



# SAR TEST REPORT

**REPORT NO.:** SA990429C05C

**MODEL NO.:** EX128, EX122

**FCC ID:** IHDP56LJ2

**RECEIVED:** Aug. 17, 2010

**TESTED:** Aug. 18 ~ Aug. 19, 2010

**ISSUED:** Aug. 23, 2010

**APPLICANT:** Motorola Inc

**ADDRESS:** Mobile Devices 600 N. U.S. Highway 45,  
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**ISSUED BY:** Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.)  
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## 1. CERTIFICATION

**PRODUCT:** GSM / EGPRS Mobile Phone  
**MODEL NO.:** EX128 (refer to item 2.1 for more detail)  
**BRAND:** Motorola  
**APPLICANT:** Motorola Inc  
**TESTED:** Aug. 18 ~ Aug. 19, 2010  
**TEST SAMPLE:** ENGINEERING SAMPLE  
**STANDARDS:** **FCC Part 2 (Section 2.1093)**  
**FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (01-01)**  
**RSS-102**

The above equipment (model: EX128, EX122) have been tested by **Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample's EMC characteristics under the conditions specified in this report.

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Pettie Chen / Specialist

**TECHNICAL ACCEPTANCE** : Mason Chang , **DATE:** Aug. 23, 2010  
Responsible for RF Mason Chang / Engineer

**APPROVED BY** : Gary Chang , **DATE:** Aug. 23, 2010  
Gary Chang / Assistant Manager



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## 2. GENERAL INFORMATION

### 2.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EUT

<b>EUT</b>	GSM / EGPRS Mobile Phone						
<b>MODEL NO.</b>	EX128 (Refer to Note for the more details)						
<b>FCC ID</b>	IHDP56LJ2						
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>	3.7Vdc (battery) 5.0Vdc (adapter)						
<b>MODULATION TYPE</b>	GMSK, 8PSK						
<b>FREQUENCY RANGE</b>	824MHz ~ 849MHz ; 1850MHz ~ 1910MHz						
<b>CHANNEL FREQUENCIES UNDER TEST AND ITS CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER</b>	<b>Model No.: EX128</b>						
	<b>CH</b>	<b>FREQ.</b>	<b>GSM 850</b>	<b>GPRS 850</b>		<b>EGPRS 850</b>	
				<b>TS1</b>	<b>TS2</b>	<b>TS1</b>	<b>TS2</b>
	128	824.2MHz	33.0dBm	32.8dBm	32.5dBm	28.0dBm	27.9dBm
	190	836.6MHz	33.1dBm	32.9dBm	32.3dBm	27.6dBm	27.6dBm
	251	848.8MHz	33.1dBm	32.9dBm	32.0dBm	27.3dBm	27.3dBm
	<b>CH</b>	<b>FREQ.</b>	<b>PCS 1900</b>	<b>GPRS 1900</b>		<b>EGPRS 1900</b>	
				<b>TS1</b>	<b>TS2</b>	<b>TS1</b>	<b>TS2</b>
	512	1850.2MHz	30.0dBm	30.0dBm	28.9dBm	26.4dBm	26.4dBm
	661	1880.0MHz	30.0dBm	30.0dBm	29.0dBm	26.3dBm	26.3dBm
	810	1909.8MHz	30.1dBm	30.1dBm	29.1dBm	26.5dBm	26.5dBm
	<b>Model No.: EX122</b>						
	<b>CH</b>	<b>FREQ.</b>	<b>GSM 850</b>	<b>GPRS 850</b>		<b>EGPRS 850</b>	
				<b>TS1</b>	<b>TS2</b>	<b>TS1</b>	<b>TS2</b>
	128	824.2MHz	33.0dBm	33.0dBm	32.8dBm	27.2dBm	27.2dBm
	190	836.6MHz	33.0dBm	33.1dBm	32.8dBm	27.4dBm	27.4dBm
	251	848.8MHz	33.1dBm	33.1dBm	32.8dBm	27.1dBm	27.1dBm
	<b>CH</b>	<b>FREQ.</b>	<b>PCS 1900</b>	<b>GPRS 1900</b>		<b>EGPRS 1900</b>	
			<b>TS1</b>	<b>TS2</b>	<b>TS1</b>	<b>TS2</b>	
512	1850.2MHz	30.0dBm	30.0dBm	28.9dBm	26.3dBm	26.3dBm	
661	1880.0MHz	30.1dBm	30.0dBm	28.9dBm	26.2dBm	26.3dBm	
810	1909.8MHz	30.1dBm	30.0dBm	29.0dBm	26.4dBm	26.5dBm	
<b>MAX. AVERAGE SAR (1g)</b>	<b>HEAD:</b>	GSM850 BAND: 0.783W/kg PCS1900 BAND: 1.460W/kg					
	<b>BODY:</b>	GSM850 BAND: 1.050W/kg PCS1900 BAND: 0.605W/kg					



<b>ANTENNA TYPE</b>	Embedded inverted-F
<b>ANTENNA GAIN</b>	<b>GSM850 BAND:</b> -0.8dBi <b>PCS1900 BAND:</b> 0.1dBi
<b>ANTENNA CONNECTOR</b>	NA
<b>DATA CABLE</b>	NA
<b>I/O PORTS</b>	Refer to user's manual
<b>ACCESSORY DEVICES</b>	Adapter, Battery, Earphone (1. Model: SYN2356A, 1.3m shielded cable without core; 2. Model: SJYN0394A, 1.4m shielded cable without core)

**NOTE:**

- This report is issued as a supplementary report to the original BVADT report no.: SA990429C05.
- This report is prepared for FCC class II permissive change. The differences compared with original report are changing HW version and modifying antenna. Therefore, all the test items were performed for this addendum.

\* HW change list as below.

- For Motorola security function
  - For ESD solution with +/- 15KV
  - For SMT solder issue
  - For touch panel sequence correction
  - For TDMA noise
  - For changing receiver
  - For Motorola pre-charge mode
  - For Transceiver TX/RX matching
  - For Antenna matching change
- The communicated functions of EUT listed as below:

		850MHz	1900MHz	With Bluetooth 2.1+EDR function
2G	GSM	√	√	
	GPRS	√	√	
	EGPRS	√	√	

- The EUT were tested with the following lithium battery and adapter:

Lithium Battery	
<b>BRAND :</b>	MOTOROLA
<b>MODEL :</b>	BQ50
<b>RATING :</b>	3.7V, 910mAh, 3.4Wh

Adapter	
<b>BRAND :</b>	MOTOROLA
<b>MODEL :</b>	DCH3-050US-0303
<b>INPUT :</b>	100-240Vac, 50/60Hz, 0.2A
<b>OUTPUT :</b>	5Vdc, 550mA

- IMEI Code: **Dual SIM:** IMEI (1): 35156604005279-2, IMEI (2): 35156604005628-0  
**Single SIM:** IMEI (1): 35363304000793-3
- Software vision: Kingfisher\_G\_07.1B.00R\_S.
- Hardware vision: PCR.
- The above EUT information was declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.

## **2.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF APPLIED STANDARDS**

According to the specifications of the manufacturer, this product must comply with the requirements of the following standards:

**FCC Part 2 (2.1093)**

**FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (01- 01)**

**RSS-102**

**IEEE 1528-2003**

All test items have been performed and recorded as per the above standards.



## 2.3 GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE SAR SYSTEM

DASY4 (**Software 4.7 Build 80**) consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY4 software defined. The DASY4 software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.

### EX3DV4 ISOTROPIC E-FIELD PROBE

<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
<b>FREQUENCY</b>	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
<b>DIRECTIVITY</b>	$\pm 0.3$ dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) $\pm 0.5$ dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
<b>DYNAMIC RANGE</b>	10 $\mu$ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: $\pm 0.2$ dB (noise: typically < 1 $\mu$ W/g)
<b>DIMENSIONS</b>	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
<b>APPLICATION</b>	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.

#### NOTE

1. The Probe parameters have been calibrated by the SPEAG. Please reference "APPENDIX D" for the Calibration Certification Report.
2. For frequencies above 800MHz, calibration in a rectangular wave-guide is used, because wave-guide size is manageable.
3. For frequencies below 800MHz, temperature transfer calibration is used because the wave-guide size becomes relatively large.



## TWIN SAM V4.0

### CONSTRUCTION

The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 62209-1 and IEC 62209. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points with the robot.

### SHELL THICKNESS

2 ± 0.2mm

### FILLING VOLUME

Approx. 25liters

### DIMENSIONS

Height: 810mm; Length: 1000mm; Width: 500mm

## SYSTEM VALIDATION KITS:

### CONSTRUCTION

Symmetrical dipole with 1/4 balun enables measurement of feedpoint impedance with NWA matched for use near flat phantoms filled with brain simulating solutions. Includes distance holder and tripod adaptor

### CALIBRATION

Calibrated SAR value for specified position and input power at the flat phantom in brain simulating solutions

### FREQUENCY

835, 1900MHz

### RETURN LOSS

> 20dB at specified validation position

### POWER CAPABILITY

> 100W (f < 1GHz); > 40W (f > 1GHz)

### OPTIONS

Dipoles for other frequencies or solutions and other calibration conditions upon request

## DEVICE HOLDER FOR SAM TWIN PHANTOM

### CONSTRUCTION

The device holder for the mobile phone device 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 centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles. The holder has been made out 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. The device holder for the portable device makes up of the polyethylene foam. The dielectric parameters of material close to the dielectric parameters of the air.

## DATA ACQUISITION ELECTRONICS

### CONSTRUCTION

The data acquisition electronics (DAE3) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplex, 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 mechanical probe is mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The input impedance of the DAE3 box is 200M $\Omega$ ; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



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## 2.4 TEST EQUIPMENT

### FOR SAR MEASUREMENT

ITEM	NAME	BRAND	TYPE	SERIES NO.	DATE OF CALIBRATION	DUE DATE OF CALIBRATION
1	SAM Phantom	S & P	QD000 P40 CA	TP-1202	NA	NA
2	Signal Generator	Agilent	E8257C	MY43320668	Feb. 23, 2010	Feb. 22, 2011
3	E-Field Probe	S & P	EX3DV4	3590	Mar. 25, 2010	Mar. 24, 2011
4	DAE	S & P	DAE	861	Jan. 22, 2010	Jan. 21, 2011
5	Robot Positioner	Staubli Unimation	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Validation Dipole	S & P	D835V2	4d021	Apr. 29, 2010	Apr. 28, 2011
7	Validation Dipole	S & P	D1900V2	5d036	Feb. 23, 2010	Feb. 22, 2011

**NOTE:** Before starting, all test equipment shall be warmed up for 30min.

### FOR TISSUE PROPERTY

ITEM	NAME	BRAND	TYPE	SERIES NO.	DATE OF CALIBRATION	DUE DATE OF CALIBRATION
1	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E8358A	US41480538	Dec. 03, 2009	Dec. 02, 2010
2	Dielectric Probe	Agilent	85070D	US01440176	NA	NA

**NOTE:**

1. Before starting, all test equipment shall be warmed up for 30min.
2. The tolerance ( $k=1$ ) specified by Agilent for general dielectric measurements, deriving from inaccuracies in the calibration data, analyzer drift, and random errors, are usually  $\pm 2.5\%$  and  $\pm 5\%$  for measured permittivity and conductivity, respectively. However, the tolerances for the conductivity is smaller for material with large loss tangents, i.e., less than  $\pm 2.5\%$  ( $k=1$ ). It can be substantially smaller if more accurate methods are applied



## 2.5 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION

The DASY4 post-processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the micro-volt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

Probe parameters:	- Sensitivity	Norm <sub>i</sub> , a <sub>i0</sub> , a <sub>i1</sub> , a <sub>i2</sub>
	- Conversion factor	ConvF <sub>i</sub>
	- Diode compression point	dcp <sub>i</sub>
Device parameters:	- Frequency	F
	- Crest factor	Cf
Media parameters:	- Conductivity	$\sigma$
	- Density	$\rho$

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:

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

V <sub>i</sub>	=compensated signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
U <sub>i</sub>	=input signal of channel I	(i = x, y, z)
Cf	=crest factor of exciting field	(DASY parameter)
dcp <sub>i</sub>	=diode compression point	(DASY parameter)

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

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

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

- $V_i$  = compensated signal of channel I (i = x, y, z)
- $\text{Norm}_i$  = sensor sensitivity of channel i  $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$  for E-field Probes (i = x, y, z)
- $\text{ConvF}$  = sensitivity enhancement in solution
- $a_{ij}$  = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes
- $f$  = carrier frequency [GHz]
- $E_i$  = electric field strength of channel i in V/m
- $H_i$  = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

- SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
- $E_{tot}$  = total field strength in V/m
- $\sigma$  = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
- $\rho$  = equivalent tissue density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>



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

1. The extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
2. The calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
3. The generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
4. The interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
5. The extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
6. The calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g.

