



## SAR EVALUATION REPORT

For

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUIDELINES .....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1	SAR LIMITS .....	6
<b>2</b>	<b>EUT DESCRIPTION .....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION FOR EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT) .....	7
2.2	EUT TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION: .....	7
2.3	EUT PHOTO .....	7
<b>3</b>	<b>FACILITIES AND ACCREDITATION.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF TEST SYSTEM.....</b>	<b>9</b>
4.1	IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 P1528 RECOMMENDED TISSUE DIELECTRIC PARAMETERS.....	10
4.2	MEASUREMENT SYSTEM DIAGRAM .....	11
4.3	SYSTEM COMPONENTS.....	12
4.4	DASY4 MEASUREMENT SERVER.....	12
4.5	DATA ACQUISITION ELECTRONICS .....	13
4.6	PROBES .....	13
4.7	ET3DV6 PROBE SPECIFICATION .....	13
4.8	E-FIELD PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS .....	14
4.9	DATA EVALUATION .....	15
4.10	LIGHT BEAM UNIT .....	16
4.11	MEDIUM.....	17
4.12	SAM TWIN PHANTOM .....	17
4.13	DEVICE HOLDER FOR SAM TWIN PHANTOM .....	18
4.14	SYSTEM VALIDATION KITS .....	19
4.15	ROBOT .....	19
<b>5</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION.....</b>	<b>20</b>
5.1	EQUIPMENTS LIST & CALIBRATION INFO .....	20
<b>6</b>	<b>SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION .....</b>	<b>21</b>
6.1	SYSTEM ACCURACY VERIFICATION .....	21
6.2	IEEE P1528 RECOMMENDED REFERENCE VALUE FOR HEAD .....	21
6.3	SYSTEM SETUP BLOCK DIAGRAM .....	21
<b>7</b>	<b>EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>22</b>
7.1	TEST POSITIONS FOR DEVICE OPERATING NEXT TO A PERSON’S EAR.....	22
7.2	CHEEK/TOUCH POSITION .....	23
7.3	EAR/TILT POSITION.....	23
7.4	TEST POSITIONS FOR BODY-WORN AND OTHER CONFIGURATIONS .....	24
7.5	SAR EVALUATION PROCEDURE.....	25
7.6	DASY4 SAR EVALUATION PROCEDURE .....	26
<b>8</b>	<b>FCC 3G MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES.....</b>	<b>28</b>
8.1	SAR MEASUREMENT CONDITIONS FOR CDMA2000 .....	28
8.2	OUTPUT POWER VERIFICATION .....	28
8.3	BODY SAR MEASUREMENTS .....	29
<b>9</b>	<b>SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS .....</b>	<b>31</b>
9.1	ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS .....	31
9.2	SAR DATA.....	31

<b>10</b>	<b>APPENDIX A – MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>APPENDIX B – PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>APPENDIX C – DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>APPENDIX D - TEST SYSTEM VERIFICATIONS SCANS.....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>13.1</b>	LIQUID AND SYSTEM VALIDATION.....	49
<b>14</b>	<b>APPENDIX E – EUT SCAN RESULTS.....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>APPENDIX F – TEST SETUP PHOTOS.....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>15.1</b>	USB HORIZONTAL-UP 5MM SEPARATION TO FLAT PHANTOM SETUP PHOTO.....	59
<b>15.2</b>	USB HORIZONTAL-DOWN 5MM SEPARATION TO FLAT PHANTOM SETUP PHOTO.....	59
<b>15.3</b>	USB VERTICAL-FRONT 5MM SEPARATION TO FLAT PHANTOM SETUP PHOTO.....	60
<b>15.4</b>	USB VERTICAL-FRONT 5MM SEPARATION TO FLAT PHANTOM SETUP PHOTO.....	60
<b>16</b>	<b>APPENDIX G – EUT PHOTOS.....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>16.1</b>	ADU-310C: EUT - TOP VIEW .....	61
<b>16.2</b>	ADU-310C: EUT - BOTTOM VIEW.....	61
<b>16.3</b>	ADU-310C: EUT – RIGHT SIDE VIEW.....	62
<b>16.4</b>	ADU-310C:EUT – LEFT SIDE VIEW.....	62
<b>17</b>	<b>APPENDIX H - INFORMATIVE REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>63</b>

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0	R0811194-SAR	Original Report	2009-03-24

## 1 REFERENCE, STANDARDS, AND GUIDELINES

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### **FCC:**

The Report and Order requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 1.6 mW/g as recommended by the ANSI/IEEE standard C95.1-1992 [6] for an uncontrolled environment (Paragraph 65). According to the Supplement C of OET Bulletin 65 "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guide-lines for Human Exposure to Radio frequency Electromagnetic Fields", released on Jun 29, 2001 by the FCC, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in North America is 1.6 mW/g average over 1 gram of tissue mass.

### **CE:**

The CE requires routine SAR evaluation prior to equipment authorization of portable transmitter devices, including portable telephones. For consumer products, the applicable limit is 2 mW/g as recommended by the EN50360 for an uncontrolled environment. According to the Standard, the device should be evaluated at maximum output power (radiated from the antenna) under "worst-case" conditions for normal or intended use, incorporating normal antenna operating positions, device peak performance frequencies and positions for maximum RF energy coupling.

This report describes the methodology and results of experiments performed on wireless data terminal. The objective was to determine if there is RF radiation and if radiation is found, what is the extent of radiation with respect to safety limits? SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF exposure determined by the amount of RF energy absorbed by human body (or its parts) – to determine how the RF energy couples to the body or head which is a primary health concern for body worn devices. The limit below which the exposure to RF is considered safe by regulatory bodies in Europe is 2 mW/g average over 10 gram of tissue mass.

The test configurations were laid out on a specially designed test fixture to ensure the reproducibility of measurements. Each configuration was scanned for SAR. Analysis of each scan was carried out to characterize the above effects in the device.

## 1.1 SAR Limits

### FCC Limit (1g Tissue)

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	1.60	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

### CE Limit (10g Tissue)

EXPOSURE LIMITS	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / Controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (averaged over the whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over any 1 g of tissue)	2.0	10
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

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

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

General Population/Uncontrolled environments Spatial Peak limit 1.6 W/kg (FCC) & 2 W/kg (CE) applied to the EUT.

## 2 EUT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Product Description for Equipment Under Test (EUT)

The *AnyDATA.NET Inc* product, model *ADU-310C* or the "EUT" as referred to in this report, is a CDMA 1x/EVDO USB Modem. This EUT support CDMA2000 and 1x/EVDO (Revision0).

### 2.2 EUT Technical Specification:

Item	Description
Modulation	QPSK/OQPSK
Frequency Range	824~849 MHz (Tx) 869~894 MHz (Rx)
Maximum Output Power:	25.86 dBm
Dimensions (L*W*H)	96mm (L)× 35 mm (W)×10.8 mm (H)
Power Source	USB Power Supply from Laptop Computer
Weight	34.0g
Normal Operation	Body-worn

\* The test data gathered are from typical production sample, serial number: B2034 Sample ID: 72205 provided by BACL.

### 2.3 EUT Photo



Additional EUT photos, Appendix G

### 3 Facilities and Accreditation

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The test site used by Bay Area Compliance Laboratories Corp. (BACL) to collect data is located at 1274 Anvilwood Ave, Sunnyvale, California 94089, USA.

BACL is a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) accredited laboratory under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accredited Program (Lab Code 200167-0).



The current scope of accreditations can be found at: <http://ts.nist.gov/Standards/scopes/2001670.htm>



## 4 DESCRIPTION OF TEST SYSTEM

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) which is the fourth generation of the system shown in the figure hereinafter:



The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9m), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than  $\pm 0.02\text{mm}$ . Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit.

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN: 1604 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure with accuracy of better than  $\pm 10\%$ . The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure and found to be better than  $\pm 0.25\text{dB}$ .

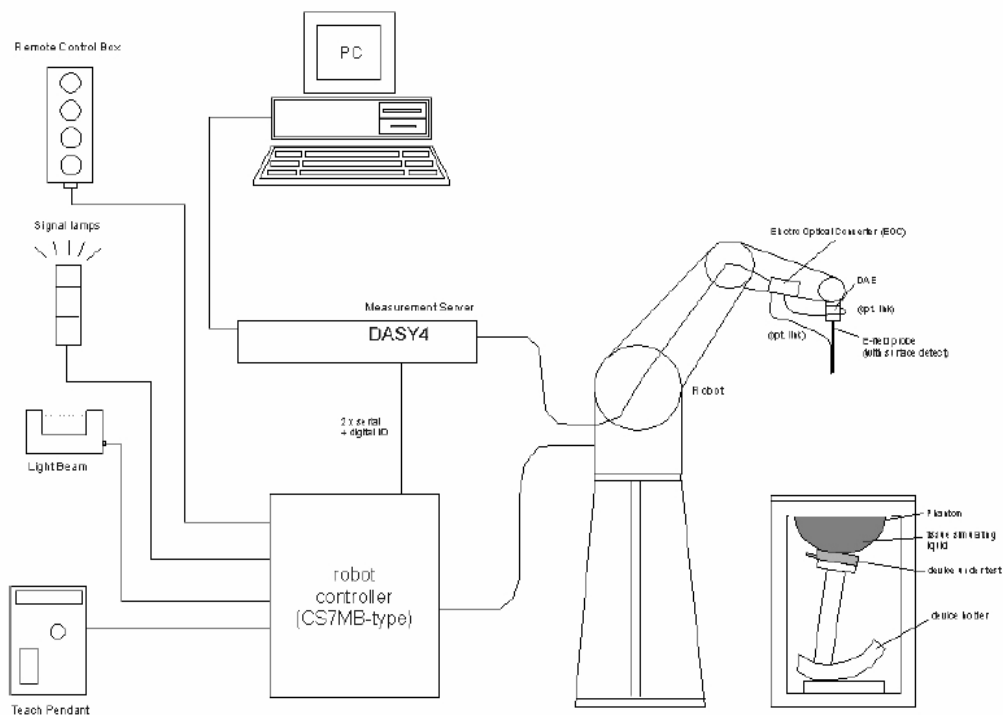
The phantom used was the Generic Twin Phantom”. The ear was simulated as a spacer of 4 mm thickness between the earpiece of the phone and the tissue simulating liquid. The Tissue simulation liquid used for each test is in according with the FCC OET65 supplement C as listed below.

Ingredients (% by weight)	Frequency (MHz)									
	450		835		915		1900		2450	
Tissue Type	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	38.56	51.16	41.45	52.4	41.05	56.0	54.9	40.4	62.7	73.2
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.49	1.45	1.4	1.35	0.76	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.04
Sugar	56.32	46.78	56.0	45.0	56.5	41.76	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	0.52	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.21	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Triton x-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0	26.7
Dielectric Constant	43.42	58.0	42.54	56.1	42.0	56.8	39.9	54.0	39.8	52.5
Conductivity (S/m)	0.85	0.83	0.91	0.95	1.0	1.07	1.42	1.45	1.88	1.78

#### 4.1 IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 P1528 Recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters

Frequency (MHz)	Head Tissue		Body Tissue	
	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)	$\epsilon_r$	$\sigma$ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800-2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

## 4.2 Measurement System Diagram



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

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to the DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer operating Windows 2000 or Windows XP.

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

### 4.3 System Components

- DASY4 Measurement Server
- Data Acquisition Electronics
- Probes
- Light Beam Unit
- Medium
- SAM Twin Phantom
- Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom
- System Validation Kits
- Robot

### 4.4 DASY4 Measurement Server

The DASY4 measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with a 166MHz low-power Pentium, 32MB chip disk and 64MB RAM. The necessary circuits for communication with either the DAE4 (or DAE3) electronic box as well as the 16-bit AD-converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY4 I/O-board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.



