

Tejet



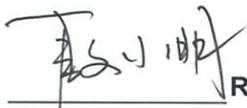
Report No. 2012SAR235

SAR TEST REPORT

Report No. 2012SAR235

FCC ID: Q78-GR238
Applicant: ZTE Corporation
Product: GSM (GPRS) Digital Mobile Phone
Model: ZTE-G R238
HW Version: GMAT
SW Version: ZTE-EN-QS-P120D30V1.0.1
Issue Date: 2012-07-06

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Remark: This report details the results of the testing carried out on the samples specified in this report, the results contained in this test report do not relate to other samples of the same product. The manufacturer should ensure that all products in series production are in conformity with the product sample detailed in this report. The report shall be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the Company.

Standards

Applicable Limit Regulations	<p>ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005 Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields. 3 kHz to 300 GHz</p>
	<p>ANSI/IEEE C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice For Measurements and Computations of Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields with Respect to Human Exposure to such Fields. 100 kHz-300 GHz</p>
Applicable Standards	<p>IEEE Std 1528™-2003: IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques</p>
	<p>OET Bulletin 65-(Edition 97-01) Supplement C (edition01-01) Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields---Additional Supplement C (Edition 01-01)Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions</p>

Conclusion

Localized Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of this equipment has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards above. Maximum localized SAR is below exposure limits as well.

Change History

Version	Change Contents	Author	Date
V1.0	First edition	Yinxiaoming	2012-06-20
V1.0	Page 32 , change the mistake "GSM900" to "GSM850"	Yinxiaoming	2012-07-06

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1. Administrative Information

1.1 Project Information

Date of start test 2012-06-06
Date of end test: 2012-06-15

1.2 Test Laboratory Information

Company: Shanghai Tejet Communications Technology Co., Ltd Testing Center
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 Park, Shanghai, China
Post Code: 210203
Tel: +86-21-61650880
Fax: +86-21-61650881
Website: www.tejet.cn

1.3 Test Environment

Temperature: 20°C~25 °C
Relative Humidity: 20%~70%

2. Client Information

2.1 Applicant information

Company Name: ZTE Corporation
Address: ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518057, P.R.China
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City: Shenzhen
Postal Code: 518057
Country: China
Telephone: +86-21-68895196
Fax: +86-21-61460600

3. Equipment Under Test (EUT) and Accessory Equipment (AE)

3.1 Information of EUT

Device Type	Portable device	
Product	GSM (GPRS) Digital Mobile Phone	
Model	ZTE-G R238	
Exposure Category	Uncontrolled environment / general population	
Device operation configuration:		
Operating Mode(s):	GSM850	
	PCS1900	
Test Modulation	(GSM)GMSK	
GPRS Operation Class	B	
GPRS Multislot Class	12	
EDGE Class	/	
DTM Support	/	
AP Support	/	
Rated Output Power	GSM 850:33dBm	
	PCS1900: 30dBm	
Antenna Type:	Internal antenna	
Operating Frequency Range(s):	Band	Tx(MHz)
	GSM850	824.2~848.8
	PCS1900	1850.2~1909.8
Power Class	GSM850: 4, test with power level 5	
	PCS1900: 1, test with power level 0	

3.2 Identification of EUT

EUT ID	SN or IMEI	HW Version	SW Version	Received Date
TN01	86564301XXXXXX	GMAT	ZTE-EN-QS-P120D30V1.0.1	2012-06-05

*EUT ID: identify the test sample in the lab internally.

3.3 Identification of AE

AE ID*	Description
AE1	Battery
AE2	Travel Adaptor
AE3	Earphone

AE1

Model	Li3708T42P3h453756
Manufacturer	ZTE CORPORATION
Capacitance	800mAh
Nominal Voltage	3.7V

AE2

Model	STC-A22050I200M5-C
Manufacturer	ZTE CORPORATION
Length of DC line	120cm

AE3

Model	NLD—EM127E—033S
Manufacturer	ZTE CORPORATION
Length of DC line	120cm

*AE ID: identify the test sample in the lab internally.

4. Operational Conditions during Test

4.1 General description of test procedures

A communication link is set up with a system simulator by air link, and a call is established. The absolute radio frequency channel is allocated to low, middle and high respectively in the case of each band. The EUT is commanded to operate at maximum transmitting power.

Connection to the EUT is established via air interface with CMU200, and the EUT is set to maximum output power by CMU200. 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 30dB.

4.2 GSM Test Configuration

SAR test for GSM 850/1900, a communication link is set up with a system simulator by air link. Using CMU200 the power level is set to "5" in SAR of GSM850, set to "0" in SAR of GSM 1900, The tests in the band of GSM850/1900 are performed in the mode of data transfer function.

4.3 Bluetooth Test Configuration

The Bluetooth transmitter of the device under test can be excluded from stand-alone and simultaneous SAR evaluation, per the requirements from FCC KDB 648474, as follows:

1. The separation between the Bluetooth antenna and the main antenna is $6.8 \text{ cm} > 5 \text{ cm}$
2. The maximum conducted output power of Bluetooth is $2.17 \text{ mW} < 2 \cdot P(\text{Ref}) = 24 \text{ mW}$.
3. The maximum conducted output power of Bluetooth is $2.17 \text{ mW} < 60/f = 24.49 \text{ mW}$

According to FCC KDB648474, stand along SAR and Simultaneous Transmission SAR are not required.

4.5 Definition of Test Positions



POSITION OF LEFT HEAD TOUCH



POSITION OF LEFT HEAD TILT



POSITION OF RIGHT HEAD TOUCH



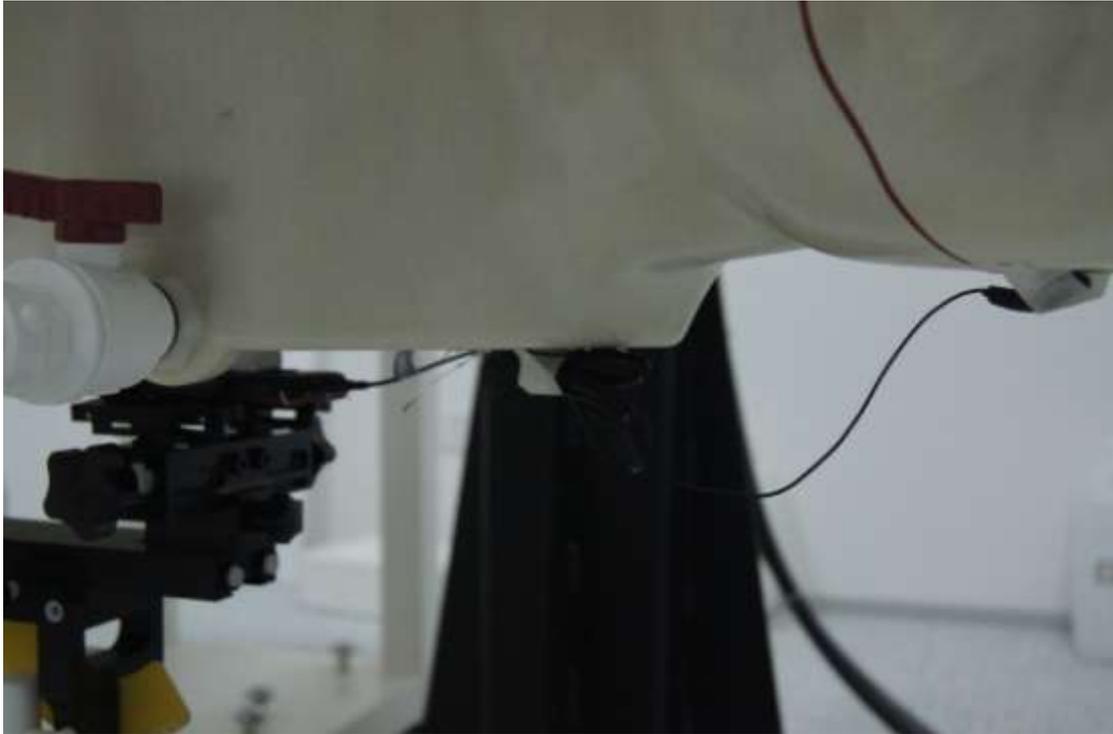
POSITION OF RIGHT HEAD TILT



POSITION OF BODY TOWARDS PHANTOM WITH 15mm DISTANCE



POSITION OF BODY TOWARDS GROUND WITH 15mm DISTANCE



POSITION OF BODY TOWARDS GROUND WITH 15mm DISTANCE (WITH EARPHONE)

5. SAR Measurements system configuration

5.1 SAR Measurement set-up

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

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Staubli TX=RX family) with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic _field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data 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 communication 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 function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as 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.

Dynamic Range	10 μW/g to > 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2dB (noise: typically < 1 μW/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
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 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.



Figure 5-2.ES3DV3 E-field Probe



Figure 5-3. ES3DV3 E-field probe

5.2.2 E-field Probe Calibration

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than ±10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than ± 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 below 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.

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

Where: Δt = 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).

5.3 Other Test Equipment

5.3.1 Device Holder for Transmitters

The DASY5 device holder is designed to cope with the die rent positions given in the standard. It has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation centers for both scales are the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the inference of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



Figure 5-4. Device Holder

5.3.2 Phantom

The Generic Twin Phantom is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a wooden Figure. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to determine the maximum exposure in at least 90% of all users. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.

Shell Thickness	2±0.1 mm
Filling Volume	Approx. 20 liters
Dimensions	810 x 1000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)
Available	Special



Figure 5-5. Generic Twin Phantom

5.4 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 before running a detailed measurement around the hot spot. Before starting the area scan a grid spacing of 15 mm x 15 mm is set. During the 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

Zoom Scans are used to estimate the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default Zoom Scan is done by 7x7x7 points within a cube whose base is centered around the maxima found in the preceding area scan.

- 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. For a grid using 7x7x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1g and 10g cubes.

- A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube 7x7x7 scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 5mm steps.

5.5 Data Storage and Evaluation

5.5.1 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 “.DA4”. 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.

5.5.2 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, ai0, ai1, ai2
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point	Dcpi
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_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

f = carrier frequency [GHz]

E_i = electric field strength of channel i in V/m

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

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

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

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

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.

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

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

5.6 System check

The manufacturer calibrates the probes annually. Dielectric parameters of the tissue simulates 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 simulates, 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 6.2.1 and 6.2.2

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

System check is performed regularly on all frequency bands where tests are performed with the DASY 5 system.

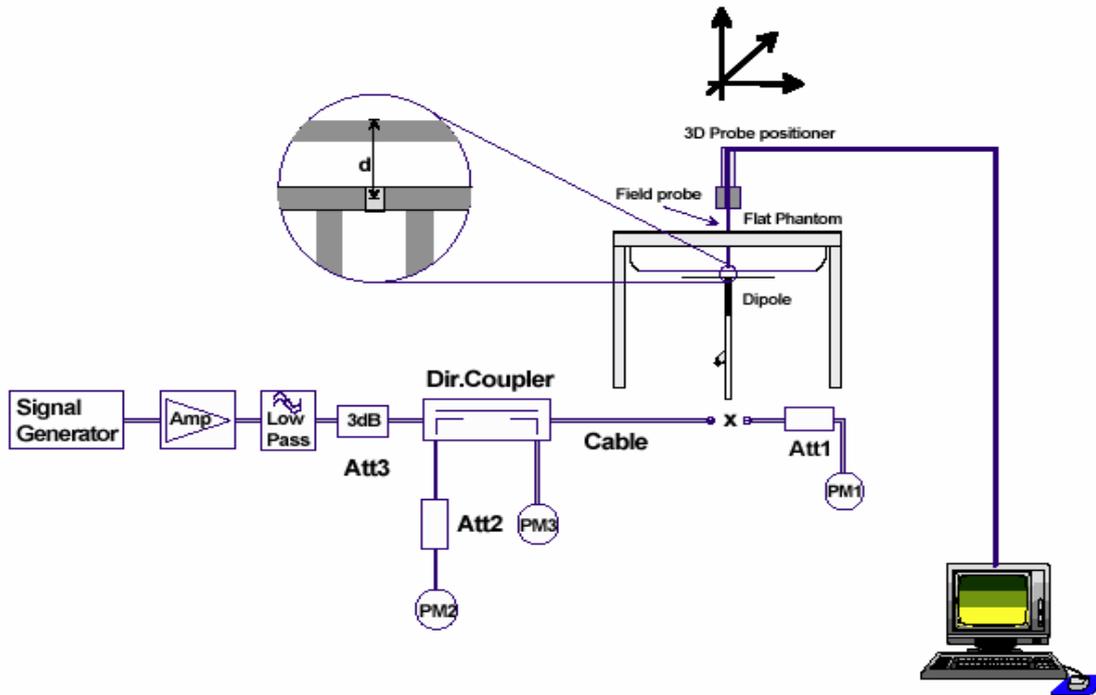


Figure 5-6. System Check Set-up

5.7 Equivalent Tissues

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

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(head) 835MHz
Water	40.4
Sugar	56
Salt	2.5
Preventol	0.1
Cellulose	1.0
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=835MHz $\epsilon=41.5$ $\sigma=0.90$
MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(head)1900MHz
Water	55.242
Glycol monobutyl	44.452
Salt	0.306
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=1900MHz $\epsilon=40.0$ $\sigma=1.40$

MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(body) 835MHz
Water	52.5
Sugar	45
Salt	1.4
Preventol	0.1
Cellulose	1.0
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=835MHz $\epsilon=55.2$ $\sigma=0.97$
MIXTURE%	FREQUENCY(body)1900MHz
Water	69.91
Glycol monobutyl	29.96
Salt	0.13
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=1900MHz $\epsilon=53.3$ $\sigma=1.52$

6. Summary of Test Results

6.1 Conducted Output Power Measurement

6.1.1 Summary

The DUT is tested using a CMU200 communications tester as controller unit to set test channels and maximum output power to the DUT, as well as for measuring the conducted power.

Conducted output power was measured using an integrated RF connector and attached RF cable.

This result contains conducted output power for the EUT.

6.1.2 Conducted Power Results

GSM850	Conducted Power (dBm)		
	Ch 128	Ch 189	Ch 251
Results	32.1	32.0	32.0
PCS1900	Conducted Power (dBm)		
	Ch 512	Ch 661	Ch 810
Results	29.0	29.1	29.1

GSM850+GPRS (GMSK)	Conducted Power (dBm)						
	Ch 128	Ch 189	Ch251	(dB)	Ch128	Ch 189	Ch 251
1 TX-slot result	32.0	32.0	32.0	-9.03	22.97	22.97	22.97
2 TX-slot result	31.2	31.2	31.2	-6.02	25.18	25.18	25.18
3 TX-slot result	29.6	29.6	29.6	-4.26	25.34	25.34	25.34
4 TX-slot result	28.8	28.8	28.8	-3.01	25.79	25.79	25.80
PCS1900+GPRS (GMSK)	Conducted Power (dBm)						
	Ch 512	Ch 661	Ch810	(dB)	Ch 512	Ch 661	Ch 810
1 TX-slot result	28.9	29	29.1	-9.03	19.87	19.97	20.07
2 TX-slot result	28.1	28.2	28.2	-6.02	22.08	22.18	22.18
3 TX-slot result	26.5	26.6	26.6	-4.26	22.24	22.34	22.34
4 TX-slot result	25.7	25.8	25.8	-3.01	22.69	22.79	22.79

Note:

To average the power, the division factor is as follows:

- 1 TX-slot =1 transmit time slot of 8 time slots
=>conducted power divided by (8/1) =>-9.03dB
- 2 TX-slot =2 transmit time slot of 8 time slots
=>conducted power divided by (8/2) =>-6.02dB
- 3 TX-slot =3 transmit time slot of 8 time slots
=>conducted power divided by (8/3) =>-4.26dB
- 4 TX-slot =4 transmit time slot of 8 time slots
=>conducted power divided by (8/4) =>-3.01dB

6.2 Test Results

6.2.1. Dielectric Performance

Dielectric Performance of Tissue Simulating Liquid

Frequency	Description	Dielectric Parameters ϵ_r	σ (s/m)	temp °C
835MHz (head)	Target value 5% window	41.5 39.43-43.58	0.90 0.89- 0.99	/
	Measurement value 2012-06-15	40.8	0.92	21.8
835MHz (body)	Target value 5% window	55.2 52.44-57.96	0.97 0.92-1.02	/
	Measurement value 2012-06-11	54.1	0.967	21.7
1900MHz (head)	Target value 5% window	40.0 38-42	1.40 1.33 -1.47	/
	Measurement value 2012-06-15	39.3	1.38	21.9
1900MHz (body)	Target value 5% window	53.3 50.63-55.96	1.52 1.44 — 1.60	/
	Measurement value 2012-06-06	52.4	1.49	22.2
	Measurement value 2012-06-07	52.5	1.48	22.1

6.2.2. System Check Results

System Check for tissue simulation liquid

Frequency	Description	SAR(W/kg)		Dielectric Parameters ϵ_r	σ (s/m)	Temp $^{\circ}\text{C}$
		10g	1g			
835 MHz (head)	Recommended result $\pm 10\%$ window	1.51 1.36-1.66	2.3 2.07-2.53	41.5	0.90	/
	Measurement value 2012-06-15	1.5	2.29	40.8	0.92	21.8
835MHz (body)	Recommended result $\pm 10\%$ window	1.6 1.44-1.76	2.43 2.19-2.67	55.2	0.97	/
	Measurement value 2012-06-11	1.69	2.59	54.1	0.967	21.7
1900MHz (head)	Recommended result $\pm 10\%$ window	5.09 4.58-5.60	9.65 8.75-10.60	40.0	1.40	/
	Measurement value 2012-06-15	5.32	10.5	39.3	1.38	21.9
1900MHz (body)	Recommended result $\pm 10\%$ window	5.3 4.77-5.83	10. 9.00-11.00	53.3	1.52	/
	Measurement value 2012-06-06	5.37	10.5	52.4	1.49	22.2
	Measurement value 2012-06-07	5.19	9.98	52.5	1.48	22.1

Note: 1. the graph results see ANNEX B.1.

2. Recommended Values used derive from the calibration certificate and 250 mW is used as feeding power to the calibrated dipole.

