SAR Test Report

Product Name ： 800MHz CDMA Mobile Phone

Model No. ： CC602

Applicant ： FIC Communications (Shanghai) Inc.

Address ： G 12F, He Ghuan Tower, No.2016,
YiShan Road, Shanghai

Date of Receipt ： 2007/03/21

Issued Date ： 2007/04/14

Report No. ： 073L104-HPUSP10V01

Test Report Certification

Issued Date: 2007/04/14
Report No.:073L104-HPUSP10V01

QuieTek

Product Name	：	800MHz CDMA Mobile Phone
Applicant	：	FIC Communications (Shanghai) Inc.
Address	：	G 12F, He Ghuan Tower, No.2016, YiShan Road, Shanghai
Manufacturer	：	FIC Communications (Shanghai) Inc.
Model No.	：	CC602
Trade Name	：	FIC
Applicable Standard	：	FCC Oet65 Supplement C June 2001
Test Result	：	Max. SAR Measurement CDMA2000 (800MHz): 0.189W/kg
Application Type		Certification

The test results relate only to the samples tested.
The test report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of QuieTek Corporation.

Documented By ： Eva Huang
(Engineering Adm. Assistant / Eva Huang)

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(Senior Engineer / Shine Hsu)

Approved By ： Gene Chang
(President / Gene Chang)

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1. General Information

1.1 EUT Description

Product Name	800MHz CDMA Mobile Phone
Trade Name	FIC
Model No.	CC602
FCC ID	U58CC602
TX Frequency	824.73MHz ~ 848.19MHz
Rx Frequency	869.73MHz ~ 893.19MHz
Antenna Type	Fixed
Device Category	Portable
RF Exposure Environment	Uncontrolled
Max. Output Power (Conducted)	CDMA2000 (800MHz): 26.43dBm

1.2 Test Environment

Ambient conditions in the laboratory:

Items	**Required**	**Actual**
Temperature (°C)	18-25	21.6
Humidity (%RH)	30-70	58

2. SAR Measurement System

2.1 ALSAS-10U System Description

ALSAS-10-U is fully compliant with the technical and scientific requirements of IEEE 1528, IEC 62209, CENELEC, ARIB, ACA, and the Federal Communications Commission. The system comprises of a six axes articulated robot which utilizes a dedicated controller.

ALSAS-10U uses the latest methodologies and FDTD odeling to provide aplatform which is repeatable with minimum uncertainty.

2.1.1 Applications

Predefined measurement procedures compliant with the guidelines of CENELEC, IEEE, IEC, FCC, etc are utilized during the assessment for the device. Automatic detection for all SAR maxima are embedded within the core architecture for the system, ensuring that peak locations used for centering the zoom scan are within a 1mm resolution and a 0.05mm repeatable position. System operation range currently available up-to 6 GHz in simulated tissue.

2.1.2 Area Scans

Area scans are defined prior to the measurement process being executed with a user defined variable spacing between each measurement point (integral) allowing low uncertainty measurements to be conducted. Scans defined for FCC applications utilize a $10mm^2$ step integral, with 1mm interpolation used to locate the peak SAR area used for zoom scan assessments.

Where the system identifies multiple SAR peaks (which are within 25% of peak value) the system will provide the user with the option of assessing each peak location individually for zoom scan averaging.

2.1.3 Zoom Scan (Cube Scan Averaging)

The averaging zoom scan volume utilized in the ALSAS-10U software is in the shape of a cube and the side dimension of a 1 g or 10 g mass is dependent on the density of the liquid representing the simulated tissue. A density of 1000 kg/m^3 is used to represent the head and body tissue density and not the phantom liquid density, in order to be consistent with the definition of the liquid dielectric properties, i.e. the side length of the 1 g cube is 10mm, with the side length of the 10 g cube 21,5mm.

When the cube intersects with the surface of the phantom, it is oriented so that 3 vertices touch the surface of the shell or the center of a face is tangent to the surface. The face of the cube closest to the surface is modified in order to conform to the tangent surface.

The zoom scan integer steps can be user defined so as to reduce uncertainty, but normal practice for typical test applications (including FCC) utilize a physical step of 5x5x8 (8mmx8mmx5mm) providing a volume of 32mm in the X & Y axis, and 35mm in the Z axis.

2.1.4 ALSAS-10U Interpolation and Extrapolation Uncertainty

The overall uncertainty for the methodology and algorithms the used during the SAR calculation was evaluated using the data from IEEE 1528 based on the example f3 algorithm:

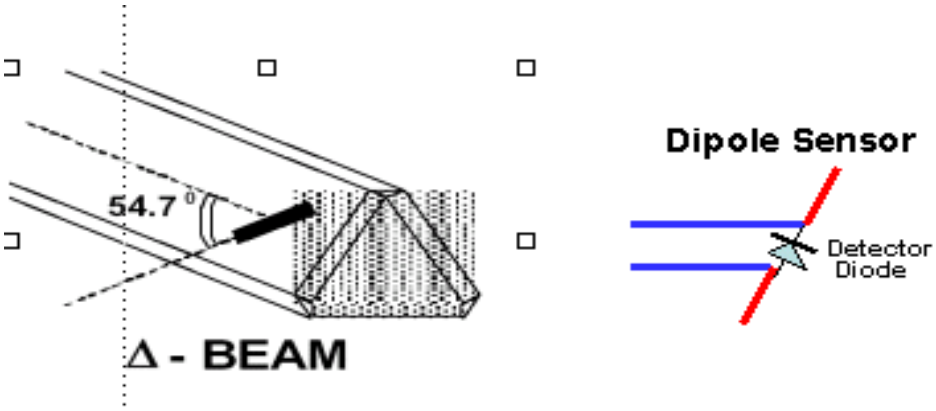
$$f_3(x,y,z) = A\frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{4} + x'^2 + y'^2}\cdot\left(e^{-\frac{2z}{a}} + \frac{a^2}{2(a+2z)^2}\right)$$

2.2 Isotropic E-Field Probe

The isotropic E-Field probe has been fully calibrated and assessed for isotropicity, and boundary effect within a controlled environment. Depending on the frequency for which the probe is calibrated the method utilized for calibration will change. A number of methods is used for calibrating probes, and these are outlined in the table below:

Calibration Frequency	Air Calibration	Tissue Calibration
835MHz	TEM Cell	Temperature

The E-Field probe utilizes a triangular sensor arrangement as detailed in the diagram below:



SAR is assessed with a calibrated probe which moves at a default height of 5mm from the center of the diode, which is mounted to the sensor, to the phantom surface (in the Z Axis). The 5mm offset height has been selected so as to minimize any resultant boundary effect due to the probe being in close proximity to the phantom surface.

The following algorithm is an example of the function used by the system for linearization of the output from the probe when measuring complex modulation schemes.

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

2.2.1 Isotropic E-Field Probe Specification

Calibration in Air	Frequency Dependent Below 2GHz Calibration in air performed in a TEM Cell Above 2GHz Calibration in air performed in waveguide
Sensitivity	0.70 μV/(V/m)^2 to 0.85 μV/(V/m)^2
Dynamic Range	0.0005 W/kg to 100W/kg
Isotropic Response	Better than 0.2dB
Diode Compression point (DCP)	Calibration for Specific Frequency
Probe Tip Radius	< 5mm
Sensor Offset	1.56 (+/- 0.02mm)
Probe Length	290mm
Video Bandwidth	@ 500 Hz: 1dB @1.02 KHz: 3dB
Boundary Effect	Less than 2% for distance greater than 2.4mm
Spatial Resolution	Diameter less than 5mm Compliant with Standards

2.3 Boundary Detection Unit and Probe Mounting Device

ALSAS-10U incorporates a boundary detection unit with a sensitivity of 0.05mm for detecting all types of surfaces. The robust design allows for detection during probe tilt (probe normalize) exercises, and utilizes a second stage emergency stop. The signal electronics are fed directly into the robot controller for high accuracy surface detection in lateral and axial detection modes (X, Y, & Z).

The probe is mounted directly onto the Boundary Detection unit for accurate tooling and displacement calculations controlled by the robot kinematics. The probe is connect to an isolated probe interconnect where the output stage of the probe is fed directly into the amplifier stage of the Daq-Paq

2.4 Daq-Paq (Analog to Digital Electronics)

ALSAS-10U incorporates a fully calibrated Daq-Paq (analog to digital conversion system) which has a 4 channel input stage, sent via a 2 stage auto-set amplifier module. The input signal is amplified accordingly so as to offer a dynamic range from 5μV to 800mV. Integration of the fields measured is carried out at board level utilizing a Co-Processor which then sends the measured fields down into the main computational module in digitized form via an RS232 communications port. Probe linearity and duty cycle compensation is carried out within the main Daq-Paq module.

ADC	12 Bit
Amplifier Range	20mV to 200mV and 150mV to 800mV
Field Integration	Local Co-Processor utilizing proprietary integration algorithms
Number of Input Channels	4 in total 3 dedicated and 1 spare
Communication	Packet data via RS232

2.5 Axis Articulated Robot

ALSAS-10U utilizes a six axis articulated robot, which is controlled using a Pentium based real-time movement controller. The movement kinematics engine utilizes proprietary (Thermo CRS) interpolation and extrapolation algorithms, which allow full freedom of movement for each of the six joints within the working envelope. Utilization of joint 6 allows for full probe rotation with a tolerance better than 0.05mm around the central axis.

Robot/Controller Manufacturer	Thermo CRS
Number of Axis	Six independently controlled axis
Positioning Repeatability	0.05mm
Controller Type	Single phase Pentium based C500C
Robot Reach	710mm
Communication	RS232 and LAN compatible

2.6 ALSAS Universal Workstation

ALSAS Universal workstation allows for repeatability and fast adaptability. It allows users to do calibration, testing and measurements using different types of phantoms with one set up, which significantly speeds up the measurement process.

2.7 Universal Device Positioner

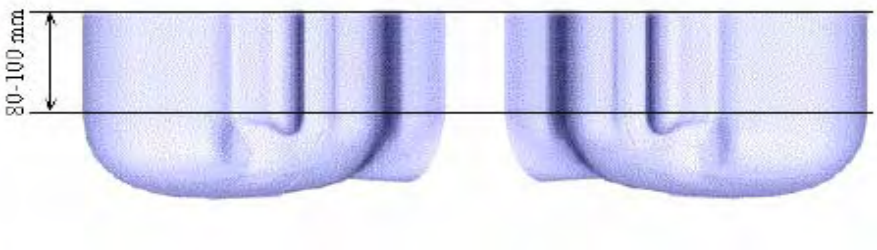
The universal device positioner allow complete freedom of movement of the EUT. Developed to hold a EUT in a free-space scenario any additional loading attributable to the material used in the construction of the positioner has been eliminated. Repeatability has been enhanced through the linear scales which form the design used to indicate positioning for any given test scenario in all major axes. A 15° tilt indicator is included for the of aid cheek to tilt movements for head SAR analysis. Overall uncertainty for measurements have been reduced due to the design of the Universal device positioner, which allows positioning of a device in as near to a free-space scenario as possible, and by providing the means for complete repeatability.

2.8 Phantom Types

The ALSAS-10U allows the integration of multiple phantom types. SAM Phantoms fully compliant with IEEE 1528, Universal Phantom, and Universal Flat.

