

OET 65 TEST REPORT

Product Name	Tablet PC
Model	K707G
FCC ID	Ol2K707G
Client	ILIFE TECHNOLOGY (HK) LIMITED

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Product Name	Tablet PC	Model	K707G
FCC ID	Ol2K707G	Report No.	RXA1301-0118SAR
Client	ILIFE TECHNOLOGY (HK	() LIMITED	
Manufacturer	ILIFE TECHNOLOGY (HK	() LIMITED	
Reference Standard(s)	Portable Devices IEEE Std C95.1, 1999: I Human Exposure to Radio GHz. SUPPLEMENT C Edition 2001 including DA 02-14 with FCC Guidelines Electromagnetic Fields Ad Mobile and Portable Devic frequency Emissions. KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement Requirement KDB 447498 D01 Mobile Device RF Exposure Proc KDB 941225 D01 SAR Procedures CDMA 200013 KDB 616217 D04 SAR Considerations for Laptop	EEE Standard for Safet of Frequency Electromage of Electromage of Electromage of Frequency Electromage of Elect	Evaluation Compliance of Human Exposure to Radio Hz to 6 GHz v01 SAR v05: Mobile and Portable Authorization Policies v02: SAR Measurement IA, HSDPA/HSPA ets v01: SAR Evaluation d Tablet Computers
Conclusion	·	e relevant standards for (Stamp)	ared in all cases requested or 7 of this test report are the tested bands only. anuary 31st, 2013
Comment	The test result only respor	nds to the measured sam	nple.

Approved by Revised by_ Director SAR Manager

Performed by_

SAR Engineer

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1. General Information

1.1. Notes of the Test Report

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has obtained the accreditation of China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS), and accreditation number: L2264.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. guarantees the reliability of the data presented in this test report, which is the results of measurements and tests performed for the items under test on the date and under the conditions stated in this test report and is based on the knowledge and technical facilities available at TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. at the time of execution of the test.

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. is liable to the client for the maintenance by its personnel of the confidentiality of all information related to the items under test and the results of the test. This report only refers to the item that has undergone the test.

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If the electrical report is inconsistent with the printed one, it should be subject to the latter.

1.2. Testing Laboratory

Company: TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Address: No.145, Jintang Rd, Tangzhen Industry Park, Pudong Shanghai, China

City: Shanghai

Post code: 201201

Country: P. R. China

Contact: Yang Weizhong

Telephone: +86-021-50791141/2/3

Fax: +86-021-50791141/2/3-8000

Website: http://www.ta-shanghai.com

E-mail: yangweizhong@ta-shanghai.com

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1.3. Applicant Information

Company: ILIFE TECHNOLOGY (HK) LIMITED

Address: 3rd Floor,Bld.3,Lijinchen industrial Park, The East of Gong Ye Road,

Longhua, shenzhen, China

City: Shenzhen

Postal Code: 518100

Country: China

1.4. Manufacturer Information

Company: ILIFE TECHNOLOGY (HK) LIMITED

Address: 3rd Floor,Bld.3,Lijinchen industrial Park, The East of Gong Ye Road,

Longhua,shenzhen,China

City: Shenzhen

Postal Code: 518100

Country: China

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1.5. Information of EUT

General Information

Device Type:	Portable Device					
Exposure Category:	Uncontrolled Environment / General Population					
State of Sample:	Prototype Unit					
Product Name:	Tablet PC					
IMEI:	1					
Hardware Version:	1					
Software Version:	1					
Antenna Type:	Internal Antenna					
Device Operating Configurations:						
Operating Mode(s):	UMTS Band V; (tested)					
Operating Mode(s).	WiFi(untested)					
Test Modulation:	(UMTS)QPSK					
HSDPA UE Category:	8					
HSUPA UE Category:	6					
Power Class:	UMTS Band V: 3					
Power Level:	UMTS Band V: tested	d with power control all	up bits			
Test Channel:	4400 4400 4000 (UNATO Parad NO (Lasted))					
(Low - Middle - High)	4132 - 4183 - 4233 (UMTS Band V) (tested)					
Operating Frequency Range(s):	Mode	Tx (MHz)	Rx (MHz)			
operating i requeitey realige(s).	UMTS Band V	826.4 ~ 846.6	871.4 ~ 891.6			

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Equipment Under Test (EUT) has a UMTS antenna that is used for Tx/Rx, the other is BT/WIFI antenna that can be used for Tx/Rx.

The sample under test was selected by the Client.

Components list please refer to documents of the manufacturer.

1.6. The Maximum Reported SAR_{1g}

Body Worn Configuration

		Channel	Limit SAR _{1g} 1.6 W/kg		
Mode	Test Position	/Frequency(MHz)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	
UMTS Band V	Right Edge	4183/836.6	0.445	0.535	

1.7. Test Date

The test performed on January 28, 2013.

2. SAR Measurements System Configuration

2.1. SAR Measurement Set-up

The DASY5 system for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc.
 The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- A unit to operate the optical surface detector which is connected to the EOC.
- The Electro-Optical Coupler (EOC) performs the conversion from the optical into a digital electric signal of the DAE. The EOC is connected to the DASY5 measurement server.
- The DASY5 measurement server, which performs all real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operation. A computer operating Windows 2003
- DASY5 software and SEMCAD data evaluation software.
- Remote control with teach panel and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The generic twin phantom enabling the testing of left-hand and right-hand usage.
- The device holder for handheld mobile phones.
- Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes.
- System validation dipoles allowing to validate the proper functioning of the system.

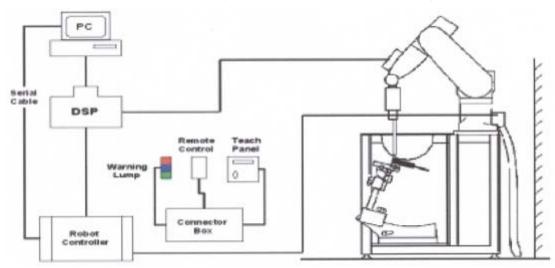


Figure 1. SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

2.2. DASY5 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ES3DV3 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation.

2.2.1. ES3DV3 Probe Specification

Construction Symmetrical design with triangular core

Interleaved sensors

Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to

organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)

Calibration ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service

available

Frequency 10 MHz to 4 GHz

Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz)

Directivity ± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe

axis) ± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation

normal to probe axis)

Dynamic Range 5 μ W/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity:

± 0.2dB

Dimensions Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm)

Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm)

Distance from probe tip to dipole

centers: 2.0 mm

Application General dosimetry up to 4 GHz

Dosimetry in strong gradient fields Compliance tests of mobile phones



Figure 2.ES3DV3 E-field Probe



Figure 3. ES3DV3 E-field probe

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2.2.2. E-field Probe Calibration

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than \pm 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than \pm 0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies bellow 1 GHz, and in a wave guide above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is then rotated 360 degrees.

E-field temperature correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue. The measured free space E-field in the medium correlates to temperature rise in a dielectric medium. For temperature correlation calibration a RF transparent thermistor-based temperature probe is used in conjunction with the E-field probe.

$$\mathbf{SAR} = \mathbf{C} \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta t}$$

Where: $\Delta t = \text{Exposure time (30 seconds)}$,

C = Heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle),

 ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

Or

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

Where:

 σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

 ρ = Tissue density (kg/m3).

2.3. Other Test Equipment

2.3.1. Device Holder for Transmitters

Construction: Simple but effective and easy-to-use extension for Mounting Device that facilitates the testing of larger devices according to IEC 62209-2 (e.g., laptops, cameras, etc.) It is lightweight and fits easily on the upper part of the Mounting Device in place of the phone positioner. The extension is fully compatible with the Twin SAM, ELI4 and SAM v6.0 Phantoms.

Material: POM, Acrylic glass, Foam

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2.3.2. Phantom

Phantom for compliance testing of handheld andbody-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI isfully compatible with the IEC 62209-2 standard and all known tissuesimulating liquids. ELI has been optimized regarding its performance and can beintegrated into our standard phantom tables. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow installation of the complete setup, including all predefined phantom positions and measurementgrids, by teaching three points. The phantom is compatible with all SPEAGdosimetric probes and dipoles.

Shell Thickness 2±0.2 mm
Filling Volume Approx. 30 liters

Dimensions 190×600×0 mm (H x L x W)



Figure 4.ELI4 Phantom

2.4. Scanning Procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and validation. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks. All test positions (head or body-worn) are tested with the same configuration of test steps differing only in the grid definition for the different test positions.

- The "reference" and "drift" measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT's output power and should vary max. ± 5 %.
- The "surface check" measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 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 ± 0.1mm). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within ± 30°.)

Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values

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before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot. Before starting the area scan a grid spacing is set according to FCC KDB Publication 865664. During scan the distance of the probe to the phantom remains unchanged.

