
Appendix for the Report

Dosimetric Assessment of the Siemens C71 (FCC ID: PWX-C66) According to the FCC Requirements

Calibration Data

October 20, 2004
IMST GmbH
Carl-Friedrich-Gauß-Str. 2
D-47475 Kamp-Lintfort

Customer
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16745 West Bernado Drive, Suite 400
San Diego-CA 92127

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approval of the testing laboratory.

Client

IMST

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object(s) ET3DV6 - SN:1579

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-01.v2
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: September 1, 2004

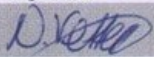
Condition of the calibrated item In Tolerance (according to the specific calibration document)

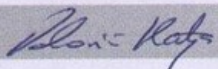
This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature 22 +/- 2 degrees Celsius and humidity < 75%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Model Type	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM E4419B	GB41293874	5-May-04 (METAS, No 251-00388)	May-05
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	5-May-04 (METAS, No 251-00388)	May-05
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20b)	3-May-04 (METAS, No 251-00389)	May-05
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	8-Sep-03 (Sintrel SCS No. E030020)	Sep-04
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092180	18-Sep-02 (SPEAG, in house check Oct03)	In house check: Oct 05
RF generator HP 8684C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Aug02)	In house check: Aug05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct03)	In house check: Oct 05

Calibrated by:	Name Nico Vetterli	Function Technician	Signature 
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Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Laboratory Director	Signature 
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Date issued: September 1, 2004

This calibration certificate is issued as an intermediate solution until the accreditation process (based on ISO/IEC 17025 International Standard) for Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG is completed.

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1579

Manufactured:	May 7, 2001
Last calibrated:	May 21, 2004
Recalibrated:	September 1, 2004

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1579

Sensitivity in Free Space

NormX	$1.92 \mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormY	$1.76 \mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormZ	$1.70 \mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$

Diode Compression^A

DCP X	95	mV
DCP Y	95	mV
DCP Z	95	mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 7.

Boundary Effect

Head 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	9.0	4.7
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.1	0.3

Head 1750 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	12.5	8.3
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.2	0.0

Sensor Offset

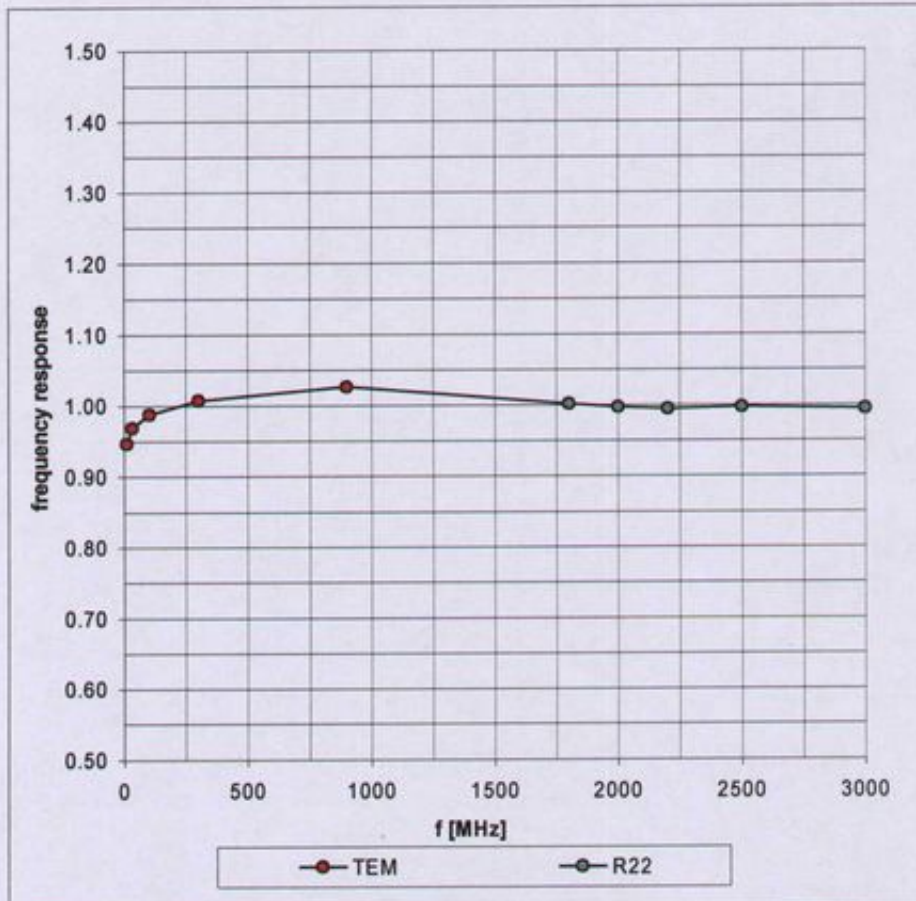
Probe Tip to Sensor Center	2.7 mm
Optical Surface Detection	in tolerance

