



Accredited testing laboratory

DAR registration number: TTI-P-G 166/98

**Federal Motor Transport Authority (KBA)
DAR registration number: KBA-P 00070-97**

Test report no. : 4-1152-02-01/03-B
Type identification : Wakou
Test specification : IEEE P1528/D1.2
FCC-ID : NCMOGL2

Table of Contents

1	General Information.....	3
1.1	Notes	3
1.1.1	Statement of Compliance	3
1.2	Testing laboratory	4
1.3	Details of applicant	4
1.4	Application details	4
1.5	Test item	5
1.6	Test specification(s)	6
1.6.1	RF exposure limits	6
2	Technical test	7
2.1	Summary of test results.....	7
2.2	Test environment	7
2.3	Measurement and test set-up.....	7
2.4	Measurement system.....	8
2.4.1	System Description	8
2.4.2	Test environment	9
2.4.3	Probe description	9
2.4.4	Phantom description.....	10
2.4.5	Device holder description	10
2.4.6	Scanning procedure.....	11
2.4.7	Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation.....	12
2.4.8	Data Storage and Evaluation.....	13
2.4.9	Test equipment utilized.....	15
2.4.10	Tissue simulating liquids : dielectric properties.....	16
2.4.11	Tissue simulating liquids : parameters	17
2.4.12	Measurement uncertainty evaluation for SAR test	18
2.4.13	Measurement uncertainty evaluation for system validation	19
2.4.14	System validation.....	20
2.4.15	Validation procedure.....	21
2.5	Test results (Body SAR)	22
2.5.1	Description of test procedures.....	23
2.6	Test results (conducted power measurement)	24
Annex 1	System performance verification	25
Annex 2	Measurement results (printout from DASY TM).....	26
Annex 3	Photo documentation	36
Annex 4	Calibration parameters of E-field probe.....	61

1 General Information

1.1 Notes

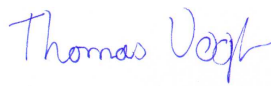
The test results of this test report relate exclusively to the test item specified in 1.5. The CETECOM ICT Services GmbH does not assume responsibility for any conclusions and generalisations drawn from the test results with regard to other specimens or samples of the type of the equipment represented by the test item. The test report may only be reproduced or published in full. Reproduction or publication of extracts from the report requires the prior written approval of the CETECOM ICT Services GmbH.

1.1.1 Statement of Compliance

The SAR values found for the Wakou Triple Band GSM-PCMCIA card are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1 g tissue according to the FCC rule §2.1093, the ANSI/IEEE C 95.1:1992, the NCRP Report Number 86 for uncontrolled environment, according to the Health Canada's Safety Code 6 and the Industry Canada Radio Standards Specification RSS-102 for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure.

The measurement together with the test system set-up is described in chapter 2.3 of this test report. A detailed description of the equipment under test can be found in chapter 1.5.

Test laboratory manager:

November 4, 2003	Thomas Vogler	
Date	Name	Signature

Technical responsibility for area of testing:

November 4, 2003	Bernd Rebmann	
Date	Name	Signature

1.2 Testing laboratory

CETECOM ICT Services GmbH
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66117 Saarbruecken
Germany
Telephone: + 49 681 598 - 0
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e-mail: info@ict.cetecom.de
Internet: <http://www.cetecom-ict.de>

State of accreditation: The Test laboratory (area of testing) is accredited according to DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025. DAR registration number: TTI-P-G-166/98

Test location, if different from CETECOM ICT Services GmbH

Name:
Street:
Town:
Country:
Phone:
Fax:

1.3 Details of applicant

Name: Option International N.V.

Street: Kolonel Begaultlaan 45
Town: 3012 Leuven
Country: Belgium

Contact: Mr. Bruno Meeus
Telephone: +32 16 311 605

1.4 Application details

Date of receipt of application: October 13, 2003
Date of receipt of test item: October 10, 2003
Start/Date of test: October 14, 2003
End of test:

Person(s) present during the test: ---

1.5 Test item

Description of the test item: Triple Band GSM-PCMCIA card

Type identification: Wakou

FCC-ID : NCMOGL2
Serial number: WK2A393017

Manufacturer:

Name: Option International N.V.
Street: Kolonel Begaultlaan 45
Town: 3012 Leuven
Country: Belgium

additional information on the DUT:			
device type :	portable device		
IMEI No:	010099002915150-1		
exposure category:	uncontrolled environment / general population		
test device production information :	identical prototype		
device operating configurations :			
operating mode(s) :	GSM, DCS, PCS		
modulation :	GMSK		
GPRS mobile station class :	B		
GPRS multislot class / no. of timeslots:	10 / 4 in downlink, 2 in uplink		
operating frequency range(s) GSM :	PCS 1900 (tested)	DCS 1800	GSM 900
- transmitter frequency range :	1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz	1710 MHz ~ 1785 MHz	880 MHz ~ 915 MHz
- receiver frequency range :	1930.2 MHz ~ 1989.8 MHz	1805 MHz ~ 1880 MHz	925 MHz ~ 960 MHz
power class :	1, tested with power level 0		
measured peak output power (conducted):	29.2 dBm		
test channel :	661 (mid-band)		
antenna type :	dedicated extendable foil antenna		
accessories / body-worn configurations :	PCMCIA card inserted into notebook host		
Notebook host #1 : Toshiba Satellite 4090 XCDT	S/N : 10442626G PCN0357		
Notebook host #2 : Acer Extensa 711 TE	S/N : 9147A0152G 9090024CM		
Notebook host #3 : Sony Vaio PCG-F807K	S/N : 28312151 5226804		

1.6 Test specification(s)

Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01)

IEEE P1528/D1.2 (April 21, 2003)

RSS-102: Evaluation Procedure for Mobile and Portable Radio Transmitters with respect to Health (Issue 1 (Provisional) of September 25, 1999)

Canada's Safety Code 6: Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz (99-EHD-237)

IEEE Std C95.3 – 1991, IEEE Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields – RF and Microwave.

1.6.1 RF exposure limits

Human Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment General Population	Controlled Environment Occupational
Spatial Peak SAR* (Brain)	1.60 mW/g	8.00 mW/g
Spatial Average SAR** (Whole Body)	0.08 mW/g	0.40 mW/g
Spatial Peak SAR*** (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist)	4.00 mW/g	20.00 mW/g

Table 1: RF exposure limits

The limit applied in this test report is shown in **bold** letters

Notes:

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.

*** The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

2 Technical test

2.1 Summary of test results

No deviations from the technical specification(s) were ascertained in the course of the tests performed.	☒
The deviations as specified in 2.5 were ascertained in the course of the tests performed.	☐

2.2 Test environment

General Environment conditions in the test area are as follows :

Ambient temperature: 20°C – 24°C
Tissue simulating liquid: 20°C – 24°C
Humidity: 40% – 50%

Exact temperature values for each test are shown in the table(s) under 2.5. and/or on the measurement plots.

2.3 Measurement and test set-up

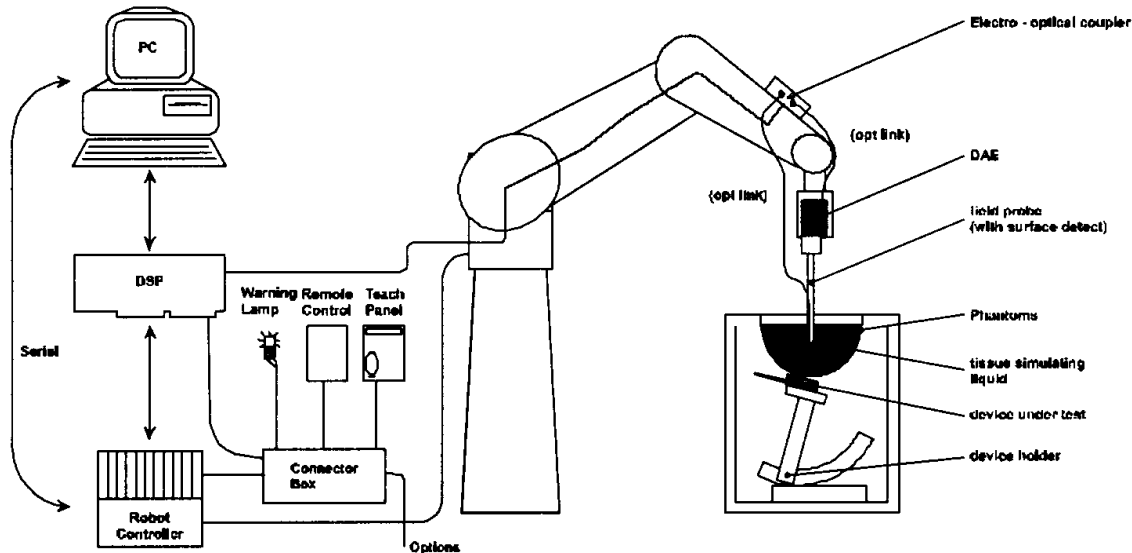
The measurement system is described in chapter 2.4.

The test setup for the system validation can be found in chapter 2.4.14.

A description of positioning and test signal control can be found in chapter 2.5 together with the test results.

