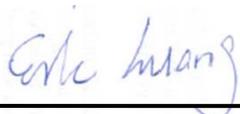


Variant FCC SAR Test Report

APPLICANT : ZTE CORPORATION
EQUIPMENT : cdma2000 Digital Mobile Handset
BRAND NAME : ZTE
MODEL NAME : N8000
FCC ID : Q78-N8000
STANDARD : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
IEEE 1528-2003

This is a variant report which is only valid together with the original test report. The product was completely tested on Sep. 18, 2013. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the procedures and shown the compliance with the applicable technical standards.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Reviewed by: Eric Huang / Deputy Manager



Approved by: Jones Tsai / Manager



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.

No. 101, Complex Building C, Guanlong Village, Xili Town, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P.R.C.



Table of Contents

1. Statement of Compliance	4
2. Administration Data	5
2.1 Testing Laboratory	5
2.2 Applicant	5
2.3 Manufacturer	5
2.4 Application Details	5
3. General Information	6
3.1 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)	6
3.2 Maximum RF output power among production units	7
3.3 Applied Standard	8
3.4 Device Category and SAR Limits	8
3.5 Test Conditions	8
4. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)	9
4.1 Introduction	9
4.2 SAR Definition	9
5. SAR Measurement System	10
5.1 E-Field Probe	11
5.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)	11
5.3 Robot	12
5.4 Measurement Server	12
5.5 Phantom	13
5.6 Device Holder	13
5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation	14
5.8 Test Equipment List	16
6. Tissue Simulating Liquids	17
7. System Verification Procedures	19
7.1 Purpose of System Performance check	19
7.2 System Setup	19
7.3 SAR System Verification Results	20
8. EUT Testing Position	21
8.1 Define two imaginary lines on the handset	21
8.2 Cheek Position	22
8.3 Tilted Position	22
8.4 Body Worn Position	23
9. Measurement Procedures	24
9.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation	24
9.2 Power Reference Measurement	25
9.3 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures	25
9.4 Volume Scan Procedures	26
9.5 SAR Averaged Methods	26
9.6 Power Drift Monitoring	26
10. DUT Antenna Location	27
11. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)	28
12. SAR Test Results	31
12.1 Test Records for Head SAR Test	31
12.2 Test Records for Hotspot SAR Test	32
12.3 Test Records for Body Worn SAR Test	33
12.4 Repeated SAR Measurement	34
12.5 Highest SAR Plot	35
13. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis	39
13.1 Head Exposure Conditions	40
13.2 Hotspot Exposure Conditions	40
13.3 Body-Worn Exposure Conditions	40
13.4 SPLSR Evaluation and Analysis	41
14. Uncertainty Assessment	43
15. References	45
Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check	
Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement	
Appendix C. DASYS Calibration Certificate	
Appendix D. Test Setup Photos	



1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for **ZTE CORPORATION DUT: cdma2000 Digital Mobile Handset; Brand Name: ZTE; Model Name: N8000** are as follows.

<Highest Reported standalone SAR Summary>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Reported 1g-SAR (W/kg)	Equipment Class	Highest Reported 1g-SAR (W/kg)
Head	CDMA 2000 BC0	0.56	PCE	1.02
	CDMA 2000 BC1	0.74		
	CDMA 2000 BC15	1.02		
	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	0.11	DTS	0.11
Hotspot (Separation 1cm)	CDMA 2000 BC0	1.28	PCE	1.57
	CDMA 2000 BC1	1.51		
	CDMA 2000 BC15	1.57		
	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	0.14	DTS	0.14
Body-worn (Separation 1cm)	CDMA 2000 BC0	1.09	PCE	1.47
	CDMA 2000 BC1	1.29		
	CDMA 2000 BC15	1.47		
	WLAN 2.4GHz Band	0.05	DTS	0.05

<Highest Simultaneous transmission SAR>

Exposure Position	Frequency Band	Equipment Class	Highest Reported Simultaneous Transmission 1g-SAR (W/kg)
Body-worn (Separation 1cm)	CDMA2000 BC1	PCE	1.52
	WLAN 2.4GHz	DTS	
Hotspot (Separation 1cm)	CDMA2000 BC1	PCE	1.55
	Bluetooth	DSS	

This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093) and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2003.



2. Administration Data

2.1 Testing Laboratory

Test Site	SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (SHENZHEN) INC.
Test Site Location	No. 101, Complex Building C, Guanlong Village, Xili Town, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P.R.C. TEL: +86-755-8637-9589 FAX: +86-755-8637-9595

2.2 Applicant

Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P.R.China

2.3 Manufacturer

Company Name	ZTE CORPORATION
Address	ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, P.R.China

2.4 Application Details

Date of Start during the Test	Aug. 20, 2013
Date of End during the Test	Sep. 18, 2013



3. General Information

3.1 Description of Equipment Under Test (EUT)

Product Feature & Specification	
DUT	cdma2000 Digital Mobile Handset
Brand Name	ZTE
Model Name	N8000
FCC ID	Q78-N8000
MEID Code	A0000037471C24
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	CDMA2000 BC0: 824.7 MHz ~ 848.31 MHz CDMA 2000 BC15: 1711.25 MHz ~ 1753.75 MHz CDMA 2000 BC1: 1851.25 MHz ~ 1908.75 MHz WLAN 2.4GHz Band: 2412 MHz ~ 2462 MHz Bluetooth: 2402 MHz ~ 2480 MHz
Mode	•CDMA2000 : 1xRTT/1xEv-Do(Rel.0)/1xEv-Do(Rev.A) •802.11b/g/n HT20 •Bluetooth v2.1 + EDR
Antenna Type	WWAN: Fixed Internal Antenna WLAN: PIFA Antenna Bluetooth: PIFA Antenna
HW Version	QB8655-03A_V1CMB_B
SW Version	N8000_CKT_D201
DUT Stage	Identical Prototype
Remark: The above EUT's information was declared by manufacturer. Please refer to the specifications or user's manual for more detailed description.	



3.2 Maximum RF output power among production units

Maximum Target Average Power for Production Unit (dBm)			
Mode / Band	CDMA2000 BC0	CDMA2000 BC1	CDMA2000 BC15
1xRTT RC1 SO55	24.2	24	23.5
1xRTT RC3 SO55	24.2	24	23.5
1xRTT RC3 SO32(+ F-SCH)	24.2	24	23.5
1xRTT RC3 SO32(+SCH)	24.2	24	23.5
1xEVDO RTAP 153.6Kbps	24.2	24	23.5
1xEVDO RETAP 4096Bits	24.2	24	23.5

Maximum Target Average Power for Production Unit (dBm)			
Mode / Band	IEEE 802.11		
	b	g	n-HT20
WLAN 2.4GHz Band	15	14	14

Mode / Band	Maximum Target Average Power for Production Unit (dBm)		
	1Mbps (GFSK)	2Mbps ($\pi/4$ -DQPSK)	3Mbps (8-DPSK)
Bluetooth	6	5	5

3.3 Applied Standard

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

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2003
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r01
- FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r01
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02
- FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02
- FCC KDB 941225 D06 v01r01
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r01

3.4 Device Category and SAR Limits

This device belongs to portable device category because its radiating structure is allowed to be used within 20 centimeters of the body of the user. Limit for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure should be applied for this device, it is 1.6 W/kg as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue.

3.5 Test Conditions

3.5.1 Ambient Condition

Ambient Temperature	20 to 24 °C
Humidity	< 60 %

3.5.2 Test Configuration

For WWAN SAR testing, the device was controlled by using a base station emulator. Communication between the device and the emulator was established by air link. The distance between the EUT and the antenna of the emulator is larger than 50 cm and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30 dB smaller than the output power of EUT.

During WLAN SAR testing EUT is configured with the WLAN continuous TX tool, and the transmission duty factor was monitored on the spectrum analyzer with zero-span setting

For WLAN SAR testing, WLAN engineering testing software installed on the EUT can provide continuous transmitting RF signal.

4. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

4.1 Introduction

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

4.2 SAR Definition

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

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

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

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

$$\text{SAR} = c \left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta t} \right)$$

Where: C is the specific heat capacity, δT is the temperature rise and δt is the exposure duration, or related to the electrical field in the tissue by

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

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

However for evaluating SAR of low power transmitter, electrical field measurement is typically applied.

5. SAR Measurement System

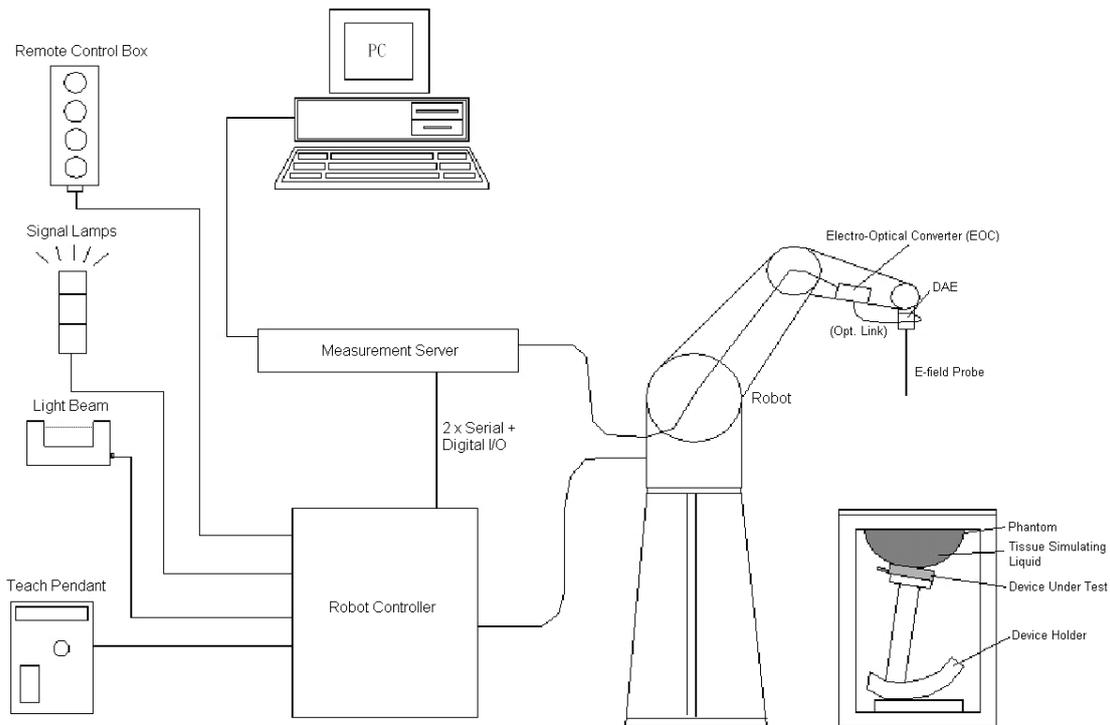


Fig 5.1 SPEAG DASY System Configurations

The DASY system for performance compliance tests is illustrated above graphically. This system consists of the following items:

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, a teach pendant and software
- A data acquisition electronic (DAE) attached to the robot arm extension
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system
- The electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion between optical and electrical signals
- A measurement server performs the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- A probe alignment unit which improves the accuracy of the probe positioning
- A computer operating Windows XP
- DASY software
- Remote control with teach pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The SAM twin phantom
- A device holder
- Tissue simulating liquid
- Dipole for evaluating the proper functioning of the system

Component details are described in in the following sub-sections.

5.1 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

5.1.1 E-Field Probe Specification

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically $< 1 \mu$ W/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

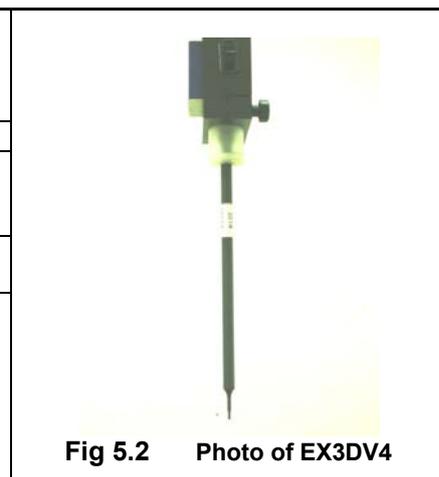


Fig 5.2 Photo of EX3DV4

5.1.2 E-Field Probe Calibration

Each probe needs to be calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure with accuracy better than $\pm 10\%$. The spherical isotropy shall be evaluated and within ± 0.25 dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, and NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested. The calibration data can be referred to appendix C of this report.

5.2 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock. The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



Fig 5.3 Photo of DAE

5.3 Robot

The SPEAG DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5: TX90XL) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version (DASY5: CS8c) from Stäubli is used. The Stäubli robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability ± 0.035 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)



Fig 5.4 Photo of DASY5

5.4 Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chipdisk (DASY5: 128 MB), RAM (DASY5: 128 MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DASY I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.



Fig 5.5 Photo of Server for DASY5

5.5 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

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



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

5.6 Device Holder

<Device Holder for SAM Twin Phantom>

The SAR in the phantom is approximately inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the source and the liquid surface. For a source at 5 mm distance, a positioning uncertainty of ± 0.5 mm would produce a SAR uncertainty of ± 20 %. Accurate device positioning is therefore crucial for accurate and repeatable measurements. The positions in which the devices must be measured are defined by the standards.

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY device holder is constructed of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



Fig 5.7 Device Holder



5.7 Data Storage and Evaluation

5.7.1 Data Storage

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

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

5.7.2 Data Evaluation

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

Probe parameters :	- Sensitivity	Norm _i , a _{i0} , a _{i1} , a _{i2}
	- Conversion factor	ConvF _i
	- Diode compression point	dcp _i
Device parameters :	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media parameters :	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

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

The first step of the evaluation is a linearization of the filtered input signal to account for the compression characteristics of the detector diode. The compensation depends on the input signal, the diode type and the DC-transmission factor from the diode to the evaluation electronics. If the exciting field is pulsed, the crest factor of the signal must be known to correctly compensate for peak power.

The formula for each channel can be given as :

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

with V_i = compensated signal of channel i , ($i = x, y, z$)
 U_i = input signal of channel i , ($i = x, y, z$)
 cf = crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)
 dcp_i = diode compression point (DASY parameter)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

with SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g
 E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m
 σ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [Siemens/m]
 ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

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



5.8 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	835MHz System Validation Kit	D835V2	4d091	Nov. 18, 2011	Nov. 16, 2013
SPEAG	1750MHz System Validation Kit	D1750V2	1090	Mar. 27, 2013	Mar. 26, 2014
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d118	Nov. 21, 2011	Nov. 16, 2013
SPEAG	2450MHz System Validation Kit	D2450V2	840	Mar. 26, 2013	Mar. 25, 2014
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1303	Nov. 22, 2012	Nov. 21, 2013
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	3819	Nov. 26, 2012	Nov. 25, 2013
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CD	TP-1670	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CD	TP-1671	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY50267224	Dec. 28, 2012	Dec. 27, 2013
R&S	Network Analyzer	ZVB8	100106	Nov. 20, 2012	Nov. 19, 2013
Speag	Dielectric Assessment KIT	DAK-3.5	1032	NCR	NCR
R&S	Signal Generator	SMR40	100455	Jan. 18, 2013	Jan. 17, 2014
AR	Amplifier	551G4	333096	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1218010	Mar.28, 2013	Mar. 27, 2014
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1207253	Mar.28, 2013	Mar. 27, 2014
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	NA	NA
MCL	Attenuation	BW-S10W5	N/A	NA	NA
Agilent	Dual Directional Coupler	778D	50422	Note 4	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 4	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 4	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 4	
AR	Power Amplifier	5S1G4M2	328767	Note 5	
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP30	101362	Oct. 11, 2012	Oct. 10, 2013

Table 5.1 Test Equipment List

Note:

1. The calibration certificate of DASY can be referred to appendix C of this report.
2. Referring to KDB 865664 D01v01r01, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
3. The justification data of dipole D835V2, SN: 4d091, D1900V2, SN: 5d118, D2450V2, SN: 736, can be found in appendix C. The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration.
4. The Insertion Loss calibration of Dual Directional Coupler and Attenuator were characterized via the network analyzer and compensated during system check.
5. In system check we need to monitor the level on the power meter, and adjust the power amplifier level to have precise power level to the dipole; the measured SAR will be normalized to 1W input power according to the ratio of 1W to the input power to the dipole. For system check, the calibration of the power amplifier is deemed not critically required for correct measurement; the power meter is critical and we do have calibration for it
6. Attenuator 1 insertion loss is calibrated by the network Analyzer, which the calibration is valid, before system check.

6. Tissue Simulating Liquids

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom with DASY, the phantom must be filled with around 25 liters of homogeneous body tissue simulating liquid. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.1. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm, which is shown in Fig. 6.2.



Fig 6.1 Photo of Liquid Height for Head SAR



Fig 6.2 Photo of Liquid Height for Body SAR

The following table gives the recipes for tissue simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)
For Head								
835	40.3	57.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	0	0.90	41.5
1800, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2450	55.0	0	0	0	0	45.0	1.80	39.2
For Body								
835	50.8	48.2	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.97	55.2
1800, 1900, 2000	70.2	0	0	0.4	0	29.4	1.52	53.3
2450	68.6	0	0	0	0	31.4	1.95	52.7

Table 6.1 Recipes of Tissue Simulating Liquid



The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using an Agilent 85070D Dielectric Probe Kit and an Agilent Network Analyzer.

The following table shows the measuring results for simulating liquid.

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
835	Head	22.6	0.904	41.212	0.90	41.5	0.44	-0.69	±5	Aug. 27, 2013
1750	Head	22.6	1.373	41.392	1.40	40.0	-1.93	3.48	±5	Aug. 27, 2013
1900	Head	22.8	1.417	40.994	1.40	40.0	1.21	2.49	±5	Aug. 20, 2013
2450	Head	22.6	1.856	37.685	1.80	39.2	3.11	-3.86	±5	Sep. 05, 2013
2450	Head	22.8	1.82	39.753	1.80	39.2	1.11	1.41	±5	Sep. 17, 2013
835	Body	22.5	0.974	54.246	0.97	55.2	0.41	-1.73	±5	Aug. 26, 2013
835	Body	22.7	1.011	56.243	0.97	55.2	4.23	1.87	±5	Sep. 17, 2013
1750	Body	22.7	1.514	53.575	1.52	53.3	-0.39	0.52	±5	Aug. 27, 2013
1750	Body	22.7	1.572	53.453	1.52	53.3	3.42	0.29	±5	Sep. 17, 2013
1900	Body	22.6	1.533	54.611	1.52	53.3	0.86	2.46	±5	Aug. 22, 2013
1900	Body	22.6	1.533	54.611	1.52	53.3	0.86	2.46	±5	Sep. 17, 2013
2450	Body	22.6	1.951	53.859	1.95	52.7	0.05	2.20	±5	Sep. 05, 2013
2450	Body	22.6	1.949	51.667	1.95	52.7	-0.05	-1.96	±5	Sep. 18, 2013

Table 6.2 Measuring Results for Simulating Liquid

7. System Verification Procedures

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system validation kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system performance check and system validation. System validation kit includes a dipole, tripod holder to fix it underneath the flat phantom and a corresponding distance holder.

7.1 Purpose of System Performance check

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

7.2 System Setup

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the EUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:

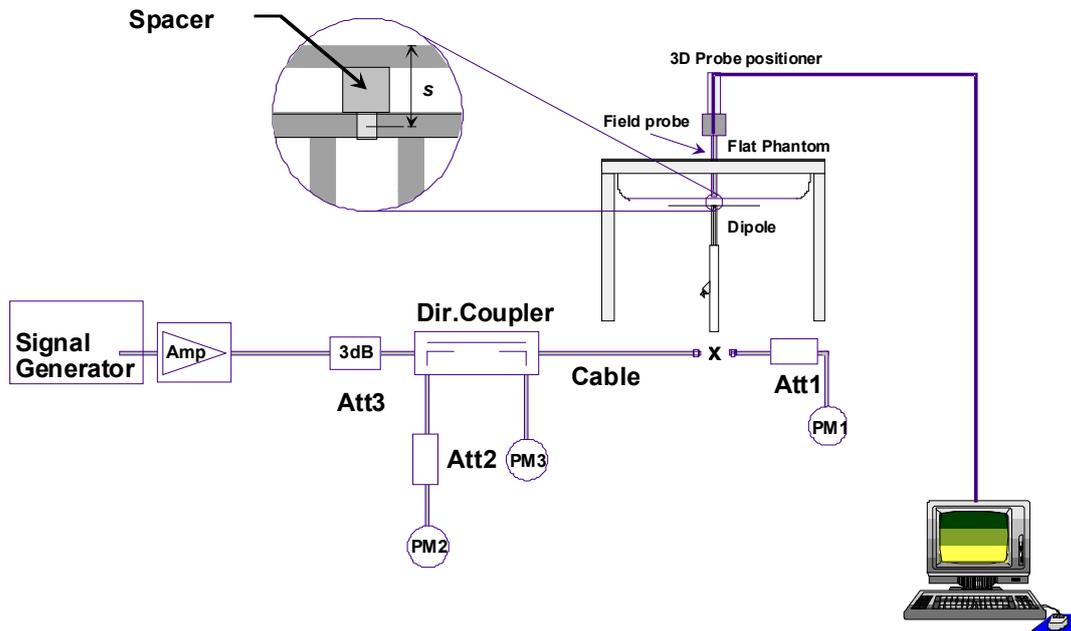


Fig 7.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

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



Fig 7.2 Photo of Dipole Setup

7.3 SAR System Verification Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Table 7.1 shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Power fed onto reference dipole (mW)	Targeted SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Normalized SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Aug. 27, 2013	835	Head	250	9.40	2.24	8.96	-4.68
Aug. 27, 2013	1750	Head	250	36.9	9.1	36.4	-1.36
Aug. 20, 2013	1900	Head	250	40.3	9.99	39.96	-0.84
Sep. 05, 2013	2450	Head	250	53.6	14	56	4.48
Sep. 17, 2013	2450	Head	250	53.6	13.7	54.8	2.24
Aug. 26, 2013	835	Body	250	9.42	2.46	9.84	4.46
Sep. 17, 2013	835	Body	250	9.42	2.34	9.36	-0.64
Aug. 27, 2013	1750	Body	250	38.1	9.38	37.52	-1.52
Sep. 17, 2013	1750	Body	250	38.1	9.3	37.2	-2.36
Aug. 22, 2013	1900	Body	250	41.8	9.75	39	-6.70
Sep. 17, 2013	1900	Body	250	41.8	10.2	40.8	-2.39
Sep. 05, 2013	2450	Body	250	50.4	13.4	53.6	6.35
Sep. 18, 2013	2450	Body	250	50.4	13.6	54.4	7.94

Table 7.1 Target and Measurement SAR after Normalized

8. EUT Testing Position

8.1 Define two imaginary lines on the handset

- The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset - the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset.
- The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.
- The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.

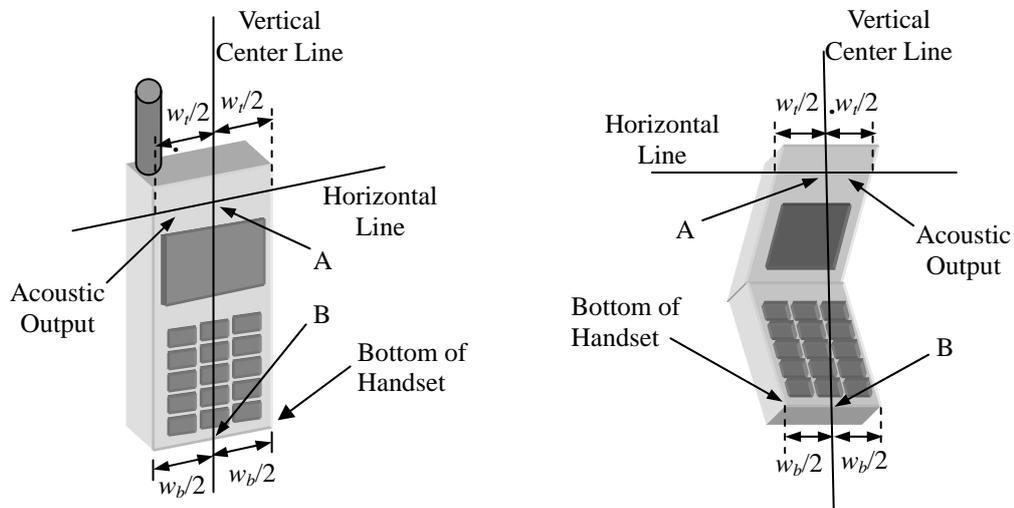


Fig 8.1 Illustration for Handset Vertical and Horizontal Reference Lines

8.2 Cheek Position

- (a) To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center piece in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the three ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.
- (b) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with the ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost (see Fig. 8.2).

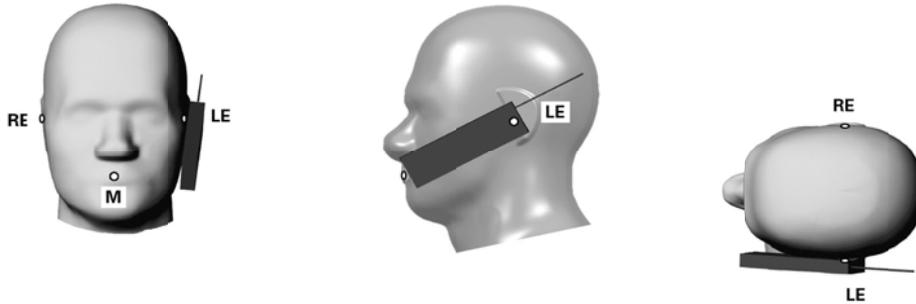


Fig 8.2 Illustration for Cheek Position

8.3 Tilted Position

- (a) To position the device in the “cheek” position described above.
- (b) While maintaining the device the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until contact with the ear is lost (sees Fig. 8.3).

