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SAR TEST REPORT

(WWAN)

REPORT NO.: SA110303C19A

MODEL NO.: SC900, M1000

FCC ID: TQ2-SC900PDT-BWG

RECEIVED: Apr. 20, 2011

TESTED: Aug. 20 ~ Sep. 08, 2011

ISSUED: Jan. 02, 2012

APPLICANT: Shin Chuan Computer Co., Ltd.

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RELEASE CONTROL RECORD

ISSUE NO.	REASON FOR CHANGE	DATE ISSUED
Original release	NA	Jan. 02, 2012



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1. CERTIFICATION

PRODUCT: Portable Data Terminal
MODEL NO.: SC900, M1000
FCC ID: TQ2-SC900PDT-BWG
BRAND: SCC
APPLICANT: Shin Chuan Computer Co., Ltd.
TESTED: Aug. 20 ~ Sep. 08, 2011
STANDARDS: **FCC Part 2 (Section 2.1093)**
FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (01-01)
IEEE 1528:2003

The above equipment have been tested by **Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch**, and found compliance with the requirement of the above standards. The test record, data evaluation & Equipment Under Test (EUT) configurations represented herein are true and accurate accounts of the measurements of the sample's SAR characteristics under the conditions specified in this report.

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EUT

EUT	Portable Data Terminal
MODEL NO.	SC900, M1000
FCC ID	TQ2-SC900PDT-BWG
CLASSIFICATION	Engineering Sample
UPLINK MODULATION TYPE	GMSK
TX FREQUENCY RANGE	GSM850: 824.2 MHz ~ 848.8 MHz GSM1900: 1850.2 MHz ~ 1909.8 MHz
ANTENNA TYPE	Fixed Internal Antenna
ACCESSORY DEVICES	Battery, Adapter

NOTE:

1. The model M1000 is serial model of SC900. The difference between them is M1000 has earphone port and SC900 has USB port and the others are the same.
2. The EUT use the following battery and adapter

BATTERY	
BRAND	ETI CA
MODEL	NA
RATING	3.7Vdc, 1840mAh/6.8Wh

ADAPTER	
BRAND	Powertron Electronics Corp.
MODEL	PA1008-050SI100
INPUT POWER	100-240Vac, 50-60Hz, 0.3A
OUTPUT POWER	5Vdc, 1.0A, 5W Max.

3. The above EUT information is declared by manufacturer and for more detailed features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or User's Manual.



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2.2 SUMMARY OF PEAK SAR RESULTS

Model: SC900		
Band	Position	SAR _{1a} (W/kg)
GSM850	Body with holster (0 cm)	0.578
	Body without holster (1.5 cm)	0.350
GSM1900	Body with holster (0 cm)	0.415
	Body without holster (1.5 cm)	0.093

Model: M1000		
Band	Position	SAR _{1a} (W/kg)
GSM850	Body with holster (0 cm)	0.504
	Body without holster (1.5 cm)	0.313
GSM1900	Body with holster (0 cm)	0.294
	Body without holster (1.5 cm)	0.092



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2.3 TEST CONFIGURATION

The device was controlled by using a base station emulator. Communication between the device and the emulator was established by air link. The distance between the DUT and the antenna of the emulator is larger than 50 cm and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30 dB smaller than the output power of DUT. The DUT was set from the emulator to radiate maximum output power during all tests.

In general, the crest factor is 8.3 for GPRS/EDGE multi-slot class 8, 4 for GPRS/EDGE multi-slot class 10, and 2 for GPRS/EDGE multi-slot class 12.

For GPRS/EDGE body SAR testing, the DUT was set in GPRS multi-slot class 10 with 2 uplink slots for GSM850 and GSM1900 due to maximum source-based time-averaged output power as following table:

Model: SC900						
Band	GSM850			GSM1900		
Channel	128	189	251	512	661	810
Maximum Burst Averaged Power						
GPRS 8 (1 Uplink)	32.95	31.10	32.65	29.20	29.22	29.21
GPRS 10 (2 Uplink)	31.10	30.96	30.76	27.31	27.34	27.32
GPRS 12 (4 Uplink)	27.21	27.05	26.87	23.63	23.68	23.66
EDGE 8 (1 Uplink)	27.22	27.09	26.91	25.89	25.94	25.93
EDGE 10 (2 Uplink)	25.35	25.22	24.95	23.91	23.95	23.91
EDGE 12 (4 Uplink)	21.25	21.12	20.99	20.64	20.72	20.69
Source-Based Time-Averaged Power						
GPRS 8 (1 Uplink)	23.95	22.10	23.65	20.20	20.22	20.21
GPRS 10 (2 Uplink)	25.10	24.96	24.76	21.31	21.34	21.32
GPRS 12 (4 Uplink)	24.21	24.05	23.87	20.63	20.68	20.66
EDGE 8 (1 Uplink)	18.22	18.09	17.91	16.89	16.94	16.93
EDGE 10 (2 Uplink)	19.35	19.22	18.95	17.91	17.95	17.91
EDGE 12 (4 Uplink)	18.25	18.12	17.99	17.64	17.72	17.69

Note:
The source-based time-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power based on time slots. The calculated method are shown as below:
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Uplink) - 9 dB
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Uplink) - 6 dB
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Uplink) - 3 dB



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Model: M1000						
Band	GSM850			GSM1900		
Channel	128	189	251	512	661	810
Maximum Burst Averaged Power						
GPRS 8 (1 Uplink)	32.77	32.57	32.42	29.63	29.54	29.44
GPRS 10 (2 Uplink)	30.86	30.62	30.45	27.76	27.67	27.56
GPRS 12 (4 Uplink)	26.88	26.72	26.56	24.00	23.91	23.79
EDGE 8 (1 Uplink)	26.93	26.80	26.64	25.80	25.70	25.58
EDGE 10 (2 Uplink)	24.93	24.80	24.65	23.90	23.80	23.67
EDGE 12 (4 Uplink)	20.76	20.63	20.48	19.92	19.83	19.30
Source-Based Time-Averaged Power						
GPRS 8 (1 Uplink)	23.77	23.57	23.42	20.63	20.54	20.44
GPRS 10 (2 Uplink)	24.86	24.62	24.45	21.76	21.67	21.56
GPRS 12 (4 Uplink)	23.88	23.72	23.56	21.00	20.91	20.79
EDGE 8 (1 Uplink)	17.93	17.80	17.64	16.80	16.70	16.58
EDGE 10 (2 Uplink)	18.93	18.80	18.65	17.90	17.80	17.67
EDGE 12 (4 Uplink)	17.76	17.63	17.48	16.92	16.83	16.30

Note:
The source-based time-averaged power is linearly scaled the maximum burst averaged power based on time slots. The calculated method are shown as below:
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Uplink) - 9 dB
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Uplink) - 6 dB
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Uplink) - 3 dB



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2.4 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF APPLIED STANDARDS

According to the specifications of the manufacturer, this product must comply with the requirements of the following standards:

FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)

FCC OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C (01- 01)

IEEE 1528-2003

All test items have been performed and recorded as per the above standards.



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2.5 GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE SAR SYSTEM

DASY4/5 consists of high precision robot, probe alignment sensor, phantom, robot controller, controlled measurement server and near-field probe. The robot includes six axes that can move to the precision position of the DASY4/5 software defined. The DASY4/5 software can define the area that is detected by the probe. The robot is connected to controlled box. Controlled measurement server is connected to the controlled robot box. The DAE includes amplifier, signal multiplexing, AD converter, offset measurement and surface detection. It is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (ECO). The ECO performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal of the DAE and transfers data to the PC.

EX3DV4 ISOTROPIC E-FIELD PROBE

CONSTRUCTION	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)
FREQUENCY	10 MHz to > 6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (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)
APPLICATION	Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm 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%.

NOTE

1. The Probe parameters have been calibrated by the SPEAG. Please reference "APPENDIX D" for the Calibration Certification Report.



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TWIN SAM V4.0

CONSTRUCTION The shell corresponds to the specifications of the Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) phantom defined in IEEE 1528-2003, CENELEC 50361 and IEC 62209. It enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region. A cover prevents evaporation of the liquid. Reference markings on the phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points with the robot.

SHELL THICKNESS 2 ± 0.2 mm

FILLING VOLUME Approx. 25 liters

DIMENSIONS Height: 810 mm; Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm

SYSTEM VALIDATION KITS:

CONSTRUCTION Symmetrical dipole with I/4 balun
Enables measurement of feedpoint impedance with NWA
Matched for use near flat phantoms filled with brain simulating solutions
Includes distance holder and tripod adaptor

CALIBRATION Calibrated SAR value for specified position and input power at the flat phantom in brain simulating solutions

FREQUENCY 835, 1900

RETURN LOSS > 20 dB at specified validation position

POWER CAPABILITY > 100 W (f < 1GHz); > 40 W (f > 1GHz)

OPTIONS Dipoles for other frequencies or solutions and other calibration conditions upon request



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DEVICE HOLDER FOR SAM TWIN PHANTOM

CONSTRUCTION

The device holder for the GSM900/DCS1800/PCS1900 GSM/GPRS/CDMA Mobile Phone device 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 centers for both scales is the ear reference point (ERP). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles. The holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered. The device holder for the portable device makes up of the polyethylene foam. The dielectric parameters of material close to the dielectric parameters of the air.

DATA ACQUISITION ELECTRONICS

CONSTRUCTION

The data acquisition electronics (DAE3) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplex, 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 mechanical probe is mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection. The input impedance of the DAE3 box is 200MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.



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2.6 TEST EQUIPMENT

FOR SAR MEASUREMENT

ITEM	NAME	BRAND	TYPE	SERIES NO.	DATE OF CALIBRATION	DUE DATE OF CALIBRATION
1	SAM Phantom	S & P	QD000 P40 CA	TP-1485	NA	NA
2	Signal Generator	Agilent	E8257C	MY43320668	Dec. 27, 2010	Dec. 26, 2011
4	E-Field Probe	S & P	EX3DV4	3800	Aug. 05, 2011	Aug. 04, 2012
5	E-Field Probe	S & P	EX3DV4	3590	Feb. 25, 2011	Feb. 24, 2012
6	DAE	S & P	DAE 3	510	Oct. 04, 2010	Oct. 03, 2011
7	DAE	S & P	DAE 3	579	Sep. 20, 2010	Sep. 19, 2011
8	Robot Positioner	Staubli Unimation	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Validation Dipole	S & P	D835V2	4d021	Mar. 23, 2011	Mar. 22, 2012
			D1900V2	5d022	Jan. 26, 2011	Jan. 25, 2012

NOTE: Before starting the measurement, all test equipment shall be warmed up for 30min.

FOR TISSUE PROPERTY

ITEM	NAME	BRAND	TYPE	SERIES NO.	DATE OF CALIBRATION	DUE DATE OF CALIBRATION
1	Network Analyzer	Agilent	E8358A	US41480538	Dec. 30, 2010	Dec. 29, 2011
2	Dielectric Probe	Agilent	85070D	US01440176	NA	NA

NOTE:

1. Before starting, all test equipment shall be warmed up for 30min.
2. The tolerance ($k=1$) specified by Agilent for general dielectric measurements, deriving from inaccuracies in the calibration data, analyzer drift, and random errors, are usually $\pm 2.5\%$ and $\pm 5\%$ for measured permittivity and conductivity, respectively. However, the tolerances for the conductivity is smaller for material with large loss tangents, i.e., less than $\pm 2.5\%$ ($k=1$). It can be substantially smaller if more accurate methods are applied.

2.7 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SPATIAL PEAK SAR EVALUATION

The DASY5 post-processing software (SEMCAD) automatically executes the following procedures to calculate the field units from the micro-volt readings at the probe connector. The parameters used in the evaluation are stored in the configuration modules of the software:

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

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

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

V _i	=compensated signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
U _i	=input signal of channel i	(i = x, y, z)
Cf	=crest factor of exciting field	(DASY parameter)
dcp _i	=diode compression point	(DASY parameter)

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

$$\text{E-fieldprobes: } E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

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

V_i = compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)

$Norm_i$ = sensor sensitivity of channel i $\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ for (i = x, y, z)
E-field Probes

$ConvF$ = sensitivity enhancement in solution

a_{ij} = sensor sensitivity factors for H-field probes

F = carrier frequency [GHz]

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

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

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

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

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

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1'000}$$

SAR = local specific absorption rate in mW/g

E_{tot} = total field strength in V/m

ζ = conductivity in [mho/m] or [$\text{Siemens}/\text{m}$]

ρ = equivalent tissue density in g/cm^3

Note that the density is set to 1, to account for actual head tissue density rather than the density of the tissue simulating liquid. The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the Post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1 g and 10 g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

1. The extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
2. The calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
3. The generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
4. The interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
5. The extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
6. The calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1 g and 10 g.

The probe is calibrated at the center of the dipole sensors that is located 1 to 2.7mm away from the probe tip. During measurements, the probe stops shortly above the phantom surface, depending on the probe and the surface detecting system. Both distances are included as parameters in the probe configuration file. The software always knows exactly how far away the measured point is from the surface. As the probe cannot directly measure at the surface, the values between the deepest measured point and the surface must be extrapolated. The angle between the probe axis and the surface normal line is less than 30 degree.

In the Area Scan, the gradient of the interpolation function is evaluated to find all the extreme of the SAR distribution. The uncertainty on the locations of the extreme is less than 1/20 of the grid size. Only local maximum within -2 dB of the global maximum are searched and passed for the Cube Scan measurement. In the Cube Scan, the interpolation function is used to extrapolate the Peak SAR from the lowest measurement points to the inner phantom surface (the extrapolation distance). The uncertainty increases with the extrapolation distance. To keep the uncertainty within 1% for the 1 g and 10 g cubes, the extrapolation distance should not be larger than 5mm.



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The maximum search is automatically performed after each area scan measurement. It is based on splines in two or three dimensions. The procedure can find the maximum for most SAR distributions even with relatively large grid spacing. After the area scanning measurement, the probe is automatically moved to a position at the interpolated maximum. The following scan can directly use this position for reference, e.g., for a finer resolution grid or the cube evaluations. The 1g and 10g peak evaluations are only available for the predefined cube 5 x 5 x 7 scans. The routines are verified and optimized for the grid dimensions used in these cube measurements. The measured volume of 32 x 32 x 30mm contains about 30g of tissue. The first procedure is an extrapolation (incl. boundary correction) to get the points between the lowest measured plane and the surface. The next step uses 3D interpolation to get all points within the measured volume in a 1mm grid (42875 points). In the last step, a 1g cube is placed numerically into the volume and its averaged SAR is calculated. This cube is moved around until the highest averaged SAR is found. If the highest SAR is found at the edge of the measured volume, the system will issue a warning: higher SAR values might be found outside of the measured volume. In that case the cube measurement can be repeated, using the new interpolated maximum as the center.

2.8 DESCRIPTION OF SUPPORT UNITS

The EUT has been tested as an independent unit together with other necessary accessories or support units. The following support units or accessories were used to form a representative test configuration during the tests.

NO.	PRODUCT	BRAND	MODEL NO.	SERIAL NO.
1	Universal Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMU200	101372

NO.	SIGNAL CABLE DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SUPPORT UNITS
1	NA

NOTE: All power cords of the above support units are non shielded (1.8m).



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3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST POSITION

3.1 BODY-WORN CONFIGURATION

The handset device attached the belt clip or the holster. The keypad face of the handset is against with the bottom of the flat phantom face and the bottom of the keypad face contact to the bottom of the flat phantom.

When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device may be tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. When multiple accessories that contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device must be tested with each accessory that contains a unique metallic component. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (e.g., the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components), only accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body must be tested.

If the device supports WiFi hotspot function, the body SAR will test under 1 cm for the surfaces/slide edges where a transmitting antenna is within 2.5 cm from the edge.



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4. RECIPES FOR TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUIDS

For the measurement of the field distribution inside the SAM phantom, the phantom must be filled with 25 litters of tissue simulation liquid.

The following ingredients are used :

- **WATER-** Deionized water (pure H₂O), resistivity ≥ 16 M - as basis for the liquid
- **SUGAR-** Refined sugar in crystals, as available in food shops - to reduce relative permittivity
- **SALT-** Pure NaCl - to increase conductivity
- **CELLULOSE-** Hydroxyethyl-cellulose, medium viscosity (75-125 mPa.s, 2% in water, 20°C),
CAS # 54290 - to increase viscosity and to keep sugar in solution
- **PRESERVATIVE-** Preventol D-7 Bayer AG, D-51368 Leverkusen, CAS # 55965-84-9 - to prevent the spread of bacteria and molds
- **DGMBE-** Diethylenglycol-monobutyl ether (DGMBE), Fluka Chemie GmbH,
CAS # 112-34-5 - to reduce relative permittivity

THE RECIPES FOR 835MHz SIMULATING LIQUID TABLE

INGREDIENT	HEAD SIMULATING LIQUID 835MHz (HSL-835)	MUSCLE SIMULATING LIQUID 835MHz (MSL-835)
Water	40.28%	50.07%
Cellulose	2.41%	NA
Salt	1.38%	0.94%
Preventol D-7	0.18%	0.09%
Sugar	57.97%	48.2%
Dielectric Parameters at 22°C	$f = 835\text{MHz}$ $\epsilon = 41.5 \pm 5\%$ $\zeta = 0.9 \pm 5\% \text{ S/m}$	$f = 835\text{MHz}$ $\epsilon = 55.2 \pm 5\%$ $\zeta = 0.97 \pm 5\% \text{ S/m}$



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THE RECIPES FOR 1900MHz SIMULATING LIQUID TABLE

INGREDIENT	HEAD SIMULATING LIQUID 1900MHz (HSL-1900)	MUSCLE SIMULATING LIQUID 1900MHz (MSL-1900)
Water	55.24%	70.16%
DGMBE	44.45%	29.44%
Salt	0.306%	00.39%
Dielectric Parameters at 22°C	$f = 1900\text{MHz}$ $\epsilon = 40.0 \pm 5\%$ $\zeta = 1.40 \pm 5\% \text{ S/m}$	$f = 1900\text{MHz}$ $\epsilon = 53.3 \pm 5\%$ $\zeta = 1.52 \pm 5\% \text{ S/m}$

Testing the liquids using the Agilent Network Analyzer E8358A and Agilent Dielectric Probe Kit 85070D. The testing procedure is following as

1. Turn Network Analyzer on and allow at least 30 min. warm up.
2. Mount dielectric probe kit so that interconnecting cable to Network Analyzer will not be moved during measurements or calibration.
3. Pour de-ionized water and measure water temperature ($\pm 1^\circ$).
4. Set water temperature in Agilent-Software (Calibration Setup).
5. Perform calibration.
6. Validate calibration with dielectric material of known properties (e.g. polished ceramic slab with $>8\text{mm}$ thickness $\epsilon' = 10.0$, $\epsilon'' = 0.0$). If measured parameters do not fit within tolerance, repeat calibration (± 0.2 for ϵ' : ± 0.1 for ϵ'').
7. Conductivity can be calculated from ϵ'' by $\zeta = \omega \epsilon_0 \epsilon'' = \epsilon'' f [\text{GHz}] / 18$.
8. Measure liquid shortly after calibration. Repeat calibration every hour.
9. Stir the liquid to be measured. Take a sample ($\sim 50\text{ml}$) with a syringe from the center of the liquid container.
10. Pour the liquid into a small glass flask. Hold the syringe at the bottom of the flask to avoid air bubbles.
11. Put the dielectric probe in the glass flask. Check that there are no air bubbles in front of the opening in the dielectric probe kit.
12. Perform measurements.
13. Adjust medium parameters in DASY5 for the frequencies necessary for the measurements („Setup Config”, select medium (e.g. Brain 900 MHz) and press „Option“-button).

Select the current medium for the frequency of the validation (e.g. Setup Medium Brain 900 MHz).



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FOR SIMULATING LIQUID

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type	Liquid Temp. (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (εr)	Target σ / Deviation (%)	Target εr / Deviation (%)	Test Date
835	Body	21.2	0.977	53.2	0.97 / -0.7	55.2 / 3.8	Aug. 31, 2011
1900	Body	23.6	1.49	51.7	1.52 / 2.0	53.3 / 3.1	Aug. 20, 2011
1900	Body	21.2	1.52	53.6	1.52 / 0.0	53.3 / -0.6	Aug. 31, 2011
835	Body	21.2	0.972	53.016	0.97 / -0.2	55.2 / 4.1	Sep. 08, 2011
1900	Body	21.2	1.53	52.5	1.52 / -0.7	53.3 / 1.5	Sep. 08, 2011



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5. SYSTEM VALIDATION

The system validation was performed in the flat phantom with equipment listed in the following table. Since the SAR value is calculated from the measured electric field, dielectric constant and conductivity of the body tissue and the SAR is proportional to the square of the electric field. So, the SAR value will be also proportional to the RF power input to the system validation dipole under the same test environment. In our system validation test, 250mW RF input power was used.

5.1 TEST PROCEDURE

Before you start the system performance check, need only to tell the system with which components (probe, medium, and device) are performing the system performance check; the system will take care of all parameters. The dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM Twin Phantom with the correct distance holder in place. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking (little cross) and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. Accurate positioning is not necessary, since the system will search for the peak SAR location, except that the dipole arms should be parallel to the surface. The device holder for the EUT can be left in place but should be rotated away from the dipole.

1. The "Power Reference Measurement" and "Power Drift Measurement" jobs are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the amplifier output power. If it is too high (above ± 0.1 dB), the system performance check should be repeated; some amplifiers have very high drift during warm-up. A stable amplifier gives drift results in the DASY system below ± 0.02 dB.

2. The "Surface Check" job tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above ± 0.1 mm). In that case it is better to abort the system performance check and stir the liquid.



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3. The "Area Scan" job measures the SAR above the dipole on a plane parallel to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR. The proposed scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement; due to the symmetric field, the peak detection is reliable. If a finer graphic is desired, the grid spacing can be reduced. Grid spacing and orientation have no influence on the SAR result.

4. The "Zoom Scan" job measures the field in a volume around the peak SAR value assessed in the previous "Area Scan" job (for more information see the application note on SAR evaluation).