2.8.1 APREL SAM Phantoms

The SAM phantoms developed using the IEEE SAM CAD file. They are fully compliant with the requirements for both IEEE 1528 and FCC Supplement C. Both the left and right SAM phantoms are interchangeable, transparent and include the IEEE 1528 grid with visible NF and MB lines.



2.8.2 APREL Laboratories Universal Phantom

The Universal Phantom is used on the ALSAS-10U as a system validation phantom.The Universal Phantom has been fully validated both experimentally from 800MHz to 6GHz and numerically using XFDTD numerical software. The shell thickness is 2mm overall, with a 4mm spacer located at the NF/MB intersection providing an overall thickness of 6mm in line with the requirements of IEEE-1528.

The design allows for fast and accurate measurements, of handsets, by allowing the conservative SAR to be evaluated at on frequency for both left and right head experiments in one measurement.

3. Tissue Simulating Liquid

3.1 The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

INGREDIENT (% Weight)	835MHz Head	835MHz Body	--	--
Water	40.45	52.4	--	--
Salt	1.45	1.4	--	--
Sugar	57.6	45.0	--	--
HEC	0.4	1.0	--	--
Preventol	0.1	0.2	--	--
DGBE	--	--	--	--

3.2 Tissue Calibration Result

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

Head Tissue Simulant Measurement				
Frequency [MHz]	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Tissue Temp. [°C]
		ε_r	σ [s/m]	
835 MHz	Reference result ± 5% window	41.5 39.425 to 43.573	0.9 0.855 to 0.945	N/A
	20-Mar-07	40.28	0.923	20.9
824.73 MHz	Low channel	40.44	0.909	20.9
836.4 MHz	Mid channel	40.26	0.925	20.9
848.19 MHz	High channel	40.07	0.943	20.9
Body Tissue Simulant Measurement				
Frequency [MHz]	Description	Dielectric Parameters		Tissue Temp. [°C]
		ε_r	σ [s/m]	
835 MHz	Reference result ± 5% window	55.2 52.44 to 57.96	0.97 0.9215 to 1.0185	N/A
	20-Mar-07	53.55	0.995	20.9
824.73 MHz	Low channel	53.72	0.981	20.9
836.4 MHz	Mid channel	53.54	0.998	20.9
848.19 MHz	High channel	53.37	1.016	20.9

3.3 Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

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

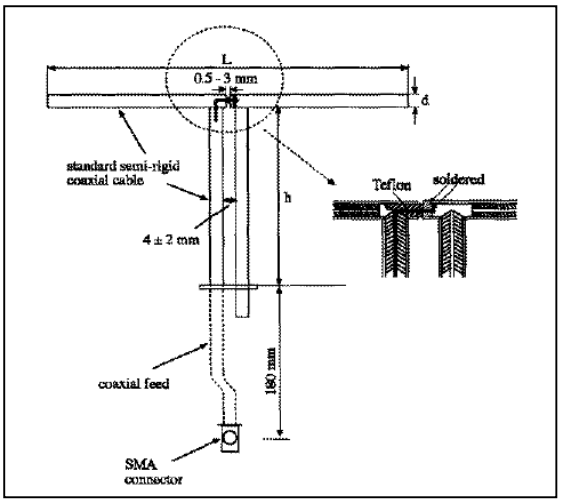
Target Frequency	Head		Body	
(MHz)	ε_r	σ (S/m)	ε_r	σ (S/m)
150	52.3	0.76	61.9	0.80
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05
915	41.5	0.98	55.0	1.06
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40
1800 – 2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7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

(ε_r = relative permittivity, σ = conductivity and ρ = 1000 kg/m^3)

4. SAR Measurement Procedure

4.1 SAR System Validation

4.1.1 Validation Dipoles



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

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

4.1.2 Validation Result

System Performance Check at 835MHz

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

Frequency [MHz]	Description	SAR [w/kg] 1g	SAR [w/kg] 10g	Tissue Temp. [°C]
835 MHz	Reference result ± 5% window	9.5 9.025 to 9.975	6.2 5.89 to 6.51	N/A
	20-Mar-07	9.352	6.024	20.9
Note: All SAR values are normalized to 1W forward power.				

4.2 SAR Measurement Procedure

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

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

σ: represents the simulated tissue conductivity

ρ: represents the tissue density

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

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

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

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

5. 3G MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

5.1. Procedures Used To Establish Test Signal

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

5.2 SAR Measurement Conditions for CDMA2000 1x

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

5.2.1 Output Power Verification

See 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E as recommended by "SAR Measurement Procedures for 3G Devices", May 2006.

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to procedures defined in section 4.4.5.2 of 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E. SO55 tests were measured with power control bits in “All Up” condition.

1 If the mobile station supports Reverse TCH RC 1 and Forward TCH RC 1, set up a call using Fundamental Channel Test Mode 1 (RC=1/1) with 9600 bps data rate only.
2 Under RC1, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-1 (Table 4) parameters were applied.
3 If the MS supports the RC 3 Reverse FCH, RC3 Reverse SCH0 and demodulation of RC 3, 4, or 5, set up a call using Supplemental Channel Test Mode 3 (RC 3/3) with 9600 bps Fundamental Channel and 9600 bps SCH0 data rate Channel and 9600 bps SCH0 data rate.
4 Under RC3, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-2(Table 5) was applied.
5 FCHs were configured at full rate for maximum SAR with “All Up” power control bits.

Parameters for Max. Power for RC1

Parameter	Units	Value
I_{or}	dBm/1.23 MHz	-104
$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{\text{Traffic } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

Parameters for Max. Power for RC3

Parameter	Units	Value
I_{or}	dBm/1.23 MHz	-86
$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
$\frac{\text{Traffic } E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7.4

5.2.2 Head SAR Measurement

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

5.2.3 Body SAR Measurement

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

Channel	SO2	SO2	SO55	SO55	TOSO SO32
	RC1/1	RC3/3	RC1/1	RC3/3	RC3/3
25	26.43	26.46	26.44	26.48	26.44
600	25.77	25.82	25.8	25.84	25.82
1175	25.61	25.65	25.57	25.61	25.67

6. SAR Exposure Limits

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

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

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

7. Test Equipment List

Instrument	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Last Calibration
Data Acquisition Package	Aprel	ALS-DAQ-PAQ-2	QTK-337	Nov. 2006
Aprel Laboratories Probe	Aprel	ALS-E020	264	Mar. 2007
Aprel Reference Dipole 900Mhz	Aprel	ALS-D-900-S-2	QTK-316	Jun. 2006
Aprel Reference Dipole 1800Mhz	Aprel	ALS-D-1800-S-2	QTK-317	Jun. 2006
Aprel Reference Dipole 2450Mhz	Aprel	ALS-D-2450-S-2	QTK-319	Jun. 2006
Boundary Detection Sensor System	Aprel	ALS-PMDPS-2	QTK-336	N/A
Dielectric Probe Kit	Aprel	ALS-PR-DIEL	QTK-296	N/A
Universal Work Station	Aprel	ALS-UWS	QTK-326	N/A
Device Holder 2.0	Aprel	ALS-H-E-SET-2	QTK-294	N/A
Left Ear SAM Phantom	Aprel	ALS-P-SAM-L	QTK-292	N/A
Right Ear SAM Phantom	Aprel	ALS-P-SAM-R	QTK-288	N/A
Universal Phantom	Aprel	ALS-P-UP-1	QTK-246	N/A
Aprel Dipole Spacer	Aprel	ALS-DS-U	QTK-295	N/A
SAR Software	Aprel	ALSAS-10	Ver. 2.3.0	N/A
CRS C500C Controller	Thermo	ALS-C500	RCF0404433	N/A
CRF F3 Robot	Thermo	ALS-F3	RAF0412222	N/A
Power Amplifier	Mini-Circuit	ZHL-42	D051404-20	N/A
Directional Coupler	Agilent	778D-012	50550	N/A
Universal Radio Communication Tester	Rohde & Schwarz	CMU 200	104846	Mar. 2007
Vector Network	Anritsu	MS4623B	992801	Mar 2007
Signal Generator	Anritsu	MG3692A	042319	Jun. 2006
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2487A	6K00001447	Jan. 2007
Wide Bandwidth Sensor	Anritsu	MA2491	030677	Jan. 2007

8. Measurement Uncertainty

Exposure Assessment Measurement Uncertainty

Source of Uncertainty	Tolerance Value %	Probability Distribution	Divisor	c_i^1 (1-g)	c_i^1 (10-g)	Standard Uncertainty (1-g) %	Standard Uncertainty (10-g) %
Measurement System							
Probe Calibration	3.5	normal	1	1	1	3.5	3.5
Axial Isotropy	3.7	rectangular	√3	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	$(1-cp)^{1/2}$	1.5	1.5
Hemispherical Isotropy	10.9	rectangular	√3	√cp	√cp	4.4	4.4
Boundary Effect	1.0	rectangular	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Linearity	4.7	rectangular	√3	1	1	2.7	2.7
Detection Limit	1.0	rectangular	√3	1	1	0.6	0.6
Readout Electronics	1.0	normal	1	1	1	1.0	1.0
Response Time	0.8	rectangular	√3	1	1	0.5	0.5
Integration Time	1.7	rectangular	√3	1	1	1.0	1.0
RF Ambient Condition	3.0	rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Probe Positioner Mech.	0.4	rectangular	√3	1	1	0.2	0.2
Restriction							
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	2.9	rectangular	√3	1	1	1.7	1.7
Extrapolation and Integration	3.7	rectangular	√3	1	1	2.1	2.1
Test Sample Positioning	4.0	normal	1	1	1	4.0	4.0
Device Holder Uncertainty	2.0	normal	1	1	1	2.0	2.0
Drift of Output Power	0.1	rectangular	√3	1	1	0.0	0.0
Phantom and Setup							
Phantom Uncertainty(shape & thickness tolerance)	3.4	rectangular	√3	1	1	2.0	2.0
Liquid Conductivity(target)	5.0	rectangular	√3	0.7	0.5	2.0	1.4
Liquid Conductivity(meas.)	0.1	rectangular	√3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0
Liquid Permittivity(target)	2.0	rectangular	√3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
Liquid Permittivity(meas.)	4.2	rectangular	√3	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.2
Combined Uncertainty		RSS				9.2	9.1
Combined Uncertainty (coverage factor=2)		Normal(k=2)				18.4	18.1

8. Test Results

8.1 SAR Test Results Summary

SAR MEASUREMENT						
Ambient Temperature (°C) : 21.6 ±2				Relative Humidity (%): 58		
Liquid Temperature (°C) : 20.9 ±2				Depth of Liquid (cm):>15		
Product: 800MHz CDMA Mobile Phone						
Test Mode: CDMA2000 (800MHz)						
Test Position Head/Body	Antenna Position	Frequency		Conducted Power (dBm)	**SAR** 1g (W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)
		Channel	MHz			
Right-Cheek	Fixed	1014	824.73	26.87	0.068	1.6
Right-Cheek	Fixed	380	836.4	26.62	0.106	1.6
Right-Cheek	Fixed	773	848.19	26.54	0.062	1.6
Left-Cheek	Fixed	1014	824.73	26.87	0.078	1.6
Left-Cheek	Fixed	380	836.4	26.62	0.153	1.6
Left-Cheek	Fixed	773	848.19	26.54	**0.189**	1.6
Right-Tilted	Fixed	1014	824.73	26.87	0.056	1.6
Right-Tilted	Fixed	380	836.4	26.62	0.076	1.6
Right-Tilted	Fixed	773	848.19	26.54	0.051	1.6
Left-Tilted	Fixed	1014	824.73	26.87	0.117	1.6
Left-Tilted	Fixed	380	836.4	26.62	0.113	1.6
Left-Tilted	Fixed	773	848.19	26.54	0.078	1.6
Body-worn	Fixed	1014	824.73	26.87	0.065	1.6
Body-worn	Fixed	380	836.4	26.62	0.096	1.6
Body-worn	Fixed	773	848.19	26.54	0.052	1.6

