

# PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

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# SAR COMPLIANCE EVALUATION REPORT

**Applicant Name:** 

Samsung Electronics, Co. Ltd. 18600 Broadwick St. Rancho Dominguez, CA 90220

**United States** 

Date of Testing: 04/04/11 - 04/20/11 **Test Site/Location:** 

PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA

**Test Report Serial No.:** 0Y1104010658-R1.A3L

FCC ID: A3LGTI9100T

APPLICANT: SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS, CO. LTD.

850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN **EUT Type:** 

Application Type: Certification

FCC Rule Part(s): CFR §2.1093; FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C [June 2001]

Model(s): GT-I9100T

Tx Frequency: 824.20 - 848.80 MHz (GSM 850) / 1850.20 - 1909.80 MHz (GSM 1900)

826.40 - 846.60 MHz (UMTS V) / 1852.4 - 1907.6 MHz (UMTS II) / 2412 - 2462 MHz (WLAN)

5180 - 5240 MHz (WLAN 802.11a/n) / 5260 - 5320 MHz (WLAN 802.11a/n) 5500 - 5700 MHz (WLAN 802.11a/n) / 5745 - 5805 MHz (WLAN 802.11a/n)

**Conducted Power:** 32.50 dBm GSM 850 / 29.74 dBm GSM 1900 / 22.62 dBm UMTS V / 23.10 dBm UMTS II

17.40 dBm 2.4 GHz WLAN / 11.70 dBm 5.2 GHz WLAN / 12.15 dBm 5.3 GHz WLAN

11.65 dBm 5.5 GHz WLAN / 11.95 dBm 5.8 GHz WLAN

Max. SAR 0.19 W/kg GSM 850 Head SAR

0.69 W/kg GSM 850 Body Worn SAR / 0.69 W/kg GSM 850 Hotspot Body SAR Measurement:

0.10 W/kg GSM 1900 Head SAR

0.57 W/kg GSM 1900 Body Worn SAR / 0.57 W/kg GSM 1900 Hotspot Body SAR

0.25 W/kg UMTS V Head SAR

0.49 W/kg UMTS V Body Worn SAR / 0.49 W/kg UMTS V Hotspot Body SAR

0.17 W/kg UMTS II Head SAR

0.71 W/kg UMTS II Body Worn SAR / 0.71 W/kg UMTS II Hotspot Body SAR

0.14 W/kg 2.4 GHz WLAN Head SAR

0.09 W/kg 2.4 GHz WLAN Body Worn SAR / 0.10 W/kg 2.4 GHz WLAN Hotspot Body SAR

0.06 W/kg 5.2 GHz WLAN Head SAR / 0.02 W/kg 5.2 GHz WLAN Body SAR 0.03 W/kg 5.3 GHz WLAN Head SAR / 0.02 W/kg 5.3 GHz WLAN Body SAR 0.07 W/kg 5.5 GHz WLAN Head SAR / 0.08 W/kg 5.5 GHz WLAN Body SAR 0.10 W/kg 5.8 GHz WLAN Head SAR / 0.08 W/kg 5.8 GHz WLAN Body SAR

Test Device Serial No.: Pre-Production [S/N: FI-089-A, FI-089-E]

All samples are confirmed to be electrically identical per the manufacturer.

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (2001), IEEE 1528-2003 and in applicable Industry Canada Radio Standards Specifications (RSS); for North American frequency bands

Note: This revised Test Report (S/N: 0Y1104010658-R1.A3L) supersedes and replaces the previously issued test report on the same subject EUT for the same type of testing as indicated. Please discard or destroy the previously issued test report(s) and dispose of it accordingly.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.

PCTEST certifies that no party to this application has been subject to a denial of Federal benefits that includes FCC benefits pursuant to Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. 862.





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## 1 INTRODUCTION

The FCC has adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. [1]

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz [3] and Health Canada RF Exposure Guidelines Safety Code 6 [24]. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave [4] is used for guidance in measuring the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the International Committee for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields," Report No. Vol 74. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

## 1.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density ( $\rho$ ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Fig. 1-1).

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dU}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dU}{\rho dv} \right)$$

Figure 1-1 SAR Mathematical Equation

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per Kilogram (W/kg).

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

where:

 $\sigma$  = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)  $\rho$  = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

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#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The map at the right shows the location of the PCTEST LABORATORY in Columbia, Maryland. It is in proximity to the FCC Laboratory, the Baltimore-Washington International (BWI) airport, the city of Baltimore and Washington, DC.

These measurement tests were conducted at the PCTEST Engineering Laboratory, Inc. facility in New Concept Business Park, Guilford Industrial Park, Columbia. Maryland. The site address is 6660-B Dobbin Road, Columbia, MD 21045. The test site is one of the highest points in the Columbia area with an elevation of 390 feet above mean sea level. The site coordinates are 39° 11'15" N latitude and 76° 49' 38" W longitude. The facility is 1.5 miles north of the FCC laboratory, and the ambient signal and ambient signal strength are approximately equal to those of the FCC laboratory. There are no FM or TV



Figure 2-1 Map of the Greater Baltimore and Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area

transmitters within 15 miles of the site. The detailed description of the measurement facility was found to be in compliance with the requirements of § 2.948 according to ANSI C63.4 on January 27, 2006 and Industry Canada.

#### 2.2 **Test Facility / Accreditations:**

Measurements were performed at an independent accredited PCTEST Engineering Lab located in Columbia, MD 21045, U.S.A.



- PCTEST Lab is accredited to ISO 17025-2005 by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) in Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing, Hearing-Aid Compatibility (HAC), Battery Safety, CTIA Test Plans, and wireless testing for FCC and Industry Canada Rules.
- PCTEST Lab is accredited to ISO 17025 by U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP Lab code: 100431-0) in EMC, FCC and Telecommunications.
- PCTEST facility is an FCC registered (PCTEST Reg. No. 90864) test facility with the site description report on file and has met all the requirements specified in Section 2.948 of the FCC Rules and Industry Canada (IC-2451).
- PCTEST Lab is a recognized U.S. Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) in EMC and R&TTE (n.b. 0982) under the U.S.-EU Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA).
- PCTEST TCB is a Telecommunication Certification Body (TCB) accredited to ISO/IEC Guide 65 by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in all scopes of FCC Rules and all Industry Canada Standards (RSS).
- PCTEST facility is an IC registered (IC-2451) test laboratory with the site description on file at Industry Canada.
- PCTEST is a CTIA Authorized Test Laboratory (CATL) for AMPS and CDMA, and EvDO mobile phones.
- PCTEST is a CTIA Authorized Test Laboratory (CATL) for Over-the-Air (OTA) Antenna Performance testing for AMPS, CDMA, GSM, GPRS, EGPRS, UMTS (W-CDMA), CDMA 1xEVDO Data, CDMA 1xRTT Data



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# 3

#### 3.1 Robotic System

Measurements are performed using the DASY4 automated dosimetric assessment system. The DASY4 is made by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) in Zurich, Switzerland and consists of a high precision robotics system (Staubli), robot controller, desktop computer, near-field probe, probe alignment sensor, and the SAM phantom containing the head or body equivalent material. The robot is a six-axis industrial robot, performing precise movements to position the probe to the location (points) of maximum electromagnetic field (EMF) (see Figure 3-1).

#### 3.2 **System Hardware**

A cell controller system contains the power supply, robot controller, teach pendant (Joystick), and a remote control used to drive the robot motors. The PC consists of the SAR Measurement Software DASY4, A/D interface card, monitor, mouse, and keyboard. The Staubli Robot is connected to the cell controller to allow software manipulation of the robot. A data acquisition electronic (DAE) circuit that performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, A/D conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. is connected to the Electro-optical coupler (EOC). The EOC performs the conversion from the optical into digital electric signal from the DAE and transfers data to the PC card.

#### 3.3 **System Electronics**

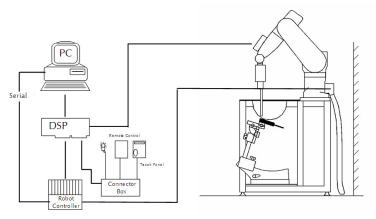


Figure 3-1 **SAR Measurement System Setup** 

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

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#### 3.4 **Automated Test System Specifications**

Test Software: SPEAG DASY4 version 4.7 Measurement Software

Robot: Stäubli Unimation Corp. Robot RX60L

Repeatability: 0.02 mm

No. of Axes: 6

Data Acquisition Electronic System (DAE)

**Data Converter** 

Features: Signal Amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter & control logic

Software: SEMCAD software

Connecting Lines: Optical Downlink for data and status info

Optical upload for commands and clock

PC Interface Card

Function: Link to DAE

16-bit A/D converter for surface detection system

Two Serial & Ethernet link to robotics Direct emergency stop output for robot

**Phantom** 

SAM Twin Phantom (V4.0) Type:

Shell Material: Composite Thickness: 2.0 ± 0.2 mm



Figure 3-2 **SAR Measurement System** 

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# DASY E-FIELD PROBE SYSTEM

#### 4.1 **Probe Measurement System**



Figure 4-1 **SAR System** 

The SAR measurements were conducted with the dosimetric probe designed in the classical triangular configuration (see Figure 4-3) and optimized for dosimetric evaluation [9]. The probe is constructed using the thick film technique; with printed resistive lines on ceramic substrates. The probe is equipped with an optical multifiber line ending at the front of the probe tip. It is connected to the EOC box on the robot arm and provides an automatic detection of the phantom surface. Half of the fibers are connected to a pulsed infrared transmitter, the other half to a synchronized receiver. As the probe approaches the surface, the reflection from the surface produces a coupling from the transmitting to the receiving fibers. This reflection increases first during the approach, reaches maximum and then decreases. If the probe is flatly touching the surface, the coupling is zero. The distance of the coupling maximum to the surface is independent of the surface reflectivity and largely independent of the surface to probe angle. The DASY4 software reads the reflection during a software approach and looks for the

maximum using a 2nd order curve fitting (see Figure 5-1). The approach is stopped at reaching the maximum.

#### 4.2 **Probe Specifications**

Model(s): ES3DV2, ES3DV3, EX3DV4 Frequency 10 MHz - 6.0 GHz (EX3DV4) Range: 10 MHz - 4 GHz (ES3DV3)

In head and body simulating tissue at Calibration: Frequencies from 300 up to 6000MHz ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 6 GHz) for EX3DV4 Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 4 GHz) for ES3DV3

Dynamic Range: 10 mW/kg - 100 W/kg

**Probe Length:** 330 mm

**Probe Tip** 

20 mm Length:

**Body Diameter:** 12 mm

Tip Diameter: 2.5 mm (3.9mm for ES3DV3) 1 mm (2.0 mm for ES3DV3) Tip-Center: Application: SAR Dosimetry Testing

> Compliance tests of mobile phones Dosimetry in strong gradient fields



Figure 4-2 **Near-Field Probe** 



Figure 4-3 **Triangular Probe** Configuration

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#### 5 PROBE CALIBRATION PROCESS

#### 5.1 **Dosimetric Assessment Procedure**

Each E-Probe/Probe Amplifier combination has unique calibration parameters. A TEM cell calibration procedure is conducted to determine the proper amplifier settings to enter in the probe parameters. The amplifier settings are determined for a given frequency by subjecting the probe to a known E-field density (1 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>) using an RF Signal generator, TEM cell, and RF Power Meter.

#### 5.2 Free Space Assessment

The free space E-field from amplified probe outputs is determined in a test chamber. This calibration can be performed in a TEM cell if the frequency is below 1 GHz and in a waveguide or other methodologies above 1 GHz for free space. For the free space calibration, the probe is placed in the volumetric center of the cavity and at the proper orientation with the field. The probe is rotated 360 degrees until the three channels show the maximum reading. The power density readings equates to 1 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>.

#### 5.3 **Temperature Assessment**

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

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

where:

 $\Delta t = \text{exposure time (30 seconds)},$ 

= heat capacity of tissue (brain or muscle), С

 $\Delta T$  = temperature increase due to RF exposure.

SAR is proportional to  $\Delta T/\Delta t$ , the initial rate of tissue heating, before thermal diffusion takes place. The electric field in the simulated tissue can be used to estimate SAR by equating the thermally derived SAR to that with the E- field component.

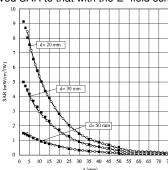


Figure 5-1 E-Field and Temperature measurements at 900MHz [9]

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

where:

= simulated tissue conductivity,

= Tissue density (1.25 g/cm<sup>3</sup> for brain tissue)

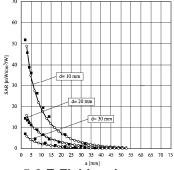


Figure 5-2 E-Field and temperature measurements at 1.9GHz [9]

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## 6

# PHANTOM AND EQUIVALENT TISSUES

#### 6.1 **SAM Phantoms**



Figure 6-1 **SAM Phantoms** 

The SAM Twin Phantom V4.0 is constructed of a fiberglass shell integrated in a table. The shape of the shell is based on data from an anatomical study designed to represent the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the population [12][13]. The phantom enables the dosimetric evaluation of SAR for both left and right handed handset usage, as well as bodyworn usage using the flat phantom region. 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. The shell phantom has a 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6 mm).

#### 6.2 **Tissue Simulating Mixture Characterization**



Figure 6-2 **SAM Phantom with Simulating Tissue** 

The mixture is characterized to obtain proper dielectric constant (permittivity) and conductivity of the tissue of interest. The tissue dielectric parameters recommended in IEEE 1528 and IEC 62209 have been used as targets for the compositions, and are to match within 5%, per the FCC recommendations.

Table 6-1 Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

	Compos	יווטוו טו נוופ	7 1100a0 E	quivalent is	iattoi			
Frequency (MHz)	835	835	1900	1900	2450	2450	5200- 5800	5200- 5800
Tissue	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body	Head	Body
Ingredients (% by weight)								
Bactericide	0.1	0.1						
DGBE			44.92	29.44	7.99	26.7		
HEC	1	1						
NaCl	1.45	0.94	0.18	0.39	0.16	0.1		
Sucrose	57	44.9						
Triton X-100					19.97		17.24	10.67
Diethylenglycol monohexylether							17.24	10.67
Water	40.45	53.06	54.9	70.17	71.88	73.2	65.52	78.66

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# **DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT & PHANTOM SPECS**

#### 7.1 **Measurement Procedure**

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure:

- 1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the head and the horizontal grid spacing was 15mm x 15mm.
- The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR 2. region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during testing the 1 gram cube. This fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
- 3. Based on the area scan data, the area of the maximum absorption was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume of 32mm x 32mm x 30mm (fine resolution volume scan, zoom scan) was assessed by measuring 5 x 5 x 7 points. On this basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual for more details):



Figure 7-1 Sample SAR Area Scan

- The data was extrapolated to the surface of the outer-shell of the phantom. The combined distance extrapolated was the combined distance from the center of the dipoles 2.7mm away from the tip of the probe housing plus the 1.2 mm distance between the surface and the lowest measuring point. The extrapolation was based on a leastsquares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).
- After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, b. the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the "Not a knot" condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points (10 x 10 x 10) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.
- All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher C. average value was found.
- 4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete. If the value deviated by more than 5%, the evaluation was repeated.
- 5. For 5 GHz testing finer resolution zoom scans were preformed as specified by FCC SAR Measurement Requirements for 3 - 6 GHz, KDB pub 865664. The 5 GHz zoom scan requires a minimum volume of 24mm x 24mm x 20mm and 7 x 7 x 11 points.

#### 7.2 Specific Anthropomorphic Mannequin (SAM) Specifications

The phantom for handset SAR assessment testing is a low-loss dielectric shell, with shape and dimensions derived from the anthropometric data of the 90th percentile adult male head dimensions as tabulated by the US Army. The SAM Twin Phantom shell is bisected along the mid-sagittal plane into right and left halves (see Figure 7-2). The perimeter sidewalls of each phantom halves are extended to allow filling with liquid to a depth that is sufficient to minimize reflections from the upper surface. The liquid depth is maintained at a minimum depth of 15 cm.



Figure 7-2 SAM Twin Phantom Shell

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### 8.1 EAR REFERENCE POINT

Figure 8-1 shows the front, back and side views of the SAM Twin 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 ERP is 15mm posterior to the entrance to the ear canal (EEC) along the B-M line (Back-Mouth), as shown in Figure 8-1. 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 8-2). 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].

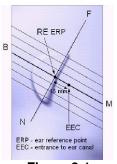


Figure 8-1 Close-Up Side view of ERP

## 8.2 HANDSET REFERENCE POINTS

Two imaginary lines on the handset were established: the vertical centerline and the horizontal line. The test device was 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 Figure 8-3). The "test device reference point" was than located at the same level as the center of the ear reference point. The test device was positioned so that the "vertical centerline" was bisecting the front surface of the handset at it's top and bottom edges, positioning the "ear reference point" on the outer surface of the both the left and right head phantoms on the ear reference point.



Figure 8-2 Front, back and side view of SAM Twin Phantom

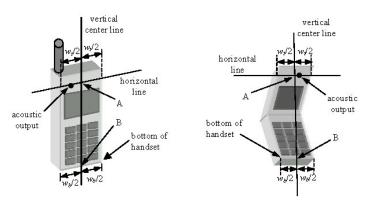


Figure 8-3
Handset Vertical Center & Horizontal Line Reference Points

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# 9 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS

### 9.1 Device Holder

The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity  $\varepsilon = 3$  and loss tangent  $\delta = 0.02$ .

# 9.2 Positioning for Cheek/Touch

1. The test device was positioned with the handset close to the surface of the phantom such that point A is on the (virtual) extension of the line passing through points RE and LE on the phantom (see Figure 9-1), such that the plane defined by the vertical center line and the horizontal line of the phone is approximately parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom.

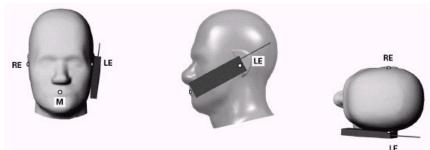


Figure 9-1 Front, Side and Top View of Cheek/Touch Position

- The handset was translated towards the phantom along the line passing through RE & LE until the handset touches the ear.
- 3. While maintaining the handset in this plane, the handset was rotated around the LE-RE line until the vertical centerline was in the plane normal to MB-NF including the line MB (reference plane).
- 4. The phone was hen rotated around the vertical centerline until the phone (horizontal line) was symmetrical was 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 phone contact with the ear, the handset was rotated about the line NF until any point on the handset made contact with a phantom point below the ear (cheek) (See Figure 9-2).

# 9.3 Positioning for Ear / 15º Tilt

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

- 1. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was retracted parallel to the reference plane far enough to enable a rotation of the phone by 15degree.
- 2. The phone was then rotated around the horizontal line by 15 degree.
- 3. While maintaining the orientation of the phone, the phone was moved parallel to the reference plane until any part of the phone touches the head. (In this position, point A was located on the line RE-LE). The tilted position is obtained when the contact is on the pinna. If the contact was at any location other than the pinna, the angle of the phone would then be reduced. The tilted position was obtained when any part of the phone was in contact of the ear as well as a second part of the phone was in contact with the head (see Figure 9-2).

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Figure 9-2 Front, Side and Top View of Ear/15º Tilt Position

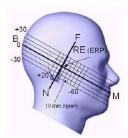


Figure 9-3 Side view w/ relevant markings



Figure 9-4 Body SAR Sample Photo (Not Actual EUT)

#### 9.4 SAR Evaluations near the Mouth/Jaw Regions of the SAM Phantom

Antennas located near the bottom of a phone may require SAR measurements around the mouth and jaw regions of the SAM head phantom. This typically applies to clam-shell style phones that are generally longer in the unfolded normal use positions or to certain older style long rectangular phones. It has been known for some time that there are SAR measurement difficulties in these regions of the SAM phantom. SAR probes are calibrated in tissue equivalent liquids with sufficient separation between the probe sensors and nearby physical boundaries to ensure scattering does not affect probe calibration. When the probe tip is moved into tight regions with multiple boundaries surrounding its sensors, probe calibration and measurement accuracy can become questionable. In addition, these measurement locations often require a probe to be tilted at steep angles, where it may no longer comply with calibration requirements and measurement protocols, or satisfy the required measurement uncertainty. In some situations it is not feasible to tilt the probe or rotate the phantom, as suggested by measurement standards, to conduct these measurements.

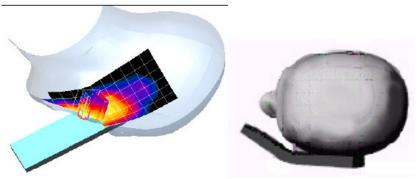


Figure 9-5 SAR Scans near the Jaw/Mouth

In order to ensure there is sufficient conservativeness for ensuring compliance until practical solutions are available, additional measurement considerations are necessary to address these technical difficulties. When measurements are required near the mouth, nose, jaw or similar tight regions of the SAM phantom,

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area or zoom scans are often unable to fully enclose the peak SAR location as required by IEEE 1528 and Supplement C, due to probe orientation and positioning difficulties. Even when limited measurements are possible, the test results could be questionable due to probe calibration and measurement uncertainty issues. Under these circumstances, the following procedures apply, adopted from the FCC guidance on SAR handsets document publication 648474. The SAR required in these regions of SAM should be measured using a flat phantom. **Rectangular shaped phones** should be positioned with its bottom edge positioned from the flat phantom with the same distance provided by the cheek touching position using SAM. The ear reference point (ERP, as defined for SAM) of the phone should be positioned ½ cm from the flat phantom shell. **Clam-shell phones** should be positioned with the hinge against a smooth edge of the flat phantom where the upper half of the phone is unfolded and extended beyond the phantom side wall. The lower half of the phone is secured in the test device holder at a fixed distance below the flat phantom determined by the minimum separation along the lower edge of the phone in the cheek touching position using SAM. Any case with substantial variation in separation distance along the lower edge of a clam shell is discussed with the FCC for best-to-use methodology.

The flat phantom data should allow test results to be compared uniformly across measurement systems, until suitable solutions are available in measurement standards to address certain probe calibration and positioning issues, due to implementation differences between horizontal and upright SAM configurations. These flat phantom procedures are only applicable for stand-alone SAR evaluation in tight regions of the SAM phantom, where measurement is not feasible or test results can be questionable due to probe calibration and accessibility issues. Details on device positioning and photos showing how separation distances are determined are included in the SAR report Photographs. SAR for other regions of the head must be evaluated using SAM; therefore, a phone with antennas at different locations may require flat and SAM phantom evaluation for the different antennas.

# 9.5 Body Holster /Belt Clip Configurations

Body-worn operating configurations are tested with the belt-clips and holsters attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration (see Figure 9-4). A device with a headset output is tested with a headset connected to the device.

Accessories for Body-worn operation configurations are divided into two categories: those that do not contain metallic components and those that do contain metallic components. When multiple accessories that do not contain metallic components are supplied with the device, the device is tested with only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body. Then multiple accessories that contain metallic components are tested with the device with each accessory. If multiple accessories share an identical metallic component (i.e. the same metallic belt-clip used with different holsters with no other metallic components) only the accessory that dictates the closest spacing to the body is tested.

Body-worn accessories may not always be supplied or available as options for some devices intended to be authorized for body-worn use. In this case, a test configuration with a separation distance between the back of the device and the flat phantom is used. Test position spacing was documented. Transmitters that are designed to operate in front of a person's face, as in push-to-talk configurations, are tested for SAR compliance with the front of the device positioned to face the flat phantom in head fluid. For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessories, including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

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#### 10 FCC RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

### 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.

## 10.2 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 10-1 SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6

HUM	AN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT General Population (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT Occupational (W/kg) or (mW/g)	
SPATIAL PEAK SAR Brain	1.6	8.0	
SPATIAL AVERAGE SAR Whole Body	0.08	0.4	
SPATIAL PEAK SAR Hands, Feet, Ankles, Wrists	4.0	20	

- 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.

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# 11 FCC 3G MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

Power measurements were performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.

# 11.1 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR HSPA Devices

The following procedures are applicable to HSDPA data devices operating under 3GPP Release 5. Body exposure conditions are typically applicable to these devices, including handsets and data modems operating in various electronic devices. HSDPA operates in conjunction with WCDMA and requires an active DPCCH. The default test configuration is to measure SAR in WCDMA without HSDPA, with an established radio link between the DUT and a communication test set using a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1; and test HSDPA within FRC and a 12.2 kbps RMC using the highest SAR configuration in WCDMA. SAR is selectively confirmed for other physical channel configurations according to output power, exposure conditions and device operating capabilities. Maximum output power is verified according to 3GPP TS 23.121 (Release 5) and SAR must be measured according to these maximum output conditions.

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 [4]. 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 than 5% occurred, the tests were repeated.

## 11.2 SAR Measurement Conditions for HSDPA Data Devices

# 11.2.1 Output Power Verification

Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low channels according to the general descriptions in section 5.2 of 3GPP TS 34.121 (release 5), using the appropriate RMC with TPC (transmit power control) set to all "1s". Results for all applicable physical channel configurations (DPCCH, DPDCHn and spreading codes, HS-DPCCH) is tabulated in the test report. All configurations that are not supported by the DUT or cannot be measured due to technical or equipment limitations is identified.

# 11.2.2 Head SAR Measurements (if VoIP applicable)

SAR for head exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with TPC bits configured to all "1s" per FCC KDB Publication 941225. SAR in AMR configurations is not required when the maximum average output of each RF channel for 12.2 kbps AMR is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured in 12.2 kbps RMC. Otherwise, SAR is measured on the maximum output channel in 12.2 AMR with a 3.4 kbps SRB (signaling radio bearer) using the exposure configuration that results in the highest SAR for that RF channel in 12.2 RMC.

