

SAR Test Report

Product Name : Dual band GSM mobile phone

Model No. : Bird S160

Applicant : NINGBO BIRD Co., LTD

Address : No.999 Dacheng East Road, Fenghua City, Zhejiang

Date of Receipt : 2009/09/14

Issued Date : 2009/09/18

Report No. : 099276R-HPUSP10V01

Report Version : V1.0

The test results relate only to the samples tested.

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Test Report Certification

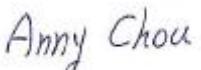
Issued Date: 2009/09/14
Report No.:099276R-HPUSP10V01

QuieTek

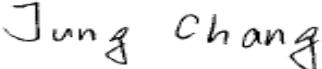
Product Name : Dual band GSM mobile phone
Applicant : NINGBO BIRD Co., LTD
Address : No.999 Dacheng East Road, Fenghua City,
Zhejiang
Manufacturer : NINGBO BIRD Co., LTD
Trade Name : BiRD
FCC ID : SNMS160
Model No. : Bird S160
Applicable Standard : FCC Oet65 Supplement C June 2001
IEEE Std. 1528-2003
47CFR § 2.1093
Test Result : Max. SAR Measurement (1g)
GSM 835MHz: **0.940** W/kg
PCS 1900MHz: **0.430** W/kg

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1. General Information

1.1 EUT Description

Product Name	Dual band GSM mobile phone
Model No.	Bird S160
IMEI No.	352602-xx-xxxxxx-x
FCC ID	SNMS160
TX Frequency	GSM 835 : 824 ~ 849MHz PCS 1900 : 1850 ~ 1910MHz
RX Frequency	GSM 835 : 869 ~ 894MHz PCS 1900 : 1930 ~ 1990MHz
Antenna Type	Fixed
Device Category	Portable
RF Exposure Environment	Uncontrolled
Max. Output Power (Conducted)	GSM 850: 32.52 dBm PCS 1900: 29.37 dBm

1.2 Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the laboratory: GSM 850

Items	Required	Actual
Temperature (°C)	18-25	24.3
Humidity (%RH)	30-70	54

Ambient conditions in the laboratory: PCS 1900

Items	Required	Actual
Temperature (°C)	18-25	23.9
Humidity (%RH)	30-70	52

Site Description:

Accredited by TAF
Accredited Number: 0914
Effective through: December 12, 2011

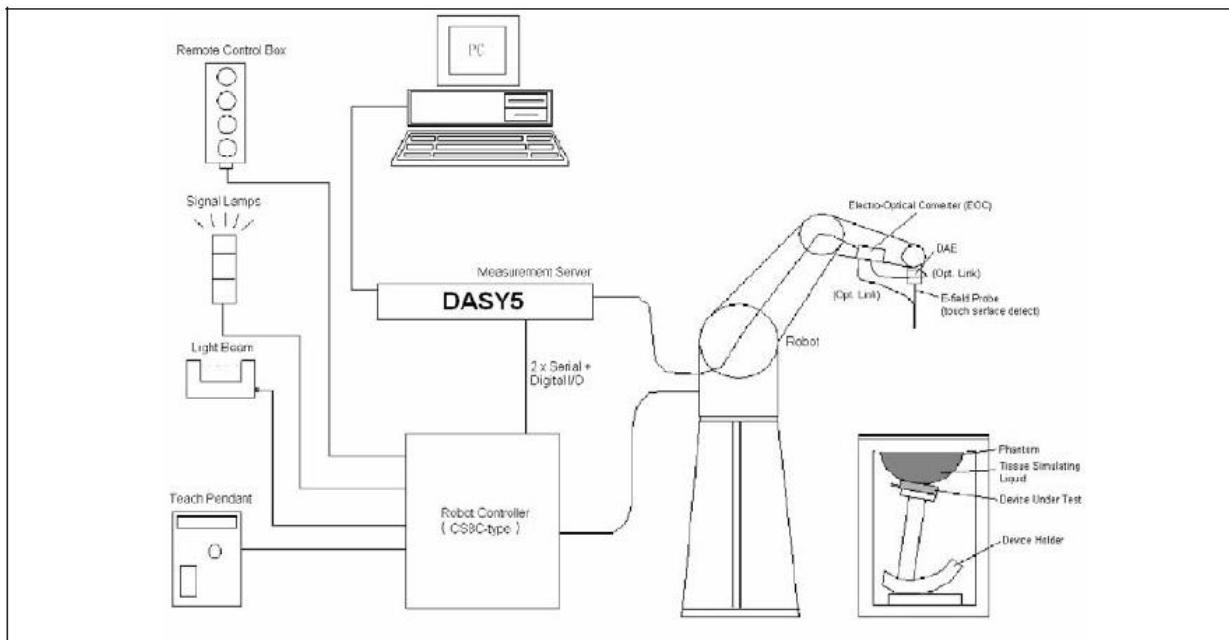


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2. SAR Measurement System

2.1 DASY5 System Description



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

- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

2.1.1 Applications

Predefined procedures and evaluations for automated compliance testing with all worldwide standards, e.g., IEEE 1528, OET 65, IEC 62209-1, IEC 62209-2, EN 50360, EN 50383 and others.

2.1.2 Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a 10mm² step integral, with 1mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maxima found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE 1528-2003, EN 50361 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan).

2.1.3 Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m³ is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1 g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10 g cube 21,5mm.

The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications (including FCC) utilize a physical step of 5x5x7 (8mmx8mmx5mm) providing a volume of 32mm in the X & Y axis, and 30mm in the Z axis.

2.1.4 Uncertainty of Inter-/Extrapolation and Averaging

In order to evaluate the uncertainty of the interpolation, extrapolation and averaged SAR calculation algorithms of the Postprocessor, DASY5 allows the generation of measurement grids which are artificially predefined by analytically based test functions. Therefore, the grids of area scans and zoom scans can be filled with uncertainty test data, according to the SAR benchmark functions of IEEE 1528. The three analytical functions shown in equations as below are used to describe the possible range of the expected SAR distributions for the tested handsets. The field gradients are covered by the spatially flat

distribution f_1 , the spatially steep distribution f_3 and f_2 accounts for H-field cancellation on the phantom/tissue surface.

$$f_1(x, y, z) = Ae^{-\frac{z}{2a}} \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2}}{5a} \right)$$

$$f_2(x, y, z) = Ae^{-\frac{z}{a}} \frac{a^2}{a^2 + x'^2} \left(3 - e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} \right) \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{y'}{3a} \right)$$

$$f_3(x, y, z) = A \frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{4} + x'^2 + y'^2} \left(e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} + \frac{a^2}{2(a + 2z)^2} \right)$$

2.2 DASY E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe manufactured by SPEAG. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. SPEAG conducts the probe calibration in compliance with international and national standards (e.g. IEEE 1528, EN 62209-1, IEC 62209, etc.) under ISO 17025. The calibration data are in Appendix D.

2.2.1 Isotropic E-Field Probe Specification

Model	Ex3DV4
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
Frequency	10 MHz to 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz)
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in HSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in tissue material (rotation normal to probe axis)
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 6 GHz with precision of better 30%.



2.3 Boundary Detection Unit and Probe Mounting Device

The DASY probes use a precise connector and an additional holder for the probe, consisting of a plastic tube and a flexible silicon ring to center the probe. The connector at the DAE is flexibly mounted and held in the default position with magnets and springs. Two switching systems in the connector mount detect frontal and lateral probe collisions and trigger the necessary software response.



2.4 DATA Acquisition Electronics (DAE) and Measurement Server

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit.

Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The input impedance of the DAE4 is 200M Ohm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80dB.



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



2.5 Robot

The DASY5 system uses the high precision robots TX90 XL type out of the newer series from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller DASY5 system, the CS8C robot controller version from Stäubli is used.

The XL robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)
- 6-axis controller



2.6 Light Beam Unit

The light beam switch allows automatic "tooling" of the probe. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, such that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip.

The repeatability of this process is better than 0.1 mm. If a position has been taught with an aligned probe, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within 0.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position.



2.7 Device Holder

The DASY5 device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR).

Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles.

The DASY5 device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon_r = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



2.8 SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

- Left head
- Right head
- Flat phantom



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

3. Tissue Simulating Liquid

3.1 The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

INGREDIENT (% Weight)	835MHz Head	835MHz Body	1900MHz Head	1900MHz Body
Water	40.45	52.4	54.90	40.5
Salt	1.45	1.40	0.18	0.50
Sugar	57.6	45.0	0.00	58.0
HEC	0.40	1.00	0.00	0.50
Preventol	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.50
DGBE	0.00	0.00	44.92	0.00

3.2 Tissue Calibration Result

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using APREL Dielectric Probe Kit and Anritsu MS4623B Vector Network Analyzer.

Head Tissue Simulant Measurement				
Frequency [MHz]	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Tissue Temp. [°C]
		ϵ_r	σ [s/m]	
835 MHz	Reference result ± 5% window	42.54 40.413 to 44.667	0.91 0.8645 to 0.9555	N/A
	16-Sep-09	42.71	0.92	23.5
824 MHz	Low channel	43.25	0.90	23.5
836 MHz	Mid channel	42.62	0.93	23.5
848 MHz	High channel	42.14	0.95	23.5

Body Tissue Simulant Measurement				
Frequency [MHz]	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Tissue Temp. [°C]
		ϵ_r	σ [s/m]	
835 MHz	Reference result ± 5% window	55.2 52.44 to 57.96	0.97 0.9215 to 1.0185	N/A
	16-Sep-09	55.57	0.95	
824 MHz	Low channel	55.92	0.93	23.5
836 MHz	Mid channel	55.41	0.96	23.5
848 MHz	High channel	55.18	0.98	23.5

Head Tissue Simulant Measurement				
Frequency [MHz]	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Tissue Temp. [°C]
		ϵ_r	σ [s/m]	
1900 MHz	Reference result ± 5% window	39.9 37.905 to 41.895	1.42 1.349 to 1.491	N/A
	16-Sep-09	40.63	1.41	
1850 MHz	Low channel	41.26	1.36	23.3
1880 MHz	Mid channel	40.90	1.38	23.3
1910 MHz	High channel	40.51	1.41	23.3

Body Tissue Simulant Measurement				
Frequency [MHz]	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Tissue Temp. [°C]
		ϵ_r	σ [s/m]	
1900 MHz	Reference result ± 5% window	53.3 50.635 to 55.965	1.52 1.444 to 1.596	N/A
	16-Sep-09	54.86	1.50	
1850 MHz	Low channel	55.34	1.45	23.3
1880 MHz	Mid channel	55.07	1.47	23.3
1910 MHz	High channel	54.74	1.51	23.3

3.3 Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE SCC-34/SC-2 in P1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in P1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in P1528.

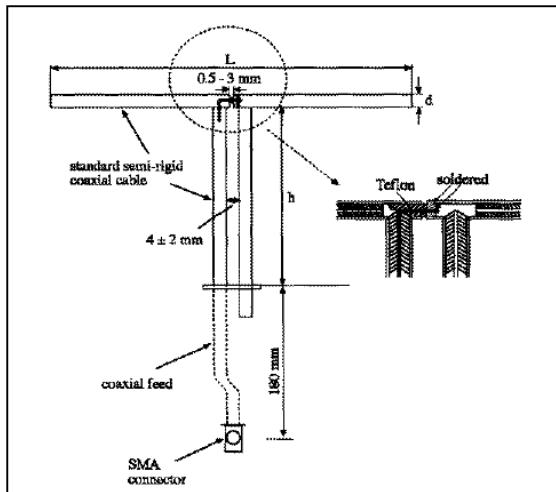
Target Frequency (MHz)	Head		Body	
	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)	ϵ_r	σ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800 – 2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00

(ϵ_r = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$)

4. SAR Measurement Procedure

4.1 SAR System Validation

4.1.1 Validation Dipoles



The dipoles used is based on the IEEE-1528 standard, and is complied with mechanical and electrical specifications in line with the requirements of both IEEE and FCC Supplement C. the table below provides details for the mechanical and electrical specifications for the dipoles.

Frequency	L (mm)	h (mm)	d (mm)
835MHz	165.0	900	3.6
1900MHz	68.0	39.5	3.6

4.1.2 Validation Result

System Performance Check at 835MHz & 1900MHz

Validation Kit: ASL-D-835-S-2

Frequency [MHz]	Description	SAR [w/kg] 1g	SAR [w/kg] 10g	Tissue Temp. [°C]
835 MHz	Reference result ± 10% window	9.33 8.397 to 10.263	6.42 5.778 to 7.062	N/A
	16-Sep-09	9.48	6.36	23.5

Validation Kit: ASL-D-1900-S-2

Frequency [MHz]	Description	SAR [w/kg] 1g	SAR [w/kg] 10g	Tissue Temp. [°C]
1900 MHz	Reference result ± 10% window	36 32.4 to 39.6	20.78 18.702 to 22.858	N/A
	16-Sep-09	36.84	19.84	23.3

Note: All SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power.

4.2 Arrangement Assessment Setup

4.2.1 Test Positions of Device Relative to Head

This specifies exactly two test positions for the handset against the head phantom, the “cheek” position and the “tilted” position. The handset should be tested in both positions on the left and right sides of the SAM phantom. If the handset construction is such that it cannot be positioned using the handset positioning procedures described in 4.2.2.1 and 4.2.2.2 to represent normal use conditions (e.g., asymmetric handset), alternative alignment procedures should be considered with details provided in the test report.

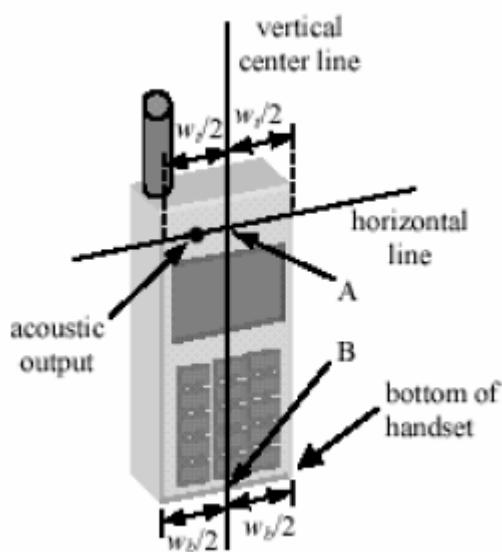


Figure 4.1a Fixed Case

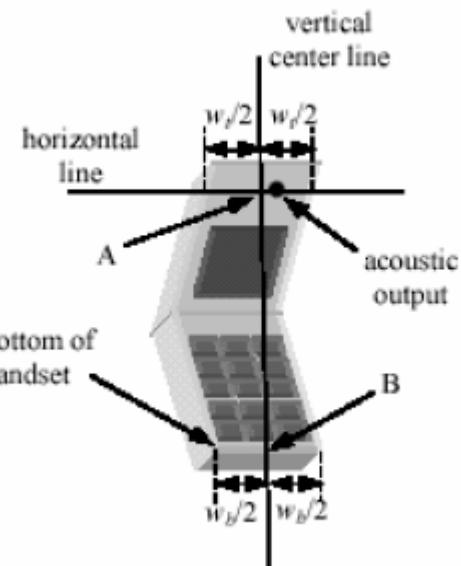


Figure 4.1b Clam Shell

4.2.1.1 Definition of the “Cheek” Position

The “cheek” position is defined as follows:

- Ready the handset for talk operation, if necessary. For example, for handsets with a cover piece, open the cover. (If the handset can also be used with the cover closed both configurations must be tested.)
- Define two imaginary lines on the handset: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset: the midpoint of the width w_t of the handset at the level of the acoustic output (point A on Figures 4.1a and 4.1b), and the midpoint of the width w_b of the bottom of the handset (point B). The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output (see Figure 4.1a). The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output. However, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily parallel to the front face of the

handset (see Figure 4.1b), especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip pieces, and other irregularly-shaped handsets.

- c. Position the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 4.2), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the handset is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.
- d. Translate the handset towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until the handset touches the pinna.
- e. While maintaining the handset in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (called the reference plane).
- f. Rotate the handset around the vertical centerline until the handset (horizontal line) is symmetrical with respect to the line NF.
- g. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE and maintaining the handset contact with the pinna, rotate the handset about the line NF until any point on the handset is in contact with a phantom point below the pinna (cheek). See Figure 4.2 the physical angles of rotation should be noted.

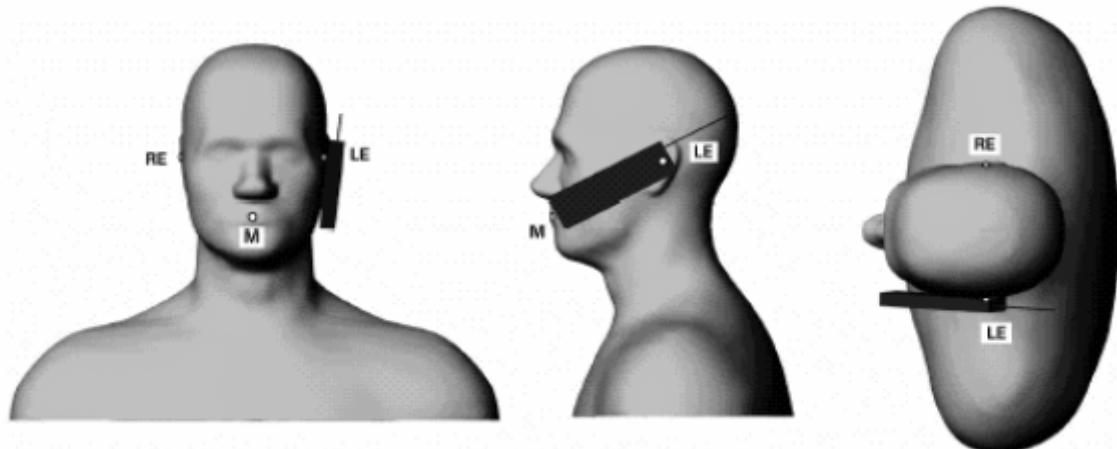


Figure 4.2 – Phone position 1, “cheek” or “touch” position.

4.2.1.2 Definition of the “Tilted” Position

The “tilted” position is defined as follows:

- a. Repeat steps (a) – (g) of 4.2.1.1 to place the device in the “cheek position.”
- b. While maintaining the orientation of the handset move the handset away from the pinna along the line passing through RE and LE in order to enable a rotation of the handset by

15 degrees.

- c. Rotate the handset around the horizontal line by 15 degrees.
- d. While maintaining the orientation of the handset, move the handset towards the phantom on a line passing through RE and LE until any part of the handset touches the ear. The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact is at any location other than the pinna (e.g., the antenna with the back of the phantom head), the angle of the handset should be reduced. In this case, the tilted position is obtained if any part of the handset is in contact with the pinna as well as a second part of the handset is contact with the phantom (e.g., the antenna with the back of the head).

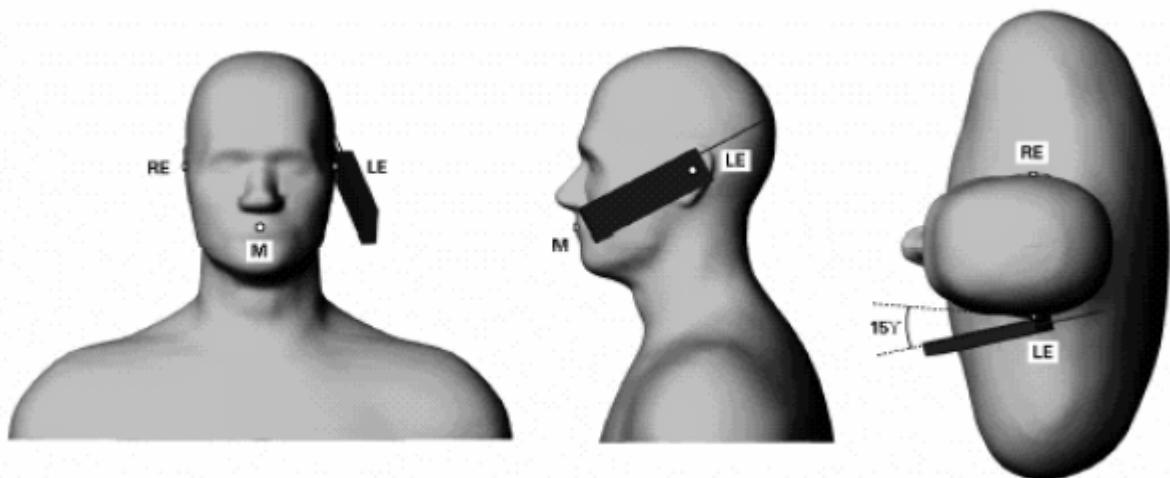


Figure 4.3 – Phone position 2, “tilted” position.

4.2.2 Test Positions for body-worn

Body-worn operating configurations should be tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in normal use configurations. A separation distance of 1.5 cm between the back of the device and a flat phantom is recommended for testing body-worn SAR compliance under such circumstances. Other separation distance may be use, but not exceed 2.5 cm.

4.3 SAR Measurement Procedure

The ALSAS-10U calculates SAR using the following equation,

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

σ : represents the simulated tissue conductivity

ρ : represents the tissue density

The EUT is set to transmit at the required power in line with product specification, at each frequency relating to the LOW, MID, and HIGH channel settings.

Pre-scans are made on the device to establish the location for the transmitting antenna, using a large area scan in either air or tissue simulation fluid.

The EUT is placed against the Universal Phantom where the maximum area scan dimensions are larger than the physical size of the resonating antenna. When the scan size is not large enough to cover the peak SAR distribution, it is modified by either extending the area scan size in both the X and Y directions, or the device is shifted within the predefined area.

The area scan is then run to establish the peak SAR location (interpolated resolution set at 1mm^2)which is then used to orient the center of the zoom scan. The zoom scan is then executed and the 1g and 10g averages are derived from the zoom scan volume (interpolated resolution set at 1mm^3).

4.3.1 SAR Measurement Procedure

1. The device was put into operation by using a call tester. Communication between the device and the call tester was established by air link.
2. The device output power was set to maximum power level for all tests; a fully charged battery was use for every test sequence.
3. In all operating band in measurements were performed on lowest, middle and highest channels.

5. SAR Exposure Limits

SAR assessments have been made in line with the requirements of IEEE-1528, FCC Supplement C, and comply with ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 "Uncontrolled Environments" limits. These limits apply to a location which is deemed as "Uncontrolled Environment" which can be described as a situation where the general public may be exposed to an RF source with no prior knowledge or control over their exposure.