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

SAR System Validation Data

ALSAS-10U VER 2.3.2 APREL Laboratories

SAR Test Report

Report Date : 20-Mar-2007
Measurement Date : 20-Mar-2007

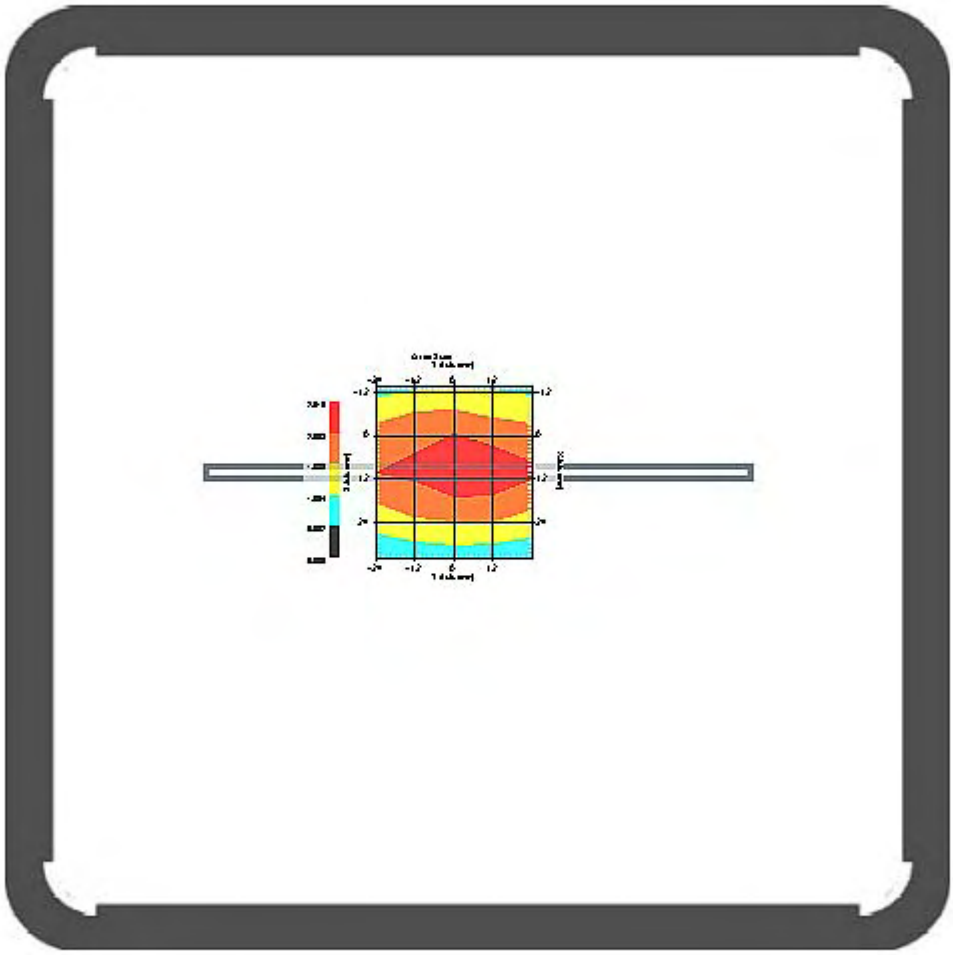
Product Data
Device Name : Dipole-835
Type : Dipole
Frequency : 835.00 MHz
Max. Transmit Pwr : 0.25 W
Drift Time : 0 min(s)
Length : 161 mm
Width : 3.6 mm
Depth : 89.8 mm
Power Drift-Start : 2.133 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish: 2.122 W/kg
Power Drift (%) : -0.512

Phantom Data
Name : APREL-Uni
Type : Uni-Phantom
Size (mm) : 280 x 280 x 200
Location : Center

Tissue Data
Type : HEAD
Serial No. : 322-H
Frequency : 835.00 MHz
Last Calib. Date : 20-Mar-2007
Temperature : 20.90 °C
Ambient Temp. : 21.60 °C
Humidity : 58.00 RH%
Epsilon : 40.28 F/m
Sigma : 0.923 S/m
Density : 1000.00 kg/cu. m

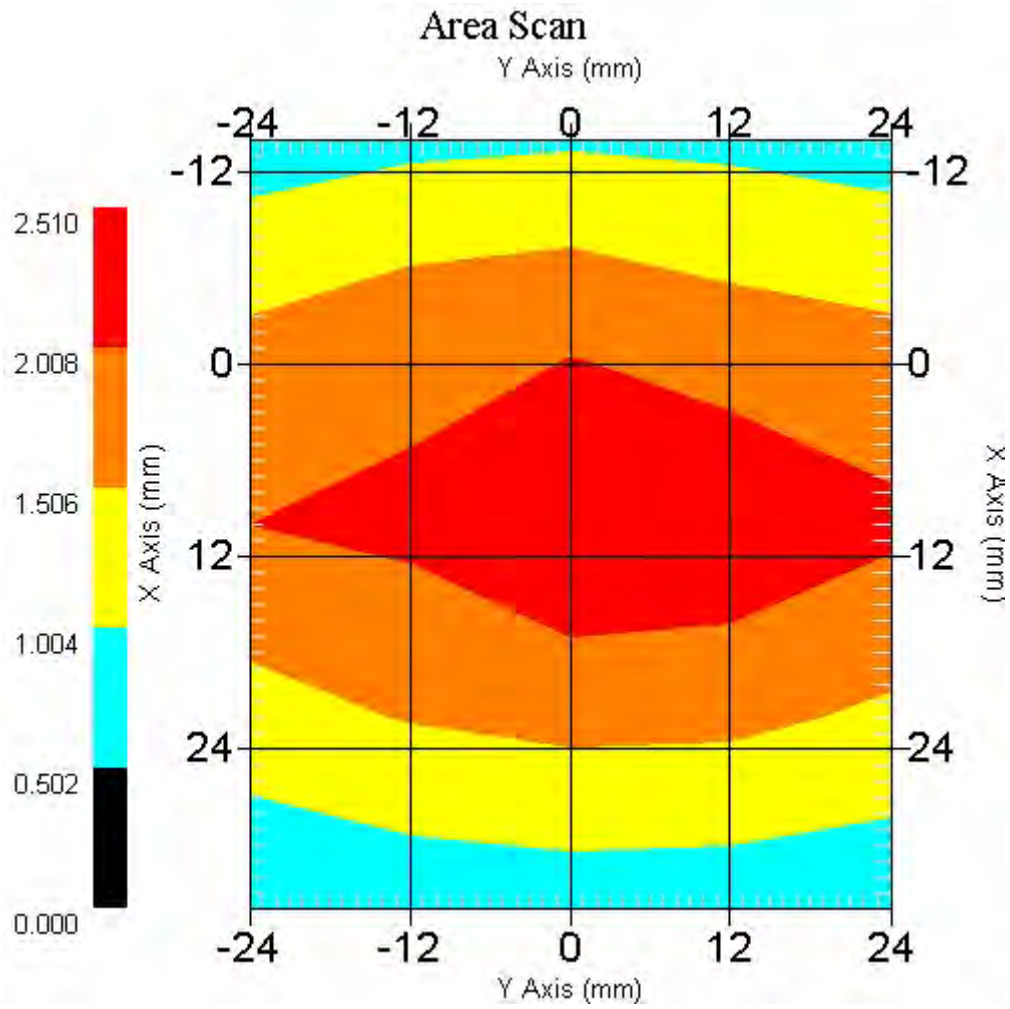
Probe Data
Name : Probe 264
Model : E020
Type : E-Field Triangle
Serial No. : 264
Last Calib. Date : 21-Mar-2006
Frequency : 835.00 MHz
Duty Cycle Factor: 1
Conversion Factor: 6.3
Probe Sensitivity: 1.20 1.20 1.20 $\mu V/(V/m)^2$
Compression Point: 95.00 mV
Offset : 1.56 mm

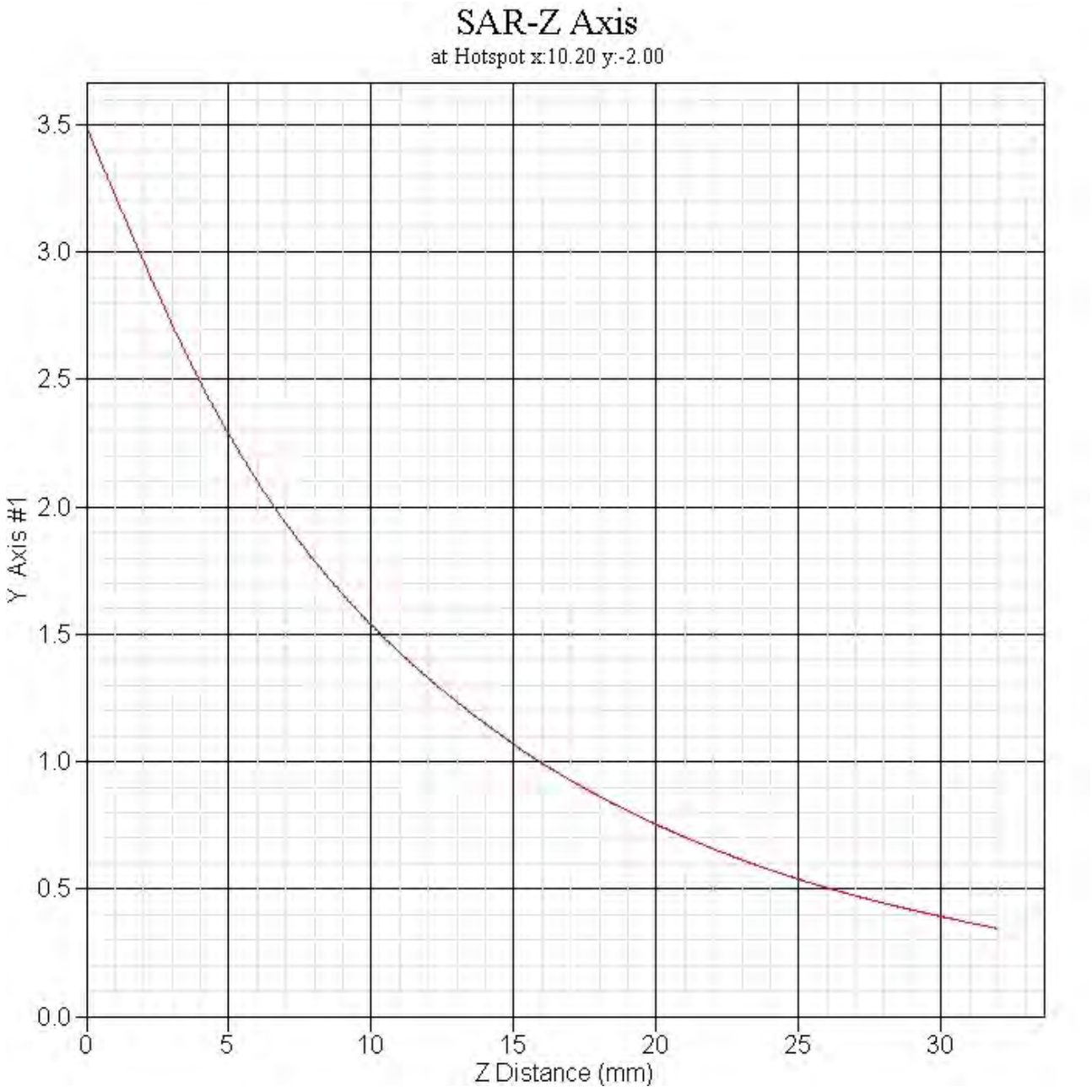
Measurement Data
Crest Factor : 1
Tissue Temp. : 20.90 °C
Ambient Temp. : 21.60 °C
Area Scan : 5x5x1 : Measurement x=12mm, y=12mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan : 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm
Frequency : 835