2.4 Measurement system

2.4.1 System Description



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

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
- The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY4 measurement server.
- The DASY4 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2000
- DASY4 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
- Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

2.4.2 Test environment

The DASY4 measurement system is placed at the head end of a room with dimensions : $5 \times 2.5 \times 3 \text{ m}^3$, the SAM phantom is placed in a distance of 75 cm from the side walls and 1.1m from the rear wall. Above the test system a $1.5 \times 1.5 \text{ m}^2$ array of pyramid absorbers is installed to reduce reflections from the ceiling.

Picture 1 of the photo documentation shows a complete view of the the test environment.

The system allows the measurement of SAR values larger than 0.005 mW/g .

2.4.3 Probe description

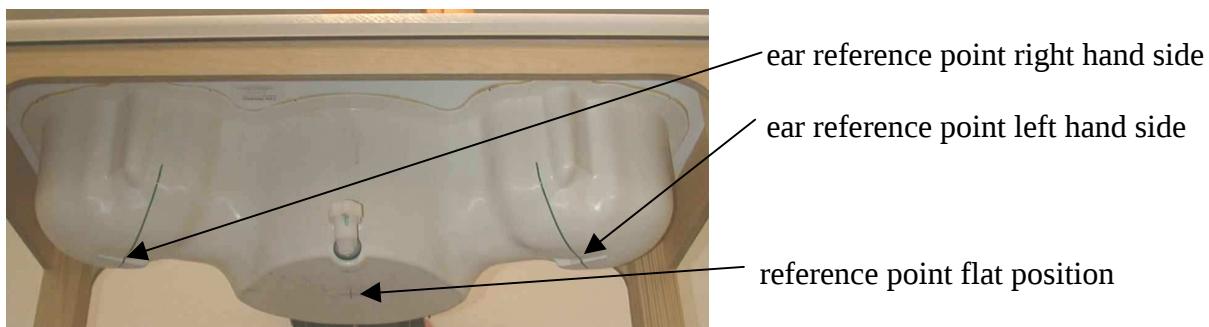
Isotropic E-Field Probe ET3DV6 for Dosimetric Measurements

Technical data according to manufacturer information	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., glycolether)
Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In head tissue simulating liquid (HSL) at 900 (800-1000) MHz and 1.8 GHz (1700-1910 MHz) (accuracy $\pm 9.5\%$; $k=2$) Calibration for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	10 MHz to 3 GHz (dosimetry); Linearity: $\pm 0.2 \text{ dB}$ (30 MHz to 3 GHz)
Directivity	$\pm 0.2 \text{ dB}$ in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.4 \text{ dB}$ in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic range	$5 \mu\text{W/g}$ to $> 100 \text{ mW/g}$; Linearity: $\pm 0.2 \text{ dB}$
Optical Surface Detection	$\pm 0.2 \text{ mm}$ repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surfaces (ET3DV6 only)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm Tip length: 16 mm Body diameter: 12 mm Tip diameter: 6.8 mm Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3 GHz Compliance tests of mobile phones Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms (ET3DV6)

2.4.4 Phantom description

The used SAM Phantom meets the requirements specified in Edition 01-01 of Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 for Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) measurements.

The phantom consists of a fibreglass shell integrated in a wooden table. It allows left-hand and right-hand head as well as body-worn measurements with a maximum liquid depth of 18 mm in head position and 22 mm in planar position (body measurements). The thickness of the Phantom shell is 2 mm +/- 0.1 mm.



2.4.5 Device holder description

The DASY4 device holder has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear openings). The plane between the ear openings and the mouth tip has a rotation angle of 65°. The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. This device holder is used for standard mobile phones or PDA's only. If necessary an additional support of polystyrene material is used.



Larger DUT's (e.g. notebooks) cannot be tested using this device holder. Instead a support of bigger polystyrene cubes and thin polystyrene plates is used to position the DUT in all relevant positions to find and measure spots with maximum SAR values.

Therefore those devices are normally only tested at the flat part of the SAM.

2.4.6 Scanning procedure

The DASY4 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

- The „reference“ and „drift“ measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT's output power and should vary max. +/- 5 %.
- The „surface check“ measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY4 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within $\pm 30^\circ$.)
- The „area scan“ measures the SAR above the DUT or verification dipole on a parallel plane to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR with 2D spline interpolation. The robot performs a stepped movement along one grid axis while the local electrical field strength is measured by the probe. The probe is touching the surface of the SAM during acquisition of measurement values. The standard scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement. Standard grid spacing for head measurements is 15 mm in x- and y- dimension. If a finer resolution is needed, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result. For special applications where the standard scan method does not find the peak SAR within the grid, e.g. mobile phones with flip cover, the grid can be adapted in orientation. Results of this coarse scan are shown in annex 2.
- A „7x7x7 zoom scan“ measures the field in a volume around the 2D peak SAR value acquired in the previous „coarse“ scan. This is a fine 7x7 grid where the robot additionally moves the probe in 7 steps along the z-axis away from the bottom of the Phantom. Grid spacing for the cube measurement is 5 mm in x and y-direction and 5 mm in z-direction. DASY4 is also able to perform repeated zoom scans if more than 1 peak is found during area scan. In this document, the evaluated peak 1g and 10g averaged SAR values are shown in the 2D-graphics in annex 2. Test results relevant for the specified standard (see chapter 1.6.) are shown in table form in chapter 2.5.
- A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube 7x7x7 scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 2mm steps. This measurement shows the continuity of the liquid and can - depending in the field strength – also show the liquid depth. A z-axis scan of the measurement with maximum SAR value is shown in annex 2.

2.4.7 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The spatial peak SAR - value for 1 and 10 g is evaluated after the Cube measurements have been done. The basis of the evaluation are the SAR values measured at the points of the fine cube grid consisting of 7 x 7 x 7 points. The algorithm that finds the maximal averaged volume is separated into three different stages.

- The data between the dipole center of the probe and the surface of the phantom are extrapolated. This data cannot be measured since the center of the dipole is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is about 1 mm (see probe calibration sheet). The extrapolated data from a cube measurement can be visualized by selecting 'Graph Evaluated'.
- The maximum interpolated value is searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR - values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10 g) are computed using the 3d-spline interpolation algorithm. If the volume cannot be evaluated (i.e., if a part of the grid was cut off by the boundary of the measurement area) the evaluation will be started on the corners of the bottom plane of the cube.
- All neighboring volumes are evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value is found.

Extrapolation

The extrapolation is based on a least square algorithm [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p.168-180]. Through the points in the first 3 cm along the z-axis, polynomials of order four are calculated. These polynomials are then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The points, calculated from the surface, have a distance of 1 mm from each other.

Interpolation

The interpolation of the points is done with a 3d-Spline. The 3d-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p.141-150] (x, y and z -direction) [Numerical Recipes in C, Second Edition, p.123ff].

Volume Averaging

At First the size of the cube is calculated. Then the volume is integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. 8000 points (20x20x20) are interpolated to calculate the average.

Advanced Extrapolation

DASY4 uses the advanced extrapolation option which is able to compensate boundary effects on E-field probes.

2.4.8 Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

The DASY4 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".DA4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

The measured data can be visualized or exported in different units or formats, depending on the selected probe type ([V/m], [A/m], [°C], [mW/g], [mW/cm²], [dBrel], etc.). Some of these units are not available in certain situations or show meaningless results, e.g., a SAR output in a lossless media will always be zero. Raw data can also be exported to perform the evaluation with other software packages.

Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

The SEMCAD software automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the microvolt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	$\text{Norm}_i, a_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}$
	- Conversion factor	ConvF_i
	- Diode compression point	Dcpi
Device parameters:	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY4 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

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:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot cf/dcp_i$$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 U_i = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
 dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

E-field probes: $E_i = (V_i / Norm_i \cdot ConvF)^{1/2}$

H-field probes: $H_i = (V_i)^{1/2} \cdot (a_{i0} + a_{i1}f + a_{i2}f^2)/f$

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 $Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)
 [mV/(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):

$$E_{tot} = (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2)^{1/2}$$

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

$$SAR = (E_{tot}^2 \cdot \sigma) / (\rho \cdot 1000)$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
 E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
 σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
 ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid. The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field to be a free space field.

$$P_{pwe} = E_{tot}^2 / 3770 \quad \text{or} \quad P_{pwe} = H_{tot}^2 \cdot 37.7$$

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm²
 E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m
 H_{tot} = total magnetic field strength in A/m

2.4.9 Test equipment utilized

This table gives a complete overview of the SAR measurement equipment

Devices used during the test described in chapter 2.5. are marked ☒

	Manufacturer	Device	Type	Serial number	Date of last calibration)*
☐	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ET3DV6	1558	March 22, 2002
☒	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ET3DV6	1559	April 16, 2003
☐	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	900 MHz System Validation Dipole	D900V2	102	February 7, 2003
☐	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	1800 MHz System Validation Dipole	D1800V2	287	February 7, 2003
☒	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	1900 MHz System Validation Dipole	D1900V2	5d009	June 13, 2002
☐	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	2450 MHz System Validation Dipole	D2450V2	710	September 25, 2002
☒	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Data acquisition electronics	DAE3V1	413	February 3, 2003
☒	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Software	DASY 4 V4.1b	---	N/A
☒	Schmid & Partner Engineering AG	Phantom	SAM	---	N/A
☒	Rohde & Schwarz	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU 200	U-972406/000	September 18, 2003
☐	Agilent	Network Analyser 300 kHz to 3 GHz	8753C	2936A00872	February 11, 2003
☐	Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070C	US99360146	N/A
☐	Agilent	Peak Power Analyzer	8990A	3128A00169	August 6, 2002
☐	Agilent	Peak Power Sensor	84813A	3125A00111	September 18, 2002
☒	Rohde & Schwarz	Signal Generator	SMPD	882.362/009	December 15, 2002
☒	Amplifier Reasearch	Amplifier	25S1G4 (25 Watt)	20452	N/A
☒	Agilent	Power Meter	438A	2804U01006	April 29, 2003
☒	Agilent	Power Meter Sensor	8482A	2703A03025	April 29, 2003

