SAR TEST REPORT

No. 2007SAR00011

for

Amoi Mobile Co., Ltd.

CDMA 1X EVDO/GSM DIGITAL MOBILE PHONE

V870

With

Hardware Version: V3.2

Software Version: 8107_V08-070118-6500-TNVG6340

Issued Date: 2007-04-13

Deutscher Akkreditierungs Rat

DAR

No. DAT-P-114/01-01

Note:

The test results in this test report relate only to the devices specified in this report. This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of TMC Beijing.

Test Laboratory:

TMC Beijing, Telecommunication Metrology Center of Ministry of Information Industry
No. 52, Huayuan Bei Road, Haidian District, Beijing, P. R. China 100083.
Tel:+86(0)10-62303288-2105, Fax:+86(0)10-62304793 Email:welcome@emcite.com. www.emcite.com

TABLE OF CONTENT

信息产业部通信计量中心
Telecommunication Metrology Center of MII

SAR TEST REPORT

Test report No.	2007SAR00011	Date of report	April 13th, 2007
Test laboratory	TMC Beijing, Telecommunication Metrology Center of MII	Client	Amoi Mobile Co., Ltd.
Test device	Product name: CDMA 1X EVDO/GSM DIGITAL MOBILE PHONE Model type: V870 Series number: \\ GPRS Class: 10		
Test reference documents	**EN 50360–2001**: Product standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones. **EN 50361–2001**: Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones. **ANSI C95.1–1999**: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz. **IEEE 1528–2003**: Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques. **IEC 62209-1**: Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures –Part 1:Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz) **OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) and Supplement C (Edition 01-01)**: Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits.		
Test conclusion	Localized Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of this portable wireless equipment has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards cited in Clause 5.2 of this test report. Maximum localized SAR is below exposure limits specified in the relevant standards cited in Clause 5.1 of this test report. General Judgment: **Pass**		
Signature	Lu Bingsong **Deputy Director of the laboratory** (Approved for this report)	Sun Qian **SAR Project Leader** (Reviewed for this report)	Zi Xiaogang **SAR Test Engineer** (Prepared for this report)

1 Test Laboratory

1.1 Testing Location

Company Name:	TMC Beijing, Telecommunication Metrology Center of MII
Address:	No 52, Huayuan beilu, Haidian District, Beijing,P.R.China
Postal Code:	100083
Telephone:	00861062303288
Fax:	00861062304793

1.2 Testing Environment

Temperature:	Min. = 15 °C, Max. = 30 °C
Relative humidity:	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance:	< 0.5 Ω

Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards.
Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.

1.3 Project Data

Project Leader:	Sun Qian
Test Engineer:	Zi Xiaogang
Testing Start Date:	April 4, 2007
Testing End Date:	April 5, 2007

2 Client Information

2.1 Applicant Information

Company Name:	Amoi Mobile Co., Ltd.
Address /Post:	NO.45,Tiyu road,Xiamen,Fujian,China
City:	Xiamen
Postal Code:	361012
Country:	P. R. China
Telephone:	+86-592-6516777-6363
Fax:	+86-592-6537766

2.2 Manufacturer Information

Company Name:	Amoi Mobile Co., Ltd.
Address /Post:	NO.45,Tiyu road,Xiamen,Fujian,China
City:	Xiamen
Postal Code:	361012
Country:	P. R. China
Telephone:	+86-592-6516777-6363
Fax:	+86-592-6537766

3 Equipment Under Test (EUT) and Ancillary Equipment (AE)

3.1 About EUT

Description:	CDMA 1X EVDO/GSM DIGITAL MOBILE PHONE
Model:	V870
Frequency Band:	850/1900MHz

Picture 1: Constituents of the sample

3.2 Internal Identification of EUT used during the test

EUT ID*	SN or IMEI	HW Version	SW Version
EUT1	\	V3.2	8107_V08-070118-6500-TNVG6340

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

3.3 Internal Identification of AE used during the test

AE ID*	Description	Model	SN	Manufacturer
AE1	Travel Adapter	TA8-AU	\	TAMURA ELECTRONICS(S.Z) CO.,LTD.
AE2	Battery	NO.9	\	Amoi Electronics Co.,Ltd

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

4 OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS DURING TEST

4.1 Schematic Test Configuration

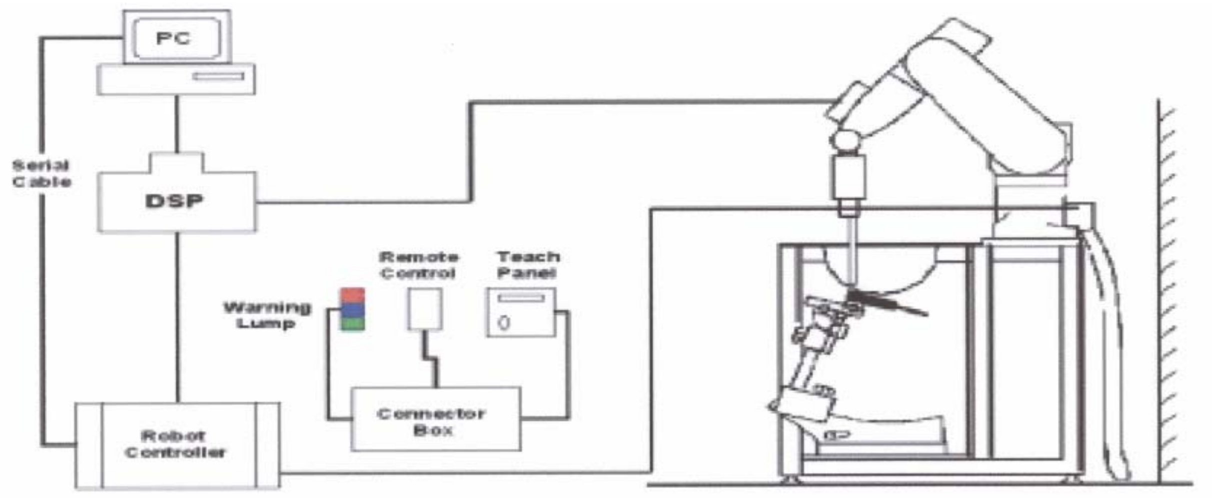
During SAR test, EUT is in Traffic Mode (Channel Allocated) at Normal Voltage Condition. A communication link is set up with a System Simulator (SS) by air link, and a call is established. The Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number (ARFCN) is allocated to 37, 384 and 777 respectively in the case of CDMA 850 MHz, or to 25, 550 and 1175 respectively in the case of CDMA 1900 MHz. The EUT is commanded to operate at maximum transmitting power.

The EUT shall use its internal transmitter. The antenna(s), battery and accessories shall be those specified by the manufacturer. The EUT battery must be fully charged and checked periodically during the test to ascertain uniform power output. If a wireless link is used, the antenna connected to the output of the base station simulator shall be placed at least 50 cm away from the handset. The signal transmitted by the simulator to the antenna feeding point shall be lower than the output power level of the handset by at least 30 dB.

4.2 SAR Measurement Set-up

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system DASY4 Professional from Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG). The system is based on a high precision robot (working range greater than 0.9m), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ± 0.02mm. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines (length =300mm) to the data acquisition unit.

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teaches pendant (Joystick), and remote control, is used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the Micron Pentium III 800 MHz computer with Windows 2000 system and SAR Measurement Software DASY4 Professional, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Stäubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC plug-in card.



Picture 2: SAR Lab Test Measurement Set-up

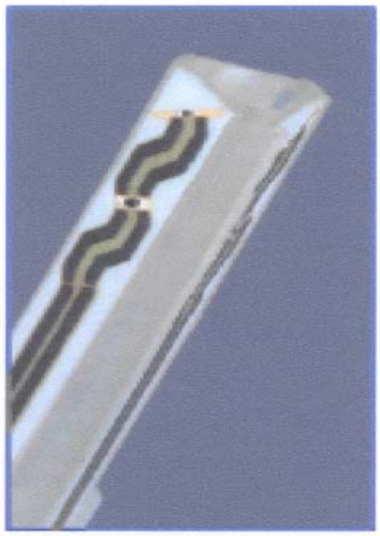
The DAE consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the PC-card is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information and an optical uplink for commands and clock lines. The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sidewise probe contacts. They are also used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The robot uses its own controller with a built in VME-bus computer.

4.3 Dasy4 E-field Probe System

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe ET3DV6 (manufactured by SPEAG), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the standard procedure with an accuracy of better than ± 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated and found to be better than ± 0.25dB.

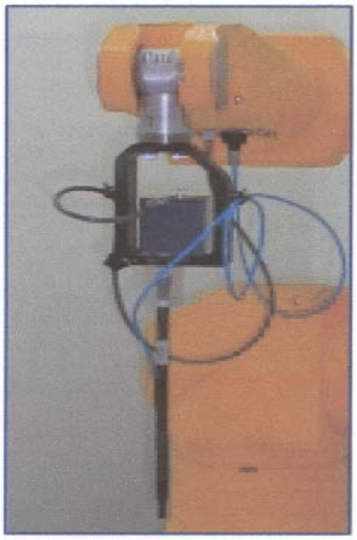
ET3DV6 Probe Specification

Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in optical fiber *for* surface detection System(ET3DV6 only) Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material(resistant to organic solvents, e.q., glycol)
Calibration	In air from 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz In brain and muscle simulating tissue at frequencies of 450MHz, 900MHz and 1.8GHz (accuracy±8%) Calibration for other liquids and frequencies upon request
Frequency	l 0 MHz to > 6 GHz; Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz to 3 GHz)



Picture 3: ET3DV6 E-field Probe

Directivity	±0.2 dB in brain tissue (rotation around probe axis)
	±0.4 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)
Dynamic Range	5u W/g to > 100mW/g; Linearity: ±0.2dB
Surface Detection	±0.2 mm repeatability in air and clear liquids
	over diffuse reflecting surface(ET3DV6 only)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330mm
	Tip length: 16mm
	Body diameter: 12mm
	Tip diameter: 6.8mm
	Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 2.7mm
Application	General dosimetry up to 3GHz
	Compliance tests of mobile phones
	Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms



Picture 4: ET3DV6 E-field

4.4 E-field Probe Calibration

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

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

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

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

Where: Δt = Exposure time (30 seconds),

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

ΔT = Temperature increase due to RF exposure.

Or

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

Where:

σ = Simulated tissue conductivity,

ρ = Tissue density (kg/m^3).

Note: Please check Annex E to see the Probe Certificate.

Picture 5: Device Holder

4.5 Other Test Equipment

4.5.1 Device Holder for Transmitters

In combination with the Generic Twin Phantom V3.0, the Mounting Device (POM) enables the rotation of the mounted transmitter in spherical coordinates whereby the rotation points is the ear opening. The devices can be easily, accurately, and repeatably positioned according to the FCC and CENELEC specifications. The device holder can be locked at different phantom locations (left head, right head, flat phantom).

4.5.2 Phantom

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

Shell Thickness 2±0. l mm
Filling Volume Approx. 20 liters
Dimensions 810 x l000 x 500 mm (H x L x W)
Available Special

Picture 6: Generic Twin Phantom

4.6 Equivalent Tissues

The liquid used for the frequency range of 800-2000 MHz consisted of water, sugar, salt and Cellulose. The liquid has been previously proven to be suited for worst-case. The Table 4 shows the detail solution. It’s satisfying the latest tissue dielectric parameters requirements proposed by the IEEE 1528.

Table 1. Composition of the Head Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE %	FREQUENCY 850MHz
Water	41.45
Sugar	56.0
Salt	1.45
Preventol	0.1
Cellulose	1.0
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=850MHz ε=41.5 σ=0.90
MIXTURE %	FREQUENCY 1900MHz
Water	55.242
Glycol monobutyl	44.452
Salt	0.306
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=1900MHz ε=40.0 σ=1.40

Table 2. Composition of the Body Tissue Equivalent Matter

MIXTURE %	FREQUENCY 850MHz
Water	52.5
Sugar	45.0
Salt	1.4
Preventol	0.1
Cellulose	1.0
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=850MHz ε=55.2 σ=0.97
MIXTURE %	FREQUENCY 1900MHz
Water	69.91
Glycol monobutyl	29.96
Salt	0.13
Dielectric Parameters Target Value	f=1900MHz ε=53.3 σ=1.52

4.7 System Specifications

4.7.1 Robotic System Specifications

Specifications

Positioner: Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot Model: RX90L
Repeatability: ±0.02 mm
No. of Axis: 6

Data Acquisition Electronic (DAE) System

Cell Controller
Processor: Pentium III
Clock Speed: 800 MHz
Operating System: Windows 2000

Data Converter
Features: Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter, and control logic
Software: DASY4 software
Connecting Lines: Optical downlink for data and status info.
Optical uplink for commands and clock

5 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TEST

5.1 Applicable Limit Regulations

EN 50360–2001: Product standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones.
It specifies the maximum exposure limit of **2.0 W/kg** as averaged over any 10 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.

