Nexus Telecom Inc

GSM MOBILE PHONE

Model: GO350
Serial Model: NA

Aug 5th, 2013
Report No.: 1305029-FCC-H
(This report supersedes NONE)

Modifications made to the product : None

This Test Report is Issued Under the Authority of:		
Chris You Test Engineer	Alex Liu Technical Manager	

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All Test Data Presented in this report is only applicable to presented Test sample.

SAR Test Report

To: C95.1 , IEEE 1528 , IEC 62209-2, RSS 102 and Safety Code 6

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Laboratory Introduction

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Accreditations for Conformity Assessment

Country/Region	Accreditation Body	Scope
USA	FCC, A2LA	EMC , RF/Wireless , Telecom
Canada	IC, A2LA, NIST	EMC, RF/Wireless , Telecom
Taiwan	BSMI , NCC , NIST	EMC, RF, Telecom , Safety
Hong Kong	OFTA , NIST	RF/Wireless ,Telecom
Australia	NATA, NIST	EMC, RF, Telecom , Safety
Korea	KCC/RRA, NIST	EMI, EMS, RF , Telecom, Safety
Japan	VCCI, JATE, TELEC, RFT	EMI, RF/Wireless, Telecom
Mexico	NOM, COFETEL, Caniety	Safety, EMC , RF/Wireless, Telecom
Europe	A2LA, NIST	EMC, RF, Telecom , Safety

Accreditations for Product Certifications

Country	Accreditation Body	Scope
USA	FCC TCB, NIST	EMC , RF , Telecom
Canada	IC FCB , NIST	EMC , RF , Telecom
Singapore	iDA, NIST	EMC , RF , Telecom
EU	NB, NIST	EMC,RF,Safety,Telecom

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1 Executive Summary & EUT information

The purpose of this test programmed was to demonstrate compliance of the Nexus Telecom Inc. Model: GO350 against the current Stipulated Standards. The Mobile Phone has demonstrated compliance with the C95.1, IEEE 1528, IEC62209-2, RSS-102 Issue 4 and Safety Code 6. The test has demonstrated that this unit complies with stipulated standards.

EUT Information	
EUT Description	GSM Mobile phone
Model No	GO350
Input Power	Li-ion Battery Model: GO350 Charging Voltage:3.7V , 1100mAh Charge Cut-off Voltage: 4.2 V
Maximum Conducted Output Power to Antenna	Cellular 850(Class 4) : 31.83dBm PCS1900 (Class 1) :28.86dBm WIFI(802.11b):12.83dBm
Highest Reported SAR Level(s)	0.90 W/Kg 1g Head Tissue 1.18 W/Kg 1g Body Tissue
Classification Per Stipulated Test Standard	Mobile Device , Class B, No DTM/Hotspot Mode
Multi-SIM	NA
Co-located TX	GSM can transmit simultaneously with Bluetooth GSM can transmit simultaneously with WiFi WIFI cannot transmit simultaneously with Bluetooth
Antenna Separation distances	1.5cm - GSM antenna-to-Bluetooth/WIFI antenna
Antenna Type(s)	PIFA Antenna(GSM)
Accessory	Earphone

Equipment Class	**Highest Reported SAR (W/kg)**	
	Head	Body
GSM/PCE	0.99	1.18
WIFI/DTS	0.09	0.06
Max Simultaneous sum SAR	1.24	

2 TECHNICAL DETAILS

Purpose	Compliance testing of GSM Mobile phone model GO350 with stipulated standard
Applicant / Client	Nexus Telecom Inc. PO Box 873, Venterpool Plaza, Road Town, Tortola Virgin Islands(British).
Manufacturer	Jiaxing Wingxun Electronic Technology Co., Ltd. 1# workshop,building 2,Ya Zhong Road No.777,Da Qiao town ,Nan Hu district, Jiaxing city
Laboratory performing the tests	SIEMIC Laboratories(ShenZhen) Zone A,Floor 1,Building 2,Wan Ye Long Technology Park, South Side of Zhoushi Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen 518108 , Guangdong , P.R.C. Tel: +(86) 0755-26014629 VIP Line:950-4038-0435
Test report reference number	13050029-FCC-H
Date EUT received	July 15th , 2013
Standard applied	See Page 9
Dates of test (from – to)	Aug 4th, 2013~ Aug 5th, 2013
No of Units:	1
Equipment Category:	PCE
Trade Name:	GoMobile
Model Name:	GO350
RF Operating Frequency (ies)	GSM850 : 824.2 ~ 848.8 MHz(TX) / 869.2 ~ 893.8 MHz(RX) GSM1900 : 1850.2 ~ 1909.8 MHz(TX) / 1930.2 ~ 1989.8 MHz(RX) 802.11b/g/n(ht20):2412~2462(TX/RX) 802.11n(ht40):2422~2452(TX/RX) BT:2402~ 2480MHz(TX/RX)
Modulation:	GSM /GPRS: GMSK WIFI:DSSS, OFDM Bluetooth: GFSK
GPRS Multi-slot class	8/10/12
FCC ID	YSEGO350

3 INTRODUCTION

Introduction

This measurement report shows compliance of the EUT with IEEE1528-2005, IEC62209-2 & RSS 102 Issue 4.0.

The test procedures, as described in ANSI C95.1 – 1999 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz [2], and ANSI C95.3 – 2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields [3], were employed.

SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ).

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dW}{dm}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dW}{\rho dV}\right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of watts per kilogram (W/kg). SAR can be related to the electric field at a point by

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

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue (S/m)
ρ = mass density of the tissue (kg/m3)
E = rms electric field strength (V/m)

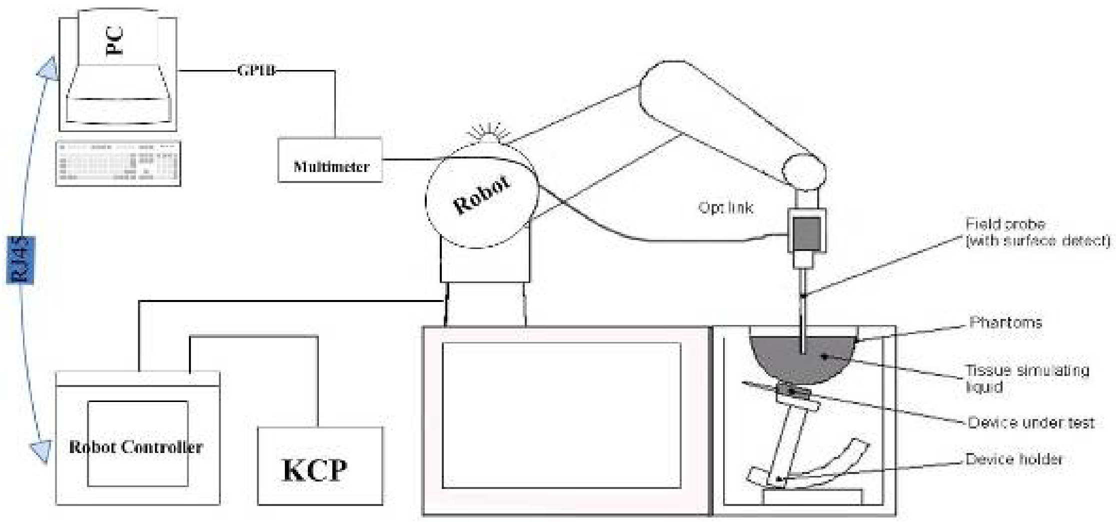
4 SAR Measurement Setup

Dosimetric Assessment System

These measurements were performed with the automated near-field scanning system OPENSAR from SATIMO. The system is based on a high precision robot (working range: 850 mm), which positions the probes with a positional repeatability of better than ± 0.02 mm. Special E- and H-field probes have been developed for measurements close to material discontinuity, the sensors of which are directly loaded with a Schottky diode and connected via highly resistive lines to the data acquisition unit.

The SAR measurements were conducted with dosimetric probe (manufactured by SATIMO), designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe has been calibrated according to the procedure described in SAR standard with accuracy of better than ±10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in SAR starndard and found to be better than ±0.25 dB. The phantom used was the SAM Phantom as described in FCC supplement C, IEEE P1528 and CENELEC EN62209-1.

Measurement System Diagram



The OPENSAR system for performing compliance tests consist of the following items:

1. A standard high precision 6-axis robot (KUKA) with controller and software.
2. KUKA Control Panel (KCP).
3. A dosimetric probe, i.e., an isotropic E-field probe optimized and calibrated for usage in tissue simulating liquid. The probe is equipped with an optical surface detector system.
4. The functions of the PC plug-in card are to perform the time critical task such as signal filtering, surveillance of the robot operation fast movement interrupts.

5. A computer operating Windows XP.
6. OPENSAR software.
7. Remote control with teaches pendant and additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
8. The SAM phantom enabling testing left-hand right-hand and body usage.
9. The Position device for handheld EUT.
10. Tissue simulating liquid mixed according to the given recipes (see Application Note).
11. System validation dipoles to validate the proper functioning of the system.

EP100 Probe

Construction Symmetrical design with triangular Core. Built-in shielding against static charges Calibration in air from 100 MHz to 2.5 GHz. In brain and muscle simulating tissue at frequencies from 800 to 6000 MHz (accuracy of 8%) .

Frequency 100 MHz to 6 GHz;

Linearity ; 0.25 dB (100 MHz to 6 GHz) ,

Directivity : 0.25 dB in brain tissue (rotation around probe axis) 0.5 dB in brain tissue (rotation normal probe axis)

Dynamic : 0.001W/kg to > 100W/kg;

Range Linearity: 0.25 dB

Surface : 0.2 mm repeatability in air and liquids

Dimensions Overall length: 330 mm

Tip length: 16 mm

Body diameter: 8 mm

Tip diameter: 2.6 mm

Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: <1.5 mm

Application General dosimetric up to 6 GHz

Compliance tests of GSM GSM Mobile phones

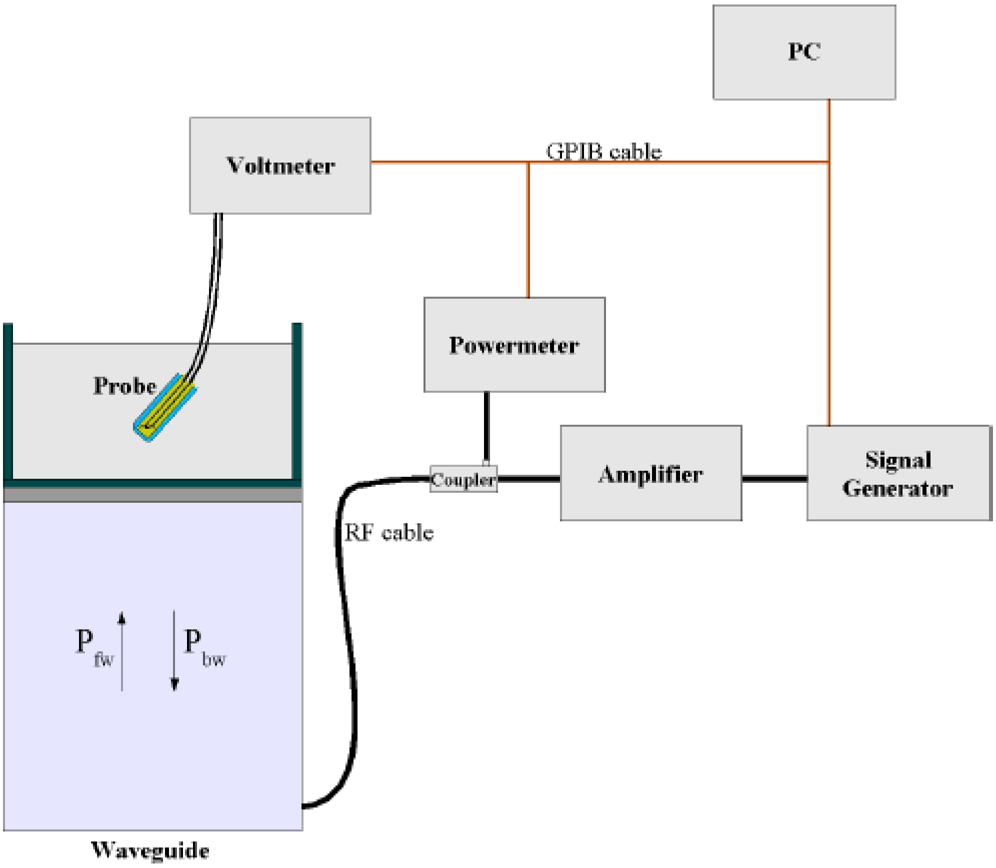
Fast automatic scanning in arbitrary phantoms

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe designed in the classical triangular configuration and optimized for dosimetric evaluation. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique, with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates.

It is connected to the KRC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. The 3D file of the phantom is include in OpenSAR software. The Video Positioning System allow the system to take the automatic reference and to move the probe safely and accurately on the phantom.

E-Field Probe Calibration Process

Probe calibration is realized, in compliance with CENELEC EN50361; CEI/IEC 62209 and IEEE 1528 std, with CALISAR, SATIMO proprietary calibration system. The calibration is performed with the technique using reference waveguide.



$$SAR = \frac{4\,(P_{fw} - P_{bw})}{ab\delta} \cos^2\left(\pi \frac{y}{a}\right) e^{-(2z/\delta)}$$

Where :

P_{fw} = Forward Power

P_{bw} = Backward Power

a and b = Waveguide dimensions

δ = Skin depth

Keithley configuration:

Rate = Medium; Filter =ON; RDGS=10; FILTER TYPE =MOVING AVERAGE; RANGE AUTO

After each calibration, a SAR measurement is performed on a validation dipole and compared with a NPL calibrated probe, to verify it.

Each probe is calibrated according to a dosimetric assessment procedure described in SAR standard with accuracy better than +/- 10%. The spherical isotropy was evaluated with the procedure described in SAR standard and found to be better than +/-0.25dB. The sensitivity parameters (NormX, NormY, NormZ), the diode compression parameter (DCP) and the conversion factor (ConvF) of the probe are tested.
The free space E-field from probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This is performed in a TEM cell for frequencies bellow 0.8 GHz, and in a waveguide above 0.8 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. E-field correlation calibration is performed in a flat phantom filled with the appropriate simulated brain tissue.

SAM Phantom

The SAM Phantom SAM29 is constructed of a fiberglass shell ntegrated in a wooden table. The shape of the shell is in compliance with the specification set in IEEE P1528 and CENELEC EN62209-1, IEC62209-2.
The phantom enables the dosimetric evaluation of left and right hand phone usage as well as body mounted usage at the flat phantom region.
A cover prevents the evaporation of the liquid.
Reference markings on the Phantom allow the complete setup of all predefined phantom positions and measurement grids by manually teaching three points in the robot.
Shell Thickness: 2 0.2 mm
Filling Volume: Approx. 25 liters
Dimensions (H x L x W): 810 x 1000 x 500 mm
Liquid is filled to at least 15mm from the bottom of Phantom.

Device Holder

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

Note: A simulating human hand is not used due to the complex anatomical and geometrical structure of the hand that may produced infinite number of configurations [10]. To produce the worst-case condition (the hand absorbs antenna output power), the hand is omitted during the tests.

Data Evaluation

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

Probe Parameters	- Sensitivity	$Norm_i$
	- Conversion factor	ConvFi
	- Diode compression point Dcpi	
Device Parameter	- Frequency	f
	- Crest factor	cf
Media Parametrs	- Conductivity	σ
	- Density	ρ

These parameters must be set correctly in the software. They can either be found in the component documents or be imported into the software from the configuration files issued for the OPENSAR components.

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

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

Where V_i *= Compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)*
U_i *= Input signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)*
cf *= Crest factor of exciting field (DASY parameter)*
dcp_i *= Diode compression point (DASY parameter)*

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

E-field probes: $$E_i = \sqrt{\frac{V_i}{Norm_i \cdot ConvF}}$$

H-field probes: $$H_i = \sqrt{Vi} \cdot \frac{a_{i10} + a_{i11} f + a_{i12} f^2}{f}$$

Where V_i = *Compensated signal of channel i (i = x, y, z)*
$Norm_i$ = *Sensor sensitivity of channel i (i = x, y, z)*
μV/(V/m)2 for E0field 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.

$$SAR = E_{tot}^2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\rho \cdot 1000}$$

where SAR = *local specific absorption rate in mW/g*
E_{tot} = *total field strength in V/m*
σ = *conductivity in [mho/m] or [siemens/m]*
ρ = *equivalent tissue density in g/cm3*

Note that the density is normally set to 1 (or 1.06), to account for actual brain density rather than the density of the simulation liquid.

The power flow density is calculated assuming the excitation field as a free space field.

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

where P_{pwe} = *Equivalent power density of a plane wave in mW/cm2*
E_{tot} = *total electric field strength in V/m*
H_{tot} = *total magnetic field strength in A/m*

SAR Evaluation – Peak Spatial - Average

The procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps

- **Power Reference Measurement**

  The reference and drift jobs are useful jobs for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. Both jobs measure the field at a specified reference position, at a selectable distance from the phantom surface. The reference position can be either the selected section's grid reference point or a user point in this section. The reference job projects the selected point onto the phantom surface, orients the probe perpendicularly to the surface, and approaches the surface using the selected detection method.

- **Area Scan**

  The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a finer measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in OPENSAR software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. The scan area is defined by an editable grid. This grid is anchored at the grid reference point of the selected section in the phantom. When the area scan's property sheet is brought-up, grid was at to 15 mm by 15 mm and can be edited by a user.

- **Zoom Scan**

  Zoom scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The default zoom scan measures 5 x 5 x 7 points within a cube whose base faces are centered around the maximum found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. If the preceding Area Scan job indicates more then one maximum, the number of Zoom Scans has to be enlarged accordingly (The default number inserted is 1).

- **Power Drift measurement**

  The drift job measures the field at the same location as the most recent reference job within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The drift measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the last reference measurement. Several drift measurements are possible for one reference measurement. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. In the properties of the Drift job, the user can specify a limit for the drift and have OPENSAR software stop the measurements if this limit is exceeded.

SAR Evaluation – Peak SAR

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the IEEE1529 standard. It can be conducted for 1 g and 10 g. The OPENSAR system allows evaluations that combine measured data and robot positions, such as:

- maximum search
- extrapolation
- boundary correction
- peak search for averaged SAR

During a maximum search, global and local maximum searches are automatically performed in 2-D after each Area Scan measurement with at least 6 measurement points. It is based on the evaluation of the local SAR gradient calculated by the Quadratic Shepard's method. The algorithm will find the global maximum and all local maxima within -2 dB of the global maxima for all SAR distributions.

Extrapolation

Extrapolation routines are used to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The extrapolation distance is determined by the surface detection distance and the probe sensor offset. Several measurements at different distances are necessary for the extrapolation.
They are used in the Cube Scan to obtain SAR values between the lowest measurement points and the inner phantom surface. The routine uses the fourth order least square polynomial method for extrapolation. For a grid using 5x5x7 measurement points with 5mm resolution amounting to 343 measurement points, the uncertainty of the extrapolation routines is less than 1% for 1 g and 10 g cubes.

Definition of Reference Points

Ear Reference Point

Figure 6.2 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Phantom. The point “M” is the reference point for the center of the mouth, “LE” is the left ear reference point (ERP), and “RE” is the right ERP. The ERPs are 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 6.1. The plane passing through the two ear canals and M is defined as the Reference Plane. The line N-F (Neck-Front) is perpendicular to the reference plane and passing through the RE (or LE) is called the Reference Pivoting Line (see Figure 6.1). Line B-M is perpendicular to the N-F line. Both N-F and B-M lines are marked on the external phantom shell to facilitate handset positioning [5].

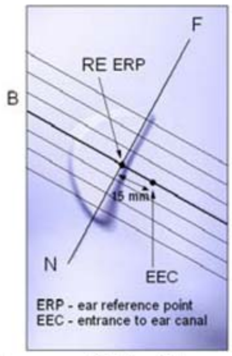


Figure 6.1 Close-up side view of ERP's

Figure 6.2 Front, back and side view of SAM

Device Reference Points

Two imaginary lines on the device need to be established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device is placed in a normal operating position with the “test device reference point” located along the “vertical centerline” on the front of the device aligned to the “ear reference point” (See Fig. 6.3). The “test device reference point” is than located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device is positioned so that the “vertical centerline” is bisecting the front surface of the device at it’s top and bottom edges, positioning the “ear reference point” on the outer surface of both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point [5].