After finishing area scan, the field maxima within a range of 2 dB will be ascertained.

Zoom Scan

After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm.

Spatial Peak Detection

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented and can determine values of masses of 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY5 system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as:

- maximum search
- extrapolation
- boundary correction
- peak search for averaged SAR

During a maximum search, global and local maxima searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation. Extrapolation routines require at least 10 measurement points in 3-D space. They are used in the Zoom Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the modified Quadratic Shepard's method for extrapolation.

 A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

Table 1: Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01

	Maximum Area Scan	Maximum Zoom Scan	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial	Minimum Zoom Scan	
Frequency	Resolution (mm)	Resolution (mm)	Resolution (mm)	Volume (mm)	
	$(\Delta \mathbf{x}_{area}, \Delta \mathbf{y}_{area})$	$(\Delta \mathbf{x}_{zoom}, \Delta \mathbf{y}_{zoom})$	$\Delta \mathbf{z}_{zoom}(\mathbf{n})$	(x,y,z)	
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≥ 30	
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≥ 30	
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≥ 28	
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≥ 25	
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≥ 22	

2.5. Data Storage and Evaluation

2.5.1. Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".DAE4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

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

2.5.2. Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

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

Probe parameters: - Sensitivity Normi, a_{i0} , a_{i1} , a_{i2}

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{- Conversion factor} & \text{ConvF}_i \\ \text{- Diode compression point} & \text{Dcp}_i \end{array}$

Device parameters: - Frequency f

- Crest factor cf

Media parameters: - Conductivity

- Density

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can be found in the component documents or they can be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the DASY5 components. In the direct measuring mode of the multimeter option, the parameters of the actual system setup are used. In the scan visualization and export modes, the parameters stored in the corresponding document files are used.

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics.

If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power. The formula for each channel can be given as:

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \cdot c f / d c p_i$$

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

 U_i = input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)

dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

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

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

With V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

Norm_i = sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)

[mV/(V/m)²] for E-field Probes

ConvF = sensitivity enhancement in solution

a_{ii} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

 \mathbf{E}_{i} = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

 H_i = magnetic field strength of channel i in A/m

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

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

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

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

with **SAR** = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

$$\boldsymbol{E_{tot}}$$
 = total field strength in V/m

- = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
- = equivalent tissue density in g/cm³

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

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

with P_{pwe} = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm²

 E_{tot} = total electric field strength in V/m

 H_{tot} = total magnetic field strength in A/m

3. Laboratory Environment

Table 2: The Requirements of the Ambient Conditions

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25 °C				
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%				
Ground system resistance	< 0.5 Ω				
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards.					
Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized	d and in compliance with requirement of standards.				

4. Tissue-equivalent Liquid

4.1. Tissue-equivalent Liquid Ingredients

The liquid is consisted of water, salt, Glycol, Sugar, Preventol and Cellulose. The liquid has previously been proven to be suited for worst-case. Table 3 shows the detail solution. It's satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the OET 65.

Table 3: Composition of the Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(Body) 835MHz				
Water	52.5				
Sugar	45				
Salt	1.4				
Preventol	0.1				
Cellulose	1.0				
Dielectric Parameters	f=835MHz ε=55.2 σ=0.97				
Target Value	1-033WITZ E-33.2 0-0.37				

4.2. Tissue-equivalent Liquid Properties

Table 4: Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Fraguency	Temp		Measured Dielectric Parameters		Target Dielectric Parameters		Limit (Within ±5%)	
Frequency	rest Date	${\mathfrak C}$	٤r	σ(s/m)	٤ _r	σ(s/m)	Dev ε _r (%)	Dev σ(%)
835MHz (body)	2013-1-28	21.5	55.89	0.99	55.20	0.97	1.25%	2.06%

5. System Check

5.1. Description of System Check

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the tissue simulants were measured every day using the dielectric probe kit and the network analyzer. A system check measurement was made following the determination of the dielectric parameters of the simulant, using the dipole validation kit. A power level of 250 mW was supplied to the dipole antenna, which was placed under the flat section of the twin SAM phantom. The system check results (dielectric parameters and SAR values) are given in the table 5.

System check results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration with the relevant liquids and test system (±10 %).

System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the DASY5 system.

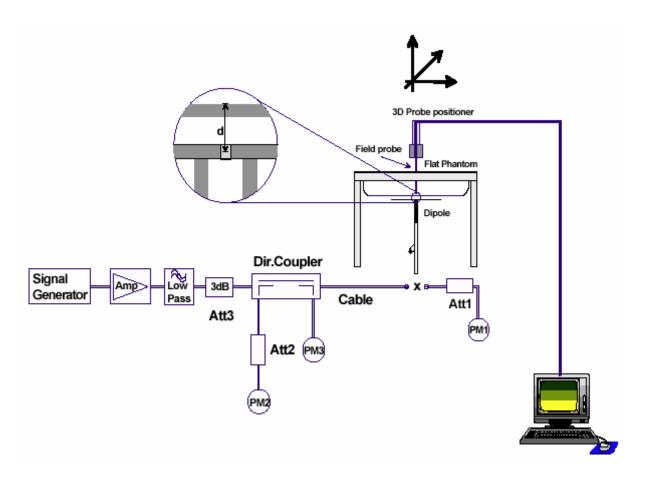


Figure 5. System Check Set-up

Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations

Usage of SAR dipoles calibrated less than 3 years ago but more than 1 year ago were confirmed in maintaining return loss (< - 20 dB, within 20% of prior calibration) and impedance (within 5 ohm from prior calibration) requirements per extended calibrations in KDB Publication 450824:

Dipole D835V2 SN: 4d020							
Body Liquid							
Date of Measurement Return Loss(dB) Δ % Impedance (Ω) $\Delta\Omega$							
8/26/2011 -25.1 / 48.7 /							
8/25/2012	-24.3	3.2%	50.6	1.9Ω			

5.2. System Check Results

Table 5: System Check in Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	uency Test Date		Dielectric Parameters		250mW1W1WMeasuredNormalizedTargetSAR1gSAR1gSAR1g		Limit (±10%	
		$\epsilon_{\rm r}$ $\sigma({\rm s/m})$ (°C)			(W/kg)		Deviation)	
835MHz	2013-1-28	55.89	0.99	21.5	2.5	10.00	9.46	5.71%

Note: 1. The graph results see ANNEX B.

2. Target Values used derive from the calibration certificate

6. Operational Conditions during Test

6.1. General Description of Test Procedures

Connection to the EUT is established via air interface with E5515C, and the EUT is set to maximum output power by E5515C. Using E5515C the power control is set "All Up Bits" of UMTS. The antenna connected to the output of the base station simulator shall be placed at least 50 cm away from the EUT. The signal transmitted by the simulator to the antenna feeding point shall be lower than the output power level of the EUT by at least 30 dB.

6.2. Test Configuration

6.2.1. UMTS Test Configuration

6.2.1.1. WCDMA Test Configuration

As the SAR body tests for WCDMA Band V, we established the radio link through call processing. The maximum output power were verified on high, middle and low channels for each test band according to 3GPP TS 34.121 with the following configuration:

- 1) 12.2kbps RMC, 64,144,384 kbps RMC with TPC set to all up bits
- 2) Test loop Mode 1

For the output power, the configurations for the DPCCH and DPDCH₁ are as followed (EUT do not support the DPDCH_{2-n})

Channel Channel Bit Spreading Spreading Bits/Slot Symbol Rate(kbps) Factor Code Number Rate(ksps) **DPCCH** 15 15 256 10 0 15 15 256 64 10 32 30 30 128 20 60 60 64 16 40 DPDCH₁ 120 120 32 8 80 240 4 160 240 16 2 480 480 8 320 960 960 4 1 640

Table 6: The configurations for the DPCCH and DPDCH₁

SAR is tested with 12.2kps RMC and not required for other spreading codes (64,144, and 384 kbps RMC) and multiple DPDCH_n, because the maximum output power for each of these other configurations<0.25dB higher than 12.2kbps RMC and the multiple DPDCH_n is not applicable for the EUT.

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6.2.2. HSDPA Test Configuration

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured according to the "Body SAR Measurements" procedures of 3G device. In addition, body SAR is also measured for HSDPA when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSDPA active is at least 1/4 dB higher than that measured without HSDPA using 12.2kbps RMC or the maximum SAR 12.2kbps RMC is above 75% of the SAR limit. Body SAR for HSDPA is measured using an FRC with H-Set 1 in Sub-test 1 and a 12.2kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1, using the highest body SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSDPA.