The probe is calibrated at the center of the dipole sensors that is located 1 to 2.7mm away from the probe tip. During measurements, the probe stops shortly above the phantom surface, depending on the probe and the surface detecting system. Both distances are included as parameters in the probe configuration file. The software always knows exactly how far away the measured point is from the surface. As the probe cannot directly measure at the surface, the values between the deepest measured point and the surface must be extrapolated. The angle between the probe axis and the surface normal line is less than 30 degree.



The maximum search is automatically performed after each area scan measurement. It is based on splines in two or three dimensions. The procedure can find the maximum for most SAR distributions even with relatively large grid spacing. After the area scanning measurement, the probe is automatically moved to a position at the interpolated maximum. The following scan can directly use this position for reference, e.g., for a finer resolution grid or the cube evaluations. The 1g and 10g peak evaluations are only available for the predefined cube 7 x 7 x 7 scans. The routines are verified and optimized for the grid dimensions used in these cube measurements. The measured volume of 30 x 30 x 30mm contains about 30g of tissue. The first procedure is an extrapolation (incl. boundary correction) to get the points between the lowest measured plane and the surface. The next step uses 3D interpolation to get all points within the measured volume in a 1mm grid (42875 points). In the last step, a 1g cube is placed numerically into the volume and its averaged SAR is calculated. This cube is the moved around until the highest averaged SAR is found. If the highest SAR is found at the edge of the measured volume, the system will issue a warning: higher SAR values might be found outside of the measured volume. In that case the cube measurement can be repeated, using the new interpolated maximum as the center.

## 2.6 DESCRIPTION OF SUPPORT UNITS

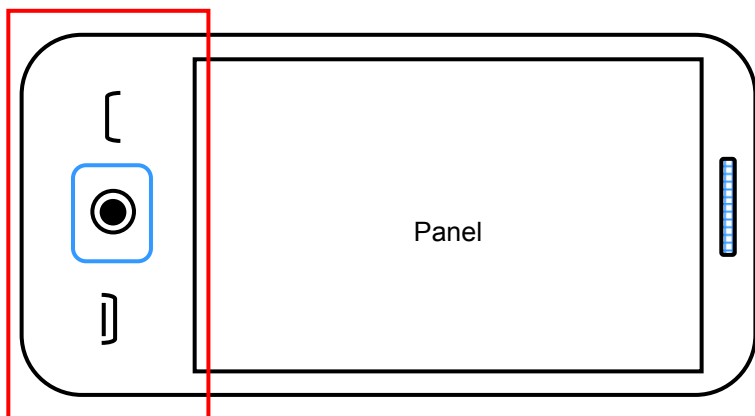
NO.	PRODUCT	BRAND	MODEL NO.	SERIAL NO.
1	Universal Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMU200	117260

NO.	SIGNAL CABLE DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SUPPORT UNITS
1	NA

**NOTE:** All power cords of the above support units are non shielded (1.8m).

### 3. DESCRIPTION OF ANTENNA LOCATION

**TX Antenna**





#### 4. RECIPES FOR TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUIDS

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom, the phantom must be filled with 25 liters of tissue simulation liquid.

The following are some common ingredients :

- **WATER-** Deionized water (pure H<sub>2</sub>O), resistivity  $\approx 16 \text{ M}$  - as basis for the liquid
- **SUGAR-** Refined sugar in crystals, as available in food shops - to reduce relative permittivity
- **SALT-** Pure NaCl - to increase conductivity
- **CELLULOSE-** Hydroxyethyl-cellulose, medium viscosity (75-125mPa.s, 2% in water, 20\_C),  
CAS # 54290 - to increase viscosity and to keep sugar in solution
- **PRESERVATIVE-** Preventol D-7 Bayer AG, D-51368 Leverkusen, CAS # 55965-84-9 - to prevent the spread of bacteria and molds
- **DGMBE-** Diethylenglycol-monobuthyl ether (DGMBE), Fluka Chemie GmbH, CAS # 112-34-5 - to reduce relative permittivity

**THE RECIPES FOR 835MHz SIMULATING LIQUID TABLE**

INGREDIENT	HEAD SIMULATING LIQUID 835MHz (HSL-835)	MUSCLE SIMULATING LIQUID 835MHz (MSL-835)
Water	40.28%	50.07%
Cellulose	02.41%	NA
Salt	01.38%	0.94%
Preventtol D-7	00.18%	0.09%
Sugar	57.97%	48.2%
Dielectric Parameters at 22°C	f = 835MHz $\epsilon = 41.5 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ S/m}$	f = 835MHz $\epsilon = 55.0 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.05 \pm 5\% \text{ S/m}$



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### THE RECIPES FOR 1900MHz SIMULATING LIQUID TABLE

INGREDIENT	HEAD SIMULATING LIQUID 1900MHz (HSL-1900)	MUSCLE SIMULATING LIQUID 1900MHz (MSL-1900)
Water	55.24%	70.16%
DGMBE	44.45%	29.44%
Salt	0.306%	00.39%
Dielectric Parameters at 22°C	f= 1900MHz $\epsilon = 40.0 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.40 \pm 5\%$ S/m	f= 1900MHz $\epsilon = 53.3 \pm 5\%$ $\sigma = 1.52 \pm 5\%$ S/m

Testing the liquids using the Agilent Network Analyzer E8358A and Agilent Dielectric Probe Kit 85070D. The testing procedure is following as

1. Turn Network Analyzer on and allow at least 30min. warm up.
2. Mount dielectric probe kit so that interconnecting cable to Network Analyzer will not be moved during measurements or calibration.
3. Pour de-ionized water and measure water temperature ( $\pm 1^\circ$ ).
4. Set water temperature in Agilent-Software (Calibration Setup).
5. Perform calibration.
6. Validate calibration with dielectric material of known properties (e.g. polished ceramic slab with  $>8\text{mm}$  thickness  $\epsilon' = 10.0$ ,  $\epsilon'' = 0.0$ ). If measured parameters do not fit within tolerance, repeat calibration ( $\pm 0.2$  for  $\epsilon'$ :  $\pm 0.1$  for  $\epsilon''$ ).
7. Conductivity can be calculated from  $\epsilon''$  by  $\sigma = \omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon'' = \epsilon'' f [\text{GHz}] / 18$ .
8. Measure liquid shortly after calibration. Repeat calibration every hour.
9. Stir the liquid to be measured. Take a sample ( $\sim 50\text{ml}$ ) with a syringe from the center of the liquid container.
10. Pour the liquid into a small glass flask. Hold the syringe at the bottom of the flask to avoid air bubbles.
11. Put the dielectric probe in the glass flask. Check that there are no air bubbles in front of the opening in the dielectric probe kit.
12. Perform measurements.
13. Adjust medium parameters in DASY4 for the frequencies necessary for the measurements ('Setup Config', select medium (e.g. Brain 900MHz) and press 'Option'-button.
14. Select the current medium for the frequency of the validation (e.g. Setup Medium Brain 900MHz).



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**FOR 850 BAND SIMULATING LIQUID**

<b>LIQUID TYPE</b>		HSL-835			
<b>SIMULATING LIQUID TEMP.</b>		21.9			
<b>TEST DATE</b>		Aug. 18, 2010			
<b>TESTED BY</b>		Sam Onn			
<b>FREQ. (MHz)</b>	<b>LIQUID PARAMETER</b>	<b>STANDARD VALUE</b>	<b>MEASUREMENT VALUE</b>	<b>ERROR PERCENTAGE (%)</b>	<b>LIMIT( % )</b>
835.0	Permittivity ( $\epsilon$ )	41.50	42.60	2.65	±5
836.6		41.50	42.60	2.65	
835.0	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) S/m	0.90	0.91	1.11	
836.6		0.90	0.91	1.11	

<b>LIQUID TYPE</b>		MSL-835			
<b>SIMULATING LIQUID TEMP.</b>		21.7			
<b>TEST DATE</b>		Aug. 18, 2010			
<b>TESTED BY</b>		Sam Onn			
<b>FREQ. (MHz)</b>	<b>LIQUID PARAMETER</b>	<b>STANDARD VALUE</b>	<b>MEASUREMENT VALUE</b>	<b>ERROR PERCENTAGE (%)</b>	<b>LIMIT( % )</b>
824.2	Permittivity ( $\epsilon$ )	55.20	56.00	1.45	±5
835.0		55.20	55.80	1.09	
836.6		55.20	55.80	1.09	
848.8		55.20	55.70	0.91	
824.2	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) S/m	0.97	0.95	-2.06	
835.0		0.97	0.96	-1.03	
836.6		0.97	0.96	-1.03	
848.8		0.99	0.97	-2.02	



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**FOR 1900 BAND SIMULATING LIQUID**

<b>LIQUID TYPE</b>		HSL-1900			
<b>SIMULATING LIQUID TEMP.</b>		22.5			
<b>TEST DATE</b>		Aug. 19, 2010			
<b>TESTED BY</b>		Sam Onn			
<b>FREQ. (MHz)</b>	<b>LIQUID PARAMETER</b>	<b>STANDARD VALUE</b>	<b>MEASUREMENT VALUE</b>	<b>ERROR PERCENTAGE (%)</b>	<b>LIMIT( % )</b>
1850.2	Permittivity ( $\epsilon$ )	40.00	41.30	3.25	±5
1880.0		40.00	41.20	3.00	
1900.0		40.00	41.00	2.50	
1909.8		40.00	40.90	2.25	
1850.2	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) S/m	1.40	1.36	-2.86	
1880.0		1.40	1.39	-0.71	
1900.0		1.40	1.41	0.71	
1909.8		1.40	1.42	1.43	

<b>LIQUID TYPE</b>		MSL-1900			
<b>SIMULATING LIQUID TEMP.</b>		22.3			
<b>TEST DATE</b>		Aug. 19, 2010			
<b>TESTED BY</b>		Sam Onn			
<b>FREQ. (MHz)</b>	<b>LIQUID PARAMETER</b>	<b>STANDARD VALUE</b>	<b>MEASUREMENT VALUE</b>	<b>ERROR PERCENTAGE (%)</b>	<b>LIMIT( % )</b>
1880.0	Permittivity ( $\epsilon$ )	53.30	55.00	3.19	±5
1900.0		53.30	54.80	2.81	
1880.0	Conductivity ( $\sigma$ ) S/m	1.52	1.52	0.00	
1900.0		1.52	1.53	0.66	

## 5. SYSTEM VALIDATION

The system validation was performed in the flat phantom with equipment listed in the following table. Since the SAR value is calculated from the measured electric field, dielectric constant and conductivity of the body tissue and the SAR is proportional to the square of the electric field. So, the SAR value will be also proportional to the RF power input to the system validation dipole under the same test environment. In our system validation test, 250mW RF input power was used.

### 5.1 TEST PROCEDURE

Before the system performance check, we need only to tell the system which components (probe, medium, and device) are used for the system performance check; the system will take care of all parameters. The dipole must be placed beneath the flat section of the SAM Twin Phantom with the correct distance holder in place. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking (little cross) and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. Accurate positioning is not necessary, since the system will search for the peak SAR location, except that the dipole arms should be parallel to the surface. The device holder for mobile phones can be left in place but should be rotated away from the dipole.

1. The "Power Reference Measurement" and "Power Drift Measurement" jobs are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the amplifier output power. If it is too high (above  $\pm 0.1$  dB), the system performance check should be repeated; some amplifiers have very high drift during warm-up. A stable amplifier gives drift results in the DASY system below  $\pm 0.02$ dB.
2. The "Surface Check" job tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above  $\pm 0.1$ mm). In that case it is better to abort the system performance check and stir the liquid.



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3. The "Area Scan" job measures the SAR above the dipole on a plane parallel to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR. The proposed scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement; due to the symmetric field, the peak detection is reliable. If a finer graphic is desired, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result.
4. The "Zoom Scan" job measures the field in a volume around the peak SAR value assessed in the previous "Area Scan" job (for more information see the application note on SAR evaluation).

About the validation dipole positioning uncertainty, the constant and low loss dielectric spacer is used to establish the correct distance between the top surface of the dipole and the bottom surface of the phantom, the error component introduced by the uncertainty of the distance between the liquid (i.e., phantom shell) and the validation dipole in the DASY4 system is less than  $\pm 0.1$ mm.

$$SAR_{tolerance} [\%] = 100 \times \left( \frac{(a + d)^2}{a^2} - 1 \right)$$

As the closest distance is 10mm, the resulting tolerance  $SAR_{tolerance}[\%]$  is <2%.