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

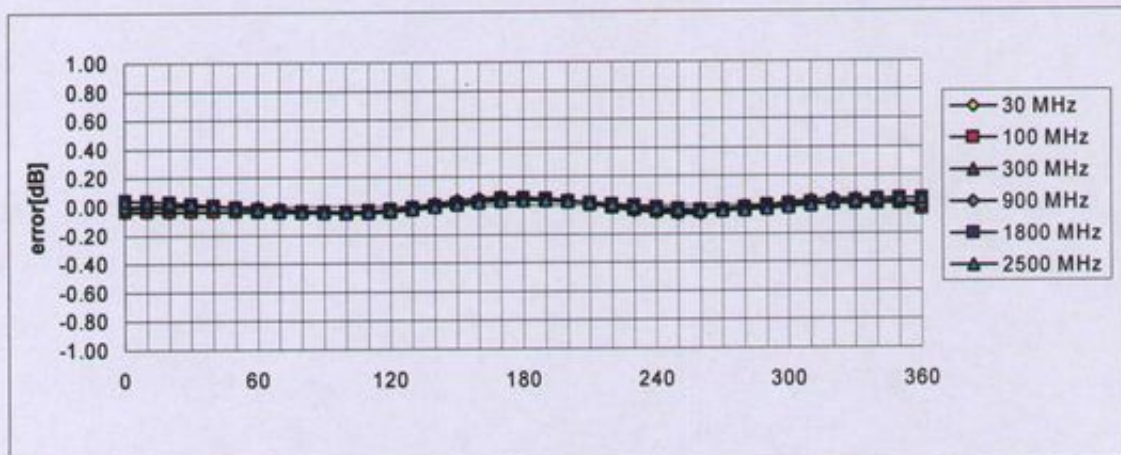
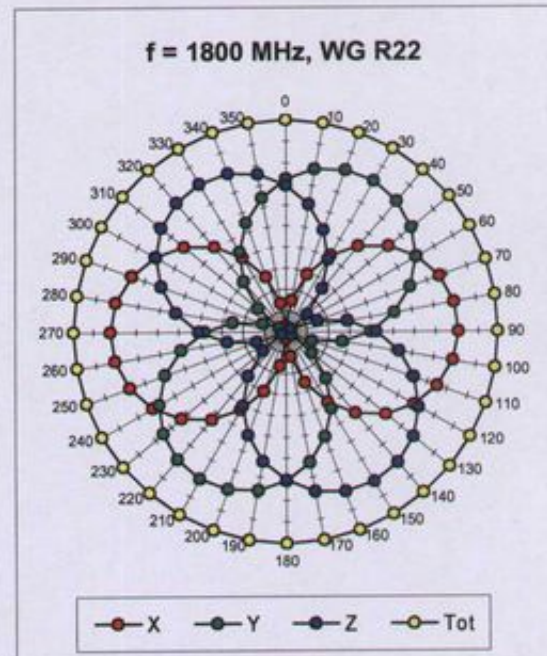
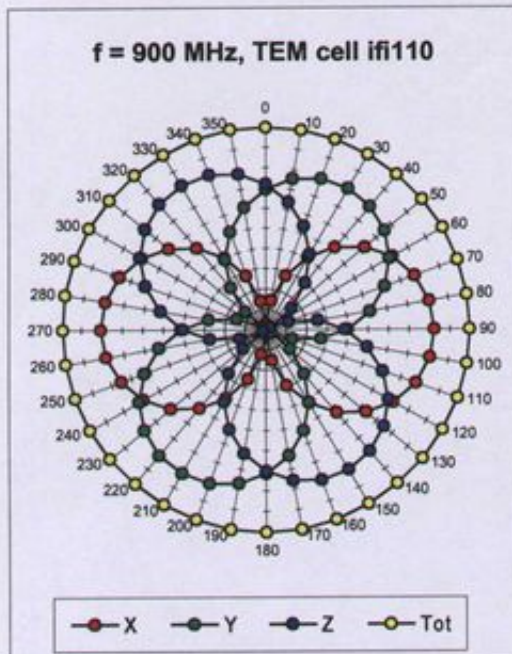
^A numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required

Frequency Response of E-Field

(TEM-Cell:ifi110, Waveguide R22)