About the validation dipole positioning uncertainty, the constant and low loss dielectric spacer is used to establish the correct distance between the top surface of the dipole and the bottom surface of the phantom, the error component introduced by the uncertainty of the distance between the liquid (i.e., phantom shell) and the validation dipole in the DASY5 system is less than $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$.

$$SAR_{tolerance}[\%] = 100 \times \left(\frac{(a + d)^2}{a^2} - 1 \right)$$

As the closest distance is 10mm, the resulting tolerance $SAR_{tolerance}[\%]$ is $<2\%$.

5.2 VALIDATION RESULTS

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Targeted SAR (W/kg)	Measured SAR (W/kg)	Normalized SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Aug. 31, 2011	835	10.10	2.48	9.92	-1.78
Aug. 20, 2011	1900	40.90	10.10	40.40	-1.22
Aug. 31, 2011	1900	40.90	11.10	44.40	8.56
Sep. 08, 2011	835	10.10	2.43	9.72	-3.76
Sep. 08, 2011	1900	40.90	11.20	44.80	9.54

NOTE:

1. Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the validation data should be within its specification of 10 %. Above table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power.
2. Please see Appendix for the photo of system validation test.

5.3 SYSTEM VALIDATION UNCERTAINTIES

In the table below, the system validation uncertainty with respect to the analytically assessed SAR value of a dipole source as given in the IEEE 1528 standard is given. This uncertainty is smaller than the expected uncertainty for mobile phone measurements due to the simplified setup and the symmetric field distribution.

Error Description	Tolerance (±%)	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(C _i)		Standard Uncertainty (±%)	(v _i)
				(1g)	(10g)		
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	5.50	Normal	1	1	1	5.50	5.50
Axial Isotropy	0.25	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	0.10	0.10
Hemispherical Isotropy	1.30	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.7	0.7	0.53	0.53
Boundary effects	1.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58
Linearity	0.30	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.17	0.17
System Detection Limits	1.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58
Readout Electronics	0.30	Normal	1	1	1	0.30	0.30
Response Time	0.80	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.46	0.46
Integration Time	2.60	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.50	1.50
RF Ambient Noise	3.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73
RF Ambient Reflections	3.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.73	1.73
Probe Positioner	0.40	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.23	0.23
Probe Positioning	2.90	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.67	1.67
Max. SAR Eval.	1.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.58	0.58
Test sample related							
Sample positioning	1.90	Normal	1	1	1	1.90	1.90
Device holder uncertainty	2.80	Normal	1	1	1	2.80	2.80
Output power variation-SAR drift measurement	4.50	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.60	2.60
Dipole Related							
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	1.60	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.92	0.92
Input Power Drift	4.30	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.48	2.48
Phantom and Tissue parameters							
Phantom Uncertainty	4.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.31	2.31
Liquid Conductivity (target)	5.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.64	0.43	1.85	1.24
Liquid Conductivity (measurement)	4.12	Normal	1	0.64	0.43	2.64	1.77
Liquid Permittivity (target)	5.00	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.6	0.49	1.73	1.41
Liquid Permittivity (measurement)	4.32	Normal	1	0.6	0.49	2.59	2.12
Combined Standard Uncertainty						9.68	9.20
Coverage Factor for 95%						Kp=2	
Expanded Uncertainty (K=2)						19.35	18.41

6. TEST RESULTS

6.1 TEST PROCEDURES

The EUT makes a phone call to the communication simulator station. Establish the simulation communication configuration rather the actual communication. Then the EUT could continuous the transmission mode. Adjust the PCL of the base station could controlled the EUT to transmitted the maximum output power. The base station also could control the transmission channel. The SAR value was calculated via the 3D spline interpolation algorithm that has been implemented in the software of DASY5 SAR measurement system manufactured and calibrated by SPEAG. According to the IEEE 1528 / EN 50361, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- Power reference measurement
- Verification of the power reference measurement
- Area scan
- Zoom scan
- Power reference measurement



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In the zoom scan, the distance between the measurement point at the probe sensor location (geometric center behind the probe tip) and the phantom surface is 2.0 mm and maintained at a constant distance of ± 1.0 mm during a zoom scan to determine peak SAR locations. The distance is 2mm between the first measurement point and the bottom surface of the phantom.

The measurement time is 0.5 s at each point of the zoom scan. The probe boundary effect compensation shall be applied during the SAR test. Because of the tip of the probe to the Phantom surface separated distances are longer than half a tip probe diameter.

In the area scan, the separation distance is 2mm between the each measurement point and the phantom surface. The scan size shall be included the transmission portion of the EUT. The measurement time is the same as the zoom scan. At last the reference power drift shall be less than $\pm 5\%$.



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6.2 MEASURED CONDUCTED POWER OF DUT

Maximum Burst Averaged Power for Model: SC900						
Band	GSM850			GSM1900		
Channel	128	190	251	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
GPRS 8 (1 Uplink)	32.95	31.10	32.65	29.20	29.22	29.21
GPRS 10 (2 Uplink)	31.10	30.96	30.76	27.31	27.34	27.32
GPRS 12 (4 Uplink)	27.21	27.05	26.87	23.63	23.68	23.66
EDGE 8 (1 Uplink)	27.22	27.09	26.91	25.89	25.94	25.93
EDGE 10 (2 Uplink)	25.35	25.22	24.95	23.91	23.95	23.91
EDGE 12 (4 Uplink)	21.25	21.12	20.99	20.64	20.72	20.69

Maximum Burst Averaged Power for Model: M1000						
Band	GSM850			GSM1900		
Channel	128	190	251	512	661	810
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	1850.2	1880.0	1909.8
GPRS 8 (1 Uplink)	32.77	32.57	32.42	29.63	29.54	29.44
GPRS 10 (2 Uplink)	30.86	30.62	30.45	27.76	27.67	27.56
GPRS 12 (4 Uplink)	26.88	26.72	26.56	24.00	23.91	23.79
EDGE 8 (1 Uplink)	26.93	26.80	26.64	25.80	25.70	25.58
EDGE 10 (2 Uplink)	24.93	24.80	24.65	23.90	23.80	23.67
EDGE 12 (4 Uplink)	20.76	20.63	20.48	19.92	19.83	19.30



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6.3 MEASURED SAR RESULTS

<Body SAR: Body Worn Mode with holster>

Model: SC900

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
25	GSM850	GPRS 10	Rear Face	0	128	0.578
26	GSM850	GPRS 10	Front Face	0	128	0.492
20	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Rear Face	0	661	0.415
23	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Front Face	0	661	0.270

Model: M1000

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
5	GSM850	GPRS10	Rear Face	0	128	0.318
9	GSM850	GPRS10	Rear Face	0	189	0.452
10	GSM850	GPRS10	Rear Face	0	251	0.504
7	GSM1900	GPRS10	Rear Face	0	661	0.294

<Body SAR: Body Worn Mode without holster>

Model: SC900

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
27	GSM850	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1.5	128	0.179
28	GSM850	GPRS 10	Front Face	1.5	128	0.350
29	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Rear Face	1.5	661	0.083
30	GSM1900	GPRS 10	Front Face	1.5	661	0.093

Model: M1000

Plot No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Separation Distance (cm)	Ch.	SAR _{1g} (W/kg)
6	GSM850	GPRS10	Front Face	1.5	128	0.313
8	GSM1900	GPRS10	Front Face	1.5	661	0.092

Note:

1. The serial model M1000 was only tested based on the worst position of model SC900.
2. The details of WLAN standalone SAR result can be referred to BVADT SAR report number SA110303C19A-1 issued Jan. 02, 2012.



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6.4 SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION EVALUATION

Position	Holster	GSM 850	GSM 1900	802.11a/b/g	Max. SAR Summation
Front Face	With	0.492	0.270	0.023	0.515
Rear Face	With	0.578	0.415	0.243	0.821
Front Face	Without	0.350	0.093	0.011	0.361
Rear Face	Without	0.179	0.083	0.139	0.318

Summary:

According to KDB 648474, the simultaneous transmission SAR for WWAN and WLAN was not required, because the SAR summation is less than 1.6 W/kg. The simultaneous transmission SAR for WWAN and BT was not required, because the closest separation distance of these antennas is larger than 2.5 cm and the output power of Bluetooth is less than P_{Ref} (10.8 dBm).

6.5 SAR LIMITS

HUMAN EXPOSURE	SAR (W/kg)	
	(General Population / Uncontrolled Exposure Environment)	(Occupational / controlled Exposure Environment)
Spatial Average (whole body)	0.08	0.4
Spatial Peak (averaged over 1 g)	1.6	8.0
Spatial Peak (hands/wrists/feet/ankles averaged over 10 g)	4.0	20.0

NOTE: This limits accord to 47 CFR 2.1093 – Safety Limit.



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7. INFORMATION ON THE TESTING LABORATORIES

We, Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services (H.K.) Ltd., Taoyuan Branch, were founded in 1988 to provide our best service in EMC, Radio, Telecom and Safety consultation. Our laboratories are accredited and approved according to ISO/IEC 17025.

Copies of accreditation certificates of our laboratories obtained from approval agencies can be downloaded from our web site: www.adt.com.tw/index.5.phtml. If you have any comments, please feel free to contact us at the following:

Linko EMC/RF Lab:

Tel: 886-2-26052180
Fax: 886-2-26051924

Hsin Chu EMC/RF Lab:

Tel: 886-3-5935343
Fax: 886-3-5935342

Hwa Ya EMC/RF/Safety/Telecom Lab:

Tel: 886-3-3183232
Fax: 886-3-3185050

Email: service.adt@tw.bureauveritas.com

Web Site: www.adt.com.tw

The address and road map of all our labs can be found in our web site also.

Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT SAR/HAC Testing Lab

System Check_MSL835_110831

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d021

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

Medium: MSL835_0831 Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.977$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.2$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3800; ConvF(8.94, 8.94, 8.94); Calibrated: 2011/8/5
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Left; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1652
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 3.20 mW/g

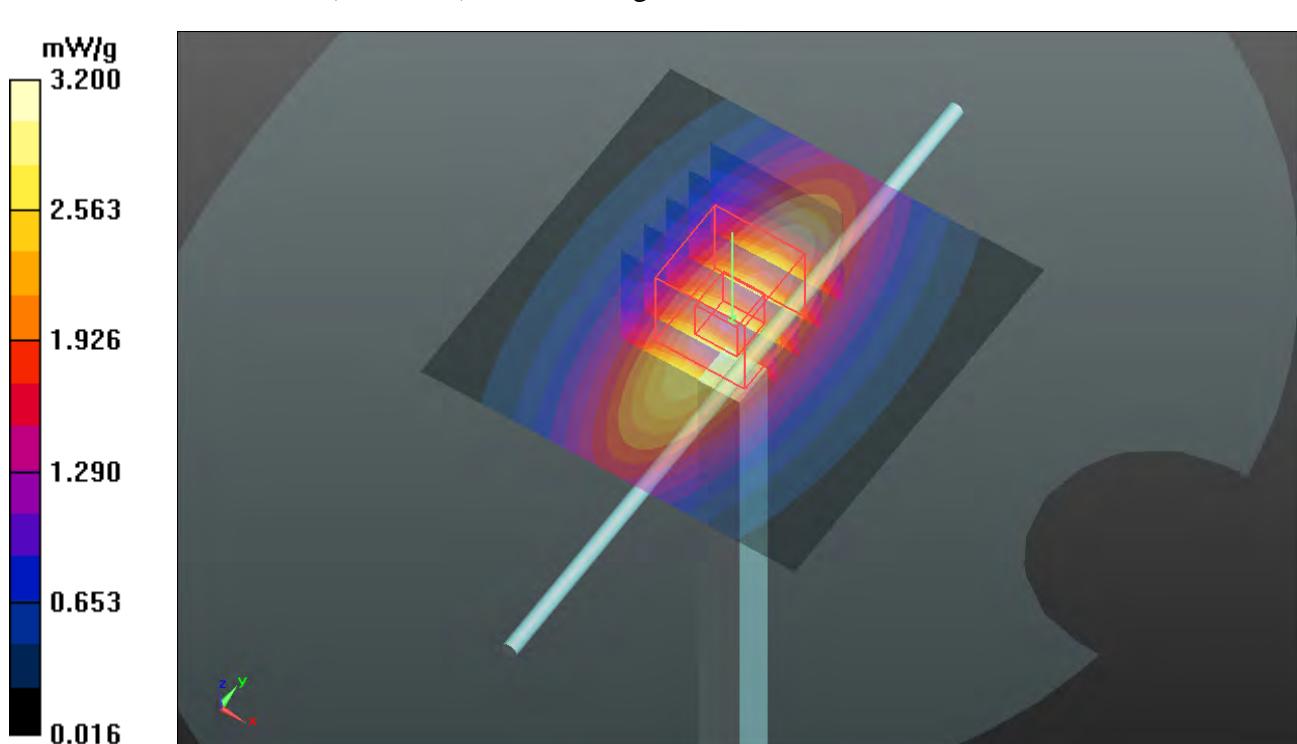
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan(7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.074 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.67 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.48 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.62 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.14 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT SAR/HAC Testing Lab

System Check_MSL1900_110820

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d022

Communication System: CW1900; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.49$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Air Temperature: 24.6 deg C; Liquid Temperature: 23.6 deg C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3800; ConvF(6.97, 6.97, 6.97); Calibrated: 2011/8/5
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn510; Calibrated: 2011/10/4
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1654
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Pin=250mW/Area Scan (6x6x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 9.19 mW/g

Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

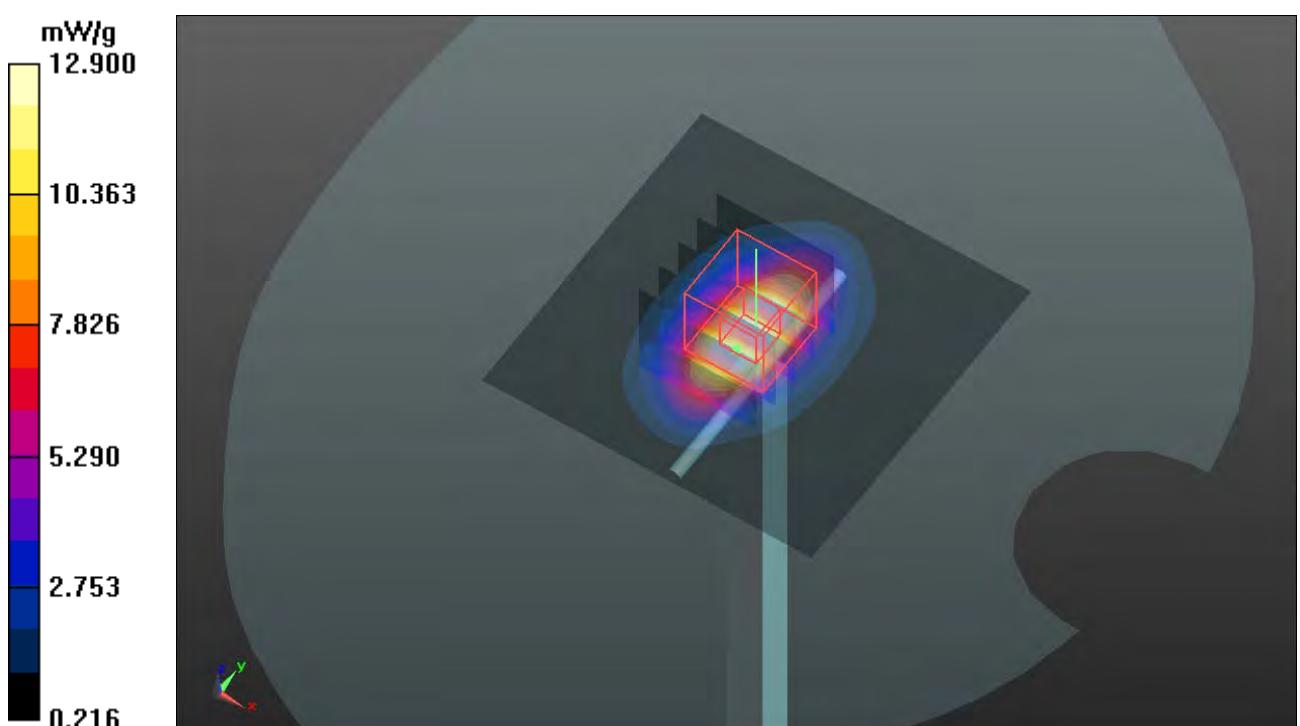
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.9 V/m; Power Drift = -0.027 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.4 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.38 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.9 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT SAR/HAC Testing Lab

System Check_MSL1900_110831**DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d022**

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

Medium: MSL1900_0831 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.52$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3800; ConvF(6.97, 6.97, 6.97); Calibrated: 2011/8/5
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1654
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

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

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.4 mW/g

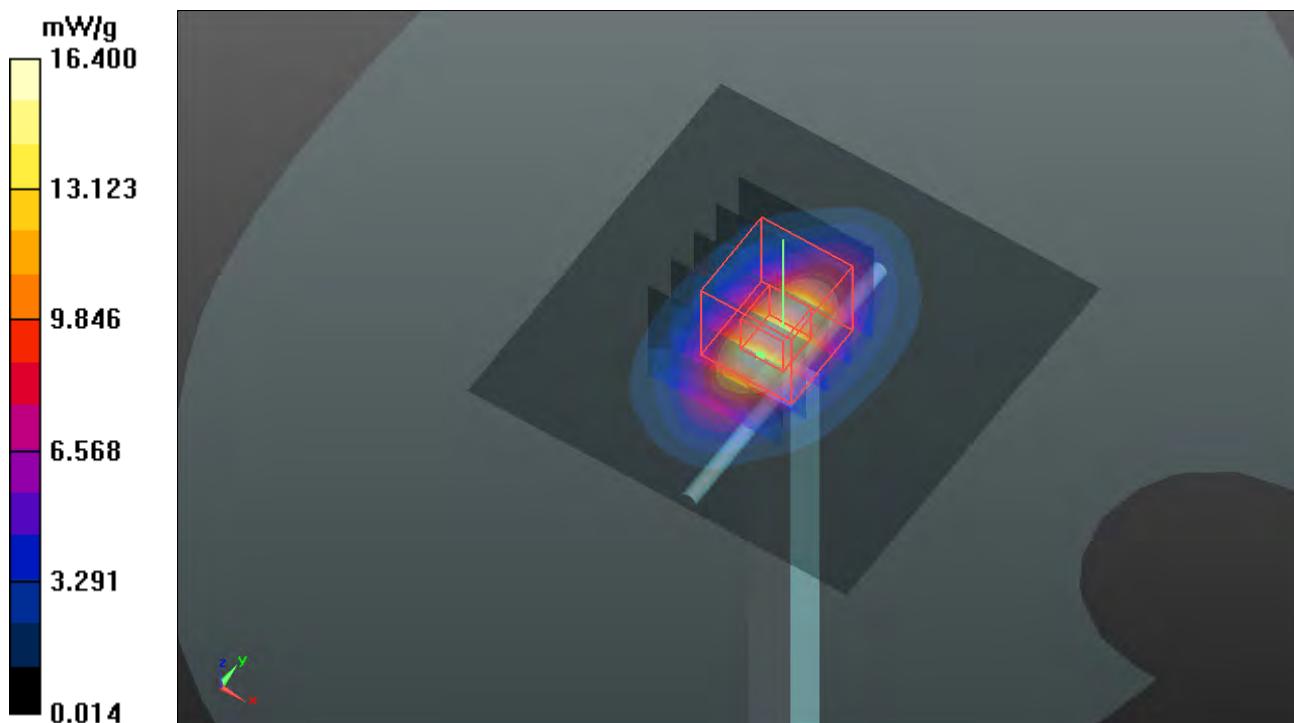
Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan(7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 104.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.011 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 20.8 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 11.1 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.6 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.3 mW/g



System Check_MSL850_110908

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz

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

Medium: MSL850_0908 Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.972$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.016$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Configuration/d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x81x1): Measurement grid:

dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 2.650 mW/g

Configuration/d=15mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

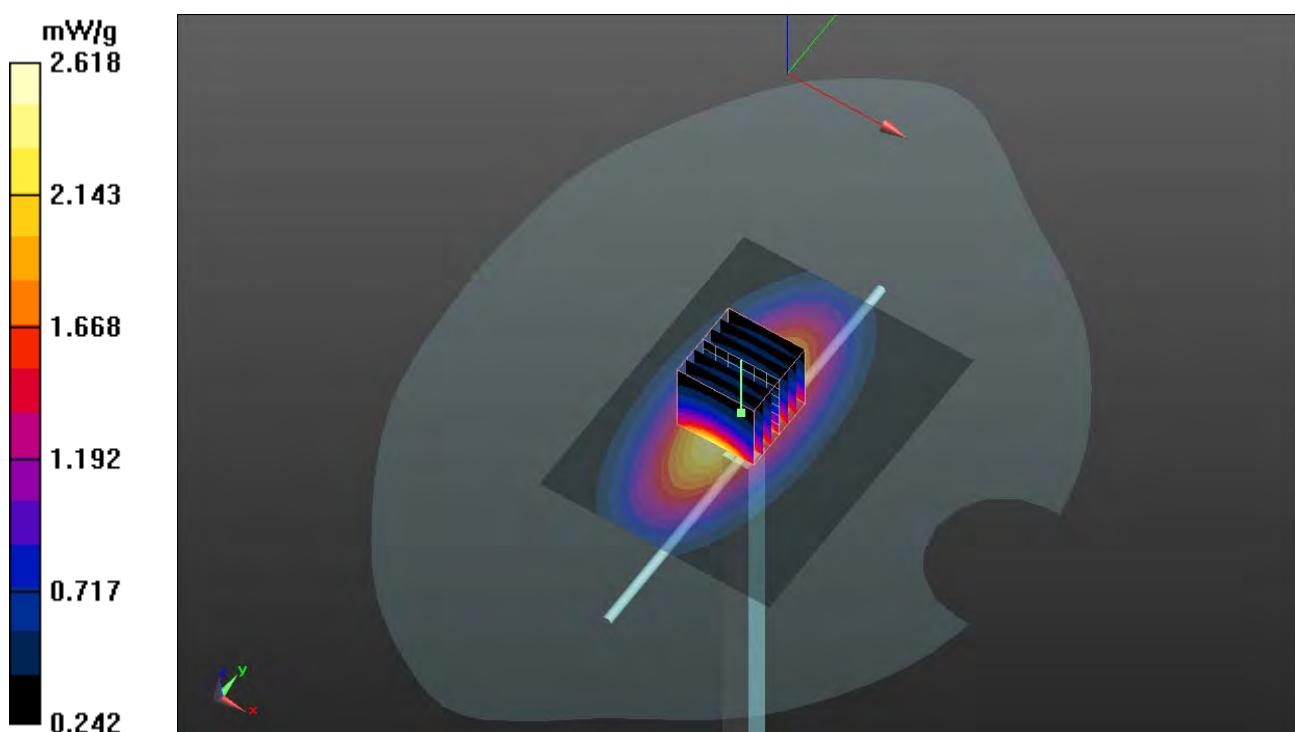
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 53.237 V/m; Power Drift = -0.126 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.645 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.43 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.59 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.618 mW/g