)* : Measurement devices are in a 1-year calibration cycle, validation dipoles are in a 2-year calibration cycle

2.4.10 Tissue simulating liquids : dielectric properties

The following materials are used for producing the tissue-equivalent materials

(liquids used for tests described in chapter 2.5. are marked with ☒) :

Ingredients (% of weight)	Frequency (MHz)					
frequency band	☐ 450	☐ 835	☐ 900	☐ 1800	☐ 1900	☐ 2450
Tissue Type	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
Water	38.56	41.45	41.05	52.64	52.64	62.7
Salt (NaCl)	3.95	1.45	1.35	0.36	0.36	0.5
Sugar	56.32	56.0	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.98	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.19	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.0	47.0	0.0

Table 2: Head tissue dielectric properties

Ingredients (% of weight)	Frequency (MHz)					
frequency band	☐ 450	☐ 835	☐ 900	☐ 1800	☒ 1900	☐ 2450
Tissue Type	Body	Body	Body	Body	Body	Body
Water	51.16	52.4	56.0	69.91	69.91	73.2
Salt (NaCl)	1.49	1.40	0.76	0.13	0.13	0.04
Sugar	46.78	45.0	41.76	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEC	0.52	1.0	1.21	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bactericide	0.05	0.1	0.27	0.0	0.0	0.0
Triton X-100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DGBE	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.96	29.96	26.7

Table 3: Body tissue dielectric properties

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride

Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose

Water: De-ionized, 16MΩ+ resistivity

HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose

DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]

Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

2.4.11 Tissue simulating liquids : parameters

Used Target Frequency	Target Body Tissue		Measured Body Tissue		Measured Date
	Permittivity	Conductivity [S/m]	Permittivity	Conductivity [S/m]	
[MHz]					
1900	53.3	1.52	53.5	1.54	2003-10-14

Table 4: Parameter of the body tissue simulating liquid

Note: The dielectric properties have been measured using the contact probe method at 20.8°C.

2.4.12 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for SAR test

The overall combined measurement uncertainty of the measurement system is $\pm 10,3\%$ ($K=1$).

The expanded uncertainty($k=2$) is assessed to be $\pm 20.6\%$

This measurement uncertainty budget is suggested by IEEE P1528 and determined by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. The breakdown of the individual uncertainties is as follows:

Error Sources	Uncertainty Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c_i 1g	c_i 10g	Standard Uncertainty 1g	Standard Uncertainty 10g	v_i^2 or v_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	$\pm 4.8\%$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 4.8\%$	$\pm 4.8\%$	∞
Axial isotropy	$\pm 4.7\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	$\pm 1.9\%$	$\pm 1.9\%$	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	$\pm 9.6\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	$\pm 3.9\%$	$\pm 3.9\%$	∞
Spatial resolution	$\pm 0.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.0\%$	$\pm 0.0\%$	∞
Boundary effects	$\pm 1.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Probe linearity	$\pm 4.7\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.7\%$	$\pm 2.7\%$	∞
System detection limits	$\pm 1.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Readout electronics	$\pm 1.0\%$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 1.0\%$	$\pm 1.0\%$	∞
Response time	$\pm 0.8\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.5\%$	$\pm 0.5\%$	∞
Integration time	$\pm 2.6\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.5\%$	$\pm 1.5\%$	∞
RF ambient conditions	$\pm 3.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.7\%$	∞
Probe positioner	$\pm 0.4\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.2\%$	$\pm 0.2\%$	∞
Probe positioning	$\pm 2.9\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.7\%$	∞
Max. SAR evaluation	$\pm 1.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device positioning	$\pm 2.9\%$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 2.9\%$	$\pm 2.9\%$	145
Device holder uncertainty	$\pm 3.6\%$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 3.6\%$	$\pm 3.6\%$	5
Power drift	$\pm 5.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.9\%$	$\pm 2.9\%$	∞
Phantom and Set-up								
Phantom uncertainty	$\pm 4.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.3\%$	$\pm 2.3\%$	∞
Liquid conductivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	$\pm 1.8\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	$\pm 2.5\%$	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	$\pm 1.6\%$	$\pm 1.1\%$	∞
Liquid permittivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.4\%$	∞
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	$\pm 2.5\%$	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	$\pm 1.5\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞
Combined Uncertainty						$\pm 10.3\%$	$\pm 10.0\%$	330
Expanded Std. Uncertainty						$\pm 20.6\%$	$\pm 20.1\%$	

Table 5: Measurement uncertainties

2.4.13 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for system validation

The overall combined measurement uncertainty of the measurement system is $\pm 8.4\%$ ($K=1$).

The expanded uncertainty($k=2$) is assessed to be $\pm 16.8\%$

This measurement uncertainty budget is suggested by IEEE P1528 and determined by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. The breakdown of the individual uncertainties is as follows:

Error Sources	Uncertainty Value	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c_i 1g	c_i 10g	Standard Uncertainty 1g	Standard Uncertainty 10g	v_i^2 or v_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe calibration	$\pm 4.8\%$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 4.8\%$	$\pm 4.8\%$	∞
Axial isotropy	$\pm 4.7\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	$\pm 1.9\%$	$\pm 1.9\%$	∞
Hemispherical isotropy	$\pm 0.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	$\pm 0.0\%$	$\pm 3.9\%$	∞
Boundary effects	$\pm 1.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Probe linearity	$\pm 4.7\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.7\%$	$\pm 2.7\%$	∞
System detection limits	$\pm 1.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Readout electronics	$\pm 1.0\%$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 1.0\%$	$\pm 1.0\%$	∞
Response time	$\pm 0.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.0\%$	$\pm 0.0\%$	∞
Integration time	$\pm 0.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.0\%$	$\pm 0.0\%$	∞
RF ambient conditions	$\pm 3.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.7\%$	∞
Probe positioner	$\pm 0.4\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.2\%$	$\pm 0.2\%$	∞
Probe positioning	$\pm 2.9\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.7\%$	∞
Max. SAR evaluation	$\pm 1.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 0.6\%$	$\pm 0.6\%$	∞
Test Sample Related								
Dipole axis to liquid distance	$\pm 2.0\%$	Normal	1	1	1	$\pm 1.2\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞
Power drift	$\pm 4.7\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.7\%$	$\pm 2.7\%$	∞
Phantom and Set-up								
Phantom uncertainty	$\pm 4.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	$\pm 2.3\%$	$\pm 2.3\%$	∞
Liquid conductivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	$\pm 1.8\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞
Liquid conductivity (meas.)	$\pm 2.5\%$	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	$\pm 1.6\%$	$\pm 1.1\%$	∞
Liquid permittivity (target)	$\pm 5.0\%$	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	$\pm 1.7\%$	$\pm 1.4\%$	∞
Liquid permittivity (meas.)	$\pm 2.5\%$	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	$\pm 1.5\%$	$\pm 1.2\%$	∞
Combined Uncertainty						$\pm 8.4\%$	$\pm 8.1\%$	
Expanded Std. Uncertainty						$\pm 16.8\%$	$\pm 16.2\%$	

Table 6: Measurement uncertainties

2.4.14 System validation

The system validation is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The system validation is performed with tissue equivalent material according to IEEE P1528 (described above). The following table shows validation results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests of the test item described in chapter 1.5. (graphic plot(s) see annex 1).

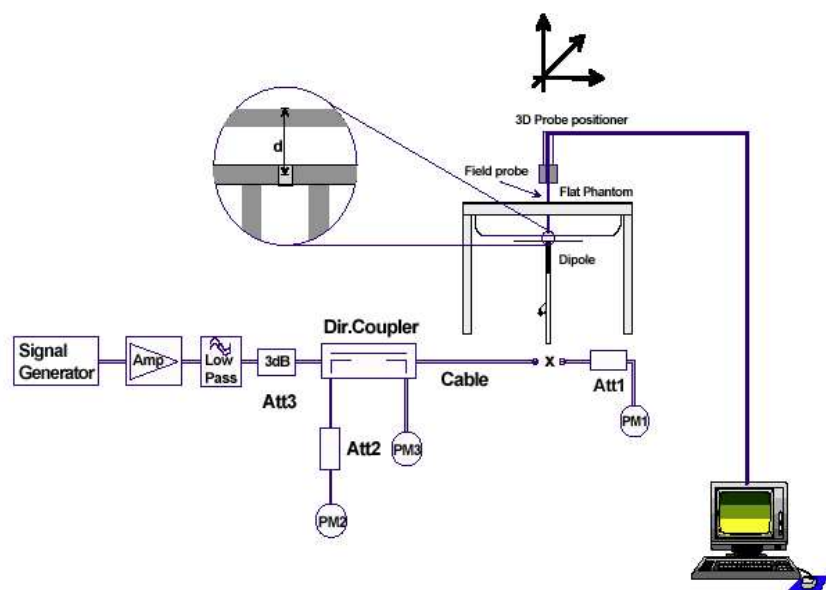
Validation Kit	Frequency	Target Peak SAR (1000 mW) (+/- 10%)	Target SAR _{1g} (1000 mW) (+/- 10%)	Measured Peak SAR	Measured SAR _{1g}	Measured date
D1900V2 S/N: 5d009	1900 MHz body	70.0 mW/g	40.0 mW/g	71.6 mW/g	40.9 mW/g	2003-10-14

Table 7: Results system validation

2.4.15 Validation procedure

The validation is performed by using a validation dipole which is positioned parallel to the planar part of the SAM phantom at the reference point. The distance of the dipole to the SAM phantom is determined by a plexiglass spacer. The dipole is connected to the signal source consisting of signal generator and amplifier via an directional coupler, N-connector cable and adaption to SMA. It is fed with a power of 1000 mW. To adjust this power a power meter is used. The power sensor is connected to the cable before the validation to measure the power at this point and do adjustments at the signal generator. At the outputs of the directional coupler both return loss as well as forward power are controlled during the validation to make sure that emitted power at the dipole is kept constant. This can also be checked by the power drift measurement after the test (result on plot).