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Type Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment Limit
Spatial Peak SAR (1g cube tissue for brain or body)	1.60 W/kg
Spatial Average SAR (whole body)	0.08 W/kg
Spatial Peak SAR (10g for hands, feet, ankles and wrist)	4.00 W/kg

6. Test Equipment List

Instrument	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Last Calibration	Next Calibration
Stäubli Robot TX60L	Stäubli	TX60L	F09/5BL1A1/A 06	May. 2009	only once
Controller	Speag	CS8c	N/A	May. 2009	only once
Aprel Reference Dipole 835Mhz	Aprel	ALS-D-835-S-2	QTK-315	May. 2008	May. 2010
Aprel Reference Dipole 1900Mhz	Aprel	ALS-D-1900-S-2	QTK-318	May. 2008	May. 2010
SAM Twin Phantom	Speag	QD000 P40 CA	Tp 1515	N/A	N/A
Device Holder	Speag	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Data Acquisition Electronic	Speag	DAE4	1204	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010
E-Field Probe	Speag	EX3DV4	3602	May. 2009	May. 2010
SAR Software	Speag	DASY5	V5.0 Build 125	N/A	N/A
Aprel Dipole Spaccer	Aprel	ALS-DS-U	QTK-295	N/A	N/A
Power Amplifier	Mini-Circuit	ZHL-42	D051404-20	N/A	N/A
Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D-012	50550	N/A	N/A
Universal Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMU 200	104846	May. 2009	May. 2010
Vector Network	Anritsu	MS4623B	992801	Aug. 2009	Aug. 2010
Signal Generator	Anritsu	MG3692A	042319	Jun. 2009	Jun. 2010
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2487A	6K00001447	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010
Wide Bandwidth Sensor	Anritsu	MA2491	030677	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010

7. Measurement Uncertainty

Uncertainty								
Error Description	Uncertainty value	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(c_i) 1g	(c_i) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v_i) v_{eff}
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	±5.9 %	N	1	1	1	±5.9 %	±5.9 %	∞
Axial Isotropy	±4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±1.9 %	±1.9 %	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	±9.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	±3.9 %	±3.9 %	∞
Boundary Effects	±1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Linearity	±4.7 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.7 %	±2.7 %	∞
System Detection Limits	±1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Readout Electronics	±0.3 %	N	1	1	1	±0.3 %	±0.3 %	∞
Response Time	±0.8 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.5 %	±0.5 %	∞
Integration Time	±2.6 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.5 %	±1.5 %	∞
RF Ambient Noise	±3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
RF Ambient Reflections	±3.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
Probe Positioner	±0.4 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.2 %	±0.2 %	∞
Probe Positioning	±2.9 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±1.7 %	±1.7 %	∞
Max. SAR Eval.	±1.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±0.6 %	±0.6 %	∞
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	±2.9 %	N	1	1	1	±2.9 %	±2.9 %	145
Device Holder	±3.6 %	N	1	1	1	±3.6 %	±3.6 %	5
Power Drift	±5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.9 %	±2.9 %	∞
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty	±4.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	±2.3 %	±2.3 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (target)	±5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	±1.8 %	±1.2 %	∞
Liquid Conductivity (meas.)	±2.5 %	N	1	0.64	0.43	±1.6 %	±1.1 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (target)	±5.0 %	R	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	±1.7 %	±1.4 %	∞
Liquid Permittivity (meas.)	±2.5 %	N	1	0.6	0.49	±1.5 %	±1.2 %	∞
Combined Std. Uncertainty						±10.9 %	±10.7 %	387
Expanded STD Uncertainty						±21.9 %	±21.4 %	

8. Test Results

8.1 SAR Test Results Summary

SAR MEASUREMENT									
Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3 ±2				Relative Humidity (%): 54					
Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5 ±2				Depth of Liquid (cm):>15					
Product: Dual band GSM mobile phone									
Test Mode: GSM 850									
Test Position Head/Body	Antenna Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	SAR 1g (W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)			
		Channel	MHz						
Left-Cheek	Fixed	128	824.2	32.27	0.706	1.6			
Left-Cheek	Fixed	190	836.6	32.34	0.836	1.6			
Left-Cheek	Fixed	251	848.8	32.52	0.906	1.6			
Left-Tilted	Fixed	128	824.2	32.27	0.450	1.6			
Left-Tilted	Fixed	190	836.6	32.34	0.529	1.6			
Left-Tilted	Fixed	251	848.8	32.52	0.558	1.6			
Right-Cheek	Fixed	128	824.2	32.27	0.722	1.6			
Right-Cheek	Fixed	190	836.6	32.34	0.858	1.6			
Right-Cheek	Fixed	251	848.8	32.52	0.931	1.6			
Right-Tilted	Fixed	128	824.2	32.27	0.427	1.6			
Right-Tilted	Fixed	190	836.6	32.34	0.502	1.6			
Right-Tilted	Fixed	251	848.8	32.52	0.532	1.6			
Body-worn	Fixed	128	824.2	32.27	0.405	1.6			
Body-worn	Fixed	190	836.6	32.34	0.453	1.6			
Body-worn	Fixed	251	848.8	32.52	0.514	1.6			
Test Mode: GSM 835 GPRS 2 slot									
Body-worn	Fixed	128	824.2	32.19	0.743	1.6			
Body-worn	Fixed	190	836.6	32.21	0.839	1.6			
Body-worn	Fixed	251	848.8	32.49	0.940	1.6			

SAR MEASUREMENT									
Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9 ±2				Relative Humidity (%): 52					
Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3 ±2				Depth of Liquid (cm):>15					
Product: Dual band GSM mobile phone									
Test Mode: PCS 1900									
Test Position Head/Body	Antenna Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	SAR 1g (W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)			
		Channel	MHz						
Left-Cheek	Fixed	512	1850.2	29.37	0.391	1.6			
Left-Cheek	Fixed	661	1880	29.10	0.430	1.6			
Left-Cheek	Fixed	810	1909.8	29.10	0.419	1.6			
Left-Tilted	Fixed	512	1850.2	29.37	0.402	1.6			
Left-Tilted	Fixed	661	1880	29.10	0.380	1.6			
Left-Tilted	Fixed	810	1909.8	29.10	0.388	1.6			
Right-Cheek	Fixed	512	1850.2	29.37	0.314	1.6			
Right-Cheek	Fixed	661	1880	29.10	0.342	1.6			
Right-Cheek	Fixed	810	1909.8	29.10	0.336	1.6			
Right-Tilted	Fixed	512	1850.2	29.37	0.364	1.6			
Right-Tilted	Fixed	661	1880	29.10	0.420	1.6			
Right-Tilted	Fixed	810	1909.8	29.10	0.394	1.6			
Body-worn	Fixed	512	1850.2	29.37	0.089	1.6			
Body-worn	Fixed	661	1880	29.10	0.108	1.6			
Body-worn	Fixed	810	1909.8	29.10	0.116	1.6			
Test Mode: PCS 1900 GPRS 2 slot									
Body-worn	Fixed	512	1880	29.35	0.181	1.6			
Body-worn	Fixed	661	1880	29.09	0.173	1.6			
Body-worn	Fixed	810	1880	29.01	0.161	1.6			

Appendix**Appendix A. SAR System Validation Data****Appendix B. SAR measurement Data****Appendix C. Test Setup Photographs & EUT Photographs****Appendix D. Probe Calibration Data****Appendix E. Dipole Calibration Data**

Appendix A. SAR System Validation Data

Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

SystemPerformanceCheck-835MHz_Head

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: ALS-D-835-S-2; Serial: QTK-315

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.92$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.32, 9.32, 9.32); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

835MHz_Body/Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.65 mW/g

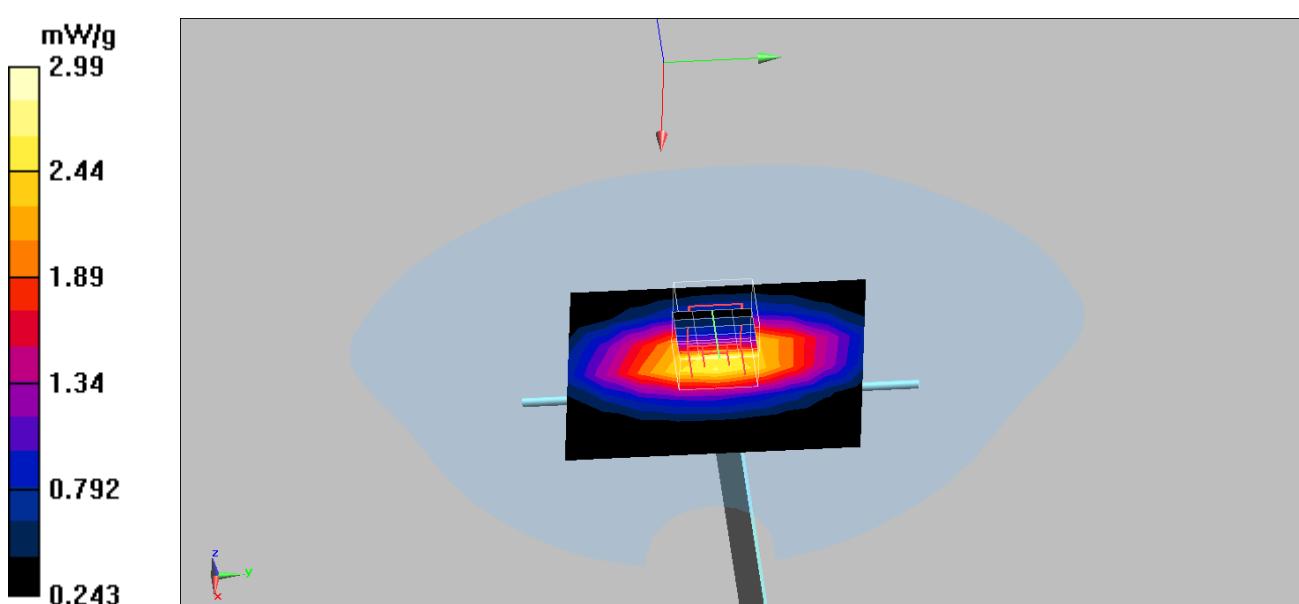
835MHz_Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56 V/m; Power Drift = -0.052 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.55 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.37 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.59 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.90 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek CORP

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

System Performance Check_1900MHz-Head

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: ALS-D-1900-S-2; Serial: QTK-318

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

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.41$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.81, 7.81, 7.81); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

835MHz_Body/Area Scan (7x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 9.62 mW/g

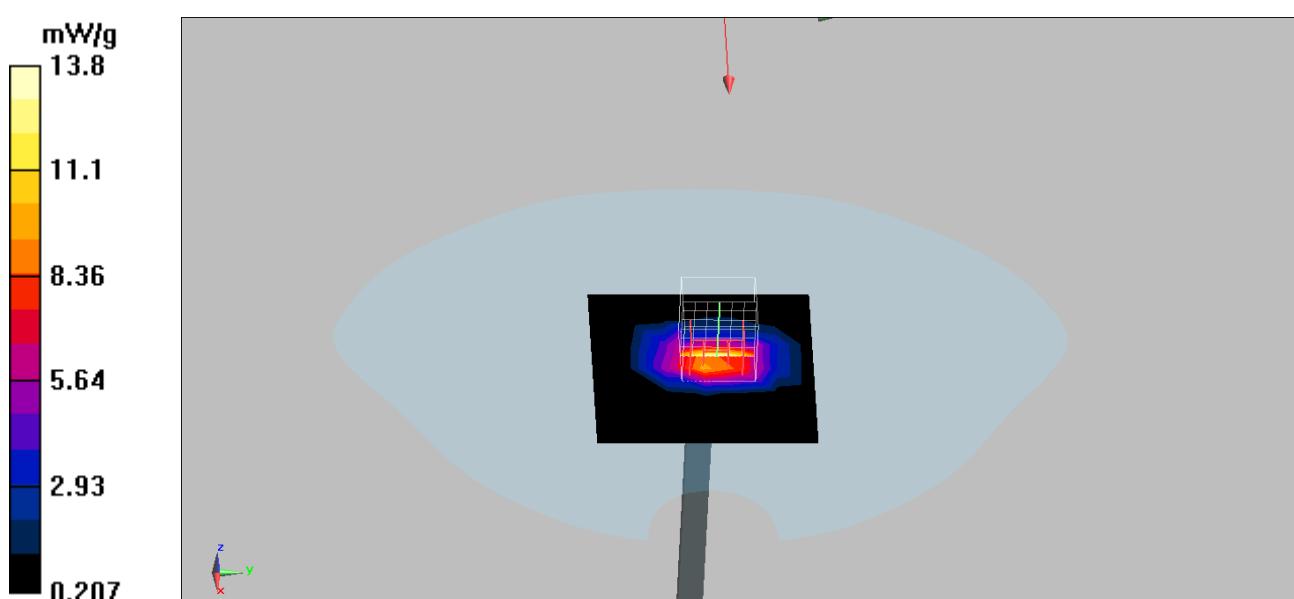
835MHz_Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 97 V/m; Power Drift = -0.094 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.21 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 4.96 mW/g

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



Appendix B. SAR measurement Data

Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Left-Cheek_Channel-128**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.9$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.14, 9.14, 9.14); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.730 mW/g

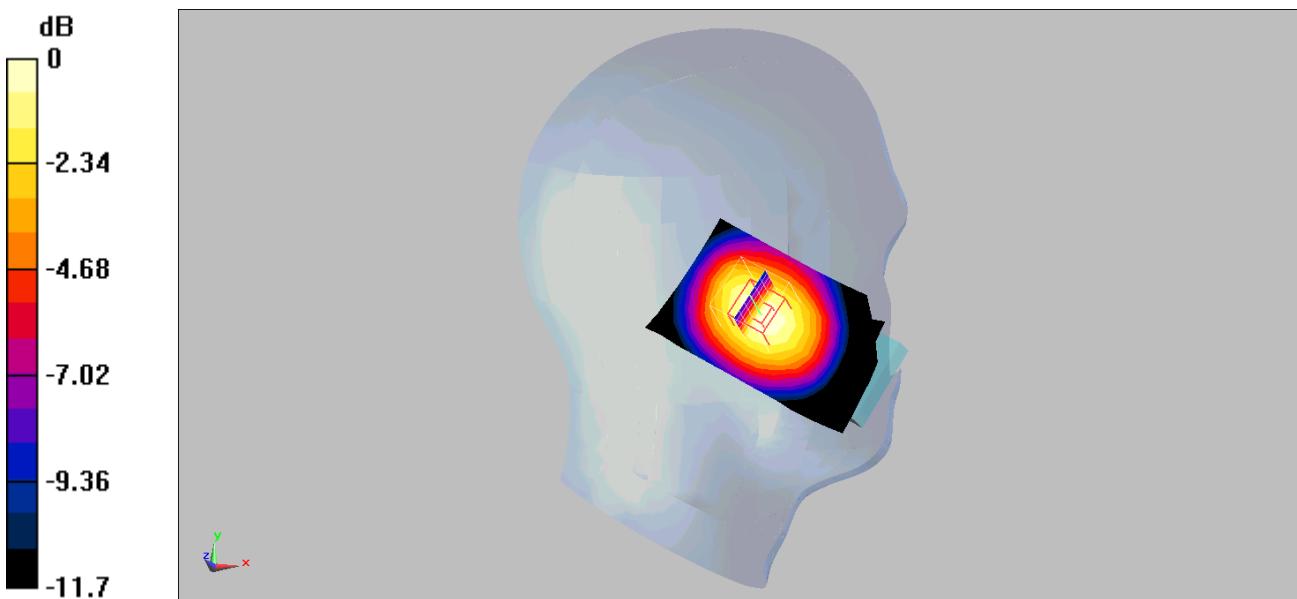
Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 22.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.143 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.01 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.706 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.477 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.761 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Left-Cheek_Channel-190**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.93 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 42.6$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Left Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.14, 9.14, 9.14); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.869 mW/g

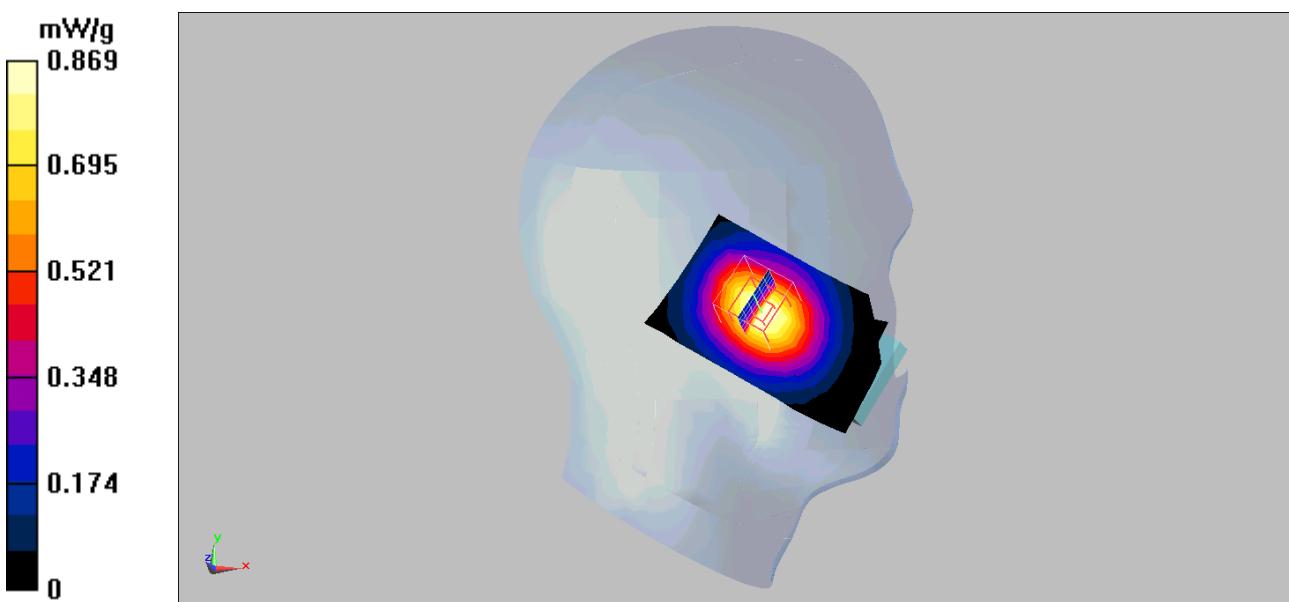
Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 22.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.023 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.18 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.836 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.564 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.900 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Left-Cheek_Channel-251**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 848.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.14, 9.14, 9.14); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

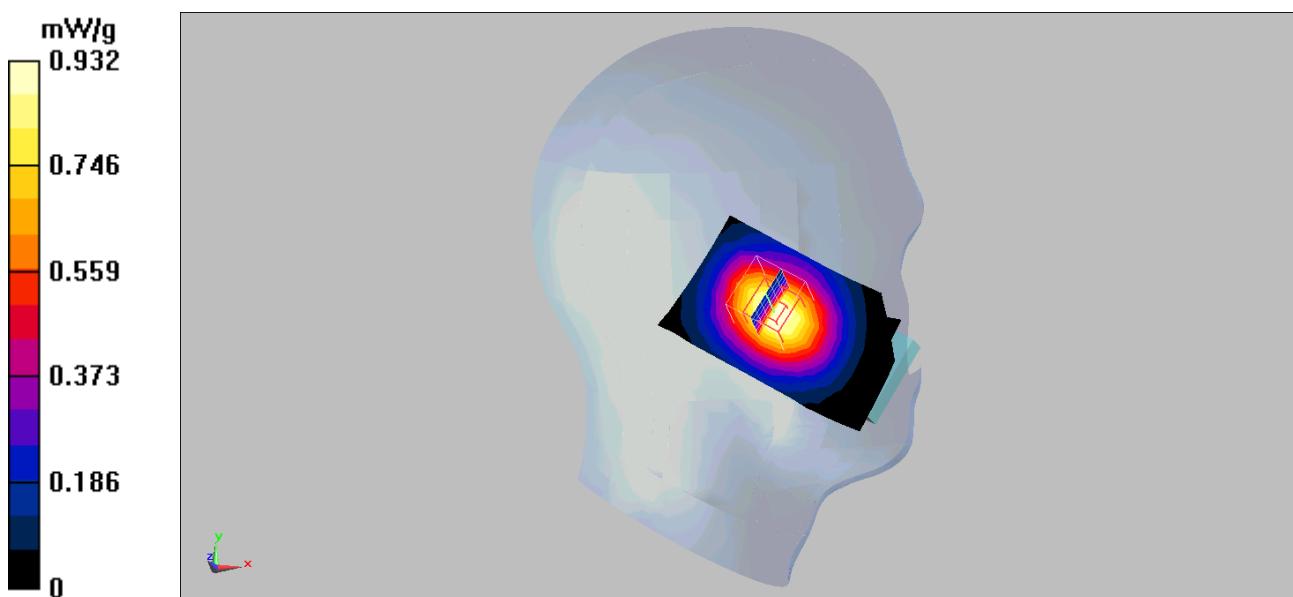
Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.932 mW/g**Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 23.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.097 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.3 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.906 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.610 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.974 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Left-Tilt_Channel-128**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.9$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.14, 9.14, 9.14); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

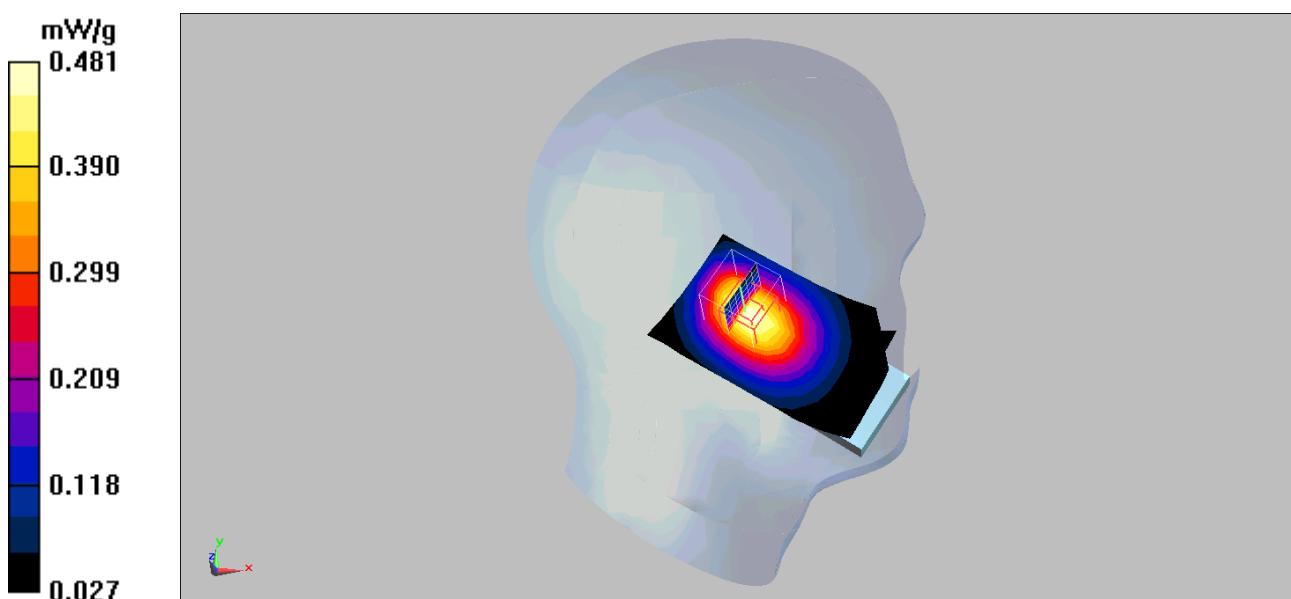
Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.479 mW/g**Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.043 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.686 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.450 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.302 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.481 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Left-Tilt_Channel-190**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.93$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.14, 9.14, 9.14); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

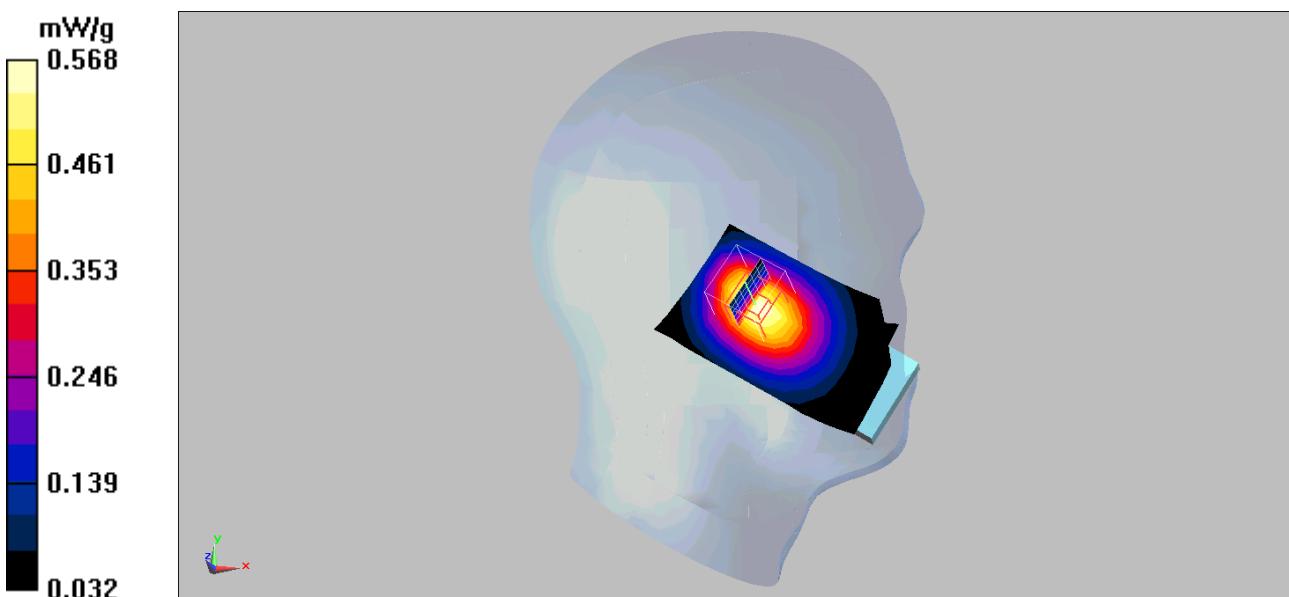
Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.563 mW/g**Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.020 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.781 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.529 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.356 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.568 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Left-Tilt_Channel-251**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 848.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.14, 9.14, 9.14); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

