



## **MET Laboratories, Inc. *Safety Certification - EMI - Telecom Environmental Simulation***

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# **Dosimetric Assessment Test Report**

for

Smith Detection

**Tested and Evaluated In Accordance With  
FCC OET 65 Supplement C: 01-01**

Prepared for

**Smith Detection, Inc. -CASC**  
2202 Lakeside Blvd.  
Edgewood, MD 21040

**Engineering Statement:** The measurements shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures specified in Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Guidelines [FCC 2001] and Industry Canada RSS-102 for uncontrolled exposure. I assume full responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these measurements, and for the qualifications of all persons taking them. It is further stated that upon the basis of the measurements made, the equipment evaluated is capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1999.

## *SAR Evaluation*

### *Certificate of Compliance*

APPLICANT: Smith Detection

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**Applicant Name and Address:** Smith Detection, Inc. -CASC  
 2202 Lakeside Blvd.  
 Edgewood, MD 21040

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**Test Location:** MET Laboratories, Inc.  
 3162 Belick Street  
 Santa Clara, CA 95054  
 USA

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<b>EUT:</b>	Sensa-Linx	
<b>Date of Receipt:</b>	November 1, 2011	
<b>RF exposure environment:</b>	Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population	
<b>RF exposure category:</b>	Portable	
<b>Power supply:</b>	6VDC (4 AA Batteries)	
<b>Antenna:</b>	900MHz – 4dBi / 2400MHz – 4dBi	
<b>Production/prototype:</b>	Production	
<b>Modulation:</b>	900MHz – FSK / 2400MHz – O-QPSK	
<b>Duty Cycle:</b>	100%	
<b>TX Range:</b>	904 - 926 MHz	2410 - 2470 MHz
<b>Max SAR Measured</b>	<b>SAR 1g (m/W/kg)</b>	
<b>Body:</b>	0.069	0.037



  
 Anderson Soungpanya  
 Wireless Project Engineer

## Report Status Sheet

Revision	Report Date	Reason for Revision
0	November 1, 2011	Initial Release.

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## INTRODUCTION

This measurement report demonstrates that Smith Detection's Sensa-Linx described within this report complies with the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) RF exposure requirements specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1999 and FCC 47 CFR §2.1093 for the Uncontrolled Exposure/General population environment. The test procedures described in FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C, Edition 01-01 were employed.

A description of the device under test, device operating configuration and test conditions, measurement and site description, methodology and procedures used in the evaluation, equipment used, detailed summary of the test results and the various provisions of the rules are included in this dosimetric assessment test report.

## SAR DEFINITION

Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy ( $dU$ ) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass ( $dm$ ) contained in a volume element ( $dV$ ) of a given density ( $\rho$ ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 1.1).

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dU}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dU}{\rho dV} \right)$$

**Figure 1.1**  
**SAR Mathematical Equation**

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

$$SAR = \sigma E^2 / \rho$$

where:

- σ - conductivity of the tissue - simulant material (S/m)
- ρ - mass density of the tissue - simulant material (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- E - Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relations to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.

## DESCRIPTION OF DEVICE UNDER TEST (EUT)

<b>Applicant:</b>	Smith Detection		
<b>Description of Test Item:</b>	Body worn transmitter using FSK & O-QPSK modulations		
<b>Supply Voltage:</b>	6VDC / 0.35mA		
<b>Antenna Type(s) Tested:</b>	External Dipole Antennas: 900MHz – 4dBi / 2400MHz – 4dBi		
<b>Accessories:</b>	Item	Part Number	Model Number
	Sensor Node Pouch	17730	N/A
<b>Modes of Operation:</b>	FSK & O-QPSK		
<b>Duty Cycle Tested:</b>	100% @ 916MHz, 39.2% @ 2410MHz		
<b>Application Type:</b>	Certification		
<b>Exposure Category:</b>	Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population		
<b>FCC and IC Rule Part(s):</b>	FCC 47 CFR §2.1093		
<b>Standards:</b>	IEEE Std. 1528-2003, FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C, Edition 01-01		

## SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

MET Laboratories, Inc SAR measurement facility utilizes the DASY4 Professional Dosimetric Assessment System (DASY™) manufactured by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG™) of Zurich, Switzerland for performing SAR compliance tests. The DASY4 measurement system is comprised of the measurement server, robot controller, computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, specific anthropomorphic mannequin (SAM) phantom, and various planar phantoms for brain and/or body SAR evaluations. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF). The Cell controller system contain the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and remote control, is used to drive the robot motors. The Staubli robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the DASY4 measurement server. The DAE4 utilizes 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 DASY4 measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe-mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. The sensor systems are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer.

## MEASUREMENT SUMMARY

BODY SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS (900MHz) Band								
Freq (MHz)	Channel	Test Mode	Cond. Pwr. Before (dBm)	Battery Type	Phantom Section	Accessory	Position	Measured SAR 1g (W/kg)
916	Mid	FSK	18.06	4 AA Batteries	Planar	Fabric Holster	Body	0.069
<b>ANSI/IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT</b> <b>1.6 W/kg (averaged over 1 gram)</b> <b>Spatial Peak – Uncontrolled Environment/General Population</b>								
<b>Measured Mixture Type</b>		900 MHz Body			<b>Date Tested</b>			10-5-2011
<b>Ambient Temperature (C)</b>		22			<b>Duty Cycle</b>			100%
<b>Fluid Temperature (C)</b>		21.9			<b>Fluid Depth</b>			≥15cm

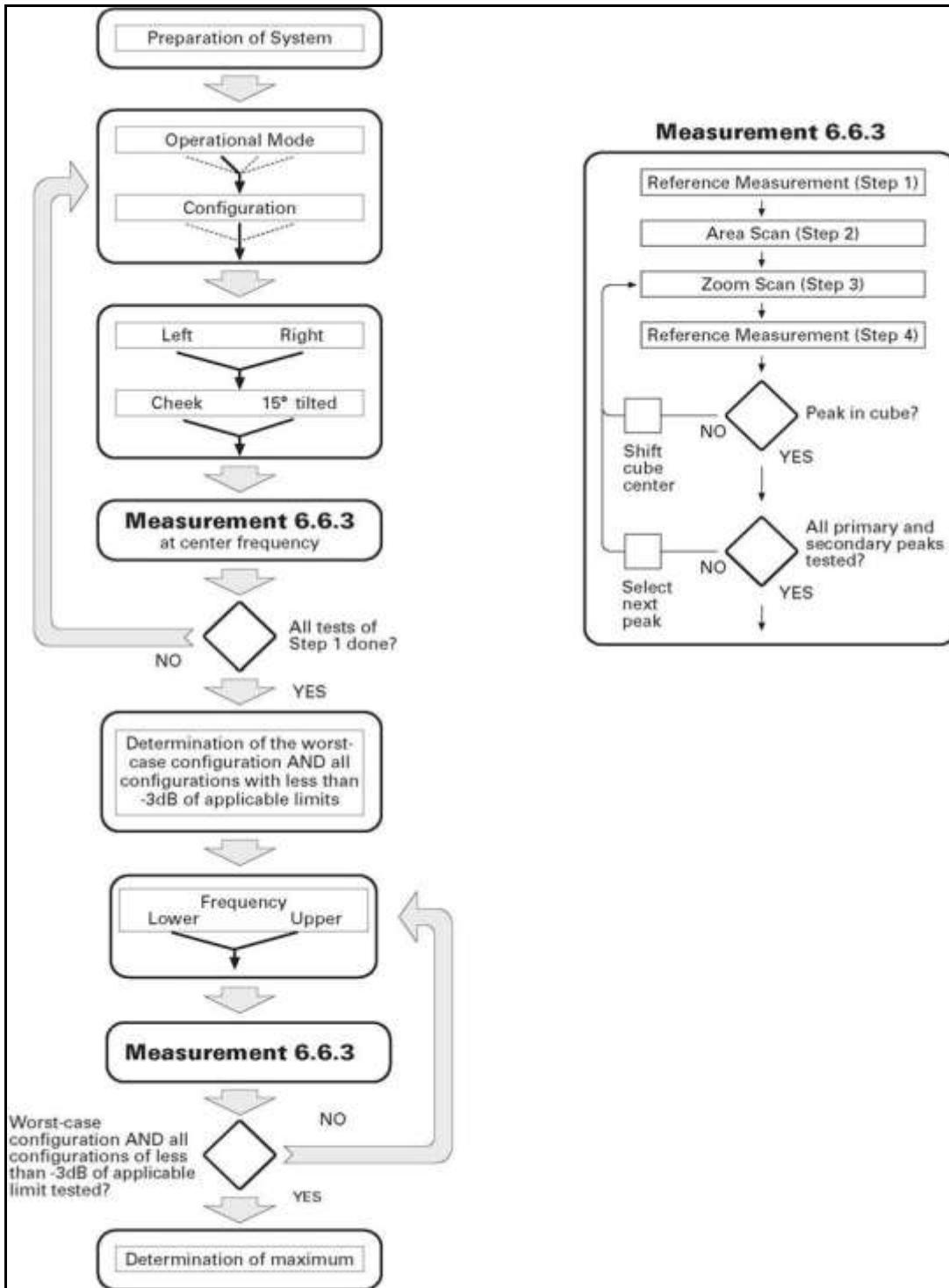
BODY SAR MEASUREMENT RESULTS (2400MHz) Band								
Freq (MHz)	Channel	Test Mode	Cond. Pwr. Before (dBm)	Battery Type	Phantom Section	Accessory	Position	Measured SAR 1g (W/kg)
2410	Low	O-QPSK	18.44	4 AA Batteries	Planar	Fabric Holster	Body	0.037
<b>ANSI/IEEE C95.1 1992 – SAFETY LIMIT</b> <b>1.6 W/kg (averaged over 1 gram)</b> <b>Spatial Peak – Uncontrolled Environment/General Population</b>								
<b>Measured Mixture Type</b>		2400 MHz Body			<b>Date Tested</b>			10-7-2011
<b>Ambient Temperature (C)</b>		22			<b>Duty Cycle</b>			39.2%
<b>Fluid Temperature (C)</b>		22			<b>Fluid Depth</b>			≥15cm

## **DETAILS OF SAR EVALUATION**

Smith Detection's Sensa-Linx was determined to be compliant for localized Specific Absorption Rate based on the test provisions and conditions described below.

1. The EUT was tested for body SAR. The position which produced the highest SAR was submitted in this test report. The EUT was tested for body worn configurations with a Fabric holster.
2. The EUT was placed into a test mode using Smith Detection's protocol software.
3. The SAR evaluations were performed with a fully charged battery.
4. The EUT's RF power was measured before each SAR test using a Spectrum Analyzer. The Channel with the highest measured output power were used during the SAR evaluation. The measured drift during the SAR tests was used to determine if the conducted power stayed within the allowable limits.
5. The dielectric parameters of the simulated body fluid were measured prior to the evaluation using an 85070D Dielectric Probe Kit and an 8722D Network Analyzer.
6. The fluid and air temperature was measured prior to and after each SAR evaluation to ensure the temperature remained within  $\pm 2$  deg C of the temperature of the fluid when the dielectric properties were measured.
7. During the SAR evaluations if a distribution produced several hotspots over the course of the area scan, each hotspot was evaluated separately and the maximum reported.

## FLOW CHART OF THE RECOMMENDED PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES



### EAR Reference Point

Figure 12.1 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin Phantom. The point M is the reference point for the center of the mouth, LE is the left ear reference point (ERP), and RE is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 12.2. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting. Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning.