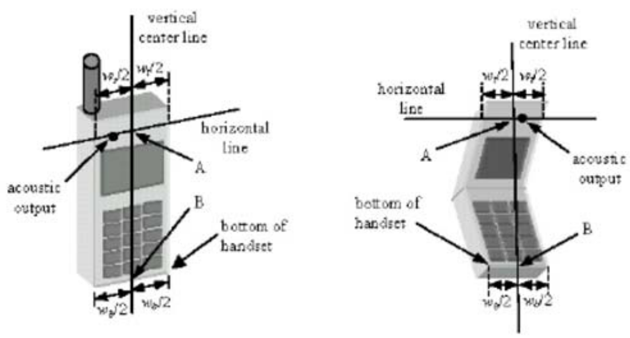


Figure 6.3 Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

Test Configuration – Positioning for Cheek / Touch

1. Position the device close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure below), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the device is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom

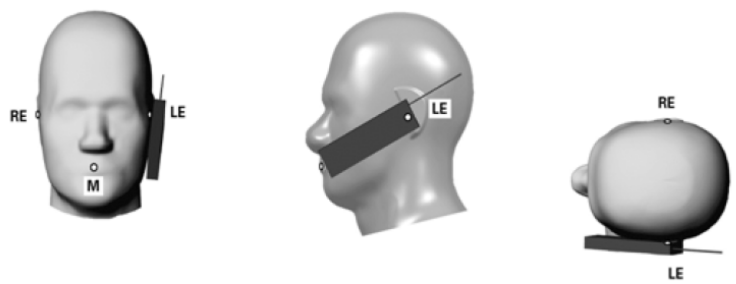


Figure 7.1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

2. Translate the device towards the phantom along the line passing through RE and LE until the device touches the ear.

3. While maintaining the device in this plane, rotate it around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline is in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (called the reference plane).
4. Rotate the device around the vertical centerline until the device (horizontal line) is symmetrical with respect to the line NF.

5. While maintaining the vertical centerline in the reference plane, keeping point A on the line passing through RE and LE and maintaining the device contact with the ear, rotate the device about the line NF until any point on the device is in contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek). See Figure below.

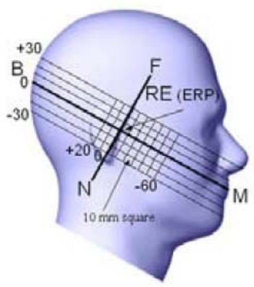


Figure 7.2 Side view w/ relevant markings

Test Configuration – Positioning for Ear / 15° Tilt

With the test device aligned in the Cheek/Touch Position":

1. While maintaining the orientation of the device, retracted the device parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the device by 15 degrees.

2. Rotate the device around the horizontal line by 15 degrees.

3. While maintaining the orientation of the device, move the device parallel to the reference plane until any part of the device touches the head. (In this position, point A is located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact is at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the device shall be reduced. The tilted position is obtained when any part of the device is in contact with the ear as well as a second part of the device is in contact with the head (see Figure below).

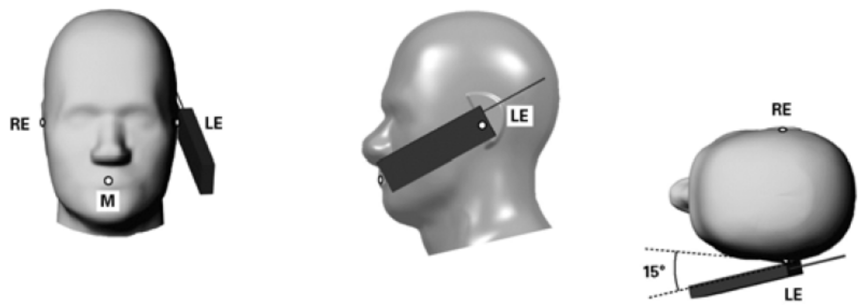
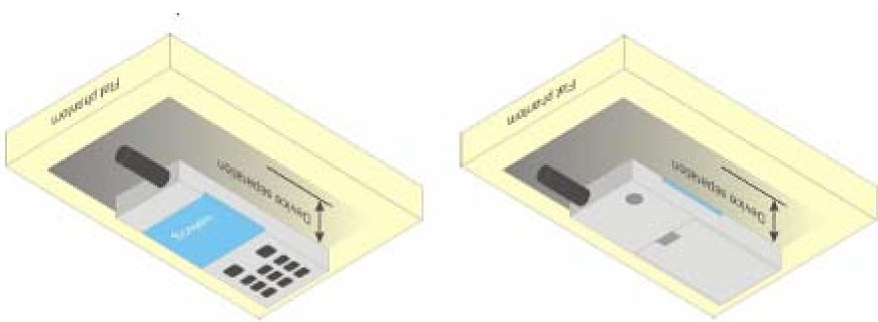


Figure 7.3 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15˚ Tilt Position

Test Position – Body Worn Configurations

Body Worn Position
(a) To position the device parallel to the phantom surface with either keypad up or down.
(b) To adjust the device parallel to the flat phantom.
(c) To adjust the distance between the device surface and the flat phantom to 1.5 cm or holster surface and the flat phantom to 0 cm.



5 ANSI/IEEE C95.1 – 1999 RF Exposure Limit

In order for users to be aware of the body-worn operating requirements for meeting RF exposure compliance, operating instructions and cautions statements are included in the user's manual.

Uncontrolled Environment

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

Controlled Environment

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Table 8.1 Human Exposure Limits

	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIROMENT Professional Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)
SPATIAL PEAK SAR[1] Brain	1.60	8.00
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR[2] Whole Body	0.08	0.40
SPATIAL PEAK SAR[3] Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.00	20.00

[1] The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
[2] The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
[3] The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

6 SYSTEM AND LIQUID VALIDATION

Basic SAR system validation requirements

The SAR system must be validated against its performance specifications before it is deployed. When SAR probes, system components or software are changed, upgraded or recalibrated, these must be validated with the SAR system(s) that operates with such components. Reference dipoles are used with the required tissue-equivalent media for system validation,

The detailed system validation results are maintained by each test laboratory, which are normally not required for equipment approval. Only a tabulated summary of the system validation status, according to the validation date(s), measurement frequencies, SAR probes and tissue dielectric parameters is required in the SAR report.

Siemic Lab has performed the system validation at 11/01/2012, and all the measured results within 10% of the system calibrated SAR targets.

System Setup

The system performance check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. System and operator errors can be detected and corrected. It is recommended that the system performance check be performed prior to any usage of the system in order to guarantee reproducible results. The system performance check uses normal SAR measurements in a simplified setup with a well characterized source. This setup was selected to give a high sensitivity to all parameters that might fail or vary over time. The system check does not intend to replace the calibration of the components, but indicates situations where the system uncertainty is exceeded due to drift or failure.

In the simplified setup for system evaluation, the DUT is replaced by a calibrated dipole and the power source is replaced by a continuous wave that comes from a signal generator. The calibrated dipole must be placed beneath the flat phantom section of the SAM twin phantom with the correct distance holder. The distance holder should touch the phantom surface with a light pressure at the reference marking and be oriented parallel to the long side of the phantom. The equipment setup is shown below:

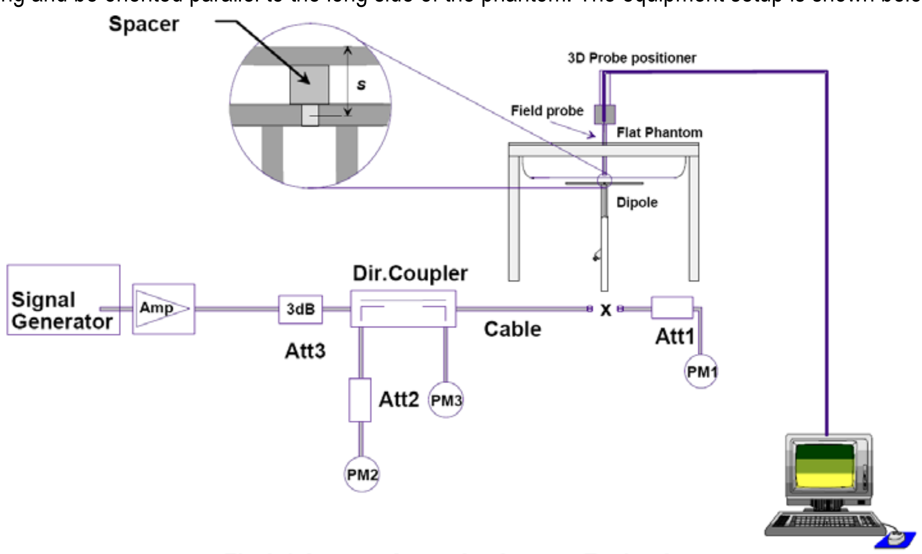


Fig 8.1 System Setup for System Evaluation

1. Signal Generator
2. Amplifier
3. Directional Coupler
4. Power Meter
5. Calibrated Dipole

Note: The output power on dipole port must be calibrated to 30 dBm (1000 mW) before dipole is connected.

System Verification Results

Numerical reference SAR values (W/kg) for reference dipole and flat phantom

Frequency (MHz)	1 g SAR	10 g SAR	Local SAR at surface (above feed-point)	Local SAR at surface (y = 2 cm offset from feed-point)[a]
300	3.0	2.0	4.4	2.1
450	4.9	3.3	7.2	3.2
835	9.5	6.2	4.1	4.9
900	10.8	6.9	16.4	5.4
1450	29.0	16.0	50.2	6.5
1800	38.1	19.8	69.5	6.8
1900	39.7	20.5	72.1	6.6
2000	41.1	21.1	74.6	6.5
2450	52.4	24.0	104.2	7.7
3000	63.8	25.7	140.2	9.5

Target and measurement SAR after Normalized (1W):

Measurement Date	Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Type (head/body)	Target SAR1g (W/kg)	Measured SAR1g (W/kg)	Normalized SAR1g (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
Aug 4th, 2013	835	head	9.5	0.399	9.97	4.9
Aug 4th, 2013	835	body	9.5	0.404	10.1	6.3
Aug 5th, 2013	1900	head	39.7	1.57	39.25	-1.1
Aug 5th, 2013	1900	body	39.7	1.65	41.25	3.9
Aug 5th, 2013	2450	head	52.4	2.03	50.75	-3.1
Aug 5th, 2013	2450	body	52.4	2.06	51.5	-1.7

Note: system check input power: 40mW

Liquid Validation

The dielectric parameters were checked prior to assessment using the HP85070C dielectric probe kit. The dielectric parameters measured are reported in each correspondent section.

KDB 865664 recommended Tissue Dielectric Parameters

The head and body tissue parameters given in this below table should be used to measure the SAR of transmitters operating in 100 MHz to 6 GHz frequency range. The tissue dielectric parameters of the tissue medium at the test frequency should be within the tolerance required in this document. The dielectric parameters should be linearly interpolated between the closest pair of target frequencies to determine the applicable dielectric parameters corresponding to the device test frequency.

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by IEEE Std 1528-2003 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 1528 are derived from tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described above and extrapolated according to the head parameters specified in 1528.

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)

Liquid Confirmation Result:

Temperature: 21°C , Relative humidity: 57% , Measured Date: Aug 4th, 2013			
835(MHz)	Description	Dielectric Parameters	
		εr	σ(s/m)
Head	Target Value ±5% window	41.50 39.43 — 43.58	0.90 0.855 — 0.945
	Measurement Value	**42.13**	**0.89**
Body	Target Value ±5% window	55.2 52.25 — 57.75	0.97 0.922 — 1.018
	Measurement Value	**56.66**	**0.96**

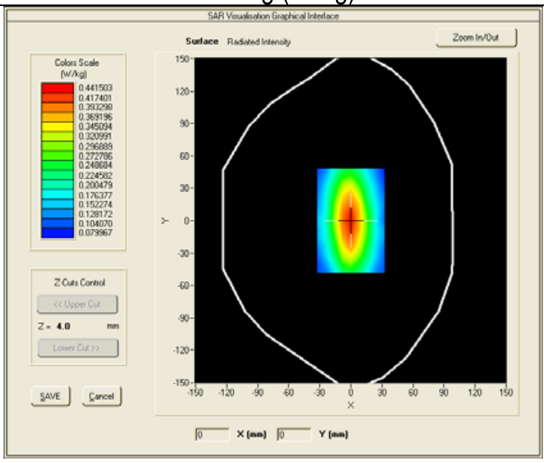
Temperature: 21°C , Relative humidity: 57% , Measured Date: Aug 5th, 2013			
1900(MHz)	Description	Dielectric Parameters	
		εr	σ(s/m)
Head	Target Value ±5% window	40.00 38.00 — 42.00	1.40 1.33 — 1.47
	Measurement Value	**40.71**	**1.37**
Body	Target Value ±5% window	53.30 50.64 — 55.97	1.52 1.44 — 1.60
	Measurement Value	**52.22**	**1.49**

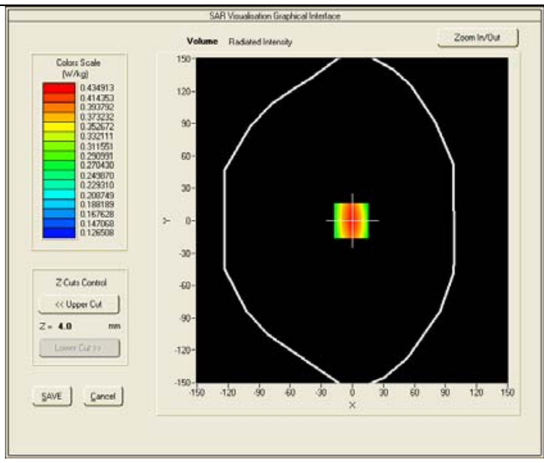
Temperature: 21°C , Relative humidity: 57% , Measured Date: Aug 5th, 2013			
2450(MHz)	Description	Dielectric Parameters	
		εr	σ(s/m)
Head	Target Value ±5% window	39.2 37.24 — 41.16	1.80 1.71 — 1.89
	Measurement Value	**38.90**	**1.79**
Body	Target Value ±5% window	52.70 50.065 — 55.335	1.95 1.8775 — 2.0475
	Measurement Value	**53.21**	**1.92**

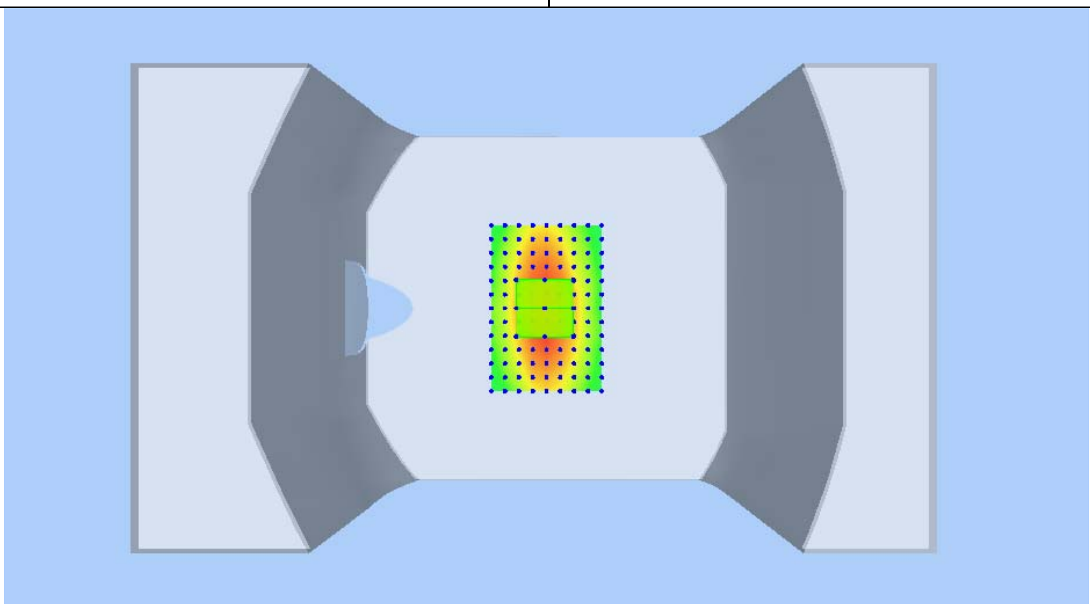
System Validation Plots

Product Description: Dipole
Model: SID835
Test Date: Aug 4th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	835.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	42.13
Conductivity (S/m)	0.89
Input power	40mW
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	3.49
Sensor-surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.41000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.264093
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.399214

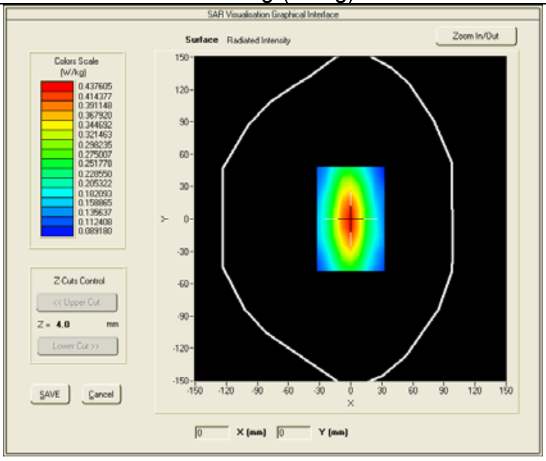


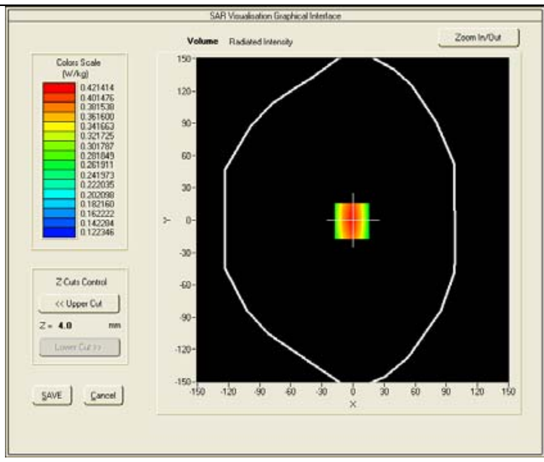


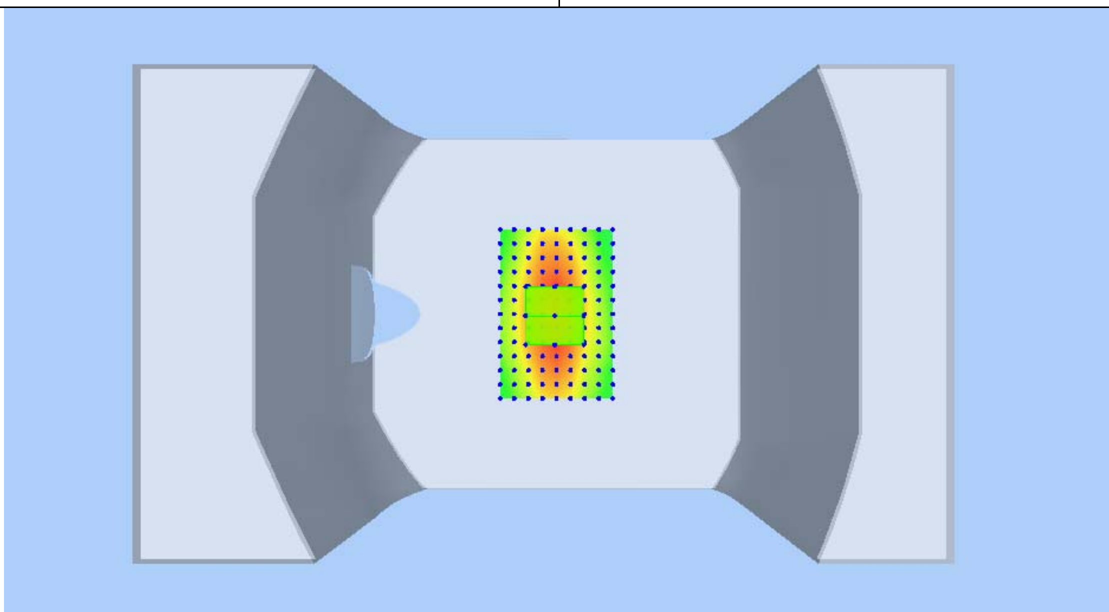


Product Description: Dipole
Model: SID835
Test Date: Aug 4th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	835.000000
Relative permittivity (real part)	56.66
Conductivity (S/m)	0.96
Input power	40mW
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	3.59
Sensor-surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.75000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.261313
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.404022

