0.2mV	199.502	-0.25
Channel Y - Input	0.2mV	-200.38	0.19
Channel Z + Input	2mV	2000.03	0.00
	0.2mV	199.09	-0.45
Channel Z - Input	0.2mV	-201.405	0.70

## 2. Common mode sensitivity

Software Set-up

Calibration time: 3 sec, Measuring time: 3 sec  
High/Low Range

in $\mu$ V	Common mode Input Voltage	High Range Reading	Low Range Reading
Channel X	200mV	0.0182059	-2.14565
	- 200mV	4.23803	2.22458
Channel Y	200mV	-0.610441	-0.710157
	- 200mV	-1.05088	-0.637463
Channel Z	200mV	5.65495	7.2869
	- 200mV	-9.15872	-9.4761

## 3. Channel separation

Software Set-up

Calibration time: 3 sec, Measuring time: 3 sec  
High Range

in $\mu$ V	Input Voltage	Channel X	Channel Y	Channel Z
Channel X	200mV	-	1.62494	-0.341909
Channel Y	200mV	0.812935	-	2.15197
Channel Z	200mV	-1.15172	0.461784	-

## 4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

in LSB	Low Range	High Range
Channel X	15914	16146
Channel Y	16035	16083
Channel Z	15908	16143

## 5. Input Offset Measurement

Measured after 15 min warm-up time of the Data Acquisition Electronic.  
Every Measurement is preceded by a calibration cycle.

Software set-up:

Calibration time: 3 sec  
Measuring time: 3 sec  
Number of measurements: 100, Low Range

Input  $10M\Omega$

in $\mu$ V	Average	min. Offset	max. Offset	Std. Deviation
Channel X	-0.03	-1.04	1.05	0.33
Channel Y	-0.85	-1.68	0.89	0.38
Channel Z	-0.62	-1.19	0.45	0.26

Input shorted

in $\mu$ V	Average	min. Offset	max. Offset	Std. Deviation
Channel X	0.12	-0.77	1.57	0.35
Channel Y	-0.72	-2.29	0.79	0.39
Channel Z	-0.95	-2.78	0.69	0.34

## 6. Input Offset Current

in fA	Input Offset Current
Channel X	< 25
Channel Y	< 25
Channel Z	< 25

## 7. Input Resistance

	Calibrating	Measuring
Channel X	200 k $\Omega$	200 M $\Omega$
Channel Y	200 k $\Omega$	200 M $\Omega$
Channel Z	200 k $\Omega$	200 M $\Omega$

## 8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage

in V	Alarm Level
Supply (+ Vcc)	7.63 V
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.51 V

## 9. Power Consumption

in mA	Switched off	Stand by	Transmitting
Supply (+ Vcc)	0.000	5.34	13.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.011	-7.56	-8.85

## 10. Functional test

Touch async pulse 1	ok
Touch async pulse 2	ok
Touch status bit 1	ok
Touch status bit 2	ok
Remote power off	ok
Remote analog Power control	ok
Modification Status	B – C

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

**Client**

SPEAK

**CONFIRMATION OF CALIBRATION**

Object(s)

ESD VACUUM BO

Calibration procedure(s)

PTAX 0113 REV 2

Calibration date:

November 11, 2002

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	US37292783	19-Mar-98	In house check: Mar 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

Klaus

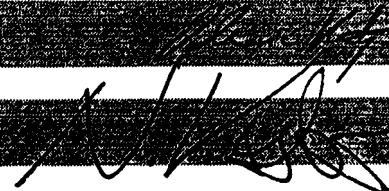
Function

Signature

Approved by:

Name

Klaus



Date issued: November 11, 2002

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.

**Schmid & Partner  
Engineering AG**

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

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**Probe ES3DV2**

**SN:3013**

**Manufactured: October 1, 2002  
Last calibration: November 7, 2002**

**Calibrated for DASY Systems**

**(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)**

## DASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 SN:3013

### Sensitivity in Free Space

NormX	<b>1.29</b> $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormY	<b>0.99</b> $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormZ	<b>1.22</b> $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$

### Diode Compression

DCP X	<b>97</b>	mV
DCP Y	<b>97</b>	mV
DCP Z	<b>97</b>	mV

### Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid

Head	<b>900 MHz</b>	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Head	<b>835 MHz</b>	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
	ConvF X	<b>6.3</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	<b>6.3</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha <b>1.00</b>
	ConvF Z	<b>6.3</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth <b>0.88</b>
Head	<b>1800 MHz</b>	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Head	<b>1900 MHz</b>	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
	ConvF X	<b>5.1</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
	ConvF Y	<b>5.1</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Alpha <b>0.27</b>
	ConvF Z	<b>5.1</b> $\pm 9.5\%$ (k=2)	Depth <b>2.35</b>

