



FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : Hewlett Packard Company
EQUIPMENT : HP iPAQ KB1
BRAND NAME : HP
MODEL NAME : HSTNH-P21C
FCC ID : B94HHP21C
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
IEEE C95.1-1999
IEEE 1528-2003
FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)

The product sample received on Jun. 13, 2009 and completely tested on Jun. 30, 2009. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and shown the compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Reviewed by:

Roy Wu / Manager



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.

No. 52, Hwa Ya 1st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.



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1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) were found during testing for **Hewlett Packard Company HP iPAQ KB1 HP HSTNH-P21C**, which are as follows (with expanded uncertainty 21.8 % for 300 MHz to 3 GHz).

Band	Position	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
GSM850	Head	0.702
	Body	1.25
GSM1900	Head	0.59
	Body	0.581
WCDMA Band V	Head	0.836
	Body	0.817
WCDMA Band II	Head	1.08
	Body	0.588

They are in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1999, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003 and FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01).



2. Administration Data

2.1 Testing Laboratory

Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.
Test Site Location	No. 52, Hwa Ya 1 st Rd., Hwa Ya Technology Park, Kwei-Shan Hsiang, Tao Yuan Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C. TEL: +886-3-327-3456 FAX: +886-3-328-4978
Test Site No.	Sporton Site No. : SAR01-HY

2.2 Applicant

Company Name	Hewlett Packard Company
Address	3000 Hanover Street, Palo Alto, CA 94304

2.3 Manufacturer

Company Name	Pegatron Corporation
Address	5F., No. 76, Ligong St., Beitou Dist., Taipei City 112, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

2.4 Application Details

Date of Receipt of Application	Jun. 13, 2009
Date of Start during the Test	Jun. 25, 2009
Date of End during the Test	Jun. 30, 2009



3. General Information

3.1 Description of Device Under Test (DUT)

Product Feature & Specification	
DUT Type	HP iPAQ KB1
Trade Name	HP
Model Name	HSTNH-P21C
FCC ID	B94HHP21C
Tx Frequency	GSM850 : 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz GSM1900 : 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz WCDMA Band V : 824 MHz ~ 849 MHz WCDMA Band II : 1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz
Rx Frequency	GSM850 : 869 MHz ~ 894 MHz GSM1900 : 1930 MHz ~ 1990 MHz WCDMA Band V : 869 MHz ~ 894 MHz WCDMA Band II : 1930 MHz ~ 1990 MHz
Maximum Output Power to Antenna	GSM850 : 32.79 dBm GSM1900 : 29.75 dBm WCDMA Band V : 23.87 dBm WCDMA Band II : 23.79 dBm
Antenna Type	Fixed Internal Antenna
HW Version	EVT2
SW Version	Obsidian_0.21.58.03
Type of Modulation	GSM / GPRS : GMSK EDGE : 8PSK WCDMA : QPSK HSDPA : QPSK / 16QAM
DUT Stage	Identical Prototype

List of Accessory:

Specification of Accessory		
AC Adapter 1	Manufacturer	Flextronics
	Brand Name	HP
	Part Number	538745-001
	Power Rating	I/P:100-240Vac, 50-60Hz, 200mA; O/P: 5Vdc, 1A
AC Adapter 2	Manufacturer	Phihong
	Brand Name	HP
	Model Name	PSAA05A-050 (for US) PSAA05N-050 (for Argentina)
	Power Rating	I/P:100-240Vac, 50-60Hz, 200mA; O/P: 5Vdc, 1A
	AC Power Cord Type	1.8 meter shielded cable without ferrite core
Battery 1	Brand Name	HP
	Model Name	HSTNH-T21C-H
	Power Rating	3.7Vdc, 11.3Wh
	Type	Li-ion
Battery 2	Brand Name	HP
	Model Name	HSTNH-T21C-S
	Power Rating	3.7Vdc, 5.7Wh
	Type	Li-ion
Earphone	Brand Name	foster
	Model Name	492854
	Signal Line Type	1.3 meter non-shielded cable without ferrite core
USB Cable	Brand Name	Foxconn
	Model Name	486113-001
	Signal Line Type	1.2 meter shielded cable without ferrite core
LCD Panel	Brand Name	Samsung Mobile Display
	Model Name	AMS250CU01

Remark:

1. The above DUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.
2. PSAA05A-050 and PSAA05N-050 have the same circuit design. The difference between these models is plug, only PSAA05A-050 (for US) was used for the test.

3.2 Product Photos

Please refer to Appendix D.



3.3 Applied Standards

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method and procedure for this HP iPAQ KB1 is in accordance with the following standards:

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- IEEE C95.1-1999
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)
- FCC KDB 648474 D01 v01r05
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02
- FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01

3.4 Device Category and SAR Limits

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

3.5 Test Conditions

3.5.1 Ambient Condition

Ambient Temperature	20 to 24 °C
Humidity	< 60 %

3.5.2 Test Configuration

The device was controlled by using a base station emulator. Communication between the device and the emulator was established by air link. The distance between the DUT and the antenna of the emulator is larger than 50 cm and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30 dB smaller than the output power of DUT. The DUT was set from the emulator to radiate maximum output power during all tests.

For WWAN SAR testing, the DUT is in GSM or GPRS or WCDMA link mode. In GPRS link mode, the DUT was set in GPRS multi-slot class 10 with 2 uplink slots due to maximum source-based time-averaged output power.



The source-based time-averaged output power table is as follow:

Source-Based Time-Averaged Power						
Band	GSM850			GSM1900		
Channel	128	189	251	512	661	810
GPRS 8	23.51	23.64	23.78	20.74	20.58	20.48
GPRS 10	26.48	26.61	26.76	23.72	23.55	23.45
EDGE 8	18.16	18.28	18.45	17.33	17.12	17.06
EDGE 10	21.15	21.31	21.42	20.32	20.14	20.09

Note:
The source-based time-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power based on time slots. The calculated method are shown as below:
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 slot) - 9 dB
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 slots) - 6 dB
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 slots) - 3 dB
The maximum burst averaged power can be referred to section 11.1 of this report.

In general, for WWAN SAR testing, the crest factor is 8.3 for GSM and GPRS/EDGE multi-slot class 8, 4 for GPRS/EDGE multi-slot class 10, and 1 for WCDMA.

The maximum summation of SAR for WWAN and WLAN is as follow:

$$1.08 \text{ (Right Cheek, WCDMA Band II, Ch9400)} + 0.512 \text{ (Right Cheek, 802.11b, Ch11)} = 1.592 \text{ W/kg.}$$

According KDB 648474, the simultaneous transmission SAR for WWAN and WLAN was not required, because the SAR summation (1.592 W/kg) is less than 1.6 W/kg and closest separation distance (6.7 cm) of these antennas is larger than 5 cm.

According KDB 648474, the simultaneous transmission SAR for WWAN and BT was not required, because the closest separation distance (6.7 cm) of these antennas is larger than 5 cm and the output power of Bluetooth (-1.62 dBm) is less than $2P_{Ref}$ (13.8 dBm).

4. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

4.1 Introduction

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

4.2 SAR Definition

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$\text{SAR} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{\rho dv} \right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

SAR measurement can be either related to the temperature elevation in tissue by

$$\text{SAR} = C \left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t} \right)$$

Where: C is the specific heat capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

$$\text{SAR} = \frac{\sigma |E|^2}{\rho}$$

Where: ζ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

5. SAR Measurement System

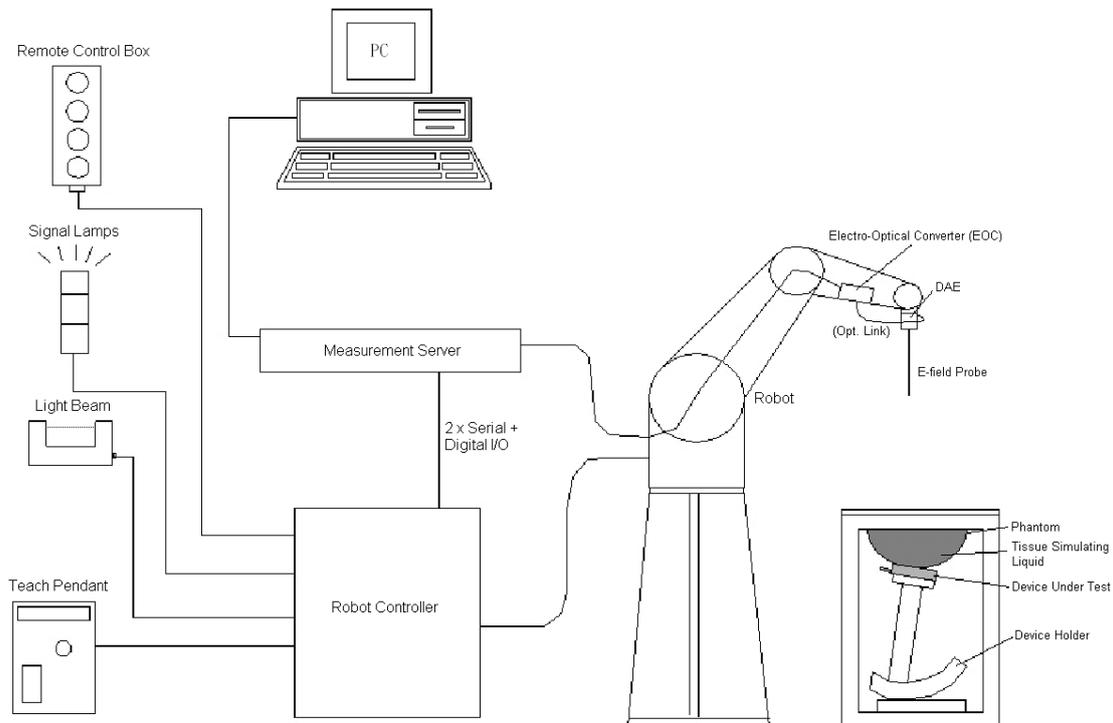


Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY4 or DASY5 System Configurations

The DASY4 or DASY5 system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
- The electro-optical converter (ECO) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
- A computer operating Windows XP
- DASY4 or DASY5 software
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom
- A device holder
- Tissue simulating liquid
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

Some of the components are described in details in the following sub-sections.

5.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

5.1.1 E-Field Probe Specification

<ET3DV6>

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., DGBE)
Frequency	10 MHz to 3 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 16 mm) Tip diameter: 6.8 mm (Body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7 mm



Fig 5.2 Photo of ET3DV6

<EX3DV3 Probe>

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm

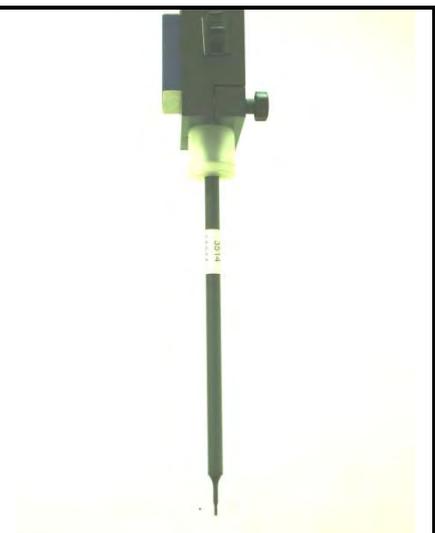


Fig 5.3 Photo of EX3DV3

5.1.2 E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix C of this report.

5.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (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 measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



Fig 5.4 Photo of DAE

5.3 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY4: RX90BL; DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY4: CS7MB; DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ± 0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)



Fig 5.5 Photo of DASY4



Fig 5.6 Photo of DASY5

5.4 Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY4: 166 MHz, Intel Pentium; DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY4: 32 MB; DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY4: 64 MB, DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.



Fig 5.7 Photo of Server for DASY4



Fig 5.8 Photo of Server for DASY5

5.5 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm	 <p>Fig 5.9 Photo of SAM Phantom</p>
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom	

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. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

<ELI4 Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)	 <p>Fig 5.10 Photo of ELI4 Phantom</p>
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	

The ELI4 phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

5.6 Device Holder

<Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom>

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 20 %. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



Fig 5.11 Device Holder

<Laptop Extension Kit>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.

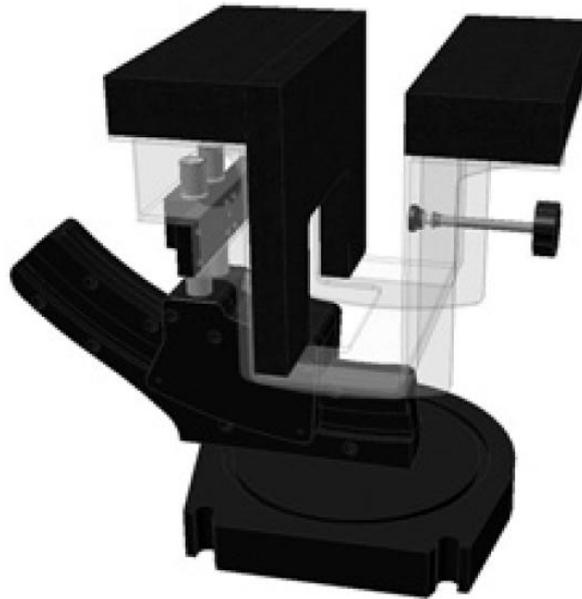


Fig 5.12 **Laptop Extension Kit**



5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation

5.7.1 Data Storage

The DASY software stores the assessed data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all the necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files. The post-processing 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 erroneous parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with an incorrect crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be reevaluated.

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

5.7.2 Data Evaluation

The DASY post-processing software (SEMCAD) 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	Norm _i , a ₁₀ , a ₁₁ , a ₁₂
	- Conversion factor	ConvF _i
	- Diode compression point	dcp _i
Device parameters :	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters :	- Conductivity	ζ
	- 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 DASY components. In the direct measuring mode of the multi-meter 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 :

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot \frac{cf}{dcp_i}$$

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 :

$$\text{E-field Probes : } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{\text{Norm}_i \cdot \text{ConvF}}}$$

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

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i, (i = x, y, z)
 Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i, (i = x, y, z), $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$ 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) :

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

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

$$\text{SAR} = E_{\text{tot}}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
 E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
 ζ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
 ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid.



5.8 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Filed Probe	ET3DV6	1787	May 26, 2009	May 25, 2010
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Filed Probe	ET3DV6	1788	Sep. 23, 2008	Sep. 22, 2009
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Filed Probe	EX3DV3	3514	Jan. 21, 2009	Jan. 20, 2010
SPEAG	835 MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	499	Mar. 17, 2008	Mar. 16, 2010
SPEAG	900 MHz System Validation Kit	D900V2	190	Jul. 16, 2007	Jul. 15, 2009
SPEAG	1800 MHz System Validation Kit	D1800V2	2d076	Jul. 10, 2007	Jul. 09, 2009
SPEAG	1900 MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d041	Mar. 28, 2008	Mar. 27, 2010
SPEAG	2000 MHz System Validation Kit	D2000V2	1010	Sep. 17, 2008	Sep. 16, 2010
SPEAG	2300 MHz System Validation Kit	D2300V2	1006	Sep. 12, 2007	Sep. 11, 2009
SPEAG	2450 MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	736	Jul. 12, 2007	Jul. 11, 2009
SPEAG	2600 MHz System Validation Kit	D2600V2	1008	Sep. 12, 2007	Sep. 11, 2009
SPEAG	3500 MHz System Validation Kit	D3500V2	1014	Sep. 19, 2007	Sep. 18, 2009
SPEAG	5 GHz System Validation Kit	D5GHzV2	1006	Jan. 24, 2008	Jan. 23, 2010
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE3	577	Nov. 12, 2008	Nov. 11, 2009
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	778	Sep. 22, 2008	Sep. 21, 2009
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	QD 000 P40 C	TP-1303	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	QD 000 P40 C	TP-1383	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	QD 000 P40 C	TP-1446	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	QD 000 P40 C	TP-1477	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	ELI4 Phantom	QD 0VA 001 BB	1026	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	ELI4 Phantom	QD 0VA 001 BA	1029	NCR	NCR
Agilent	PNA Series Network Analyzer	E8358A	US40260131	Apr. 17, 2009	Apr. 16, 2010
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY48360820	Dec. 15, 2008	Dec. 14, 2009
R&S	Universal Radio Communication Tester	CMU200	105934	Nov. 11, 2008	Nov. 10, 2009
Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070D	US01440205	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	NCR	NCR
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	0328767	NCR	NCR
R&S	Power Meter	NRVD	101394	Oct. 20, 2008	Oct. 19, 2009
R&S	Power Sensor	NRV-Z1	100130	Oct. 20, 2008	Oct. 19, 2009
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP7	101131	Mar. 12, 2009	Mar. 11, 2010

Table 5.1 Test Equipment List

Note: The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.

6. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.2.

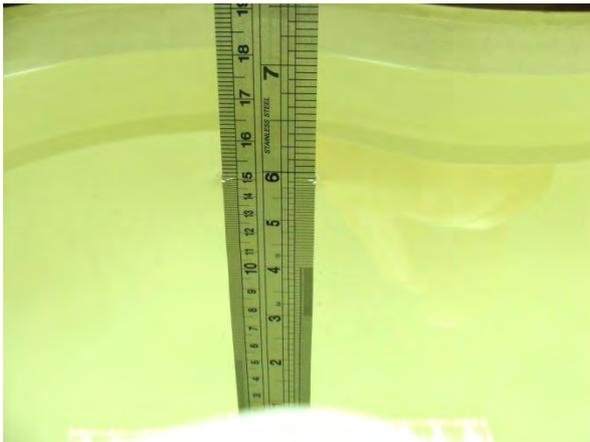


Fig 6.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR



Fig 6.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

Table 6.1 gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Head								
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
900	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.97	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
For Body								
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
900	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	1.05	55.0
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7

Table 6.1 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Table 6.2 gives the targets for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Conductivity (σ)	$\pm 5\%$ Range	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	$\pm 5\%$ Range
835	Head	0.90	0.86 ~ 0.95	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6
900	Head	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02	41.5	39.4 ~ 43.6
1800, 1900, 2000	Head	1.40	1.33 ~ 1.47	40.0	38.0 ~ 42.0
2450	Head	1.80	1.71 ~ 1.89	39.2	37.2 ~ 41.2
835	Body	0.97	0.92 ~ 1.02	55.2	52.4 ~ 58.0
900	Body	1.05	1.00 ~ 1.10	55.0	52.3 ~ 57.8
1800, 1900, 2000	Body	1.52	1.44 ~ 1.60	53.3	50.6 ~ 56.0
2450	Body	1.95	1.85 ~ 2.05	52.7	50.1 ~ 55.3

Table 6.2 Targets of Tissue Simulating Liquid

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent 85070D Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

Table 6.3 shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Measurement Date
850	Head	21.3	0.917	41.7	Jun 29, 2009
850	Body	21.5	0.977	53.2	Jun 30, 2009
1900	Head	21.5	1.45	39.5	Jun 25, 2009
1900	Head	21.0	1.45	39.5	Jun 29, 2009
1900	Body	21.4	1.54	52.3	Jun 30, 2009

Table 6.3 Measuring Results for Simulating Liquid

7. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture’s specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 7.1

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	$1/k^{(b)}$	$1/\sqrt{3}$	$1/\sqrt{6}$	$1/\sqrt{2}$

- (a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity
- (b) κ is the coverage factor

Table 7.1 Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual “root-sum-squares” (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is showed in Table 7.2.



Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)
Measurement System					
Probe Calibration	5.9	Normal	1	1	± 5.9 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.2 %
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	± 1.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 0.6 %
Test Sample Related					
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup					
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	± 1.8 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	± 1.6 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	± 1.7 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	± 1.5 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty					± 10.9 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %					K = 2
Expanded Uncertainty					± 21.8 %

Table 7.2 Uncertainty Budget of DASY for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz

8. SAR Measurement Evaluation

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

8.1 Purpose of System Performance check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

8.2 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:

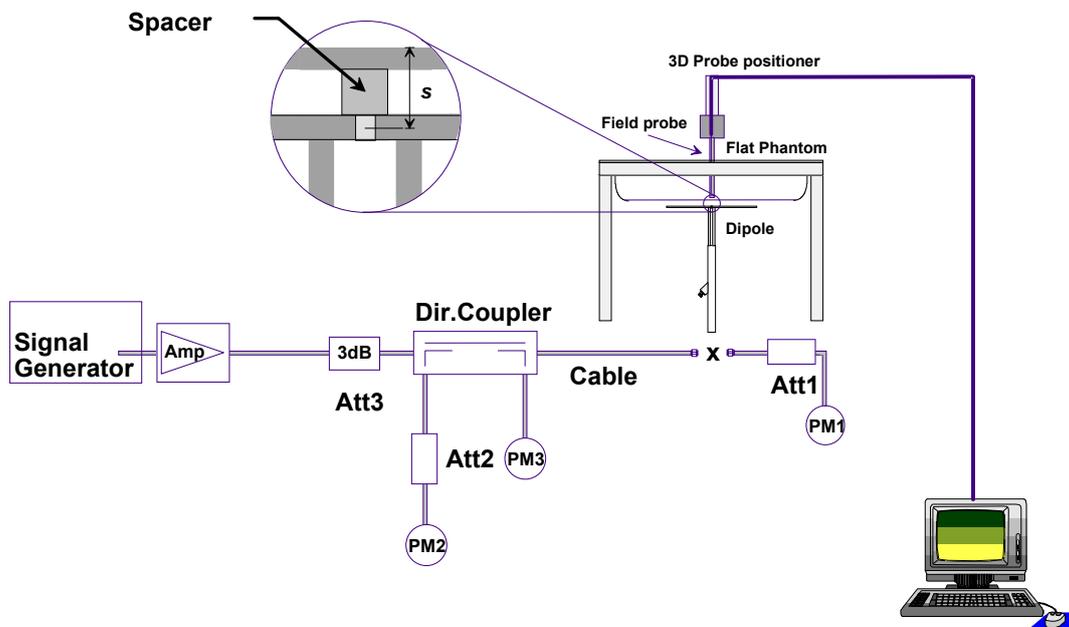


Fig 8.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

1. Signal Generator
2. Amplifier
3. Directional Coupler
4. Power Meter
5. Calibrated Dipole

The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 20 dBm (100 mW) before dipole is connected.



Fig 8.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

8.3 Validation Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. Table 8.1 shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to appendix A of this report.

