
APPENDIX 2: SAR Measurement data

Appendix 2-1: Evaluation procedure

The SAR evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the E-field at a fixed location above the central position of flat phantom was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop.

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of head or body position was measured at a distance of each device from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the antenna of EUT and suitable horizontal grid spacing of EUT. Based on these data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by splines interpolation.

Step 3: Around this point found in the Step 2 (area scan), a volume of 30mm(X axis)×30mm(Y axis)×30mm(Z axis) was assessed by measuring 7×7×7 points under 3GHz.

And for any secondary peaks found in the Step2 which are within 2dB of maximum peak and not with this Step3 (Zoom scan) is repeated.

On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated under the following procedure:

- (1) The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 1mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 2mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm [4]. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.
- (2) The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed by the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition (in x, y and z-directions) [4], [5]. The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal-algorithm. One thousand points (10×10×10) were interpolated to calculate the average.
- (3) All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Step 4: Re-measurement of the E-field at the same location as in Step 1 for the assessment of the power drift.

Step 5: Repeat Step 1-Step 4 with other condition or/and setup of EUT.

Appendix 2-2: Measurement data

Step 1: Change the positions

Step 1-1: 2437MHz, Rear & touch (separation distance=0mm), 11b (1Mbps)

EUT: Digital Book Reader; Type: PRS-T2; 9000320

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b(1Mbps, DBPSK/DSSS); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0

Medium: M2450; Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration: - Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3540; ConvF(7.64, 7.64, 7.64); Calibrated: 2011/07/21
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) - Electronics: DAE4 Sn626; Calibrated: 2012/02/15
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

m1,rear&touch(d0mm),11b(11m,13d),m2437(6)/

Area Scan:150x150,15 (11x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.534 mW/g

Area Scan:150x150,15 (101x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.688 mW/g

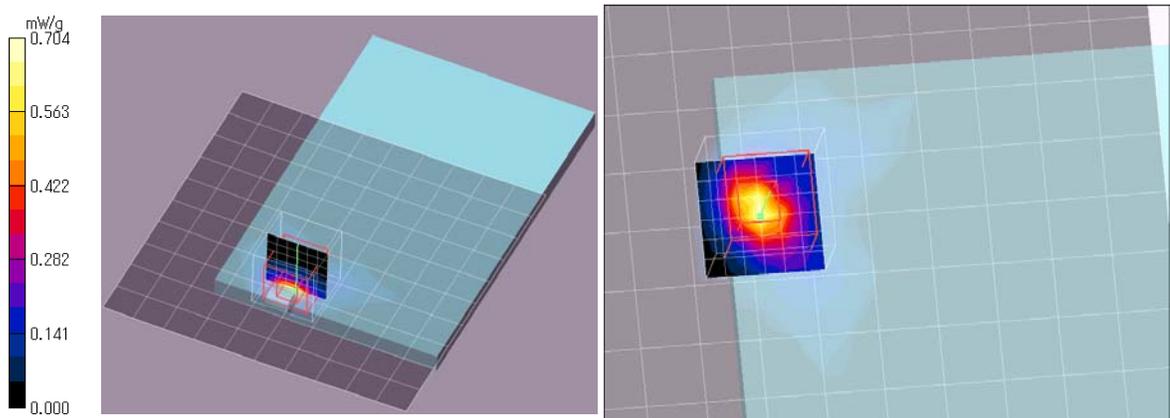
Z Scan:160,5 (1x1x33): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.703 mW/g

Zoom Scan:30x30x30,5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm;

Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.009 dB, Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.704 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.12 W/kg

SAR(1g) = 0.398 mW/g; SAR(10g) = 0.150 mW/g



Remarks: * Date tested: 2012/05/31; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place: No.7 shielded room,
* liquid depth: 155mm; Position: distance of EUT to phantom: 0mm (2mm to liquid); ambient: 24.4deg.C. / 50%RH,
* liquid temperature: 23.4(start)/23.4(end)/23.3(in check) deg.C.; * White cubic: zoom scan area, Red cubic: big=SAR(10g) / small=SAR(1g)

Appendix 2-2: Measurement data (cont'd)

Step 1: Change the positions (cont'd)

Step 1-2: 2437MHz, Rear-top & touch (separation distance=0mm), 11b (1Mbps)

->Worst position

EUT: Digital Book Reader; Type: PRS-T2; 9000320

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b(1Mbps, DBPSK/DSSS); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0

Medium: M2450; Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration: - Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3540; ConvF(7.64, 7.64, 7.64); Calibrated: 2011/07/21
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) - Electronics: DAE4 Sn626; Calibrated: 2012/02/15
- Phantom: ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

m5(re-m2,re-setup),rear-naname&touch(d0mm),11b(11m,13d),m2437(6)/

Area Scan:90x90,15 (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.861 mW/g

Area Scan:90x90,15 (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.02 mW/g

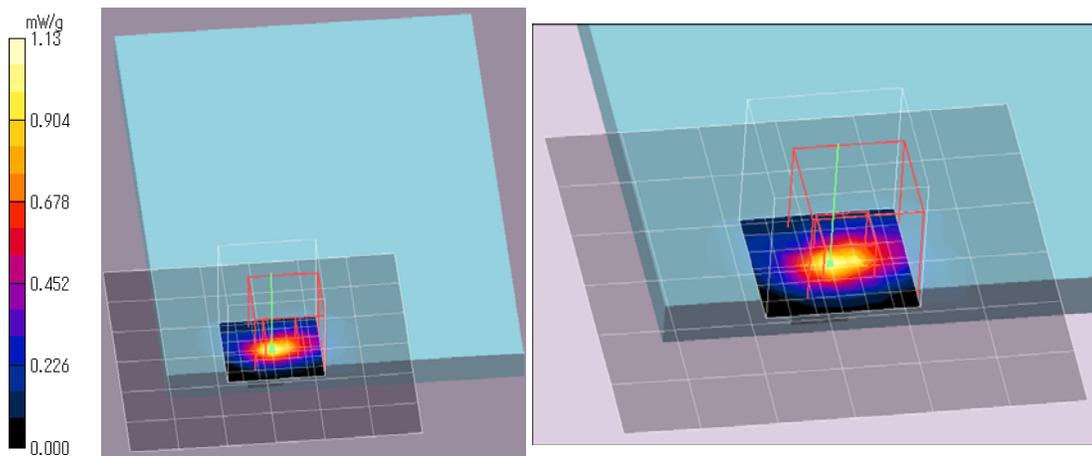
Z Scan:160,5 (1x1x33): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.14 mW/g

Zoom Scan:30x30x30,5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm;

Reference Value = 21.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.023 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.13 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.79 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.594 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.210 mW/g



Remarks: * Date tested: 2012/05/31; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place: No.7 shielded room,
* liquid depth: 155mm; Position: distance of EUT to phantom: 0mm (2mm to liquid); ambient: 24.4deg.C. / 50 %RH,
* liquid temperature: 23.3(start)/23.3(end)/23.3(in check) deg.C.; * White cubic: zoom scan area, Red cubic: big=SAR(10g)/small=SAR(1g)

Appendix 2-2: Measurement data (cont'd)

Step 1: Change the positions (cont'd)

Step 1-3: 2437MHz, Front & touch (separation distance=0mm), 11b (1Mbps)

EUT: Digital Book Reader; Type: PRS-T2; 9000320

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b(1Mbps, DBPSK/DSSS); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0

Medium: M2450; Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration: - Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3540; ConvF(7.64, 7.64, 7.64); Calibrated: 2011/07/21
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) - Electronics: DAE4 Sn626; Calibrated: 2012/02/15
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

m3,front-normal&touch(d0mm),11b(11m,13d),m2437(6)

Area Scan:90x120,15 (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.226 mW/g

Area Scan:90x120,15 (61x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.354 mW/g

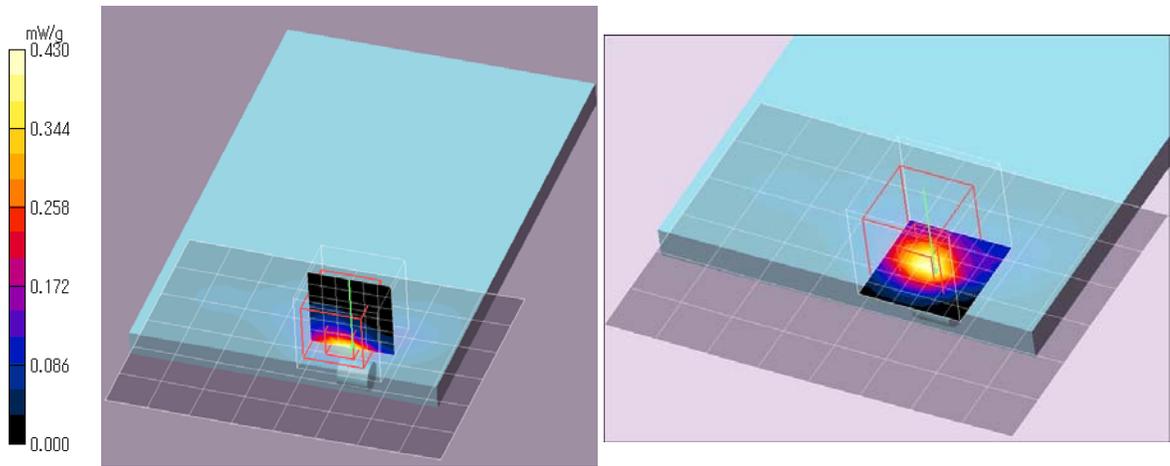
Z Scan:160,5 (1x1x33): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.427 mW/g