Validation results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration (target SAR in table above) with the relevant liquids and test system.



2.5 Test results (Body SAR)

The table contains the measured SAR values averaged over a mass of 1 g					
Channel / frequency	notebook host	Position	Body worn	Limit	Liquid temperature
661 / 1880.0 MHz	Toshiba	top	0.286 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	20.8°C
661 / 1880.0 MHz	Toshiba	underside	0.297 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	20.9°C
661 / 1880.0 MHz)*	Toshiba	underside 'antenna in'	0.0125 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	20.9°C
661 / 1880.0 MHz	Toshiba	left hand side	0.699 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.0°C
661 / 1880.0 MHz	Sony	top	0.163 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.2°C
661 / 1880.0 MHz	Sony	underside	0.358 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.2°C
661 / 1880.0 MHz	Sony	left hand side	0.774 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	21.2°C
661 / 1880.0 MHz	Acer	top	0.265 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	20.8°C
661 / 1880.0 MHz	Acer	underside	0.109 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	20.8°C
661 / 1880.0 MHz	Acer	right hand side	0.577 W/kg	1.6 W/kg	20.8°C

Table 8: Test results (Body SAR 1900 MHz PCS band, GPRS class 10)

Note : The SAR test shall be performed at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode. If the SAR measured at mid-band channel for each test configuration is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit (< 0.8 W/kg) , testing at the high and low channels is optional.

The device was tested in three different notebooks because the conducted output power exceeds 20 dBm (100 mW) in PCS 1900 band.

)* This measurement shows the SAR-behaviour in ,antenna in' configuration.

As a communication set-up was hardly possible and led to extremely low SAR-values all other measurements were performed in ,antenna out' configuration only (standard use).

2.5.1 Description of test procedures

To evaluate the maximum SAR exposure it was assumed that highest SAR values could be expected around the antenna of the PCMCIA card .

So the notebook computer was placed below the SAM phantom in a way that the external part of the PCMCIA card was near the reference point of the flat (body) part of the SAM.

The device was tested using a CMU 200 communications tester as controller unit to set test channels, GPRS mode with 2 timeslots in uplink and maximum output power to the DUT, as well as for measuring the conducted peak power.

Test positions as described in the tables above are in accordance with the specified test standard. The conducted output power was measured using a integrated RF connector and attached RF cable.

Detail description of test positions :

top position	notebook touching the SAM with the rear side of the display. PCMCIA card inserted into upper slot. antenna distance to SAM : Toshiba : 8 mm Acer : 0 mm (tested with open display due to automatic shutdown) Sony : 5 mm
underside position	notebook touching the SAM with the underside. (representing standard use on lap) PCMCIA card inserted into lower slot. distance of the PCMCIA card to the SAM : Toshiba : 8 mm Acer : 10 mm Sony : 6 mm
right or left hand side position	antenna of PCMCIA card positioned near SAM (representing by-stander position) PCMCIA card inserted into lower slot. antenna tip touching SAM

2.6 Test results (conducted power measurement)

For the measurements a Rohde & Schwarz Radio Communication Tester CMU 200 was used. The output power was measured using a integrated RF connector and attached RF cable. The conducted output power was measured before and after each SAR measurement. The resulting power values were within a 0.2 dB tolerance of the values shown below.

GSM 1900	
Channel	peak power
661	29.2 dBm

Table 9: Test results conducted peak power measurement

Annex 1 System performance verification

Date/Time: 10/13/03 10:23:56

SystemPerformanceCheck-D1900-2003-10-13

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 -SN:5d009**Program: System Performance Check at 1900 MHz**

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

Medium: M1900 ($\sigma = 1.54 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 53.5$ $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1559; ConvF(4.84.84.8); Calibrated: 16.04.2003
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical SurfaceDetection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn413; Calibrated: 25.04.2003
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM; Serial: 1043
- Measurement SW: DASY4V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCADV1.6 Build 115

d=10mmPin=1000mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mmdy=15mm**d=10mmPin=1000mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)(7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mmdy=5mmdz=5mm

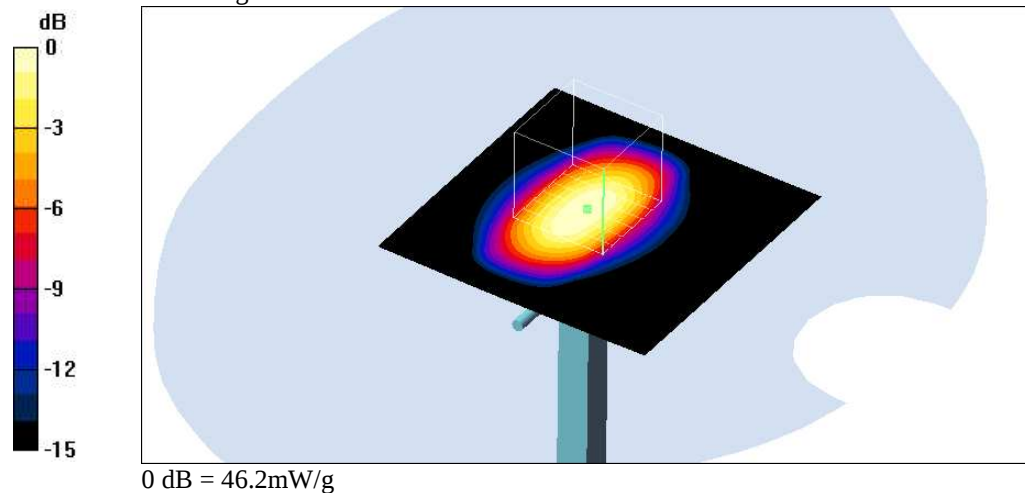
Peak SAR(extrapolated) = 71.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 40.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 21.3mW/g

Reference Value = 180.9 V/m

Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Maximum value of SAR = 46.2 mW/g

**Additional information:**

conducted peak power :1000mW

ambient temperature: 22.8°C; liquid temperature:21.0°C

Annex 2 Measurement results (printout from DASYTM)

Date/Time: 10/15/03 14:26:28

P1528_OET65-Body-GSM1900 GPRS class 10 toshiba

DUT: Option; Type: Wakou + Toshiba Satellite 4090 XCDT; Serial: 010099.00.291515.0**Program: Compliance Testing: P1528 and OET65 Protocol (Body position)**

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

Medium: M1900 ($\sigma = 1.54 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 53.5$ $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1559; ConvF(4.84.84.8); Calibrated: 16.04.2003
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical SurfaceDetection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn413; Calibrated: 25.04.2003
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM; Serial: 1043
- Measurement SW: DASY4V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCADV1.6 Build 115

Side position - Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$ $dy=15\text{mm}$ **Side position - Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$ $dy=5\text{mm}$ $dz=5\text{mm}$

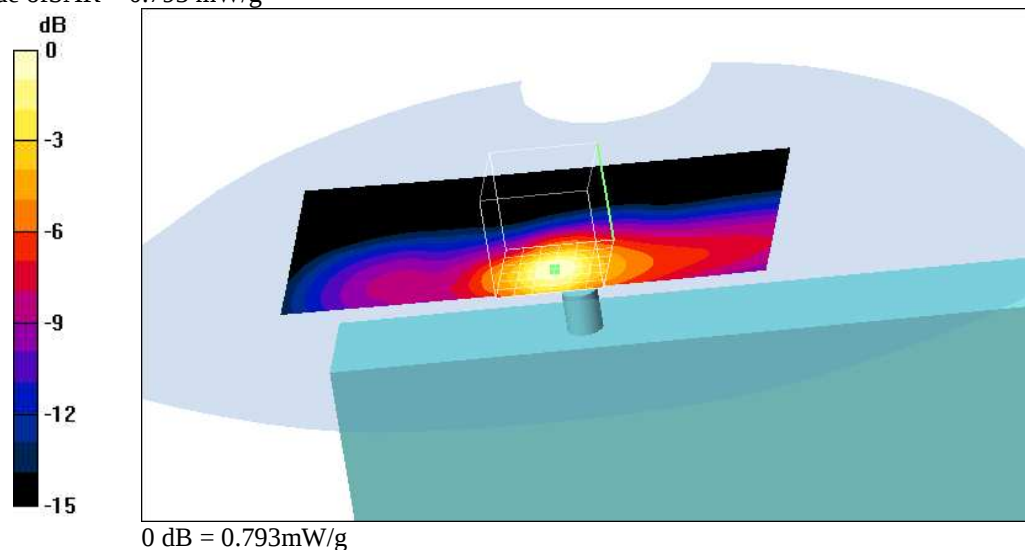
Peak SAR(extrapolated) = 1.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.699 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.357 mW/g

