



## **Accredited testing laboratory**

**CNAS Registration number: L0310**

**Appendix to test report no. SYBH(Z-SAR) 026032010  
Calibration data, Phantom certificate  
and detail information of the DASY5 System**



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1 Calibration report “Probe ES3DV3”





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Telecommunication Metrology Center of MIIT

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Client **Huawei** Certificate No: **ES3-3168\_Dec09**

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **ES3DV3 - SN: 3168**

Calibration Procedure(s): **TMC-XZ-01-028  
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **December 18, 2009**

Condition of the calibrated item: **In Tolerance**

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	SN	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	101253	19-Jun-09 (TMC, No.JZ09-248)	Jun-10
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100333	19-Jun-09 (TMC, No. JZ09-248)	Jun-10
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN 3149	25-Sep-09(SPEAG, No.ES3-3149_Sep09)	Sep-10
DAE4	SN 771	19-Nov-09(SPEAG, No.DAE4-771_Nov09)	Nov-10
RF generator E4438C	MY45092879	17-Jun-09(TMC, No.JZ09-302)	Jun-10
Network Analyzer 8753E	US38433212	29-Aug-09(TMC, No.JZ09-056)	Aug-10
Reference Probe T1V3	SN 5031	19-Mar-09(SPEAG, No.T1-5031_Mar09)	Mar-10

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: December 21, 2009

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

Certificate No: ES3-3168\_Dec09 Page 1 of 8

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### 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 $\phi$	$\phi$ rotation around probe axis
Polarization $\theta$	$\theta$ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis(at measurement center), i.e., $\theta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

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

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300MHz to 3GHz)", February 2005

### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM<sub>x,y,z</sub>: Assessed for E-field polarization  $\theta = 0$  ( $f \leq 900\text{MHz}$  in TEM-cell;  $f > 1800\text{MHz}$ : 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  $E^2$ -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  $f \leq 800\text{MHz}$ ) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for  $f > 800\text{MHz}$ . The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha,depth) of which typical uncertainty valued 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  $\pm 50\text{MHz}$  to  $\pm 100\text{MHz}$ .
- 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.



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**DASY – Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 SN:3618**

Sensitivity in Free Space <sup>A</sup>			Diode Compression <sup>B</sup>	
NormX	1.04 ± 10.1%	μ V/(V/m) <sup>2</sup>	DCP X	85mV
NormY	1.19 ± 10.1%	μ V/(V/m) <sup>2</sup>	DCP Y	88mV
NormZ	1.02 ± 10.1%	μ V/(V/m) <sup>2</sup>	DCP Z	83mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)  
 Please see Page 8

Boundary Effect

TSL	900MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 5% per mm		
	Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance	3.0 mm	4.0 mm	
	SARbe[%] Without Correction Algorithm	3.7	1.6	
	SARbe[%] With Correction Algorithm	0.7	0.6	

TSL	1810MHz	Typical SAR gradient: 10% per mm		
	Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance	3.0 mm	4.0 mm	
	SARbe[%] Without Correction Algorithm	6.7	3.5	
	SARbe[%] With Correction Algorithm	0.4	0.2	

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center 2.0 mm

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

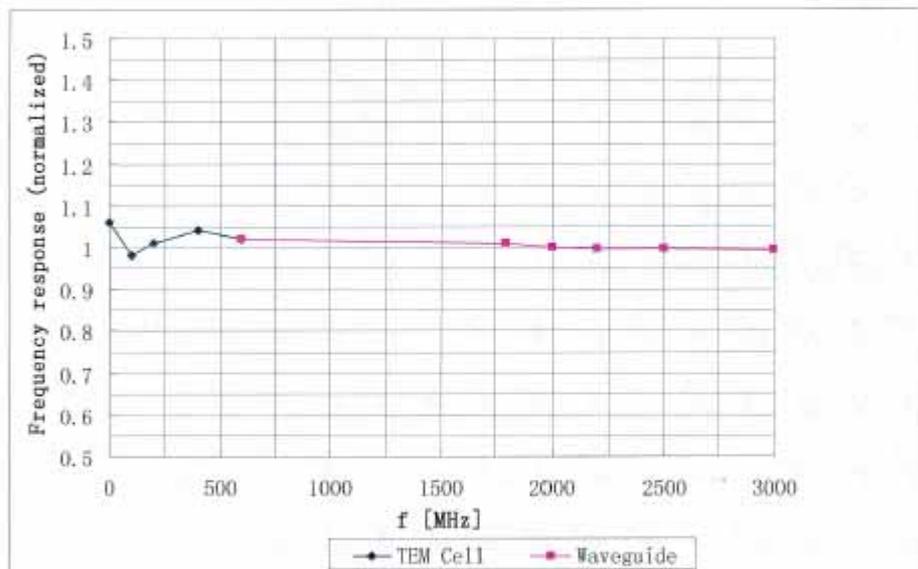
<sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