### Boundary Effect

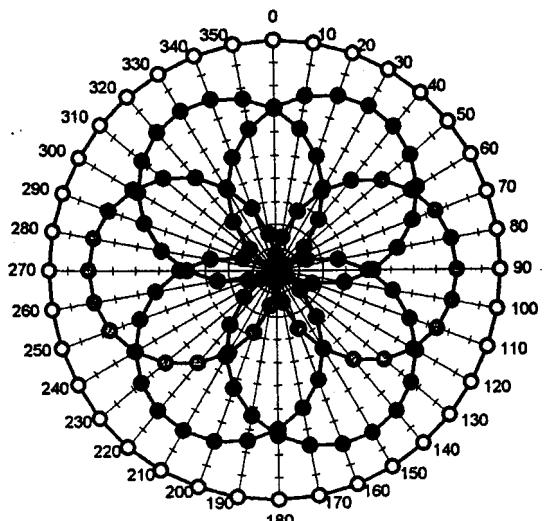
Head	<b>900 MHz</b>	<b>Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm</b>		
	Probe Tip to Boundary	<b>1 mm</b>	<b>2 mm</b>	
	SAR <sub>be</sub> [%] Without Correction Algorithm	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	
	SAR <sub>be</sub> [%] With Correction Algorithm	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	
Head	<b>1800 MHz</b>	<b>Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm</b>		
	Probe Tip to Boundary	<b>1 mm</b>	<b>2 mm</b>	
	SAR <sub>be</sub> [%] Without Correction Algorithm	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	
	SAR <sub>be</sub> [%] With Correction Algorithm	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	

### Sensor Offset

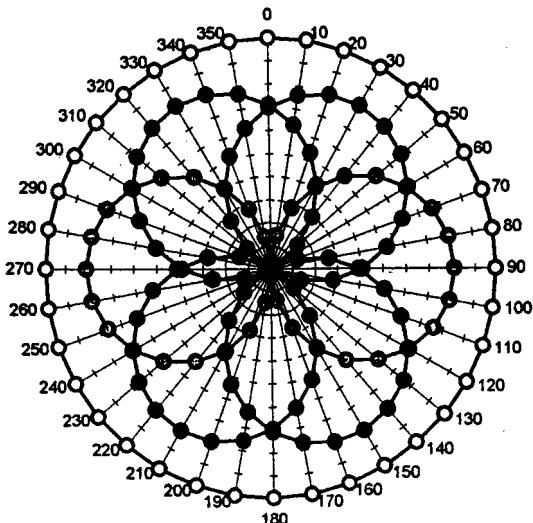
Probe Tip to Sensor Center	<b>2.4</b>	mm
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## Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