## 5.2 VALIDATION RESULTS

SYSTEM VALIDATION TEST OF SIMULATING LIQUID					
FREQUENCY (MHz)	REQUIRED SAR (mW/g)	MEASURED SAR (mW/g)	DEVIATION (%)	SEPARATION DISTANCE	TESTED DATE
HSL835	2.37 (1g)	2.28	-3.80	15mm	Aug. 18, 2010
HSL1900	10.00 (1g)	9.93	-0.70	10mm	Aug. 18, 2010
MSL835	2.52 (1g)	2.39	-5.16	15mm	Aug. 19, 2010
MSL1900	10.30 (1g)	9.86	-4.27	10mm	Aug. 19, 2010
TESTED BY	Sam Onn				

**NOTE:** Please see Appendix for the photo of system validation test.



### 5.3 SYSTEM VALIDATION UNCERTAINTIES

In the table below, the system validation uncertainty with respect to the analytically assessed SAR value of a dipole source as given in the IEEE 1528 standard is given. This uncertainty is smaller than the expected uncertainty for mobile phone measurements due to the simplified setup and the symmetric field distribution.

Error Description	Tolerance (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(C <sub>i</sub> )		Standard Uncertainty (±%)		(v <sub>i</sub> )
				(1g)	(10g)	(1g)	(10g)	
<b>Measurement System</b>								
Probe Calibration	5.50	Normal	1	1	1	5.50	5.50	∞
Axial Isotropy	0.25	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	0.10	0.10	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	1.30	Rectangular	√3	0.7	0.7	0.53	0.53	∞
Boundary effects	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Linearity	0.30	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.17	0.17	∞
System Detection Limits	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
Readout Electronics	0.30	Normal	1	1	1	0.30	0.30	∞
Response Time	0.80	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.46	0.46	∞
Integration Time	2.60	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.50	1.50	∞
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.73	1.73	9
RF Ambient Reflections	3.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.73	1.73	9
Probe Positioner	0.40	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.23	0.23	∞
Probe Positioning	2.90	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.67	1.67	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	1.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.58	0.58	∞
<b>Test sample related</b>								
Sample positioning	1.90	Normal	1	1	1	1.90	1.90	4
Device holder uncertainty	2.80	Normal	1	1	1	2.80	2.80	4
Output power variation-SAR drift measurement	2.50	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.44	1.44	1
<b>Dipole Related</b>								
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	1.60	Rectangular	√3	1	1	0.92	0.92	4
Input Power Drift	1.95	Rectangular	√3	1	1	1.13	1.13	1
<b>Phantom and Tissue parameters</b>								
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	Rectangular	√3	1	1	2.31	2.31	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.00	Rectangular	√3	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24	∞
Liquid Conductivity (measurement)	2.86	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	1.83	1.23	9
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	Rectangular	√3	0.6	0.49	1.73	1.41	∞
Liquid Permittivity (measurement)	3.25	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	1.95	1.59	9
<b>Combined Standard Uncertainty</b>						<b>8.81</b>	<b>8.46</b>	
<b>Coverage Factor for 95%</b>						<b>Kp=2</b>		
<b>Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)</b>						<b>17.61</b>	<b>16.92</b>	

## 6. TEST RESULTS

### 6.1 TEST PROCEDURES

The EUT makes a phone call to the communication simulator station. Establish the simulation communication configuration rather the actual communication. Then the EUT could continuous the transmission mode. Adjust the PCL of the base station could controlled the EUT to transmitted the maximum output power. The base station also could control the transmission channel. The SAR value was calculated via the 3D spline interpolation algorithm that has been implemented in the software of DASY4 SAR measurement system manufactured and calibrated by SPEAG. According to the IEEE 1528 / EN 62209-1, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- Power reference measurement
- Verification of the power reference measurement
- Area scan
- Zoom scan
- Power reference measurement

The area scan was performed for the highest spatial SAR location. The zoom scan with 30mm x 30mm x 30mm volume was performed for SAR value averaged over 1g and 10g spatial volumes.

In the zoom scan, the distance between the measurement point at the probe sensor location (geometric center behind the probe tip) and the phantom surface is 3mm and maintained at a constant distance of  $\pm 0.5$ mm during a zoom scan to determine peak SAR locations. The distance is 3mm between the first measurement point and the bottom surface of the phantom. The secondary measurement point to the bottom surface of the phantom is with 8mm separation distance. The cube size is 7 x 7 x 7 points consists of 343 points and the grid space is 5mm.



The measurement time is 0.5s at each point of the zoom scan. The probe boundary effect compensation shall be applied during the SAR test. Because of the tip of the probe to the Phantom surface separated distances are longer than half a tip probe diameter.

In the area scan, the separation distance is 3mm between the each measurement point and the phantom surface. The scan size shall be included the transmission portion of the EUT. The measurement time is the same as the zoom scan. At last the reference power drift shall be less than  $\pm 5\%$ .

## 6.2 DESCRIPTION OF TEST CONDITION

TEST DATE	TISSUE TYPE / FREQ.	TEMPERATURE (°C)		HUMIDITY (%RH)	TESTED BY
		AIMBENT	LIQUID		
Aug. 18, 2010	HSL835	23.0	21.9	60	Sam Onn
Aug. 18, 2010	MSL835	22.9	21.7	60	Sam Onn
Aug. 19, 2010	HSL1900	23.6	22.5	61	Sam Onn
Aug. 19, 2010	MSL1900	23.1	22.3	61	Sam Onn



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### 6.3 MEASURED SAR RESULT

TEST RESULT FOR HEAD POSITION:  
FOR MODEL EX128, SIM 1

SAR (1g)				
HEAD	RIGHT		LEFT	
	CHEEK	TILT	CHEEK	TILT
<b>GSM 850</b>				
CH 190: 836.6MHz	0.732	0.327	<b>0.783</b>	0.365
<b>PCS 1900</b>				
CH 512: 1850.2MHz	/	/	<b>1.460</b>	/
CH 661: 1880.0MHz	0.785	0.342	1.420	0.349
CH 810: 1909.8MHz	/	/	1.420	/

**NOTE:**

1. Please see the Appendix A for the data.
2. The variation of the EUT conducted power measured before and after SAR testing should not over 5%.
3. Per DA-02-1438A1, when 1-g SAR for the middle channel is less than 0.8 W/kg, testing for the other channels is not required



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**TEST RESULT FOR BODY POSITION:  
FOR MODEL EX128, SIM 1**

<b>SAR (1g)</b>		
	<b>BODY</b>	
<b>EUT</b>	<b>Front</b>	<b>Bottom</b>
<b>GSM 850</b>		
CH 190: 836.6MHz	0.330	0.541
<b>GPRS 850 TS1</b>		
CH 190: 836.6MHz	0.317	0.511
<b>GPRS 850 TS2</b>		
CH 128: 824.2MHz		0.786
CH 190: 836.6MHz	0.532	0.909
CH 251: 848.8MHz		0.927
<b>E-GPRS 850 TS1</b>		
CH 190: 836.6MHz	0.100	0.162
<b>E-GPRS 850 TS2</b>		
CH 190: 836.6MHz	0.173	0.319
<b>PCS 1900</b>		
CH 661: 1880.0MHz	0.336	0.440
<b>GPRS 1900 TS1</b>		
CH 661: 1880.0MHz	0.317	0.415
<b>GPRS 1900 TS2</b>		
CH 661: 1880.0MHz	0.430	0.521
<b>E-GPRS 1900 TS1</b>		
CH 661: 1880.0MHz	0.209	0.179
<b>E-GPRS 1900 TS2</b>		
CH 661: 1880.0MHz	0.228	0.284

**NOTE:**

1. Please see the Appendix A for the data.
2. The variation of the EUT conducted power measured before and after SAR testing should not over 5%.
3. Distance between EUT and phantom is 15mm for test of body position.
4. Per DA-02-1438A1, when 1-g SAR for the middle channel is less than 0.8 W/kg, testing for the other channels is not required



**TEST RESULT FOR HEAD POSITION:  
FOR MODEL EX128, SIM 2**

<b>SAR (1g)</b>	
<b>HEAD</b>	<b>LEFT</b>
	<b>CHEEK</b>
<b>GSM 850</b>	
<b>CH 190: 836.6MHz</b>	0.761
<b>PCS 1900</b>	
<b>CH 512: 1850.2MHz</b>	1.42
<b>CH 661: 1880.0MHz</b>	1.37
<b>CH 810: 1909.8MHz</b>	1.41

**NOTE:**

1. Please see the Appendix A for the data.
2. The variation of the EUT conducted power measured before and after SAR testing should not over 5%.

**TEST RESULT FOR BODY POSITION:  
FOR MODEL EX128, SIM 2**

<b>SAR (1g)</b>	
<b>EUT</b>	<b>BODY 15mm</b>
	<b>Bottom</b>
<b>GPRS 850 TS2</b>	
<b>CH 251: 848.8MHz</b>	0.914
<b>GPRS 1900 TS2</b>	
<b>CH 661: 1880.0MHz</b>	0.507

**NOTE:**

1. Please see the Appendix A for the data.
2. The variation of the EUT conducted power measured before and after SAR testing should not over 5%.
3. Distance between EUT and phantom is 15mm for test of body position.



**TEST RESULT FOR HEAD POSITION:  
FOR MODEL EX122**

<b>SAR (1g)</b>	
<b>HEAD</b>	<b>LEFT</b>
	<b>CHEEK</b>
<b>GSM 850</b>	
<b>CH 190: 836.6MHz</b>	0.739
<b>PCS 1900</b>	
<b>CH 512: 1850.2MHz</b>	1.340

**TEST RESULT FOR BODY POSITION:  
FOR MODEL EX122**

<b>SAR (1g)</b>	
	<b>BODY 15mm</b>
<b>EUT</b>	<b>Bottom</b>
<b>GPRS 850 TS2</b>	
<b>CH 251: 848.8MHz</b>	1.050
<b>GPRS 1900 TS2</b>	
<b>CH 661: 1880.0MHz</b>	0.605

**NOTE:**

1. Please see the Appendix A for the data.
2. The variation of the EUT conducted power measured before and after SAR testing should not over 5%.
3. Distance between EUT and phantom is 15mm for test of body position.



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## 6.4 SAR LIMITS

HUMAN EXPOSURE	SAR (W/kg)	
	(GENERAL POPULATION / UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE ENVIRONMENT)	(OCCUPATIONAL / CONTROLLED EXPOSURE ENVIRONMENT)
Spatial Peak (averaged over 1 g)	1.6	8.0

**NOTE:**

1. This limits accord to 47 CFR 2.1093 – Safety Limit.
2. The EUT property been complied with the partial body exposure limit under the general population environment.



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## 7. INFORMATION ON THE TESTING LABORATORIES

We, Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch, were founded in 1988 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved according to ISO/IEC 17025.

Copies of accreditation certificates of our laboratories obtained from approval agencies can be downloaded from our web site: [www.adt.com.tw/index.5/phtml](http://www.adt.com.tw/index.5/phtml). If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us at the following:

**Linko EMC/RF Lab:**

Tel: 886-2-26052180

Fax: 886-2-26051924

**Hsin Chu EMC/RF Lab:**

Tel: 886-3-5935343

Fax: 886-3-5935342

**Hwa Ya EMC/RF/Safety/Telecom Lab:**

Tel: 886-3-3183232

Fax: 886-3-3185050

**Web Site:** [www.adt.com.tw](http://www.adt.com.tw)

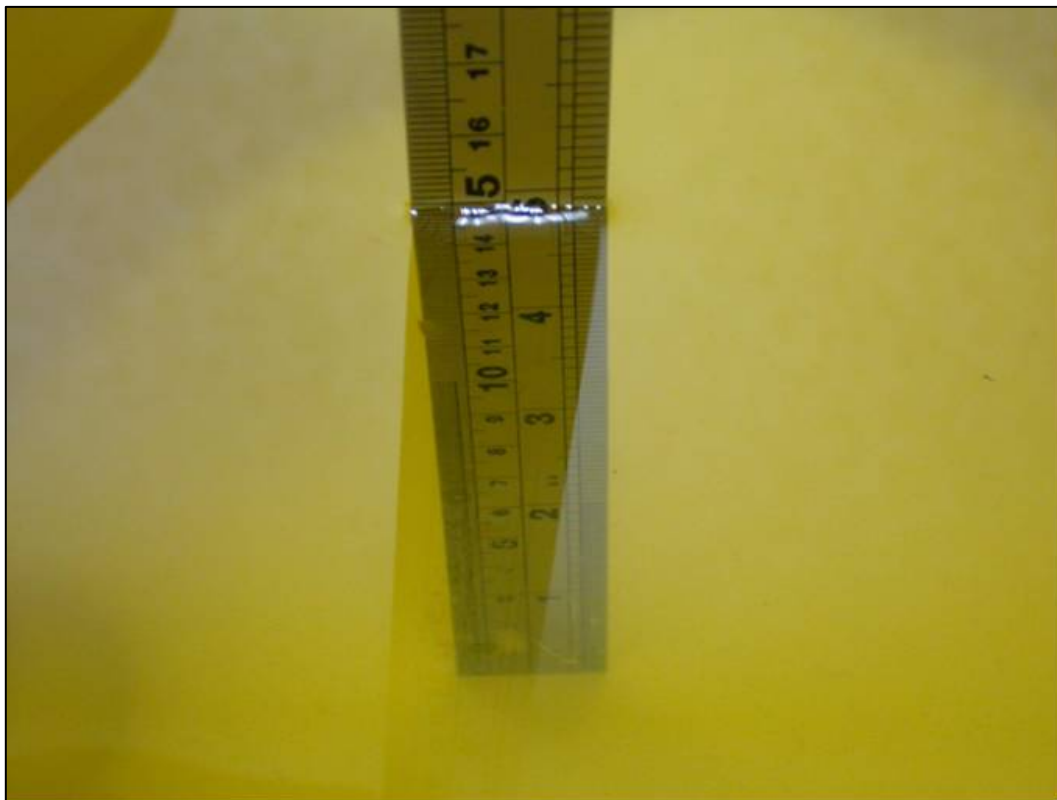
The address and road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