ANSI C95.1–1999: IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz.
It specifies the maximum exposure limit of **1.6 W/kg** as averaged over any 1 gram of tissue for portable devices being used within 20 cm of the user in the uncontrolled environment.

5.2 Applicable Measurement Standards

EN 50361–2001: Basic standard for the measurement of Specific Absorption Rate related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from mobile phones.
IEEE 1528–2003: Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Body Due to Wireless Communications Devices: Experimental Techniques.
OET Bulletin 65 (Edition 97-01) and Supplement C (Edition 01-01): Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits.
IEC 62209-1-2005: Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures –Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)

They specify the measurement method for demonstration of compliance with the SAR limits for such equipments.

6 3G MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

6.1 Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

The handset was placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a shielded chamber. Such test signals offer a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR. SAR measurements were taken with a fully charged battery. In order to verify that the device was tested and maintained at full power, this was configured with the base station simulator. The SAR measurement software calculates a reference point at the start and end of the test to check for power drifts. If conducted power deviations of more then 5% occurred, the tests were repeated.

6.2 SAR Measurement Conditions for CDMA 2000 1x

These procedures were followed according to FCC "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices", May 2006.

6.2.1Output Power Verification

See 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E as recommended by "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices", May2006. Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to procedures defined in section 4.4.5.2 of 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E. SO55 tests were measured with power control bits in “All Up” condition.

1. If the mobile station supports Reverse TCH RC 1 and Forward TCH RC 1, set up a call using Fundamental Channel Test Mode 1 (RC=1/1) with 9600 bps data rate only.
2. Under RC1, C.S0011 Table 3 parameters were applied.
3. If the MS supports the RC 3 Reverse FCH, RC3 Reverse SCH0 and demodulation of RC 3, 4, or 5, set up a call using Supplemental Channel Test Mode 3 (RC 3/3) with 9600 bps Fundamental Channel and 9600 bps SCH0 data rate Channel and 9600 bps SCH0 data rate.
4. Under RC3, C.S0011 Table 4 was applied.
5. FCHs were configured at full rate for maximum SAR with “All Up” power control bits.

Table 3. Parameters for Max. Power for RC1

Parameter	Units	Value
I_{or}	dBm/1.23MHz	-104
$\frac{PilotE_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{TrafficE_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

Table 4. Parameters for Max. Power for RC3

Parameter	Units	Value
I_{or}	dBm/1.23MHz	-86
$\frac{PilotE_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{TrafficE_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

6.2.2 Head SAR Measurement

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate using Loopback Service Option SO55. SAR for RC1 is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1 using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

6.2.3 Body SAR Measurement

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured in RC3 with the DUT configured to transmit at full rate on FCH with all other code channels disabled using TDSO / SO32. SAR for multiple code channels (FCH + SCHn) is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured with FCH only. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel (FCH + SCHn) with FCH at full rate and SCH0 enabled at 9600 bps using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel with FCH only. When multiple code channels are enabled, the DUT output may shift by more than 0.5 dB and lead to higher SAR drifts and SCH dropouts. Body SAR in RC1 is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in RC1; with Loopback Service Option SO55, at full rate, using the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

6.2.4 Handsets with EV-DO

For handsets with Ev-Do capabilities, when the maximum average output of each channel in Rev. 0 is less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3 (1x RTT), body SAR for Ev-Do is not required. Otherwise, SAR for Rev. 0 is measured on the maximum output channel at 153.6 kbps using the body exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3. SAR for Rev. A is not required when the maximum average output of each channel is less than that measured in Rev. 0 or less than ¼ dB higher than that measured in RC3. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel for Rev. A using a Reverse Data Channel payload size of 4096 bits and a Termination Target of 16 slots defined for Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations. A Forward Traffic Channel data rate corresponding to the 2-slot version of 307.2 kbps with the ACK Channel transmitting in all slots should be configured in the downlink for both Rev. 0 and Rev. A. results in the highest SAR for that channel in RC3.

Table 5：Output Power (in dBm)

Band	Channel	SO2	SO2	SO55	SO55	TDSO SO32	1xEVDO Rev.0	1xEVDO Rev.0
		RC1/1	RC3/3	RC1/1	RC3/3	RC3/3	FTAP	RTAP
850MHZ	37	24.19	24.15	24.15	24.11	24.15	24.25	24.28
	384	24.25	24.22	24.21	24.26	24.28	24.35	24.35
	777	24.26	24.26	24.28	24.25	24.28	24.31	24.33
1900MHZ	25	23.95	23.98	24.01	23.93	23.96	24.05	24.06
	550	24.12	24.10	24.08	24.15	24.12	24.15	24.18
	1175	23.98	23.96	23.89	23.95	24.05	24.08	24.11

7 TEST RESULTS

7.1 Dielectric Performance

Table 6: Dielectric Performance of Head Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement is made at temperature 23.3 °C and relative humidity 49%.
Liquid temperature during the test: 22.5°C

/	Frequency	Permittivity ε	Conductivity σ (S/m)
Target value	850 MHz	41.5	0.90
	1900 MHz	40.0	1.40
Measurement value (Average of 10 tests)	850 MHz	41.3	0.95
	1900 MHz	39.1	1.40

Table 7: Dielectric Performance of Body Tissue Simulating Liquid

Measurement is made at temperature 23.3 °C and relative humidity 49%.
Liquid temperature during the test: 22.5°C

/	Frequency	Permittivity ε	Conductivity σ (S/m)
Target value	850 MHz	55.2	0.97
	1900 MHz	53.3	1.52
Measurement value (Average of 10 tests)	850 MHz	55.9	0.99
	1900 MHz	52.1	1.54

7.2 System Validation

Table 8: System Validation

Measurement is made at temperature 23.3 °C, relative humidity 49%, input power 250 mW. Liquid temperature during the test: 22.3°C					
Liquid parameters		**Frequency**	**Permittivity ε**		**Conductivity σ (S/m)**
		835 MHz	41.7		0.88
		1900 MHz	39.1		1.40
Verification results	**Frequency**	**Target value (W/kg)**		**Measurement value (W/kg)**	
		10 g Average	**1 g Average**	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**
	835 MHz	1.55	2.375	1.62	2.48
	1900 MHz	5.31	10.1	5.27	9.91

Note：Target Values used are one fourth of those in IEEE Std 1528-2003 (feeding power is normalized to 1 Watt), i.e. 250 mW is used as feeding power to the validation dipole (SPEAG using).

7.3 Summary of Measurement Results (850MHz)

Table 9: SAR Values (850MHz-Head)

Limit of SAR (W/kg)	**10 g Average**	**1 g Average**	**Power Drift (dB)**
	2.0	1.6	
Test Case	**Measurement Result (W/kg)**		
	10 g Average	**1 g Average**	
Left hand, Touch cheek, Top frequency(See Fig.1)	0.040	0.082	-0.195
Left hand, Touch cheek, Mid frequency(See Fig.3)	0.047	0.118	-0.157
Left hand, Touch cheek, Bottom frequency(See Fig.5)	0.044	0.096	-0.185
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Top frequency(See Fig.7)	0.00657	0.012	-0.189
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Mid frequency(See Fig.9)	0.00783	0.013	-0.194
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Bottom frequency(See Fig.11)	0.00966	0.014	0.159
Right hand, Touch cheek, Top frequency(See Fig.13)	0.077	0.119	-0.173
Right hand, Touch cheek, Mid frequency(See Fig.15)	0.054	0.082	0.185
Right hand, Touch cheek, Bottom frequency(See Fig.17)	0.059	0.087	0.197
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Top frequency(See Fig.19)	0.015	0.019	0.149
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Mid frequency(See Fig.21)	0.012	0.015	0.189
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Bottom frequency(See Fig.23)	0.011	0.014	0.173

Table 10: SAR Values (850MHz-Body)

Limit of SAR (W/kg)	10 g Average	1 g Average	Power Drift (dB)
	2.0	1.6	
Test Case	**Measurement Result (W/kg)**		
	10 g Average	**1 g Average**	
Body, Towards Ground, Top frequency(See Fig.25)	0.196	0.293	-0.182
Body, Towards Ground, Mid frequency(See Fig.27)	0.149	0.232	-0.173
Body, Towards Ground, Bottom frequency(See Fig.29)	0.172	0.274	0.200

7.4 Summary of Measurement Results (1900MHz)

Table 11: SAR Values (1900MHz-Head)

Limit of SAR (W/kg)	10 g Average	1 g Average	Power Drift (dB)
	2.0	1.6	
Test Case	**Measurement Result (W/kg)**		
	10 g Average	**1 g Average**	
Left hand, Touch cheek, Top frequency(See Fig.31)	0.113	0.221	-0.179
Left hand, Touch cheek, Mid frequency(See Fig.33)	0.118	0.210	-0.102
Left hand, Touch cheek, Bottom frequency(See Fig.35)	0.132	0.230	0.097
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Top frequency(See Fig.37)	0.018	0.029	-0.113
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Mid frequency(See Fig.39)	0.025	0.040	-0.138
Left hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Bottom frequency(See Fig.41)	0.031	0.052	0.192
Right hand, Touch cheek, Top frequency(See Fig.43)	0.080	0.147	0.156
Right hand, Touch cheek, Mid frequency(See Fig.45)	0.112	0.199	-0.103
Right hand, Touch cheek, Bottom frequency(See Fig.47)	0.120	0.216	-0.031
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Top frequency(See Fig.49)	0.024	0.043	-0.163
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Mid frequency(See Fig.51)	0.039	0.064	0.155
Right hand, Tilt 15 Degree, Bottom frequency(See Fig.53)	0.050	0.084	-0.179

Table 12: SAR Values (1900MHz-Body)

Limit of SAR (W/kg)	10 g Average	1 g Average	Power Drift (dB)
	2.0	1.6	
Test Case	**Measurement Result (W/kg)**		
	10 g Average	**1 g Average**	
Body, Towards Ground, Top frequency(See Fig.55)	0.189	0.298	0.192
Body, Towards Ground, Mid frequency(See Fig.57)	0.225	0.366	0.188
Body, Towards Ground, Bottom frequency(See Fig.59)	0.222	0.358	0.163

7.5 Conclusion

Localized Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) of this fixed terminal station has been measured in all cases requested by the relevant standards cited in Clause 5.2 of this report. Maximum localized SAR is below exposure limits specified in the relevant standards cited in Clause 5.1 of this test report.

8 Measurement Uncertainty

SN	a	Type	c	d	e = f(d,k)	f	h = c x f / e	k
	Uncertainty Component		Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c_i (1 g)	1 g u_i (±%)	v_i
1	System repetivity	A	0.5	N	1	1	0.5	9
	Measurement System							
2	Probe Calibration	B	5	N	2	1	2.5	∞
3	Axial Isotropy	B	4.7	R	√3	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	4.3	∞
4	Hemispherical Isotropy	B	9.4	R	√3	$\sqrt{c_p}$		∞
5	Boundary Effect	B	0.4	R	√3	1	0.23	∞
6	Linearity	B	4.7	R	√3	1	2.7	∞
7	System Detection Limits	B	1.0	R	√3	1	0.6	∞
8	Readout Electronics	B	1.0	N	1	1	1.0	∞
9	RF Ambient Conditions	B	3.0	R	√3	1	1.73	∞
10	Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	B	0.4	R	√3	1	0.2	∞
11	Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	B	2.9	R	√3	1	1.7	∞
12	Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	B	3.9	R	√3	1	2.3	∞

	Test sample Related							
13	Test Sample Positioning	A	4.9	N	1	1	4.9	N-1
14	Device Holder Uncertainty	A	6.1	N	1	1	6.1	N-1
15	Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	B	5.0	R	√3	1	2.9	∞
	Phantom and Tissue Parameters							
16	Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	B	1.0	R	√3	1	0.6	∞
17	Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	B	5.0	R	√3	0.64	1.7	∞
18	Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	B	5.0	N	1	0.64	1.7	M
19	Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	B	5.0	R	√3	0.6	1.7	∞
20	Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	B	5.0	N	1	0.6	1.7	M
	Combined Standard Uncertainty			RSS			11.25	
	Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)			K=2			22.5	

9 MAIN TEST INSTRUMENTS

Table 13: List of Main Instruments

No.	Name	Type	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Valid Period
01	Network analyzer	HP 8753E	US38433212	August 30,2006	One year
02	Power meter	NRVD	101253	June 20, 2006	One year
03	Power sensor	NRV-Z5	100333		
04	Power sensor	NRV-Z6	100011	September 2, 2006	One year
05	Signal Generator	E4433B	US37230472	September 4, 2006	One Year
06	Amplifier	VTL5400	0505	No Calibration Requested	
07	BTS	CMU 200	105948	August 15, 2006	One year
08	E-field Probe	SPEAG ET3DV6	1736	December 1, 2006	One year
09	DAE	SPEAG DAE3	536	July 11, 2006	One year

END OF REPORT BODY

ANNEX A： MEASUREMENT PROCESS

The evaluation was performed with the following procedure:

Step 1: Measurement of the SAR value at a fixed location above the reference point was measured and was used as a reference value for assessing the power drop.