Zoom Scan:30x30x30,5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm;

Reference Value = 10.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.115 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.430 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.691 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.256 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.104 mW/g



Remarks: * Date tested: 2012/05/31; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place: No.7 shielded room,
* liquid depth: 155mm; Position: distance of EUT to phantom: 0mm (2mm to liquid); ambient: 24.4deg.C. / 50 %RH,
* liquid temperature: 23.3(start)/23.3(end)/23.3(in check) deg.C.; * White cubic: zoom scan area, Red cubic: big=SAR(10g) / small=SAR(1g)

Appendix 2-2: Measurement data (cont'd)

Step 1: Change the positions (cont'd)

Step 1-4: 2437MHz, Left & touch (separation distance=0mm), 11b (1Mbps)

EUT: Digital Book Reader; Type: PRS-T2; 9000320

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b(1Mbps, DBPSK/DSSS); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0

Medium: M2450; Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration: - Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3540; ConvF(7.64, 7.64, 7.64); Calibrated: 2011/07/21
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) - Electronics: DAE4 Sn626; Calibrated: 2012/02/15
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

m4,left&touch(d0mm),11b(11m,13d),m2437(6)

Area Scan:90x105,15 (8x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.051 mW/g

Area Scan:90x105,15 (71x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.052 mW/g

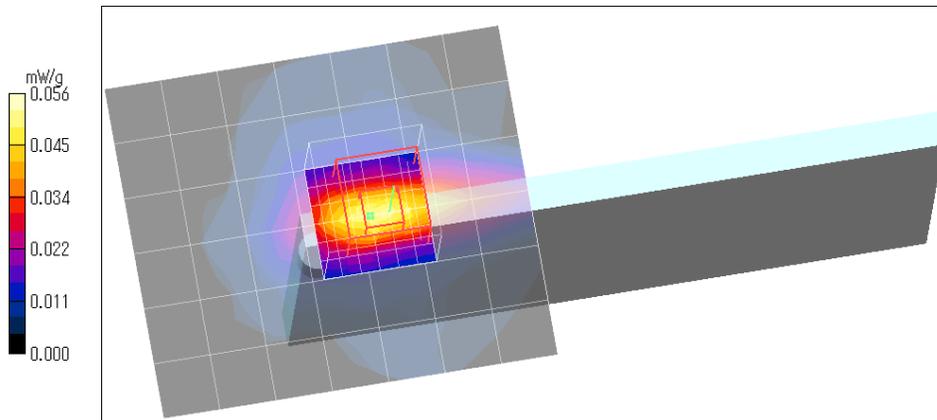
Z Scan:160,5 (1x1x33): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.065 mW/g

Zoom Scan:30x30x30,5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm;

Reference Value = 3.68 V/m; Power Drift = -0.189 dB; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.056 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.078 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.035 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.016 mW/g



Remarks: * Date tested: 2012/05/31; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place: No.7 shielded room,
* liquid depth: 155mm; Position: distance of EUT to phantom: 0mm (2mm to liquid); ambient: 24.4deg.C. / 50 %RH,
* liquid temperature: 23.3(start)/23.3(end)/23.3(in check) deg.C.; * White cubic: zoom scan area, Red cubic: big=SAR(10g) / small=SAR(1g)

Appendix 2-2: Measurement data (cont'd)

Step 1: Change the positions (cont'd)

Step 1-5: 2437MHz, Top & touch (separation distance=0mm), 11b (1Mbps)

EUT: Digital Book Reader; Type: PRS-T2; 9000320

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b(1Mbps, DBPSK/DSSS); Frequency: 2437 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0

Medium: M2450; Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration: - Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3540; ConvF(7.64, 7.64, 7.64); Calibrated: 2011/07/21
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) - Electronics: DAE4 Sn626; Calibrated: 2012/02/15
- Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

m5,top&touch(d0mm),11b(1m,13d),m2437(6)/

Area Scan:135x90,15 (10x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.280 mW/g

Area Scan:135x90,15 (91x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.352 mW/g

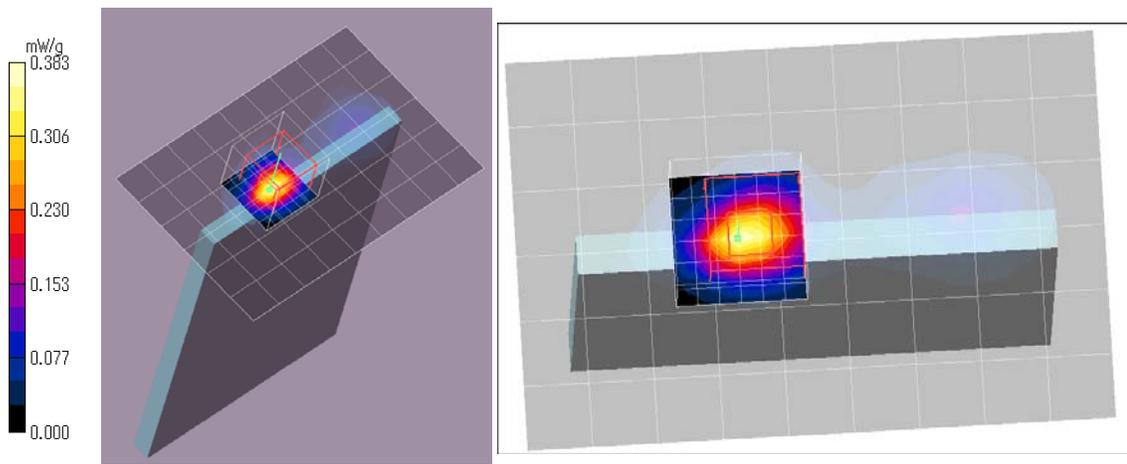
Z Scan:160,5 (1x1x33): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.380 mW/g

Zoom Scan:30x30x30,5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm;

Reference Value = 11.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.055 dB, Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.383 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.534 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.234 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.093 mW/g



Remarks: * Date tested: 2012/05/31; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place: No.7 shielded room,
* liquid depth: 155mm; Position: distance of EUT to phantom: 0mm (2mm to liquid); ambient: 24.4deg.C. / 50 %RH,
* liquid temperature: 23.3(start)/23.3(end)/23.3(in check) deg.C.; * White cubic: zoom scan area, Red cubic: big=SAR(10g) / small=SAR(1g)

Appendix 2-2: Measurement data (cont'd)

Step 2: Change the channels

Step 2-1: 2412MHz, Rear-top & touch (separation distance=0mm), 11b (1Mbps)

EUT: Digital Book Reader; Type: PRS-T2; 9000320

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b(1Mbps, DBPSK/DSSS); Frequency: 2412 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0

Medium: M2450; Medium parameters used: $f = 2412$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.93$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration: - Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3540; ConvF(7.64, 7.64, 7.64); Calibrated: 2011/07/21

- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) - Electronics: DAE4 Sn626; Calibrated: 2012/02/15

- Phantom: ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section

- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

m7,chg-frq,rear-naname&touch(d0mm),11b(11m,13d),m2412(1)

Area Scan:90x90,15 (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.799 mW/g

Area Scan:90x90,15 (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.943 mW/g

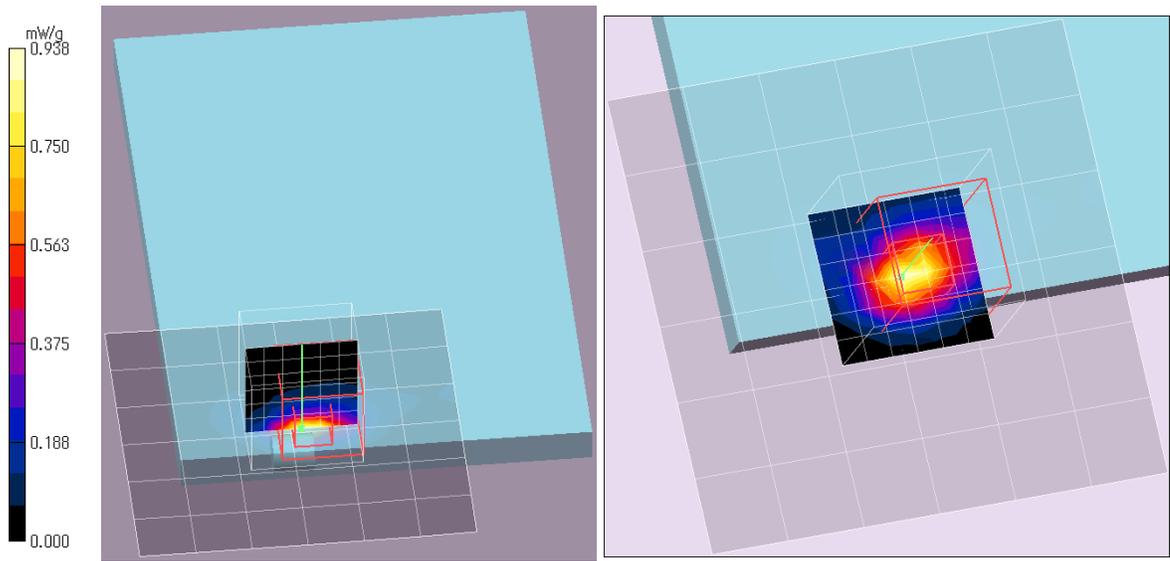
Z Scan:160,5 (1x1x33): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.957 mW/g