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## APPENDIX A: TEST DATA

### Liquid Level Photo

Tissue 835MHz D=150mm



Tissue 1900MHz D=150mm



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

## M01-Right Head-Cheek-GSM850-Ch190\_SIM 1

**DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: GSM 850 ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3  
Medium: HSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.91$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Right Section ; DUT test position : Cheek ; Modulation type: GMSK

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.25, 10.25, 10.25) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Touch Position - Mid Channel 190/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.816 mW/g

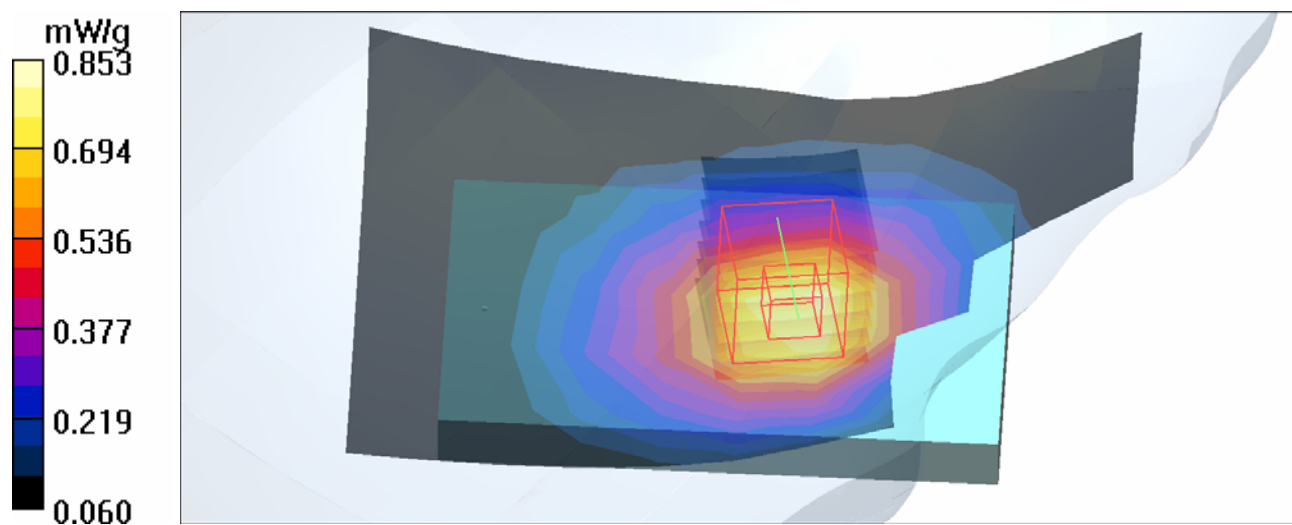
**Touch Position - Mid Channel 190/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.41 V/m; Power Drift = 0.042 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.938 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.732 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.524 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.853 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

## M02-Right Head-Tilt-GSM850-Ch190\_SIM 1

**DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: GSM 850 ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3  
Medium: HSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.91$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Right Section ; DUT test position : Tilt ; Modulation type: GMSK

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.25, 10.25, 10.25) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Tilt Position - Mid Channel 190/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.371 mW/g

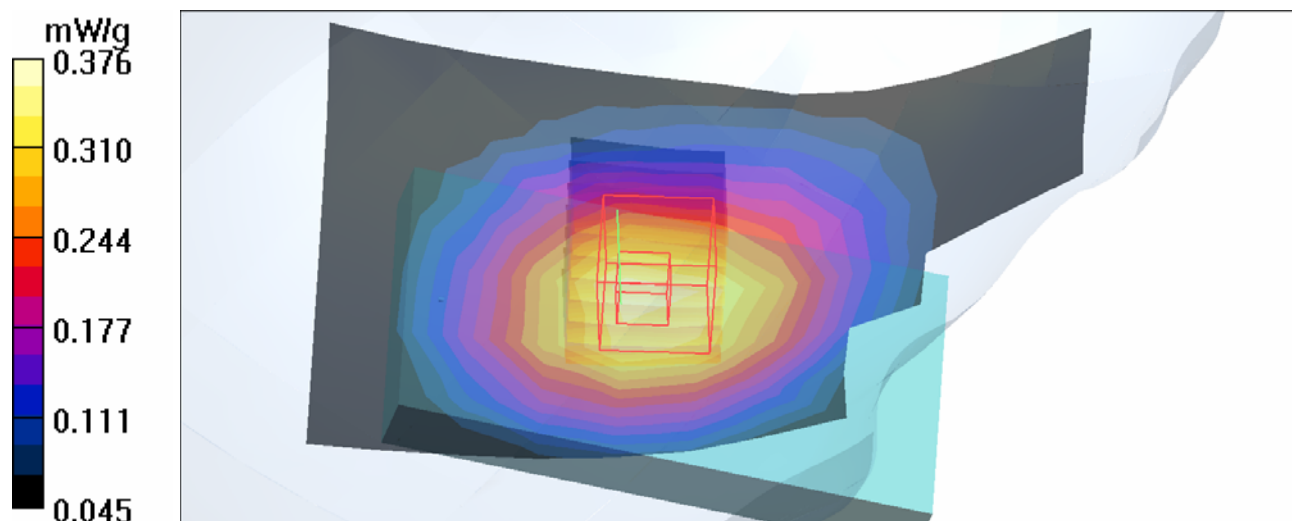
**Tilt Position - Mid Channel 190/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.004 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.415 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.327 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.247 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.376 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

## M03-Left Head-Cheek-GSM850-Ch190\_SIM 1

**DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: GSM 850 ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3  
Medium: HSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.91$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Left Section ; DUT test position : Cheek ; Modulation type: GMSK

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.25, 10.25, 10.25) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

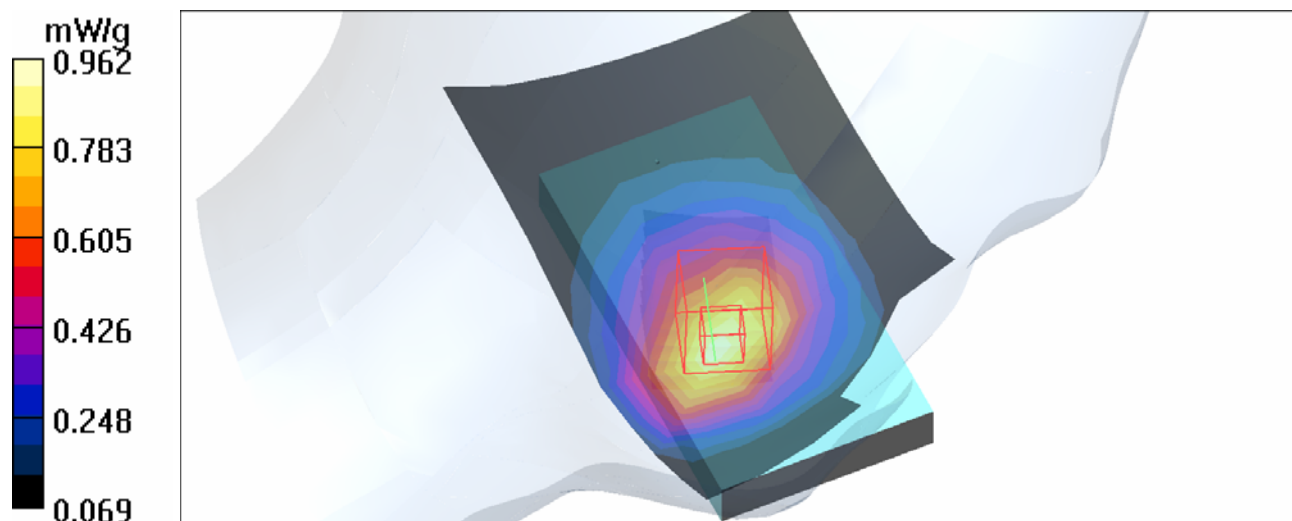
**Touch Position - Mid Channel 190/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.962 mW/g

**Touch Position - Mid Channel 190/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.1 V/m; Power Drift = -0.077 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.13 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = **0.783** mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.537 mW/g

Date/Time: 2010/8/18 02:54:55

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

## M04-Left Head-Tilt-GSM850-Ch190\_SIM 1

**DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: GSM 850 ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3  
Medium: HSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.91$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Left Section ; DUT test position : Tilt ; Modulation type: GMSK

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.25, 10.25, 10.25) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Tilt Position - Mid Channel 190/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.422 mW/g

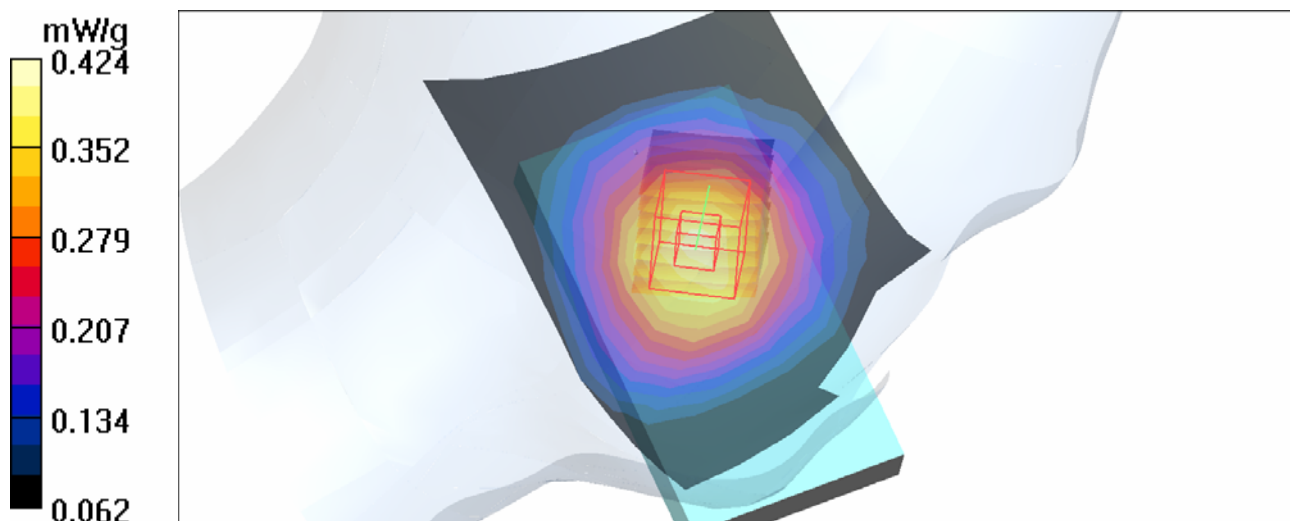
**Tilt Position - Mid Channel 190/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.023 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.466 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.365 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.273 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.424 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

## M05-Left Head-Cheek-GSM850-Ch190\_SIM 2

**DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: GSM 850 ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3  
Medium: HSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.91$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 42.6$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Left Section ; DUT test position : Cheek ; Modulation type: GMSK

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.25, 10.25, 10.25) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Touch Position - Mid Channel 190/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.939 mW/g

