## Accredited testing laboratory

**CNAS Registration number: L0310**

# Report On SAR Test of HSPA USB Stick M/N: E173u-81

| | |
|---|---|
| **Test report no.** | **: SYBH(Z-SAR)018042011-2** |
| **Type identification** | **: E173u-81** |
| **FCC ID** | **: QISE173U-81** |
| **Test specification** | **: ANSI C95.1-1999** |
| | **: EEE 1528-2003** |
| | **: RSS-102 issue 4 (2010)** |
| | **: OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C** |

## Table of Contents

# 1 General Information

## 1.1 Notes

The test results of this test report relate exclusively to the test item specified in 1.5. The HUAWEI does not assume responsibility for any conclusions and generalisations drawn from the test results with regard to other specimens or samples of the type of the equipment represented by the test item. The test report may only be reproduced or published in full. Reproduction or publication of extracts from the report requires the prior written approval of HUAWEI.

### 1.1.1 Statement of Compliance

The SAR values found for the E173u-81 are below the maximum recommended levels of 1.6 W/Kg as averaged over any 1 g tissue according to the FCC rule §2.1093, the ANSI/IEEE C 95.1:1999, the NCRP Report Number 86 for uncontrolled environment, according to the Health Canada’s Safety Code 6 and the Industry Canada Radio Standards Specification RSS-102 for General Population/Uncontrolled exposure.

The measurement together with the test system set-up is described in chapter 2.3 of this test report. A detailed description of the equipment under test can be found in chapter 1.5.

**Test engineer:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **2011-04-18** | **Gao Weiqiang** | Gao Weiqiang |
| Date | Name | Signature |
| **2011-04-18** | **Hu Zhongxun** | Hu Zhongxun |
| Date | Name | Signature |

**Approved by:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **2011-04-18** | **Liu Chunlin** | Liu Chunlin |
| Date | Name | Signature |

## 1.2 Testing laboratory

Lab Name: Global Compliance & Testing Center (GCTC) of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.
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State of accreditation: The Test laboratory (area of testing) is accredited according to ISO/IEC 17025.
CNAS Registration number: L0310

## 1.3 Applicant and Manufacturer

| | |
|---|---|
| Company: | HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD |
| Street: | Huawei Base, Bantian, Longgang District |
| Town: | Shenzhen |
| Country: | P.R.China |
| Contact: | Mr. Gao Yuan |
| Telephone: | +86-755-36835392 |

## 1.4 Details of Test Date

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of receipt of application: | 2011-04-13 |
| Date of receipt of test item: | 2011-04-13 |
| Start/Date of test: | 2011-04-14 |
| End of test: | 2011-04-15 |

### 1.5 Test Item

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Device Information: | | | |
| DUT Name: | HSPA USB Stick | | |
| Type Identification: | E173u-81 | | |
| FCC ID : | QISE173U-81 | | |
| Serial Number: | T5Z4CA10B1600118 | | |
| IMEI No: | 355759040010417 | | |
| Device Type : | portable device | | |
| Exposure Category: | uncontrolled environment / general population | | |
| Test device Production Information | production unit | | |
| Device Operating Configurations: | | | |
| Operating Mode(s) | GSM,PCS,UMTS/HSPA | | |
| Modulation | GMSK,8-PSK,QPSK | | |
| Device Class | B | | |
| GPRS/EGPRS Multislot Class (12) | Max Number of Timeslots in Uplink: 4 | | |
| | Max Number of Timeslots in Downlink: 4 | | |
| | Max Total Timeslot: 5 | | |
| Operating Frequency Range(s) | Band | Tx (MHz) | Rx (MHz) |
| | GSM 850 | 824.2 ~ 848.8 | 869.2 ~893.8 |
| | GSM 1900 | 1850.2 ~1909.8 | 1930.2 ~1989.8 |
| | WCDMA Band II | 1852.4 ~1907.6 | 1932.4 ~1987.6 |
| Power Class : | 1,tested with power level 0 (GSM 1900) | | |
| | 4,tested with power level 5 (GSM 850) | | |
| | 3, tested with power control all up bits(WCDMA Band II) | | |
| Test Channels (low-mid-high) : | 512-661-810 (GSM 1900) | | |
| | 128-190-251(GSM 850) | | |
| | 9262-9400-9538(WCDMA Band II) | | |
| Hardware Version: | CD1E153M | | |
| Software Version: | 11.126.15.14.00 | | |
| Antenna Type : | Internal Antenna | | |
| Tested with host laptop: | Lenovo ThinkPad T61<br>Lenovo ThinkPad X301 | | |

Table 1: Device information and operating configurations

### 1.5.1 EUT Description

E173u-81 HSPA/WCDMA/EDGE/GPRS/GSM dual mode 7 bands USB Stick is subscriber equipment in the UMTS/GSM system. E173u-81 implement such functions as RF signal receiving/transmitting, HSPA/WCDMA and EDGE/GPRS/GSM protocol processing, data service etc. Externally it provides USB interface (to connect to the notebook etc.), USIM card interface and Micro SD card interface. E173u-81 has an internal antenna as default

The difference of E173u-81 and E173u-63：

1. E173u-63 is a HSPA/WCDMA/EDGE/GPRS/GSM dual mode USB Stick. The GSM supports four bands. The WCDMA supports WCDMA1900 and W900.

2. E173u-81 is the USB Stick which changed some components from E173u-63.
The PCB of E173u-81 and E173u-63 is the same.
The differences between E173u-81 and E173u-63 are: E173u-81 added the WCDMA2100 based on E173u-63 .

The Appearance is the same.
E173u-81 will get a new FCC ID: QISE173U-81.

The followed table is show the different between the 2 Modules.

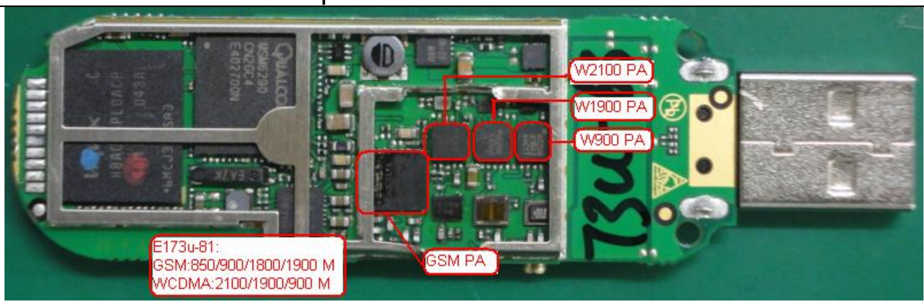
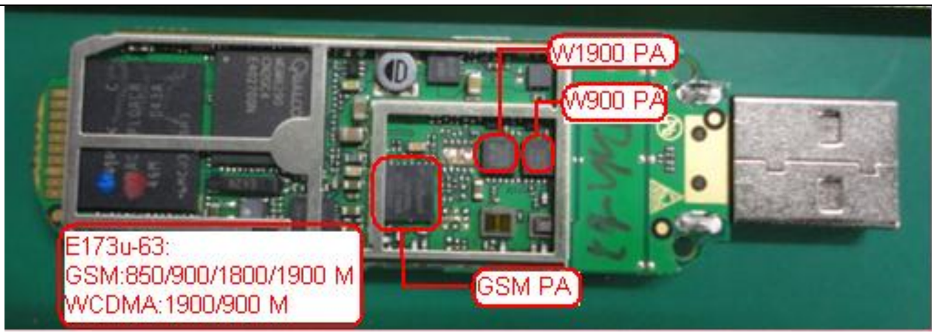
| | E173u-81 | E173u-63 |
|---|---|---|
| GSM four band | support | support |
| WCDMA 2100M | support | No |
| WCDMA 1900M | support | support |
| WCDMA 850M | No | No |
| WCDMA 900M | support | support |
| FLASH | Support 128M | Support 128M |
| Antenna | the same | the same |
| PCB | the same | the same |
| Appearance | the same | the same |

The following photos show the different Appearance color of 2.Models.

| | |
|---|---|
| E173u-81 |  Appearance the same |

| | |
|---|---|
| E173u-63 |  Appearance the same |

The following photos show the added components of 2 Models.

| | |
|---|---|
| E173u-81 |   E173u-81 support all the bands，added W2100 PA based on E173u-63. |
| E173u-63 |   E173u-63 support all the bands |

### 1.6 Test specification(s)

IEEE Std C95.1 – 1999, IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz – 300 GHz.

IEEE 1528-2003 (April 21, 2003): Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques

Supplement C, Edition 01-01 to OET Bulletin 65,Edition 97-01 June 2001: Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions.

RSS-102: Radio Frequency Exposure Compliance of Radiocommunication Apparatus
(All Frequency Bands (Issue 4 of March 2010).

Canada's Safety Code 6: Limits of Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range from 3 kHz to 300 GHz (99-EHD-237)

FCC KDB 447498 D02 SAR Procedures for Dongle Xmtr v02, Published on Nov 16 2009

#### 1.6.1 RF exposure limits

| Human Exposure | Uncontrolled Environment General Population | Controlled Environment Occupational |
|---|---|---|
| **Spatial Peak SAR*** (Brain) | **1.60 mW/g** | 8.00 mW/g |
| **Spatial Average SAR**** (Whole Body) | 0.08 mW/g | 0.40 mW/g |
| **Spatial Peak SAR***** (Hands/Feet/Ankle/Wrist) | 4.00 mW/g | 20.00 mW/g |

Table 2: RF exposure limits

The limit applied in this test report is shown in **bold** letters.

**Notes:**

* The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time

** The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.

*** The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

**Uncontrolled Environments** are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure.

**Controlled Environments** are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation).

## 1.7 Operating conditions during test

### 1.7.1 General description of test procedures

Connection to the EUT is established via air interface with CMU200, and the EUT is set to maximum output power by CMU200. The antenna connected to the output of the base station simulator shall be placed at least 50 cm away from the EUT. The signal transmitted by the simulator to the antenna feeding point shall be lower than the output power level of the EUT by at least 30 dB.