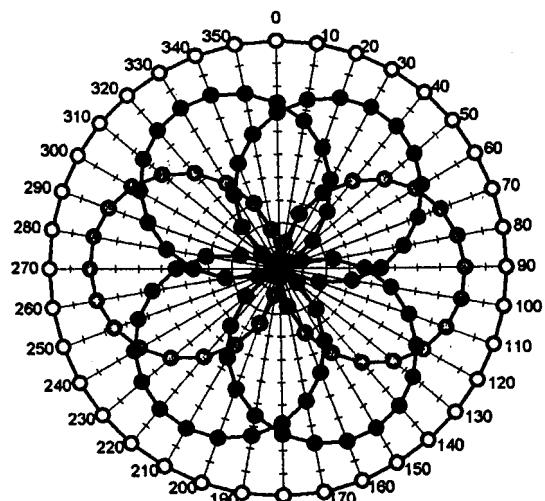
$f = 30$  MHz, TEM cell ifi110



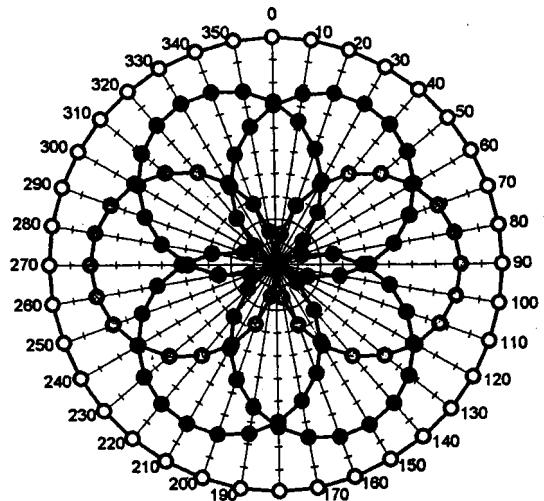
$f = 100$  MHz, TEM cell ifi110

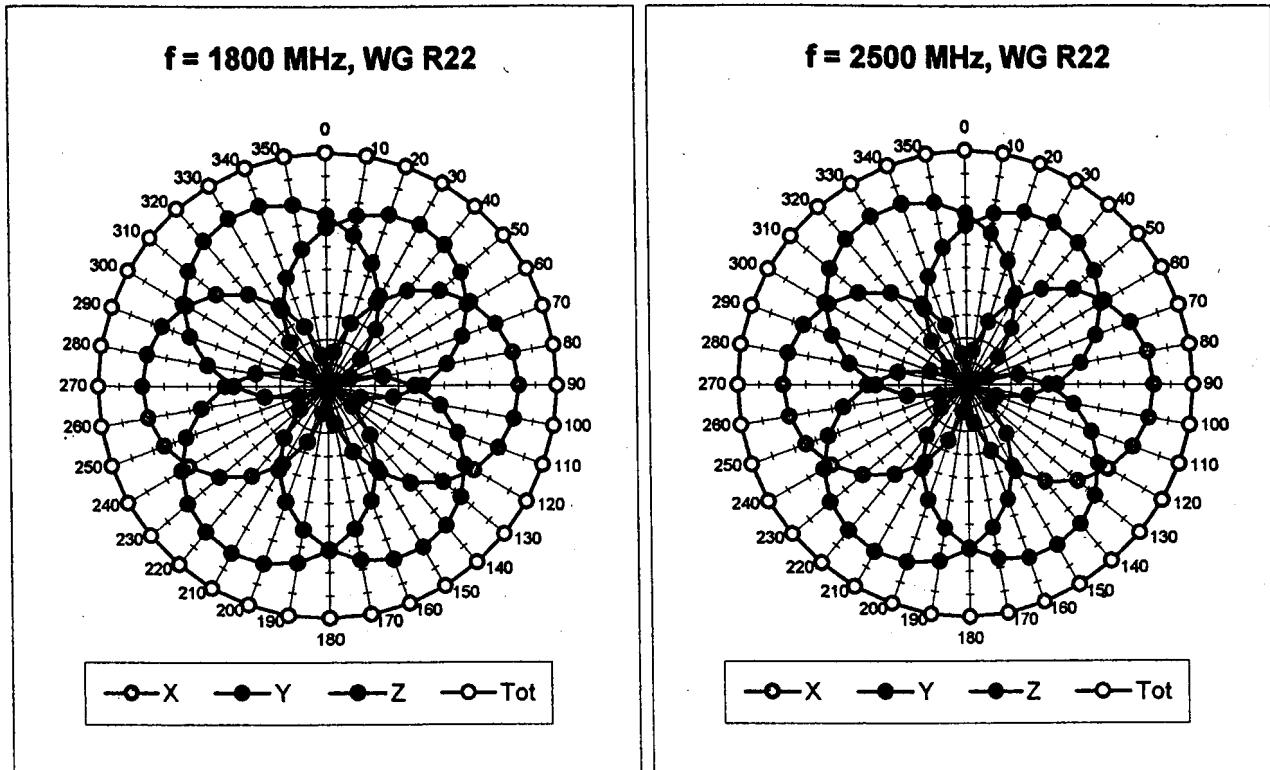


$f = 300$  MHz, TEM cell ifi110