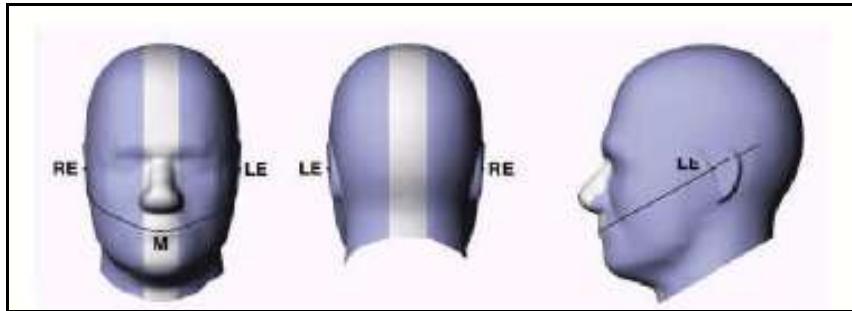


Figure 12.1. Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

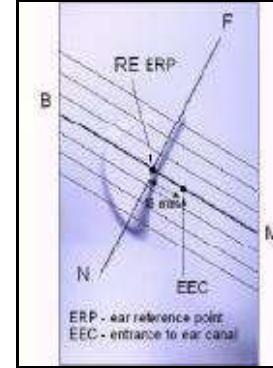


Figure 12.2. Side view  
of ERPs

### HANDSET REFERENCE POINTS

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was placed 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 (See Fig. 12.3). The test device reference point was then located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the vertical centerline was bisecting the front surface of the handset at its top and bottom edges, positioning the ear reference point on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.

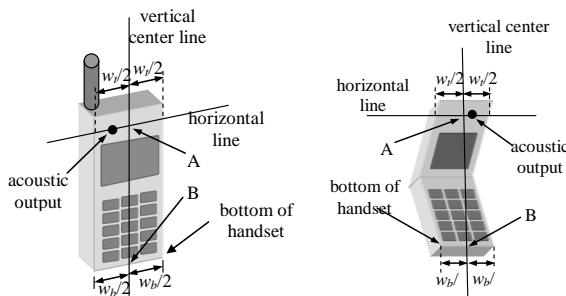


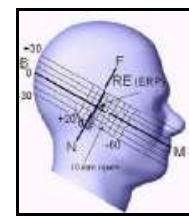
Figure 12.3  
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

## POSITIONING FOR CHEEK/TOUCH

1. The test device was positioned with the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom, such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.
2. The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the ear.
3. While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (reference plane).
4. The phone was then rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical with respect to the line NF.
5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE, and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, the handset was rotated about the line NF until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek). See Figure 12.5



Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

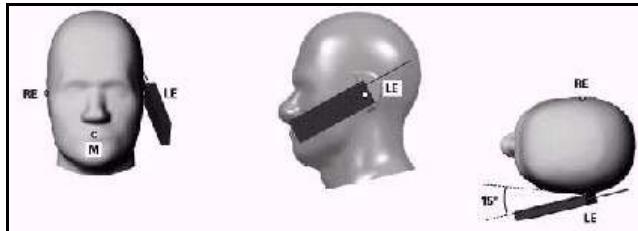


Side view with relevant markings

## POSITIONING FOR EAR/15 DEGREE TILT

With the test device aligned in the Cheek/Touch Position:

1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15 degree.
2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degree.
3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the phone touches the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head.



**Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15 Tilt Position**

## **EVALUATION PROCEDURES**

The evaluation was performed in the applicable area of the phantom depending on the type of device being tested.

- (i) For devices held to the ear during normal operation, both the left and right ear positions were evaluated using the SAM phantom.
- (ii) For body-worn and face-held devices a planar phantom was used.

The SAR was determined by a pre-defined procedure within the DASY4 software. Upon completion of a reference check, the exposed region of the phantom was scanned near the inner surface with a grid spacing of 15mm x 15mm.

An area scan was determined as follows:

Based on the defined area scan grid, a more detailed grid is created to increase the points by a factor of 10. The interpolation function then evaluates all field values between corresponding measurement points.

A linear search is applied to find all the candidate maxima. Subsequently, all maxima are removed that are >2 dB from the global maximum. The remaining maxima are then used to position the cube scans.

A 1g and 10g spatial peak SAR was determined as follows:

For frequencies  $\leq 4.5\text{GHz}$  a 32mm x 32mm x 34mm (7x7x7 data points) zoom scan was assessed at the position where the greatest V/m was detected. For frequencies  $\geq 4.5\text{GHz}$  a 28mm x 28mm x 24mm (7x7x9 data points) zoom scan was assessed at the position where the greatest V/m was detected. The data at the surface was extrapolated since the distance from the probe sensors to the surface is 3.9cm. A least squares fourth-order polynomial was used to generate points between the probe detector and the inner surface of the phantom.

Interpolated data is used to calculate the average SAR over 1g and 10g cubes by spatially discretizing the entire measured cube. The volume used to determine the averaged SAR is a 1mm grid (42875 interpolated points).

Z-Scan was determined as follows:

The Z-scan measures points along a vertical straight line. The line runs along a line normal to the inner surface of the phantom surface.

## DATA EVALUATION PROCEDURES

The DASY4 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	$ConvF_i$
	- Dipole Compression Point	$dcp_i$
Device parameters:	- Frequency	$f$
	- Crest factor	$cf$
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	$\sigma$
	- Density	$\rho$

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or 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)  
 $dcp_i$  = Diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

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

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

with  $V_i$  = Compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)  
 $Norm_i$  = Sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)  
 $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$  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):

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

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

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

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

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field as a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = \frac{E_{tot}^2}{3770} \quad \text{or} \quad P_{pwe} = H_{tot}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

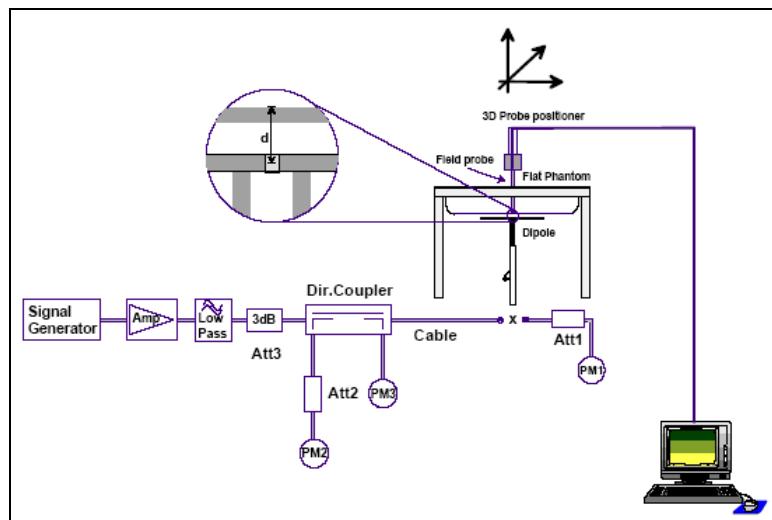
with  $P_{pwe}$  = Equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 $E_{tot}$  = total electric field strength in V/m  
 $H_{tot}$  = total magnetic field strength in A/m

## SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK

Prior to the SAR evaluation a system check was performed in the planar section of the SAM phantom with a 835MHz dipole and a 2450MHz dipole. The dielectric parameters of the simulated brain fluid were measured prior to the system performance check using an 85070D Dielectric Probe Kit and an 8722D Network Analyzer. A forward power of 250mW was applied to the 835MHz and 2450MHz dipole and the system was verified to a tolerance of +10%. All results were normalized to 1W.

Test Date	Fluid Type (MHz)	SAR 1g (W/kg)		Permittivity Constant $\epsilon_r$		Conductivity $\sigma$ (mho/m)		Ambient Temp. (C)	Fluid Temp. (C)	Fluid Depth (cm)
		Calibrated Target	Measured	IEEE Target	Measured	IEEE Target	Measured			
10/05/11	835 Body	10.1 $\pm 5\%$	10.84	55.2 $\pm 5\%$	55.00	0.99 $\pm 10\%$	0.98	22	21.9	$\geq 15$
10/07/11	2450 Body	50.4 $\pm 5\%$	51.20	52.7 $\pm 5\%$	52.19	1.95 $\pm 10\%$	1.99	22	22	$\geq 15$

Note: The ambient and fluid temperatures were measured prior to the fluid parameter check and the system performance check. The temperatures listed in the table above were consistent for all measurement periods.



## SIMULATED EQUIVALENT TISSUES

Simulated Tissue Mixture				
Ingredient	900MHz Head	900MHz Body	2450MHz Head	2450MHz Body
Water	40.29%	50.75%	45.0%	68.64%
DGBE	N/A	N/A	55.0%	31.37%
Salt	1.38%	0.94%	N/A	N/A
HEC	0.24%	10%	N/A	N/A
Sugar	57.90%	48.21%	N/A	N/A
Dowicil 75	0.18%	0.10%	N/A	N/A

## SAR SAFETY LIMITS

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 1g of tissue)	1.60	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10g)	4.0	20.0

Notes:

1. Uncontrolled exposure environments are locations where there is potential exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their potential exposure.
2. Controlled exposure environments are locations where there is potential exposure of individuals who have knowledge of their potential exposure and can exercise control over their exposure.

## ROBOT SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

### 1.1. SPECIFICATIONS

Positioner:

Robot:	Staubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX90
Repeatability:	0.02 mm
No. of axis:	6

### 1.2. DATA ACQUISITION ELECTRONIC (DAE) SYSTEM:

Cell Controller

Processor:	Compaq Evo
	Clock Speed: 2.4 GHz
	Operating System: Windows XP Professional

Data Converter

Features:	Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter, and control logic
Software:	DASY4 software
Connecting Lines:	Optical downlink for data and status info. Optical uplink for commands and clock

Dasy4 Measurement Server

Function:	Real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection
Hardware:	PC/104 166MHz Pentium CPU; 32 MB chipdisk; 64 MB RAM
Connections:	COM1, COM2, DAE, Robot, Ethernet, Service Interface

E-Field Probe

Model:	ET3DV6
Serial No.:	1793
Construction:	Triangular core fiber optic detection system
Frequency:	10 MHz to 6 GHz
Linearity:	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)

EX-Probe

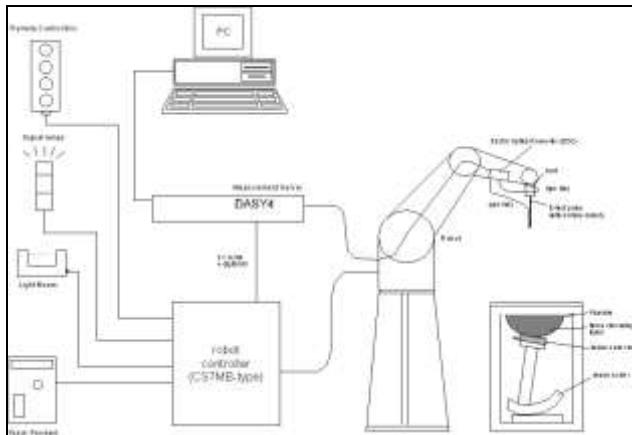
Model:	EX3DV4
Serial No.	3722
Construction:	Triangular core
Frequency:	10 MHz to > 6 GHz
Linearity:	± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)

### 1.3. PHANTOM(S):

Validation & Evaluation Phantom

Type:	SAM V4.0C
Shell Material:	Fiberglass
Thickness:	2.0 ±0.1 mm
Volume:	Approx. 20 liters

## SAR Measurement System



**Measurement System Diagram**

### 1.4. RX90BL ROBOT

The Stäubli RX90BL Robot is a standard high precision 6-axis robot with an arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

### 1.5. ROBOT CONTROLLER

The CS7MB Robot Controller system drives the robot motors. The system consists of a power supply, robot controller, and remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.

### 1.6. LIGHT BEAM SWITCH

The Light Beam Switch (Probe alignment tool) 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.



### 1.7. DATA ACQUISITION ELECTRONICS

The Data Acquisition Electronics consists of a highly sensitive electrometer grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain switching multiplexer, a fast 16-bit A/D converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Some of the tasks the DAE performs is signal amplification, signal multiplexing, A/D conversion, and offset measurements. The DAE also contains the mechanical probe-mounting device, which contains two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts used for probe collision detection and mechanical surface detection for controlling the distance between the probe and the inner surface of the phantom shell. Transmission from the DAE to the measurement server, via the EOC, is through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.



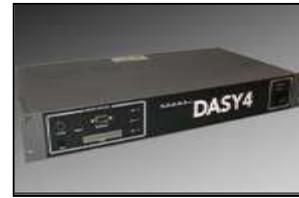
### **1.8. ELECTRO-OPTICAL CONVERTER (EOC)**

The Electro-Optical Converter performs the conversion between the 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 connects to, and transfers data to, the DASY4 measurement server. The EOC also contains the fiber optical surface detection system for controlling the distance between the probe and the inner surface of the phantom shell.