Since the EUT only has the data transfer function, but does not have the voice transfer function, the tests in the band of GSM850 and GSM1900 are performed in the mode of GPRS and EGPRS. The measurements were performed in combination with two host laptops (Lenovo ThinkPad X301 and Lenovo ThinkPad T61). Lenovo ThinkPad T61 laptop has horizontal and vertical USB slot, Lenovo ThinkPad X301 Laptop has horizontal USB slot.

### 1.7.2 GSM/GPRS/EGPRS Test Configurations

SAR tests for GSM 850 and GSM 1900, a communication link is set up with a base station by air link. Using CMU200 the power lever is set to ”5”and ”0” in SAR of GSM 850 and GSM 1900. The tests in the band of GSM 850 and GSM 1900 are performed in the mode of GPRS/EGPRS function. Since the GPRS class is 12 for this EUT, it has at most 4 timeslots in uplink and at most 4 timeslots in downlink, the maximum total timeslot is 5. The EGPRS class is 12 for this EUT, it has at most 4 timeslots in uplink, and at most 4 timeslots in downlink, the maximum total timeslot is 5.

When SAR tests for EGPRS mode is necessary, GMSK modulation should be used to minimize SAR measurement error due to higher peak-to-average power (PAR) ratios inherent in 8-PSK.

According to specification 3GPP TS 51.010, the maximum power of the GSM can do the power reduction for the multi-slot. The allowed power reduction in the multi-slot configuration is as following:

| GSM850 | Reduction of maximum output power, (dB) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of timeslots in uplink assignment | GPRS (GMSK） | EGPRS (8PSK) | EGPRS (GMSK) |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | 0.5 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 | 2.5 | 4 |
| 4 | 6 | 4.5 | 6 |

Table 3: The allowed power reduction in the multi-slot configuration of GSM850

| GSM1900 | Reduction of maximum output power, (dB) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of timeslots in uplink assignment | GPRS (GMSK） | EGPRS (8PSK) | EGPRS (GMSK) |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 2.4 | 1 | 2.4 |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 4 | 5.5 | 5 | 5.5 |

Table 4: The allowed power reduction in the multi-slot configuration of GSM1900

### 1.7.3 WCDMA/HSPDA/HSUPA Test Configurations

1) WCDMA

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

1) 12.2kbps RMC, 64,144,384 kbps RMC with TPC set to 'all 1'.
2) Test loop Mode 1.

For the output power, the configurations for the DPCCH and $DPDCH_1$ are as followed (EUT do not support the $DPDCH_{2\text{-}n}$)

| | Channel Bit Rate (kbps) | Channel Symbol Rate (ksps) | Spreading Factor | Spreading Code Number | Bits/Slot |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DPCCH | 15 | 15 | 256 | 0 | 10 |
| $DPDCH_1$ | 15 | 15 | 256 | 64 | 10 |
| | 30 | 30 | 128 | 32 | 20 |
| | 60 | 60 | 64 | 16 | 40 |
| | 120 | 120 | 32 | 8 | 80 |
| | 240 | 240 | 16 | 4 | 160 |
| | 480 | 480 | 8 | 2 | 320 |
| | 960 | 960 | 4 | 1 | 640 |
| $DPDCH_n$ | 960 | 960 | 4 | 1, 2, 3 | 640 |

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with the TPC bits configured to all "1s". SAR for other spreading codes and multiple DPDCHn, when supported by the EUT, are not required when the maximum average outputs of each RF channel, for each spreading code and DPDCHn configuration, are less than ¼ dB higher than those measured in 12.2 RMC.

2) HSDPA

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured according to the ''Body SAR Measurements'' procedures of 3G device. In addition, body SAR is also measured for HSDPA when the maximum average outputs of each RF channel with HSDPA active is at ¼ dB higher than that measured without HSDPA using 12.2kbps RMC or the maximum SAR 12.2kbps RMC is above 75% of the SAR limit. Body SAR for HSDPA is measured using an FRC with H-Set 1 in Sub-test 1 and a 12.2kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1, using the highest body SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSDPA.

HSDPA should be configured according to UE category of a test device. The number of HS-DSCH/ HS-PDSCHs, HAPRQ processes, minimum inter-TTI interval, transport block sizes and RV coding sequence are defined by the H-set. To maintain a consistent test configuration and stable transmission condition, QPSK is used in the H-set for SAR testing. HS-DPCCH should be configured with a CQI feedback cycle of 4ms with a CQI repetition factor of 2 to maintain a constant rate of active CQI slots. The $\beta_c$ and $\beta_d$ gain factors for DPCCH and DPDCH were set according to the values in the below table, $\beta_{hs}$ for HS-DPCCH is set automatically to the correct value when ΔACK, ΔNACK, ΔCQI = 8. The variation of the $\beta_c$ /$\beta_d$ ratio causes a power reduction at sub-tests 2 - 4.

| Sub-test | $\beta_c$ | $\beta_d$ | $\beta_d$ (SF) | $\beta_c$ / $\beta_d$ | $\beta_{hs}$ (1) | CM(dB)(2) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2/15 | 15/15 | 64 | 2/15 | 4/15 | 0.0 |
| 2 | 12/15(3) | 15/15(3) | 64 | 12/15(3) | 24/15 | 1.0 |
| 3 | 15/15 | 8/15 | 64 | 15/8 | 30/15 | 1.5 |
| 4 | 15/15 | 4/15 | 64 | 15/4 | 30/15 | 1.5 |

Note 1: Δ ACK, Δ NACK and Δ CQI = 8 , $A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15$ , $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$

Note 2 : CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$

Note 3 : For subtest 2 the $\beta_c/\beta_d$ ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1,TF1) to $\beta_c = 11/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$

Table 5: Sub-tests for UMTS Release 5 HSDPA

The measurements were performed with a Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) and H-Set 1 QPSK.

| Parameter | Value |
|---|---|
| Nominal average inf. bit rate | 534 kbit/s |
| Inter-TTI Distance | 3 TTI's |
| Number of HARQ Processes | 2 Processes |
| Information Bit Payload | 3202 Bits |
| MAC-d PDU size | 336 Bits |
| Number Code Blocks | 1 Block |
| Binary Channel Bits Per TTI | 4800 Bits |
| Total Available SMLs in UE | 19200 SMLs |
| Number of SMLs per HARQ Process | 9600 SMLs |
| Coding Rate | 0.67 |
| Number of Physical Channel Codes | 5 |

Table 6: settings of required H-Set 1 QPSK acc. to 3GPP 34.121

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

Table 7:  HSDPA UE category

3) HSUPA

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

Due to inner loop power control requirements in HSDPA, a commercial communication test set should be used for the output power and SAR tests. The 12.2 kbps RMC, FRC H-set 1 and E-DCH configurations for HSDPA should be configured according to the β values indicated below as well as other applicable procedures described in the 'WCDMA Handset' and 'Release 5 HSDPA Data Device' sections of 3G device.

| Sub-test | $\beta_c$ | $\beta_d$ | $\beta_d$ (SF) | $\beta_c/\beta_d$ | $\beta_{hs}$[1] | $\beta_{ec}$ | $\beta_{ed}$ | $\beta_{ec}$ (SF) | $\beta_{ed}$ (code) | CM[2] (dB) | MPR (dB) | AG[4] Index | E-TFCI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 11/15[3] | 15/15[3] | 64 | 11/15[3] | 22/15 | 209/225 | 1039/225 | 4 | 1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 20 | 75 |
| 2 | 6/15 | 15/15 | 64 | 6/15 | 12/15 | 12/15 | 94/75 | 4 | 1 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 12 | 67 |
| 3 | 15/15 | 9/15 | 64 | 15/9 | 30/15 | 30/15 | $\beta_{ed1}$:47/15<br>$\beta_{ed2}$:47/15 | 4 | 2 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 15 | 92 |
| 4 | 2/15 | 15/15 | 64 | 2/15 | 4/15 | 2/15 | 56/75 | 4 | 1 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 17 | 71 |
| 5 | 15/15[4] | 15/15[4] | 64 | 15/15[4] | 30/15 | 24/15 | 134/15 | 4 | 1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 21 | 81 |

Note 1: Δ ACK, Δ NACK and Δ CQI = 8 . $A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15$ . $\beta_{hs} = 30/15 * \beta_c$

Note 2: CM = 1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d = 12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference

Note 3 : For subtest 1 the $\beta_c/\beta_d$ ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1,TF1) to $\beta_c = 10/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$

Note 4 : For subtest 5 the $\beta_c/\beta_d$ ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1,TF1) to $\beta_c = 14/15$ and $\beta_d = 15/15$

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

Note 6: $\beta_{ed}$ can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

Table 8: Subtests for UMTS Release 6 HSUPA

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

NOTE: When 4 codes are transmitted in parallel, two codes shall be transmitted with SF2 and two with SF4. UE categories 1 to 6 support QPSK only. UE category 7 supports QPSK and 16QAM.(TS25.306-7.3.0)

Table 9: HSUPA UE category

# 2 Technical test

## 2.1 Summary of test results

| Band | Channel | Position | $SAR_{1g}$ (W/kg) | Test Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GSM 850 | 251 | Rear Side | 0.239 | PASS |
| GSM 1900 | 512 | Rear Side | 0.96 | |
| WCDMA Band II | 9262 | Rear Side | **1.06** | |

Table 10: From report: FCC ID/QISE173U-63

| Band | Channel | Position | $SAR_{1g}$ (W/kg) | Test Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GSM 850 | 251 | Rear Side | 0.402 | PASS |
| GSM 1900 | 512 | Rear Side | 0.904 | |
| WCDMA Band II | 9262 | Rear Side | **0.997** | |

Table 11: The Maximum $SAR_{1g}$ Values of E173u-81

| Band | | Maximum Conducted Power (dBm) | Maximum Average Power (dBm) |
|---|---|---|---|
| GSM 850 | GPRS,3 time-slots | 27.78 | 23.53 |
| | EGPRS (8PSK),2 time-slots | 25.48 | 19.48 |
| | EGPRS (GMSK), 3 time-slots | 27.81 | 23.56 |
| GSM 1900 | GPRS,3 time-slots | 25.16 | 20.91 |
| | EGPRS (8PSK),2 time-slots | 25.16 | 19.16 |
| | EGPRS (GMSK), 3 time-slots | 25.16 | 20.91 |
| WCDMA Band II | | 20.84 | / |

Table 12: The Maximum Power

## 2.2 Test environment

General Environment conditions in the test area are as follows:

Ambient temperature: 20°C – 24°C
Tissue simulating liquid: 20°C – 24°C
Humidity: 30% – 70%

Exact temperature values for each test are shown in the table(s) under 2.6.or on the measurement plots.