The measurement server performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. The PC-operating system cannot interfere with these time critical processes. All connections are supervised by a watchdog, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements. Furthermore, the measurement server is equipped with two expansion slots which are reserved for future applications. Please note that the expansion slots do not have a standardized pin out and therefore only the expansion cards provided by SPEAG can be inserted. Expansion cards from any other supplier could seriously damage the measurement server.

#### 4.5 Data Acquisition Electronics

The data acquisition electronics DAE3 consists of a highly sensitive electrometer grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.



#### 4.6 Probes

The DASY system can support many different probe types.

**Dosimetric Probes:** These probes are specially designed and calibrated for use in liquids with high permittivities. They should not be used in air, since the spherical isotropy in air is poor ( $\pm 2$  dB). The dosimetric probes have special calibrations in various liquids at different frequencies.

**Free Space Probes:** These are electric and magnetic field probes specially designed for measurements in free space. The z-sensor is aligned to the probe axis and the rotation angle of the x-sensor is specified. This allows the DASY system to automatically align the probe to the measurement grid for field component measurement. The free space probes are generally not calibrated in liquid. (The H-field probes can be used in liquids without any change of parameters.)

**Temperature Probes:** Small and sensitive temperature probes for general use. They use a completely different parameter set and different evaluation procedures. Temperature rise features allow direct SAR evaluations with these probes.

#### 4.7 ET3DV6 Probe Specification

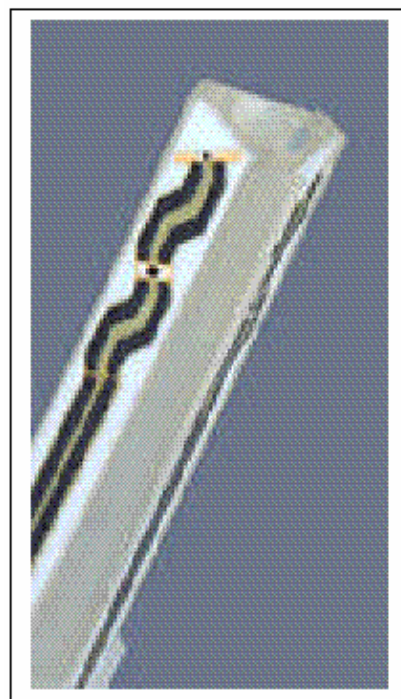
Construction Symmetrical design with triangular core  
Built-in optical fiber for surface detection System  
Built-in shielding against static charges  
Calibration In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz  
In brain and muscle simulating tissue at  
Frequencies of 450 MHz, 900 MHz and  
1.8 GHz (accuracy  $\pm 8\%$ )  
Frequency 10 MHz to  $> 6$  GHz; Linearity:  $\pm 0.2$  dB  
(30 MHz to 3 GHz)  
Directivity  $\pm 0.2$  dB in brain tissue (rotation around  
probe axis)  
 $\pm 0.4$  dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)  
Dynamic 5 mW/g to  $> 100$  mW/g;  
Range Linearity:  $\pm 0.2$  dB  
Surface  $\pm 0.2$  mm repeatability in air and clear liquids  
Detection over diffuse reflecting surfaces.  
Dimensions Overall length: 330 mm  
Tip length: 16 mm



Photograph of the probe

Body diameter: 12 mm  
Tip diameter: 6.8 mm  
Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm  
Application General dosimetric up to 3 GHz  
Compliance tests of mobile phones  
Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multi-fiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY3 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the maximum using a 2nd order fitting. The approach is stopped when reaching the maximum.



**Inside view of  
ET3DV6 E-field Probe**

#### **4.8 E-Field Probe Calibration Process**

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in [6] with accuracy better than  $\pm 10\%$ . The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [7] and found to be better than  $\pm 0.25\text{dB}$ . The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.

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

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

## 4.9 Data Evaluation

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

Probe parameters: - Sensitivity                      Norm<sub>i</sub>, ai0, ai1, ai2  
                          - Conversion factor              ConvFi  
                          - Diode compression point      dcp<sub>i</sub>

Device parameters: - Frequency                      f  
                          - Crest factor                              cf

Media parameters: - Conductivity                      σ  
                          - Density    ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

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

With  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel i (i=x, y, z)  
 $U_i$  = input signal of channel i (i=x, y, z)  
 cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)  
 dcp<sub>i</sub> = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

$$\text{E - fieldprobes : } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF}}}$$

$$\text{H - fieldprobes : } H_i = \sqrt{V_i} \cdot \frac{a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2}{f}$$

With  $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel i (i=x, y, z)  
 $\text{Norm}_i$  = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i=x, y, z)  
 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$  for E-field probes  
 ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution  
 $a_{ij}$  = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes  
 f = carrier frequency [GHz]  
 $E_i$  = electric field strength of channel i in V/m  
 $H_i$  = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

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

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

With    SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g  
          $E_{tot}$  = total field strength in V/m  
          $\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/meter] or [Siemens/meter]  
          $\rho$  = equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Note that the density is normally set to 1, to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

#### 4.10 Light Beam Unit

The light beam switch allows automatic “tooling” of the probe. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, so that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip. The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.



## 4.11 Medium

### Parameters

The parameters of the tissue simulating liquid strongly influence the SAR in the liquid. The parameters for the different frequencies are defined in the corresponding compliance standards (e.g., EN 50361, IEEE 1528-2003).

### Parameter measurements

Several measurement systems are available for measuring the dielectric parameters of liquids:

- The open coax test method (e.g., HP85070 dielectric probe kit) is easy to use, but has only moderate accuracy. It is calibrated with open, short, and deionized water and the calibrations a critical process.
- The transmission line method (e.g., model 1500T from DAMASKOS, INC.) measures the transmission and reflection in a liquid filled high precision line. It needs standard two port calibration and is probably more accurate than the open coax method.
- The reflection line method measures the reflection in a liquid filled shorted precision lined. The method is not suitable for these liquids because of its low sensitivity.
- The slotted line method scans the field magnitude and phase along a liquid filled line. The evaluation is straight forward and only needs a simple response calibration. The method is very accurate, but can only be used in high loss liquids and at frequencies above 100 to 200MHz. Cleaning the line can be tedious.

## 4.12 SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

- Left hand
- Right hand
- Flat phantom

The phantom table comes in two sizes: A 100 x 50 x 85 cm (L x W x H) table for use with free standing robots (DASY4 professional system option) or as a second phantom and a 100 x 75 x 85 cm (L x W x H) table with reinforcements for table mounted robots (DASY4 compact system option).

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. Only one device holder is necessary if two phantoms are used (e.g., for different liquids) A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during o\_-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on the cover are possible. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.



The phantom can be used with the following tissue simulating liquids:

- Water-sugar based liquids can be left permanently in the phantom. Always cover the liquid if the system is not used, otherwise the parameters will change due to water evaporation.
- Glycol based liquids should be used with care. As glycol is a softener for most plastics, the liquid should be taken out of the phantom and the phantom should be dried when the system is not used (desirable at least once a week).
- Do not use other organic solvents without previously testing the phantom's compatibility.

#### 4.13 Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source in 5mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of  $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$  would produce a SAR uncertainty of  $\pm 20\%$ . An accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions, in which the devices must be measured, are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales is the ear reference point ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.



The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity  $\epsilon_r=3$  and loss tangent  $\tan \delta=0.02$ . The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.

#### 4.14 System Validation Kits

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. For that purpose a well defined SAR distribution in the flat section of the SAM twin phantom is produced.

System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder. Dipoles are available for the variety of frequencies between 300MHz and 6 GHz (dipoles for other frequencies or media and other calibration conditions are available upon request).

The dipoles are highly symmetric and matched at the center frequency for the specified liquid and distance to the flat phantom (or flat section of the SAM-twin phantom). The accurate distance between the liquid surface and the dipole center is achieved with a distance holder that snaps on the dipole.

#### 4.15 Robot

The DASY4 system uses the high precision industrial robots RX60L, RX90 and RX90L, as well as the RX60BL and RX90BL types out of the newer series from Stäubli SA (France). The RX robot series offers many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Low maintenance costs (virtually maintenance-free due to direct drive gears; no belt drives)
- Jerk-free straight movements (brushless synchronous motors; no stepper motors)
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)

For the newly delivered DASY4 systems as well as for the older DASY3 systems delivered since 1999, the CS7MB robot controller version from Stäubli is used. Previously delivered systems have either a CS7 or CS7M controller; the differences to the CS7MB are mainly in the hardware, but some procedures in the robot software from Stäubli are also not completely the same. The following descriptions about robot hard- and software correspond to CS7MB controller with software version 13.1 (edit S5). The actual commands, procedures and configurations, also including details in hardware, might differ if an older robot controller is in use. In this case please also refer to the Stäubli manuals for further information.



## 5 EQUIPMENT LIST AND CALIBRATION

### 5.1 Equipments List & Calibration Info

Type / Model	Cal. Due Date	S/N:
DASY4 Professional Dosimetric System	N/A	N/A
Robot RX60L	N/A	CS7MBSP / 467
Robot Controller	N/A	F01/5J72A1/A/01
Dell Computer Dimension 3000	N/A	N/A
SPEAG EDC3	N/A	N/A
SPEAG DAE3	2009-11-22	456
DASY4 Measurement Server	N/A	1176
SPEAG E-Field Probe ET3DV6	2009-09-23	1604
Antenna, Dipole, D900V2	2009-11-11	122
SPEAG Generic Twin Phantom	N/A	N/A
Brain Equivalent Matter (835 MHz)	Each Time	N/A
Muscle Equivalent Matter (835 MHz)	Each Time	N/A
Agilent, Spectrum Analyzer E4446A	2009-05-19	US44300386
Microwave Amp. 8349A	N/A	2644A02662
Power Meter Agilent E4419B	2009-10-10	MY4121511
Power Sensor Agilent E4412A	2009-10-10	MY41497252
Agilent E5515C	2009-08-08	GB44051221
Dielectric Probe Kit HP85070A	N/A	US99360201
Agilent, Signal Generator, 8648C	2009-09-18	3347M00143
Amplifier, ST181-20	N/A	E012-0101
Antenna, Horn SAS-200/571	2009-04-20	A052704

## 6 SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM VERIFICATION

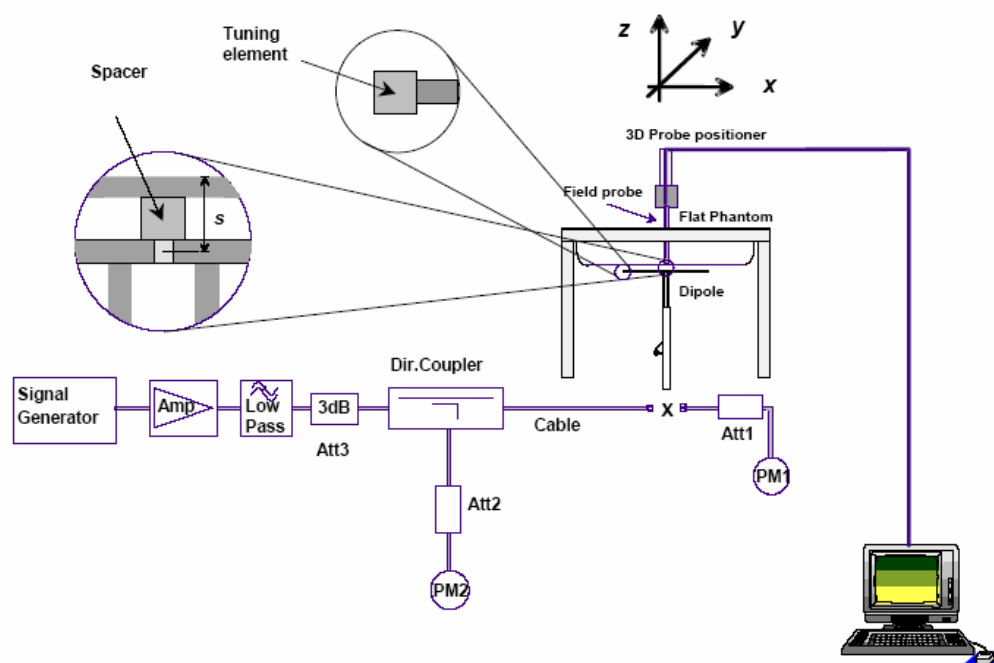
### 6.1 System Accuracy Verification

Prior to the assessment, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of  $\pm 10\%$ . The validation results are tabulated below. And also the corresponding SAR plot is attached as well in the SAR plots files.

