

SAR Test Report

Report No.: AGC00529140302FH01

FCC ID : N2GDPSQUARE

APPLICATION PURPOSE : Original Equipment

PRODUCT DESIGNATION : Square TV

BRAND NAME : doppio

MODEL NAME : 7700

CLIENT : DOPPIO MOBILE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

DATE OF ISSUE : Mar.21,2014

STANDARD(S) : IEEE Std. 1528:2003
47CFR § 2.1093
IEEE/ANSI C95.1

REPORT VERSION : V1.0

Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.



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Report Revise Record

Report Version	Revise Time	Issued Date	Valid Version	Notes
V1.0	/	Mar.21,2014	Valid	Original Report

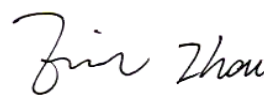
The test plans were performed in accordance with IEEE Std. 1528:2003; 47CFR § 2.1093; IEEE/ANSI C95.1 and the following specific FCC Test Procedures:

- KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05r01
- KDB 648474 D04 SAR Handsets Multi Xmitter and Ant v01
- KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01

Test Report Certification

Applicant Name	DOPPIO MOBILE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Applicant Address	Room 404 , Supreme House , 2A Hart Avenue , Tsim Sha Tsui , Kowloon, Hong Kong
Manufacturer Name	DOPPIO MOBILE (SHENZHEN) LIMITED
Manufacturer Address	Room313,3th Floor,Building 10 Jiale Building,NO.11 YanNan Road,Futian District,Shenzhen
Product Designation	Square TV
Brand Name	doppio
Model Name	7700
Different Description	N/A
EUT Voltage	DC3.7V by battery
Applicable Standard	IEEE Std. 1528:2003 47CFR § 2.1093 IEEE/ANSI C95.1
Test Date	Mar.17,2014
Performed Location	Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. 2 F, Building 2, No.1-No.4, Chaxi Sanwei Technical Industrial Park, Gushu, Xixiang Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China
Report Template	AGCRT-US-2.5G/SAR (2013-03-01)

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1. SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM SAR VALUE

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for EUT are as follows:

Highest tested and scaled SAR Summary

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Highest Tested 1g-SAR(W/Kg)	Highest Scaled Maximum SAR(W/Kg)
Head	GSM 835	0.279	0.351
	PCS 1900	0.419	0.527
Body- worn	GSM 835	0.744	0.937
	PCS 1900	0.885	1.114

Highest Simultaneous transmission SAR Summary

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Highest Simultaneous SAR(W/Kg)
Head	GSM 835+Bluetooth	0.398
	PCS 1900+Bluetooth	0.574
Body- worn	GSM 835+WLAN	0.984
	PCS 1900+WLAN	1.161

This device is compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6W/Kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1, and had been tested in accordance with measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003 and the relevant KDB files like KDB 941225 D01 , KDB 941225 D03 ,KDB 865664 D02....etc.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1. EUT Description

General Information	
Product Designation	Square TV
Test Model	7700
Hardware Version	2675-MB-V0.1
Software Version	N/A
Device Category	Portable
RF Exposure Environment	Uncontrolled
Antenna Type	Internal
GSM and GPRS	
Support Band	☒ GSM 850 ☒ PCS 1900 (U.S. Bands) ☒ GSM 900 ☒ DCS 1800 (Non-U.S. Bands)
GPRS Type	Class B
GPRS Class	Class12(1Tx+4Rx, 2Tx+3Rx, 3Tx+2Rx, 4Tx+1Rx)
TX Frequency Range	GSM 850 : 824.2~848.8MHz; PCS 1900: 1850.2~1909.8MHz;
RX Frequency Range	GSM 850 : 869~894MHz PCS 1900: 1930~1990MHz
Release Version	R99
Type of modulation	GMSK for GSM/GPRS
Antenna Gain	1.0dBi
Max. Average Power (Max. Peak Power)	GSM850: 31.68dBm(32.37dBm- Peak Power) PCS1900: 28.56dBm(29.26dBm-Peak Power)
Bluetooth	
Bluetooth Version	☐ V2.0 ☐ V2.1 ☒ V2.1+EDR ☐ V3.0 ☐ V3.0+HS ☐ V4.0
Operation Frequency	2402~2480MHz
Type of modulation	☒ GFSK ☒ II/4-DQPSK ☒ 8-DPSK
Avg. Burst Power	-0.55dBm
Antenna Gain	1.0dBi

EUT Description (Continue)

Accessories	
Battery	Brand name: doppio Model No. : B7700 Voltage and Capacitance: 3.7 V & 1450mAh
Adapter	Brand name: doppio Model No. : 7700 Input: AC 100-240V, 50/60Hz, 0.15A Output: DC 5V, 500mA
Earphone	Brand name: N/A Model No. : N/A

Note: 1.The sample used for testing is end product.

2. CMU200 can measure the average power and peak power at the same time

2.2. Test Procedure

1	Setup the EUT and simulators as shown on above.
2	Turn on the power of all equipment.
3	EUT Communicate with 8960, and test them respectively at U.S. bands

2.3. Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the laboratory:

Items	Required	Actual
Temperature (°C)	18-25	21± 2
Humidity (%RH)	30-70	55±2

2.4. Test Configuration and setting

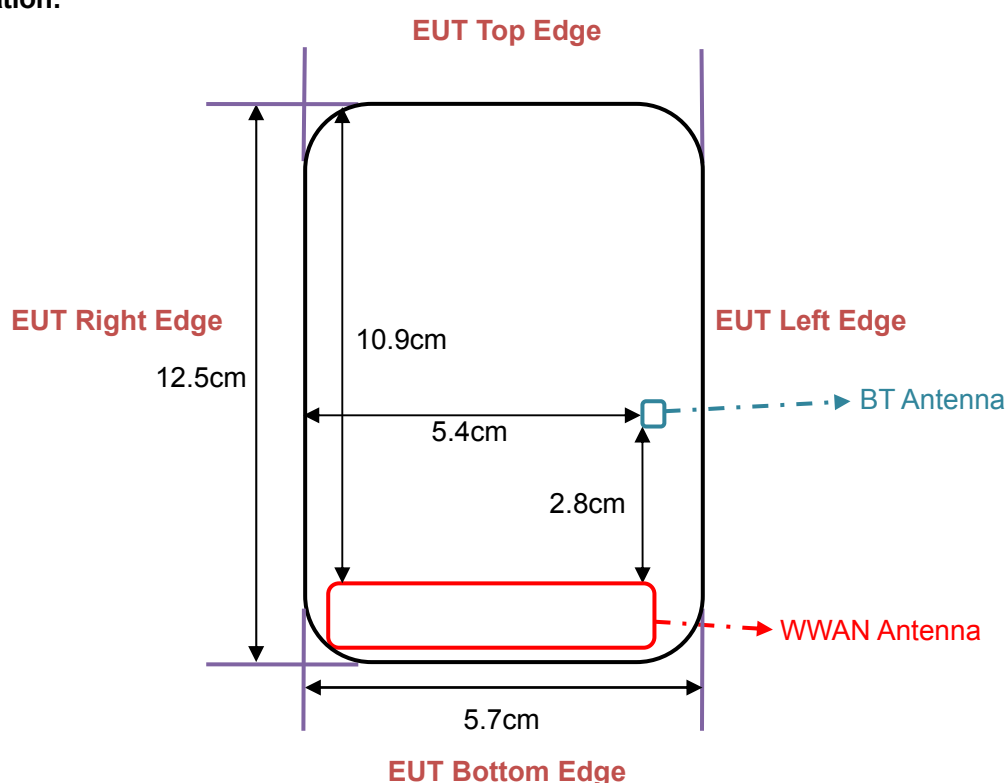
The EUT is a model of GSM Portable Mobile Station (MS). It supports GSM/GPRS, BT.

For WWAN SAR testing, the device was controlled by using a base station emulator. Communication between

The device and the emulator were established by air link. The distance between the EUT and the antenna is larger than 50cm, and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30db smaller than the output power of EUT.

For WLAN testing, the EUT is configured with the WLAN continuous TX tool through engineering command.

Antenna Location:



The separation distance for antenna to edge:

Antenna	To Top Side(cm)	To Bottom Side(cm)	To Left Side(cm)	To Right Side(cm)
WWAN	10.9	0.2	0.5	0.2
BT	7.3	4.4	0.1	5.4

The simultaneous transmission possibilities are listed as below:

Simultaneous TX Combination	Configuration	Head	Body	Hotspot
1	GSM835(Voice)+ BT	Yes	Yes	No
2	PCS 1900(Voice)+ BT	Yes	Yes	No

3. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

3.1. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in 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 occupational/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.

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 (dv) of given mass density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

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

SAR can be obtained using either of the following equations:

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

$$SAR = c_h \left. \frac{dT}{dt} \right|_{t=0}$$

Where

SAR	is the specific absorption rate in watts per kilogram;
E	is the r.m.s. value of the electric field strength in the tissue in volts per meter;
σ	is the conductivity of the tissue in siemens per metre;
ρ	is the density of the tissue in kilograms per cubic metre;
c_h	is the heat capacity of the tissue in joules per kilogram and Kelvin;
$\left. \frac{dT}{dt} \right _{t=0}$	is the initial time derivative of temperature in the tissue in kelvins per second

3.2. SAR Measurement Procedure

The EUT is set to transmit at the required power in line with product specification, at each frequency relating to the LOW, MID, and HIGH channel settings.

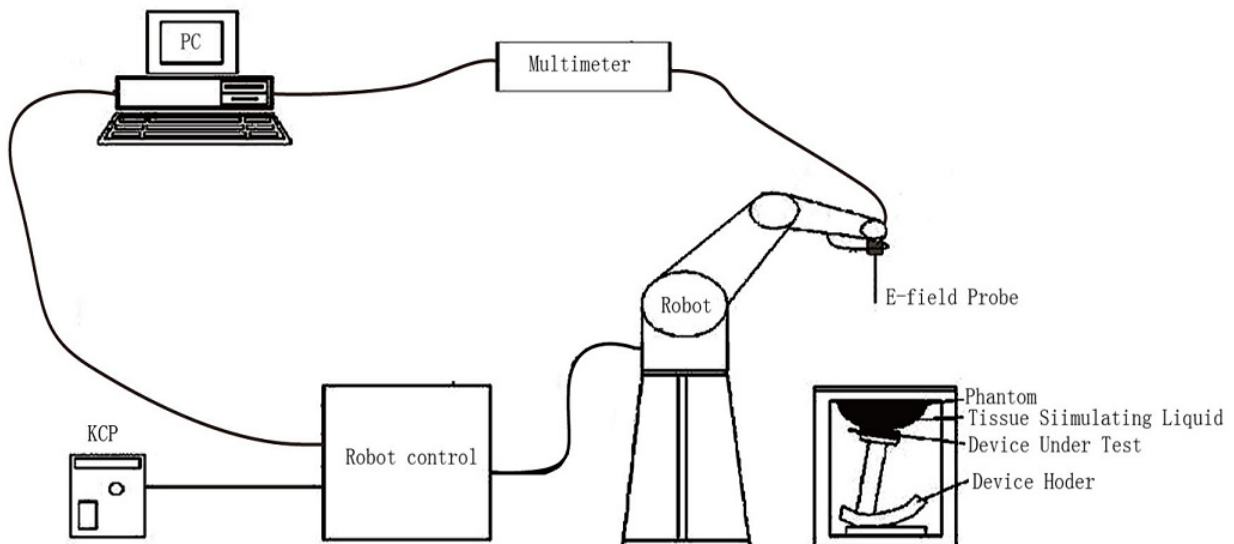
Pre-scans are made on the device to establish the location for the transmitting antenna, using a large area scan in either air or tissue simulation fluid.

The EUT is placed against the Universal Phantom where the maximum area scan dimensions are larger than the physical size of the resonating antenna. When the scan size is not large enough to cover the peak SAR distribution, it is modified by either extending the area scan size in both the X and Y directions, or the device is shifted within the predefined area.

The area scan is then run to establish the peak SAR location (interpolated resolution set at 1mm^2) which is then used to orient the center of the zoom scan. The zoom scan is then executed and the 1g and 10g averages are derived from the zoom scan volume (interpolated resolution set at 1mm^3).

When multiple peak SAR location were found during the same configuration or test mode, Zoom scan shall performed on each peak SAR location, only the peak point with maximum SAR value will be reported for the configuration or test mode.

3.3. COMOSAR System Description



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

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software.
- An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A standard acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital Communicate Mobile to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP and the Opensar software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

3.3.1. Applications

Predefined procedures and evaluations for automated compliance testing with all worldwide standards, e.g., IEEE 1528, OET 65, IEC 62209-1, IEC 62209-2, EN 50360, EN 50383 and others.

3.3.2. Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 10mm² step integral, with 1mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maxima found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 50361 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan).

3.3.3. Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m³ is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1 g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10 g cube 21,5mm.

The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications utilize a physical step of 7x7x7 (5mmx5mmx5mm) providing a volume of 30mm in the X & Y axis, and 30mm in the Z axis.

3.3.4. Uncertainty of Inter-/Extrapolation and Averaging

In order to evaluate the uncertainty of the interpolation, extrapolation and averaged SAR calculation algorithms of the Post processor, COMOSAR allows the generation of measurement grids which are artificially predefined by analytically based test functions. Therefore, the grids of area scans and zoom scans can be filled with uncertainty test data, according to the SAR benchmark functions of IEEE 1528. The three analytical functions shown in equations as below are used to describe the possible range of the expected SAR distributions for the tested handsets. The field gradients are covered by the spatially flat distribution f1, the spatially steep distribution f3 and f2 accounts for H-field cancellation on the phantom/tissue surface.

$$f_1(x, y, z) = A e^{-\frac{z}{2a}} \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2}}{5a} \right)$$

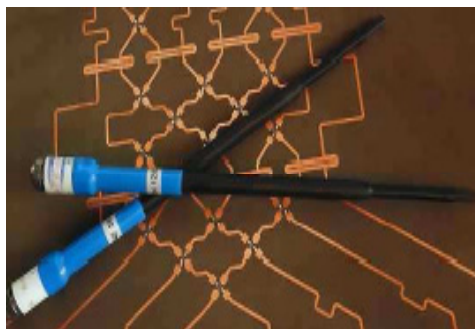
$$f_2(x, y, z) = A e^{-\frac{z}{a}} \frac{a^2}{a^2 + x'^2} \left(3 - e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} \right) \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{y'}{3a} \right)$$

$$f_3(x, y, z) = A \frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{4} + x'^2 + y'^2} \left(e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} + \frac{a^2}{2(a + 2z)^2} \right)$$

3.4. COMOSAR E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dissymmetric probe manufactured by SATIMO. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dissymmetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. SATIMO conducts the probe calibration in compliance with international and national standards (e.g. IEEE 1528, EN62209-1, IEC 62209, etc.) under ISO17025. The calibration data are in Appendix D.

3.5. Isotropic E-Field Probe Specification

Electrostatic E-Field Probe Specification		
Model	EP159	
Manufacture	SATIMO	
Frequency	0.3GHz-3GHz Linearity:±0.09dB(300MHz-3GHz)	
Dynamic Range	0.01W/Kg-100W/Kg Linearity:±0.09dB	
Dimensions	Overall length:330mm Length of individual dipoles:4.5mm Maximum external diameter:8mm Probe Tip external diameter:5mm Distance between dipoles/ probe extremity:2.7mm	
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 3 GHz with precision of better 30%.	

3.6. Robot

The COMOSAR system uses the KUKA robot from SATIMO SA (France). For the 6-axis controller COMOSAR system, the KUKA robot controller version from SATIMO is used.

The XL robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- ☐ High precision (repeatability 0.02 mm)
- ☐ High reliability (industrial design)
- ☐ Jerk-free straight movements
- ☐ Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)
- ☐ 6-axis controller

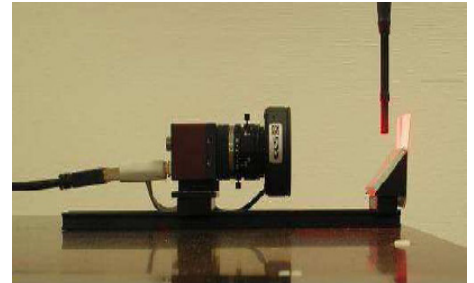


3.7. Video Positioning System

The video positioning system is used in OpenSAR to check the probe. Which is composed of a camera, LED, mirror and mechanical parts. The camera is piloted by the main computer with firewire link.

During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, such that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip.

The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.

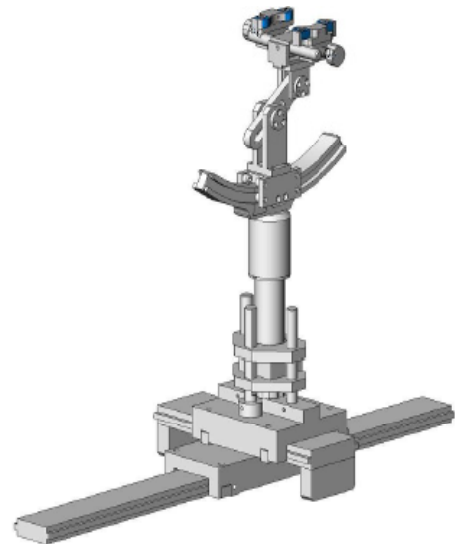


3.8. Device Holder

The COMOSAR device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR).

Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The COMOSAR device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon_r = 3$ 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.



3.9. SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

- ☐ Left head
- ☐ Right head
- ☐ Flat phantom



The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

4. TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15cm. For head SAR testing the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in 4.2

4.1. The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

Ingredient	835MHz	835MHz	1900MHz	1900MHz
(% Weight)	Head	Body	Head	Body
Water	40.45	52.4	54.90	40.5
Salt	1.42	1.40	0.18	0.50
Sugar	57.6	45.0	0.00	58.0
HEC	0.40	1.00	0.00	0.50
Preventol	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.50
DGBE	0.00	0.00	44.92	0.00

4.2. Tissue Calibration Result

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using COMOSAR Dielectric Probe Kit and R&S Network Analyzer ZVL6.

Tissue Stimulant Measurement for 835MHZ							
Fr. (MHz)	Ch.	Dielectric Parameters (±5%)				Tissue Temp [°C]	Test time
		head		body			
		εr 41.5 39.425-43.575	δ[s/m] 0.90 0.855-0.945	εr 55.20 52.44-57.96	δ[s/m] 0.97 0.9215-1.0185		
835	Low	40.27	0.88	53.46	1.00	21	Mar.17,2014
835	Mid	42.36	0.91	54.01	0.95	21	Mar.17,2014
835	High	41.55	0.92	55.66	0.98	21	Mar.17,2014

Tissue Stimulant Measurement for 1900MHZ							
Fr. (MHz)	Ch.	Dielectric Parameters (±5%)				Tissue Temp [°C]	Test time
		head		body			
		εr 40.00 38.00-42.00	δ[s/m] 1.40 1.33-1.47	εr 53.30 50.635-55.965	δ[s/m] 1.52 1.444-1.596		
1900	Low	39.67	1.44	53.96	1.48	21	Mar.17,2014
1900	Mid	40.15	1.37	52.78	1.45	21	Mar.17,2014
1900	High	41.09	1.39	51.35	1.50	21	Mar.17,2014

4.3. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

Target Frequency (MHz)	head		body	
	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	1.01	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800 – 2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

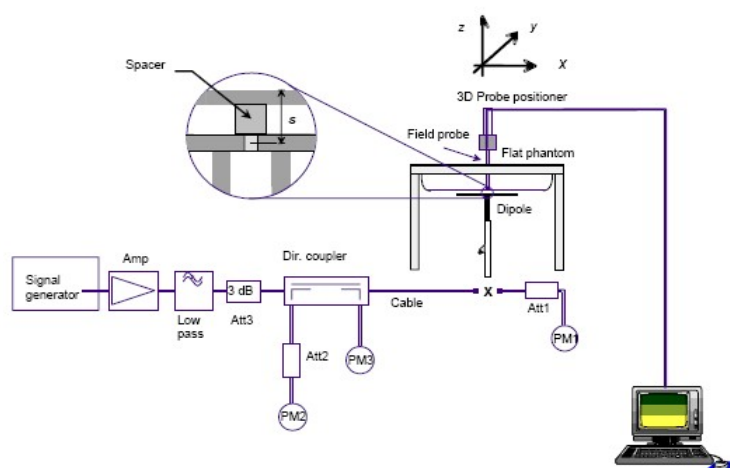
(ϵ_r = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and ρ = 1000 kg/m³)

5. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

5.1. SAR System Validation Procedures

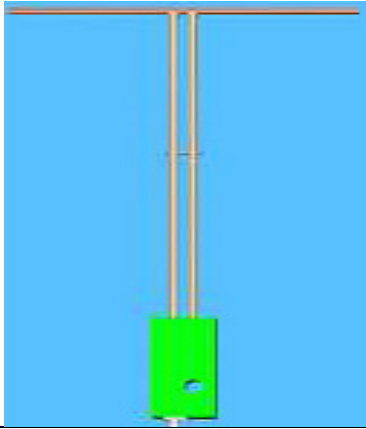
Each SATIMO system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the SATIMO software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System kit includes a dipole, and dipole device holder.