HSDPA should be configured according to the UE category of a test device. The number of HS-DSCH/HS-PDSCHs, HARQ processes, minimum inter-TTI interval, transport block sizes and RV coding sequence are defined by the H-set. To maintain a consistent test configuration and stable transmission condition, QPSK is used in the H-set for SAR testing. HS-DPCCH should be configured with a CQI feedback cycle of 4 ms with a CQI repetition factor of 2 to maintain a constant rate of active CQI slots. DPCCH and DPDCH gain factors(β c, β d), and HS-DPCCH power offset parameters(\triangle ACK, \triangle NACK, \triangle CQI)should be set according to values indicated in the Table below. The CQI value is determined by the UE category, transport block size, number of HS-PDSCHs and modulation used in the H-set.

Table 7: Subtests for UMTS Release 5 HSDPA

Sub-set	ρ	ß.	β_{d}	Q /Q	$eta_{ ext{hs}}$	CM(dB)	MPR(dB)
Sub-set	$eta_{ m c}$	β_d	(SF)	β_c/β_d	(note 1, note 2)	(note 3)	WIFK(UD)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15	15/15	64	12/15	24/15	1.0	0.0
2	(note 4)	(note 4)	04	(note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note1: \triangle_{ACK} , \triangle_{NACK} and \triangle_{CQI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{hs} = β_{hs}/β_c =30/15 \Leftrightarrow β_{hs} =30/15* β_c

Note2:For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C,5.7A,and the Error Vector Magnitude(EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1.A,and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause 5.13.1AA, \triangle_{ACK} and \triangle_{NACK} = 8 (A_{hs} =30/15) with β_{hs} =30/15* β_{c} ,and \triangle_{CQI} = 7 (A_{hs} =24/15) with β_{hs} =24/15* β_{c} .

Note3: CM=1 for β_c/β_d =12/15, β_{hs}/β_c =24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.

Note 4:For subtest 2 the $\beta_c\beta_d$ ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period(TF1,TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TFC1,TF1) to β_c =11/15 and β_d =15/15.

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Table 8: Settings of required H-Set 1 QPSK in HSDPA mode

Parameter	Unit	Value
Nominal Avg. Inf. Bit Rate	kbps	534
Inter-TTI Distance	TTI's	3
Number of HARQ Processes	Processes	2
Information Bit Payload (<i>N_{INF}</i>)	Bits	3202
Number Code Blocks	Blocks	1
Binary Channel Bits Per TTI	Bits	4800
Total Available SML's in UE	SML's	19200
Number of SML's per HARQ Proc.	SML's	9600
Coding Rate	1	0.67
Number of Physical Channel Codes	Codes	5
Modulation	1	QPSK

Table 9: HSDPA UE category

HS-DSCH	Maximum HS-DSCH	Minimum	Maximum	Total
Category	Codes Received	Inter-TTI Interval	Transport Bits/HS-DSCH	Channel
1	5	3	7298	19200
2	5	3	7298	28800
3	5	2	7298	28800
4	5	2	7298	38400
5	5	1	7298	57600
6	5	1	7298	67200
7	10	1	14411	115200
8	10	1	14411	134400
9	15	1	25251	172800
10	15	1	27952	172800
11	5	2	3630	14400
12	5	1	3630	28800
13	15	1	34800	259200
14	15	1	42196	259200
15	15	1	23370	345600
16	15	1	27952	345600

6.2.3. HSUPA Test Configuration

Body SAR is also measured for HSPA when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSPA active is at least ¼ dB higher than that measured without HSPA using 12.2 kbps RMC or the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is above 75% of the SAR limit. Body SAR for HSPA is measured with E-DCH Sub-test 5, using H-Set 1 and QPSK for FRC and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1 with power control algorithm 2, according to the highest body SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSPA.

Due to inner loop power control requirements in HSPA, a commercial communication test set should be used for the output power and SAR tests. The 12.2 kbps RMC, FRC H-set 1 and E- DCH

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configurations for HSPA should be configured according to the β values indicated below as well as other applicable procedures described in the 'WCDMA Handset' and 'Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices' sections of 3 G device.

Table 10: Sub-Test 5 Setup for Release 6 HSUPA

Sub- set	βς	β_{d}	β _d (SF)	β_c/β_d	$\beta_{hs}^{(1)}$	eta_{ec}	$eta_{ ext{ed}}$	β _{ed} (SF)	β_{ed} (codes)	CM (2) (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG ⁽⁴⁾ Index	E-TFCI
1	11/15 ⁽³⁾	15/15 ⁽³⁾	64	11/15 ⁽³⁾	22/15	209/225	1039/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	β_{ed1} 47/15 β_{ed2} 47/15	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	64	15/15 ⁽⁴⁾	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1: Δ_{ACK} , $\Delta NACK$ and Δ_{CQI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{hs} = $\underline{\beta}_{hs}/\underline{\beta}_{c}$ = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow $\underline{\beta}_{hs}$ = 30/15 $^*\beta_{c}$.

Note 2: CM = 1 for $\beta c/\beta d$ =12/15, $\underline{\beta}_{hs}/\underline{\beta}_{c}$ =24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-

DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.

Note 3: For subtest 1 the $\beta c/\beta d$ ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the

signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta c = 10/15$ and $\beta d = 15/15$.

Note 4: For subtest 5 the β c/ β d ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the

signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to $\beta c = 14/15$ and $\beta d = 15/15$.

Note 5: Testing UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1 Sub-test 3 is not required according to TS 25.306 Figure 5.1g.

Note 6: βed can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

Table 11: HSUPA UE category

UE E-DCH Category	Maximum E-DCH Codes Transmitted	Number of HARQ	E-DCH TTI (ms)	Minimum Spreading	Maximum E-DCH Transport	Max Rate (Mbps)
Category	Codes Transmitted	Processes	111 (1113)	Factor	Block Bits	(Nibps)
1	1	4	10	4	7110	0.7296
2	2	8	2	4	2798	1.4592
2	2	4	10	4	14484	1.4592
3	2	4	10	4	14484	1.4592
4	2	8	2	2	5772	2.9185
4	2	4	10	2	20000	2.00
5	2	4	10	2	20000	2.00
6(No	4	8	2	2 SF2 & 2	11484	5.76
DPDCH)	4	4	10	SF4	20000	2.00
7(No	4	8	2	2 SF2 & 2	22996	?
DPDCH)	4	4	10	SF4	20000	?

NOTE: When 4 codes are transmitted in parallel, two codes shall be transmitted with SF2 and two with SF4.

UE Categories 1 to 6 supports QPSK only. UE Category 7 supports QPSK and 16QAM. (TS25.306-7.3.0)

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6.3. Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR Measurement Variability was assessed using the following procedures for each frequency band:

- 1) When the original highest measured SAR is \geq 0.80 W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.
- 2) A second repeated measurement was preformed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was ≥ 1.45 W/kg ($\sim 10\%$ from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 3) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was \geq 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.
- 4) Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg

6.4. Test Positions

6.4.1. Test Positions Requirements

The overall diagonal dimension of the display section of a tablet is 22.4 cm > 20 cm, Per FCC KDB 616217, the back surface and edges of the tablet should be tested for SAR compliance with the tablet touching the phantom. SAR evaluation for the front surface of tablet display screens are generally not necessary. The SAR Exclusion Threshold in KDB 447498 D01v05 can be applied to determine SAR test exclusion for adjacent edge configurations. The closest distance from the antenna to an adjacent tablet edge is used to determine if SAR testing is required for the adjacent edges, with the adjacent edge positioned against the phantom and the edge containing the antenna positioned perpendicular to the phantom.

6.4.2. SAR test reduction and exclusion guidance

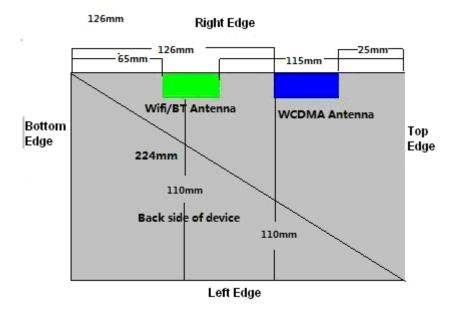
(1) The SAR exclusion threshold for distances <50mm is defined by the following equation:

- (2) The SAR exclusion threshold for distances >50mm is defined by the following equation, as illustrated in KDB 447498 D01v05 Appendix B:
 - a) at 100 MHz to 1500 MHz

[Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) +(test separation distance - 50 mm)·(f (MHz)/150)] mW b) at > 1500 MHz and \leq 6 GHz

[Threshold at 50 mm in step 1) + (test separation distance - 50 mm) ·10] mW

The location of the antennas inside EUT is shown in ANNEX G:



 Test Position 1: The back surface of the EUT towards to the bottom of the flat phantom. (ANNEX G Picture 4).

SAR is required for WCDMA antenna and not required for BT/WLAN antenna in this position.