SystemCheck_MSL1900_110908

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz

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

Medium: MSL1900_0908 Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.53$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.5$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3800; ConvF(6.97, 6.97, 6.97); Calibrated: 2011/8/5
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1654
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Area Scan (61x61x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm
Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 16.6 mW/g

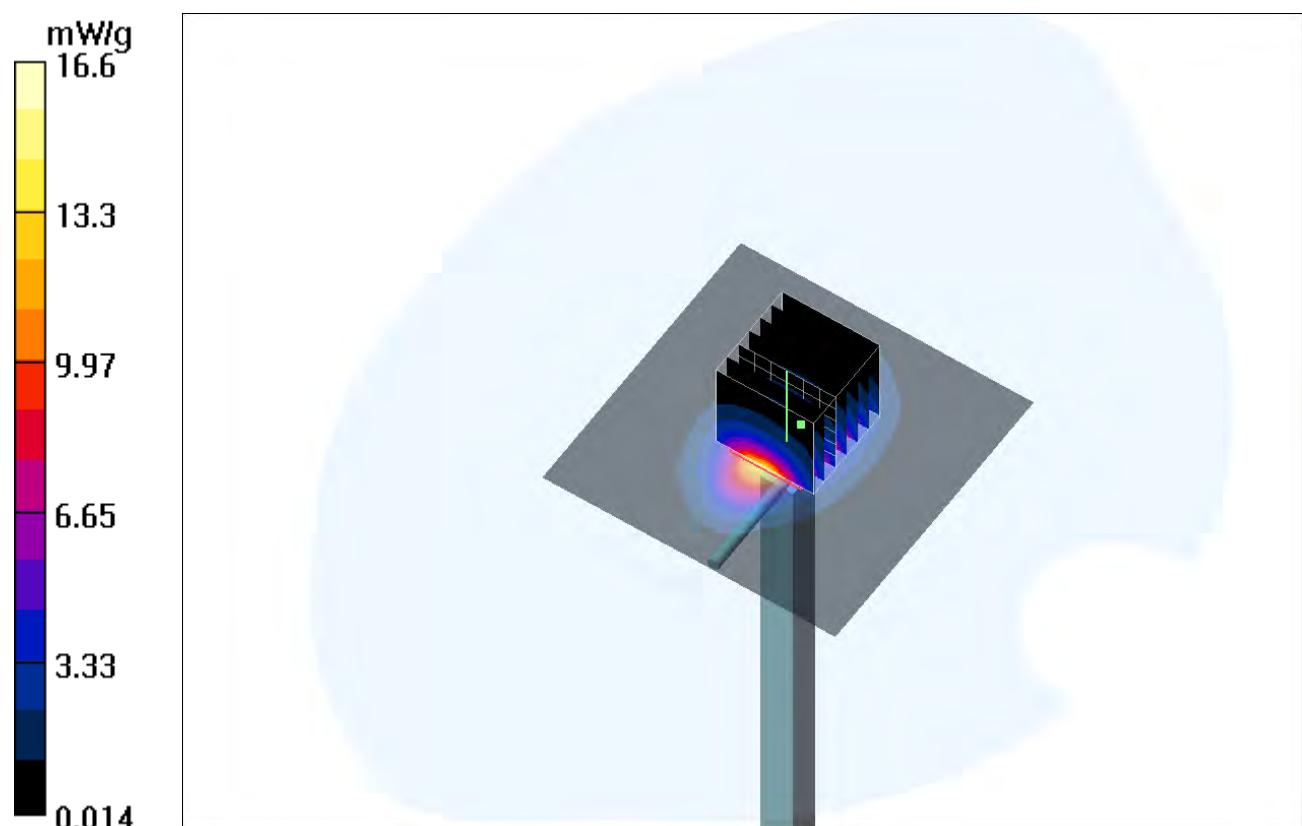
d=10mm, Pin=250mW/Zoom Scan(7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 104.4 V/m; Power Drift = 0.011 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 21.1 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 11.2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.67 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 16.5 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT SAR/HAC Testing Lab

P25 GSM850_GPRS10_Rear Face_0cm_Ch128_Sample1_Battery1**DUT: 110420C35**

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL835_0831 Medium parameters used: $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3800; ConvF(8.94, 8.94, 8.94); Calibrated: 2011/8/5
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Left; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1652
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch128/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.708 mW/g

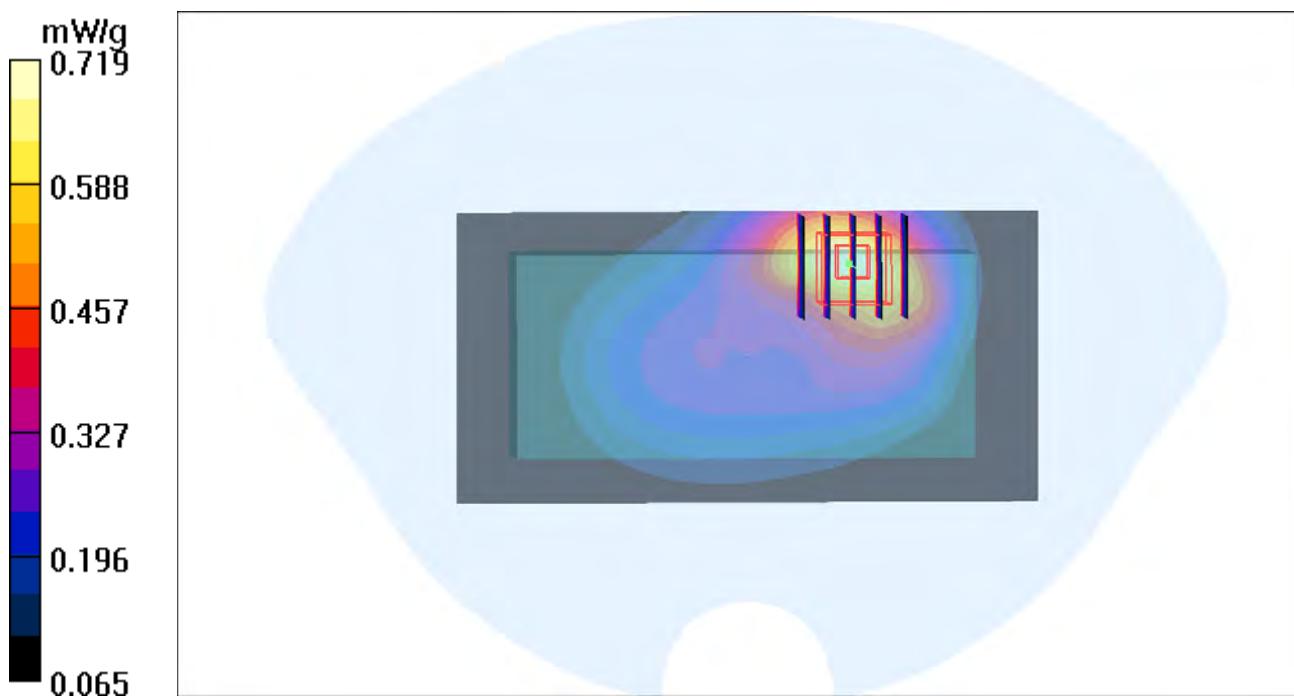
Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.6 V/m; Power Drift = 0.049 dB

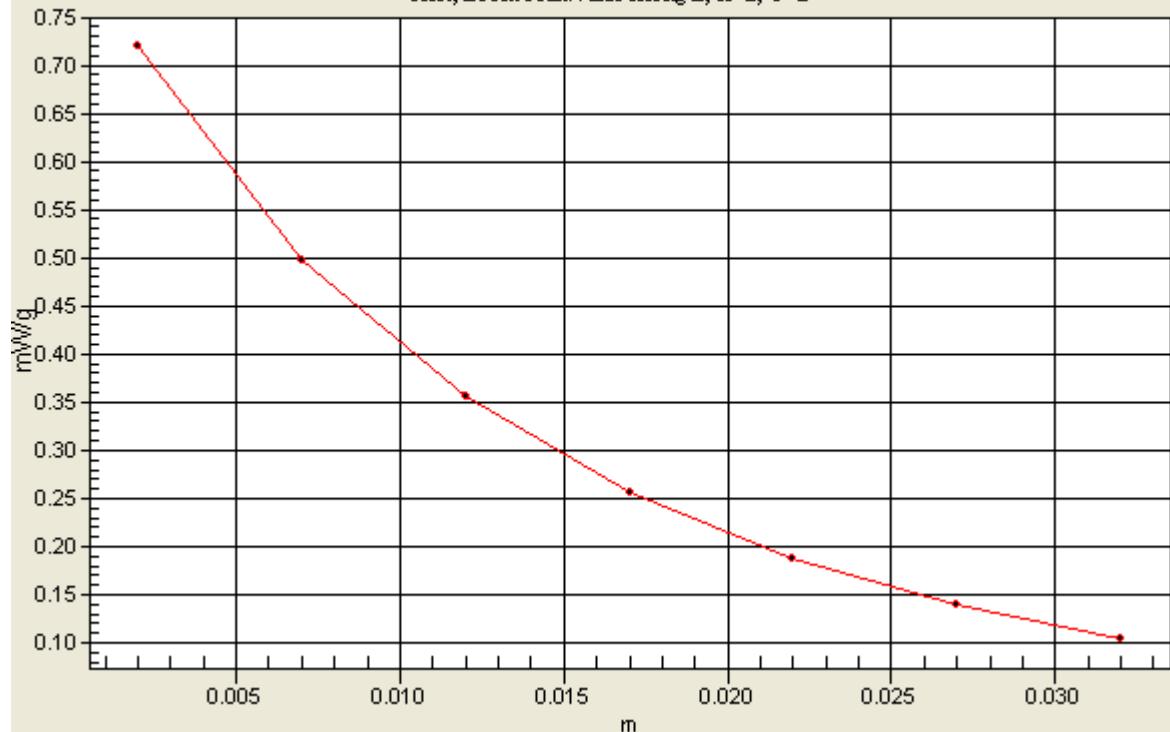
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.838 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.578 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.391 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.719 mW/g



1g/10g Averaged SAR
SAR; Zoom Scan: Value Along Z, X=2, Y=2



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT SAR/HAC Testing Lab

P26 GSM850_GPRS10_Front Face_0cm_Ch128_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110420C35

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL835_0831 Medium parameters used $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3800; ConvF(8.94, 8.94, 8.94); Calibrated: 2011/8/5
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Left; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1652
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch128/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.628 mW/g

Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.137 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.705 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.492 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.332 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.606 mW/g

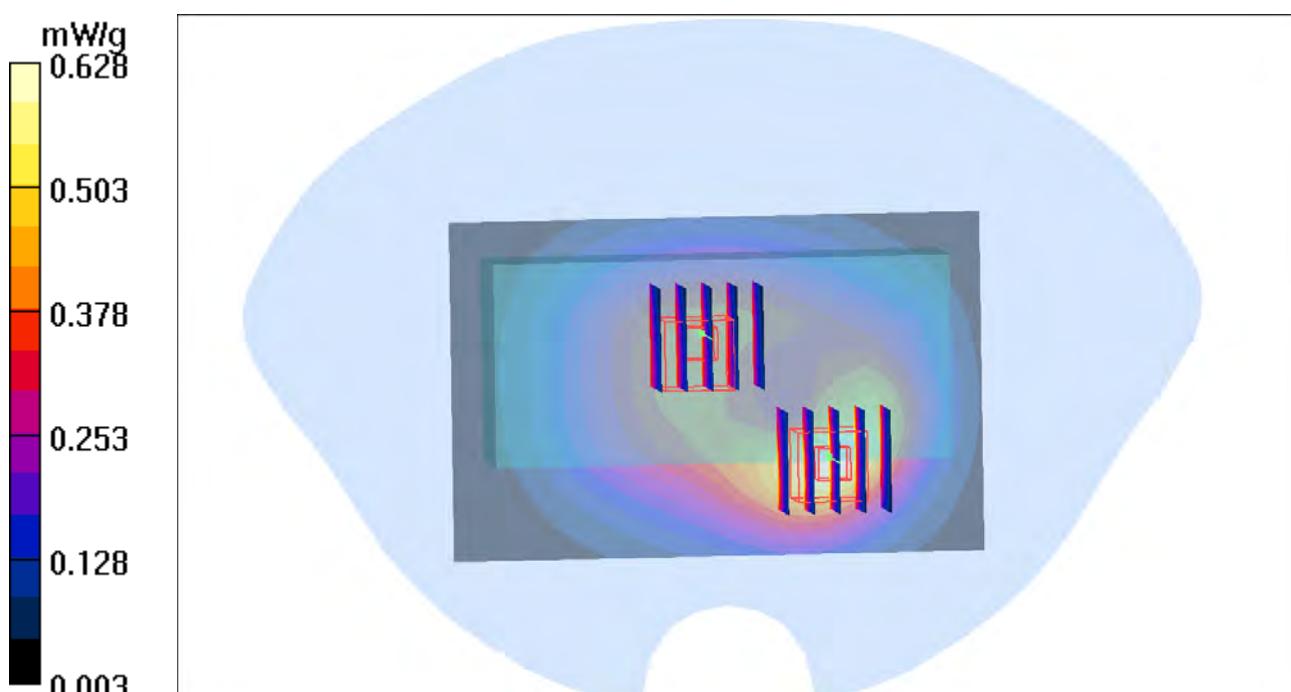
Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 20.7 V/m; Power Drift = -0.137 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.458 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.357 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.271 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.416 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT SAR/HAC Testing Lab

P20 GSM1900_GPRS10_Rear Face_0cm_Ch661

DUT: 110420C35

Communication System: GPRS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.48$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Air Temperature: 24.6 deg C; Liquid Temperature: 23.6 deg C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3800; ConvF(6.97, 6.97, 6.97); Calibrated: 2011/8/5
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1654
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.472 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 0:

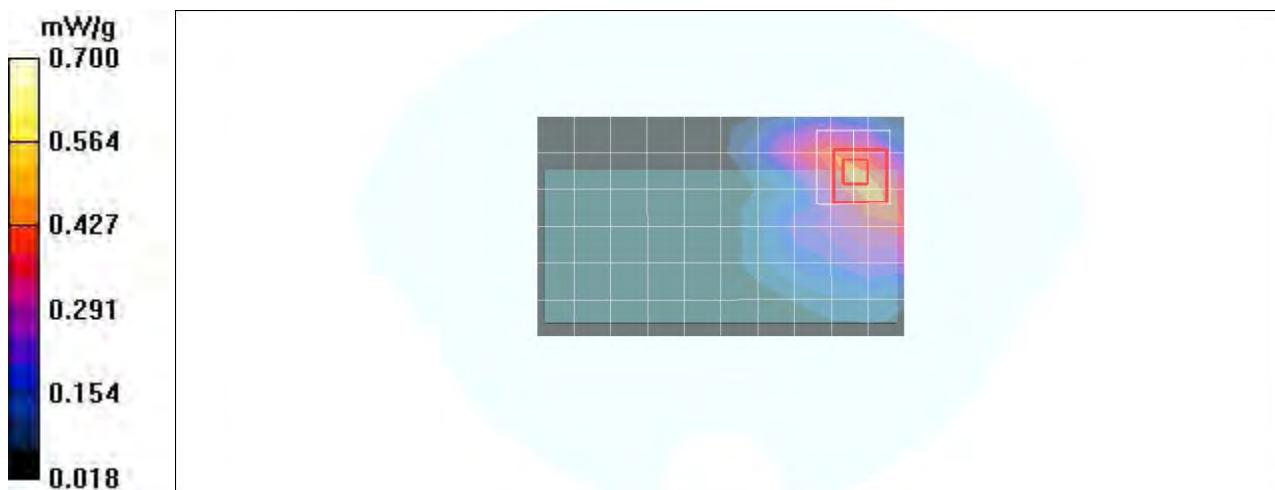
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 6.00 V/m; Power Drift = -0.016 dB

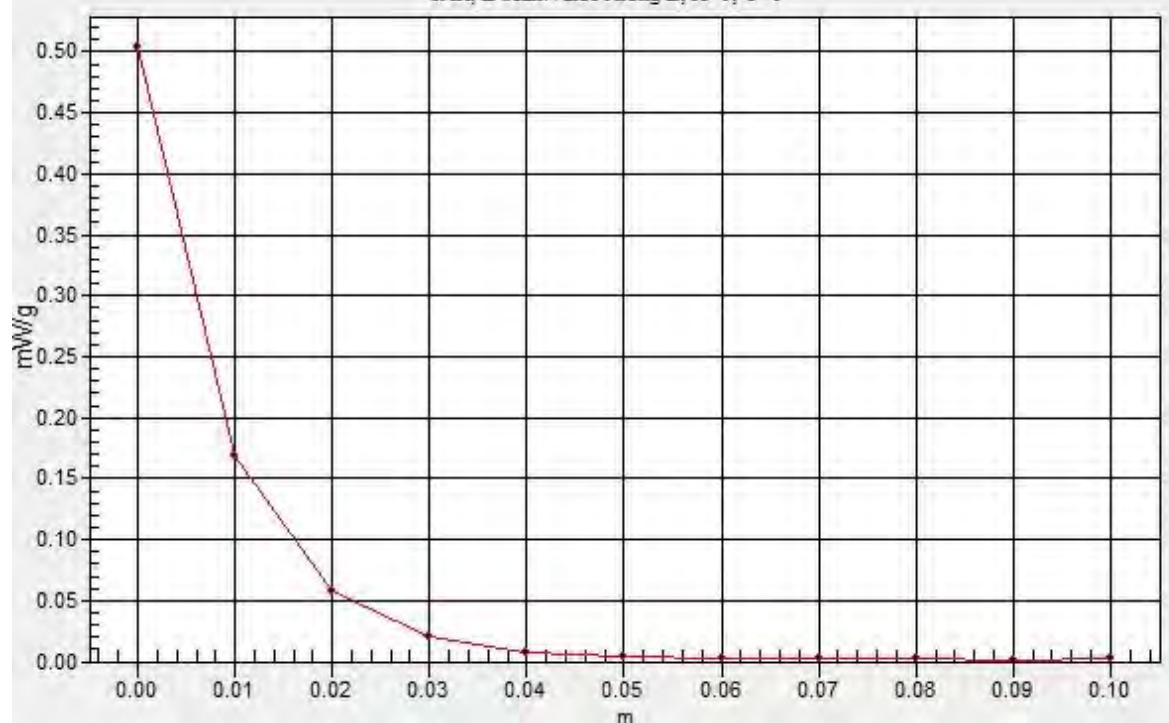
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.726 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.415 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.240 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.505 mW/g



SAR(x,y,z,f0)
SAR; Z Scan:Value Along Z, X=0, Y=0



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT SAR/HAC Testing Lab

P23 GSM1900_GPRS10_Front Face_0cm_Ch661

DUT: 110420C35

Communication System: GPRS 1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.48$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 51.8$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

Air Temperature: 24.6 deg C; Liquid Temperature: 23.6 deg C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3800; ConvF(6.97, 6.97, 6.97); Calibrated: 2011/8/5
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1654
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.287 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (7x7x9)/Cube 0:

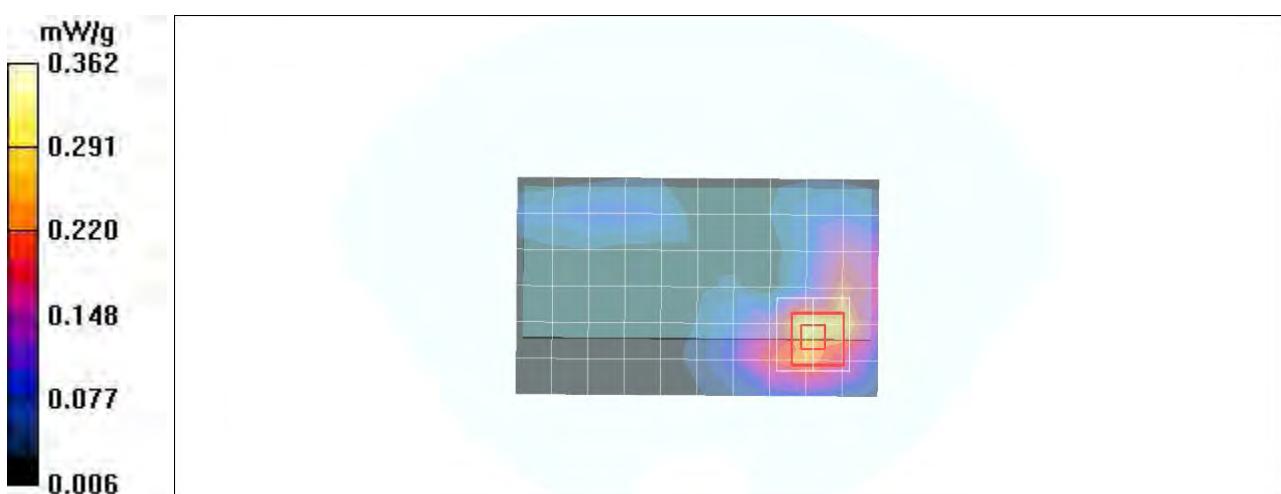
Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=3mm

Reference Value = 3.36 V/m; Power Drift = -0.068 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.469 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.270 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.154 mW/g

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



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT SAR/HAC Testing Lab

P27 GSM850_GPRS10_Rear Face_1.5cm_Ch128

DUT: 110420C35

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL835_0831 Medium parameters used $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3800; ConvF(8.94, 8.94, 8.94); Calibrated: 2011/8/5
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Left; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1652
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch128/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.208 mW/g

Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.017 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.232 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.179 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.135 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.208 mW/g

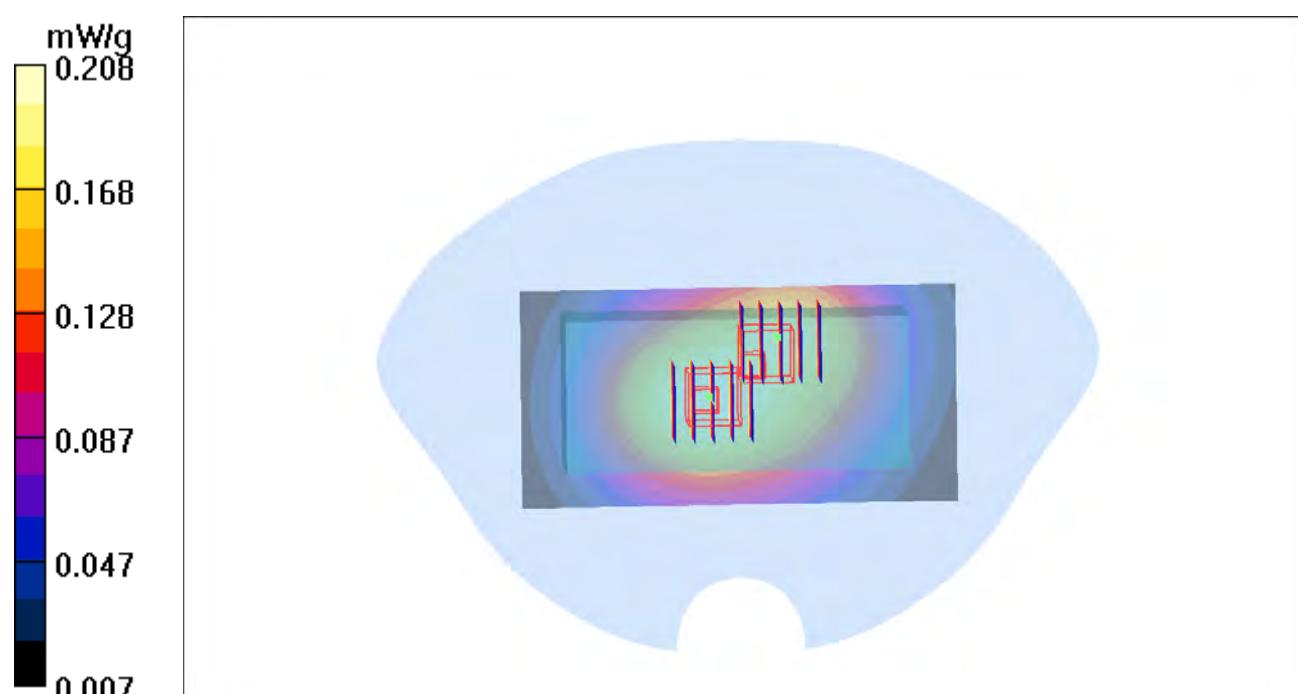
Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 14.8 V/m; Power Drift = -0.017 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.223 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.167 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.125 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.201 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT SAR/HAC Testing Lab

P28 GSM850_GPRS10_Front Face_1.5cm_Ch128**DUT: 110420C35**

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL835_0831 Medium parameters used $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.965$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.2 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3800; ConvF(8.94, 8.94, 8.94); Calibrated: 2011/8/5
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Left; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1652
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch128/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.411 mW/g

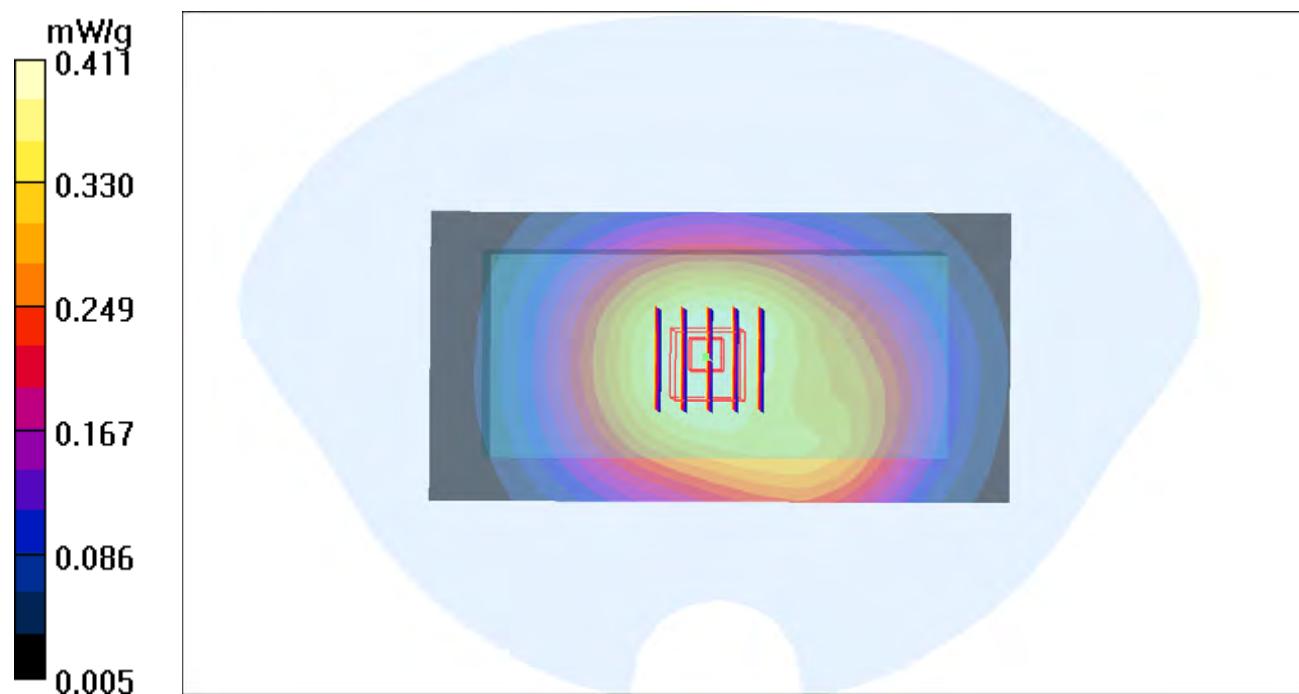
Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 21.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.069 dB

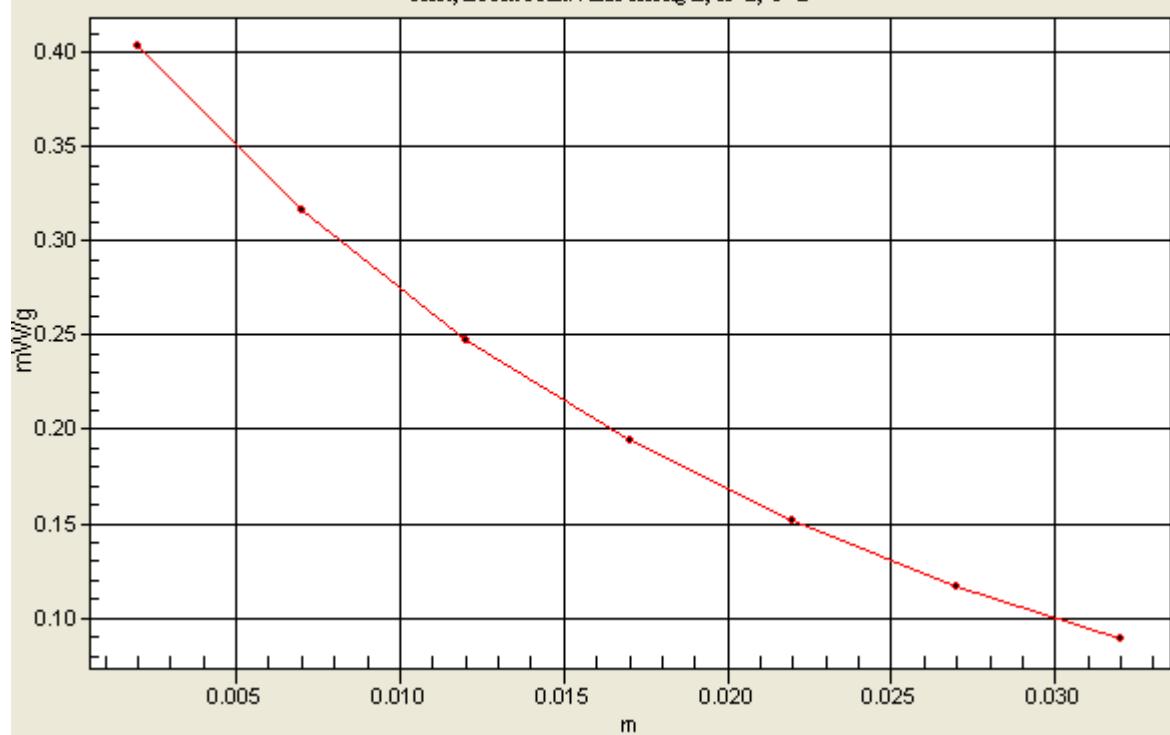
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.446 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.350 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.268 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.403 mW/g



1g/10g Averaged SAR
SAR; Zoom Scan: Value Along Z, X=2, Y=2



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT SAR/HAC Testing Lab

P29 GSM1900_GPRS10_Rear Face_1.5cm_Ch661_Sample1_Battery1

DUT: 110420C35

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL1900_0831 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.5$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3800; ConvF(6.97, 6.97, 6.97); Calibrated: 2011/8/5
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1654
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.104 mW/g

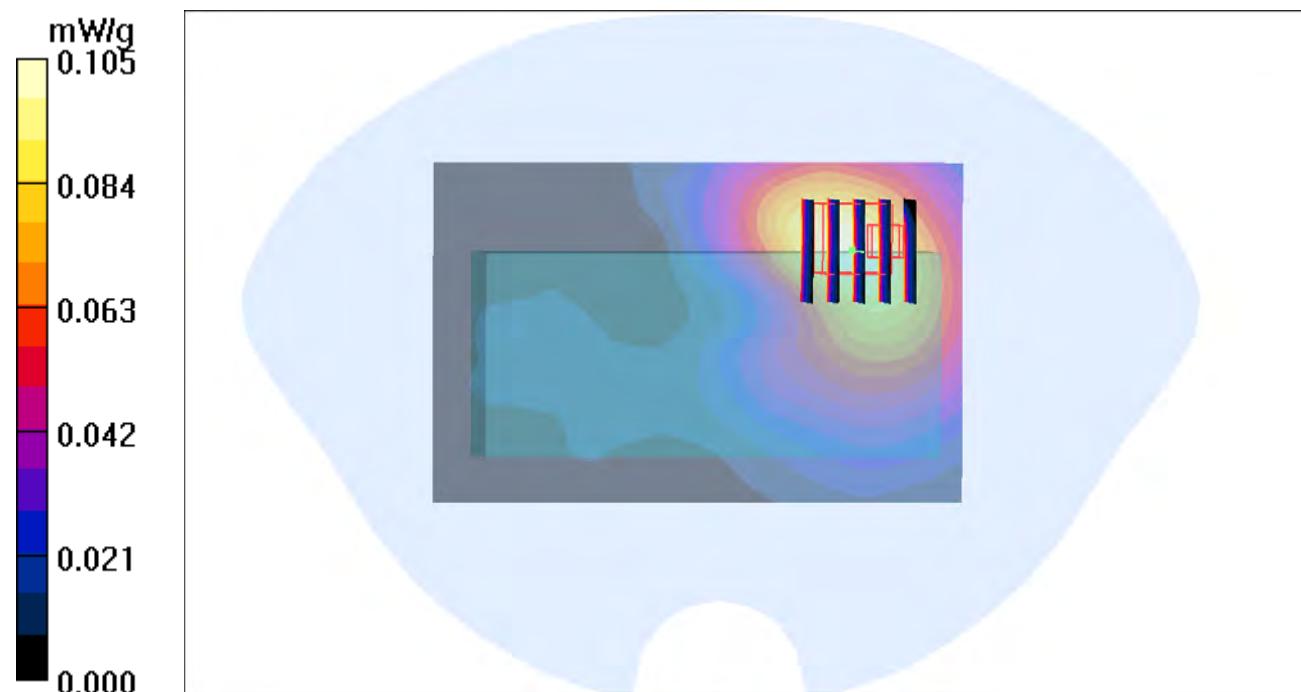
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.87 V/m; Power Drift = 0.058 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.167 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.083 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.052 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.105 mW/g



Test Laboratory: Bureau Veritas ADT SAR/HAC Testing Lab

P30 GSM1900_GPRS10_Front Face_1.5cm_Ch661_Sample1_Battery1**DUT: 110420C35**

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL1900_0831 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.5$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3800; ConvF(6.97, 6.97, 6.97); Calibrated: 2011/8/5
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1654
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (71x111x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.117 mW/g

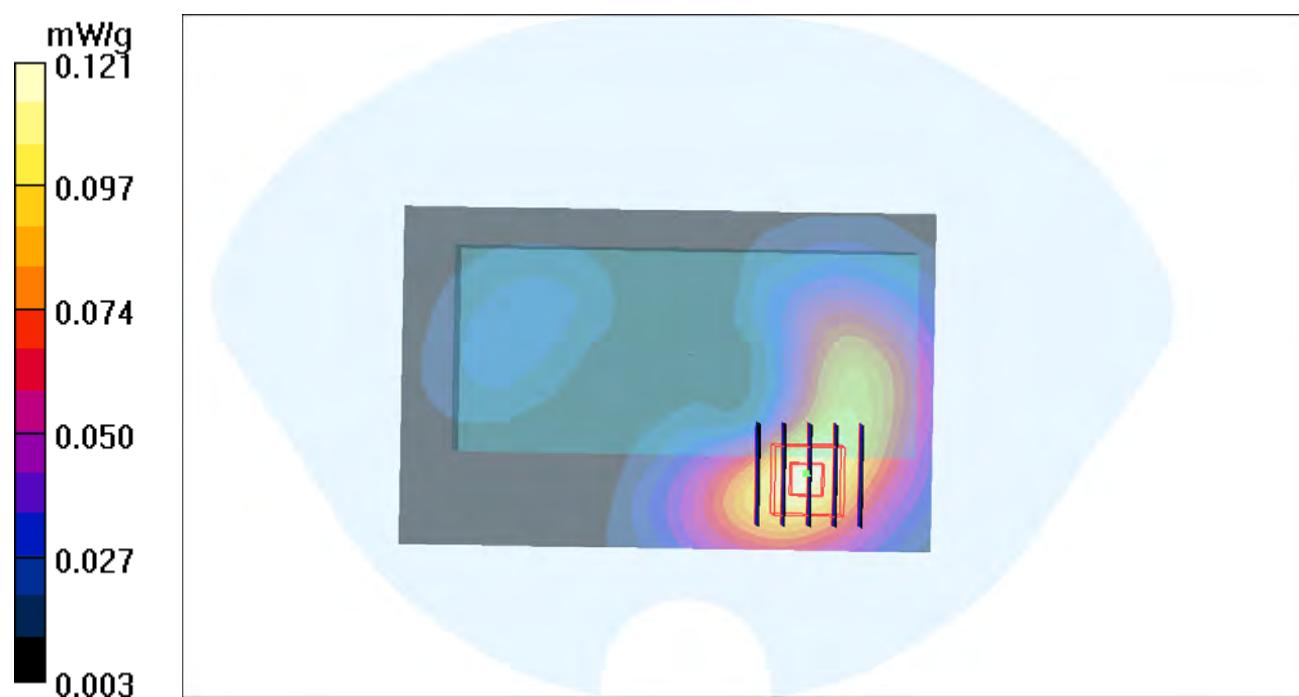
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.74 V/m; Power Drift = 0.156 dB

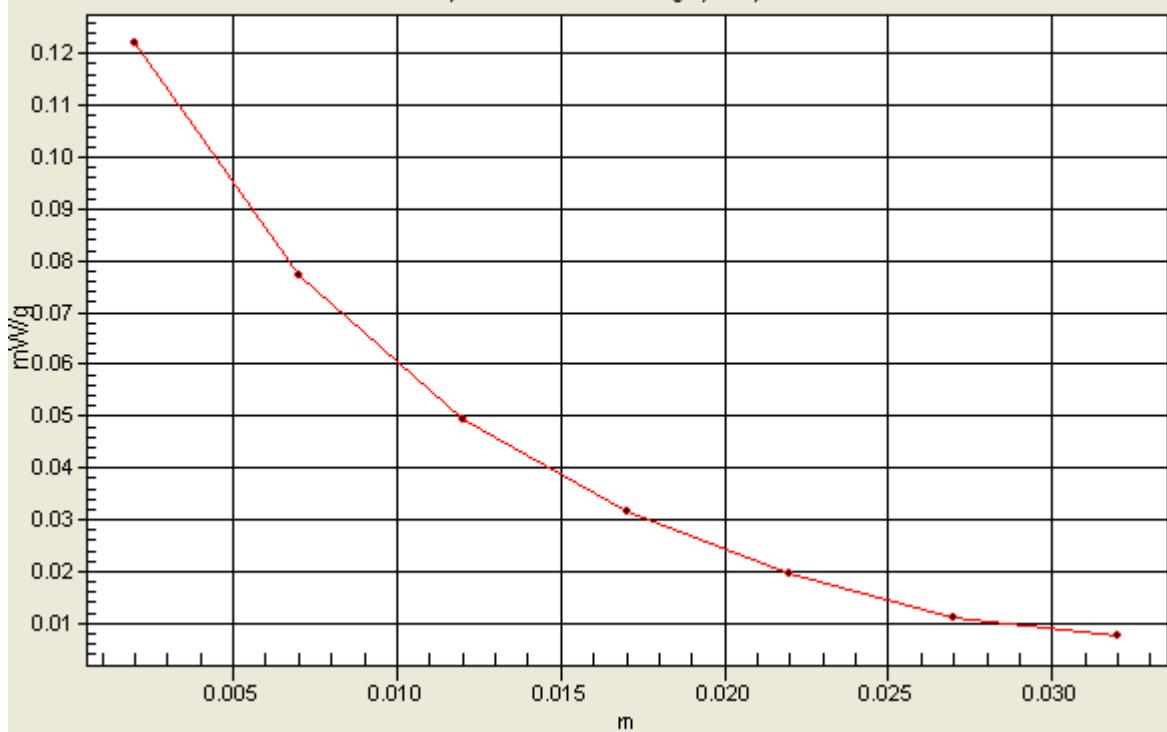
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.147 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.093 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.057 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.121 mW/g



1g/10g Averaged SAR
SAR, Zoom Scan: Value Along Z, X=2, Y=2



P05 GSM850_GPRS10_Rear Face_0cm_Ch128_Holster**DUT: 110823C26**

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042
 Medium: MSL850_0908 Medium parameters used : $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch128/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.392 mW/g

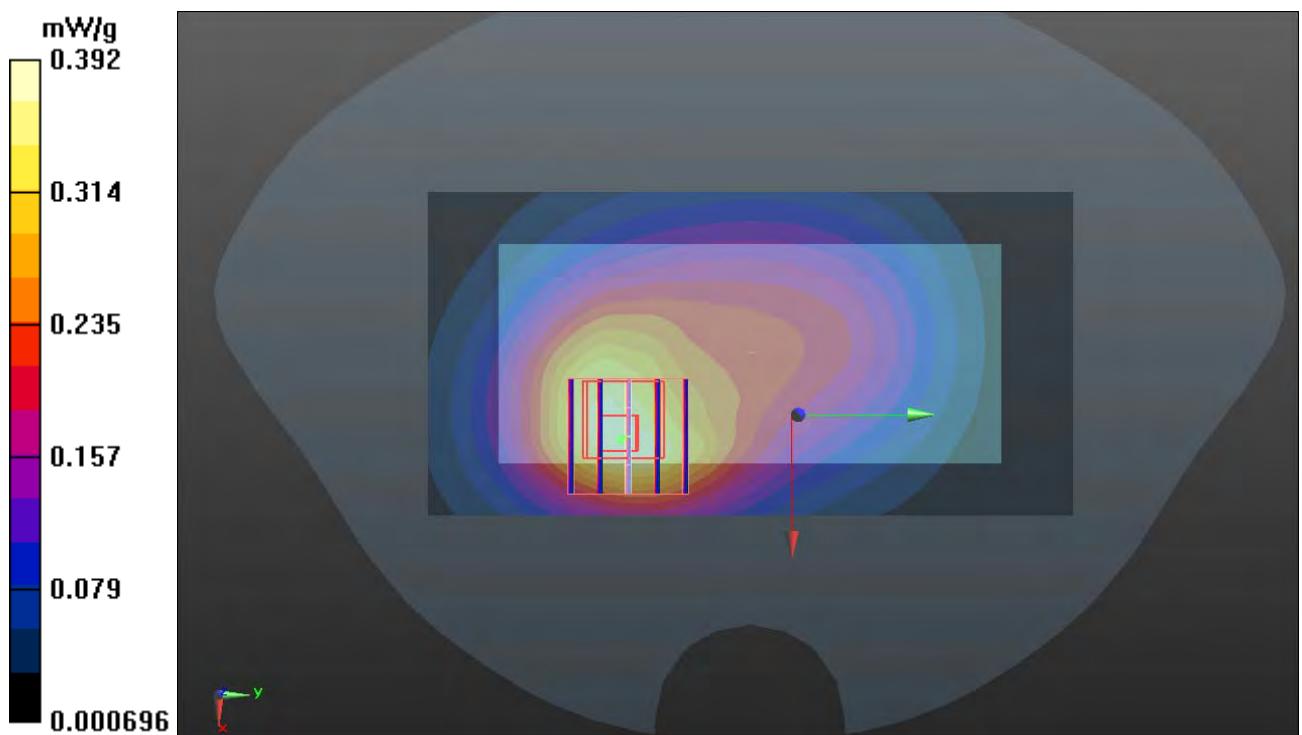
Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.333 V/m; Power Drift = 0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.450 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.318 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.226 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.389 mW/g



P09 GSM850_GPRS10_Rear Face_0cm_Ch189_Holster**DUT: 110823C26**

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042

Medium: MSL850_0908 Medium parameters used: $f = 837$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.974$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.991$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch189/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.588 mW/g