## 2.3 Measurement and test set-up

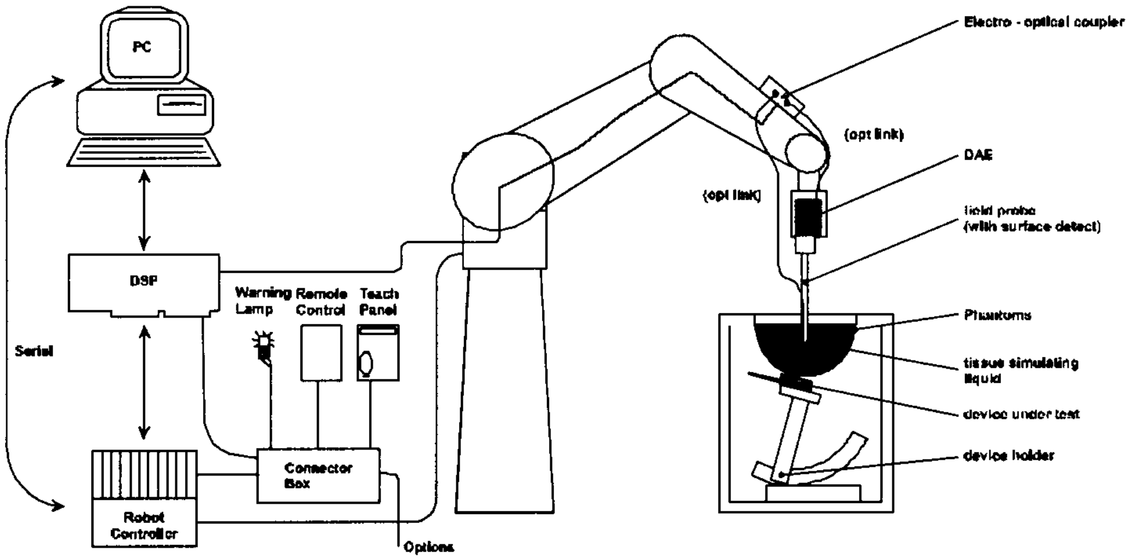
The measurement system is described in chapter 2.4.

The test setup for the system validation can be found in chapter 2.4.14.

A description of positioning and test signal control can be found in chapter 2.5 together with the test results.

### 2.4 Measurement system

#### 2.4.1 System Description




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

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot (Stäubli RX family) with controller and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).

- A dosimetric probe, i.e. an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.

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

### 2.4.2 Test environment

The DASY5 measurement system is placed at the head end of a room with dimensions: 4.5 x 4 x 3 $m^3$, the SAM phantom is placed in a distance of 1.3 m from the side walls and 1.1m from the rear wall.
Picture 1 of the photo documentation shows a complete view of the test environment.
The system allows the measurement of SAR values larger than 0.005 mW/g.

### 2.4.3 Probe description

Isotropic E-Field Probe EX3DV4 for Dosimetric Measurements

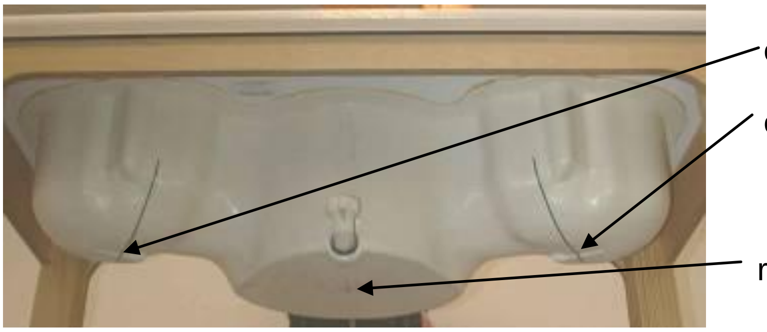
| Technical data according to manufacturer information | |
|---|---|
| Construction | Symmetrical design with triangular core<br>Built-in optical fiber for surface detection system<br>Built-in shielding against static charges<br>PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., glycolether) |
| Calibration | In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz<br>In head tissue simulating liquid (HSL) at 900 (800-1000) MHz and 1.8 GHz (1700-1910 MHz) (accuracy ± 11%; k=2) Calibration for other liquids and frequencies upon request |
| Frequency | 10 MHz to 3 GHz (dosimetry); Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz) |
| Directivity | ± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)<br>± 0.4 dB in HSL (rotation normal to probe axis) |
| Dynamic range | 5 µW/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB |
| Optical Surface Detection | ± 0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids over diffuse reflecting surfaces (EX3DV4 only) |
| Dimensions | Overall length: 337 mm<br>Tip length: 9 mm<br>Body diameter: 10 mm<br>Tip diameter:2.5 mm<br>Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1.0 mm |
| Application | General dosimetry up to 3 GHz<br>Compliance tests of mobile phones<br>Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms (EX3DV4) |

Isotropic E-Field Probe ES3DV3 for Dosimetric Measurements

| Technical data according to manufacturer information | |
|---|---|
| Construction | Symmetrical design with triangular core<br>Interleaved sensors<br>Built-in shielding against static charges<br>PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE) |
| Calibration | ISO/IEC 17025 calibration service available. |
| Frequency | 10 MHz to 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz) |
| Directivity | ± 0.2 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis)<br>± 0.3 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis) |
| Dynamic range | 5 µW/g to > 100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB |
| Dimensions | Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm)<br>Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (Body: 12 mm)<br>Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.0 mm |
| Application | General dosimetry up to 4 GHz<br>Dosimetry in strong gradient fields<br>Compliance tests of mobile phones |

### 2.4.4 Phantom description

The used SAM Phantom meets the requirements specified in Edition 01-01 of Supplement C to OET Bulletin 65 for Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) measurements.
The phantom consists of a fibreglass shell integrated in a wooden table. It allows left-hand and right-hand head as well as body-worn measurements with a maximum liquid depth of 18 cm in head position and 22 cm in planar position (body measurements). The thickness of the Phantom shell is 2 mm +/- 0.1 mm.




### 2.4.5 Device holder description

The DASY5 device holder has two scales for device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear openings). The plane between the ear openings and the mouth tip has a rotation angle of 65°. 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. This device holder is used for standard mobile phones or PDA's only. If necessary an additional support of polystyrene material is used.

Larger DUT's (e.g. notebooks) cannot be tested using this device holder. Instead a support of bigger polystyrene cubes and thin polystyrene plates is used to position the DUT in all relevant positions to find and measure spots with maximum SAR values.
Therefore those devices are normally only tested at the flat part of the SAM.

### 2.4.6 Scanning procedure

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

- The „reference“ and „drift“ measurements are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the DUT’s output power and should vary max. +/- 5 %.

- The „surface check“ measurement tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above ± 0.1mm). To prevent wrong results tests are only executed when the liquid is free of air bubbles. The difference between the optical surface detection and the actual surface depends on the probe and is specified with each probe. (It does not depend on the surface reflectivity or the probe angle to the surface within ± 30°.)

- The „area scan“ measures the SAR above the DUT or verification dipole on a parallel plane to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR with 2D spline interpolation. The robot performs a stepped movement along one grid axis while the local electrical field strength is measured by the probe. The probe is touching the surface of the SAM during acquisition of measurement values. The standard scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement. Standard grid spacing for head measurements is 15 mm in x- and y- dimension. If a finer resolution is needed, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result. For special applications where the standard scan method does not find the peak SAR within the grid, e.g. mobile phones with flip cover, the grid can be adapted in orientation.
  Results of this coarse scan are shown in annex 2.

- A „7x7x7 zoom scan” measures the field in a volume around the 2D peak SAR value acquired in the previous „coarse“ scan. This is a fine 7x7 grid where the robot additionally moves the probe in 7 steps along the z-axis away from the bottom of the Phantom. Grid spacing for the cube measurement is 5 mm in x and y-direction and 5 mm in z-direction. DASY5 is also able to perform repeated zoom scans if more than 1 peak is found during area scan. In this document, the evaluated peak 1g and 10g averaged SAR values are shown in the 2D-graphics in annex 2. Test results relevant for the specified standard (see chapter 1.6.) are shown in table form in chapter 2.5.

- A Z-axis scan measures the total SAR value at the x-and y-position of the maximum SAR value found during the cube 7x7x7 scan. The probe is moved away in z-direction from the bottom of the SAM phantom in 2mm steps. This measurement shows the continuity of the liquid and can - depending in the field strength – also show the liquid depth. A z-axis scan of the measurement with maximum SAR value is shown in annex 2.

### 2.4.7 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The spatial peak SAR - value for 1 and 10 g is evaluated after the Cube measurements have been done. The basis of the evaluation are the SAR values measured at the points of the fine cube grid consisting of 7 x 7 x 7 points. The algorithm that finds the maximal averaged volume is separated into three different stages.

- The data between the dipole center of the probe and the surface of the phantom are extrapolated. This data cannot be measured since the center of the dipole is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is about 1 mm (see probe calibration sheet). The extrapolated data from a cube measurement can be visualized by selecting ‘Graph Evaluated’.