The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It's performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurement in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system validation setup is shown as below.



5.2. SAR System Validation

5.2.1. Validation Dipoles



The dipoles used is based on the IEEE-1528 standard, and is complied with mechanical and electrical specifications in line with the requirements of both IEEE and FCC Supplement C. the table below provides details for the mechanical and electrical Specifications for the dipoles.

Frequency	L (mm)	h (mm)	d (mm)
900 MHz	149.0	83.3	3.6
1900MHz	68	39.5	3.6

5.2.2. Validation Result

System Performance Check at 835 MHz &1900MHz for Head								
Validation Kit: SN 46/11DIP 0G900-185 & SN 46/11DIP 1G900-187								
Frequency [MHz]	Target Value(W/Kg)		Reference Result ($\pm 10\%$)		Tested Value(W/Kg)		Tissue Temp. [°C]	Test time
	1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g		
835	10.7	6.72	9.63-11.77	6.05-7.39	10.70	6.86	21	Mar.17,2014
1900	39.65	20.24	35.69-43.61	18.22-22.26	40.18	20.85	21	Mar.17,2014

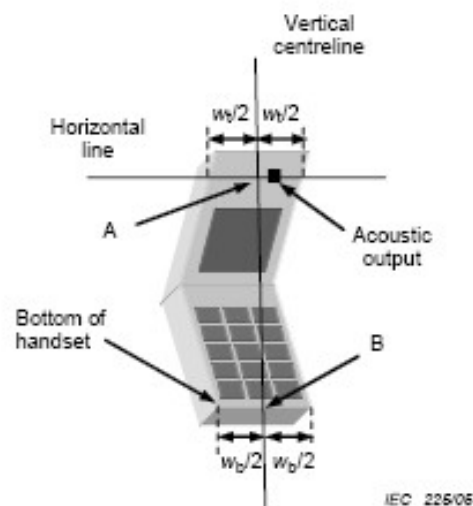
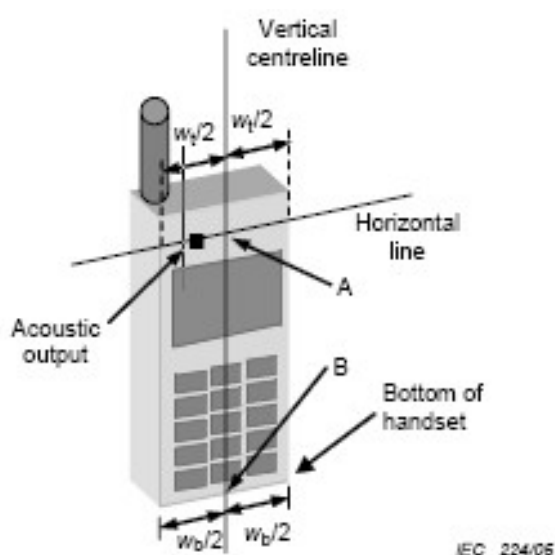
System Performance Check at 835 MHz &1900MHz for Body								
Validation Kit: SN 46/11DIP 0G900-185 & SN 46/11DIP 1G900-187								
Frequency [MHz]	Target Value(W/Kg)		Reference Result ($\pm 10\%$)		Tested Value(W/Kg)		Tissue Temp. [°C]	Test time
	1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g		
835	11.27	7.18	10.14-12.40	6.46-7.90	11.23	6.90	21	Mar.17,2014
1900	40.74	21.43	36.67-44.81	19.29-23.57	40.74	21.06	21	Mar.17,2014

6. EUT TEST POSITION

This EUT was tested in **Right Cheek, Right Titled, Left Cheek, Left Titled, Front Face and Rear Face**.

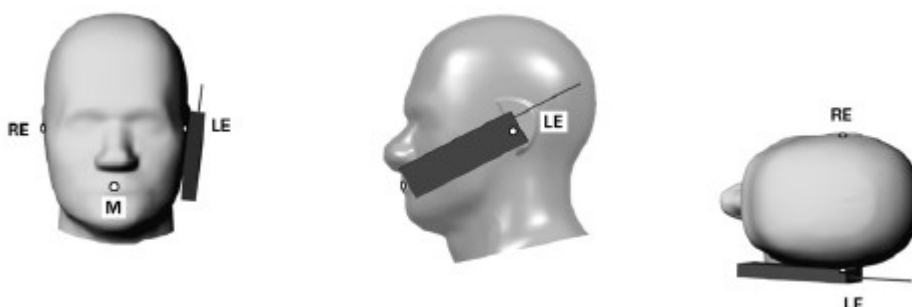
6.1. Define Two Imaginary Lines on the Handset

- (1) 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 handset.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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 to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.



6.2. Cheek Position

- (1) 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 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.
- (2) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with 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



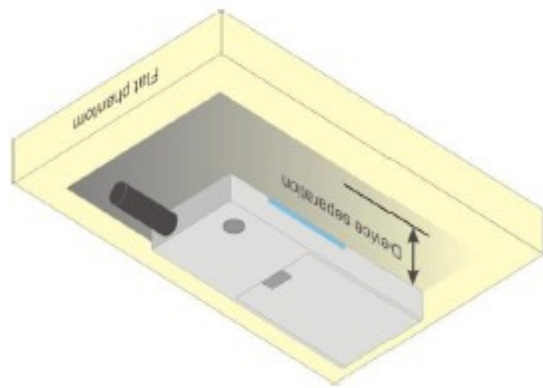
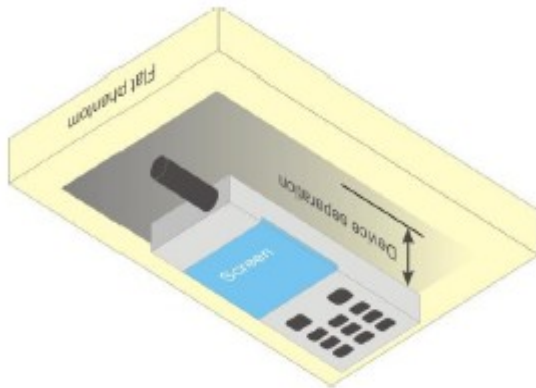
6.3. Title Position

- (1) To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.
- (2) While maintaining the device in 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 with the ear is lost.



6.4. Body Worn Position

- (1) To position the EUT parallel to the phantom surface.
- (2) To adjust the EUT parallel to the flat phantom.
- (3) To adjust the distance between the EUT surface and the flat phantom to **5mm**.



7. SAR EXPOSURE LIMITS

SAR assessments have been made in line with the requirements of IEEE-1528, FCC Supplement C, and comply with ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 “Uncontrolled Environments” limits. These limits apply to a location which is deemed as “Uncontrolled Environment” which can be described as a situation where the general public may be exposed to an RF source with no prior knowledge or control over their exposure.

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Type Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment Limit
Spatial Peak SAR (1g cube tissue for brain or body)	1.60 W/kg

8. TEST EQUIPMENT LIST

Equipment description	Manufacturer/ Model	Identification No.	Current calibration date	Next calibration date
SAR Probe	SATIMO	SN 22/12 EP159	01/12/2014	01/11/2015
Phantom	SATIMO	SN_4511_SAM90	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Liquid	SATIMO	-	Validated. No cal required.	Validated. No cal required.
Comm Tester	R&S - CMU200	069Y7-158-13-712	02/17/2014	02/16/2015
Comm Tester	Agilent-8960	GB46310822	02/17/2014	02/16/2015
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	1188656	02/17/2014	02/16/2015
Dipole	SATIMO SID900	SN46/11 DIP 0G900-185	11/14/2013	11/13/2015
Dipole	SATIMO SID1900	SN46/11 DIP 1G900-187	11/14/2013	11/13/2015
Amplifier	Aethercomm	SN 046	12/08/2013	12/07/2014
Signal Generator	Agilent-E4421B	MY43351603	05/13/2013	05/12/2014
Power Probe	HP E4418A	US38261498	02/17/2014	02/16/2015
SPECTRUM ANALYZER	Agilent/E4440A	MY44303916	10/22/2013	10/21/2014
Power Attenuator	BED	DLA-5W	07/30/2013	07/29/2014
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVA	SN100132	02/17/2014	02/16/2015

Note: Per KDB 50824 Dipole SAR Validation Verification, AGC Lab has adopted 3 years calibration intervals. On annual basis, every measurement dipole has been evaluated and is in compliance with the following criteria:

1. There is no physical damage on the dipole;
2. System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
3. Return-loss is within 20% of calibrated measurement;
4. Impedance is within 5Ω of calibrated measurement.

9. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

SATIMO Uncertainty									
Measurement uncertainty for 300MHz to 3GHz averaged over 1 gram / 10 gram.									
Error Description	Sec	Sec	Tol (±%)	Prob. Dist.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g) (±%)	Std. Unc. (10g)(±%)	(Vi) Veff
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	6	N	1	1	1	6	6	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$(1 - C_p)^{1/2}$	$(1 - C_p)^{1/2}$	1.22474	1.22474	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	2.04124	2.04124	∞
Boundary Effects	E.2.3	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.57735	0.57735	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.88675	2.88675	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.57735	0.57735	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	0.5	N	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.11547	0.11547	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.1547	1.1547	∞
RF Ambient Noise	E.6.1	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73205	1.73205	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.1547	1.1547	∞
Probe Positioning with Respect to Phantom Shell	E.6.3	1	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.57735	0.57735	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5.2	1.5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.86603	0.86603	∞
Dipole									
Device Positioning	8,E.4.2	1	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.57735	0.57735	N-1
Power Drift	8.6.6.2	2	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.1547	1.1547	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty	E.3.1	4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.3094	2.3094	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	E.3.2	5	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.84752	1.2413	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	E.3.3	2.5	N	1	0.64	0.43	1.6	1.075	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	E.3.2	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.03923	0.8487	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	E.3.3	2.5	N	1	0.6	0.49	1.5	1.225	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS				8.09272	7.9296	
Expanded Uncertainty (95%CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)			k				16.18544	15.8592	

10. CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENT

GSM BAND

Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Avg. Burst Power(dBm)	Duty cycle Factor(dBm)	Frame Power(dBm)
Maximum Power <1>				
GSM 835	824.2	31.47	-9	22.47
	836.6	31.68	-9	22.68
	848.8	31.57	-9	22.57
GPRS 835 (1 Slot)	824.2	31.42	-9	22.42
	836.6	31.57	-9	22.57
	848.8	31.42	-9	22.42
GPRS 835 (2 Slot)	824.2	28.34	-6	22.34
	836.6	28.48	-6	22.48
	848.8	28.33	-6	22.33
GPRS 835 (3 Slot)	824.2	26.52	-4.26	22.26
	836.6	26.36	-4.26	22.1
	848.8	26.48	-4.26	22.22
GPRS 835 (4 Slot)	824.2	25.31	-3	22.31
	836.6	25.23	-3	22.23
	848.8	25.51	-3	22.51
PCS1900	1850.2	28.56	-9	19.56
	1880	28.47	-9	19.47
	1909.8	28.39	-9	19.39
GPRS1900 (1 Slot)	1850.2	28.48	-9	19.48
	1880	28.34	-9	19.34
	1909.8	28.31	-9	19.31
GPRS1900 (2 Slot)	1850.2	25.37	-6	19.37
	1880	25.58	-6	19.58
	1909.8	25.43	-6	19.43
GPRS1900 (3 Slot)	1850.2	24.26	-4.26	20
	1880	24.13	-4.26	19.87
	1909.8	24.18	-4.26	19.92
GPRS1900 (4 Slot)	1850.2	22.63	-3	19.63
	1880	22.54	-3	19.54
	1909.8	22.56	-3	19.56

Note 1:

The Frame Power (Source-based time-averaged Power) is scaled the maximum burst average power based on time slots. The calculated methods are show as following:

Frame Power = Max burst power (1 Up Slot) – 9 dB

Frame Power = Max burst power (2 Up Slot) – 6 dB

Frame Power = Max burst power (3 Up Slot) -4.26dB

Frame Power = Max burst power (4 Up Slot) – 3 dB

Bluetooth

Modulation	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Average Power (dBm)
GFSK	0	2402	-1.14
	39	2441	-0.74
	78	2480	-0.55
π /4-DQPSK	0	2402	-1.82
	39	2441	-1.49
	78	2480	-1.48
8-DPSK	0	2402	-1.87
	39	2441	-1.52
	78	2480	-1.55

11. TEST RESULTS

11.1. SAR Test Results Summary

11.1.1. Test position and configuration

Head SAR was performed with the device configured in the positions according to IEEE1528, and Body SAR was performed with the device 5mm from the phantom; Body SAR was also performed with the headset attached and without.

11.1.2. Operation Mode

- According to KDB 447498 D01 v05r01 ,for each exposure position, if the highest 1-g SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional.
- Per KDB 865664 D01 v01r01,for each frequency band, if the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/Kg, testing for repeated SAR measurement is required , that the highest measured SAR is only to be tested. When the SAR results are near the limit, the following procedures are required for each device to verify these types of SAR measurement related variation concerns by repeating the highest measured SAR configuration in each frequency band.
 - (1) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/Kg, repeat that measurement once.
 - (2) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/Kg.
 - (3) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first and second repeated measurement is ≥ 1.5 W/Kg and ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second measurement is ≥ 1.20 .
- Body-worn exposure conditions are intended to voice call operations, therefore GSM voice call mode is selected to be test.
- According to KDB 648474 D04 v01r01,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 is not required.
- Maximum Scaling SAR in order to calculate the Maximum SAR values to test under the standard Peak Power, Calculation method is as follows:
Maximum Scaling SAR =tested SAR (Max.) $\times$ [maximum turn-up power (mw)/ maximum measurement output power(mw)]

11.1.3. Test Result

SAR MEASUREMENT									
Ambient Temperature (°C) : 21 ± 2					Relative Humidity (%): 55				
Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21 ± 2					Depth of Liquid (cm):>15				
Product: Square TV									
Test Mode: GSM835 with GMSK modulation									
Position	Mode	Ch.	Fr. (MHz)	Power Drift (<±5%)	SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Max. Turn-up Power (dBm)	Meas. output Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Limit W/kg
SIM 1 Card									
Left Cheek	voice	190	836.6	-0.12	0.268	32.68	31.68	0.337	1.6
Left Tilt	voice	190	836.6	0.57	0.230	32.68	31.68	0.290	1.6
Right Cheek	voice	190	836.6	1.34	0.279	32.68	31.68	0.351	1.6
Right Tilt	voice	190	836.6	-0.26	0.206	32.68	31.68	0.259	1.6
Body back	voice	190	836.6	-1.64	0.744	32.68	31.68	0.937	1.6
Body front	voice	190	836.6	0.33	0.282	32.68	31.68	0.355	1.6

Note:

- The test separation of all above table is 5mm.
- The worst mode is voice mode.

The worst mode is voice mode.

SAR MEASUREMENT									
Ambient Temperature (°C) : 21 ± 2					Relative Humidity (%): 55				
Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21 ± 2					Depth of Liquid (cm):>15				
Product: Square TV									
Test Mode: PCS1900 with GMSK modulation									
Position	Mode	Ch.	Fr. (MHz)	Power Drift (<±5%)	SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Max. Turn-up Power (dBm)	Meas. output Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Limit W/kg
SIM 1 Card									
Left Cheek	voice	661	1880.0	-1.03	0.384	29.56	28.56	0.483	1.6
Left Tilt	voice	661	1880.0	0.57	0.110	29.56	28.56	0.138	1.6
Right Cheek	voice	661	1880.0	-0.33	0.419	29.56	28.56	0.527	1.6
Right Tilt	voice	661	1880.0	-0.16	0.138	29.56	28.56	0.174	1.6
Body back	voice	512	1850.2	0.52	0.885	29.56	28.56	1.114	1.6
Body back	voice	661	1880.0	1.32	0.819	29.56	28.56	1.031	1.6
Body back	voice	810	1909.8	-0.45	0.697	29.56	28.56	0.877	1.6
Body front	voice	661	1880.0	-0.66	0.493	29.56	28.56	0.621	1.6

Note:

- The test separation of all above table is 5mm.
- The worst mode is voice mode.

Repeated SAR								
Ambient Temperature (°C) : 21 ± 2					Relative Humidity (%): 55			
Liquid Temperature (°C) : 21 ± 2					Depth of Liquid (cm):>15			
Product: Square TV								
Test Mode: PCS1900 with GMSK modulation								
Position	Mode	Ch.	Fr. (MHz)	Power Drift (<±5%)	Once SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Twice SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Third SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Limit W/kg
Body back	voice	512	1850.2	0.15	0.839	--	--	1.6

Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation:

Application Simultaneous Transmission information:

Position	Simultaneous state
Head	1.WWAN(voice)+Bluetooth
Body	2. WWAN(voice)+Bluetooth

NOTE:

- For simultaneous transmission at head and body exposure position, 2 transmitters simultaneous transmission was the worst state.
- Based upon KDB 447498 D01 v05, BT SAR is excluded as below table.
- Based upon KDB 447498 D01 v05, for handsets the test separation distance is determined by the smallest distance between the outer surface of the device and the user; which is 0mm for head SAR AND 5mm for body-worn SAR.
- If the test separation distance is <5mm, 5mm is used for excluded SAR calculation.
- For minimum test separation distance $\leq 50\text{mm}$, Bluetooth standalone SAR is excluded according to $[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm}) \cdot \sqrt{f \text{ (GHz)}} / x] \leq 3.0$ for 1-g SAR and ≤ 7.5 for 10-g extremity SAR
- KDB 447498 / 4.3.2 (2) when standalone SAR test exclusion applies to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to following to determine simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion:
 - $(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm}) \cdot \sqrt{f \text{ (GHz)}} / x$ W/kg for test separation distances $\leq 50 \text{ mm}$; Where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR, and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR.
 - 0.4W/Kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0W/Kg for 10-g SAR, when the separation distance is $>50\text{mm}$.