Step 2: The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the phantom was measured at a distance of 3.9 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the flat phantom and the horizontal grid spacing was 10 mm x 10 mm. Based on this data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation.

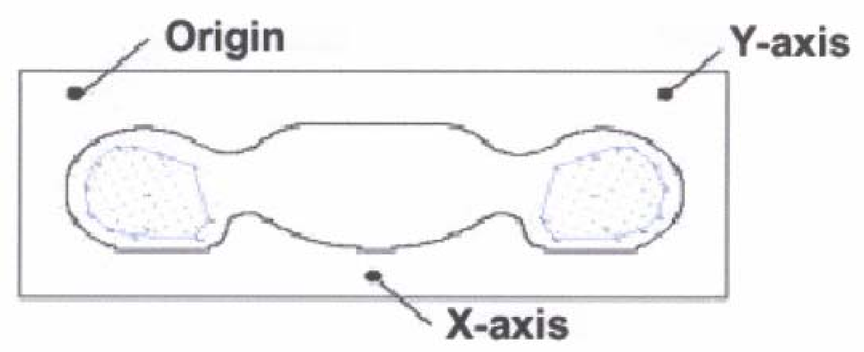
Step 3: Around this point, a volume of 30 mm x 30 mm x 30 mm was assessed by measuring 7 x 7x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure:

a. The data at the surface were extrapolated, since the center of the dipoles is 2.7 mm away from the tip of the probe and the distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point is 1.2 mm. The extrapolation was based on a least square algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in z-axes. This polynomial was then used to evaluate the points between the surface and the probe tip.

b. The maximum interpolated value was searched with a straightforward algorithm. Around this maximum the SAR values averaged over the spatial volumes (1g or 10g) were computed using the 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot"-condition (in x ~ y and z-directions). The volume was integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were interpolated to calculate the average.

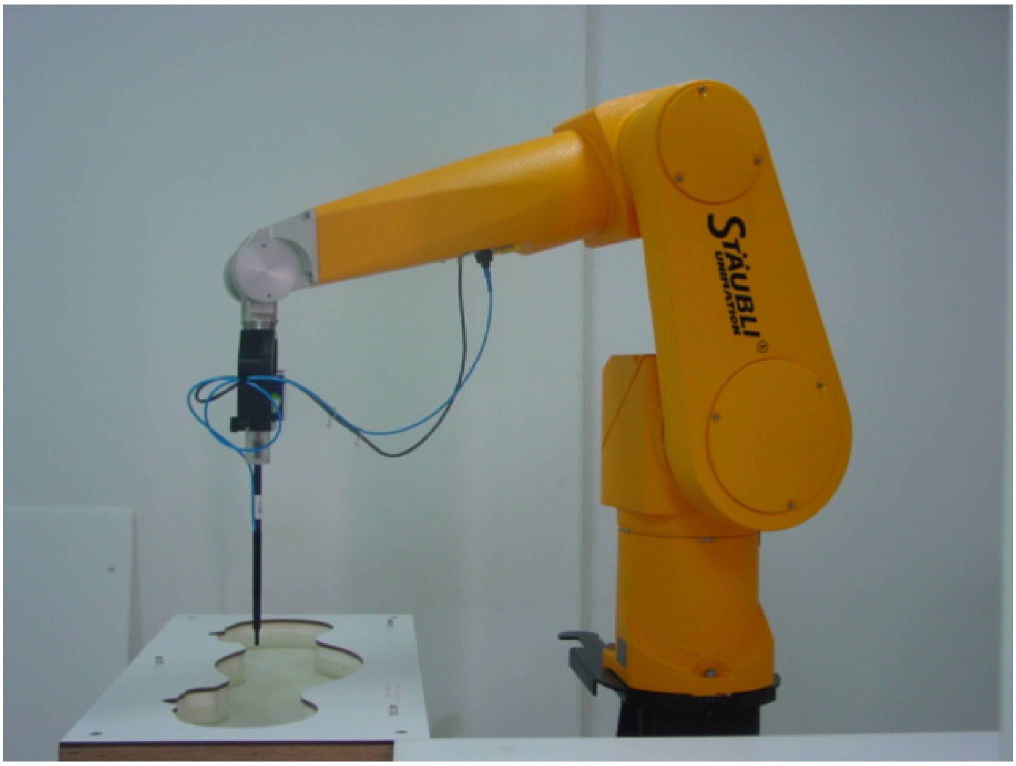
c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.

Step 4: Re-measurement the SAR value at the same location as in Step 1. If the value changed by more than 5%, the evaluation is repeated.

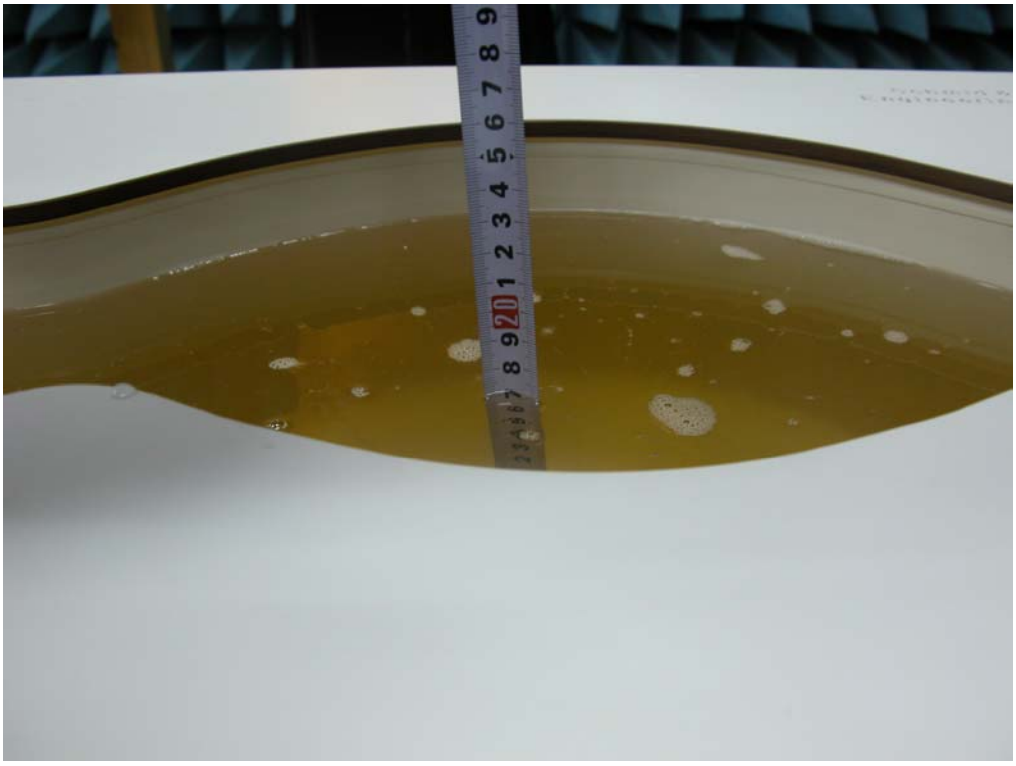


Picture A: SAR Measurement Points in Area Scan

ANNEX B: TEST LAYOUT



Picture B1: Specific Absorption Rate Test Layout

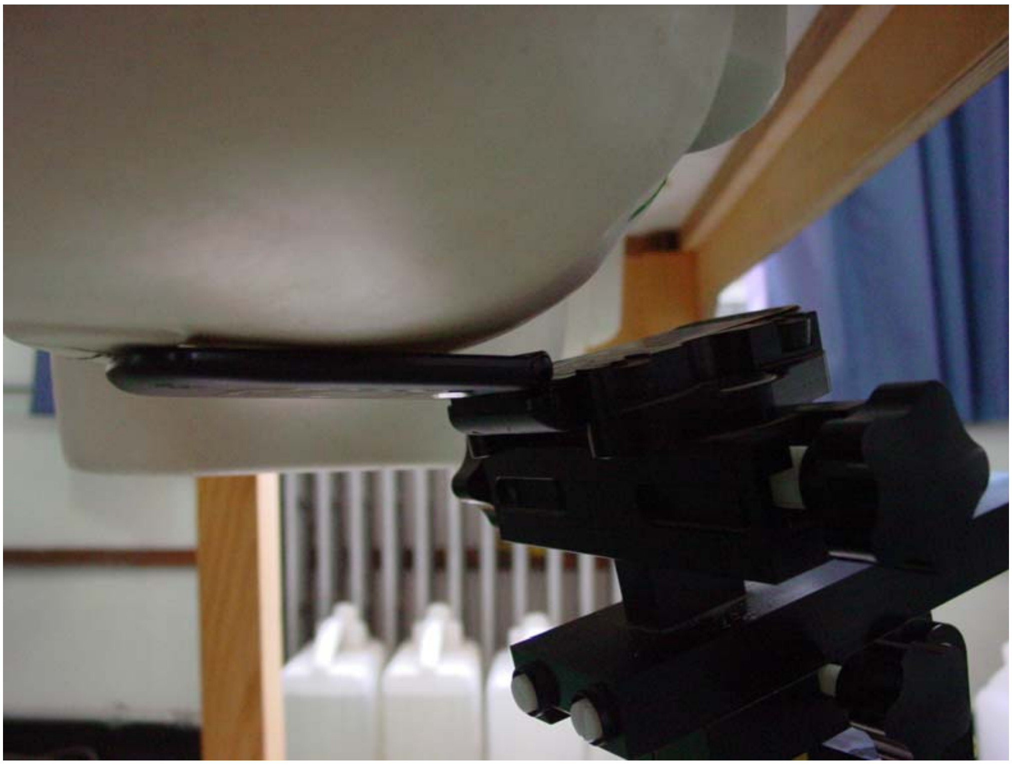


Picture B2: Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (850 MHz)

Picture B3 Liquid depth in the Flat Phantom (1900MHz)