### 6.2 IEEE P1528 recommended reference value for head

Frequency (MHz)	1 g SAR (W/Kg)	10 g SAR (W/Kg)	Local SAR at surface (above feed point)	Local SAR at surface ( $v=2\text{cm}$ offset from feed point)
300	3.0	2.0	4.4	2.1
450	4.9	3.3	7.2	3.2
835	9.5	6.2	14.1	4.9
900	10.8	6.9	16.4	5.4
1450	29.0	16.0	50.2	6.5
1800	38.1	19.8	69.5	6.8
1900	39.7	20.5	72.1	6.6
2000	41.1	21.1	74.6	6.5
2450	52.4	24.0	104.2	7.7
3000	63.8	25.7	140.2	9.5

### 6.3 System Setup Block Diagram

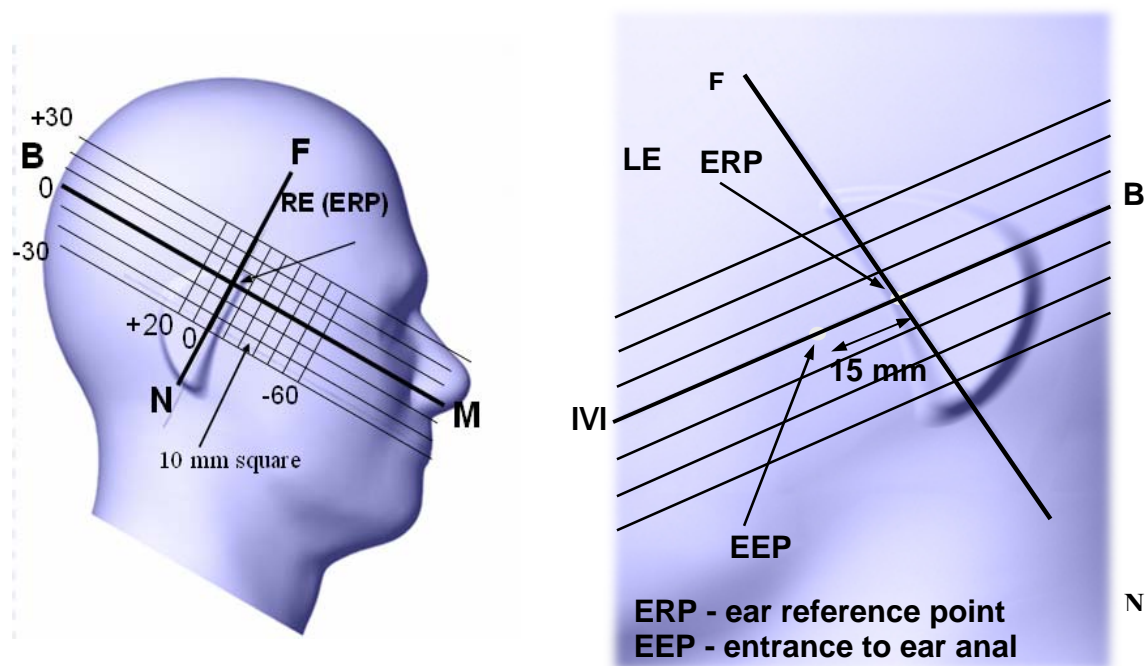


## 7 EUT TEST STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

### 7.1 Test Positions for Device Operating Next to a Person's Ear

This category includes most wireless handsets with fixed, retractable or internal antennas located toward the top half of the device, with or without a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover. The handset should have its earpiece located within the upper ¼ of the device, either along the centerline or off-centered, as perceived by its users. This type of handset should be positioned in a normal operating position with the “test device reference point” located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point”. The “test device reference point” should be located at the same level as the center of the earpiece region. The “vertical centerline” should bisect the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges. An “ear reference point” is located on the outer surface of the head phantom on each ear spacer. It is located 1.5 cm above the center of the ear canal entrance in the “phantom reference plane” defined by the three lines joining the center of each “ear reference point” (left and right) and the tip of the mouth.

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



## 7.2 Cheek/Touch Position

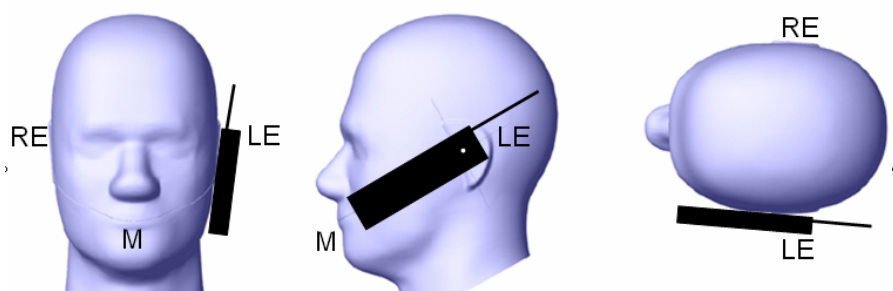
The device is brought toward the mouth of the head phantom by pivoting against the “ear reference point” or along the “N-F” line for the SCC-34/SC-2 head phantom.

This test position is established:

- When any point on the display, keypad or mouthpiece portions of the handset is in contact with the phantom.
- (or) When any portion of a foldout, sliding or similar keypad cover opened to its intended self-adjusting normal use position is in contact with the cheek or mouth of the phantom.

For existing head phantoms – when the handset loses contact with the phantom at the pivoting point, rotation should continue until the device touches the cheek of the phantom or breaks its last contact from the ear spacer.

### Check /Touch Position



## 7.3 Ear/Tilt Position

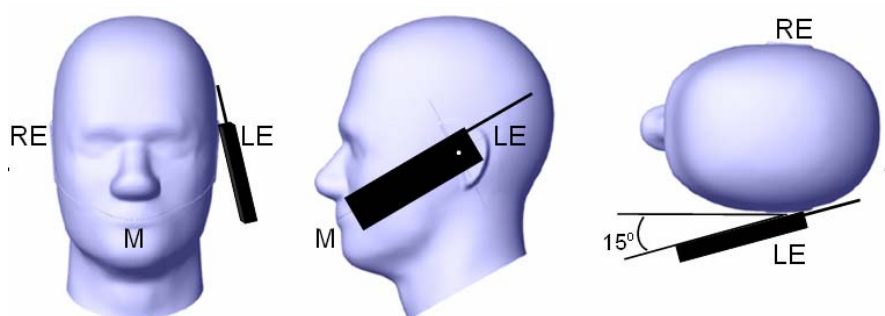
With the handset aligned in the “Cheek/Touch Position”:

- 1) If the earpiece of the handset is not in full contact with the phantom’s ear spacer (in the “Cheek/Touch position”) and the peak SAR location for the “Cheek/Touch” position is located at the ear spacer region or corresponds to the earpiece region of the handset, the device should be returned to the “initial ear position” by rotating it away from the mouth until the earpiece is in full contact with the ear spacer.
- 2) (otherwise) The handset should be moved (translated) away from the cheek perpendicular to the line passes through both “ear reference points” (note: one of these ear reference points may not physically exist on a split head model) for approximate 2-3 cm. While it is in this position, the device handset is tilted away from the mouth with respect to the “test device reference point” until the inside angle between the vertical centerline on the front surface of the phone and the horizontal line passing through the ear reference point is by 15 80°. After the tilt, it is then moved (translated) back toward the head perpendicular to the line passes through both “ear reference points” until the device touches the phantom or the ear spacer. If the antenna touches the head first, the positioning process should be repeated with a tilt angle less than 15 80° so that the device and its antenna would touch the phantom simultaneously. This test position may require a device holder or positioner to achieve the translation and tilting with acceptable positioning repeatability.

If a device is also designed to transmit with its keypad cover closed for operating in the head position, such positions should also be considered in the SAR evaluation. The device should be tested on the left and right side of the head phantom in the “Cheek/Touch” and “Ear/Tilt” positions. When

applicable, each configuration should be tested with the antenna in its fully extended and fully retracted positions. These test configurations should be tested at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode; for example, AMPS, CDMA, and TDMA. If the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, Cheek/Touch, Tile/Ear, extended and retracted) is at least 2.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s). If the transmission band of the test device is less than 10 MHz, testing at the high and low frequency channels is optional.

#### Ear /Tilt 15° Position



#### **7.4 Test positions for body-worn and other configurations**

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. Devices with a headset output should be tested with a headset connected to the device. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device may be tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. When multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device must be tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (e.g., the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components), only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body must be tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices that are intended to be authorized for body-worn use. A separation distance of 1.5 cm between the back of the device and a flat phantom is recommended for testing body-worn SAR compliance under such circumstances. Other separation distances may be used, but they should not exceed 2.5 cm. In these cases, the device may use body-worn accessories that provide a separation distance greater than that tested for the device provided however that the accessory contains no metallic components.



## 7.5 SAR Evaluation Procedure

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

**Step 1:** Measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location above the ear point or central position was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop. The SAR at this point is measured at the start of the test and then again at the end of the testing.

**Step 2:** The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance of 4 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head or EUT and the horizontal grid spacing was 15 mm x 15 mm. Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by line interpolation. The first Area Scan covers the entire dimension of the EUT to ensure that the hotspot was correctly identified.

**Step 3:** Around this point, a volume of 30 mm x 30 mm x 21 mm was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:

1. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 1.2 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.3 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
2. 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 by 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-directions). The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the averages.
3. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

**Step 4:** Re-measurement of the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.

## 7.6 DASY4 SAR Evaluation Procedure

### Step 1: Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurement jobs are useful jobs for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. Both jobs measure the field at a specified reference position, at a selectable distance from the phantom surface. The reference position can be either the selected section's grid reference point or a user point in this section. The reference job projects the selected point onto the phantom surface, orients the probe perpendicularly to the surface, and approaches the surface using the selected detection method. The Minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. By default, the Minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 4mm. This distance can be modified by the user, but cannot be smaller than the Distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties (for example, 2.7mm for an ET3DV6 probe type).