6.2.3 Test Results

6.2.3.1 Summary of Measurement Results (GSM850)

SAR Values (GSM850)

Test Case		Measurement Result(W/kg)	Power Drift(dB)	Note
Different Test Position	Channel	1 g		
		Average		
Test position of Head				
Left head, Touch cheek	middle	0.788	-0.193	
Left head, Tilt 15 Degree	middle	0.339	-0.039	
Right head, Touch cheek	middle	0.825	-0.034	
Right head, Tilt 15 Degree	middle	0.393	0.00217	
Right head, Touch cheek	low	0.658	-0.00825	
	high	0.990	-0.060	max
Test position of Body (Distance 15mm)				
Towards phantom	middle	0.438	-0.01	
Towards Ground	middle	0.471	0.00	
Towards Ground	low	0.385	0.01	
	high	0.554	0.02	
Worst case position of Body with (Distance 15mm)				
Towards Ground	high	0.313	-0.11	Earphone
Towards Ground	high	1.1	-0.15	GPRS(4up) max

6.2.3.2 Summary of Measurement Results (PCS1900)

SAR Values (PCS1900)

Test Case		Measurement Result(W/kg)	Power Drift(dB)	Note
Different Test Position	Channel	1 g		
		Average		
Test position of Head				
Left head, Touch cheek	middle	0.609	-0.08	
Left head, Tilt 15 Degree	middle	0.243	0.01	
Right head, Touch cheek	middle	0.797	0.02	
Right head, Tilt 15 Degree	middle	0.261	-0.15	
Right head, Touch cheek	low	0.813	-0.03	
	high	0.871	0.00	max
Test position of Body (Distance 15mm)				
Towards phantom	middle	0.257	-0.04	
Towards Ground	middle	0.263	-0.08	
Towards phantom	low	0.260	0.03	
	high	0.283	0.07	
Worst case position of Body with (Distance 15mm)				
Towards phantom	high	0.271	0.10	Earphone
Towards phantom	high	0.514	-0.07	GPRS(4up) max

Note: 1. The value with blue color is the maximum SAR Value of test case of head and body in each test band.

2. Upper and lower frequencies were measured at the worst position.

3. The SAR test shall be performed at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode. If the SAR measured at mid-band channel for each test configuration is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit ($< 0.8\text{W/kg}$), testing at the high and low channels is optional.

6.2.4 Maximum SAR

TEST BAND	Worst Position		CHANNAL	Maximum SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Limit of SAR(1g)
GSM850	Head	Right head, Touch cheek	high	0.990	1.6
	Body	Towards Ground with GPRS(4UP)	high	1.1	1.6
PCS1900	Head	Right head, Touch cheek	high	0.871	1.6
	Body	Towards Ground with GPRS(4UP)	high	0.514	1.6

General Judgment: PASS

7. Test Equipments Utilized

No.	Name	Type	S/N	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	Agilent E5071E	MY46109425	Oct 14th, 2011	One year
02	Dielectric Probe Kit	Agilent 85070E	MY44300524	No Calibration Requested	
03	Power meter	Agilent E4418B	MY50000852	Oct 14th, 2011	One year
04	Power sensor	Agilent E9200B	MY50300011	Oct 14th, 2011	One year
05	Signal Generator	Agilent N5182A	MY49071248	Oct 14th, 2011	One year
06	Amplifier	ZHL-42W	QA1020005	No Calibration Requested	
07	BTS	CMU200	121464	Oct 14th, 2011	One year
08	E-field Probe	ES3DV3	3241	Sep 27th, 2011	One year
09	E-field Probe	ES3DV3	3297	Apr 10th, 2012	One year
10	DAE	DAE4	1327	Apr 11th, 2012	One year
11	Validation Kit 835MHz	D835V2	4d120	July 19th, 2011	One year
12	Validation Kit 1900MHz	D1900V2	5d155	April03th, 2012	One year

8. Measurement Uncertainty

No.	source	type	Uncertainty Value (%)	Probability Distribution	k	c_i	Standard uncertainty u_i (%)	Degree of freedom V_{eff} or v_i
1	-System repetivity	A	0.3	N	1	1	0.5	9
Measurement system								
2	—probe calibration	B	7	N	2	1	3.5	∞
3	—axial isotropy of the probe	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.5	4.3	∞
4	— Hemispherical isotropy of the probe	B	9.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	∞
5	—probe linearity	B	4.7	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.7	∞
6	—System detection limits	B	1.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.6	∞
7	—boundary effect	B	11.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	6.4	∞
8	—response time	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	∞
9	—noise	B	0	N	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	∞
10	—integration time	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.9	∞
11	—readout Electronics	B	0.4	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0.2	∞
12	—-phantom	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.7	∞
13	—Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	B	2.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.7	∞
14	—Device Holder Uncertainty	A	4.9	R	1	1	4.9	5
物理参数								
15	-liquid density	B	0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	0	∞
16	-liquid conductivity (deviation from target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.5	2.9	∞
17	-liquid conductivity (measurement uncertainty)	A	0.23	N	1	1	0.23	9

18	-liquid permittivity (deviation from target)	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.5	2.9	∞
19	-liquid permittivity (measurement uncertainty)	A	0.46	N	1	1	0.46	9
20	– Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	B	5.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.9	∞
21	– Environment	B	3.0	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1.7	∞
22	– Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	B	3.9	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	2.3	∞
Combined standard uncertainty		$u_c = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{22} c_i^2 u_i^2}$					12.2	88.7
Expanded uncertainty (confidence interval of 95 %)		$u_e = 2u_c$		N	K=2		24.4	

ANNEX A: Photograph



EUT



BATTERY





Travel Adaptor



Earphone

ANNEX B: Detailed Test Results

Annex B.1 System Check Results

System check 835head

Date/Time: 6/15/2012 8:58:25 AM

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D835 (835.0 MHz);

Frequency: 835 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.91$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3297; ConvF(6.36, 6.36, 6.36);
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1576
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

835head/d=15mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)-head/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.68 mW/g

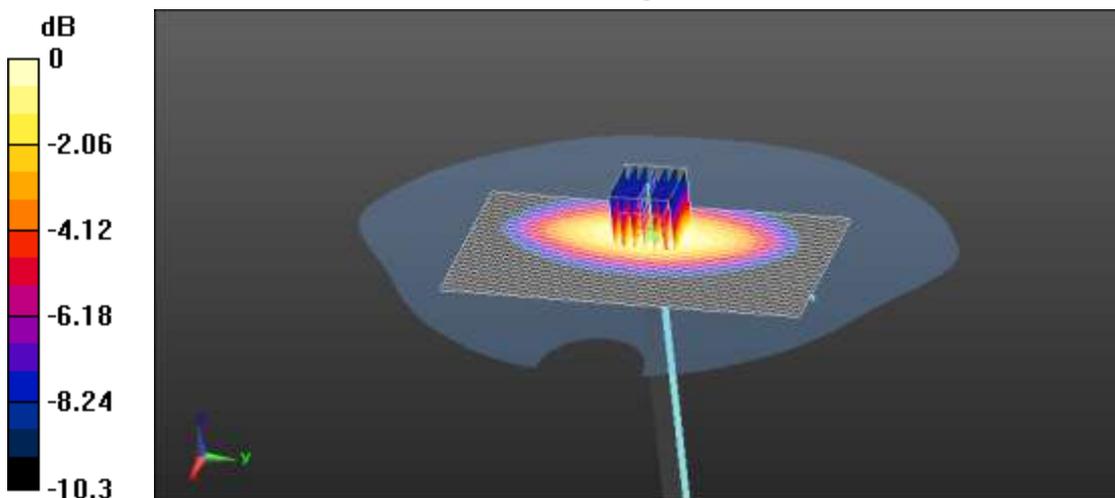
835head/d=15mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)-head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 45.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.145 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.45 W/kg

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

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.67 mW/g



0 dB = 2.67mW/g

System check 835body

Date/Time: 11/06/2012 07:50:04

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D835 (835.0 MHz);

Frequency: 835 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.948 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.255$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(6.19, 6.19, 6.19); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: ELI4; Serial: TP:1086
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

835body/d=15mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)-BODY/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.89 mW/g

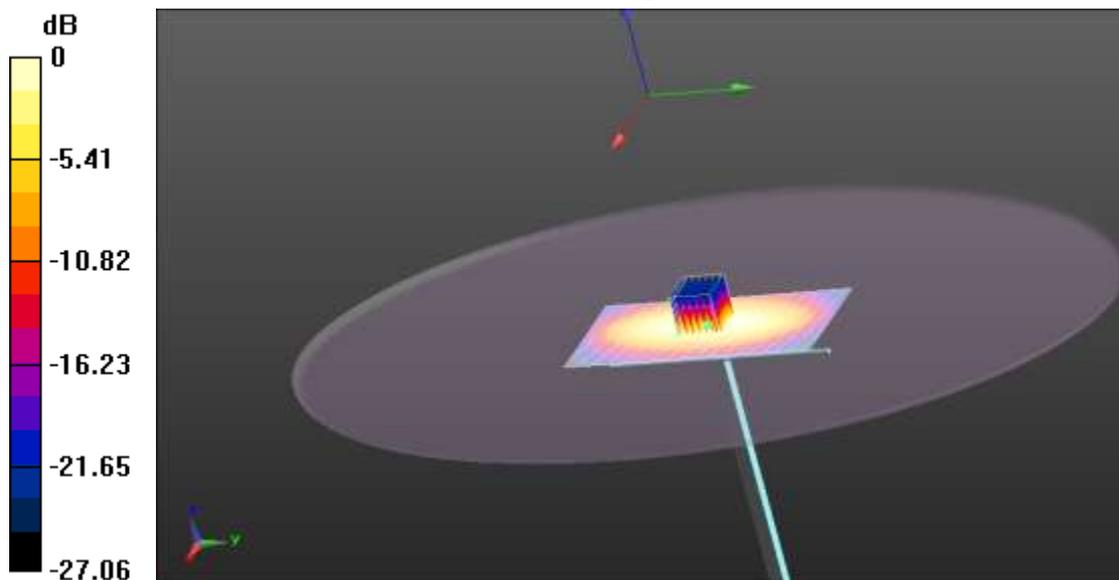
835body/d=15mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)-BODY/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.179 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.975 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 2.59 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.69 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.05 mW/g



0 dB = 2.89 mW/g = 9.21 dB mW/g

System check 1900head

Date/Time: 15/06/2012 08:14:34

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D1900 (1900.0 MHz);

Frequency: 1900 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.36$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1702
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

1900head/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Area Scan

(41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 13.5 mW/g

1900head/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan

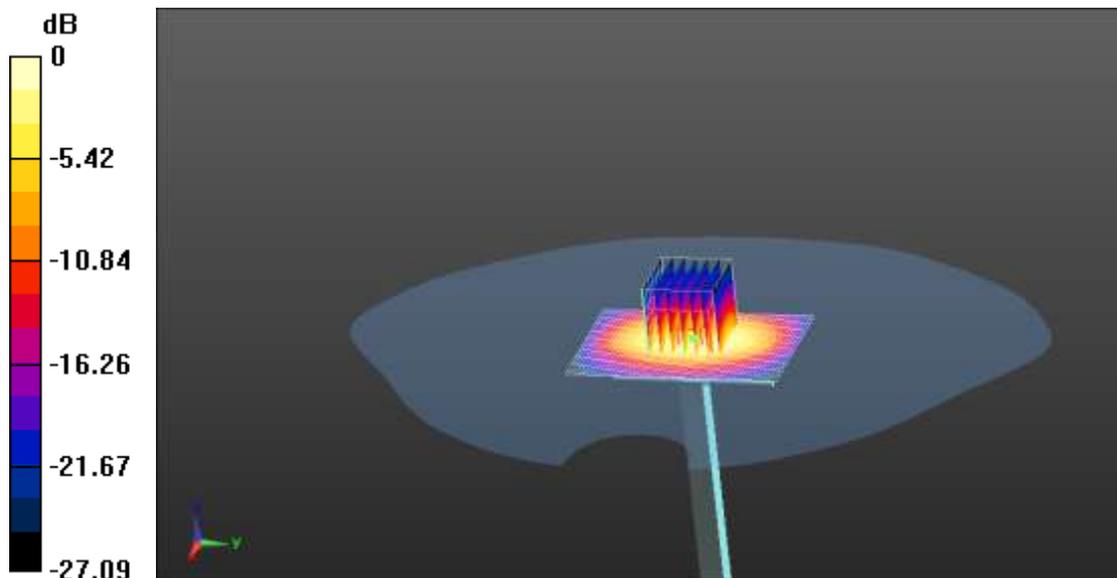
(7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 92.589 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.632 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 10.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.32 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.4 mW/g



0 dB = 13.5 mW/g = 22.61 dB mW/g

System check 1900body

Date/Time: 06/06/2012 08:50:49

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D1900 (1900.0 MHz);

Frequency: 1900 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.79$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(4.67, 4.67, 4.67); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1702
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

1900body/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Area Scan

(41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 13.6 mW/g

1900body/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan

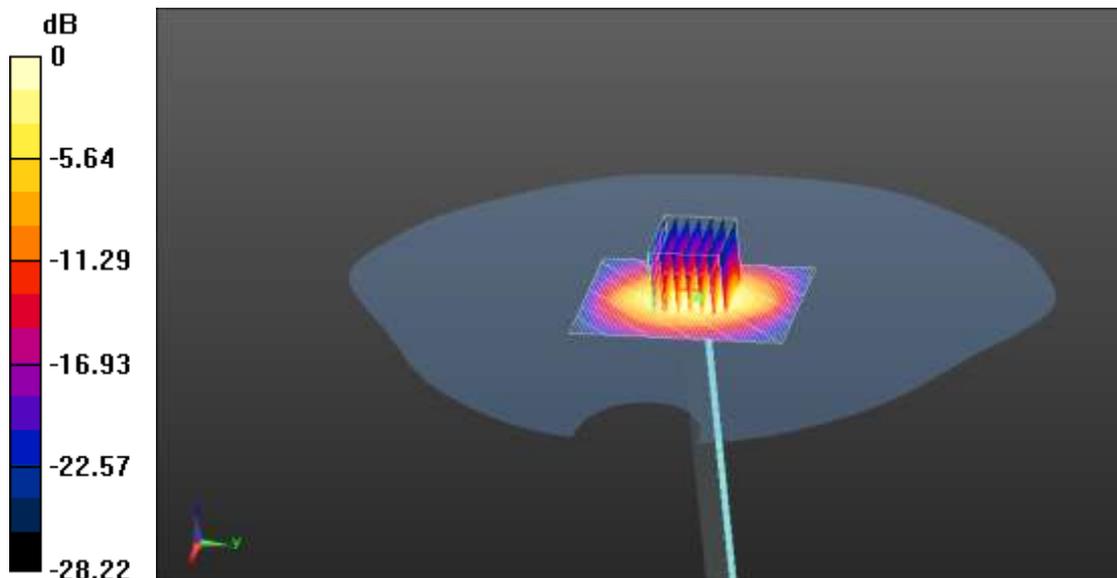
(7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 98.912 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.076 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 10.5 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.37 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.3 mW/g



0 dB = 13.6 mW/g = 22.65 dB mW/g

System check 1900body

Date/Time: 07/06/2012 09:05:56

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D1900 (1900.0 MHz);

Frequency: 1900 MHz; Communication System PAR: 0 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.495$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.357$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

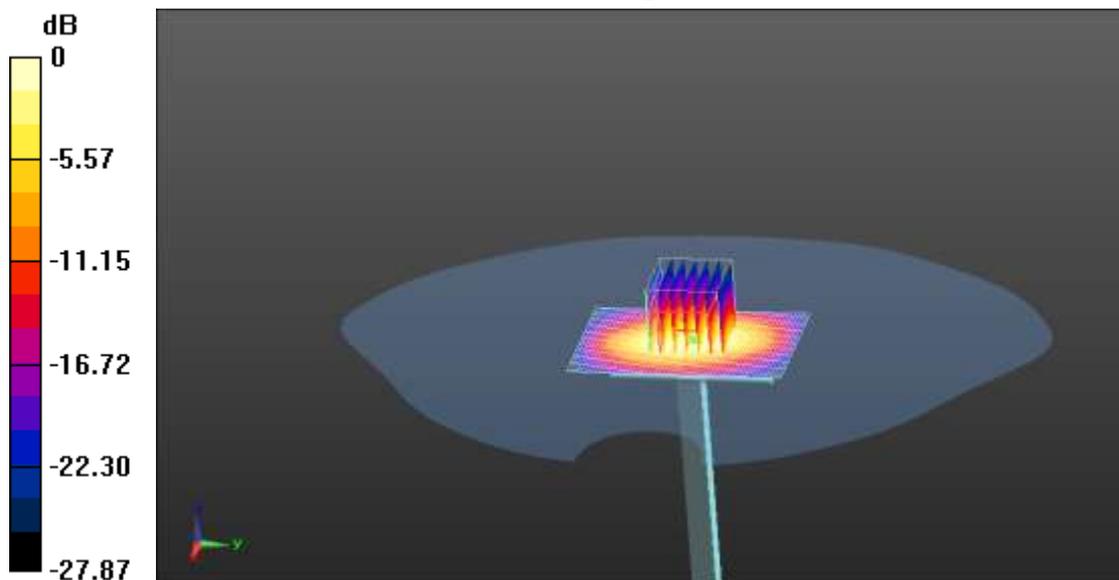
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(4.67, 4.67, 4.67); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1702
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

1900body/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Area Scan (41x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 12.7 mW/g

1900body/d=10mm, Pin=250 mW, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 94.935 V/m; Power Drift = 0.11 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.880 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 9.98 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.19 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.5 mW/g



0 dB = 12.7 mW/g = 22.08 dB mW/g

Annex B.2 Graph Result

GSM850 left touch mid

Date/Time: 6/15/2012 9:34:24 AM

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.914$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3297; ConvF(6.36, 6.36, 6.36);
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1576
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

left/Touch Position - mid/Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.845 mW/g

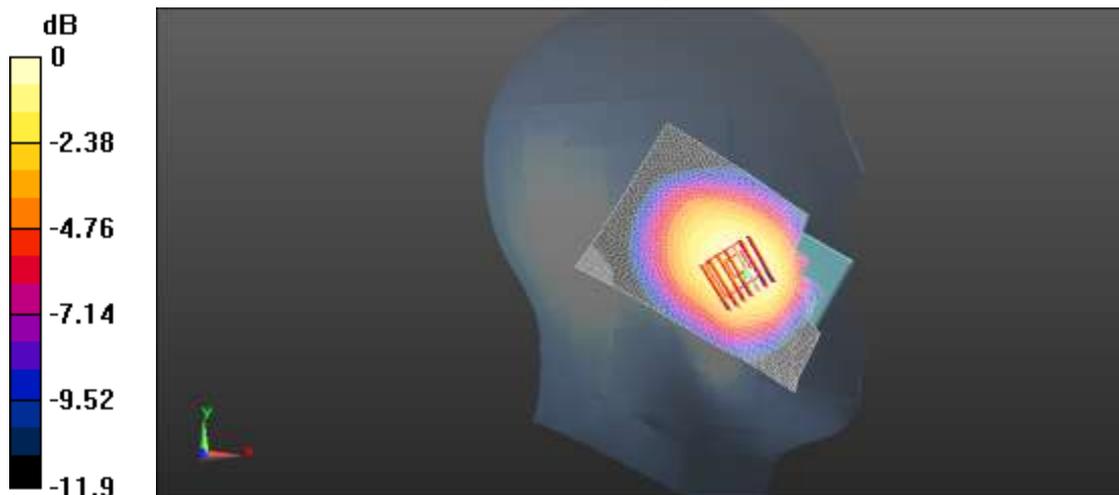
left/Touch Position - mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.193 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.05 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.788 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.575 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.858 mW/g