Test Position 1 Evaluation $_{\text{(WCDMA)}} = [10^{(24.5/10)}/5] * (0.8366^{1/2}) = 51.6 > 3.0$

Test Position 1 Evaluation $_{(WIAN)} = [10^{(5.9/10)}/5] * (2.437^{1/2}) = 1.2 < 3.0$

Test Position 1 Evaluation $_{(BT)} = [10^{(-11.5/10)}/5] * (2.441^{1/2}) = 0.1 < 3.0$

Test Position 2: The top edge of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. (ANNEX G
Picture 5). SAR is required for WCDMA antenna and not required for BT/WLAN antenna in this
position.

Test Position 2 Evaluation $(WCDMA) = [10^{(24.5/10)}/25] * (0.8366^{1/2}) = 10.3>3.0$

Test Position 2 Evaluation (WLAN) = 96+ (115-50)*10=746mW=28.7dBm>5.9 dBm (max.power)

Test Position 2 Evaluation $_{(BT)}$ = 96+ (115-50)*10=746mW=28.7dBm>-11.5 dBm (max.power)

• Test Position 3: The bottom edge of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. .SAR is not required for both WCDMA antenna and BT/WLAN antenna in this position.

Test Position 3 Evaluation (WCDMA) =164+ (126-50)*(833.6/150) =587.9mW=27.7dBm>24.5 dBm (max.power)

Test Position 3 Evaluation (WLAN) = 96+ (65-50)*10=246mW=23.9 dBm>5.9 dBm (max.power)

Test Position 3 Evaluation $_{(BT)}$ = 96+ (65-50)*10=246mW =23.9 dBm>-11.5 dBm (max.power)

• Test Position 4: The left edge of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. SAR is not required for both WCDMA antenna and BT/WLAN antenna in this position.

Test Position 4 Evaluation (WCDMA) =164+ (110-50)*(836.6/150) = 498.64mW=27.0 dBm>24.5 dBm (max.power)

Test Position 4 Evaluation (WLAN) =96+ (110-50)*10=696mW=28.4 dBm>5.9 dBm (max.power)

Test Position 4 Evaluation (BT) = 96+ (110-50)*10=696mW=28.4 dBm>-11.5 dBm (max.power)

 Test Position 5: The right edge of the EUT towards the bottom of the flat phantom. (ANNEX G Picture 6). SAR is required for WCDMA antenna and not required for BT/WLAN antenna in this position.

Test Position 5 evaluation $_{\text{(WCDMA)}} = [10^{(24.5/10)}/5] * (0.8366^{1/2}) = 51.6 > 3.0$

Test Position 5 evaluation $_{(WLAN)} = [10^{(5.9/10)}/5] * (2.437^{1/2}) = 1.2 < 3.0$

Test Position 5 evaluation $_{(BT)} = [10^{(-11.5/10)}/5] * (2.441^{1/2}) = 0.1 < 3.0$

7. Test Results

7.1. Conducted Power Results

Table 12: Conducted Power Measurement Results

	0.00	C	conducted Power (dBn	n)
UMI	S Band V	Channel 4132	Channel 4183	Channel 4233
	12.2kbps RMC	23.05	23.70	23.68
RMC	64kbps RMC	23.06	23.70	23.65
RIVIC	144kbps RMC	23.00	23.65	23.67
	384kbps RMC	23.02	23.68	23.64
	Sub - Test 1	23.04	23.62	23.66
HSDPA	Sub - Test 2	22.64	22.70	22.70
ПЭБРА	Sub - Test 3	22.53	22.66	22.65
	Sub - Test 4	22.00	22.11	22.15
	Sub - Test 1	21.50	21.70	21.72
	Sub - Test 2	20.20	20.44	20.46
HSUPA	Sub - Test 3	20.71	20.92	20.95
	Sub - Test 4	20.19	20.41	20.43
	Sub - Test 5	21.53	21.70	21.69

BT Channel	Ch 0	Ch 39	Ch 78
	2402 MHz	2441 MHz	2480 MHz
Average Conducted Output Power(dBm)	-4.31	-4.22	-4.13

WIFI Mode	Channel	Data rate (Mbps)	AV Power (dBm)
		1	5.11
	1	2	5.11
		5.5	5.13
		11	5.04
		1	5.13
11b	6	2	5.23
HD	O	5.5	5.35
		11	5.25
		1	5.61
	11	2	5.52
	11	5.5	5.46
		11	5.37
11g		6	3.58
	1	9	3.51
		12	3.45
		18	3.29
		24	3.21
		36	2.97
		48	2.79
		54	2.65
		6	3.72
		9	3.64
		12	3.51
	6	18	3.62
	6	24	3.55
		36	3.25
		48	3.05
		54	2.85

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		6	3.83
		9	3.75
		12	3.66
	11	18	3.59
	"	24	3.42
		36	3.41
		48	3.18
		54	2.86
		MCS0	3.36
		MCS1	3.34
		MCS2	3.22
		MCS3	3.12
	1	MCS4	2.88
		MCS5	2.79
		MCS6	2.74
		MCS7	2.63
		MCS0	3.57
		MCS1	3.35
		MCS2	3.25
44 - 1.1700		MCS3	3.21
11n HT20	6	MCS4	3.18
		MCS5	2.98
		MCS6	2.81
		MCS7	2.74
		MCS0	3.70
		MCS1	3.56
		MCS2	3.42
	44	MCS3	3.43
	11	MCS4	3.23
		MCS5	3.08
		MCS6	3.02
		MCS7	2.90
	I	1	I .

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7.2. SAR Test Results

7.2.1. UMTS Band V (WCDMA/HSDPA/HSUPA)

Table 13: SAR Values [UMTS Band V (WCDMA/HSDPA/HSUPA)]

Test	Channel/					Maximum Allowed	Conducted	Drift ± 0.21dB	L	Limit SAR _{1g} 1.6 W/kg		
Position	Frequency (MHz)	Туре	Cycle	Power (dBm)	Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Scaling Factor	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Graph Results			
Test	4183/836.6	RMC	1:1	24.5	23.7	0.080	0.053	1.20	0.064	Figure 7		
Position 1	4103/030.0	12.2k		1.1	24.0	20.1	0.000	0.000	1.20	0.004	i iguic i	
Test	4183/836.6	RMC	1:1	24.5	23.7	0.115	0.022	1.20	0.026	Figure 8		
Position 2	4103/030.0	12.2k	1.1	24.5	23.1	0.115	0.022	1.20	0.020	riguie o		
	4233/846.6	RMC	1:1	24.5	23.68	0.004	0.405	1.21	0.489	Figure 0		
	4233/040.0	12.2k	1.1	24.5	23.00	0.004	0.405	1.21	0.469	Figure 9		
Test	4402/026 6	RMC	1:1	24.5	23.7	0.169	0.445	1.20	0.535	Ciguro 10		
Position 5	Position 5 4183/836.6 12	12.2k	1.1	24.5	23.1	0.109	0.445	1.20	0.555	Figure 10		
	4422/026 4	RMC	1.1	24.5	23.05	0.192	0.264	1.40	0.504	Ciguro 11		
	4132/826.4	12.2k	1:1	24.5	23.05	0.192	0.361	1.40	0.504	Figure 11		

Note: 1.The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of each test band.

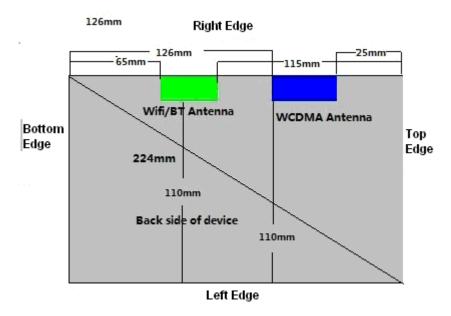
- 2. Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s).
- 3. WCDMA mode was tested under RMC 12.2kbps with HSPA (HSDPA/HSUPA) inactive per KDB Publication 941225 D01. HSPA (HSDPA/HSUPA) SAR for body was not required since the average output power of the HSPA (HSDPA/HSUPA) subtests was not more than 0.25 dB higher than the RMC level or the maximum SAR for 12.2kbps RMC was less than 75% SAR limit.
- 4. When voice mode is supported on a tablet and it is limited to speaker mode or headset operations only, additional SAR testing for this type of voice use is not required.

7.3. Simultaneous Transmission Conditions

		1					
Air-	Band			Voice			
Interface	(MHz)	Type	SimultaneousTransmissions	Over Digital Transport			
interiace	(1011 12)			(Data)			
	050	\(\)	Yes	NIA			
UMTS	850	VO	WIFI and BT	NA			
OIVITS	950	DT	Yes	NIA			
	850		WIFI and BT	NA			
			Yes				
WIFI	2450	DT	WCDMA, HSDPA,HSUPA and	Yes			
			ВТ				
Divistantla			Yes				
Bluetooth	2400	DT	WCDMA, HSDPA,HSUPA and	NA			
(BT)			WIFI				
Note: VO Voice Ser	Note: VO Voice Service only						

DT Digital Transport

The location of the antennas inside EUT is shown in ANNEX G:



Estimated SAR

(1) for test separation distances ≤ 50 mm

When standalone SAR is not required to be measured per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 4.3.2 2), the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter for test separation distances \leq 50 mm.

