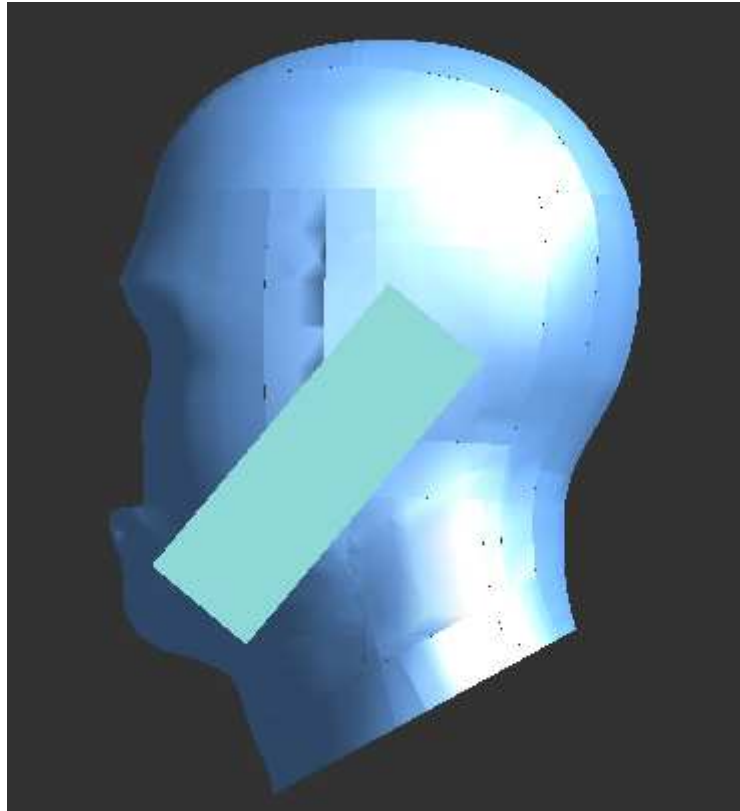


Left Head



Left Cheek

Date/Time: 7/13/2006 11:25:49 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: DECT Phone; Type: PP; Serial: 64-S64

Communication System: US DECT-1900; Frequency: 1925 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:24
Medium parameters used: $f = 1925$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Air temperature: 21 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.5 degC;
Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.98, 6.98, 6.98); Calibrated: 3/20/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 3/21/2006
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

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

Reference Value = 2.96 V/m; Power Drift = 0.088 dB

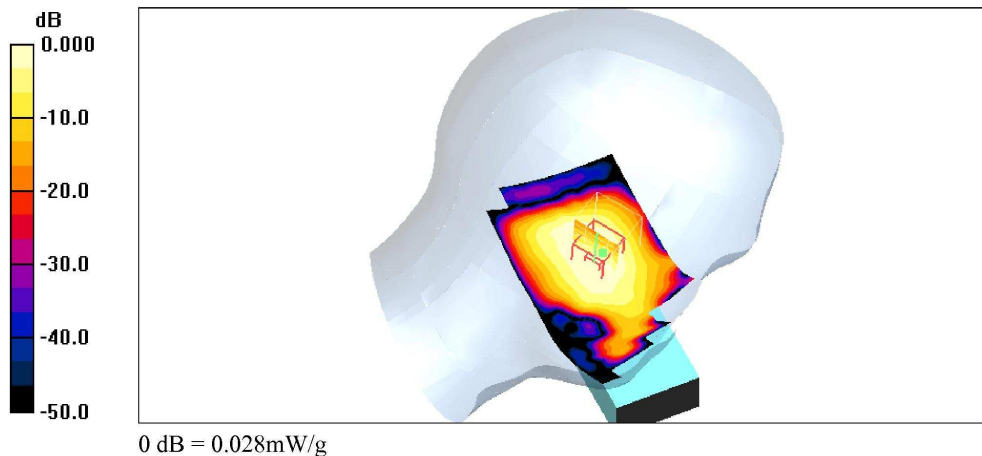
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.042 W/kg

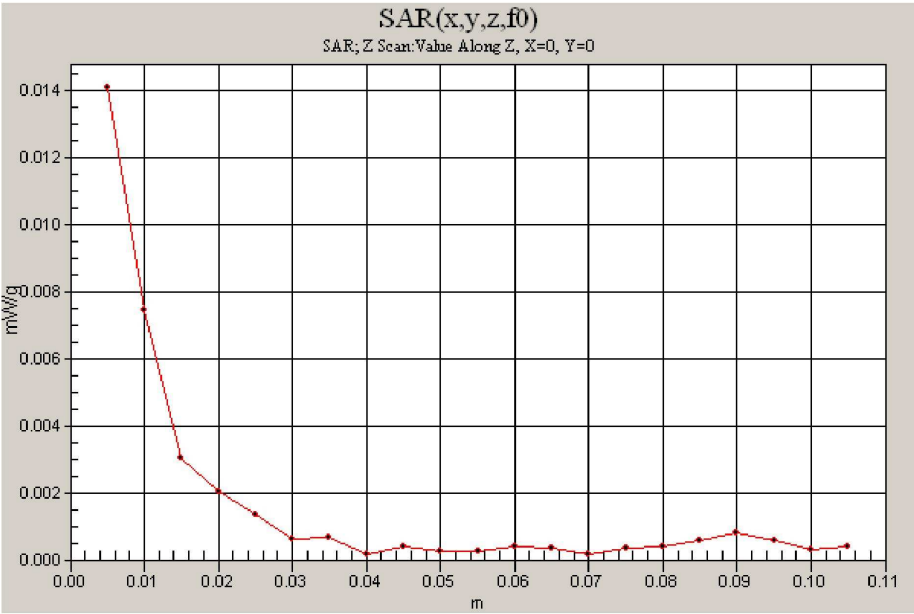
SAR(1 g) = 0.025 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.014 mW/g