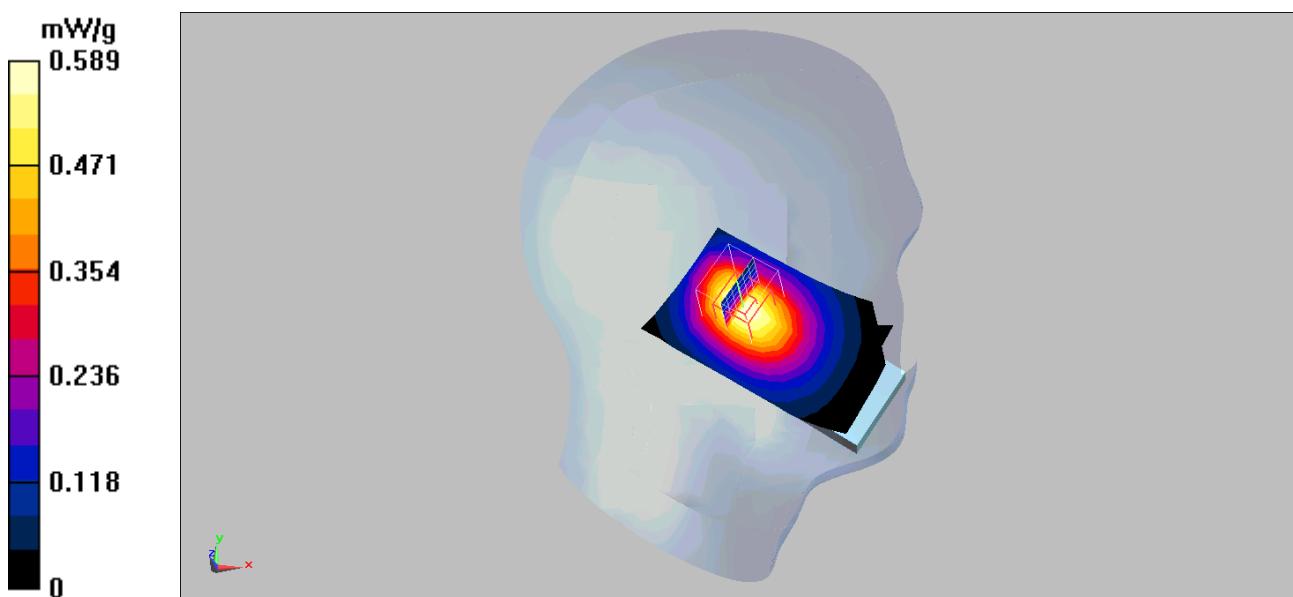
Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.589 mW/g**Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 22.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.131 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.816 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.558 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.376 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.598 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Right-Cheek_Channel-128**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.9$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.14, 9.14, 9.14); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.770 mW/g

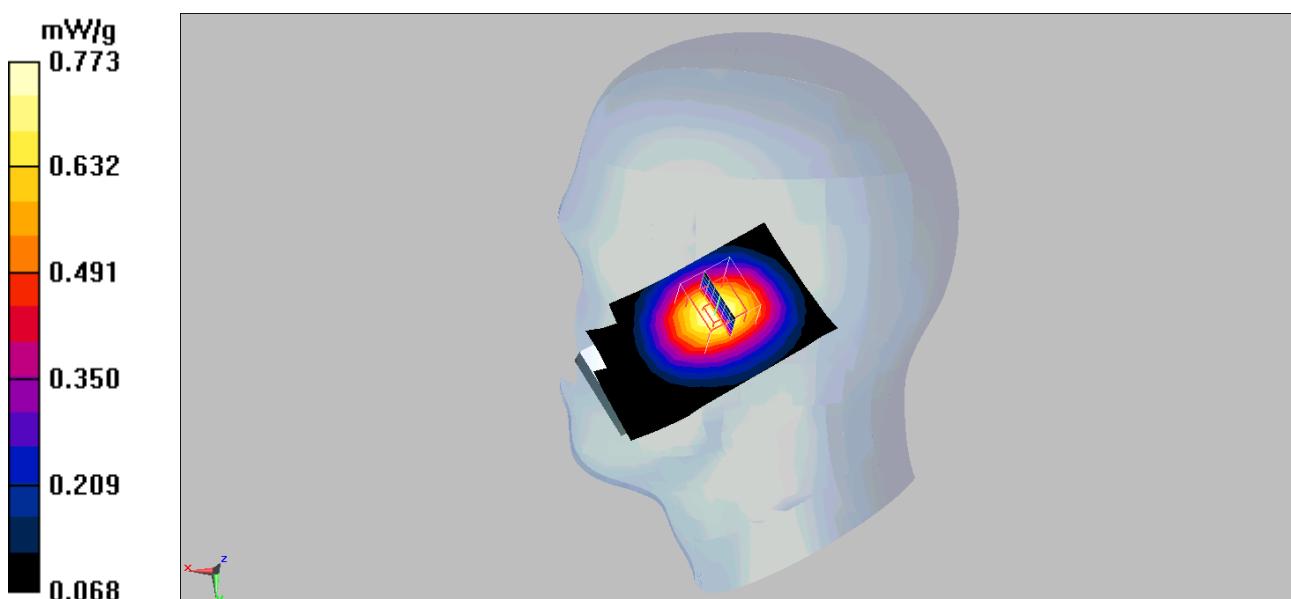
Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.013 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.989 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.722 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.497 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.773 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Right-Cheek_Channel-190**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.93$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.14, 9.14, 9.14); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.916 mW/g

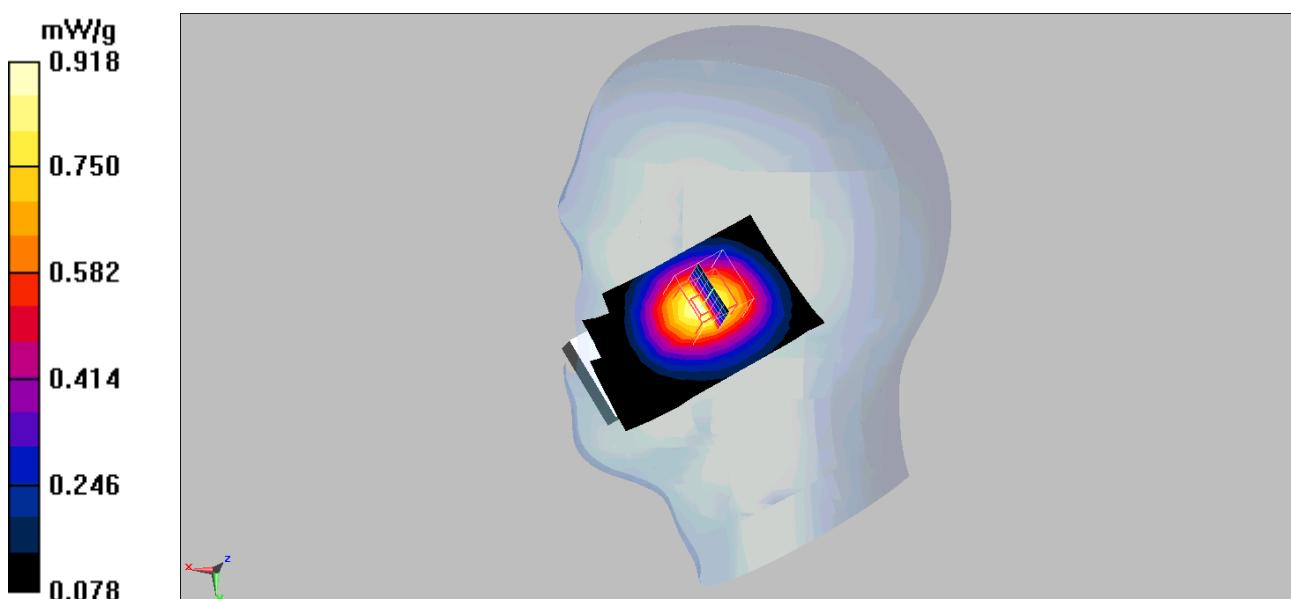
Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 23 V/m; Power Drift = -0.065 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.17 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.858 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.589 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.918 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Right-Cheek_Channel-251**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 848.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.14, 9.14, 9.14); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1 mW/g

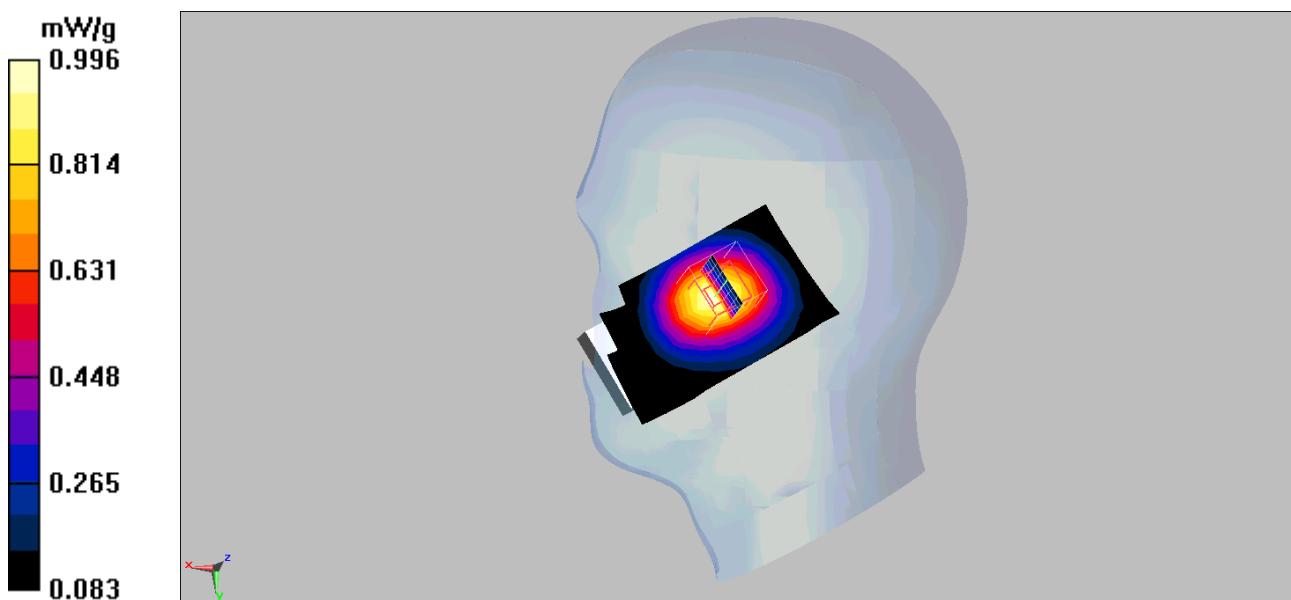
Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.019 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.27 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.931 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.637 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.996 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Right-Tilt_Channel-128**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.9$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 43.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.14, 9.14, 9.14); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

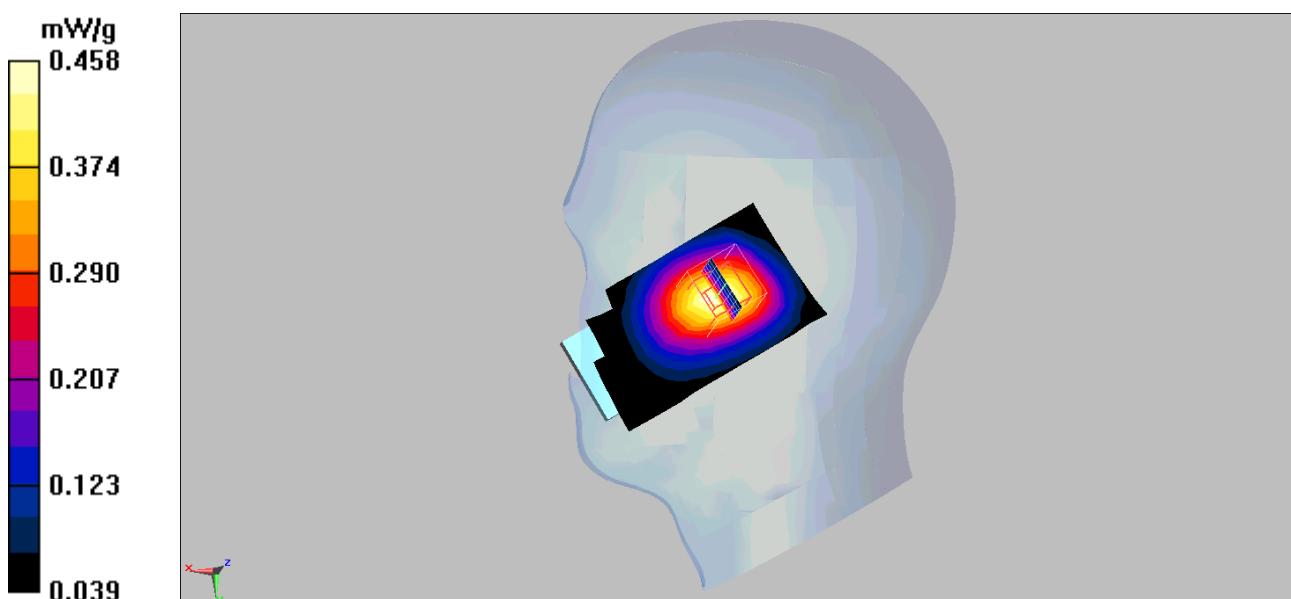
Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.446 mW/g**Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.014 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.583 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.427 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.296 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.458 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Right-Tilt_Channel-190**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.93$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.14, 9.14, 9.14); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.527 mW/g

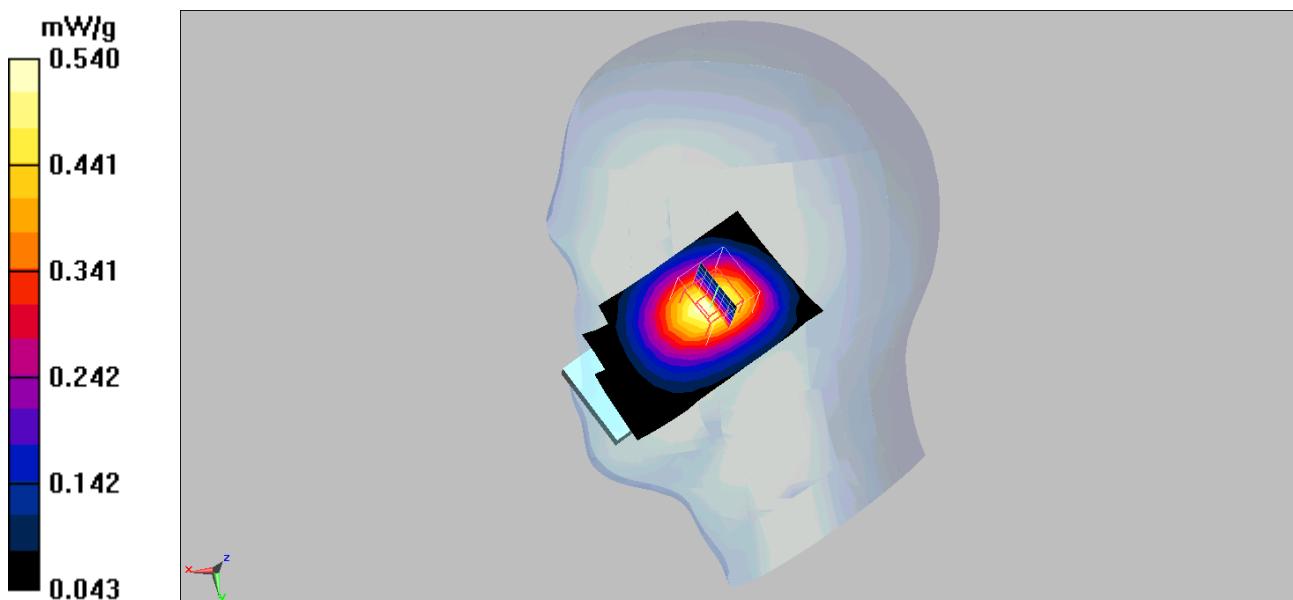
Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 19.2 V/m; Power Drift = 0.028 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.692 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.502 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.348 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.540 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Right-Tilt_Channel-251**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 848.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.95$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 42.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.14, 9.14, 9.14); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.560 mW/g

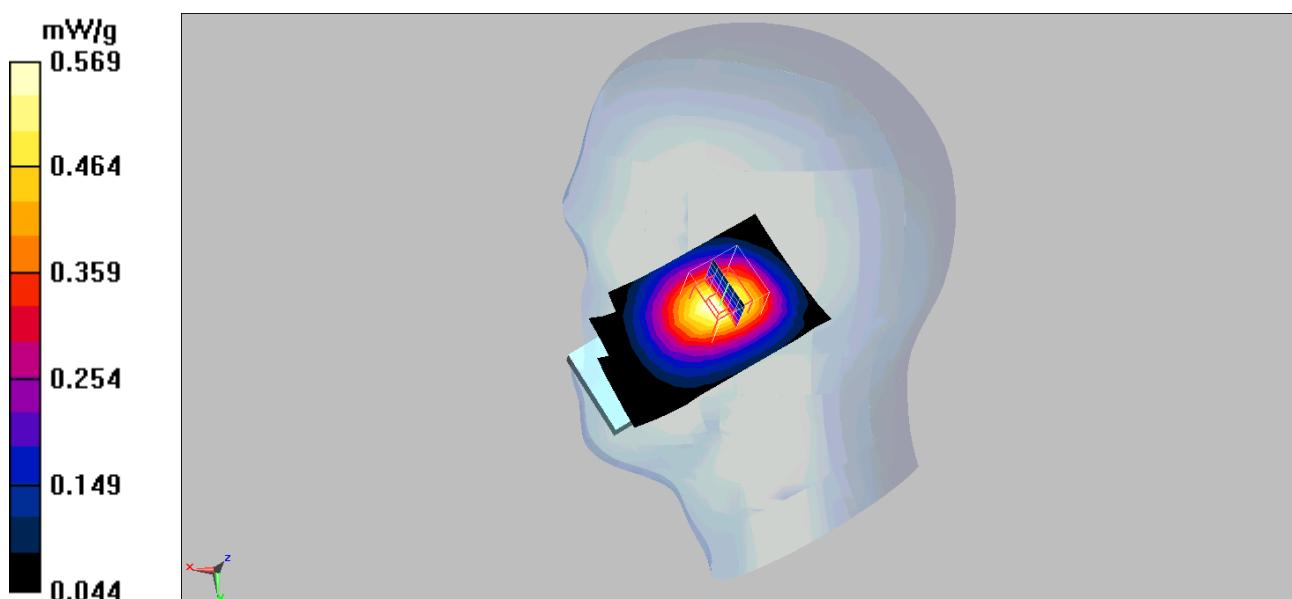
Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 19.6 V/m; Power Drift = -0.085 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.730 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.532 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.367 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.569 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Body_Channel-128**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.93$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.32, 9.32, 9.32); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

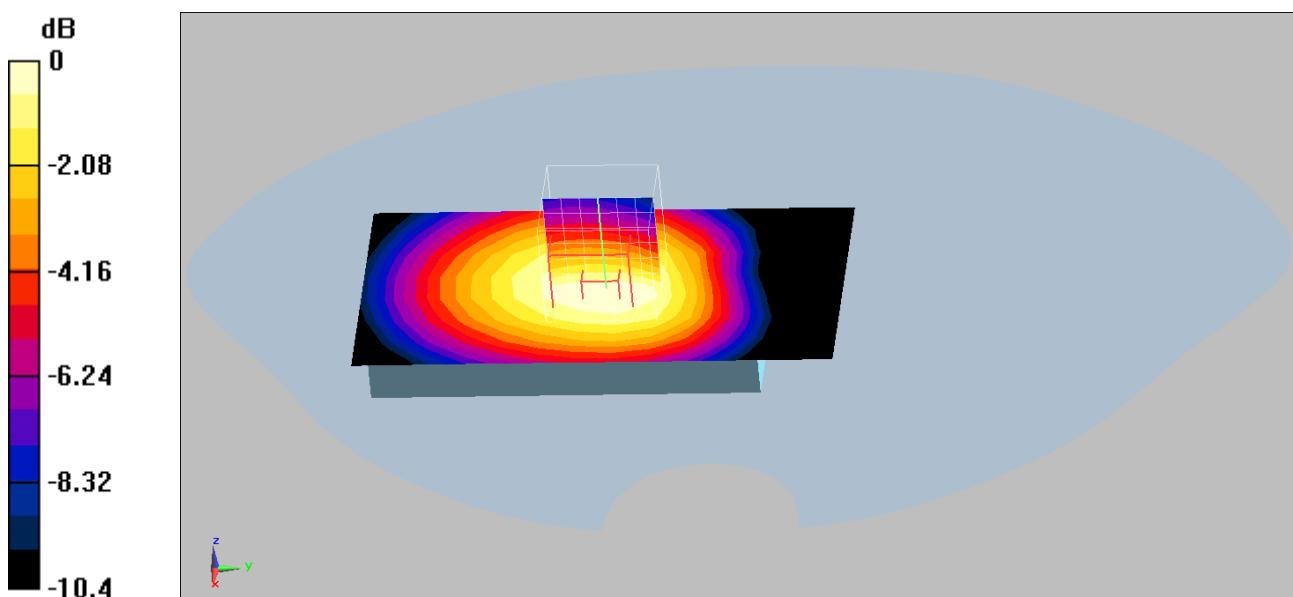
Body/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.422 mW/g**Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.057 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.546 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.405 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.291 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.429 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Body_Channel-190**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.32, 9.32, 9.32); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Body/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.469 mW/g

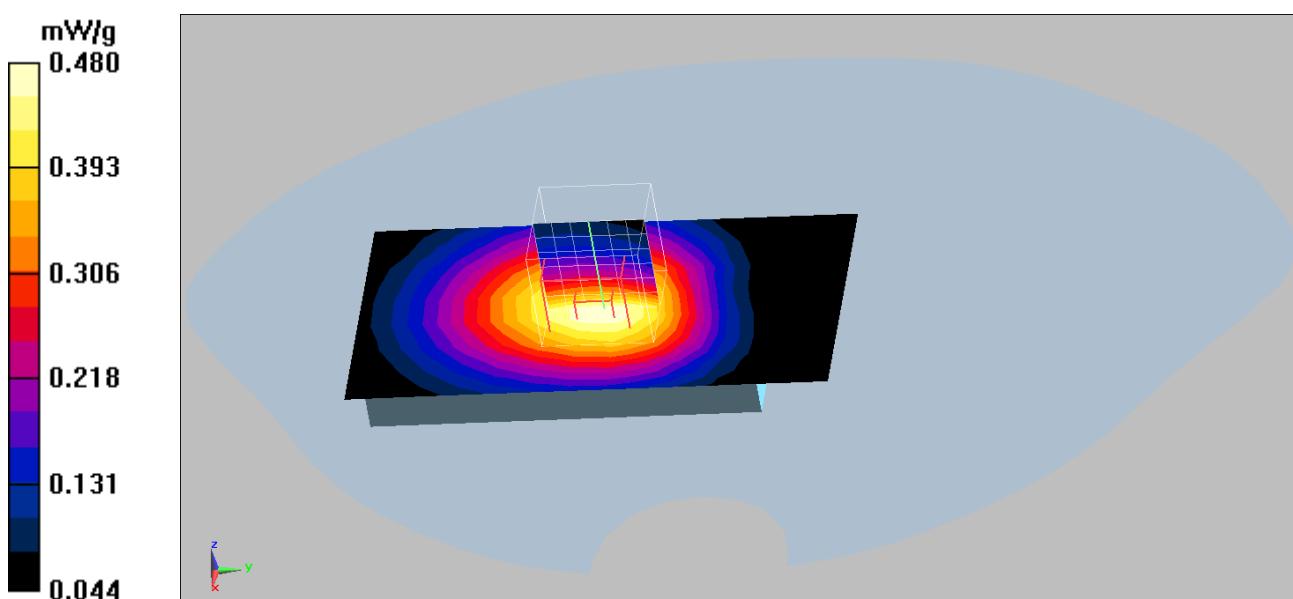
Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 10.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.044 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.607 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.453 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.325 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.480 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Body_Channel-251**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 848.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.98$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.32, 9.32, 9.32); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

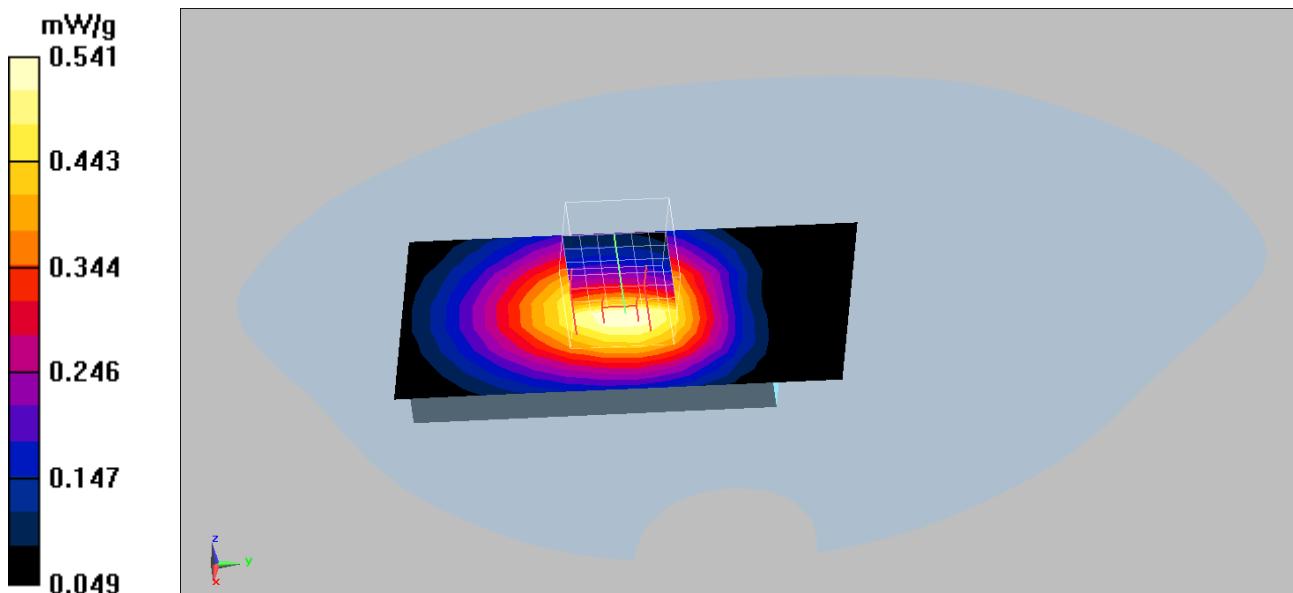
Body/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.529 mW/g**Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 11.3 V/m; Power Drift = -0.033 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.692 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.514 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.368 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.541 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Body_Channel-128 GPRS**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz_GPRS -2 Slot; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.1