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

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## Frequency Response of E-Field

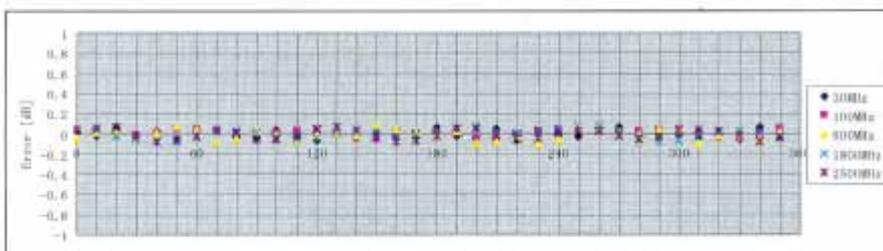
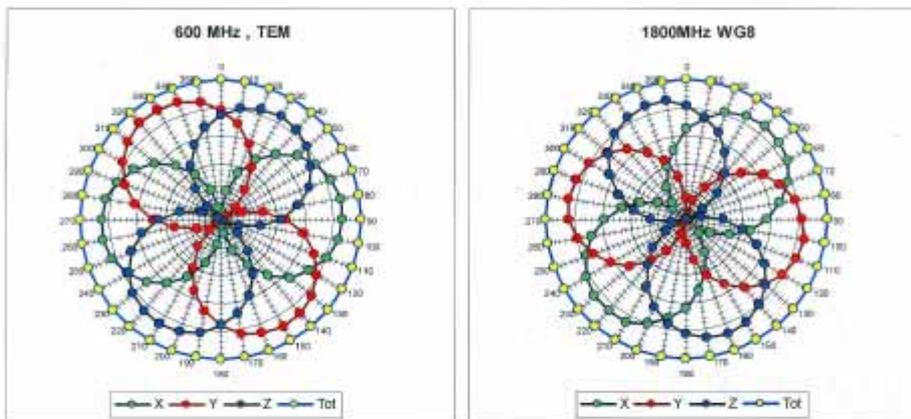


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field:  $\pm 5.0\%$  (k=2)

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

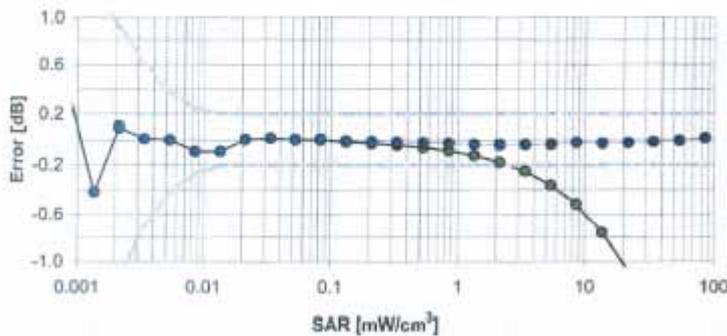
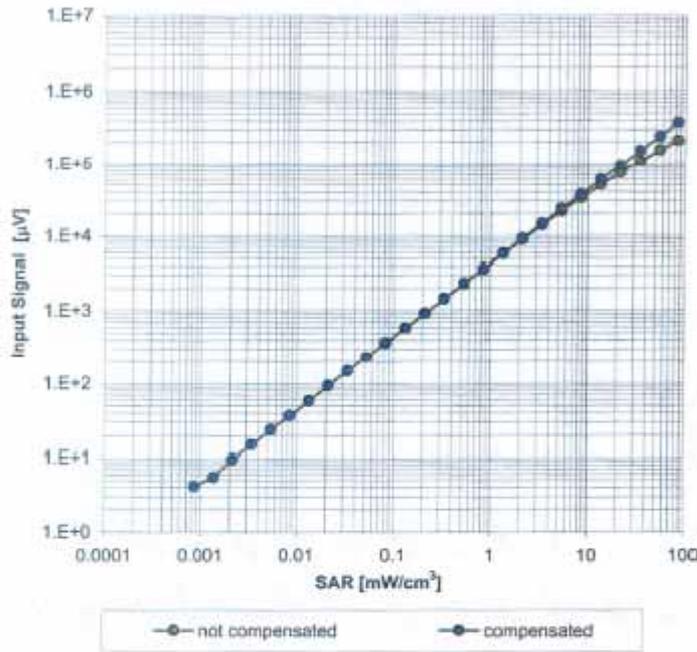