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

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.026 mW/g





Left Tilted

Date/Time: 7/13/2006 11:51:23 AM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: DECT Phone; Type: PP; Serial: 64-S64

Communication System: US DECT-1900; Frequency: 1925 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:24
Medium parameters used: $f = 1925$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Air temperature: 21 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.5 degC;
Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.98, 6.98, 6.98); Calibrated: 3/20/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 3/21/2006
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

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

Reference Value = 2.41 V/m; Power Drift = 0.498 dB

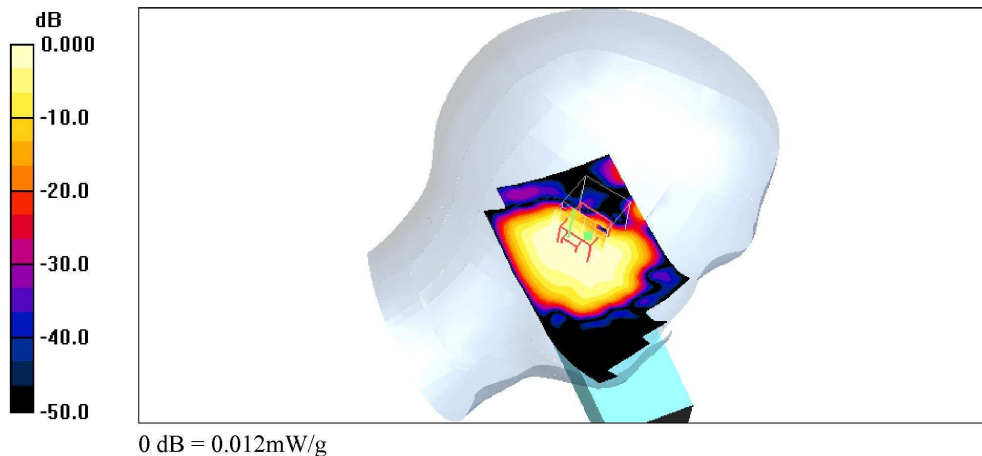
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.017 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.011 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00574 mW/g

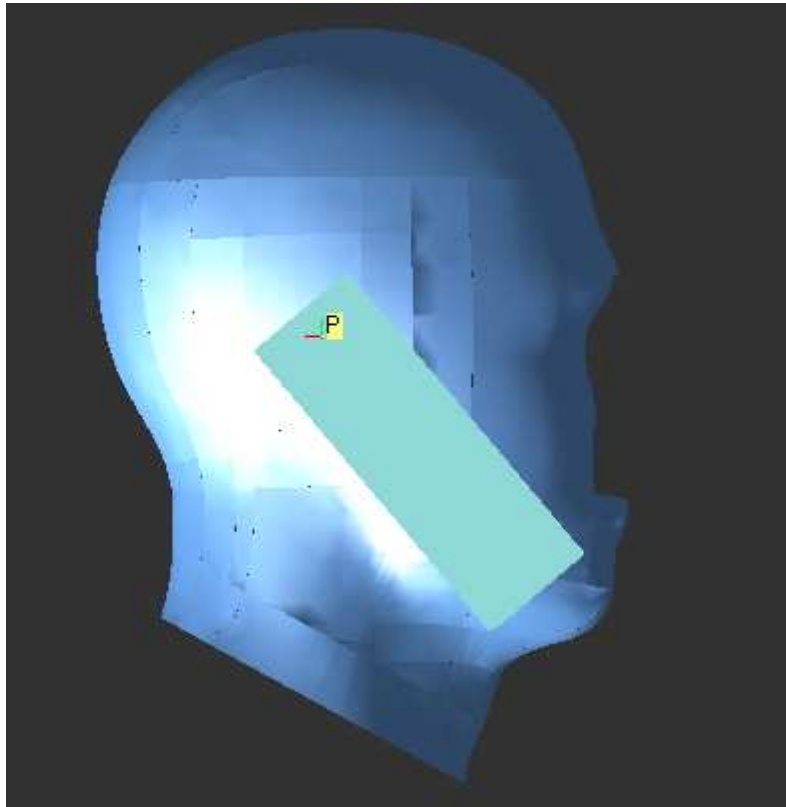
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.012 mW/g

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.017 mW/g



Right Head



Right Cheek

Date/Time: 7/13/2006 12:10:16 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: DECT Phone; Type: PP; Serial: 64-S64