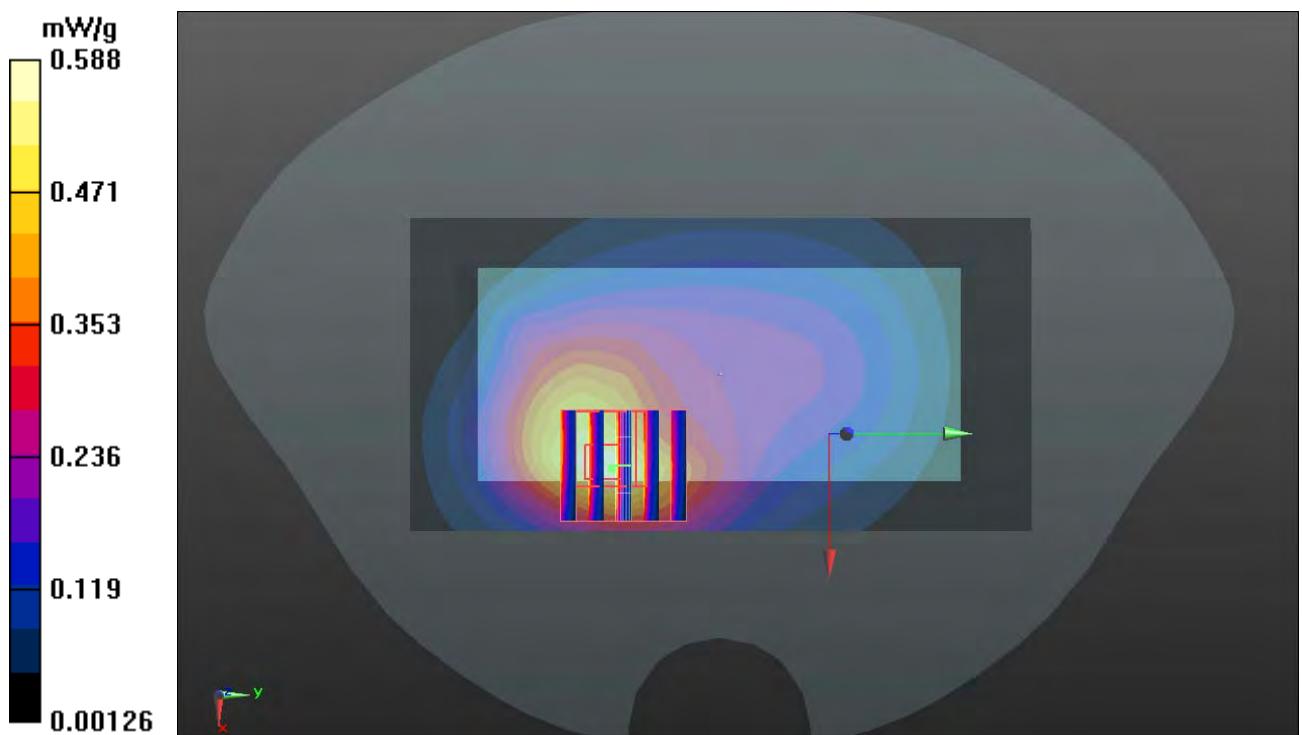
Ch189/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.762 V/m; Power Drift = -0.14 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.680 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.452 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.307 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.571 mW/g



P10 GSM850_GPRS10_Rear Face_0cm_Ch251_Holster**DUT: 110823C26**

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 848.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042

Medium: MSL850_0908 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.987$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.881$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch251/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.646 mW/g

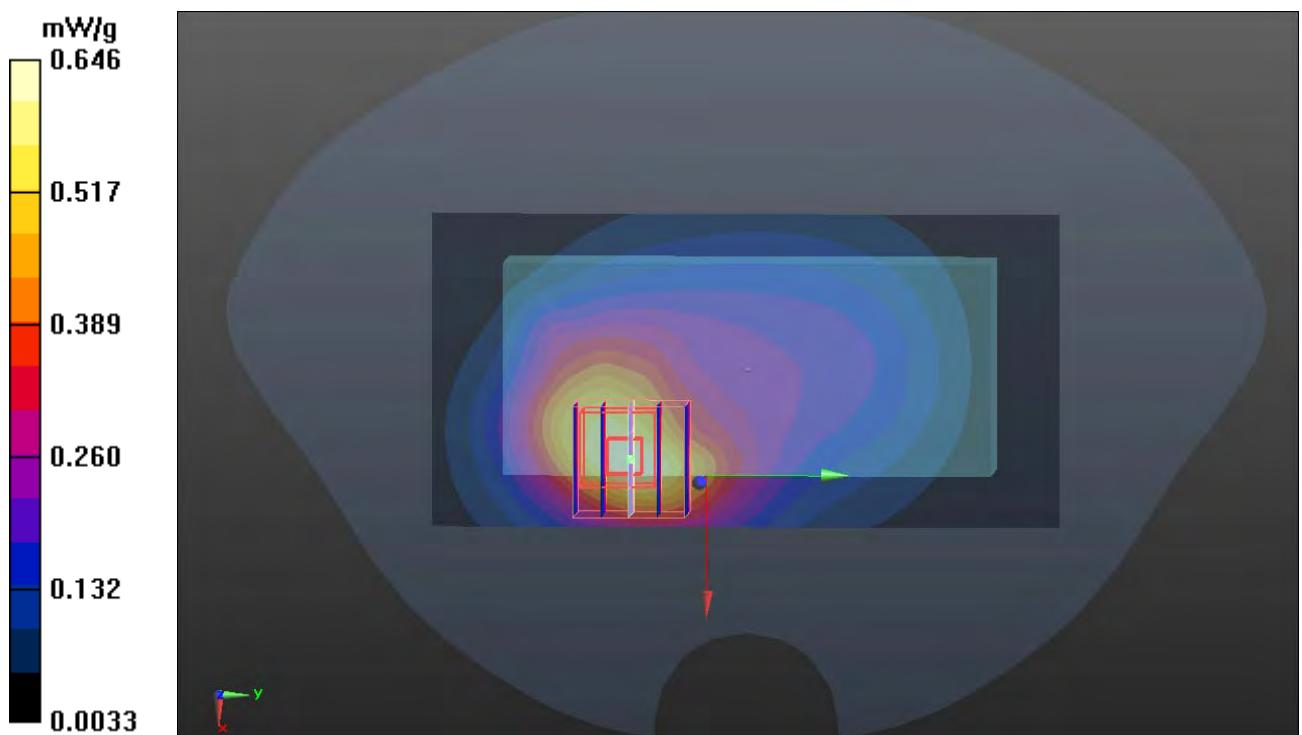
Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.671 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.755 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.504 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.341 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.632 mW/g



P10 GSM850_GPRS10_Rear Face_0cm_Ch251_Holster_2D**DUT: 110823C26**

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 848.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042

Medium: MSL850_0908 Medium parameters used: $f = 849$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.987$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.881$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch251/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.646 mW/g

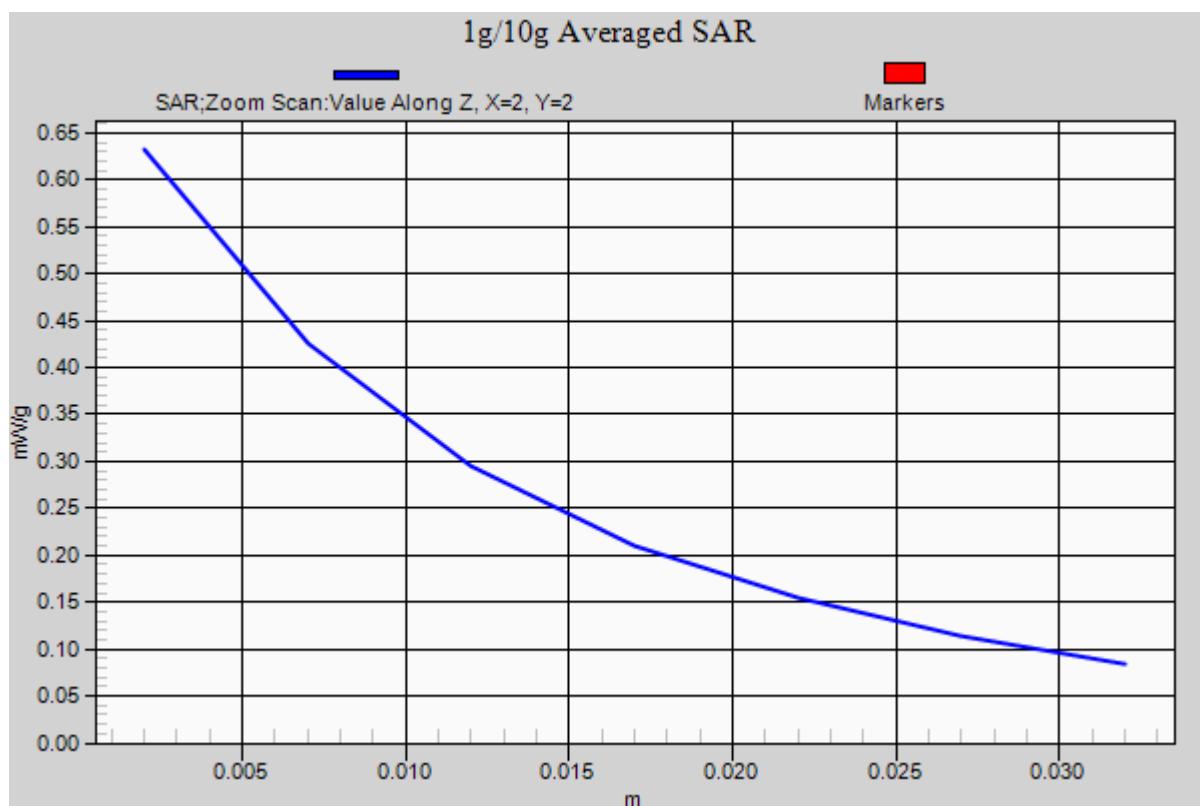
Ch251/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.671 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.755 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.504 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.341 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.632 mW/g



P07 GSM1900_GPRS10_Rear Face_0cm_Ch661**DUT: 110823C26**

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL1900_0908 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.52$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3800; ConvF(6.97, 6.97, 6.97); Calibrated: 2011/8/5
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1654
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (71x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.372 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.80 V/m; Power Drift = 0.034 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.478 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.294 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.173 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.390 mW/g

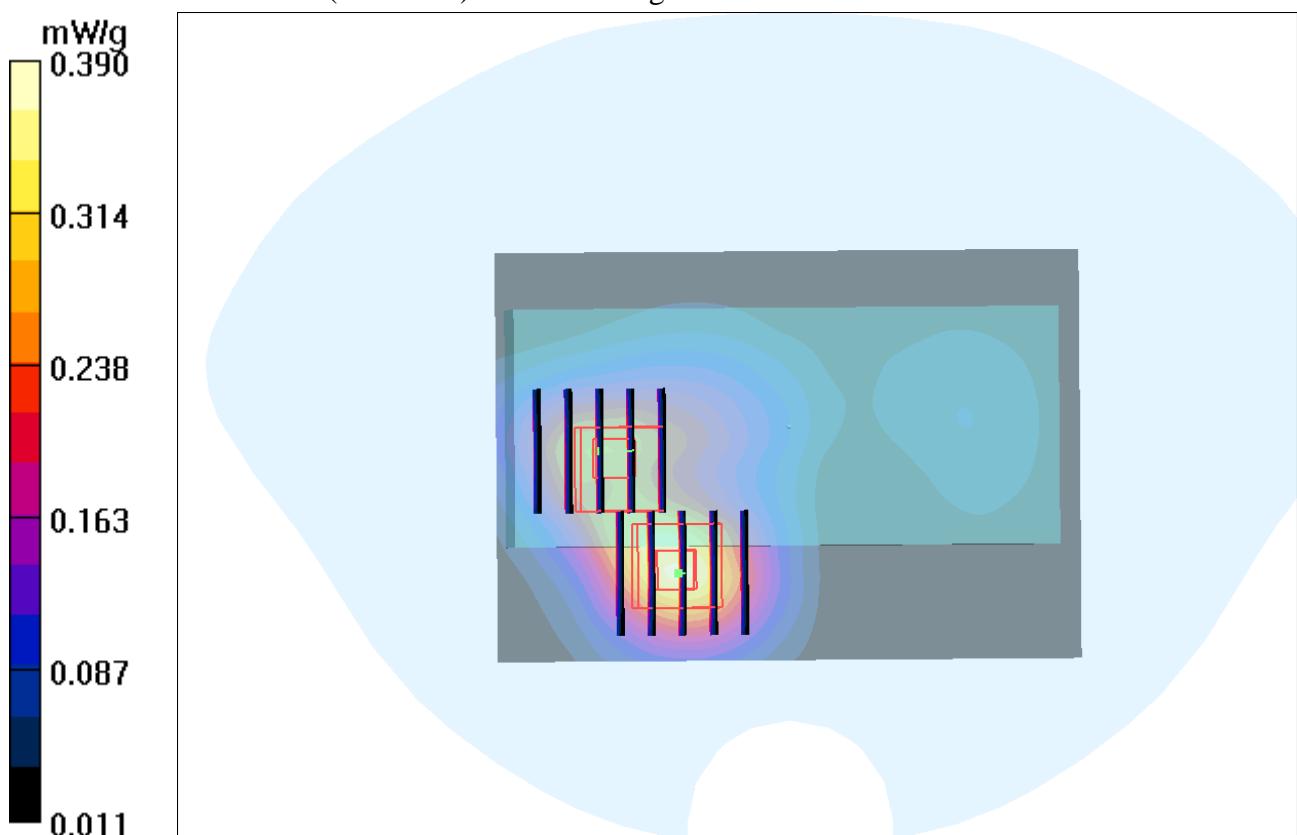
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.80 V/m; Power Drift = 0.034 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.349 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.218 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.137 mW/g

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



P07 GSM1900_GPRS10_Rear Face_0cm_Ch661_2D**DUT: 110823C26**

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL1900_0908 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.52$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3800; ConvF(6.97, 6.97, 6.97); Calibrated: 2011/8/5
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1654
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (71x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.372 mW/g

Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.80 V/m; Power Drift = 0.034 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.478 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.294 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.173 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.390 mW/g

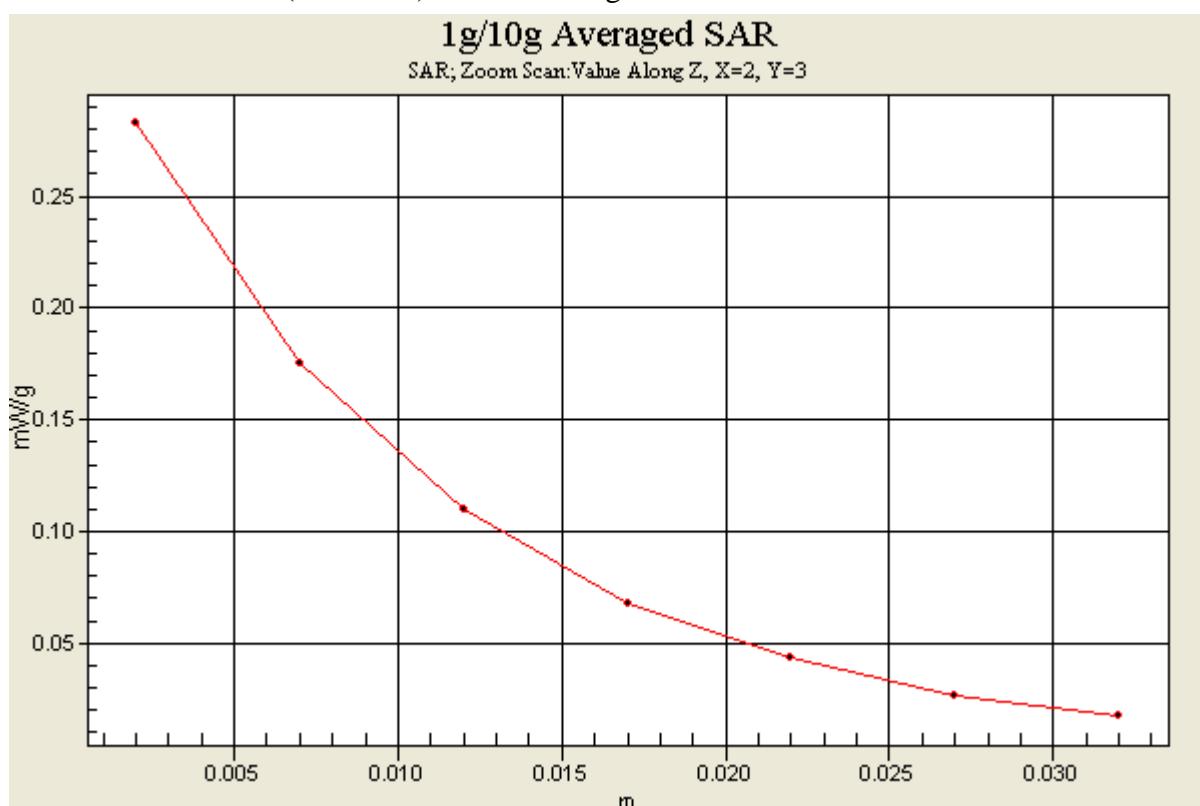
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 7.80 V/m; Power Drift = 0.034 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.349 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.218 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.137 mW/g

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



P06 GSM850_GPRS10_Front Face_1.5cm_Ch128**DUT: 110823C26**

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042

Medium: MSL850_0908 Medium parameters used : $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch128/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.299 mW/g

Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.706 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.412 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.313 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.232 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.368 mW/g

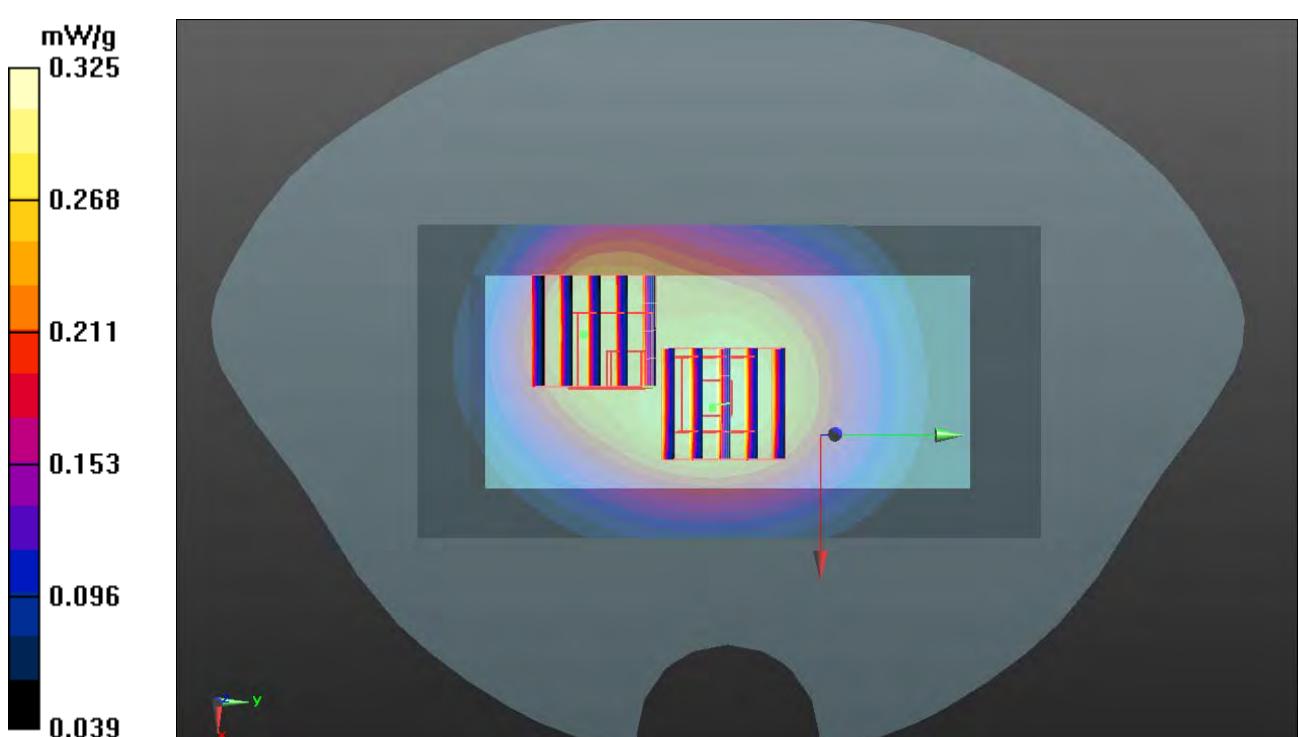
Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.706 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.366 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.259 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.189 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.325 mW/g



P06 GSM850_GPRS10_Front Face_1.5cm_Ch128_2D**DUT: 110823C26**

Communication System: Generic GSM; Frequency: 824.2 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.30042

Medium: MSL850_0908 Medium parameters used : $f = 824.2$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.96$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.129$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3590; ConvF(10.32, 10.32, 10.32); Calibrated: 2011/2/25
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn579; Calibrated: 2010/9/20
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM; Serial: TP-1485
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.6 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.4.5 (3634)

Ch128/Area Scan (61x121x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.299 mW/g

Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.706 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.412 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.313 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.232 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.368 mW/g