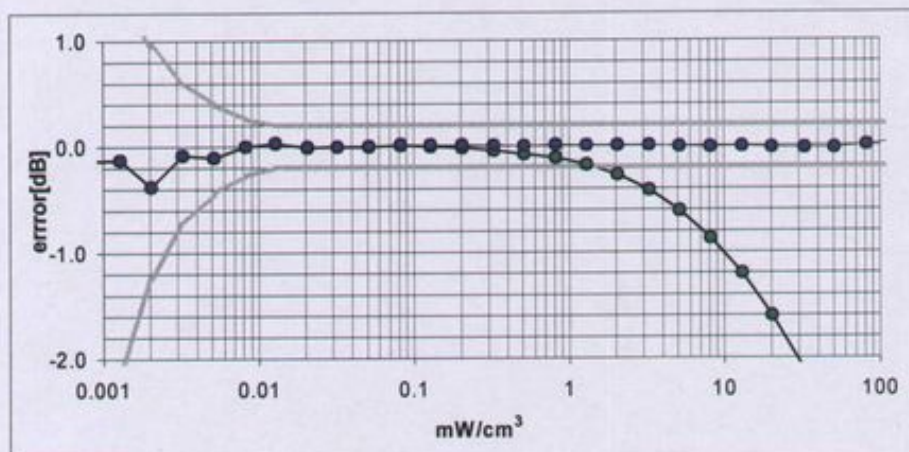
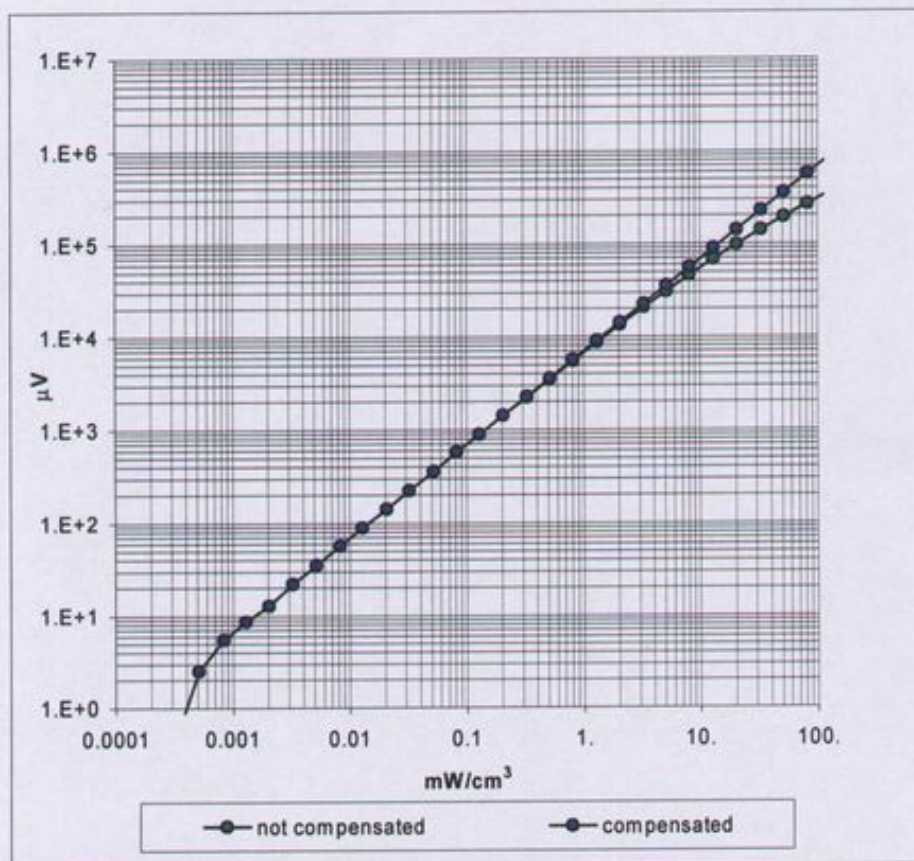


Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$



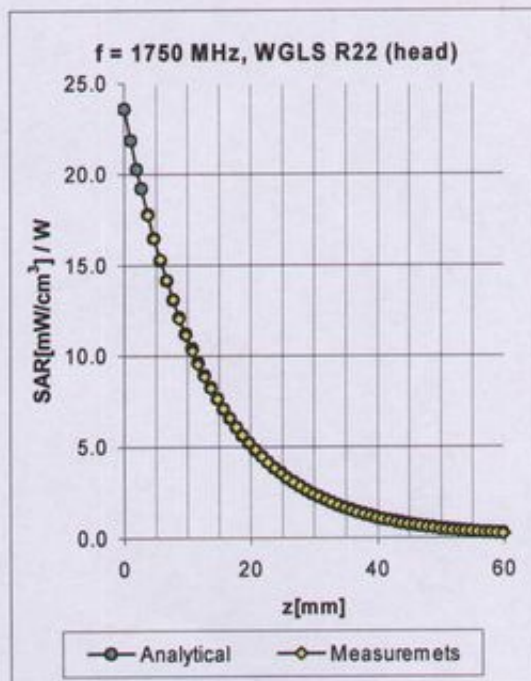
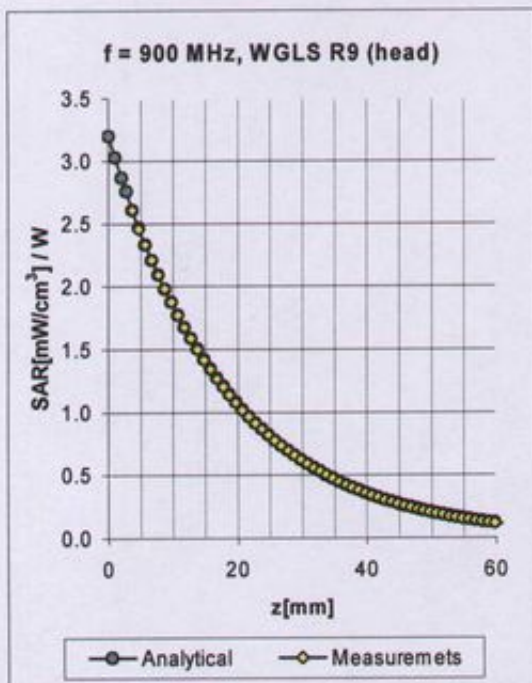
Axial Isotropy Error < ± 0.2 dB

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (Waveguide R22)



