

**Fig. 142 Z-Scan at power reference point  
(1900MHz Body, Towards Ground with GPRS, CH810)**

**1900 Body Toward Ground Middle with GPRS**

Date/Time: 2007-11-12 12:07:05

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Body 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.47$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 23.3°C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: GSM 1900MHz GPRS Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:4

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(4.88, 4.88, 4.88)

**Toward Ground Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

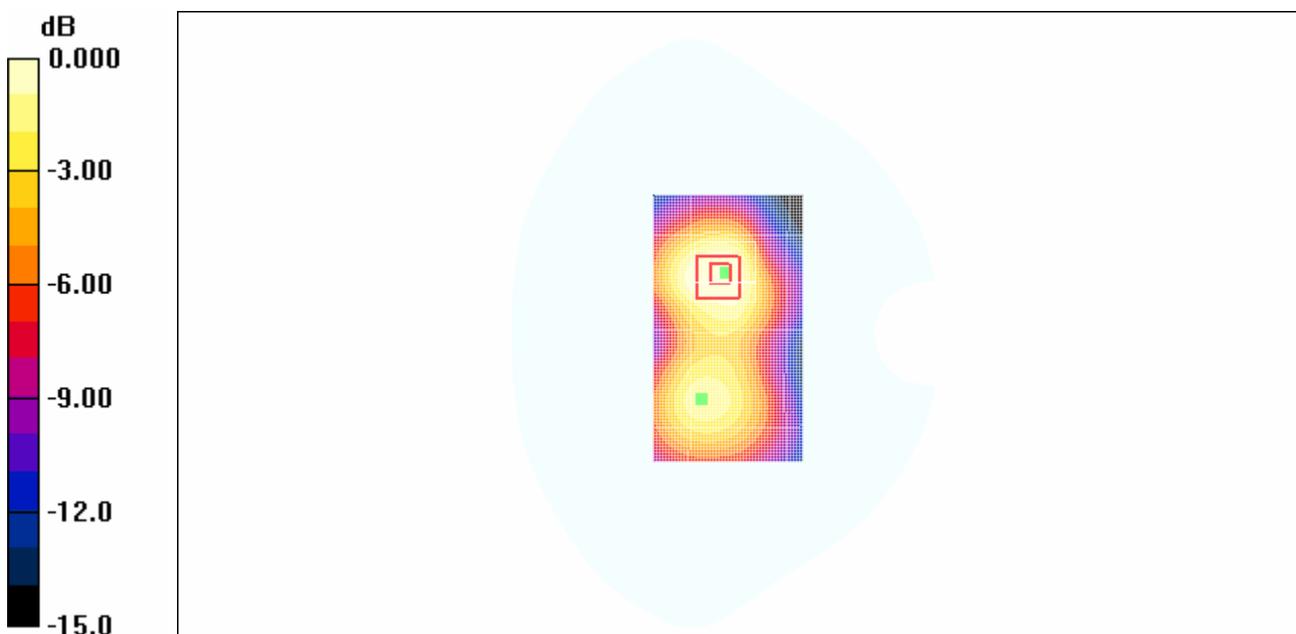
**Toward Ground Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.167 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.11 W/kg

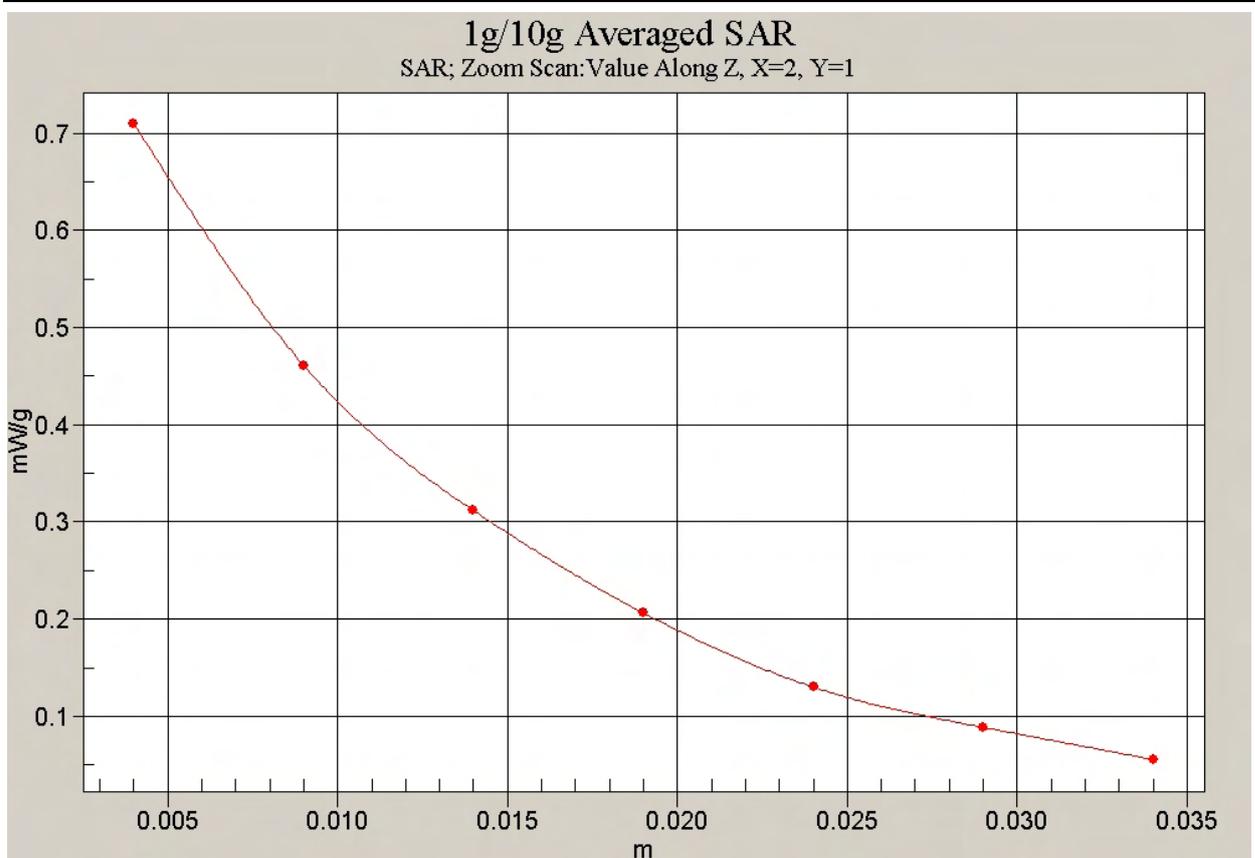
**SAR(1 g) = 0.694 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.431 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.709 mW/g



0 dB = 0.709mW/g

**Fig. 143 1900MHz Body, Towards Ground with GPRS, CH661**



**Fig. 144 Z-Scan at power reference point  
(1900MHz Body, Towards Ground with GPRS, CH661)**

**1900 Body Toward Ground Low with GPRS**

Date/Time: 2007-11-12 11:55:11

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Body 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1850.2$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.45$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 23.3°C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: GSM 1900MHz GPRS Frequency: 1850.2 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:4

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(4.88, 4.88, 4.88)

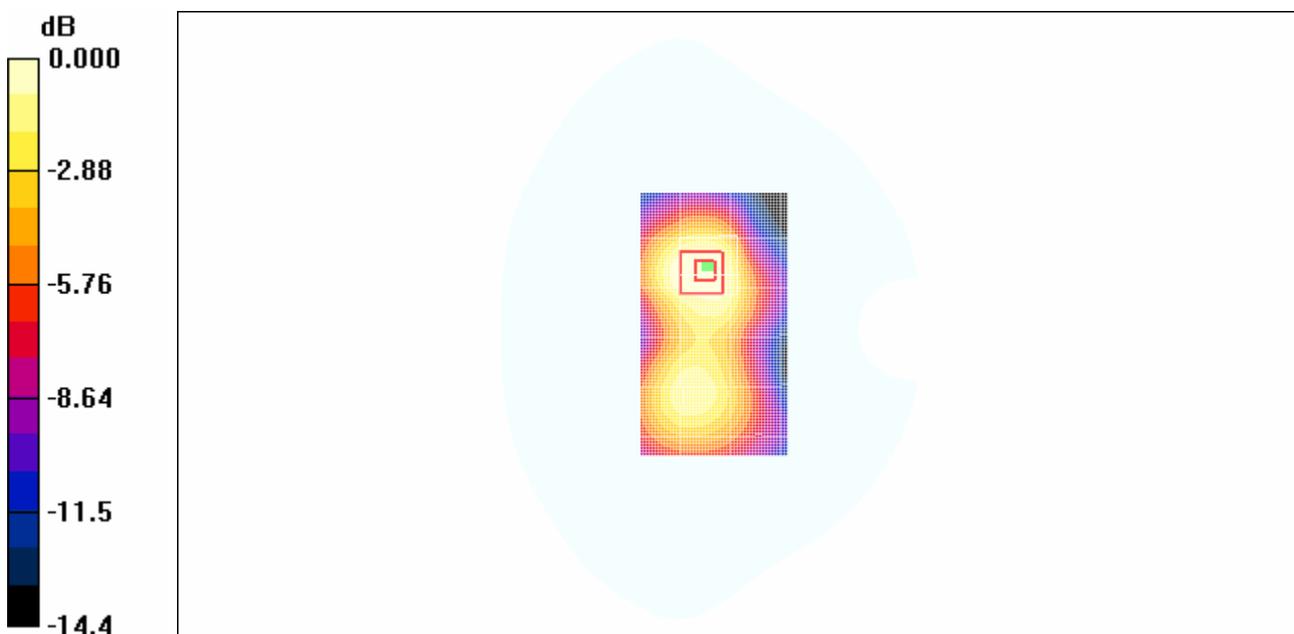
**Toward Ground Low/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.574 mW/g**Toward Ground Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.009 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.822 W/kg