0 dB = 0.858mW/g

GSM850 left tilt mid

Date/Time: 6/15/2012 10:03:52 AM

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.914$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3297; ConvF(6.36, 6.36, 6.36);
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1576
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

left/Tilt Position - mid/Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.357 mW/g

left/Tilt Position - mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.039 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.439 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.339 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.258 mW/g

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

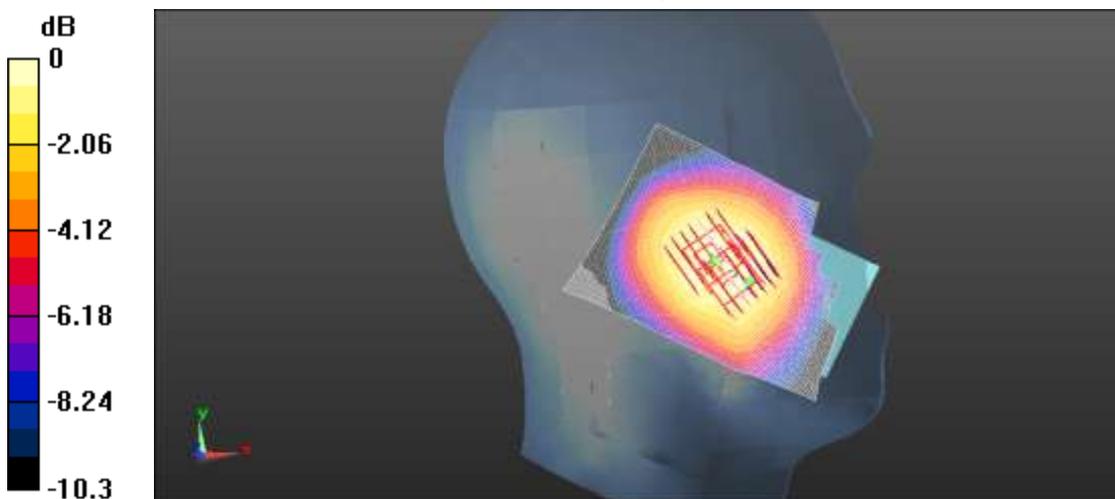
left/Tilt Position - mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.039 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.419 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.335 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.242 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.355 mW/g



0 dB = 0.355mW/g

GSM850right touch mid

Date/Time: 6/15/2012 10:53:15 AM

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.914$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3297; ConvF(6.36, 6.36, 6.36);
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1576
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

right/Touch Position - mid/Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid:

dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

right/Touch Position - mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

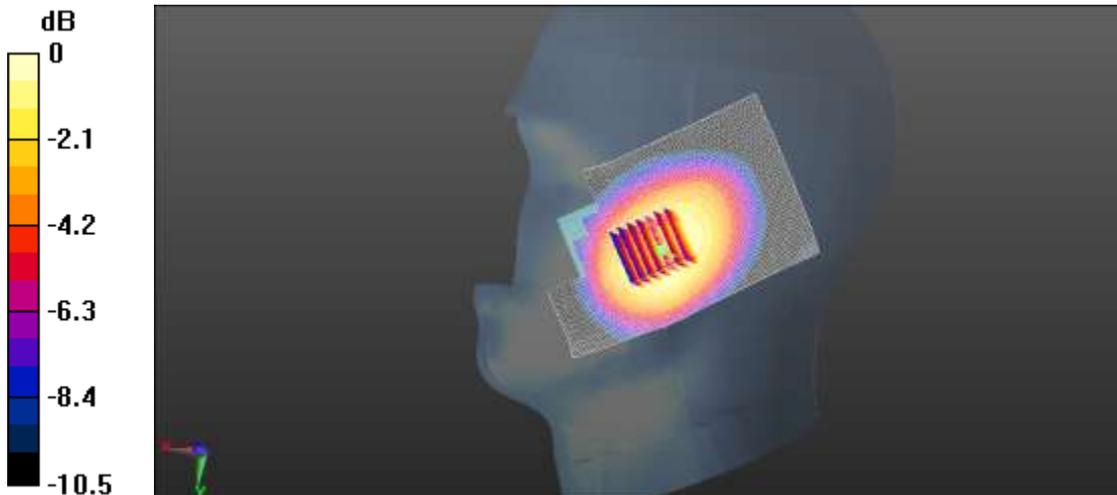
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.034 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.06 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.825 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.604 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.876 mW/g



0 dB = 0.876mW/g

GSM850right tilt mid

Date/Time: 6/15/2012 12:59:33 PM

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.914$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3297; ConvF(6.36, 6.36, 6.36);
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1576
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

right/Tilt Position - mid/Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid:

dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.413 mW/g

right/Tilt Position - mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid:

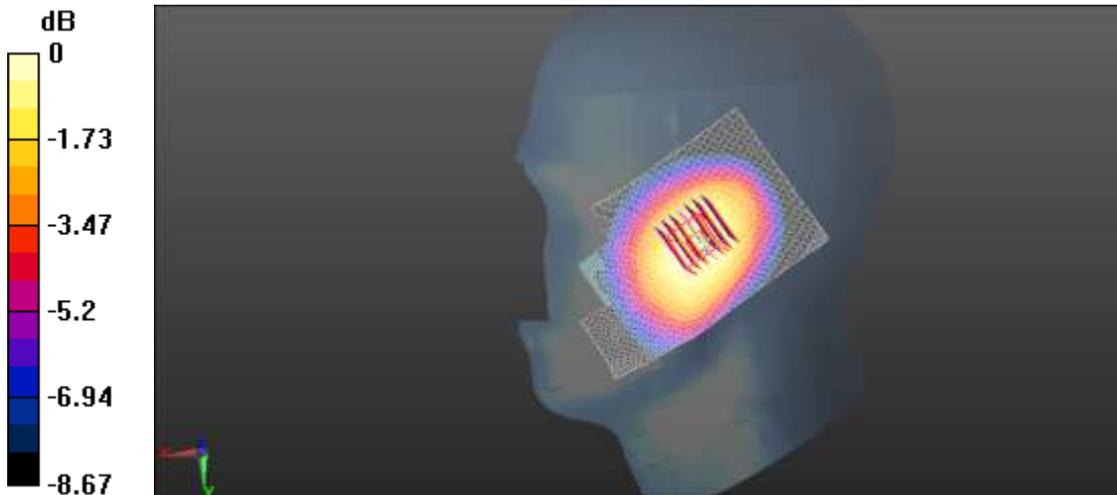
dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00217 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.494 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.393 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.296 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.415 mW/g



0 dB = 0.415mW/g

GSM850 right touch low

Date/Time: 6/15/2012 11:27:00 AM

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB
 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.899$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3297; ConvF(6.36, 6.36, 6.36);
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1576
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

right/Touch Position - low/Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.700 mW/g

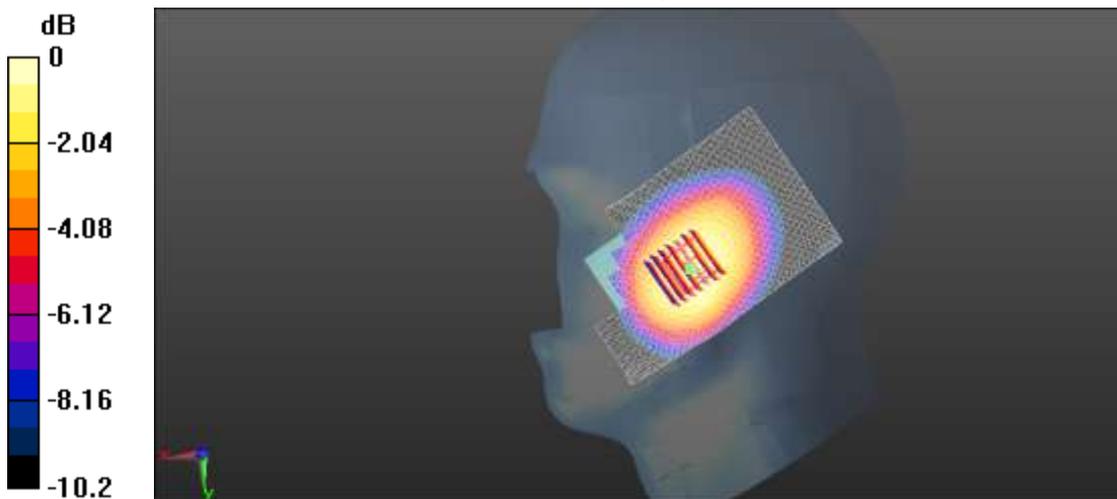
right/Touch Position - low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00825 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.838 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.658 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.485 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.699 mW/g



0 dB = 0.699mW/g

GSM850 right touch high

Date/Time: 6/15/2012 11:27:00 AM

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 824.2 MHz, Frequency: 848.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.899$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³, Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.924$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3297; ConvF(6.36, 6.36, 6.36);
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1576
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

right/Touch Position - low/Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.06 mW/g

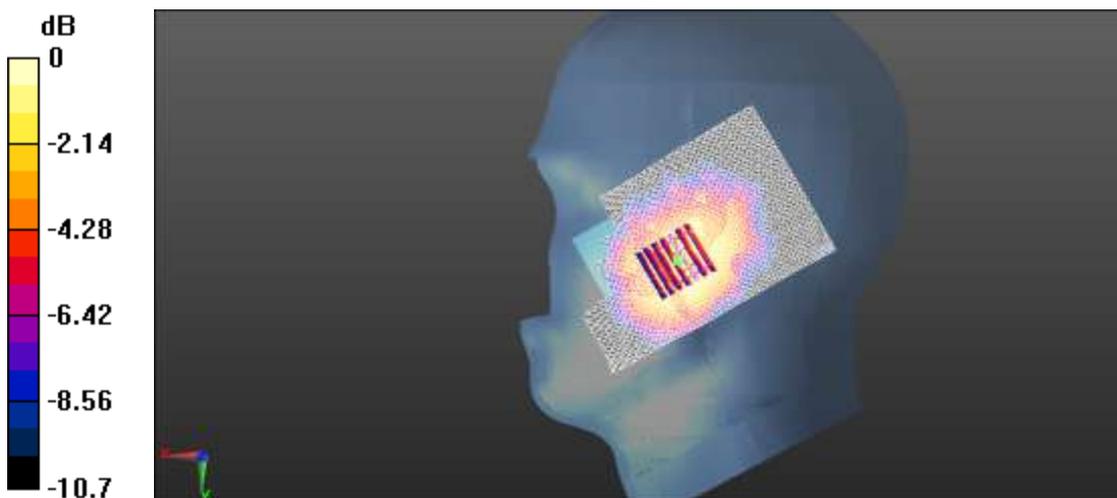
right/Touch Position - high/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.060 dB

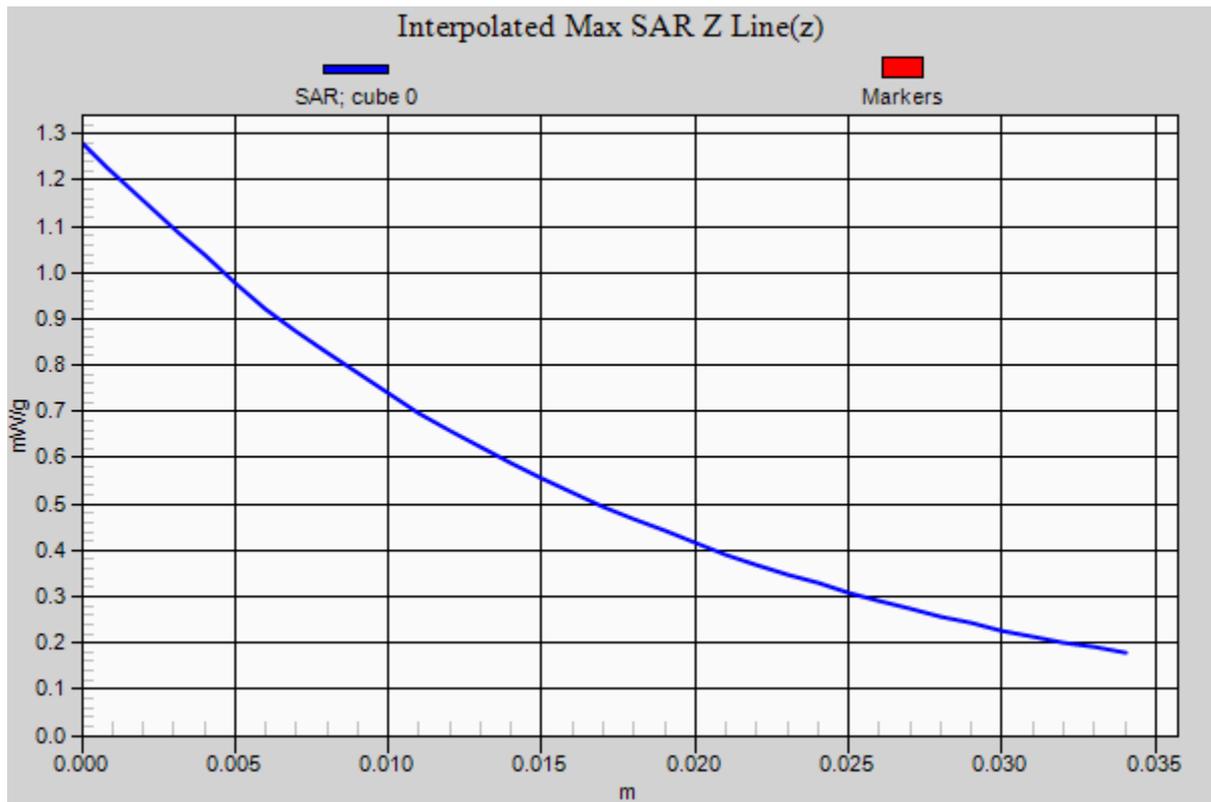
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.28 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.990 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.723 mW/g

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



0 dB = 1.05mW/g



GSM850 Towards phantom - mid

Date/Time: 11/06/2012 12:09:44

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB
 Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.951$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.241$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(6.19, 6.19, 6.19); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: ELI4; Serial: TP:1086
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

body/Towards phantom - mid/Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.465 mW/g

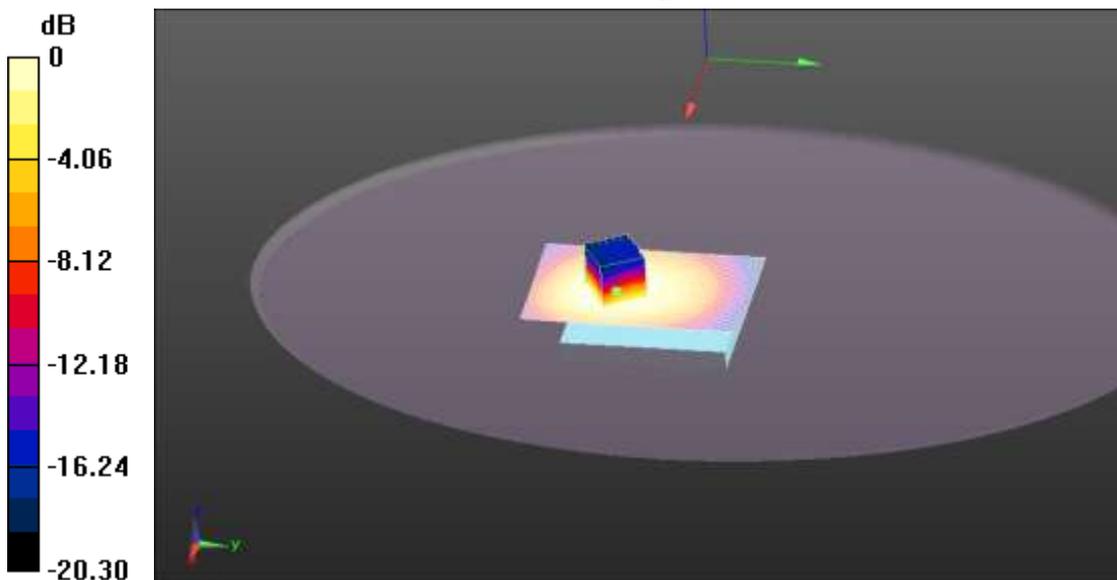
body/Towards phantom - mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.890 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.579 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.438 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.319 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.462 mW/g



0 dB = 0.465 mW/g = -6.65 dB mW/g

GSM850 Towards ground - mid

Date/Time: 11/06/2012 12:54:57

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB
 Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.951$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.241$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(6.19, 6.19, 6.19); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: ELI4; Serial: TP:1086
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

body/Towards ground - mid/Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.498 mW/g

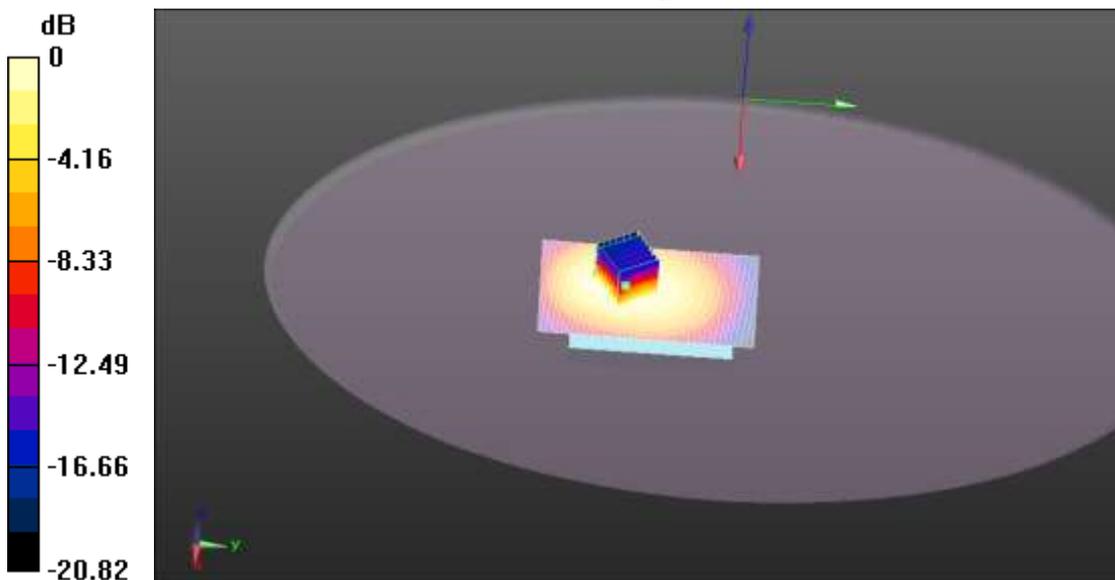
body/Towards ground - mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.943 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.639 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.471 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.337 mW/g