### **1.9. MEASUREMENT SERVER**

The Measurement Server performs time critical tasks such as signal filtering, 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. A watchdog supervises all connections, and disconnection of any of the cables to the measurement server will automatically disarm the robot and disable all program-controlled robot movements.



### **1.10. DOSIMETRIC PROBE**

Dosimetric Probe is a symmetrical design with triangular core that incorporates three 3 mm long dipoles arranged so that the overall response is close to isotropic. The probe sensors are covered by an outer protective shell, which is resistant to organic solvents i.e. glycol. The probe is equipped with an optical multi-fiber line, ending at the front of the probe tip, for optical surface detection. This line connects to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides automatic detection of the phantom surface. The optical surface detection works in transparent liquids and on diffuse reflecting surfaces with a repeatability of better than  $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$ .



### **1.11. SAM PHANTOM**

The SAM (Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin) twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm) integrated into a wooden table. The shape of the shell corresponds to the phantom defined by SCC34-SC2. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left hand, right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. The flat section is also used for system validation and the length and width of the flat section are at least  $0.75 \lambda_0$  and  $0.6 \lambda_0$  respectively at frequencies of 824 MHz and above ( $\lambda_0$  = wavelength in air).

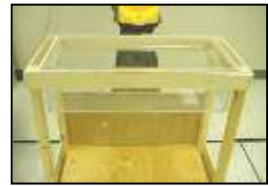


Reference markings on the phantom top allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot. A white cover is provided to cover the phantom during off-periods preventing water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. Free space scans of devices on the cover are possible. The phantom is filled with a tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm at each ear reference point. The bottom plate of the wooden table contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder.



### **1.12. PLANAR PHANTOM**

The planar phantom is constructed of Plexiglas material with a 2.0 mm shell thickness for face-held and body-worn SAR evaluations of handheld radio transceivers. The planar phantom is mounted on the wooden table of the DASY4 system.



### **1.13. VALIDATION PLANAR PHANTOM**

The validation planar phantom is constructed of Plexiglas material with a 6.0 mm shell thickness for system validations at 450MHz and below. The validation planar phantom is mounted on the wooden table of the DASY4 system.

#### **1.14. DEVICE HOLDER**

The device holder is designed to cope with the different measurement positions in the three sections of the SAM phantom given in the standard. It has two scales, one for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and one for device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear openings). The rotation center for both scales is the ear opening, thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles. The plane between the ear openings and the mouth tip has a rotation angle of 65°.

The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity  $\epsilon = 3$  and loss tangent  $\delta = 0.02$ . 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.



The dielectric properties of the liquid conform to all the tabulated values [2-5]. Liquids are prepared according to Annex A and dielectric properties are measured according to Annex B.

#### **1.15. SYSTEM VALIDATION KITS**

Power Capability: > 100 W (f < 1GHz); > 40 W (f > 1GHz)

Construction: Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun Enables measurement of feed point impedance with NWA Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with brain simulating solutions Includes distance holder and tripod adaptor.

Frequency: 300, 450, 835, 1900, 2450 MHz, 5-6GHz

Return loss: >20 dB at specified validation position



Dimensions: 300 MHz Dipole: Length: 396mm; Overall Height: 430 mm; Diameter: 6 mm  
 450 MHz Dipole: Length: 270 mm; Overall Height: 347 mm; Diameter: 6 mm  
 835 MHz Dipole: Length: 161 mm; Overall Height: 270 mm; Diameter: 3.6 mm  
 1900 MHz Dipole: Length: 68 mm; Overall Height: 219 mm; Diameter: 3.6 mm  
 2450 MHz Dipole: Length: 51.5 mm; Overall Height: 300 mm; Diameter: 3.6 mm  
 5-6GHz Dipole: Length: 26.0 mm; Overall Height: 170 mm; Diameter: 3.6 mm

## TEST EQUIPMENT LIST

Test Equipment	Serial Number	Calibration Date
<b>DASY4 System</b>		
Robot	FO3/SX19A1/A/01	N/A
EX3DV4	3722	July 2011
DAE3	584	July 2011
835MHz Dipole	4d110	November 2010
2450MHz Dipole	857	November 2010
SAM Phantom V4.0C	N/A	N/A
EUT Planar Phantom	N/A	N/A
Validation Phantom	N/A	N/A
85070D Dielectric Probe Kt	N/A	N/A
83650B Signal Generator	3844A00910	August 2011
HP E4418B Power Meter	GB40205140	October 2010
HP 8482A Power Sensor	2607A11286	October 2010
Anritsu ML2488A Power Meter	6K00001832	August 2011
Anritsu MA2491A Power Sensor	030864	August 2011
HP 8722D Vector Network Analyzer	3S36140188	July 2011
Agilent E4407B	MY45102898	July 2011
Mini-Circuits Power Amplifier	D111903#8	N/A
Mini-Circuits Power Amplifier	N902400810	N/A

## MEASUREMENT UNCERTANTIES

### UNCERTAINTY ASSESSMENT 300MHz-3GHz

Error Description	Tol. ±%	Prob. Dist.	Div.	$c_i$ 1g	$c_i$ 10g	Std Unc ±% (1g)	Std Unc ±% (10g)	$v_i$ or $v_{eff}$
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe calibration	4.8	N	1	1	1	4.8	4.8	$\infty$
Axial isotropy of the probe	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	$\infty$
Spherical isotropy of the probe	9.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.9	$\infty$
Boundary effects	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	4.8	4.8	$\infty$
Probe linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	$\infty$
Detection limit	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	$\infty$
Readout electronics	1.0	N	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	$\infty$
Response time	0.8	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.5	0.5	$\infty$
Integration time	2.6	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.8	0.8	$\infty$
RF ambient conditions	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.43	0.43	$\infty$
Mech. constraints of robot	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	$\infty$
Probe positioning	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
Extrapolation & integration	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	$\infty$
<b>Test Sample Related</b>								
Device positioning	2.9	N	1	1	1	2.23	2.23	145
Device holder uncertainty	3.6	N	1	1	1	5.0	5.0	5
Power drift	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$			2.9	2.9	$\infty$
<b>Phantom and Setup</b>								
Phantom uncertainty	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3	2.3	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	$\infty$
Liquid conductivity (measured)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1	$\infty$
Liquid permittivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4	$\infty$
Liquid permittivity (measured)	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.2	$\infty$
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)		RSS				10.3	10.0	
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)						20.6	20.1	
95% Confidence Level								

**Table 1. Worst-case uncertainty for DASY4 assessed according to IEEE P1528**

The budget is valid for the frequency range 300MHz to 3GHz and represents a worst-case analysis.

**UNCERTAINTY ASSESSMENT 3-6GHz**

Error Description	Tol. ±%	Prob. Dist.	Div.	$c_i$ 1g	$c_i$ 10g	Std Unc ±% (1g)	Std Unc ±% (10g)	$v_i$ or $v_{eff}$
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe calibration	4.8	N	1	1	1	8.3	8.3	∞
Axial isotropy of the probe	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.9	∞
Spherical isotropy of the probe	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	∞
Probe linearity	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.7	2.7	∞
Detection limit	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.6	0.6	∞
Readout electronics	1.0	N	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	∞
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	∞
Mech. constraints of robot	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe positioning	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation & integration	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 uncertainty	3.6	N	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	5
Power drift	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$			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 (measured)	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.1	∞
Liquid permittivity (target)	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid permittivity (measured)	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.2	∞
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)	RSS					12.3	12.1	
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)						24.6	24.2	
95% Confidence Level								

**Table 2. Worst-case uncertainty for DASY4 assessed according to IEEE P1528**

The budget is valid for the frequency range 3-6GHz and represents a worst-case analysis.

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## APPENDIX A - SAR MEASUREMENT DATA / Z Scan

# 916MHz Bridge Body

Date/Time: 10/5/2011 11:44:26 AM

DUT: Node; Type: 900MHz Bridge

Communication System: DIGI; ; Frequency: 916 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: M900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 916$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.98$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3722; ConvF(8.65, 8.65, 8.65); Calibrated: 7/27/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn584; Calibrated: 7/22/2011
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP 1310
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**Area Scan (101x251x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.072 mW/g

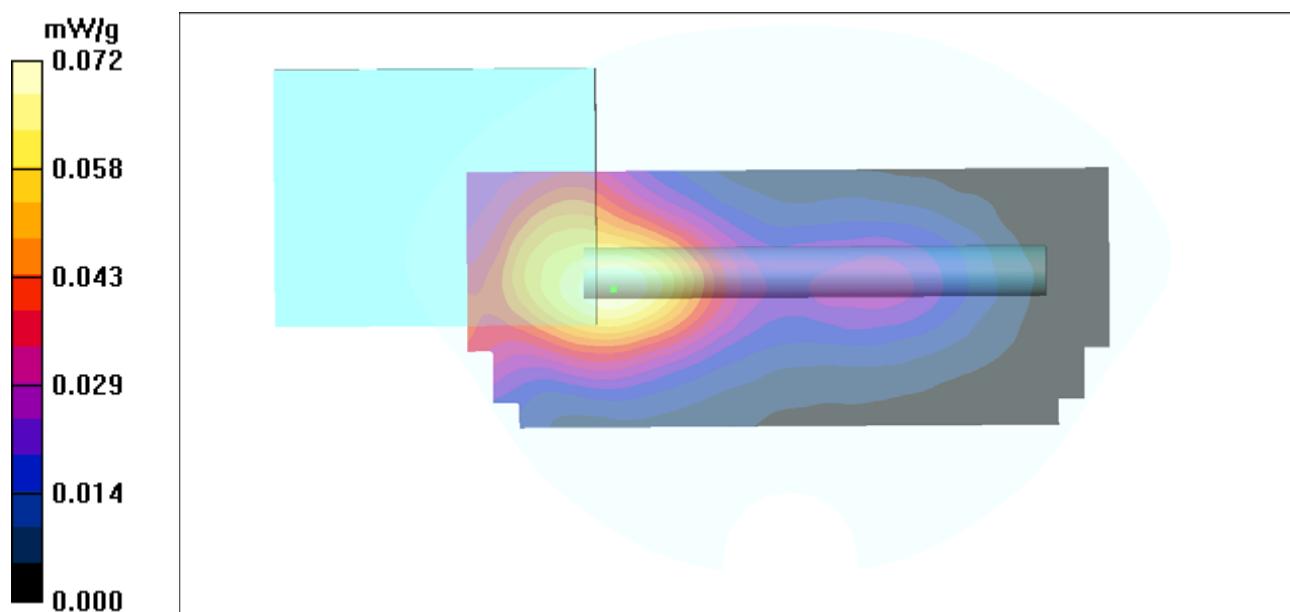
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.79 V/m; Power Drift = 0.091 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.099 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.069 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.048 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.074 mW/g



## 2410MHz Bridge Body

Date/Time: 10/7/2011 2:46:56 PM

DUT: Node; Type: 2400MHz Bridge

Communication System: DIGI; ; Frequency: 2410 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:39.2

Medium: M2450 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2410$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.93$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3722; ConvF(6.68, 6.68, 6.68); Calibrated: 7/27/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn584; Calibrated: 7/22/2011
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP 1310
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**Area Scan (101x251x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.042 mW/g

