FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT	:	Doro AB
EQUIPMENT	:	GSM Tri-band Digital Mobile Telephone
BRAND NAME	:	Doro
MODEL NAME	:	Doro PhoneEasy 409s gsm
FCC ID	:	WS5DORO409S
STANDARD	:	FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093) IEEE C95.1-1991 IEEE 1528-2003 FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)

The product was received on Jun. 24, 2011 and completely tested on Jul. 01, 2011. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and shown the compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (KUNSHAN) INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Reviewed by:

Jones Tsai

Jones Tsai / Manager

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Testing Laboratory
1190

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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA162404	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Aug. 25, 2011

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Doro AB GSM Tri-band Digital Mobile Telephone Doro Doro PhoneEasy 409s gsm** are as follows (with expanded uncertainty 21.4 % for 300 MHz to 3 GHz).

Band	Position	SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
GSM1900	Head	0.088
	Body (1.5cm Gap)	0.537

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1991, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003 and FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01).

2. Administration Data

2.1 Testing Laboratory

Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (KUNSHAN) INC.
Test Site Location	No. 3-2, PingXiang Road, Kunshan, Jiangsu Province, P.R.C. TEL: +86-0512-5790-0158 FAX: +86-0512-5790-0958

2.2 Applicant

Company Name	Doro AB
Address	Magistratsvägen 10 SE-226 44 Lund Sweden

2.3 Manufacturer

Company Name	CK TELECOM LTD.
Address	Technology Road.High-Tech Development Zone. Heyuan, Guangdong, P.R.China.

2.4 Application Details

Date of Receipt of Application	Jun. 24, 2011
Date of Start during the Test	Jun. 30, 2011
Date of End during the Test	Jul. 01, 2011

3. General Information

3.1 Description of Device Under Test (DUT)

Product Feature & Specification	
DUT Type	GSM Tri-band Digital Mobile Telephone
Brand Name	Doro
Model Name	Doro PhoneEasy 409s gsm
FCC ID	WS5DORO409S
Tx Frequency	1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz
Rx Frequency	1930 MHz ~ 1990 MHz
Maximum Output Power to Antenna	29.97 dBm
Maximum EIRP	GSM1900 (GSM) : 0.23 W (23.60 dBm)
Antenna Type	Fixed Internal Antenna
HW Version	SHELL-V1.0
SW Version	SHELL-S25_1V8_DORO409S_L15EN_201_110527_MCP128+32_SMS
Type of Modulation	GMSK
DUT Stage	Identical Prototype

3.2 Product Photos

Please refer to Appendix D.

3.3 Applied Standards

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- IEEE C95.1-1991
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)
- FCC KDB 648474 D01 v01r05
- FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01
- FCC KDB 941225 D04 v01

3.4 Device Category and SAR Limits

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

3.5 Test Conditions

5.1.1 Ambient Condition

Ambient Temperature	20 to 24 ℃
Humidity	< 60 %

5.1.2 Test Configuration

The device was controlled by using a base station simulator. Communication between the device and the simulator was established by air link. The distance between the DUT and the antenna of the simulator is larger than 50 cm and the output power radiated from the simulator antenna is at least 30 dB smaller than the output power of DUT. The DUT was set from the simulator to radiate maximum output power during all tests.

For WWAN SAR testing, the DUT is in GSM or GPRS link mode.

For GSM/GPRS body SAR testing, the DUT was set in GPRS multi-slot class 12 with 4 uplink slots for GSM1900 due to maximum source-based time-averaged output power as following table:

Source-Based Time-Averaged Power			
Band	**GSM1900**		
Channel	**512**	**661**	**810**
GSM (1 Uplink)	20.96	20.93	20.97
GPRS 8 (1 Uplink)	20.87	20.84	20.86
GPRS 10 (2 Uplink)	23.80	23.79	23.71
GPRS 12 (4 Uplink)	**26.59**	26.57	26.56

Note:
The source-based time-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power based on time slots. The calculated method are shown as below:
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Uplink) - 9 dB
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Uplink) - 6 dB
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Uplink) - 3 dB
The maximum burst averaged power can be referred to section 11.1 of this report.

4. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

4.1 Introduction

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

4.2 SAR Definition

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

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

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$\mathbf{SAR} = C\left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t}\right)$$

Where: C is the specific head capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

5. SAR Measurement System

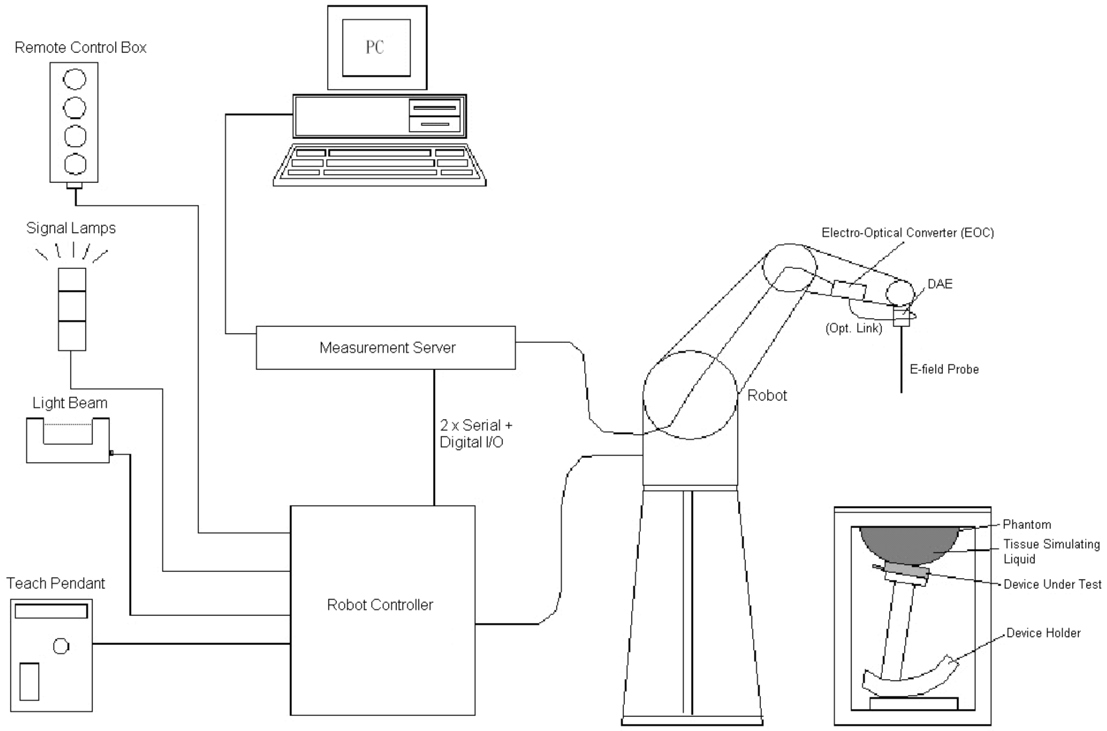


Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY5 System Configurations

The DASY5 system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
- The electro-optical converter (ECO) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
- A computer operating Windows XP
- DASY5 software
- Remove control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warming lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom
- A device holder
- Tissue simulating liquid
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

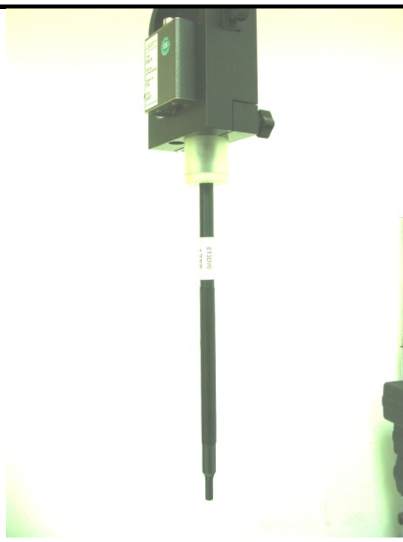
Some of the components are described in details in the following sub-sections.

5.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG).The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

5.1.1 E-Field Probe Specification

<ET3DV6>

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system. Built-in shielding against static charges. PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz to 3 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	5 μW/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 16 mm) Tip diameter: 6.8 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm	**Fig 5.2 Photo of ET3DV6**

5.1.2 E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than ± 10%. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix C of this report.

5.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) 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.

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

Fig 5.3 Photo of DAE

5.3 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ±0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)

Fig 5.4 Photo of DASY5

5.4 Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.

Fig 5.5 Photo of Server for DASY5

5.5 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom

Fig 5.6 Photo of SAM Phantom

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. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

<ELI4 Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm

Fig 5.7 Photo of ELI4 Phantom

The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

5.6 Device Holder

<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 at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 20 %. 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 center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity ε = 3 and loss tangent δ = 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.

Fig 5.8 Device Holder

5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation

5.7.1 Data Storage

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

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

5.7.2 Data Evaluation

The DASY post-processing 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	$Norm_i$, a_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}
	- Conversion factor	$ConvF_i$
	- Diode compression point	dcp_i
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 multi-meter 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：

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

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
U_i = input signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field Probes：$\mathbf{E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}}$

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

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z), μV/(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 = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

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

5.8 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ET3DV6	1788	Sep. 21, 2010	Sep. 20, 2011
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1210	Nov. 18, 2010	Nov. 17, 2011
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d118	Nov. 23, 2010	Nov. 22, 2011
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CB	TP-1479	NCR	NCR
Agilent	ENA Series Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46106933	Jul. 06, 2010	Jul. 05, 2011
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY48367160	Sep. 03, 2010	Sep. 02, 2011
Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070E	MY44300475	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Base Station	E5515C	GB47050646	Sep. 03, 2010	Sep. 02, 2011
AR	Amplifier	551G4	333096	NCR	NCR
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP30	101400	Jun. 02, 2011	Jun. 01, 2012
R&S	Signal Generator	SMR40	100455	Jan. 06, 2011	Jan. 05, 2012

Table 5.1 Test Equipment List

Note: The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.

6. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.2.

Fig 6.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR

Fig 6.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)
For Head								
1900	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
For Body								
1900	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3

Table 6.1 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

The following table gives the targets for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity (σ)	±5% Range	Permittivity (ε_r)	±5% Range
1900	Head	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0
1900	Body	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0

Table 6.2 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent 85070E Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

The following table shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Temperature (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)	Measurement Date
1900	Head	21.3	1.44	39.9	Jun. 30, 2011
1900	Body	21.3	1.53	54.5	Jul. 01, 2011

Table 6.3 Measuring Results for Simulating Liquid

CH	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)	Measurement Date
810	1909.8	Head	1.45	39.873	Jun. 30, 2011
810	1909.8	Body	1.47	54.6	Jul. 01, 2011

Table 6.4 Low/mid/High channel for liquid validation

7. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type An evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 7.1

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor[(a)]	$1/k^{(b)}$	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) κ is the coverage factor

Table 7.1 Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is showed in Table 7.2.

