FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT	**:**	**Honeywell International Inc**
EQUIPMENT	**:**	**Dolphin 60s**
BRAND NAME	**:**	**Honeywell**
MODEL NAME	**:**	**60sLU**
MARKETING NAME	**:**	**Dolphin 60s**
FCC ID	**:**	**HD560SLU**
STANDARD	**:**	**FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)** **ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992** **IEEE 1528-2003** **FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)**

The product was completely tested on Apr. 25, 2013. 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.

Eric Huang

Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager

Jones Tsai

Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager

ilac-MRA

TAF Testing Laboratory 1190

SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC.
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Revision History

REPORT NO.	VERSION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED DATE
FA341620	Rev. 01	Initial issue of report	Jun. 14, 2013
FA341620	Rev. 02	Revised the section12.2 title from Hotspot SAR to Body SAR.	Jun. 20, 2013

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **Honeywell International Inc Dolphin 60s, Honeywell, 60sLU, Dolphin 60s** are as follows.

<Highest Reported standalone SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Reported 1g-SAR (W/kg)	Equipment Class	Highest Reported 1g-SAR (W/kg)
Head	GSM850	**0.38**	PCE	**0.73**
	GSM1900	**0.09**		
	WCDMA Band V	**0.73**		
	WCDMA Band II	**0.32**		
	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	**0.33**	DTS	**0.33**
Body-worn (1.5cm Gap)	GPRS850	**0.73**	PCE	**0.73**
	GPRS1900	**0.18**		
	WCDMA Band V	**0.59**		
	WCDMA Band II	**0.21**		
	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	**0.06**	DTS	**0.06**

<Highest Simultaneous transmission SAR>

Frequency Band	Equipment Class	Exposure Position	Highest Reported Simultaneous Transmission 1g-SAR (W/kg)
WCDMA V	PCE	Left Cheek	0.86
Bluetooth	DSS		

Frequency Band	Equipment Class	Exposure Position	Highest Reported Simultaneous Transmission 1g-SAR (W/kg)
WCDMA V	PCE	Left Cheek	1.06
WLAN 2.4GHz Band	DTS		

This device is 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 C95.1-1992, 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 1st 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

2.2 Applicant

Company Name	Honeywell International Inc
Address	9680 Old Bailes Road, Fort Mill, SC 29707 USA

2.3 Manufacturer

Company Name	Honeywell International Inc
Address	9680 Old Bailes Road, Fort Mill, SC 29707 USA

2.4 Application Details

Date of Start during the Test	Apr. 23, 2013
Date of End during the Test	Apr. 25, 2013

3. General Information

3.1 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Product Feature & Specification	
EUT	Dolphin 60s
Brand Name	Honeywell
Model Name	60sLU
Marketing Name	Dolphin 60s
FCC ID	HD560SLU
S/N	13096DF029
TX Frequency	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz WCDMA Band V: 826.4 MHz ~ 846.6 MHz WCDMA Band II: 1852.4 MHz ~ 1907.6 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Antenna Type	WWAN: PIFA Antenna WLAN: PIFA Antenna Bluetooth: PIFA Antenna
HW Version	2
SW Version	44.00
Uplink Modulations	GSM: GMSK GPRS: GMSK EDGE: GMSK / 8PSK WCDMA (Rel 99): QPSK HSDPA (Rel 6): QPSK HSUPA (Rel 6): QPSK 802.11b: DSSS (DBPSK / DQPSK / CCK) 802.11g/n: OFDM (BPSK / QPSK / 16QAM / 64QAM) Bluetooth : GFSK Bluetooth EDR : π/4-DQPSK, 8-DPSK
Transfer Mode Category	Class B – EUT cannot support Packet Switched and Circuit Switched Network simultaneously but can automatically switch between Packet and Circuit Switched Network.

Remark:
1. The above EUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.
2. This product have two kinds of keypads, the keypad1 as the primary test, keypad2 will spot-check the worst case form the keypad1.

3.2 Maximum RF output power among production units

Mode	average power(dBm)	
	GSM 850	GSM 1900
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	33	31
GPRS/EDGE (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	33	31
GPRS/EDGE (GMSK, 2 Tx slots)	33	31
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot)	28	27
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots)	28	27

Mode	average power(dBm)	
	WCDMA Band V	WCDMA Band II
RMC 12.2Kbps	25	25
HSDPA Subtest-1	25	25
HSUPA Subtest-5	25	25

Mode / Band	Bluetooth Average power(dBm)		
	1Mbps (GFSK)	2Mbps (π/4-DQPSK)	3Mbps (8-DPSK)
2.4 GHz Bluetooth	5	0	0

IEEE 802.11			
Center Freq (MHz)	11b	11g	HT20
2412	16	15	15
2437	18.5	17.5	17.5
2462	18.5	15	15

3.3 Applied Standard

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

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (Edition 01-01)
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02
- 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 ℃
Humidity	< 60 %

3.5.2 Test Configuration

For WWAN SAR testing, 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 EUT 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 EUT.

During WLAN SAR testing EUT is configured with the WLAN continuous TX tool, and the transmission duty factor was monitored on the spectrum analyzer with zero-span setting
Duty factor observed as below:
802.11b, 1Mbps: 100%
For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the EUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where: σ 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

