PCTEST

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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HEARING AID COMPATIBILITY CERTIFICATE

Applicant Name:

Nokia Inc. 12278 Scripps Summit Drive San Diego, CA 92131-3697 United States Date of Testing: August 10 - 11, 2006 Test Site/Location:

PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA

Test Report Serial No.:

0608100665

FCC ID: QMNRM-214

APPLICANT: NOKIA INC.

Application Type:Class II Permissive ChangeFCC Rule Part(s):§ 20.19(b), §6.3(v), §7.3(v)HAC Standard:ANSI C63.19-2006 v3.12

FCC Classification: Licensed Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)

EUT Type: Dual-Band CDMA Phone

Model(s): 6215i

Tx Frequency: 824.70 - 848.31 MHz (Cellular CDMA) 1851.25 - 1908.75 MHz (PCS CDMA)

Test Device Serial No.: Pre-Production Sample [S/N: HAC-1]
Class II Permissive Change(s): Retest to C63.19-2006 v3.12 Compliance

C63.19 HAC Rated Category: M4 (RF EMISSIONS CATEGORY)

This wireless portable device has been shown to be hearing-aid compatible under the above rated category, specified in ANSI/IEEE Std. C63.19-2006 and had been tested in accordance with the specified measurement procedures. Hearing-Aid Compatibility is based on the assumption that all production units will be designed electrically identical to the device tested in this report.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them.

PCTEST certifies that no party to this application has been denied the FCC benefits pursuant to Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. 862.

Randy Ortanez President 

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1. INTRODUCTION

On July 10, 2003, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted new rules requiring wireless manufacturers and service providers to provide digital wireless phones that are compatible with hearing aids. The FCC has modified the exemption for wireless phones under the Hearing Aid Compatibility Act of 1998 (HAC Act) in WT Docket 01-309 RM-8658¹ to extend the benefits of wireless telecommunications to individuals with hearing disabilities. These benefits encompass business, social and emergency communications, which increase the value of the wireless network for everyone. An estimated more than 10% of the population in the United States show signs of hearing impairment and of that fraction, almost 80% use hearing aids. Approximately 500 million people worldwide suffer from hearing loss.

Compatibility Tests Involved:

The standard calls for wireless communications devices to be measured for:

- RF Electric-field emissions
- RF Magnetic-field emissions
- T-coil mode, magnetic-signal strength in the audio band
- T-coil mode, magnetic-signal frequency response through the audio band
- T-coil mode, magnetic-signal and noise articulation index

The hearing aid must be measured for:

- RF immunity in microphone mode
- RF immunity in T-coil mode

In the following tests and results, this report includes the evaluation for a wireless communications device.



Figure 1 Hearing Aid in-vitu

¹ FCC Rule & Order, WT Docket 01-309 RM-8658

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2. TEST SITE LOCATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The map at the right shows the location of the PCTEST LABORATORY in Columbia, Maryland. It is in proximity to the FCC Laboratory, the Baltimore-Washington International (BWI) airport, the city of Baltimore and Washington, DC (See Figure 2).

These measurement tests were conducted at the PCTEST Engineering Laboratory, Inc. facility in New Concept Business Park, Guilford Industrial Park, Columbia, Maryland. The site address is 6660-B Dobbin Road, Columbia, MD 21045. The test site is one of the highest points in the Columbia area with an elevation of 390 feet above mean sea level. The site coordinates are 39° 11'15" N latitude and 76° 49' 38" W longitude. The facility is 1.5 miles North of the FCC laboratory, and the ambient signal and ambient signal strength are approximately equal to those of the FCC laboratory. There are no FM or TV transmitters within 15 miles of the site. The detailed description of the measurement facility was found to be in compliance with the requirements of § 2.948 according to ANSI C63.4-2003 on January 27, 2006 and Industry Canada.



Figure 2
Map of the Greater Baltimore and Metropolitan
Washington, D.C. area

2.2 Test Facility / A2LA Accreditation:

Measurements were performed at an independent accredited PCTEST Engineering Lab located in Columbia, MD 21045, U.S.A.



- PCTEST facility is an FCC registered (PCTEST Reg. No. 90864) test facility with the site description report on file and has met all the requirements specified in Section 2.948 of the FCC Rules and Industry Canada (IC 2451).
- PCTEST Lab is accredited to ISO 17025 by U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP Lab code: 100431-0) in EMC, FCC and Telecommunications.
- PCTEST Lab is accredited to ISO 17025 by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) in Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing, CTIA Test Plans, and wireless testing for FCC, Hearing-Aid Compatibility (HAC), CTIA OTA and Industry Canada Rules.
- PCTEST Lab is a recognized U.S. Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) in EMC and R&TTE (n.b. 0982) under the U.S.-EU Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA).
- PCTEST TCB is a Telecommunication Certification Body (TCB) accredited to ISO/IEC Guide 65 by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in all standards of FCC Rules and all Industry Canada RSS Standards.
- PCTEST facility is an IC registered (IC-2451) test laboratory with the site description on file at Industry Canada.
- PCTEST is a CTIA Authorized Test Laboratory (CATL) in AMPS and CDMA mobile phones.

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NOKIA

FCC ID: QMNRM-214 Manufacturer: Nokia Inc.

12278 Scripps Summit Drive San Diego, CA 92131-3697 USA

Trade Name: Nokia
Model(s): 6215i
Serial Number: HAC-1

Tx Frequencies: 824.70 - 848.31 MHz (Cellular CDMA)

1851.25 - 1908.75 MHz (PCS CDMA)

Antenna Configurations: Extendable Antenna

Maximum Conducted
Power (EMC/SAR):

25 dBm (CDMA), 25 dBm (PCS)

Maximum Conducted Power (HAC):

25 dBm (CDMA), 24.8 dBm (PCS)

HAC Test Configurations: CDMA, 1013, 384, 777

PCS, 25, 600, 1175

FCC Classification: Licensed Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)

EUT Type: Dual-Band CDMA Phone

Table 3-1 Max. Power Table for 6215i

				101 02 101	
Band	Channel	SO2	SO2	SO55	SO55
		RC1/1	RC3/3	RC1/1	RC3/3
	1013	25.15	25.16	25.19	25.13
Cellular	384	25.08	25.05	25.07	25.02
	777	25.17	25.18	25.22	25.08
	25	24.74	24.68	24.74	24.62
PCS	600	24.85	24.80	24.83	24.79
	1175	24.76	24.72	24.69	24.67

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4. ANSI/IEEE C63.19 PERFORMANCE CATEGORIES

I. RF EMISSIONS

The ANSI Standard presents performance requirements for acceptable interoperability of hearing aids with wireless communications devices. When these parameters are met, a hearing aid operates acceptably in close proximity to a wireless communications device.

Category	Telephone RF Parameters				
Near field Category	E-field emissions CW dB(V/m)	H-field emissions CW dB(A/m)			
	f < 960 MHz				
M1	56 to 61 + 0.5 x AWF	5.6 to 10.6 +0.5 x AWF			
M2	51 to 56 + 0.5 x AWF	0.6 to 5.6 +0.5 x AWF			
M3	46 to 51 + 0.5 x AWF	-4.4 to 0.6 +0.5 x AWF			
M4	< 46 + 0.5 x AWF	< -4.4 + 0.5 x AWF			
	f > 960 MHz				
M1	46 to 51 + 0.5 x AWF	-4.4 to 0.6 +0.5 x AWF			
M2	41 to 46 + 0.5 x AWF	−9.4 to −4.4 +0.5 x AWF			
M3	36 to 41 + 0.5 x AWF	−14.4 to −9.4 +0.5 x AWF			
M4	< 36 + 0.5 x AWF	< -14.4 + 0.5 x AWF			
Table 4-1 Hearing aid and WD near-field categories as defined in ANSI C63.19-2006 v3.12 [2]					

II. ARTICULATION WEIGHTING FACTOR (AWF)

Standard	Technology	Articulation Weighing Factor (AWF)				
T1/T1P1/3GPP	UMTS (WCDMA)	0				
IS-95	CDMA	0				
iDEN™	TDMA (22 and 11 Hz)	0				
J-STD-007	-5					
Table 4-2 Articulation Weighting Factors						

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5. SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

ER3DV6 E-Field Probe Description

Construction: One dipole parallel, two dipoles normal to probe axis

Built-in shielding against static charges

Calibration: In air from 100 MHz to 3.0 GHz

(absolute accuracy ±6.0%, k=2)

Frequency: 100 MHz to > 6 GHz;

Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (100 MHz to 3 GHz)

Directivity ± 0.2 dB in air (rotation around probe axis)

± 0.4 dB in air (rotation normal to probe axis)

Dynamic Range 2 V/m to > 1000 V/m

(M3 or better device readings fall well below diode

compression point)

Linearity: $\pm 0.2 \text{ dB}$

Dimensions Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 16 mm)

Tip diameter: 8 mm (Body: 12 mm)

Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.5 mm



Figure 3
E-field Free-space
Probe

H3DV6 H-Field Probe Description

Construction: Three concentric loop sensors with 3.8 mm loop diameters

Resistively loaded detector diodes for linear response

Built-in shielding against static charges

Frequency: 200 MHz to 3 GHz (absolute accuracy \pm 6.0%, k=2);

Output linearized

Directivity: ± 0.25 dB (spherical isotropy error)

Dynamic Range: 10 mA/m to 2 A/m at 1 GHz

(M3 or better device readings fall well below diode

compression point)

Dimensions: Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 40 mm)

Tip diameter: 6 mm (Body: 12 mm)

Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 3 mm

E-Field < 10% at 3 GHz (for plane wave)

Interference:



Figure 4 H-Field Free-space Probe

Probe Tip Description

HAC field measurements take place in the close near field with high gradients. Increasing the measuring distance from the source will generally decrease the measured field values (in case of the validation dipole approx. 10% per mm).

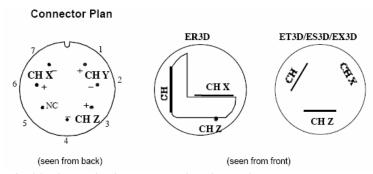
Magnetic field sensors are measuring the integral of the H-field across their sensor area surrounded by the loop. They are calibrated in a precise, homogeneous field. When measuring a gradient field, the result will be very close to the field in the center of the loop which is equivalent to the value of a homogeneous field equivalent to the center value. But it will be different from the field at the border of the loop.

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Consequently, two sensors with different loop diameters - both calibrated ideally - would give different results when measuring from the edge of the probe sensor elements. The behavior for electrically small E-field sensors is equivalent.

The magnetic field loops of the H3D probes are concentric, with the center 3mm from the tip for H3DV6. Their radius is 1.9mm.