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 0.5\%$  (k=2)

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### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (Waveguide: WG8, f = 1800 MHz)



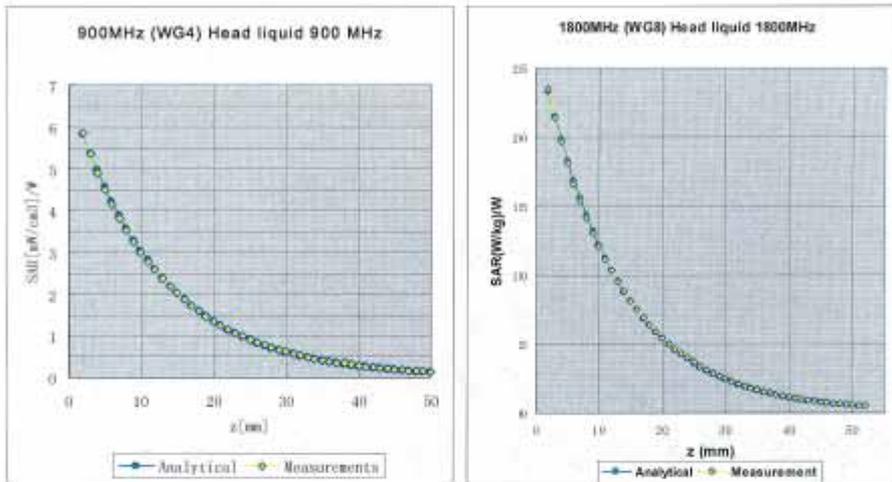
**Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ±0.5% (k=2)**



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### Conversion Factor Assessment



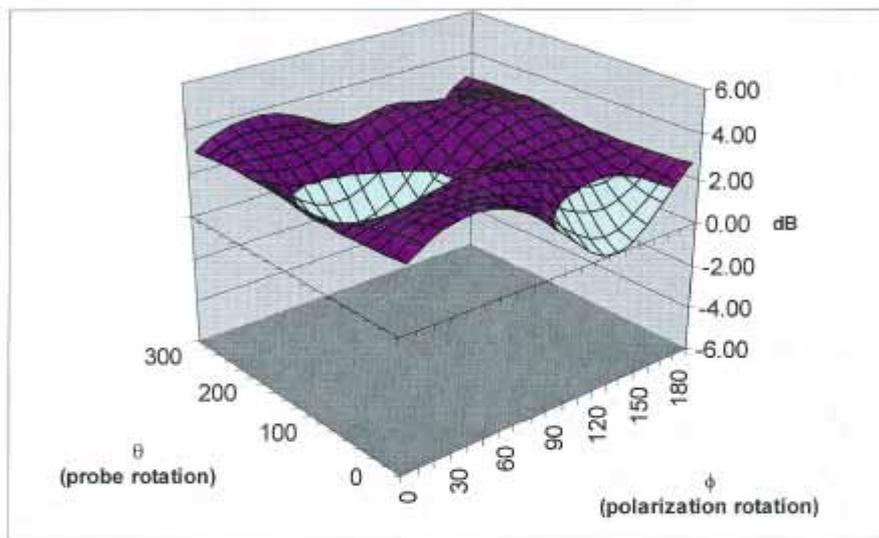
f[MHz]	Validity[MHz] <sup>C</sup>	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
850	±50 / ±100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	0.22	2.37	6.06	± 11.0% (k=2)
900	±50 / ±100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.23	2.45	5.96	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	±50 / ±100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.43	1.62	5.06	± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	±50 / ±100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.46	1.59	4.99	± 11.0% (k=2)
2000	±50 / ±100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.44	1.68	4.87	± 11.0% (k=2)
850	±50 / ±100	Body	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.34	1.84	5.97	± 11.0% (k=2)
900	±50 / ±100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.48	1.42	5.86	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	±50 / ±100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.43	1.75	4.88	± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	±50 / ±100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.44	1.77	4.62	± 11.0% (k=2)
2000	±50 / ±100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.41	1.68	4.53	± 11.0% (k=2)

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

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### Deviation from Isotropy Error ( $\phi, \theta$ ), $f = 900$ MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment:  $\pm 2.5\%$  ( $k=2$ )

## 2 Calibration report “1900 MHz System validation dipole”





信息产业部通信计量中心  
 Telecommunication Metrology Center of MII

Client: **Huawei**      Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d091\_May09**

### CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **D1900V2 - SN: 5d091**

Calibration Procedure(s): **TMC-XZ-01-027  
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **May 28, 2009**