Reference Value = 9.21 V/m

Power Drift = -0.1 dB

Maximum value of SAR = 0.793 mW/g

**Additional information:**

position or distance of DUT to SAM : antenna tip touching SAM

conducted peak power : see chapter 2.5/2.6

ambient temperature: 22.6°C; liquid temperature: 21.0°C

Date/Time: 10/15/03 14:26:28

P1528_OET65-Body-GSM1900 GPRS class 10 toshiba

DUT: Option; Type: Wakou + Toshiba Satellite 4090 XCDT; Serial: 010099.00.291515.0

Program: Compliance Testing: P1528 and OET65 Protocol (Body position)

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

Medium: M1900 ($\sigma = 1.54 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 53.5$ $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1559; ConvF(4.84.84.8); Calibrated: 16.04.2003
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn413; Calibrated: 25.04.2003
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM; Serial: 1043
- Measurement SW: DASY4V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCADV1.6 Build 115

Underside position antenna in - Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mmdy=15mm

Underside position antenna in - Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mmdy=5mmdz=5mm

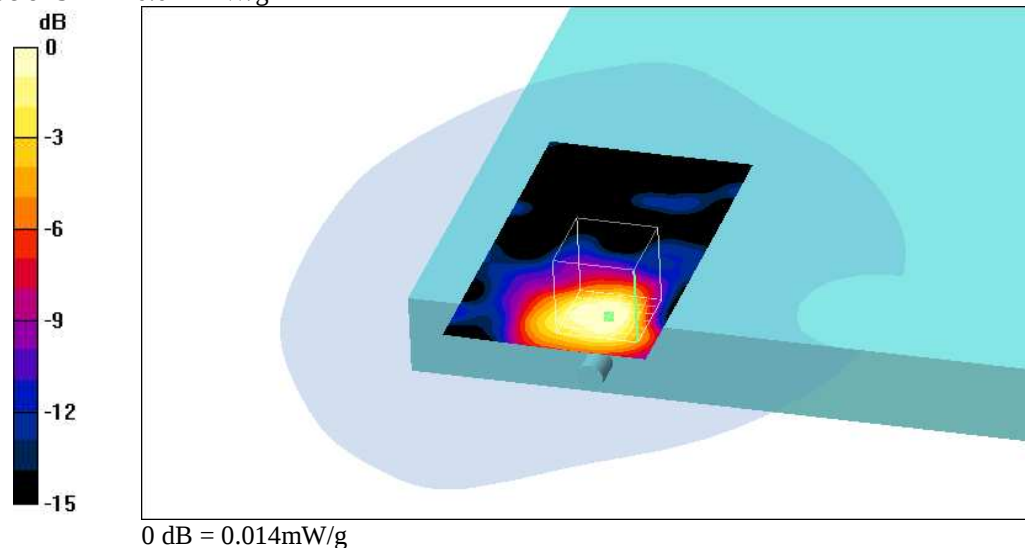
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.0208 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.0125 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00696 mW/g

Reference Value = 0.988 V/m

Power Drift = 0.14dB

Maximum value of SAR = 0.014 mW/g



Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM : notebook underside touching SAM, distance to PCMCIA card 8mm

conducted peak power : see chapter 2.5/2.6

ambient temperature: 22.7°C; liquid temperature: 21.0°C

Date/Time: 10/15/03 14:26:28

P1528_OET65-Body-GSM1900 GPRS class 10 toshiba

DUT: Option; Type: Wakou + Toshiba Satellite 4090 XCDT; Serial: 010099.00.291515.0

Program: Compliance Testing: P1528 and OET65 Protocol (Body position)

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

Medium: M1900 ($\sigma = 1.54$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 53.5$ $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1559; ConvF(4.84.84.8); Calibrated: 16.04.2003
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn413; Calibrated: 25.04.2003
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM; Serial: 1043
- Measurement SW: DASY4V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCADV1.6 Build 115

Underside position - Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mmdy=15mm

Underside position - Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mmdy=5mmdz=5mm

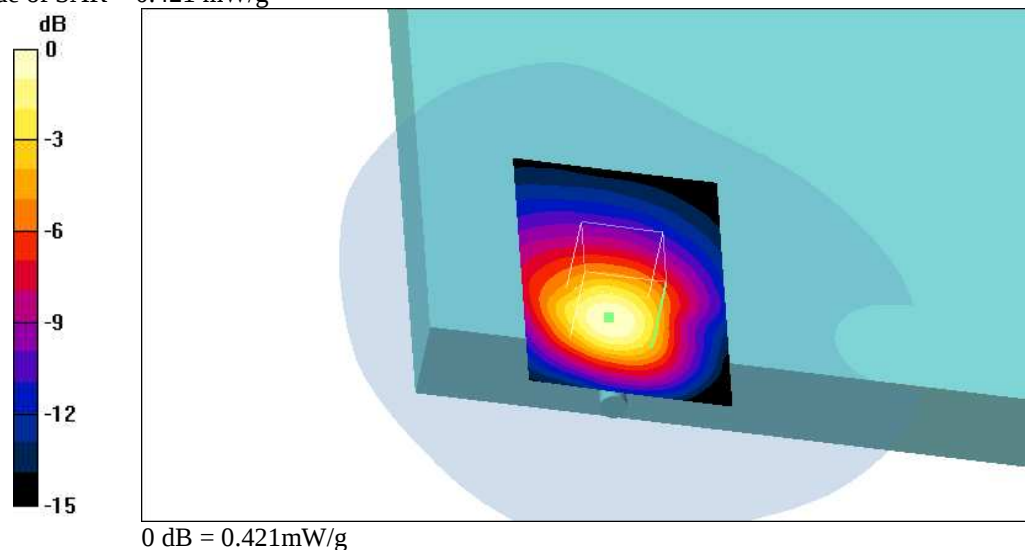
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.689 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.389 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.215 mW/g

Reference Value = 14.3 V/m

Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Maximum value of SAR = 0.421 mW/g



Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM : notebook touching SAM with underside, distance to PCMCIA card 8mm
PCMCIA card inserted into lower slot

conducted peak power : see chapter 2.5/2.6

ambient temperature: 22.7°C; liquid temperature: 20.9°C

Date/Time: 10/15/03 14:26:28

P1528_OET65-Body-GSM1900 GPRS class 10 toshiba

DUT: Option; Type: Wakou + Toshiba Satellite 4090 XCDT; Serial: 010099.00.291515.0

Program: Compliance Testing: P1528 and OET65 Protocol (Body position)

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

Medium: M1900 ($\sigma = 1.54$ mho/m $\epsilon_r = 53.5$ $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³)

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1559; ConvF(4.84.84.8); Calibrated: 16.04.2003
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical SurfaceDetection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn413; Calibrated: 25.04.2003
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM; Serial: 1043
- Measurement SW: DASY4V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCADV1.6 Build 115

Top position - Middle/Area Scan (51x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mmdy=15mm

Top position - Middle/ZoomScan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mmdy=5mmdz=5mm

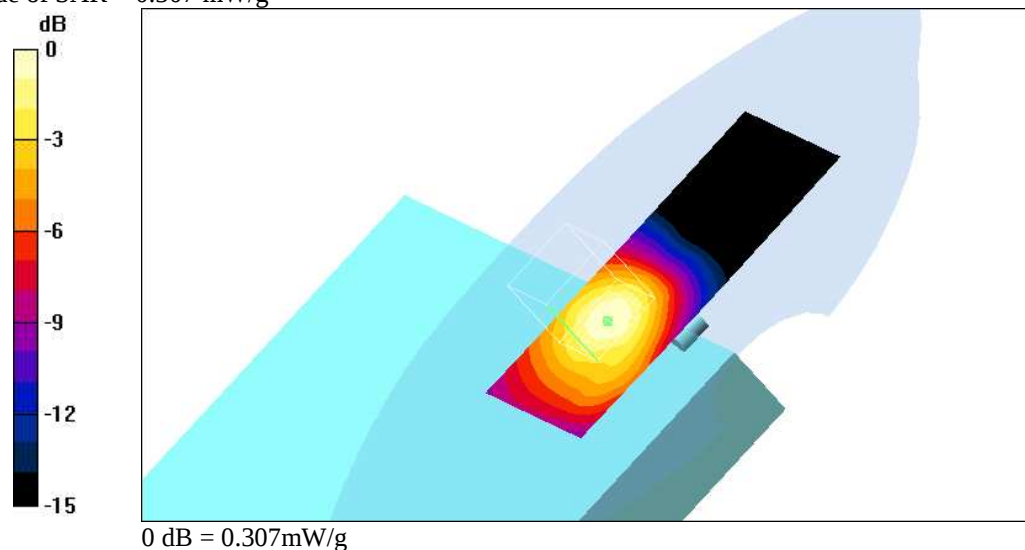
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.467 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.286 mW/g; SAR(10g) = 0.166 mW/g