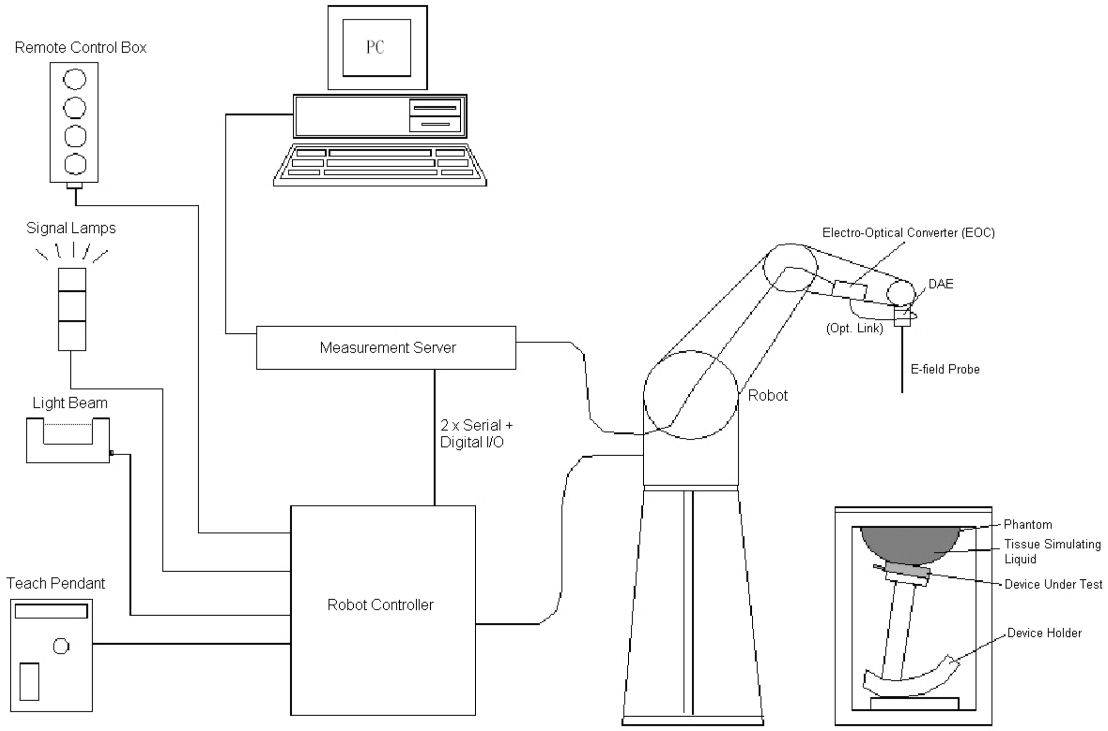


Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY System Configurations

The DASY 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 (EOC) 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
- DASY software
- Remove control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warming lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom
- A device holder
- Tissue simulating liquid
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

Component details are described in 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

<ES3DV3 Probe >

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	10 µW/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (Tip: 10 mm) Tip diameter: 4 mm (Body: 10 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 3 mm

Fig 5.2 Photo of ES3DV3

5.1.2 E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than ± 10%. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within ± 0.25dB. 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 5.3 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)

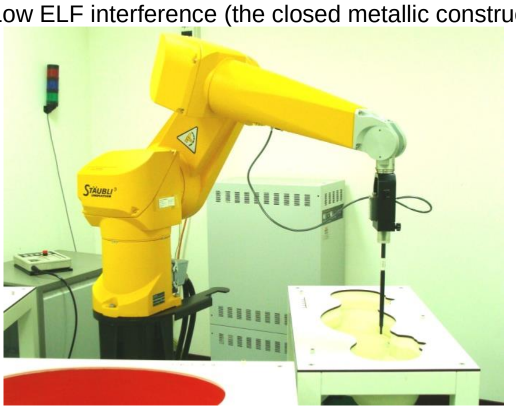


Fig 5.4 Photo of DASY4

Fig 5.5 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 5.6 Photo of Server for DASY4

Fig 5.7 Photo of Server for DASY5

5.5 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom

Fig 5.8 Photo of SAM 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%)
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm

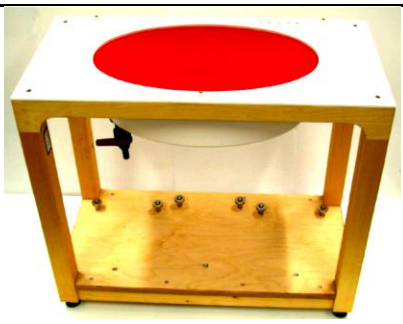


Fig 5.9 Photo of ELI4 Phantom

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 (ERP). 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 $\varepsilon = 3$ 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 5.10 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.

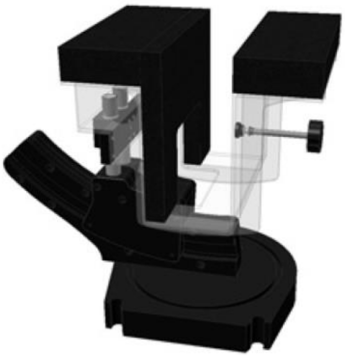


Fig 5.11 Laptop Extension Kit

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_{i0}, a_{i1}, a_{i2}
	- Conversion factor	$ConvF_i$
	- Diode compression point	dcp_i
Device parameters：	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters：	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the 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：

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

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：

E-field Probes：$\mathbf{E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}}$

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

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

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

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
σ = 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	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	499	Mar. 18, 2013	Mar. 19, 2014
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d041	Mar. 20, 2013	Mar. 19, 2014
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	736	Jul. 25, 2011	Jul. 24, 2013
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	778	Aug. 27, 2012	Aug. 26, 2013
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	ES3DV3	3270	Sep. 28, 2012	Sep. 27, 2013
Wisewind	Thermometer	ETP-101	TM560	Nov. 13, 2012	Nov. 12, 2013
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	QD 000 P40 C	TP-1446	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Phantom	QD 000 P40 C	TP-1478	NCR	NCR
Agilent	ENA Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46316648	Feb. 07, 2013	Feb. 06, 2014
Agilent	ESG Vector Series Signal Generator	E4438C	MY49070755	Oct. 02, 2012	Oct. 01, 2013
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1132003	Aug. 14, 2012	Aug. 13, 2013
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY48360820	Jan. 05, 2012	Jan. 04, 2014
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note 4	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 4	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 4	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 4	
Agilent	Dielectric Probe Kit	85070D	US01440205	Note 5	
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	0328767	Note 6	
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP	101131	Jul. 23, 2012	Jul. 22, 2013

Table 5.1 Test Equipment List

Note:

1. The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.
2. Referring to KDB 865664 D01v01, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
3. The justification data of dipole D2450V2, SN: 736 can be found in appendix C. The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.
4. The Insertion Loss calibration of Dual Directional Coupler and Attenuator were characterized via the network analyzer and compensated during system check.
5. The dielectric probe kit was calibrated via the network analyzer, with the specified procedure (calibrated in pure water) and calibration kit (standard) short circuit, before the dielectric measurement. The specific procedure and calibration kit are provided by Agilent.
6. In system check we need to monitor the level on the power meter, and adjust the power amplifier level to have precise power level to the dipole; the measured SAR will be normalized to 1W input power according to the ratio of 1W to the input power to the dipole. For system check, the calibration of the power amplifier is deemed not critically required for correct measurement; the power meter is critical and we do have calibration for it
7. Attenuator 1 insertion loss is calibrated by the network Analyzer, which the calibration is valid, before system check.

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.

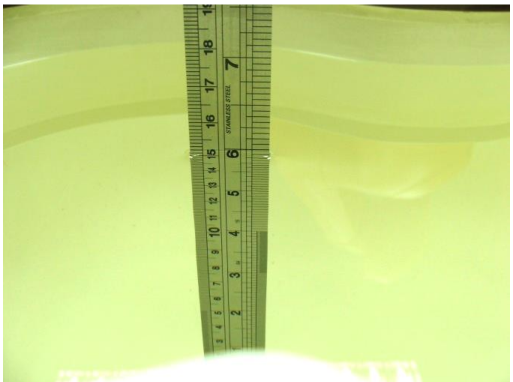


Fig 6.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR

Fig 6.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)
For Head								
750	41.1	57.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.89	41.9
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								
750	51.7	47.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.96	55.5
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

Simulating Liquid for 5G, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

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.