Estimated SAR=
$$\frac{\text{(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)}}{\text{(min. test separation distance, mm)}} * \frac{\sqrt{f \text{(GHz)}}}{7.5}$$

(2) for test separation distances >50 mm

0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR

Body Estimated SAR_{Max.WIFI. Test Position 1} =
$$[10^{(5.9/10)} / 5]*(2.45^{0.5} / 7.5) = 0.162W/kg$$

Body Estimated SAR_{Max,WIFI}. Test Position 5 =
$$[10^{(5.9/10)}/5]*(2.45^{0.5}/7.5) = 0.162W/kg$$

Body Estimated SAR_{Max.BT. Test Position 1} =
$$[10^{(-11.5/10)}/5]*(2.45^{0.5}/7.5) = 0.015$$
W/kg

Body Estimated SAR_{Max. BT. Test Position 2} \leq 0.4W/kg

Body Estimated SAR_{Max. BT. Test Position 3} ≤ 0.4W/kg

Body Estimated SAR_{Max. BT. Test Position 4} ≤ 0.4W/kg

Body Estimated SAR_{Max. BT. Test Position 5} = $[10^{(-11.5/10)}/5]*(2.45^{0.5}/7.5) =0.015$ W/kg

Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 IV.C.1.iii, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific a physical test configuration is \leq 1.6 W/kg. When the sum is greater than the SAR limit, SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to peak location separation ratio.

Ratio =
$$\frac{(SAR_1 + SAR_2)^{1.5}}{(min. test separation distance, mm)} < 0.04$$

UMTS &WIFI Mode

Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg) Test Position	UMTS Band V	WIFI	MAX. Σ SAR _{1g}
Test Position 1	0.064	0.162	0.226
Test Position 2	0.026	≤0.400	0.426
Test Position 3	≤0.400	≤0.400	≤0.800
Test Position 4	≤0.400	≤0.400	≤0.800
Test Position 5	0.535	0.162	0.697

Note: 1.The value with blue color is the maximum ΣSAR_{1q} Value.

2. MAX. ΣSAR_{1q} = Reported $SAR_{Max.WIFI}$ + Reported $SAR_{Max.UMTS}$

MAX. ΣSAR_{1g} = 0.800W/kg <1.6 W/kg, so the Simultaneous SAR are not required for WIFI and UMTS antenna.

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UMTS &BT Mode

Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg) Test Position	UMTS Band V	ВТ	MAX. Σ SAR _{1g}
Test Position 1	0.064	0.015	0.079
Test Position 2	0.026	≤0.400	0.426
Test Position 3	≤0.400	≤0.400	≤0.800
Test Position 4	≤0.400	≤0.400	≤0.800
Test Position 5	0.535	0.015	0.550

Note: 1.The value with blue color is the maximum ΣSAR_{1g} Value.

2.MAX. ΣSAR_{1g} = Reported $SAR_{Max,BT}$ + Reported $SAR_{Max,UMTS}$

MAX. Σ SAR_{1g} =0.800W/kg <1.6 W/kg, So the Simultaneous SAR are not required for BT and UMTS antenna.

BT &WIFI Mode

Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg) Test Position	ВТ	WIFI	MAX. Σ SAR _{1g}
Test Position 1	0.015	0.162	0.177
Test Position 2	≤0.400	≤0.400	≤0.800
Test Position 3	≤0.400	≤0.400	≤0.800
Test Position 4	≤0.400	≤0.400	≤0.800
Test Position 5	0.015	0.162	0.177

Note: 1.The value with blue color is the maximum ΣSAR_{1g} Value.

2. MAX. ΣSAR_{1g} = Reported $SAR_{Max.WIFI}$ + Reported $SAR_{Max.UMTS}$

MAX. ΣSAR_{1g} = 0.800W/kg <1.6 W/kg, so the Simultaneous SAR are not required for WIFI and BT antenna.

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8. 700MHz to 3GHz Measurement Uncertainty

No.	source	Туре	Uncertainty Value (%)	Probability Distribution	k	Ci	Standard ncertainty $u_i^{'}(\%)$	Degree of freedom
1	System repetivity	Α	0.5	N	1	1	0.5	9
		Mea	asurement syste	m				
2	-probe calibration	В	6.0	N	1	1	6.0	8
3	-axial isotropy of the probe	В	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	1.9	∞
4	- Hemispherical isotropy of the probe	В	9.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{0.5}$	3.9	∞
6	-boundary effect	В	1.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.1	8
7	-probe linearity	В	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.7	∞
8	- System detection limits	В	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.6	8
9	-readout Electronics	В	1.0	N	1	1	1.0	8
10	-response time	В	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	8
11	-integration time	В	4.32	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.5	∞
12	-noise	В	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	8
13	-RF Ambient Conditions	В	3	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.73	8
14	-Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	В	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.2	8
15	-Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	В	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.7	8
16	-Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	В	3.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	80
		Tes	st sample Relate	d				
17	-Test Sample Positioning	Α	2.9	N	1	1	2.9	71
18	-Device Holder Uncertainty	Α	4.1	N	1	1	4.1	5
19	-Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	В	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.9	∞
Physical parameter								
20	-phantom	В	4.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	∞
21	-liquid conductivity (deviation from target)	В	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	1.8	

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22	-liquid conductivity (measurement uncertainty)	В	2.5	N	1	0.64	1.6	9
23	-liquid permittivity (deviation from target)	В	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	1.7	8
24	-liquid permittivity (measurement uncertainty)	В	2.5	N	1	0.6	1.5	9
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c' = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{24} c_i^2 u_i^2}$					11.50	
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$		N k=2		23.00		

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9. Main Test Instruments

Table 14: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Туре	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	Agilent 8753E	US37390326	September 11, 2012	One year
02	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent 85070E	US44020115	No Calibration Requested	
03	Power meter	Agilent E4417A	GB41291714	March 11, 2012	One year
04	Power sensor	Agilent N8481H	MY50350004	September 24, 2012	One year
05	Power sensor	E9327A	US40441622	January 2, 2013	One year
06	Signal Generator	HP 8341B	2730A00804	September 10, 2012	One year
07	Dual directional coupler	778D-012	50519	March 26, 2012	One year
08	Amplifier	IXA-020	0401	No Calibration Requested	
09	BTS	E5515C	MY48360988	December 1, 2012	One year
10	E-field Probe	ES3DV3	3189	June 22, 2012	One year
11	DAE	DAE4	905	June 21, 2012	One year
12	Validation Kit 835MHz	D835V2	4d020	August 26, 2011	Two years
13	Temperature Probe	JM222	AA1009129	March 15, 2012	One year
14	Hygrothermograph	WS-1	64591	September 27, 2012	One year

***END OF REPORT ***

ANNEX A: Test Layout



Picture 1: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



Picture 2: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (835 MHz, 15.4cm depth)

ANNEX B: System Check Results

System Performance Check at 835 MHz

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d020

Date/Time: 1/28/2013 4:30:37 PM

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

Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; σ = 0.99 mho/m; ε_r = 55.89; ρ = 1000 kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 ℃ Liquid Temperature: 21.5 ℃

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3189; ConvF(5.81, 5.81, 5.81); Calibrated: 6/22/2012

Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 6/21/2012

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (41x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.61 mW/g

d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 52.09 V/m; Power Drift = -0.032 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.48 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.65 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.69 mW/g

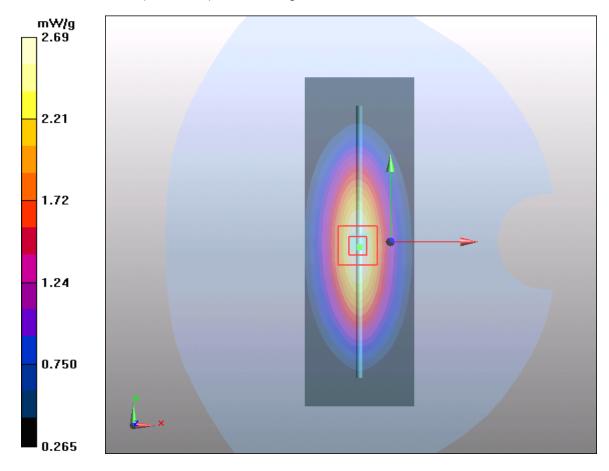


Figure 6 System Performance Check 835MHz 250mW

ANNEX C: Graph Results

UMTS Band V with Test Position 1 Middle

Date/Time: 1/28/2013 6:08:00 PM

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; $\sigma = 0.992$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 55.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 ℃ Liquid Temperature: 21.5 ℃