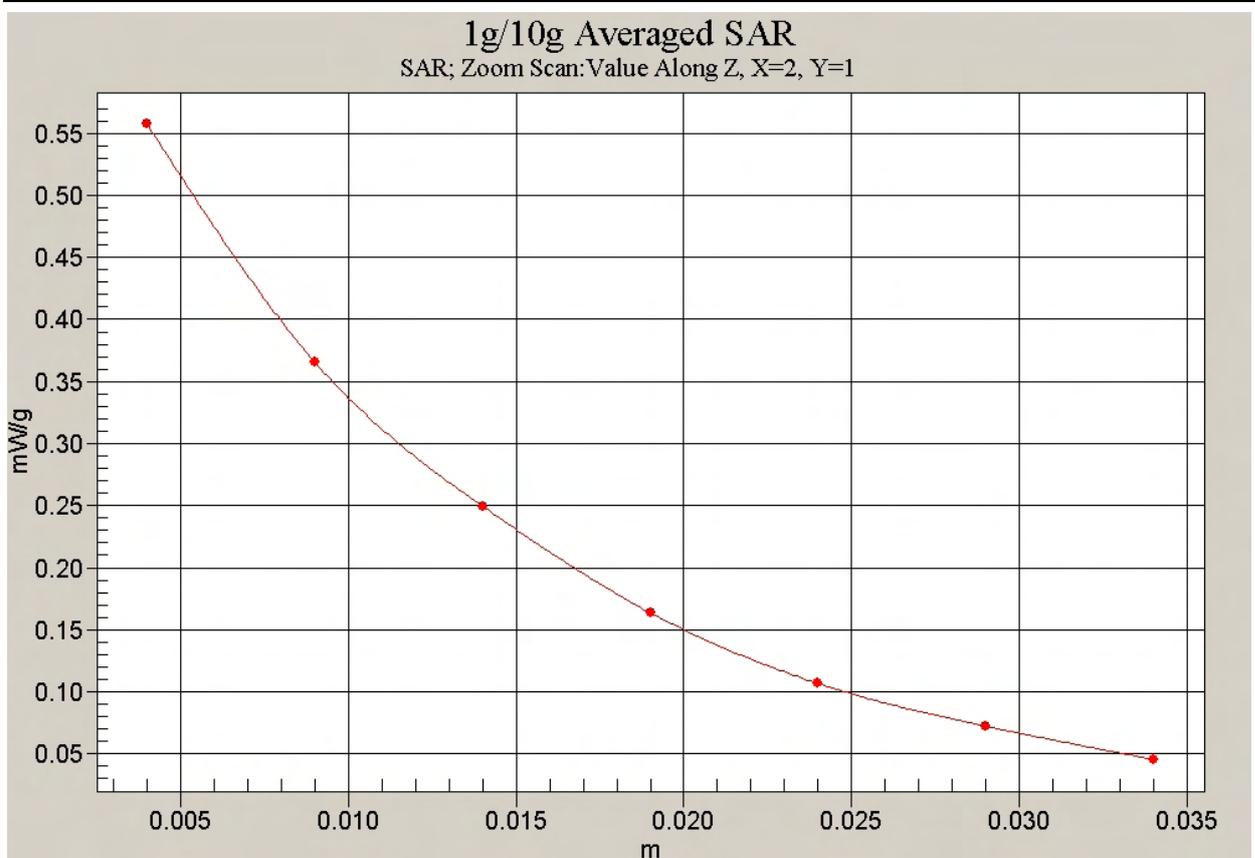
**SAR(1 g) = 0.532 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.337 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.555 mW/g



0 dB = 0.555mW/g

Fig. 145 1900MHz Body, Towards Ground with GPRS, CH512



**Fig. 146 Z-Scan at power reference point  
(1900MHz Body, Towards Ground with GPRS, CH512)**

**1900 Body Toward Phantom High with GPRS**

Date/Time: 2007-11-12 11:21:40

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Body 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1910$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.5$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 23.3°C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: GSM 1900MHz GPRS Frequency: 1909.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:4

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(4.88, 4.88, 4.88)

**Toward Phantom High/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm  
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.309 mW/g

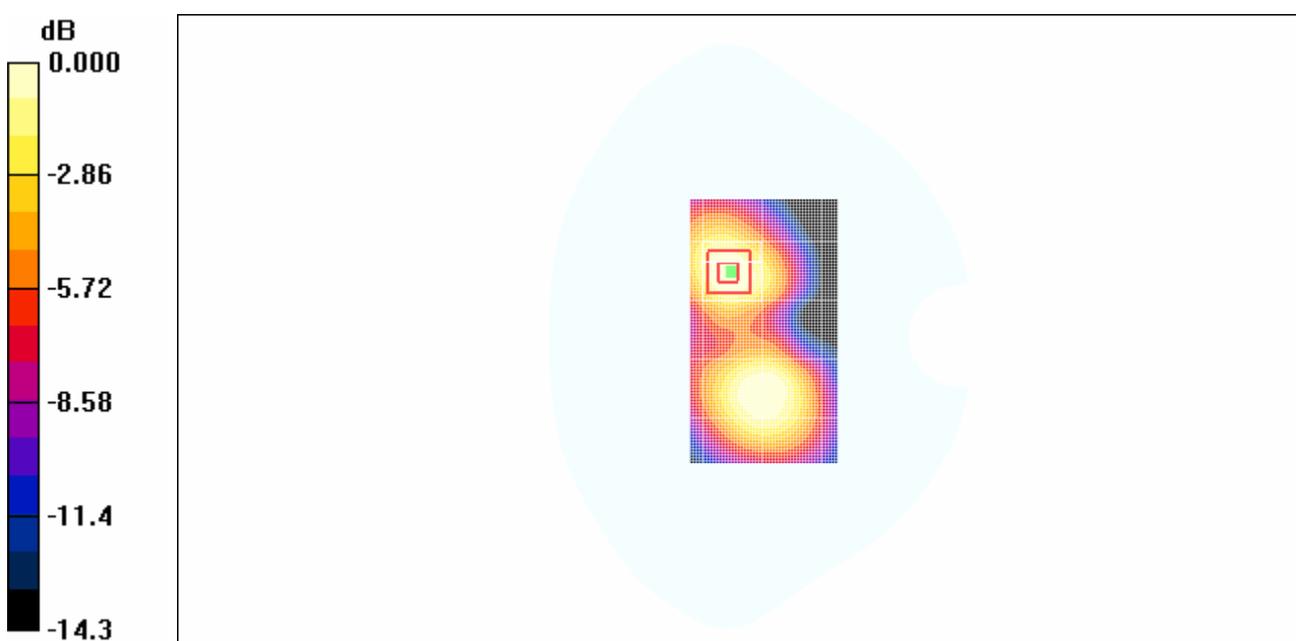
**Toward Phantom High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.80 V/m; Power Drift = 0.041 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.445 W/kg

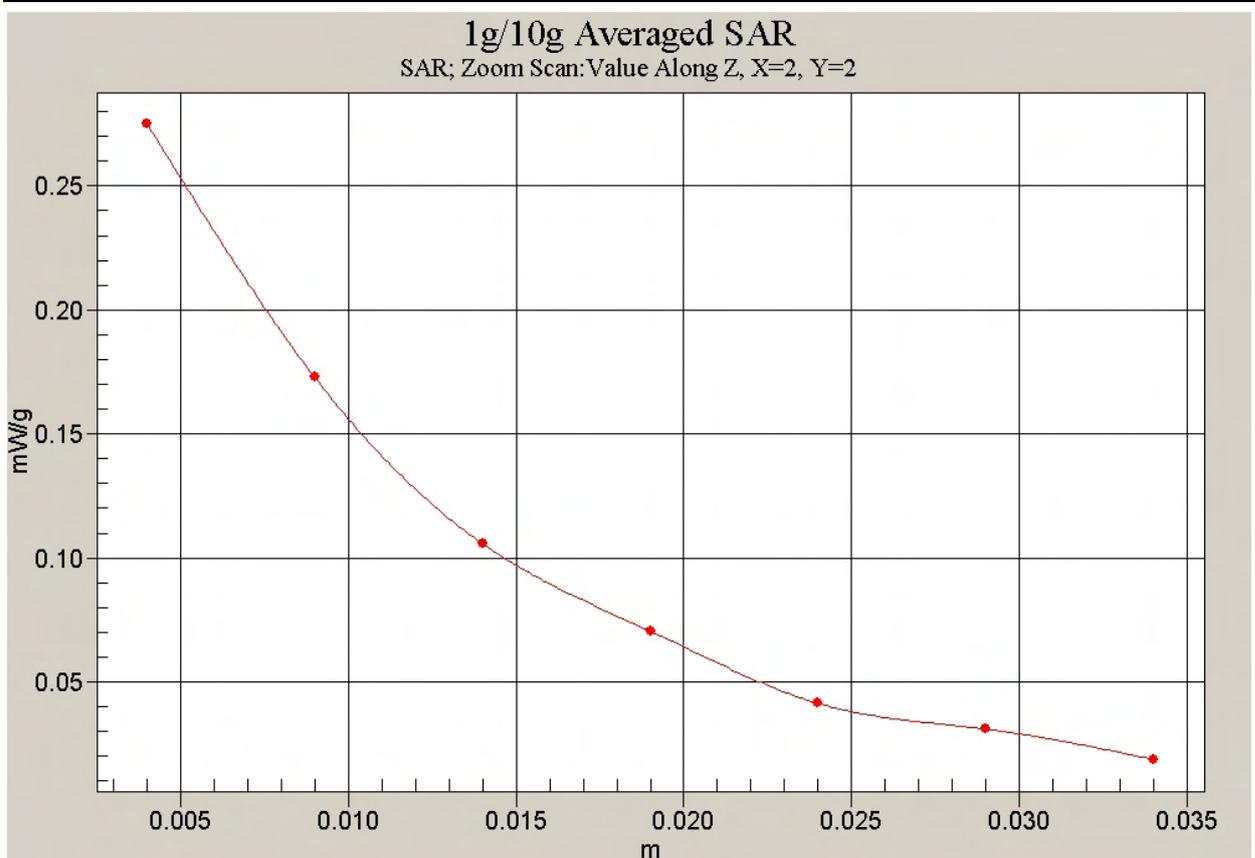
**SAR(1 g) = 0.270 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.157 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.275 mW/g