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)
Measurement System					
Probe Calibration	5.5	Normal	1	1	± 5.5 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.2 %
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %
Test Sample Related					
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup					
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 1.8 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	± 1.6 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 1.7 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	± 1.5 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty					± 10.7 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %					K = 2
Expanded Uncertainty					**± 21.4 %**

Table 7.2 Uncertainty Budget of DASY for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

8. SAR Measurement Evaluation

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. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

8.1 Purpose of System Performance check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

8.2 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:

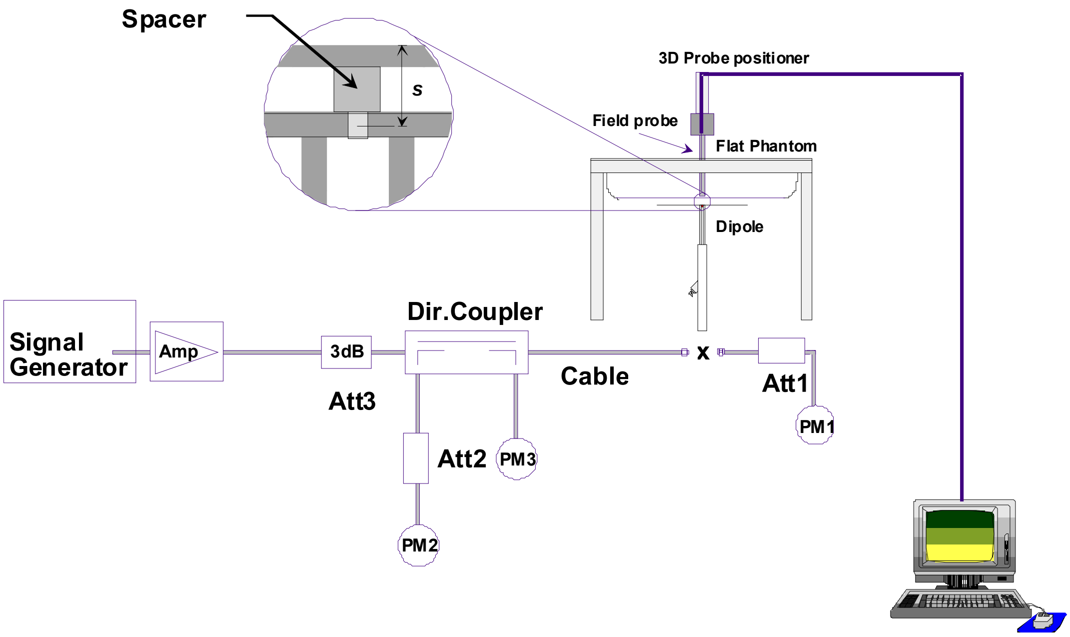


Fig 8.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

1. Signal Generator
2. Amplifier
3. Directional Coupler
4. Power Meter
5. Calibrated Dipole

The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 24 dBm (250 mW) before dipole is connected.

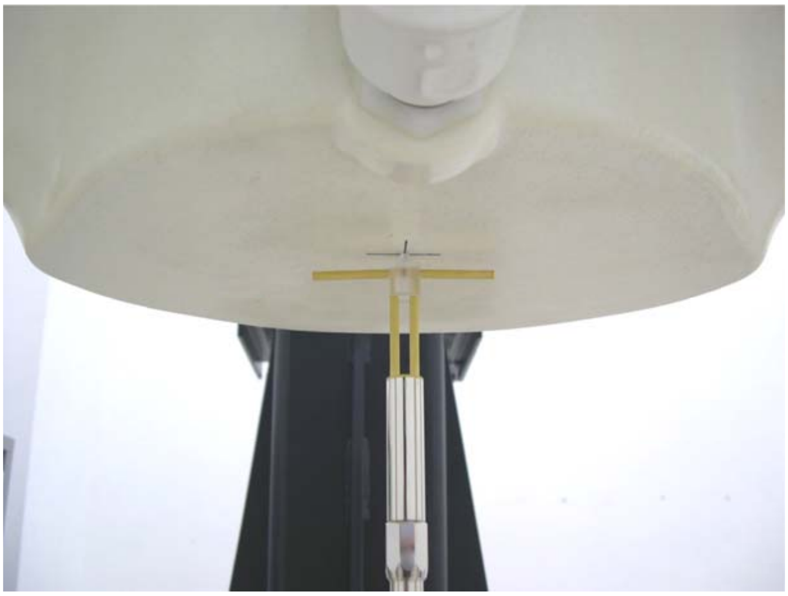


Fig 8.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

8.3 Validation Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. Table 8.1 shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Measurement Date	Frequency (MHz)	Targeted SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Normalized SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Jun. 30, 2011	1900	39.200	10.200	40.80	4.08
Jul. 01, 2011	1900	39.600	9.900	39.60	0.00

Table 8.1 Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized

9. DUT Testing Position

This DUT was tested in six different positions. They are right cheek, right tilted, left cheek, left tilted, face of the DUT with phantom 1.5 cm gap, and bottom of the DUT with phantom 1.5 cm gap as illustrated below:

1. Define two imaginary lines on the handset

(a) The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset - the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset.

(b) The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.

(c) The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.

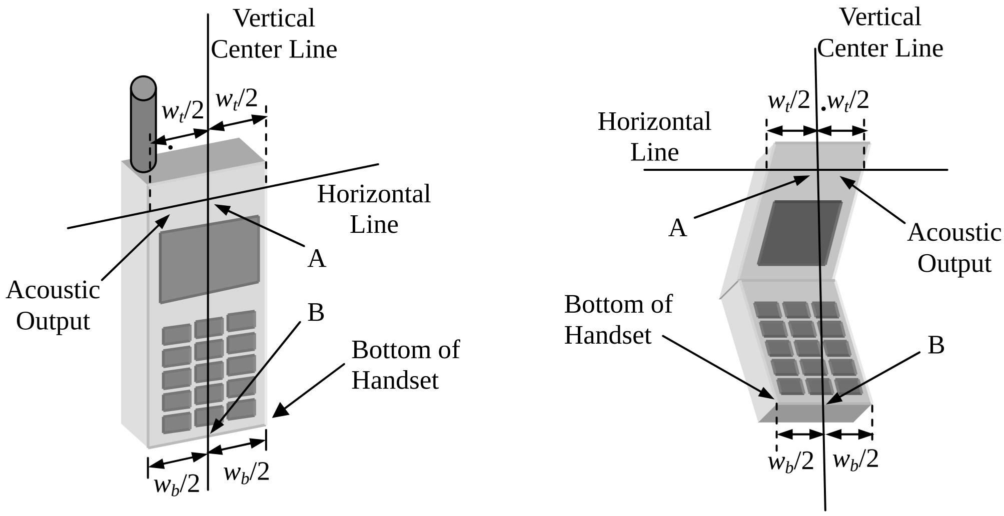


Fig 9.1 Illustration for Handset Vertical and Horizontal Reference Lines

2. **Cheek Position**

(a) To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.

(b) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost (see Fig. 9.2).

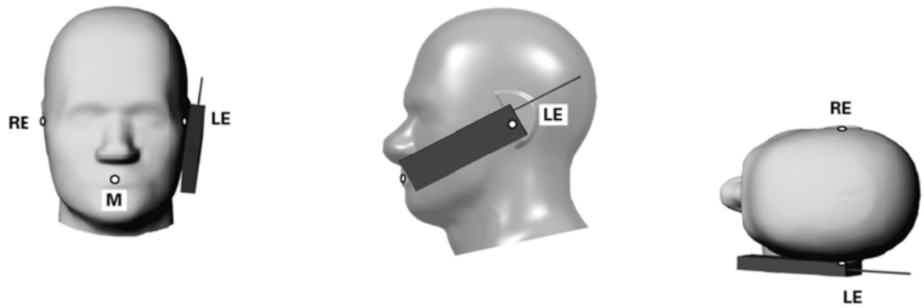


Fig 9.2 Illustration for Cheek Position

3. **Tilted Position**

(a) To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.

(b) While maintaining the device the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear is lost (see Fig. 9.3).

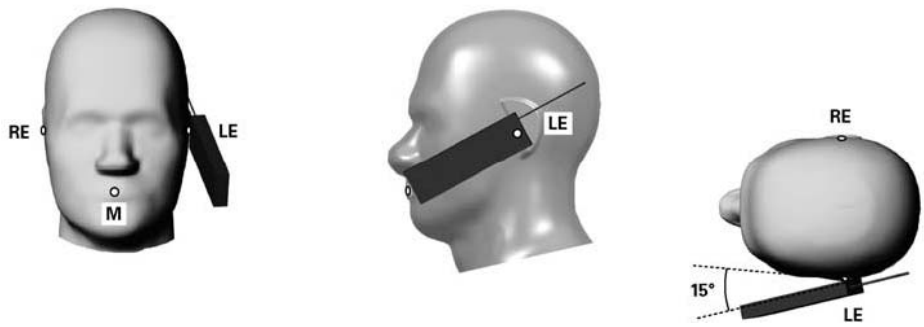


Fig 9.3 Illustration for Tilted Position

4. Body Worn Position

(a) To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with either keypad up or down.

(b) To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.

(c) To adjust the distance between the device surface and the flat phantom to 1.5 cm.

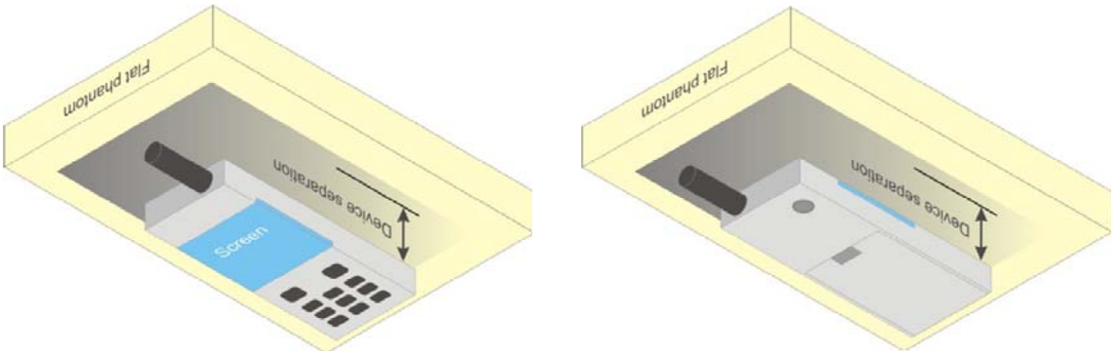


Fig 9.4 Illustration for Body Worn Position

5. DUT Setup Photos

Please refer to Appendix E for the test setup photos.

10. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

(a) For WWAN function, link DUT with base station emulator in highest power channel
(b) Set base station emulator to allow DUT to radiate maximum output power
(c) Measure output power through RF cable and power meter
(d) Place the DUT in the positions described in the last section
(e) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software
(f) Taking data for the middle channel on each testing position
(g) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
(h) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

(a) Power reference measurement
(b) Area scan
(c) Zoom scan
(d) Power drift measurement

10.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

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

(a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
(b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
(c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
(d) Interpolation of all measured values form the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
(e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
(f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

10.2 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan measures 5x5x7 points with step size 8, 8 and 5 mm for 300 MHz to 3 GHz. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g.