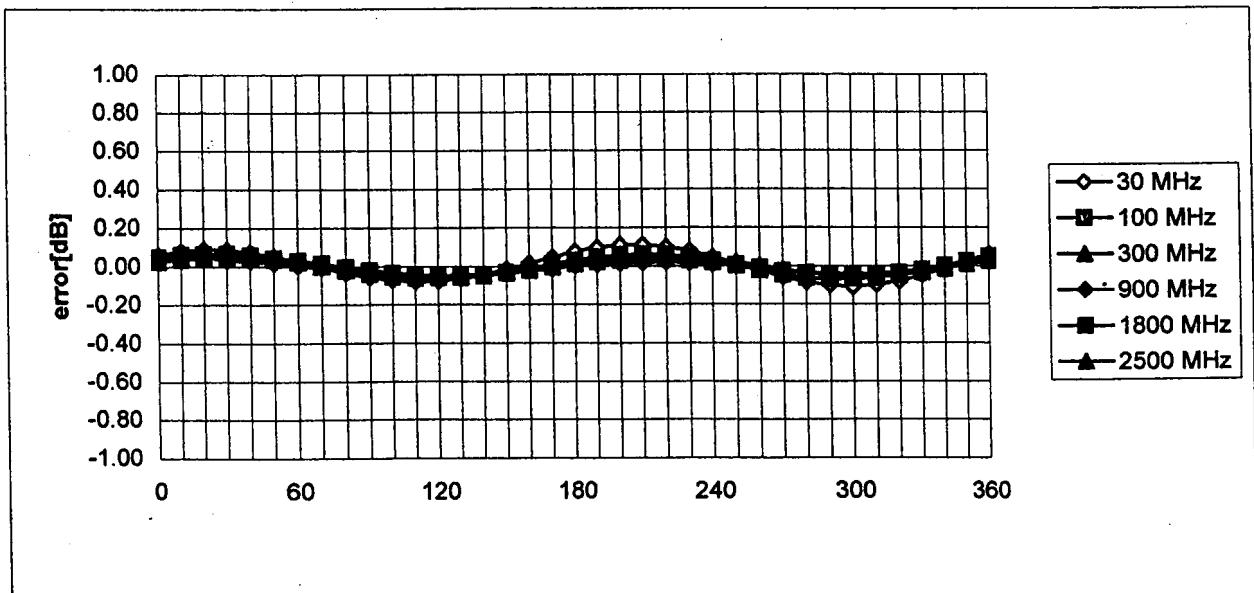


$f = 900$  MHz, TEM cell ifi110



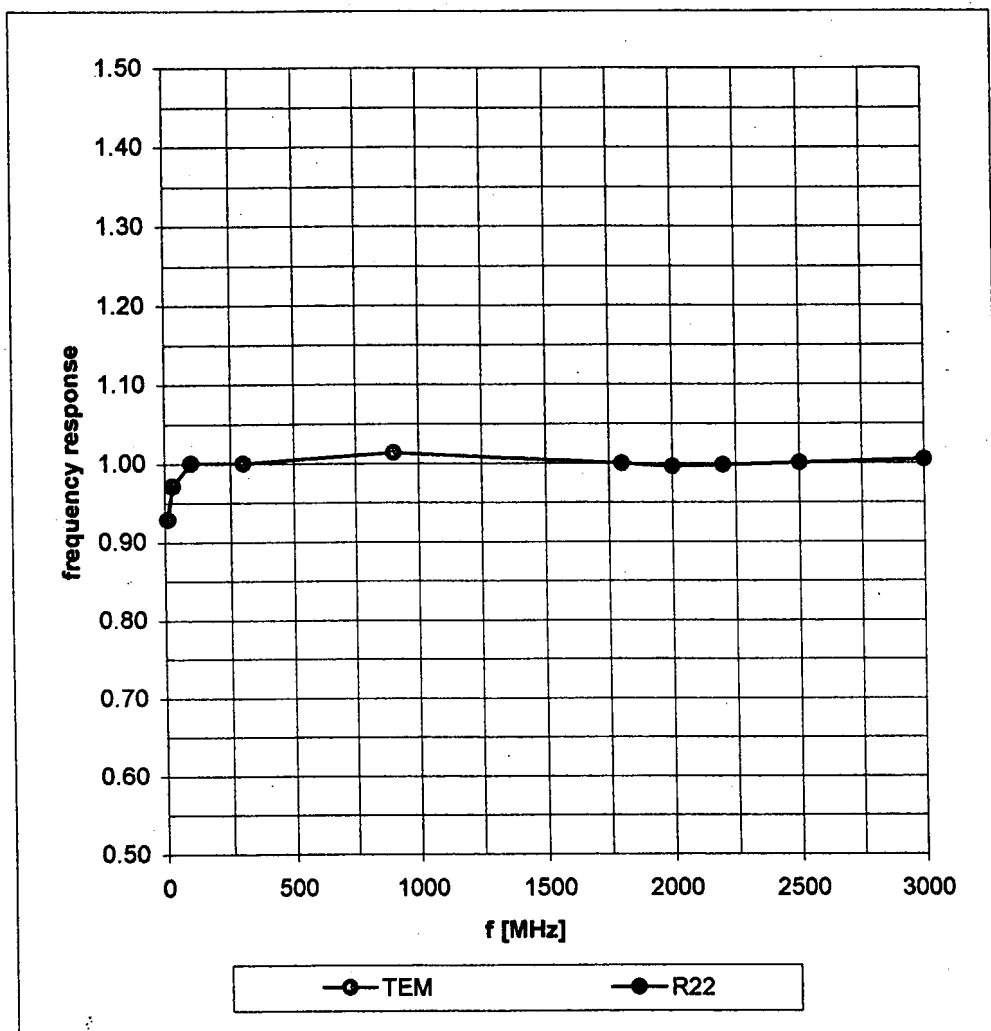


### Isotropy Error ( $\phi$ ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

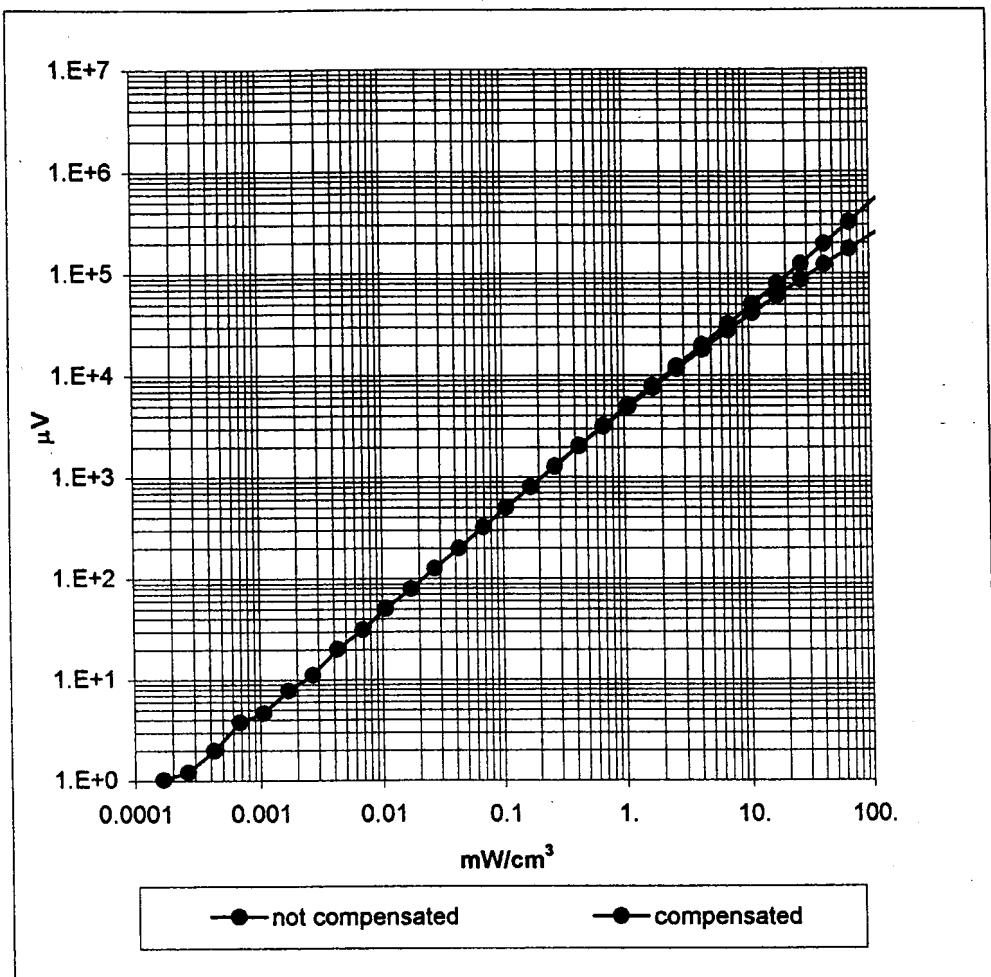