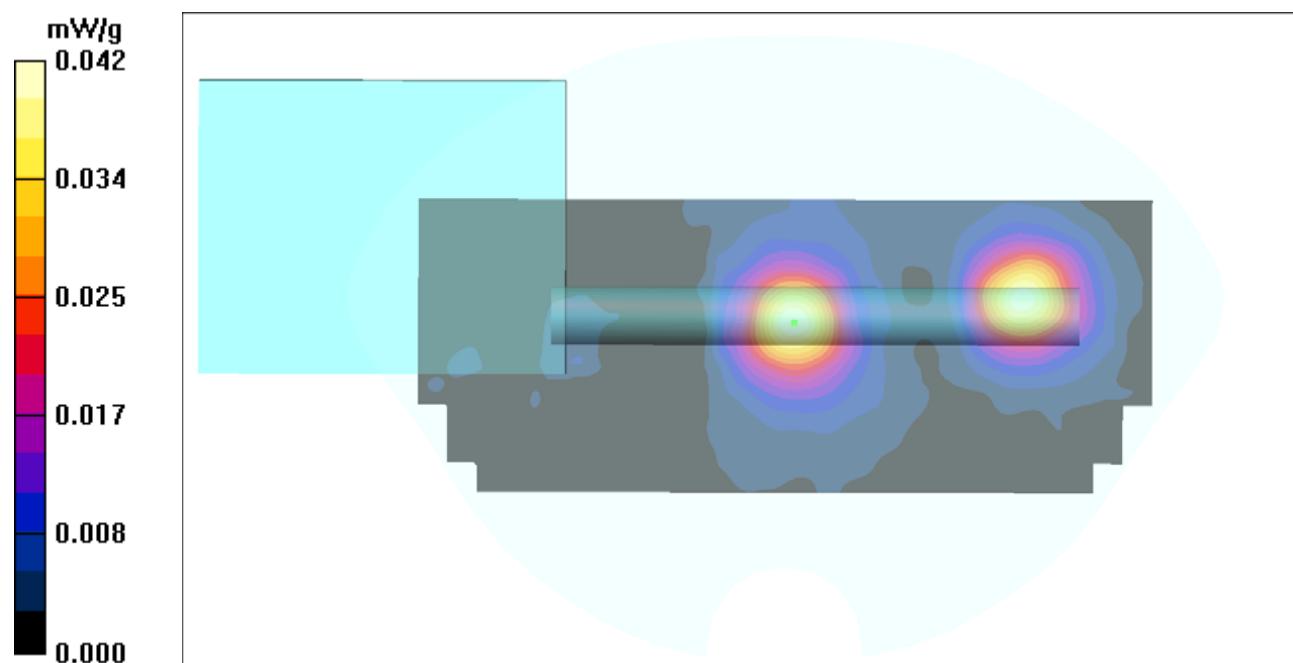
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

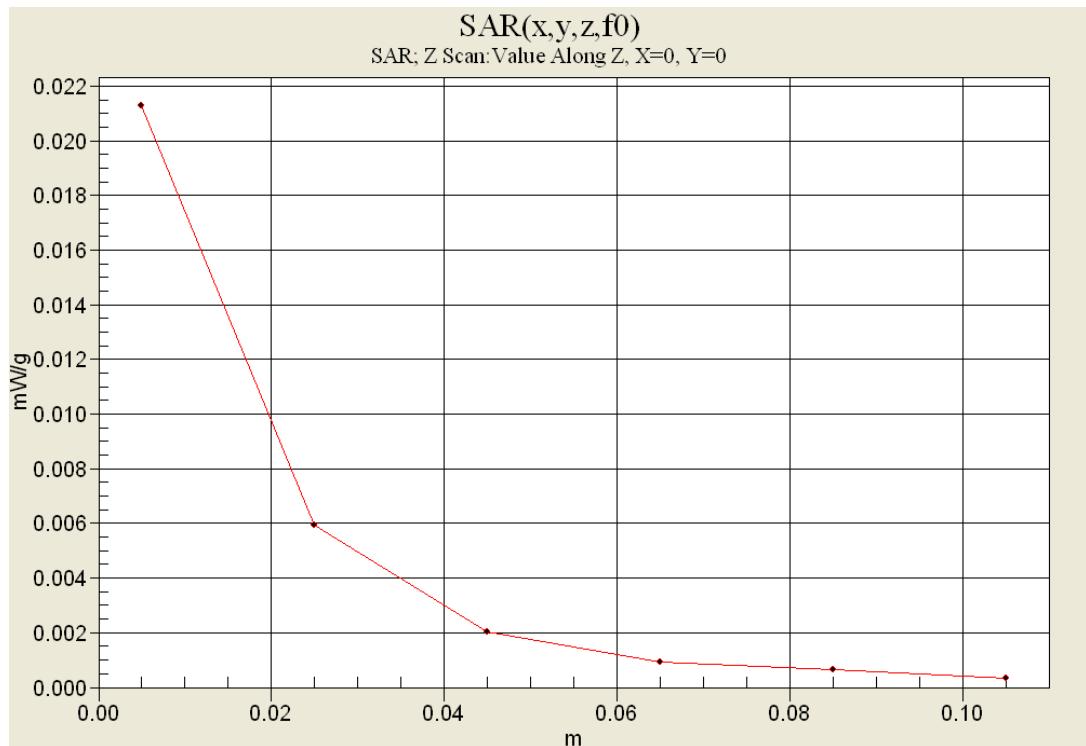
Reference Value = 4.10 V/m; Power Drift = 0.081 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.071 W/kg

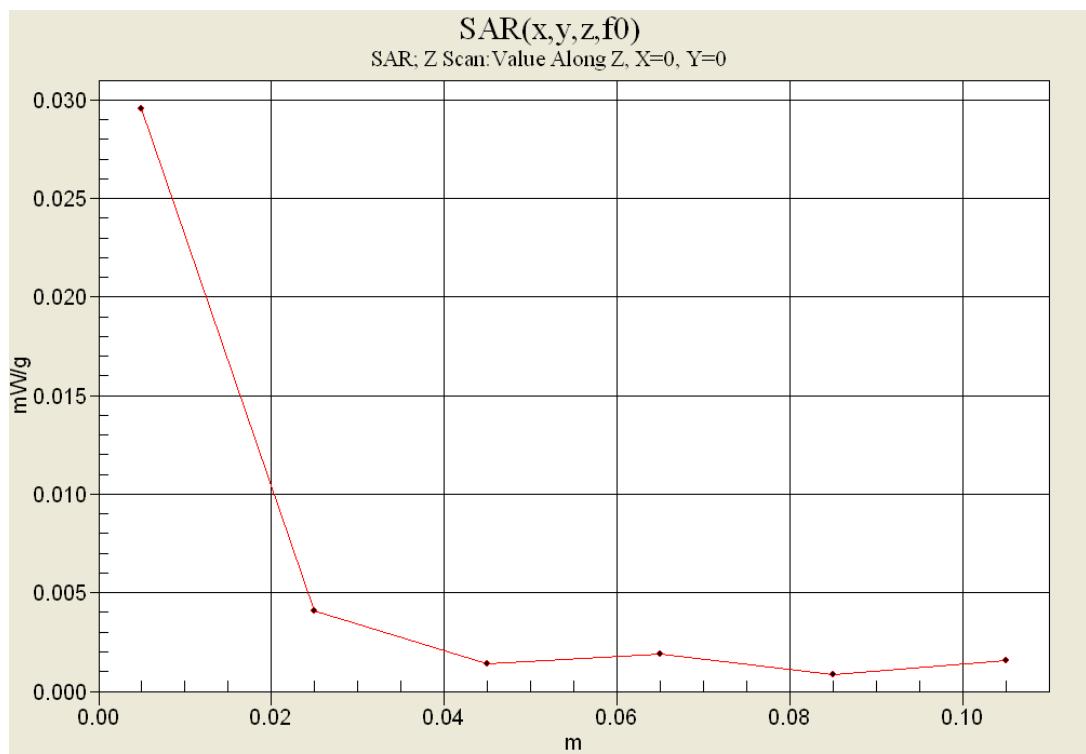
**SAR(1 g) = 0.037 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.020 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.041 mW/g





## 916MHz Body Z Scan



## 2410MHz Body Z Scan

## APPENDIX B - SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK

# 835MHz Body System Check

Date/Time: 10/5/2011 9:59:43 AM

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2

Medium Notes: Ambient Temp: 24.0 deg C, Fluid Temp: 22.3 deg C

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

Medium: M850 Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.98$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3722; ConvF(8.65, 8.65, 8.65); Calibrated: 7/27/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn584; Calibrated: 7/22/2011
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP 1310
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**Area Scan (81x201x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.97 mW/g

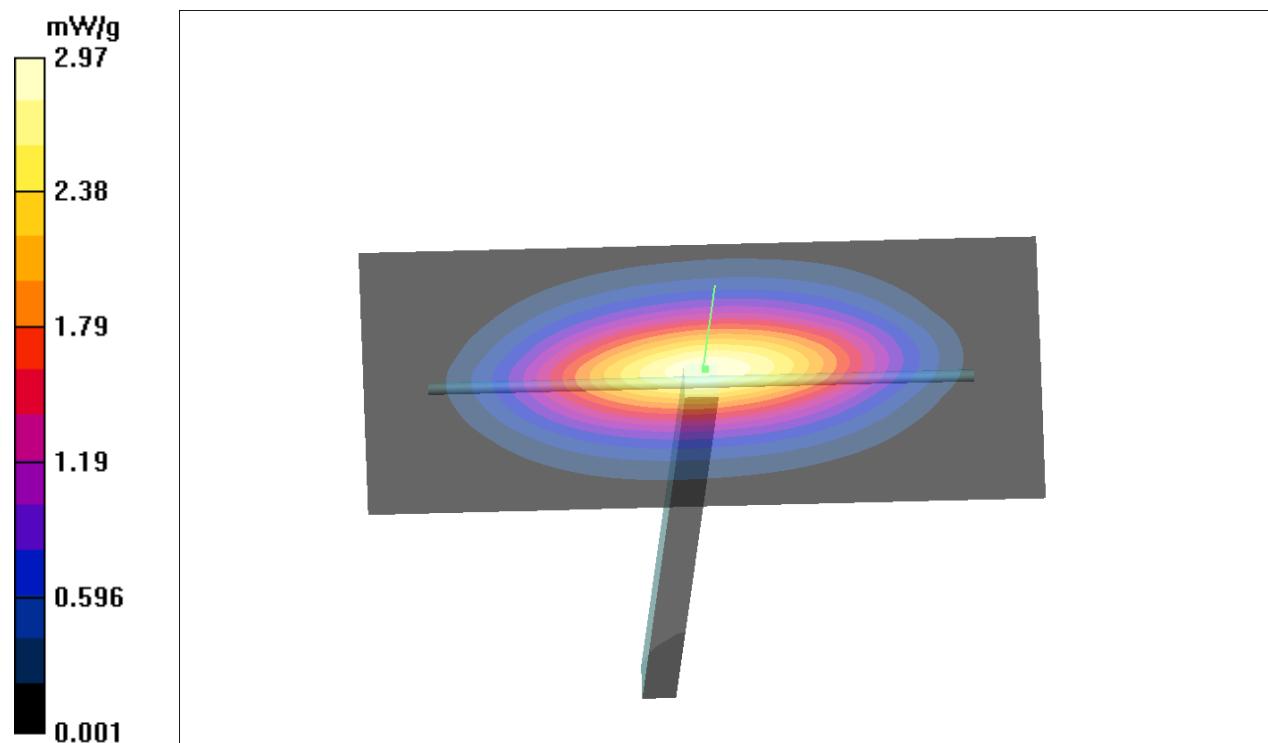
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.064 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.35 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.71 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.7 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.96 mW/g



# 2450MHz Body System Check

Date/Time: 10/7/2011 11:20:24 AM

DUT: D2450V2; Type: 1S2672

Communication System: CW; ; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: M2450 Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3722; ConvF(6.68, 6.68, 6.68); Calibrated: 7/27/2011
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn584; Calibrated: 7/22/2011
- Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP 1310
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 71; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