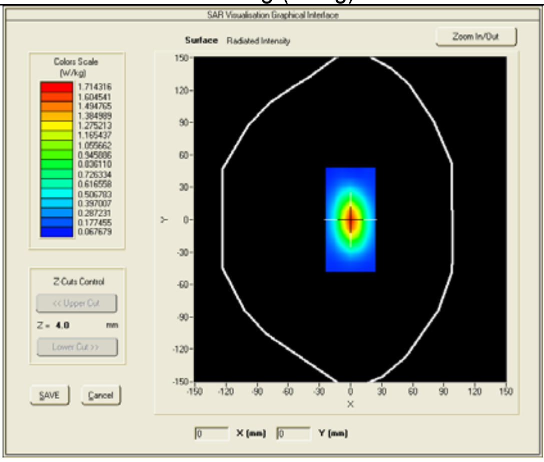


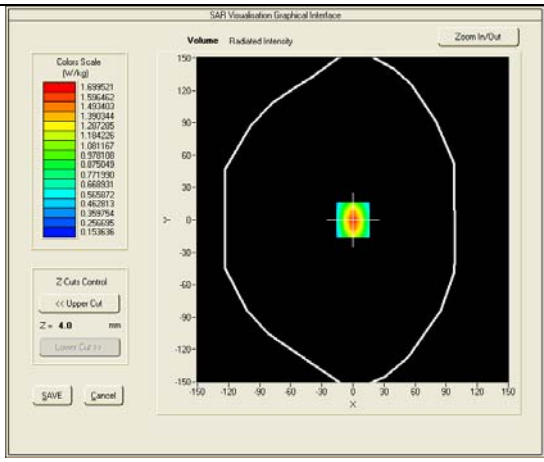


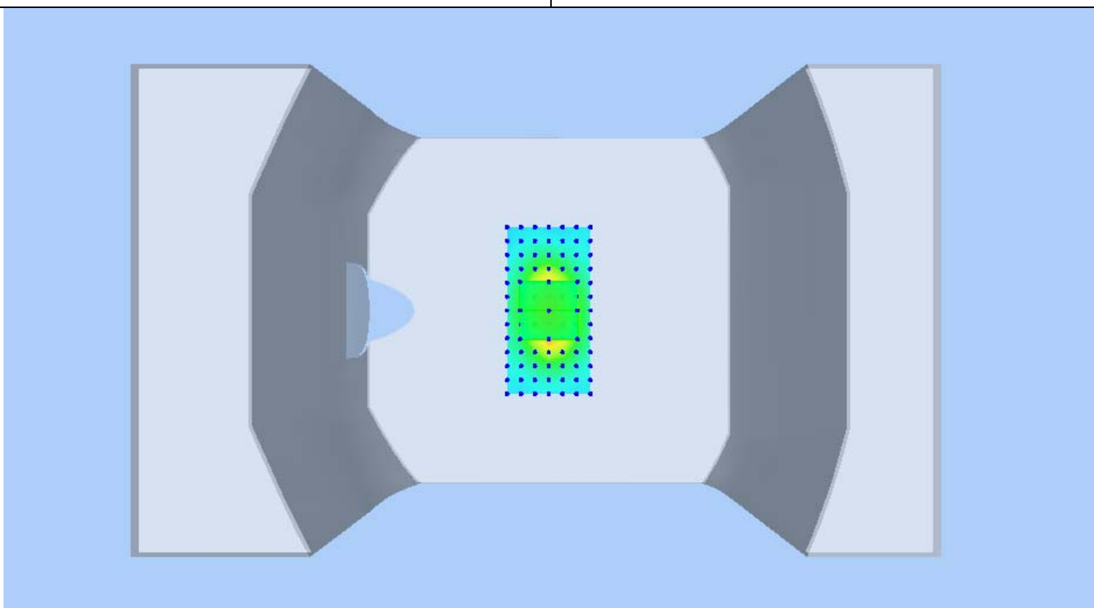


Product Description: Dipole
Model: SID1900
Test Date: Aug 5th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1900.000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.71
Conductivity (S/m)	1.37
Input power	40mW
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.53
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.07000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.841520
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.573761

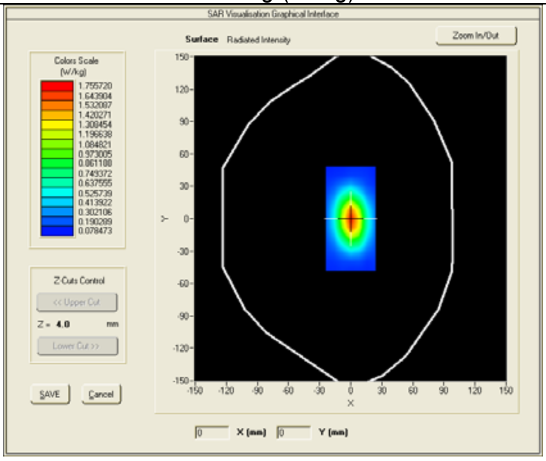


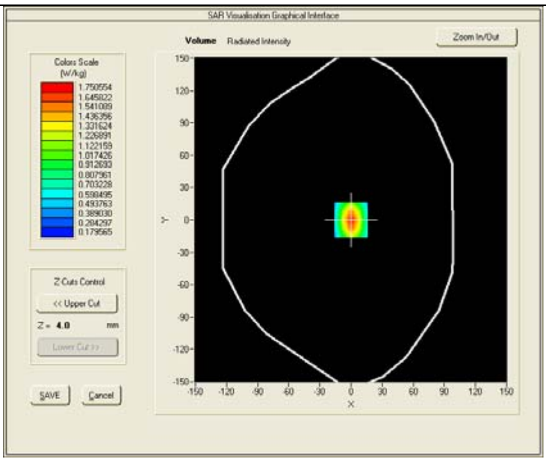


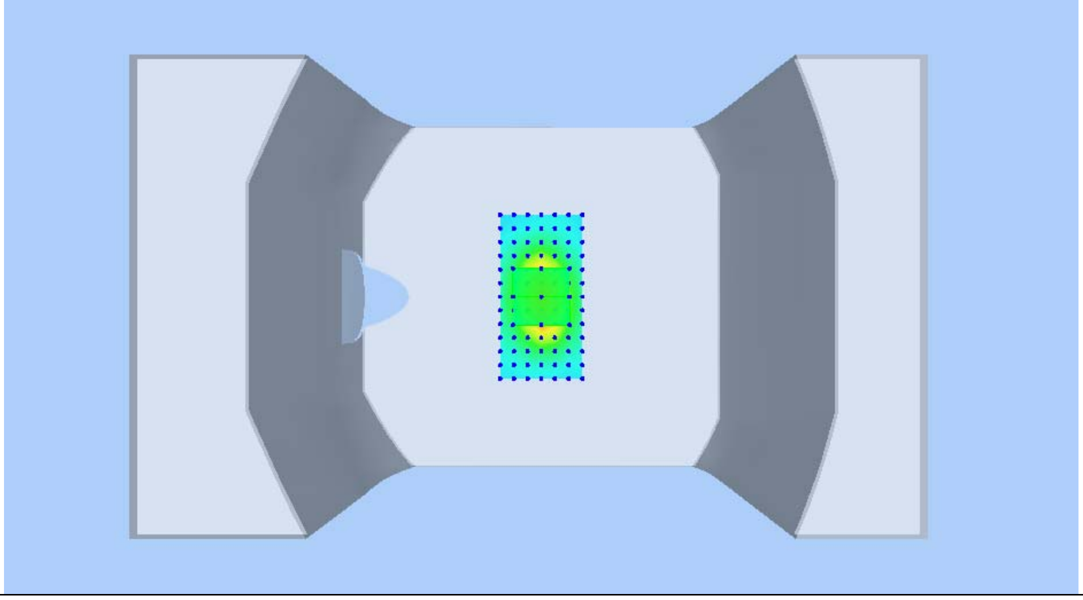


Product Description: Dipole
Model: SID1900
Test Date: Aug 5th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1900.000
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.22
Conductivity (S/m)	1.49
Input power	40mW
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.68
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.48000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.886913
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.648371

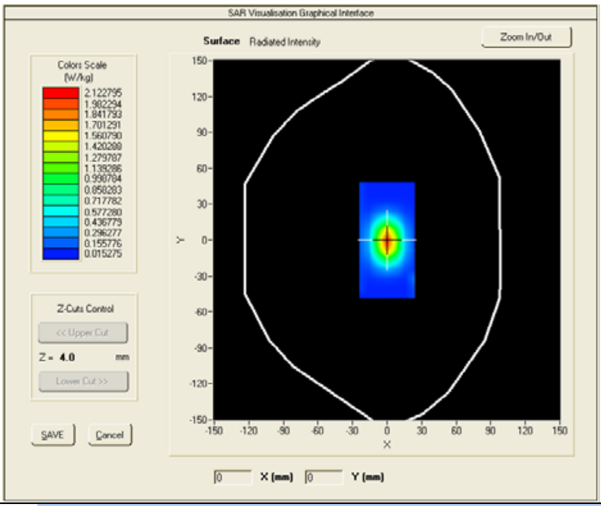


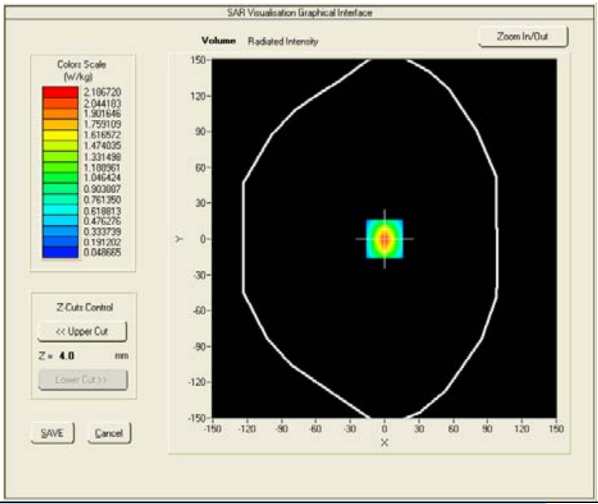


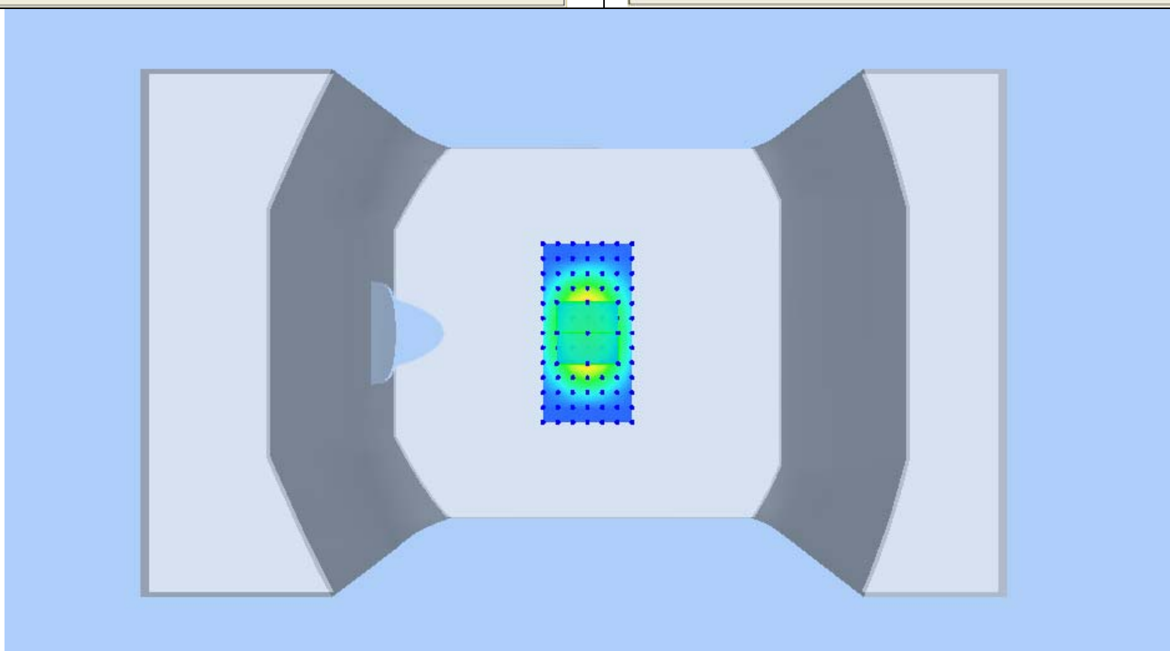


Product Description: Dipole
Model: SID2450
Test Date: Aug 5th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2450.00000
Relative permittivity (real part)	38.90
Conductivity (S/m)	1.79
Input power	40mW
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.31
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.40000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.969720
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	2.032191

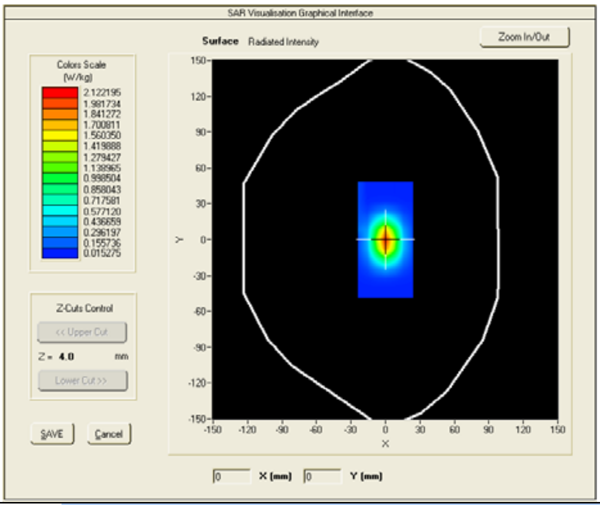


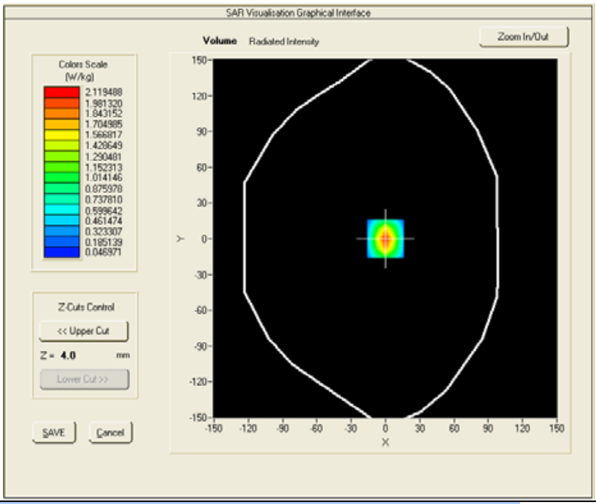


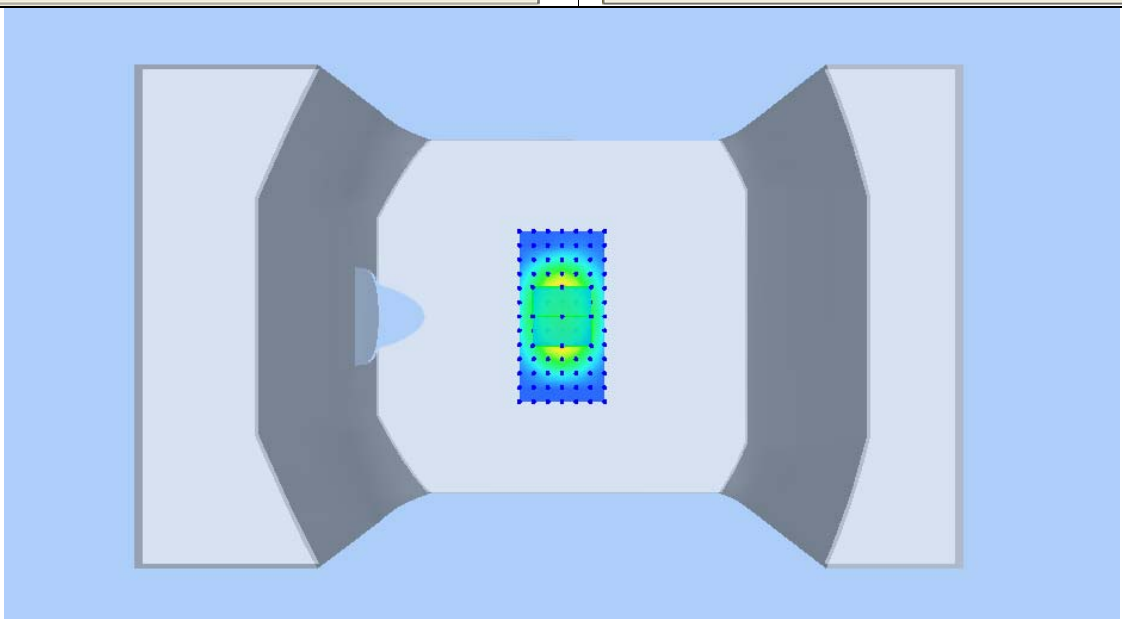


Product Description: Dipole
Model: SID2450
Test Date: Aug 5th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2450.00000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.21
Conductivity (S/m)	1.92
Input power	40mW
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.43
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.00000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.979188
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	2.061951







7 UNCERTAINTY ASSESSMENT

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type An evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience and specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table below :

Uncertainty Distribution	Normal	Rectangle	Triangular	U Shape
Multi-plying Factor[a]	1/k[b]	$1 / \sqrt{3}$	$1 / \sqrt{6}$	$1 / \sqrt{2}$

(a) standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity
(b) κ is the coverage factor

Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type -sum-by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %.

The COMOSAR Uncertainty Budget is show in below table:
The following table includes the uncertainty table of the IEEE 1528 from 300MHz to 3GHz. The values are determined by Satimo.