The following table shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ε_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ε_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	Head	21.3	0.904	39.876	0.9	41.5	0.44	-3.91	±5	Apr. 24, 2013
835	Body	21.3	0.958	53.02	0.97	55.2	-1.24	-3.95	±5	Apr. 24, 2013
1900	Head	21.2	1.438	39.21	1.4	40	2.71	-1.98	±5	Apr. 23, 2013
1900	Body	21.2	1.526	52.813	1.52	53.3	0.39	-0.91	±5	Apr. 24, 2013
2450	Head	21.6	1.798	38.374	1.8	39.2	-0.11	-2.11	±5	Apr. 25, 2013
2450	Body	21.6	1.973	54.161	1.95	52.7	1.18	2.77	±5	Apr. 25, 2013

Table 6.2 Measuring Results for Simulating Liquid

7. SAR System Verification

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.

7.1 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.

7.2 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT 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:

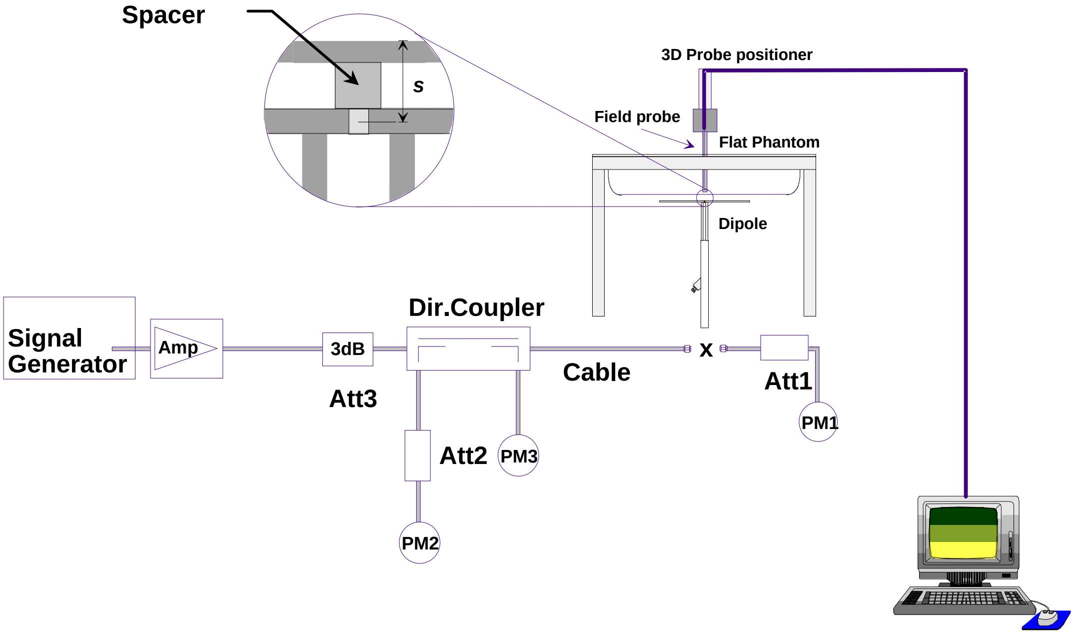


Fig 7.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

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

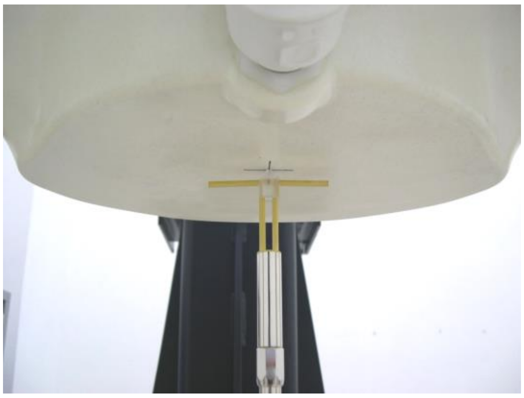


Fig 7.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

7.3 SAR System Verification Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Table 7.1 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.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Power fed onto reference dipole (mW)	Targeted SAR (W/kg)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Apr. 24, 2013	835	Head	250	9.57	2.53	10.12	5.75
Apr. 24, 2013	835	Body	250	9.63	2.37	9.48	-1.56
Apr. 23, 2013	1900	Head	250	40.6	9.85	39.4	-2.96
Apr. 24, 2013	1900	Body	250	40.8	9.63	38.52	-5.59
Apr. 25, 2013	2450	Head	250	54.8	14.3	57.2	4.38
Apr. 25, 2013	2450	Body	250	52.3	13	52	-0.57

Table 7.1 Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized

8. EUT Testing Position

This EUT was tested in six different positions. They are Right cheek/Right tilted/Left cheek/Left tilted for Head, Front/Back of the EUT with phantom 1.5 cm gap, as illustrated below. Please refer to Appendix D for the test setup photos

8.1 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.

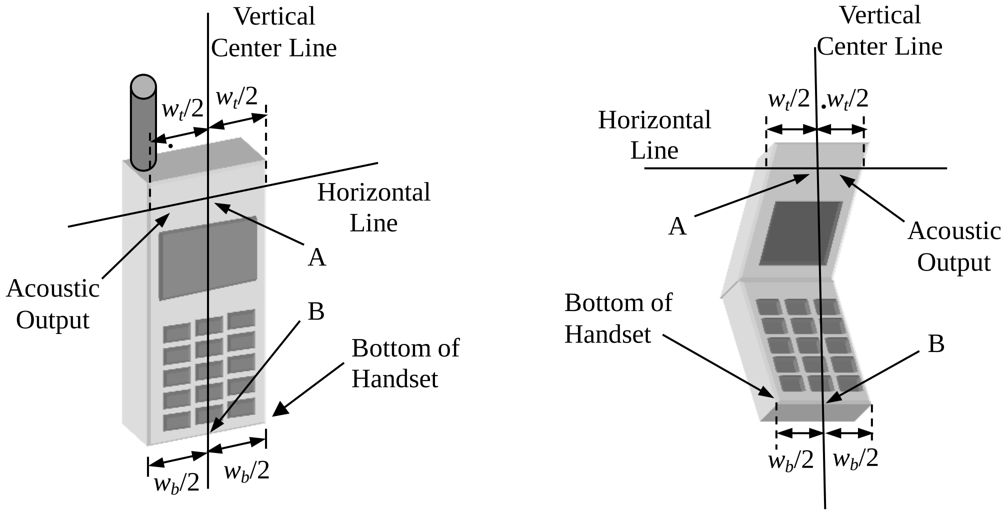


Fig 8.1 Illustration for Handset Vertical and Horizontal Reference Lines

8.2 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. 8.2).