Medium parameters used: $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.93$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.32, 9.32, 9.32); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: DSAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Body/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.781 mW/g

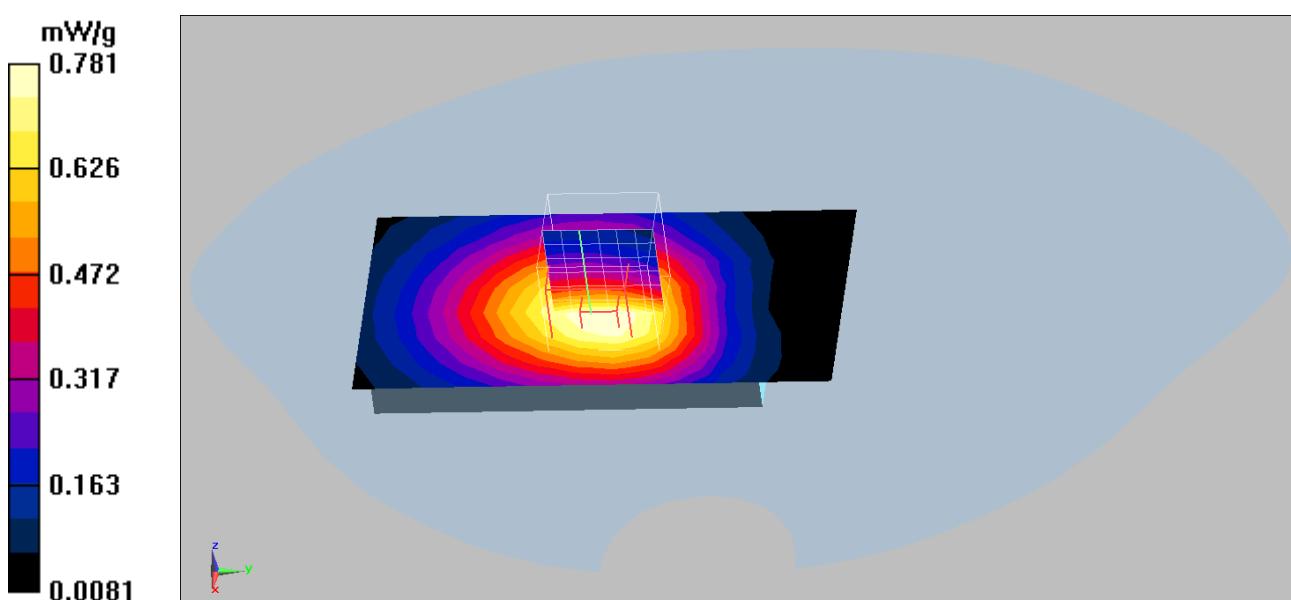
Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.061 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.01 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.743 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.531 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.783 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Body_Channel-190 GPRS**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz_GPRS -2 Slot; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.1

Medium parameters used: $f = 836.6$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.4$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.32, 9.32, 9.32); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Body/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

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

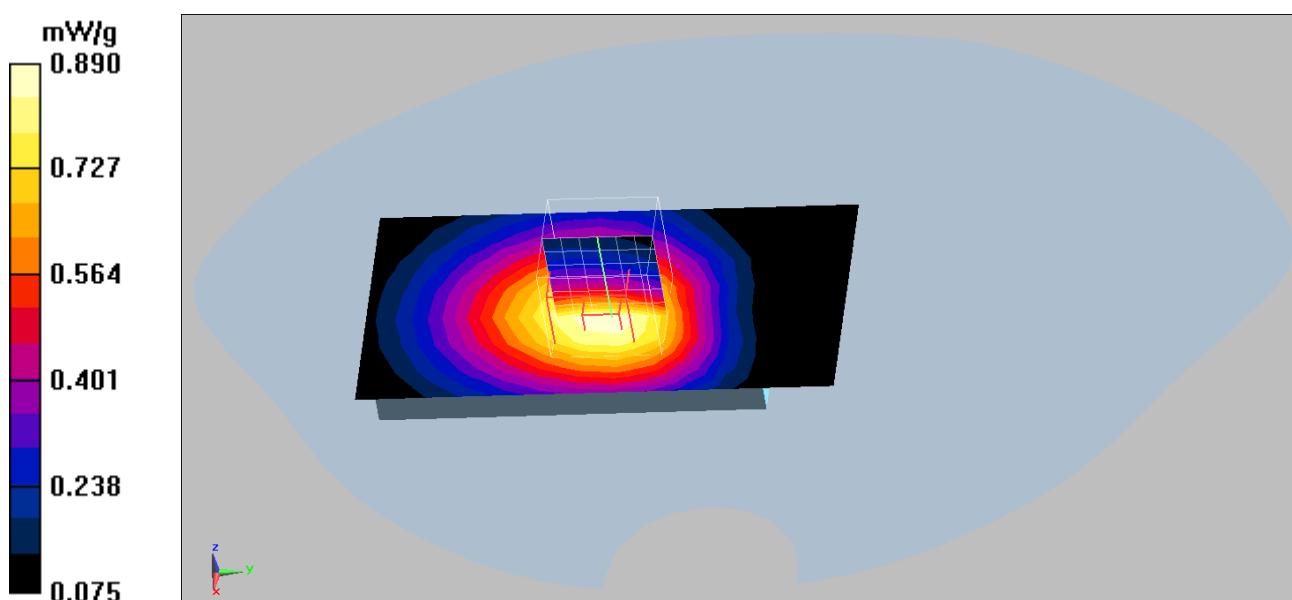
Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 13.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.026 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.15 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.839 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.599 mW/g

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



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

GSM850_Body_Channel-251 GPRS**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC GSM_850MHz_GPRSS-2 Slot; Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.1

Medium parameters used: $f = 848.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.98$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 24.3, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.5

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(9.32, 9.32, 9.32); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Body/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.998 mW/g

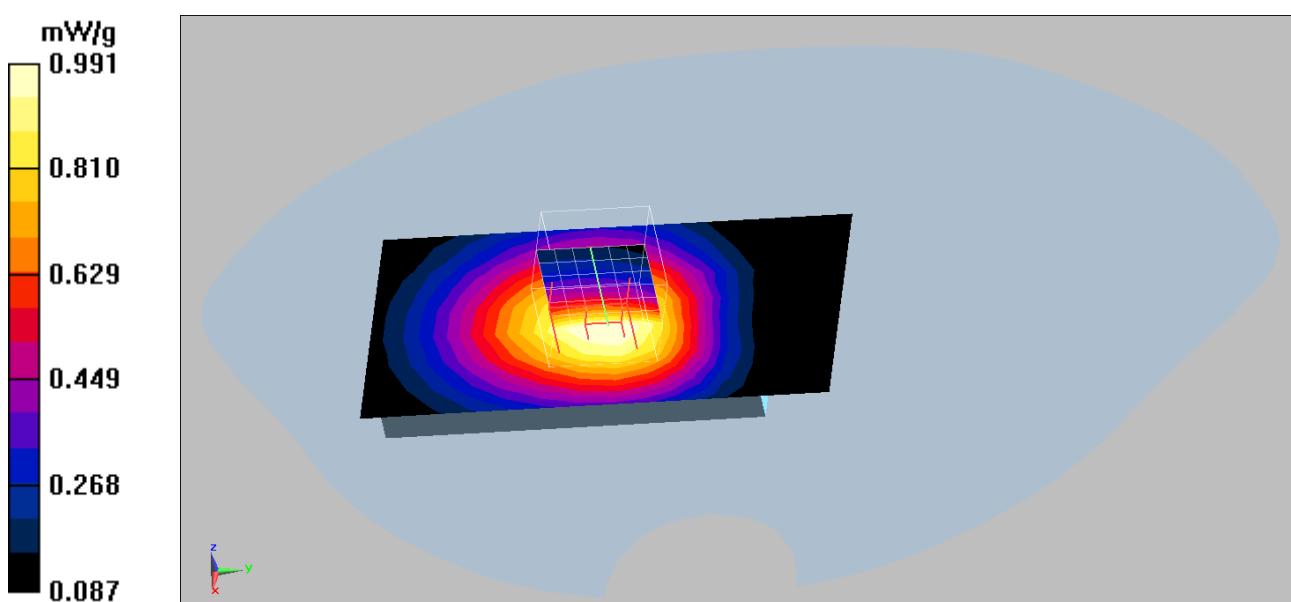
Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

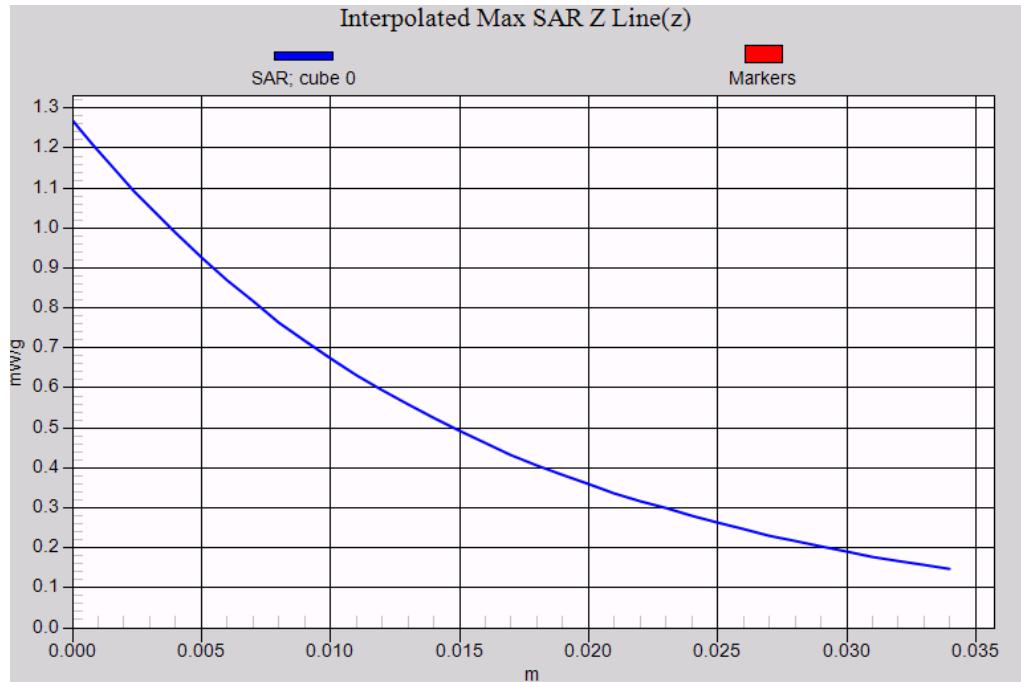
Reference Value = 15.4 V/m; Power Drift = -0.077 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.27 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.940 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.672 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.991 mW/g



GSM 850 EUT Body-worn Z-Axis plot
Channel: 251

Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Left-Cheek_Channel-512**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.36$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.81, 7.81, 7.81); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

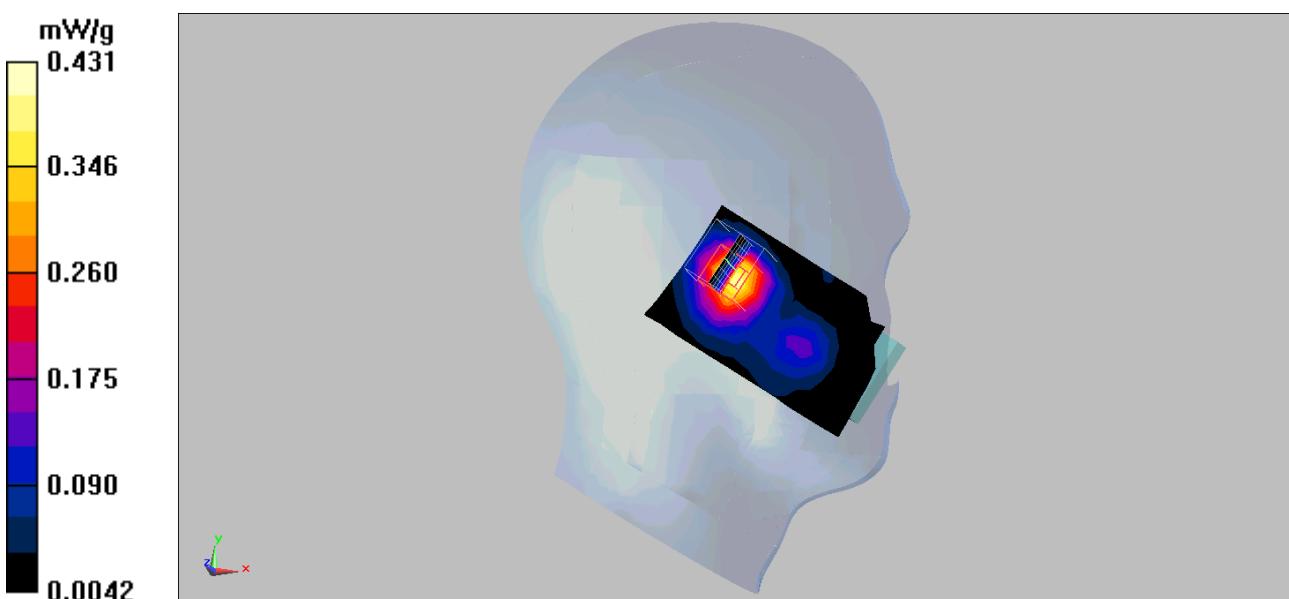
Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.410 mW/g**Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.171 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.692 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.391 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.211 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.431 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Left-Cheek_Channel-661**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.38 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Left Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

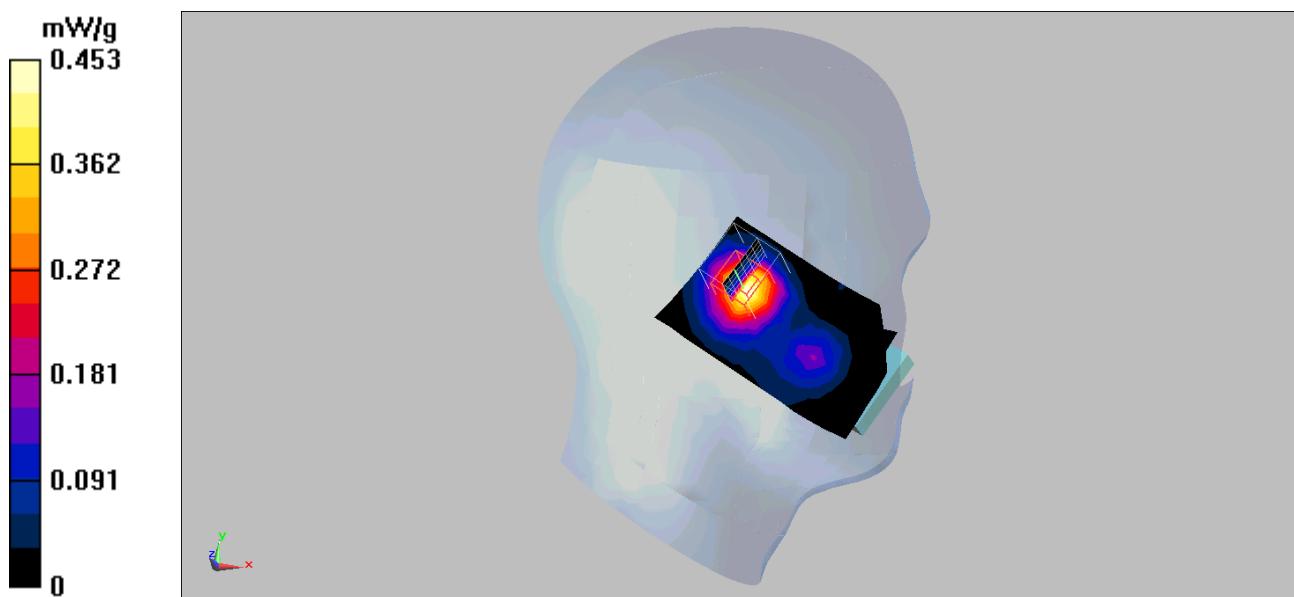
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.81, 7.81, 7.81); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.453 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 15.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.065 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.767 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.430 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.230 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.469 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Left-Cheek_Channel-810**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1909.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.41$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

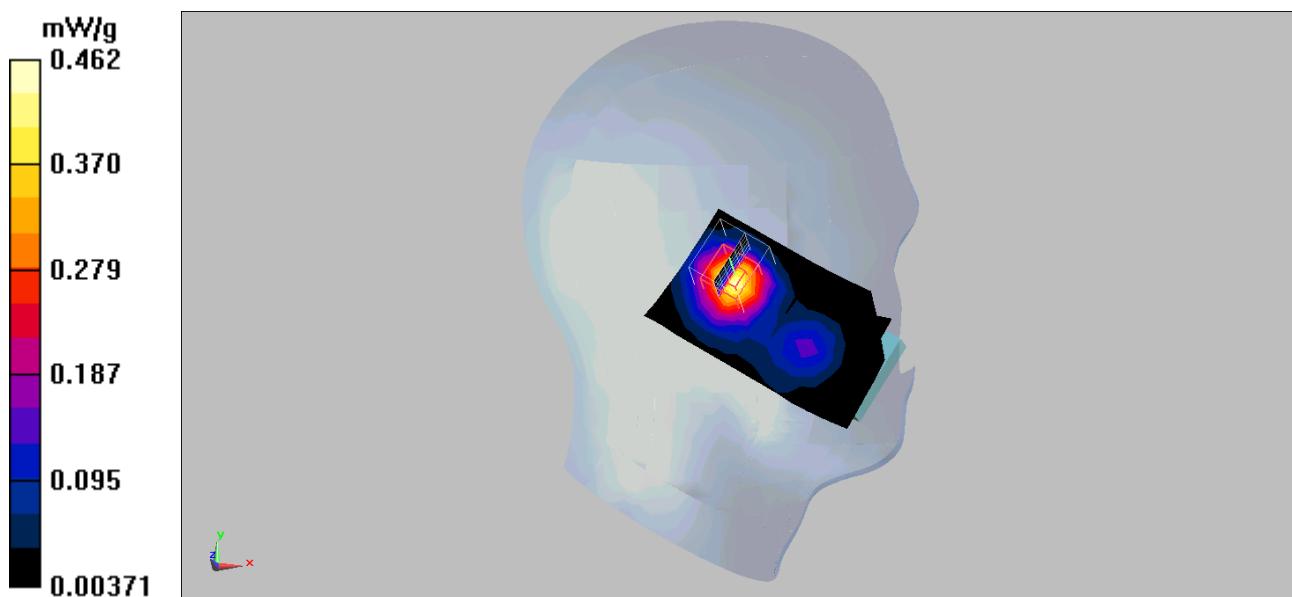
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.81, 7.81, 7.81); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.447 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 15.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.047 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.747 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.419 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.223 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.462 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Left-Tilt_Channel-512**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.36$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.81, 7.81, 7.81); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.429 mW/g

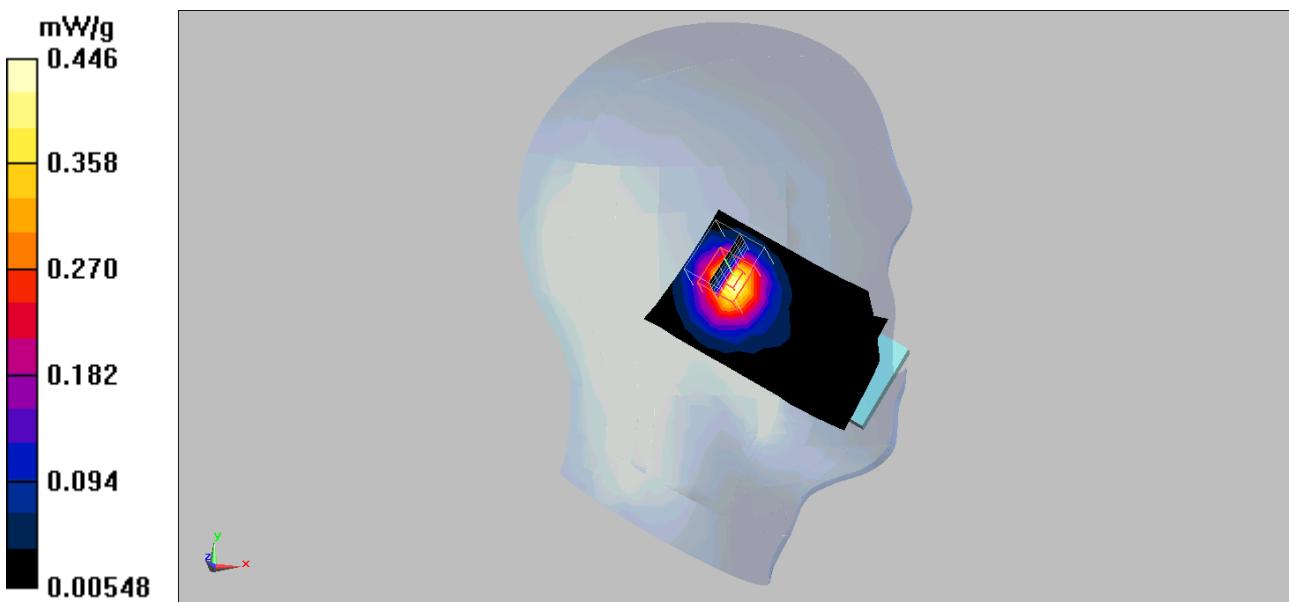
Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.046 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.725 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.402 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.220 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.446 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Left-Tilt_Channel-661**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.38 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Left Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

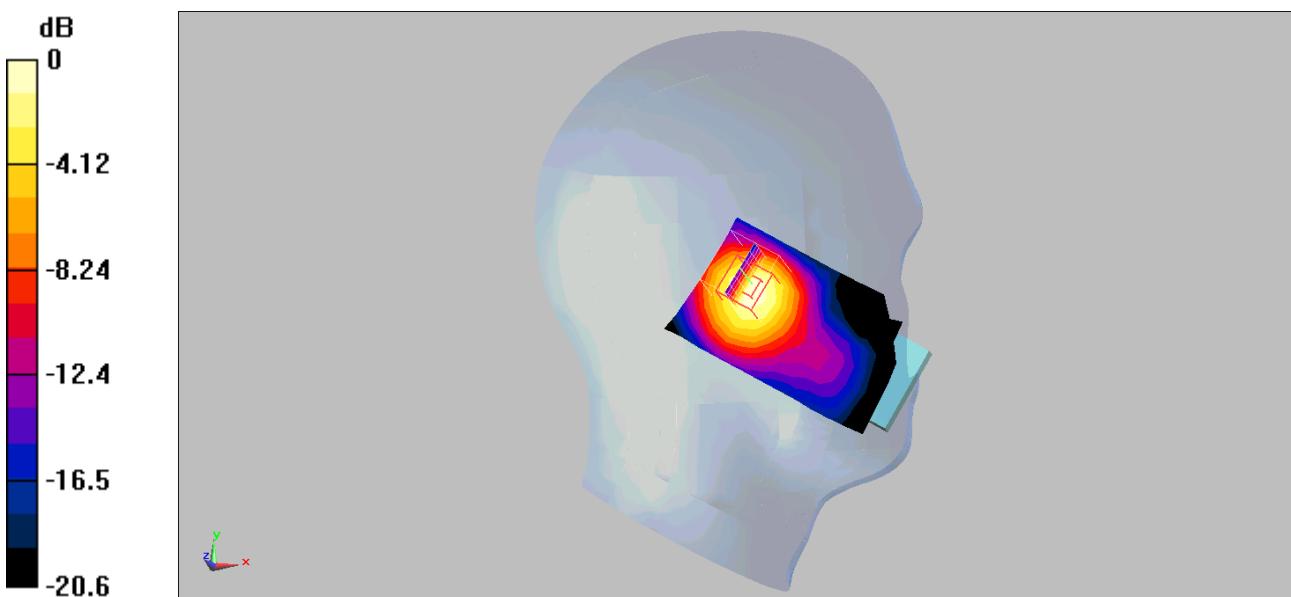
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.81, 7.81, 7.81); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.398 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 15.3 V/m; Power Drift = 0.087 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.704 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.380 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.203 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.423 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Left-Tilt_Channel-810**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1909.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.41$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Left Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.81, 7.81, 7.81); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.412 mW/g