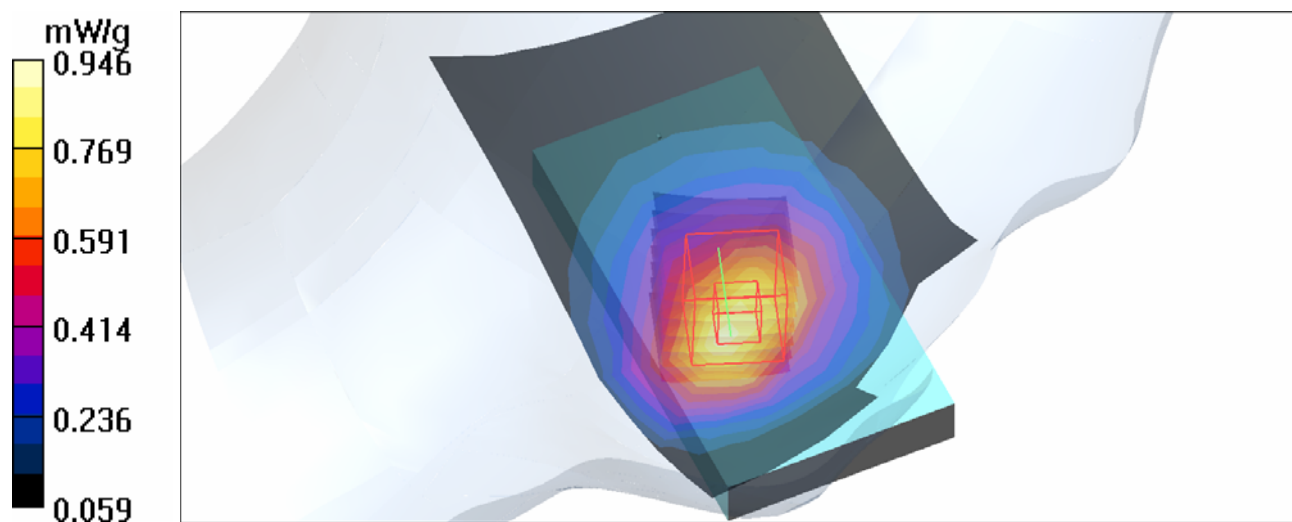
**Touch Position - Mid Channel 190/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.098 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.10 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.761 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.521 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.946 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

## M06-Body-GPRS850 TS2-Ch128\_SIM 1

### DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128

Communication System: GPRS 850 ; Frequency: 824.2 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:4  
Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 824.2$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.95$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 56$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; DUT test position : Body ; Modulation Type: GMSK / UL 2 time slots  
Separation Distance : 15 mm ( The bottom side of the EUT with headset to the Phantom)

#### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.2, 10.2, 10.2) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861 ; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Low Channel 128/Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.895 mW/g

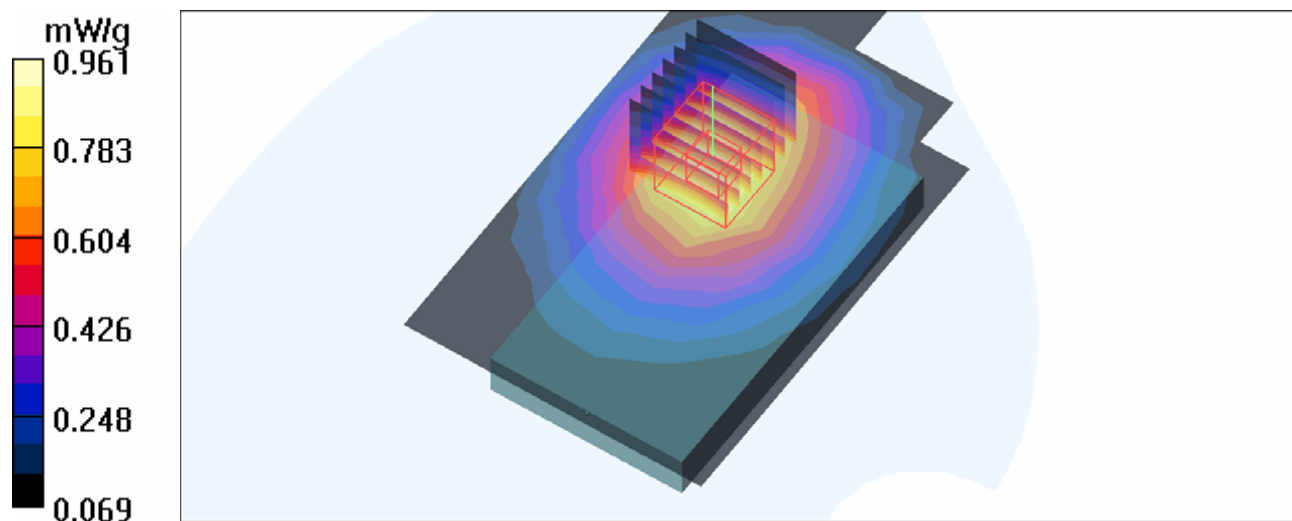
#### Low Channel 128/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.108 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.13 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.786 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.543 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.961 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

## M06-Body-GPRS850 TS2-Ch190\_SIM 1

### DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128

Communication System: GPRS 850 ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:4  
Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.96$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; DUT test position : Body ; Modulation Type: GMSK / UL 2 time slots  
Separation Distance : 15 mm ( The bottom side of the EUT with headset to the Phantom)

#### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.2, 10.2, 10.2) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861 ; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mid Channel 190/Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.04 mW/g

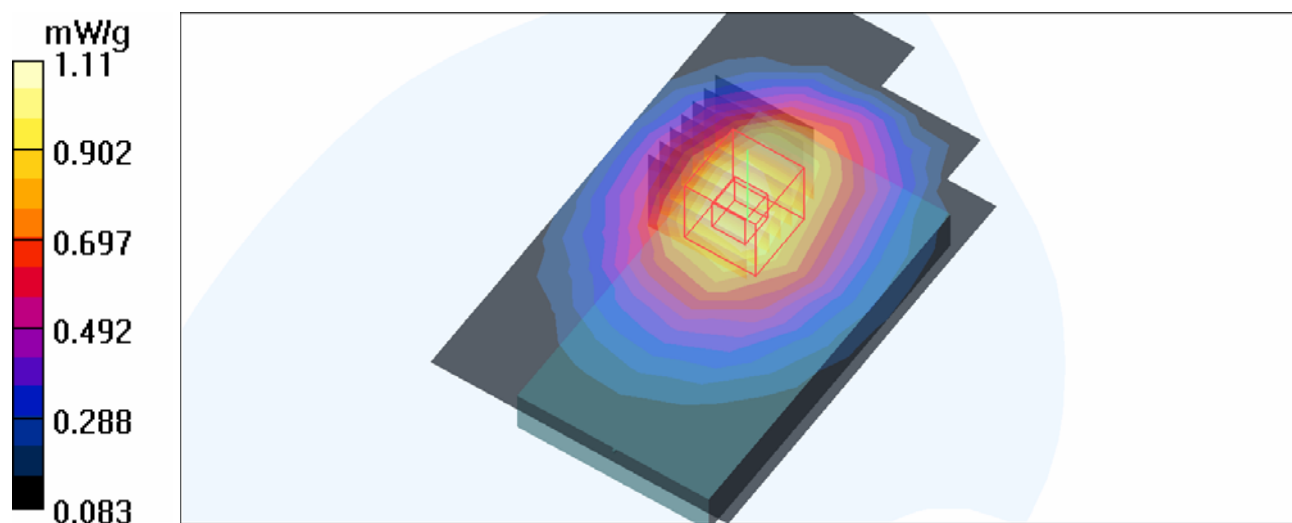
#### Mid Channel 190/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.121 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.29 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.909 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.626 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.11 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

**M06-Body-GPRS850 TS2-Ch251\_SIM 1****DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: GPRS 850 ; Frequency: 848.8 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:4  
Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 848.8$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.97$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; DUT test position : Body ; Modulation Type: GMSK / UL 2 time slots  
Separation Distance : 15 mm ( The bottom side of the EUT with headset to the Phantom)

## DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.2, 10.2, 10.2) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861 ; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**High Channel 251/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.05 mW/g

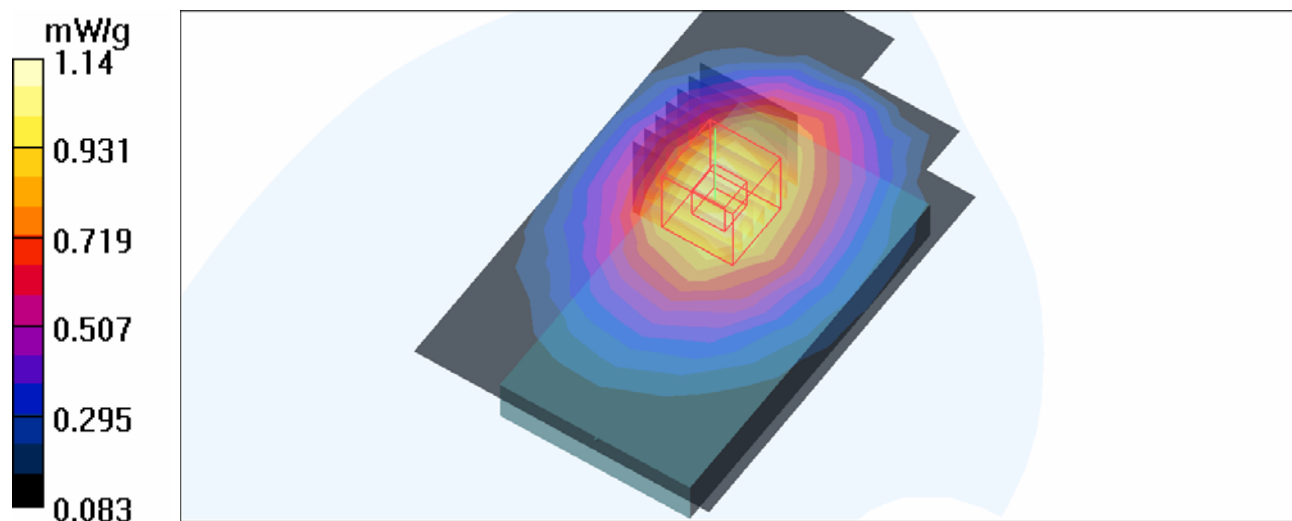
**High Channel 251/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.081 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.32 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.927 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.640 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.14 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

**M07-Body-GPRS850 TS2-Ch190\_SIM 1 / LCD Up****DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: GPRS 850 ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:4  
Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.96$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; DUT test position : Body ; Modulation Type: GMSK / UL 2 time slots  
Separation Distance : 15 mm ( The front side of the EUT with headset to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.2, 10.2, 10.2) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861 ; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Mid Channel 190/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.596 mW/g

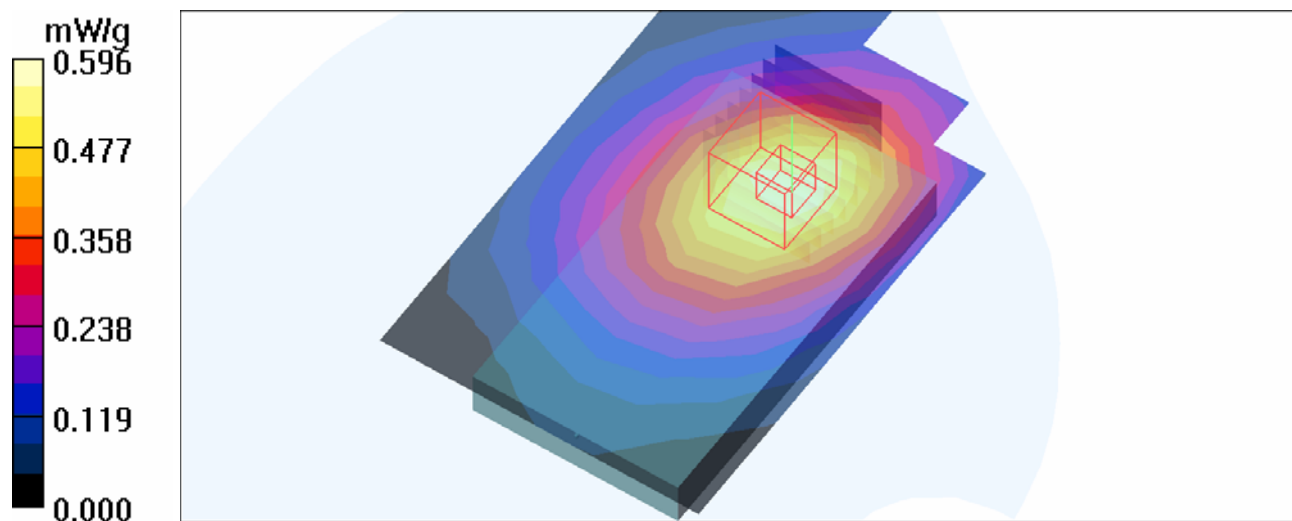
**Mid Channel 190/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.06 V/m; Power Drift = 0.153 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.734 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.532 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.374 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.641 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

**M08-Body-E-GPRS850 TS2-Ch190\_SIM 1****DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: E-GPRS 850 ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:4  
Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.96$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; DUT test position : Body ; Modulation Type: 8PSK / UL 2 time slots  
Separation Distance : 15 mm ( The bottom side of the EUT with headset to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.2, 10.2, 10.2) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861 ; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Mid Channel 190/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.364 mW/g