## Frequency Response of E-Field

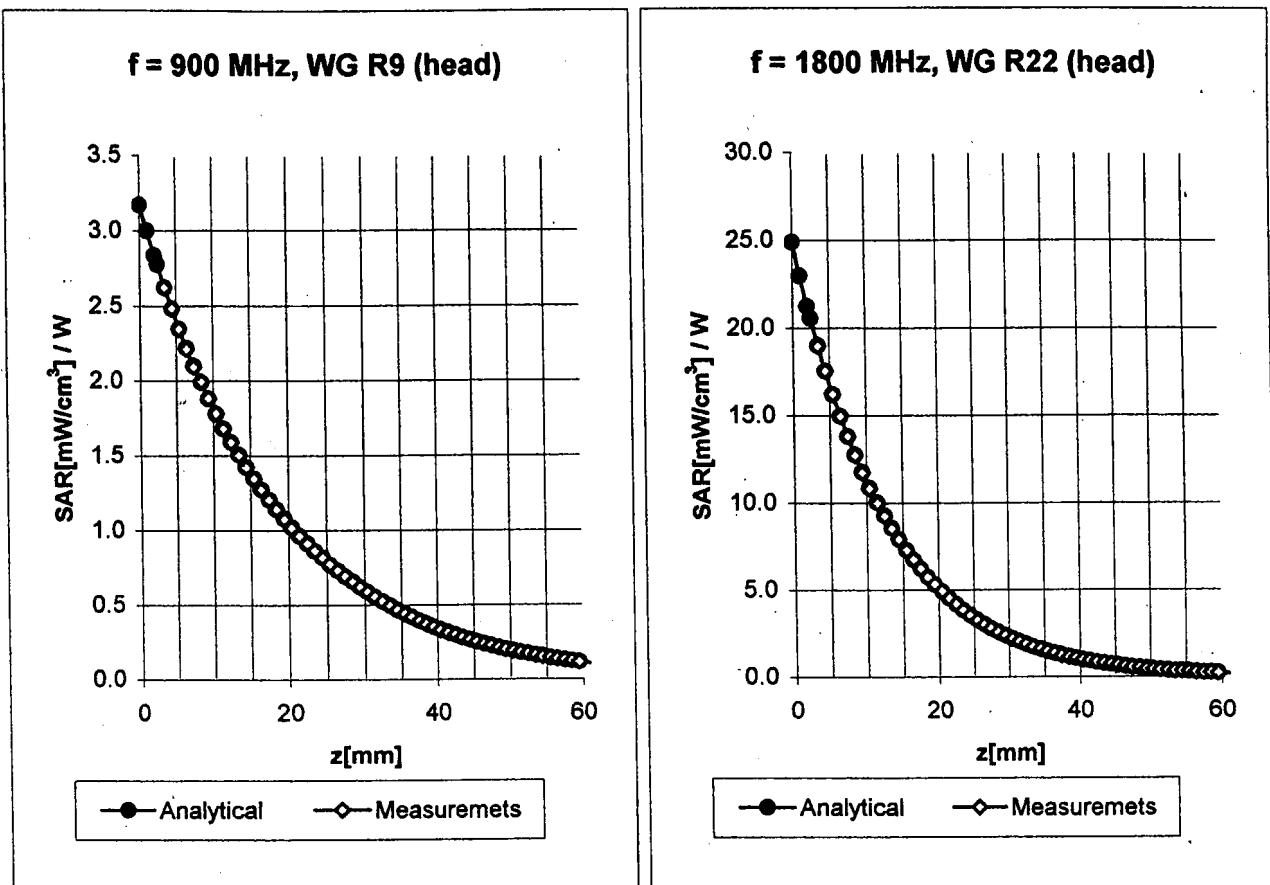
( TEM-Cell:ifi110, Waveguide R22)



## Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>brain</sub>) ( Waveguide R22 )