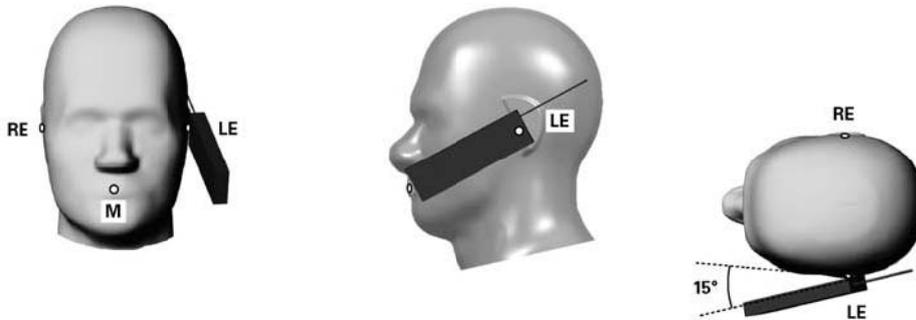


Fig 8.3 Illustration for Tilted Position

8.4 Body Worn Position

- (a) To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with either keypad up or down.
- (b) To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.
- (c) To adjust the distance between the device surface and the flat phantom to 1 cm.

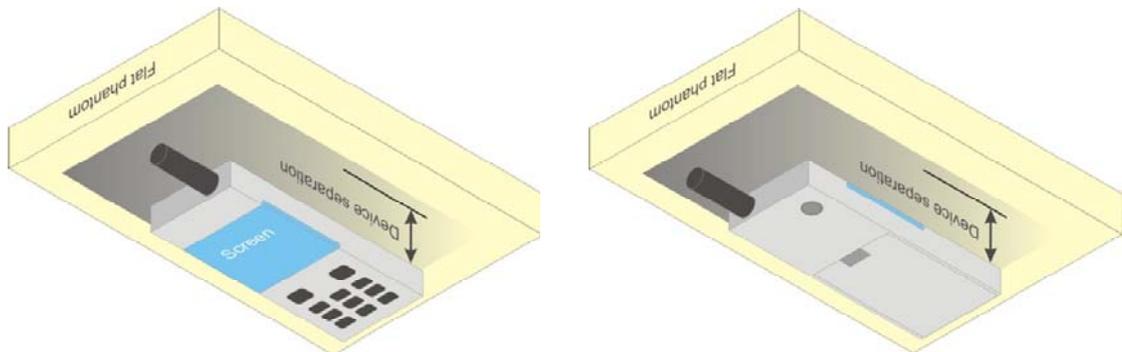


Fig 8.4 Illustration for Body Worn Position

8.5 Hotspot Position

- (a) To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with all sides and either keypad up or down.
- (b) To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.
- (c) To adjust the distance between the device and the flat phantom to 1 cm.

<EUT Setup Photos>

Please refer to Appendix D for the test setup photos.

9. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

<Conducted power measurement>

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

<SAR measurement>

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

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

9.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

9.2 Power Reference Measurement

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

9.3 Area & Zoom Scan Procedures

First Area Scan is used to locate the approximate location(s) of the local peak SAR value(s). The measurement grid within an Area Scan is defined by the grid extent, grid step size and grid offset. Next, in order to determine the EM field distribution in a three-dimensional spatial extension, Zoom Scan is required. The Zoom Scan is performed around the highest E-field value to determine the averaged SAR-distribution over 10 g. Area scan and zoom scan resolution setting follows KDB 865664 D01v01r01 quoted below.

When the 1-g SAR of the highest peak is within 2 dB of the SAR limit, additional zoom scans are required for other peaks within 2 dB of the highest peak that have not been included in any zoom scan to ensure there is no increase in SAR.

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



9.4 Volume Scan Procedures

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

9.5 SAR Averaged Methods

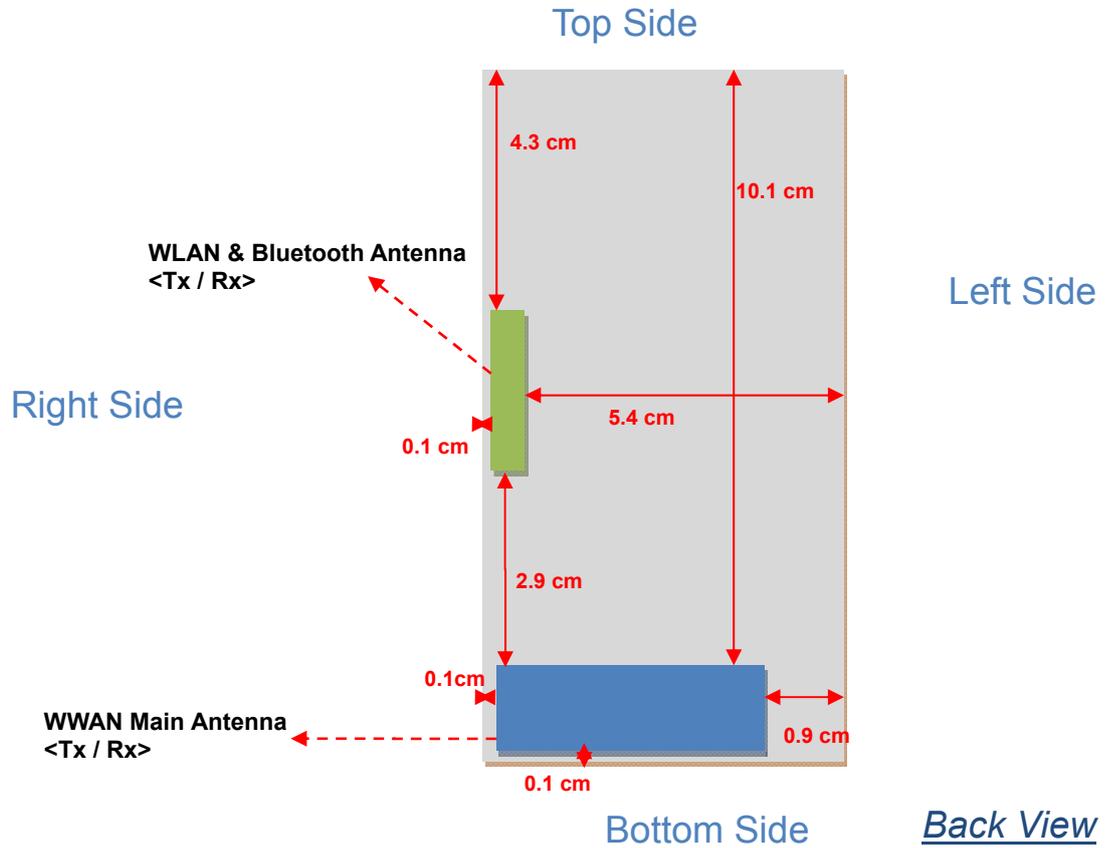
In DASYS, the interpolation and extrapolation are both based on the modified Quadratic Shepard's method. The interpolation scheme combines a least-square fitted function method and a weighted average method which are the two basic types of computational interpolation and approximation.

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5 mm.

9.6 Power Drift Monitoring

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

10. DUT Antenna Location



Antennas	Wireless Interface
WWAN Main Antenna (Tx / Rx)	CDMA 2000 BC 0/1/15
WLAN & Bluetooth Antenna (Tx / Rx)	WiFi 2.4GHz 802.11 b/g/n Bluetooth



11. Conducted RF Output Power (Unit: dBm)

<CDMA2000 Conducted Power>

Band	CDMA2000 BC0			CDMA2000 BC1			CDMA2000 BC15		
	1013	384	777	25	600	1175	25	425	875
TX Channel	824.7	836.52	848.31	1851.25	1880	1908.75	1711.25	1731.25	1753.75
Frequency (MHz)	824.7	836.52	848.31	1851.25	1880	1908.75	1711.25	1731.25	1753.75
1xRTT RC1 SO55	23.69	23.61	23.98	23.45	23.38	23.46	23.43	23.22	23.26
1xRTT RC3 SO55	23.72	23.62	24.05	23.43	23.40	23.42	23.39	23.20	23.24
1xRTT RC3 SO32(+ F-SCH)	23.69	23.61	23.90	23.42	23.40	23.42	23.35	23.17	23.26
1xRTT RC3 SO32(+SCH)	23.75	23.60	23.92	23.41	23.42	23.41	23.35	23.18	23.25
1xEVDO RTAP 153.6Kbps	23.56	23.52	23.79	23.31	23.34	23.38	23.41	23.19	23.31
1xEVDO RETAP 4096Bits	23.68	23.67	24.02	23.41	23.36	23.47	23.37	23.23	23.31

Note:

1. According to KDB 941225 D01, Head SAR for RC1+SO55 is not required because the maximum average output power of RC1 is less than 1/4 dB higher than RC3+SO55.
2. Referring to KDB 941225 D01, the CDMA Handset Body-worn SAR tests based on RC3+SO32. RC1, RTAP (REV 0), and RETAP (Rev A) power are all less than 1/4 dB higher than RC3, thus SAR tests in these mode are not necessary.
3. Referring to KDB 941225 D01, in Hotspot mode EUT is treated as data device and SAR is tested with RTAP 153.6kbps (Ev-Do). If RC3+SO32 power is less than 1/4dB higher than Ev-Do, SAR tests with RC3+SO32 setting are not necessary.

<WLAN 2.4GHz Conducted Power>

802.11b Average Power (dBm)					
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (bps)			
		1Mbps	2Mbps	5.5Mbps	11Mbps
CH 1	2412	14.35	14.32	14.30	14.28
CH 6	2437	14.65	14.51	14.46	14.39
CH 11	2462	14.01	13.92	13.90	13.84

802.11g Average Power (dBm)									
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate (bps)							
		6Mbps	9Mbps	12Mbps	18Mbps	24Mbps	36Mbps	48Mbps	54Mbps
CH 1	2412	13.04	12.97	12.93	12.95	12.91	12.87	12.90	11.74
CH 6	2437	13.13	13.11	13.08	13.07	13.03	13.05	13.08	12.35
CH 11	2462	13.19	13.16	13.12	13.10	13.12	13.08	13.12	12.40

802.11n-HT20 Average power (dBm)									
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	MCS Index							
		MCS0	MCS1	MCS2	MCS3	MCS4	MCS5	MCS6	MCS7
CH 1	2412	13.11	13.02	13.02	12.05	11.71	11.68	11.12	8.33
CH 6	2437	13.20	13.18	13.12	12.79	12.73	12.73	11.90	8.85
CH 11	2462	13.37	13.32	13.30	13.26	13.07	12.54	12.45	9.49

Note:

1. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, choose the highest output power channel to test SAR and determine further SAR exclusion
2. For each frequency band, testing at higher data rates and higher order modulations is not required when the maximum average output power for each of these configurations is less than 1/4dB higher than those measured at the lowest data rate.
3. Per KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, 11g and 11n-HT20 output power is less than 1/4dB higher than 11b mode, thus the SAR can be excluded. WLAN SAR was tested on 802.11b 1Mbps.



<Bluetooth Conducted Power>

Bluetooth Average Power (dBm)										
Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate								
		DH1	DH3	DH5	2DH1	2DH3	2DH5	3DH1	3DH3	3DH5
CH 00	2402	5.29	5.18	5.22	4.25	3.92	3.67	4.16	3.87	3.59
CH 39	2441	5.05	4.53	4.75	3.78	3.07	3.22	3.75	3.22	3.15
CH 78	2480	5.07	5.15	5.11	3.80	3.83	3.62	3.89	3.79	3.51

Note:

- Per KDB 447498 D01 v05r01, the 1-g SAR test exclusion thresholds for 100 MHz to 6 GHz at test separation distances ≤ 50 mm are determined by:

$$[(\text{max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (\text{min. test separation distance, mm})] \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}] \leq 3.0$$
 for 1-g SAR.
 - f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
 - Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation
 - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
 - If the test separation distance (antenna-user) is < 5 mm, 5mm is used for excluded SAR calculation

Bluetooth Max Power (dBm)	mW	Test Distance (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	exclusion thresholds
6	3.98	0	2.48	1.25

- Per KDB 447498 D01 v05r01 exclusion thresholds is $1.25 < 3$, RF exposure evaluation is not required.



12. SAR Test Results

Note:

- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 $Scaling\ Factor = \frac{tune-up\ limit\ power\ (mW)}{EUT\ RF\ power\ (mW)}$, where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 $Reported\ SAR(W/kg) = Measured\ SAR(W/kg) * Scaling\ Factor$
- Per KDB 447498 D01v05r01, for each exposure position, if the highest output channel reported SAR $\leq 0.8W/kg$, other channels SAR testing is not necessary.
- For Hotspot SAR testing, per KDB 941225 D06, for EUT dimension $\geq 9cm*5cm$, the test distance is 1cm. SAR must be measured for all surfaces and sides with a transmitting antenna located within 2.5cm from that surface or edge.

12.1 Test Records for Head SAR Test

<CDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
18	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3 SO55	Right Cheek	777	848.31	24.05	24.2	1.035	-0.09	0.537	0.556
5	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO55	Left Cheek	25	1851.25	23.43	24	1.140	-0.01	0.645	0.735
10	CDMA2000 BC15	RC3 SO55	Left Cheek	425	1731.25	23.20	24	1.202	-0.05	0.771	0.927
11	CDMA2000 BC15	RC3 SO55	Left Cheek	25	1711.25	23.39	24	1.151	-0.09	0.817	0.940
12	CDMA2000 BC15	RC3 SO55	Left Cheek	875	1753.75	23.24	24	1.191	-0.05	0.853	1.016

<WLAN2.4GHz SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
20	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b, 1Mbps	Right Cheek	6	2437	14.65	15	1.084	0.04	0.100	0.108
231	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b, 1Mbps	Left Cheek	6	2437	14.65	15	1.084	-0.06	0.023	0.025



12.2 Test Records for Hotspot SAR Test

<CDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
6	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	1013	824.70	23.79	24.2	1.099	0.01	1.160	1.275
7	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	384	836.52	23.52	24.2	1.169	-0.01	0.924	1.081
8	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	777	848.31	23.56	24.2	1.159	-0.03	1.000	1.159
1	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	25	1851.25	23.31	24	1.172	-0.06	1.120	1.313
2	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	600	1880	23.34	24	1.164	-0.03	1.300	1.513
3	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	1175	1908.75	23.38	24	1.153	-0.03	1.110	1.28
111	CDMA2000 BC15	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	25	1711.25	23.41	23.5	1.021	0.04	1.400	1.429
112	CDMA2000 BC15	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	425	1731.25	23.19	23.5	1.074	0.06	1.350	1.450
113	CDMA2000 BC15	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	875	1753.75	23.31	23.5	1.045	-0.02	1.500	1.567

<WLAN2.4GHz SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Reported SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
19	WLAN 2.4GHz	802.11b, 1Mbps	Back	1	6	2437	14.65	15	1.084	-0.04	0.133	0.144



12.3 Test Records for Body Worn SAR Test

Note:

1. For Body-worn SAR testing: "Headset" in the Headset column means the Headset is plugged during SAR testing
2. Body-worn SAR testing was performed at 10mm separation, and this distance is determined by the handset manufacturer that there will be body-worn accessories that users may acquire at the time of equipment certification, to enable users to purchase aftermarket body-worn accessories with the required minimum separation.
3. Per KDB 941225 D06v01r01, when the same wireless modes and device transmission configurations are required for testing body-worn accessories and hotspot mode, it is not necessary to test body-worn accessory SAR for the same device orientation if the test separation distance for hotspot mode is more conservative than that used for body-worn accessories. In this report, the worst exposure position is the back exposure position of the device.

<CDMA SAR>

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Headset	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR1g (W/kg)	Reported SAR1g (W/kg)
101	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3 SO32	Back	1	Headset	1013	824.70	23.69	24.2	1.125	-0.06	0.966	1.086
102	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3 SO32	Back	1	Headset	384	836.52	23.61	24.2	1.146	-0.05	0.758	0.868
103	CDMA2000 BC0	RC3 SO32	Back	1	Headset	777	848.31	23.9	24.2	1.072	-0.05	0.770	0.825
121	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO32	Back	1	Headset	25	1851.25	23.42	23.5	1.019	0.08	1.270	1.294
122	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO32	Back	1	Headset	600	1880	23.4	23.5	1.023	0.09	1.220	1.248
123	CDMA2000 BC1	RC3 SO32	Back	1	Headset	1175	1908.75	23.42	23.5	1.091	0.05	1.190	1.212
14	CDMA2000 BC15	RC3 SO32	Back	1	Headset	875	1753.75	23.26	23.5	1.057	-0.02	1.390	1.469
15	CDMA2000 BC15	RC3 SO32	Back	1	Headset	25	1711.25	23.35	23.5	1.035	-0.09	1.360	1.408
16	CDMA2000 BC15	RC3 SO32	Back	1	Headset	425	1731.25	23.17	23.5	1.079	-0.06	1.280	1.381

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Headset	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR1g (W/kg)	Reported SAR1g (W/kg)
201	WLAN2.4GHz	802.11b	Back	1	Headset	6	2437	14.65	15	1.084	-0.04	0.048	0.052



12.4 Repeated SAR Measurement

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (cm)	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured SAR1g (W/kg)	Ratio	Reported SAR1g (W/kg)
6	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	1013	824.70	23.79	24.2	1.099	0.01	1.160	1	1.275
9	CDMA2000 BC0	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	1013	824.70	23.79	24.2	1.099	0.02	1.110	1.045	1.220
2	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	600	1880	23.34	24	1.164	-0.03	1.300	1	1.513
4	CDMA2000 BC1	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	600	1880	23.34	24	1.164	-0.07	1.290	1.008	1.502
12	CDMA2000 BC15	RC3 SO55	Left Cheek	-	875	1753.75	23.24	24	1.191	-0.05	0.853	1	1.016
13	CDMA2000 BC15	RC3 SO55	Left Cheek	-	875	1753.75	23.24	24	1.191	-0.05	0.851	1.002	1.014
113	CDMA2000 BC15	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	875	1753.75	23.31	23.5	1.045	-0.02	1.500	1	1.567
114	CDMA2000 BC15	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	875	1753.75	23.31	23.5	1.045	0.03	1.490	1.007	1.557
115	CDMA2000 BC15	RTAP 153.6	Back	1	875	1753.75	23.31	23.5	1.045	-0.02	1.460	1.027	1.525

Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r01, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r01, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR < 1.45 W/kg, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated *measured SAR*.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

12.5 Highest SAR Plot

Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 26.08.2013

06 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch1013

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium: MSL_835_130826 Medium parameters used: $f = 825$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.317$;
 $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

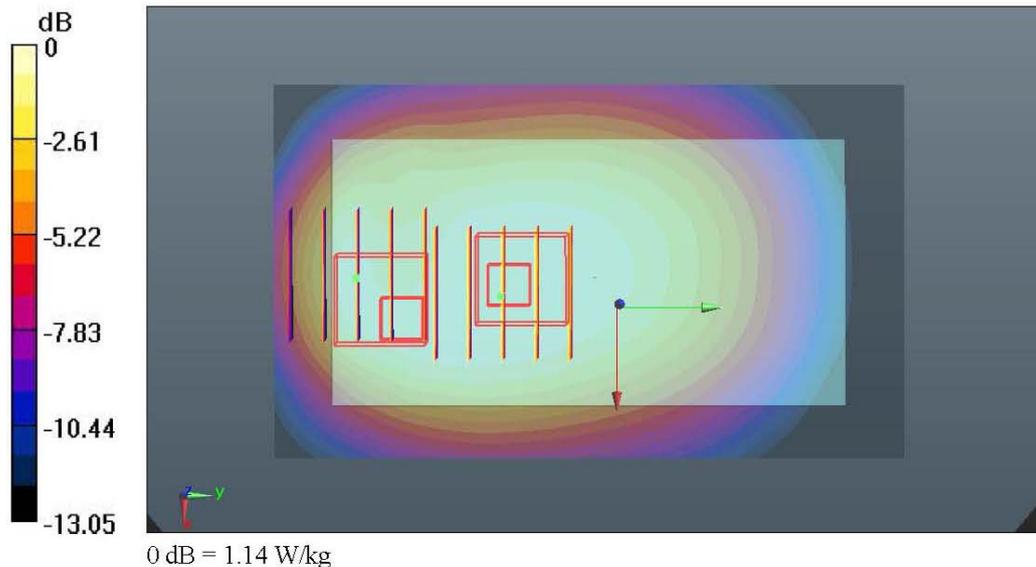
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch1013/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.33 W/kg

Ch1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 38.292 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.515 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 1.160 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.853 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.36 W/kg

Ch1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 38.292 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.457 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.856 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.543 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.14 W/kg



Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 22.08.2013

02 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch600

DUT: 280303-01

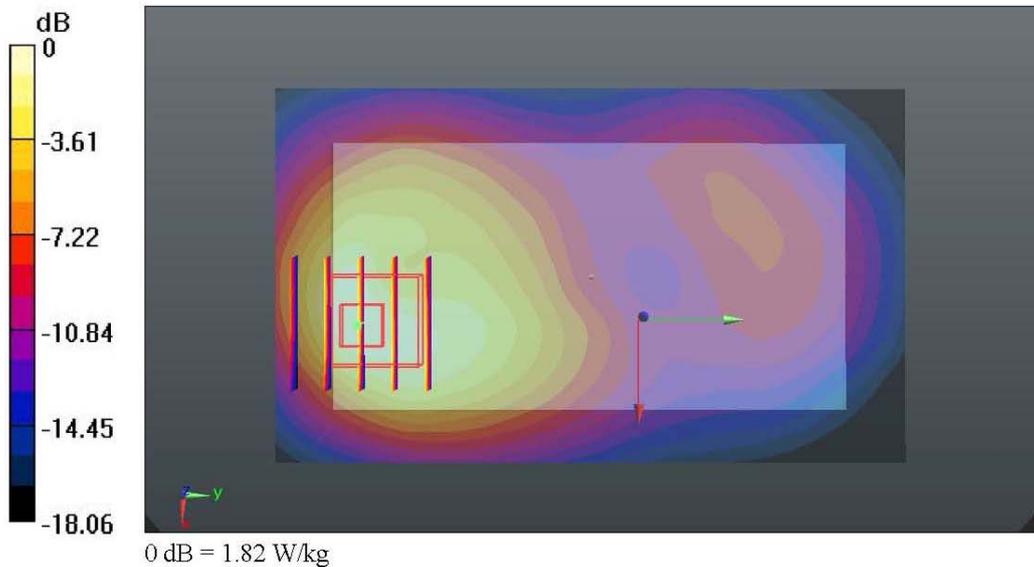
Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium: MSL_1900_130822 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.507 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_T = 54.733$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch600/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.84 W/kg

Ch600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 35.081 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.256 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 1.300 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.738 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.82 W/kg



Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013.09.17

113 CDMA2000 BC15_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch875

DUT: 280303-01

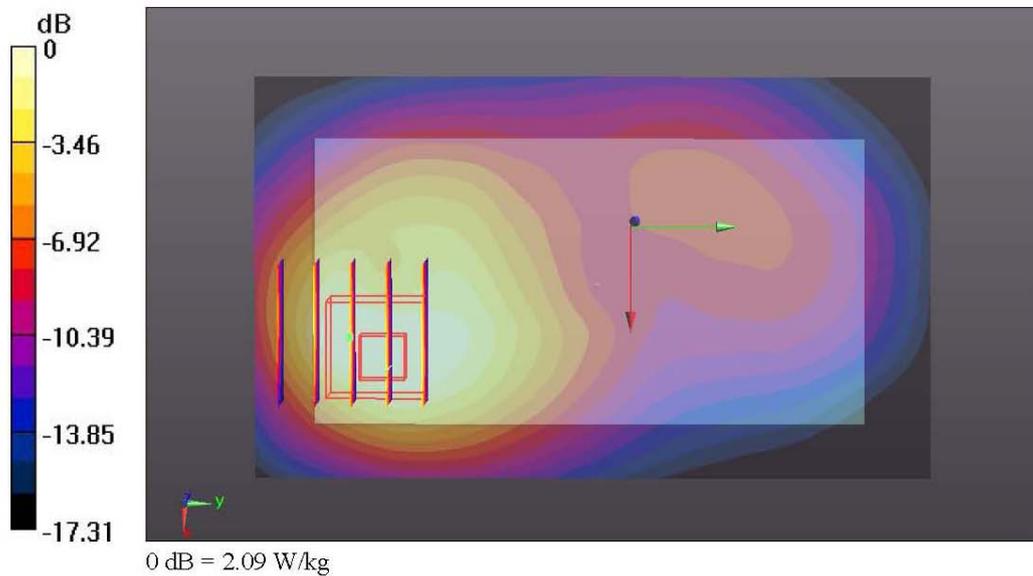
Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1753.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium: MSL_1800_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 1754$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.518$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.564$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1 303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch875/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.11 W/kg

Ch875/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 3.379 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.687 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 1.500 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.812 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.09 W/kg



Test Laboratory: Sporton International Inc. SAR/HAC Testing Lab

Date: 2013.09.05

19 WLAN2.4GHz_802.11b_Back_1cm_Ch6

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: WIFI; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2450_130905 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.925 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r =$

53.894 ; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.21, 7.21, 7.21); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch6/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.216 W/kg

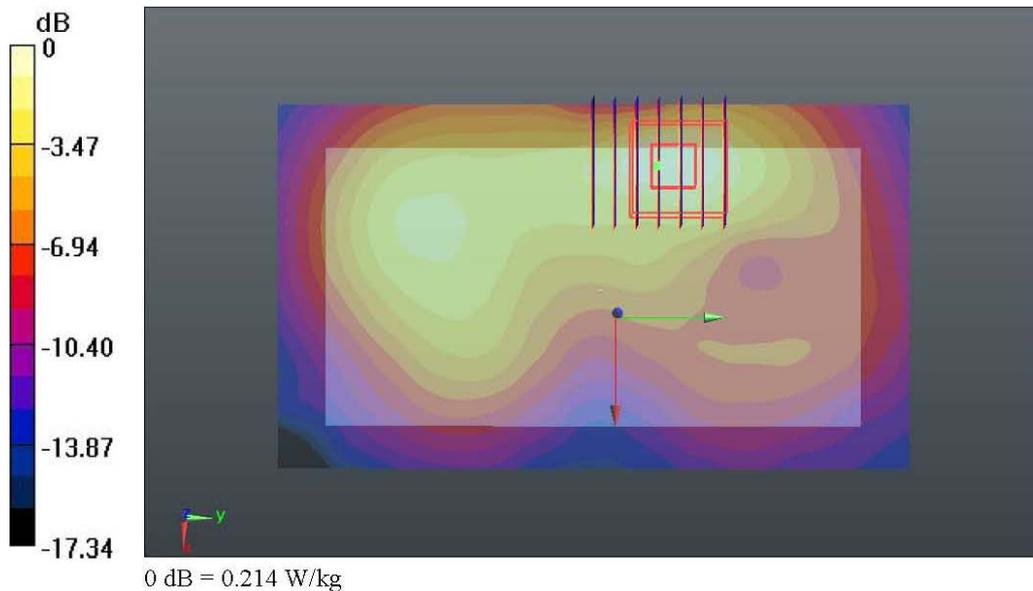
Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 10.647 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.300 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.133 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.060 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.214 W/kg



13. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

No.	Applicable Simultaneous Transmission Combination
1.	CDMA2000 + Bluetooth
2.	CDMA2000 + WLAN 2.4GHz

Note:

1. WLAN2.4GHz and Bluetooth share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
2. 1xRTT and EVDO share the same antenna, and no SVDO feature in this device.
3. The reported SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
4. Per KDB 447498 D01 v05r01, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
 - i) Scalar SAR summation < 1.6W/kg.
 - ii) $SPLSR = (SAR_1 + SAR_2)^{1.5} / (min. \text{ separation distance, mm})$, and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2 + (z_1-z_2)^2]$, where (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan
If $SPLSR \leq 0.04$, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary
 - iii) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR < 1.6W/kg
5. For simultaneous transmission analysis, Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01 v05r01 based on the formula below.
 - i) $(max. \text{ power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW}) / (min. \text{ test separation distance, mm}) \cdot [\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})} / x] \text{ W/kg}$ for test separation distances $\leq 50 \text{ mm}$; where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SARR.
 - ii) 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR, when the test separation distances is > 50 mm.