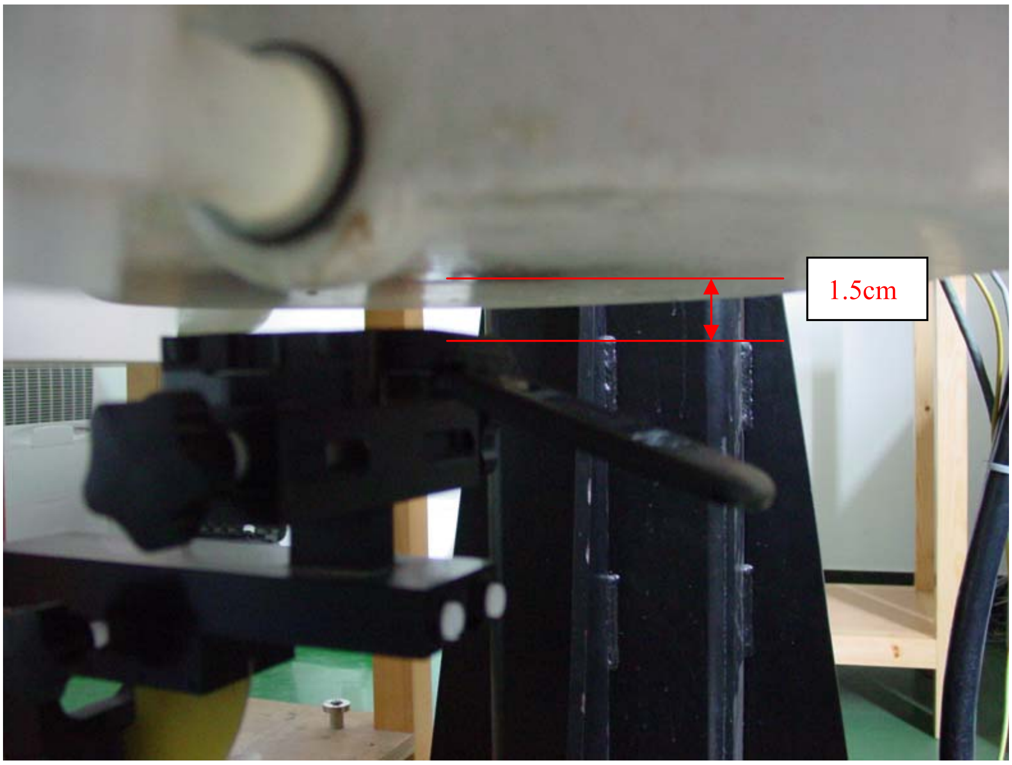
Picture B4: Left Hand Touch Cheek Position

Picture B5: Left Hand Tilt 15° Position



Picture B6: Right Hand Touch Cheek Position

Picture B7: Right Hand Tilt 15° Position



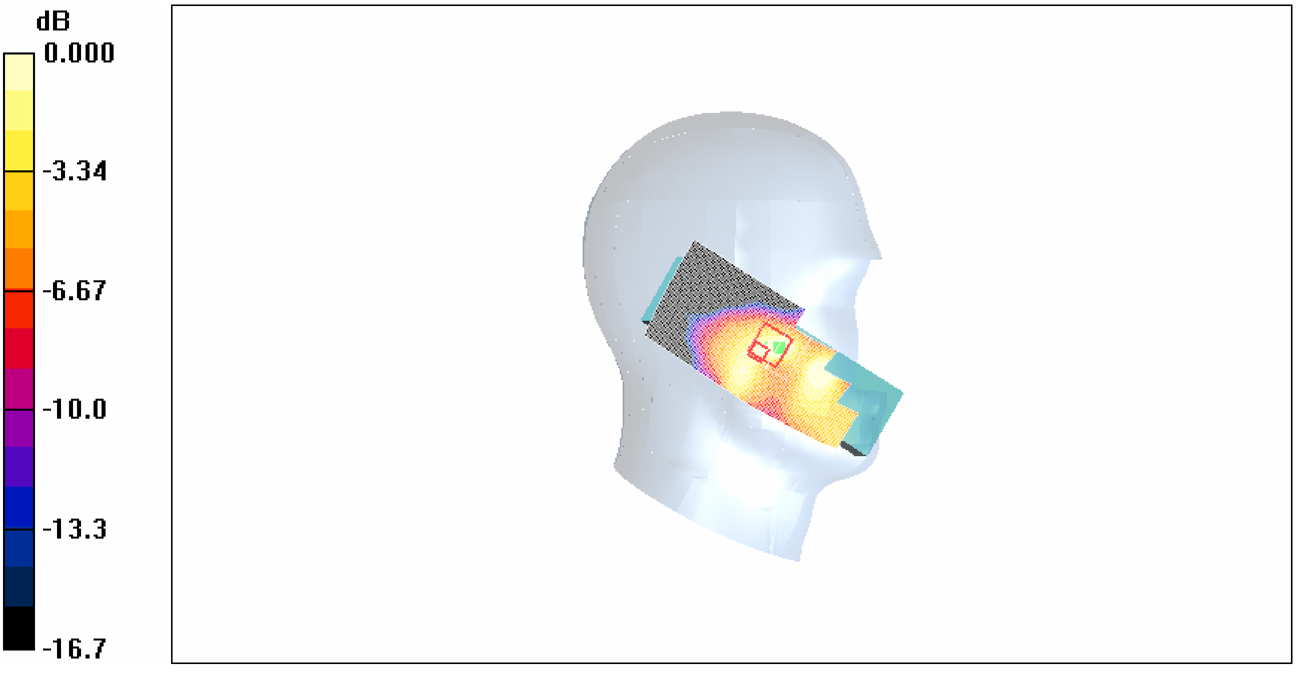
Picture B8: Body-worn Position (toward Ground, the distance from handset to the bottom of the Phantom is 1.5cm)

ANNEX C: GRAPH RESULTS

CDMA 850 Left Cheek High
Electronics: DAE3 Sn536
Medium: 850 Head
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 848.31 MHz; σ = 0.984 mho/m; ε_r = 40.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: CDMA 850 Frequency: 848.31 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(6.51, 6.51, 6.51)

Cheek High/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.134 mW/g

Cheek High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 2.39 V/m; Power Drift = -0.195 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.288 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.082 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.040 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.093 mW/g



0 dB = 0.093mW/g

Fig. 1 850MHz CH777

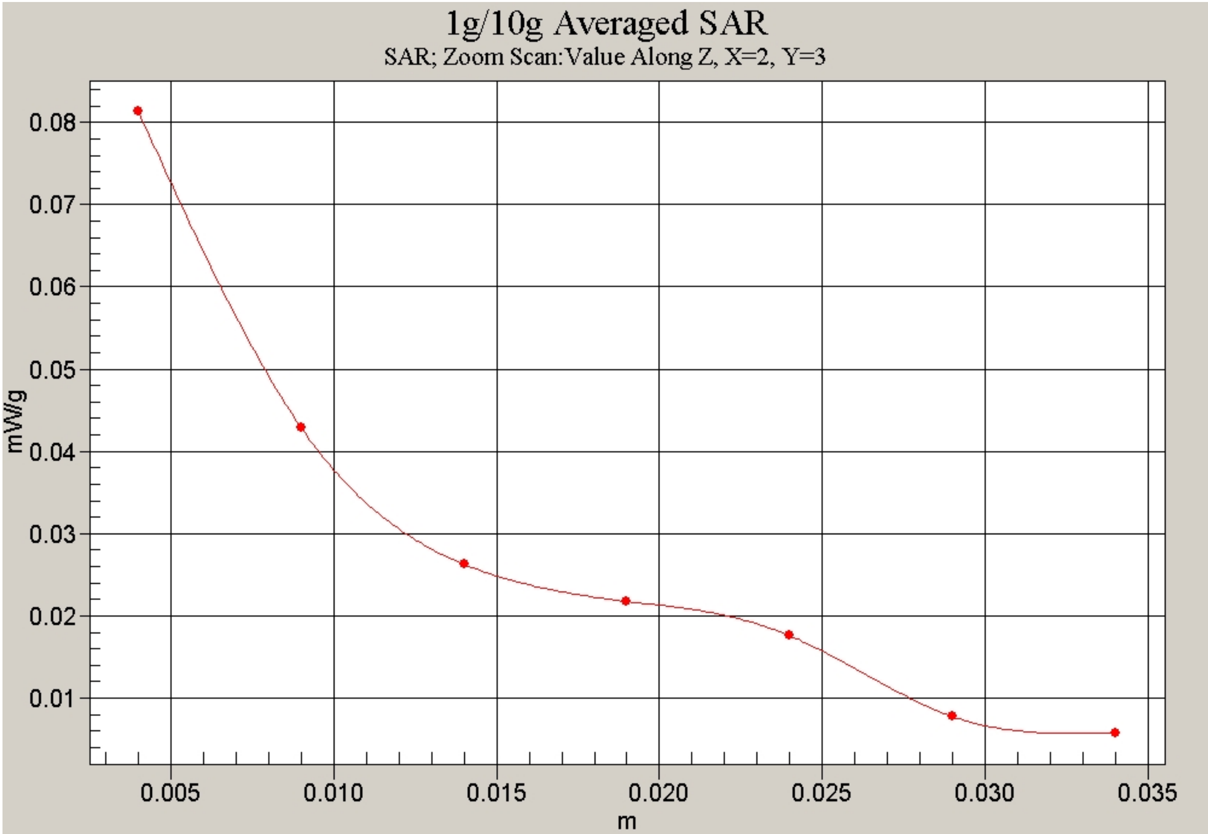


Fig. 2 Z-Scan at power reference point (850 MHz CH777)

CDMA 850 Left Cheek Middle

Electronics: DAE3 Sn536

Medium: 850 Head

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.52 MHz; σ = 0.978 mho/m; ε_r = 40.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:23.3^{o}C   Liqiud Temperature: 22.5^{o}C

Communication System: CDMA 850 Frequency: 836.52 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(6.51, 6.51, 6.51)

Cheek Middle/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.076 mW/g

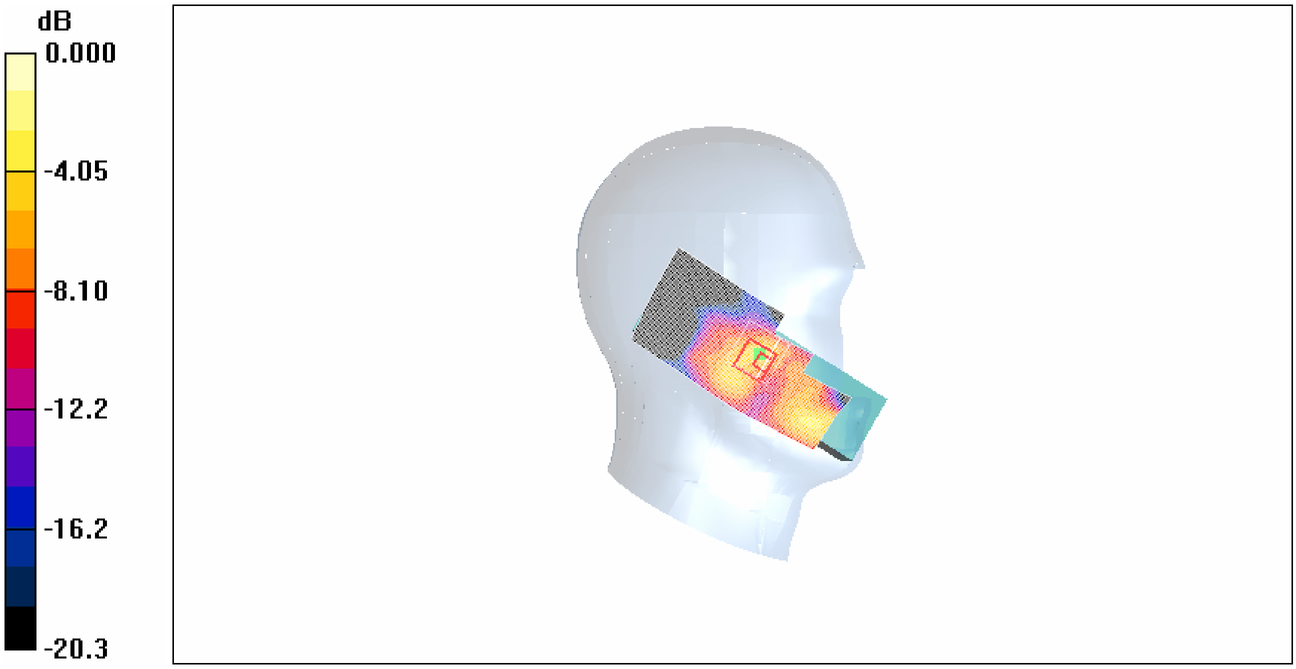
Cheek Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.18 V/m; Power Drift = -0.157 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.326 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.118 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.047 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.175 mW/g