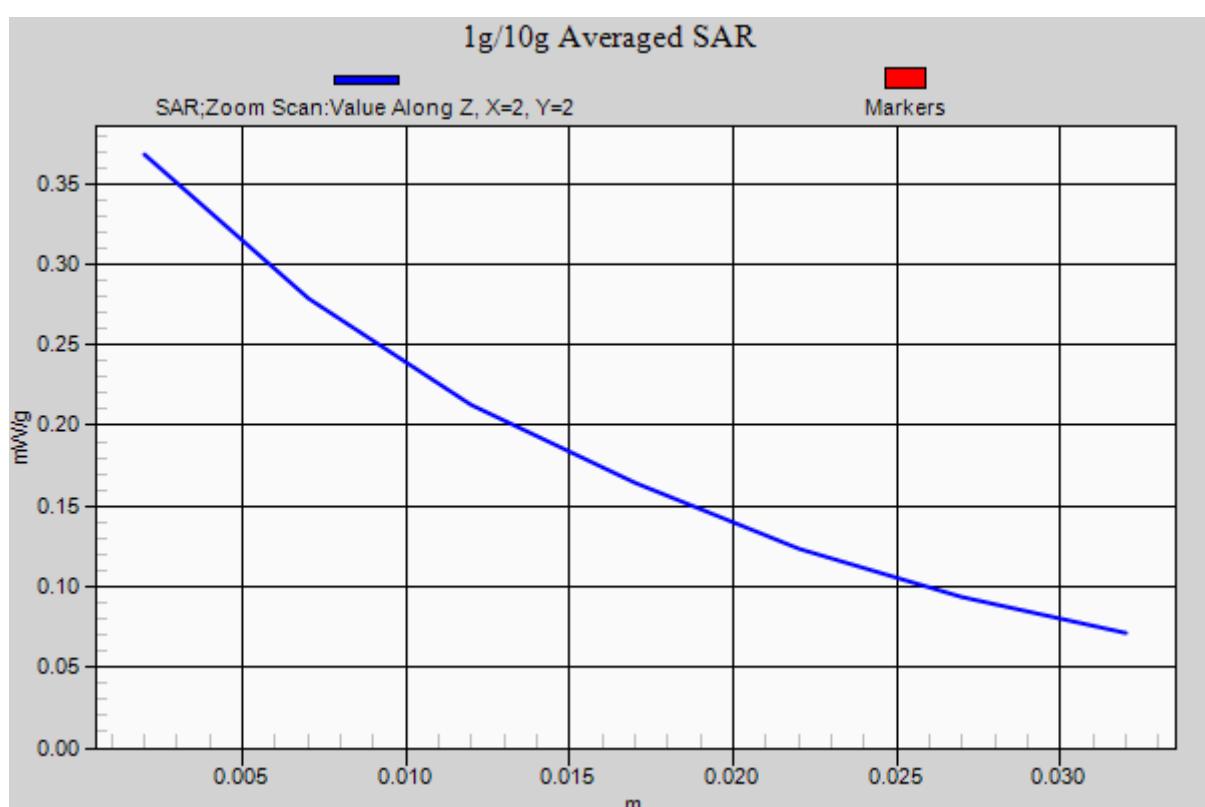
Ch128/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 1: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.706 V/m; Power Drift = 0.18 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.366 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.259 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.189 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.325 mW/g



P08 GSM1900_GPRS10_Rear Face_1.5cm_Ch661**DUT: 110823C26**

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL1900_0908 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.52$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3800; ConvF(6.97, 6.97, 6.97); Calibrated: 2011/8/5
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1654
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (71x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.119 mW/g

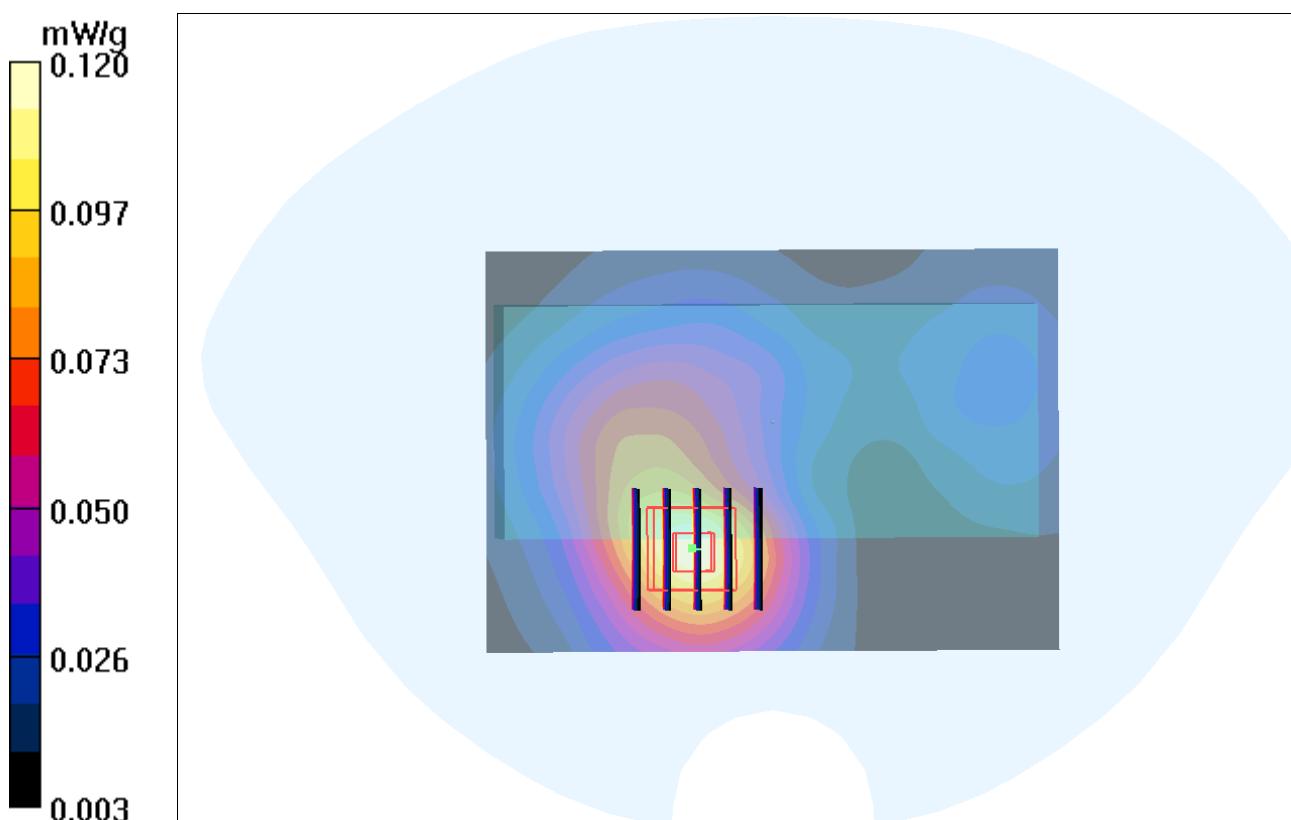
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.20 V/m; Power Drift = -0.024 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.144 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.092 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.057 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.120 mW/g



P08 GSM1900_GPRS10_Rear Face_1.5cm_Ch661**DUT: 110823C26**

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:4

Medium: MSL1900_0908 Medium parameters used: $f = 1880$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.52$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 52.6$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Ambient Temperature : 22.4 °C; Liquid Temperature : 21.2 °C

DASY4 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3800; ConvF(6.97, 6.97, 6.97); Calibrated: 2011/8/5
- Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE3 Sn510; Calibrated: 2010/10/4
- Phantom: SAM Phantom_Front; Type: SAM V4.0; Serial: TP 1654
- Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Ch661/Area Scan (71x101x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.119 mW/g

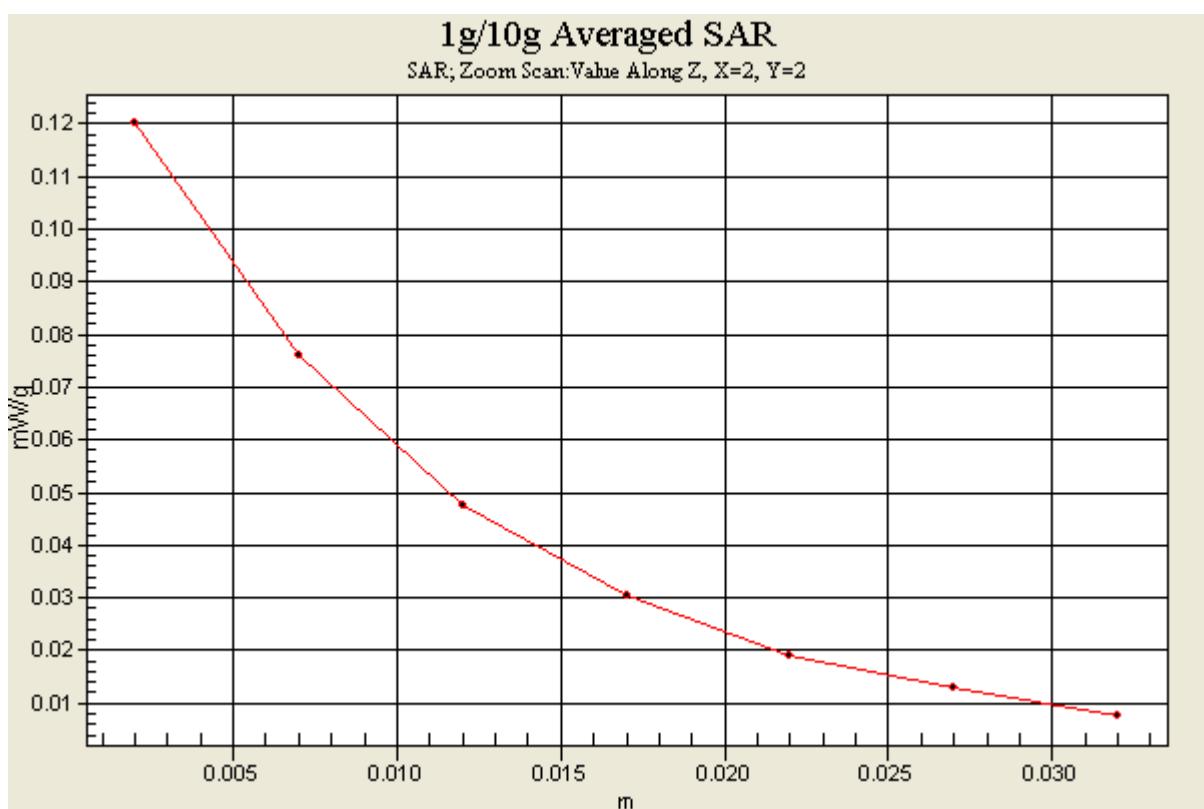
Ch661/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.20 V/m; Power Drift = -0.024 dB

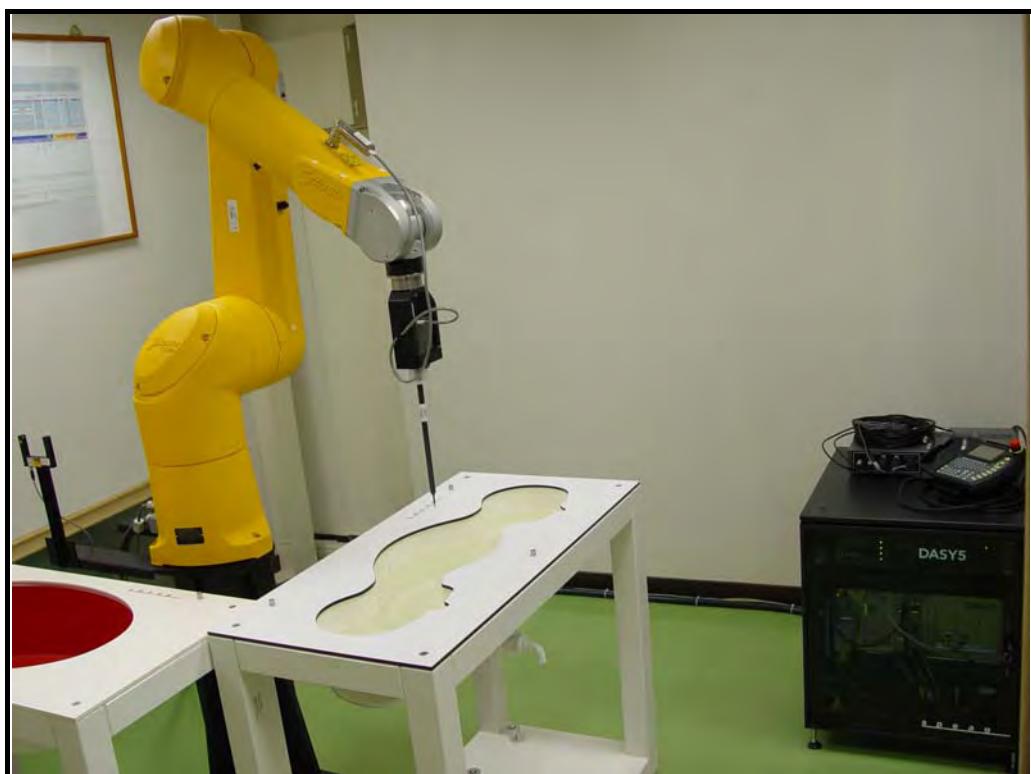
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.144 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.092 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.057 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.120 mW/g



APPENDIX B: BV ADT SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM



APPENDIX C: PHOTOGRAPHS OF SYSTEM VALIDATION





A D T

APPENDIX D: SYSTEM CERTIFICATE & CALIBRATION

D1: SAM PHANTOM

Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland, Phone +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

Certificate of conformity / First Article Inspection

Item	SAM Twin Phantom V4.0
Type No	QD 000 P40 CA
Series No	TP-1150 and higher
Manufacturer / Origin	Untersee Composites Hauptstr. 69 CH-8559 Fruthwilen Switzerland

Tests

The series production process used allows the limitation to test of first articles.

Complete tests were made on the pre-series Type No. QD 000 P40 AA, Serial No. TP-1001 and on the series first article Type No. QD 000 P40 BA, Serial No. TP-1006. Certain parameters have been retested using further series units (called samples).

Test	Requirement	Details	Units tested
Shape	Compliance with the geometry according to the CAD model.	IT'IS CAD File (*)	First article, Samples
Material thickness	Compliant with the requirements according to the standards	2mm +/- 0.2mm in specific areas	First article, Samples
Material parameters	Dielectric parameters for required frequencies	200 MHz – 3 GHz Relative permittivity < 5 Loss tangent < 0.05.	Material sample TP 104-5
Material resistivity	The material has been tested to be compatible with the liquids defined in the standards	Liquid type HSL 1800 and others according to the standard.	Pre-series, First article

Standards

- [1] CENELEC EN 50361
- [2] IEEE P1528-200x draft 6.5
- [3] IEC PT 62209 draft 0.9

(*) The IT'IS CAD file is derived from [2] and is also within the tolerance requirements of the shapes of [1] and [3].

Conformity

Based on the sample tests above, we certify that this item is in compliance with the uncertainty requirements of SAR measurements specified in standard [1] and draft standards [2] and [3].

Date

28.02.2002

Signature / Stamp

F. Bombell

Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG

Zeughausstrasse 43, CH-8004 Zurich
Tel. +41 1 245 97 00, Fax +41 1 245 97 79

Volker Koga



A D T

APPENDIX D: SYSTEM CERTIFICATE & CALIBRATION

D1: DOSIMETRIC E-FIELD PROBE

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



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

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **EX3-3800_Aug11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3800**

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

Calibration date: **August 5, 2011**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	31-Mar-11 (No. 217-01372)	Apr-12
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01369)	Apr-12
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01367)	Apr-12
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	29-Mar-11 (No. 217-01370)	Apr-12
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-10 (No. ES3-3013_Dec10)	Dec-11
DAE4	SN: 654	3-May-11 (No. DAE4-654_May11)	May-12
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Approved by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	

Issued: August 8, 2011

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



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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
- 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:

- $NORMx,y,z$: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). $NORMx,y,z$ are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of $NORMx,y,z$ does not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see below *ConvF*).
- $NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response$ (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 with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR : PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- $Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; VRx,y,z; A, B, C$ are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters*: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to $NORMx,y,z * ConvF$ 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:3800

Manufactured: April 5, 2011
Calibrated: August 5, 2011

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3800

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.42	0.58	0.55	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	100.6	96.7	98.8	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	102.6	$\pm 3.0 \%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	124.9	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	120.1	

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3800

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^f	Conductivity (S/m) ^f	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	9.02	9.02	9.02	0.15	1.41	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	8.70	8.70	8.70	0.24	1.03	± 12.0 %
900	41.5	0.97	8.51	8.51	8.51	0.13	1.52	± 12.0 %
1640	40.3	1.29	7.95	7.95	7.95	0.15	1.37	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.79	7.79	7.79	0.13	1.56	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.46	7.46	7.46	0.45	0.76	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.71	6.71	6.71	0.32	0.89	± 12.0 %

^c Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4- SN:3800

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

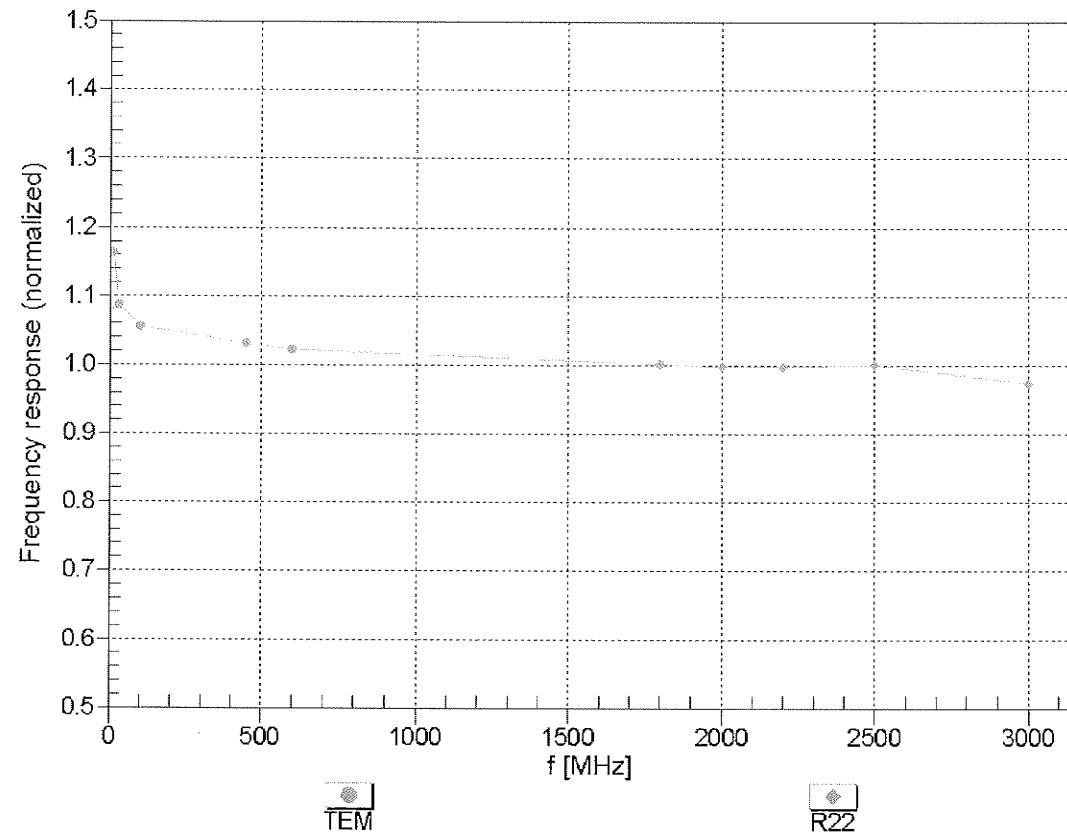
f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^f	Conductivity (S/m) ^f	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	9.34	9.34	9.34	0.10	2.61	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	8.94	8.94	8.94	0.11	2.46	± 12.0 %
900	55.0	1.05	8.67	8.67	8.67	0.13	2.08	± 12.0 %
1640	53.8	1.40	8.07	8.07	8.07	0.16	1.57	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.43	7.43	7.43	0.15	1.76	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	6.97	6.97	6.97	0.13	1.56	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.75	6.75	6.75	0.80	0.53	± 12.0 %

^c Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

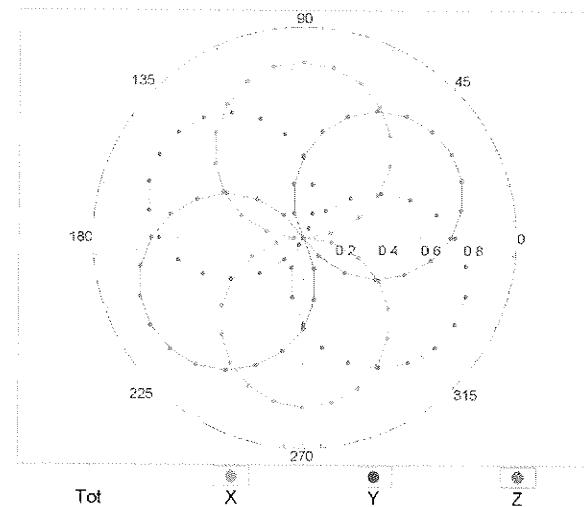
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



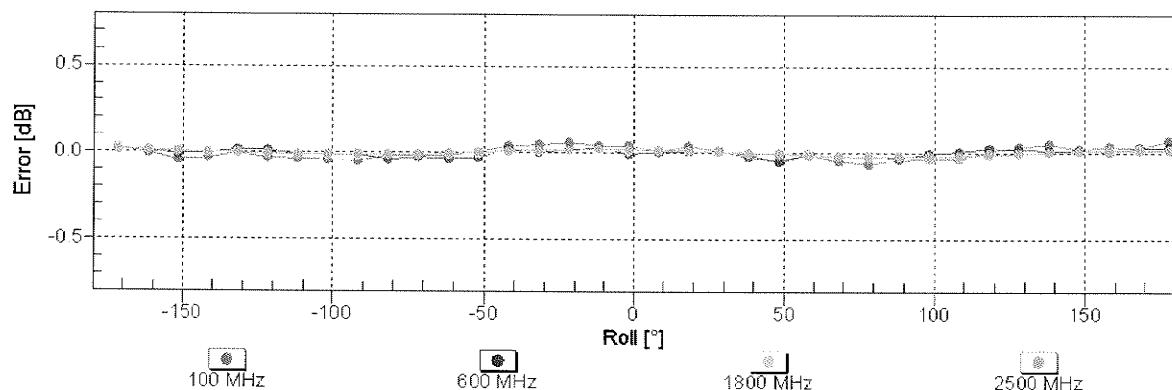
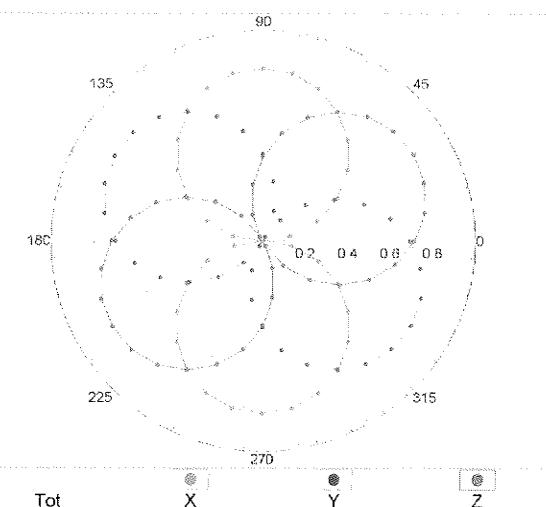
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\% (k=2)$