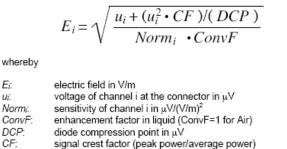
The electric field probes have a more irregular internal geometry because it is physically not possible to have the 3 orthogonal sensors situated with the same center. The effect of the different sensor centers is accounted for in the HAC uncertainty budget ("sensor displacement"). Their geometric center is at 2.5mm from the tip, and the element ends are 1.1mm closer to the tip.



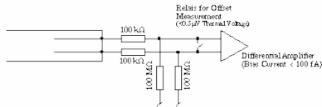
The antistatic shielding inside the probe is connected to the probe connector case.

Instrumentation Chain

Equation 1 Conversion of Connector Voltage u_i to E-Field E_i



Conditions of Calibration



Please note:

- a lower input impedance of the amplifier will result in different sensitivity factors Norm, and DCP
- · larger bias currents will cause higher offset

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Probe Response to Frequency

The E-field sensors have inherently a very flat frequency response. They are calibrated with a number of frequencies resulting in a common calibration factor, with the frequency behavior documented in the calibration certificate (See also below).

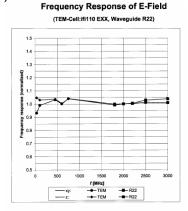


Figure 5 E-Field Probe Frequency Response

H-field sensors have a frequency dependent sensitivity which is evaluated for a series of frequencies also visible in the probe calibration certificate. The calibration factors result from a fitting algorithm. The proper conversion is calculated by the DASY4 software depending on the frequency setting in the procedure. See below for H-field frequency response:

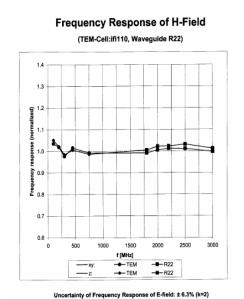


Figure 6 H-Field Probe Frequency Response

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Conversion to Peak

Peak is defined as Peak Envelope Power. All raw measurements from the HAC measurement system are RMS values. The DASY4 system incorporates the crest factor of the signal in the computation of the RMS values (See Equation 1). Although the software also has capability to estimate the peak field by applying a square root of crest factor value to the readings, the probe modulation factor was applied manually instead per C63.19 in the measurement tables in this report. The equation to convert the raw measurements in the data tables are:

Peak Field = 20·log (Raw · PMF)

Where:

Peak Field = Peak field (in dBV/m or dBA/m)

Raw = Raw field measurement from the measurement system (in V/m or A/m).

PMF = Probe Modulation Factor (in linear units).

SPEAG Robotic System

E-field and H-field measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY4 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, Pentium 4 computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the HAC phantom. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF).



Figure 7
SPEAG Robotic System



Figure 8
PCTEST Lab Acoustics Facility

System Hardware

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Gateway Pentium 4 2.53 GHz computer with Windows XP system and RF Measurement Software DASY4 v4.5 (with HAC Extension), A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler

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(EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.

System Electronics

The DAE consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer.

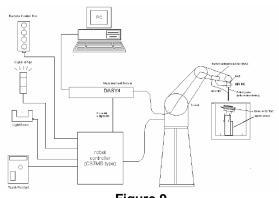


Figure 9
SPEAG Robotic System Diagram

DASY4 Instrumentation Chain

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$\begin{aligned} V_i &= U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i} \\ \text{with} \quad &V_i &= \text{compensated signal of channel i} & (i = x, y, z) \\ &U_i &= \text{input signal of channel i} & (i = x, y, z) \\ &cf &= \text{crest factor of exciting field} & (\text{DASY parameter}) \\ &dcp_i &= \text{diode compression point} & (\text{DASY parameter}) \end{aligned}$$

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

E – field
probes :
$$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

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

with
$$V_i$$
 = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

 $μ_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i $μV/(V/m)^2$ for E-field Probes

ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution

 a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

 E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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

The measurement/integration time per point, as specified by the system manufacturer is >500 ms.

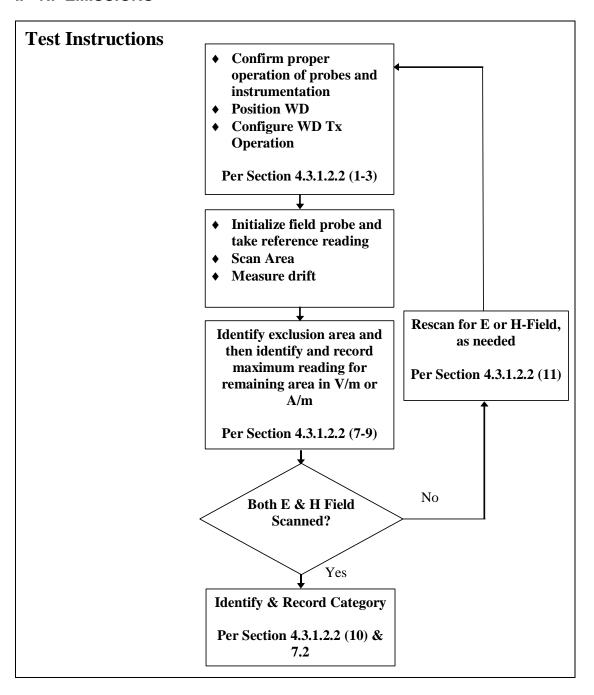
The signal response time is evaluated as the time required by the system to reach 90% of the expected final value after an on/off switch of the power source with an integration time of 500 ms and a probe response time of <5 ms. In the current implementation, DASY4 waits longer than 100 ms after having reached the grid point before starting a measurement, i.e., the response time uncertainty is negligible.

If the device under test does not emit a CW signal, the integration time applied to measure the electric field at a specific point may introduce additional uncertainties due to the discretization. The tolerances for the different systems had the worst-case of 2.6%.

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6. TEST PROCEDURE

I. RF EMISSIONS



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Test Setup

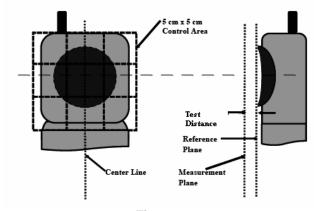


Figure 10

E/H-Field Emissions Test Setup Diagram (See Test Photographs for actual WD scan grid overlay)

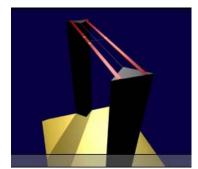


Figure 11 HAC Phantom

RF Emissions Test Procedure:

The following illustrate a typical RF emissions test scan over a wireless communications device:

- 1. Proper operation of the field probe, probe measurement system, other instrumentation, and the positioning system was confirmed.
- 2. WD is positioned in its intended test position, acoustic output point of the device perpendicular to the field probe.
- 3. The WD operation for maximum rated RF output power was configured and confirmed with the base station simulator, at the test channel and other normal operating parameters as intended for the test. The battery was ensured to be fully charged before each test.
- 4. The center sub-grid was centered over the center of the acoustic output (also audio band magnetic output, if applicable). The WD audio output was positioned tangent (as physically possible) to the measurement plane.
- 5. A surface calibration was performed before each setup change to ensure repeatable spacing and proper maintenance of the measurement plane using the HAC Phantom.
- 6. The measurement system measured the field strength at the reference location.
- 7. Measurements at 2mm increments in the 5 x 5 cm region were performed at a distance 1 cm from the probe elements to the WD. A 360° rotation about the azimuth axis at the maximum interpolated position was measured. For the worst-case condition, the peak reading from this rotation was used in re-evaluating the HAC category.
- 8. The system performed a drift evaluation by measuring the field at the reference location.
- 9. Steps 1-8 were done for both the E and H-Field measurements.

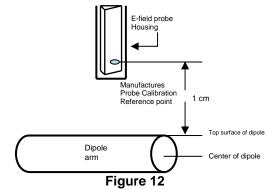
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7. SYSTEM CHECK

I. System Check Parameters

The input signal was an un-modulated continuous wave. The following points were taken into consideration in performing this check:

- Average Input Power P = 100mW RMS (20dBm RMS) after adjustment for return loss
- The test fixture must meet the 2 wavelength separation criterion
- The proper measurement of the 1 cm probe to dipole separation, which is measured from top surface
 of the dipole to the calibration reference point of the sensor, defined by the probe manufacturer is
 shown in the following diagram:



Separation Distance from Dipole to Field Probe

RF power was recorded using both an average reading meter and a peak reading meter. Readings of the probe are provided by the measurement system.

To assure proper operation of the near-field measurement probe the input power to the dipole shall be commensurate with the full rated output power of the wireless device (e.g. - for a cellular phone wireless device the average peak antenna input power will be on the order of 100mW (i.e. - 20dBm) RMS after adjustment for any mismatch.

II. Validation Procedure

A dipole antenna meeting the requirements given in C63.19 was placed in the position normally occupied by the WD.

The length of the dipole was scanned with both E-field and H-field probes and the maximum values for each were recorded.

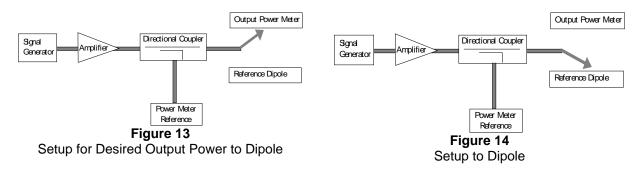
Measurement of CW

Using the near-field measurement system, scan the antenna over the radiating dipole and record the greatest field reading observed. Due to the nature of E-fields about free-space dipoles, the two E-field peaks measured over the dipole are averaged to compensate for non-parallelity of the setup (

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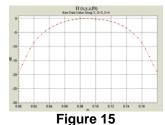
see manufacturer method on dipole calibration certificates, page 2). Field strength measurements shall be made only when the probe is stationary.

RF power was recorded using both an average and a peak power reading meter.

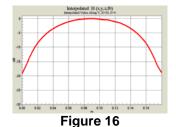


Using this setup configuration, the signal generator was adjusted for the desired output power (100mW) at a specified frequency. The reference power from the coupled port of the directional coupler is recorded. Next, the output cable is connected to the reference dipole, as shown in Figure 14.