		Maximum Average Power		Antenna to user (mm)	SAR exclusion threshold (mW)	SAR testing required (Yes/No)	Head (0mm gap)	Body (5mm gap)
		dBm	mW					
BT	Head	0.45	1.110	5	10	NO	0.0466 W/kg	0.0466 W/kg
	Body			5	10	NO		

Maximum test results (WWAN) with BT SAR:

BT: Head (0 cm gap):0.0466W/kg and Body (0.5 cm gap):0.0466 W/kg

BT

Position	Max. WWAN SAR (W/Kg)	Estimated SAR (W/Kg)	SAR Summation	Limit (W/kg)	SPLSR ≤ 0.04 (Yes/No)
GSM850+Bluetooth-DSS					
Left Cheek	0.337	0.0466	0.384	1.6	No
Left Tilt	0.290	0.0466	0.337	1.6	No
Right Cheek	0.351	0.0466	0.398	1.6	No
Right Tilt	0.259	0.0466	0.306	1.6	No
Body back	0.937	0.0466	0.984	1.6	No
Body front	0.355	0.0466	0.402	1.6	No
PCS1900+ Bluetooth-DSS					
Left Cheek	0.483	0.0466	0.530	1.6	No
Left Tilt	0.138	0.0466	0.185	1.6	No
Right Cheek	0.527	0.0466	0.574	1.6	No
Right Tilt	0.174	0.0466	0.221	1.6	No
Body back	1.114	0.0466	1.161	1.6	No
Body front	0.621	0.0466	0.668	1.6	No

Note:

- According to KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v05, when the simultaneous transmission SAR is less than 1.6 W/Kg, SPLSR assessment is not required.
- SPLSR mean is “The SAR to Peak Location Separation Ratio “

APPENDIX A. SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab

Date: Mar.17,2014

System Check Head 835 MHz

DUT: Dipole 900 MHz Type: SID 900

Communication System CW; Communication System Band: D835 (835.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=5.27

Frequency: 835 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.91$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.36$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;

Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=10dBm

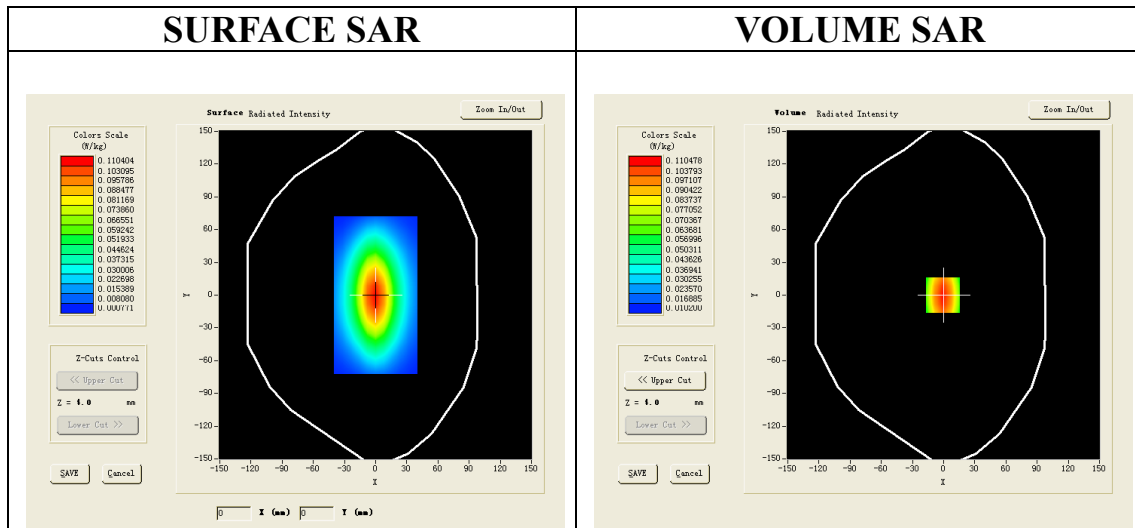
Ambient temperature (°C): 21, Liquid temperature (°C): 21

SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

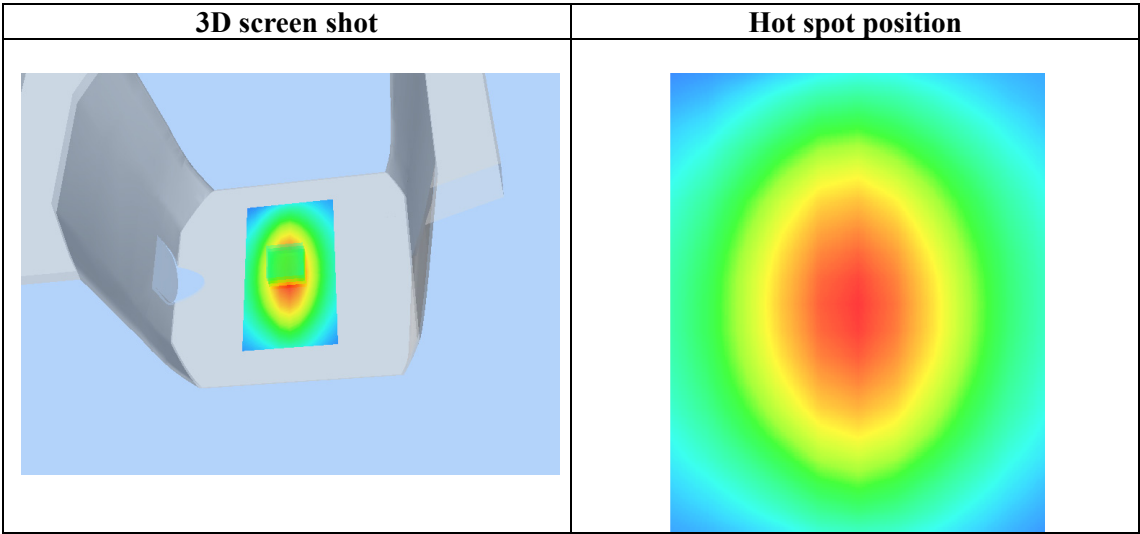
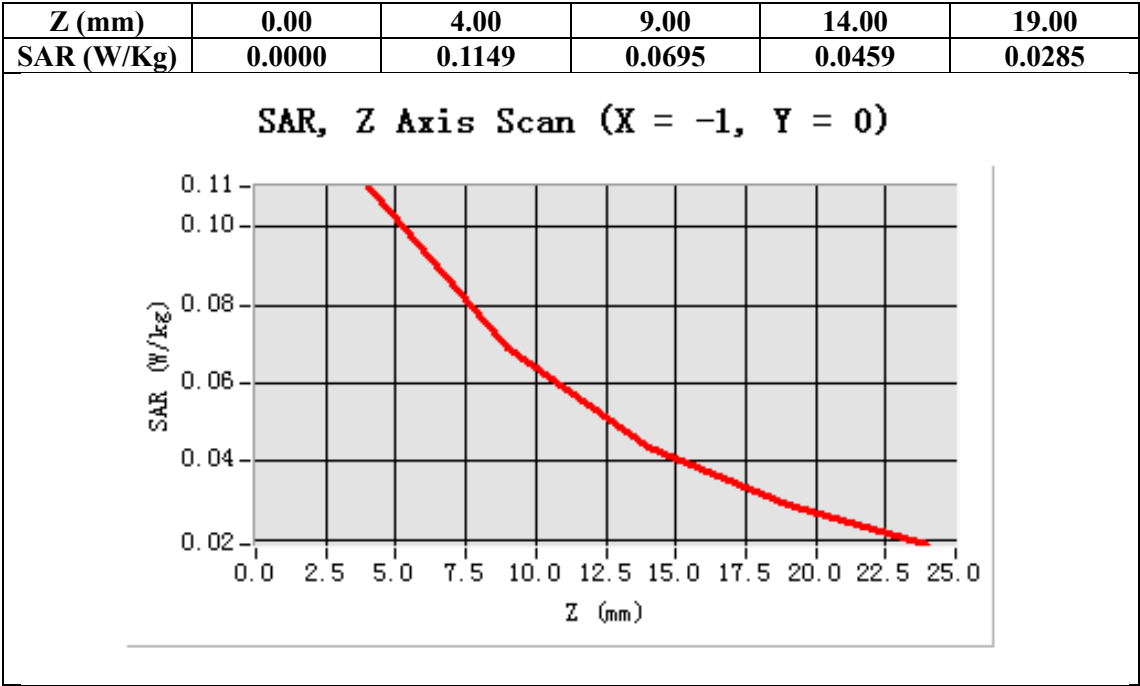
Configuration/System Check GSM 835 Head/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm

Configuration/System Check GSM 835 Head/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,
dy=8mm, dz=5mm



Maximum location: X=-1.00, Y=0.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.068632
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.106953



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab

Date: Mar.17,2014

System Check Body 835 MHz

DUT: Dipole 900 MHz Type: SID 900

Communication System CW; Communication System Band: D835 (835.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1; Conv.F=5.48

Frequency: 835 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma=0.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r=54.01$; $\rho= 1000$ kg/m³ ;

Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=10dBm

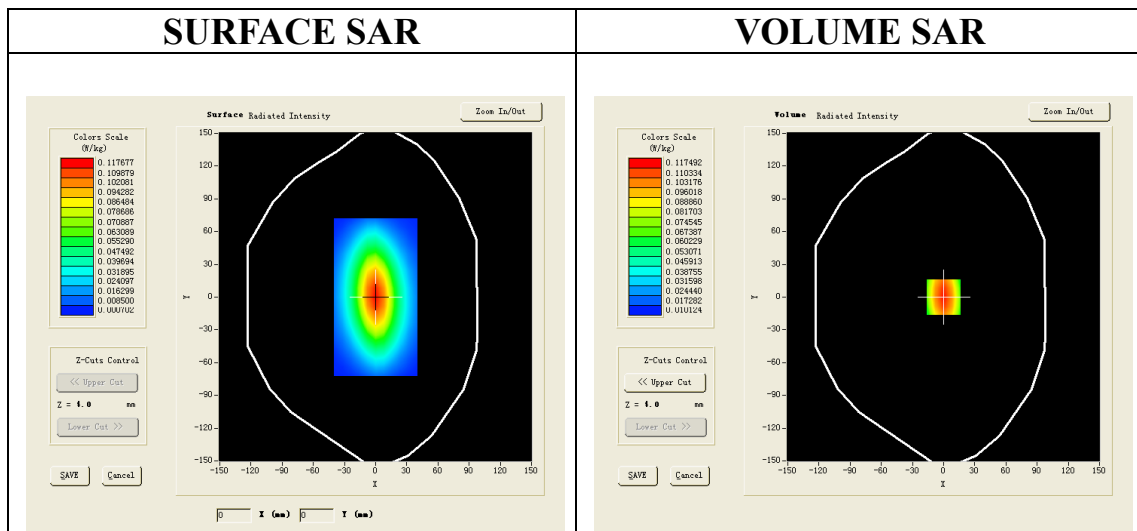
Ambient temperature (°C): 21, Liquid temperature (°C): 21

SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

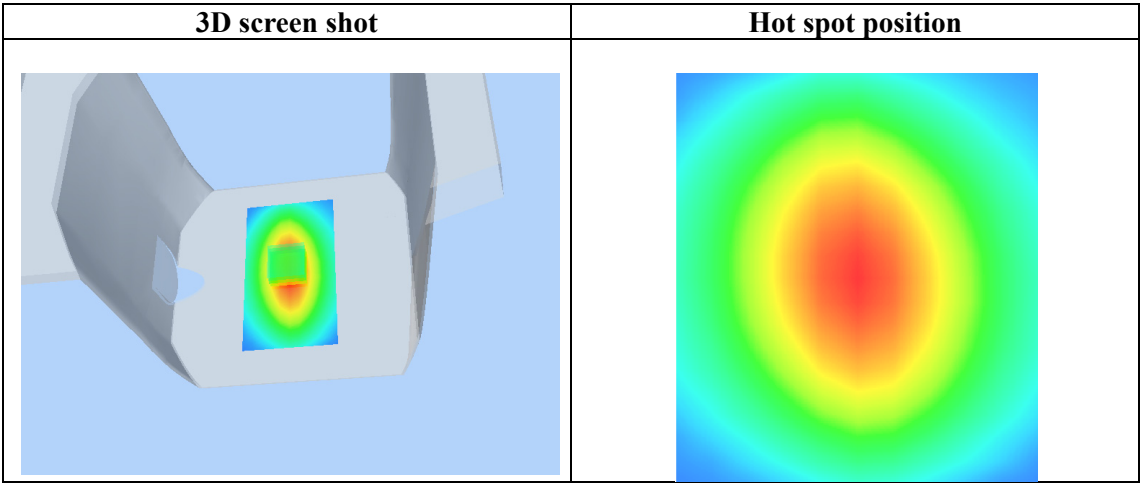
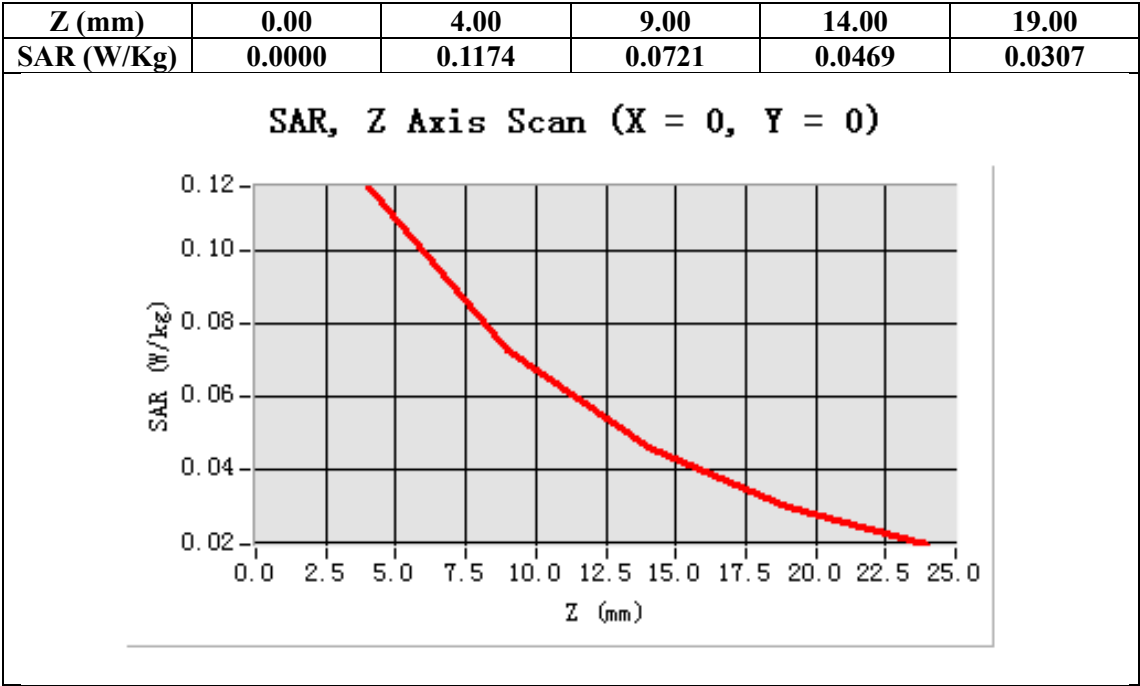
Configuration/System Check GSM 835 Body/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,dy=8mm

Configuration/System Check GSM 835 Body/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,
dy=8mm, dz=5mm



Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=0.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.068991
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.112356



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
System Check Head 1900MHz

Date: Mar.17,2014

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: SID 1900

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D1900 (1900.0 MHz); Duty Cycle:1:1; Conv.F=4.51
Frequency: 1900 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.37$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.15$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;

Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=10dBm

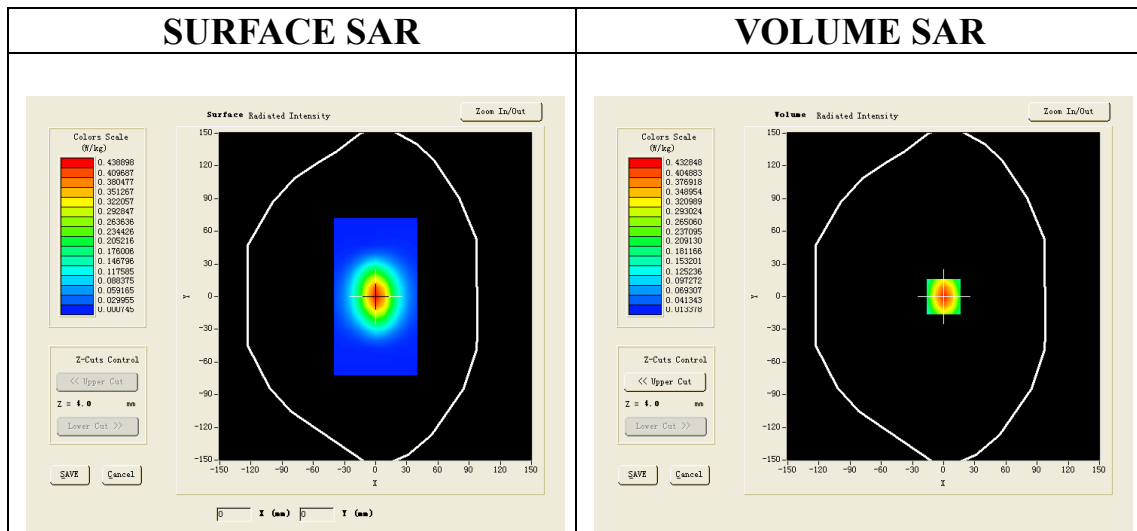
Ambient temperature (°C): 21, Liquid temperature (°C): 21

SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

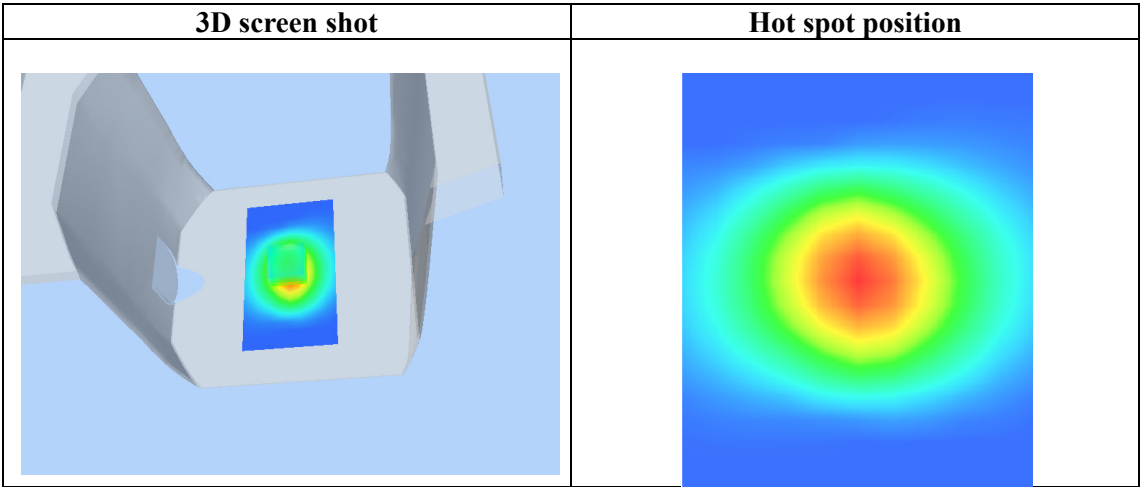
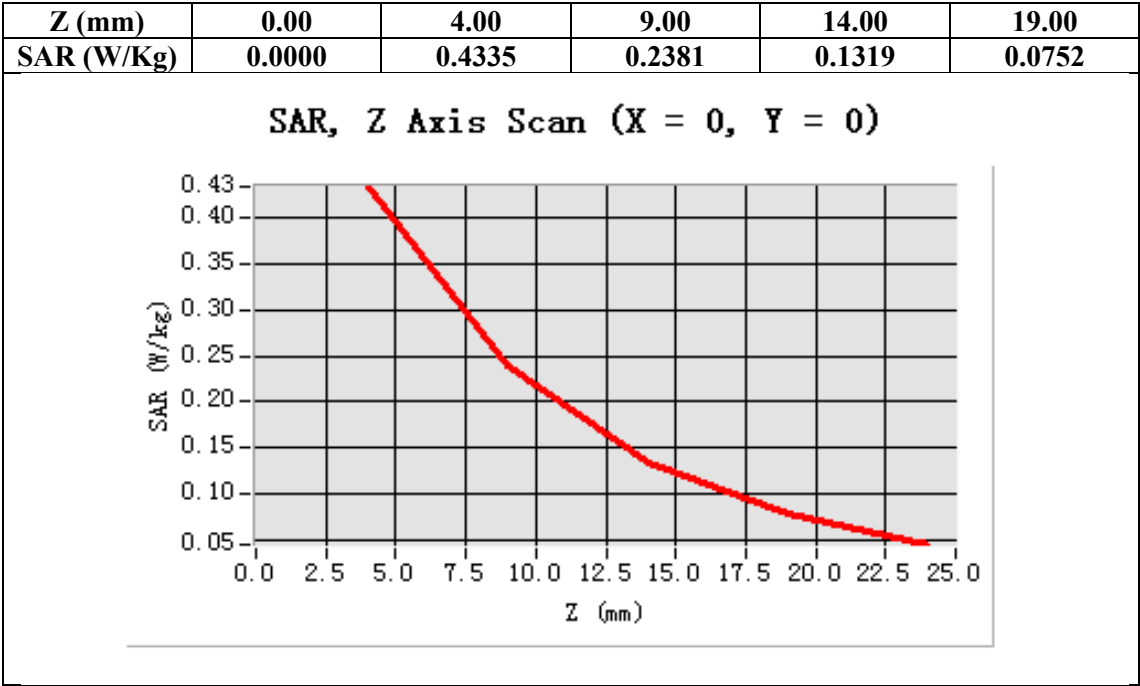
Configuration/System Check PCS1900 Head/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

Configuration/System Check PCS1900 Head/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm



Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=0.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.208483
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.401835



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
System Check Body 1900MHz

Date: Mar.17,2014

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: SID 1900

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D1900 (1900.0 MHz); Duty Cycle:1:1; Conv.F=4.45

Frequency: 1900 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.78$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;

Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=10dBm

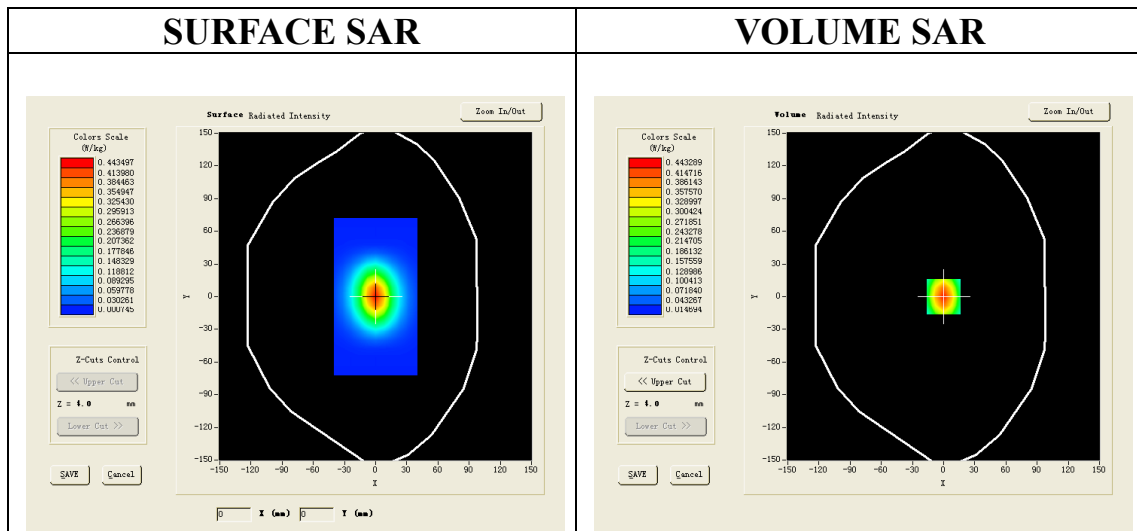
Ambient temperature (°C): 21, Liquid temperature (°C): 21

SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

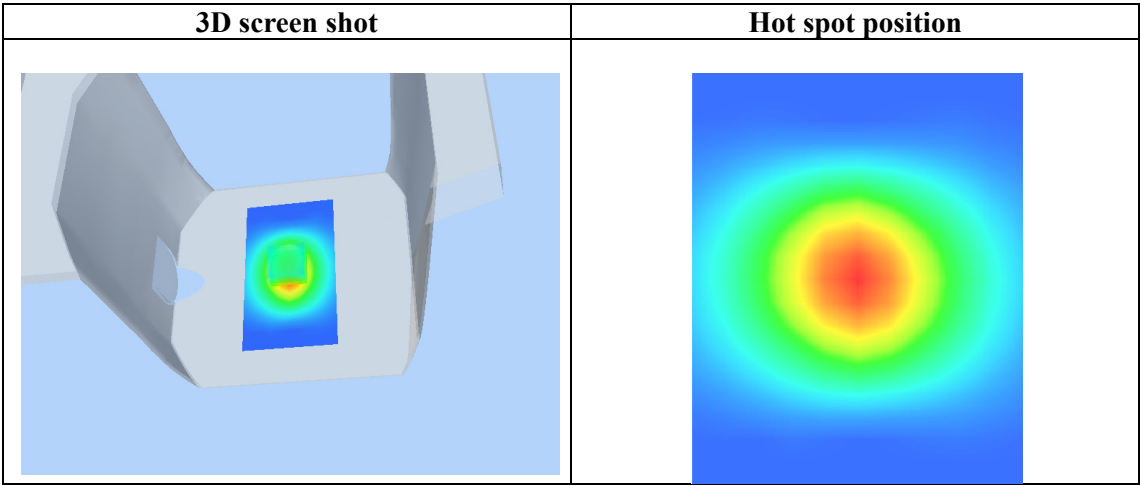
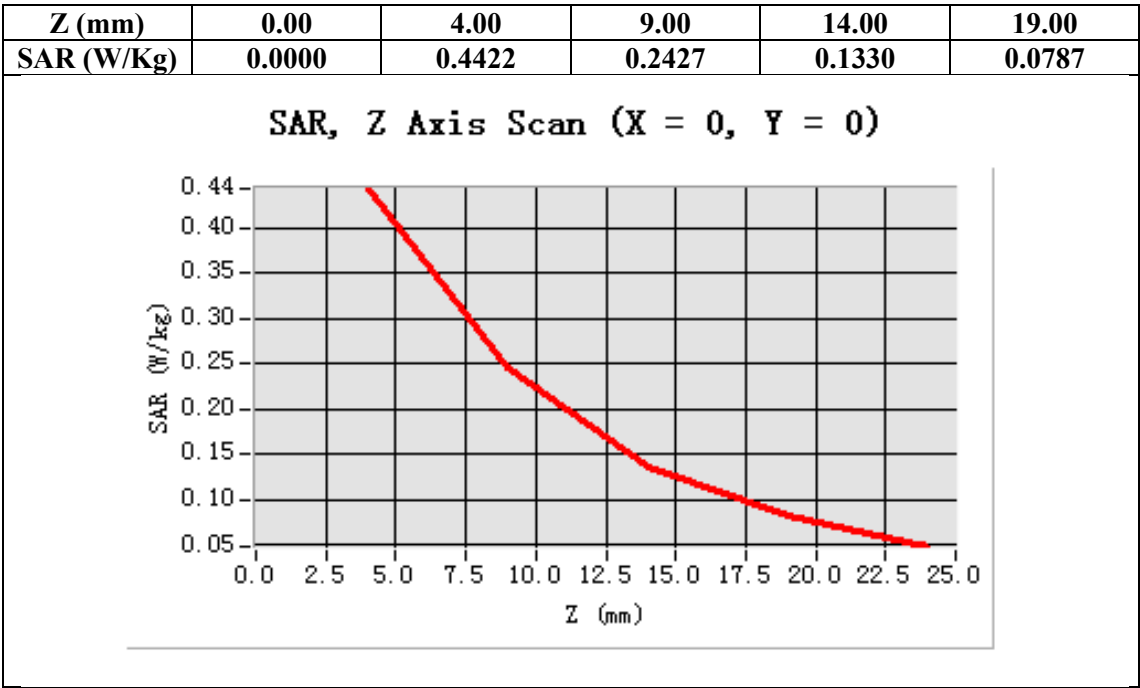
Configuration/System Check PCS1900 Body/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

Configuration/System Check PCS1900 Body/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm



Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=0.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.210594
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.407431



APPENDIX B. SAR MEASUREMENT DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
GSM 835 Mid-Touch-Left <SIM 1>
DUT: Square TV ; Type: 7700

Date: Mar.17,2014

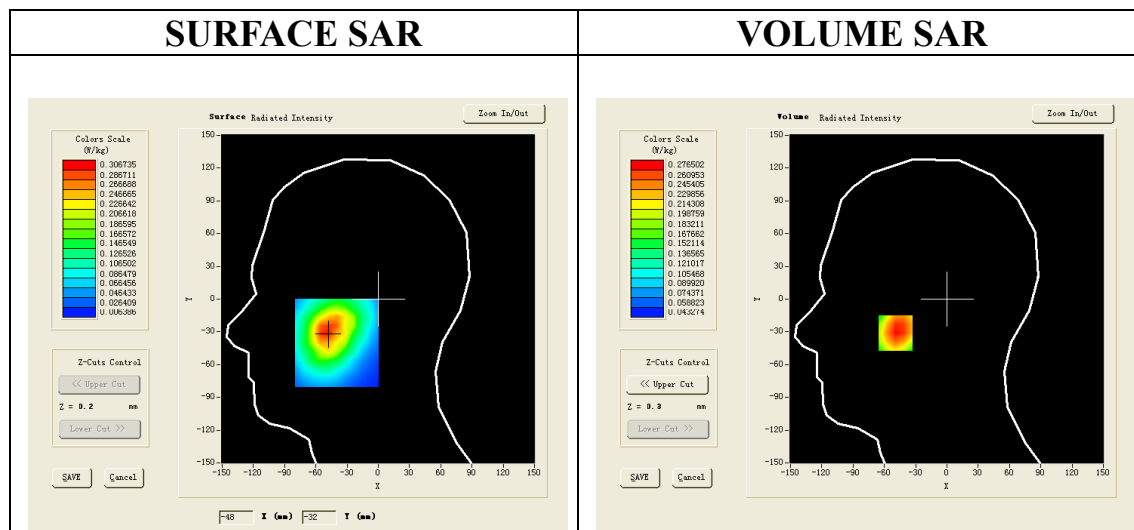
Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 835; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=5.27
Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.91$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.36$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Left Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.0, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

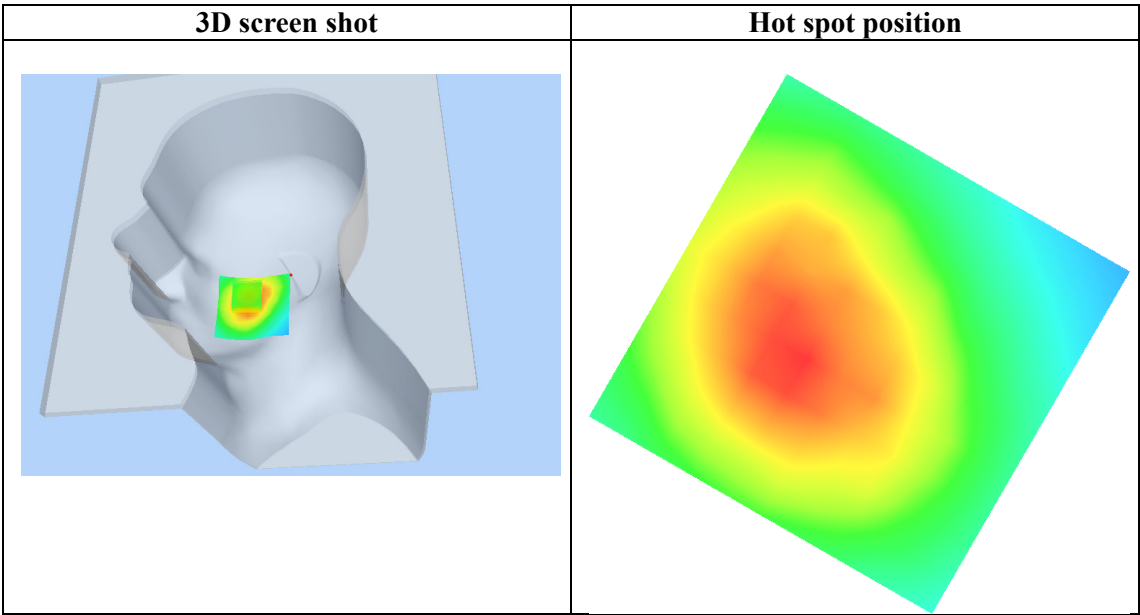
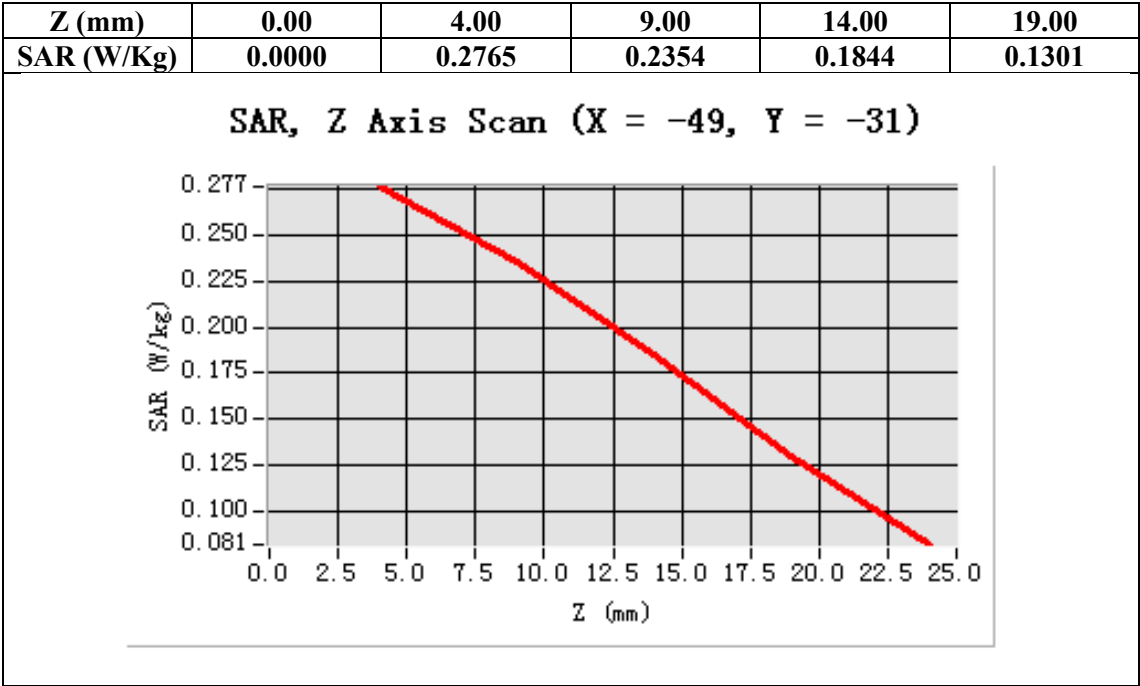
Configuration/GSM 835 Mid-Touch-Left/Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm
Configuration/GSM 835 Mid-Touch-Left/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	GSM 835
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-49.00, Y=-31.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.194527
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.267768



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
GSM 835 Mid-Tilt-Left <SIM 1>
DUT: Square TV ; Type: 7700

Date: Mar.17,2014

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 835; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=5.27;
Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.91$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.36$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Left Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.0, Liquid temperature(°C): 21.0

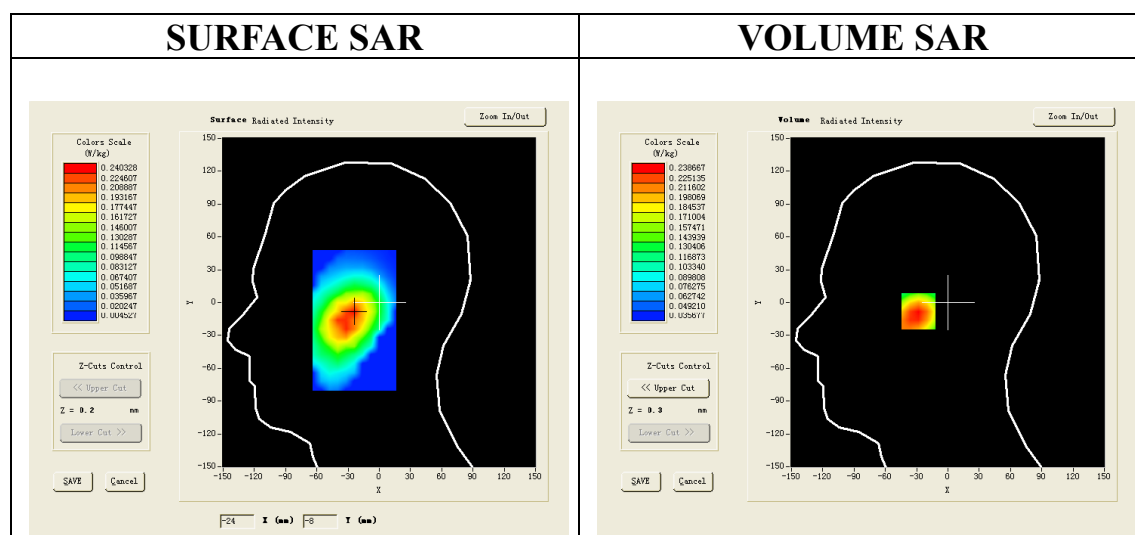
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/GSM 835 Mid-Tilt-Left/Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

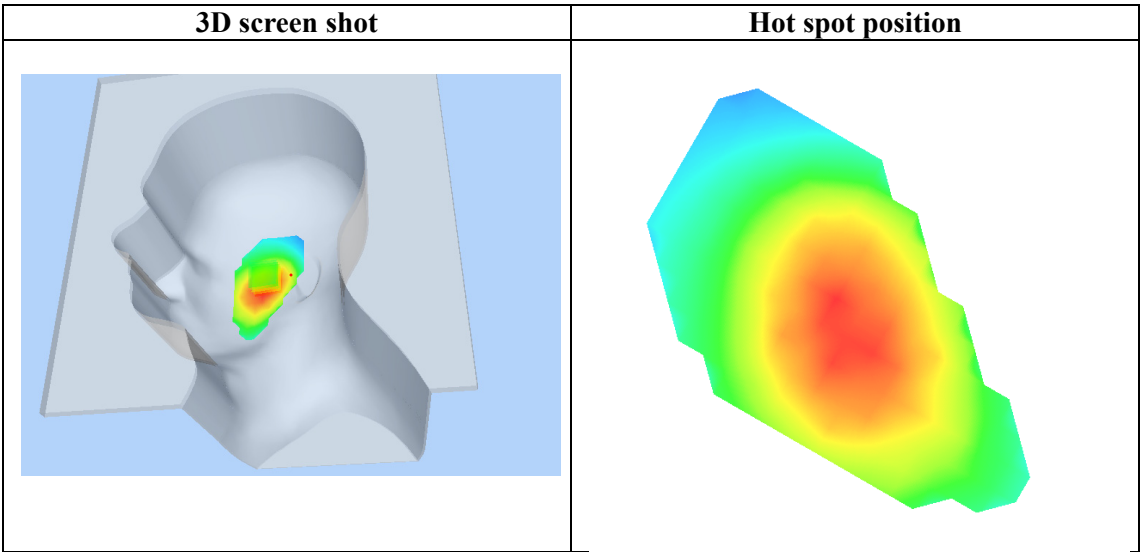
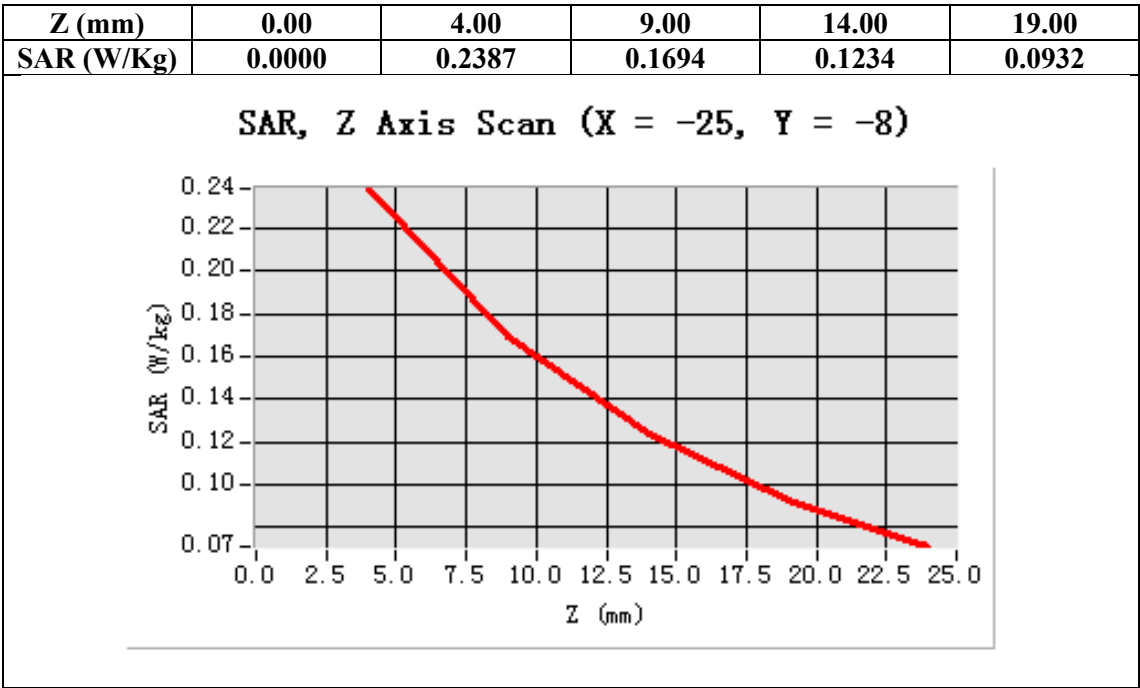
Configuration/GSM 835 Mid-Tilt-Left/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm,dz=5mm;

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Tilt
Band	GSM 835
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-25.00, Y=-8.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.157578
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.230480



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
GSM 835 Mid- Touch-Right <SIM 1>
DUT: Square TV ; Type: 7700

Date: Mar.17,2014

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 835; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=5.27;
Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.91$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.36$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Right Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.0, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

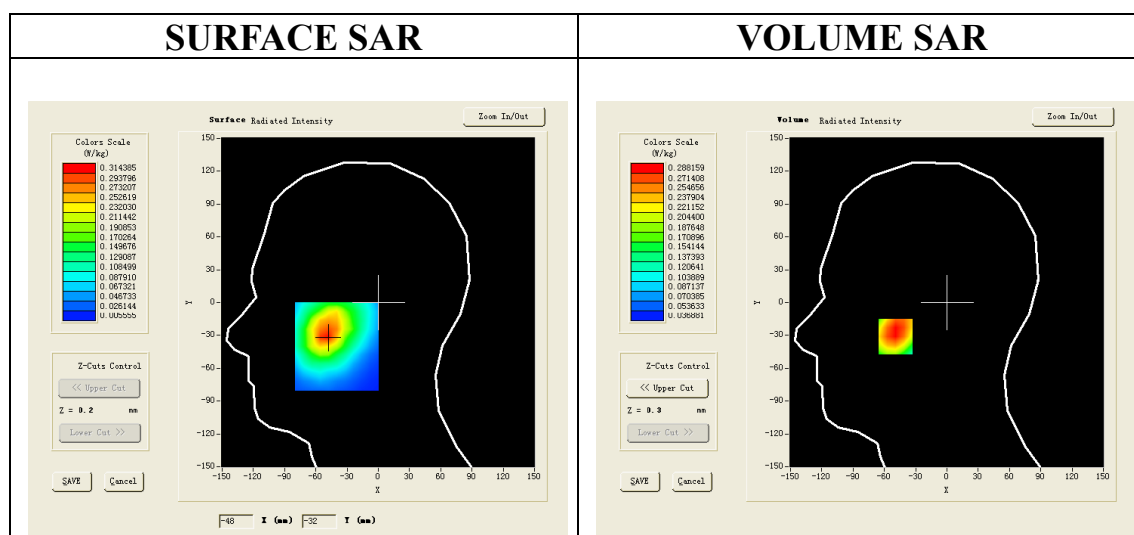
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/GSM 835 Mid-Touch-Right/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