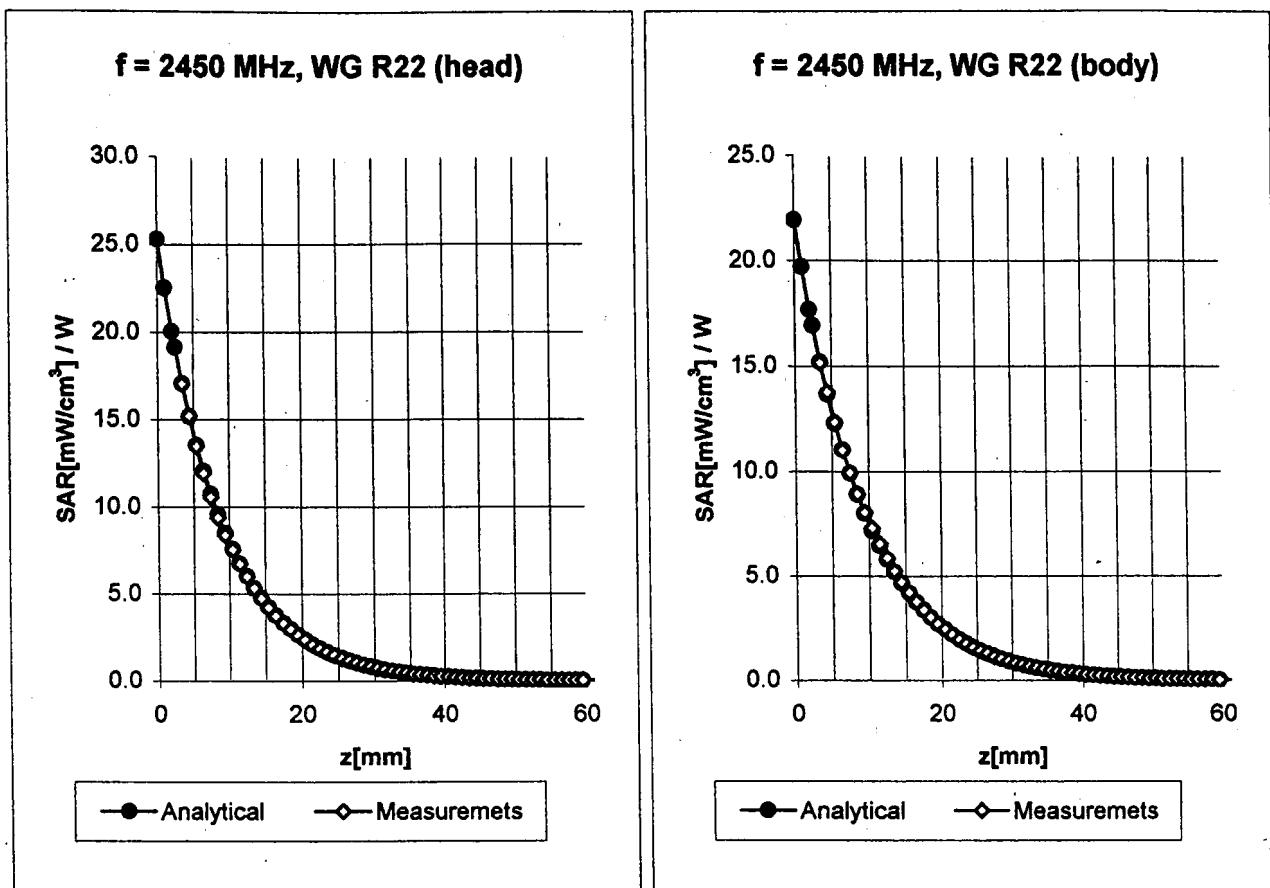


## Conversion Factor Assessment



Head	900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Head	835 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 41.5 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 0.90 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
ConvF X	<b>6.3</b> $\pm 9.5\% \text{ (k=2)}$	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	<b>6.3</b> $\pm 9.5\% \text{ (k=2)}$	Alpha	<b>1.00</b>
ConvF Z	<b>6.3</b> $\pm 9.5\% \text{ (k=2)}$	Depth	<b>0.88</b>
Head	1800 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
Head	1900 MHz	$\epsilon_r = 40.0 \pm 5\%$	$\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$
ConvF X	<b>5.1</b> $\pm 9.5\% \text{ (k=2)}$	Boundary effect:	
ConvF Y	<b>5.1</b> $\pm 9.5\% \text{ (k=2)}$	Alpha	<b>0.27</b>
ConvF Z	<b>5.1</b> $\pm 9.5\% \text{ (k=2)}$	Depth	<b>2.35</b>