1 gram SAR value : 2.338 W/kg
10 gram SAR value : 1.506 W/kg
Area Scan Peak SAR : 2.508 W/kg
Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 3.493 W/kg

This is previous page plot (zoom in)




SAR-Z Axis
at Hotspot x:10.20 y:-2.00
Y Axis #1
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
Z Distance (mm)

SAR Measurement Data

ALSAS-10U VER 2.3.2APREL Laboratories

SAR Test Report

Report Date : 20-Mar-2007
Measurement Date : 20-Mar-2007

Product Data
Device Name : FIC
Type : Std Form Cell Phone
Model : CC602
Frequency : 835.00 MHz
Max. Transmit Pwr : 0 W
Drift Time : 0 min(s)
Length : 105 mm
Width : 46 mm
Depth : 16.6 mm
Antenna Type : Internal

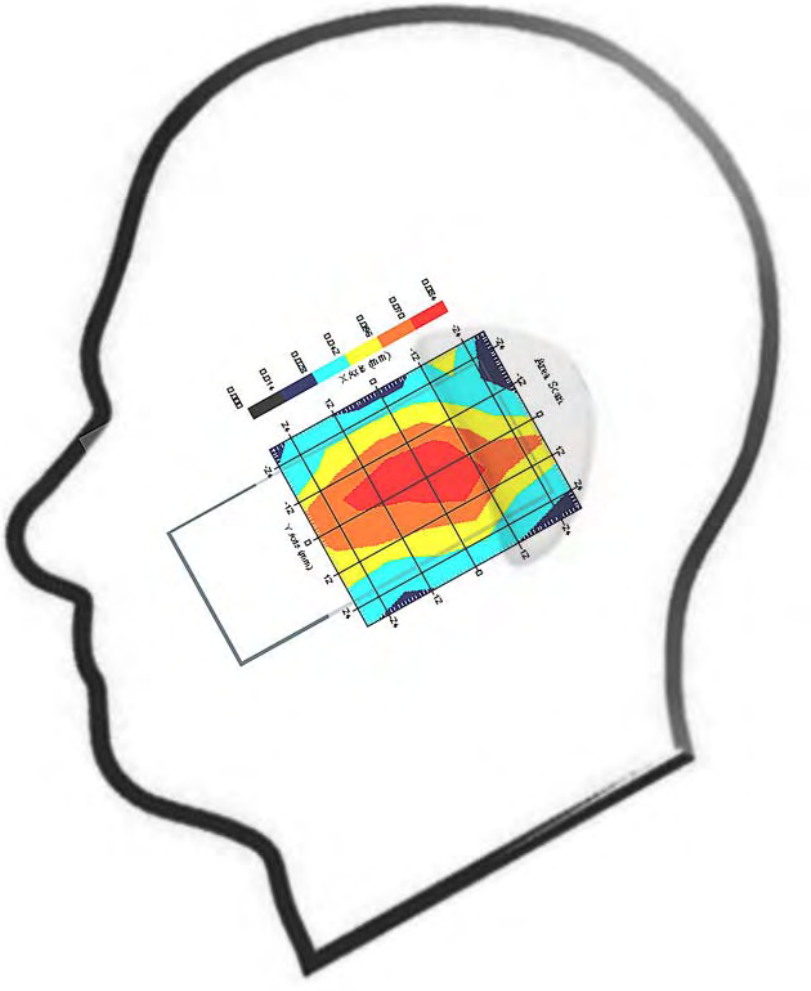
Phantom Data
Type : SAM-Right
Size (mm) : 280 x 280 x 280
Location : Right

Tissue Data
Type : HEAD
Serial No. : 322-H
Frequency : 835.00 MHz
Last Calib. Date : 20-Mar-2007
Temperature : 20.90 °C
Ambient Temp. : 21.60 °C
Humidity : 58.00 RH%
Epsilon : 40.28 F/m
Sigma : 0.923 S/m
Density : 1000.00 kg/cu. m

Probe Data
Name : Probe 264
Model : E020
Type : E-Field Triangle
Serial No. : 264
Last Calib. Date : 21-Mar-2006
Frequency : 835.00 MHz
Duty Cycle Factor: 1
Conversion Factor: 6.3
Probe Sensitivity: 1.20 1.20 1.20 $\mu V/(V/m)^2$
Compression Point: 95.00 mV
Offset : 1.56 mm

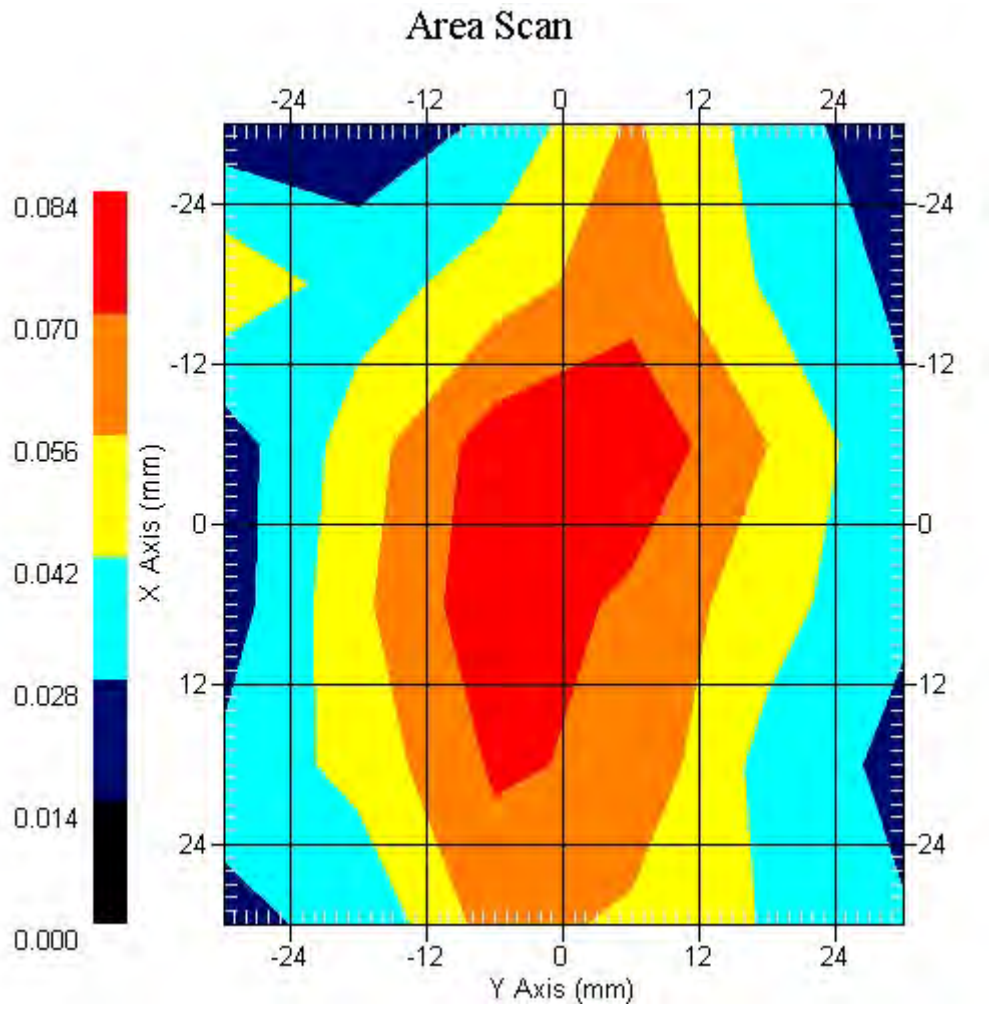
Measurement Data
Crest Factor : 1
Tissue Temp. : 20.90 °C
Ambient Temp. : 21.60 °C
Area Scan : 6x6x1 : Measurement x=12mm, y=12mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan : 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm
Power Drift-Start : 0.058 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish: 0.060 W/kg
Power Drift (%) : 3.449

DUT Position : Touch
Channel : 1014



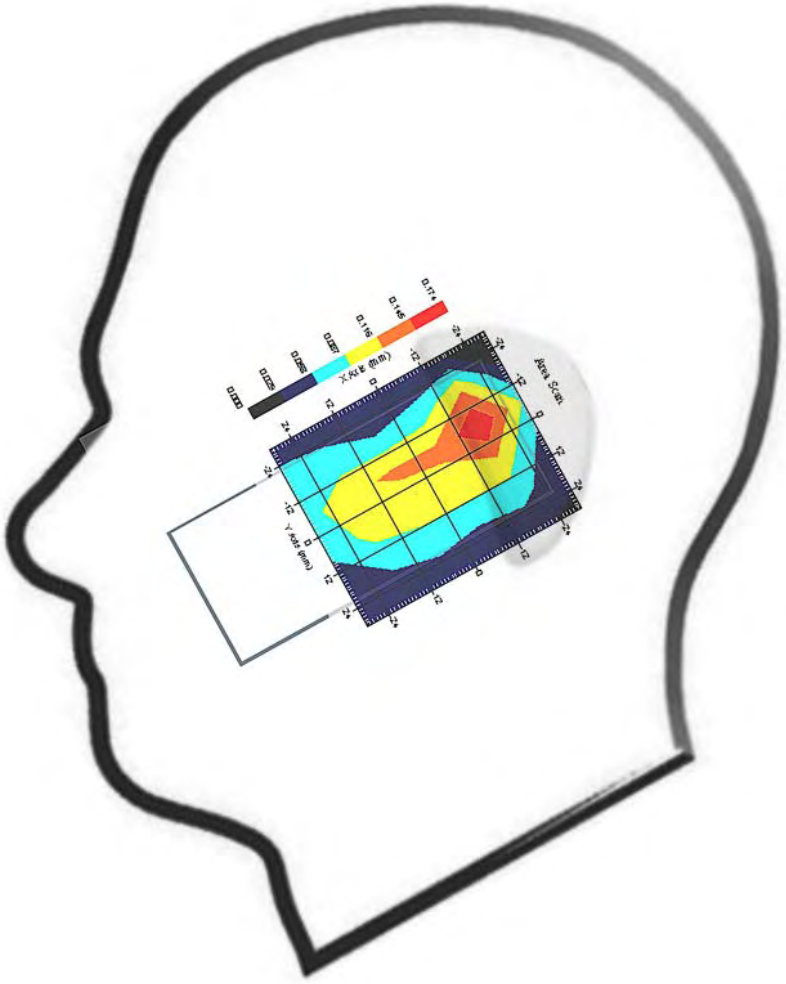
1 gram SAR value : 0.068 W/kg
10 gram SAR value : 0.051 W/kg
Area Scan Peak SAR : 0.081 W/kg
Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.258 W/kg