0 dB = 0.175mW/g

Fig. 3 850 MHz CH384

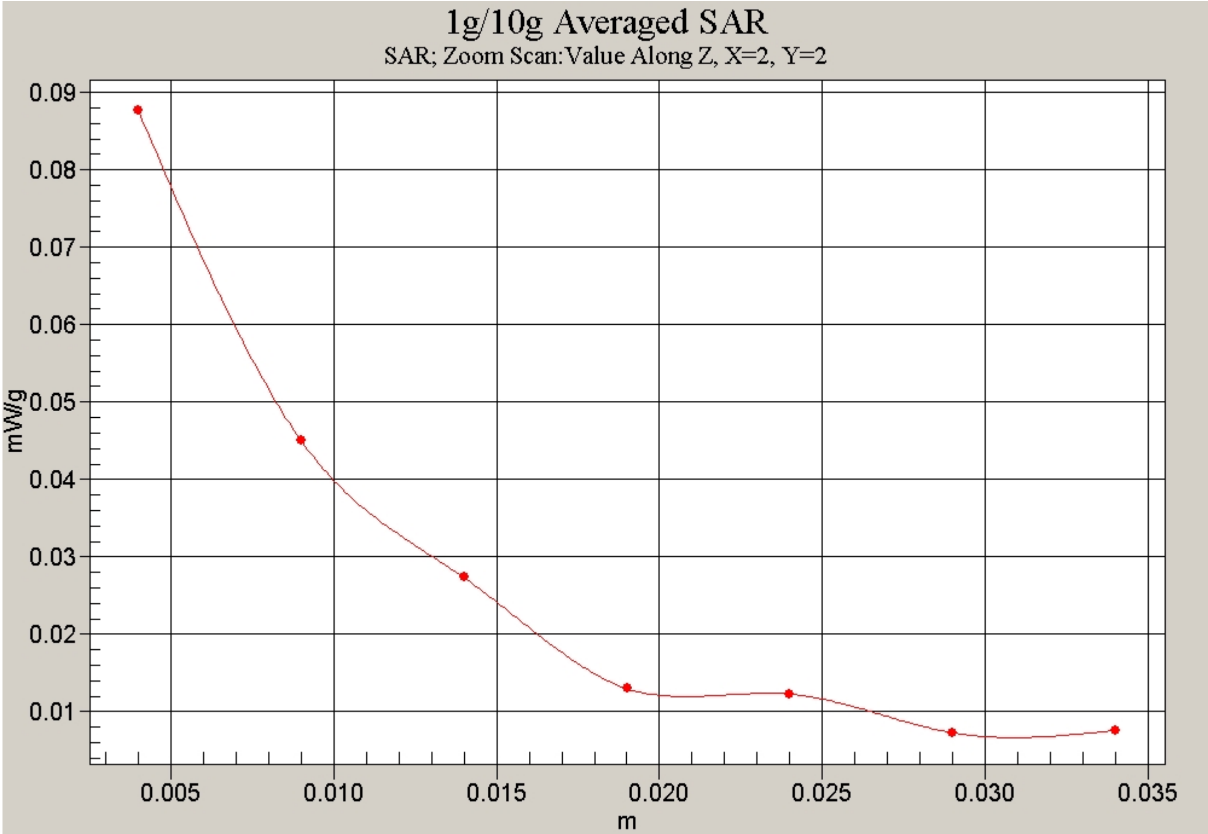


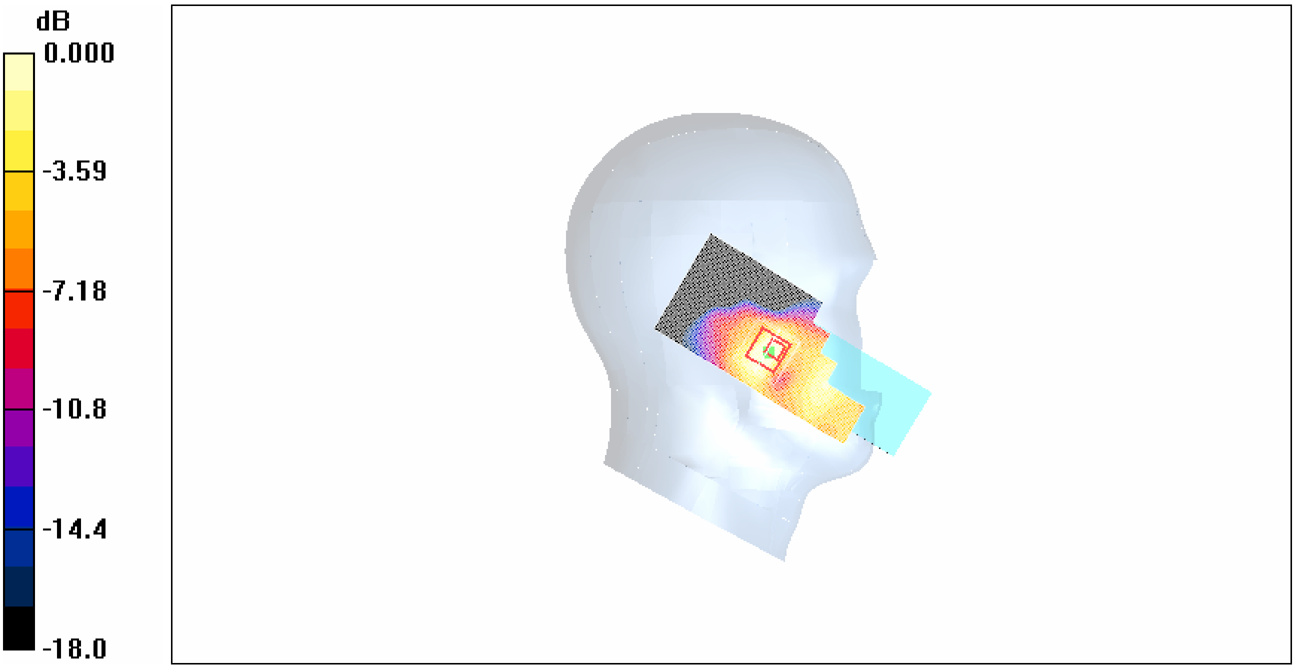
Fig. 4 Z-Scan at power reference point (850 MHz CH384)

CDMA 850 Left Cheek Low

Electronics: DAE3 Sn536
Medium: 850 Head
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 826.11 MHz; σ = 0.971 mho/m; ε_r = 41; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: CDMA 850 Frequency: 826.11 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(6.51, 6.51, 6.51)

Cheek Low/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.128 mW/g

Cheek Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.78 V/m; Power Drift = -0.185 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.290 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.096 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.044 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.101 mW/g



0 dB = 0.101mW/g

Fig. 5 850 MHz CH37

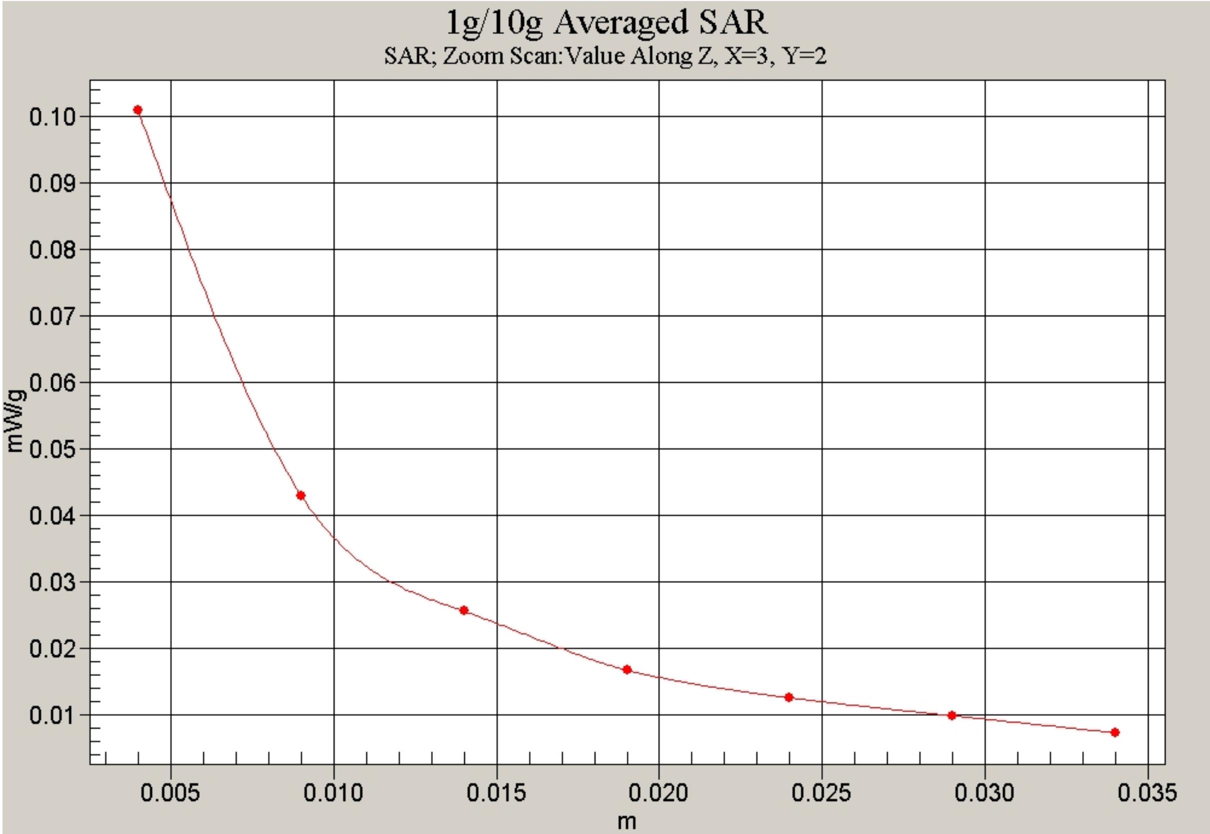
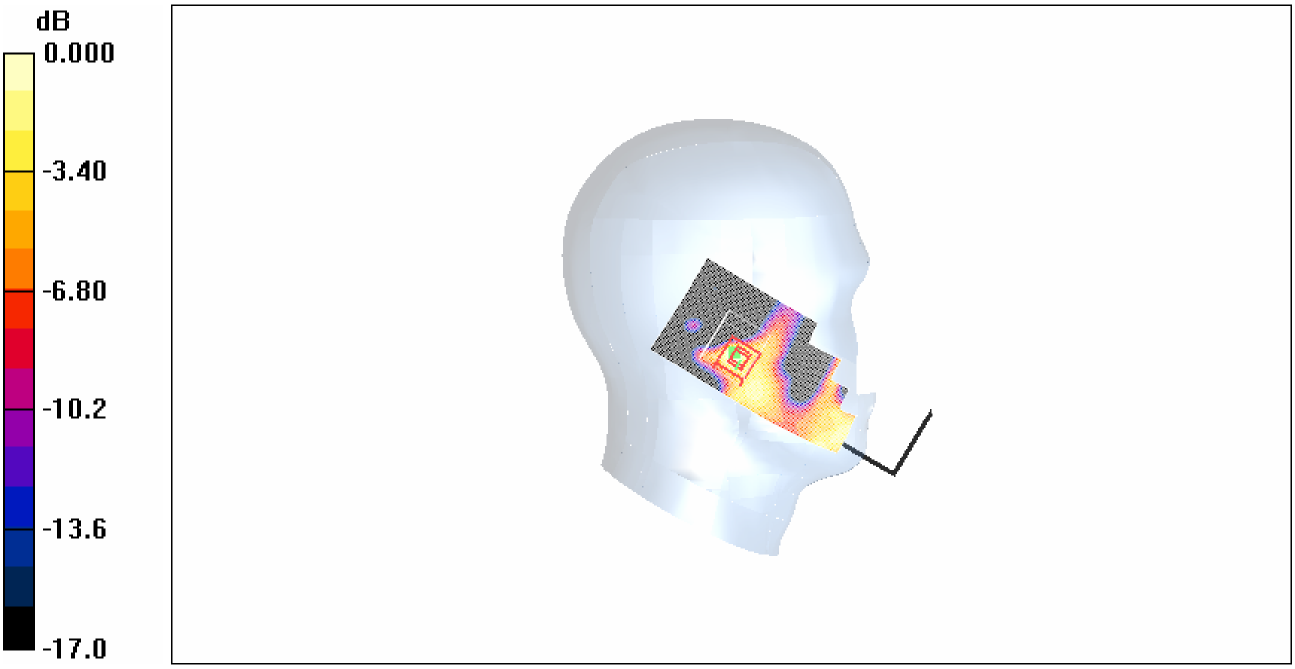


Fig. 6 Z-Scan at power reference point (850 MHz CH37)