- The maximum interpolated value is searched with a straight-forward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR - values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10 g) are computed using the 3d-spline interpolation algorithm. If the volume cannot be evaluated (i.e., if a part of the grid was cut off by the boundary of the measurement area) the evaluation will be started on the corners of the bottom plane of the cube.

- All neighboring volumes are evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value is found.

**Extrapolation**

The extrapolation is based on a least square algorithm [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p.168-180]. Through the points in the first 3 cm along the z-axis, polynomials of order four are calculated. These polynomials are then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip. The points, calculated from the surface, have a distance of 1 mm from each other.

**Interpolation**

The interpolation of the points is done with a 3d-Spline. The 3d-Spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition [W. Gander, Computermathematik, p.141-150] (x, y and z -direction) [Numerical Recipes in C, Second Edition, p.123ff ].

**Volume Averaging**

At First the size of the cube is calculated. Then the volume is integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. 8000 points (20x20x20) are interpolated to calculate the average.

**Advanced Extrapolation**

DASY5 uses the advanced extrapolation option which is able to compansate boundary effects on E-field probes.

### 2.4.8 Data Storage and Evaluation

Data Storage

The DASY5 software stores the acquired data from the data acquisition electronics as raw data (in microvolt readings from the probe sensors), together with all necessary software parameters for the data evaluation (probe calibration data, liquid parameters and device frequency and modulation data) in measurement files with the extension ".DA4". The software evaluates the desired unit and format for output each time the data is visualized or exported. This allows verification of the complete software setup even after the measurement and allows correction of incorrect parameter settings. For example, if a measurement has been performed with a wrong crest factor parameter in the device setup, the parameter can be corrected afterwards and the data can be re-evaluated.

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

Data Evaluation by SEMCAD

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Probe parameters: | - Sensitivity | $Norm_i$, $a_{i0}$, $a_{i1}$, $a_{i2}$ |
| | - Conversion factor | $ConvF_i$ |
| | - Diode compression point | Dcpi |
| Device parameters: | - Frequency | f |
| | - Crest factor | cf |
| Media parameters: | - Conductivity | $\sigma$ |
| | - Density | $\rho$ |

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

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

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

$$V_i = U_i + U_i^2 \bullet cf/dcp_i$$

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

with $P_{pwe}$ = equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm$^2$
$E_{tot}$ = total electric field strength in V/m
$H_{tot}$ = total magnetic field strength in A/m

### 2.4.9 Test equipment utilized

This table gives a complete overview of the SAR measurement equipment

Devices used during the test described in chapter 2.5. are marked ☒

| | Manufacturer | Device | Type | Serial number | Date of last calibration )* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☒ | Schmid & Partner Engineering AG | Dosimetric E-Field Probe | ES3DV3 | 3168 | 2010-12-23 |
| ☒ | Schmid & Partner Engineering AG | 835 MHz System Validation Dipole | D835V2 | 4d095 | 2011-02-23 |
| ☐ | Schmid & Partner Engineering AG | 900 MHz System Validation Dipole | D900V2 | 1d063 | 2011-02-23 |
| ☐ | Schmid & Partner Engineering AG | 1800 MHz System Validation Dipole | D1800V2 | 2d157 | 2011-02-23 |
| ☒ | Schmid & Partner Engineering AG | 1900 MHz System Validation Dipole | D1900V2 | 5d091 | 2011-02-23 |
| ☐ | Schmid & Partner Engineering AG | 2000 MHz System Validation Dipole | D2000V2 | 1036 | 2011-02-23 |
| ☐ | Schmid & Partner Engineering AG | Data acquisition electronics | DAE4 | 851 | 2010-06-30 |
| ☒ | Schmid & Partner Engineering AG | Data acquisition electronics | DAE4 | 852 | 2010-12-24 |
| ☒ | Schmid & Partner Engineering AG | Software | DASY 5 | N/A | N/A |
| ☒ | Schmid & Partner Engineering AG | Twin Phantom | SAM1 | TP-1475 | N/A |
| ☒ | Schmid & Partner Engineering AG | Twin Phantom | SAM2 | TP-1474 | N/A |
| ☒ | Rohde & Schwarz | Universal Radio Communication Tester | CMU 200 | 111379 | 2010-08-11 |
| ☒ | Agilent)* | Network Analyser 300 kHz to 8.5 GHz | E5071B | MY42404956 | 2011-02-22 |
| ☒ | Agilent | Dielectric Probe Kit | 85070E | 2484 | N/A |
| ☒ | Agilent | Signal Generator | N5181A | MY47420989 | 2011-02-22 |
| ☒ | MINI-CIRCUITS | Amplifier | ZHL-42W | QA0746001 | N/A |
| ☒ | Agilent | Power Meter | E4417A | MY45101339 | 2011-02-22 |
| ☒ | Agilent | Power Meter Sensor | E9321A | MY44420359 | 2011-02-22 |

Note:
1) Per KDB 450824 D02 requirements for dipole calibration, HUAWEI GCTC SAR lab has adopted three years calibration interval. But each measured dipole is expected to evaluate with the following criteria at least on annual interval.
a) There is no physical damage on the dipole;
b) System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
c) Return-loss is within 10% of calibrated measurement;
d) Impedance is within 5Ω from the previous measurement.

2) Network analyzer probe calibration against air, distilled water and a shorting block performed before measuring liquid parameters.

### 2.4.10 Tissue simulating liquids: dielectric properties

The following materials are used for producing the tissue-equivalent materials.

(liquids used for tests described in chapter 2.5. are marked with ☒) :

| **Ingredients** (% of weight) | **Frequency (MHz)** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| frequency band | ☐ 450 | ☒ 835 | ☐ 900 | ☐ 1800 | ☒ 1900 | ☐ 2450 |
| Tissue Type | Body | Body | Body | Body | Body | Body |
| Water | 51.16 | 52.4 | 56.0 | 69.91 | 69.91 | 73.2 |
| Salt (NaCl) | 1.49 | 1.40 | 0.76 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.04 |
| Sugar | 46.78 | 45.0 | 41.76 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| HEC | 0.52 | 1.0 | 1.21 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bactericide | 0.05 | 0.1 | 0.27 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Triton X-100 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| DGBE | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 29.96 | 29.96 | 26.7 |

Table 13: Body tissue dielectric properties

Salt: 99+% Pure Sodium Chloride  Sugar: 98+% Pure Sucrose
Water: De-ionized, 16MΩ+ resistivity  HEC: Hydroxyethyl Cellulose
DGBE: 99+% Di(ethylene glycol) butyl ether, [2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol]
Triton X-100(ultra pure): Polyethylene glycol mono [4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl]ether

Note : Due to their availability body tissue simulating liquids as defined by FCC OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C are generally used for body worn SAR testing.

### 2.4.11 Tissue simulating liquids: parameters

| **Used Target Frequency** | **Target Body Tissue** | | **Measured Body Tissue** | | **Measured Date** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [MHz] | Permittivity (+/-5%) | Conductivity [S/m] (+/-5%) | Permittivity | Conductivity [S/m] | YYYY-MM-DD |
| 835 | 55.2 (52.44~57.96) | 0.97 (0.92~1.02) | 54.25 | 0.966 | 2011-04-15 |
| 1900 | 53.3 (50.64~55.97) | 1.52 (1.44~1.60) | 53.40 | 1.524 | 2011-04-15 |

Table 14: Parameter of the body tissue simulating liquid

Note: The dielectric parameters of the tissue-equivalent liquid should be measured under similar ambient conditions and within 2°C of the conditions expected during the SAR evaluation to satisfy protocol requirements.

### 2.4.12 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for SAR test

The overall combined measurement uncertainty of the measurement system is ± 10.7% (K=1). The expanded uncertainty (k=2) is assessed to be ± 21.4%
This measurement uncertainty budget is suggested by IEEE P1528 and determined by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. The breakdown of the individual uncertainties is as follows:

| Error Sources | Uncertainty Value | Probability Distribution | Divisor | $c_i$ 1g | $c_i$ 10g | Standard Uncertainty 1g | Standard Uncertainty 10g | $v_i^2$ or $v_{eff}$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Measurement System** | | | | | | | | |
| Probe calibration | ± 5.9% | Normal | 1 | 1 | 1 | ± 5.9% | ± 5.9% | ∞ |
| 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% | ∞ |
| Spatial resolution | ± 0.0% | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 0.0% | ± 0.0% | ∞ |
| Boundary effects | ± 1.0% | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 0.6% | ± 0.6% | ∞ |
| Probe 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 conditions | ± 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 evaluation | ± 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% | 145 |
| Device holder uncertainty | ± 3.6% | Normal | 1 | 1 | 1 | ± 3.6% | ± 3.6% | 5 |
| Power drift | ± 5.0% | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 2.9% | ± 2.9% | ∞ |
| **Phantom and Set-up** | | | | | | | | |
| 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 Uncertainty** | | | | | | ± 10.9% | ± 10.7% | 387 |
| **Expanded Std. Uncertainty** | | | | | | **± 21.9%** | **± 21.4%** | |