0 dB = 0.275mW/g

**Fig. 147 1900MHz Body, Towards Phantom with GPRS, CH810**



**Fig. 148 Z-Scan at power reference point  
(1900MHz Body, Towards Phantom with GPRS, CH810)**

**1900 Body Toward Phantom Middle with GPRS**

Date/Time: 2007-11-12 11:32:55

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Body 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.47$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 23.3°C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: GSM 1900MHz GPRS Frequency: 1880 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:4

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(4.88, 4.88, 4.88)

**Toward Phantom Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.247 mW/g

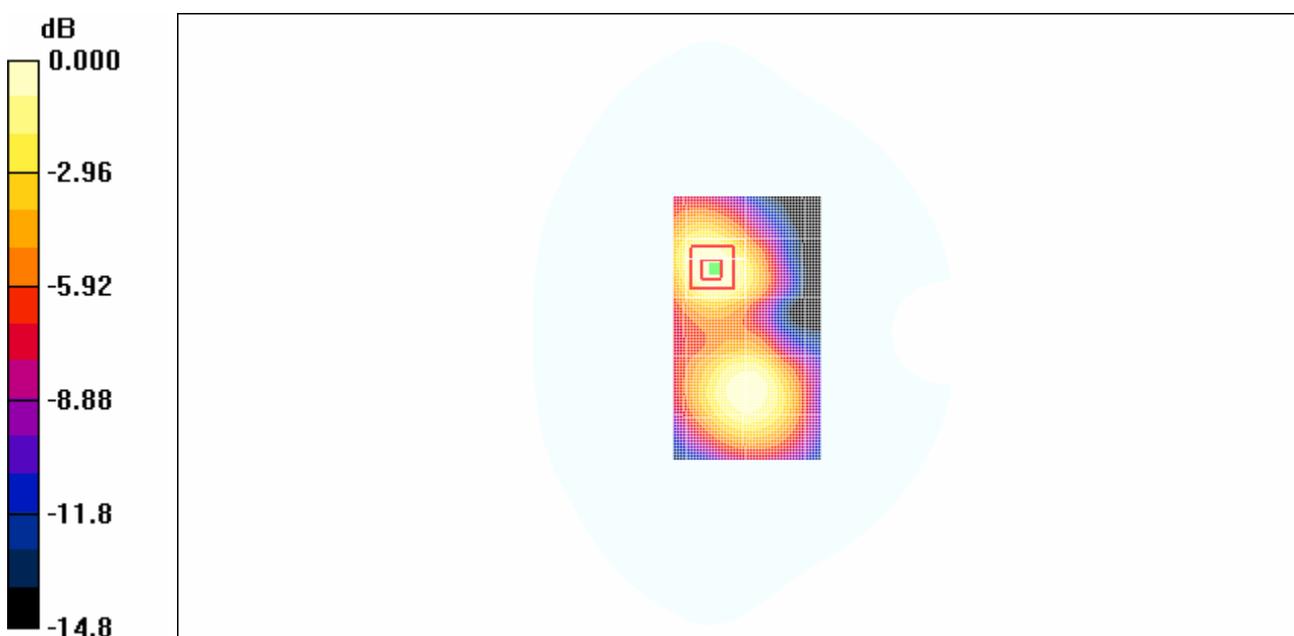
**Toward Phantom Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.56 V/m; Power Drift = -0.036 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.340 W/kg

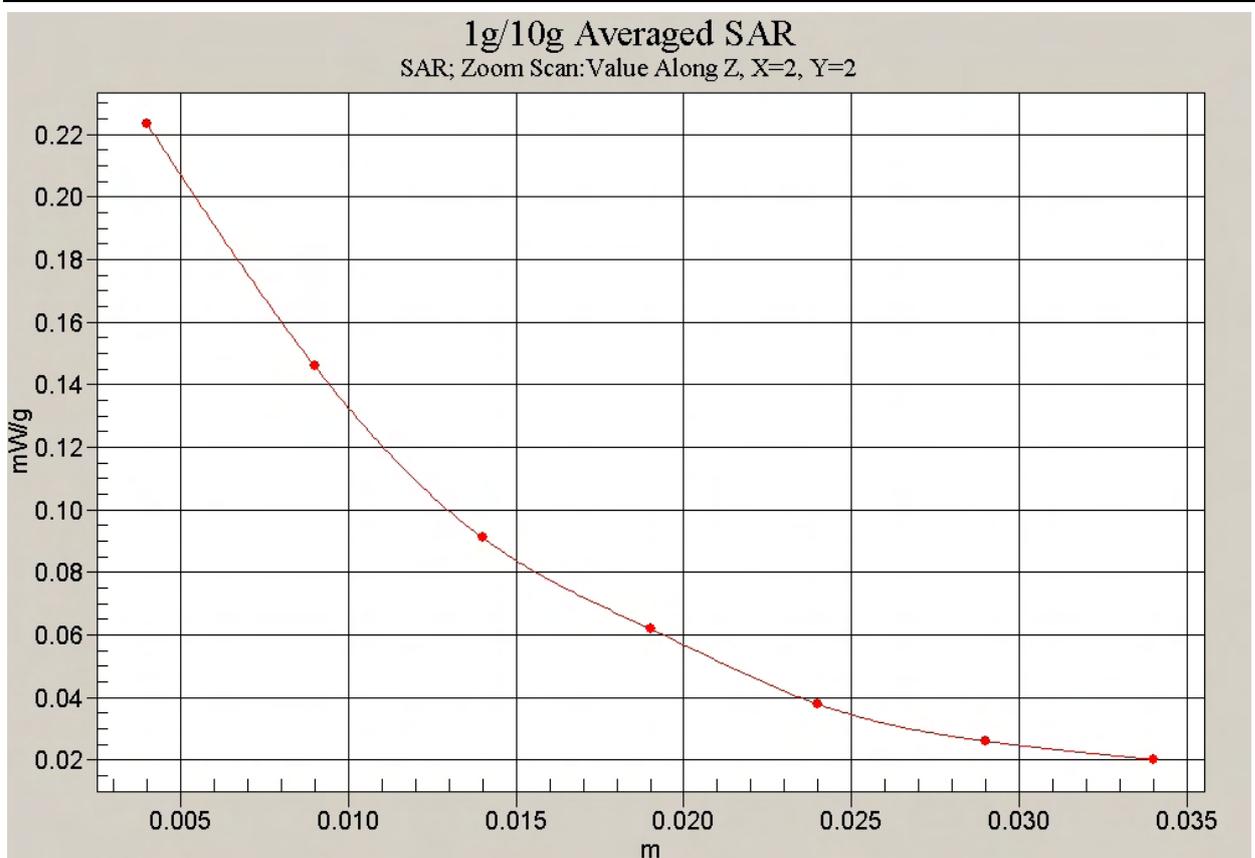
**SAR(1 g) = 0.218 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.128 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.222 mW/g



0 dB = 0.222mW/g

**Fig. 149 1900MHz Body, Towards Phantom with GPRS, CH661**



**Fig. 150 Z-Scan at power reference point  
(1900MHz Body, Towards Phantom with GPRS, CH661)**

**1900 Body Toward Phantom Low with GPRS**

Date/Time: 2007-11-12 11:43:07

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Body 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1850.2$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.45$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 23.3°C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: GSM 1900MHz GPRS Frequency: 1850.2 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:4

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(4.88, 4.88, 4.88)

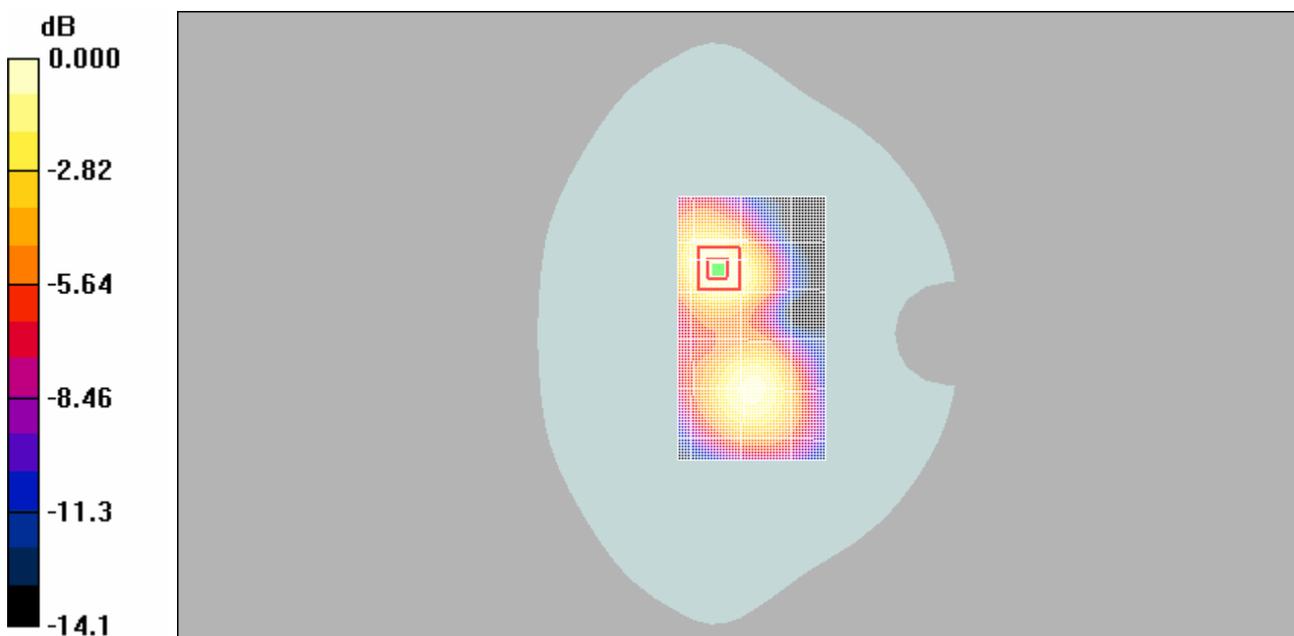
**Toward Phantom Low/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.179 mW/g**Toward Phantom Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.98 V/m; Power Drift = -0.032 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.248 W/kg