CDMA 850 Left Tilt High
Electronics: DAE3 Sn536
Medium: 850 Head
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 848.31 MHz; σ = 0.984 mho/m; ε_r = 40.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C   Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: CDMA 850 Frequency: 848.31 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(6.51, 6.51, 6.51)

Tilt High/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.030 mW/g

Tilt High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.82 V/m; Power Drift = -0.189 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.025 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.012 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00657 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.023 mW/g



0 dB = 0.023mW/g

Fig.7 850 MHz CH777

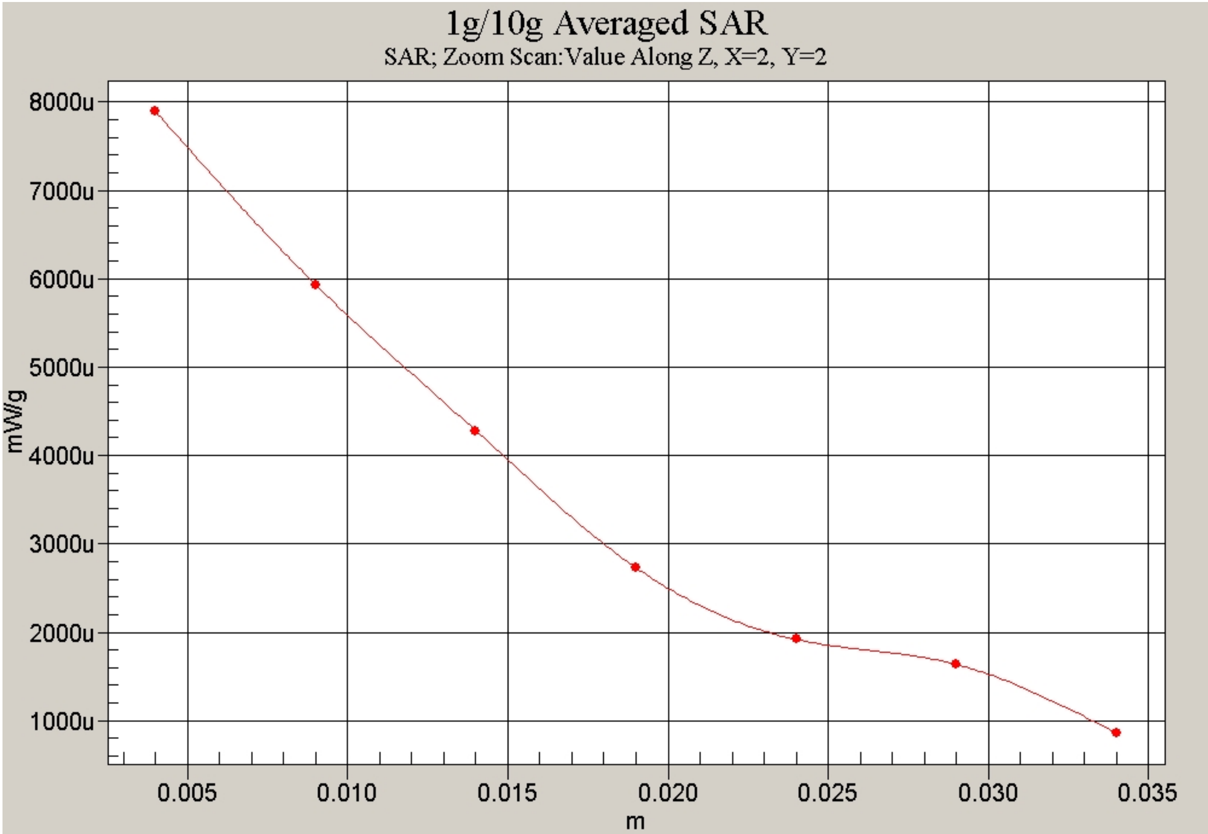


Fig. 8 Z-Scan at power reference point (850 MHz CH777)

CDMA 850 Left Tilt Middle

Electronics: DAE3 Sn536

Medium: 850 Head

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.52 MHz; σ = 0.978 mho/m; ε_r = 40.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: CDMA 850 Frequency: 836.52 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(6.51, 6.51, 6.51)

Tilt Middle/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.018 mW/g

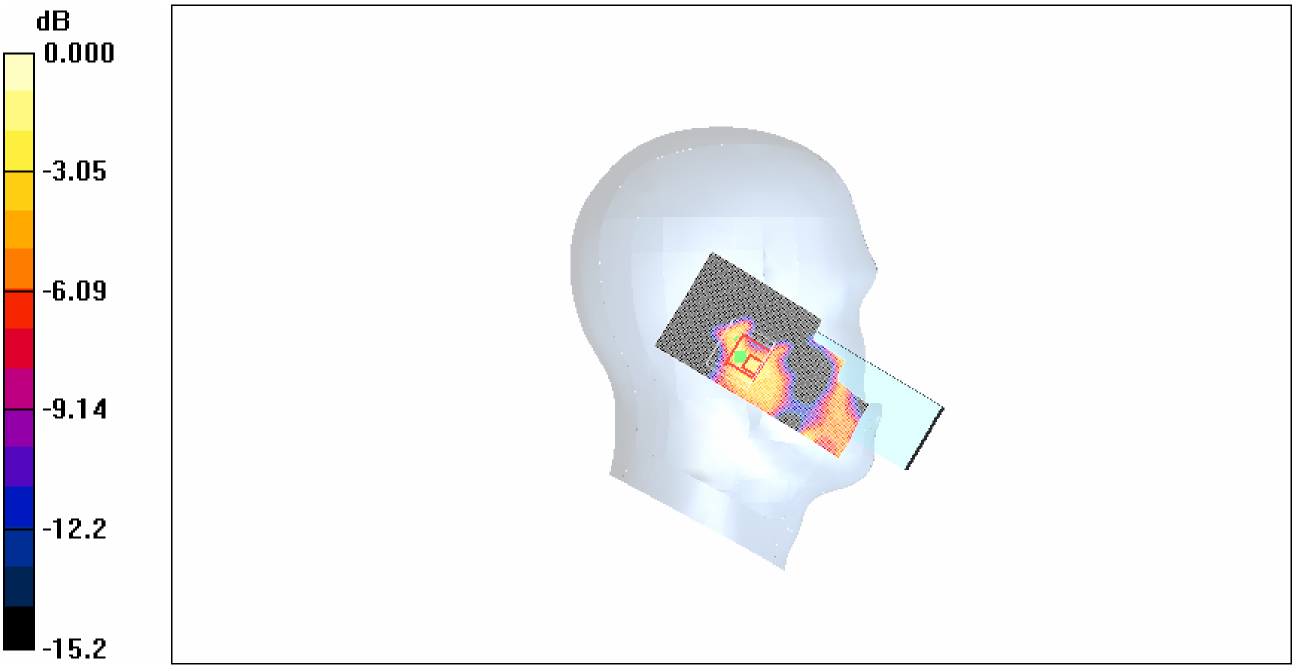
Tilt Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.56 V/m; Power Drift = -0.194dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.031 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.013 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00783 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.027 mW/g



0 dB = 0.027mW/g

Fig.9 850 MHz CH384

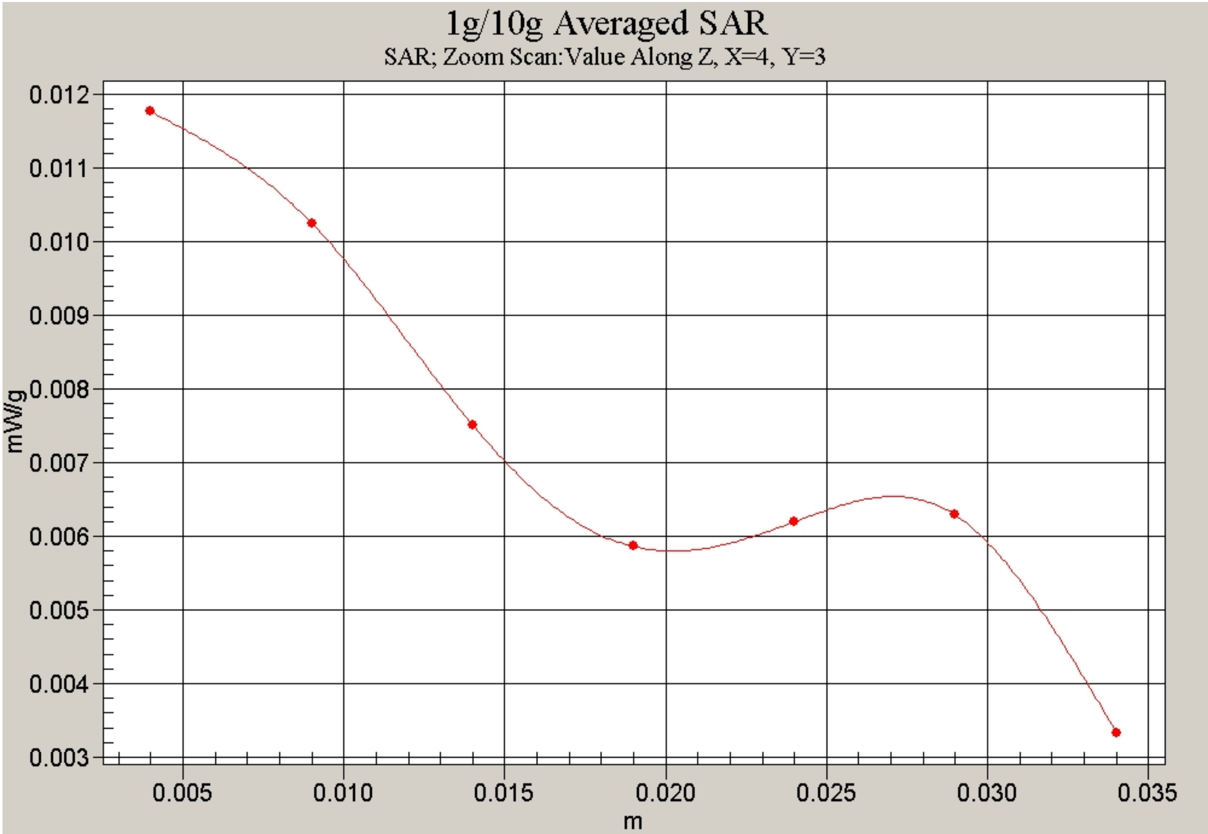
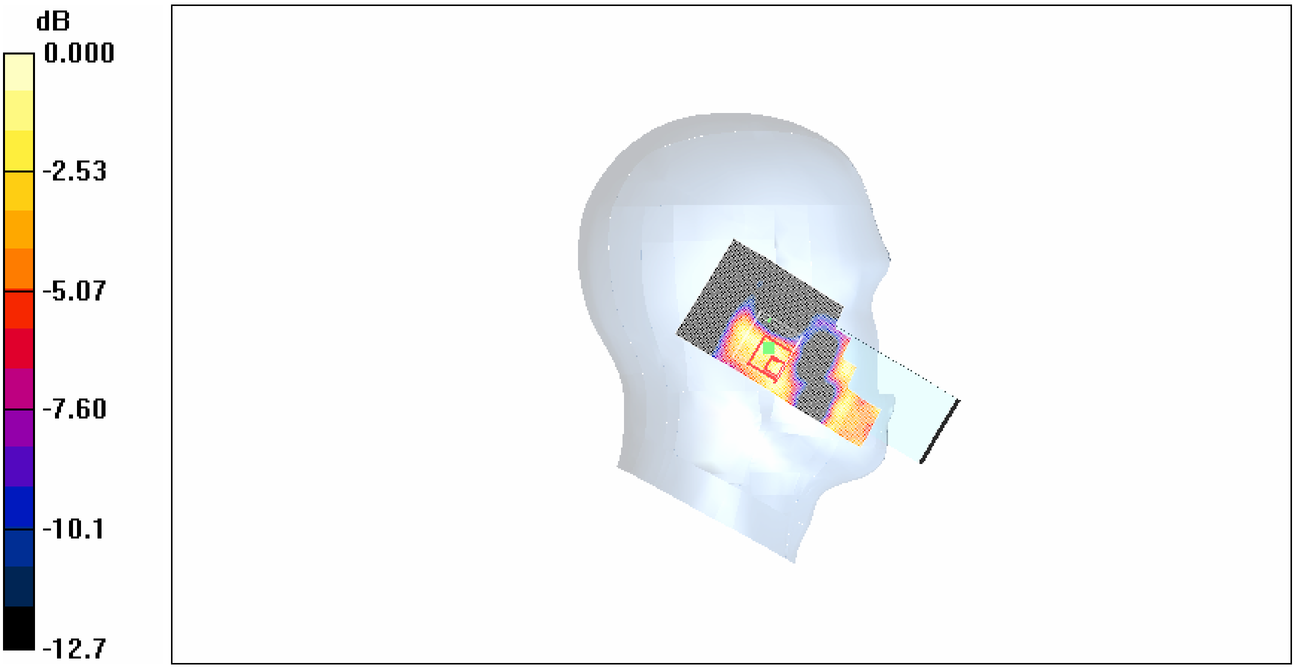