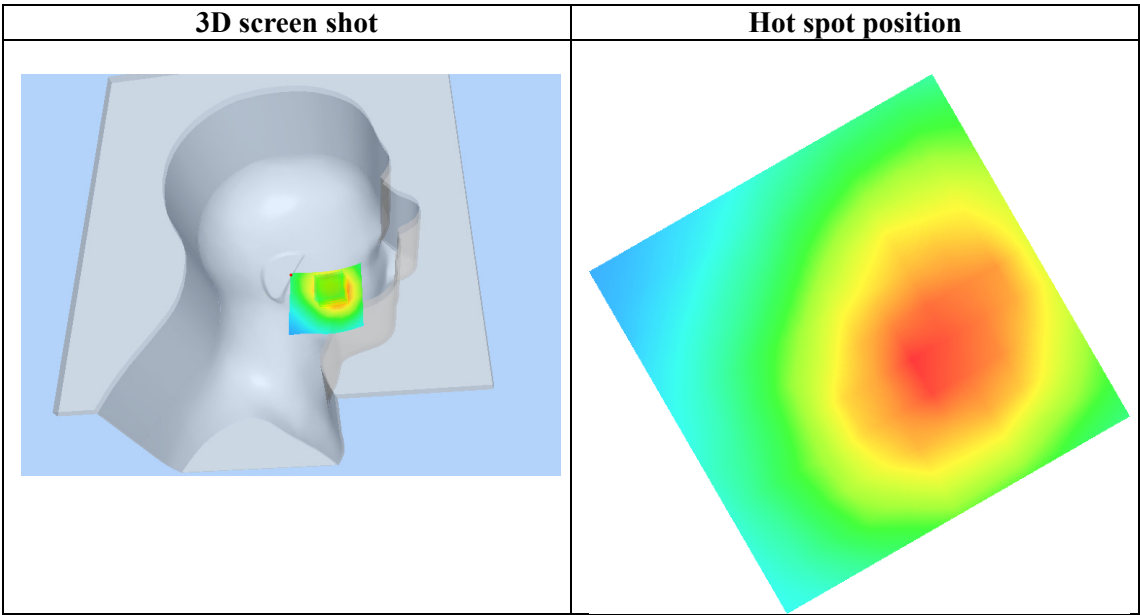
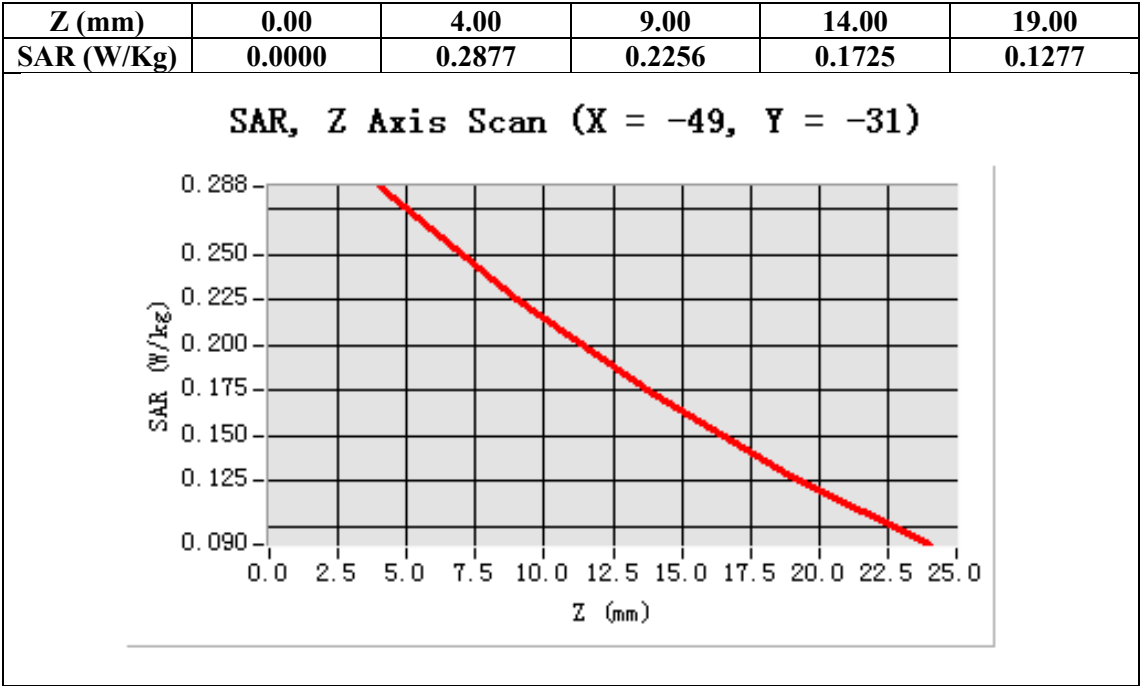
Configuration/GSM 835 Mid-Touch-Right/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	GSM 835
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-49.00, Y=-31.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.198106
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.279356



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
GSM 835 Mid-Tilt-Right <SIM 1>
DUT: Square TV ; Type: 7700

Date: Mar.17,2014

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 835; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=5.27;
Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.91$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.36$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Right Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.0, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

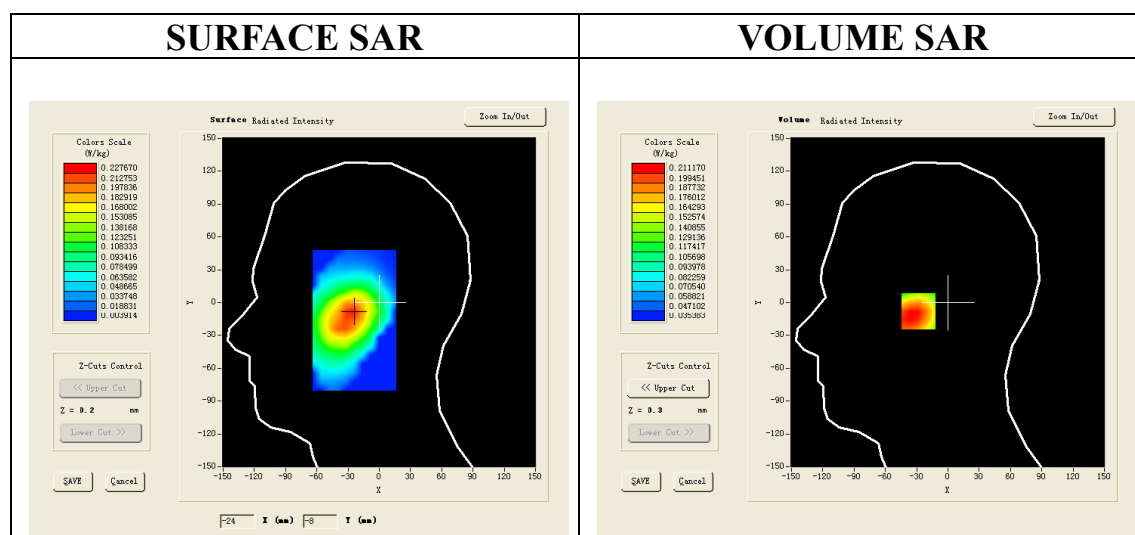
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/GSM 835 Mid-Tilt-Right/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

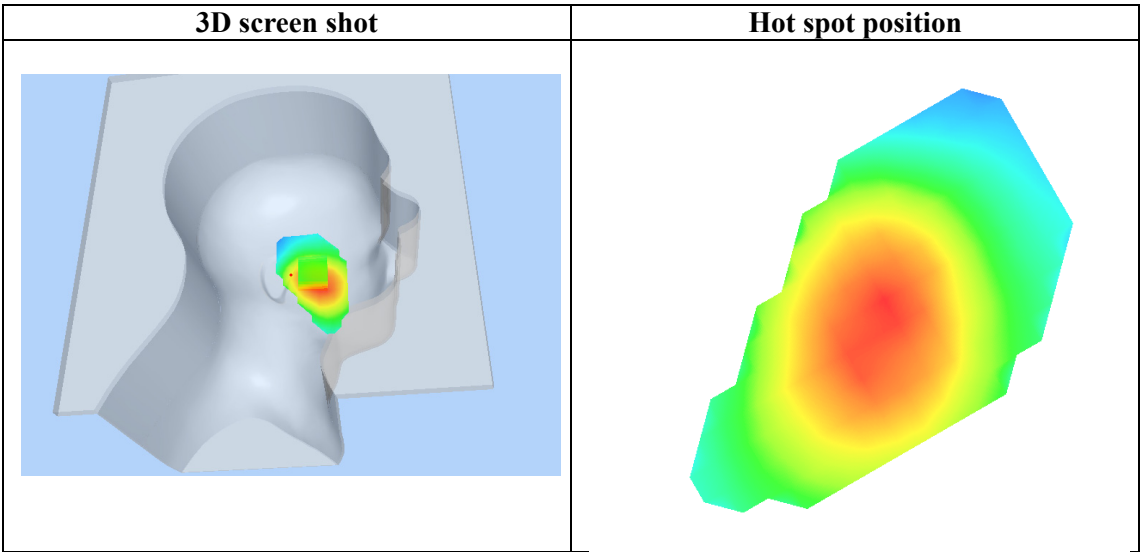
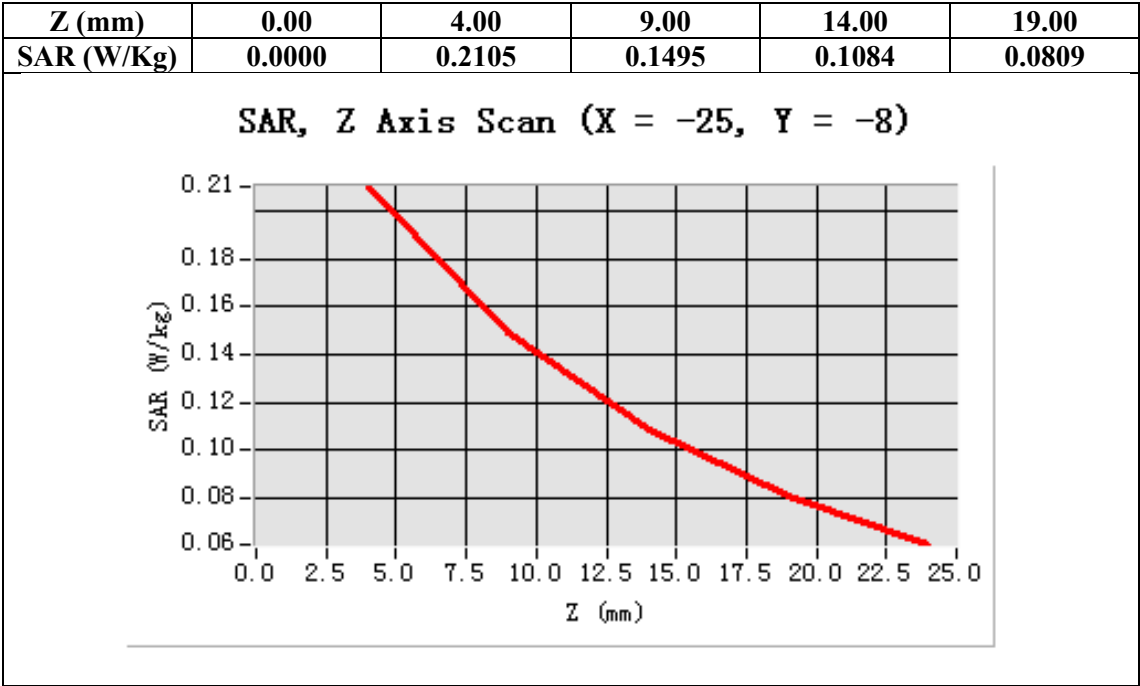
Configuration/GSM 835 Mid-Tilt-Right/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm,
dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Tilt
Band	GSM 835
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-25.00, Y=-8.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.143332
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.206377



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
GSM 835 Mid- Body- Back <SIM 1>
DUT: Square TV ; Type: 7700

Date: Mar.17,2014

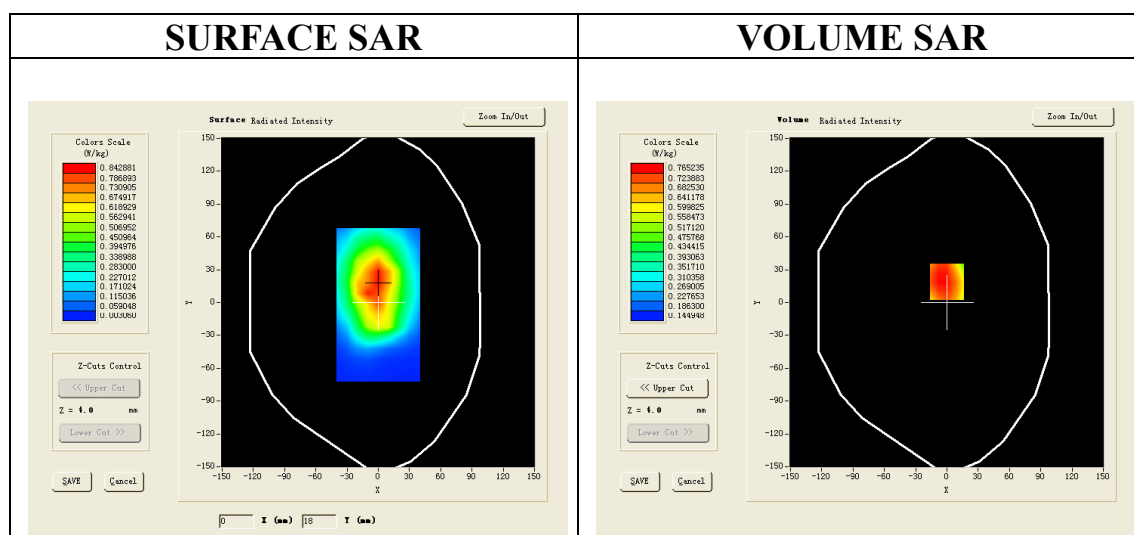
Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 835; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=5.48;
Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.01$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.0, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

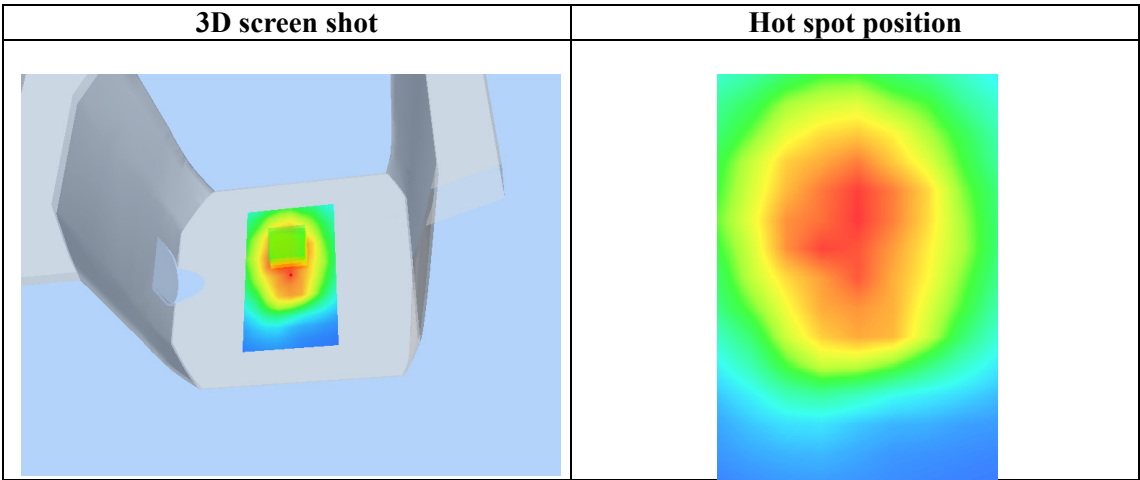
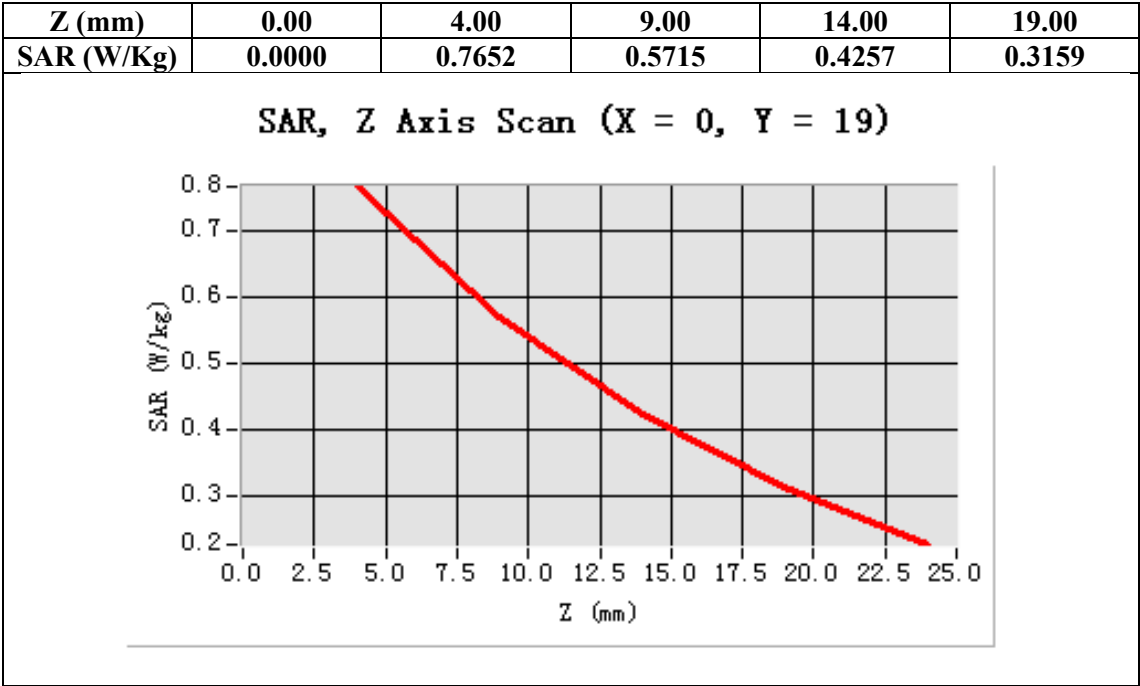
Configuration/GSM 835 Mid-Body-Back/Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm
Configuration/GSM 835 Mid-Body-Back/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Back
Band	GSM 835
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=19.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.535678
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.744006



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
GSM 835 Mid- Body- Front (MS) <SIM 1>
DUT: Square TV ; Type: 7700

Date: Mar.17,2014

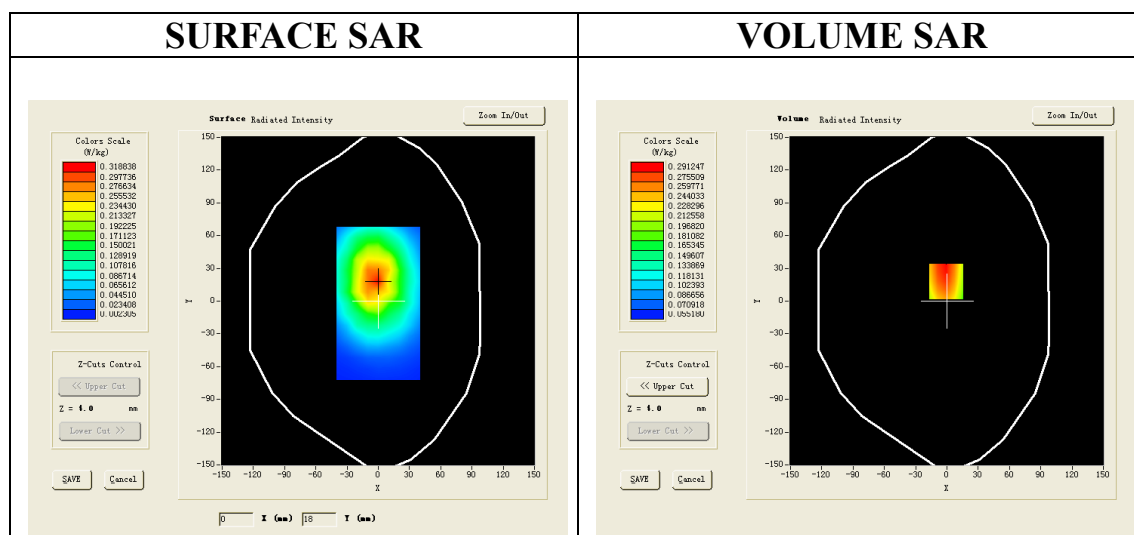
Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 835; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=5.48;
Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.01$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.0, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