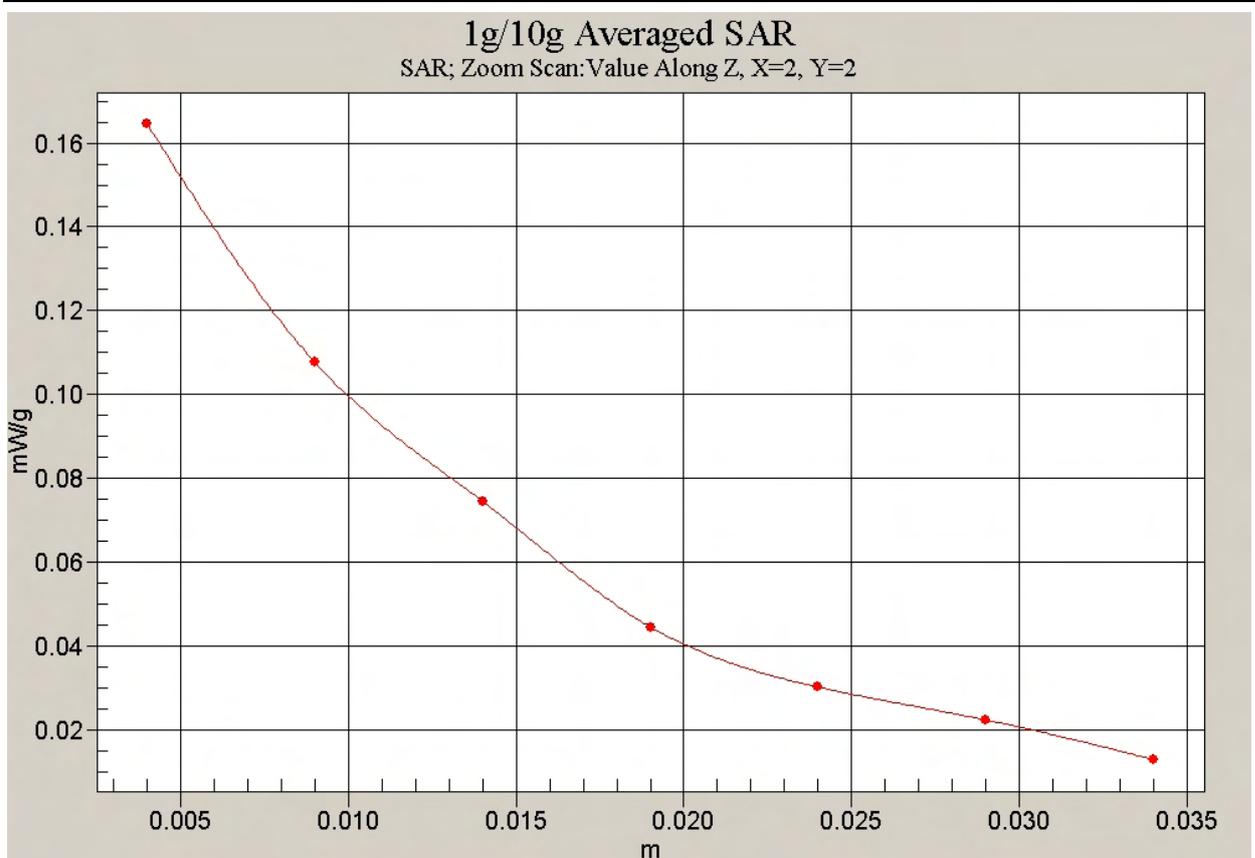
**SAR(1 g) = 0.160 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.097 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.165 mW/g



0 dB = 0.165mW/g

**Fig. 151 1900MHz Body, Towards Phantom with GPRS, CH512**



**Fig. 152 Z-Scan at power reference point  
(1900MHz Body, Towards Phantom with GPRS, CH512)**

**1900 Body Toward Ground High with EGPRS**

Date/Time: 2007-11-12 12:35:34

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Body 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1910$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.5$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 23.3°C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: GSM 1900MHz GPRS Frequency: 1909.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:4

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(4.88, 4.88, 4.88)

**Toward Ground High/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm  
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.245 mW/g

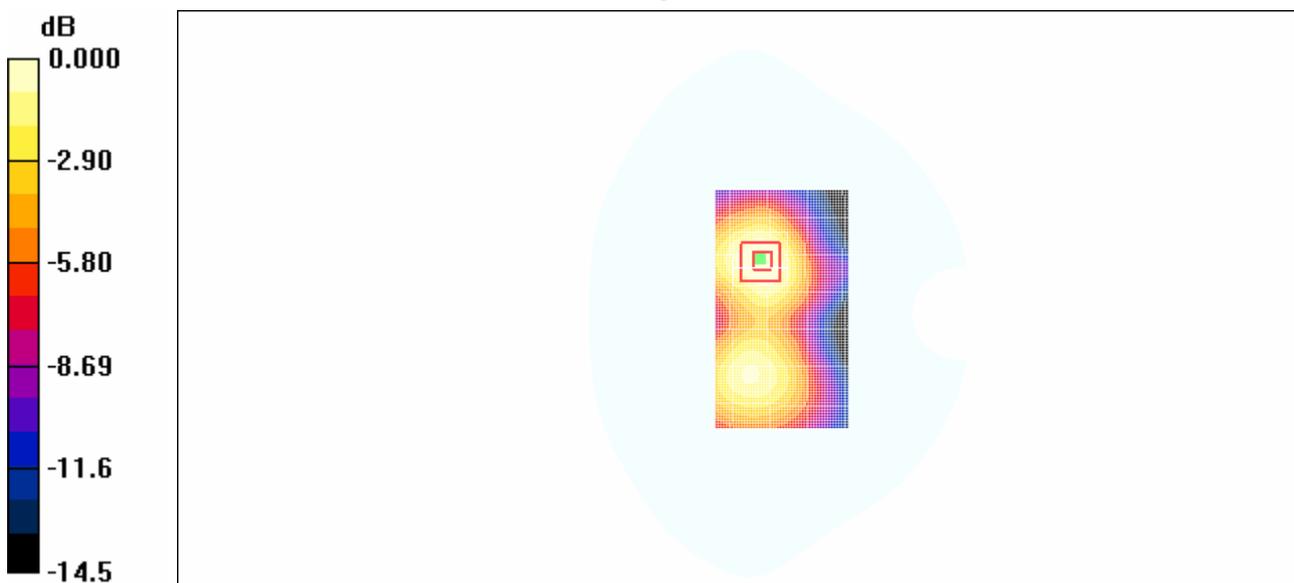
**Toward Ground High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.97 V/m; Power Drift = 0.036 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.374 W/kg

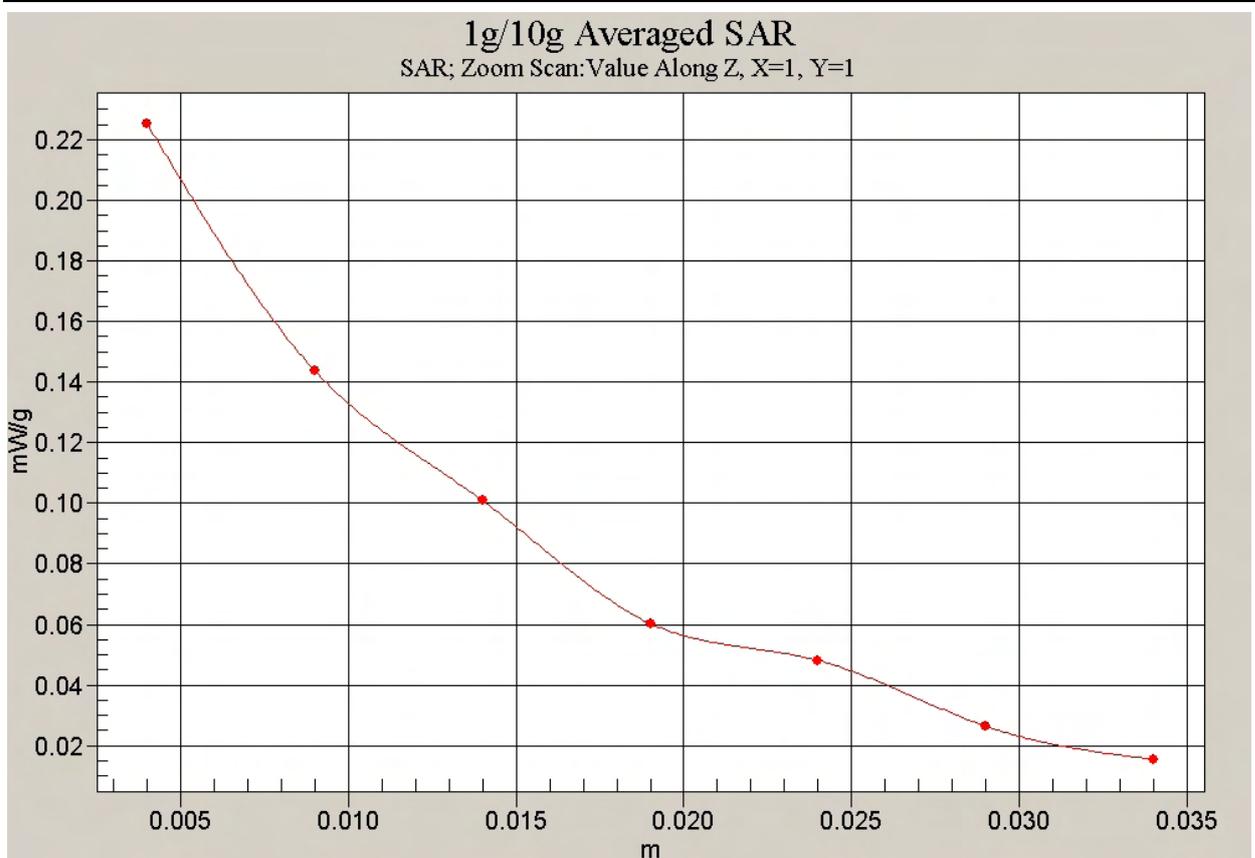
**SAR(1 g) = 0.219 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.135 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.224 mW/g