This is previous page plot (zoom in)



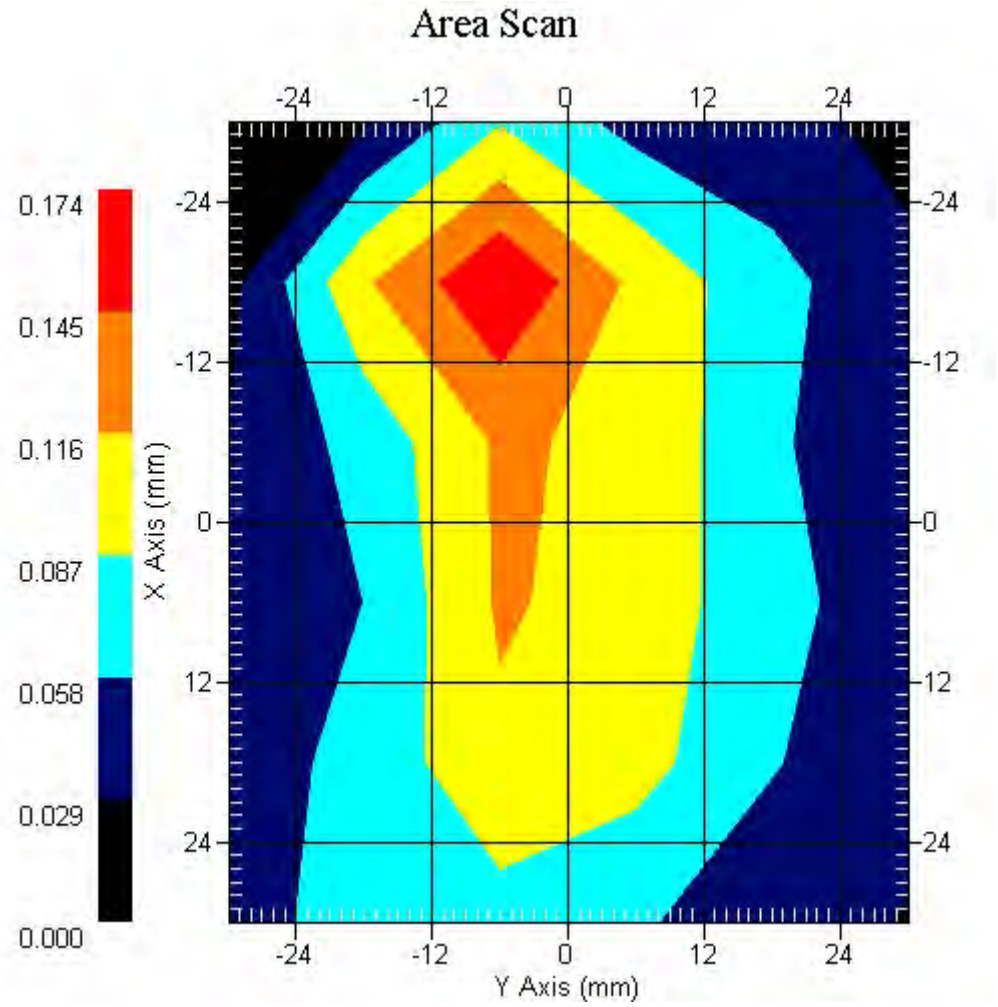
Measurement Data
Crest Factor : 1
Tissue Temp. : 20.90 °C
Ambient Temp. : 21.60 °C
Area Scan : 6x6x1 : Measurement x=12mm, y=12mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan : 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm
Power Drift-Start : 0.083 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish: 0.083 W/kg
Power Drift (%) : 1.026

DUT Position : Touch
Channel : 380



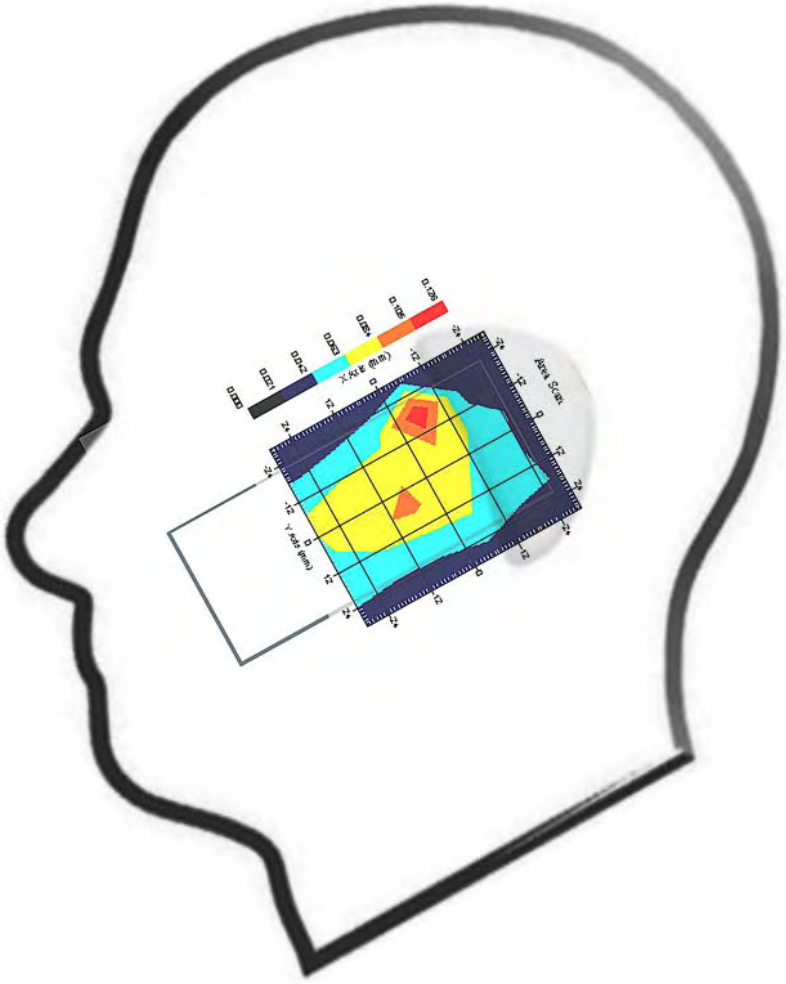
1 gram SAR value : 0.106 W/kg
10 gram SAR value : 0.078 W/kg
Area Scan Peak SAR : 0.172 W/kg
Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.230 W/kg

This is previous page plot (zoom in)



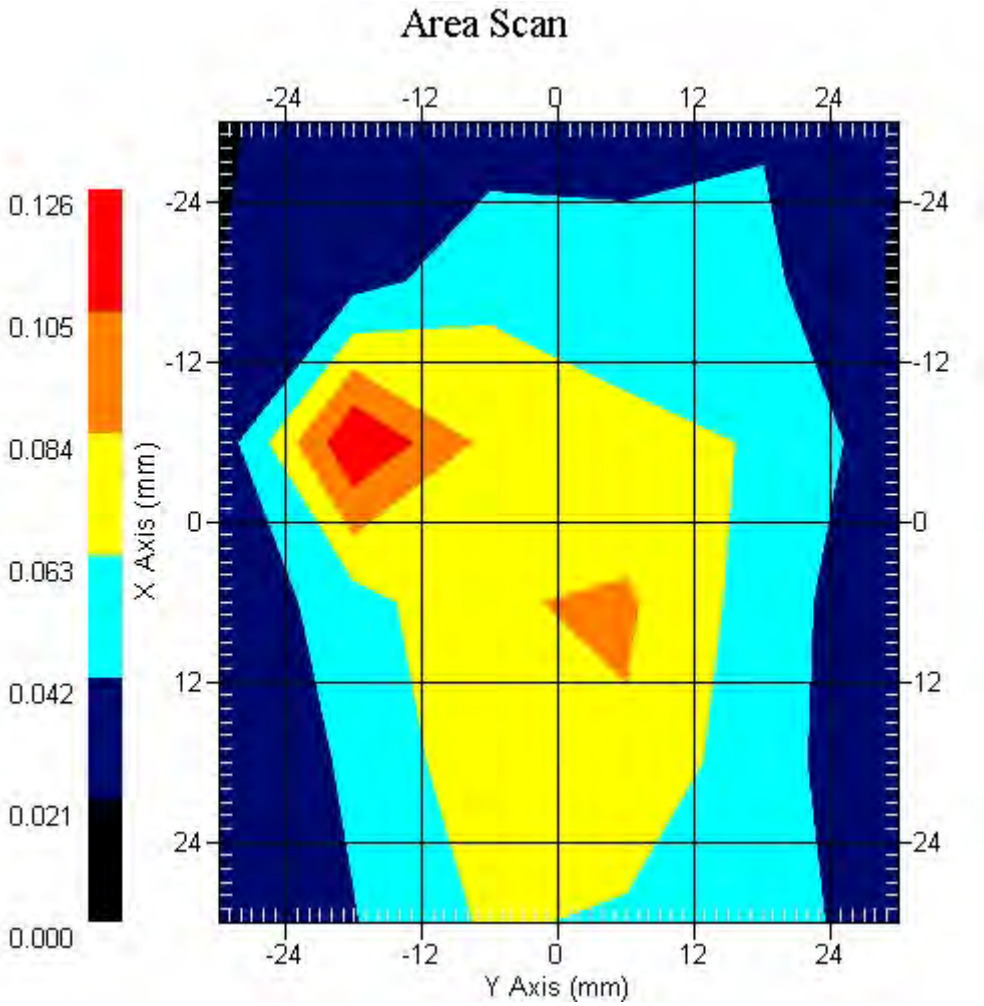
Measurement Data
Crest Factor : 1
Tissue Temp. : 20.90 °C
Ambient Temp. : 21.60 °C
Area Scan : 6x6x1 : Measurement x=12mm, y=12mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan : 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm
Power Drift-Start : 0.066 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish: 0.067 W/kg
Power Drift (%) : 1.451