**Area Scan (61x81x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 15.2 mW/g

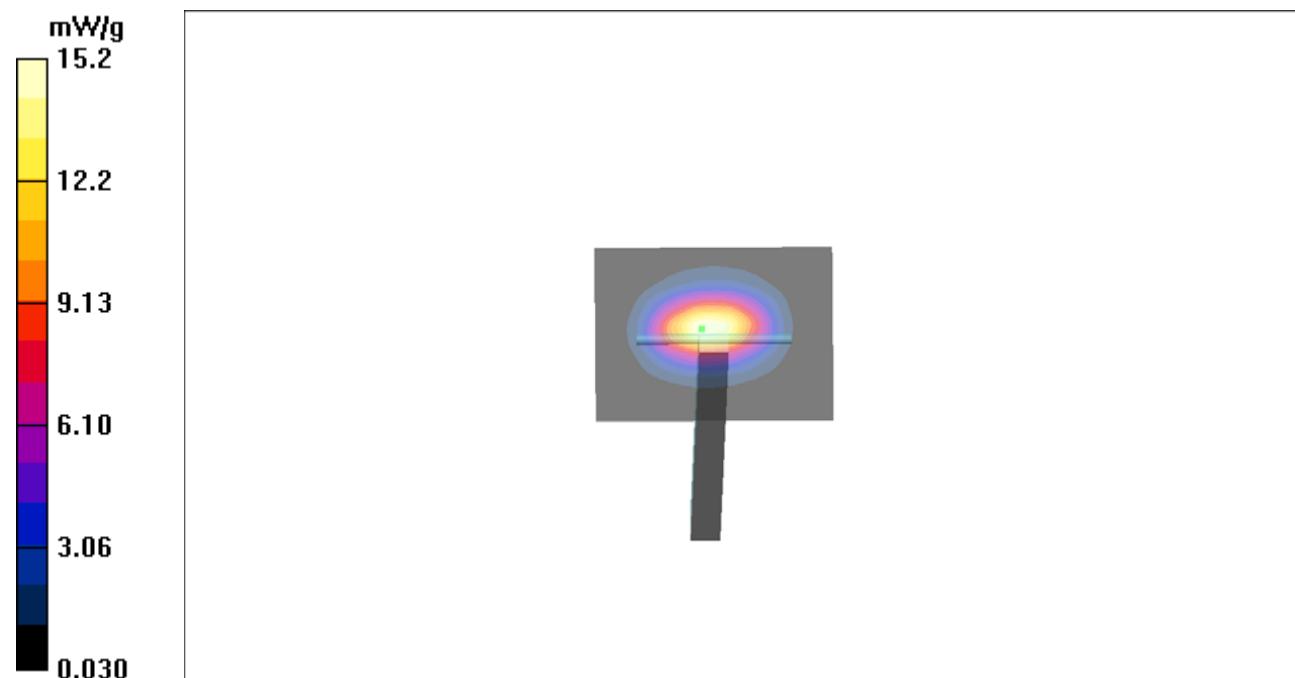
**Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 84.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.025 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.5 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 12.8 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.88 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.5 mW/g



## APPENDIX C – PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)  
**The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA**  
**Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates**

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **MET Laboratories**

Certificate No: **EX3-3722\_Jul11**

## **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3722**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4**  
**Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **July 27, 2011**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

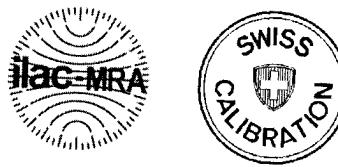
Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01369)	Apr-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01370)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-10 (No. ES3-3013_Dec10)	Dec-11
DAE4	SN: 654	3-May-11 (No. DAE4-654_May11)	May-12
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-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by:	Name <b>Katja Pokovic</b>	Function <b>Technical Manager</b>	Signature 
Approved by:	Name <b>Niels Kuster</b>	Function <b>Quality Manager</b>	 <del>Signature of Niels Kuster</del>

Issued: July 27, 2011

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

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)  
**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
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\theta$	$\theta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\theta = 0$ 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  $\theta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900$  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 affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- NORM(f)x,y,z = 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*.
- 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.
- PAR**: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- A<sub>x,y,z</sub>; B<sub>x,y,z</sub>; C<sub>x,y,z</sub>; VR<sub>x,y,z</sub>**: 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  $f \leq 800$  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.

# Probe EX3DV4

SN:3722

Manufactured: August 14, 2009  
Calibrated: July 27, 2011

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems  
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3722

### Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ( $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ ) <sup>A</sup>	0.54	0.50	0.58	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	100.1	99.7	98.9	

### Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	123.6	$\pm 3.0 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	120.5	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	129.1	

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 Pages 5 and 6).

<sup>B</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

<sup>E</sup> Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3722

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
900	41.5	0.97	8.46	8.46	8.46	0.80	0.67	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	7.75	7.75	7.75	0.66	0.72	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	7.66	7.66	7.66	0.73	0.67	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.89	6.89	6.89	0.65	0.71	± 12.0 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.74	4.74	4.74	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.37	4.37	4.37	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.28	4.28	4.28	0.45	1.80	± 13.1 %

<sup>C</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

<sup>F</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4- SN:3722

### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

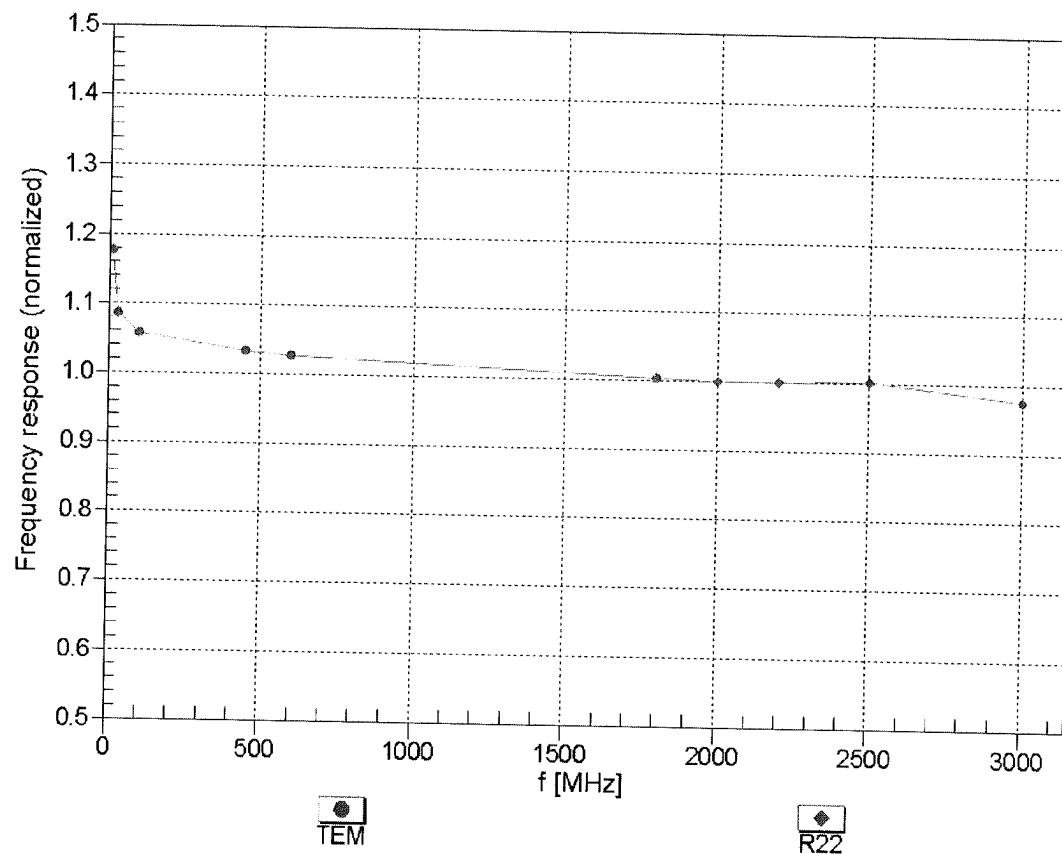
f (MHz) <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>f</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>f</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
900	55.0	1.05	8.65	8.65	8.65	0.80	0.72	± 12.0 %
1810	53.3	1.52	7.36	7.36	7.36	0.80	0.66	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	7.11	7.11	7.11	0.80	0.63	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.68	6.68	6.68	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.69	3.69	3.69	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.81	3.81	3.81	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %

<sup>c</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

<sup>f</sup> At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

## Frequency Response of E-Field

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

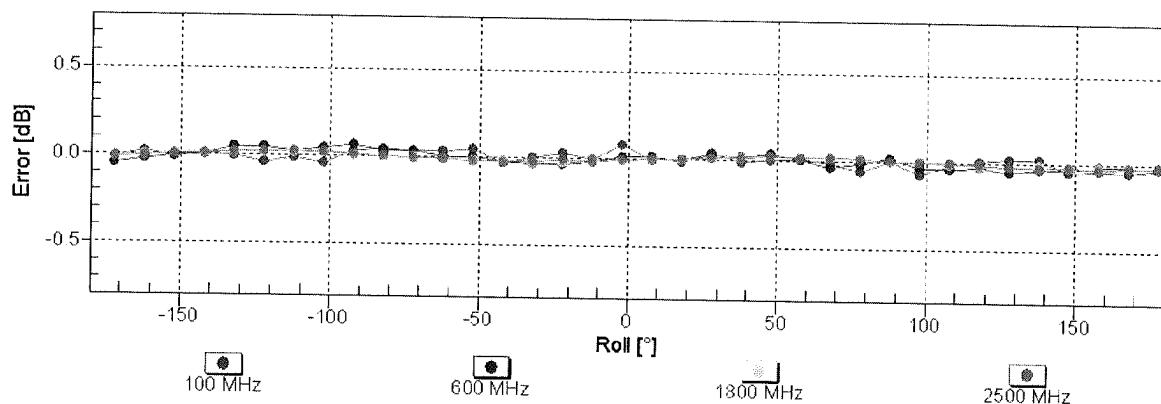
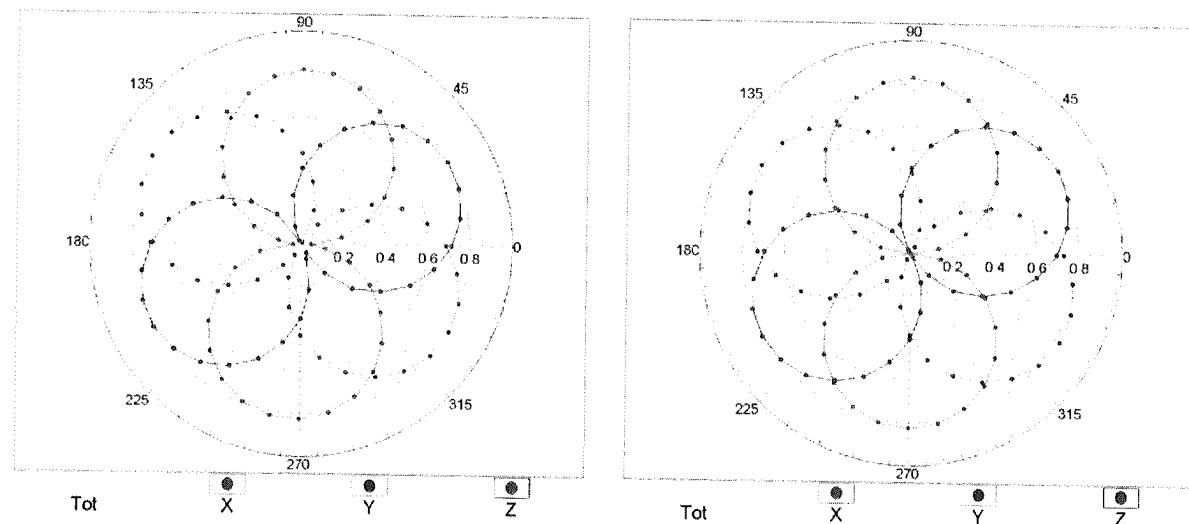


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  ( $k=2$ )

## Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

$f=600$  MHz, TEM

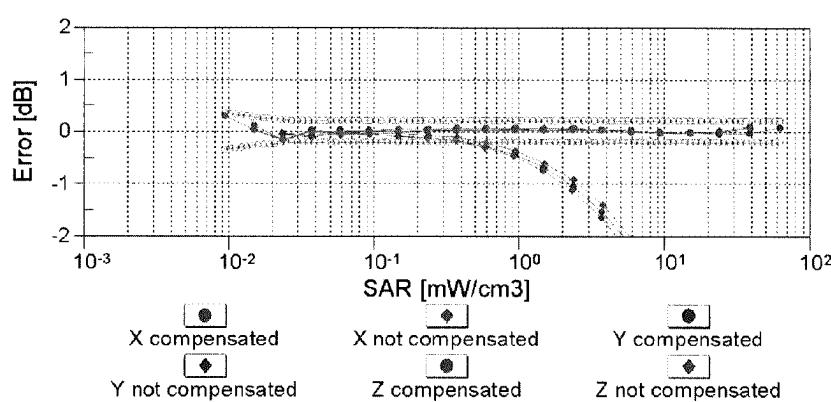
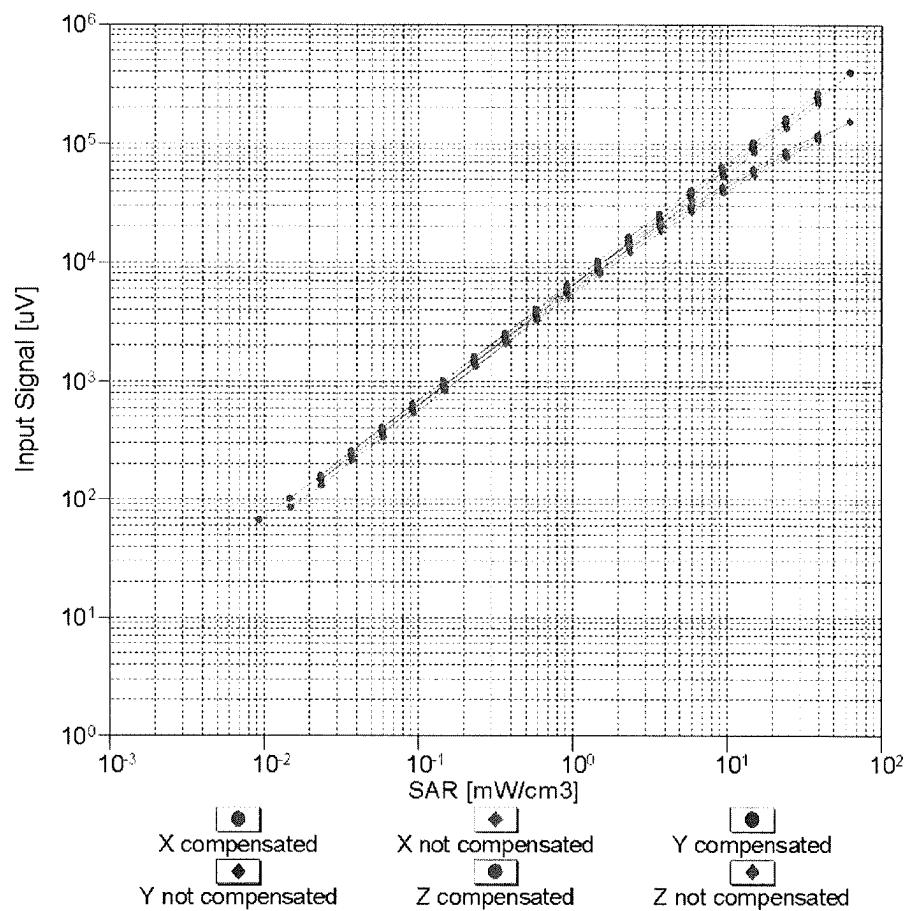
$f=1800$  MHz, R22



Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

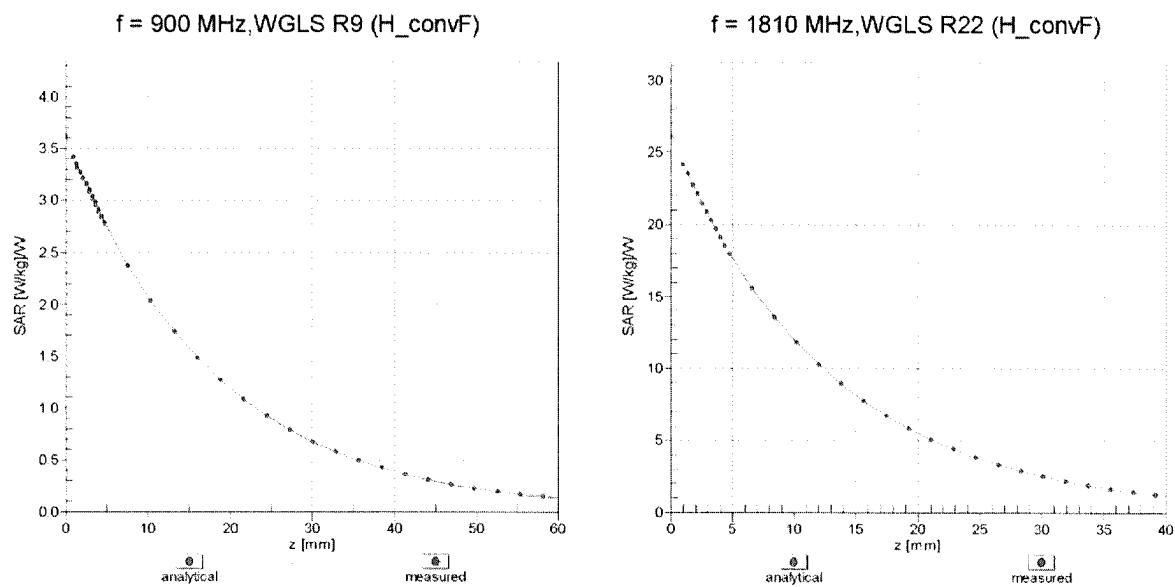
## Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>)

(TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)

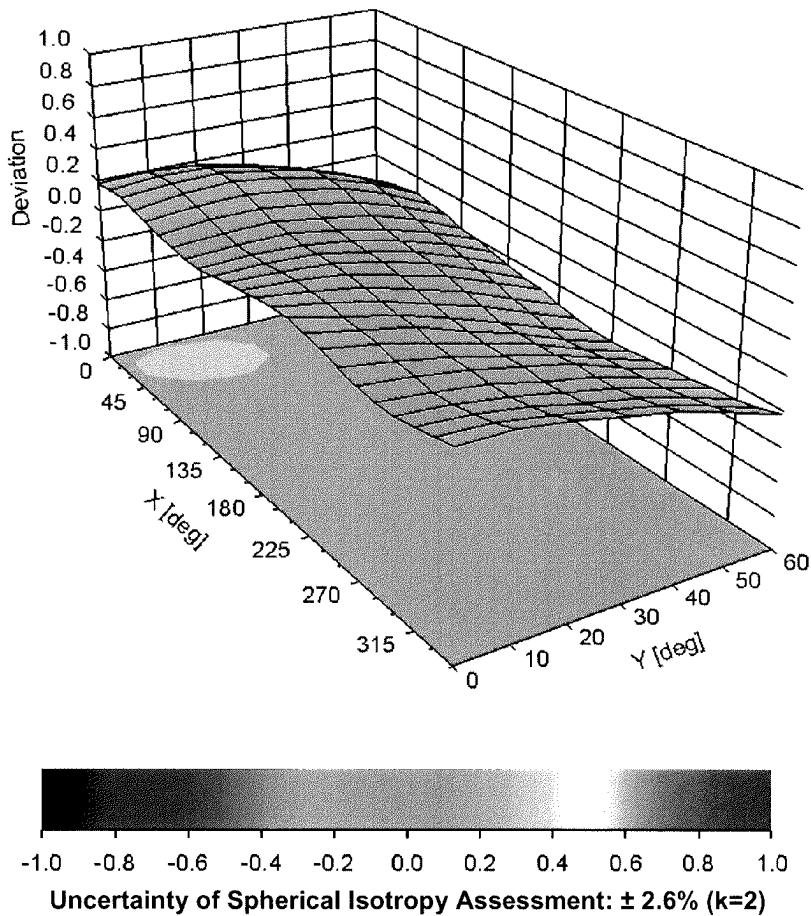


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

## Conversion Factor Assessment



## Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



## DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3722

### 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	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm

## APPENDIX D – DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Client **MET Laboratories**

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d110\_Nov10**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d110**

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

Calibration date: **November 22, 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  $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$  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-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01158)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Apr-10 (No. ES3-3205_Apr10)	Apr-11
DAE4	SN: 601	10-Jun-10 (No. DAE4-601_Jun10)	Jun-11
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-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by: Name **Dimce Iliev** Function **Laboratory Technician**

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

Issued: November 23, 2010

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

**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	V52.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	41.5 $\pm$ 6 %	0.89 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.42 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.68 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.76 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.57 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.28 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.32 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.2 ± 6 %	0.99 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature during test</b>	(22.3 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.53 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	10.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.93 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.66 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.64 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.55 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.9 $\Omega$ - 2.9 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 29.5 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.1 $\Omega$ - 4.5 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.2 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.401 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	May 26, 2010

# DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 22.11.2010 11:06:48

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

## DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d110

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

Medium: HSL900

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.89$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.03, 6.03, 6.03); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.2 Build 0, Version 52.2.0 (163)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.2 Build 2, Version 14.2.2 (1685)

### Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement

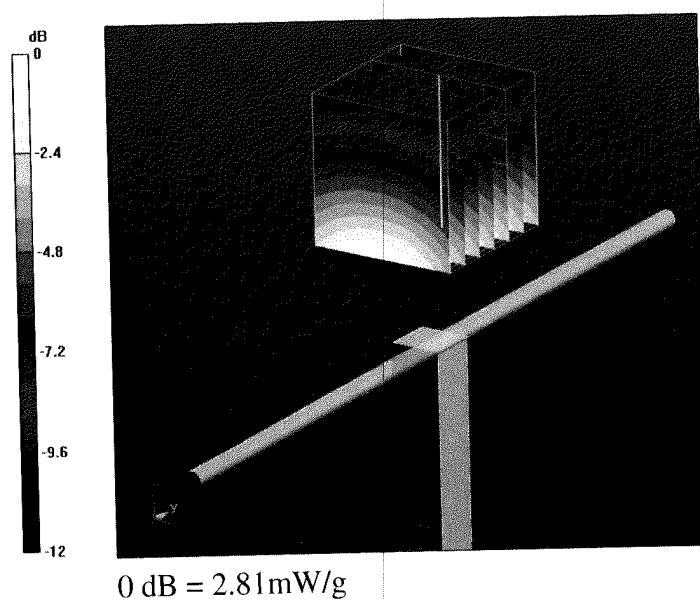
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.013 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.64 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.42 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.57 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.81 mW/g



# DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 22.11.2010 16:04:12

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d110**

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

Medium: MSL900

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 54.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.86, 5.86, 5.86); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.2 Build 0, Version 52.2.0 (163)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.2 Build 2, Version 14.2.2 (1685)

**Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0:** Measurement

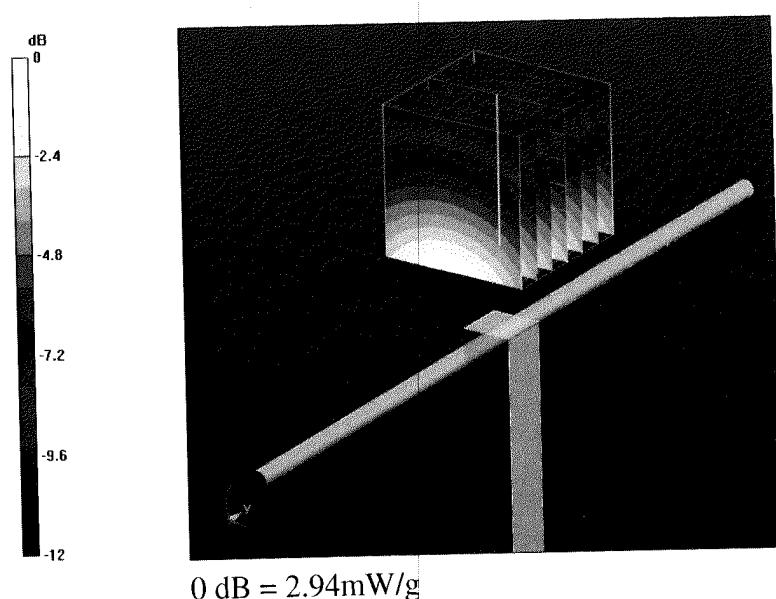
grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.026 dB