In this report, 50mm separation is applied to conservatively estimate SAR value for separation distance > 50mm.

Bluetooth				
Tune-up Maximum Power (dBm)	Exposure Position	Head	Hotspot	Body-worn
	6	Test separation (mm)	0	10
Antenna to user distance (mm)		5	10	10
Estimated SAR (W/kg)		0.167	0.084	0.084

13.1 Head Exposure Conditions

Position	WWAN (voice)			WLAN 2.4GHz Band		Summed SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR ≤ 0.04	Case No
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)			
Right Cheek	CDMA2000 BC0	18	0.556	20	0.108	0.66		
Left Cheek	CDMA2000 BC1	5	0.735	231	0.025	0.76		
	CDMA2000 BC15	12	1.016	231	0.025	1.04		

Position	WWAN (voice)			Bluetooth	Summed SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR ≤ 0.04	Case No
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Estimated Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)			
Right Cheek	CDMA2000 BC0	18	0.556	0.167	0.72		
Left Cheek	CDMA2000 BC1	5	0.735	0.167	0.90		
	CDMA2000 BC15	12	1.016	0.167	1.18		

13.2 Hotspot Exposure Conditions

Position	WWAN (data)			WLAN 2.4GHz Band		Summed SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR ≤ 0.04	Case No
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)			
Back	CDMA2000 BC0	6	1.275	19	0.144	1.42		
	CDMA2000 BC1	2	1.513	19	0.144	1.66	0.03	1
	CDMA2000 BC15	113	1.567	19	0.144	1.71	0.02	2

Position	WWAN (data)			Bluetooth	Summed SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR ≤ 0.04	Case No
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Estimated Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)			
Back	CDMA2000 BC0	6	1.275	0.084	1.36		
	CDMA2000 BC1	2	1.513	0.084	1.60	0.03	3
	CDMA2000 BC15	113	1.567	0.084	1.65	0.02	4

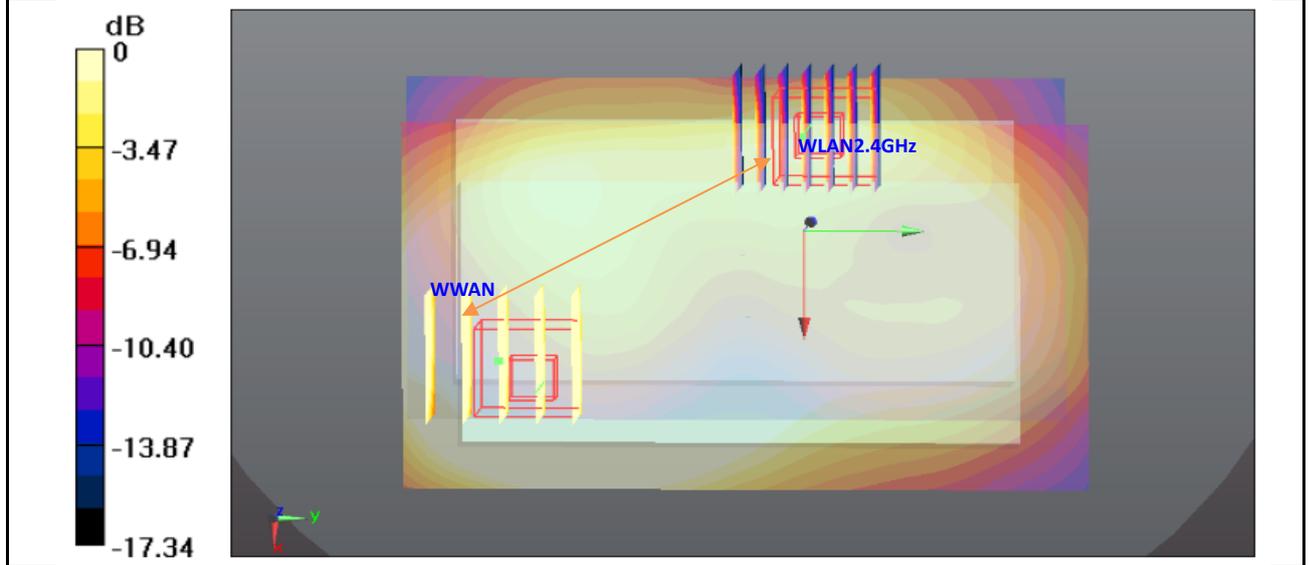
13.3 Body-Worn Exposure Conditions

Position	WWAN (voice)			WLAN 2.4GHz Band		Summed SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR ≤ 0.04	Case No
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Plot No	Max. WLAN SAR (W/kg)			
Back (w/ headset)	CDMA2000 BC0	101	1.086	201	0.052	1.14		
	CDMA2000 BC1	121	1.294	201	0.052	1.35		
	CDMA2000 BC15	14	1.469	201	0.052	1.52		

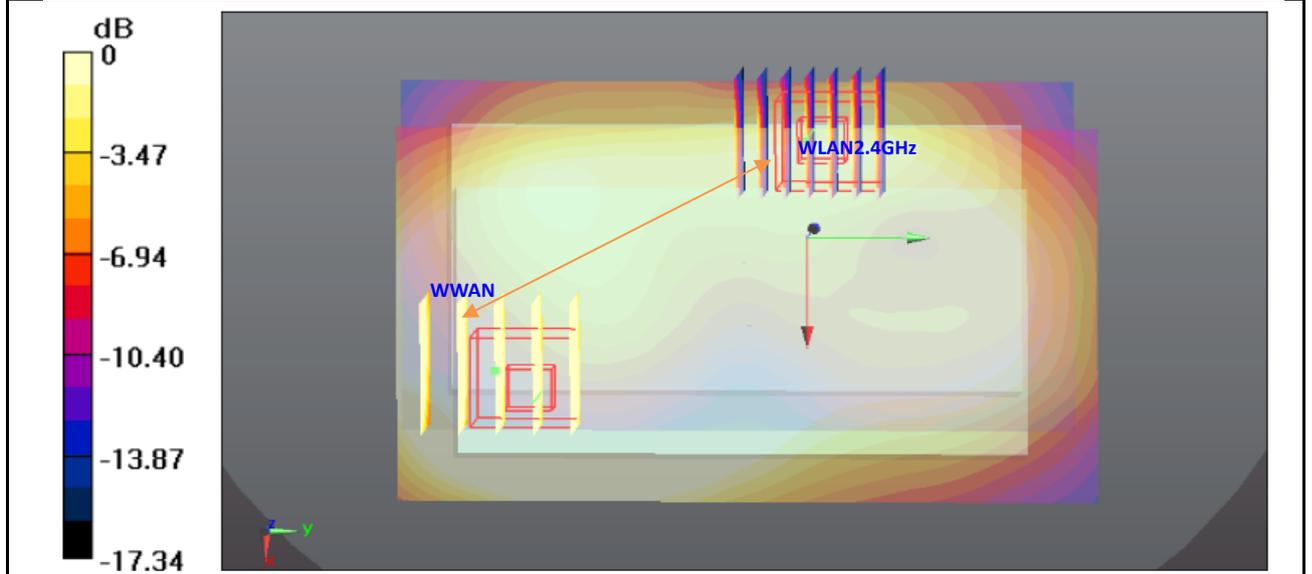
Position	WWAN (voice)			Bluetooth	Summed SAR (W/kg)	SPLSR ≤ 0.04	Case No
	WWAN Band	Plot No	Max. WWAN SAR (W/kg)	Estimated Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)			
Back (w/ headset)	CDMA2000 BC0	101	1.086	0.084	1.17		
	CDMA2000 BC1	121	1.294	0.084	1.38		
	CDMA2000 BC15	14	1.469	0.084	1.55		

13.4 SPLSR Evaluation and Analysis

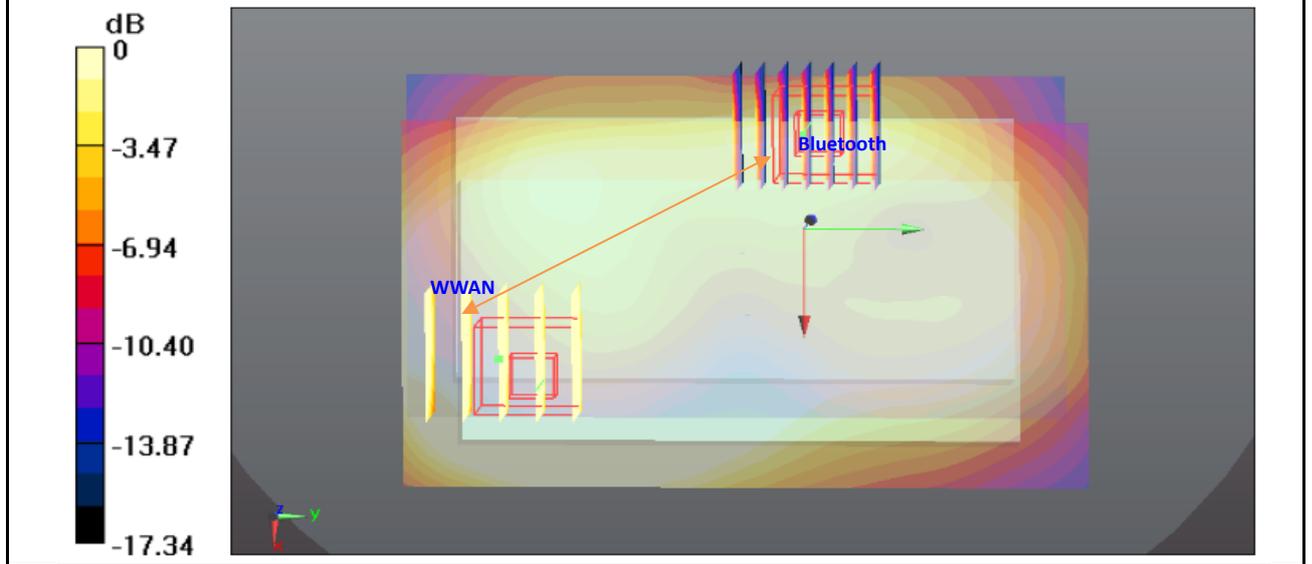
Case No	Plot No	Band	Position	SAR (W/kg)	Gap (cm)	SAR peak location (m)			3D distance (mm)	Pair SAR sum (W/kg)	SPLSR	Simultaneous SAR
						X	Y	Z				
1	2	CDMA2000 BC1	Back	1.513	1	-0.005	-0.0555	-0.205	80.3	1.66	0.03	Not required
	19	WLAN2.4GHz		0.144	1	-0.0446	0.0144	-0.205				



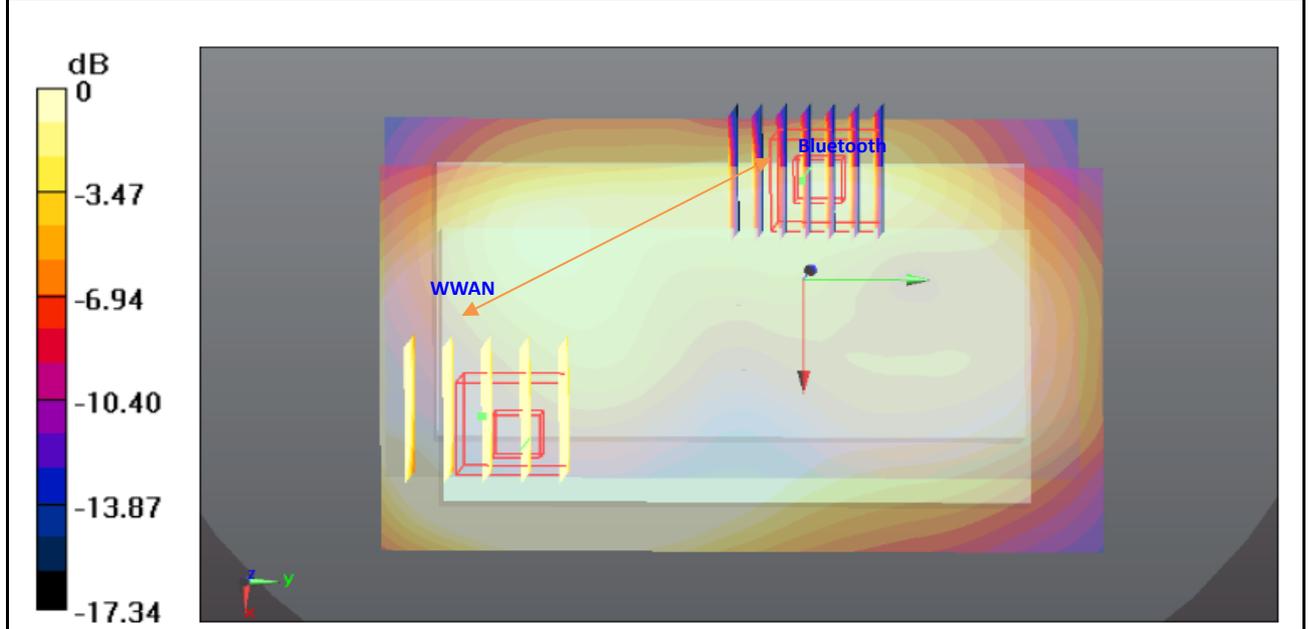
Case No	Plot No	Band	Position	SAR (W/kg)	Gap (cm)	SAR peak location (m)			3D distance (mm)	Pair SAR sum (W/kg)	SPLSR	Simultaneous SAR
						X	Y	Z				
2	113	CDMA2000 BC15	Back	1.567	1	0.0215	-0.046	-0.181	92.7	1.71	0.02	Not required
	19	WLAN2.4GHz		0.144	1	-0.0446	0.0144	-0.205				



Case No	Plot No	Band	Position	SAR (W/kg)	Gap (cm)	SAR peak location (m)			3D distance (mm)	Pair SAR sum (W/kg)	SPLSR	Simultaneous SAR
						X	Y	Z				
3	2	CDMA2000 BC1	Back	1.513	1	-0.005	-0.0555	-0.205	80.3	1.60	0.03	Not required
		Bluetooth		0.084	1	-0.0446	0.0144	-0.205				



Case No	Plot No	Band	Position	SAR (W/kg)	Gap (cm)	SAR peak location (m)			3D distance (mm)	Pair SAR sum (W/kg)	SPLSR	Simultaneous SAR
						X	Y	Z				
4	113	CDMA2000 BC15	Back	1.567	1	0.0215	-0.046	-0.181	92.7	1.65	0.02	Not required
		Bluetooth		0.084	1	-0.0446	0.0144	-0.205				



Test Engineer : Krin Wu

14. Uncertainty Assessment

The component of uncertainty may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainty by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type A evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture’s specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table 12.1

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor ^(a)	1/k ^(b)	1/√3	1/√6	1/√2

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity

(b) κ is the coverage factor

Table 14.1 Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual “root-sum-squares” (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.



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

Table 14.2 Uncertainty Budget for frequency range 300 MHz to 3 GHz



15. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz”, September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2003, “Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques”, December 2003
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v01r02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11 a/b/g Transmitters”, May 2007
- [6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05r01, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, May 2013
- [7] FCC KDB 648474 D04 v01r01, “SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets”, May 2013
- [8] FCC KDB 941225 D01 v02, “SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices – CDMA 2000 / Ev-Do / WCDMA / HSDPA / HSPA”, October 2007
- [9] FCC KDB 941225 D06 v01r01, “SAR Evaluation Procedures for Portable Devices with Wireless Router Capabilities”, May 2013



Appendix A. Plots of System Performance Check

The plots are shown as follows.

System Check_Head_835MHz_130827

DUT: D835V2-SN:4d091

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

Medium: HSL_835_130827 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.904 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.212$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.56, 9.56, 9.56); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.84 W/kg

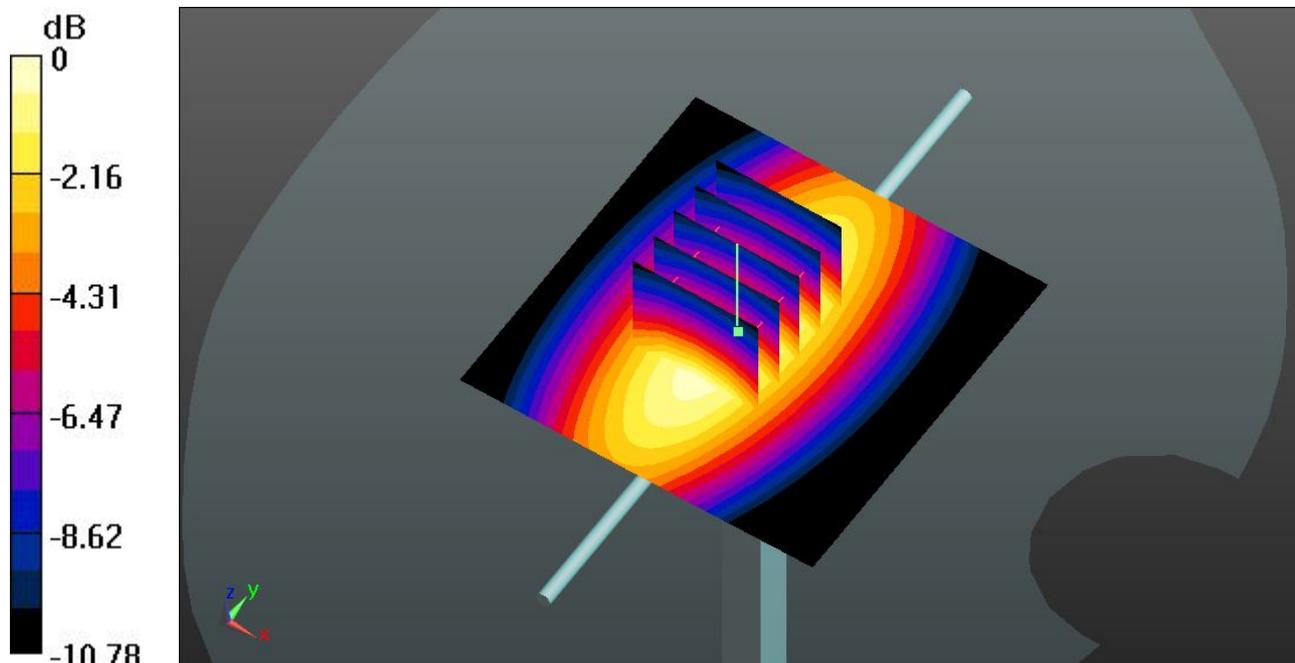
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 56.553 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.365 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 2.24 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 1.47 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.84 W/kg



0 dB = 2.84 W/kg

System Check_Head_1750MHz_130827

DUT: D1750V2-SN:1090

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1800_130827 Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.373$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

41.392; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8.2, 8.2, 8.2); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 13.0 W/kg

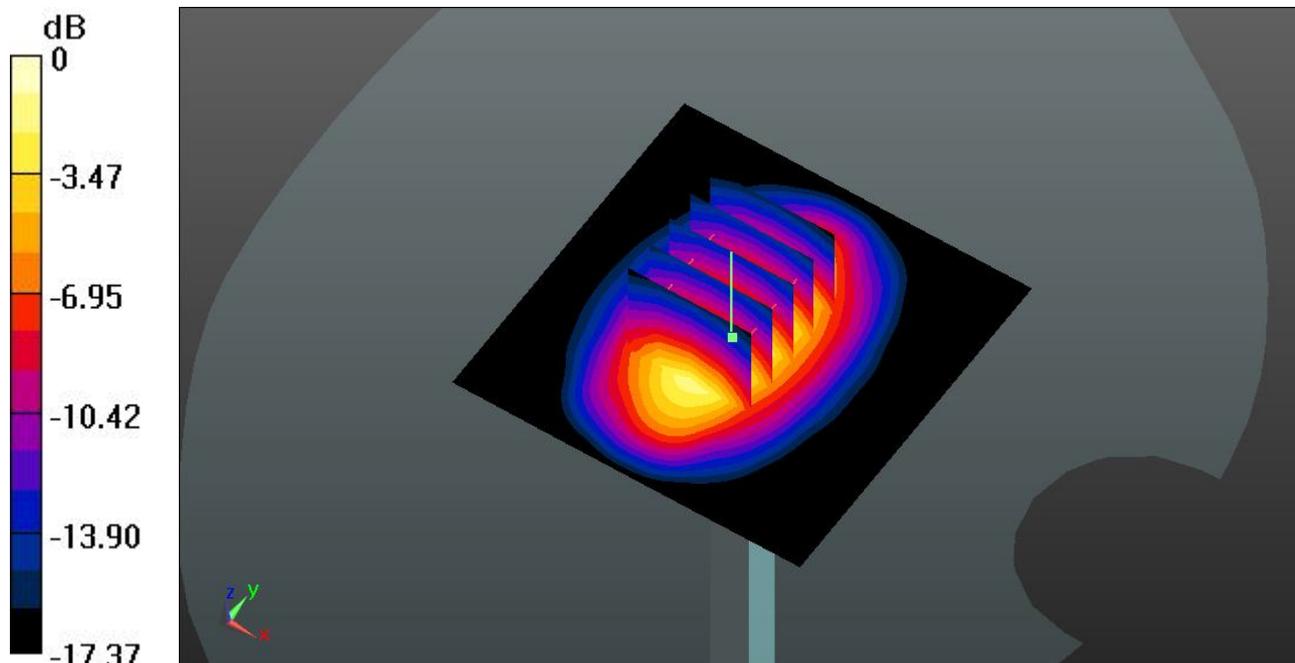
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 97.709 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.598 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 9.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.8 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.0 W/kg



0 dB = 13.0 W/kg

System Check_Head_1900MHz_130820

DUT: D1900V2-SN:5d118

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900_130820 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.417$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

40.994; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.84, 7.84, 7.84); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.4 W/kg

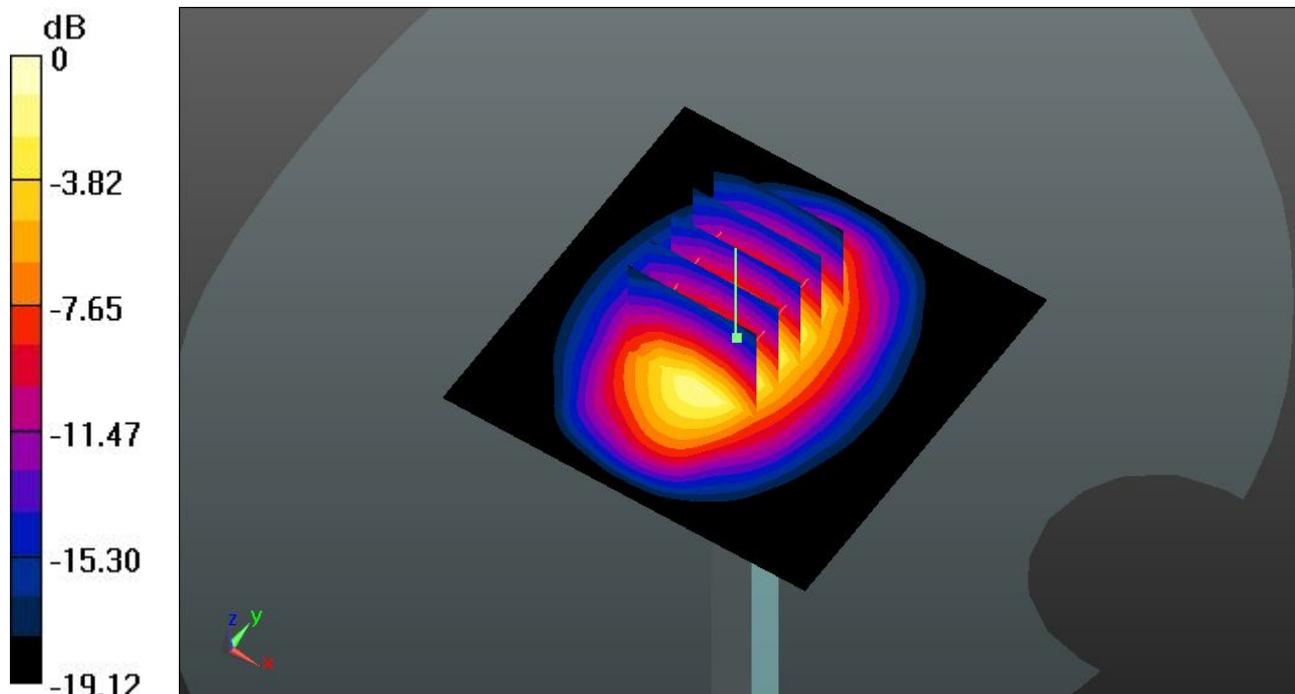
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 101.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.627 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 9.99 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.13 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.0 W/kg



0 dB = 14.0 W/kg

System Check_Head_2450MHz_130905

DUT: D2450V2-SN: 840

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_2450_130905 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.856$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