## 11.2.3 Body SAR Measurements

SAR for body exposure configurations is measured using the 12.2 kbps RMC with the TPC bits configured to all "1s" per FCC KDB Publication 941225. In addition, body SAR is also measured in HSDPA with an FRC, together with a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1, using the highest body SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSDPA.

The H-set used in FRC for HSDPA should be configured according to the UE category of a test device. The number of HS-DSCH/HSPDSCHs, HARQ processes, minimum inter-TTI interval, transport block sizes and RV coding sequence are defined by the applicable H-set. To maintain a consistent test configuration and stable transmission conditions, QPSK is used in the FRC for

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SAR testing. HS-DPCCH should be configured with a CQI feedback cycle of 2 ms to maintain a constant rate of active CQI slots. DPCCH and DPDCH gain factors of  $\beta c=9$  and  $\beta d=15$ , and power offset parameters of ΔACK= ΔNACK =5 and ΔCQI=2 is used. The CQI value is determined by the UE category, transport block size, number of HS-PDSCHs and modulation used in the FRC.

## 11.3 SAR Measurement Conditions for HSPA Data Devices

#### 11.3.1 **Body SAR Measurements**

When voice transmission and head exposure conditions are applicable to a WCDMA/HSPA data device, head exposure is measured according to the 'Head SAR Measurements' procedures in the 'WCDMA Handsets' section of the FCC 3G document. SAR for body exposure configurations are measured according to the 'Body SAR Measurements' procedures in the 'WCDMA Handsets' section of the FCC 3G document. In addition, body SAR is also measured for HSPA when the maximum average output of each RF channel with HSPA active is at least 1/4 dB higher than that measured without HSPA using 12.2 kbps RMC or the maximum SAR for 12.2 kbps RMC is above 75% of the SAR limit. Body SAR for HSPA is measured with E-DCH Sub-test 5, using H-Set 1 and QPSK for FRC and a 12.2 kbps RMC configured in Test Loop Mode 1 with power control algorithm 2, according to the highest body SAR configuration in 12.2 kbps RMC without HSPA. When VOIP is applicable for head exposure, SAR is not required when the maximum output of each RF channel with HSPA is less than 1/4 dB higher than that measured using 12.2 kbps RMC; otherwise, the same HSPA configuration used for body measurements should be used to test for head exposure.

Due to inner loop power control requirements in HSPA, a commercial communication test set should be used for the output power and SAR tests. The 12.2 kbps RMC, FRC H-set 1 and EDCH configurations for HSPA should be configured according to the β values indicated below as well as other applicable procedures described in the 'WCDMA Handset' and 'Release 5 HSDPA Data Devices' sections of the FCC 3G document.

Sub- test	βε	$\beta_d$	β <sub>d</sub> (SF)	$\beta_c/\beta_d$	$\beta_{hs}^{(l)}$	β <sub>ec</sub>	$\beta_{ed}$	β <sub>ed</sub> (SF)	β <sub>ed</sub> (codes)	CM <sup>(2)</sup> (dB)	MPR (dB)	AG <sup>(4)</sup> Index	E- TFCI
1	11/15 <sup>(3)</sup>	15/15 <sup>(3)</sup>	64	11/15(3)	22/15	209/225	1039/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	β <sub>ed1</sub> : 47/15 β <sub>ed2</sub> : 47/15	4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15 <sup>(4)</sup>	15/15 <sup>(4)</sup>	64	15/15 <sup>(4)</sup>	30/15	24/15	134/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	21	81

Note 1:  $\Delta_{ACK}$ ,  $\Delta_{NACK}$  and  $\Delta_{COI} = 8 \Leftrightarrow A_{hs} = \beta_{hs}/\beta_c = 30/15 \Leftrightarrow \beta_{hs} = 30/15 *\beta_c$ .

Note 2: CM = 1 for β<sub>c</sub>/β<sub>d</sub> =12/15, β<sub>bc</sub>/β<sub>c</sub>=24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS- DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.

Note 3: For subtest 1 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c$  = 10/15 and  $\beta_d$  = 15/15.

Note 4: For subtest 5 the  $\beta_c/\beta_d$  ratio of 15/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signaled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to  $\beta_c = 14/15$  and  $\beta_d = 15/15$ .

Note 5: Testing UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1 Sub-test 3 is not required according to TS 25.306 Table 5.1g.

Note 6:  $\beta_{ed}$  can not be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

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# 11.4 RF Conducted Powers

#### 11.4.1 **GSM Conducted Powers**

				Maxim	num Burst	-Averaged	Output P	ower		
		Voice		GPRS	S Data			EDGE	E Data	
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 3 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 4 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 3 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 4 Tx Slot
	128	32.47	32.47	30.52	29.02	27.42	26.75	26.72	26.70	23.78
Cellular	190	32.50	32.49	30.55	29.08	27.46	26.78	26.76	26.75	23.84
	251	32.50	32.49	30.54	29.08	27.49	26.81	26.76	26.76	23.90
	512	29.74	29.74	28.83	26.86	25.86	25.94	25.92	25.93	23.26
PCS	661	29.59	29.58	28.72	26.74	25.73	25.87	25.76	25.82	23.09
	810	29.68	29.67	28.83	26.86	25.82	26.04	26.02	26.01	23.28

		Maximum Frame-Averaged Output Power											
		Voice		GPR5	S Data			EDGE Data					
Band	Channel	GSM [dBm] CS (1 Slot)	GPRS [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 3 Tx Slot	GPRS [dBm] 4 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 1 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 2 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 3 Tx Slot	EDGE [dBm] 4 Tx Slot			
	128	23.44	23.44	24.50	24.76	24.41	17.72	20.70	22.44	20.77			
Cellular	190	23.47	23.46	24.53	24.82	24.45	17.75	20.74	22.49	20.83			
	251	23.47	23.46	24.52	24.82	24.48	17.78	20.74	22.50	20.89			
	512	20.71	20.71	22.81	22.60	22.85	16.91	19.90	21.67	20.25			
PCS	661	20.56	20.55	22.70	22.48	22.72	16.84	19.74	21.56	20.08			
	810	20.65	20.64	22.81	22.60	22.81	17.01	20.00	21.75	20.27			

Per KDB Publication 941225, the source-based time-averaged output power was evaluated for all multi-slot operations. In addition to the worst-case reported, all source-based time-averaged powers within 10% of the worst-case were additionally included in the evaluation.

**GSM Class:** B

GPRS Multislot class: 12 (max 4 Tx Uplink slots) EDGE Multislot class: 12 (max 4Tx Uplink slots)

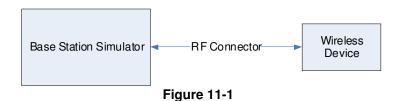
**DTM Multislot Class:** N/A

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## 11.4.2 HSPA Conducted Powers

3GPP Release	Mode	3GPP 34.121 Subtest	Cellu	lar Band [	dBm]	PC	S Band [dl	Bm]	βc	βd
Version		Oublest	4132	4183	4233	9262	9400	9538		
99	WCDMA	12.2 kbps RMC	22.62	22.58	22.57	23.10	22.92	23.03	-	-
99	WCDIVIA	12.2 kbps AMR	22.58	22.53	22.52	23.05	22.88	23.00	1	-
6		Subtest 1	22.65	22.56	22.57	22.89	22.71	22.80	2	15
6	HSDPA	Subtest 2	22.32	22.28	22.30	21.61	21.42	21.56	11	15
6	HODEA	Subtest 3	22.08	22.02	22.03	21.14	20.99	21.06	15	8
6		Subtest 4	21.82	21.80	21.80	20.92	20.75	20.86	15	4
6		Subtest 1	21.81	21.76	21.74	21.67	21.46	21.56	10	15
6		Subtest 2	20.37	20.33	20.60	19.51	19.30	19.43	6	15
6	HSUPA	Subtest 3	21.16	21.38	21.37	20.26	20.06	20.20	15	9
6		Subtest 4	20.68	21.17	21.16	19.79	19.55	19.69	2	15
6		Subtest 5	22.02	21.93	21.94	22.21	21.95	22.09	14	15

Note: The manufacture confirmed that additional MPR is implemented for some subtests. Detailed information is included in the operational description explaining how the MPR is applied for this model.



**Power Measurement Setup** 

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# 12 SAR TESTING WITH IEEE 802.11 TRANSMITTERS

Normal network operating configurations are not suitable for measuring the SAR of 802.11 a/b/g transmitters. Unpredictable fluctuations in network traffic and antenna diversity conditions can introduce undesirable variations in SAR results. The SAR for these devices should be measured using chipset based test mode software to ensure the results are consistent and reliable.

# 12.1 General Device Setup

Chipset based test mode software is hardware dependent and generally varies among manufacturers. The device operating parameters established in test mode for SAR measurements must be identical to those programmed in production units, including output power levels, amplifier gain settings and other RF performance tuning parameters. The test frequencies should correspond to actual channel frequencies defined for domestic use. SAR for devices with switched diversity should be measured with only one antenna transmitting at a time during each SAR measurement, according to a fixed modulation and data rate. The same data pattern should be used for all measurements.

# 12.2 Frequency Channel Configurations [27]

802.11 a/b/g and 4.9 GHz operating modes are tested independently according to the service requirements in each frequency band. 802.11 b/g modes are tested on channels 1, 6 and 11. 802.11a is tested for UNII operations on channels 36 and 48 in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band; channels 52 and 64 in the 5.25-5.35 GHz band; channels 104, 116, 124 and 136 in the 5.470-5.725 GHz band; and channels 149 and 161 in the 5.8 GHz band. When 5.8 GHz §15.247 is also available, channels 149, 157 and 165 should be tested instead of the UNII channels. 4.9 GHz is tested on channels 1, 10 and 5 or 6, whichever has the higher output power, for 5 MHz channels; channels 11, 15 and 19 for 10 MHz channels; and channels 21 and 25 for 20 MHz channels. These are referred to as the "default test channels". 802.11g mode was evaluated only if the output power was 0.25 dB higher than the 802.11b mode.

Table 12-1 802.11 Test Channels per FCC Requirements

				Turbo	"De	fault Test	Channel	s"
Mo	de	GHz	Channel	Channel		.247	UN	лт
				Channel	802.11b	802.11g	0.1	
0.0000		2.412	1		1	$\nabla$		
802.1	802.11 b/g		6	6	1	$\nabla$		
		2.462	11		√	∇		
		5.18	36				√	
		5.20	40	42 (5.21 GHz)				
		5.22	44	12 (5.21 6112)				*
		5.24	48	50 (5.25 GHz)			V	
		5.26	52	00 (0.20 0122)			1	
		5.28	56	58 (5.29 GHz)				*
		5.30	60	77 (7.27 - 7.27)				*
		5.32	64				1	
	UNII	5.500	100					*
		5.520	104				- √	
		5.540	108					
802.11a		5.560	112					
25.5-25.5		5.580	116				- √	
		5.600	120	Unknown				*
		5.620	124				1	
		5.640	128					*
		5.660	132					*
		5.680	136				- √	
8		5.700	140					*
	UNII	5.745	149		√		-√	
	or	5.765	153	152 (5.76 GHz)		*		*
	§15.247	5.785	157		√			*
8	-	5.805	161	160 (5.80 GHz)		*	1	
	§15.247	5.825	165		√			

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# Table 12-2 IEEE 802.11b Average RF Power

Mode	Freq	Channel	Co	onducted I		m]	
	·		Data Rate [Mbps]				
	[MHz]		1	2	5.5	11	
802.11b	2412	1	16.86	16.85	16.88	16.89	
802.11b	2437	6	17.22	17.18	17.15	17.12	
802.11b	2462	11	17.40	17.30	17.31	17.31	

# Table 12-3 IEEE 802.11g Average RF Power

Mode	Freq	Channel		Conducted Power [dBm]							
Mode	rieq	Gilanner		Data Rate [Mbps]							
	[MHz]		6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54	
802.11g	2412	1	13.85	13.85	13.88	13.81	13.85	13.71	13.90	13.85	
802.11g	2437	6	14.15	14.12	14.05	14.08	14.05	14.11	14.06	14.06	
802.11g	2462	11	14.30	14.30	14.26	14.29	14.16	14.18	14.30	14.15	

# Table 12-4 IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power

Mode	Frea	Channel		Conducted Power [dBm] Data Rate [Mbps]						
ivioue	rieq	Griannei								
	[MHz]		6.5	13	20	26	39	52	58	65
802.11n	2412	1	11.90	11.92	11.89	11.86	11.98	11.97	11.96	12.00
802.11n	2437	6	12.14	12.11	12.11	12.21	12.20	12.25	12.20	12.27
802.11n	2462	11	12.30	12.21	12.30	12.35	12.40	12.35	12.30	12.32

# Table 12-5 IEEE 802.11a Average RF Power

Mode	Freq	Channel			C	Conducted F	Power [dBn	1]		
Wiode	rieq	Gliannei		Data Rate [Mbps]						
	[MHz]		6	9	12	18	24	36	48	54
802.11a	5180	36	11.70	11.68	11.75	11.90	11.75	11.78	11.86	11.90
802.11a	5200	40	11.61	11.62	11.66	11.65	11.70	11.69	11.78	11.69
802.11a	5220	44	11.50	11.55	11.51	11.60	11.50	11.52	11.52	11.63
802.11a	5240	48	11.32	11.39	11.32	11.50	11.55	11.50	11.39	11.39
802.11a	5260	52	12.15	12.25	12.29	12.30	12.27	12.27	12.37	12.22
802.11a	5280	56	12.14	12.14	12.17	12.17	12.22	12.12	12.10	12.25
802.11a	5300	60	11.98	11.90	12.00	12.05	12.05	12.15	12.08	12.20
802.11a	5320	64	11.80	11.82	11.82	11.85	11.88	11.85	11.90	11.91
802.11a	5500	100	11.59	11.60	11.56	11.60	11.62	11.55	11.65	11.70
802.11a	5520	104	11.52	11.61	11.64	11.65	11.71	11.55	11.65	11.70
802.11a	5540	108	11.51	11.56	11.61	11.60	11.59	11.62	11.64	11.66
802.11a	5560	112	11.50	11.58	11.52	11.60	11.50	11.62	11.61	11.65
802.11a	5580	116	11.50	11.59	11.54	11.59	11.61	11.55	11.62	11.64
802.11a	5600	120	11.50	11.54	11.58	11.57	11.52	11.50	11.70	11.69
802.11a	5620	124	11.50	11.52	11.55	11.65	11.65	11.60	11.59	11.67
802.11a	5640	128	11.53	11.65	11.68	11.67	11.58	11.65	11.65	11.69
802.11a	5660	132	11.64	11.65	11.54	11.75	11.62	11.80	11.65	11.70
802.11a	5680	136	11.64	11.65	11.58	11.60	11.67	11.75	11.78	11.71
802.11a	5700	140	11.65	11.66	11.70	11.81	11.71	11.67	11.81	11.80
802.11a	5745	149	11.71	11.90	11.75	11.82	11.81	11.78	11.85	11.90
802.11a	5765	153	11.72	11.81	11.75	11.80	11.78	11.80	11.75	11.77
802.11a	5785	157	11.95	11.99	11.98	12.09	12.00	11.85	11.90	12.00
802.11a	5805	161	11.81	12.00	12.00	12.01	12.09	12.00	12.05	12.10

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**Table 12-6** IEEE 802.11n Average RF Power

Mode	Freq	Channel			C	Conducted F	Power [dBn	າ]		
Mode	rieq	Chamer		Data Rate [Mbps]						
	[MHz]		6.5	13	20	26	39	52	58	65
802.11n	5180	36	10.30	10.21	10.30	10.41	10.48	10.48	10.60	10.47
802.11n	5200	40	10.21	10.15	10.31	10.35	10.41	10.38	10.50	10.38
802.11n	5220	44	10.02	10.04	10.15	10.15	10.22	10.22	10.18	10.32
802.11n	5240	48	9.92	9.87	10.11	10.10	10.00	10.05	10.11	10.15
802.11n	5260	52	9.82	9.81	9.92	9.91	10.05	10.07	10.01	10.00
802.11n	5280	56	9.72	9.67	9.75	9.72	9.89	9.85	9.32	10.02
802.11n	5300	60	9.55	9.61	9.68	9.65	9.61	9.70	9.72	9.81
802.11n	5320	64	9.45	9.35	9.49	9.51	9.54	9.56	9.55	9.62
802.11n	5500	100	10.22	10.19	10.30	10.24	10.40	10.44	10.51	10.42
802.11n	5520	104	10.20	10.15	10.40	10.35	10.27	10.41	10.35	10.41
802.11n	5540	108	10.22	10.18	10.30	10.31	10.32	10.28	10.30	10.36
802.11n	5560	112	10.08	10.05	10.25	10.23	10.30	10.31	10.30	10.41
802.11n	5580	116	10.15	10.10	10.25	10.20	10.22	10.35	10.36	10.35
802.11n	5600	120	10.12	10.05	10.25	10.21	10.33	10.28	10.42	10.38
802.11n	5620	124	10.16	10.15	10.28	10.36	10.36	10.34	10.36	10.38
802.11n	5640	128	10.15	10.15	10.30	10.41	10.29	10.47	10.45	10.37
802.11n	5660	132	10.25	10.25	10.38	10.51	10.40	10.32	10.45	10.52
802.11n	5680	136	10.30	10.25	10.40	10.41	10.50	10.41	10.52	10.54
802.11n	5700	140	10.35	10.35	10.44	10.50	10.52	10.50	10.53	10.60
802.11n	5745	149	11.55	11.70	11.74	11.77	11.85	11.80	11.80	11.85
802.11n	5765	153	11.60	11.58	11.70	11.78	11.75	11.70	11.80	11.75
802.11n	5785	157	11.82	11.65	11.90	12.00	12.00	12.01	11.92	12.00
802.11n	5805	161	11.75	11.75	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.90	11.99	11.95



Figure 12-1 **Power Measurement Setup** 

#### 12.3 **SAR Test Configurations**

Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Per band, highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were selected for SAR evaluation. Higher data rates and 802.11n for 5GHz bands were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate. Required test configurations:

- 802.11b/g/n 2.4 GHz Channel 11, 1 Mbps
- 802.11a 5.2 GHz Channel 36, 6 Mbps
- 802.11a 5.3 GHz Channel 52, 6 Mbps
- 802.11a 5.5 GHz Channel 140, 6 Mbps
- 802.11a 5.8 GHz Channel 157, 6 Mbps

5825 MHz transmission is not supported in this device.

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#### 13 SINGLE TX SAR CONSIDERATIONS

#### **SAR Test Configurations** 13.1

**Table 13-1 Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing** 

Mobile Hotspot Sides for SAR Testing										
Mode	Back	Front	Тор	Bottom	Right	Left				
GPRS 850	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No				
GPRS 1900	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No				
UMTS V	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No				
UMTS II	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No				
2.4 GHz WLAN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes				

Note: 5 GHz Wifi was not considered in the above table because 5 GHz Wifi is not operational in hotspot mode.

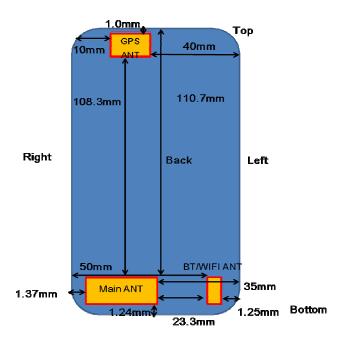


Figure 13-1 Identification of Sides for SAR Testing

Note: Per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06, the edges with antennas within 2.5 cm are required to be evaluated for SAR. See Figure 13-1 for distances of the actual device.

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# 14.1 Tissue Verification

Table 14-1 Measured Tissue Properties

Calibrated for			Managed		TARGET	TARCET		
Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ε	Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ε	%dev σ	%dev ε
		820	0.897	41.91	0.90	41.57	-0.11%	0.82%
04/06/2011	835H	835	0.910	41.80	0.90	41.50	1.11%	0.72%
		850	0.925	41.89	0.92	41.50	0.98%	0.94%
		820	0.929	53.64	0.97	55.28	-4.13%	-2.97%
04/04/2011	835B	835	0.944	53.84	0.97	55.20	-2.68%	-2.46%
0 00 00 00		850	0.971	53.63	0.99	55.15	-1.72%	-2.76%
		1850	1.418	39.01	1.40	40.00	1.29%	-2.48%
04/05/2011	1900H	1880	1.447	38.91	1.40	40.00	3.36%	-2.73%
0 17 0 07 20 1 1		1910	1.466	38.75	1.40	40.00	4.71%	-3.13%
		1850	1.492	50.79	1.52	53.30	-1.84%	-4.71%
04/05/2011	1900B	1880	1.529	50.73	1.52	53.30	0.59%	-4.82%
04/00/2011	.0002	1910	1.565	50.67	1.52	53.30	2.96%	-4.93%
		2401	1.773	38.79	1.76	39.30	0.85%	-1.29%
04/20/2011	2450H	2450	1.829	38.74	1.80	39.20	1.61%	-1.17%
04/20/2011	243011	2499	1.880	38.46			1.51%	-1.72%
		2499	1.912	50.99	1.85	39.14	0.47%	-3.36%
04/00/0011	2450B	2450	1.963		1.90	52.77		
04/20/2011	2450B			50.85	1.95	52.70	0.67%	-3.51%
		2499	2.036	50.57	2.02	52.64	0.84%	-3.93%
		5170	4.724	37.15	4.63	36.03	2.05%	3.11%
		5210	4.737	37.08	4.67	35.99	1.43%	3.03%
		5250	4.763	36.79	4.71	35.95	1.13%	2.34%
		5270	4.810	36.85	4.73	35.93	1.69%	2.56%
		5310	4.863	36.80	4.77	35.89	1.95%	2.54%
		5350	4.900	36.78	4.81	35.85	1.87%	2.59%
		5470	5.023	36.48	4.93	35.70	1.80%	2.20%
	5200H-5800H	5510	5.085	36.29	4.98	35.64	2.19%	1.84%
04/19/2011		5550	5.136	36.33	5.02	35.58	2.35%	2.12%
01/10/2011		5570	5.126	36.43	5.04	35.55	1.73%	2.49%
		5610	5.212	36.19	5.08	35.49	2.60%	1.97%
		5650	5.263	36.18	5.12	35.45	2.79%	2.06%
		5670	5.282	36.24	5.14	35.43	2.76%	2.29%
		5710	5.330	36.08	5.18	35.39	2.90%	1.95%
		5750	5.389	35.93	5.22	35.35	3.24%	1.64%
		5770	5.387	35.96	5.24	35.33	2.81%	1.78%
		5810	5.415	35.81	5.28	35.29	2.54%	1.47%
		5850	5.482	35.77	5.32	35.25	2.99%	1.48%
		5170	5.287	47.89	5.26	49.06	0.44%	-2.37%
		5210	5.329	47.79	5.31	49.00	0.34%	-2.47%
		5250	5.394	47.48	5.36	48.95	0.67%	-3.00%
		5270	5.439	47.54	5.38	48.92	1.08%	-2.82%
		5310	5.481	47.39	5.43	48.87	0.98%	-3.02%
		5350	5.501	47.51	5.47	48.81	0.57%	-2.67%
		5470	5.689	47.14	5.62	48.65	1.32%	-3.10%
		5510	5.753	46.94	5.66	48.59	1.63%	-3.40%
	_	5550	5.808	46.99	5.71	48.54	1.75%	-3.19%
04/19/2011	5200B-5800B	5570	5.792	47.04	5.73	48.51	1.06%	-3.03%
		5610	5.878	46.80	5.78	48.46	1.73%	-3.42%
		5650	5.978	46.76	5.83	48.40	2.63%	-3.40%
		5670	5.948	46.82	5.85	48.38	1.71%	-3.22%
		5710	6.014	46.66		48.32	2.02%	-3.44%
		5710	6.082	46.61	5.90		2.02%	-3.44%
					5.94	48.27		
		5770	6.087	46.54	5.97	48.24	2.05%	-3.53%
		5810	6.142	46.42	6.01	48.19	2.16%	-3.66%
		5850	6.211	46.48	6.06	48.13	2.53%	-3.43%

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## Notes:

- 1. KDB Publication 450824 was ensured to be applied for probe calibration frequencies greater than or equal to 50 MHz of the DUT frequencies.
- 2. Probe calibration used within ±100 MHz of the test frequency in either 5.725 5.85 or 5.47-5.725 GHz is acceptable per KDB Publication 865664 since the design of the SAR probe supports the extended frequency, provided the DASY software version recommended is used for the tests. and the expanded calibration uncertainty (k=2) is less than or equal to 15% (See SAR probe calibration certificate for this information). The dielectric and conductivities measured are within 10% and 5% respectively of the target parameters specified in Supplement C 01-01

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software to perform interpolation via the DASY software to determine actual dielectric parameters at the test frequencies (per IEEE 1528 6.6.1.2). The SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above since the DASY software rounds to three significant digits.

#### 14.2 **Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification**

- 1) The network analyzer and probe system was configured and calibrated.
- 2) The probe was immersed in the sample which was placed in a nonmetallic container. Trapped air bubbles beneath the flange were minimized by placing the probe at a slight
- The complex admittance with respect to the probe aperture was measured
- 4) The complex relative permittivity, for example from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\varepsilon_{r}\varepsilon_{0}}{[\ln(b/a)]^{2}} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos\phi' \frac{\exp[-j\omega r(\mu_{0}\varepsilon_{r}\varepsilon_{0})^{1/2}]}{r} d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

where Y is the admittance of the probe in contact with the sample, the primed and unprimed coordinates refer to source and observation points, respectively,  $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho'\cos\phi'$ ,  $\omega$  is the angular frequency. and  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ .

# **Justification for Extended SAR Dipole Calibrations**

Usage of SAR dipoles calibrated less than 2 years ago but more than 1 year ago were confirmed in maintaining return loss (< - 20 dB, within 20% of prior calibration) and impedance (within 5 ohm from prior calibration) requirements per extended calibrations in KDB Publication 450824:

			D1900	V2 SN:5d08	0			
	Head Body							
Date of Measurement	Return Loss (dB)	Δ%	Impedance (Ω)	ΔΩ	Return Loss (dB)	Δ%	Impedance (Ω)	ΔΩ
8/18/2009	-24.3		50		-23.6		47.1	0.0
3/2/2011	-24.1	-0.8%	51	1.0	-23.5	-0.4%	50.3	3.2
			D245	0V2 SN: 719				
		н	ead			В	ody	
Date of Measurement	Return Loss (dB)	Δ%	Impedance (Ω)	ΔΩ	Return Loss (dB)	Δ%	Impedance (Ω)	ΔΩ
8/27/2009	-28.6		53.4		-27.2		48.2	0.0
3/2/2011	-28.6	0.0%	52	-1.4	-27.4	0.7%	49.9	1.7

The above tables represent RL and Impedance checks to ensure that extended calibrations are correct per KDP Publication 450824.

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# 14.4 Test System Verification

Prior to assessment, the system is verified to  $\pm 10\%$  of the manufacturer SAR measurement on the reference dipole at the time of calibration.

**Table 14-2 System Verification Results** 

	System Verification TARGET & MEASURED									
Date:	Amb. Temp (℃)	Liquid Temp (℃)	Input Power (W)	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Dipole SN	Tissue Type	Measured SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR <sub>1g</sub> (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
04/06/2011	24.0	22.6	0.085	835	4d047	Head	0.875	9.53	10.294	8.02%
04/04/2011	23.9	22.0	0.063	835	4d047	Body	0.615	9.85	9.762	-0.89%
04/05/2011	24.0	22.2	0.025	1900	502	Head	0.98	40.20	39.200	-2.49%
04/05/2011	24.3	22.9	0.100	1900	5d080	Body	4.28	40.50	42.800	5.68%
04/20/2011	23.8	21.9	0.0158	2450	719	Head	0.838	53.50	53.038	-0.86%
04/20/2011	24.1	23.0	0.0158	2450	719	Body	0.838	51.40	53.038	3.19%
04/19/2011	24.1	22.6	0.025	5200	1057	Head	2.15	83.10	86.000	3.49%
04/19/2011	23.9	22.6	0.025	5200	1057	Body	2	77.70	80.000	2.96%
04/19/2011	24.6	22.7	0.025	5500	1057	Head	2.32	90.10	92.800	3.00%
04/19/2011	24.2	22.8	0.025	5500	1057	Body	2.05	84.40	82.000	-2.84%
04/19/2011	23.8	22.2	0.025	5800	1057	Head	2.09	82.90	83.600	0.84%
04/19/2011	24.6	22.7	0.025	5800	1057	Body	1.87	75.00	74.800	-0.27%

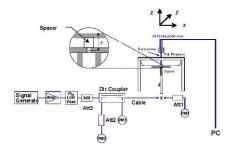


Figure 14-1 System Verification Setup Diagram



Figure 14-2 **System Verification Setup Photo** 

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## Table 15-1 GSM 850 Head SAR Results

	MEASUREMENT RESULTS									
FREQU	ENCY	Mode/Band	C_Powe	er[dBm]	Side	Test	Serial	SAR (1g)		
MHz	Ch.	modo, Band	Start	End	0.00	Position	Number	(W/kg)		
836.60	190	GSM 850	32.50	32.48	Right	Touch	FI-089-A	0.190		
836.60	190	GSM 850	32.50	32.56	Right	Tilt	FI-089-A	0.111		
836.60	190	GSM 850	32.50	32.50	Left	Touch	FI-089-A	0.150		
836.60	190	GSM 850	32.50	32.41	Left	Tilt	FI-089-A	0.100		
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General					6	Bra 1.6 W/kg averaged o	(mW/g)			

- 1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
- 4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 5. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
- 6. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June 2001) and Public Notice DA-02-1438, if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
- 7. All samples tested were electrically identical per the applicant.

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## Table 15-2 GSM 1900 Head SAR Results

	MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQU	ENCY	Mode/Band	C_Pow	er[dBm]	Side	Test Position	Serial	SAR (1g)			
MHz	Ch.	Wode/Band	Start	End	Side	Test Position	Number	(W/kg)			
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	29.59	29.64	Right	Touch	FI-089-A	0.096			
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	29.59	29.66	Right	Tilt	FI-089-A	0.022			
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	29.59	29.66	Left	Touch	FI-089-A	0.099			
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	29.59	29.54	Left	Tilt	FI-089-A	0.026			
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT					Brain						
Spatial Peak					1.6 W/kg (mW/g)						
Un	control	lled Exposu	re/Gene	ral	averaged over 1 gram						

- 1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
- 4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 5. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
- 6. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June 2001) and Public Notice DA-02-1438, if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
- 7. All samples tested were electrically identical per the applicant.

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## **Table 15-3 UMTS V Head SAR Results**

	MEASUREMENT RESULTS								
FREQU	ENCY	Mode/Band	C_Pow	er[dBm]	Side	Test	Serial	SAR (1g)	
MHz	Ch.	Wiode/Barid	Start	End	Side	Position	Number	(W/kg)	
836.60	4183	UMTS V	22.58	22.58	Right	Touch	FI-089-A	0.248	
836.60	4183	UMTS V	22.58	22.63	Right	Tilt	FI-089-A	0.148	
836.60	4183	UMTS V	22.58	22.53	Left	Touch	FI-089-A	0.219	
836.60	4183	UMTS V	22.58	22.59	Left	Tilt	FI-089-A	0.134	
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT						Br	ain		
Spatial Peak					1.6 W/kg (mW/g)				
Uncont	rolled E	xposure/Ger	neral Pop	ulation	averaged over 1 gram				

- 1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
- 4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 5. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
- 6. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June 2001) and Public Notice DA-02-1438, if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
- 7. WCDMA mode was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225.
- 8. All samples tested were electrically identical per the applicant.

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## **Table 15-4 UMTS II Head SAR Results**

		МЕ	ASURE	MENT I	RESUL1	rs		
FREQUI	ENCY	Mode	C_Pow	er[dBm]	Side	Test	Serial	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.	Wode	Start	End	Side	Position	Number	(W/kg)
1880.00	9400	UMTS II	22.92	22.92	Right	Touch	FI-089-A	0.165
1880.00	9400	UMTS II	22.92	22.96	Right	Tilt	FI-089-A	0.042
1880.00	9400	UMTS II	22.92	22.86	Left	Touch	FI-089-A	0.122
1880.00	9400	UMTS II	22.92	22.85	Left	Tilt	FI-089-A	0.048
ANSI	/ IEEE (	C95.1 1992 - S	IMIT		Bra	ain		
Spatial Peak					1.6 W/kg (mW/g)			
Uncont	rolled E	xposure/Ger	neral Pop	ulation	;	averaged c	ver 1 gram	

- 1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
- 4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 5. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
- 6. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June 2001) and Public Notice DA-02-1438, if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration (left, right, cheek/touch, tilt/ear, extended and retracted) is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
- 7. WCDMA mode was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive per KDB Publication 941225.
- 8. All samples tested were electrically identical per the applicant.

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# Table 15-5 2.4 GHz WLAN Head SAR Results

	MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQU	ENCY	Mode	Service	C_Powe	er[dBm]	Side	Test	Serial	Data Rate (Mbps)	SAR (1g)	
MHz	Ch.	Wode	Service	Start	End	Side	Position	Number		(W/kg)	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.40	17.46	Right	Touch	FI-089-E	1	0.071	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.40	17.40	Right	Tilt	FI-089-E	1	0.057	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.40	17.38	Left	Touch	FI-089-E	1	0.140	
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.40	17.46	Left	Tilt	FI-089-E	1	0.029	
	ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT							Brain			
	Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)				
l	<b>Jncontr</b>	olled Exposure	/General Po	opulation			averag	ged over 1	gram		

- 1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
- 4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 5. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
- 6. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11n) were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11b mode.
- 7. WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.
- 8. All samples tested were electrically identical per the applicant.

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## **Table 15-6 5 GHz WLAN Head SAR Results**

			MEASU	JREMEI	NT RES	ULTS				
FREQU	ENCY	Mode	Service	C_Pow	er[dBm]	Side	Test	Serial	Data Rate	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.	Mode	Service	Start	End	Side	Position	Number	(Mbps)	(W/kg)
5180	36	5.2 GHz WLAN	OFDM	11.70	11.77	Right	Touch	FI-089-E	6	0.014
5180	36	5.2 GHz WLAN	OFDM	11.70	11.79	Right	Tilt	FI-089-E	6	0.003
5180	36	5.2 GHz WLAN	OFDM	11.70	11.75	Left	Touch	FI-089-E	6	0.057
5180	36	5.2 GHz WLAN	OFDM	11.70	11.78	Left	Tilt	FI-089-E	6	0.003
5260	52	5.3 GHz WLAN	OFDM	12.15	12.09	Right	Touch	FI-089-E	6	0.013
5260	52	5.3 GHz WLAN	OFDM	12.15	12.08	Right	Tilt	FI-089-E	6	0.008
5260	52	5.3 GHz WLAN	OFDM	12.15	12.16	Left	Touch	FI-089-E	6	0.031
5260	52	5.3 GHz WLAN	OFDM	12.15	12.05	Left	Tilt	FI-089-E	6	0.000
5700	140	5.5 GHz WLAN	OFDM	11.65	11.73	Right	Touch	FI-089-E	6	0.065
5700	140	5.5 GHz WLAN	OFDM	11.65	11.64	Right	Tilt	FI-089-E	6	0.043
5700	140	5.5 GHz WLAN	OFDM	11.65	11.58	Left	Touch	FI-089-E	6	0.052
5700	140	5.5 GHz WLAN	OFDM	11.65	11.70	Left	Tilt	FI-089-E	6	0.015
5785	157	5.8 GHz WLAN	OFDM	11.95	12.01	Right	Touch	FI-089-E	6	0.050
5785	157	5.8 GHz WLAN	OFDM	11.95	11.87	Right	Tilt	FI-089-E	6	0.085
5785	157	5.8 GHz WLAN	OFDM	11.95	12.04	Left	Touch	FI-089-E	6	0.098
5785	157	5.8 GHz WLAN	OFDM	11.95	12.02	Left	Tilt	FI-089-E	6	0.039
	ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT						Brain			
	Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram			

- 1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
- 4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 5. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
- 6. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were selected for SAR evaluation. IEEE 802.11n was not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11a mode.
- 7. WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.
- 8. All samples tested were electrically identical per the applicant.

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# **Table 15-7 GPRS Hotspot Body SAR Results**

			ME	ASURI	EMENT	RESUL <sup>*</sup>	TS			
FREQUE	NCY	Mode	Service	C_Pow	/er[dBm]	Spacing	Serial	# of GPRS	Side	SAR (1g)
MHz	Ch.			Start	End	- oparamag	Number	Slots		(W/kg)
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	30.55	30.57	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	2	back	0.644
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.08	29.08	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	3	back	0.686
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	27.46	27.46	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	4	back	0.634
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.08	29.07	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	3	front	0.321
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.08	29.11	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	3	bottom	0.139
836.60	190	GSM 850	GPRS	29.08	29.07	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	3	right	0.481
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	28.72	28.71	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	2	back	0.527
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	26.74	26.72	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	3	back	0.488
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.73	25.79	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	4	back	0.574
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.73	25.75	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	4	front	0.305
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.73	25.75	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	4	bottom	0.426
1880.00	661	GSM 1900	GPRS	25.73	25.69	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	4	right	0.159
	ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						1.6 W	<b>Body</b> / <b>kg (mW</b> d over 1	•	

- 1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 4. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
- 5. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
- 6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing.
- 7. Justification for reduced test configurations per KDB Publication 941225: The source-based timeaveraged output power was evaluated for all multi-slot operations. In addition to the worst-case reported, all source-based time-averaged powers within 10% of the worst-case were additionally included in the evaluation.
- 8. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June 2001) and Public Notice DA-02-1438, if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
- 9. All samples tested were electrically identical per the applicant.
- 10. Top and Left edges wre not tested since the antenna distance from the edge was greater than 2.5 cm per per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 (see Section 13.1).

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## **Table 15-8 UMTS Hotspot Body SAR Results**

	MEASUREMENT RESULTS										
FREQUE	NCY	Mode	Service	C_Pow	/er[dBm]	Spacing	Serial	Side	SAR (1g)		
MHz	Ch.			Start	End	- opasaig	Number		(W/kg)		
836.60	4183	UMTS V	RMC	22.58	22.56	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	back	0.488		
836.60	4183	UMTS V	RMC	22.58	22.59	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	front	0.286		
836.60	4183	UMTS V	RMC	22.58	22.59	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	bottom	0.159		
836.60	4183	UMTS V	RMC	22.58	22.58	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	right	0.430		
1880.00	9400	UMTS II	RMC	22.92	22.89	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	back	0.712		
1880.00	9400	UMTS II	RMC	22.92	22.93	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	front	0.350		
1880.00	9400	UMTS II	RMC	22.92	22.91	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	bottom	0.628		
1880.00	9400	UMTS II	RMC	22.92	22.92	1.0 cm	FI-089-A	right	0.189		
1A	NSI / IEI	EE C95.1 19	Body								
Spatial Peak							1.6 W/kg (mW/g)				
Unc	ontrolle	ed Exposure	e/General	Popula	tion	<b>a</b>	veraged ov	er 1 gran	n		

- 1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 4. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
- 5. Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm.
- 6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing.
- 7. WCDMA mode was tested under RMC 12.2 kbps with HSPA Inactive. WCDMA mode with HSPA active was not required per FCC KDB Publication 941225 since HSPA powers were not more than 0.25 dB higher than RMC powers and SAR was below 1.2 W/kg.
- 8. Justification for reduced test configurations: Per FCC/OET Bulletin 65 Supplement C (June 2001) and Public Notice DA-02-1438, if the SAR measured at the middle channel for each test configuration is at least 3.0 dB lower than the SAR limit, testing at the high and low channels is optional for such test configuration(s).
- 9. All samples tested were electrically identical per the applicant.
- 10. Top and Left edges were not tested since the antenna distance from the edge was greater than 2.5 cm per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 (see Section 13.1).

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## Table 15-9 **Hotspot 2.4 GHz Body SAR Results**

	MEASUREMENT RESULTS											
FREQU	ENCY	Mode	Service	C_Pow	/er[dBm]	Spacing	Serial	Data Rate	Side	SAR		
MHz	Ch.			Start	End	- paramag	Number	(Mbps)		(W/kg)		
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.40	17.35	1.0 cm	FI-089-E	1	back	0.087		
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.40	17.37	1.0 cm	FI-089-E	1	front	0.097		
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.40	17.37	1.0 cm	FI-089-E	1	bottom	0.080		
2462	11	IEEE 802.11b	DSSS	17.40	17.43	1.0 cm	FI-089-E	1	left	0.102		
	ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT							Body				
	Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)					
U	ncontro	olled Exposure	/General	Populati	ion		average	ed over 1	gram			

- 1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
- 4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 5. Liquid tissue depth is was at least 15.0 cm.
- 6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing.
- 7. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were selected for SAR evaluation. Other IEEE 802.11 modes (including 802.11n) were not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11b mode.
- 8. WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.
- 9. All samples tested were electrically identical per the applicant.
- 10. Top and Right edges were not tested since the antenna distance from the edge was greater than 2.5 cm per FCC KDB Publication 941225 D06 (see Section 13.1).

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## Table 15-10 5 GHz Body SAR Results

MEASUREMENT RESULTS												
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	C_Power[dBm]		Spacing	Serial	Data Rate	Side	SAR (1g)		
MHz	Ch.	546		Start	End	5 p 9	Number	(Mbps)		(W/kg)		
5180	36	5.2 GHz WLAN	OFDM	11.70	11.76	1.0 cm	FI-089-E	6	back	0.015		
5260	52	5.3 GHz WLAN	OFDM	12.15	12.06	1.0 cm	FI-089-E	6	back	0.020		
5700	140	5.5 GHz WLAN	OFDM	11.65	11.72	1.0 cm	FI-089-E	6	back	0.078		
5785	157	5.8 GHz WLAN	OFDM	11.95	11.88	1.0 cm	FI-089-E	6	back	0.080		
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT					Body							
Spatial Peak						1.6 W/kg (mW/g)						
Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population						averaged over 1 gram						

- 1. The test data reported are the worst-case SAR value with the position set in a typical configuration. Test procedures used were according to FCC/OET Bulletin 65, Supplement C [June 2001].
- 2. All modes of operation were investigated, and worst-case results are reported.
- 3. Batteries are fully charged for all readings. Standard battery was used.
- 4. Tissue parameters and temperatures are listed on the SAR plots.
- 5. Liquid tissue depth is was at least 15.0 cm.
- 6. Device was tested using a fixed spacing.
- 7. Justification for reduced test configurations for WIFI channels per KDB Publication 248227 and April 2010 FCC/TCB Meeting Notes: Highest average RF output power channel for the lowest data rate were selected for SAR evaluation. IEEE 802.11n mode was not investigated since the average output powers were not greater than 0.25 dB than that of the corresponding channel in the lowest data rate IEEE 802.11a mode.
- 8. WLAN transmission was verified using a spectrum analyzer.
- 9. All samples tested were electrically identical per the applicant.
- 10. This device does not support Hotspot for 5GHz WLAN.

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#### 16.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from "FCC SAR Considerations for Cell Phones with Multiple Transmitters" FCC KDB Publication 648474 are applicable to handsets with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as 802.11a/b/g and Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

#### 16.2 FCC Power Tables & Conditions

	2.45	5.15 - 5.35	GHz	
$P_{Ref}$	12	6	5	mW
Device output power	r should be rounded to	the nearest mW to co	ompare with values sp	ecified in this table.

Figure 16-1
Output Power Thresholds for Unlicensed Transmitters

When there is no simultaneous transmission −  o output ≤ 60/f: SAR not required  o output > 60/f: stand-alone SAR required  When there is simultaneous transmission −  Stand-alone SAR not required when	SAR not required: <u>Unlicensed only</u> o when stand-alone 1-g SAR is not required and antenna is ≥ 5 cm from other antennas
When there is no simultaneous transmission – $\circ$ output $\leq 60/f$ : SAR not required $\circ$ output $\geq 60/f$ : stand-alone SAR required When there is simultaneous transmission – Stand-alone SAR not required when $\circ$ output $\leq 2 \cdot P_{Ref}$ and antenna is $\geq 5.0$ cm	o when stand-alone 1-g SAR is not required and antenna is ≥ 5 cm from other antennas
$ \begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Unlicensed} \\ \mbox{Transmitters} \\ \mbox{output} & \leq P_{Ref} \mbox{ and antenna is } \geq 2.5 \mbox{ cm from other antennas} \\ \mbox{output} & \leq P_{Ref} \mbox{ and antenna is } < 2.5 \mbox{ cm from other antennas, each with either output power} \leq P_{Ref} \mbox{ or } 1\text{-g } SAR < 1.2 \mbox{ $W/kg$} \\ \mbox{Otherwise stand-alone } SAR \mbox{ is required} \\ \mbox{When stand-alone } SAR \mbox{ is required} \\ \mbox{o test } SAR \mbox{ on highest output channel for each wireless mode and exposure condition} \\ \mbox{o if } SAR \mbox{ for highest output channel is } > 50\% \\ \mbox{of } SAR \mbox{ limit, evaluate all channels according to normal procedures} \\ \label{eq:condition} \end{array} $	Licensed & Unlicensed  when the sum of the 1-g SAR is < 1.6 W/kg for all simultaneous transmitting antennas  when SAR to peak location separation ratio of simultaneous transmitting antenna pair is < 0.3  SAR required:  Licensed & Unlicensed antenna pairs with SAR to peak location separation ratio ≥ 0.3; test is only required for the configuration that results in the highest SAR in stand-alone configuration for each wireless mode and exposure condition  Note: simultaneous transmission exposure conditions for head and obdy can be different for different style phones; therefore, different test

#### Figure 16-2 SAR Evaluation Requirements for Multiple Transmitter Handsets

#### 16.3 Multiple Antenna/Transmission Information

The separation between the main antenna and the Bluetooth and WLAN antennas is 23.3 mm. RF Conducted Power of Bluetooth Tx is 7.87 mW. RF Conducted Power of WLAN is 54.95 mW.

#### 16.4 Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

Based on the output power, antenna separation distance and the Body SAR of the dominant transmitter, a stand-alone Bluetooth SAR test is not required while for WLAN it is required.

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**Table 16-1** 2.4 GHz Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (Held to Ear)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHzWIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHzWIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
	Right Cheek	0.190	0.071	0.261		Right Cheek	0.096	0.071	0.167
Head SAR	Right Tilt	0.111	0.057	0.168	Head SAR	Right Tilt	0.022	0.057	0.079
	Left Cheek	0.150	0.140	0.290	Tieau SAIN	Left Cheek	0.099	0.140	0.239
	Left Tilt	0.100	0.029	0.129		Left Tilt	0.026	0.029	0.055
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS V SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHzWIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS II SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHzWIFI SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
	Right Cheek	0.248	0.071	0.319		Right Cheek	0.165	0.071	0.236
Head SAR	Right Tilt	0.148	0.057	0.205	Head SAR	Right Tilt	0.042	0.057	0.099
Head SAR	Left Cheek	0.219	0.140	0.359	HEAU SAN	Left Cheek	0.122	0.140	0.262
	Left Tilt	0.134	0.029	0.163		Left Tilt	0.048	0.029	0.077

**Table 16-2** 5 GHz Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (Held to Ear)

Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 850 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHzWIFI SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GSM 1900 SAR (W/kg)	5 GHzWIFI SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
	Right Cheek	0.190	0.065	0.255		Right Cheek	0.096	0.065	0.161
Head SAR	Right Tilt	0.111	0.085	0.196	Head SAR	Right Tilt	0.022	0.085	0.107
neau SAN	Left Cheek	0.150	0.098	0.248		Left Cheek	0.099	0.098	0.197
	Left Tilt	0.100	0.039	0.139		Left Tilt	0.026	0.039	0.065
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS V SAR (W/kg)	5 GHzWIFI SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W√kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS II SAR	5 GHzWIFI SAR	ΣSAR (W√kg)
1		ι , ο,	(**/***8/	(11/11/6/			(W/kg)	(W/kg)	(W/Ng)
	Right Cheek	0.248	0.065	0.313		Right Cheek	0.165	0.065	0.230
Hoad SAP	Right Cheek Right Tilt			. )	Hood CAD	Right Cheek Right Tilt			
Head SAR		0.248	0.065	0.313	Head SAR	- 0	0.165	0.065	0.230

**Table 16-3 Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (Hotspot)** 

Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 850 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHzWIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	GPRS 1900 SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHzWIFI SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
	Back	0.686	0.087	0.773		Back	0.574	0.087	0.661
	Front	0.321	0.097	0.418		Front	0.305	0.097	0.402
Body SAR	Тор	0.000	0.000	0.000	Body SAR	Тор	0.000	0.000	0.000
Body Shirt	Bottom	0.139	0.080	0.219 Body S	BOUY SAN	Bottom	0.426	0.080	0.506
	Right	0.481	0.000	0.481		Right	0.159	0.000	0.159
	Left	0.000	0.102	0.102		Left	0.000	0.102	0.102
Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS V SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHzWIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)	Simult Tx	Configuration	UMTS II SAR (W/kg)	2.4 GHzWIFI SAR (W/kg)	ΣSAR (W/kg)
	Back	0.488	0.087	0.575		Back	0.712	0.087	0.799
	Back Front	0.488 0.286	0.087 0.097	0.575 0.383		Back Front	0.712 0.350	0.087 0.097	0.799 0.447
Rody SAR					Rody SAR				
Body SAR	Front	0.286	0.097	0.383	Body SAR	Front	0.350	0.097	0.447
Body SAR	Front Top	0.286 0.000	0.097 0.000	0.383 0.000	Body SAR	Front Top	0.350 0.000	0.097 0.000	0.447 0.000

Edges > 2.5 cm from the antenna were not required to be measured per KDB Publication 941225 D06 and are 0 W/kg for summation purposes.

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Table 16-4
2G/3G + 5 GHz WLAN Simultaneous Transmission Scenario (Body Worn, 1.0 cm)

				(=04)
Configuration	Mode	2G/3G SAR (W/kg)	5 GHz WIFI SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	GPRS 850	0.686	0.080	0.766
Back Side	GPRS 1900	0.574	0.080	0.654
Back Side	UMTS V	0.488	0.080	0.568
Back Side	UMTS II	0.712	0.080	0.792

#### 16.5 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numerical summed SAR was below the SAR limit. Therefore, the above analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit. Therefore, no volumetric SAR summation is required per FCC KDB Publication 648474.