Measurement Date	Frequency (MHz)	Targeted SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Jun 29, 2009	850	9.16	9.47	3.38
Jun 30, 2009	850	9.52	9.19	-3.47
Jun 25, 2009	1900	39.50	39.90	1.01
Jun 29, 2009	1900	39.50	39.00	-1.27
Jun 30, 2009	1900	40.10	37.00	-7.73

Table 8.1 Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized

9. DUT Testing Position

This DUT was tested in six different positions. They are right cheek, right tilted, left cheek, left tilted, face of the DUT with phantom 15 mm gap, and bottom of the DUT with phantom 15 mm gap as illustrated below:

1. Define two imaginary lines on the handset

- (a) The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset - the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset.
- (b) The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.
- (c) The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.

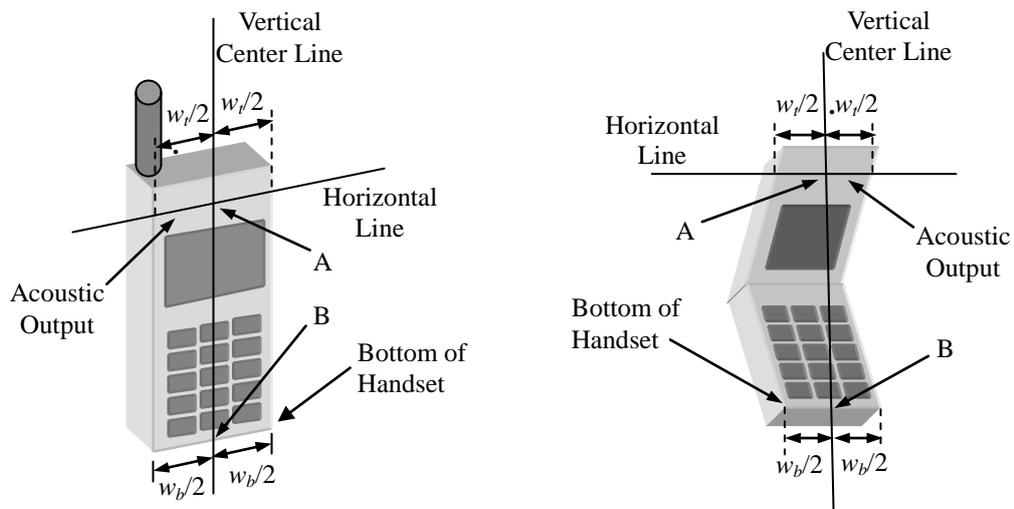


Fig 9.1 Illustration for Handset Vertical and Horizontal Reference Lines

2. Cheek Position

- (a) To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.
- (b) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost (see Fig. 9.2).

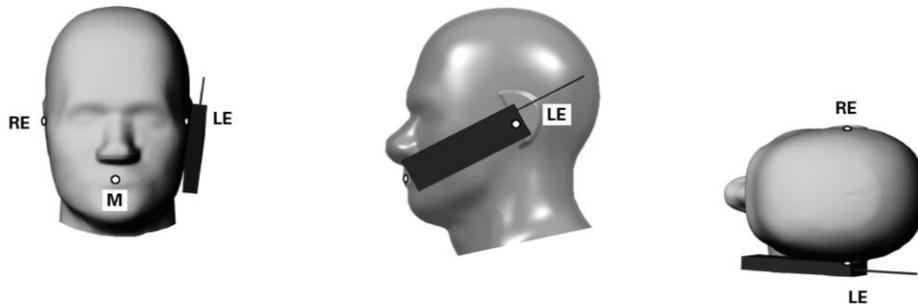


Fig 9.2 Illustration for Cheek Position

3. Tilted Position

- (a) To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.
- (b) While maintaining the device the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear is lost (see Fig. 9.3).

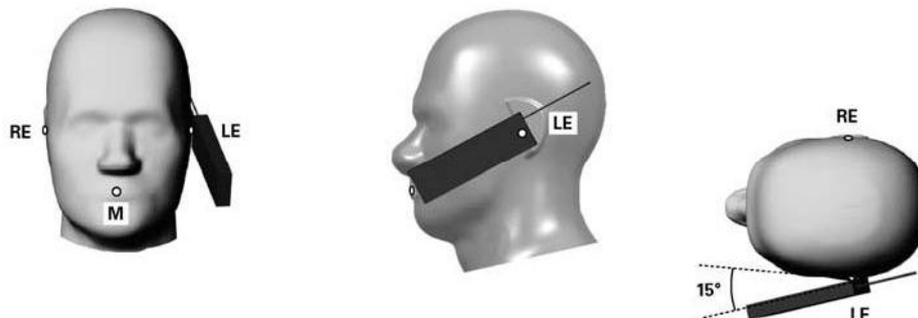


Fig 9.3 Illustration for Tilted Position

4. Body Worn Position

- (a) To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with either keypad up or down.
- (b) To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.
- (c) To adjust the distance between the device surface and the flat phantom to 15 mm.

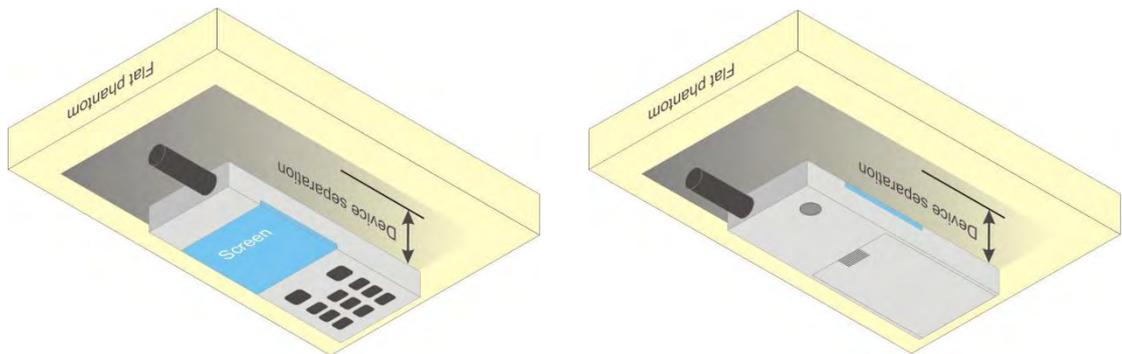


Fig 9.4 Illustration for Body Worn Position

5. DUT Setup Photos

Please refer to Appendix E for the test setup photos.

10. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

- (a) For WWAN function, link DUT with base station emulator in middle channel
- (b) Set base station emulator to allow DUT to radiate maximum output power
- (c) Measure output power through RF cable and power meter
- (d) Place the DUT in the positions described in the last section
- (e) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software
- (f) Taking data for the middle channel on each testing position
- (g) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (h) Measure SAR results for the lowest and highest channels in worst SAR testing position

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

10.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g



10.2 Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan measures 5x5x7 points with step size 8, 8 and 5 mm for 300 MHz to 3 GHz. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g.

10.3 SAR Averaged Methods

In DASy, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.



11. SAR Test Results

11.1 Conducted Power (Unit: dBm)

Band	GSM850			GSM1900		
Channel	128	189	251	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.4	848.8	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
GSM	32.49	32.63	32.79	29.75	29.50	29.29
GPRS 8	32.51	32.64	32.78	29.74	29.58	29.48
GPRS 10	32.48	32.61	32.76	29.72	29.55	29.45
EDGE 8	27.16	27.28	27.45	26.33	26.12	26.06
EDGE 10	27.15	27.31	27.42	26.32	26.14	26.09

Band	WCDMA Band II			WCDMA Band V		
Channel	9262	9400	9538	4132	4182	4233
Frequency (MHz)	1852.4	1880.0	1907.6	826.4	836.4	846.6
RMC 12.2K	23.65	23.87	23.69	23.74	23.79	23.73
HSDPA Subtest-1	23.54	23.60	23.45	23.43	23.59	23.54
HSDPA Subtest-2	23.44	23.41	23.28	23.33	23.46	23.42
HSDPA Subtest-3	23.03	22.92	22.97	22.91	23.04	22.96
HSDPA Subtest-4	22.84	22.87	22.76	22.86	23.00	23.01

**11.2 Test Records for Head SAR Test**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Channel	Battery	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
#17	GSM850	GSM	Right Cheek	189	2	0.593
#18	GSM850	GSM	Right Tilted	189	2	0.378
#19	GSM850	GSM	Left Cheek	189	2	0.693
#20	GSM850	GSM	Left Tilted	189	2	0.358
#21	GSM850	GSM	Left Cheek	128	2	0.652
#22	GSM850	GSM	Left Cheek	251	2	0.702
#23	GSM850	GSM	Left Cheek	251	1	0.571
#01	GSM1900	GSM	Right Cheek	661	2	0.586
#02	GSM1900	GSM	Right Tilted	661	2	0.262
#03	GSM1900	GSM	Left Cheek	661	2	0.457
#04	GSM1900	GSM	Left Tilted	661	2	0.264
#05	GSM1900	GSM	Right Cheek	512	2	0.582
#06	GSM1900	GSM	Right Cheek	810	2	0.59
#07	GSM1900	GSM	Right Cheek	810	1	0.57
#24	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Right Cheek	4182	2	0.624
#25	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Right Tilted	4182	2	0.33
#26	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Left Cheek	4182	2	0.725
#27	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Left Tilted	4182	2	0.359
#28	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Left Cheek	4132	2	0.639
#29	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Left Cheek	4233	2	0.836
#30	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Left Cheek	4233	1	0.721
#08	WCDMA II	RMC12.2k	Right Cheek	9400	2	1.08
#09	WCDMA II	RMC12.2k	Right Tilted	9400	2	0.463
#10	WCDMA II	RMC12.2k	Left Cheek	9400	2	0.856
#11	WCDMA II	RMC12.2k	Left Tilted	9400	2	0.472
#12	WCDMA II	RMC12.2k	Right Cheek	9262	2	1.04
#13	WCDMA II	RMC12.2k	Right Cheek	9538	2	0.999
#14	WCDMA II	RMC12.2k	Left Cheek	9262	2	0.858
#15	WCDMA II	RMC12.2k	Left Cheek	9538	2	0.804
#16	WCDMA II	RMC12.2k	Right Cheek	9400	1	0.966
#31	WCDMA II	RMC12.2k	Right Cheek	9262	1	0.957
#32	WCDMA II	RMC12.2k	Right Cheek	9538	1	1.02

**11.3 Test Records for Body SAR Test**

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (mm)	Channel	Battery	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
#33	GSM850	GPRS10	Face	15	189	2	0.862
#34	GSM850	GPRS10	Bottom	15	189	2	1.22
#35	GSM850	GPRS10	Face	15	128	2	0.844
#36	GSM850	GPRS10	Face	15	251	2	0.886
#37	GSM850	GPRS10	Bottom	15	128	2	1.25
#38	GSM850	GPRS10	Bottom	15	251	2	1.24
#39	GSM850	GPRS10	Bottom	15	128	1	0.68
#45	GSM1900	GPRS10	Face	15	661	2	0.487
#46	GSM1900	GPRS10	Bottom	15	661	2	0.581
#47	GSM1900	GPRS10	Bottom	15	512	2	0.524
#48	GSM1900	GPRS10	Bottom	15	810	2	0.528
#49	GSM1900	GPRS10	Bottom	15	661	1	0.328
#40	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Face	15	4182	2	0.485
#41	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Bottom	15	4182	2	0.673
#42	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Bottom	15	4132	2	0.643
#43	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Bottom	15	4233	2	0.817
#44	WCDMA V	RMC12.2K	Bottom	15	4233	1	0.488
#58	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Face	15	9400	2	0.46
#59	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Bottom	15	9400	2	0.585
#60	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Bottom	15	9262	2	0.588
#61	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Bottom	15	9538	2	0.546
#62	WCDMA II	RMC12.2K	Bottom	15	9262	1	0.329

Test Engineer : A-Rod Chen, Robert Liu, Tang Liu, and Gordon Lin



12. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"
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- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2003, "Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- [4] FCC OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) Supplement C (Edition 01-01), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields", June 2001
- [5] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [6] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, "SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters", May 2007
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- [8] FCC KDB 447498 D02 v01, "SAR Measurement Procedures for USB Dongle Transmitters", December 2008
- [9] FCC KDB 616217 D01 v01, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Laptop Computers with Antennas Built-in on Display Screens", December 2007
- [10] FCC KDB 648474 D01 v01r05, "SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas", September 2008
- [11] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02, "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices – CDMA 2000 / Ev-Do / WCDMA / HSDPA / HSPA", October 2007
- [12] FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01, "Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM / GPRS / EDGE", December 2008



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

System Check_835MHz_090629

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz

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

Medium: HSL_850_090629 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.917 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.26, 6.26, 6.26); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM - Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1446
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.02 mW/g

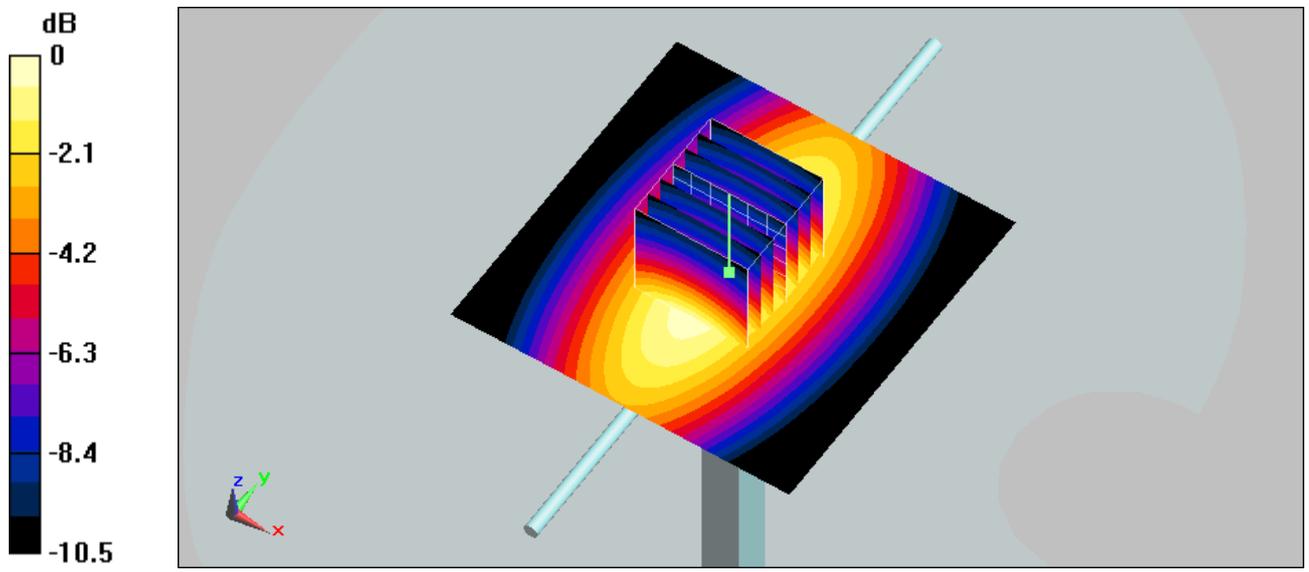
Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 34.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00517 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.39 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.947 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.619 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.03 mW/g



0 dB = 1.03mW/g

System Check_835MHz_090630

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz

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

Medium: MSL_850_090630 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.977 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.2$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.998 mW/g

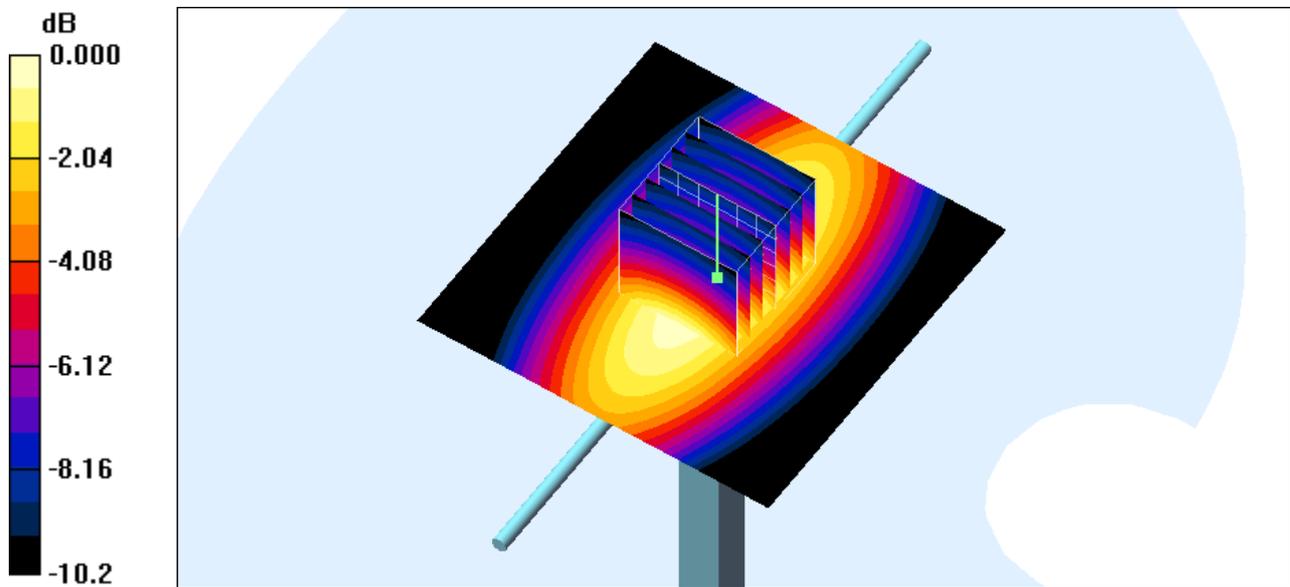
Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 33.0 V/m; Power Drift = -0.043 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.32 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.919 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.604 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.994 mW/g



0 dB = 0.994mW/g

System Check_1900MHz_090625

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz

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

Medium: HSL_1900_090625 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.45 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.12, 5.12, 5.12); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.74 mW/g

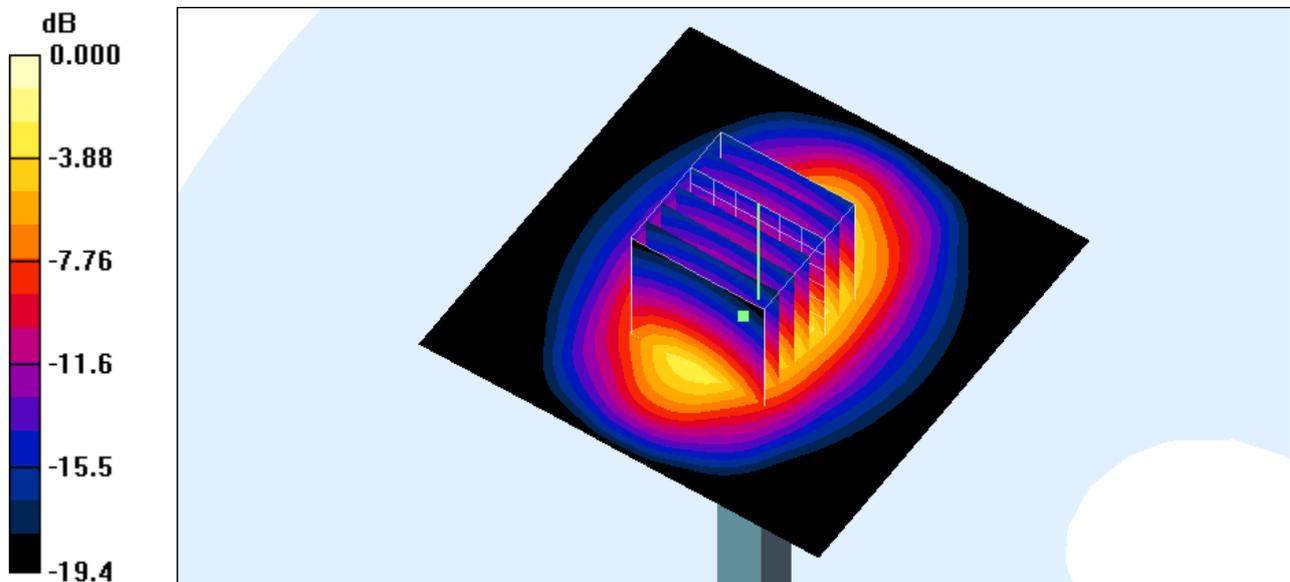
Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 59.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.024 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.02 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.99 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.07 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.52 mW/g



0 dB = 4.52mW/g

System Check_1900MHz_090629

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz

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

Medium: HSL_1900_090629 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.0

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.12, 5.12, 5.12); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2008/9/22
- Phantom: SAM-Back; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.57 mW/g

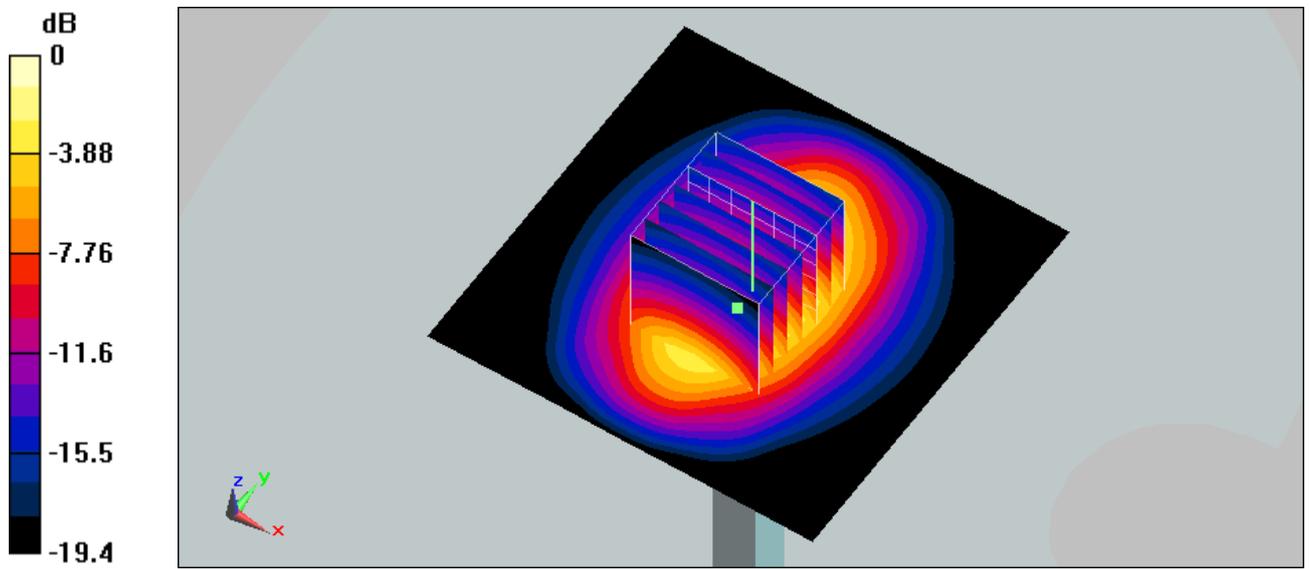
Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 58.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.032 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 6.86 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.9 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.03 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.44 mW/g