37.685 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(6.99, 6.99, 6.99); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.7 W/kg

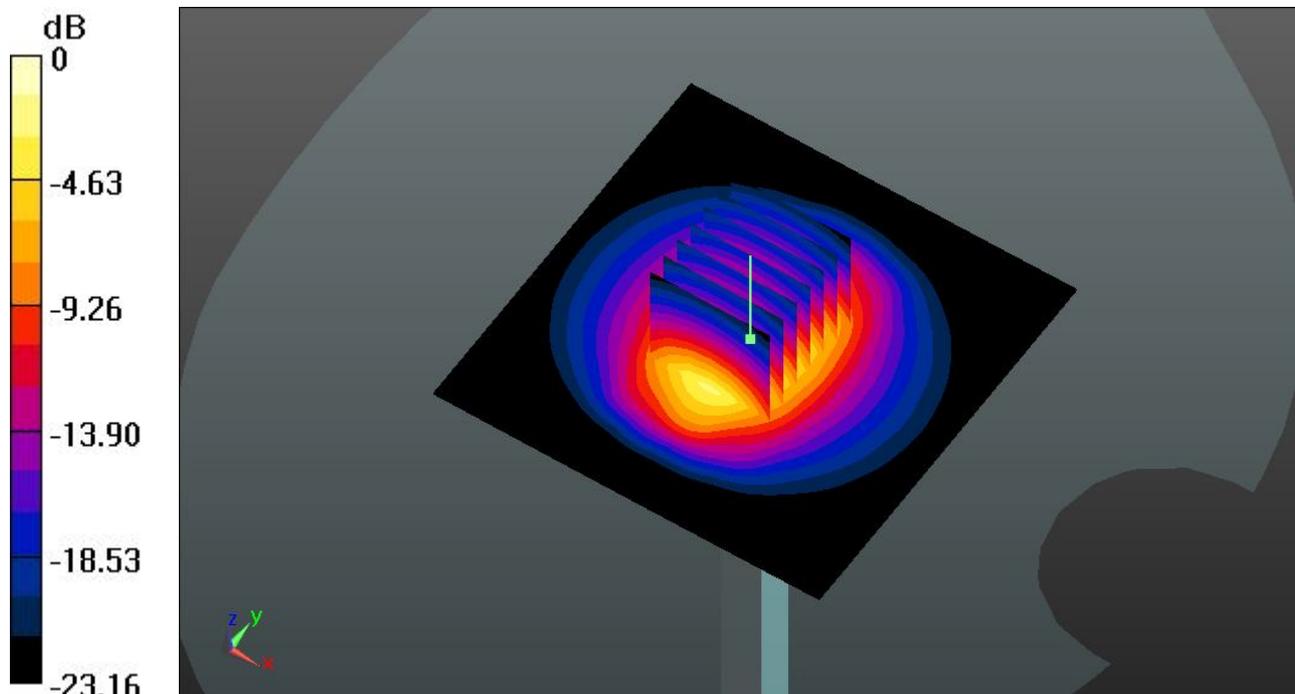
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.205 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.846 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 14 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.34 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.8 W/kg



0 dB = 21.8 W/kg

System Check_Head_2450MHz_130917

DUT: D2450V2-SN: 840

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_2450_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.82$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.753$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(6.99, 6.99, 6.99); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.3 W/kg

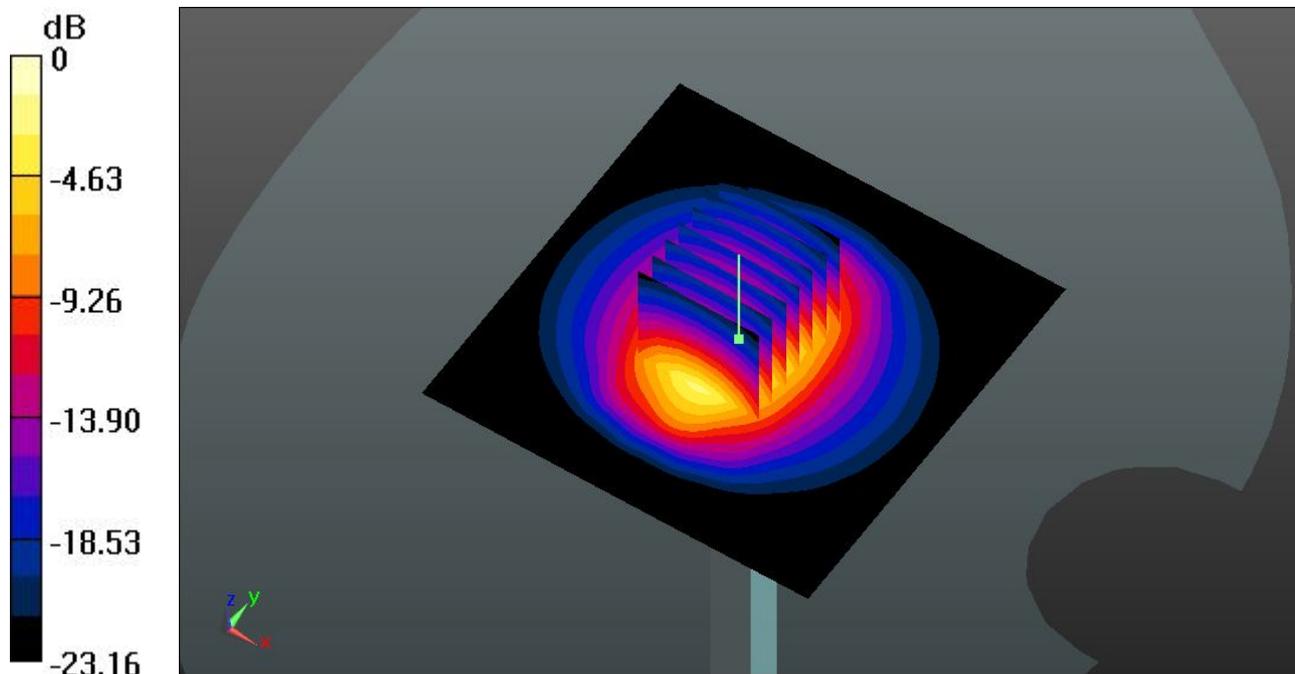
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 93.205 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 29.267 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 13.7 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.21 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.4 W/kg



0 dB = 21.4 W/kg

System Check_Body_835MHz_130826

DUT: D835V2-SN:4d091

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

Medium: MSL_835_130826 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.974 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.246$;

$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.65 W/kg

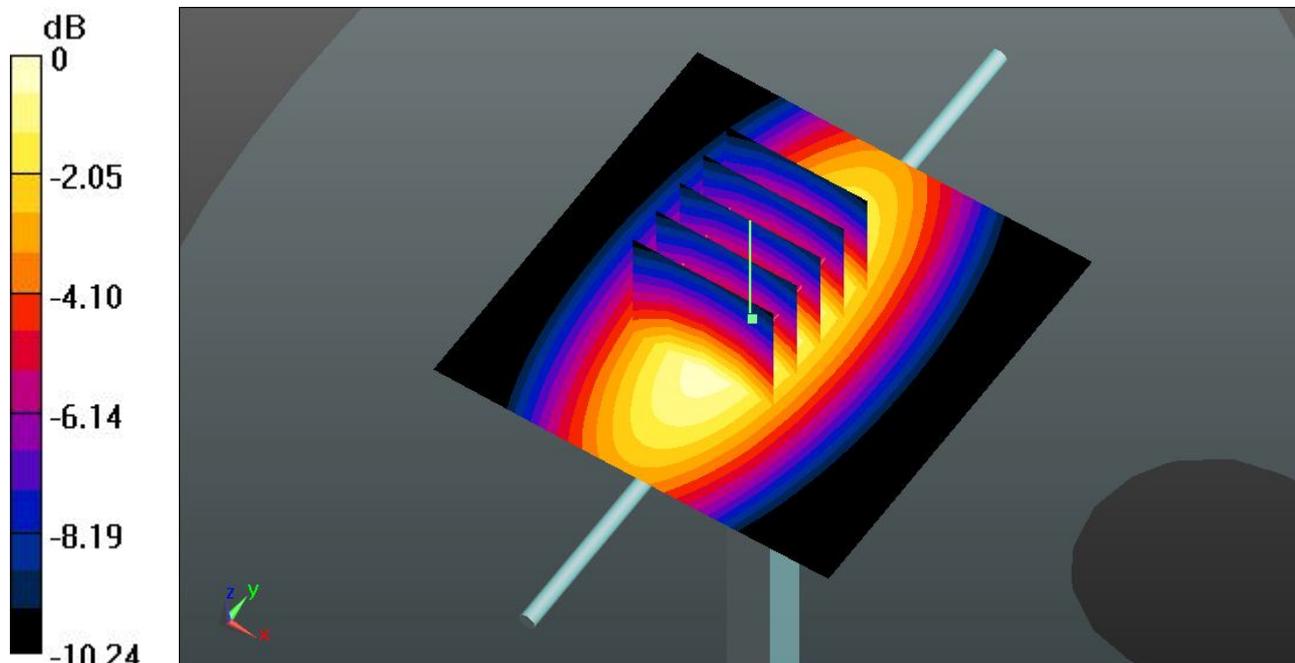
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 52.277 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.598 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 2.46 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 1.63 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.64 W/kg



0 dB = 2.64 W/kg

System Check_Body_835MHz_130917

DUT: D835V2-SN:4d091

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

Medium: MSL_835_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.011 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 56.243$;

$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.52 W/kg

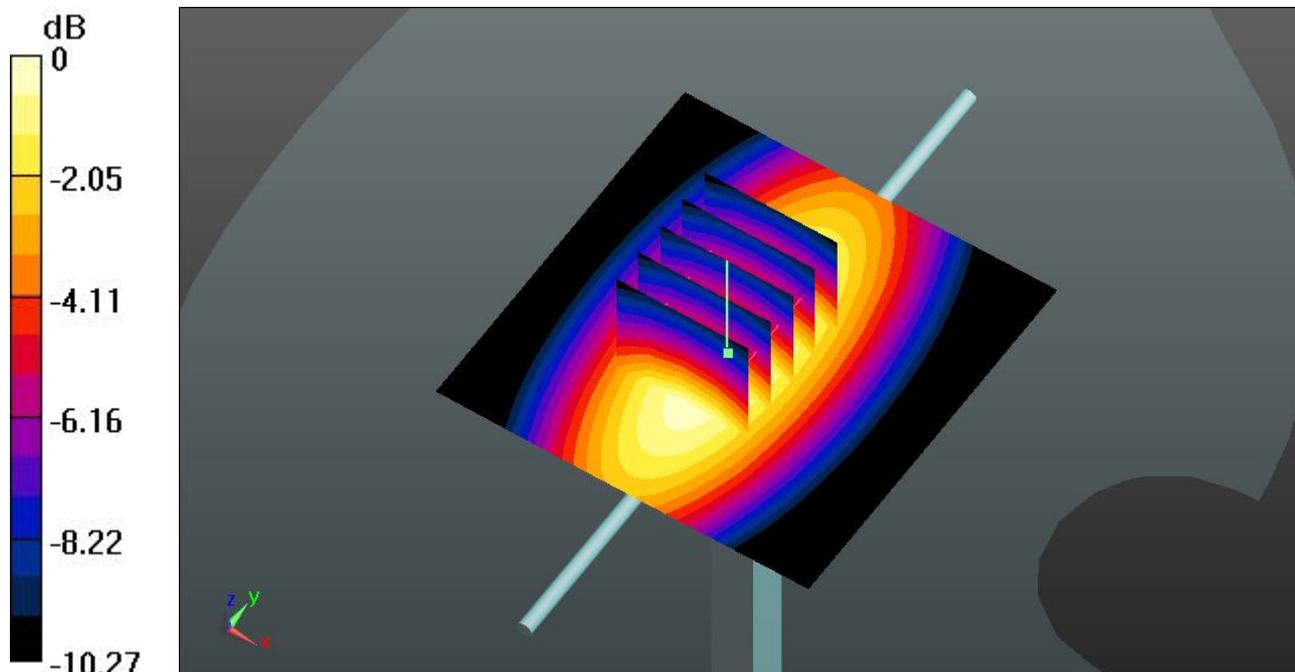
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 49.854 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.434 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 2.34 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 1.54 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.51 W/kg



0 dB = 2.51 W/kg

System Check_Body_1750MHz_130827

DUT: D1750V2-SN:1090

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1750_130827 Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.514$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

53.575 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 13.2 W/kg

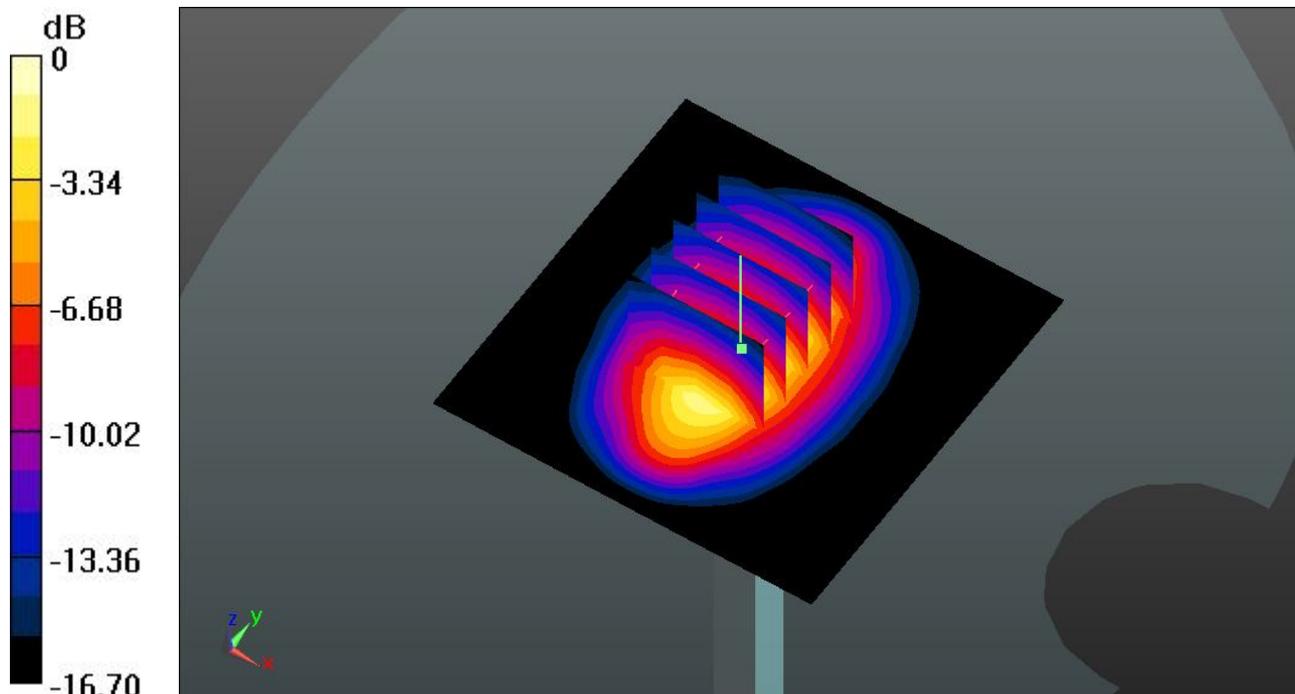
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.701 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.412 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 9.38 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.01 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.1 W/kg



0 dB = 13.1 W/kg

System Check_Body_1750MHz_130917

DUT: D1750V2-SN:1090

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1750 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1800_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 1750$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.572$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

53.453 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.4 W/kg

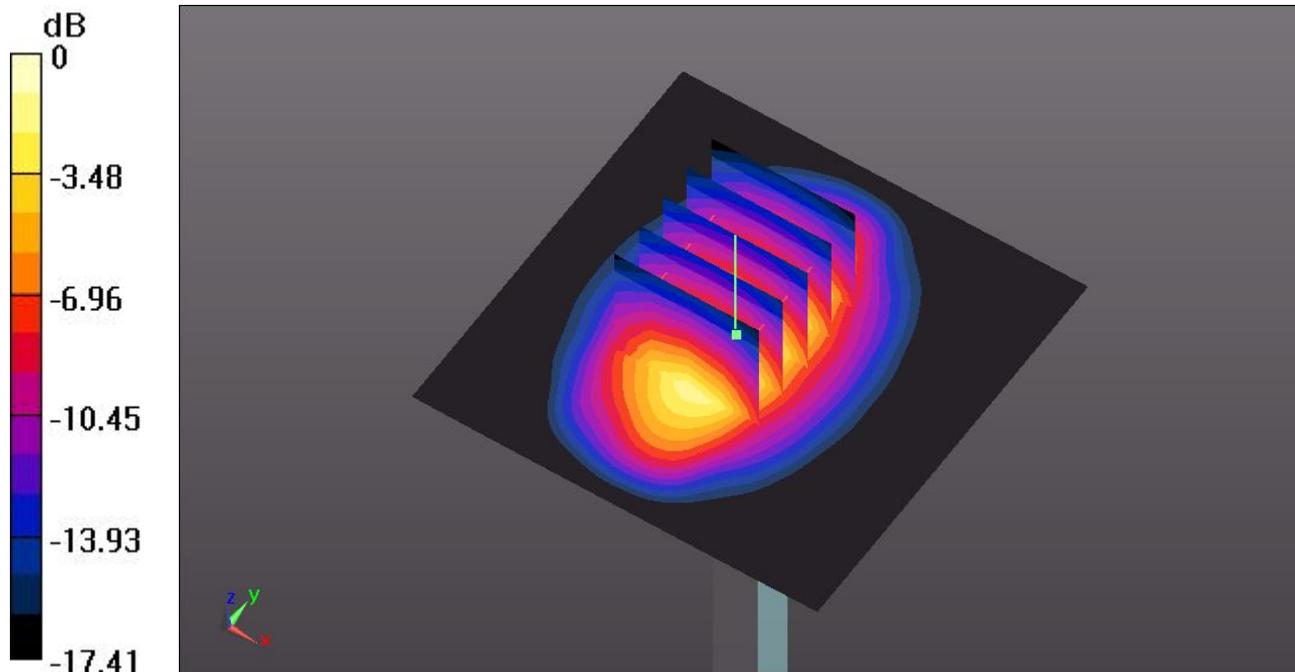
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 94.187 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.185 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 9.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.4 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.5 W/kg



0 dB = 14.5 W/kg

System Check_Body_1900MHz_130822

DUT: D1900V2-SN:5d118

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_130822 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.533 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r =$

54.611 ; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 13.2 W/kg

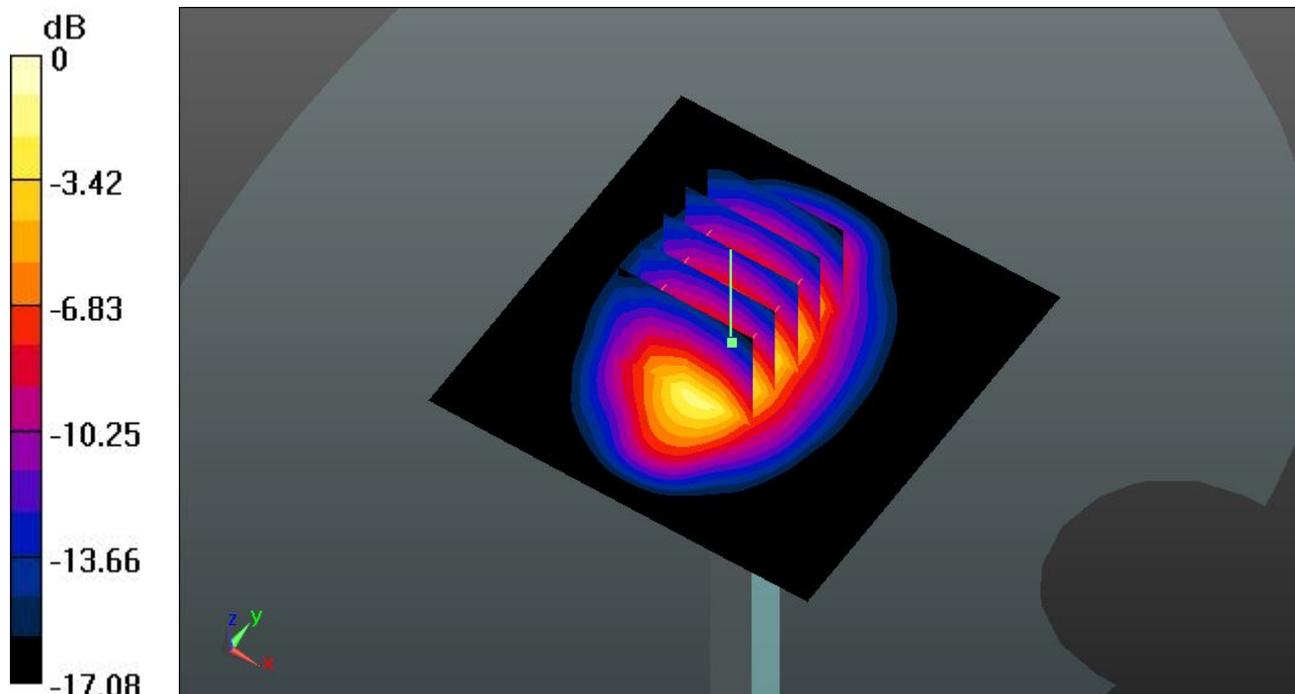
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 81.896 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 16.516 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 9.75 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 4.91 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.1 W/kg



0 dB = 13.1 W/kg

System Check_Body_1900MHz_130917

DUT: D1900V2-SN:5d118

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.533$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

54.611 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 14.5 W/kg

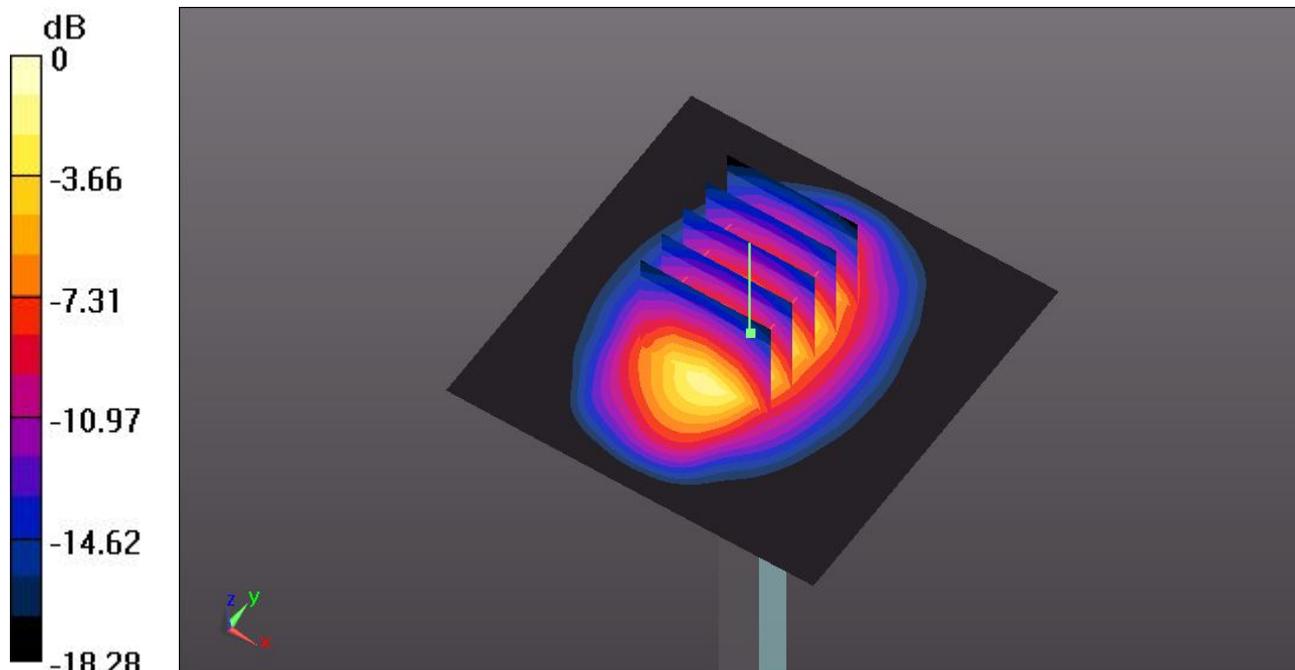
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 85.872 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.503 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 10.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.29 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 14.6 W/kg



0 dB = 14.6 W/kg

System Check_Body_2450MHz_130905

DUT: D2450V2-SN: 840

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2450_130905 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.951 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r =$

53.859 ; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.21, 7.21, 7.21); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=12\text{mm}$, $dy=12\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 20.6 W/kg

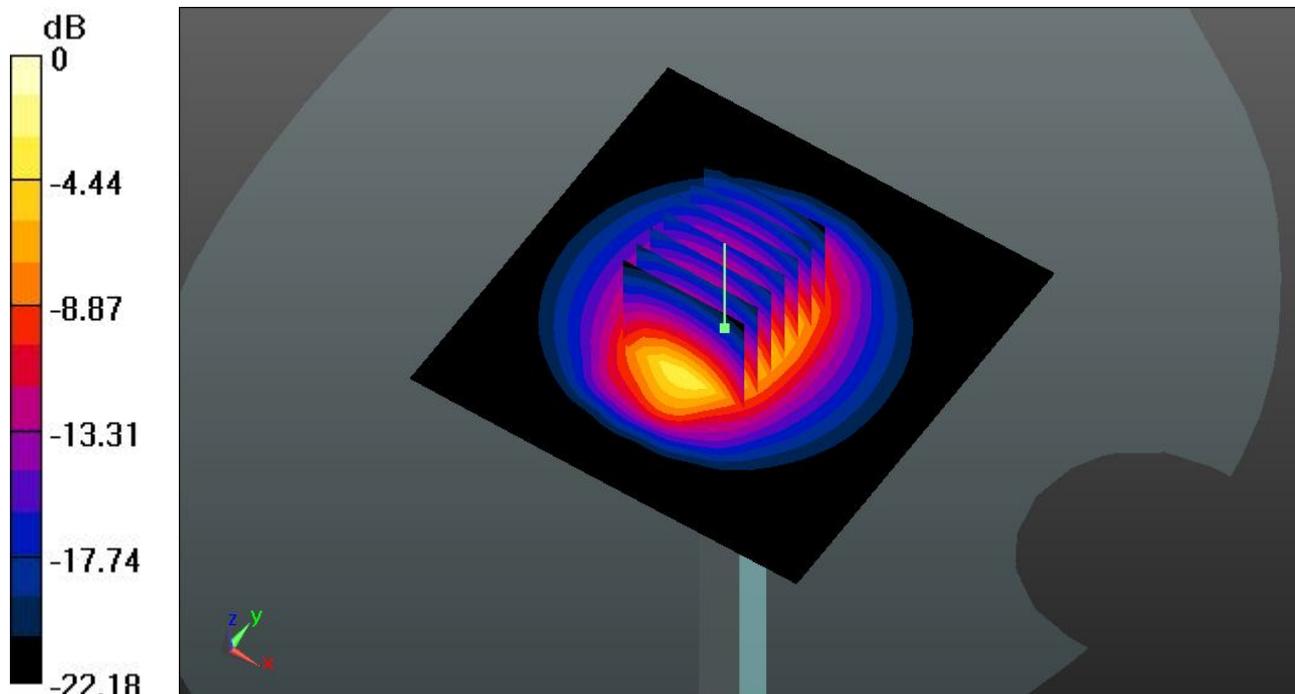
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 87.992 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.219 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 13.4 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 6.14 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 20.7 W/kg