## Conversion Factor Assessment



2450 Head MHz  $\epsilon_r = 39.2 \pm 5\%$   $\sigma = 1.80 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$

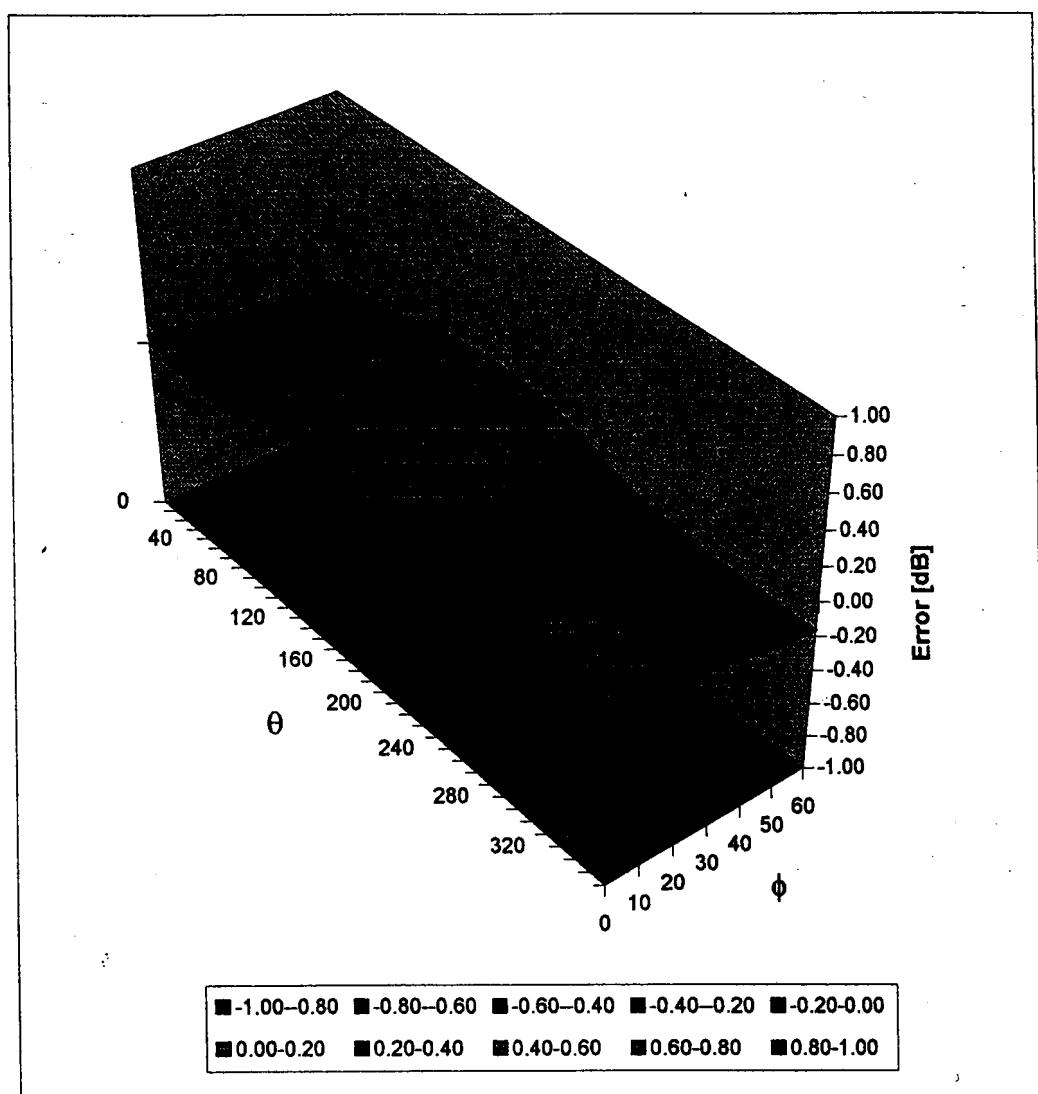
ConvF X	<b>4.8</b> $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
ConvF Y	<b>4.8</b> $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Alpha <b>1.40</b>
ConvF Z	<b>4.8</b> $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Depth <b>1.10</b>

2450 Body MHz  $\epsilon_r = 52.7 \pm 5\%$   $\sigma = 1.95 \pm 5\% \text{ mho/m}$

ConvF X	<b>4.2</b> $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Boundary effect:
ConvF Y	<b>4.2</b> $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Alpha <b>1.40</b>
ConvF Z	<b>4.2</b> $\pm 8.9\%$ (k=2)	Depth <b>1.26</b>

## Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error ( $\theta, \phi$ ),  $f = 900$  MHz



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

Client [REDACTED]

Object(s)	[REDACTED]		
Calibration procedure(s)	[REDACTED]		
Calibration date	[REDACTED]		
Condition of the calibrated item	In accordance 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 R&S SML-03	100698	27-Mar-2002	In house check: Mar-05
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02	Oct-04
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	30-Oct-02	Oct-03
Power meter EPM E442	GB37480704	30-Oct-02	Oct-03
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US38432426	3-May-00	In house check: May 03
Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
Approved by:	[REDACTED]		
Date issued: February 21, 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.			

**SCHEIB & DAUER**  
**Engineering AG**

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

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# DASY

## Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D2450V2

Serial: 707

Manufactured: May 28, 2002  
Calibrated: January 15, 2003

## 1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom filled with head simulating solution of the following electrical parameters at 2450 MHz.

Relative permittivity	<b>37.4</b>	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	<b>1.88 mho/m</b>	$\pm 10\%$

The DASY4 System with a dosimetric E-field probe ES3DV2 (SN 3013, conversion factor 4.8 at 2450 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole feedpoint was positioned below the center marking and oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 10mm from dipole center to the solution surface. The included distance holder was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 15mm was aligned with the dipole. The 7x7x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration.

The dipole input power (forward power) was 263mW  $\pm 3\%$ . The results are normalized to 1W input power

## 2. SAR Measurement with DASY4 System

Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. The results (see figure supplied) have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values measured with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN 1507 and applying the advanced extrapolation are:

averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of tissue: **52.9 mW/g**  $\pm 17.5\%$  (k=2)<sup>1</sup>

averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of tissue: **23.2 mW/g**  $\pm 17.5\%$  (k=2)<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> validation uncertainty

### **3. Dipole impedance and return loss**

The impedance was measured at the SMA-connector with a network analyzer and numerically transformed to the dipole feedpoint. The transformation parameters from the SMA-connector to the dipole feedpoint are:

Electrical delay:	<b>1.124 ns</b>	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	<b>0.997</b>	(voltage transmission, one direction)

The dipole was positioned at the flat phantom sections according to section 1 and the distance holder was in place during impedance measurements.