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3189; ConvF(5.81, 5.81, 5.81); Calibrated: 6/22/2012

Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 6/21/2012 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

Test Position 1 Middle/Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.054 mW/g

Test Position 1 Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 0.278 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.091 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.053 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.032 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.057 mW/g

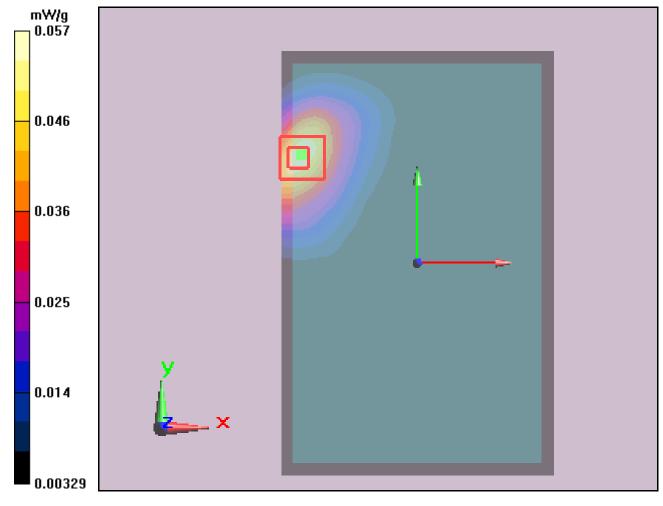


Figure 7 UMTS Band V with Test Position 1 Channel 4183

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UMTS Band V with Test Position 2 Middle

Date/Time: 1/28/2013 7:52:57 PM

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 0.992 mho/m; ϵ_r = 55.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 ℃ Liquid Temperature: 21.5 ℃

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3189; ConvF(5.81, 5.81, 5.81); Calibrated: 6/22/2012

Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 6/21/2012 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

Test Position 2 Middle/Area Scan (31x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.022 mW/g

Test Position 2 Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.51 V/m; Power Drift = 0.115 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.035 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.022 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.014 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.023 mW/g

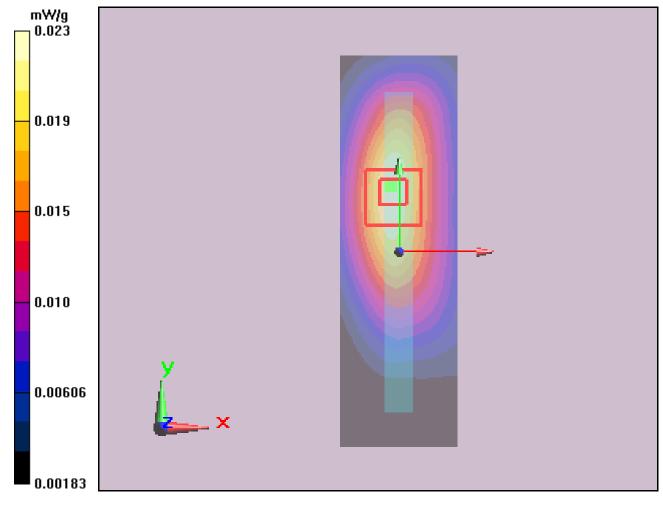


Figure 8 UMTS Band V with Test Position 2 Channel 4183

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UMTS Band V with Test Position 5 High

Date/Time: 1/28/2013 6:41:58 PM

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 846.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium parameters used: f = 847 MHz; $\sigma = 1$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 ℃ Liquid Temperature: 21.5 ℃

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3189; ConvF(5.81, 5.81, 5.81); Calibrated: 6/22/2012

Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 6/21/2012 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

Test Position 5 High/Area Scan (31x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.334 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 12.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.004 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.04 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.405 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.181 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.523 mW/g

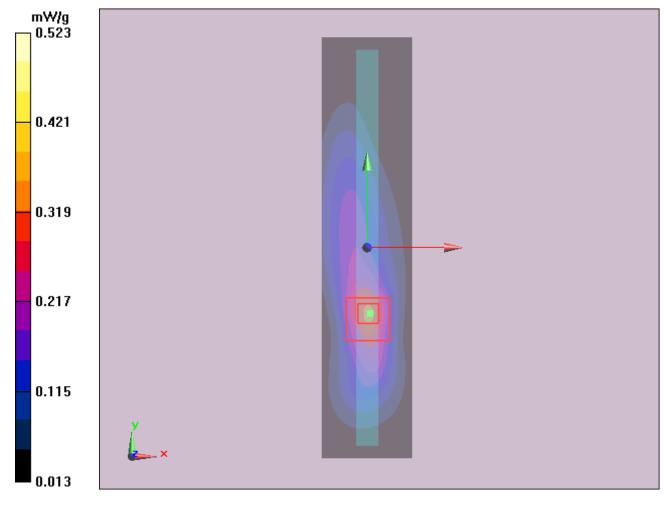


Figure 9 UMTS Band V with Test Position 5 Channel 423

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UMTS Band V with Test Position 5 Middle

Date/Time: 1/28/2013 6:59:52 PM

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 837 MHz; σ = 0.992 mho/m; ϵ_r = 55.9; ρ = 1000 kg/m³

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 ℃ Liquid Temperature: 21.5 ℃

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3189; ConvF(5.81, 5.81, 5.81); Calibrated: 6/22/2012

Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 6/21/2012 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

Test Position 5 Middle/Area Scan (31x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.369 mW/g

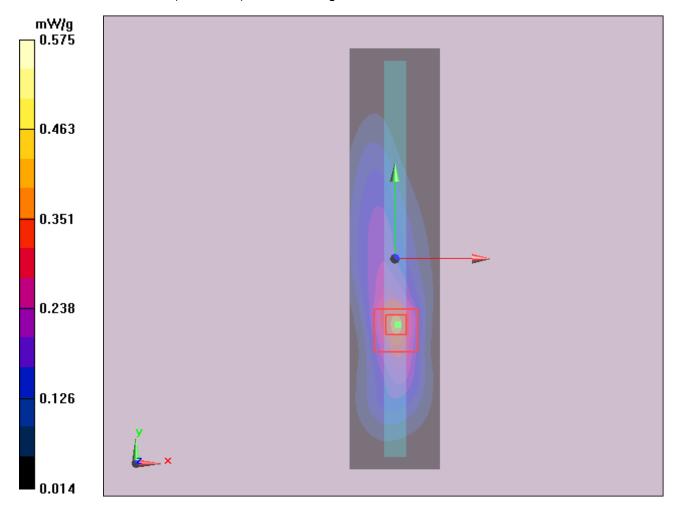
Test Position 5 Middle/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.5 V/m; Power Drift = 0.169 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.14 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.445 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.199 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.575 mW/g



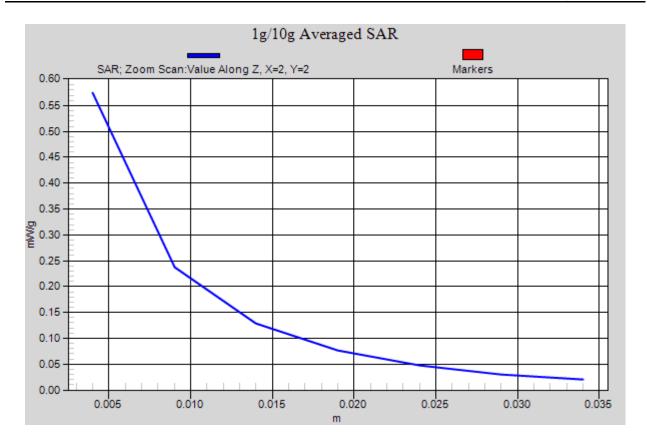


Figure 10 UMTS Band V with Test Position 5 Channel 4183

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UMTS Band V with Test Position 5 Low

Date/Time: 1/28/2013 7:14:52 PM

Communication System: WCDMA; Frequency: 826.4 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 826.4 MHz; $\sigma = 0.98 \text{ mho/m}$; $\varepsilon_r = 55.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature: 22.3 ℃ Liquid Temperature: 21.5 ℃

Phantom section: Flat Section

DASY5 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3189; ConvF(5.81, 5.81, 5.81); Calibrated: 6/22/2012

Electronics: DAE4 Sn905; Calibrated: 6/21/2012 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Phantom: ELI 4.0; Type: QDOVA001BA

Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 162; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 59

Test Position 5 Low/Area Scan (31x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.298 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 12 V/m; Power Drift = 0.192 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.944 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.361 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.159 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.471 mW/g