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



0 dB = 0.498 mW/g = -6.05 dB mW/g

GSM850 Towards ground - low

Date/Time: 11/06/2012 13:27:35

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB
 Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.933$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.311$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(6.19, 6.19, 6.19); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: ELI4; Serial: TP:1086
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

body/Towards ground - low/Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.410 mW/g

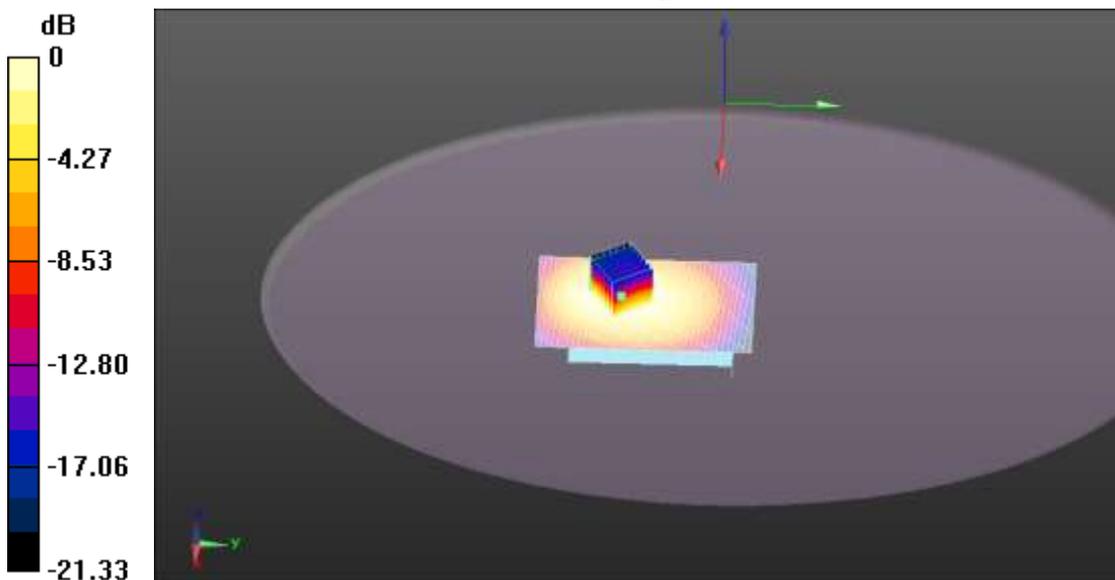
body/Towards ground - low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.191 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.522 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.385 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.276 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.409 mW/g



0 dB = 0.410 mW/g = -7.75 dB mW/g

GSM850 Towards ground - high

Date/Time: 11/06/2012 13:58:50

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 848.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB
 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.967$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.15$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(6.19, 6.19, 6.19); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: ELI4; Serial: TP:1086
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

body/Towards ground - high/Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid:

$dx=10$ mm, $dy=10$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.589 mW/g

body/Towards ground - high/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement

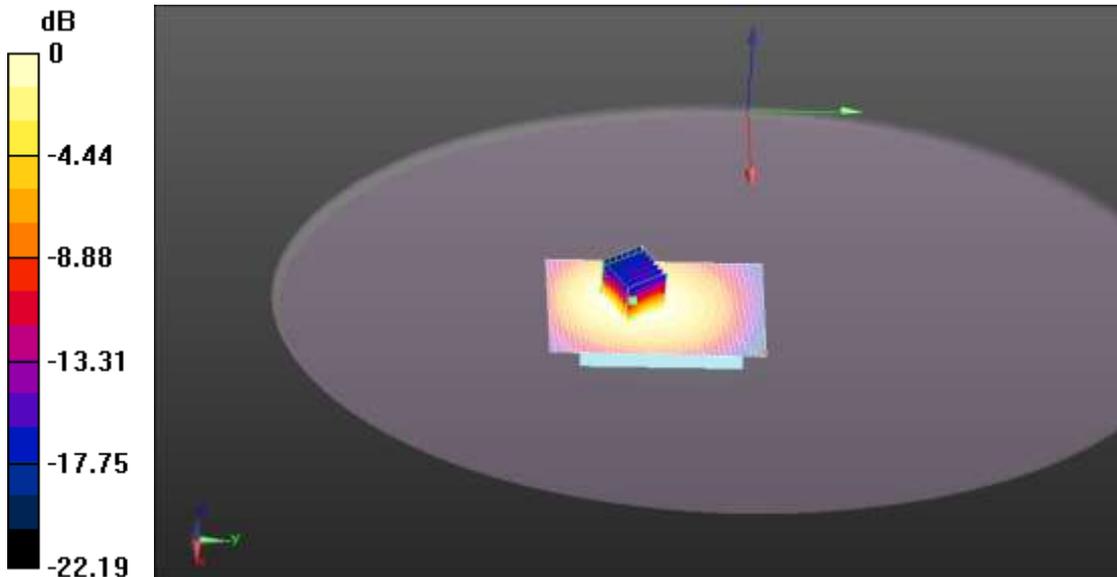
grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 8.743 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.754 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.554 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.396 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.585 mW/g



0 dB = 0.589 mW/g = -4.60 dB mW/g

GSM850 Towards ground - high with earphone

Date/Time: 11/06/2012 14:36:01

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 848.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB
 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.967$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.15$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(6.19, 6.19, 6.19); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: ELI4; Serial: TP:1086
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

body/Towards ground - high with earphone/Area Scan (91x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.331 mW/g

body/Towards ground - high with earphone/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

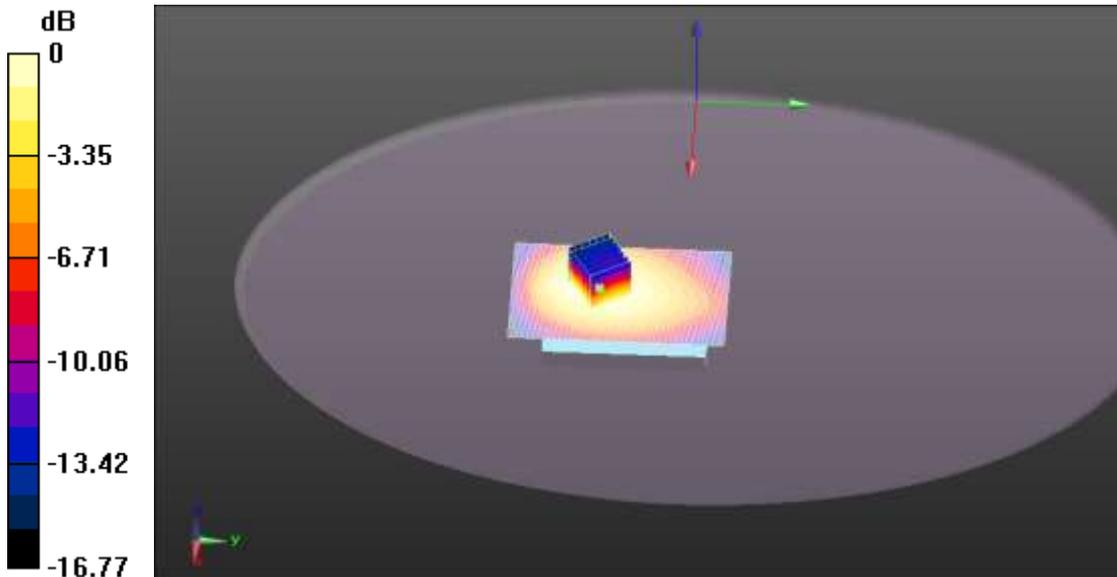
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 9.886 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.430 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.313 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.223 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.332 mW/g



0 dB = 0.331 mW/g = -9.61 dB mW/g

GSM850 Towards ground - high with GPRS(4up)

Date/Time: 11/06/2012 15:13:44

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: GSM 850 (824.0 - 849.0 MHz); Frequency: 848.6 MHz; Communication System PAR: 3.18dB
 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.967$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.15$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(6.19, 6.19, 6.19); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: ELI v4.0; Type: ELI4; Serial: TP:1086
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

body/Towards ground - high with GPRS/Area Scan (91x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.17 mW/g

body/Towards ground - high with GPRS/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

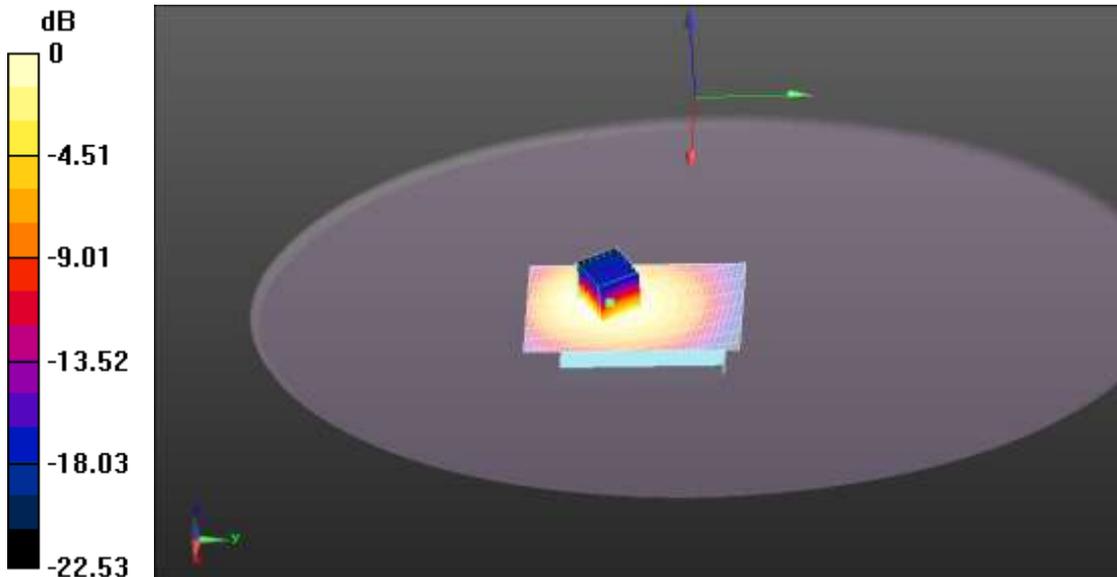
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.681 V/m; Power Drift = -0.15 dB

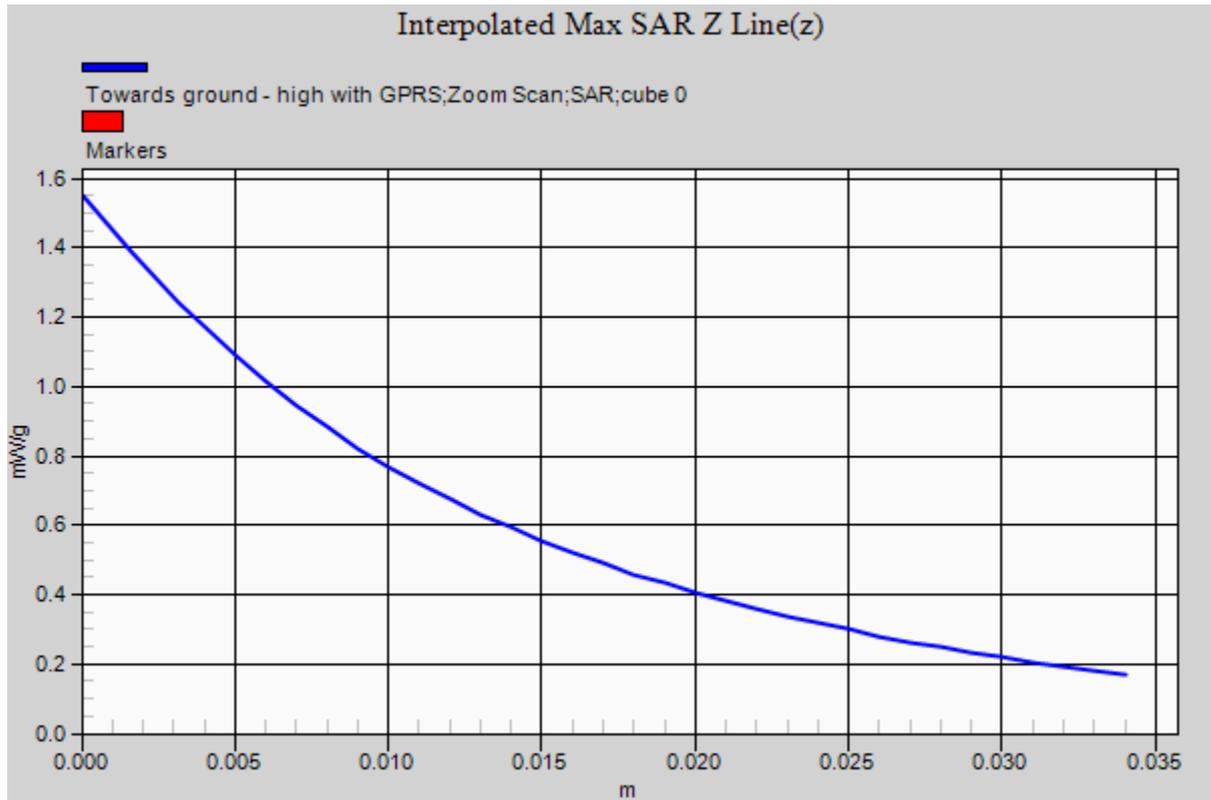
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.551 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.773 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.17 mW/g



0 dB = 1.17 mW/g = 1.38 dB mW/g



GSM1900 left touch mid

Date/Time: 15/06/2012 13:57:36

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.364$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.144$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1702
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

left/Touch Position - mid/Area Scan (91x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.694 mW/g

left/Touch Position - mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.534 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.932 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.609 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.355 mW/g

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

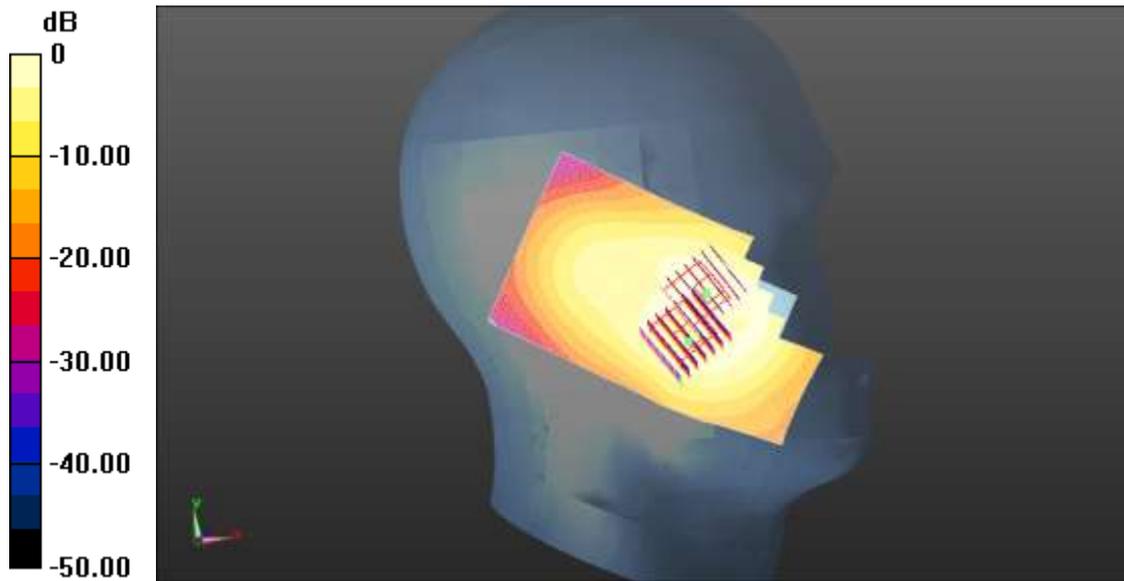
left/Touch Position - mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 12.534 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.901 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.491 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.299 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.605 mW/g



0 dB = 0.694 mW/g = -3.17 dB mW/g

GSM1900 left tilt mid

Date/Time: 15/06/2012 14:53:53

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.364$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.144$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Left Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1702
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

left/Tilt Position - mid/Area Scan (91x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.266 mW/g

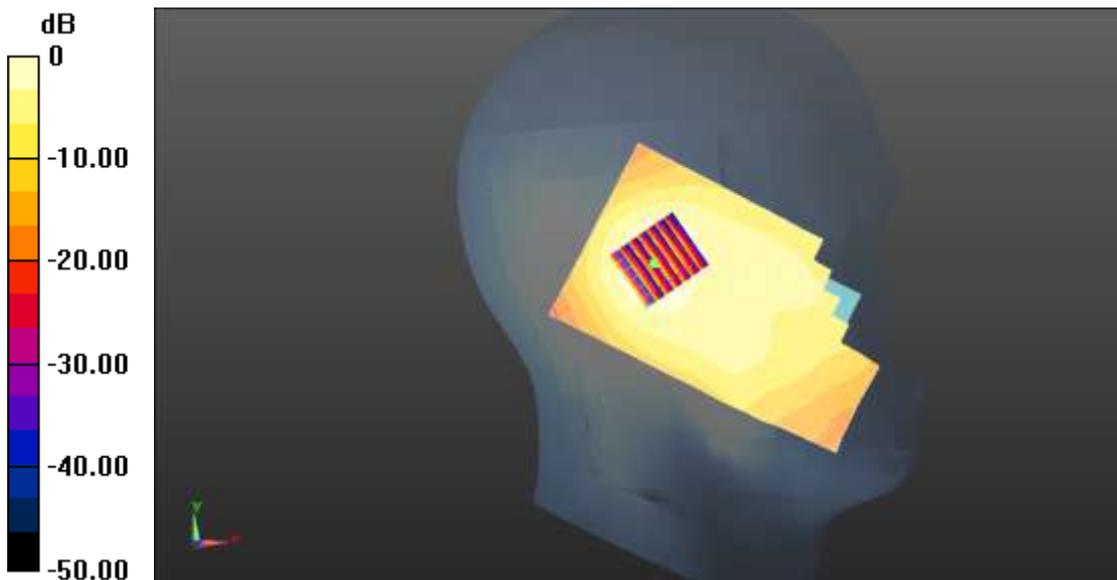
left/Tilt Position - mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.143 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.386 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.243 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.143 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.267 mW/g



0 dB = 0.266 mW/g = -11.51 dB mW/g

GSM1900right touch mid

Date/Time: 15/06/2012 15:41:30

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.364$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.144$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1702
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

right/Touch Position - mid/Area Scan (91x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.878 mW/g

right/Touch Position - mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.536 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.373 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.797 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.440 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.886 mW/g