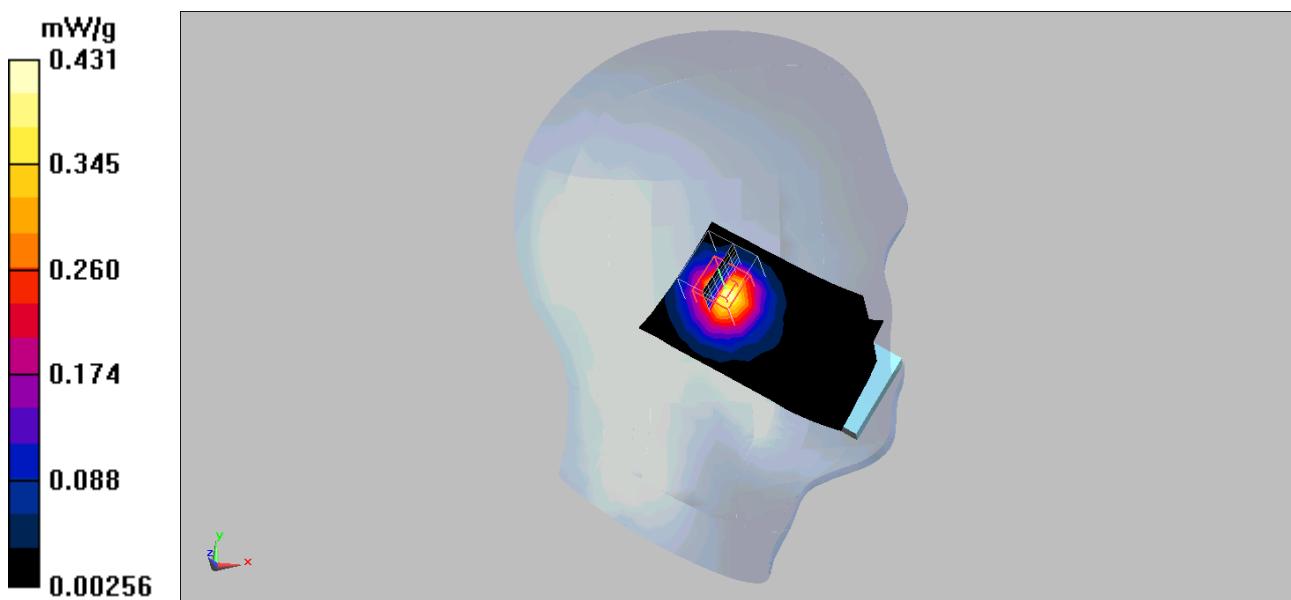
Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.5 V/m; Power Drift = -0.032 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.718 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.388 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.206 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.431 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Right-Cheek_Channel-512**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium parameters used: $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.36$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.81, 7.81, 7.81); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.330 mW/g

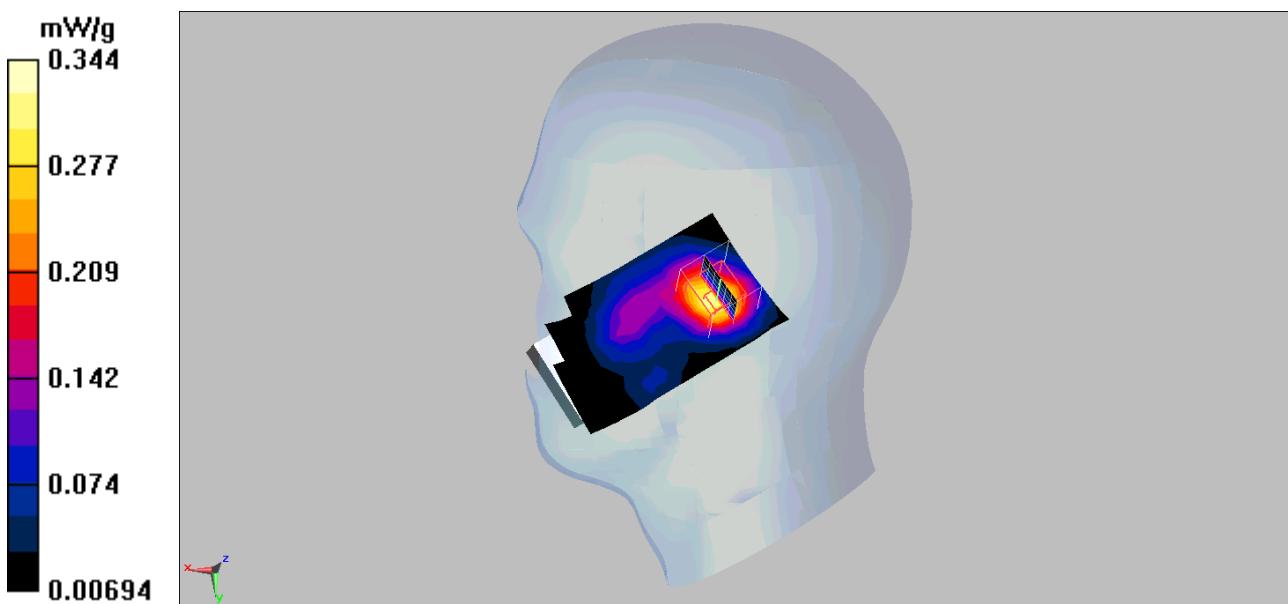
Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.7 V/m; Power Drift = 0.050 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.532 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.314 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.176 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.344 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Right-Cheek_Channel-661**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.38 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

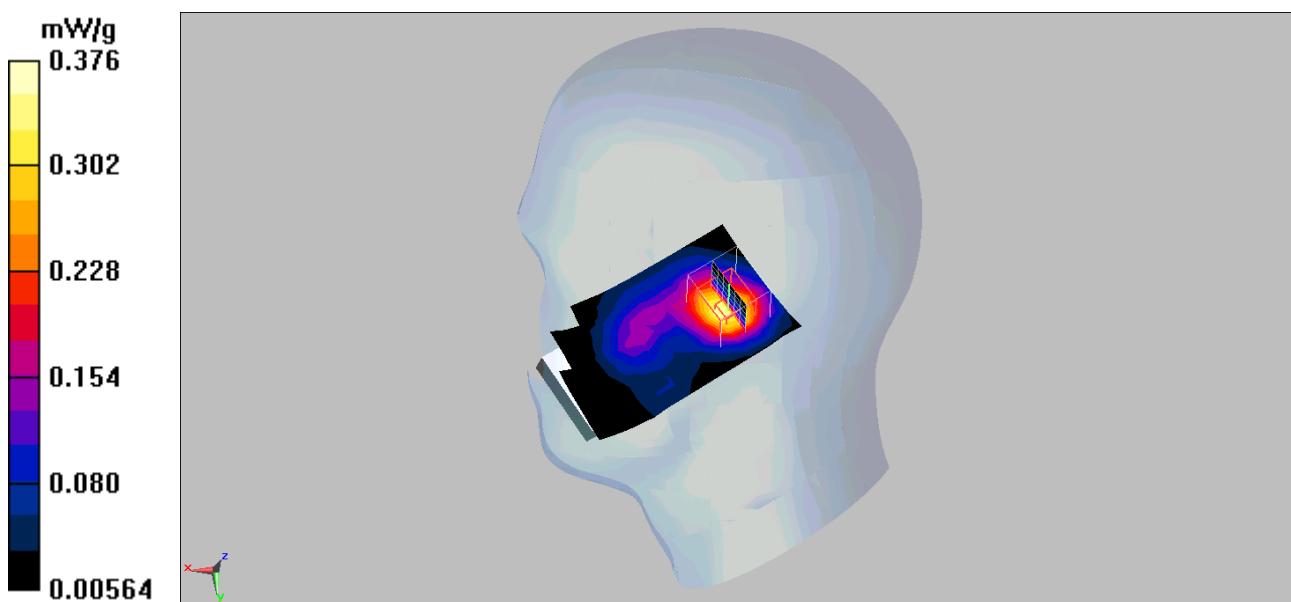
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.81, 7.81, 7.81); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.356 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 15.1 V/m; Power Drift = 0.056 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.593 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.342 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.190 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.376 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Right-Cheek_Channel-810**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1909.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.41$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

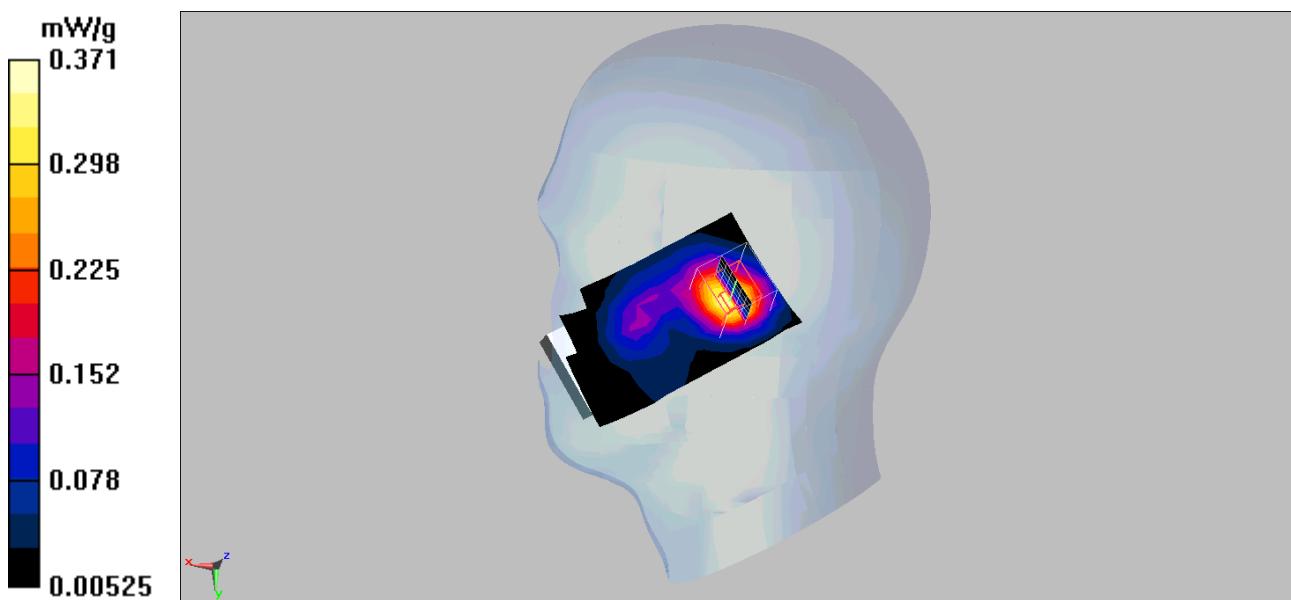
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.81, 7.81, 7.81); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.351 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 14.8 V/m; Power Drift = 0.020 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.587 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.336 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.185 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.371 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Right-Tilt_Channel-512**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.36$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 41.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.81, 7.81, 7.81); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.405 mW/g

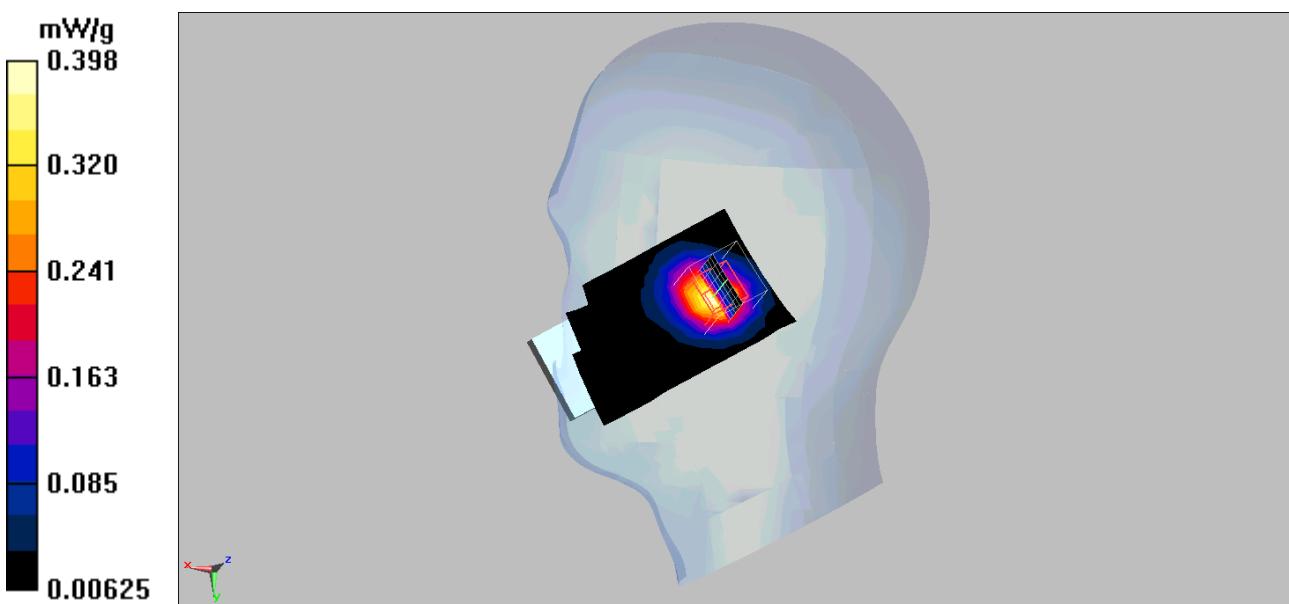
Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00097 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.662 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.364 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.194 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.398 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Right-Tilt_Channel-661**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.38 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 40.9$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

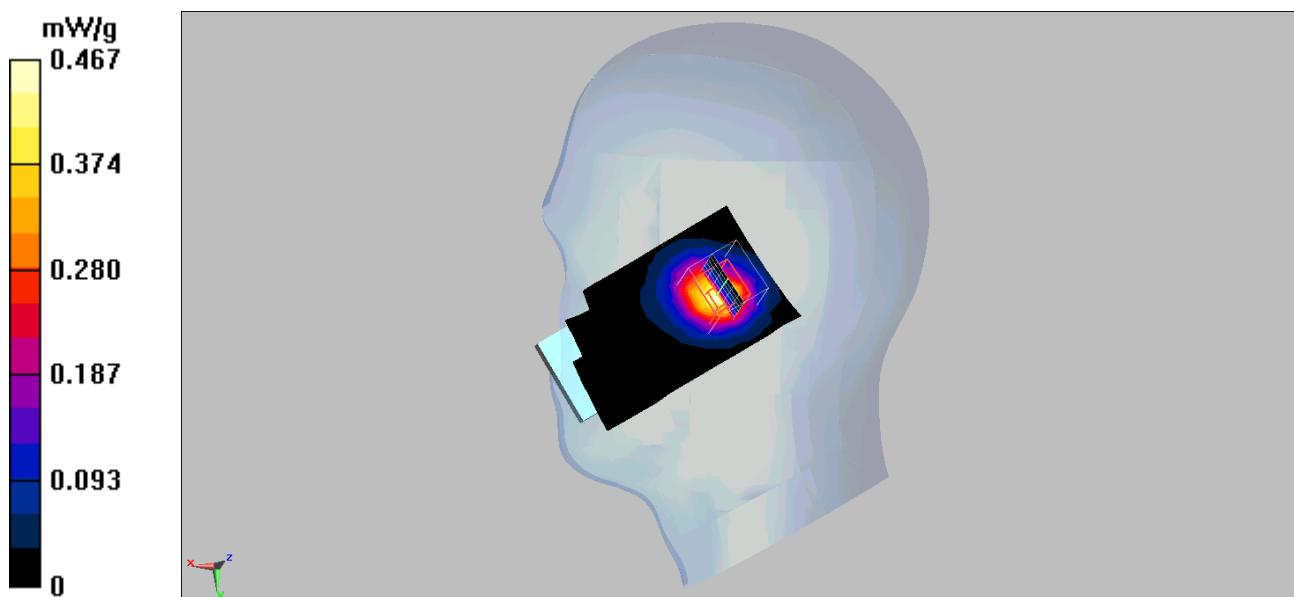
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.81, 7.81, 7.81); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.467 mW/g

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

Reference Value = 14.9 V/m; Power Drift = 0.089 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.774 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.420 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.223 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.459 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Right-Tilt_Channel-810**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1909.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.41$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.81, 7.81, 7.81); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Head/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.433 mW/g

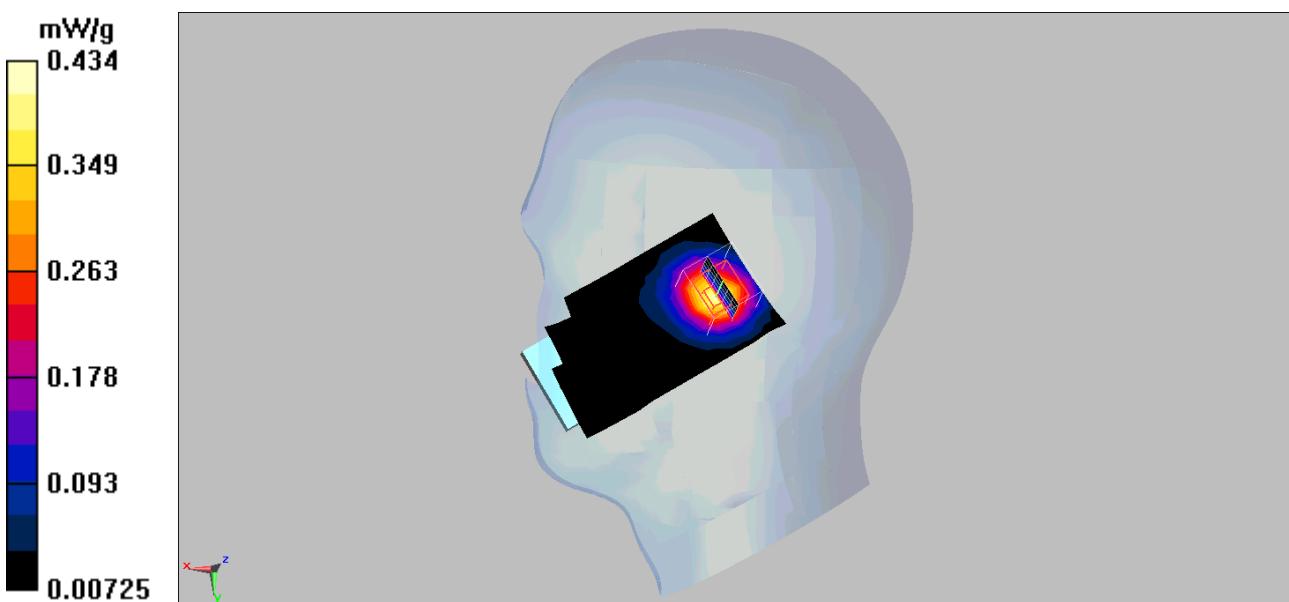
Head/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 16.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.148 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.689 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.394 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.213 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.434 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Body_Channel-512**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz; Frequency: 1850.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

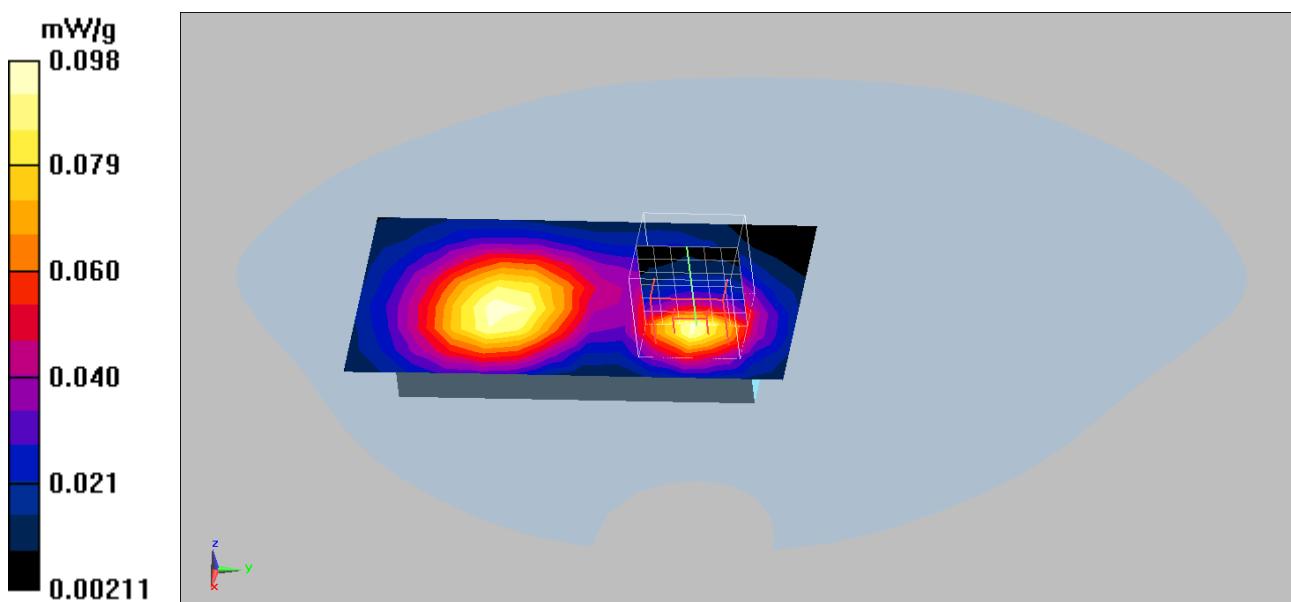
Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.97, 7.97, 7.97); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Body/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.096 mW/g**Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mmReference Value = 6.45 V/m; Power Drift = 0.098 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.151 W/kg**SAR(1 g) = 0.089 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.051 mW/g**

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.098 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Body_Channel-661**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160; Serial**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.47 \text{ mho/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.97, 7.97, 7.97); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Body/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=10\text{mm}$, $dy=10\text{mm}$
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.113 mW/g

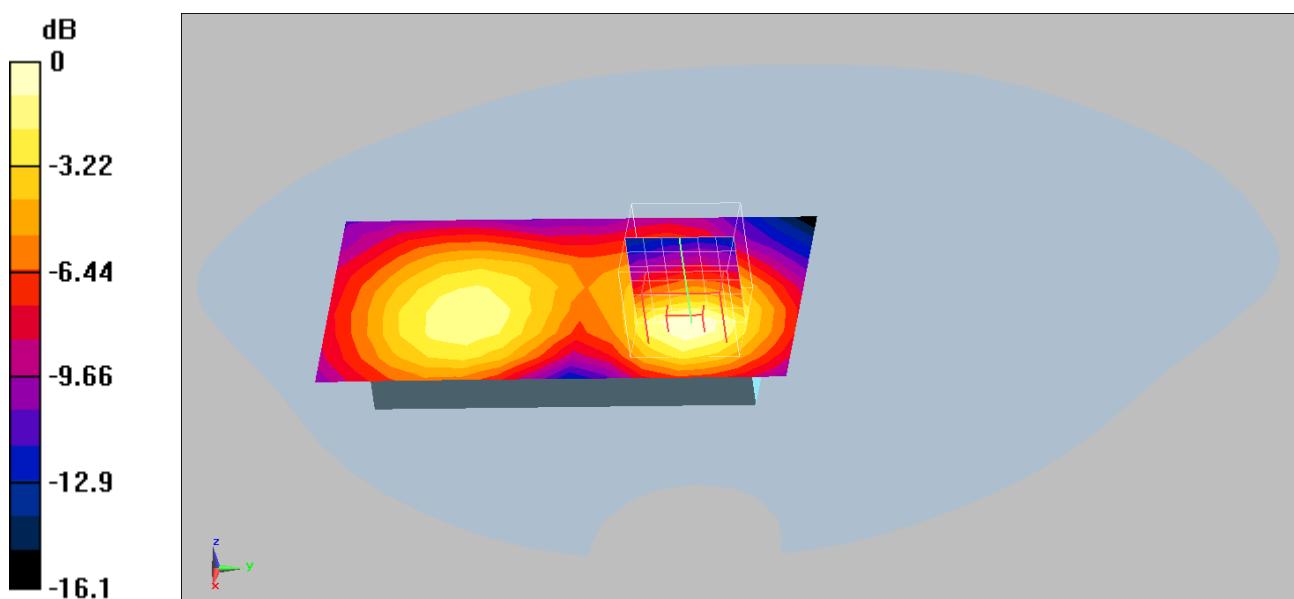
Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 7.24 V/m; Power Drift = -0.061 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.183 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.108 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.062 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.118 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