Probe Linearity Error $< \pm 0.2$ dB

Conversion Factor Assessment

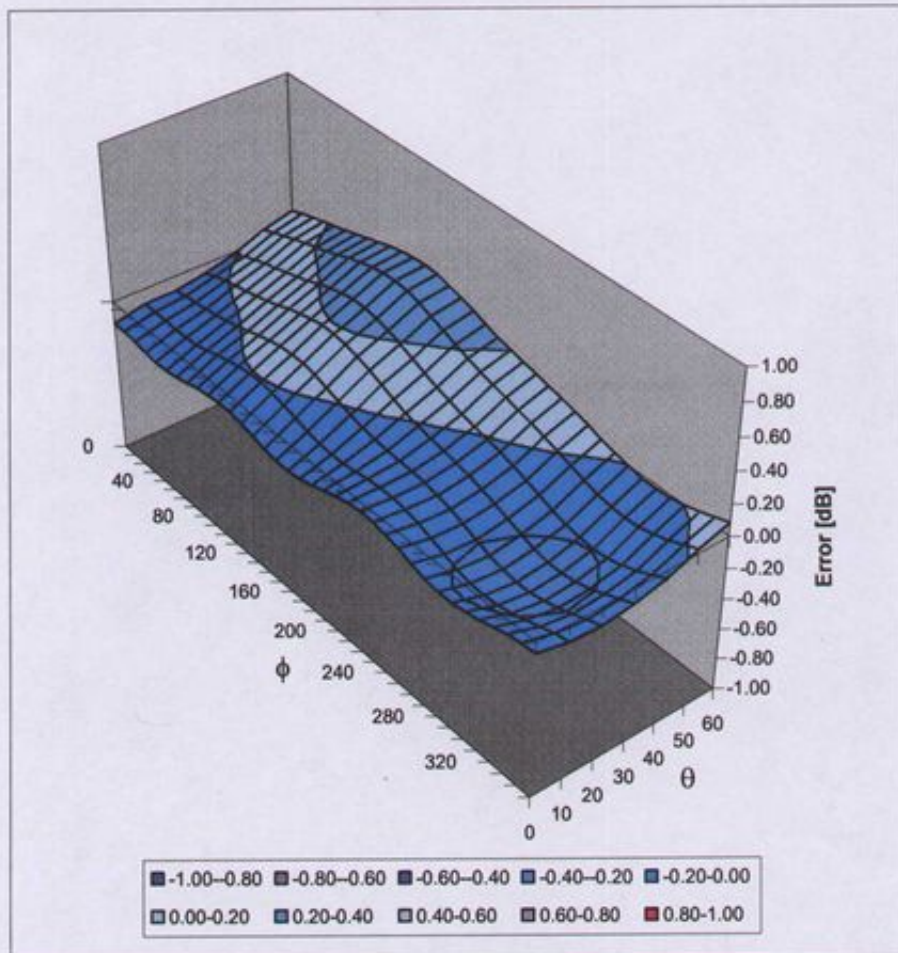


f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^B	Tissue	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
835	785-885	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	0.61	1.79	6.96 ± 9.7% (k=2)	
900	850-950	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.57	1.89	6.64 ± 9.7% (k=2)	
1750	1700-1800	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.47	2.59	5.37 ± 9.7% (k=2)	
1900	1850-1950	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.49	2.66	5.19 ± 9.7% (k=2)	
2450	2400-2500	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.90	1.96	4.64 ± 9.7% (k=2)	
835	785-885	Body	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.46	2.23	6.46 ± 9.7% (k=2)	
900	850-950	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.49	2.14	6.19 ± 9.7% (k=2)	
1750	1700-1800	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.52	2.89	4.80 ± 9.7% (k=2)	
1900	1850-1950	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.59	2.74	4.57 ± 9.7% (k=2)	
2450	2400-2500	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	1.11	1.57	4.34 ± 9.7% (k=2)	

^B The total standard uncertainty is calculated as root-sum-square of standard uncertainty of the Conversion Factor at calibration frequency and the standard uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (θ, ϕ), $f = 900$ MHz



Spherical Isotropy Error $< \pm 0.4$ dB

Client **IMST**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object(s) **D1900V2 - SN:5d051**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v2
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **August 16, 2004**

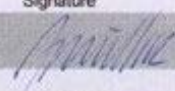
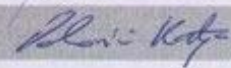
Condition of the calibrated item **In Tolerance (according to the specific calibration document)**

This calibration statement documents traceability of M&TE used in the calibration procedures and conformity of the procedures with the ISO/IEC 17025 international standard.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature 22 +/- 2 degrees Celsius and humidity < 75%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Model Type	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM E442	GB37480704	6-Nov-03 (METAS, No. 252-0254)	Nov-04
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	6-Nov-03 (METAS, No. 252-0254)	Nov-04
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (Agilent, No. 20021018)	Oct-04
RF generator R&S SML-03	100698	27-Mar-2002 (R&S, No. 20-92389)	In house check: Mar-05
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Nov-03)	In house check: Oct 05

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Judith Mueller	Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Laboratory Director	

Date issued: September 1, 2004

This calibration certificate is issued as an intermediate solution until the accreditation process (based on ISO/IEC 17025 International Standard) for Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG is completed.

DASY

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D1900V2

Serial: 5d051

Manufactured:	March 19, 2004
Calibrated:	August 16, 2004

1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the quarter size flat phantom filled with **head simulating liquid** of the following electrical parameters at 1900 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	39.4	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	1.44 mho/m	$\pm 5\%$

The DASY4 System with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 4.96 at 1900 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feedpoint was positioned below the center marking of the quarter size flat phantom and the dipole was oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 10mm from dipole center to the solution surface. The included distance spacer was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 15mm was aligned with the dipole. The 7x7x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration.