0 dB = 20.7 W/kg

System Check_Body_2450MHz_130918

DUT: D2450V2-SN: 840

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2450_130918 Medium parameters used: $f = 2450$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.949$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

51.667 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.21, 7.21, 7.21); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (81x81x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 21.0 W/kg

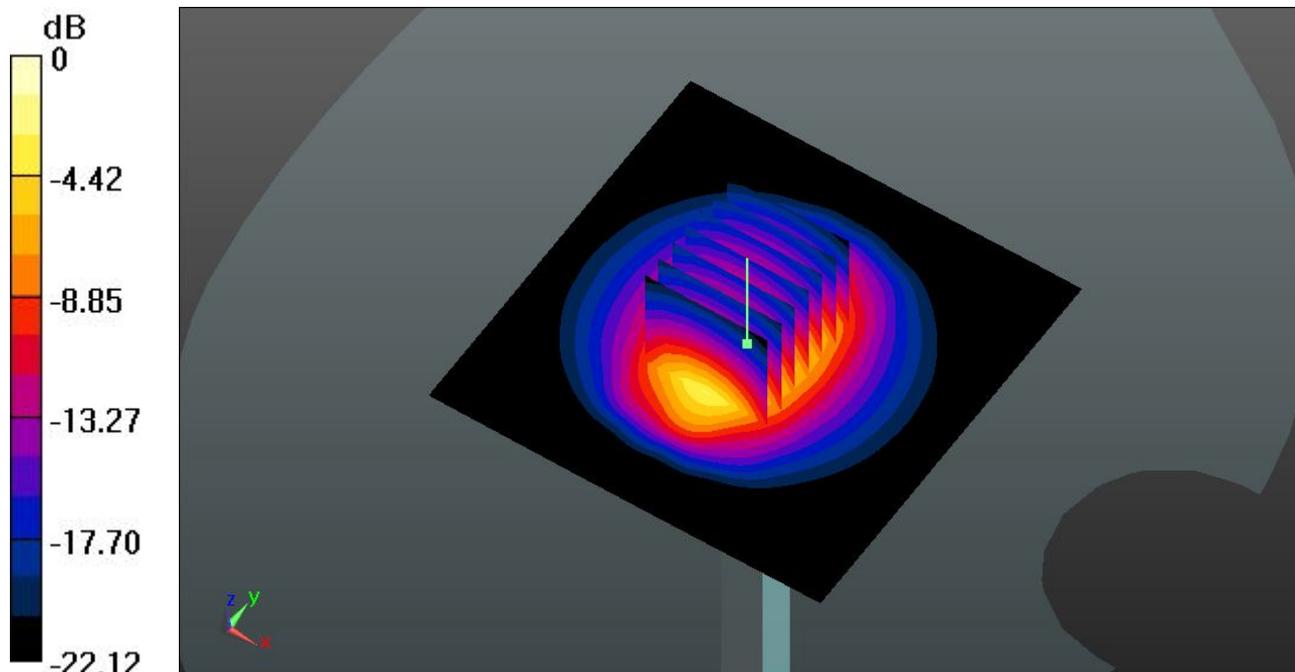
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 88.812 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 28.624 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 13.6 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 6.25 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 21.0 W/kg



0 dB = 21.0 W/kg



Appendix B. Plots of SAR Measurement

The plots are shown as follows.

18 CDMA2000 BC0_RC3 SO55_Right Cheek_Ch777

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_835_130827 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.5$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.915$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.073$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.56, 9.56, 9.56); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch777/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.613 W/kg

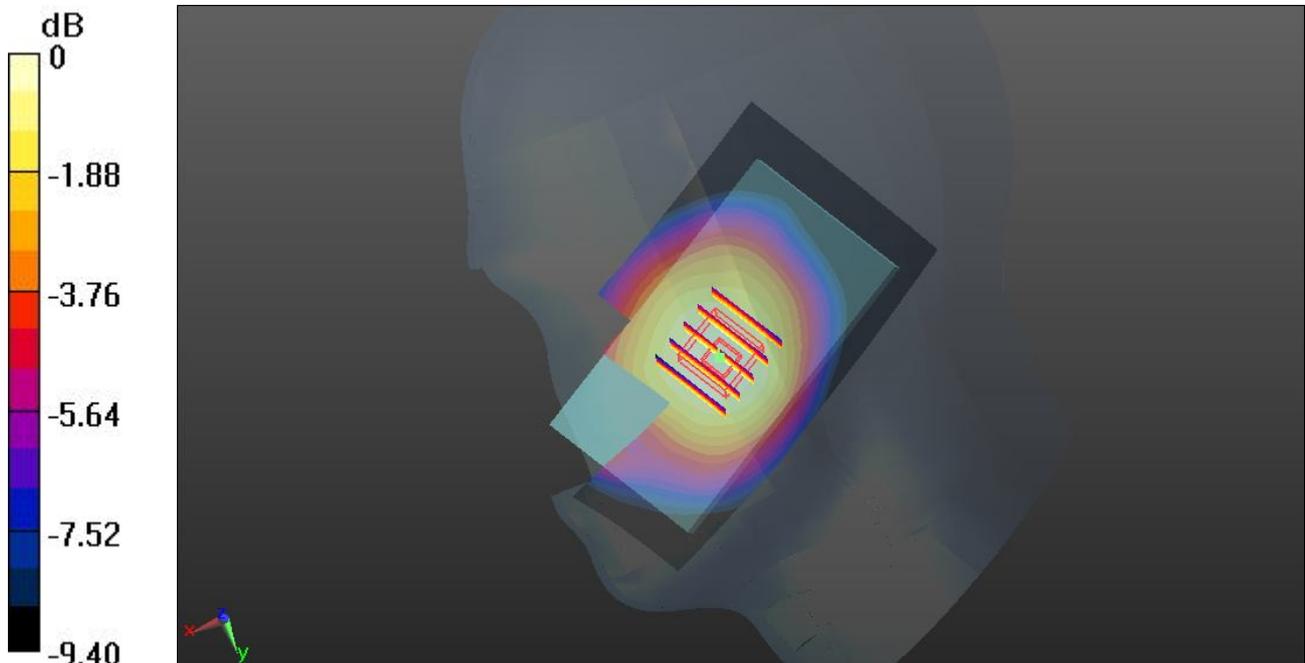
Ch777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 26.127 V/m; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.654 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.537 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.412 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.608 W/kg



0 dB = 0.608 W/kg

10 CDMA2000 BC15_RC3 SO55_Left Cheek_Ch425

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1731.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1800_130827 Medium parameters used: $f = 1731.25$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.354$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

41.485; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8.2, 8.2, 8.2); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch425/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.02 W/kg

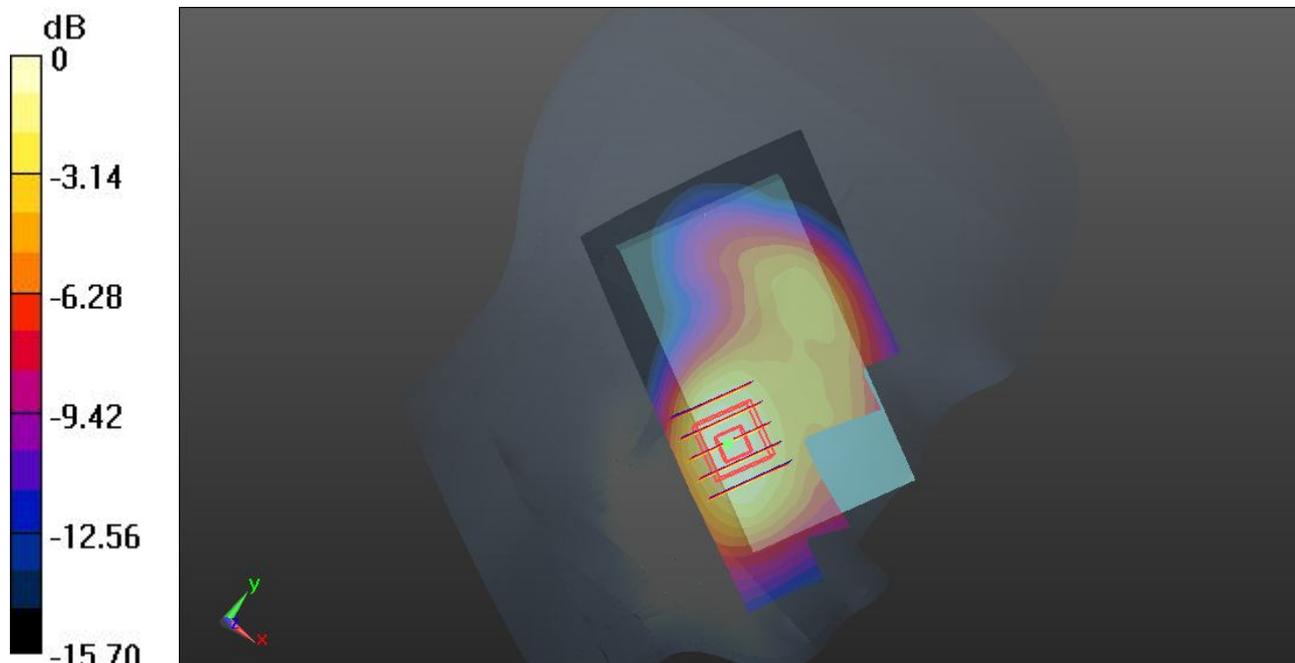
Ch425/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 27.520 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.176 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.771 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.478 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.991 W/kg



0 dB = 0.991 W/kg

11 CDMA2000 BC15_RC3 SO55_Left Cheek_Ch25

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1711.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1800_130827 Medium parameters used: $f = 1711.25 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.333 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.583$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8.2, 8.2, 8.2); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch25/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.08 W/kg

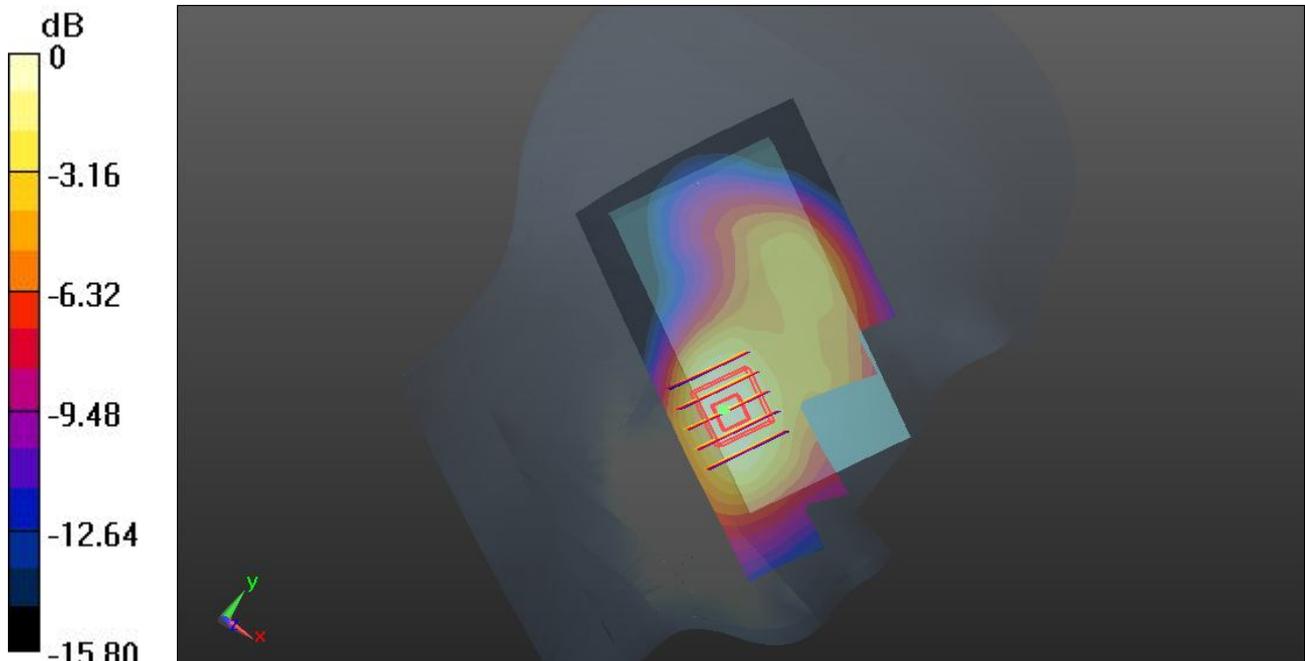
Ch25/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 28.585 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.244 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.817 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.507 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.04 W/kg



0 dB = 1.04 W/kg

12 CDMA2000 BC15_RC3 SO55_Left Cheek_Ch875

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1753.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1800_130827 Medium parameters used: $f = 1754$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.378$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

41.368; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8.2, 8.2, 8.2); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch875/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.14 W/kg

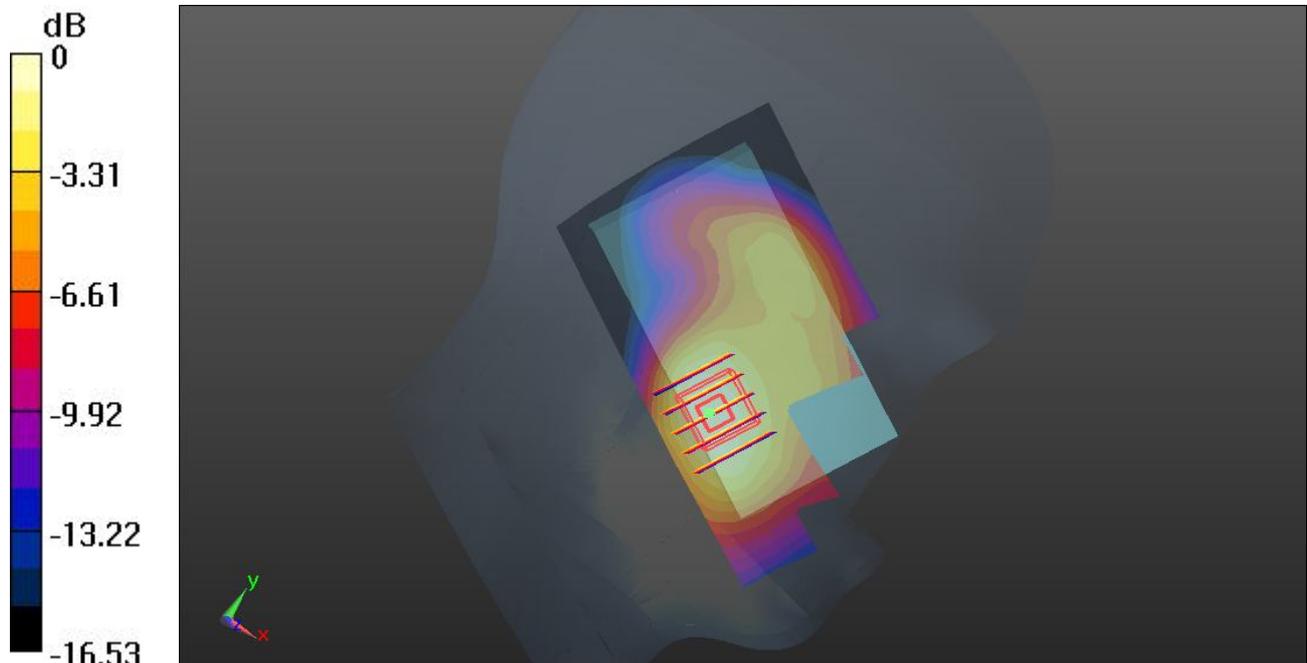
Ch875/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 28.762 V/m; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.311 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.853 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.525 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.10 W/kg



0 dB = 1.10 W/kg

13 CDMA2000 BC15_RC3 SO55_Left Cheek_Ch875_Repeat SAR

DUT: 280303-01

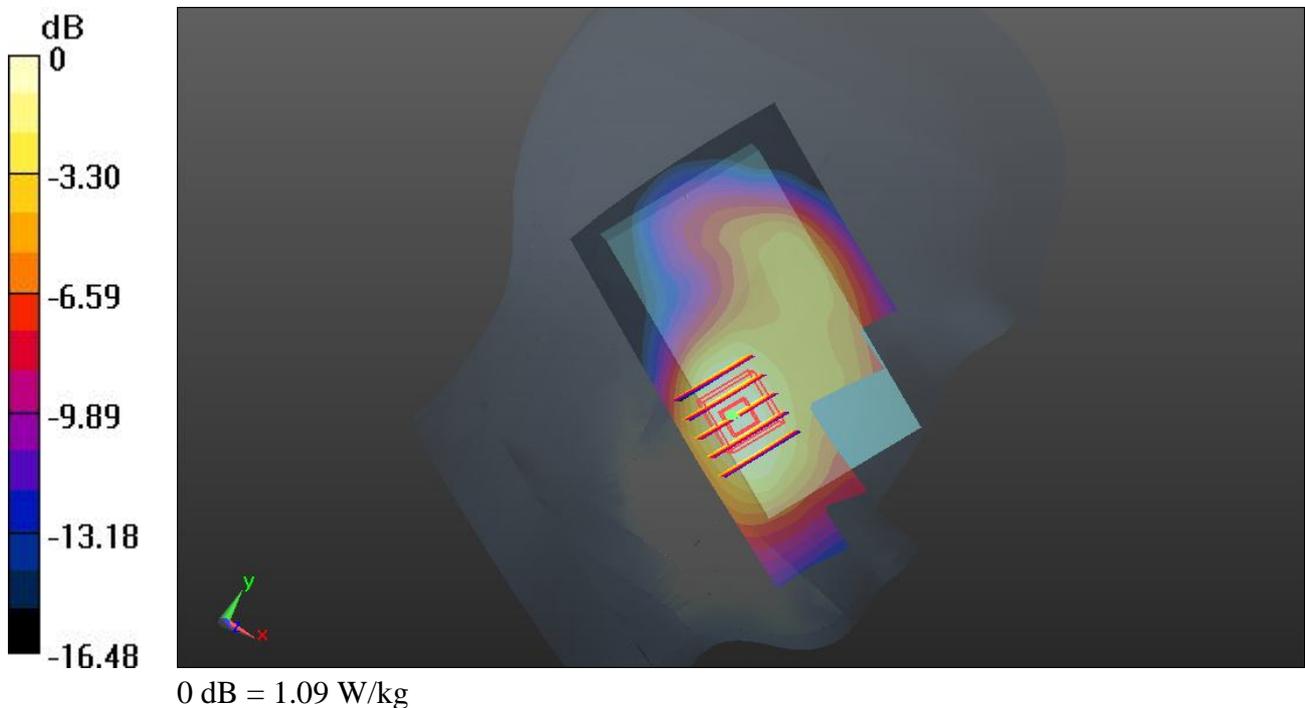
Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1753.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium: HSL_1800_130827 Medium parameters used: $f = 1754 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.378 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.368$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Ambient Temperature : $23.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8.2, 8.2, 8.2); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch875/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.15 W/kg

Ch875/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$
 Reference Value = 28.900 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.05 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.312 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 0.851 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.526 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.09 W/kg



10 CDMA2000 BC1_RC3 SO55_Left Cheek_Ch25

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_1900_130820 Medium parameters used: $f = 1851.25$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.364$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

41.234; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.84, 7.84, 7.84); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch25/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.881 W/kg

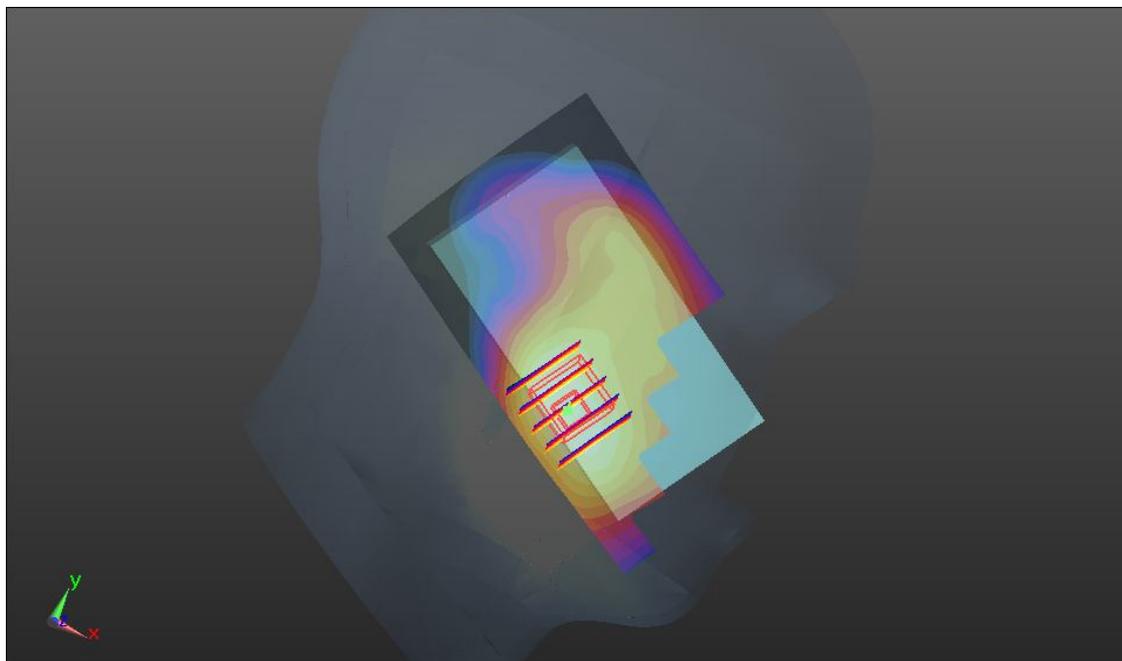
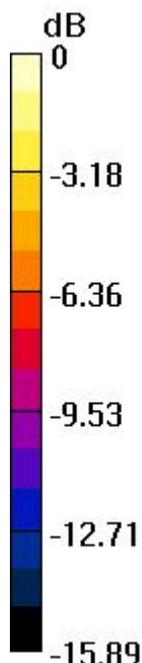
Ch25/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 25.438 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.003 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.645 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.399 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.838 W/kg



0 dB = 0.838 W/kg

20 WLAN2.4G_802.11b_Right Cheek_1cm_Ch6

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: WIFI; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_2450_130905 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.842$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

37.736 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(6.99, 6.99, 6.99); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch6/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.137 W/kg

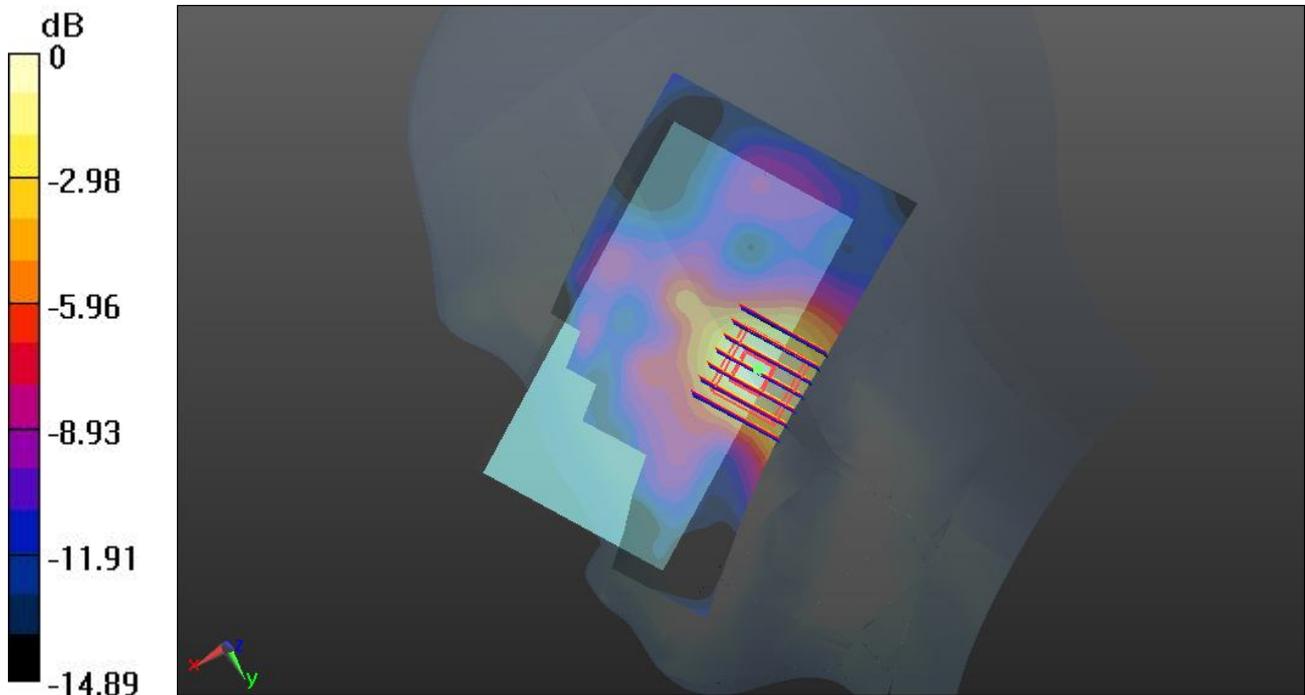
Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.891 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.183 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.100 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.053 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.142 W/kg