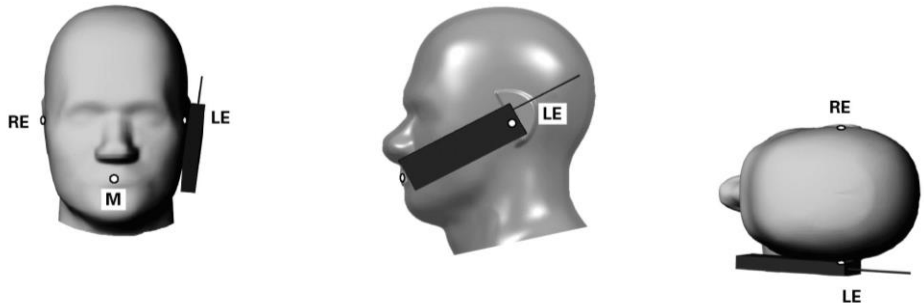


Fig 8.2 Illustration for Cheek Position

8.3 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. 8.3).

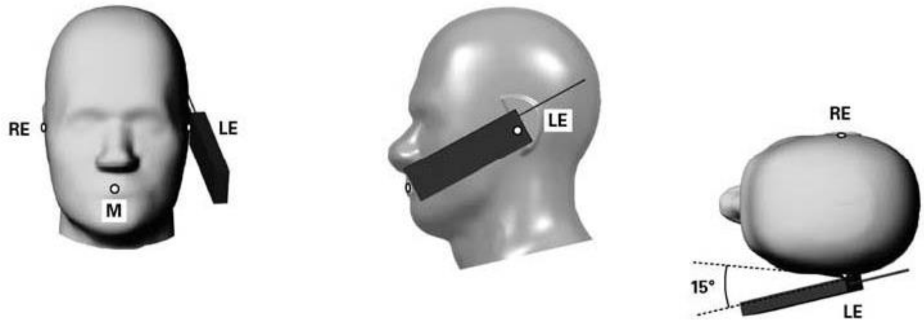


Fig 8.3 Illustration for Tilted Position

8.4 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 1.5 cm.

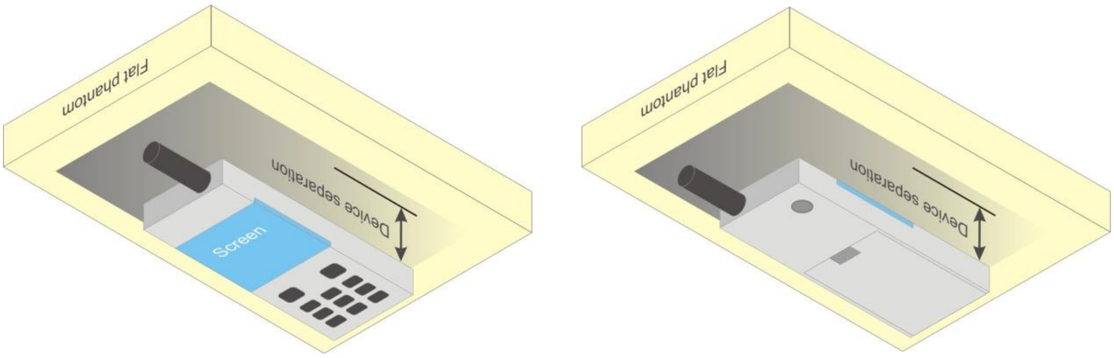


Fig 8.4 Illustration for Body Worn Position

9. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

(a) For WWAN power measurement, use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in conducted connection with RF cable, at maximum power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band.
(b) Read the WWAN RF power level from the base station simulator.
(c) For WLAN/BT power measurement, use engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power in each supported wireless interface and frequency band
(d) Connect EUT RF port through RF cable to the power meter, and measure WLAN/BT output power

<SAR measurement>

(a) Use base station simulator to configure EUT WWAN transmission in radiated connection, and engineering software to configure EUT WLAN/BT continuously transmission, at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
(b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix E demonstrates.
(c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
(d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
(e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
(f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

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

9.1 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 form 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

9.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

9.3 Area & Zoom 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 is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01 quoted below.

For any secondary peaks found in the area scan which are within 2 dB of the maximum peak and are not within this zoom scan, the zoom scan should be repeated

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3"></th><th>≤ 3 GHz</th><th>> 3 GHz</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface</td><td>5 ± 1 mm</td><td>½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location</td><td>30° ± 1°</td><td>20° ± 1°</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area}, Δy_{Area}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom}, Δy_{Zoom}</td><td>≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm
2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*
4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface</td><td colspan="2">uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$</td><td>≤ 5 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">graded grid</td><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1st two points closest to phantom surface</td><td>≤ 4 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td>$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points</td><td colspan="2">≤ 1.5·$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum zoom scan volume</td><td colspan="2">x, y, z</td><td>≥ 30 mm</td><td>3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm
4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm
5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.
* When zoom scan is required and the reported SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.</td></tr>
</table>

9.4 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used for assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

9.5 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.

9.6 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASY measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

10. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<GSM Conducted Power>

Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05, the maximum output power channel is used for SAR testing and for further SAR test reduction.
2. The EUT do not support DTM function.
3. For Head SAR testing, the EUT was set in GSM Voice for GSM850 and GSM1900.
4. For Body worn SAR testing, GPRS and EDGE should be evaluated, therefore the EUT was set in GPRS 2 Tx slots for GSM850 and GSM1900 due to its highest frame-average power.

Band: GSM850	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Frame-Average Power (dBm)		
Channel	**128**	**189**	**251**	**128**	**189**	**251**
Frequency (MHz)	**824.2**	**836.4**	**848.8**	**824.2**	**836.4**	**848.8**
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	32.92	32.97	32.78	23.92	23.97	23.78
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	32.94	32.98	32.79	23.94	23.98	23.79
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	32.78	32.84	32.69	26.78	26.84	26.69
EDGE (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – MCS1	32.94	32.97	32.78	23.94	23.97	23.78
EDGE (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – MCS1	32.76	32.83	32.68	26.76	26.83	26.68
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot) – MCS5	27.19	27.16	27.06	18.19	18.16	18.06
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots) – MCS5	27.09	27.06	27.00	21.09	21.06	21.00

Remark: The frame-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots.
The calculated method are shown as below:
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Tx Slot) - 9 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Tx Slots) - 6 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (3 Tx Slots) - 4.26 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Tx Slots) - 3 dB

Band: GSM1900	Burst Average Power (dBm)			Frame-Average Power (dBm)		
Channel	**512**	**661**	**810**	**512**	**661**	**810**
Frequency (MHz)	**1850.2**	**1880.0**	**1909.8**	**1850.2**	**1880.0**	**1909.8**
GSM (GMSK, 1 Tx slot)	30.50	30.41	30.22	21.50	21.41	21.22
GPRS (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – CS1	30.54	30.45	30.24	21.54	21.45	21.24
GPRS (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – CS1	30.38	30.29	30.15	24.38	24.29	24.15
EDGE (GMSK, 1 Tx slot) – MCS1	30.52	30.44	30.23	21.52	21.44	21.23
EDGE (GMSK, 2 Tx slots) – MCS1	30.37	30.28	30.14	24.37	24.28	24.14
EDGE (8PSK, 1 Tx slot) – MCS5	26.33	26.21	26.02	17.33	17.21	17.02
EDGE (8PSK, 2 Tx slots) – MCS5	26.17	26.04	25.87	20.17	20.04	19.87

Remark: The frame-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power over 8 time slots.
The calculated method are shown as below:
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Tx Slot) - 9 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Tx Slots) - 6 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (3 Tx Slots) - 4.26 dB
Frame-averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Tx Slots) - 3 dB

<WCDMA Conducted Power>

The following tests were conducted according to the test requirements outlines in 3GPP TS 34.121 specification.