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#### 17 **EQUIPMENT LIST**

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	85070B	Dielectric Probe Kit	8/22/2010	Annual	8/22/2011	US33020316
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	10/13/2010	Annual	10/13/2011	3613A00315
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	10/11/2010	Annual	10/11/2011	GB46110872
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	10/8/2010	Annual	10/8/2011	GB46310798
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	8/13/2010	Annual	8/13/2011	GB41450275
Agilent	E8257D	(250kHz-20GHz) Signal Generator	4/5/2011	Annual	4/5/2012	MY45470194
Gigatronics	80701A	(0.05-18GHz) Power Sensor	10/11/2010	Annual	10/11/2011	1833460
Gigatronics	8651A	Universal Power Meter	10/11/2010	Annual	10/11/2011	8650319
Index SAR	IXTL-010	Dielectric Measurement Kit	N/A		N/A	N/A
Index SAR	IXTL-030	30MM TEM line for 6 GHz	N/A		N/A	N/A
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	N/A		N/A	N/A
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	N/A		N/A	N/A
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	11/11/2010	Annual	11/11/2011	836371/0079
Rohde & Schwarz	CMU200	Base Station Simulator	6/21/2010	Annual	6/21/2011	833855/0010
SPEAG	D1450V2	1450 MHz SAR Dipole	5/20/2009	Biennial	5/20/2011	1025
SPEAG	D1765V2	1765 MHz SAR Dipole	5/19/2009	Biennial	5/19/2011	1008
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	2/17/2011	Annual	2/17/2012	502
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	8/18/2009	Biennial	8/18/2011	5d080
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	8/27/2009	Biennial	8/27/2011	719
SPEAG	D2450V2	2450 MHz SAR Dipole	2/8/2011	Annual	2/8/2012	797
SPEAG	D2600V2	2600 MHz SAR Dipole	8/12/2009	Biennial	8/12/2011	1004
SPEAG	D5GHzV2	5 GHz SAR Dipole	8/19/2009	Biennial	8/19/2011	1004
SPEAG	D5GHzV2	5 GHz SAR Dipole	2/11/2011	Annual	2/11/2012	1007
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	2/9/2011	Annual	2/9/2012	4d047
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	8/24/2009	Biennial	8/24/2011	4d047 4d026
SPEAG	DAE3	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	11/18/2010	Annual	11/18/2011	40026
SPEAG	DAE3 DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics  Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	3/17/2011	Annual	3/17/2012	704
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics  Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	2/21/2011	Annual	2/21/2012	649
SPEAG	ES3DV2	SAR Probe	9/21/2011	Annual	9/21/2012	3022
SPEAG	EX3DV2	SAR Probe	8/19/2010	Annual	8/19/2011	3561
				Annual		
SPEAG SPEAG	EX3DV4	SAR Probe	2/14/2011		2/14/2012	3550 859
	DAE4 D750V3	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	7/8/2010	Annual Annual	7/8/2011	1003
SPEAG		750 MHz Dipole	2/14/2011		2/14/2012	
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	3/24/2011	Annual	3/24/2012	3213
SPEAG	D1640V2	1640 MHz Dipole	8/17/2010	Biennial	8/17/2012	321
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	LTE Radio Communication Tester	8/30/2010	Annual	8/30/2011	100976
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	5318
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012 2/7/2012	5442
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	2/7/2011	Annual		1190013
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	98150041
Anritsu	ML2438A	Power Meter	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	1070030
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	5821
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	8013
Anritsu	MA2481A	Power Sensor	2/7/2011	Annual	2/7/2012	2400
Aprel	ALS-PR-DIEL	Dielectric Probe Kit	N/A		N/A	260-00959
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	8/13/2010	Annual	8/13/2011	GB43304447
Amplifier Research	5S1G4	5W, 800MHz-4.2GHz	N/A			17042
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	N/A			N/A
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	2/8/2011	Annual	2/8/2012	GB45360985
Speag	D3700V2	3700 MHz SAR Dipole	2/16/2011	Annual	2/16/2012	1002
Rohde & Schwarz	CMW500	LTE Radio Communication Tester	3/11/2011	Annual	3/11/2012	103962
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331322
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331323
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331330
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	2/15/2011	Biennial	2/15/2013	111331332
Control Company	61220-416	Long-Stem Thermometer	3/16/2011	Biennial	3/16/2013	111391601
Speag	D2600V2	2600 MHz SAR Dipole	N/A			1027

Justification for 2-year calibration cycle for SAR dipoles is found in Section 14.3.

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#### 18 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

Applicable for  $800-3000\ MHz$ .

а	b	С	d	е=	f	g	h =	i =	k
				f(d,k)			c x f/e	c x g/e	
Uncertainty	IEEE	Tol.	Prob.		Ci	Ci	1gm	10gms	
Component	1528 Sec.	(± %)	Dist.	Div.	1gm	10 gms	u <sub>i</sub>	ui	v <sub>i</sub>
·							(± %)	(± %)	
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	5.5	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.5	5.5	$\infty$
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	$\infty$
Hemishperical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	$\infty$
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	0.4	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	$\infty$
Linearity	E.2.4	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	$\infty$
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	5.1	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	$\infty$
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	1.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	$\infty$
Response Time	E.2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	$\infty$
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	$\infty$
RF Ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	$\infty$
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E.6.3	2.9	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5	1.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	œ
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	287
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	3.32	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	$\infty$
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	$\infty$
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	$\infty$
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	$\infty$
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	3.8	N	1	0.64	0.43	2.4	1.6	6
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	$\infty$
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.5	N	1	0.60	0.49	2.7	2.2	6
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)			RSS		1		11.8	11.5	299
Expanded Uncertainty			k=2				23.7	23.0	
(95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)									

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003

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#### $\label{lem:applicable} \mbox{Applicable for 5GHz}.$

a	b	С	d	e=	f	g	h =	i =	k
				f(d,k)			c x f/e	c x g/e	
Uncertainty	IEEE	Tol.	Prob.		Ci	Ci	1gm	10gms	
Component	1528 Sec.	(± %)	Dist.	Div.	1gm	10 gms	<b>u</b> i	u <sub>i</sub>	V <sub>i</sub>
- Component	<b>360.</b>	(= /-/				l s gc	(± %)	(± %)	
Measurement System							(=)		
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	6.55	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.6	6.6	$\infty$
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	$\infty$
Hemishperical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	$\infty$
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	0.4	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	$\infty$
Linearity	E.2.4	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	8
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	5.1	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	$\infty$
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	1.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	8
Response Time	E.2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	8
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	8
RF Ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	$\infty$
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E.6.3	2.9	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	$\infty$
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation		1.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	$\infty$
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	287
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	3.32	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	$\infty$
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	6.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	$\infty$
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	$\infty$
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	$\infty$
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	3.8	N	1	0.64	0.43	2.4	1.6	6
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values		5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	$\infty$
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.5	N	1	0.60	0.49	2.7	2.2	6
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)			RSS				12.4	12.0	299
Expanded Uncertainty k=2						24.7	24.0		
(95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)									

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003

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#### 19 CONCLUSION

#### 19.1 Measurement Conclusion

The SAR evaluation indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Industry Canada, with respect to all parameters subject to this test. These measurements were taken to simulate the RF effects of RF exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables. [3]

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- [2] ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2005, American National Standard safety levels with respect to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields, 300kHz to 100GHz, New York: IEEE, 2006.
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FCC ID: A3LGTI9100T	SCIEST INGRESIAN LABORATORY, INC.	SAR COMPLIANCE REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Dog 44 of 51
0Y1104010658-R1.A3L	04/04/11 - 04/20/11	850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN	Page 44 of 51

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FCC ID: A3LGTI9100T	FOTEST INCIDENTAL LABORATERY, INC.	SAR COMPLIANCE REPORT	Reviewed by: Quality Manager
Filename:	Test Dates:	EUT Type:	Dogo 45 of 51
0Y1104010658-R1.A3L	04/04/11 - 04/20/11	850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN	Page 45 of 51

#### APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3 Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 0.912 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 41.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-06-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(8.04, 8.04, 8.04); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: GSM 850, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

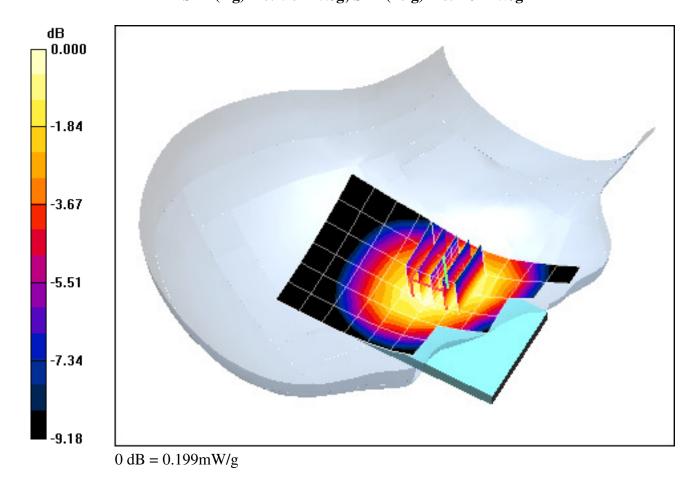
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 14.6 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.247 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.190 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.143 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3 Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 0.912 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 41.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-06-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(8.04, 8.04, 8.04); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: GSM 850, Right Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

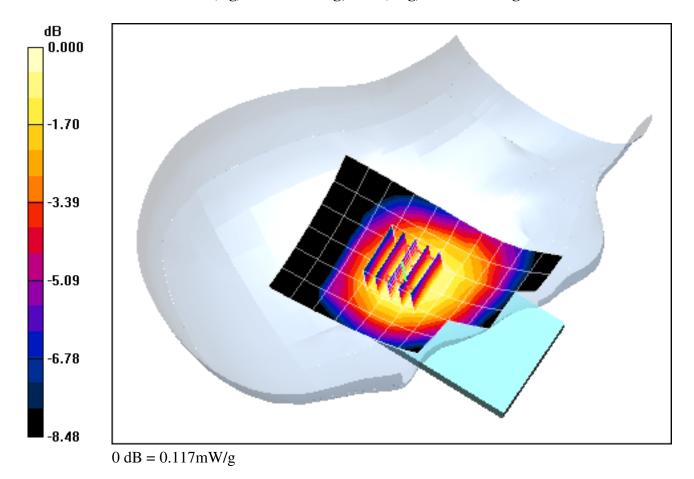
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 11.2 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.138 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.111 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.085 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3 Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 0.912 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 41.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-06-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(8.04, 8.04, 8.04); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: GSM 850, Left Head, Touch, Mid.ch

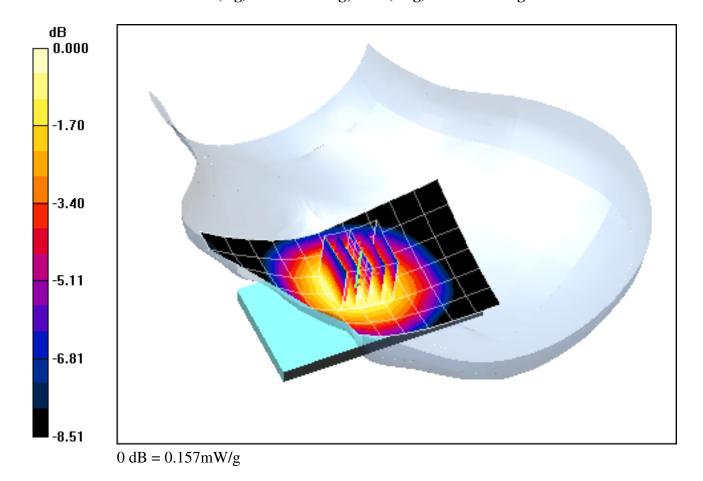
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 13.0 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.187 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.150 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.114 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3 Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 0.912 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 41.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-06-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(8.04, 8.04, 8.04); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 850, Left Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

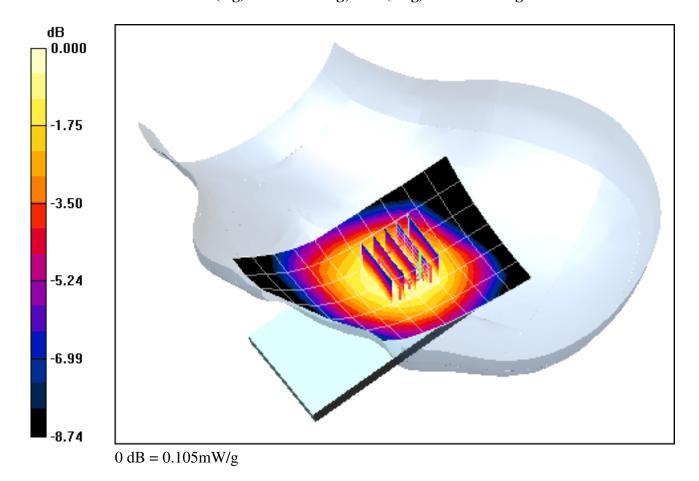
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 10.8 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.127 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.100 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.076 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3 Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.45 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 38.9; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.2 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.69, 6.69, 6.69); Calibrated: 8/19/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: GSM 1900, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

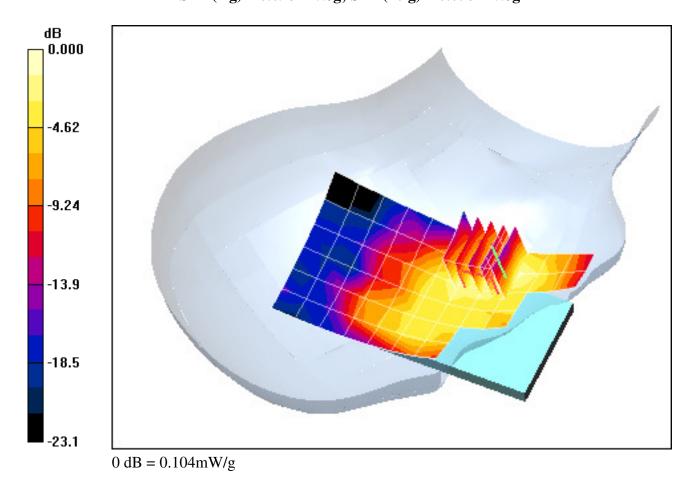
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 8.11 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.161 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.096 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.056 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3 Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.45 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 38.9; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.2 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.69, 6.69, 6.69); Calibrated: 8/19/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: GSM 1900, Right Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

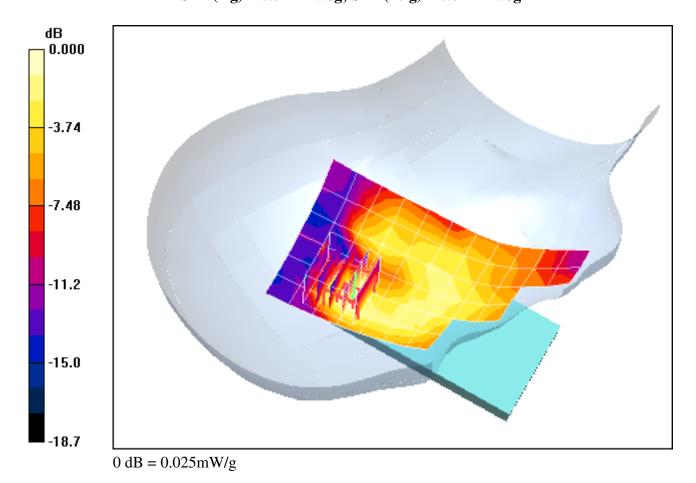
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 3.97 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.037 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.022 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.012 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3

Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.45 mho/m;  $\epsilon_r$  = 38.9;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.2 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.69, 6.69, 6.69); Calibrated: 8/19/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GSM 1900, Left Head, Touch, Mid.ch

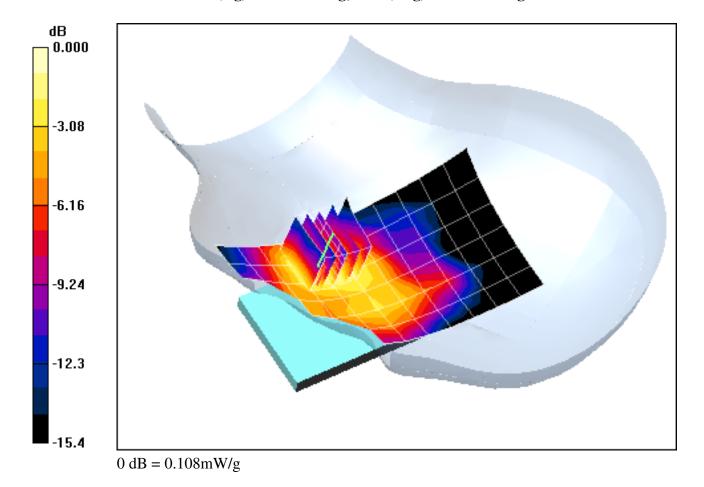
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 1.42 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.148 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.099 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.062 mW/g



### DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:8.3 Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:

f = 1880 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.45 mho/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 38.9;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.2 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.69, 6.69, 6.69); Calibrated: 8/19/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: GSM 1900, Left Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

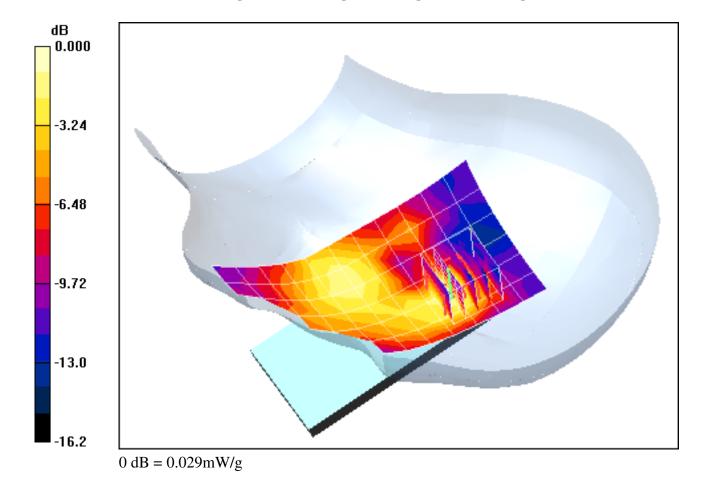
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 1.78 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.040 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.026 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.015 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 0.912 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 41.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-06-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(8.04, 8.04, 8.04); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: WCDMA 850, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

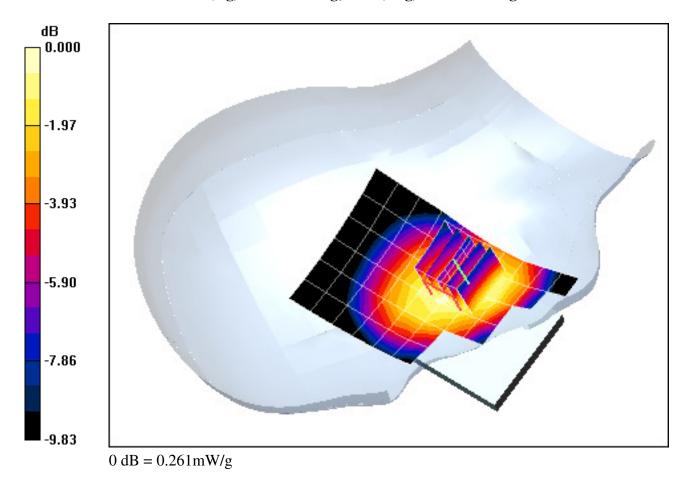
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 16.6 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.331 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.248 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.184 mW/g



DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 0.912 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 41.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-06-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(8.04, 8.04, 8.04); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 850, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

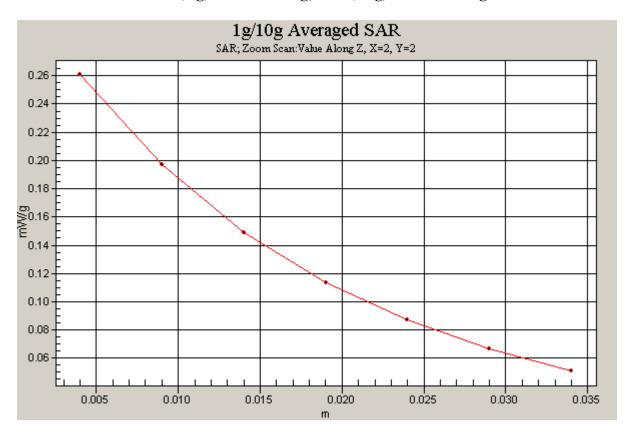
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 16.6 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.331 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.248 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.184 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 0.912 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 41.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-06-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(8.04, 8.04, 8.04); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: WCDMA 850, Right Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

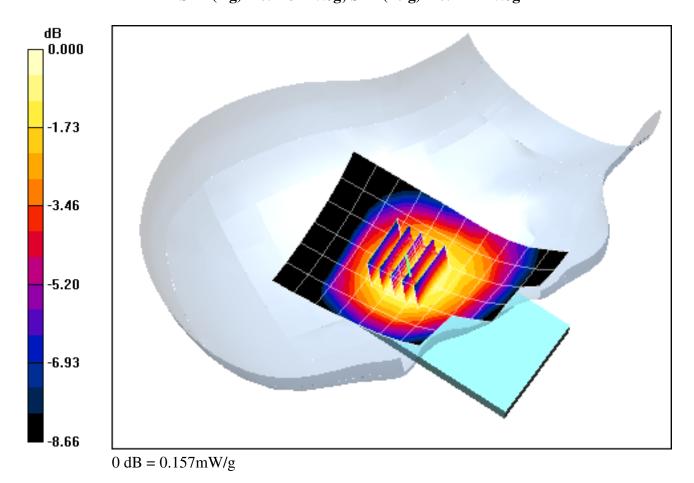
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 12.7 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.187 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.148 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.112 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 0.912 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 41.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-06-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(8.04, 8.04, 8.04); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: WCDMA 850, Left Head, Touch, Mid.ch

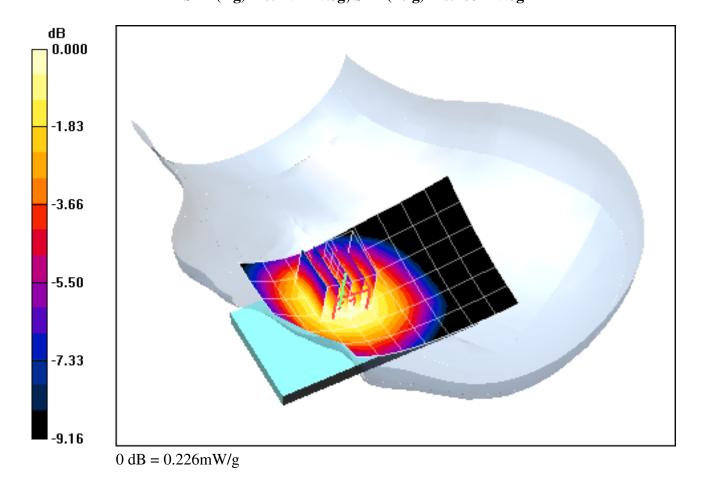
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 15.6 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.271 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.219 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.168 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 836.6 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 0.912 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 41.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-06-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(8.04, 8.04, 8.04); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: WCDMA 850, Left Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

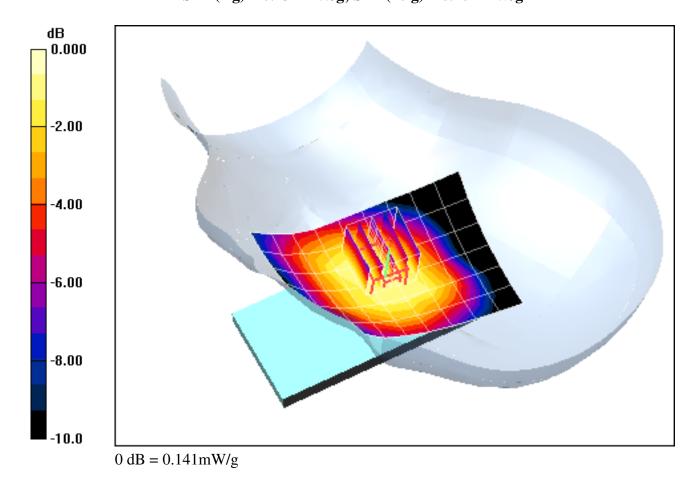
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 11.6 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.168 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.134 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.102 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.45 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 38.9; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.2 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.69, 6.69, 6.69); Calibrated: 8/19/2010 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: WCDMA 1900, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

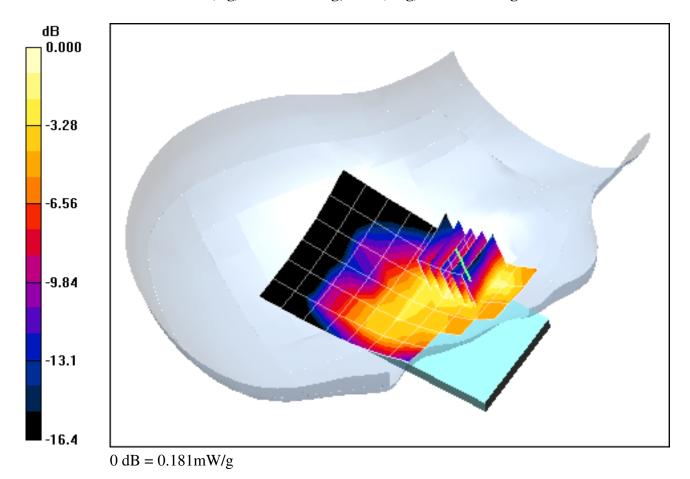
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 11.0 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.273 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.165 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.097 mW/g



### DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.45 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 38.9; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.2 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.69, 6.69, 6.69); Calibrated: 8/19/2010 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: WCDMA 1900, Right Head, Touch, Mid.ch

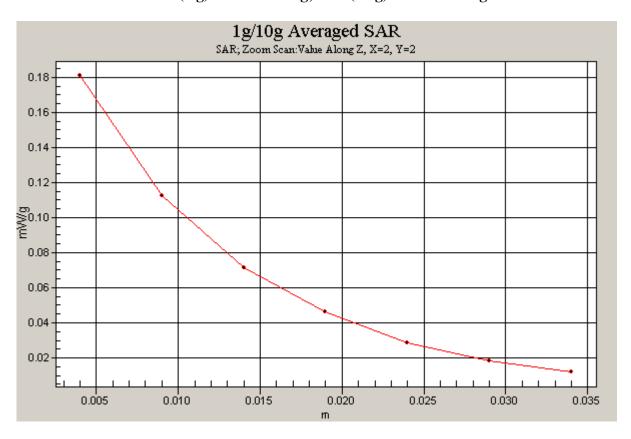
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 11.0 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.273 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.165 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.097 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.45 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 38.9; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.2 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.69, 6.69, 6.69); Calibrated: 8/19/2010 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: WCDMA 1900, Right Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