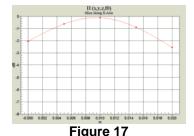
The input signal level was adjusted until the reference power from the coupled port of the directional coupler was the same as previously recorded, to compensate for the impedance mismatch between the output cable and the reference dipole. To assure proper operation of the near-field measurement probe the input power to the reference dipole was verified to the full rated output power of the wireless device. The dipole was secured in a holder in a manner to meet the 20 dB reflection. The near-field measurement probe was positioned over the dipole. The antenna was scanned over the appropriate sized area to cover the dipole from end to end. SPEAG uses 2D interpolation algorithms between the measured points. Please see below two dimensional plots showing that the interpolated values interpolate smoothly between 5mm steps for a free-space RF dipole:



2-D Raw Data from scan along dipole axis



2-D Interpolated points from scan along dipole axis



2-D Raw Data from scan along transverse axis



2-D Interpolated points from scan along transverse axis

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III. System Check Results

Validation Results

Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (dBm)	E-field Result (V/m)	Target Field (V/m)	% Deviation
835	20.0	191.1	185.1	3.2%
1880	20.0	145.6	145.8	-0.1%
Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (dBm)	H-field Result (A/m)	Target Field (A/m)	% Deviation
	Power	Result	Field	, ,

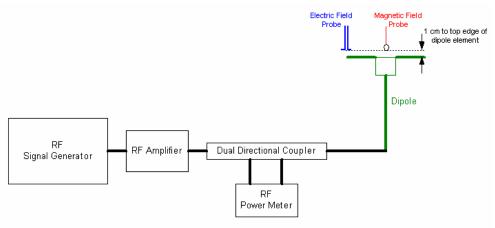


Figure 19 System Check Setup

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8. MODULATION FACTOR

A calibration was made of the modulation response of the probe and its instrumentation chain. This calibration was performed with the field probe, attached to its instrumentation. The response of the probe system to a CW field at the frequency of interest is compared to its response to a modulated signal with equal peak amplitude to that of a CW signal. The field level of the test signals are ensured to be more than 10 dB above the ambient level and the noise floor of the instrumentation being used. The ratio of the CW reading to that taken with a modulated reading was applied to the DUT measurements.

This was done using the following procedure:

- 1. The probe was illuminated with a CW signal at the intended measurement frequency.
- 2. The probe was positioned at the field maxima over the dipole antenna (determined after an area scan over the dipole).
- 3. The reading of the probe measurement system of the CW signal at the maximum point was recorded.
- 4. Using a Spectrum Analyzer, the modulated signal adjusted with the same peak level of the CW signal was determined.
- 5. The probe measurement system reading was recorded with the modulated signal. The appropriate system crest factors for the modulation type were configured in the software to the system measurements.
- 6. The ratio of the CW reading to modulated signal reading is the probe modulation factor (PMF) for the modulation and field probe combination.
- 7. Steps 1-6 were repeated at all frequency bands and for both E and H field probes.

The modulation factors obtained were applied to readings taken of the actual wireless device, in order to obtain an accurate peak field reading using the formula:

$$Peak = 20 \cdot log (Raw \cdot PMF)$$

This method correlates well with the modulation using the DUT in the alternative substitution method. See below for correlation of signal:

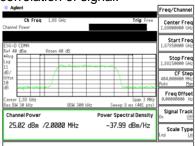


Figure 20 Signal Generator Modulated Signal



Figure 21
Wireless Device Modulated Signal

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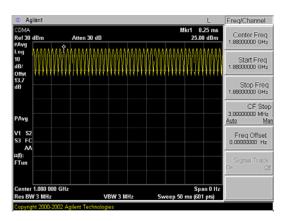
Modulation Factors:

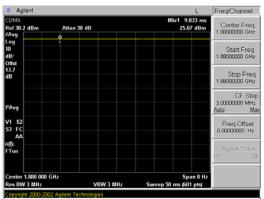
f (MHz)	Protocol	E-Field (V/m)	H-Field (A/m)	E-Field Modulation Factor	H-Field Modulation Factor
835	AM	225.20	0.6909	1.422	1.317
835	CDMA	334.90	1.1220	0.956	0.811
835	CW	320.30	0.9100		
1880	AM	154.3	0.6349	1.445	1.546
1880	CDMA	226.5	1.161	0.985	0.845
1880	CW	223	0.98151408		

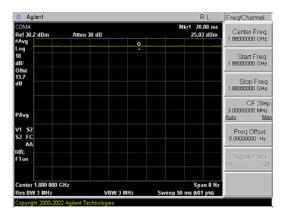
f (MHz)	Protocol	E-Field (V/m)	E-Field Modulation Factor
1880	CDMA / SO3	62.24	2.971
1880	CW	184.9	

Figure 22
Modulation Factors

CW and Modulated Signal Zero-Span plots:







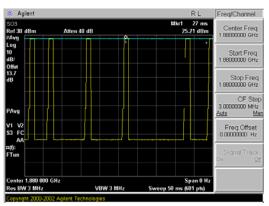


Figure 23 Zero-Span Plots

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9. OVERALL MEASUREMENT SUMMARY

FCC ID:	QMNRM-214
Model:	6215i
S/N:	HAC-1

I. E-FIELD EMISSIONS:

Table 9-1
HAC Data Summary for E-field

HAC Data Summary for E-field											
Mode	Channel	Backlight	so	Antenna	Conducted Power at BS (dBm)	Time Avg. Field (V/m)	Peak Field (dBV/m)	FCC Limit (dBV/m)	FCC MARGIN (dB)	RESULT	Excl Blocks per 4.3.1.2.2
E-field Em	issions										
CDMA	1013	off	SO55/RC3	ln	25.13	56.31	34.6	51.0	-16.38	M4	none
CDMA	384	off	SO55/RC3	In	25.02	52.43	34.0	51.0	-17.00	M4	none
CDMA	777	off	SO55/RC3	In	25.08	48.20	33.3	51.0	-17.73	M4	none
PCS	25	off	SO55/RC3	In	24.62	23.99	27.5	41.0	-13.53	M4	none
PCS	600	off	SO55/RC3	In	24.79	25.53	28.0	41.0	-12.99	M4	none
PCS	1175	off	SO55/RC3	ln	24.67	24.38	27.6	41.0	-13.39	M4	none
	•										
CDMA	1013	off	SO55/RC3	Out	25.13	60.32	35.2	51.0	-15.78	M4	none
CDMA	384	off	SO55/RC3	Out	25.02	58.96	35.0	51.0	-15.98	M4	none
CDMA	777	off	SO55/RC3	Out	25.08	54.06	34.3	51.0	-16.73	M4	none
PCS	25	off	SO55/RC3	Out	24.62	55.24	34.7	41.0	-6.29	M4	none
PCS	600	off	SO55/RC3	Out	24.79	57.98	35.1	41.0	-5.87	M4	none
PCS	1175	off	SO55/RC3	Out	24.67	52.92	34.3	41.0	-6.66	M4	none
PCS	600	on	SO55/RC3	Out	24.79	58.61	35.2	41.0	-5.78	M4	none
PCS	600	on	SO3/RC1	Out	24.79	21.08	35.9	41.0	-5.07	M4	none



Figure 24
Sample E-field Scan Overlay
(See Test Setup Photographs for actual WD overlay)

Note: Worst-case measurement evaluated for worst-case 1/8 rate gating condition in RC1/SO3; Mute=Yes

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FCC ID:	QMNRM-214
Model:	6215i
S/N:	HAC-1

II. H-FIELD EMISSIONS:

Table 9-2 HAC Data Summary for H-field

THAO Bata Cammary for It held											
Mode	Channel	Backlight	so	Antenna	Conducted Power at BS (dBm)	Time Avg. Field (A/m)	Peak Field (dBA/m)	FCC Limit (dBA/m)	FCC MARGIN (dB)	RESULT	Excl Blocks per 4.3.1.2.2
H-field Em	nissions										
CDMA	1013	off	SO55/RC3	In	25.13	0.1231	-20.0	0.6	-20.61	M4	none
CDMA	384	off	SO55/RC3	In	25.02	0.1126	-20.8	0.6	-21.39	M4	none
CDMA	777	off	SO55/RC3	In	25.08	0.1091	-21.1	0.6	-21.66	M4	none
PCS	25	off	SO55/RC3	In	24.62	0.0701	-24.5	-9.4	-15.14	M4	none
PCS	600	off	SO55/RC3	In	24.79	0.07275	-24.2	-9.4	-14.82	M4	none
PCS	1175	off	SO55/RC3	In	24.67	0.07343	-24.1	-9.4	-14.74	M4	none
CDMA	1013	off	SO55/RC3	Out	25.13	0.1440	-18.7	0.6	-19.25	M4	none
CDMA	384	off	SO55/RC3	Out	25.02	0.1388	-19.0	0.6	-19.57	M4	none
CDMA	777	off	SO55/RC3	Out	25.08	0.1355	-19.2	0.6	-19.78	M4	none
PCS	25	off	SO55/RC3	Out	24.62	0.1243	-19.6	-9.4	-10.17	M4	none
PCS	600	off	SO55/RC3	Out	24.79	24.79 0.1216		-9.4	-10.36	M4	none
PCS	1175	off	SO55/RC3	Out	24.67	0.1069	-20.9	-9.4	-11.48	M4	none

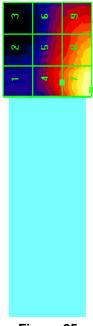


Figure 25
Sample H-field Scan Overlay
(See Test Setup Photographs for actual WD overlay)

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FCC ID:	QMNRM-214
Model:	6215i
S/N:	HAC-1

III. Worst-case Configuration Evaluation

Table 9-3
Peak Reading 360° Probe Rotation at Azimuth axis

Mode	Channel	Backlight	so	Antenna	Conducted Power at BS (dBm)	Time Avg. Field (V/m)	Peak Field (dBV/m)	FCC Limit (dBV/m)	FCC MARGIN (dB)	RESULT
Probe Rotat	tion at Worst-	Case								
PCS	600	on	SO55/RC3	Out	24.79	59.560	35.2	41.0	-5.78	M4



Figure 26
Worst-Case Probe Rotation about Azimuth axis

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^{*} Note: Location of probe rotation is shown in Figure 24 or Figure 25

10. EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Make / Equipment	Calibration Due	Asset No.
HP	437B Power Meter	May 2007	3125U24437
Amplifier Research	5S1G4 (5W, 800MHz-4.2GHz)	January 2007	22322
Gigatronics	80701A (0.05-18GHz) Power Sensor	April 2007	1833460
HP	8482H (30mW-3W) Power Sensor	February 2007	2237A02084
HP	8594A Spectrum Analyzer	February 2007	3051A00187
Gigatronics	8657A Universal Power Meter	April 2007	1835256
HP	8753E (30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	February 2007	JP38020182
Agilent	8960 Base Station Simulator	January 2007	PCT080
Agilent	Base Station Simulator	May 2007	661
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200 Base Station Simulator	October 2006	650378
Agilent	ESG-D Signal Generator	October 2006	PCT800
Optix	Fiber-Optic Line	N/A	
SPEAG	Freespace 1880 MHz Dipole	February 2007	1002
SPEAG	Freespace 1900 MHz Dipole	February 2007	1002
SPEAG	Freespace 2450 MHz Dipole	February 2007	1004
SPEAG	Freespace H-field Probe	January 2007	6180
SPEAG	Freespace E-field Probe	March 2007	2332
Bruel & Kjaer	HATS System	January 2007	687
Hosa	High Precision TRS Cable	N/A	
EMCO	Model 3115 (1-18GHz) Horn Antenna	October 2006	9203-2178
EMCO	Model 3115 (1-18GHz) Horn Antenna	October 2006	9704-5182
Rohde & Schwarz	NRVS Power Meter	June 2007	
RF Lindgren Model 26- 2/2-0	Shielded Screen Room	N/A	6710 (PCT270)
MicroCoax	(1.0-26.5GHz) Microwave Cables	N/A	N/A
HP	8648D (9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	October 2006	3613A00315
Rohde & Schwarz	(0.1-1000MHz) Signal Generator	September 2006	894215/012
Ray Proof Model S81	Shielded Semi-Anechoic Chamber	N/A	R2437 (PCT278)
Narda	3020A (50-1000MHz) Bi-Directional Coax Coupler	January 2007	
HP	8901A Modulation Analyzer	January 2007	2432A03467
HP	8903B Audio Analyzer	January 2007	3011A09025

Table 10-1 Equipment List

*Calibration traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

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11. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

Uncertainty Component	Data (dB)	Data Type	Prob. Dist.	Divisor	Unc. (dB)	Notes/Comments
Measurement System	•					
RF System Reflections	0.50	Tolerance	R	1.73	0.30	* Refl. < -20 dB
RF Ambient Conditions	0.20	Tolerance	R	1.73	0.12	
Field Probe Calibration	0.21	Tolerance	N	1.00	0.21	
Field Probe Isotropy	0.01	Tolerance	N	1.00	0.01	
Field Probe Frequency Response	0.135	Tolerance	N	1.00	0.14	
Field Probe Linearity	0.013	Tolerance	N	1.00	0.01	
Boundary Effects	0.105	Accuracy	R	1.73	0.06	*
Sensor Displacement	0.66	Accuracy	R	1.73	0.40	*
Probe Positioning Accuracy	0.20	Accuracy	R	1.73	0.12	*
Probe Positioner	0.050	Accuracy	R	1.73	0.03	*
Extrapolation/Interpolation	0.045	Tolerance	R	1.73	0.03	*
System Detection Limit	0.05	Tolerance	R	1.73	0.03	*
Readout Electronics	0.015	Tolerance	N	1.00	0.02	*
Integration Time	0.11	Tolerance	R	1.73	0.06	*
Response Time	0.033	Tolerance	R	1.73	0.02	*
Phantom Thickness	0.10	Tolerance	R	1.73	0.06	*
Test Sample Related	-				-	
Device Positioning Vertical	0.2	Tolerance	R	1.73	0.12	*
Device Positioning Lateral	0.045	Tolerance	R	1.73	0.03	*
Device Holder and Phantom	0.1	Tolerance	R	1.73	0.06	*
Power Drift	0.21	Tolerance	R	1.73	0.12	
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)	0.60	14.7%				
Expanded Uncertainty [95% confidence	1.19	29.4%				

Table 11-1 Uncertainty Estimation Table

Notes:

- Test equipments are calibrated according to techniques outlined in NIS81, NIS3003 and NIST Tech Note 1297. All
 equipments have traceability according to NIST. Measurement Uncertainties are defined in further detail in NIS 81
 and NIST Tech Note 1297 and UKAS M3003.
- 2. * Uncertainty specifications from Schmidt & Partner Engineering AG (not site specific)

Measurement uncertainty reflects the quality and accuracy of a measured result as compared to the true value. Such statements are generally required when stating results of measurements so that it is clear to the intended audience that the results may differ when reproduced by different facilities. Measurement results vary due to the measurement uncertainty of the instrumentation, measurement technique, and test engineer. Most uncertainties are calculated using the tolerances of the instrumentation used in the measurement, the measurement setup variability, and the technique used in performing the test. While not generally included, the variability of the equipment under test also figures into the overall measurement uncertainty. Another component of the overall uncertainty is based on the variability of repeated measurements (so-called Type A uncertainty). This may mean that the Hearing Aid immunity tests may have to be repeated by taking down the test setup and resetting it up so that there are a statistically significant number of repeat measurements to identify the measurement uncertainty. By combining the repeat measurement results with that of the instrumentation chain using the technique contained in NIS 81 and NIS 3003, the overall measurement uncertainty was estimated.

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12. TEST DATA

See following Attached Pages for Test Data.

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Date: 8/7/2006



DUT: HAC Dipole 835 MHz

Type: CD835V3 Serial: 1003

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;

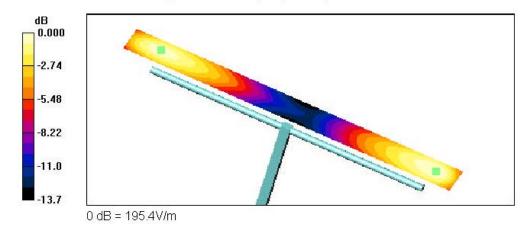
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 SN2332; Calibrated: 3/22/2006
- · Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
- · Phantom: HAC Main; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44;

835MHz, 100mW/20dBm 2/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41 x361x1): Measurement

grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Probe Modulation Factor = 1.00
Reference Value = 118.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.185 dB
Average value of Total (interpolated) = 191.05 V/m



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Date: 8/7/2006



DUT: HAC Dipole 1900 MHz

Type: CD1880V3 Serial: 1002

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1880 MHz;

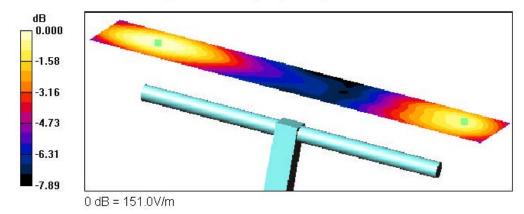
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 SN2332; Calibrated: 3/22/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
- · Phantom: HAC Main; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44;

1880MHz, 100mW/20dBm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41 x181x1): Measurement

grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Probe Modulation Factor = 1.00
Reference Value = 145.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.067 dB
Average value of Total (interpolated) = 145.60 V/m



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DUT: HAC Dipole 835 MHz

Type: CD835V3 Serial: 1003

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;

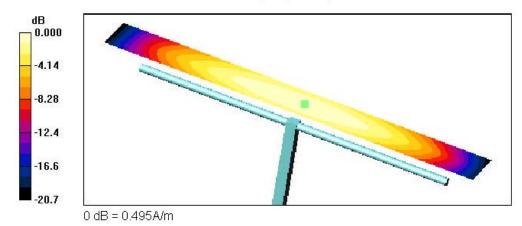
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 SN6180; Calibrated: 1/20/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
- · Phantom: HAC Main; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44;

835MHz, 100mW/20dBm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x361x1): Measurement

grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Probe Modulation Factor = 1.00
Reference Value = 0.521 A/m; Power Drift = 0.141 dB
Maximum value of Total (interpolated) = 0.495 A/m



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Date: 8/7/2006



DUT: HAC Dipole 1900 MHz

Type: CD1880V3 Serial: 1002

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1880 MHz;

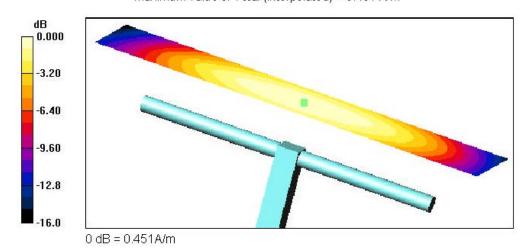
Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 SN6180; Calibrated: 1/20/2006
- Sensor-Surface: 0mm (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
- Phantom: HAC Main; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44;

1880MHz, 100mW/20dBm/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41 x181x1): Measurement

grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm
Probe Modulation Factor = 1.00
Reference Value = 0.488 A/m; Power Drift = 0.029 dB
Maximum value of Total (interpolated) = 0.451 A/m



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Date: 8/11/2006



DUT: Nokia 6215i
Type: CDMA Dual Band
Serial: HAC-1
Backlight off
Duty Cycle: 1:1

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 824.7 MHz;

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 SN2332; Calibrated: 3/22/2006
- · Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
- Phantom: HAC Main; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44;

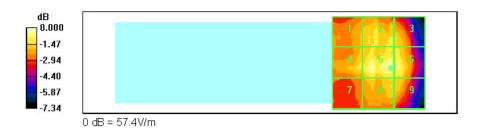
Low.ch, Ant Out/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (251x251x1): Measurement grid: dx=2mm, dy=2mm

Maximum value of peak Total field = 57.4 V/m Probe Modulation Factor = 0.956 Reference Value = 52.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.158 dB

Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)

Peak E-field in V/m

Grid 2 50.7	
Grid 5 57.4	
Grid 8 49.2	



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Date: 8/11/2006



DUT: Nokia 6215i

Type: CDMA Dual Band Serial: HAC-1 Backlight off Duty Cycle: 1:1

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz;

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 SN2332; Calibrated: 3/22/2006
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
- · Phantom: HAC Main; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44;

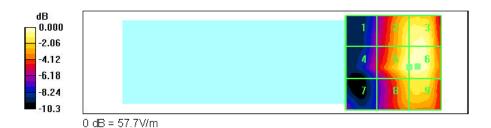
Mid.ch, Ant Out, Backlight Always On/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (251x251x1): Measurement

grid: dx=2mm, dy=2mm
Maximum value of peak Total field = 57.7 V/m
Probe Modulation Factor = 0.985
Reference Value = 37.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.127 dB

Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)

Peak E-field in V/m

	Grid 2 51.5	
	Grid 5 54.8	
31.3	J4.0	••••



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Date: 8/10/2006



DUT: Nokia 6215i

Type: CDMA Dual Band Serial: HAC-1 Backlight off Duty Cycle: 1:1

Communication System: Cellular CDMA; Frequency: 824.7 MHz;

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

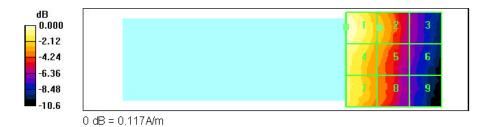
- Probe: H3DV6 SN6180; Calibrated: 1/20/2006
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
- Phantom: HAC Main; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44;

Low.ch, Ant Out/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (251x251x1): Measurement grid: dx=2mm, dy=2mm

Maximum value of peak Total field = 0.117 A/m
Probe Modulation Factor = 0.811
Reference Value = 0.082 A/m; Power Drift = -0.184dB
Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)

Peak H-field in A/m

Grid 2 0.090	
 Grid 5 0.085	
 Grid 8 0.079	



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Date: 8/10/2006



DUT: Nokia 6215i

Type: CDMA Dual Band Serial: HAC-1 Backlight off Duty Cycle: 1:1

Communication System: PCS CDMA; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz;

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 SN6180; Calibrated: 1/20/2006
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 9/13/2005
- · Phantom: HAC Main; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 44;

Low.ch, Ant Out/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (251x251x1): Measurement grid: dx=2mm, dy=2mm

Maximum value of peak Total field = 0.105 A/m Probe Modulation Factor = 0.845 Reference Value = 0.062 A/m; Power Drift = 0.363 dB

Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M4 (AWF 0 dB)

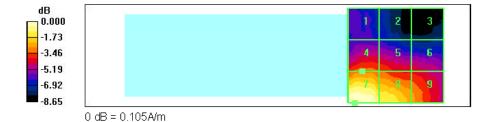
Peak H-field in A/m Grid 1 Grid 2 Grid 3 0.054 0.050 0.045

Grid 4 Grid 5 Grid 6

0.074 0.071 0.065

Grid 7 Grid 8 Grid 9

0.105 0.093 0.078



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13. CALIBRATION CERTIFICATES

The following pages include the probe calibration used to evaluate HAC for the DUT.