A summary of these settings are illustrated below:

HSDPA Setup Configuration:

a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the 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 RMC 12.2Kbps + 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 Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI = 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} *(Note1, 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 Δ_{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 Δ_{NACK} = 30/15 with $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$, and Δ_{CQI} = 24/15 with $\beta_{hs} = 24/15 * \beta_c$.

Note 3: CM = 1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c=24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, 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 β_c = 11/15 and β_d = 15/15.

Setup Configuration

HSUPA Setup Configuration:

a. The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the 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. Call Configs = 5.2B, 5.9B, 5.10B, and 5.13.2B with QPSK
  ii. Set the Gain Factors (β_c and β_d) and parameters (AG Index) were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C11.1.3, quoted from the TS 34.121
  iii. Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
  iv. Set Channel Type = 12.2k + HSPA
  v. Set UE Target Power
  vi. Power Ctrl Mode= Alternating bits
  vii. Set and observe the E-TFCI
  viii. Confirm that E-TFCI is equal to the target E-TFCI of 75 for sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCI
d. The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.11.1.3: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH

Sub-test	β_c	β_d	β_d *(SF)*	β_c/β_d	β_{HS} *(Note1)*	β_{ec}	β_{ed} *(Note 5) (Note 6)*	β_{ed} *(SF)*	β_{ed} *(Codes)*	CM (dB) *(Note 2)*	MPR (dB) *(Note 2)*	AG Index *(Note 6)*	E-TFCI
1	11/15 *(Note 3)*	15/15 *(Note 3)*	64	11/15 *(Note 3)*	22/15	209/225	1309/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	β_{ed}1: 47/15 β_{ed}2: 47/15	4 4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 *(Note 4)*	15/15 *(Note 4)*	64	15/15 *(Note 4)*	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: Δ_{ACK}, Δ_{NACK} and Δ_{CQI} = 30/15 with β_{hs} = 30/15 * β_c .

Note 2: CM = 1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c=24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.

Note 3: For subtest 1 the β_c/β_d ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 10/15 and β_d = 15/15.

Note 4: For subtest 5 the β_c/β_d ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to β_c = 14/15 and β_d = 15/15.

Note 5: In case of testing by UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1, Sub-test 3 is omitted according to TS25.306 Table 5.1g.

Note 6: β_{ed} can not be set directly, it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

Setup Configuration

<WCDMA Conducted Power>

Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If AMR 12.2kbps power is < 0.25dB higher than RMC 12.2kbps, SAR tests with AMR 12.2kbps can be excluded.
2. By design, AMR, HSDPA/HSUPA RF power will not be larger than RMC 12.2kbps, detailed information is included in Tune-up Procure exhibit.

Band		WCDMA V			WCDMA II		
TX Channel		4132	4182	4233	9262	9400	9538
Rx Channel		4357	4407	4458	9662	9800	9938
Frequency (MHz)		826.4	836.4	846.6	1852.4	1880	1907.6
3GPP Rel 99	AMR 12.2Kbps	24.41	24.45	24.44	24.53	24.33	24.41
3GPP Rel 99	RMC 12.2Kbps	24.42	24.48	24.43	24.56	24.34	24.44
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-1	24.36	24.45	24.42	24.52	24.36	24.49
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-2	24.15	24.32	24.26	24.36	24.13	24.31
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-3	23.89	24.12	24.04	24.02	23.74	23.98
3GPP Rel 6	HSDPA Subtest-4	23.76	24.08	23.88	24.12	23.72	23.94
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-1	24.18	24.31	24.25	24.08	23.84	23.96
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-2	22.52	22.61	22.58	22.83	22.42	22.72
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-3	23.28	23.39	23.31	23.37	22.89	23.19
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-4	22.77	22.91	22.82	22.93	22.51	22.78
3GPP Rel 6	HSUPA Subtest-5	24.18	24.36	24.26	24.47	24.11	24.30
3GPP MPR specification	MPR result	WCDMA V			WCDMA II		
0	HSDPA Subtest-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0	HSDPA Subtest-2	0.21	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.23	0.18
≦0.5	HSDPA Subtest-3	0.47	0.33	0.38	0.50	0.62	0.51
≦0.5	HSDPA Subtest-4	0.60	0.37	0.54	0.40	0.64	0.55
≦0	HSUPA Subtest-1	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.39	0.27	0.34
≦2	HSUPA Subtest-2	1.66	1.75	1.68	1.64	1.69	1.58
≦1	HSUPA Subtest-3	0.90	0.97	0.95	1.10	1.22	1.11
≦2	HSUPA Subtest-4	1.41	1.45	1.44	1.54	1.60	1.52
≦0	HSUPA Subtest-5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

<WLAN 2.4GHz Conducted Power>

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11b Average Power (dBm)						
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate			
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Channel	Data Rate		
		1Mbps		2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps
CH 1	2412	15.98	CH 6	18.25	18.13	18.22
CH 6	2437	18.26				
CH 11	2462	18.17				

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11g Average Power (dBm)										
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate							
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Channel	Data Rate						
		6Mbps		9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps
CH 1	2412	14.68	CH 6	17.18	17.18	17.19	16.17	16.19	16.11	16.10
CH 6	2437	17.20								
CH 11	2462	14.39								

WLAN 2.4GHz 802.11n-HT20 Average Power (dBm)										
Power vs. Channel			Power vs. Data Rate							
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index	Channel	MCS Index						
		MCS0		MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
CH 1	2412	14.72	CH 6	17.20	17.16	16.10	16.12	16.11	16.17	15.28
CH 6	2437	17.24								
CH 11	2462	13.85								

Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion
2. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate
3. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, 11g and 11n-HT20 output power is less than 1/4dB higher than 11b mode, thus the SAR can be excluded.