10.3 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the DUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing (step-size is 4, 4 and 2.5 mm). When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

10.4 SAR Averaged Methods

In DASY, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

10.5 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the DUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of DUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drift more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

11. SAR Test Results

11.1 Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)

Band	GSM1900		
Channel	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
GSM (1 Uplink)	29.96	29.93	29.97
GPRS 8 (1 Uplink)	29.87	29.84	29.86
GPRS 10 (2 Uplink)	29.80	29.79	29.71
GPRS 12 (4 Uplink)	29.59	29.57	29.56

11.2 Test Records for Head SAR Test

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Channel	SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
1	**GSM1900**	**GSM**	**Right Cheek**	**810**	**0.088**
2	GSM1900	GSM	Right Tilted	810	0.034
3	GSM1900	GSM	Left Cheek	810	0.069
4	GSM1900	GSM	Left Tilted	810	0.039

11.3 Test Records for Body SAR Test

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Channel	SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
5	GSM1900	GPRS12	Face	1.5	512	0.200
6	**GSM1900**	**GPRS12**	**Bottom**	**1.5**	**512**	**0.537**

Note: For body SAR testing, the DUT was set in GPRS multi-slot class 12 with 4 uplink slots for GSM1900 due to maximum source-based time-averaged output power.

Test Engineer : Suhe Yin and Sage Lu

12. References

[1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”

[2] IEEE Std. C95.1-1991, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, 1991

[3] IEEE Std. 1528-2003, “Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques”, December 2003

[4] FCC OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) Supplement C (Edition 01-01), “Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields”, June 2001

[5] SPEAG DASY System Handbook

[6] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters”, May 2007

[7] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v04, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, November 2009

[8] FCC KDB 447498 D02 v02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for USB Dongle Transmitters”, November 2009

[9] FCC KDB 616217 D01 v01r01, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop Computers with Antennas Built-in on Display Screens”, November 2009

[10] FCC KDB 616217 D03 v01, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop/Notebook/Netbook and Tablet Computers”, November 2009

[11] FCC KDB 648474 D01 v01r05, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas”, September 2008

[12] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices – CDMA 2000 / Ev-Do / WCDMA / HSDPA / HSPA”, October 2007

[13] FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01, “Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM / GPRS / EDGE”, December 2008

[14] FCC KDB 941225 D04 v01, “Evaluating SAR for GSM/(E)GPRS Dual Transfer Mode”, January 27 2010

Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

System Check_Head_1900MHz_110630

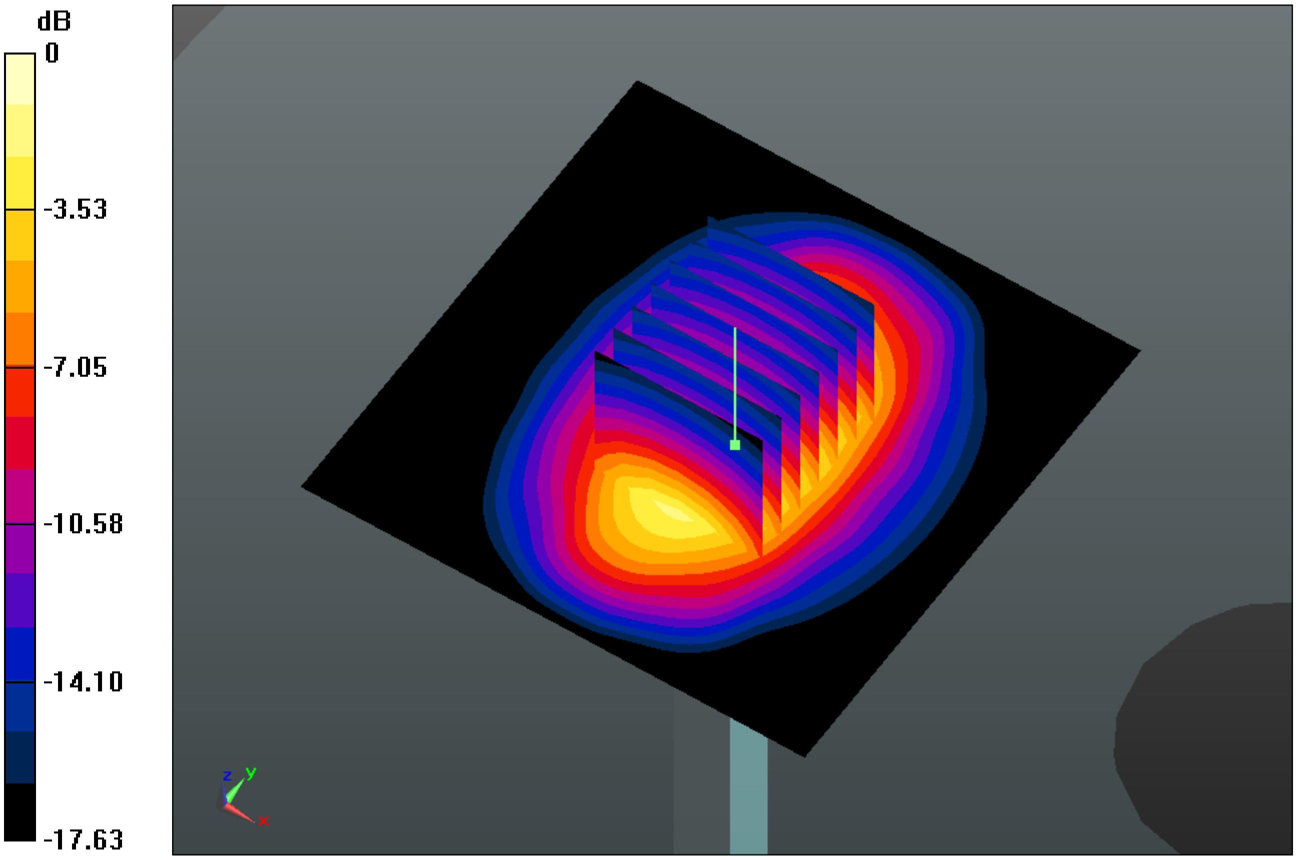
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_1900_110630 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.44 mho/m; ε_r = 39.914; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.2 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 2010-9-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2010-11-18
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.909 mW/g

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 90.727 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0101 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.537 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 10.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.41 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.510 mW/g



0 dB = 11.510mW/g

System Check_Body_1900MHz_110701

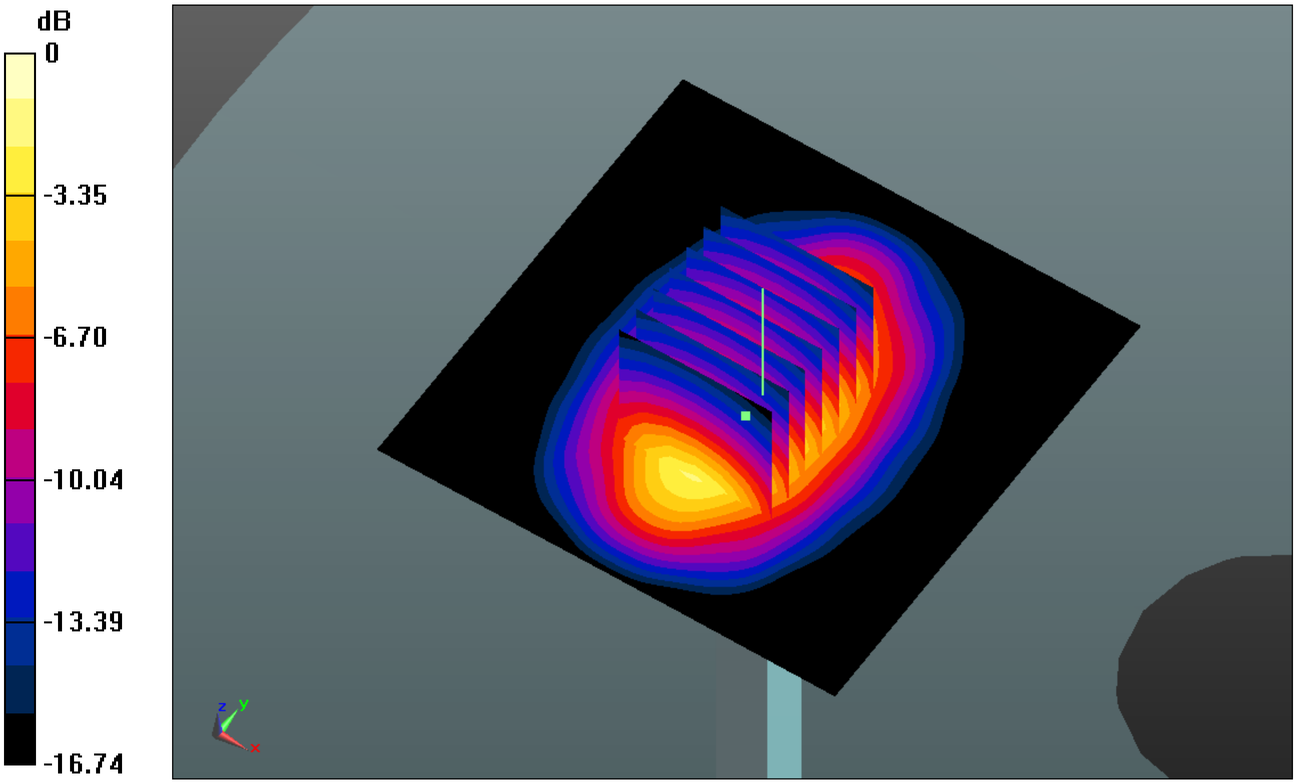
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1900_110701 Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.533 mho/m; ε_r = 54.529; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(4.39, 4.39, 4.39); Calibrated: 2010-9-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2010-11-18
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.797 mW/g

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 93.720 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 14.891 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.43 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.225 mW/g