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

PC Test Certificate No: ER3-2332_Mar06 **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE** ER3DV6 - SN:2332 Object QA CAL-02.v4 Calibration procedure(s) Calibration procedure for E-field probes optimized for close near field evaluations in air March 22, 2006 Calibration date: 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) Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.) Scheduled Calibration Primary Standards ID# GB41293874 Power meter E4419B 3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466) May-06 Power sensor E4412A MY41495277 3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466) May-06 Power sensor E4412A MY41498087 3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466) May-06 Aug-06 SN: S5054 (3c) 11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00499) Reference 3 dB Attenuator Reference 20 dB Attenuator SN: S5086 (20b) 3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00467) May-06 Reference 30 dB Attenuator SN: S5129 (30b) 11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00500) Aug-06 Reference Probe ER3DV6 SN: 2328 3-Oct-05 (SPEAG, No. ER3-2328_Oct05) Oct-06 DAF4 SN: 654 2-Feb-06 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Feb06) Feb-07 Secondary Standards ID# Check Date (in house) Scheduled Check US3642U01700 4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05) RF generator HP 8648C In house check: Nov-07 Network Analyzer HP 8753E US37390585 18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05) In house check: Nov 06 Function Name Technical Manager Calibrated by: Katja Pokovic Approved by: Fin Bomholt R&D Director Issued: March 22, 2006 This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

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Glossary:

NORMx,y,z sensitivity in free space DCP diode compression point

Polarization φ φ rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9 9 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

Connector Angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot

coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1309-1996, "IEEE Standard for calibration of electromagnetic field sensors and probes, excluding antennas, from 9 kHz to 40 GHz", 1996.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORMx,y,z: Assessed for E-field polarization 9 = 0 for XY sensors and 9 = 90 for Z sensor (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide).
- NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart).
- DCPx,y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a locally homogeneous field realized using an open waveguide setup.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORMx (no uncertainty required).

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Probe ER3DV6

SN:2332

Manufactured: Last calibrated: September 9, 2003 January 31, 2005

Recalibrated:

March 22, 2006

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

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March 22, 2006 ER3DV6 SN:2332

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ER3DV6 SN:2332

Sensitivity in Free Space $[\mu V/(V/m)^2]$			Diode C	ompression ^A
N	lormX	1.36 ± 10.1 % (k=2)	DCP X	95 mV
N	lormY	1.50 ± 10.1 % (k=2)	DCP Y	95 mV
٨	lormZ	1.66 ± 10.1 % (k=2)	DCP Z	97 mV
Frequenc	v Correction	1		

Frequency Correction

Χ 0.0 Υ 0.0 Ζ 0.0

Sensor Offset (Probe Tip to Sensor Center)

> Х **2.5** mm Υ 2.5 mm Ζ 2.5 mm

Connector Angle 137°

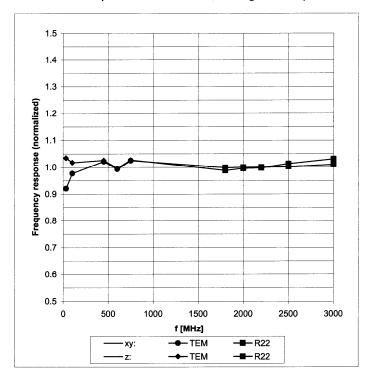
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

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^A numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required

Frequency Response of E-Field

(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide R22)



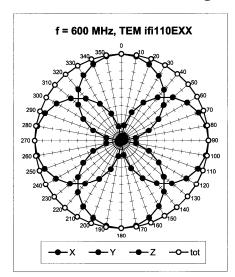
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

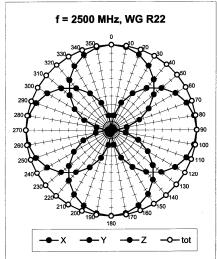
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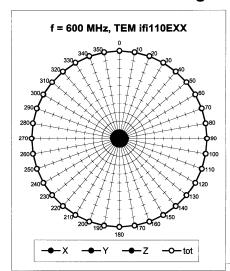
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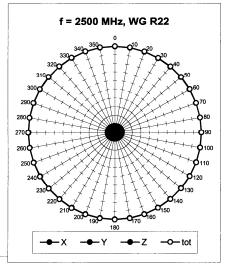
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°





Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 90°



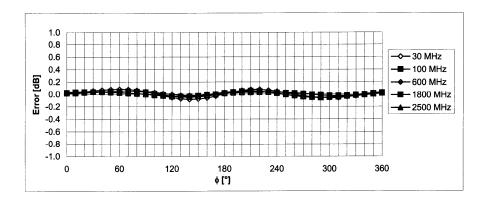


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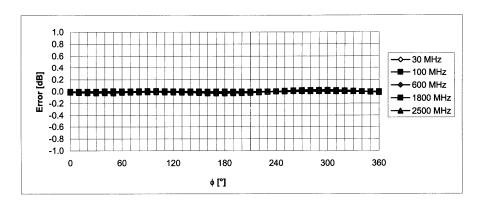
FCC ID: QMNRM-214	PCTEST	C63.19-2006 v3.12 TEST REPORT	NOKIA	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$



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

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 90°



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

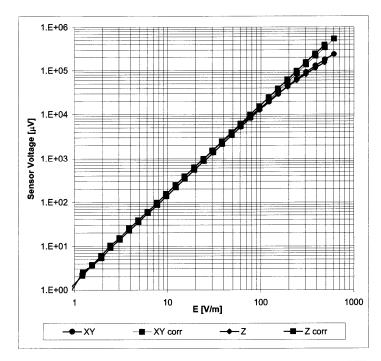
Certificate No: ER3-2332_Mar06

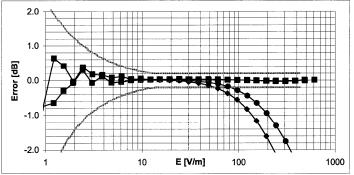
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Dynamic Range f(E-field)

(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)





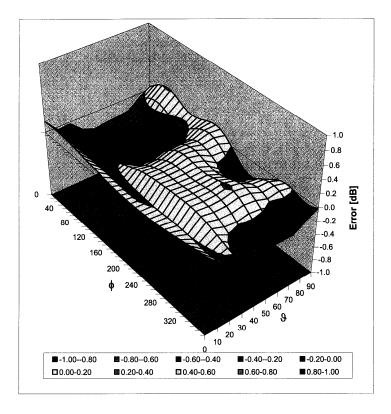
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Cartificate No. ED2 2222 Mar06

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FCC ID: QMNRM-214	PCTEST	C63.19-2006 v3.12 TEST REPORT	NOKIA	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
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Deviation from Isotropy in Air Error (ϕ, θ) , f = 900 MHz



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

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PC Test

Certificate No: H3-6180_Jan06

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE Object H3DV6 - SN:6180 Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-03.v4 Calibration procedure for H-field probes optimized for close near field evaluations in air Calibration date: January 20, 2006 In Tolerance Condition of the calibrated item 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 E4419B GB41293874 3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466) May-06 Power sensor E4412A MY41495277 3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466) May-06 MY41498087 3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00466) May-06 Power sensor E4412A SN: S5054 (3c) 11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00499) Aug-06 Reference 3 dB Attenuator Reference 20 dB Attenuator SN: S5086 (20b) 3-May-05 (METAS, No. 251-00467) May-06 SN: S5129 (30b) 11-Aug-05 (METAS, No. 251-00500) Aug-06 Reference 30 dB Attenuator Reference Probe H3DV6 SN: 6182 3-Oct-05 (SPEAG, No. H3-6182 Oct05) Oct-06 27-Oct-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-654_Oct05) Oct-06 DAE4 SN: 654 Secondary Standards ID# Check Date (in house) Scheduled Check RF generator HP 8648C US3642U01700 4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05) In house check: Nov-07 Network Analyzer HP 8753E US37390585 18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-05) In house check: Nov 06 Name Function Calibrated by: Technical Manager Katja Pokovic Approved by: Fin Bomholt Issued: January 21, 2006 This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

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Glossary:

NORMx,y,z sensitivity in free space diode compression point Polarization φ rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9 9 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

Connector Angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot

coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

 a) IEEE Std 1309-1996, "IEEE Standard for calibration of electromagnetic field sensors and probes, excluding antennas, from 9 kHz to 40 GHz", 1996.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- X, Y,Z_a0a1a2: Assessed for E-field polarization 9 = 90 for XY sensors and 9 = 0 for Z sensor (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide).
- X,Y,Z(f) a0a1a2= X,Y,Z a0a1a2* frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart).
- DCPx,y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a locally homogeneous field realized using an open waveguide setup.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the X a0a1a2 (no uncertainty required).