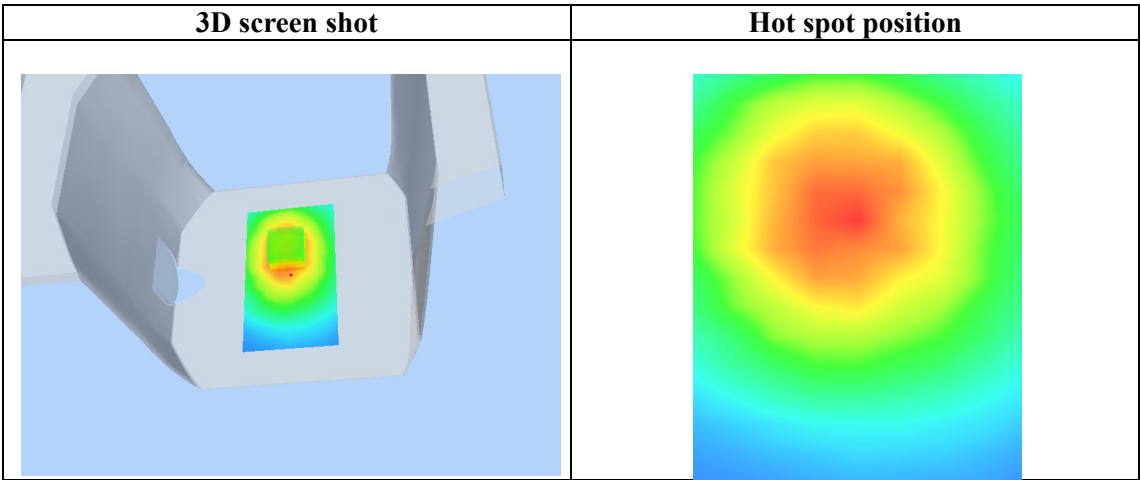
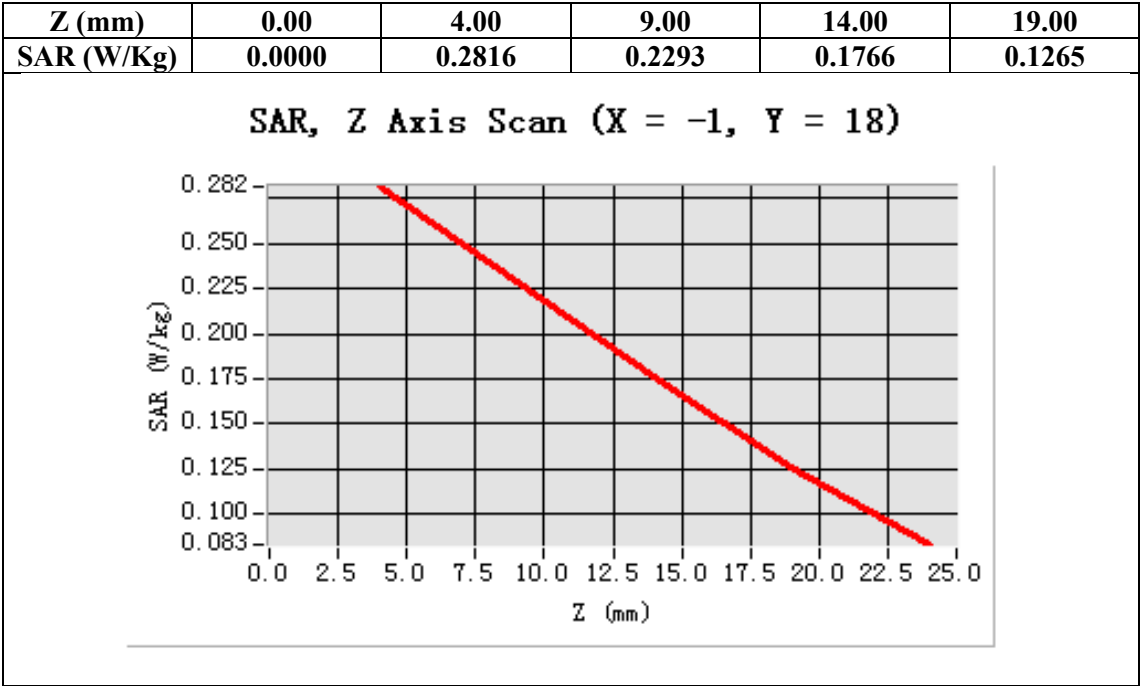
Configuration/GSM 835 Mid-Body- Front /Area Scan (6x8x1): Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm
Configuration/GSM 835 Mid-Body- Front Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Front
Band	GSM 835
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-1.00, Y=18.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.201768
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.281944



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
PCS 1900 Mid-Touch- Left <SIM 1>
DUT: Square TV ; Type: 7700

Date: Mar.17,2014

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=4.51;
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.37$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.15$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Left Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.0, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

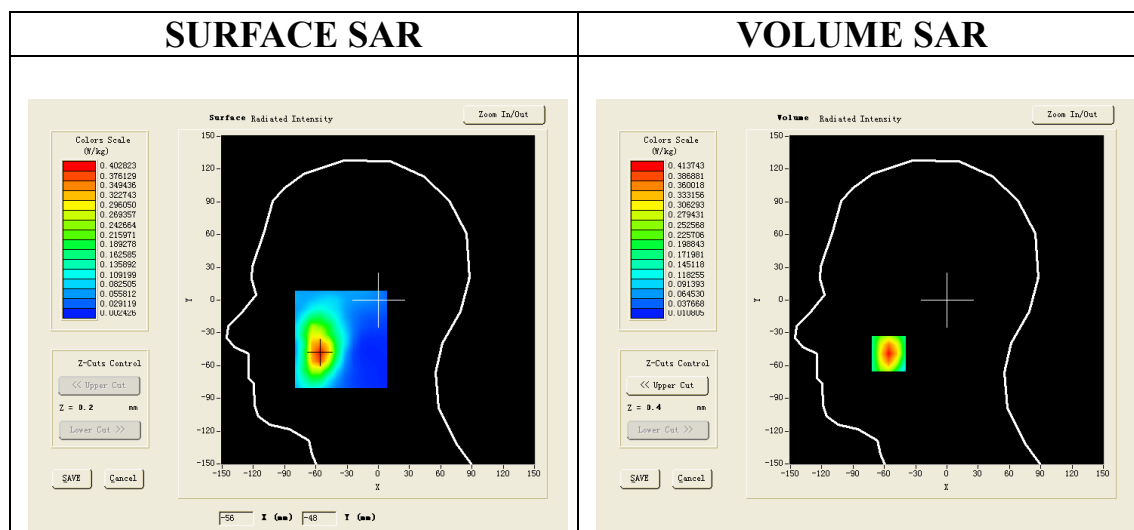
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Touch-Left/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

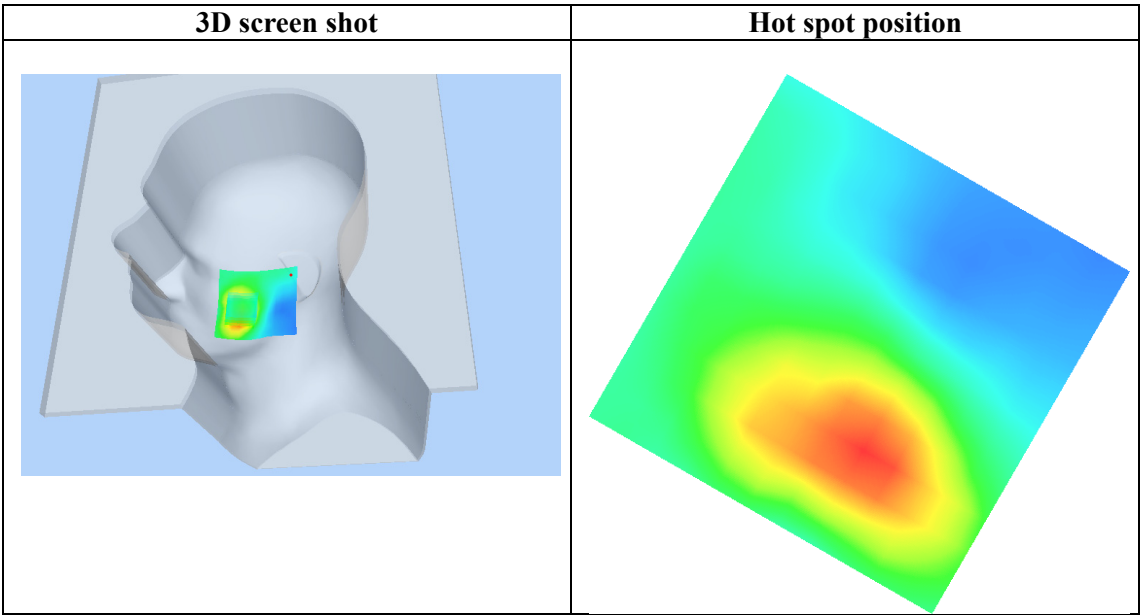
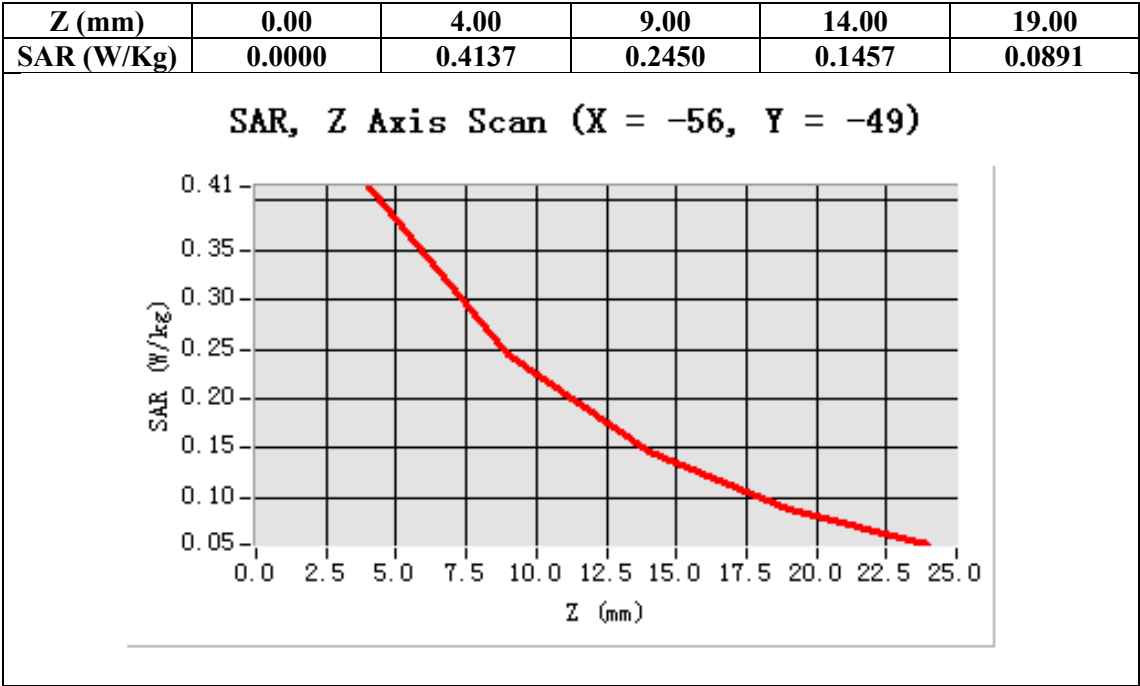
Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Touch-Left/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	PCS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-56.00, Y=-49.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.209194
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.383670



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
PCS 1900 Mid-Tilt-Left <SIM 1>
DUT: Square TV ; Type: 7700

Date: Mar.17,2014

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=4.51;
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.37$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.15$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Left Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.0, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

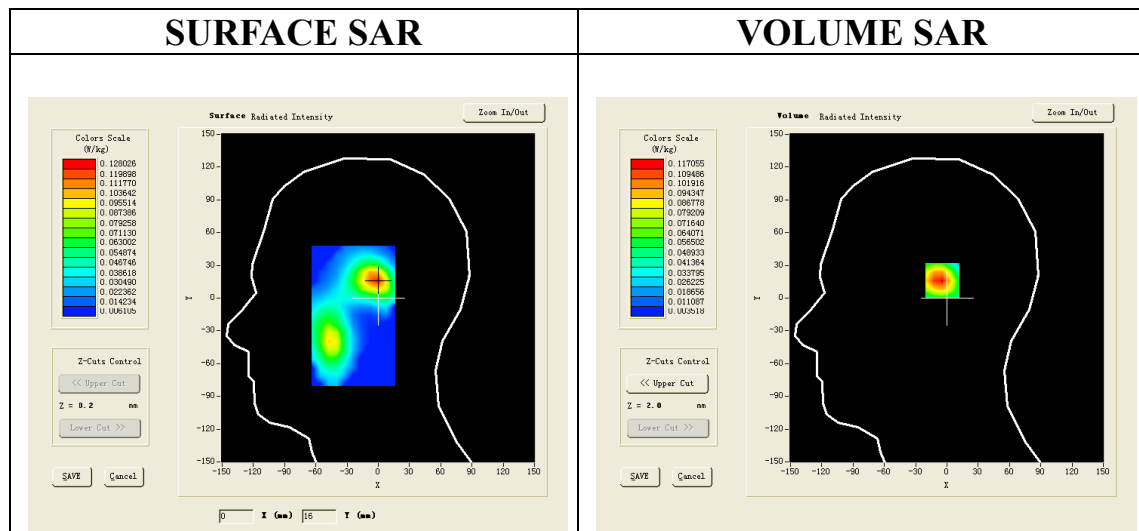
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Tilt-Left/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

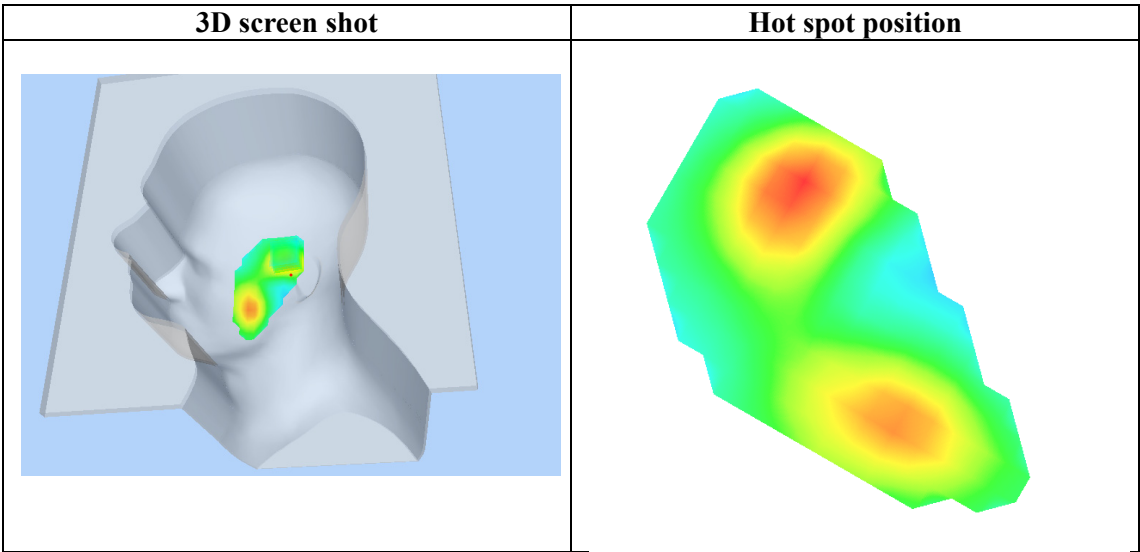
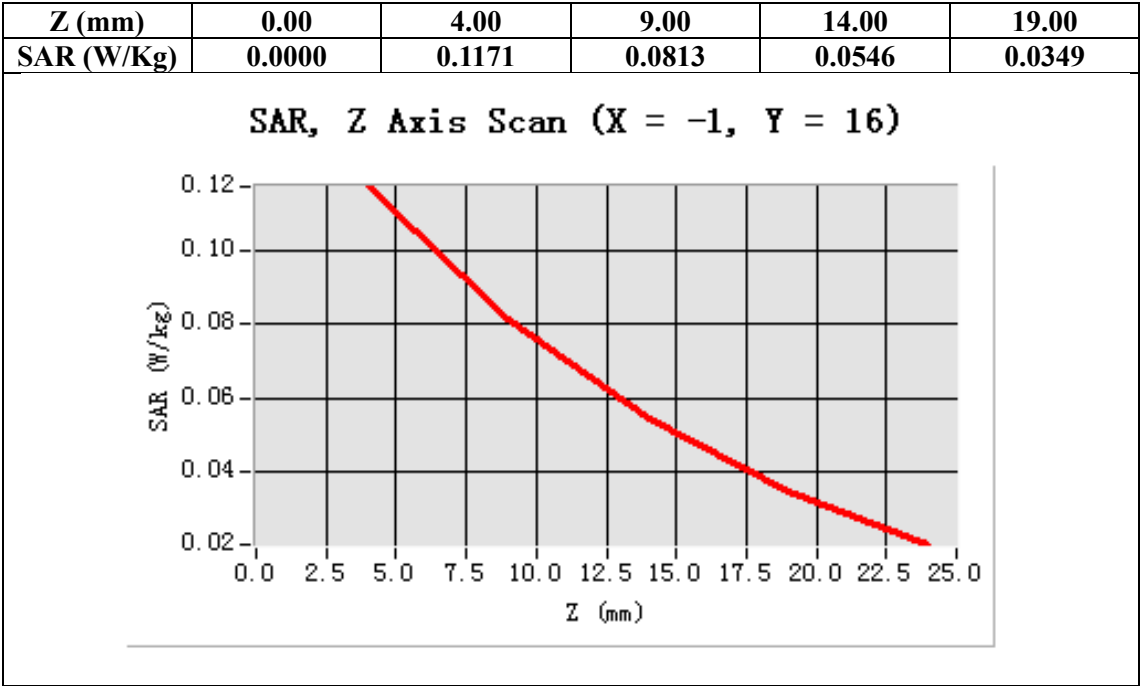
Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Tilt-Left/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm,dz=5mm;

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Left head
Device Position	Tilt
Band	PCS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-1.00, Y=16.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.065877
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.110390



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
PCS 1900 Mid-Touch-Right <SIM 1>
DUT: Square TV ; Type: 7700

Date: Mar.17,2014

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=4.51;
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.37$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.15$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Right Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.0, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

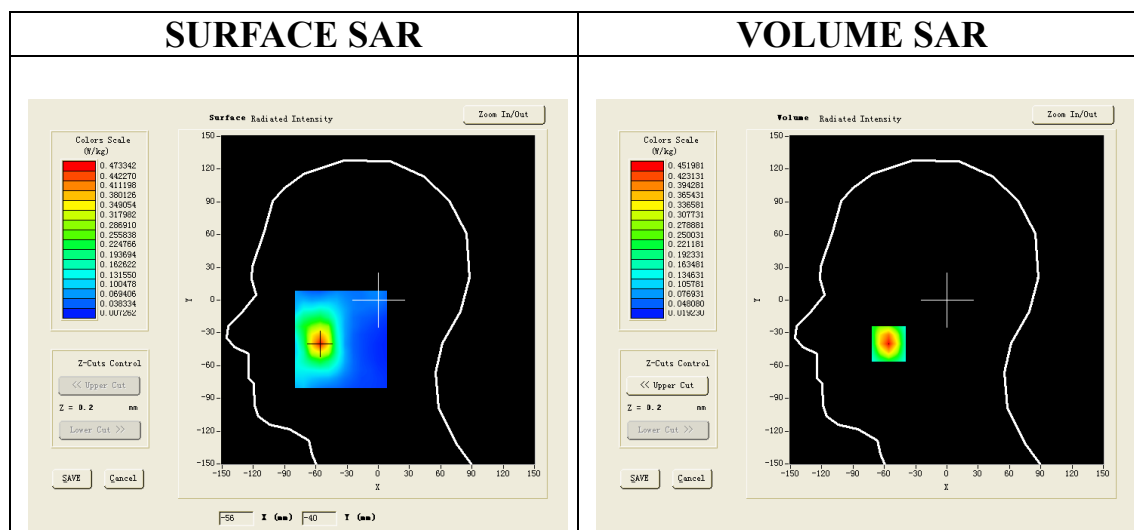
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Touch-Right/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