Zoom Scan:30x30x30,5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm;

Reference Value = 19.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.127 dB, Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.938 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.48 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.505 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.180 mW/g



Remarks: * Date tested: 2012/05/31; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place: No.7 shielded room,
* liquid depth: 155mm; Position: distance of EUT to phantom: 0mm (2mm to liquid); ambient: 24.4deg.C. / 50 %RH,
* liquid temperature: 23.3(start)/23.3(end)/23.3(in check) deg.C.; * White cubic: zoom scan area, Red cubic: big=SAR(10g) /small=SAR(1g)

Appendix 2-2: Measurement data (cont'd)

Step 2: Change the channels (cont'd)

Step 2-2: 2462MHz, Rear-top & touch (separation distance=0mm), 11b (1Mbps)

->Worst SAR condition

EUT: Digital Book Reader; Type: PRS-T2; 9000320

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b(1Mbps, DBPSK/DSSS); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0

Medium: M2450; Medium parameters used: $f = 2462$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.99$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration: - Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3540; ConvF(7.64, 7.64, 7.64); Calibrated: 2011/07/21
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) - Electronics: DAE4 Sn626; Calibrated: 2012/02/15
- Phantom: ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

m8,chg-frq,rear-naname&touch(d0mm),11b(11m,13d),m2462(11)

Area Scan:90x90,15 (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.801 mW/g

Area Scan:90x90,15 (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm; Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.06 mW/g

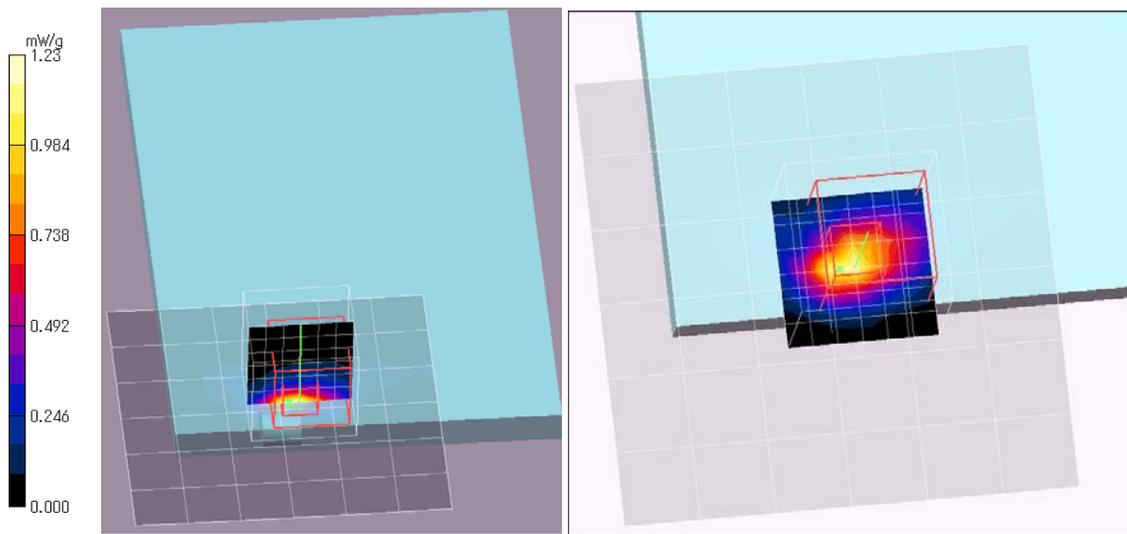
Z Scan:160,5 (1x1x33): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.28 mW/g

Zoom Scan:30x30x30,5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm;

Reference Value = 21.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.116 dB, Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.23 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.01 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.659 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.233 mW/g



Remarks: * Date tested: 2012/05/31; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place: No.7 shielded room,
* liquid depth: 155mm; Position: distance of EUT to phantom: 0mm (2mm to liquid); ambient: 24.4deg.C. / 50%RH,
* liquid temperature: 23.3(start)/23.3(end)/23.3(in check) deg.C.; * White cubic: zoom scan area, Red cubic: big-SAR(10g) / small-SAR(1g)

Appendix 2-2: Measurement data (cont'd)

Step 2: Change the channels (cont'd)

Step 2-3: Repeat worst SAR condition; 2462MHz, Rear-top & touch (separation distance=0mm), 11b (1Mbps)

->Worst SAR(1g) of EUT

EUT: Digital Book Reader; Type: PRS-T2; 9000320

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b(1Mbps, DBPSK/DSSS); Frequency: 2462 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0

Medium: M2450; Medium parameters used: f = 2462 MHz; $\sigma = 1.99$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration: - Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3540; ConvF(7.64, 7.64, 7.64); Calibrated: 2011/07/21
 - Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) - Electronics: DAE4 Sn626; Calibrated: 2012/02/15
 - Phantom: ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section
 - Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

m9,worst-repeat,rear-naname&touch(d0mm),11b(11m,13d),m2462(11)/

Area Scan:90x90,15 (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm;Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.749 mW/g

Area Scan:90x90,15 (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm;Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.10 mW/g

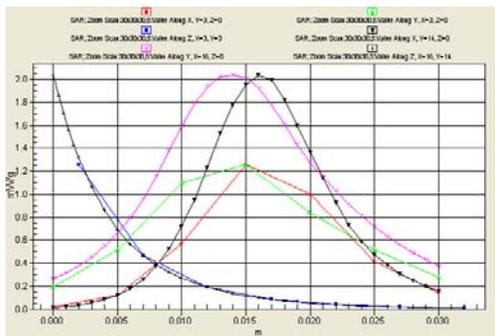
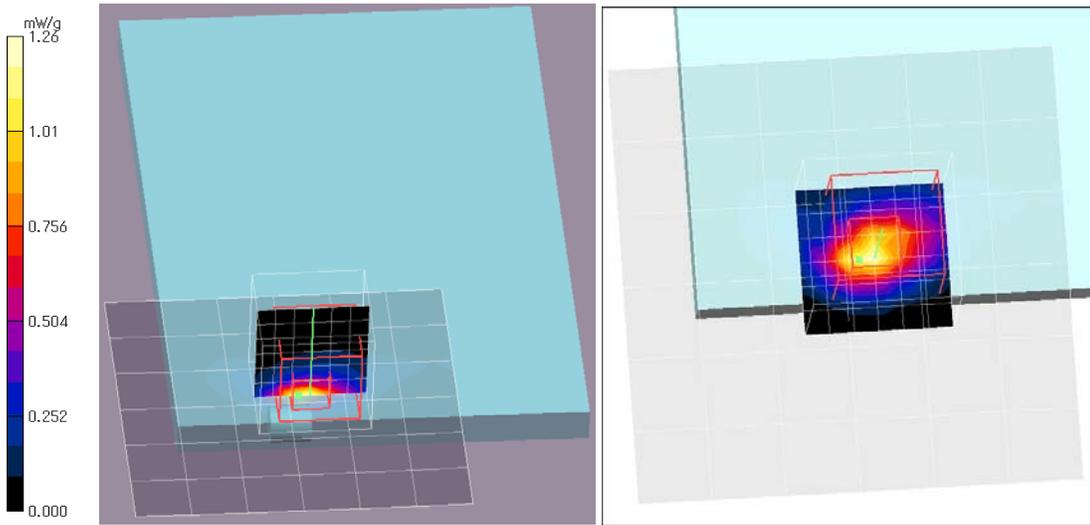
Z Scan:160,5 (1x1x33): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.24 mW/g

Zoom Scan:30x30x30,5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm;

Reference Value = 19.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.171 dB, Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.26 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.04 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.671 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.235 mW/g



Remarks: * Date tested: 2012/05/31; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place: No.7 shielded room,
 * liquid depth: 155mm; Position: distance of EUT to phantom: 0mm (2mm to liquid); ambient: 24.4deg.C. / 50 %RH,
 * liquid temperature: 23.3(start)/23.3(end)/23.3(in check) deg.C.; * White cubic: zoom scan area, Red cubic: big=SAR(10g)/small=SAR(1g)