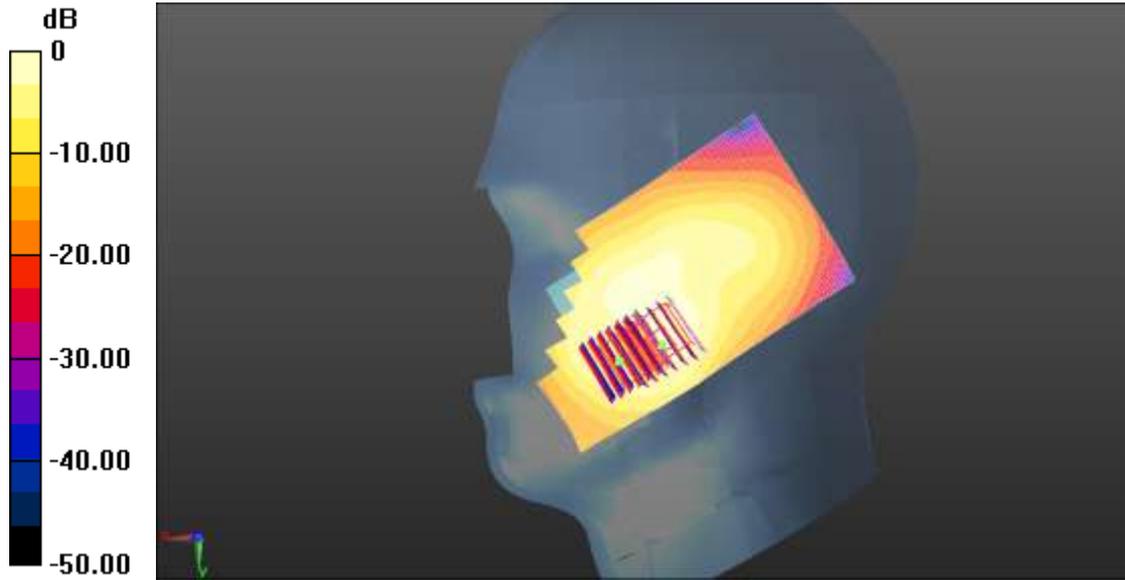
right/Touch Position - mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.536 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.338 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.664 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.330 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.826 mW/g



0 dB = 0.878 mW/g = -1.13 dB mW/g

GSM1900right tilt mid

Date/Time: 15/06/2012 16:26:04

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.364$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.144$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1702
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

right/Tilt Position - mid/Area Scan (91x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.266 mW/g

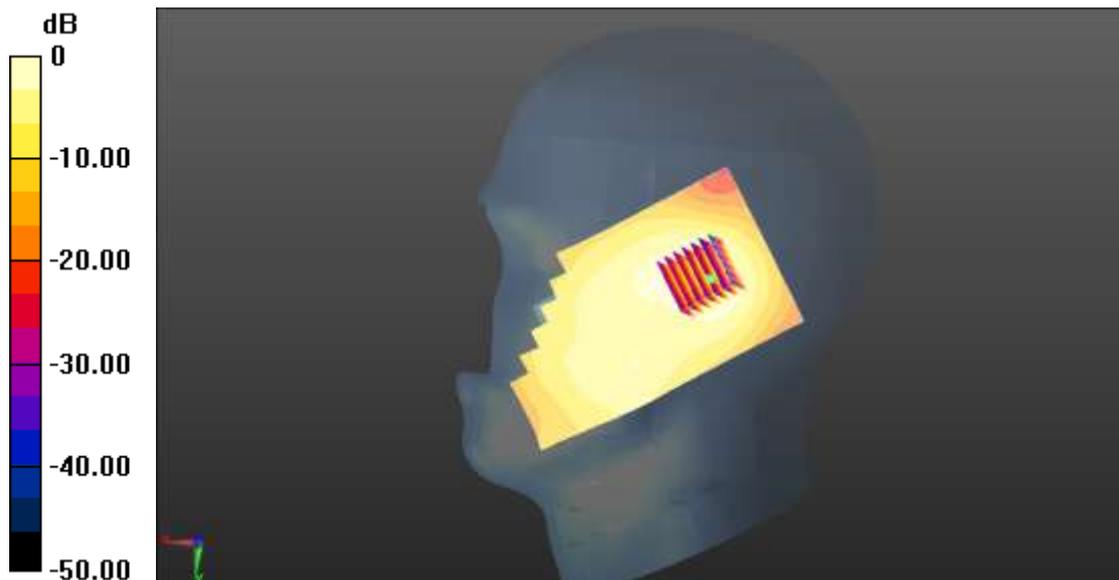
right/Tilt Position - mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.705 V/m; Power Drift = -0.15 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.415 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.261 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.155 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.284 mW/g



0 dB = 0.266 mW/g = -11.50 dB mW/g

GSM1900right touch low

Date/Time: 15/06/2012 17:07:15

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.339$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.255$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1702
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

right/Touch Position - low/Area Scan (91x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

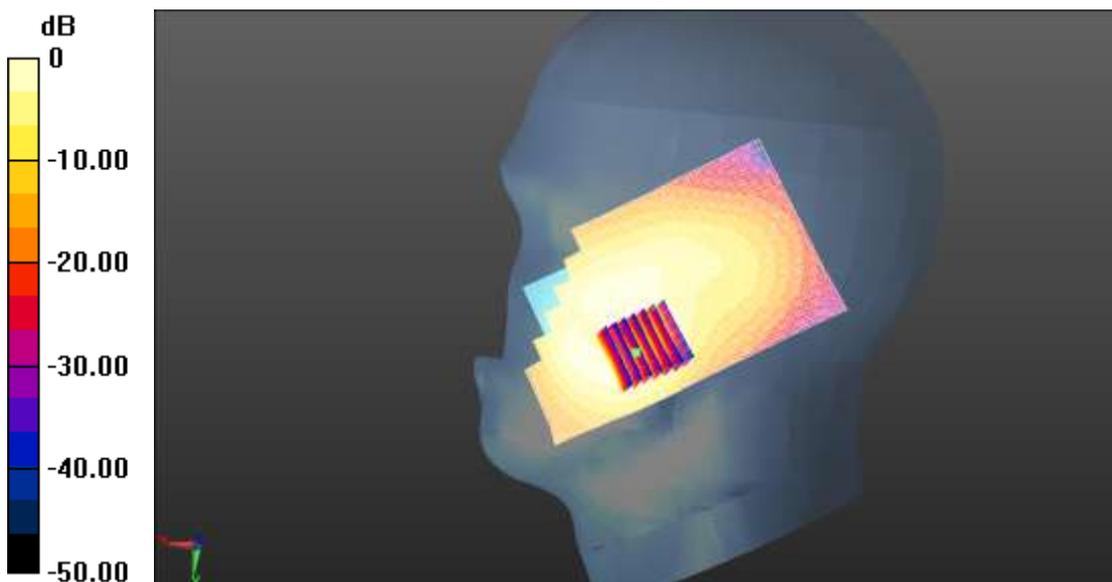
right/Touch Position - low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.296 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.404 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.813 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.452 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.890 mW/g



0 dB = 0.895 mW/g = -0.96 dB mW/g

GSM1900right touch high

Date/Time: 15/06/2012 17:37:10

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1910$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.393$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.011$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1702
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

right/Touch Position - high/Area Scan (91x151x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.950 mW/g

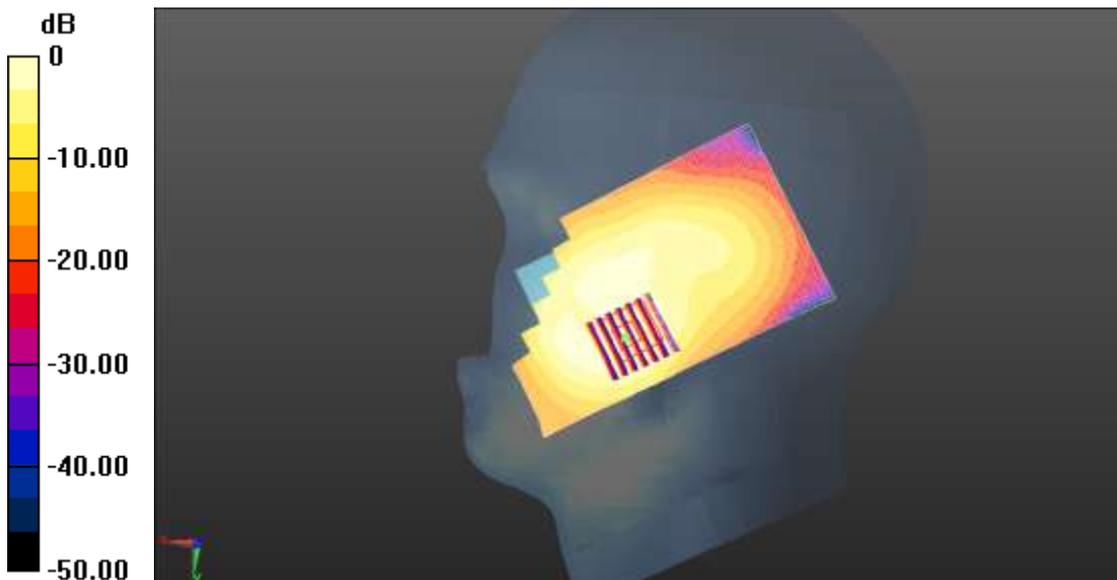
right/Touch Position - high/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.548 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

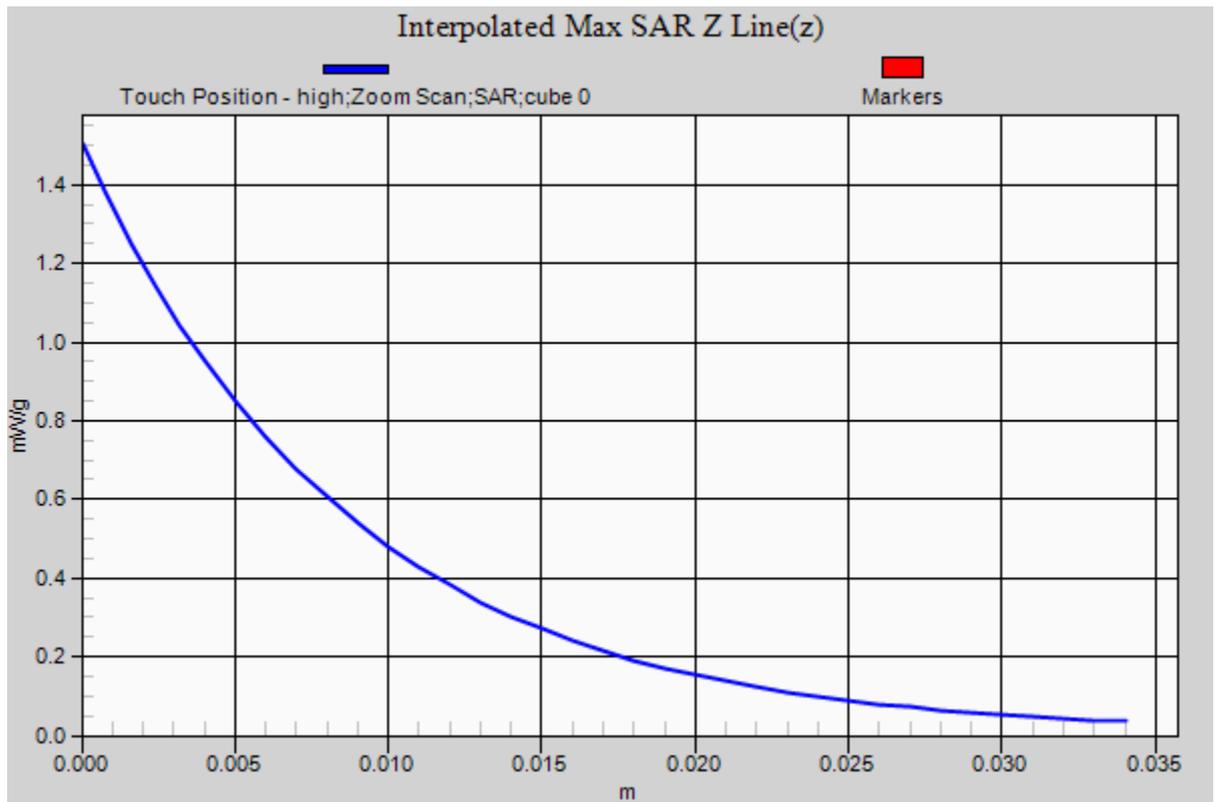
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.504 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.871 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.479 mW/g

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



0 dB = 0.950 mW/g = -0.45 dB mW/g



GSM1900 Towards phantom - mid

Date/Time: 06/06/2012 09:42:20

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB

Medium parameters used (extrapolated): $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.454$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.526$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS5 (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(4.67, 4.67, 4.67); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1702
- Measurement SW: DASYS52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

body/Towards phantom - mid/Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.280 mW/g

body/Towards phantom - mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.604 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.407 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.257 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.155 mW/g.

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.284 mW/g

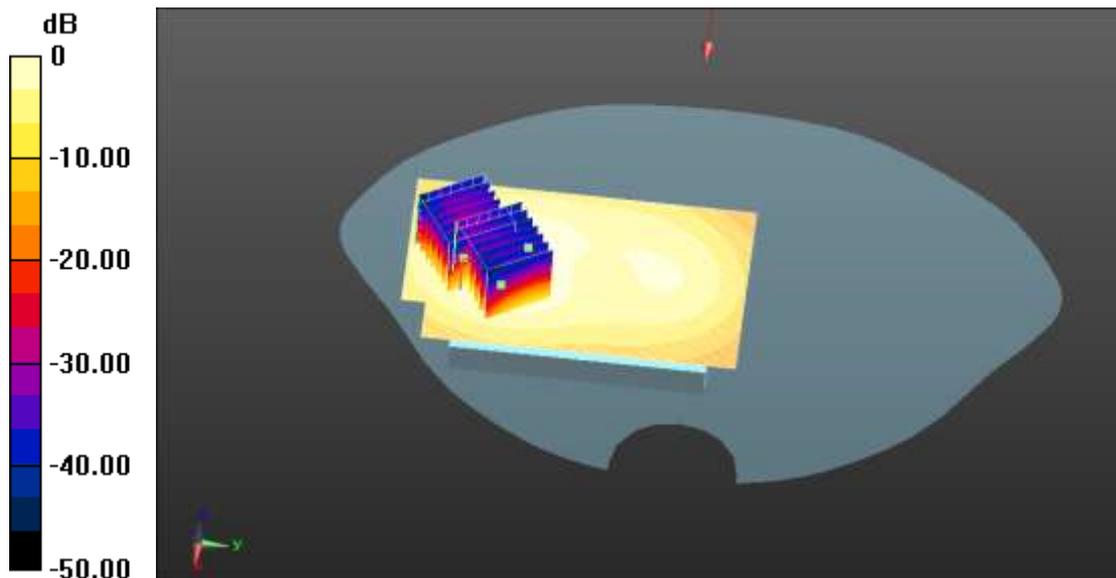
body/Towards phantom - mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.604 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.410 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.245 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.151 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.278 mW/g



0 dB = 0.280 mW/g = -11.06 dB mW/g

GSM1900 Towards ground - mid

Date/Time: 06/06/2012 10:27:02

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1880 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB

Medium parameters used (extrapolated): $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.454$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.526$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(4.67, 4.67, 4.67); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1702
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

body/Towards ground - mid/Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.289 mW/g

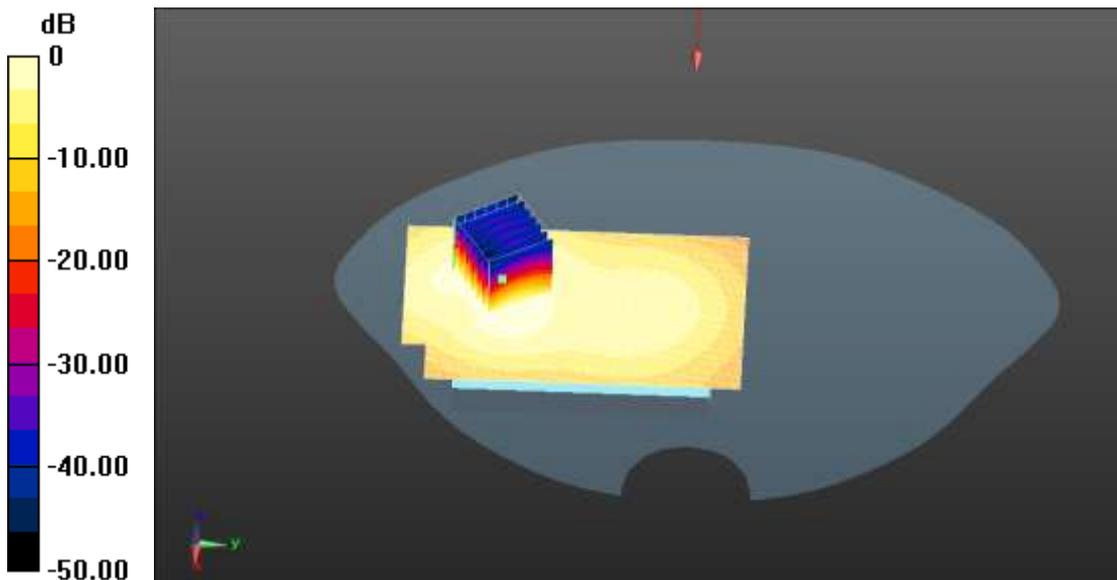
body/Towards ground - mid/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.907 V/m; Power Drift = -0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.440 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.263 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.154 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.288 mW/g



0 dB = 0.289 mW/g = -10.77 dB mW/g

GSM1900 Towards ground - low

Date/Time: 06/06/2012 11:00:45

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB

Medium parameters used (extrapolated): $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.43$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.133$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(4.67, 4.67, 4.67); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1702
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

body/Towards ground - low/Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm.