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

f=600 MHz,TEM

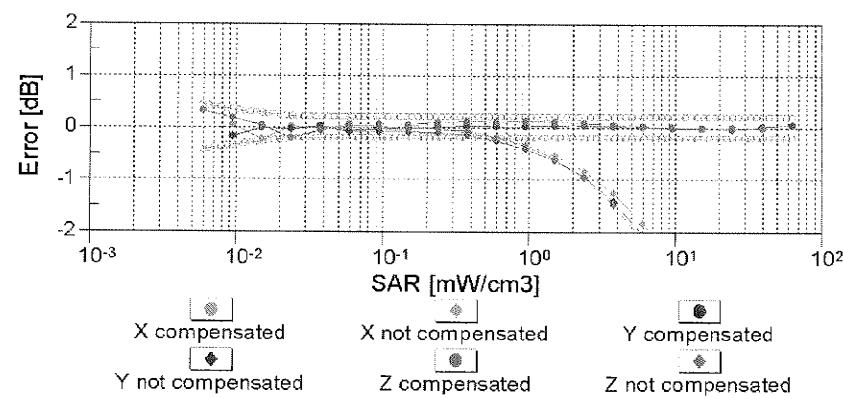
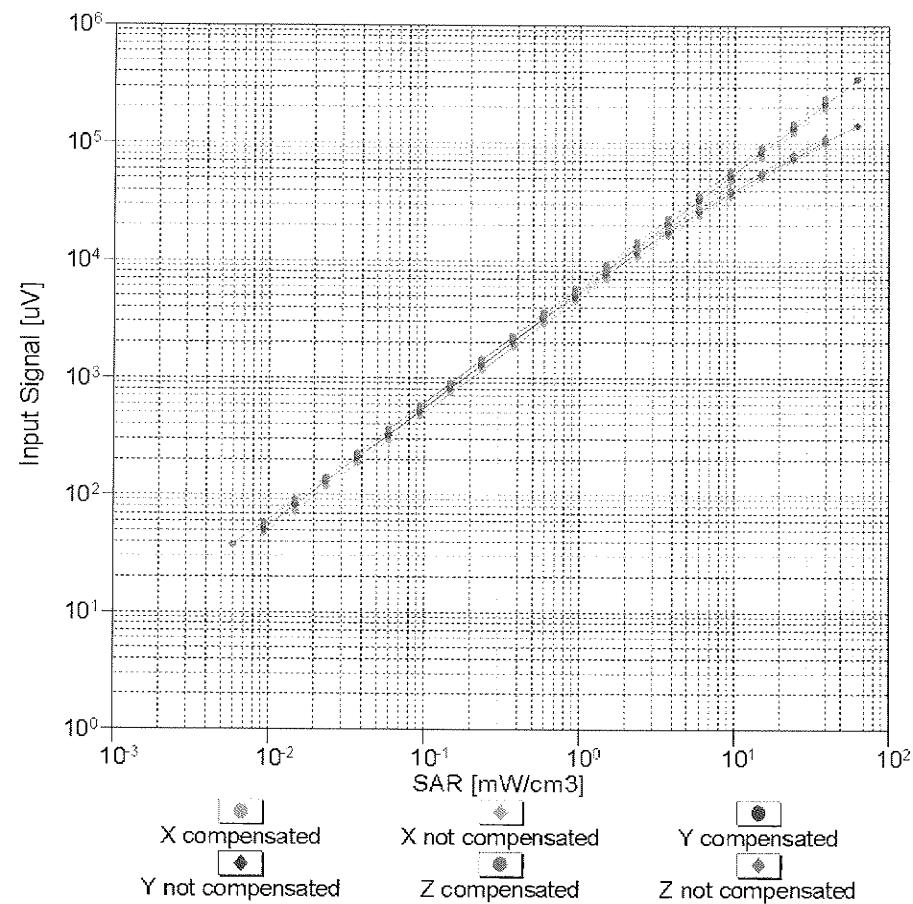


f=1800 MHz,R22



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

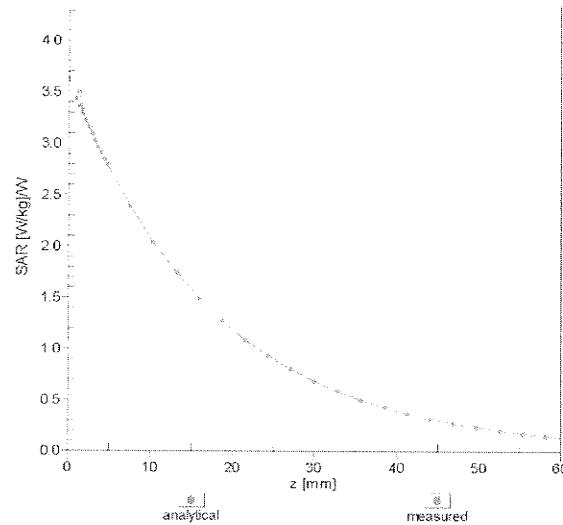
Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell , $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$)



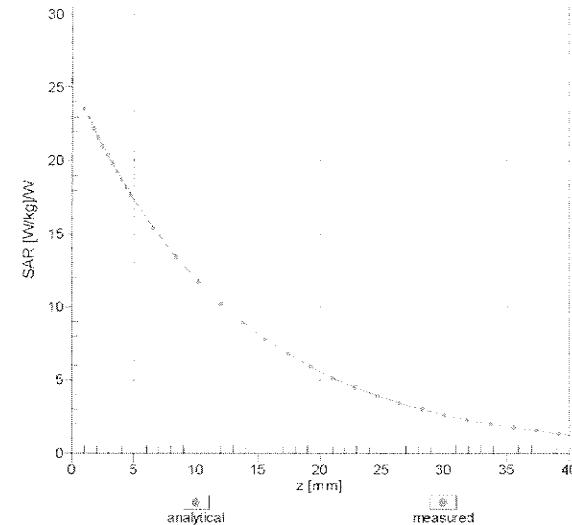
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\% (k=2)$

Conversion Factor Assessment

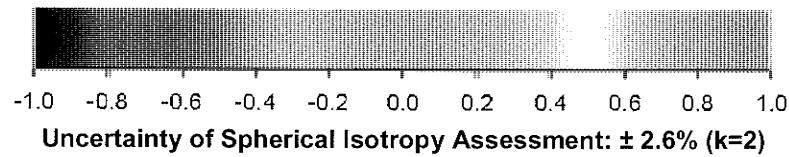
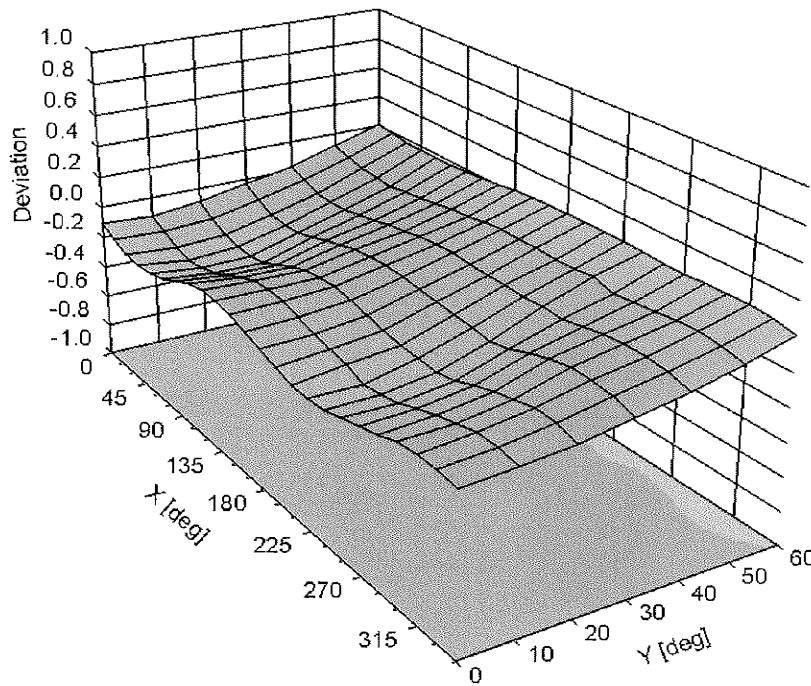
$f = 900 \text{ MHz, WGLS R9 (H_convF)}$



$f = 1750 \text{ MHz, WGLS R22 (H_convF)}$



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



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3800

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client

BV ADT (Auden)

Certificate No: **EX3-3590_Feb11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **EX3DV4 - SN:3590**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-01.v7, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v3**
Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: **February 25, 2011**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01160)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-10 (No. ES3-3013_Dec10)	Dec-11
DAE4	SN: 654	23-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-654_Apr10)	Apr-11
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Approved by:	Niels Kuster	Quality Manager	

Issued: February 25, 2011

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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- 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
- IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- $NORM_{x,y,z}$: Assessed for E-field polarization $\vartheta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). $NORM_{x,y,z}$ are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of $NORM_{x,y,z}$ does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- $NORM(f)_{x,y,z} = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response$ (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- $DCPx,y,z$: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR : PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- $A_{x,y,z}; B_{x,y,z}; C_{x,y,z}$ are numerical linearization parameters in dB assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media.
- VR : VR is the validity range of the calibration related to the average diode voltage or DAE voltage in mV.
- 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:3590

Manufactured: March 23, 2009
Calibrated: February 25, 2011

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3590

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	0.51	0.48	0.51	$\pm 10.1\%$
DCP (mV) ^B	94.6	95.5	92.8	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc ^C (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	X	0.00	0.00	1.00	119.0	$\pm 2.7\%$
			Y	0.00	0.00	1.00	141.4	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	115.0	

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

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

^B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3590

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^f	Conductivity (S/m) ^f	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	41.5	0.90	10.21	10.21	10.21	0.56	0.68	± 12.0 %
1640	40.3	1.29	9.25	9.25	9.25	0.68	0.60	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	9.03	9.03	9.03	0.79	0.58	± 12.0 %
1950	40.0	1.40	8.45	8.45	8.45	0.55	0.66	± 12.0 %
2300	39.5	1.67	8.14	8.14	8.14	0.40	0.80	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	7.73	7.73	7.73	0.29	1.00	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	7.53	7.53	7.53	0.28	1.06	± 12.0 %
3500	37.9	2.91	7.55	7.55	7.55	0.36	1.03	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	5.51	5.51	5.51	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	5.17	5.17	5.17	0.30	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	4.52	4.52	4.52	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	4.53	4.53	4.53	0.50	1.80	± 13.1 %

^c Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

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

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4- SN:3590

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

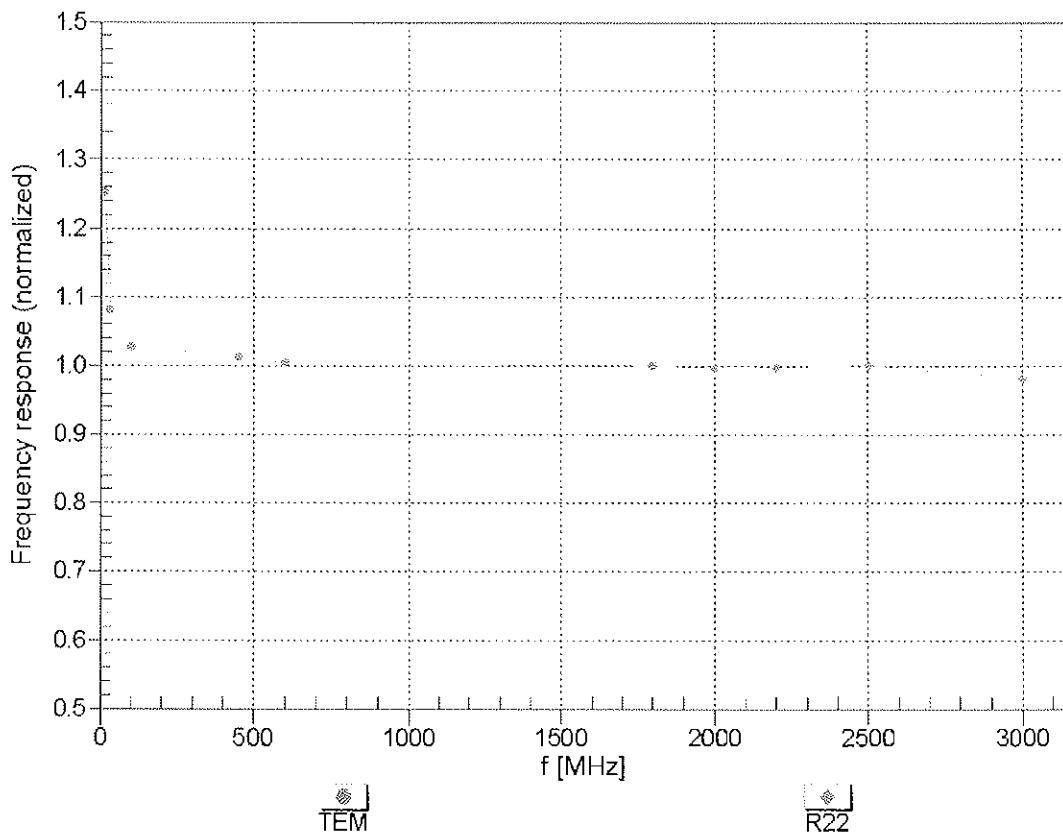
f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^f	Conductivity (S/m) ^f	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
835	55.2	0.97	10.32	10.32	10.32	0.38	0.82	± 12.0 %
1640	53.8	1.40	9.72	9.72	9.72	0.51	0.79	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	8.77	8.77	8.77	0.37	0.92	± 12.0 %
1950	53.3	1.52	8.49	8.49	8.49	0.60	0.67	± 12.0 %
2300	52.9	1.81	8.08	8.08	8.08	0.30	1.00	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	7.91	7.91	7.91	0.42	0.82	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	7.78	7.78	7.78	0.25	1.17	± 12.0 %
3500	51.3	3.31	7.14	7.14	7.14	0.43	0.96	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	4.81	4.81	4.81	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	4.56	4.56	4.56	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	4.32	4.32	4.32	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	4.01	4.01	4.01	0.60	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	4.55	4.55	4.55	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

^c Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

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

Frequency Response of E-Field

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

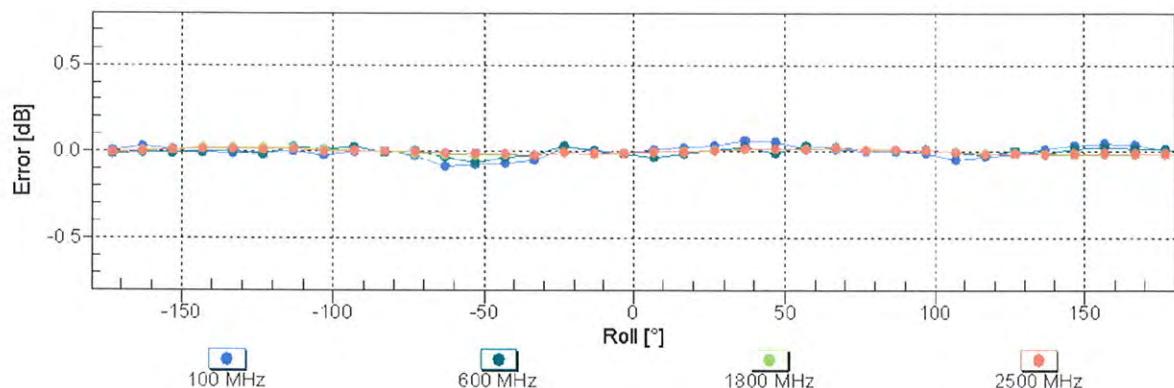
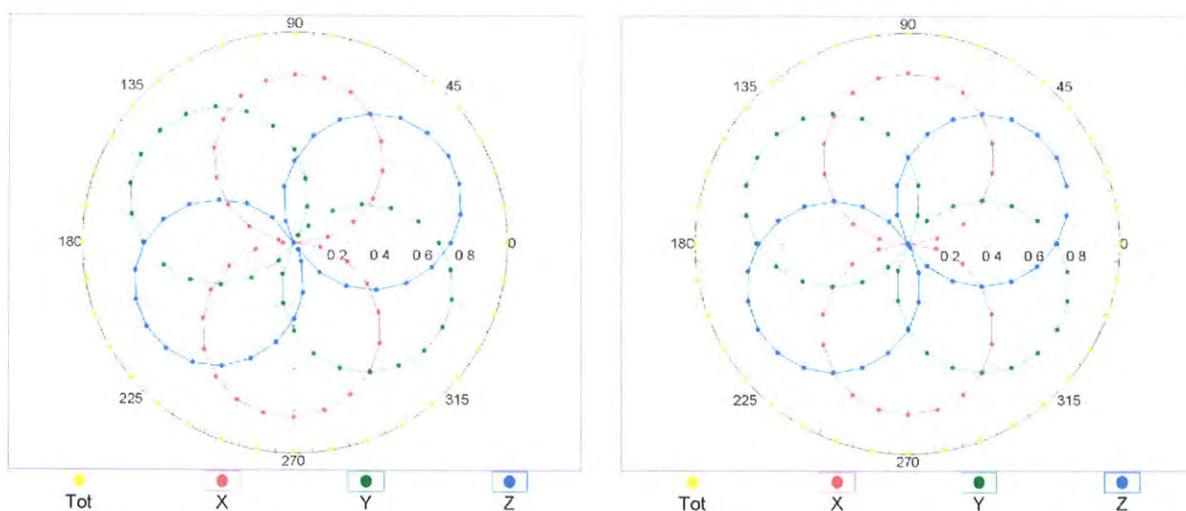


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\% (k=2)$

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

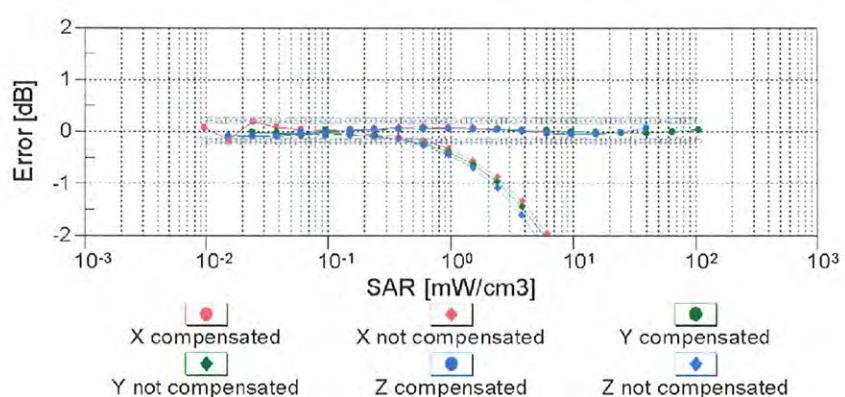
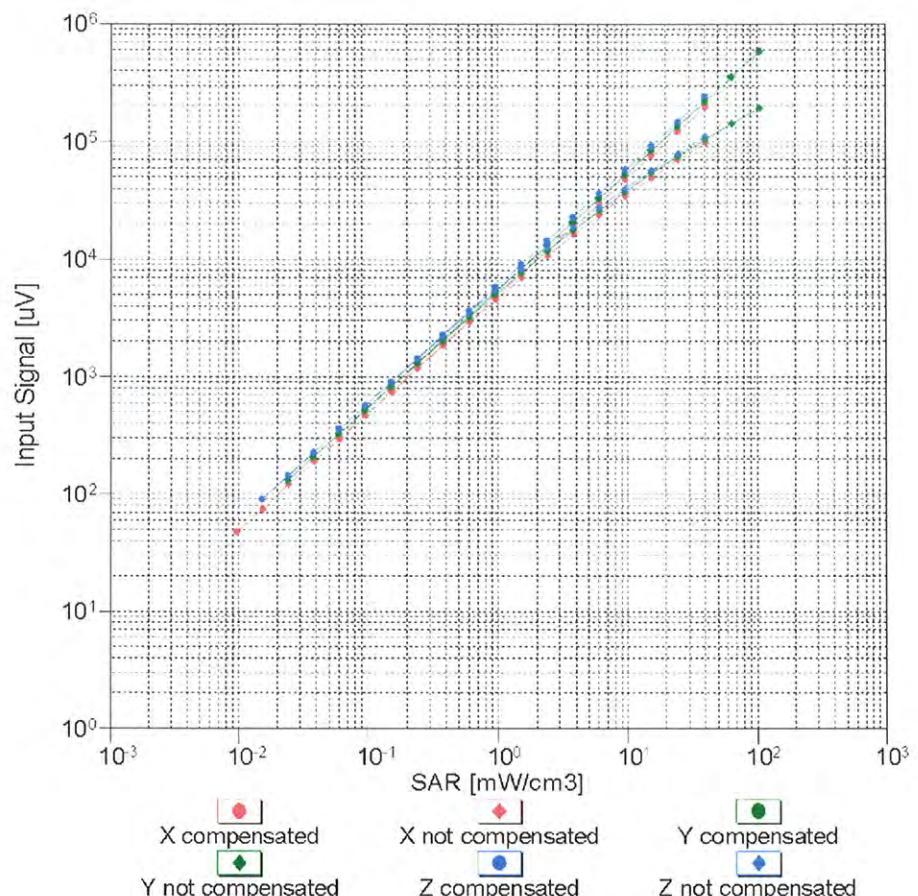
f=600 MHz,TEM

f=1800 MHz,R22



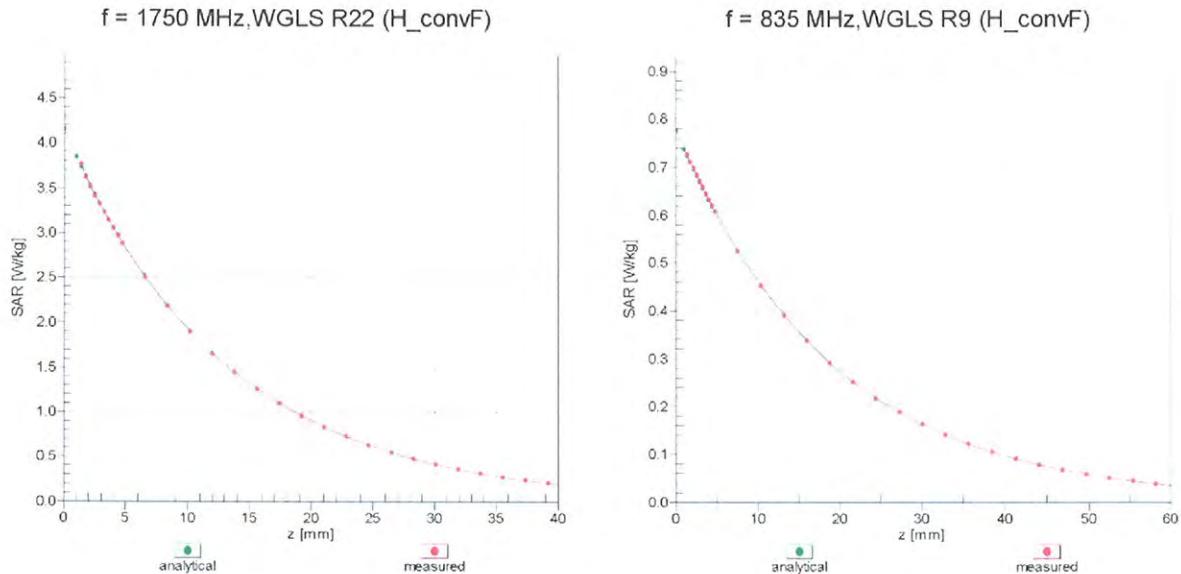
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ (k=2)