APPENDIX 3: Test instruments

Appendix 3-1: Equipment used

Control No.	Instrument	Manufacturer	Model No	Serial No	Test Item	Calibration Date * Interval(month)
COTS-KSAR-01	DASY4	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	DASY4 V4.7 B80	-	SAR	-
COTS-KSEP-01	Dielectric measurement	Agilent	85070	1	SAR	-
KSAR-01	SAR measurement system	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	DASY4	1088	SAR	Pre Check
SSRBT-01	SAR robot	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	RX60B L	F04/5271A1/A/01	SAR	2012/02/06 * 12
KDAE-01	Data Acquisition Electronics	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	DAE4	626	SAR	2012/02/15 * 12
KPB-R02	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	EX3DV4	3540	SAR	2011/07/21 * 12
KSDA-01	Dipole Antenna	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	D2450V2	822	SAR	2012/01/10 * 12
KPFL-01	Flat Phantom	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	Oval flat phantom ELI 4.0	1059	SAR	2011/10/26 * 12
SSNA-01	Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	US39171777	SAR	2011/12/15 * 12
KEPP-01	Dielectric probe	Agilent	85070E/8710-2036	2540	SAR	2012/02/20 * 12
KSG-08	Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMT06	100763	SAR(daily)	2011/06/07 * 12
KPA-12	RF Power Amplifier	MILMEGA	AS2560-50	1018582	SAR(daily)	Pre Check
KCPL-07	Directional Coupler	Pulsar Microwave Corp.	CCS30-B26	0621	SAR(daily)	Pre Check
KPM-06	Power Meter	Rohde & Schwarz	NRVD	101599	SAR(daily)	2011/09/13 * 12
KIU-08	Power sensor	Rohde & Schwarz	NRV-24	100372	SAR(daily)	2011/09/13 * 12
KIU-09	Power sensor	Rohde & Schwarz	NRV-24	100371	SAR(daily)	2011/09/13 * 12
KPM-05	Power meter	Agilent	E4417A	GB41290718	SAR(daily)	2012/03/22 * 12
KPSS-01	Power sensor	Agilent	E9327A	US40440544	SAR(daily)	2012/03/22 * 12
KAT10-P1	Attenuator	Weinschel	24-10-34	BY5927	SAR(daily)	2012/02/15 * 12
KAT10-CS1	Attenuator	HUBER+SUHNER	6810.17.A	768898-1	SAR(daily)	2012/01/10 * 12
KAT10-CS2	Attenuator	HUBER+SUHNER	6810.17.A	768898-2	SAR(daily)	2012/01/10 * 12
KRU-01	Ruler(300mm)	Shinwa	13134	-	SAR	2012/03/08 * 12
KRU-02	Ruler(150mm,L)	Shinwa	12103	-	SAR	2012/03/08 * 12
KRU-04	Ruler(300mm)	Shinwa	13134	-	SAR	2012/05/29 * 12
KRU-05	Ruler(100x50mm,L)	Shinwa	12101	-	SAR	2012/05/29 * 12
KOS-13	Digital thermometer	HANNA	Checktemp-2	KOS-13	SAR	2012/01/06 * 12
KOS-14	Thermo-Hygrometer data logger	SATO KEIRYOKI	SK-L200THIII α / SK-LTHIII α -2	015246/08169	SAR	2012/01/06 * 12
SOS-11	Humidity Indicator	A&D	AD-5681	4063424	SAR	2012/02/06 * 12
SSA-04	Spectrum Analyzer	Advantest	R3272	101100994	SAR(moni.)	2011/12/28 * 12
SWTR-03	DI water	MonotaRo	34557433	-	SAR	Pre Check
KSLM245-01	Tissue simulation liquid (2450MHz,body)	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	SL AAM 245	-	SAR	(Daily check) Target value \pm 5%
No.7 Shielded room	SAR shielded room (2.76m(W)x3.76m(D)x2.4m(H))	TDK	-	-	SAR	(Daily check) Ambient noise: < 12mW/kg

The expiration date of calibration is the end of the expired month.

As for some calibrations performed after the tested dates, those test equipment have been controlled by means of an unbroken chains of calibrations.

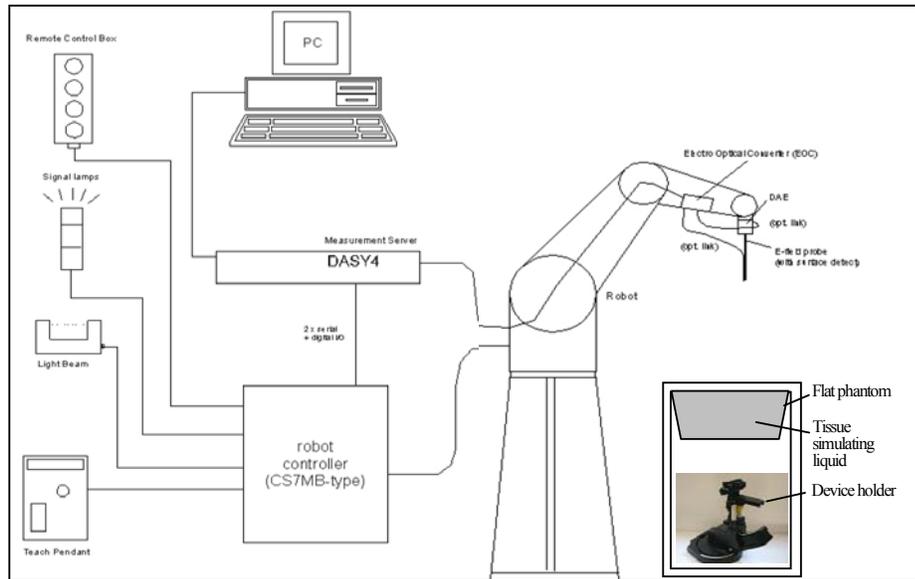
All equipment is calibrated with valid calibrations. Each measurement data is traceable to the national or international standards.

[Test Item] SAR: Specific Absorption Rate, Ant.pwr: Antenna terminal conducted power

Appendix 3-2: Dosimetry assessment setup

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4 from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG). The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9 m), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ± 0.02 mm. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit. The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetry probes EX3DV4 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure described in [2] with accuracy of better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in [3] and found to be better than ± 0.25 dB.

Appendix 3-3: Configuration and peripherals



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

1	A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
2	A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
3	A data acquisition electronic (DAE), which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
4	The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical of the signals for the digital communication to the DAE and for the analog signal from the optical surface detection. The EOC is connected to the measurement server.
5	The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
6	A probe alignment unit which improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
7	A computer operating Windows XP.
8	DASY4 software.
9	Remote control with teaches pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
10	The phantom.
11	The device holder for EUT. (low-loss dielectric palette) (*. when it was used.)
12	Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
13	Validation dipole kits allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

Appendix 3-4: System components

1) EX3DV4 Probe Specification

Construction:

- Symmetrical design with triangular core.
- Built-in shielding against static charges.
- PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE).

Calibration (S/N 3540):

Basic broad band calibration in air.

Conversion Factors(Head and Body): 2450, 5200, 5300, 5500, 5600, 5800MHz

Frequency:

10 MHz to > 6GHz, Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30MHz to 6GHz)

Directivity:

± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)

± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)

Dynamic Range:

$10\mu\text{W/g}$ to $> 100\text{ mW/g}$; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically $< 1\mu\text{W/g}$)

Dimensions:

Overall length: 330mm (Tip: 20mm)

Tip diameter: 2.5mm (Body: 12mm)

Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1mm

Application:

High precision dosimetric measurement in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6GHz with precision of better 30%.



EX3DV4 E-field Probe



2) Phantom (Flat type)

Construction:

A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom position and measurement grids by manually teaching three points with the robot.

Shell Thickness:

Bottom plate: 2 ± 0.2 mm

Dimensions:

Bottom elliptical: 600×400mm, Depth: 190mm

Filling Volume:

Approx. 30 liters



ELI 4.0 flat phantom

3) Device Holder

For this measurement, the urethane foam was used as device holder.

In combination with the Twin SAM Phantom V4.0/V4.0c or ELI4, the Mounting Device enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter device in spherical coordinates. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned.

The low-loss dielectric urethane foam was used for the mounting section of device holder.