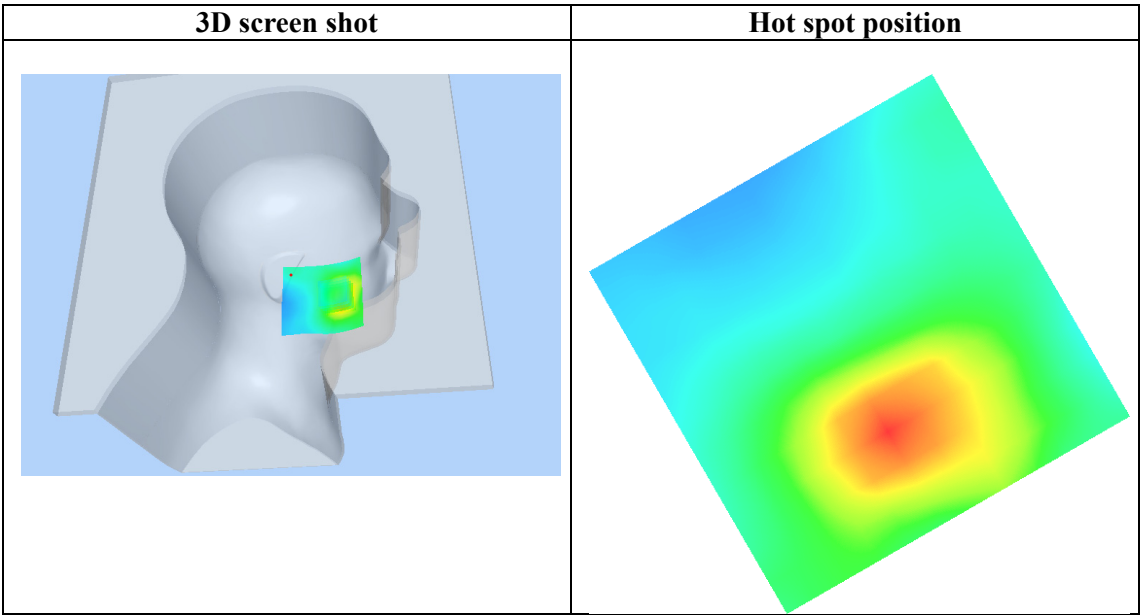
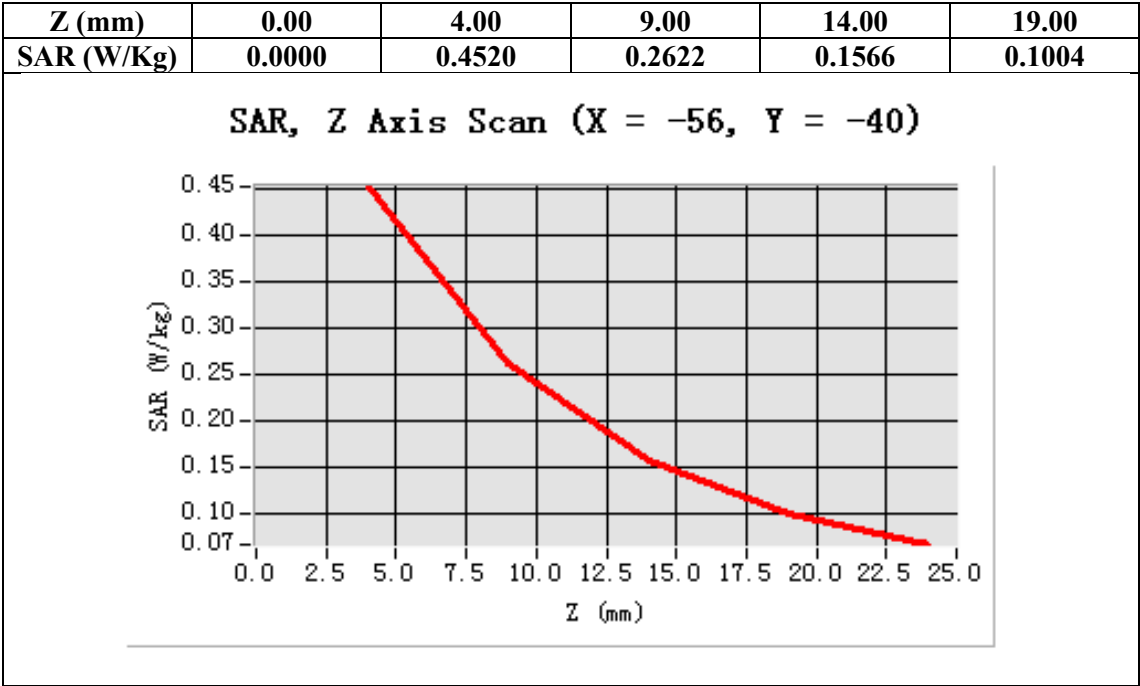
Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Touch-Right/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Cheek
Band	PCS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-56.00, Y=-40.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.225972
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.419336



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
PCS 1900 Mid-Tilt-Right <SIM 1>
DUT: Square TV ; Type: 7700

Date: Mar.17,2014

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=4.51;
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.37$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.15$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Right Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.0, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

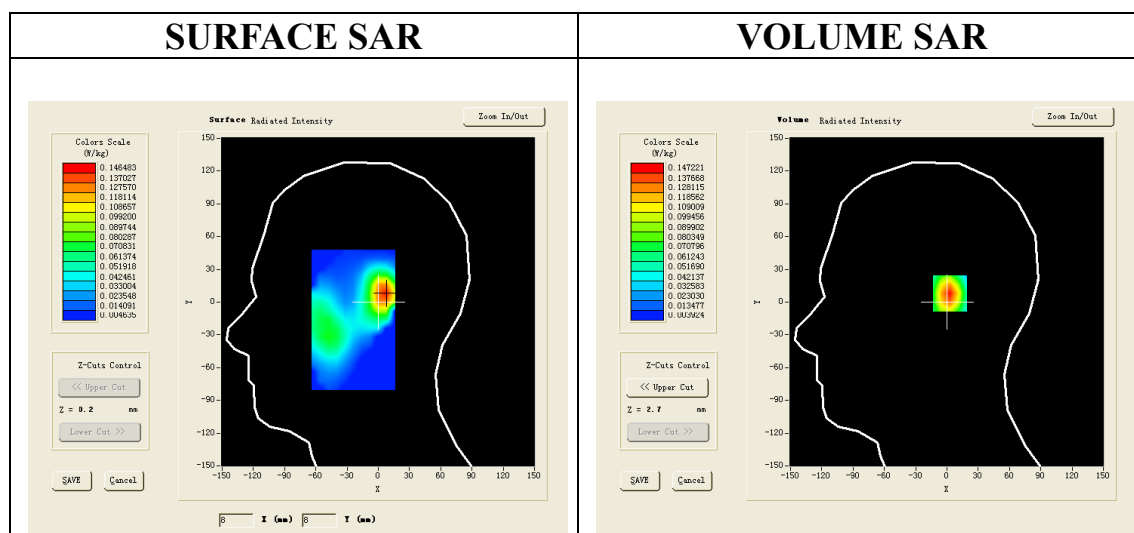
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Tilt-Right/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

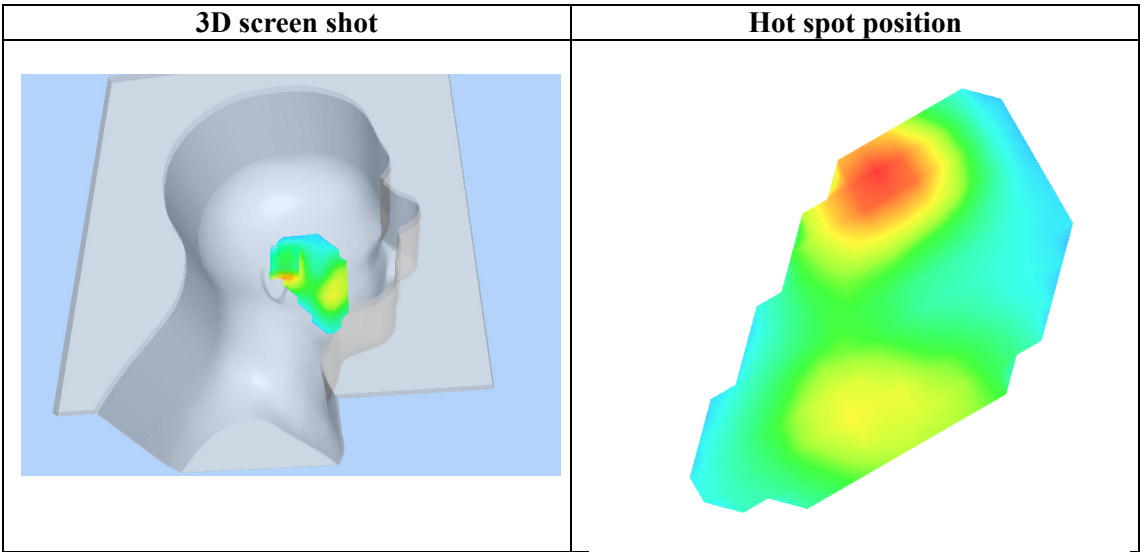
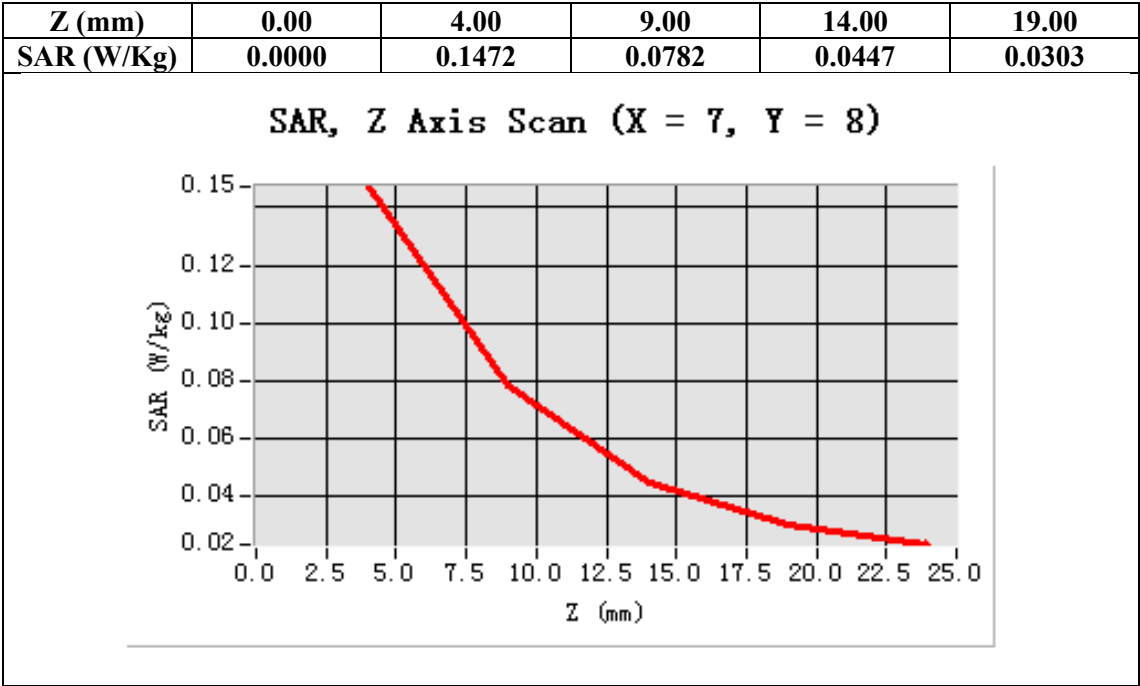
Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Tilt-Right/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	sam_direct_droit2_surf8mm.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Right head
Device Position	Tilt
Band	PCS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=7.00, Y=8.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.074095
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.138085



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
PCS 1900 Low-Body-Back <SIM 1>
DUT: Square TV ; Type: 7700

Date: Mar.17,2014

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=4.45;
Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.48$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.96$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.0, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

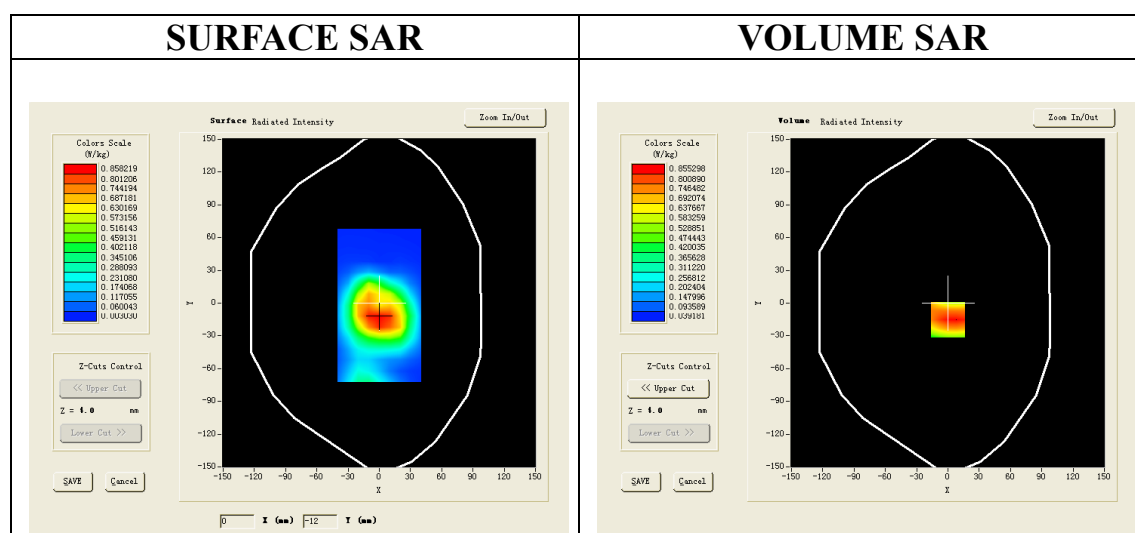
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/PCS1900 Low-Body-Back/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

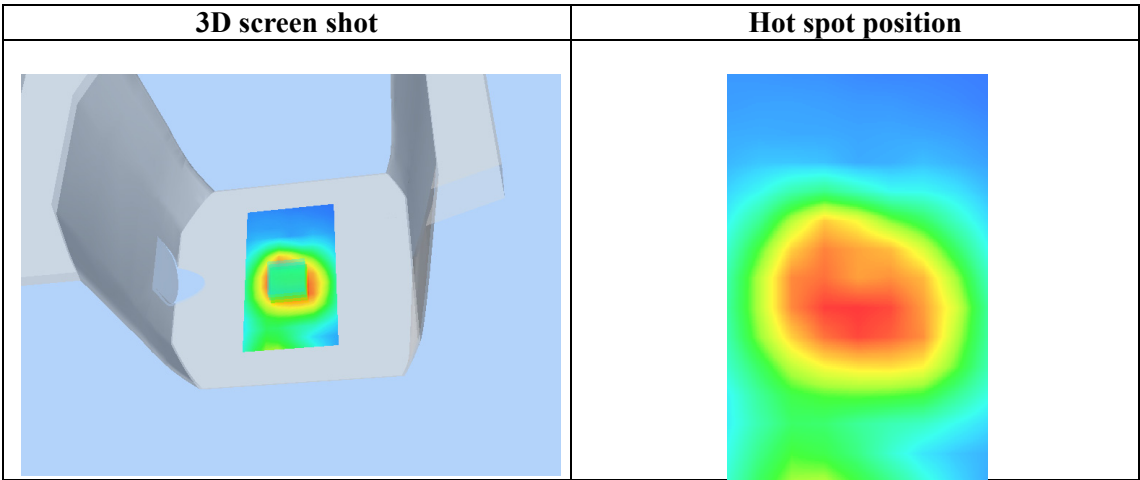
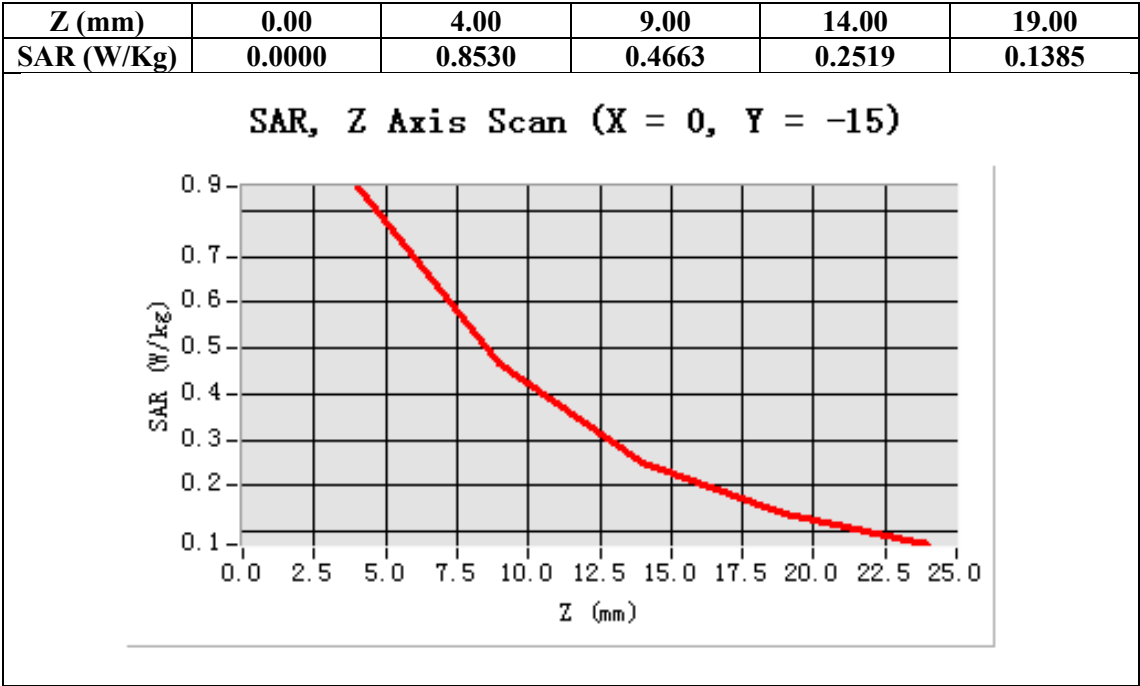
Configuration/PCS1900 Low-Body-Back/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Back
Band	PCS 1900
Channels	Low
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=0.00, Y=-15.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.497786
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.884525



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
PCS 1900 Mid-Body-Back <SIM 1>
DUT: Square TV ; Type: 7700

Date: Mar.17,2014

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=4.45;
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.78$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.0, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

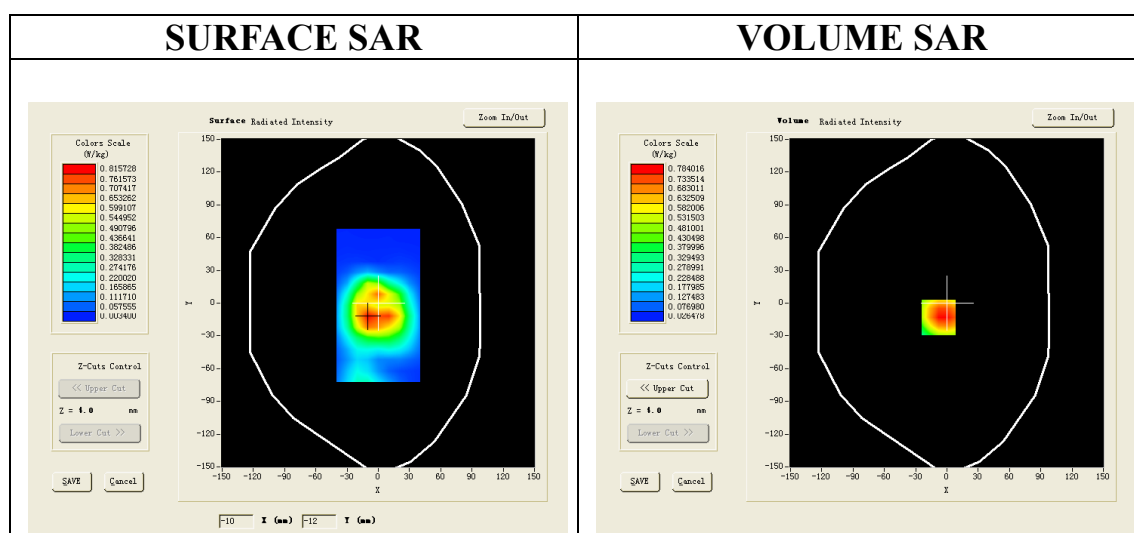
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Body-Back/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