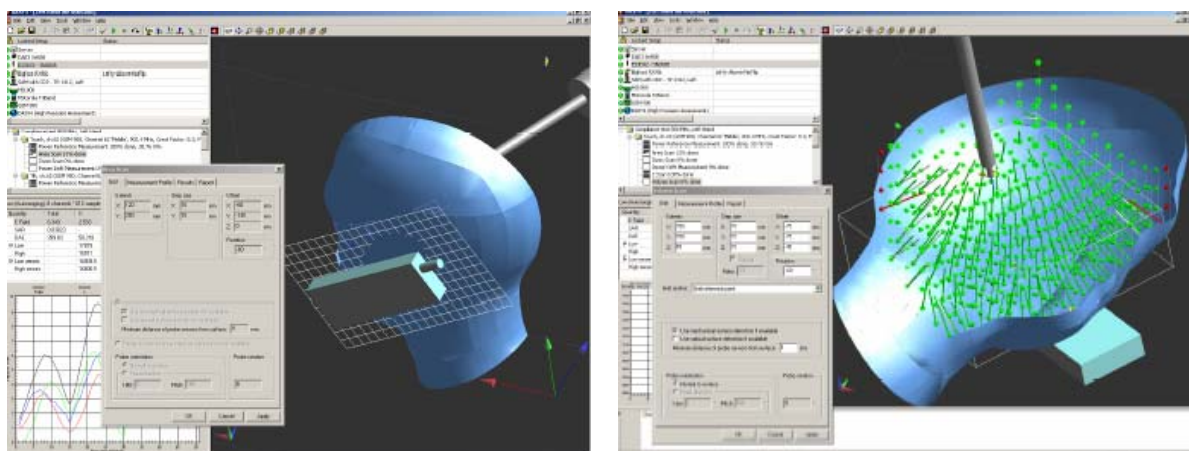
### Step 2: Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY4 software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids.

The scanning area is defined by an editable grid. This grid is anchored at the grid reference point of the selected section in the phantom. When the Area Scan's property sheet is brought-up, grid settings can be edited by a user.

When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maxima found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 50361 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan). If only one Zoom Scan follows the Area Scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maxima are detected, the number of Zoom Scans has to be increased accordingly.

After measurement is completed, all maxima and their coordinates are listed in the Results property page. The maximum selected in the list is highlighted in the 3-D view. For the secondary maxima returned from an Area Scan, the user can specify a lower limit (peak SAR value), in addition to the Find secondary maxima within x dB condition. Only the primary maximum and any secondary maxima within x dB from the primary maximum and above this limit will be measured.



### Step 3: Zoom Scan

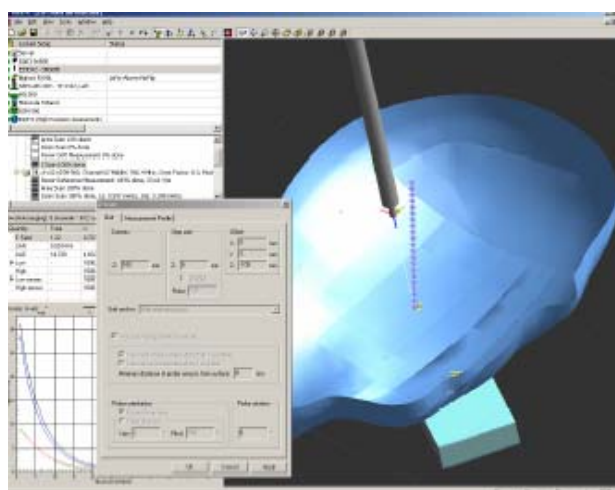
Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan measures 5 x 5 x 7 points within a cube whose base faces are centered around the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the Zoom Scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 g and 10 g and displays these values next to the job's label.

### Step 4: Power drift measurement

The Power Drift Measurement job measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last Power Reference Measurement. Several drift measurements are possible for one reference measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. The measurement procedure is the same as Step 1.

### Step 5: Z-Scan

The Z Scan job measures points along a vertical straight line. The line runs along the Z axis of a one-dimensional grid. A user can anchor the grid to the section reference point, to any defined user point or to the current probe location. As with any other grids, the local Z axis of the anchor location establishes the Z axis of the grid.



## 8 FCC 3G MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

Power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under average power.

### 8.1 SAR MEASUREMENT CONDITIONS FOR CDMA2000

The following procedures were followed according to FCC “SAR Measurements Procedures for 3G Devices” v02, October 2007.

### 8.2 Output Power Verification

See 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E as recommended by “SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices”, June 2006. Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to procedures in section 4.4.5.2 of 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E. SO55 tests were measured with power control bits in “All Up” condition.

1. If the mobile station (MS) supports Reverse TCH RC 1 and Forward TCH RC 1, set up a call using Fundamental Channel Test Mode 1 (RC=1/1) with 9600 bps data rate only.
2. Under RC1, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-1, Table 13-1 parameters were applied
3. If the MS supports the RC3 Reverse FCH, RC3 Reverse SCH0 and demodulation of RC 3,4, or 5, set up a call using Supplemental Channel Test Mode 3 (RC 3/3) with 9600 bps Fundamental Channel and 9600 bps SCH0 data rate.
4. Under RC3, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-2, Table 13-2 was applied.
5. FCHs were configured at full rate for maximum SAR with “All Up” power control bits.

Table 4.4.5.2-1: Parameters for Maximum Power for RC1

Parameter	Units	Value
$\bar{I}_{or}$	dBm/1.23 MHz	-104
$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{\text{Traffic } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

Table 4.4.5.2-2: Parameters for Maximum Power for RC3

Parameter	Units	Value
$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{\text{Traffic } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

### 8.3 Body SAR Measurements

SAR is measured using FTAP/RTAP and FETAP/RETAP respectively for Rev 0 and Rev. A devices. The AT is tested with a Reverse Data Channel rate of 153.6 kbps in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations; and a Reverse Data Channel payload size of 4096 bits and Termination Target of 16 slots in Subtype 2 Physical Layer Configurations. Both FTAP and FETAP are configured with a Forward Traffic Channel data rate corresponding to the 2-slot version of 307.2 kbps with the ACK Channel transmitting in all slots. AT power control should be in All Bits Up conditions for TAP/ETAP.

Body SAR is measured using Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0. SAR for Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations is not required for Rev. A when the maximum average output of each RF channels is less than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical layer configurations. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that RF channels in Rev 0. Head SAR is required for EV-DO devices that support operations next to the ear; for example, with VOIP, using Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations according to the required handset test configurations.

#### 1x RTT Support

For EV-DO devices that also support 1xRTT voice and/or data operations, SAR is not required for 1xRTT when the maximum average output of each channel is less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  dB higher than that measured in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0. Otherwise, the 'Body SAR Measurements' procedures in the 'CDMA-2000 1x Handsets' section should be applied

#### SAR Measurement Procedures for USB Dongle Transmitters

Certain clarifications to the SAR measurement procedures for USB dongle transmitters given in KDB 447498 were provided during the TCB workshop on October 7, 2008<sup>1</sup>. These procedures are intended for USB dongle transmitters with internal antennas. If the dongle has a built-in external antenna or one that can swivel, there could be more than four orientations that will require testing. If the USB connector on the dongle can swivel, there are also other conditions that need consideration.

#### SAR compliance test considerations

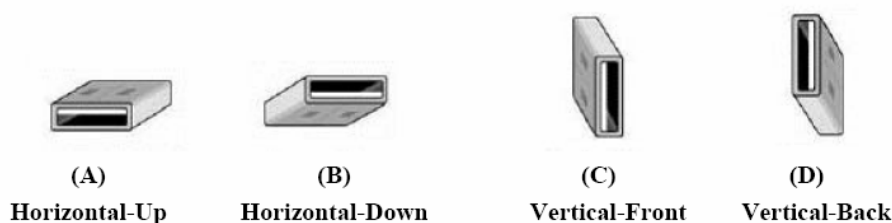
Test all USB orientations (see chart below - A: Horizontal-Up, B: Horizontal-Down, C: Vertical-Front, and D: Vertical-Back) with a device to phantom separation distance of 5 mm or less, according to KDB 447498 requirements. Current generation laptop computers should be used to ensure proper measurement distances. The same test separation distance should be used for all frequency bands and modes in each USB orientation. The typical Horizontal-Up USB connection (A), found in the majority of laptop computers, must be tested using an appropriate laptop computer. A laptop with either Vertical-Front (C) or Vertical-Back (D) USB connection should be used to test one of the vertical USB orientations. If laptop computers are not available for testing the Horizontal-Down (B) or the remaining Vertical USB orientation, a short and high quality USB cable (12 inches or less) may be used for testing these other orientations. It should be ensured that the USB cable does not affect device radiating characteristics and output power of the dongle.

These test orientations are intended to cover the exposure conditions found in typical laptop computers with either horizontal or vertical USB connector configurations at various locations in the keyboard section of laptop computers. Depending on the design of an individual dongle, if the antenna is not located at the very end of the dongle or there are no other swiveling mechanisms that could increase the exposure potential, the tip of the dongle typically would not require SAR testing. Dongle tip testing is generally determined by the design of the individual device. For swivel connectors or antennas, the test orientations and configurations will need to be considered on a case-by-case basis because there could be various swiveling combinations and locking mechanisms involved that can affect test considerations.

The grantee or its test lab should submit a KDB inquiry to determine the test requirements before conducting the SAR tests. The KDB tracking number should be included in the application for equipment certification to support the test procedures.

USB dongles have a rather small footprint; therefore, smaller SAR scan resolutions may be necessary, as compared to the typically larger resolutions used for cellphones, to keep the uncertainty of the interpolation and extrapolation algorithms used to compute the 1-g SAR at an acceptable level. In addition, USB dongles will need to be embedded in several cm of Styrofoam to reduce measurement uncertainty field by avoiding perturbation due to device holder clamps used to position the dongle for SAR testing.

**USB Connector Orientations Implemented on Laptop Computers**



**Conducted Power for CDMA2000**

Mode	Radio Configuration		Conducted Output Power (dBm)		
			Low CH 824.7 (MHz)	Mid CH 836.52 (MHz)	High CH 848.31 (MHz)
1xRTT	RC1	S02	25.22	25.03	25.15
	RC1	S055	25.04	24.99	25.24
	RC2	S09	25.30	25.29	25.48
	RC2	S055	24.91	25.21	25.24
	RC3	S055	25.14	25.70	25.82
	RC3	S09	<b>25.57</b>	<b>25.86</b>	<b>25.80</b>
	RC4	S02	25.34	25.47	24.62
	RC4	S055	25.18	25.16	25.30
	RC5	S09	25.01	24.83	25.45
1xEVDO Rel 0	RC5	S055	25.12	25.06	25.56
	FTAP Rate = 307kbps (2 slot, QPSK)	RTAP Rate=9.6kps	25.29	24.46	25.30

## 9 SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS

This page summarizes the results of the performed dosimetric evaluation. The plots with the corresponding SAR distributions, which reveal information about the location of the maximum SAR with respect to the device, could be found in Appendix E.

### 9.1 Environmental Conditions

<b>Temperature:</b>	18 °C
<b>Relative Humidity:</b>	60 %
<b>ATM Pressure:</b>	101.4kPa

\* Testing was performed by Jimmy Nguyen on 2009-03-13 to 2009-03-16

### 9.2 SAR Data

1xRTT:

CDMA Mode: Duty Cycle = 100%, Crest Factor = 1						Depth of Liquid: 15 cm		
USB Position	Separation [mm]	Channel	Frequency [MHz]	Liquid	Phantom	SAR (1 g) (W/kg)	Limit (1 g) (W/kg)	Ref. Plot
Horizontal-Up	5	Mid	836.52	Body	Flat	0.790	1.6	1
Horizontal-Down	5	Mid	836.52	Body	Flat	0.741	1.6	2
Vertical-Front	5	Mid	836.52	Body	Flat	0.276	1.6	3
Vertical-Back	5	Mid	836.52	Body	Flat	0.703	1.6	4

EV-DO Rev. 0:

CDMA Mode: Duty Cycle = 100%, Crest Factor = 1						Depth of Liquid: 15 cm		
USB Position	Separation [mm]	Channel	Frequency [MHz]	Liquid	Phantom	SAR (1 g) (W/kg)	Limit (1 g) (W/kg)	Ref. Plot
Horizontal-Up	5	Mid	836.52	Body	Flat	0.707	1.6	5
Horizontal-Down	5	Mid	836.52	Body	Flat	0.731	1.6	6
Vertical-Front	5	Mid	836.52	Body	Flat	0.281	1.6	7
Vertical-Back	5	Mid	836.52	Body	Flat	0.672	1.6	8

## 10 APPENDIX A – MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The uncertainty budget has been determined for the DASY4 measurement system and is given in the following Table.