Reference Value = 12.4 V/m

Power Drift = -0.1dB

Maximum value of SAR = 0.307 mW/g



Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM : notebook touching SAM with rear side of display
PCMCIA card inserted into upper slot

conducted peak power : see chapter 2.5/2.6

ambient temperature: 22.6°C; liquid temperature: 20.8°C

P1528_OET65-Body-GSM1900 GPRS class 10_acer

DUT: Option_3; Type: Wakou + Acer Extensa 711TE; Serial:0100990029151501

Program: Compliance Testing: P1528 and OET65 Protocol (Bodyposition)

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

Medium: M1900 ($\sigma = 1.54 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 53.5$ $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1559; ConvF(4.84.84.8); Calibrated: 16.04.2003
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical SurfaceDetection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn413; Calibrated: 25.04.2003
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM; Serial: 1043
- Measurement SW: DASY4V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCADV1.6 Build 115

Side position - Middle/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mmdy=15mm

Side position - Middle/ZoomScan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mmdy=5mmdz=5mm

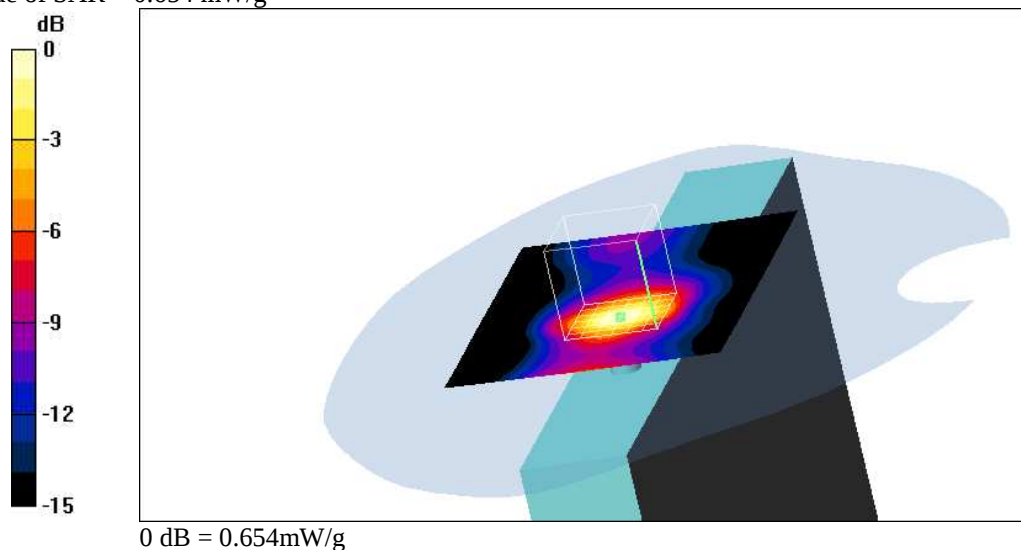
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.15 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.577 mW/g; SAR(10g) = 0.268 mW/g

Reference Value = 13.9 V/m

Power Drift = 0.08dB

Maximum value of SAR = 0.654 mW/g



Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM : antenna tip touching SAM

conducted peak power : see chapter 2.5/2.6

ambient temperature: 22.3°C; liquid temperature: 20.8°C

Date/Time: 10/15/03 12:39:37

P1528_OET65-Body-GSM1900 GPRS class 10_acer

DUT: Option_3; Type: Wakou + Acer Extensa 711TE; Serial:0100990029151501

Program: Compliance Testing: P1528 and OET65 Protocol (Bodyposition)

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

Medium: M1900 ($\sigma = 1.54 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 53.5$ $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1559; ConvF(4.84.84.8); Calibrated: 16.04.2003
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical SurfaceDetection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn413; Calibrated: 25.04.2003
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM; Serial: 1043
- Measurement SW: DASY4V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCADV1.6 Build 115

Underside position - Middle/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurementgrid: dx=15mmdy=15mm

Underside position -Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mmdy=5mmdz=5mm

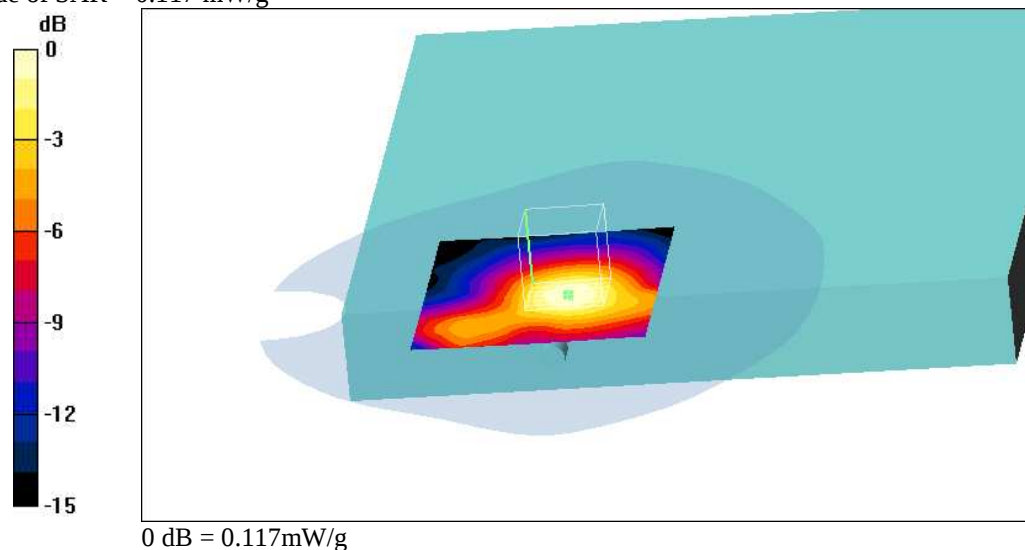
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.222 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.109 mW/g; SAR(10g) = 0.0606 mW/g

Reference Value = 7.81 V/m

Power Drift = -0.1dB

Maximum value of SAR = 0.117 mW/g



Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM : notebook touching SAM with underside, distance to PCMCIA card : 10mm

conducted peak power : see chapter 2.5/2.6

ambient temperature: 22.4°C; liquid temperature: 20.8°C

Date/Time: 10/15/03 12:39:37

P1528_OET65-Body-GSM1900 GPRS class 10_acer

DUT: Option_3; Type: Wakou + Acer Extensa 711TE; Serial:0100990029151501

Program: Compliance Testing: P1528 and OET65 Protocol (Bodyposition)

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

Medium: M1900 ($\sigma = 1.54 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 53.5$ $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1559; ConvF(4.84.84.8); Calibrated: 16.04.2003
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical SurfaceDetection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn413; Calibrated: 25.04.2003
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM; Serial: 1043
- Measurement SW: DASY4V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCADV1.6 Build 115

Top position - Middle/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mmdy=15mm

Top position - Middle/ZoomScan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mmdy=5mmdz=5mm

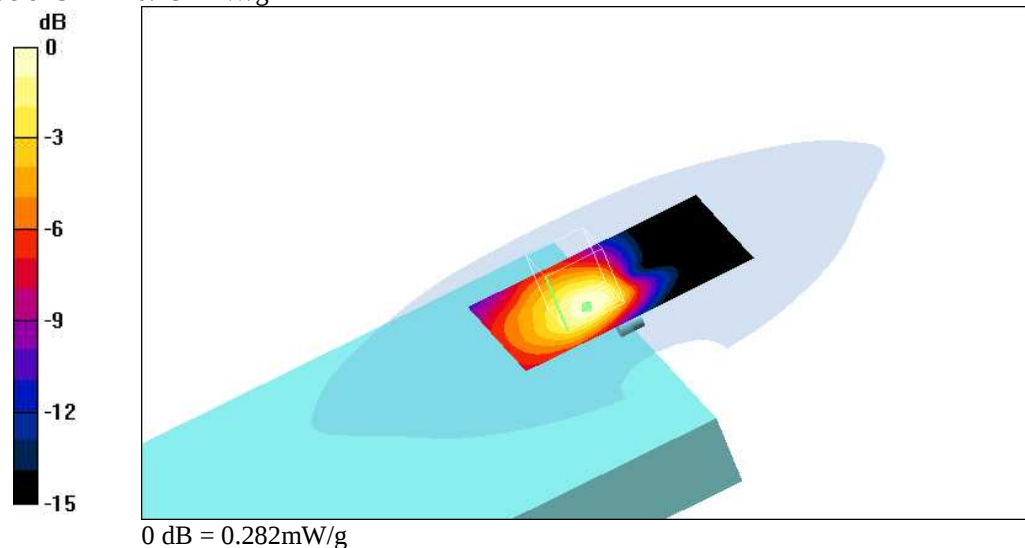
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.452 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.265 mW/g; SAR(10g) = 0.154 mW/g

Reference Value = 13.2 V/m

Power Drift = -0.09dB

Maximum value of SAR = 0.282 mW/g



Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM : notebook touching SAM with rear side of display

conducted peak power : see chapter 2.5/2.6

ambient temperature: 22.3°C; liquid temperature: 20.8°C

Date/Time: 10/15/03 16:13:06

P1528_OET65-Body-GSM1900 GPRS class 10_sony

DUT: Option_2; Type: Wakou + Sony Vaio; Serial:0100990029151501

Program: Compliance Testing: P1528 and OET65 Protocol (Bodyposition)