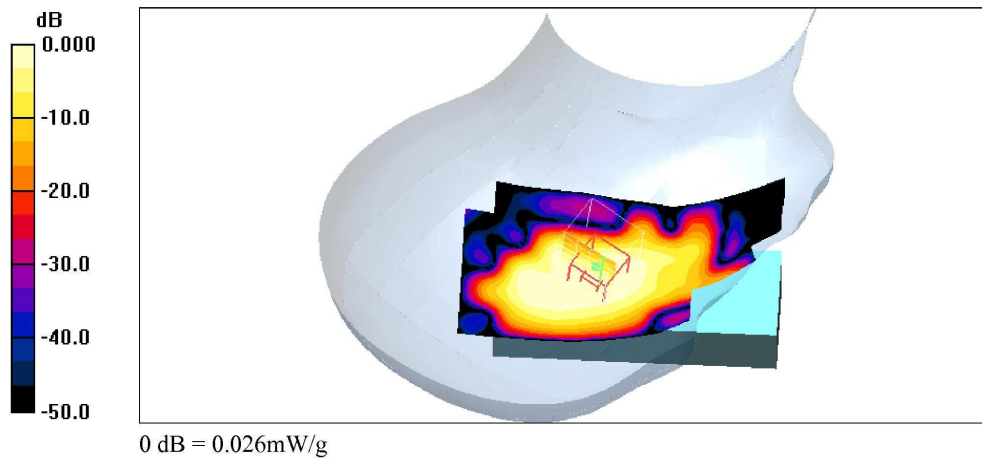
Communication System: US DECT-1900; Frequency: 1925 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:24
Medium parameters used: $f = 1925$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Air temperature: 21 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.4 ~ 21.5 degC;
Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.98, 6.98, 6.98); Calibrated: 3/20/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 3/21/2006
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

RC-MID/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.030 mW/g

RC-MID/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.79 V/m; Power Drift = 0.356 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.039 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.024 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.014 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.026 mW/g



Right Tilted

Date/Time: 7/13/2006 12:30:36 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: DECT Phone; Type: PP; Serial: 64-S64

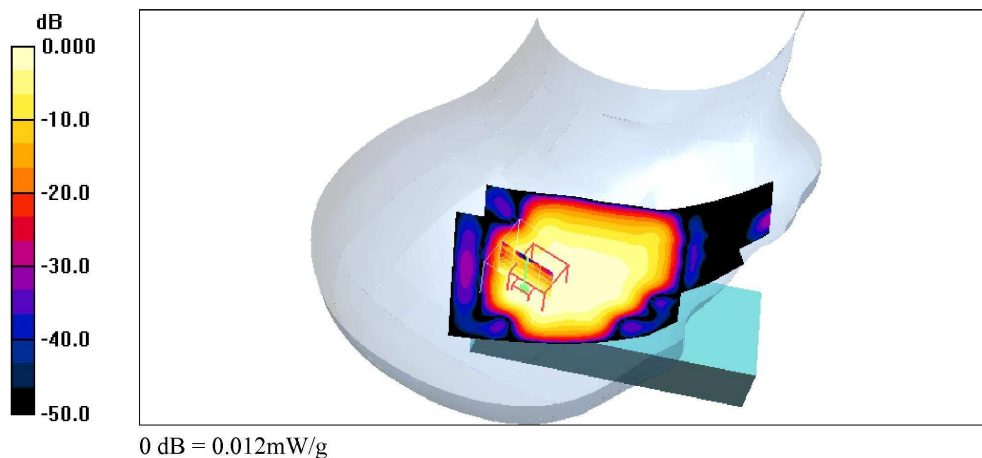
Communication System: US DECT-1900; Frequency: 1925 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:24
Medium parameters used: $f = 1925$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Air temperature: 21 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.4 degC;
Phantom section: Right Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.98, 6.98, 6.98); Calibrated: 3/20/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 3/21/2006
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

RT-MID/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.019 mW/g

RT-MID/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.19 V/m; Power Drift = 0.383 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.025 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.010 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00499 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.012 mW/g



Left Cheek

Date/Time: 7/13/2006 1:16:38 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: DECT Phone; Type: PP; Serial: 64-S64

Communication System: US DECT-1900; Frequency: 1928.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:24
Medium parameters used: $f = 1928.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.43$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Air temperature: 21 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.4 ~ 21.7 degC;
Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

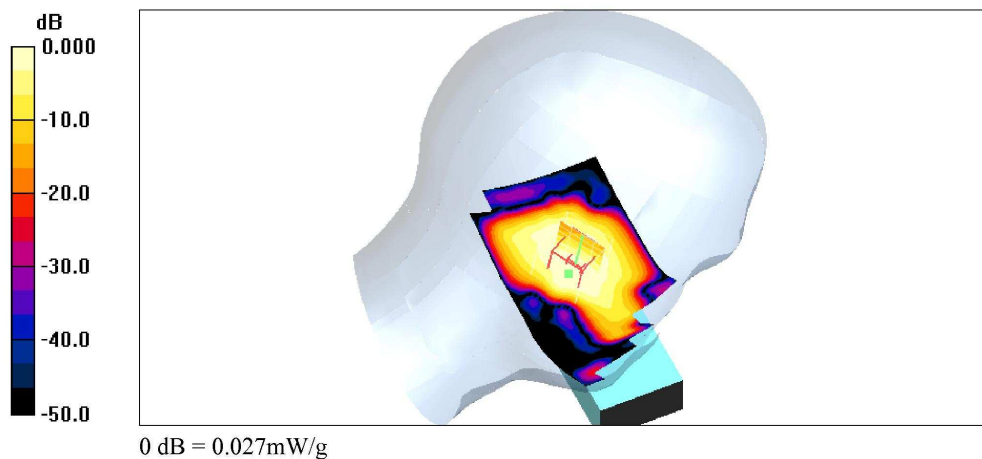
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.98, 6.98, 6.98); Calibrated: 3/20/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 3/21/2006
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