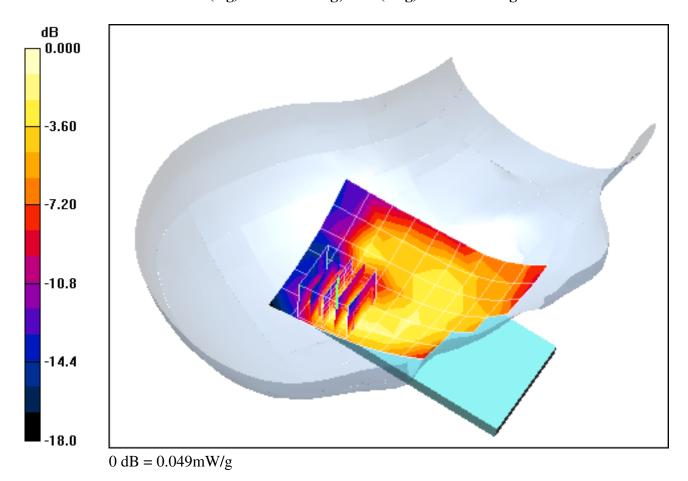
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 5.28 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.069 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.042 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.023 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.45 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 38.9; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.2 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.69, 6.69, 6.69); Calibrated: 8/19/2010 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: WCDMA 1900, Left Head, Touch, Mid.ch

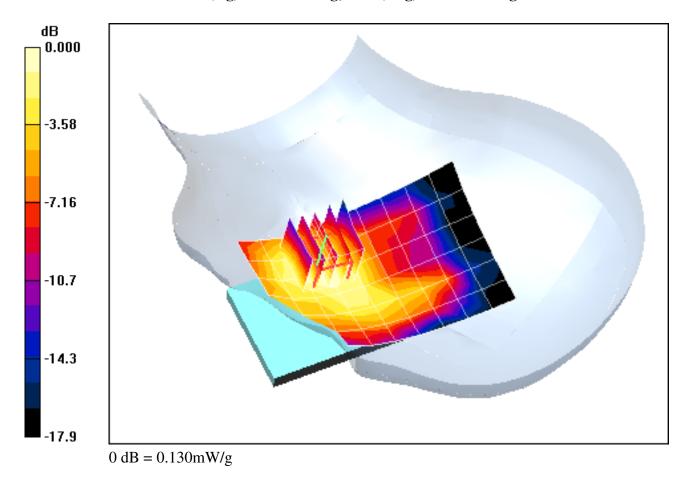
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 1.93 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.172 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.122 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.082 mW/g



### DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.45 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 38.9; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.2 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.69, 6.69, 6.69); Calibrated: 8/19/2010 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: WCDMA 1900, Left Head, Tilt, Mid.ch

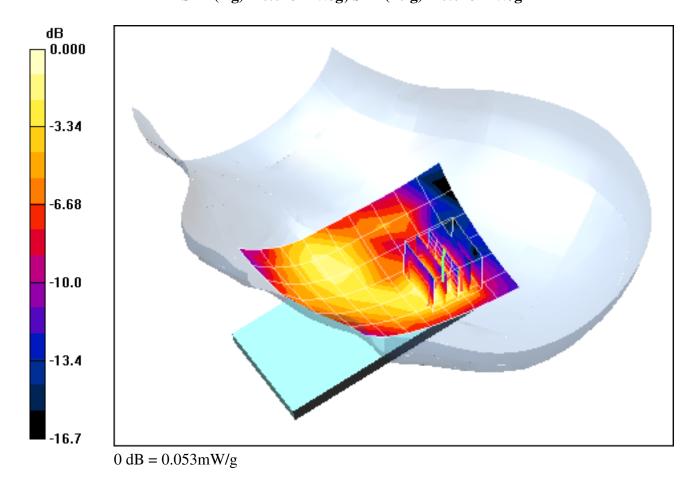
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 2.28 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.072 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.048 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.028 mW/g



### DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2462 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.84 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 38.7; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.21, 4.21, 4.21); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Right Head, Touch, Ch 11, 1 Mbps

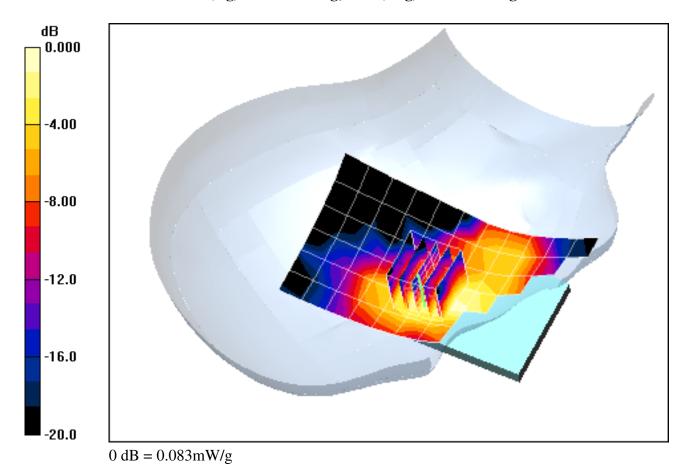
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 6.46 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.126 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.071 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.040 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2462 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.84 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 38.7; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.21, 4.21, 4.21); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Right Head, Tilt, Ch 11, 1 Mbps

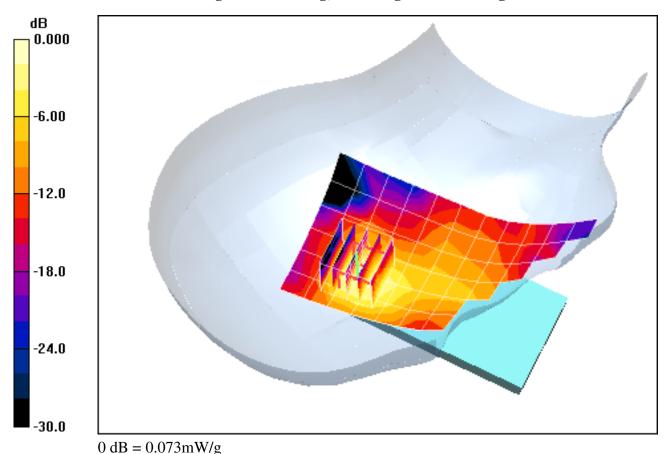
Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 5.47 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.109 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.057 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.028 mW/g



### DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2462 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.84 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 38.7; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.21, 4.21, 4.21); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Left Head, Touch, Ch 11, 1 Mbps

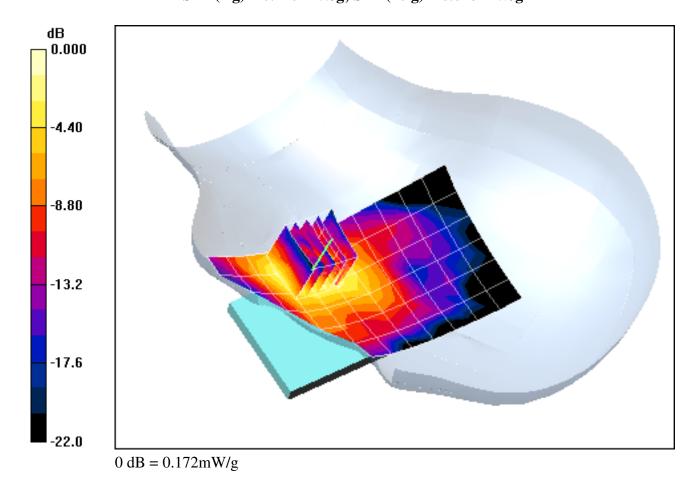
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 8.88 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.263 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.140 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.076 mW/g



### DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2462 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.84 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 38.7; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.21, 4.21, 4.21); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011 Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Left Head, Touch, Ch 11, 1 Mbps

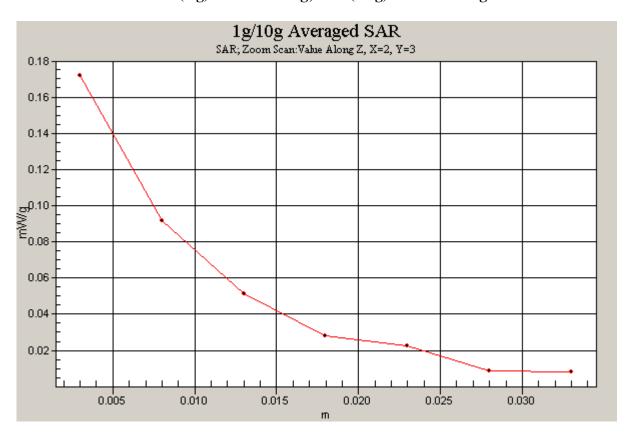
Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 8.88 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.263 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.140 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.076 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2462 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.84 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 38.7; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.21, 4.21, 4.21); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011 Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Left Head, Tilt, Ch 11, 1 Mbps

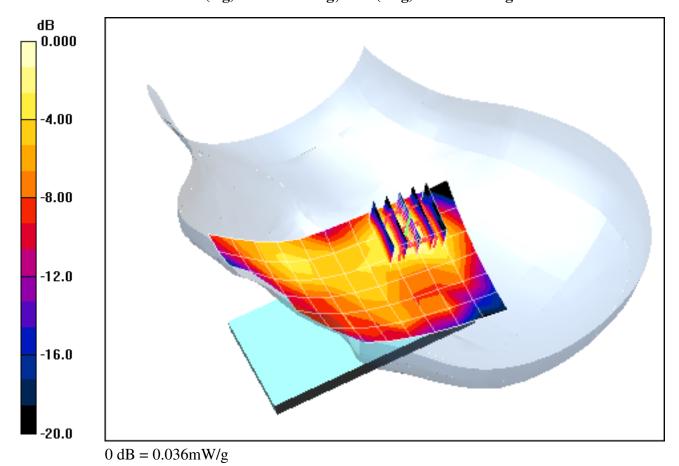
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 3.83 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.056 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.029 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.014 mW/g



DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-G

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5180 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

f = 5180 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 4.73 mho/m;  $ε_r$  = 37.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.2 GHz, Right Head, Touch, Ch 36, 6 Mbps

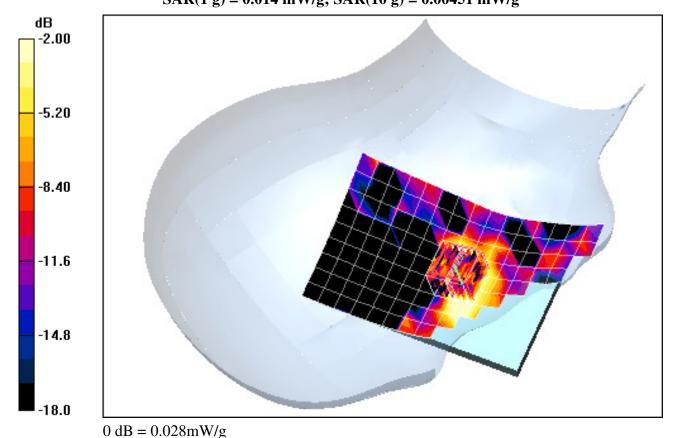
Area Scan(10x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0.334 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.109 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.014 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00451 mW/g



DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-G

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5180 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5180 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 4.73 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 37.1; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

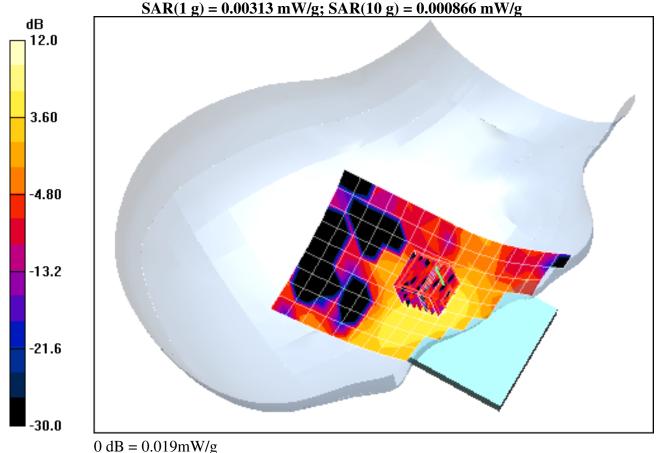
Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.2 GHz, Right Head, Tilt, Ch 36, 6 Mbps

**Area Scan (10x16x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

**Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm Reference Value = 1.09 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.051 W/kg



DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-G

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5180 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

f = 5180 MHz; σ = 4.73 mho/m;  $ε_r$  = 37.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.2GHz, Left Head, Touch, Ch 36, 6 Mbps

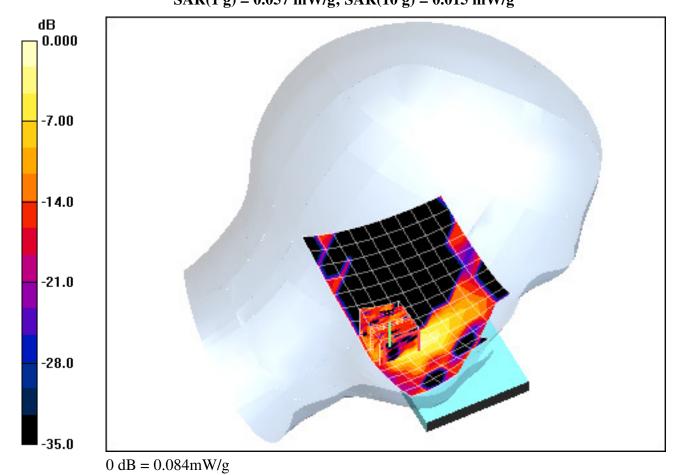
Area Scan (10x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 3.18 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.547 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.057 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.015 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-G

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5180 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

f = 5180 MHz; σ = 4.73 mho/m;  $ε_r$  = 37.1; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

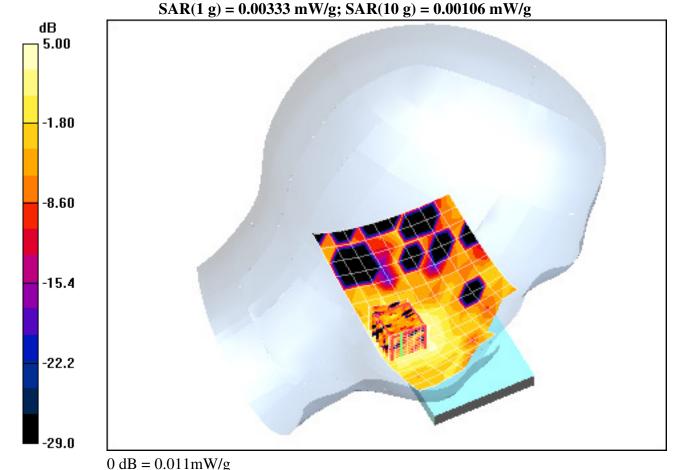
Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.2GHz, Left Head, Tilt, Ch 36, 6 Mbps

**Area Scan (10x15x1):** Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm **Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0.337 V/m Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.048 W/kg



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-G

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5260 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5260 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 4.79 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 36.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.92, 3.92, 3.92); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.3 GHz, Right Head, Touch, Ch 52, 6 Mbps

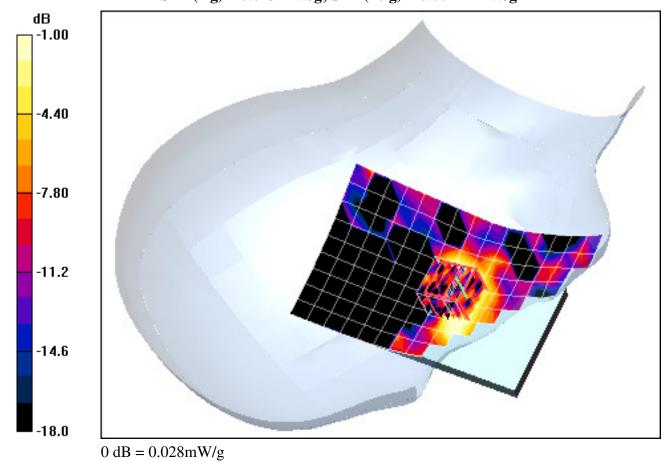
Area Scan (10x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 2.08 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.073 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.013 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00424 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-G

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5260 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

f = 5260 MHz; σ = 4.79 mho/m;  $ε_r$  = 36.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.92, 3.92, 3.92); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.3 GHz, Right Head, Tilt, Ch 52, 6 Mbps

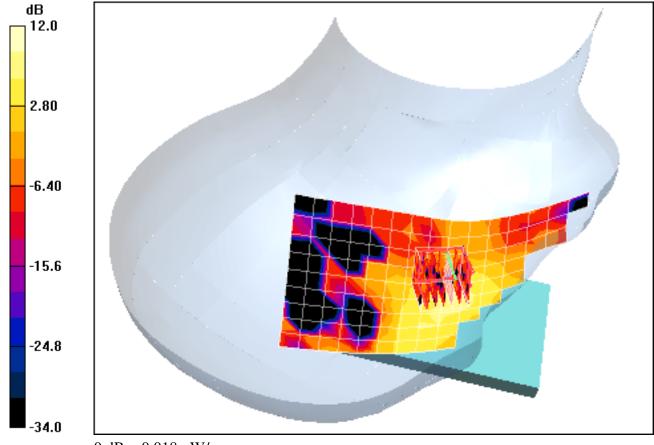
Area Scan (10x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 1.37 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.076 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.00793 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00173 mW/g



0 dB = 0.018 mW/g

DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-G

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5260 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

f = 5260 MHz; σ = 4.79 mho/m;  $\varepsilon_{\rm r}$  = 36.8; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.92, 3.92, 3.92); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.3GHz, Left Head, Touch, Ch 52, 6 Mbps

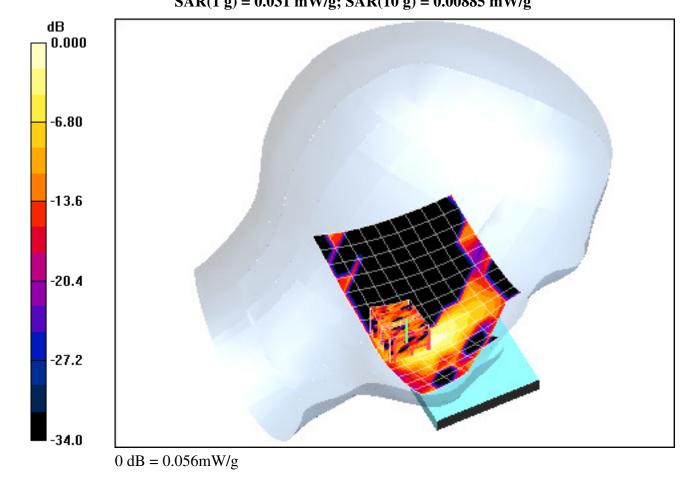
Area Scan (10x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 3.02 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.387 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.031 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00885 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-G

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5260 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5260 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 4.79 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 36.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.92, 3.92, 3.92); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.3GHz, Left Head, Tilt, Ch 52, 6 Mbps

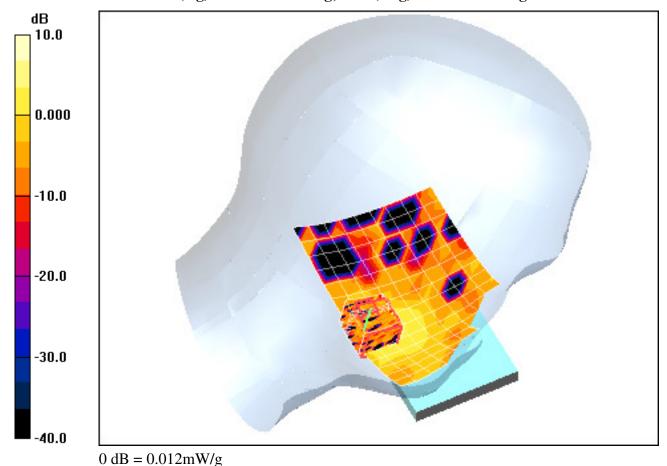
Area Scan (10x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 0.775 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.027 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.000474 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00011 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-G

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5700 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5700 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 5.32 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 36.1; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.5 GHz, Right Head, Touch, Ch 140, 6 Mbps

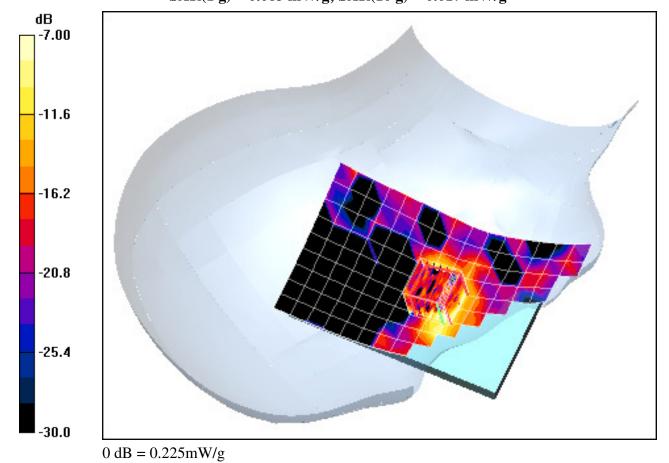
Area Scan (10x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 5.59 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.366 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.065 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.017 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-G

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5700 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):

f = 5700 MHz; σ = 5.32 mho/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 36.1;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.5 GHz, Right Head, Tilt, Ch 140, 6 Mbps

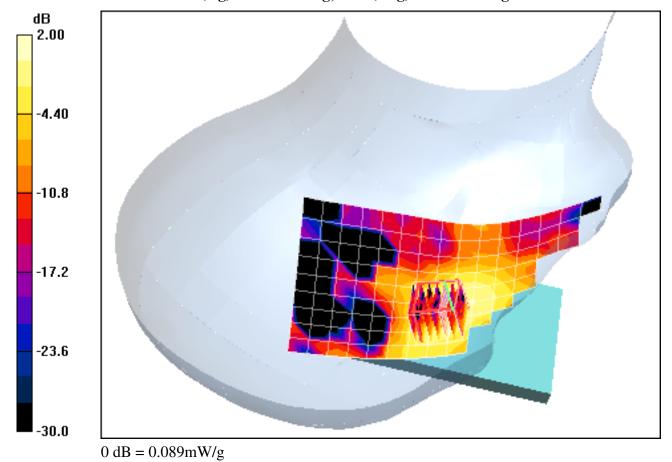
Area Scan (10x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 3.10 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.176 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.043 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.018 mW/g



DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5700 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):

f = 5700 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 5.32 mho/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 36.1;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.5GHz, Left Head, Touch, Ch 140, 6 Mbps

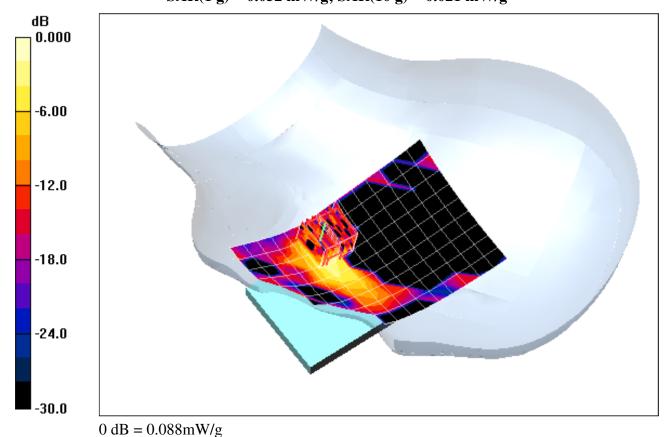
Area Scan (10x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 3.13 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.473 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.052 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.021 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-G

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5700 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 5700 MHz;  $\sigma = 5.32 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 36.1$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.5GHz, Left Head, Tilt, Ch 140, 6 Mbps

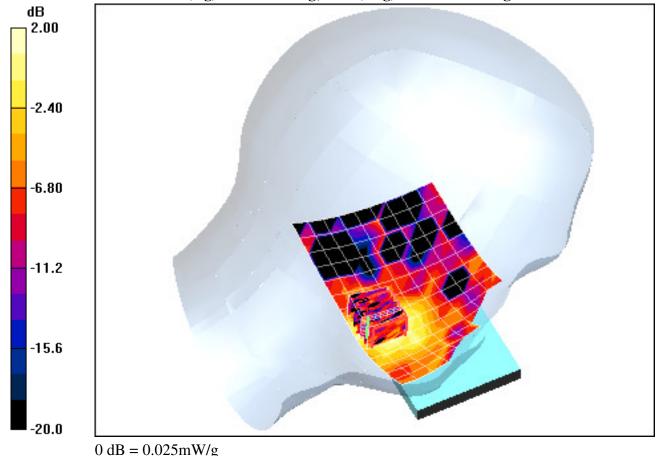
Area Scan (10x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 1.46 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.159 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.015 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00507 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-G

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5785 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 5.4 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 35.9; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.8 GHz, Right Head, Touch, Ch 157, 6 Mbps