<Bluetooth Conducted Power>

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average power (dBm)		
		Mode		
		GFSK	π/4-DQPSK	8-DPSK
CH 0	2402	3.35	-1.24	-1.26
CH 39	2441	2.97	-1.65	-1.65
CH 78	2480	2.40	-2.18	-2.23

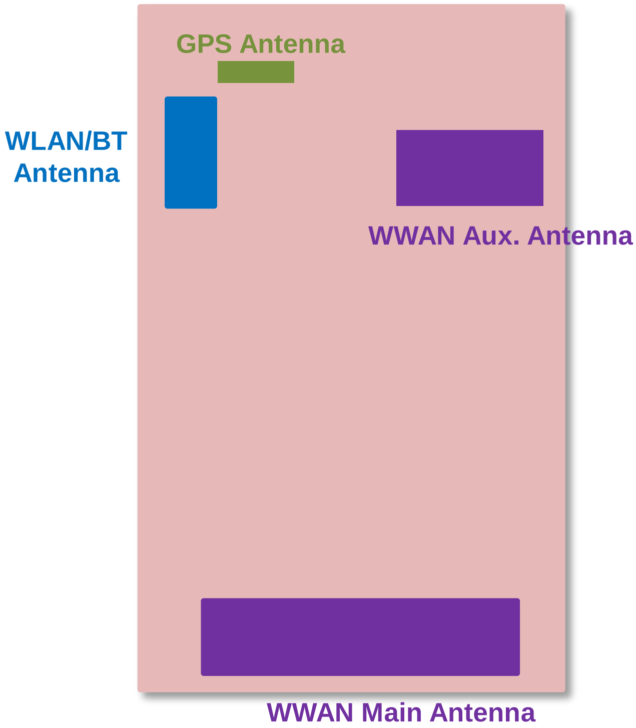
Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm are determined by:
   [(*max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW*)/(*min. test separation distance, mm*)] ·[$\sqrt{f(GHz)}$] ≤ 3.0 for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR
   - f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
   - Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
   - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison

Bluetooth Max Power (dBm)	mW	Test Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	exclusion thresholds
5	3.16	5	2.48	1.00

2. Per KDB 447498 D01v05 exclusion thresholds is 1.00 < 3, RF exposure evaluation is not required.

11. Exposure Positions Consideration



Back View

Antennas	Wireless Interface
WWAN Main Antenna (Tx / Rx)	GSM850 GSM1900 WCDMA Band V WCDMA Band II
WWAN Aux. Antenna (Rx only)	GSM850 GSM1900 WCDMA Band V WCDMA Band II
BT&WLAN Antenna (Tx / Rx)	WLAN 2.4GHz Bluetooth

12. SAR Test Results

Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v05, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
   Scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
   Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg) Scaling Factor*
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v05, for each exposure position, if the highest output channel reported SAR ≤0.8W/kg, other channels SAR testing are not necessary

12.1 Test Records for Head SAR Test

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Keypad	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
22	GSM850	GSM Voice	Right Cheek	Keypad1	189	836.4	32.97	33	1.007	0.13	0.368	0.371
23	GSM850	GSM Voice	Right Tilted	Keypad1	189	836.4	32.97	33	1.007	0.07	0.202	0.203
24	GSM850	GSM Voice	Left Cheek	Keypad1	189	836.4	32.97	33	1.007	0.01	0.377	**0.380**
25	GSM850	GSM Voice	Left Tilted	Keypad1	189	836.4	32.97	33	1.007	0.15	0.193	0.194
26	GSM850	GSM Voice	Left Cheek	Keypad2	189	836.4	32.97	33	1.007	0.02	0.376	0.379
1	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Right Cheek	Keypad1	512	1850.2	30.5	31	1.122	0.03	0.077	0.086
2	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Right Tilted	Keypad1	512	1850.2	30.5	31	1.122	-0.05	0.074	0.083
3	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Left Cheek	Keypad1	512	1850.2	30.5	31	1.122	-0.01	0.082	**0.092**
4	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Left Tilted	Keypad1	512	1850.2	30.5	31	1.122	0.04	0.051	0.057
5	GSM1900	GSM Voice	Left Cheek	Keypad2	512	1850.2	30.5	31	1.122	0.07	0.079	0.089

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Keypad	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
15	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Cheek	Keypad1	4182	836.4	24.48	25	1.127	-0.03	0.532	0.600
16	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Tilted	Keypad1	4182	836.4	24.48	25	1.127	0.07	0.324	0.365
17	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Cheek	Keypad1	4182	836.4	24.48	25	1.127	0.09	0.644	**0.726**
18	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Tilted	Keypad1	4182	836.4	24.48	25	1.127	0	0.321	0.362
19	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Cheek	Keypad2	4182	836.4	24.48	25	1.127	0.1	0.636	0.717
8	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Cheek	Keypad1	9262	1852.4	24.56	25	1.107	0.15	0.285	**0.315**
9	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Tilted	Keypad1	9262	1852.4	24.56	25	1.107	0.03	0.142	0.157
10	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Cheek	Keypad1	9262	1852.4	24.56	25	1.107	-0.03	0.163	0.180
11	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Left Tilted	Keypad1	9262	1852.4	24.56	25	1.107	0.04	0.107	0.118
12	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Right Cheek	Keypad2	9262	1852.4	24.56	25	1.107	-0.04	0.269	0.298

Note:

1. Per KDB 941225 D01, RMC 12.2kbps setting is used to evaluate SAR. If HSDPA/HSUPA, output power is < 0.25dB higher than RMC, or reported SAR with RMC 12.2kbps setting is ≤ 1.2W/kg, HSDPA/HSUPA SAR evaluation can be excluded.

<WLAN SAR DTS>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Keypad	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
49	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Cheek	Keypad1	6	2437	18.26	18.5	1.057	0.04	0.162	0.171
50	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Right Tilted	Keypad1	6	2437	18.26	18.5	1.057	0.07	0.162	0.171
51	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Cheek	Keypad1	6	2437	18.26	18.5	1.057	0.1	0.316	**0.334**
52	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Tilted	Keypad1	6	2437	18.26	18.5	1.057	0.1	0.233	0.246
53	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Left Cheek	Keypad2	6	2437	18.26	18.5	1.057	-0.13	0.308	0.325

12.2 Test Records for Body SAR Test

Note:

1. Per KDB 648474 D04v01, when the *reported* SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR testing with a headset connected to the handset is not required.

<GSM SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Keypad	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
44	GSM850	GPRS (2Tx slots)	Front	1.5cm	Keypad1	189	836.4	32.84	33	1.038	-0.05	0.642	0.666
45	GSM850	GPRS (2Tx slots)	Back	1.5cm	Keypad1	189	836.4	32.84	33	1.038	0.05	0.705	**0.731**
46	GSM850	GPRS (2Tx slots)	Back	1.5cm	Keypad2	189	836.4	32.84	33	1.038	0.02	0.668	0.693
29	GSM1900	GPRS (2Tx slots)	Front	1.5cm	Keypad1	512	1850.2	30.38	31	1.153	-0.17	0.126	0.145
30	GSM1900	GPRS (2Tx slots)	Back	1.5cm	Keypad1	512	1850.2	30.38	31	1.153	0.17	0.156	**0.180**
31	GSM1900	GPRS (2Tx slots)	Back	1.5cm	Keypad2	512	1850.2	30.38	31	1.153	0.15	0.155	0.179

<WCDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Keypad	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
39	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	1.5cm	Keypad1	4182	836.4	24.48	25	1.127	-0.02	0.522	0.588
40	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	1.5cm	Keypad1	4182	836.4	24.48	25	1.127	0.07	0.524	**0.591**
41	WCDMA V	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	1.5cm	Keypad2	4182	836.4	24.48	25	1.127	-0.04	0.513	0.578
34	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Front	1.5cm	Keypad1	9262	1852.4	24.56	25	1.107	0.06	0.15	0.166
35	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	1.5cm	Keypad1	9262	1852.4	24.56	25	1.107	0.18	0.185	**0.205**
36	WCDMA II	RMC 12.2Kbps	Back	1.5cm	Keypad2	9262	1852.4	24.56	25	1.107	0.14	0.185	0.205

<WLAN SAR DTS>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Keypad	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR_{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR_{1g} (W/kg)
56	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Front	1.5cm	Keypad1	6	2437	18.26	18.5	1.057	0.07	0.044	0.046
57	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1.5cm	Keypad1	6	2437	18.26	18.5	1.057	-0.01	0.053	**0.056**
58	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b 1Mbps	Back	1.5cm	Keypad2	6	2437	18.26	18.5	1.057	0.09	0.053	0.056

12.3 Highest SAR Plot

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2013/4/24

#17_WCDMA V_RMC 12.2Kbps_Left Cheek_Ch4182;Keypad1

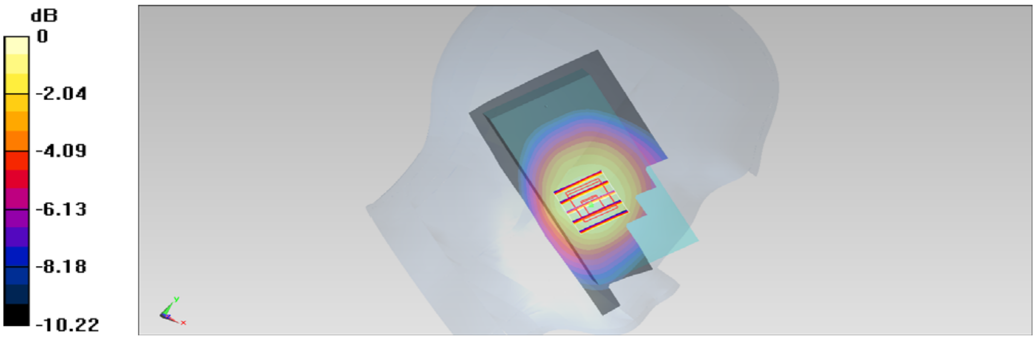
DUT: 341620

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.4 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_850_130424 Medium parameters used : f = 836.4 MHz; σ = 0.905 mho/m; ε_r = 39.862; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.3 ℃；Liquid Temperature：21.3 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3270; ConvF(6.2, 6.2, 6.2); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2012/8/27
- Phantom: SAM-Right; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1446
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

Configuration/Ch4182/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.717 mW/g

Configuration/Ch4182/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 11.338 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.834 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.644 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.473 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.721 mW/g



0 dB = 0.721 mW/g = -2.84 dB mW/g

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2013/4/24

#35_WCDMA II_RMC 12.2Kbps_Back_1.5cm_Ch9262;Keypad1

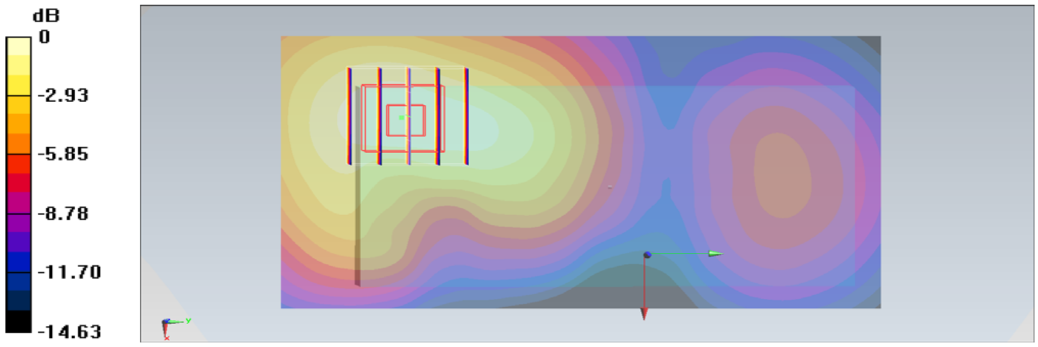
DUT: 341620

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 1852.4 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1900_130424 Medium parameters used: f = 1852.4 MHz; σ = 1.488 mho/m; ε_r = 53.027; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.1 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.2 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3270; ConvF(4.67, 4.67, 4.67); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2012/8/27
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1478
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

Configuration/Ch9262/Area Scan (61x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.219 mW/g

Configuration/Ch9262/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.433 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.299 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.185 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.114 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.217 mW/g



0 dB = 0.217 mW/g = -13.27 dB mW/g

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab Date: 2013/4/25

#51_WLAN2.4G_802.11b 1Mbps_Left Cheek_Ch6;Keypad1

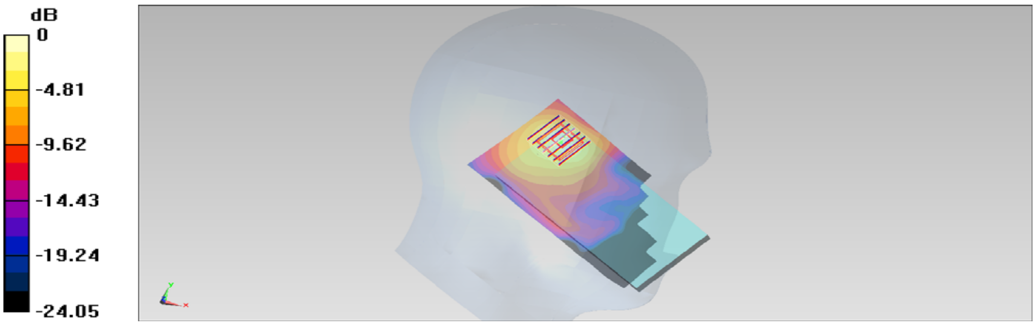
DUT: 341620

Communication System: 802.11b; Frequency: 2437 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: HSL_2450_130425 Medium parameters used: f = 2437 MHz; σ = 1.785 mho/m; ε_r = 38.442; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature：22.6 ℃; Liquid Temperature：21.6 ℃

DASY5 Configuration:
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3270; ConvF(4.45, 4.45, 4.45); Calibrated: 2012/9/28;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn778; Calibrated: 2012/8/27
- Phantom: SAM-Left; Type: QD 000 P40 C; Serial: TP-1478
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

Configuration/Ch6/Area Scan (71x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.419 mW/g

Configuration/Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 3.985 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.707 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.316 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.143 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.416 mW/g



0 dB = 0.416 mW/g = -7.62 dB mW/g

12.4 Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Analysis

No.	Applicable Simultaneous Transmission Combination
1.	WWAN + Bluetooth
2.	WWAN+ WLAN 2.4GHz

Note:

1. WLAN and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
2. The Scaled SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
3. Per KDB 447498 D01v05, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
   i) Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
   ii) SPLSR = $(SAR_1 + SAR_2)^{1.5}$ / (*min. separation distance, mm*), and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2 + (z_1-z_2)^2]$, where (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan
   If SPLSR ≤ 0.04, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary
   iii) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg
4. For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01v05 based on the formula below.
   i) (*max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW*)/(*min. test separation distance, mm*)]·[$\sqrt{f(GHz)}/x$] W/kg for *test separation distances* ≤ 50 mm; where *x* = 7.5 for 1-g SAR, and *x* = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.
   ii) 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the *test separation distances* is > 50 mm.