The dipole input power (forward power) was $250\text{mW} \pm 3\%$. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

2. SAR Measurement with DASY4 System

Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. The results (see figure supplied) have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values measured with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN:1507 and applying the advanced extrapolation are:

averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of tissue:	39.4 mW/g $\pm 16.8\%$ (k=2) ¹
averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue:	20.6 mW/g $\pm 16.2\%$ (k=2) ¹

¹ validation uncertainty

3. Dipole Impedance and Return Loss

The impedance was measured at the SMA-connector with a network analyzer and numerically transformed to the dipole feedpoint. The transformation parameters from the SMA-connector to the dipole feedpoint are:

Electrical delay:	1.194 ns	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	0.982	(voltage transmission, one direction)

The dipole was positioned at the flat phantom sections according to section 1 and the distance spacer was in place during impedance measurements.

Feedpoint impedance at 1900 MHz:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 54.0 \Omega$
	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = 4.0 \Omega$
Return Loss at 1900 MHz	-25.4 dB

4. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the quarter size flat phantom filled with **body simulating tissue** of the following electrical parameters at 1900 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	52.2	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	1.58 mho/m	$\pm 5\%$

The DASY4 System with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 4.57 at 1900 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feedpoint was positioned below the center marking of the quarter size flat phantom and the dipole was oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 10mm from dipole center to the solution surface. The included distance spacer was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 15mm was aligned with the dipole. The 7x7x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration.

The dipole input power (forward power) was 250mW $\pm 3\%$. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

5. SAR Measurement with DASY4 System

Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 4. The results (see figure supplied) have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values measured with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN:1507 and applying the advanced extrapolation are:

averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of tissue: **41.6 mW/g ± 16.8 % (k=2)²**

averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of tissue: **21.6 mW/g ± 16.2 % (k=2)²**

6. Dipole Impedance and Return Loss

The dipole was positioned at the flat phantom sections according to section 4 and the distance spacer was in place during impedance measurements.

Feedpoint impedance at 1900 MHz: **Re{Z} = 50.9 Ω**

Im {Z} = 5.0 Ω

Return Loss at 1900 MHz **-27.2 dB**

7. Handling

Do not apply excessive force to the dipole arms, because they might bend. Bending of the dipole arms stresses the soldered connections near the feedpoint leading to a damage of the dipole.

8. Design

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

Small end caps have been added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in Section 1. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

9. Power Test

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

² validation uncertainty

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN5d051

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

Medium: HSL 1900 MHz;

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.44$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASy4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASy4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.96, 4.96, 4.96); Calibrated: 1/23/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 7/22/2004
- Phantom: Flat Phantom quarter size; Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: SN:1001;
- Measurement SW: DASy4, V4.3 Build 14; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.1 mW/g

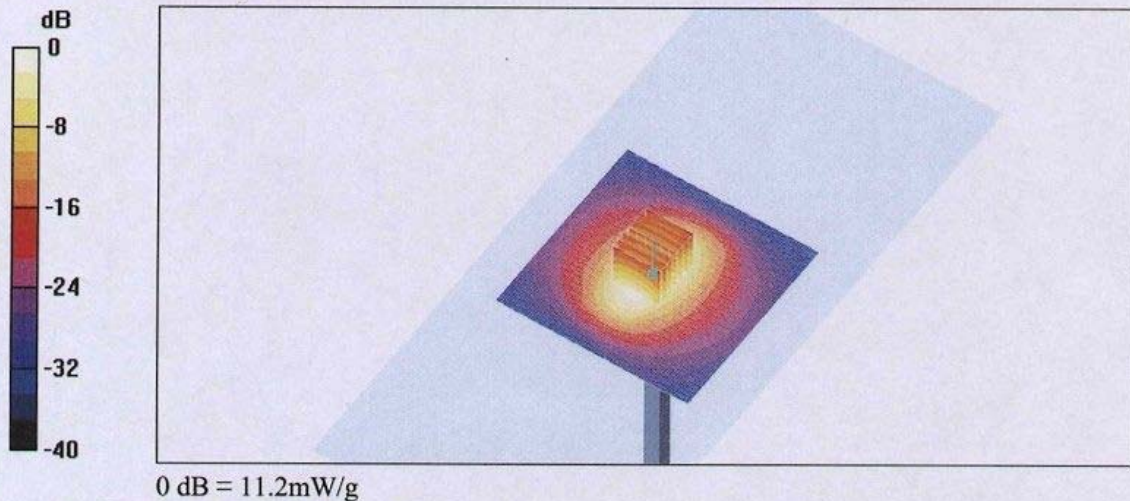
Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 90.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.0 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.84 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.15 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.2 mW/g