SASY4 Uncertainty Budget According to IEEE 1528								
Error Description	Uncertainty Value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c i) 1g	(c i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v i) veff
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	± 5.9 %	N	1	1	1	± 5.9 %	± 5.9 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	± 4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	± 9.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∞
Linearity	± 4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %	∞
System Detection Limits	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 0.3 %	N	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %	∞
Response Time	± 0.8 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %	∞
Integration Time	± 2.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	± 0.4 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∞
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Device Positioning	± 2.9 %	N	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	145
Device Holder	± 3.6 %	N	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 2.6 %	5
Power Drift	± 5.0 %	R		1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %	∞
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty	± 4.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	± 5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	± 2.5 %	N	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 2.5 %	N	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.0 %	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	± 10.8 %	± 10.6 %	330
Expanded STD Uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	± 21.6 %	± 21.1 %	-



<b>SASY4 Uncertainty Budget</b> <b>According to CENELEC EN 50361</b>								
Error Description	Uncertainty Value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c i) 1g	(c i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v i) veff
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	± 5.9 %	N	1	1	1	± 5.9 %	± 5.9 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	± 4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %	∞
Spherical Isotropy	± 9.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %	∞
Probe Linearity	± 4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 0.6 %	∞
Detection Limits	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 2.7 %	∞
Boundary Effects	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %	∞
Readout Electronics	± 0.3 %	N	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %	∞
Response Time	± 0.8 %	N	1	1	1	± 0.8 %	± 0.5 %	∞
Noise	± 0.0 %	N	1	1	1	± 0.0 %	± 1.5 %	∞
Integration Time	± 2.6 %	N	1	1	1	± 2.6 %	± 1.7 %	∞
<b>Mechanical Constraints</b>								
Scanning System	± 0.4 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 1.7 %	∞
Phantom Shell	± 4.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 0.6 %	∞
Probe Positioning	± 2.9 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 2.9 %	∞
Device Positioning	± 2.9 %	N	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.6 %	145
<b>Physical Parameters0.5</b>								
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	± 5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.5	± 2.0 %	± 1.2 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	± 4.3 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.5	± 1.7 %	± 1.1 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	± 4.3 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	± 1.5 %	± 1.0 %	∞
Power Drift	± 5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 10.6 %	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	± 3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 21.1 %	∞
<b>Post-Processing</b>								
Extrap. and Integration	± 1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 2.3 %	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	± 10.9 %	± 10.6 %	18125
Expanded Std. Uncertainty	-	-	-	-	-	± 21.7 %	± 12.1 %	-

## 11 APPENDIX B – PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **BACL**

Certificate No: ET3-1604\_Sep08

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ET3DV6 - SN:1604**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v6 and QA CAL-23.v3  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **September 23, 2008**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-08 (No. 217-00788)	Apr-09
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: 35054 (3c)	1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00865)	Jul-09
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	31-Mar-08 (No. 217-00787)	Apr-09
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	1-Jul-08 (No. 217-00866)	Jul-09
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-08 (No. ES3-3013_Jan08)	Jan-09
DAE4	SN: 660	9-Sep-08 (No. DAE4-660_Sep08)	Sep-09

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-08

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Katja Pokovic</b>	Function <b>Technical Manager</b>	Signature 
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Approved by:	Name <b>Fin Bomholt</b>	Function <b>R&amp;D Director</b>	Signature 
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Issued: September 23, 2008

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Certificate No: ET3-1604\_Sep08

Page 1 of 9

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

#### Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
Polarization $\phi$	$\phi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ 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
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\vartheta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  MHz in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800$  MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> does not effect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)<sub>x,y,z</sub>** = NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: 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<sub>x,y,z</sub> \* 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  $\pm 50$  MHz to  $\pm 100$  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.

**ET3DV6 SN:1604**

**September 23, 2008**

# Probe ET3DV6

## SN:1604

Manufactured:	July 30, 2001
Last calibrated:	August 28, 2007
Recalibrated:	September 23, 2008

**Calibrated for DASY Systems**

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

ET3DV6 SN:1604

September 23, 2008

**DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1604****Sensitivity in Free Space<sup>A</sup>****Diode Compression<sup>B</sup>**

NormX	1.93 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	91 mV
NormY	1.84 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	89 mV
NormZ	1.89 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Z	90 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		<b>3.7 mm</b>	<b>4.7 mm</b>
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	10.0	6.0
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.8	0.3

**TSL                    1810 MHz            Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm**

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		<b>3.7 mm</b>	<b>4.7 mm</b>
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	10.6	6.5
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.6

**Sensor Offset**Probe Tip to Sensor Center                    **2.7 mm**

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

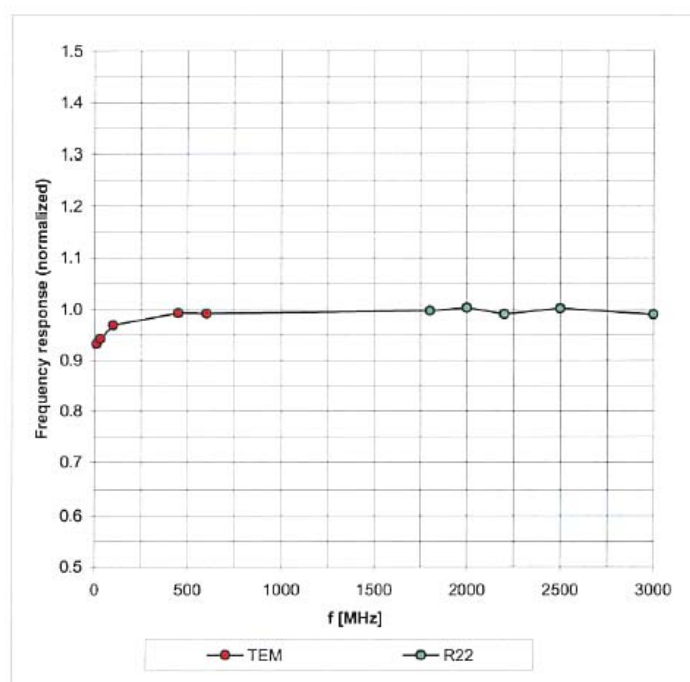
<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