0 dB = 0.224mW/g

**Fig. 153 1900MHz Body, Towards Ground with EGPRS, CH810**



**Fig. 154 Z-Scan at power reference point  
(1900MHz Body, Towards Ground with EGPRS, CH810)**

**1900 Body Toward Ground High with Bluetooth Function**

Date/Time: 2007-11-12 12:57:37

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: Body 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1910$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.5$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 52.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 23.3°C      Liquid Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: GSM 1900MHz Frequency: 1909.8 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(4.88, 4.88, 4.88)

**Toward Ground High/Area Scan (51x91x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm  
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.437 mW/g

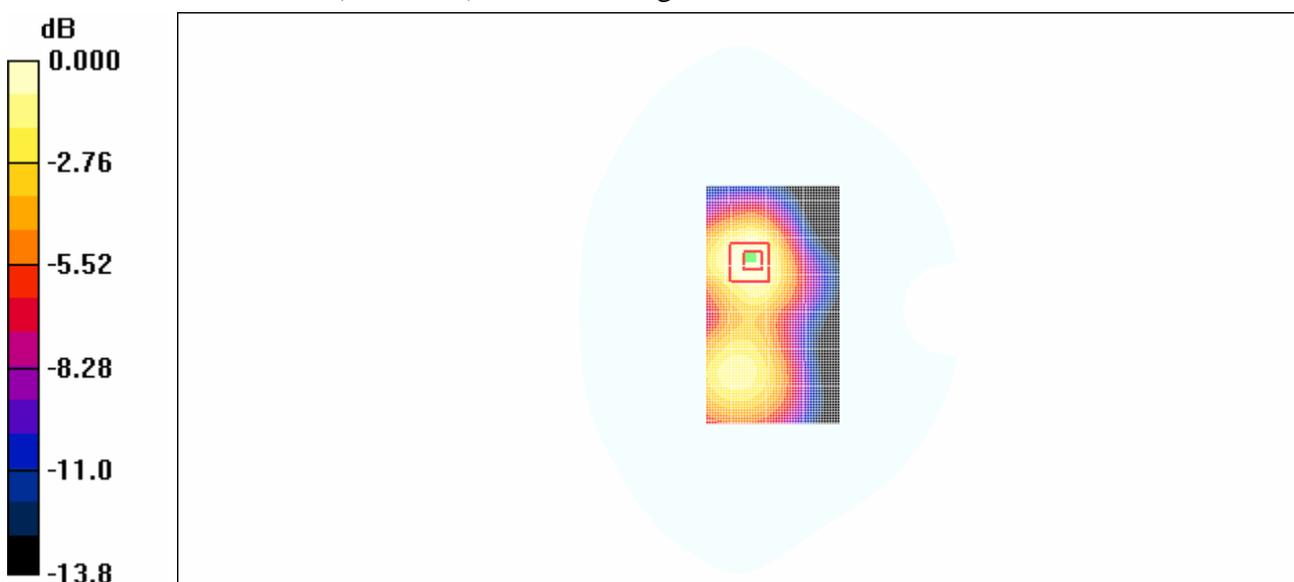
**Toward Ground High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.055 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.617 W/kg

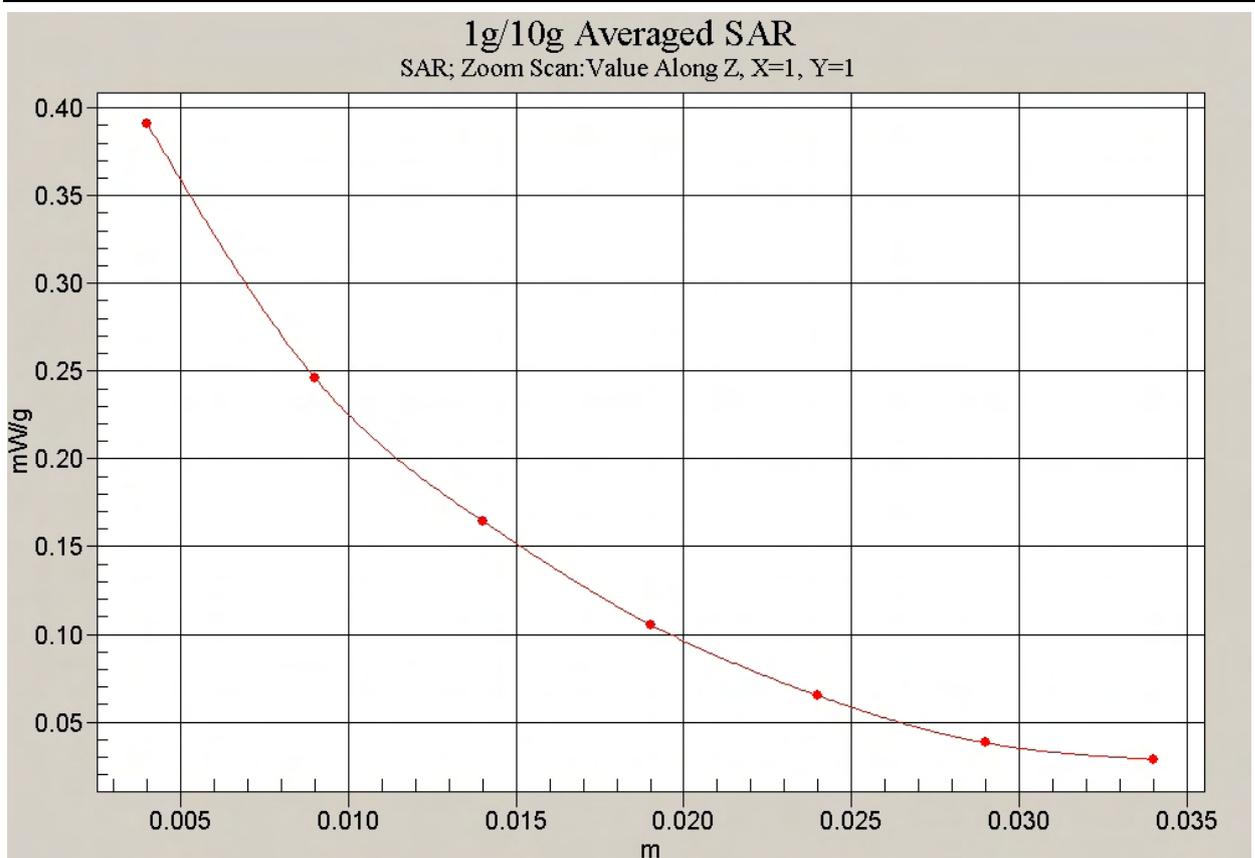
**SAR(1 g) = 0.379 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.230 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.391 mW/g



0 dB = 0.391mW/g

Fig. 155 1900MHz Body, Towards Ground with Bluetooth, CH810



**Fig. 156 Z-Scan at power reference point  
(1900MHz Body, Towards Ground with Bluetooth, CH810)**

## ANNEX D SYSTEM VALIDATION RESULTS

### 835MHzDAE777Probe1736

Date/Time: 2007-11-13 7:21:38

Electronics: DAE4 Sn777

Medium: 835 Head

Medium parameters used:  $f = 835$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.93$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 24.5°C      Liquid Temperature: 24.0°C

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

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(6.51, 6.51, 6.51)

**835MHz/Area Scan (101x101x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.68 mW/g

**835MHz/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.67 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.50 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.62 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.69 mW/g