UNCERTAINTY FOR SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CHECK

Uncertainty Component	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	ci (1 g)	ci (10 g)	1 g ui (± %)	10 g ui (± %)	vi
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	5,8	N	1	1	1	5,8	5,8	∞
Axial Isotropy	3,5	R	√3	(1-cp)1/2	(1-cp)1/2	1,42887	1,42887	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	5,9	R	√3	√Cp	√Cp	2,40866	2,40866	∞
Boundary Effect	1	R	√3	1	1	0,57735	0,57735	∞
Linearity	4,7	R	√3	1	1	2,71355	2,71355	∞
System Detection Limits	1	R	√3	1	1	0,57735	0,57735	∞
Readout Electronics	0,5	N	1	1	1	0,5	0,5	∞
Response Time	0	R	√3	1	1	0	0	∞
Integration Time	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,80829	0,80829	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3	R	√3	1	1	1,73205	1,73205	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,80829	0,80829	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,80829	0,80829	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	2,3	R	√3	1	1	1,32791	1,32791	∞
Dipole								
Dipole Axis to Liquid Distance	2	N	√3	1	1	1,1547	1,1547	N-1
Input Power and SAR drift measurement	5	R	√3	1	1	2,88675	2,88675	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4	R	√3	1	1	2,3094	2,3094	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	5	R	√3	0,64	0,43	1,84752	1,2413	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	4	N	1	0,64	0,43	2,56	1,72	M
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	5	R	√3	0,6	0,49	1,73205	1,41451	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	5	N	1	0,6	0,49	3	2,45	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				9.6671	9.1645	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)		k				19.3342	18.3290	

UNCERTAINTY EVALUATION FOR HANDSET SAR TEST

Uncertainty Component	Tol. (± %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c_i (1 g)	c_i (10 g)	1 g u_i (± %)	10 g u_i (± %)	v_i
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	5,8	N	1	1	1	5,8	5,8	∞
Axial Isotropy	3,5	R	√3	$(1\text{-}c_p)^{1/2}$	$(1\text{-}c_p)^{1/2}$	1,43	1,43	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	5,9	R	√3	$\sqrt{C_p}$	$\sqrt{C_p}$	2,41	2,41	∞
Boundary Effect	1	R	√3	1	1	0,58	0,58	∞
Linearity	4,7	R	√3	1	1	2,71	2,71	∞
System Detection Limits	1	R	√3	1	1	0,58	0,58	∞
Readout Electronics	0,5	N	1	1	1	0,50	0,50	∞
Response Time	0	R	√3	1	1	0,00	0,00	∞
Integration Time	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,81	0,81	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	3	R	√3	1	1	1,73	1,73	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,81	0,81	∞
Probe Positioning with respect to Phantom Shell	1,4	R	√3	1	1	0,81	0,81	∞
Extrapolation, interpolation and Integration Algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	2,3	R	√3	1	1	1,33	1,33	∞
Test sample Related								
Test Sample Positioning	2,6	N	1	1	1	2,60	2,60	N-1
Device Holder Uncertainty	3	N	1	1	1	3,00	3,00	N-1
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	5	R	√3	1	1	2,89	2,89	∞
Phantom and Tissue Parameters								
Phantom Uncertainty (shape and thickness tolerances)	4	R	√3	1	1	2,31	2,31	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	5	R	√3	0,64	0,43	1,85	1,24	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	4	N	1	0,64	0,43	2,56	1,72	M
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	5	R	√3	0,6	0,49	1,73	1,41	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	5	N	1	0,6	0,49	3,00	2,45	M
Combined Standard Uncertainty		RSS				10.39	9.92	
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL)		k				20.78	19.84	

8 TEST INSTRUMENT

TEST INSTRUMENTATION

Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Due
P C	Compaq	PV 3.06GHz	375052-AA1	N/A	N/A
Signal Generator	Agilent	8665B-008	3744A10293	05/15/2013	05/15/2014
MultiMeter	Keithley	MiltiMeter 2000	1259033	06/21/2013	06/21/2014
S-Parameter Network Analyzer	Agilent	8753ES	US39173518	08/04/2013	08/04/2014
Wireless Communication Test Set	R & S	CMU200	111078	07/22/2013	07/22/2014
Power Meter	HP	437B	3038A03648	05/17/2013	05/17/2014
E-field PROBE	SATIMO	SSE2	SN 09/13 EPG176	05/01/2013	05/01/2014
DIPOLE 835	SATIMO	SID 835	SN 18/11 DIPC 150	06/01/2011	06/01/2014
DIPOLE 1900	SATIMO	SID 1900	SN 18/11 DIPG 153	06/01/2011	06/01/2014
COMOSAR Open Coaxial Probe	SATIMO	OCP43	SN 24/11 OCPG43	06/01/2013	06/01/2014
Communication Antenna	SATIMO	ANTA3	SN 20/11 ANTA 3	06/21/2013	06/20/2014
Laptop POSITIONING DEVICE	SATIMO	LSH15	SN 24/11 LSH15	N/A	N/A
GSM GSM Mobile phonePOSITIONING DEVICE	SATIMO	MSH73	SN 24/11 MSH73	N/A	N/A
DUMMY PROBE	ANTENNESSA		DP41	N/A	N/A
SAM PHANTOM	SATIMO	SAM87	SN 24/11 SAM87	N/A	N/A
Elliptic Phantom	SATIMO	ELLI20	SN 20/11ELLI20	N/A	N/A
PHANTOM TABLE	SATIMO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6 AXIS ROBOT	KUKA	KR5	949272	N/A	N/A
high Power Solid State Amplifier (80MHz~1000MHz)	Instruments for Industry	CMC150	M631-0408	N/A	N/A
Medium Power Solid State Amplifier (0.8~4.2GHz)	Instruments for Industry	S41-25	M629-0408	N/A	N/A
Wave Tube Amplifier 4-8 GHz at 20Watt	Hughes Aircraft Company	1277H02F000	81	N/A	N/A

9 OUTPUT POWER VERIFICATION

Test Condition:

1. Conducted Measurement
   EUT was set for low, mid, high channel with modulated mode and highest RF output power.
   The base station simulator was connected to the antenna terminal.
2. Conducted Emissions Measurement Uncertainty
   All test measurements carried out are traceable to national standards. The uncertainty of the measurement at a confidence level of approximately 95% (in the case where distributions are normal), with a coverage factor of 2, in the range 30MHz – 40GHz is ±1.5dB.
3. Environmental Conditions

Temperature	23°C
Relative Humidity	53%
Atmospheric Pressure	1019mbar

4. Test Date : Aug 4th, 2013
   Tested By : Chris You

Test Procedures:

Mobile phone radio output power measurement

1. The transmitter output port was connected to base station emulator.
2. Establish communication link between emulator and EUT and set EUT to operate at maximum output power all the time.
3. Select lowest, middle, and highest channels for each band and different possible test mode.
4. Measure the conducted peak burst power and conducted average burst power from EUT antenna port.

Other radio output power measurement

The output power was measured using power meter at low, mid, and hi channels.

Source-based Time Averaged Burst Power Calculation:

For TDMA, the following duty cycle factor was used to calculate the source-based time average power

Number of Time slot	1	2	3	4
Duty Cycle	1:8	1:4	1:2.66	1:2
Duty cycle factor	-9.03 dB	-6.02 dB	-4.26 dB	-3.01 dB
Crest Factor	8	4	2.66	2

Remark: *Time slot duty cycle factor = 10 * log (1 / Time Slot Duty Cycle)*
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (1 Uplink) – 9.03 dB
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (2 Uplink) – 6.02 dB
Source based time averaged power = Maximum burst averaged power (4 Uplink) – 3.01 dB

Test Results:

GSM:

Burst Average Power (dBm);								
Band	GSM850				GSM1900			
Channel	128	190	251	Tune up Power tolerant	512	661	810	Tune up Power tolerant
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	/	1850.2	1880	1909.8	/
GSM Voice (1 uplink),GMSK	**31.83**	31.83	31.81	32±1	28.83	**28.86**	28.83	29±1
GPRS Multi-Slot Class 8 (1 uplink),GMSK	31.82	31.81	31.80	32±1	28.83	28.85	28.82	29±1
GPRS Multi-Slot Class 10 (2 uplink),GMSK	30.95	30.95	30.94	31±1	27.70	27.76	27.69	28±1
GPRS Multi-Slot Class 12 (4 uplink),GMSK	28.77	28.76	28.60	28±1	25.01	25.09	25.05	25±1
Remark : GPRS, CS1 coding scheme. Multi-Slot Class 8 , Support Max 4 downlink, 1 uplink , 5 working link Multi-Slot Class 10 , Support Max 4 downlink, 2 uplink , 5 working link Multi-Slot Class 12 , Support Max 4 downlink, 4 uplink , 5 working link								

Source Based time Average Power (dBm)								
Band	GSM850				GSM1900			
Channel	128	190	251	Time Average factor	512	661	810	Time Average factor
Frequency (MHz)	824.2	836.6	848.8	/	1850.2	1880	1909.8	/
GSM Voice (1 uplink),GMSK	22.80	22.80	22.78	-9.03	19.80	19.83	19.80	-9.03
GPRS Multi-Slot Class 8 (1 uplink),GMSK	22.79	22.78	22.77	-9.03	19.80	19.82	19.79	-9.03
GPRS Multi-Slot Class 10 (2 uplink),GMSK	24.93	24.93	24.92	-6.02	21.68	21.74	21.67	-6.02
GPRS Multi-Slot Class 12 (4 uplink),GMSK	**25.76**	25.75	25.59	-3.01	22.00	**22.08**	22.04	-3.01
Remark : Time average factor = 1 uplink , 10*log(1/8)=-9.03dB , 2 uplink , 10*log(2/8)=-6.02dB , 4 uplink , 10*log(4/8)=-3.01dB Source based time average power = Burst Average power + Time Average factor								

Note: 1. Body SAR was performed at GPRS Multi-slot class 12 due to the source based time average power.

WIFI Mode (2.4G)

Mode	Channel number	Frequency (MHz)	Data rate(Mbps)	PK Output Power(dBm)	Average Output Power(dBm)	Average Power tolerant
802.11b	1	2412	1	13.82	11.60	12±2
	6	2437	1	14.13	12.07	12±2
	11	2462	1	15.46	12.83	12±2
802.11g	1	2412	6	15.85	9.84	11±2
	6	2437	6	16.36	10.33	11±2
	11	2462	6	17.25	11.39	11±2
802.11n(HT20)	1	2412	MCS0	16.00	9.94	11±2
	6	2437	MCS0	16.34	10.39	11±2
	11	2462	MCS0	17.40	11.49	11±2
802.11n(HT40)	3	2422	MCS0	16.23	10.02	11±2
	6	2437	MCS0	16.61	10.31	11±2
	9	2452	MCS0	17.32	10.94	11±2

Bluetooth Measurement Result

Channel number	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power(dBm)	Tune up tolerant (dBm)
0	2402	6.07	5.5±1
39	2441	6.40	5.5±1
78	2480	6.05	5.5±1

Note: 1. SAR Test Exclusion Threshold for BT is about 9.6mW, the maximum tune up power of BT is 6.5dBm=4.47mW, no stand-alone SAR is required.

10 SAR TEST RESULTS

Test Condition:

1. SAR Measurement
The distance between the EUT and the antenna of the emulator is more than 50 cm and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30 dB less than the output power of EUT.

2 Measurement Uncertainty: See page 26 for detail
3 Environmental Conditions

Temperature	23°C
Relative Humidity	53%
Atmospheric Pressure	1019mbar

4 Test Date : Aug 4th, 2013~ Aug 5th, 2013
Tested By : Chris You

Test Procedures:

1. Establish communication link between EUT and base station emulation by air link.
2. Consider the SAR test reduction per FCC KDB guide line. For GSM/GPRS/EGPRS, set EUT into highest output power channel with test mode which has the maximum source-based time-averaged burst power listed in power table. If the source-based time-average output power for each data mode of EGPRS is lower than that in normal GPRS mode, then testing under EGPRS mode is not necessary.
3. Place the EUT in the selected test position. (Cheek, tilt or flat)
4. Perform SAR testing at highest output power channel under the selected test mode. If the measured 1-g SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, then testing for the other channel will not be performed.
5. When SAR is<0.8W/kg, no repeated SAR measurement is required

SAR measurement system will proceed the following basic steps:

1. Initial power reference measurement
2. Area Scan
3. Zoom Scan
4. Power drift measurement

SAR Summary Test Result:

GSM850

Date of Measured : Aug 4th, 2013					Body-Worn Separation Distance:1.5cm			
Position	Channel	Mode	SAR 1g(W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)	Power Drift (%)	Maximum Turn-up Power(dBm)	measured output power (dBm)	Scaled Maximum SAR(W/kg)
Right Head Cheek	Low	GSM voice	0.598	1.6	-1.67	33	31.83	0.78
Right Head Tilt	Low	GSM voice	0.434	1.6	-3.99	33	31.83	0.57
Left Head Cheek	Low	GSM voice	0.668	1.6	-4.58	33	31.83	0.89
Left Head Tilt	Low	GSM voice	0.362	1.6	1.77	33	31.83	0.48
Body-worn LCD Up	Low	GSM voice	0.792	1.6	-3.18	29	28.77	0.84
Body-worn LCD DOWN	Low	GPRS Class 12	1.121	1.6	0.61	29	28.77	**1.18**
	Low	GPRS Class 12	1.115	1.6	-1.07	29	28.77	1.18
	Mid	GPRS Class 12	1.106	1.6	-1.62	29	28.76	1.17
	High	GPRS Class 12	1.066	1.6	-1.62	29	28.60	1.17

PCS1900:

Date of Measured : Aug 5th, 2013				Body-Worn Separation Distance:1.5cm					
Position	Channel	Mode	SAR 1g(W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)	Power Drift (%)	Maximum Turn-up Power(dBm)	measured output power (dBm)	Scaled Maximum SAR(W/kg)
Right Head Cheek	Mid	GSM voice	0.693	1.6	-2.21	30	28.86	**0.90**
Right Head Tilt	Mid	GSM voice	0.178	1.6	0.89	30	28.86	0.23
Left Head Cheek	Mid	GSM voice	0.600	1.6	-3.92	30	28.86	0.78
Left Head Tilt	Mid	GSM voice	0.163	1.6	-1.39	30	28.86	0.21
Body-worn LCD up	Mid	GPRS Class 12	0.482	1.6	-0.18	26	25.09	0.59
Body-worn LCD Down	Mid	GPRS Class 12	0.608	1.6	-4.38	26	25.09	0.75

WLAN(802.11b):

Date of Measured : Aug 5th, 2013				Body-Worn Separation Distance:1.5cm				
Position	Channel	Mode	SAR 1g(W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)	Power Drift (%)	Maximum Turn-up Power(dBm)	measured output power (dBm)	Scaled Maximum SAR(W/kg)
Right Head Cheek	High	1Mbps	0.064	1.6	3.91	14	12.83	0.08
Right Head Tilt	High	1Mbps	0.020	1.6	1.76	14	12.83	0.03
Left Head Cheek	High	1Mbps	0.070	1.6	-3.09	14	12.83	**0.09**
Left Head Tilt	High	1Mbps	0.004	1.6	-4.19	14	12.83	0.01
Body-worn LCD up	High	1Mbps	0.029	1.6	1.06	14	12.83	0.04
Body-worn LCD Down	High	1Mbps	0.046	1.6	3.22	14	12.83	**0.06**

Measurement variability consideration

According to KDB 865664 D01v01 section 2.8.1, repeated measurements are required following the procedures as below:

1. Repeated measurement is not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80W/kg; steps 2) through 4) do not apply.
2. When the original highest measured SAR is ⩾ 0.80 W/kg, repeat that measurement once.
3. Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ⩾ 1.45 W/kg (~ 10% from the 1-g SAR limit).
4. Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first or second repeated measurement is ⩾ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20.
   Measured SAR (W/Kg)

Repeated SAR:

Band	Position	Channel	Mode	measured SAR(W/kg)				
				Original	1st Repeated		2nd Repeated	
					Value	Ratio	Value	Ratio
GSM850	Body-worn Back	Low	GPRS Class 12	1.121	1.115	1.00	NA	NA

Highest SAR (WWAN, WLAN)

Band	Position	Mode	SAR 1g(W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)	Power Drift (%)	Maximum Turn-up Power(dBm)	measured output power (dBm)	Scaled Maximum SAR(W/kg)
PCS1900	Right Head Cheek	GSM voice	0.693	1.6	-2.21	30	28.86	**0.90**
GSM850	Left Head Cheek	GSM voice	0.668	1.6	-4.58	33	31.83	**0.89**
802.11b	Right Head Cheek	1Mbps	0.064	1.6	3.91	14	12.83	**0.08**
802.11b	Left Head Cheek	1Mbps	0.070	1.6	-3.09	14	12.83	**0.09**
GSM850	Body-worn LCD DOWN	GPRS Class 12	1.121	1.6	0.61	29	28.77	**1.18**
802.11b	Body-worn LCD Down	1Mbps	0.046	1.6	3.22	14	12.83	**0.06**

Antenna Separation Information:

Simultaneous Transmission SAR Analysis.

No.	Applicable Simultaneous Transmission Combination
1.	GSM+BT
2.	GSM+WIFI

Note:

1. For simultaneous transmission analysis, WiFi and Bluetooth SAR is estimated per KDB 447498 D01 v05 base on the formula below:
   - $(max.\ power\ of\ channel,\ including\ tune\text{-}up\ tolerance,\ mW)/(min.\ test\ separation\ distance,\ mm)]\cdot[\sqrt{f_{(GHz)}}/x]$ W/kg for *test separation distances* $\leq$ 50 mm;

     where $x = 7.5$ for 1-g SAR, and $x = 18.75$ for 10-g SAR.
   - 0.4 W/kg for 1-g SAR and 1.0 W/kg for 10-g SAR, when the *test separation distances* is > 50 mm.[21]
2. If the test separation distances is≤5mm, 5mm is used for estimated SAR calculation.
3. BT's maximum tune up power is 6.5dBm and the estimated SAR is listed below.

Test position	Head(0cm)	Body-worn(1.5cm)
BT Estimated SAR(W/kg)	0.18	0.06

Maximum Summation:

	GSM	BT	WIFI	GSM+BT	GSM+WIFI
position	Max. Scaled SAR	Max. Scaled SAR	Max. Scaled SAR		
Right Head	0.90	0.18	0.08	1.08	0.98
Left Head	0.89	0.18	0.09	1.07	0.98
Body Worn BACK	1.18	0.06	0.06	1.24	1.24

Note: 1g-SAR scalar summation<1.6W/kg, so no simultaneous SAR is required.

11 SAR MEASUREMENT REFERENCES

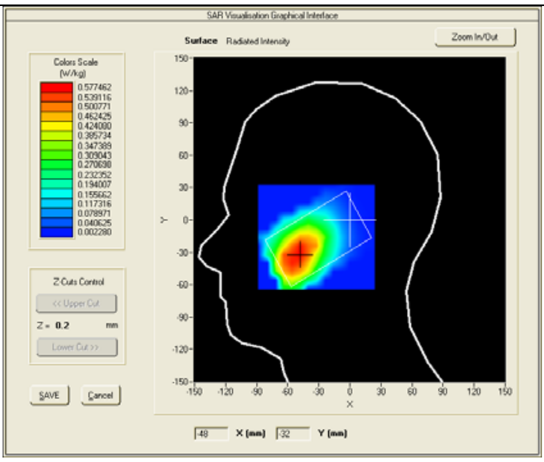
References

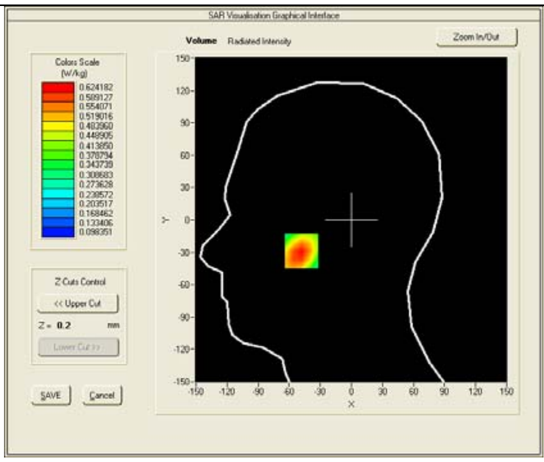
1. FCC 47 CFR Part 2 “Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations”
2. IEEE Std. C95.1-1991, “IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3kHz to 300GHz”, 1991
3. IEEE Std. 1528-2003, “Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate(SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communication Devices: Measurement Techniques”, December 2003
4. IEC 62209-2, “Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices—Human models, instrumentation, and procedures – Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate(SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body(frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)”, March 2010
5. FCC KDB 447498 D01 v05, “Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies”, May 28th, 2013
6. FCC KDB 941225 D04 v01, “Evaluation SAR for GSM/(E)GPRS Dual Transfer Mode”, January 27 2010
7. FCC KDB 865664 D01, “SAR Measurement Requirements 100MHz to 6GHz”, May 28th, 2013
8. FCC KDB 865664 D02, “RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations”, May 28th, 2013
9. FCC KDB648474 D04, SAR Evaluation Considerations for Wireless Handsets. May 28th, 2013
10. FCC KDB248227, SAR Measurement Procedures for 802.11a/b/g Transmitters May 29th, 2007

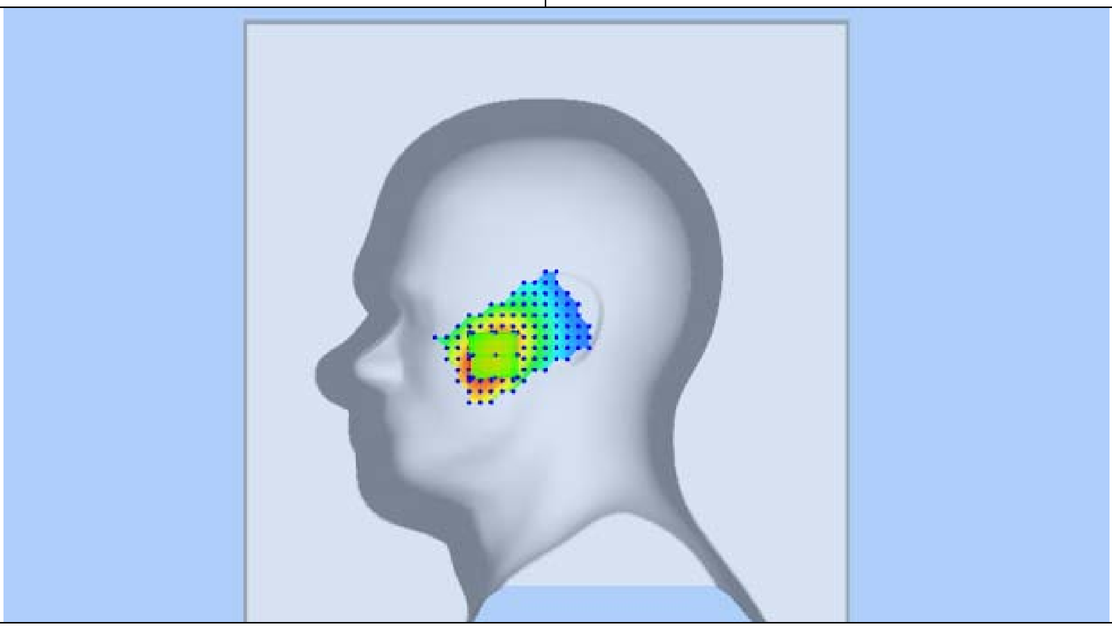
SAR measurement Plots

Test mode: GSM850, Low channel (Right Head Cheek)
Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 4th, 2013