Condition of the calibrated item: **In Tolerance**

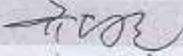
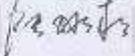
This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRVD	101253	19-Jun-08 (TMC, No.JZ08-248)	Jun-09
Power sensor NRV-Z5	100333	19-Jun-08 (TMC, No. JZ08-248)	Jun-09
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN 3149	08-Dec-08(SPEAG No.ES3-3149_Dec08)	Dec-09
DAE4	SN 771	21-Nov-08(SPEAG No.DAE4-771_Nov08)	Nov-09
RF generator E4438C	MY45092879	18-Jun-08(TMC, No.JZ08-302)	Jun-09
Network Analyzer 8753E	US38433212	03-Aug-08(TMC, No.JZ08-056)	Aug-09

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: May 28, 2009  
 This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d091\_May09      Page 1 of 7

**Glossary:**

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

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

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

**Additional Documentation:**

- d) DASY System Handbook

**Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:**

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

### Measurement Conditions

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

<b>DASY Version</b>	DASY5	V5.0
<b>Extrapolation</b>	Advanced Extrapolation	
<b>Phantom</b>	2mm Oval Phantom ELI4	
<b>Distance Dipole Center - TSL</b>	10 mm	with Spacer
<b>Zoom Scan Resolution</b>	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
<b>Frequency</b>	1900 MHz $\pm$ 1 MHz	

### Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Head TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
<b>Measured Head TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	40.3 $\pm$ 6 %	1.39mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
<b>Head TSL temperature during test</b>	(22.1 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.60 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	38.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>38.7 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Head TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.10 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	20.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>20.5 mW / g <math>\pm</math> 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

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

## Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
<b>Nominal Body TSL parameters</b>	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
<b>Measured Body TSL parameters</b>	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	53.0 ± 6%	1.55mho/m ± 6 %
<b>Body TSL temperature during test</b>	(21.9 ± 0.2) °C	---	---

## SAR result with Body TSL

<b>SAR averaged over 1 cm<sup>3</sup> (1 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.1 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	40.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters <sup>2</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>39.8 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)</b>

<b>SAR averaged over 10 cm<sup>3</sup> (10 g) of Body TSL</b>	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.27 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.1 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters <sup>2</sup>	normalized to 1W	<b>20.9 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)</b>

---

<sup>2</sup> Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"



## Appendix

### Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.1 $\Omega$ - 7.5 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 28.0dB

### Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	45.3 $\Omega$ - 8.2 j $\Omega$
Return Loss	- 20.9dB

### General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	2.351 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.

## DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 2009-5-28 9:41:29

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: SN: 5d091

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

Medium: Head 1900MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.39$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

### DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149; ConvF(5.03, 5.03, 5.03); Calibrated: 08.12.08
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibration: 21.11.08
- Phantom: 2mm Oval Phantom ELI4; Type: QDOVA001BB
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 119.9; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V13.2 Build 87

Pin=250mW; d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

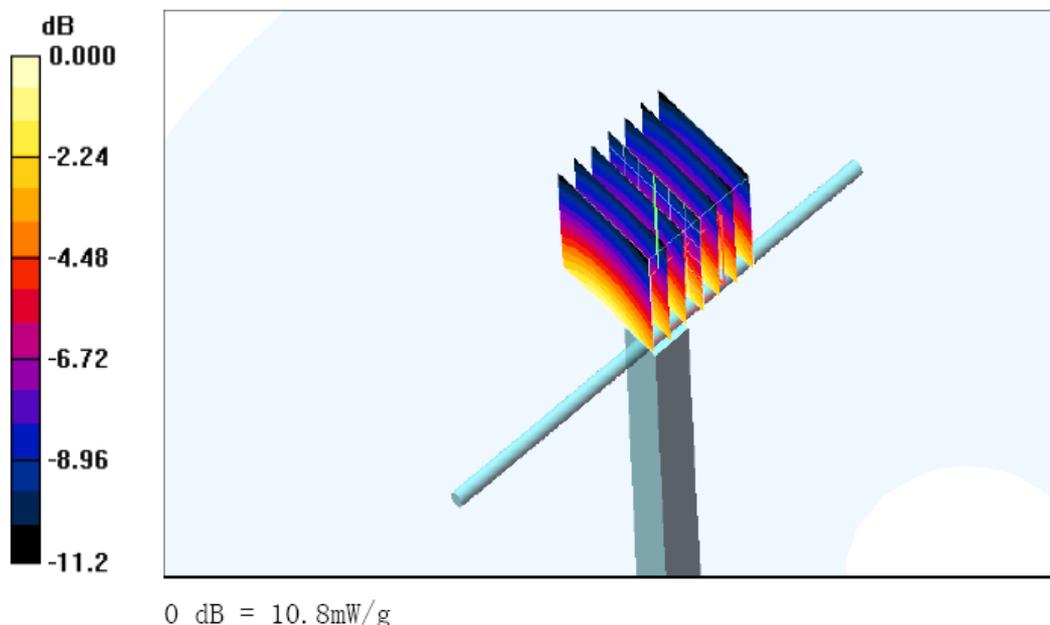
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.187 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.1 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.8 mW/g



### DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 2009-5-28 13:17:45

Test Laboratory: TMC, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: SN: 5d091

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

Medium: Body 1900MHz

Medium parameters used:  $f = 1900$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.55$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 53$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3149; ConvF(4.68, 4.68, 4.68); Calibrated: 08.12.08
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn771; Calibration: 21.11.08
- Phantom: 2mm Oval Phantom ELI4; Type: QDOVA001BB
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 119.9; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V13.2 Build 87

Pin=250mW; d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

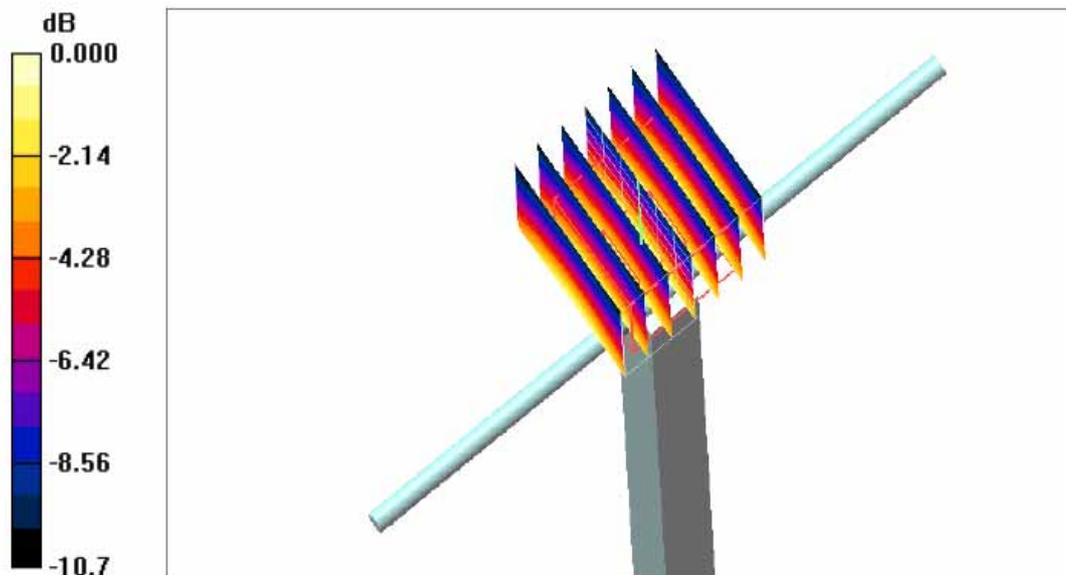
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 54.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.084 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.5 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.27 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.9 mW/g



0 dB = 11.9mW/g



### 3 Calibration report “835 MHz System validation dipole”





信息产业部通信计量中心  
Telecommunication Metrology Center of MII

Client: **Huawei** Certificate No: **D835V2-4d095\_May09**

## CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

**Object:** D835V2 - SN: 4d095

**Calibration Procedure(s):** TMC-XZ-01-027  
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits

**Calibration date:** May 25, 2009

**Condition of the calibrated item:** In Tolerance

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Power sensor NRV-Z5	100333	19-Jun-08 (TMC, No. JZ08-248)	Jun-09
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN 3149	08-Dec-08(SPEAG, No.ES3-3149_Dec08)	Dec-09
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Network Analyzer 8753E	US38433212	03-Aug-08(TMC, No.JZ08-056)	Aug-09

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	
Approved by:	Lu Bingsong	Deputy Director of the laboratory	

Issued: May 25, 2009

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## Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM <sub>x,y,z</sub>
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 300MHz to 3GHz)", 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:

- DASY System Handbook

## Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

### Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V5.0
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	2mm Oval Phantom ELI4	
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	40.5 $\pm$ 6 %	0.88mho/m $\pm$ 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.5 $\pm$ 0.2) °C	----	----

### SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 $cm^3$ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.29 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.16 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	9.15 mW / g $\pm$ 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 $cm^3$ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.50 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.00 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters <sup>1</sup>	normalized to 1W	5.98 mW / g $\pm$ 16.5 % (k=2)

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