Device holder



Appendix 3-5: Test system specification**RX60L Robot**

- Number of Axes : 6
- Reach : 800mm
- Control Unit : CS7M
- Manufacture : Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX60
- Payload : 1.6 kg
- Repeatability : ± 0.025 mm
- Programming Language : V+

DASY4 Measurement server

- Features : 166MHz low power Pentium MMX.
32MB chipdisk and 64MB RAM Serial link to DAE (with watchdog supervision) 16 Bit A/D converter for surface detection system. Two serial links to robot (one for real-time communication which is supervised by watchdog) Ethernet link to PC (with watchdog supervision).
Emergency stop relay for robot safety chain. Two expansion slots for future applications.
- Manufacture : Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE)

- Features : Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic.
Serial optical link for communication with DASY4 embedded system (fully remote controlled).
2 step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop (not in -R version)
- Measurement Range : 1 μ V to > 200mV (16bit resolution and two range settings: 4mV, 400mV)
- Input Offset voltage : < 1 μ V (with auto zero)
- Input Resistance : 200M Ω
- Dimension : 60 \times 60 \times 68mm
- Battery Power : > 10hr of operation (with two 9V battery)
- Manufacture : Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

Software

- Item : Dosimetric Assessment System DASY4
- Software version No. : DASY4, V4.7 B80
- Manufacture / Origin : Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

E-Field Probe

- Model : EX3DV4 (sn: 3540)
- Frequency : 10MHz to 6GHz
- Manufacture : Schmid & Partner Engineering AG
- Construction : Symmetrical design with triangular core
- Linearity : ± 0.2 dB (30MHz to 3GHz)

Phantom

- Type : ELI 4.0 oval flat phantom
- Shell Thickness : Bottom plate: 2 \pm 0.2mm
- Manufacture : Schmid & Partner Engineering AG
- Shell Material : Fiberglass
- Dimensions : Bottom elliptical: 600 \times 400mm, Depth: 190mm

Appendix 3-6: Simulated tissue composition

Liquid type	<input type="checkbox"/> / Head, HSL 2450	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / Body, MSL 2450
M/N / Control No.	SL AAH 245 / KSLH245-01	SL AAM 245 / KSLM245-01
Ingredient	Mixture (%)	Mixture (%)
Water	52-75 %	52-75 %
C ₈ H ₁₈ O ₃ (DGBE) (Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether)	25-48%	25-48%
NaCl	<1.0%	<1.0%
Manufacture	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG	Schmid&Partner Engineering AG

Appendix 3-7: Simulated tissue parameter confirmation

The dielectric parameters were checked prior to assessment using the 85070E dielectric probe kit. The dielectric parameters measurement is reported in each correspondent section.

Dielectric parameter measurement results													
Date	Freq. [MHz]	Ambient		Liq.T.[deg.C.]		Liquid Depth [mm]	Parameters	Target value		Deviation for #1 (Std.)[%]	Limit [%]	Deviation for #2 (Cal.)[%]	Limit [%]
		Temp [deg.C.]	Humidity [%RH]	Before	After			#1:Std. (*1)	#2:Cal. (*2)				
May 31, 2012	2450	24.8	36	23.3	23.3	155	Relative permittivity: ϵ_r [-]	52.7	50.6	50.73	-3.7	± 5	± 5
							Conductivity: σ [S/m]	1.95	2.01	1.961	+0.6	± 5	-2.4

- *1. The target value is a parameter defined in OET65, Supplement C.
- *2. The target value is a parameter defined in the calibration data sheet of D2450V2 (sn:822) dipole calibrated by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (Certification No. D2450V2-822_Jan12, the data sheet was filed in this report).

***. Decision on Simulated Tissues of 2450MHz**

In the current standards (e.g., IEEE 1528, OET 65 Supplement C), the dielectric parameters suggested for head and body tissue simulating liquid are given at 2000MHz, 2450 and 3000MHz. As an intermediate solution, dielectric parameters for the frequencies between 2000 to 2450 MHz and 2450-3000MHz were obtained using linear interpolation. Therefore the dielectric parameters of Wi-Fi frequency of 2.4GHz band which were SAR tested were decided as following.

f (MHz)	Standard				Interpolated				
	Head Tissue		Body Tissue		Head Tissue		Body Tissue		
	ϵ_r	σ [S/m]							
(1800-)2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52	2412	39.26	1.771	52.75	1.914
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95	2437	39.21	1.793	52.72	1.938
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73	2462	39.18	1.819	52.68	1.967

Appendix 3-8: System check data

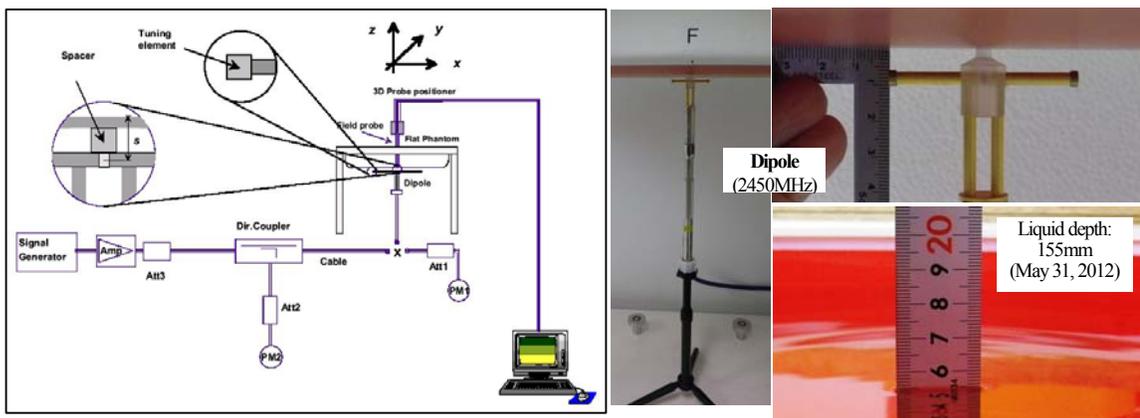
Prior to the SAR assessment of EUT, the system validation kit was used to test whether the system was operating within its specifications of $\pm 10\%$. The system check results are in the table below.

System check results															
Date	Freq. [MHz]	Liquid Type	Ambient		Liquid Temp. [deg.C.]			Liquid Depth [mm]	Permittivity measured ϵ_r [-]	Conductivity measured σ [S/m]	Power drift [dB]	System check target & measured			
			Temp [deg.C.]	Humidity [%RH]	Check	Before	After					SAR 1g [W/kg] (at 250mW)		Deviation [%]	Limit [%]
												Target value	Measured		
May 31, 2012	2450	Body	24.8	38	23.3	23.6	23.5	155	50.7	1.96	0.048	13.2 (*3)	12.4	-6.1	± 10

Note: Refer to Appendix 3-9 System Check measurement data for the above result representation in plot data.

- *3. The target value is a parameter defined in the calibration data sheet of D2450V2 (sn:822) dipole calibrated by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (Certification No. D2450V2-822_Jan12, the data sheet was filed in this report).

*. We performed the system check based on FCC requirement, "The 1-g or 10-g SAR values measured using the required tissue dielectric parameters should be within 10% of manufacturer calibrated dipole SAR values. However these manufacturer calibrated dipole target SAR values should be substantially similar to those defined in IEEE Standard 1528." and FCC permits "SAR system verification with the actual liquid used for EUT's SAR measurement, should be the default operating procedures." We confirmed the this dipole manufacture's validation data for head is within 5% against IEEE Standard 1528 (manufacture's cal.: 52.1W/kg (-0.6%, vs. standard=52.4W/kg). so we can only use Body liquid validation data for our system check procedure



Test setup for the system performance check

Appendix 3-9: System check measurement data

2450MHz system check (Body) / Forward conducted power: 250mW

EUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 822

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Crest Factor: 1.0

Medium: M2450; Medium parameters used: f = 2450 MHz; $\sigma = 1.96$ S/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

DASY4 Configuration: - Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3540; ConvF(7.64, 7.64, 7.64); Calibrated: 2011/07/21
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) - Electronics: DAE4 Sn626; Calibrated: 2012/02/15
- Phantom: ELI4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA; Serial: 1059; Phantom section: Flat Section
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 184

Area Scan:60x60,15 (5x5x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm;Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.6 mW/g

Area Scan:60x60,15 (41x41x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm;Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 18.9 mW/g

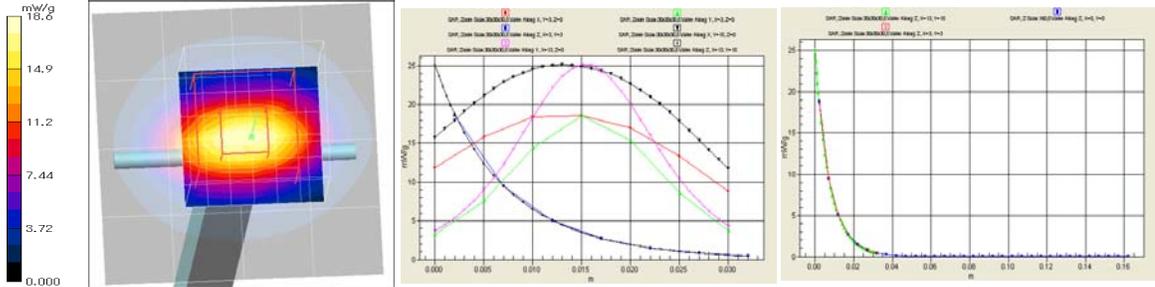
Z Scan:160,5 (1x1x33): Measurement grid: dx=20mm, dy=20mm, dz=5mm; Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.8 mW/g

Zoom Scan:30x30x30,5 (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm;

Reference Value = 98.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.048 dB, Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 18.8 mW/g

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 25.1 W/kg (-7.2%, vs. speag-cal=27.1 W/kg)