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Probe H3DV6

SN:6180

Manufactured:

July 6, 2004

Last calibrated:

October 6, 2004

Recalibrated: January 20, 2006

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

Certificate No: H3-6180_Jan06

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DASY - Parameters of Probe: H3DV6 SN:6180

Sensitivity in Free Space [A/m / $\sqrt{(\mu V)}$]

	a0 a	a1 a	a2	
X	2.491E-03	-3.848E-6	-3.016E-5 ± 5.1 % (<=2)
Υ	2.518E-03	-4.981E-6	-3.308E-5 ± 5.1 % (κ=2)
Z	2.892E-03	-1.634E-5	1.708E-5 ± 5.1 % (k=2)

Diode Compression¹

DCP X	85 mV
DCP Y	85 mV
DCP Z	87 mV

Sensor Offset (Probe Tip to Sensor Center)

X 3.0 mm Y 3.0 mm Z 3.0 mm

Connector Angle 245 °

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%.

Certificate No: H3-6180_Jan06

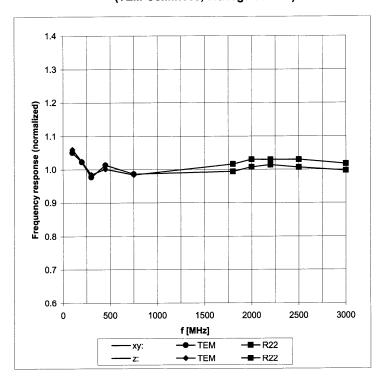
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¹ numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required

Frequency Response of H-Field

(TEM-Cell:ifi110, Waveguide R22)



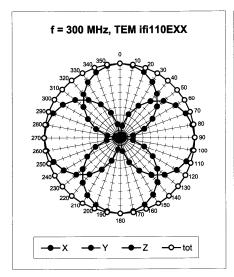
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

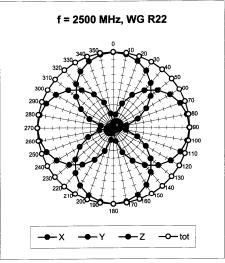
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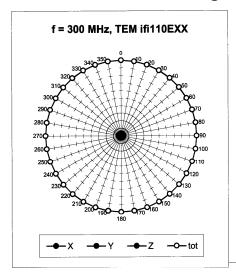
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HAC Filename:	Test Dates: EUT Type:			Page 48 of 69	
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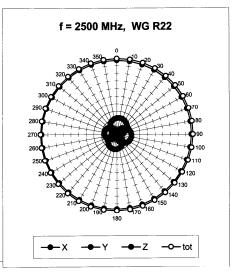
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), θ = 90°





Receiving Pattern (ϕ), ϑ = 0°



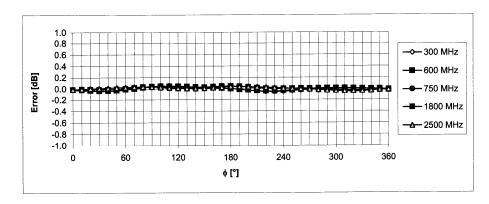


Certificate No: H3-6180_Jan06

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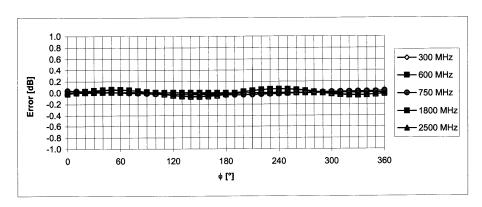
FCC ID: QMNRM-214	PCTEST	C63.19-2006 v3.12 TEST REPORT	NOKIA	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
HAC Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:		Page 49 of 69
0608100665	August 10 - 11, 2006	Dual-Band CDMA Phone		1 age 49 01 09

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 90^{\circ}$



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

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$



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

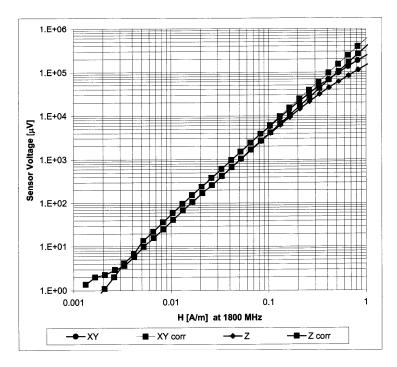
Certificate No: H3-6180_Jan06

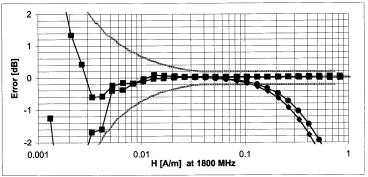
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0608100665	August 10 - 11, 2006	Dual-Band CDMA Phone		. ago oo o. oo

Dynamic Range f(H-field)

(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)





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

Certificate No: H3-6180_Jan06

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Calibration Laboratory of

Schmid & Partner

Engineering AG Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

Client

Certificate No: CD1880V3-1002_Feb05

Object	CD1880V3 - SN:	1002	
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-20.v2 Calibration proces	dure for dipoles in air	
Calibration date:	February, 23, 200) 5	
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	
This calibration certificate docum All calibrations have been condu Calibration Equipment used (M&	cted in the closed laborator	onal standards, which realize the physical units of y facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and	measurements (SI). I humidity < 70%.
Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Tillially Olandalda	10 "	Car Bato (Cambrator D), Comment	CONTOCUES CUMPICATOR
	GB37480704	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412)	Oct-05
ower meter EPM E442			
Power meter EPM E442 Power sensor HP 8481A	GB37480704	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412)	Oct-05
Power meter EPM E442 Power sensor HP 8481A Reference 20 dB Attenuator	GB37480704 US37292783	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412)	Oct-05 Oct-05
Power meter EPM E442 Power sensor HP 8481A Reference 20 dB Attenuator Reference 10 dB Attenuator	GB37480704 US37292783 SN: 5086 (20g)	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402)	Oct-05 Oct-05 Aug-05 Aug-05 Oct-05
Power meter EPM E442 Power sensor HP 8481A Reference 20 dB Attenuator Reference 10 dB Attenuator Reference Probe ER3DV6	GB37480704 US37292783 SN: 5086 (20g) SN: 5047.2 (10r)	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402)	Oct-05 Oct-05 Aug-05 Aug-05
Power meter EPM E442 Power sensor HP 8481A Reference 20 dB Attenuator Reference 10 dB Attenuator Reference Probe ER3DV6 DAE4	GB37480704 US37292783 SN: 5086 (20g) SN: 5047.2 (10r) SN 2328	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 06-Oct-04 (SPEAG, No. ER3-2328_Oct04)	Oct-05 Oct-05 Aug-05 Aug-05 Oct-05
Power meter EPM E442 Power sensor HP 8481A Reference 20 dB Attenuator Reference 10 dB Attenuator Reference Probe ER3DV6 DAE4 Recondary Standards	GB37480704 US37292783 SN: 5086 (20g) SN: 5047.2 (10r) SN 2328 SN 601	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 06-Oct-04 (SPEAG, No. ER3-2328_Oct04) 07-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jan05)	Oct-05 Oct-05 Aug-05 Aug-05 Oct-05 Jan-06
Power meter EPM E442 Power sensor HP 8481A Reference 20 dB Attenuator Reference 10 dB Attenuator Reference Probe ER3DV6 DAE4 Recondary Standards Power sensor HP 8481A	GB37480704 US37292783 SN: 5086 (20g) SN: 5047.2 (10r) SN 2328 SN 601	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 06-Oct-04 (SPEAG, No. ER3-2328_Oct04) 07-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jan05)	Oct-05 Oct-05 Aug-05 Aug-05 Oct-05 Jan-06 Scheduled Check
Power meter EPM E442 Power sensor HP 8481A Reference 20 dB Attenuator Reference 10 dB Attenuator Reference Probe ER3DV6 DAE4 Secondary Standards Power sensor HP 8481A Power sensor HP 8481A	GB37480704 US37292783 SN: 5086 (20g) SN: 5047.2 (10r) SN 2328 SN 601	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 06-Oct-04 (SPEAG, No. ER3-2328_Oct04) 07-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jan05) Check Date (in house) 10-Aug-03 (SPEAG, in house check Jan-04)	Oct-05 Oct-05 Aug-05 Aug-05 Oct-05 Jan-06 Scheduled Check In house check: Oct-05 In house check: Aug-05
Power meter EPM E442 Power sensor HP 8481A Reference 20 dB Attenuator Reference 10 dB Attenuator Reference Probe ER3DV6 DAE4 Recondary Standards Power sensor HP 8481A RF generator Agilent E8251A	GB37480704 US37292783 SN: 5086 (20g) SN: 5047.2 (10r) SN 2328 SN 601 ID # MY41092312 MY41093315	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 06-Oct-04 (SPEAG, No. ER3-2328_Oct04) 07-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jan05) Check Date (in house) 10-Aug-03 (SPEAG, in house check Jan-04) 10-Aug-03 (SPEAG, in house check Jan-04)	Oct-05 Oct-05 Aug-05 Aug-05 Oct-05 Jan-06 Scheduled Check In house check: Oct-05 In house check: Oct-05
Power meter EPM E442 Power sensor HP 8481A Reference 20 dB Attenuator Reference 10 dB Attenuator Reference Probe ER3DV6 DAE4 Secondary Standards Power sensor HP 8481A Power sensor HP 8481A RF generator Agilent E8251A Network Analyzer HP 8753E	GB37480704 US37292783 SN: 5086 (20g) SN: 5047.2 (10r) SN 2328 SN 601 ID # MY41092312 MY41093315 US41140111	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 06-Oct-04 (SPEAG, No. ER3-2328_Oct04) 07-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jan05) Check Date (in house) 10-Aug-03 (SPEAG, in house check Jan-04) 10-Aug-03 (Agilent)	Oct-05 Oct-05 Aug-05 Aug-05 Oct-05 Jan-06 Scheduled Check In house check: Oct-05 In house check: Aug-05
Power meter EPM E442 Power sensor HP 8481A Reference 20 dB Attenuator Reference 10 dB Attenuator Reference Probe ER3DV6 DAE4 Secondary Standards Power sensor HP 8481A Power sensor HP 8481A RF generator Agilent E8251A Network Analyzer HP 8753E	GB37480704 US37292783 SN: 5086 (20g) SN: 5047.2 (10r) SN 2328 SN 601 ID # MY41092312 MY41093315 US41140111 US37390585 S4206	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 06-Oct-04 (SPEAG, No. ER3-2328_Oct04) 07-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jan05) Check Date (in house) 10-Aug-03 (SPEAG, in house check Jan-04) 10-Aug-03 (Agilent) 18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-04)	Oct-05 Oct-05 Aug-05 Aug-05 Oct-05 Jan-06 Scheduled Check In house check: Oct-05 In house check: Aug-05 In house check: Nov-05
Power meter EPM E442 Power sensor HP 8481A Reference 20 dB Attenuator Reference 10 dB Attenuator Reference Probe ER3DV6 DAE4 Secondary Standards Power sensor HP 8481A Power sensor HP 8481A Ref generator Agilent E8251A Network Analyzer HP 8753E Probe H3DV6 Calibrated by:	GB37480704 US37292783 SN: 5086 (20g) SN: 5047.2 (10r) SN 2328 SN 601 ID # MY41092312 MY41093315 US41140111 US37390585 S4206 SN: 6065	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402) 06-Oct-04 (SPEAG, No. ER3-2328_Oct04) 07-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jan05) Check Date (in house) 10-Aug-03 (SPEAG, in house check Jan-04) 10-Aug-03 (SPEAG, in house check Jan-04) 4-Aug-03 (Agilent) 18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-04) 10-Oct-04 (SPEAG, No. H3-6065-Oct04)	Oct-05 Oct-05 Aug-05 Aug-05 Oct-05 Jan-06 Scheduled Check In house check: Oct-05 In house check: Oct-05 In house check: Nov-05 Calibration, Oct-05