Table 15: Measurement uncertainties

### 2.4.13 Measurement uncertainty evaluation for system validation

The overall combined measurement uncertainty of the measurement system is ± 9.2% (K=1).
The expanded uncertainty (k=2) is assessed to be ± 18.4%
This measurement uncertainty budget is suggested by IEEE P1528 and determined by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG. The breakdown of the individual uncertainties is as follows:

| Error Sources | Uncertainty Value | Probability Distribution | Divi-sor | $c_i$ 1g | $c_i$ 10g | Standard Uncertainty 1g | Standard Uncertainty y10g | $v_i^2$ or $v_{eff}$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Measurement System** | | | | | | | | |
| Probe calibration | ± 5.9% | Normal | 1 | 1 | 1 | ± 5.9% | ± 5.9% | ∞ |
| Axial isotropy | ± 4.7% | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 2.7% | ± 2.7% | ∞ |
| Hemispherical isotropy | ± 9.6% | Rectangular | √3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | ± 0.0% | ± 0.0% | ∞ |
| Boundary effects | ± 1.0% | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 0.6% | ± 0.6% | ∞ |
| Probe 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 | ± 0.0% | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 0.0% | ± 0.0% | ∞ |
| Integration time | ± 0.0% | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 0.0% | ± 0.0% | ∞ |
| RF ambient conditions | ± 1.0% | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 0.6% | ± 0.6% | ∞ |
| 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 evaluation | ± 1.0% | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 0.6% | ± 0.6% | ∞ |
| **Dipole** | | | | | | | | |
| Deviation of experimental dipole | ± 5.5% | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 3.2% | ± 3.2% | ∞ |
| Dipole axis to liquid distance | ± 2.0% | Rectangular | 1 | 1 | 1 | ± 1.2% | ± 1.2% | ∞ |
| Power drift | ± 4.7% | Rectangular | √3 | 1 | 1 | ± 2.7% | ± 2.7% | ∞ |
| **Phantom and Set-up** | | | | | | | | |
| 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 Uncertainty** | | | | | | **± 9.5%** | **± 9.2%** | |
| **Expanded Std. Uncertainty** | | | | | | **± 18.9%** | **± 18.4%** | |

Table 16: Measurement uncertainties

### 2.4.14 System validation

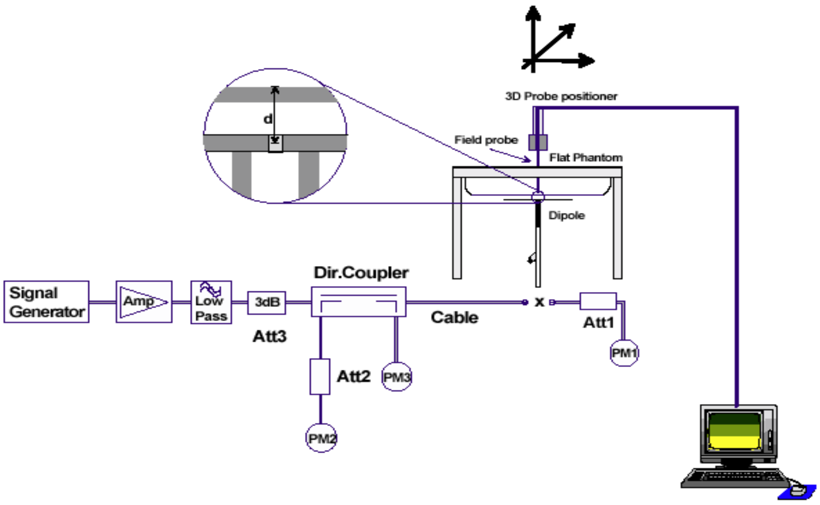
The system validation is performed for verifying the accuracy of the complete measurement system and performance of the software. The system validation is performed with tissue equivalent material according to IEEE P1528 (described above). The following table shows validation results for all frequency bands and tissue liquids used during the tests of the test item described in chapter 1.5.
(graphic plot(s) see annex 1).

| System Check | Target SAR (250 mW) (+/-10%) | | Measured SAR(250mW) | | Liquid Temp. | Test Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1-g (mW/g) | 10-g (mW/g) | 1-g (mW/g) | 10-g (mW/g) | | |
| D830V2 Body | 2.47 (2.22~2.72) | 1.61 (1.45~1.77) | 2.63 | 1.74 | 22.1°C | 2011-4-15 |
| D1900V2 Body | 10.20 (9.18~11.22) | 5.24 (4.72~5.76) | 10.10 | 5.23 | 22.1°C | 2011-4-15 |

Table 17: Results system validation

### 2.4.15 Validation procedure

The validation is performed by using a validation dipole which is positioned parallel to the planar part of the SAM phantom at the reference point. The distance of the dipole to the SAM phantom is determined by a plexiglass spacer. The dipole is connected to the signal source consisting of signal generator and amplifier via a directional coupler, N-connector cable and adaption to SMA. It is fed with a power of 250 mW. To adjust this power a power meter is used. The power sensor is connected to the cable before the validation to measure the power at this point and do adjustments at the signal generator. At the outputs of the directional coupler both return loss as well as forward power are controlled during the validation to make sure that emitted power at the dipole is kept constant. This can also be checked by the power drift measurement after the test (result on plot).
Validation results have to be equal or near the values determined during dipole calibration (target SAR in table above) with the relevant liquids and test system.



## 2.5 Conducted Power Test

### 2.5.1 Conducted power measurements

For the measurements a Rohde & Schwarz Radio Communication Tester CMU 200 was used.
The output power was measured using an integrated RF connector and attached RF cable.
The conducted output power was also checked before and after each SAR measurement. The resulting power values were within a 0.2 dB tolerance of the values shown below.

Note: CMU200 measures GSM peak and average output power for active timeslots.
For SAR the timebased average power is relevant. The difference in between depends on the duty cycle of the TDMA signal :

| **No. of timeslots** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duty Cycle | 1 : 8 | 1: 4 | 1 : 2.66 | 1 : 2 |
| Timebased avg. power compared to slotted avg. power | - 9 dB | - 6 dB | - 4.25 dB | - 3 dB |

The signalling modes differ as follows :

| **mode** | **coding scheme** | **modulation** |
|---|---|---|
| GPRS | CS1 to CS4 | GMSK |
| EDGE | MCS1 to MCS4 | GMSK |
| EDGE | MCS5 to MCS9 | 8PSK |

Apart from modulation change (GMSK/8PSK) coding schemes differ in code rate without influence on the RF signal. Therefore one coding scheme per mode was selected for conducted power measurements.

### 2.5.2 Conducted power results

GSM850 [GPRS/ EGPRS]

| GSM850 + GPRS (GMSK) | | Conducted power (dBm) | | | Averaged power(dBm) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Channel 128 | Channel 190 | Channel 251 | Channel 128 | Channel 190 | Channel 251 |
| 1 tx slot | Before test | 31.65 | 31.92 | 31.98 | 22.65 | 22.92 | 22.98 |
| | After test | 31.64 | 31.93 | 31.97 | 22.64 | 22.93 | 22.97 |
| 2 tx slots | Before test | 28.43 | 28.72 | 28.83 | 22.43 | 22.72 | 22.83 |
| | After test | 28.45 | 28.71 | 28.82 | 22.45 | 22.71 | 22.82 |
| 3 tx slots | Before test | 27.45 | 27.66 | 27.78 | **23.20** | **23.41** | **23.53** |
| | After test | 27.44 | 27.67 | 27.77 | 23.19 | 23.42 | 23.52 |
| 4 tx slots | Before test | 25.48 | 25.75 | 25.90 | 22.48 | 22.75 | 22.90 |
| | After test | 25.49 | 25.74 | 25.91 | 22.49 | 22.74 | 22.91 |
| GSM850 + EGPRS (8PSK) | | Conducted power (dBm) | | | Averaged power(dBm) | | |
| | | Channel 128 | Channel 190 | Channel 251 | Channel 128 | Channel 190 | Channel 251 |
| 1 tx slot | Before test | 25.68 | 25.93 | 26.08 | 16.68 | 16.93 | 17.08 |
| | After test | 25.67 | 25.92 | 26.07 | 16.67 | 16.92 | 17.07 |
| 2 tx slots | Before test | 25.11 | 25.34 | 25.48 | **19.11** | **19.34** | **19.48** |
| | After test | 25.12 | 25.35 | 25.47 | 19.12 | 19.35 | 19.47 |
| 3 tx slots | Before test | 23.15 | 23.34 | 23.54 | 18.90 | 19.09 | 19.29 |
| | After test | 23.16 | 23.35 | 23.53 | 18.91 | 19.10 | 19.28 |
| 4 tx slots | Before test | 21.17 | 21.34 | 21.47 | 18.17 | 18.34 | 18.47 |
| | After test | 21.18 | 21.35 | 21.48 | 18.18 | 18.35 | 18.48 |
| GSM850 + EGPRS (GMSK) | | Conducted power (dBm) | | | Averaged power(dBm) | | |
| | | Channel 128 | Channel 190 | Channel 251 | Channel 128 | Channel 190 | Channel 251 |
| 1 tx slot | Before test | 31.66 | 31.92 | 31.96 | 22.66 | 22.92 | 22.96 |
| | After test | 31.65 | 31.91 | 31.95 | 22.65 | 22.91 | 22.95 |
| 2 tx slots | Before test | 28.42 | 28.67 | 28.85 | 22.42 | 22.67 | 22.85 |
| | After test | 28.41 | 28.66 | 28.84 | 22.41 | 22.66 | 22.84 |
| 3 tx slots | Before test | 27.42 | 27.64 | 27.80 | 23.17 | 23.39 | 23.55 |
| | After test | 27.41 | 27.65 | 27.81 | **23.16** | **23.40** | **23.56** |
| 4 tx slots | Before test | 25.47 | 25.73 | 25.84 | 22.47 | 22.73 | 22.84 |
| | After test | 25.48 | 25.72 | 25.83 | 22.48 | 22.72 | 22.83 |

Table 18：Conducted power measurement result (GSM850)