0 dB = 11.220mW/g

Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

#01 GSM1900_Right Cheek_Ch810

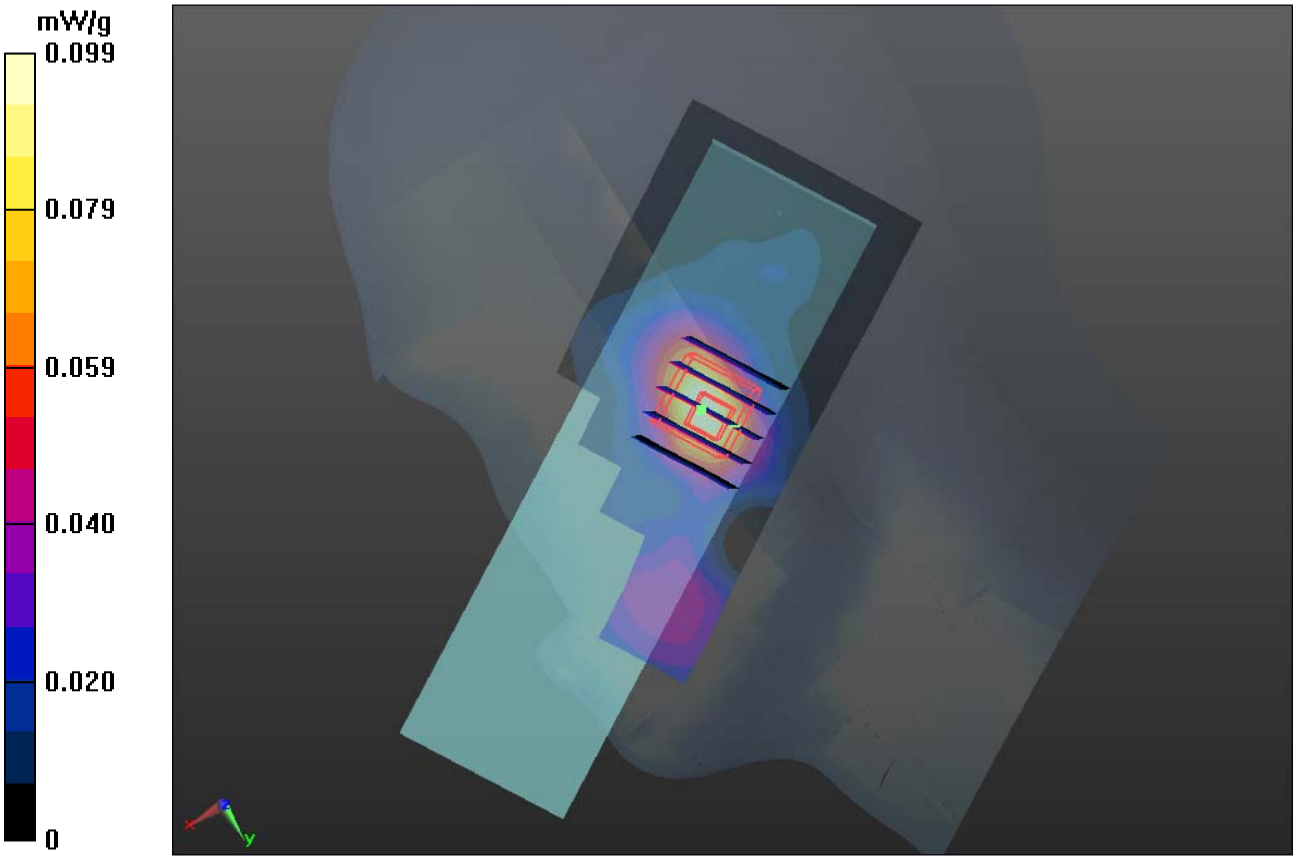
DUT: 950602-05

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: HSL_1900_110630 Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.45 mho/m; ε_r = 39.873; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.2 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 2010-9-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2010-11-18
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch810/Area Scan (51x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.099 mW/g

Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.985 V/m; Power Drift = -0.045 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.147 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.088 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.052 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.093 mW/g


mW/g
0.099
0.079
0.059
0.040
0.020
0

#01 GSM1900_Right Cheek_Ch810_2D

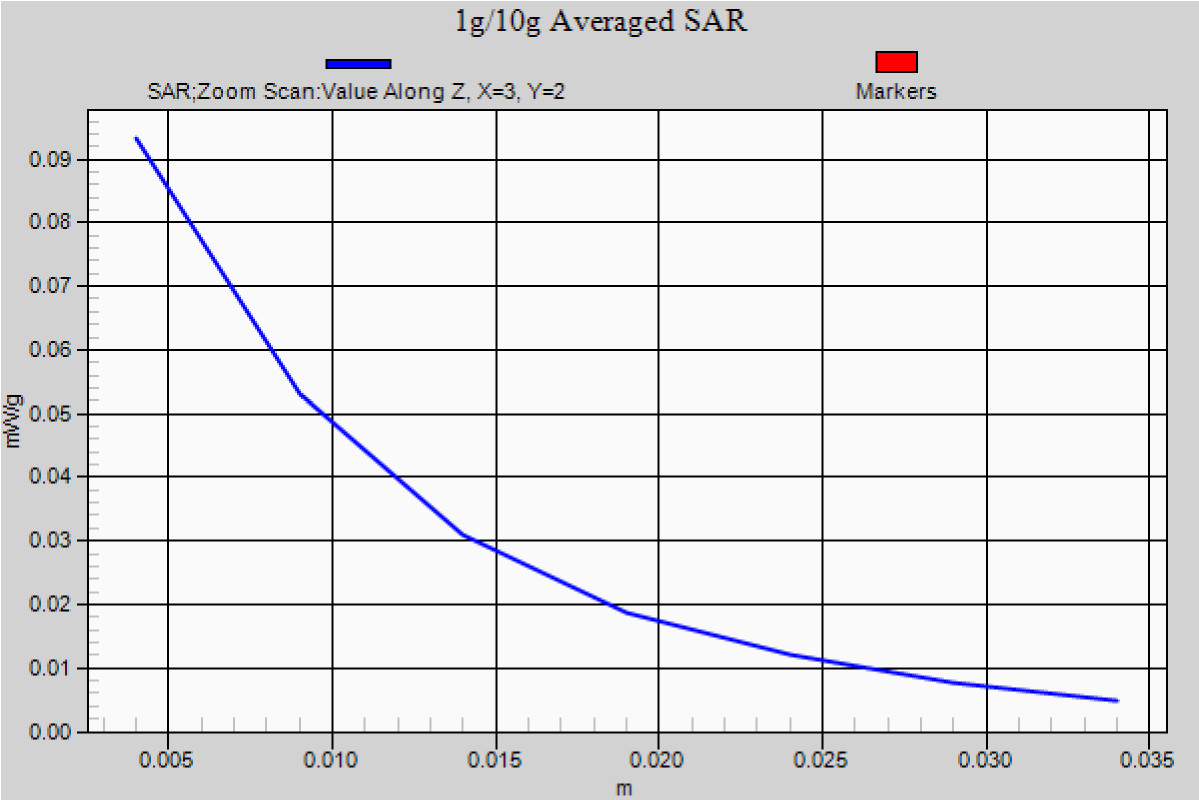
DUT: 950602-05

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: HSL_1900_110630 Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.45 mho/m; ε_r = 39.873; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.2 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 2010-9-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2010-11-18
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch810/Area Scan (51x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.099 mW/g

Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.985 V/m; Power Drift = -0.045 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.147 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.088 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.052 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.093 mW/g


1g/10g Averaged SAR
SAR;Zoom Scan:Value Along Z, X=3, Y=2
Markers
mW/g
0.09
0.08
0.07
0.06
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0.00
0.005
0.010
0.015
0.020
0.025
0.030
0.035
m

#02 GSM1900_Right Tilted_Ch810

DUT: 950602-05

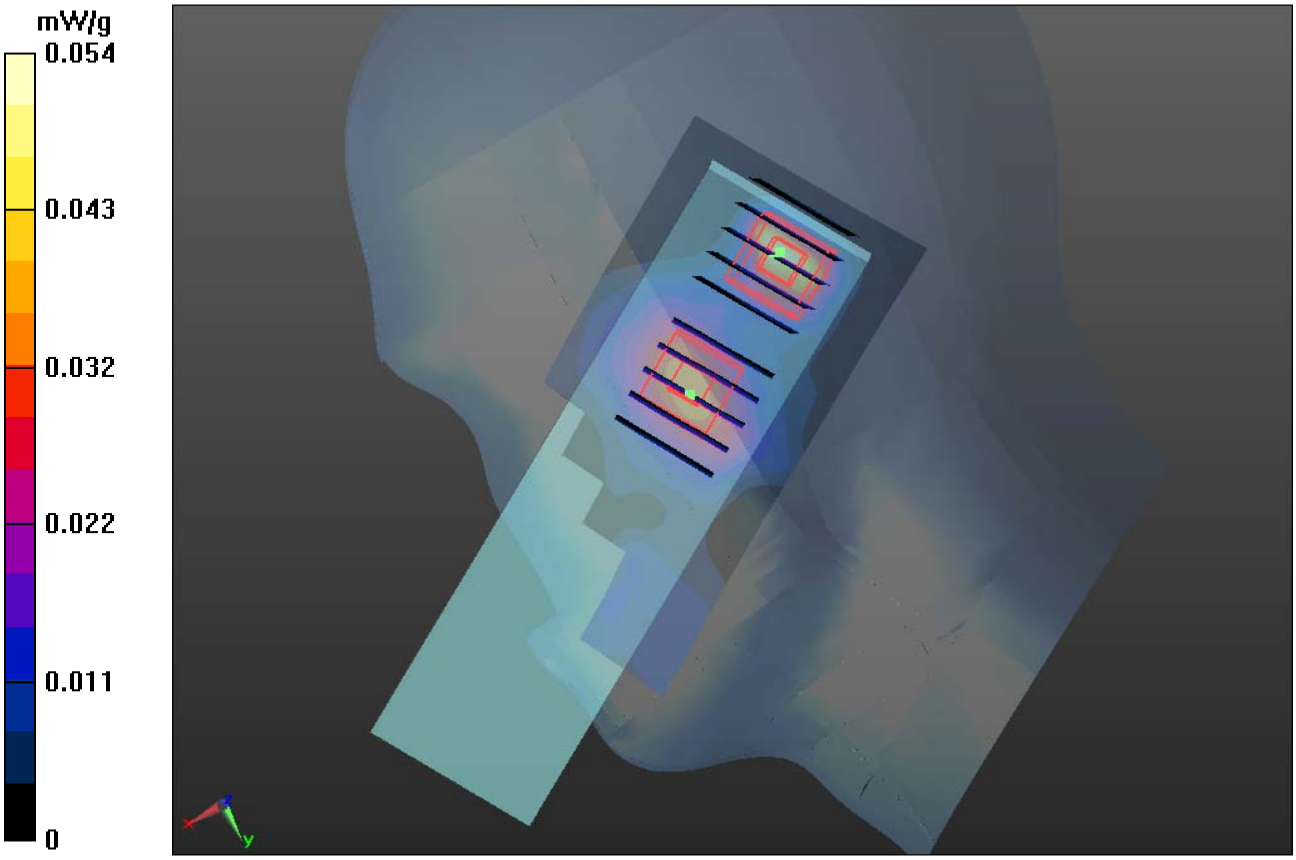
Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: HSL_1900_110630 Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.45 mho/m; ε_r = 39.873; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.2 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 2010-9-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2010-11-18
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch810/Area Scan (51x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.054 mW/g

Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.114 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0057 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.050 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.034 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.021 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.036 mW/g

Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 5.114 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0057 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.057 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.032 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.016 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.035 mW/g


mW/g
0.054
0.043
0.032
0.022
0.011
0

#03 GSM1900_Left Cheek_Ch810

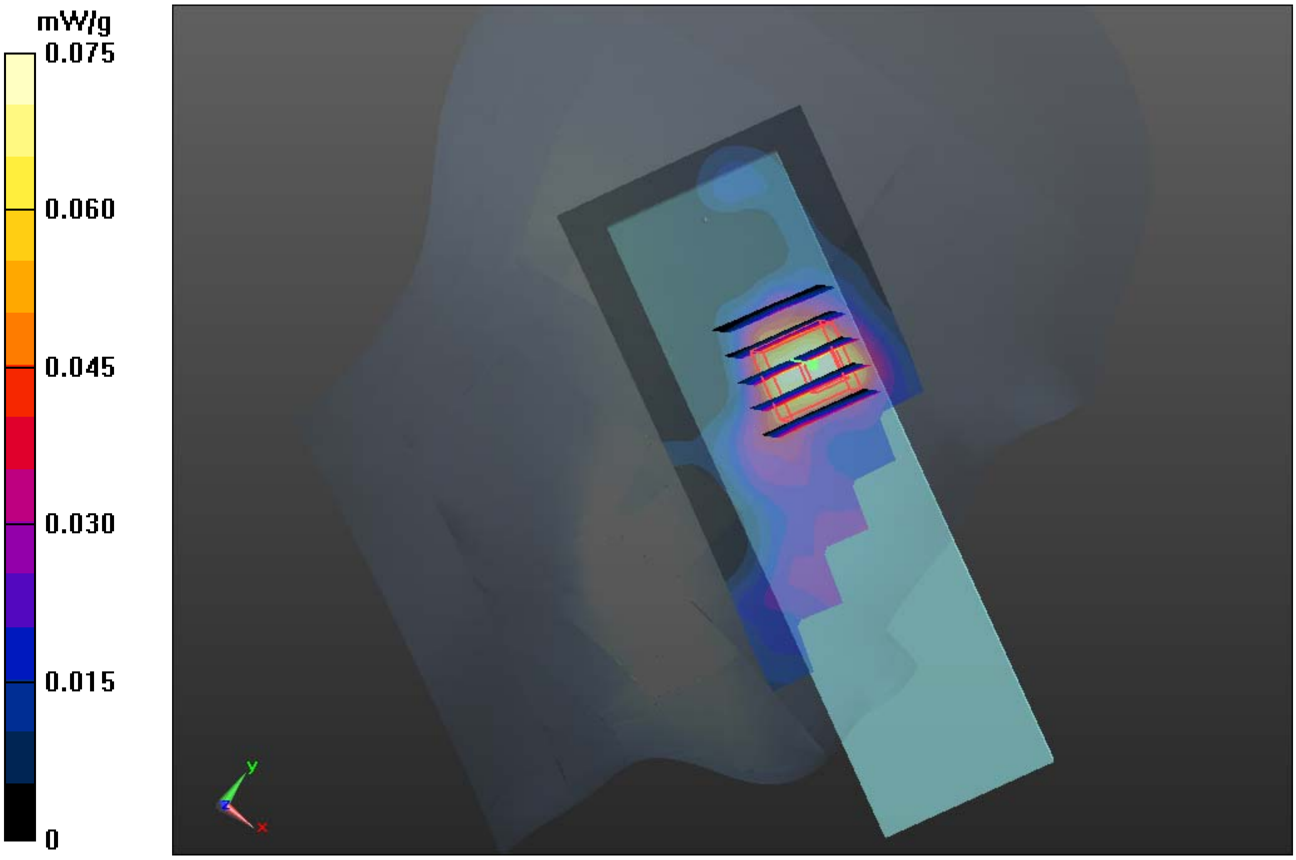
DUT: 950602-05

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: HSL_1900_110630 Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.45 mho/m; ε_r = 39.873; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.2 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 2010-9-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2010-11-18
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch810/Area Scan (51x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.075 mW/g

Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.085 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0242 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.121 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.069 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.041 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.071 mW/g



mW/g
0.075
0.060
0.045
0.030
0.015
0

#04 GSM1900_Left Tilted_Ch810

DUT: 950602-05

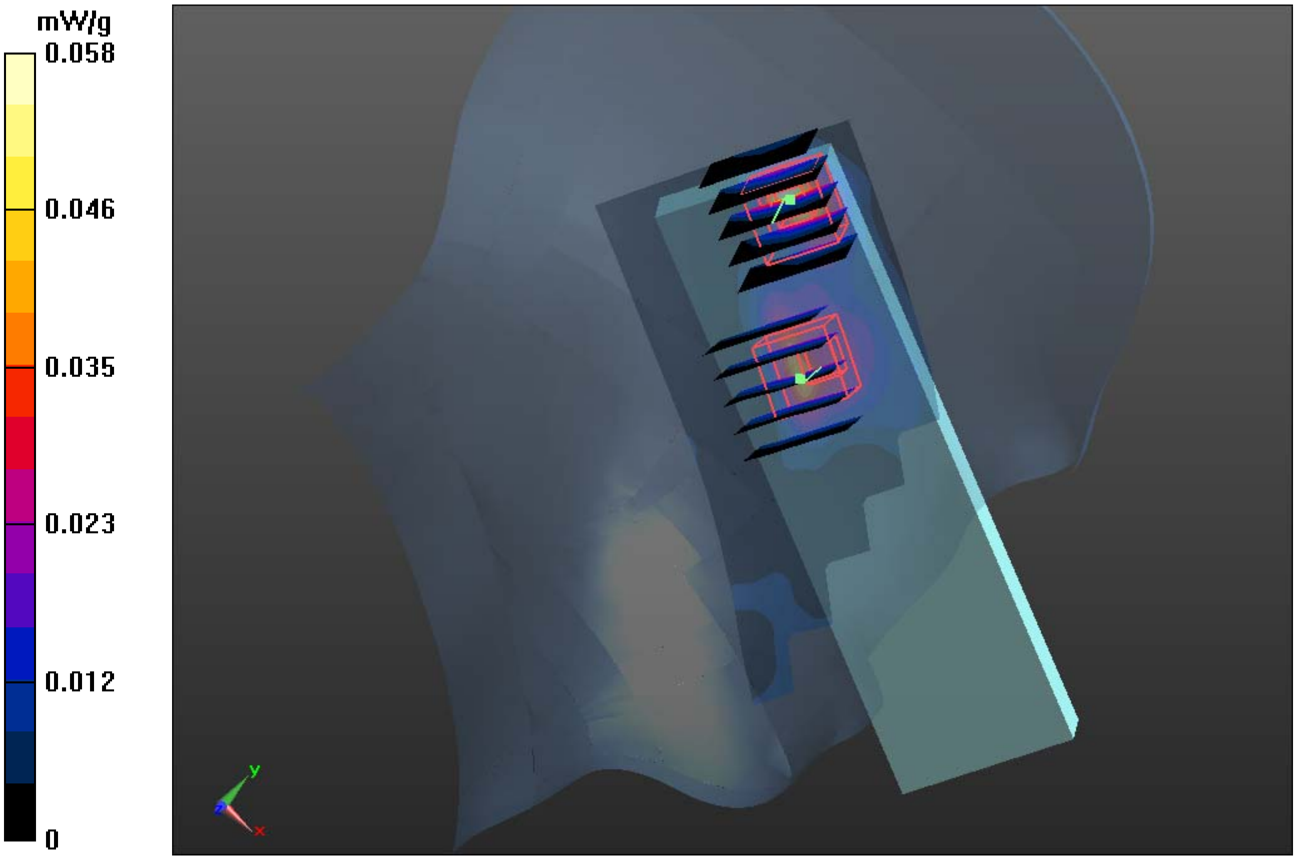
Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium: HSL_1900_110630 Medium parameters used: f = 1910 MHz; σ = 1.45 mho/m; ε_r = 39.873; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.2 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 2010-9-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2010-11-18
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch810/Area Scan (51x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.058 mW/g

Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.059 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0136 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.070 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.039 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.019 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.046 mW/g

Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.059 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0136 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.037 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.024 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.015 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.026 mW/g


mW/g
0.058
0.046
0.035
0.023
0.012
0
y
z
x

#05 GSM1900_GPRS12_Face_1.0cm_Ch512

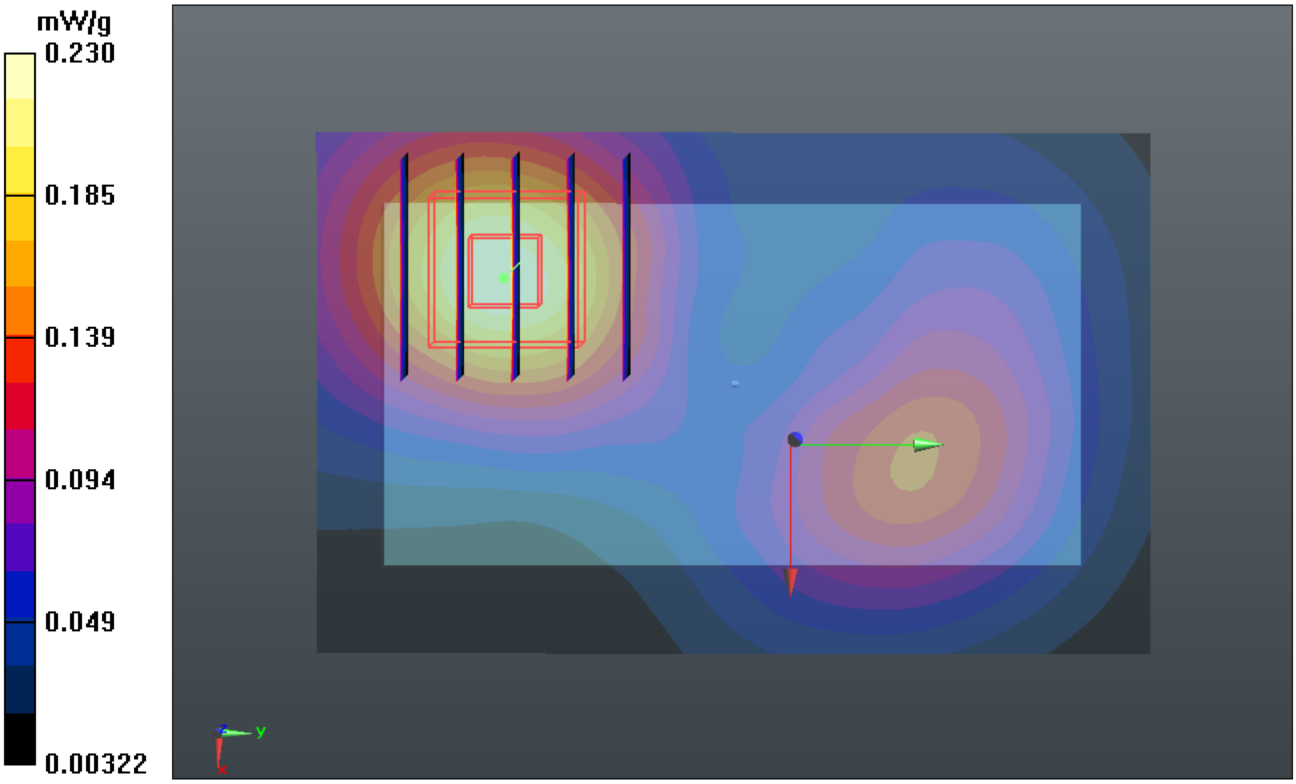
DUT: 950602-05

Communication System: GPRS/EDGE 12; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2
Medium: MSL_1900_110701 Medium parameters used: f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.472 mho/m; ε_r = 54.629; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(4.39, 4.39, 4.39); Calibrated: 2010-9-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2010-11-18
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch512/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.230 mW/g