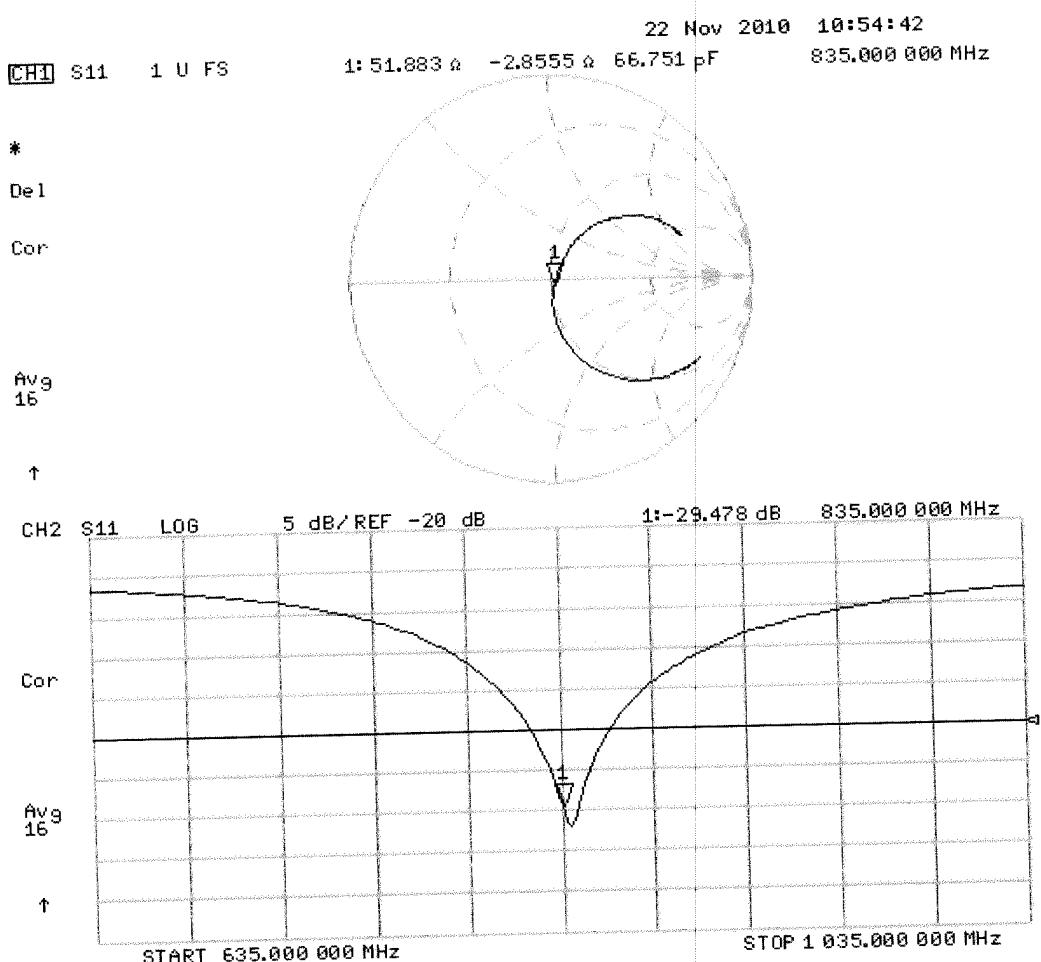
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.75 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.53 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.66 mW/g**

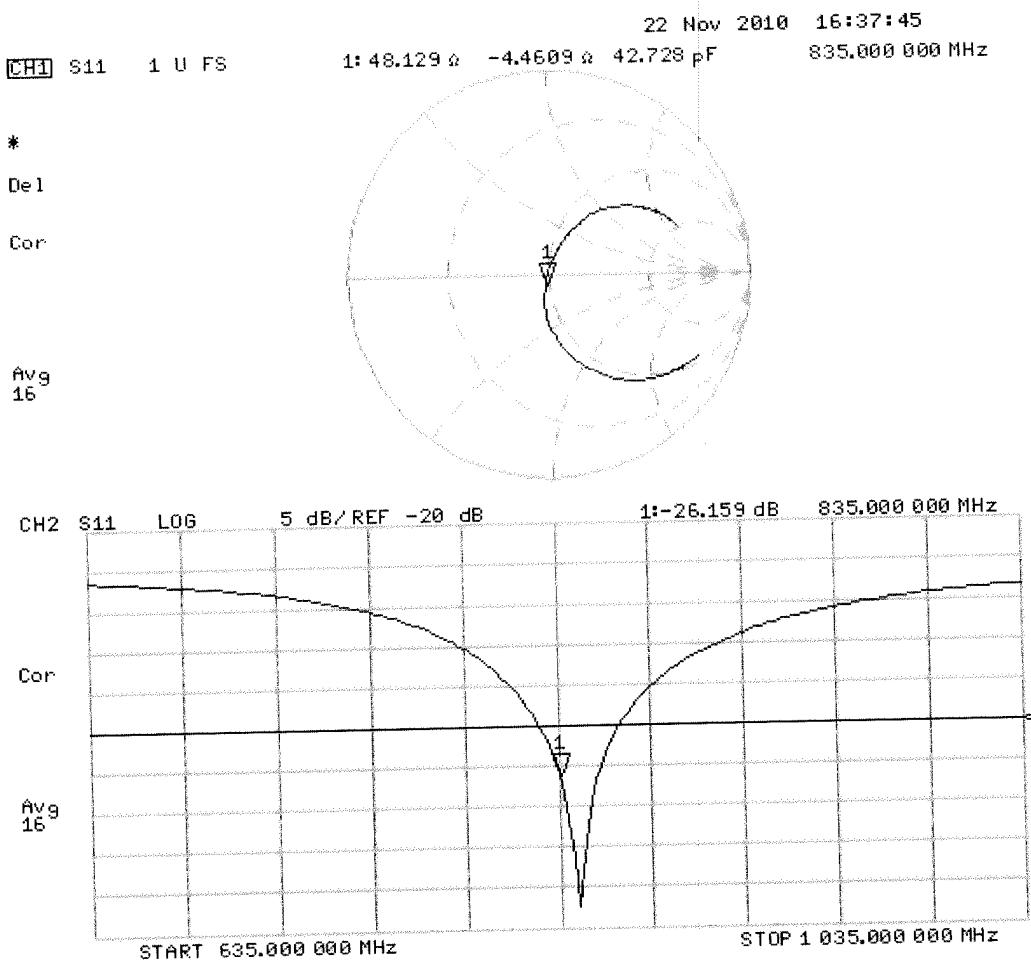
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.94 mW/g



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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



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

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **MET Laboratories**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-857\_Nov10**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D2450V2 - SN: 857**

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

Calibration date: **November 25, 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 EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01158)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Apr-10 (No. ES3-3205_Apr10)	Apr-11
DAE4	SN: 601	10-Jun-10 (No. DAE4-601_Jun10)	Jun-11

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-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	DImce Iliev	Laboratory Technician	

Approved by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

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Issued: November 25, 2010

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

### **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	V52.2
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	2450 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

## Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Permittivity</b>	<b>Conductivity</b>
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	38.8 $\pm$ 6 %	1.72 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature during test</b>	(21.5 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

## SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	<b>Condition</b>	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.1 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	52.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	53.4 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	<b>Condition</b>	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.13 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	24.5 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.7 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.3 ± 6 %	1.92 mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature during test</b>	(21.8 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

## SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm <sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	12.6 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	50.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>50.7 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.82 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	23.3 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	<b>23.3 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$54.3 \Omega + 3.7 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.3 dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$49.1 \Omega + 5.0 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 25.8 dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.160 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	April 23, 2010

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 25.11.2010 15:09:32

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:857**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.72$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 38.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.53, 4.53, 4.53); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.2 Build 0, Version 52.2.0 (163)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.2 Build 2, Version 14.2.2 (1685)

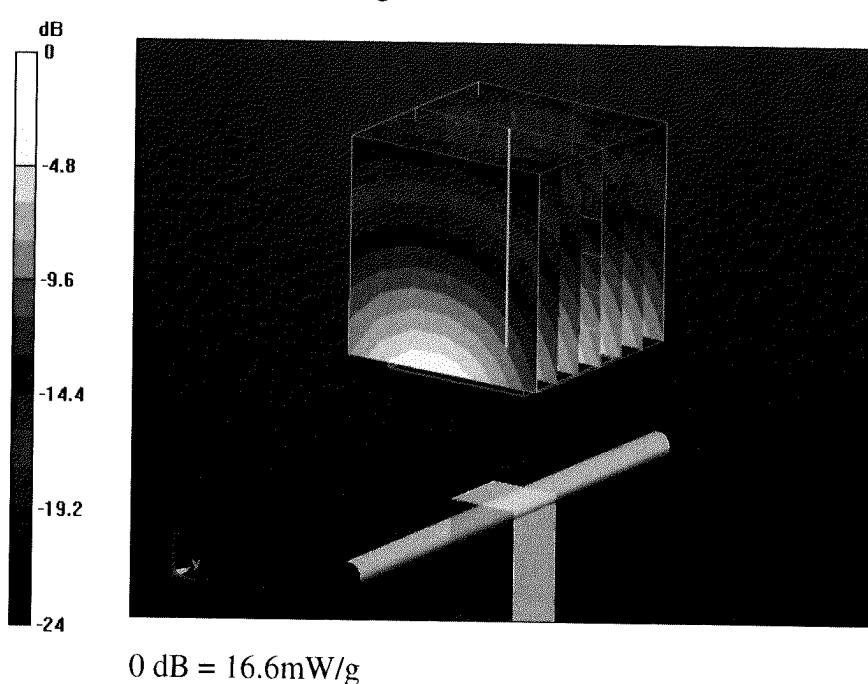
**Pin=250 mW/d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 102.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.076 dB

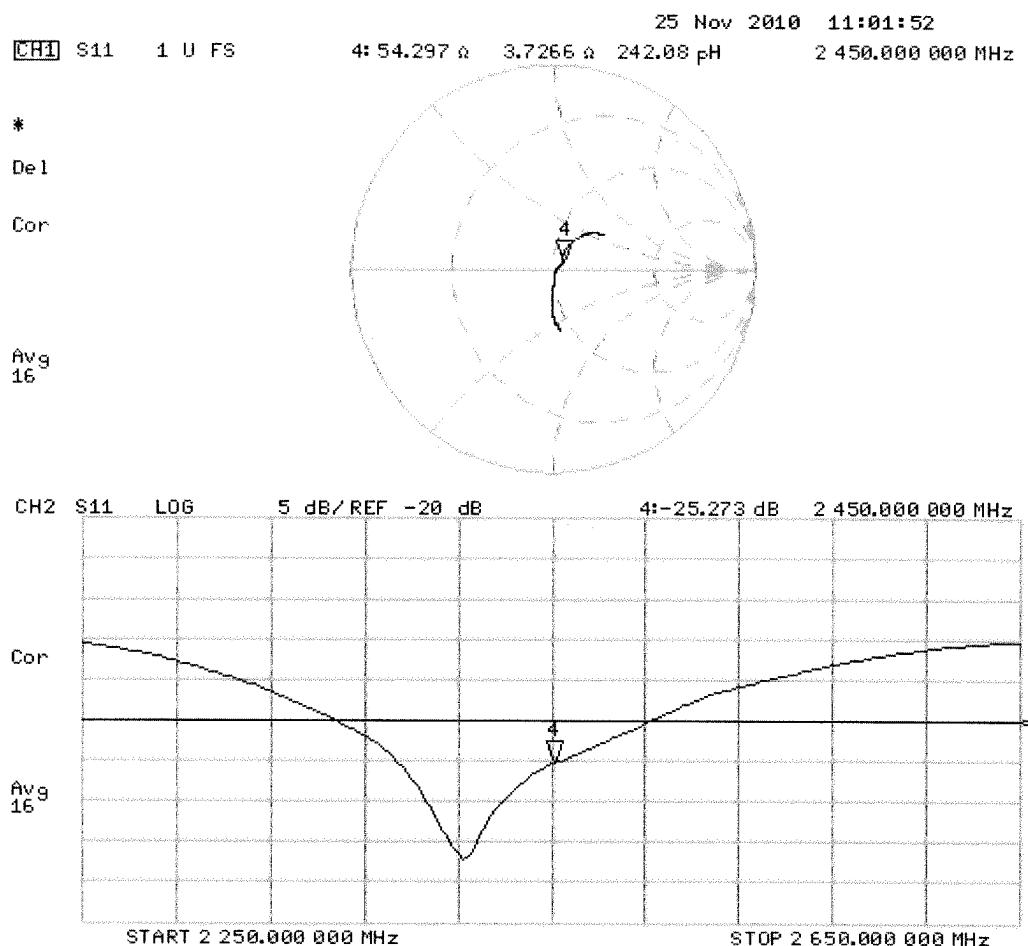
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.8 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 13.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.13 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.6 mW/g