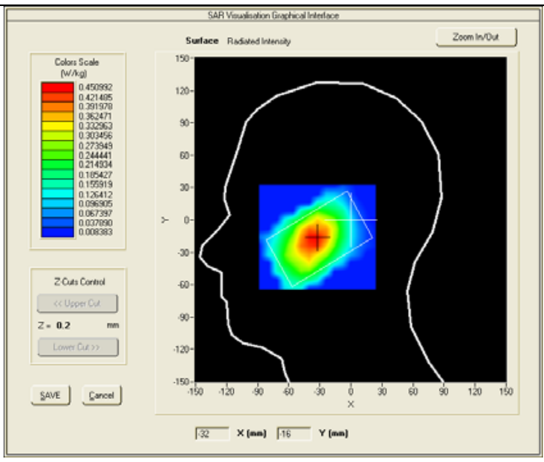
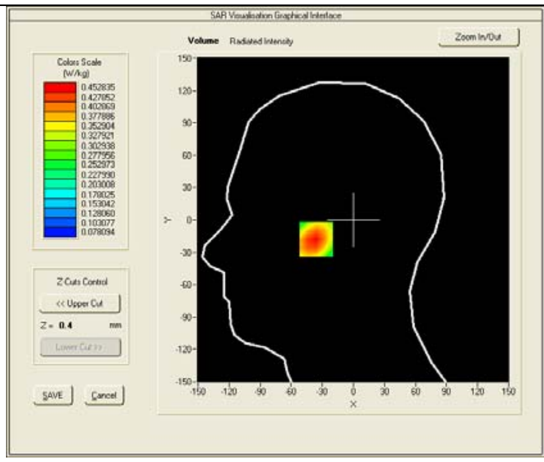
Medium(liquid type)	HSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	824.2000
Relative permittivity (real part)	42.13
Conductivity (S/m)	0.89
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	8.0
Conversion Factor	3.49
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.67000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.417830
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.598250
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

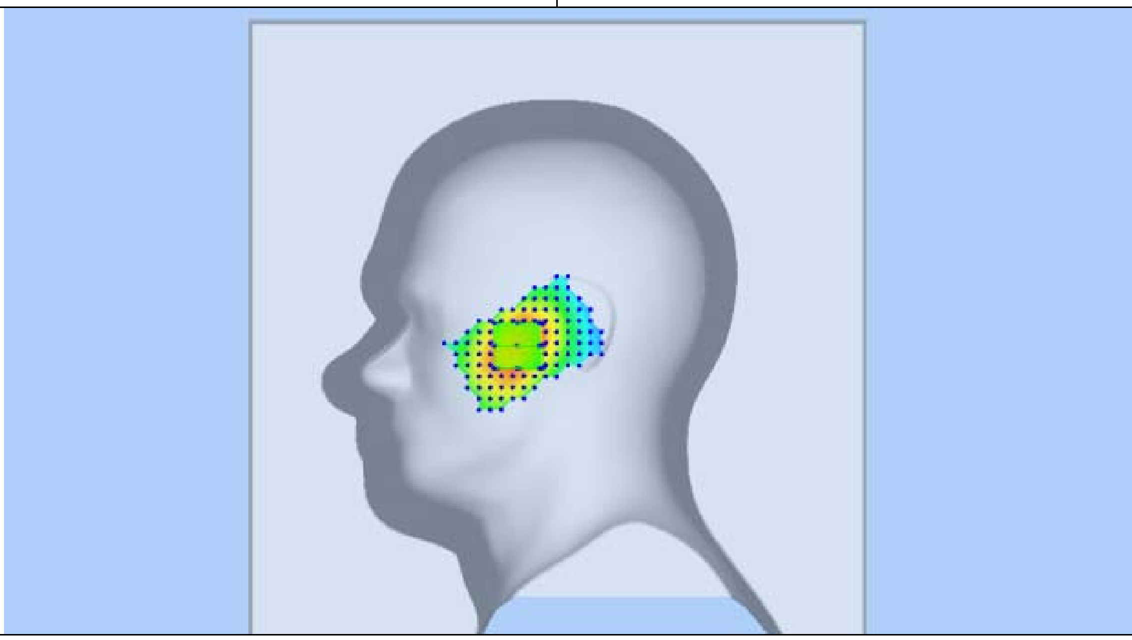






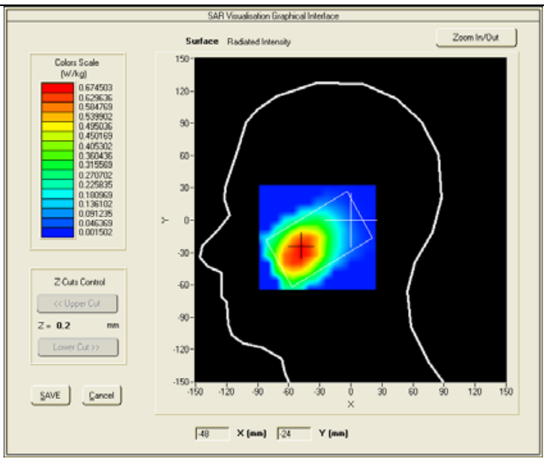
Test mode: GSM850, Low channel (Right Head Tilt)
Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 4th, 2013

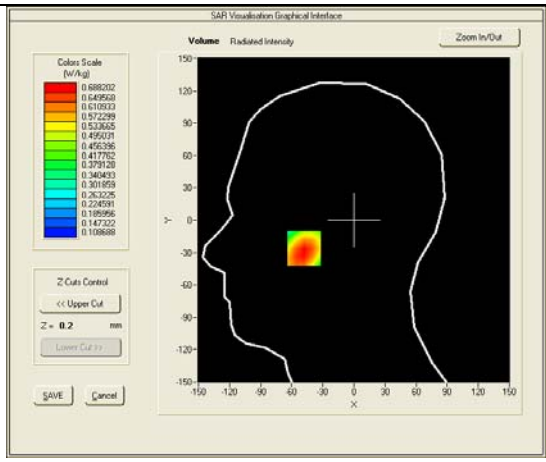
Medium(liquid type)	HSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	824.2000
Relative permittivity (real part)	42.13
Conductivity (S/m)	0.89
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	8.0
Conversion Factor	3.49
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-3.99000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.310763
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.434663
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

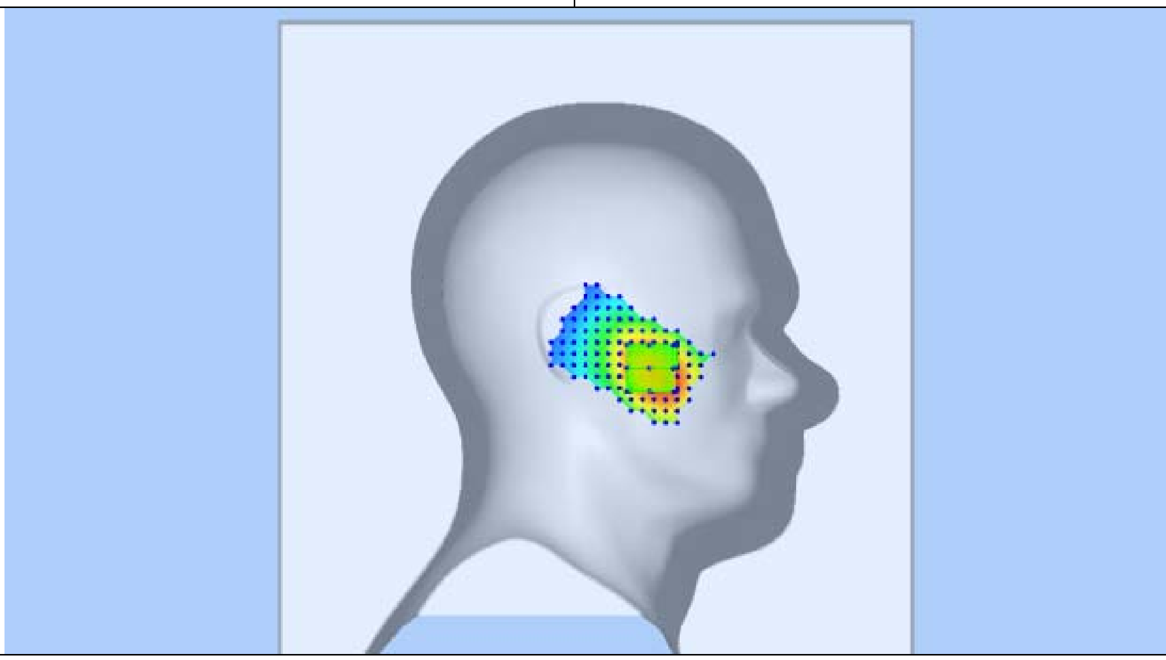


Test mode: GSM850, Low channel (Left Head Cheek)
Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 4th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	824.2000
Relative permittivity (real part)	42.13
Conductivity (S/m)	0.89
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	8.0
Conversion Factor	3.49
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-4.58000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.494356
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.668602
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

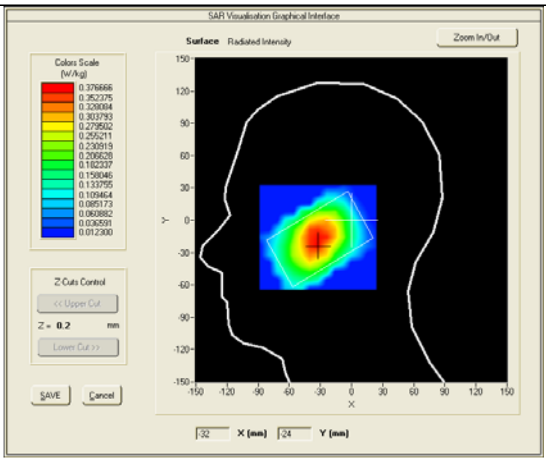


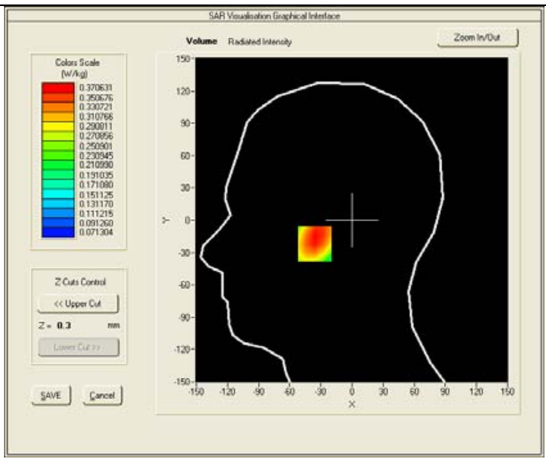


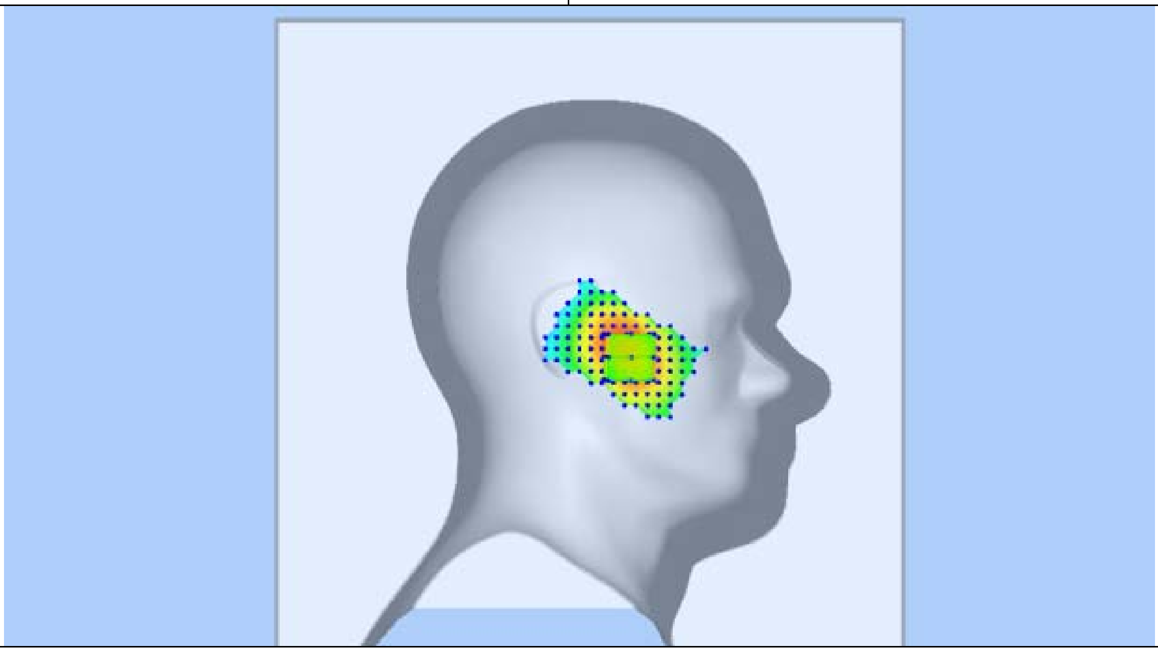


Test mode: GSM850, Low channel (Left Head Tilt)
Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 4th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	824.2000
Relative permittivity (real part)	42.13
Conductivity (S/m)	0.89
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	8.0
Conversion Factor	3.49
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	1.77000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.268199
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.362496
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

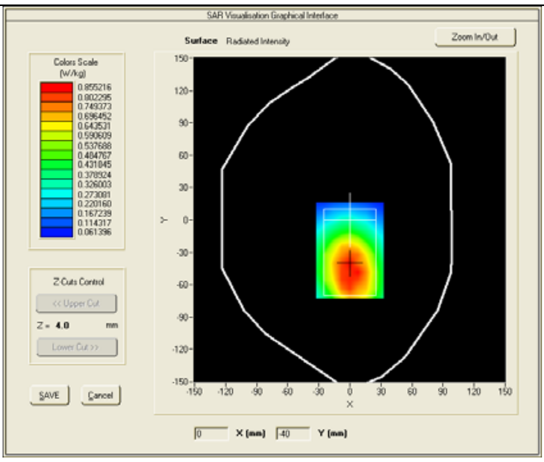


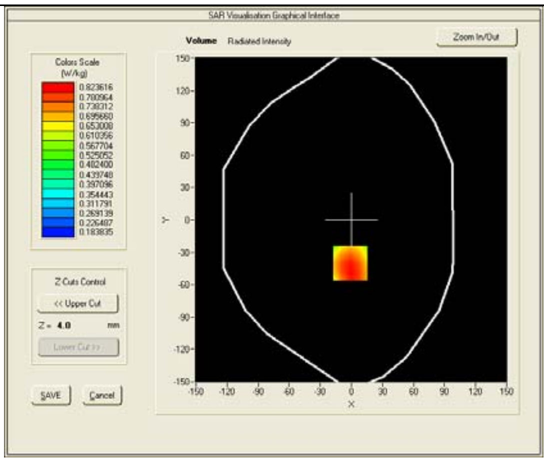


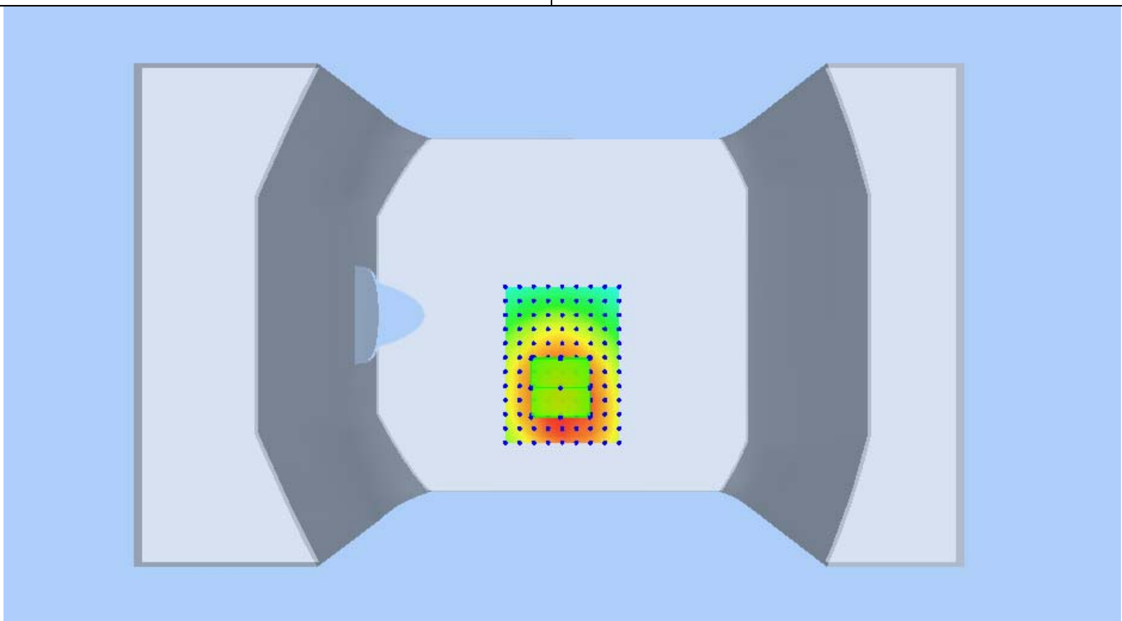


Test mode: GSM850, Low channel (Body-LCD UP)
Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 4th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	824.2000
Relative permittivity (real part)	56.66
Conductivity (S/m)	0.96
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	8.0
Conversion Factor	3.59
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-3.18000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.593160
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.792495
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