0 dB = 4.44mW/g

System Check_1900MHz_090630

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz

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

Medium: MSL_1900_090630 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.54$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Pin=100mW/Area Scan (91x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 4.28 mW/g

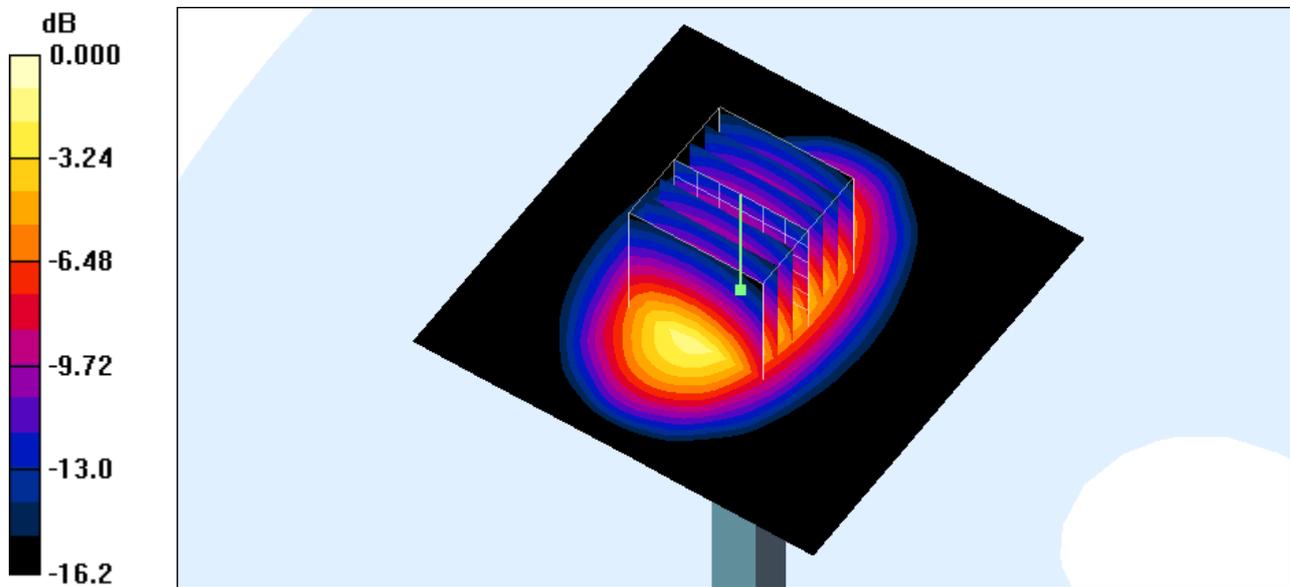
Pin=100mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.022 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.60 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 3.7 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.04 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 4.22 mW/g



0 dB = 4.22mW/g



Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

#17 GSM850_Right Cheek_Ch189_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_850_090629 Medium parameters used : $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.918$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.26, 6.26, 6.26); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM - Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1446
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch189/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.642 mW/g

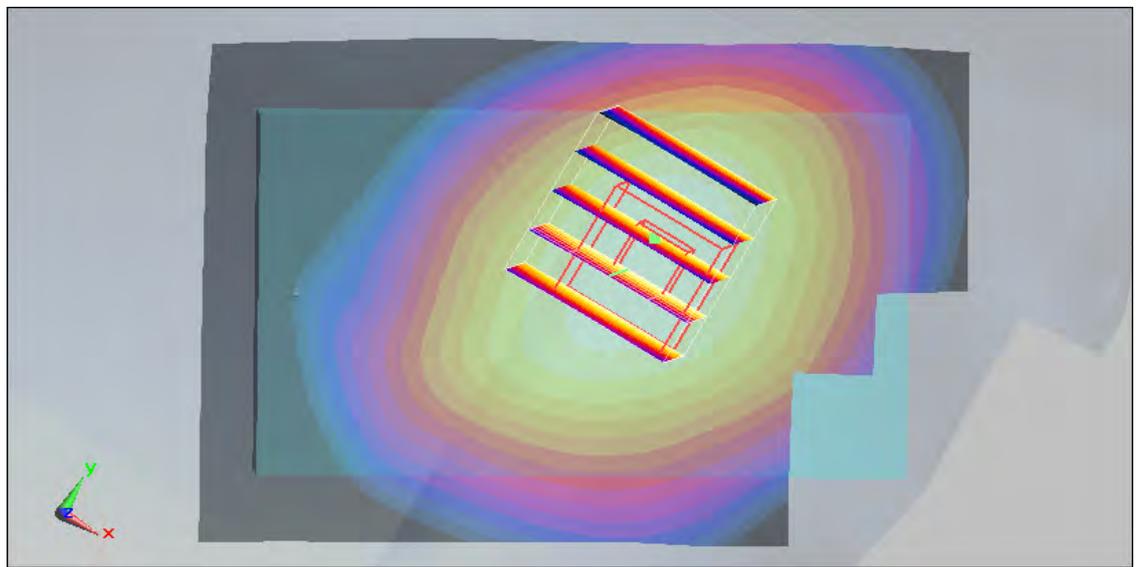
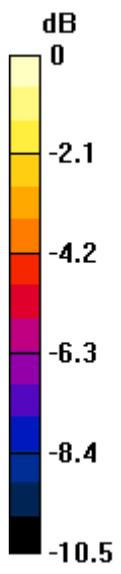
Ch189/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.57 V/m; Power Drift = -0.138 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.757 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.593 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.434 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.615 mW/g



0 dB = 0.615mW/g

#18 GSM850_Right Tilted_Ch189_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_850_090629 Medium parameters used : $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.918$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.26, 6.26, 6.26); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM - Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1446
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch189/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.400 mW/g

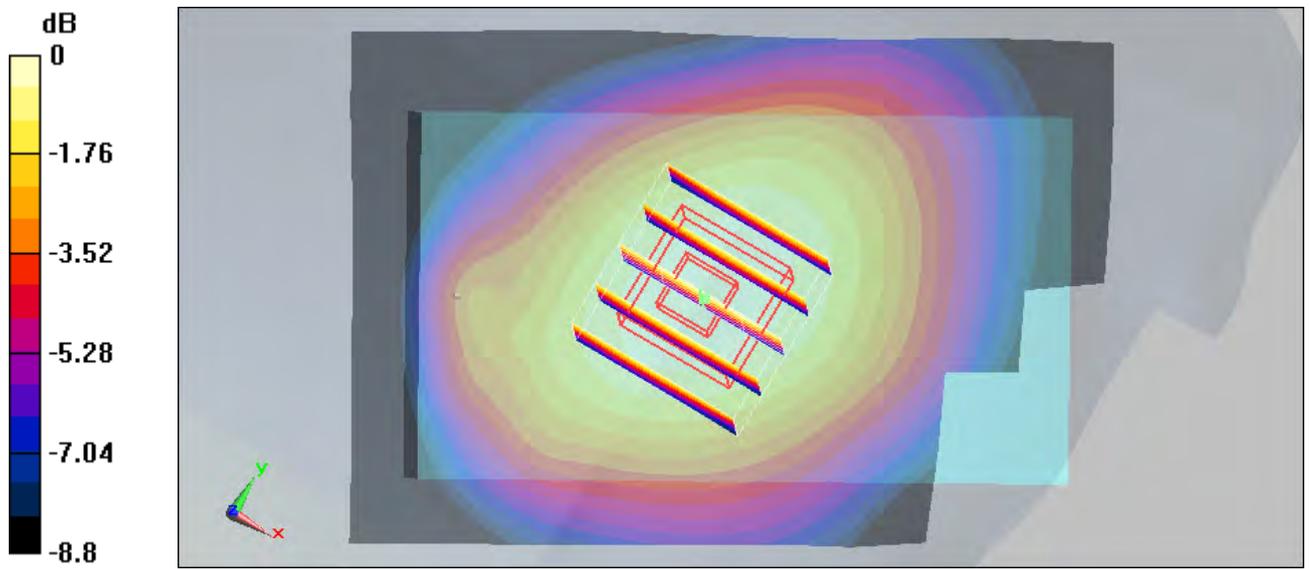
Ch189/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.105 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.465 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.378 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.287 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.399 mW/g



0 dB = 0.399mW/g

#22 GSM850_Left Cheek_Ch251_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_850_090629 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.93$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.26, 6.26, 6.26); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM - Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1446
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch251/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.743 mW/g

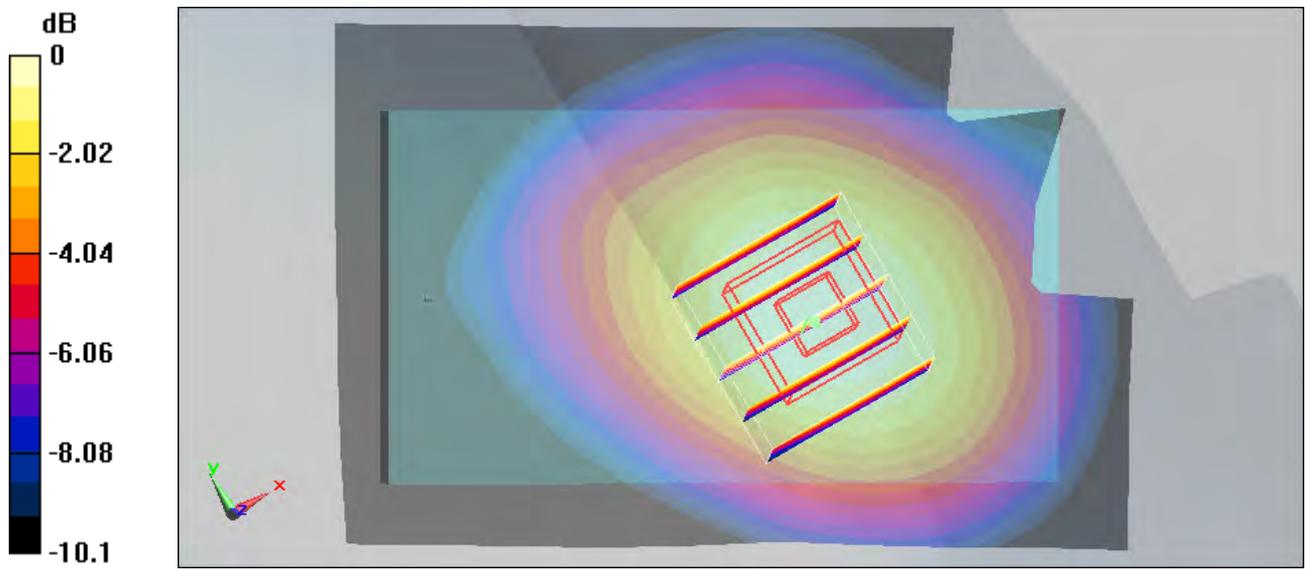
Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.76 V/m; Power Drift = -0.020 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.875 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.702 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.519 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.741 mW/g



0 dB = 0.741mW/g

#22 GSM850_Left Cheek_Ch251_Battery2_2D

DUT: 961307

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_850_090629 Medium parameters used: $f = 849 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.93 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.26, 6.26, 6.26); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM - Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1446
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch251/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.743 mW/g

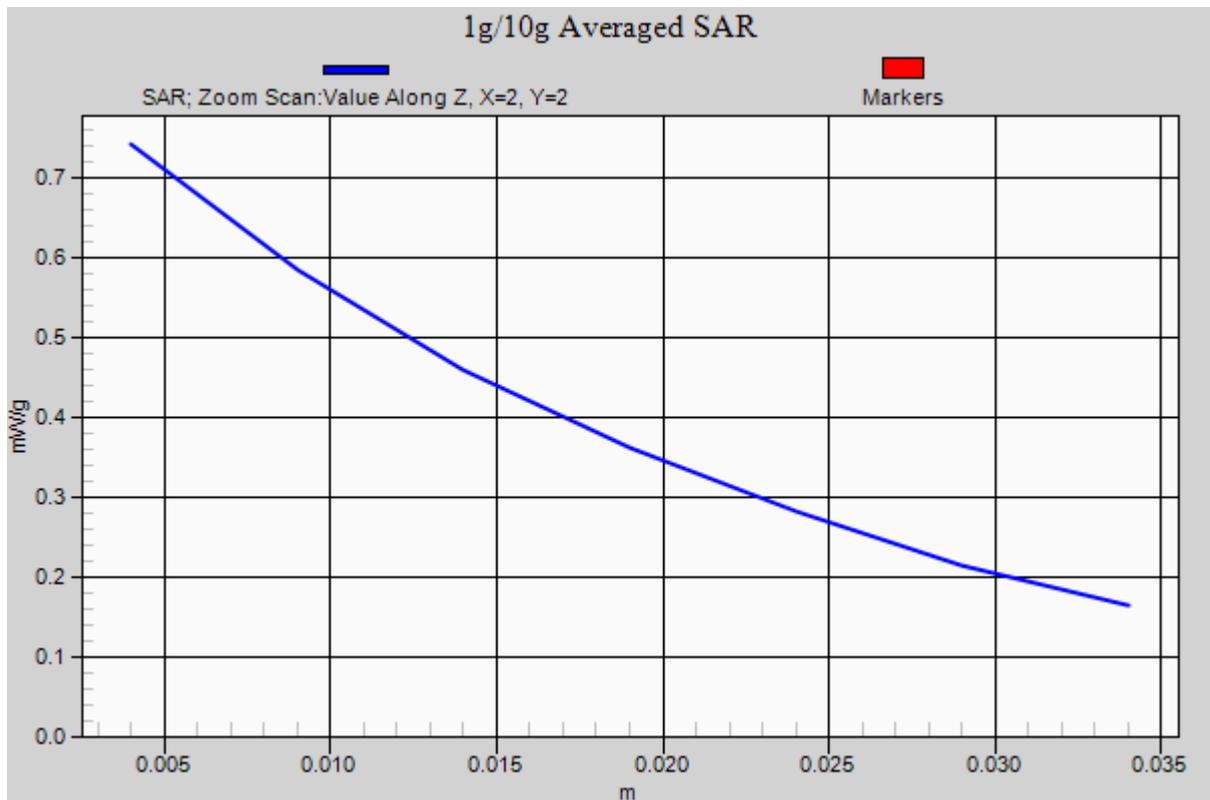
Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.76 V/m; Power Drift = -0.020 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.875 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.702 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.519 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.741 mW/g



#20 GSM850_Left Tilted_Ch189_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_850_090629 Medium parameters used : $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.918$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.26, 6.26, 6.26); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM - Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1446
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch189/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.377 mW/g

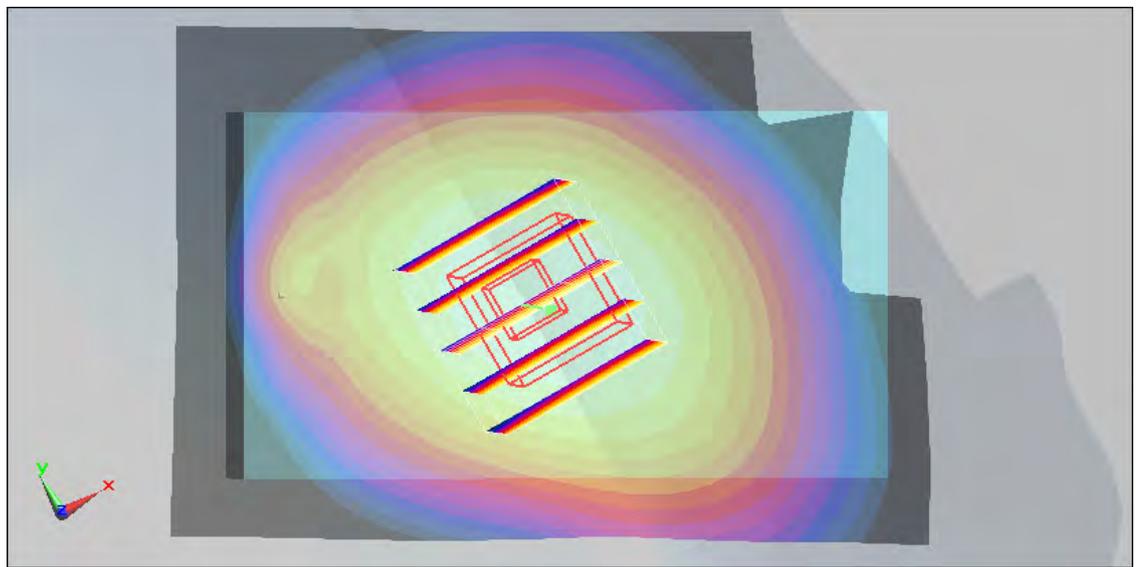
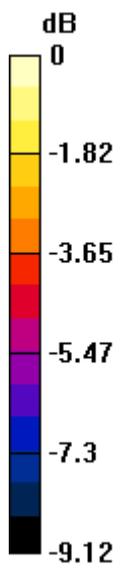
Ch189/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.048 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.439 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.358 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.274 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.373 mW/g



0 dB = 0.373mW/g

#06 GSM1900_Right Cheek_Ch810_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_1900_090625 Medium parameters used: $f = 1910$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.46$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.12, 5.12, 5.12); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch810/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.626 mW/g

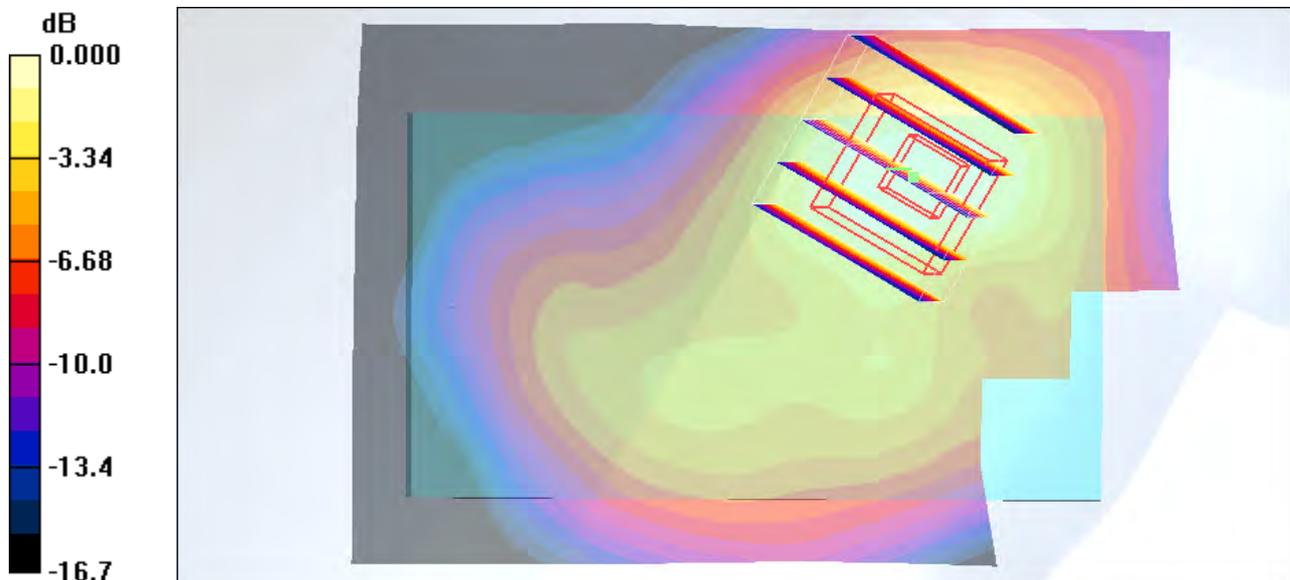
Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.57 V/m; Power Drift = 0.004 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.958 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.590 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.341 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.642 mW/g



0 dB = 0.642mW/g

#06 GSM1900_Right Cheek_Ch810_Battery2_2D

DUT: 961307

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_1900_090625 Medium parameters used: $f = 1910 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.46 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.12, 5.12, 5.12); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch810/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.626 mW/g

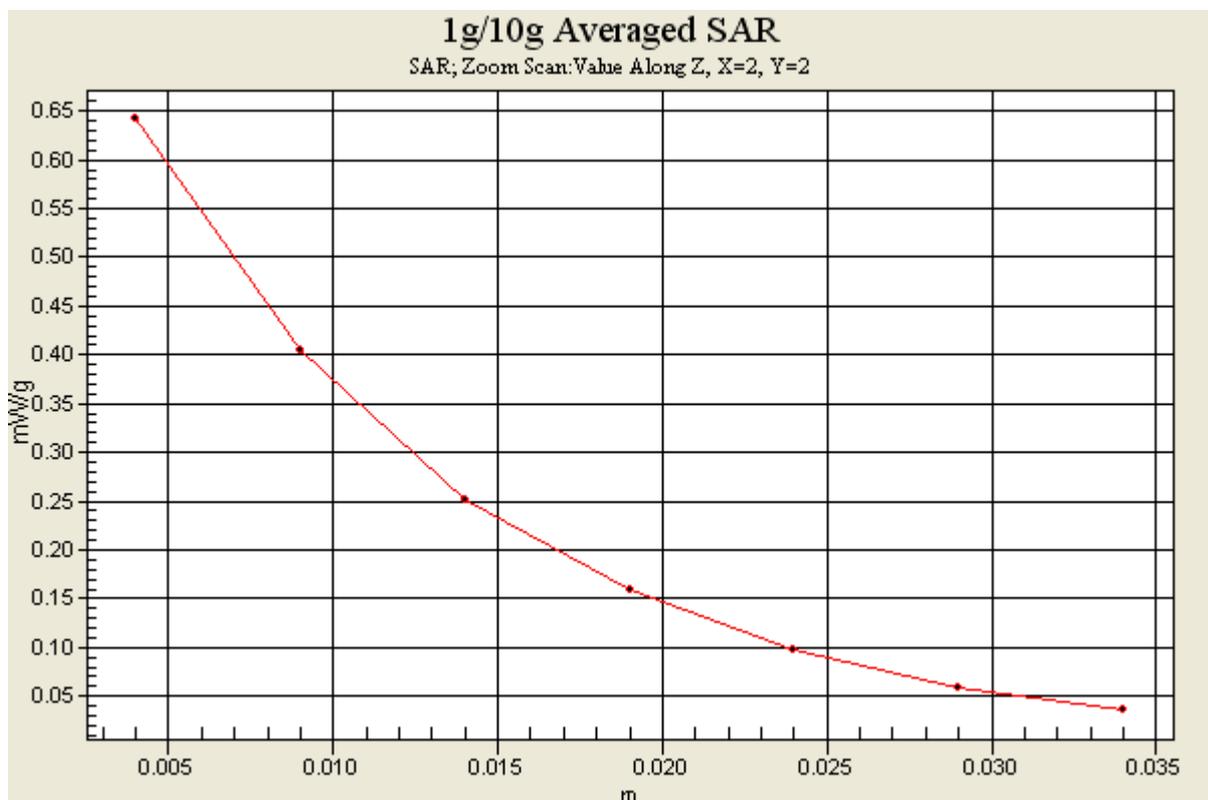
Ch810/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 6.57 V/m; Power Drift = 0.004 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.958 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.590 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.341 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.642 mW/g