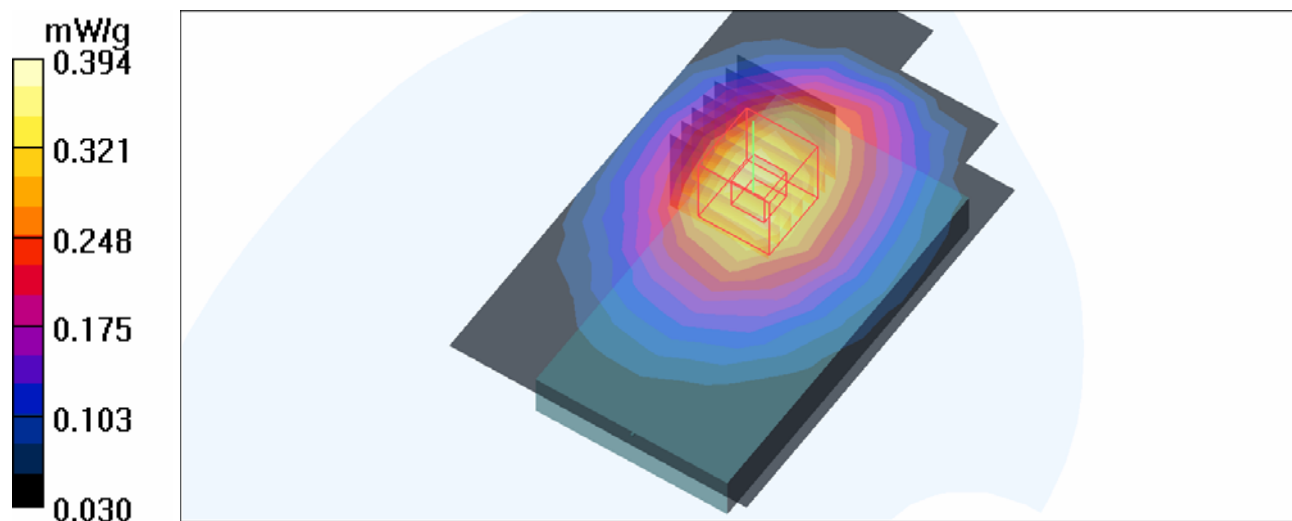
**Mid Channel 190/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.74 V/m; Power Drift = 0.018 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.455 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.319 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.220 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.394 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

**M09-Body-E-GPRS850 TS2-Ch190\_SIM 1 / LCD Up****DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: E-GPRS 850 ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:4  
Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.96$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; DUT test position : Body ; Modulation Type: 8PSK / UL 2 time slots  
Separation Distance : 15 mm ( The front side of the EUT with headset to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.2, 10.2, 10.2) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861 ; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Mid Channel 190/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.207 mW/g

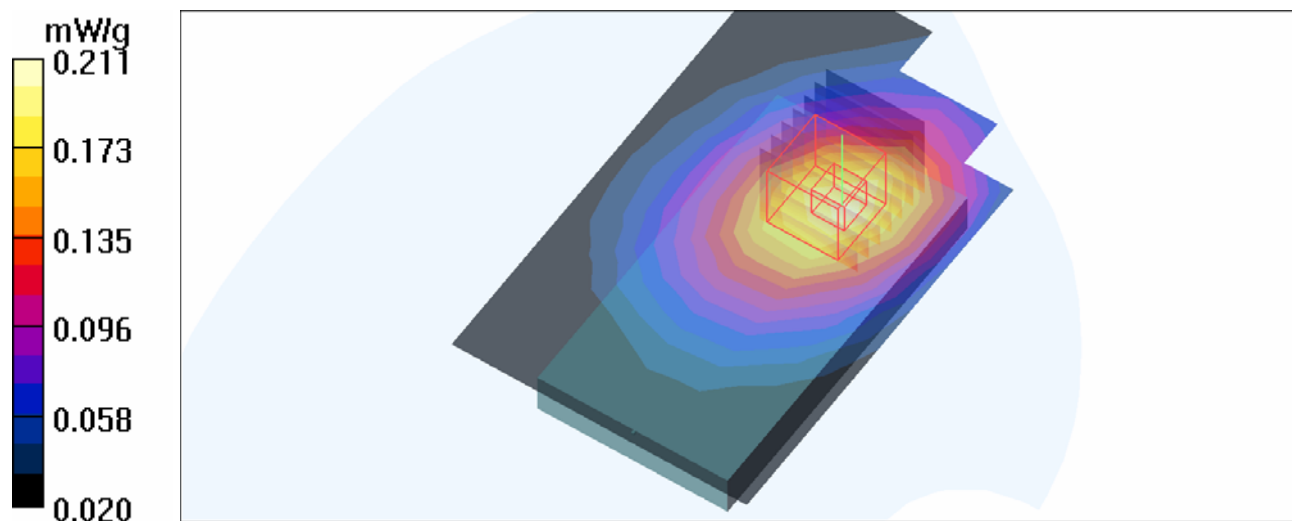
**Mid Channel 190/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.11 V/m; Power Drift = 0.015 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.243 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.173 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.121 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.211 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

## M10-Body-GSM850-Ch190\_SIM 1

### DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128

Communication System: GSM 850 ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.96$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section ; DUT test position : Body ; Modulation Type: GMSK

Separation Distance : 15 mm ( The bottom side of the EUT with headset to the Phantom)

#### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.2, 10.2, 10.2) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861 ; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mid Channel 190/Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.620 mW/g

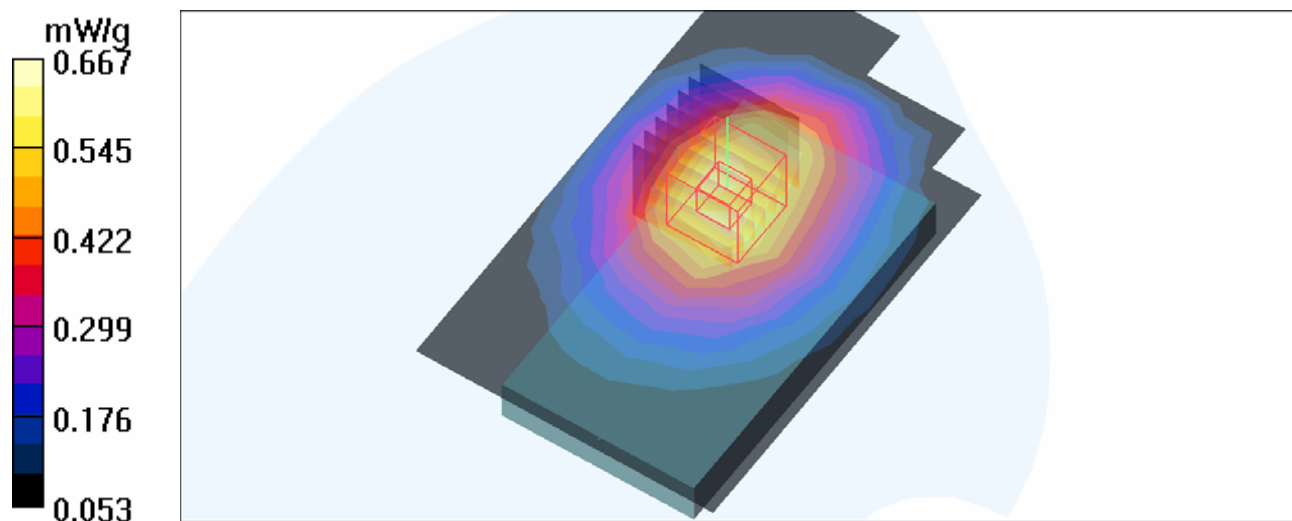
#### Mid Channel 190/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.84 V/m; Power Drift = -0.004 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.781 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.541 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.372 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.667 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

## M11-Body-GPRS850 TS1-Ch190\_SIM 1

**DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: GPRS 850 ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3  
Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.96$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; DUT test position : Body ; Modulation Type: GMSK / UL 1 time slot  
Separation Distance : 15 mm ( The bottom side of the EUT with headset to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.2, 10.2, 10.2) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861 ; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Mid Channel 190/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.586 mW/g

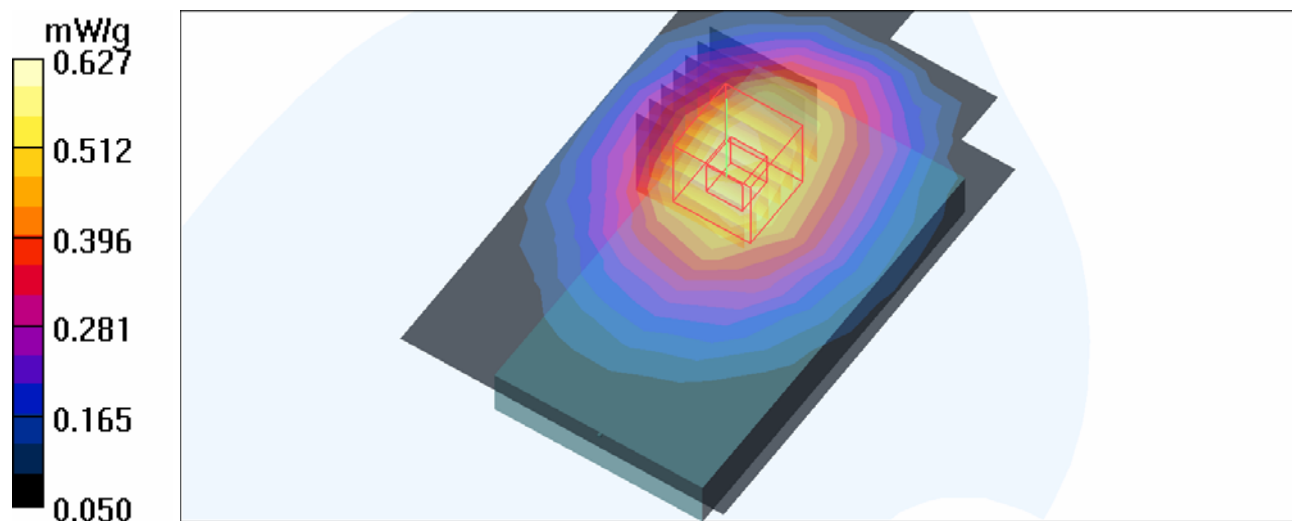
**Mid Channel 190/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.60 V/m; Power Drift = -0.013 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.732 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.511 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.352 mW/g**

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



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

**M12-Body-E-GPRS850 TS1-Ch190\_SIM 1****DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: E-GPRS 850 ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3  
Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.96$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; DUT test position : Body ; Modulation Type: 8PSK / UL 1 time slot  
Separation Distance : 15 mm ( The bottom side of the EUT with headset to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.2, 10.2, 10.2) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861 ; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Mid Channel 190/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.181 mW/g

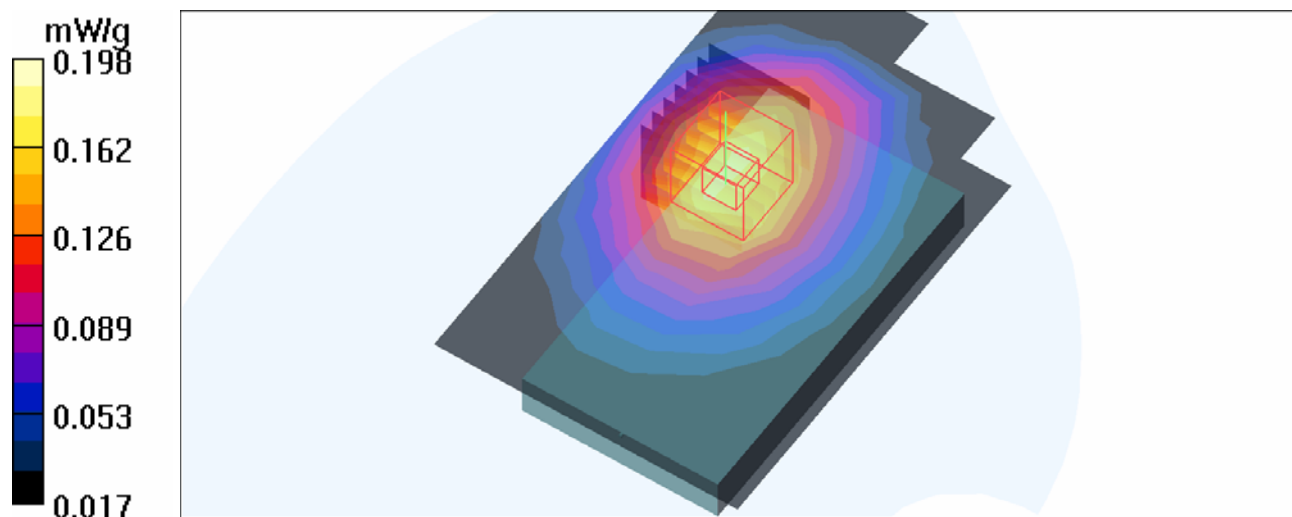
**Mid Channel 190/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.87 V/m; Power Drift = 0.151 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.231 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.162 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.112 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.198 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

**M13-Body-GSM850-Ch190\_SIM 1 / LCD Up****DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: GSM 850 ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.96$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section ; DUT test position : Body ; Modulation Type: GMSK