11 Aug 2004 10:18:34

CH1 S11 1 U FS

1: 53.992 Ω 4.0215 Ω 336.86 μ H

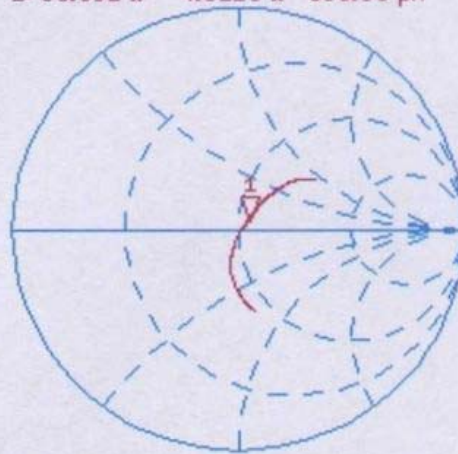
1 900.000 000 MHz

De1

Cor

Avg
16

↑

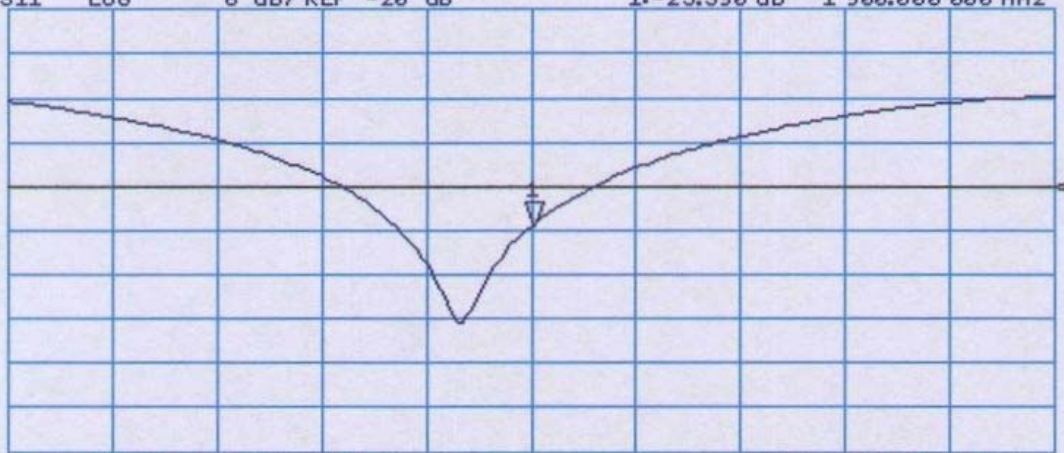


5d051
HEAD

CH2 S11 LOG 6 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-25.390 dB 1 900.000 000 MHz

Cor

↑



CENTER 1 900.000 000 MHz

SPAN 400.000 000 MHz

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN5d051

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

Medium: Muscle 1900 MHz;

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.58$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(4.57, 4.57, 4.57); Calibrated: 1/23/2004
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 7/22/2004
- Phantom: Flat Phantom quarter size; Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: SN:1001;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.3 Build 14; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 123

Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 11.8 mW/g

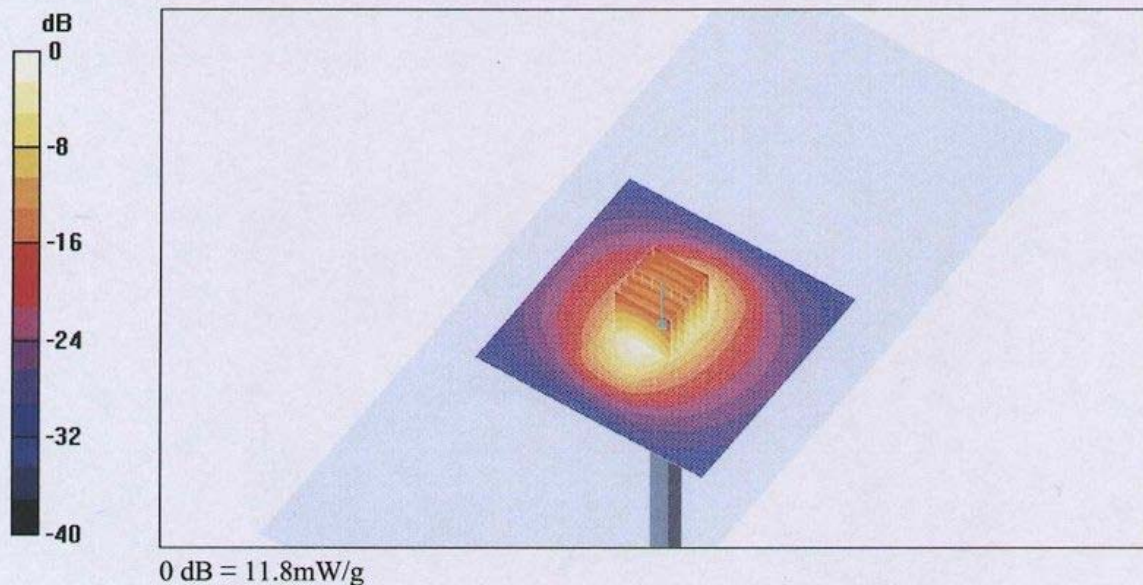
Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 88.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.1 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.41 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.8 mW/g