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



## DASY5 Validation Report for Body

Date/Time: 24.11.2010 14:16:43

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN:857**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.92$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.31, 4.31, 4.31); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.2 Build 0, Version 52.2.0 (163)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.2 Build 2, Version 14.2.2 (1685)

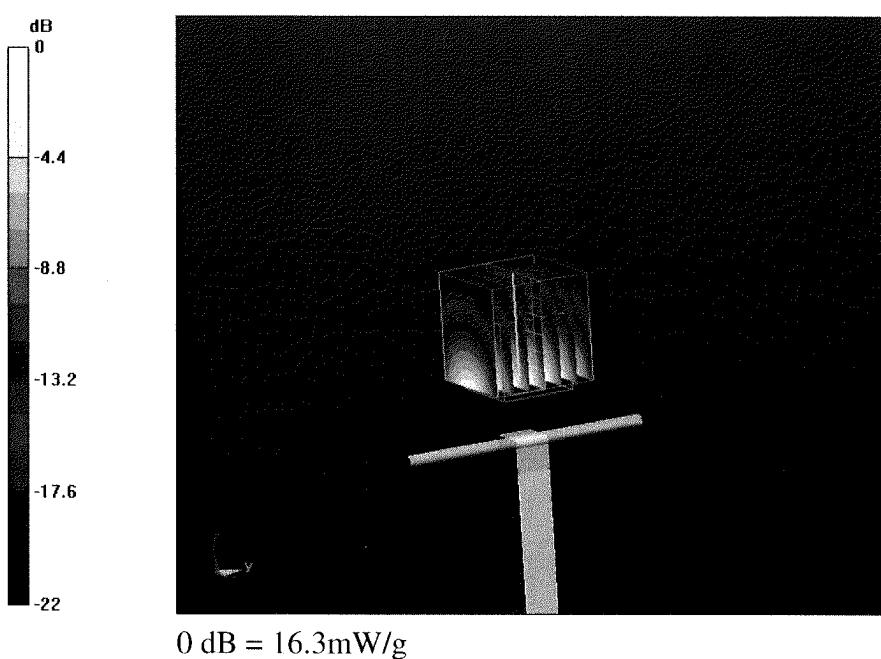
**Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.047 dB

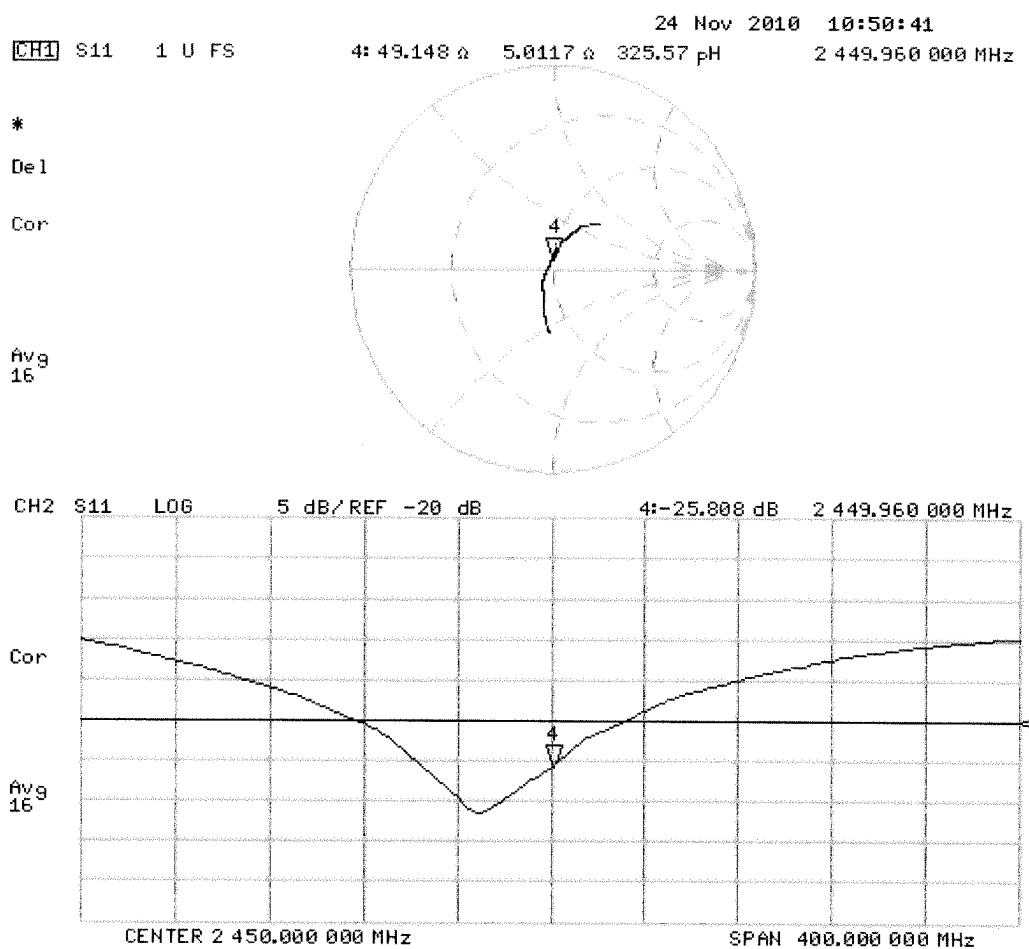
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 26.7 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 12.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.82 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.3 mW/g



## Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



## APPENDIX E - MEASURED FLUID DIELECTRIC PARAMETERS

# 900MHz Fluid Verification

## Body

October 5, 2011 08:35 AM

Frequency	e'	e''
850.000000 MHz	55.2691	19.4061
852.000000 MHz	55.2521	19.4069
854.000000 MHz	55.1921	19.4317
856.000000 MHz	55.2091	19.4051
858.000000 MHz	55.1651	19.3950
860.000000 MHz	55.1401	19.4095
862.000000 MHz	55.1191	19.4085
864.000000 MHz	55.0941	19.3922
866.000000 MHz	55.0631	19.3797
868.000000 MHz	55.0501	19.3832
870.000000 MHz	55.0211	19.4044
872.000000 MHz	55.0141	19.3871
874.000000 MHz	54.9901	19.3708
876.000000 MHz	54.9631	19.3478
878.000000 MHz	54.9511	19.3510
880.000000 MHz	54.9231	19.3717
882.000000 MHz	54.9011	19.3284
884.000000 MHz	54.9121	19.3484
886.000000 MHz	54.8921	19.3435
888.000000 MHz	54.8691	19.3269
890.000000 MHz	54.8471	19.3702
892.000000 MHz	54.8451	19.2992
894.000000 MHz	54.8421	19.3146
896.000000 MHz	54.7971	19.3027
898.000000 MHz	54.7981	19.3407
900.000000 MHz	54.8071	19.3319
902.000000 MHz	54.7461	19.3127
904.000000 MHz	54.7701	19.3291
906.000000 MHz	54.7321	19.3347
908.000000 MHz	54.7121	19.3341
910.000000 MHz	54.7031	19.3229
912.000000 MHz	54.6861	19.3253
914.000000 MHz	54.6591	19.3039
916.000000 MHz	54.6511	19.3219
918.000000 MHz	54.6371	19.3303

920.000000 MI	54.613	19.2989
922.000000 MI	54.616	19.3060
924.000000 MI	54.575	19.3018
926.000000 MI	54.574	19.2945
928.000000 MI	54.550	19.2841
930.000000 MI	54.536	19.3020
932.000000 MI	54.507	19.3032
934.000000 MI	54.492	19.2920
936.000000 MI	54.479	19.3047
938.000000 MI	54.454	19.3039
940.000000 MI	54.448	19.2999
942.000000 MI	54.450	19.2951
944.000000 MI	54.412	19.3064
946.000000 MI	54.374	19.2841
948.000000 MI	54.372	19.2780
950.000000 MI	54.381	19.2979

# 2400MHz Fluid Verification

## Body

October 7, 2011 08:37 AM

Frequency	e'	e''
2.400000000 GI	53.148	14.4085
2.402000000 GI	53.142	14.4117
2.404000000 GI	53.148	14.4198
2.406000000 GI	53.151	14.4358
2.408000000 GI	53.126	14.4498
2.410000000 GI	53.130	14.4522
2.412000000 GI	53.136	14.4602
2.414000000 GI	53.116	14.4758
2.416000000 GI	53.120	14.4877
2.418000000 GI	53.107	14.5037
2.420000000 GI	53.104	14.5103
2.422000000 GI	53.100	14.5094
2.424000000 GI	53.093	14.5231
2.426000000 GI	53.089	14.5269
2.428000000 GI	53.086	14.5401
2.430000000 GI	53.080	14.5450
2.432000000 GI	53.060	14.5510
2.434000000 GI	53.071	14.5516
2.436000000 GI	53.067	14.5641
2.438000000 GI	53.057	14.5626
2.440000000 GI	53.055	14.5899
2.442000000 GI	53.038	14.5947
2.444000000 GI	53.028	14.6026
2.446000000 GI	53.024	14.6101
2.448000000 GI	53.002	14.6152
2.450000000 GI	53.009	14.6112
2.452000000 GI	53.009	14.6298
2.454000000 GI	52.981	14.6325
2.456000000 GI	52.986	14.6391
2.458000000 GI	52.964	14.6442
2.460000000 GI	52.958	14.6575
2.462000000 GI	52.946	14.6598
2.464000000 GI	52.943	14.6471
2.466000000 GI	52.946	14.6548
2.468000000 GI	52.937	14.6559

2.470000000 GI	52.913	14.6688
2.472000000 GI	52.906	14.6772
2.474000000 GI	52.901	14.6865
2.476000000 GI	52.886	14.6938
2.478000000 GI	52.880	14.7117
2.480000000 GI	52.860	14.7080
2.482000000 GI	52.854	14.7211
2.484000000 GI	52.848	14.7457
2.486000000 GI	52.840	14.7560
2.488000000 GI	52.827	14.7526
2.490000000 GI	52.824	14.7712
2.492000000 GI	52.802	14.7714
2.494000000 GI	52.802	14.7867
2.496000000 GI	52.773	14.7905
2.498000000 GI	52.790	14.8100
2.500000000 GI	52.781	14.8243

## APPENDIX F – PHANTOM CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland  
 Phone +41 1 245 9700, Fax +41 1 245 9779  
 info@speag.com, http://www.speag.com

## Certificate of conformity / First Article Inspection

Item	SAM Twin Phantom V4.0
Type No	QD 000 P40 C
Series No	TP-1150 and higher
Manufacturer / Origin	Untersee Composites Hauptstr. 69 CH-8559 Fruthwilen Switzerland

### Tests

The series production process used allows the limitation to test of first articles.

Complete tests were made on the pre-series Type No. QD 000 P40 AA, Serial No. TP-1001 and on the series first article Type No. QD 000 P40 BA, Serial No. TP-1006. Certain parameters have been retested using further series units (called samples).

Test	Requirement	Details	Units tested
Shape	Compliance with the geometry according to the CAD model.	IT'IS CAD File (*)	First article, Samples
Material thickness	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards	2mm +/- 0.2mm in specific areas; 6mm +/- 0.2mm at ERP	First article, Samples
Material parameters	Dielectric parameters for required frequencies	200 MHz – 3 GHz Relative permittivity < 5 Loss tangent < 0.05.	Material sample TP 104-5
Material resistivity	The material has been tested to be compatible with the liquids defined in the standards if handled and cleaned according to the instructions	DEGMBe based simulating liquids	Pre-series, First article, Samples

### Standards

- [1] CENELEC EN 50361
- [2] IEEE Std 1528-200x Draft CD 1.1 (Dec 02)
- [3] IEC 62209/CD (Nov 02)

(\*) The IT'IS CAD file is derived from [2] and is also within the tolerance requirements of the shapes of [1] and [3].

### Conformity

Based on the sample tests above, we certify that this item is in compliance with the uncertainty requirements of SAR measurements specified in standard [1] and draft standards [2] and [3].

Date 7.8.2003

### Signature / Stamp

**s p e a g**

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