LC-HIGH/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.026 mW/g

LC-HIGH/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.78 V/m; Power Drift = 0.360 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.037 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.024 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.013 mW/g

Warning: Maximum averaged SAR over 10 g is located on the boundary of the measurement cube. This cube might not incorporate the absolute averaged SAR. Please consider a refinement of the Area Scan measurement.

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



Left Cheek

Date/Time: 7/13/2006 2:06:44 PM

Test Laboratory: Electronics Testing Center, Taiwan

DUT: DECT Phone; Type: PP; Serial: 64-S64

Communication System: US DECT-1900; Frequency: 1921.5 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:24
Medium parameters used: $f = 1921.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Air temperature: 21 degC; Liquid temperature: 21.7 ~ 21.9 degC;
Phantom section: Left Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3578; ConvF(6.98, 6.98, 6.98); Calibrated: 3/20/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn679; Calibrated: 3/21/2006
- Phantom: SAM 12-2; Type: SAM4.0; Serial: TP-1347
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.6 Build 23; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 160

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

Reference Value = 2.95 V/m; Power Drift = -0.157 dB

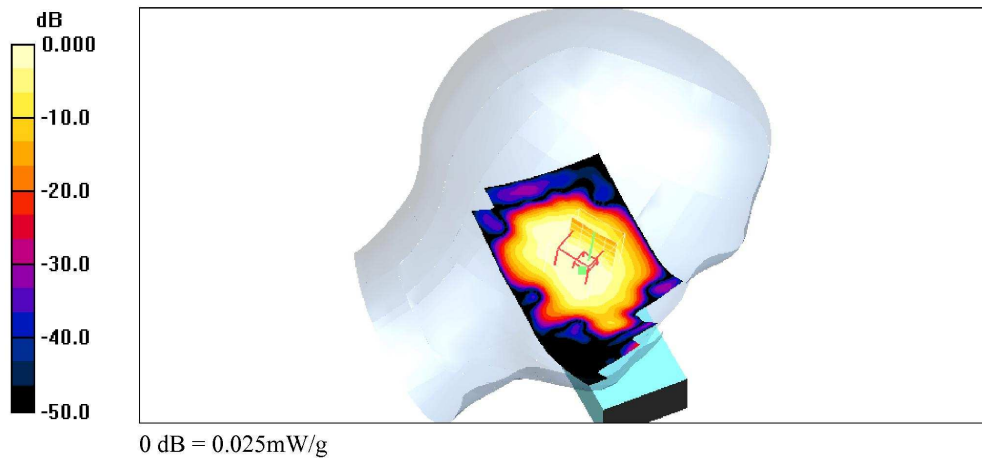
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.042 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.025 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.014 mW/g

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

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.024 mW/g



ANNEX C: DIPOLE CERTIFICATE

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss 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 **ETC (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d054_Nov04**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d054**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v6
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **November 12, 2004**

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 $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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 ET3DV6	SN 1507	26-Oct-04 (SPEAG, No. ET3-1507_Oct04)	Oct-05
DAE4	SN 601	22-Jul-04 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jul04)	Jul-05
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-03)	In house check: Nov 04

Calibrated by:	Name Judith Möller	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature

Issued: November 17, 2004

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

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d054_Nov04**

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss 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:

- 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
- 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
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4 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: D1900V2-5d054_Nov04

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 V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Area Scan resolution	dx, dy = 15 mm	
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	38.9 $\pm$ 6 %	1.45 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.41 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	37.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	36.4 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	4.94 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	19.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	19.1 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

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

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	51.6 ± 6 %	1.58 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.5 ± 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	10.4 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	41.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ²	normalized to 1W	39.8 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.51 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	22.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	21.1 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

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

Appendix**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$55.9 \Omega + 3.0 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.1 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$50.4 \Omega + 4.2 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.6 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.198 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	March 19, 2004

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d054_Nov04

DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 11/10/04 09:26:02

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d054

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL 1900 MHz;

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.96, 4.96, 4.96); Calibrated: 26.10.2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 22.07.2004
- Phantom: Flat Phantom quarter size -SN:1001; Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: SN:1001;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130