GSM1900 [GPRS/ EGPRS]

| GSM1900 + GPRS (GMSK) | | Conducted power (dBm) | | | Averaged power(dBm) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Channel 512 | Channel 661 | Channel 810 | Channel 512 | Channel 661 | Channel 810 |
| 1 tx slot | Before test | 29.30 | 29.37 | 29.30 | 20.30 | 20.37 | 20.30 |
| | After test | 29.31 | 29.35 | 29.31 | 20.31 | 20.35 | 20.31 |
| 2 tx slots | Before test | 26.63 | 26.73 | 26.62 | 20.63 | 20.73 | 20.62 |
| | After test | 26.62 | 26.70 | 26.61 | 20.62 | 20.7 | 20.61 |
| 3 tx slots | Before test | 25.07 | 25.15 | 25.02 | 20.82 | 20.90 | 20.77 |
| | After test | 25.08 | 25.16 | 25.04 | **20.83** | **20.91** | **20.79** |
| 4 tx slots | Before test | 23.56 | 23.61 | 23.53 | 20.56 | 20.61 | 20.53 |
| | After test | 23.56 | 23.62 | 23.52 | 20.56 | 20.62 | 20.52 |
| GSM1900 + EGPRS (8PSK) | | Conducted power (dBm) | | | Averaged power(dBm) | | |
| | | Channel 512 | Channel 661 | Channel 810 | Channel 512 | Channel 661 | Channel 810 |
| 1 tx slot | Before test | 25.91 | 26.01 | 25.85 | 16.91 | 17.01 | 16.85 |
| | After test | 25.92 | 26.00 | 25.84 | 16.92 | 17.00 | 16.84 |
| 2 tx slots | Before test | 25.08 | 25.16 | 25.08 | **19.08** | **19.16** | **19.08** |
| | After test | 25.06 | 25.15 | 25.09 | 19.06 | 19.15 | 19.09 |
| 3 tx slots | Before test | 22.68 | 22.75 | 22.65 | 18.43 | 18.50 | 18.40 |
| | After test | 22.67 | 22.74 | 22.64 | 18.42 | 18.49 | 18.39 |
| 4 tx slots | Before test | 21.12 | 21.08 | 21.01 | 18.12 | 18.08 | 18.01 |
| | After test | 21.13 | 21.06 | 21.02 | 18.13 | 18.06 | 18.02 |
| GSM1900 + EGPRS (GMSK) | | Conducted power (dBm) | | | Averaged power(dBm) | | |
| | | Channel 512 | Channel 661 | Channel 810 | Channel 512 | Channel 661 | Channel 810 |
| 1 tx slot | Before test | 29.30 | 29.38 | 29.30 | 20.30 | 20.38 | 20.30 |
| | After test | 29.32 | 29.36 | 29.31 | 20.32 | 20.36 | 20.31 |
| 2 tx slots | Before test | 26.62 | 26.73 | 26.62 | 20.62 | 20.73 | 20.62 |
| | After test | 26.63 | 26.71 | 26.64 | 20.63 | 20.71 | 20.64 |
| 3 tx slots | Before test | 25.06 | 25.15 | 25.09 | 20.81 | 20.90 | 20.84 |
| | After test | 25.05 | 25.16 | 25.08 | **20.80** | **20.91** | **20.83** |
| 4 tx slots | Before test | 23.57 | 23.64 | 23.55 | 20.57 | 20.64 | 20.55 |
| | After test | 23.56 | 23.63 | 23.54 | 20.56 | 20.63 | 20.54 |

Table 19：Conducted power measurement result (GSM1900)

WCDMA Band II [HSDPA/ HSUPA]

| WCDMA Band II | | Conducted Power (dBm) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Channel 9262 | Channel 9400 | Channel 9538 |
| 12.2kbps RMC | Before test | **20.75** | **20.84** | **20.56** |
| | After test | 20.74 | 20.83 | 20.55 |
| 64kbps RMC | Before test | 20.65 | 20.74 | 20.44 |
| | After test | 20.66 | 20.75 | 20.45 |
| 144kbps RMC | Before test | 20.63 | 20.68 | 20.39 |
| | After test | 20.64 | 20.67 | 20.38 |
| 384kbps RMC | Before test | 20.68 | 20.74 | 20.42 |
| | After test | 20.67 | 20.75 | 20.43 |
| WCDMA Band II +HSDPA | | Conducted Power (dBm) | | |
| | | Channel 9262 | Channel 9400 | Channel 9538 |
| Sub Test - 1 | Before test | **20.40** | **20.70** | **20.59** |
| | After test | 20.41 | 20.68 | 20.58 |
| Sub Test - 2 | Before test | 19.61 | 19.96 | 19.96 |
| | After test | 19.62 | 19.95 | 19.97 |
| Sub Test - 3 | Before test | 18.44 | 19.94 | 19.76 |
| | After test | 18.45 | 19.93 | 19.75 |
| Sub Test - 4 | Before test | 19.56 | 19.98 | 19.70 |
| | After test | 19.55 | 19.97 | 19.72 |
| WCDMA Band II +HSUPA | | Conducted Power (dBm) | | |
| | | Channel 9262 | Channel 9400 | Channel 9538 |
| Sub Test - 1 | Before test | 19.13 | 19.19 | 18.73 |
| | After test | 19.14 | 19.18 | 18.72 |
| Sub Test - 2 | Before test | 18.07 | 18.61 | 18.26 |
| | After test | 18.06 | 18.62 | 18.25 |
| Sub Test - 3 | Before test | **18.85** | **19.25** | **18.91** |
| | After test | 18.84 | 19.24 | 18.92 |
| Sub Test - 4 | Before test | 18.32 | 18.78 | 18.30 |
| | After test | 18.31 | 18.77 | 18.31 |
| Sub Test - 5 | Before test | 19.04 | 19.14 | 18.71 |
| | After test | 19.05 | 19.13 | 18.72 |

Table 20：Conducted power measurement result (WCDMA 1900)

Note: 1) Average power numbers: The maximum power numbers are marks in **bold**.

2) To verify if the output changes within the tolerance before and after each SAR test, please see the power drift of each test in chapter 2.6.

3) For SAR testing the EUT was set to multislot class based on the maximum averaged conducted power.

## 2.6 Test Results

**GSM 850 (GSM/GPRS/EGPRS)**

| The table contains the measured SAR values averaged over a mass of 1 g | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Channel / frequency | Position | Body worn | Power Drift(dB) | Limit | Liquid temperature |
| E173u-63 GPRS from report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| 190 / 836.6 MHz | front 1TS | 0.145 W/kg | 0.079 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 190 / 836.6 MHz | front 2TS | 0.145 W/kg | 0.113 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 190 / 836.6 MHz | front 3TS | 0.171 W/kg | 0.123 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 190 / 836.6 MHz | front 4TS | 0.146 W/kg | 0.070 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| E173u-63 GPRS from report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| 190 / 836.6 MHz | rear 3TS | 0.191 W/kg | -0.050 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 190 / 836.6 MHz | left 3TS | 0.060 W/kg | 0.081 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 190 / 836.6 MHz | right 3TS | 0.091 W/kg | -0.116 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| E173u-63 GPRS from report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| 251 / 848.8MHz | rear 3TS | 0.239 W/kg | 0.017 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 128 / 824.2MHz | rear 3TS | 0.152 W/kg | -0.021 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| E173u-63 EGPRS from report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| 190 / 836.6 MHz | rear 1TS | 0.153 W/kg | 0.056 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 190 / 836.6 MHz | rear 2TS | 0.155 W/kg | -0.016 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 190 / 836.6 MHz | rear 3TS | 0.183 W/kg | 0.002 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 190 / 836.6 MHz | rear 4TS | 0.159 W/kg | 0.030 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| E173u-63 EGPRS from report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| 251 / 848.8MHz | rear 3TS | 0.236 W/kg | -0.070 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 128 / 824.2MHz | rear 3TS | 0.147 W/kg | -0.030 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| E173u-81 tested at worst case of E173u-63 | | | | | |
| 251 / 848.8MHz | rear 3TS | 0.402 W/kg | -0.180 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 |

Table 21: Test results (GSM 850)

**GSM 1900 (GSM/GPRS/EGPRS)**

| The table contains the measured SAR values averaged over a mass of 1 g | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Channel / frequency | Position | Body worn | Power Drift (dB) | Limit | Liquid temperature |
| E173u-63 GPRS from report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| 661 / 1880.0 MHz | front 1TS | 0.590 W/kg | 0.099 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 661 / 1880.0 MHz | front 2TS | 0.613 W/kg | 0.123 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 661 / 1880.0 MHz | front 3TS | 0.621 W/kg | -0.075 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 661 / 1880.0 MHz | front 4TS | 0.544 W/kg | 0.162 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| E173u-63 GPRS from report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| 661 / 1880.0 MHz | rear 3TS | 0.960 W/kg | -0.180 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 661 / 1880.0 MHz | left 3TS | 0.232 W/kg | -0.147 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 661 / 1880.0 MHz | right 3TS | 0.384 W/kg | -0.191 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| E173u-63 GPRS from report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| 810 / 1909.8 MHz | rear 3TS | 0.732 W/kg | -0.076 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 512 / 1850.2 MHz | rear 3TS | 0.715 W/kg | -0.066 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| E173u-63 EGPRS from report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| 661 / 1880.0 MHz | rear 1TS | 0.848 W/kg | -0.070 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 661 / 1880.0 MHz | rear 2TS | 0.867 W/kg | 0.010 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 661 / 1880.0 MHz | rear 3TS | 0.888 W/kg | -0.022 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 661 / 1880.0 MHz | rear 4TS | 0.791 W/kg | -0.139 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| E173u-63 EGPRS from report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| 810 / 1909.8 MHz | rear 3TS | 0.671 W/kg | -0.056 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 512 / 1850.2 MHz | rear 3TS | 0.645 W/kg | 0.026 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| E173u-81 tested at worst case of E173u-63 | | | | | |
| 661 / 1880.0 MHz | rear 3TS | 0.904 W/kg | -0.177 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |

Table 22: Test results (GSM 1900)

Note:

1) The value with blue colour is the maximum SAR value of E173u-63 and E173u-81..

2) The E173u-81 was tested at the worst case position of E173u-63.

3) Upper and lower frequencies were measured at the worst position.