#02 GSM1900_Right Tilted_Ch661_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_1900_090625 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.43$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.12, 5.12, 5.12); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.318 mW/g

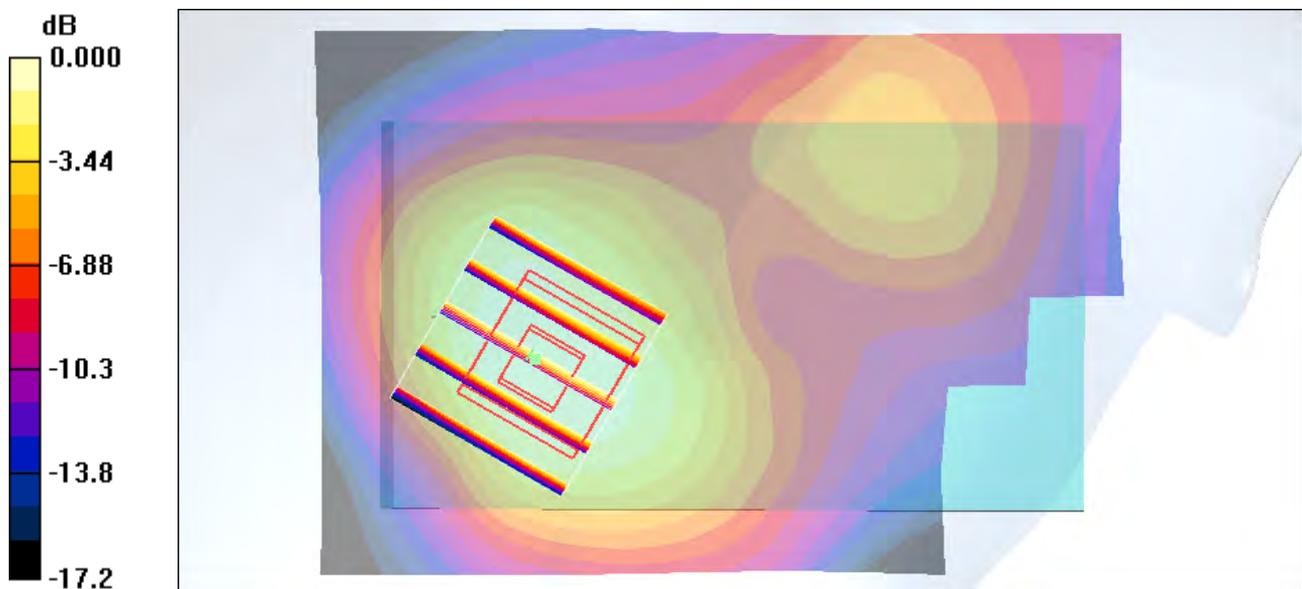
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.020 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.396 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.262 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.164 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.282 mW/g



0 dB = 0.282mW/g

#03 GSM1900_Left Cheek_Ch661_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_1900_090625 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.43 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.6$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.12, 5.12, 5.12); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.475 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 9.02 V/m; Power Drift = -0.022 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.731 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.457 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.276 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.490 mW/g

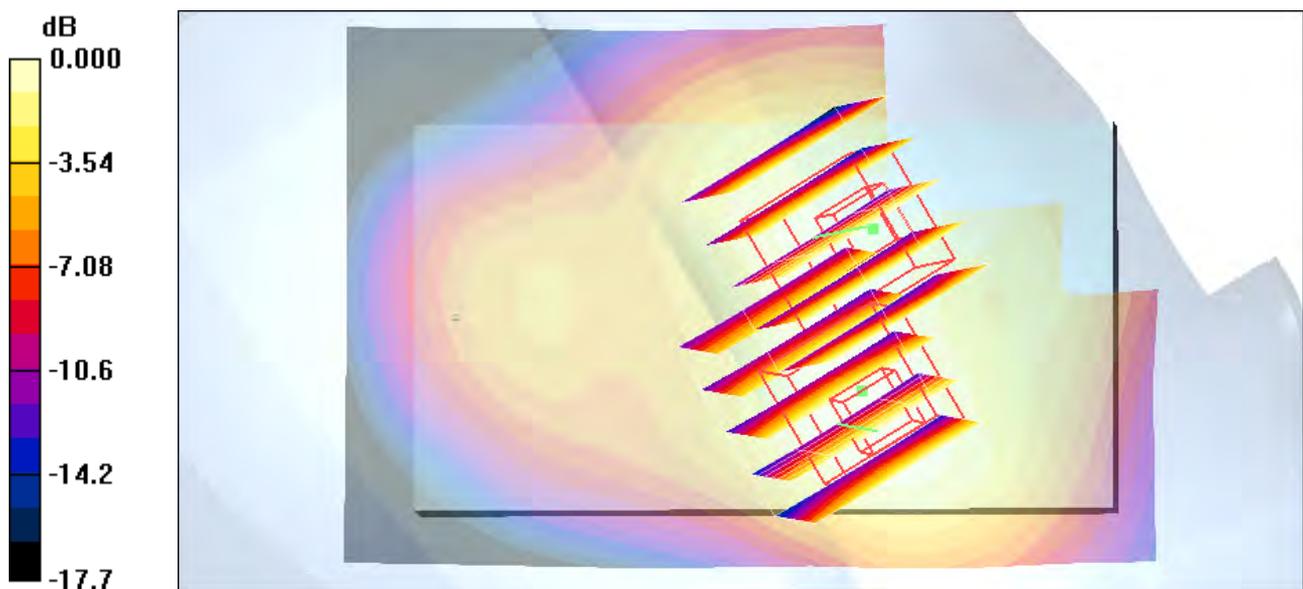
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 9.02 V/m; Power Drift = -0.022 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.615 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.416 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.262 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.452 mW/g



0 dB = 0.452mW/g

#04 GSM1900_Left Tilted_Ch661_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: PCS; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL_1900_090625 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.43 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.6$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.12, 5.12, 5.12); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.299 mW/g

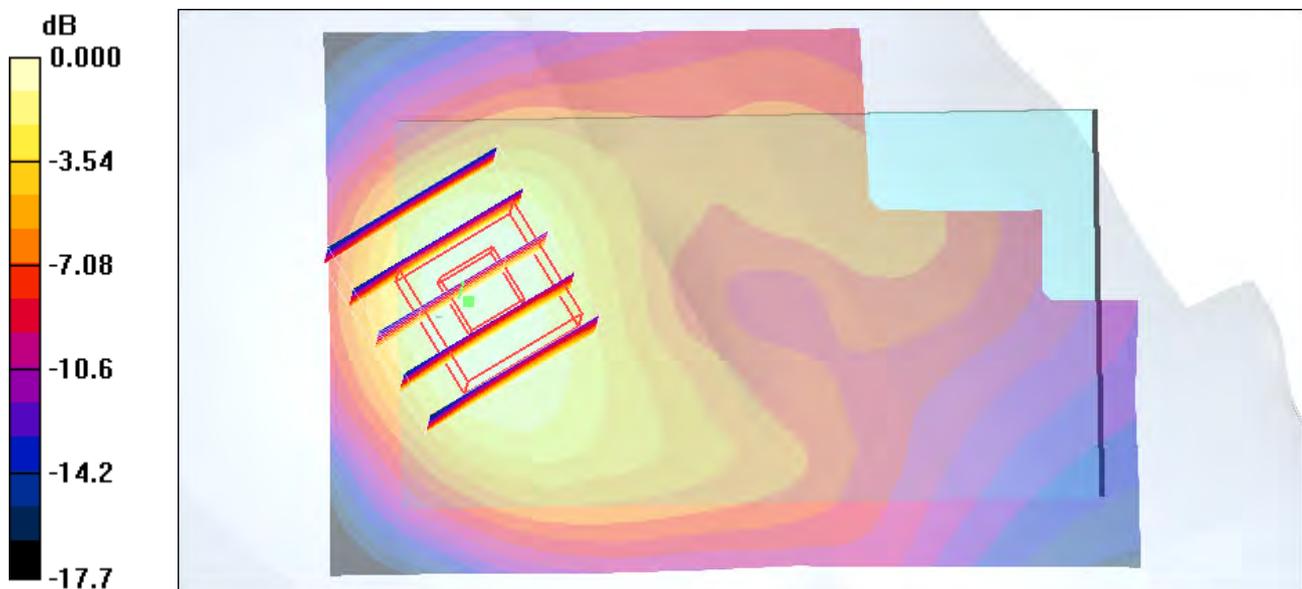
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 13.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.037 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.426 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.264 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.155 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.282 mW/g



0 dB = 0.282mW/g

#24 WCDMA V_RMC12.2K_Right Cheek_Ch4182_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_850_090629 Medium parameters used : $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.918$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.26, 6.26, 6.26); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM - Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1446
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch4182/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.668 mW/g

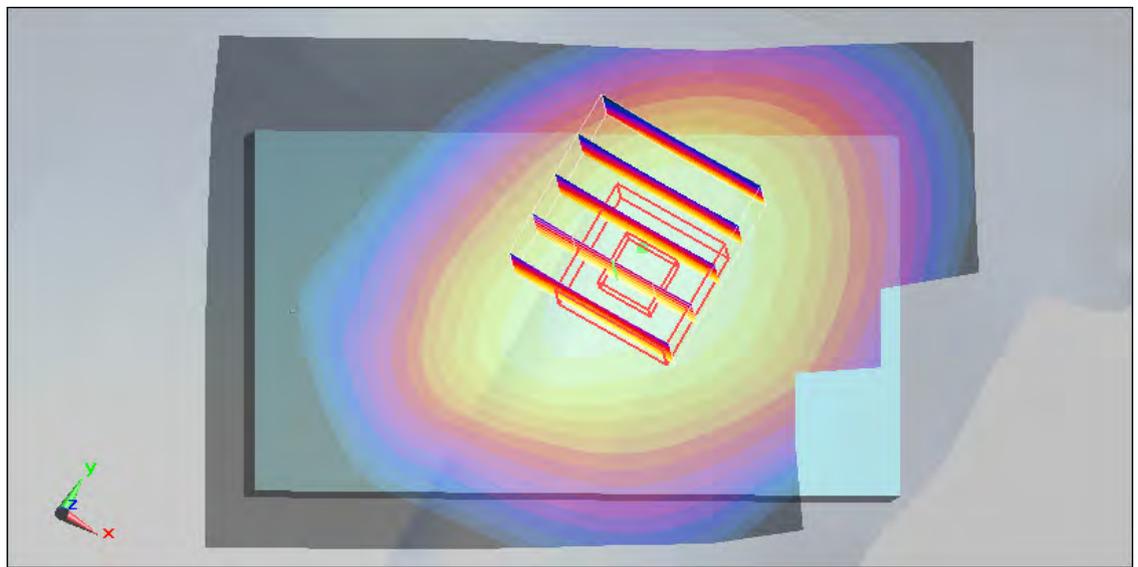
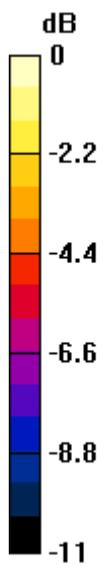
Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.16 V/m; Power Drift = -0.069 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.782 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.624 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.455 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.662 mW/g



0 dB = 0.662mW/g

#25 WCDMA V_RMC12.2K_Right Tilted_Ch4182_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_850_090629 Medium parameters used : $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.918$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.26, 6.26, 6.26); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM - Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1446
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch4182/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.354 mW/g

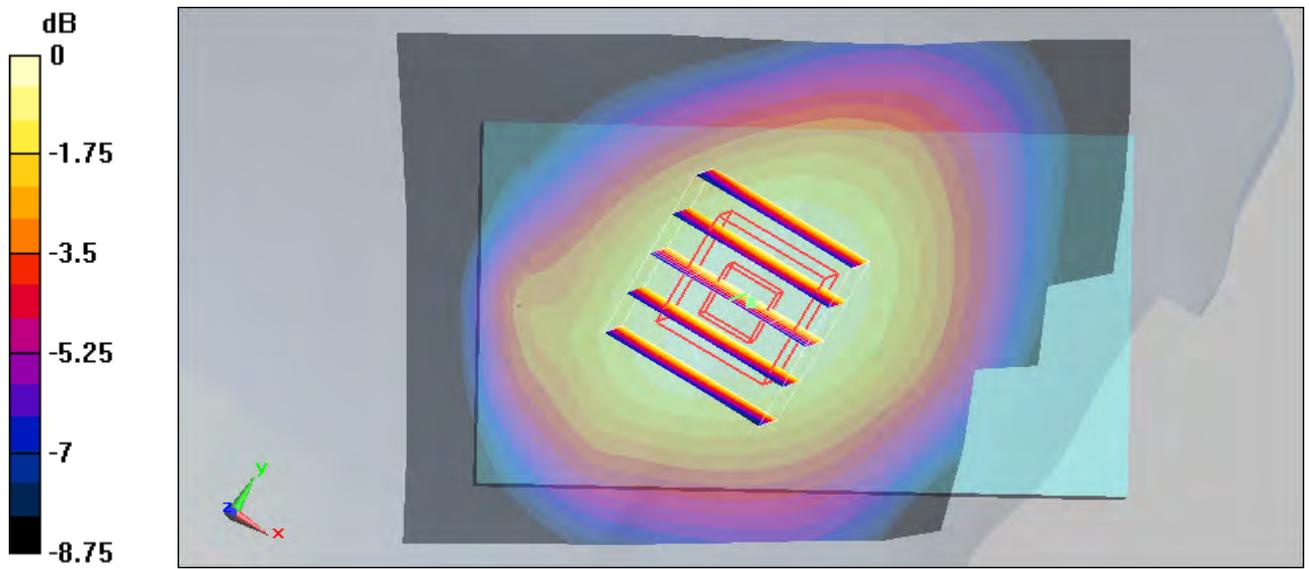
Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.088 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.406 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.330 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.248 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.347 mW/g



0 dB = 0.347mW/g

#29 WCDMA V_RMC12.2K_Left Cheek_Ch4233_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 846.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_850_090629 Medium parameters used: $f = 847$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.928$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.5$; $\rho = 1000$

kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.26, 6.26, 6.26); Calibrated: 2009/5/26

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12

- Phantom: SAM - Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1446

- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch4233/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.914 mW/g

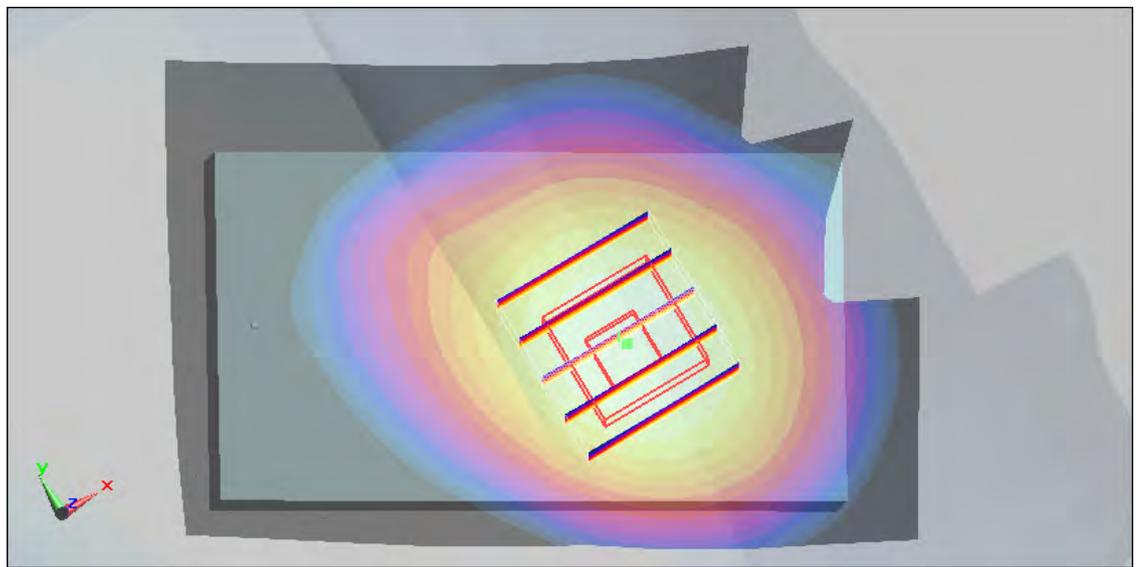
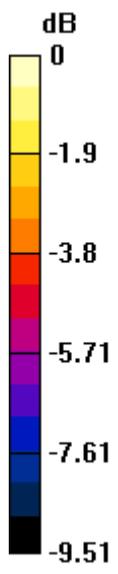
Ch4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.182 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.01 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.836 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.620 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.884 mW/g



0 dB = 0.884mW/g

#29 WCDMA V_RMC12.2K_Left Cheek_Ch4233_Battery2_2D

DUT: 961307

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 846.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_850_090629 Medium parameters used: $f = 847$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.928$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.26, 6.26, 6.26); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM - Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1446
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch4233/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.914 mW/g

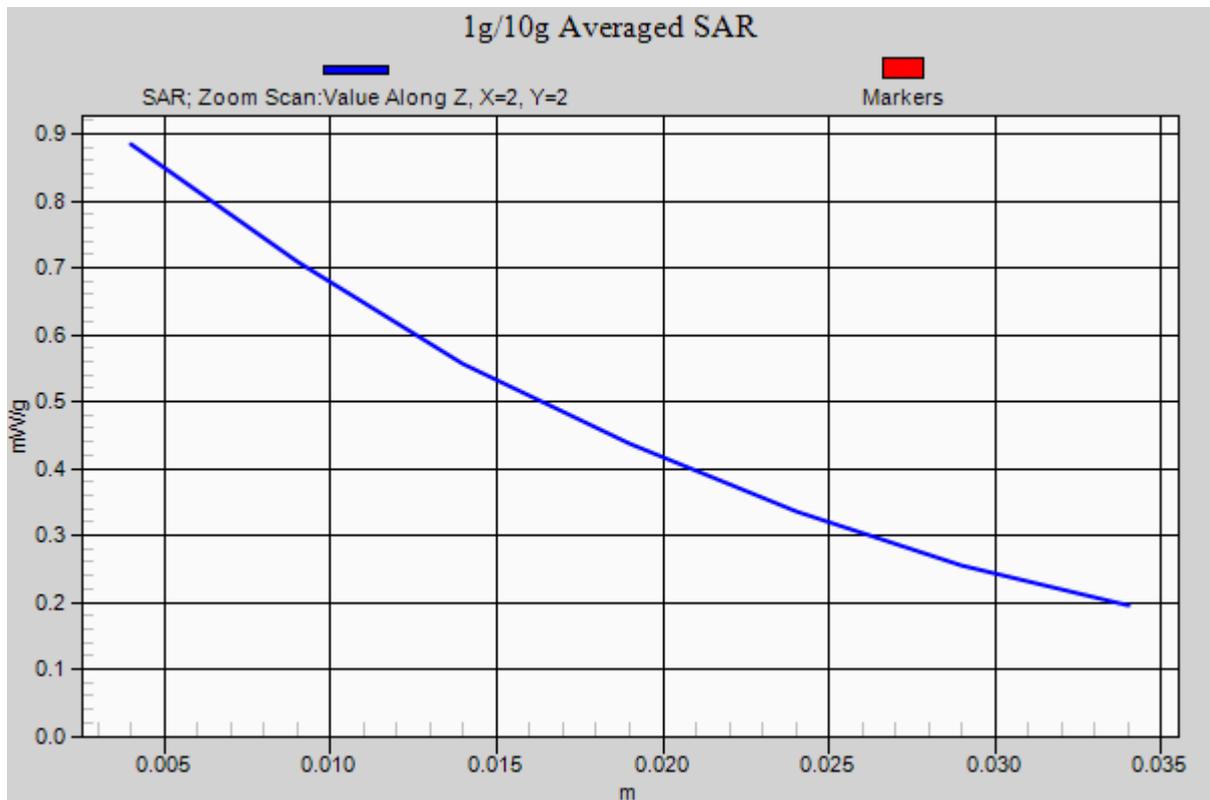
Ch4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.182 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.01 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.836 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.620 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.884 mW/g



#27 WCDMA V_RMC12.2K_Left Tilted_Ch4182_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_850_090629 Medium parameters used : $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.918$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.3

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.26, 6.26, 6.26); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM - Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1446
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Ch4182/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.386 mW/g

Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15 V/m; Power Drift = -0.164 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.446 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.359 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.269 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.380 mW/g