Fig. 10 Z-Scan at power reference point (850 MHz CH384)

CDMA 850 Left Tilt Low
Electronics: DAE3 Sn536
Medium: 850 Head
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 826.11 MHz; σ = 0.971 mho/m; ε_r = 41; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C   Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: CDMA 850 Frequency: 826.11 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(6.51, 6.51, 6.51)

Tilt Low/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.020 mW/g

Tilt Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.77 V/m; Power Drift = 0.159 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.022 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.014 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00966 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.022 mW/g



0 dB = 0.022mW/g

Fig. 11 850 MHz CH37

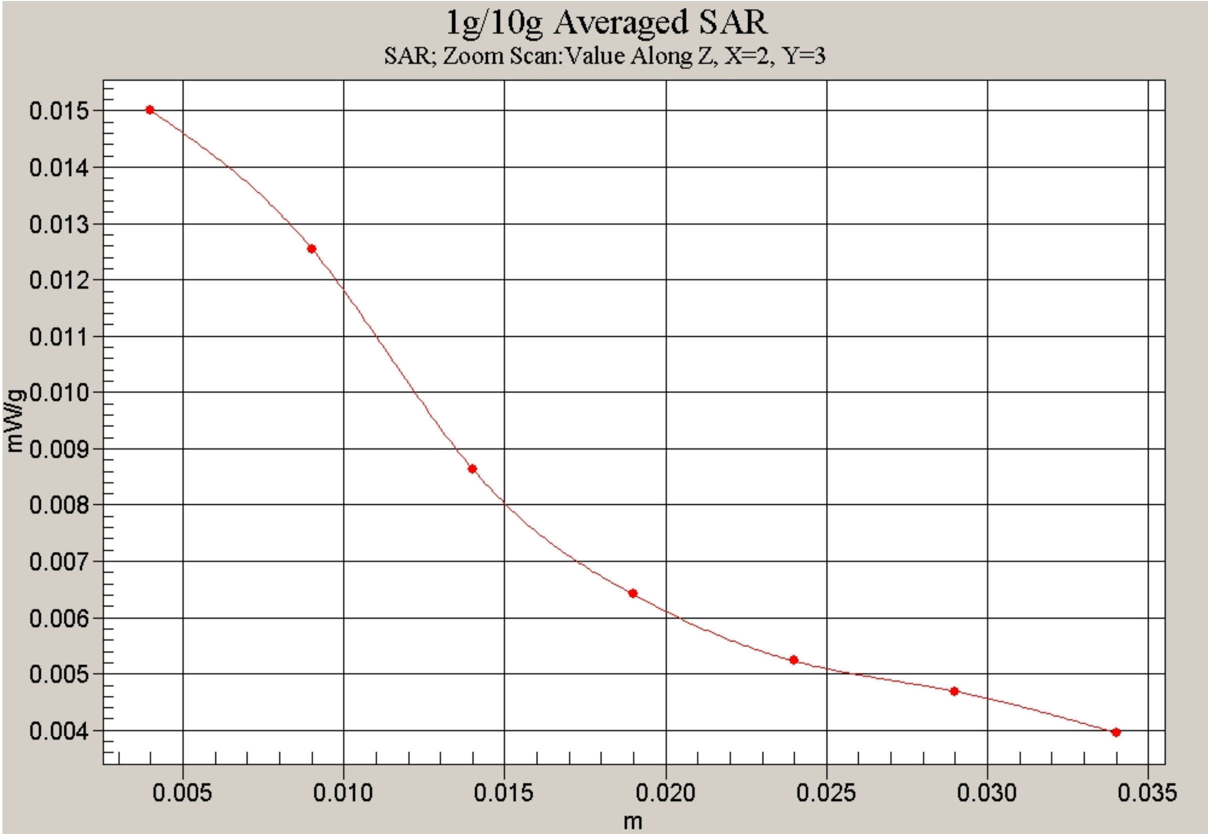


Fig. 12 Z-Scan at power reference point (850 MHz CH37)

CDMA 850 Right Cheek High

Electronics: DAE3 Sn536

Medium: 850 Head

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 848.31 MHz; σ = 0.984 mho/m; ε_r = 40.5; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:23.3^{o}C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5^{o}C

Communication System: CDMA 850 Frequency: 848.31 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(6.51, 6.51, 6.51)

Cheek High/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.116 mW/g

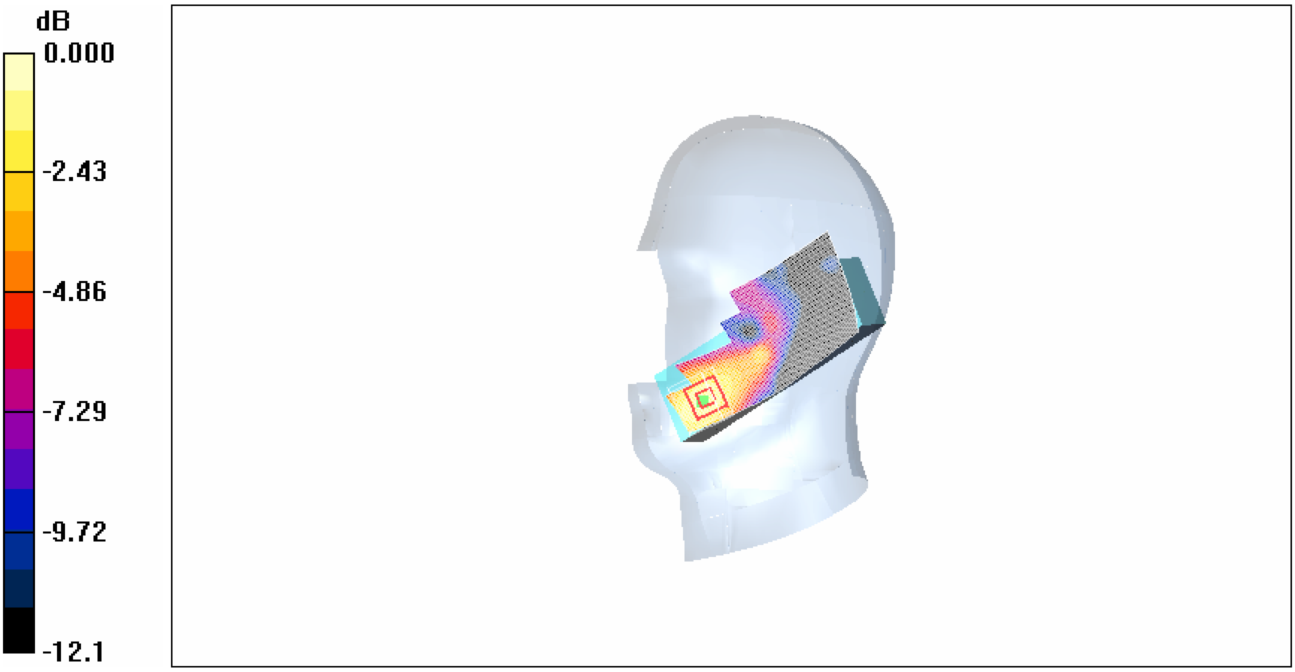
Cheek High/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.29 V/m; Power Drift = -0.173 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.186 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.119 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.077 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.136 mW/g



0 dB = 0.136mW/g

Fig. 13 850 MHz CH777

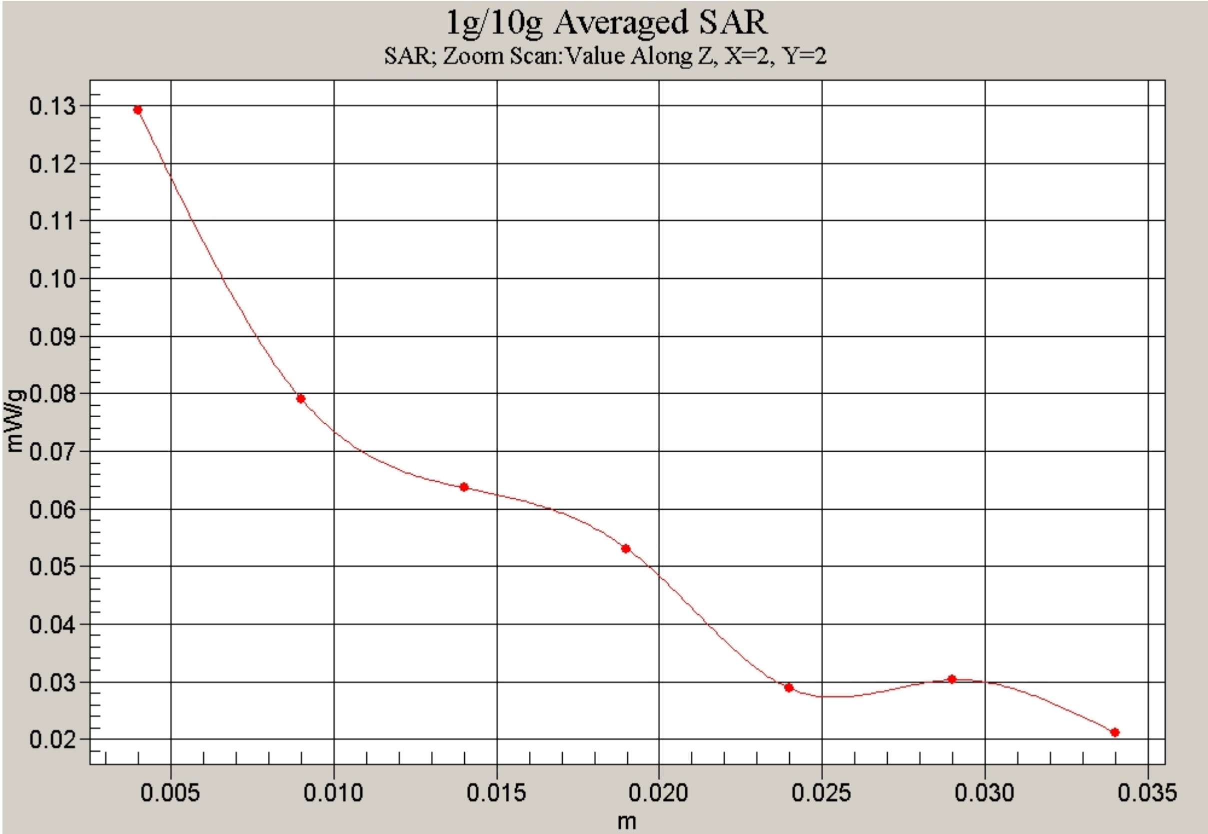


Fig. 14 Z-Scan at power reference point (850 MHz CH777)

CDMA 850 Right Cheek Middle

Electronics: DAE3 Sn536

Medium: 850 Head

Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.52 MHz; σ = 0.978 mho/m; ε_r = 40.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3

Ambient Temperature:23.3°C Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C

Communication System: CDMA 850 Frequency: 836.52 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1

Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(6.51, 6.51, 6.51)