0 dB = 0.142 W/kg

231 WLAN2.4G_802.11b_Left Cheek_Ch6

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: WIFI; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: HSL_2450_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.805$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 39.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.6 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.8 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(6.99, 6.99, 6.99); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch6/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: dx=12mm, dy=12mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0441 W/kg

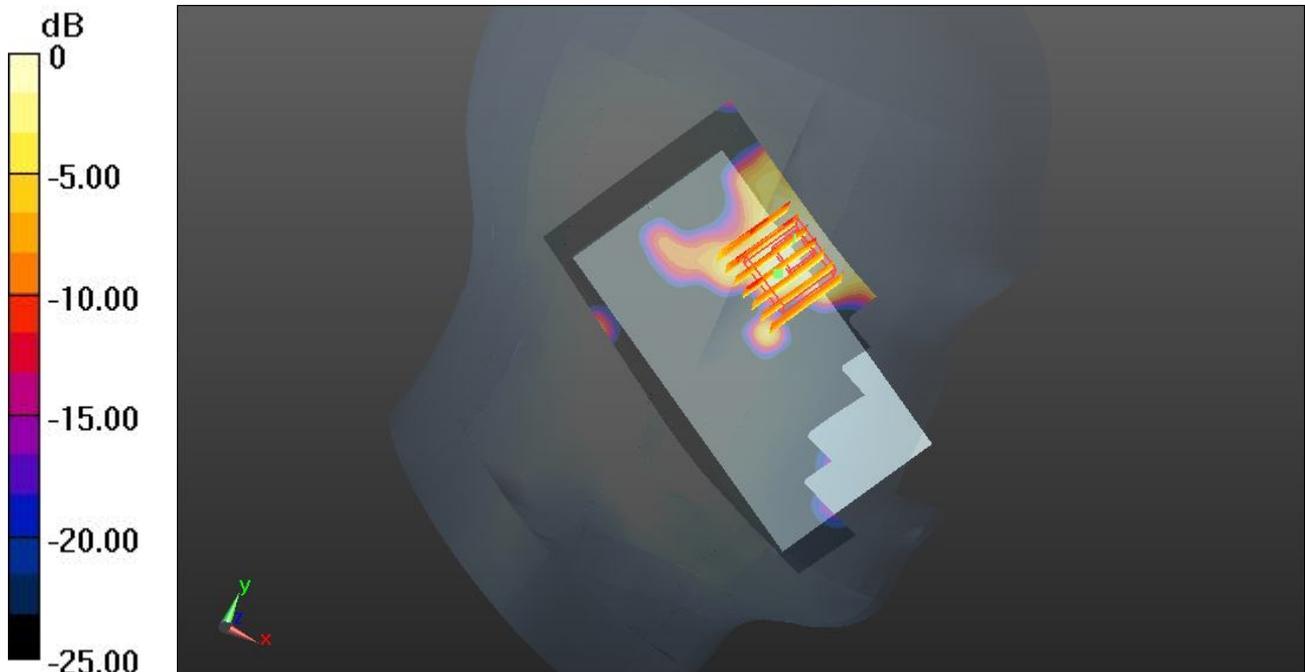
Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.762 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.049 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.023 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.013 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0334 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0334 W/kg

06 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch1013

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_130826 Medium parameters used: $f = 825$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.317$;

$\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.5 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch1013/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.33 W/kg

Ch1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 38.292 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.515 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.16 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.853 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.36 W/kg

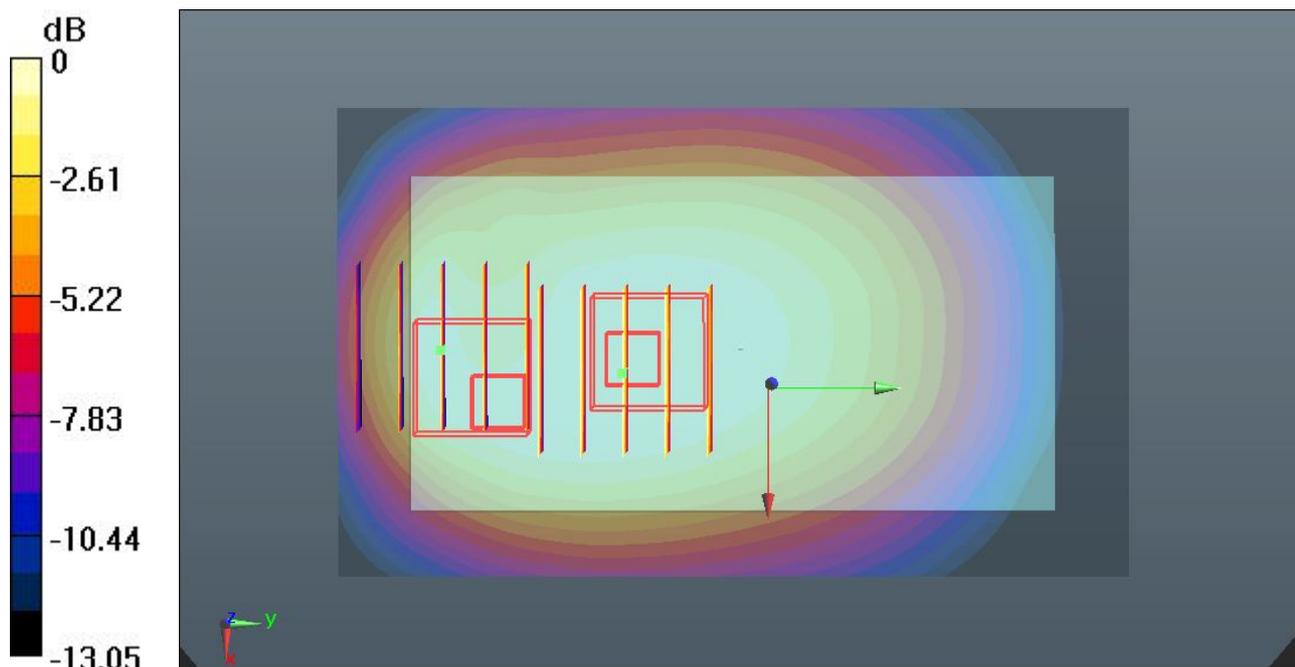
Ch1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 38.292 V/m; Power Drift = 0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.457 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.856 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.543 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.14 W/kg



0 dB = 1.14 W/kg

09 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch1013_Repeat SAR

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_130826 Medium parameters used: $f = 825 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.965 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.317$;

$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch1013/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.29 W/kg

Ch1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 37.761 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.451 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.11 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.820 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.30 W/kg

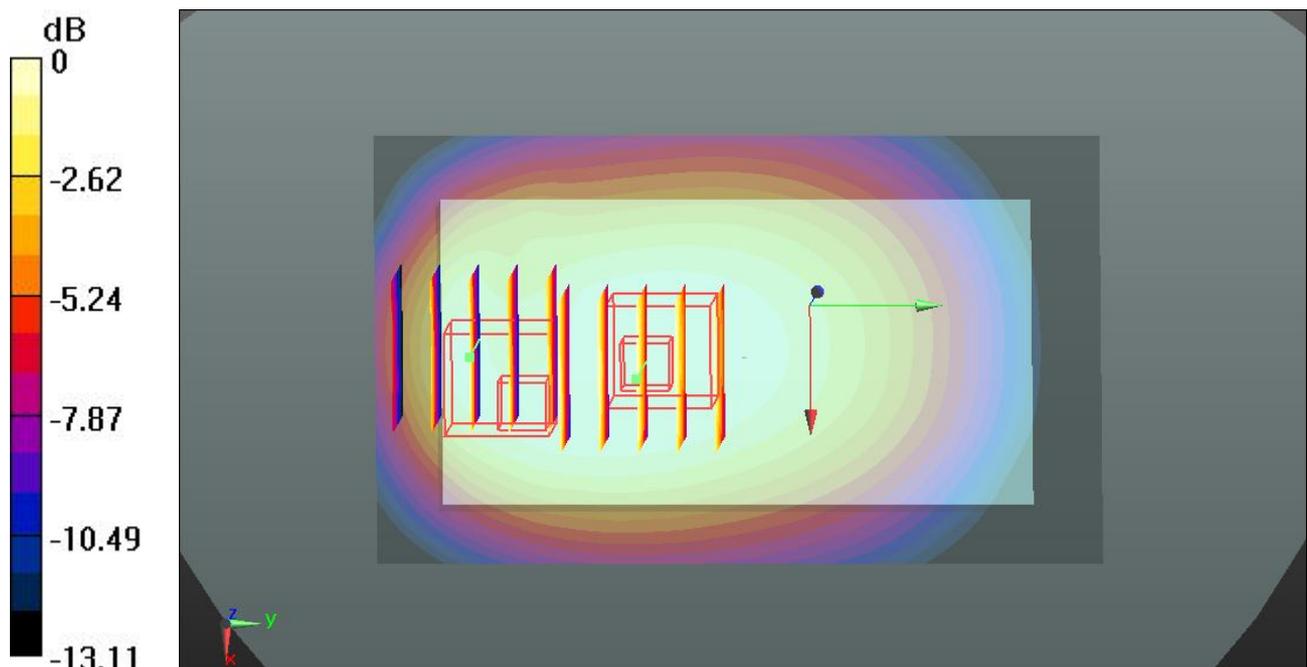
Ch1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 37.761 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.418 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.837 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.529 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.11 W/kg



0 dB = 1.11 W/kg

07 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch384

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_130826 Medium parameters used: $f = 837 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.976 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.226$;

$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch384/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.07 W/kg

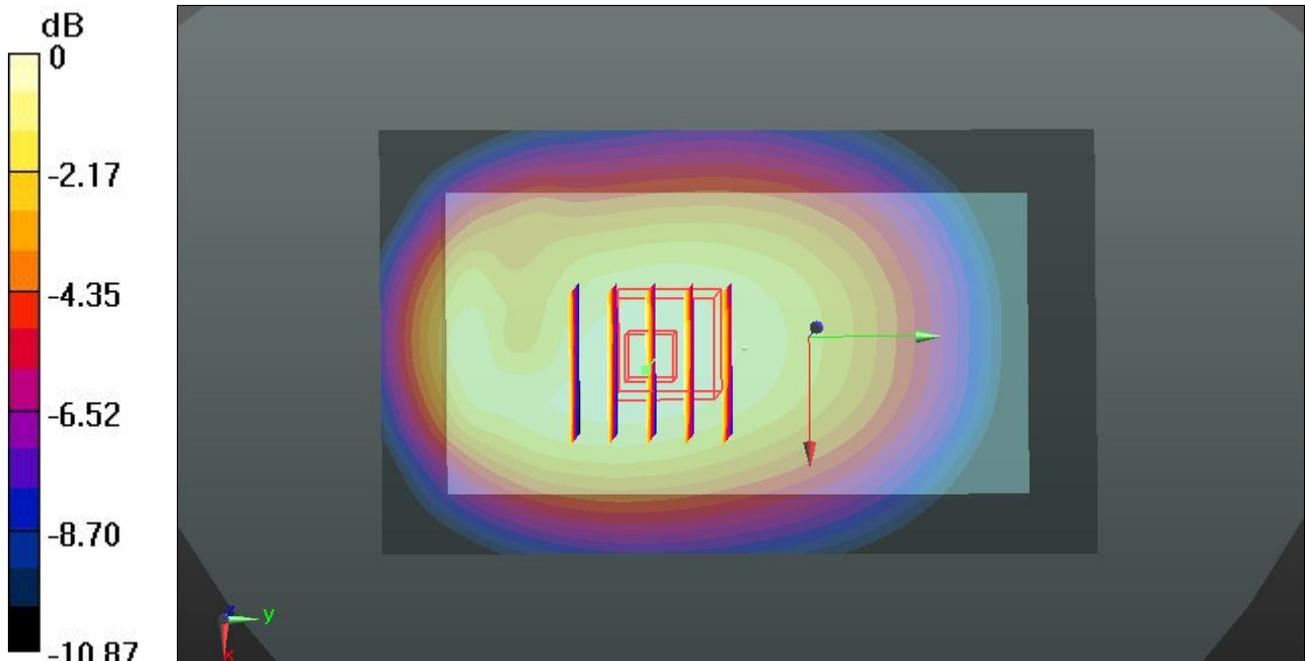
Ch384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 33.976 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.206 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.924 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.681 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.08 W/kg



0 dB = 1.08 W/kg

08 CDMA2000 BC0_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch777

DUT: 280303-01

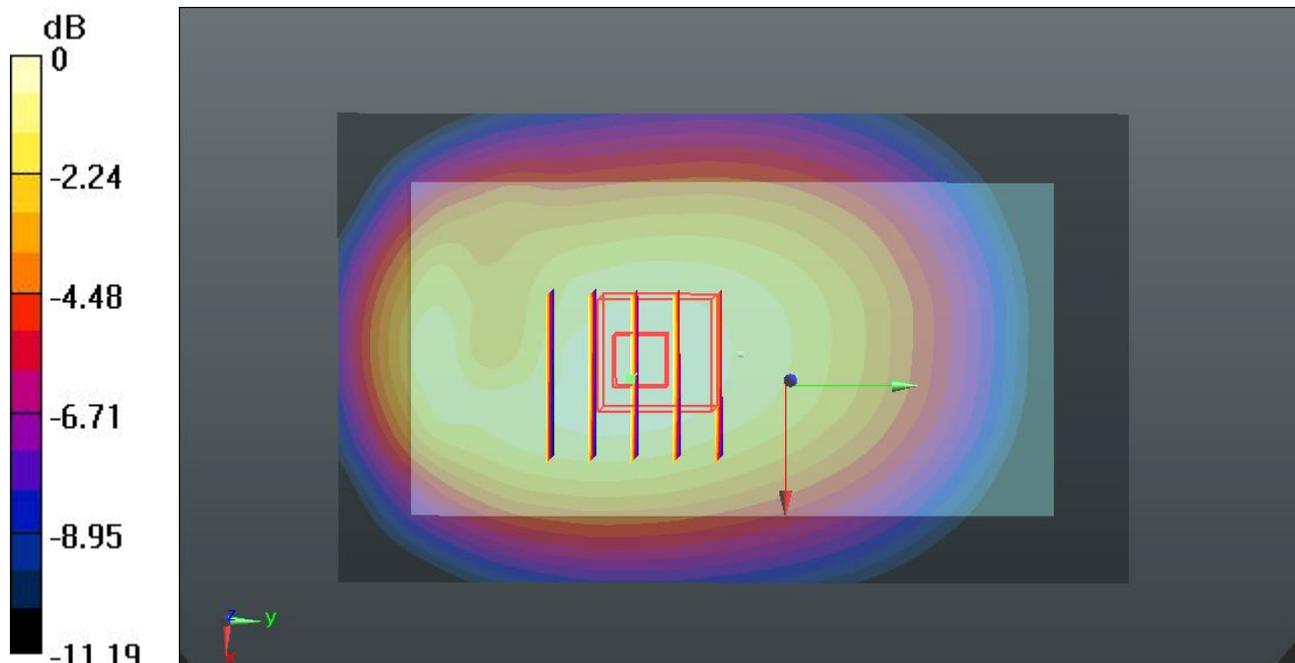
Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_835_130826 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.31 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.987 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.123$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Ambient Temperature : $23.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch777/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.14 W/kg

Ch777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$
Reference Value = 35.299 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.306 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 1 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.740 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.17 W/kg



0 dB = 1.17 W/kg

101 CDMA2000 BC0_RC3 SO32_Back_1cm_Ch1013_Headset

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 825 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.001 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 56.355$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch1013/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.11 W/kg

Ch1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 33.984 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.252 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.966 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.714 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.12 W/kg

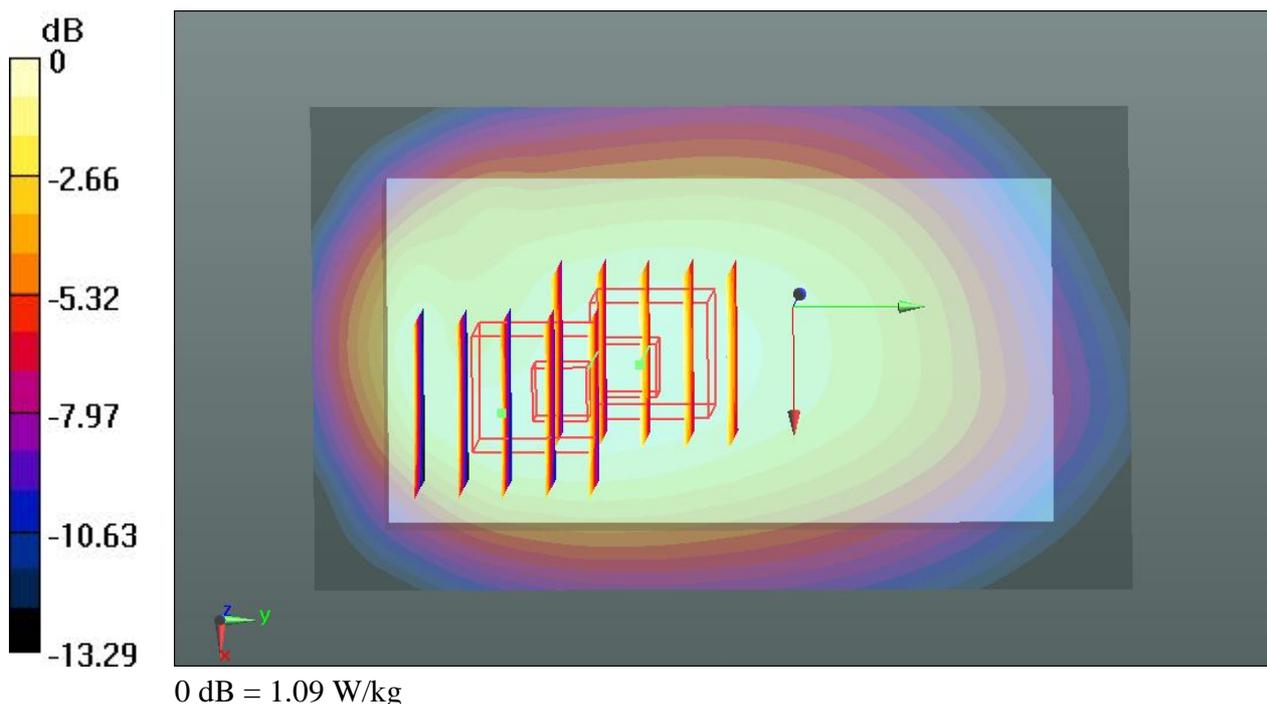
Ch1013/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 33.984 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.243 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.828 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.523 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.09 W/kg



102 CDMA2000 BC0_RC3 SO32_Back_1cm_Ch384_Headset

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 836.52 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 837 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.014 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 56.222$;

$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch384/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.881 W/kg

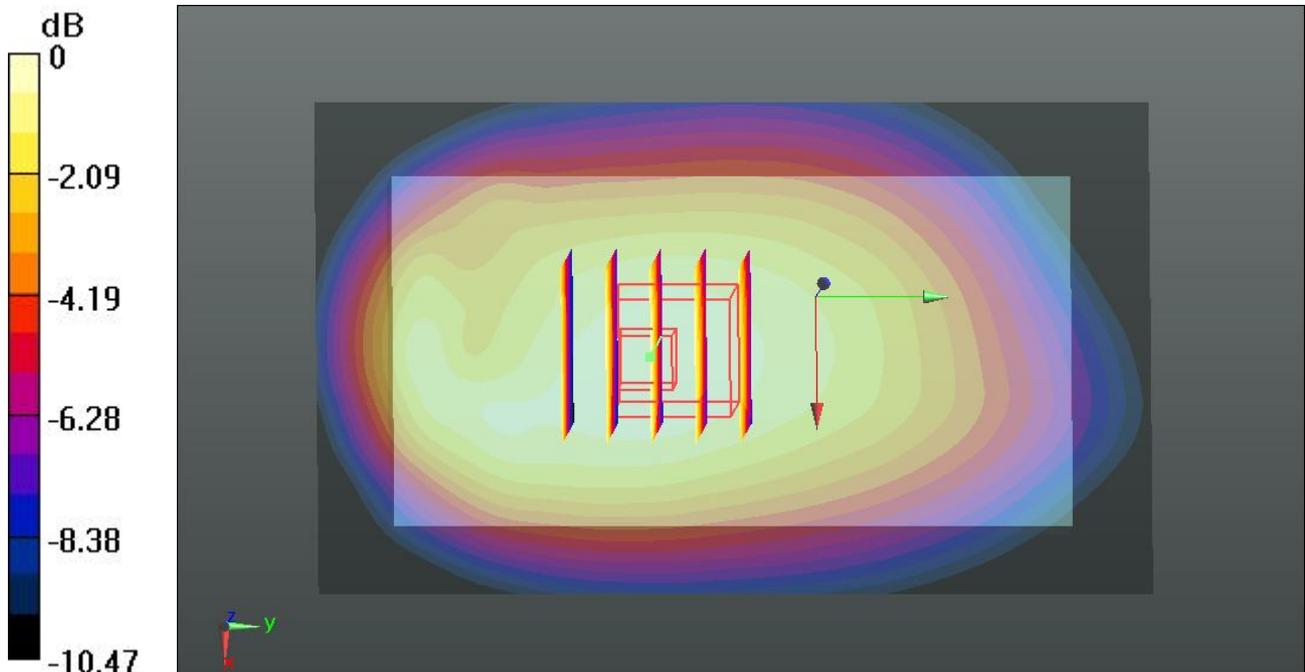
Ch384/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 30.089 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.974 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.758 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.564 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.875 W/kg



0 dB = 0.875 W/kg

103 CDMA2000 BC0_RC3 SO32_Back_1cm_Ch777_Headset

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 848.31 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_835_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 848.31 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.026 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r =$

56.116 ; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(9.5, 9.5, 9.5); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch777/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.895 W/kg

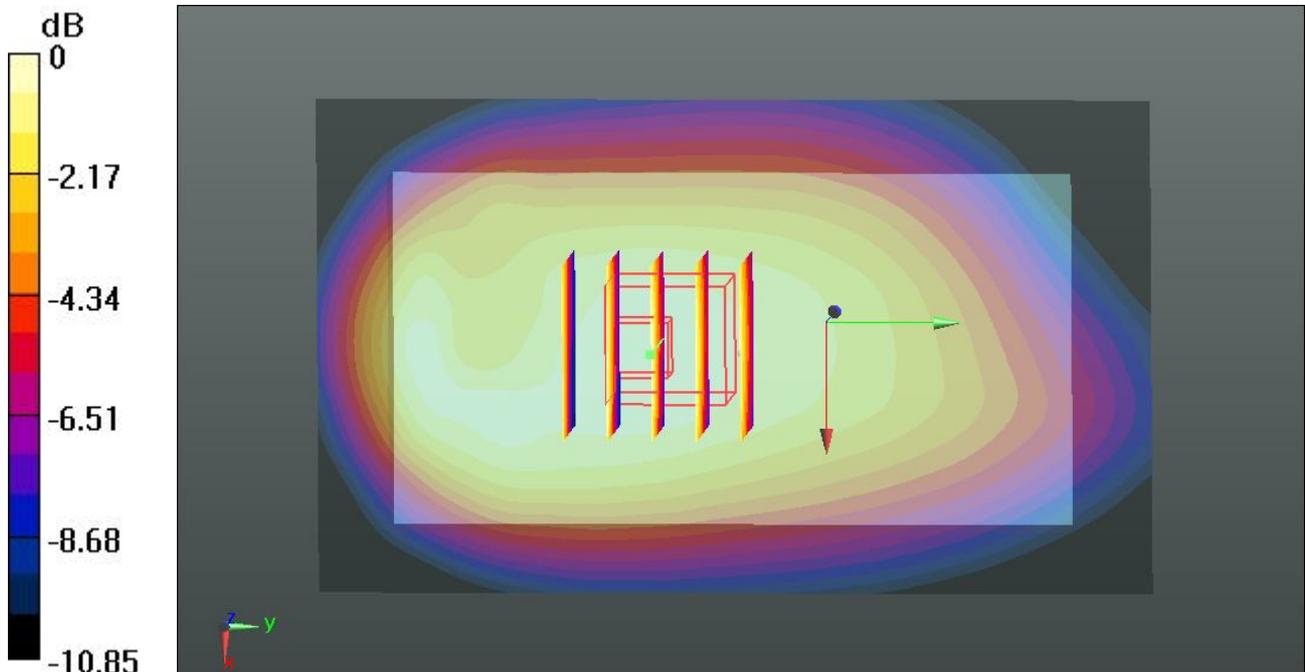
Ch777/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 30.097 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.998 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.770 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.568 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.887 W/kg



0 dB = 0.887 W/kg

111 CDMA2000 BC15_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch25

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1711.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1800_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 1711.25 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.466 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r =$

54.371 ; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch25/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.94 W/kg