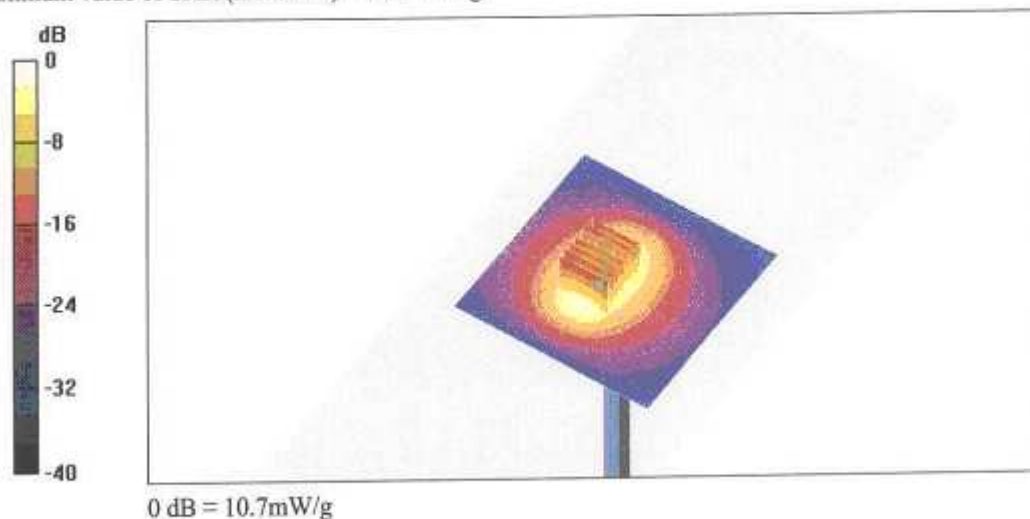
Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.2 mW/g**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 81.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.5 W/kg

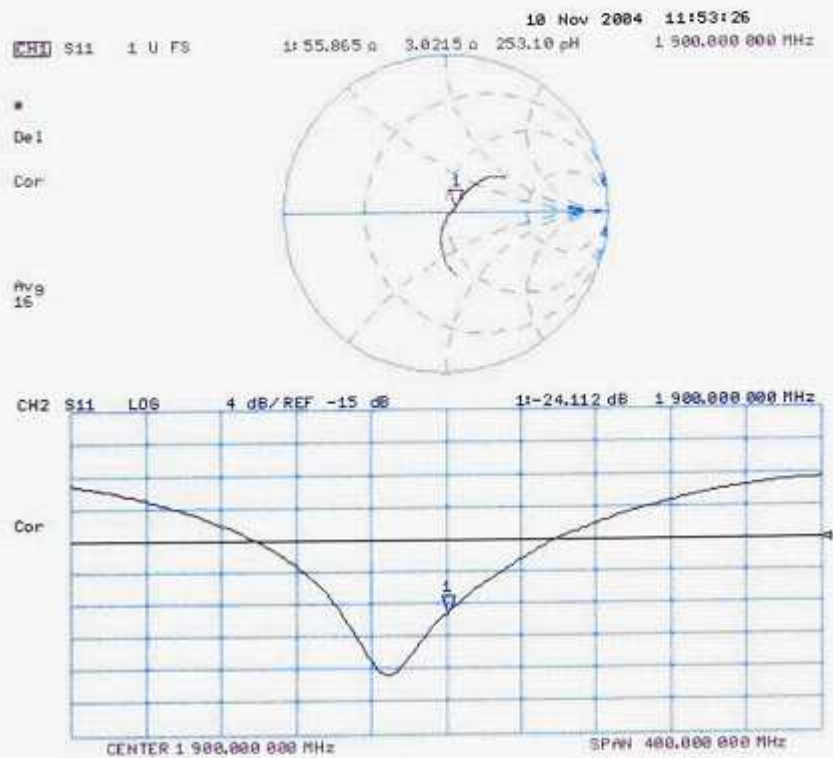
SAR(1 g) = 9.41 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.94 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.7 mW/g



Certificate No: D1900V2-5d054_Nov04

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Certificate No: D1900V2-5d054_Nov04

DASY4 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 11/12/04 16:26:29

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN5d054

Communication System: CW-1900; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: Muscle 1800 MHz;

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.58$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.43, 4.43, 4.43); Calibrated: 26.10.2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 22.07.2004
- Phantom: Flat Phantom half size; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: SN:1001;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.4 Build 3; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 130

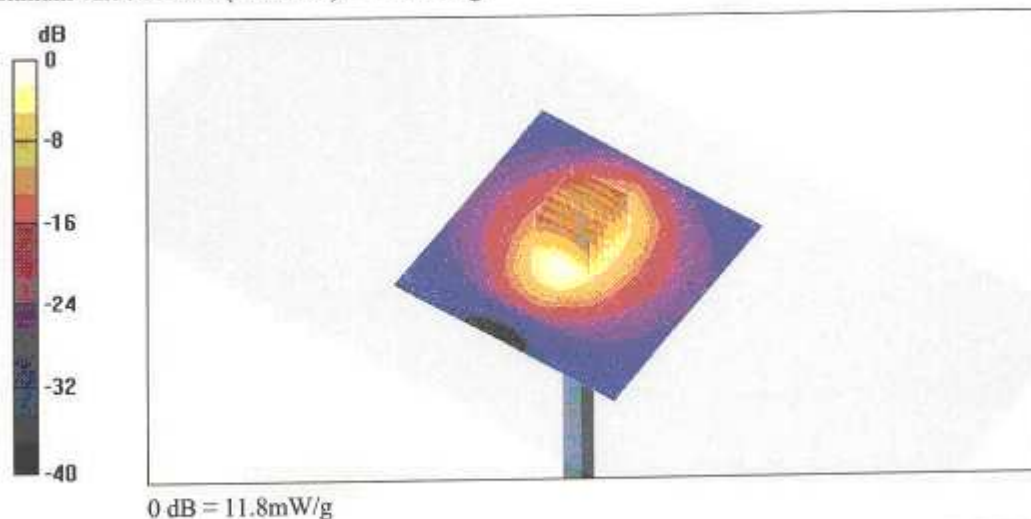
Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.1 mW/g**Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 88.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.6 W/kg