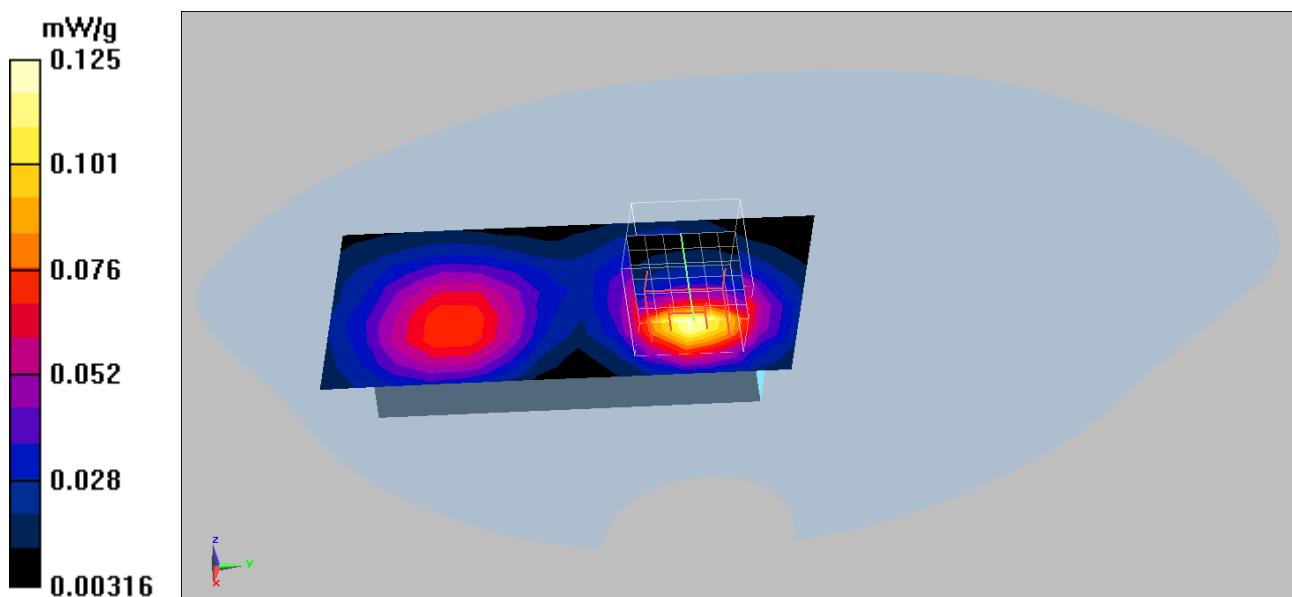
PCS1900_Body_Channel-810**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3
Medium parameters used: $f = 1909.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.97, 7.97, 7.97); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Body/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.119 mW/g**Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mmReference Value = 7.33 V/m; Power Drift = 0.042 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.198 W/kg**SAR(1 g) = 0.116 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.066 mW/g**
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.125 mW/g

Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Body_Channel-512 GPRS**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

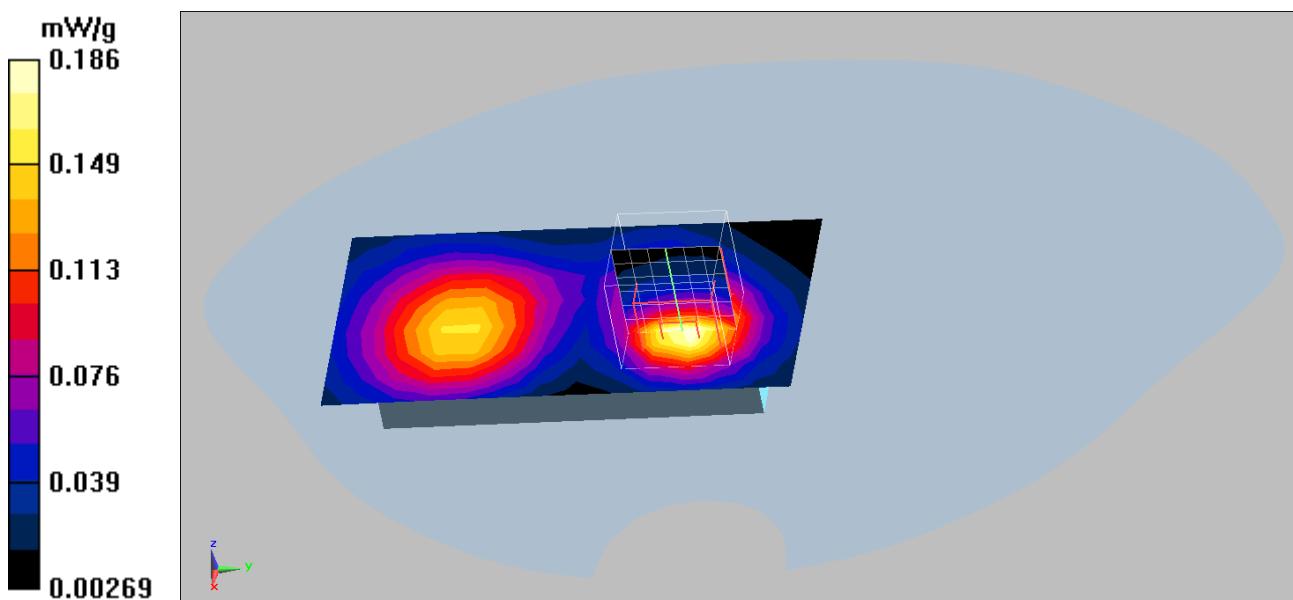
Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz_GPRS -2 Slot; Frequency: 1850.2MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1850.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.45$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.97, 7.97, 7.97); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Body/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.186 mW/g**Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 8.66 V/m; Power Drift = 0.118 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.306 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 0.181 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.104 mW/g
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.197 mW/g

Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Body_Channel-661 GPRS**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz_GPRS -2 Slot; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.47$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 55.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.97, 7.97, 7.97); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

Body/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.180 mW/g

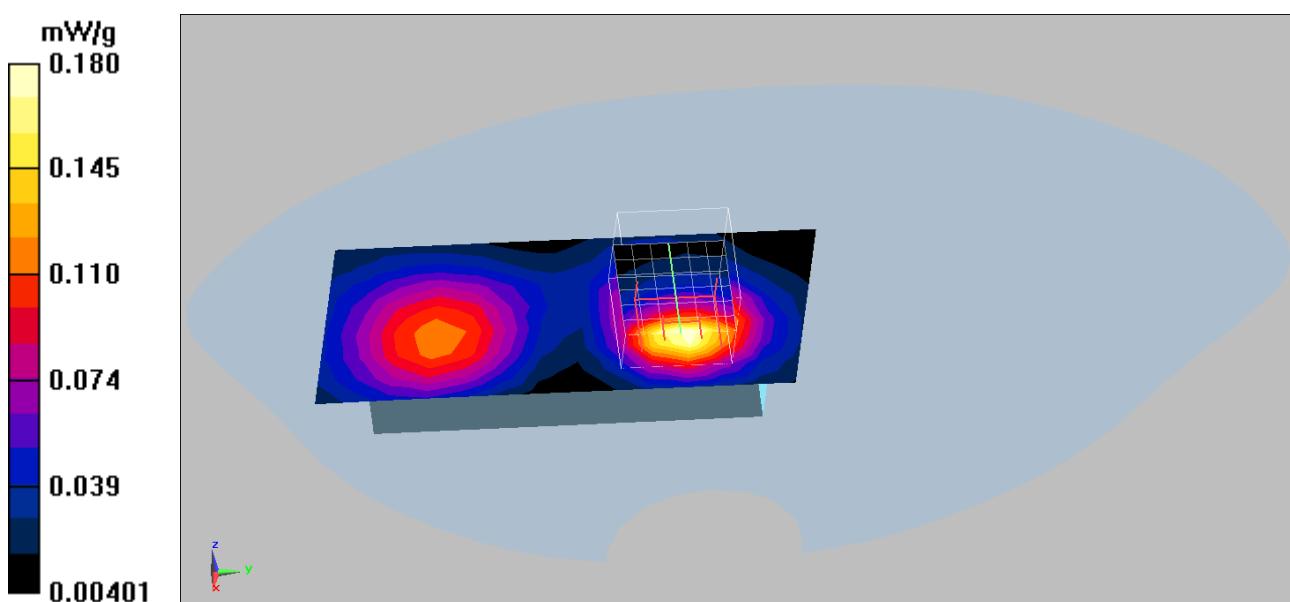
Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 8.58 V/m; Power Drift = 0.019 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.296 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.173 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.099 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.189 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Quietek

Date/Time: 9/16/2009

PCS1900_Body_Channel-810 GPRS**DUT: Dual band GSM mobile phone; Type: Bird S160**

Communication System: FCC PCS_1900MHz_GPRS -2 Slot; Frequency: 1909.8 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4.1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1909.8$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.51$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³
Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient Temperature (°C) : 23.9, Liquid Temperature (°C) : 23.3

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3602; ConvF(7.97, 7.97, 7.97); Calibrated: 5/20/2009
- Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1207; Calibrated: 4/7/2009
- Phantom: SAM Right Table; Type: SAM;
- Measurement SW: DASY5, V5.0 Build 125; SEMCAD X Version 13.4 Build 125

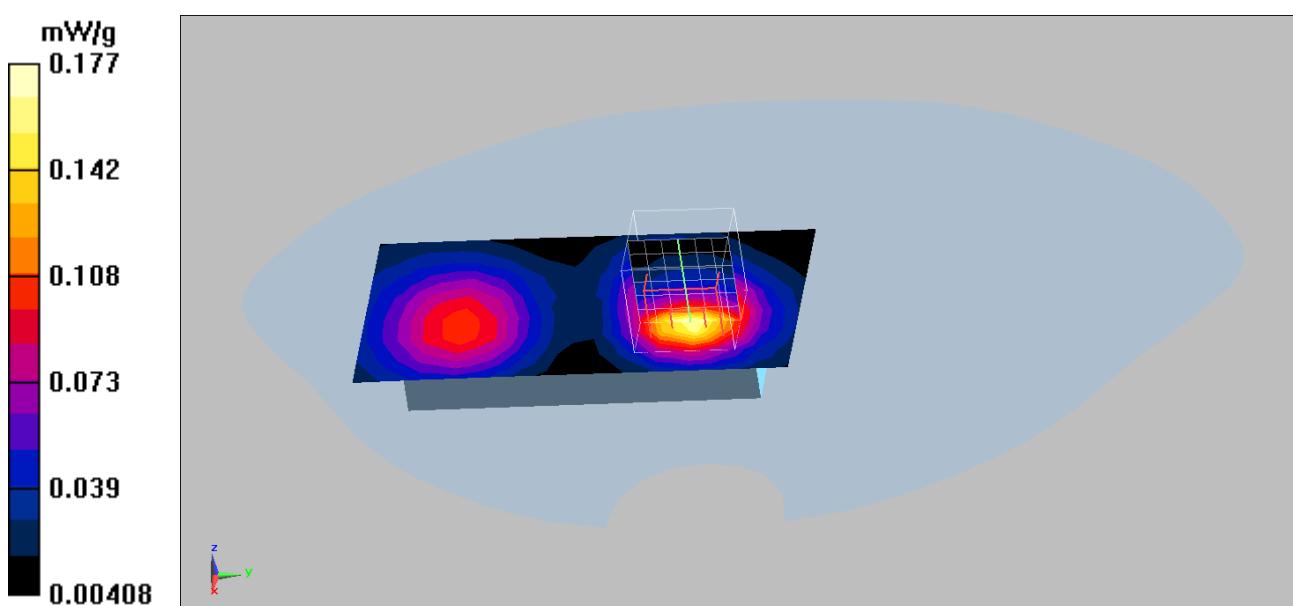
Body/Area Scan (8x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.170 mW/g**Body/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

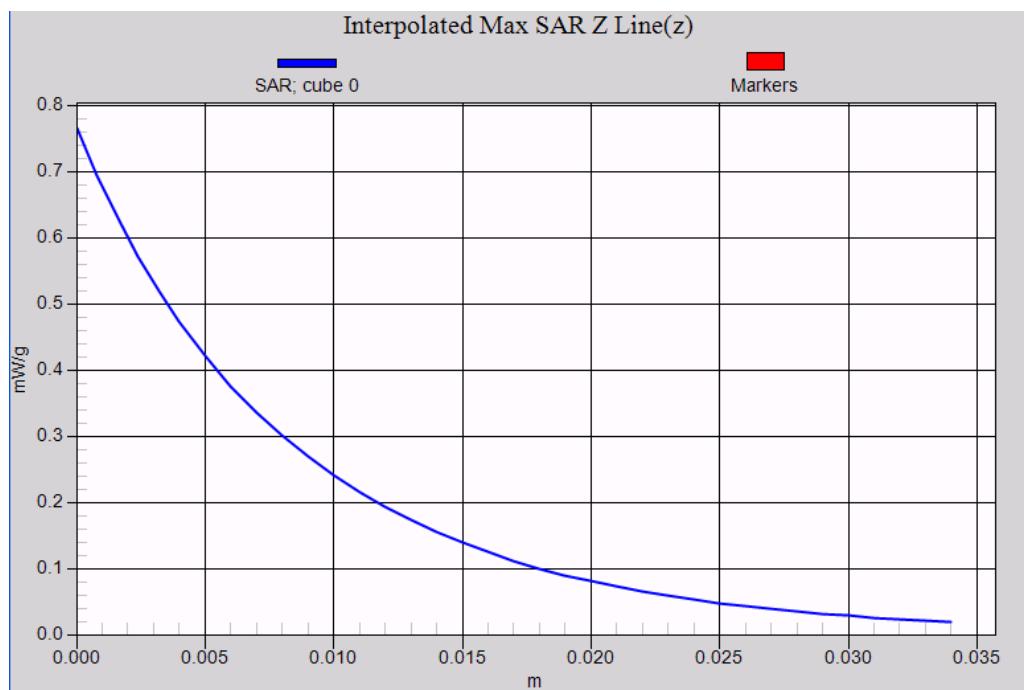
Reference Value = 8.27 V/m; Power Drift = 0.066 dB

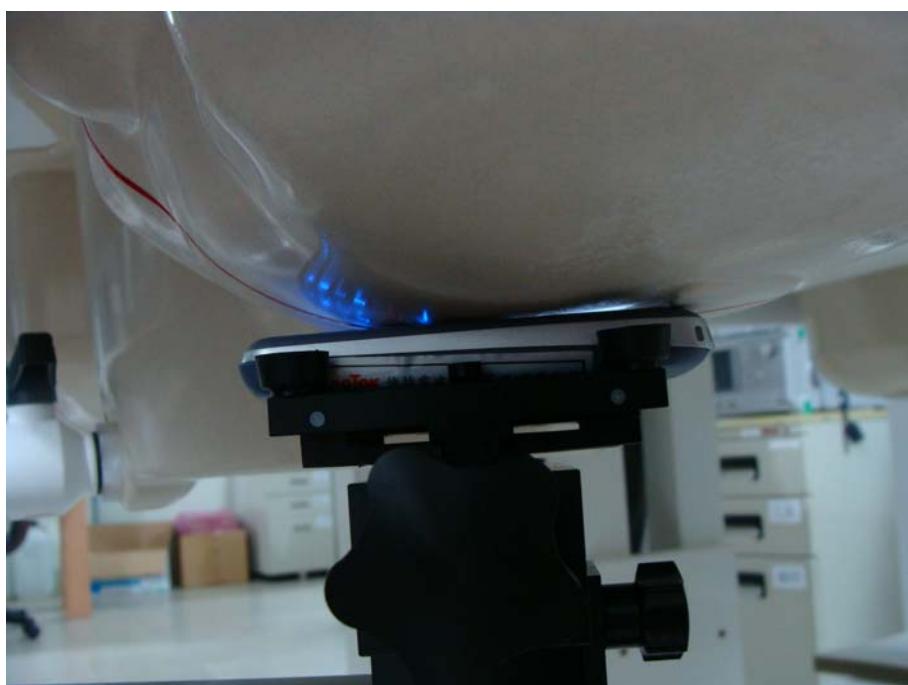
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.271 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.161 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.092 mW/g

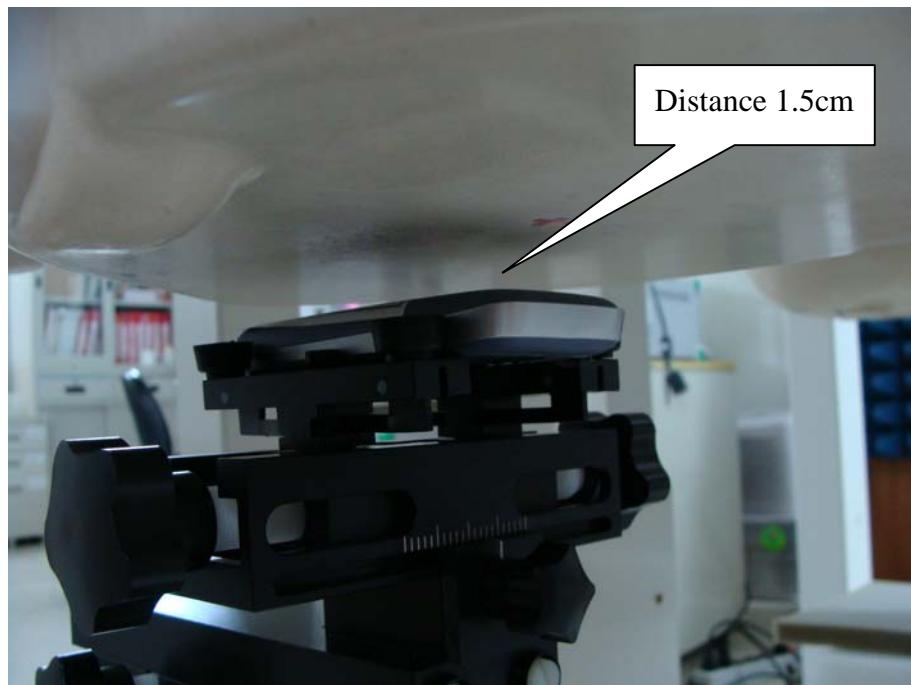
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.177 mW/g



PCS 1900 EUT Left-Cheek Z-Axis plot**Channel: 661**

Appendix C. Test Setup Photographs & EUT Photographs**Test Setup Photographs****Right Head (EUT Cheek)****Left Head (EUT Cheek)**

Right Head (EUT Tilted)**Left Head (EUT Tilted)**

Body

Note: The positions used in the measurements were according to IEEE 1528-2003.

Test EUT Photographs



Appendix D. Probe Calibration Data

Miniature Isotropic RF Probe

S/N: 3602



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

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Client Quietek (Auden)

Certificate No: EX3-3602_May09

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN:3602					
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-14.v3 and QA CAL-23.v3 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes					
Calibration date:	May 20, 2009					
Condition of the calibrated item	In Tolerance					
<p>This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.</p>						
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)						
Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration			
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10			
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10			
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-09 (No. 217-01030)	Apr-10			
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01028)	Mar-10			
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01028)	Mar-10			
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	31-Mar-09 (No. 217-01027)	Mar-10			
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	2-Jan-09 (No. ES3-3013_Jan09)	Jan-10			
DAE4	SN: 660	9-Sep-08 (No. DAE4-660_Sep08)	Sep-09			
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check			
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-09 (in house check Oct-07)	In house check: Oct-09			
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-08)	In house check: Oct-09			
Calibrated by:	Name Katja Pokovic	Function Technical Manager	Signature			
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager				
Issued: May 20, 2009						

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

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



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

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

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
Polarization ϕ	ϕ rotation around probe axis
Polarization θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\theta = 0$ is normal to probe axis

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- **NORM x,y,z** : Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM x,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM x,y,z does not effect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- **NORM(f) x,y,z = NORM x,y,z * frequency response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- **DCPx,y,z**: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- **ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters**: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM x,y,z * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- **Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy)**: in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- **Sensor Offset**: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Probe EX3DV4

SN:3602

Manufactured: March 23, 2009
Calibrated: May 20, 2009

Calibrated for DASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 SN:3602

Sensitivity in Free Space^A

NormX	0.41 \pm 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormY	0.40 \pm 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$
NormZ	0.52 \pm 10.1%	$\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$

Diode Compression^B

DCP X	87 mV
DCP Y	89 mV
DCP Z	89 mV

Sensitivity in Tissue Simulating Liquid (Conversion Factors)

Please see Page 8.

Boundary Effect

TSL 900 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 5 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance	2.0 mm	3.0 mm
SAR _{bs} [%] Without Correction Algorithm	10.2	6.1
SAR _{cs} [%] With Correction Algorithm	0.9	0.6

TSL 1810 MHz Typical SAR gradient: 10 % per mm

Sensor Center to Phantom Surface Distance	2.0 mm	3.0 mm
SAR _{bs} [%] Without Correction Algorithm	6.7	2.9
SAR _{cs} [%] With Correction Algorithm	0.5	0.3

Sensor Offset

Probe Tip to Sensor Center 1.0 mm

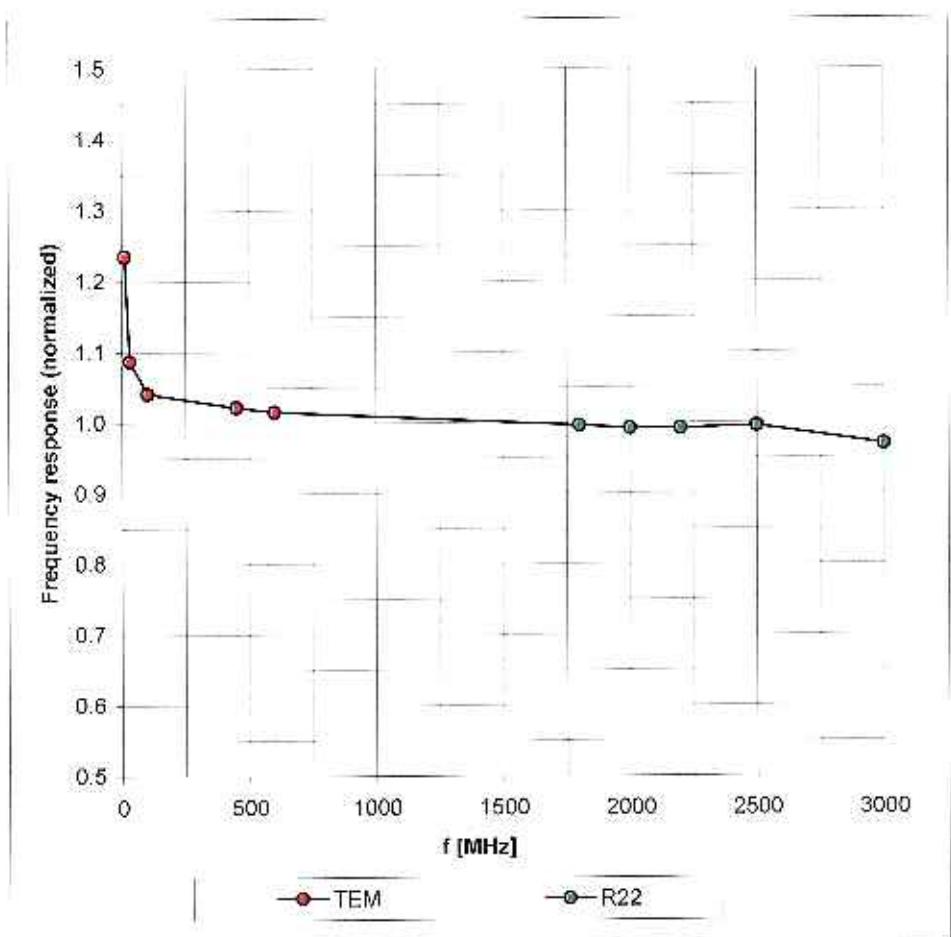
The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k=2$, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSI. (see Page 8).