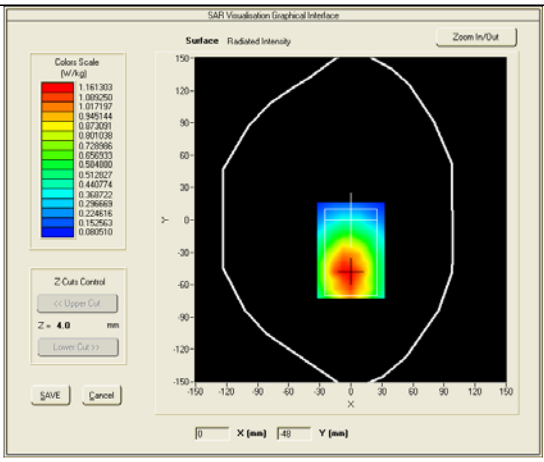


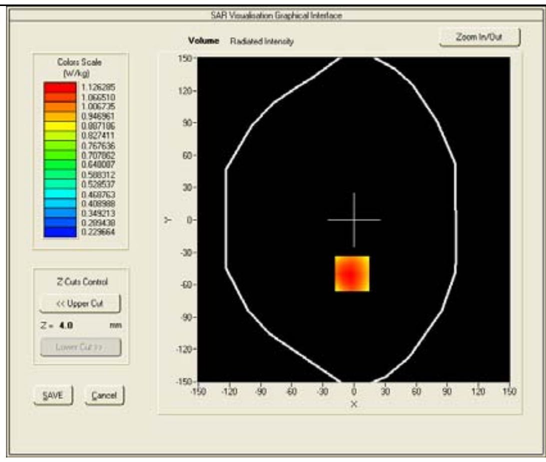


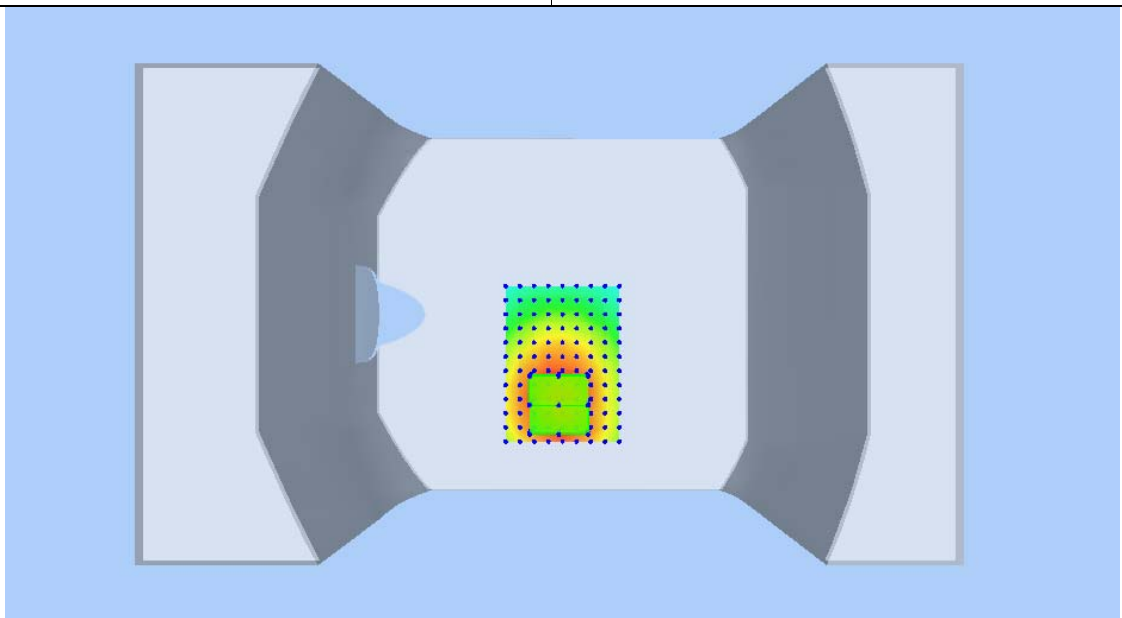


Test mode: GSM850, Low channel (Body-LCD DOWN)
Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 4th, 2013

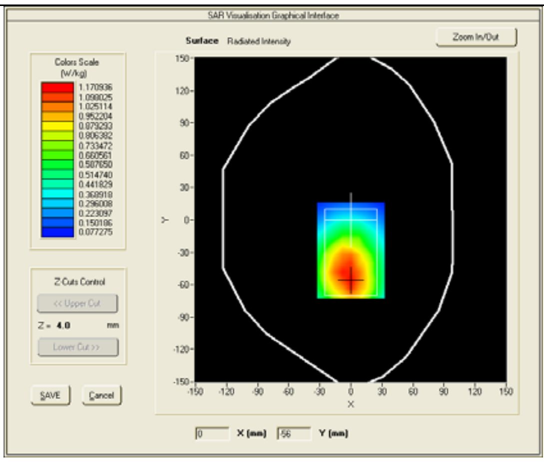
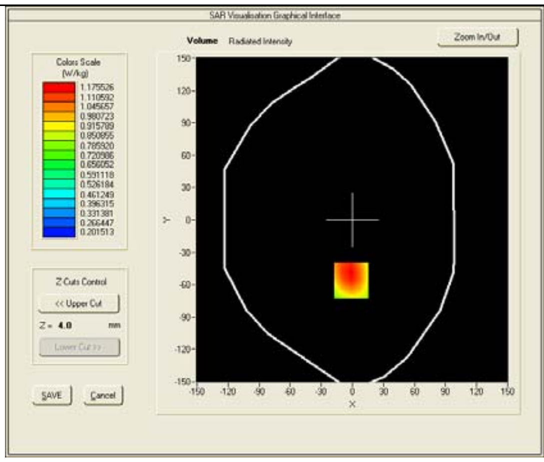
Medium(liquid type)	MSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	824.2000
Relative permittivity (real part)	56.66
Conductivity (S/m)	0.96
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	8.0
Conversion Factor	3.59
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.61000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.805351
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.121425
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

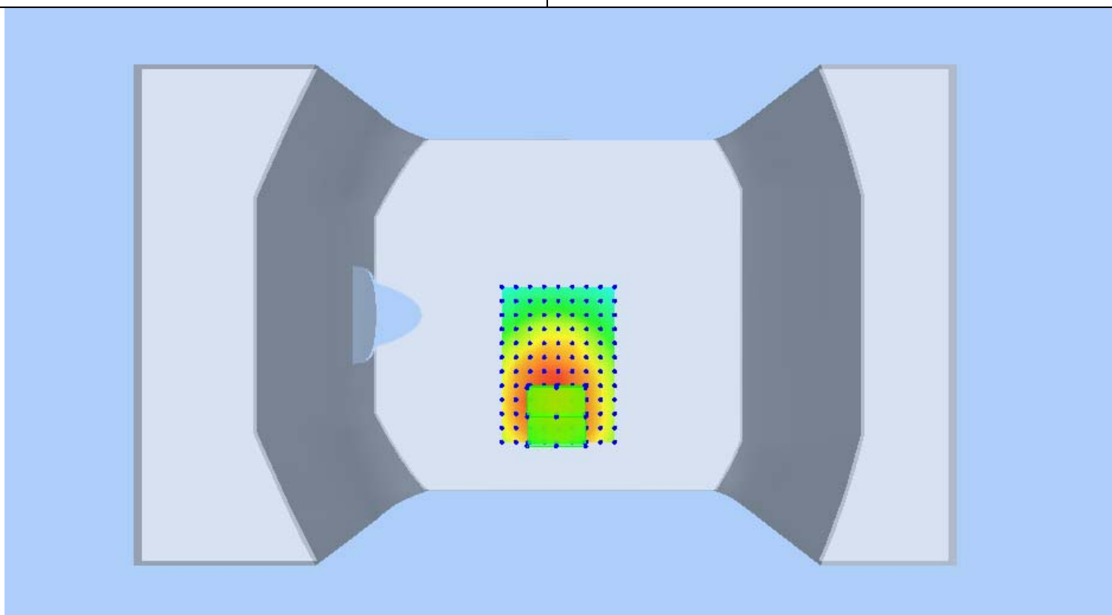






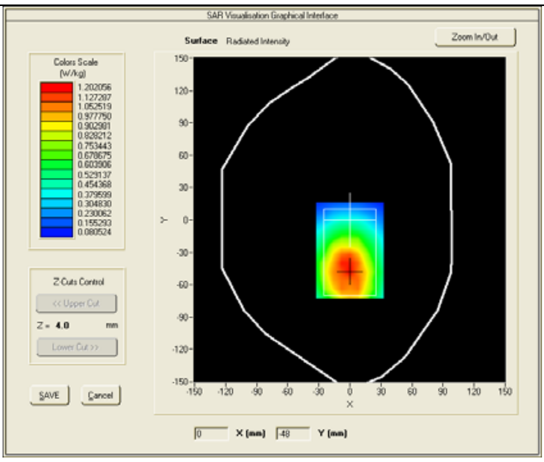
Test mode: GSM850, Low channel (Body-LCD DOWN), repeated measured
Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 4th, 2013

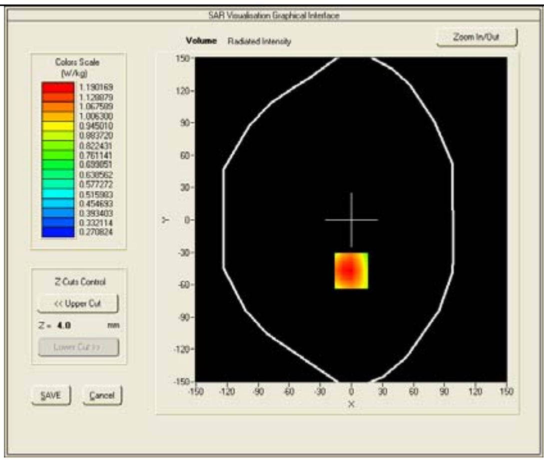
Medium(liquid type)	MSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	824.2000
Relative permittivity (real part)	56.66
Conductivity (S/m)	0.96
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	8.0
Conversion Factor	3.59
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.07000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.814712
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.115380
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

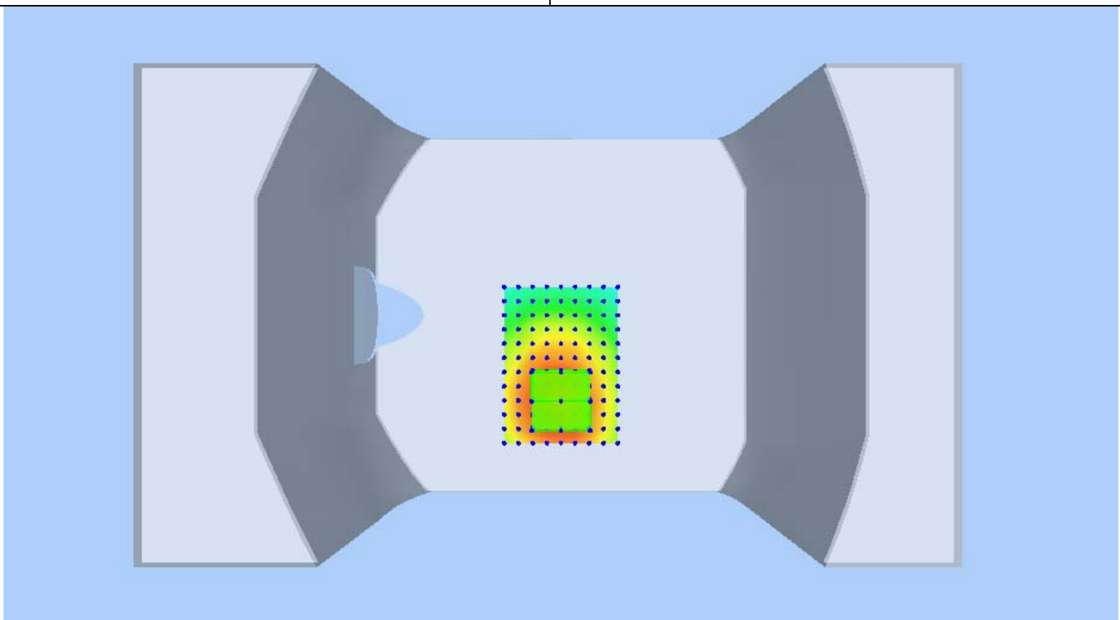


Test mode: GSM850, middle channel (Body-LCD DOWN)
Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 4th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	836.6000
Relative permittivity (real part)	56.66
Conductivity (S/m)	0.96
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	8.0
Conversion Factor	3.59
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.62000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.804767
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.106827
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

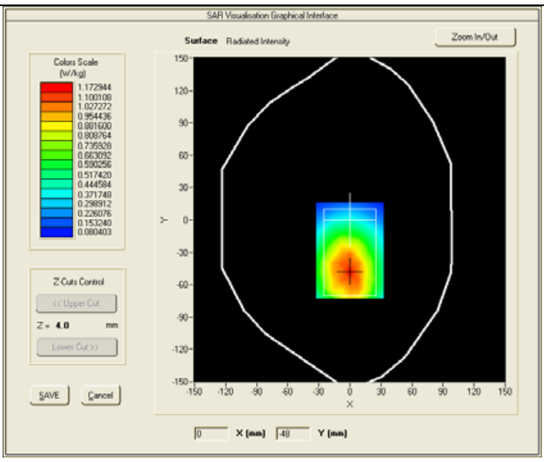


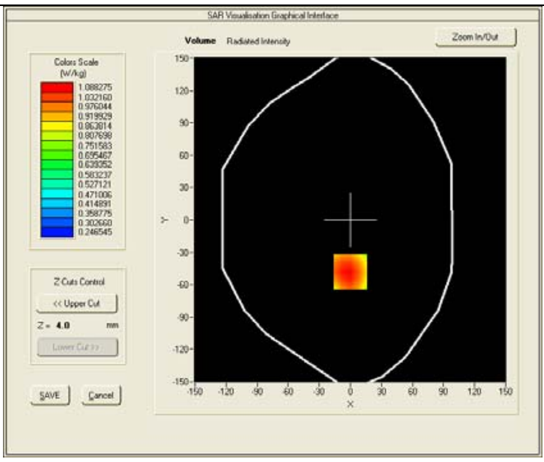


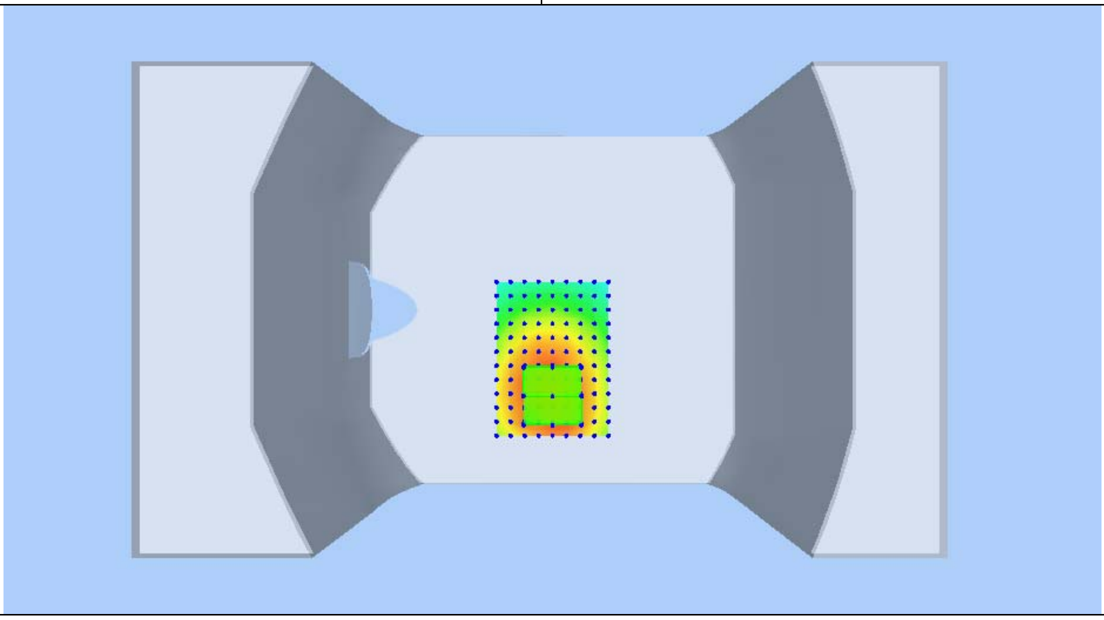


Test mode: GSM850, High channel (Body-LCD DOWN)
Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 4th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_850
Frequency (MHz)	848.8000
Relative permittivity (real part)	56.66
Conductivity (S/m)	0.96
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	8.0
Conversion Factor	3.59
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.62000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.767602
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	1.066420
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

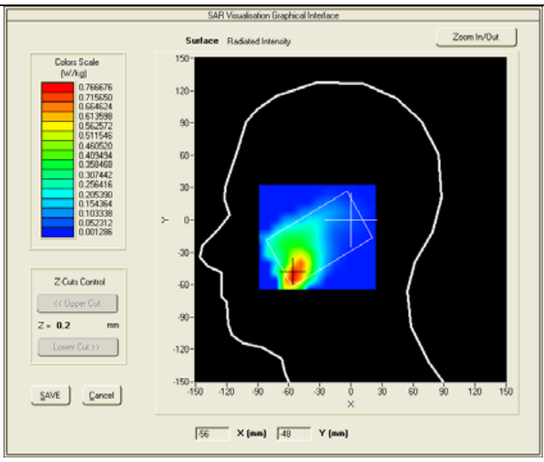


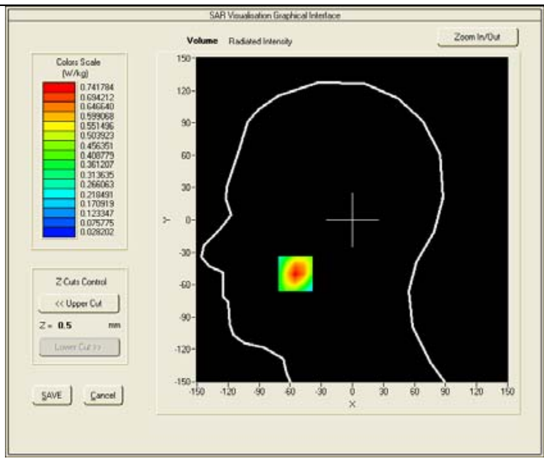


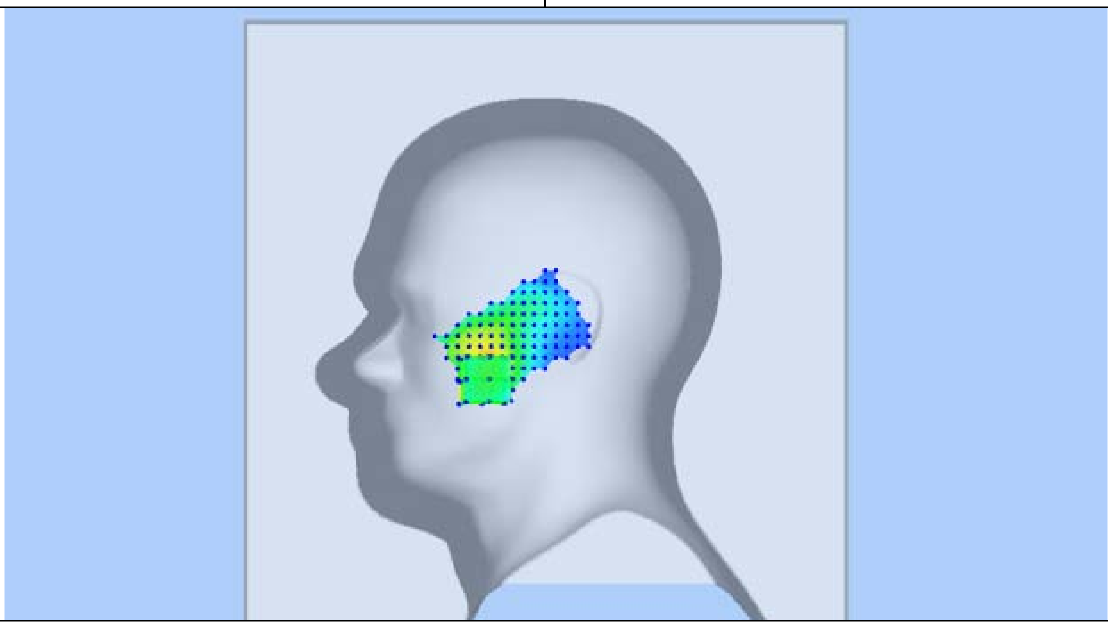


Test mode: GSM1900, Middle channel (Right Head Cheek)
Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 5th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.71
Conductivity (S/m)	1.37
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	8.0
Conversion Factor	4.53
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-2.21000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.393224
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.693729
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