DUT Position : Touch
Channel : 773



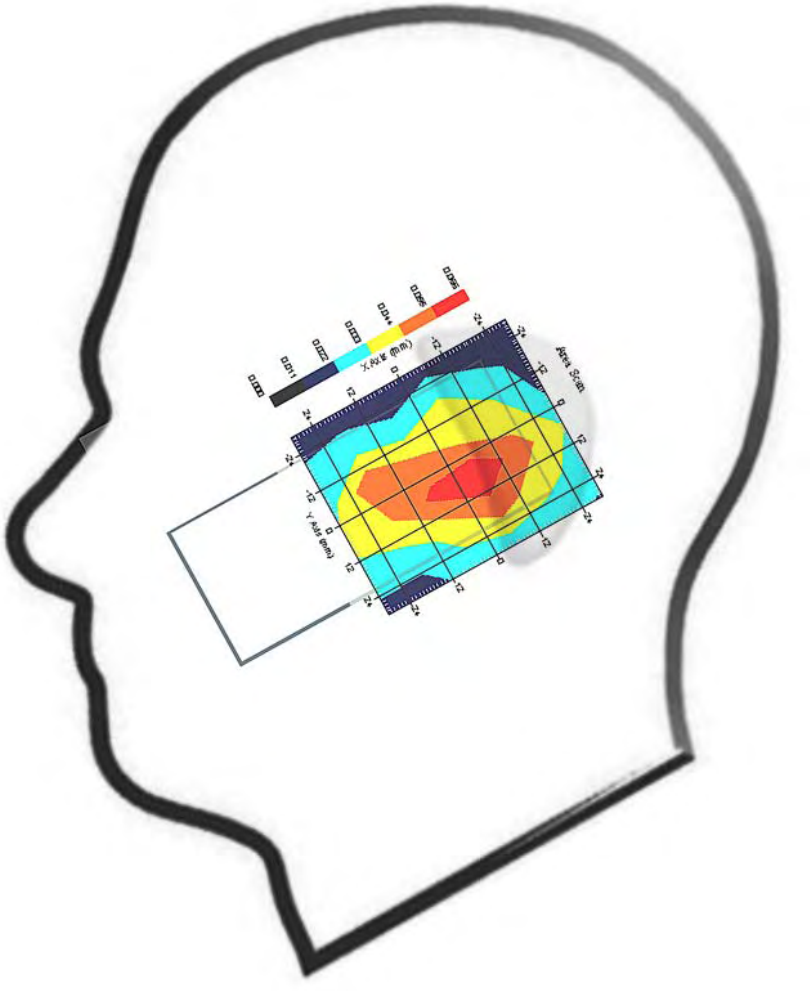
1 gram SAR value : 0.062 W/kg
10 gram SAR value : 0.047 W/kg
Area Scan Peak SAR : 0.125 W/kg
Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.190 W/kg

This is previous page plot (zoom in)



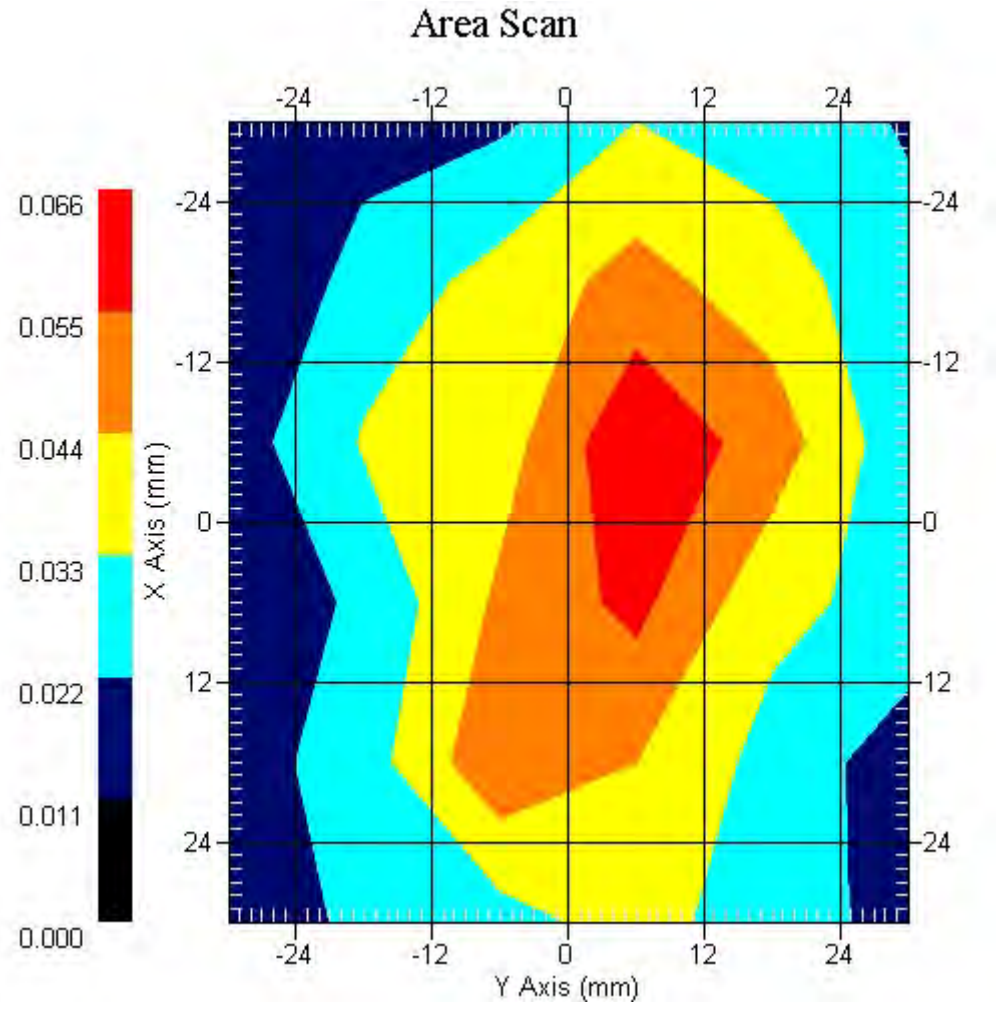
Measurement Data
Crest Factor : 1
Tissue Temp. : 20.90 °C
Ambient Temp. : 21.60 °C
Area Scan : 6x6x1 : Measurement x=12mm, y=12mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan : 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm
Power Drift-Start : 0.059 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish: 0.058 W/kg
Power Drift (%) : -1.659

DUT Position : 15° Tilt
Channel : 1014



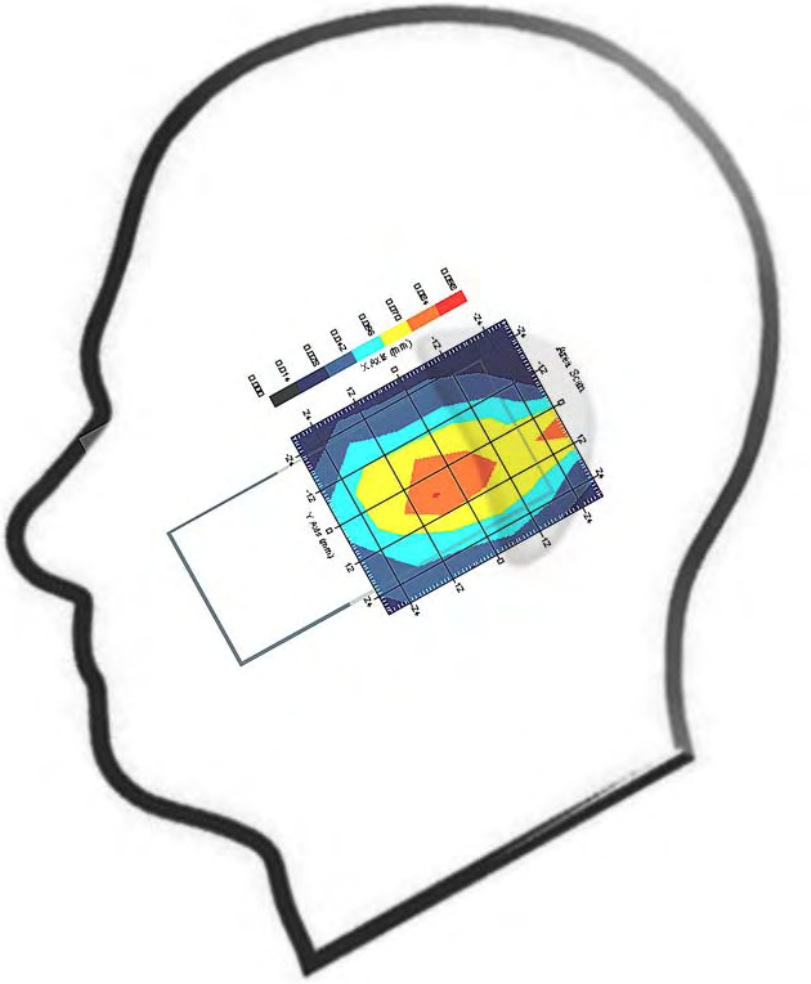
1 gram SAR value : 0.056 W/kg
10 gram SAR value : 0.041 W/kg
Area Scan Peak SAR : 0.064 W/kg
Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.090 W/kg

This is previous page plot (zoom in)



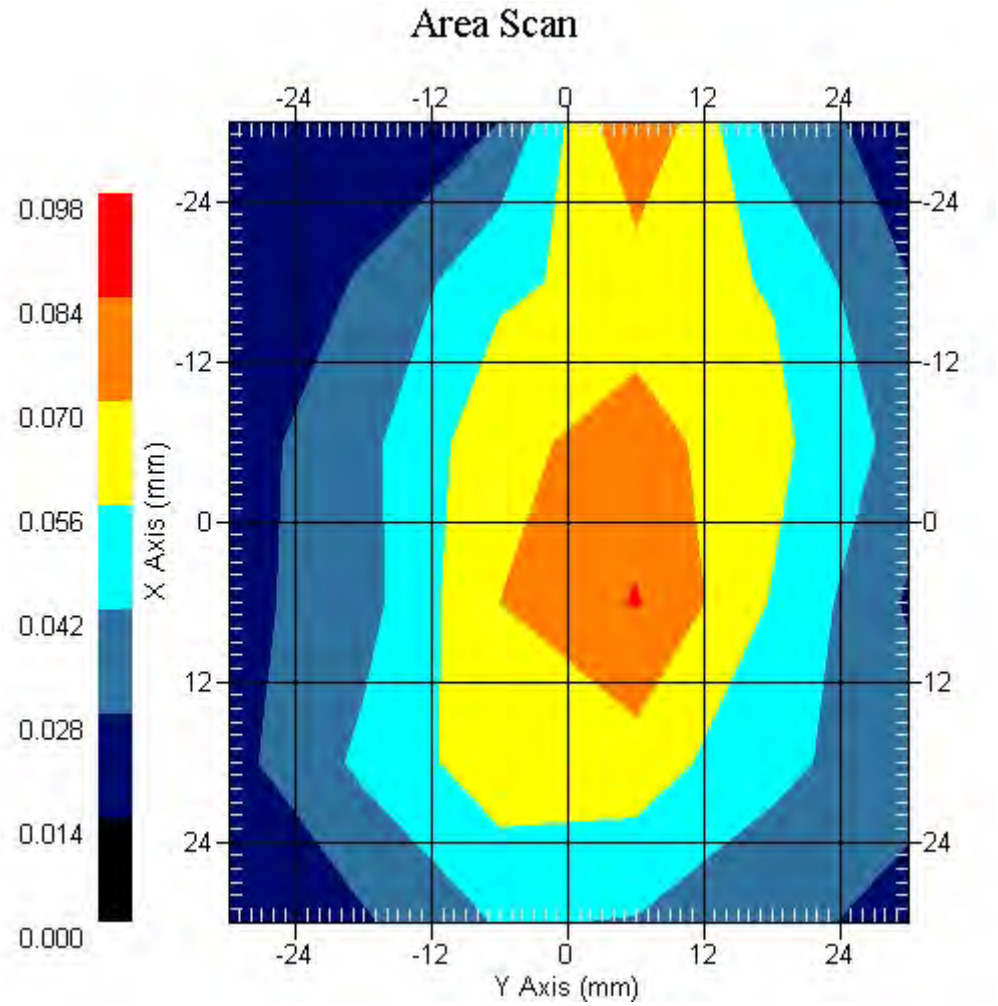
Measurement Data
Crest Factor : 1
Tissue Temp. : 20.90 °C
Ambient Temp. : 21.60 °C
Area Scan : 6x6x1 : Measurement x=12mm, y=12mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan : 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm
Power Drift-Start : 0.083 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish: 0.085 W/kg
Power Drift (%) : -2.439