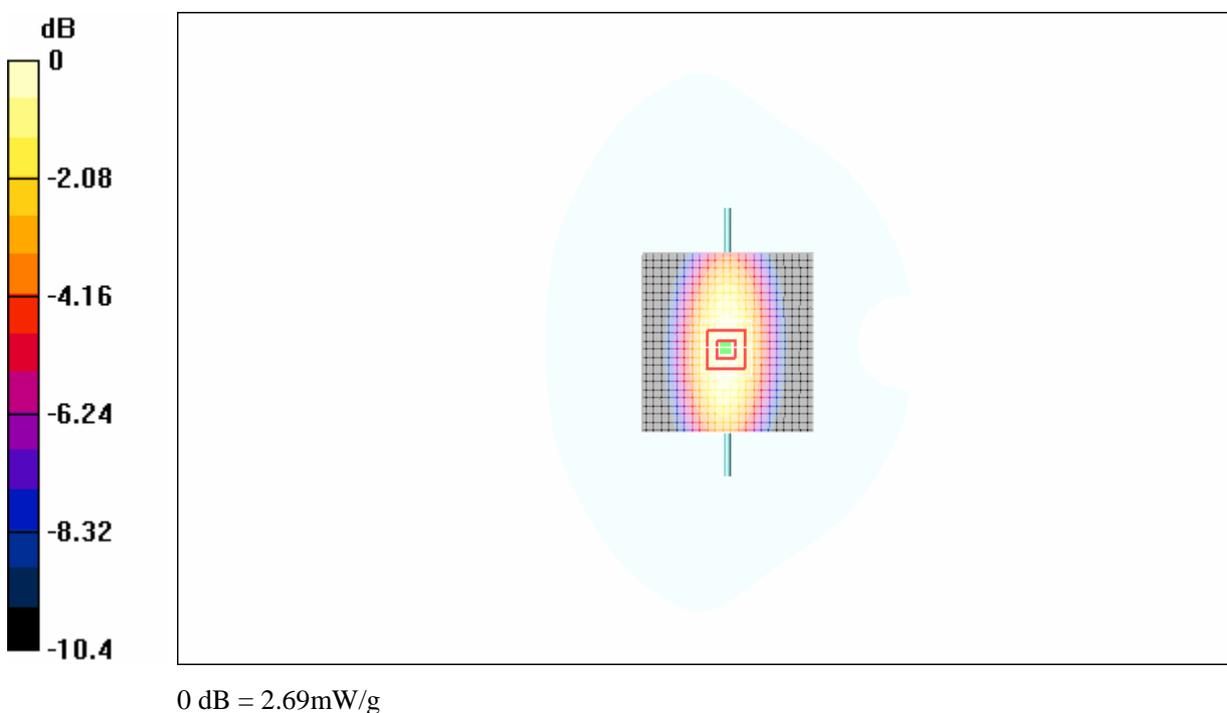


Fig.157 validation 835MHz 250mW

**1900MHzDAE536Probe1736**

Date/Time: 2007-11-12 7:31:30

Electronics: DAE3 Sn536

Medium: Head 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.37$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 39.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Ambient Temperature: 24.5°C      Liquid Temperature: 24.0°C

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

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(5.4, 5.4, 5.4)

**System Validation/Area Scan (101x101x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm  
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.2 mW/g

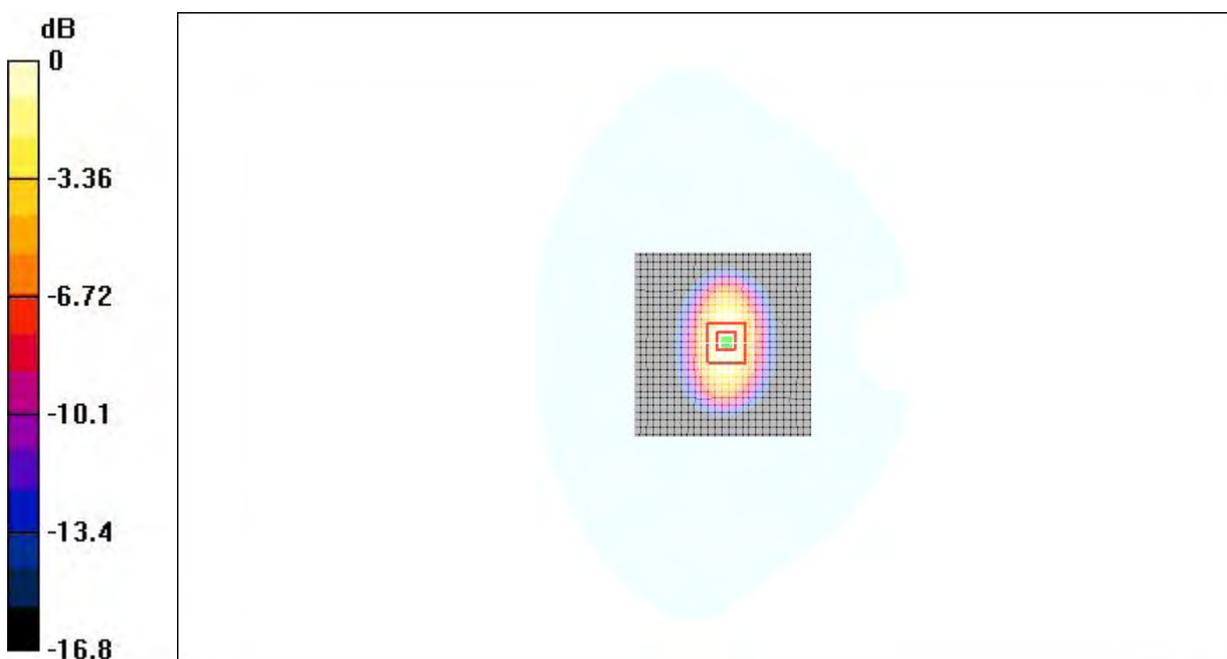
**System Validation/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 92.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.91 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.27 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.3 mW/g



0 dB = 11.3mW/g

**Fig.158 validation 1900MHz 250mW**

**ANNEX E PROBE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Federal Office of metrology and Accreditation  
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **TMC China**

Certificate No: **ET3DV6-1736\_Dec06**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE			
Object	ET3DV6-SN: 1736		
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v5 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes		
Calibration date:	December 1, 2006		
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance		
This calibration certify documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). All calibrations have been conducted at an environment temperature (22±3)°C and humidity<70%			
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)			
Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Data (Calibrated by, Certification NO.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB341293874	22-May-06 (METAS, NO. 251-00466)	May-07
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	22-May-06 (METAS, NO. 251-00466)	May-07
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	22-May-06 (METAS, NO. 251-00466)	May-07
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN:S5086 (20b)	22-May-06 (METAS, NO. 251-00467)	May-07
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN:S5086 (20b)	22-May-06 (METAS, NO. 251-00467)	May-07
DAE4	SN:3013	13-Jan-06 (SPEAG, NO. ES3-3013_Jan06)	Jan-07
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 907	11-Jun-06 (SPEAG, NO.DAE4-907_Jun06)	Jun-07
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Data (in house)	Scheduled Calibration
RF generator HP8648C	US3642U01700	4-Dec-05(SPEAG, in house check Dec-03)	In house check: Dec-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	10-Nov-05(SPEAG, NO. DAE4-901_Nov-04)	In house check: Nov-09
Calibrated by:	Name Nico Vetterli	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature 
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Director	Signature 
Issued: December 1, 2006			
This calibration certificate shall not be reported 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 Federal Office of Metrology and Accreditation  
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

**Glossary:**

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>	sensitivity in free space
ConF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
DCP	diode compression point
Polarization $\varphi$	$\varphi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\vartheta$	$\vartheta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

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

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- GENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

ET3DV6 SN: 1736

December 1, 2006

# Probe ET3DV6

## SN: 1736

Manufactured: September 27, 2002

Last calibrated: November 25, 2005

Recalibrated: December 1, 2006

Calibrated for DASYS System

ET3DV6 SN: 1736

December 1, 2006

**DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1736**

Sensitivity in Free Space<sup>A</sup>

Diode Compression<sup>B</sup>

NormX	1.97 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP X	93 mV
NormY	1.75 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Y	93 mV
NormZ	1.97 ± 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$	DCP Z	93 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL                    900 MHz    Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	9.6	5.0
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.3

TSL                    1810 MHz    Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	13.2	8.8
SAR <sub>be</sub> [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.6	0.1

Sensor Offset

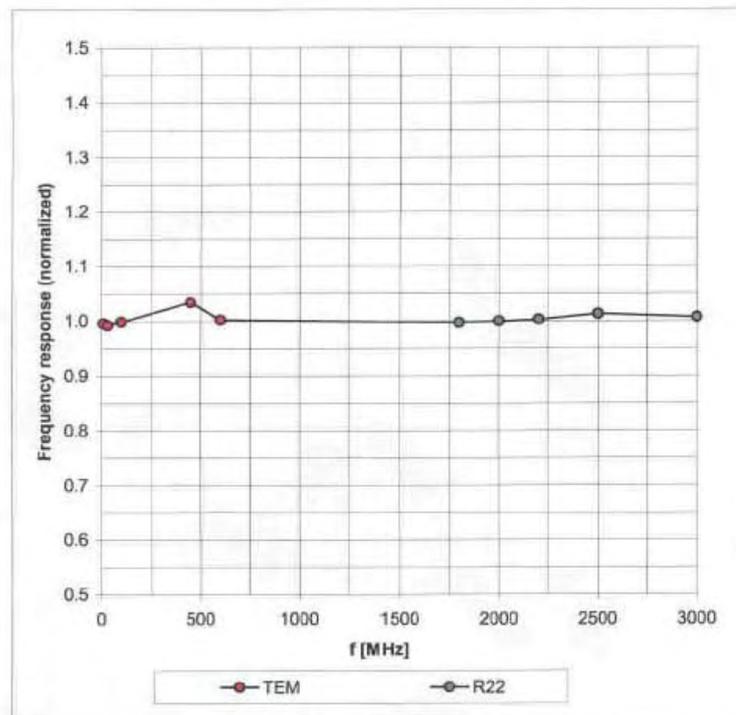
Probe Tip to Sensor Center                    2.7 mm