This calibration certificate is issued as an intermediate solution until the specific calibration procedure is submitted and accepted in the frame of the accreditation of the Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (based on ISO/IEC 17025 International Standard)

Certificate No: CD1880V3-1002_Feb05

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

References

[1] ANSI-PC63.19-2003 (Draft) American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communications Devices and Hearing Aids.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- Coordinate System: y-axis is in the direction of the dipole arms. z-axis is from the basis of the antenna
 (mounted on the table) towards its feed point between the two dipole arms. x-axis is normal to the other axes.
 In coincidence with standard [1], the measurement planes (probe sensor center) are selected to be at a
 distance of 10 mm above the the top edge of the dipole arms.
- Measurement Conditions: Further details are available from the hardcopies at the end of the certificate. All
 figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated. The forward power to the dipole connector
 is set with a calibrated power meter connected and monitored with an auxiliary power meter connected to a
 directional coupler. While the dipole under test is connected, the forward power is adjusted to the same level.
- Antenna Positioning: The dipole is mounted on a HAC Test Arch phantom using the matching dipole positioner with the arms horizontal and the feeding cable coming from the floor. The measurements are performed in a shielded room with absorbers around the setup to reduce the reflections. It is verified before the mounting of the dipole under the Test Arch phantom, that its arms are perfectly in a line. It is installed on the HAC dipole positioner with its arms parallel below the dielectric reference wire and able to move elastically in vertical direction without changing its relative position to the top center of the Test Arch phantom. The vertical distance to the probe is adjusted after dipole mounting with a DASY4 Surface Check job. Before the measurement, the distance between phantom surface and probe tip is verified. The proper measurement distance is selected by choosing the matching section of the HAC Test Arch phantom with the proper device reference point (upper surface of the dipole) and the matching grid reference point (tip of the probe) considering the probe sensor offset. The vertical distance to the probe is essential for the accuracy.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss: These parameters are measured using a HP 8753E Vector Network
 Analyzer. The impedance is specified at the SMA connector of the dipole. The influence of reflections was
 eliminating by applying the averaging function while moving the dipole in the air, at least 70cm away from any
 obstacles.
- E-field distribution: E field is measured in the x-y-plane with an isotropic ER3D-field probe with 100 mW forward power to the antenna feed point. In accordance with [1], the scan area is 20mm wide, its length exceeds the dipole arm length (180 or 90mm). The sensor center is 10 mm (in z) above the top of the dipole arms. Two 3D maxima are available near the end of the dipole arms. Assuming the dipole arms are perfectly in one line, the average of these two maxima (in subgrid 2 and subgrid 8) is determined to compensate for any non-parallelity to the measurement plane as well as the sensor displacement. The E-field value stated as calibration value represents the maximum of the interpolated 3D-E-field, 10mm above the dipole surface.
- H-field distribution: H-field is measured with an isotropic H-field probe with 100mW forward power to the
 antenna feed point, in the x-y-plane. The scan area and sensor distance is equivalent to the E-field scan. The
 maximum of the field is available at the center (subgrid 5) above the feed point. The H-field value stated as
 calibration value represents the maximum of the interpolated H-field, 10mm above the dipole surface at the
 feed point.

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 August 10 - 11, 2006
 Dual-Band CDMA Phone
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1 Measurement Conditions

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

rior system comigaration, as iai as not given	on page 1.	
DASY Version	DASY4	V4.5 B13
DASY PP Version	SEMCAD	V1.8 B144
Phantom	HAC Test Arch	SD HAC P01 BA, #1002
Distance Dipole Top - Probe Center	10 mm	
Scan resolution	dx, dy = 5 mm	area = 20 x 90 mm
Frequency	1880 MHz ± 1 MHz	
Forward power at dipole connector	20.0 dBm = 100mW	
Input power drift	< 0.05 dB	

2 Maximum Field values

H-field 10 mm above dipole surface	condition	interpolated maximum
Maximum measured	100 mW forward power	0.450 A/m

Uncertainty for H-field measurement: 19.5% (k=2)

E-field 10 mm above dipole surface	condition	interpolated maximum
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW forward power	146.0 V/m
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW forward power	145.6 V/m
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW forward power	145.8 V/m

Uncertainty for E-field measurement: 21.7% (k=2)

3 Appendix

3.1 Antenna Parameters

Frequency	Return Loss	Impedance
1710 MHz	23.4 dB	(55.2 + j6.1) Ohm
1880 MHz	21.4 dB	(53.9 + j7.4) Ohm
1900 MHz	20.9 dB	(55.8 + j6.7) Ohm
1950 MHz	28.0 dB	(54.1 + j1.9) Ohm
2000 MHz	18.9 dB	(51.2 + j11.9) Ohm

3.2 Antenna Design and Handling

The calibration dipole has a symmetric geometry with a built-in two stub matching network, which leads to the enhanced bandwidth.

The dipole is built of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The internal matching line is open ended. The antenna is therefore open for DC signals.

Do not apply force to dipole arms, as they are liable to bend. The soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged. After excessive mechanical stress or overheating, check the impedance characteristics to ensure that the internal matching network is not affected.

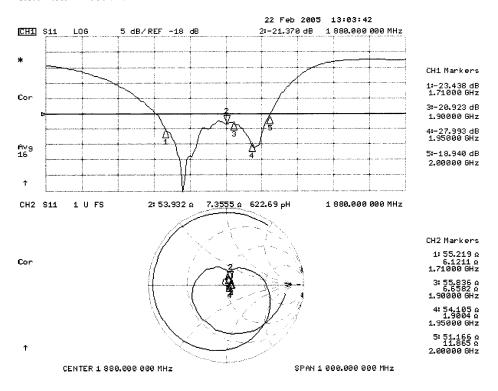
After long term use with 40W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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3.3 Measurement Sheets

3.3.1 Return Loss and Smith Chart



3.3.2 DASY4 H-field result

See page 5

3.3.3 DASY4 E-Field result

See page 6

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HAC Filename:	Test Dates:		EUT Type:		Page 55 of 69
0608100665	August 10 - 11, 2006		Dual-Band CDMA Phone		Fage 33 01 09

Date/Time: 23.02.2005 11:02:39

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland File Name: H CD1880 1002 050223.da4

DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz; Type: CD1880V3; Serial: 1002

Program Name: HAC H Dipole

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$; mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: H Dipole Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 SN6065; ; Calibrated: 10.12.2004
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn901; Calibrated: 29.06.2004
- Phantom: HAC Phantom; Type: SD HAC P01 BA;
 Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 13; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 144

H Scan 10mm above CD 1880 MHz/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1): Measurement grid: dx=5mm,

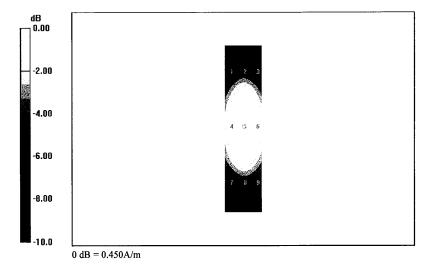
dy=5mm, dz=5.5555mm

Maximum value of Total field (slot averaged) = 0.450 A/m

Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M2 (AWF 0 dB)

H in A/m (Time averaged) H in A/m (Slot averaged)

Grid 1	Grid 2	Grid 3			Grid 3
0.385	0.413	0.395	0.385	0.413	0.395
Grid 4	Grid 5	Grid 6	Grid 4	Grid 5	Grid 6
0.421	0.450	0.432	0.421	0.450	0.432
Grid 7	Grid 8	Grid 9			Grid 9
0.376	0.401	0.386	0.376	0.401	0.386



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HAC Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:		Page 56 of 69
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Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland File Name; E. CD1880_1002_050223.da4

DUT: HAC Dipole 1880 MHz; Type: CD1880V3; Serial: 1002

Program Name: HAC E Dipole

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: σ = 0; mho/m, ε_r = 1; ρ = 1000 kg/m³

Phantom section: E Dipole Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ER3DV6 SN2328; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 06.10.2004
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics; DAE4 Sn901; Calibrated: 29.06.2004 - Phantom: HAC Phantom; Type; SD HAC P01 BA;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 13; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 144

E Scan 10mm above CD 1880 MHz/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x181x1): Measurement grid: dx=5mm,

dy=5mm, dz=5.5555mm

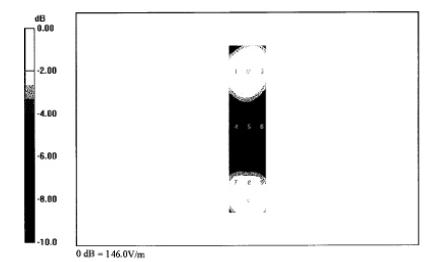
Maximum value of Total field (slot averaged) = 146.0 V/m

Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M2 (AWF 0 dB)

E in V/m (Time averaged) E in V/m (Slot averaged)

Grid 1	Grid 2	Grid 3
128.7	145.6	130.5
Grid 4	Grid 5	Grid 6
90.1	92.4	88.8
Grid 7	Grid 8	Grid 9
		131.8

	Grid 2	
128.7	145.6	130.5
Grid 4	Grid 5	Grid 6
90.1	92.4	88.8
	Grid 8	
126.7	146.0	131.8