SAR(1 g) = 12.4 mW/g (-6.1%, vs. speag-cal=13.2 mW/g); SAR(10 g) = 5.86 mW/g



Remarks: * Date tested: 2012/05/31; Tested by: Hiroshi Naka; Tested place: No.7 shielded room,
* liquid depth: 155mm; Position: distance of dipole to phantom: 8mm (10mm to liquid); ambient: 24.8 deg.C. / 38 %RH,
* liquid temperature: 23.6(start)23.5(end)23.3(in check) deg.C.; * White cubic: zoom scan area, Red cubic: big=SAR(10g)/small=SAR(1g)

Appendix 3-10: System check uncertainty

Uncertainty of system validation (v04)	Under 3GHz (v04)	
	1g SAR	10g SAR
Combined measurement uncertainty of the measurement system (k=1)	± 9.5%	± 9.2%
Expanded uncertainty (k=2)	± 19.0%	± 18.4%

Error Description (Under 3GHz) (v04)	Uncertainty Value	Probability distribution	Divisor	ci		ui		Vi, veff
				(1g)	(10g)	(1g)	(10g)	
A Measurement System						(std. uncertainty)	(std. uncertainty)	
1 Probe Calibration Error(2.45GHz±100MHz)	±6.0 %	Normal	1	1	1	±6.0 %	±6.0 %	∞
2 Axial isotropy	±4.7 %	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	±1.9 %	±1.9 %	∞
3 Hemispherical isotropy (*flat phantom, <5°)	±9.6 %	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	±3.9 %	±3.9 %	∞
4 Boundary effects	±1.4 %	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±0.8 %	±0.8 %	∞
5 Probe linearity	±4.7 %	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±2.7 %	±2.7 %	∞
6 System detection limit	±1.0 %	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
7 Response Time Error (<5ms/100ms wait)	±0.0 %	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±0.0 %	±0.0 %	∞
8 Integration Time Error (100% duty cycle)	±0.0 %	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±0.0 %	±0.0 %	∞
9 System readout electronics (DAE)	±0.3 %	Normal	1	1	1	±0.3 %	±0.3 %	∞
10 RF ambient conditions-noise (<0.12mW/g)	±3.0 %	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
11 RF ambient conditions-reflections (<0.12mW/g)	±3.0 %	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
12 Probe positioner mechanical tolerance	±1.1 %	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
13 Probe positioning with respect to phantom shell	±2.9 %	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
14 Max.SAR evaluation	±1.0 %	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
B Dipole								
15 Dipole to liquid distance(10mm±0.2mm, <2deg.)	±2.0 %	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.2 %	±1.2 %	∞
16 Drift of output power (measured, <0.2dB)	±2.5 %	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.4 %	±1.4 %	∞
C Phantom and Setup								
17 Phantom uncertainty	±2.0 %	Rectangular	√3	1	1	±1.2 %	±1.2 %	∞
18 Liquid conductivity (target) (<=5%)	±5.0 %	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	±1.8 %	±1.2 %	∞
19 Liquid conductivity (meas.)	±2.9 %	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	±1.9 %	±1.2 %	3
20 Liquid permittivity (target) (<=5%)	±5.0 %	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	±1.7 %	±1.4 %	∞
21 Liquid permittivity (meas.)	±2.9 %	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	±1.7 %	±1.4 %	3
Combined Standard Uncertainty						±9.5 %	±9.2 %	7711
Expanded Uncertainty (k=2)						±19.0 %	±18.4 %	

*. This measurement uncertainty budget is suggested by IEEE 1528 and determined by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.[6]

Appendix 3-11: Calibration certificate: Dipole (D2450V2) (sn:822(Jan12))

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
S 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: **UL Japan (PIT)**

Certificate No: **D2450V2-822 Jan12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **D2450V2 - SN: 822**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-05.v8
 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz**

Calibration date: **January 10, 2012**

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	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01368)	Apr-12
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3205_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 601	04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11)	Jul-12
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by: **Jeton Kastrati** (Name), **Laboratory Technician** (Function), *[Signature]* (Signature)

Approved by: **Katja Pokovic** (Name), **Technical Manager** (Function), *[Signature]* (Signature)

Issued: January 10, 2012

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

Appendix 3-11: Calibration certificate: Dipole (D2450V2) (sn:822) (cont'd)

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- 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
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4/5 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.

Appendix 3-11: Calibration certificate: Dipole (D2450V2) (sn:822) (cont'd)**Measurement Conditions**

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.0
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2450 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	39.2 \pm 6 %	1.85 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	52.1 mW / g \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.12 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.3 mW / g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	52.7	1.95 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	50.6 \pm 6 %	2.01 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	13.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.6 mW / g \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.10 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.1 mW / g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix 3-11: Calibration certificate: Dipole (D2450V2) (sn:822) (cont'd)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	53.9 Ω + 4.1 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.1 Ω + 5.3 j Ω
Return Loss	- 25.4 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.159 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. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

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	December 11, 2008

Appendix 3-11: Calibration certificate: Dipole (D2450V2) (sn:822) (cont'd)

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 10.01.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 822

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.85$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 30.12.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.0(692); SEMCAD X 14.6.4(4989)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

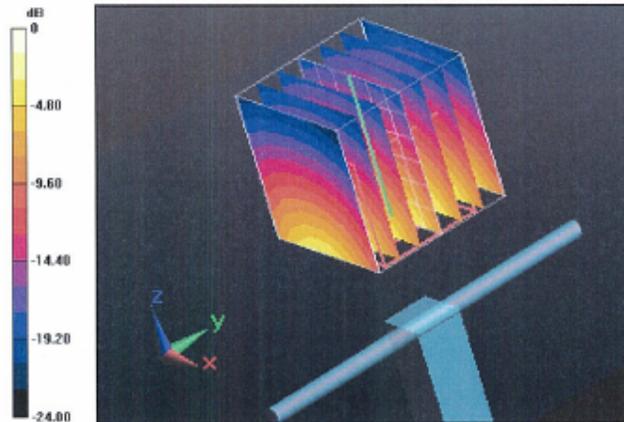
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.405 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.1020

SAR(1 g) = 13.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.12 mW/g

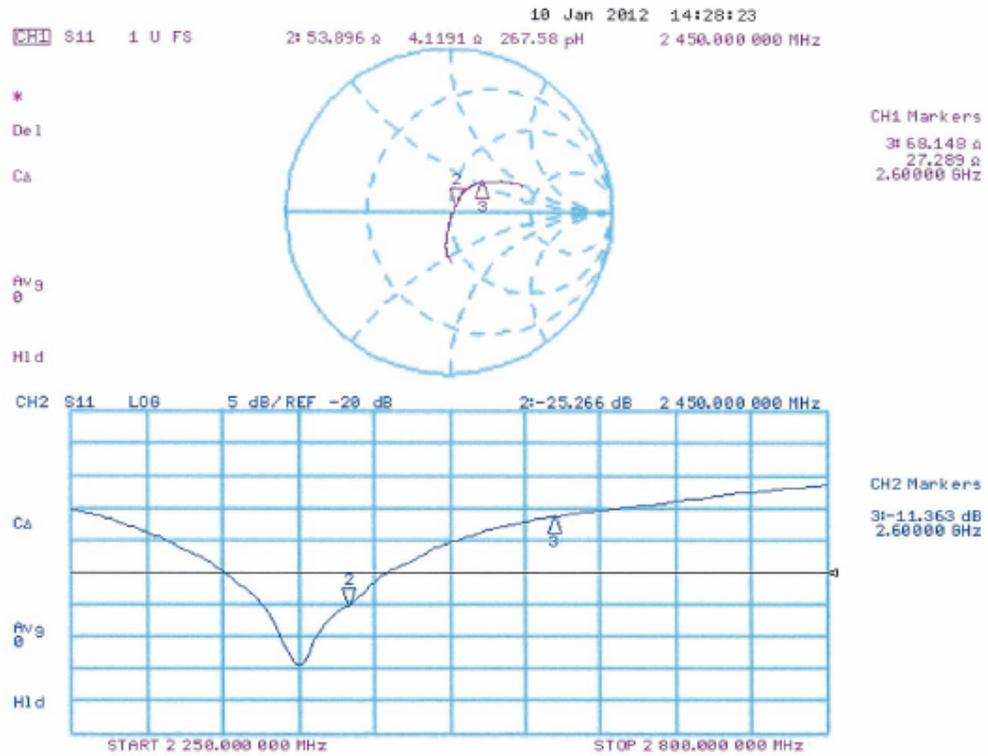
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.876 mW/g



0 dB = 16.880mW/g = 24.55 dB mW/g

Appendix 3-11: Calibration certificate: Dipole (D2450V2) (sn:822) (cont'd)

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



Appendix 3-11: Calibration certificate: Dipole (D2450V2) (sn:822) (cont'd)

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 06.01.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: D2450V2 - SN: 822

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 2.01$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 50.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.26, 4.26, 4.26); Calibrated: 30.12.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.0(692); SEMCAD X 14.6.4(4989)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