ET3DV6 SN:1604

September 23, 2008

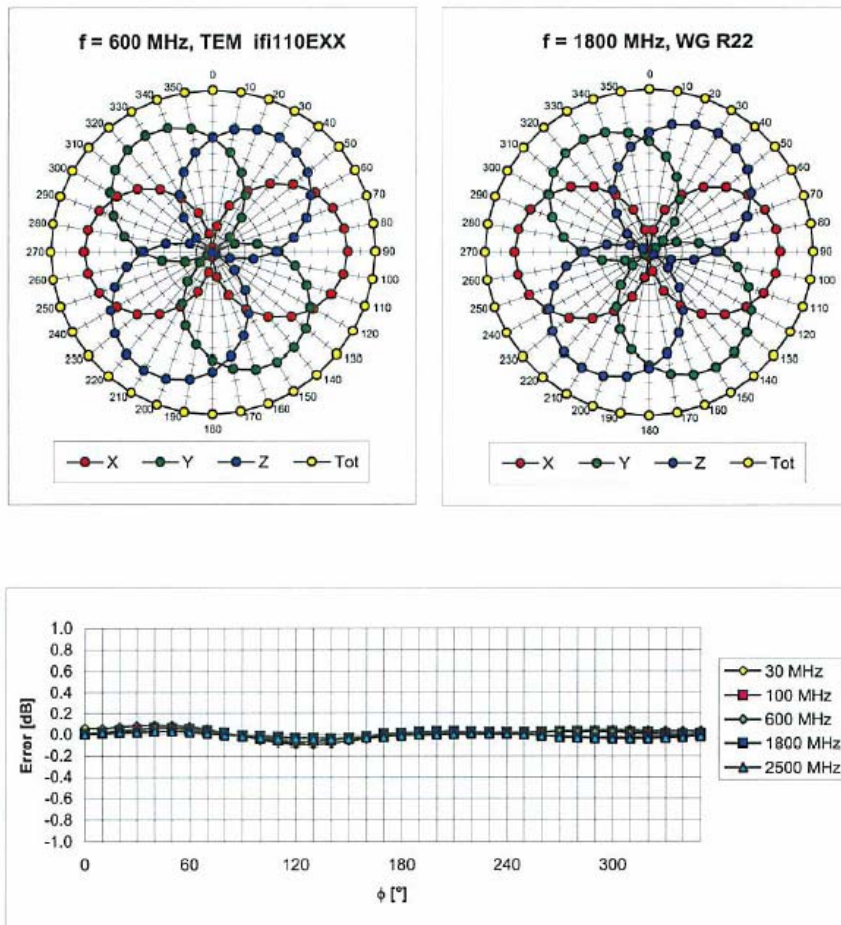
## Frequency Response of E-Field

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

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

ET3DV6 SN:1604

September 23, 2008

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

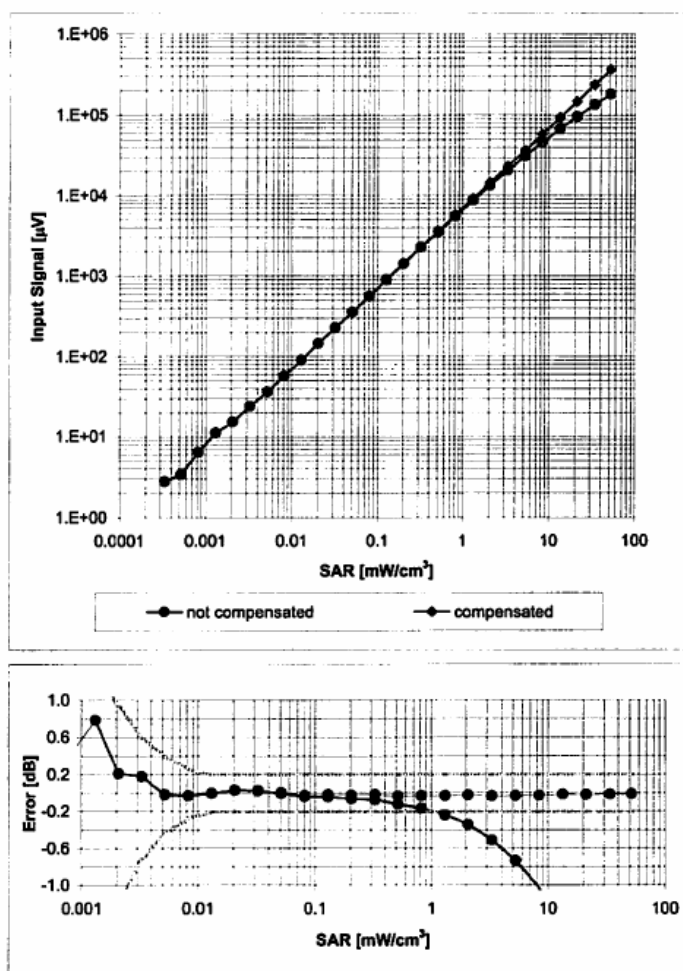
Certificate No: ET3-1604\_Sep08

Page 6 of 9

ET3DV6 SN:1604

September 23, 2008

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

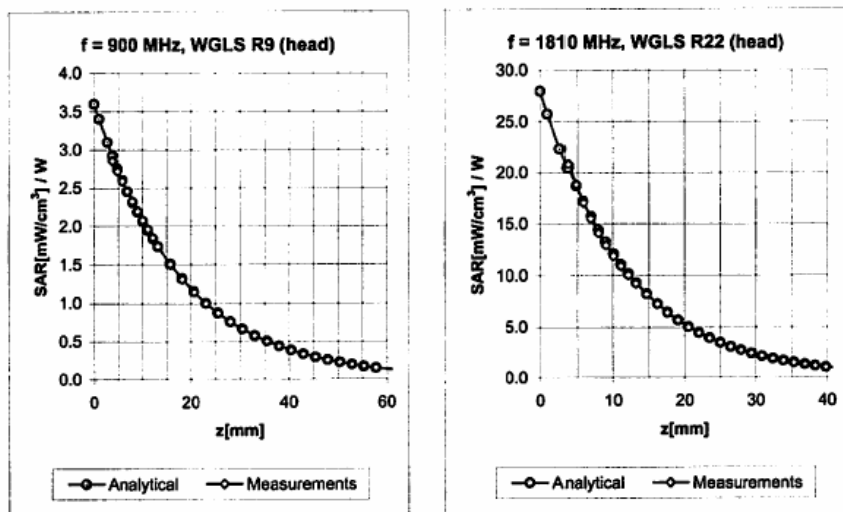
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )



ET3DV6 SN:1604

September 23, 2008

### Conversion Factor Assessment

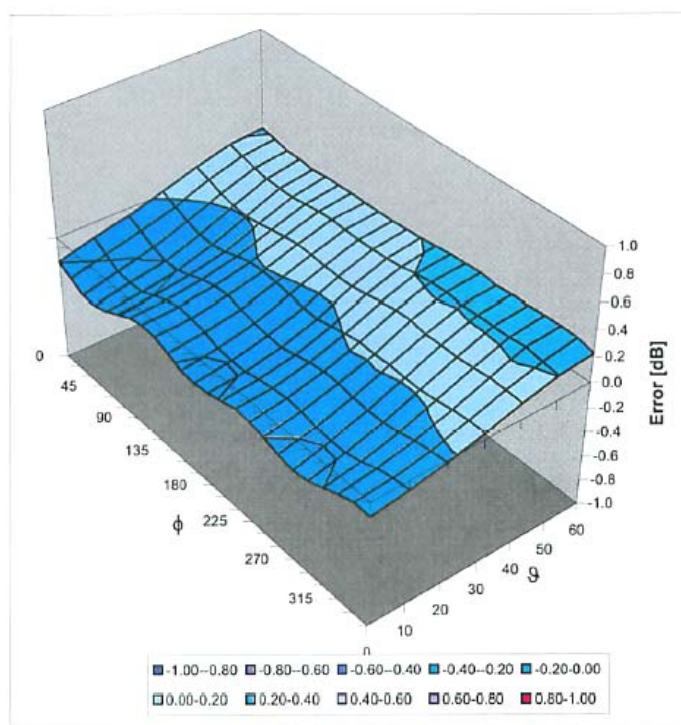


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>c</sup>	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
835	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	0.59	2.21	6.46 ± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.58	2.28	6.23 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.65	2.01	5.30 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 101	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.76	1.75	5.18 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.85	1.55	4.59 ± 11.0% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.58	2.33	6.23 ± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.59	2.29	6.08 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.69	2.04	4.64 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.88	1.61	4.52 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.80	1.60	3.94 ± 11.0% (k=2)

<sup>c</sup> 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.

ET3DV6 SN:1604

September 23, 2008

**Deviation from Isotropy in HSL**Error ( $\phi$ ,  $\theta$ ),  $f = 900$  MHzUncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 2.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

## 12 APPENDIX C – DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **BACL**

Certificate No: **D900V2-122\_Nov08**

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D900V2 - SN: 122**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v7  
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **November 11, 2008**

Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	08-Oct-08 (No. 217-00898)	Oct-09
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	08-Oct-08 (No. 217-00898)	Oct-09
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	01-Jul-08 (No. 217-00864)	Jul-09
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	01-Jul-08 (No. 217-00867)	Jul-09
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3025	28-Apr-08 (No. ES3-3025_Apr08)	Apr-09
DAE4	SN: 601	14-Mar-08 (No. DAE4-601_Mar08)	Mar-09

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 54206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-08)	In house check: Oct-09

Calibrated by: **Jeton Kasrat** Name **Laboratory Technician** Function

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** Name **Technical Manager** Function

Issued: November 12, 2008

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Certificate No: D900V2-122\_Nov08

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

#### Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid  
ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z  
N/A not applicable or not measured

#### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

#### Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

**Measurement Conditions**

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V5.0
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	15 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

**Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	41.5	0.97 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	39.6 $\pm$ 6 %	0.95 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature during test</b>	(22.1 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	—	—

**SAR result with Head TSL**

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.73 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	10.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>10.8 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.76 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	7.04 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>6.94 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"

**Appendix****Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.3 $\Omega$ - 7.9 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 22.1 dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.411 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

**Additional EUT Data**

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	July 04, 2001

**DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date/Time: 11.11.2008 09:40:30

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 900 MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN:122**

Communication System: CW-900; Frequency: 900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL 900 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC)

**DASY5 Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV2 SN3025; ConvF(5.78, 5.78, 5.78); Calibrated: 28.04.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 14.03.2008
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 120; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 45

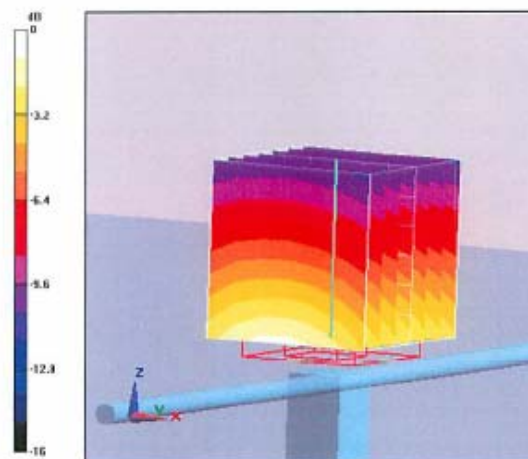
**Pin=250mW; dip=15mm; dist=3.4mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 58.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.025 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.06 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.73 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.76 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.09 mW/g

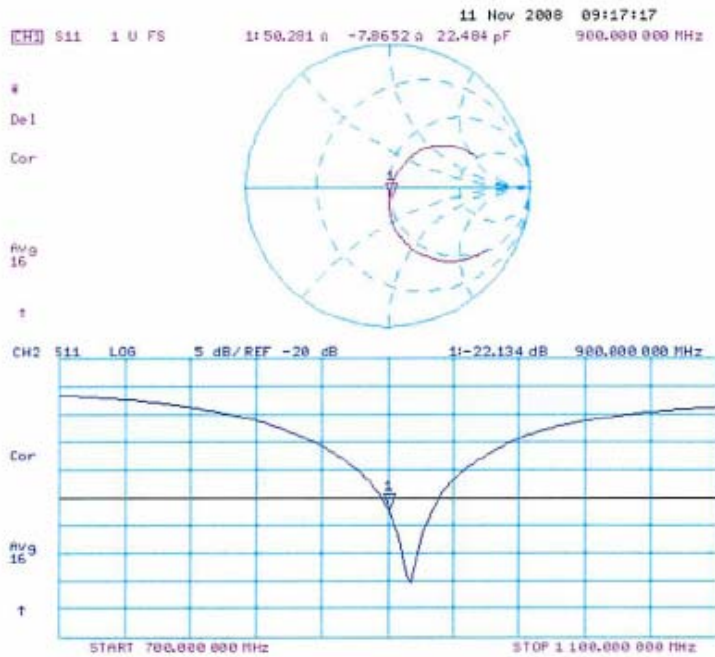


0 dB = 3.09mW/g

Certificate No: D900V2-122\_Nov08

Page 5 of 6

## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





## 13 APPENDIX D - TEST SYSTEM VERIFICATIONS SCANS

### 13.1 Liquid and System Validation

2009-03-13-2009-03-16

Simulant	Freq. [MHz]	Parameters	Liquid Temp [°C]	Target Value	Measured Value	Deviation [%]	Limits [%]
Head	835	$\epsilon_r$	22	41.5	41.6	0.24	$\pm 5$
		$\sigma$	22	0.90	0.89	-1.11	$\pm 5$
		lg SAR	22	9.5	9.78	2.95	$\pm 10$

$\epsilon_r$  = relative permittivity,  $\sigma$  = conductivity and  $\rho=1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp. (BACL)****System Performance Check 835 MHz Head Liquid****Dipole 900 MHz; Type: D900V2; Serial: D900V2 - SN: 122**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.89$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(6.46, 6.46, 6.46); Calibrated: 9/23/2008
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn456; Calibrated: 11/8/2007
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**d = 15 mm, Pin = 0.5W/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 5.18 mW/g

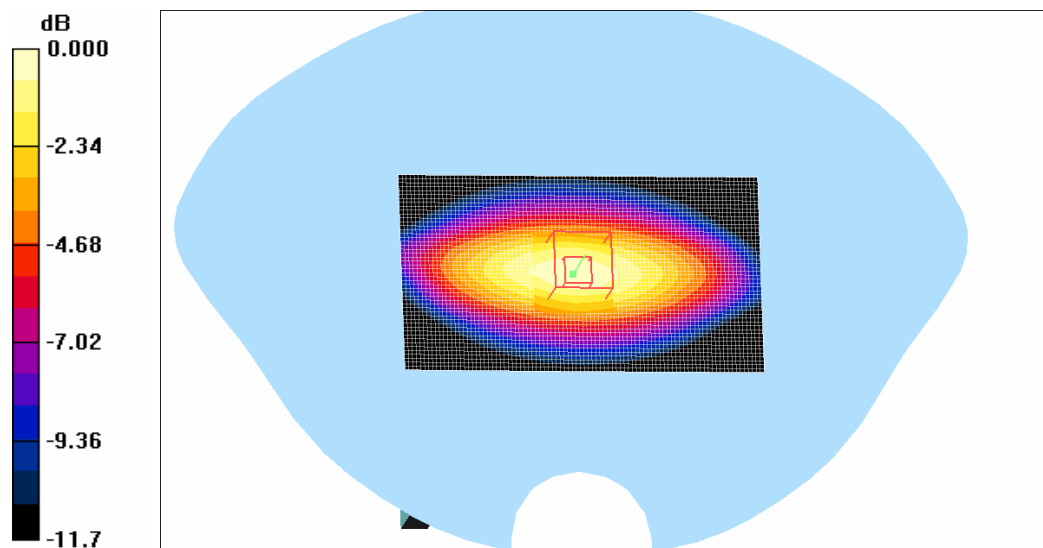
**d = 15 mm, Pin = 0.5W/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 81.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.011 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.91 W/kg

**SAR (1 g) = 4.89 mW/g; SAR (10 g) = 2.98 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 5.35 mW/g



0 dB = 5.35 mW/g

**835 MHz Systems Validation**

## 14 APPENDIX E – EUT SCAN RESULTS

### Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp. (BACL)