Ch512/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 6.817 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.271 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.200 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.126 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.218 mW/g


mW/g
0.230
0.185
0.139
0.094
0.049
0.00322

#06 GSM1900_GPRS12_Bottom_1.0cm_Ch512

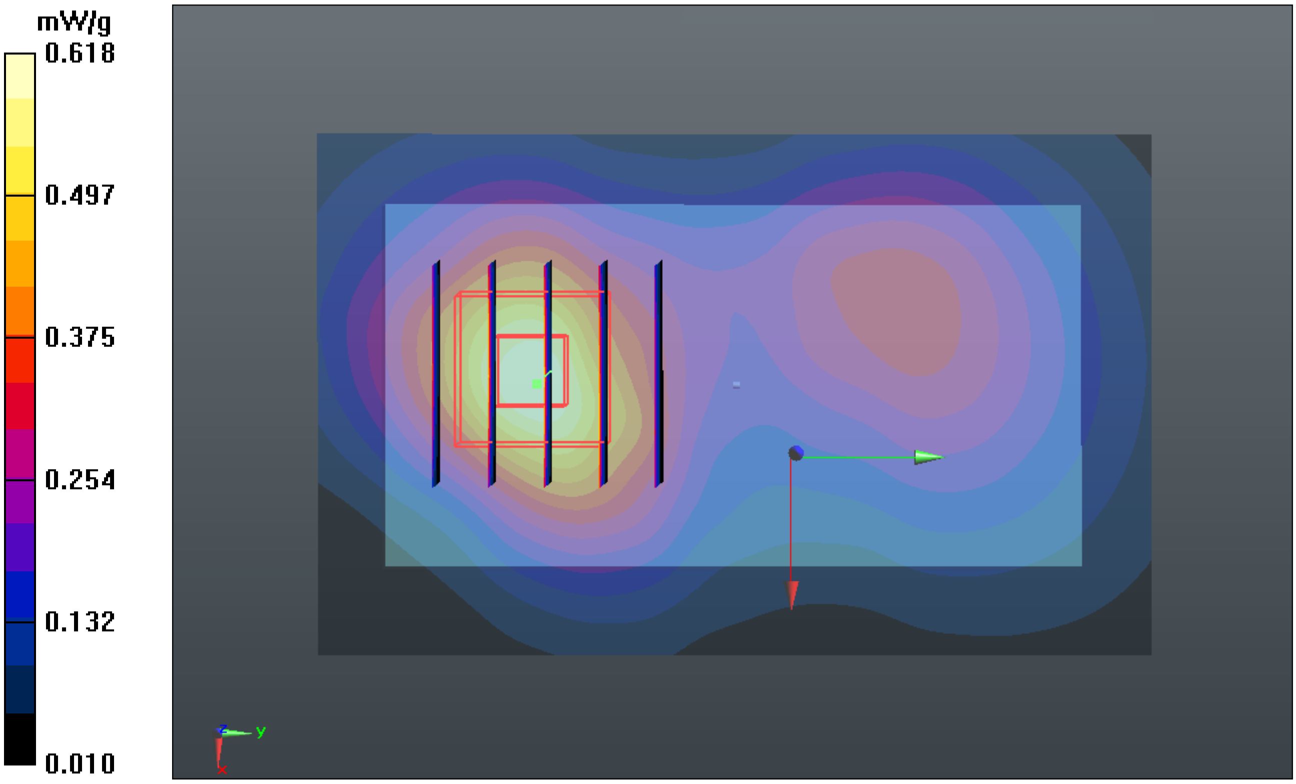
DUT: 950602-05

Communication System: GPRS/EDGE 12; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2
Medium: MSL_1900_110701 Medium parameters used: f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.472 mho/m; ε_r = 54.629; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(4.39, 4.39, 4.39); Calibrated: 2010-9-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2010-11-18
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch512/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.618 mW/g

Ch512/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.625 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.724 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.537 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.333 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.581 mW/g


mW/g
0.618
0.497
0.375
0.254
0.132
0.010
y
x

#06 GSM1900_GPRS12_Bottom_1.0cm_Ch512_2D

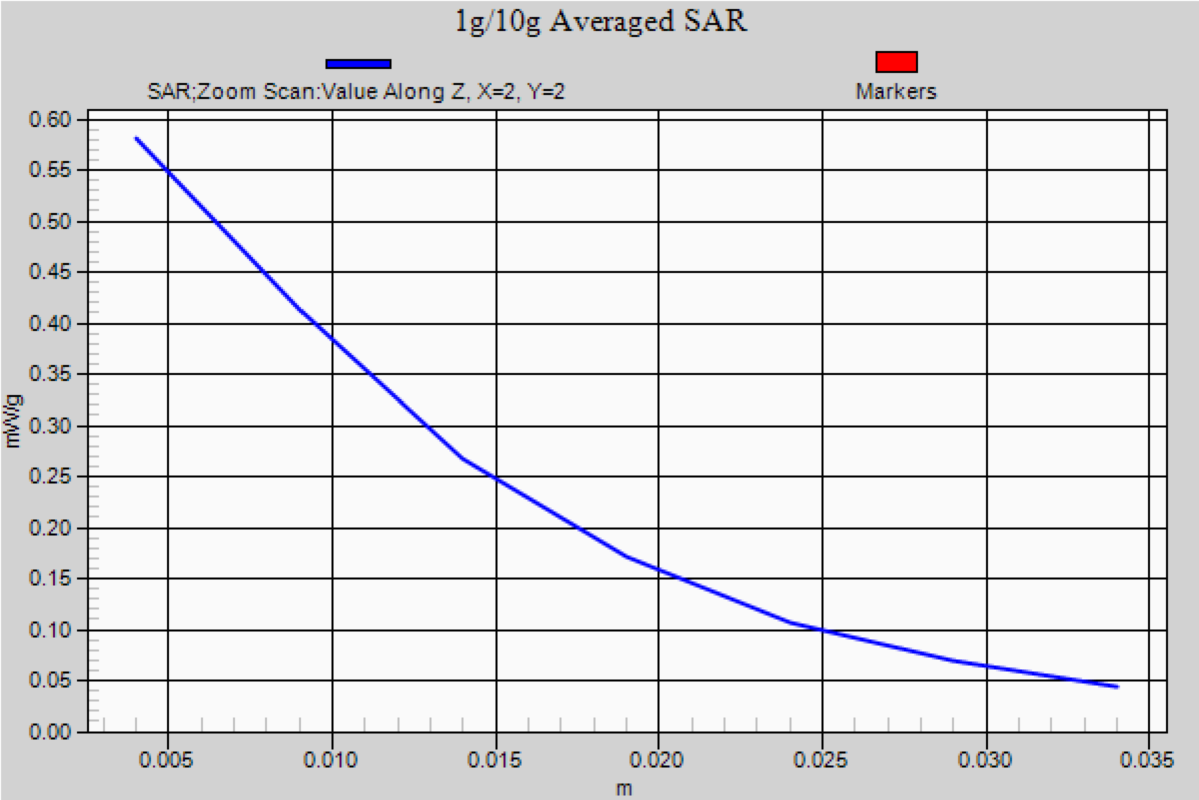
DUT: 950602-05

Communication System: GPRS/EDGE 12; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2
Medium: MSL_1900_110701 Medium parameters used: f = 1850.2 MHz; σ = 1.472 mho/m; ε_r = 54.629; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：23.5 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1788; ConvF(4.39, 4.39, 4.39); Calibrated: 2010-9-21
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1210; Calibrated: 2010-11-18
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1479
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch512/Area Scan (51x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.618 mW/g

Ch512/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 12.625 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.724 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.537 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.333 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.581 mW/g


1g/10g Averaged SAR
SAR;Zoom Scan:Value Along Z, X=2, Y=2
Markers
mW/g
0.60
0.55
0.50
0.45
0.40
0.35
0.30
0.25
0.20
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
0.005
0.010
0.015
0.020
0.025
0.030
0.035
m

Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.

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ilac-MRA

SWISS CALIBRATION

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d118_Nov09**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1900V2 - SN: 5d118
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v7 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	November 24, 2009

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-09 (No. 217-01086)	Oct-10
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01025)	Mar-10
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01029)	Mar-10
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	26-Jun-09 (No. ES3-3205_Jun09)	Jun-10
DAE4	SN: 601	07-Mar-09 (No. DAE4-601_Mar09)	Mar-10

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-10

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: November 25, 2009

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Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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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**

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.

DASY Version	DASY5	V5.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.8 ± 6 %	1.44 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.5 ± 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	9.97 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	39.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**39.2 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.20 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	20.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.6 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

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	53.5 ± 6 %	1.58 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.2 ± 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	10.1 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	40.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**39.6 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.30 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**21.0 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.2 Ω + 6.0 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.1 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	46.8 Ω + 7.1 jΩ
Return Loss	- 21.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.202 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	August 21, 2009

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 24.11.2009 14:53:56

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

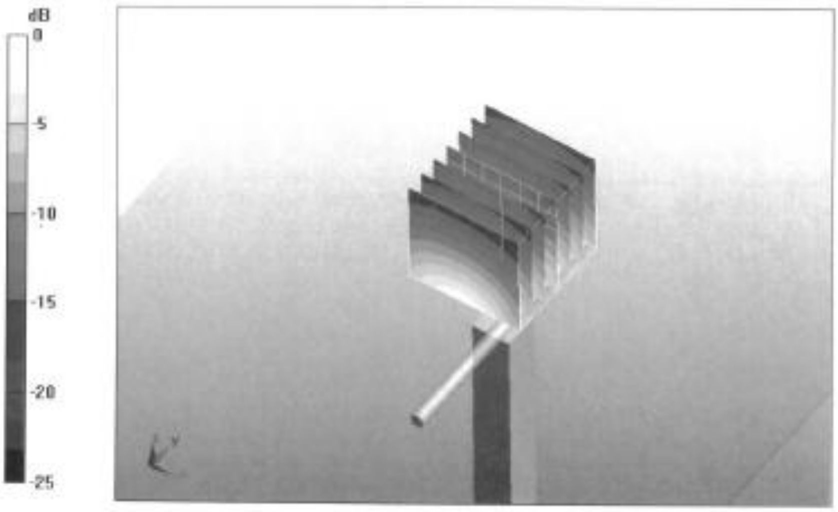
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d118

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL U11 BB
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.44 mho/m; ε_r = 39.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

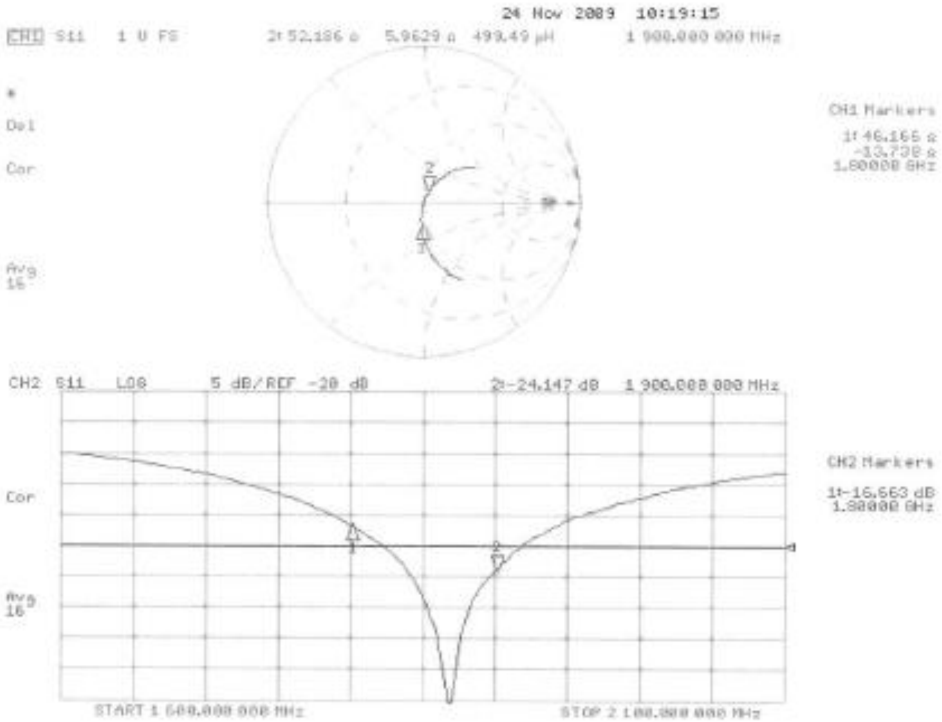
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.03.2009
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 96.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.028 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.2 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 9.97 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.2 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.5 mW/g