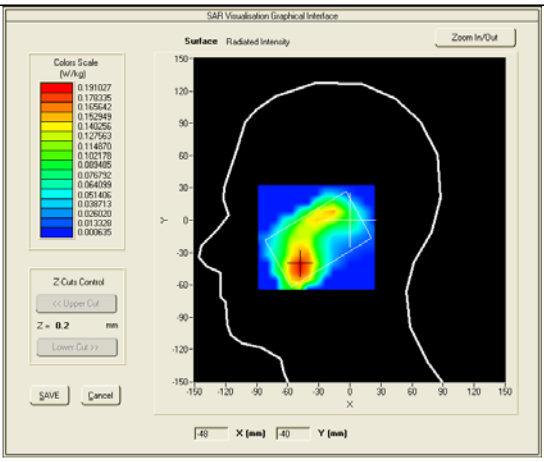


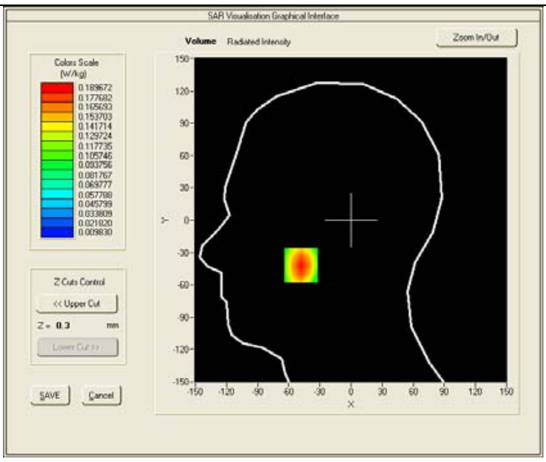


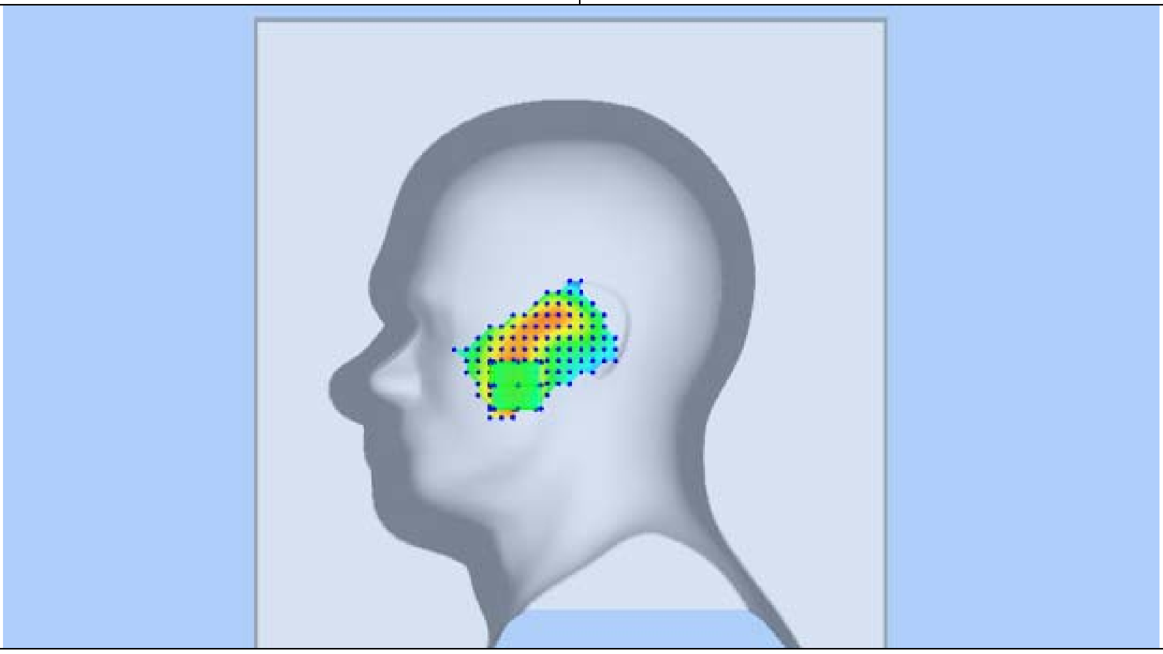


Test mode: GSM1900, Middle channel (Right Head Tilt)
Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 5th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.71
Conductivity (S/m)	1.37
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	8.0
Conversion Factor	4.53
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	0.89000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.107058
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.178846
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

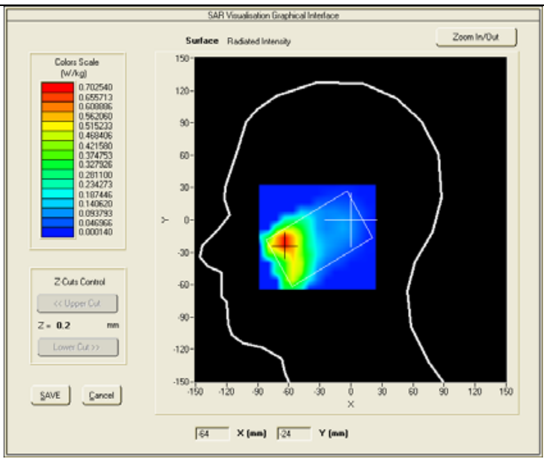


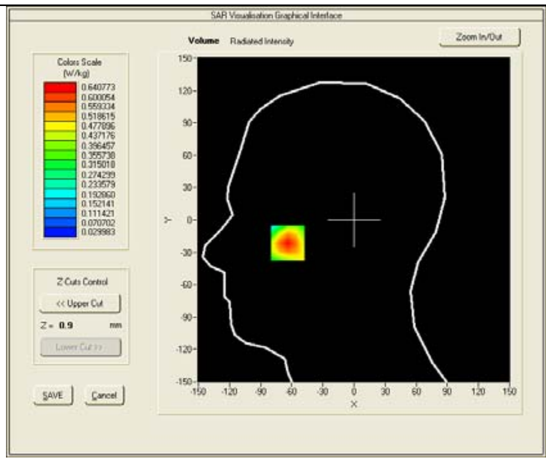


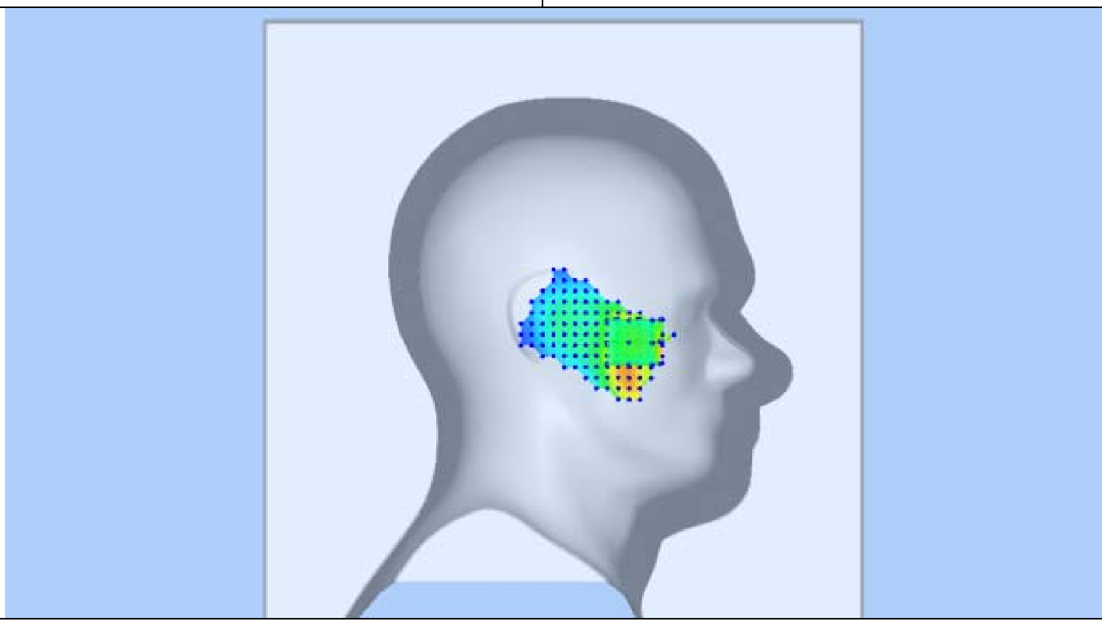


Test mode: GSM1900, Middle channel (Left Head Cheek)
Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 5th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.71
Conductivity (S/m)	1.37
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	8.0
Conversion Factor	4.53
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-3.92000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.365722
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.600581
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

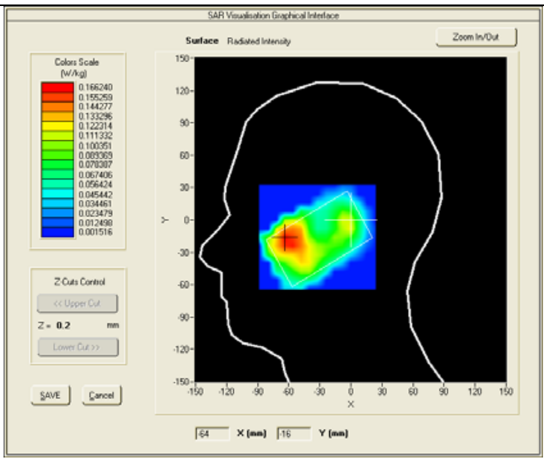


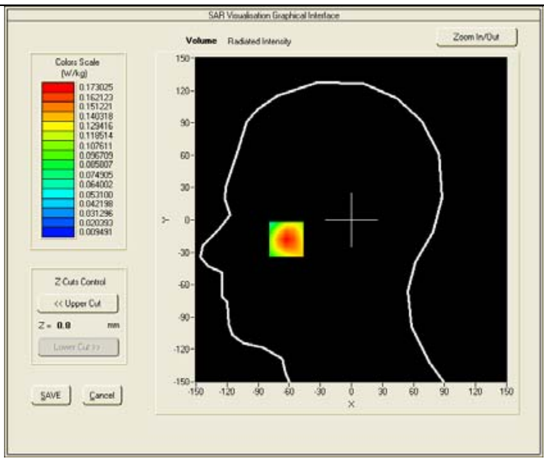


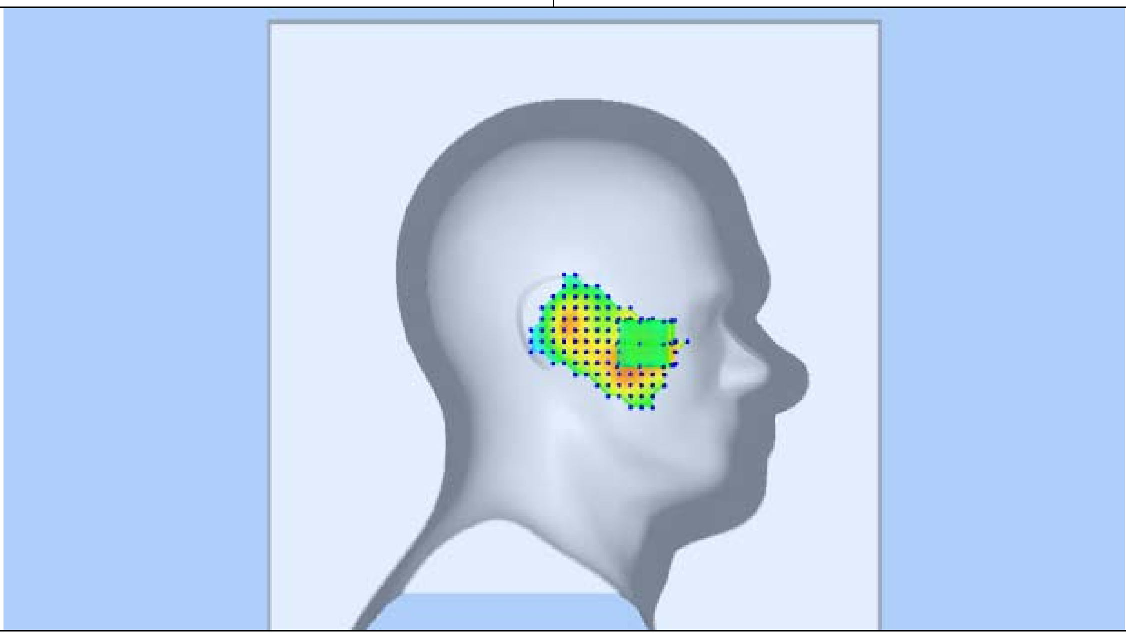


Test mode: GSM1900, Middle channel (Left Head Tilt)
Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 5th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	40.71
Conductivity (S/m)	1.37
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	8.0
Conversion Factor	4.53
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-1.39000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.098181
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.163362
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

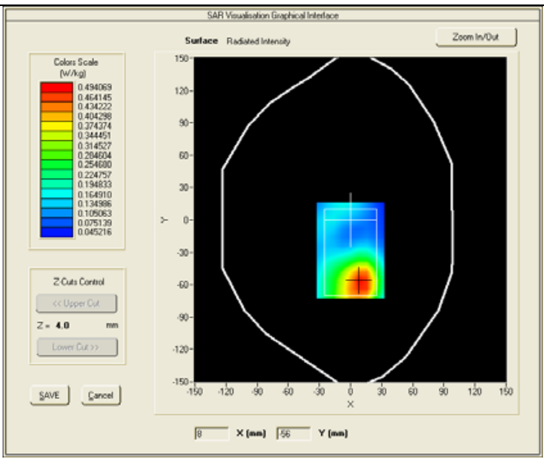


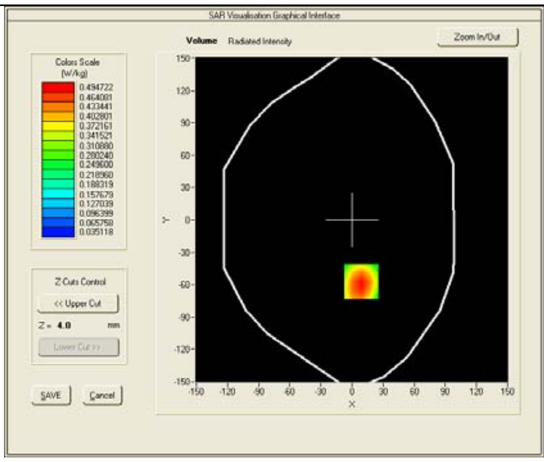


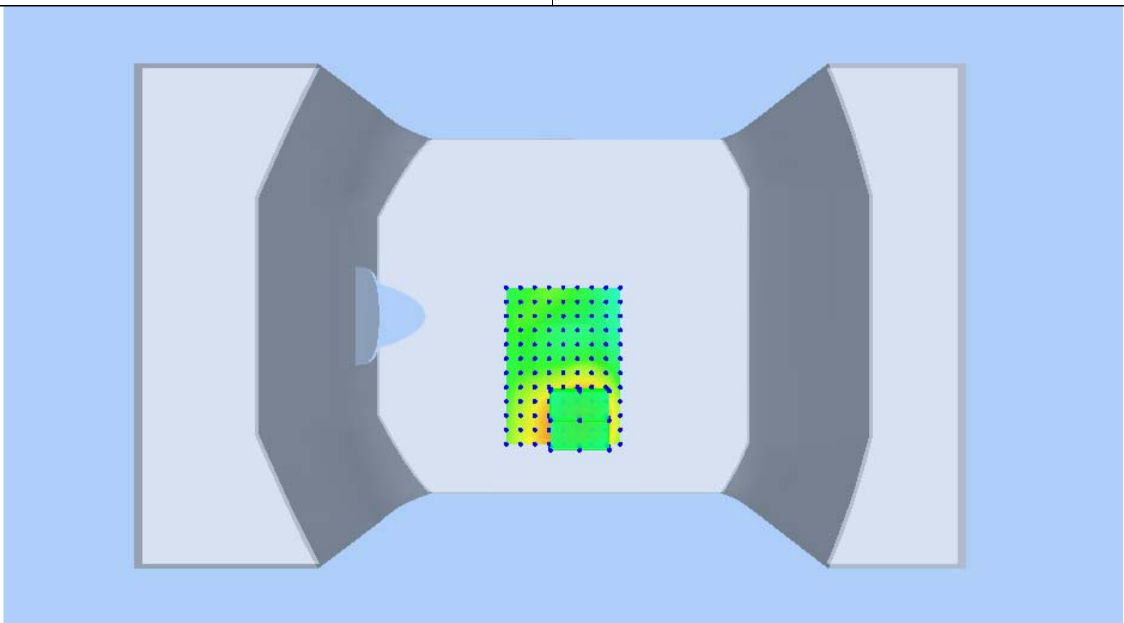


Test mode: GPRS1900, Middle channel (Body LCD-UP)
Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 5th, 2013

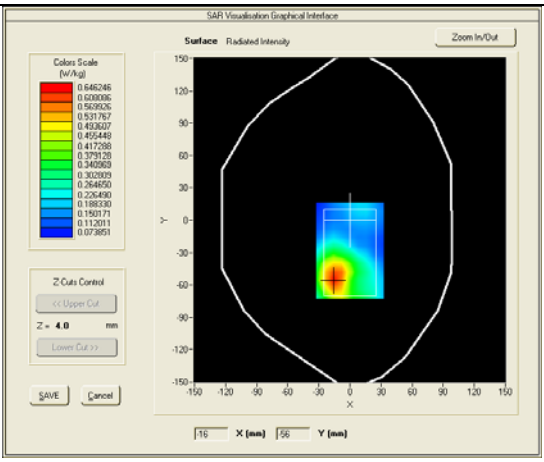
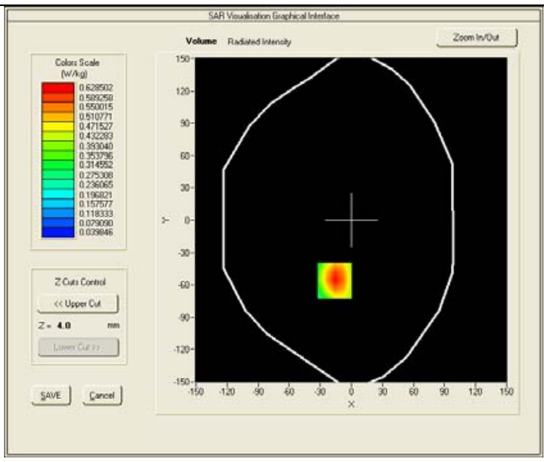
Medium(liquid type)	HSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.22
Conductivity (S/m)	1.49
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	4.68
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-0.18000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.280977
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.482688
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

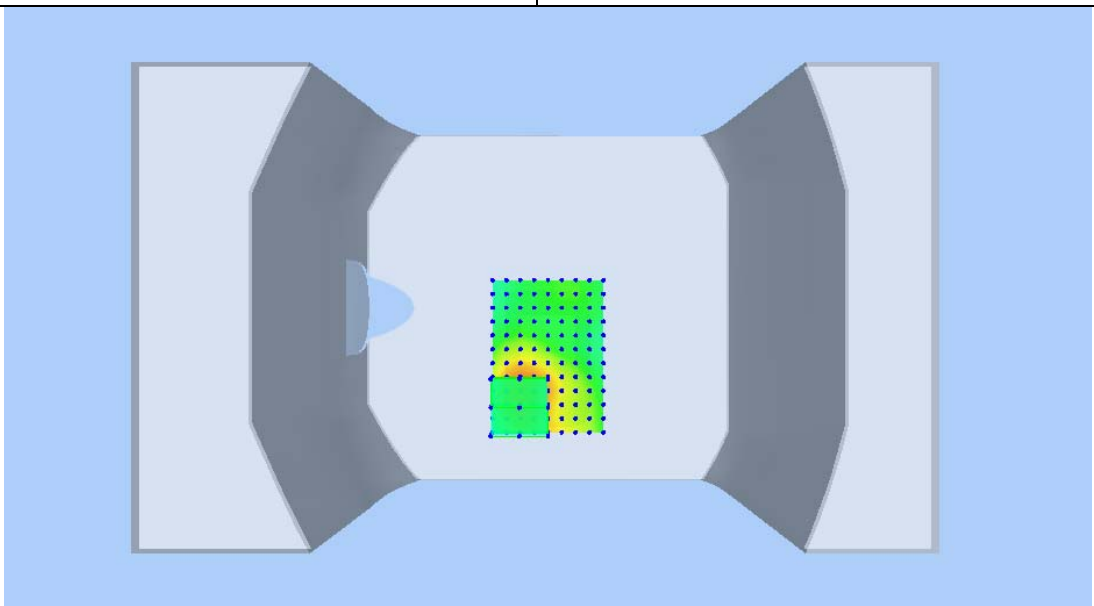






Test mode: GPRS1900, Middle channel (Body LCD-DOWN)
Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 5th, 2013

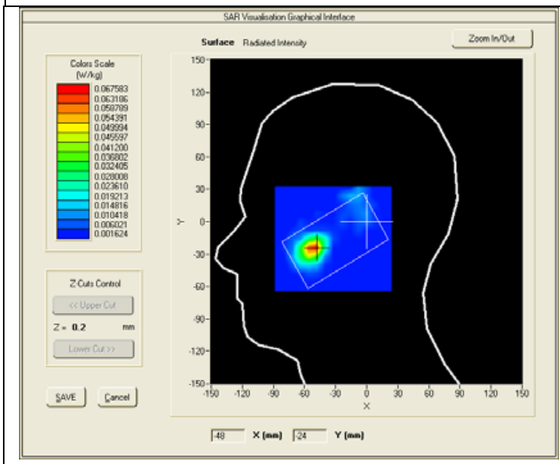
Medium(liquid type)	MSL_1900
Frequency (MHz)	1880.00000
Relative permittivity (real part)	52.22
Conductivity (S/m)	1.49
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	2.0
Conversion Factor	4.68
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	5x5x7,dx=8mm dy=8mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-4.38000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.344122
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.608489
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