### EUT Horizontal-Up 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom (Middle Channel)

AnyData.Net Inc.; Type: CDMA 1x/EVDO USB Modem; Serial: 72205, B2034

Communication System: CDMA 835; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.52$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.97$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 56.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section

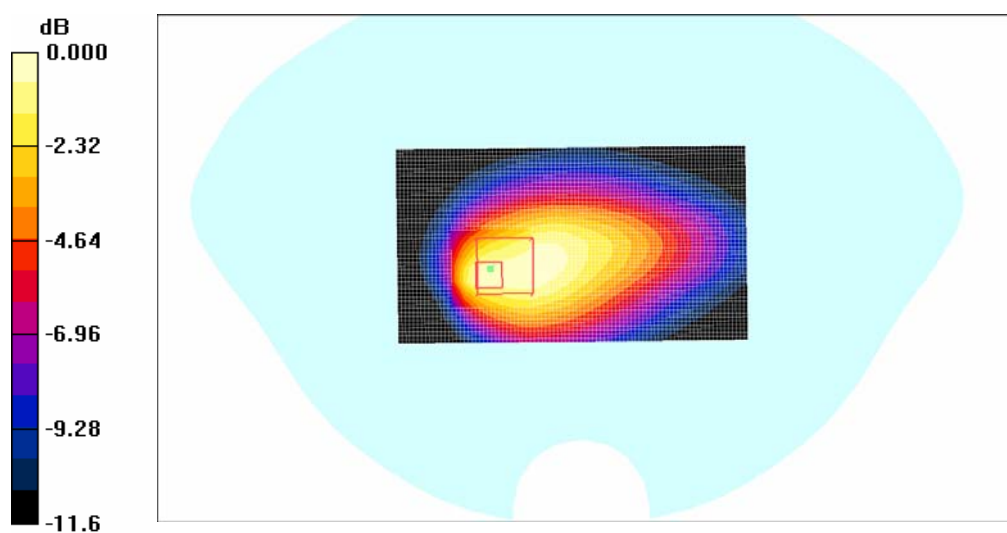
DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(6.23, 6.23, 6.23); Calibrated: 9/23/2008
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn456; Calibrated: 11/8/2007
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**EUT Horizontal-Up 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.947 mW/g

**EUT Horizontal-Up 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 26.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.145 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.09 W/kg

**SAR (1 g) = 0.790 mW/g; SAR (10 g) = 0.472 mW/g**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.845 mW/g



0 dB = 0.845 mW/g

Plot# 1

**Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp. (BACL)****EUT Horizontal-Down 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom (Middle Channel)****AnyData.Net Inc.; Type: CDMA 1x/EVDO USB Modem; Serial: 72205, B2034**

Communication System: CDMA 835; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1  
Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.52$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.97$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 56.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section

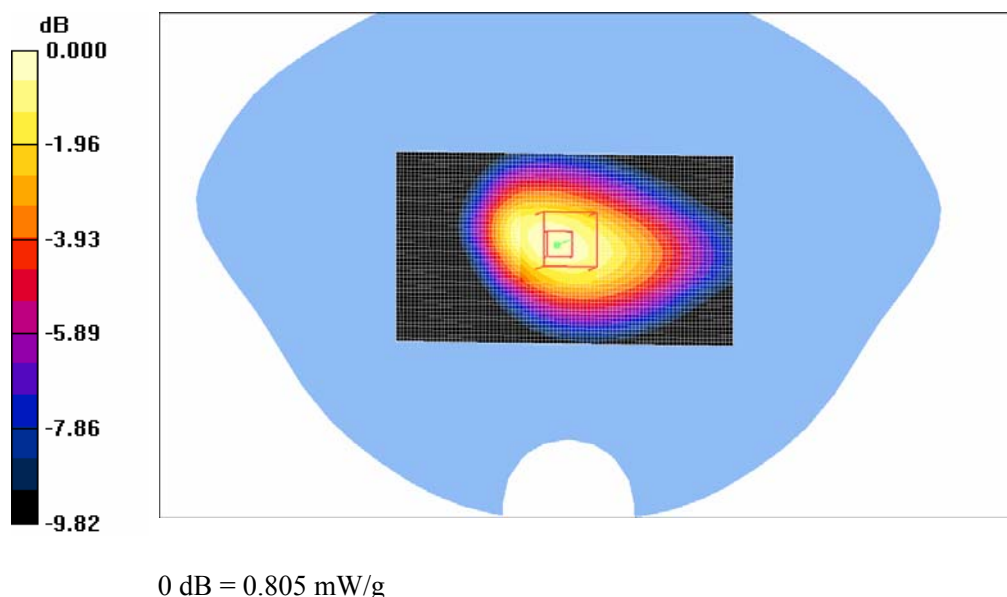
**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(6.23, 6.23, 6.23); Calibrated: 9/23/2008
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn456; Calibrated: 11/8/2007
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**EUT Horizontal-Down 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.846 mW/g

**EUT Horizontal-Down 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 29.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.104 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.04 W/kg

**SAR (1 g) = 0.741 mW/g; SAR (10 g) = 0.490 mW/g**  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.805 mW/g

**Plot# 2**

**Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp. (BACL)****EUT Vertical-Front 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom (Middle Channel)****AnyData.Net Inc.; Type: CDMA 1x/EVDO USB Modem; Serial: 72205, B2034**

Communication System: CDMA 835; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.52$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.97$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 56.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(6.23, 6.23, 6.23); Calibrated: 9/23/2008
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn456; Calibrated: 11/8/2007
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**EUT Vertical-Front 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.304 mW/g

**EUT Vertical-Front 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:

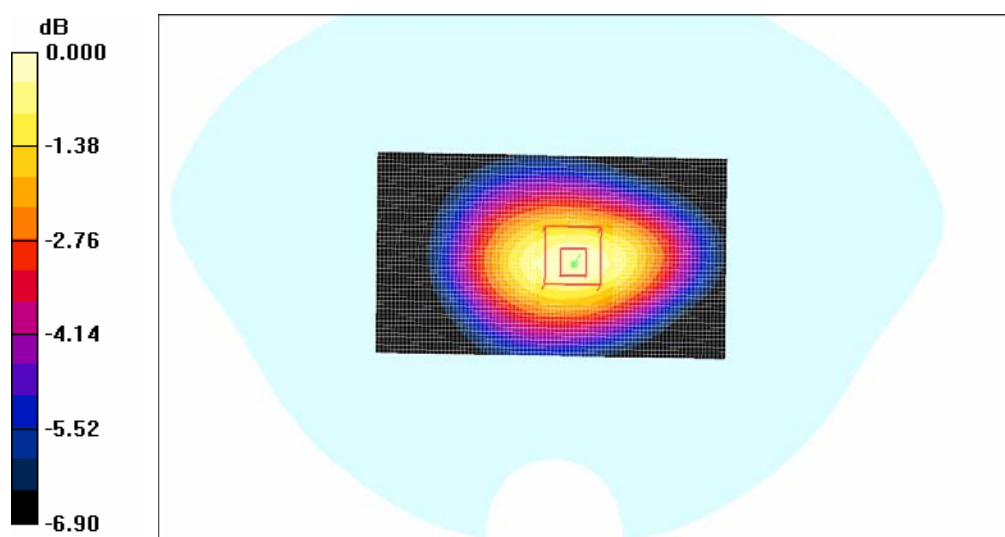
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.029 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.362 W/kg

**SAR (1 g) = 0.276 mW/g; SAR (10 g) = 0.197 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.295 mW/g



0 dB = 0.295 mW/g

**Plot# 3**

**Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp. (BACL)****EUT Vertical-Back 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom (Middle Channel)****AnyData.Net Inc.; Type: CDMA 1x/EVDO USB Modem; Serial: 72205, B2034**

Communication System: CDMA 835; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.52$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.97$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 56.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

## DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(6.23, 6.23, 6.23); Calibrated: 9/23/2008
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn456; Calibrated: 11/8/2007
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**EUT Vertical-Back 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.773 mW/g

**EUT Vertical-Back 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:

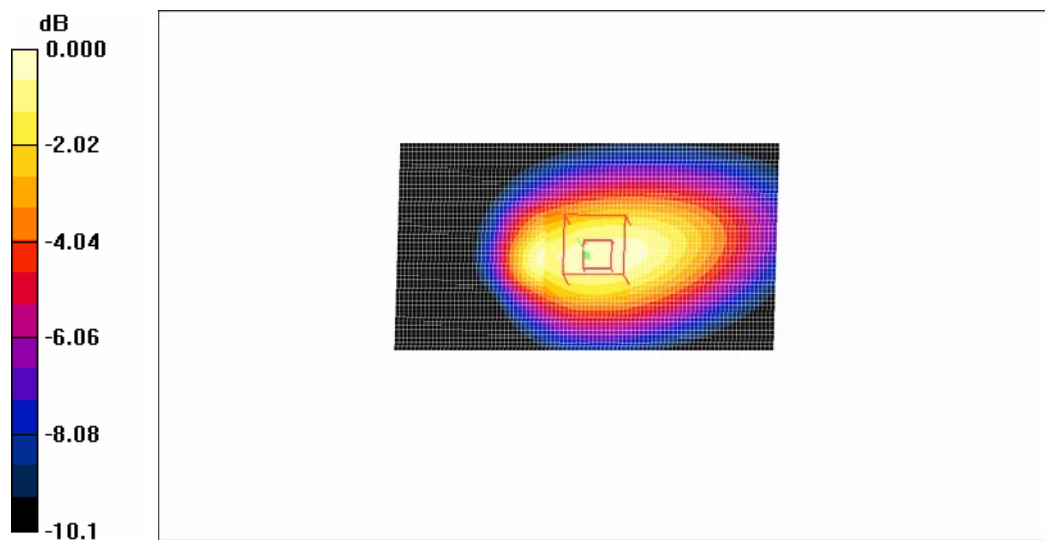
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 29.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.001 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.01 W/kg

**SAR (1 g) = 0.703 mW/g; SAR (10 g) = 0.462 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.764 mW/g



0 dB = 0.764 mW/g

**Plot# 4**

**Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp. (BACL)****EUT Horizontal-Up 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom (Middle Channel)****AnyData.Net Inc.; Type: CDMA 1x/EVDO USB Modem; Serial: 72205, B2034**

Communication System: CDMA 835; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.52$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.97$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 56.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

## DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(6.23, 6.23, 6.23); Calibrated: 9/23/2008
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn456; Calibrated: 11/8/2007
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**EUT Horizontal-Up 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.833 mW/g

**EUT Horizontal-Up 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:

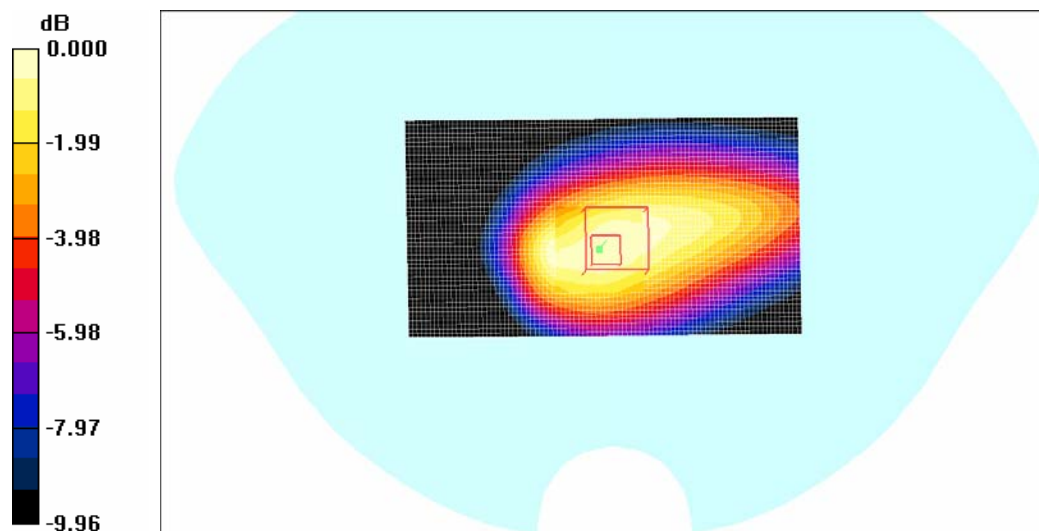
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 28.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.411 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.20 W/kg