Cheek Middle/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.093 mW/g

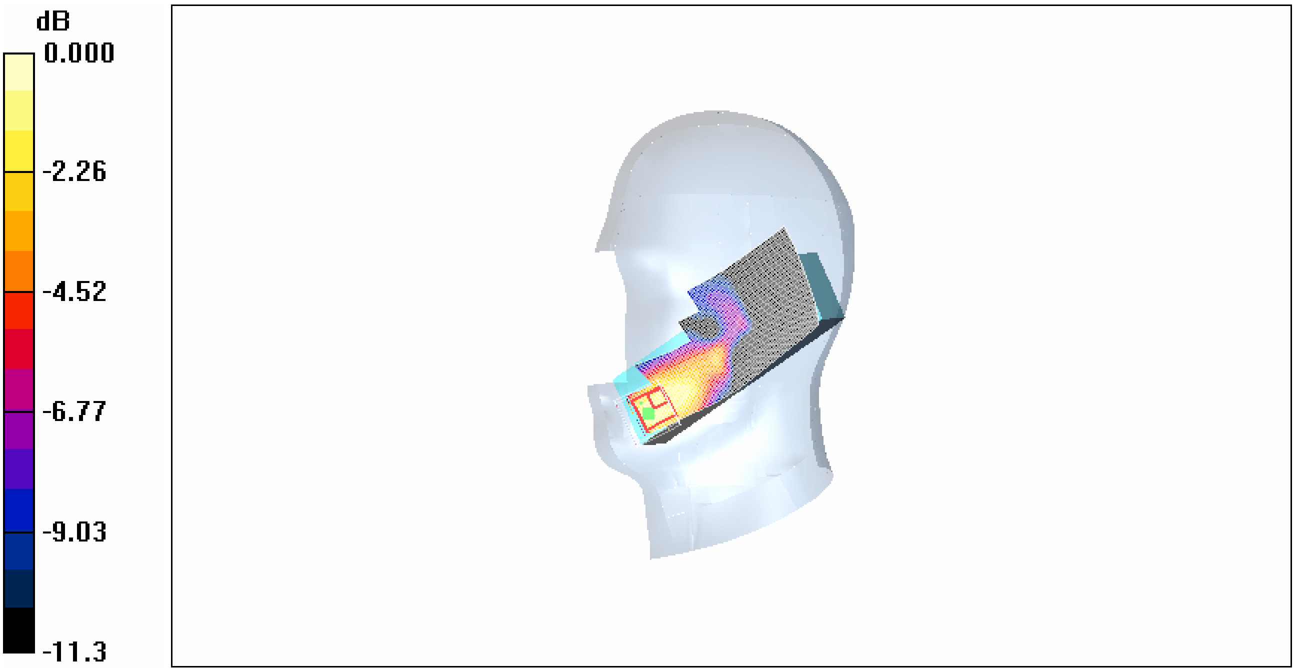
Cheek Middle/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.39 V/m; Power Drift = 0.185 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.146 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.082 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.054 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.107 mW/g



0 dB = 0.107mW/g

Fig. 15 850 MHz CH384

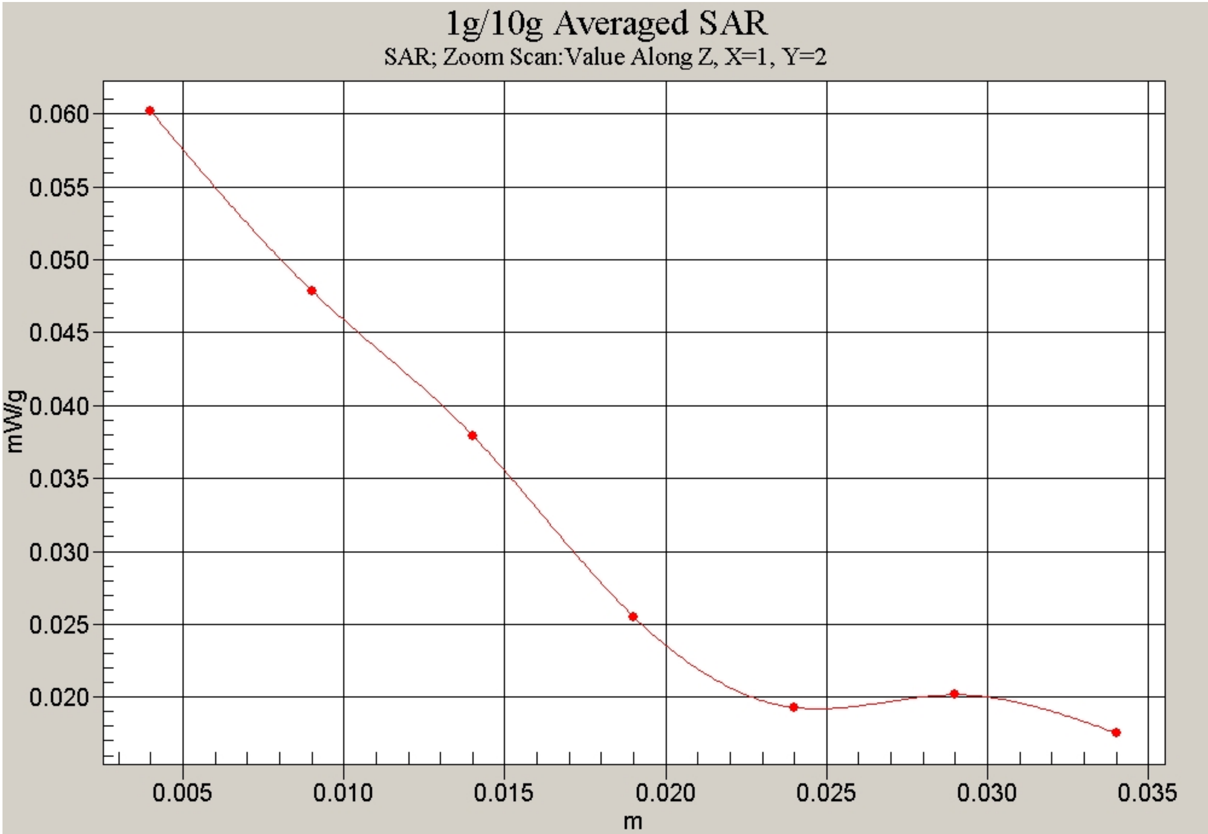
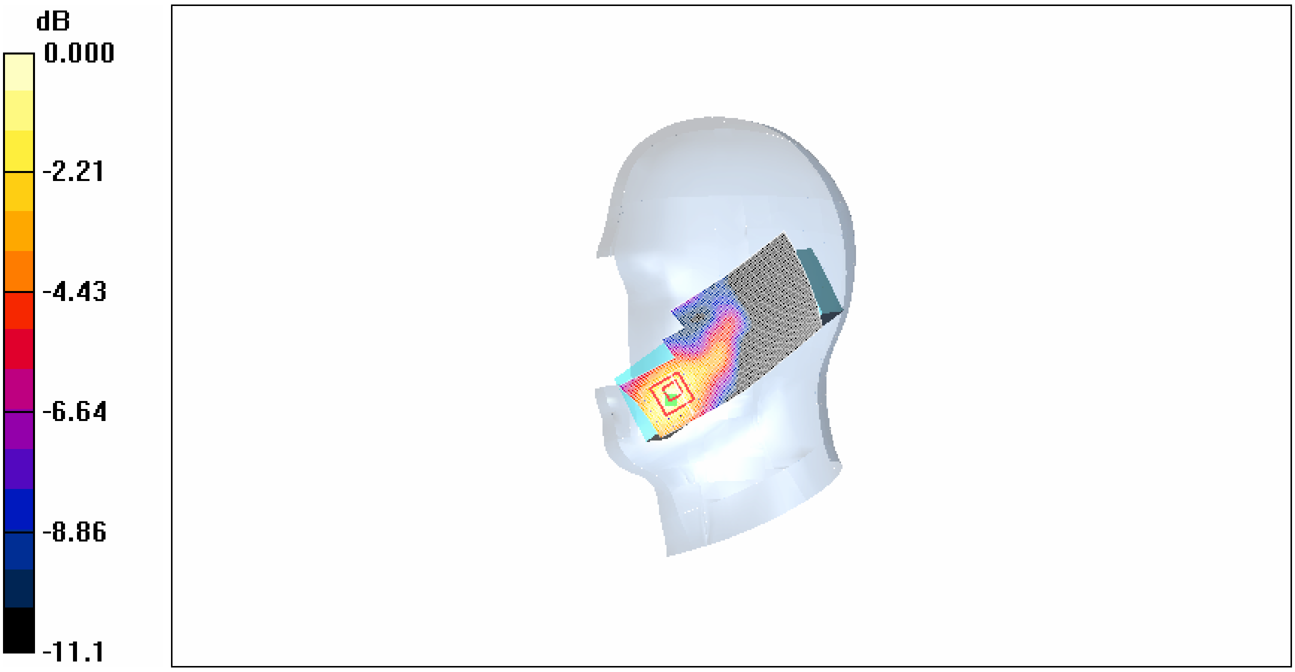


Fig. 16 Z-Scan at power reference point (850 MHz CH384)

CDMA 850 Right Cheek Low
Electronics: DAE3 Sn536
Medium: 850 Head
Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 826.11 MHz; σ = 0.971 mho/m; ε_r = 41; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Ambient Temperature:23.3°C   Liqiud Temperature: 22.5°C
Communication System: CDMA 850 Frequency: 826.11 MHz Duty Cycle: 1:1
Probe: ET3DV6 - SN1736 ConvF(6.51, 6.51, 6.51)

Cheek Low/Area Scan (51x131x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.088 mW/g

Cheek Low/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 1.16 V/m; Power Drift = 0.197 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.141 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.087 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.059 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.097 mW/g



0 dB = 0.097mW/g

Fig. 17   850 MHz CH37

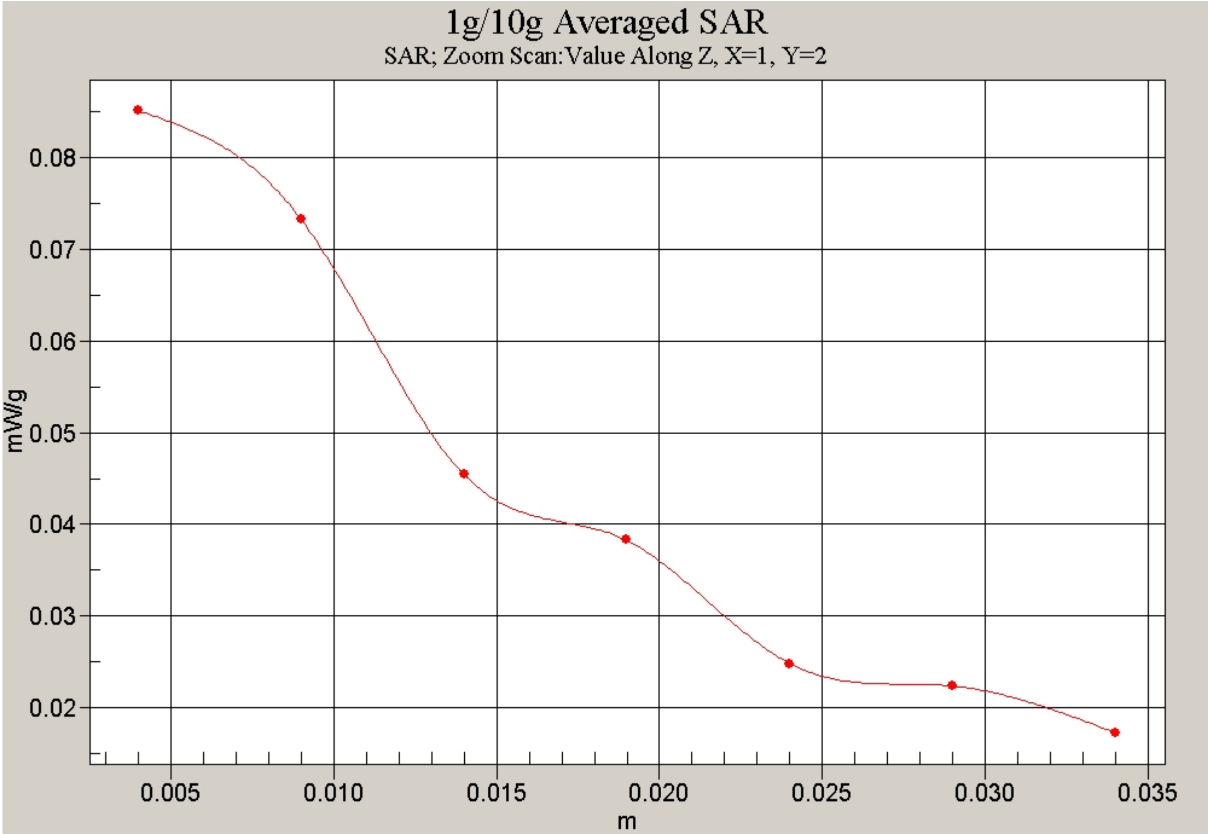


Fig. 18 Z-Scan at power reference point (850 MHz CH37)