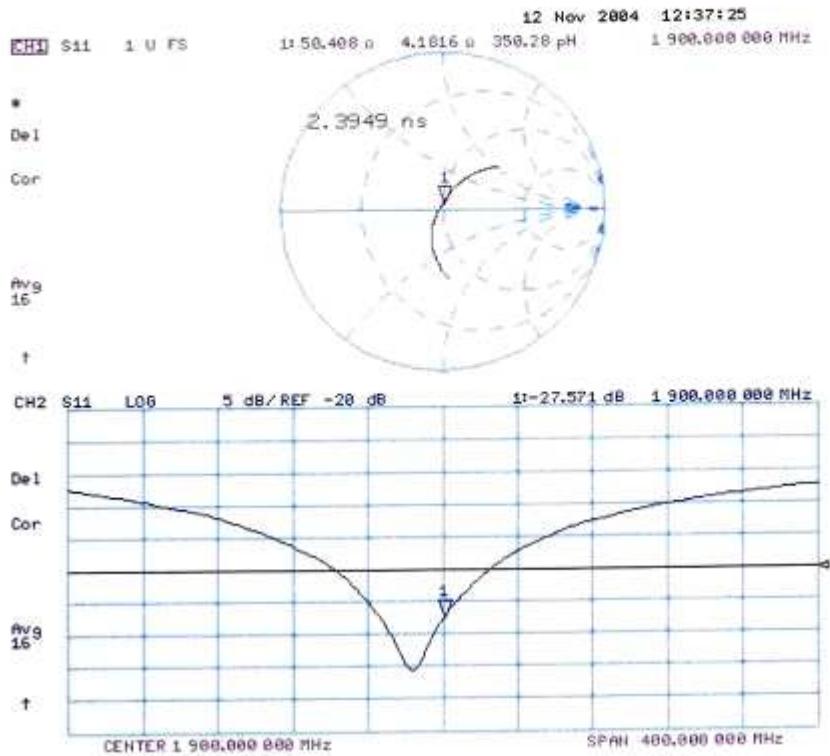
SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.51 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.8 mW/g



Certificate No: D1900V2-5d054_Nov04

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Certificate No: D1900V2-5d054_Nov04

ANNEX D: PROBE CERTIFICATE

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



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

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The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client: **OKWAP (Auden)**

Certificate No.: **EX3-3578_Mar06**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **EX3DV4 - SN:3578**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-01.v5 and QA CAL-14.v3
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **March 20, 2006**

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 $(22 \pm 3)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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	2-Jan-06 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3013_Jan06)	Jan-07
DAE4	SN: 654	2-Feb-06 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Feb06)	Feb-07

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov-06

Calibrated by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature
Approved by:	Name Fin Bornholt	Function R&D Director	Signature

Issued: March 22, 2006

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Certificate No: EX3-3578_Mar06

Page 1 of 9

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
Polarization ϕ	ϕ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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:

- NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z}** = NORM_{x,y,z} * *frequency_response* (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * *ConvF* whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for *ConvF*. A frequency dependent *ConvF* is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

EX3DV4 SN:3578

March 20, 2006

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3578

Manufactured:	November 4, 2005
Calibrated:	March 20, 2006

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

EX3DV4 SN:3578

March 20, 2006

DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3578**Sensitivity in Free Space^A****Diode Compression^B**

NormX	0.500 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	93 mV
NormY	0.506 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	93 mV
NormZ	0.550 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Z	93 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect**TSL 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm**

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		2.0 mm	3.0 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	3.1	1.1
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.2	0.4

TSL 1750 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		2.0 mm	3.0 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	2.5	1.0
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.2	0.3

Sensor OffsetProbe Tip to Sensor Center **1.0 mm**

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

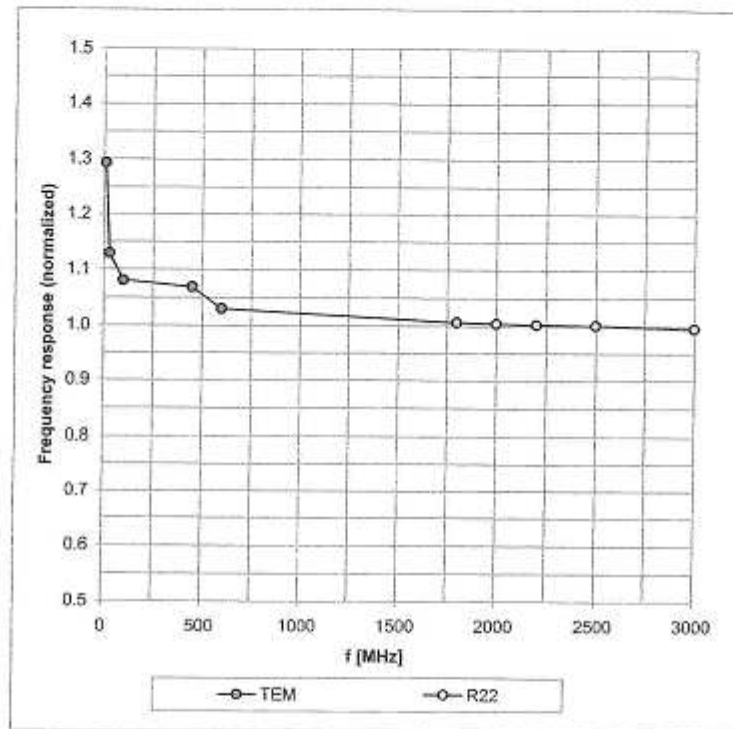
^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