**SAR (1 g) = 0.707 mW/g; SAR (10 g) = 0.463 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.763 mW/g



0 dB = 0.763 mW/g

**Plot# 5**

**Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp. (BACL)****EUT Horizontal-Down 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom (Middle Channel)****AnyData.Net Inc.; Type: CDMA 1x/EVDO USB Modem; Serial: 72205, B2034**

Communication System: CDMA 835; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.52$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.97$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 56.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

## DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(6.23, 6.23, 6.23); Calibrated: 9/23/2008
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn456; Calibrated: 11/8/2007
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**EUT Horizontal-Down 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.912 mW/g

**EUT Horizontal-Down 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:

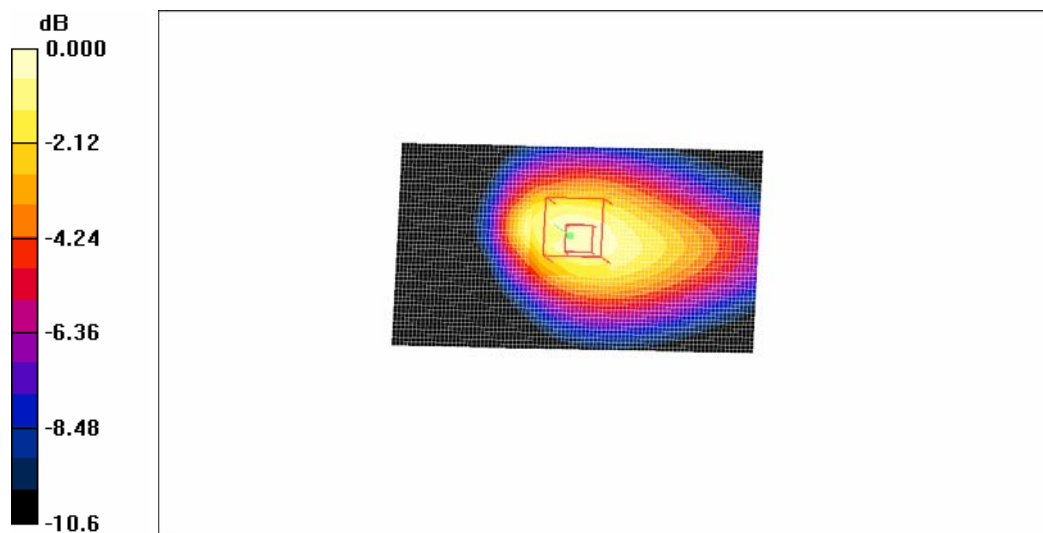
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 31.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.388 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.05 W/kg

**SAR (1 g) = 0.731 mW/g; SAR (10 g) = 0.494 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.832 mW/g



0 dB = 0.832 mW/g

**Plot# 6**



**Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp. (BACL)****EUT Vertical-Front 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom (Middle Channel)****AnyData.Net Inc.; Type: CDMA 1x/EVDO USB Modem; Serial: 72205, B2034**

Communication System: CDMA 835; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.52$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.97$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 56.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

**DASY4 Configuration:**

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(6.23, 6.23, 6.23); Calibrated: 9/23/2008
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn456; Calibrated: 11/8/2007
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**EUT Vertical-Front 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.305 mW/g

**EUT Vertical-Front 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:

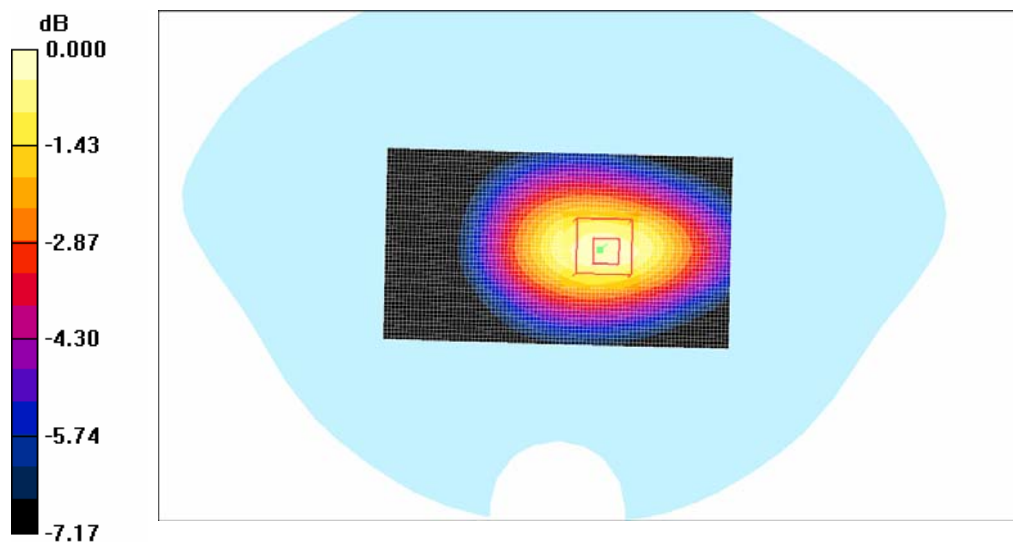
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.307 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.381 W/kg

**SAR (1 g) = 0.281 mW/g; SAR (10 g) = 0.198 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.304 mW/g



0 dB = 0.304 mW/g

**Plot# 7**

**Test Laboratory: Bay Area Compliance Lab Corp. (BACL)****EUT Vertical-Back 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom (Middle Channel)****AnyData.Net Inc.; Type: CDMA 1x/EVDO USB Modem; Serial: 72205, B2034**

Communication System: CDMA 835; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.52$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.97$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 56.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

## DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1604; ConvF(6.23, 6.23, 6.23); Calibrated: 9/23/2008
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn456; Calibrated: 11/8/2007
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: Twin SAM; Serial: TP-1032
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**EUT Vertical-Back 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.683 mW/g

**EUT Vertical-Back 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:

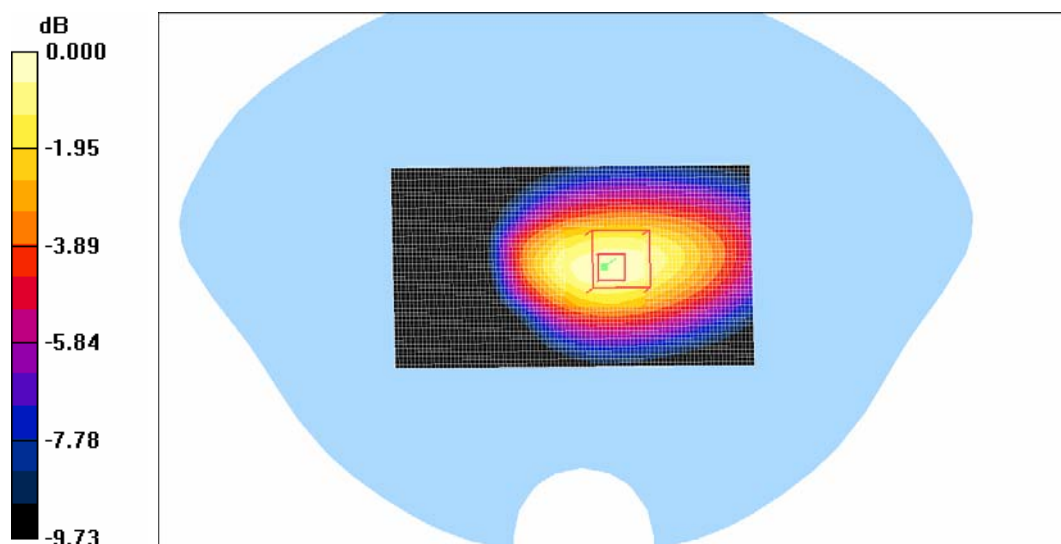
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 26.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.388 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.956 W/kg

**SAR (1 g) = 0.672 mW/g; SAR (10 g) = 0.447 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.735 mW/g



0 dB = 0.735 mW/g

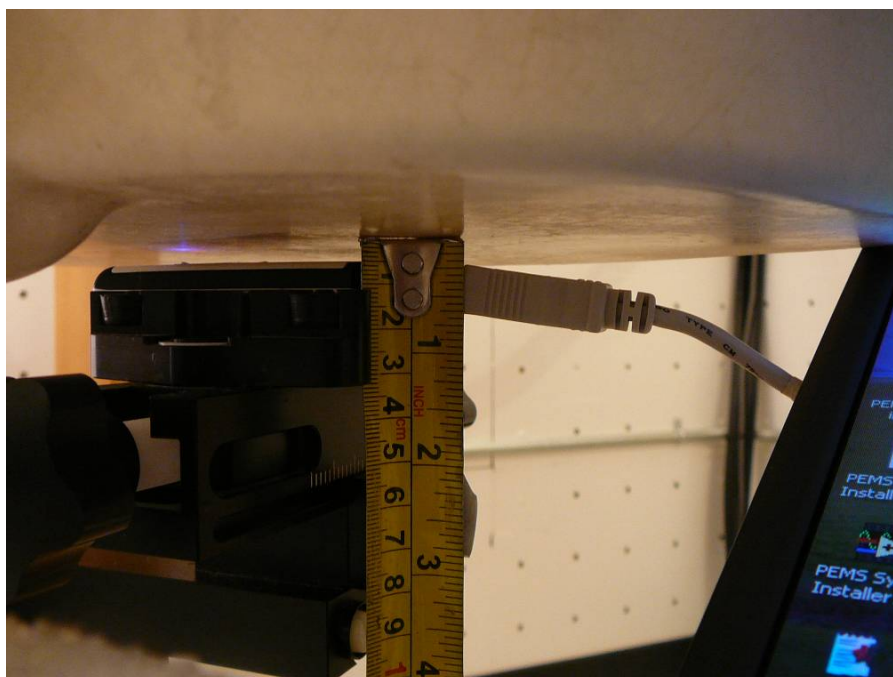
**Plot# 8**

## 15 APPENDIX F – TEST SETUP PHOTOS

### 15.1 USB Horizontal-Up 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom Setup Photo (With Laptop)



### 15.2 USB Horizontal-Down 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom Setup Photo



### 15.3 USB Vertical-Front 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom Setup Photo



### 15.4 USB Vertical-Front 5mm Separation to Flat Phantom Setup Photo (With Laptop)





## 16 APPENDIX G – EUT PHOTOS

### 16.1 ADU-310C: EUT - Top View



### 16.2 ADU-310C: EUT - Bottom View



### 16.3 ADU-310C: EUT – Right Side View



### 16.4 ADU-310C:EUT – Left Side View



## 17 APPENDIX H - INFORMATIVE REFERENCES

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\*\*\*\*\* END OF REPORT \*\*\*\*\*