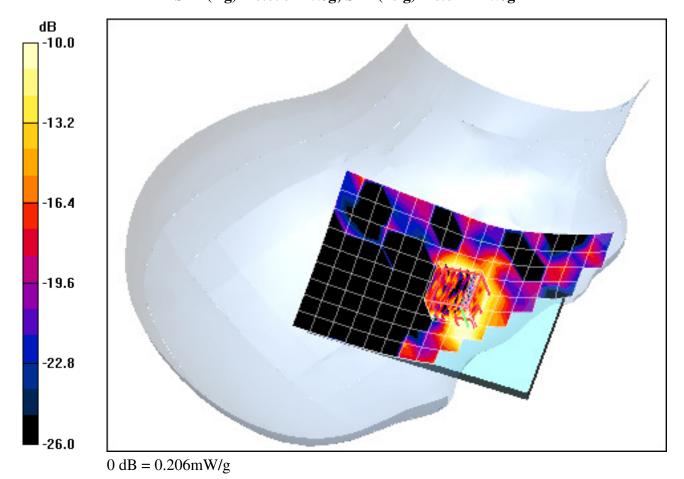
Area Scan (10x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 5.96 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.355 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.050 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.012 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-G

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5785 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 5.4 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 35.9; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Right Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.8 GHz, Right Head, Tilt, Ch 157, 6 Mbps

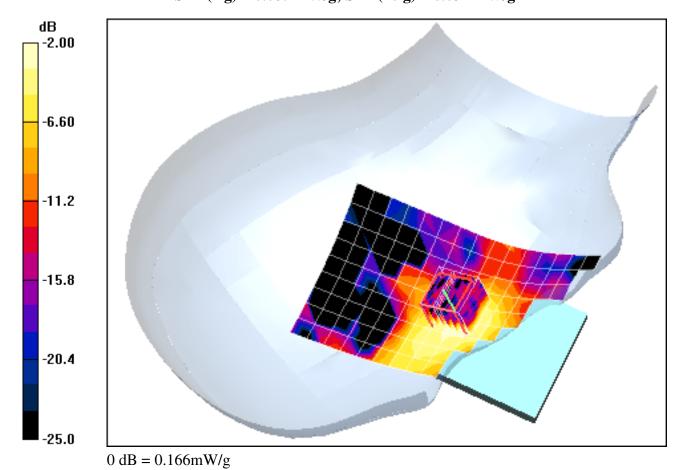
Area Scan (10x16x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 3.17 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.579 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.085 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.031 mW/g



DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-G

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 5785 MHz;  $\sigma = 5.4$  mho/m;  $\varepsilon_r = 35.9$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.8GHz, Left Head, Touch, Ch 157, 6 Mbps

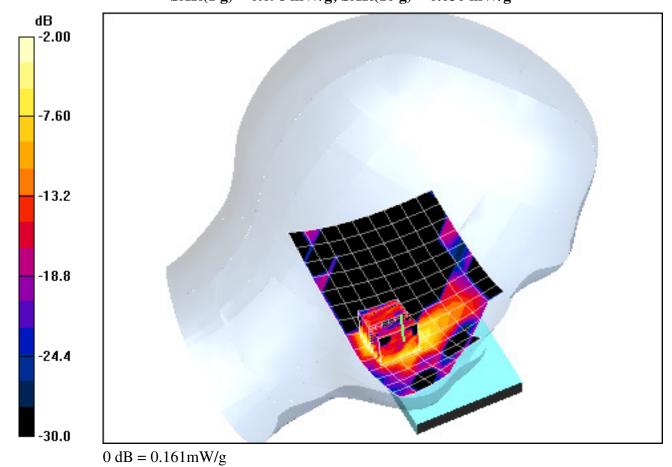
Area Scan (10x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 4.15 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.419 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.098 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.030 mW/g



DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial; FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5785 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 5.4 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 35.9; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.8GHz, Left Head, Touch, Ch 157, 6 Mbps

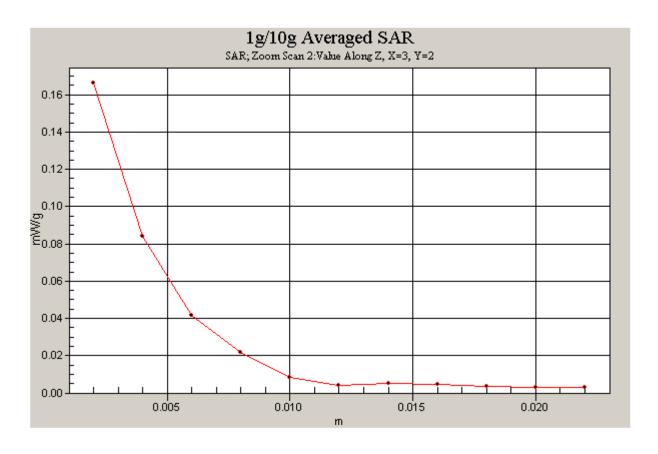
Area Scan (10x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 4.15 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.419 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.098 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.030 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-G

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5785 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head; Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5785 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 5.4 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 35.9; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Left Section

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010
Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: IEEE 802.11a 5.8GHz, Left Head, Tilt, Ch 157, 6 Mbps

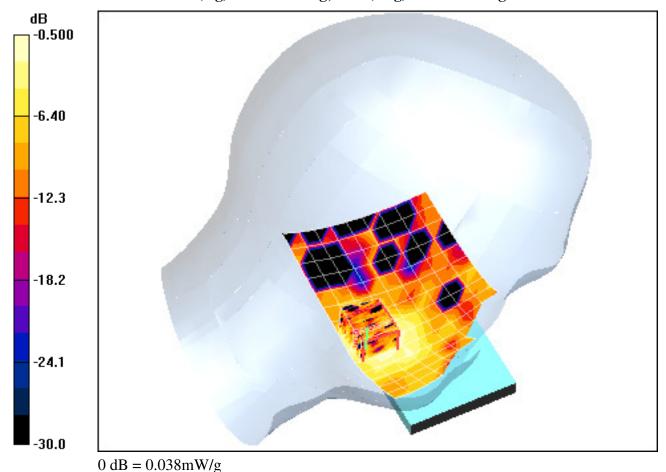
Area Scan (10x15x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Reference Value = 1.67 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.370 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.039 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.014 mW/g



## DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM850 GPRS; 3 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.76

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.947 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 53.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-04-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.0 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(8.09, 8.09, 8.09); Calibrated: 8/19/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: GPRS 850, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 3 Tx Slots

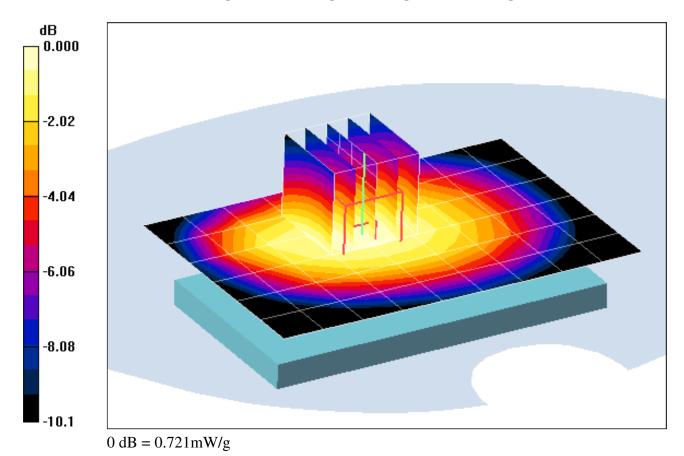
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 27.2 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.880 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.686 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.512 mW/g



DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM850 GPRS; 3 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.76

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.947 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 53.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-04-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.0 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(8.09, 8.09, 8.09); Calibrated: 8/19/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: GPRS 850, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 3 Tx Slots

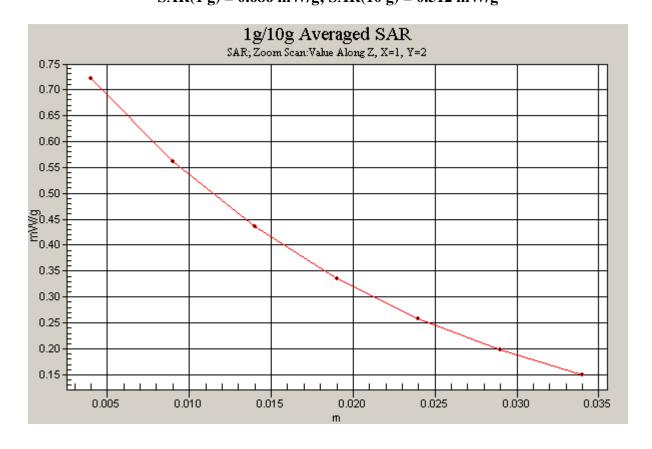
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 27.2 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.880 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.686 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.512 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM850 GPRS; 3 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.76 Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

f = 836.6 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 0.947 mho/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 53.8;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-04-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.0 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(8.09, 8.09, 8.09); Calibrated: 8/19/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: GPRS 850, Body SAR, Front side, Mid.ch, 3 Tx Slots

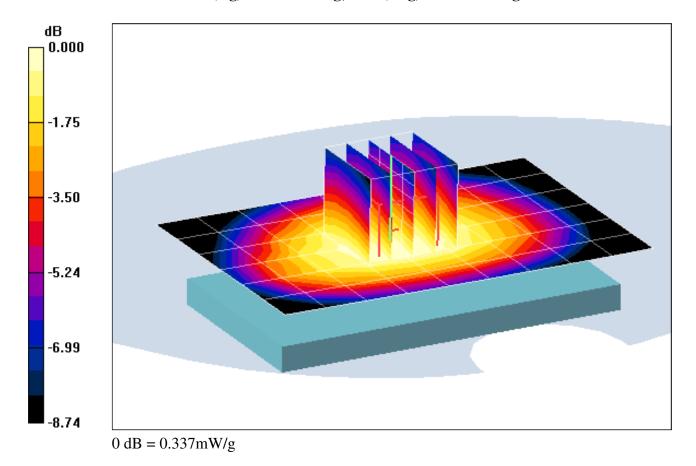
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 18.8 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.405 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.321 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.245 mW/g



## DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM850 GPRS; 3 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.76

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.947 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 53.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-04-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.0 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(8.09, 8.09, 8.09); Calibrated: 8/19/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: GPRS 850, Body SAR, Bottom Edge, Mid.ch, 3 Tx Slots

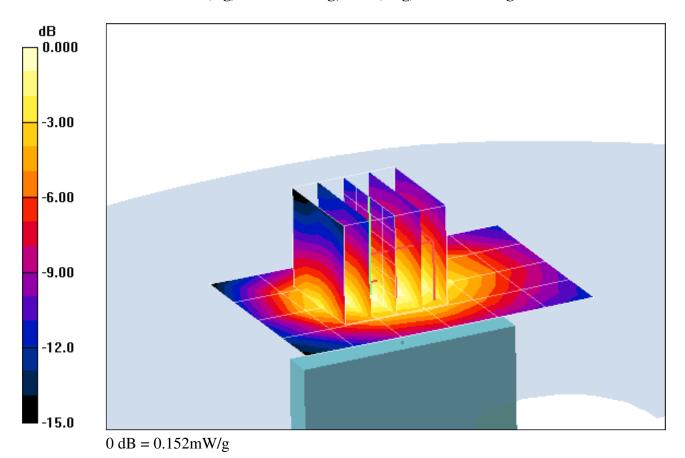
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 12.2 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.243 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.139 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.083 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM850 GPRS; 3 Tx slots; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:2.76 Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

f = 836.6 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 0.947 mho/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 53.8;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-04-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.0 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(8.09, 8.09, 8.09); Calibrated: 8/19/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: GPRS 850, Body SAR, Right Edge, Mid.ch, 3 Tx Slots

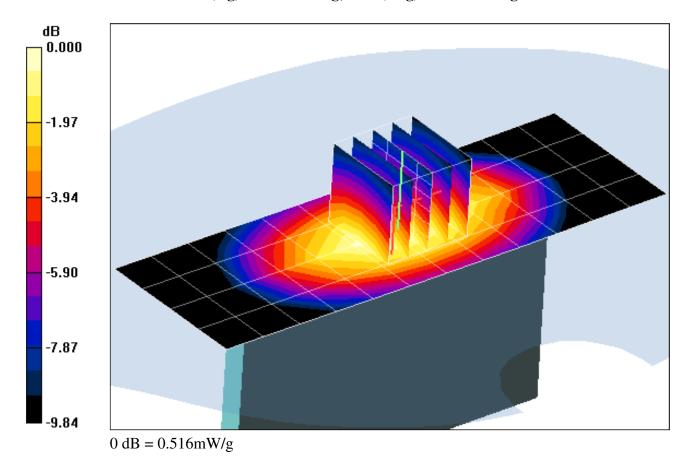
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 23.3 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.685 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.481 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.330 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 4 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.076 Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used: f = 1880 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.53 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 50.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.34, 4.34, 4.34); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011
Physical SAM with GPP, Trans SAM Swith TP1275

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch, 4 Tx Slots

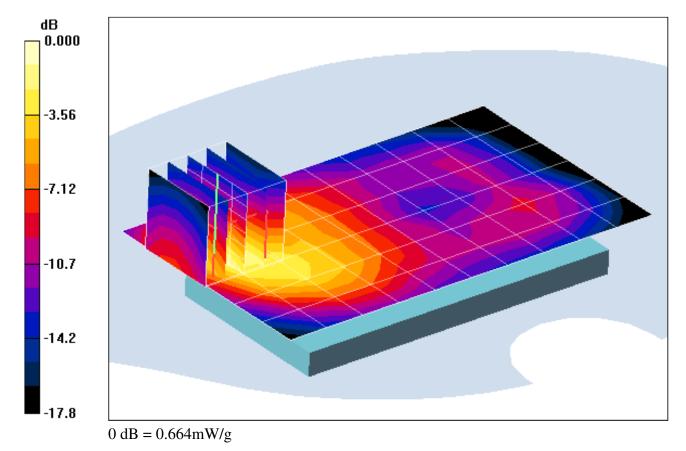
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 20.6 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.977 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.574 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.303 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 4 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.076

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

f = 1880 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.53 mho/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 50.7;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.34, 4.34, 4.34); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Front side, Mid.ch, 4 Tx Slots

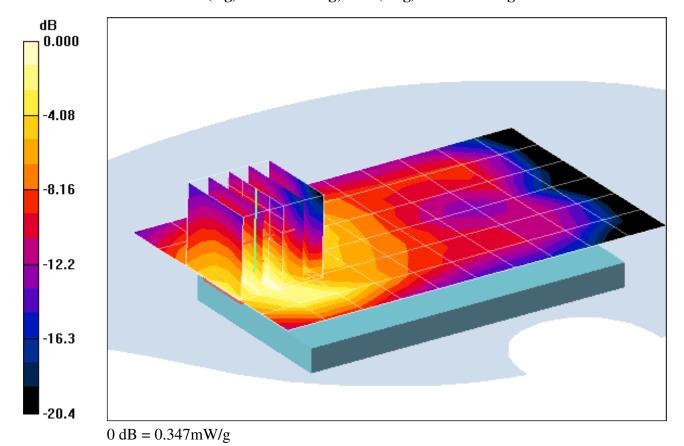
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 15.6 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.474 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.305 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.170 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 4 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.076

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

f = 1880 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.53 mho/m; ε  $_{r}$  = 50.7;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.34, 4.34, 4.34); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011 Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Bottom Edge, Mid.ch, 4 Tx Slots

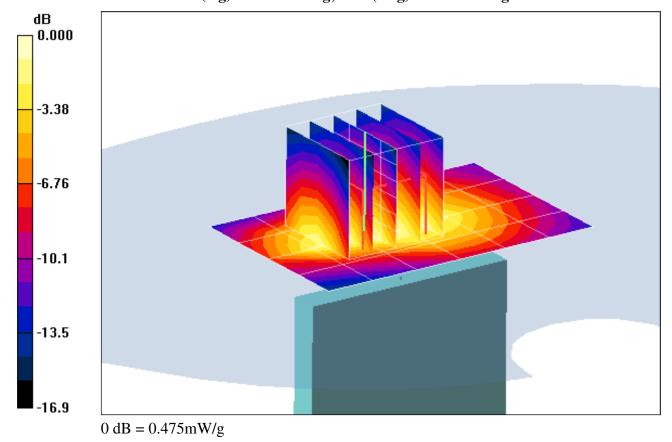
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 17.3 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.683 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.426 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.246 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: GSM1900 GPRS; 4 Tx slots; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:2.076

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

f = 1880 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 1.53 mho/m;  $ε_r$  = 50.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.34, 4.34, 4.34); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: GPRS 1900, Body SAR, Right Edge, Mid.ch, 4 Tx Slots

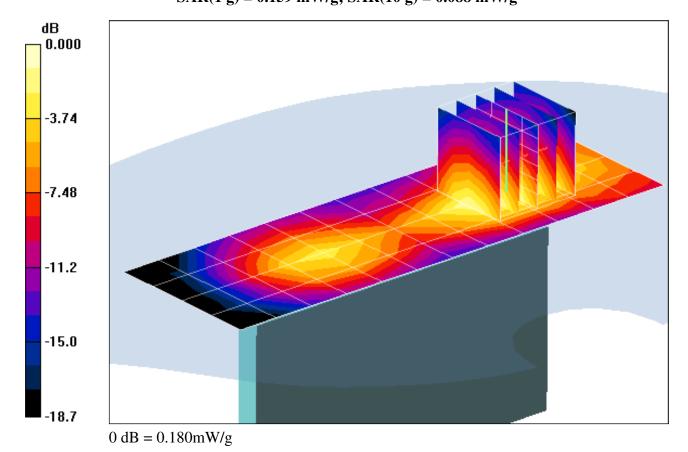
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 11.2 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.258 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.159 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.088 mW/g



## DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.947$  mho/m;  $\varepsilon_r = 53.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-04-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.0 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(8.09, 8.09, 8.09); Calibrated: 8/19/2010 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: WCDMA 850, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

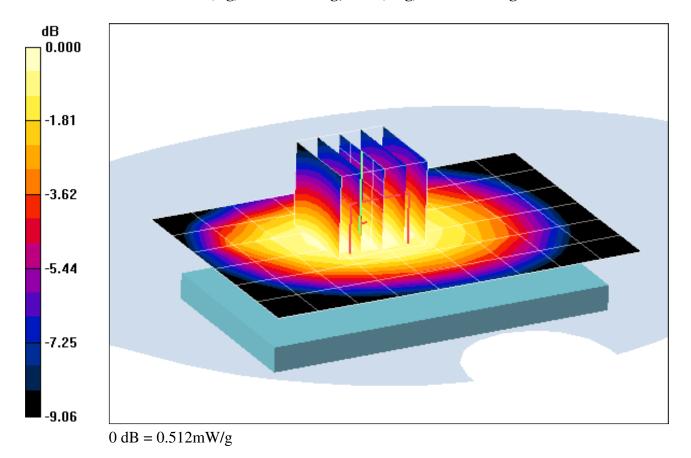
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 23.1 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.628 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.488 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.366 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.947 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 53.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-04-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.0 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(8.09, 8.09, 8.09); Calibrated: 8/19/2010 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: WCDMA 850, Body SAR, Front side, Mid.ch

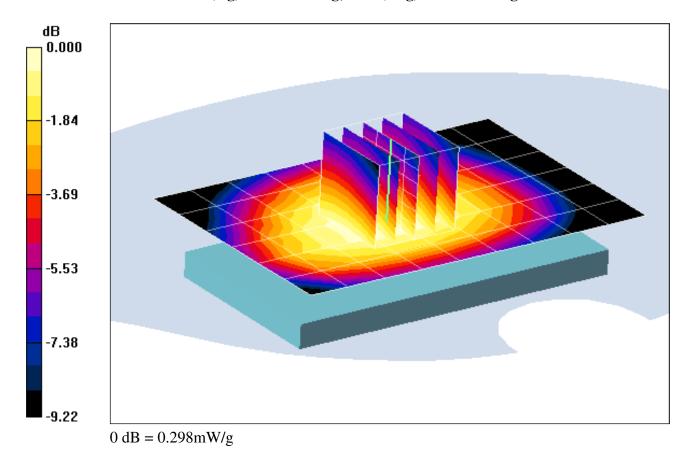
Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 17.6 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.363 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.286 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.218 mW/g



## DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.947$  mho/m;  $\varepsilon_r = 53.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-04-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.0 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(8.09, 8.09, 8.09); Calibrated: 8/19/2010 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: WCDMA 850, Body SAR, Bottom Edge, Mid.ch

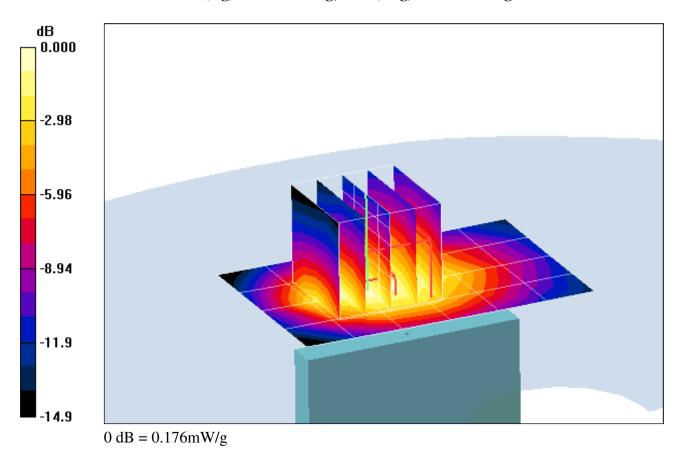
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 13.5 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.290 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.159 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.093 mW/g



## DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA850; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 836.6 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.947 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 53.8$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-04-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.0 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(8.09, 8.09, 8.09); Calibrated: 8/19/2010 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: WCDMA 850, Body SAR, Right Edge, Mid.ch

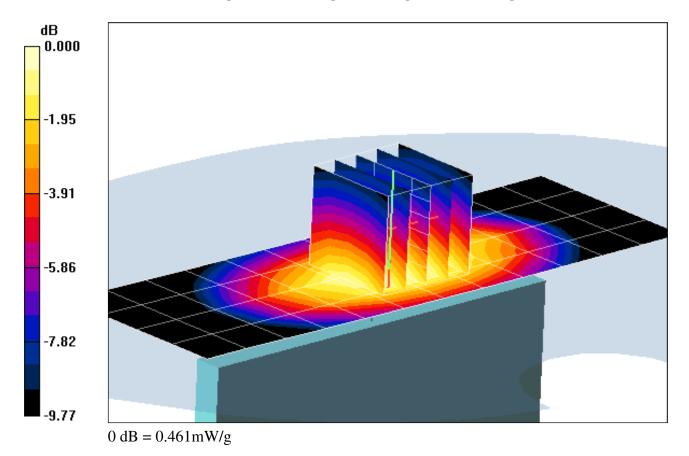
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 21.7 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.614 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.430 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.293 mW/g



## DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.53 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 50.7; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.34, 4.34, 4.34); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011 Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: WCDMA 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

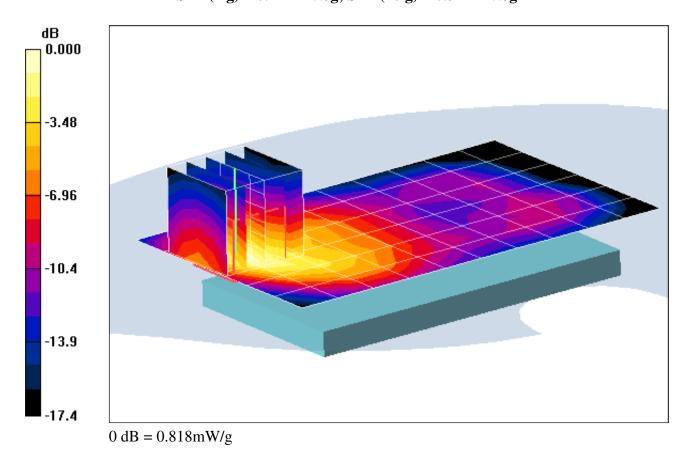
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 22.9 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.22 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.712 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.371 mW/g



DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:

f = 1880 MHz; σ = 1.53 mho/m;  $ε_r$  = 50.7; ρ = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.34, 4.34, 4.34); Calibrated: 9/21/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011
Plantage SAM with CRP, Tyray SAM, Social, TD1275

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: WCDMA 1900, Body SAR, Back side, Mid.ch

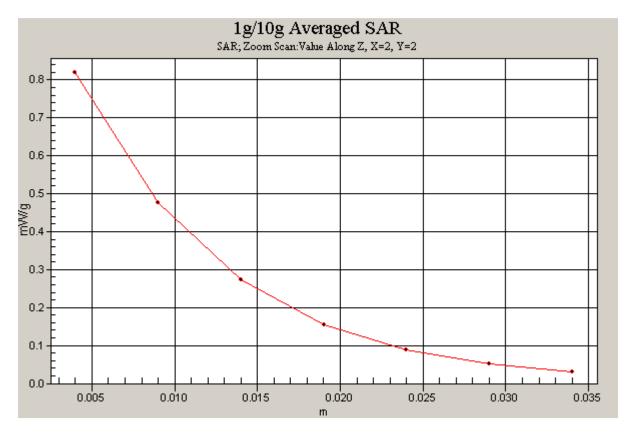
**Area Scan (7x11x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 22.9 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.22 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.712 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.371 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.53 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 50.7; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.34, 4.34, 4.34); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011 Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: WCDMA 1900, Body SAR, Front side, Mid.ch

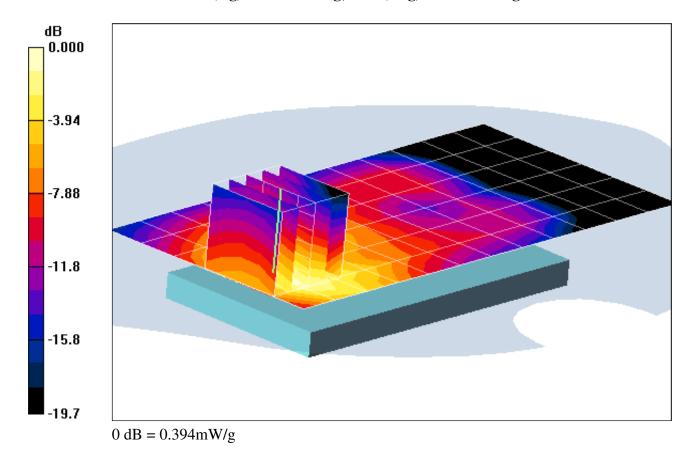
Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 16.3 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.551 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.350 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.195 mW/g



## DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.53 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 50.7; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.34, 4.34, 4.34); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011 Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: WCDMA 1900, Body SAR, Bottom Edge, Mid.ch

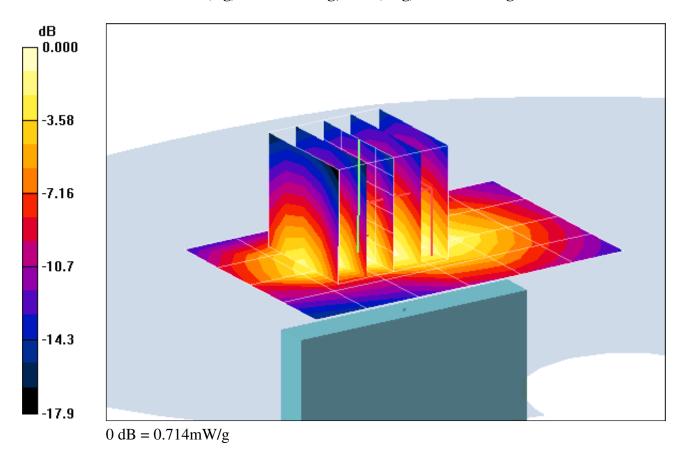
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 20.8 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.04 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.628 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.346 mW/g



## DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-A

Communication System: WCDMA1900; Frequency: 1880 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 1880 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.53 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 50.7; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.34, 4.34, 4.34); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011

Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375 Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: WCDMA 1900, Body SAR, Right Edge, Mid.ch

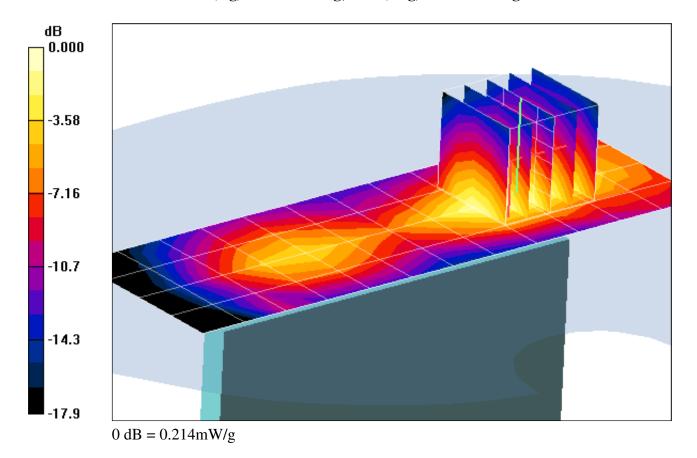
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 12.4 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.308 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.189 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.104 mW/g



## DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2462 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.98 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 50.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.1 °C; Tissue Temp: 23.0 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011 Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch.11, 1Mbps, Back Side

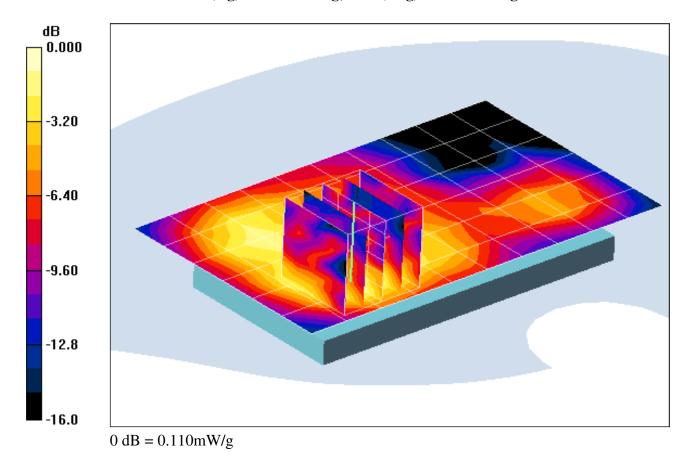
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 6.69 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.160 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.087 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.050 mW/g



## DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2462 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.98 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 50.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.1 °C; Tissue Temp: 23.0 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011 Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch.11, 1Mbps, Front Side

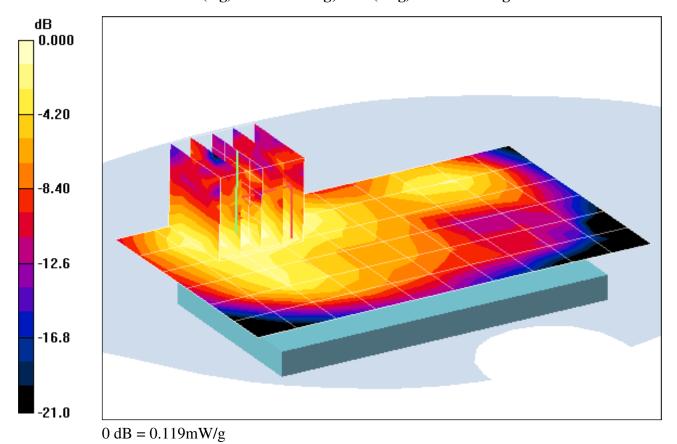
Area Scan (7x11x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 7.20 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.184 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.097 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.057 mW/g



## DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2462 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.98 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 50.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.1 °C; Tissue Temp: 23.0 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011 Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

### Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch.11, 1Mbps, Bottom Edge

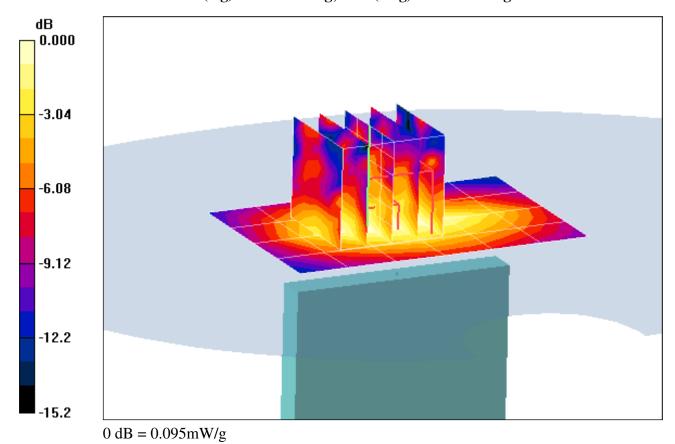
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 6.59 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.142 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.080 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.050 mW/g



## DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2462 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.98 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 50.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.1 °C; Tissue Temp: 23.0 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011 Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch.11, 1Mbps, Left Edge

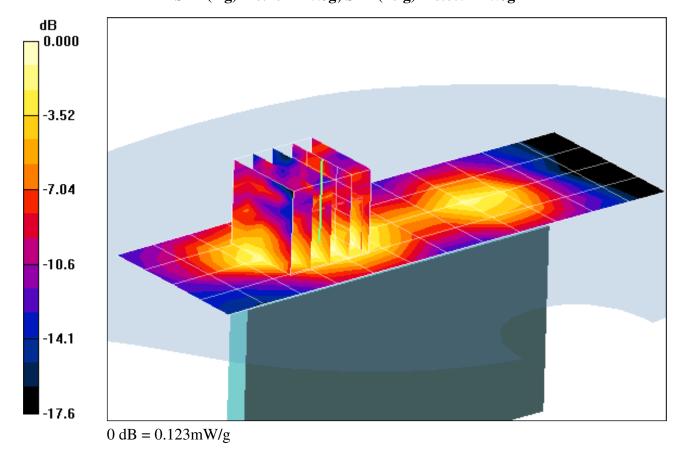
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 7.57 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.166 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.102 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.059 mW/g



DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11b; Frequency: 2462 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 2462 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.98 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 50.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.1 °C; Tissue Temp: 23.0 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011 Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11b, Body SAR, Ch.11, 1Mbps, Left Edge

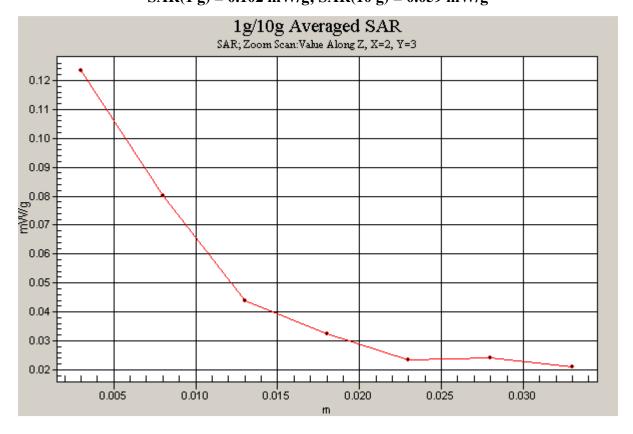
Area Scan (5x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Reference Value = 7.57 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.166 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.102 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.059 mW/g



# DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5180 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5180 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 5.3 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 47.88; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.58, 3.58, 3.58); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.2 GHz, Body SAR, Ch 36, 6 Mbps, Back Side

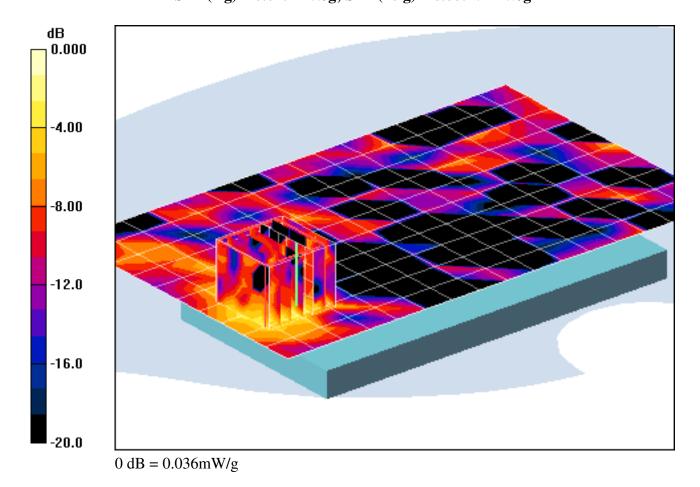
Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x5)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.67 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.070 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.015 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00549 mW/g



DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5260 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Medium parameters used (interpolated):

f = 5260 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 5.42 mho/m;  $\epsilon_r$  = 47.5;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m  $^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.31, 3.31, 3.31); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.3 GHz, Body SAR, Ch 52, 6 Mbps, Back Side

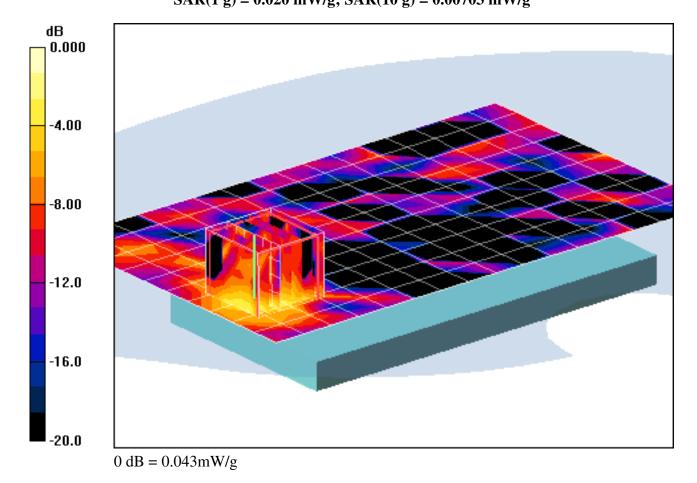
Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x5)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 1.88 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.100 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.020 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.00703 mW/g



DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5700 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 5700 MHz;  $\sigma = 6 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\varepsilon_r = 46.7$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.2°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.29, 3.29, 3.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.5 GHz, Body SAR, Ch 140, 6 Mbps, Back Side

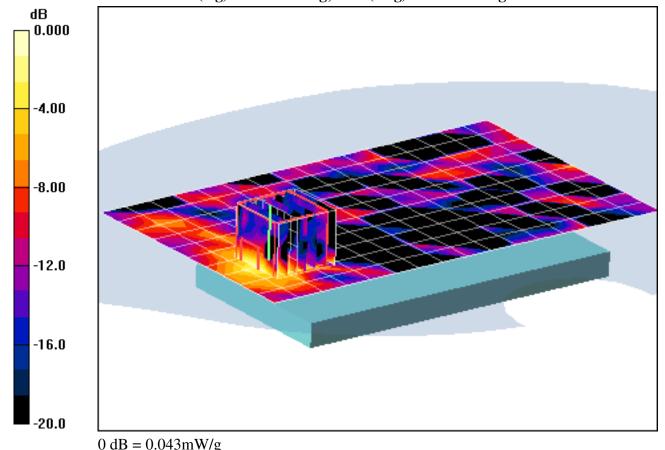
Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x5)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 2.83 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.272 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.078 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.020 mW/g



DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5785 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Medium parameters used (interpolated):

f = 5785 MHz;  $\sigma$  = 6.11 mho/m;  $\varepsilon_r$  = 46.5;  $\rho$  = 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.29, 3.29, 3.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.8 GHz, Body SAR, Ch 157, 6 Mbps, Back Side

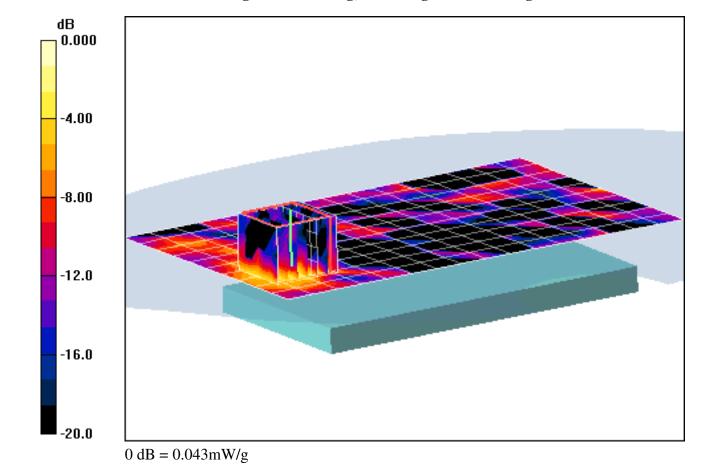
Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x5)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.28 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.293 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.080 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.028 mW/g



DUT: A3LGTI9100T; Type: 850/1900 GSM/GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA/HSPA Phone with Bluetooth and WLAN; Serial: FI-089-E

Communication System: IEEE 802.11a 5.2-5.8 GHz Band; Frequency: 5785 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 5 GHz Medium parameters used (interpolated): f = 5785 MHz;  $\sigma = 6.11$  mho/m;  $\epsilon_r = 46.5$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.29, 3.29, 3.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011

Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010
Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

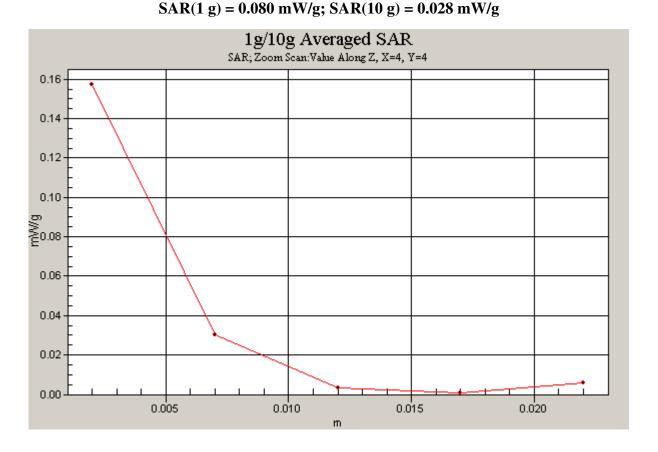
Mode: IEEE 802.11a, 5.8 GHz, Body SAR, Ch 157, 6 Mbps, Back Side

Area Scan (11x17x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x5)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.28 V/m

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.293 W/kg



### APPENDIX B: DIPOLE VALIDATION

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d047

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 835 Head Medium parameters used:  $f = 835 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 0.91 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 41.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 04-06-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(8.04, 8.04, 8.04); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### 835MHz System Verification

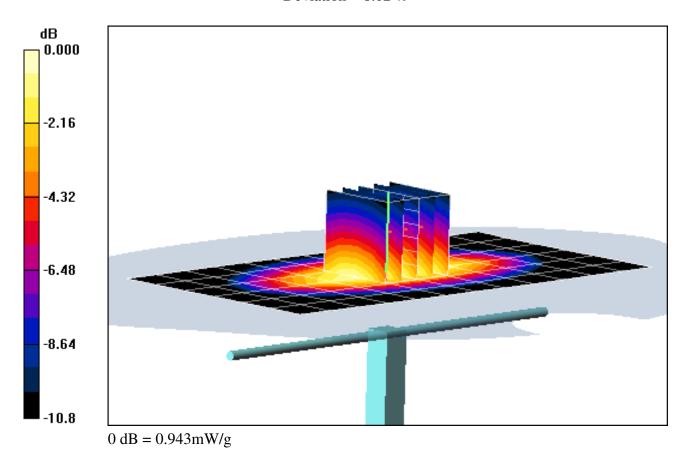
Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 19.3 dBm (85 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 0.875 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.570 mW/g

Deviation = 8.02 %



DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d047

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 835 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 835 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 0.944 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 53.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 04-04-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.0 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(8.09, 8.09, 8.09); Calibrated: 8/19/2010

Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### 835MHz System Verification

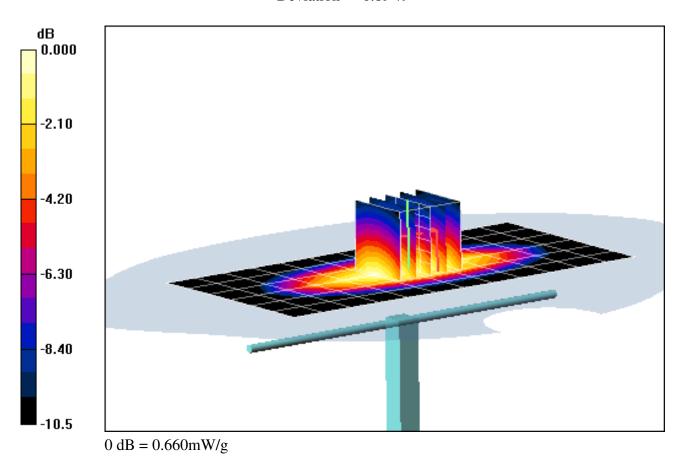
Area Scan (7x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 18.0 dBm (63 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 0.615 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.402 mW/g

Deviation = -0.89 %



DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 502

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1900 Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.46 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 38.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.0 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.2 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3561; ConvF(6.69, 6.69, 6.69); Calibrated: 8/19/2010 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAF4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011

Electronics: DAE4 Sn649; Calibrated: 2/21/2011 Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### 1900MHz System Verification

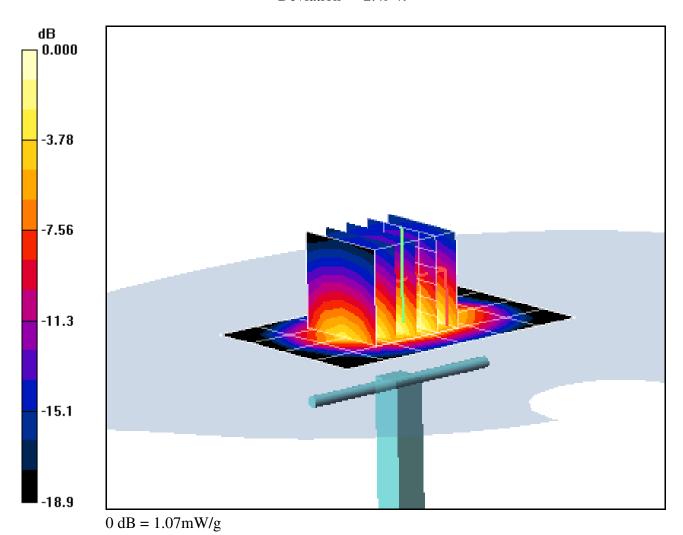
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 14.0 dBm (25 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 0.980 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.507 mW/g

Deviation = -2.49 %



#### DUT: SAR Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d080

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.55 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 50.7; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-05-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.3 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.34, 4.34, 4.34); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011 Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### 1900MHz System Verification

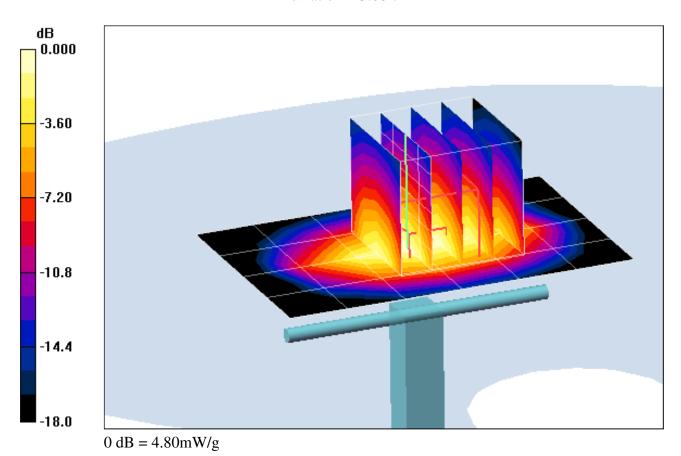
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 20 dBm (100 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 4.28 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 2.28 mW/g

Deviation = 5.68 %



DUT: SAR Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 719

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 2450 Head Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.83 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 38.7; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8 °C; Tissue Temp: 21.9 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.21, 4.21, 4.21); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011 Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### 2450MHz System Verification

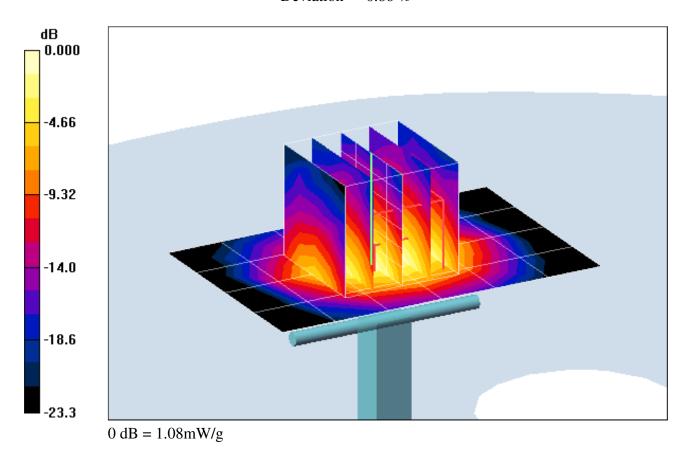
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 12 dBm (15.8 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 0.838 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.391 mW/g

Deviation = -0.86 %



DUT: SAR Dipole 2450 MHz; Type: D2450V2; Serial: 719

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 2450 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 2450 Body Medium parameters used:  $f = 2450 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 1.96 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 50.9; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-20-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.1 °C; Tissue Temp: 23.0 °C

Probe: ES3DV2 - SN3022; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 9/21/2010 Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn704; Calibrated: 3/17/2011 Phantom: SAM with CRP; Type: SAM; Serial: TP1375

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### 2450MHz System Verification

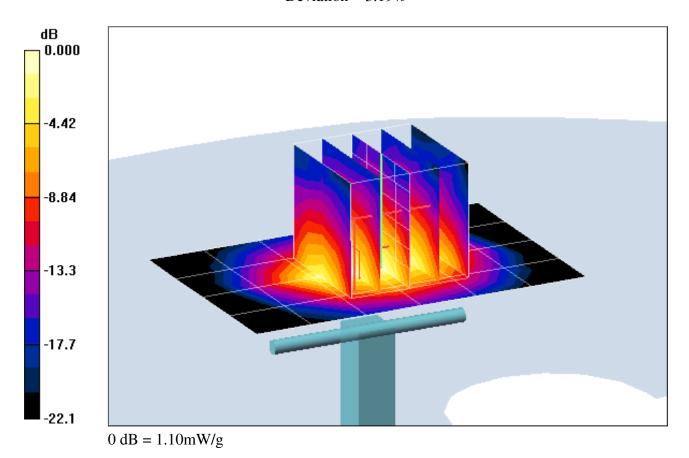
Area Scan (5x7x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

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

Input Power = 12 dBm (15.8 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 0.838 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.381 mW/g

Deviation = 3.19%



DUT: Dipole 5200 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5200 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 4.73 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 37.1; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.1°C; Tissue Temp: 22.6°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(4.06, 4.06, 4.06); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010

Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### 5200MHz System Verification

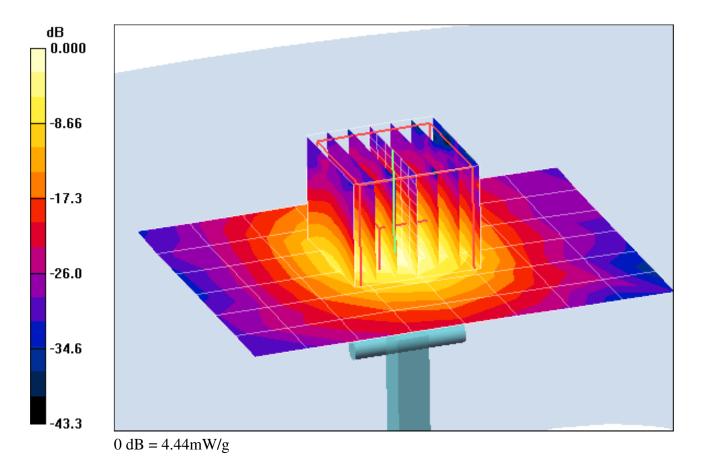
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Input Power = 14 dBm (25 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 2.15 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.602 mW/g