EX3DV4 SN:3578

March 20, 2006

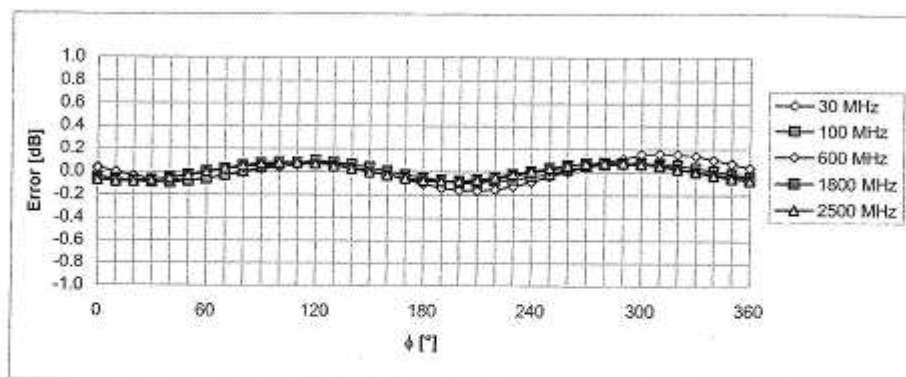
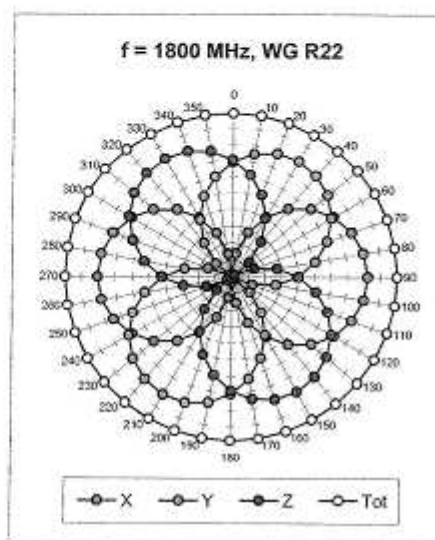
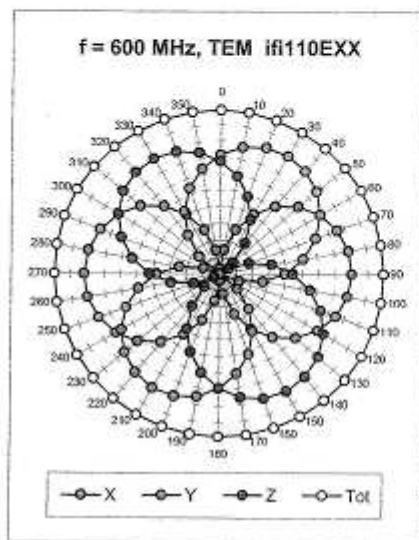
Frequency Response of E-Field

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

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

EX3DV4 SN:3578

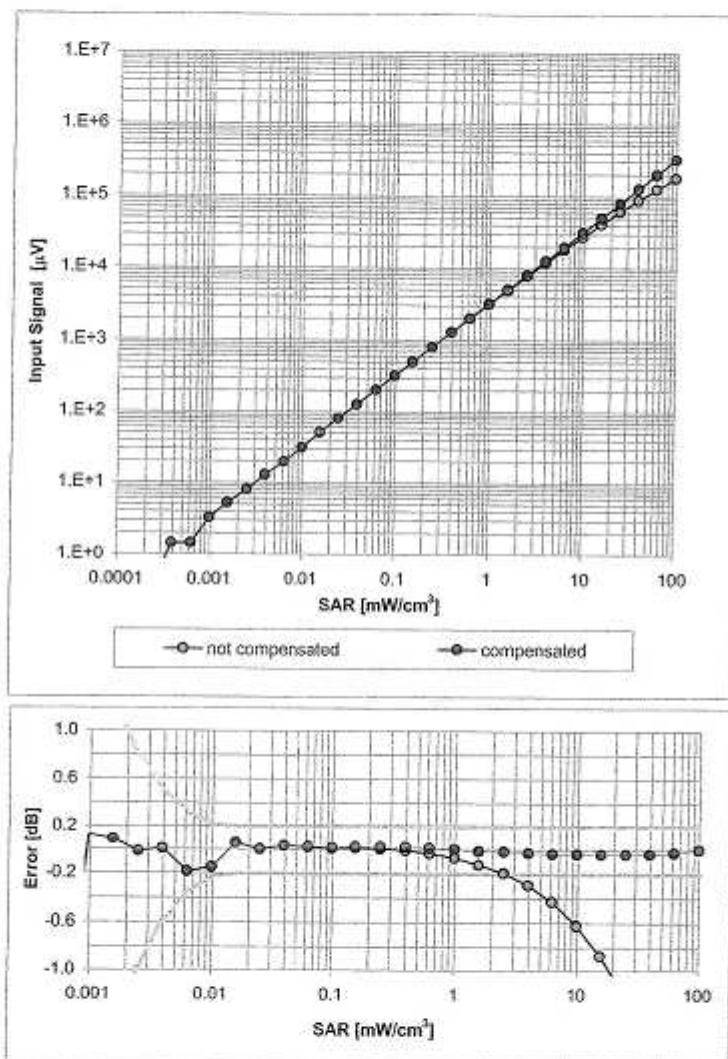
March 20, 2006

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$ Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