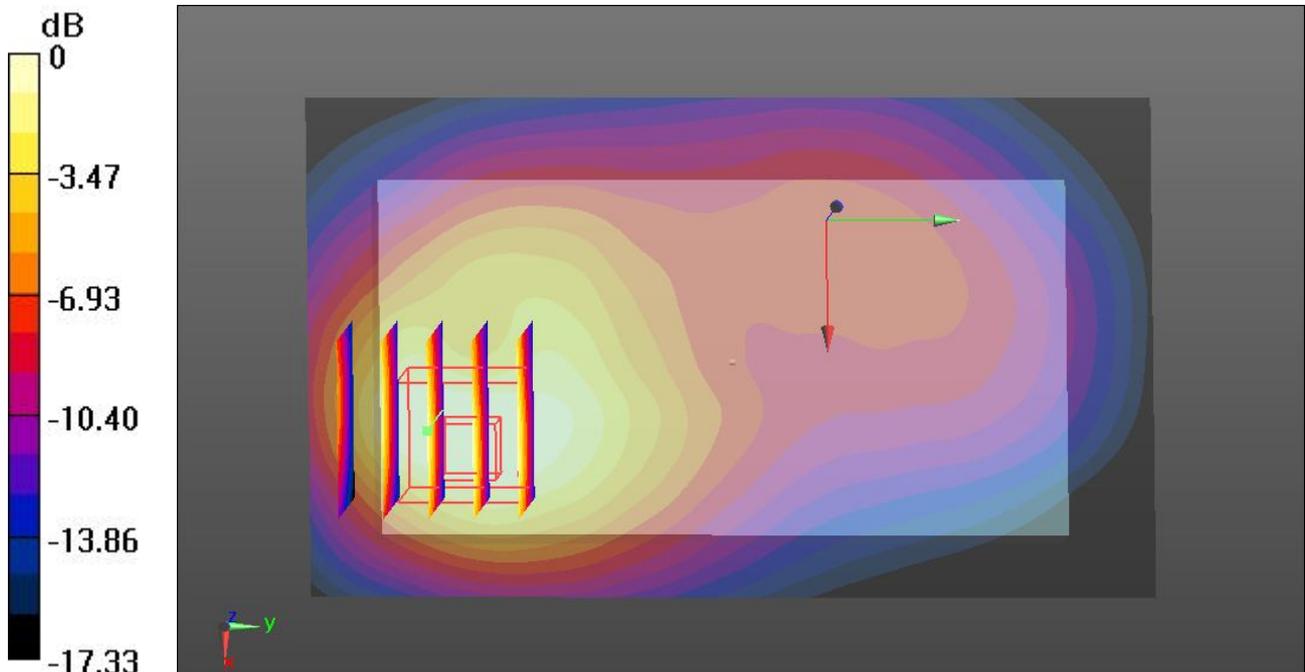
Ch25/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 2.574 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.364 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.4 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.793 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.84 W/kg



0 dB = 1.84 W/kg

112 CDMA2000 BC15_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch425

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1731.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1800_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 1731.25 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.494 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r =$

53.66 ; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch425/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.78 W/kg

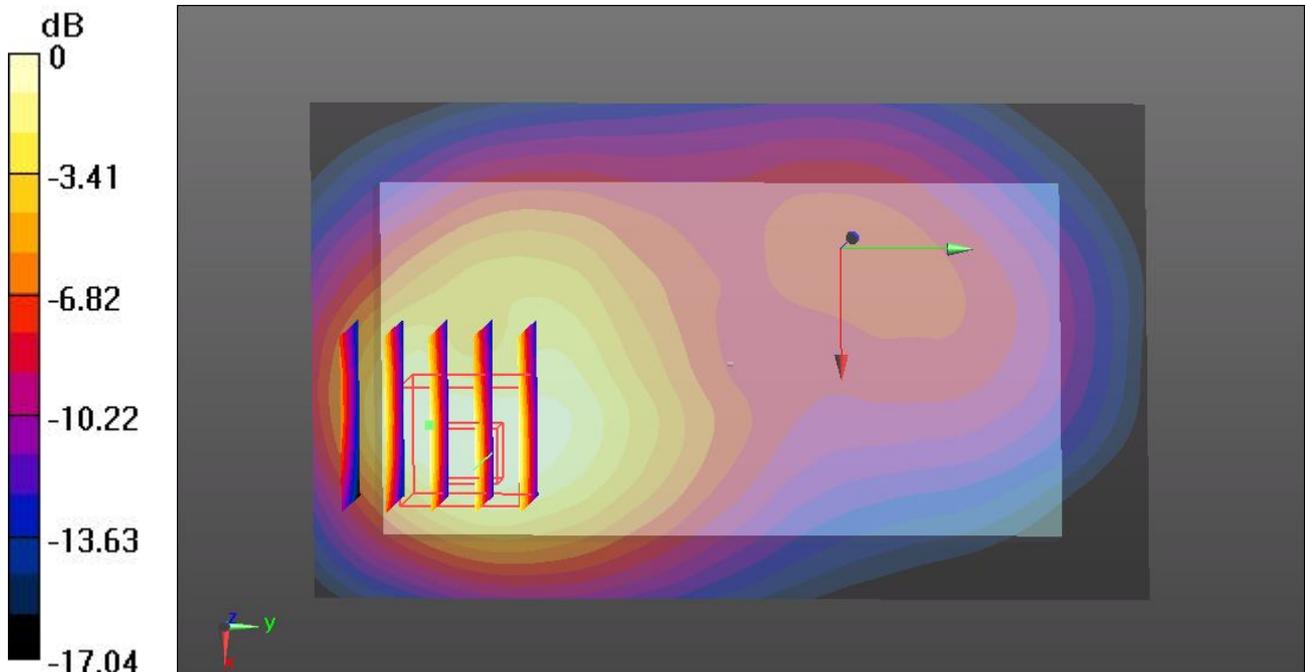
Ch425/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 2.742 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.282 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.35 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.766 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.77 W/kg



0 dB = 1.77 W/kg

113 CDMA2000 BC15_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch875

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1753.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1800_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 1754$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.518$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.564$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch875/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.11 W/kg

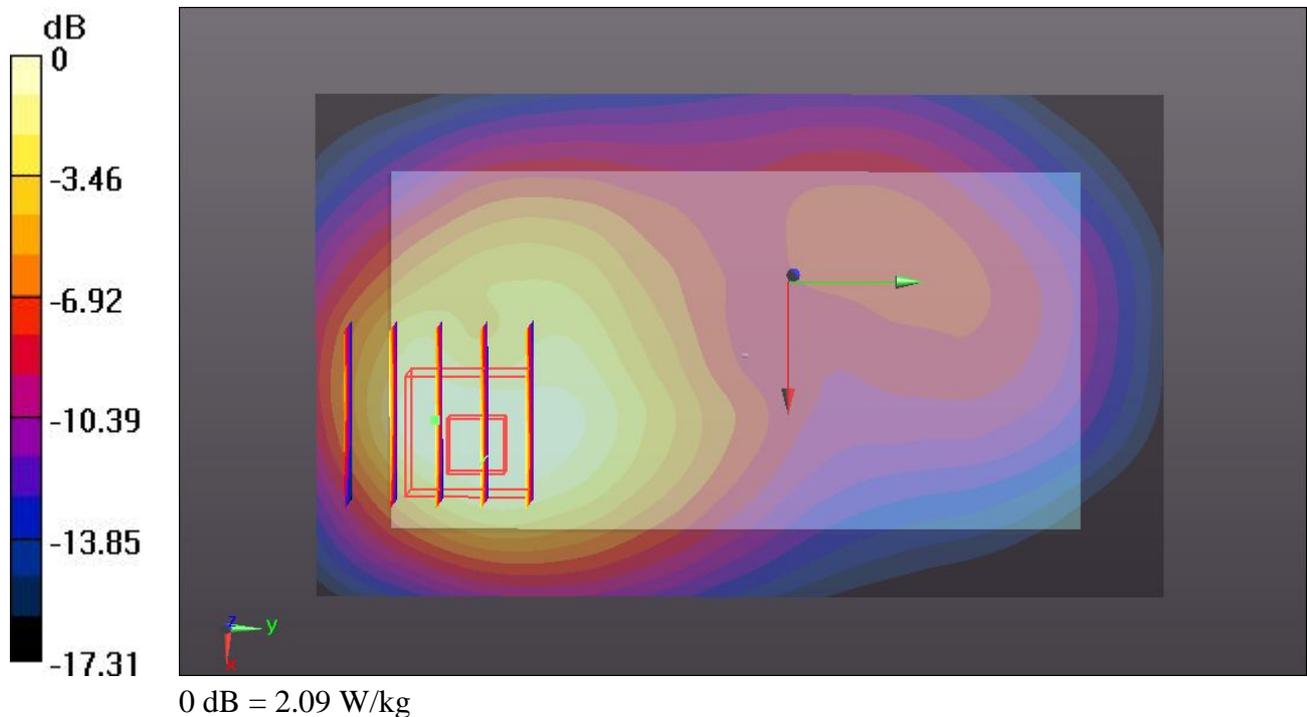
Ch875/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.379 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.687 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.50 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.812 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.09 W/kg



114 CDMA2000 BC15_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch875_Repeat SAR

DUT: 280303-01

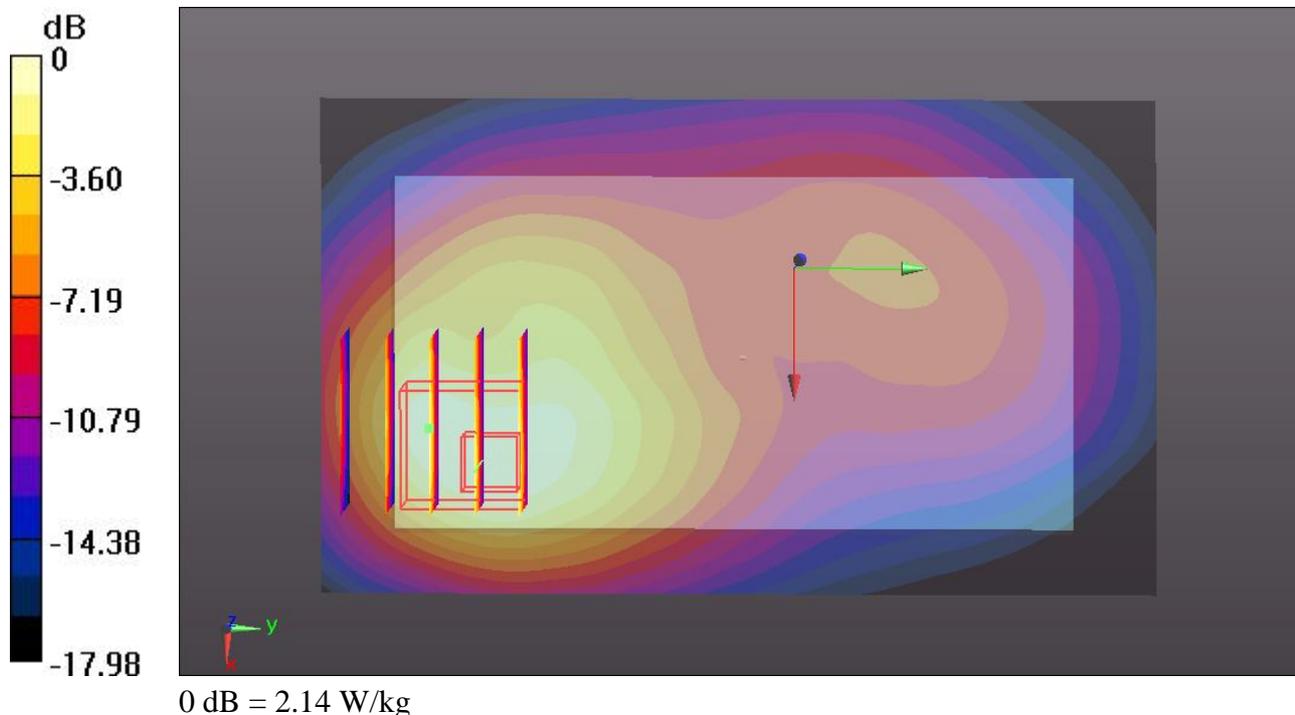
Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1753.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1800_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 1754$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.518$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.564$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch875/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.04 W/kg

Ch875/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.521 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.491 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 1.49 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.799 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.14 W/kg



115 CDMA2000 BC15_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch875_Repeat SAR-1

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1753.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium: MSL_1800_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 1754$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.518$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.564$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.7 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch875/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.86 W/kg

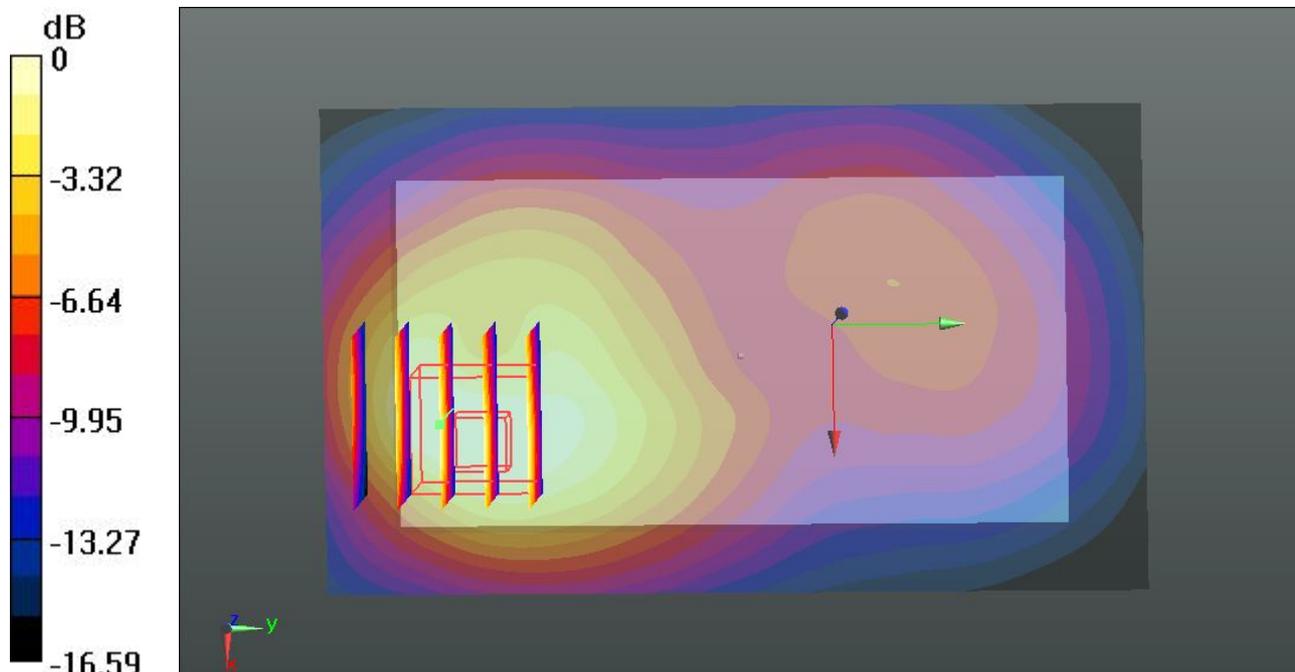
Ch875/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.187 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.338 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.46 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.796 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.91 W/kg



0 dB = 1.91 W/kg

14 CDMA2000 BC15_RC3 SO32_Back_1cm_Ch875_Headset

DUT: 280303-01

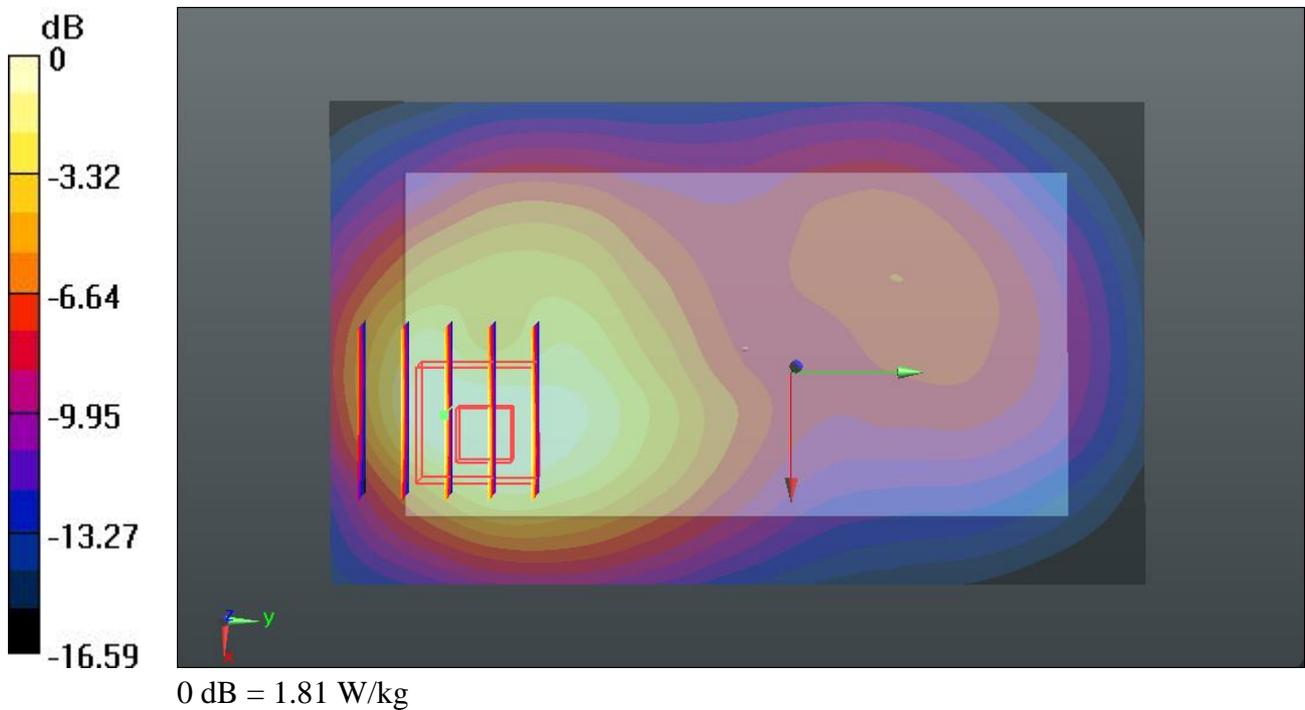
Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1753.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium: MSL_1800_130827 Medium parameters used: $f = 1754 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.518 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 53.564$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 Ambient Temperature : $23.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch875/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.86 W/kg

Ch875/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$
 Reference Value = 35.187 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.02 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.338 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 1.39 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.796 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.81 W/kg



15 CDMA2000 BC15_RC3 SO32_Back_1cm_Ch25_Headset

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1711.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1800_130827 Medium parameters used: $f = 1711.25 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.466 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r =$

54.371 ; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch25/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.79 W/kg

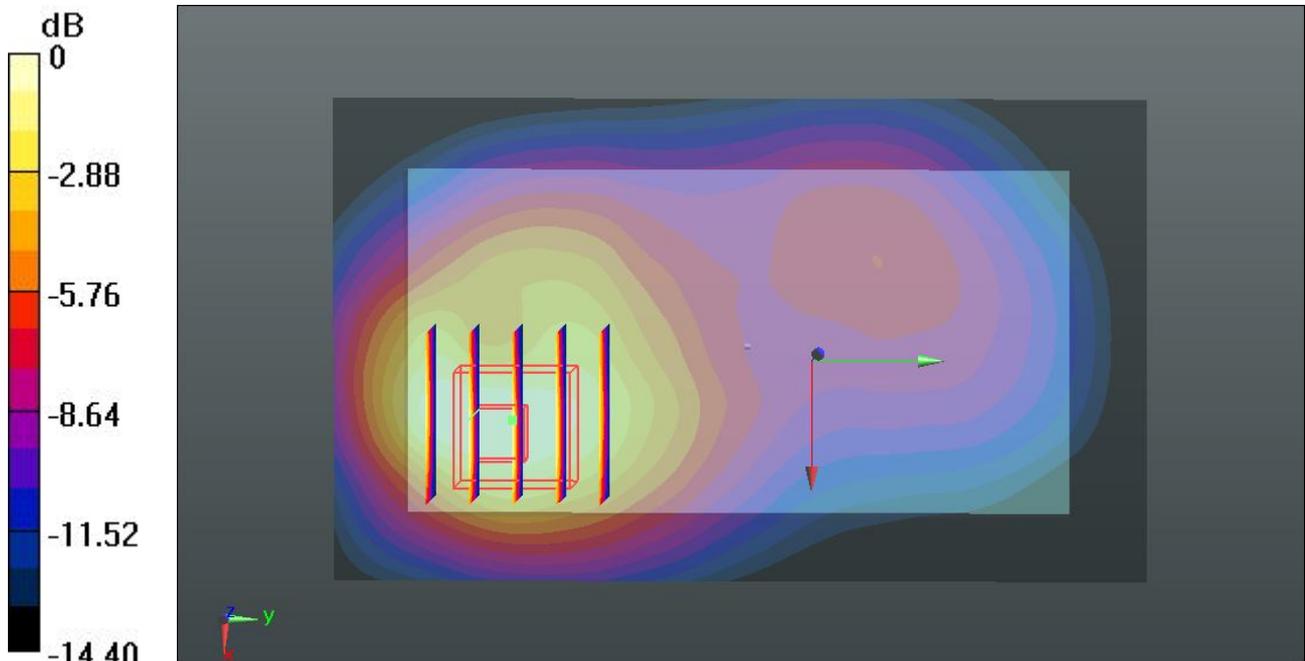
Ch25/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 35.304 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.308 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.36 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.780 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.79 W/kg



0 dB = 1.79 W/kg

16 CDMA2000 BC15_RC3 SO32_Back_1cm_Ch425_Headset

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1731.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1800_130827 Medium parameters used: $f = 1731.25 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.494 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r =$

53.66 ; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(8, 8, 8); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch425/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.67 W/kg

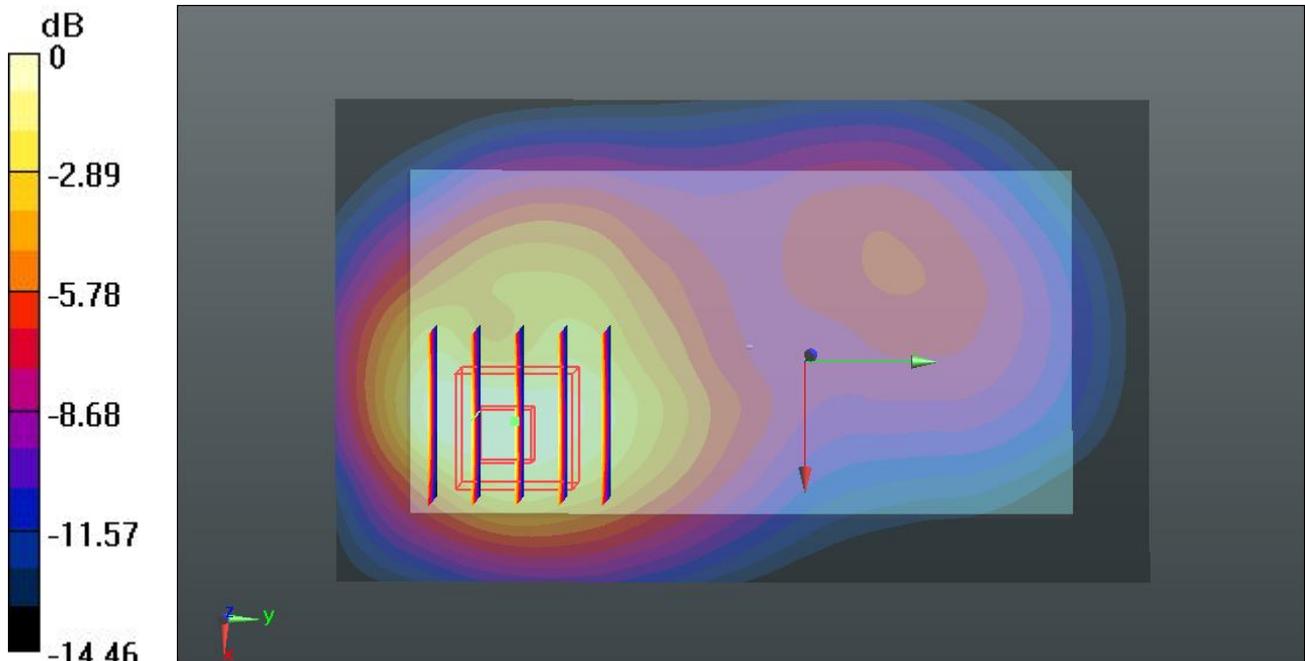
Ch425/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 33.890 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.171 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.28 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.738 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.69 W/kg



0 dB = 1.69 W/kg

01 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch25

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_130822 Medium parameters used: $f = 1851.25 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.469 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r =$

54.84 ; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch25/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.65 W/kg

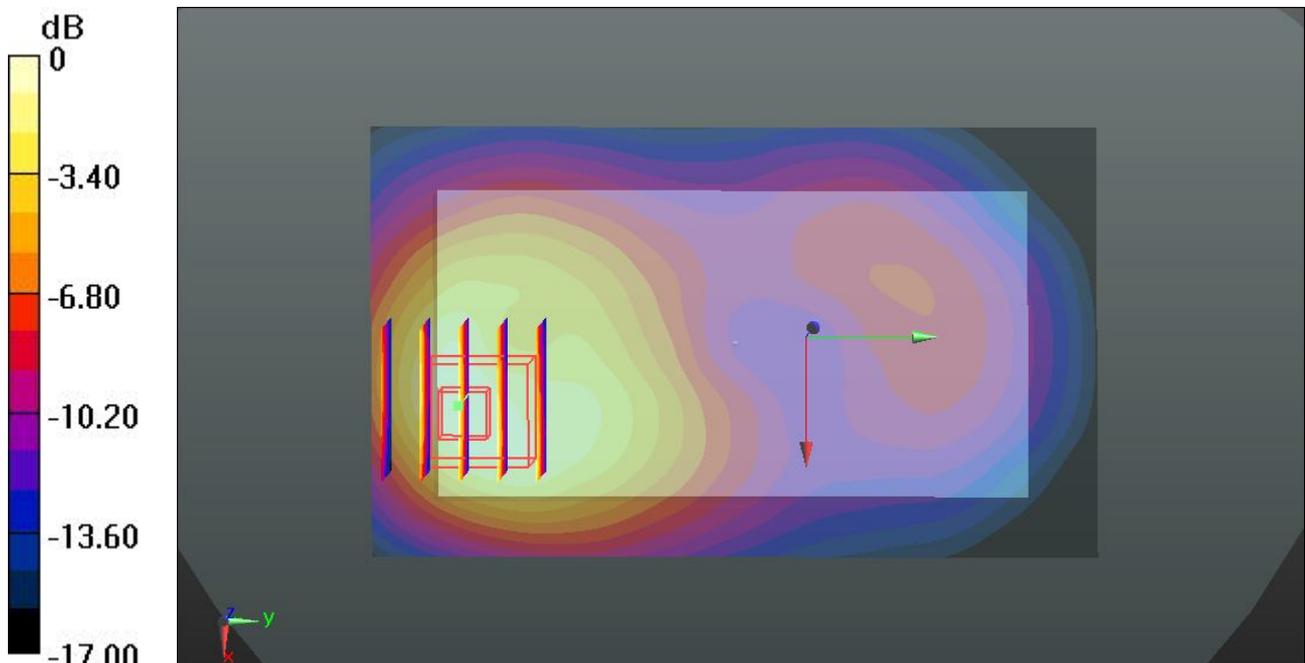
Ch25/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 32.960 V/m ; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.928 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.12 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.638 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.54 W/kg



0 dB = 1.54 W/kg

02 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch600

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_130822 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.507$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

54.733 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch600/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.84 W/kg

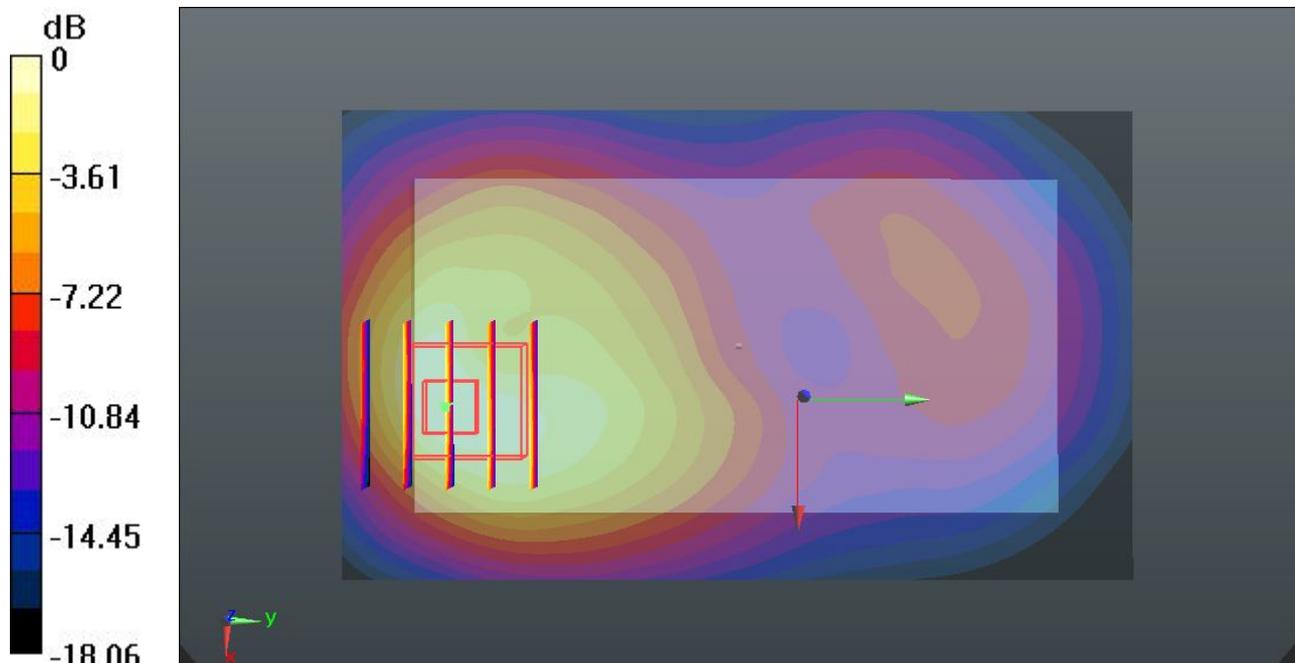
Ch600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 35.081 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.256 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.3 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.738 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.82 W/kg



0 dB = 1.82 W/kg

04 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch600_Repeat SAR

DUT: 280303-01

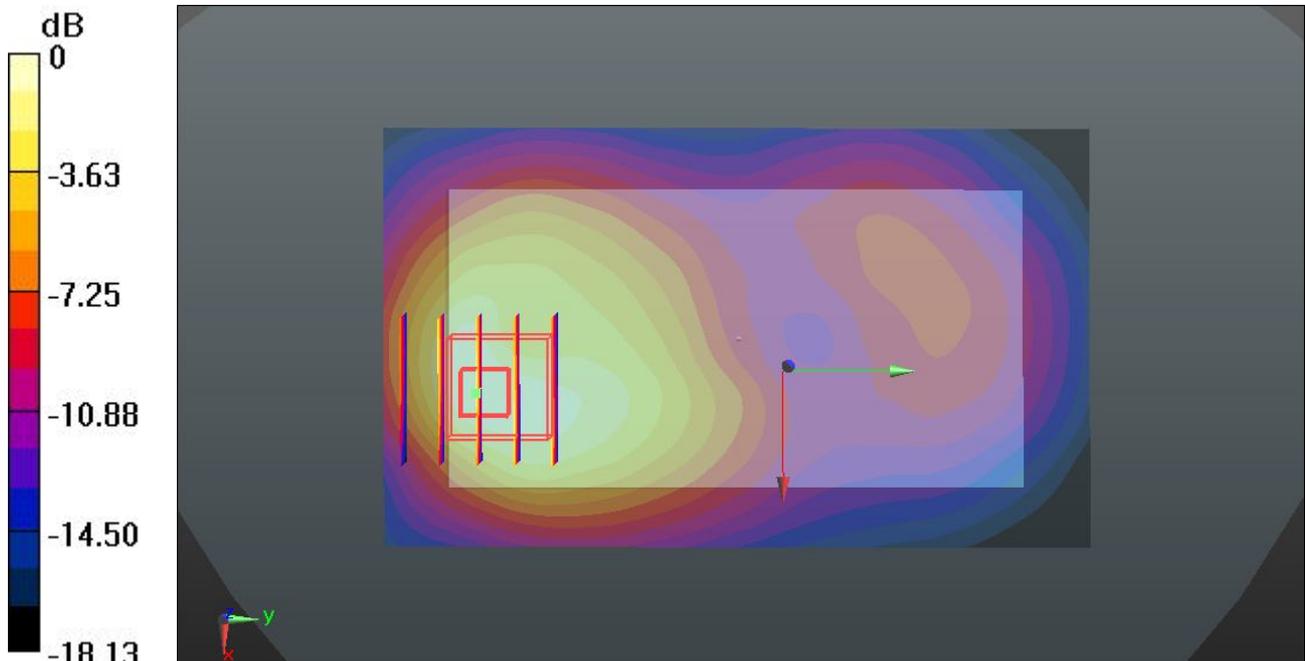
Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
 Medium: MSL_1900_130822 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.507$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.733$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
 Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch600/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
 Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.84 W/kg

Ch600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
 Reference Value = 35.145 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB
 Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.243 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 1.29 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.740 mW/g
 Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.80 W/kg



0 dB = 1.80 W/kg

03 CDMA2000 BC1_RTAP 153.6_Back_1cm_Ch1175

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_130822 Medium parameters used: $f = 1909$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.543$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

54.589 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67); Calibrated: 26.11.2012;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 22.11.2012
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch1175/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.67 W/kg

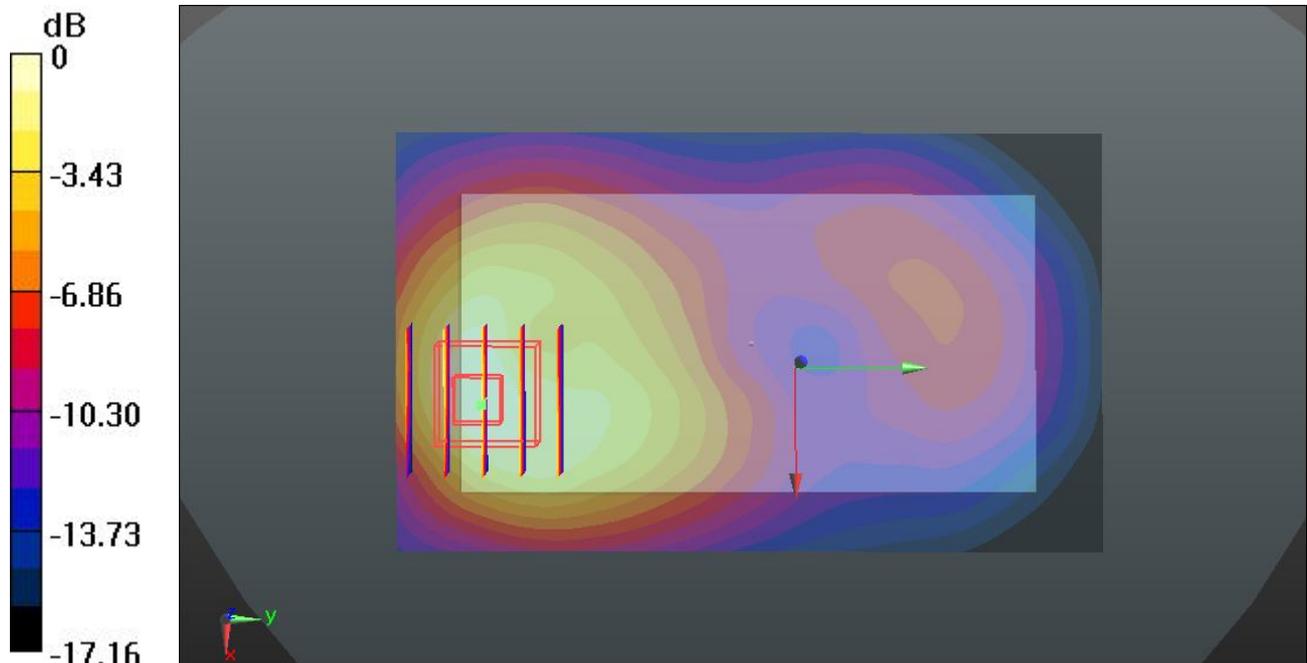
Ch1175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 32.163 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.905 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.11 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.620 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.54 W/kg



0 dB = 1.54 W/kg

121 CDMA2000 BC1_RC3 SO32_Back_1cm_Ch25_Headset

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 1851.25 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.469 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r =$

54.84 ; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Ambient Temperature : $23.4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; Liquid Temperature : $22.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch25/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.77 W/kg

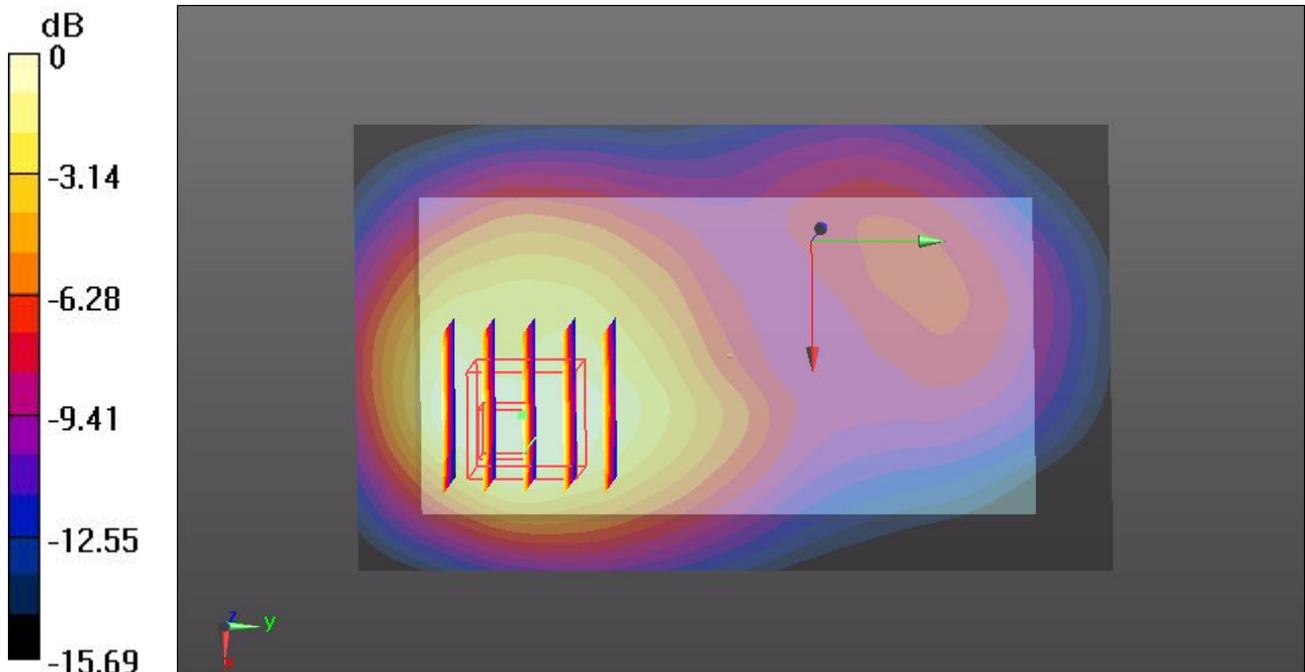
Ch25/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 2.860 V/m ; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.289 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.27 mW/g ; SAR(10 g) = 0.790 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.72 W/kg



0 dB = 1.72 W/kg

122 CDMA2000 BC1_RC3 SO32_Back_1cm_Ch600_Headset

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_1900_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.507$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

54.733 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch600/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.76 W/kg

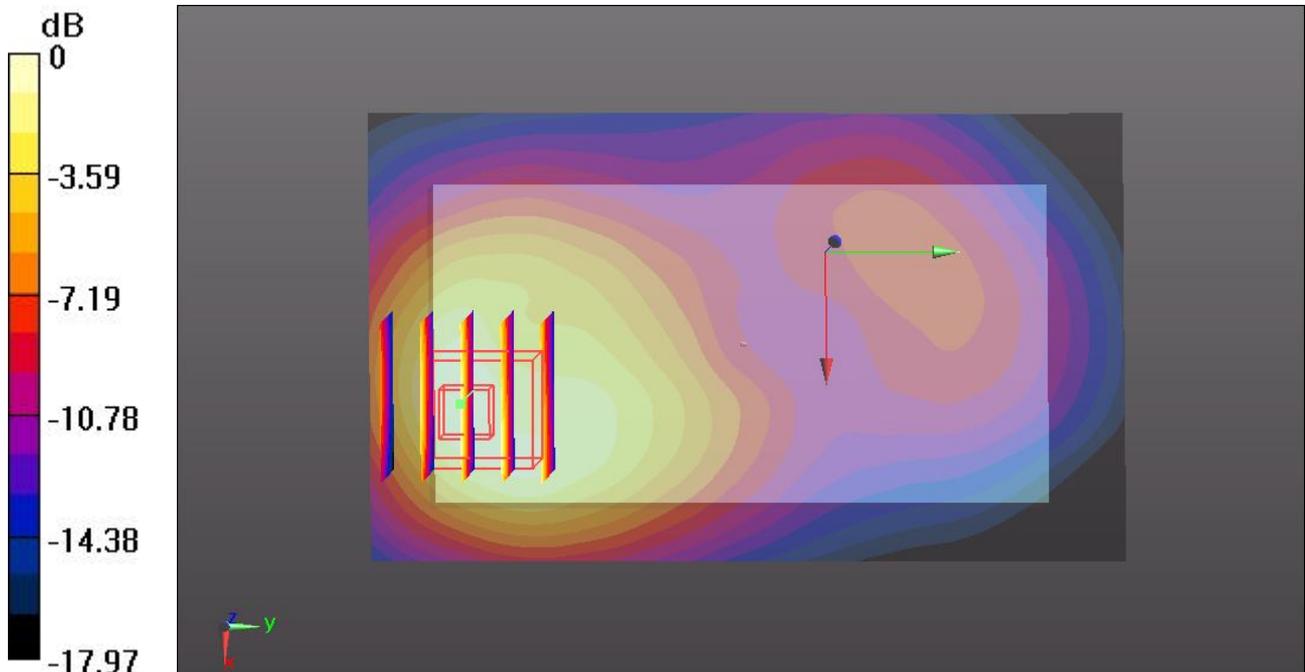
Ch600/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.059 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.091 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 1.22 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.696 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.67 W/kg



0 dB = 1.67 W/kg

123 CDMA2000 BC1_RC3 SO32_Back_1cm_Ch1175_Headset

DUT: 280303-01

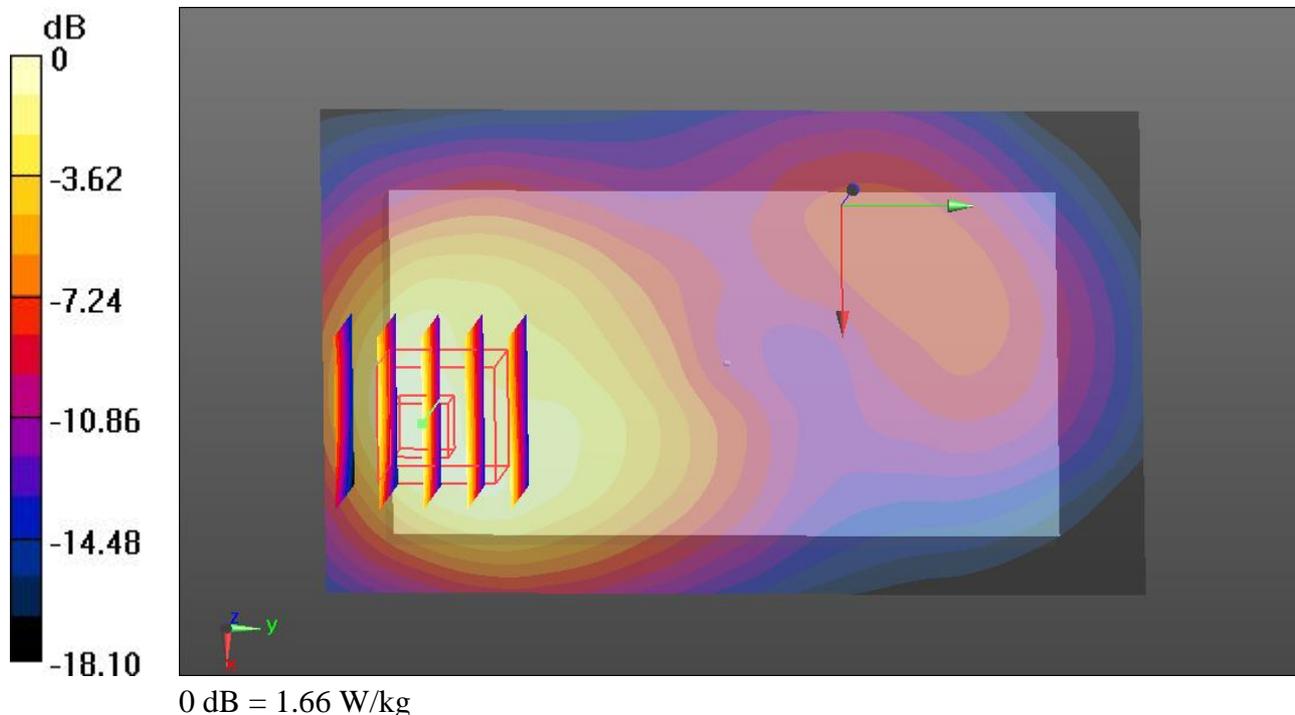
Communication System: CDMA2000; Frequency: 1908.75 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1
Medium: MSL_1900_130917 Medium parameters used: $f = 1909$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.543$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.589$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Ambient Temperature : 23.4 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.67, 7.67, 7.67); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM3; Type: QDOVA002AA; Serial: TP:1149
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch1175/Area Scan (61x101x1): Interpolated grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 1.72 W/kg

Ch1175/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.471 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.037 mW/g
SAR(1 g) = 1.19 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.677 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.66 W/kg



19 WLAN2.4G_802.11b_Back_1cm_Ch6

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: WIFI; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2450_130905 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.925$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

53.894 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.21, 7.21, 7.21); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1670
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch6/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=12$ mm, $dy=12$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.216 W/kg

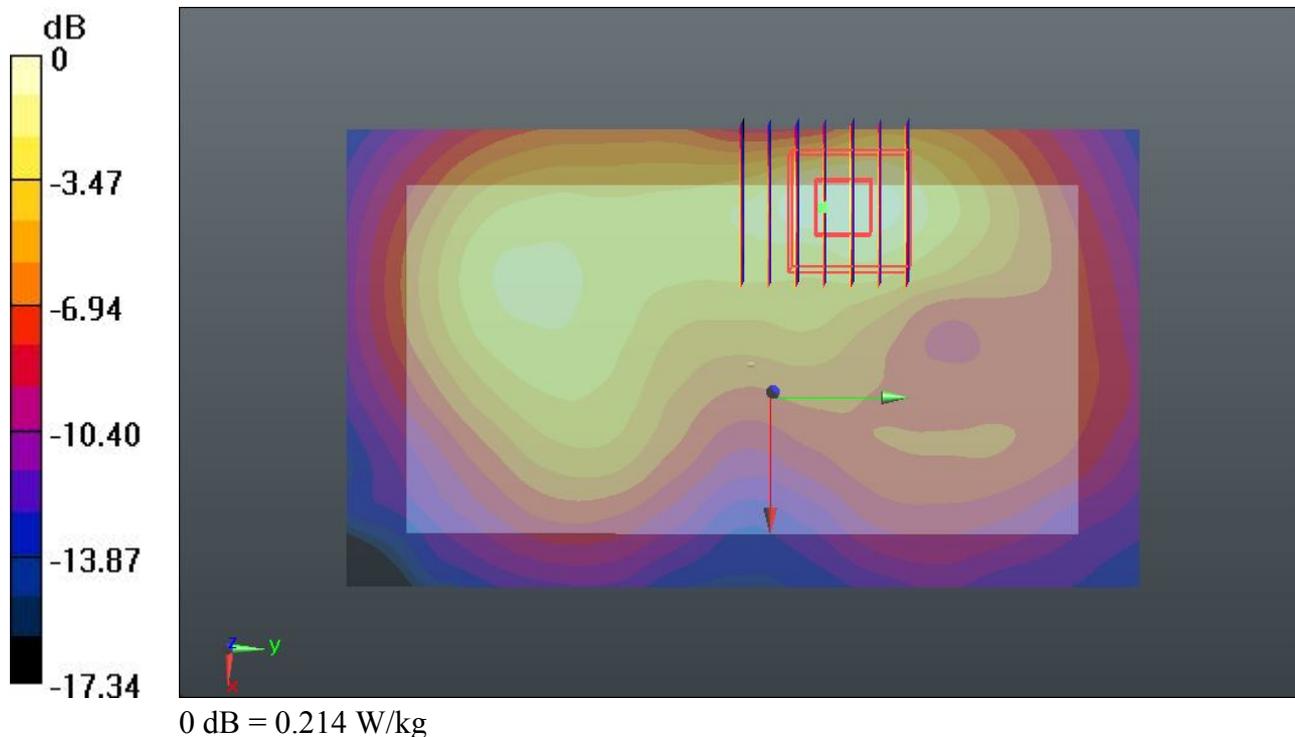
Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 10.647 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.300 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.133 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.060 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.214 W/kg



201 WLAN2.4G_802.11b_Back_1cm_Ch6_Headset

DUT: 280303-01

Communication System: WIFI; Frequency: 2437 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: MSL_2450_130918 Medium parameters used: $f = 2437$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.931$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r =$

51.715 ; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 23.5 °C ; Liquid Temperature : 22.6 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3819; ConvF(7.21, 7.21, 7.21); Calibrated: 2012.11.26;
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1303; Calibrated: 2012.11.22
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: QD000P40CD; Serial: TP:1671
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.6 (6824)

Ch6/Area Scan (71x121x1): Interpolated grid: $dx=12$ mm, $dy=12$ mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.0656 W/kg

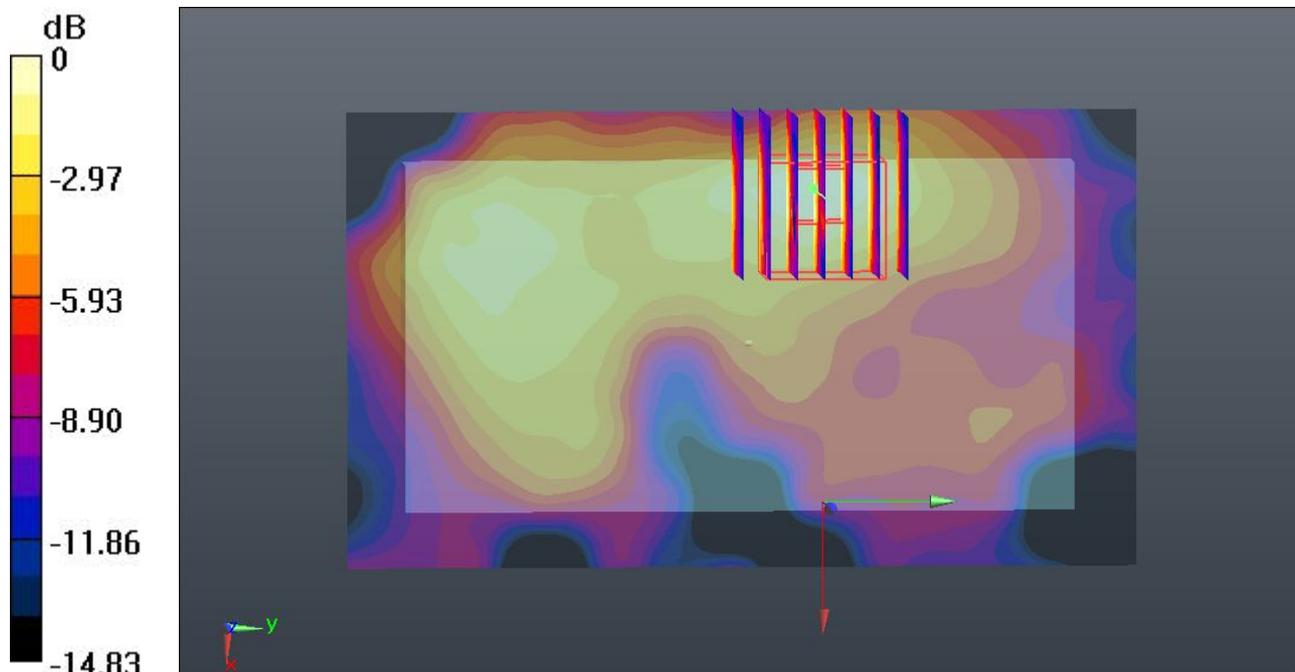
Ch6/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5$ mm, $dy=5$ mm, $dz=5$ mm

Reference Value = 5.904 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.184 mW/g

SAR(1 g) = 0.048 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.023 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.0637 W/kg



0 dB = 0.0637 W/kg