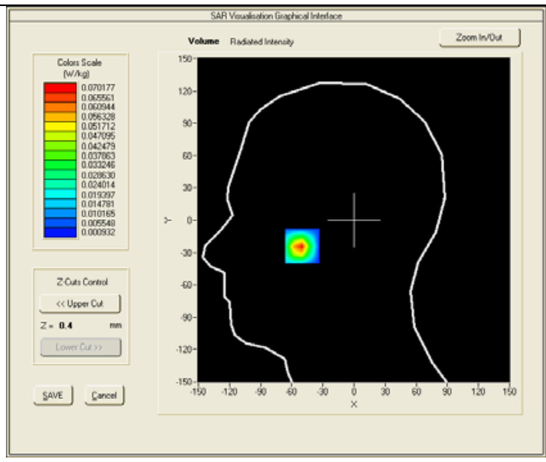


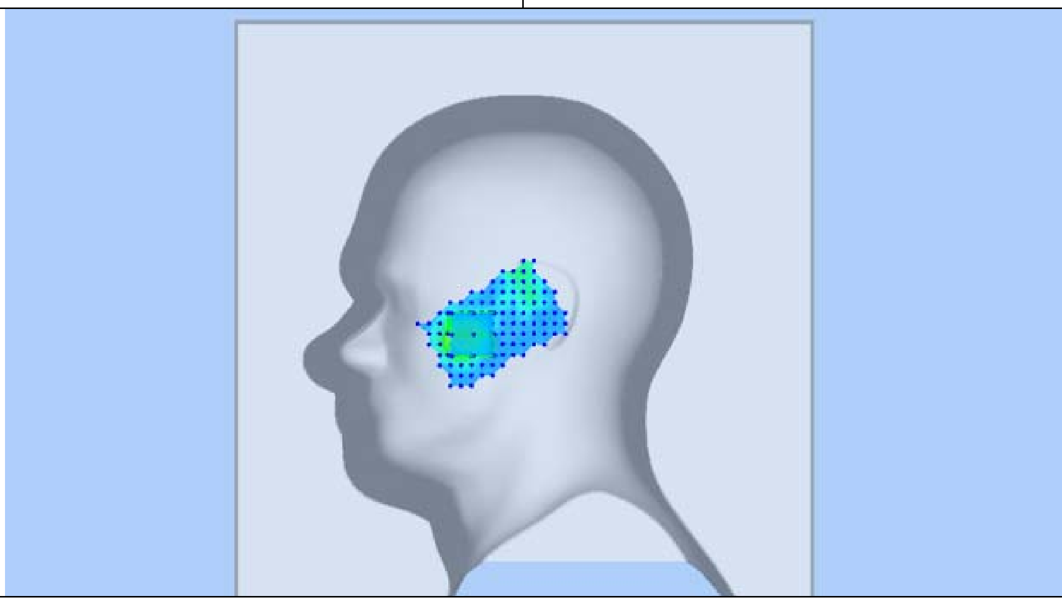
Test mode: 802.11b, High channel (Right -Cheek)

Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 5th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2462.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	38.90
Conductivity (S/m)	1.79
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.31
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	3.91000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.024490
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.064078
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**



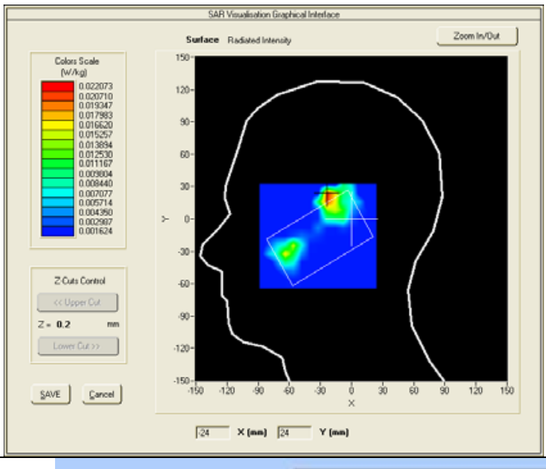


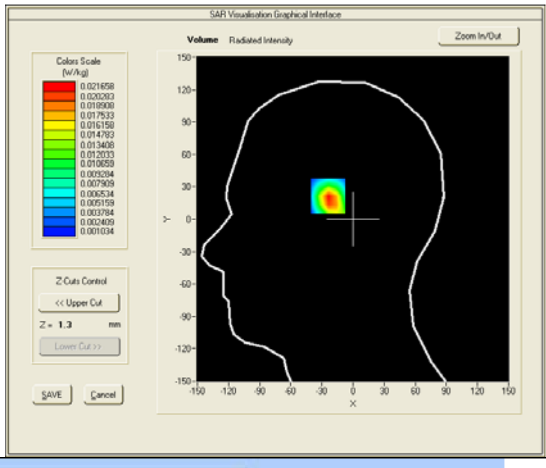


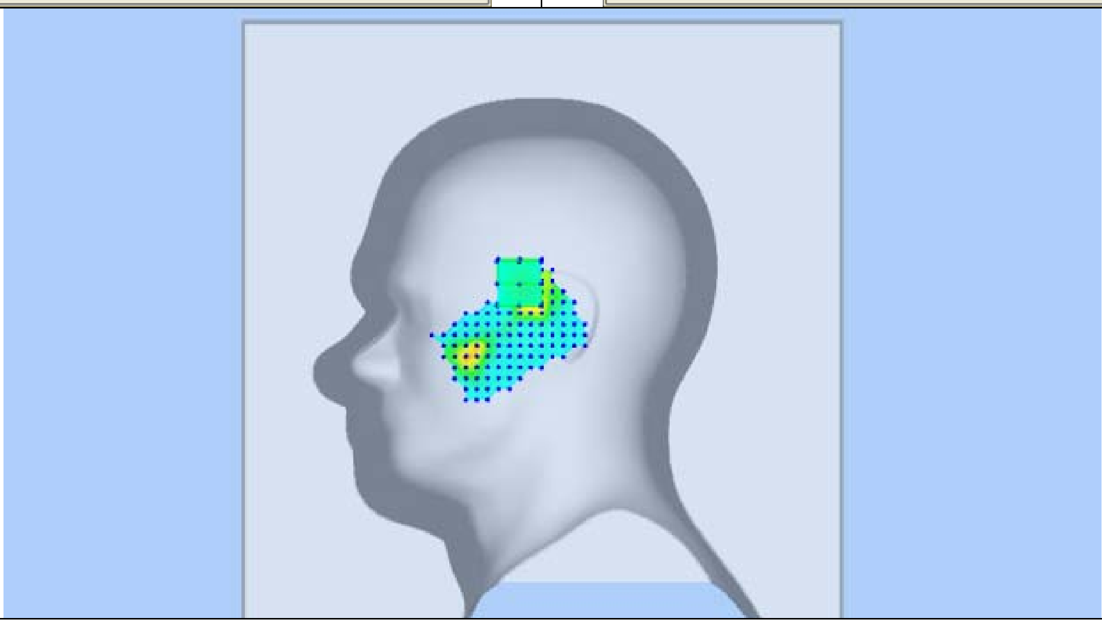
Test mode: 802.11b, High channel (Right-tilt)

Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 5th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	HSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2462.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	38.90
Conductivity (S/m)	1.79
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.31
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	1.76000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.009483
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.020610
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**

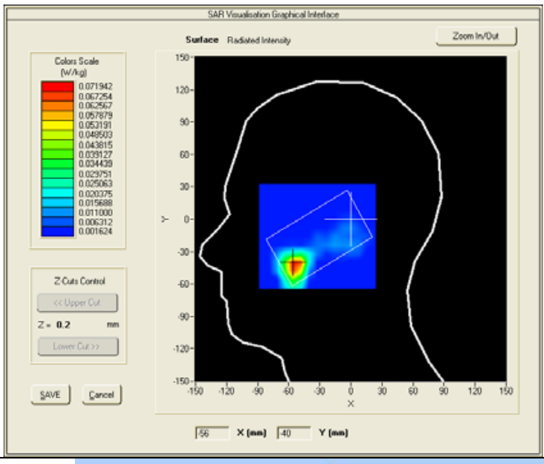
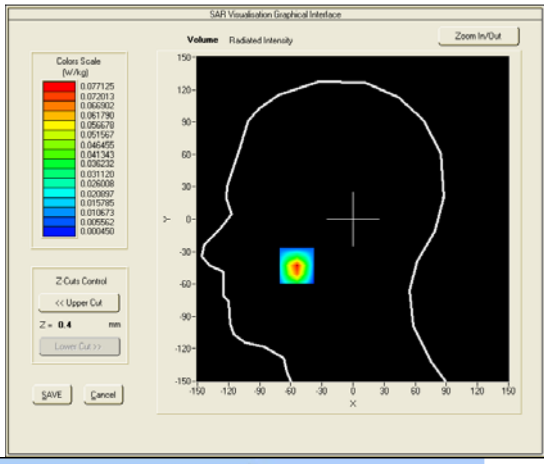


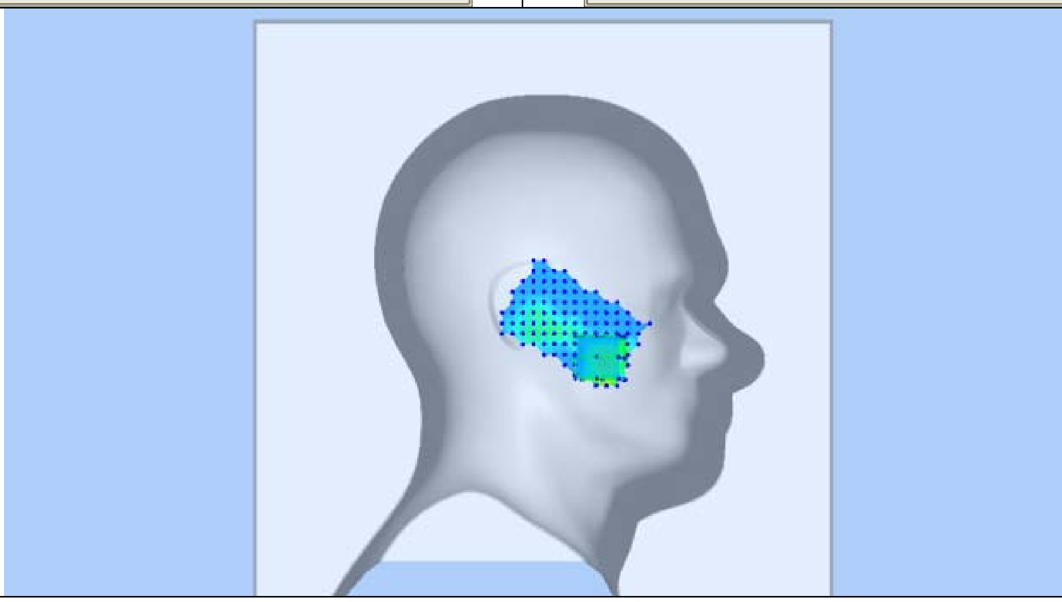




Test mode: 802.11b, High channel (Left Cheek)

Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 5th, 2013

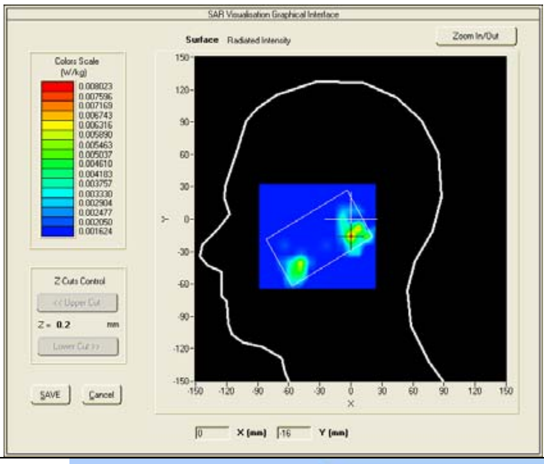
Medium(liquid type)	HSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2462.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	38.90
Conductivity (S/m)	1.79
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.31
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-3.09000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.029089
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.070678
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**
	

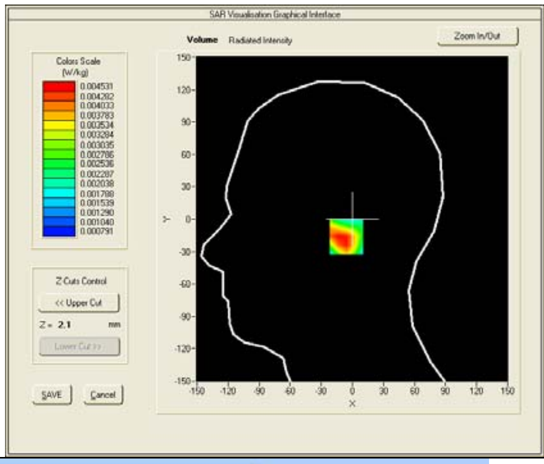


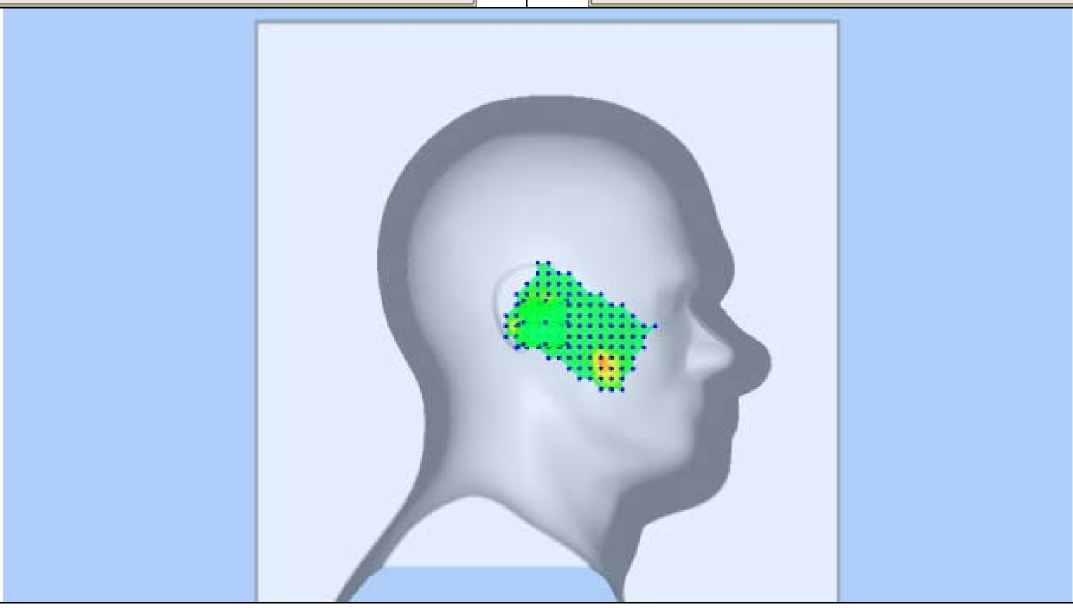
Test mode: 802.11b, High channel (Left Tilt)

Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 5th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2462.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	38.90
Conductivity (S/m)	1.79
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.31
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	-4.19000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.002768
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.004770
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**



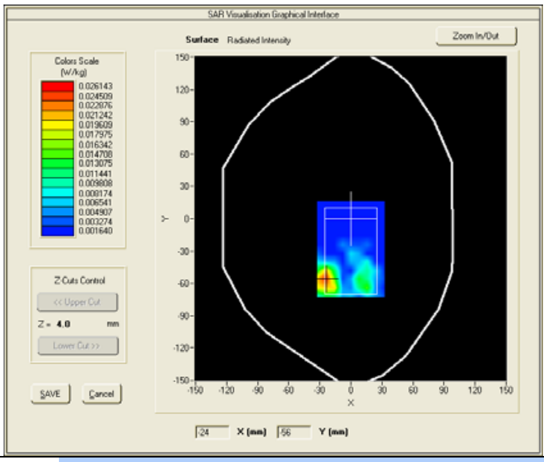


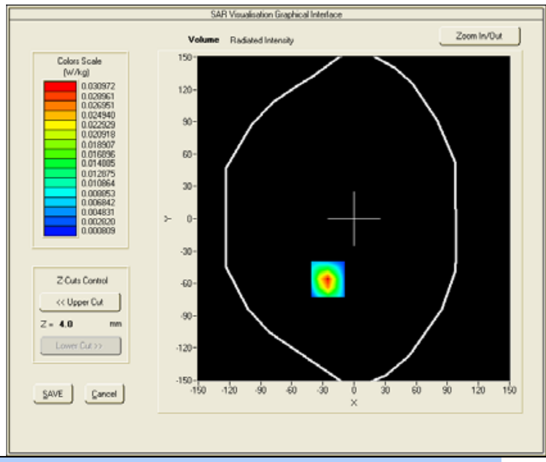


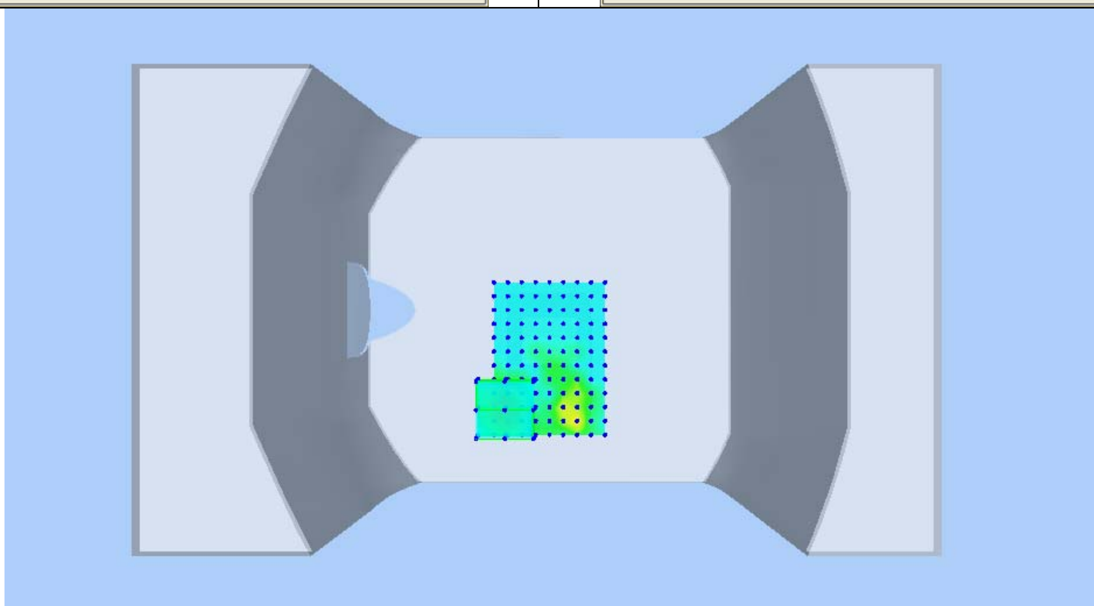
Test mode: 802.11b, High channel (Body LCD-UP)

Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 5th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2462.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.29
Conductivity (S/m)	1.92
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.43
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	1.06
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.011951
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.029953
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**







Test mode: 802.11b, High channel (Body LCD-DOWN)

Product Description: GSM Mobile phone
Model: GO350
Test Date: Aug 5th, 2013

Medium(liquid type)	MSL_2450
Frequency (MHz)	2462.0000
Relative permittivity (real part)	53.29
Conductivity (S/m)	1.92
E-Field Probe	SN 09/13 EPG176
Crest factor	1.0
Conversion Factor	4.43
Sensor-Surface	4mm
Area Scan	dx=8mm dy=8mm
Zoom Scan	7x7x7,dx=5mm dy=5mm dz=5mm
Variation (%)	3.22000
SAR 10g (W/Kg)	0.020158
SAR 1g (W/Kg)	0.046868
SURFACE SAR	**VOLUME SAR**