Dynamic Range $f(\text{SAR}_{\text{head}})$ (TEM cell , $f = 900$ MHz)

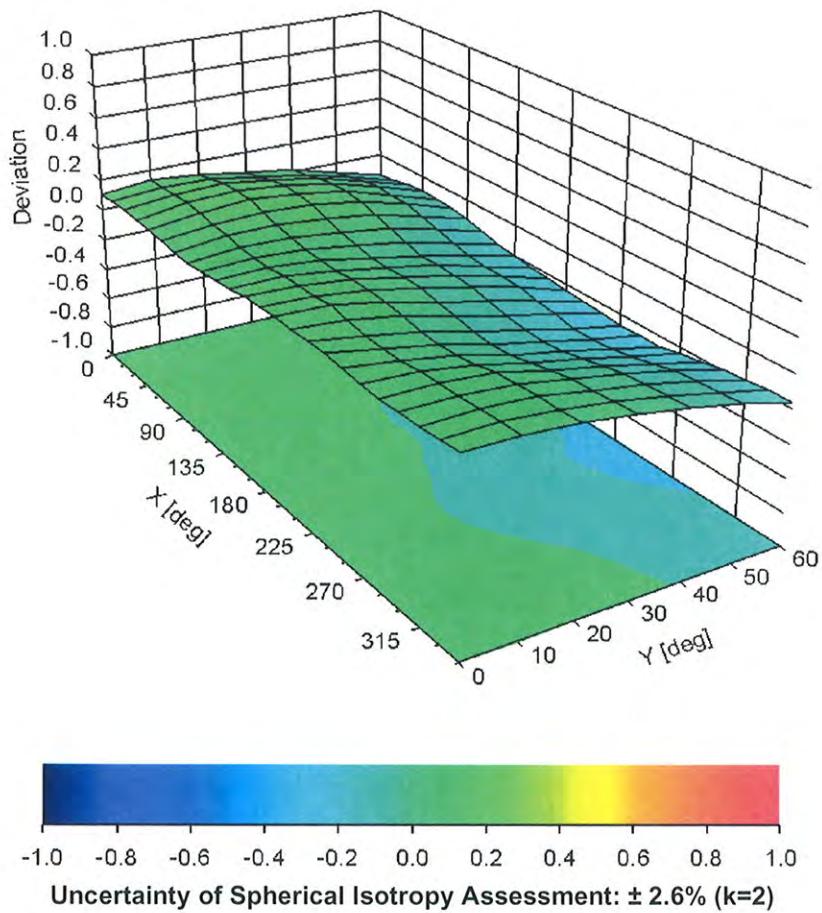


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Air Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3590

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	2.5 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm



A D T

D2: DAE



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Client **ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE3-510_Oct10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 510**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v22**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **October 4, 2010**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	28-Sep-10 (No:10376)	Sep-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1004	07-Jun-10 (in house check)	In house check: Jun-11

Calibrated by: Name **Dominique Steffen** Function **Technician** Signature

Approved by: Name **Fin Bomholt** Function **R&D Director** Signature

Issued: October 4, 2010

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement*: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity*: Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity*: Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation*: Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted*: Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current*: Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance*: Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage*: Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption*: Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = $6.1\mu\text{V}$, full range = $-100...+300\text{ mV}$

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = $-1.....+3\text{mV}$

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$404.204 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$404.261 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$404.619 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$
Low Range	$3.97841 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.96431 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.98318 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$280.0^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
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Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200002.6	1.33	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20001.52	1.72	0.01
Channel X	- Input	-19997.99	1.81	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	200010.4	0.89	0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20000.89	1.39	0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-19998.10	1.60	-0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200007.2	-1.37	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19998.21	-1.29	-0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-20001.73	-2.13	0.01

Low Range		Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.1	0.23	0.01
Channel X	+ Input	200.27	0.27	0.13
Channel X	- Input	-199.76	0.04	-0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.8	0.66	0.03
Channel Y	+ Input	199.56	-0.44	-0.22
Channel Y	- Input	-200.06	-0.16	0.08
Channel Z	+ Input	1999.4	-0.75	-0.04
Channel Z	+ Input	199.53	-0.57	-0.28
Channel Z	- Input	-201.06	-1.16	0.58

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (µV)	Low Range Average Reading (µV)
Channel X	200	17.87	16.44
	-200	-15.36	-17.11
Channel Y	200	14.99	14.97
	-200	-16.63	-16.47
Channel Z	200	-8.65	-8.74
	-200	7.23	7.63

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (µV)	Channel Y (µV)	Channel Z (µV)
Channel X	200	-	4.37	-3.14
Channel Y	200	6.07	-	3.36
Channel Z	200	3.03	-0.24	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	15917	15639
Channel Y	16112	16210
Channel Z	16121	16322

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10MΩ

	Average (µV)	min. Offset (µV)	max. Offset (µV)	Std. Deviation (µV)
Channel X	0.61	0.06	2.59	0.30
Channel Y	1.72	-0.56	3.01	0.39
Channel Z	-1.94	-2.73	-0.59	0.30

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **BV-ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **DAE3-579_Sep10**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **DAE3 - SD 000 D03 AA - SN: 579**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-06.v22**
Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)

Calibration date: **September 20, 2010**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	1-Oct-09 (No: 9055)	Oct-10
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Calibrator Box V1.1	SE UMS 006 AB 1004	07-Jun-10 (in house check)	In house check: Jun-11

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Dominique Steffen	Technician	
Approved by:	Fin Bomholt	R&D Director	

Issued: September 20, 2010

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement*: Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
 - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity*: Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
 - *Common mode sensitivity*: Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
 - *Channel separation*: Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
 - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted*: Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
 - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
 - *Input Offset Current*: Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
 - *Input resistance*: Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
 - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage*: Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
 - *Power consumption*: Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range: 1LSB = $6.1\mu\text{V}$, full range = $-100...+300\text{ mV}$

Low Range: 1LSB = 61nV , full range = $-1.....+3\text{mV}$

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

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	$404.327 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$404.379 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$404.160 \pm 0.1\% \text{ (k=2)}$
Low Range	$3.98675 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.99301 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$	$3.94834 \pm 0.7\% \text{ (k=2)}$

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	$358.0^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
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Appendix

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	200003.9	0.96	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20003.19	3.09	0.02
Channel X	- Input	-19994.55	4.75	-0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	199992.4	-0.09	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	19999.51	0.41	0.00
Channel Y	- Input	-19997.22	3.18	-0.02
Channel Z	+ Input	200002.0	0.91	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	20001.93	2.03	0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-19997.58	2.82	-0.01

Low Range		Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2000.0	0.02	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	199.82	0.12	0.06
Channel X	- Input	-200.46	-0.56	0.28
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.3	0.47	0.02
Channel Y	+ Input	199.12	-0.78	-0.39
Channel Y	- Input	-201.36	-1.16	0.58
Channel Z	+ Input	1999.9	-0.07	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199.18	-0.72	-0.36
Channel Z	- Input	-201.47	-1.47	0.73

2. Common mode sensitivity

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

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (µV)	Low Range Average Reading (µV)
Channel X	200	7.07	5.75
	-200	-4.60	-6.25
Channel Y	200	9.48	9.62
	-200	-10.39	-10.96
Channel Z	200	8.79	8.42
	-200	-9.64	-9.80

3. Channel separation

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

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (µV)	Channel Y (µV)	Channel Z (µV)
Channel X	200	-	0.03	0.35
Channel Y	200	1.14	-	2.31
Channel Z	200	2.01	0.80	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

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

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16343	16314
Channel Y	16194	16427
Channel Z	15816	16265

5. Input Offset Measurement

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

Input 10MΩ

	Average (µV)	min. Offset (µV)	max. Offset (µV)	Std. Deviation (µV)
Channel X	-0.70	-1.94	0.80	0.49
Channel Y	-1.55	-2.12	-0.66	0.27
Channel Z	0.57	-0.11	5.61	0.62

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	-0.01	-8	-9



A D T

D3: SYSTEM VALIDATION DIPOLE



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Client **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d021_Mar11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d021**

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

Calibration date: **March 23, 2011**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01158)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Apr-10 (No. ES3-3205_Apr10)	Apr-11
DAE4	SN: 601	10-Jun-10 (No. DAE4-601_Jun10)	Jun-11
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by: Name **Dimce Iliev** Function **Laboratory Technician**

Approved by: Name **Katja Pokovic** Function **Technical Manager**

Issued: March 23, 2011

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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.6.2
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V4.9	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	41.0 \pm 6 %	0.89 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(21.8 \pm 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.40 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	9.60 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.65 mW / g \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.57 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.28 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.31 mW / g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.3 ± 6 %	0.99 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(21.7 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.56 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	10.2 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	10.1 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.68 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	6.72 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.63 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	52.0 Ω - 2.0 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 31.0 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.9 Ω - 4.2 $j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 26.4 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.393 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Design Modification by End User

The dipole has been modified with Teflon Rings (TR) placed within identified markings close to the end of each dipole arm. Calibration has been performed with TR attached to the dipole.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	April 22, 2004

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 18.03.2011 11:51:13

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d021

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

Medium: HSL900

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.89$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 40.9$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.03, 6.03, 6.03); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.2 Build (424)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.4 Build (2829)

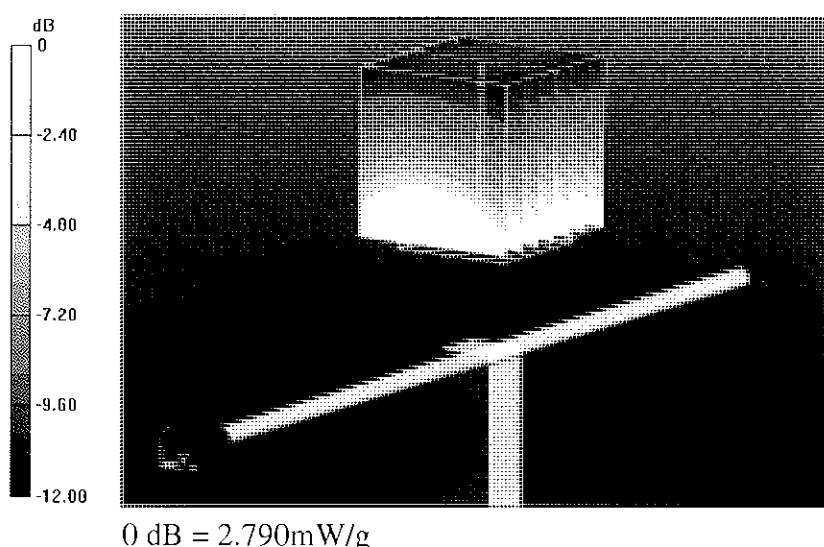
Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 57.571 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.583 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.57 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.792 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL

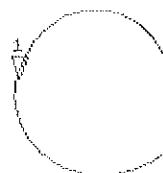
18 Mar 2011 10:32:43
[CH1] S11 1 U FS 1: 51.996 Ω -2.0469 ° 93.120 pF 835.000 000 MHz

*

De 1

Cor

Avg
16



†

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-31.025 dB 835.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg
16

†

START 835.000 000 MHz

STOP 1 100.000 000 MHz

DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 23.03.2011 10:45:49

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN:4d021

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

Medium: MSL900

Medium parameters used: $f = 835$ MHz; $\sigma = 0.99$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 54.3$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.86, 5.86, 5.86); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.2 Build (424)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.4 Build (2829)

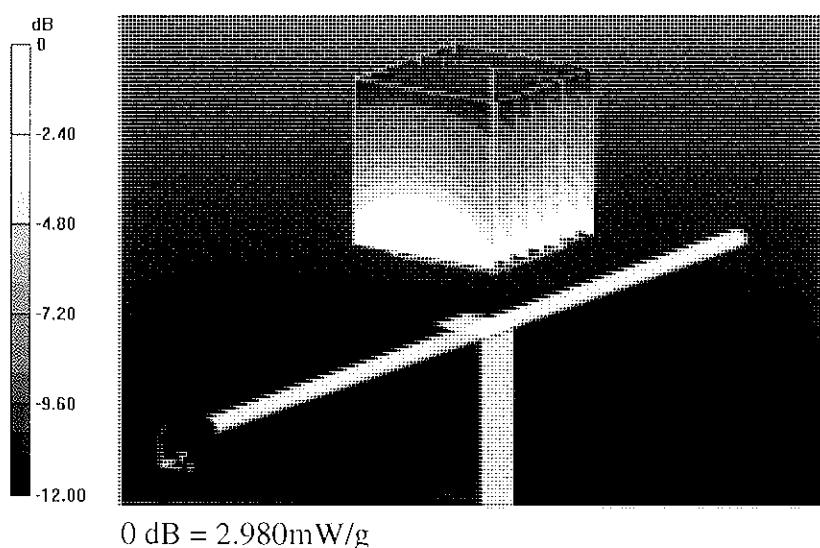
Pin=250 mW /d=15mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 56.615 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.794 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.56 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 1.68 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.981 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

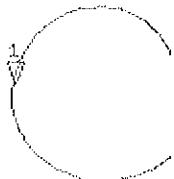
23 Mar 2011 10:18:11
[CH1] S11 1 U FS 1: 47.865 Ω -4.1953 \angle 45.433 pF 835.000 000 MHz

*

De 1

Cor

Avg 9
16



†

CH2 S11 LOG 5 dB/REF -20 dB 1:-26.372 dB 835.000 000 MHz

Cor

Avg
16

†

START 635.000 000 MHz

STOP 1 100.000 000 MHz



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 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 **B.V. ADT (Auden)**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d022_Jan11**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d022**

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

Calibration date: **January 26, 2011**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	06-Oct-10 (No. 217-01266)	Oct-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5086 (20g)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01158)	Mar-11
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01162)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Apr-10 (No. ES3-3205_Apr10)	Apr-11
DAE4	SN: 601	10-Jun-10 (No. DAE4-601_Jun10)	Jun-11

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	18-Oct-02 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by:	Name	Function	Signature
	Dimce Iliev	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: January 27, 2011

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



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Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Glossary:

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

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- c) Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering & Technology (FCC OET), "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields; Additional Information for Evaluating Compliance of Mobile and Portable Devices with FCC Limits for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Emissions", Supplement C (Edition 01-01) to Bulletin 65

Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TS:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TS parameters:* The measured TS parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

Measurement Conditions

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

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.6
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom V5.0	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz \pm 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 \pm 0.2) °C	38.5 \pm 6 %	1.43 mho/m \pm 6 %
Head TSL temperature during test	(20.5 \pm 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.4 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	41.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.9 mW /g \pm 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.37 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.5 mW / g
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.3 mW /g \pm 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.9 ± 6 %	1.56 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature during test	(20.8 ± 0.2) °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.4 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	41.6 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.9 mW / g ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.48 mW / g
SAR normalized	normalized to 1W	21.9 mW / g
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.7 mW / g ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$51.5 \Omega + 4.0 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 27.6 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$46.2 \Omega + 4.0 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.193 ns
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After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	August 29, 2002

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date/Time: 24.01.2011 11:20:43

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d022

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

Medium: HSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.42$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 38.7$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.09, 5.09, 5.09); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.1 Build (408)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 99.002 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

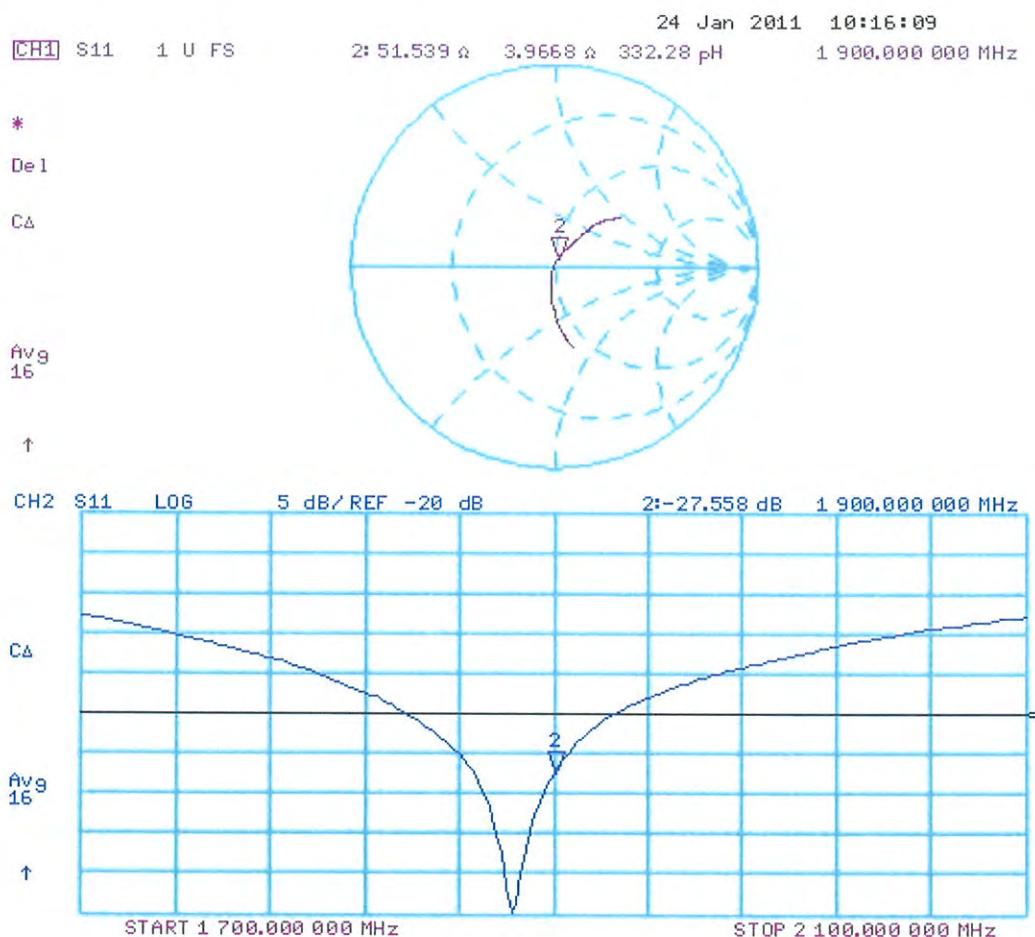
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 19.131 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.37 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.963 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date/Time: 26.01.2011 12:06:07

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN:5d022

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

Medium: MSL U12 BB

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900$ MHz; $\sigma = 1.56$ mho/m; $\epsilon_r = 53.1$; $\rho = 1000$ kg/m³

Phantom section: Flat Section

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

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.59, 4.59, 4.59); Calibrated: 30.04.2010
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 10.06.2010
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- Measurement SW: DASY52, V52.6.1 Build (408)
- Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD X, V14.4.2 Build (2595)

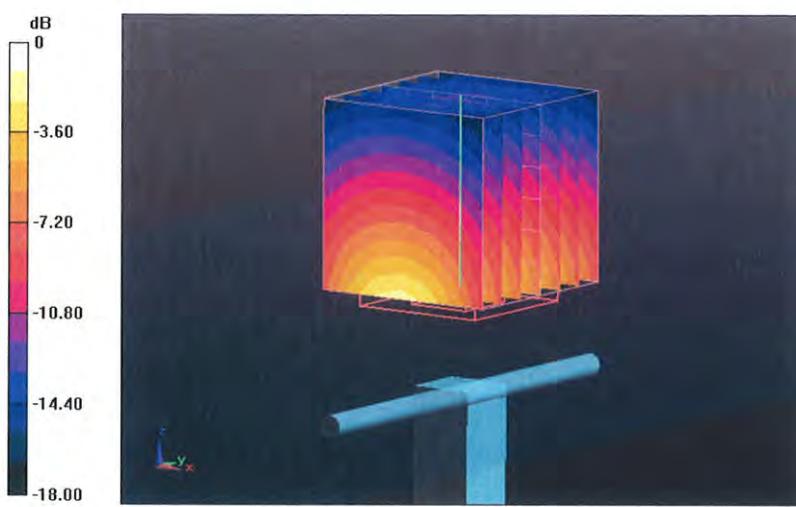
Pin=250 mW /d=10mm, dist=3.0mm (ES-Probe)/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) /Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 96.936 V/m; Power Drift = -0.0021 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.774 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.4 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 5.48 mW/g

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 13.186 mW/g



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL