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

**WCDMA Band II (WCDMA/HSDPA/HSUPA)**

| The table contains the measured SAR values averaged over a mass of 1 g | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Channel / frequency | Position | Body worn | Power Drift(dB) | Limit | Liquid temperature |
| E173u-63 RMC from report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| 9400 / 1880 MHz | front | 0.726 W/kg | -0.110 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 9400 / 1880 MHz | rear | 1.060 W/kg | -0.037 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 9400 / 1880 MHz | left | 0.265 W/kg | -0.037 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 9400 / 1880 MHz | right | 0.428 W/kg | 0.022 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| E173u-63 RMC from report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| 9538 / 1907.6 MHz | rear | 0.766 W/kg | 0.015 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| 9262 / 1852.4 MHz | rear | 0.759 W/kg | 0.007 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| E173u-63 HSDPA from report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| 9400 / 1880 MHz | rear | 1.000 W/kg | 0.016 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| E173u-63 HSUPA from report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| 9400 / 1880 MHz | rear | 1.010 W/kg | -0.181 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |
| E173u-81 tested at worst case of E173u-63 | | | | | |
| 9400 / 1880 MHz | rear | 0.997 W/kg | -0.196 | 1.6 W/kg | 22.1 °C |

Table 23: Test results (WCDMA1900)

Note:
1) The value with blue colour is the maximum SAR value of E173u-63 and E173u-81.
2) The E173u-81 was tested at the worst case position of E173u-63.
3) Upper and lower frequencies were measured at the worst position.
4) The SAR test shall be performed at the high, middle and low frequency channels of each operating mode. If the SAR measured at mid-band channel for each test configuration is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit (< 0.8 W/kg), testing at the high and low channels is optional.
4) Tests in body position were performed with 5 mm air gap between DUT and SAM.

### 2.7 Summary of Extrapolated SAR Values

| Limit of SAR (W/kg) | | Conducted Power | 1g Average 1.6 | Tune-up procedures maximum Power(dBm) | 1g Average 1.6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worst Case | | Measurement Result(dBm) | Measurement Result(W/kg) | | Extrapolated Result (W/kg) |
| Test Position | Channel | | | | |
| GSM 850 [GPRS (3 timeslots uplink)] /From report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| The front of EUT | 251 | 27.78 | 0.239 | 28.7 | 0.295 |
| GSM 850 [EGPRS(GMSK) (3 timeslots uplink)] / From report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| The front of EUT | 251 | 27.81 | 0.236 | 28.7 | 0.292 |
| GSM 1900 [GPRS (3 timeslots uplink)] / From report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| The front of EUT | 661 | 25.16 | 0.960 | 25.7 | 1.087 |
| GSM 1900 [EGPRS(GMSK) (3 timeslots uplink)] / From report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| The front of EUT | 661 | 25.16 | 0.888 | 25.7 | 1.006 |
| WCDMA Band II/ From report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| The front of EUT | 9400 | 20.84 | 1.060 | 22.1 | **1.417** |
| WCDMA Band II HSDPA/F From report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| The front of EUT | 9400 | 20.70 | 1.000 | 21.3 | 1.148 |
| WCDMA Band II HSUPA/ From report of FCC ID: QISE173U-63 | | | | | |
| The front of EUT | 9400 | 19.25 | 1.010 | 20.3 | 1.286 |
| E173u-81 | | | | | |
| GSM 850 [GPRS (3 timeslots uplink)] | | | | | |
| The front of EUT | 251 | 27.78 | 0.402 | 28.7 | 0.497 |
| GSM 1900 [GPRS (3 timeslots uplink)] | | | | | |
| The front of EUT | 661 | 25.16 | 0.904 | 25.7 | 1.024 |
| WCDMA Band II | | | | | |
| The front of EUT | 9400 | 20.84 | 0.997 | 22.1 | **1.333** |

Table24: Extrapolated SAR Values of highest measured SAR (GPRS/EGPRS/ WCDMA/HSDPA/HSUPA)

Note:
1) The value with blue colour is the maximum extrapolated SAR value of each test band.

## Annex 1 System performance verification

Date/Time: 4/15/2011 14:16:18, Date/Time: 4/15/2011 14:23:03
Test Laboratory: Terminal SAR Lab

**SystemPerformanceCheck-D835-ES-Body**

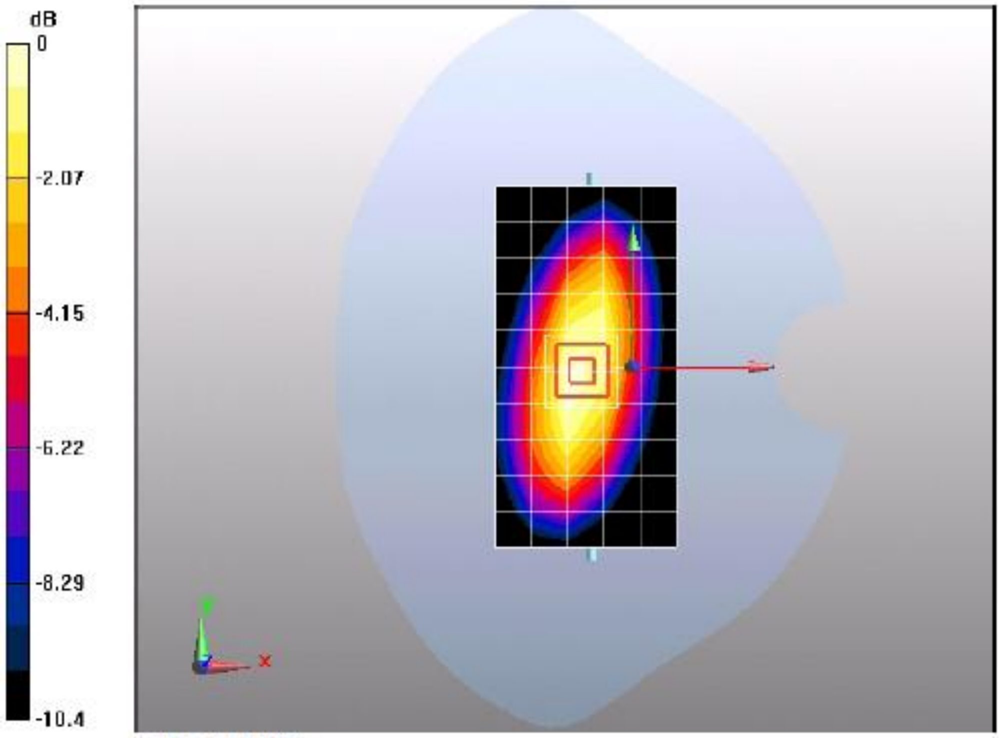
**DUT: Dipole 835 MHz D835V2; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d059**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; $\sigma$ = 0.966 mho/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 54.3; $\rho$ = 1000 kg/m3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(5.92, 5.92, 5.92); Calibrated: 12/23/2010
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/24/2010
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1474
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

**Configuration/d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (6x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.59 mW/g

**Configuration/d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 53.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.057 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.79 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 2.63 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.74 mW/g**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.85 mW/g




0 dB = 2.85mW/g

**Additional information:**
position or distance of DUT to SAM (if not standard head positions) :
ambient temperature: 22.0°C; liquid temperature: 22.1°C

Date/Time: 4/15/2011 9:14:05, Date/Time: 4/15/2011 9:19:06
Test Laboratory: Terminal SAR Lab

**SystemPerformanceCheck-D1900-ES-Body**

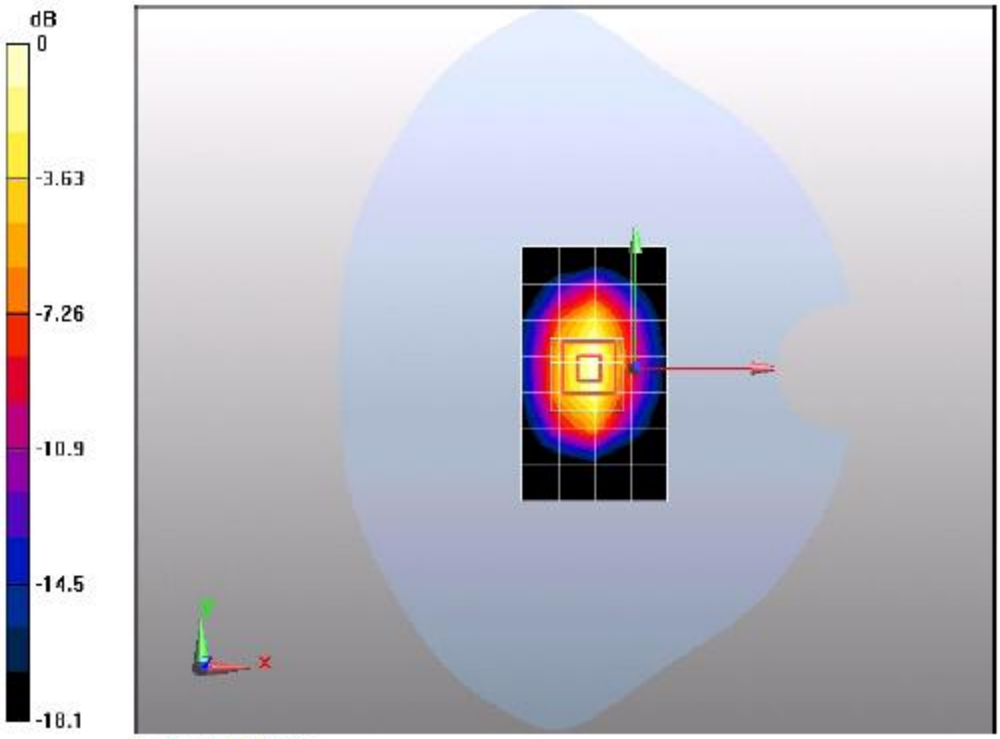
**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d091**

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; $\sigma = 1.52$ mho/m; $\varepsilon_r = 53.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)
DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(4.61, 4.61, 4.61); Calibrated: 12/23/2010
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/24/2010
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

**Configuration/d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (5x8x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 10.9 mW/g

**Configuration/d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 87.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.020 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.4 W/kg
**SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.23 mW/g**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 11.4 mW/g