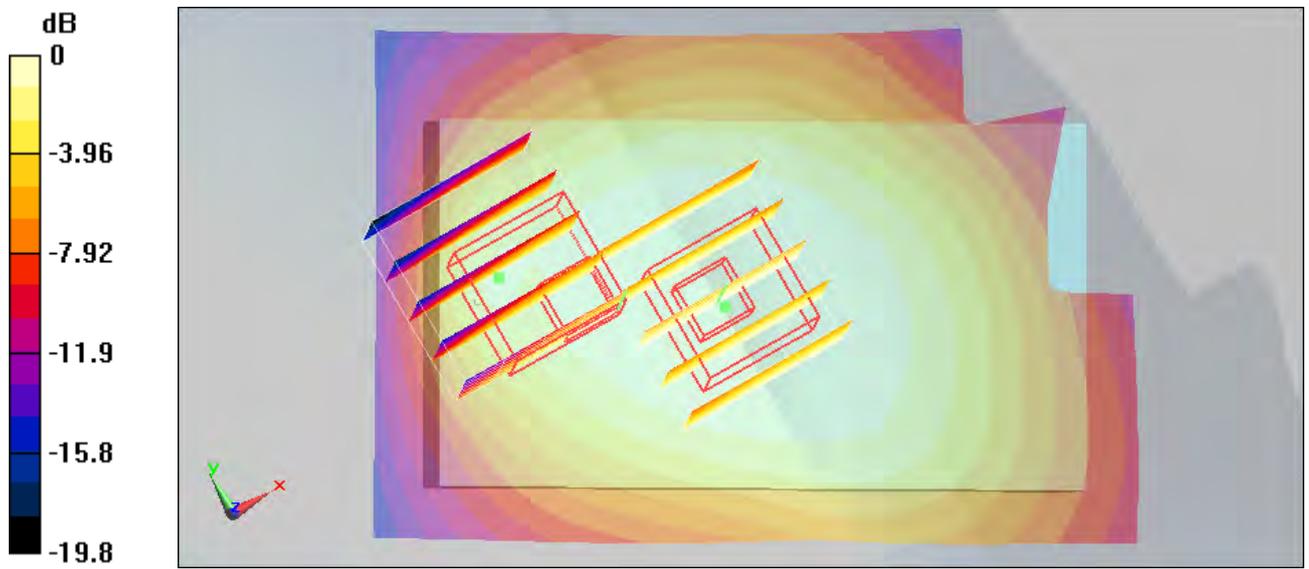
Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15 V/m; Power Drift = -0.164 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.357 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.247 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.153 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.309 mW/g



0 dB = 0.309mW/g

#08 WCDMA II_RMC12.2K_Right Cheek_Ch9400_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900_090625 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.43$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.12, 5.12, 5.12); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch9400/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.21 mW/g

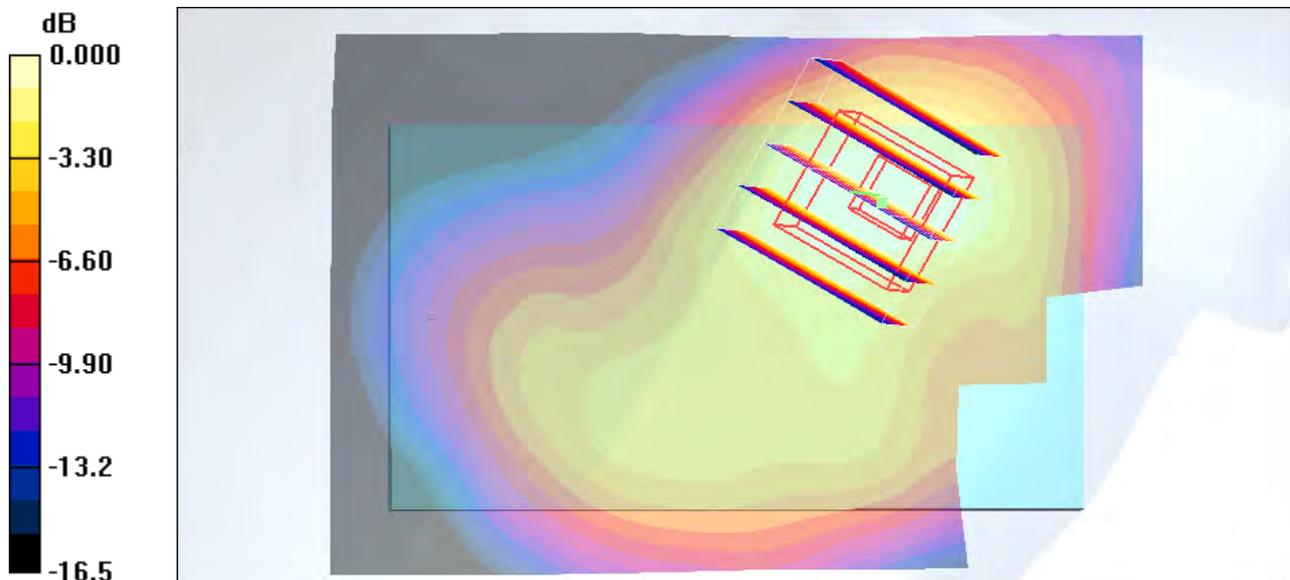
Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.015 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.74 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.08 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.638 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.18 mW/g



0 dB = 1.18mW/g

#08 WCDMA II_RMC12.2K_Right Cheek_Ch9400_Battery2_2D

DUT: 961307

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900_090625 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.43$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.5 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.12, 5.12, 5.12); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch9400/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.21 mW/g

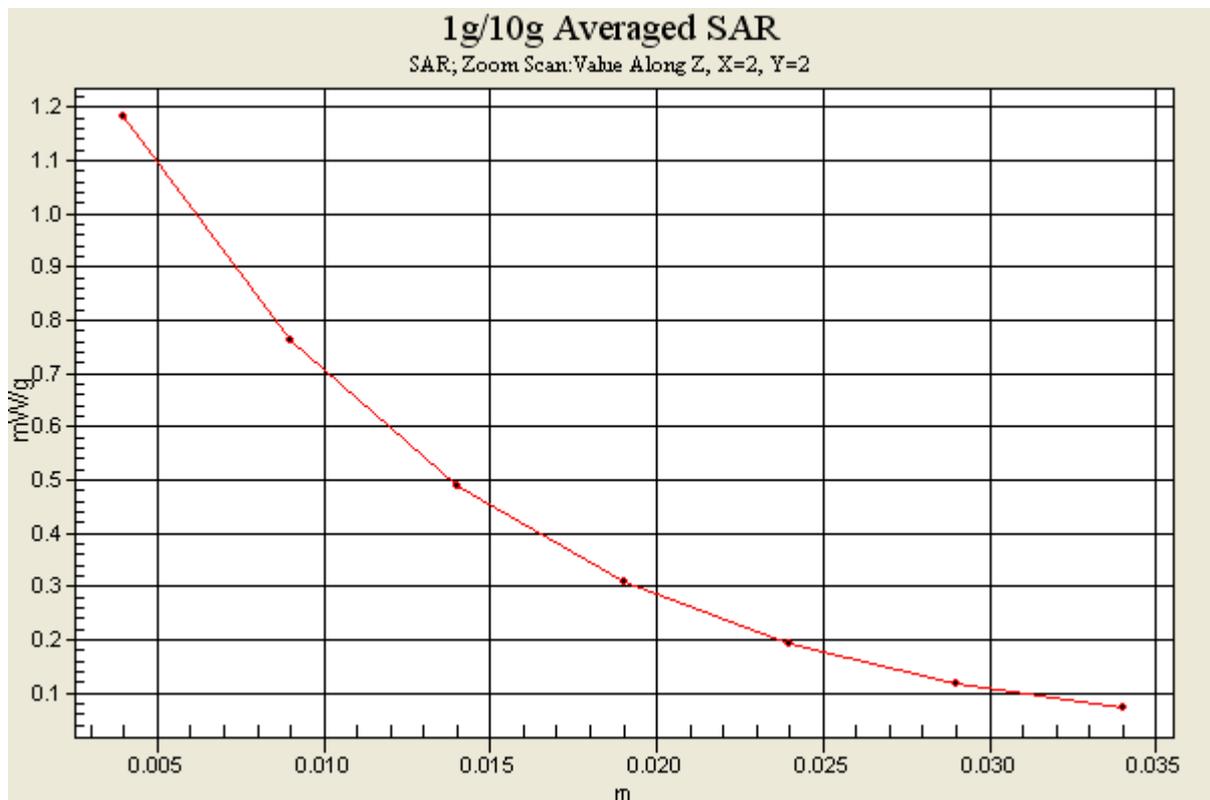
Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.015 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.74 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.08 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.638 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.18 mW/g



#09 WCDMA II_RMC12.2K_Right Tilted_Ch9400_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900_090625 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.43 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.6$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.12, 5.12, 5.12); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch9400/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.533 mW/g

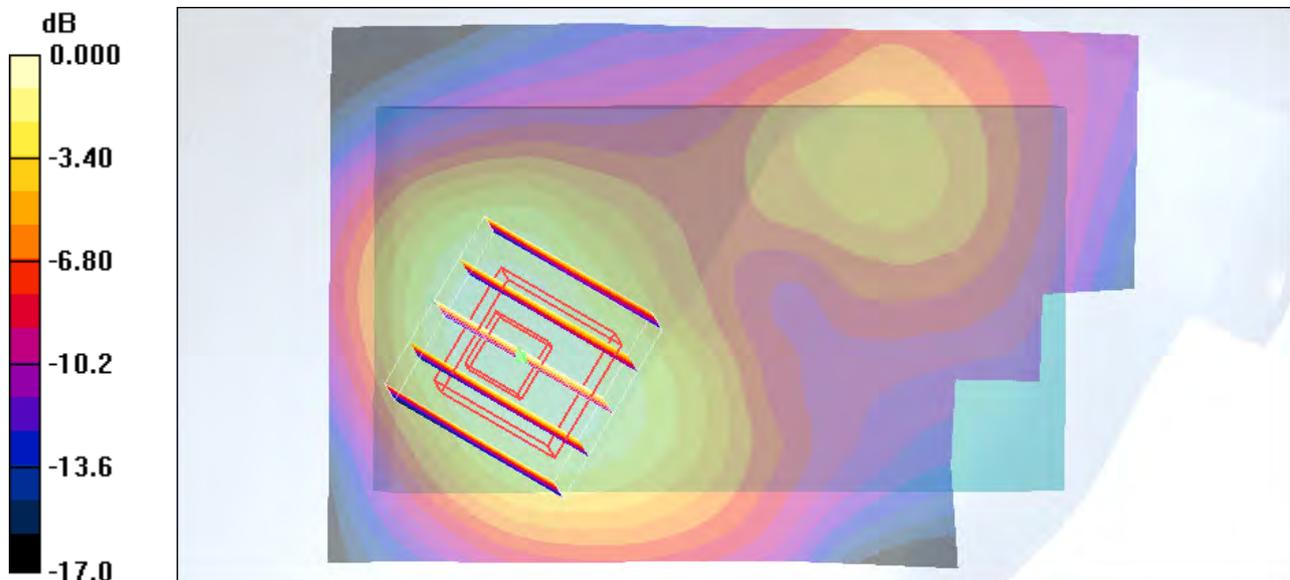
Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 16.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.014 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.711 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.463 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.286 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.496 mW/g



0 dB = 0.496mW/g

#14 WCDMA II_RMC12.2K_Left Check_Ch9262_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1852.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900_090625 Medium parameters used: $f = 1852.4 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.4 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.7$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.12, 5.12, 5.12); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch9262/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.893 mW/g

Ch9262/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 11.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.156 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.38 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.858 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.507 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.918 mW/g

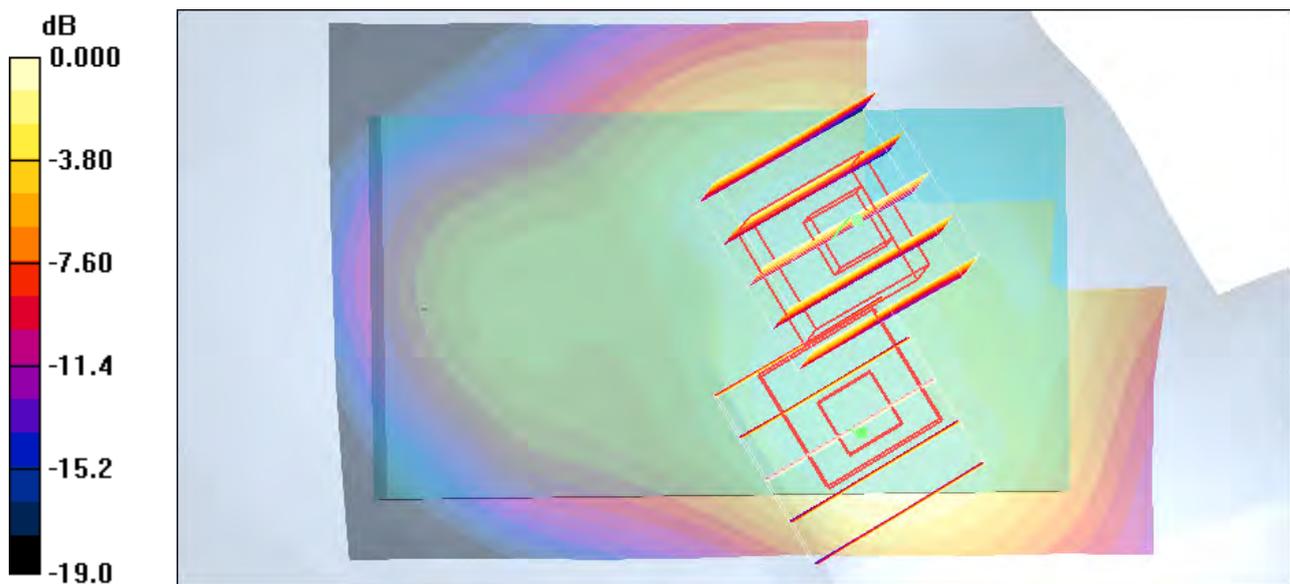
Ch9262/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 11.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.156 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.01 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.688 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.439 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.740 mW/g



0 dB = 0.740mW/g

#11 WCDMA II_RMC12.2K_Left Tilted_Ch9400_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900_090625 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.43 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.6$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(5.12, 5.12, 5.12); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch9400/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.532 mW/g

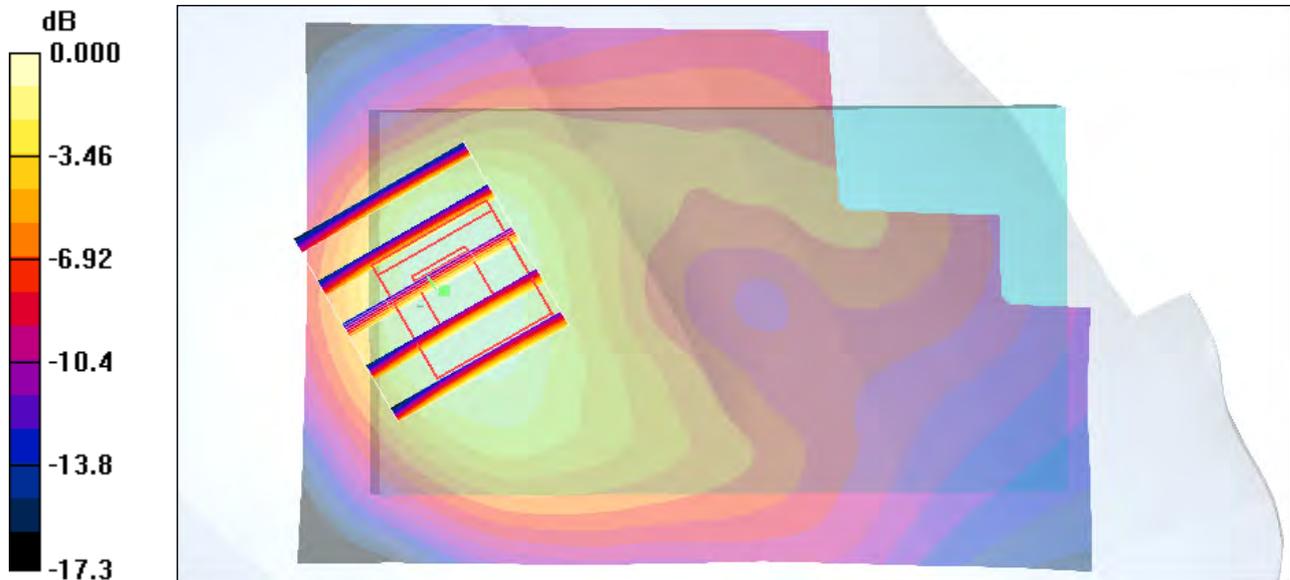
Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 18.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.104 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.756 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.472 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.278 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.500 mW/g



0 dB = 0.500mW/g

#36 GSM850_GPRS10_Face_15mm_Ch251_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL_850_090630 Medium parameters used: $f = 849 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.991 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch251/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.943 mW/g

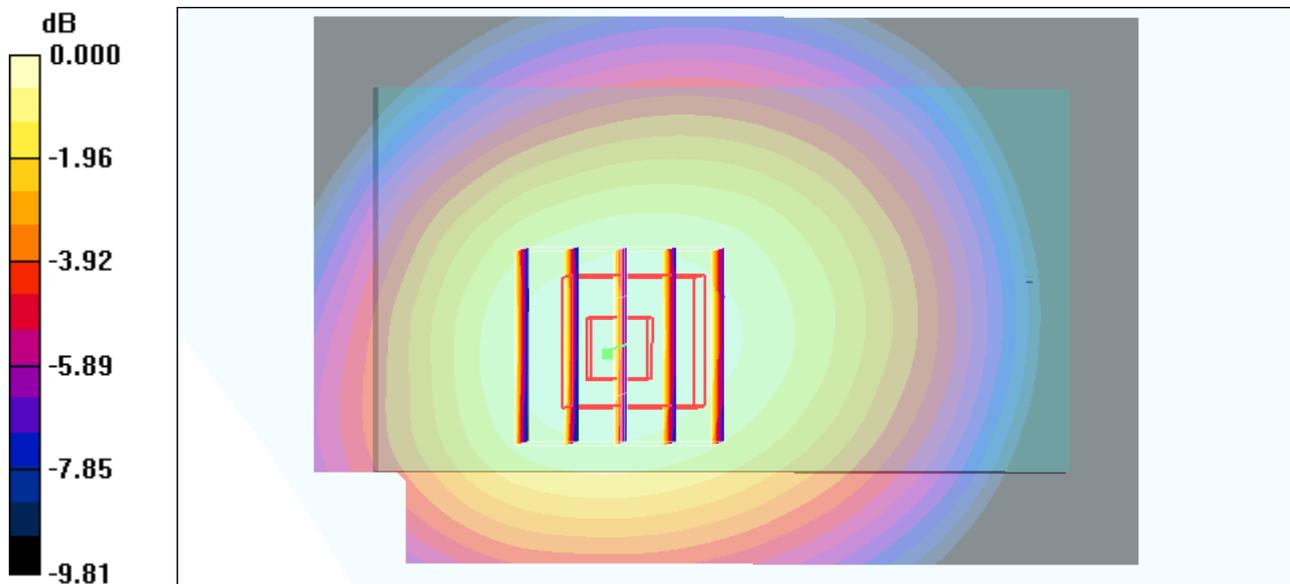
Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 11.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.016 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.12 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.886 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.658 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.938 mW/g



0 dB = 0.938mW/g

#37 GSM850_GPRS10_Bottom_15mm_Ch128_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL_850_090630 Medium parameters used : $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.3$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch128/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.31 mW/g

Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.133 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.64 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.25 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.885 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.33 mW/g

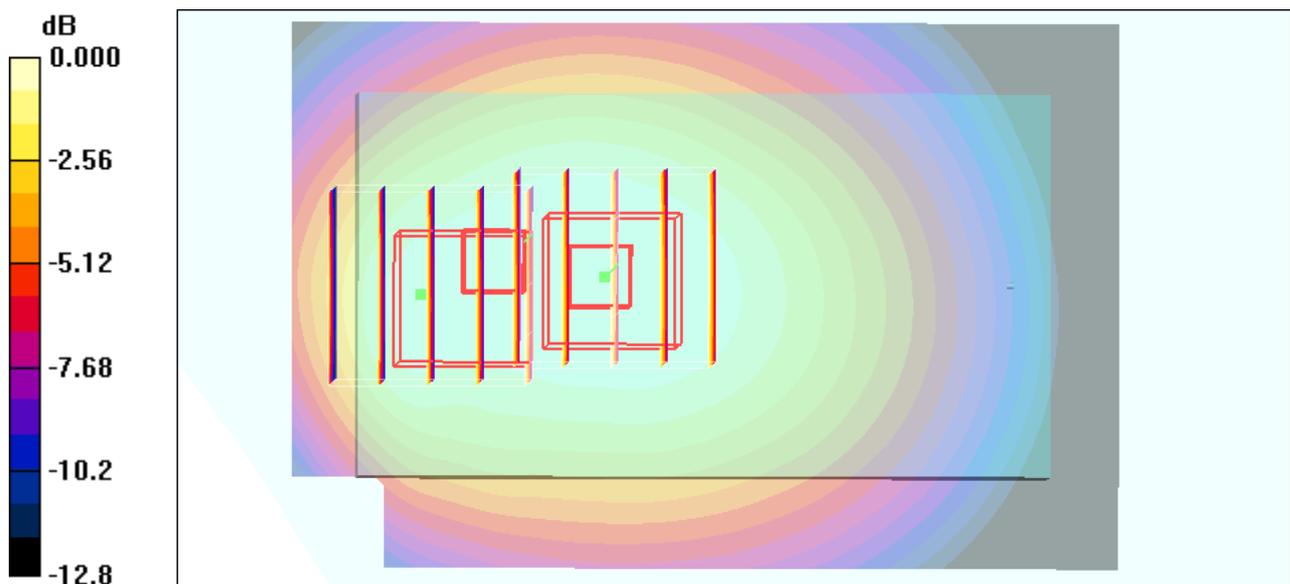
Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.133 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.55 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.05 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.715 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.19 mW/g



0 dB = 1.19mW/g

#37 GSM850_GPRS10_Bottom_15mm_Ch128_Battery2_2D

DUT: 961307

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL_850_090630 Medium parameters used : $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.3$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 2009/5/26

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12

- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383

- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch128/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.31 mW/g

Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.133 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.64 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.25 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.885 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.33 mW/g

Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.133 dB

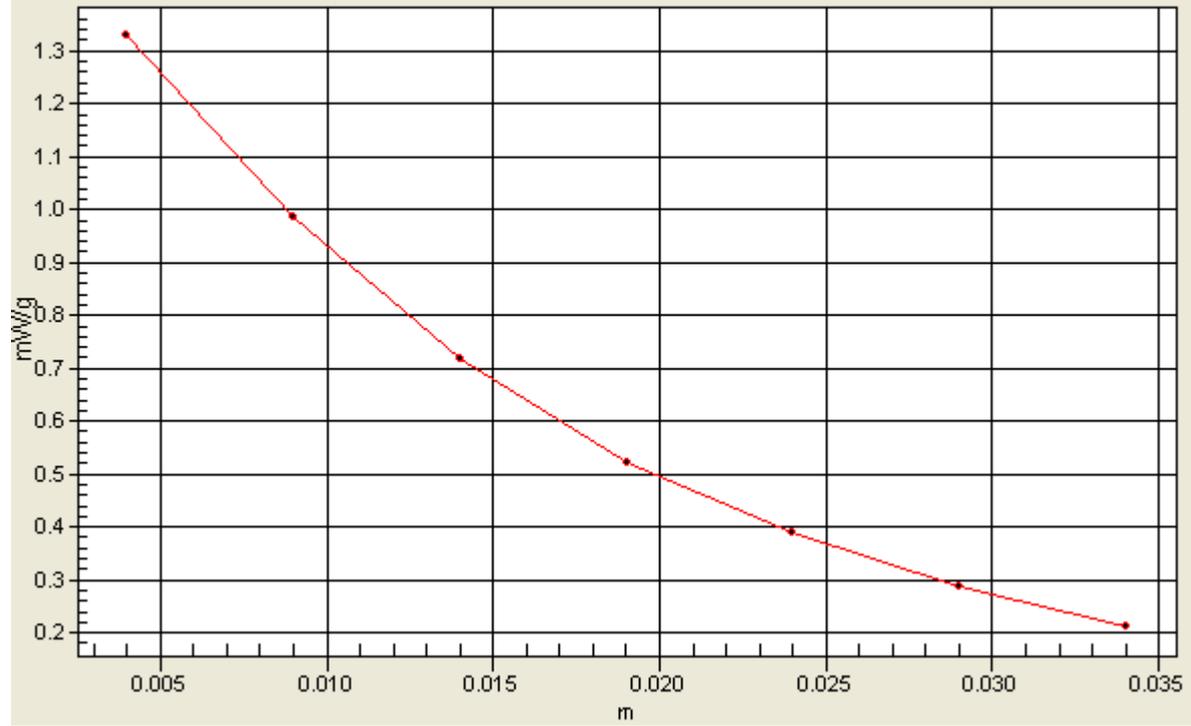
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.55 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.05 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.715 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.19 mW/g

1g/10g Averaged SAR

SAR; Zoom Scan: Value Along Z, X=2, Y=2



#45 GSM1900_GPRS10_Face_15mm_Ch661_Battery2

DUT: 961307

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

Medium: MSL_1900_090630 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.52$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.530 mW/g

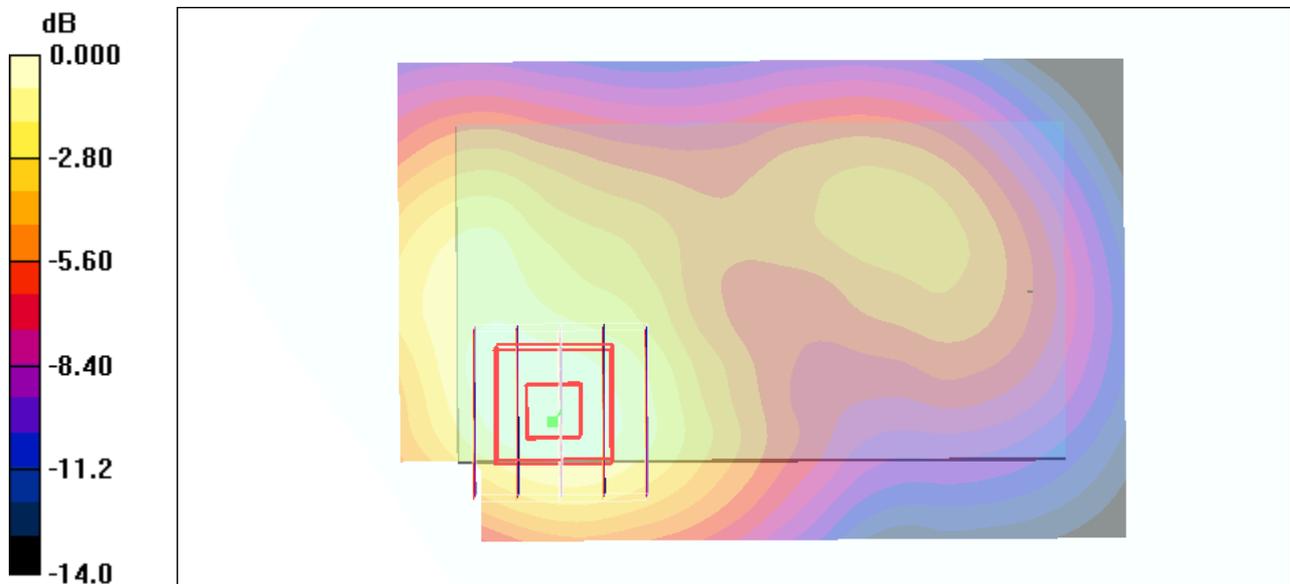
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.0 V/m; Power Drift = 0.028 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.668 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.487 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.310 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.534 mW/g



0 dB = 0.534mW/g

#46 GSM1900_GPRS10_Bottom_15mm_Ch661_Battery2

DUT: 961307

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

Medium: MSL_1900_090630 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.52$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.614 mW/g

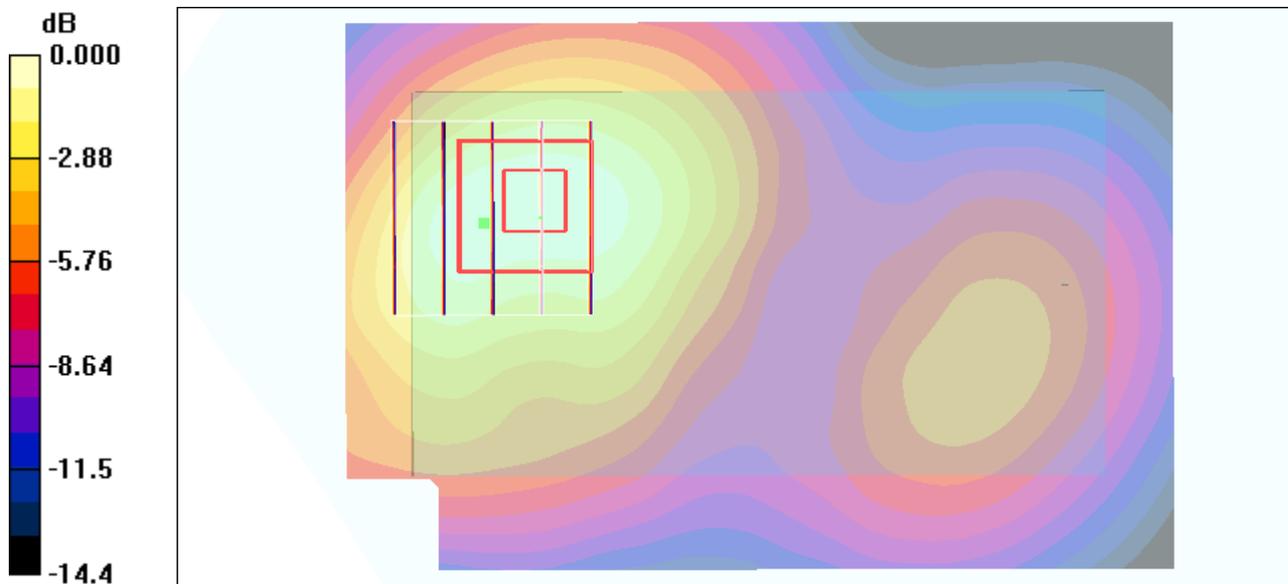
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.090 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.842 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.581 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.364 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.627 mW/g



#46 GSM1900_GPRS10_Bottom_15mm_Ch661_Battery2_2D

DUT: 961307

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

Medium: MSL_1900_090630 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.52$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.4$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 2009/5/26

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12

- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477

- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.614 mW/g

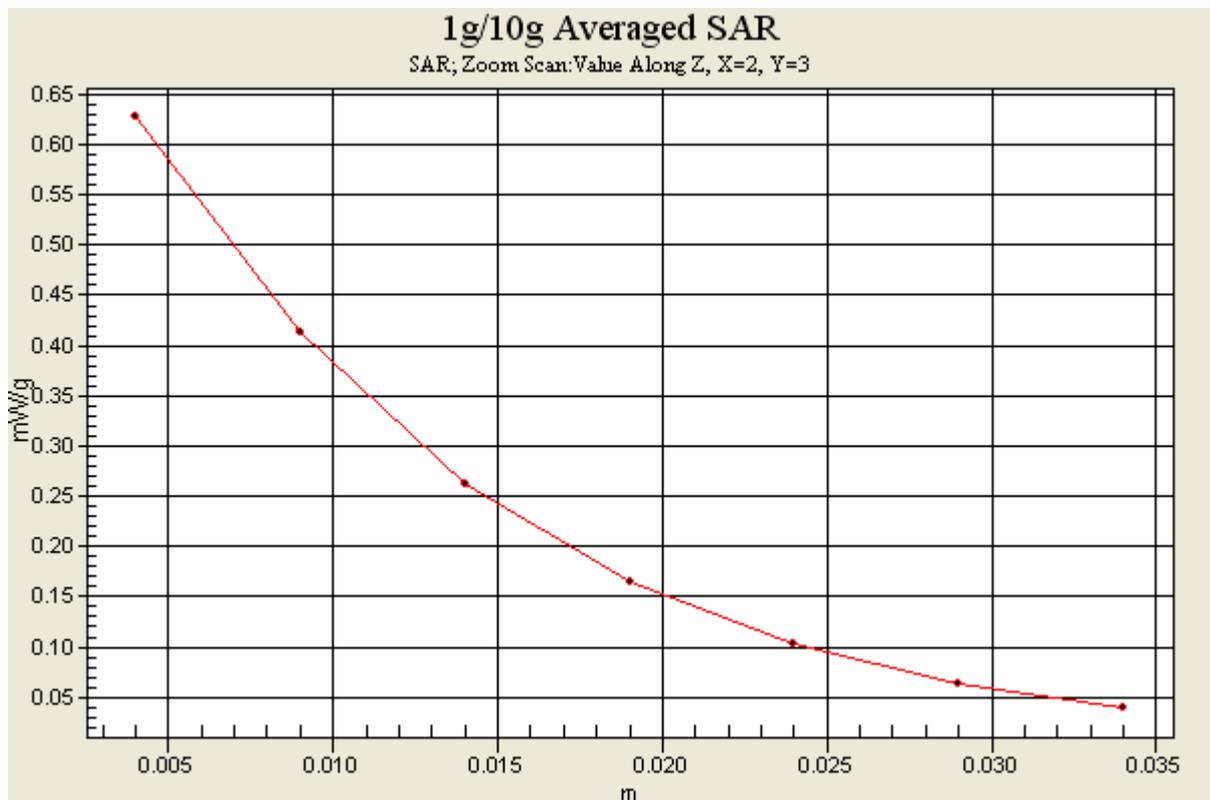
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.090 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.842 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.581 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.364 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.627 mW/g



#40 WCDMA V_RMC12.2K_Face_15mm_Ch4182_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_850_090630 Medium parameters used : $f = 836.4$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.979$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.2$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.8 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch4182/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.513 mW/g

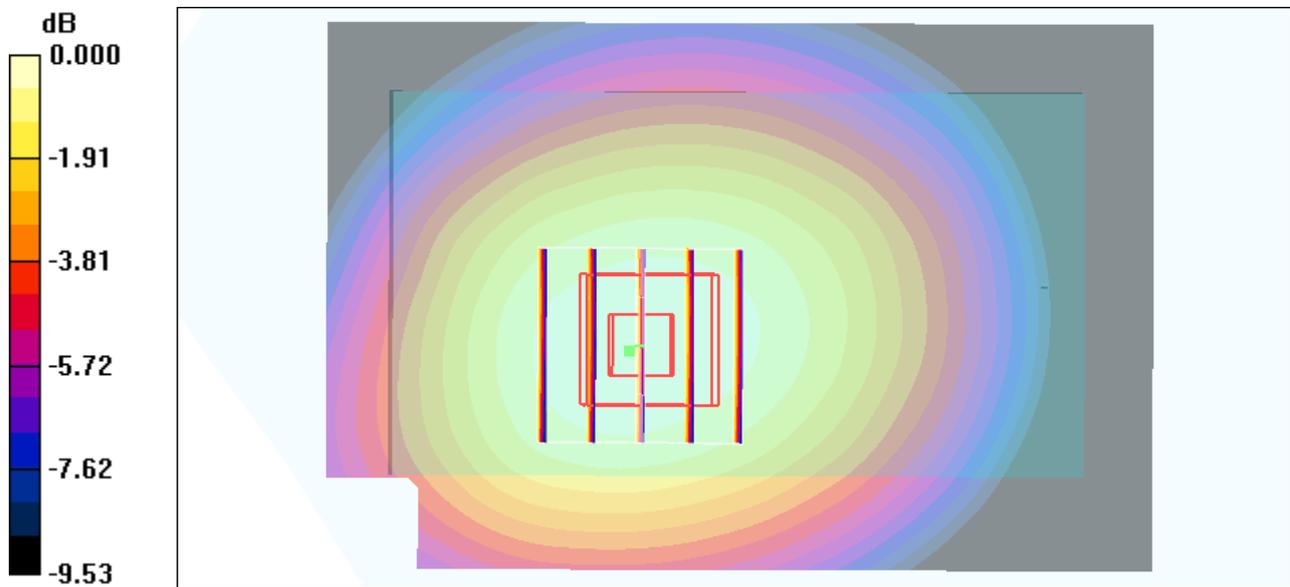
Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.95 V/m; Power Drift = -0.083 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.609 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.485 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.360 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.513 mW/g



0 dB = 0.513mW/g

#43 WCDMA V_RMC12.2K_Bottom_15mm_Ch4233_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 846.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_850_090630 Medium parameters used: $f = 847 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.989 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch4233/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.848 mW/g

Ch4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.116 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.07 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.817 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.579 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.872 mW/g

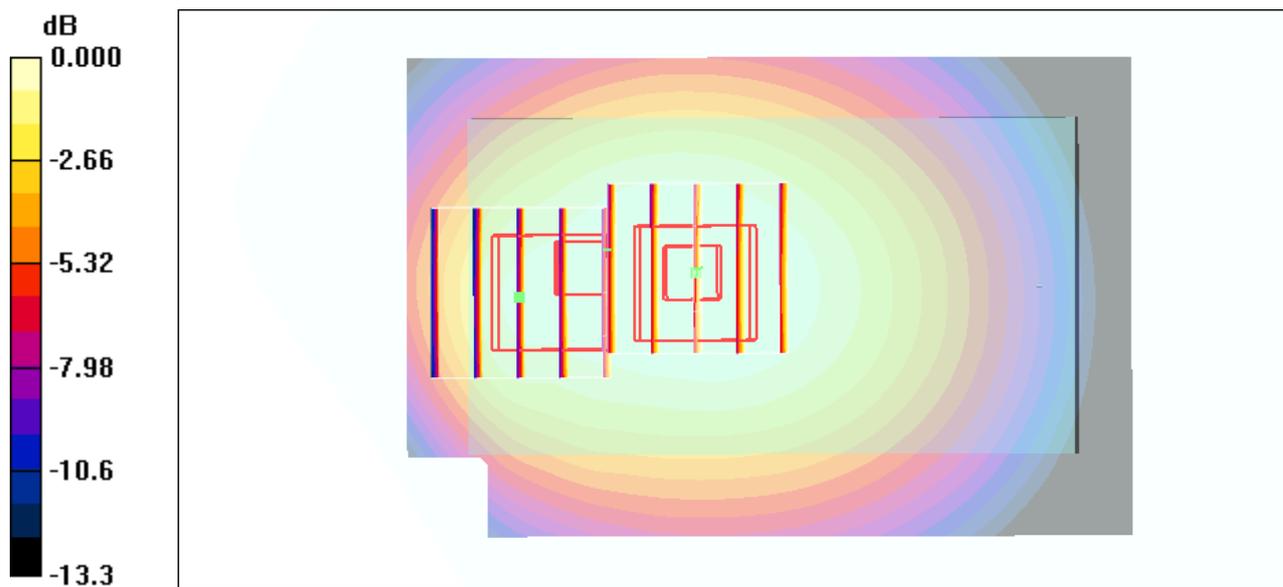
Ch4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.116 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.984 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.648 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.428 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.749 mW/g



0 dB = 0.749mW/g

#43 WCDMA V_RMC12.2K_Bottom_15mm_Ch4233_Battery2_2D

DUT: 961307

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 846.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_850_090630 Medium parameters used: $f = 847$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.989$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.9 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1383
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch4233/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.848 mW/g

Ch4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.116 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.07 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.817 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.579 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.872 mW/g

Ch4233/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.116 dB

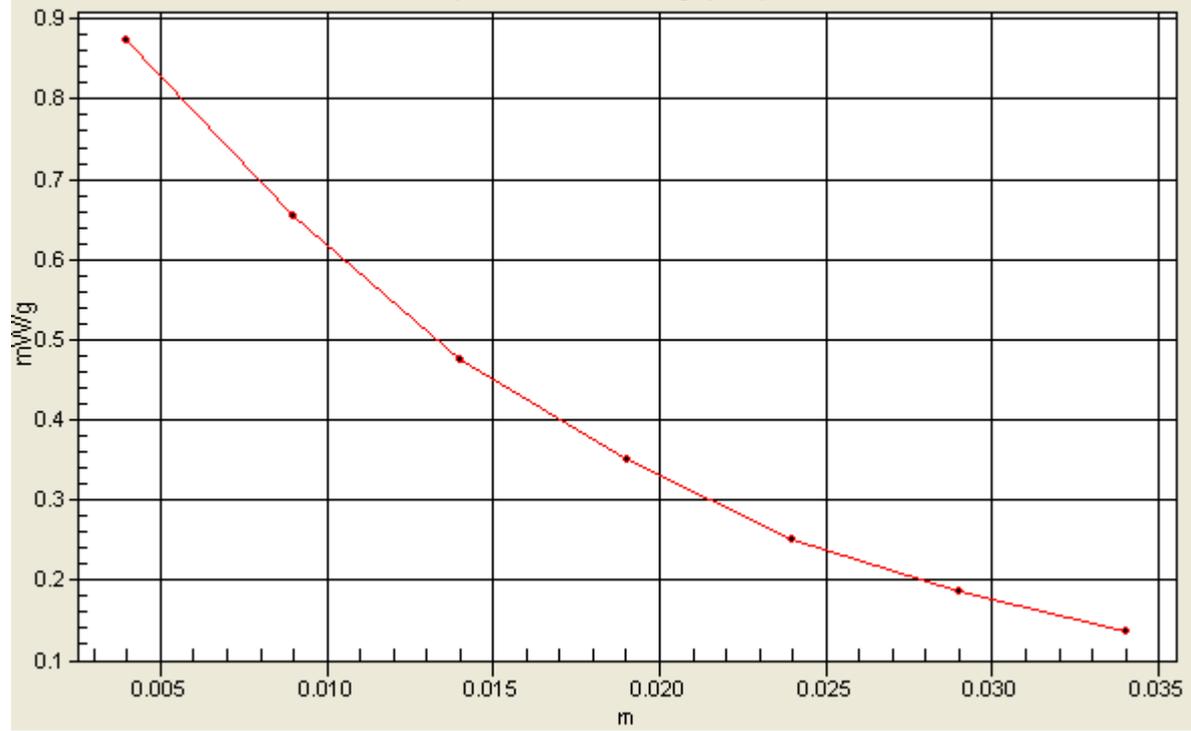
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.984 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.648 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.428 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.749 mW/g

1g/10g Averaged SAR

SAR; Zoom Scan: Value Along Z, X=2, Y=2



#58 WCDMA II_RMC12.2K_Face_15mm_Ch9400_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_090630 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.52$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.4$; ρ

$= 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 2009/5/26

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12

- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477

- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch9400/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.531 mW/g

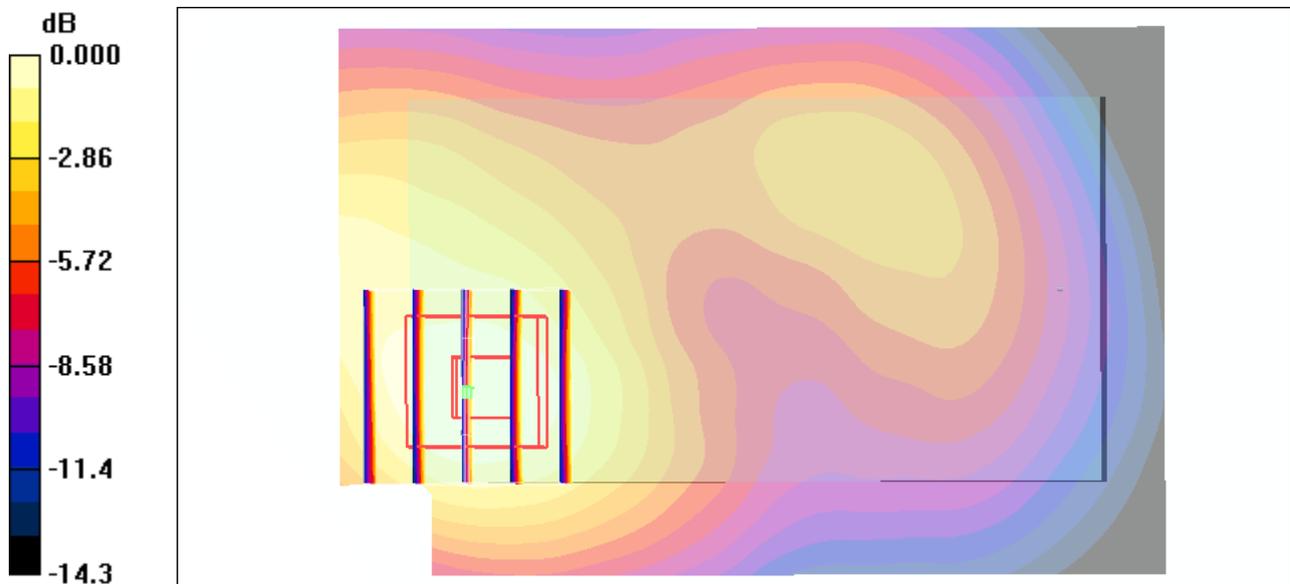
Ch9400/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.23 V/m; Power Drift = -0.182 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.625 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.460 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.291 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.508 mW/g



0 dB = 0.508mW/g

#60 WCDMA II_RMC12.2K_Bottom_15mm_Ch9262_Battery2

DUT: 961307

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1852.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_090630 Medium parameters used: $f = 1852.4 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.49 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.5$;