CH1 S11 1 U FS

1: 50.861 Ω 4.9688 Ω 416.21 pF

16 Aug 2004 10:00:21

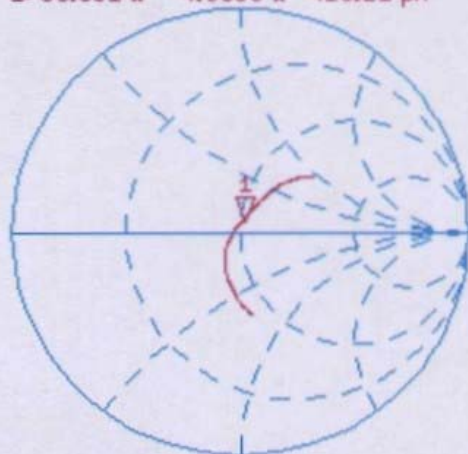
1 900.000 000 MHz

De1

Cor

Avg
16

↑



5d051
BODY

CH2 S11 LOG

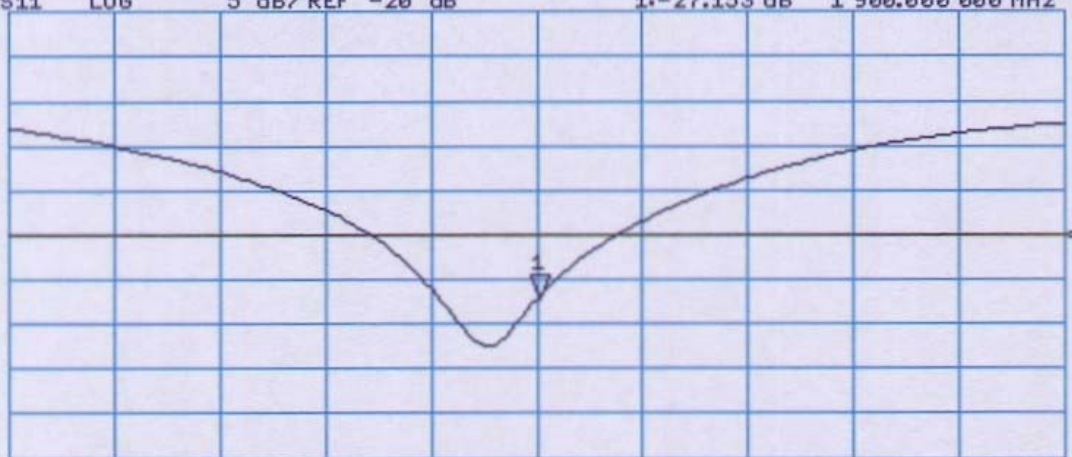
5 dB/REF -20 dB

1:-27.153 dB

1 900.000 000 MHz

Cor

↑



CENTER 1 900.000 000 MHz

SPAN 400.000 000 MHz

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

Calibration Certificate

835 MHz System Validation Dipole

Type:

D835V2

Serial Number:

437

Place of Calibration:

Zurich

Date of Calibration:

November 13, 2002

Calibration Interval:

24 months

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG hereby certifies, that this device has been calibrated on the date indicated above. The calibration was performed in accordance with specifications and procedures of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG.

Wherever applicable, the standards used in the calibration process are traceable to international standards. In all other cases the standards of the Laboratory for EMF and Microwave Electronics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich, Switzerland have been applied.

Calibrated by:

D. Vetter

Approved by:

Thomas Kutz

**Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG**

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

DASY

Dipole Validation Kit

Type: D835V2

Serial: 437

Manufactured: December 15, 2000
Calibrated: November 13, 2002

1. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new generic twin phantom filled with head simulating solution of the following electrical parameters at 835 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	43.05	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	0.90 mho/m	$\pm 5\%$

The DASY4 System with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 6.6 at 835 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feedpoint was positioned below the center marking of the flat phantom section and the dipole was oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 15mm from dipole center to the solution surface. The included distance holder was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 20mm was aligned with the dipole. The 7x7x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration.

The dipole input power (forward power) was $250\text{mW} \pm 3\%$. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

2. SAR Measurement with DASY4 System

Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 1. The results (see figure supplied) have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values measured with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN:1507 and applying the advanced extrapolation are:

averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of tissue:	9.64 mW/g
averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of tissue:	6.20 mW/g

3. Dipole Impedance and Return Loss

The impedance was measured at the SMA-connector with a network analyzer and numerically transformed to the dipole feedpoint. The transformation parameters from the SMA-connector to the dipole feedpoint are:

Electrical delay:	1.438 ns	(one direction)
Transmission factor:	0.988	(voltage transmission, one direction)

The dipole was positioned at the flat phantom sections according to section 1 and the distance holder was in place during impedance measurements.

Feedpoint impedance at 835 MHz:	$\text{Re}\{Z\} = 47.9 \Omega$
	$\text{Im}\{Z\} = -7.6 \Omega$
Return Loss at 835 MHz	-21.9 dB

4. Measurement Conditions

The measurements were performed in the flat section of the new generic twin phantom filled with body simulating solution of the following electrical parameters at 835 MHz:

Relative Dielectricity	55.9	$\pm 5\%$
Conductivity	0.96 mho/m	$\pm 5\%$

The DASY4 System with a dosimetric E-field probe ET3DV6 (SN:1507, Conversion factor 6.2 at 835 MHz) was used for the measurements.

The dipole was mounted on the small tripod so that the dipole feedpoint was positioned below the center marking of the flat phantom section and the dipole was oriented parallel to the body axis (the long side of the phantom). The standard measuring distance was 15mm from dipole center to the solution surface. The included distance holder was used during measurements for accurate distance positioning.

The coarse grid with a grid spacing of 20mm was aligned with the dipole. The 7x7x7 fine cube was chosen for cube integration.

The dipole input power (forward power) was 250mW $\pm 3\%$. The results are normalized to 1W input power.