Separation Distance : 15 mm ( The front side of the EUT with headset to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.2, 10.2, 10.2) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25

- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861 ; Calibrated: 2010/1/22

- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202

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

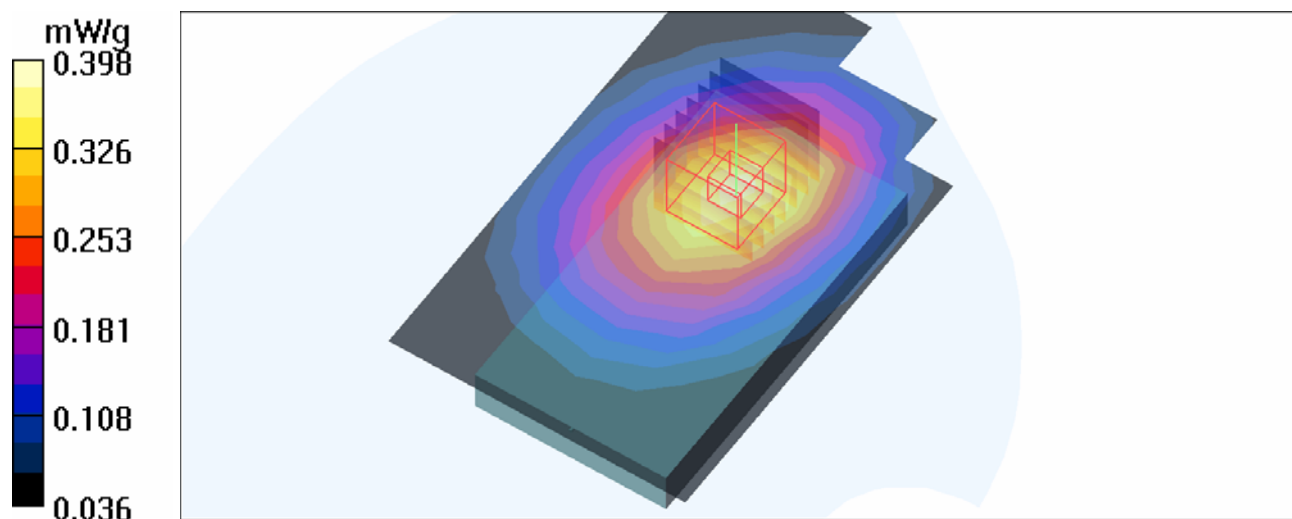
**Mid Channel 190/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.398 mW/g

**Mid Channel 190/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.57 V/m; Power Drift = -0.044 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.456 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = **0.330** mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.233 mW/g

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

**M14-Body-GPRS850 TS1-Ch190\_SIM 1 / LCD Up****DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

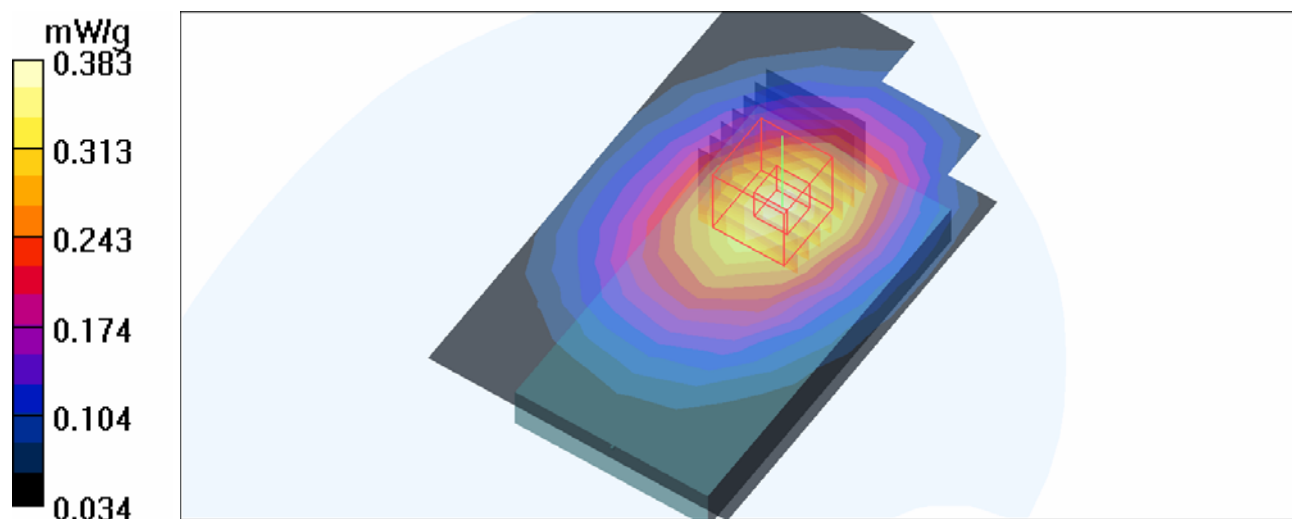
Communication System: GPRS 850 ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3  
Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.6$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.96$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; DUT test position : Body ; Modulation Type: GMSK / UL 1 time slot  
Separation Distance : 15 mm ( The front side of the EUT with headset to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.2, 10.2, 10.2) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861 ; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Mid Channel 190/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.383 mW/g

**Mid Channel 190/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm  
Reference Value = 7.32 V/m; Power Drift = 0.083 dB  
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.438 W/kg  
SAR(1 g) = **0.317** mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.223 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

## M15-Body-E-GPRS850 TS1-Ch190\_SIM 1 / LCD Up

**DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

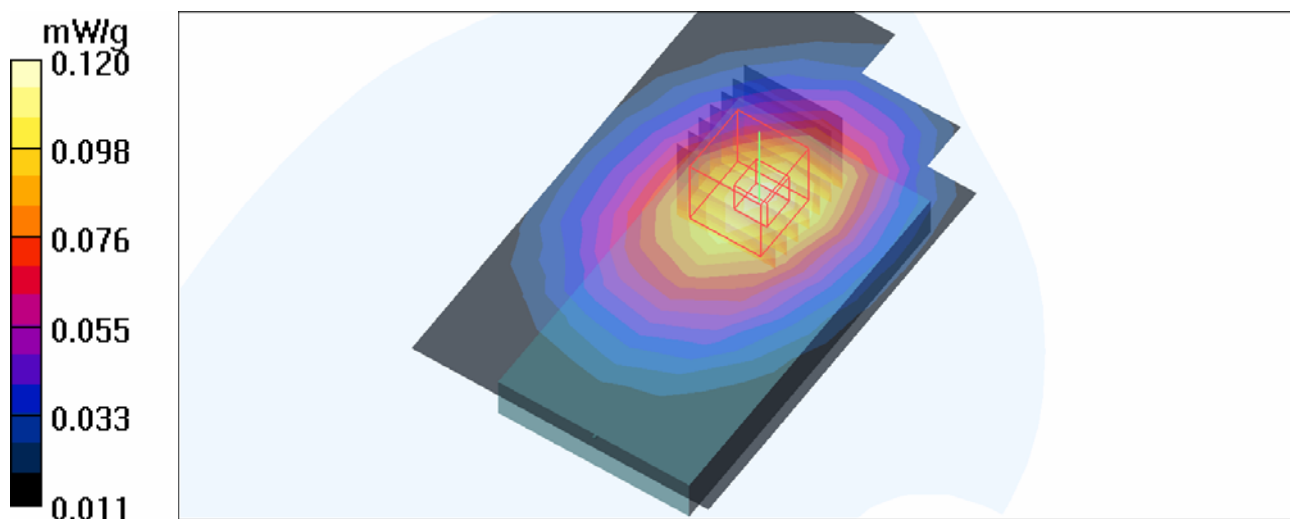
Communication System: E-GPRS 850 ; Frequency: 836.6 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3  
 Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$ ;  $\sigma = 0.96 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon_r = 55.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 Phantom section: Flat Section ; DUT test position : Body ; Modulation Type: 8PSK / UL 1 time slot  
 Separation Distance : 15 mm ( The front side of the EUT with headset to the Phantom)

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.2, 10.2, 10.2) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861 ; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Mid Channel 190/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid:  $dx=15\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=15\text{mm}$   
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.120 mW/g

**Mid Channel 190/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid:  $dx=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dy=5\text{mm}$ ,  $dz=5\text{mm}$   
 Reference Value = 4.06 V/m; Power Drift = 0.122 dB  
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.137 W/kg  
**SAR(1 g) = 0.100 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.070 mW/g**



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

## M16-Body-GPRS850 TS2-Ch251\_SIM 2

### DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128

Communication System: GPRS 850 ; Frequency: 848.8 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:4  
Medium: MSL835 Medium parameters used:  $f = 848.8$  MHz;  $\sigma = 0.97$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 55.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Phantom section: Flat Section ; DUT test position : Body ; Modulation Type: GMSK / UL 2 time slots  
Separation Distance : 15 mm ( The bottom side of the EUT with headset to the Phantom)

#### DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(10.2, 10.2, 10.2) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861 ; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12 ; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80 ; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### High Channel 251/Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

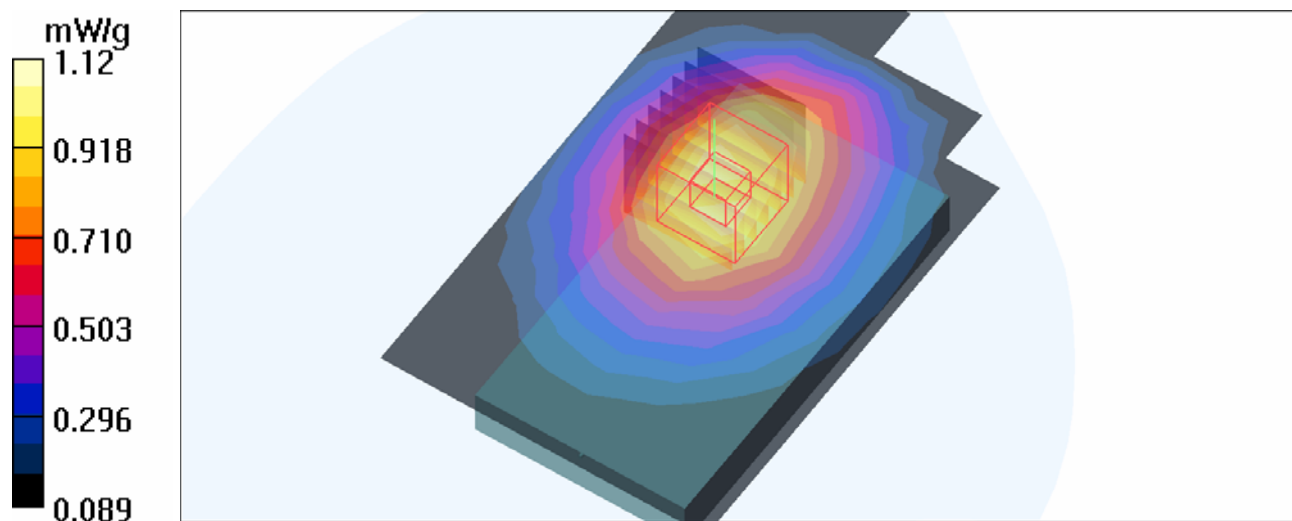
#### High Channel 251/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.007 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.30 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = **0.914 mW/g**; SAR(10 g) = 0.630 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.12 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

## M17-Right Head-Cheek-PCS1900-Ch661\_SIM 1

**DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: PCS 1900 ; Frequency: 1880 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.39$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section ; DUT test position : Cheek ; Modulation type: GMSK

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(8.33, 8.33, 8.33) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Touch Position - Mid Channel 661/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.993 mW/g

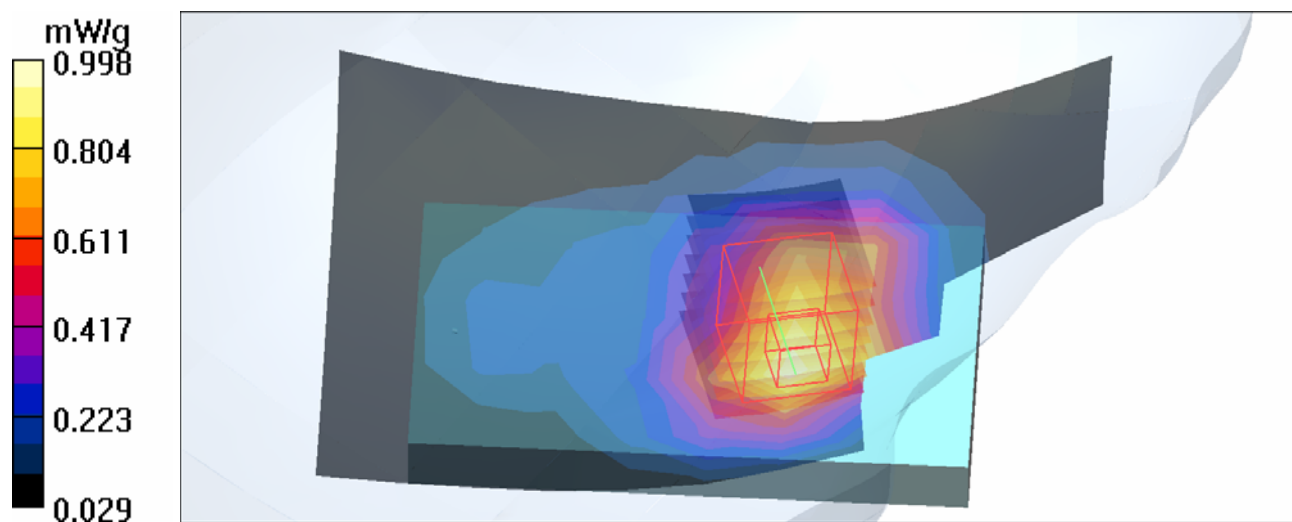
**Touch Position - Mid Channel 661/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.104 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.20 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.785 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.483 mW/g**