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.283 mW/g

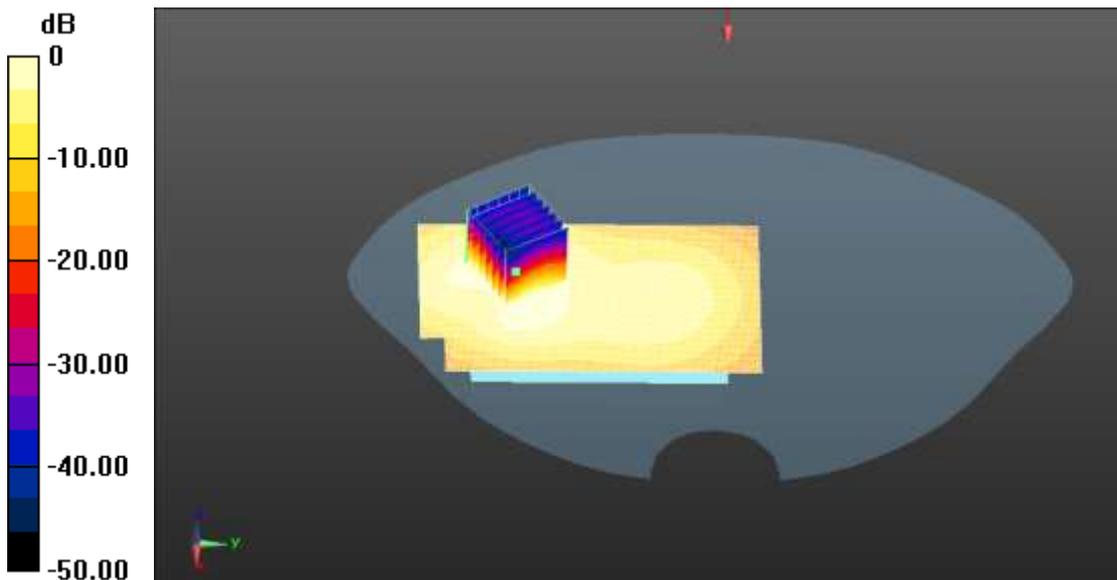
body/Towards ground - low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.831 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.432 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.260 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.152 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.285 mW/g



0 dB = 0.283 mW/g = -10.97 dB mW/g

GSM1900 Towards ground - high

Date/Time: 07/06/2012 13:48:33

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1909.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.478$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.919$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS5 (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(4.67, 4.67, 4.67); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1702
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

body/Towards ground - high/Area Scan (91x141x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.305 mW/g

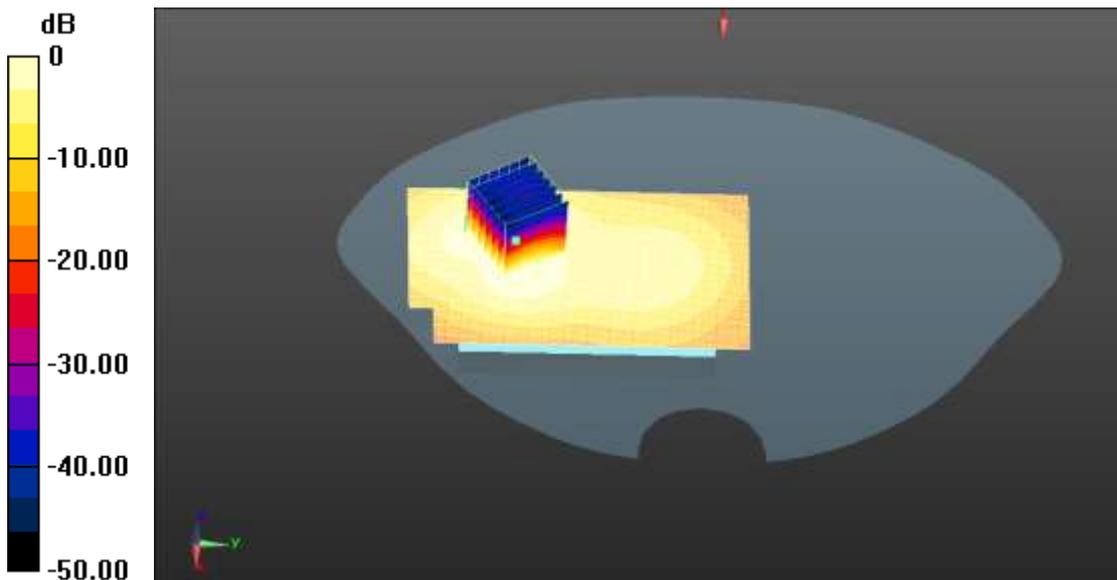
body/Towards ground - high/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.112 V/m; Power Drift = 0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.481 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.283 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.168 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.306 mW/g



0 dB = 0.305 mW/g = -10.33 dB mW/g

GSM1900 Towards ground - high with earphone

Date/Time: 07/06/2012 14:28:28

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Communication System PAR: 9.191 dB

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1909.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.478$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.919$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(4.67, 4.67, 4.67); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1702
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

body/Towards ground - high with earphone/Area Scan (91x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.293 mW/g

body/Towards ground - high with earphone/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

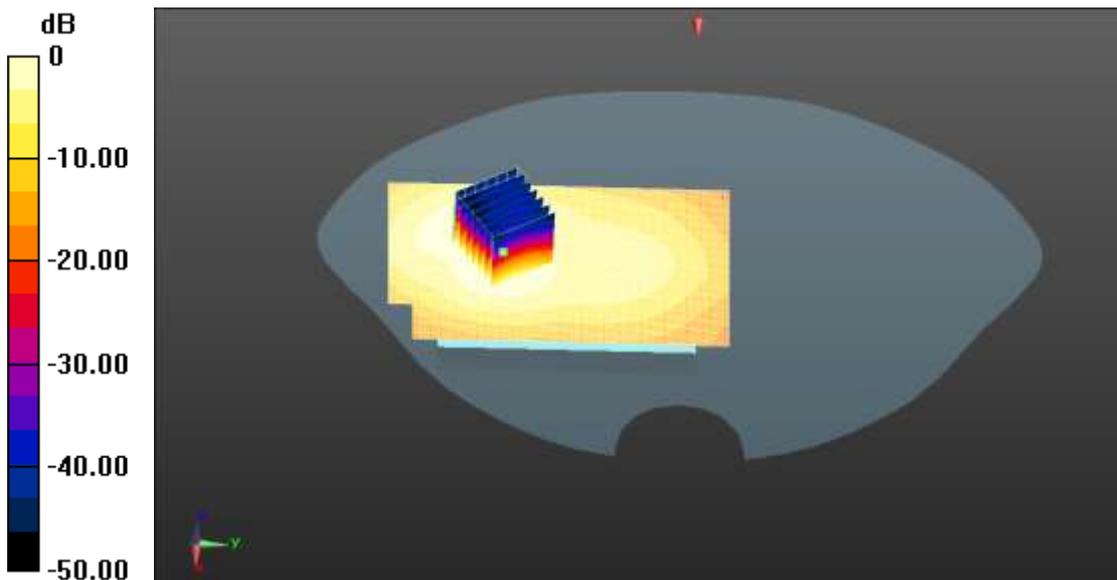
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.177 V/m; Power Drift = 0.10 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.451 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.271 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.163 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.294 mW/g



0 dB = 0.293 mW/g = -10.67 dB mW/g

GSM1900 Towards ground - high with GPRS(4up)

Date/Time: 07/06/2012 15:12:34

Communication System: Generic GSM; Communication System Band: PCS 1900 (1850.0 - 1910.0 MHz); Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Communication System PAR: 3.18 dB

Medium parameters used (interpolated): $f = 1909.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.478$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.919$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASYS (IEEE1528/OET65C)

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3241; ConvF(4.67, 4.67, 4.67); Calibrated: 27/09/2011;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1327; Calibrated: 11/04/2012
- Phantom: SAM 1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP:1702
- Measurement SW: DASYS2, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6477)

body/Towards ground - high with GPRS/Area Scan (91x141x1):

Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.552 mW/g

body/Towards ground - high with GPRS/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

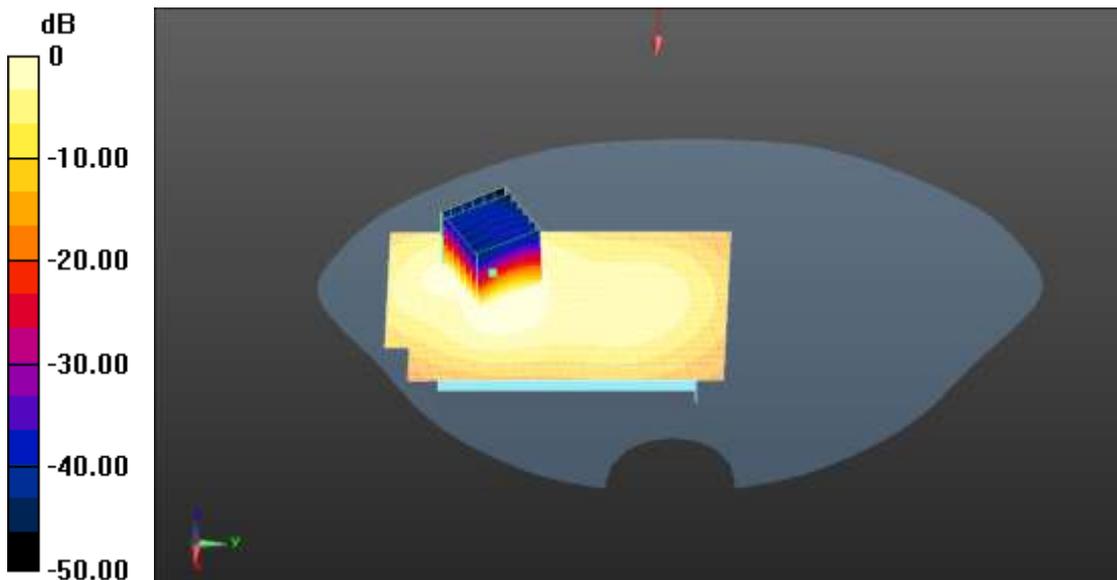
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.458 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

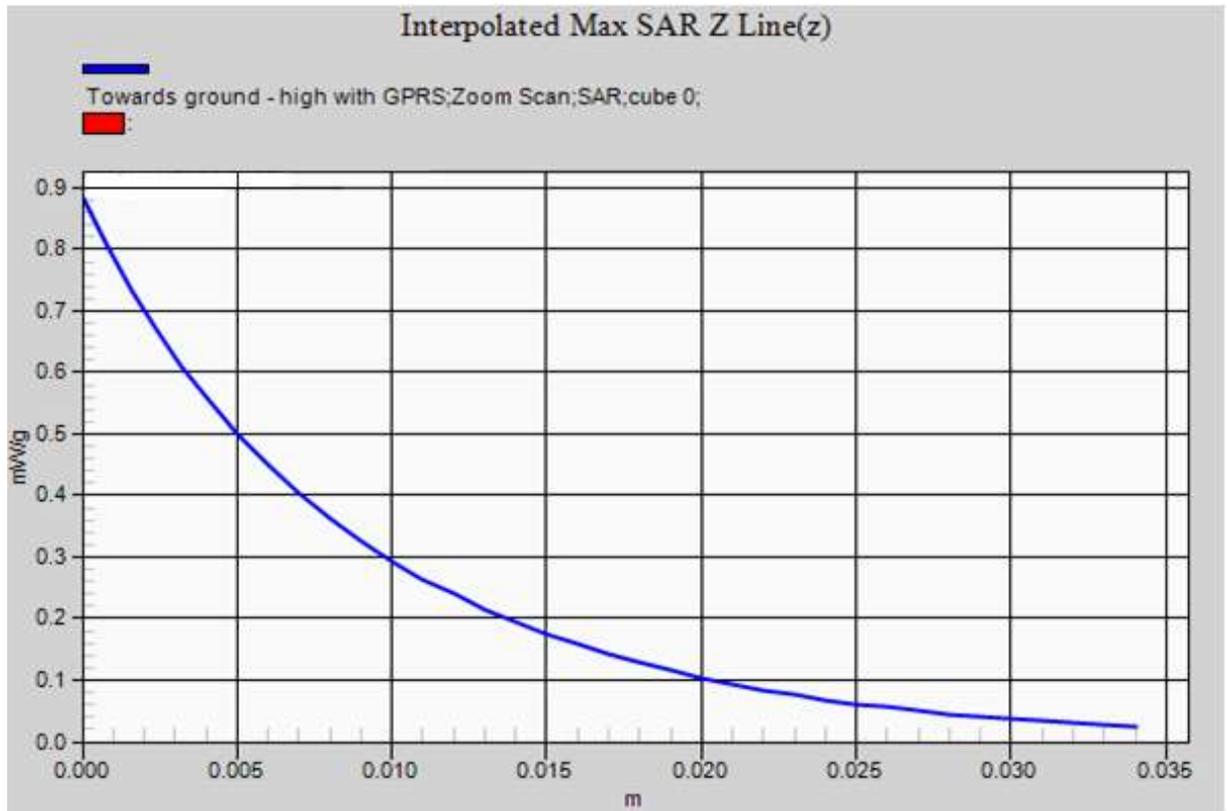
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.884 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.514 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.301 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.556 mW/g



0 dB = 0.552 mW/g = -5.16 dB mW/g



ANNEX C: Calibration Certificate

Annex C.1 Probe Calibration Certificate

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client ZTE Shanghai (Auden)

Certificate No: ES3-3241_Sep11

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object ES3DV3 - SN:3241

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: September 27, 2011

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	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01369)	Apr-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01370)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-10 (No. ES3-3013_Dec10)	Dec-11
DAE4	SN: 654	3-May-11 (No. DAE4-654_May11)	May-12
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

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

Issued: September 28, 2011

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

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



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Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,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	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\theta = 0$ 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 proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- **NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- **NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of *ConvF*.
- **DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep 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
- **A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}; A, B, C** are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data 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 $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- **Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- **Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3241

Manufactured: May 5, 2009
Calibrated: September 27, 2011

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3241

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$) ^a	1.18	0.87	1.05	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) ^b	101.3	104.7	100.8	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^c (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	146.9	$\pm 3.0\%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	123.7	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	140.3	

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

^a The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

^b Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^c Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3241

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)
835	41.5	0.90	6.18	6.18	6.18	0.80	1.00	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.07	6.07	6.07	0.80	1.00	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.32	5.32	5.32	0.80	1.25	± 12.0 %
1810	40.0	1.40	5.15	5.15	5.15	0.80	1.26	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.09	5.09	5.09	0.80	1.25	± 12.0 %
2000	40.0	1.40	5.07	5.07	5.07	0.80	1.22	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.45	4.45	4.45	0.74	1.30	± 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.

^F 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.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3- SN:3241

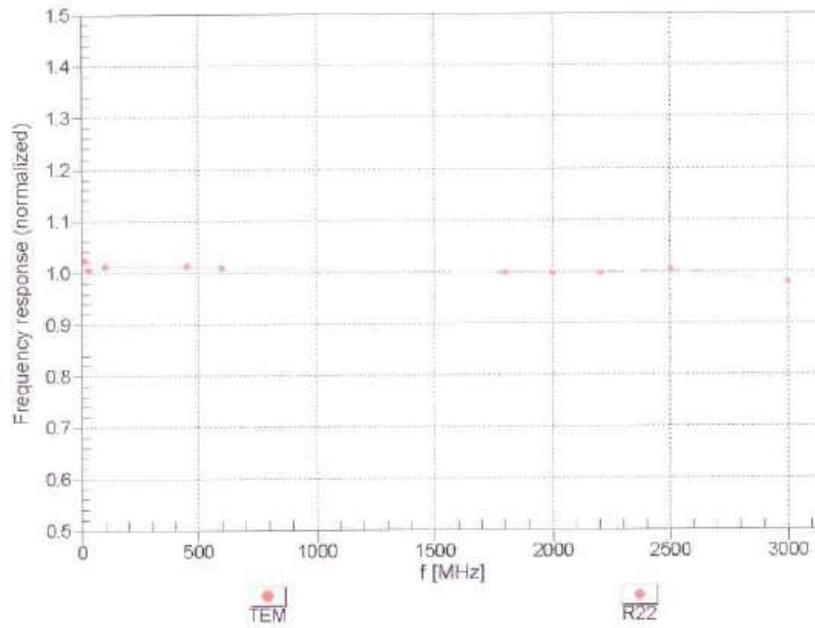
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^f	Conductivity (S/m) ^f	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	55.2	0.97	6.19	6.19	6.19	0.80	1.00	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.12	6.12	6.12	0.80	1.00	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.85	4.85	4.85	0.80	1.32	± 12.0 %
1810	53.3	1.52	4.78	4.78	4.78	0.80	1.29	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.67	4.67	4.67	0.80	1.32	± 12.0 %
2000	53.3	1.52	4.76	4.76	4.76	0.75	1.35	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.29	4.29	4.29	0.80	1.20	± 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.

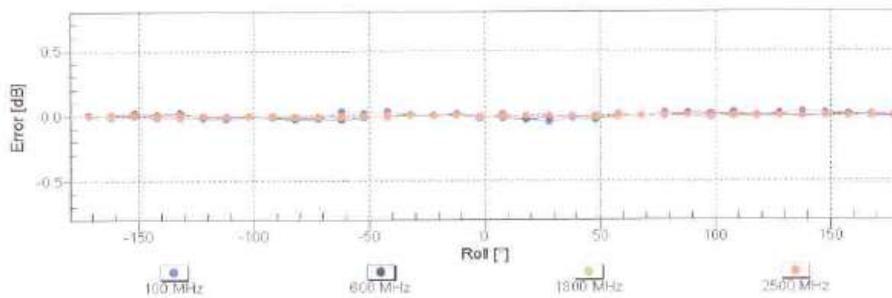
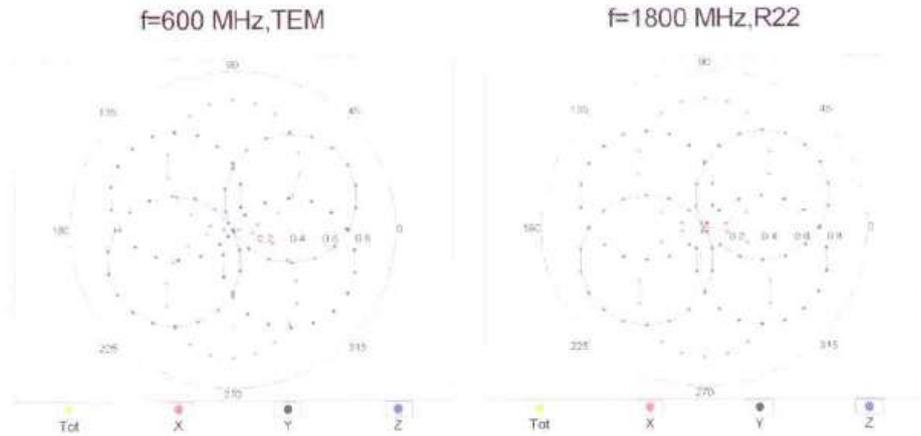
^f At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty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

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



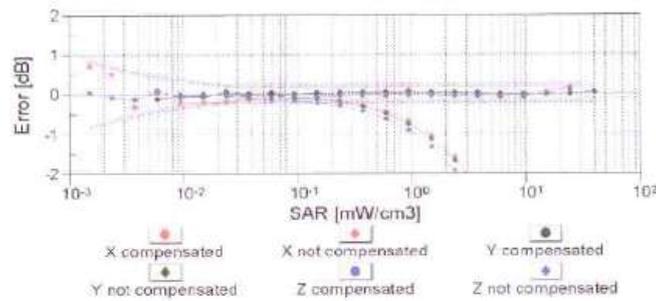
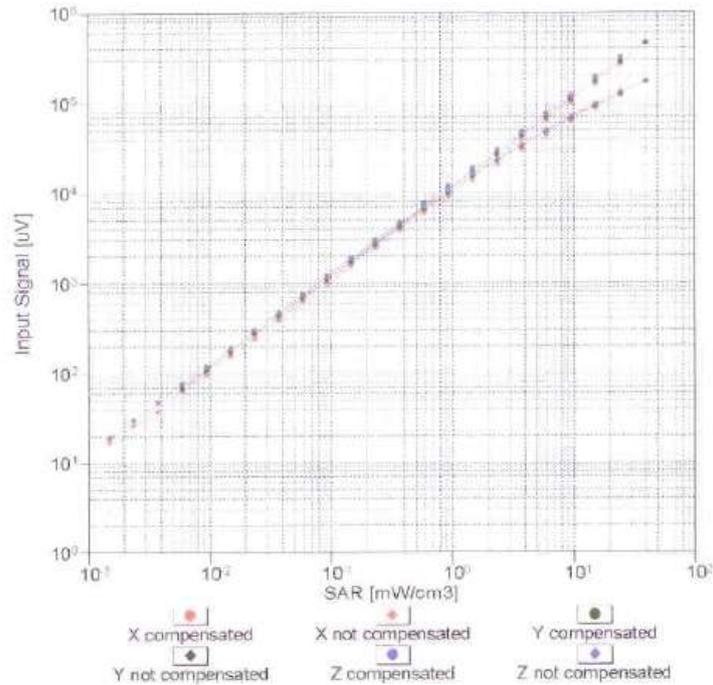
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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