DUT Position : 15° Tilt
Channel : 380



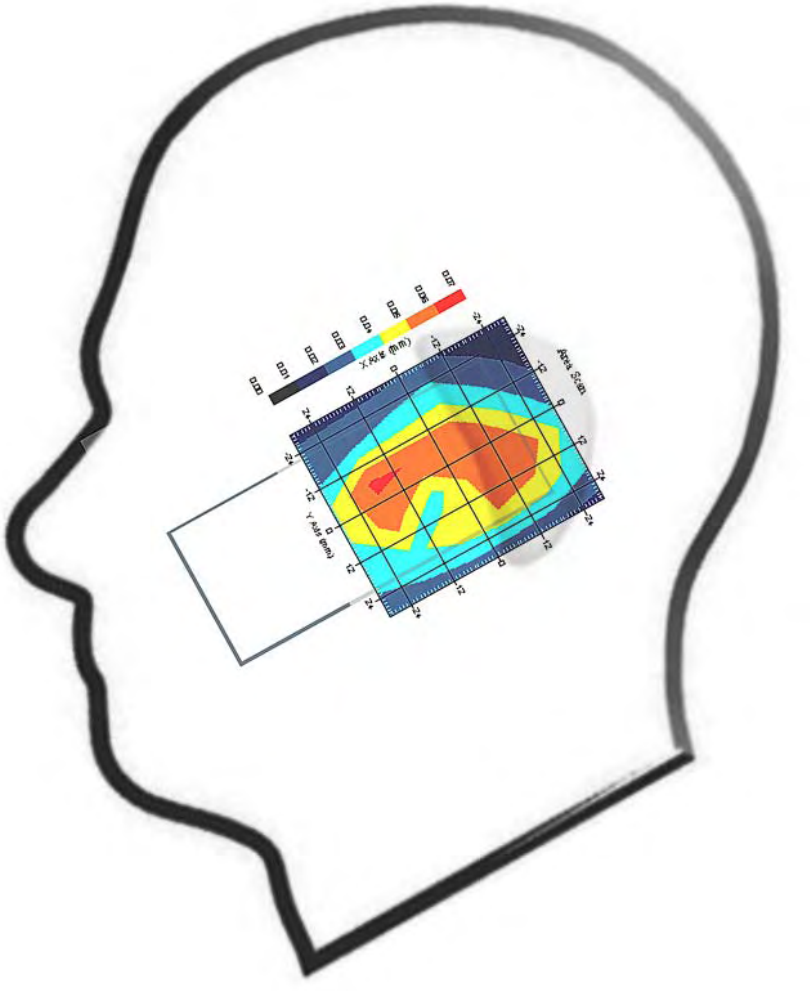
1 gram SAR value : 0.076 W/kg
10 gram SAR value : 0.054 W/kg
Area Scan Peak SAR : 0.085 W/kg
Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.100 W/kg

This is previous page plot (zoom in)



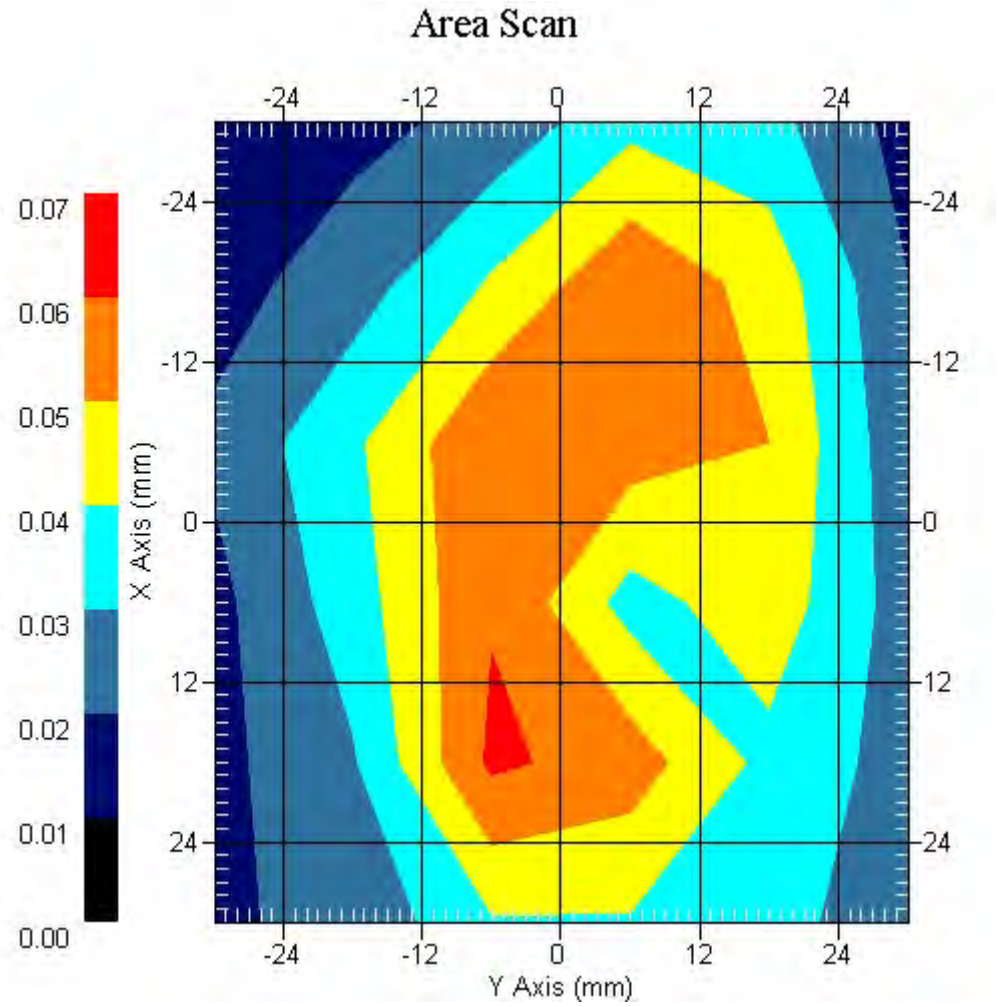
Measurement Data
Crest Factor : 1
Tissue Temp. : 20.90 °C
Ambient Temp. : 21.60 °C
Area Scan : 6x6x1 : Measurement x=12mm, y=12mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan : 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm
Power Drift-Start : 0.060 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish: 0.058 W/kg
Power Drift (%) : -3.303

DUT Position : 15° Tilt
Channel : 773



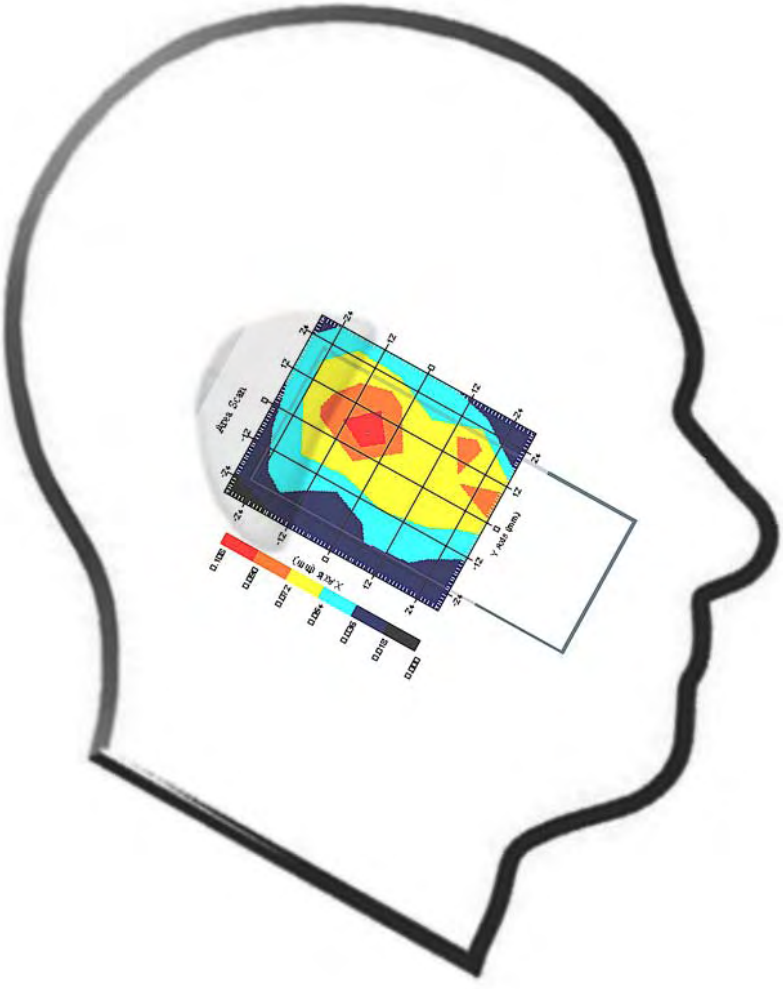
1 gram SAR value : 0.051 W/kg
10 gram SAR value : 0.040 W/kg
Area Scan Peak SAR : 0.062 W/kg
Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.080 W/kg

This is previous page plot (zoom in)



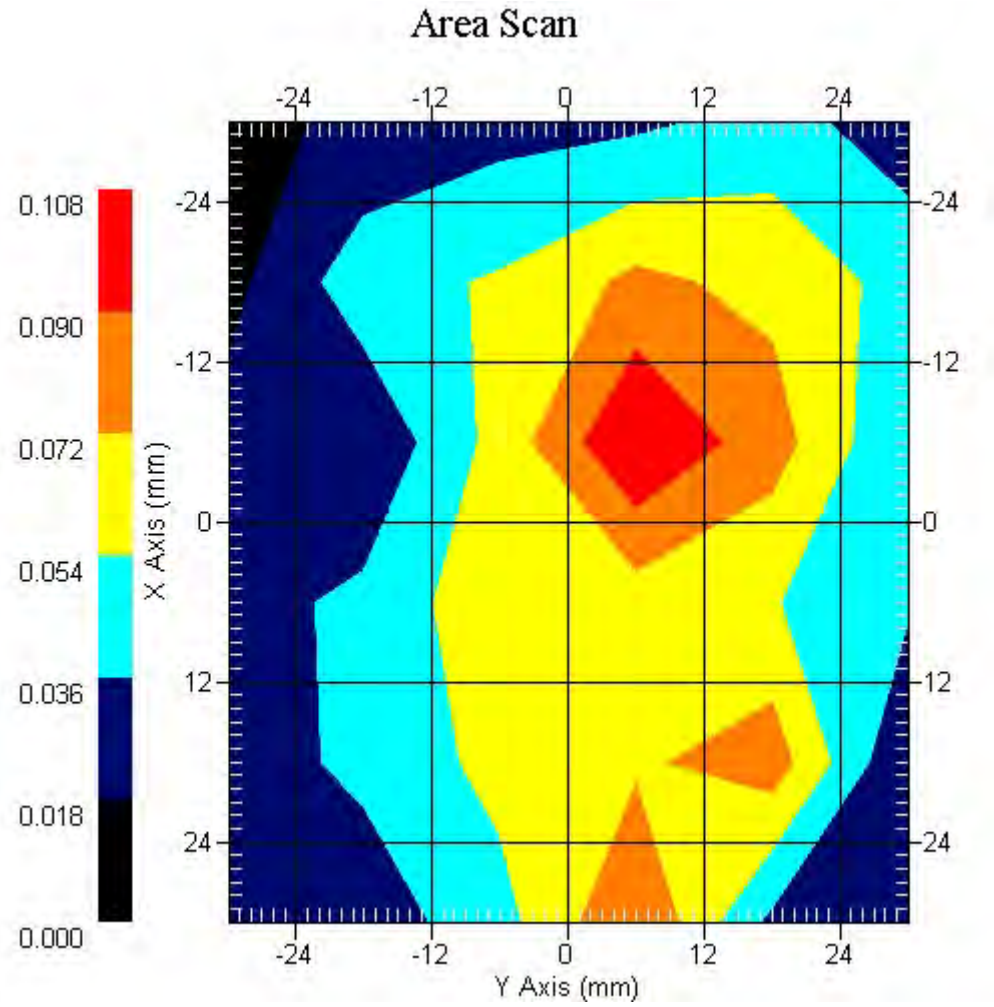
Measurement Data
Crest Factor : 1
Tissue Temp. : 20.90 °C
Ambient Temp. : 21.60 °C
Area Scan : 6x6x1 : Measurement x=12mm, y=12mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan : 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm
Power Drift-Start : 0.064 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish: 0.063 W/kg
Power Drift (%) : -1.583