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



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

## M18-Right Head-Tilt-PCS1900-Ch661\_SIM 1

**DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: PCS 1900 ; Frequency: 1880 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.39$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section ; DUT test position : Tilt ; Modulation type: GMSK

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(8.33, 8.33, 8.33) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

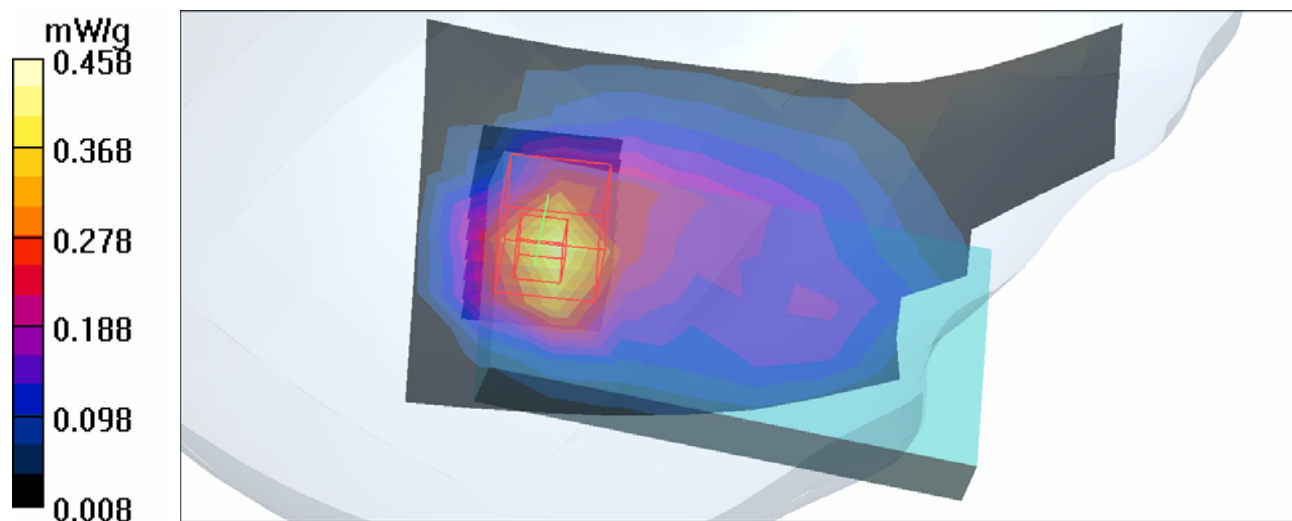
**Tilt Position - Mid Channel 661/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm  
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.424 mW/g**Tilt Position - Mid Channel 661/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.017 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.567 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.342 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.196 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.458 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

## M19-Left Head-Cheek-PCS1900-Ch512\_SIM 1

**DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: PCS 1900 ; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1850.2$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.36$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.3$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section ; DUT test position : Cheek ; Modulation type: GMSK

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(8.33, 8.33, 8.33) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Touch Position - Low Channel 512/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.81 mW/g

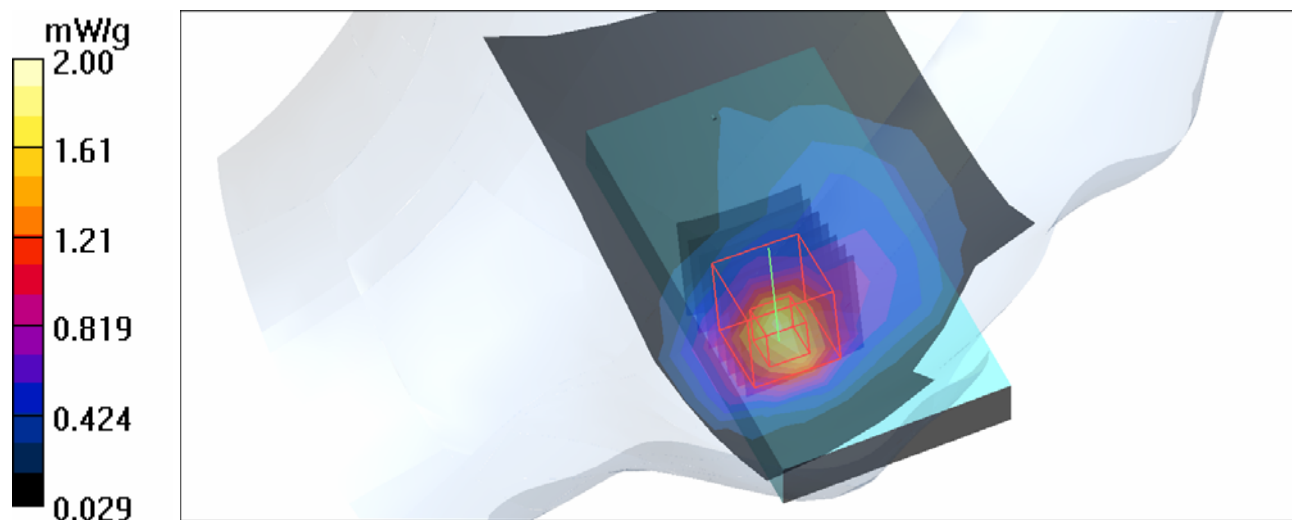
**Touch Position - Low Channel 512/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

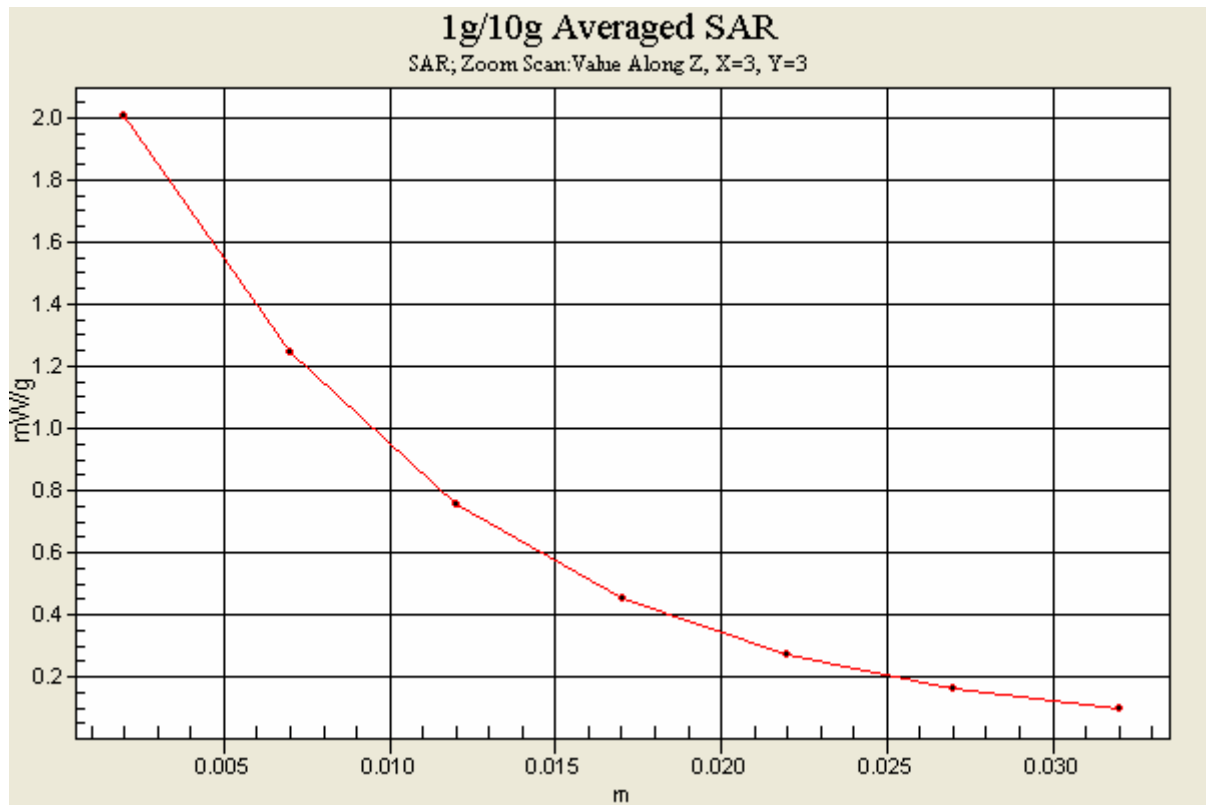
Reference Value = 10.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.007 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.42 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.46 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.801 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.00 mW/g





Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

## M19-Left Head-Cheek-PCS1900-Ch661\_SIM 1

**DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: PCS 1900 ; Frequency: 1880 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.39$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 41.2$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section ; DUT test position : Cheek ; Modulation type: GMSK

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(8.33, 8.33, 8.33) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Touch Position - Mid Channel 661/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.79 mW/g

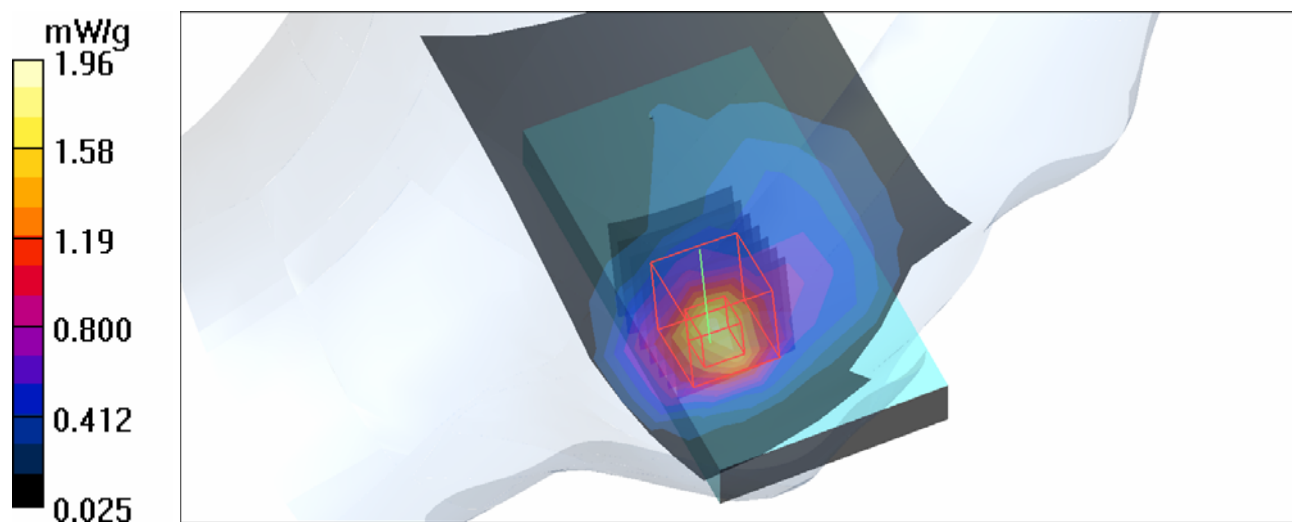
**Touch Position - Mid Channel 661/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.145 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.41 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.42 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.777 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.96 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT

## M19-Left Head-Cheek-PCS1900-Ch810\_SIM 1

**DUT: GSM/EGPRS Mobile Phone ; Type: EX128**

Communication System: PCS 1900 ; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz ; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: HSL1900 Medium parameters used :  $f = 1909.8$  MHz;  $\sigma = 1.42$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 40.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section ; DUT test position : Cheek ; Modulation type: GMSK

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590 ; ConvF(8.33, 8.33, 8.33) ; Calibrated: 2010/3/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn861; Calibrated: 2010/1/22
- Phantom: SAM 12; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1202
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

**Touch Position - High Channel 810/Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.80 mW/g

**Touch Position - High Channel 810/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.028 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.38 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.42 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.773 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.95 mW/g