$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 2009/5/26
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch9262/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.676 mW/g

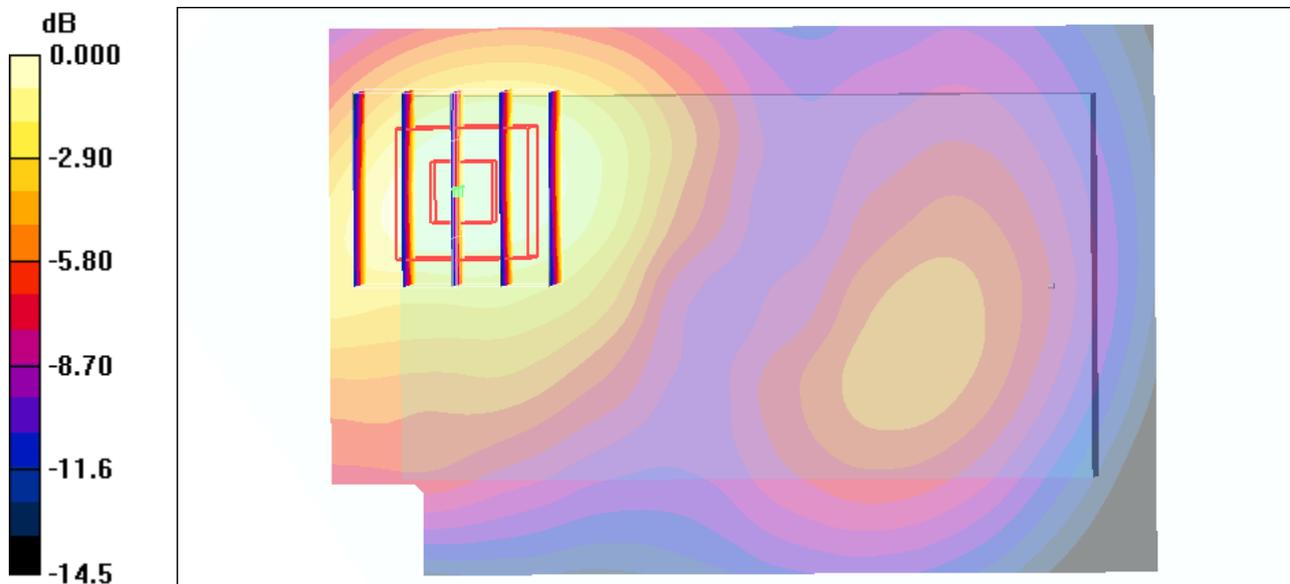
Ch9262/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 9.68 V/m; Power Drift = -0.063 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.848 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.588 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.367 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.642 mW/g



0 dB = 0.642mW/g

#60 WCDMA II_RMC12.2K_Bottom_15mm_Ch9262_Battery2_2D

DUT: 961307

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1852.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_090630 Medium parameters used: $f = 1852.4 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.49 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r =$

52.5 ; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : 22.6 ; Liquid Temperature : 21.4

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1787; ConvF(4.49, 4.49, 4.49); Calibrated: 2009/5/26

- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE3 Sn577; Calibrated: 2008/11/12

- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1477

- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch9262/Area Scan (61x91x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.676 mW/g

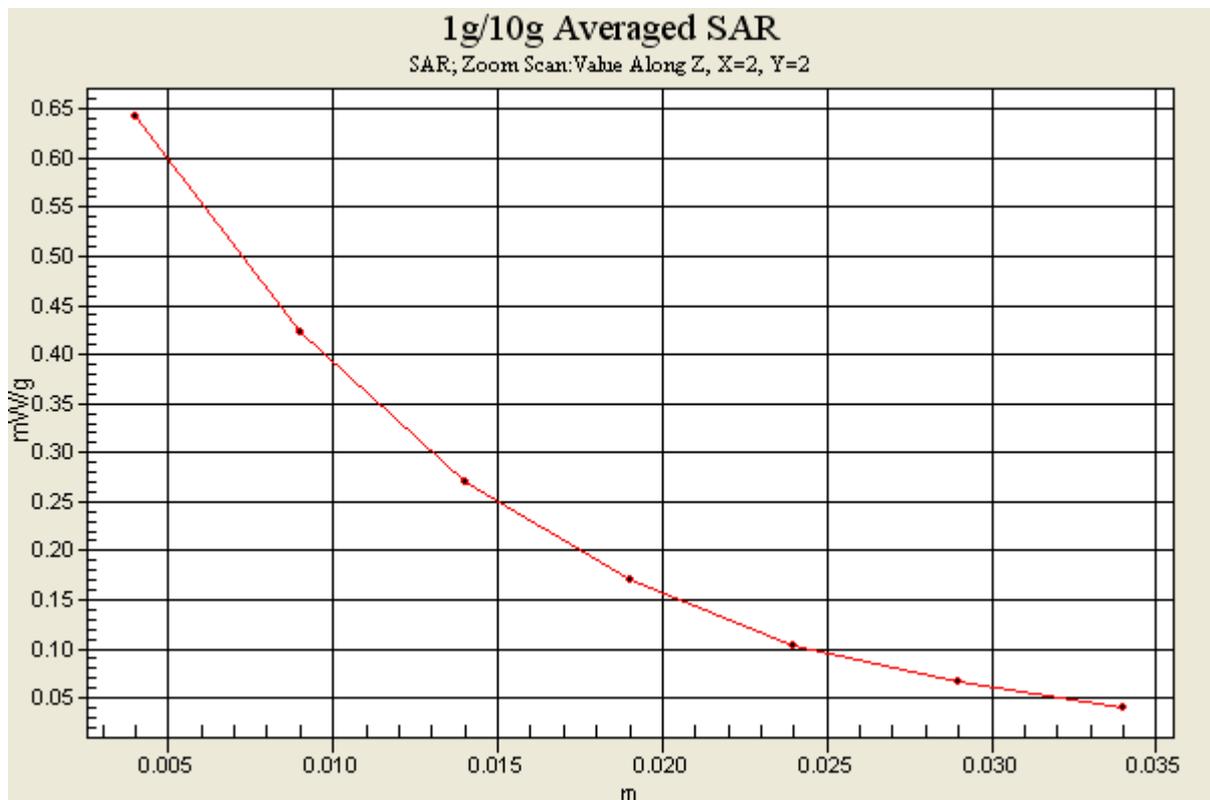
Ch9262/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 9.68 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.063 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.848 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.588 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.367 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.642 mW/g





Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.



Calibration Certificate of DASY

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-499_Mar08**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 499**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v7
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits**

Calibration date: **March 17, 2008**

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 $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	04-Oct-07 (METAS, No. 217-00736)	Oct-08
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	04-Oct-07 (METAS, No. 217-00736)	Oct-08
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	07-Aug-07 (METAS, No 217-00718)	Aug-08
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3025	01-Mar-08 (SPEAG, No. ES3-3025_Mar08)	Mar-09
DAE4	SN 909	03-Sep-07 (SPEAG, No. DAE4-909_Sep07)	Sep-08
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (SPEAG, in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-08

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: March 17, 2008

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

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



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S Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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



Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY4	V4.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.5 ± 6 %	0.90 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.29 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.16 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	9.16 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.50 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.00 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	6.00 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

¹ Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"



Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.0 ± 6 %	1.00 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	---	---

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.46 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.84 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ²	normalized to 1W	9.52 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.63 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.52 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ²	normalized to 1W	6.37 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

² Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"



Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.9 Ω - 2.3 j Ω
Return Loss	- 28.9 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	49.2 Ω - 3.3 j Ω
Return Loss	- 29.3 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.392 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	July 10, 2003

DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 17.03.2008 11:32:45

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:499

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

Medium: HSL 900 MHz;

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.9 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(6.09, 6.09, 6.09); Calibrated: 01.03.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn909; Calibrated: 03.09.2007
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; ;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Unnamed procedure/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

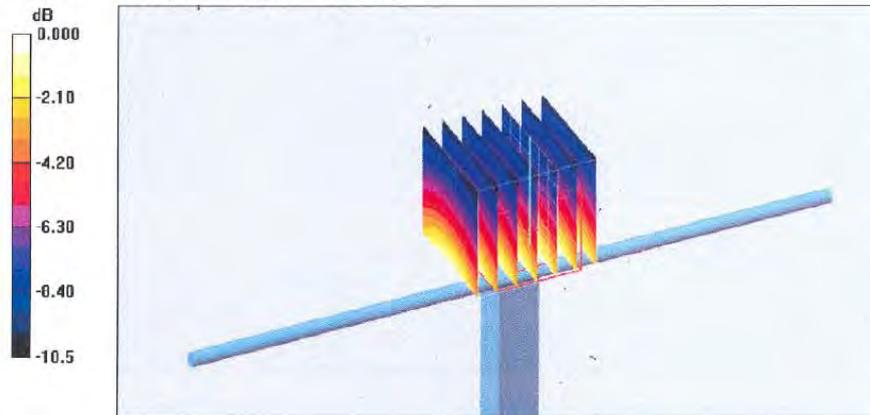
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 54.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.005 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.34 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.29 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.5 mW/g

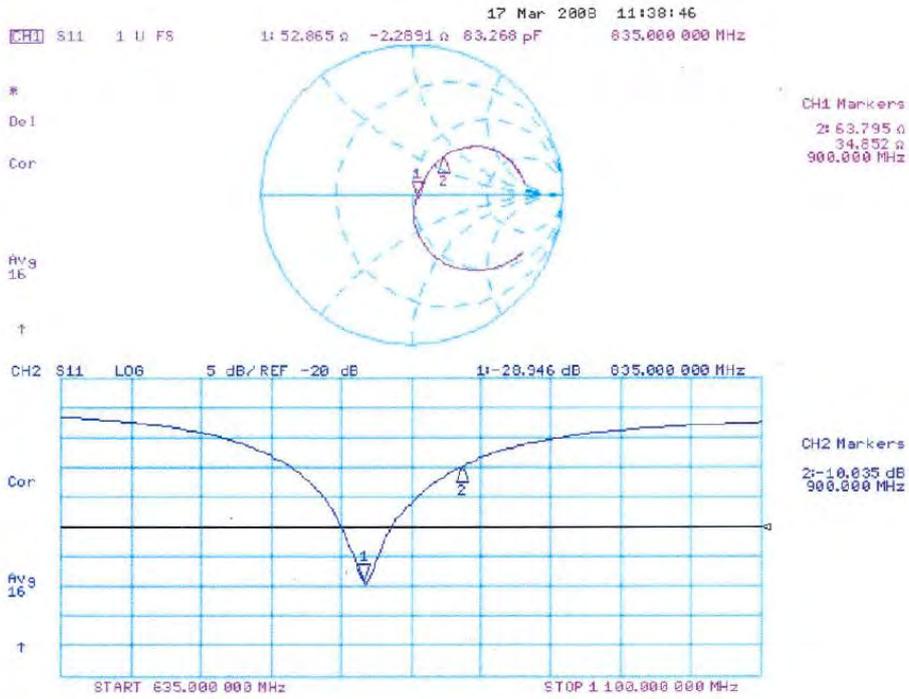
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.58 mW/g



0 dB = 2.58mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY4 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 10.03.2008 12:48:36

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:499

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

Medium: MSL900;

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 1$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(5.85, 5.85, 5.85); Calibrated: 01.03.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn909; Calibrated: 03.09.2007
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; ;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

Pin = 250mW, d = 15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

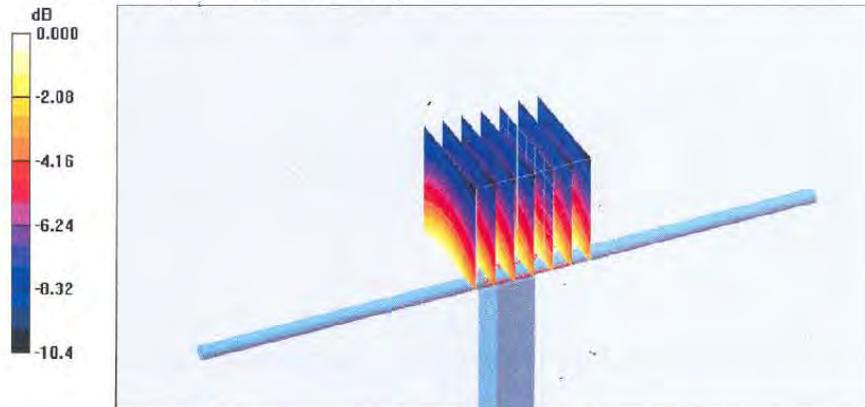
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 51.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.036 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.59 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.46 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.63 mW/g

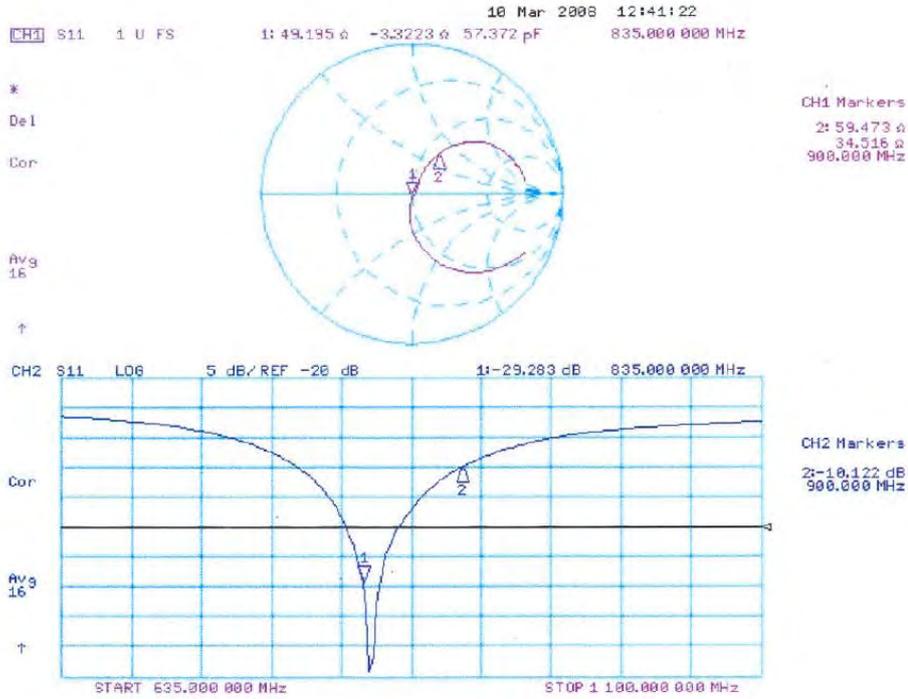
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.64 mW/g



0 dB = 2.64mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner Engineering AG Zaughausstrasse 40, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Sporton (Audan)

Certificate No: D1900V2-5d041_Mar08

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: D1900V2 - SN: 5d041
Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-05.v7 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits
Calibration date: March 18, 2008
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)

Table with 4 columns: Primary Standards, ID #, Cal Date (Calibrated by, Certificate No.), Scheduled Calibration. Includes items like Power meter EPM-442A, Power sensor HP 8481A, Reference 20 dB Attenuator, etc.

Calibrated by: Marcel Fehr, Laboratory Technician
Approved by: Katja Pokowc, Technical Manager

Issued: March 18, 2008

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

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



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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- CENELEC EN 50361, "Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones (300 MHz - 3 GHz), July 2001
- Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- DASY4 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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



Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY4	V4.7
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied:

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.2 ± 6 %	1.47 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.1 ± 0.2) °C	—	—

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.1 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	40.4 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	39.5 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.20 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	20.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	20.6 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

¹ Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d) chapter "SAR Sensitivities"



Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	51.6 ± 6 %	1.57 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.4 ± 0.2) °C	—	—

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.4 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	41.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ¹	normalized to 1W	40.1 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.44 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.8 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters ²	normalized to 1W	21.3 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

¹ Correction to nominal TSL parameters according to d), chapter "SAR Sensitivities"



Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$54.0 \Omega + 5.1 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.2 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$48.0 \Omega + 6.1 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.6 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.199 ns
----------------------------------	----------

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

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

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	July 04, 2003

DASY4 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 18.03.2008 12:05:10

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d041

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

Medium: HSL U10 BB;

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.9, 4.9, 4.9); Calibrated: 01.03.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronic: DAE4 Sn909; Calibrated: 03.09.2007
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA.
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

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

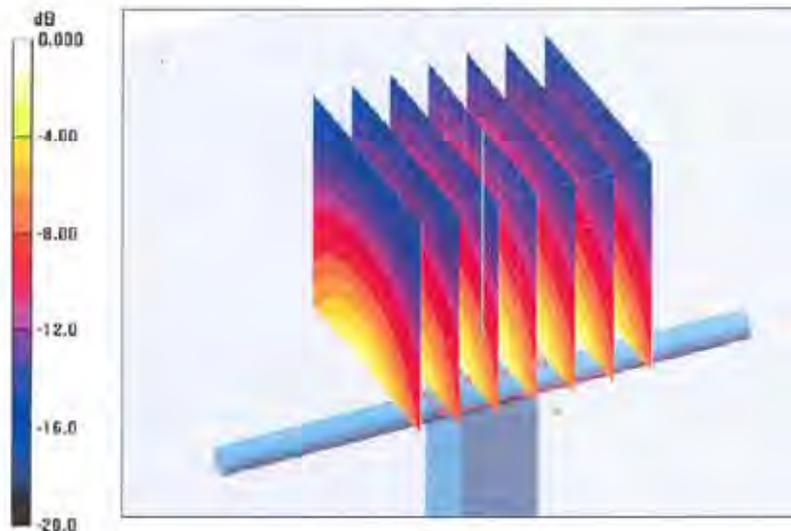
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 91.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.013 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.2 mW/g

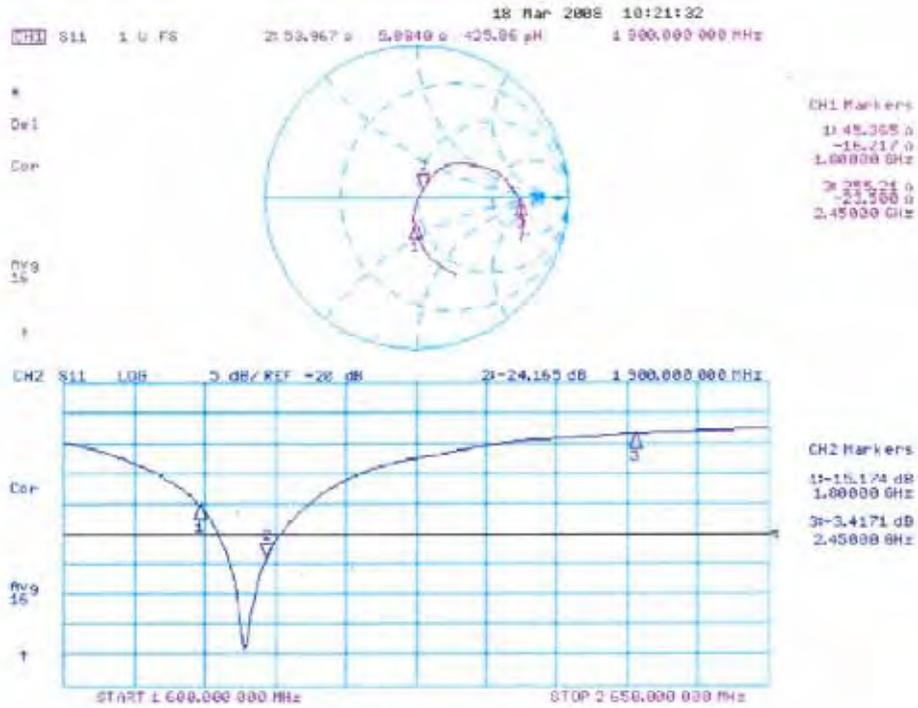
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.8 mW/g



0 dB = 11.8mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY4 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 14.03.2008 13:22:24

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d041

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

Medium: MSL U10 BB;

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.57$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY4 (High Precision Assessment)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3025; ConvF(4.5, 4.5, 4.5); Calibrated: 01.03.2008
- Sensor-Surface: 3.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn909; Calibrated: 03.09.2007
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; ;
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 55; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 172

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

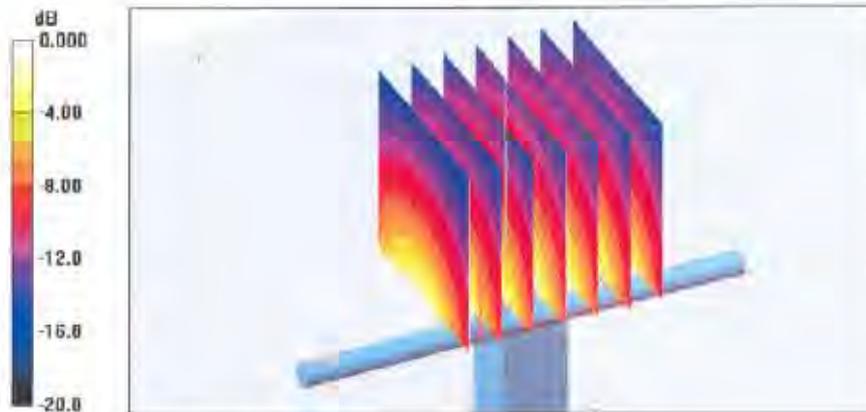
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 89.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.004 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.44 mW/g

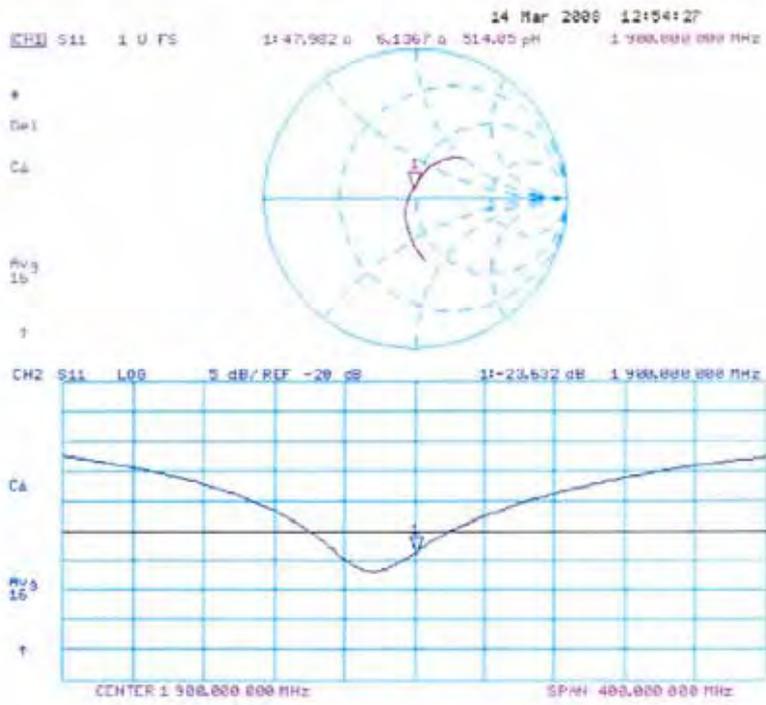
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.0 mW/g



0 dB = 12.0mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL





Calibration Certificate of DASY

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE3-577_Nov08**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 577		
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v12 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)		
Calibration date:	November 12, 2008		
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance		
<p>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.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.</p> <p>Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)</p>			
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	30-Sep-08 (No: 7673)	Sep-09
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	30-Sep-08 (No: 7670)	Sep-09
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1004	06-Jun-08 (in house check)	In house check: Jun-09
Calibrated by:	Name Andrea Guntli	Function Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	
			Issued: November 12, 2008
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary

DAE data acquisition electronics
Connector angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- **DC Voltage Measurement:** Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- **Connector angle:** The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - **DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:** Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - **Common mode sensitivity:** Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - **Channel separation:** Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - **AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:** Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - **Input Offset Measurement:** Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - **Input Offset Current:** Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - **Input resistance:** DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - **Low Battery Alarm Voltage:** Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - **Power consumption:** Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.



DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V , full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = -1.....+3mV

DASy measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.437 \pm 0.1% (k=2)	403.882 \pm 0.1% (k=2)	404.321 \pm 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.93985 \pm 0.7% (k=2)	3.94699 \pm 0.7% (k=2)	3.94542 \pm 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASy system	268 $^{\circ}$ \pm 1 $^{\circ}$
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Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Input (μV)	Reading (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200000	200000.5	0.00
Channel X + Input	20000	20006.28	0.03
Channel X - Input	20000	-19997.96	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200000	199999.8	0.00
Channel Y + Input	20000	20003.35	0.02
Channel Y - Input	20000	-20003.31	0.02
Channel Z + Input	200000	200000.3	0.00
Channel Z + Input	20000	20006.28	0.03
Channel Z - Input	20000	-19999.42	0.00

Low Range	Input (μV)	Reading (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000	2000	0.00
Channel X + Input	200	200.64	0.32
Channel X - Input	200	-199.61	-0.19
Channel Y + Input	2000	2000	0.00
Channel Y + Input	200	199.39	-0.31
Channel Y - Input	200	-201.03	0.52
Channel Z + Input	2000	2000	0.00
Channel Z + Input	200	199.42	-0.29
Channel Z - Input	200	-200.73	0.36

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	13.38	13.83
	-200	-13.53	-13.82
Channel Y	200	-5.55	-6.09
	-200	5.06	5.66
Channel Z	200	-1.00	-0.72
	-200	-0.80	-0.52

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	1.66	0.50
Channel Y	200	1.90	-	3.95
Channel Z	200	-0.95	0.48	-



4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15967	16080
Channel Y	15851	16385
Channel Z	16197	16100

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10MΩ

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	1.13	-1.22	2.29	0.58
Channel Y	-1.51	-2.99	0.83	0.52
Channel Z	0.02	-0.89	0.92	0.38

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance

	Zeroing (MOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	0.2000	198.6
Channel Y	0.2001	199.4
Channel Z	0.2000	198.8

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (verified during pre test)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (verified during pre test)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.0	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



Calibration Certificate of DASY

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Sporton (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-778_Sep08**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BG - SN: 778**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-06.v12
 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)**

Calibration date: **September 22, 2008**

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

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Fluke Process Calibrator Type 702	SN: 6295803	04-Oct-07 (No: 6467)	Oct-08
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	03-Oct-07 (No: 6465)	Oct-08
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1004	06-Jun-08 (in house check)	In house check: Jun-09

Calibrated by:	Name Andrea Guntli	Function Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Fin Bomholt	Function R&D Director	Signature

Issued: September 22, 2008

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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary

DAE data acquisition electronics
Connector angle information used in DASYS system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement*: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASYS system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity*: Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity*: Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation*: Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted*: Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current*: Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance*: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage*: Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption*: Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.



DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V, full range = -100...+300 mV

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.686 \pm 0.1% (k=2)	403.490 \pm 0.1% (k=2)	405.045 \pm 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.99455 \pm 0.7% (k=2)	3.96369 \pm 0.7% (k=2)	3.99417 \pm 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	309 $^{\circ}$ \pm 1 $^{\circ}$
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Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Input (μV)	Reading (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	200000	200000.3	0.00
Channel X + Input	20000	20004.24	0.02
Channel X - Input	20000	-20002.46	0.01
Channel Y + Input	200000	200000.4	0.00
Channel Y + Input	20000	20002.60	0.01
Channel Y - Input	20000	-20002.26	0.01
Channel Z + Input	200000	200000.6	0.00
Channel Z + Input	20000	20000.78	0.00
Channel Z - Input	20000	-20005.75	0.03

Low Range	Input (μV)	Reading (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000	2000	0.00
Channel X + Input	200	199.37	-0.31
Channel X - Input	200	-200.28	0.14
Channel Y + Input	2000	2000	0.00
Channel Y + Input	200	199.63	-0.19
Channel Y - Input	200	-200.88	0.44
Channel Z + Input	2000	2000.1	0.00
Channel Z + Input	200	198.60	-0.70
Channel Z - Input	200	-201.07	0.53

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	-7.46	-6.40
	- 200	10.00	6.86
Channel Y	200	-2.73	-2.45
	- 200	0.84	0.43
Channel Z	200	-10.91	-10.94
	- 200	7.89	8.22

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	3.08	-1.34
Channel Y	200	1.18	-	4.64
Channel Z	200	-1.74	1.44	-



4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16048	16021
Channel Y	16167	15166
Channel Z	16416	15977

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Input 10MΩ

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	-0.13	-0.88	0.92	0.33
Channel Y	-0.88	-2.47	0.72	0.55
Channel Z	-1.16	-2.17	-0.19	0.42

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance

	Zeroing (MOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	0.2000	201.1
Channel Y	0.2000	201.0
Channel Z	0.2001	201.7

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (verified during pre test)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (verified during pre test)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.0	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Sporton (Auden)

Certificate No: ET3-1787_May09

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE
Object: ET3DV6 - SN:1787
Calibration procedure(s): QA CAL-01.v6 and QA CAL-23.v3
Calibration date: May 26, 2009
Condition of the calibrated item: In Tolerance
This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration):
Primary Standards table with columns: Primary Standards, ID #, Cal Date (Certificate No.), Scheduled Calibration.
Secondary Standards table with columns: Secondary Standards, ID #, Check Date (in house), Scheduled Check.
Calibrated by: Marcel Fehr, Laboratory Technician
Approved by: Katja Pokovic, Technical Manager
Issued: May 27, 2009



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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}:** Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not effect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}:** DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:** Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):** in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset:** The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.



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May 26, 2009

Probe ET3DV6

SN:1787

Manufactured:	May 28, 2003
Last calibrated:	August 26, 2008
Modified:	May 20, 2009
Recalibrated:	May 26, 2009

Calibrated for DASYS Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASYS2 system!)



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DASY - Parameters of Probe: ET3DV6 SN:1787

Sensitivity in Free Space^A

Diode Compression^B

NormX	1.63 ± 10.1%	μV/(V/m) ²	DCP X	95 mV
NormY	1.72 ± 10.1%	μV/(V/m) ²	DCP Y	94 mV
NormZ	2.14 ± 10.1%	μV/(V/m) ²	DCP Z	94 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL 835 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance		3.7 mm	4.7 mm
SAR _{be} [%]	Without Correction Algorithm	10.0	5.9
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.6

TSL 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	12.3	8.4
SAR _{be} [%]	With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.7

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center 2.7 mm

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

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Page 8).

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

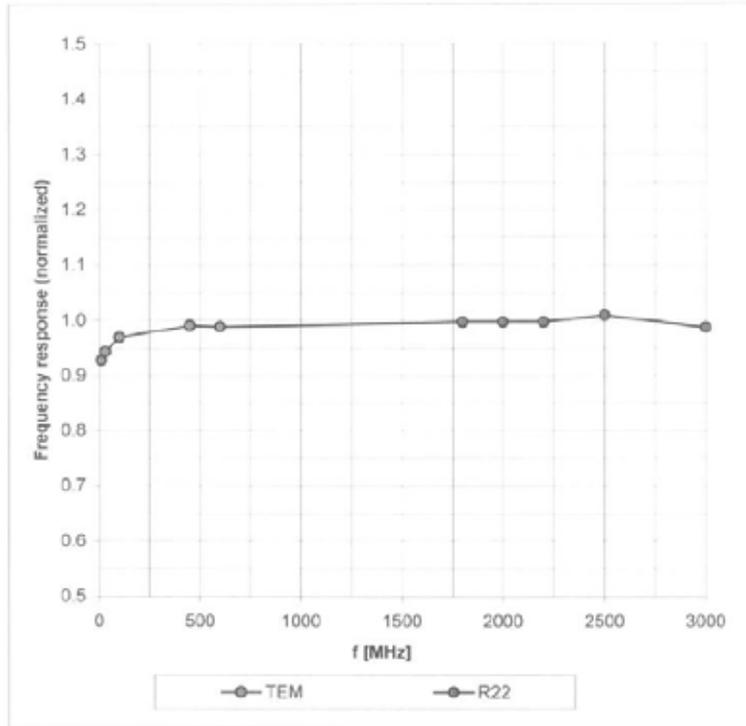


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Frequency Response of E-Field

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



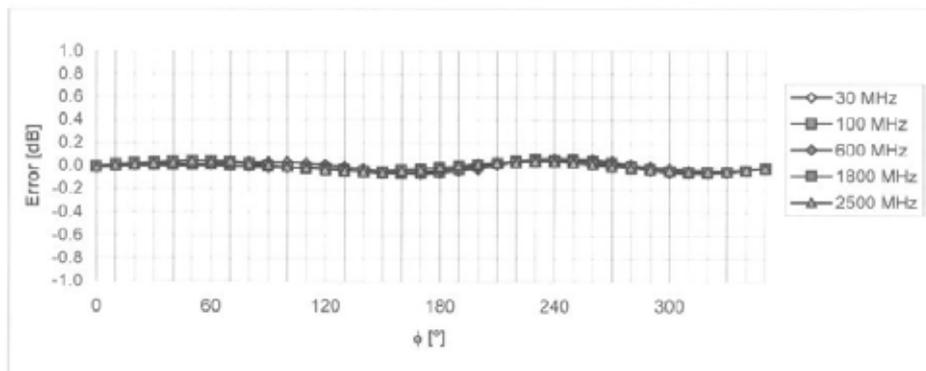
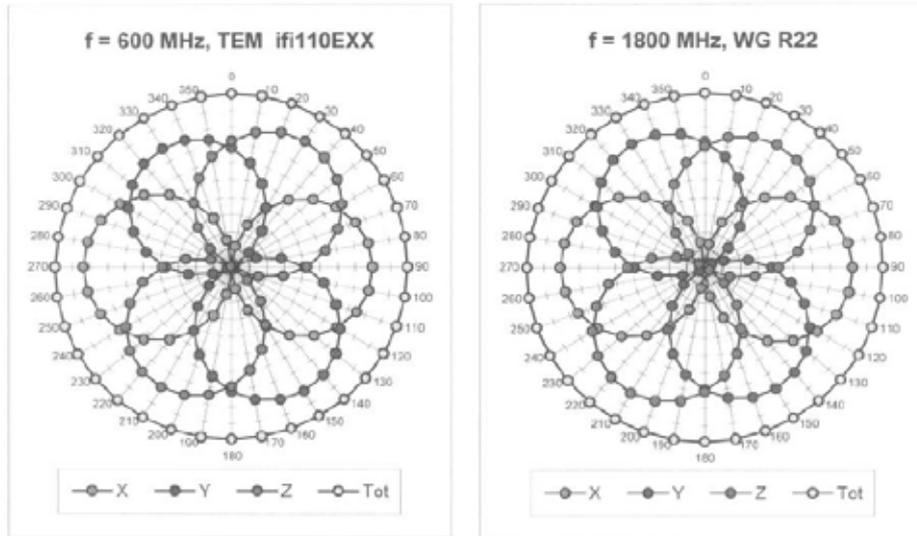
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)



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



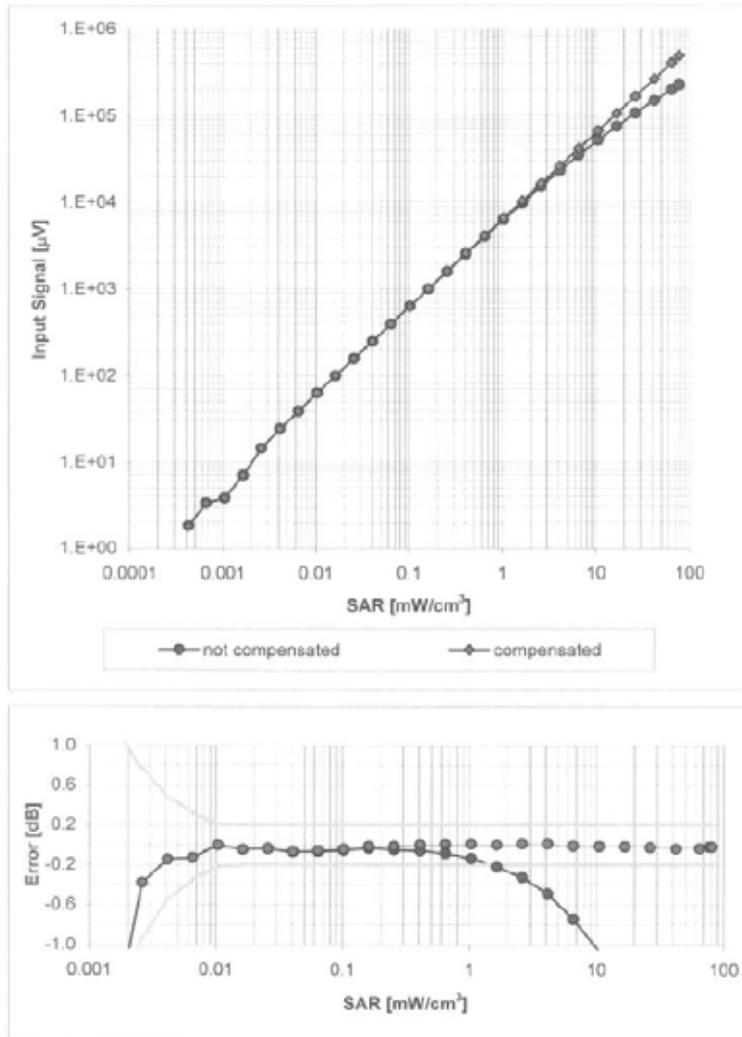
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)



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



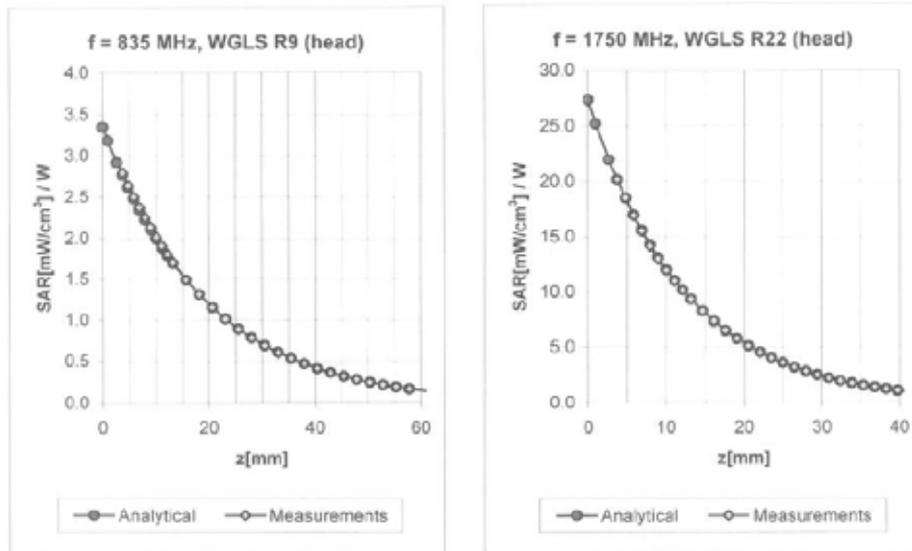
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)



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Conversion Factor Assessment



f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF Uncertainty
835	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	0.52	2.01	6.26 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	0.49	2.72	5.34 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.58	2.44	5.12 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.99	1.69	4.51 ± 11.0% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.39	2.37	6.09 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1750	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	0.63	3.27	4.82 ± 11.0% (k=2)
1900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.90	2.43	4.49 ± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.80	1.50	3.96 ± 11.0% (k=2)

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

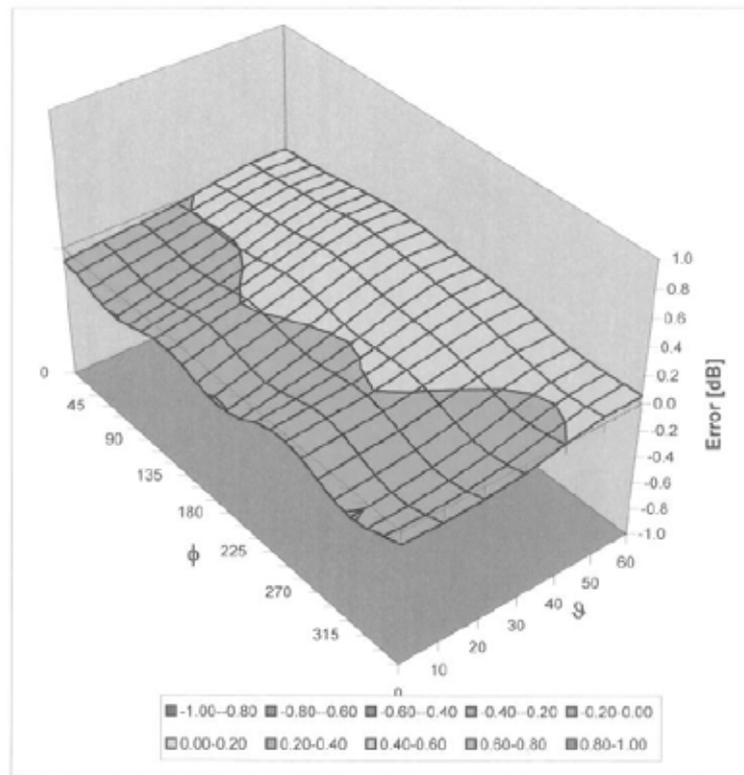


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Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ , θ), $f = 900$ MHz



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

Appendix F - FCC 3G SAR Measurement Procedures

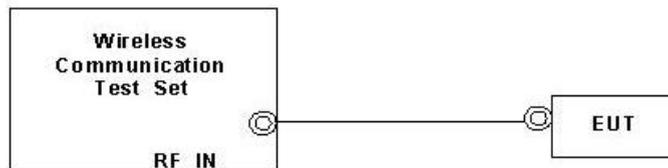
Conducted Output Power:

The EUT was tested according to the requirements of the FCC 3G procedures and the TS 34.121. The EUT's WCDMA and HSDPA function is Release 5 version supporting HSDPA Category 8. A detailed analysis of the output power for all WCDMA and HSDPA modes is provided in the tables below.

WCDMA SAR Test mode - Conducted Power							
Mode	Setup	Cell band (850)			PCS band (1900)		
		CH4132	CH4182	CH4233	CH9262	CH9400	CH9538
		826.4 (MHz)	836.4 (MHz)	846.6 (MHz)	1852.4 (MHz)	1880.0 (MHz)	1907.6 (MHz)
R99 - WCDMA	RMC 12.2Kbps	23.65	23.87	23.69	23.74	23.79	23.73
R5 - HSDPA	HSDPA - subtest 1	23.54	23.60	23.45	23.43	23.59	23.54
	HSDPA - subtest 2	23.44	23.41	23.28	23.33	23.46	23.42
	HSDPA - subtest 3	23.03	22.92	22.97	22.91	23.04	22.96
	HSDPA - subtest 4	22.84	22.87	22.76	22.86	23.00	23.01

WCDMA Setup Configuration:

- a. The EUT was connected to Base Station referred to the drawing of Setup Configuration.
- b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
- c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting
 - i. Data rates: Varied from RMC 12.2Kbps.
 - ii. RMC Test Loop = Loop Mode 1
 - iii. Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits.
- d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.



Setup Configuration

HSDPA Setup Configuration:

- a. The EUT was connected to Base Station referred to the drawing of Setup Configuration.
- b. The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
- c. A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting:
 - i. Set Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters were set according to each
 - ii. Specific sub-test in the following table, C10.1.4, quoted from the TS 34.121
 - iii. Set RMC12.2Kbps + HSDPA mode
 - iv. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
 - v. Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 1, QPSK)
 - vi. Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters
 - vii. Set DeltaACK, DeltaNACK and DeltaCQI = 8
 - viii. Set Ack-Nack Repetition Factor to 3
 - ix. Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4 ms
 - x. Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2
 - xi. Power Ctrl Mode = All Up bits
- d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.10.1.4: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d (SF)	β_c/β_d	β_{HS} (Note 1, Note 2)	CM (dB) (Note 3)	MPR (dB) (Note 3)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15 (Note 4)	15/15 (Note 4)	64	12/15 (Note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note 1: Δ_{ACK} , Δ_{NACK} and $\Delta_{CQI} = 30/15$ with $\beta_{HS} = 30/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 2: For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA, Δ_{ACK} and $\Delta_{NACK} = 30/15$ with $\beta_{HS} = 30/15 * \beta_c$, and $\Delta_{CQI} = 24/15$ with $\beta_{HS} = 24/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 3: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{HS}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.

Note 4: For subtest 2 the β_c/β_d ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta_c = 11/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$.

Setup Configuration



Reference:

- [1] 941225 D01 SAR test for 3G devices v02, SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices CDMA 2000/Ev-Do/WCDMA/HSDPA/HSPA Oct. 2007 Laboratory Division Office of Engineering and Technology Federal Communications Commission
- [2.] TS 34.121 Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Terminal Conformance Specification, Radio Transmission and Reception (FDD)