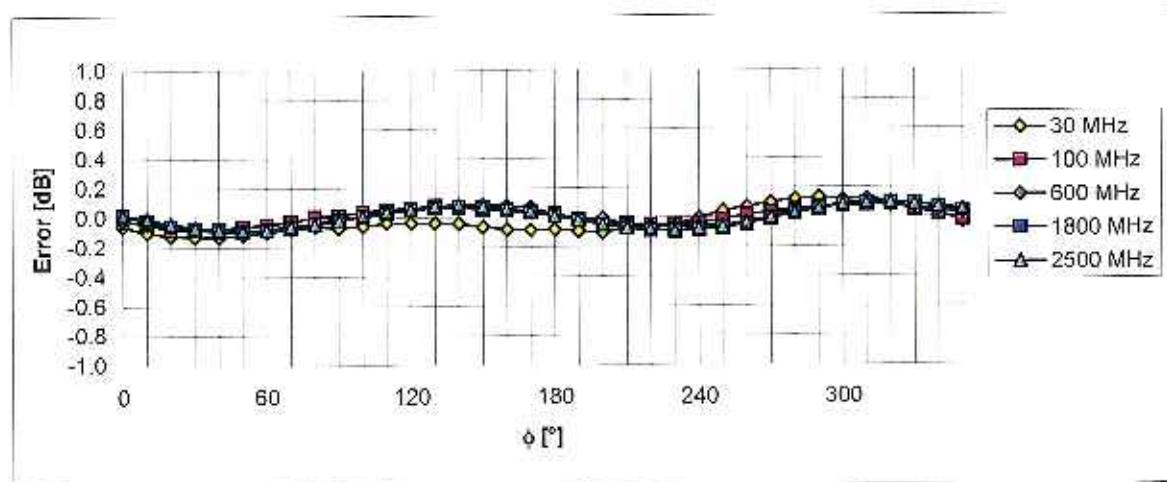
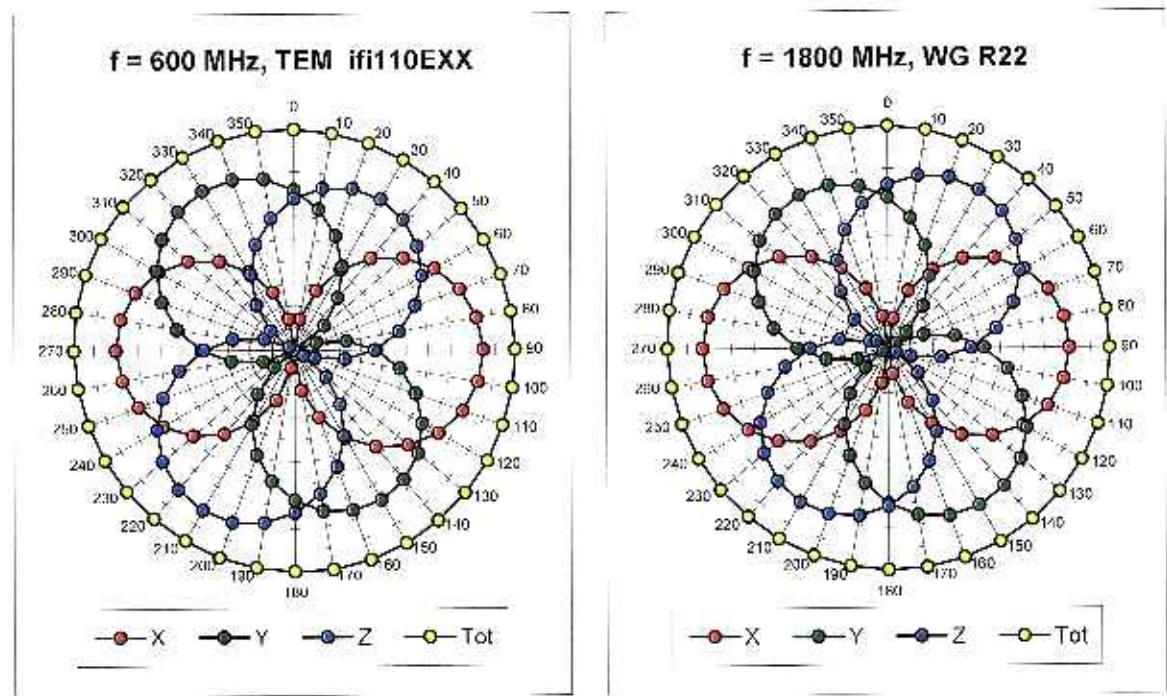
^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

Frequency Response of E-Field

(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

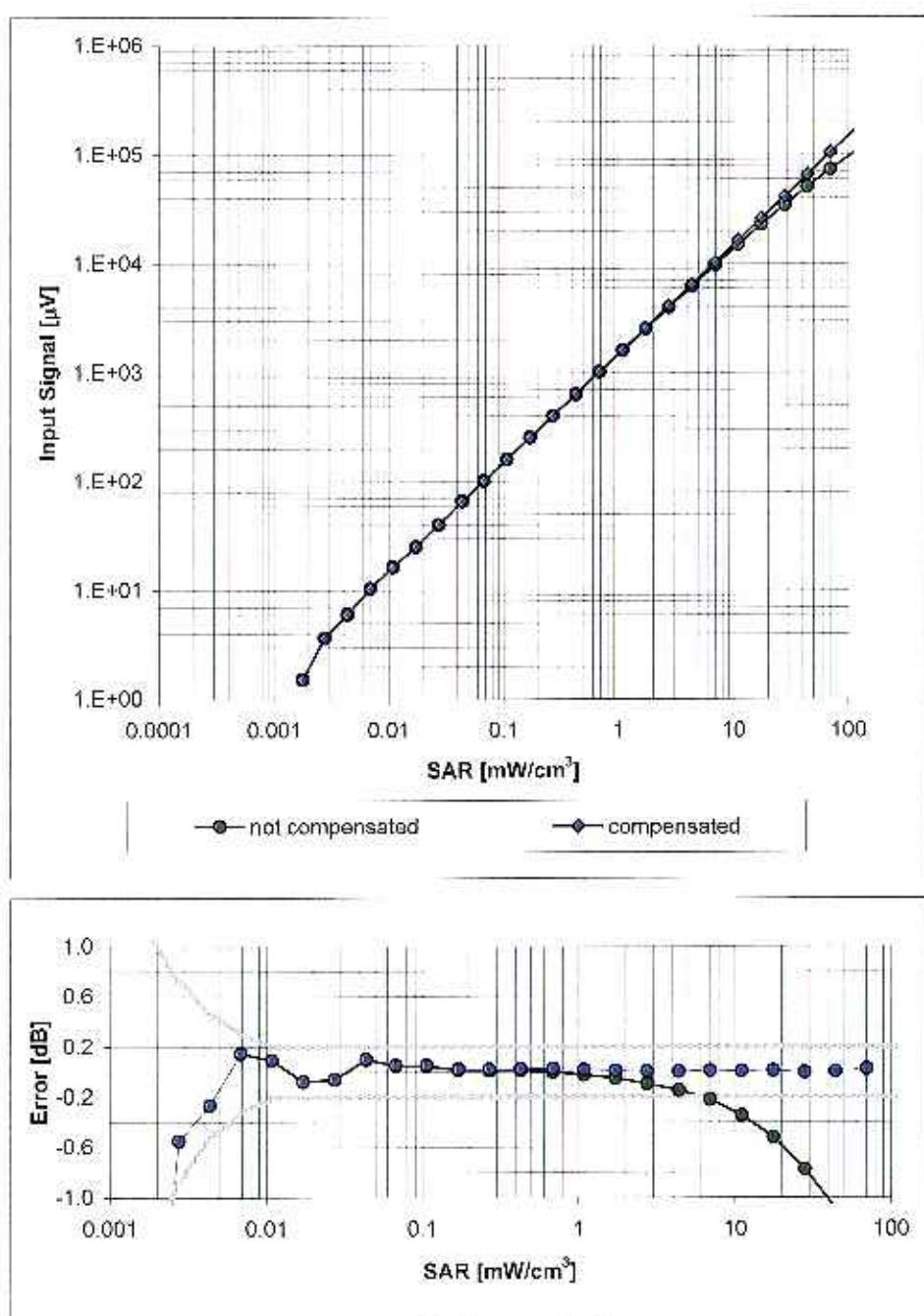


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$ Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})

(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)



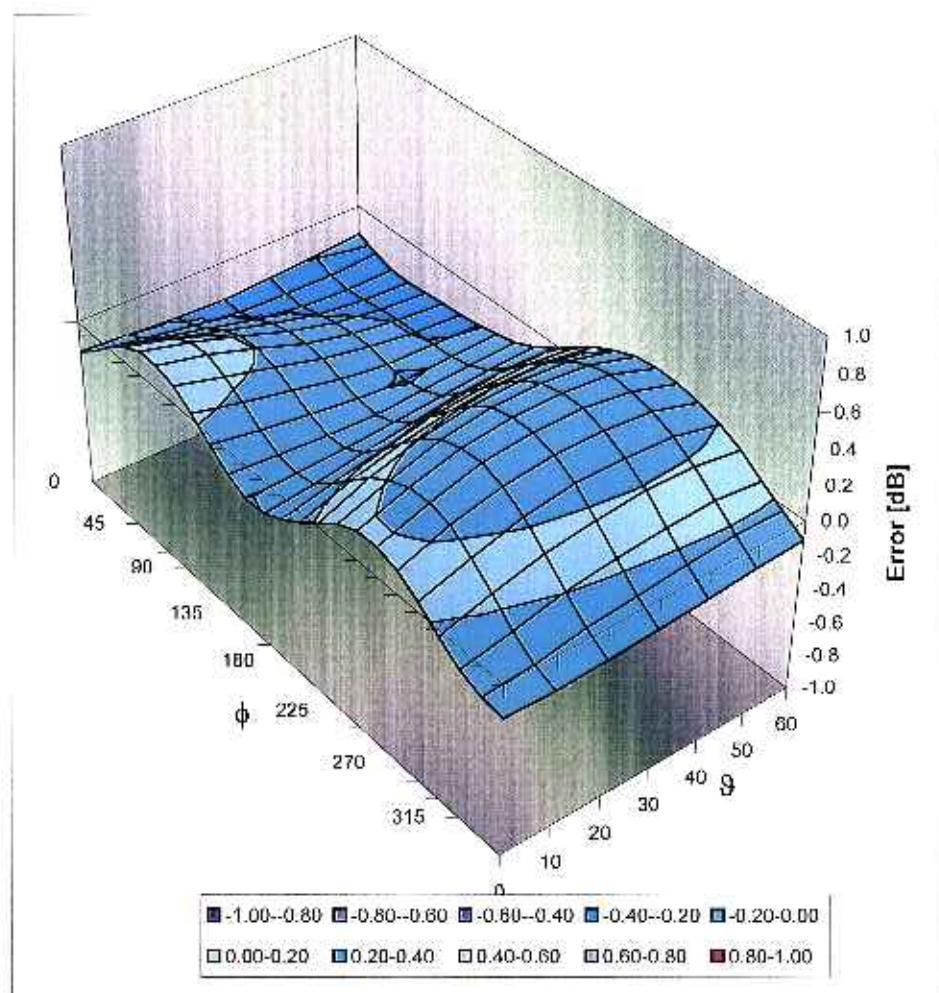
Conversion Factor Assessment

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] ^c	TSL	Permittivity	Conductivity	Alpha	Depth	ConvF	Uncertainty
835	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	0.56	0.71	9.14	± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Head	41.5 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.65	0.65	8.86	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.84	0.66	7.81	± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Head	40.0 ± 5%	1.40 ± 5%	0.84	0.56	7.55	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	0.46	0.70	7.10	± 11.0% (k=2)
2600	± 50 / ± 100	Head	39.0 ± 5%	1.96 ± 5%	0.41	0.77	7.10	± 11.0% (k=2)
3500	± 50 / ± 100	Head	37.9 ± 5%	2.91 ± 5%	0.42	1.00	6.26	± 13.1% (k=2)
5200	± 50 / ± 100	Head	36.0 ± 5%	4.66 ± 5%	0.43	1.75	4.79	± 13.1% (k=2)
5300	± 50 / ± 100	Head	35.9 ± 5%	4.76 ± 5%	0.43	1.75	4.43	± 13.1% (k=2)
5500	± 50 / ± 100	Head	35.6 ± 5%	4.96 ± 5%	0.50	1.75	4.44	± 13.1% (k=2)
5600	± 50 / ± 100	Head	35.5 ± 5%	5.07 ± 5%	0.50	1.75	4.42	± 13.1% (k=2)
5800	± 50 / ± 100	Head	35.3 ± 5%	5.27 ± 5%	0.52	1.75	4.21	± 13.1% (k=2)
835	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	0.72	0.65	9.32	± 11.0% (k=2)
900	± 50 / ± 100	Body	55.0 ± 5%	1.05 ± 5%	0.55	0.74	8.97	± 11.0% (k=2)
1810	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.70	0.85	7.97	± 11.0% (k=2)
1950	± 50 / ± 100	Body	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	0.48	0.78	7.68	± 11.0% (k=2)
2450	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	0.42	0.79	6.90	± 11.0% (k=2)
2600	± 50 / ± 100	Body	52.5 ± 5%	2.16 ± 5%	0.28	1.23	6.81	± 11.0% (k=2)
3500	± 50 / ± 100	Body	51.3 ± 5%	3.31 ± 5%	0.35	1.22	6.75	± 13.1% (k=2)
5200	± 50 / ± 100	Body	49.0 ± 5%	5.30 ± 5%	0.50	1.80	4.43	± 13.1% (k=2)
5300	± 50 / ± 100	Body	48.5 ± 5%	5.42 ± 5%	0.52	1.80	4.23	± 13.1% (k=2)
5500	± 50 / ± 100	Body	48.6 ± 5%	5.65 ± 5%	0.55	1.80	4.08	± 13.1% (k=2)
5600	± 50 / ± 100	Body	48.6 ± 5%	5.77 ± 5%	0.55	1.80	3.95	± 13.1% (k=2)
5800	± 50 / ± 100	Body	48.2 ± 5%	6.00 ± 5%	0.61	1.80	4.00	± 13.1% (k=2)

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

Deviation from Isotropy in HSL

Error (ϕ, θ), f = 900 MHz



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



Appendix E. Dipole Calibration

Validation Dipole 835 MHz

M/N: ALS-D-835-S-2

S/N: QTK-316

Validation Dipole 1900 MHz

M/N: ALS-D-1900-S-2

S/N: QTK-318

NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

Calibration File No: DC-887

C E R T I F I C A T E O F C A L I B R A T I O N

It is certified that the equipment identified below has been calibrated in the
NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES by qualified personnel following recognized
procedures and using transfer standards traceable to NRC/NIST.

Quietek Validation Dipole

Manufacturer: APREL Laboratories

Part number: ALS-D-835-S-2

Frequency: 835 MHz

Serial No: QTK-315

Customer: Quietek

Project Number: QTKB-Dipole-CAL-5336

Calibrated: 9th May 2008

Released on: 9th May 2008

This Calibration Certificate is Incomplete Unless Accompanied with the Calibration Results Summary

Released By: _____

NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

51 SPECTRUM WAY
NEPEAN, ONTARIO
CANADA K2R 1E6

Division of APREL Lab.
TEL: (613) 820-4988
FAX: (613) 820-4162

Calibration Results Summary

The following results relate the Calibrated Dipole and should be used as a quick reference for the user.

Mechanical Dimensions

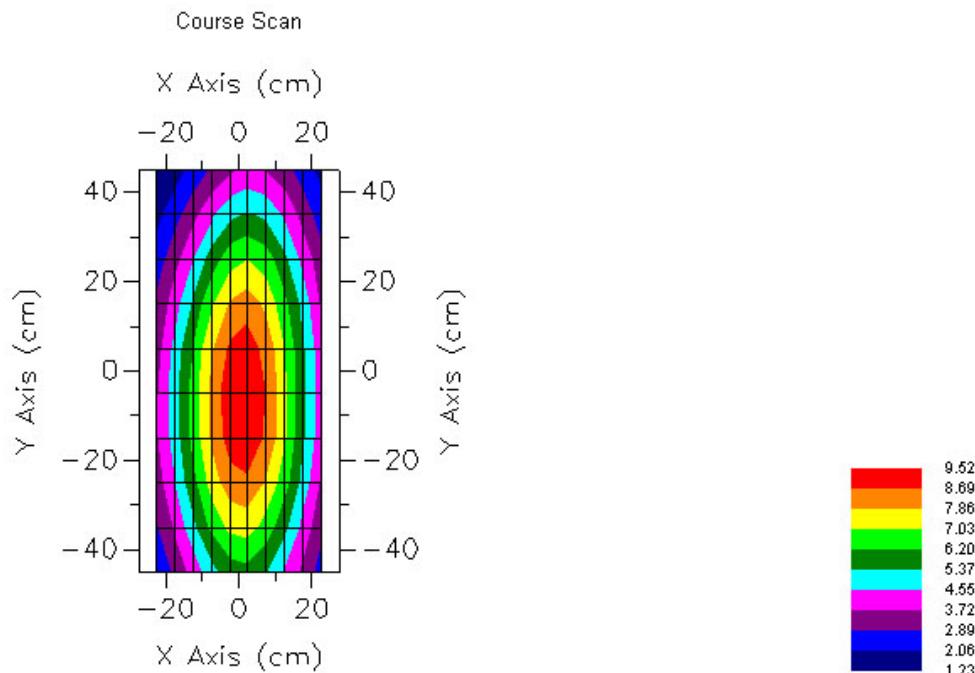
Length: 165.0 mm
Height: 90.0 mm

Electrical Specification

SWR: 1.04 U
Return Loss: -32.9 dB
Impedance: 51.1 Ω

System Validation Results

Frequency	1 Gram	10 Gram	Peak
835 MHz	9.33W/Kg	6.42W/Kg	15.0W/Kg



NCL Calibration Laboratories

Division of APREL Laboratories.

Conditions

Dipole 315 is a recalibration.

Ambient Temperature of the Laboratory: 22 °C +/- 0.5°C
Temperature of the Tissue: 21 °C +/- 0.5°C

References

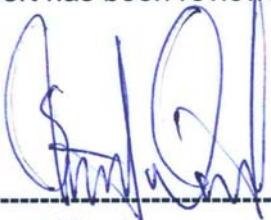
SSI-TP-018-ALSAS Dipole Calibration Procedure

SSI-TP-016 Tissue Calibration Procedure

IEEE 15.28 "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 "Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures –Part 1 & Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for mobile wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)"

We the undersigned attest that to the best of our knowledge the calibration of this device has been accurately conducted and that all information contained within this report has been reviewed for accuracy.



Stuart Nicol



C. Teodorian

NCL Calibration Laboratories

Division of APREL Laboratories.

Dipole Calibration Results

Mechanical Verification

IEEE Length	IEEE Height	Measured Length	Measured Height
161.0 mm	89.8 mm	165.0 mm	90.0 mm

Tissue Validation

Head Tissue 835 MHz	Measured
Dielectric constant, ϵ_r	42.54
Conductivity, σ [S/m]	0.91

NCL Calibration Laboratories

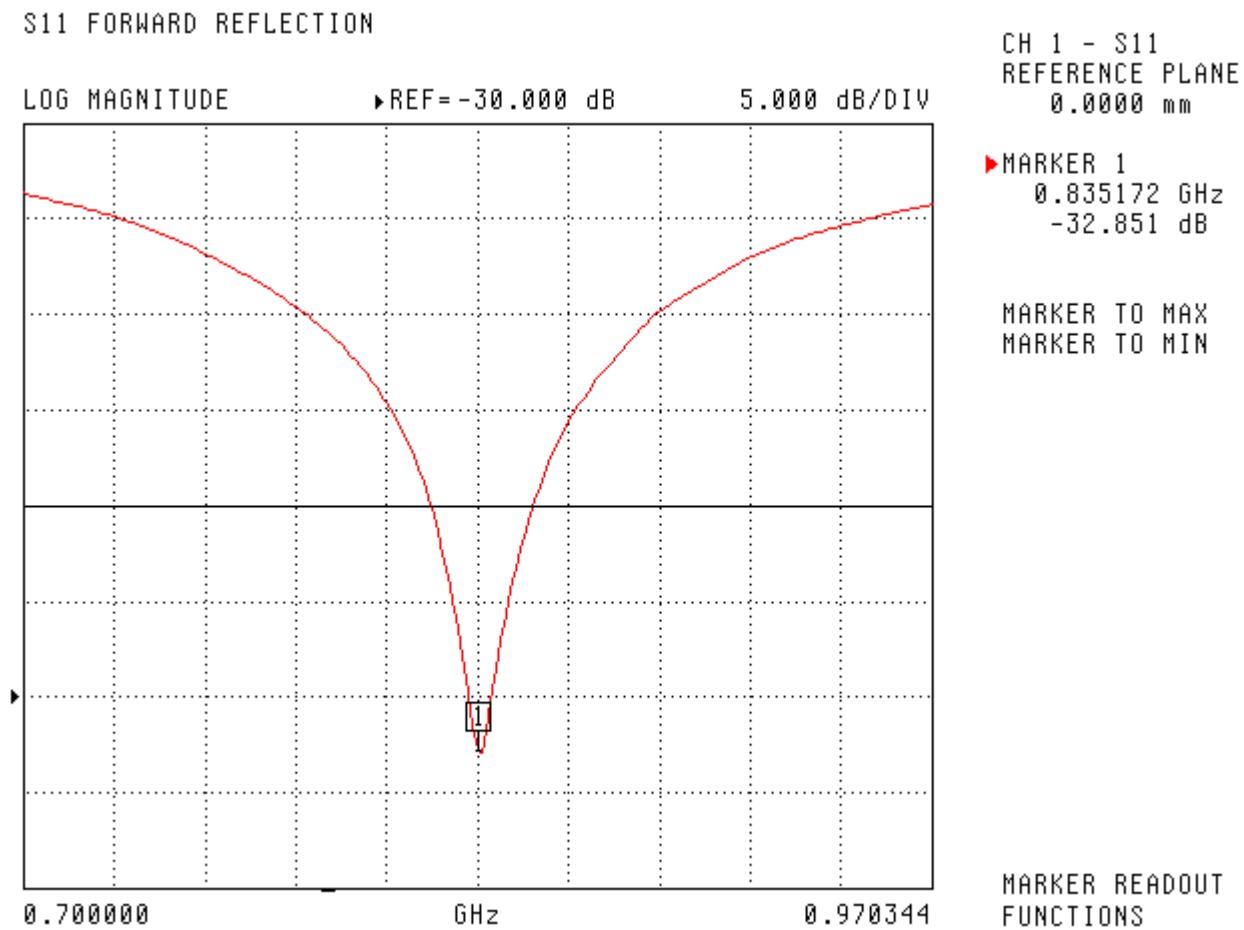
Division of APREL Laboratories.

Electrical Calibration

Test Result	
S11 R/L	-32.9 dB
SWR 1.04	U
Impedance	51.1 Ω

The Following Graphs are the results as displayed on the Vector Network Analyzer.

S11 Parameter Return Loss



NCL Calibration Laboratories

Division of APREL Laboratories.