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

Medium: M1900 ($\sigma = 1.54 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 53.5$ $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1559; ConvF(4.84.84.8); Calibrated: 16.04.2003
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical SurfaceDetection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn413; Calibrated: 25.04.2003
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM; Serial: 1043
- Measurement SW: DASY4V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCADV1.6 Build 115

Side position - Middle/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$ $dy=15\text{mm}$

Side position - Middle/ZoomScan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$ $dy=5\text{mm}$ $dz=5\text{mm}$

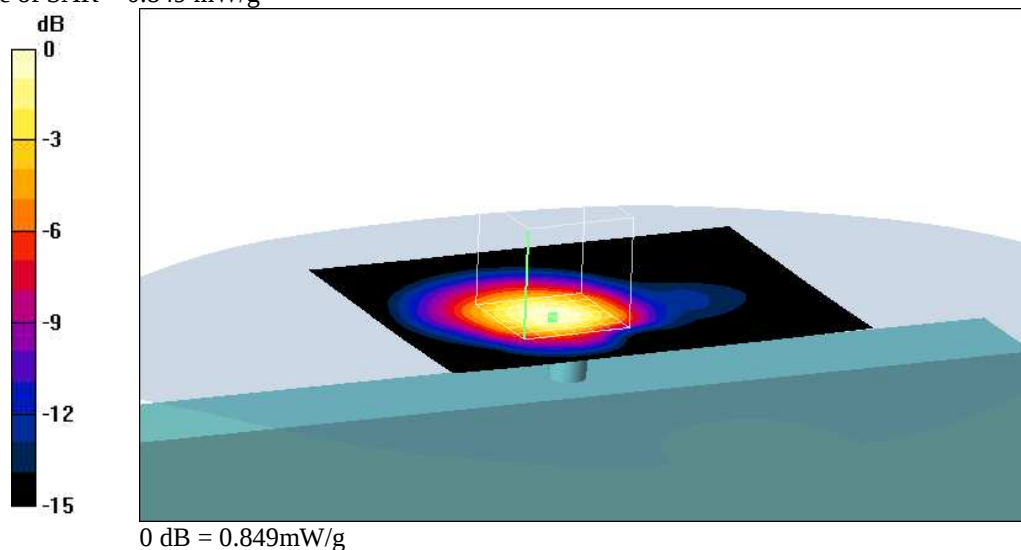
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.774 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.4 mW/g

Reference Value = 19.1 V/m

Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Maximumvalue of SAR = 0.849 mW/g



Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM : antenna tip touching SAM

conducted peak power : see chapter 2.5/2.6

ambient temperature: 23.0°C; liquid temperature: 21.2°C

Date/Time: 10/15/03 16:13:06

P1528_OET65-Body-GSM1900 GPRS class 10_sony

DUT: Option_2; Type: Wakou + Sony Vaio; Serial:0100990029151501

Program: Compliance Testing: P1528 and OET65 Protocol (Bodyposition)

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

Medium: M1900 ($\sigma = 1.54 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 53.5$ $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1559; ConvF(4.84.84.8); Calibrated: 16.04.2003
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical SurfaceDetection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn413; Calibrated: 25.04.2003
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM; Serial: 1043
- Measurement SW: DASY4V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCADV1.6 Build 115

Underside position - Middle/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$ $dy=15\text{mm}$

Underside position -Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$ $dy=5\text{mm}$ $dz=5\text{mm}$

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.598 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.358 mW/g; SAR(10g) = 0.212 mW/g

Reference Value = 15.8 V/m

Power Drift = 0.1 dB

Maximumvalue of SAR = 0.384 mW/g

Underside position - Middle/Zoom Scan(7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$ $dy=5\text{mm}$ $dz=5\text{mm}$

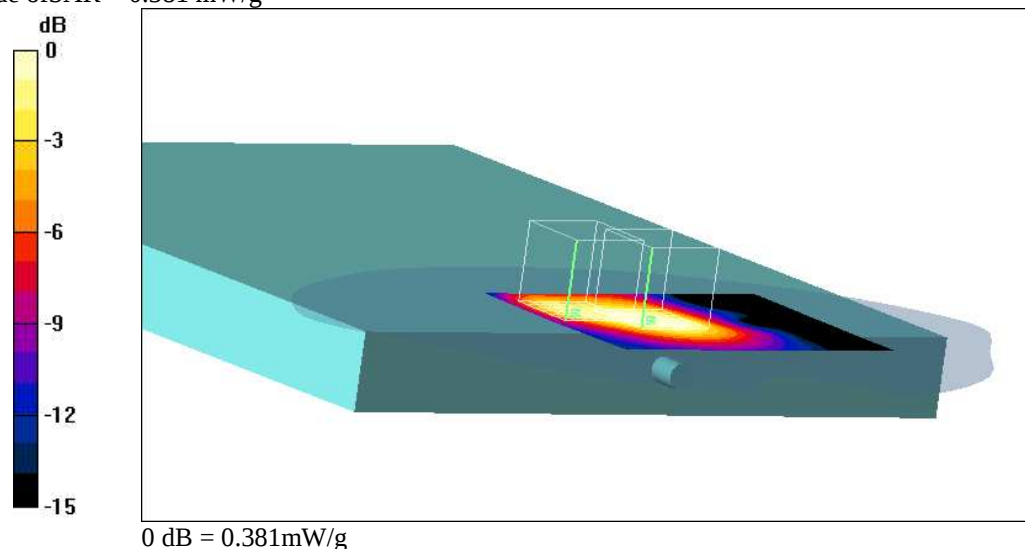
Peak SAR(extrapolated) = 0.566 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.317 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.181mW/g

Reference Value = 15.8 V/m

Power Drift = 0.1 dB

Maximum value of SAR = 0.381 mW/g



Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM : notebook touching SAM with underside, distance to PCMCIA card 6mm
PCMCIA card inserted into lower slot

conducted peak power : see chapter 2.5/2.6

ambient temperature: 23.0°C; liquid temperature: 21.2°C

P1528_OET65-Body-GSM1900 GPRS class 10_sony

DUT: Option_2; Type: Wakou + Sony Vaio; Serial:0100990029151501

Program: Compliance Testing: P1528 and OET65 Protocol (Bodyposition)

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

Medium: M1900 ($\sigma = 1.54 \text{ mho/m}$ $\epsilon_r = 53.5$ $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1559; ConvF(4.84.84.8); Calibrated: 16.04.2003
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical SurfaceDetection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn413; Calibrated: 25.04.2003
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM; Serial: 1043
- Measurement SW: DASY4V4.1 Build 47; Postprocessing SW: SEMCADV1.6 Build 115

Top position - Middle/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$ $dy=15\text{mm}$

Top position - Middle/ZoomScan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$ $dy=5\text{mm}$ $dz=5\text{mm}$

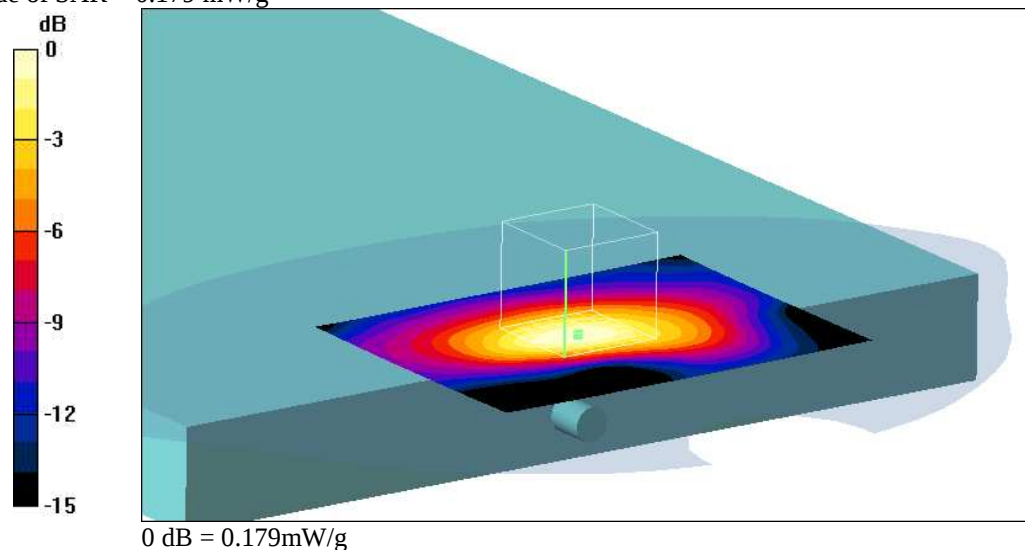
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.276 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.163 mW/g ; SAR(10g) = 0.0898 mW/g

Reference Value = 11.4 V/m

Power Drift = -0.05dB

Maximum value of SAR = 0.179 mW/g



Additional information:

position or distance of DUT to SAM : notebook touching SAM with rear side of display
PCMCIA card inserted into upper slot

conducted peak power : see chapter 2.5/2.6

ambient temperature: 23.0°C ; liquid temperature: 21.2°C

Annex 3 Photo documentation

Picture no. 1

Measurement System DASY 4



Picture no. 2

DUT - front view



Picture no. 3

DUT - rear view



Picture no. 4

DUT - side view (antenna out)



Picture no. 5

DUT - front view (antenna out)