ET3DV6 SN: 1736

December 1, 2006

### Frequency Response of E-Field

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

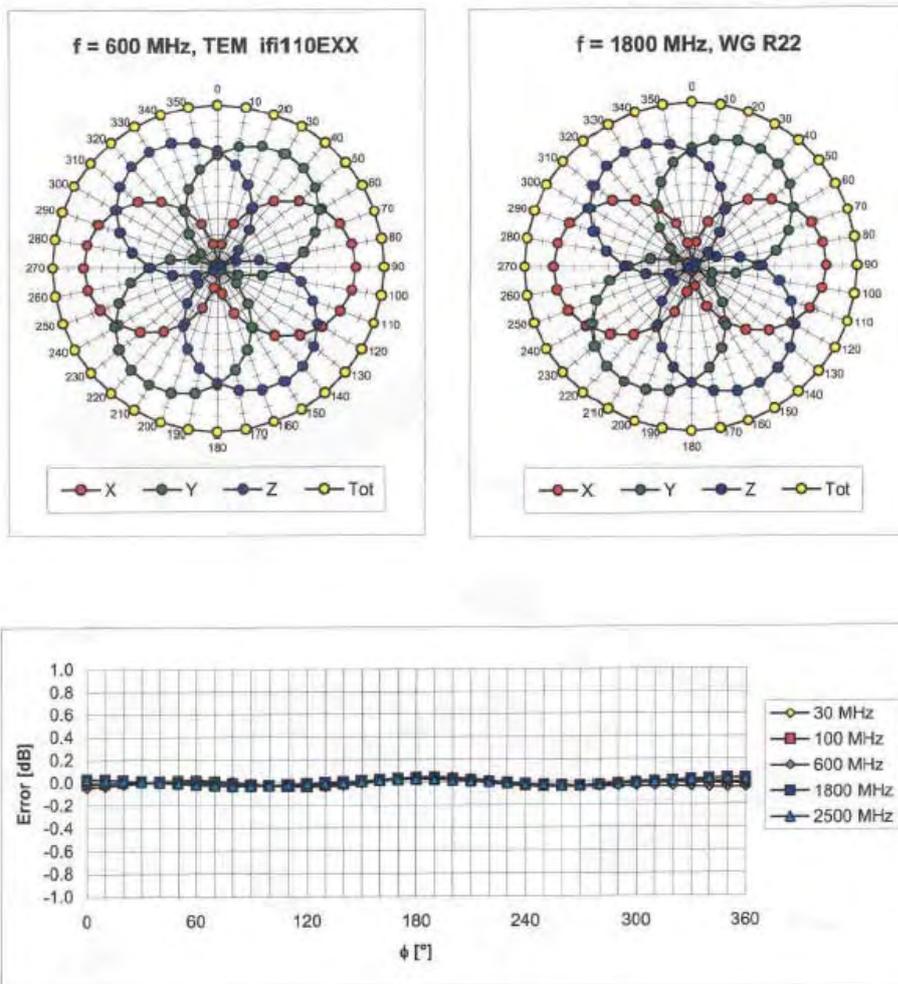


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 6.3\%$  (k=2)

ET3DV6 SN: 1736

December 1, 2006

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

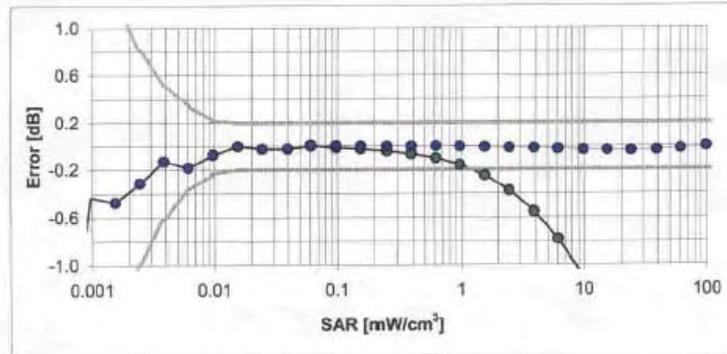
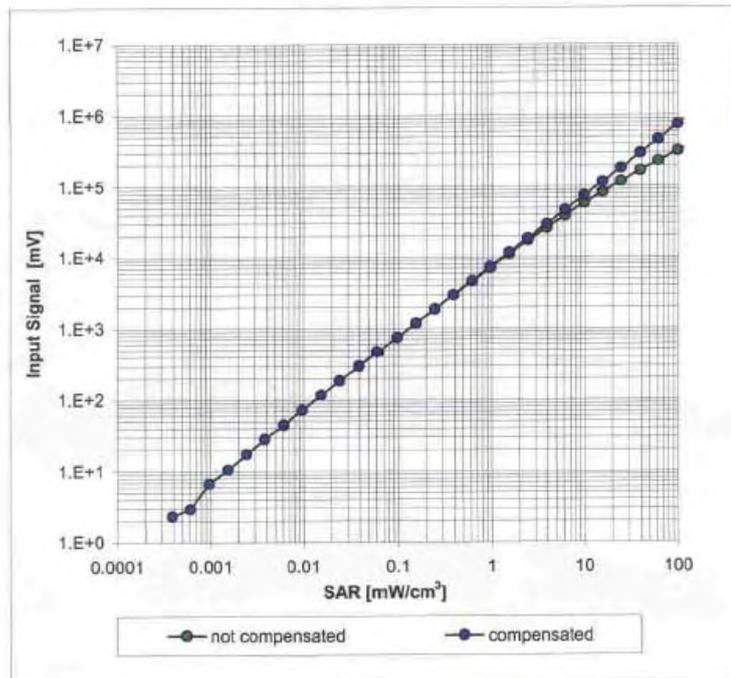


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )

ET3DV6 SN: 1736

December 1, 2006

### Dynamic Range $f(SAR_{head})$ (Waveguide R22, $f = 1800$ MHz)

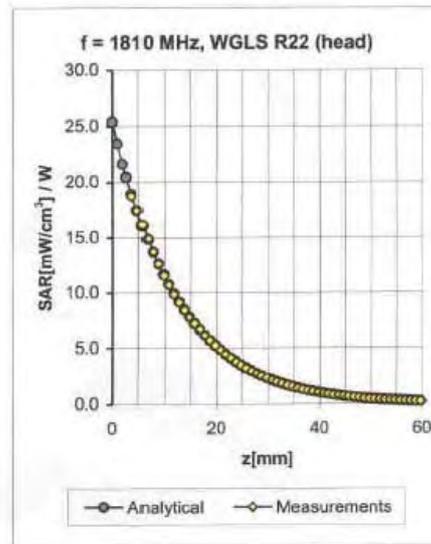
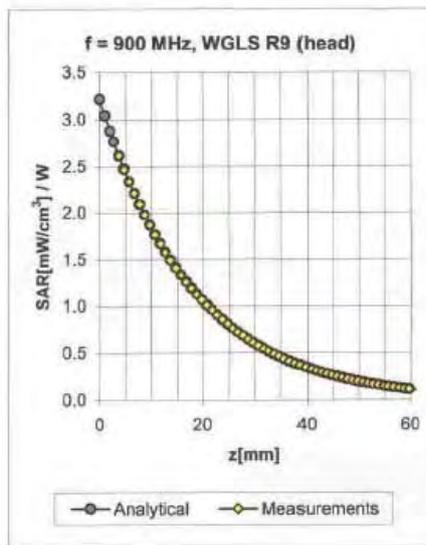


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment:  $\pm 0.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

ET3DV6 SN: 1736

December 1, 2006

### Conversion Factor Assessment



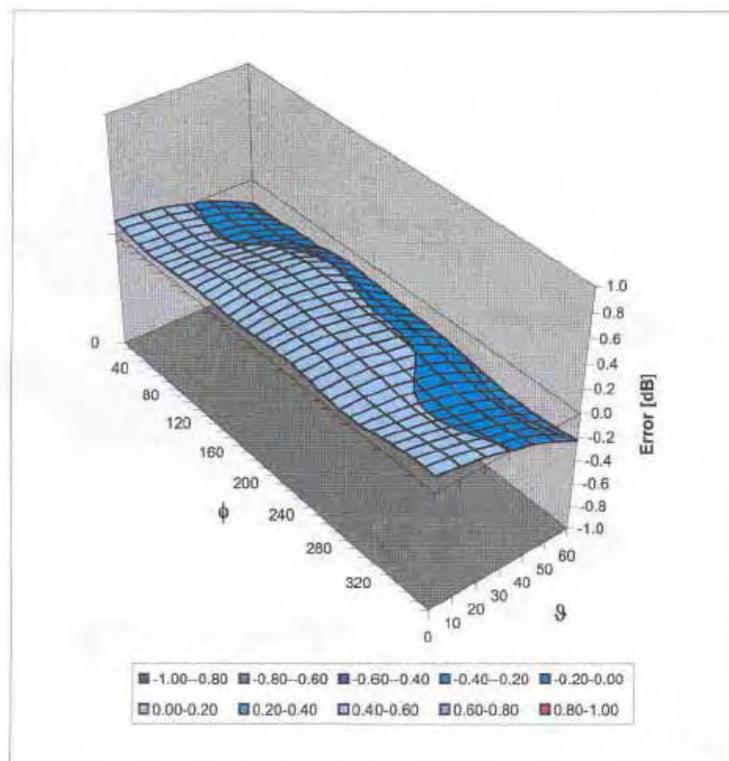
f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>c</sup>	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.56	1.85	6.51 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.57	2.47	5.40 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.62	2.29	4.67 ± 11.8% (k=2)
450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	56.7 ± 5%	0.94 ± 5%	0.12	1.61	7.74 ± 13.3% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.47	2.15	6.45 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.53	2.78	4.88 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.65	2.11	4.35 ± 11.8% (k=2)

ET3DV6 SN: 1736

December 1, 2006

### Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error ( $\phi$ ,  $\theta$ ),  $f = 900$  MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 2.6\%$  ( $k=2$ )

# ANNEX F DIPOLE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Federal Office of metrology and Accreditation  
 The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates  
 Client TMC China

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Certificate No: D835V2-443\_Feb07

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D835V2-SN: 443
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v6 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	February 19, 2007
Condition of the calibrated item:	In Tolerance

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

All calibrations have been conducted at an environment temperature (22±3)°C and humidity<70%