Deviation = 3.49%



DUT: Dipole 5200 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5200 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5200 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 5.32 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 47.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.9 °C; Tissue Temp: 22.6 °C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.58, 3.58, 3.58); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### 5200MHz System Verification

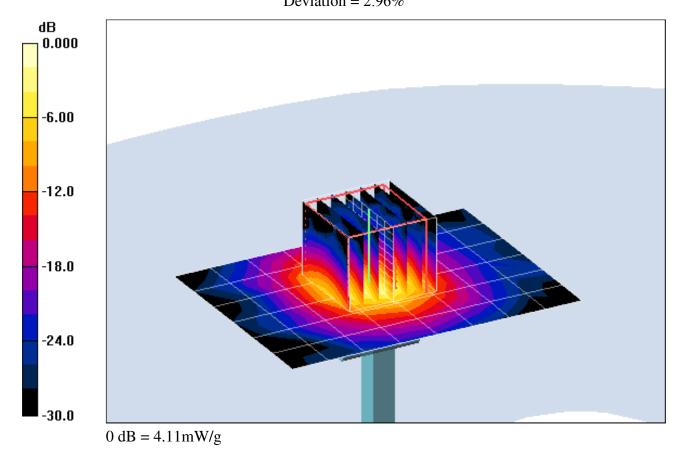
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Input Power = 14 dBm (25 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 2 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.555 mW/g

Deviation = 2.96%



DUT: Dipole 5500 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz;Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5500 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 5.07 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 36.3; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.77, 3.77, 3.77); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### 5500MHz System Verification

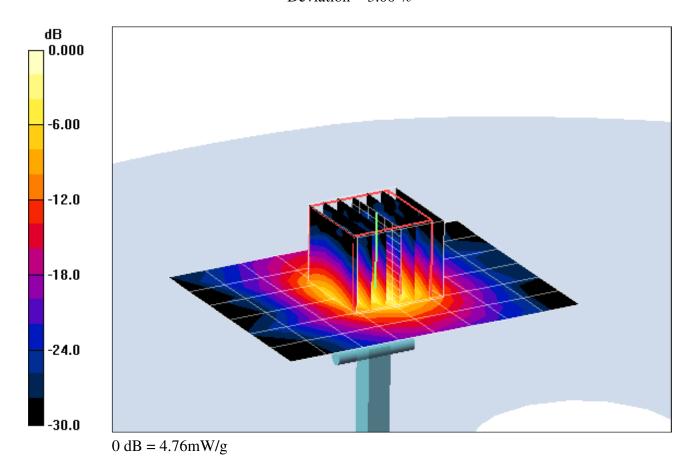
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Input Power = 14 dBm (25 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 2.32 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.653 mW/g

Deviation = 3.00 %



#### DUT: Dipole 5500 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5500 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5500 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 5.74 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 47; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.2°C; Tissue Temp: 22.8°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.21, 3.21, 3.21); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010

Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### 5500MHz System Verification

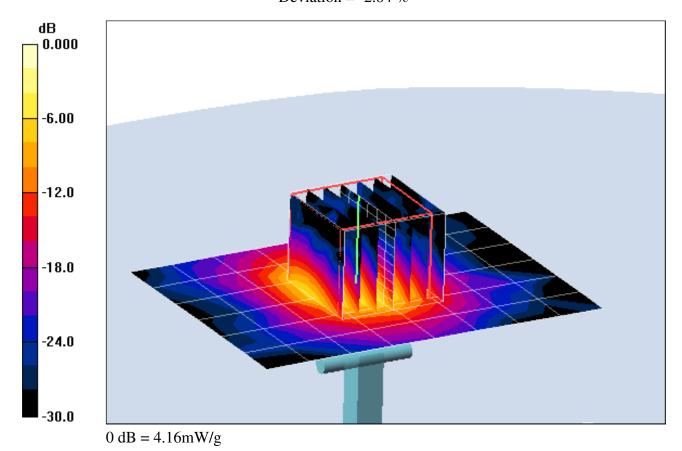
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Input Power = 14 dBm (25 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 2.05 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.547 mW/g

Deviation = -2.84 %



DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Head Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5800 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 5.41 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 35.8; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 23.8°C; Tissue Temp: 22.2°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.64, 3.64, 3.64); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection) Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Main; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1114

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### 5800MHz System Verification

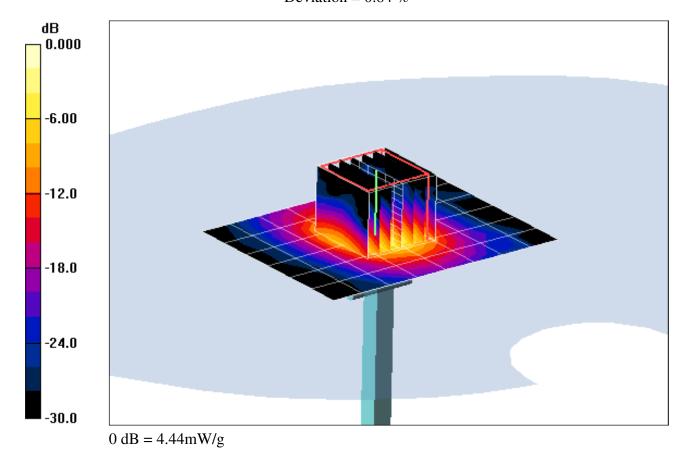
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Input Power = 14 dBm (25 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 2.09 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.579 mW/g

Deviation = 0.84 %



DUT: Dipole 5800 MHz; Type: D5GHzV2; Serial: 1057

Communication System: CW; Frequency: 5800 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1 Medium: 5 GHz Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):  $f = 5800 \text{ MHz}; \ \sigma = 6.13 \text{ mho/m}; \ \epsilon_r = 46.5; \ \rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 04-19-2011; Ambient Temp: 24.6°C; Tissue Temp: 22.7°C

Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3550; ConvF(3.29, 3.29, 3.29); Calibrated: 2/14/2011 Sensor-Surface: 2mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn859; Calibrated: 7/8/2010 Phantom: SAM Sub; Type: SAM 4.0; Serial: TP-1357

Measurement SW: DASY4, V4.7 Build 80; Postprocessing SW: SEMCAD, V1.8 Build 186

#### **5800MHz System Verification**

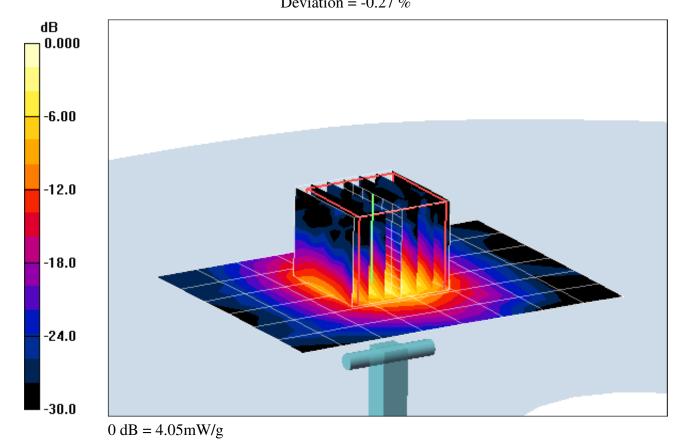
Area Scan (7x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=10mm, dy=10mm

Zoom Scan (7x7x11)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=4mm, dy=4mm, dz=2mm

Input Power = 14 dBm (25 mW)

SAR(1 g) = 1.87 mW/g; SAR(10 g) = 0.507 mW/g

Deviation = -0.27 %



### **APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION**

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





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

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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Client

**PC Test** 

Certificate No: ES3-3022\_Sep10

#### **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object ES3DV2 - SN:3022

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-01.v6, QA CAL-23.v3 and QA CAL-25.v2

Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date: September 21, 2010

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID#	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	1-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01160)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-09 (No. ES3-3013_Dec09)	Dec-10
DAE4	SN: 660	20-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-660_Apr10)	Apr-11
Secondary Standards	ID#	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct10
	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Jeton Kastrati	Laboratory Technician	A
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	1211
			per my

Issued: September 22, 2010

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

Certificate No: ES3-3022\_Sep10 Page 1 of 11

# Calibration Laboratory of Schmid & Partner

Engineering AG
Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland





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Swiss Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z sensitivity in free space
ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP diode compression point

CF crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal A, B, C modulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization  $\varphi$   $\varphi$  rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9 9 rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center),

i.e., 9 = 0 is normal to probe axis

#### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

 a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003

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

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORMx,y,z: Assessed for E-field polarization 9 = 0 (f ≤ 900 MHz in TEM-cell; f > 1800 MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not effect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z \* frequency\_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is
  implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included
  in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCPx,y,z: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z, VRx,y,z: A, B, C are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of
  power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the
  maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for f ≤ 800 MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for f > 800 MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORMx,y,z \* ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz
- Spherical isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy): in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.

Certificate No: ES3-3022\_Sep10 Page 2 of 11

# Probe ES3DV2

SN:3022

Manufactured:

April 15, 2003

Last calibrated:

September 18, 2009

Recalibrated:

September 21, 2010

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems

(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

#### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 SN:3022

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (μV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>A</sup>	1.01	1.05	1.01	± 10.1%
DCP (mV) <sup>B</sup>	92.8	92.5	89.7	

#### **Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dBuV	С	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
10000	cw	0.00	Х	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	± 1.5%
			Υ	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	
		1 2 1011	Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	300.0	

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup> The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E<sup>2</sup>-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 5 and 6).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 SN:3022

#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X Co	nvFY C	onvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)	_
750	± 50 / ± 100	41.9 ± 5%	0.89 ± 5%	6.32	6.32	6.32	0.87	1.01 ± 11.0%	
835	± 50 / ± 100	41.5 ± 5%	0.90 ± 5%	6.02	6.02	6.02	0.62	1.20 ± 11.0%	
1750	± 50 / ± 100	40.1 ± 5%	1.37 ± 5%	5.01	5.01	5.01	0.27	2.23 ± 11.0%	
1900	± 50 / ± 100	$40.0 \pm 5\%$	1.40 ± 5%	4.83	4.83	4.83	0.25	2.29 ± 11.0%	
2450	± 50 / ± 100	39.2 ± 5%	1.80 ± 5%	4.21	4.21	4.21	0.25	2.62 ± 11.0%	
2600	± 50 / ± 100	39.0 ± 5%	1.96 ± 5%	4.14	4.14	4.14	0.25	2.64 ± 11.0%	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV2 SN:3022

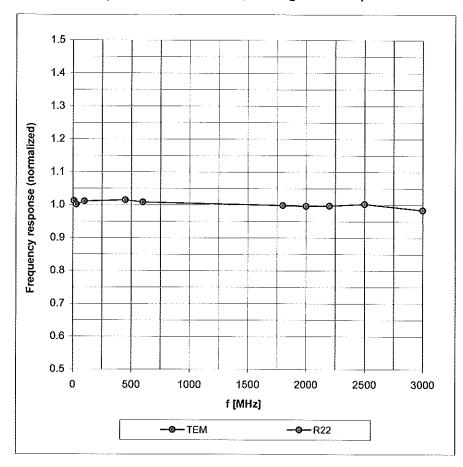
#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f [MHz]	Validity [MHz] <sup>C</sup>	Permittivity	Conductivity	ConvF X Co	nvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth Unc (k=2)
750	± 50 / ± 100	55.5 ± 5%	0.96 ± 5%	6.09	6.09	6.09	0.68	1.20 ± 11.0%
835	± 50 / ± 100	55.2 ± 5%	0.97 ± 5%	5.89	5.89	5.89	0.65	1.20 ± 11.0%
1750	± 50 / ± 100	53.4 ± 5%	1.49 ± 5%	4.59	4.59	4.59	0.23	2.83 ± 11.0%
1900	± 50 / ± 100	53.3 ± 5%	1.52 ± 5%	4.34	4.34	4.34	0.22	3.71 ± 11.0%
2450	± 50 / ± 100	52.7 ± 5%	1.95 ± 5%	4.06	4.06	4.06	0.41	1.42 ± 11.0%
2600	± 50 / ± 100	52.5 ± 5%	2.16 ± 5%	4.06	4.06	4.06	0.53	1.23 ± 11.0%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> The validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2). The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

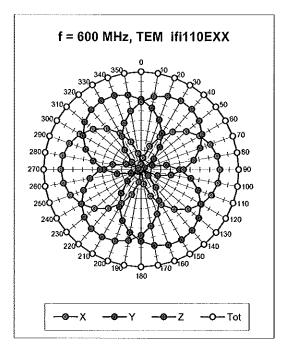
### Frequency Response of E-Field

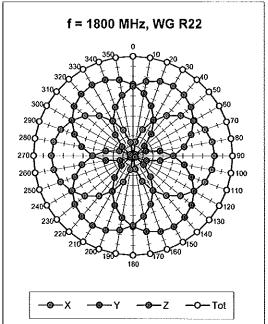
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)

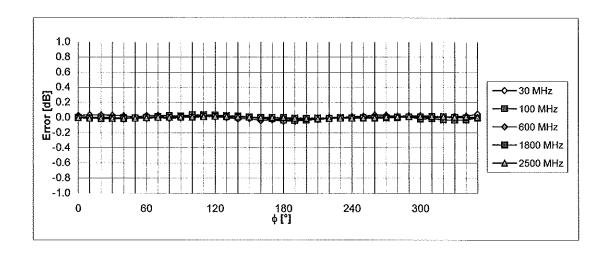


Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ),  $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$ 



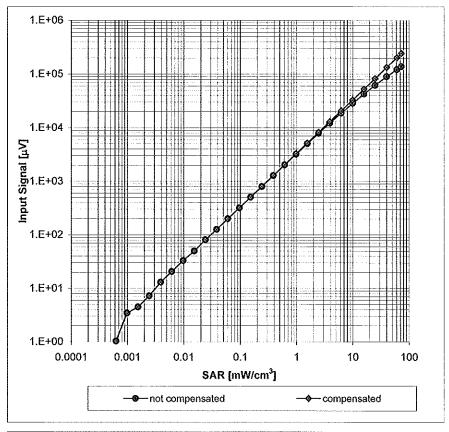


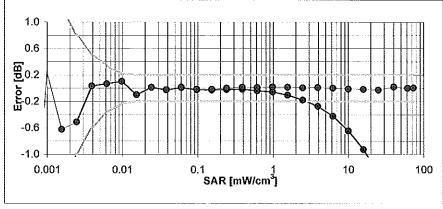


Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

## Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>)

(Waveguide R22, f = 1800 MHz)

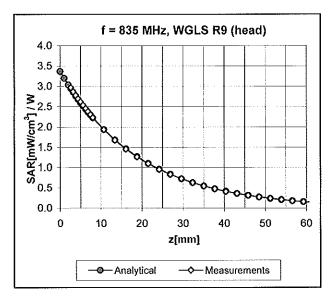


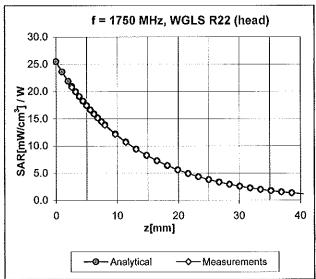


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

**September 21, 2010** 

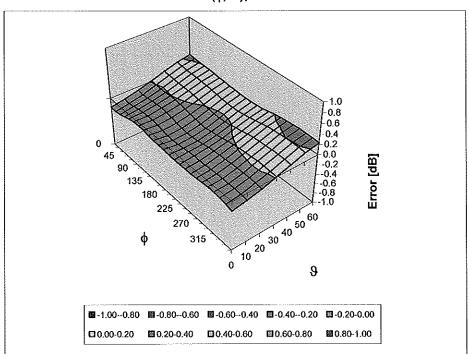
#### **Conversion Factor Assessment**





### **Deviation from Isotropy in HSL**

Error  $(\phi, \vartheta)$ , f = 900 MHz



Uncertainty of Spherical Isotropy Assessment: ± 2.6% (k=2)

**September 21, 2010** 

### **Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4.0 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

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





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**PC Test** 

Certificate No: EX-3550\_Feb11

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

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#### **CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE**

Object

EX3DV4 - SN:3550

Calibration procedure(s)

QA CAL-01.v7, QA CAL-14.v3, QA CAL-23.v4, QA CAL-25.v3

Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes

Calibration date:

February 14, 2011

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

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

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID .	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41495277	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	01-Apr-10 (No. 217-01136)	Apr-11
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01159)	Mar-11
Reference 20 dB Altenuator	SN: S5086 (20b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01161)	Mar-11
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	30-Mar-10 (No. 217-01160)	Mar-11
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	29-Dec-10 (No. ES3-3013_Dec10)	Dec-11
DAE4	SN: 654	23-Apr-10 (No. DAE4-654_Apr10)	Apr-11
Secondary Standards	1D	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-09)	In house check: Oct-11
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-10)	In house check: Oct-11

Calibrated by:

Katja Pokovic
Technical Manager

Approved by:

Niels Kuster
Quality Manager

Issued: February 14, 2011

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





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Swiss Calibration Service

Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

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

#### Glossary:

TSL tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z sensitivity in free space
ConvF sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP diode compression point

CF crest factor (1/duty\_cycle) of the RF signal A, B, C modulation dependent linearization parameters

Polarization (6) or rotation around probe axis

Polarization 9 9 rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center),

i.e., 9 = 0 is normal to probe axis

#### Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

 a) IEEE Std 1528-2003, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", December 2003

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

#### Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

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

Certificate No: EX-3550\_Feb11 Page 2 of 11

February 14, 2011 EX3DV4 - SN:3550

# Probe EX3DV4

SN:3550

Manufactured:

May 19, 2004

Calibrated:

February 14, 2011

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

Certificate No: EX-3550\_Feb11 Page 3 of 11

### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3550

#### **Basic Calibration Parameters**

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm (μV/(V/m) <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>A</sup>	0.52	0.45	0.50	± 10.1 %
DCP (mV) <sup>8</sup>	100.3	98.8	99.0	

#### **Modulation Calibration Parameters**

UID	Communication System Name	PAR		A dB	B dB	C dB	VR mV	Unc <sup>E</sup> (k=2)
10000	CW	0.00	Х	0.00	0.00	1.00	110.7	±2.2 %
			Υ	0.00	0.00	1.00	145.7	
			Z	0.00	0.00	1.00	148.8	

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

Page 4 of 11

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

Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

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

### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3550

#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>c</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	8.42	8.42	8.42	0.48	0.69	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	8.04	8.04	8.04	0.33	0.84	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	7.33	7.33	7.33	0.46	0.65	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	7.01	7.01	7.01	0.42	0.72	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	6.29	6.29	6.29	0.13	1.57	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	6.13	6.13	6.13	0.20	1.32	± 12.0 %
4950	36.3	4.40	4.37	4.37	4.37	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5200	36.0	4.66	4.06	4.06	4.06	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5300	35.9	4.76	3.92	3.92	3.92	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5500	35.6	4.96	3.77	3.77	3.77	0.35	1.80	± 13.1 %
5600	35.5	5.07	3.50	3.50	3.50	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %
5800	35.3	5.27	3.64	3.64	3.64	0.40	1.80	± 13.1 %

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>C</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to

<sup>&#</sup>x27; At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to  $\pm$  5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4- SN:3550

#### Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) <sup>C</sup>	Relative Permittivity <sup>F</sup>	Conductivity (S/m) <sup>F</sup>	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha	Depth (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	8.18	8.18	8.18	0.23	1.09	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	8.11	8.11	8.11	0.25	1.05	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	7.21	7.21	7.21	0.42	0.89	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	6.77	6.77	6.77	0.35	0.84	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	6.25	6.25	6.25	0.30	0.86	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	5.98	5.98	5.98	0.21	1.03	± 12.0 %
3700	51.0	3.55	5.42	5.42	5.42	0.20	1.95	± 13.1 %
4950	49.4	5.01	3.72	3.72	3.72	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5200	49.0	5.30	3.58	3.58	3.58	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5300	48.9	5.42	3.31	3.31	3.31	0.48	1.90	± 13.1 %
5500	48.6	5.65	3.21	3.21	3.21	0.47	1.90	± 13.1 %
5600	48.5	5.77	3.19	3.19	3.19	0.45	1.90	± 13.1 %
5800	48.2	6.00	3.29	3.29	3.29	0.50	1.90	± 13.1 %

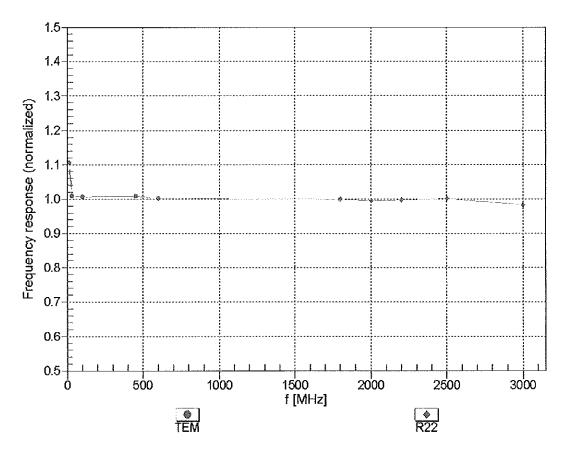
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Frequency validity of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band.

F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ε and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to

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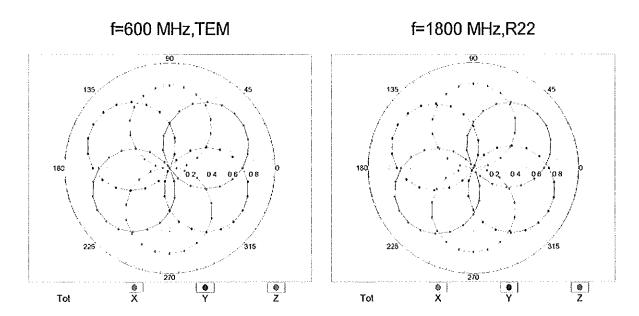
At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) can be relaxed to  $\pm$  10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters ( $\epsilon$  and  $\sigma$ ) is restricted to  $\pm$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

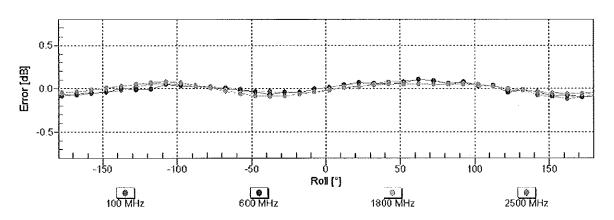
# Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: ± 6.3% (k=2)

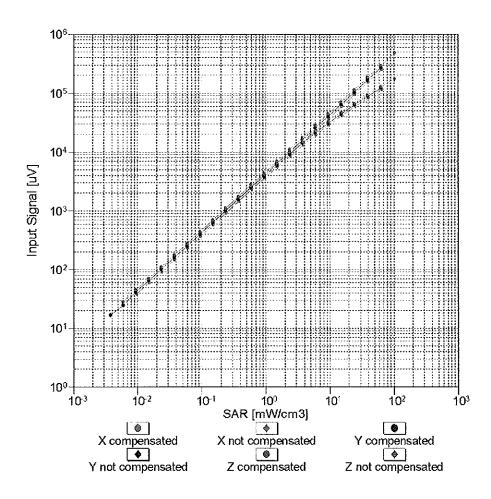
# Receiving Pattern ( $\phi$ ), $\vartheta = 0^{\circ}$

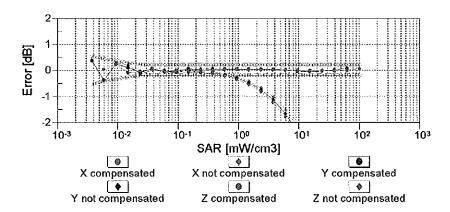




Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: ± 0.5% (k=2)

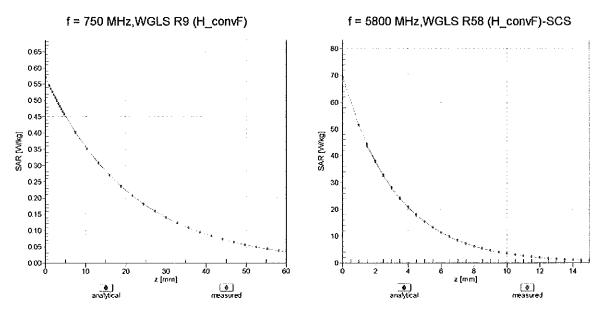
### Dynamic Range f(SAR<sub>head</sub>) (TEM cell , f = 900 MHz)



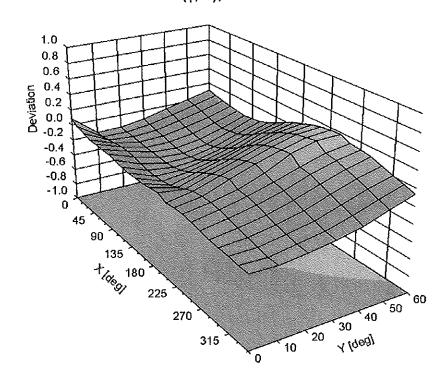


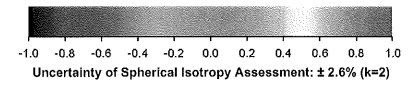
Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

### **Conversion Factor Assessment**



Deviation from Isotropy in Air Error (φ, θ), f = 900 MHz





### DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: EX3DV4 - SN:3550

#### **Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	Not applicable
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	9 mm
Tip Diameter	3 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	1 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	1 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	2 mm
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