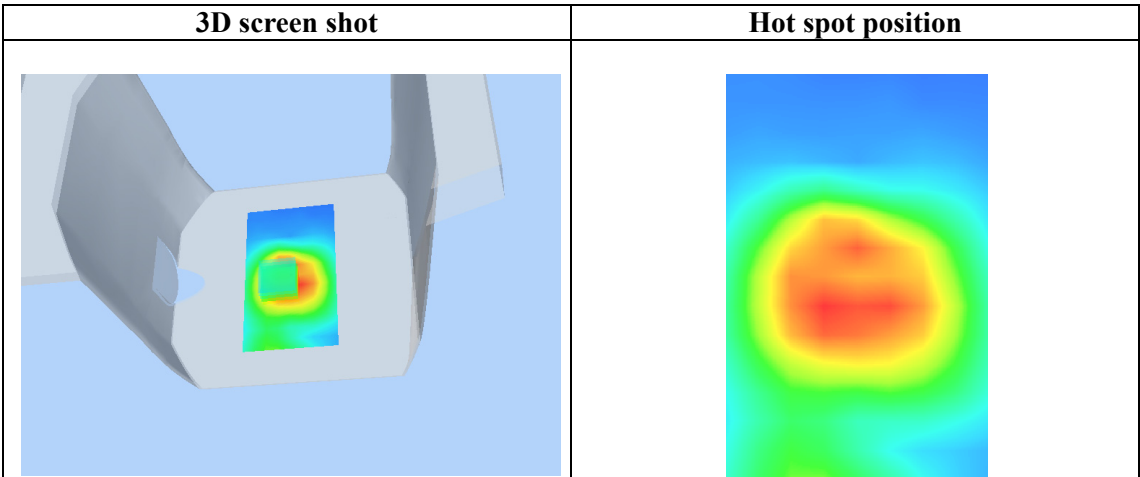
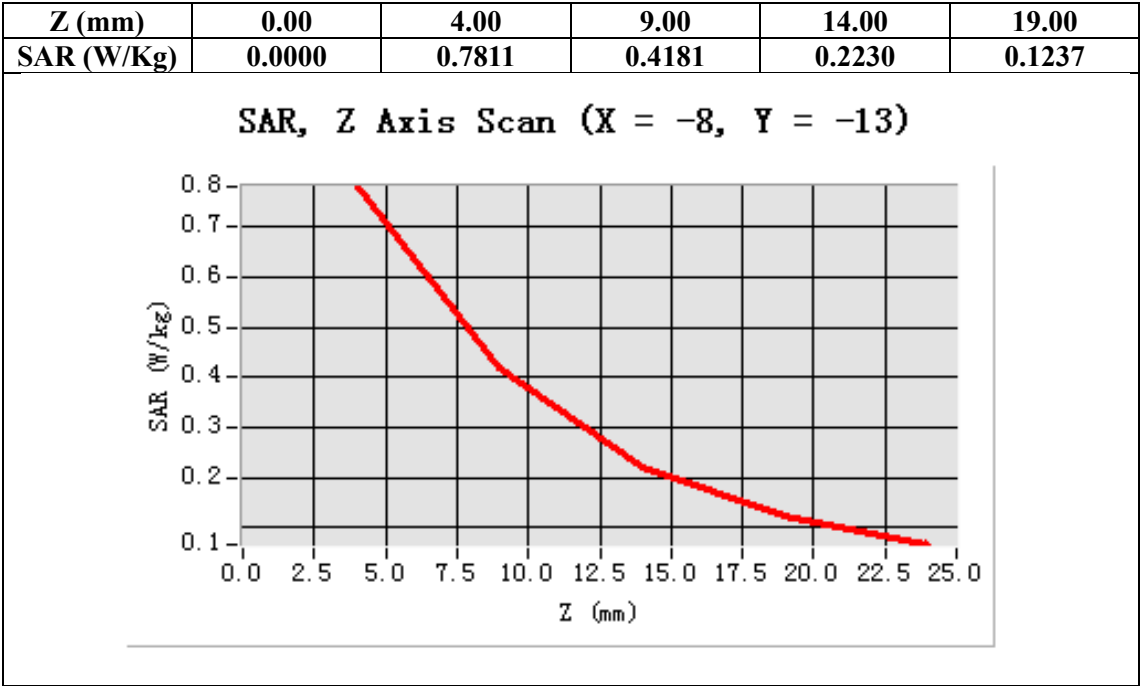
Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Body-Back/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Back
Band	PCS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-8.00, Y=-13.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.456225
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.819052



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
PCS 1900 High-Body-Back <SIM 1>
DUT: Square TV ; Type: 7700

Date: Mar.17,2014

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=4.45;
Frequency: 1909.8MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.50$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.35$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.0, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

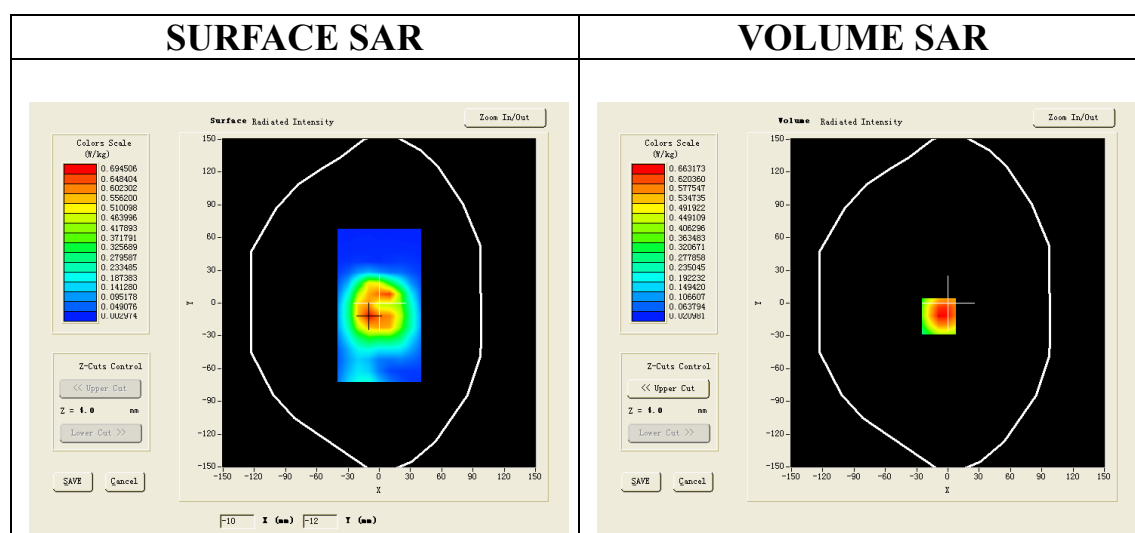
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/PCS1900 High-Body-Back/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

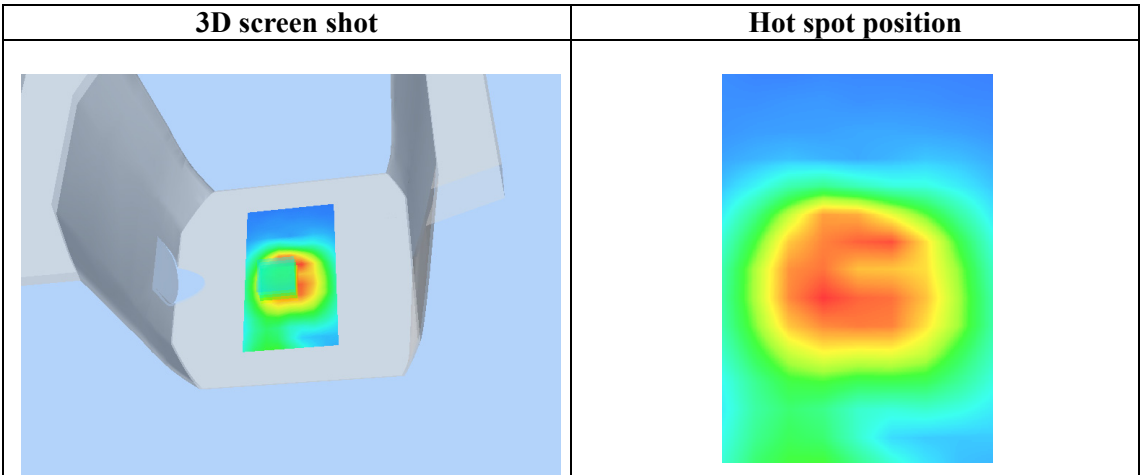
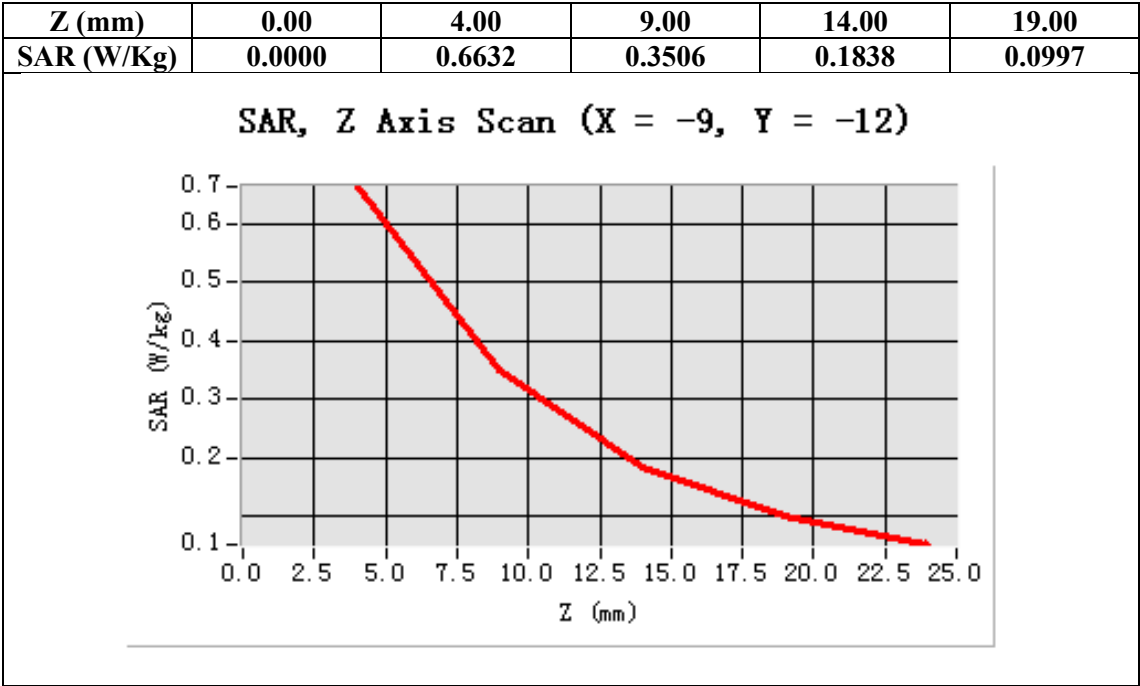
Configuration/PCS1900 High-Body-Back/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Back
Band	PCS 1900
Channels	High
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-9.00, Y=-12.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.385201
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.697468



Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
PCS 1900 Mid-Body -Front (MS) <SIM 1>
DUT: Square TV ; Type: 7700

Date: Mar.17,2014

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=4.45;
Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.78$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.0, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

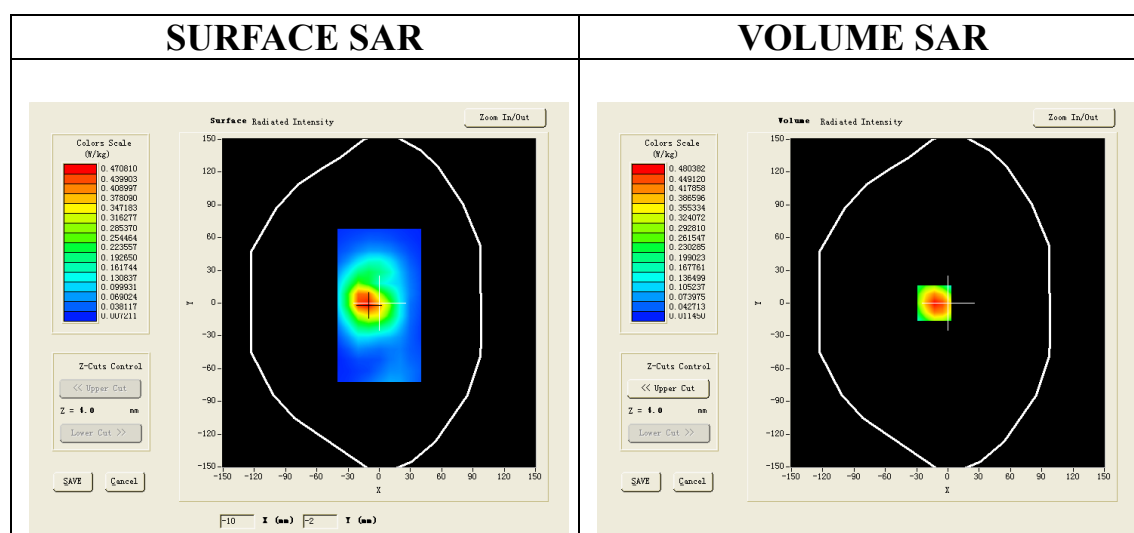
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Body- Front /Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

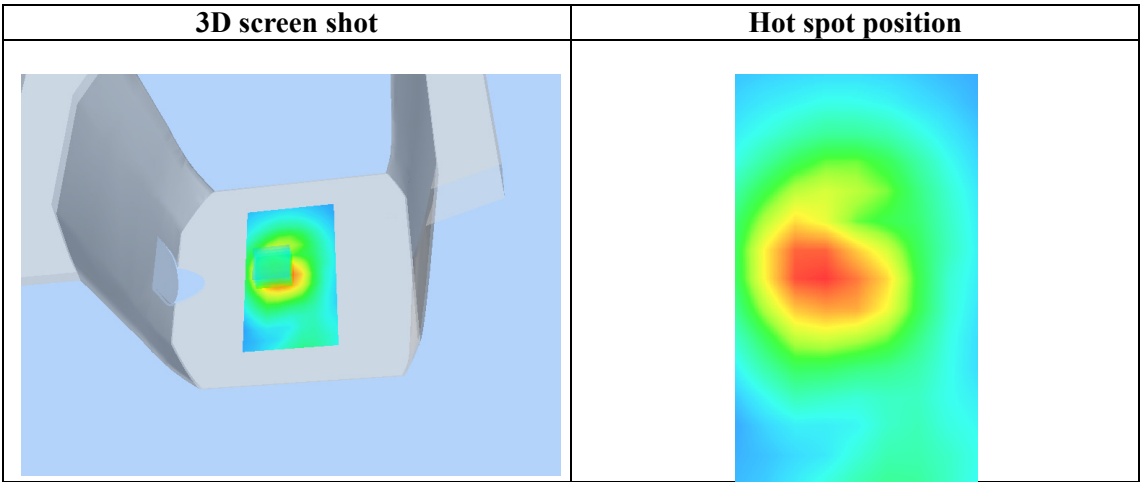
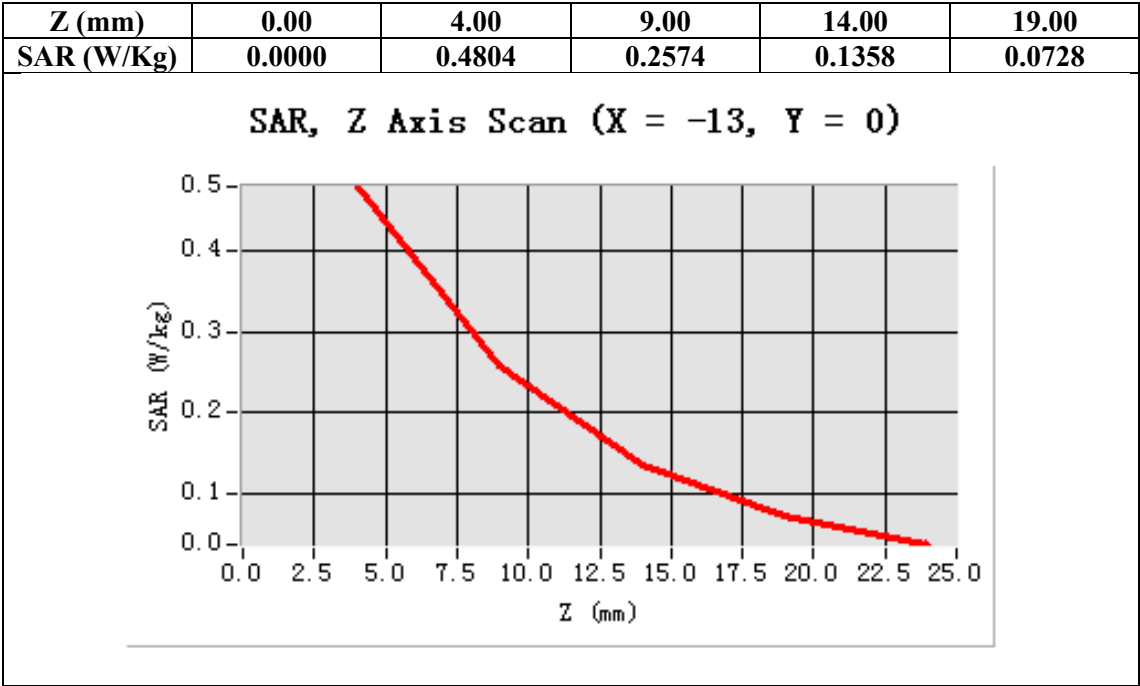
Configuration/PCS1900 Mid-Body- Front /Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Front
Band	PCS 1900
Channels	Middle
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=-13.00, Y=0.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.262322
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.493353



Repeated SAR

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab
PCS 1900 Low-Body-Back <SIM 1>
DUT: Square TV ; Type: 7700

Date: Mar.17,2014

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Conv.F=4.45;
Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.48$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.96$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³ ;
Phantom section: Flat Section
Ambient temperature (°C): 21.0, Liquid temperature (°C): 21.0

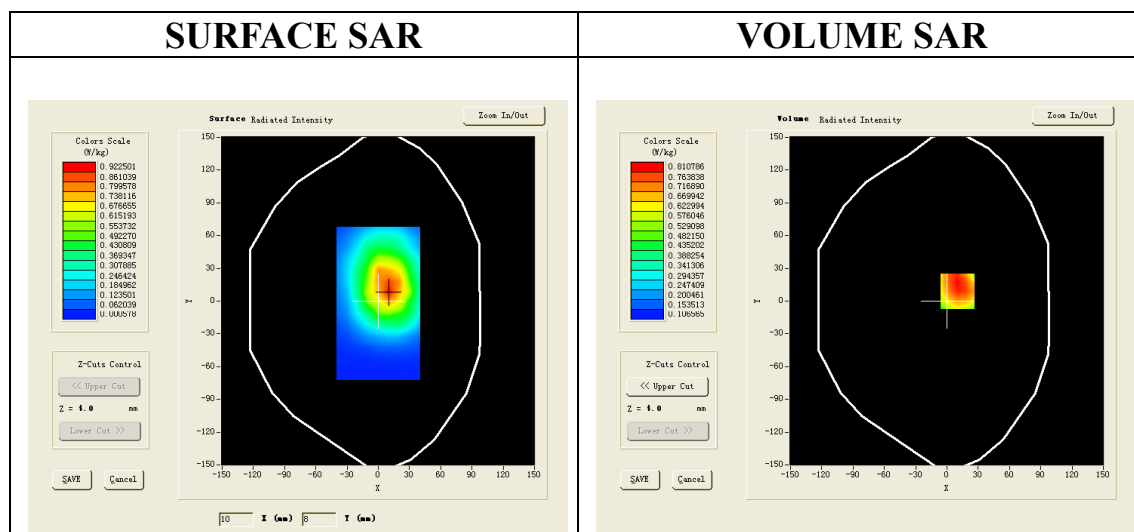
SATIMO Configuration:

- Probe: EP159; Calibrated: 01/12/2014
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Phantom: Flat Phantom; Type: Elliptical Phantom
- Measurement SW: OpenSAR V4_02_01

Configuration/PCS1900 Low-Body-Back/Area Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm

Configuration/PCS1900 Low-Body-Back/Zoom Scan: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm;

Area Scan	surf_sam_plan.txt
ZoomScan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm,Very fast
Phantom	Validation plane
Device Position	Body Back
Band	PCS 1900
Channels	Low
Signal	TDMA (Crest factor: 8.0)



Maximum location: X=10.00, Y=9.00

SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.563638
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.839125