0 dB = 12.5mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 17.11.2009 14:25:42

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

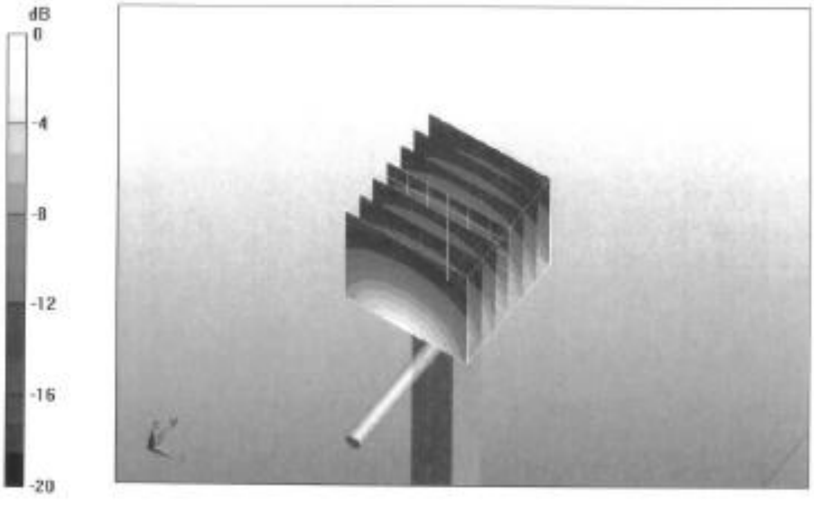
DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d118

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL U10 BB
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; $\sigma = 1.58$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

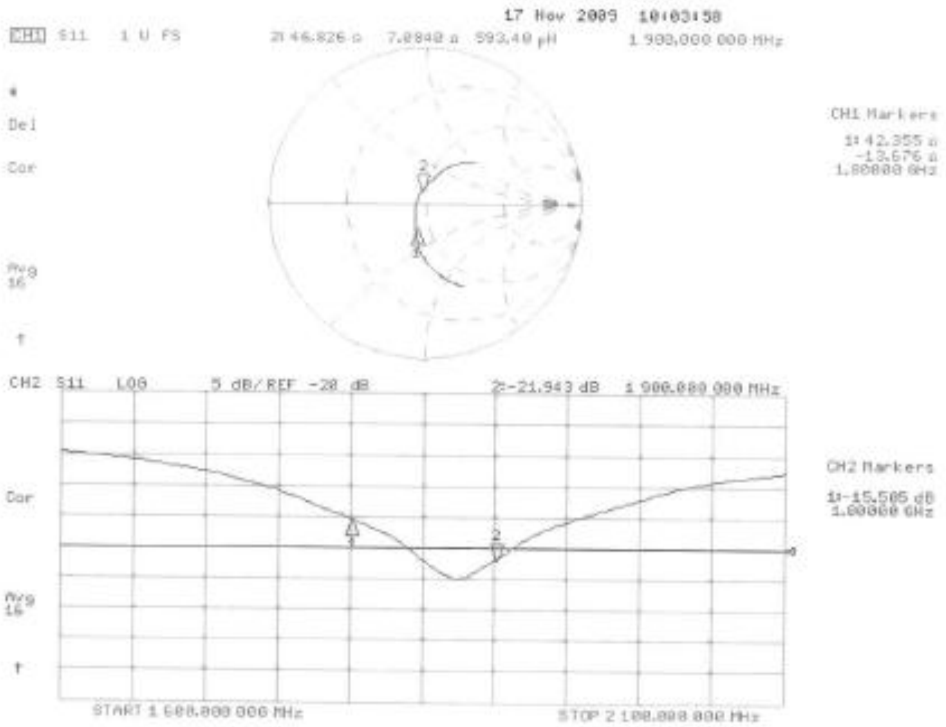
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.59, 4.59, 4.59); Calibrated: 26.06.2009
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 07.03.2009
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

Pin250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 95.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.010 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.5 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.3 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.8 mW/g



0 dB = 12.8mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1210_Nov10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 1210
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v22 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)
Calibration date:	November 18, 2010

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	28-Sep-10 (No:10376)	Sep-11
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Check Date (in house)**	**Scheduled Check**
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1004	07-Jun-10 (in house check)	In house check: Jun-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Andrea Guntli	Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	i.V. Blumer

Issued: November 18, 2010

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Glossary

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

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

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range:	1LSB =	6.1μV ,	full range =	-100...+300 mV
Low Range:	1LSB =	61nV ,	full range =	-1.......+3mV

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.092 ± 0.1% (k=2)	404.921 ± 0.1% (k=2)	405.027 ± 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.99932 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.98397 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.99953 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	68.0 ° ± 1 °

Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200001.5	-1.32	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20000.95	0.95	0.00
Channel X	- Input	-19998.31	1.39	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200000.7	-1.08	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20000.03	0.23	0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-19999.95	-0.35	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	200010.3	-0.33	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19997.81	-2.89	-0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-20001.02	-1.32	0.01

Low Range		Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	1999.6	-0.26	-0.01
Channel X	+ Input	199.98	-0.02	-0.01
Channel X	- Input	-200.01	-0.01	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.6	0.54	0.03
Channel Y	+ Input	199.17	-1.03	-0.51
Channel Y	- Input	-200.54	-0.84	0.42
Channel Z	+ Input	1999.9	-0.05	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199.17	-0.93	-0.47
Channel Z	- Input	-201.25	-1.15	0.58

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	-6.04	-7.77
	- 200	8.97	7.28
Channel Y	200	-8.99	-8.75
	- 200	7.60	7.00
Channel Z	200	12.34	11.86
	- 200	-14.01	-14.18

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	3.24	0.60
Channel Y	200	1.78	-	3.29
Channel Z	200	1.92	-0.13	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15945	17239
Channel Y	15959	16297
Channel Z	15874	17186

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	0.14	-1.10	1.73	0.40
Channel Y	-0.64	-1.49	0.23	0.33
Channel Z	-1.30	-2.71	0.16	0.44

6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

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

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

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

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton (Auden)**

Certificate No: **ET3-1788_Sep10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ET3DV6 - SN:1788
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-23.v3 and QA CAL-25.v2 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	September 21, 2010

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01160)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-09 (No. ES3-3013_Dec09)	Dec-10
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-660_Apr10)	Apr-11

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct10

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: September 22, 2010

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., ϑ = 0 is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

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

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1788

Manufactured:	May 28, 2003
Last calibrated:	September 23, 2009
Recalibrated:	September 21, 2010

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1788

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu V/(V/m)^2$)[A]	1.76	1.69	1.76	± 10.1%
DCP (mV)[B]	91.6	91.0	95.1	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dBuV	C	VR mV	Unc[E] (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	± 1.5%
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	

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

[A] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

[B] Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

[E] Uncertainty is determined using the maximum deviation from linear response applying recatangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

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DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1788

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	6.23	6.23	6.23	0.41	2.32 ± 11.0%
900	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	6.11	6.11	6.11	0.29	2.85 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	5.29	5.29	5.29	0.51	2.51 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	5.03	5.03	5.03	0.66	2.25 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	4.35	4.35	4.35	0.99	1.69 ± 11.0%

[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.

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DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1788

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz][C]	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	5.99	5.99	5.99	0.35	2.62 ± 11.0%
900	± 50 / ± 100	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.32	2.87 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	4.67	4.67	4.67	0.61	3.09 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	4.39	4.39	4.39	0.83	2.56 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	4.04	4.04	4.04	0.99	1.40 ± 11.0%

[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.

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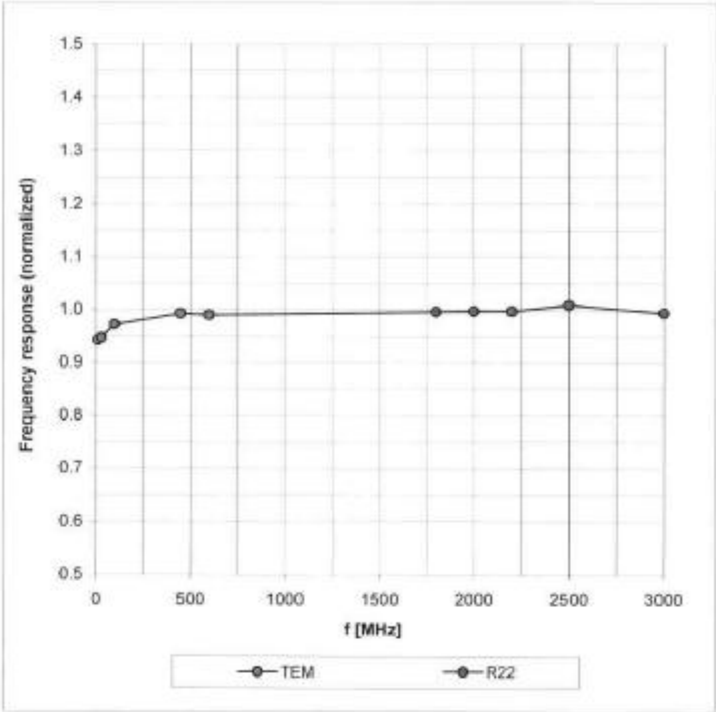
Frequency Response of E-Field

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



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

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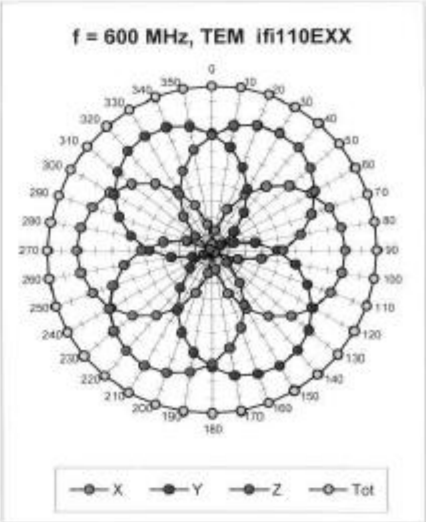
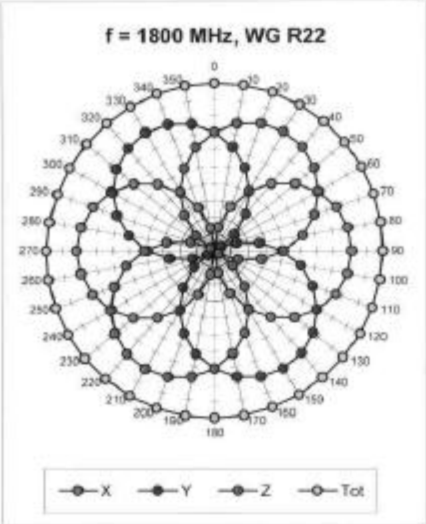
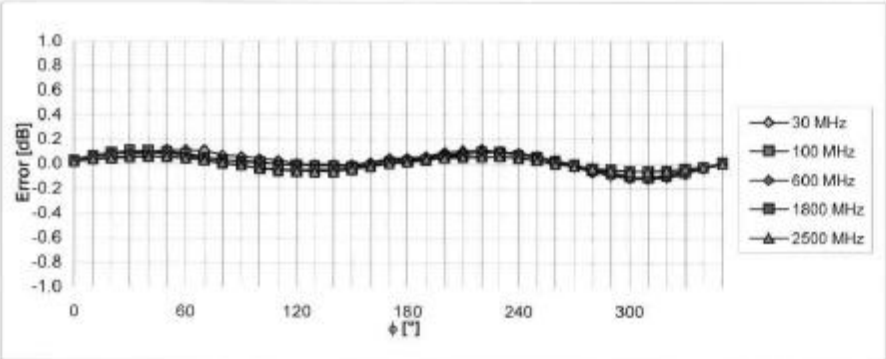
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0°$