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Data (Calibrated by, Certification NO.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	03-Oct-06 (METAS, NO. 217-00608)	Oct-07
Power sensor 8481A	US37292783	03-Oct-06 (METAS, NO. 217-00608)	Oct-07
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN:5086 (20g )	10-Aug-06 (METAS, NO. 217-00591)	Aug-07
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN:5047_2 (10r)	10-Aug-06 (METAS, NO. 217-00591)	Aug-07
DAE4	SN:601	30-Jan-07 (SPEAG, NO. DAE4-601_Jan07)	Jan-08
Reference Probe ET3DV6 (HF)	SN: 1507	19-Oct-06 (SPEAG, NO. ET3-1507_Oct06)	Oct-07

Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Data (in house)	Scheduled Calibration
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02(SPEAG, in house check Oct-05)	In house check: Oct-07
RF generator Agilent E4421B	MY41000676	11-May-05(SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov -07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585S4206	18-Oct-01(SPEAG, in house check Oct-06)	In house check: Oct -07

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Marcel Fehr	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Director	

Issued: February 21, 2007

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

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

**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) CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001
- 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 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	DASY4	V4.7
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	39.9 $\pm$ 6 %	0.88 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.2 $\pm$ 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	2.48 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.90 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>9.70 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

SAR averaged over 10 cm <sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.60 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.40 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>6.31 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	50.5 $\Omega$ - 6.8 $\mu\Omega$
Return Loss	-25.6 dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.402 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	September 3, 2001

**DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date/Time: 19.02.2007 10:04:15

Test laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; serial: D835V2-SN: 443**

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

Medium: HSL 835 MHz;

Medium parameters used:  $f=835$  MHz;  $\sigma=0.88$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r=39.9$ ;  $\rho=1000$ kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6-SN1507(HF); ConvF(6.01,6.01,6.01); Calibrated: 19.10.2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.1\_2007
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA;
- Measurement SW: DASY, V4.7 Build 53; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

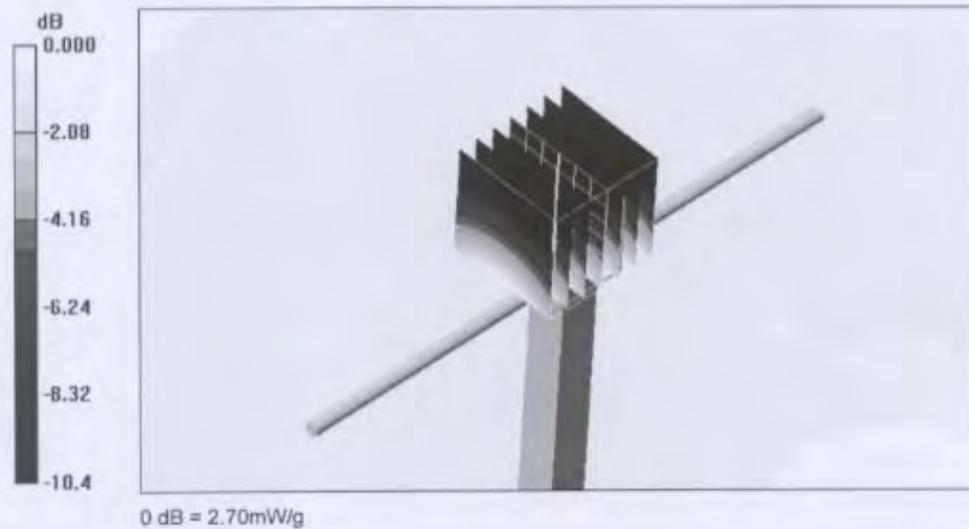
**P<sub>in</sub> = 250 mW; d = 15 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm**

Reference Value = 56.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.010 dB

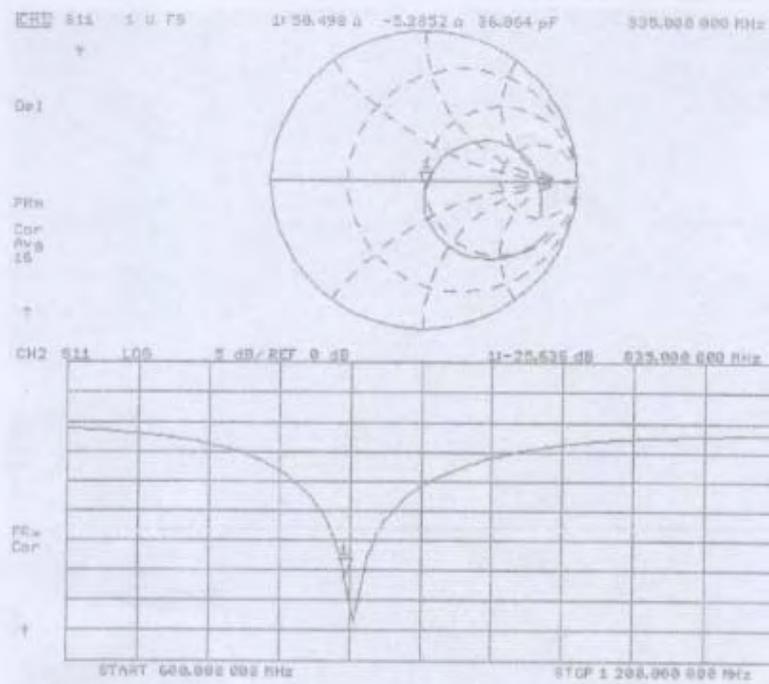
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.72 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.48 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.60 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.70 mW/g



### Impedance measurement Plot for Head TSL



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 Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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 S Servizio svizzero di taratura  
 S Swiss Calibration Service

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client: TMC China

Certificate No.: D1900V2-541\_Feb07

**CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object	D1900V2-SN: 541
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v6 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	February 20, 2007
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance

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

All calibrations have been conducted at an environment temperature (22±3)°C and humidity<70%

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Data (Calibrated by, Certification NO.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	03-Oct-06 (METAS, NO. 217-00608)	Oct-07
Power sensor B481A	US37292783	03-Oct-06 (METAS, NO. 217-00608)	Oct-07
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN:5086 (20g )	10-Aug-05 (METAS, NO. 217-00591)	Aug-07
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN:5047_2 (10r)	10-Aug-05 (METAS, NO. 217-00591)	Aug-07
DAE4	SN:501	30-Jan-07 (SPEAG, NO.DAE4-501_Jan07)	Jan-08
Reference Probe ET3DV6 (HF)	SN: 1507	19-Oct-06 (SPEAG, NO. ET3-1507_Oct06)	Oct-07
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Data (in house)	Scheduled Calibration
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02(SPEAG, in house check Oct-05)	In house check: Oct-07
RF generator Agilent E4421B	MY41000576	11-May-05(SPEAG, in house check Nov-05)	In house check: Nov -07
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585S4206	18-Oct-01(SPEAG, in house check Oct-06)	In house check: Oct -07

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Marcel Fehr	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Director	

Issued: February 21, 2007

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

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



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst  
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S Servizio svizzero di taratura  
S Swiss Calibration Service

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The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA  
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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

**Glossary:**

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

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001
- 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 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	DASY4	V4.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

**Head TSL parameters**

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	38.9 $\pm$ 6 %	1.38 mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.1 $\pm$ 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	9.73 mW /g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	38.9 mW /g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	38.6 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	5.00 mW /g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	20.4 mW /g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	20.2 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

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

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

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.4 $\Omega$ - 8.9 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.4 dB

**General Antenna Parameters and Design**

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.214 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	October 4 , 2001

**DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL**

Date/Time: 20.02.2007 09:25:37

Test laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; serial: D1900V2-SN: 541**

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

Medium: HSL 1900 MHz;

Medium parameters used:  $f=1900$  MHz;  $\sigma=1.38$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r=38.9$ ;  $\rho=1000$ kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6-SN1507(HF); ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 19.10.2006
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 30.1\_2007
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA;
- Measurement SW: DASY, V4.7 Build 53; Post processing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

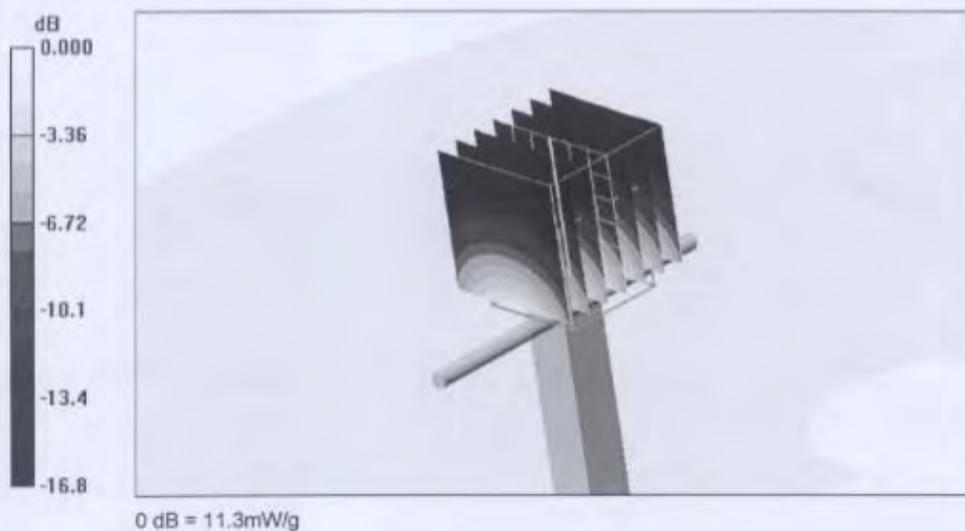
**Pin = 250 mW; d = 15 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm**

Reference Value = 92.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.059 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.9 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 9.73 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.09 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.3 mW/g



Impedance measurement Plot for Head TSL