Feedpoint impedance at 2450 MHz: **Re{Z} = 51.1 Ω**

**Im {Z} = 1.1 Ω**

Return Loss at 2450 MHz **- 35.9 dB**

### **4. Measurement Conditions**

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom filled with body simulating solution of the following electrical parameters at 2450 MHz:

Relative permittivity	<b>51.0</b>	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	<b>1.96 mho/m</b>	$\pm 10\%$

The DASY4 System with a dosimetric E-field probe ES3DV2 (SN:3013, conversion factor 4.2 at 2450 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole feedpoint was positioned below the center marking and oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 10mm from dipole center to the solution surface. The included distance holder was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 15mm was aligned with the dipole. The 7x7x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration.

The dipole input power (forward power) was  $263\text{mW} \pm 3\%$ . The results are normalized to 1W input power.

## 5. SAR Measurement with DASY4 System

Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 4. The results (see figure supplied) have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values measured with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN:1507 and applying the advanced extrapolation are:

averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of tissue: **51.0 mW/g ± 17.5 % (k=2)<sup>2</sup>**

averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of tissue: **23.0 mW/g ± 17.5 % (k=2)<sup>2</sup>**

## 6. Dipole impedance and return loss

The dipole was positioned at the flat phantom sections according to section 4 (with body tissue inside the phantom) and the distance holder was in place during impedance measurements.

Feedpoint impedance at 2450 MHz: **Re{Z} = 46.7 Ω**

**Im {Z} = 2.0Ω**

Return Loss at 2450 MHz **- 28.5 dB**

## 7. Handling

Do not apply excessive force to the dipole arms, because they might bend. Bending of the dipole arms stresses the soldered connections near the feedpoint leading to a damage of the dipole.

## 8. Design

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.

Small end caps have been added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in Section 1. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

## 9. Power Test

After long term use with 40W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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<sup>2</sup> validation uncertainty

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz Type & Serial Number: D2450V2 - SN707**  
**Program: Dipole Calibration; Pin = 263 mW; d = 10 mm**

Communication System: CW-2450; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: HSL 2450 MHz ( $\sigma = 1.88 \text{ mho/m}$ ,  $\epsilon = 37.4$ ,  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ )

Phantom section: FlatSection

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3013; ConvF(4.8, 4.8, 4.8); Calibrated: 11/7/2002
- 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

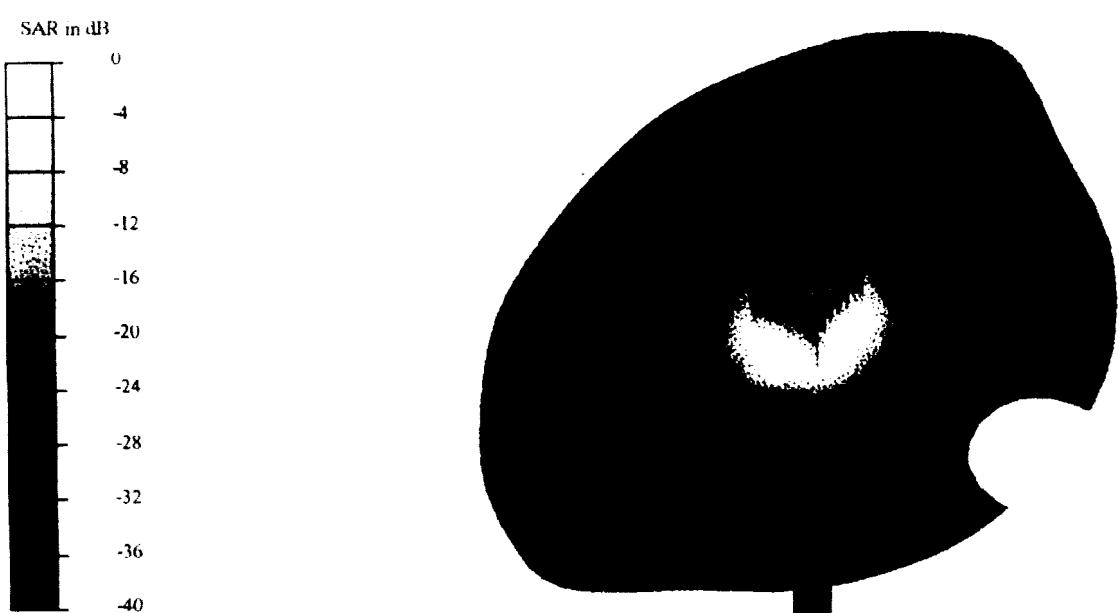
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm

Reference Value = 92.1 V/m

Peak SAR = 30.6 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 13.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.09 mW/g

Power Drift = -0.0003 dB



**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz Type & Serial Number: D2450V2 - SN707**  
**Program: Dipole Calibration; Pin = 263 mW; d = 10 mm**

Communication System: CW-2450; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium: Muscle 2450 MHz ( $\sigma = 1.96 \text{ mho/m}$ ,  $\epsilon = 51.05$ ,  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ )  
Phantom section: FlatSection

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3013; ConvF(4.2, 4.2, 4.2); Calibrated: 11/7/2002
- 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:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$

**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 91.4 V/m

Peak SAR = 27.2 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 13.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.06 mW/g

Power Drift = 0.01 dB