0 dB = 11.4mW/g

**Additional information:**
position or distance of DUT to SAM (if not standard head positions) :
ambient temperature: 22.0°C; liquid temperature: 22.1°C

# Annex 2 Measurement results (printout from DASY TM)

## Annex 2.1 GSM 850 MHz body

Date/Time: 4/15/2011 15:03:55, Date/Time: 4/15/2011 15:12:07
Test Laboratory: Terminal SAR Lab

**E173u-81 GSM850 GPRS 251CH 3TS Back side 5mm**

**DUT: E173u-81; Type: HSPA USB Stick ; Serial: T5Z4CA10B1600118**

Communication System: HW -GSM/GPRS/EDGE 3TS; Frequency: 848.8 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 849 MHz; σ = 0.994 mho/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 54.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)
DASY5 Configuration:

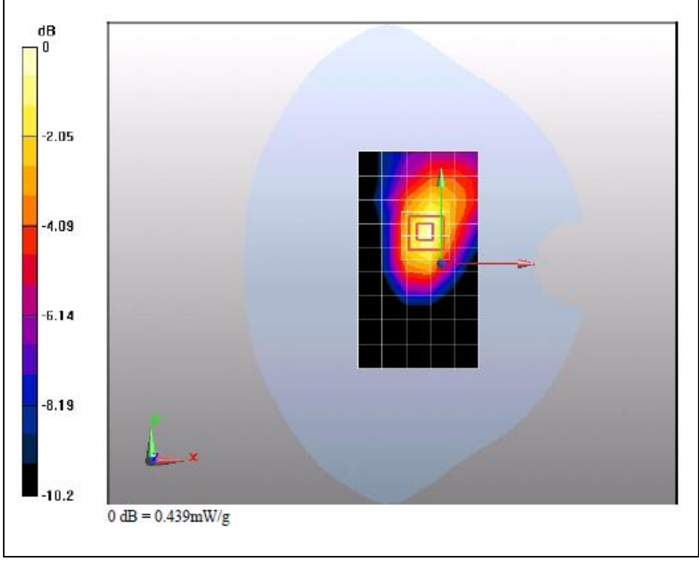
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(5.92, 5.92, 5.92); Calibrated: 12/23/2010
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/24/2010
- Phantom: SAM2; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1474
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

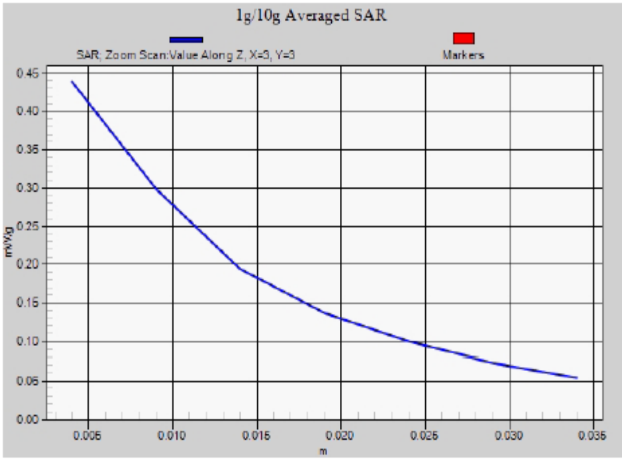
**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (6x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.415 mW/g

**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 16.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.180 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.604 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.402 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.248 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.439 mW/g




**Additional information:**

position or distance of DUT to SAM: 5 mm
ambient temperature: 22.0 °C; liquid temperature: 22.1 °C

## Annex 2.2 GSM 1900 MHz body

Date/Time: 4/15/2011 10:47:00, Date/Time: 4/15/2011 10:53:08
Test Laboratory: Terminal SAR Lab

**E173u-81 GSM1900 GPRS 661CH 3TS Back side 5mm**

**DUT: E173u-81; Type: HSPA USB Stick ; Serial: T5Z4CA10B1600118**

Communication System: HW -GSM/GPRS/EDGE 3TS; Frequency: 1880 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.5 mho/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 53.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)
DASY5 Configuration:

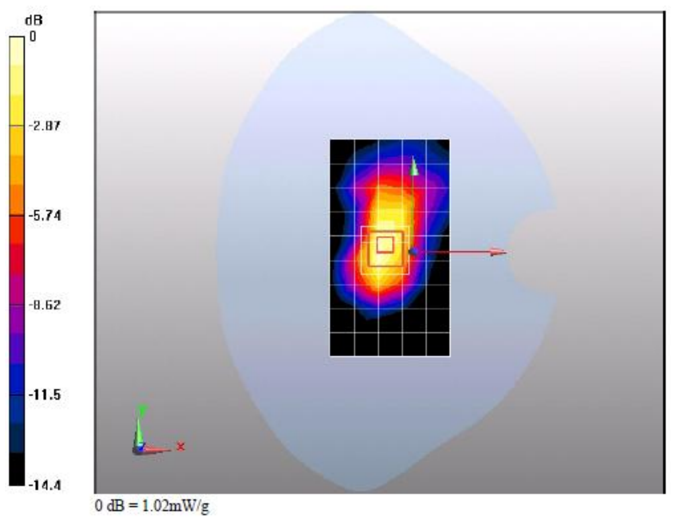
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(4.61, 4.61, 4.61); Calibrated: 12/23/2010
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/24/2010
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

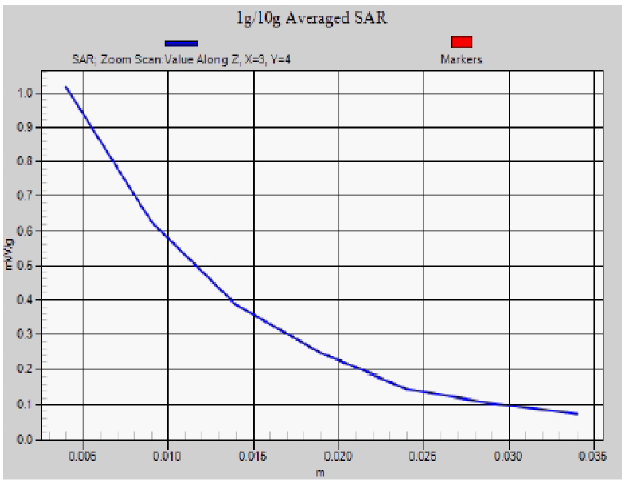
**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (6x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.912 mW/g

**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 27.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.177 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.58 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.904 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.502 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.02 mW/g




**Additional information:**
position or distance of DUT to SAM: 5 mm
ambient temperature: 22.0 °C; liquid temperature: 22.1°C

## Annex 2.3 WCDMA 1900MHz body

Date/Time: 4/15/2011 10:14:04, Date/Time: 4/15/2011 10:20:11
Test Laboratory: Terminal SAR Lab

**E173u-81 WCDMA1900 9400CH Back side 5mm**

**DUT: E173u-81; Type: HSPA USB Stick ; Serial: T5Z4CA10B1600118**

Communication System: HW -UMTS-FDD; Frequency: 1950 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 1950 MHz; σ = 1.57 mho/m; $\varepsilon_r$ = 53.2; ρ = 1000 kg/m3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)
DASY5 Configuration:

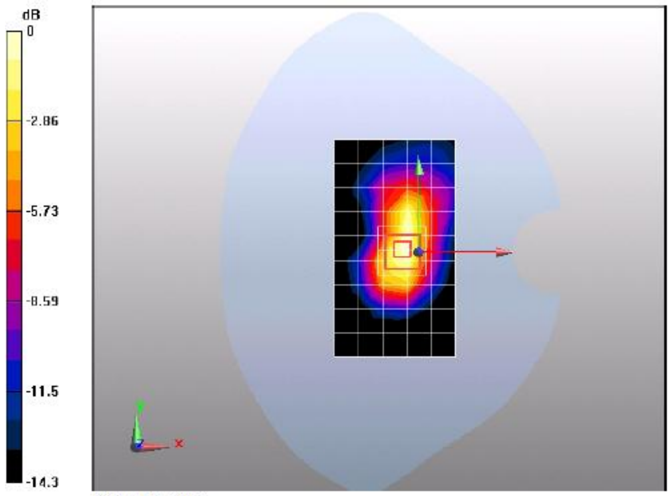
- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3168; ConvF(4.56, 4.56, 4.56); Calibrated: 12/23/2010
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn852; Calibrated: 12/24/2010
- Phantom: SAM1; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1475
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.2 Build 157; SEMCAD X Version 14.0 Build 57

**Configuration/Body/Area Scan (6x10x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.06 mW/g

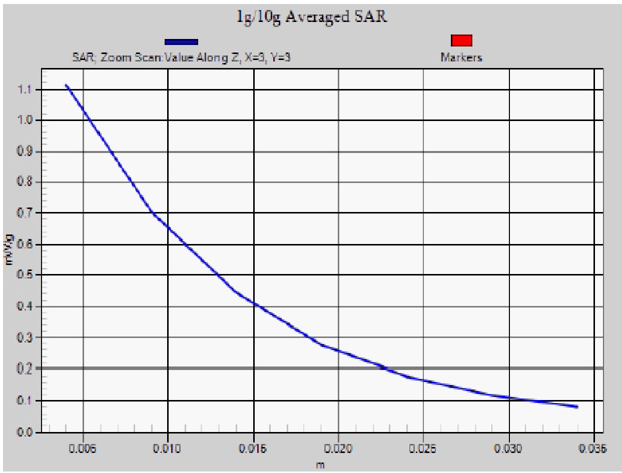
**Configuration/Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 24.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.196 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.71 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 0.997 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.554 mW/g**

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




0 dB = 1.11mW/g




**Additional information:**
position or distance of DUT to SAM:5 mm
ambient temperature: 22.0 °C; liquid temperature: 22.1°C

# Annex 3 Photo documentation

## Annex 3.1 Test Facility

Photo 1: Measurement System DASY5

Photo 2: Measurement System DASY5