Bluetooth Max Power	Exposure Position	Head	Body-worn
	Test separation	0 mm	15 mm
5 dBm	Antenna to user distance	5 mm	15 mm
	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	0.133 W/kg	0.04 W/kg

<Head SAR>

	WWAN			WLAN		WWAN + WLAN
Position	WWAN Band	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	
Right Cheek	GSM850	22	0.371	49	0.171	**0.54**
	GSM1900	1	0.086	49	0.171	**0.26**
	WCDMA V	15	0.6	49	0.171	**0.77**
	WCDMA II	8	0.315	49	0.171	**0.49**
Right Tilted	GSM850	23	0.203	50	0.171	**0.37**
	GSM1900	2	0.083	50	0.171	**0.25**
	WCDMA V	16	0.365	50	0.171	**0.54**
	WCDMA II	9	0.157	50	0.171	**0.33**
Left Cheek	GSM850	24	0.38	51	0.334	**0.71**
	GSM1900	3	0.092	51	0.334	**0.43**
	WCDMA V	17	0.726	51	0.334	**1.06**
	WCDMA II	10	0.18	51	0.334	**0.51**
Left Tilted	GSM850	25	0.194	52	0.246	**0.44**
	GSM1900	4	0.057	52	0.246	**0.30**
	WCDMA V	18	0.362	52	0.246	**0.61**
	WCDMA II	11	0.118	52	0.246	**0.36**

	WWAN			Bluetooth	WWAN + Bluetooth
Position	WWAN Band	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	
Right Cheek	GSM850	22	0.371	0.133	**0.50**
	GSM1900	1	0.086	0.133	**0.22**
	WCDMA V	15	0.6	0.133	**0.73**
	WCDMA II	8	0.315	0.133	**0.45**
Right Tilted	GSM850	23	0.203	0.133	**0.34**
	GSM1900	2	0.083	0.133	**0.22**
	WCDMA V	16	0.365	0.133	**0.50**
	WCDMA II	9	0.157	0.133	**0.29**
Left Cheek	GSM850	24	0.38	0.133	**0.51**
	GSM1900	3	0.092	0.133	**0.23**
	WCDMA V	17	0.726	0.133	**0.86**
	WCDMA II	10	0.18	0.133	**0.31**
Left Tilted	GSM850	25	0.194	0.133	**0.33**
	GSM1900	4	0.057	0.133	**0.19**
	WCDMA V	18	0.362	0.133	**0.50**
	WCDMA II	11	0.118	0.133	**0.25**

<Body-worn SAR>

	WWAN			WLAN		
Position	WWAN Band	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	**WWAN + WLAN**
Front	GSM850	44	0.666	56	0.046	**0.71**
	GSM1900	29	0.145	56	0.046	**0.19**
	WCDMA V	39	0.588	56	0.046	**0.63**
	WCDMA II	34	0.166	56	0.046	**0.21**
Back	GSM850	45	0.731	57	0.056	**0.79**
	GSM1900	30	0.18	57	0.056	**0.24**
	WCDMA V	40	0.591	57	0.056	**0.65**
	WCDMA II	35	0.205	57	0.056	**0.26**

	WWAN			Bluetooth	
Position	WWAN Band	Plot No	SAR (W/kg)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	**WWAN + Bluetooth**
Front	GSM850	44	0.666	0.044	**0.71**
	GSM1900	29	0.145	0.044	**0.19**
	WCDMA V	39	0.588	0.044	**0.63**
	WCDMA II	34	0.166	0.044	**0.21**
Back	GSM850	45	0.731	0.044	**0.78**
	GSM1900	30	0.18	0.044	**0.22**
	WCDMA V	40	0.591	0.044	**0.64**
	WCDMA II	35	0.205	0.044	**0.25**

Test Engineer : Aaron Chen and Ken Li

13. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type An 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 12.1

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 12.1 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 shown in the following tables.

Error Description	Uncertainty Value (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	Ci (1g)	Ci (10g)	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	6.0	Normal	1	1	1	± 6.0 %	± 6.0 %
Axial Isotropy	4.7	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 1.9 %	± 1.9 %
Hemispherical Isotropy	9.6	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	± 3.9 %	± 3.9 %
Boundary Effects	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Linearity	4.7	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.7 %	± 2.7 %
System Detection Limits	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Readout Electronics	0.3	Normal	1	1	1	± 0.3 %	± 0.3 %
Response Time	0.8	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.5 %	± 0.5 %
Integration Time	2.6	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.5 %	± 1.5 %
RF Ambient Noise	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
RF Ambient Reflections	3.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Probe Positioner	0.4	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.2 %	± 0.2 %
Probe Positioning	2.9	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 1.7 %	± 1.7 %
Max. SAR Eval.	1.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 0.6 %	± 0.6 %
Test Sample Related							
Device Positioning	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Device Holder	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	± 3.6 %	± 3.6 %
Power Drift	5.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.9 %	± 2.9 %
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.0	Rectangular	√3	1	1	± 2.3 %	± 2.3 %
Liquid Conductivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	± 1.8 %	± 1.2 %
Liquid Conductivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	± 1.6 %	± 1.1 %
Liquid Permittivity (Target)	5.0	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	± 1.7 %	± 1.4 %
Liquid Permittivity (Meas.)	2.5	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	± 1.5 %	± 1.2 %
Combined Standard Uncertainty						± 11.0 %	± 10.8 %
Coverage Factor for 95 %						K=2	
Expanded Uncertainty						**± 22.0 %**	**± 21.5 %**

Table 12.2 Uncertainty Budget of DASY for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz from IEEE Std 1528™-2003

14. References

[1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”

[2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, September 1992

[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

[7] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, October 2012

[8] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Handsets with Multiple Transmitters and Antennas”, October 2012

[9] FCC KDB 941225 D03 v01, “Recommended SAR Test Reduction Procedures for GSM / GPRS / EDGE”, December 2008

[10] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices – CDMA 2000 / Ev-Do / WCDMA / HSDPA / HSPA”, October 2007

Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

Appendix C. DASY Calibration Certificate

The DASY calibration certificates are shown as follows.