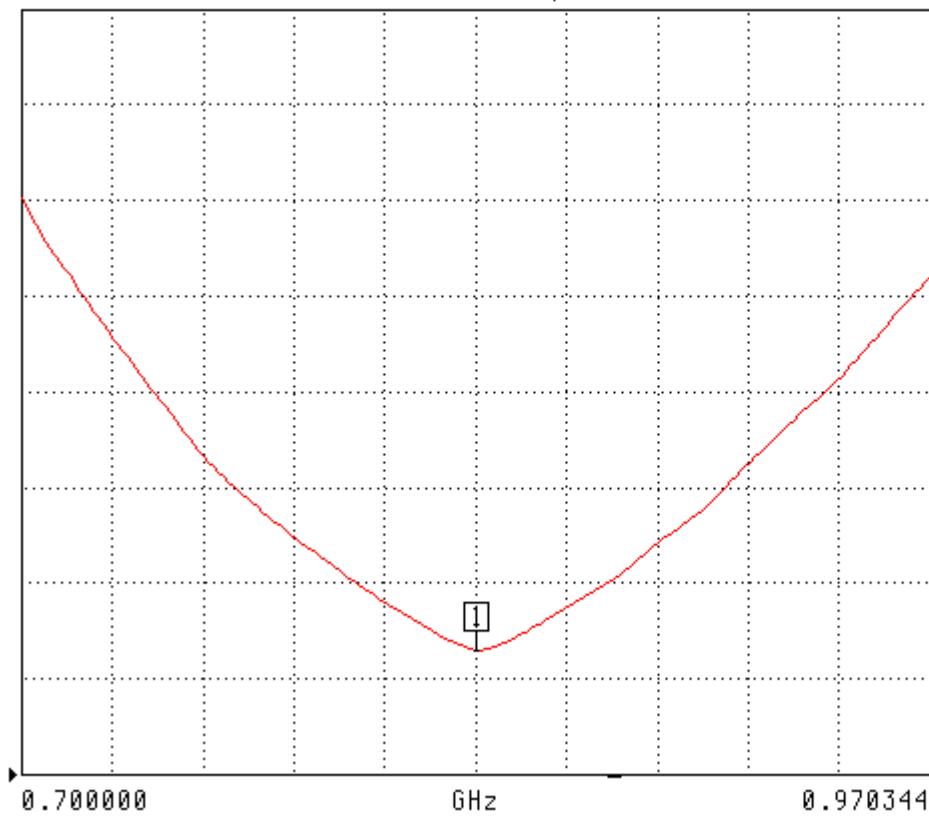
SWR

S11 FORWARD REFLECTION

SWR

►REF= 0.000 pU

800.000 mU/DIV



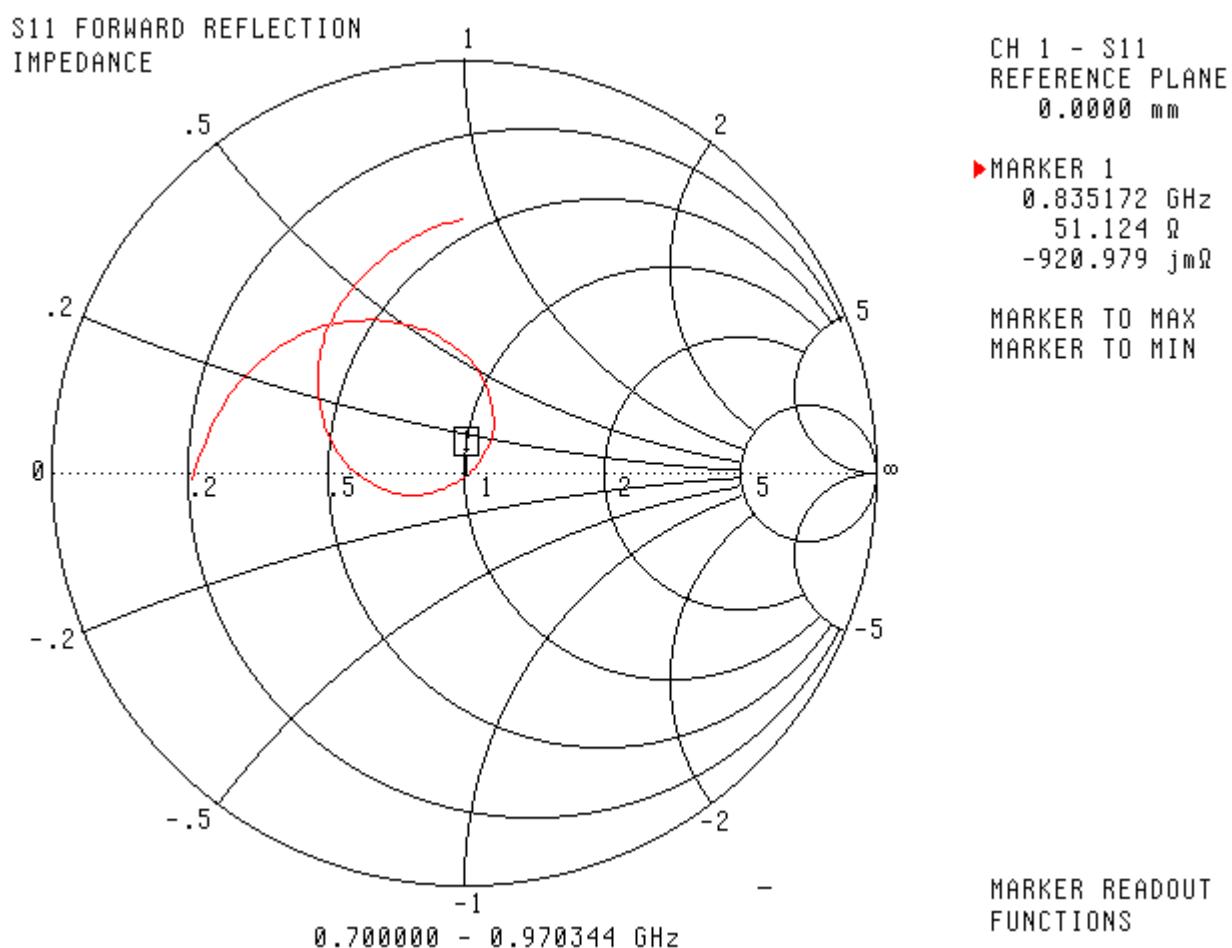
CH 1 - S11
REFERENCE PLANE
0.0000 mm

►MARKER 1
0.835172 GHz
1.036 U

MARKER TO MAX
MARKER TO MIN

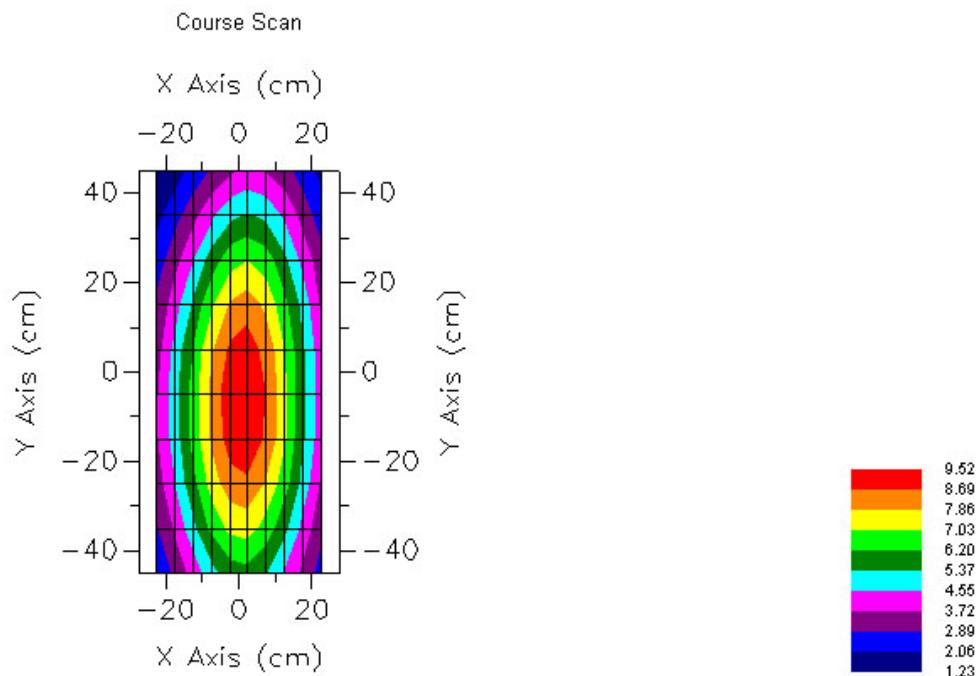
MARKER READOUT
FUNCTIONS

Smith Chart Dipole Impedance



System Validation Results Using the Electrically Calibrated Dipole

Head Tissue Frequency	1 Gram	10 Gram	Peak Above Feed Point
835 MHz	9.33W/Kg	6.42W/Kg	15.0W/Kg



Test Equipment

The test equipment used during Probe Calibration, manufacturer, model number and, current calibration status are listed and located on the main APREL server R:\NCL\Calibration Equipment\Instrument List May 2008.

NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

Calibration File No: DC-890

C E R T I F I C A T E O F C A L I B R A T I O N

It is certified that the equipment identified below has been calibrated in the
NCL CALIBRATION LABORATORIES by qualified personnel following recognized
procedures and using transfer standards traceable to NRC/NIST.

Quietek Validation Dipole

Manufacturer: APREL Laboratories

Part number: ALS-D-1900-S-2

Frequency: 1.9 GHz

Serial No: QTK-318

Customer: Quietek

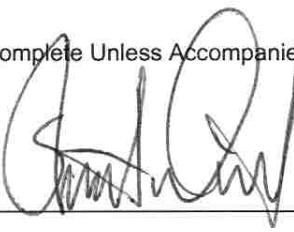
Project Number: QTKB-Dipole-CAL-5336

Calibrated: 9th May 2008

Released on: 9th May 2008

This Calibration Certificate is Incomplete Unless Accompanied with the Calibration Results Summary

Released By: _____



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51 SPECTRUM WAY
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CANADA K2R 1E6

Division of APREL Lab.
TEL: (613) 820-4988
FAX: (613) 820-4161

Calibration Results Summary

The following results relate to the Calibrated Dipole and should be used as a quick reference for the user.

Mechanical Dimensions

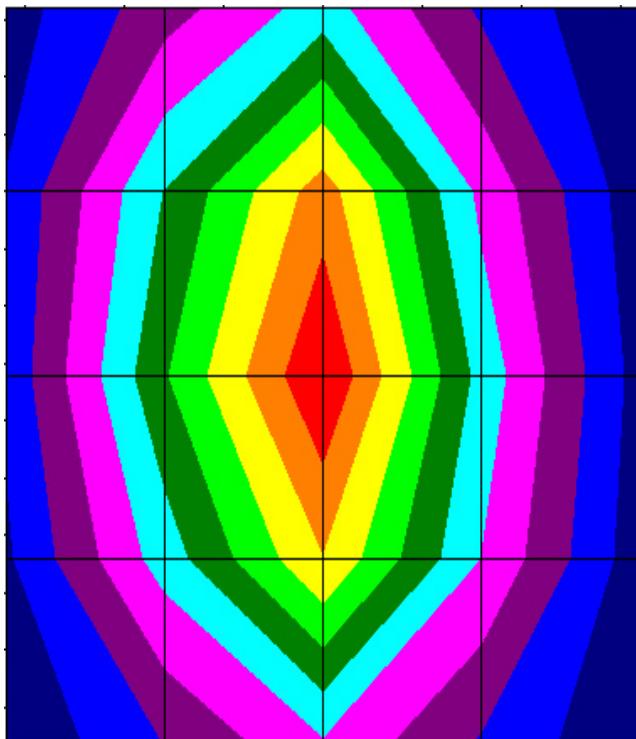
Length: 70.0 mm
Height: 39.5 mm

Electrical Specification

SWR: 1.1 U
Return Loss: -25.8 dB
Impedance: 47.8 Ω

System Validation Results

Frequency	1 Gram	10 Gram	Peak
1.9 GHz	36.0W/Kg	20.78W/Kg	67.7W/Kg



NCL Calibration Laboratories

Division of APREL Laboratories.

Conditions

Dipole 318 is a recalibration.

Ambient Temperature of the Laboratory: 22 °C +/- 0.5°C
Temperature of the Tissue: 21 °C +/- 0.5°C

References

SSI-TP-018-ALSAS Dipole Calibration Procedure

SSI-TP-016 Tissue Calibration Procedure

IEEE 15.28 "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 "Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices – Human models, instrumentation, and procedures –Part 1 & Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for mobile wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)"

We the undersigned attest that to the best of our knowledge the calibration of this device has been accurately conducted and that all information contained within this report has been reviewed for accuracy.



Stuart Nicol



C. Teodorian

20 °C +/- 0.5°C

NCL Calibration Laboratories

Division of APREL Laboratories.

NCL Calibration Laboratories

Division of APREL Laboratories.

Dipole Calibration Results

Mechanical Verification

IEEE Length	IEEE Height	Measured Length	Measured Height
68.0 mm	39.5 mm	70.0 mm	39.5 mm

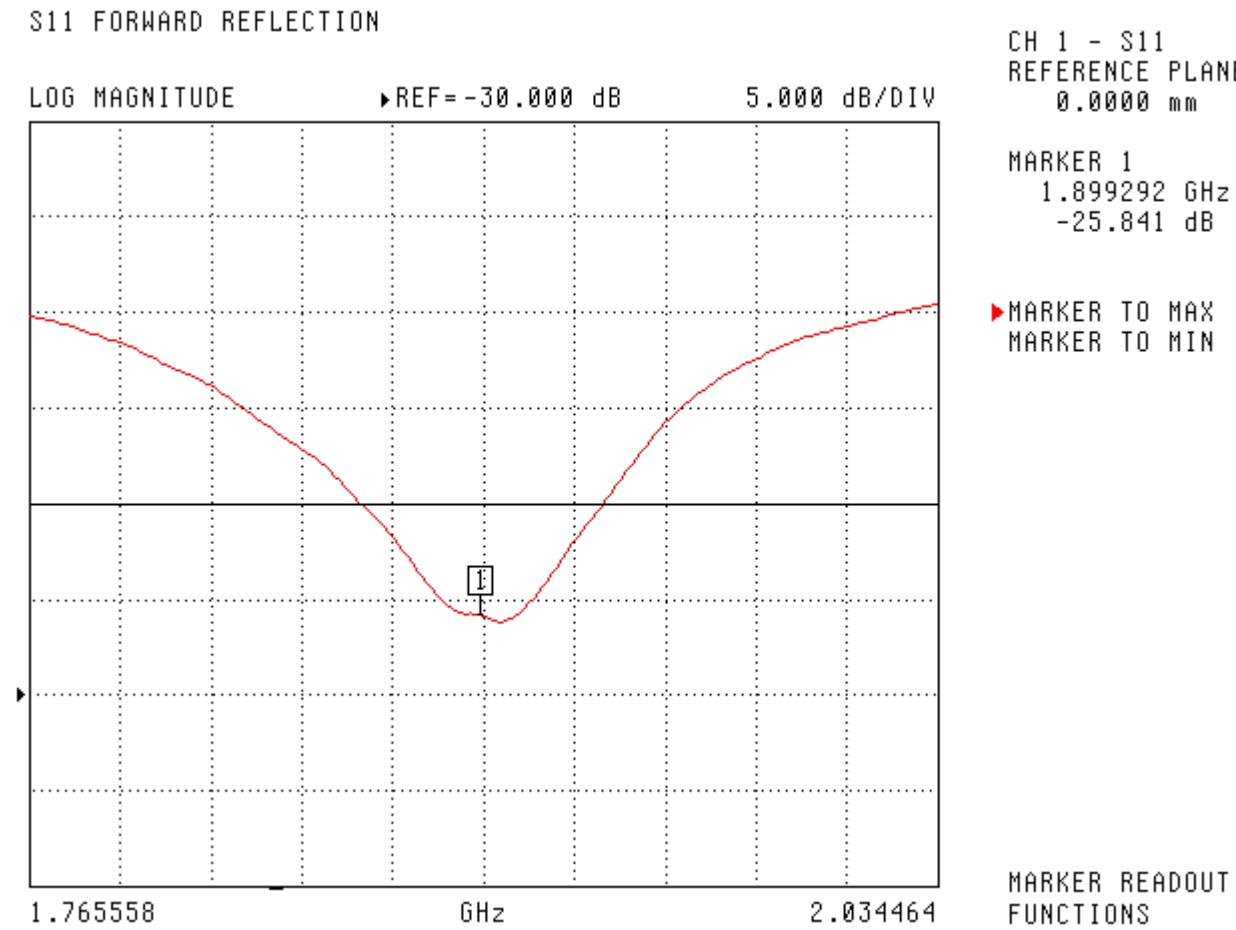
Tissue Validation

Head Tissue 1900 MHz	Measured
Dielectric constant, ϵ_r	39.9
Conductivity, σ [S/m]	1.42

Electrical Calibration

Test Result	
S11 R/L	-25.8 dB
SWR 1.1	U
Impedance	47.8 Ω

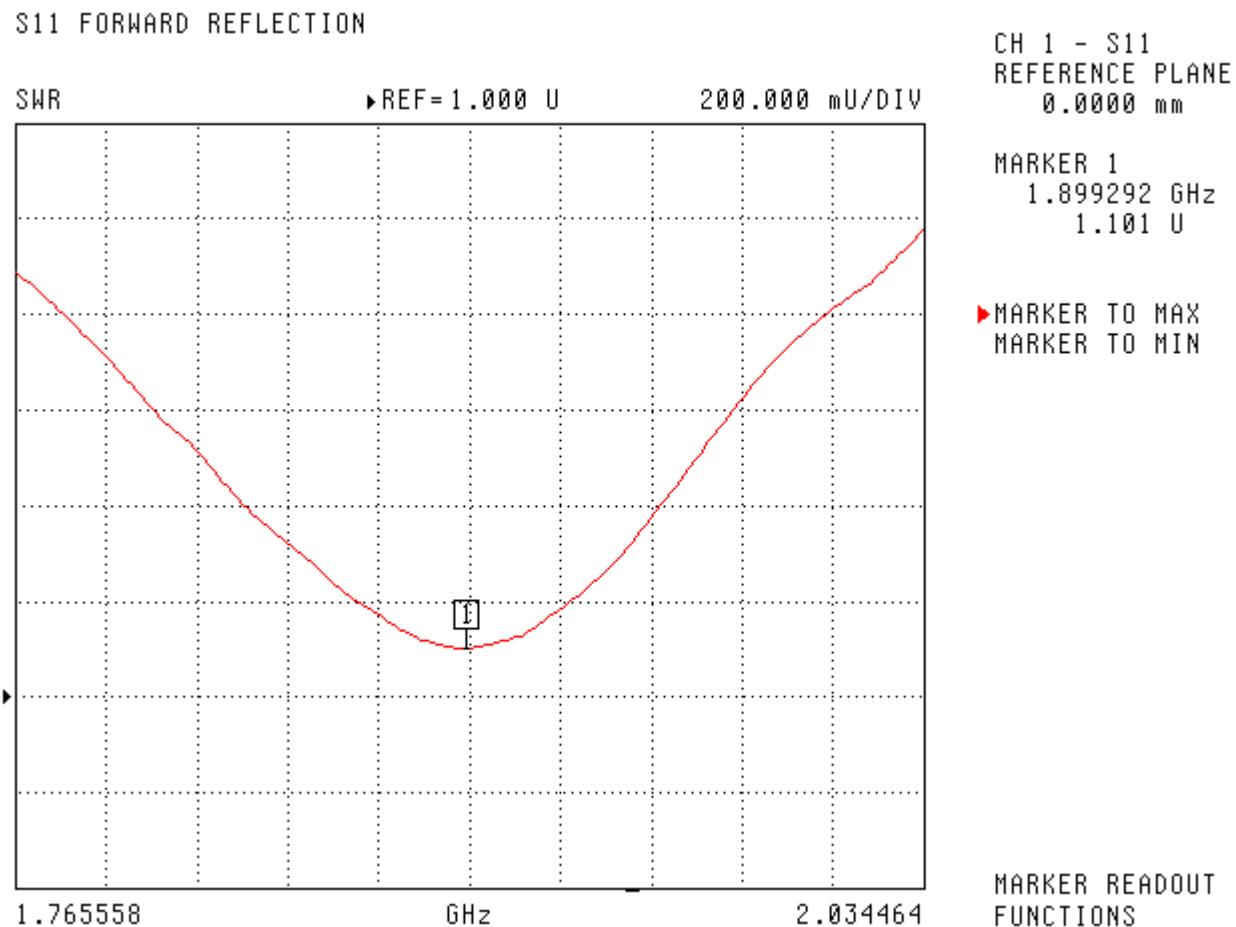
The Following Graphs are the results as displayed on the Vector Network Analyzer.

S11 Parameter Return Loss

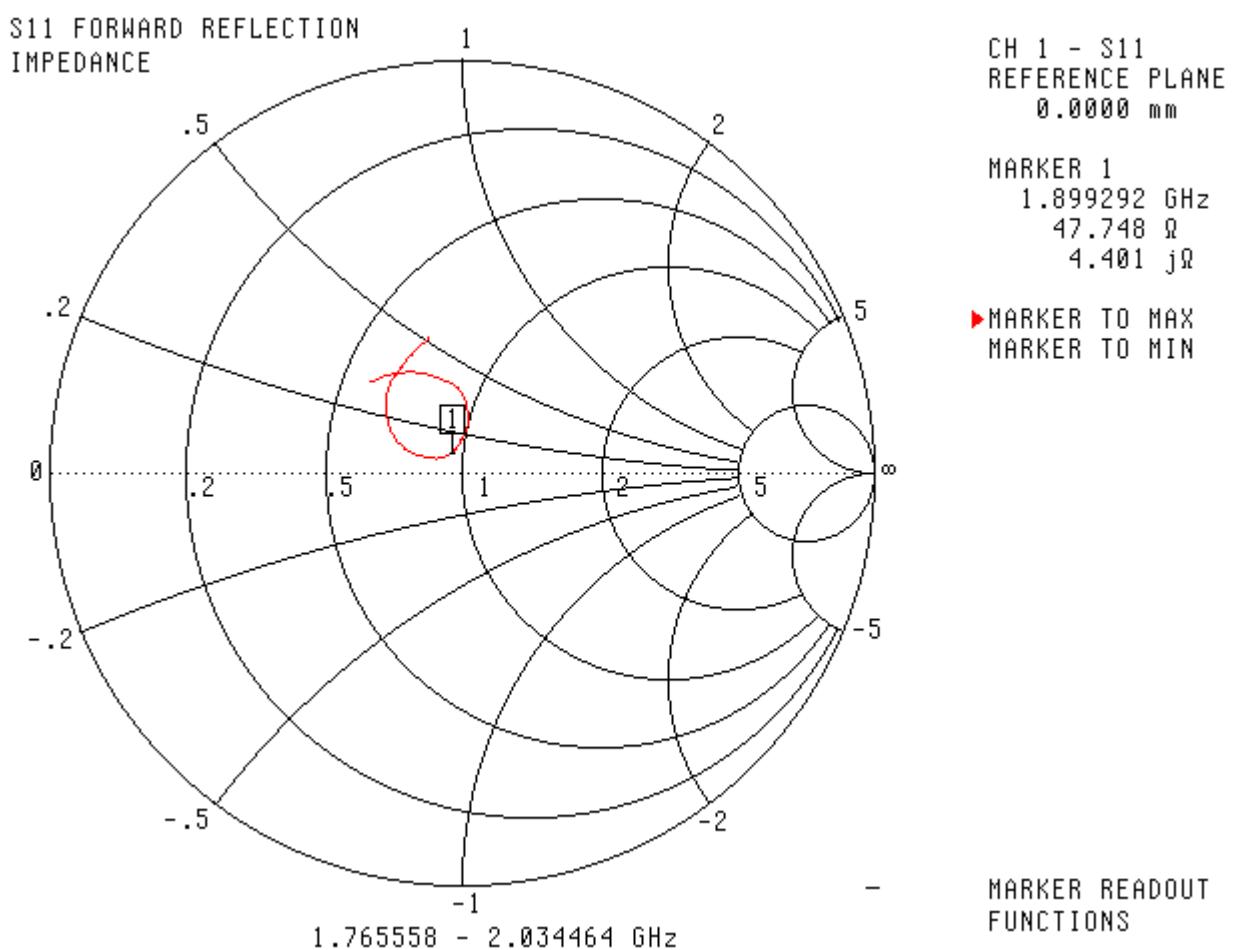
NCL Calibration Laboratories

Division of APREL Laboratories.

SWR

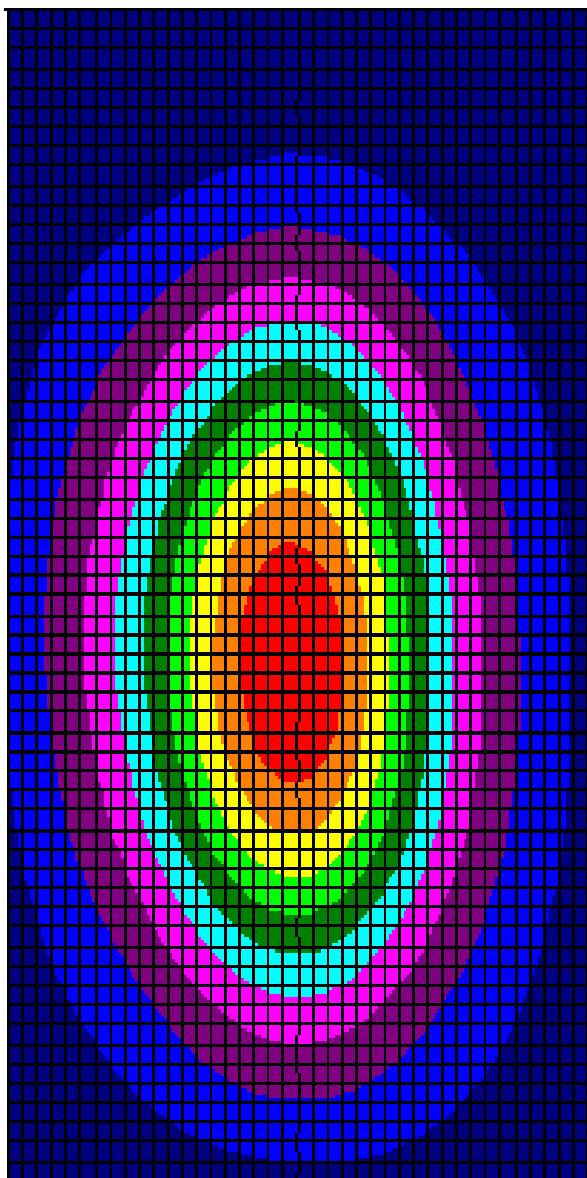


Smith Chart Dipole Impedance



System Validation Results Using the Electrically Calibrated Dipole

Frequency	1 Gram	10 Gram	Peak Above Feed Point
1.9 GHz	36.0W/Kg	20.78W/Kg	67.7W/Kg



Test Equipment

The test equipment used during Probe Calibration, manufacturer, model number and, current calibration status are listed and located on the main APREL server R:\NCL\Calibration Equipment\Instrument List May 2008.