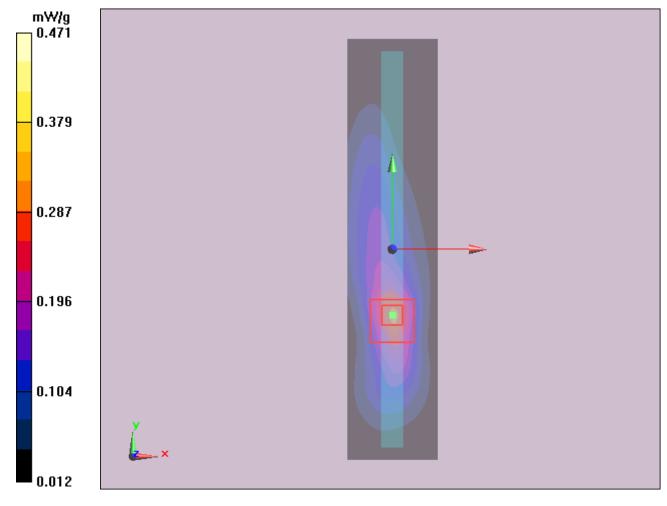


Figure 11 UMTS Band V with Test Position 5 Channel 4132

ANNEX D: Probe Calibration Certificate

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





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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client

TA-Shanghai (Auden)

Certificate No: ES3-3189_Jun12

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object

ES3DV3 - SN:3189

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-12.v7, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4

Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date:

June 22, 2012

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	29-Mar-12 (No. 217-01508)	Apr-13
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01531)	Apr-13
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5066 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reférence 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01532)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3013_Dec11)	Dec-12
DAE4	SN: 660	10-Jan-12 (No. DAE4-660_Jan12)	Jan-13 *
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700 **	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-11)	In house check: Apr-13
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	FPL
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	Be le
			Issued: June 22, 2012
This calibration certificate s	hall not be reproduced except in full	without written approval of the laborato	rry.

Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner

Engineering AG Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z sensitivity in free space
ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP diode compression point

CF crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal A, B, C modulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization φ rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9 9 rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center),

i.e., 9 = 0 is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

 a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
 b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close

 EC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORMx,y,z: Assessed for E-field polarization 9 = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide).
 NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is
 implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included
 in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z, VRx,y,z: A, B, C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the daîta of
 power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the
 maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx,y,z * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Certificate No: ES3-3189_Jun12

June 22, 2012

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3189

Manufactured: Calibrated: March 25, 2008

June 22, 2012

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

June 22, 2012

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3189

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (µV/(V/m) ²) ^A	1.32	1.35	1.05	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) ⁸	99.5	100.6	100.2	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	WR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	0.00	Х	0.00	0.00	1.00	160.3	±3.8 %
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	164.9	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	182.0	

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

[^] The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

8 Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

6 Uncertainty is determined using the max, deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the

June 22, 2012

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3189

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
300	45.3	0.87	6.83	6.83	6.83	0.25	1.06	± 13.4 %
450	43.5	0.87	6.37	6.37	6.37	0.14	1.67	± 13.4 %
835	41.5	0.90	5.81	5.81	5.81	0.63	1.24	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	4.90	4.90	4.90	0.80	1.14	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	4.69	4.69	4.69	0.62	1.31	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.14	4.14	4.14	0.65	1.36	± 12.0 %

^c Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

The At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

June 22, 2012

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3189

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

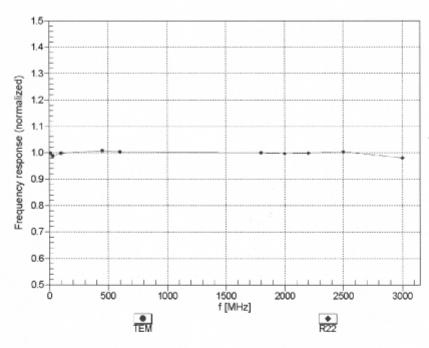
f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity F	Conductivity (S/m) F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
300	58.2	0.92	6.53	6.53	6.53	0.23	1.90	± 13.4 %
450	56.7	0.94	6.73	6.73	6.73	0.10	1.00	± 13.4 %
835	55.2	0.97	5.81	5.81	5.81	0.54	1.33	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.65	4.65	4.65	0.67	1.38	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.36	4.36	4.36	0.62	1.40	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	3.96	3.96	3.96	0.64	0.99	± 12.0 %

^C Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

June 22, 2012

Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Tot

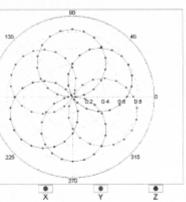
June 22, 2012 ES3DV3-SN:3189

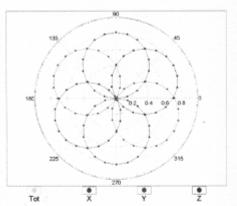
Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$

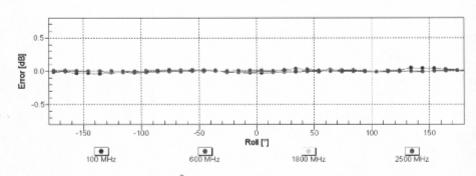








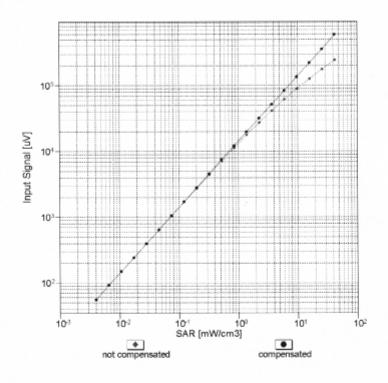


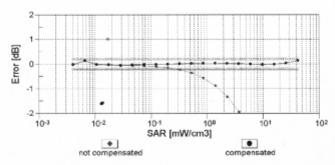


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

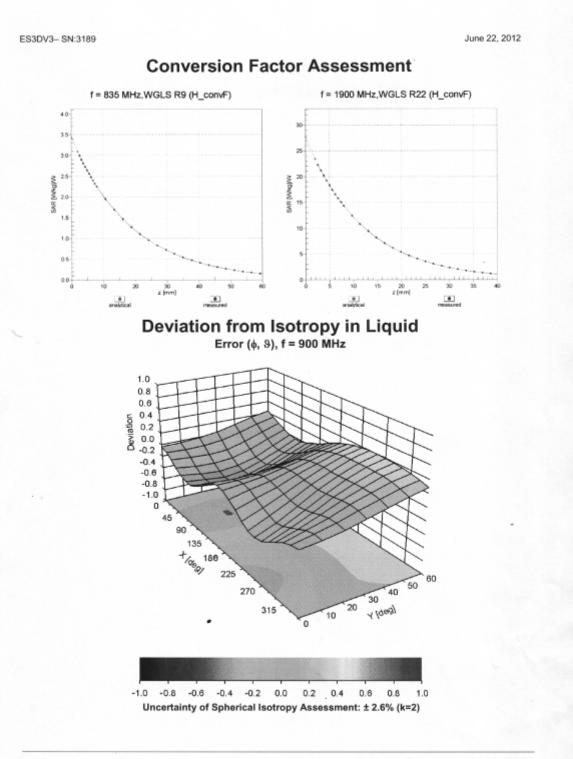
ES3DV3- SN:3189 June 22, 2012

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head}) (TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)





Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)



June 22, 2012

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3189

Other Probe Parameters

E4.1
54.1
enabled
disabled
337 mm
10 mm
10 mm
4 mm
2 mm
2 mm
2 mm
3 mm

ANNEX E: D835V2 Dipole Calibration Certificate

Calibration Laboratory of

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Certificate No: D835V2-4d020_Aug11 TA-Shanghai (Auden) Client CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE Object D835V2 - SN: 4d020 QA CAL-05.v8 Calibration procedure(s) Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz August 26, 2011 Calibration date: This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate. All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%, Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration) ID# Cal Date (Certificate No.) Primary Standards Scheduled Calibration Power meter EPM-442A GB37480704 06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266) Oct-11 Power sensor HP 8481A US37292783 06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266) Oct-11 Reference 20 dB Attenuator SN: S5086 (20b) 29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367) Apr-12 Type-N mismatch combination SN: 5047.2 / 06327 29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01371) Apr-12 Reference Probe ES3DV3 SN: 3205 29-Apr-11 (No. ES3-3205_Apr11) Apr-12 DAE4 SN: 601 04-Jul-11 (No. DAE4-601_Jul11) Jul-12 Secondary Standards ID# Check Date (in house) Scheduled Check Power sensor HP 8481A MY41092317 18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09) In house check: Oct-11 RF generator R&S SMT-06 100006 04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09) In house check: Oct-11 Network Analyzer HP 8753E US37390585 S4206 18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10) In house check: Oct-11 Name Function Signature Calibrated by: Jeton Kastrati Laboratory Technician Katja Pokovic Technical Manager Approved by: Issued: August 26, 2011 This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory

Certificate No: D835V2-4d020_Aug11

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Calibration Laboratory of

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Swiss Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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Glossary:

TSL

tissue simulating liquid

ConvF N/A sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z

not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

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

Additional Documentation:

d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

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Measurement Conditions

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

DASY5	V52.6.2
Advanced Extrapolation	
Modular Flat Phantom	
15 mm	with Spacer
dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
835 MHz ± 1 MHz	
	Advanced Extrapolation Modular Flat Phantom 15 mm dx, dy, dz = 5 mm

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.1 ± 6 %	0.89 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	****	

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.32 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.34 mW /g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.52 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.11 mW /g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

n'	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	53.4 ± 6 %	0.99 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C		****

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.42 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.46 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm3 (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.59 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.26 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

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Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.9 Ω - 3.1 jΩ	
Return Loss	- 27.7 dB	

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.7 Ω - 5.4 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.1 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1,391 ns

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

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

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

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	April 22, 2004

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 25.08.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d020

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; $\sigma = 0.89 \text{ mho/m}$; $\varepsilon_r = 41.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.07, 6.07, 6.07); Calibrated; 29.04.2011

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011

Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001

DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

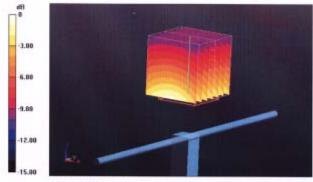
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.930 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.421 W/kg

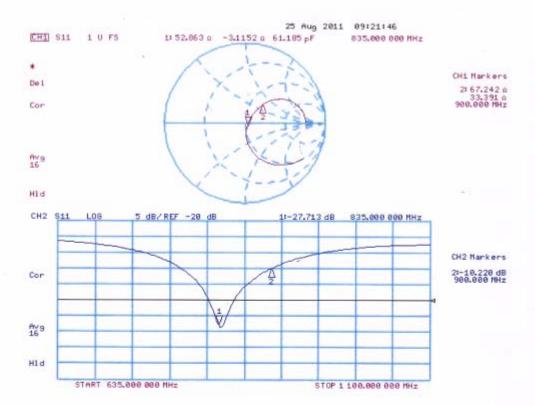
SAR(1 g) = 2.32 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.52 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.708 mW/g



0 dB = 2.710 mW/g

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 26.08.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d020

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; $\sigma = 0.99$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

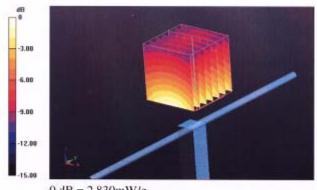
DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3205; ConvF(6.02, 6.02, 6.02); Calibrated: 29.04.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.6.2(482); SEMCAD X 14.4.5(3634)

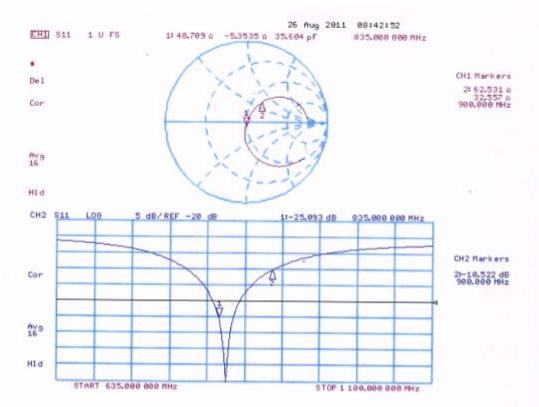
Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 55.406 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.509 W/kg SAR(1 g) = 2.42 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.59 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.827 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



ANNEX F: DAE4 Calibration Certificate

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





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Certificate No: DAE4-905_Jun12

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BK - SN: 905 Object Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-06.v24 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE) Calibration date: June 21, 2012 This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate. All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%. Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration) Primary Standards ID# Cal Date (Certificate No.) Scheduled Calibration Keithley Multimeter Type 2001 SN: 0810278 28-Sep-11 (No:11450) Sep-12 ID# Scheduled Check Secondary Standards Check Date (in house) SE UWS 053 AA 1001 05-Jan-12 (in house check) Calibrator Box V2.1 In house check: Jan-13 Function Calibrated by: Roland Mayoraz Technician Approved by: Fin Bomholt R&D Director Issued: June 21, 2012 This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

Certificate No: DAE4-905 Jun12

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Glossary

DAE data acquisition electronics

Connector angle information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot

coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

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

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DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: $1LSB = 6.1\mu V$, full range = -100...+300 mVLow Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1......+3mVDASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	х	Y	z
High Range	404.744 ± 0.1% (k=2)	405.295 ± 0.1% (k=2)	404,875 ± 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.97983 ± 0.7% (k=2)	4.00269 ± 0.7% (k=2)	3.99654 ± 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	270 ° ± 1 °
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Certificate No: DAE4-905_Jun12

Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (µV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	199996.94	-1.27	-0.00
Channel X + Input	20000.14	-0.07	-0.00
Channel X - Input	-19997.83	3.06	-0.02
Channel Y + Input	199996.34	-1.76	-0.00
Channel Y + Input	19997.45	-2.66	-0.01
Channel Y - Input	-20000.85	0.11	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	199999.43	1.31	0.00
Channel Z + Input	19998.09	-2.03	-0.01
Channel Z - Input	-20000.38	0.66	-0.00

Low Range	Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2000.20	-0.38	-0.02
Channel X + Input	201.23	0.09	0.04
Channel X - Input	-197.80	0.90	-0.45
Channel Y + Input	2000.37	-0.14	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	200.23	-0.93	-0.46
Channel Y - Input	-199.71	-0.91	0.46
Channel Z + Input	2000.07	-0.47	-0.02
Channel Z + Input	200.24	-0.94	-0.47
Channel Z - Input	-199.53	-0.70	0.35
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2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (μV)	Low Range Average Reading (μV)
Channel X	200	10.10	8.39
	- 200	-6.31	-7.87
Channel Y	200	7.67	7.42
	- 200	-9.57	-9.68
Channel Z	200	2.03	1.67
	- 200	-2.67	-3.15

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (μV)	Channel Y (μV)	Channel Z (μV)
Channel X	200	-	5.61	-1.03
Channel Y	200	9.77	2	7.17
Channel Z	200	9.96	6.56	-

Certificate No: DAE4-905_Jun12

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15897	16637
Channel Y	16146	15425
Channel Z	16377	16752

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Innut 10MO

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	0.62	-0.20	1.36	0.34
Channel Y	-0.89	-1.83	-0.02	0.33
Channel Z	-0.59	-2.34	1.15	0.60

6. Input Offset Current

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

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

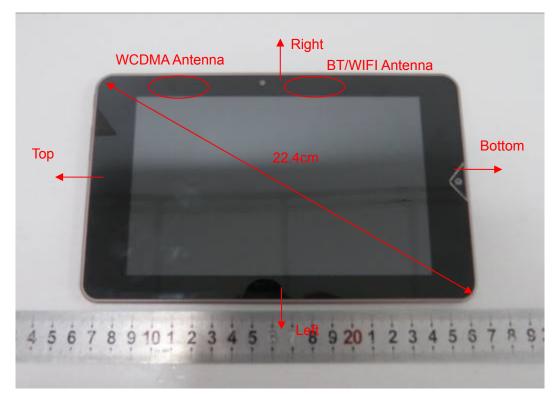
8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

ypical values	Alarm Level (VDC)	
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7,9	
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6	

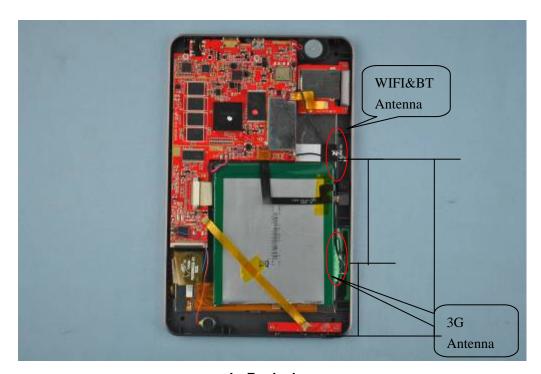
9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

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

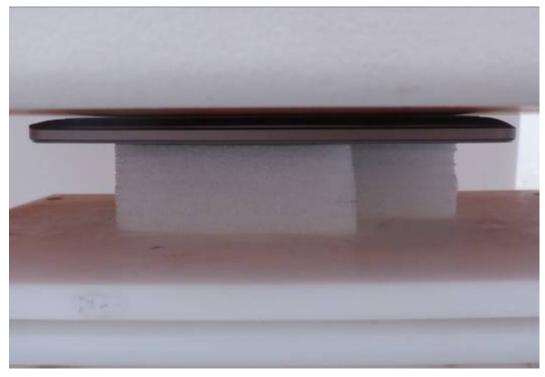
ANNEX G: The EUT Appearances and Test Configuration



a: Front side



b: Back view Picture 3: Constituents of the EUT



Picture 4:Test position 1



Picture 5: Test position 2



Picture 6: Test Position 5