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

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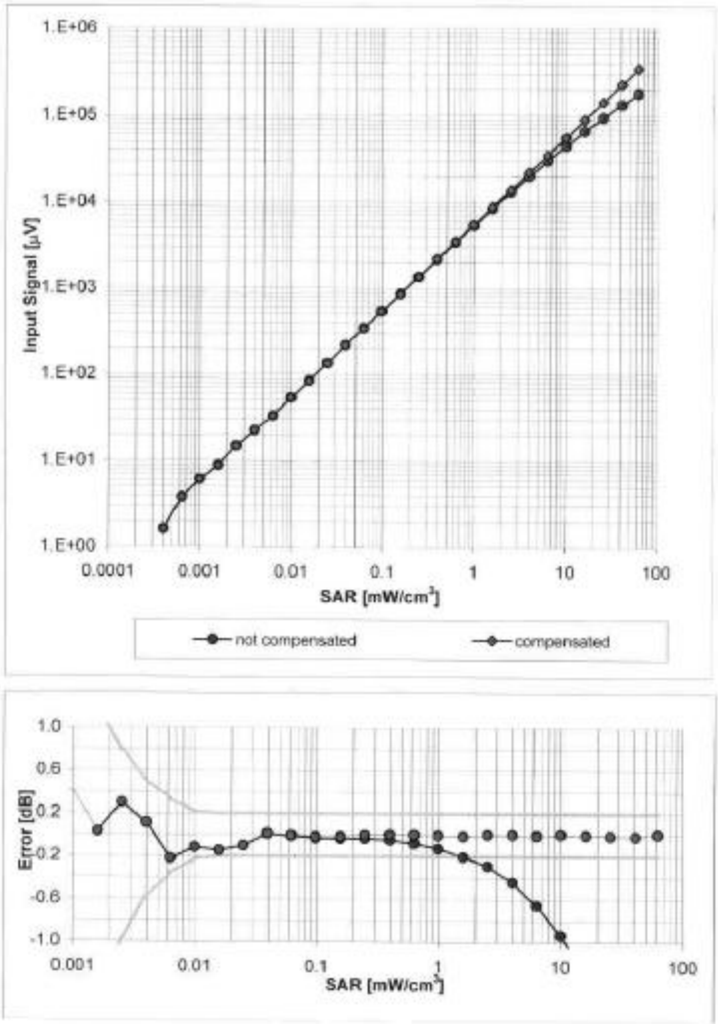
Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)



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

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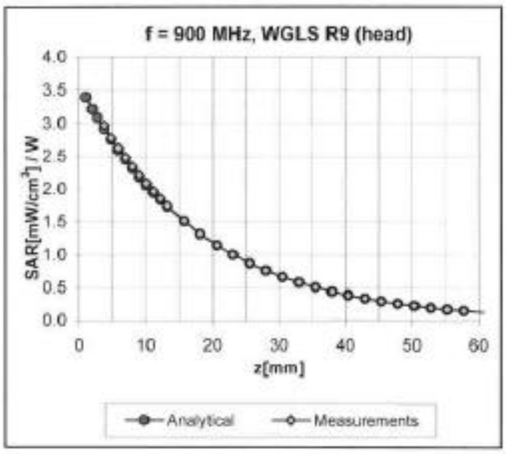
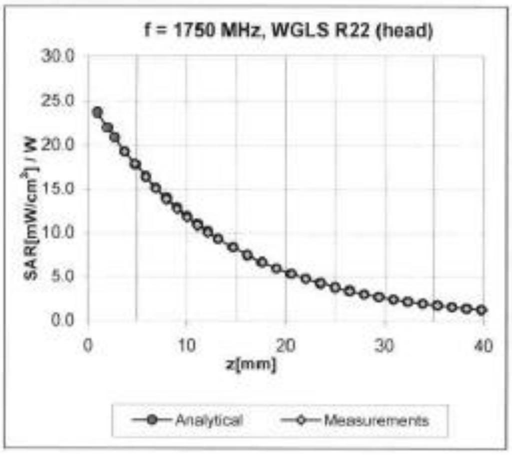
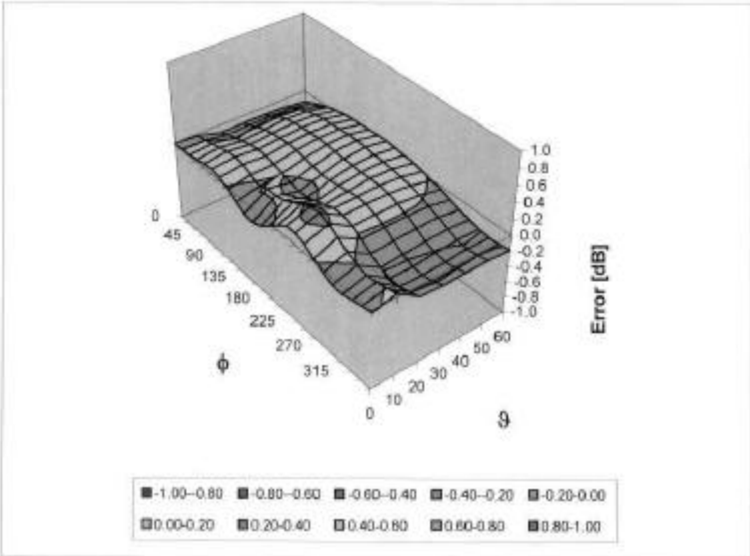
Conversion Factor Assessment





Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, ϑ), f = 900 MHz



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

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Other Probe Parameters

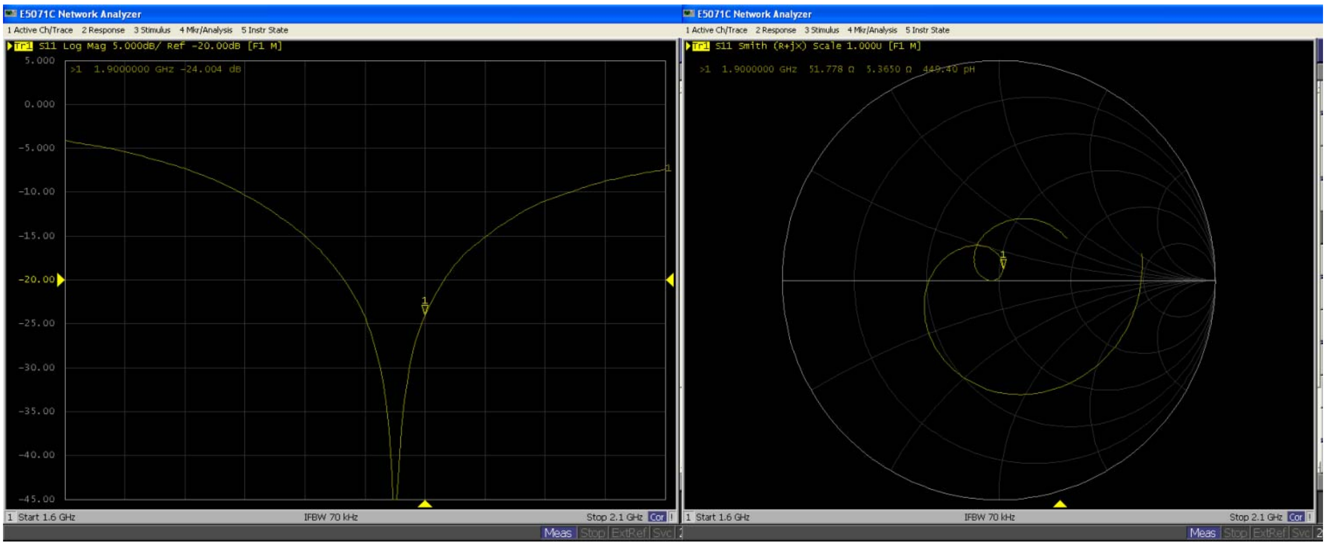
Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	6.8 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2.7 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	4 mm

Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate -Extended Dipole Calibrations

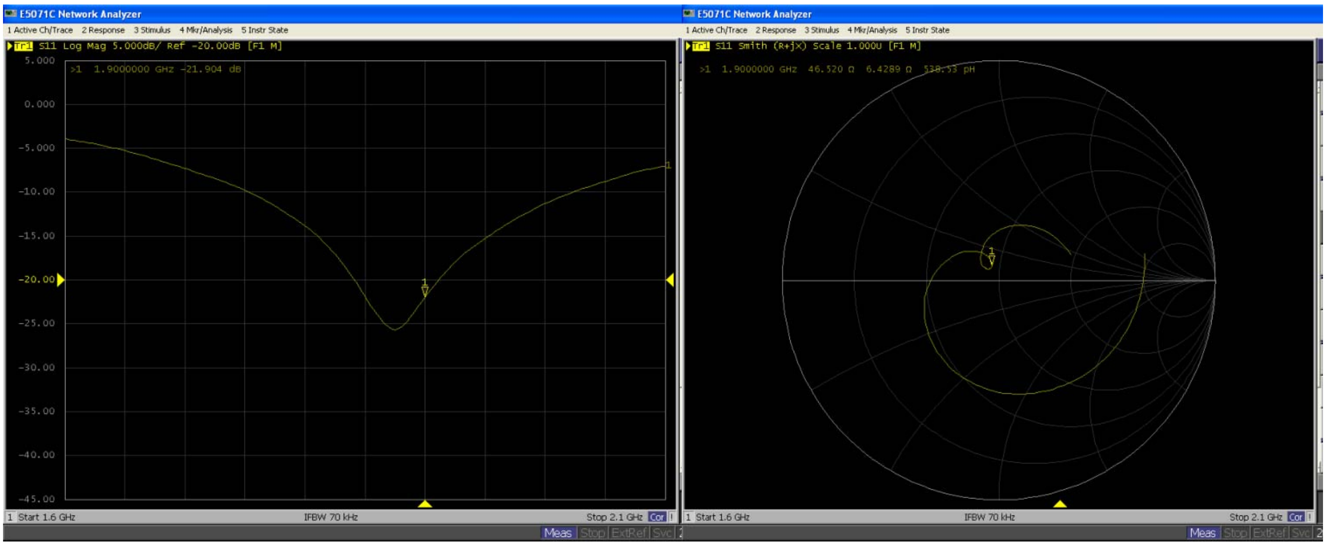
Referring to KDB 450824, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

<Dipole Verification Data>- D1900V2, serial no. 5d118

1900MHz – Head



1900MHz - Body



<Justification of the extended calibration>

D1900V2 – serial no. 5d118												
	1900 Head						1900 Body					
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
11.24.2009	-24.147		52.186		5.9629		-21.943		46.826		7.084	
11.23.2010	-24.004	0.143	51.778	0.408	5.365	0.5979	-21.904	0.039	46.52	0.306	6.4289	0.6551

The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.