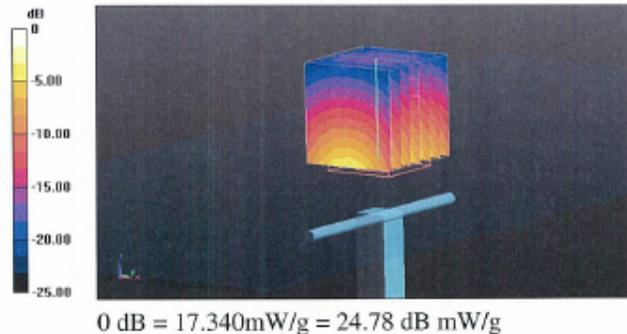
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.185 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0031 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 27.0610

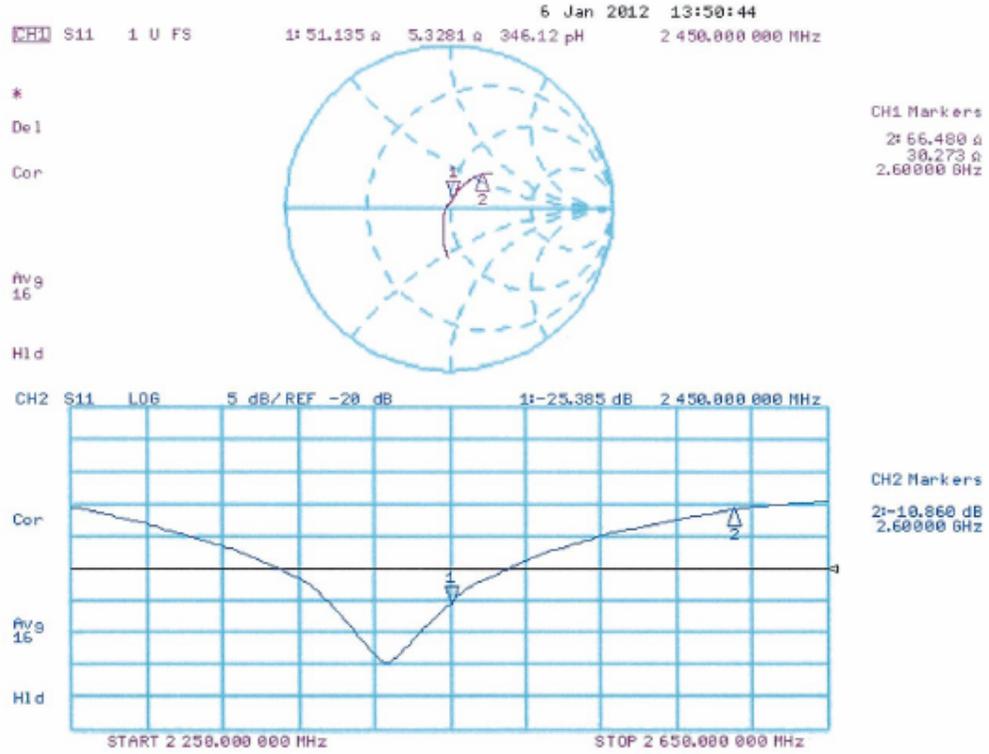
SAR(1 g) = 13.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.1 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 17.340 mW/g



Appendix 3-11: Calibration certificate: Dipole (D2450V2) (sn:822) (cont'd)

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Appendix 3-12: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (sn:3540)

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
S 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**

Client **PTT**

Certificate No: **EX3-3540_Jul11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **EX3DV4 - SN:3540**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-12.v7, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4,
 QA CAL-25.v4
 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **July 21, 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 ± 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	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498067	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 8646C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	16-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Issued: July 21, 2011

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

Appendix 3-12: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (sn:3540) (cont'd)

**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 _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,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., $\theta = 0$ 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_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep 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_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,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 $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe lip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Appendix 3-12: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (sn:3540) (cont'd)

EX3DV4 – SN:3540

July 21, 2011

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3540

Manufactured: August 23, 2005
Calibrated: July 21, 2011

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

Appendix 3-12: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (sn:3540) (cont'd)

EX3DV4- SN:3540

July 21, 2011

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3540

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^{\text{A}}$)	0.45	0.53	0.54	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	100.9	101.2	99.2	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^C (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	139.8	$\pm 2.2 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	119.0	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	112.5	

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^C Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

Appendix 3-12: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (sn:3540) (cont'd)

EX3DV4- SN:3540

July 21, 2011

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3540**Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media**

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ϵ^r	Conductivity (S/m) ^d	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
300	45.3	0.87	11.39	11.39	11.39	0.20	0.71	± 13.4 %
450	43.5	0.87	10.47	10.47	10.47	0.12	1.87	± 13.4 %
835	41.5	0.90	10.02	10.02	10.02	0.60	0.73	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	9.82	9.82	9.82	0.57	0.77	± 12.0 %
1450	40.5	1.20	9.81	9.81	9.81	0.36	1.13	± 12.0 %
1640	40.3	1.29	9.35	9.35	9.35	0.69	0.60	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	9.13	9.13	9.13	0.77	0.55	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	8.81	8.81	8.81	0.76	0.55	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	8.65	8.65	8.65	0.64	0.62	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	8.46	8.46	8.46	0.74	0.56	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	8.59	8.59	8.59	0.72	0.56	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.65	7.65	7.65	0.61	0.62	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.52	7.52	7.52	0.51	0.72	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	7.24	7.24	7.24	0.25	1.20	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.71	4.71	4.71	0.35	1.85	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	4.39	4.39	4.39	0.35	1.85	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	4.30	4.30	4.30	0.45	1.85	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.50	1.85	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.16	4.16	4.16	0.45	1.85	± 13.1 %

^c 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.

^d At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) 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 (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

Appendix 3-12: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (sn:3540) (cont'd)

EX3DV4- SN:3540

July 21, 2011

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4- SN:3540

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^f	Conductivity (S/m) ^f	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
300	58.2	0.92	11.11	11.11	11.11	0.17	1.15	± 13.4 %
450	56.7	0.94	11.61	11.61	11.61	0.03	1.00	± 13.4 %
835	55.2	0.97	10.29	10.29	10.29	0.79	0.64	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	0.67	0.74	± 12.0 %
1450	54.0	1.30	9.02	9.02	9.02	0.56	0.78	± 12.0 %
1640	53.8	1.40	9.11	9.11	9.11	0.68	0.65	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.21	8.21	8.21	0.76	0.60	± 12.0 %
1810	53.3	1.52	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.70	0.63	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	7.95	7.95	7.95	0.58	0.69	± 12.0 %
1950	53.3	1.52	8.27	8.27	8.27	0.70	0.62	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	8.19	8.19	8.19	0.60	0.68	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.64	7.64	7.64	0.80	0.54	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.51	7.51	7.51	0.80	0.50	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	6.56	6.56	6.56	0.20	1.60	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	3.94	3.94	3.94	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	3.59	3.59	3.59	0.55	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.56	3.56	3.56	0.58	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.25	3.25	3.25	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.40	3.40	3.40	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %

^c 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.

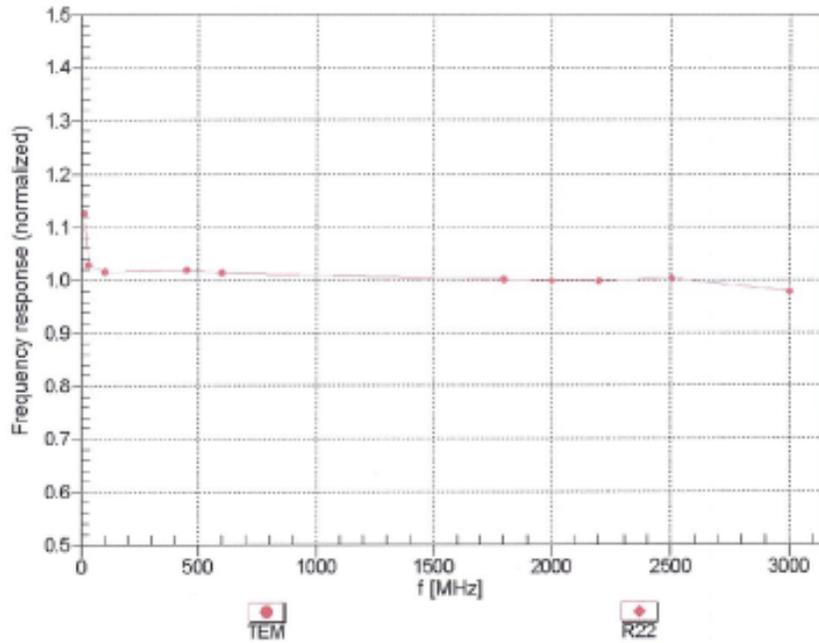
^f At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

Appendix 3-12: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (sn:3540) (cont'd)

EX3DV4-SN:3540

July 21, 2011

Frequency Response of E-Field
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