5. SAR Measurement with DASY4 System

Standard SAR-measurements were performed according to the measurement conditions described in section 4. The results (see figure supplied) have been normalized to a dipole input power of 1W (forward power). The resulting averaged SAR-values measured with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 SN:1507 and applying the advanced extrapolation are:

averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of tissue: **9.76 mW/g**

averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of tissue: **6.40 mW/g**

6. Dipole Impedance and Return Loss

The dipole was positioned at the flat phantom sections according to section 4 and the distance holder was in place during impedance measurements.

Feedpoint impedance at 835 MHz: **Re{Z} = 44.6 Ω**

Im {Z} = -9.4 Ω

Return Loss at 835 MHz **-18.9 dB**

7. Handling

Do not apply excessive force to the dipole arms, because they might bend. Bending of the dipole arms stresses the soldered connections near the feedpoint leading to a damage of the dipole.

8. Design

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

9. Power Test

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland
File Name: SN437_SN1507_HSL835_131102.da4

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz Type & Serial Number: D835V2 - SN437
Program: Dipole Calibration; Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm

Communication System: CW-835; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL 835 MHz ($\sigma = 0.9$ mho/m, $\epsilon = 43.05$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)
Phantom section: FlatSection

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(6.6, 6.6, 6.6); Calibrated: 1/24/2002
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 - SN410; Calibrated: 7/18/2002
- Phantom: SAM 4.0 - TP:1006
- Software: DASY4, V4.0 Build 35

Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

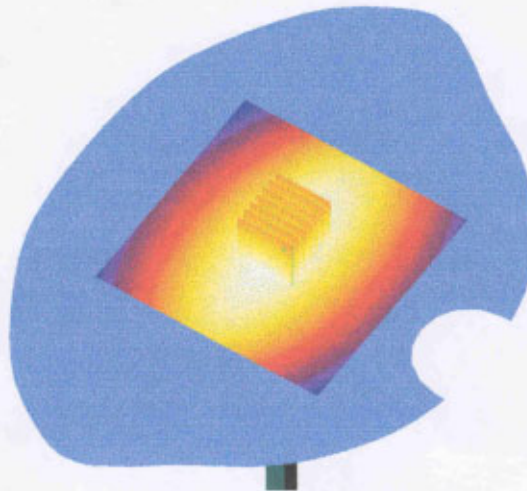
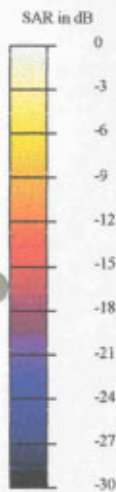
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm

Reference Value = 55.6 V/m

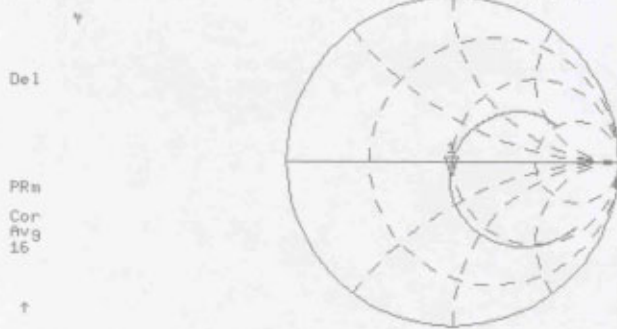
Peak SAR = 3.59 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 2.41 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.55 mW/g

Power Drift = 0.02 dB



13 Nov 2002 11:23:23
[CH1] S11 1 U FS 1: 47.918 Ω -7.6328 Ω 24.972 pF 835.000 000 MHz



Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland
File Name: SN437_SN1507_M835_131102.da4

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz Type & Serial Number: D835V2 - SN437
Program: Dipole Calibration; Pin = 250 mW; d = 10 mm

Communication System: CW-835; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: Muscle 835 MHz ($\sigma = 0.96$ mho/m, $\epsilon = 55.87$, $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)
Phantom section: FlatSection

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1507; ConvF(6.2, 6.2, 6.2); Calibrated: 1/24/2002
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 - SN410; Calibrated: 7/18/2002
- Phantom: SAM 4.0 - TP:1006
- Software: DASY4, V4.0 Build 35

Area Scan (81x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

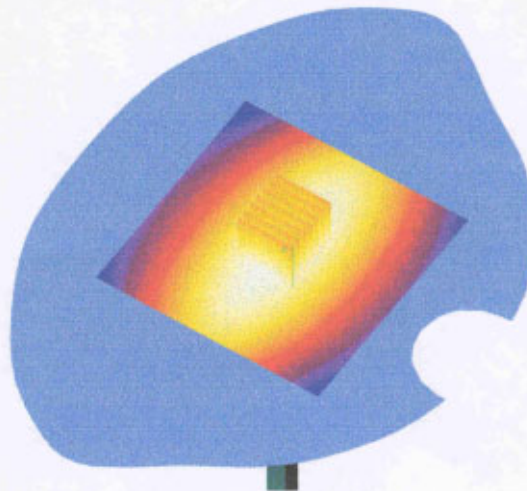
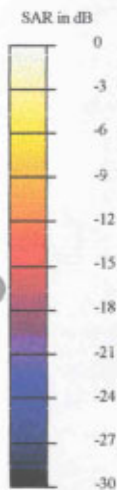
Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm

Reference Value = 55 V/m

Peak SAR = 3.4 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 2.44 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 mW/g

Power Drift = 0.002 dB



Muscle

13 Nov 2002 16:55:27
[CH1] S11 1 U FS 1:44.605 Ω -9.4473 Ω 20.176 pF 035.000 000 MHz