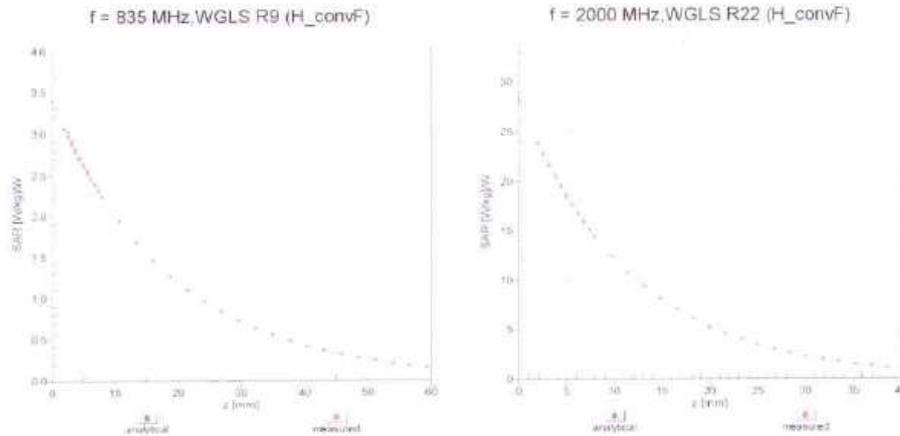
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

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



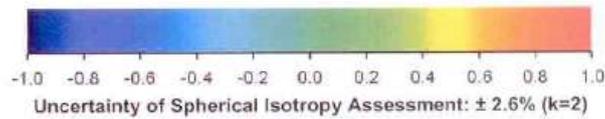
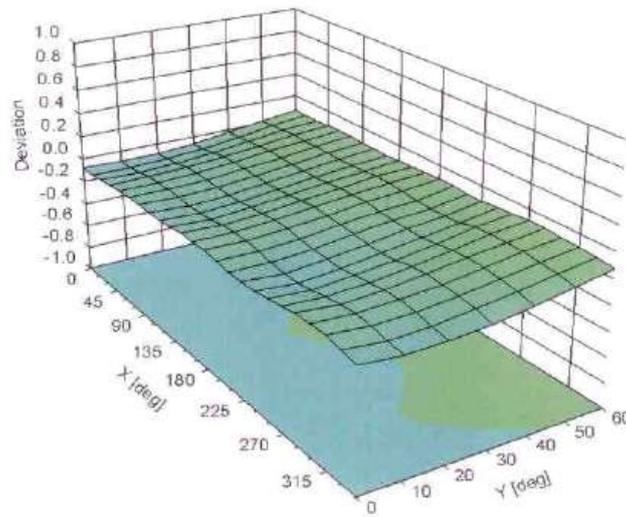
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid

Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3241

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

**Calibration Laboratory of
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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Tejet (Auden)**

Certificate No: **ES3-3297_Apr12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **ES3DV3 - SN:3297**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v8, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v4
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes**

Calibration date: **April 10, 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: S5086 (20b)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01529)	Apr-13
Reference 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: 654	3-May-11 (No. DAE4-654_May11)	May-12
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	US37390595	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by:	Name Jeton Kastrati	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature

Issued: April 10, 2012

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization ϑ	ϑ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\vartheta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- **NORM_{x,y,z}**: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- **NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- **DCP_{x,y,z}**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep 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
- **A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}; VR_{x,y,z}**: A, B, C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data 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 $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- **Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- **Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3297

Manufactured: July 6, 2010
Calibrated: April 10, 2012

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3297

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm $(\mu V/(V/m)^2)^A$	1.16	1.08	1.16	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) ^B	103.8	109.8	104.8	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^C (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	109.5	$\pm 2.7\%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	107.5	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	111.6	

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter; uncertainty not required.

^C Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3297

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)
750	41.9	0.89	6.62	6.62	6.62	0.80	1.12	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.36	6.36	6.36	0.31	1.83	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	6.24	6.24	6.24	0.35	1.75	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.73	5.73	5.73	0.80	1.18	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	5.10	5.10	5.10	0.80	1.22	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.59	4.59	4.59	0.80	1.25	± 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.

^F 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.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3297

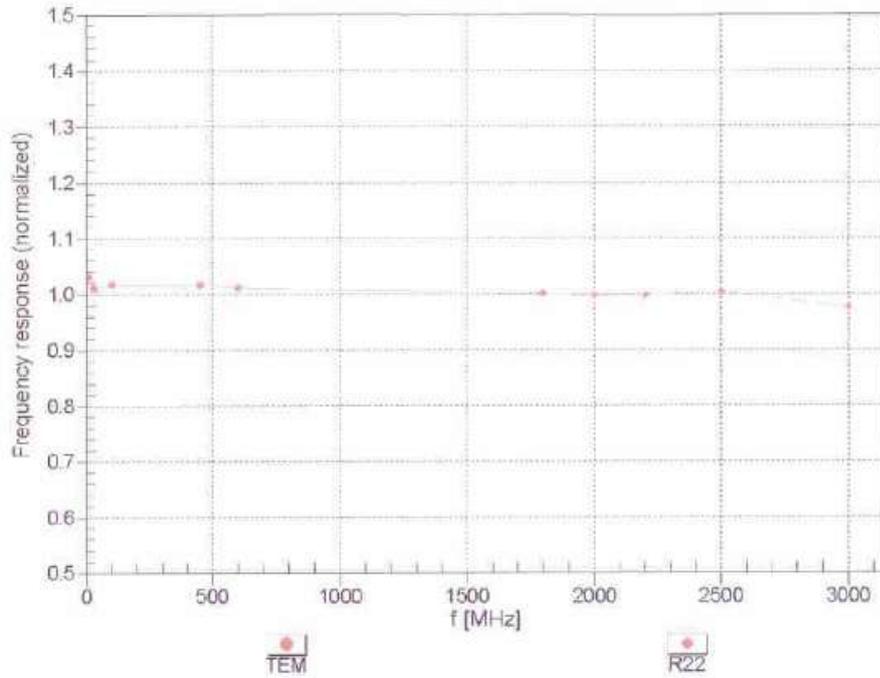
Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.33	6.33	6.33	0.25	2.18	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.24	6.24	6.24	0.52	1.48	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	6.21	6.21	6.21	0.57	1.39	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	5.02	5.02	5.02	0.47	1.71	± 12.0 %
1950	53.3	1.52	4.88	4.88	4.88	0.71	1.37	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.80	1.03	± 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.

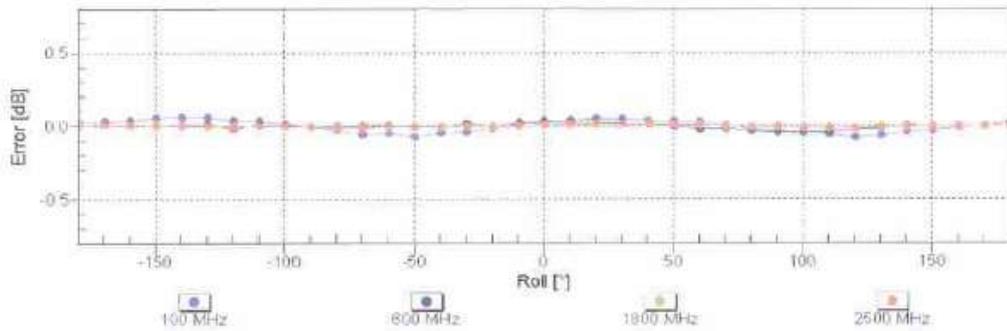
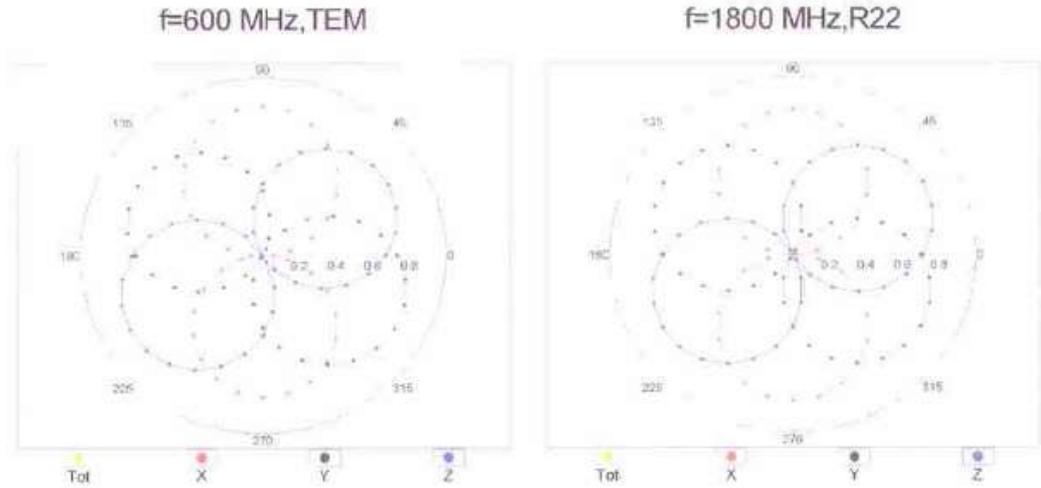
^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty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

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



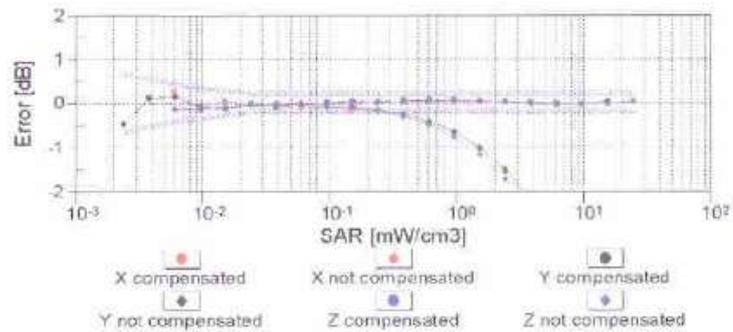
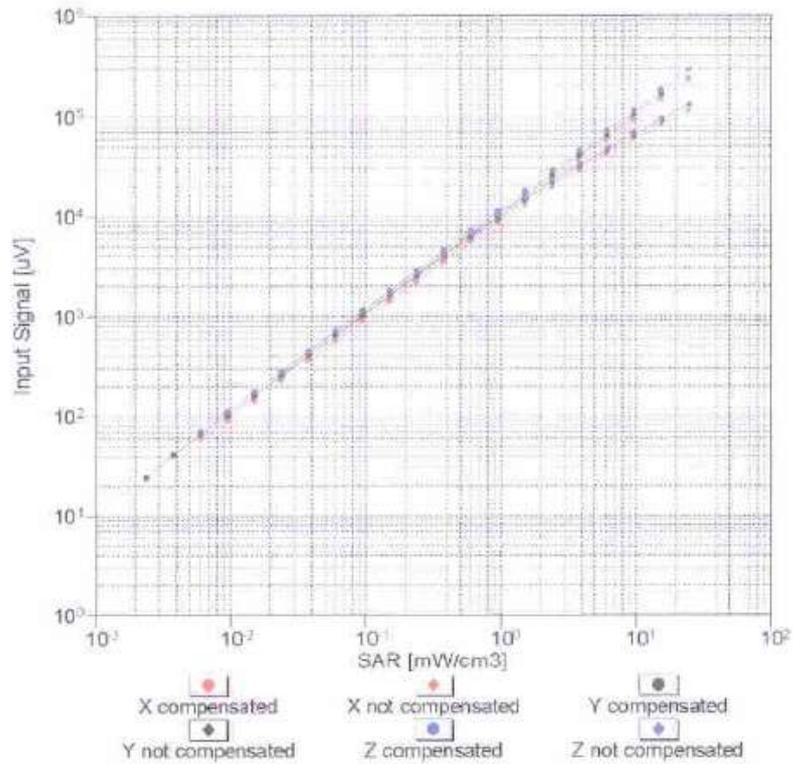
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ (k=2)

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



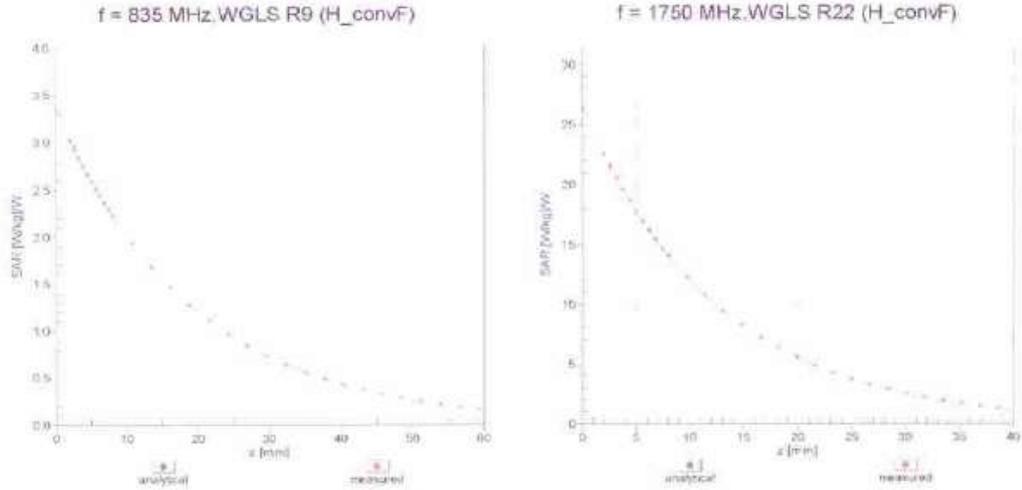
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

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

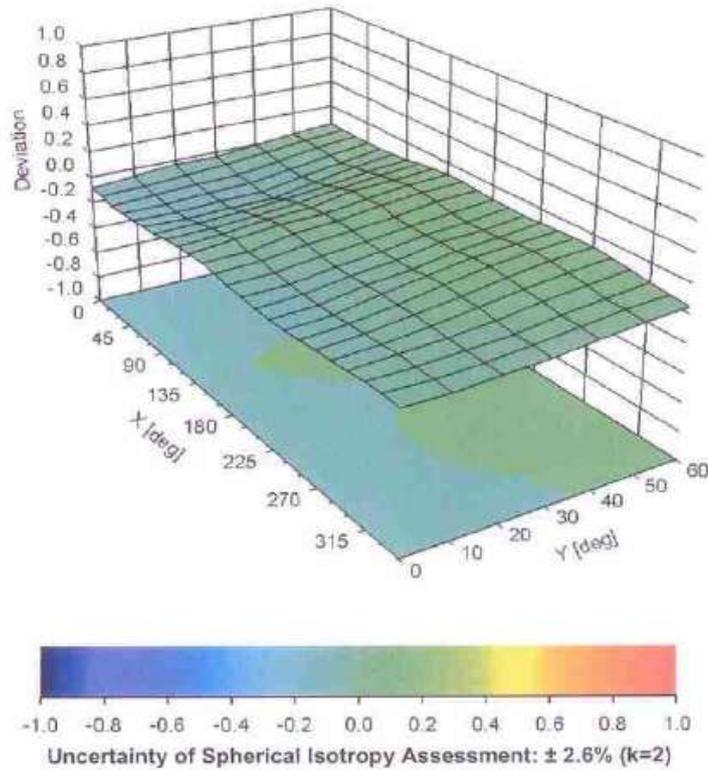


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900$ MHz



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3297**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

Annex C.2 DAE4 Calibration Certificate

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Tejet (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE4-1327_Apr12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE																			
Object	DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BJ - SN: 1327																		
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v24 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)																		
Calibration date:	April 11, 2012																		
<p>This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.</p> <p>Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Primary Standards</th> <th>ID #</th> <th>Cal Date (Certificate No.)</th> <th>Scheduled Calibration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Keithley Multimeter Type 2001</td> <td>SN: 0810278</td> <td>28-Sep-11 (No:11450)</td> <td>Sep-12</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Secondary Standards</th> <th>ID #</th> <th>Check Date (in house)</th> <th>Scheduled Check</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Calibrator Box V2.1</td> <td>SE UWS 053 AA 1001</td> <td>05-Jan-12 (in house check)</td> <td>In house check: Jan-13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration	Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	28-Sep-11 (No:11450)	Sep-12	Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check	Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	05-Jan-12 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-13
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Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	05-Jan-12 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-13																
Calibrated by:	Name Andrea Guntli	Function Technician	Signature 																
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director																	
			Issued: April 11, 2012																
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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.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = 6.1 μ V, full range = -100...+300 mV
 Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV, full range = -1.....+3mV

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.849 \pm 0.1% (k=2)	404.696 \pm 0.1% (k=2)	404.897 \pm 0.1% (k=2)
Low Range	3.99410 \pm 0.7% (k=2)	3.99326 \pm 0.7% (k=2)	3.99970 \pm 0.7% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	186.5 ^o \pm 1 ^o
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Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	199996.73	2.35	0.00
Channel X + Input	20001.32	1.56	0.01
Channel X - Input	-19998.20	2.53	-0.01
Channel Y + Input	199998.58	3.98	0.00
Channel Y + Input	19997.38	-2.07	-0.01
Channel Y - Input	-20001.91	-0.93	0.00
Channel Z + Input	199993.82	-0.25	-0.00
Channel Z + Input	19998.97	-0.56	-0.00
Channel Z - Input	-20001.68	-0.52	0.00

Low Range	Reading (μV)	Difference (μV)	Error (%)
Channel X + Input	2001.53	1.29	0.06
Channel X + Input	199.90	-0.79	-0.39
Channel X - Input	-199.12	-0.00	0.00
Channel Y + Input	2002.17	2.03	0.10
Channel Y + Input	201.07	0.47	0.23
Channel Y - Input	-200.44	-1.22	0.61
Channel Z + Input	2000.26	0.05	0.00
Channel Z + Input	199.53	-1.09	-0.54
Channel Z - Input	-199.89	-0.77	0.39