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Calibration Laboratory of

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

Client



Certificate No. CD835V3-1003_Feb05

Avaletavaton k	ev. volikiek		
Object	CD835V3-SN:1	003 • • • • •	
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-20 v2 Calibration proce	dure for dipoles in air	
Calibration date:	February, 23, 200	05	
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance		
	cted in the closed laborator	onal standards, which realize the physical units of y facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and	
Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM E442	GB37480704	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412)	Oct-05
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	12-Oct-04 (METAS, No. 251-00412)	Oct-05
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402)	Aug-05
Reference 10 dB Attenuator	SN: 5047.2 (10r)	10-Aug-04 (METAS, No 251-00402)	Aug-05
Reference Probe ER3DV6	SN 2328	06-Oct-04 (SPEAG, No. ER3-2328_Oct04)	Oct-05
DAE4	SN 601	07-Jan-05 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-601_Jan05)	Jan-06
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092312	10-Aug-03 (SPEAG, in house check Jan-04)	In house check: Oct-05
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41093315	10-Aug-03 (SPEAG, in house check Jan-04)	In house check: Oct-05
RF generator Agilent E8251A	US41140111	4-Aug-03 (Agilent)	In house check: Aug-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-04)	In house check: Nov-05
Probe H3DV6	SN: 6065	10-Oct-04 (SPEAG, No. H3-6065-Oct04)	Calibration, Oct-05
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Mike Meili	Laboratory Technician	Titlew
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	Fechnical Director	Grafielle : *
			January Cabrusay 27, 2005

Issued: February 27, 2005

This calibration certificate is issued as an intermediate solution until the specific calibration procedure is submitted and accepted in the frame of the accreditation of the Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (based on ISO/IEC 17025 International Standard)

Certificate No: CD835V3-1003_Feb05

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Calibration Laboratory of

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

References

ANSI-PC63.19-2003 (Draft)

American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Compatibility between Wireless Communications Devices and Hearing Aids.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- Coordinate System: y-axis is in the direction of the dipole arms. z-axis is from the basis of the antenna (mounted on the table) towards its feed point between the two dipole arms. x-axis is normal to the other axes. In coincidence with standard [1], the measurement planes (probe sensor center) are selected to be at a distance of 10 mm above the the top edge of the dipole arms.
- Measurement Conditions: Further details are available from the hardcopies at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated. The forward power to the dipole connector is set with a calibrated power meter connected and monitored with an auxiliary power meter connected to a directional coupler. While the dipole under test is connected, the forward power is adjusted to the same level.
- Antenna Positioning: The dipole is mounted on a HAC Test Arch phantom using the matching dipole positioner with the arms horizontal and the feeding cable coming from the floor. The measurements are performed in a shielded room with absorbers around the setup to reduce the reflections. It is verified before the mounting of the dipole under the Test Arch phantom, that its arms are perfectly in a line. It is installed on the HAC dipole positioner with its arms parallel below the dielectric reference wire and able to move elastically in vertical direction without changing its relative position to the top center of the Test Arch phantom. The vertical distance to the probe is adjusted after dipole mounting with a DASY4 Surface Check job. Before the measurement, the distance between phantom surface and probe tip is verified. The proper measurement distance is selected by choosing the matching section of the HAC Test Arch phantom with the proper device reference point (upper surface of the dipole) and the matching grid reference point (tip of the probe) considering the probe sensor offset. The vertical distance to the probe is essential for the accuracy.
- Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss: These parameters are measured using a HP 8753E Vector Network Analyzer. The impedance is specified at the SMA connector of the dipole. The influence of reflections was eliminating by applying the averaging function while moving the dipole in the air, at least 70cm away from any obstacles.
- E-field distribution: E field is measured in the x-y-plane with an isotropic ER3D-field probe with 100 mW forward power to the antenna feed point. In accordance with [1], the scan area is 20mm wide, its length exceeds the dipole arm length (180 or 90mm). The sensor center is 10 mm (in z) above the top of the dipole arms. Two 3D maxima are available near the end of the dipole arms. Assuming the dipole arms are perfectly in one line, the average of these two maxima (in subgrid 2 and subgrid 8) is determined to compensate for any non-parallelity to the measurement plane as well as the sensor displacement. The E-field value stated as calibration value represents the maximum of the interpolated 3D-E-field, 10mm above the dipole surface.
- H-field distribution: H-field is measured with an isotropic H-field probe with 100mW forward power to the antenna feed point, in the x-y-plane. The scan area and sensor distance is equivalent to the E-field scan. The maximum of the field is available at the center (subgrid 5) above the feed point. The H-field value stated as calibration value represents the maximum of the interpolated H-field, 10mm above the dipole surface at the feed point.

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1 Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY4	V4.5 B13
DASY PP Version	SEMCAD	V1.8 B144
Phantom	HAC Test Arch	SD HAC P01 BA, #1002
Distance Dipole Top - Probe Center	10 mm	
Scan resolution	dx, dy = 5 mm	area = 20 x 180 mm
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	
Forward power at dipole connector	20.0 dBm = 100mW	
Input power drift	< 0.05 dB	

2 Maximum Field values

H-field 10 mm above dipole surface	condition	interpolated maximum
Maximum measured	100 mW forward power	0.470 A/m

Uncertainty for H-field measurement: 19.5% (k=2)

E-field 10 mm above dipole surface	condition	interpolated maximum	
Maximum measured above high end	100 mW forward power	187.0 V/m	
Maximum measured above low end	100 mW forward power	183.2 V/m	
Averaged maximum above arm	100 mW forward power	185.1 V/m	

Uncertainty for E-field measurement: 21.7% (k=2)

3 Appendix

3.1 Antenna Parameters

Frequency Return Loss		Impedance
800 MHz	16.6 dB	(40.5 - j9.6) Ohm
835 MHz	25.2 dB	(55.3 + j2.4) Ohm
900 MHz	16.6 dB	(52.7 - j15.2) Ohm
950 MHz	25.1 dB	(50.9 + j5.5) Ohm
960 MHz	17.2 dB	(61.0 + j10.9) Ohm

3.2 Antenna Design and Handling

The calibration dipole has a symmetric geometry with a built-in two stub matching network, which leads to the enhanced bandwidth.

The dipole is built of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The Internal matching line is open ended. The antenna is therefore open for DC signals.

Do not apply force to dipole arms, as they are liable to bend. The soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged. After excessive mechanical stress or overheating, check the impedance characteristics to ensure that the internal matching network is not affected.

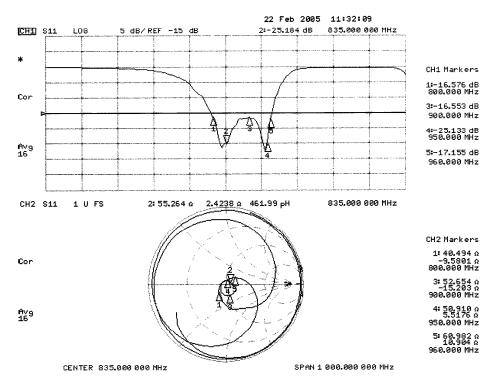
After long term use with 40W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

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3.3 Measurement Sheets

3.3.1 Return Loss and Smith Chart



3.3.2 DASY4 H-field result

See page 5

3.3.3 DASY4 E-Field result

See page 6

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Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland File Name: H CD835 1003 050222.da4

DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V3; Serial: 1003

Program Name: HAC H Dipole

Communication System; CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: σ = 0; mho/m, $\epsilon_{\rm p}$ = 1; ρ = 1 kg/m³

Phantom section: H Dipole Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: H3DV6 SN6065; ; Calibrated: 10.12.2004
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn901; Calibrated: 29.06.2004
- Phantom: HAC Phantom; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 13; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 144

H Scan 10mm above CD 835 MHz/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x361x1): Measurement grid: dx=5mm,

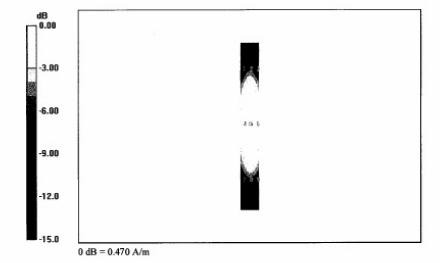
dy=5mm, dz=5.5555mm

Maximum value of Total field (slot averaged) = 0.470 A/m

Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M2 (AWF 0 dB)

H in A/m (Time averaged) H in A/m (Slot averaged)

Grid 1	Grid 2	Grid 3	Grid 1	Grid 2	Grid 3
0.365	0.397	0.380	0.365	0.397	0.380
Grid 4	Grid 5	Grid 6	Grid 4	Grid 5	Grid 6
0.408	0.470	0.425	0.408	0.470	0.425
Grid 7	Grid 8	Grid 9	Grid 7	Grid 8	Grid 9
0.350	0.380	0.368	0.350	0.380	0.368



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Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland File Name: E CD835 1003 050223.da4

DUT: HAC-Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V3; Serial: 1003 Program Name: HAC E Dipole

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: $\sigma = 0$; mho/m, $\varepsilon_r = 1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: E Dipole Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe; ER3DV6 SN2328; ConvF(1, 1, 1); Calibrated: 06.10.2004
- Sensor-Surface: (Fix Surface)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn901; Calibrated: 29.06.2004
- Phantom: HAC Phantom; Type: SD HAC P01 BA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.5 Build 13; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 144

E Scan 10mm above CD 835 MHz/Hearing Aid Compatibility Test (41x361x1): Measurement grid: dx=5mm,

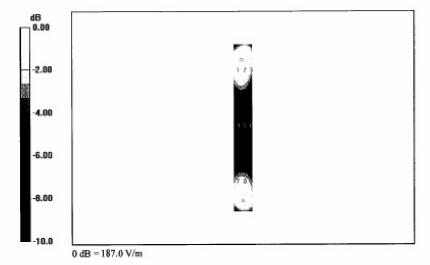
dy=5mm, dz=5.5555mm

Maximum value of Total field (slot averaged) = 187.0 V/m

Hearing Aid Near-Field Category: M2 (AWF 0 dB)

E in V/m (Time averaged) E in V/m (Slot averaged)

Grid 1	Grid 2	Grid 3	Grid 1	Grid 2	Grid 3
156.0	187.0	150.1	156.0	187.0	150.1
Grid 4	Grid 5	Grid 6	Grid 4	Grid 5	Grid 6
83.6	84.8	80.4	83.6	84.8	80.4
Grid 7	Grid 8	Grid 9	Grid 7		
148.0	183.2	149.5	148.0	183.2	149.5



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14. CONCLUSION

The measurements indicate that the wireless communications device complies with the HAC limits specified in accordance with the ANSI C63.19 Standard and FCC WT Docket No. 01-309 RM-8658. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The tested device complies with the requirements in respect to all parameters specific to the test. The test results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the M-rating for this equipment only represents the field interference possible against a hypothetical and typical hearing aid. The measurement system and techniques presented in this evaluation are proposed in the ANSI standard as a means of best approximating wireless device compatibility with a hearing-aid. The literature is under continual re-construction.

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