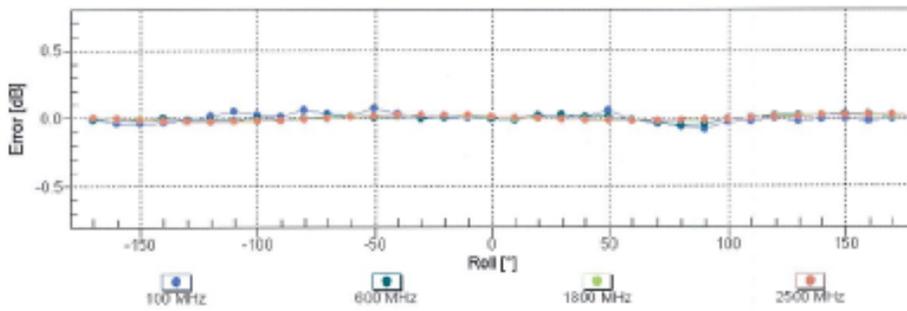
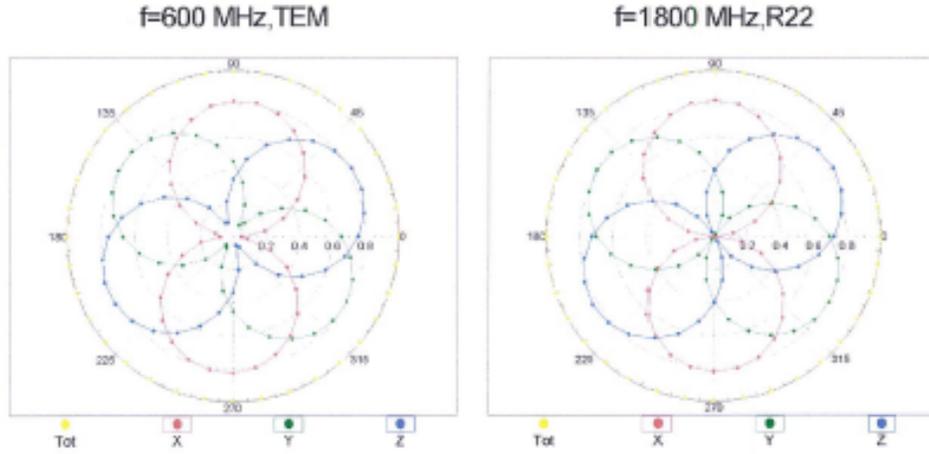
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

Appendix 3-12: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (sn:3540) (cont'd)

EX3DV4- SN:3540

July 21, 2011

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



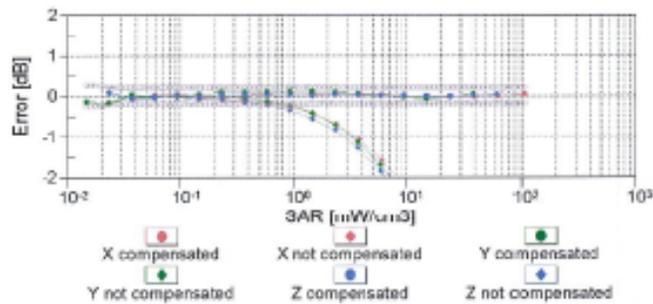
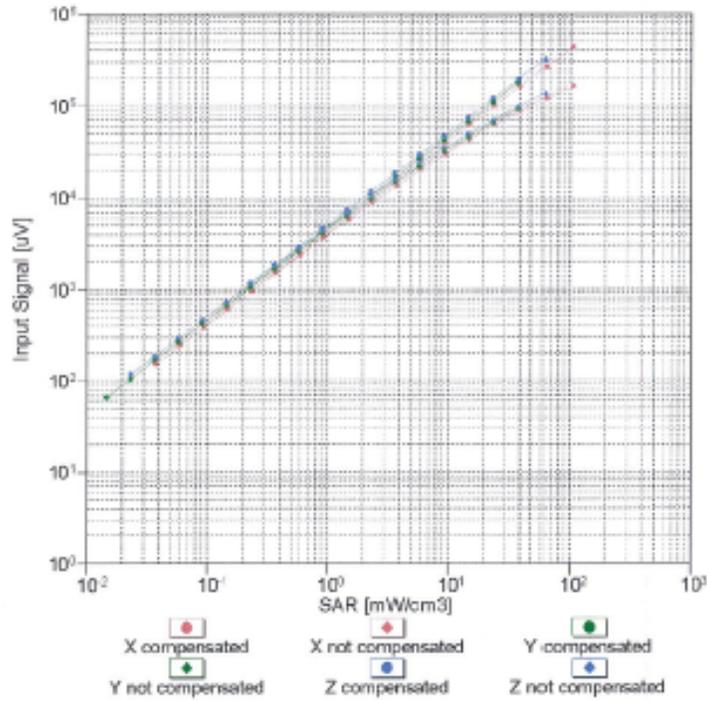
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Appendix 3-12: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (sn:3540) (cont'd)

EX3DV4- SN:3540

July 21, 2011

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
 (TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)



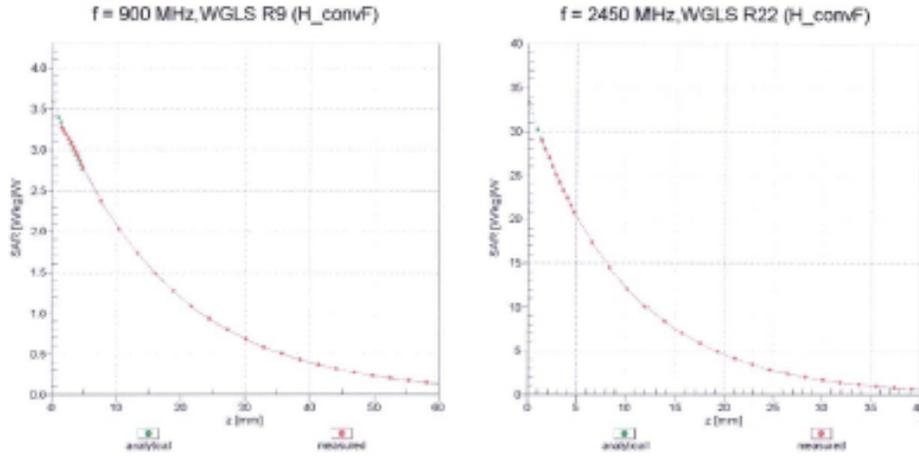
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Appendix 3-12: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (sn:3540) (cont'd)

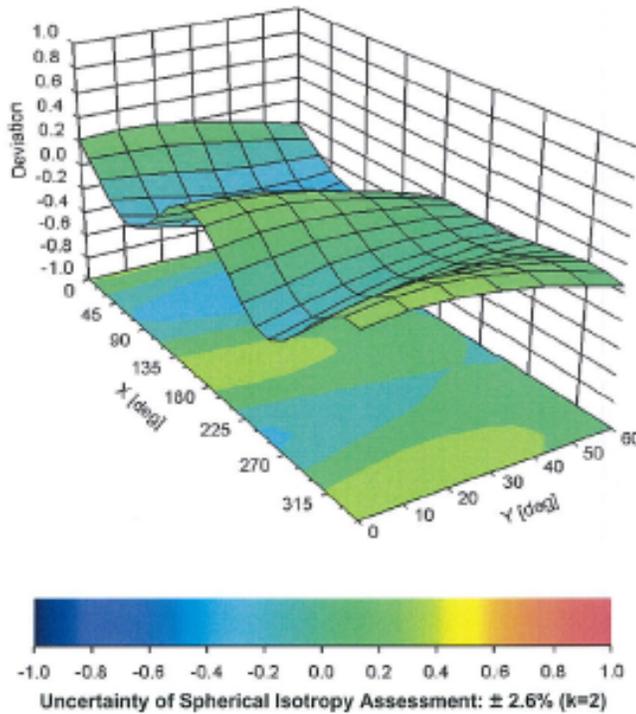
EX3DV4- SN:3540

July 21, 2011

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ, θ), f = 900 MHz



Appendix 3-12: Calibration certificate: E-Field Probe (EX3DV4) (sn:3540) (cont'd)

EX3DV4- SN:3540

July 21, 2011

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3540

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 3-13: Reference

- [1] ANSI, ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz, The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York, NY 10017, 1992.
- [2] Katja Pokovic, Thomas Schmid, and Niels Kuster, “Robust setup for precise calibration of E-field probes in tissue simulating liquids at mobile communications frequencies”, in ICECOM ‘97, Dubrovnik, October 15-17, 1997, pp. 120-124.
- [3] Katja Pokovic, Thomas Schmid, and Niels Kuster, “E_ field probe with improved isotropy in brain simulating liquids”, in Proceedings of the ELMAR, Zadar, Croatia, 23-25 June, 1996, pp.172-175.
- [4] W. Gander, Computermathematik, Birkhaeuser, Basel, 1992.
- [5] W. H. Press, S. A. Teukolsky, W. T. Vetterling, and B. P. Flannery, Numerical Recipes in C, The Art of Scientific Computing, Second Edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.
- [6] SPEAG uncertainty document for DASY 4 System from SPEAG (Schmid & Partner Engineering AG).