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	-1.44	-3.17
	- 200	5.42	3.57
Channel Y	200	14.80	14.53
	- 200	-16.24	-16.38
Channel Z	200	-10.48	-10.35
	- 200	8.13	7.97

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	-	-4.80	-1.45
Channel Y	200	8.78	-	-3.61
Channel Z	200	9.48	8.95	-

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	16013	15974
Channel Y	16276	15957
Channel Z	15628	16228

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10MΩ

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	0.76	-0.80	2.17	0.57
Channel Y	1.11	-0.19	2.66	0.57
Channel Z	-0.96	-2.45	0.94	0.71

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)

Typical 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 C.3 D835V2 Calibration Certificate

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **Auden**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d120_Jul11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d120**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v8
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz**

Calibration date: **July 19, 2011**

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 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	10C005	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

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

Issued: July 19, 2011

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.6.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	41.0 \pm 6 %	0.88 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.30 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.33 mW / g \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.51 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.11 mW / g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	53.8 \pm 6 %	0.98 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.43 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.59 mW / g \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.60 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.34 mW / g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix**Antenna Parameters with Head TSL**

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.0 Ω - 3.4 j Ω
Return Loss	- 28.3 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.7 Ω - 5.2 j Ω
Return Loss	- 24.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.397 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	June 29, 2010

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 18.07.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d120

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.88 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

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:

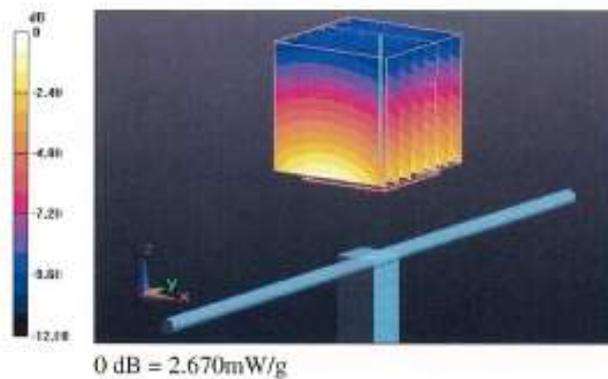
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.919 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

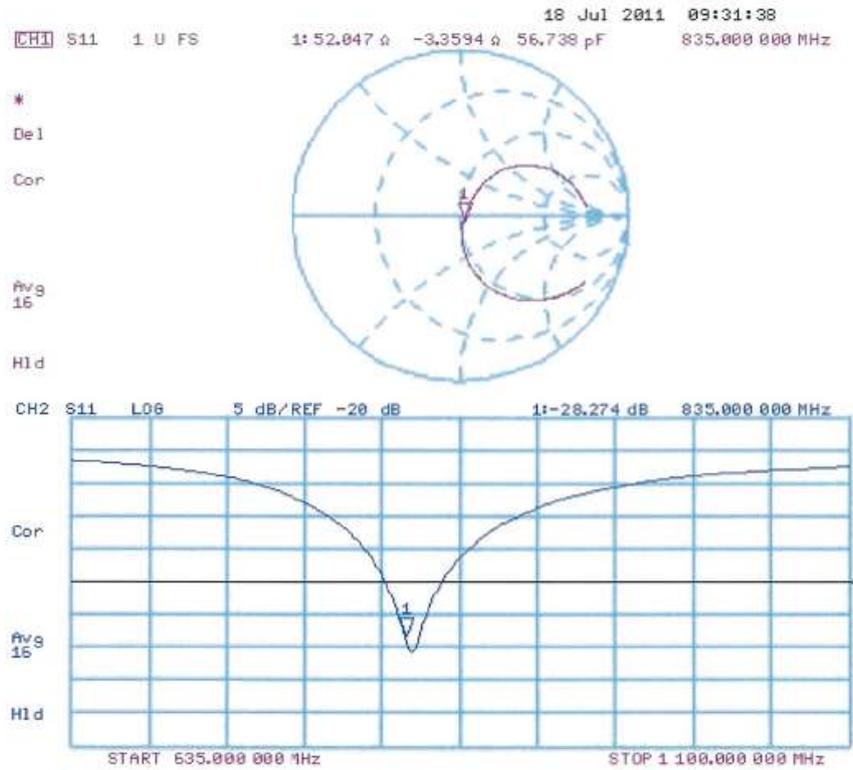
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3,366 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.51 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.672 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 19.07.2011

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d120

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.98$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.8$; $\rho = 1000$ 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:

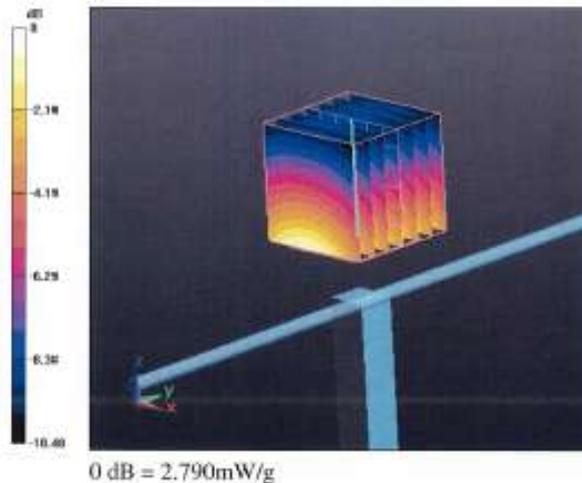
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 55.302 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

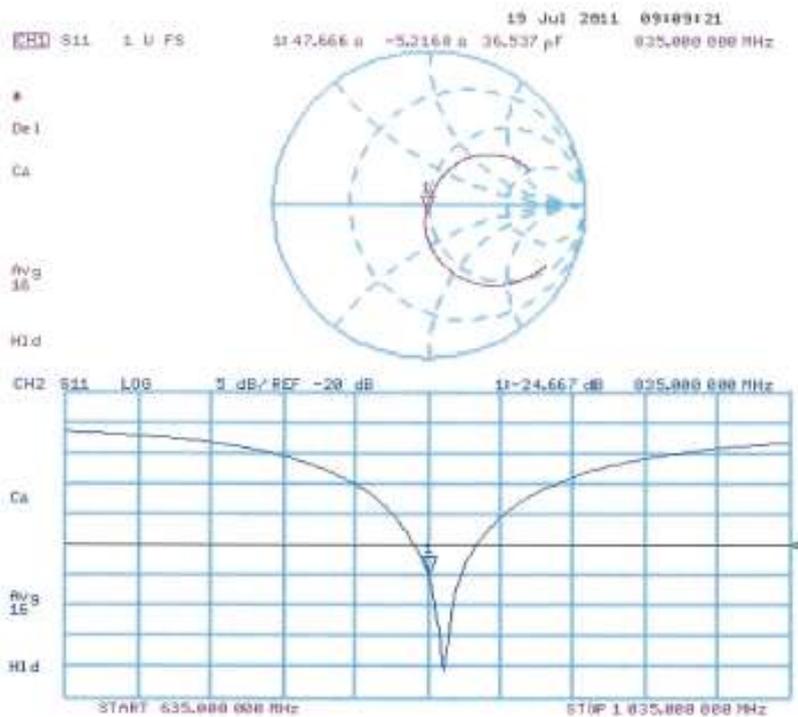
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.528 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.6 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.787 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



Annex C.4 D1900V2 Calibration Certificate

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client **Tejet (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d155_Apr12**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object: **D1900V2 - SN: 5d155**

Calibration procedure(s): **QA CAL-05.v8
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz**

Calibration date: **April 03, 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 EPM-42A	GB37480704	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37290785	05-Oct-11 (No. 217-01451)	Oct-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20K)	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01500)	Apr-13
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	27-Mar-12 (No. 217-01503)	Apr-13
Reference Probe ES320V3	SN: 3206	30-Dec-11 (No. ES3-3206_Dec11)	Dec-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	MY41002317	19-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390586-54266	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-11)	In house check: Oct-12

Calibrated by:	Name Jeton Kostrat	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: April 12, 2012

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

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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.

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%.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.0
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	$\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z = 5$ mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	40.8 \pm 6 %	1.37 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	---	---

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.65 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	39.3 mW / g \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.09 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.6 mW / g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	53.3 \pm 6 %	1.51 mho/m \pm 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	---	---

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.0 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.2 mW / g \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.30 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.3 mW / g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.3 Ω + 5.4 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	48.7 Ω + 6.0 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.2 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.202 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. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

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	December 20, 2011

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 03.04.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d155

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.37$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.01, 5.01, 5.01); Calibrated: 30.12.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.0(692); SEMCAD X 14.6.4(4989)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

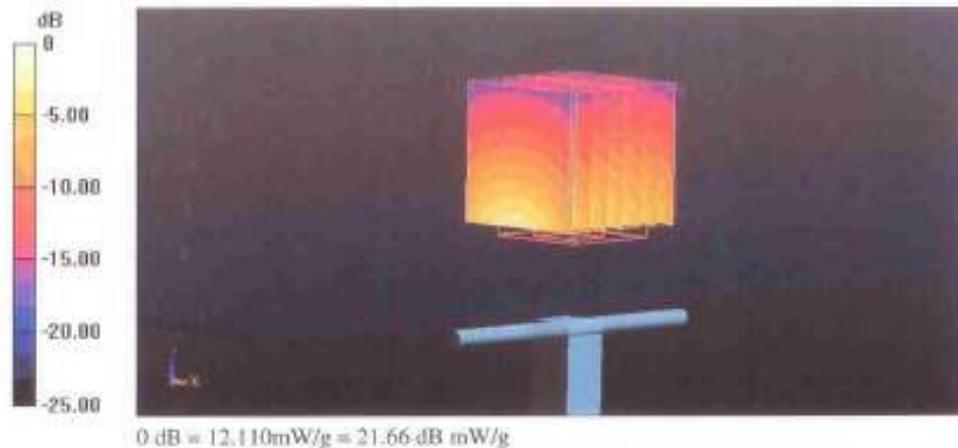
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 97.442 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

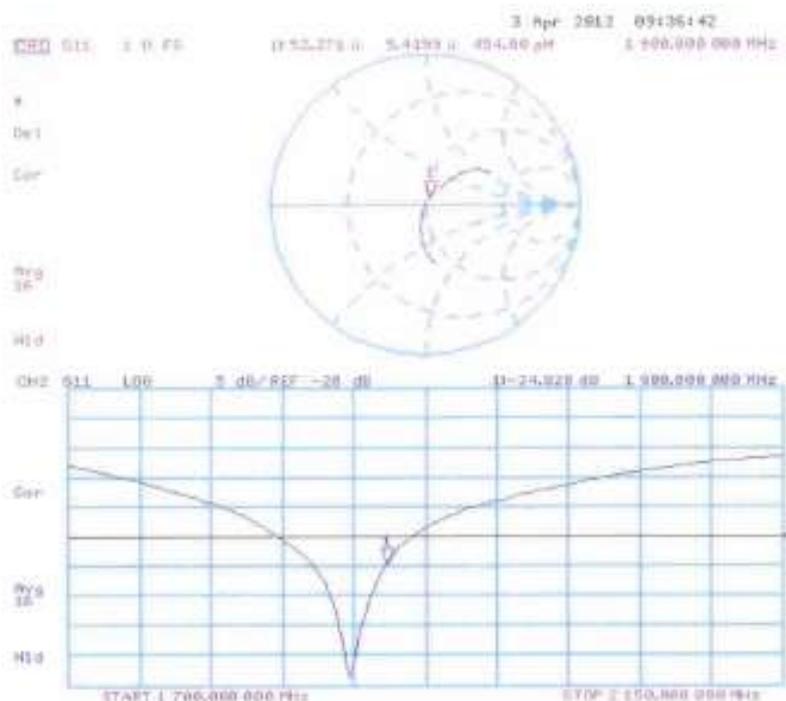
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.1390

SAR(1 g) = 9.65 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.09 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.105 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 03.04.2012

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d155

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.62, 4.62, 4.62); Calibrated: 30.12.2011
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 04.07.2011
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.0(692); SEMCAD X 14.6.4(4989)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

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

Reference Value = 95.405 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.4140

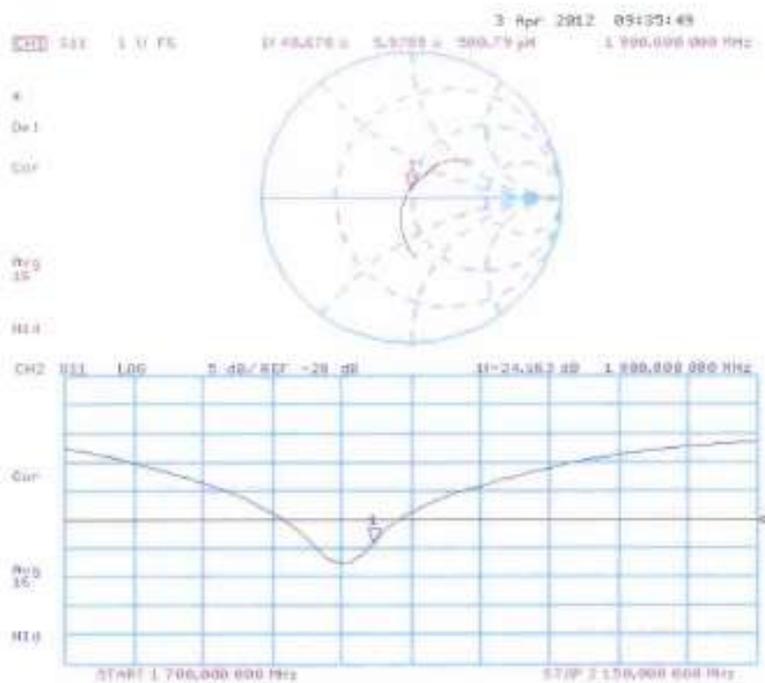
SAR(1 g) = 10 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.3 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.631 mW/g



0 dB = 12.630mW/g = 22.03 dB mW/g

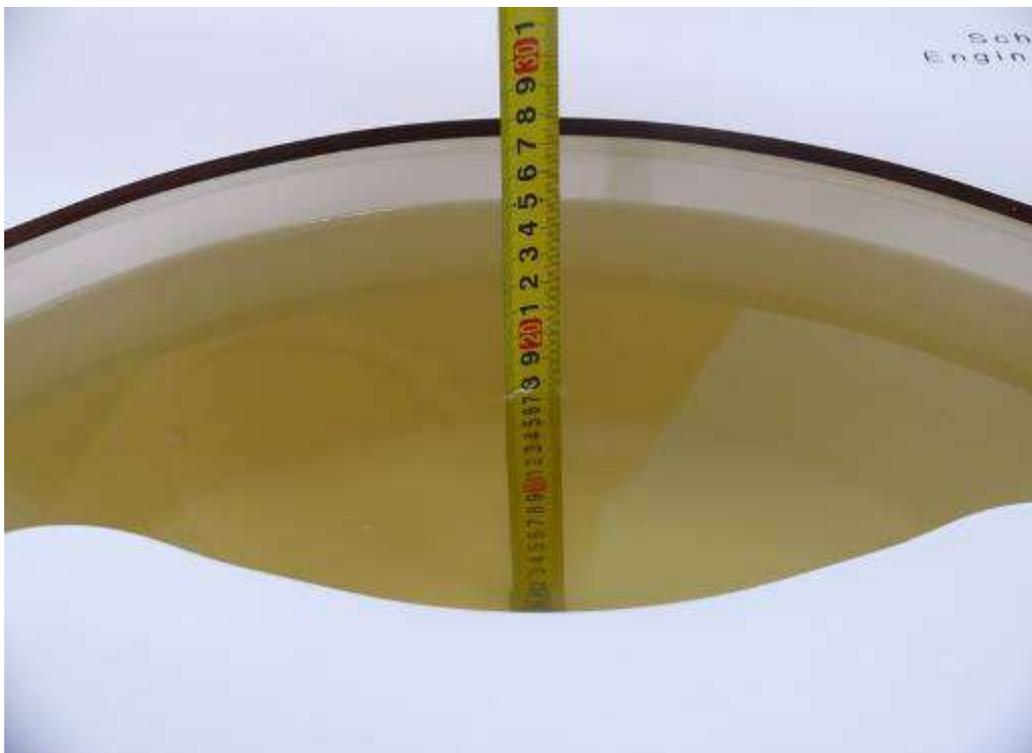
Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



ANNEX D: Test Layout



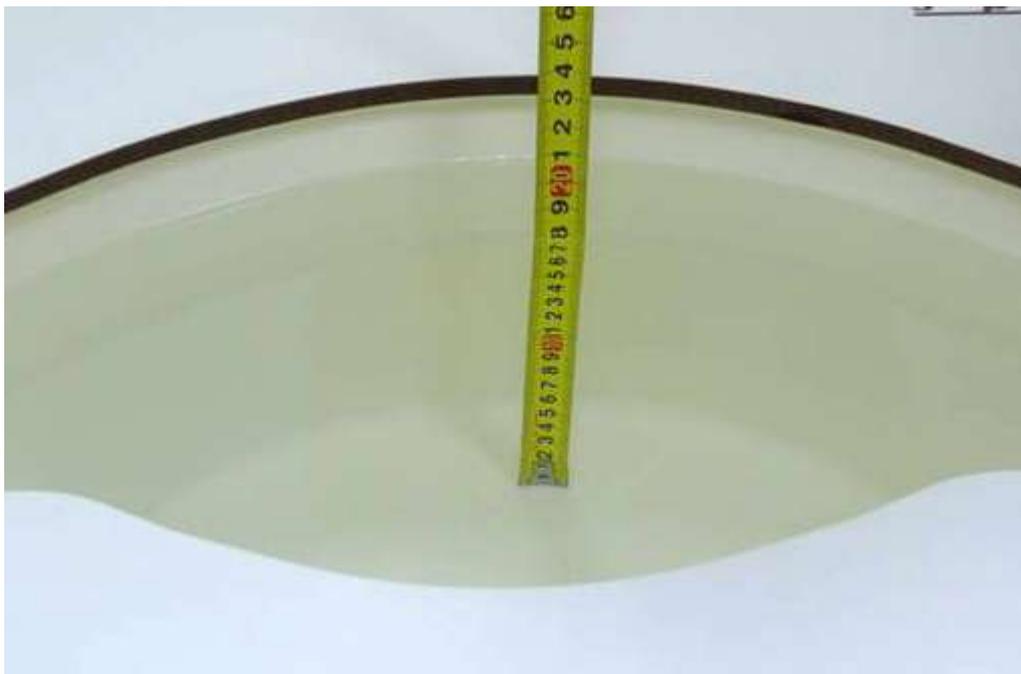
Picture D.1: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout



Picture D.2: Liquid depth in the flat Phantom (835MHz) (17.5cm deep)



Picture D.3: Liquid depth in the head Phantom (835MHz) (16cm deep)



Picture D.4: Liquid depth in the flat Phantom (1900 MHz) (16cm deep)



Picture D.5: liquid depth in the head Phantom (1900 MHz) (15.2cm deep)

-----END OF REPORT-----