EX3DV4 SN:3578

March 20, 2006

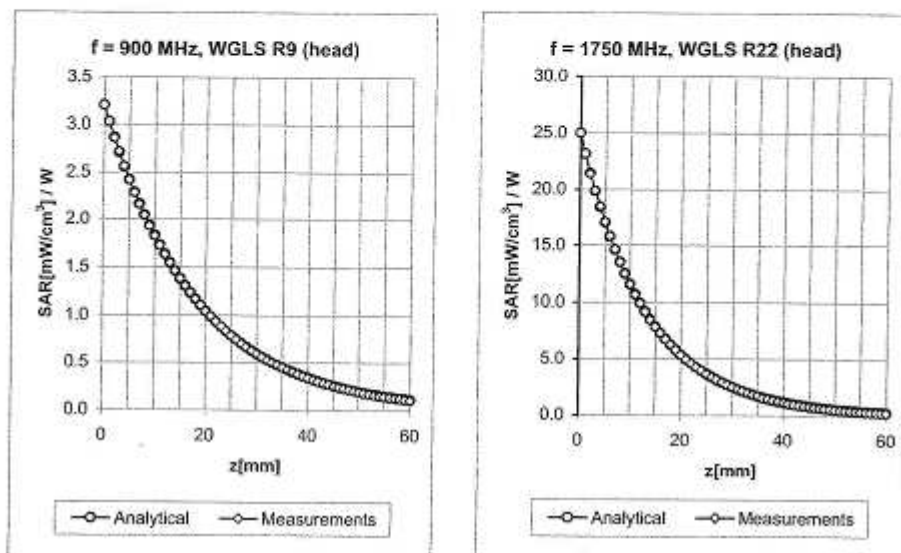
Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (Waveguide R22, $f = 1800 \text{ MHz}$)

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

EX3DV4 SN:3578

March 20, 2006

Conversion Factor Assessment

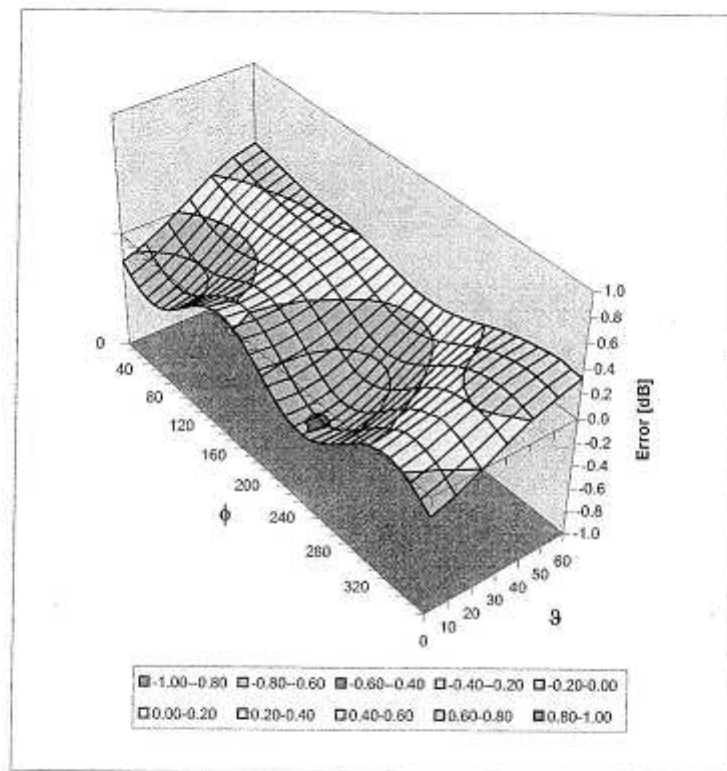


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.66	0.66	8.38 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	0.59	0.80	7.30 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.59	0.80	6.98 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.52	0.80	6.47 ± 11.8% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.78	0.64	8.15 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	0.63	0.68	7.03 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.42	0.87	6.75 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.59	0.73	6.47 ± 11.8% (k=2)
5200	± 50 / ± 100	Body	49.0 ± 5%	5.30 ± 5%	0.35	1.75	4.11 ± 13.1% (k=2)
5800	± 50 / ± 100	Body	48.2 ± 5%	6.00 ± 5%	0.32	1.75	3.89 ± 13.1% (k=2)

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

EX3DV4 SN:3578

March 20, 2006

Deviation from Isotropy in HSLError (ϕ , θ), $f = 900$ MHzUncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 2.6\%$ ($k=2$)