Picture no. 6

host notebook Toshiba Satellite - top view



Picture no. 7

host notebook Toshiba Satellite - underside view



Picture no. 8

host notebook Toshiba Satellite - side view with PCMCIA slots



Picture no. 9

notebook host Sony Vaio - top view



Picture no. 10

notebook host Sony Vaio - underside view



Picture no. 11

notebook host Sony Vaio - side view with PCMCIA slots



Picture no. 12

notebook host Acer TravelMate - top view



Picture no. 13

notebook host Acer TravelMate - underside view



Picture no. 14

notebook host Acer TravelMate - right hand side view with PCMCIA slots



Picture no. 15

test position top (Toshiba notebook)



Picture no. 16

test position underside (Toshiba notebook)



Picture no. 17

test position left hand side (Toshiba notebook) - antenna tip touching SAM



Picture no. 18

test position left hand side (close view) - antenna touching SAM



Picture no. 19

testposition top (Acer Notebook), measured with display open, antenna tip touching SAM



Picture no. 20

test position underside (Acer Notebook)



Picture no. 21

test position right hand side (Acer notebook), antenna tip touching SAM



Picture no. 22

testposition underside (Sony Notebook)



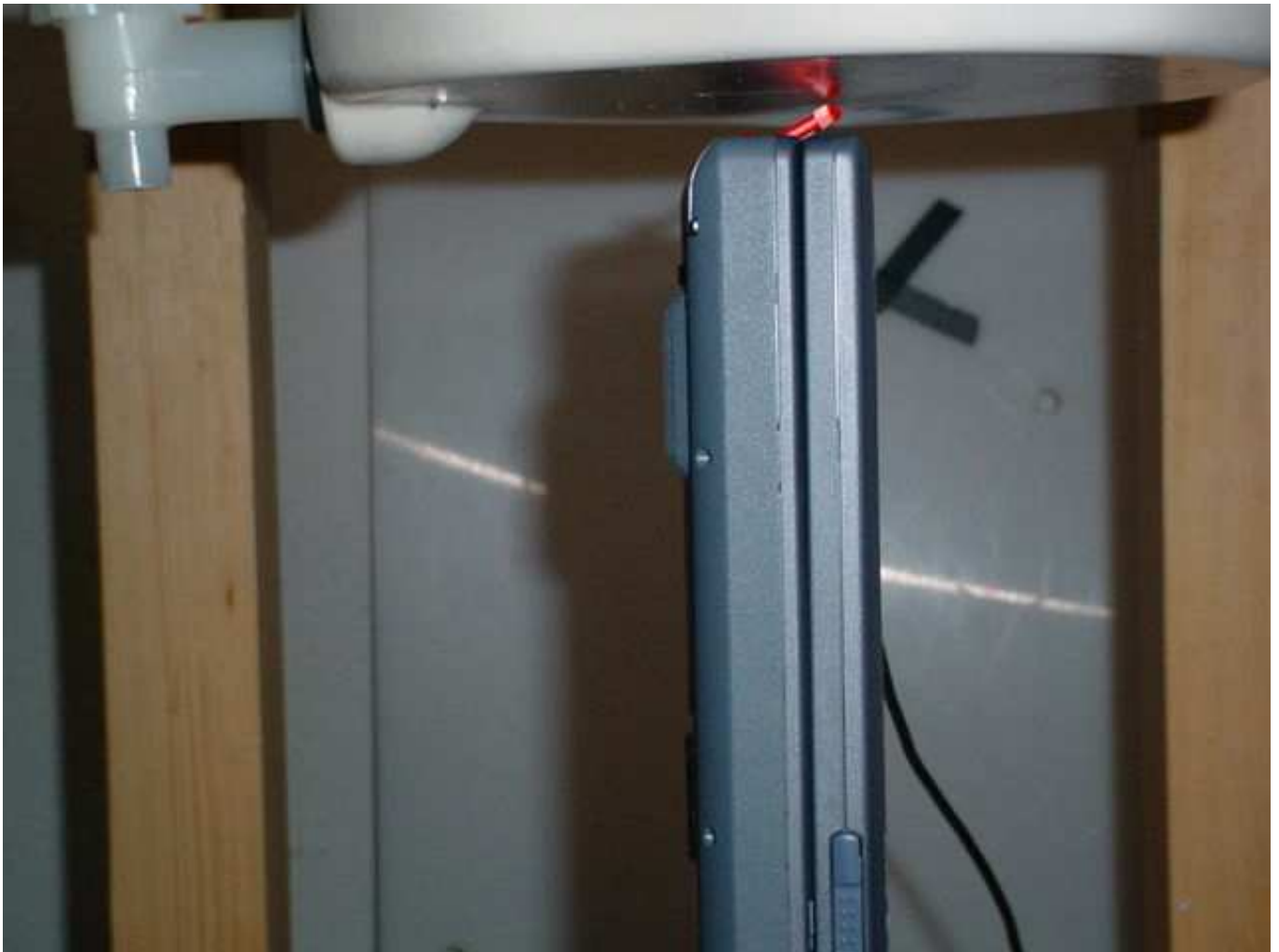
Picture no. 23

testposition top (Sony Notebook)



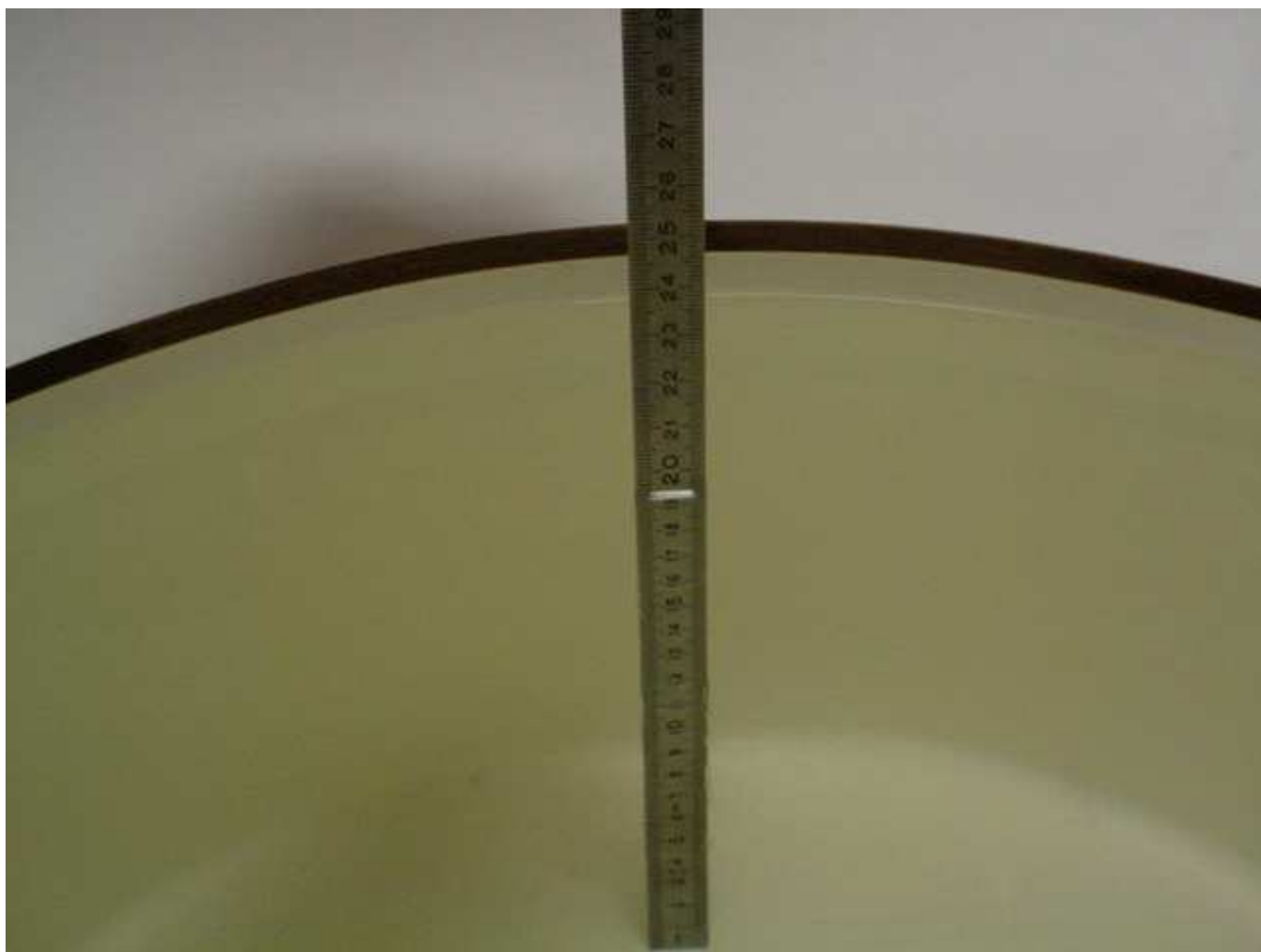
Picture no. 24

testposition left hand side (Sony Notebook), antenna tip touching SAM



Picture no. 25

liquid depth 1900 MHz body liquid



Annex 4 Calibration parameters of E-field probe

Calibration parameters are described in the additional document

**‘ Calibration data and Phantom information for test report no. 4-1152-02-01/03-B’,
provided together with this document.**