DUT Position : Touch
Channel : 1014



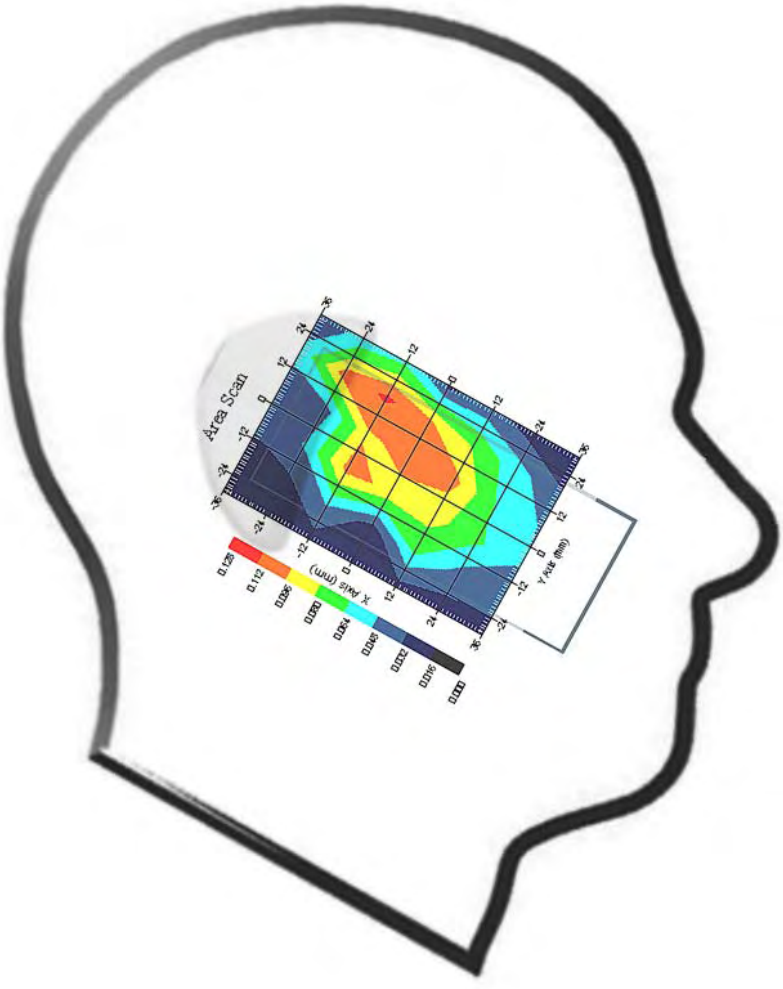
1 gram SAR value : 0.078 W/kg
10 gram SAR value : 0.047 W/kg
Area Scan Peak SAR : 0.108 W/kg
Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.260 W/kg

This is previous page plot (zoom in)



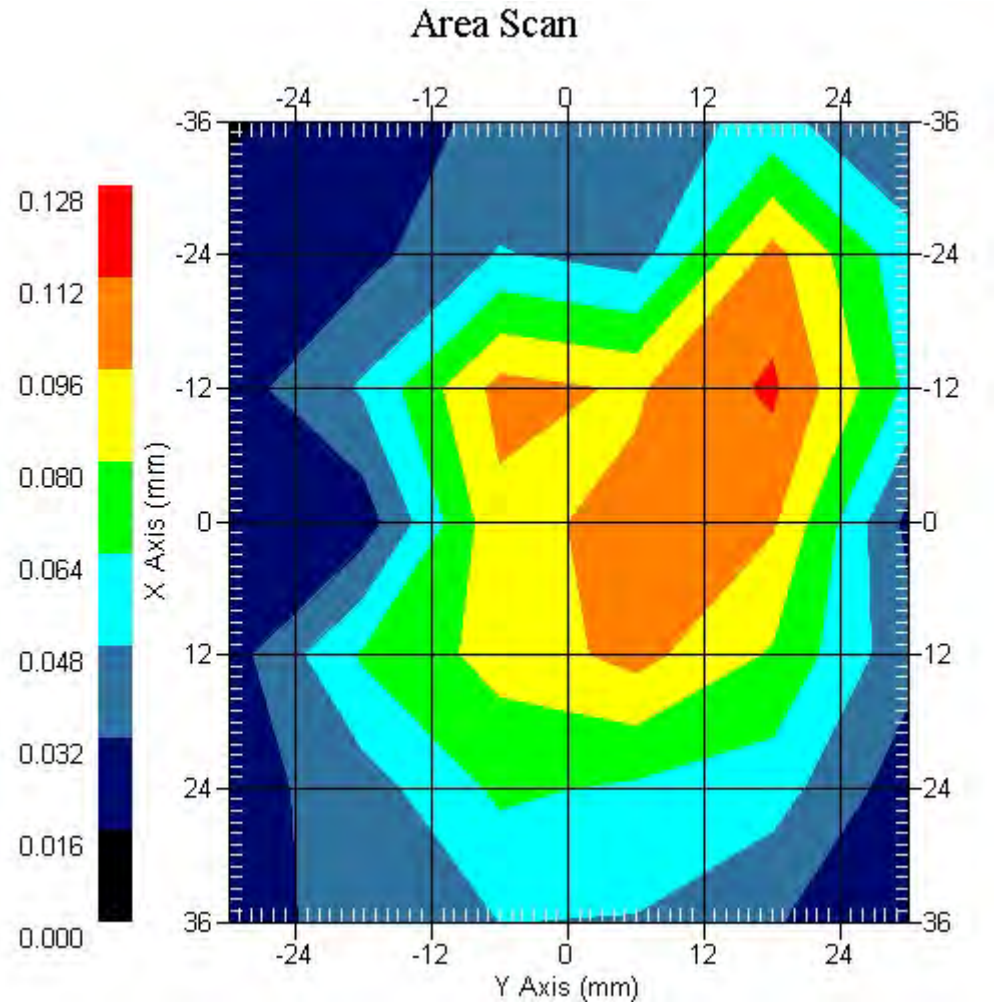
Measurement Data
Crest Factor : 1
Tissue Temp. : 20.90 °C
Ambient Temp. : 21.60 °C
Area Scan : 7x6x1 : Measurement x=12mm, y=12mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan : 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm
Power Drift-Start : 0.076 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish: 0.074 W/kg
Power Drift (%) : -2.669

DUT Position : Touch
Channel : 380



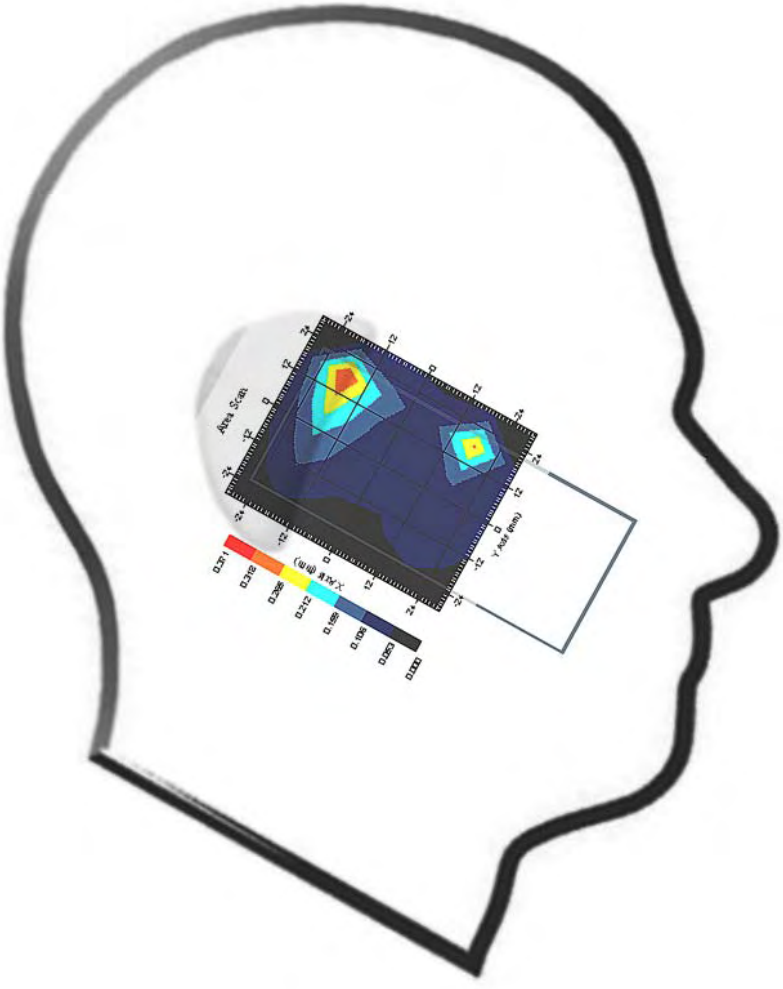
1 gram SAR value : 0.153 W/kg
10 gram SAR value : 0.094 W/kg
Area Scan Peak SAR : 0.115 W/kg
Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.320 W/kg

This is previous page plot (zoom in)



Measurement Data
Crest Factor : 1
Tissue Temp. : 20.90 °C
Ambient Temp. : 21.60 °C
Area Scan : 6x6x1 : Measurement x=12mm, y=12mm, z=4mm
Zoom Scan : 7x7x7 : Measurement x=5mm, y=5mm, z=5mm
Power Drift-Start : 0.073 W/kg
Power Drift-Finish: 0.071 W/kg
Power Drift (%) : -2.710

DUT Position : Touch
Channel : 773



1 gram SAR value : 0.189 W/kg
10 gram SAR value : 0.071 W/kg
Area Scan Peak SAR : 0.319 W/kg
Zoom Scan Peak SAR : 0.680 W/kg